



MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY

Final IDP Review

JUNE 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED DURING THE ASSESSMENT OF THE DRAFT IDP IN MARCH / APRIL 2009 BY DLGTA.....	9
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	13
1. INTRODUCTION.....	13
2. OVERVIEW OF THE MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY	13
2.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT	13
2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS	13
2.3 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW	16
3. KEY ISSUES.....	19
4. MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION.....	20
4.1 THE MUNICIPAL VISION	20
4.2 MISSION AND FUNDAMENTALS.....	21
5. STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS, DEVELOPMENT GOALS, STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES.....	22
5.1 EXPLANATION OF TERMINOLOGY	22
5.2 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS, DEVELOPMENT GOALS, STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES	22
6. PROJECTS	26
6.1 MIG PROJECTS	26
6.2 PROJECTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	27
6.3 CAPITAL PROJECTS BY UTHUNGULU DISTRICT MUNICIPLALITY	28
B. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	30
7. DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW	30
7.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT	30
7.2 ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITIES	31
7.3 LAND USE	31
7.4 DEMOGRAPHICS	31
a) <i>Population Distribution and Household Sizes</i>	<i>31</i>
b) <i>Gender Breakdown.....</i>	<i>32</i>
c) <i>Age Distribution</i>	<i>32</i>
d) <i>Pensioner Headed Households</i>	<i>33</i>
e) <i>Education Levels</i>	<i>34</i>
f) <i>HIV/Aids Scenarios.....</i>	<i>35</i>
8. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW.....	35
8.1 <i>ECONOMIC INDICATORS (2001 CENSUS).....</i>	<i>35</i>
8.2 <i>ECONOMIC SECTORS.....</i>	<i>40</i>
8.2.1 <i>Manufacturing.....</i>	<i>40</i>
8.2.2 <i>The agricultural sector</i>	<i>40</i>
8.2.3 <i>The tourism sector.....</i>	<i>42</i>
8.2.4 <i>The local business sector at Mbonambi.....</i>	<i>43</i>
8.2.5 <i>The transport sector.....</i>	<i>43</i>
8.2.6 <i>The informal sector.....</i>	<i>43</i>
8.2.7 <i>Finance Sector</i>	<i>44</i>
8.3 <i>LED SWOT ANALYSIS</i>	<i>45</i>
8.3.1 <i>Strenghts</i>	<i>45</i>

8.3.2	<i>Weaknesses</i>	45
8.3.3	<i>Opportunities</i>	46
8.3.4	<i>Threats</i>	46
8.4	LED PRIORITY PROJECTS	46
9.	SOCIAL OVERVIEW	53
9.1	ELECTRICITY	53
9.2	TRANSPORT NETWORK	56
9.3	CEMETERIES / CREMATORIA	57
9.4	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	58
9.5	ROLL-OUT OF FREE BASIC SERVICES	59
9.6	COMMUNITY FACILITIES AT SECONDARY NODES	60
9.7	COMMUNITY FACILITIES AT TERTIARY NODES	60
9.8	TRAVEL TIME TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES	61
9.9	EDUCATION FACILITIES	63
9.10	HEALTH FACILITIES	65
9.11	COMMUNITY CENTRES / HALLS	65
9.12	SPORTS FIELDS / FACILITIES	66
9.13	TRADITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES	67
9.14	CEMETERIES	67
9.15	CRECHES	68
9.16	PENSION PAYOUT POINTS	69
9.17	DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES	70
9.18	HOUSING	72
9.19	LAND REFORM	73
9.20	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS	74
9.20.1	<i>Environmental Considerations</i>	74
9.20.2	<i>Land Capability Classification</i>	74
9.21	SOLID WASTE	75
10.	ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE	90
10.1	THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	90
10.2	AGRICULTURE	93
10.3	WATER & SANITATION	94
11.	INITIATIVES WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA	97
11.1	SOKHULU FARM	98
11.2	N2 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT	98
11.3	KWAMBONAMBI COUNTRY ESTATE	100
11.4	TOURISM	100
12.	ORGANISATIONAL	101
12.1	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	101
12.2	MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	104
12.3	MUNICIPAL POLICIES	105
13.	KEY ISSUES	108
13.1	KEY ISSUES EXTRACTED FROM UPDATED STATUS QUO	108
C.	OVERVIEW OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	109
1	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	109
1.1	THE LAND USE CONFIGURATION	109
1.2	THE URBAN AND RURAL HIERARCHY	110
1.3	PROPOSED NODES	111
2	THE STATUS OF MBONAMBI LUMS AND PROGRESS WITH ITS ROLL-OUT	112

2.1	DRAFT LAND USE MANAGEMENT (LUMS)	112
D.	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	115
1	VISION AND MISSION	115
	13.2 THE MUNICIPAL VISION	115
	13.3 MISSION AND FUNDAMENTALS	115
	13.4 VALUE SYSTEM	116
14.	STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE: FOCUS AREAS	117
	14.1 EXPLANATION OF TERMINOLOGY	118
	14.2 STRATEGIC STRUCTURE	118
	14.3 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS, DEVELOPMENT GOALS, STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES	120
15.	NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL POLICY PERSPECTIVE	124
	15.1 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	124
	15.2 ACCELERATED AND SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVE FOR SOUTH AFRICA (ASGISA)	125
	15.3 KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	126
	15.4 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	128
E.	SECTOR INVOLVEMENT	130
1	PROCESS PLAN	130
	SECTION A: INTRODUCTION	130
	SECTION B: ALLOCATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	131
	SECTION C: ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	133
	SECTION D: MECHANISMS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	135
	SECTION E: MECHANISMS ON ALIGNMENT	136
	SECTION F: BINDING LEGISLATION AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS	137
	SECTION G: ACTION PROGRAMME AND TIME FRAMES	138
2	OVERVIEW OF KZN DEPARTMENTS, AS WELL AS MTEF TRANSFERS BY KZN DEPARTMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES	140
2.1	KZN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS	140
15.4.1	Vision	140
15.4.2	Mission statement	140
15.4.3	Strategic objectives	140
15.4.4	Core functions	140
15.4.5	MTEF Transfers to Municipalities	141
2.2	KZN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	141
2.2.1	Vision	141
2.2.2	Mission	141
2.2.3	Strategic objectives	142
2.2.4	Core functions	142
2.2.5	MTEF Transfers to Municipalities	143
2.3	KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	143
2.3.1	Vision	143
2.3.2	Mission statement	143
2.3.3	Strategic goals	143
2.3.4	Core functions	144
2.3.5	Strategic objectives	144
2.3.6	MTEF Transfers to Municipalities	145
2.4	KZN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	145
2.4.1	Vision	145
2.4.2	Mission statement	145

2.4.3	<i>Strategic goals and objectives</i>	145
2.4.4	<i>Core functions</i>	146
2.5	KZN DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	147
2.5.1	<i>Vision</i>	147
2.5.2	<i>Mission</i>	147
2.5.3	<i>Strategic objectives</i>	147
2.5.4	<i>Core functions</i>	147
2.5.5	<i>MTEF Transfers to Municipalities</i>	148
2.6	KZN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY & LIAISON	148
2.6.1	<i>Vision</i>	148
2.6.2	<i>Mission statement</i>	148
2.6.3	<i>Strategic objectives</i>	148
2.6.4	<i>Core functions</i>	149
2.6.5	<i>MTEF Transfers to Municipalities</i>	149
2.7	KZN DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS.....	149
2.7.1	<i>Vision</i>	149
2.7.2	<i>Mission statement</i>	149
2.7.3	<i>Strategic objectives</i>	149
2.7.4	<i>Core functions</i>	150
2.7.5	<i>MTEF Transfers to Municipalities</i>	150
2.8	KZN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	150
2.8.1	<i>Vision</i>	150
2.8.2	<i>Mission statement</i>	150
2.8.3	<i>Strategic objectives</i>	151
2.8.4	<i>Core functions</i>	151
2.8.5	<i>MTEF Transfers to Municipalities</i>	151
2.9	KZN DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	151
2.9.1	<i>Vision</i>	152
2.9.2	<i>Mission statement</i>	152
2.9.3	<i>Strategic goals</i>	152
2.9.4	<i>Strategic objectives</i>	152
2.9.5	<i>Core functions</i>	152
2.9.6	<i>MTEF Transfers to Municipalities</i>	153
2.10	KZN DEPARTMENT OF WORKS	153
2.10.1	<i>Vision</i>	153
2.10.2	<i>Mission statement</i>	153
2.10.3	<i>Core functions</i>	154
2.10.4	<i>MTEF Transfers to Municipalities</i>	154
2.11	KZN DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, CULTURE AND TOURISM	154
2.11.1	<i>Vision</i>	154
2.11.2	<i>Mission statement</i>	154
2.11.3	<i>Strategic objectives</i>	155
2.11.4	<i>Core functions</i>	155
2.11.5	<i>MTEF Transfers to Municipalities</i>	155
2.12	KZN DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION	155
2.12.1	<i>Vision</i>	155
2.12.2	<i>Mission statement</i>	155
2.12.3	<i>Strategic goals</i>	156
2.12.4	<i>Strategic objectives</i>	156
2.12.5	<i>Core functions</i>	156
2.12.6	<i>MTEF Transfers to Municipalities</i>	157
3	COMMUNITY NEEDS, RESULTANT FROM CONSULTATION	158
F.	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....	163
G.	PROJECTS	174

1	MIG PROJECTS	174
2	PROJECTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.....	174
3	CAPITAL PROJECTS BY UTHUNGULU DISTRICT MUNICIPLALITY	175
H.	FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP.....	176
1	MUNICIPAL BUDGET: 2009/2010.....	176
2	THE FIVE YEAR CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME.....	188
3	STRATEGIES	188
	3.1 REVENUE RAISING STRATEGIES.....	188
	3.2 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.....	188
	3.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	189
	3.4 CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES	189
16.	DRAFT SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2009/10 (SDBIP)	189
17.	COMPREHENSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN (CIP).....	190
18.	ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT	192
19.	REPORTS OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.....	192
20.	INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER	196
21.	BUDGET ALIGNMENT WITH INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	196
I.	ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	197
J.	ANNEXURES.....	204

MAPS

- Regional Context
- Administrative Entities
- Population Density
- Household Distribution
- Low Income Households
- Draft Spatial Development Framework
- Education Facilities
- Health Facilities
- Community Centres / Halls
- Sport Fields / Facilities
- Courts
- Cemeteries
- Creches
- Pension Payout Points
- Distribution of Community Facilities
- Land Capability

TABLES

Table 1: Population and Household Size	31
Table 2: Gender Breakdown	32
Table 3: Age Distribution.....	32
Table 4: Pensioner Headed Households.....	34
Table 5: Education Levels.....	34

Table 6: Employment Status	35
Table 7: Occupation.....	36
Table 8: Employment Sector.....	37
Table 9: Mbonambi – Employment Type by Economic Sector (2007) (%).....	38
Table 10: Average Annual Household Income	38
Table 11: Main Expenditure Items.....	39
Table 12: Dependents per Person Employed.....	39
Table 13: Involvement in the Informal Economy.....	40
Table 14: Energy Source for Lighting (2001).....	54
Table 15: Energy for Lighting as per Quality of Life Survey (2007).....	55
Table 16: Energy Source for Cooking (2001)	55
Table 17: Energy for Cooking as per the Quality of Life Survey (2007)	56
Table 18: Telecommunications (2001)	58
Table 19: Access to Communication Facilities as per Quality of Life Survey (2007).....	59
Table 20: Community Facilities at Secondary Nodes (3km radius).....	60
Table 21: Community Facilities at Tertiary Nodes (2km radius).....	61
Table 22: Community Facilities at Tertiary Nodes (2km radius).....	62
Table 23: Education Facilities	63
Table 24: Health Facilities.....	65
Table 25: Community Centres / Halls.....	65
Table 26: Sport Fields / Facilities	66
Table 27: Traditional Administrative Centres.....	67
Table 28: Cemeteries.....	67
Table 29: Crèches.....	68
Table 30: Pension Payout Points	69
Table 31: Distribution of Community facilities (at Ward level).....	70
Table 32: Approved Housing Projects.....	73
Table 33: Housing Projects in Packaging Phase or Awaiting Approval.....	73
Table 34: Housing Projects at Initiation Stage or Experiencing Blockages	73
Table 35: Refuse Removal (2001)	75
Table 36: Refuse Removal as per the Quality of Life Survey (2007)	75
Table 37: Water Source (2001).....	94
Table 38: Water Services as per Quality of Life Survey (2007)	94
Table 39: Sanitation Facilities (2001)	95
Table 40: Sanitation Services as per the Quality of Life Survey (2007)	96
Table 41: Progress in Eradicating Water Backlogs.....	96
Table 42: Progress in Eradicating Sanitation Backlogs	96
Table 43: HR Policy - Parts.....	105
Table 44: ASGISA & Mbonambi’s Development Strategies Alignment.....	125
Table 45: Alignment with KZN PGDS.....	126
Table 46: MIG Projects for 2009/10.....	174
Table 47: DoT Projects (2009/10)	174
Table 48: Summary of Consolidated Budget for 2009/2010	177
Table 49: Final Consolidated Budget for 2009/2010.....	178
Table 50: CIP: Budget Summary.....	192

ANNEXURES

J.1	Detailed Spatial Development Framework
J.2	Detailed Disaster Management Plan
J.3	Minutes of Public Participation Report

APPENDICES

	Document	Available	Status
K.1	Land Use Management System	Yes	In preparation
K.3	Coastal Zone Management Plan	Yes	Yes
K.4	Waste Management Plan	Yes	Yes
K.5	A. Water Service Development Plan (all WSAs) B. Water Resources Plan C. Forestry Plan	Yes	Yes
K.6	Integrated Transport Plan	Yes	Yes (Bulk)
K.7	Housing Plan	Yes	No/yes
K.8	Energy Master Plan (Electricity Master Plan)	Yes	Yes (Bulk)
K.9	Local Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes
K10	Infrastructure Investment Plan (EPWP Compliant)	Yes	Yes
K 11	Area Based Plans (Land Reform)	Yes	Yes
K.12	Organisational PMS	Yes	Yes
K.13	IDP Process Plan/ IDP Framework Plan	Yes	Yes
K.14	etc. (District Health Plan)	Yes	Yes
K.15	Etc (Social Cohesion)	Yes	Yes

SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED DURING THE ASSESSMENT OF THE DRAFT IDP IN MARCH / APRIL 2009 BY DLGTA

Assessment Issues and Responses

No	Issue	Response
1	SDF Map to be included in IDP Review. Full SDF to be attached as an Annexure to the IDP Review.	SDF Map included in IDP Review.
2	PSEDS principles, as well as potential projects, to be linked to the SDF and mapped as part of the SDF	SDF to be reviewed during 2009/2010 and such review will include the incorporation of PSEDS principles and possible projects.
3	More information needs to be provided in the SDF to guide the development of a LUMS	Sufficient information has been provided in the SDF. LUMS was completed for the whole of the Municipal Area and is currently with DLGTA for assessment and approval.
4	LUMS to be finalised. A programme for the roll-out of LUMS in the urban and rural areas to be prepared and included in the IDP Review.	LUMS was completed for the whole of the Municipal Area and is currently with DLGTA for assessment and approval.
5	Detailed Analysis of Natural Environment & its elements including priorities and risks aspects to be included in IDP Review	Included in the IDP to some degree (see Section B.4.1). Further the need for a SEA has been recognised and has been provided for in the Development Strategies and Development Objectives (See Implementation Plan).
6	Municipality to consider including environmental projects in the IDP Review, eg. recycling and alien vegetation clearing	The following Development Strategy has been added to the Municipality's Implementation Plan: "Ensure the sustainability and protection of the Municipality's Natural Resources". Specific Development Objectives for this strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Municipal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) ▪ Assist Mhlana Traditional Authority community with the launching of an Alien Plants Removal Project ▪ Establish Recycling Plant at the KwamBonambi Landfill Site (see Implementation Plan)
7	IDP Review to reflect a Map indicating the linkage between the SDF and the Capital Investment Plan	This will be achieved simultaneously with the Review of the SDF and the preparation of the Capital Investment Plan
8	IDP to incorporate a plan or strategy for the use of renewable energy sources	The following Development Strategy has been added to the Municipality's Implementation Plan: "To ensure the efficient and effective use of scarce energy sources". Specific Development Objective for this strategy is:

No	Issue	Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement a Strategy for the use of renewable energy sources <p>(see Implementation Plan)</p>
9	Backlog Eradication Strategy by DWAF to be reflected in the IDP Review	Unclear what is meant by this
10	DoT and District projects relating to roads to be indicated in the IDP Review.	Included in IDP (see Section G.1 and G.2)
11	Integrated Roads and Transport Plan to be indicated in the IDP Review.	The Municipality does not have its own Integrated Roads and Transport Plan. This component is covered by the uThungulu District Municipality's Integrated Roads and Transport Plan, which also caters for the Mbonambi Municipal Area.
12	O & M issues to be reflected in the IDP Review	This is clearly covered in the Municipal Budget for 2009/2010. Some 5% of the total municipal operating expenditure has been allocated for repairs and maintenance of municipal assets. (See Section H.1)
13	5 year Capital Investment Programme to be reflected in the IDP Review	Not yet in place. This will be in place during the 2009/2010 Financial Year, and has been provided for in the Implementation Plan.
14	Indigent Policy to be reflected in IDP Review, as well as budget to roll out the policy	No indigent Policy for the Municipal Area is yet in place. However, the preparation and implementation of such a Policy has been provided for in the Implementation Plan.
15	There is a need to expand on how intergovernmental dialogue informs spatial and regional economic investment choices in the Municipality	The full Municipal Process Plan has been included in the IDP Review, and sets out the role of Departments and other municipalities in the preparation and implementation of the Mbonambi IDP. The Process Plan was followed and resulted in the Municipality's Implementation Plan and Budget.
16	LED strategy to be aligned with the District GDS resolutions	The need to review the LED Strategy of the Municipality is recognised and as such has been catered for in the IDP Implementation Plan. The LED Review will focus, amongst others, on the alignment with National, Provincial and District Municipality Plans, Strategies and Policies. Clear Objectives, set out in an Implementation Plan, will be included in the LED RReview.
17	Objectives for LED to be highlighted, should be SMART and should be reflected in IDP Review	
18	LED SWOT Analysis to be included in IDP Review and should include a comparative and competitive advantage analysis	Included in IDP Review (see Section B.2.2)
19	Community Participation Strategy and Plan to be reflected in IDP Review	Community Participation Strategy is reflected, to some degree, in the IDP Process Plan (see Section E.1). However, the formal preparation of a Community Participation Strategy and Plan has been catered for the IDP Implementation Plan.
20	Process Plan to reflect channels of	Addressed and Process Plan included (see

No	Issue	Response
	communication with stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities. Process Plan to be included in the IDP Review	Section E.1.)
21	Ward Committee involvement and their contribution to the IDP to be reflected	Ward Committee and Traditional Leadership involvement in the IDP Review is reflected in the Process Plan (see Section E.1.).
22	Traditional Leadership involvement and their contribution to the IDP to be reflected	In addition, their respective contributions are also reflected in the "Minutes of Public Participation Report" (see Annexure J.3)
23	Municipality to establish Youth committees and Council, develop Youth Policy and also address the issues of people living with disabilities	This has been catered for in the Municipality's IDP Implementation Plan.
24	Time Frames in Implementation Plan to be aligned with priorities in the IDP Review	This has been achieved.
25	Budget / MTEF for 3 years to be included in IDP Review	Final Consolidated Budget for the Mbonambi Municipality for 2009/2010 has been included in the IDP Review (see Section H.1.).
26	Evidence of a Billing System to be provided	<p>A Billing System is in place. Accounts are sent to consumers on a monthly basis for certain Municipal Services (refuse removal and property rates). This is evident in the Municipal Operational Budget and is reflected as part of revenue to the Municipality (see Section H.1).</p> <p>In addition, the issuing of accounts and the management thereof is clearly reflected in Sections H.1.2.1 and Section H.1.2.2.</p> <p>If this is not sufficient evidence of a billing system, then a copy of a sample account / bill can be made available.</p>
27	Evidence of Debt Control / Debt Collection to be reflected in IDP	The Municipality has a Debt Control Policy in place which is being implemented.
28	AG Summary Report and Corrective Steps resulting from the AG Report to be reflected in the IDP Review	Included in IDP Review (see Section H.5).
29	District Financial Support (or the lack thereof) to be indicated in the IDP Review	Included in the IDP Review (see Section G.3). No other financial support from the District Municipality is available and this fact has been reflected in the Consolidated Budget of the Mbonambi Municipality for 2009/2010 (see Section H.1)
30	Budget for Community Participation to be reflected in IDP	This is reflected under General Operation Expenses on the Consolidated Municipal Budget for 2009/2010 (see section H.1)
31	A comprehensive HR Strategy to be developed (if not already in place) and reflected in the IDP Review	A comprehensive Municipal HR Strategy is in place and is being implemented. A copy of such Strategy can be made available on request.

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

No	Issue	Response
32	Workplace Skills Plan to be developed (if not already in place) and reflected in the IDP Review	This is not yet in place, but has been catered for in the Development Objectives in terms of its preparation (see IDP Implementation Plan)
33	Employment Equity Plan to be developed (if not already in place) and reflected in the IDP Review	An Employment Equity Plan is in place and is being implemented by the Municipality. A copy of the Plan can be made available on request.
34	Existence (or not) of internal audit committee to be reflected in the IDP Review	The Mbonambi Municipality has prepared and adopted an "Internal Audit Charter" in 2009. An internal Audit Committee is in place.

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the review of the 2008/2009 IDP Review. IDPs are prepared according to Chapter 5 and Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000), which indicates that:

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

- i. Links integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;*
- ii. Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;*
- iii. Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and*
- iv. Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.”*

The **annual review of the IDP** is a legislative requirement in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act No.32 of 2000. It stipulates that the *“municipal council must review its integrated plan annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of Section 41; and to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.”*

This report presents the **second review** (2009/2010) of the second IDP prepared for the Mbonambi Local Municipality for the period 2007/2008 – 2012/2013.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY

2.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT

Mbonambi Municipality is situated within the uThungulu District Municipality in the north-east of KwaZulu-Natal and covers an area of approximately 1,209km². It is one of six municipalities within the District Municipality. The N2 national road passes through the Municipality which connects it to major towns such as Richards Bay and Durban. The significance of this road to the Municipality is that it serves as the major economic corridor in the area.

The municipality has an estimated population size of 106, 943 of which 53% are women. The average population density is estimated at 88 people per km².

2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

The 2001 census data has been used for the demographic and the economic information in this section. In addition, extracts from the uThungulu Quality of Life Survey (QOLS) for the 2006/2007 year are also provided. Where reference has been made to the uThungulu QOLS it will be indicated as such.

Population and Household Size

POPULATION	106,943
HOUSEHOLDS	20,437
AV. HH SIZE	5.23

The uThungulu QOLS calculated the average households size for Mbonambi to be 6,55 in 2007.

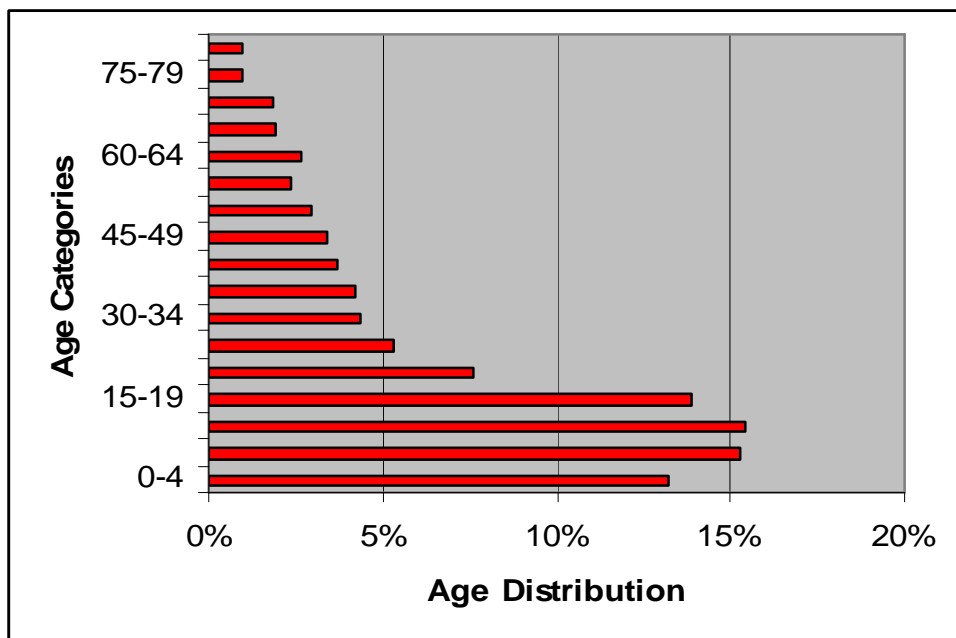
The Mbonambi IDP 2006/2007 shows that population densities vary from 0 to 800 people per km² with the average population density being less than 300 people per km². The **Population Density and Household Distribution Maps** (see attached at the end of Section B.2), clearly depicts that people are generally settled in Traditional Authority Areas and in areas along the coast with Ward 2 of the Municipality being sparsely populated with concentration of people around KwaMbonambi Town.

It is also interesting to note that Absentee Household members (according to the QOLS) in Mbonambi are 22, 26% which is higher than the uThungulu District average of 17, and 71%. This is indicative of people temporarily leaving the Mbonambi Municipal area for employment and even higher order educational purposes.

Gender Breakdown

MALE	49893	47%
FEMALE	57050	53%

Age Distribution



Mbonambi has a large younger population, i.e. 57% of the total population in the Municipality is younger than 20 years of age. This has an implication in terms of types of services that might be needed to cater for this age group which impacts on the Municipal budgeting thereof.

The above is confirmed by the QOLS that found that 56, 82% of the population is younger than 19 years of age.

Pensioner Headed Households

The QOLS has for the last three years been investigating the extent of pensioner headed households in the district. In the following table, a comparison is drawn between the extent of pensioner headed households since 2004 between the Mbonambi Local Municipality and the uThungulu District.

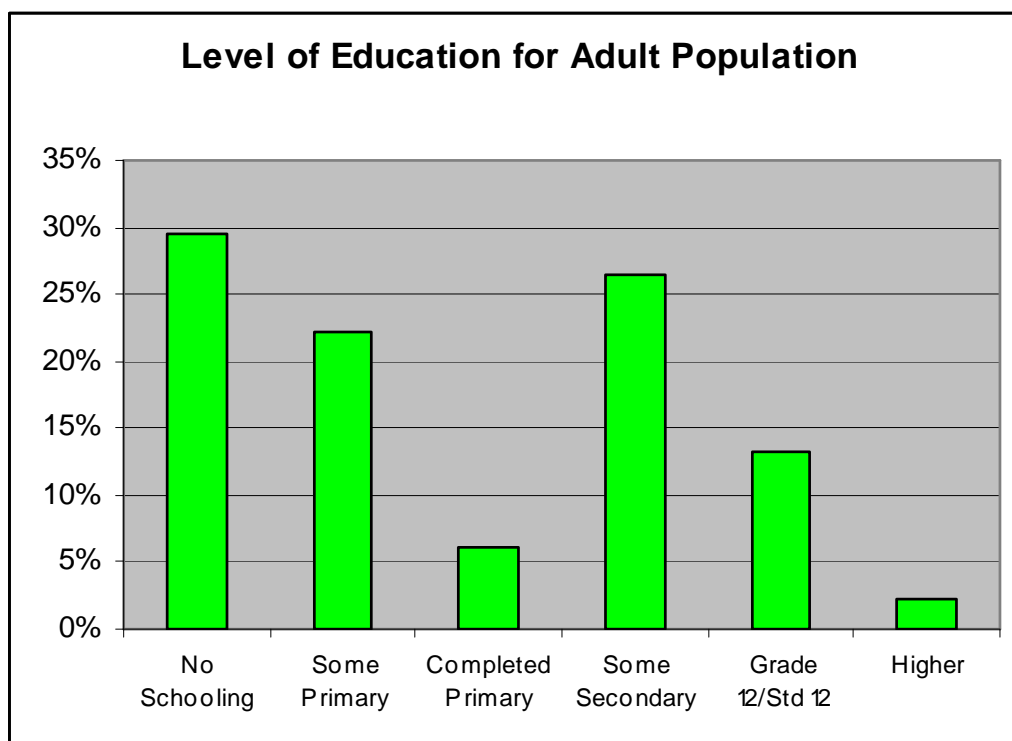
Pensioner Headed Households

Municipality	% Pensioner Headed Households		
	2004	2005	2006
Mbonambi	38.41	32.68	22.30
uThungulu	35.60	31.45	32.43

From the above table it is clear that the occurrence of pensioner headed households has remained stable at the district level while a decrease is observed in the Mbonambi Local Municipality.

Education Levels

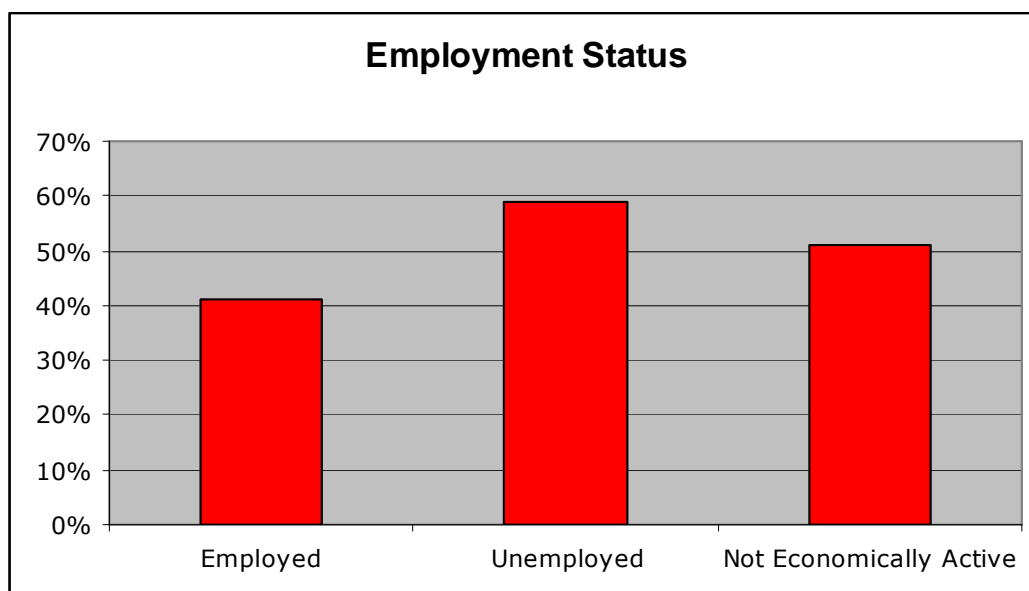
LEVEL	%
No Schooling	30%
Some Primary	22%
Completed Primary	6%
Some Secondary	27%
Grade 12/Std 12	13%
Higher	2%
TOTAL	100%



In 2001; 30% of the total adult population in the Municipality had no formal education and only 2% of the adult population had higher education.

2.3 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Employment Status



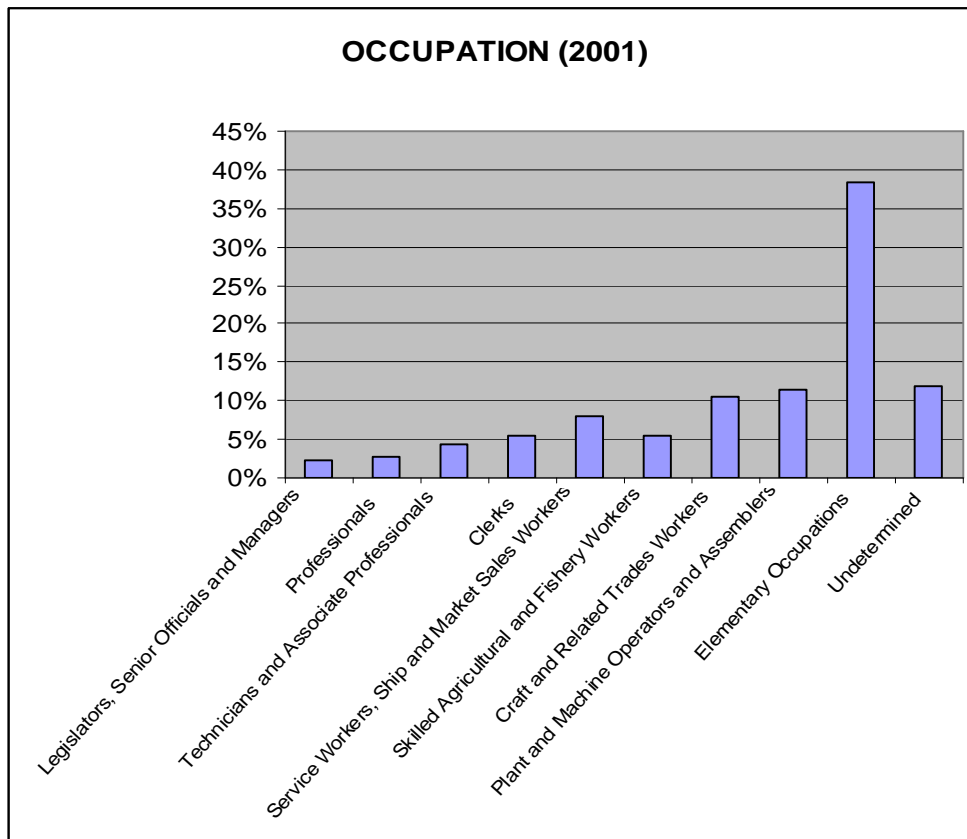
Of the Economically Active Population (48% of people residing in Mbonambi Municipality, which is not of school-going age) only 41% is employed, meaning that the unemployment rate is extremely high, i.e. 59%. The high number of people who are not economically active can also be as a result of discouraged people who see no point in seeking work as their previous attempts have been unsuccessful.

An interesting statistic from the QOLS is that the main place of employment for 51.35% of the households in Mbonambi is Richards Bay/Empangeni. The second largest place of employment for the Mbonambi Municipality is EThekweni that was found to be the place of employment for 10, 81% of the households.

Occupation

OCCUPATION	NO	%
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	261	2%
Professionals	317	3%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	514	4%
Clerks	646	5%
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	968	8%
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	648	5%
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1262	11%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1362	11%
Elementary Occupations	4604	38%

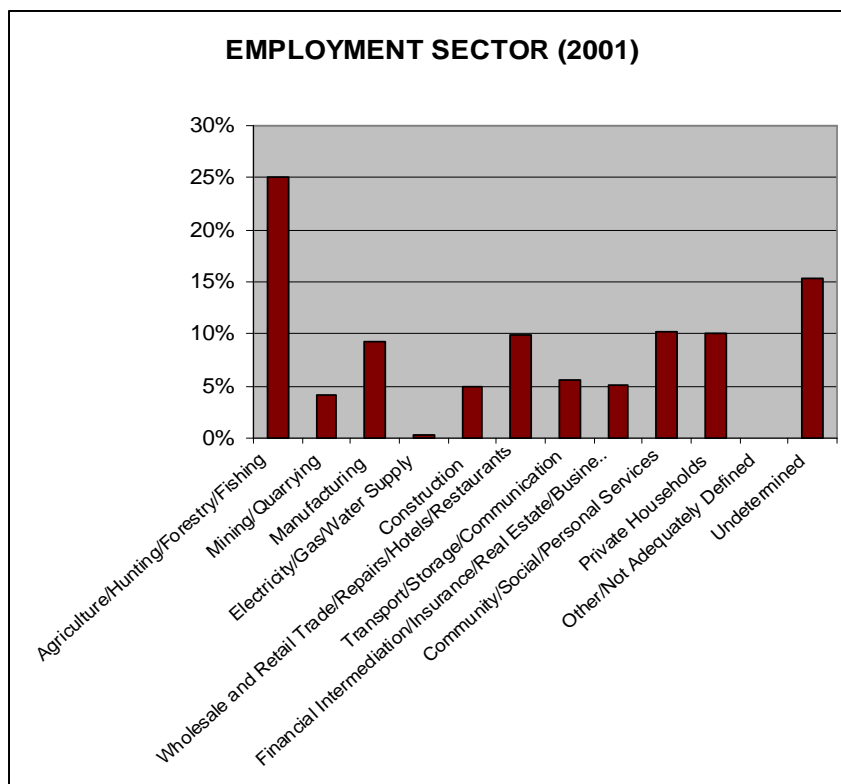
OCCUPATION	NO	%
Undetermined	1433	12%
TOTAL	12015	100%



Employment Sector

SECTOR	NO	%
Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry/Fishing	3002	25%
Mining/Quarrying	505	4%
Manufacturing	1112	9%
Electricity/Gas/Water Supply	46	0%
Construction	587	5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade/Repairs/Hotels/Restaurants	1196	10%
Transport/Storage/Communication	663	6%
Financial Intermediation/Insurance/Real Estate/Business Services	621	5%
Community/Social/Personal Services	1235	10%
Private Households	1208	10%
Other/Not Adequately Defined	0	0%
Undetermined	1840	15%
TOTAL	12015	100%

The above table shows that most employed people are in the agriculture sector which is characterized by long hours of work and low pay. Part of the reason for the dominance of this sector can be attributed to low levels of education for the adult population in the Municipality as it was shown earlier as well as to the labour intensiveness of this sector through which it manages to absorb large quantities of labour.



The above tables shows that most employed people are in the agriculture sector which is characterized by long hours of work and low pay. Part of the reason for the dominance of this sector can be attributed to low levels of education for the adult population in the Municipality as it was shown earlier. The labour intensiveness of this sector also allows for high numbers of labour to be absorbed into it.

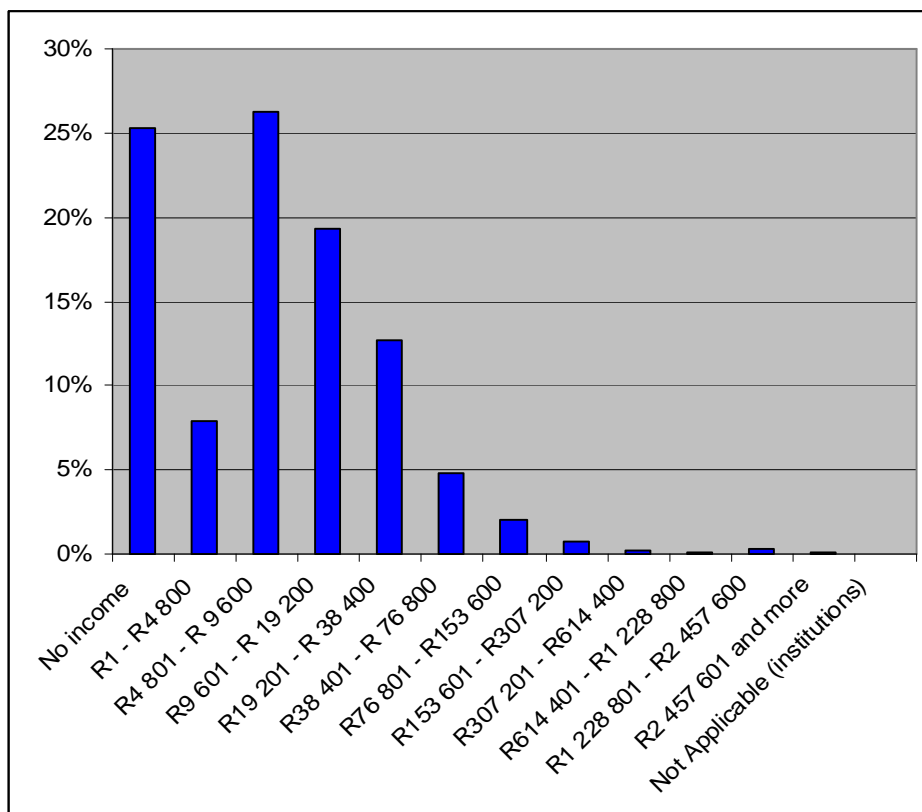
In addition to the data presented above, the QOLS provides information on the type of employment in the respective sectors as well, i.e. full time, part time, self employed etc. This information is presented hereunder:

Mbonambi – Employment Type by Economic Sector (2007) (%)

Employment Type	Agric	Mining	Manuf ac.	Electr./ Gas/Wa ter	Constr.	Whole sale/R etail	Bus. Service s	Comm. Services	Pvt HH	Other
Self Employed	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	6.25	81.25
Full Time	1.39	1.39	6.94	6.94	12.50	2.78	0.00	2.78	2.78	62.50
Part Time	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.57

The table on the previous page shows the significance of the construction sector in the Mbonambi Municipality as well as the “other” economic sector.

Average Annual Household Income



The poorest households reside in Wards 12 and 13. In these wards, more than 85% of the households earned less than R1, 600 per month.

3. KEY ISSUES

- **N2:** Municipality must tap more on the development potential presented by the N2 which traverses the Municipal area. The land has been sold to private investors and there is a potential of more land being sold. This is hoped to bring about the needed economic boost for the municipal area.
- **Employment and Poverty:** employment in 2001 was 41% and unemployment 59%. The poorest households reside in Wards 12 and 13. In these wards, more than 85% of the households earned less than R1, 600 per month (in 2001). 78% of all households earned less than R19, 200 per annum in 2001. This situation has economic as well as social impacts.
- **Lack of Diversity in the Employment Sector:** most people are employed in the primary sector which is often characterised by low wages. There is a need for diversification in the local economy to attract other skills and boost the local economy.
- **Infrastructural Backlogs:** According to the 2007 UThungulu District WSDP 43% percent of households in KwaMbonambi is living below the RDP standard in terms of water, whilst 67.5% of households are living below the RDP standard in terms of sanitation (UDM WSDP – 2006/2007 Actual percentages).

- **Lack of Social and Economic Investment:** the Municipal area of KwaMbonambi is lacks social and economic investment especially in areas that were identified as nodes as part of the Nodal Development Framework Plan. In the town of KwaMbonambi in particular, there is an apparent need for commercial and residential and industrial development to meet the demand help and the needs in the greater Municipal area. Further, the young population character of the Municipality requires that certain types of services and facilities e.g. youth focused LED, education facilities, sport facilities, etc be provided.

Other areas that are lacking social and economic investment are:

- in Sokhulu and Mbonambi TA areas in respect of agriculture;
 - health facilities in municipal area;
 - community halls and sport facilities in Mhlana TA area;
 - municipal cemetery/ies;
 - land reform (complicated by TA setup);
 - tourism development – particularly along coast line;
 - housing backlog of 7,502 units; and
- **Poor infrastructure and Services delivery:** the following factors contributes to poor infrastructure and service delivery in the municipal area:
 - dispersed settlement – high cost of infrastructure and service delivery;
 - poor condition of rural access roads;
 - no waste removal system in rural areas; and
 - Inadequate provision of water, sanitation and electricity in rural areas.
- **Institutional:**
 - Lack of funding to fulfil certain Municipal Functions, e.g. cemeteries, beaches, solid waste, disaster management, etc.
- **Financial:**
 - Lack of finances to implement the full scope of the IDP efficiently and effectively to really have an impact upon the quality of life of communities in the short to medium term. This would require a careful revision of key programmes, strategies and projects.

4. MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION

4.1 THE MUNICIPAL VISION

The Vision is seen as the ultimate destination in terms of the IDP Process, with the development programmes, strategies, objectives and projects being the steps required to reach the vision or destination. The vision is the overall developmental aim for the municipality and performance management will also be measured against the vision.

The vision for the Mbonambi is as follows:

VISION:

“To improve the quality of life of all people of Mbonambi Municipality by creating an economically viable development”

4.2 MISSION AND FUNDAMENTALS

The Mbonambi Municipality has set the following mission for itself:

MISSION:

The Mbonambi Municipality will strive towards providing services that will meet the needs of all people by:

- **Promoting social and economic development;**
- **Providing and maintaining affordable services;**
- **Efficient and effective utilization of resources;**
- **Marketing the Municipality locally and globally; and**
- **Establishing the Municipality as a tourist destination.**

The vision and mission continues to provide direction in the planning process and ensures that the process is focused. In terms of the vision and the mission, there are certain fundamentals or non-negotiables that provide guidelines for decision-making. These guidelines form the basis for any decision made by the Mbonambi Municipality, stakeholders, interested and affected parties and potential investors. The following fundamentals for development were identified:

- ❖ Recognise the following Nodal Hierarchy:
 - Primary Node – KwaMbonambi Town;
 - Secondary Nodes – ; and
 - Tertiary Nodes – .
- ❖ Protect and promote public and private investment.
- ❖ Preserve and protect natural resources and sensitive environmental areas.
- ❖ Support the Strategic Development Rationale and the identified Focus Areas.
- ❖ Consistency in policies, strategies, land use management and by-laws.

The development Programmes, Strategies, Objectives and Projects forthcoming from the IDP should support the vision, mission and fundamentals, while the spatial development framework should be a spatial reflection of the vision and should give effect to the principles and fundamentals by guiding spatial development in the area.

5. STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS, DEVELOPMENT GOALS, STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 EXPLANATION OF TERMINOLOGY

Strategic Focus Area:	A broad goal statement providing strategic and focused direction to the municipality, taking cognizance of the development mandate of the municipality and the need to use scarce resources (human, financial, equipment) effectively and efficiently. The municipality cannot be and do everything for everyone. It needs to be strategically focused and only do what it should be doing, within the context of its available resources, to deliver successfully on its development mandate.
Development Goal:	A statement of what the municipality is striving to achieve in the future. It provides more detail to the Strategic Focus Area Statement. A goal is generally not attainable nor measurable. In the IDP context, goal setting is informed by the Status Quo Analysis and the resultant key / priority issues.
Development Strategy:	The path or direction taken to strive towards achieving the goal/s and ultimately the Vision. Strategies establish broad themes for future actions and should reflect reasoned choices among alternative paths.
Development Objective:	A clear “milepost” or a “marker” along the strategically chosen path or direction (the Development Strategy) towards striving to achieve the goal/s. Its purpose is hence to ensure that you are on the right path or that you have chosen the right direction to your goal/s. An Objective is specific, measurable, actionable (or attainable), realistic (do-able) and timely (achievable within

5.2 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS, DEVELOPMENT GOALS, STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES

The 3-year Implementation Plan is based on the Municipal Key Performance Areas, Development Goals, Development Strategies and Objectives. The plan contains Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each Development Objective, a Budget Estimate to meet the meet the KPI, the Responsible Department, as well as the Target Date by which the KPI must be met.

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development	
Development Goals	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote socio-economic development and provide support to assist communities throughout the Municipality to cope with the combined impact of poverty and HIV/AIDS; and ▪ To strengthen the local economy with particular emphasis on tourism, agriculture and commercial development. 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development	
To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for Mbonambi Municipal area, revise the plan annually and ensure it is in line with the UDM AIDS Integrated Development Strategy ▪ Ensure ongoing involvement of all relevant role players, education programmes for HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention ▪ Mobilise farmers in rural areas to develop a strategy for their own group of workers
To minimize the effect of natural and other disasters on communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and implement Mbonambi Municipal Disaster Management Plan as well as the Action Plan that goes with it ▪ Develop a Municipal protocol by roles and responsibilities inclusive of communication channels. ▪ Establish fire fighting section in the municipality
To cater for the economic and social development needs of youth, women, the disabled and the aged members of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and Implement a Women, Disabled and Aged Development Plan as well as Youth Policy that is in line with National Youth Strategy ▪ Ensure that the Municipality employs its Procurement Policy in a manner that is sensitive to gender, youth and the disabled employs its Employment Equity Plan in a manner that is sensitive to gender, youth and the disabled
To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and implement Mbonambi's Local Economic Development (LED) Plan ▪ In conjunction with the Department of Agriculture prepare and implement Municipal Agricultural Development Plan ▪ Investigate the feasibility of establishing skills-based tertiary facilities at Secondary Nodes in conjunction with the Department of Education
To market Mbonambi Municipal area to attract investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Municipal Marketing and Communication Strategy
To promote Mbonambi as a tourism destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan and implement tourism projects within the framework of the Corridor Development Framework Plan
To promote SMME development in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that SMME development is catered for in the LED Plan; and that recommendations are implemented. This would include the investigation of strategies of ensuring ongoing establishment new businesses in Kwambonambi town and retaining the existing ones
Create a safe & secure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and Implement a Municipal Crime

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development	
environment for all residents and visitors to the Municipality	Prevention Strategy (involvement of all relevant stakeholders) and ensure that the Strategy is reviewed from time to time

Strategic Focus Area 2: Delivery of Sustainable Infrastructure and Services	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate the delivery of infrastructure and services, such as water, sanitation, electricity, access roads, telephones, postal services, clinics, schools, community halls, sport fields and facilities, pension payout points, police stations, housing, etc. in a sustainable manner 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To ensure the provision, upgrading and maintenance of Infrastructure and Services to address Backlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure communication between the UDM and LM so that the water and sanitation needs of the LM are catered for in the UDM WSDP and that its roll-out is programmed accordingly (including operation and maintenance) ▪ To ensure that all municipal infrastructure is properly maintained through the preparation and implementation of a Municipal Infrastructure Service Maintenance Plan ▪ Implement the Municipal Integrated Waste Management Plan. ▪ To finalize the identification of municipal roads that need to be constructed or upgraded and prepare and implement a Municipal Roads Programme ▪ Prepare and implement an Indigent Policy
To ensure the provision of sustainable, affordable and suitably-located housing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the Mbonambi Housing Sector Plan
To ensure co-ordinate service delivery from all service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prepare and implement an Infrastructure Services Provision Communication Strategy with roles and responsibilities of service providers in the LM, assist with the co-ordination of such service delivery
To ensure the provision of sustainable community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and Implement a Municipal Community Facilities Plan
To ensure the efficient and effective use of scarce energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Strategy for the use of renewable energy sources

Strategic Focus Area 3: Enabling Environment for Development	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that an enabling environment for development in the Municipality is created; and ▪ To ensure the sustainable use of land and the natural environment 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To ensure that integrated development planning occurs within the Municipality as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To review the Mbonambi IDP annually
To ensure the appropriate and effective use of land through spatial planning initiatives and the implementation of the outcomes thereof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Query the finalisation of LUMS with DLGTA and implement ▪ Revise the Mbonambi Spatial Development Framework and implement it (include linkage to Capital Projects and incorporation of PSEDS) ▪ Finalize the Municipal Nodal Framework Plan and implement
Ensure the sustainability and protection of the Municipality's Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Municipal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) ▪ Assist Mhlana Traditional Authority community with the launching of an Alien Plant Removal Project ▪ Establish Recycling Plant at the KwamBonambi Landfill Site

Strategic Focus Area 4: Organizational Development	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To build capacity among officials and councilors to lead and manage development throughout the Municipality 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To develop staff skills to ensure effective service delivery and to improve staff turnover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Workplace Skills Development Plan
To align the organizational structure to the IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that organizational structure is aligned with the IDP ▪ Ensure that Municipal Bylaws are aligned with the IDP where applicable
To improve effective and efficient communication between internal staff and councilors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop the Strategic Communications Plan and implement it
To improve productive and accountable staff through and effective Municipal Performance Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft KPI's and job descriptions for section 57's.

Strategic Focus Area 5: Sound Financial Management	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure sound Financial Management that will ensure alignment with the Municipality's IDP, in order to ensure efficient, effective and sustainable development 	

Strategic Focus Area 5: Sound Financial Management	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
Improve debt management processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify all debtors and prepare and implement a Debt Coverage Plan
Ensure that financial resources are efficiently and effectively allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement Three Year Municipal Financial Plan ▪ Ensure active participation by all relevant stakeholders in the budget process ▪ Ensure that the Budget (capital and operational) is aligned to the IDP through the preparation and implementation of the SDBIP ▪ Develop Integrated Capital Investment Plan

Strategic Focus Area 6: Democracy and Corporate Development	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that the developmental mandate of the municipality is understood by all the municipality's residents, role players and stakeholders; and ▪ To ensure that the Municipality, as an organization, operates effectively and efficiently in a transparent manner 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To fast-track development in a effective and efficient manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that decision making is streamlined with implementation
To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involve Tribal Authority, Ward Committees and Community Development Workers (CDW's) in the IDP processes ▪ Conduct IDP Road Shows ▪ Develop Community Participation Strategy

6. PROJECTS

6.1 MIG PROJECTS

The table below reflect projects within the Mbonambi Municipal Area, that will be funded via MIG for the 2009/10 Financial Year:

MIG Projects for 2009/10

MIG: 2009/2010	
Project Name	Amount
Ward 01 - Manzamnyama Library	732 000
Ward 02 - Amalala Phezulu Small Playground	154 000
Ward 02 - Isibonelo Creche	625 000
Ward 03 - Ezikhonkwaneni Creche	625 000

MIG: 2009/2010	
Project Name	Amount
Ward 04 - Cinci Pension Paypoint Shelter	630 000
Ward 04 - Nodumo Small Playground	154 000
Ward 05 - Sizanani Small Playground	154 000
Ward 05 - Emankhwaneni Creche	625 000
Ward 06 - Mkhayideni Library	732 000
Ward 07 - Mabyeni Library	732 000
Ward 07 - Bhekizenzo Small Playground	154 000
Ward 08 - Ntobeko Creche	625 000
Ward 08 - Sigaganeni Small Playground	154 000
Ward 09 - Phembisizwe Creche	625 000
Ward 09 - Luhlanga Small Playground	154 000
Ward 10 - Sabhuza Road	907 500
Ward 11 - Mpumeni Small Playground	154 000
Ward 11 - Nontshongolwane Creche	625 000
Ward 12 - Mvamanzi Small Playground	154 000
Ward 12 - Mgunya Small Playground	154 000
Ward 12 - Makhwezini Bus Shelter	25 000
Ward 12 - Shayamoya Small Playground	154 000
Ward 13 - Ntuthunge Childcare Centre	625 000
Ward 13 - Nkwalini Small Playground	154 000
TOTAL	R 9 827 500

6.2 PROJECTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The table below reflects the projects for 2009/10 by the KZN Department of Transport within the Mbonambi Municipal Area:

DoT Projects (2009/10)

Contract name	Activities	2009-2010 Budget
Mankwathini Rd	New Gravel Road	570 000
A2212 Rd	New Gravel Road	600 000
Danyini Rd	New Gravel Road	570 000
Ezindabeni Causeway contract	Causeway Construction	760 000
Gabion Protection contract	Gabion protection	120 000
Gabion Protection material	Gabion protection	130 000
Guardrail installation & repair contract	Guardrail new installation	100 000
Guardrail materials	Guardrail new installation	120 000
Blacktop Patching contract	Blacktop Patching	200 000
Blacktop Patching material & plant	Blacktop Patching	380 000
Regulatory & Warning signs contract	Maintenance of regulatory/warning signs	90 000
Regulatory & Warning signs material	Maintenance of regulatory/warning signs	110 000
Crack Sealing	Crack Sealing	50 000
EPWP Safety Maint - Blacktop Patching contract	Blacktop Patching	120 000

Contract name	Activities	2009-2010 Budget
EPWP Safety Maint - Blacktop Patching material & plant	Blacktop Patching	150 000
Maintenance of Info signs contract	Maintenance of information/guidance signs	120 000
Maintenance of Info signs material	Maintenance of information/guidance signs	130 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint (contract 1)	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	150 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint (contract 2)	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	150 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint (pipe desilting)	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	150 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint (Noxious weed clearing)	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	50 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint plant hire	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	250 000
Grass cutting contract	Grass Cutting	150 000
Pipe installation & headwalls contract	Pipes & Headwalls	200 000
Pipe installation & headwalls material	Pipes & Headwalls	250 000
Maintenance of fence & km posts	Maintenance of fence & km posts	100 000
Patch Gravelling plant (external)	Routine Maintenance	600 000
Patch Gravelling - Gravel Heaps	Routine Maintenance	250 000
P515 Rd	ReGravelling	1 190 000
P232 Rd	ReGravelling	740 000
D875 Rd	ReGravelling	490 000
P497 Rd	ReGravelling	880 000
TOTAL		9 920 000

6.3 CAPITAL PROJECTS BY UTHUNGULU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The table below reflects the capital projects for 2009/10 by the uThungulu District Municipality within the Mbonambi Municipal Area:

Capital Projects funded by UDM (2009/2010)

Projects	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
Kwambonambi Low Cost Housing Connections	Surplus	120 000		
Mbonambi Water Phase 1	Grant			
Kwambonambi Low Cost Housing	Grant	1 348 838		
Mbonambi Water Phase 1	Grant	3 886 058		
Security at Upper Nseleni Projects	Surplus	43 859		
Mbonambi Water Phase 2	MIG		8 000 000	9 871 750
Mhlana Bulk Water Supply 3B ext.	MIG	3 413 700		
Mhlana Somopho Phase 3C	MIG		8 000 000	8 000 000
Upper Nseleni Phase 1 VO	MIG		8 000 000	1 000 000
Upper Nseleni Phase 2	MIG		5 300 000	5 000 000

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Projects	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
Upper Nseleni Phase 4	Grant			
Upper Nseleni Phase 3 B	MIG	45 434 889	6 000 000	4 750 000
Kwambonambi Water Services Network Upgrade	Surplus	1 873 779	1 500 000	2 000 000
Total		R 56 121 123	R 36 800 000	R 30 621 750

B. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

7. DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

This section of the report provides an overview of the Mbonambi Municipal area. It comprises reference to the following:

- Regional context
- Administrative entities in the study area
- Land use in the study area
- Demographics of the study area and
- The main economic characteristics of the study area

Maps attached at the end of this Section are:

- Regional Context Map
- Administrative Entities Map
- Population Density Map
- Household Distribution Map
- Low Income Households Map

7.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT

(See **Regional Context Map** attached at the end of Section B)

Mbonambi Municipality is situated within the uThungulu District Municipality in the north-east of KwaZulu-Natal and covers an area of approximately 1,209km². It is one of six municipalities within the District Municipality. The N2 national road passes through the Municipality which connects it to major towns such as Richards Bay and Durban. The significance of this road to the Municipality is that it serves as the major economic corridor in the area.

The municipality has an estimated population size of 106, 943 of which 53% are women. The average population density is estimated at 88 people per km².

The Municipality is adjacent to Richards Bay and Empangeni Complex. Its borders are: the Indian Ocean to the east; Umfolozi River to the north; Mhlana Tribal Authority to west and UMhlathuze Municipality to the south. It is characterized by three geographical districts portions which are: coastal: Sokhulu-Mbonambi Traditional Authorities; Commercial Plantations along the N2 and Mhlana Traditional Authority to the west.

Mbonambi Municipality comprises a long flat coastal plain rising gently from the coast towards the west where it reaches a height of approximately 200 masl (metres above mean sea-level), the highest point being Kwamendo in the west at 381 masl. The coastal plain is interspersed by high dunes and is further characterized by a number of short perennial rivers that originate within the area and either drain northwards towards the Umfolozi River or towards the coastal lakes in the vicinity of Richards Bay to the south. Two coastal lakes lie within the area, Lake Nhlabane on the coast and Lake Eteza towards the north.”

7.2 ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITIES

(See **Administrative Entities Map** attached at the end of Section B.2)

The municipal area is divided into 13 Council Wards. Mbonambi Municipality comprises of 3 Traditional Authorities (TA) Areas. These are:

- Mbonambi TA (8145 ha)
- Sokhulu TA (14877 ha); and
- Mhlana TA (51678 ha)

Land tenure within the Mbonambi Municipal area can be divided into six different categories:

- KwaMbonambi – proclaimed urban settlement within the centre of the municipality
- Sobukwe – informal settlement,
- Privately owned land around KwaMbonambi
- Lake Teza– formal conservation area
- The Ingonyama Trust land – east and west of the privately owned land
- Proclaimed mine lease

KwaMbonambi town is the only formal urban centre within the Mbonambi Municipality.

The area along the N2 in the Municipality is characterized by commercial agricultural/plantations. Whereas the Traditional Authority areas characterized by scattered settlement patterns with lack strong sense of nodal hierarchy. The disperse settlement character remains problematic and when coupled with unfavorable physical conditions found in these areas; it means that delivery of services and infrastructure to these areas will remain expensive.

7.3 LAND USE

In terms of the Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) for Mbonambi, Mbonambi Municipality is characterized, in terms of land use, by:

- Fragmented Traditional Settlements;
- Small scale Traditional Agriculture;
- One formal urban centre, namely Mbonambi Town;
- Forestry plantations by big companies and commercial agriculture along the N2
- Lack of commercial agriculture in Traditional Authority areas

7.4 DEMOGRAPHICS

The 2001 census data has been used for the demographic and the economic information in this section. In addition, extracts from the uThungulu Quality of Life Survey (QOLS) for the 2006/2007 year are also provided. Where reference has been made to the uThungulu QOLS it will be indicated as such.

a) Population Distribution and Household Sizes

Table 1: Population and Household Size

POPULATION	106,943
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HOUSEHOLDS	20,437
AV. HH SIZE	5.23

The uThungulu QOLS calculated the average households size for Mbonambi to be 6,55 in 2007.

The Mbonambi IDP 2006/2007 shows that population densities vary from 0 to 800 people per km² with the average population density being less than 300 people per km². The **Population Density and Household Distribution Maps** (see attached at the end of Section B.2), clearly depicts that people are generally settled in Traditional Authority Areas and in areas along the coast with Ward 2 of the Municipality being sparsely populated with concentration of people around KwaMbonambi Town.

It is also interesting to note that Absentee Household members (according to the QOLS) in Mbonambi are 22, 26% which is higher than the uThungulu District average of 17, and 71%. This is indicative of people temporarily leaving the Mbonambi Municipal area for employment and even higher order educational purposes.

b) Gender Breakdown

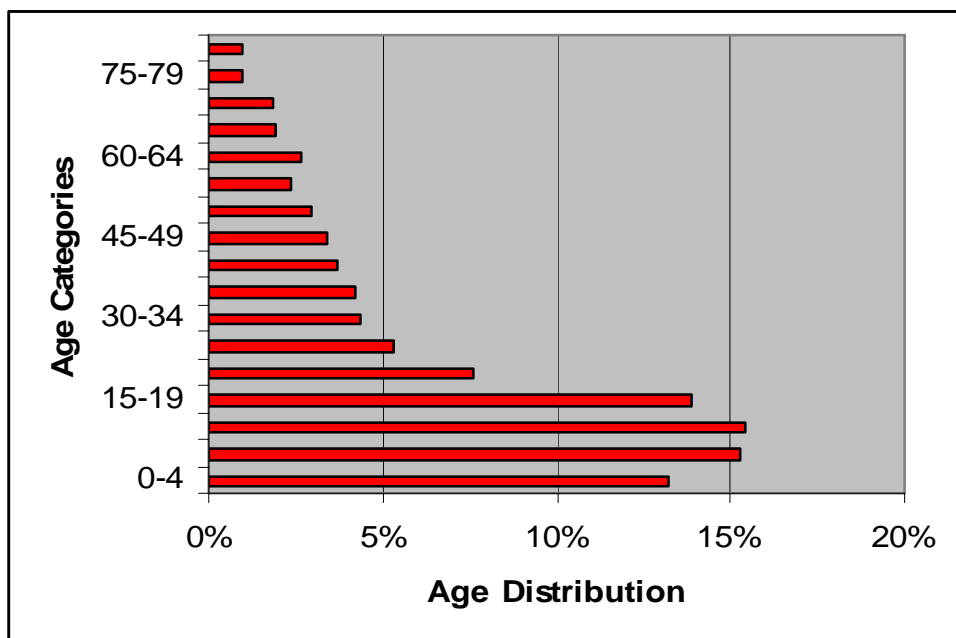
Table 2: Gender Breakdown

MALE	49893	47%
FEMALE	57050	53%

c) Age Distribution

Table 3: Age Distribution

Age Category	Population	Percentage
0-4	13414	13%
5-9	14810	15%
10-14	14638	15%
15-19	14047	14%
20-24	9910	8%
25-29	7981	5%
30-34	5787	4%
35-39	5572	4%
40-44	5242	4%
45-49	3809	3%
50-54	2818	3%
55-59	2092	2%
60-64	2104	3%
65-69	1507	2%
70-74	1582	2%
75-79	740	1%
80+	890	1%
TOTAL	106943	100%



The table above depicts the information contained in the 2001 census which shows that Mbonambi has a large younger population, i.e. 57% of the total population in the Municipality is younger than 20 years of age. This has an implication in terms of types of services that might be needed to cater for this age group which impacts on the Municipal budgeting thereof.

The above is confirmed by the QOLS that found that 56, 82% of the population is younger than 19 years of age.

d) Pensioner Headed Households

The QOLS has for the last three years been investigating the extent of pensioner headed households in the district. In the following table, a comparison is drawn between the extent of pensioner headed households since 2004 between the Mbonambi Local Municipality and the uThungulu District.

Table 4: Pensioner Headed Households

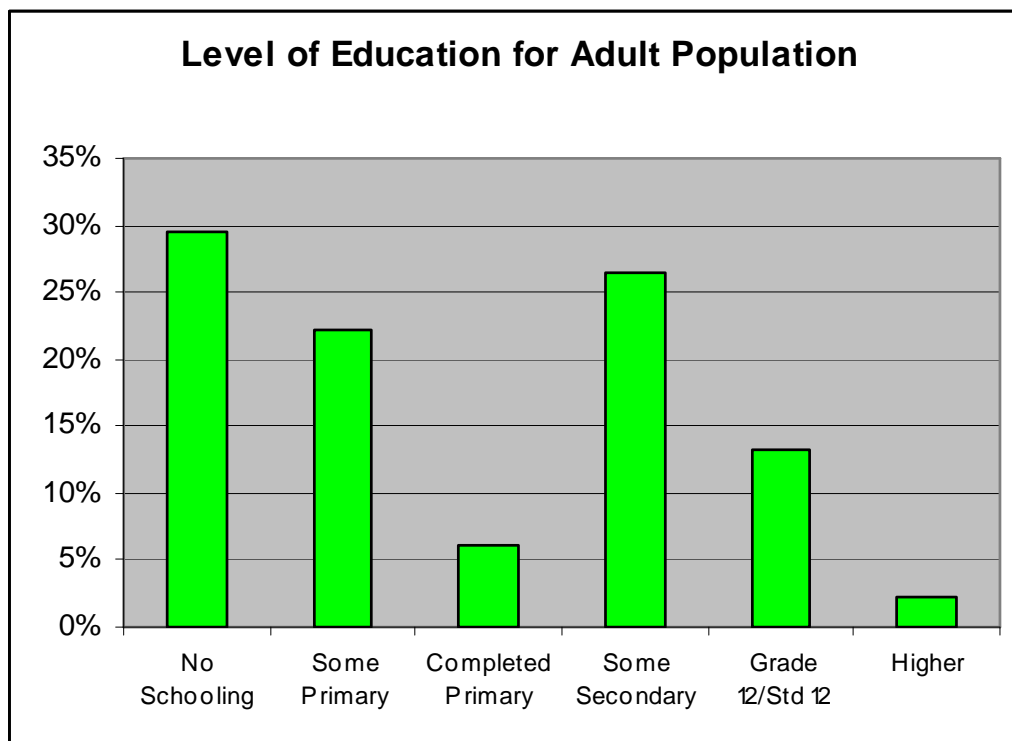
Municipality	% Pensioner Headed Households		
	2004	2005	2006
Mbonambi	38.41	32.68	22.30
uThungulu	35.60	31.45	32.43

From the above table it is clear that the occurrence of pensioner headed households has remained stable at the district level while a decrease is observed in the Mbonambi Local Municipality.

e) Education Levels

Table 5: Education Levels

LEVEL	%
No Schooling	30%
Some Primary	22%
Completed Primary	6%
Some Secondary	27%
Grade 12/Std 12	13%
Higher	2%
TOTAL	100%



In 2001; 30% of the total adult population in the Municipality had no formal education and only 2% of the adult population had higher education.

f) HIV/Aids Scenarios

There are no clear statistics which can be reliably be used to determine the rate of HIV/AIDS infection in Mbonambi Municipality. As a result thereof, a national ratio of 1:4 people that are HIV positive is used. Relating this back to the number of people in the Municipality; it can then be assumed that 26,735 are infected with HIV (based on a population size of 106,943– census 2001).

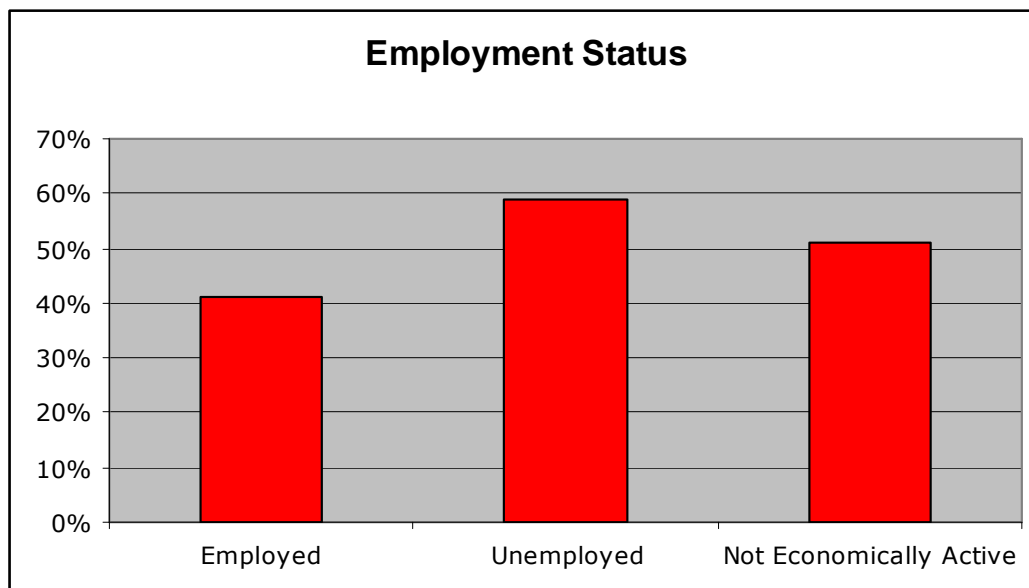
The QOLS indicated a very low awareness of HIV/Aids Campaigns in the Mbonambi Municipality. The awareness decreased significantly from 67% in 2005 to only 5% in 2006/2007. A further concern is the overall decreased awareness at the district level from 63% in 2004 to 46% in 2006/2007.

8. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

8.1 ECONOMIC INDICATORS (2001 CENSUS)

Table 6: Employment Status

STATUS	NO	%
Employed	12013	41%
Unemployed	17136	59%
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	29149	49%
Not Economically Active	30540	51%
TOTAL	59689	100%



Of the Economically Active Population (48% of people residing in Mbonambi Municipality, which is not of school-going age) only 41% is employed, meaning that the unemployment rate is extremely high, i.e. 59%. The high number of people who are not economically active can also be as a result of discouraged people who see no point in seeking work as their previous attempts have been unsuccessful.

An interesting statistic from the QOLS is that the main place of employment for 51.35% of the households in Mbonambi is Richards Bay/Empangeni. The second largest place of employment for the Mbonambi Municipality is EThekweni that was found to be the place of employment for 10, 81% of the households.

Table 7: Occupation

OCCUPATION	NO	%
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	261	2%
Professionals	317	3%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	514	4%
Clerks	646	5%
Service Workers, Ship and Market Sales Workers	968	8%
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	648	5%
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1262	11%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1362	11%
Elementary Occupations	4604	38%
Undetermined	1433	12%
TOTAL	12015	100%

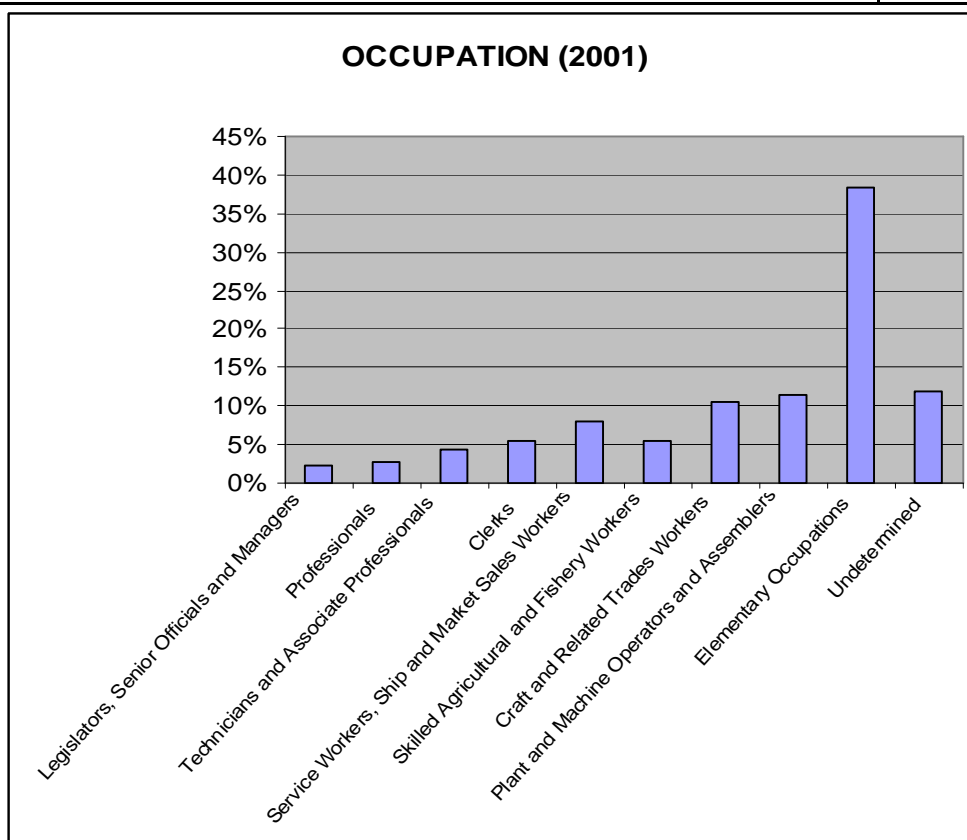
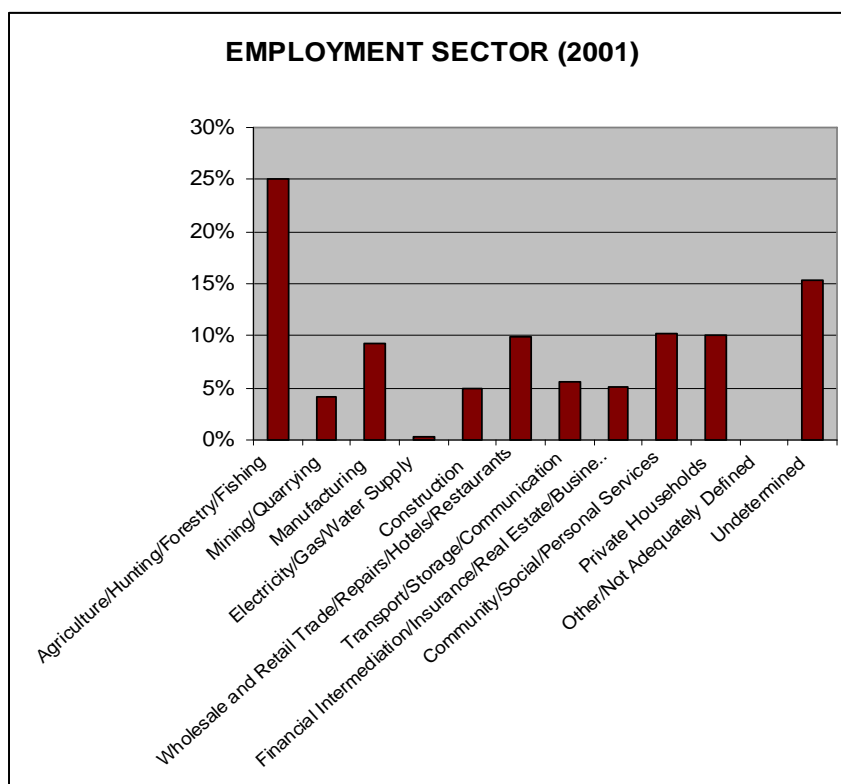


Table 8: Employment Sector

SECTOR	NO	%
Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry/Fishing	3002	25%
Mining/Quarrying	505	4%
Manufacturing	1112	9%
Electricity/Gas/Water Supply	46	0%
Construction	587	5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade/Repairs/Hotels/Restaurants	1196	10%
Transport/Storage/Communication	663	6%
Financial Intermediation/Insurance/Real Estate/Business Services	621	5%
Community/Social/Personal Services	1235	10%
Private Households	1208	10%
Other/Not Adequately Defined	0	0%
Undetermined	1840	15%
TOTAL	12015	100%

The above table shows that most employed people are in the agriculture sector which is characterized by long hours of work and low pay. Part of the reason for the dominance of this sector can be attributed to low levels of education for the adult population in the Municipality as it was shown earlier as well as to the labour intensiveness of this sector through which it manages to absorb large quantities of labour.



The above tables shows that most employed people are in the agriculture sector which is characterized by long hours of work and low pay. Part of the reason for the dominance of this sector can be attributed to low levels of education for the adult population in the Municipality as it was shown earlier. The labour intensiveness of this sector also allows for high numbers of labour to be absorbed into it.

In addition to the data presented above, the QOLS provides information on the type of employment in the respective sectors as well, i.e. full time, part time, self employed etc. This information is presented hereunder:

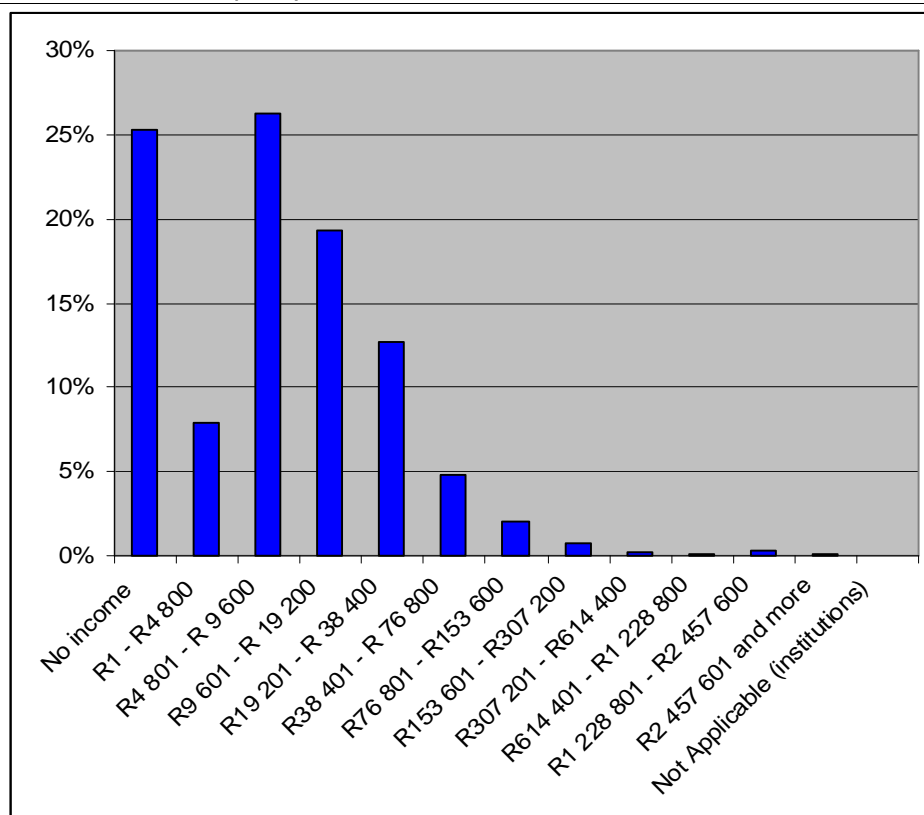
Table 9: Mbonambi – Employment Type by Economic Sector (2007) (%)

Employment Type	Agric	Mining	Manuf ac.	Electr./ Gas/Wa ter	Constr.	Whole sale/R etail	Bus. Service s	Comm. Services	Pvt HH	Other
<i>Self Employed</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	6.25	81.25
<i>Full Time</i>	1.39	1.39	6.94	6.94	12.50	2.78	0.00	2.78	2.78	62.50
<i>Part Time</i>	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.57

The table on the previous page shows the significance of the construction sector in the Mbonambi Municipality as well as the “other” economic sector.

Table 10: Average Annual Household Income

RANDS PER ANNUM	NO	%
No income	5170	25%
R1 - R4 800	1620	8%
R4 801 - R 9 600	5376	26%
R9 601 - R 19 200	3956	19%
R19 201 - R 38 400	2597	13%
R38 401 - R 76 800	987	5%
R76 801 - R153 600	423	2%
R153 601 - R307 200	149	1%
R307 201 - R614 400	54	0%
R614 401 - R1 228 800	16	0%
R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	63	0%
R2 457 601 and more	19	0%
Not Applicable (institutions)	3	0%
TOTAL	20433	100%



According to the **Low Income Households Map** (see attached at the end of Section B.2) which depicts, at ward level, the percentage of households earning less than R1, 600 per month (in 2001), the poorest households reside in Wards 12 and 13. In these wards, more than 85% of the households earned less than R1, 600 per month.

Household expenditure patterns are interesting to consider in context of household income levels. It is a known fact that low income earning households spend a larger percentage of their income on fulfilling basic needs such as food, education, transport etc. The following table shows the main household expenditure items as extracted from the QOLS (2007) to be on the fulfillment of basic needs.

Table 11: Main Expenditure Items

Municipality	Year	Food	Transport	Education	Clothing and Footwear	Medical and Dental
Mbonambi	2004	39.86	8.15	9.50	15.56	6.76
	2005	34.37	12.09	12.75	15.56	3.55
	2007	32.58	6.56	23.17	31.16	2.18
uThungulu	2004	33.75	8.21	19.94	8.34	4.61
	2005	30.70	8.66	11.51	8.97	5.12
	2007	41.21	8.45	13.48	12.00	4.26

The QOLS further investigated the number of dependents per person employed as well as involvement in the informal economy. The following tables show the results for the Mbonambi Municipality in relation to the uThungulu District Municipality.

Table 12: Dependents per Person Employed

Municipality	Year	Dependents per Person Employed
Mbonambi	2004	7.5
	2005	7.7
	2007	6.4

uThungulu	2004	9.4
	2005	5.8
	2007	6.2

Table 13: Involvement in the Informal Economy

Municipality	Year	Involved in Informal Economy
Mbonambi	2004	15.24
	2005	5.23
	2007	18.84
uThungulu	2004	7.28
	2005	2.79
	2007	13.31

The above two tables show that Mbonambi Municipality has a slightly higher dependency ratio than the average for the district while the percentage of households involved in informal economic activity is also slightly higher than the district average.

8.2 ECONOMIC SECTORS

The main drivers of Mbonambi economy are: Manufacturing, Agriculture, Tourism, Commercial and Transport Sectors. The following was extracted verbatim from the Mbonambi LED Strategy prepared through the assistance of Hlombe Project Management Consultants in 2006:

8.2.1 Manufacturing

Mbonambi is an ideal place for both industrial and residential development. There is also a great opportunity for growth in the timber industry which is currently in existence. The area has a massive mining company called; Richards Bay Minerals (RBM) and two timber companies which are SAPPI and Mondi.

Further investigation should be made to establish how local Contractors/SMME's can be empowered through these industries.

Sewing is one of the projects with the highest potential in the area. A Co-operative could be formed by different sewing projects and they could supply schools with uniforms, clinics could be supplied with; bed sheets, pillows/pillow cases, gowns and curtains. This is not the only market available for this project, industries in Richards Bay could be approached and be supplied with uniforms as well and they could serve the whole of uThungulu District and not only focus on serving Mbonambi only. Arts and crafts can also be regarded as component manufacturing as they involve making, although the target market is Tourism.

8.2.2 The agricultural sector

Mbonambi has a potential for farming and cultivation of crops. Its climate is hot and humid with a rainfall of 600mm – 1300mm. Despite the fact that some areas in Mbonambi have a potential for agriculture, however some suitable land is not utilised as a result a substantial amount of food such as maize is imported to the region every month. Agriculture is regarded as means of alleviating poverty, therefore lowest potential earners tend to be involved in agricultural services. People do not actually view agricultural activities in the light of being/becoming LED projects. This sector is highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as drought and pests.

Furthermore epidemics such as HIV/AIDS have a major impact in household capital. Household do not have inputs required for farming if they do not have sources of income.

Small scale farmers find it difficult to access external markets due to fierce competition from commercial farmers who use economics of scale to their advantage. For small scale farmers to succeed and overcome these challenges, they should consider farming legal entities i.e. co-operatives, out growers scheme etc. Mbonambi should consider various strategic plans for agriculture. The strategies should take note of the following weaknesses:

- The need to consider the impacts of HIV/AIDS on development planning
- The need to use a livelihoods framework in planning development
- Inherent problems with institutional vehicles such as co-operatives (all institutions have weaknesses – these should be clearly stated with checks to overcome pitfalls)
- The possibility of Mbonambi being marginalised in the district's agricultural development strategy,
- Genders focus on agriculture particularly in the light of the impact of HIV/AIDS on women.
- A strategy to bring the youth into agriculture should be considered.

Agricultural development in some areas has been limited by historic dispossessions of land and land disputes. These issues can be resolved by Regional Authority in co-operation with the Department of Traditional and Local Government Affairs. Mbonambi municipality should strengthen the relationship with Traditional Leaders so that they can jointly deal with these issues, empower the communities and do away with the mentality of depending on social-grants for survival. People should view agriculture as a business opportunity and consider the privilege of availability of land.

Sugarcane and Forestry are the main agricultural crops which emerging farmers concentrate on. However, vegetable gardens are gaining momentum and have a potential market access. Maize is also grown, but it is grown on a small scale with no intention of selling or processing for income. Therefore maize was identified in Mbonambi but could not be prioritised for the reason mentioned above.

A consultative workshop was held with the two major stakeholders in the sugar industry uShukela and Hulets. Both companies are engaged in encouraging small sugarcane growers to have economic sustainable businesses. In the case of uShukela small sugarcane growers in black areas are encouraged to grow more sugarcane to increase the sugarcane tonnage. This in turn will result in growth of the small sugarcane growers as they will increase their production. Currently there are about 700 sugarcane growers at Mbonambi with an average land of 2 hectares. uShukela is encouraging small sugarcane growers to form cooperatives.

Hulets is engaged in block schemes whereby they have a partnership with small sugarcane growers. One of the main services they provide is preparation of business plans for small sugarcane growers to assist them to access funding. Hulets also has a partnership with the Land Bank and the government which assist small sugarcane growers with funding. Small sugarcane cooperatives are also assisted with accessing Gijima Funding.

RBM is sponsoring about 100 community gardens at Mbonambi by providing them with seedlings and advice. They are also promoting the growing of indigenous crops and vegetables such as amadumbe, izindlumbu and sweet potatoes. The research conducted indicated that there is an increase in demand of these crops. RBM is running these projects in partnership with Owen Sithole Agricultural College. They have also bought a hatchery for indigenous fowls which will be installed at Owen Sithole College to service the communities of KwaMbonambi, Sokhulu and Mthethwa. One day old chicks will be sold to small farmers in Mbonambi area at reasonable rates. These fowls have been chosen as they can be used for ceremonial purposes, meat as well as for eggs. Furthermore they are cheaper to maintain, as they feed on grass by grazing.

Interviews were conducted with SAPPI and Mondi representatives and it was established that both are involved in funding some agricultural related project such as poultry and community gardens. SAPPI has independently established a Community Forum where sustainable projects are identified.

They are also engaged in Project Grow at Sokhulu, Mbonambi and the rest of the province assisting Small-Scale Farmers in planting forests and getting markets. Both Sappi and Mondi are willing to support LED projects at Mbonambi.

8.2.3 The tourism sector

Research conducted by The World Travel and Tourism Council has identified tourism as the world's largest generator of jobs. South Africa is already observing this trend, however The White Paper released in 1995 by the Department of Trade and Industry states that tourism should be properly organized and focused in order to create jobs within a short period of time. Tourism industry should be looked at a broader view as it influences other sectors of the economy. The boom in tourism within the Mbonambi area will influence businesses, as there will be demand for food, craft, clothing etc. The SMME sector will initially benefit in the development phase of tourism sector, an example would be during the construction of a Tourist Junction where SMME's would conduct the construction of the development.

Investigation conducted by Haley Sharpe in 2003 showed that uThungulu is not a preferred destination by tourists, except for business tourists who come to Richards Bay for business interests. The research also recommended close cooperation between the six local municipalities within uThungulu of which Mbonambi is one of them. Furthermore the utilization the six local municipalities should utilize available role-players in tourism liaise, obtain guidance, support from Provincial tourism role-players such as KZN Department of Economic and Tourism, KZN Tourism Authority, Trade and Investment KZN. In particular the KZN Tourism Authority is responsible for developing, promoting and marketing tourism in the province of KZN. Furthermore the KZN Tourism Authority is tasked with developing the municipal tourism policy Mbonambi Municipality in particular should conduct market research in consultation with the other municipalities to understand the needs of tourists and what will make Mbonambi a preferred tourist destination.

The tourism potential of the municipality is not being realised. There are no tourism facilities, but the municipality has high potential for the development of a tourism sector, which could bring much needed capital into both the District and Local Municipality. The N2 going to the northern region is used by tourists when travelling to other tourist attraction sites within Umkhanyakude District. The proposed establishment of N2 KwaMbonambi Tourist Junction Project should go ahead as it would promote tourism in the area and benefit the community. It will also promote other potential tourism sites such as; Nine Mile Beach, Dawsons Rock Development, Lake Eteza Nature Reserve.

Loopholes:

- The lack of information about tourist attractions in the region;
- The state of infrastructure in the rural and tribal areas, which restricts the development of the tourist, trade;
- The lack of accommodation and related tourist facilities throughout Mbonambi;
- The lack of information, skills and business acumen to take advantage of possible tourist markets in the rural areas;

Tourism should not be seen as just Bed and Breakfast, but arts and crafts should also be considered as part of tourism. Arts and craft are major drawcard of tourism as visitors are interested in African heritage which includes traditional attire. Zululand Art and Craft, a section 21 company is engaged in organising artists and crafters in the Northern Zululand to become effective. Crafters and artist should first affiliate the Zululand Art and Craft before they can benefit from the expertise available at Zululand Art and Craft. A database of affiliated artists and crafters has been developed. Zululand Art and Craft offers capacity building to affiliated arts and crafters which includes:

- Training artists and crafters in measurements so that they can make traditional attire and traditional beads according to size. They should understand the concept of small, medium and large;
- Costing and pricing of products so that they can make a profit;
- Improving product finish to make it attractive;
- Labelling skills of the product;
- Packaging of product to ensure that it is not damaged;
- Display of products so as to entice a customer;
- Customer care which includes how to communicate with a customer.

Zululand Art and Craft also has its marketing arm in Richards Bay where arts and crafters bring their products to the market where they are sold.

8.2.4 The local business sector at Mbonambi

There are few small to medium size businesses operating in the town of Mbonambi. A standardised Business Retention and Expansion Survey of some of these businesses showed the following:

- There is a need to provide training facilities and workshops – capacity building
- A need was identified to support small businesses
- More sites should be made available for small businesses at reasonable rentals
- Some stakeholders felt that crime was a serious disincentive to invest at Mbonambi.

8.2.5 The transport sector

The area of Mbonambi was fairly well serviced with the N2 National Road and several primary roads traversing the local municipality. However, the local road network is problematic, the road infrastructure needs to be upgraded and certain roads need to be constructed.

The lack of adequate roads also has implications for access to transport, local economic development opportunities, access to education, etc. This sector does have opportunities for transporting timber for SAPPI and Mondi and according to interviews there are a few contractors from Mbonambi area who are currently rendering the service. Both companies acknowledged that there is a gap of BEE in Timber Transportation, however this gap will be addressed in the Forestry Charter.

8.2.6 The informal sector

The informal sector finds itself disadvantaged because:

- There are no facilities such as street furniture, safe packaging and storage facilities for sellers
- Competitive advantage of big supermarkets makes it difficult for the informal traders (the informal traders compete with the supermarkets who sell the goods at a very cheap rate because they buy them in bulk and this reduces their potential income and growth of their business)
- Sellers are not able to expand their businesses and employ people. They need capital for expansion.
- They are not aware of incentives packages which could benefit them
- There is a lack of management and business skills

There are a number of emerging contractors at Mbonambi who are keen to work but not able to secure contracts for a number of reasons which includes amongst other things the following:

- Complicated tendering process
- Lack of basic start-up capital
- Fear of the “Tax Man” (i.e. SARS)
- Lack of exposure to opportunities.

Although the informal sector finds itself in a disadvantaged position, the Provincial Government is committed to promoting and developing SMME’s through the Department of Economic Development. This process has led to the establishment of the Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA), which will assist the SMME’s to access funding and local procurement in line with government’s procurement policy of BEE procurement. The government is also advocating for rural development and Ithala Bank is used a vehicle to provide business support to SMME’s.

In the White Paper published by the Department of Trade and Industry in March 1995 a National Strategy for the Development and Promotion of Small Business in South Africa to address job creation, economic growth and equity especially for people in rural areas. This is aimed at moving away from poverty alleviation, but instead economic sustainability. The government proposed the establishment of Local Service Centre in rural areas where a variety of services (such as skills) will be accessed.

Within the uThungulu region business organisations (Zululand Chamber of Business, Zululand Chamber of Business Foundation, Business Development Centre and Business Against Crime Zululand) have formed a powerful body to focus at issues affecting business in the area. LED has been identified as one of areas of focus.

A number of opportunities exist for this sector, and during the consultation with Mondi it transpired that they are running projects to provide their retrenched employees and willing people with business skills on the following projects:

- Alien weed control which is an outsourced service to remove unwanted plants;
- Catering which involves catering for contractors operating at Mondi Forest operations and community projects sponsored by Mondi. The food supplied will be subsidised so that it can be sold at low prices;
- Biofuel involves outsourcing the harvesting waste such as bark which is collected by emerging contractors and sold to Mondi.

Cooperation between the informal business and the tourism industry is very important as the boom in tourism will benefit the informal business sector. During the 2005 Investment Conference held in Durban various investment opportunities were identified and Richards Bay – Empangeni Spatial Development Initiative was identified for downstream processing industries, infrastructure projects, SMME development and tourist attractions.

8.2.7 Finance Sector

Finance for LED projects could be obtained from finance institutions such as Ithala Bank, KZN Growth Fund, Gijima KZN, IDC depending on the project nature and size. Ithala Bank contributes in the promotion of LED by providing business loans and more especially in the area of Co-operative formation. The nearest branch to Mbonambi is in Mtubatuba. The primary requirement to qualify for any funding is to be registered as a legal entity such as a cooperative. The other requirement is that the representatives of cooperative should be trained by the FET College before it can be financed. The FET College provides skills on business administration and drawing up of business plans. Although the responsibility of training does not lie with Ithala, they only assist to coordinate the

training between the FET College and the nearest is Umfolozi College in Richards Bay. The FET provides the community with a trainer and the community arranges a training hall and accommodation for the trainer.

Once the business has been registered as a legal entity and trained, they should submit a business plan. Ithala would then assess whether the business can be financed based on the business plan. She stated that negotiations are made on the term of payment of the loan and the loan has annual interest of $\pm 10.5\%$ payable. It was also established that R20 000 of the funding provided to cooperatives is grant and the rest is payable. Currently the cooperatives are funded to maximum of R500 000. We were also advised that finance is available for individual applicants on submission of a comprehensive business plan and business financial statements are necessary.

However, during the consultation with stakeholders it transpired that some of the business plans did not meet the standards and in some cases there is crucial information missing. This resulted in backlog of funding applications as the business plans had to be redone. It was suggested that there should be a meeting between Ithala, FET Umfolozi College and the Municipality to discuss issues pertaining business plans and funding.

8.3 LED SWOT ANALYSIS

8.3.1 Strengths

- Land suitable for farming
- Impressive national financial fundamentals which attract investments to the province
- Existence of Co-operatives of different sectors
- Location of the municipality along the coast and the economic infrastructure
- Closeness to popular tourism and heritage sites
- Human resource base
- Community eager to participate in community development projects
- Next to Richards Bay Harbour
- N2 national road linking Durban and the Zululand passes through Mbonambi
- Rural areas are developing
- Availability of schools and clinics in the area.
- Good rainfall especially Sokhulu
- Underutilised rural land
- Sugarcane grown for commercial agriculture
- Timber forests are grown in the area

8.3.2 Weaknesses

- High levels of poverty and underdevelopment
- Shortage of basic services to rural communities of the municipality
- Low levels of tourism
- High illiteracy
- Lack of skills base
- No resource / information centre
- Uncoordinated development
- Inadequate infrastructure such as roads, sanitation, water, electricity
- Town of Mbonambi is not well developed and marketed.

8.3.3 Opportunities

- Mbonambi is closer to the town of Richards Bay, which not only have an Industrial Development Zone, but also is one of the fastest growing towns in SA.
- Dube Port to be constructed next to the King Shaka Airport, will provide sustainable economic growth in the province
- The national road N2, that links to Durban, the KZN North Coast, the Eastern Cape, Cape Town, the Garden Route, Gauteng and Mpumalanga traverses the area of Mbonambi Municipality
- Wide range of tourism opportunities and close proximity and jurisdiction over some part of Indian Ocean Beaches.
- Strategic initiative: relocation of Durban Airport to LaMercy by 2006
- Access to both the Richards bay and Durban Ports for imports and exports.
- Undertaking by the Provincial Government to activate and put into operation the KZN Growth Fund to expand public and private investment in local job creation opportunities.
- Undertaking by the Provincial Government to establish a regionally-based Community College System focusing on life and business skills training.
- Easy and close access to the two Provincial Airports of Richards Bay and Durban.
- Rich Cultural Heritage in KZN province
- Strengthening of provincial development institutions: Ithala transformed into a vibrant developmental and empowerment; KZN Tourism Authority (KZNTA) has developed many products to attract international tourists' Promotion of community-based tourism by KZNTA; TIKZNZN has strengthened its relationship with municipalities across the province, in order to identify and facilitate trade and investment at local government levels.
- Establishment of Waste Management can have an influence in economy by creating additional employment opportunities.
- Tourism development which could be in the form of Bed and Breakfast outlets, cultural village etc.
- Investment opportunities with a view of locals having some ownership in the investment of B&Bs, filling stations, tourism centre
- Agribusiness development
- Establishment of a nursery for flowers, forests and vegetables.

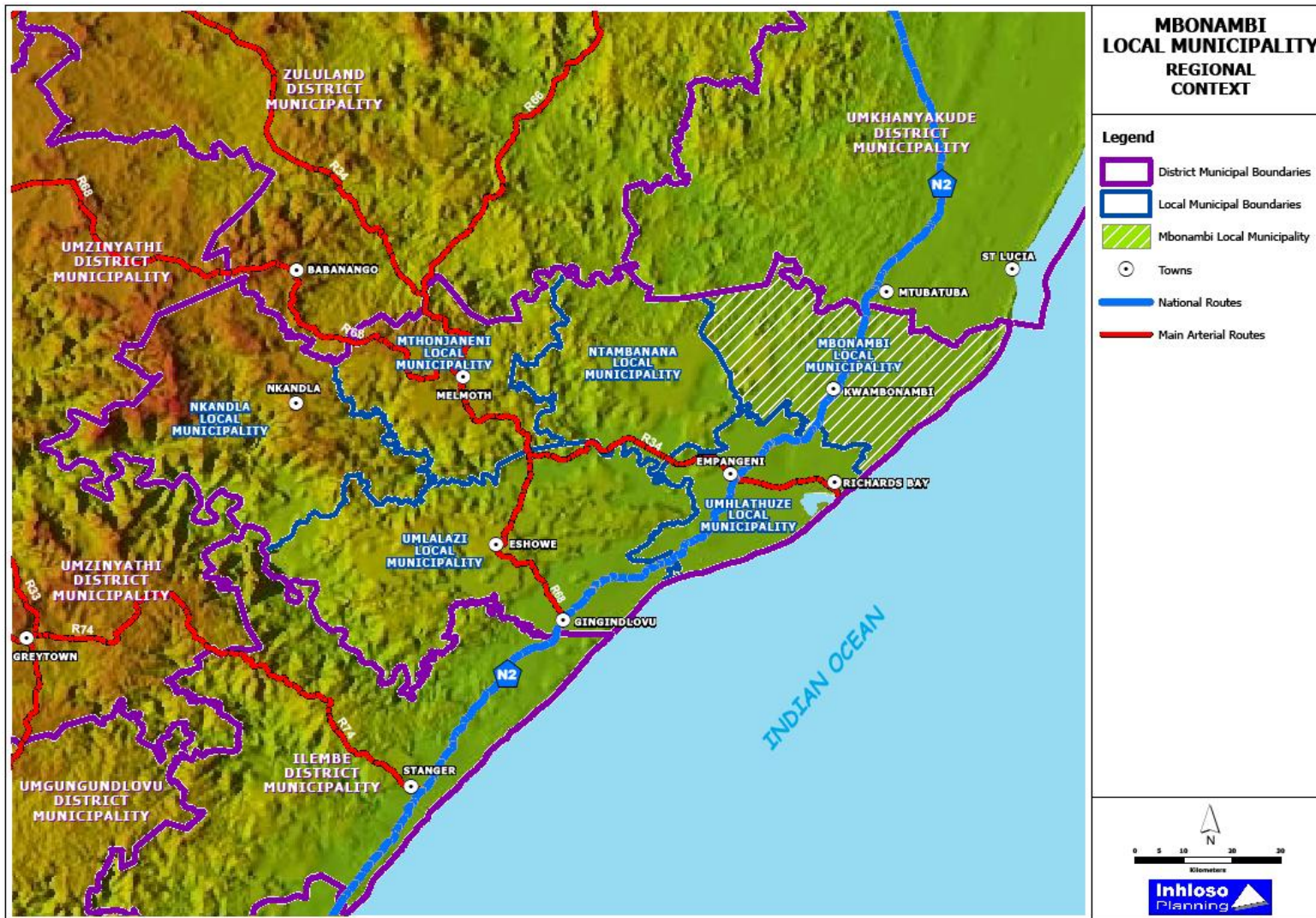
8.3.4 Threats

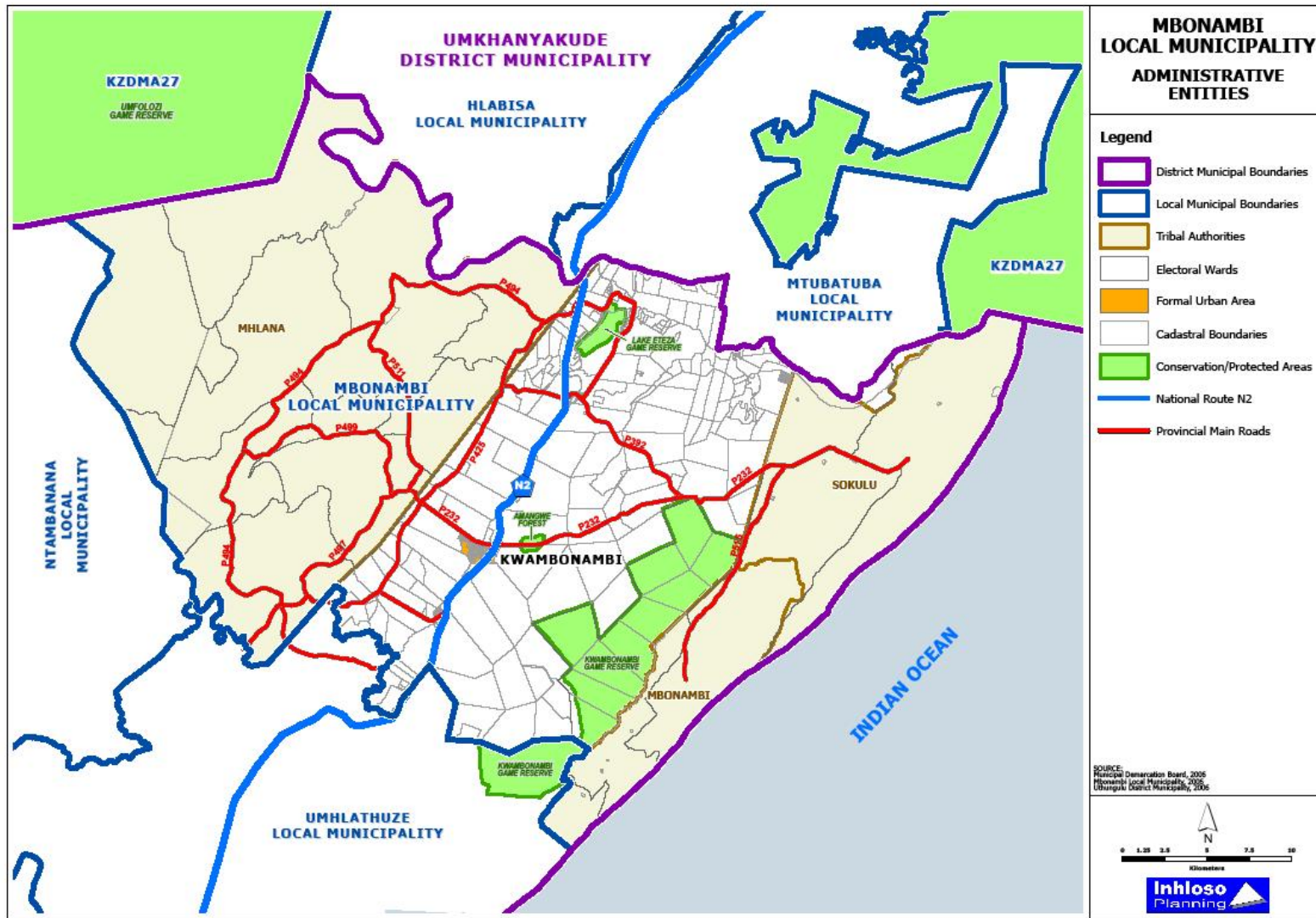
- HIV / Aids and other diseases
- Poor infrastructure and social facilities
- Increasing unemployment rate, poverty and underdevelopment
- Vulnerability to disasters such as floods and droughts.
- Disintegrated service delivery at local, provincial and national spheres of government.
- Negative perceptions about the KZN province
- Culture of employment – people not eager to venture into business
- Fast development of neighbouring municipalities

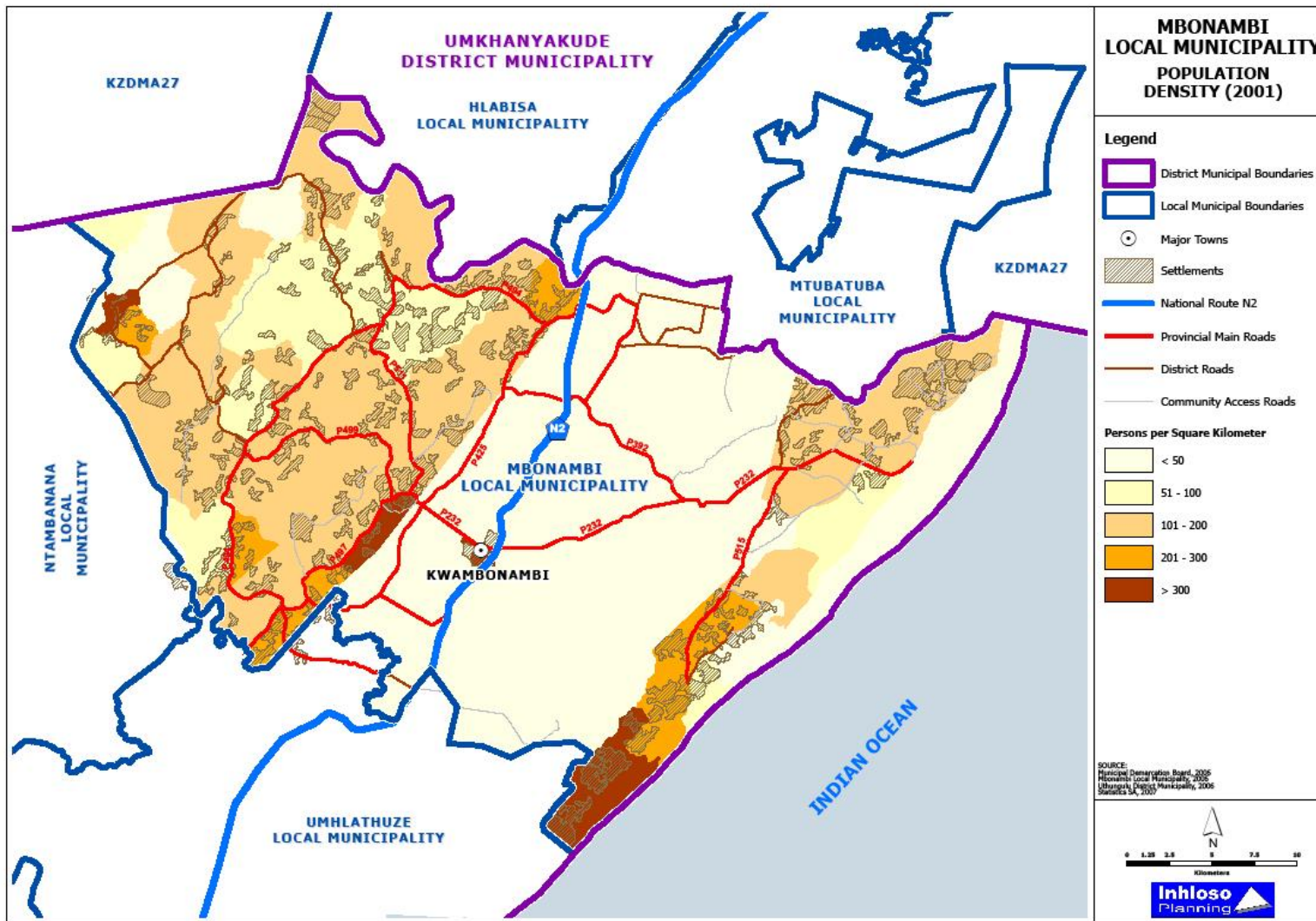
8.4 LED PRIORITY PROJECTS

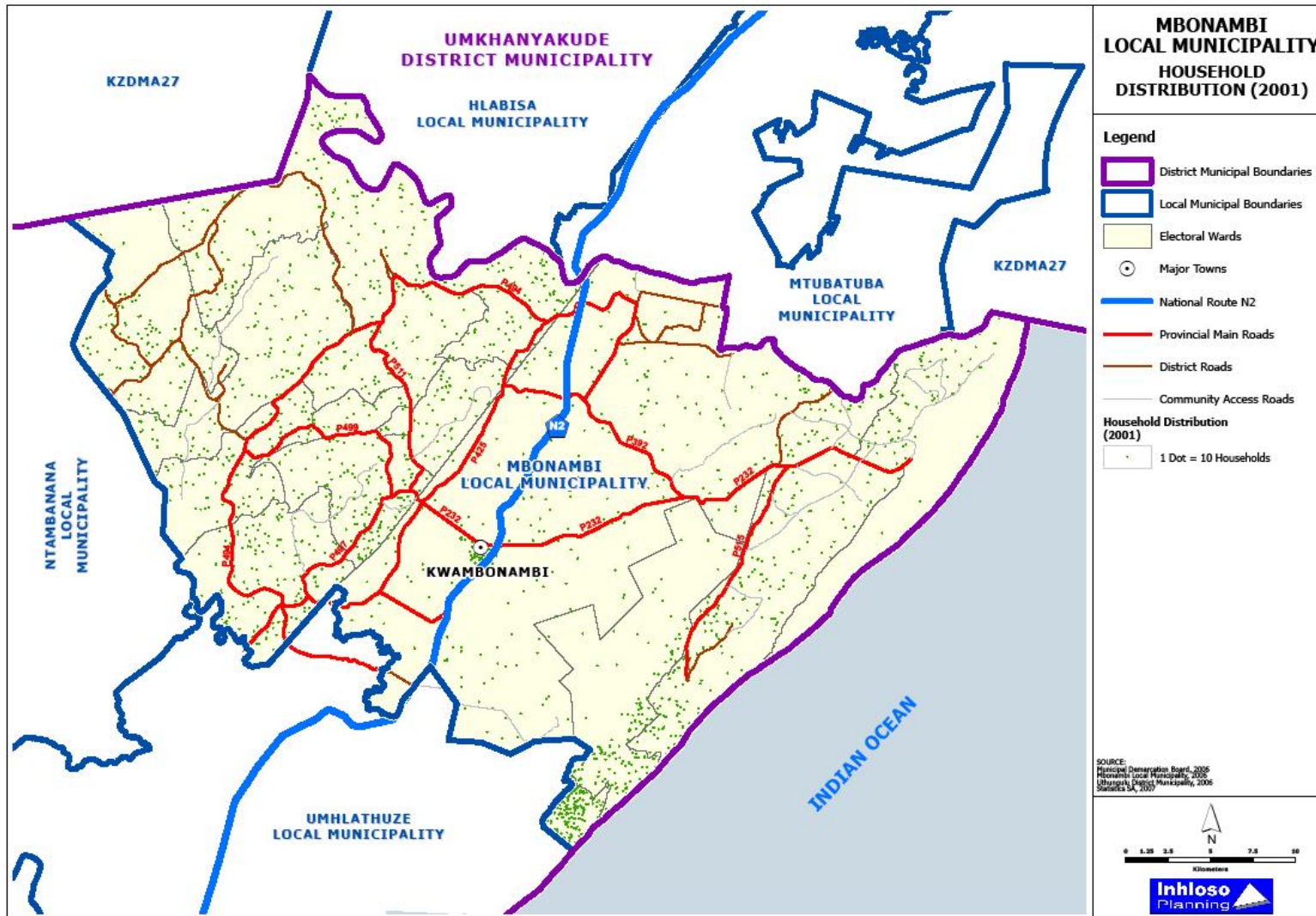
The table below sets out the priority proposed type of LED that could succeed in Mbonambi Municipal Area:

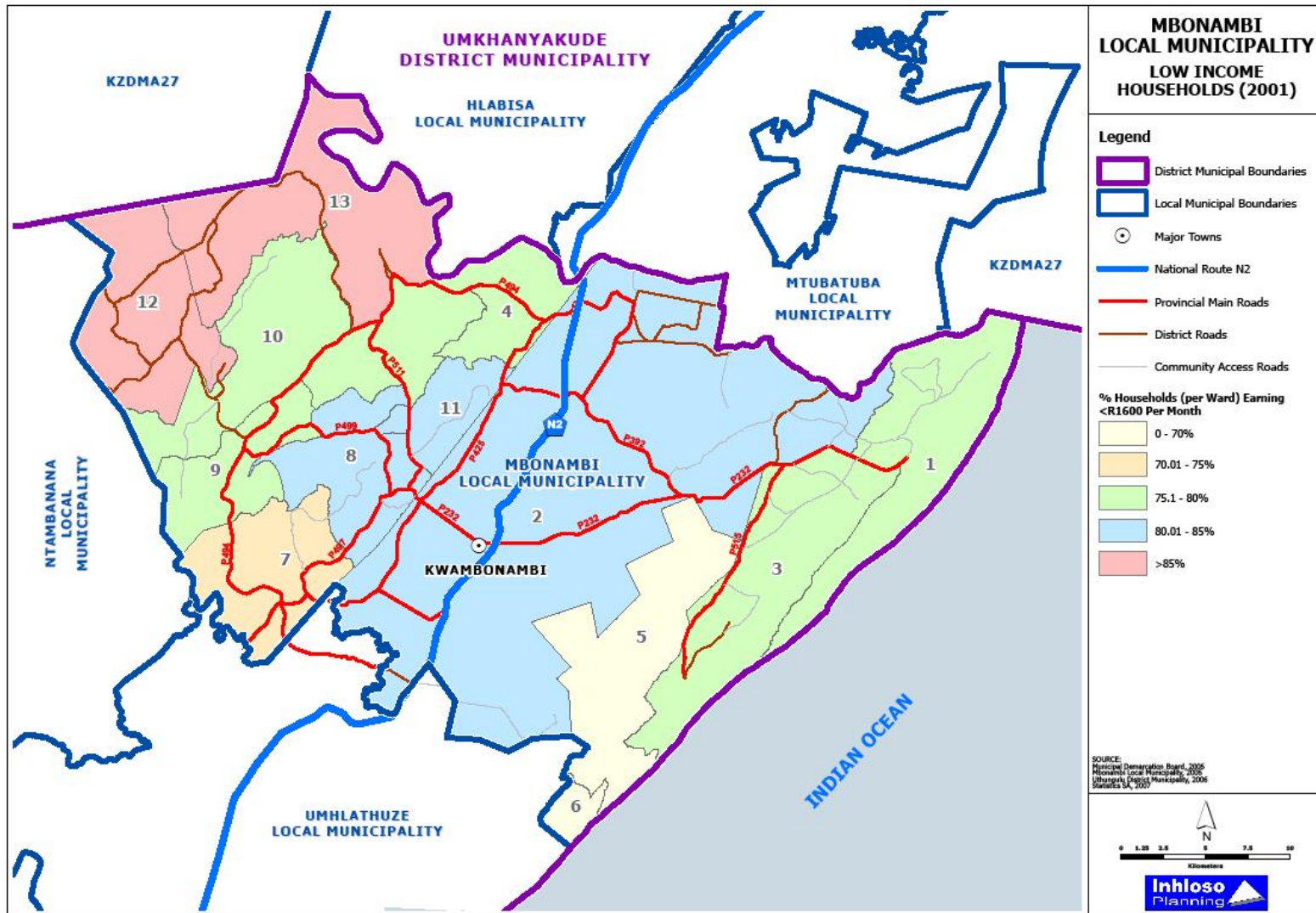
Sector	Goal	Project	Implementation Plan
Agriculture	To provide job opportunities for the local people of Mbonambi, and to improve the economy of Mbonambi, and combat the small non-continual projects which promise to alleviate poverty while they are not sustainable. To develop local skill base and keep project finances circulating in the local economy.	Vegetable Production (Proposed)	The vegetable projects can establish a co-operative that will supply local wholesalers, shops, hospitals and schools. From the survey conducted with these potential clients of cooperative, we find that they are ready to buy from them provided the quality products is good and there is constant supply.
		Poultry (Proposed)	From the findings of the study it was discovered that poultry could be viable in Mbonambi if it could be well managed by people who have good knowledge about the project and capacity to maintain the supply.
Manufacturing	To provide job opportunities of the local people of Mbonambi, and to improve the economy of Mbonambi	Sewing	The sewing projects can become more established and become a clothing firm within Mbonambi which provides chain stores with the top of the range clothing and can also supply schools with school wear. There is also a opportunity of supplying local hospitals and clinics with bed sheets, pillowcases and curtains if they form a co-operative. With proper training in sewing, fashion design, and marketing, this co-operative / clothing firm can be one of the most successful businesses within Mbonambi.
Tourism: Craft	To provide job opportunities of the local people of Mbonambi, and to improve the economy of Mbonambi Tourism alone cannot provide the full impetus needed to alleviate poverty and unsustainable pressures on the natural resources at Mbonambi, but it can provide a catalyst for socio-economic development.	Mbonambi Craft Emporium Project Cultural Village	A craft emporium project has potential in Mbonambi area if local crafters are provided with necessary support i.e. equipment, proper material and establishment of a craft centre to accommodate them. This project is currently non-existent, but it could improve the economy of Mbonambi and also create jobs for the unemployed.











9. SOCIAL OVERVIEW

This section of the report reflects on the following:

- Community facilities at secondary and tertiary nodes
- Travel Time to Community Facilities
- Education Facilities
- Health Facilities
- Community Centres / Halls
- Sports Fields / Facilities
- Traditional Administrative Centres
- Cemeteries
- Crèches
- Pension Payout Points
- Distribution of Community Facilities

The facilities indicated in the tables below, have been identified through (1) fieldwork in the preparation of the UDM Community Facilities Plan and (2) Databases of the Departments of Health (2006) and Education (2000).

The following maps are included at the end of this Section:

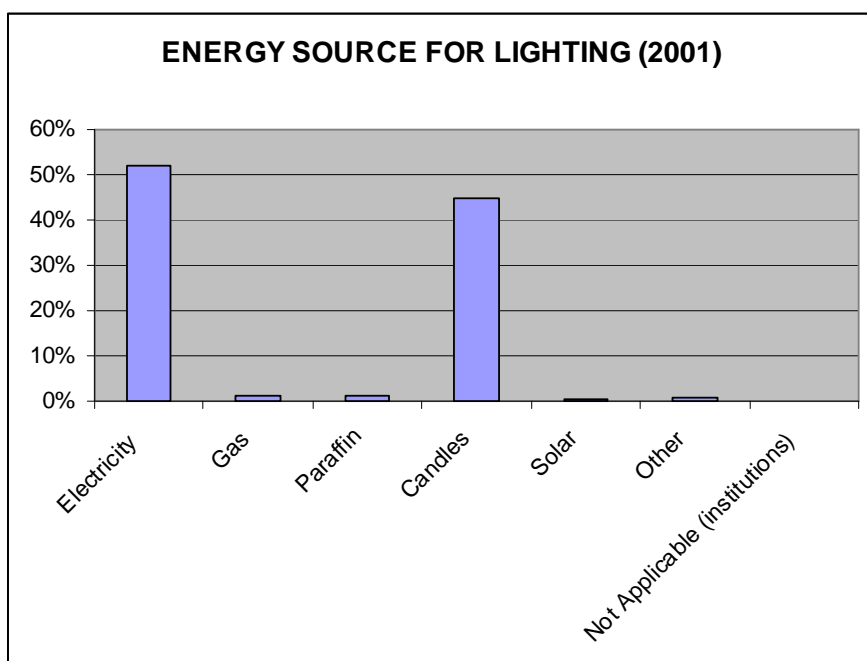
- Education Facilities
- Health Facilities
- Community Centres / Halls
- Sport Fields / Facilities
- Courts
- Cemeteries
- Crèches
- Pension Payout Points
- Distribution of Community Facilities
- Land Capability

9.1 ELECTRICITY

Electricity is supplied in bulk by Eskom who also provide the reticulation to informal settlements. Most of the households in the traditional areas have inadequate access to electricity. The UDM has prepared an Energy Sector Plan which has identified primary areas for supply for the elimination of the electricity backlog on an incremental basis.

Table 14: Energy Source for Lighting (2001)

ENERGY SOURCE (2001)	NO	%
Electricity	10617	52%
Gas	213	1%
Paraffin	220	1%
Candles	9157	45%
Solar	97	0%
Other	134	1%
Not Applicable (institutions)	0	0%
TOTAL	20438	100%



The information on the previous page is as per the 2001 Census. The following has been extracted from the 2007 uThungulu QOLS:

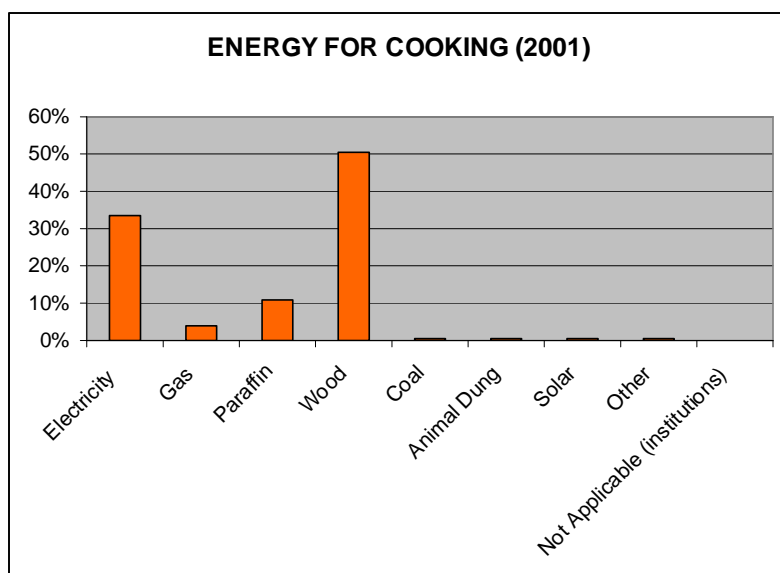
Table 15: Energy for Lighting as per Quality of Life Survey (2007)

Municipality	Year	Electricity (Eskom/Local Authority)	Electricity (Solar)	Gas	Paraffin	Candles
<i>Mbonambi</i>	2004	32.93	0.00	0.00	1.22	60.98
	2005	56.86	0.00	0.00	0.65	42.48
	2007	50.72	0.72	0.00	0.72	47.83
<i>UTHUNGULU</i>	2004	39.16	0.25	0.58	3.97	43.87
	2005	42.60	0.09	0.17	1.12	53.53
	2007	48.53	0.23	0.39	1.70	48.46

The above table shows an increased use of Eskom power and a decrease in dependence of candles for lighting in the Mbonambi Municipal Area.

Table 16: Energy Source for Cooking (2001)

ENERGY SOURCE (2001)	NO	%
Electricity	6870	34%
Gas	815	4%
Paraffin	2196	11%
Wood	10271	50%
Coal	102	0%
Animal Dung	85	0%
Solar	48	0%
Other	53	0%
Not Applicable (institutions)	0	0%
TOTAL	20440	100%



The following has been extracted from the 2007 uThungulu QOLS in respect of energy sources for cooking.

Table 17: Energy for Cooking as per the Quality of Life Survey (2007)

Municipality	Year	Electricity (Eskom/Local Authority)	Gas	Paraffin	Wood
<i>Mbonambi</i>	2004	24.39	5.49	14.02	53.05
	2005	47.71	1.31	9.15	41.83
	2007	37.68	13.77	21.01	27.54
<i>UTHUNGULU</i>	2004	38.74	3.48	9.60	42.30
	2005	31.30	6.10	10.21	51.21
	2007	36.88	4.71	11.50	46.45

The above tables shows an increase in the use of Eskom power for cooking purposes as well as a decreased dependence on wood for such purposes.

Projects which have commenced with electrification in 2006/2007 financial year are:

- Shwashweni,
- Nhlangwini
- Dondothea
- Gegede

The following projects have been assessed and stickers were attached to each and every household, awaiting Eskom to appoint a contractor to provide electricity to them:

- Mngqagayi,
- Embabe,
- Sobhuza,
- Nxebeni,
- Matholeni,
- Nkanyezi,

The following projects have been assessed and stickers were attached to each and every household, but the electrification of these projects is dependent on the construction of a mini substation:

- Hlanzeni,
- Ndlabeliyandula,
- Nhlanzini,
- Nkunzebomvu,
- Sokhulu,
- Amalala,

A new project to be included in the Eskom list as a priority and also in the municipal IDP for 2009/2010:

- Safari

9.2 TRANSPORT NETWORK

The Municipality has a well developed road network on a national, district, and local scale, but the condition of the majority of the local roads are poor, and access is problematic in wet conditions. The

UDM has prepared an Integrated Transportation Plan which will designate roads in need of upgrade thus hopefully improving local movement.

The Durban/Maputo/Gauteng railway line traverses the municipality and passes through KwaMbonambi. It is mainly used for the transportation of freight, to Gauteng and Mpumalanga, but a passenger service has been introduced between Durban and Maputo.

9.3 CEMETERIES / CREMATORIA

The UThungulu District Municipality is the designated service provider at a regional level, but the local municipalities are responsible for municipal burial sites. The Mbonambi Municipality does not have a municipal cemetery. Cemeteries will need to be provided in close proximity to KwaMbonambi and in areas such as Dondotha, Nzalabantu, Cinci, and other emerging nodes.

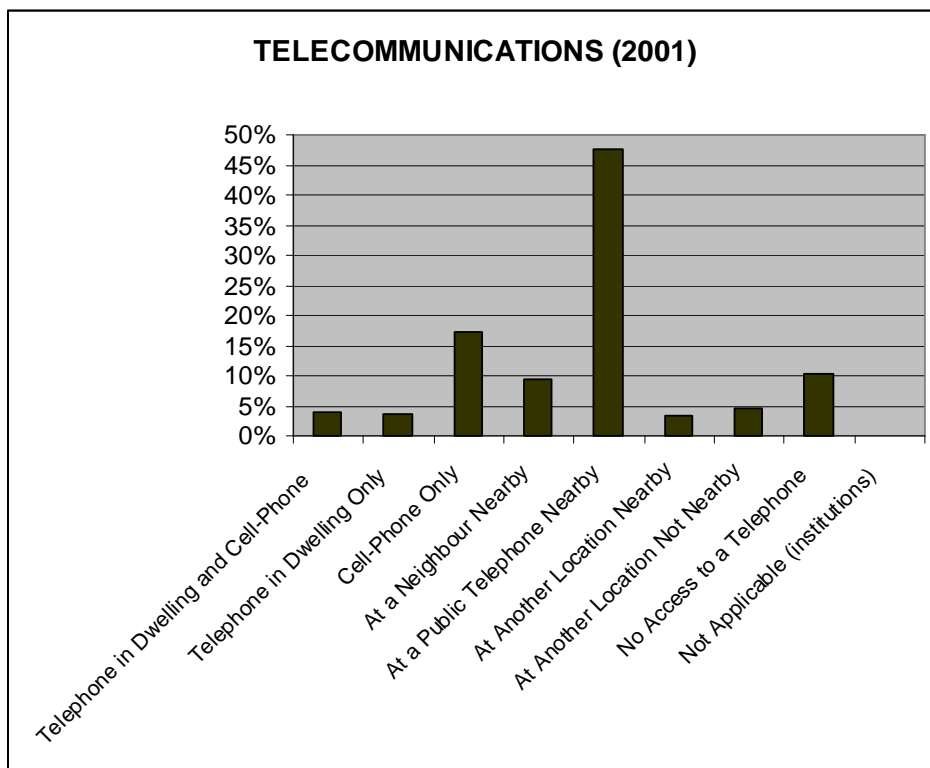
It should be noted that the Municipality has appointed Messrs. PD Naidoo & Associates to:

- Meet with Councillors and the Tribal Authority for each development node, i.e. Sokhulu, Mbonambi, Dondotha and Mabuyeni to discuss cemeteries and to request the identification of 3 to 4 possible cemetery sites;
- Field visits by the Project Team to the identified sites;
- The Project Team will prepare cost estimates for Business Plans and Funding Applications. These estimates will include:
 - Social Facilitation with the beneficiary communities including establishment and capacitating of a PSC and discussion of the proposed project;
 - Geotechnical investigations including reconnaissance surveys for at least 2 sites per node followed by a detailed survey of the best site;
 - Environmental investigations for the site deemed suitable geologically (basic assessment report);
 - A Feasibility Study for the best identified site;
 - Public scoping meetings at the development node as well as at KwaMbonambi;
 - All necessary disbursements;
 - Survey and land acquisition;
 - Engineering design; and
 - All engineering and building construction.
- Drafting of the Business Plan and Funding Application for submission.

9.4 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Table 18: Telecommunications (2001)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS (2001)	NO	%
Telephone in Dwelling and Cell-Phone	785	4%
Telephone in Dwelling Only	756	4%
Cell-Phone Only	3537	17%
At a Neighbour Nearby	1919	9%
At a Public Telephone Nearby	9715	48%
At Another Location Nearby	652	3%
At Another Location Not Nearby	946	5%
No Access to a Telephone	2121	10%
Not Applicable (institutions)	3	0%
TOTAL	20434	100%

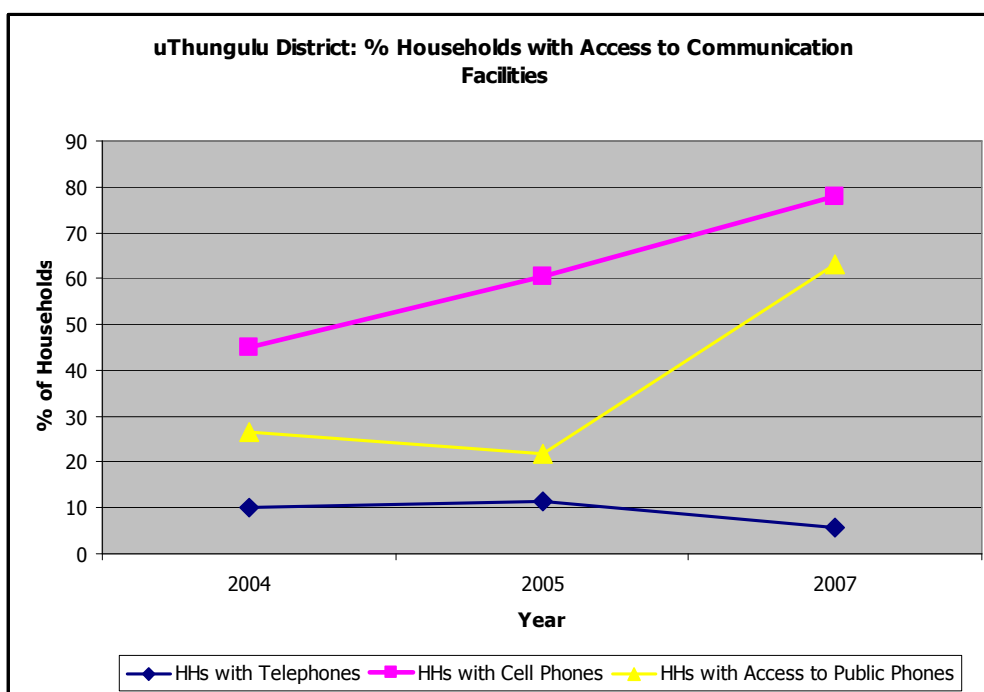


The following has been extracted from the 2007 uThungulu QOLS in respect of access to communication facilities:

Table 19: Access to Communication Facilities as per Quality of Life Survey (2007)

Municipality	Year	Households with Telephones	Households with Cell Phones	Households with Access to Public Phones
<i>Mbonambi</i>	2004	6.71	52.44	10.37
	2005	9.80	78.40	1.40
	2007	0.72	81.29	56.83
<i>UTHUNGULU</i>	2004	10.18	44.87	26.66
	2005	11.40	60.60	21.70
	2007	5.85	77.91	63.23

The above tables show that at both the local and district level there has been a decrease use of telephones and an increase in use of cell phones and access to public phones. See chart hereunder.



9.5 ROLL-OUT OF FREE BASIC SERVICES

The roll-out of free basic services (i.e. 6kl of free water per household per month) is closely linked to the roll-out of the UDM Water Services Development Plan. In the areas of the municipality which are covered by water schemes and reticulation, free water is made available to households at 6kl per household per month. No figures are available from uThungulu District Municipality at this stage with regards to the roll-out of free basic services. Such will be provided once available.

9.6 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AT SECONDARY NODES

Table 20: Community Facilities at Secondary Nodes (3km radius)

Secondary Node	Ward	Community Facility Name	Community Facility Type
Dondotha	Ward 8	Phembisizwe Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 9	Khayaletu Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 9	Dondotha Community Hall	Hall
	Ward 9	Dondotha Store (Pension Payout Point)	Pension
	Ward 9	Dondotha Sport field	Sports
Emhlangeni	Ward 1	Qhakaza Hall	Hall
	Ward 1	Mhloini Sport field	Sports
	Ward 1	Sokhulu Centre (Crèche, Pension Payout Point, Tribal Court	Tribal Court/Crèche/Pension Pay Point
Zonza	Ward 8	Mbabe Mission Cemetery	Cemetery
	Ward 11	Mpumelelo-Nozambula Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 8	Mbabe Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 8	Intobeko Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 8	Mnqadi Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 8	Zonza Community Hall	Hall
	Ward 11	Empumelelo Store-Nozambula Pension Point	Pension
	Ward 8	Mbabe Pension Point	Pension
	Mabuyeni	Ward 7	Mabuyeni Cemetery
Ward 7		Mabuyeni Pre-Primary	Crèche
Ward 7		Ziqalele Crèche	Crèche
Ward 7		Mabuyeni Hall	Hall
Ward 7		Liverpool Sports field	Sports
Ward 7		Ganasi Sports field	Sports
Nkuzebomvu	Ward 3	Mbonambi Mission Cemetery	Cemetery
	Ward 3	Nkunzebomvu Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 3	Mbonambi Tribal Authority (Pension Payout Po	Pension

9.7 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AT TERTIARY NODES

Table 21: Community Facilities at Tertiary Nodes (2km radius)

Tertiary Node	Ward	Community Facility Name	Community Facility Type
Amala-Phezulu	Ward 2	Esikalini Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 3	Qedusizi Bottle store (Pension Payout point)	Pension
	Ward 2	Sibululwane Sport field	Sports
Cinci	Ward 4	New Phathane Primary (Creche)	Crèche
	Ward 4	Phumelela Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 4	Salpine Primary (Creche)	Crèche
	Ward 4	Khayaletu Cash & Carry (Pension Payout Point)	Pension
Fuyeni	Ward 13	Ocilwane Primary (Creche)	Crèche
	Ward 13	Ocilwane Community Hall	Hall
Makhwezini	Ward 12	Makhwezini Cemetery 1	Cemetery
	Ward 12	Nomusa CP School(Creche)	Crèche
	Ward 12	Makhwezini Store (Pension Payout Point)	Pension
Nhlabane	Ward 3	Sekuyakhanya Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 3	Nhlabani Community Hall	Hall
Nkiyankiya/Patane	Ward 13	Soya Primary (Creche)	Crèche
	Ward 10	Patane Store (Pension Payout Point)	Pension
Ntuthunga	Ward 13	Kwabheka- Abezayo Cemetery Ntuthunga 1	Cemetery
	Ward 13	Ntuthunga 1 Crèche	Crèche
Nzalabantu	Ward 5	Nzalabantu Cemetery	Cemetery
	Ward 5	Thembaletu Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 5	Sabokwe Crèche	Crèche
	Ward 5	Sizanani Store (Pension Payout Point)	Pension
	Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field	Sports
	Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport Stadium	Sports
	Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field 1 & 2	Sports
	Ward 5	Sabokwe Sport field 1 & 2	Sports

9.8 TRAVEL TIME TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The table below sets out the percentage of the Mbonambi Population that is less than 30 minutes, 31 to 60 minutes, 61 to 90 minutes and more than 90 minutes traveling time by public transport from identified community facilities:

Table 22: Community Facilities at Tertiary Nodes (2km radius)

FACILITY	TOTAL NO FACILITIES	TOTAL POPULATION (2001)*	% OF TOTAL POPULATION PER TRAVEL TIME RANGE			
			<30 MINUTES	31 - 60 MINUTES	61 - 90 MINUTES	>90 MINUTES
Cemeteries	18	106930	61.97%	28.75%	6.83%	2.44%
Courts	1		10.64%	17.12%	36.01%	36.23%
Crèches	50		79.28%	16.61%	3.07%	1.04%
Community Centres/Halls	8		56.15%	35.68%	6.54%	1.62%
Pension Pay Points	28		77.48%	17.91%	3.50%	1.10%
Sports Fields/Facilities	25		69.22%	24.70%	4.83%	1.26%

FACILITY	TOTAL NO FACILITIES	POPULATION <5 YEARS (2001)*	% OF POPULATION <5 YEARS PER TRAVEL TIME RANGE			
			<30 MINUTES	31 - 60 MINUTES	61 - 90 MINUTES	>90 MINUTES
Crèches	50	13414	79.40%	16.68%	2.95%	0.97%

FACILITY	TOTAL NO FACILITIES	POPULATION >64 YEARS (2001)	% OF POPULATION >64 YEARS PER TRAVEL TIME RANGE			
			<30 MINUTES	31 - 60 MINUTES	61 - 90 MINUTES	>90 MINUTES
Pension Pay Points	27	4722	76.92%	17.98%	3.92%	1.17%

9.9 EDUCATION FACILITIES

Table 23: Education Facilities

Name of School	School Type	Classrooms
Homeleigh Intermediate	Combined	10
Ugome Senior Primary	Combined	17
Baqoqe P	Primary	6
Bhubhubhu P	Primary	12
Canaan P	Primary	10
Cwaka P	Primary	10
Efuyeni P	Primary	14
Embabe Lower P	Primary	18
Empumelelweni P	Primary	15
Enhlabosini Sp	Primary	11
Enhlanzini P	Primary	12
Esigaganeni P	Primary	4
Esigwaceni P	Primary	8
Gegede P	Primary	7
Kwanjeke P	Primary	14
KwaMbonambi P	Primary	7
Lubana P	Primary	13
Luhlanga P	Primary	12
Mabuyeni P	Primary	11
Malanga P	Primary	7
Emankwathini P	Primary	17
Manzimpofu P	Primary	8
Mbude Sp	Primary	11
Mcuthungu Sp	Primary	4
Mendu P	Primary	10
Mgatshelwa P	Primary	9
Mhawu P	Primary	7
Mnqagayi P	Primary	11
Mpemvu P	Primary	5
Mphathiswana LP	Primary	4
Mthwana P	Primary	8
Mundi P	Primary	2
Mzingazi P	Primary	18
New Patane P	Primary	17
Nhlabane P	Primary	16
Nkanyezi P (KwaMbonambi)	Primary	9
Nkiyankiya P	Primary	10
Nomuwa P	Primary	14
Novunula P	Primary	9
Ntobozi P	Primary	14
Ntuthunga P	Primary	8
Nzalabantu P	Primary	17
Ocilwana P	Primary	11

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Name of School	School Type	Classrooms
Ontingweni P	Primary	5
Phoziphози P	Primary	17
Qedumona P	Primary	14
Sabhuza P	Primary	8
Saligna P	Primary	5
Salpine P	Primary	3
Shwashweni P	Primary	8
Sibululwane P	Primary	10
Sikhinjana P	Primary	3
Siyokomana P	Primary	10
Sokhulu P	Primary	11
Somotha P	Primary	8
Soya P	Primary	10
Thembalimbe P	Primary	13
Umbonambi P	Primary	21
Velemseni P Farm	Primary	2
Mvamanzi P	Primary	12
Kwambonambi Timbers F	Primary	2
Khishwa P	Primary	4
Mabhodla P	Primary	8
Balondo H	Secondary	18
Dlemudlemu S	Secondary	14
Dondotha H	Secondary	17
Ekupheleni S	Secondary	15
Elangeni S	Secondary	15
Encutshini Js	Secondary	5
Enhlangwini S	Secondary	11
Ezigqizweni	Secondary	11
Gijimana Js	Secondary	7
Isiphephelo H	Secondary	12
Langalibomvu H	Secondary	17
Manqamu H	Secondary	15
Mbusowabathethwa Ss	Secondary	16
Mpephose S	Secondary	5
Ndlabeyilandula S	Secondary	13
Nomavovo Js	Secondary	7
Ntongande H	Secondary	13
Sibonokuhle H	Secondary	17
Tshelamanzi S	Secondary	3
Umbiya S	Secondary	16
Uyengo S	Secondary	18
Welabasha H	Secondary	10

Sizakahle JP (Empangeni)	Secondary	2
Emkhayideni H	Secondary	12
Mfaniso S	Secondary	5

SOURCE: KZN Dept of Education Database, 2000

Although the data compiled in this section does not mention the child to teacher ratio and the ratio of children per classroom as well as the quality of schools; it can be concluded that schools are well distributed throughout the Municipal area (See **Education Facilities Map** attached at the end of Section B.3).

9.10 HEALTH FACILITIES

Table 24: Health Facilities

Institution	Authority
Cinci Clinic	Provincial
Dondotha Clinic	Provincial
Ethembeni Care Center Clinic	Private
KwaMbonambi Clinic	Provincial
Nhlabane Clinic	Provincial
Ocilwane Clinic	Provincial
Sappi (Umbonambi) Clinic	Provincial
Sokhulu Clinic	Provincial
Umbonambi Clinic	Provincial

Source: KZN Department of Health Database, 2006

As can be seen from the **Health Facilities Map** attached at the end of Section B.3, health facilities are not well distributed throughout the municipal area, particularly the eastern portion of the municipal area.

9.11 COMMUNITY CENTRES / HALLS

Table 25: Community Centres / Halls

Ward	Name	Type
Ward 1	Qhakaza Hall	Community Hall
Ward 3	Zazi Crèche	Community Hall
Ward 3	Ndlabeyilandula Community Hall	Community Hall
Ward 3	Nhlabani Community Hall	Community Hall
Ward 6	Mzingazi Community Center	Community Hall
Ward 7	Mabuyeni Hall	Community Hall
Ward 8	Zonza Community Hall	Community Hall
Ward 9	Dondotha Community Hall	Community Hall
Ward 10	Nhlabosini Community Hall	Community Hall
Ward 13	Ocilwane Community Hall	Community Hall

According to the **Community Centres / Halls Map** (see attached at the end of Section B.3), community halls / centres are generally well distributed throughout the municipal area, with the exception of the Mhlana Traditional Authority area.

9.12 SPORTS FIELDS / FACILITIES

Table 26: Sport Fields / Facilities

Ward	Name	Type
Ward 1	Mhlolini Sport field	Sports
Ward 2	KwaXaba Sport field	Sports
Ward 2	Sibululwane Primary School	Sports
Ward 2	Sibululwane Sport field	Sports
Ward 2	Dumisane Sport field	Sports
Ward 4	Mawombe Sport field	Sports
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field	Sports
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport Stadium	Sports
Ward 5	Elanjeni Sport field	Sports
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field 1	Sports
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field 2	Sports
Ward 5	Sabokwe Sport field 1	Sports
Ward 5	Sabokwe Sport field 2	Sports
Ward 5	Dumisane Sports field	Sports
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field	Sports
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport Stadium	Sports
Ward 5	Elanjeni Sport field	Sports
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field 1	Sports
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field 2	Sports
Ward 5	Sabokwe Sport field 1	Sports
Ward 5	Sabokwe Sport field 2	Sports
Ward 6	Mzingazi Sport field 1	Sports
Ward 6	Mzingazi Sport field 2	Sports
Ward 7	Oqazwini Sports field	Sports
Ward 7	Mgatshelwa Sports field	Sports
Ward 7	Thina Sobabili Sports field	Sports
Ward 7	Hlangamhlathi Sports field	Sports
Ward 7	Liverpool Sports field	Sports
Ward 7	Ganasi Sports field	Sports
Ward 9	Dondotha Sport field	Sports
Ward 13	Shwasheni Sport field	Sports
Ward 10	Nhlabosini Sport field	Sports
Ward 10	Mphathiswane Sport field	Sports
Ward 10	Kwantombo Sport field	Sports

Sport Facilities are well distributed in the Sokhulu and Mbonambi Traditional Authority areas, but poorly distributed in the Mhlana Traditional Authority area (particularly in the northern portion thereof). (See **Sport Fields / Facilities Map** at the end of Section B.3).

9.13 TRADITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES

Table 27: Traditional Administrative Centres

Ward	Name	Type
Ward 1	Sokhulu	Traditional Administrative Centre
Ward 3	Mbonambi	Traditional Administrative Centre
Ward 9	Mhlana	Traditional Administrative Centre

As can be seen from the **Courts Map** attached at the end of Section B.3, the Mbonambi and Sokhulu Traditional Administrative Centres are relatively accessible to communities within these two Traditional Authority areas. Mhlana Traditional Administrative Centre is generally further than 60 minutes traveling time, by public transport, away from communities in this Traditional Authority area.

9.14 CEMETERIES

Table 28: Cemeteries

Ward	Name	Type
Ward 3	Kwanjeke Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 3	Ndlabeyilandula Sport field	Cemetery
Ward 3	Mbonambi Mission Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 3	Njeke Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 6	Mkhayideni	Cemetery
Ward 6	Mzingazi	Cemetery
Ward 7	Mabuyeni Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 7	Lamula Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 8	Mbabe Mission	Cemetery
Ward 12	Shayamoya Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 12	Makhwezini Cemetery 1	Cemetery
Ward 12	Makhwezini Cemetery 2	Cemetery
Ward 13	Thabethe Church	Cemetery
Ward 12	Fuyeni (Esitezi Cemetery)	Cemetery
Ward 12	Mfolozane Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 12	Nhlangwini Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 12	Kwamkhuthali Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 12	Kwamkhuthali Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 13	Novunula Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 13	Mqizweni Cemetery Ntuthunga 2	Cemetery
Ward 13	Kwabheka-Abezayo Cemetery Ntuthunga 1	Cemetery
Ward 13	Cemetery Ntuthunga 2	Cemetery

From the **Cemeteries Map** (see attached at the end of Section B.3), it would appear that rural cemeteries are mainly located in the north-eastern portion of the Mhlana Traditional Authority area.

9.15 CRECHES

Table 29: Crèches

Ward	Name	Type
Ward 2	Sokhulu Centre	Crèche
Ward 1	Sokhulu Centre	Crèche
Ward 2	Sibululwane Primary School	Crèche
Ward 2	Esikalini Crèche	Crèche
Ward 2	Dumisane Crèche	Crèche
Ward 3	Nkunzebomvu Crèche	Crèche
Ward 3	Sekuyakhanya Crèche	Crèche
Ward 3	Ontingweni Primary School	Crèche
Ward 4	New Phathane Primary	Crèche
Ward 4	Maqoqo Primary (Crèche)	Crèche
Ward 4	Phumelela Crèche	Crèche
Ward 4	Salpine Primary	Crèche
Ward 5	Thembaletu Crèche	Crèche
Ward 5	Sabokwe Crèche	Crèche
Ward 5	Dumisane Crèche	Crèche
Ward 5	Thembaletu Crèche	Crèche
Ward 5	Sabokwe Crèche	Crèche
Ward 6	Sibusisiwe Crèche	Crèche
Ward 6	Sele Usile Zulu Crèche	Crèche
Ward 6	Sibusisiwe Crèche	Crèche
Ward 6	Sele Usile Zulu Crèche	Crèche
Ward 7	Somotha crèche at school	Crèche
Ward 7	Mgatshelwa Crèche	Crèche
Ward 7	Cwaka Crèche	Crèche
Ward 7	Mabuyeni Pre-Primary	Crèche
Ward 7	Ziqalele Crèche	Crèche
Ward 8	Mbabe Crèche	Crèche
Ward 8	Intobeko Crèche	Crèche
Ward 8	Mnqadi Crèche	Crèche
Ward 8	Mfolozane Crèche	Crèche
Ward 8	Nhlabosini Crèche	Crèche
Ward 9	Phembisizwe Crèche	Crèche
Ward 9	Khayaletu Crèche	Crèche
Ward 9	Sabhuza Primary	Crèche
Ward 9	Mnqagayi School (Zizamele Crèche)	Crèche
Ward 10	Soya Primary	Crèche
Ward 10	Nqolobane Crèche	Crèche
Ward 10	Mendu Primary	Crèche
Ward 10	Mundi Primary	Crèche
Ward 10	Siyathuthuka Crèche	Crèche
Ward 10	Skhanyisele Crèche	Crèche
Ward 10	Mphathiswane Primary	Crèche
Ward 11	Mazawula Khula Crèche	Crèche
Ward 11	Mboholo Sibusisiwe Crèche	Crèche
Ward 11	Nontsholongwane Crèche	Crèche
Ward 11	Isibanisezwe Crèche	Crèche

Ward	Name	Type
Ward 11	Emphumeni Crèche	Crèche
Ward 11	Mthwana	Crèche
Ward 11	Mpumelelo-Nozambula Crèche	Crèche
Ward 12	Shayamoya Primary (Sinothando Crèche)	Crèche
Ward 12	Nomuwa CP School	Crèche
Ward 12	Fuyeni Primary	Crèche
Ward 12	Thabethe Church	Crèche
Ward 13	Ocilwane Primary	Crèche
Ward 13	Novunula Primary	Crèche
Ward 13	Ntuthunga 1 Crèche	Crèche

Crèches are generally very well distributed throughout the municipal area (see **Crèches Map** attached at the end of Section B.3).

9.16 PENSION PAYOUT POINTS

Table 30: Pension Payout Points

Ward	Name	Type
Ward 1	Sokhulu Centre	Pension Payout Point
Ward 2	Esikalini Crèche	Pension Payout Point
Ward 3	Qedusizi Bottle store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 3	Mbonambi Tribal Authority	Pension Payout Point
Ward 4	Vukuzakhe Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 4	Vukuzenzele Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 4	Khayaletu Cash & Carry	Pension Payout Point
Ward 5	Sizanani Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 6	Khondweni	Pension Payout Point
Ward 7	Mankayiyane Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 7	Makhuba Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 8	Mbabe Pension Point	Pension Payout Point
Ward 8	Ntokozweni Pension Point at Shop	Pension Payout Point
Ward 8	Pension Payout Point(Nkanyezi Store)	Pension Payout Point
Ward 9	Dondotha Store (Pension Payout Point)	Pension Payout Point
Ward 10	Thokomala Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 9	KwaShembe Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 10	Patane Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 13	Shwasheni Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 11	Nhlanhleni Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 11	Mthatheni Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 11	Ngwanyo Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 11	Empumelelo Store-Nozambula	Pension Payout Point
Ward 12	Makhwezini Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 12	Shayamoya Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 12	Hlakanyane Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 13	Ngomane Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 13	Ocilwane Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 13	Velangezinyo Store	Pension Payout Point

Pension Payout Points are well distributed along main transport routes within the municipal area. (See **Pension Payout Points Map** attached at the end of Section B.3).

9.17 DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The **Distribution of Community Facilities Map** (see attached at the end of Section B.3) indicates the distribution of schools, health facilities and other community facilities throughout the Mbonambi Municipal area.

The Table below indicates, at a Ward level, the distribution of community facilities:

Table 31: Distribution of Community facilities (at Ward level)

Ward	Community Facility Name	Type
Ward 1	Edlemdleni Sport field	Sports
Ward 1	Sokhulu Centre	Traditional Administrative Centre/Crèche/Pension Payout Point
Ward 1	Mhloloni Sport field	Sports
Ward 1	Qhakaza Hall	Community Hall
Ward 1	Sokhulu Centre	Crèche & Clinic
Ward 2	KwaXaba Sport field	Sports
Ward 2	Sibululwane Primary School	Crèche & Sports
Ward 2	Sibululwane Sport field	Sports
Ward 2	Kwanjeke Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 2	Esikalini Crèche	Crèche & Pension Payout Point
Ward 2	Dumisane Crèche	Crèche
Ward 2	Dumisane Sport field	Sports
Ward 3	Qedusizi Bottle store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 3	Zazi Crèche	Hall
Ward 3	Ndlabeyilandula Community Hall	Hall
Ward 3	Ndlabeyilandula Sport field	Cemetery
Ward 3	Mbonambi Mission Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 3	Nkunzebomvu Crèche	Crèche
Ward 3	Mbonambi Tribal Authority	Traditional Administrative Centre & Pension Payout Point
Ward 3	Nhlabani Community Hall	Hall
Ward 3	Sekuyakhanya Crèche	Crèche
Ward 3	Ontingweni Primary School	Crèche
Ward 4	Mawombe Sport field	Sports
Ward 4	New Phathane Primary	Crèche
	Vukuzakhe Store	Pension Payout Point
	Maqoqo Primary (Crèche)	Crèche
	Phumelela Crèche	Crèche
	Vukuzenzele Store	Pension Payout Point
	Khayaletu Cash & Carry	Pension Payout Point
	Salpine Primary	Crèche
Ward 5	Nzalabantu Sport field	Sports
	Thembaletu Crèche	Crèche
	Nzalabantu Sport Stadium	Sports
	Nzalabantu Cemetery	Cemetery
	Elanjeni Sport field	Sports
	Sizanani Store	Pension Payout Point
	Nzalabantu Sport field 1	Sports
	Nzalabantu Sport field 2	Sports
	Sabokwe Sport field 1	Sports
	Sabokwe Crèche	Crèche
	Sabokwe Sport field 2	Sports

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Ward	Community Facility Name	Type
Ward 6	Sibusisiwe Crèche	Crèche
	Khondweni	Pension Payout Point
	Mzingazi Sport field	Sports
	Sele Usile Zulu Crèche	Crèche
	Mandosi Crèche	Crèche
	Mzingazi Community Center	Hall
	Sibusisiwe Crèche	Crèche
	Mzingazi Sport field	Sports
	Sele Usile Zulu Crèche	Crèche
	Mandosi Crèche	Crèche
	Mzingazi Community Center	Hall
	Dumisane Crèche	Crèche
	Dumisane Sports field	Sports
	Ward 7	Somotha crèche at school
Oqazwini Sports field		Sports
Mgatshelwa Sports field		Sports
Mgatshelwa Crèche		Crèche
Thina Sobabili Sports field		Sports
Hlangamhlathi Sports field		Sports
Cwaka Crèche		Crèche
Liverpool Sports field		Sports
Ganasi Sports field		Sports
Ward 7	Mabuyeni Cemetery	Cemetery
	Mabuyeni Hall	Hall
	Mabuyeni Pre-Primary	Crèche
	Mankayiyane Store	Pension Payout Point
	Makhuba Store	Pension Payout Point
	Lamula Cemetery	Cemetery
	Ziqalele Crèche	Crèche
Ward 8	Zonza Community Hall	Hall
	Mbabe Mission	Cemetery
	Mbabe Crèche	Crèche
	Mbabe Pension Point	Pension Payout Point
	Intobeko Crèche	Crèche
	Mnqadi Crèche	Crèche
	Mfolozane Crèche	Crèche
Ward 9	Ntokozweni Pension Point at Shop	Pension Payout Point
	Dondotha Community Hall	Hall
	Dondotha Store (Pension Payout Point)	Pension Payout Point
	Dondotha Sport field	Sports
	Phembisizwe Crèche	Crèche
	Khayaletu Crèche	Crèche
	Mnqagayi School (Zizamele Crèche)	Crèche
	KwaShembe Store	Pension Payout Point
Ward 10	Patane Store	Pension Payout Point
	Soya Primary	Crèche
	Shwasheni Store	Pension Payout Point
	Shwasheni Sport field	Sports
	Nhlanhleni Store	Pension Payout Point
	Nqolobane Crèche	Crèche
	Mendu Primary	Crèche
	Nhlabosini Community Hall	Hall
	Nhlabosini Sport field	Sports

Ward	Community Facility Name	Type
	Mundi Primary	Crèche
	Siyathuthuka Crèche	Crèche
	Skhanyisele Crèche	Crèche
	Mphathiswane Primary	Crèche
	Mphathiswane Sport field	Sports
	Kwantombo Sport field	Sports
	Pension Payout Point(Nkanyezi Store)	Pension Payout Point
	Sabhuza Primary	Crèche
	Thokomala Store	Pension Payout Point
	Nhlabosini Crèche	Crèche
Ward 11	Mazawula Khula Crèche	Crèche
	Mboholo Sibusisiwe Crèche	Crèche
	Mthatheni Store	Pension Payout Point
	Ngwanyo Store	Pension Payout Point
	Nontsholongwane Crèche	Crèche
	Mthwana-Mazawala Z (Isibanisezwe Crèche)	Crèche
	Mthwana/Emphumeni Crèche	Crèche
	Empumelelo Store-Nozambula	Pension Payout Point
	Mpumelelo-Nozambula Crèche	Crèche
Ward 12	Makhwezini Store	Pension Payout Point
	Shayamoya Primary (Sinothando Crèche)	Crèche
	Shayamoya Store	Pension Payout Point
	Shayamoya Cemetery	Cemetery
	Makhwezini Cemetery 1	Cemetery
	Nomusa CP School	Crèche
	Makhwezini Cemetery 2	Cemetery
	Fuyeni Primary	Crèche
	Thabethe Church	Crèche/Cemetery
	Fuyeni (Esitezi Cemetery)	Cemetery
	Mfolozane Cemetery	Cemetery
	Hlakanyane Store	Pension Payout Point
	Nhlangwini Cemetery	Cemetery
	Kwamkhuthali Cemetery	Cemetery
	Kwamkhuthali Cemetery	Cemetery
Ward 13	Ocilwane Community Hall	Hall
	Ocilwane Primary	Crèche
	Ngomane Store	Pension Payout Point
	Novunula Cemetery	Cemetery
	Novunula Primary	Crèche
	Ocilwane Store	Pension Payout Point
	Mqizweni Cemetery Ntuthunga 2	Cemetery
	Kwabheka Abezayo Cemetery Ntuthunga 1	Cemetery
	Ntuthunga 1 Crèche	Crèche
	Cemetery Ntuthunga 2	Cemetery
	Velangezinyo Store	Pension Payout Point

9.18 HOUSING

The municipality faces a housing backlog of 7,502 of which most are rural housing. Currently the focus is on the eradication of slums in the Municipality with a housing project being implemented in Slovas (Ward 2) targeting 507 households.

Table 32: Approved Housing Projects

Project No	Project Name	Type	Sites	Ward	Comment
1	Slovas slums clearance housing project	Slums clearance	507	2	In implement
2	Mhlana/Masakhisane rural housing project	Rural	1000	8	T1 Approved

Projects in later stages of packaging or projects that have already been submitted but, have not as yet been approved have been listed below.

Table 33: Housing Projects in Packaging Phase or Awaiting Approval

Project No	Project Name	Type	Sites	Ward	Comment
3	Cwaka rural housing project	Rural	1000	7	T1 app submitted
4	Dondotha Rural Housing Project	Rural	1000	9	T1 app submitted
5	Mvamanzi rural housing project	Rural	1000	10	T1 app not yet submitted
6	Hlanzeni Rural Housing Project	Rural	1000	1	T1 submitted

The projects that are either only at the early initiation stage, or projects that are currently experiencing land problems, specifically relating to the problem of mineral rights for projects affected by Richards Bay Minerals (RBM) have been listed below.

Table 34: Housing Projects at Initiation Stage or Experiencing Blockages

Project No	Project Name	Type	Sites	Ward	Comment
7	Nzalabantu Rural Sub Housing Project	Rural	1000	5	RBM
8	Mzingazi Rural Housing Project	Rural	1000	6	RBM
9	Sabokwe Rural Housing project	Rural	1000	5	Initial stage
10	Ndlabeyilandula Rural Housing Project	Rural	1000	3	Initial stage
11	Sibululwane	Rural	1000	2	Initial stage

It is expected that only two of the above mentioned projects at the initiation stage will be implemented in the five year time horizon of the housing sector plan. These two projects will be selected based on their progress achieved and/or success in resolving the blockages that they currently experience. Housing projects selected have also been evaluated in relation to the housing demand assessment above.

9.19 LAND REFORM

The main components of land reform are that:

- Land reform must contribute to economic development and poverty alleviation, particularly in rural areas;
- The substantial increase of black ownership of commercial agriculture must be promoted;
- The importance of an integrated approach to land reform in close collaboration with other departments (particularly the Department of Agriculture and Housing), and the other spheres of government;
- The Department of Land Affairs must actively work with Provincial Government and District Municipality to build the capacity of the latter to undertake land reform and land development planning;
- The importance of national spatial planning for sustainable development;
- In addition to the above the following points can be added which are of specific reference to the Mbonambi Municipal area:
 - A strategy for the distribution of information on of land reform to stakeholders and possible beneficiaries. It is anticipated that existing representative structures such as the Farmers Associations, Chambers of Business and the larger commercial land owners should remain the focus for this exercise from where the information can filter down to grassroots levels; and
 - The primary role-players such as the Department of Land Affairs, the District Municipality, individual local authorities, and the Ingonyama Trust Board should establish a joint Land Reform Forum in order to prepare an integrated strategy, outlining responsibilities, with regard to the implementation of land reform in the sub-region, along similar lines as the Service Providers Forum.

As most of the areas in Mbonambi are under the control of Tribal Authorities, therefore land reform becomes complicated. The Land Reform Legislation does not cater for the land extension within the sub-region. Land Reform will contribute to the increased opportunities for commercial farming thus aiding in the economic development of Mbonambi.

9.20 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

9.20.1 Environmental Considerations

The following has been extracted from the UDM Integrated Environmental Program (IEP), prepared by SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd (October 2004, pg. 36):

“The majority of the Mbonambi area can be regarded as having low species sensitivity. The indigenous coastal forests are regarded as moderately sensitive and should be protected. The wetland areas just inland of these indigenous forests should also be protected due to the current threatened status of wetlands. A small area alongside Lake Nhlabane has however been regarded as highly sensitive.

Dawson’s Rock, Lake Nhlabane, and its terminus in Nhlabane estuary are located in the north of the District and south of Maphelane. This beautiful stretch of coastline is relatively unknown and mostly inaccessible from the nearby N2, and has been identified as a potential coastal destination. Mapelane Reserve is located at the southern extremity of the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park, recently proclaimed as a World Heritage Site.

Buffer zones around conservation areas including Lake Eteza and the Hluhluwe–Umfolozo Park should be regarded as sensitive environments ...”

9.20.2 Land Capability Classification

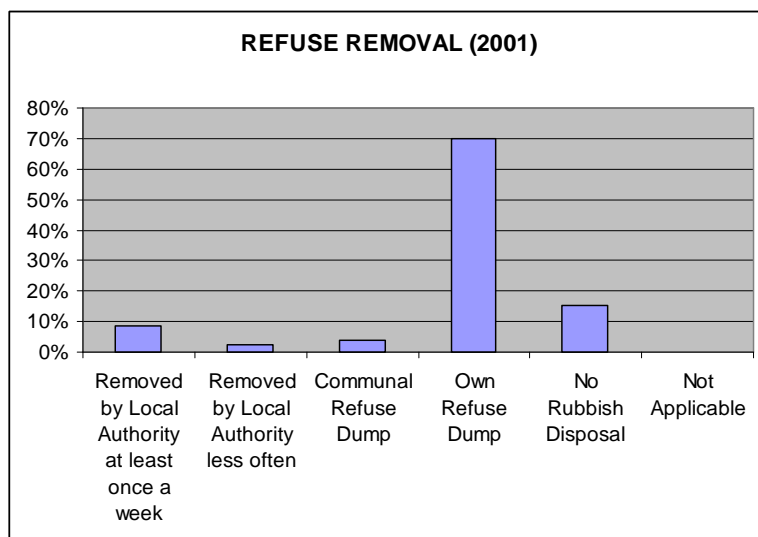
In terms of the **Land Capability Classification Map** (see map at the end of Section B.3), a small area to the east of Mbonambi Town is classified as 'High Potential' agricultural land (Class 2). 'Good Potential' agricultural land (Class 3) is evident in the area to the east of the N2, whilst 'Moderate' to 'Restricted' agricultural land (Class 4 and 5, respectively) is evident in the western part of the Mhlana Traditional Authority area.

Generally, Mbonambi has good potential agricultural land, which is evident in the extensive monoculture activities on both sides on the N2.

9.21 SOLID WASTE

Table 35: Refuse Removal (2001)

REFUSE REMOVAL (2001)	NO	%
Removed by Local Authority at least once a week	1746	9%
Removed by Local Authority less often	479	2%
Communal Refuse Dump	793	4%
Own Refuse Dump	14312	70%
No Rubbish Disposal	3109	15%
Not Applicable	0	0%
TOTAL	20439	100%



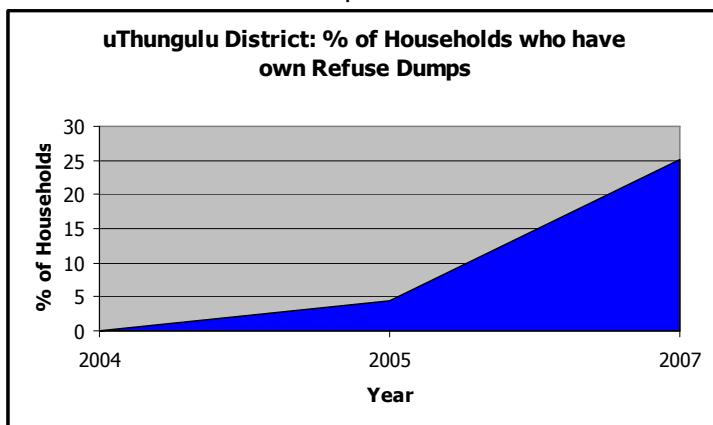
The uThungulu QOLS provides the following insights into refuse removal in the Mbonambi Municipal area:

Table 36: Refuse Removal as per the Quality of Life Survey (2007)

Municipality	Year	LA Removal Service once a week	LA Removal service less than once a week	Communal Refuse Dump	Own Refuse Dump	Burnt or Buried near property	No Refuse Removal
Mbonambi	2004	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.00	95.12	0.61
	2005	0.00	3.30	0.70	22.20	59.50	13.70
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.88	68.12	0.00
UTHUNGULU	2004	11.34	0.50	0.33	0.08	63.08	12.25
	2005	1.50	16.60	1.30	4.50	67.40	8.40

Municipality	Year	LA Removal Service once a week	LA Removal service less than once a week	Communal Refuse Dump	Own Refuse Dump	Burnt or Buried near property	No Refuse Removal
	2007	20.23	0.15	0.15	25.17	52.97	1.31

The concerning fact from the above table is the high percentage of households in the Mbonambi Local Municipality (as well as the district) that burn/bury household refuse near their properties or have their own refuse dumps. See district chart hereunder:



The following status quo information in respect of solid waste was extracted from the uThungulu District Municipality's Integrated Waste Management Plan (prepared by SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd, August 2005):

▪ **Waste Quantities and Characteristics**

In the table below, the following are indicated: the waste types produced in the municipality; the associated volumes (in m³); and which waste is stored.

Waste Types Produced	Volumes (in m ³)	Waste Storage
Domestic	↕ 9m ³ per day	No
Business		No
Industrial		No
Garden Waste	↕ 16m ³ per week	No
Building Waste		No
Street Sweepings		No
Medical	Not produced in the municipality	-
Hazardous Waste	Not produced in the municipality	-

The area within the municipality where the wastes are generated and which is covered by a waste collection and a removal service is Kwambonambi Town only.

The final waste disposal site for wastes generated within Kwambonambi Town, with the exception of garden waste, is the uThungulu Regional Landfill Site at Empangeni, via Transfer Station at Kwambonambi Town.

▪ **Waste Management, Prevention and Minimization Strategies, Systems and Practices**

- ❖ A Transfer Station has been built at Kwambonambi Town for the transfer of wastes (with the exception of garden waste) to the uThungulu Regional Waste Site at Empangeni. This should be in operation by the end of April 2005. A recycling facility has also been built at the Transfer Station (4x 12m³ Skips)
- ❖ Informal Collection of Waste is taking place at the unregistered Mbonambi Landfill Site, *inter alia*, paper and glass. The market for paper is Mondi in Richards Bay Town and the marker for glass is a private company in Empangeni Town.

▪ **Waste Collection and Transportation**

Currently 100% of urban households within the Municipality are covered by a waste collection system, whilst 0% of rural households are not covered.

Method of waste collection:

Waste Type	Collection Method
Domestic	Kerb Site Collection
Business	Kerb Site Collection
Industrial	Kerb Site Collection
Garden Waste	Kerb Site Collection
Building Waste	Kerb Site Collection
Street Sweepings	Kerb Site Collection
Medical Waste	-
Hazardous Waste	-

Frequency of municipal waste collection:

❖ Residential areas	X2 per week
❖ Business areas	X2 per week

Municipal Waste Transportation Equipment:

Vehicle Description	Number of vehicles	Average number of crew per vehicle
Compactor (10m ³)	X1	4
Flat Bed Truck	X1	4

Private Waste Collection companies:

Name of Company	Type of Waste Removed	Waste Disposed at
Maxim Security	Garden Waste	Mbonambi Landfill Site

▪ **Recycling Facilities**

Recycling Facility	Principal Material	Location of Recycling
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	Recycled	Facility
Mbonambi Transfer Station	❖ Paper ❖ Glass ❖ Metal ❖ Plastic	At Mbonambi Transfer Station

▪ **Waste Treatment Facilities**

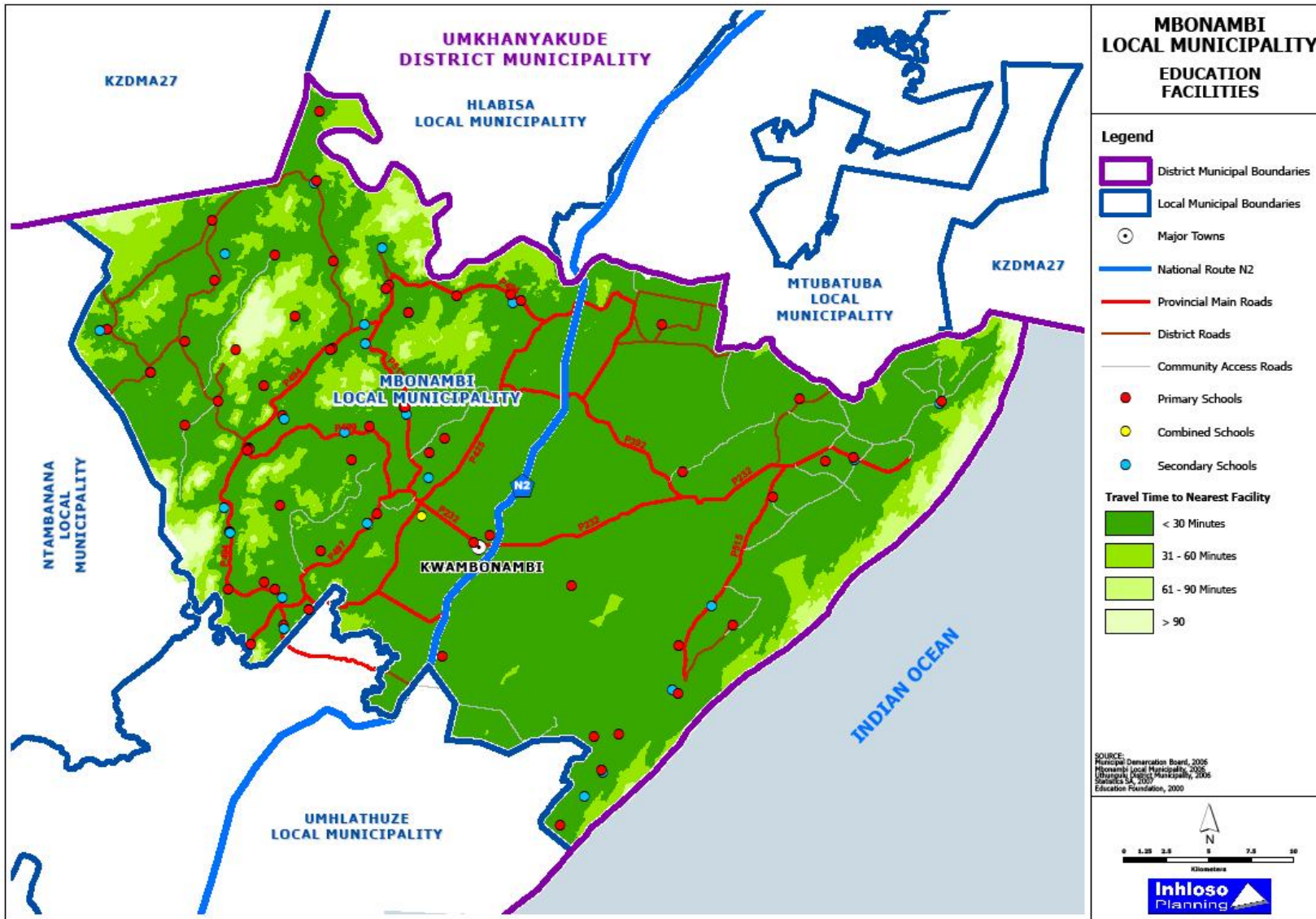
None

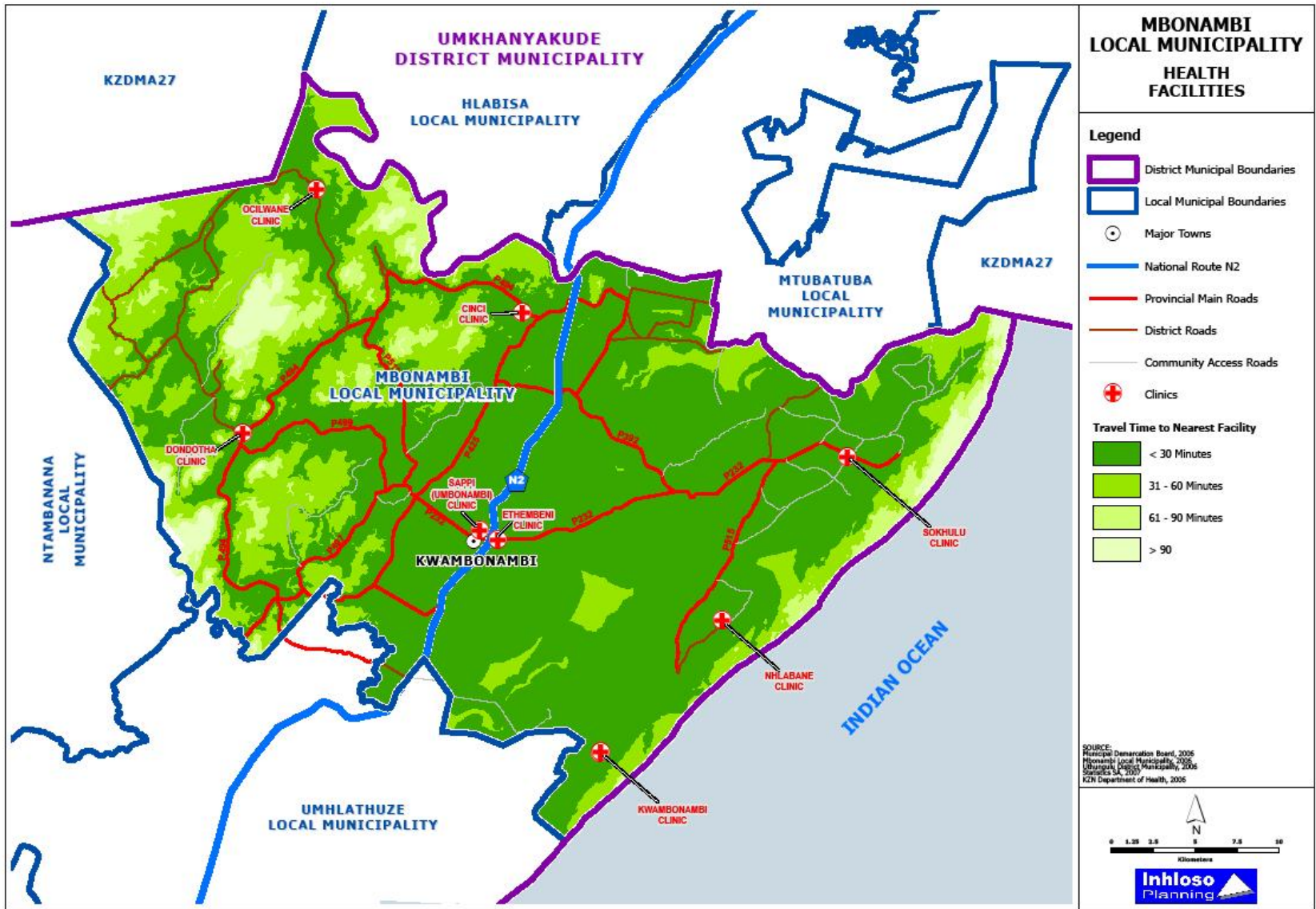
▪ **Waste Transfer Station Facilities**

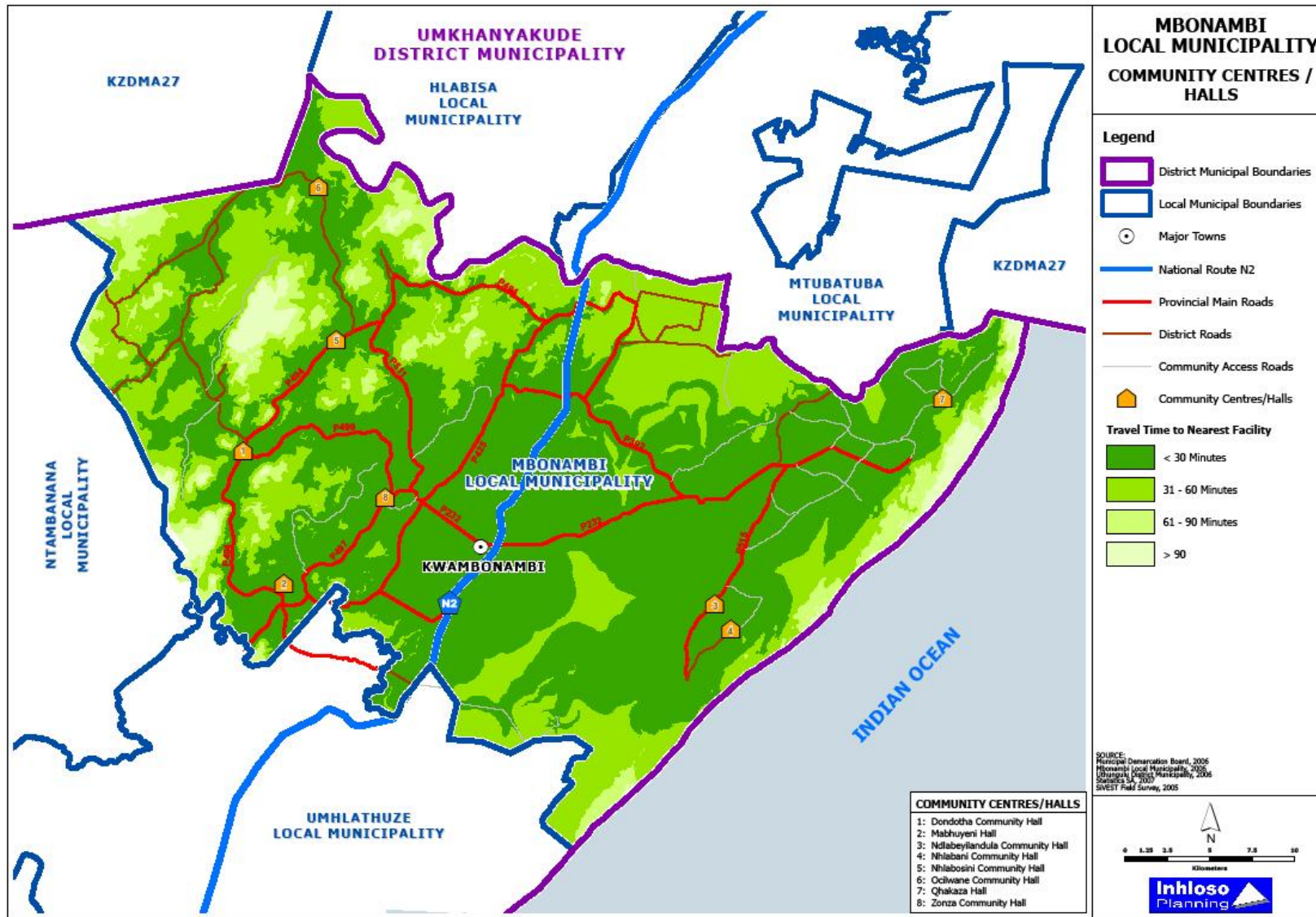
Name of Transfer Station	Size of Station (capacity in m³)	Type of Transfer Station	Waste Measured per Month at the Station (in Kg or m³)	Weighing Systems used?
Mbonambi	2x 30m ³ Bins 4x 12m ² Skips for waste recycling purposes	General Solid Waste	Not yet Measured	To measure in m ³

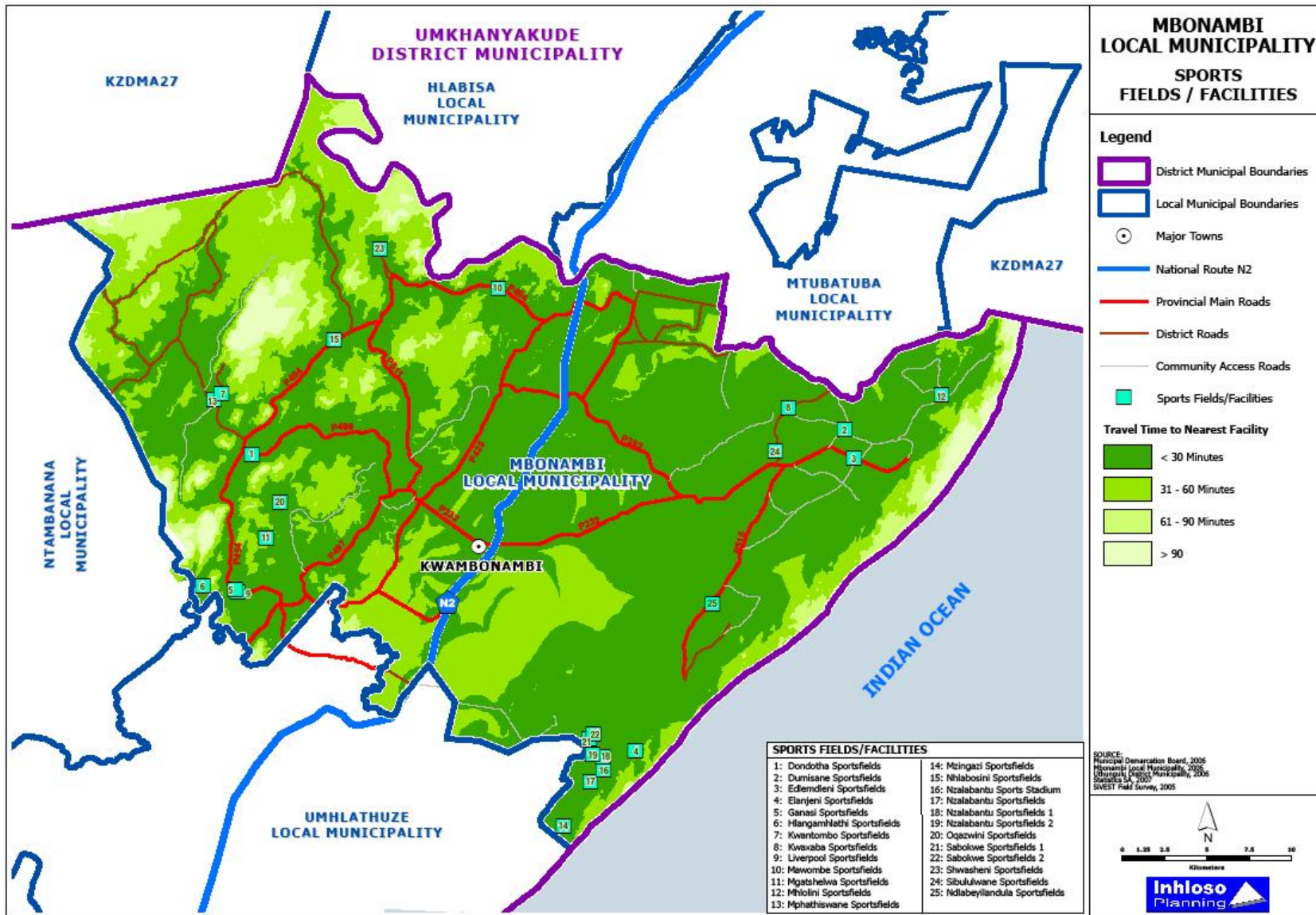


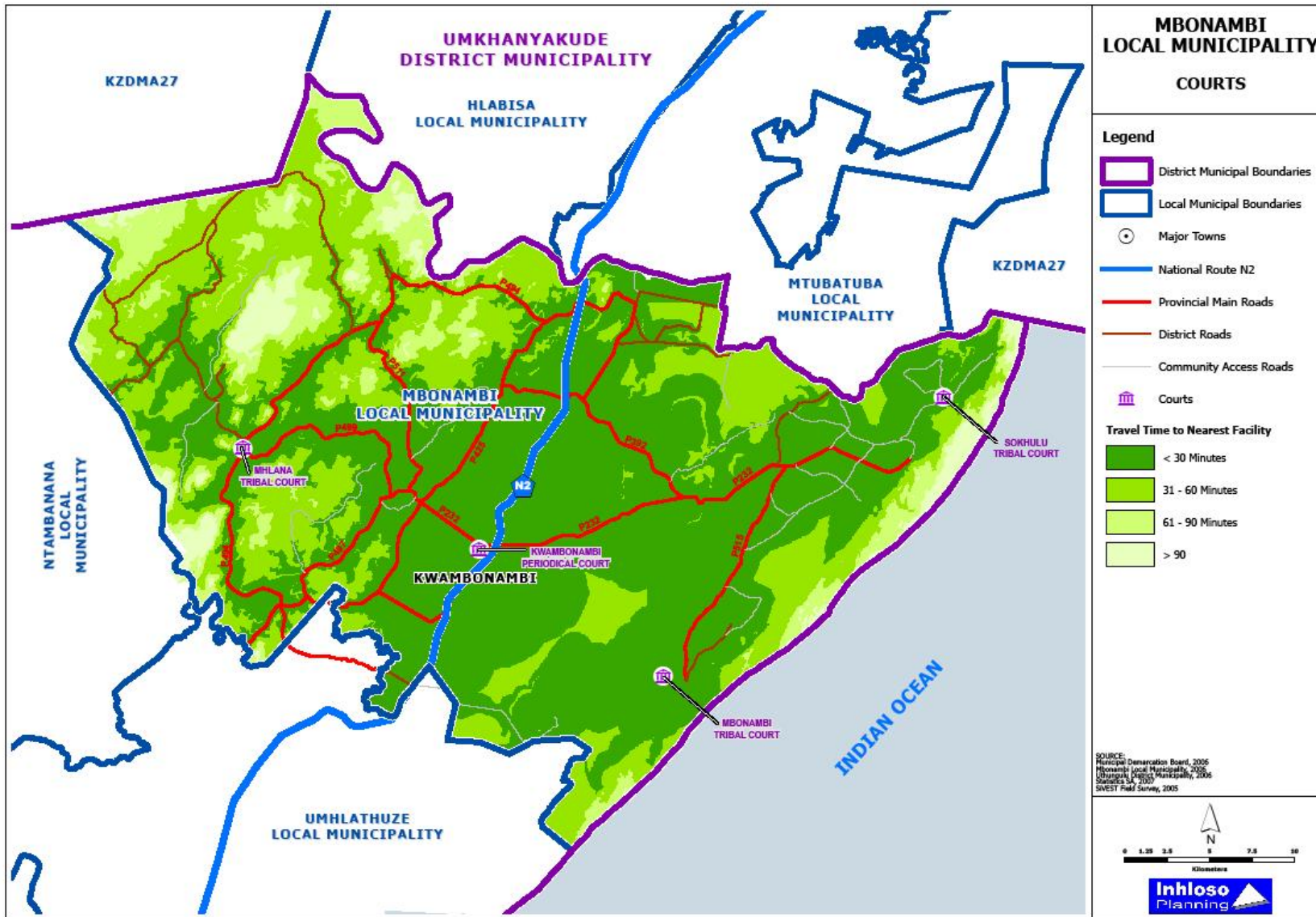
Mbonambi Transfer Station

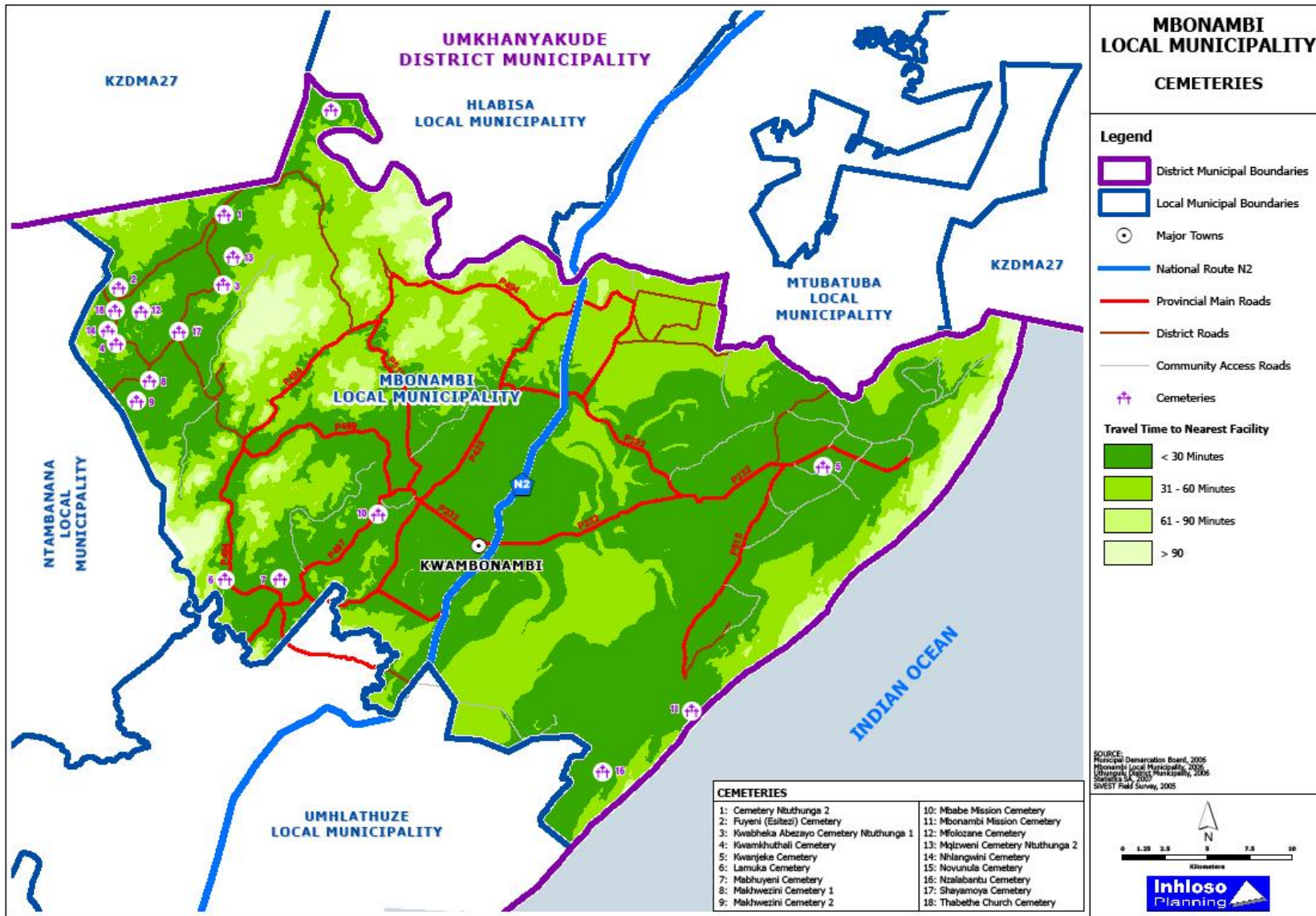


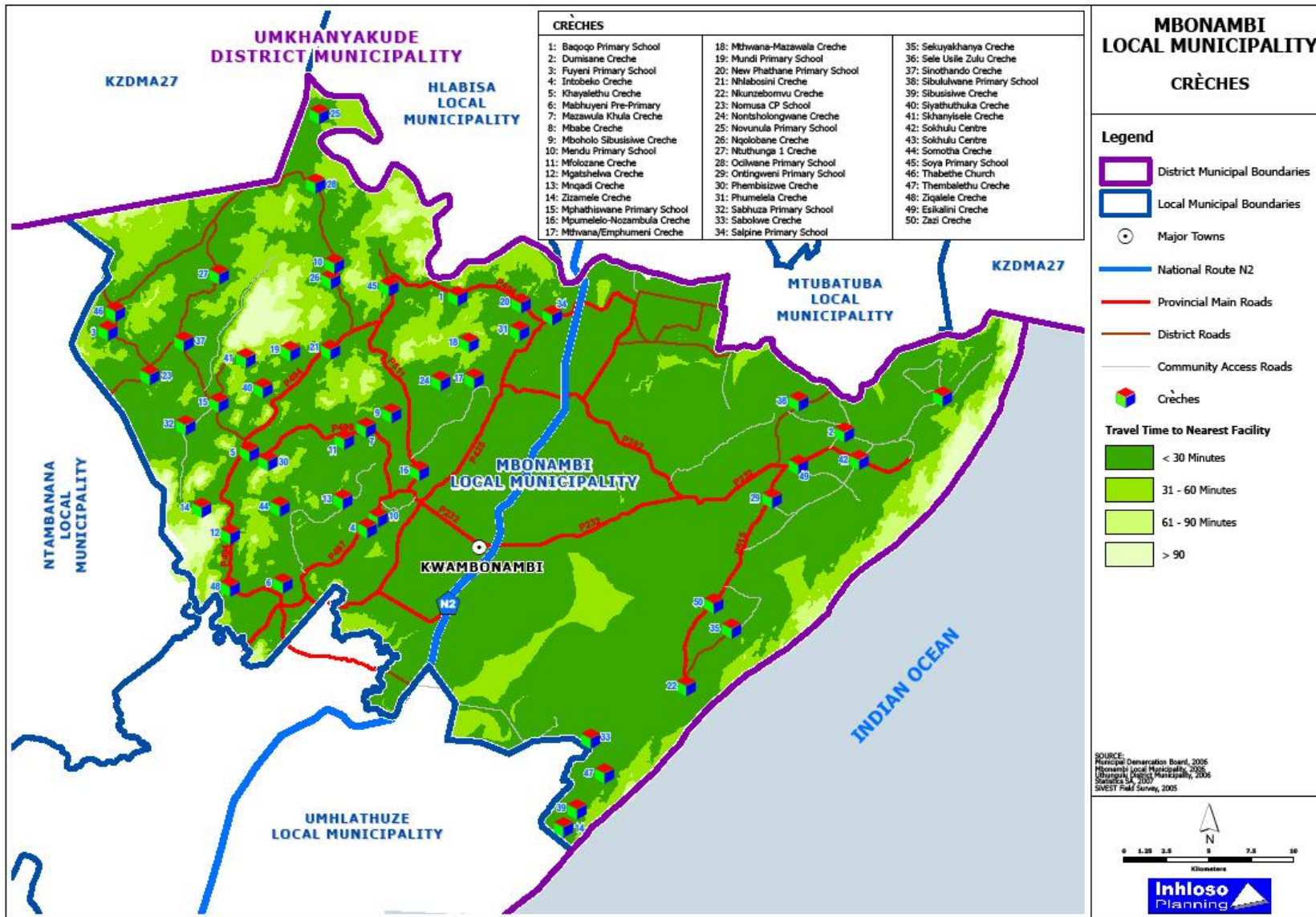


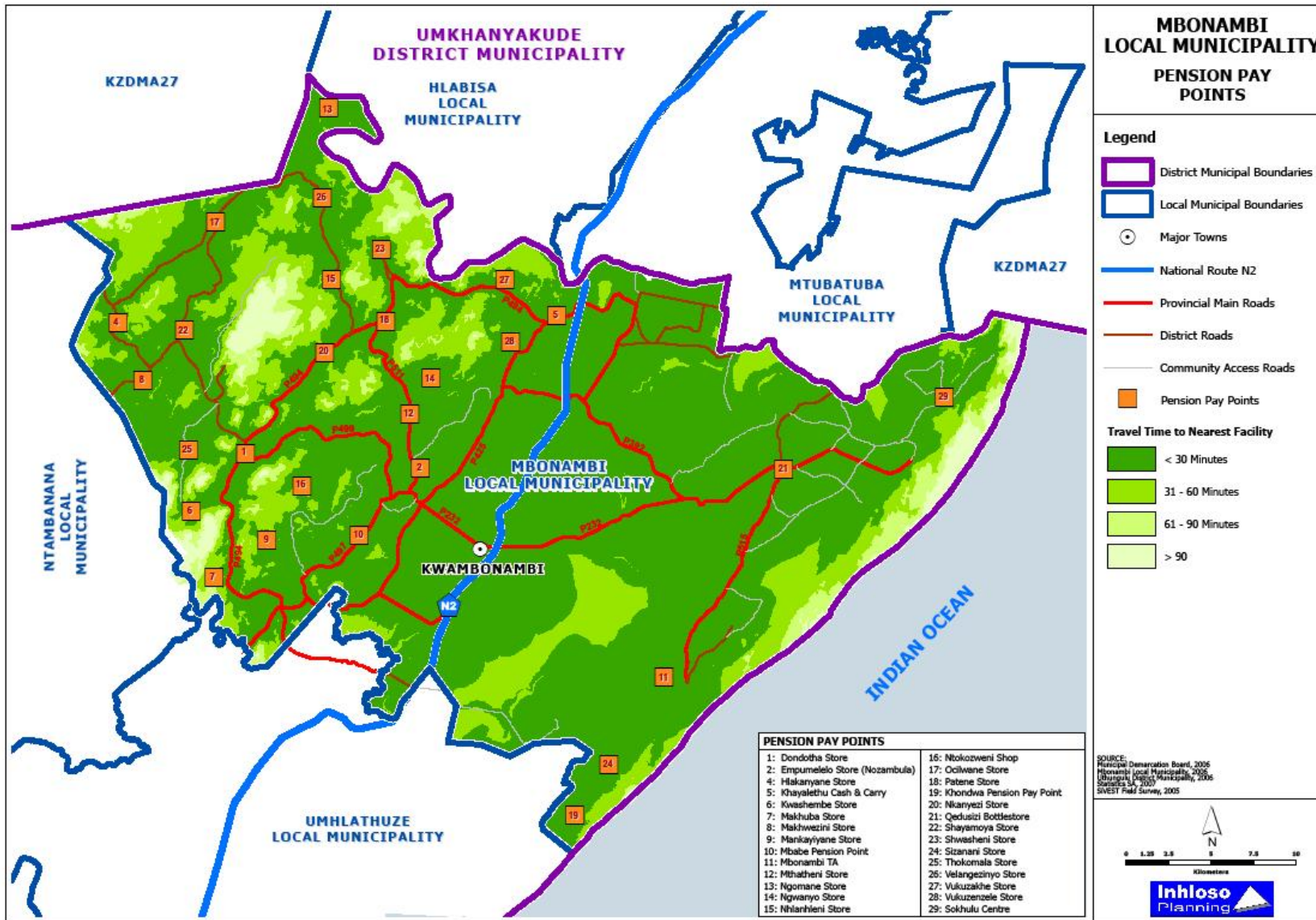


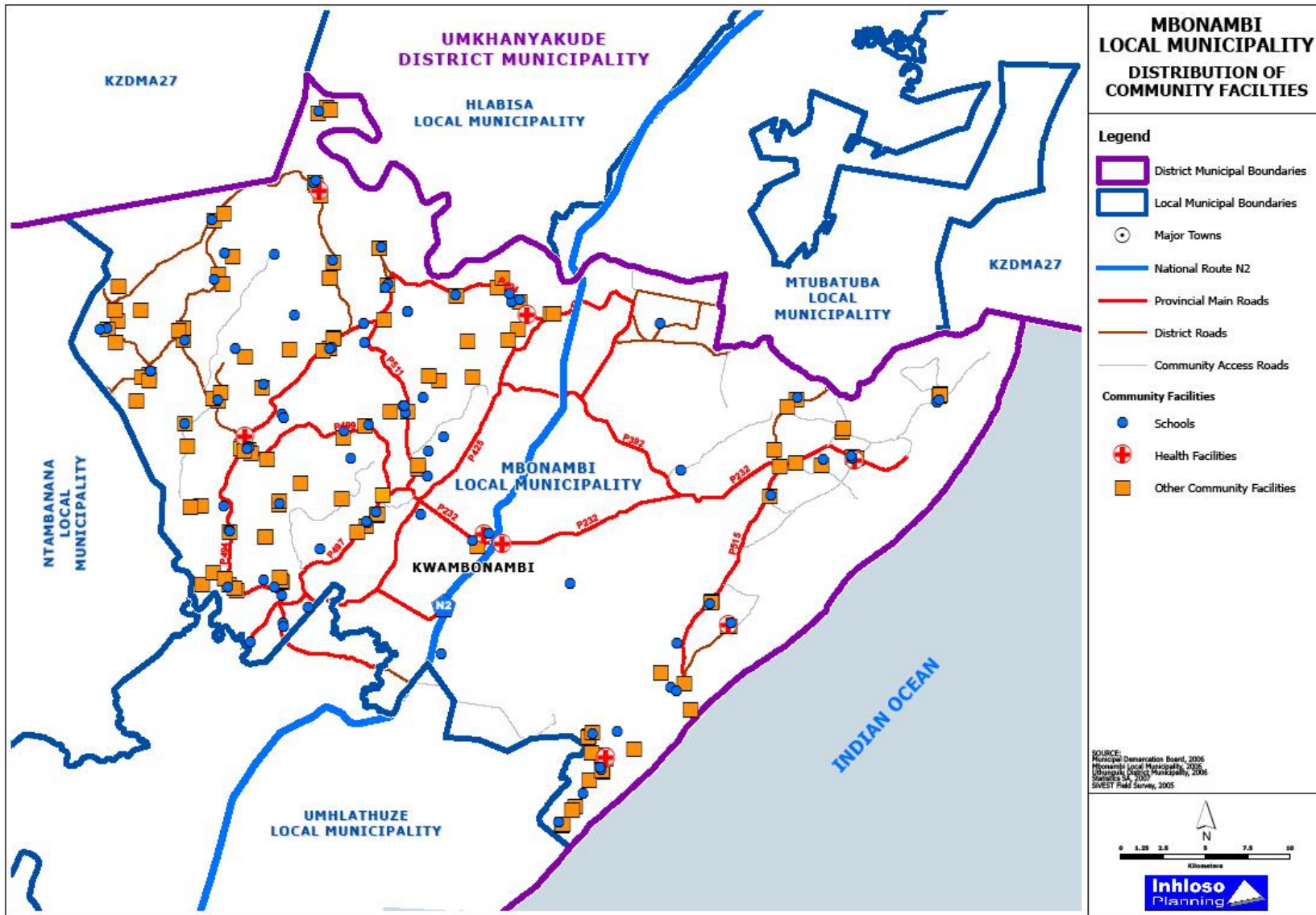


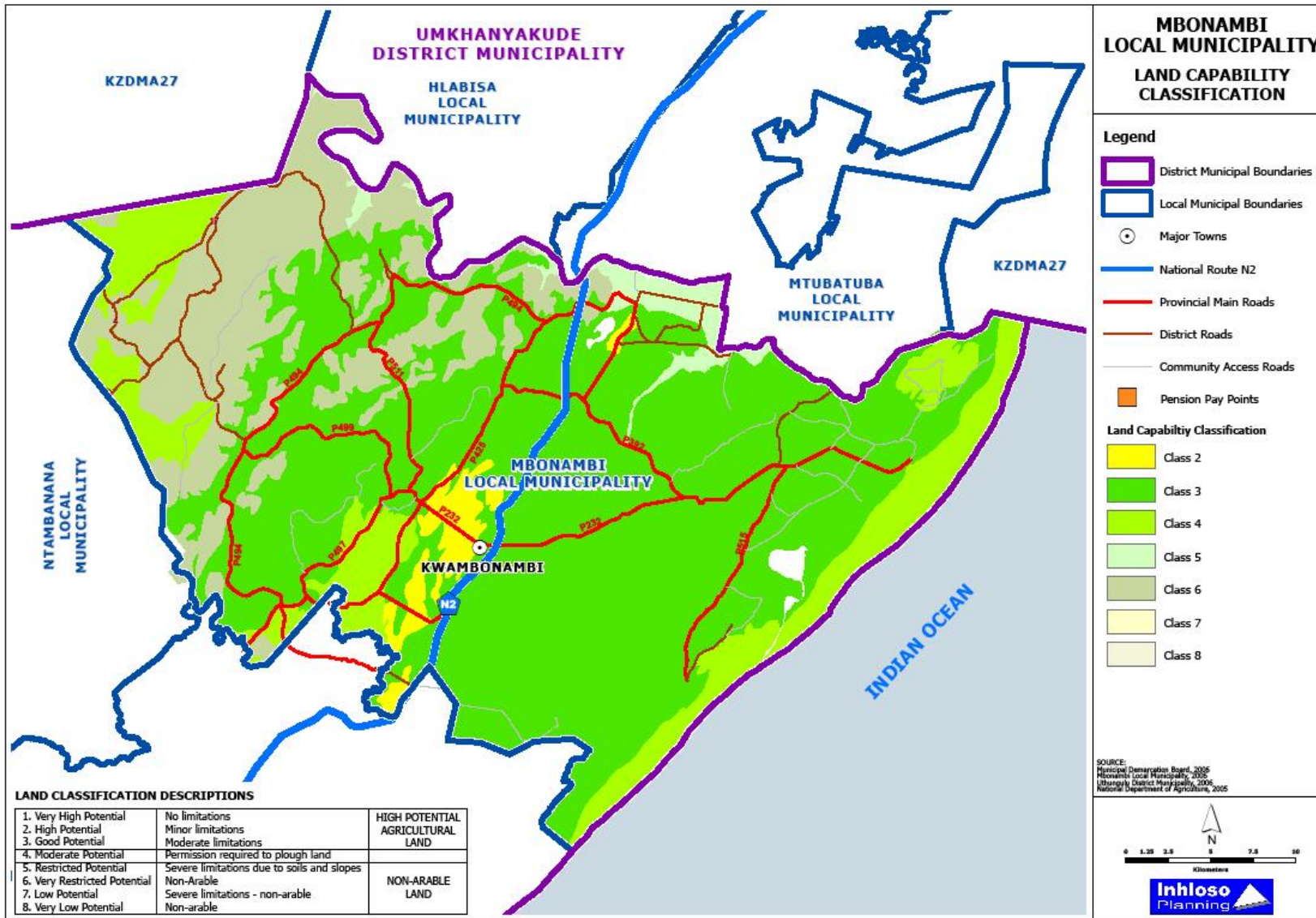












10. ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE

10.1 THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Geology

The rocks in the western sections of the Mbonambi area belong to the Karoo Sequence and are represented by the Dwyka Formation of glacial deposits at the base followed by a conformable sequence of sandstones, mudstones and shales of the Eccca Group and roofed by basaltic lavas. A thick succession of basaltic lava of the Letaba Formation covers most of the western area with the shales and mudstones of the Eccca Group and alternating shales and sandstones of the Emakhwezini Formation and the fine grained sandstones and mudstones of the Nyoka Formation.

There is a widespread quaternary deposit of white windblown sand blanketing the coastal plain. Alluvium is also common in low-lying areas such as river valleys and lakes. The coastal plain is separated from the basalts in the west by granite and granite gneiss intrusions.

Soils

The soils within the area can be generally described as moderate to deep in the coastal floodplain area becoming clayey loam to the west with a high erodibility potential. Soils in the eastern section of the area are typical of an emergent coastline. Deep grey sands of the Fernwood form are a predominant feature covering most of the area.

The western sections in the Mhlana Traditional Area consist of reddish, clayey soils associated with the Basalt of the Letaba Formation, Lebombo Group. The extreme western portions of the area consist of shallow soils originating from weathered rock predominantly belonging to the Glenrosa or Mispah forms. Lime is generally present in lowland soils located in valley bottoms.

Clay to sandy loam soils predominate the plains of the Umfolozi River, sections of which are evident in the northern parts of the study area and also found associated with Lake Eteza. These alluvial soils are well drained with high percentage silts.

Topography

The study area comprises a long flat coastal plain rising gently from the coast towards the west where it reaches a height of approximately 200 masl (metres above mean sea-level), the highest point being Kwamendo in the west at 381 masl. The coastal plain is interspersed by high dunes and is further characterized by a number of short perennial rivers that originate within the area and either drain northwards towards the Umfolozi River or towards the coastal lakes in the vicinity of Richards Bay to the south. Two coastal lakes lie within the area, Lake Nhlabane on the coast and Lake Eteza towards the north.

Climate

The climate is humid with one to two months experiencing very little or no rain. Rain falls mainly in summer but the Kwambonambi area may receive up to 40% of its rainfall in winter.

The mean annual rainfall range for the area is approximately 800mm to 1 400mm. Summers are hot, while winters are mild with an average temperature of 20°C.

Surface Water

The northern sections drain towards the Umfolozi River while the southern sections drain towards the coastal lakes Nhlabane, Nsezi and Mzingazi that form part of the Mhlathuze catchment. Several perennial rivers occur within the north western sections, including the Ntutunga, Mvamanzi and the Ntinkulu which form part of the Umfolozi catchment.

The Msunduzi, the Mbabe and Ntobozi feed Lake Eteza. The coastal plain has a number of non-perennial rivers. The Mvuya and the Mokana are tributaries of the Msunduzi which join with the Umfolozi at its mouth. The Mpungase feeds Lake Nhlabane. This system is characterized by wetlands that lie behind the coastal forest. Other small water bodies within this system are the Lakes Ozwanini and Igwenyeni.

The UThungulu District Municipality is the bulk water supplier in the area and envisages the formulation of Catchment Management Agencies (CMAs) in the next five years that are lawful entities of the National Water Act. The many rivers in the system generally supply adequate water for domestic and stock use. The Mfolozi and the Mhlathuze Rivers offer potential for irrigation. There are currently great demands on the Mhlathuze Supply System due to water demands in Empangeni and Richards Bay, with Richards Bay Minerals placing the greatest demand on water resources including water from Lake Nhlabane which lies within the Mbonambi area.

Groundwater

Consisting predominantly of sandstones, the western sections of the Mbonambi area has a high potential for groundwater aquifers. The basalts of the Letaba Formation are essentially fine-grained crystalline variety with extremely low porosity and permeability. Surface weathering, faulting and fracturing play an important role in targeting groundwater sources within this rock. The water to the west is generally of a poor quality, being suitable for emergency use (Class 2) or for short-term use (Class 2) only.

The quantity of water is largely dependent on the depth of saturated sand, grain size and recharge events. The water table is however expected to be shallow and boreholes are likely to give moderate yields of 0.5 to 3 litres per second over most of the study area with the greatest yields being in the extreme west where yields of greater than 3 litres per second can be expected. Although the presence of brackish water containing a high percentage dissolved salts is likely, the groundwater quality in the area is generally regarded as being of a good quality (Class 0).

Aesthetics (Visual, noise and air quality)

The aesthetics in the Mbonambi area can generally be regarded as good as a result of the absence of large development or industry in the area meaning that the air quality and noise levels in the area are good. Sugar cane and veld burning are the most important source of air pollution within the area. Major sources of visual intrusion are likely to be large expanses of monocultures including plantations and fields of sugar cane which would disrupt the natural views. The presence of litter in traditional authority areas due to the lack of formal waste disposal sites as well as dongas and barren lands created by improper farming practices and overgrazing also decrease the aesthetic appeal of the area.

Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation is characterized by Moist Coastal Forest, Thorn and Palm Veld (Bioresource Group 2) along the coastal plain with Moist Zululand Thornveld (Bioresource Group 19) found to the west at higher altitudes.

Moist Coastal Forest, Thorn and Palm Veld

The vegetation on the coastal plain is generally restricted to sandy soils and is influenced by salt spray, fire and grazing. The water table plays a crucial role in defining plant communities on the geologically young substratum. Most of the natural vegetation in the area has been removed and replaced by exotic commercial forestry plantations forming the KwaMbonambi State Forests.

Remnants of forests vegetation occurs along the coast line. *Millettia grandis* (Umzimbeet), *Protorhus longifolia* (Red Beech), *Strelitzia nicolai* (Natal Strelitzia), *Croton sylvaticus* (Forest Croton), *Macaranga capensis* (Wild Poplar), *Schefflera umbellifera* (Bastard Cabbage Tree) and *Syzigium cordatum* (Umdoni) are generally present in these forests that are generally restricted to deep sandy soils. Common dune forest trees are *Mimusops caffra* (Coast Red Milkwood), *Eugenia capensis*

(Myrtle), *Deinbollia oblongifolia* (Dune Soap Berry), *Brachlaena discolor* (Wild Silver Oak) and *Allophys natalensis* (Dune allophylus).

Secondary woody vegetation is patchy and is likely to be characterized by acacias including *Acacia karoo* (Sweet Thorn), *A. niErfica* (Scented Thorn) and *A. robusta* (Splendid Thorn). The grassy matrix includes *Aristida junctiformis* (Ngongoni Grass), *Eragrostis* spp., *Sporobolus* spp., *Hyparrhenia* spp., *Digitaria* spp. and occasionally *Themeda triandra* (Rooigras).

Wetland vegetation predominates in the area surrounding Nhlabane Lake surrounded by indigenous forest to the east and thickets and bushveld to the west. The vegetation to the west of the study area is predominantly natural, but it has transformed by lands cultivated both for commercial and subsistence farming.

Moist Zululand Thornveld

Moist Zululand Thornveld (Bioresource Group 19) occurs naturally along the north western parts of the municipal area. Most of the natural vegetation in the area has been destroyed due to commercial and subsistence farming. The vegetation patterns vary considerably as open grassland with patches of scrub forest, bushed grassland and bushland thicket. Riverine bushland thickets occur along drainage lines.

Dominant grass species that naturally occur include *Themeda triandra* (Rooigras), *Eragrostis capensis* (Heart Seed Love Grass), *E. racemosa* (Narrow Heart Love Grass), *Tristachya leucothrix* (Hairy Trident Grass), *Heteropogon contortus* (Spear Grass), *Trachypogon spicatus* (Giant Spear Grass) and *Schizachyrium sanguineum* (Red Autumn Grass). *Eragrostis* spp and *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (Catstail Dropseed) are grasses dominant in overgrazed veld.

Trees species are dominated by *Acacia* spp including *A. karoo*, *A. niErfica*, *A. caffra*, *A. tortilis* and *A. sieberana*.

Fauna

Little information is available on the animal species within the area. Game species that are suitable or occurring along the coastal plain include bushbuck, common duiker, red duiker, impala, reedbuck, blue wildebeest, nyala, zebra and bushpig. While the average potential grazing capacity for the area is 1.8 ha/Au, the area is largely overstocked with a current grazing capacity of 1.0 ha/Au.

Species Sensitivity

The majority of the Mbonambi area can be regarded as having low species sensitivity. The indigenous coastal forests are regarded as moderately sensitive and should be protected.

The wetland areas just inland of these indigenous forests are defined as being marginally sensitive. A small area alongside Lake Nhlabane has however been regarded as highly sensitive. Buffer zones around conservation areas including Lake Eteza and the Hluhluwe – Umfolozi Park should also be regarded as being sensitive environments.

Land Potential

The relic sands along the coastal plain have little water holding capacity and consequently are also limited in plant nutrients. The area has thus been used for the establishment of exotic plantations of the Kwambonambi Forests. The vegetation is generally unsuitable for grazing with an average grazing capacity is 3.0 ha per animal unit and animals will generally require supplementation during the winter months.

The clayey soils to the west have moderate agricultural potential and are used extensively by local communities for subsistence agriculture. The rolling terrain with moderate slopes together with the soils mean that the western part of the site can generally considered suitable for field crops and subtropical fruits. The grazing potential of the area is moderate at approximately 1.9 ha per animal unit. Beef, goat and game farming in the area are suited to this area.

Marine Environment

The coastal strip is not limited to the seashore, i.e. between the continental shelf and the high-tide mark, but is linked to the hinterland via rivers, catchments and physical infrastructure, i.e. road and rail. Hence, the coastal strip can generally be confined to the area between the coastline and the N2, the average distance of which is between 5 to 30 kilometres. The coastal strip is rich in natural assets, i.e. long, sandy beaches, rivers, lakes and estuaries and indigenous forests, all of which support and abundance of fauna and flora and as such, has the potential to be developed into an area of national and international significance. Dune mining also contributes to the value of the area's coastal zone in terms of production, exports and job creation. The development of the region should be approached from an integrated perspective bearing in mind the need to balance development with the protection of the environment.

Economic and urban activity in the Mbonambi Municipal area is focused in areas with suitable soils and climate for forestry and cultivation of sugar cane.

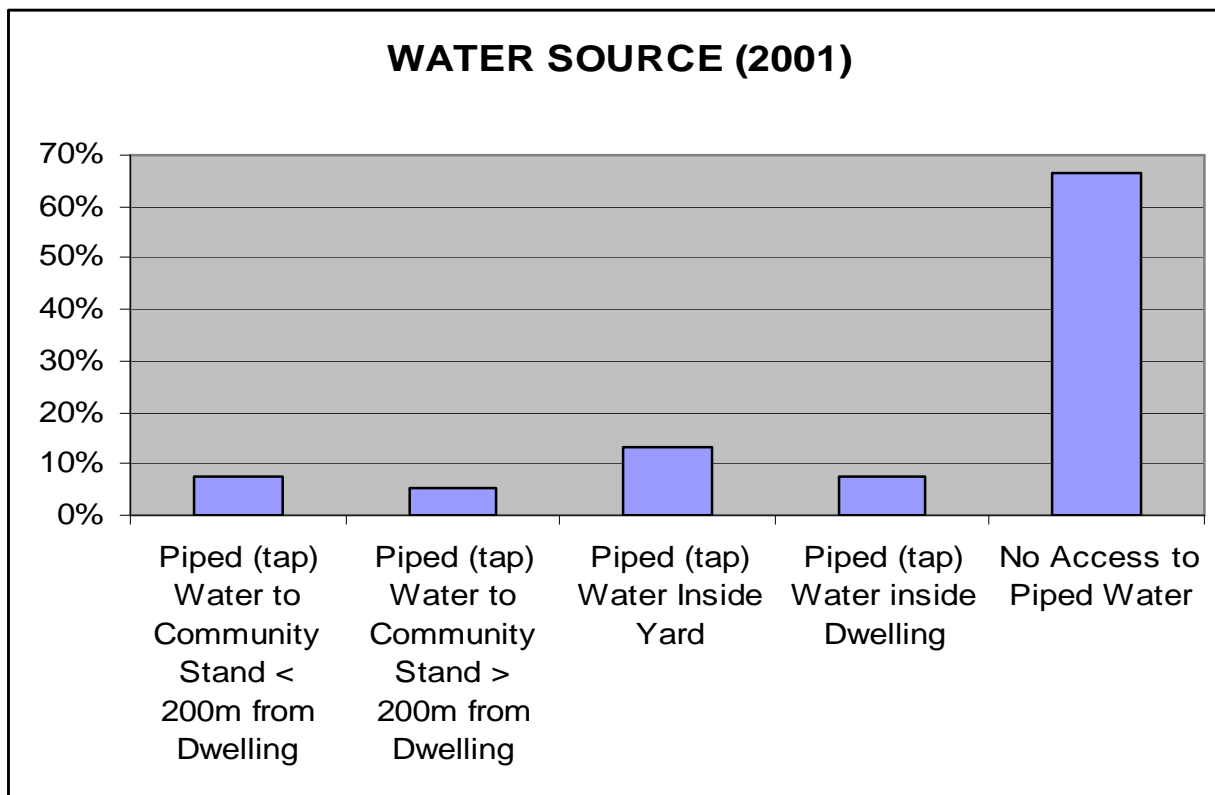
10.2 AGRICULTURE

The Mbonambi and Sokhulu traditional areas have a high agricultural potential, but due to traditional settlement patterns, customs, and the forced relocation of some communities, the agricultural activity remains at a low intensity. The area straddling the N2 is intensely farmed by Mondi, Sappi (plantations) and private farmers - in response to the high agriculture potential of this area. Rainfall drops drastically from east (the coast) to the west (inland) and as a result the agricultural potential of the Mhlana area is not as high. This situation however, can be remedied to an extent by the introduction of sound agricultural management and irrigation.

10.3 WATER & SANITATION

Table 37: Water Source (2001)

WATER SOURCE (2001)	NO	%
Piped (tap) Water to Community Stand < 200m from Dwelling	1542	8%
Piped (tap) Water to Community Stand > 200m from Dwelling	1104	5%
Piped (tap) Water Inside Yard	2730	13%
Piped (tap) Water inside Dwelling	1495	7%
No Access to Piped Water	13566	66%
TOTAL	20437	100%



In 2001, 66% of households indicated that they had no access to piped water. Thus meaning that water was mostly likely obtained from streams, dams, boreholes, etc.

The annual uThungulu Quality of Life Survey also provides an indication of progress in respect of water backlog eradication. Hereunder the results of the 2007 QOLS in respect of water provision are presented:

Table 38: Water Services as per Quality of Life Survey (2007)

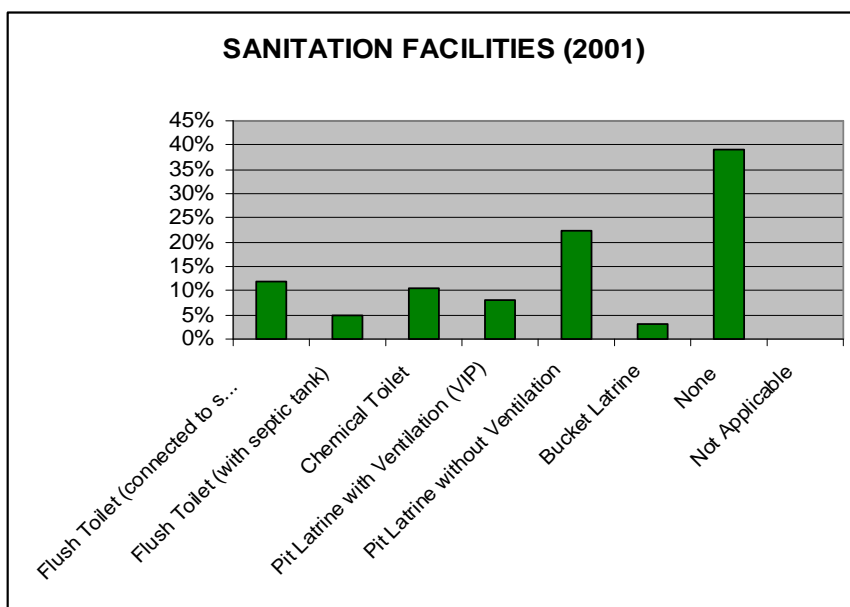
Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Municipality	Piped Water in Dwelling	Piped Water in Yard	Piped Water <200m	Piped Water >200m	Borehole	Rainwater Tank	River/Stream	Water Vendor
<i>Mbonambi</i>	2.16	14.39	20.86	4.32	48.2	0.72	3.60	3.60
<i>UTHUNGULU</i>	17.72	20.51	14.32	8.20	11.53	1.93	12.54	1.70

From the above table it is noted that more households in Mbonambi are within 200m from piped water than the district as a whole. However, the situation is reversed for piped water in dwelling and piped water in yard. The Mbonambi Municipality also has a higher dependency on boreholes than the district.

Table 39: Sanitation Facilities (2001)

SANITATION FACILITIES (2001)	NO	%
Flush Toilet (connected to sewerage system)	2434	12%
Flush Toilet (with septic tank)	1009	5%
Chemical Toilet	2160	11%
Pit Latrine with Ventilation (VIP)	1672	8%
Pit Latrine without Ventilation	4574	22%
Bucket Latrine	640	3%
None	7950	39%
Not Applicable	0	0%
TOTAL	20439	100%



In Kwambonambi, disposal of sewerage is effected through septic tanks. In the traditional areas, informal towns and settlements there are no formal service of sewerage disposal. The disposal of sewerage effluent is of great concern as it could pollute the underground water system. Where groundwater is used for human consumption by borehole extraction the risk in the spread of disease becomes unacceptably high. The introduction of appropriate sanitation system is being addressed through the UDM Water Service Development Plan.

The annual uThungulu Quality of Life Survey also provides an indication of progress in respect of sanitation backlog eradication. Hereunder the results of the 2007 QOLS in respect of sanitation provision are presented:

Table 40: Sanitation Services as per the Quality of Life Survey (2007)

Municipality	Year	Full Waterborne Flush Toilet	Septic Tank	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	Basic Pit Latrine	None
Mbonambi	2004	1.20	11.00	0.00	75.00	9.80
	2005	2.00	19.00	22.20	5.20	51.00
	2007	0.00	0.00	21.74	65.94	12.32
UNTHUNGULU	2004	12.80	2.00	0.00	36.30	22.10
	2005	15.60	3.70	10.40	45.70	16.10
	2007	17.76	1.46	8.03	42.09	27.25

uThungulu District Municipality is the Water Services Authority and Water Services Provider, in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, Schedule 84(1)(b) and the Water Services Authority Act 108 of 1997, for the Mbonambi Municipal area.

The information in the table below, in respect of water and sanitation backlogs for Mbonambi Municipal area, has been extracted from the uThungulu Water Services Development Plan (2006):

Table 41: Progress in Eradicating Water Backlogs

Total No of Rural Households	WATER BACKLOG - NO OF HOUSEHOLDS BELOW RDP STANDARD								
	ACTUAL				PREDICTED				
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2008/09	2008/09	2009/10
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
18,845	97.5	69.3	70.8	66.6	56.8	49.8	45.4	38.4	31.2

Table 42: Progress in Eradicating Sanitation Backlogs

Total No of Rural Households	SANITATION BACKLOG - NO OF HOUSEHOLDS BELOW RDP STANDARD								
	ACTUAL				PREDICTED				
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2008/09	2008/09	2009/10
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
18,845	88.8	82.4	79.5	75.9	67.5	61.3	54.8	48.2	41.7

In terms of the uThungulu Water Services Development Plan (2006), the estimated funds required to address the total water backlog in the Mbonambi Municipal Area is estimated at R129,319,887 and for sanitation backlog it is R90,087,553.

Please note that updated information in respect of the uThungulu Water Services Development Plan should be available during December 2007 for inclusion in this document.

11. INITIATIVES WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA

The table below gives a brief description of some of the LED projects in the municipal area. Further, some of the projects are outlined in detail.

Project Name	Description	Value	Funder	Status
Moya Mara Country Estate	850 Housing units varying from low to high income housing	R 1,5 Billion	Private	Project was launched and sites are being sold. Gatehouse and Show house to be constructed during April 2009.
Umbani Power Station	540 MW Circulating Fluidised Bed Boiler technology power generator at Mabhuyeni area, Mbonambi and 20 km north of Empangeni	R 8,0 Billion	Private	Land secured and Council approval. Continuing with the EIA process.
Alfluorco Plant	Aluminium Fluoride Manufacturing Plant which will include the manufacturing of Sulphuric Acid, Hydrogen Fluoride at Nseleni, Mbonambi adjacent to the N2 highway from Richards Bay to KwaMbonambi.	R 1,0 Billion	Private	Feasibility study complete and continuing with the EIA process.
N2 Development	This will include a filling station, restaurant, shops and curio centre at the crossing of the N2 highway and P232 Main Road to KwaMbonambi.	R 230 Million	Private	Development Commission Approval and Land Acquisition finalized. Service level agreements to be signed.

Project Name	Description	Value	Funder	Status
Mapelane Tourism Centre	Tourist centre including restaurant, curio centre and chalets.	R 30 Million	To be established	Land acquisition finalized. Feasibility study complete. Partnership with UThungulu DM established.
Cwaka Lodge	Lodge for tourists and restaurant.	R 25 Million	To be established	Waiting signing of lease agreement Feasibility Study complete. EIA process started.
N2 East Development	Filling station, shopping complex and/or fresh produce market on a 33 Ha property opposite the N2 Development on the N2 highway	To be established	Private	Land acquisition could not be finalized.
KwaMbonambi N2 Interchange	Diamond shape interchange to relieve traffic congestion at the N2 – P232 crossing	R 80 Million	SANRAL	EIA process complete. Contribution between SANRAL, DOT and Mbonambi LM to be finalized. Due to start end April 2009.

11.1 Sokhulu Farm

It is situated at Sokhulu traditional area in ward 1 and 2 and is a sugarcane production project. The extent of the project is 600 ha and 141ha is under operation at the moment. The Department of Agriculture in conjunction with KwaShukela Mill (formerly known as Umfolozi Mill) allocated R10 000 000 for this development. A total of 210 people are involved in this project.

UThungulu District Municipality has initiated the **Sokhulu Community Farm** project some 4 years ago to create sustainable employment within the local community, and budgeted R 1,370,000.00 on Account no. 7100 1016 00003 for the same. New developments have taken place whereas Umfolozi Mill has budgeted R 10,000,000.00 over the next three years for the same project.

As of date, UThungulu District withdrew its funding due to land availability issues. Umfolozi Mill continued to fund the project with 10 million thus the project has been implemented with only 200ha of the 600ha is in use.

11.2 N2 Commercial Development

Commercial Development

The project includes the rezoning of the portion of land located at the corner of the N2 and MR 232 from Agriculture and Parkway to a Special Zone: General Commercial 2.

The project will consist of the following:

- petrol filling station;
- tourism arts and craft centre;
- conference centre;
- retail facilities;
- government and institutional offices;
- banking facilities; and
- a truck stop.

This project is to be developed in phases. Phase 1 will consist of the petrol filling station, arts and craft centre and the conference centre.

A DFA Application has been prepared, and lodged with the Provincial Planning and Development Commission and has since been approved. The Municipality will sign a service level agreement with the developers.

KwaMbonambi Distribution Centre

KwaMbonambi Distribution centre is to be located along the N2 opposite the proposed N2 commercial development. The developers are currently undertaking a market analysis and the overall feasibility study of the project.

The project is being funded by ASGISA and it is intended to uplift the local SMME's in terms of supply and retailing of goods. The project is still at a preliminary phase but its intended purpose will be for it to serve as a regional distribution centre.

Since the last IDP review, the initial developer pulled out of the project due to failure to secure funds for the project as expected. Consequent developers have been approached to take over the development concept but lack of access to funding has caused the project to stall.

11.3 KwaMbonambi Country Estate

KwaMbonambi Country Estate involves the proposed extension of the existing golf course in KwaMbonambi from a six hole to an 18 hole golf course. It will also consist of boutique hotel, medium and high income housing, indoor sports facilities and other recreational facilities, as well as open areas.

The DFA application has already been submitted and has gone through the pre-hearing stage which was held in December 2006. The hearing and site inspection was held towards the end of January 2007. At the hearing, the Development Tribunal decided to postpone its final decision due to objections received from the National Department of Agriculture. The hearing was postponed to March 2007.

The development proposed¹ includes:

- 388 Special Residential 800 to 1000m² erven;
- Medium Density Residential Erven comprising approximately 144 residential opportunities;
- 60 Low Density Special Residential Erven;
- 2 General Residential Oval Village Development Erven comprising approximately 118 residential opportunities;
- 37 Community Village and association Medium Density Residential Erven comprising approximately 100 residential opportunities;
- 1 Sport Village Erf with associated club-house and recreational facilities;
- 2 Hotel and Golf Club House Erven including 60 tourist accommodation apartments / suites;
- An 18-hole Golf Course with driving range;
- Private Open Spaces and landscaped areas, including ponds, pedestrian walkways and golf cart tracks; and
- An Electricity Sub-station Erf and 1 Services and Maintenance Erf.

The development was approved and the sale of properties of-plan has commenced.

11.4 Tourism

Mapelane Tourism project

The proposed project is situated at Sokhulu traditional area in Ward 1. Through public participation and meetings with the ward councillor of the Sokhulu area, a tourism project was identified as due to the lack of tourism facilities in the area, for which uThungulu District Municipality has agreed to contribute R670,000.

Mbonambi Municipality must undertake the following actions:

- Apply for rezoning of the land;
- Do a full EIA scoping report;
- Acquire heritage permits if necessary;
- Acquire planning permissions; as well as a
- Market analysis and viability study.

¹ Extracted from the DFA Application, September 2006, pg 4

Besides these obvious steps, the municipality must adhere to the guidelines set out in the Responsible Tourism Manual published by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in November, 2004.

This is necessary to:

- Stimulate/strengthen local economy
- Create opportunities for direct and indirect employment
- Create opportunities for entrepreneurial activity
- Stimulate local business growth, directly and indirectly
- Generate investment in social and economic infrastructure (e.g. schools, clinics, roads)
- Increase tax revenues
- Improve public services and amenities (e.g. transport, shopping, entertainment)
- Improve quality of police protection
- Improve living standards
- Stimulate skills development
- Diversify livelihoods

A co-operative has already been established with Twenty-Four (24) participants within Ward 1, Mthiyane Tribal Authority which will form part of the Project Steering Committee. The Municipal Manager and three employees of Mbonambi Municipality will also form part of the committee.

A service provider has been appointed and is in the process of compiling preliminary studies such as EIA and Feasibility study.

Other: Coastal Working Group Projects

Mbonambi Municipality has forwarded a business plan to National Department of Environmental Affairs with intention of upgrading informal access points to the Mbonambi Municipality's Coastal Beaches to formal Beaches, namely Mthiyane Beach Camp, Nhlabane Estuary and Mission Access Point

12. ORGANISATIONAL

12.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The UThungulu District Council currently fulfils certain functions on behalf of the municipality such as water and sanitation and waste management due to limited local capacity.

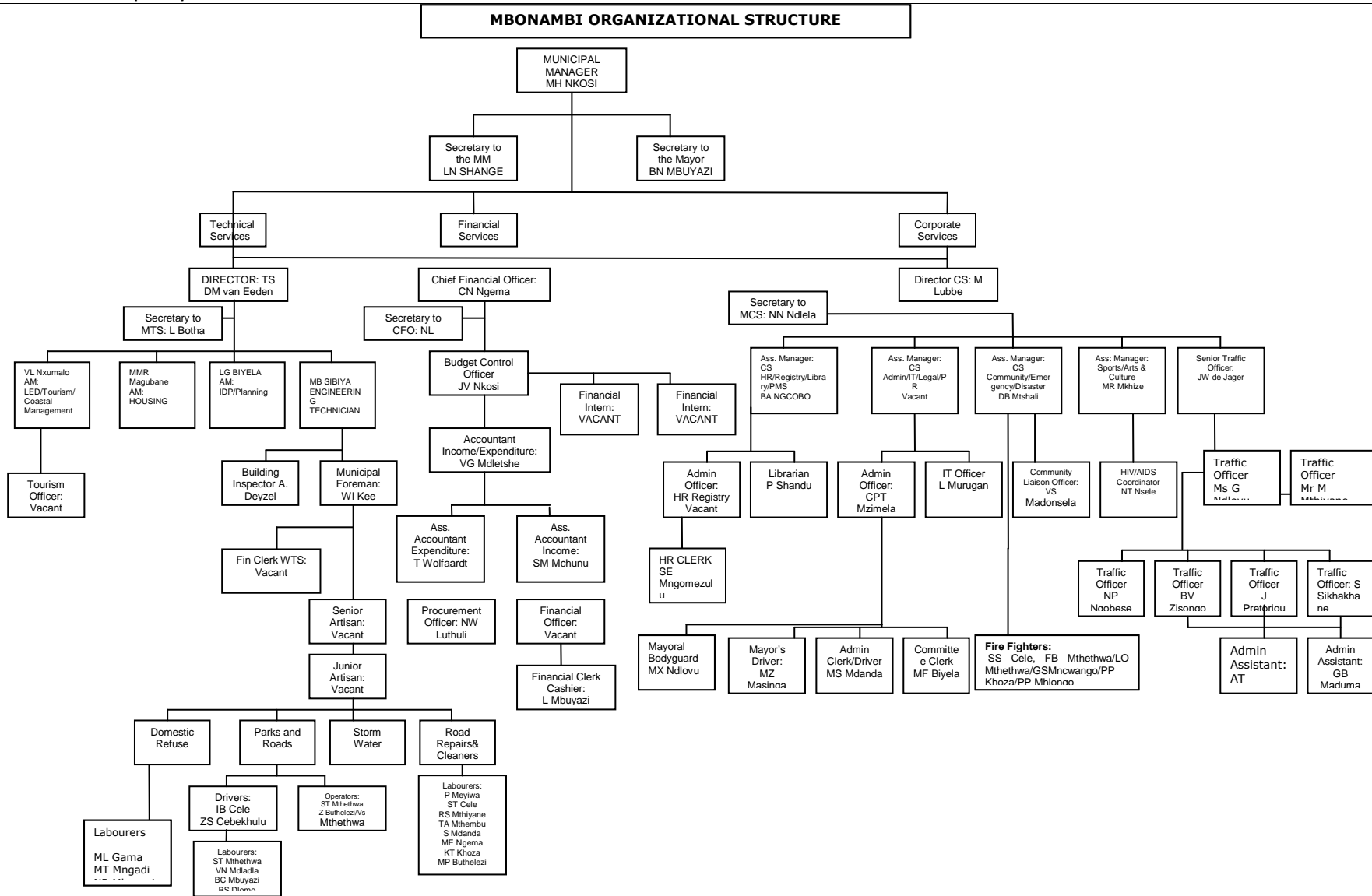
The structure established to manage all aspects of the Municipality is summarised as follows:

The Council Executive/Committee served by the Municipal Manager who *inter alia* is responsible for Integrated Development Planning.

Three main departments, namely:

- Engineering / technical services which include Project Development and Maintenance and Municipal Works divisions;
- Financial Services; and
- Corporate Services with Administrative Services and Management Services as the two major divisions.

The Mbonambi Municipality's Organogram is shown overleaf:



12.2 MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The following table indicates the Powers and Functions for Mbonambi Municipality as per the 2005/2006 Capacity Assessment:

Function	Responsible Body²
Air Pollution	Local Municipality/ External Service Provider
Building Regulations	Local Municipality
Child Care Facilities	Local Municipality
Electricity reticulation	District Municipality
Fire Fighting	District Municipality/ Local Municipality
Local Tourism	District Municipality/ Local Municipality
Municipal Airports	District Municipality/ Local Municipality
Municipal Planning	District Municipality/ Local Municipality
Municipal Health	District Municipality
Municipal Public Transport	Local Municipality
Storm water management	Local Municipality
Trading Regulation	Local Municipality
Water and Sanitation	District Municipality
Beaches and amenities	Local Municipality
Billboards, display of advertisements in public places	Local Municipality
Cemeteries; funeral parlours and crematorium	Local Municipality
Control of public nuisance	Local Municipality
Control of undertakings selling liquor to public	Local Municipality
Facilities for accommodation, care and burial of animals	Local Municipality
Fencing and fences	Local Municipality
Licensing of dogs	Local Municipality
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	N/A
Local amenities	Local Municipality
Markets	Local Municipality
Municipal abattoirs	District Municipality
Municipal Parks and Recreation	Local Municipality
Municipal Roads	Local Municipality
Noise Pollution	Local Municipality
Pounds	Local Municipality
Public Places	Local Municipality
Refuse removal, refuse dump and solid waste disposal	District Municipality/ Local Municipality
Street Trading	Local Municipality
Traffic and Parking	Local Municipality

² http://www.demarcation.org.za/powers_functions2005

12.3 MUNICIPAL POLICIES

▪ Human Resources Strategy

The Municipality has prepared a Comprehensive Human Resources Policy, with the assistance of Messrs. Henali Business Solutions, which is being implemented. The Policy is comprehensive and consists of 18 detailed parts, namely:

Table 43: HR Policy - Parts

Part 1	Introductions And Definitions
Part 2	Normative Framework Of Human Resources Management
Part 3	Organisational Design, Approving And Changing The Organisational Structure, Creating And Abolishing Posts And The Staff Establishment
Part 4	Recruitment, Selection, Appointment, Placement, Demotion and Transfer
Part 5	Relocation Policy
Part 6	Labour Relations
Part 7	Employee Remuneration
Part 8	Allowances
Part 9	Employee Benefit Schemes
Part 10	Subsistence And Travelling
Part 11	Legal Aid To Employees And Cession Of Action
Part 12	Working Hours And Attendance
Part 13	Leave
Part 14	Occupational Health, Employee Wellness And Work Place Safety
Part 15	Private Work
Part 16	Training And Development
Part 17	Career Opportunities, Succession Planning And Rapid Progression
Part 18	Use Of Municipal Equipment And Vehicles

The Municipality has a number of policies in place.

▪ Municipal Indigent Policy

In terms of Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 2000; Section 74 Municipalities must adopt and implement a Tariff Policy. In terms of the same section, the Council should take into consideration the extent of subsidization of tariffs for the poor households who cannot afford the cost of full provision by the Municipality.

Being “indigent” means a household earning a combined total monthly income of R1500 or less. The basic services to be offered to the indigent include:

- Rental
- Rates
- Sewage
- Refuse
- Water
- Electricity

From time to time; Council may decide to include the following services subject to the availability of funds and compliance with prescribed criteria:

- Recreation facilities
- Public transportation
- Funeral cost

- Museums
- Hall hire
- Fire protection

▪ **Employment Policy**

Mbonambi Municipality underwrites and subscribes to the principles of the Employment Equity Act (Act 55 of 1998). The Municipality has finalised its Employment Policy has thus established of the Employment Equity Committee/ Labour Forum.

▪ **Credit Control Policy**

The Municipality has a detailed Credit Control Policy in place which is being applied. The Policy covers the following:

- Objectives and Constitutional Obligations;
- Expected Future Payment Levels;
- Notice of Default and Intended Termination or Restriction of Services;
- Periods for Reinstatements;
- Restriction of Services;
- Services not reinstated after after four weeks;
- Arrangements for Payments of arrear accounts;
- Service Contract;
- Payment of Deposits;
- Allocation of Part-Payments and Appropriation of Deposits;
- Queries by Account Holders;
- Dishonoured and other unacceptable cheques;
- Delegation of Responsibilities by the Municipal Manager;
- Role of the Municipal Manager
- Role of Councillors;
- Interest on arrears and other penalty charges;
- Indigent Management;
- Uncollectable arrears;
- Arrears which have arisen prior to the adoption of the present Policy; and
- By-laws to be adopted.

13. KEY ISSUES

13.1 KEY ISSUES EXTRACTED FROM UPDATED STATUS QUO

The following are some of the socio-economic development issues of the Municipality extracted from the Status Quo document are:

- **N2:** Municipality must tap more on the development potential presented by the N2 which traverses the Municipal area. The land has been sold to private investors and there is a potential of more land being sold. This is hoped to bring about the needed economic boost for the municipal area.
- **Employment and Poverty:** employment in 2001 was 41% and unemployment 59%. The poorest households reside in Wards 12 and 13. In these wards, more than 85% of the households earned less than R1, 600 per month (in 2001). 78% of all households earned less than R19, 200 per annum in 2001. This situation has economic as well as social impacts.
- **Lack of Diversity in the Employment Sector:** most people are employed in the primary sector which is often characterised by low wages. There is a need for diversification in the local economy to attract other skills and boost the local economy.
- **Infrastructural Backlogs:** According to the 2007 UThungulu District WSDP 43% percent of households in KwaMbonambi is living below the RDP standard in terms of water, whilst 67.5% of households are living below the RDP standard in terms of sanitation (UDM WSDP – 2006/2007 Actual percentages).
 - **Lack of Social and Economic Investment:** the Municipal area of KwaMbonambi is lacks social and economic investment especially in areas that were identified as nodes as part of the Nodal Development Framework Plan. In the town of KwaMbonambi in particular, there is an apparent need for commercial and residential and industrial development to meet the demand help and the needs in the greater Municipal area. Further, the young population character of the Municipality requires that certain types of services and facilities e.g. youth focused LED, education facilities, sport facilities, etc be provided.

Other areas that are lacking social and economic investment are:

- in Sokhulu and Mbonambi TA areas in respect of agriculture;
- health facilities in municipal area;
- community halls and sport facilities in Mhlana TA area;
- municipal cemetery/ies;
- land reform (complicated by TA setup);
- tourism development – particularly along coast line;
- housing backlog of 7,502 units; and
- **Poor infrastructure and Services delivery:** the following factors contributes to poor infrastructure and service delivery in the municipal area:
 - dispersed settlement – high cost of infrastructure and service delivery;
 - poor condition of rural access roads;
 - no waste removal system in rural areas; and
 - Inadequate provision of water, sanitation and electricity in rural areas.
- **Institutional:**

- Lack of funding to fulfil certain Municipal Functions, e.g. cemeteries, beaches, solid waste, disaster management, etc.

▪ **Financial:**

- Lack of finances to implement the full scope of the IDP efficiently and effectively to really have an impact upon the quality of life of communities in the short to medium term. This would require a careful revision of key programmes, strategies and projects.

C. OVERVIEW OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Mbonambi Local Municipality finalized its Spatial Development Framework in 2006. The Spatial Development Framework (see **SDF Map** attached at the end of Section C for the Mbonambi Municipality) comprises of a plan depicting the various land use categories in a linear and nodal format. Areas are generally divided into zones in which a particular type of activity, for instance agriculture or conservation, dominates. Linear areas designate either natural or political borders or aim to maintain channels of natural movement, and nodes refer to concentrations of activity and people in towns.

1.1 THE LAND USE CONFIGURATION

The broad land use configuration devised for the municipal area, was basically derived from the existing land use pattern incorporating the need to link certain areas to promote or ensure natural movement between systems. These include:

- **Agriculture**, as one of the main economic activities and principal land user within the Municipal area. Main commercial agricultural activities are focused in the Kwambonambi district, and particularly the area bounded by Sokhulu and Mbonambi in the east, the Umfolozi River in the north, and Mhlana in the west. Agriculture development in the Traditional authorities are generally of a smaller scale, scattered and less market driven, Sokhulu and Mbonambi generally has the highest potential agricultural potential, but it is not sufficiently exploited due to the system of tenure, lack of financial support, and expertise.
- **Tourism and recreation** such as areas of the Mbonambi and Sokhulu which is accessible for fisher folk, the Mapelane reserve, and areas such as Moba dam. The Mbonambi Municipal area has an enviable choice of potential tourism sites, but to date not much has materialized in terms of pursuing development options for these. The Municipality, in association with the UThungulu District Municipality, has introduced plans to develop the Nhlabane Lake area and selected nodes along the coast.
- **Special management areas** which would include the entire coast line, and primary dune area, river courses such as the Umfolozi, the Iteza and Nhlabane Lakes, and other areas of environmental influence.
- **Urban development** with Kwambonambi as only proclaimed town where the full array of urban development, albeit at a smaller scale, are found such as low density residential, parks, schools, commercial areas, industrial activity, churches, and offices. A primary scheme needs to be prepared for this area.
- **Spatial development initiatives** as with tourism these initiatives can be reflected in the form of overlays in recognition thereof.

- **Infrastructure** such as main transportation corridors such as the N2 and railway line, provincial and district roads are the glue that holds the area together by providing internal as well as external access.
- **Some developments** such as clinics, schools, shops especially in the Traditional areas can only be depicted as symbols in the absence of a cadastral base. However, accurate GPS coordinates are available for these developments.

The control of development within these zones are addressed are addressed via a land use management scheme, with the main purpose being to:

- Indicate a minimum level of regulatory response;
- Offer the municipal authority some guidelines about land use decisions, and to,
- Provide a simple mechanism to assist in making rational and consistent decisions in response to development applications.

1.2 THE URBAN AND RURAL HIERARCHY

In terms of the need to balance growth, a number of emerging centres have been identified and added to the existing established service and administrative centres, in order to improve service delivery to these towns and their hinterlands, and to promote local economic development. It is further the intention to establish and expand the administrative and service delivery functions of these towns which hopefully will serve to attract other investment in response to the concentration of facilities and people.

Despite the new municipal order, service provision is still concentrated in the urban centres where economies of scale, rates recovery and local authority control renders sustainable service provision a viable option. Limited budgets, historical bias, costs and rates recovery have militated against the provision of services in the municipality, but the establishment of a hierarchy will provide guidance for the gradual eradication of the imbalance.

The balancing of development throughout the municipal area should not be restricted to services only, but opportunities should also be created in the employment and production fields. It is the expressed government policy that the development of small towns should be encouraged in order to improve service provision and opportunities to rural areas thereby providing a disincentive for people to migrate to urban areas where the quality of life is much lower, and the burden on the authorities unmanageable.

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy has identified the need to support growth in small towns to inter alia improve the delivery of services to rural areas. This strategy was refined in the Integrated Rural Development Policy (IRDP) which, through a set of guidelines, will act as the mechanism to achieve this aim.

The idea then is to establish and promote the development of existing and emerging towns through public investment which will focus spatial development whilst providing basic services as a fundamental right.

On a municipal scale the nodal hierarchy, functions and service standards have been, to a large extent, based on criteria as outlined in a report entitled "A Rural Service Centre Initiative for KwaZulu-Natal" and the IRDP. These are:

- **Location;** as primary criterion requires that a node should enjoy good accessibility and linkages to other nodes and target service areas.
- **Population;** the existing population numbers and prospects for future growth are important as service delivery should reach as many people as possible.

- **Status;** nodes with established local authority control have an advantage over emerging towns where structures still have to be established and a culture of payment for services developed.
- **Infrastructure;** The existing level of physical and social services as a means to facilitate further development is important.
- **Economic considerations;** the current level of economic activity and future growth prospects should sustain development and the designation of a node as primary or secondary should be a prerequisite for sustained economic growth.
- **Public participation;** the identification and selection of nodes should bear in mind stakeholder input.

1.3 PROPOSED NODES

The preferred hierarchy of nodes and their typical roles are outlined hereafter.

- **Primary Nodes (Administrative and service centre)**
These towns generally have a wide range of public and private sector activities and Kwambonambi fits this category well. In terms of the functions assigned to this category Kwambonambi will have to:
 - continue to serve as municipal administrative centre;
 - provide services and opportunities to areas such as Sokhulu, Mhlana and Mbonambi;
 - contain residential accommodation, financial services, health services, communication facilities and SMME facilities;
 - serve as a transportation mode, specifically geared towards passenger services; and
 - serve as the locality for the establishment of infrastructure such as sports facilities, cemeteries, landfill sites, and so forth.
- **Secondary Nodes (Rural Nodes)**
These are small dynamic places that have developed as a result of their location at an important junction for instance, the existence of a clinic, shops, bus and taxi stops and informal and formal business. Dondotha can serve as good example. The level of service supply anticipated includes:
 - the provision of services to the surrounding rural areas such as basic engineering services, administration facilities, markets, telecommunication;
 - education and transportation facilities; and
 - the provision of periodic mobile services.

The following Secondary Nodes have been proposed:

- Zonza
- Dondotha
- Nkunzebomvu
- Mabuyeni
- Emhlangeni
- Phathane

The following community facilities have been identified in a 3km radius surrounding the secondary nodes and are depicted in the table overleaf:

- **Tertiary Nodes (Emerging rural centre)**

These centres are typically characterized by an accessible location, postal services and public phones, limited economic activity, a pension payout point and educational facilities.

The following Tertiary Nodes have been proposed:

- Nzalabantu
- Nhlabane
- Manzamyana
- AmalalaPhansi
- Fuyeni
- Nkiyankiya
- Cinci
- Makhwezini
- Ntuthunga

▪ **Emerging urban settlement**

Many settlements are emerging on the periphery and close proximity to Richards Bay, Mbonambi in this instance. These areas predominantly function as dormitory areas and should thus be seen as functionally linked to their urban cores. The recognition of these settlements is thus primarily to facilitate integration rather than to create an additional level in the hierarchy.

▪ **Scattered settlements and sparsely populated areas**

These areas are characterized by low population densities i.e. between 200 and 800 people per km² and less than 200 people per km² respectively. These areas cannot economically justify a comprehensive range of service provision, and thus service provision will be restricted to the essential services required only.

It is clear from the above that every attempt was made to stay clear from an urban bias, and to misdirect any service provision from the hard core rural areas.

It must be noted the Municipality is currently in the process of preparing Nodal Framework Plans for primarily its Secondary Nodes and more detailed land use plans for its tertiary nodes.

2 THE STATUS OF MBONAMBI LUMS AND PROGRESS WITH ITS ROLL-OUT

2.1 DRAFT LAND USE MANAGEMENT (LUMS)

Consultants were appointed in March 2006 to prepare a Land Use Management System for the Mbonambi Municipality as a whole.

The LUMS has been completed and included:

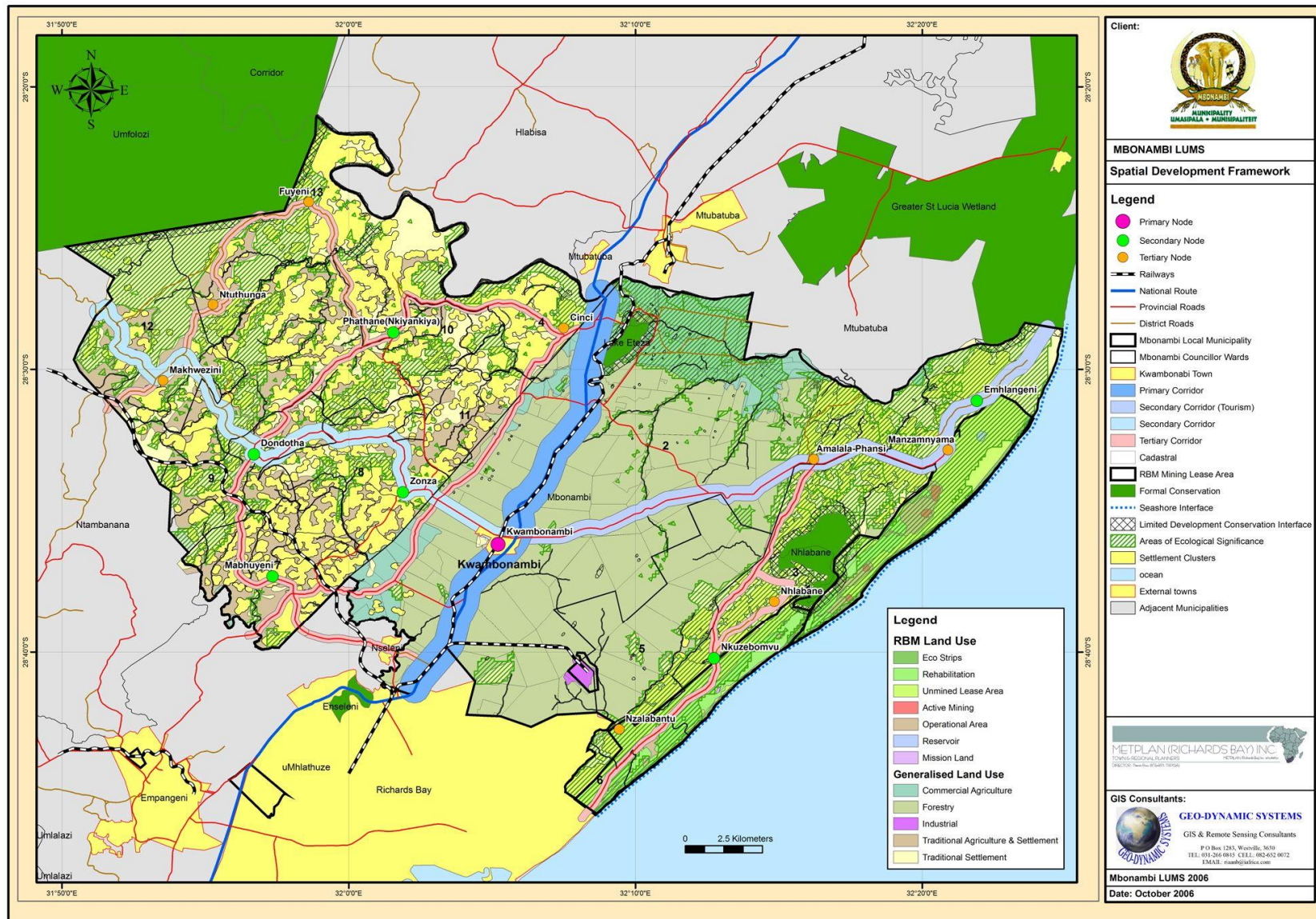
- A broad LUMS for the Municipal area as a whole;
- A detailed LUMS for the town of Kwambonambi; and
- Elementary schemes (including controls and maps) for the following nodes, namely:
 - Amalalaphansi
 - Cinci
 - Dondotha

- Emhlangeni
- Fuyeni
- Mabuyeni
- Makhwezini
- Manzamnyama
- Nhlabane
- Nkiyankiya
- Nkunzebomvu
- Ntuthunga
- Nzalabantu
- Patane
- Zonza

The completed LUMS has been submitted to the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs for their comments and approval. The status of their assessment of the LUMS is unclear.

It should be noted that the LUMS formulation was sufficiently and effectively guided by the completed SDF (see Sections 5.0 to 5.4 of the SDF attached at Annexure J.1).

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
 Mbonambi Municipality



D. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

1 VISION AND MISSION

13.2 THE MUNICIPAL VISION

The Vision is seen as the ultimate destination in terms of the IDP Process, with the development programmes, strategies, objectives and projects being the steps required to reach the vision or destination. The vision is the overall developmental aim for the municipality and performance management will also be measured against the vision.

The vision for the Mbonambi is as follows:

VISION:

“To improve the quality of life of all people of Mbonambi Municipality by creating an economically viable development”

13.3 MISSION AND FUNDAMENTALS

The Mbonambi Municipality has set the following mission for itself:

MISSION:

The Mbonambi Municipality will strive towards providing services that will meet the needs of all people by:

- **Promoting social and economic development;**
- **Providing and maintaining affordable services;**
- **Efficient and effective utilization of resources;**
- **Marketing the Municipality locally and globally; and**
- **Establishing the Municipality as a tourist destination.**

The vision and mission continues to provide direction in the planning process and ensures that the process is focused. In terms of the vision and the mission, there are certain fundamentals or non-negotiables that provide guidelines for decision-making. These guidelines form the basis for any

decision made by the Mbonambi Municipality, stakeholders, interested and affected parties and potential investors. The following fundamentals for development were identified:

- ❖ Recognise the following Nodal Hierarchy:
 - Primary Node – KwaMbonambi Town;
 - Secondary Nodes – ; and
 - Tertiary Nodes – .
- ❖ Protect and promote public and private investment.
- ❖ Preserve and protect natural resources and sensitive environmental areas.
- ❖ Support the Strategic Development Rationale and the identified Focus Areas.
- ❖ Consistency in policies, strategies, land use management and by-laws.

The development Programmes, Strategies, Objectives and Projects forthcoming from the IDP should support the vision, mission and fundamentals, while the spatial development framework should be a spatial reflection of the vision and should give effect to the principles and fundamentals by guiding spatial development in the area.

13.4 VALUE SYSTEM

Driven by the aspiration of the people, and respecting and upholding the Constitution of South Africa, the Municipality is committed to:

- The Code of Conduct;
- Sound Financial Management; and
- Service provision to the Council and Communities.

Values

- Citizens will be consulted about services levels;
- Citizens will be informed about quality of services to be expected;
- Citizens will be treated with courtesy and consideration;
- All citizens will have equal access to services;
- Citizens will receive full and accurate information on services;
- Citizens will receive a report once a year reflecting actual performance compared to targeted performance;
- Citizens will receive an apology, explanation and remedial action when the need arise; and
- Every effort will be made to provide best value services to the citizens.

14. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE: FOCUS AREAS

The Strategic Development Rationale provides the overall approach to the Development of the Mbonambi Municipal Area. This Rationale forms the premise for the Spatial Development Framework. The rationale has both physical and institutional components, i.e. it focuses on the structuring of the urban form to overcome developmental problems and address key priorities and needs as well as the institutional requirements in terms of resourcing (human and financial) to attain the aforesaid.

More specifically the physical components of the structure are:

- ❖ Focus Areas;
- ❖ Nodes;
- ❖ The movement network; and
- ❖ Open spaces.

The above physical components cannot be developed without specific institutional components, i.e.:

- ❖ Financing; and
- ❖ Organisational support.

The linkages between the physical and institutional components are described hereunder.

Municipal form is expressive through a range of major land uses, services, land form, spatial structuring elements and key focal points. The key aspect to the Strategic Development Rationale is therefore to focus on those components, elements or areas that will provide the highest impact in terms of sustainable development contributing towards local economic development and in a substantial increase in the living standard of people residing in the municipal area, as well as the financial viability of the municipality itself. This cannot be attained without financial inputs while the effective use of such financial inputs cannot be done without a Council that is empowered to make efficient and effective use of scarce resources.

The Strategic Development Rationale for Mbonambi is supported through the development of a **hierarchy of nodes** (as proposed through the revised SDF). These nodes will form the focal points for development and service provision, to ensure access to social and economic opportunities for the entire area. The concentration of activities in and around nodes will stimulate a higher order of activities and development. Access to social and economic opportunities at such nodal areas will have to be managed and supported to ensure its efficiency. In addition, the nodal system supported by linkages between nodes will provide impetus for an **effective movement network and passenger transport system** at sub-regional level. This nodal system will ensure functional integration of the area and create connectivity, which stimulates economic and social interaction. The principle of concentrating activities in nodes recognizes that *access enables empowerment*.

The Nodes should become the focal points for social and economic interaction and activities, to enable access to all these services and opportunities. The nodes will also form the specific intervention areas in terms of the IDP, where projects and actions will be initiated. To attain this, financing has to be secured. Social and economic activities in these nodes should enjoy first priority in terms of the provision of new infrastructure and upgrading of existing infrastructure.

The protection of sensitive areas is an essential intervention as part of the Strategic Development Rationale. It is thus imperative that the Municipality prepare its Environmental Management Plan and subsequently implement the same.

The Strategic Development Rationale puts forward an **incremental development approach**, where the upgrading of existing services and provision of new services is focused in specific areas according to settlement and nodal classification.

The Strategic Development Rationale also recognises the need for the Municipality to **build strong public – public (between local, district, provincial and national government) and public – private partnerships (e.g. with RBM)**. This component is essential to ensure that obstacles are identified and dealt with – procedural, human resource as well as financial.

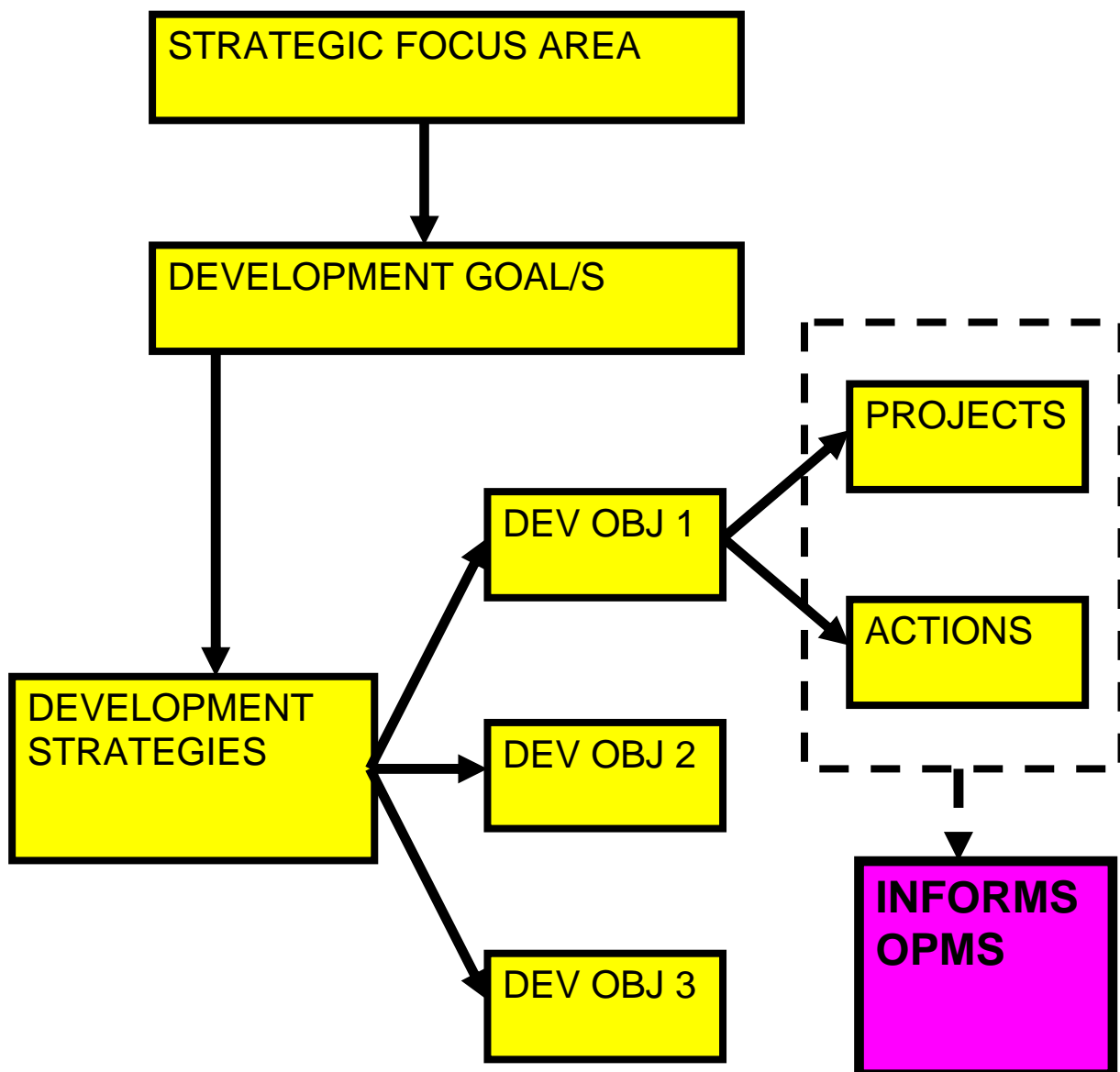
Proposed Focus areas are:

- Development of the beach area along the coastal strip. (proposed Mapelane beach development)
- Revitalisation of the Sokhulu Farm Project.
- Supporting the N2 Commercial Development Project.
- Supporting the N2 Distribution Project.
- Supporting the proposed KwaMbonambi Country Estate Development.
- Finalising the Nodal Frameworks for Secondary Nodes and adhering to and implementing the resultant Rollout Plan.
- Upgrading of key transport routes (where required).

14.1 EXPLANATION OF TERMINOLOGY

Strategic Focus Area:	A broad goal statement providing strategic and focused direction to the municipality, taking cognizance of the development mandate of the municipality and the need to use scarce resources (human, financial, equipment) effectively and efficiently. The municipality cannot be and do everything for everyone. It needs to be strategically focused and only do what it should be doing, within the context of its available resources, to deliver successfully on its development mandate.
Development Goal:	A statement of what the municipality is striving to achieve in the future. It provides more detail to the Strategic Focus Area Statement. A goal is generally not attainable nor measurable. In the IDP context, goal setting is informed by the Status Quo Analysis and the resultant key / priority issues.
Development Strategy:	The path or direction taken to strive towards achieving the goal/s and ultimately the Vision. Strategies establish broad themes for future actions and should reflect reasoned choices among alternative paths.
Development Objective:	A clear “milepost” or a “marker” along the strategically chosen path or direction (the Development Strategy) towards striving to achieve the goal/s. Its purpose is hence to ensure that you are on the right path or that you have chosen the right direction to your goal/s. An Objective is specific, measurable, actionable (or attainable), realistic (do-able) and timely (achievable within

14.2 STRATEGIC STRUCTURE



14.3 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS, DEVELOPMENT GOALS, STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES

The 3-year Implementation Plan is based on the Municipal Key Performance Areas, Development Goals, Development Strategies and Objectives. The plan contains Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each Development Objective, a Budget Estimate to meet the meet the KPI, the Responsible Department, as well as the Target Date by which the KPI must be met.

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development	
Development Goals	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote socio-economic development and provide support to assist communities throughout the Municipality to cope with the combined impact of poverty and HIV/AIDS; and ▪ To strengthen the local economy with particular emphasis on tourism, agriculture and commercial development. 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for Mbonambi Municipal area, revise the plan annually and ensure it is in line with the UDM AIDS Integrated Development Strategy ▪ Ensure ongoing involvement of all relevant role players, education programmes for HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention ▪ Mobilise farmers in rural areas to develop a strategy for their own group of workers
To minimize the effect of natural and other disasters on communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and implement Mbonambi Municipal Disaster Management Plan as well as the Action Plan that goes with it ▪ Develop a Municipal protocol by roles and responsibilities inclusive of communication channels. ▪ Establish fire fighting section in the municipality
To cater for the economic and social development needs of youth, women, the disabled and the aged members of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and Implement a Women, Disabled and Aged Development Plan as well as Youth Policy that is in line with National Youth Strategy ▪ Ensure that the Municipality employs its Procurement Policy in a manner that is sensitive to gender, youth and the disabled employs its Employment Equity Plan in a manner that is sensitive to gender, youth and the disabled
To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and implement Mbonambi's Local Economic Development (LED) Plan

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development	
area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In conjunction with the Department of Agriculture prepare and implement Municipal Agricultural Development Plan ▪ Investigate the feasibility of establishing skills-based tertiary facilities at Secondary Nodes in conjunction with the Department of Education
To market Mbonambi Municipal area to attract investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Municipal Marketing and Communication Strategy
To promote Mbonambi as a tourism destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan and implement tourism projects within the framework of the Corridor Development Framework Plan
To promote SMME development in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that SMME development is catered for in the LED Plan; and that recommendations are implemented. This would include the investigation of strategies of ensuring ongoing establishment new businesses in Kwambonambi town and retaining the existing ones
Create a safe & secure environment for all residents and visitors to the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and Implement a Municipal Crime Prevention Strategy (involvement of all relevant stakeholders) and ensure that the Strategy is reviewed from time to time

Strategic Focus Area 2: Delivery of Sustainable Infrastructure and Services	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate the delivery of infrastructure and services, such as water, sanitation, electricity, access roads, telephones, postal services, clinics, schools, community halls, sport fields and facilities, pension payout points, police stations, housing, etc. in a sustainable manner 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To ensure the provision, upgrading and maintenance of Infrastructure and Services to address Backlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure communication between the UDM and LM so that the water and sanitation needs of the LM are catered for in the UDM WSDP and that its roll-out is programmed accordingly (including operation and maintenance) ▪ To ensure that all municipal infrastructure is properly maintained through the preparation and implementation of a Municipal Infrastructure Service Maintenance Plan ▪ Implement the Municipal Integrated Waste Management Plan. ▪ To finalize the identification of municipal roads that need to be constructed or upgraded and prepare and implement a Municipal Roads Programme

Strategic Focus Area 2: Delivery of Sustainable Infrastructure and Services	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement an Indigent Policy ▪ Implement the Mbonambi Housing Sector Plan
To ensure the provision of sustainable, affordable and suitably-located housing development	
To ensure co-ordinate service delivery from all service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prepare and implement an Infrastructure Services Provision Communication Strategy with roles and responsibilities of service providers in the LM, assist with the co-ordination of such service delivery
To ensure the provision of sustainable community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and Implement a Municipal Community Facilities Plan
To ensure the efficient and effective use of scarce energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Strategy for the use of renewable energy sources

Strategic Focus Area 3: Enabling Environment for Development	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that an enabling environment for development in the Municipality is created; and ▪ To ensure the sustainable use of land and the natural environment 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To ensure that integrated development planning occurs within the Municipality as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To review the Mbonambi IDP annually
To ensure the appropriate and effective use of land through spatial planning initiatives and the implementation of the outcomes thereof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Query the finalisation of LUMS with DLGTA and implement ▪ Revise the Mbonambi Spatial Development Framework and implement it (include linkage to Capital Projects and incorporation of PSEDS) ▪ Finalize the Municipal Nodal Framework Plan and implement
Ensure the sustainability and protection of the Municipality's Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Municipal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) ▪ Assist Mhlana Traditional Authority community with the launching of an Alien Plant Removal Project ▪ Establish Recycling Plant at the KwamBonambi Landfill Site

Strategic Focus Area 4: Organizational Development	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build capacity among officials and councilors to lead and manage development throughout the Municipality 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To develop staff skills to ensure effective service delivery and to improve staff turnover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement a Workplace Skills Development Plan
To align the organizational structure to the IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that organizational structure is aligned with the IDP Ensure that Municipal Bylaws are aligned with the IDP where applicable
To improve effective and efficient communication between internal staff and councilors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Strategic Communications Plan and implement it
To improve productive and accountable staff through and effective Municipal Performance Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft KPI's and job descriptions for section 57's.

Strategic Focus Area 5: Sound Financial Management	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure sound Financial Management that will ensure alignment with the Municipality's IDP, in order to ensure efficient, effective and sustainable development 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
Improve debt management processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify all debtors and prepare and implement a Debt Coverage Plan
Ensure that financial resources are efficiently and effectively allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement Three Year Municipal Financial Plan Ensure active participation by all relevant stakeholders in the budget process Ensure that the Budget (capital and operational) is aligned to the IDP through the preparation and implementation of the SDBIP Develop Integrated Capital Investment Plan

Strategic Focus Area 6: Democracy and Corporate Development	
Development Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the developmental mandate of the municipality is understood by all the municipality's residents, role players and stakeholders; and To ensure that the Municipality, as an organization, operates effectively and efficiently in a transparent manner 	
Development Strategies	Development Objectives
To fast-track development in a effective and efficient manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that decision making is streamlined with implementation
To facilitate community development and involvement in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Tribal Authority, Ward Committees and Community Development Workers (CDW's) in the

all aspects of local governance	IDP processes <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Conduct IDP Road Shows▪ Develop Community Participation Strategy
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15. NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL POLICY PERSPECTIVE

15.1 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

The Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services (PCAS) in the Presidency produced a National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) that was endorsed by Cabinet in March 2003. The four principles of the NSDP are as follows:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key among which would be poverty alleviation.
- Government spending on fixed investment, should therefore be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to attract private-sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities.
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low development potential, government spending, beyond basic services, should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence.
- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres.

The NSDP places a lot of emphasis on the presence of institutional capacity to realize the developmental impact of any given area or identified resource that has developmental potential. As such, it distinguishes between the following categories of potential: (1) innovation and experimentation, (2) the production of high-value differentiated goods, (3) labour intensive mass-production, (4) public service and administration, (5) tourism and (6) commercial services and retail.

APPLICATION:

Apart from improved service delivery and ensuring a basic standard of living for all in the Municipality, a summary of the aim of the Municipal Key Performance Areas clearly links with the principles of the NSDP:

- The Local Economic Development Key Performance Area aims to establish economic growth and development in all economic sectors and to promote social development and community empowerment. It also focuses on the strengthening of the nodes in the Municipality while ensuring the equitable development of the rural areas through land reform, housing and service delivery.
- The spatial development vision for the Municipality is based on a hierarchy of functions for centres and nodes.
- The spatial implications of the NSDP has been addressed through the Review of the Spatial Development Framework

15.2 ACCELERATED AND SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVE FOR SOUTH AFRICA (ASGISA)

This government instituted initiative is aimed at promoting a *growth for all strategy* for South Africa that is intended to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014. Maintaining a steady growth in GDP of above 4.5% in the short term, and then adopting envisaged growth of 6% between 2010 and 2014 is a cornerstone of the initiative. Developing labour absorbing industries that generate value added activities is at the core of the initiative. Investment in infrastructure, education and skills development are significant components of the initiative. The elimination of the second economy by enhancing access to micro-finance, SMME support and the reduction of gender inequality issues in conjunction with government's macro-economic and good governance strategy focusing on the role of local government and service delivery forms the remainder of the initiatives outline.

The ASGISA initiative has identified the following focus areas in order to attain its objective of accelerated and shared growth:

- Economic opportunities that are labour intensive
- Economic sectors that are growing
- Sectors that provide opportunities for BBEEE
- Small business development

APPLICATION:

This national initiative is routed in local level implementation, specifically through the Mbonambi LED Plan. This shared growth strategy has been designed to help eradicate inequality and poverty, which are the desired outcomes of the LED Strategy process. The emphasis on the infrastructure and skills development also speaks to the LED Plan, and the development of LED Strategies, within the LED Plan, needs to be considered within the ASGISA initiative framework.

The following table provides a summary of alignment between ASGISA initiatives/actions and the Development Strategies underpinned by the Mbonambi Local Municipality's Key Performance Management Areas:

Table 44: ASGISA & Mbonambi's Development Strategies Alignment

MBONAMBI DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	ASGISA INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure that Financial Resources are efficiently and effectively allocated 	ASGISA has identified the need to monitor budget expenditure of departments in that some departments overspend while others under spend. National Treasury is proposing the implementation of a Capital Expenditure Management Information System.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote KwaMbonambi as a tourism destination 	ASGISA has identified the need to increase the contribution of tourism to the GDP. Also, a number of strategies are focused on eliminating the 2 nd economy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area ○ To ensure the provision, upgrading and maintenance of Infrastructure and Services to address Backlogs 	LED is a critical contributor towards halving unemployment by 2014. Also, ASGISA moots the need to increase infrastructure investment in order to address backlogs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote SMME development in the Municipality 	ASGISA has identified the need to support and introduce more labour absorbing economic

MBONAMBI DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	ASGISA INITIATIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area 	activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To ensure the appropriate and effective use of land through spatial planning initiatives and the implementation of the outcomes thereof ○ Ensure the sustainability and protection of the Municipality's Natural Resources ○ To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area 	It is crucial that the planning and management of land use (in terms of zoning) does not prevent the timeous development of land. Similarly, environmental procedures should be expedited for developments to obtain approvals faster.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To cater for the economic and social development needs of youth, women, the disabled and the aged members of communities 	Need to work closely with women and youth in order to halve poverty.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote SMME development in the Municipality 	The national skills shortage is considered as the largest impediment to sustained economic growth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To ensure the provision of sustainable community facilities 	Improve electronic communication

15.3 KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) has as its purpose the provision of strategic direction for development and planning in the Province. The following six provincial priorities that address a number of developmental challenges related to economic and social needs of the province provide the focus of the PGDS:

- Strengthening governance and service delivery
- Integrating investments in community infrastructure
- Sustainable economic development and job creation
- developing human capability
- Developing a comprehensive response to HIV/Aids
- Fighting poverty and protecting vulnerable groups in society

The link between the PGDS goals and programmes and the Mbonambi is illustrated hereunder:

Table 45: Alignment with KZN PGDS

PGDS		MBONAMBI DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
PGDS GOALS	Build a People Focused and Effective, Efficient Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance ○ To promote active participation of all political role players
	Programme 1: Good Governance	

PGDS		MBONAMBI DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	
		Programme 2: Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To develop staff and councilor skills to ensure effective service delivery ○ To improve effective and efficient communication between internal staff and councilors ○ To improve productive and accountable staff through an effective Municipal Performance Management System
Build the Economy		Programme 3: Competitive Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area ○ To market KwaMbonambi Municipal area to attract investment
		Programme 4: Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area ○ To market KwaMbonambi Municipal area to attract investment ○ To promote KwaMbonambi as a tourism destination
Reduce Poverty and Create Sustainable Communities		Programme 5: Sustainable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area ○ To cater for the economic and social development needs of youth, women, the disabled and the aged members of communities ○ To ensure the provision, upgrading and maintenance of Infrastructure and Services to address Backlogs
		Programme 6: Basic Income Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area ○ To promote SMME development in the Municipality
Cross Cutting Issues		HIV and Aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on communities
		BEE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preferential Procurement ○ To promote SMME development in the Municipality
		Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure the sustainability and protection of the Municipality's Natural Resources ○ To ensure the appropriate and effective use of land through spatial planning initiatives and the implementation of the outcomes thereof

PGDS		MBONAMBI DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	
	Human Rights and AA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance ○ To cater for the needs of human resources within the municipality 	
	Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ward Committees and Development ○ To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance 	
	Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance ○ To promote SMME development in the Municipality 	
	Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Utilise GIS as a tool for decision making 	

15.4 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The **Provincial Spatial & Economic Development Strategy** aims to:

- Provide spatial context to the PGDS;
- 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 intended as a guide to service delivery within the cluster to achieve the goals set in ASGI-SA: Halve poverty & unemployment by 2014. Principles of development and growth underpinning PSEDS:

- Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens. Basic services include health, education, housing, transport
- All areas of the province require development
- Certain areas of the province will drive economic growth
- The PSEDS attempts to indicate where different types of investment should be directed in order to achieve development and/or economic growth
- Four key sectors have been identified as drivers of economic growth in the province, namely:
 - The Agricultural sector (including agri-processing and land reform)
 - The Industrial sector (Including Manufacturing)
 - The Tourism sector
 - The Service sector (including government services)
- The logistics and transport sector (including rail) underpin growth in all four sectors.
- Sustainable and affordable water and energy provision is crucial to economic growth & development.

Application

Through the Municipal Strategies and the SDF, the municipality seeks to align its development priorities with the PGDS.

E. SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

Ideally this section of the report should provide an outline of the key issues to be addressed by each sector department, which operates within the Mbonambi Municipal Area, its strategies to address these issues and what the expected are within the 5-year IDP term.

In addition, it also needs to indicate the results of the consultative process with all Interested and Affected Parties (including communities through the wards system).

To date, most of the departments could not give us their approved projects due to the fact that their budgeting process is being finalised. As soon as the data is available, the information will be updated accordingly.

The District Municipality has had a series of Alignment meetings with the various government departments as well as the service providers that operates in the area. Further, through Representative Forum meetings and contacts, the Municipality has established a working relationship with these and hopes to get a 3 to 5-year Development Programmes of the stakeholders in order that it may be included in the final IDP Review. Another Representative Forum meeting will be held in mid-April 2009.

1 PROCESS PLAN

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

Integrated Development Planning Process:

The Integrated Development Planning process is a continuous cycle of planning, implementation, formulation and review. All municipalities are expected to formulate their Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and be reviewed annually (financial year).

The Mbonambi Municipality is now engaging in 2008 / 2009 IDP Review Process. The IDP implementation programme is monitored to identify if the Organizational objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets are being achieved. Monitoring also involves gathering of information on changing circumstances in different situations such as:

- Baseline data and demographics,
- New policy legislation,
- Corporate development,
- Sector departments,
- New investments opportunities,
- Sector development plans,
- Changes in the existing situation due to unexpected events such as natural disasters,
- Input from stakeholder organizations and constituencies,
- Budget information from other spheres of government as well as municipal budget review process,

- More or improved in-depth information about new developments and trends.

This kind of information is normally kept by the Municipal Manager or designated official throughout the year and is evaluated during the IDP review process of its relevance to the review process.

The Municipal Systems Act requires that each municipality, before the drafting of the IDP, prepare a process plan indicating:

- Roles and Responsibilities and responsible persons
- A description of the organizational arrangements to be established including the terms of reference,
- An action programme with activities and horizontal alignment, binding legislation and planning requirements and the cost estimates for the whole review process,
- Mechanisms and procedures for public participation.

SECTION B: ALLOCATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Role-Players

The involvement and participation of the following role-players will be crucial to the accomplishment of a participatory review process:

- All municipal Councillors
- The municipal council
- The Executive Committee
- The IDP Manager / Municipal Manager
- The IDP Steering Committee
- The IDP Representative Forum
- The District IDP Steering Committee
- Organised business structures
- Traditional Councils
- Sector Departments
- Ward Committees
- Municipal Officials
- Neighbouring Provinces
- NGOs and CBOs
- Local Farmers Association
- Organised Farm-workers structures

2. Roles and Responsibilities

- **Mbonambi Municipal Council**

Mbonambi Municipal Council is responsible for the following:

- Adoption of the IDP Process Plan
- Adoption and approval of the reviewed IDP,
- Amendment of the in accordance with the comments by sector departments and MEC,
- Approval of the various review phases,
- Ensuring that the IDP is linked to the PMS and Municipal Budget

- **The Executive Committee:**

The Executive Committee has the following responsibilities:

- Recommend to Council the adoption of the IDP Process Plan and reviewed IDP.
- Overall management of the IDP Review process,
- Monitoring the IDP review process

- **The Municipal Manager / Assistant Manager IDP/DP**

The MM / Assistant Manager IDP are assigned the following responsibilities:

- Management and Co-ordination of the IDP process
- Ensure that there's vertical and horizontal alignment,
- Management of the consultants,
- Ensuring all stakeholders are informed of the process and their involvement,
- Create a conducive environment for public participation,

- **IDP Steering Committee**

The IDP Steering Committee is assigned the following responsibilities:

- Ensuring the gathering and collating of information while the IDP implementation is proceeding,
- Support the Assistant Manager IDP in the management and co-ordination of the IDP,
- Discussion of input and information for the IDP review,
- Ensuring the monitoring and evaluation of the gathered information,
- Attending to MEC's comments

- **IDP Representative Forum**

The IDP Representative Forum is assigned the following responsibilities:

- Recommend reports for approval / adoption,
- Representing interests of the constituents,
- Present a forum for communication and participation for all stakeholders,
- Monitoring the IDP review process.

- **uThungulu District Municipality IDP Steering Committee**

The uThungulu District Municipality forms a district-wide IDP Steering Committee for the purpose of alignment with all the local municipalities within the district:

- **Municipal Officials**

The municipal officials are responsible for the implementation of the IDP and in the process gather information on any changes in the circumstances. They have to provide budgetary information and any information on the performance evaluation. They provide technical expertise during the planning process. Municipal Officials also interact with the Ward Councillors and Ward Committees and provide guidance and advice that is crucial during the IDP process.

- **Ward Committees**

The Ward Committees have a crucial role of identifying the needs and service delivery gaps in the community and report to the Ward Councillor.

- **Sector Departments**

The Sector Departments have the following responsibilities:

- Assist in the IDP formulation and review process,
- Provide budget information and sector plans,
- Provide data and information,
- Ensure programme and project alignment between the municipality and province,
- Ensure budgetary alignment between provincial programmes and projects and the municipality's IDP.

- **Ward Councillors**

Ward Councillors are an important link between the municipality and the constituents. They are the first to know of any community needs or service delivery gaps. The Councillors will be responsible for forwarding this information to the municipal officials. They are also responsible for organizing community meetings and ensuring maximum participation of residents in the IDP review process.

- **Traditional Councils**

The Traditional Councils will work as a link between the community and Ward Councillors and matters of service delivery and needs of the people. Assist in giving information with regard to land rights and possible available areas for future development.

SECTION C: ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Assistant Manager IDP:

- **Functions of the Assistant Manager IDP**

- Responsible for the completion of the IDP Process Plan
- Responsible for the day to day management of the IDP review process and the allocation of resources, time, people, thereby ensuring:
 - Involvement of all different role-players, especially councillors and officials.
 - To monitor the continuous participation of all role players,
 - That the time-frames are adhered to,
 - That the participatory, strategic, implementation oriented and sector planning requirements are compiled with,
 - That information is gathered, collated and evaluated and properly documented,
 - That the information obtained receives attention during the IDP process,
 - To ensure that the IDP process is horizontally and vertically aligned and complies with national and provincial requirements,
- Responsible for the chairing of the IDP Steering Committee in absentia of the Municipal Manager,
- Responsible for the management of the IDP consultants,
- Ensuring that the MEC's comments are attended to and form part of the IDP review process.

2. The IDP Steering Committee

The IDP Steering Committee must be established during the IDP process and it must continue performing its functions during the IDP review process. It is a technical working group made up of senior officials and relevant officials to support the Assistant Manager IDP and ensure a smooth review process. The Assistant Manager IDP can delegate functions to the Committee members. The Municipal Manager / IDP Manager chairs the IDP Steering Committee and the secretarial duties performed by the municipal officials of Mbonambi Municipality.

Terms of Reference for the Mbonambi IDP Steering Committee:

- To act as a secretariat for the IDP Representative Forum
- To ensure alignment at a district and local level,
- To support the Assistant Manager IDP,
- To support and advise the IDP Representative Forum on technical issues,
- To make content recommendations,
- To prepare facilitate and document meetings,
- To commission relevant and appropriate research studies during the IDP process,
- To consider and comment on the inputs the consultants, study teams, task departments and service providers,
- Processing, summarising and documentation of project outputs,
- To ensure all stakeholders are included in the IDP Representative Forum

Composition of the IDP Steering Committee:

The IDP Steering Committee is composed of the following:

Chairperson : **Municipal Manager / Assistant Manager IDP**

Secretariat : **Municipal Officials**

Members:

: Municipal Manager	: Mr. MH Nkosi
: HOD Corporate Services	: Mrs. A Lubbe
: HOD Technical Services	: Mr. D Van Eden
: Chief Financial Officer	: Mrs. C Ngema
: Technical Officer	: Mr. M. Sibiya
: Assistant Manager IDP	: Mr. T. Biyela
: Assistant Manager Community	: Mr. D Mtshali
: Assistant Manager LED	: Mr. L Nxumalo
: Assistant Manager Housing	: Mr. M Magubane
: Assistant Manager Sport	: Mr. R Mkhize
: Assistant Manager HR	: Ms. BA Ngcobo
: Budget Control Officer	: Mr. S Ndlovu
: Accountant	: Mr. V Mdletshe
: Senior Traffic Officer	: Mr. W De Jager
: HIV & AIDS Coordinator	: Ms. N Nsele

The IDP Steering Committee has no decision-making powers, but act as an advisory body to the IDP Representative Forum.

3. The IDP Representative Forum

This is the structure, which institutionalises and ensures a participatory IDP review process. It represents the interests of the constituents of the municipality in the review process. It is envisaged that all organisations, stakeholders or interest groups are represented in the forum.

Terms of Reference for the IDP Representative Forum:

- To monitor performance and implementation of the IDP,
- To ensure alignment takes place at the various levels,
- To represent the interest of the constituents in the IDP process,
- To provide input on new strategies and discuss changes to circumstances,
- To provide a forum and a mechanism for discussion, debate and agreement on development planning and progress on the IDP implementation,
- To ensure communication between all the stakeholders in the IDP process.

Composition of the IDP Representative Forum:

Chairperson	: The Mayor (Cllr. M E Mthethwa)
Secretariat	: Mbonambi IDP Steering Committee
Members	: All Municipal Councillors
	: The Executive Committee
	: Councillors and Officials from uThungulu District
	: Municipal Manager and and MANCO
	: Traditional Leaders within Mbonambi Municipality
	: Ward Committees Representatives
	: Community Development Workers (CDWs)
	: Parastatals and Service Providers
	: NGOs
	: Sector Departments
	: Neighbouring Municipalities
	: Farmers Associations
	: RBM, SAPPI, MONDI & etc.

The IDP Representative Forum will meet according to the action programme and as when there is a need.

4. uThungulu District Municipality IDP Steering Committee

uThungulu District Municipality has established a District IDP Steering Committee that will ensure co-ordination of the IDP Review processes of the district and the local municipalities. Membership of this committee ncludes all the Local Municipalities and the District's Municipal Managers, IDP Managers and Planners, representatives from the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs and targeted service providers within uThungulu District Municipality. The uThungulu IDP Manager has been designated the chair the Committee / Forum.

Terms of Reference of the uThungulu District Municipality IDP Steering Committee:

- To ensure horizontal and vertical alignment between Local Municipalities and the District Municipality,
- To co-ordinate the overall IDP process in terms of the agreed framework,
- To monitor the IDP review programme and decide on amendments (if necessary).
- To act as "clearing house" for issues that arises during IDP review process, and a forum for sharing information and experience.

SECTION D: MECHANISMS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. Context of Public Participation

It appears in Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 that a municipality must encourage and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in the preparation, implementation and review of its Integrated Development Plan. In this context, the municipality has committed to a participatory process of IDP review whereby the community will play a meaningful role.

2. Mechanisms for Public Participation

The following mechanisms must be used for participation:

- **IDP Representative Forum**

This forum should represent all stakeholders and be as inclusive as possible and it must meet as the action programme.

- **Media**

Local newspapers circulating within the municipal area of jurisdiction will be used to inform on progress and issuing public notices on the IDP processes. The local / community Radio Stations should also be utilised for publicity purposes.

- **Visit to Tribal Authorities**

The Mbonambi Municipality realises the importance that traditional leadership plays in promoting development in the municipal area. It is for this reason that it is intended that meetings with the Amakhosi be set up. Proper protocol would be to schedule a visit with the Tribal Council when they meet. Such Meetings must also be attended by the Municipal Mayor, nominated Councillors and relevant Municipal officials.

- **Ward Committees and Community Development Workers**

As formal structures established in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, the Ward Committees and Ward Councillors will be used as a link between the municipality and communities, to obtain information on any other information on progress on the IDP implementation.

Ward Committees will be requested to nominate two representatives each. These will be expected to relay the needs of the communities of the wards they represent.

- **Municipal Notice Boards**

The municipal notice boards will be used to inform stakeholders of crucial meetings.

- **Road Shows**

The Mbonambi IDP process for 2009/2010 will try to align with the UThungulu IDP process as far as the roadshows are concerned in order to eliminate duplication. The first round of roadshows as organised by the District will be utilised by to establish what the key development issues and priorities of the communities are. The second round of roadshows will be undertaken during the public comment period where the draft IDP & Budget is presented and comments thereon discussed.

SECTION E: MECHANISMS ON ALIGNMENT

1. Alignment between National and Local Government

Mbonambi Municipality will endeavour to align the IDP review process with relevant national legislation, policies, programmes (CBPWP, ASGISA, Water, ISRDP, Urban Renewal Programme, etc.) and financial plans (e.g. MTEF, MTEP)

2. Alignment between Provincial and Local Government

Alignment between the province and the municipality will occur at the UThungulu IDP Representative Forum. The process will have to be able to integrate the plans, programmes and budgets of the Provincial Sector Departments into the Municipal IDP. Although it is expected that

the District will invite a wide range of Service Providers and Provincial Departments; the IDP Manager of Mbonambi will have to assess whether this is sufficient and based on the Municipal context he may choose to hold additional meetings with other Service Providers or Departments.

3. Alignment between District and Local Municipality

Alignment at this level will be co-ordinated at the uThungulu District Municipality's IDP Steering Committee. The main function of the Committee is to monitor progress in the various review processes and to ensure agreement between the district and the local municipality in terms of the framework plan.

4. Alignment at Local Municipal Level

The Municipal Manager / IDP Manager with the support of the IDP Steering Committee will ensure that all the role-players are performing their duties. Performance in terms of expected roles and responsibilities will be monitored at the Steering Committee meetings and corrective measures be taken should there be unsatisfactory performance.

The alignment with other border municipalities i.e Mhlathuze, Ntambanana, Mtubatuba and Hlabisa should be strengthened as and when necessary.

SECTION F: BINDING LEGISLATION AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

The IDP process should proceed within the context of all applicable legislation, policies and development planning requirements. The impact of the pieces of legislation on the IDP must be taken into account.

Legislation:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998)
- Municipal Structures Amendment Act, 2000 (Act No. 33 of 2000)
- Local Government Transitional Act
- Municipal Finance Management Act
- Municipal Property Rates Act
- Local Authorities Ordinance
- Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995)
- Town Planning Ordinance
- Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. of 1998)
- Ingonyama Trust Act, 1994 (Act No. 3 of 1994)
- National Land Transport Transition Act, (Act No. 22 of 2000)
- National Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997)
- Kwazulu Natal Planning and Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 5 of 1998)
- Ingonyama Trust Amendment Act, 1997 (Act No. 9 of 1997)
- Kwazulu-Natal Provincial Roads Act
- Disaster Management Act
- Division of Revenue of 2001

Policies:

- Urban Renewal Programme (URP)

- Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR)
- Reconstruction and Development Programme
- Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA)
- African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)
- Health Planning Policies
- Environmental Planning Policies
- Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDP)
- Environmental Health Policies
- Local Agenda 21
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

SECTION G: ACTION PROGRAMME AND TIME FRAMES

The methodology to be followed in the IDP process is as follows:

2009/ 2010 IDP PROCESS PLAN PROGRAMME	
TARGET / DATE	IDP PROCESS PLAN- OBJECTIVES / ACTIONS
	OCTOBER
07	Initiation of IDP review
Tbd	Process Plan to be Advertised on Public Newspaper
Tbd	Council & Adopt 2009 / 2010 IDP Process Plan (Special Council meeting)
Tbd	Submission of Process Plan to DTLGA
27	UDM/ Mbonambi IDP Roadshow Zonza Community Hall
23	UDM Cross border municipal alignment
On-going	Consultation with sector departments/ service providers- facilitated by UDM
30 & 31	Growth & Development Summit
	NOVEMBER
24	Appointment of IDP Consultant
1-30	Collation of information and meetings setup
	DECEMBER
Tbd	IDP Meeting with Amakhosi in respective Tribal Courts
17	IDP SC Meeting 1
	JANUARY
1-31	Review Current Reality & Priority Issues, Strategic Content (Goals/Objectives & Development Strategies)
28	Ward Committee Meeting (Ward 7,8,9 and 12)
29	Exco & Council Workshop 1: Current Reality & Priority Issues,

2009/ 2010 IDP PROCESS PLAN PROGRAMME	
TARGET / DATE	IDP PROCESS PLAN- OBJECTIVES / ACTIONS
	FEBRUARY
1-28	Finalise Project Prioritization and , available resources and Budget allocation
3	IDP SC 2: Current Reality & Priority Issues, Strategic content and Projects & Prioritization, available Resources
2-3	Ward Committee Meeting (Ward 1,2 and 3,5,6)
26	Exco Workshop 2: Strategic content, Projects Prioritization, available Resources
28	Conclusion of Sector Plans initiated and integration into the IDP Review report.
	MARCH
12	KZ Alignment Meeting
1-20	Align IDP with draft OPMS & finalize draft IDP
26	Exco & Council Workshop 3: Budget Allocation and Draft IDP Presentation thereafter Council to adopt the final draft municipal Budget & IDP and resolve to advertise for public comment.
27	Draft IDP submission to DTLGA
31	Publish final draft IDP for comment (21 days)
	APRIL
2	UDM IDP Representative Forum - Final draft IDP
17	IDP Local Representative Forum Meeting 2: Presentation and Discussion of Draft IDP
20	Combined Ward Committee Meeting 2: Presentation and Discussion of Draft IDP
Tbd	Amakhosi Visits 2: Presentation and Discussion of Draft IDP
20-24	Conduct Roadshows on all Tribal Authority areas and in town
	MAY
Tbd	Assessment of Draft IDP by Provincial IDP Forum as a family of municipalities - Adjust draft Multi-year Implementation Programme subsequent to assessment process (if needed)
1-28	Assess & incorporate comments - Adjust the draft municipal IDP where necessary
29	Exco/Council Approves final IDP and Budget- (at least 30 days before start of budget year)
	JUNE
Tbd	Submission of the IDP to DLGTA
30 June 2009	Publish the Adopted IDP

2 OVERVIEW OF KZN DEPARTMENTS, AS WELL AS MTEF TRANSFERS BY KZN DEPARTMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES

The Budgets for 2009/10 and the Performance Plans of all KZN Departments have been obtained via the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA). The IDP Review has focused on each individual Department's:

- Vision;
- Mission;
- Strategic Objectives;
- Core Functions; and
- **MTEF Transfers to Municipalities.**

2.1 KZN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

15.4.1 Vision

The vision of the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs (DAEA) is:

A champion for prosperous agricultural productive land use, food security and environmentally sustainable livelihoods.

15.4.2 Mission statement

The department will provide quality agricultural, veterinary, environmental and conservation Services to the people of KwaZulu-Natal, together with its partners and communities.

15.4.3 Strategic objectives

The strategic objectives of the department are as follows:

- Improved local, national and international trade access and competitiveness;
- Provision of food security;
- Farmer development and support;
- Integrated sustainable natural environmental management; and
- Integrated and transformed service delivery.

15.4.4 Core functions

The department continues to focus on the sustainable growth of agricultural development initiatives, and the sustainable use, conservation and protection of environmental resources for sustainable livelihoods, through the following core functions:

Agricultural Development Services

- To promote a transformed and viable agricultural industry through sustainable land use;
- To provide extension, analytical and specialist advisory services to farmers and other stakeholders;
- To provide and support the development of infrastructure for sustainable agriculture;

- To undertake appropriate research and development to advance agriculture;
- To develop agricultural programmes that support the empowerment of vulnerable groups;
- To develop a master sector plan to provide support to municipalities; and
- To develop systems for the effective administration of state land.

Environmental Management

- To ensure integrated sustainable environmental planning;
- To mitigate the impact of and manage waste and pollutants;
- To empower communities with regard to sustainable resource utilisation; and
- To prevent and control the spread of invasive alien species in the province.

Veterinary Services

- To ensure prevention and control of animal diseases;
- To enable international trade access for animal products;
- To reduce the transfer of zoonotic diseases to humans;
- To promote safe handling of products of animal origin; and
- To provide primary animal health care for the improvement of herd health.

Conservation

- To ensure greater accountability of the public entity Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW) and ensure greater value for money in terms of achieving government (DAEA) objectives; and
- To ensure that EKZNW complies with the following objectives:
 - Integrated sustainable environmental management;
 - Integrated and dynamic service delivery;
 - Forming partnerships with communities to value biodiversity and share in the benefits; and
 - Maximising funding opportunities from commercial operations and other stakeholders.

15.4.5 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Departmental spending according to district municipal area, excluding operational costs, is indicated. Spending on projects in local municipalities over the next 3 years is not indicated.

2.2 KZN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.2.1 Vision

The vision of the Department of Economic Development is:

For KwaZulu-Natal, through the expertise and initiatives of the department, to be the leading province in economic development and to develop a globally competitive economy whose benefits are equitably shared by its citizens.

2.2.2 Mission

The department's mission is to formulate and implement effective economic development strategies that promote sustainable economic development and job creation within the Province of KwaZulu-Natal.

2.2.3 Strategic objectives

The department has undergone significant changes over the past three years in terms of its political and administrative leadership and its mandate. This therefore resulted in a need to review its strategy and to incorporate the revised standardised budget structure introduced by the sector, effective from 1 April 2007.

The department's mandate to develop the economy is aimed at developing existing businesses and facilitating broadened participation of new entrants. By focusing on these issues, the impact on poverty reduction is inevitable.

Four strategic goals have been identified, with the following underlying strategic objectives:

To reduce poverty by 50 per cent by 2014

This will be achieved through:

- Providing a suitable environment for the creation of sustainable jobs;
- Facilitating and promoting skills development;
- Facilitating access to the asset base for the poor; and
- Promoting social enterprises.

To grow the economy by 8 per cent by 2014

This will be achieved through:

- Facilitating and promoting integrated economic development planning;
- Facilitating and supporting the improvement of global competitiveness of industries;
- Promoting development of Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMMEs) and co-operatives; and
- Facilitating trade and the inflow of foreign direct investment.

To promote good corporate governance

This will be achieved through:

- Strengthening compliance with the relevant pieces of legislation and government policies; and
- Facilitating strategic stakeholder partnerships in the development of the provincial economy.

To be the centre of excellence

This will be achieved through:

- Implementing a strategy of operational excellence; and
- Promoting a culture of good corporate governance.

2.2.4 Core functions

The department's core functions are summarised as follows:

- To drive the economic development strategies of the province;
- To facilitate strategies to enhance the competitiveness of priority sectors of the economy, in line with the industrial development strategy;
- To promote the development of small business and social enterprises;
- To promote and facilitate economic empowerment programmes;
- To manage the SMME, Co-operatives and Growth Funds;
- To provide an effective and efficient consumer protection service; and
- To ensure effective and prudent business regulation in the province.

2.2.5 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Regional Service Council Levies and Joint Project funding is set out per local municipality. However, no funds have been earmarked for Mbonambi nor for uThungulu District Municipality over the next three years.

2.3 KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

2.3.1 Vision

The vision of the Department of Education is:

A literate and skilled 21st century society that is able to benefit from participating in all democratic processes, and contribute to the development and growth of the people of KwaZulu-Natal.

2.3.2 Mission statement

The mission of the department is to provide opportunities for all people in the province to have access to quality education, which will improve their position and contribute to the advancement of democratic values in KwaZulu-Natal.

2.3.3 Strategic goals

The strategic goals of the department are to:

- Provide high quality, relevant education to all learners, regardless of age, which will equip them with knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to meet the challenges of the 21st century;
- Transform the department into a 21st century learning organisation, with the focus on results, high performance, effective communication and quality service delivery;
- Transform schools and colleges into self-reliant and effective learning institutions that are also community centres for life long learning;
- Develop the department's human resource capacity to meet the highest standards of professionalism in line with the requirements of the Employment Equity Act and other transformation targets;
- Provide and utilise resources to achieve redress and equity, and to eliminate conditions of physical degradation in institutions;
- Eliminate fraud, corruption and mal-administration; and

- Deal urgently and purposefully with the impact of the HIV and AIDS pandemic, as part of an integrated provincial response.

While the higher-level strategic goals remain constant, a key question has arisen as to the department's role in mitigating conditions of under-development. The strategy of the department therefore becomes the provision of access to quality education and skills for all and, in particular, the poor. All programmes are continually assessed in terms of how effectively they contribute to addressing issues of physical, epistemological and socio-cultural access of the population of this province.

2.3.4 Core functions

The main core functions of the department are summarised below:

Public Ordinary Schools

This is the department's primary function aimed at the provision of educators in schools, the development of educators to ensure that they are equipped to provide the best quality teaching, and the provision of Learner Teacher Support Materials (LTSM). Also included here is the provision of new schools and school facilities, effective maintenance of existing facilities, as well as monitoring of the quality of education services through the system of whole school evaluation. Lastly, the function includes the provision of food to Public Ordinary School learners who are from the poorest communities, through the National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP).

Public Special School Education

The aim of this programme is to provide public education in special schools and full-service schools.

Further Education and Training

This service is aimed specifically at providing market-related skills, to ensure that learners are employable on completion of training at this level.

Early Childhood Development

This service evolved as a national initiative to strengthen pre-Grade R education, and make it available to the majority of citizens. The intention is to make pre-Grade R education compulsory by 2010.

Adult Basic Education

This programme aims to increase the level of skills and reduce the adult illiteracy rate, to enable adults to participate in economic and other structures in the province and the country.

2.3.5 Strategic objectives

Based on its core functions, the main strategic objectives of the department are as follows:

- To implement a curriculum that is relevant to support life-long learning;
- To provide educator capacity development for all phases;
- To create control structures that are conducive to effective teaching and learning;
- To develop well-resourced General Education and Training (GET) and Further Education and Training (FET) centres;

- To develop programmes that will encourage community participation;
- To effectively use additional funding for non-personnel expenditure;
- To develop programmes to counter the negative effects of HIV and AIDS in schools, and to develop a management plan to deal with staff infected with and affected by HIV and AIDS;
- To ensure good corporate governance; and
- To implement an effective performance measurement system throughout the department.

2.3.6 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

No indication has been provided by the Department for transfers to local municipalities over the next three years. Transfers to District Municipalities are, however, indicated. Transfers to uThungulu District Municipality are as follows:

- R 1 828 026 for 2009/10;
- R 2 053 769 for 2010/11; and
- R 2 236 203 for 2011/12.

2.4 KZN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2.4.1 Vision

The vision of the Department of Health is:

To achieve the optimal health status for all persons in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal.

2.4.2 Mission statement

The mission statement of the department is to develop a sustainable, co-ordinated, integrated and comprehensive health system at all levels of care, based on the primary health care approach through the District Health System.

2.4.3 Strategic goals and objectives

The Department of Health's five main strategic goals, each of which comprises a number of strategic objectives for the 2009/10 MTEF period and which are aligned to the National and Provincial priorities, are as follows:

- *Enhancing the productive capacity of the economy and investing in economic and social infrastructure to accelerate growth* through strengthened and increased collaboration with external stakeholders and service providers involved in the health sector, and through the acceleration of infrastructure development and acquisition of medical equipment;
- *Enhancing job creation by supporting labour intensive industries and expanding employment creating government programmes* by ensuring that Supply Chain Management effectively supports the service delivery needs of all health institutions through developmentally oriented processes, as well as through ensuring that appropriate financial, procurement and human resource delegations are in place;
- *Investing in human development and maintaining a progressive social security net* by sustaining and expanding the health work force through the implementation of innovative human resource management strategies and implementing performance management and coaching programmes,

as well as by ensuring the effective implementation of programmes to reduce non-communicable diseases and diseases of lifestyle;

- *Improving the quality of education, health and other social services and intensifying targeted antipoverty initiatives and identifying new ones where necessary.* This entails mainstreaming of primary health care services, ensuring integrated planning for the provision of health services, continuing to implement the Tuberculosis Crisis Management Plan, continuing to accelerate and sustain the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Comprehensive HIV and AIDS, as well as decreasing preventable causes of maternal child and women's health morbidity and mortality, and by accelerating and sustaining the provision of nutritional support through the integrated Nutrition Programme; and
- *Improving the capacity and effectiveness of the state to deliver services and enhancing safety and security* by improving clinical governance, including quality of care and infection prevention and control, ensuring that key support services are effectively provided, ensuring that Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for health planning and service delivery are in place, improving the quality and use of health data, implementing an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system and ensuring equitable and appropriate distribution of Tele-health and information technology (IT) resources.

2.4.4 Core functions

The main purpose of the Department of Health is to develop and implement a sustainable, co-ordinated, integrated and comprehensive health system based on the primary health care approach, which encompasses promotive, curative, rehabilitative, supportive and palliative care. This is guided by the principles of accessibility, equity, community participation, appropriate technology, intergovernmental and inter-sectoral co-operation.

The department provides health services primarily to the uninsured population of the province, who comprise approximately 88 per cent of the province's total population of approximately 10.144 million people (2009) which amounts to 8.926 million people. In addition, the department is required to provide tertiary health services to people beyond the provincial boundaries.

The following four main categories of health services are provided by the department:

Primary Health Care Services

This category focuses on the prevention of illness and the provision of basic curative health services. These services include immunisation, health promotion, HIV and AIDS awareness, nutrition, mother and child health, communicable disease control, environmental health, oral and dental health, rehabilitation support, occupational health and chronic disease support.

Hospital Services

District hospitals and provincial hospitals cater for those patients who require admission to hospital for treatment at general practitioner level, and at specialist level, respectively.

Tuberculosis hospitals, psychiatric/mental hospitals and sub-acute, step-down and chronic medical hospitals provide hospitalisation for patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illnesses and those patients requiring long-term nursing care. Central and tertiary hospitals provide facilities and expertise needed for sophisticated medical procedures.

Forensic Pathology Services

The aim is to ensure integrity of forensic evidence and to provide Inspector of Anatomy Services.

Emergency Medical Services

The aim of this category is to provide emergency care and transport for victims of trauma, road traffic accidents, and emergency medical and obstetric conditions. Planned patient transport is provided for inter-hospital transfer, while indigent patients are transported between clinics and hospitals.

2.5 KZN DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

2.5.1 Vision

The vision of the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Housing is:

Innovative champions of change in the housing sector to improve the quality of life for all in KwaZulu-Natal.

2.5.2 Mission

The mission statement of the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Housing is to create an enabling environment for the development of sustainable human settlements in partnership with stakeholders to improve the quality of life for all in KwaZulu-Natal.

2.5.3 Strategic objectives

The strategic objectives set by the department are to:

- Eradicate slums in KwaZulu-Natal by 2014;
- Strengthen governance and service delivery;
- Ensure job creation through housing delivery;
- Accelerate housing delivery in rural areas;
- Accelerate the Hostel Redevelopment and Upgrade Programme;
- Create rental/social housing opportunities;
- Build the capacity of housing stakeholders (especially municipalities);
- Promote home-ownership;
- Provide housing for vulnerable groups including those affected by HIV and AIDS;
- Ensure the provision of incremental housing;
- Implement a Financial Services Market Programme; and
- Restore dignity to military veterans through decent housing.

2.5.4 Core functions

The following core functions have been identified as key for the attainment of the strategic objectives:

- To promote the provision of housing development;
- To promote the provision of affordable housing and essential services;
- To manage, control and maintain the immovable assets of the department;
- To administer and manage housing subsidies of targeted groups;
- To research, establish, monitor and implement policies within the National Housing Policy Framework;
- To formulate a Provincial Housing Development Plan for the province;
- To facilitate and create housing institutions;
- To provide legal advice on land and environmental issues;

- To administer and co-ordinate the Hostel Redevelopment and Upgrade Programme;
- To administer the clearance of slums in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal; and
- To capacitate housing stakeholders.

2.5.5 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Transfers to Local Municipalities, per District, are indicated. R160,000, R170,000 and R180,000 for 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 will be transferred to the Mbonambi Municipality.

2.6 KZN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY & LIAISON

2.6.1 Vision

The department's vision is to see that:

The people of KwaZulu-Natal live in a safe and secure environment.

2.6.2 Mission statement

The mission set for the department is to be the lead agency in driving the integration of community safety initiatives, towards a crime free KwaZulu-Natal.

2.6.3 Strategic objectives

The strategic objectives set by the department are to:

- Evaluate police service delivery and compliance with national policy standards and make recommendations for redress where required;
- Assess the effectiveness of visible policing in the province;
- Improve South African Police Service (SAPS) efficiency and effectiveness through independent service delivery evaluation and reward;
- Improve public confidence and trust in the police;
- Address service delivery complaints against the police to support the raising of service standards;
- Oversee the establishment and functioning of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) at all police stations in the province;
- Enhance the capacity of community police structures to improve co-operation between the police and the community;
- Promote community dialogue and participation in support of crime prevention initiatives and activities;
- Execute social crime prevention programmes at provincial and local level;
- Research and develop social crime prevention responses to community safety priorities;
- Consolidate the Community Safety Network structure;
- Promote the establishment of a Victim Support Network;
- Promote special support programmes for victims;
- Raise the awareness of protective rights among vulnerable groups;
- Promote corporate governance and provide strategic project support; and
- Implement the Volunteer Social Crime Prevention Project (VSCPP).

2.6.4 Core functions

The provincial department is responsible for the following functions:

- Promoting democratic accountability and transparency in the police service;
- Promoting good relations and establishing partnerships between the police and the communities;
- Directing the SAPS towards effectively addressing provincial needs and priorities;
- Facilitating the development and co-ordination of social crime prevention initiatives; and
- Promoting and supporting Victim Empowerment.

2.6.5 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Departmental payments within the various District Municipality areas are indicated. No indications are provided per local authority area, nor are any transfers indicated.

2.7 KZN DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

2.7.1 Vision

The vision of the department is:

People-centred sustainable local governance, which focuses on effective service delivery responsive to the needs of the communities.

2.7.2 Mission statement

The mission of the department is to promote people-centred, accountable and viable local governance that accelerates service delivery and ensures sustainable communities.

2.7.3 Strategic objectives

The strategic objectives of the department for 2009/10 are aligned to the strategic goals of the five-year local government agenda.

The goal: *Mainstreaming hands-on support to local governance to improve governance, performance and accountability*, will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Management of institutional development;
- Facilitation of basic service delivery;
- Promotion of local economic development;
- Facilitation of good governance and public participation;
- Oversight of municipal transformation and organisational development; and
- Facilitation of financial viability and financial management.

The goal: *Addressing the structure and governance arrangements of the state, in order to better strengthen, support and monitor local governance*, has as its objectives:

- Monitoring of inter-governmental relations; and
- Supporting and monitoring institutional empowerment.

The objectives in respect of the goal: *Refining and strengthening the policy, regulatory and fiscal environment for local governance and giving greater attention to enforcement measures*, are as follows:

- Review of the two tier system of local government; and
- Facilitation of legislative amendments.

The goal: *Client-oriented, economical, efficient and effective management of its resources*, will be achieved by the following objectives:

- Provision of an effective and efficient service to the MEC; and
- Provision of sound corporate services.

2.7.4 Core functions

The department is responsible for carrying out the following core functions:

- The provision of corporate services;
- The facilitation of accountable and sustainable local governance;
- The facilitation of accountable and sustainable traditional institutions;
- The promotion of integrated development and planning;
- The promotion of sustainable urban and rural development; and
- The development of systems for capacity support, and monitoring and evaluation processes.

2.7.5 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Transfers to local municipalities are indicated for the next three years. No funds, however, will be transferred to the Mbonambi Municipality.

2.8 KZN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

2.8.1 Vision

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport's vision is:

Prosperity through mobility.

This means that all activities of the department and the manner in which the department delivers services to communities should increase the wealth and quality of life of all citizens of the province.

2.8.2 Mission statement

The mission of the department is to provide the public with an integrated and accessible road and public transport infrastructure, to promote road and public transport safety and ensure that, in delivering on its mandate, the department meets the developmental needs of this province.

Furthermore, the department strives to promote transparent and accountable government, plan in accordance with the needs of its customers, and ensure effective, efficient and transparent delivery of services through appropriate involvement of the public, and through regular and accurate reporting.

2.8.3 Strategic objectives

The strategic community outcomes of the department are as follows:

- An equitable, affordable, safe and well managed transportation system;
- An equitable and economically empowered construction and transportation industry;
- Improved quality of life;
- Good governance; and
- Community supported transportation service delivery.

2.8.4 Core functions

Turning the vision of the department into reality can only be achieved by focusing the attention and energy of all employees and relevant stakeholders on the performance of its core functions, namely:

Road infrastructure

The department's mandate is to construct and maintain a balanced road network that meets the mobility needs of the citizens of KwaZulu-Natal, and supports the national and provincial growth and development strategies.

Public and freight transport

The department's mandate is to regulate public transport and ensure public access to safe, efficient and affordable public transport. The department is further mandated to facilitate development in the freight transport industry and the minimisation of negative externalities resultant from the transport of freight.

Traffic management

The department's mandate is to create a safe road environment through the reduction of road accidents. The main services rendered by this programme include road traffic enforcement, road safety education and the analysis and re-engineering of hazardous locations, and the registration and licensing of vehicles.

Own revenue

The department's revenue, amounting to an estimated R1.031 billion in 2009/10, accrues to the Provincial Revenue Fund. This revenue is largely derived from tax receipts collected in terms of the Road Traffic Act.

2.8.5 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Transfers to local municipalities are indicated for the next three years. No funds, however, will be transferred to the Mbonambi Municipality.

2.9 KZN DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

2.9.1 Vision

The vision of the Department of Social Development is to:

Enhance the quality of life through an integrated system of social development services.

2.9.2 Mission statement

The department is committed to the promotion of developmental social welfare services and community development to people of KZN in partnership with stakeholders.

2.9.3 Strategic goals

The strategic goals of the department are:

- To provide an effective and efficient institutional leadership, management and support services to ensure optimal service delivery;
- To provide transformed, accessible, equitable quality developmental social welfare services;
- To create an enabling environment for the employment of the poor, vulnerable and previously marginalised groups, including youth, women and people with disabilities to achieve sustainable livelihood; and
- To support and facilitate the implementation of the Population Policy, and monitor and evaluate progress in achieving policy objectives.

2.9.4 Strategic objectives

The strategic objectives of the department include the following:

- Provision of overall institutional leadership and management;
- Effective and efficient management of financial resources;
- Provision of human resource management, development and support;
- Provision of professional services to ensure effective and efficient service delivery;
- Development, review and implementation of policies, practice models, standards, procedures and guidelines for developmental social welfare services;
- Render comprehensive and sustainable developmental social welfare services through departmental staff and the funding of non-governmental organisations (NGOs);
- Render effective co-ordination and networking with internal and external stakeholders;
- implement programmes for integrated, sustainable community development (within the welfare perspective);
- Strengthen the capacity of staff and stakeholders for effective and efficient service delivery;
- Ensure effective co-ordination and networking with internal and external stakeholders;
- Promote sustainable community development (particular to the programme's services); and
- Support effective and efficient service delivery through monitoring and evaluation of programme performance, including the social aspects of community development.

2.9.5 Core functions

The department is responsible for the following core functions:

Social Welfare Services

This includes the provision of services to:

- Children (alternative care, early childhood development, adoption and child protection);
- Special needs (older persons, persons with disabilities, women, families, youth);
- Restorative services (substance abuse prevention and rehabilitation, crime prevention and support and victim empowerment); and
- HIV and AIDS (home community based care and support, co-ordinated action for children, and prevention programmes).

Development and Research

This includes the provision of services to:

- Youth focussing on their empowerment and development;
- Institutional capacity building and support targeting registered non-profit organisations (NPOs) and emerging organisations;
- Sustainable livelihood, which will have the ultimate goal of empowered communities towards sustainable livelihoods;
- Management and implementation of research and demographic analysis; and
- Capacity development and advocacy on population and development.

2.9.6 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Departmental spending according to district municipal area, excluding operational costs, is indicated. Spending on projects in local municipalities over the next 3 years is not indicated.

2.10 KZN DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

2.10.1 Vision

The vision of the Department of Works is:

A thriving economy through infrastructure development and property management.

2.10.2 Mission statement

The mission of the department is ***to lead in infrastructure development and property management in KwaZulu-Natal.***

Strategic objectives

The department is committed to the provincial priorities and will strive, in the next three years, to achieve the following key strategic objectives:

- To provide and facilitate the provision of accommodation and property management services to satisfy client needs;
- To achieve optimal utilisation of fixed state assets through effective implementation of the
- Government-wide Immovable Asset Management System;
- To improve integrated service delivery;

- To create jobs through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP);
- To enhance the following envisaged benefits of departmental programmes for contributing to
- bridging the gap between the first and second economy and the anti-poverty campaign through:
 - skills development in the built environment;
 - employment creation;
 - creation of an enabling environment to attract women, youth and the disabled to the construction industry and property industry; and
 - development of new capacity in the construction industry through active support for merging
 - contractors and emerging consultants.
- To implement the 'National Youth Service' (NYS) programme;
- To ensure effective and efficient management of the department's financial resources; and
- To have a competent, empowered and motivated workforce.

2.10.3 Core functions

The Department of Works is responsible for the provision of comprehensive property and building infrastructure services to KwaZulu-Natal provincial departments. Services include the construction of new facilities, property acquisition, maintenance and renovation, professional advisory services, as well as the hiring, letting and disposal of property. In delivering these services, the department undertakes the following core functions:

- Acquisition of buildings and land through purchase, hiring and leasing;
- Construction of public buildings, involving the physical erection or major improvements in respect of infrastructure in the building environment;
- Maintenance of public buildings and land, including performing the necessary work to keep the required level of operation; and
- The alienation of public buildings and land, including the disposal of fixed assets by selling, demolition, exchanging and donation.

2.10.4 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Transfers to local municipalities are indicated for the next 3 years. However, no transfers are budgeted to be transferred to the Mbonambi Municipality.

2.11 KZN DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, CULTURE AND TOURISM

2.11.1 Vision

The vision of the department is:

A unified citizenry that embraces its cultural diversity and contributes to the social and economic upliftment of all the people of KwaZulu-Natal, through arts, culture and tourism.

2.11.2 Mission statement

The mission of the department is to create an environment conducive to the delivery of effective, efficient and sustainable world-class services in the arts, culture, library, archival and tourism fields for the people of KwaZulu-Natal.

2.11.3 Strategic objectives

The following represent the department's strategic objectives:

- To provide effective administrative and human resources support to all programmes;
- To provide sound financial management;
- To develop an effective public entity management framework;
- To develop an effective stakeholder management strategy;
- To promote respect for cultural diversity and the advancement of artistic disciplines into viable industries;
- To promote multi-lingualism, redress past imbalances and develop the previously marginalised languages;
- To provide library and information services which are free, equitable and accessible, provide for the information, reading and learning needs of people and promote a culture of reading, library usage and lifelong learning;
- To render archival and records management services which will provide for the acquisition, preservation and documentation of public and non-public records of national/provincial significance, proper management of public records; and
- To develop and transform the tourism sector and promote the province as a preferred destination.

2.11.4 Core functions

The core functions of this department encompass the development of arts, culture and tourism, as well as archives and library services.

2.11.5 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Transfers to Local Municipalities, per District, are indicated. However, no funding will be transferred to Mbonambi for the next 3 years.

2.12 KZN DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION

2.12.1 Vision

The vision of the Department of Sport and Recreation is:

A winning province through sport and recreation.

2.12.2 Mission statement

The department's mission is to maximise opportunities through the promotion and development of sustained Sport and Recreation programmes to improve the quality of life of the citizens of KwaZulu-Natal.

2.12.3 Strategic goals

The strategic goals of the department are as follows:

- To promote, transform and develop sport and recreation to address the issues of nation building and quality of life;
- To promote and contribute to economic growth and opportunities through sport and recreation;
- To promote and contribute to good governance in sport and recreation; and
- To provide an effective and efficient support service.

2.12.4 Strategic objectives

Based on the strategic goals of the department, its main strategic objectives are as follows:

- To provide effective and efficient planning, monitoring and evaluation of all sport and recreation functions;
- To deliver and support participation in junior sport competitions and promote high performance programmes for youth;
- To provide and develop talent identification, high performance services, sport development and capacity building programmes to support excellence in sport;
- To ensure participation of sport across targeted groups to promote tolerance across diverse cultural groups through sport activities;
- To provide sustainable recreation programmes to create opportunities for citizens to live an active healthy life-style;
- To ensure the provision of adequate and appropriate sport and recreation facilities;
- To promote mass participation of sport in previously disadvantaged schools;
- To promote mass participation of sport and recreation in previously disadvantaged communities;
- To create a legacy for the Mass Participation Programme and sport through the development of strategically selected priority sport codes; and
- To prepare the province for 2010, through assistance to the South African Football Association (SAFA), player development and provision of facilities.

2.12.5 Core functions

The core functions of the department are:

- To ensure that sport and recreation are accessible to all people of KwaZulu-Natal, especially previously disadvantaged people, rural communities, the disabled and women;
- To initiate programmes that target the development of human resource potential through the development of all coaches, technical officials, volunteers and administrators, with the aim of improving the quality of sport and recreation;
- To co-ordinate co-operative governance and the involvement of stakeholders to ensure alignment with the provincial sport and recreation policy;
- To effect and co-ordinate national and international agreements and initiatives, as entered by the province in the interests of sport and recreation;
- To facilitate and organise sporting and recreational events at district, provincial, national and international level;
- To implement the sport and recreation policy and provide funding for sport and recreation agencies in the province;
- To facilitate the provision and upgrading of sport and recreation facilities;
- To accelerate the delivery of sport and recreation in the province through mass participation of the citizens in KwaZulu-Natal;

- To achieve excellence in sport and recreation;
- To implement sport and recreation agencies, which contribute to the overall vision of the department;
- To host and co-host major provincial, national and international sporting events; and
- To facilitate the establishment of a Provincial Sports Council.

2.12.6 MTEF Transfers to Municipalities

Transfers to Local Municipalities, per District, are indicated. However, no funding will be transferred to Mbonambi local municipality for the next 3 years.

3 COMMUNITY NEEDS, RESULTANT FROM CONSULTATION

The table overleaf reflects the revised community needs per ward:

Ward	Electricity	Social Facilities and utilities	Roads and Road Services	Sanitation	Youth and Vulnerable Development/Other	Water	Housing
1	No electricity Need an Electricity Sub-station for Sokhulu ward 1 and 2.	Need MPCC. Ntongonya: creche overcrowded. UDM to assist with water tankers and more sanitation facilities where community facilities are planned. Shelter is needed at pension out points. LM approved budget for Ntongonya sports field in 2007/8 Hlanzeni Care centre Diphini Sports Field Ward 1 needs a Tusong centre to be buit centrally emanziamnyama. Need water tanks at crèches or tanks to collect rain water.	Need for a bus shelter. Ward has sandy, unlevelled roads: impact on public transport Main Road to Sokhulu Needs Upgrading. Need a causeway e Gwalabanda. Need proper maintenance of access roads.	Sanitation structures are not in good quality	Hlawini Beeds project Hlanzeni jersey project Thukwini broiler project Ntongonya gwabalanda community garden Ward one has a problem with public transport and requested if they could get more buses in the area. Bursaries for school children. ID campaign must be an annual programme because there is an annual growth in population.	Ongoing project of water delivery services with the budget of R12.5m. Project estimated to finish in 2009	Housing project is in 3rd phase
2	Need electricity in ward 2 Need an Electricity Sub-station for Sokhulu ward 1 and 2.		Need proper maintainance of access roads			Ward 2 needs emergency water.	
3		Bus shelters Need to renovate existing community halls, Fencing of creches and water tank needed in social facilities. Clinic working hours to be extended. Mobile police station needed , Existing sports facility (Nhlabeyilandela) to be extended Community hall in ward 3 needs renovation. Community hall in ward 3 needs renovation. Sports fields in the area need renovation. Need a sports field Ezindabeni (Nhabane) Ward 3 Ndabeylandula sports field needs to be maintained. Nkosini small plyground and play ground next to Mbonambi Primary School needs upgrading. Nhlanzini small play ground needs upgrading.	Access roads to be levelled Need proper maintenance of access roads. Emakwathini road needs upgrading. P515 needs upgrading to tarmac. Need a causeway at Nomtuli River Ward 3. Pedestrian bridges are needed Ezindabeni-eNdabeylandula.	Sanitation structures are not in good quality	Zizamele Community Garden needs fencing. Nyonikayiphumuli Community Garden, the beneficiaries need training as well as seeds Ward 3.	Lack of water in the due to contamination. UDM to offer alternativess Need emergency water in ward 3	Housing developmentcontract is on tender

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Ward	Electricity	Social Facilities and utilities	Roads and Road Services	Sanitation	Youth and Vulnerable Development/Other	Water	Housing
4	No electricity	<p>Need for a Clinic in the Ward, Sports ground under DM is being vandalised. Bus shelters needed, care center for orphans needed, Phumelela LP not functional anymore. Shelter for pension payout points. Mdungandlovu Creche. Mpumeni Creche. Mdungandlovu Sports Field. Nyonini Sports Field. Bulimeni Small Play Ground. Nodumo Small Play Ground. Nondumo Sports Field. Mdungandlovu Small Play ground. Mpumeni Play Ground. Mpumeni New School. Play ground for children. Cinci Swimming Pool. Nyonini Library. Mpumeni Sports Field MJ Masango Sports Field Repair MJ Masango Community Hall Extension Nyonini Community hall Khukhulangoqo Multipurpose centre Mdungandlovu Community Hall Sulphine Community Hall Churches Baqoqe School Maintenance and class room extension Phumelela Lower primary School maintenance and class room extension Ekupheleni Fencing Ekupheleni Hall Baqoqe Hall Enhlabosini HP School Staff room Ukuthula Junior Secondary School Luke Mgenge Lower Primary School Play Ground for children at Magengeni Maqabaqabeni Community Hall Maqabaqabeni Primary School Baqoqe Hall Housing Sibusisiwe Hospital Class room extension at Ekupheleni High School Ekupheleni Laboratory Ekupheleni Library Ekupheleni Compute Lab Enhlabosini Computer Lab Baqoqe Computer Lab Jungle Jim Set. Cinci Cinema Shopping Complex Bulimeni Tourism Centre New Patane Dumping site Ekupheleni Dumping Site Sulphine Dumping Site Enhlabosini Dumping Site Cinci Tennis Court Mdungandlovu Pay Point Shiya Pay Point Vikeleka Police Station Extension of Cinci Clinic for maintenance and staff accommodation so it can operate 24HRS Baqoqe Hall Housing Sibusisiwe Hospital</p>	<p>Access roads are in poor condition. P 494 upgrade to tar. Graveling of access roads Ezibomvini Road Graveling 2km Causeway at Mhlaluzè River Causeway at Mkhukhuze River Causeway at Manzabomvu River Bridge at Mgababa Matshweletshwele Road to be graveled Magageni Road to be graveled Nyakaza road to be graveled Street Light a Mdungandlovu Street Light at Mpumeni</p>	Lack of acceptable levels of sanitation facilities	<p>Wards to apply for the available funding for youth cooperatives Zisizeni Co operative Mdungandlovu Poultry Project Bulimeni Poultry Project Nodumo Poultry Project Nyonini Poultry Project Mdungandlovu Sewing Project Bulimeni Sewing Project Nodumo Sewing Project Ward 4 Community garden Builder training centre Workshop Building Zisize Bakery</p>	<p>Plans in place for a reservoir in the LM. Crime a problem: illegal connection and pipes theft Farmer Irrigation 15 new water hand pump 5x5000l water tank 20 Dams 2 Dip</p>	Housing needed

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Ward	Electricity	Social Facilities and utilities	Roads and Road Services	Sanitation	Youth and Vulnerable Development/Other	Water	Housing
		<p>Class room extension at Ekupheleni High School</p> <p>Ekupheleni Laboratory</p> <p>Ekupheleni Library</p> <p>Ekupheleni Compute Lab</p> <p>Enhlabosini Computer Lab</p> <p>Baqoqe Computer Lab</p> <p>Jungle Jim Set.</p> <p>Cinci Cenema Shopping Complex</p> <p>Bulimeni Tourism Centre</p> <p>Ekupheleni Dumping Site</p> <p>Sulphine Dumping Site</p> <p>Enhlabosini Dumping Site</p> <p>Shiya Pay Point</p> <p>Extension of Cinci Clinic for maintenance and staff accommodation so it can operate 24HRS</p> <p>Vikeleka Police Station</p> <p>Cinci Tennis Court</p> <p>Mdungandlovu Pay Point</p> <p>New Patane Dumping site</p>					
5	R9 mill has been made availabl by the DME to build a powerstation in te Municipal area	Need for a Clinic in the Ward.	Access roads are beingupgraded by the LM Need a causeway at Mfosa River in ward 5. Need causeway kaw Mthetwa Ukholwa ward 5. Need causeway Emgovuzweni. Ward 5 also needs pedestrian bridges	Sanitation structures built by UDM are not in good quality Sanitation Facilities		Makwathini area has no water	
6			DM to construct Mzingazi Road Number of local roads need to be upgraded	Sanitation structures built by UDM are not in good quality		Water is under control	
7	Need to finalise electrcity connections	Need library and clinic. Need to upgrade the 'kick abouts' Paypoint Shelter Ekhkana. Emgazini Creche in Ward 7	LM busy grading roads as identified by the community. Bridge on the road to KwaHadla Somota Road needs regravelling and a causeway. A pedestrial bridge is needed near KwaNdllovu estobini	No sanitation project has been implemented	Cwaka Lodge Shopping Complex is required in Ward 7.	Water pipe from Nseleni to Mabuyeni is leaking, hence a delay in the delivery for this community. UDM is attending to the matter. WC requested that UDM official to report back on the water hold up Siqalo Sewing Project	

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Ward	Electricity	Social Facilities and utilities	Roads and Road Services	Sanitation	Youth and Vulnerable Development/Other	Water	Housing
8	Need to finalise electricity connections	Need for a creche in the ward. To be included in the 08/09 IDP. Need bus shelter and pension payout shelters, creche in Mfolozane needed Creche in Ward 8. Need graveling of road in Ward 8 which is on the first left at the end of the tarred road from Mbonambi town.	Proper maintainance of access roads Nhlatu needs a pedestrian bridge.	No sanitation project has been implemented	Need to increase communication between the SAPS and the Ward 8 communities to aid curb the increasing crime in Ward 8. Yizukalo Goat Farming Senkuhle craft Zisize Bakery Sizanani Leather Works Makheni Poultry Project Vukani Craft and Beaders Masibuye Emasweni Mzini Communal garden requires tools Zakheni Project Dondotha Farmers Club Isibonelo Container for Public phones D. T. Car wash project Umzamo Wethu Block Making Project Mbovu Poultry Project Qedindlala Poultry Project Qedindlala Community garden requires Soya Beans plantation Masicaphunisane garden requires Irrigation Scheme Vulindlela Garden requires Irrigation Scheme Masibumbe Garden project	Walela tank is damaged: no water for the community	930 houses were approved, only 70 of the identified need are not yet approved
9	Need to finalise electricity connections 13. Outstanding electrification projects in Ward 9, Mqagayi and Sabhuza electrification has already been approved. Dondotha needs infill electrification for the new houses in the area Ward 9 needs a Community Development Worker. Mqagayi New Scheme Enxebeni New Scheme Mbovu New Scheme Mtiya New Scheme Ward 9 Infill	Dondotha High School Renovation Mbude S.P. Renovation, additional class rooms and admin block Tshelamanzi High School requires school hall Mnqagayi C. P. School Renovation Thembalimbe L. P. School Renovation Luhlanga C. P. School Renovation Sizakahle High School Renovation New Technical School required (Dondotha Technical School) Phembisizwe Creche requires New Building Simamisa Creche requires New Building Bhekinhlaha Creche requires New Building Qoqisizwe Creche requires New Building Khayaletu Creche requires fencing Ngunezi Creche requires New Building Zizamele Creche requires renovation and new ablution facilities Dondotha Community Hall requires Extension Dondotha Police Station Dondotha Clinic requires upgrade to Polly Clinic Buiding for Makhosemvelo Chemist Dondotha Public Swimming Pool Mhiana tribal Court requires Renovation Luhlanga Small play ground Dondotha Sports Field requires Renovation	Need for pedestrian crossing in some areas of the ward. Madanishini Bus Shelter Jikeni Bus Shelter Thandanani Bus Shelter Engozini Bus Shelter Dondotha Clinic Bus Shelter Dondotha Bus Shelter Church Bus Shelter Sandisa Bus Shelter Sandweni Bus Shelter Mbuthu Bus Shelter Kwazulu Bus Shelter Ezidunjini Bus Shelter Nkwalini Bus Shelter Mtinya Road Upgrade 4km Engozini Upgrade 2km Thwala Road Upgrade 2km Ndcovini Road Upgrade 3km Mbovu Road Upgrade 3km Macambela Road Upgrade Thabethe (one road) Mthnya (two roads) Mpanza (one road) Macambela (two road)	Sanitation structures built by UDM are not in good quality	Ward to create a profile of disabled children. LM to assist in getting applic.for grants Ward 9 needs a Community Development Worker. The Community of Dondotha requested to be workshoped on arts and culture progammes available from government. The community also requested that the schools in the area be used for skills training programmes in the evenings. The Dondotha area is prone to soil erosion and the community requested that they be assisted to mitigate the soil erosion in the area. Renovation of Zisize by providing fencing and ablution facilities	Problems with broken water tanks, community has no water. Irrigation for gardening projects. Renovation of dips Dondotha requires renovation Mafusini requires renovation Ncwabe new dip tank require Mbovu Water Supply Mnqagayi Dam Mgaleni Dam Ezidunjini Dam Macambela Dam Sheshi Dam Salveshi Dam	Need Housing Dondotha Rural Housing Project

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Ward	Electricity	Social Facilities and utilities	Roads and Road Services	Sanitation	Youth and Vulnerable Development/Other	Water	Housing
10		Need a mobile clinic Pension shelter needed approved for 2007/2008. creches need to be fenced: Khayalethu Creche. Bus shelters, mobile clinic needed. Mphathiswane, school Emundi Crèche Ward 10Enkiyankiya Crèche Ward 10Patane Crèche Ward 10Khiswa Creche Ward 10Mphathiswano Creche Ward 10Gegede Creche Ward 10Msunduze Creche Ward 10Esikhaleni Creche ward 10 Nkanyezi Paypoint shelter Ward 10Nhlangezi Store Paypoint Shelter Ward 10 Nkiyankiya Library Ward 10Emondi Library Ward 10Khishwa Library Ward 10Phatane Library Ward 10 Eskhaleni Store Library Ward 10 Emendu Sports Field Ward 10Nkiyankiya Sports FieldMsunduzi Sports FieldNaron City Eskhaleni Store Sports FieldSabhuza Sports FieldMphathiswano Sports Field Ekhishwa HallEncutshini HallGegede HallEskhaleni Store Hall	Access roads are needs to be upgraded by the LM Ncutshini Hlezane River Causeway Ward 10Emundi Causeway Ward 10Sokhwesana Causeway Ward 10Gegede Causeway Ward 10 Echibini Bus Shelter Ward 10Nkanyezi Bus Shelter Ward 10 Emakhempini Kwakhathi Bus Shelter Ward 10 10Nkiyankiya Soya kwamqedi Bus Shelter Ward 10	Lack of acceptable levels of sanitation facilities		The Uthungulu District has a professor to test all the done work	
11		Community hall budgeted for in the 2007/2008 financial year	Pedestrian bridges needed	Sanitation structures built by UDM are not in good quality		Irrigation for gardening projects,	
12	Power outages area problem in the area Reticulation required at No7 Mkuthali Nhangwini Embuzini Mfolozane	Bus shelters, fencing off burial sites, clinic, library are needed No 7 Small Play ground Didumlungu Small Play ground Mkhuthali Small Play ground Esitezi Small Play ground Fencing required for all community gardens Fuyeni Creche (Senamile Biyela) Lutheran Church Creche (Phille Xulu) No7 Creche Gospel Church Creche (Mfolozane)	Ward 12 is next i.t.o. roads being levelled. The following access roads need maintenance; No 7 Mkhuthali Didumlungu Nhangwini Mfolozane Esitezi Ezinkunzini	Lack of acceptable levels of sanitation facilities	Removal of the alien plant called Chromolia In need of a church, Incema and Rope For Womens Project Hambaphanbili Cattle Farming need the fencing of the cattle farm renovated. Block Making Projects No7 Youth Project Young Staks Project Broiler Projects Vukahlezane Co operation Seeds and seedlings required for Thembaletu Youth Shoe Making Project Bonisani Project Sewing Project Zamani sewing Project require sewing equipment	Tampering with stand pipes is a problem in the area. Need to better communicate times for the for arrival of water truck. Dams are required in the following areas; Manyosi KwaBhozo kwaMbona Ezinkunzini Nkawaneni Mahlabamvu Sodombane Nongoje Water reticulation is needed in the following areas; Mfolozane Mkhuthali Didumlungu Nhangwini No 7 Ezinkunzini Esitezi	Need Housing
13		Creche, bus shelter, clinics, pension payout points, police station needed		Lack of acceptable levels of sanitation facilities			Need Housing

F. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The 3-year Implementation Plan is based on the Municipal Key Performance Areas, Development Goals, Development Strategies and Objectives. The plan contains Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each Development Objective, a Budget Estimate to meet the meet the KPI, the Responsible Department, as well as the Target Date by which the KPI must be met.

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development					
Development Goals					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote socio-economic development and provide support to assist communities throughout the Municipality to cope with the combined impact of poverty and HIV/AIDS; and ▪ To strengthen the local economy with particular emphasis on tourism, agriculture and commercial development. 					
Development Strategies	Development Objectives	Budget Estimate	KPIs	Responsible Department	Target Date
To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for Mbonambi Municipal area, revise the plan annually and ensure it is in line with the UDM AIDS Integrated Development Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalized HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan and Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate Services 	30/06/2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure ongoing involvement of all relevant role players, education programmes for HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad awareness and prevention strategies for HIV/AIDS within the LM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate Services 	30/06/2012
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilise farmers in rural areas to develop a strategy for their own group of workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R50 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active role of farmers in the fight against HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate Services 	30/06/2012

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development

To minimize the effect of natural and other disasters on communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and implement Mbonambi Municipal Disaster Management Plan as well as the Action Plan that goes with it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mbonambi Municipal Disaster Management Plan is being reviewed, the expected completion date is early April 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Municipal protocol by roles and responsibilities inclusive of communication channels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly defined roles and responsibilities as well as communication strategies in terms of disaster management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish fire fighting section in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R4 mill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-fledged fire department in the Municipality with necessary capacity to operate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services/ Municipal Manager 	30/06/2012
To cater for the economic and social development needs of youth, women, the disabled and the aged members of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and Implement a Women, Disabled and Aged Development Plan as well as Youth Policy that is in line with National Youth Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A final Implementation Strategy of the document proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2012
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the Municipality employs its Procurement Policy in a manner that is sensitive to gender, youth and the disabled employs its Employment Equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R50 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality to reach National target for employment of disabled and women and carrying out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2012

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development

	Plan in a manner that is sensitive to gender, youth and the disabled		programmes that are aimed at developing the youth		
To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and Implement Mbonambi's Local Economic Development (LED) Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R150 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised LED Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with the Department of Agriculture prepare and implement Municipal Agricultural Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Municipal Agricultural Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of establishing skills-based tertiary facilities at Secondary Nodes in conjunction with the Department of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R150 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility Study Completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical / Corporate Services //Sector Depart. 	30/06/2012
To market Mbonambi Municipal area to attract investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement a Municipal Marketing and Communication Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R50 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Municipal Marketing and Communication Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Manager / Financial Services 	30/06/2011
To promote Mbonambi as a tourism destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and implement tourism projects within the framework of the Corridor Development Framework Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R200 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align tourism development with the plans of the province and the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2010

Strategic Focus Area 1: Social and Economic Development					
To promote SMME development in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that SMME development is catered for in the LED Plan; and that recommendations are implemented. This would include the investigation of strategies of ensuring ongoing establishment new businesses in Kwambonambi town and retaining the existing ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased establishment of SMMEs in the Municipality Facilitating the provision of advise, training and funding to SMMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate/ Technical Services 	30/06/2012
Create a safe & secure environment for all residents and visitors to the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and Implement a Municipal Crime Prevention Strategy (involvement of all relevant stakeholders) and ensure that the Strategy is reviewed from time to time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R150 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Municipal Crime Prevention Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Services/ Municipal Manager 	30/06/2012

Strategic Focus Area 2: Delivery of Sustainable Infrastructure and Services

Development Goal

- To facilitate the delivery of infrastructure and services, such as water, sanitation, electricity, access roads, telephones, postal services, clinics, schools, community halls, sport fields and facilities, pension payout points, police stations, housing, etc. in a sustainable manner

Development Strategies	Development Objectives	Budget Estimate	KPIs	Responsible Department	Target Date
To ensure the provision, upgrading and maintenance of Infrastructure and Services to address Backlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure communication between the UDM and LM so that the water and sanitation needs of the LM are catered for in the UDM WSDP and that its roll-out is programmed accordingly (including operation and maintenance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDM takes consideration of water and sanitation needs raised by the LM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services/ Municipal Manager 	continuous
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all municipal infrastructure is properly maintained through the preparation and implementation of a Municipal Infrastructure Service Maintenance Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R150 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Municipal Infrastructure Services Maintenance Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Municipal Integrated Waste Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Services in the LM is done according to recommendations of the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	continuous
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To finalize the identification of municipal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R350 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Roads Programme has been completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2010

Strategic Focus Area 2: Delivery of Sustainable Infrastructure and Services					
	<p>roads that need to be constructed or upgraded and prepare and implement a Municipal Roads Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and Implement an Indigent Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Indigent Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2010
To ensure the provision of sustainable, affordable and suitably-located housing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Mbonambi Housing Sector Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of 2 priority projects by 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2014
To ensure co-ordinate service delivery from all service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare and implement an Infrastructure Services Provision Communication Strategy with roles and responsibilities of service providers in the LM, assist with the co-ordination of such service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R75 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Infrastructure and Services Provision Communication Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2011
To ensure the provision of sustainable community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and Implement a Municipal Community Facilities Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R250 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Community Facilities Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2011
To ensure the efficient and effective use of scarce energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement a Strategy for the use of renewable energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R50 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Renewable Energy Sources Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Services 	30/06/2012

Strategic Focus Area 3: Enabling Environment for Development					
Development Goal					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that an enabling environment for development in the Municipality is created; and ▪ To ensure the sustainable use of land and the natural environment 					
Development Strategies	Development Objectives	Budget Estimate	KPIs	Responsible Department	Target Date
To ensure that integrated development planning occurs within the Municipality as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To review the Mbonambi IDP annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R150 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reviewed IDP document that is in line with the budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services 	continuous
To ensure the appropriate and effective use of land through spatial planning initiatives and the implementation of the outcomes thereof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Query the finalisation of LUMS with DLGTA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LUMS completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services 	30/08/2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revise the Mbonambi Spatial Development Framework and implement it (include linkage to Capital Projects and incorporate PSEDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R120 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revised SDF document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services 	30/06/2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalize the Municipal Nodal Framework Plan and implement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services 	30/12/2009
Ensure the sustainability and protection of the Municipality's Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and implement a Municipal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services 	30/12/2012
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist Mhlana Traditional Authority community with the launching of an Alien Plants Removal Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R50 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme launched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services 	30/12/2012
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Recycling Plant at the KwamBonambi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycling Plant established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services 	30/12/2011

Strategic Focus Area 3: Enabling Environment for Development

	Landfill Site				
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Strategic Focus Area 4: Organizational Development					
Development Goal					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build capacity among officials and councilors to lead and manage development throughout the Municipality 					
Development Strategies	Development Objectives	Budget Estimate	KPIs	Responsible Department	Target Date
To develop staff skills to ensure effective service delivery and to improve staff turnover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement a Workplace Skills Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Workplace Skills Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2010
To align the organizational structure to the IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that organizational structure is aligned with the IDP Ensure that Municipal Bylaws are aligned with the IDP where applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment Achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2009 30/06/2012
To improve effective and efficient communication between internal staff and councilors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Strategic Communications Plan and implement it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Strategic Communication Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2010
To improve productive and accountable staff through and effective Municipal Performance Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft KPI's and job descriptions for section 57's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KPIs for all Section 57's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Services 	30/06/2010

Strategic Focus Area 5: Sound Financial Management					
Development Goal					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure sound Financial Management that will ensure alignment with the Municipality's IDP, in order to ensure efficient, effective and sustainable development 					
Development Strategies	Development Objectives	Budget	KPIs	Responsible	Target Date

		Estimate		Department	
Improve debt management processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify all debtors and prepare and implement a Debt Coverage Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R100 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of all debt collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Services 	30/06/2009
Ensure that financial resources are efficiently and effectively allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement Three Year Municipal Financial Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Alignment of the Municipal Budget with the IDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Services 	30/06/2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure active participation by all relevant stakeholders in the budget process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness of the people about the Municipal budgeting process – <u>Budget Roadshows will start in April 2009</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Services 	30/06/2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the Budget (capital and operational) is aligned to the IDP through the preparation and implementation of the SDBIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment Achieved In_Progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Services 	30/06/2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Integrated Capital Investment Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R50 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In_Progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Services/Technical Services 	30/06/2009

Strategic Focus Area 6: Democracy and Corporate Development

Development Goal					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the developmental mandate of the municipality is understood by all the municipality's residents, role players and stakeholders; and To ensure that the Municipality, as an organization, operates effectively and efficiently in a transparent manner 					
Development Strategies	Development Objectives	Budget Estimate	KPIs	Responsible Department	Target Date
To fast-track development in a effective and efficient manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that decision making is streamlined with implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that decision making does not hinder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 	30/06/2009

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

			implementation of plans		
To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involve Tribal Authority, Ward Committees and Community Development Workers (CDW's) in the IDP processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R25 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarterly Combined Ward Committee Meetings and on-going consultation with Amakhosi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate / Technical Services 	30/06/2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct IDP Road Shows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R50 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road shows begin in April 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services 	30/06/2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop Community Participation Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R50 000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalized Community participation Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate 	30/06/2012

G. PROJECTS

1 MIG PROJECTS

The table below reflect projects within the Mbonambi Municipal Area, that will be funded via MIG for the 2009/10 Financial Year:

Table 46: MIG Projects for 2009/10

MIG: 2009/2010	
Project Name	Amount
Ward 01 - Manzamnyama Library	732 000
Ward 02 - Amalala Phezulu Small Playground	154 000
Ward 02 - Isibonelo Creche	625 000
Ward 03 - Ezikhonkwaneni Creche	625 000
Ward 04 - Cinci Pension Paypoint Shelter	630 000
Ward 04 - Nodumo Small Playground	154 000
Ward 05 - Sizanani Small Playground	154 000
Ward 05 - Emankhwaneni Creche	625 000
Ward 06 - Mkhayideni Library	732 000
Ward 07 - Mabuyeni Library	732 000
Ward 07 - Bhekizenzo Small Playground	154 000
Ward 08 - Ntobeko Creche	625 000
Ward 08 - Sigaganeni Small Playground	154 000
Ward 09 - Phembisizwe Creche	625 000
Ward 09 - Luhlanga Small Playground	154 000
Ward 10 - Sabhuza Road	907 500
Ward 11 - Mpumeni Small Playground	154 000
Ward 11 - Nontshongolwane Creche	625 000
Ward 12 - Mvamanzi Small Playground	154 000
Ward 12 - Mgunya Small Playground	154 000
Ward 12 - Makhwezini Bus Shelter	25 000
Ward 12 - Shayamoya Small Playground	154 000
Ward 13 - Ntuthunge Childcare Centre	625 000
Ward 13 - Nkwalini Small Playground	154 000
TOTAL	R 9 827 500

2 PROJECTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The table below reflects the projects for 2009/10 by the KZN Department of Transport within the Mbonambi Municipal Area:

Table 47: DoT Projects (2009/10)

Contract name	Activities	2009-2010 Budget
Mankwathini Rd	New Gravel Road	570 000
A2212 Rd	New Gravel Road	600 000
Danyini Rd	New Gravel Road	570 000
Ezindabeni Causeway contract	Causeway Construction	760 000
Gabion Protection contract	Gabion protection	120 000
Gabion Protection material	Gabion protection	130 000
Guardrail installation & repair contract	Guardrail new installation	100 000
Guardrail materials	Guardrail new installation	120 000
Blacktop Patching contract	Blacktop Patching	200 000
Blacktop Patching material & plant	Blacktop Patching	380 000
Regulatory & Warning signs contract	Maintenance of regulatory/warning signs	90 000
Regulatory & Warning signs material	Maintenance of regulatory/warning signs	110 000
Crack Sealing	Crack Sealing	50 000
EPWP Safety Maint - Blacktop Patching contract	Blacktop Patching	120 000
EPWP Safety Maint - Blacktop Patching material & plant	Blacktop Patching	150 000
Maintenance of Info signs contract	Maintenance of information/guidance signs	120 000
Maintenance of Info signs material	Maintenance of information/guidance signs	130 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint (contract 1)	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	150 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint (contract 2)	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	150 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint (pipe desilting)	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	150 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint (Noxious weed clearing)	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	50 000
Drain Clearing & verge maint plant hire	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	250 000
Grass cutting contract	Grass Cutting	150 000
Pipe installation & headwalls contract	Pipes & Headwalls	200 000
Pipe installation & headwalls material	Pipes & Headwalls	250 000
Maintenance of fence & km posts	Maintenance of fence & km posts	100 000
Patch Gravelling plant (external)	Routine Maintenance	600 000
Patch Gravelling - Gravel Heaps	Routine Maintenance	250 000
P515 Rd	ReGravelling	1 190 000
P232 Rd	ReGravelling	740 000
D875 Rd	ReGravelling	490 000
P497 Rd	ReGravelling	880 000
TOTAL		9 920 000

3 CAPITAL PROJECTS BY UTHUNGULU DISTRICT MUNICIPLALITY

The table below reflects the capital projects for 2009/10 by the uThungulu District Municipality within the Mbonambi Municipal Area:

Projects	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
Kwambonambi Low Cost Housing Connections	Surplus	120 000		
Mbonambi Water Phase 1	Grant			
Kwambonambi Low Cost Housing	Grant	1 348 838		
Mbonambi Water Phase 1	Grant	3 886 058		
Security at Upper Nseleni Projects	Surplus	43 859		
Mbonambi Water Phase 2	MIG		8 000 000	9 871 750
Mhlana Bulk Water Supply 3B ext.	MIG	3 413 700		
Mhlana Somopho Phase 3C	MIG		8 000 000	8 000 000
Upper Nseleni Phase 1 VO	MIG		8 000 000	1 000 000
Upper Nseleni Phase 2	MIG		5 300 000	5 000 000
Upper Nseleni Phase 4	Grant			
Upper Nseleni Phase 3 B	MIG	45 434 889	6 000 000	4 750 000
Kwambonambi Water Services Network Upgrade	Surplus	1 873 779	1 500 000	2 000 000
Total		R 56 121 123	R 36 800 000	R 30 621 750

H. FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

1 MUNICIPAL BUDGET: 2009/2010

From the summary of the Municipal Consolidated Budget for 2009/2010, it is evident that, for the 2009/2010 Financial Year:

- Employee Costs and Council Allowances constitute 54.7% of the operating expenditure, whilst general expenses accounts for 32.9%.
- It is encouraging to note that some 55 of the operating expenditure is earmarked for repairs and maintenance.
- It terms of operating income, the municipality is highly depended on operating grants and subsidies (some 82% of the total operating income for 2009/2010 financial year). Traffic Fines constitute a further 11% to the operating income.

Below is a summary of the final Medium Term Budget for the Municipality for 2009/2010:

Table 48: Summary of Consolidated Budget for 2009/2010

SUMMARY: MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY - CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
EMPLOYEE COSTS AND COUNCIL ALLOWANCES	18 227 904	20 779 810	23 688 983
WORKING CAPITAL RESERVE	1 690 000	1 926 600	2 196 324
REPAIRS AND MAINTANANCE MUNICIPAL ASSETS	1 660 000	1 892 400	2 157 336
CONTRACTED SERVICES	750 000	855 000	974 700
GENERAL EXPENSES OTHER	10 937 837	12 469 134	14 214 813
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	33 265 741	37 922 944	43 232 156
OPERATING INCOME			
PROPERTY RATES	2 824 422	3 219 841	3 670 619
PENALTIES IMPOSED	50 000	57 000	64 980
USER CHARGES FOR SERVICES (REFUSE REMOVAL)	232 362	264 893	301 978
RENT OF FACILITIES AND EQUIP	70 000	79 800	90 972
INTEREST EARNED EXT INVESTMENTS	300 000	342 000	389 880
FINES	5 690 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	43 237 045	50 792 200	49 392 928
OTHER INCOME	236 966	270 141	307 961
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	52 640 795	60 025 875	59 219 318

SUMMARY: MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY - CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
CAPITAL EX REVENUE	1 801 594	4 270 538	1 076 413
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	10 451 000	12 000 000	14 000 000
TOTAL CAPITAL	12 252 594	16 270 538	15 076 413

The table below reflects the detailed final Consolidated Budget for the Mbonambi Municipality for 2009/2010:

Table 49: Final Consolidated Budget for 2009/2010

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS - SALARIES , WAGES AND ALLOWANCES			
SALARIES AND WAGES - BASIC SALARY	8 730 616	9 952 902	11 346 309
SALARIES AND WAGES - TRAVELING ALLOWANCE	1 414 352	1 612 361	1 838 092
SALARIES AND WAGES - OVERTIME	358 462	408 647	465 857
SALARIES AND WAGES - NIGHT ALLOWANCE	79 200	90 288	102 928
SALARIES AND WAGES - BONUS	671 867	765 928	873 158
SALARIES AND WAGES - CELLULAR ALLOWANCE	12 000	13 680	15 595

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS - SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
SALARIES AND WAGES - HOUSING SUBSIDY	101 544	115 760	131 967
SALARIES AND WAGES - PENSION FUND	1 324 015	1 509 377	1 720 690
SALARIES AND WAGES - MEDICAL AID	570 116	649 932	740 923
SALARIES AND WAGES - GROUP LIFE	185 962	211 997	241 676
SALARIES AND WAGES - FUNERAL SCHEME	43 200	49 248	56 143
SALARIES AND WAGES - UIF	79 711	90 871	103 592
SALARIES AND WAGES - WCA	261 918	298 587	340 389
SALARIES AND WAGES - BARGAINING COUNCIL	3 225	3 677	4 191
SALARIES AND WAGES - RENTAL SUBSIDY	0	0	0
SALARIES AND WAGES - SKILLS DEVELOPMENT LEVY	87 306	99 529	113 463
REMUNERATION OF COUNCILORS			
COUNCILORS ALLOWANCES - MAYOR'S ALLOWANCE	200 344	228 392	260 367
COUNCILORS ALLOWANCES - BASIC ALLOWANCES	2 847 606	3 246 271	3 700 749
COUNCILORS ALLOWANCES - TRAVELING ALLOWANCE	1 015 980	1 158 217	1 320 368
COUNCILORS ALLOWANCES - CELLULAR ALLOWANCE	210 000	239 400	272 916
COUNCILORS ALLOWANCES - SKILLS DEVELOPMENT LEVY	30 480	34 747	39 611
TOTAL EMPLOYEE COSTS AND COUNCIL ALLOWANCES	18 227 904	20 779 810	23 688 983
WORKING CAPITAL RESERVE			
BAD DEBTS	1 690 000	1 926 600	2 196 324
SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL RESERVE	1 690 000	1 926 600	2 196 324
REPAIRS AND MAINTANANCE - MUNICIPAL ASSETS			

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE - BUILDINGS	450 000	513 000	584 820
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE - COMPUTERS	60 000	68 400	77 976
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE - FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	50 000	57 000	64 980
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE - ROADS AND STORMWATER	750 000	855 000	974 700
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE - VEHICLES	200 000	228 000	259 920
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE - WASTE TRANSFER PLANT	150 000	171 000	194 940
SUBTOTAL REPAIRS AND MAINTANANCE MUNICIPAL ASSETS	1 660 000	1 892 400	2 157 336
CONTRACTED SERVICES			
CLEANING SERVICE	250 000	285 000	324 900
SECURITY	500 000	570 000	649 800
SUBTOTAL CONTRACTED SERVICES	750 000	855 000	974 700
GENERAL EXPENSES			
ADVERTISEMENTS	225 000	256 500	292 410
AGENCY FEE`S	33 600	38 304	43 667
AIR POLLUTION	1 000	1 140	1 300
ARCHIVING	30 000	34 200	38 988
AUDIT COMMITTEE	90 000	102 600	116 964
BANK CHAGRES	120 000	136 800	155 952
BURIALS OF DOGS	1 000	1 140	1 300
BURSARIES - STAFF	74 200	84 588	96 430
CIVIC BUILDING REGULATION PUBLICATION	2 120	2 417	2 755
CLEANING MATERIALS	30 000	34 200	38 988

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
COMMUNITY BURSARY	130 000	148 200	168 948
COMMUNITY SERVICES	218 000	248 520	283 313
DISASTER FUND	250 000	285 000	324 900
ELECTRICITY & WATER	155 000	176 700	201 438
ENTERTAINMENT & RECEPTIONS	230 000	262 200	298 908
EXTERNAL AUDIT FEES	593 000	676 020	770 663
FUEL & OIL	150 000	171 000	194 940
GIS PRINTING & STATIONERY	20 000	22 800	25 992
GRANTS & DONATION	195 000	222 300	253 422
HIV AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	150 000	171 000	194 940
IDP OPERATING PROJECTS INTERNALLY FUNDED	200 000	228 000	259 920
INSURANCE	350 000	399 000	454 860
INTERNAL AUDIT	400 000	456 000	519 840
KWANALOGA GAMES	150 000	171 000	194 940
LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - REVIEW	150 000	171 000	194 940
LEAVE PROVISION	300 000	342 000	389 880
LED	200 000	228 000	259 920
LEGAL FEES	95 400	108 756	123 982
LEVIES / MEMBERSHIP FEES	10 000	11 400	12 996
LICENCES	50 000	57 000	64 980
LOOSE TOOLS	10 000	11 400	12 996
MAYORAL CUP	130 000	148 200	168 948
MAYORAL PROJECT	2 000 000	2 280 000	2 599 200
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS	3 180	3 625	4 133

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
NOISE POLLUTION	2 500	2 850	3 249
PAUPER BURIAL	0	0	0
POSTAL SERVICES	20 000	22 800	25 992
PRINTING & STATIONERY	250 000	285 000	324 900
PROFESSIONAL FEES	500 000	570 000	649 800
POVERTY ALLEVIATION	600 000	684 000	779 760
PUBLICITY	274 995	313 494	357 384
PURCHASE OF BOOKS	80 495	91 764	104 611
REFRESHMENTS	50 259	57 295	65 317
REFRESHMENTS COUNCIL	127 200	145 008	165 309
RENT-COPIER	180 000	205 200	233 928
RENT-PLANT & VEHICLES	100 000	114 000	129 960
SANITATION	100 000	114 000	129 960
SEMINARS & CONFERENCES	50 000	57 000	64 980
SMALL TOOLS	20 000	22 800	25 992
STAFF YEAR END FUNCTION	50 000	57 000	64 980
STORES & MATERIAL	120 000	136 800	155 952
STREET LIGHTNING	25 000	28 500	32 490
SUBSISTENCE & TRAVELING	300 000	342 000	389 880
SUNDRIES	40 000	45 600	51 984
TELEPHONE	240 000	273 600	311 904
TRAFFIC MANAGER SERVICES	282 800	322 392	367 527
TRAINING - COUNCILLORS	80 000	91 200	103 968
TRAINING -STAFF	409 556	466 894	532 259

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
UNIFORMS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	138 532	157 926	180 036
YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	90 000	102 600	116 964
ZULU DANCE	60 000	68 400	77 976
SUBTOTAL GENERAL EXPENSES OTHER	10 937 837	12 469 134	14 214 813
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	33 265 741	37 922 944	43 232 156
OPERATING INCOME			
PROPERTY RATES	2 824 422	3 219 841	3 670 619
SUBTOTAL PROPERTY RATES	2 824 422	3 219 841	3 670 619
PLUS PENALTIES IMPOSED	50 000	57 000	64 980
SUBTOTAL PLUS PENALTIES IMPOSED	50 000	57 000	64 980
REFUSE REMOVAL	232 362	264 893	301 978
SUBTOTAL USER CHARGES FOR SERVICES	232 362	264 893	301 978
RENTAL INCOME	70 000	79 800	90 972
SUBTOTAL RENT OF FACILITIES AND EQUIP	70 000	79 800	90 972
INVESTMENT INCOME	300 000	342 000	389 880
SUBTOTAL INTEREST EARNED EXT INVESTMENTS	300 000	342 000	389 880

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
FINES	5 690 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
SUBTOTAL FINES	5 690 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES			
EQUITABLE SHARE	23 193 342	28 823 000	31 482 000
EQUITABLE SHARE - COUNCILORS ALLOWANCES	1 467 703	1 544 000	1 637 000
FINANCE MANAGEMENT GRANT	750 000	1 000 000	1 250 000
FLANDERS PROGRAMME	180 000	205 200	233 928
HOUSING GRANT	6 460 000	6 470 000	0
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	10 451 000	12 000 000	14 000 000
MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT GRANT	735 000	750 000	790 000
SUBTOTAL OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	43 237 045	50 792 200	49 392 928
OTHER INCOME			
CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES	630	718	819
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT LEVY REFUND	82 886	94 490	107 719
TENDER INCOME	93 450	106 533	121 448
MISCELLANOUS INCOME	50 000	57 000	64 980
TELEPHONE COSTS RECOVERED	10 000	11 400	12 996
SUBTOTAL OTHER INCOME	236 966	270 141	307 961
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	52 640 795	60 025 875	59 219 318

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
SURPLUS	19 375 055	22 102 931	15 987 161
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
CAPITAL EX REVENUE			
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	183 600	100 000	100 000
COMPUTERS	324 540	150 000	100 000
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	193 454	220 538	251 413
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	300 000	1 300 000	200 000
VEHICLES	800 000	2 500 000	425 000
SUBTOTAL - CAPITAL EX REVENUE	1 801 594	4 270 538	1 076 413
CAPITAL MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT			
Ward 01 - Manzamnyama Library	732 000		
Ward 02 - Amalala Phezulu Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 02 - Isibonelo Creche	625 000		
Ward 03 - Ezikhonkwaneni Creche	625 000		
Ward 04 - Cinci Pension Paypoint Shelter	630 000		
Ward 04 - Nodumo Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 05 - Sizanani Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 05 - Emankhwaneni Creche	625 000		
Ward 06 - Mkhayideni Library	732 000		
Ward 07 - Mabuyeni Library	732 000		
Ward 07 - Bhekizenzo Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 08 - Ntobeko Creche	625 000		

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
Ward 08 - Sigaganeni Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 09 - Phembisizwe Creche	625 000		
Ward 09 - Luhlanga Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 10 - Sabhuza Road	907 500		
Ward 11 - Mpumeni Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 11 - Nontshongolwane Creche	625 000		
Ward 12 - Mvamanzi Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 12 - Mgunya Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 12 - Makhwezini Bus Shelter	25 000		
Ward 12 - Shayamoya Small Playground	154 000		
Ward 13 - Ntuthunge Childcare Centre	625 000		
Ward 13 - Nkwalini Small Playground	154 000		
SUBTOTAL - MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	9 827 500	12 000 000	14 000 000
ESCALATION	623 500	0	0
TOTAL MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	10 451 000	12 000 000	14 000 000
TOTAL CAPITAL	12 252 594	16 270 538	15 076 413
CAPITAL SOURCE OF FUNDING			
REVENUE CONTRIBUTIONS			
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	10 451 000	12 000 000	14 000 000
HOUSING GRANT	6 460 000	6 470 000	

MBONAMBI MUNICIPALITY: CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2009/2010	SUMMARY 2010/2011	SUMMARY 2011/2012
TOTAL CAPITAL SOURCE OF FUNDING	16 911 000	18 470 000	14 000 000
BUDGET SUMMARY			
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	42 189 795	48 025 875	45 219 318
TOTAL CAPITAL INCOME	10 451 000	12 000 000	14 000 000
GRAND TOTAL INCOME	52 640 795	60 025 875	59 219 318
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	33 265 741	37 922 944	43 232 156
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	18 712 594	22 740 538	15 076 413
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	51 978 335	60 663 482	58 308 569
SURPLUS/ DEFICIT	662 461	-637 607	910 748

2 THE FIVE YEAR CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

The Municipality do not have a five year capital investment plan or programme in place. This will be prepared during the 2009/2010 Financial Year, and has been provided for in the Municipality's Development Strategies and Objectives.

3 STRATEGIES

3.1 REVENUE RAISING STRATEGIES

- The municipality approves once per annum at the annual budget meeting the rates tariff for the ensuing financial year in terms of the provisions of Section 105 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974).
- The municipality approves once per annum at the annual budget meeting the increases in the service tariffs for the ensuing financial year.
- Accounts for refuse removal are sent out monthly, with payment dates clearly reflected thereon.
- Rates are payable by 30 November of the financial year and outstanding rates accounts are dealt with in terms of the provisions of Section 172 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974).
- Cashiers are available during normal business hours at the Mbonambi Municipal Offices
- All monies received are collected by a security company and deposited into the current account of the municipality. Monthly bank reconciliation is done to balance the cash books of the municipality.
- The Municipality implements its policies relating to Credit Control And Debt Collection Policy
- The implementation of the Municipality's Indigent Policy ensures that households that cannot afford to pay services are identified and receive services accordingly

3.2 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- The financial matters of the municipality are managed by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Municipality.
- The Council of the municipality approves the Financial Regulations applicable to all financial transactions of the municipality.
- The **Revenue Section** in the Financial Department is responsible for all the revenue accounts of the municipality and consists of Chief Financial Officer, (Budget Control Officer), Accountant, Assistant Accountant-Revenue, and Cashier.
- The **Expenditure Section** in the Financial Department is responsible for salaries, stores and the payment of creditor accounts. In terms of the Financial Regulations of the municipality, this section also acts as the buyer for the municipality. The section consists of Chief Financial Officer

who is the accounting financial officer, Budget Control Officer, Accountant, and Procurement Officer.

- The CFO is responsible for the compilation of the municipality's Capital and Operating Budget and this is based on the information provided by the departments of the municipality (Municipal Manager, Manager Corporate Services, Manager Technical Services, and Mayoral Office).
- The CFO recommends to the Council of the municipality the tariffs that will enable the municipality to balance the annual budget.
- In terms of the provisions of Section 10G of the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act 209 of 1993) as well as the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 19974), the CFO is responsible for the balancing of the Financial Statements of the municipality within 3 months from the end of a financial year which ends on 30 June.

3.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- All the departmental managers take charge of the assets in his/her department.
- Each manager is charged with the responsibility of indicating the maintenance costs within his/her department's operating budget in order to ensure cost effectiveness in terms of the use of assets.
- The Council has adopted a policy in terms of which the life span of assets is determined and replacement takes place only when such a date is reached.
- Assets having reached the pre-determined life span are sold in terms of the provisions of Section 189 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974).
- The CFO is responsible for the insurance cover of all the assets of the municipality.
- The development and implementation of a fixed asset register and asset control system as well as the maintenance thereof

3.4 CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES

- The basic capital projects of the municipality are funded from internal funds in term of the provisions of Section 109 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974).
- Capital projects are mostly funded from grant funding and implementation of capital project commences only when the grant funding has been received.
- Smaller capital projects are funded from the internal funds of the municipality, where possible.

16. DRAFT SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2009/10 (SDBIP)

The draft SDBIP includes monthly projections of revenue by source, monthly projections of revenue and expenditure by vote, quarterly projections for service delivery targets and other performance

indicators, a detailed capital plan, a capital plan by GFS classification, monthly cash flows by source and equitable share monthly cash flows.

The Municipality, as required by legislation, has the following Policies in place which are being implemented. Further, these Policies are revised as and when required:

- Credit Control And Debt Collection Policy
- Debt Management Policy
- Investment And Cash Management Policy
- Tariff Policy

17. COMPREHENSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN (CIP)

Every municipality needs to compile an Integrated Development Plan that defines a framework for creating and sustaining integrated human settlements by providing the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable and coordinated manner. The CIP's have been formulated to enhance the preparation of the IDP, and consolidates the information from a wide range of planning instruments. It summarizes the data at ward level by exploring the unique needs of communities, and the formulate plans for providing housing and infrastructure to service these needs. It therefore creates the basis for confirming the alignment of the different sector plans. It furthermore addresses the full life cycle management of those assets by considering the refurbishment and maintenance needs, and ensure that the necessary skills and financial resources are available to achieve the goal of sustainable service delivery is achieved in the medium to long term.³

The Mbonambi Municipality has **completed and populated** an electronic database set (in MS Excel) which covers the full range of CIP requirements as alluded to above. The database covers the following per spreadsheet:

- Revision History;
- Key Contacts;
- Reference Documents;
- External Support;
- Budget Summary;
- Project List: MIG MIS;
- Project List: Provincial;
- Census 2007 Household Survey information;
- Census 2007: Wards;
- New Developments per Economic Sector;
- Housing Planning;
- Housing Subsidy Schemes;
- Water Backlogs;
- Water Treatment;
- Sanitation Backlogs;
- Waste Water Treatment Works;
- Institutional Key Issues;
- Institutional Staffing;
- Institutional Constraints; and
- Asset Management Assessment.

³ Extracted from the National Department: Provincial and Local Government website www.cip.gov.za on 10 June 2009.

The system is very comprehensive and thus the entire CIP cannot be included in the IDP. Hence only the Budget Summary from 1 March 2009 to 29 February 2016 is included and reflected overleaf:

Table 50: CIP: Budget Summary

Intervention	TotalAmount	01-Mar-09	01-Mar-10	01-Mar-11	29-Feb-12	28-Feb-13	28-Feb-14	28-Feb-15	28-Feb-16
Housing	R 478 968 039	R 96 320 000	R 60 920 000	R 70 190 000	R 41 670 000	R 27 530 000	R 27 530 000	R 9 210 000	R -
Water Backlogs	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Water Refurbishment	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Water Bulk	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Water Treatment Works	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Sanitation Backlogs	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Sanitation Refurbishment	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Sanitation Bulk	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Sanitation Treatment Works	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Roads: new	R 12 860 000	R -	R 1 500 000	R 5 010 000	R 4 950 000	R 1 400 000	R -	R -	R -
Roads: upgrading	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Taxi facilities	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Roads: maintenance	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Electricity Backlogs	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Electricity Refurbishment	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Electricity Distribution	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Electricity Substations	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Total	R 491 828 039	R 96 320 000	R 62 420 000	R 75 200 000	R 46 620 000	R 28 930 000	R 27 530 000	R 9 210 000	R -

18. ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

The Municipality is busy preparing the Annual Report for 2008/2009. This will contain information on income statements, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements. The Annual Report is expected to be finalized by the end of July 2009.

19. REPORTS OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

The table below reflects (1) the Auditor General's Report findings for the year ended June 2008 (see 1st Column), and (2) the Mbonambi Municipality's Action Plan to address the issues raised by the Auditor General:

Finding	Action plan	Implementation Date	Accountable Executive	Status
<p>• Unsupported ledger adjusting entries</p> <p>Significant adjustments were included in the general ledger affecting numerous ledger accounts relating to both income and expenditure votes and balance sheet accounts at 30 June 2008. The overall financial impact could not be quantified as no supporting journal entries or documentation was made available. Consequently with the lack of an audit trail relating to these significant adjustments, I was unable to perform alternate audit procedures to confirm the accuracy and completeness of such entries.</p>	<p>Proper procedures to ensure that journal entries are approved by the CFO before being processed to ensure accuracy and supporting documentation will be developed by the SM team. The SM team will further assist in the preparation of the audit file for the 2008/09 financial year, the file will include all substantial documentation to support the financial statements, including the supporting journal entries documentation.</p>	31 July 2009	Chief Finance Officer	The SM team is currently working closely with the CFO to ensure that all journals processed within the financial year are supported by substantial and filed documentation.
<p>• Trade creditors</p> <p>The municipality did not have a system to record trade creditors when goods and services were procured throughout the year under review. Consequently, I was unable to obtain adequate information and explanations to satisfy myself as to the existence, completeness, obligations and valuation regarding trade creditors reflected as R nil as disclosed in note 7 of the financial statements.</p>	<p>The municipality will activate a creditors sub ledger system on the E-Venus system that will be used to record all trade creditors with the assistance of the service provider. Furthermore creditors reconciliations between the general ledger and the creditors ledger will be performed with the assistance of the SM team.</p>	31 March 2009	CFO	The creditors system on E-Venus was activated on the 16 March 2009, the SM team has assisted the municipality with collection of data that is currently being captured into the system so as to record all outstanding creditors
<p>• Debtors</p> <p>Current debtors of R 3,139,590 as</p>	<p>The SM team as part of the recovery</p>	30 April 2009	CFO	The SM team has performed

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

Finding	Action plan	Implementation Date	Accountable Executive	Status
disclosed in Note 5 of the financial statements could not be agreed to the debtors age analysis totaling R2,927,010 resulting in an unreconciled difference of R 212,580.	plan will do a category of debtors, furthermore monthly debtors reconciliation between the general ledger and the age analysis will be performed			the category of debtors and is currently working on the monthly reconciliations between the general ledger and the age analysis.
<p>• Management representations</p> <p>I was unable to obtain the representations considered necessary from the management of the Mbonambi municipality with respect to the accompanying financial statements. I could not determine the effect of the lack of such representations on the financial position of the entity as at 30 June 2008, or the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.</p>	The 2008 closing balances will be reviewed and adjust where necessary. The SM will assist in preparing annual financial statements and further collect substantiating documentation for the Audit File for 2008/2009 financial year.	30 June 2009	CFO	All major financial reconciliations are being completed and the SM team will be reviewing the opening balances to supporting documentations and correcting journals will be processed where necessary.
<p>• Going concern</p> <p>The municipality has incurred a net loss before appropriations of R 5,871,928 for the year ended 30 June 2008, resulting in an accumulated deficit of R 16,118,444. Furthermore, it was noted that the municipality does not have sufficient concomitant assets (cash and investments) to support the existence of the statutory and trust funds of R 14,694,912 as the primary bank account is in overdraft and no investments are held by the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of the cashflow statement to ensure proper monitoring of the cash flow crisis. 2.To form an expenditure monitoring team to review all orders and payments. 3. Conditional grants procedures that ensures that conditional grants funds are invested in a separate bank account and a supporting grants register will be developed. 4.The Siyenza Manje team from DBSA is in negotiations with EDI an electricity distribution company to assist the municipality in acquiring the electricity service so as to use it as part of the 	1 April 2009	CFO/MM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A cash flow statement to June 2009 has been completed and is being maintained within the municipality. 2.Expenditure monitoring team has been formed, the team reviews all orders and payments prior to approval to ensure that they are part of critical expenditure 3. A conditional grants register has been developed and is being updated with critical information at this stage.

Finding	Action plan	Implementation Date	Accountable Executive	Status
municipality at 30 June 2008.	debt collection strategy as a service that can be limited to encourage debtors to payments, furthermore debt collection procedures will be developed so as to maximise the debt collection rate.			4. Awaiting response from EDI on the proposal, business debtors has been contacted so as to secure the outstanding debts and payment arrangements have been made with major businesses within the area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-compliance with applicable legislation and regulations <p>The municipality had not maintained minutes of council meetings to evidence the submission of the annual reports for the financial years 2004/2005, 2005/2006 and 2006/07 as required by section 127(1) of the MFMA. Furthermore delays in the submission of the annual report were not reported as required by section 127(3) of the Act.</p>	The municipality will ensure that the registry department keeps proper records for all council meetings.	31 January 2009	CFO	Proper measures have been put in place to ensure proper filling of the minutes of all minutes for the 2008/09 financial year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension fund act No. 24 of 1956 <p>The municipality did not pay the employer and member contributions in respect of the pension and provident fund to the Natal Joint Pension Fund and Sanlam within the required time period. In terms of section 13A of the Pension Fund Act they are obligated to have made these payments, and non-payment could result in additional penalties and interest which has not been accounted for as fruitless and wasteful expenditure.</p>	SM team to develop procedures on the deduction reconciliations and will further provide on the job training to the responsible finance official on preparation of the monthly salary deduction reconciliation between the bank statements and general ledger to ensure that third party payments are paid within the proper period and are accurate.	30 May 2009	Budget Officer	The salary deduction reconciliation for 31 March and 30 April has been completed and a staff member is being trained in this regard. The municipality is however facing a cashflow crisis and thus third party payments are at this stage outstanding. Payments are done by 7 th of every month.

20. INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER

The Mbonambi Municipality has prepared and adopted an “Internal Audit Charter” in 2009 which covers the following:

- The purpose of the Charter;
- The approval process;
- The role of internal audit;
- Management responsibilities;
- Internal Audit responsibilities;
- The relationship with external auditors;
- The status of internal audit;
- The scope and authority of internal audit work; and
- Planning and reporting.

21. BUDGET ALIGNMENT WITH INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The alignment of the draft budget with the Mbonambi Integrated Development Plan is partially demonstrated in the Implementation Plan of the Municipality. However, full alignment over the 5-year period has not yet been achieved. The Municipality is working hard towards achieving full integration in the near future.

I. ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Performance Management Scorecards for Section 57 Managers (see Champion in table below) are reflected in the Table below:

KPA	OBJECTIVE	KPI	ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE TARGET	FREQUENCY	BASELINE	CHAMPION
Basic Service Delivery	1. To ensure that all projects within the IDP under MIG funding and Project Consolidate are implemented	Developed Business Plan for MIG Funding	Develop the Business Plans for MIG projects for the municipality	7 projects implemented with MIG funding by 30/06/2010	Quarterly	The Municipality has a project list for all MIG projects	MM & D:TS
	2. To promote spatial development and appropriate land use management .	Review plans: LUMS and Town Planning Scheme	Implement LUMS and Town Planning Scheme	Review LUMS 30/06/2010	Quarterly	LUMS & SDF in place	D:TS

	3. To promote Integrated Capital Investment.	Developed Integrated Capital Investment Plan	Provide information on integration process and remedial action to ensure delivery regarding the Capital Investment Plan.	Integrated Capital Investment Plan included in the IDP by 30/06/2010	Quarterly	Integrated Capital Inves Plan in place	MM
	4. To ensure that all municipal infrastructure is properly maintained.	Revised Service Maintenance Plan	Identify municipal infrastructure that needs maintenance, provide budget for maintenance services and implement the plan.	Service maintenance plan revised by 30/03/2010	Quarterly	Maintenance schedule is in existence	D:TS
Municipal Institutional Development & Transformation	1. To develop and ensure relevancy of all posts are in line with powers & functions organogram of the municipality	All posts in line with powers & functions	Review of the Organisational Structure and Job Descriptions	Reviewed Organisational Structure and Reviewed Job Descriptions	Annually	Revised organizational structure	D:CS
	2. To improve productive and accountable Section 57 staff through an effective Municipal Performance Management System	Performance Management System and SDBIP developed	Develop PMS Action Plan, with KPA's, Objectives and performance targets	PMS developed and reviewed for implementation by 30/06/2010	Annually	PMS and SDBIP is being reviewed	D:CS & MM
			compile SDBIP and submit it to Council for approval	SDBIP compiled and submitted within 14 days after approval of the Budget	Annually		MM & CFO

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

	3.To develop an HR Policy which looks at staff retention strategy	Develop an HR Policy which looks at Staff Retention Strategy	HR Policy inclusive Retention Strategy of the municipality submitted for approval to ExCo	HR Policy and Retention Strategy submitted to ExCo by 30/06/2010	Annually	Reviewed HR Policy & Retention strategy in place	D:CS
	4. To develop new and review existing municipal systems, policies and procedures	Developed, workshopped and adopted municipal systems policies and procedures	Develop new and review existing municipal systems, policies and procedures	90% of municipal systems, policies and procedures developed by 30/06/2010	Annually	Policies and Procedures reviewed	ALL
	5. To Develop a Framework for Councillor Oversight	Framework for Councillor Oversight to be put in place	Develop Framework for Councillor Oversight	Framework for Councillor Oversight developed by 30/06/2010	Annually	Framework for Councillor Oversight submitted to ExCo	D:CS

Social & Economic Development	1. To strengthen the local economy with particular emphasis on tourism, agriculture and commercial development.	Developed Tourism and Agricultural Strategy	Appoint service provider to develop the Agriculture and Tourism strategies	Agriculture and Tourism Strategies developed by 30/06/2010	Quarterly	LED strategy is currently being developed	D:TS
			Approve and Implement the Agriculture and Tourism strategies	Agriculture and Tourism Strategies approved and implemented by 30/06/2010	Quarterly		
	2. To Align advantages of the analysis of the competitive and comparative of economic sectors with ASGISA	Economic Sector Plans linked with ASGISA	Align the Sector Plans with ASGISA	Sector plans aligned with ASGISA	Quarterly	Sector Plan with ASGISA in place	D:TS
	3. To promote socio-economic development and provide support to assist communities throughout the Municipality to cope with the combined impact of poverty and HIV/AIDS;.	HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaigns	Launch AIDS Council established	LAC taking place quarterly by 30/06/2010	Annually	HIV/AIDS Strategy in place	D:CS
			Ensure that the HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme is done combined with 3 Amakhosi Clusters	Review of HIV/AIDS Strategy by 30/06/2010	Annually		D:CS

	4. To Identify skills shortages for economy and interventions, and based on this develop skills development strategy in line with ASGISA.	Skills Development in line with ASGISA	Identify skills shortages for economy and interventions.	Skills shortages for economy and interventions reviewed	Quarterly		D:TS
			Develop a strategy in line with ASGISA.	Skills development Strategy in line with ASGISA	Quarterly	Skills development Strategy in line with ASGISA in place	
5. To cater for the economic and social development needs of youth, women, the disabled and the aged members of communities		Participation Strategy developed	Review Procurement Policy to address SMME development	Procurement Policy that corporates gender sensitivity developed and implemented by 30/06/2010	Quarterly	Procurement Policy in place	CFO & MM
			Introduce a procurement policy which is ring-fenced for women, youth and disabled		Quarterly		CFO & MM
			Ensure that Municipal Employment Equity Plan is gender sensitive	EE Plan Reviewed and sent to DOL by 31/10/09	Annually	EE Plan to be submitted to ExCo	D:CS

Revision of the Mbonambi IDP 2009/2010: Final Report
Mbonambi Municipality

	1. To ensure that the budget is aligned with the IDP.	100% of LED budget spent on projects identified in the IDP.	Develop a 5 year financial plan.	100% of LED budget spent on IDP projects.	Quarterly	Report on budget expenditure to date	CFO
		Adopted Financial Plan		Financial Plan adopted as per legislative requirement by 30/06/2010	Quarterly	Financial Plan in place.	CFO
	2. Implementation of the revenue management and billing plan with clear time frames and also to reflect the financial management plan.	Three year financial plan developed as well as adopted Financial Management Systems, policies and procedures	Developed three year plan, policies and procedures	80% Policies having been developed by 30/06/2010	Quarterly	Policies in place	CFO
	3. To ensure that the municipality is financially viable by consolidating debt management processes.	Reduction of book debtors to a maximum of 90 days.	Implementing debt coverage plan.	60% reduction of debtors to a maximum of 90 days by 30/06/2010	Quarterly	Debt coverage plan in place	CFO

Good Governance & Community Participation	1. To promote active participation of all political role players	Attendance of all official meetings: Minutes of all official meetings	Attend official council meetings	80% attendance of all official council and committee meetings	Quarterly	Attendance Registers and apologies forms in place	D:CS/MM
	2. To review the Municipality's IDP in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act 2000	Adoption of reviewed document	Review of the IDP	Adoption of IDP reviewed	Annually	Last year's IDP in existence and needs to be reviewed	MM & M:TS
	3. To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance.	IDP Road Shows	Conduct road shows in all municipal wards and 3 Izimbizos and Submit reports to full Council	IDP road shows conducted annually and Izimbizos conducted 3 times in a year	Annually	Road Shows are conducted quarterly	MM & M:TS
	4.To ensure the existing of the Community participation Programme	Reports on 3 Izimbizos	Ensure that 3 izimbizos are held to Mhlana, Sokhulu and Mthethwa Clusters	Submitted reports on izimbizos	Annually	iZimbizo's finalized, report to Council	MM

J. ANNEXURES

J.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

J.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Mbonambi Municipality does not have its own Disaster Management Plan. Rather disaster management in the Municipal Area falls under the auspices of the uThungulu District Municipality. The uThungulu District Municipality has its own detailed Disaster Management Plan in place which also caters for the Mbonambi Municipal Area.

J.3 MINUTES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT