

uMNGENI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

REVIEW REPORT

TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET



DECEMBER 2008

**uMNGENI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW
TO INFORM THE 2009/10 BUDGET**

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CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND LEGAL OVERVIEW OF THE IDP PROCESS

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Background to Development Planning:

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early 1990s various negotiating forums came up with the idea of integrated development planning as a reaction to this outdated way of planning.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

1.2 What Is Integrated Development Planning?

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

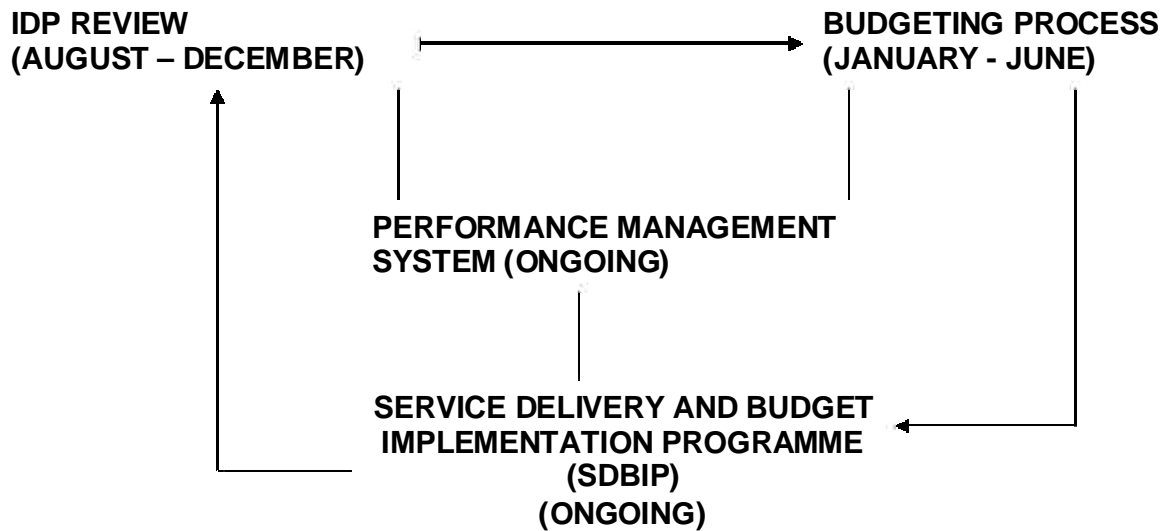
2. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 all municipalities are required to prepare and adopt Integrated Development Plans. The uMngeni IDP was adopted in 2002.
- 2.2 An annual review of Council’s Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is required in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act read in conjunction with the provisions of Section 53 (1) (b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003). These have duly been undertaken.

2.3 The IDP has a five year lifespan which is in accordance with the term of office of the Council. At the end of the five year period, the new council has the option of either adopting the IDP of its predecessor or to develop a new plan altogether. The present Council has continued with the existing IDP, as reviewed annually.

3. APPROACH

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



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

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

- § Implementation orientated
- § Strategic
- § Integrated
- § Participatory

The product of this process is the IDP Review Report.

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

3.4 Extensive public consultation was undertaken to inform the review.

3.5 The Review has two main functions:

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

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

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

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

Map 1: Location of Umgungundlovu District Municipality within KZN



Map 2: Location of Local Municipalities and DMA within Umgungundlovu District Municipality

2.1.2 **Population and Access to Services (See also Annexure 2)**

The population of uMngeni in terms of the 2001 Census figures given on the Demarcation Board Website in 2003, is 73 896 (See **Table 1**) which equates to 8 % of the population of the District. The Statistics South Africa Community Survey sets the 2007 population at 84 775.

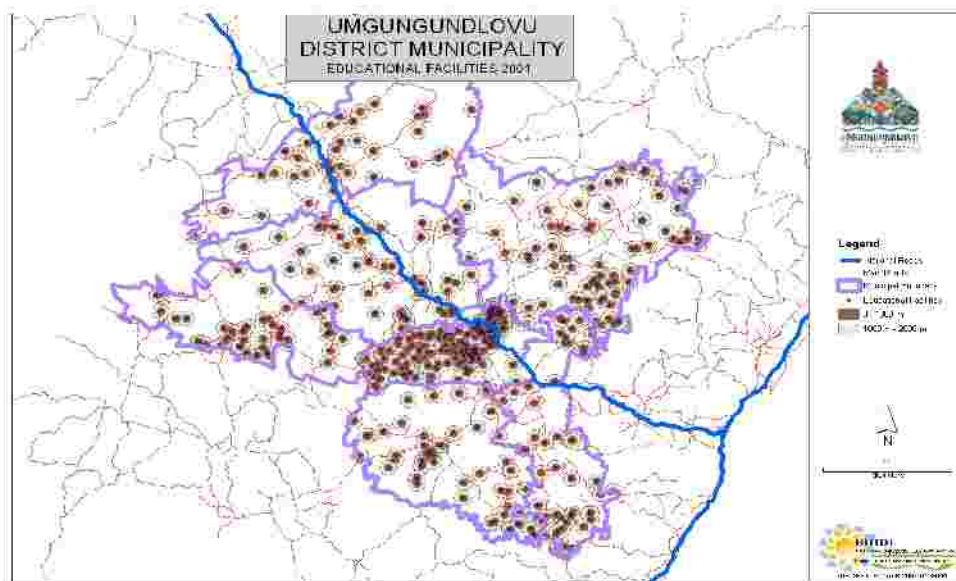
The extent of the uMngeni Municipality is 1567 km². The resultant population density in 2001 was 47 persons per km². By 2007 this had increased to 54 persons per km².

The number of households given in the adjusted Demarcation Board 2001 Census figures for uMngeni is 20 486, which implies an average household size of 3,6 persons. In 2007 the number of households had increased to 21 88. This yields a slightly increased household size of 3,9 persons.

The number of households without access to potable water in 2001 was 1573 (8 %), and the 2007 figure was 1163 (5%); those without access to electricity in 2001 stood at 5274 (26 %) and the 2007 figure was 6130 (28%); those without access to at least a VIP (ventilated improved pit latrine) in 2001 was 4296 (21%) and the 2007 figure stood at 3317 (15%); and those without access to municipal waste removal in 2001 was 8871 (43%), the 2007 figure stood at 7992 (37%).

In the analysis section of the District IDP Review for the 2007/08 budget, an indication is given of progress with service delivery for the 4 year period 2001/02 to 2004/2005. Some 2793 households were serviced with water (This included upgraded levels of service), 2123 with electricity, and 3457 households were provided with reticulated sewerage in uMngeni. National Targets are to reach a 100% access to potable water by 2010, sanitation to at least VIP level by 2010, and access to legal electricity by 2012.

Map 3 show that uMngeni is reasonably well serviced with schools, but use is made of schools within Msunduzi.



Map 3: Educational Facilities

Table 1: Population by Municipality, 1996 and 2001

	Mkhambathini		Msunduzi		uMshwathi		Mpofana				uMngeni		Richmond		Total DM	
	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%
Population 2001	59067	6	553223	60	108037	12	36819	4	33569	3	73896	8	63222	7	927833	100
Population 1996	46089	5	521805	60	114136	13	24785	3	33948	4	69741	8	62108	7	872717	100

2.1.3 Economy

Table 2 is an extract from the District-Wide Integrated Local Economic Development Strategic Plan (2007) key economic data for uMngeni.

This report indicates that the uMngeni economy is healthy and its growth rates significant.

The report states that uMngeni's economy *"although largely reliant on agriculture, is well diversified, and turnover and wages in real terms are so high that peoples income exceeds the national per capita average. Unemployment is below the national average"*.

The report recommends the implementation of the LED Strategy developed by the municipality at the 2006 uMngeni LED Strategy Workshop.

The following strengths were identified in the LED strategy:

- Location close to N3 for access to Gauteng and International markets
- Existing industry base
- Good local infrastructure
- Agriculture and Forestry
- Tourism

Table 2 Key Economic Data For uMngeni as Reflected In The Final Draft Integrated Led Strategy, 2007

	uMngeni
Total Population in 1996	56290
Total Population in 2004	61165
Number of People in Poverty - 1996	58,9%
Number of people in Poverty - 2004	44,5%
Population Density (number of people per km ²) - 1996	35.22
Population Density (number of people per km ²) - 2004	38.27
Urbanization rate (% of people living in urban areas) - 1996	62.9%
Urbanization rate (% of people living in urban areas) - 2004	89.9%
Economically Active Population (EAP) - 1996	20,694
Economically Active Population (EAP) - 2004	27,067
Number of Unemployed People - 1996	6,042
Number of Unemployed People - 2004	10,184
Unemployment Rate (%) - 1996	29.2%
Unemployment Rate (%) - 2004	37.6%
Formally Employed People Agriculture - 1996	2,364
Formally Employed People Agriculture - 2004	2,608
Formally Employed People Manufacturing - 1996	1,576
Formally Employed People Manufacturing - 2004	1,089
Formally Employed People Community Services - 1996	1,273
Formally Employed People Community Services - 2004	1,713
Formally Employed People Total - 1996	8,322
Formally Employed People Total - 2004	8,427
Formally Employed People & Agriculture - 1996	28.4%
Formally Employed People & Agriculture - 2004	30.9%
Formally Employed People % Manufacturing - 1996	18.9%
Formally Employed People % Manufacturing - 2004	12.9%
Formally Employed People % Community Services - 1996	15.3%
Formally Employed People % Community Services - 2004	20.3%
Gross Domestic Product by Region (DGR-R) 1996 (Constant 2000 Prices, R1 000)	632860
Gross Domestic Product by Region (DGR-R) 2004 (Constant 2000 Prices, R1 000)	654261
Gross Domestic product by Region (GDP-R), Average Annual growth 1996	-3.2%
Gross Domestic product by Region (GDP-R), Average Annual growth 2004	4.1%
Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R), Per Capita Current Prices, 1996 (Constant 2000 Prices)	8345
Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R), Per Capita Current Prices, 1996 (Constant 2000 Prices)	14595

2.1.4 Transport Infrastructure

uMngeni Municipality is located on the N3 National Route which has been identified in the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) as one of the primary corridors in the Province. It provides access to major markets.

uMngeni is well served by Provincial Roads. A problem area is the volume of heavy traffic on the R103 which undermines the rural character of the Midlands Meander which needs to be protected as a major tourism route.

The upgrade of tourism routes identified at District Level is an important area of focus impacting on uMngeni.

2.1.5 Agriculture Potential

Agriculture plays a major role in the economy of uMngeni as a generator of income as well as an employment provider.

According to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, only 4% of the agricultural land in the country can be classified as having high production potential. The District SDF report highlights that there is increasing pressure on good quality agricultural land, and given the national importance of food security, the correct management of this increasingly scarce resource becomes a key issue in spatial planning, both at a district and a local level.

The uMngeni Spatial Development Framework has identified areas for Agricultural Development Only. A plan of agricultural potential forms an integral part of the SDF and is used to assess development applications.

2.1.6 Environmental Considerations

In terms of the C-Plan and MINSET assessments undertaken by KZNCS, uMngeni contains extensive areas of conservation significance.

These assessments are at a very broad level, and a more detailed assessment has been undertaken at a local level taking current land use and slope into account. This forms part of the local Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The plan of environmental priority forms an integral part of the uMngeni SDF and is used to assess development applications.

2.1.7 Water Resources

Rivers occurring within uMngeni Municipality include the major river for the urban-Pietermaritzburg region via the Mgeni River as well as the Lions, Mpfana, Karkloof, Dargle, Gudu, uMthinzima, KwaGqishi, Nguku, Kusane, Gwens Spruit and Elids with the Mooi River forming a portion of boundary between the uMngeni and Mpfana Municipalities. The headwaters of the Mgeni River are located within portions of the uMngeni and Impendle Municipalities. The major storage dam for the regional economy viz. Midmar Dam is located in uMngeni Municipality as well as a portion of the Albert Falls Dam, which also plays an important role in the assurance of bulk water supply for the region. Midmar Dam is a critical storage dam with good water

quality that needs to be retained to avoid a drastic increase in water treatment costs. Therefore the majority of uMngeni Municipality occurs within the strategic quaternary catchment for water supply for the Durban-Pietermaritzburg economy. The proposed Spring Grove Dam, which is required to assure water supply for the region, will be located on the Mooi River, in both the uMngeni and Mpofana Municipalities.

2.1.8 Tourism

One of the main elements of the District Tourism Strategy is that the district as a whole should be promoted and marketed as a destination, expanding the eco-tourism and cultural heritage themes that have proven so successful in the Midlands Meander across the whole District. It further recommends that stronger linkages be established with the Drakensberg.

The Midlands Meander is primarily based in uMngeni. Other primary attractions include:

- Howick Falls
- Midmar Dam
- The Karkloof
- The Zulu Mphophomeni Tourism Experience
- Worlds View
- Albert Falls Dam

A Tourism Plan has been prepared for the municipality. Flowing from this project are master plans for the Howick Falls area, Midmar Dam, Karkloof Falls and Worlds View.

2.2 SWOT ANALYSIS (*STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS*)

2.2.1 Introduction

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

Definitions

1.2.1 Strength:	A strength is a feature of the municipality or its location which gives a competitive advantage. It is a feature which should not be lost or degraded
1.2.2 Weakness:	A weakness in this context is a characteristic of the municipality or a process which could prohibit or hinder the attainment of a desirable future situation.
1.2.3 Opportunity:	An opportunity is a situation or set of circumstances which, if dealt with appropriately, could assist significantly in moving the municipality towards achieving desirable improvements.
1.2.4 Threat:	A threat is a set of circumstances or a trend or process which could result in reduced levels of well-being.

This SWOT analysis has been derived from previous analysis including the uMgungundlovu District-Wide Integrated Local Economic Development (LED) Strategic Framework Plan 2007 flowing from which was a Local LED Strategic Plan for uMngeni Municipality. For ease of reference, the issues raised have been grouped under the 5 KPA's of the Five Year Local Government Strategic Agenda namely:

- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment
- Local Economic Development
- Financial Viability and Financial Management
- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Good Governance and Community Participation.

2.2.2 Strengths

Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure

- (a) In terms of delivery of basic services uMngeni is one of the best performing municipalities, well above the District and Provincial levels.
- (b) Water Works X2.
- (c) Sufficient rainfall ensures good ground water supply. Springs means springs and boreholes operate well.
- (d) An efficient road system exists in the urban areas.
- (e) The area is well served by National and Provincial Roads.
- (f) A sewerage works is operational in Howick.
- (g) Waterborne sewage disposal serves the main areas of high population density.
- (h) Low residential densities and favorable soil characteristics allow for effective use of septic tanks in areas such as Hilton and Nottin ham Road.
- (i) Solid waste disposal facility available, and a further facility being planned for.
- (j) Household, industrial and business refuse removal services available in urban areas.
- (k) The provision of housing is being effectively promoted at a local level, and housing development is occurring.
- (l) Community facilities are provided at a relatively high level, especially in urban areas. These include hallsX11, librariesX5, crèchesX31, sports facilitiesX12, and a theatre.
- (m) Emergency services (fire station).
- (n) Cemeteries.
- (o) Primary health clinics are provided in the municipality.
- (p) Magistrates Court.
- (q) Police StationsX4.
- (r) Education facilities X60.

Local Economic Development

- (a) Location on the N3 for access to Gauteng, eThekweni and International markets.
- (b) Location on the Midlands Meander.
- (c) Existing industry base.
- (d) Existing local business base (retail and services).
- (e) Good local infrastructure.
- (f) Labour force.
- (g) Existing commuter services.
- (h) Existing Agriculture.
- (i) Existing Forestry.
- (j) Existing Tourism.
- (k) Good quality schools, both government and private.
- (l) Cedara College provides tertiary education in the agricultural field and agricultural research.
- (m) LED Forum in place.

Financial Viability and Financial Management

- (a) Financial Services Department in place.
- (b) Chief Financial Officer of long standing.
- (c) Municipality works within its budget.
- (d) Debt is managed.

Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

- (a) A Corporate Services Department is in place that covers Human Resources.
- (b) Strategies have been evolved to address institutional development and capacity building.
- (c) Strategies have been evolved to cover gender issues and the needs of the disabled.
- (d) An HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme has been completed.
- (e) A Poverty Reduction and Gender Equity Programme is ongoing in consultation with the District Municipality.

Good Governance and Community Participation

- (a) uMngeni Municipality's Integrated Development Plan has been reviewed on an annual basis.
- (b) Community participation at a Ward level has been a feature of the IDP Reviews, as well as the required regular IDP forum meetings.

The following strategies and plans have been evolved:

- (c) A Crime Prevention Strategy.
- (d) Disaster Management Plan.
- (e) Traffic Control Strategy.
- (f) Housing Plan.
- (g) Local Economic Development Strategic Plan aligned to the District LED Strategy.
- (h) Industrial Development Strategy.
- (i) Industrial Incentive Programme.
- (j) Tourism Management Plan.

Conclusion

The above Strengths highlight the positive attributes in the Municipality. These features will provide a base on which to identify opportunities.

2.2.3 Weaknesses

Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure

- (a) Electricity provision vulnerable due to ESKOM situation.
- (b) Howick Sewerage Works overloaded, upgrading needed plus ophomeni works need to be recommissioned.
- (c) Shack, and informal housing areas need to be addressed.
- (d) No Government hospital.
- (e) Lack of tertiary education facilities.
- (f) No old age homes for the financially poor residents.
- (g) Rural access needs to be improved.
- (h) Limited access to surrounding municipalities.
- (i) Public Transport, particularly for rural school children.
- (j) Difficulty in servicing of rural areas.

Local Economic Development

- (a) Unemployment.
- (b) Higher order goods are not available.
- (c) Tourist attractions are in need of upgrading.
- (d) Costs of maintenance to ensure an attractive appearance for residents and tourists.

Financial Viability and Financial Management

- (a) Non-payment of rates.
- (b) External financing needs to be constantly sourced for capital projects.
- (c) Financial plans have not been provided in past IDP Reviews.

Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

- (a) Financial restrictions limit the number of staff that be employed.

Good Governance and Community Participation

- (a) Difficulty can be experienced in prioritising community needs into a realistic budget.

Conclusion

The Weaknesses identified need to be recognized and addressed in terms of priority and within realistic budgets.

2.2.4 Opportunities

Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure

- (a) Improved provision of services, roads, and traffic control could be achieved through promoting development in appropriate locations in a controlled and coordinated manner. For example, the N3 corridor up to Howick is being promoted at Provincial level for economic development.
- (b) Options for residential development have been identified in Council's Spatial Development Framework, and can be promoted.
- (c) Protection of water sources would ensure that water continues to be available.
- (d) Alternative power sources can be researched, and promoted in the municipal context.
- (e) Municipal Infrastructure Grant funding is available for the provision of services.

Local Economic Development

- (a) To identify and protect natural areas where possible, and promote these as tourist and leisure attractions.
- (b) To promote the natural ambience of the area.
- (c) To promote the marketing of Tourism, Industrial and other economic development potentials of the municipality.

Financial Viability and Financial Management

- (a) To widen the rates base, as development occurs.
- (b) To ensure that funding is set aside for maintenance of services and facilities.

Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

- (a) Implementation of a skills improvement programme.
- (b) Implementation of an employment equity plan.

Good Governance and Community Participation

- (a) Continue to strengthen the Ward Committee concept.
- (b) Ensure Councilors and municipal officials are informed of what constitutes good governance.
- (c) Ensure Councilors and municipal officials are trained in communication methods and practices.

Conclusion

Opportunities exist, which if taken seriously, will promote the municipal area.

2.2.5 Threats

Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure

- (a) Non-payment of services could reduce the willingness of service providers to extend and maintain services.
- (b) Inability of the municipality to meet expectations of certain sectors of the community
- (c) Land invasion leading to uncontrolled settlement and impact on natural resources.

Local Economic Development

- (a) Increased crime could affect investment in the municipal area.
- (b) High HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- (c) Water Pollution.

Financial Viability and Financial Management

- (a) Corruption.
- (b) Non-payment of rates.
- (c) Insufficient funding.
- (d) Poverty.

Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

- (a) Loss of skilled staff.
- (b) Low staff morale and absenteeism.

Good Governance and Community Participation

- (a) Insufficient alignment between IDP and budgeting processes.
- (b) Low levels of participation by certain stakeholders in the IDP process.

Conclusion

Where possible, plans and strategies need to be put in place to address, or lessen the impact of the potential threats to the municipality.

2.3 PRIORITY ISSUES

2.3.1 Introduction

Priority Issues for Council discussed at the beginning of its term of office, and as confirmed in the uMngeni IDP Review to inform the 2007/2008, were divided into the following categories:

- Infrastructure and Services
- Economic Development
- Social Services
- Financial Management
- Institutional/Transformation
- Democracy and Governance.

In order to achieve alignment with the 5 KPA's of the Year Local Government Strategic Agenda these have been adjusted to fall under the following categories:

- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment
- Local Economic Development
- Financial Viability and Financial Management
- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Good Governance and Community Participation.

2.3.2 Priority Issues relating to Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment

1. Provision of basic services outside the main urban centres, with emphasis on water, sanitation and electricity.
2. Maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure and services network, with specific emphasis on roads.
3. Improve road accessibility in rural areas.
4. Facilitate sound traffic management, the provision of public transport and commuter facilities.
5. Community facilities and services, especially in the rural component of the municipality
6. The provision of housing including a housing education programme, in both the urban and the rural component of the municipality.

2.3.3 Priority Issues relating to Local Economic Development

7. Local economic development with emphasis on tourism, agriculture and manufacturing.
8. Poverty alleviation and addressing economic imbalances.
9. Optimum use of agricultural land.
10. Land use and environmental management.
11. Land reform and land restitution.
12. Education and skills development.

2.3.4 Priority Issues Relating To Financial Viability and Financial Management

13. Maintain the Municipality's financial sustainability.

2.3.5 Priority Issues relating to Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

14. Institutional development and capacity building.

15. HIV/AIDS

16. Gender Issues and the needs of the poor, the aged, the disabled and the youth.

2.3.6 Priority Issues relating to Good Governance and Community Participation

17. Public Participation Framework.

18. Multi-Stakeholder Involvement.

2.4 ENTITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR SERVICES IN TERMS OF POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

2.4.1 Background to Municipal Powers and Functions

The Constitution defines local municipal powers and functions. In terms of Section 85 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998, the division of functions and powers can be adjusted between the local and district municipalities. The district functions are defined in Section 84 of this act.

2.4.2 Municipal Functions

The following municipal functions are listed in the Constitution:

Function	Authority Responsible
1. Air Pollution	Local
2. Building Regulations	Local
3. Childcare Facilities	Local
4. Electrical Reticulation	Eskom/Msunduzi Electricity / Local
5. Fire Prevention and Control	District
6. Local Tourism	Local/District/Tourism Association
7. Municipal Airports	Not Applicable
8. Municipal Planning	Local
9. Municipal Health Services	Local
10. Municipal Public Transport	Local
11. Harbours and Ferries	Not Applicable
12. Stormwater Management	Local
13. Trading Regulations	Local
14. Water and Sanitation	District / DWAF
15. Beaches and Amusement Parks	Not Applicable
16. Bill Boards and Public Advertising	Local
17. Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria	Local
18. Cleansing and Maintenance	Local
19. Control of Public Nuisances	Local
20. Control of Undertakings that Sell Liquor	Liquor Board and SAPS
21. Animal Care, Burial and Pounds	Local/SPCA
22. Fences and Fencing	Local
23. Licencing of Dogs	Local
24. Food Licences	Local
25. Local Amenities	Local
26. Local Sports Facilities	Local
27. Street Lighting	Local
28. Markets	Local
29. Municipal Abattoirs	Not Applicable
30. Municipal Parks and Recreation	Local
31. Municipal Roads	Local
32. Noise Pollution	Local
33. Public Places	Local
34. Refuse Removal and Solid Waste	Local
35. Street Traders	Local
36. Traffic and Parking	Local

2.4.3 uMngeni Municipality Institutional Arrangements

uMngeni Municipality has eight Departments each managed by a General Manager who reports directly to the Municipal Manager. The functions of each department are set out below.

Financial Services:

The Finance Department provides financial support and guidance to all other directorates within the municipality on financial related matters. The department is broken down into the following components in order to fulfill its obligations to its internal structures and communities.

- Budget and Treasury Office
- Expenditure Section
- Billing Section
- Credit Control and Revenue Management Section
- Supply Chain Management section.

Operations

The Operations Department serves as a support system to the Municipal Manager's Office. It is broken down into the following components in order to fulfill its obligations to its internal structure and communities.

- Communication
- Information Communication Technology
- Community Development
- Youth Affairs
- Council Support and Records Management
- Special Programmes, e.g. Gender, Disability, Right of the Child etc.
- Research

Community Services:

The function of the Community Services Department is to manage Library and Museum Facilities within the municipality, undertake all activities associated with the provision of Housing, Community Health Services, Environmental Health Services, Disaster Management, Law enforcement, Traffic Control, co-ordination of Sports, Recreation activities, and HIV/AIDS.

Corporate Services

The function of the Corporate Services Department covers administration of Registry and Archives, utilisation and maintenance of Municipal Buildings, implementation of the Administration Strategy, running of an Employee Assistance Programme, Labour Relations and Human Resource Management, and Fleet Control.

Technical Services

The Technical Services Department is responsible for the day to day maintenance and development of the municipality in the areas of cemeteries, landfill site, refuse collection, street cleaning, roads, storm water management, traffic engineering, water and sanitation, parks, gardens, sports facilities, environment, mechanical workshops, electricity services, street lighting, GIS support, administrative support, assistance with fleet management, and building inspectorate.

Planning and Development

The Planning and Development Department focuses on Land Use Management (LUMS), for both the urban and the rural components of the municipality. Developments lodged in terms of the Town Planning Ordinance and subdivision of land are coordinated within the department. Natural Environment Management and Building Control are covered. The department also houses the Designated Officer appointed in terms of the Development Facilitation Act (DFA). Land development applications lodged in terms of the DFA and heard by the Development Tribunal, are processed within this department. The Planning and Development Department coordinates the drawing up of Council's Integrated Development Plan in consultation with the IDP Technical Task Team.

Economic Development and Growth

The purpose of the Economic Development and Growth Department is to build up the economic capacity of the uMngeni Municipality, to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all its citizens. Key focus areas include:

- Investment Promotion & Marketing
- Local Business Support & Business Regulation
- SMME Development
- Tourism Development and Events Management
- Management of the Economic Development Forum
- Agricultural Development

Internal Audit

The scope of work of the Internal audit unit is to determine whether the uMngeni Municipality network of risk management, control and governance processes, as designed and represented by management, are adequate and functioning.

2.4.4 uMngeni Council Structures

The municipality consists of 11 Wards with 21 Councillors. A Ward Committee system is in operation.

Council Portfolio Committees are structured as per national guidelines and meet once a month. Issues requiring Council resolution are raised for deliberation at portfolio committee meetings. Recommendations are made to EXCO and the full Council.

The following are the uMngeni Council Portfolio Committees:

- Management Cluster Portfolio Committee
- Technical Cluster Portfolio Committee
- Social and Economic Development Portfolio Cluster Committee.

2.5 INPUT FROM STAKEHOLDERS

2.5.1 LIST OF ORGANISATIONS TO BE APPROACHED FOR INPUT INTO THE IDP

The following organizations will be approached, and an information provided will be reflected in Chapter 5 of this report:

1. uMgungundlovu District Council
2. Umgeni Water
3. Eskom
4. Msunduzi Electricity
5. Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs
6. Department of Health
7. Department of Education
8. Department of Social Welfare and Population Development
9. Department of Housing
10. Department of Economic Development
11. Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism
12. Provincial Department of Transport
13. Department of Sports and Recreation
14. Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF)

2.5.2 Forum Meetings

The first forum meeting was held on 28 August 2008 to explain the Process of the Review to forum members. A further meeting was held on 17 November 2008 to consider the 1st draft report.

2.5.3 Public Meetings

A series of meetings were held at ward level. **Annexure 1** includes a summary of issues raised at these meetings.

2.5.4 Written Input

The public notice advertised in the local newspaper, a circulated to forum members allowed for written input. **Annexure 1** summarises the written input received both in terms of projects and the Spatial Development Framework.

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3.1 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIES

3.1.1 National Strategies

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

contains the following principles:

- Principle 1: Rapid Economic growth that is sustained and inclusive a pre-requisite for the achievement of poverty alleviation.
- Principle 2: Government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and / or economic potential in order to gear up private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and create long-term employment opportunities.
- Principle 3: Where low economic potential exists investments should be directed at projects and programmes to address poverty and the provision of basic services in order to address past and current social inequalities.
- Principle 4: In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres in order for them to become regional gateways to the global economy.

The National Spatial Development Vision reads as follows:

“South Africa will become a Nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support Government growth and development objectives:

- ? By focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable
- ? By supporting restructuring, where feasible, to ensure greater competitiveness
- ? By fostering development on the basis of local potential
- ? By ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.”

Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGI-SA).

The following principles and broad national goals are set in ASGI-SA, and are brought through into the Policy Framework of the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy:

- Accelerated growth in the economy to more than 4,5 % in the period 2009, and more than 6 % from 2010 to 2014.
- Reduce the gap between the first and second economies, and halve poverty and unemployment by 2014.
- Ensure that social security reaches all who are eligible.

3.1.2 Provincial Strategies

At the **Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)** summit held in 2004 the following Provincial Priorities were set:

1. Strengthening governance and service delivery
2. Integrating investments in community infrastructure
3. Sustainable economic development and job creation
4. Developing human capacity
5. Developing a comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS
6. Fighting poverty and protecting vulnerable groups in society

Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS)

The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy guides and informs the following:

- Spatial principles that will direct growth and development in the Province, such as inter alia, principles of sustainability, the need to address historic spatial imbalances, curbing urban sprawl and differentiated levels of infrastructure provision;
- Identification of priority development areas, focusing on areas in which specific types of development should be encouraged or discouraged;
- Strengthening or development of major movement routes or corridors;
- Identification of areas that have to be protected for biodiversity and conservation purposes;
- The preparation of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks, to ensure full alignment of national, provincial and municipal spatial visions;
- Budgeting processes of all spheres of government to ensure that government creates an environment conducive for development in the prioritised areas; and
- The investment decisions of the private sector, not only in pursuance of optimal returns, but also in support of a shared spatial vision for the Province.

In terms of the PSEDS, the Sectors of the provincial economy which will drive the growth of the province and address unemployment and poverty are the following sectors:

- Agriculture, including agri-industry (with opportunities to impact considerably on the economic needs of the poor through Land Reform)
- Industry, including heavy and light industry and manufacturing
- Tourism, including domestic and foreign tourism
- Service sector including financial, social, transport, retail and government.

Nodes and Activity Corridors are identified in the PSEDS. These are to serve the following functions:

- To facilitate the increased growth of existing centres and corridors of economic development in the Province; and
- To ensure that the potential for economic development within areas of high poverty is realized.

The following critical threats are identified in the PSEDS:

(a) *Agriculture and Land Reform*

- Loss of productive commercial agricultural land to residential development
- Loss of land with agricultural potential in poor rural areas
- Land reform resulting in a loss of productive commercial agriculture
- Municipal rates on agricultural land
- Provision of adequate water supplies

(b) *Tourism*

- Safety and Security
- Land invasion and illegal activities affecting tourism assets

(c) *Industry*

- Reliability of services
- Social support services
- Destructive Inter-Municipal competition
- Municipal rates on Industrial and commercial development

The PSEDS identifies tourism as being second in importance to industrial development, while agriculture and agri-business are seen as:

- Being the largest existing and potential employer in rural areas, and
- Being able to make the greatest impact on reducing poverty levels in rural areas

High agricultural potential zones and tourism priority areas are identified in the PSEDS.

3.2 uMNGENI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

3.2.1 Vision and Mission Statement

THE VISION FOR THE uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY

“uMngeni is to develop as a people focused, efficient and cost effective municipality providing quality service and addressing unemployment and poverty through the promotion of agricultural, commercial and industrial productivity, education, tourism and conservation”

The Vision of the municipality as agreed to by the forum members.

THE MISSION STATEMENT FOR THE uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY

The uMngeni Municipality will ensure community participation in all projects; improve the skills of the municipal staff; strive for financial viability; provide sustainable service and promote local economic development.

The Mission Statement will guide the activities of the Council in achieving the vision

3.2.2 Addressing Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment

Unavailable at this stage.

3.2.3 Addressing Local Economic Development

The Municipal Actions that needs to be undertaken for the period 2008 to 2010 are:

- Addressing the remaining levels of unemployment and attract new investments in targeted sectors;
- Development of an Investment Promotion and Marketing Plan to effectively promote and market the area as an ideal and preferred investment destination.
- Establishing co-operative agreements with private businesses in the area.
- Reviewal of Economic Development related strategies and plans (LED Strategy, Tourism Management Plan and Industrial Development Incentive Strategy).
- Formulation of linkages with key stakeholders in order to fast track the implementation of economic development projects (Worlds View, Nelson Mandela Site, Howick Falls Precinct).

- Maximization of opportunities presented by the Business Processes Outsourcing & Off shoring (BPO&O)
- Addressing the issue of Skills & SMME development mainly for the previously disadvantaged community.
- Enhance relationship with Provincial Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs in order to fast track agricultural development in the area.
- Effectively provide assistance and support to informal businesses in the area.

The Municipal Strategic Objectives are:

- To Stimulate Tourism Development
- To Support Local Businesses
- To create conducive environment for Investment Opportunities
- To Market uMngeni Municipality to Domestic and International Investors
- To create conducive environment for Agricultural Development

The achievements to date inter alia include:

- A link has been established between uMngeni and CIPRO to assist and facilitate the registration of local companies.
- Feasibility Study and Business Plan for the Howick Falls Precinct project completed.
- uMngeni Municipality Economic Development Profile developed.
- Feasibility Study for uMngeni Municipality Economic Development Board completed.

3.2.4 Addressing Financial Viability and Financial Management

The following characteristics, issues and challenges impact on the future development of uMngeni Municipality and need to be taken forward in the IDP Process:

- A need exists to develop a comprehensive strategy for maximizing the income of the Council.
- Alternative approaches to obtaining development funds (part from service charges income and conditional grants) need to be investigated.
- Future expenditure budgeting needs to be guided by clear vision of the funding responsibility of uMngeni Municipality in relation to allocated functions.
- Introducing new budget processes and procedures and complying with the Supply Chain Management Policy.
- Preserving the municipality's cash flow position.
- The introduction of an Asset Management Plan.
- The uMngeni Municipality inherited many rates and consumer debtors when it was established in 2000. These will need to be targeted starting with the largest debtors and applying aggressive debt collecting procedures.

- Although credit control and tariff policies are in place, these need to be refined to be made fair and equitable to all consumers, and to be more aggressive in debt collection.
- In many cases the penalty interest is almost as high as the capital balance outstanding. Although every effort is being made to engage and encourage communities to pay their arrears, the area is faced with high unemployment and many more poor people.
- Municipalities are not able to access MTEFS and are not able to plan or budget ahead.

The objective is to manage resources to ensure financial sustainability and affordability.

The following municipal actions have been taken:

- a) Introduction of Development Incentive Scheme.
- b) Stimulation of the local economy.
- c) Introduction of a Performance Based Budget that is accurate and realistic.
- d) Boosting of investment confidence and interest through sound financial principals and discipline.

Achievements to date include:

- a) Positive Credit Rating.
- b) Employment of all section 57 employees and retention of them.
- c) Approval of SDBIP's, Budget, Annual Report within timeframes.
- d) Data cleansing focusing on Revenue Enhancement.
- e) Budget is linked to the IDP, PMS and SDBIP.
- f) Free Basic Services to all domestic consumers, 6 kiloliters per month water and sanitation, 100 kwh free basic electricity, free refuse removal, exemption of first R60,000 of valuation from payment of rates.
- g) Implementation of GRAP/GAMAP financial statements.

3.2.5 Addressing Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

Gender Equity Plan

The uMngeni Local Municipality has formulated a Gender Equity Programme. It is envisaged that the policy framework will promote the municipality where women and men have equitable access to opportunities and resources to address and meet socio-economic needs, and improve the quality life of the community.

The principles guiding gender policy are derived from national, regional and international instruments including the Women's Charter for effective Equality (1994), Reconstruction and Development Programme, RDP, (1994), Batho Pele: White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, and South Africa's National Policy Framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (2002). Enshrined in the South African constitution is the principle of equality. Everyone is equal before the law and may not be discriminated against on the basis of gender, sex, age, disabilities or marital status. It espouses substantive equality for women and men in social, political and economic life.

Mainstreaming has been used extensively in addressing issues of diversity. It refers to the systematic incorporation of considerations into programmes and practices so before decisions are taken an analysis is made of circumstances and effects on women and men.

In uMngeni Municipality a Gender Forum is yet to be established where all wards are represented. This will assist the uMngeni Municipality to increase the participation of marginalised or target groups in all developmental processes.

Gender IDP projects for uMngeni for the period 2008 to 2010 are:

- Priority 1: Provide training and awareness in respect of the role that women can play in politics and decision making.
- Priority 2: Educate women about a possible career in politics.
- Priority 3: Encourage accelerated development programmes for women in the public and private sector.
- Priority 4: Investigate scope of the imbalance between men women.
- Priority 5: Engage pressure groups, e.g. unions to be involved in lobbying and monitoring.
- Priority 6: Constantly advocate, lobby and monitor government for equitable representation.

uMngeni Municipality has programmes and plans in place to achieve gender equity at the workplace. One such important instrument to achieve this is the Employment Equity Plan that looks at the advancement of the historically disadvantaged groups as well as the workplace Skills Plan that looks after the training programmes for each of the race and gender groups.

The IDP mentions the review and update of the Supply Chain Management Policy. This documents will form an important tool for planning implementing gender equity programmes and monitoring and evaluating progress on gender equity or and women advancement within the uMngeni Municipality. In order to fulfil the aims and objectives of this plan, the following needs to be undertaken:

- In reviewing the existing Supply Management Policy as envisaged in the IDP, an audit of gender sensitivity of the plan needs to be undertaken to ensure that the reviewed plan is gender sensitive and does not inhibit women advancement.
- Progress achieved in implementing the Employment Equity Plan and the Skills Development Plan should be reported upon and monitored on a regular basis.
- Avenues should be explored on how to increase women representation at council level.
- All policies and procedures of the uMngeni Municipality should be reviewed to ensure that they are gender sensitive.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

The uMngeni Municipality recognises the importance of addressing poverty alleviation through the implementation of a Policy Relief/Alleviation Programme. In this regard, uMngeni relies heavily on the National Department of Public Works Programme to fund social infrastructure investment in the uMngeni Municipality. The types of projects range from upgrading sanitation facilities at schools to community farms and market stalls.

The relationship between Poverty alleviation, Pro-Poor LED strategies and sustainable economic development needs to be defined clearly. Currently there is no clear distinction between the uMngeni Municipality's LED Strategy and poverty alleviation strategies and programmes. Certain aspects of the two strategies may overlap, e.g. job creation, income generation, capacity building, investment in productive assets etc., but poverty alleviation programmes may include other socio-economic aspects which fall outside of the ambit of LED, e.g. provision of social security grants, welfare grants, primary health care and aftercare, food security, HIV-AIDS, clean and green, schools programmes etc. It is suggested that the LED Strategy should seek to alleviate or eradicate poverty and inequality as one of its objectives.

As far as poverty alleviation is concerned, LED initiatives primarily focus on establishing a job-creating economic growth path, embarking upon sustainable rural economic development and urban renewal, bringing the poor and the disadvantaged to the centre of development with economic market forces playing a crucial role. The commercial viability of projects is critical to the ultimate success of the LED Strategy and the role of government. In this case the uMngeni Municipality must create an environment conducive to thriving business activities.

With the implementation of the uMngeni Municipality's Strategy, its poverty alleviation programme will be expanded. The uMngeni Municipality Poverty Alleviation Programme will be more clearly defined in terms of coordination and implementation of national and provincial departmental functions, where localised strategic guidelines for poverty alleviation refer to the following:

- Specific local poverty situations and problems that should be addressed.
- Specific population groups to be taken care of by strategies and programmes.
- Appropriate ways and means of involving disadvantaged groups in the process.

In the process of addressing this issue of poverty alleviation specific mention is required of the following programmes and the contribution they would make in this regard:

- **AsgiSA:** This involves government funding selected programmes that are intended to act as catalysts for economic development. This initial spending framework of AsgiSA includes 6 broad categories of government interventions primarily aimed at promoting the country's capacity to meet its development objectives as set in its Millennium Development Goals, i.e. halving poverty and unemployment by 2014. This is not a new economic

policy, but rather an initiative comprising strategic interventions to counter the main constraints on economic growth. These government interventions are to take place in a number of selected social and economic areas. From a social point of view, the interventions are expected to bring real opportunities to transform the structures of production, income and ownership in favour of the poorest and most vulnerable social groups. AsgiSA is expected to drive the economy at a higher rate of growth (4.5 % from 2006 to 2009, and 6% from 2010 to 2014) while expanding its redistributive benefits towards the majority of South Africans, who are trapped in the second economy. Like many other developmental initiatives, AsgiSA does, however, raise problems related to co-ordination, implementation and monitoring. To maximise the efficiency of this initiative these problems need to be addressed within the context of the IDP process.

- **EPWP:** This is one of South African government's short to medium-term programmes aimed at the provision of additional work opportunities coupled with training. It is a national programme covering all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises. The EPWP is underpinned by two fundamental strategies to reduce unemployment. (a) To increase economic growth so that the number of net new jobs being created starts to exceed the number of new entrants into the labour market and (b) to improve the education system such that the workforce is able to take up the largely skilled work opportunities which economic growth will generate.

To ensure the formulation of a relevant and appropriate uMngeni IDP the implementation of these initiatives are now called for. The Poverty Alleviation Programme for uMngeni needs to take these matters forward in an integrated way, ultimately aimed at the sustainability and growth of the area.

3.2.6 Addressing Good Governance and Community Participation

Ward Committee System

Ward Committees have been established as per section 73 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 in all eleven wards of the municipality and they are functional. The ward committee meet on quarterly basis to discuss issues that are affecting the ward for onward submission to Council for consideration.

This structure is developmental in nature and it serves as a communication channel between the municipality and the community.

Public Participation

The municipality has a statutory obligation to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government. The municipality is to further encourage and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality in the preparation, implementation and review of the integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5 of the Systems Act and the preparation of the budget.

Communities are mobilised through the community participation processes to partake in the review of the integrated development plan and the preparation of the budget on annual basis.

Communication Strategy

Chapter 4 section 21 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 calls for the municipality to communicate with the local community using various mechanisms.

The municipality has an approved communication strategy that seeks to promote the following for the purpose of ensuring communication with the community:

- The regular update of intranet portal and internet;
- Implementation and monitoring of a corporate identity annual;
- Outdoor billboard and signage;
- Production of a Municipal Newsletter;
- Production of an Annual Report;
- Production of pamphlets; and
- Promotional materials.

3.2.7 Strategic Framework Matrix

The Strategic Framework Matrix is included on the following page.

3.2.7 UMNGENI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
A. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT		
<p>1. Provision of basic services outside the main urban centres, with emphasis on water, sanitation and electricity.</p> <p>2. Maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure and services network, with specific emphasis on roads</p> <p>3. Improve road accessibility in rural areas.</p> <p>4. Facilitate sound traffic management, the provision of public transport and commuter facilities.</p> <p>5. Community facilities and services, especially in the rural component of the municipality.</p> <p>6. The provision of housing including a housing education programme,</p>	<p>1.1 To implement a free basic service programme.</p> <p>1.2 To ensure that all communities within the municipal area are serviced in terms of water provision and sanitation to at least those minimum levels agreed to at national, provincial and district levels.</p> <p>1.3 To ensure that all communities within the Municipal area have access to electricity.</p> <p>1.4 To avoid the deterioration of the existing infrastructural network through a comprehensive maintenance and upgrading programme.</p> <p>1.5 Improve accessibility in rural areas and improve road linkages between urban and rural components.</p> <p>1.6 Ensure that all communities have access to basic community facilities and social services.</p> <p>1.7 Ensure that the needs of the poor, women, disabled, youth people are taken into account in the process of providing community and social facilities.</p> <p>1.8 To actively pursue the provision of housing to</p>	<p>1. <u>Roads and Stormwater</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with the Department of Transport and the District Council prepare a roads upgrading and maintenance plan. • Upgrade rural road network based on community needs along the Midlands Meander as identified in the spatial framework and roads upgrading and maintenance plan. • Implement a labour-intensive community-based road maintenance programme in the rural areas. <p>2. <u>Traffic Engineering and Transport Planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement a plan for the provision of commuter facilities in appropriate locations. • Investigate the feasibility of a Public Transport system especially to serve schools. • Formulation and implementation of a strategy to reduce the use of main roads by heavy vehicles and to provide designated stopping areas fro heavy vehicles. <p>3. <u>Water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that municipal priorities for the installations of water points and local reticulation systems are included in the District Council's Water Services Development Plan. • Prioritise water projects in areas of higher

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ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p>in both the urban and rural component of the municipality.</p>	<p>all communities within the municipality, within the context of overall community development.</p> <p>1.9 To develop a home ownership education programme.</p> <p>1.10 To positively manage informal settlements.</p> <p>1.11 Formulate and implement a housing Delivery Plan.</p>	<p>population density.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate spring protection programmes, in conjunction with water conservation and sanitation awareness programmes for households. <p>4. <u>Sanitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess existing sewage works in urban areas and formulate programme for expansion and upgrading. • Identify areas that need to be connected to water borne systems. • Identify rural areas where inadequate sanitation is a health risk and ensure relevant input into District Council's Water Services Development Plan, with specific reference to spring protection programme. <p>5. <u>Solid Waste Disposal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas to which municipal waste disposal service needs to be extended. • Compile and implement a solid waste management strategy. • investigate, prepare and implement an after-hours rubbish removal and management programme in CBD's and tourism and recreation nodes. • Initiate an anti-litter and litter awareness and education campaign. • Investigate the possibility of outsourcing the service. • Establish appropriate and accessible garden refuse disposal sites.

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a zero tolerance anti-littering campaign. • Implement a recycling campaign. • Identify new waste disposal sites. <p>6. <u>Electricity and Energy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish priority areas for electrification and ensure implementation by the service provider (Eskom). <p>7. <u>Community and Social Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve consensus on service standards. • Determine needs for additional social facilities in different areas through consultation programme. • Identify location for multi-purpose community centres (to include clinics, AIDS support services, library, adult education and skills training and computer facilities). • Determine location of multi-purpose sports centres. • Promote establishment and improvement of education facilities in municipality. <p>8. <u>Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit and review all existing housing projects. • Consolidate and review housing waiting lists and review existing and projected housing demand. • Formulate and implement a housing delivery strategy.

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sites for housing projects as part of spatial development framework. • Set housing delivery goals and formulate business plans for all housing projects. • Optimise economic development spinoffs from housing projects. • Develop a consumer education programme on the various housing options available as well as a home ownership responsibilities. • Determine the extent and profile of all informal settlements. • Formulate and implement an informal settlement upgrading programme.
B. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
<p>7. Local economic development with emphasis on tourism, agriculture and manufacturing.</p> <p>8. Poverty alleviation and addressing economic imbalances.</p> <p>9. Optimum use of agricultural land.</p> <p>10. Land use and environmental management.</p> <p>11. Land reform and land restitution.</p>	<p>2.1 To stimulate local economic development, with specific emphasis on tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce.</p> <p>2.2 To establish a partnership with the private business community and the major private schools in the area with the view to expanding and enhancing local investment and development opportunities.</p> <p>2.3 To attract a greater market share of both domestic and international tourism markets.</p> <p>2.4 To maximise the employment generating capacity in Council's developmental actions.</p> <p>2.5 To reduce poverty to a significant and measurable extent.</p> <p>2.6 To ensure that LED priorities are central to all Council plans and implementation</p>	<p>1. <u>Create an environment attractive to investors, and conducive to the development of small entrepreneurs.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue the establishment of an industrial and commercial area next to Mpophomeni. • Establish Business Support Centres in appropriate locations. • Investigate feasibility of a business and industrial incentive programme. • Identify mixed-use areas in appropriate locations and formulate a programme to supply services to these areas. • Review municipal bylaws and Town Planning Schemes, and extend Town Planning Schemes to cover peri-urban areas. • Formulate Master Plan for areas with specific development potential, such as the Hilton College Road Corridor, part of the Midlands Meander and the Midmar Dam Area. • Procurement Policy for SMME's.

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ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p>12. Education and skills development.</p>	<p>programmes.</p> <p>2.7 To facilitate access to land for agricultural development.</p> <p>2.8 To protect, consolidate and develop the existing agricultural sector.</p> <p>2.9 To promote manufacturing industry in line with international funds (SMME's/ LED).</p> <p>2.10 To align skills development programmes with the economic priorities of the area.</p> <p>2.11 To improve the access to skills development programmes to a wider range of people.</p> <p>2.12 To facilitate improvements of primary, secondary and tertiary education facilities.</p> <p>2.13 BEE to be addressed.</p> <p>2.14 To place all Council's developmental actions and decisions on a sound environmental footing.</p> <p>2.15 To raise environmental awareness amongst all communities in the municipal area.</p> <p>2.16 To establish an integrated land use management system which will be more user friendly, environmentally sensitive and responsive to community needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipality to become actively involved in the provision of tourism assistance. • the Municipality to become a more active role player in economic development programmes. <p>2. <u>Maintain and expand the municipality's position as the economic growth node in the Midlands with specific emphasis on tourism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimise the development opportunities arising from the Municipality's locational advantages and the existence of the successful Midlands Meander. • Formulate a Municipal tourism development plan. • Create a single tourism development and marketing mechanism for the municipality • Establish a comprehensive tourism assets data base. • Review and assess all existing LED strategies and projects. • Initiate discussions with Hilton College with a view to expanding the Arts festival to include the wider community. • Market the area through specific events such as the Midmar Mile, and identify or create additional events. • Develop and implement an international and national marketing strategy. • In liaison with the schools in the area explore the possibility of hosting Sports Weeks in different sport codes. • Identify flagship projects which can act as catalysts to local economic developments.

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that sufficient facilities are provided at tourist attraction points, such as the Mandela monument and Howick Falls. • Actively pursue a general anti-litter campaign and provide support to the activities of the Howick Falls Nature Conservancy. <p>3. <u>Facilitate Local Economic Development and address economic imbalances.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and / or facilitate adult education and skills training programmes in consultation with Department of Labour. • Employ small scale local contractors in public works programmes. • Undertake a land audit to identify publicly owned land and undertake land capability analyses of land parcels that could be utilized for community development projects. • Optimise the development opportunities associated with the local land reform programme and low cost housing programmes • Actively exploit the conference market in relation to the Midlands Meander. • Investigate the feasibility of employment creation through the following types of projects: construction and maintenance of public buildings, alien plant eradication, market gardening and fresh produce markets, environmental conservation projects, tourist support services, medicinal herbs. • Identify potential funding sources for the development of SMME=s. • Ensure that housing projects include a community development dimension

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate strategy for small scale manufacturing. • Provide and promote adult literacy and adult education programmes <p>4. <u>Poverty Alleviation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with the DM, prepare a poverty alleviation plan, identifying focus areas and projects. • Undertake a quality of life survey. • Compile a data base of poverty alleviation activities. • Identify and promote the establishment of self help projects and co-operatives aimed specifically at poverty alleviation. • Promote household food security and nutrition, through agricultural projects and by assisting in the implementation of LRAD (Department of Land Affairs). <p>5. <u>Agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve high quality agricultural land through the establishment of guidelines for the subdivision of agricultural land. • Avoid urban sprawl. • Encourage agri-industries and potential linkages between agriculture and the tourism industry. • Initiate urban agriculture projects in and around lower income areas. • Facilitate access to farming inputs for small-

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>scale farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with Department of Agriculture, set up and implement small farmers support and advice programme. • Identify range of farming activities that can be pursued at subsistence level. • Promote co-operative arrangements for supply and distribution networks. • Investigate the feasibility of establishing commonage in dense rural settlements and smaller urban centres such as Lidgetton. • Expand agricultural markets by exploiting opportunities offered by the Midlands Meander • Diversify agricultural development (deciduous fruits and nuts) <p>6. <u>Natural resources Management strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a biodiversity conservation strategy. • Establish an open space system and ensure effective management thereof, based on existing plans. • Establish an effective alien invasive species control programme. • Establish mechanisms for the monitoring and control of the use of indigenous plants and mechanisms (in association with KZN Wildlife). • Establish catchment management forums (in association with DWAF). • Initiate programmes to prevent soil erosion. • Ensure law enforcement personnel are conversant with environmental policies and legislation. • Establish an effective water quality monitoring programme.

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to form the base of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the entire municipal area. • To ensure that the maintenance of water quality is taken into account when taking decisions on proposed developments. <p>7. <u>Strategy for the protection and enhancement of the aesthetic attributes in the municipality</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a landscaping programme in areas such as the tourism nodes and CBD=s. • Undertake a tree planting programme throughout the municipality. • Formulate and implement guidelines to enhance and protect the visual amenity provided by valley and watercourses. • Formulate management guidelines for existing tourist routes and scenic routes as part of the spatial framework <p>8. <u>Land Reform</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a co-ordinated land reform programme indicating priority projects, in consultation with the Department of Land Affairs. • Ensure integration of land reform and housing projects. • Undertake an audit of State owned land.

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>9. <u>Land Use Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure alignment between the EMP, the Town Planning Schemes and sectoral plans such as the Tourism Plan. • Formulate a spatial development framework, which shall include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A land use policy to guide B <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. desired patterns of land used in the municipal area; b. the spatial reconstruction of the municipal area, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the correction of past spatial imbalances and the integration of formerly disadvantaged areas; - directions of growth; - major movement routes; - the conservation of the natural and built environment - the identification of areas in which particular types of land use should be encouraged or discouraged; and the identification of areas in which the intensity of land development should be increased or reduced; and c. decision-making relating to the location and nature of development in the municipal area; 2. a plan visually indicating, or where appropriate describing, the desired spatial

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ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		form of the municipal area; 3. basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipal area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a Land Use Management Scheme for the Municipality as a whole. • Formulate an SEA and EMP.
C. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		
13. Maintain the Municipality's financial sustainability.	3.1 To ensure and maintain alignment between Council's IDP Review and Budgeting processes. 3.2 Ensure that the collection of revenue is undertaken as efficiently as possible. 3.3 To expand Council's revenue base. 3.4 To maximise the use of existing resources.	1. <u>Financial Management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance with all relevant provisions of the Municipal Financial Management Act (MFMA) • Formulate 5 year Financial Plan • Formulate and monitor database on potential funding sources. • Optimise Council's rate revenue base through increased capacity to collect revenue and expand rates base.
D. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
14. Institutional Development and Capacity Building. 15. HIV/AIDS. 16. Gender issues and the needs of the poor, the aged, the disabled and the youth.	4.1 Ensure that Council has sufficient institutional capacity to meet the challenges associated with its transformation into a developmental municipality. 4.2 Address HIV/AIDS 4.3 Ensure that the needs of special groups (such as the rural poor, youth, women and the disabled) are taken into account and are integrated into all facets of Council's activities.	1. <u>Institutional development and capacity building</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake strategic assessment of existing and required skills for Council staff. • Formulate Skills Development Programme • Investigate public / private partnerships and possible outsourcing of services. • Implement relevant recommendations from the Amalgamation Plan. • Expand GIS system and optimise potential use. • Consolidate and streamline communication systems with local communities.

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up service providers forums in consultation with District Council. • Clarify roles and responsibilities of different authorities in context of Municipal legislation. • Determine correct placement in the organisation for rural development component <p>2. <u>HIV / AIDS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit and monitor the level of community awareness • Ensure the establishment of educational programmes through intersectoral collaboration • Establish an HIV / AIDS Forum with all roleplayers • Ensure that all clinics provide adequate audio-visual education and pamphlet distribution • Educate communities on safe sex. • Encourage the use of free HIV / AIDS testing • Provide counseling to affected individuals and their families • Audit existing orphan facilities • In partnership with the private sector investigate possible sources of finance for the provision of shelters and facilities. • Institute education and life skills development programmes for orphans • Formulate integrated programme for provision of health facilities, including clinics, mobile clinics, HIV / AIDS support centres.

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>3. <u>Gender</u></p> <p>There are a range of actions which can be taken in the IDP process to promote gender equality. They include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that gender equity is highlighted as a priority issue in Phase 1 of the IDP process. • Reach a common agreement on how gender will be defined in the IDP process. • Ensure that gender has an explicit mention in the municipality=s vision (this will ensure that there is a clear commitment to pursuing the IDP process from a gender sensitive perspective). • Provide training for officials and councillors on issues of gender sensitivity. • Promote gender representation in the IDP process (on the project team; on Council; and in the IDP participation process - on the IDP Representative Forum and at community meetings / workshops). • Ensure that local policy frameworks are gender sensitive. • Consider gender impact assessments as part of the project prioritisation process. • Require business plans to specify gender specific objectives. • Define the impact of the service delivery approaches proposed in the IDP on women. • Give priority (through the budget) to projects that make gender equity part of their objectives. • Develop a gender sensitive procurement

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ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set gender targets (e.g. percentage of women workers and / or contractors who will be employed on a particular project) and monitor and evaluate progress with respect to reaching such targets (Key Performance Indicators should be gender sensitive). <p>4. Disabled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all municipal facilities are accessible to disabled people. • Set up a liaison committee between Council and representatives for the disabled • Ensure that all Council=s development projects consider and accommodate the needs of disabled people.
E. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION		
<p>17. Communication (internal and external).</p> <p>18. Safety and security.</p>	<p>5.1 Enhance communication through the formulation of a strategic communication system.</p> <p>5.2 To formulate a comprehensive communication and marketing plan.</p> <p>5.3 To strive towards a crime free environment.</p> <p>5.4 To provide and ensue adequate law enforcement and fire prevention measures and adequately safeguard Council assets.</p>	<p>1. Public Participation Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a communication plan, addressing both internal and external communications. • Formulate a marketing strategy. • Formulate internet and e-business strategy. • Consolidate and streamline communication processes. • <p>2. Multi-Stakeholder Involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance and expand security and policing in public places • Undertake an audit of crime prevention initiatives. • Undertake an audit of crime prevention resources.

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ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare and implement a strategy and business plan on crime prevention.• Create effective and visible policing in all areas.• Ensure proper liaison between all roleplayers.• Establish a Disaster Management Centre and prepare and update regularly a Disaster Management Plan.

CHAPTER 4: OVERVIEW OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.1 BACKGROUND

The original Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was adopted as part of the uMngeni IDP by Council during June 2002. Council's first IDP Review included a review of the SDF and was adopted by Council on 25 September 2003. The second IDP review was initiated in early 2004. Following advice from the Province's Department of Traditional and Local Government Affairs (DTLGA), the 2003 / 04 review was combined with the 2004 / 05 review. This allowed for the IDP review process to catch up with the budgetary process. Once again, the SDF was reviewed and amended as part of this process, and the reviewed IDP was adopted by Council on 23 March 2005. The SDF has since been reviewed on an annual basis.

Previous reviews of the SDF were mainly prompted by the following:

- to accommodate more up to date information, such as the rural cadastral data base, environmental data and land use information
- the increased pressure for development across the municipality
- the need to refine the boundaries of the primary and secondary nodes
- the need to provide guidelines on the management of development in the urban / rural interface
- to incorporate the findings and recommendations of Sector Plans such as the Tourism Management Plan.

The current SDF has been the focus of intense discussion at the IDP Representative Forum, the LUMS Steering Committee and DFA hearings. During the extensive public participation process which formed part of the current IDP review, a number of suggestions and concerns relating to the SDF were expressed. Council's response to input received to date and the recommendations of the Technical Committee is set out Annexure 1. The current review of the SDF therefore consists mainly of refinements and amendments in response to proposals, both from landowners and the Technical Committee.

A number of amendments which range from very detailed to broader changes to designations and / or definitions have been provided by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

4.2 PURPOSE

The uMngeni Spatial Development Framework (SDF) reflects the culmination of the other elements of the IDP, and is guided by those development informants,

strategies and development actions which have a spatial implication. It broadly informs decisions relating to future development and service provision.

4.3 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

4.3.1 The SDF is guided by, amongst others, the following:

- the regulations promulgated in terms of the Municipal Systems Act
- the Development Facilitation Act (DFA)
- National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA)
- the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)
- Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS)
- the uMgungundlovu Districts SDF

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

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

- (a) give effect to the principles contained in Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995);*
- (b) set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality;*
- (c) contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph (b), which strategies and policies must-*
 - (i) indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;*
 - (ii) address the spatial reconstruction of the municipality; and*
 - (iii) provide strategic guidance in respect of the location nature of development within the municipality.*
- (d) set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in municipality;*
- (e) set out a capital investment framework for the municipality’s development programs;*
- (f) contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;*
- (g) identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality;*
- (h) be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; and*
 - (i) provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation –*
 - (ii) must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;*
 - (iii) must indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area;*
 - (iv) may delineate the urban edge;*
 - (v) must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and*
 - (vi) must indicate areas where priority spending is required”.*

4.3.3 The principles contained in the Development Facilitation Act (DFA)

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

- i. *Policies, administrative practice and laws should:*
 - (i) *provide for urban and rural land development;*
 - (ii) *facilitate the development of formal and informal, existing and new settlements;*
 - (iii) *discourage the illegal occupation of land, with due recognition of informal land development processes;*
 - (iv) *promote speedy land development;*
 - (v) *promote efficient and integrated land development in that they:*
 - *promote the integration of the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development;*
 - *promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other;*
 - *promote the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other;*
 - *optimize the use of existing resources including such resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities;*
 - *promote a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land;*
 - *discourage the phenomenon of “urban sprawl” in urban areas and contribute to the development of more compact towns and cities;*
 - *contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement in the Republic and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs; and*
 - *encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes.*

- b. *Members of communities affected by land development should actively participate in the process of land development.*

- c. *The skills and capacities of disadvantaged persons involved in land development should be developed.*

- d. *Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote sustainable land development at the required scale in that they should –*
 - (i) *promote land development which is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;*
 - (ii) *promote the establishment of viable communities;*

- (iii) *promote sustained protection of the environment'*
 - (iv) *meet the basic needs of all citizens in an affordable way; and*
 - (v) *ensure the safe utilization of land by taking into consideration factors such as geological formations and hazardous un ermined areas*

- e. *Each proposed land development area should be judged on its own merits and no particular use of land, such as residential, commercial, conservational, industrial, community facility, mining, agricultural or public use, should in advance or in general be regarded as being less important or desirable than any other use of land.*

- f. *Land development should result in security of tenure, provide for the widest possible range of tenure alternatives, including individual and communal tenure, and in cases where land development takes the form of upgrading an existing settlement, not deprive beneficial occupiers of homes or land or, where it is necessary for land or homes occupied by them to be utilized for other purposes, their interests in such land or homes should be reasonably accommodated in some other manner.*

- g. *A competent authority at national, provincial and local government level should coordinate the interests of the various sectors involved in or affected by land development so as to minimize conflicting demands on scarce resources.*

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

4.3.4 National

4.3.4.1 The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

contains the following principles:

- Principle 1: Rapid Economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of poverty alleviation.

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

- Principle 3: Where low economic potential exists investments should be directed at projects and programmes to address poverty and the provision of basic services in order to address past and current social inequalities.

- Principle 4: In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres in order for them to become regional gateways to the global economy.

The National Spatial Development Vision reads as follows:

“South Africa will become a Nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support Government growth and development objectives:

- ? By focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable
- ? By supporting restructuring, where feasible, to ensure greater competitiveness
- ? By fostering development on the basis of local potential
- ? By ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.”

4.3.4.2 Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGI-SA).

The following principles and broad national goals are in ASGI-SA, and are brought through into the Policy Framework of the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy:

- Accelerated growth in the economy to more than 4,5 % in the period 2009, and more than 6 % from 2010 to 2014.
- Reduce the gap between the first and second economies, and halve poverty and unemployment by 2014.
- Ensure that social security reaches all who are eligible.

4.3.5 The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

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

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

Programme 3: Competitive Investment provides strategies for industrial development identifying the need to consolidate, develop and diversify the province's manufacturing and agricultural bases and the need to develop a sustainable and competitive tourism industry.

Programme 4: Local Economic Development covers support of local business. Areas where these can be promoted need to be identified.

Programme 5: Sustainable Communities includes the provision of appropriate and sustainable housing. It is envisaged that all slums should be cleared within the next 6 years. Land Reform and Development processes need to be expedited.

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

4.3.6 Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS)

4.3.6.1 The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy guides and informs the following:

- Spatial principles that will direct growth and development in the Province, such as inter alia, principles of sustainability, the need to address historic spatial imbalances, curbing urban sprawl and differentiated levels of infrastructure provision;
- Identification of priority development areas, focusing on areas in which specific types of development should be encouraged or discouraged;
- Strengthening or development of major movement routes or corridors;
- Identification of areas that have to be protected for biodiversity and conservation purposes;
- The preparation of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks, to ensure full alignment of national, provincial and municipal strategies;
- Budgeting processes of all spheres of government to ensure that government creates an environment conducive for development in the prioritised areas; and

- The investment decisions of the private sector, not only in pursuance of optimal returns, but also in support of a shared spatial vision for the Province.
- 4.3.6.2 In terms of the PSEDS, the Sectors of the provincial economy which will drive the growth of the province and address unemployment and poverty are the following sectors:
- Agriculture, including agri-industry (with opportunities to impact considerably on the economic needs of the poor through Land Reform)
 - Industry, including heavy and light industry and manufacturing
 - Tourism, including domestic and foreign tourism
 - Service sector including financial, social, transport, retail and government.
- 4.3.6.3 **Nodes and Activity Corridors** are identified in the PSEDS. These are to serve the following functions:
- To facilitate the increased growth of existing centres and corridors of economic development in the Province; and
 - To ensure that the potential for economic development within areas of high poverty is realized.
- 4.3.6.4 The following critical threats are identified in the PSEDS:
- (a) *Agriculture and Land Reform*
 - Loss of productive commercial agricultural land to residential development
 - Loss of land with agricultural potential in poor rural areas
 - Land reform resulting in a loss of productive commercial agriculture
 - Municipal rates on agricultural land
 - Provision of adequate water supplies
 - (d) *Tourism*
 - Safety and Security
 - Land invasion and illegal activities affecting tourism assets
 - (e) *Industry*
 - Reliability of services
 - Social support services
 - Destructive Inter-Municipal competition
 - Municipal rates on Industrial and commercial development
- 4.3.6.5 The PSEDS identifies tourism as being second in importance to industrial development, while agriculture and agri-business are seen as:
- Being the largest existing and potential employer in rural areas, and
 - Being able to make the greatest impact on reducing poverty levels in rural areas

Accordingly, high agricultural potential zones and tourism priority areas are identified in the PSEDS.

4.3.7 District Municipalities SDF

In order to ensure alignment of the local municipal SDF's with that of the district the following concepts taken from the District SDF are applicable.

4.3.7.1 Development Nodes

The district SDF is based on a concept of a hierarchy of nodes consisting of a primary node, secondary node, tertiary nodes, rural node and a tourism node is proposed.

- The **Primary Node**, which consists of the urban complex of **Pietermaritzburg / Ashburton / Edendale**. This is a centre with high levels of economic development and the potential for growth and expansion, serving the regional economy and beyond. This node is generally recognised as an emerging metropolitan area.
- **Secondary Nodes**, which are urban centres with good existing levels of economic development and the potential for growth, serving the sub-regional economy and beyond. The two proposed secondary nodes are the **Howick / Hilton / Mphophomeni complex and the Camperdown / Cato Ridge area**.
- **Tertiary Nodes** are centres with lower potential for economic growth and a relatively high dependence on agriculture, providing services mainly to the local economy. The proposed tertiary nodes are **Mooi River / Bruntville, New Hanover / Wartburg and Richmond**.
- **Rural Nodes** are centres which fulfil the function of a rural service centre to the surrounding area. The proposed rural nodes are **Lidgetton, Dalton / Cool Air, Impendle and Vulindlela**.
- **Tourism Node**: This node contains the villages of **Rosetta and Nottingham Road** which fall in separate municipalities but form one functional unit. Development in this node is primarily of a tourism nature, and this role needs to be consolidated and expanded. Given the location of the node, the type of existing development and the additional recreation and tourist potential that will be provided by the Spring Grove Dam, the node should be seen as the northern gateway to the District's Tourist Routes, and should be planned accordingly. Land uses which could detract from its tourist function should be discouraged.

It needs to be kept in mind that this proposed designation would apply at a District level. At the level of a local SDF, centres would be assigned a different designation. For example, the Howick/Hilton/Mphophomeni/Midmar Dam area is the primary node in terms of the uMngeni SDF whilst in the district context it is classified as a secondary node. At the provincial level, the converse would apply, with Msunduzi being classified as a secondary node in the PSEDS.

4.3.7.2 Development Corridors

- (i) The concept of development corridors is established in national and provincial policies. The PSEDS identifies industrial development as a key element to economic growth, with the primary zone of industrial

potential being the corridor linking the two port node and extending to Howick. Tourism is identified as the next provincial priority, focusing on beach, cultural and eco-tourism.

(ii) The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) sets the following categories of economic development potential:

- Production of high value, differentiated goods not strongly dependent on labour costs, focused on local & global niche markets – i.e. manufacturing
- Production of labour intensive, mass produced goods more dependant on labour costs, affordable transport linkages – i.e. agriculture and mining
- Innovation and experimentation – research and development
- Retail and private sector services – large employer of skilled & semi skilled workers in advanced economies
- Public service and administration.

(iii) In the PSEDS, two provincial priority corridors are identified, one of which, (code-named PC2) runs from eThekweni through Msunduzi to uMngeni. This is the central axis of the District, and the PSEDS states that it has the potential to attract development in all the categories set in the NSDP.

(iv) In addition to this primary corridor, the PSEDS also identifies two secondary corridors which run through the uMgungundlovu District, i.e:

- Kokstad – Umzimkhulu – Msunduzi; and
- Msunduzi – Nkandla – Ulundi

Both these corridors are categorised as having the potential to attract development in four of the six categories

(v) The corridors suggested in this District SDF are based on the recommendations in the PSEDS, the various development informants identified in the earlier phase of the study and the goals and objectives of the SDF, with specific reference to

- the need to integrate district space and link the various nodes and opportunities into a meaningful whole;
- improve or extend access to areas with economic potential within areas of high poverty;
- maximise interest opportunities and potentials within the district in way which promotes growth and investment, and
- ensure the sustained growth of existing centres and corridors of economic development

(vi) Accordingly, the following corridors are suggested in the SDF

(a) **Provincial Priority Corridor (PC2)** Camperdown – Msunduzi – Mooi River (N3). The main function of this corridor is as a limited access, long distance movement corridor. However, along the urban component of the corridor it will attract the full range of urban uses. This development pressure should be accommodated on a planned basis, without undermining the corridor's primary function. In this way, environmental objectives will be served and the existing and potential tourist routes can be protected. Development plans for this corridor are being formulated by the local Municipalities under the guidance of a Local Corridor Development Work Group, chaired by the District.

(b) **Primary Corridors:**

The rationale for these corridors is provided by the PSEDS, and provides the major linkages with the adjoining Districts to the north, south and east. In some cases, these routes serve as alternative routes to the major national routes. The primary function of these corridors is long distance traffic movement, but development should be encouraged at appropriate locations along the corridors. More detailed planning will be required as part of the local SDF's. The following primary corridors are proposed:

- Eastern Cape – Richmond – Msunduzi – Greytown (R56 and R33)
- Camperdown – Umbumbulu – South Coast (R603)
- Msunduzi – Boston – Underberg (P7-2)
- Howick – Boston – Underberg (R617)

(c) **Secondary Corridors:**

These corridors link nodes inside the District, and also provide linkages with external nodes. In the case of the R103, it serves as both an established tourist route and an alternative route to the N2, which is problematic. The proposed secondary corridors are:

- Howick – Mooi River (R103)
- Mooi River – Greytown (R622)
- Albert Falls – Wartburg – North Coast (R614)

(d) **Tourism Link Route Upgrades** One of the main objectives of the Tourist Strategy is to promote the District as a single brand, and to spread the successful development of the Midlands Meander to other areas with tourism potential. From a strategic development point of view, this can be achieved by:

- Improving linkages between the Midlands Meander and other existing or potential tourist routes
- Improving access to the Drakensberg

- Improving accessibility to areas with high scenic and landscape quality and other attractions

The routes recommended for upgrading are aimed at achieving this.

4.4 THE IDP'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

4.4.1 In addition to the national and provincial legislation and policies as set out above, the SDF would also be guided by the IDP's Strategic Framework.

The vision of the Municipality focuses on the following:

- Addressing unemployment and eradicating poverty.
- Promotion of local economic development.
- More people focused.
- Maintaining quality service delivery.
- Efficiency and cost effectiveness.
- Promotion of Education.

4.4.2 The Strategic Framework also contains a wide-ranging set of objectives and strategies which are aimed at addressing a number of key issues. The following objectives are especially relevant to the formulation of the SDF.

- Improve accessibility in rural areas and improve linkages between urban and rural components.
- To stimulate local economic development; with specific emphasis on tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce.
- To attract a greater market share of both domestic and international tourism markets.
- To protect, consolidate and develop the existing agricultural sector.
- To actively pursue the provision of housing to all communities within the Municipality, within the context of overall community development.
- To positively manage informal settlements.
- To achieve a balance between the developmental needs of all local communities, the demands of the tourism and manufacturing industry and sound environmental management principles.
- To place all Council's developmental actions and decisions on a sound environmental footing.
- To raise environmental awareness amongst all the communities in the municipal area.
- To establish an integrated land use management system which will be more user friendly, environmentally sensitive and responsive to community needs.

4.5 DEVELOPMENT INFORMANTS

4.5.1 The application of general planning and development principles and objectives are influenced by the local context. The following development informants shaped the SDF

- The strategic location of the municipality on the N3, providing high level of accessibility between major urban centers and adjacent provinces.
- High potential agricultural land which is the primary resource supporting the highly developed commercial agriculture sector.
- The two existing urban Nodes (Howick / Mpophomeni and Iton) which are concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the Municipality.
- Secondary settlements (i.e. rural settlements) occur mainly along the R103.
- The strategic location of the municipality along major tourism routes in terms of the Drakensberg and the Coast, promoting a well developed functional tourism industry, i.e. the Midlands Meander.
- High quality recreation resources (e.g. Midmar Dam, Albert Falls, Karkloof Falls, scenic routes, etc.)
- Relatively low levels of access to urban services and facilities for some rural communities.
- Relatively low levels of participation in the local economy by low income communities.
- Extensive area of indigenous vegetation and water courses, requiring careful environmental management.

4.6 AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

4.6.1 Council has adopted an integrated approach to land use management, which seeks to:

- Create a more efficient urban form by:
 - densifying existing urban nodes in appropriate locations
 - strengthening secondary service centers
 - identifying and implementing development corridors
- Ensure a more efficient use of infrastructure
- Promote more flexible land use mix in appropriate locations
- Give preference to those land uses that will assist in achieving the Municipality's Vision and particularly the local economic development and environmental objectives
- Preserve high quality agricultural land
- Promote diversity in land use, especially in and around the Primary Node
- Ensure that environmental objectives are taken into account in the formulation and adjudication of development proposals
- Create an environment conducive to investors and small entrepreneurs
- Optimize the inherent tourism and recreation potential of the area

4.6.2 Land Reform

Land reform projects and claims are currently registered with the Department of Land Affairs (DLA). Council recognizes the need to actively support these projects and ensure their long term viability, in order to prevent the loss of productive agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. In addition, there are a number of Labour Tenant claims which have been registered and are to be processed by the DLA. More details on these claims will be required.

4.6.3 Environmental Management

The existing landscape quality is one of the primary tourism attractions, and its maintenance should be taken into account in the formulation and adjudication of development proposals. The intrinsic bio-diversity value of eco-systems and natural habitats on commercial farmlands provide the basis for eco-tourism diversification, thus activities need to be carefully planned in order to integrate with the environmental attributes and minimize any negative impacts. In terms of land use management, the specific ecosystems and vegetation communities that require specific environmental management are wetlands, grasslands, and indigenous forests which provide the habitats of important species.

In light of its potential impacts, Commercial Forestry should be carefully monitored and be confined to areas where permits have already been granted.

A revised Integrated Environmental Programme, which will form the basis of the SEA and EMP currently being undertaken, can be accessed at **Annexure 4** of the 2002 / 2003 IDP review report.

4.7 GUIDELINES FOR A LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

4.7.1 Introduction

The Department of Traditional and Local Government has set out a sectoral checklist for preparation of Land Use Management System (LUMS) Guidelines in a report entitled "Sectoral Guidelines for the Review of Integrated Development Plans in KwaZulu Natal"

For ease of reference, these are set out in the next section. Section 3 sets out the intended approach for the preparation of a LUMS system in uMngeni.

4.7.2 **Land Use Management System (LUMS)**

- (i) LUMS is a single and flexible system used to manage land within a municipal area. Land Use Management is a combination of all the tools and mechanisms used by a municipality to manage the way land is used and developed.

These tools include *inter alia*: land use schemes; by-laws; licensing; rates and general property information. Municipalities are required to undertake land use planning in terms of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, and also under the proposed National Land use Bill.

- (ii) The former Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission (TRPC), now known as the KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Commission (PPDC), commissioned a study for the preparation of Guidelines for a Land Use Management System (LUMS).

(iii) **What are the Aims of a LUMS**

A Land Use Management System is aimed at co-ordinating all land uses and their relationship to each other - ensuring certainty, order and compatibility of land uses - in order to:

- create safe, healthy and liveable environments through appropriate design standard;
- promoting sustainable development and resource protection (e.g. protection of land assets);
- promoting viable services provision.

(iv) **How do you Prepare a Land Use Management System?**

STEPS	ACTIONS	OUTCOME
1. What is the institutional capacity for preparing a land use scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an information system that functions efficiently, both internally and externally to the organization. • Establish and or confirm a planning section / spatial planning unit in your organisation. • Appoint staff in the unit / or consultants taking into consideration the empowerment of the municipality. 	Functioning Planning Unit

STEPS	ACTIONS	OUTCOME
2. What is the status quo within a Municipality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct the information audit to get an indication of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∅ No. of TPS, R293 and Amakhosi areas included in the Municipality; ∅ Clarity and accuracy of tenure, cadastral and mapping information. ∅ Existing sectoral plans and policy guidelines. (Transportation, environment, housing, etc). ∅ Financial resources and budgeting. • Identify the level of community consultation required (Consultation Plan). 	A clear picture of information gaps and the level of consultation required.
3. What type of a Land Use Scheme (LUS) do you need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a Strategic Land use Framework which will include the following: • Strategic issues identified in the IDP and its SDF. • Identify pressure points (areas needing urgent attention). • Identify the LUS level for various parts of the municipality (Elementary, primary, comprehensive or rural level). • Decide on the type of Land Use Scheme you prefer by doing either or a combination of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate the existing zones into a LUS without a review or consolidation. • Partially translate, consolidate or align different schemes and extend such schemes to areas where there is no land use management. • Undertake a detailed review of zones, land uses and controls in all current schemes with a view to creating a single scheme. 	An agreement on the type of a Land Use Scheme that the Municipality wishes to prepare.
4. How to prepare a Land Use Scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council resolves to prepare a LUS in accordance with a new LUMS using appropriate legislation (once available). • Address information gaps (if necessary). • Formulation of the Statement of Intent (SOI) for large or special areas of the LUS based on the objectives of the municipal IDP. • Identify the zones, districts and appropriate development control. 	A Municipal Land use Scheme comprising of a Plan, a Land Use Table (Matrix) and a table of development control (Land Use Template)

STEPS	ACTIONS	OUTCOME
5. What is the Road to Approval of the LUMS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulate the LUS for public comments within a legislated time period. • Amend the LUS by incorporating the received public comments. • Table the LUS (reports and maps) to Council and Amakhosi or a structure comprising of the two for final approval. • Submission to DTLGA for comments and or assessment. 	An approved Land Use Scheme to guide land use management within a municipal area.

Reference: Sectoral guidelines for the Review of Integrated Development Plans in KwaZulu-Natal.

- (v) Council has initiated the preparation of a LUMS under the guidance of a Steering Committee. Using the SDF map as the point of departure, it has been decided that the primary and the two secondary nodes as identified in the SDF are to be placed under a single, consolidated Town Planning Scheme. The balance, or rural component of the Municipality, will fall under a rural scheme policy.

4.7.3 uMngeni Land Use Management Systems Guidelines

Functioning Planning Unit

Existing Situation

At present the planning function falls under the General Manager, Planning and Development Services. Staff in this section are assisted in the day to day control and forward planning by a firm of environmental, planning and development consultants.

A computerized ArcView GIS System has been set up in-house in the engineering section. However, all mapping needs of the Planning and Development Section are at this stage produced by its consultants

Guidelines / Actions

Take steps to assess GIS system in relation to planning needs and a Business Plan to secure funds for in-house upgrading and training as considered necessary.

Information Gaps and Level of Consultation

Existing Situation

High levels of information exist for the main urban areas. However, this needs to be checked and updated on a regular basis.

A GIS System of land data information has been developed. This has been expanded to include urban and rural areas.

Consultation procedures as set down by the Town Planning Ordinance are followed in the formal urban areas. The control of development in the rural areas is to be shortly integrated into Council's functions, and consultation procedures will need to be determined.

Guidelines / Actions

- a. Undertake an information audit of development approval of all land presently not covered by a Town Planning Scheme, once funding is secured.
- b. Identify the level of consultation required as land use management is extended.

Approval of Land Use Scheme

Existing Situation

Existing urban schemes have been adopted in terms of the Town Planning Ordinance.

Urban Scheme boundaries have been determined and processes to set these in place are under discussion with Provincial Officials.

Guidelines / Actions

- a. As part of the preparation of the Municipal Wide Land Use Scheme, procedural aspects will need to be investigated and documented.
- b. These will need to be workshopped with Council and affected parties.
- c. Correct legal procedures will need to be carried out to adopt the scheme.
- d. Funding will need to be sourced to cover the above.

4.8 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The revised Financial Plan sets out the Municipality's capital Investment program over the next 3 years. The Spatial Framework is in line with the Capital Investment Framework.

4.9 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) OF SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

A separate environmental plan was prepared as part of the 2002 / 2003 review.

Funding has been secured to prepare a formal SEA for the Municipality and work is underway with this project.

4.10 PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND

- (i) As part of the 2002 IDP, and subsequent reviews, Low Income Housing projects have been identified and are summarized below:

Project Description	Progress / Comments
Department of Housing subsidized housing projects:	
a. Nottingham Road Proposal	Under investigation
b. Zenzani Proposal (Michael House School)	Under investigation
c. Lidgetton Project	Completed
d. Lion's River Project Phases I, II & III	Phase 1 Completed, next phase in Progress
e. Siphumelele Project (Jacobsdal)	Completed
f. KwaMevana Infill Project (Howick)	Completed
g. Erf 33 & 34 Proposal (Howick South)	Completed
h. Khayelisha (Boston Road)	Being Packaged
i. KwaNxamalala Project (Mpophomeni)	Under Investigation
j. Emandleni Project (Deeside Farm)	Completed
k. Cedara Proposal	Under Investigation
l. Hiltonian Society Housing – Howick West	Under Investigation
m. Karkloof Farm	Under Investigation
n. Yarrowgh	Under Investigation
o. St Josephs	Under Investigation
p. Gowrie	Under Investigation
q. Fourdoun	Under Investigation
r. Colbourne	Under Investigation
s. Dargle	Land still to be identified
t. Lutchman	Under Investigation

- (ii) Extensive private investment is occurring in Nottingham Road Village with a range of housing and tourism opportunities on offer. This investment will boost the status of the village to that of a prime tourist destination along the Midlands Meander.
- (iii) The most recent Study undertaken within the uMngeni Municipal area is the N3 Corridor Study. This has resulted in the identification of potential development focus areas at the Hilton, Merrivale and Tweedie Intersections.
- (iv) First draft Master Plans have been formulated for Midmar Dam, Howick Falls and Karkloof and World's View. More detailed studies will be undertaken to refine these. These plans will provide a guide to large-scale public and private investment. It is essential that the development potential of these features be optimized on a sustainable basis especially Midmar Dam.

4.11 ALIGNMENT WITH NEIGHBOURING MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

4.11.1 Alignment is being co-ordinated at District level through its LUMS programme. A description of the District's recent Spatial Development Framework Review proposals is given in Section 3.7 of this report.

4.11.2 The surrounding municipalities of Mpofana, Impendle and uMshwathi all have an agricultural interface with uMngeni Municipality. a. Improved links with the Impendle area through proposed upgrading of the existing road linking the two municipalities has been highlighted in the IDP Review.

4.11.3 The Msunduzi Municipality interface with uMngeni is an urban linkage along the N3, the Old Howick Road and the Sweetwaters area. Additional areas within the Vulindlela area of the Msunduzi Municipality lie to the South East of uMngeni, and have strong linkages with Mpophomeni. Rural linkages occur into the Claridge area.

4.12 THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK MAP

4.12.1 Development Concept

4.12.1.1 In addition to the development information provided by the local context as set out in paragraph 5.1, the most appropriate future spatial development pattern is informed by aspects such as existing land use patterns, population concentrations, availability of services, accessibility, agricultural development potential and environmental consideration.

4.12.1.2 The broad development concept contained in the SDF (see **Map 1**) consists of the following:

- a. **Primary node, and two secondary nodes**, within which a wide range of land uses are to be accommodated. Based on an interpretation of the development informants, the following zones are identified within the nodes:
 - i. Mixed Use area, consisting of general and limited mixed use areas;
 - ii. Future Residential Area;
 - iii. Urban Transition;
 - iv. Urban Agriculture
 - v. Urban Agriculture and Eco-Tourism
- b. **The Rural Component** of the Municipality, with which the following zones or designations are set out:
 - Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism
 - Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism
 - Agriculture / Eco Tourism
 - Agricultural Development Only
 - Opportunity Points.

- c. **Corridors** as aligned to the District SDF (See Section 3.7.2 of this report), are as follows:
- Provincial Priority Corridor (PC2)
 - Primary Corridor (R617)
 - Secondary Corridor (R103)
 - Tourism Link Route Upgrades
 - Transport Bypass/Ring Road

The development informant and the various component of the SDF are discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

4.13 DEVELOPMENT INFORMANTS

4.13.1 Agricultural Production Potential

This is the same assessment which served as one of the informants in the first review of the SDF. The resultant map forms part of the Specialist Assessment undertaken by Rural Development Services, entitled “*Agricultural Assessment of the uMngeni Municipality*”. Where concentrations of high potential agricultural land occur, these are included in the “Agricultural Development Only” zone. It must be noted that the assessment provides an overview of agricultural potential at a municipal scale. Individual farms would still require detailed assessment if development is contemplated. The Agriculture Production Potential Map is included as **Map 2**.

4.13.2 Environmental Priority Areas

- (i) This assessment also served as one of the basic informants in the formulation of the SDF, and has been updated as more information becomes available. Both the MinSet and Cplan data sets from Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife were used to create the map.
- (ii) On review of the MinSet and Cplan maps, it became obvious that almost all of the land within the uMngeni Municipality falls within Non Negotiable Reserve (MinSet) or Category 1 (Cplan) – absolutely critical. Normally one would overlay MinSet and Cplan data with land use information to produce environmental priority areas.
- (iii) As such, the Priority Map (see **Map 3**) was produced by finding the intersection between the land use data and the important species data. It was felt that this would be the most practical way to identify areas of environmental priority.

Priority 1: This category represent areas within the Municipality that have been identified by EKZNW as important species, ecosystems or landscapes; and which are natural ecosystems as per the land use data for the Municipality such as grasslands or indigenous forests. These areas are therefore **untransformed** and of high biodiversity importance.

Priority 2: These areas represent natural ecosystems as above **but which have not** been identified by EKZNW as areas of important species, ecosystems or landscapes. They therefore are not of biodiversity importance, but do play a role in the functional importance of biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services. These areas are therefore still important, specifically in uMngeni, in terms of water production.

Priority 3: These areas are those that were identified by EKZNW as of importance but which are transformed i.e. cultivated. These areas could possibly be rehabilitated, but in terms of land use management can not be regarded as high priority areas.

- (iv) Similarly to the agricultural production potential assessment, the identification of environmental priority areas was done at a broad scale. Individual properties would require more detailed environmental assessments if a change of land use is contemplated. It is envisaged that the priority areas will be reviewed once the SEA has been completed.

4.13.3 Existing Sub-divisional and Development Patterns in the Rural Component of the Municipality

The existing farm sub-divisions were categorized in terms of size, and the distribution of three groups; i.e. 0 – 60 Ha, 61 – 100 Ha and greater than 100 Ha, are shown on **Map 4**. The Map also shows the location of existing tourism facilities. As expected, there is a high correlation between smaller farm sub-divisions and the location of tourism facilities. Highest concentrations occur along the primary tourist routes (R103 and the Curry's Post Road) and to a lesser, but still significant extent along the secondary tourist routes, i.e. the Dargle / Impendle road and the Karkloof Road.

4.13.4 Existing Land Cover in the Rural Component

The four zones or designations recommended in rural component of the municipality were analysed in terms of land cover. This was achieved by overlaying the land use map and the SDF map. The result is reflected in **Table 1**.

Overall, a relatively large proportion of the area is made up of grassland and commercial forestry. On the basis of the aerial photography which was used to determine land cover, it is not possible to determine which proportion of the grassland is used for grazing, or the extent to which the commercial forestry areas are managed actively and positively.

Table 1: Extent of Land Cover by SDF Designation

SDF DESIGNATION	LAND COVER									
	(Ha) Cultivated	%	(Ha) Natural Bush	%	(Ha) Plantation	%	(Ha) Grassland	%	Total	%
Agriculture and high intensity tourism	2353.1194	21.83	861.9521	8	1368.1116	12.69	6194.2070	57.47	10777.3902	7
Agriculture and medium intensity tourism	4770.9921	15.66	3938.5614	12.92	7670.9773	25.17	14092.9333	46.24	30473.4644	20
Agriculture and eco-tourism	9461.5283	14.02%	5697.0982	8.44%	13748.8327	20.38%	38558.9432	57.15%	67466.4024	44
Agriculture only	13553.7617	31.00%	968.5814	2.21%	11053.3718	25.27%	18168.0978	41.53%	43743.8127	29
Total	30139.4015	19.77	11466.1931	7.52	33841.2934	22.2	77014.1813	50.5	152461.06	

Note: Table 1 to be read in conjunction with **Map 5**.

4.13.5 The Tourism Development Plan

One of the Sector Plans undertaken by the Municipality related to the development of the Tourism Sector, and culminated in a report entitled “uMngeni Tourism Management Plan 2004” prepared by Hal Sharpe Southern Africa. The spatial implication of the report recommendations, especially those dealing with the development of tourism routes and destinations, have been incorporated into the SDF.

4.14 THE PRIMARY NODE

4.14.1 Mpophomeni, Howick and Hilton are the major residential centers within the uMngeni Municipality. Given the principles set out in chapter 1 of the DFA, and in view of the Council’s planning and development objectives, the primary node would incorporate the following areas (see **SDF Map**).

- Mpophomeni
- Midmar Dam and its immediate surrounds
- Howick
- Merrivale and surrounding smallholdings
- Cedara
- Hilton
- The area between Hilton and Hilton College
- World’s View

4.14.2 The area has a largely urban setting and incorporates the major economic and administration activities. It accommodates the municipal offices, Provincial Government offices, major schools, police stations, a magistrates court and a large variety of commercial and retail outlets. The “village in the country” atmosphere which is evident in large portions of the area is an important attribute which needs to be conserved and enhanced.

4.14.3 The three residential nodes are separated by farms and smallholdings, but linked by the Primary Transportation Route (N3) and the Boston Bulwer Road (R617), providing a high degree of accessibility. It is recommended that the concept of a mixed use corridor be employed to link Howick and Mpophomeni. The emphasis is on providing a growth of mixed usage between separate parts of the urban area created by apartheid planning policies. More detailed planning of the corridor in the form of a local area development plan needs to be undertaken, taking into account the proximity of Midmar Dam and issues such as water quality, landscape quality and compatibility with tourism objectives. This will probably be done as part of the LUMS project.

4.14.4 Midmar Dam is a hugely underutilized recreation and tourism resource, which in future will serve as the green core and be an integral part of the urban area. Its primary function is obviously to continue providing high quality water to the downstream urban areas and Metropolitan Durban, but its recreation and tourism usage can be significantly enhanced without having a detrimental affect on its primary function. This will require a strategic and well

informed plan and inter-governmental consensus with regard to integrated planning, development and optimum resource useage. It or these reasons that Midmar has been incorporated into the primary node, and Council has already initiated a master planning exercise for the a ea.

4.14.5 The following broad planning principles apply in the p node:

- It must offer a full range of Social, Community and other Services and facilities
- It will be the focus of Urban employment opportunities
- The full range of permanent residential options will be encouraged, keeping in mind the existing character, natural attributes and attractions.
- Inside the node, mixed use corridors and areas of a more flexible and general land use nature are proposed, as opposed to only tourism and residential. The intention is to encourage non-polluting, environmentally friendly urban employment opportunities.
- While it is acknowledged that the **Provincial Priority Corridor (PC2)** offers development opportunities, these are to be restricted to identified Mixed use areas within the Primary Node and the **Opportunity Points** as identified elsewhere. Three **Focus Areas** have been identified at the Hilton, Merrivale and Tweedie Interchanges where Council will attempt to raise funding for Service upgrades to facilitate economic development.
- Agriculture should be seen as an integral part of the rban node, and offers opportunities for high intensity agricultural activity.
- **Urban Transition** areas offer opportunities for Residential Estates, Tourism and Recreation provision. Smallholdings are t e dominant present land use in these areas, and agricultural activities are encouraged to continue in these areas.
- Residential expansion possibilities at scale are restricted by topographical and other physical considerations, as well as high potential agricultural land. Dependant on impact and rving possibilities, these are intended to offer as high a density as can be reasonably accommodated within the context of the surrounding uses.
- Infill and the densification of existing residential a eas is encouraged where this is shown to not impact on the amenity of the area.

4.15 SECONDARY NODES

4.15.1 The areas of Lidgetton and Nottingham Road, linked by the have been identified as Secondary Nodes. These areas play an important role as service centres to farmers in the western and central rtions of the municipality, providing housing and a smaller range of commercial and social

services than what is offered in the Primary Node. The tourism role of Nottingham Road is acknowledged.

4.15.2 The following planning principles shall apply in the Service Centres:

- The primary aim is consolidation and upgrading
- They are lower order Service Centres to serve the surrounding rural community. Services such as a library, clinic and pension payout point are provided
- Permanent residential opportunities are offered for all income groups
- In order to make the above possible, there needs to be a move towards higher order supporting services
- Tourism-related development, related to the Midlands Meander, forms an important component of the Nottingham Road Village development.

4.15.3 More detailed planning of the secondary nodes should be undertaken in the form of Local Areas Development Plans.

4.16 THE ZONES IN THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NODES

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

4.16.2 Mixed Use Areas

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

(i) **General Mixed Use.**

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

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

These areas are linked to existing tourism nodes and resources, and the following land uses would be encouraged: Residential Estates, Golf Course Estates, Theme / Niche Villages, Recreation

Infrastructure and facilities, Museums, Exhibition Centres, Conference facilities, Hotels, Chalets, Restaurants, Shopping Centres, Health Hydros and other tourism-orientated uses.

The main focus area for Mixed Use Tourism is **Midmar Dam**, and a detailed Masterplan to guide development is being formulated.

The Nottingham Road Node includes areas identified as having potential for Mixed Use Tourism.

A **lower order** development corridor, limited to tourism related developments is suggested along the **Hilton College Road**. It is further proposed that the possibility of extending this road to link with and provide alternative access to the uMngeni Valley should be investigated.

4.16.3 Future Residential

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

Areas where land parcels have been identified for proposed residential useage include; Nottingham Road, Lidgetton, areas to the north of Howick; the area between Mpophomeni and Howick, the area between Merrivale and Hilton, various pockets in the Hilton area as well as to the northeast of it.

Development in **Howick** is generally somewhat disjointed. Infill and densification is possible in various locations, and should be pursued in more detail as part of the LUMS process. Although it is important to maintain the country village atmosphere of **Hilton**, a greater degree of efficiency and flexibility can be achieved through densification of appropriate areas. This should also be pursued in more detail through the LUMS process.

4.16.4 Urban Transition

These are the areas which form the interface between the existing built-up urban areas and the surrounding rural area, where development pressures are likely to occur. Accordingly, these areas are included in the primary and secondary nodes to facilitate orderly development. Agriculture, residential estates and tourism related development are the type of land uses which would be encouraged. Generally, densities would be lower than in the existing built-up areas, and the appropriate density would be determined by an analysis of factors such as accessibility, availability of services, physical features and environmental considerations. As a general rule a maximum density of 1 unit per hectare is suggested.

4.16.5 Urban Agriculture

Given the high agricultural production potential of large areas especially inside the primary node, agriculture is seen as an integral part of the urban fabric. The primary land use in these areas should be intensive agricultural usage.

4.16.6 Urban Agriculture and Eco-Tourism

This designation applies to land adjoining Midmar Dam. The main objective is to ensure that the type and magnitude of development is sensitive to the general landscape quality, and that the potential impact on water quality is a primary consideration. Tourism development should be of a limited and eco-tourism nature, and restricted to appropriate locations. A detailed Master Plan to guide development is being formulated. As a general rule a maximum density for tourism accommodation of 1 tourism unit per 2 hectares is suggested.

The following table provides a summary of the extent which the different zones occupy in the various nodes.

Table 2 : Extent of zones in SDF Nodes

Primary Node	Area (Ha)	% of node
Existing Residential	3312.61	15.
Future Residential	2525.96	12
General Mixed Use	1173.25	5
Limited Mixed Use (Tourism)	1839.28	9
Urban Transition	2266.16	11
Urban Agriculture	3722.88	17
Urban Agriculture and Eco-Tourism	2399.89	11
Open Space & Road Reserve	4368.65	20
Whole Node	21608.68	100
Secondary Node (Lidgetton)		
Urban Transition	344.39	43
Limited Mixed Use	22.04	3
Existing Urban	186.62	23
General Mixed Use	41.83	5
Future Residential	103.53	13
Open Space & Road Reserve	102.41	13
Whole Node	800.84	100.
Secondary Node (Nottingham Road)		
Urban Transition	442.44	36
Limited Mixed Use (Tourism)	187.36	15
Existing Urban	208.85	17
General Mixed Use	84.45	7

Future Residential	17.37	2
Open Space & Road Reserve	275.31	23
Whole Node	1215.78	100

4.17 THE RURAL COMPONENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

4.17.1 The main economic drivers in the rural component of the municipality are agriculture and tourism. The primary objective of the SDF in this area is therefore to provide opportunities for both these sectors while minimising mutually negative impacts. Previous reviews generated considerable debate about the ability of tourism and commercial agriculture to co-exist, and there seems to be a general consensus that this is possible provided that tourism development is of appropriate type and scale, and that it is managed correctly.

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

- (i) Commercial agriculture and tourism are the main economic drivers, and the needs of both sectors need to be accommodated.
- (ii) The very successful existing tourism sector in the uMn ni Municipality needs to be consolidated and enhanced, taking into account existing development patterns. Consequently, more intense tourism development will be encouraged along the primary tourist routes, scaling down along the secondary tourist routes.
- (iii) Small tourist developments (e.g. bed and breakfast establishments aimed at supplementing farming income may be considered throughout the rural component of the municipality).
- (iv) Residential Estates aimed at permanent residential occupation which have no links to the resource base and which have not tourism focus will not be supported in any of the rural zones. Such developments should be located in the primary and secondary nodes.
- (v) In view of the potential negative impact which commercial forestry has on water quality and quantity and landscape quality, it should be restricted to areas where permits have already been awarded.
- (vi) The loss of high quality agricultural land is to be avoided.
- (vii) The following issues will be primary consideration when considering application for a change of land useage.
 - The extent to which the proposal will have a positive impact on the local economy and the area of employment, and its sustainability.
 - The maintenance and enhancement of landscape quality.

- The loss of prime agricultural land.
- The potential impact on water quality and quantity.
- The potential impact on biodiversity.
- Serviceability

4.17.3 The Proposed Zones In The Rural Component Of The Municipality

4.17.3.1 What follows is a broad definition of the objectives of the different zones as set out in the SDF map. As is the case in the primary and secondary nodes, **these zones do not award legal development rights.** (See paragraph 16.1) It must also be noted that more detailed definitions and development controls will be developed as part of the rural scheme policy, which is currently being formulated.

4.17.3.2 Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism

This zone coincides mainly with the existing Midlands Corridor Route, and is characterized by high accessibility, a wide range of tourism facilities and smaller subdivisions. The main objective in this zone is to maintain and enhance the existing rural tourism character, and the full range of rural-based tourism land uses and more intensive agriculture will therefore be encouraged. Land subdivision will not be supported if it will jeopardize the agricultural viability of existing and / or potential future farming operations, *and or if subdivision will negatively impact upon the biodiversity and ecosystem services such as clean water production;* and large-scale land transformation such as exclusive residential estates should not be allowed. However, rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor, and farm and tourism workers will be allowed in appropriate locations.

4.17.3.3 Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism

These are the areas on the periphery of the Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism Zone, and along the secondary tourism routes as identified in the Tourism Management Plan. In this area tourism developments should be rural-based, of a small scale, labour orientated and related to the existing agricultural activities and the natural resource base. It is envisaged that agriculture will be the primary land use in this zone, exceeding tourism in importance. Tourism will not be developed as intensely as in the previous zone. Large-scale land transformation such as exclusive residential estates and other forms of large-scale accommodation should not be allowed. However, rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor, and farm and tourism workers will be allowed in appropriate locations. Land subdivision will not be supported if it will jeopardize the agricultural viability of existing and / or potential future farming operations, *and or if subdivision will negatively impact upon the biodiversity and ecosystem services such as clean water production.* Particular attention should be paid to the retention of the integrity of rural landscapes.

4.17.3.4 **Agricultural / Eco Tourism Zone**

These are generally areas of lower accessibility and higher environmental sensitivity. The general objective is therefore that agricultural activities should continue, and natural resources be conserved. Tourism developments should be limited to natural and culture-based activities, and preferably integrated with farming activities. Large-scale land transformation such as exclusive residential estates shall not be allowed, nor will other forms of accommodation which have no link to the natural resource base and which diminish the agricultural potential *and/or biodiversity value*. Land subdivision will also be discouraged, but rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor and farm and tourism workers will be allowed in appropriate locations.

4.17.3.5 **Agricultural Development Only**

Most of the land in the municipality is utilised for commercial agriculture, and a significant proportion of the land has a very high production potential. Apart from the Howick / Hilton area, those areas identified through the IDP agricultural assessment as having the highest agricultural potential have been reflected on the Spatial Framework Map as areas of agricultural development only.

In general, the subdivision of prime agricultural land is discouraged and the development of this land for non-agricultural purposes should only be allowed if:

- The land has already been subdivided to such an extent that it is no longer agriculturally viable
- The land has already been developed for non-agricultural purposes
- The proposed development does not compromise the primary agricultural activity of the property;
- The proposed development comprises a secondary activity to supplement a landowner's income;
- It will facilitate the implementation of the Land Reform Programme and Labour Tenant Projects.

Rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor and farm and tourism workers will be allowed in appropriate locations.

4.17.3.6 **Opportunity Points**

The provision of employment opportunities is to be encouraged at these points as well as tourism development which may take place at a higher density than in other areas. Servicing is, however, to be thoroughly investigated and agreed to before any development is permitted.

CHAPTER 5: SECTOR INVOLVEMENT (FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, SERVICE PROVIDERS (ESKOM, U GENI WATER), AND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

(To be inserted once information is provided)

CHAPTER 6: THREE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Finance in general, and the availability of funding, both capital and operating, is viewed as the primary constraint for uMngeni Municipality in achieving its developmental mandate.

The uMngeni Municipality is acutely aware of the financial pressure on it and has instituted an entirely new approach to its budgeting, monitoring and financial control procedures. Its position in terms of increasing debt and creditors is considered a critical issue in the future cash management of the Municipality.

The municipality is aiming for cash backed operating reserves equivalent to 2 months operating expenditure. The municipality has formulated a number of strategies to facilitate the actual implementation of this IDP and these include:

- o The municipality will, as part of its ongoing budget processes, produce a three-year medium strategy and review and amend it as necessary on an annual basis.
- o The municipality will continue to develop a budgetary system that projects at least three years in advance from the forthcoming year. This is in line with the recommendations of the MFMA.
- o The Municipality will introduce key performance indicators relating to cash and cash management.
- o The Municipality will develop budgetary systems that increase ownership of the budgetary process by departmental heads.
- o The municipality will assume general inflation remains at 10% for the period under review.
- o The Municipality will encourage maximum interest earnings and minimum interest outgoings. It will achieve this by appropriate cash flow forecasting as part of its prudential financial control principles.
- o The Municipality will develop an income maximization strategy.
- o The Municipality will produce an Asset Management Plan as part of its annual budgetary processes.
- o The Municipality will endeavor to achieve at least two months operating budget in the form of a general reserve backed by cash by 2010.
- o The Municipality will ensure national, provincial and district priorities are included in the decision framework.
- o The municipality will leverage increased grants from organizations such as the DBSA, the National Lottery and others for major initiatives.
- o The municipality will increase tariffs by maximum of 10% with a year on year 10% improvement in cash collections.
- o The municipality will reduce the 2008/09 creditors by 10%.
- o The municipality will continue with the appropriate capitalization of salaries and other expenditure and the writing down of reserves to cover such sums.
- o The municipality will undertake a review of stores practices with regard to cash flow.
- o The municipality will undertake a review of VAT and grant claim procedure.

The purpose of the Medium-term Expenditure Framework is to set out a three year framework of money planned for capital investment programmes required to achieve the IDP objectives. This is directly linked to the strategic options of uMngeni Municipality, thereby linking IDP objectives to an approved Municipal Budget.

Own funding, namely the Capital Replacement Reserve, forms the major source of capital funding, i.e. R17,250,000 in 2009/10 and R18,690,000 in 2010/11. MIG funding consists of R9,756,000 and R7,975,000 for the 2009/10 and 2010/11 financial years respectively. The remaining funding for capital projects will be all from the uMgungundlovu District Municipality for Water and Sanitation Project should uMngeni Municipality remain the Water Service Provider. The bulk of the capital budget will be financed from the MIG and ABSA loan.

Capital expenditure is mainly focused on Roads, Stormwater, Water and Sanitation Projects and to a lesser extent on community and social services and are funded from external sources, i.e. grants and subsidies and internal sources through the Capital Replacement Reserve. The uMngeni Municipality cannot sustain the extension and improvement of infrastructure using loan funds. It is imperative that central and provincial government allocate grant funding from infrastructure and also for the maintenance of existing and new infrastructure to sustain service delivery to the uMngeni community.

CHAPTER 7: PROJECTS FOR THE 2009/10 FINANCIAL YEAR

7.1 OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

7.1.1 Operational Projects will be dealt with in terms of an operational programme.

7.2 CAPITAL PROJECTS

7.2.1 A comprehensive list of projects is included at the end of **Annexure 1**. The following criteria were used for the prioritization of projects:

- Capital projects that have already been initiated.
- Projects that will provide communities with basic need.
- Projects which, if not attended to, could lead to deterioration in public health conditions.
- Projects which need to be undertaken to avoid serious deterioration of existing infrastructure.
- Projects which will make a major contribution towards poverty alleviation and which will have a positive impact on local economic development.
- Projects which will encourage capital investment by public or private sector and substantially improve job opportunities.
- Projects which would be to the benefit of a significant proportion of the residents of an area.
- Projects which will make significant contribution towards an effective improvement in safety and security.

7.2.2 The following budget has been set for the 2009/2010 financial year in the Financial Plan which forms Chapter 8 of this report:

Category	Budget 2009/ 2010
<i>Information Technology</i>	255,000
Property Services	2,400,000
Library	60,000
Museum	400,000
Community Halls	0
Cemetery	300,000
Housing	1,000,000

Traffic Police	0
Disaster Management	0
Sports and Recreation	1,300,000
Sewerage	4,950,000
Public Conveniences	1,300,000
Storm Water	4,126,800
Roads	12,279,200
Refuse Removal	0
Land Fill	400,000
Water	10,000,000
Electricity	1,732,000
Municipal Offices	1,885,000
Tourism	0
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	42,388,000

The Financial Plan aims to allocate budget to all categories by 2011/2012

7.2.3 Capital Projects for the 2009/2010 year have still to be identified.

CHAPTER 8: FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

8.1 INTRODUCTION

uMngeni Municipality's main mission is to provide the community it serves with the best service possible. To do that the municipality requires the best financial management which will result in an increase in revenue. The plans and objectives which will contribute positively to the municipality's mission statement (providing quality service) will be detailed in this portfolio.

One of the biggest challenges of this financial plan is matching increased service demands with a relatively stagnant revenue basis. This is further aggravated by the challenges of joblessness and HIV-ravaged households where the latter, more than often, are child-headed households.

These challenges make the need for realistic and timely financial planning even more critical. The Financial Plan is necessarily informed by available resources and therefore also victim of resource limits. This contradicts strongly with demands of the Strategic Plan which is visionary and goal oriented, striving to achieve an improved quality of life for all the residents and communities of the uMngeni Municipality. However, a Strategic Plan without the support of a defined Financial Plan is ultimately doomed as unattainable. The Financial Plan provides the framework within which human challenges can be addressed in a realistic and often incremental manner based on the available resources. It steers away from creating unrealistic expectations, frustrations and anger.

uMngeni Municipality is faced with the awesome task of eradicating its backlogs in service provision. This would require massive resources to address. It is now paramount to concentrate on the financial planning part of this IDP to determine how and when these backlogs can be addressed on a sustainable basis and within the context of available resources.

The uMngeni budget is MFMA compliant with principles of the MFMA now fully introduced and entrenched in the Municipality's financial affairs. Yet, the municipality needs to address its financial challenges on the following basis:

- o Further improving the Municipality's image by using the new procedures to enhance service delivery.
- o Ensuring that the systems introduced continuously improve during the year.
- o Improving the Municipality's cash flow position.
- o Introducing efficiency measures to provide resources that ensure value for money for taxpayers.
- o Further enhancing public participation in the next budget cycle.
- o Continuing to improve on information provided to decision makers.
- o Ensuring that growth in service is more closely aligned with citizens' expectations.
- o Adjusting the organization in line with information produced from the performance management system.

8.2 OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGET ESTIMATES:

The five year financial plan includes an Operating Budget and the Capital Investment Programme per source of funding for the five years ending June 2013.

8.3 BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

The selected key assumptions relating to this budget are as follows:

- o Government grants for the years 2008/2009 to 2010/2011 are as per the Division of the Revenue Act.
- o The inflation rate has been estimated at about 10% per annum.
- o Salary and wage bill growth has been provided for in the budget at 10% per annum and growth in the remaining expense item ranges from 0 – 10%.
- o The budget is based on current service levels and makes a provision for major expansion of services into the rural areas.

8.4 OPERATING BUDGET ESTIMATES

Below is the Operating Budget Estimate for a five year period starting from 01 July 2008 to 30 June 2013.

Table 1: Operating Budget Estimate 2008/09 to 2012/2013:

Revenue by source	Budget 2008 2009	Budget 2009 2010	Budget 2010 2011	Budget 2011 2012	Budget 2012 2013
	R	R	R	R	R
Income					
Property Rates	114,446,220	119,939,639	125,576,802	138,134,482	151,947,930
Plus Penalties Imposed	10,000,000	10,480,000	10,972,560	12,069,816	13,276,798
User charges for service	70,313,474	72,056,709	77,557,532	85,313,285	93,844,614
Regional Service Levies-T/over	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Service Levies- Remuneration	0	0	0	0	0
Rent of Facilities & Equip	524,300	549,466	575,291	632,820	696,102
Interest Eamed: Ext Investments	200,000	209,600	219,451	241,396	265,536
Interest Eamed: Outstanding Debtors	4,000,000	4,192,000	4,389,024	4,805,926	5,286,519
Dividends Received – External entities	0	0	0	0	0
Fines	543,000	524,000	548,628	603,491	663,840
Licenses and Permits	792,400	2,779,715	2,910,362	3,201,398	3,521,538
Income for Agency Services	930,000	974,640	1,020,448	1,122,493	1,234,742
Operating grants & subsidies	31,546,000	36,925,323	37,179,017	40,896,919	44,986,611
Other Income	15,392,613	16,131,458	16,889,637	18,578,601	20,436,461
Surplus on sale of Assets	0	0	0	0	0
	248,688,047	264,762,551	277,838,753	305,600,627	336,160,691
OPERATING INCOME GENERATED					
Less: Income foregone	45,677,626	47,870,152	50,120,049	55,132,604	60,645,259
	203,010,381	216,892,399	227,718,703	250,468,573	275,515,432
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME					
Internal Transfers:					
Interest Received-Internal Loans	0	0	0	0	0
Redemption Received – Internal Loans	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Recoveries	12,171,990	12,756,246	13,355,789	14,691,368	16,160,505

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Dividends Received-Internal	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Transfers – sub total	12,171,990	12,756,246	13,355,789	14,691,368	16,160,505
NET OPERATING INCOME	215,182,371	229,648,645	241,074,493	265,159,941	291,675,937

Expenditure by source	Budget 2008 2009	Budget 2009 2010	Budget 2010 2011	Budget 2011 2012	Budget 2012 2013
	R	R	R	R	R
Expenditure:					
Employee Related Costs- Salaries/Wages	54,561,137	57,180,110	59,867,613	65,854,374	72,439,812
Social Contributions	7,742,314	8,113,945	8,495,300	9,344,830	10,279,313
Less Employee Costs Capitalized	0	0	0	0	0
Less Employee Costs Allocated to Operating	0	0	0	0	0
Remuneration of Councilors	3,926,980	4,115,475	4,308,902	4,739,792	5,213,771
Working Capital Reserve	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000
Collection Costs	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	5,900,000	6,183,200	6,473,810	7,121,191	7,833,310
Repairs and Maintenance	14,709,112	15,310,259	16,029,747	17,632,722	19,395,994
Interest Expense-External Borrowings	4,975,667	5,185,728	6,389,685	7,028,654	7,731,519
Redemption Payments: Ext Borrowing	1,096,920	1,144,900	1,194,347	1,313,782	1,445,160
Bulk Purchases	22,630,624	20,617,933	21,586,976	23,745,674	26,120,241
Contracted Services	1,500,000	1,572,000	1,645,884	1,810,472	1,991,520
Grants & Subsidies paid	14,530,000	19,735,000	19,189,000	21,107,900	23,218,690
General Expenses: Other	55,029,207	57,430,655	60,769,035	66,845,939	73,530,532
Deficit on Sale of Assets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	188,601,961	198,589,205	207,950,300	228,745,330	251,619,862
Other Adjustments and Transfers					
Contribution to Capital Replacement Reserve	13,030,000	17,250,000	18,690,000	20,559,000	22,614,900
Contribution from Operating to bad debts / Leave	948,000	993,494	1,040,178	1,144,196	1,258,615
Total Contributions	13,978,000	18,243,494	19,730,178	21,703,196	23,873,515
Internal Transfers:					
Interest – Internal Borrowings	0	0	0	0	0
Redemption - Internal Borrowings	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Charges	12,171,990	12,756,246	13,355,789	14,691,368	16,160,505
Internal Transfers – sub total	12,171,990	12,756,246	13,355,789	14,691,368	16,160,505
NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE	214,751,951	229,588,945	241,036,267	265,139,894	291,653,882
NET SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-430,420	-59,700	-38,226	-20,047	-22,055

The most significant source of internal income is the income from rates and services. The collection rate for the rates and services income still requires a lot of improvement to ensure the achievement of the service delivery targets. The uMngeni Municipality is implementing the credit control policy to ensure that this is achieved and that all outstanding debts are collected. During the 2007/2008 financial year the total Municipal debt stood at R128 million and a R33,7 million provision exists for bad debt. The collection of these outstanding debtors is a priority of the uMngeni Municipality and is receiving the most urgent attention.

8.5 Capital Budget Estimates:

Table 2: Capital Budget Estimates – Funding by source – 2008:2013

	2008/09 R	2009/10 R	2010/11 R	2011/12 R	2012/13 R
<i>Capital Funding by Source:</i>	7,324,000	10,188,000	8,479,000	-	-
National Government					
Provincial Government	-	-	-	-	-
uMgungundlovu District Mun	45,625,000	14,950,000	1,900,000	12,500,000	15,000,000
Internal Loans	13,030,000	17,250,000	18,690,000	20,559,000	22,614,900
External Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total Funding of Capital Expenditure	65,979,000	42,388,000	29,067,000	45,700,000	54,550,000

Table 3: Capital Budget Estimate – Funding by Department 2008/09 to 2012/13

	Budget 2008 2009	Budget 2009 2010	Budget 2010 2011	Budget 2011 2012	Budget 2012 2013
<i>Information Technology</i>	310,000	255,000	150,000	200,000	300,000
Property Services	0	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Library	0	60,000	0	100,000	150,000
Museum	0	400,000	0	500,000	400,000
Community Halls	0	0	2,300,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Cemetery	800,000	300,000	300,000	500,000	500,000
Housing	2,400,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
Traffic Police	0	0	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Disaster Management	0	0	0	500,000	1,000,000
Sports and Recreation	600,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Sewerage	33,100,000	4,950,000	1,900,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
Public Conveniences	0	1,300,000	0	1,000,000	500,000
Storm Water	2,592,200	4,126,800	3,742,500	4,000,000	5,000,000
Roads	9,461,800	12,279,200	12,582,500	15,000,000	16,000,000
Refuse Removal	0	0	0	1,000,000	2,000,000
Land Fill	1,500,000	400,000	300,000	400,000	500,000
Water	12,525,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	12,000,000
Electricity	1,650,000	1,732,000	1,202,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Municipal Offices	1,040,000	1,885,000	1,390,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
Tourism	0	0	0	500,000	1,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	65,979,000	42,388,000	29,067,000	45,700,000	54,550,000

The Capital Investment Programme and Framework focus on addressing backlogs and specifically the financial implications thereof. It provides a sense of the issues and costs. This allows the uMngeni Municipality and other spheres of government to come to grips with what needs to be done to address the backlogs in the area, in urgency and in financial terms.

The bulk of capital investment goes towards high priority water and sanitation projects. This clearly indicates an alignment of capital investment with key areas of intervention, i.e. the provision of basic services which in the case of uMngeni is focused on water and sanitation as it should be in terms of national and provincial guidelines.

One of the most critical issues related to achieving what has been set out in this IDP and particularly in respect of its Capital Investment Programme and Framework is the

availability of resources, financial and human resources. Financial and human resources constraints are of national significance and the question remains that, even if the uMngeni Municipality has access to sufficient financial resources to fund this Capital Investment Programme and Framework, does it have with human resource capacity to give effect to this Capital Investment Programme and Framework? The Municipality Institutional Plan needs to consider this matter further and give particular consideration to human resource capacity and development.

8.6 DEBT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Table 3: Debt Management Framework from 2008:2013

	2008/09 R	2009/10 R	2010/11 R	2011/12 R	2012/13 R
Opening Balance	50,570,355	49,473,435	48,328,535	47,134,188	45,820,406
Less: Capital repayments	1,096,920	1,144,900	1,194,347	1,313,782	1,445,160
Closing Balance	49,473,435	48,328,535	47,134,188	45,820,406	44,375,246

8.7 GRANTS

uMngeni Municipality’s objectives are some funded in the form of grants and subsidies. The Division of Revenue Act outlines the equitable division of revenue raised nationally amongst the national, provincial and local spheres of government for the 2008/09 financial year onwards.

Table 4: Division of Revenue Act Allocations (DORA) from 2008 to 2011:

Type of Grant	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010/11
<i>Equitable Share</i>	16,082,000	20,385,000	25,602,020
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	500,000	750,000	1,000,000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)	735,000	735,000	735,000
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	6,974,000	9,756,000	7,975,000
Neighborhood Dev Partnership Grant (Capital)	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal)	350,000	432,000	502,000
Neighborhood Development Partnership Grant (Technical Assistance)	100,000	118,000	34,000
Councilor Allowances	863,000	902,000	943,000
TOTAL DORA ALLOCATIONS	25,604,000	34,578,000	38,291,020

Below are the provincial allocations transferred to uMngeni Municipality for the years beginning in 2008/09 financial year to 2010/11 year.

Table 5: Provincial Allocations from 2009:2011

Type	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010/11
<i>Museum Subsidy</i>	71,000	76,000	81,000
Environmental Health	80,000	86,000	92,000
Provincial Management Assistance Programme	500,000	-	-
Property Rates	1,391,000	1,558,000	1,651,000
Integrated Housing & Human Settlement Development (Indicative)	3,900,000	4,800,000	5,100,000
TOTAL	5,942,000	6,520,000	6,924,000

8.8 FINANCIAL STRATEGY

8.8.1 The Financial Framework

8.8.1.1 Revenue Adequacy and Certainty

It is of vital importance that the municipality has adequate sources of revenue, from both its own operations and intergovernmental transfers, to enable it to carry out its own functions. The Division of Revenue Act has laid out the level of funding from National Government that will be received for the 2008/09 to 2010/2011 financial years.

It is important to track the respective sources of revenue received by the municipality as they can be different and vary depending on the period within the financial year. Knowledge of the resources of funds will illustrate the Municipality's position more accurately.

8.8.1.2 Cash Liquidity Position:

Cash management is crucial for the short and long-term survival and good management of the organization. To assess the financial standing of the municipality, a current ratio will be used which expresses the current assets as a proportion to current liabilities. A current ratio of more than 2:1 is considered to be healthy. At the moment the municipality is currently sitting at 1,24:1.

8.8.1.3 Sustainability:

The Municipality should ensure that the budget is balanced – revenue is greater than the expenditure. Services provided at all levels should be affordable. However, subsidies need to be made available to the indigent who can not even pay for a quarter of their service costs so that they can have access to at least basic services.

8.8.1.4 Accountability, Transparency and Good Governance:

uMngeni Municipality is responsible to the people who provide the resources, for what they do with those resources. The budget process and other financial decisions should be open to the public's participation. Also, it is crucial that the accurate information is produced within acceptable time-frames.

8.8.1.5 Equity and Redistribution:

uMngeni Municipality must treat people fairly and justly when it comes to the provision of services. In the same way that uMngeni Municipality should be treated equitably by the national and provincial government when it comes to the inter-governmental transfers.

8.9 STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS:

With the above framework as a background, strategies and programmes have been identified and form part of the financial plan to achieve the municipality's objectives.

8.9.1 Revenue Raising Strategies and Programs:

The following are some of the more significant programmes that have been identified.

- **Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy:**
This policy provides direction in areas of credit control, collection of amounts billed to customers, procedures for recovery of arrear accounts.
- **Indigent Policy:**
The criterion for benefits under this scheme is part of the credit control policy.
- **Tariff Policy:**
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that a uniform tariff is applied to the municipal area of jurisdiction.
- **Rates Policy:**
This has been implemented with the Municipal Property Rates Act with effect from 01 July 2007. The Policy has been reviewed annually when the draft budget is submitted.
- **Free Basic Services:**
All domestic consumers receive 100 kwh of electricity free each month, 6 kiloliters of water free per month, 6 kiloliters of sanitation free per month and free refuse removal each month. Rates on all residential properties are exempted from the payment of rates on the first R 60 000 valuation.
- **Payment Points:**
Payment can be made electronically by debit orders, internet and stop orders. Payments can be made at any point where there is an easy pay sign, using the deposit slip on the statement to pay at any First National Bank and the post office. Pay points are situated in Howick, Hilton, Mpophomeni, and KwaMevane.

8.9.2 Asset Management Strategies and Programmes:

The following are some of the significant programmes that have been identified:

- The implementation of an integrated asset management system. This programme involves the investigation, identification and implementation of a suitable integrated asset management system. It also includes the capture of all assets onto the system, the maintenance of this system and the production of a complete asset register in terms of the GAMAP/GRAP/GAAP requirements.

8.9.3 Financial Management Strategies and Programmes:

The following are some of the more significant programmes that have been identified:

- Development and implementation of the budget and community consultation processes.
- Development and implementation of a uniform budget reporting framework.
- Review of post GRAP implementation issues and implementation of GAAP standards.
- Review and update asset and accounting policies and procedures.
- Training and development of financial and other staff. This will help staff obtain the required skills to ensure cost-effective and efficient service to the community of uMngeni).

8.10 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

8.10.1 General Financial Philosophy:

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

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

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

Municipality financial policies will address the following goals:

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

8.10.2 Operating Budget Policies:

The annual budget is the central financial planning document that embodies all operating revenue and expenditure decisions. It establishes the level of service to be provided by each department. The accounting officer shall incorporate the municipality's priorities in the formulation of the draft and the final budget proposal.

The budget will be subject to monthly control and be reported to the Mayor with recommendations of action to be taken to achieve with budget's goal. The budget will also be subject to a mid-term review, which will result in an adjustment budget.

Adequate maintenance and replacement of the municipality's capital plant and equipment will be provided for in the annual budget. The budget shall balance recurring operating expenses to recurring operating revenues.

The budget will have Revenue plans based on realistic expected income and expenditure figures. Plans will be included to achieve maximum revenue collection percentages.

8.10.3 Capital Infrastructure Investment Policies:

uMngeni municipality has established and implement a comprehensive five-year Capital Investment Plan (CIP) and this plan will be updated annually. An annual Capital Investment Budget will be developed and adopted by uMngeni Municipality as part of the annual budget. The municipality will make all capital improvements in accordance with the CIP.

Unexpected capital project budgets shall not be carried forward to future fiscal years unless the project expenditure is committed or funded from grant funding. Routine capital needs will be financed from current revenues as opposed to the issuance of long-term debt. The municipality will maintain all assets at a level adequate to protect the municipality's capital investment and to minimize future maintenance and replacement costs.

8.10.4 Credit Control Policy and Procedures:

uMngeni Municipality approved the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. The principles supported in this policy are:

- An administrative integrity of the municipality must be maintained at all costs. The democratically elected councilors are responsible for policy making, while it is the responsibility of the Municipal Manager to ensure the execution of these policies.
- Consumers are required to fill in an application form, requesting the municipality to connect them to service supply lines.

8.11 INDIGENT CUSTOMERS

The criteria to qualify as indigent households, forms part of the Credit Control and Debt Control Policy. The municipality may annually as part of its budgetary process, determine the municipal services and levels thereof which will be subsidized in respect of indigent customers in accordance with the national policy but subject to principles of sustainability and affordability.

An indigent customer shall automatically be deregistered if an audit or verification concludes that the financial circumstances of the indigent customer have changed to the extent that he/she no longer meets the qualification.

8.12 INVESTMENT POLICIES:

Every municipal council is in terms of Section 13(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) no 56 of 2003 required to draft the Municipality's investment regulations. uMngeni Municipality has adopted a Cash Management and Investment Policy in December 2005.

The primary objective of the investment policy is to gain possible return, without unnecessary risk, during periods when excess funds are not being used. For this to be achieved, it is essential to have an effective cash flow management program.

Before any monies can be invested, The Chief Financial Officer or his/her delegate must determine whether there will be surplus funds available during the term of the investment. The term of the investment should be fixed and in order to do this it is essential for the cash flow estimates to be drawn up.

Investment shall be made with care, skill, prudence and diligence. Investment officials are required to adhere to written procedures and policies guideline exercise due diligence and exercise strict compliance with all legislation.

The Minister of Finance may identify by regulation in terms of Section 168 of the MFMA instruments other than those referred to below in which the Municipality may invest:

- Deposit with banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990),
- Securities issued by the National Government,

- Investments with the Public Investment Commissioners as contemplated by the Public Deposits Act, 1984 (Act No 46 of 1984).
- A Municipality's own stock or similar type of debt,
- Internal funds of a municipality which have been established in terms of a law to pool money available to the Municipality and to employ such money for the granting of loans or advances to departments within a Municipality, to finance capital expenditure.
- Bankers, acceptance certificates or negotiable certificates of deposits of banks,
- Long term securities offered by insurance companies in order to meet the redemption fund requirements of Municipalities, and
- Any other instrument or investments in which a Municipality was under a law permitted to invest before the commencement of the Local Government Transition Act, 1996: Provided that such instruments shall not extend beyond the date of maturity or redemption thereof.

8.13 DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICY

The municipality does not have the debt management policy but has only a set of principles it uses when dealing with loans. The municipality shall issue a debt only when necessary to meet a public need and when funding for such projects is not available from current revenues, reserves or other sources. Long term borrowing will be used to finance capital improvements as approved in the municipality's CIP. The municipality will not incur debt to finance current operations.

8.14 ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY

The objective of the asset management policy is to prescribe the accounting and administrative policies and procedures relating to property, plant and equipment (PPE), which are fixed assets of uMngeni Municipality.

A summary of principles supported in this policy are:

- A fixed asset is defined in GAMAP 17 as a tangible item of property, plant or equipment held by the municipality for use in the production or supply of goods or service and which is expected to be used during more than one reporting period (financial year). Thus a fixed asset is an asset either movable or immovable owned by or under their control of the municipality and from which the municipality reasonably expects to derive economic benefits, or reasonably expects to use in service delivery, over a period extending beyond one financial year.
- The fixed asset register shall be maintained in the format determined by the chief financial officer, which format shall comply with the requirements of generally recognized accounting practice (GRAP) and generally accepted municipal accounting practice (GAMAP) and any other accounting requirements which may be prescribed.
- Fixed assets are classified under the following headings:
 - Land (not held as investment assets)
 - Infrastructure assets (assets which are part of a network of similar assets)
 - Heritage assets (culturally significant resources)
 - Community assets (resources contributing to the well being of the community).

Investment assets (resources held for operating or capital gain).

Other assets (ordinary operational resources).

- Every head of department shall be directly responsible for the safekeeping of any fixed assets controlled by the department in question. In exercising this responsibility, every head of department shall adhere to any written directives issued by the chief financial officer to the department in question, or generally to all departments, in regard to the control of or safekeeping of the municipality's fixed assets.
- All assets shall be carried in the fixed asset register, and appropriately recorded in the annual financial statements at their original cost of fair value less any accumulated depreciation.
- Heritage assets are not depreciated as they are regarded as having an infinite life.
- Every head of department shall at least once during every financial year, and in compliance with the relevant written directives issued by the chief financial officer, undertake a comprehensive verification of all fixed assets controlled or used by the department concerned.
- Assets are eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position on disposal or retirement. The difference between the net book value of assets (costless accumulated depreciation) and the sales proceeds is reflected as a gain or loss in the statements of the financial performance.

8.15 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the main accounting principles adopted in the preparation of the financial statements:

- Basis of presentation. The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Principles (GAMAP) and Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP).
- Presentation Currency: The annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand.
- Going Concern Assumption: The annual financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.
- Housing Operating Account: The Housing Operating Account was established in terms of the Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997).
- Reserves: Capital Replacement Reserve, Capitalisation Reserve, Government Grant Reserve, Donations & Public Contributions Reserve and Revaluation Reserve.
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation except for land and buildings, which are revalued being the fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent accumulated depreciation of buildings.
- Investment Property: Property held to earn rental revenue or for capital appreciation is stated at municipal valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.
- Investments: The accounting policies for investments include the financial instruments.
- Inventories

- Accounts Receivable: They are stated at the value of billings to consumers/ratepayers, less deductions for discounts given or rebates granted less a provision for doubtful accounts.
- Accounts Payable: They are stated at the amounts due to trade and other creditors for goods and services received.
- Revenue Recognition: The municipality's revenue is recognized from Exchange transactions and Non-exchange transactions.
- Conditional Grants and receipts: They are recognized as revenue and the municipality must comply with the terms of the agreement.
- Provisions: They are recognized when the municipality has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events.
- Cash and Cash Equivalents: Includes cash and cash on hand with the registered banking institutions.
- Unauthorized expenditure: An expenditure which has been incurred and which has not been budgeted for.
- Irregular expenditure: An expenditure that is in contravention with the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act No 56 of 2003, Municipal Systems Act, Public Bearer's Act No 20 of 1998 and the Supply Chain Management Policy.
- Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure: An expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care had been exercised.
- Retirement Benefits: Contributions are charged as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year it becomes payable.
- Borrowing Costs: They are recognized in the year in which they become payable.
- Deposits: They are based on the estimated monthly consumption and are calculated to cover approximately two and one half to four months consumption taking into consideration each consumer's profile.
- Operating Leases: They are expensed and charged in the period in which such payments are due.
- Prior Year Comparatives: They are reclassified when presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements are amended.

8.16 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

Section 111 of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) requires municipalities to develop and implement the supply chain management policy. uMngeni Municipality approved its Supply Chain Management Policy in September 2005.

The principle objective of the legislation has been to comply with section 217 of the Constitution, which among other things states that when contracting for goods and services the system must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective.

Supply Chain Management (SCM) generally refers to the management of activities along the supply chain including the supplier, manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer and consumer.

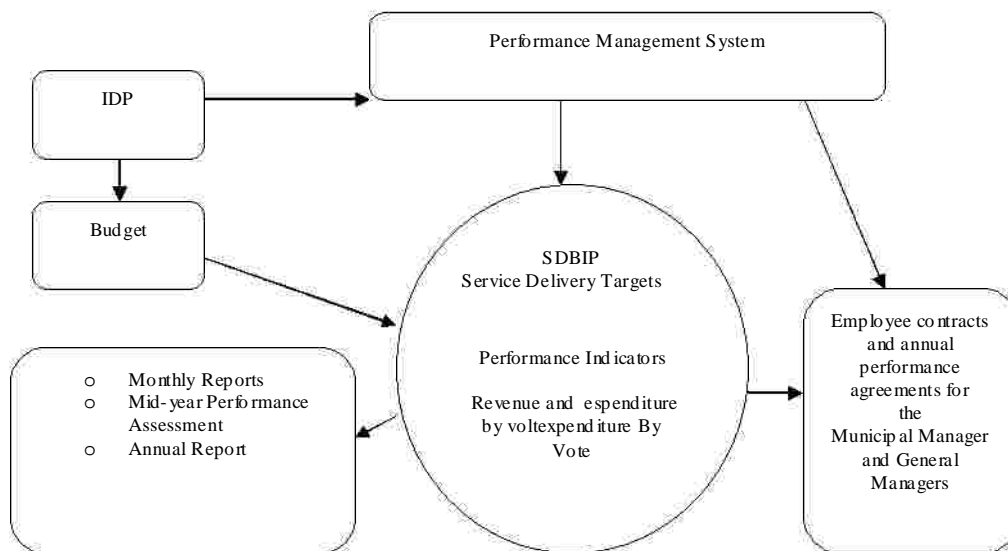
The MFMA and its relevant regulations also identify processes which must be included in a SCM policy.

The supply chain management system is applicable for t :

- Procurement by uMngeni Municipality of all goods and services works.
- Selection of contractors to provide assistance in the rovision of municipal services.
- Selection of external mechanisms for the provision of municipal services in circumstances contemplated in section 83 of the Local overnment: Municipal Systems Act.
- Disposal of assets or goods no longer required.
- Letting or sale of Municipal property.

8.17 The Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP):

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



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

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

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

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

At uMngeni Municipality the budget is already married to the IDP all that is required is that performance indicators are developed for each or capital project. Simple, fast and effective. The major challenge is obtaining buy in and enthusiasm from staff and labour representatives.

KPI's have been developed and forms part of the Section 57 employees Performance Plans which was signed 14 days after the approval of the SDBIP's. **The SDBIP was approved by the Mayor of uMngeni Municipality 28 days after the approval of the budget (which was on 07 May 2008). The SDBIP for the 2009/10 financial year will be submitted in June 2009 soon as Council has adopted the budget and the performance agreements of the section 57 employees have been signed.**

CHAPTER 9: OVERVIEW OF ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

9.1 BACKGROUND

- 9.1.1 The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (MSA) under Chapter 6 requires municipalities to have a performance management system in place to monitor the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- 9.1.2 As part of this IDP Review, a report dated July 2007 entitled “Developing Organisational Performance Management Systems” has been work-shopped with the IDP Technical Committee under guidance of staff of the Provincial Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs.
- 9.1.3 A draft Organisational Scorecard has been evolved which is included hereafter. Targets will be set once the budgeting process has been completed.

9.2 ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD

PRIORITY AREA	OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEASUREMENT SOURCE AND FREQUENCY
1. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT				
Availability of Basic Services	To ensure that all households in uMngeni have access to all basic household services at specified standards.	% Households that have access to a potable water supply on site.		Survey / Census
		% Households that have access on their stand to at least a VIP.		Survey / Census
		% of Households receiving a weekly refuse collection service.		Survey / Census
		% Household with a legal electricity connection.		Survey / Census
	To ensure that all households receive free basic water each month.	% Households in built-up areas who receive free basic water provision monthly.		Management Reports
Maintenance	To avoid the deterioration of the existing infrastructural network through a comprehensive maintenance and upgrading programme.	% Of operating budget spent on maintenance of infrastructure		Financial Report
Road Accessibility	Improve accessibility in rural areas and improve road linkages between urban and rural components.	% Of rural households that have access to a road within 500 m of the dwelling.		Survey / GIS
Development Facilitation	To provide infrastructure in strategic locations in order to attract development as recommended by relevant plans	Obtain infrastructure grants from appropriate funding sources.		

* Targets set out once budgeting process completed

PRIORITY AREA	OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEASUREMENT SOURCE AND FREQUENCY
2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Local Economic Development	To stimulate local economic development, with specific emphasis on tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce.	Value of building plans passed per annum.		Management Reports.
		Number of bed nights available.		KZNTA / District Council
		% Share of Domestic Tourism market / % of tourists visiting the Municipal Area.		KZNTA
		Number of small scale farmers settled		DLA / Dept of Agriculture
		% Growth in non-domestic electricity sales as measured in KW/Hour.		ESKOM / Msunduzi / uMngeni Municipality
		Planning approvals granted for residential development.		Management Reports.
		Planning approvals granted for non-residential development.		Management Reports.

* Targets set out once budgeting process completed

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

PRIORITY AREA	OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEASUREMENT SOURCE AND FREQUENCY
Poverty Alleviation	Implementation of the following development plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N3 Corridor Management Plan • Mpophomeni Nodal Study • Howick Falls Master Plan • Development of a Business Incubator. To reduce poverty to a significant and measurable extent.	Submission to Council and other relevant authorities for approval and public participation.		
		Formulation and submission of Business Plan(s)		
		Secure funding		
		Change in unemployment rate		Survey / Census
		% Households earning less than R1600 per month.		Survey, Census, Bureau for Economic Research
Education and Skills Development	To facilitate improvement of primary, secondary and tertiary education facilities and to improve access to skills development programme.	Latest Grade 12 pass rate for all schools in uMngeni Municipality compared to provincial figures.		DoE
		Number of people involved in municipal skills development programme.		Dept of Labour / Management Report
Environmental and Land Use Management	To integrate environmental management principles into all Municipal activities.	Development of environmental management policy and principles.		Management Reports.
	To establish a comprehensive and integrated land use management system.	Formulate a Planning Scheme as contemplated in the KZN Planning & Development Bill 2008.		Management Reports.

* Targets set out once budgeting process completed

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

PRIORITY AREA	OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEASUREMENT SOURCE AND FREQUENCY
3. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT				
Financial Management	To ensure that revenue is optimally collected and sustainably managed.	Debt Coverage as defined in the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001)		Financial Reports
		Outstanding Service Debtors To Revenue as defined in the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001)		Financial Reports
		Cost Coverage as defined in the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001)		Financial Reports
Alignment to the IDP	To ensure that the municipality's programmes are aligned to the IDP.	% Of Capital budget spent on projects identified in the IDP		Financial Reports
4. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
Institutional Capacity	Ensure that Municipality has sufficient institutional capacity to meet the challenge associated with its transformation into a developmental municipality.	% Of established posts that are filled.		Management Reports
		% Of salaries and wages budget spent on training.		Management Reports
		% Of employees who have been trained in accordance with skills development plans		Management Reports
Employment Equity	To move towards representability in line with employment equity plan	% Employed in three highest levels of management who fall within a designated group.		Management Reports

* Targets set out once budgeting process completed

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

PRIORITY AREA	OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEASUREMENT SOURCE AND FREQUENCY
Decision Making	To ensure that internal decision-making processes are efficient and effective.	Average timespan between item being tabled on an agenda and decision being taken.		Management Reports
		% Attendance of Councillors at Council and Council Committee Meetings		Management Reports

PRIORITY AREA	OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEASUREMENT SOURCE AND FREQUENCY
5. <u>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION</u>				
Stakeholder Buy-In	To ensure that there is an agreed approach and programme with key stakeholders who are needed to implement the IDP	Number of Departments and Organisations with whom the Municipality has a regular interaction.		Management Reports
Safety and Security	To create a crime free environment	Reported incidents of violent crime over previous 12 months.		SAPS / Policing Forum
		Reported incidents of housebreaking and theft over previous 12 months.		SAPS / Policing Forum
		Reported number of traffic accidents over previous 12 months.		SAPS / Policing Forum
Community Facilities	Ensure that all communities have access to basic community facilities and social services.	% Of population that reside more than 5km from a library.		GIS
		% Population that reside more than 2km from a clinic.		GIS

* Targets set out once budgeting process completed

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

PRIORITY AREA	OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEASUREMENT SOURCE AND FREQUENCY
		% Of population that reside more than 2km from a sport facility.		GIS
		% Of population that reside more than 2km from a community hall.		GIS
HIV / AIDS	To contribute to a reduction in the effects of the AIDS pandemic.	HIV prevalence amongst antenatal woman in uMngeni Municipality		Dept of Health
	To ensure an increased community awareness programme.	% Of target population exposed to the AIDS awareness programme.		Dept of Health / Management Reports.
	To institute a comprehensive AIDS treatment programme.	% Of target population receiving treatment through the AIDS treatment programme.		Dept of Health / Management Reports
	To provide appropriate facilities and programmes for care of orphans.	Number of AIDS orphans housed through the Municipal Programme.		Management Reports
Housing	To reduce the population living in informal structures	To reduce the number of people living in informal structures.		GIS
	To ensure access to formal housing opportunities	Number of houses built and handed over to beneficiaries.		Management Reports.
		% of State owned houses transferred to occupants or beneficiaries in Municipality that are owned by occupants.		Management Reports.

* Targets set out once budgeting process completed

ANNEXURE 1

FEEDBACK FROM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

**uMNGENI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FEEDBACK FROM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS,
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS
AND RESULTANT UPDATED PROJECT LIST
TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET**

NOVEMBER 2008

uMNGENI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) REVIEW 2009/2010

**FEEDBACK FROM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
AND RESULTANT UPDATED PROJECT LIST**

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In line with recommendations from the MEC for Local Government and Housing for the last IDP review, and in terms of the IDP Process Plan community level input was achieved through a series of public meetings at Ward level, and the opportunity given for written submissions.
- 1.2 The primary purpose of the public meetings was to obtain community input on key developmental issues, and potential projects. Dates and venues for the meetings were as follows:

DATE AND TIME	AREA	VENUE
06/09/08 AT 10H00	WARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS	Howick Council Chambers
07/09/08 AT 10H00	WARD 9	KwaNxamala Community Hall
09/09/08 AT 17H00	WARD 7	Cedara Community Hall
11/09/08 AT 17H00	WARD 2 & 5	Howick Council Chambers
14/09/08 AT 10H00	WARD 1	Howick West Community Hall
16/09/08 AT 17H00	WARD 6	Hilton Community Hall
21/09/08 AT 13H00	WARDS 8, 10, 11	Mpophomeni Youth Theatre
25/09/08 AT 17H00	WARD 3	Nottingham Road Farmers Association Hall
28/09/08 AT 10H00	WARD 4	Lidgetton West Community Hall

- 1.3 The meetings scheduled for 14 September 2008 and 21 September 2008 had to be cancelled due to lack of attendance. Written input was given for Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 10.

2.0 ISSUES RAISED AT MEETINGS

Annexure 1.1 contains notes taken at the public meetings which list the inputs.

3.0 WRITTEN INPUT RECEIVED

Annexure 1.2 contains a summary of the written input regarding projects with a suggested response for consideration by Manco.

Annexure 1.3 contains a summary of written input that covers requested amendments to the Spatial Development Framework with a suggested response for consideration by Manco.

Annexure 1.4 contains a summary of written input in response to advertising of the First Draft Report.

4.0 PROJECTS LIST

The updated project list is included as **Annexure 1.5**. New projects and adjustments are shown in bold.

ANNEXURE 1.1

NOTES FROM PUBLIC MEETINGS

IDP Meetings

Ward 7

Date: 09/09/2008

Venue: Cedara Community Hall (Khanya Village)

Input:

Khanya Village Input:

- Development in Khanya Village is stagnant while development is occurring in other areas such as Mandleni. While the land and houses are in municipal ownership, only after an Environmental Impact Assessment is done, can steps be taken to negotiate with the community regarding houses. Some will keep their houses, some will get new houses and some may choose to rent.
- Water pipes have been burnt and the water supply disrupted for some time. The community is willing to assist with digging of trenches.

Mashaya Insimbi Input

- Basic Services are needed, water, electricity and proper roads

It was clarified that the Cedara agreement covers Khanya Village and Mashaya Insimbi but it does not cover Micasso Village.

Ward: 09

Date: 07/09/2008

Venue: KwaNxamalala Community Hall

Input: (adjusted to include written input)

- Concern was raised regarding housing project progress
 - Main areas of concern:
 - Water
 - Electricity
 - Roads Upgrade / Roads to be tarred
 - Need for a Sports ground
 - Creche at Mashingeni Area
 - Facility/Building to be used for community activities at Nguga Area, Japan, Korea
 - House numbers – Chief Area
 - Street Lighting - Chief area
 - Clinic
 - Primary School up to Grade 07
 - Creche at Nguga area
 - Bridge/Causeway
 - Storm water drainage
 - Skills Development and Job Creation opportunities
 - Main Road maintenance/upgrade
 - Increasing Crime levels – Crime Prevention Programme needed
 - Water :
 - o Interim measures needed for the Ward 9 community
 - o Chief Location was provided with water by Water Kan but this has stopped, redistribution requested
 - o Standpipe to be brought closer over the road at Chief Location
 - o No water for houses next to the Roman Catholic Church
 - Electricity:
 - o No electricity for new households at Haza-Mabida
 - o No electricity for houses next to the Roman Catholic Church
 - Develop Tree Planting Programme
 - Venue for music lessons and practices
-

Ward: 2 and 5

Date: 11/09/2008

Venue: Council Chambers

Input: (adjusted to include written input)

- What are the SDF Review Proposals for Mount West / Nottingham Road Interchange and Curry's Post
- Access to sector plans : SDF and Disaster Management Plan
- Curry's Post Landfill site replacement in case it reaches its capacity – identification of land for an alternative site, upgrading also needed
- Widening of the Curry's Post road and general roads upgrade
- Sewerage pollution of uMngeni River – sewerage works capacity?
- Accessibility of the KwaMevana clinic i.e. clinic not opening on weekends
- Municipality to negotiate with District Health for an incremental increase on operating hours, ultimately up to 24 hours
- Shelters (on all Pick up points for school children) at KwaMevana
- Sidewalks at KwaMevana
- Beer Hall at KwaMevana needs to be demolished
- Erection of Small Business Centres
- KwaMevana Housing Project to be added on the housing projects list, transfer of land from Public Works to be pursued
- Upgrading of Street Lighting particularly at Theed Street
- Ward 05: Water, electricity and housing identified as main concerns
- Ward 5 (Yarrow, Hawkstone, Triandra and Karkloof) landowners impeding the process of releasing land for rural housing projects
- Hilton Housing Project
- Amberfield walkways to the CBD
- Karkloof sidewalks
- Upgrade of Karkloof Road
- Bus Shelters in Ward 05, Hilton & Karkloof Road to be investigated
- Lighting from corner post up to the entrance of Amberfield and Amberglen
- Mandela Monument Project – what exactly does it consist of?
- Division of powers and functions could create problems
- Powers and Functions related to Water and Sanitation, Fire Services, Disaster Management, Health Services are a crippling factor in the effectiveness and efficiency of the delivery of services for uMngeni Municipality, as these are viewed as services rendered by uMngeni Municipality.

Ward 01: Written requests from the community of Tumbleweed

Date: 14.09.2008

- Building of Community Hall, Taxi Rand and Clinic
 - Building of Recreation Centre
 - Renovation of roads
 - Subsidizing youth with low cost housing
 - Erecting speed humps
 - Erecting pavement in Nondaba Road
 - Cleaning of pavement in the main road
 - Building of shelters at the bus stops
 - Building of community library
 - Erecting street lights in Tumbleweed Road to minimize crime
 - Building of schools
-

Ward: 06

Date: 16/09/2008

Venue: Hilton Community Hall

Input:

- Concern raised about the progress of the Extension 33 and 34 Electrification Project
 - Howick South Street lighting – King Fisher
 - Erection of a bridge for crossing as houses are close to the N3
 - Extension 33 and 34 Storm water drainage
 - Speed humps requested on Falcon View Road
 - Falcon Road Upgrading
 - Ward 06 sidewalks for school children requested
 - Tumbleweed and Satan robots/speed calming measures
-

Ward 03

Date: 25/09/2008

Venue: Nottingham Road Farmers Hall

Input:

Nottingham Road Main Priorities:

- Water
- Housing
- Roads
- Sanitation
- Removal of heavy traffic from R103
- Suggestion: The municipality should focus on the key development nodes as identified on the SDF
- Nottingham Road Taxi Rank needs to be considered
- Nottingham Road Clinic
- Pension Pay points
- Disaster Management Plan database of stakeholders and access to the documents
- Access to the Social Housing Programme document/report is in conflict with Council's Land Disposal (Project C2)

Zenzani Village Input:

- Zenzani Village Housing Project progress
 - Accessibility of the Lions River sports field
 - Storm water drainage upgrade
 - Water works upgrade
 - Inadequate Waste Management Collection
-

Ward 04

Date: 28/09/2008

Venue: Lidgetton Community Hall

Input:

Lidgetton Input:

- Title Deeds
- Clinic
- Electrification of the new township
- Sport Facilities

Lions River Input:

- Community Hall
- School
- Creche
- Sport Facilities
- Housing Project Phase 2
- Identification of land for the cemetery
- Fencing of the Lions River Cemetery
- Completion of the Lions River Cemetery
- Commonage

Other:

- Curry's Post Housing
- Housing for the Woodridge Community

ANNEXURE 1.2

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN INPUT RECEIVED IN REGARD TO PROJECTS

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN INPUT RECEIVED IN REGARD TO PROJECTS

Written Input was received as follows:

1. Umgeni Water

- 1.1 Priority issues relating to the natural environment, water resources and agricultural potential need to be identified with recommended actions.
- 1.2 Climate change needs to be planned for. Umgeni water is currently modeling the effects of climate change on run-off within the Mngeni Catchment and the results will be provided to uMngeni, once these are available.
- 1.3 KZN Wildlife has produced an updated land cover coverage which needs to be included.
- 1.4 SDF to align with the District SDF. Areas protected in terms of water sustainability need to be shown and preferred land uses and densities set for these and surrounding areas.
- 1.5 IDP needs to include reference as to how uMngeni will capitalise on the World Cup and the Dube Trade Port.
- 1.6 IDP to refer and consider the South Africa 2025 Scenarios.
- 1.7 Recommended Actions for protection of water resources:
 - 1.7.1 Development of a Catchment Management Plan for the municipality (This is a requirement for the Khayalisha Housing ROD).
 - 1.7.2 Development of an Integrated Water Resource Management Plan for Midmar Dam (Also a requirement of the Khayalisha Housing ROD).
 - 1.7.3 The establishment of a trade effluent response team and to monitor effluent discharge to lower the risk of pollution occurring.
 - 1.7.4 Undertake awareness campaigns on the correct use of sanitation facilities, maintenance of taps and other infrastructure, disposal of refuse etc. This will reduce the potential for water quality problems.
 - 1.7.5 These will be brought through as projects.
- 1.8 All other issues have been noted.

2. Upper uMngeni River Catchment Management Forum (UuRCMF)

- 2.1 The UuRCMF offers its considerable expertise in the field of integrated land use planning, environmental impact assessment, impact mitigation and management, and environmental and biodiversity conservation and wishes to be registered on the Representative Forum list for invitation to meetings and input into the IDP.

2.2 The UuRCMF is concerned about the following:

- 2.2.1 The need for development of an SEA and EMP, and inclusion of data from these in the SDF.
- 2.2.2 Compliance and enforcement of conditional RODs such as Khayelisha and Midmar Cove.
- 2.2.3 A draft SEA and EMP have been prepared, with reference to 1.3 above, this will need to be updated and reviewed. Other issues have been noted.

The following input has been summarized in a Table for ease of reference:

- 3. **Howick Concerned Ratepayers/Residents Group (Wards 1,2 & 9)**
- 4. **Hilton Submissions – Ward 6**
- 5. **Garlington Estate – Ward 6**
- 5. **Nottingham Road Tourism – Ward 3**
- 6. **Bobby Hoole also with representation on behalf of Lions River Fire Protection Agency**
- 7. **Ward 10 Submissions**

ISSUE	WARD	COMMENT
1. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT		
1.1 Roads		
1.1.1 Traffic lights needed at the intersection of Prospect Road and Main Street	2	Upgrading and Maintenance of roads covered by project A14 and will be provided for in an ongoing annual budget Individual issues to be taken up on an ongoing basis
1.1.2 Main North access road from the N3 into Howick up to the municipal offices to be widened	2&9	
1.1.3 Main access route between the High School & Primary School to be upgraded	2	
1.1.4 Potholes in Greendale area to be repaired	9	
1.1.5 Side walks and drainage to be provided along Mare Street	2	
1.1.6 Traffic Circle at the intersection of Park Lane and Hilton Avenue	6	
1.1.7 Erosion of the road at the corner of Club Lane and Daisy Road to be addressed	6	
1.1.8 Tarring of Page Place, Dalry Road & Crompton Road	6	
1.1.9 Bollards opposite Knoll Drive on Denis Shepstone Drive. Proper bus and taxi stop to be provided further down the road	6	
1.1.10 Side Walk along Monzali Drive in Hilton Gardens for domestic workers. Ideally the Side Walk should be extended from Hilton Road Garage along Hilton Avenue to Monzali Drive as well.	6	
1.1.11 Bus shelter needed next to the Cell C mast in Hilton Avenue	6	

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1.1.12 Rehabilitation of roads in Hilton not just patching	6	
1.1.13 Heavy Vehicle Weight and Length Restriction on R103, except for local delivery	3	
1.1.14 Taxi Rank for Nottingham Road Village	3	Project 5.4
1.1.15 Implement subsidized school transport	3	To be addressed as part of the Public Transport Plan, Project 5.3
1.1.16 Bus & Taxi Shelters and pull over zones at each junction of the Curry's Post Road/R103 with district roads	3	
1.1.17 Pedestrian walkways in and around Nottingham Road Village	3	
1.1.18 Cats eyes on the P165 from Howick through to Karkloof turnoff		
1.1.19 Road markings and signage at the entrance/exit of the Curry's Post land fill site		
1.1.20 Road markings and signage at entrance to Gowrie Village		
1.1.21 KZN Roads to install traffic calming measures on the approach into Nottingham Road		
1.1.22 Tarring of Mnikathi, Hlengwa, Maseko Roads	10	
1.1.23 Drainage Mpanza Road.	10	
1.2 <u>Bridges</u>		
1.2.1 Widening of the bridge over the uMngeni River	1&2	Project A19.
1.3 <u>Street Lighting</u>		
1.3.1 Street lighting in Groenekloof Road below the bridge	6	Project A31 covers ongoing provision of street lighting and will be provided for in an annual budget Individual issues to be taken up on an ongoing basis.
1.3.2 Street Lighting in Cedara Road	6	
1.3.3 Street Lighting in Page Place	6	
1.3.4 Street Lighting in Nottingham Road Village	3	
1.4 <u>Sewage Disposal</u>		
1.4.1 Upgrading/ improved maintenance/ monitoring of Howick Sewerage Plant to prevent pollution of the uMngeni River	1&2	See Project No. A28
1.4.2 Monitoring of pit latrines serving Shiyabazali to prevent pollution of the uMngeni River	2	
1.4.3 Sewage from Siphumela Village is draining into the uMngeni River		
1.4.4 Upgrading sewer cnr. Mandela Highway and Langalibalele Road	10	

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1.5	<u>Waste Disposal & Collection</u>		
1.5.1	Compliance of permit conditions for the Curry's Post Waste Disposal Site	1&2	Noted for maintenance
1.5.2	Alternative waste disposal site needs to be urgently found	1&2	See New Project A55
1.5.3	Monitoring of waste disposal site to prevent drainage into the wetland alongside Sunfield Home	1&2	Noted for maintenance
1.5.4	Control of by-products from Fairfield Dairy		
1.5.5	Verges & Gutters not attended to in the Hilton area	6	
1.5.6	Improved Street cleaning needed in Nottingham Road Village	3	
1.5.7	Better managed recycling stations in Nottingham Road Village	3	
1.5.8	Refuse vehicle to serve rural areas along all main tar roads e.g. P165, R103, Dargle Road, Fort Nottingham Road	3	
1.5.9	Refuse Bins at proposed Bus/Taxi Shelters	3	
1.6	<u>Electricity</u>		
1.6.1	Pre-paid meters for lower income housing	Mun	See Project No. a36
1.7	<u>Water</u>		
1.7.1	Water pipes in the Hilton area are leaking in various places	6	Noted for maintenance
1.7.2	Replacement of water pipes in Mountain Homes Extn 2	6	Noted for maintenance
1.7.3	Water Pipeline to serve Hilton Gardens, Garlington, and developments along Hilton College Road	6	See Project A24a
1.8	<u>Housing</u>		
1.8.1	Provision of housing for Shiyabazali residents, monitoring to ensure no further shacks are erected	1,2&9	Noted, see Project C18, Khayelisha Housing Project
1.8.2	Provision of Services to be addressed and co-ordinated prior to approval of major projects	1,2&9	Addressed in terms of Conditions of Establishment to be met before development commences
1.9	<u>Halls</u>		
1.9.1	Hilton Town Hall to have a ceiling	6	Noted for maintenance
1.10	<u>Clinics</u>		
1.10.1	Full time clinic for Nottingham Road Village	3	See Project No. C27
1.11	<u>Pension Payout Points</u>		
1.11.1	Safe pension payout centre to be provided in Nottingham Road Village	3	New Project C31
1.12	<u>Disaster Management</u>		
1.12.1	Assistance with funding for signage of water points for fire fighting, P165, Karkloof Road, R103, Dargle Road		Part of implementation of Disaster Management Plan.
1.12.2	Request that uMngeni Municipality become		To be dealt with as part of

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

a member of the Lions River Fire Protection Association (LRFPA)		Disaster Management Plan.
1.12.3 Request for annual funding of LRFPA		To be dealt with as part of Disaster Management Plan.
2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
2.1 Provision of a rainwater tank for each low income dwelling for establishment of a vegetable garden and planting of fruit trees	1,2 & 9	See Project B26 Agriculture Plan.
2.2 uMngeni Municipality Agricultural Extension Officer to assist emerging farmers	1,2 & 9	See Project B26 Agriculture Plan.
2.3 Support for land reform forum recommended, and need for addressing land reform issues	1,2 & 9	See Project B26 Agriculture Plan.
2.4 Howick Falls Caravan Park to be upgraded and not phased out as it is a National Heritage Outspan site	2	Noted for Implementation Howick Falls plan Project B5 underway.
2.5 Trees at Tumbleweed to be replaced	6	
2.6 Additional trees to be planted in Mpophomeni	8, 10, 11	Landscaping of trees Planting project
2.7 Upgrade & Beautification of James Craib Park in Committee Land Hilton	6	See Project A57
2.8 Park to be created around the municipal buildings in Hilton	6	
2.9 Removal and control of alien plants in the Hilton area	6	
3. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		
3.1 Need for newly built properties to be speedily reflected as such in the Valuation Roll once the building completion certificate is issued	1,2 & 9	Noted.

ANNEXURE 1.3

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN INPUT RECEIVED IN REGARD TO THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1. GENERAL

- 1.1 Essentially the SDF is the spatial expansion of Council's development vision, and it is therefore a strategic level plan which does not award development rights. The SDF will provide the base for the Municipality's Land Use Management System (LUMS), which presently only consists of Town Planning Schemes covering Mphophomeni, Howick and parts of Merrivale, Hilton, Winterkloof and Worlds View. It is the intention to extend the LUMS to include the rest of the Municipality area, but at this stage the Premier's approval of Council's resolution to prepare a Scheme for the areas included in the SDF's Primary and Secondary nodes is awaited.
- 1.2 Some of the requests for amendments to the SDF seem to be based on the assumption that such amendments are required in order to secure development rights. Whether or not a farm or portion thereof should be developed for a specific purpose should not be decided at the level of the SDF. Development approval is obtained either through the Town Planning Ordinance or the Development Facilitation Act, and requires detailed motivation to be provided as part of an application. Such processes should not be short-circuited through ad-hoc or "spot" amendments to the SDF.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN INPUT RECEIVED IN REGARD TO THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AS AT 6 OCTOBER 2008

2. Inputs Received

2.1. BCP for owners of 4 farms adjacent to the Opportunity Point on the Nottingham Road N3 Interchange

2.1.1 Issue Raised

These properties are presently designated as Agricultural Only. An in-depth agricultural assessment has been undertaken which show that the land does not have high agricultural potential. Application is made to have this area designated as Agriculture and High (or Medium) Intensity Tourism.

2.1.2 Response

This proposal was held over from the last IDP review as the N3 Corridor investigation was underway, and could have influenced the approach at the Nottingham Road Interchange. The N3 corridor report has concluded that development of an urban nature should be restricted to be within the existing reserves.

The proposal can now be duly considered. Bearing in mind that the farms lie within an identified Opportunity Point, it is recommended that they be designated as Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism.

2.2 BCP for owners of 9 farms situated between Hilton and Msunduzi

2.2.1 Proposed development of 300 hectares of Mixed Use development along the boundary with the Msunduzi Municipality extending from Hilton Gardens; 350 hectares of Limited Mixed Use along the boundary with uMshwathi Municipality; a further 174 hectares of Mixed Use, and two Residential areas of 140 and 143 hectares proposed for inclusion into the Primary Node; adjustment of the Primary Node boundary to exclude areas proposed to be retained for Agricultural purposes (639 hectares); proposed Nature Reserve of 379 hectares towards Albert Falls.

The objective of the submission is to enter into a process of negotiation and discussion with the Municipality with a view to achieving consensus on a shared vision, both for these land holdings, and for the greater Hilton area as a whole.

2.2.2 Response

This proposal was considered during the last IDP Review, and the boundary of the Primary Node was adjusted. Designations for the area have yet to be decided on the basis of a long term development plan to be undertaken by the landowner.

2.3 **Nottingham Road Village: Requested extension of the Node Boundary to include Portions 117 and 118 (of 47) of the Farm Wilde Als Spruit No. 1085**

2.3.1 Issue Raised

These farms are proposed for inclusion into the Nottingham Road Village Node and designation as Urban Transition.

2.3.2 Response

Adjacent farms would also need to be considered as the property does not adjoin the Node Boundary. Environmental significance, and lack of accessibility are areas of concern, and it is recommended that this request be not approved.

2.4 **Oribi Estate adjacent to Amber Valley Retirement Village on Portions 151 and 134 of the Farm Stocklands and Oatlands No. 878**

2.4.1 Issue Raised

Inclusion in Primary Node, and classification as Urban Transition.

2.4.2 Response

This is supported. Conditions of Establishment will need to achieve conservation of sensitive areas, and views from Howick Falls.

The applicant will need to be made aware of the need for the rationalization of access, for this, and adjacent land development proposals.

It is essential, however, that the views of the Local Department of Agriculture be obtained, and the applicant should be requested to pursue such enquiries, and obtain written response.

2.5 **Portion 25 of the Farm Malden No. 13797, Otto's Bluff**

2.5.1 Issue Raised

The Farm is situated near Albert Falls Dam and is presently used as a Private Game Reserve. The present designation is Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism. The proposal is to establish 80 residential sites which will result in a density of 1 dwelling unit per 3,4ha. Only 6ha is proposed to be developed (2,1%) of the site. The existing main dwelling would be used as a lodge with accommodation, and also include a central leasing facility for units being rented out for holiday accommodation. However, a mix of permanent and holiday residents is the target market, as the main road is being tarred and bearing in mind the proximity to Pietermaritzburg.

The designation was initially requested to be changed to "Urban Transition". A subsequent letter received on 30 September 2008 requests that provision be made for "Private Game Estates within the definition of the existing Agriculture and High Intensity zone, perhaps retaining the predominance of the holiday/tourism component".

2.5.2 Response

The use of Urban Transition designation is not seen as appropriate in this area. An urban designation cannot, in any event, be allocated to a rural area, and not on a single property resulting in a spot zoning.

It is recommended that the designation remain, and the applicant be advised that the development will need to be designed to meet the criteria that the units need to be holiday homes.

A geotechnical investigation of the area proposed for development is essential. The Albert Falls area is dry, and water is provided from boreholes. Water provision will need to be addressed.

It would seem that some form of node needs to be investigated in the vicinity of Albert Falls Dam.

A new project should be included to investigate land around the Albert Falls Dam for possible designation as a "Tourism/Residential Node" with engineering input on Geotechnical constraints, Servicing and Access.

Although there is no objection to Private Game Estates being a preferred Land use in the Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism designation, a relaxation to allow permanent residences in a Private Game Estate is not recommended as it will have implications for development throughout the rural component of the uMngeni Municipality.

2.6 **Portion 2 of the Farm The Grange No. 14125, Lions River**

2.6.1 Issue Raised

The 28 ha property lies adjacent to the Primary Node Boundary in Lions River adjacent to an area proposed to be developed for Low Income Housing. It lies opposite the Nelson Mandela Monument with frontage onto the R103. It is presently designated as Agriculture and Eco-Tourism and contains a Bed and Breakfast Establishment.

It is requested that the property be included into the node. The designation proposed is 4ha of General Mixed Use along the R103 Road Frontage to allow the establishment of a museum and economic opportunities that will complement the Nelson Mandela Monument site, with the balance shown as Residential.

2.6.2 Response

No plan has been provided to illustrate the designation proposed. The present boundary of the site would not form a logical extension as it extends too far to the north. The servicing of the site may be problematic.

Insufficient information has been provided at this stage to warrant an amendment, as proposed. Four Hectares of Mixed Use would represent an area sufficient for a major

shopping centre, and cannot be considered without detailed motivation including marketing, servicing and a traffic report. Residential designation would mean commitment by the municipality, and service providers the provision of full services.

The proposal is considered premature, and should await the establishment of the adjacent residential area to ensure servicing. The provision of low key tourism facilities such as the museum and related small scale tourism activities could be pursued in terms of the existing designation.

2.7 Rem (of 44) of the Farm Lot 67, No. 1565 Curry's Post

2.7.1 Issue Raised

The property is 65.9 Ha in extent and is situated on the Curry's Post Road. It is presently designated as Agriculture Only. On the opposite side of the Curry's Post Road areas are designated as Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism. Only a portion of the Farm is agriculturally viable, with some 30 hectares being steep and rocky. A DFA application is being lodged to allow 6 units on the property, to be used for holiday purposes.

It is requested that the property be designated as Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism

2.7.2 Response

The proposed re-designation would create a spot zoning within an Agriculture Only area, and the proposed 6 units would hardly constitute "High Intensity Tourism".

Provided the applicant can prove the portion to be used for the six dwelling units does not have high agricultural potential, the proposed use does not impact on the agricultural activity of the farm, and the Department of Agriculture has no objection to the proposal, it will meet the criteria set for the provision of development within the Agriculture Only area.

For ease of reference the wording of the designation is set out below:

"Agricultural Development Only

Most of the land in the municipality is utilised for commercial agriculture, and a significant proportion of the land has a very high production potential. Apart from the Howick / Hilton area, those areas identified through the DP agricultural assessment as having the highest agricultural potential have been reflected on the Spatial Framework Map as areas of agricultural development only.

In general, the subdivision of prime agricultural land is discouraged and the development of this land for non-agricultural purposes should only be allowed if:

- The land has already been subdivided to such an extent that it is no longer agriculturally viable
- The land has already been developed for non-agricultural purposes

- The proposed development does not compromise the primary agricultural activity of the property;
- The proposed development comprises a secondary activity to supplement a landowner's income;
- It will facilitate the implementation of the Land Reform Programme and Labour Tenant Projects."

Rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor will be allowed in appropriate locations."

The requested re-designation is not supported.

2.8 Heidelheim Residential Development, Hilton

2.8.1 Issue Raised

Portion 13 of 3 of the Farm Hilton No. 12304 is presently designated for Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism purposes, and is some 20Ha in extent. It lies adjacent to an area designated for Future Residential purposes, but is one property away from District Road 494. The proposal put is to shift the "Future Residential" boundary by 50m to accommodate the development of 10 dwelling units. The remaining portion of the property will be set aside for Conservation purpose .

2.8.2 Response

The property has a Priority 1 rating in terms of Environmental Priority. The development concept would ensure that the majority of the property is conserved. The Agricultural Production Potential for the property is dominantly Moderate.

The portion is to be included in the Primary Node and designated Future Residential.

2.9 Hilton College Estate Masterplan

2.9.1 Issue Raised

The Masterplan report provides a detailed analysis of the Estate taking into consideration issues such as:

- The likely expansion needs of the college.
- The identification of environmentally sensitive areas and how these can be managed.
- The agricultural potential, and management of agricultural activities to maximise returns without impacting on the environment.
- The Hilton College Estate community living in Teapots Village.
- Development opportunities, taking Council's Spatial Development Framework into account.
- Access and servicing.

A Land Use Framework Plan is provided which identifies "Catalytic Opportunity Spaces" along the southern boundary of the estate where some form of development could potentially be permitted. The report does not detail the form or levels of

development proposed, nor does it detail changes required to Council's Spatial Development Framework in these regards.

2.9.2 Response

The Masterplan does not address SDF Designations.

A further meeting will need to be held with the Hilton College Estate to ask for more input on the Spatial Development Framework draft designs that would arise from the Masterplan i.e. Urban Transition, Education, Agricultural/Eco-tourism. The Primary Urban Node Boundary to be adjusted to include the Estate.

It is proposed that the density in the Urban Transition be set at 1 unit per hectare to meet the development proposed in the Opportunity Spaces identified in the Hilton College Land Use Framework.

2.10 **Portion 97 (of 83) of the Farm Stocklands and Oatlands No. 878**

2.10.1 Issue Raised

The property is situated on the corner of the intersection of the P165 (Curry's Post Road) and P162 (Road to Tweedie). The applicant wishes to develop a wedding venue, conference centre, and accommodation for guests. The present designation of Agriculture/Eco-Tourism would not permit this development.

The applicant wishes the designation to be changed to Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism.

2.10.2 Response

The property is located adjacent to other properties designated as Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism. However, to create a logical boundary, the Rem of Erf 83 would also need to be included.

The property has High Agricultural potential, as do many of the surrounding properties. Activities would need to be of a scale that does not compromise surrounding agricultural uses.

The re-designation is supported, and should include the Rem of Erf 83 of the Farm Stocklands and Oatlands No. 878, but this does not mean that the proposed activities are approved. Proper environmental and planning procedures will need to be followed.

2.11 **Portions 48&49 of the Farm Hilton No. 12304**

2.11.1 Issue Raised

Proposed Conference Centre and Eco-Tourism Lodge, with 20 "suites" (units with 3 suites and a living room with kitchen facilities of 190 square metres with extensive deck areas), overlooking the Umgeni Valley. The existing designations are portion Urban Agriculture and portion Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism. It was initially proposed that the Urban Agriculture be designated Limited Mixed Use Tourism. Discussions have been held with a representative of the Provincial Department of

Agriculture, who has indicated that the site is definitely not suitable for intensive agriculture.

Letter dated 18 November 2008 from SSI motivating the provision of a Conference/Lodge facility incorporating a maximum of 20 suites on Portion 49, and proposing, if considered necessary by Council, the transfer of development rights from Portion 48 to Portion 49. Council's support for the development is requested, it being stated that the development can be considered appropriate to the present Designation of Portion 49 as Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism. A change to the SDF Designation is therefore not required.

Annexed to the above letter:

- Letter dated 14 November 2008 from KZN Wildlife providing principles to be followed when various planning designs are investigated for the site.
- Letter dated 18 November 2008 from Golder Associates Environmentalists setting out steps to be taken to support application for approval.
- Environmental Planning Services letter of 6 October 2008 to DAEA and report indicating that application in terms of the NEMA Regulations is not needed due to the small scale of the development.
- DAEA fax of 10 November 2008 concurring but requiring an Environmental Management Plan to be submitted.

In pursuance of the abovementioned proposal, the following representation has been received:

- Letter dated 14 November 2008 from Afzelia Environment & Consultants which assesses the alternative indicated in the papers provided for thirty suites (twenty on Portion 49 and ten on Portion 48), and concludes that such development would require application to be made in terms of the NEMA Regulations, and indicating concerns regarding the density, lack of onsite amenities for visitors, that the Hilton College Market may be better served by proposed developments closer to the school, the types of activities proposed have the potential to comprise significant disturbance impacts on the adjacent conservation area and the wildlife within the proposed development properties on the adjacent conservation area and the wildlife within the proposed development properties e.g. Oribi, Dwarf Chameleons, and grasslands. It is recommended that more details of the type of development/ownership should be presented before a decision is made by the uMngeni Municipality, this should include a detailed Site Development Plan with an area schedule.
- Letter dated 14 November 2008 from the Chairman of the Wildlife and Environmental Society of SA (WESSA) indicating that WESSA opposes the development and redesignations that would permit urban development on the fringes of the Umgeni Valley.
- Letters from 6 surrounding property owners indicating concern regarding the density of the development and the potential traffic impact on the D 534. These residents indicate that the level of density acceptable for tourist development is 1 unit per 3 hectares, and residential development 1 unit per 5 hectares.

2.11.2 Response

This will need to be considered in conjunction with the Hilton College Masterplan and its conservation proposals, and the need for conservation of the Umgeni River Valley.

Stemming from the Hilton College Masterplan, the provision of water for the broader area needs to be considered. Access will need to be addressed, as well as the view impact, when viewed from the Howick Falls and the Umgeni Valley.

Conservation bodies will be approached in regard to preserving the Umgeni River Valley.

It is further recommended that a project be included entitled "Prepare a Management Plan for the Umgeni River Valley from Howick Falls to Albert Falls Dam."

The applicant requests Council's confirmation that the proposals conform to the SDF Designation for the land. It is the Technical Committee's view that the merits of specific applications should not be discussed as part of the IDP Review, but rather be submitted to Council's Planning Committee.

It is therefore recommended that there should be no change to the SDF Designation, and that the applicant be informed that Council's views on the proposals should be obtained through its Planning Committee and that the issues of concern/objection be provided to him for his information.

2.12 **Portions 24 & 34 of the Farm Welgevonden No. 969**

2.12.1 Issues Raised

Issue 1

Portion 24 is the subject of a land claim. The development proposed will allow for a home site for each of the 30 beneficiaries and communal land for grazing. Request is for a change in designation from Agriculture/Eco-tourism to either Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism or Residential.

Issue 2

Portion 24 is directly adjacent to Karkloof Canopy Tours, and a guest house exists on adjacent Ptn 32. It is proposed to provide 9 subdivisions on Ptn 34 to provide housing for staff employed in the nearby tourist attractions and for weekend cottages. Request is for a change in designation from Agriculture/Eco-tourism to either Agriculture and High Intensity Tourism or Residential.

2.12.2 Response

Issue 1: The land claim can be done under the present designation and no change is needed.

Issue 2: Motivation rests on the fact that it is not a viable farm. What is being asked for is a residential estate. There is not sufficient motivation to change the designation.

If the development were to be restricted to housing for tourism and farm workers, it could be viewed in a different light.

The provision of housing for workers is an issue that needs to be addressed in all designations.

The existing designations indicate that “rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor will be allowed in appropriate locations”.

It is recommended that this be expanded to read: “rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor **and farm and tourism workers** will be allowed in appropriate locations.”

2.13 **Environmental Assessments on behalf of the owner of the Remainder of Farm Karkloof No. 1866**

2.13.1 Issue Raised

This was raised during the 2007/2008 Review and proposes change in designation from Agriculture/Eco-Tourism to Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism for Portions A and B of the Remainder of Farm Karkloof No. 1866 that are separated from the rest of the farm and have direct access off the Mount West Road. These portions directly abut areas designated for Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism.

Letter of motivation dated 20 November 2008 from the owners R&M McGrath of Propatique Corp 38 cc together with correspondence from Mr Bobby Hoole and the Chairman of the Howick Districts Landowners Association withdrawing previous objection.

2.13.2 Response

The proposal was initially supported. However, responses from the advertising of the 2007/2008 IDP Review, both at the Forum meeting and in writing, had indicated local concern. The objections have now been withdrawn.

The proposal is supported in principle, but a plan indicating the portion of the farm to which the change in designation will apply needs to be provided.

**COMMENTS / REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED FROM
I&AP's AND RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS**

**COMMENTS/REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED FROM I&AP'S
AND RECOMMENDED TO SDF AS CONSIDERED BY
EXCO ON 5 DECEMBER 2008**

DECEMBER 2008

**COMMENTS/REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED FROM I&AP'S
AND RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO THE
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The 1st Draft Integrated Development Plan Review Report was advertised for input with a closing date for public submissions of 21 November 2008.

2.0 CHANGES TO THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The following submissions were received in regard to changes to the Spatial Development Framework:

- 2.1 **Request from owners of the Remainder of the Farm Karkliff No. 1866 for a change of designation for a proposed subdivision of the farm from Agriculture/Eco Tourism to Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism to be reconsidered**

Issue Raised

Letter of motivation dated 20 November 2008 from the owners R&M McGrath of Propatque Corp 38 cc together with correspondence from Mr Bobby Hoole and the Chairman of the Howick Districts Landowners Association withdrawing previous objection.

Response

The proposal is supported in principle, but a plan indicating the portion of the farm to which the change in designation will apply needs to be provided.

- 2.2 **Portions 48&49 of the Farm Hilton No. 12304 Hilton Bush Lodge**

Issue Raised

Letter dated 18 November 2008 from SSI motivating the provision of a Conference/Lodge facility incorporating a maximum of 20 suites on Portion 49, and proposing, if considered necessary by Council, the transfer of development rights from Portion 48 to Portion 49. Council's support for the development is requested, it being stated that the development can be considered appropriate to the present Designation of Portion 49 as Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism. A change to the SDF Designation is therefore not required.

Annexed to the above letter:

- Letter dated 14 November 2008 from KZN Wildlife providing principles to be followed when various planning designs are investigated for the site.
- Letter dated 18 November 2008 from Golder Associates Environmentalists setting out steps to be taken to support application for approval.

- Environmental Planning Services letter of 6 October 2008 to DAEA and report indicating that application in terms of the NEMA Regulations is not needed due to the small scale of the development.
- DAEA fax of 10 November 2008 concurring but requiring an Environmental Management Plan to be submitted.

In pursuance of the abovementioned proposal, the following representation has been received:

- Letter dated 14 November 2008 from Afzelia Environment I Consultants which assesses the alternative indicated in the papers provided for thirty suites (twenty on Portion 49 and ten on Portion 48), and concludes that such development would require application to be made in terms of the NEMA Regulations, and indicating concerns regarding the density, lack of onsite amenities for visitors, that the Hilton College Market may be better served by proposed developments closer to the school, the types of activities proposed have the potential to comprise significant disturbance impacts on the adjacent conservation area and the wildlife within the proposed development properties on the adjacent conservation area and the wildlife within the proposed development properties e.g. Oribi, Dwarf Chameleons, and grasslands. It is recommended that more details of the type of development/ownership should be presented before a decision is made by the uMngeni Municipality, this should include a detailed Site Development Plan with an area schedule.
- Letter dated 14 November 2008 from the Chairman of the Wildlife and Environmental Society of SA (WESSA) indicating that WESSA opposes the development and redesignations that would permit urban development on the fringes of the Umgeni Valley.
- Letters from 6 surrounding property owners indicating concern regarding the density of the development and the potential traffic impact on the D 534. These residents indicate that the level of density acceptable for tourist development is 1 unit per 3 hectares, and residential development 1 unit per 5 hectares.

Response

The applicant requests Council's confirmation that the proposals conform to the SDF Designation for the land. It is the Technical Committee's view that the merits of specific applications should not be discussed as part of the IDP Review, but rather be submitted to Council's Planning Committee.

It is therefore recommended that there should be no change to the SDF Designation, and that the applicant be informed that Council's views on the proposals should be obtained through its Planning Committee and that the Issues of concern/objection be provided to him for his information.

3.0 COMMENT ON THE IDP DOCUMENT

3.1 Letter dated 18 November 2008 from Mr B Hoole on behalf of the following Associations:

- Howick District Land Owners Association
- Nottingham Road Land Owners Association
- Lions River Fire Protection Association.

This input represents a significant portion of the municipal area, and the input is appreciated. The issues raised are summarized as follows:

Issue Raised

The need for the SWOT analysis to form the basis of the Strategic Framework, Key Issues to be addressed and the prioritization and financing of Projects.

Response

The SWOT analysis did form the basis of the Strategic Framework. It will be reviewed during the next IDP Review. Some minor adjustments have been made to the wording of Weaknesses relating to Financial Viability and Financial Management, and Threats relating to Good Governance and Community Participation.

Issue Raised

The limited level of services provided to the rural component of the municipality is of concern.

Response

Through a process of consultation between the Land Owners Association and the Municipality, the municipal services required by these communities need to be identified and prioritized.

Issue Raised

There is a lack of municipal incentives available to agriculture, commercial forestry and the tourism industry.

Response

This is to be addressed through the existing LED Forum.

Issue raised

The need to protect high potential agricultural land, not only in terms of existing operations, but also in terms of future use of agricultural land. A change in wording for the Agriculture and High Intensity, and Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism to also refer to potential future farming is recommended.

Response

The SDF and its rural designations are already aimed at the protection of high potential agricultural land, and the change in wording is supported.

Issue Raised

The need to provide more information on the funding of projects.

Response

The financing of priority projects will be dealt with through the budgeting process.

Issue Raised

The need for updating and comprehensive implementation of the Disaster Management Plan.

Response

This issue is being addressed through the appropriate forum.

Issue Raised

The accuracy of data and figures.

Response

The 2007 figures brought into the report are those provided by Statistics South Africa, and are the results of a sample survey then projected. They are thus estimates and even though accuracy cannot be guaranteed, this is the best available. A note will be added to emphasize it was a sample survey.

- 3.2 Email dated 21 November 2008 from Alka Ramnath of Umgeni Water raises the following issues:

Issue Raised

The input commences with editorial adjustments.

Response

Where appropriate, changes to the report will be made.

Issue Raised

Concern is expressed that the SDF Designations around Midmar Dam do not ensure adequate control in terms of water quality. The status of the Midmar Dam Master Plan is queried.

Response

A new SDF Designation which will apply to land adjoining the dam to the west is recommended to achieve a greater alignment with the 1st Draft Midmar Dam Master Plan. The 1st Draft Midmar Dam Master plan is to be reviewed once the Integrated Water Resource Management Plan has been prepared.

4.0 **RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO SDF**

Note reference should be made to Annexure 1.3 of the IDP Review Report

4.1 **Lieliesshoek 14534, The Wolds 13156 etc. (2.1)**

Changed from Agriculture Only to Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism.

4.2 **Stocklands and Oatlands 878 (2.4)**

Included in Primary Node and Designation now Urban Transition.

4.3 **Heidelheins Residential Development (2.8)**

Portion included in Primary Node and Designation now Future Residential.

4.4 **Hilton College Estate (2.9)**

Included in Primary Node but no change to Designation.

4.5 **Stocklands and Oatlands 878 (2.10)**

Changed from Agriculture and Eco-tourism to Agriculture and Medium Intensity Tourism.

4.6 **Welgevonden 969(2.12)**

No change to designation, but change wording to allow accommodation of farm and tourist workers in all rural developments.

4.7 **Designation on Western side of Midmar Dam**

Introduction of new designation i.e. Urban Agriculture and Eco-tourism.

4.8 **Designations of Priority Nodes along N3 Corridor adjusted to reflect broad land use proposal.**

4.9 **Corridors brought through from District SDF.**

4.10 **Possible future road links between uMngeni and uMshwathi.**

PROJECT LIST AVAILABLE AT THE FORUM MEETING

**uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2009/10 REVIEW**

UPDATED PROJECT LISTS

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SCHEDULE 1: PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

uMNGENI : PROJECTS

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE COST	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
A. INFRASTRUCTURE						
A3	Formulate a traffic control strategy to improve traffic management in the municipality as a whole.	R100 000.00	MUN	uMngeni Municipality Dept of Transport, District Municipality	DBSA	Strategy complete, implementation ongoing
A5.2	Installation of traffic signals at: Amber Avenue and Mainstreet Currys Poste Road and Main Street Zeederberg Road and Boston Road Karkloof Road and Main Street In Mpophomeni		2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed
A12	Upgrade Zeederberg road.	R1,7 million	6	uMngeni Municipality	DBSA uMngeni Municipality	Completed
A34	Dump site upgrade Curry's Post Site Hilton dump site closure	R1,5 million	4, 7	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed
A37	Replace community standpipes with individual connections in Lions River.	R60 000	4	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed
A38	Street lighting for KwaMevana Main Road and Lidgetton	R25 000	2, 4	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed
A39	Street lighting for Mpophomeni at the Roman Catholic Church intersection and Hyperama and Japan area.	R10 000	8	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed
A41	Conversion of community standpipes to individual connections in Lidgetton	R250 000	4	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed
B. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
B3	Undertake feasibility study into an incentive programme for business and industry.	R100 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DBSA	Completed and to be implemented.

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE COST	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
B4	Review municipal policies and bylaws.	R140 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DT&LGA / MAP uMngeni Municipality	Municipal Code completed policy review ongoing.
B5	Formulate Master Plans for the following areas: (i) Midmar Dam area (ii) World's View (iii) Howick Falls (iv) Karkloof	R320 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DT&LGA uMngeni Municipality Dept. of Transport	Master Plans completed.
B6	Formulate a Municipal tourism development plan which should address all tourism related strategies identified in the IDP, and include a tourism assets data base and a marketing plan.	R250 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality District Municipality uMngeni Tourism Association Dept. of Economic Affair & Tourism	DBSA	Completed
B13	Create a comprehensive land database of all areas presently not rated to enable expansion of Valuation Roll.	R500 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality District Municipality	DT&LGA (Map) uMngeni Municipality	Completed but maintained on an ongoing basis
B13.1	Completion of Land Data Base for Urban Component.	R250 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed but maintained on an ongoing basis
B15	Formulate industrial development strategy including the identification of industrial / commercial development nodes.	R150 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DBSA	Completed

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE COST	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
C. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING						
C2	Disposal / Development of Council owned land	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
C3	Undertake audit of existing community facilities and then determine the desirability and location for additional social facilities in different areas following an audit of existing facilities.	R100 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed and being maintained.
C5	Provision of a multi-purpose sports centre in Lion's River.	R1.5 M	4	uMngeni Municipality District Municipality	uMngeni Municipality District Municipality	Completed
C10	Upgrade the existing Mpophomeni Community Hall.	R400 000	10	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed,
C18	Housing Projects: Emandleni Howick Erven 33 and 34 KwaMevane Siphumelele Lions River (Phase I) Lidgetton	To be determined	6 6 2 1 4 4	uMngeni Municipality	Dept of Housing	Completed
C20.1	Community Hall for Lidgetton	R1,1 m	4	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed
C23	Upgrading of sports facilities in KwaMevane.		2	uMngeni Municipality	Dept. of Sports & Recreation	Completed
C24	Provision of Lidgetton Municipal Offices	R2,000 000	4	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Completed
C29	Formulation of a Disaster Management Plan	To be determined	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	u Mngeni Municipality	Plan Completed, being implemented
C30	Formulation of a Social Housing Programme in consultation with the Department of Housing	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	u Mngeni Municipality	Plan Completed, being implemented
D. INSTITUTIONAL / FINANCE AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS						

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE COST	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
D7	Formulate a communication plan, addressing both internal and external communications.	R100 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Plan completed being implemented.

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

SCHEDULE 2: PROJECTS THAT ARE IN PROGRESS

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
A. INFRASTRUCTURE						
A3.1	Traffic Signage	R40 000	1, 2	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
A5.7	Heavy vehicle control in Howick	R15 000	1, 2	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
A14	Maintenance and rehabilitation of municipal roads throughout the Municipality, taking into account the requests raised through the public consultation process.	R1 ,5 million.	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	According to ongoing maintenance programme.
A14.1	Pavement Management Plan	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
A19	Upgrade existing bridge (over uMngeni River) in Howick - Pedestrian Guard Rail - Assess exact extent of possible upgrade or re-construction - Widening of bridge	R1 M	2	uMngeni Municipality	Dept of Transport	Sidewalk completed. To investigate feasibility of bridge widening.
A22	Prepare and implement a plan for the provision of commuter facilities in appropriate locations, taking into account the requests raised through the public consultation process.	R60 000	MUN	Dept of Transport uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality Dept of Transport	Monitor implementation of DC Plan.
A31	To provide street lighting on a phased basis in line with the budget, taking into account the requests raised through the public consultation process.	R200 000.00	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Project Completed. Extensions Ongoing
A32	Increase electricity supply to Howick	R2 million	2	uMngeni Municipality	DBSA Own Funding	Completed but Ongoing
A36	Extension of electricity supply and conversion to pre-paid system for domestic purposes.	No fixed amount	MUN	uMngeni Municipality/ Eskom	uMngeni Municipality	On Going
B. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
B3	Implementation feasibility study into an incentive programme for business and industry.	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
B5	Implementation of Master Plans for the following areas: (i) Midmar Dam area (ii) World's View (iii) Howick Falls (iv) Karkloof	To be determined	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DT&LGA uMngeni Municipality Dept. of Transport	Ongoing
B7	Review and assess all existing LED strategies and projects.	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Initial project completed, but further work to be investigated.
B11	Upgrading of the Mandela Monument	R7 000 000	4	uMngeni Municipality	DLGTA uMngeni Municipality	Initial project completed, but further work to be investigated.
B12 B12.1	Facilitate adult education. Skills training programmes in consultation with Department of Labour, as well as providing a database of local Service Providers	R150 000	MUN	Dept of Labour uMngeni Municipality	Dept of Labour uMngeni Municipality (SETA)	In Progress. In Progress.
B19	Formulation of N3 Corridor Management Plan.	R500 000	MUN	UMngeni Municipality	Provincial Administration	Nearing Completion

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
C. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING						
C1	Prepare and implement a strategy on crime prevention which should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An audit of crime prevention initiatives • An audit of crime prevention resources • Liaison mechanisms • Extension of public policing forums to rural areas • Enhanced and expanded security and policing measures including the possibility of municipal protection services/ traffic services • Increased number of satellite police stations. 	Implementation costs to be determined	MUN	S.A.P.S uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality DBSA	Strategy completed and being implemented.
C2	Formulate programme for the disposal of unused Council owned property.	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
C29	Implementation of a Disaster Management Plan	1,5 m	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality District/Province/MIG	Ongoing
C30	Implementation of a Social Housing Programme in consultation with the Department of Housing	To be determined	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
D. INSTITUTIONAL / FINANCE AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS						
D2	Implement effective debt collection and credit control system.	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	MSIG / Project Consolidate	Ongoing
D3	Undertake strategic assessment of existing and required skills for Municipal staff, and formulate Skills Development Programme	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality		Ongoing
D7	Implementation of a communication plan, addressing both internal and external communications.	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
D13	Establishment of Youth Advisory Centre	In House	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	Umsobombu Youth Fund	Ongoing
E. NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT						
E2	Ongoing implementation of an effective alien invasive species control programme	In House	MUN	KZN Wildlife uMngeni Municipality	DWAF / Umgeni Water	Ongoing
E4	Undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to form the base of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the entire municipal area.	R120 000	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DAEA / DBSA	In progress, further funding needed to update see E4.1 in Schedule 3

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

SCHEDULE 3: PROJECTS FOR WHICH uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY IS THE FUNDING AGENCY

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	
A. INFRASTRUCTURE							
A5.1	Installation of traffic calming measures when required throughout municipality, including schools and residential areas	R300 000	1	MUN	Dept of Transport uMngeni Municipality	Dept of Transport uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
A5.4	Nottingham Road Taxi Rank	To be determined	1	3	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	
A5.5	Shelter at Taxi Rank (Ward 10)	R500 000 (Phase 1)	1	10	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Phase 1 Complete
A5.6	Taxi Rank (Ward 1 Harvard)	R400 000	1	1	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Phase 1 Complete.
A8	Upgrade stormwater network and all roads that need tarring in Mpophomeni	R10 M	1	8, 10, 11	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality / MIG	Ongoing
A14.1	<p>Construction of new roads and stormwater measures in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N3 Corridor Masterplan Roads - Mpophomeni - Emandleni - Hiltonian Society - Siphomelele - Lions River - Lidgetton West - Zenzani - Nottingham Road - Link Road from Baron Road to D292 - Other requests raised through the public participation process 	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	MIG/uMngeni Municipality	

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD		RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
A40	Floodlighting behind crèche at KwaMevana.	R78 000.00	1	2	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Operational Project
A43	Extension of Symonds Street.	R1, 000 000	3	2	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	In planning phase
A44	Extension of Buchanan Road.	R500 000	3	2	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	
A46	Sidewalks to accommodate school children at St. Josephs	To be determined	1	9	DoT	DoT	To be investigated
A47	Investigate feasibility of link roads between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward 9 and Sweetwaters - Hilton through Mount Verde to Claridge - Boston Bulwer Road to Midmar Interchange Prospect to Winston Roads 	To be determined	1	9	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	In consultation with DoT
A48	Formulation of a Bulk Water Supply Plan for Municipality (including Spring Grove Dam)	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality, uMgungundlovu District Municipality, DWAF	Umgeni Water, DWAF	Planning in Progress
A55	New Landfill Site (Curry's Post Rd)	To be determined		MUN	uMngeni Municipality, uMgungundlovu District Municipality	uMngeni Municipality, uMgungundlovu District Municipality	Under Design
B. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
B1	Establish a mixed use area along the Boston Road / Mpophomeni Corridor (Airfield site).	To be determined	1	8	uMngeni Municipality Dept. of Public Works	Dept of Traditional and Local Government uMngeni Municipality	Housing component in progress
B10	Provision of improved facilities at tourist points, such as the Karkloof Falls, World's View, Howick Falls and Mandela Capture site.	To be determined	1	MUN	Provincial / uMngeni Municipality	To be secured.	In Progress

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD		RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
B14	Investigate the feasibility of employment creation through the following types of projects: construction and maintenance of public buildings, alien plant eradication, market gardening and fresh produce markets, environmental conservation projects, tourist support services, medicinal herbs.	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality Dept of Labour	Dept of Labour uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
B16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with the DM, prepare a poverty alleviation plan. Compiling a data base of poverty alleviation activities Identifying and promoting the establishment of self help projects and co-operatives aimed specifically at poverty alleviation Promoting household food security and nutrition, through agricultural projects and by assisting in the implementation of LRAD (Department of Agriculture). 	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality / DLA / DAEA	Ongoing
B17	Feasibility Study into establishment of commonages in appropriate locations	In House Study	2	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality Dept of Land Affairs	In Progress.
B18	Formulate a local area plan including traffic requirements for the Hilton central area from the Hilton Hotel to Crossways.	R250 000	1	7	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	To be initiated.
B19	Implementation of N3 Corridor Masterplan	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DLGTA	

* Currently being undertaken by the DM

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD		RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
B23	Investigate feasibility of local business support centres	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Feasibility Complete
B24	Implementation of Mpophomeni Nodal Development Project including support infrastructure	To be determined	1	10	uMngeni Municipality	National Treasury	
B25	Hilton Tourism Centre Feasibility Study	To be determined	2	6	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality Tourism KZN	
B26	Agricultural Development Strategy for the Municipality taking into account input from community consultation.	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DAEA	
C. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING							
C7	Initiate a community based programme to provide and / or upgrade sports fields for all communities, taking into consideration the requests raised through the public consultation process.	R50 000	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality District Municipality	District Municipality uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
C7.1	In liaison with the schools and other sport bodies in the area explore the possibility of hosting a Sports Week in different sport codes.	R1,2 million	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	Department of Sports and Recreation uMngeni Municipality	Planning initiated.
C14	Initiate an anti-litter and litter awareness and education campaign.	R100 000	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
C20.2	Community Hall for Nottingham Road	R1 000 000	1	4	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Under Investigation.
C21	Establishment of an AIDS Orphanage Centre.	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	Dept. of Health	Under Investigation.
C26	Surveillance Cameras for Howick CBD and surrounds	To be determined	1	2	SAPS / uMngeni Municipality	SAPS / uMngeni Municipality	Under Investigation
C28	Establishment of Crematorium and Cemetery	To be determined	1	5	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	In progress
C29	Awareness Campaign to reduce the potential of water quality problems	To be determined		MUN	uMngeni Municipality/Umngeni Water	uMngeni Municipality/Umngeni Water	Operational

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UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD		RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
C30	Establish an open space system and link to tree planting & landscaping programme and the creation/upgrading of parks	R100 000 (plan)	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	To be initiated <i>for pilot area.</i>
C30.1	Establish a landscaping programme in areas such as the tourism nodes and CBD's. Undertake a tree planting programme throughout the municipality.	Supplied by DAEA	2	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality DAEA	Ongoing Programme. (1600 Trees Planted)
D. INSTITUTIONAL / FINANCE AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS							
D4	Creation of Development agency	R1,4m	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DC/uMngeni Municipality	Awaiting approval
D8	Implementation of National policy on gender and the disabled with regard to development programmes, Municipal facilities and procurement.	In House	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing
D9	Customer Satisfaction Survey to inform Key Performance Indicators.	In House	2	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DTLGA	Survey Completed KPI's to be determined
D12	Upgrade of Municipal Swimming Pool	R600 000	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	Various	Ongoing/Operational
E. NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT							
E4.1	Update and Review of the draft SEA and EMP to include latest KZN Wildlife data and further consultation.	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DAEA / DBSA	
E10	Review and amalgamation of existing Town Planning Schemes and the formulation of a Land Use Management System for the entire Municipality.	R300 000	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DT&LGA	In progress
E11	Provision of Administration facilities in Nottingham Road.	R200 000	1	3	uMngeni Municipality	uMngeni Municipality	Options being investigated.
E12	Development of a Catchment Management Plan	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DAEA / DWAF	To be initiated
E13	Development of an Integrated Water Resource Management Plan for Midmar Dam	To be determined	1	5	uMngeni Municipality	DAEA / DWAF	To be initiated

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD		RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
E14	Master Plans for: Spring Grove Dam Albert Falls Dam Main road from Merrivale Interchange to Tweedie Interchange	To be determined R500 000	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	DLGTA uMngeni Municipality	To be initiated

SCHEDULE 4: PROJECTS FOR WHICH OTHER AGENCIES ARE THE FUNDING SOURCE

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	
A. INFRASTRUCTURE							
A1	In consultation with the Department of Transport and the District Council prepare a roads and stormwater upgrading and maintenance plan.	R250 000 (phasing to be costed)	1	MUN	Dept of Transport, District Municipality, uMngeni Municipality.	Dept of Transport uMngeni Municipality	Funds to be accessed from appropriate authority.
A2	Set up and implement a labour-intensive community based road maintenance programme for regional roads and district roads in the rural areas in consultation with Department of Transport and District Council.	To be determined	2	MUN	Dept of Transport District Municipality uMngeni Municipality	Dept of Transport	Ongoing
A4	Formulate in consultation with Dept. of Transport on an upgrade and maintenance programme for the district road network servicing the Midlands Meander.	To be determined	1	MUN	Dept of Transport uMngeni Municipality	Dept. of Transport	In progress
A5.3	Formulation of Transport Plan as required in terms of KZN Provincial Roads Act, 2001, to include a feasibility study of a Public Transport system especially to serve schools in rural areas.	R400 000	1	MUN	District Municipality	District Municipality Dept of Transport	Draft Plan completed
A7	Widening of R103 from Rotunda to KZNPA Camp for Cedara Community and road to St Josephs.	To be determined	1	6	Dept. of Transport	Dept of Transport	To be initiated
A10	Tar the roads from Fort Nottingham to Dargle, from Dar le to Impendle and between Curry's Post and Mount West.	R20 m	1	MUN	Dept of Transport	Dept of Transport	Municipality engaging Dept of Transport
A16	Tar Birnamwood Road	To be determined	1	7	Dept of Transport	Dept of Transport	To be investigated
A20	Provide pedestrian bridge over uMngeni River linking Howick West and KwaMevana.	R1,4 m	1	1, 2	uMngeni Municipality	CMIP uMngeni Municipality	Awaiting Appeal decision from MEC

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	
A24	Include the municipal priorities for the installations of water points and extension and upgrading of the local water and sanitation reticulation systems in the District Municipality's Water Services Development Plan and Sanitation programme.	R5m	1	MUN	District Municipality	District Municipality	Ongoing
A24a	Extend and upgrade bulk water throughout the municipal area, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply of raw water for package plant & storage (Nottingham Road) - Bulk Water Supply from Groenekloof to Hilton Gardens (phase 1) - Improve bulk water supply to support N3 Corridor Development - External bulk pipeline from Eridene Reservoir to proposed new reservoir at Curry's Post Road and bulk pipeline to Tweedie - Bulk water pipeline from Howick South Reservoir to Mpophomeni (Khayelisha) - Bulk water from Springgrove Dam to Nottingham Road, Zenzani, Lidgetton & Lions River - Bulk water supply and storage KwaNxamala/Inadi - Installation of boreholes or springwater supply to rural communities (Perusstroom, Corrie Lynn, Curry's Post, Mount West, Lutchman, Lidgetton and others) - Upgrade potable water supply & storage Lidgetton West - Bulk Water supply Cedara 	To be determined	1	MUN	District Municipality uMngeni Municipality	MIG/ Umgeni Water	Ongoing
A27	Improve Water Supply for the following communities: S Hilton College Community S Cedara Community S Triandra Community (Borehole)	R6m	1	MUN	District Municipality uMngeni	District Municipality MIG	Ongoing

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD		RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
	S Hawkstone Community (Borehole) S Dunmarie Primary School Community (Borehole) S Curries Post Community (Borehole) S Hilton S Lidgetton (and storage) S Khayelisha S Emandleni (Deeside) S Nottingham Road S Lions River S Yarrow (Borehole) S St Josephs S Zenzani S Sherwood (Borehole) S Nxamalala (Borehole) S Lutchman (Borehole) S KwaNxamalala/Inadi S Lemonwood (Borehole) S Colbourne (Borehole)				Municipality		
A28	Areas for which sewerage systems are required: S Hilton College Community S Cedara Community S Triandra Community S Hawkstone Community S Dunmarie Primary School Community S Curries Post Community S Hilton S Lidgetton S Khayelisha S Emandleni (Deeside) S Nottingham Road S Lions River S Yarrow S St Josephs S Zenzani S Sherwood	To be determined	2	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	MIG uMngeni Municipality	Ongoing

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	
A30	<p>S Nxamalala</p> <p>S Lutchman</p> <p>S KwaNxamalala/Inadi</p> <p>S Lemonwood</p> <p>S Colbourne</p> <p>S Reconstruction of Mpophomeni Treatment Works and bulk effluent pipeline to N3</p> <p>S Construction of Pump Station Khayelisha</p> <p>S Construction of package plant Nottingham Road</p> <p>S Upgrade Howick Treatment Works</p> <p>S Upgrade Cedara Treatment Works</p> <p>To initiate discussion with the electricity service provider to pursue the extension of electricity to the following areas:</p> <p>S Hawkstone Community</p> <p>S Community in vicinity of Dunmarie Primary School</p> <p>S Curry's Post Community</p> <p>S Triandra Community</p> <p>S Karkloof Community</p> <p>S Zenzani</p> <p>S Sherwood</p> <p>S Nxamalala</p> <p>S Lutchman</p> <p>S KwaNxamalala/Inadi</p> <p>S Lemonwood</p> <p>S Colborne</p> <p>S Nottingham Road</p> <p>S St. Josephs</p> <p>S Hilton Society Project</p> <p>S Khayelisha</p> <p>S Cedara</p>	R2.4M (Phased over 3 years)	1	MUN	Eskom,	NER / ESKOM DME	Ongoing

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	
A33	Formulate a solid waste management strategy, which should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identification of areas to which the municipal waste disposal service needs to be extended; A feasibility assessment of the possible outsourcing of the solid waste disposal service; The identification of alternative waste disposal sites; The identification and establishment of accessible garden refuse disposal sites. Facilitation of easy Recycling 	R300 000	1	MUN	District Municipality	DWAF MIG uMngeni Municipality District Municipality	Overall planning ongoing
A35	Provide input into Rural Roads maintenance Programme	To be determined	1	MUN	Department of Transport	Department of Transport	DoT to be informed
A47.1	Upgrade of Tweedie Interchange	To be determined	1	MUN	SANRAL/DoT/ uMngeni Municipality	SANRAL/DoT/ uMngeni Municipality	To be initiated
A49	Midmar Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	R130.3 M	1	MUN	Umgeni Water	Umgeni Water	Design and Implementation Phase
A54	Signalisation of N3 off-ramp, Hilton Gardens	To be determined	1	6, 7	SANRAL/DoT/ uMngeni Municipality	SANRAL/DoT/ uMngeni Municipality	To be initiated
B. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
B2	Determine location for Business Support Centre	R75 000	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	Gijima	Under Investigation
C. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING							
C6	To initiate discussions with the Provincial Department of Health to either provide clinic services or to increase the frequency of mobile clinic visits across the municipality.	In House	1	MUN	Dept of Health	Dept of Health	Discussions are ongoing.
C11	Pursue the upgrading and/or relocation of the Police Station at Mpophomeni.	To be determined	1	8, 9, 10	Dept of Public Works SAPS	Dept of Public Works	Municipality to liaise with SAPS, discussions are ongoing.

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD		RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
C15	uMngeni Municipality Sports, Recreation and Cultural Centre – Main Street	R9 M	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	R1M District R8 M Lottery	Phase III still to be implemented
C18	<p>Housing Projects:</p> <p>Note: All projects include provision or upgrading of bulk water, bulk sanitation, treatment works, bulk roads and stormwater, bulk electricity, as required, as well as internal servicing and infrastructure.</p> <p>Hiltonian Society Housing – Howick West</p> <p>Cedara</p> <p>Khayelisha</p> <p>Zenzane</p> <p>Nottingham Road/Hillside</p> <p>Gowrie</p> <p>Fordoune</p> <p>Karkloof Farm</p> <p>Yarrough</p> <p>St Josephs</p> <p>Kwa Nxamalala/Inadi</p> <p>Lions River Phases II and III</p> <p>Colbourne</p> <p>Dargle (Land still to be identified)</p> <p>Latchman/Sookam</p> <p>Kwa Mevana</p>	To be determined	1	MUN	uMngeni Municipality	Dept of Housing	All in progress.
C19	<p>Land Reform Projects:</p> <p>Sherwood (4 / Weltevrede 946)</p> <p>Corrie Lynn (Rem / Dargle 955)</p>	R1M	1	MUN	Department of Land Affairs	Department of Land Affairs	Under Implementation
		R140 000	1		Department of Land Affairs	CASP Funding	
C27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinics (Wards 3, 4 and 9) - Full time clinic for Nottingham Road Village - Howick Clinic to be operational 24 Hours 	To be determined	1	3, 4	Dept of Health	Dept of Health	To be negotiated with District Health.

KEY : MUN = Municipal Wide

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UMNGENI IDP REVIEW TO INFORM THE 2009/2010 BUDGET

CATEGORY / PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY RATING / WARD	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
C31	Pension Payout points. Safe pension payout centre to be provided in Nottingham Road	To be determined	3			

ANNEXURE 2

UPDATED SOCIAL ANALYSIS

SOCIAL ANALYSIS

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Statistics South Africa Community Services 2007 Survey is the latest information utilised in this updated analysis. It should be noted that it is based on a sample survey, and not a full survey as used in 2001 and 1996.
- 1.2 Statistics South Africa released the 2001 Census information at Municipal level during 2003. The original IDP Current Reality Section quotes the 1996 census. This report will thus contain more recent statistical information and indicate changes. The information for 2001 was extracted from the Demarcation Board Website which had adjusted the original 2001 and 1996 census figures.
- 1.3 The Census data indicates that the population of the uMngeni Municipality has increased from 69741 persons in 1996 to 73896 persons in 2001, and 84775 in 2007.
- 1.4 Key demographics data for 2001 is summarized below:

TABLE 1: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY KEY MUNICIPAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2007, 2001, 1996 CENSUS

	2007	2001	1996
Total Population	84715	73896	69741
Male	41550 (49%)	36499 (49%)	33848 (49 %)
Female	43233 (51%)	37397 (51 %)	35893 (51 %)
Number of Households	21588	20486	15489
Average Household Size	3,9	3,6	4,6
Number Persons Employed	30578	22194	20219
Number Persons Unemployed	10531	11536	8358
% of Persons Unemployed	25%	34 %	29 %

The following trends are evident from the above Table:

- There are proportionally more females (51 %) than male (49 %), and the ratio has remained constant.
- In 2007 25% of the potentially economically active population indicated that they were unemployed. This is a slight decrease from the 1996 figure of 29 % but significantly less than the 2001 figure of 34%. Overall more people were employed in 2007 than in 2001 and 1996 (30578 vs 22194 vs 20219).
- The average household size has increased slightly between 2001 and 2007 and stood at 3,9 persons in 2007.

1.5 Key Levels of Service data for 2001 and 1996 are as follows:

TABLE 2: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO ACCESS TO SERVICES, 2001 AND 1996

	2007	2001	1996
Piped Water	1163 (59%)	1573 (8%)	1483 (10%)
Sanitation	3317 (15%)	4296 (21%)	6064 (39 %)
Electricity	6130 (28%)	5274 (26%)	5296 (34 %)

Source: 2007 Figures Statistics SA
2001, 1996 Figures Demarcation Board

1.6 The following trends are evident from the above table:

- Between 1996 and 2001, the number of households needing piped water increased slightly, but there has been a significant decrease by 2007 with only 5% of households indicating a lack of piped water.
- In 2001 there were less families needing sanitation than in 1996. This had decreased even further by 2007.
- A significant number of households do not have access to electricity.

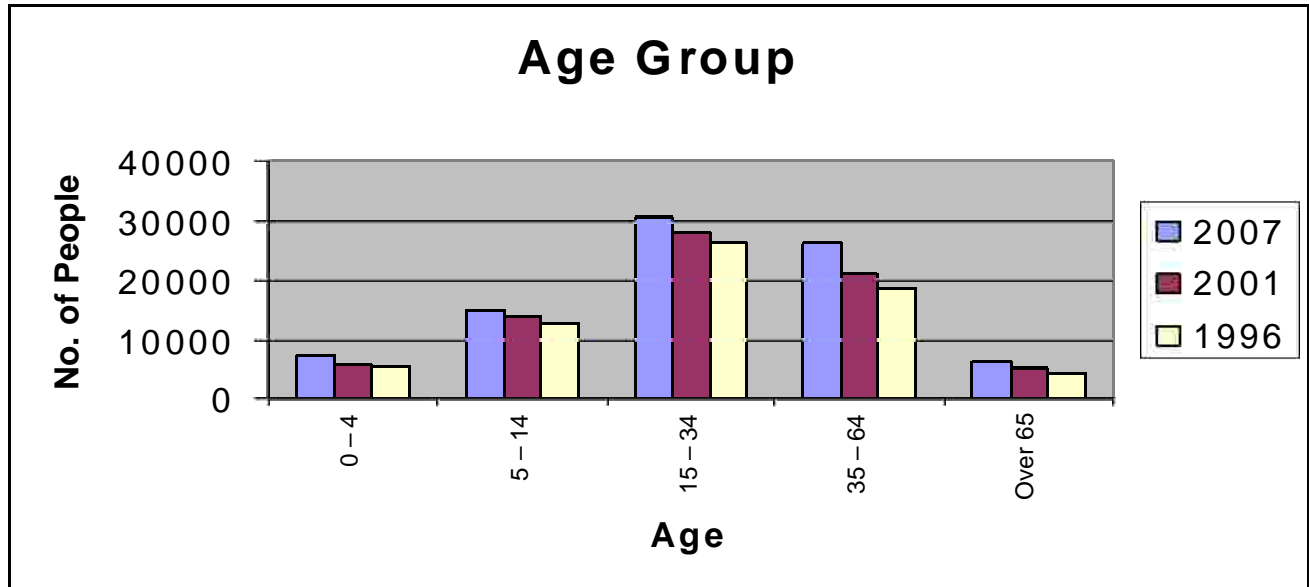
2. AGE GROUP PROFILE FOR uMNGENI

2.1 The Age Breakdown for uMngeni Municipality is as follows:

TABLE 3: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: AGE BREAKDOWN 2001 AND 1996

	2007	2001	1996
0 – 4	7400	5904	5554
5 – 14	14787	13758	12855
15 – 34	30441	28080	26362
35 – 64	26054	21132	18662
Over 65	6100	5022	4419
Total	84782	73896	67852

Source: 2007 Figures Statistics SA
2001, 1996 Figures Demarcation Board



2.2 The age group profile has remained much the same between the 2 census years.

3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF uMNGENI

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

3.2 The overall employment status is summarized as follows:

TABLE 4: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: EMPLOYMENT STATUS 2007, 2001 AND 1996 (AGES 15 – 65)

	2007	2001	1996
Employed	30578	22194	20219
Unemployed	10531	11536	8358
Not Economically Active	12712	15834	0
Total Labour Force	53821	33730	0

This Table indicates that the number of people employed in the Municipality has increased. The number of persons who are unemployed decreased between 2001 and 2007.

3.3 Employment per sector is given in Table 5.

TABLE 5: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: EMPLOYMENT PER SECTOR 2007, 2001 AND 1996

	2007	2001	1996
Agriculture / Forestry / Fishing	1317	6057	3103
Community / Social / Personal	4537	4007	3106
Construction	2270	851	965
Electricity / Gas / Water	95	163	275
Financial / Insurance / Real Estate / Business	2249	1397	1043
Manufacturing	3811	2273	1840
Mining / Quarrying	58	36	29
Private Households	-	2616	3450
Transport / Storage / Communication	612	588	666
Undetermined	11977	1858	4093
Wholesale / Retail	3651	2351	1722
Other		0	0
Total	30577	22197	20292

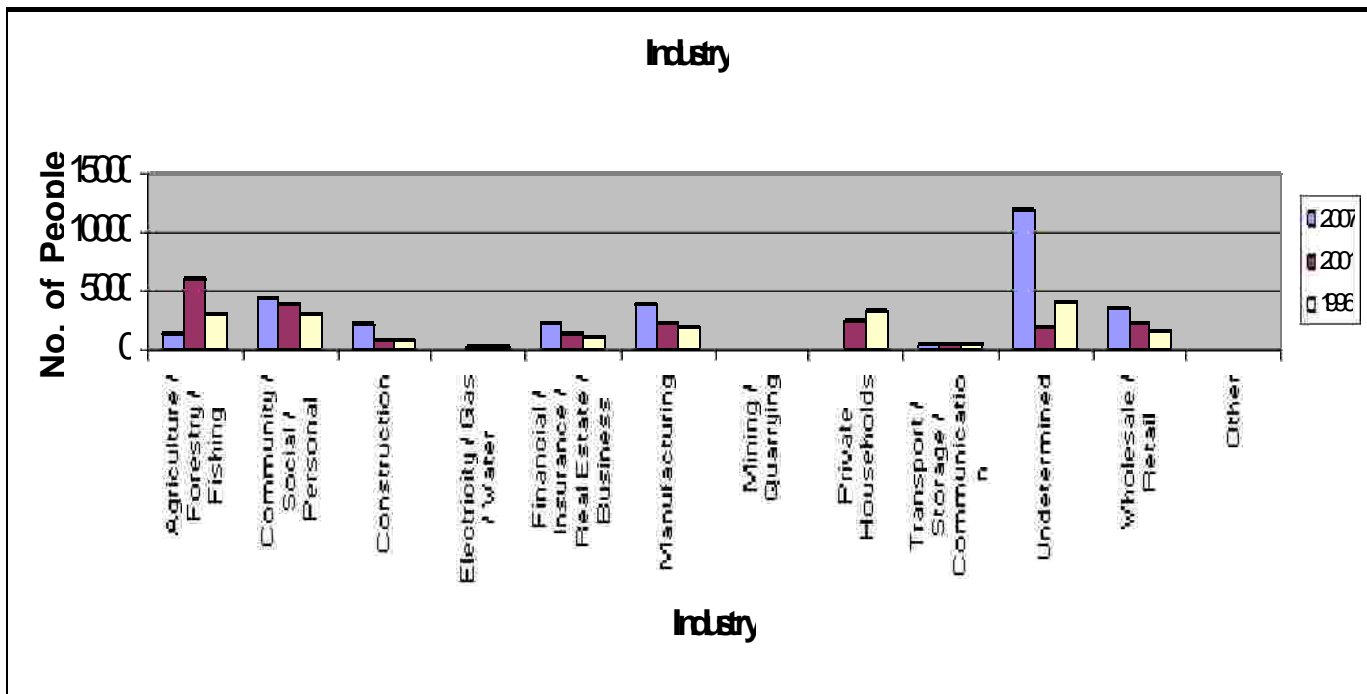


Table 5 indicates that Manufacturing and Wholesale / Retail trade showed increased employment. The dominant employment sectors are Manufacturing, Wholesale / Retail Trade and Social Services.

4. WARD LEVEL ANALYSIS OF uMNGENI 2001 CENSUS

TABLE 6: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY KEY MUNICIPAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION BY WARD ADJUSTED 2001 CENSUS

TABLE 6A

WARD	WARD SIZE	POPULATION	POP DENSITY	NO. EMPLOYED	NO. UNEMPLOYED	% PERSONS UNEMPLOYED
1	4 km ²	5503	1376	1339	1000	43%
2	2 km ²	3370	1685	879	365	29%
3	604km ²	8044	13	3721	748	17%
4	278km ²	6100	22	2293	533	19%
5	295km ²	6692	23	2737	796	22%
6	113km ²	8033	71	3035	684	18%
7	64 km ²	5961	93	2362	380	14%
8	15 km ²	9943	663	1445	2859	66%
9	189km ²	8497	45	2331	1096	32%
10	1 km ²	4887	4887	792	1206	60%
11	2 km ²	6865	3433	1260	1870	60%
Total	1567	73895	47	22193	11536	34%

Population by Ward is shown on Map 6.

Highest population densities occur in Wards 10 and 11.

Wards 8, 10 & 11 (Mpophomeni and surrounds) show very high unemployment rates of 60 percent and above.

Wards 1, 2 and 9 (Howick and adjacent rural areas) also had high unemployment rates in 2001.

TABLE 6B

WARD NO	NO HH	AV HH SIZE	HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO ACCESS TO SERVICES 2001									
			PIPED WATER		SANITATION		ELECTRICITY		REFUSE		TELEPHONE	
			NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
1	1497	3,7	210	14	547	37	914	61	843	56	3	0
2	840	4,0	7	1	19	2	10	1	10	1	5	0
3	3175	2,5	210	7	124	39	103	32	290	91	351	11
4	1853	3,3	255	13	622	33	884	48	172	93	130	7
5	2724	2,5	175	6	425	16	116	43	165	61	219	8
6	2489	3,2	135	5	313	13	289	12	807	32	182	7
7	2089	2,9	75	4	246	11	222	11	444	21	33	2
8	2938	3,4	6	0	276	9	195	7	183	6	305	10
9	2597	3,3	565	22	996	38	104	40	175	68	106	4
10	1095	4,4	9	1	144	13	213	19	115	1	88	1
11	1366	5,0	3	0	123	9	137	10	4	0	44	3
Total	22663	3,3	1649	7	495	22	610	27	104	46	1466	6

The breakdown of service levels to Wards renders some statistics unreliable/meaningless. Refuse removal, for example, is related to urban areas which do not relate to Ward boundaries. It would seem that Ward 1, which is a portion of Howick urban area, had a refuse removal problem in 2001. Ward 1 also seemed to have backlogs in the provision of piped water, sanitation and electricity. Services in Wards 3, 4 and 9, which are predominantly rural, were at a low level in 2001.

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TABLE 6C: EMPLOYMENT SECTORS BY WARD 2001

WARD NO.	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	6	%	7	%	8	%	9	%	10	%	11	%	TOT	%
AGRICULTURE	81	6	47	5	1952	52	909	40	1494	55	613	20	262	12	111	8	537	23	23	3	27	2	6056	27
MINING AND QUARRYING	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	29	0
MANUFACTURING	304	22	85	10	209	6	185	8	221	8	403	13	246	10	167	12	235	10	112	14	106	8	2273	10
ELECTRICITY GAS WATER	13	1	11	1	13	0	3	0	6	0	31	1	28	1	11	1	15	1	7	1	24	2	162	1
CONSTRUCTION	90	7	25	3	32	1	73	3	61	2	153	5	177	7	75	5	99	4	26	3	40	3	851	4
WHOLESALE RETAIL	215	16	109	12	284	8	345	15	165	6	385	13	261	12	156	11	194	8	90	11	150	12	2354	11
TRANSPORT, COMM	49	4	33	4	27	1	29	1	28	1	90	3	78	3	75	5	95	4	28	4	55	4	587	3
BUSINESS SERVICES	48	4	101	12	59	2	113	5	128	5	258	9	314	13	84	6	194	8	456	6	52	4	1396	6
COMMUNITY SERVICES	243	18	289	33	645	17	128	6	349	13	639	21	624	26	193	13	278	12	225	28	397	32	4010	18
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD UNDETERMINED	200	15	65	7	264	7	326	14	146	5	286	9	255	11	401	28	311	14	127	16	236	19	2617	12
TOTAL	1340		878		3721		2294		2737		3035		2361		1443		2331		794		1260		22194	

Agriculture is the most prominent employment sector in the predominantly rural wards and the municipality as a whole.

Community Services is the highest category in the majority of predominantly urban wards.

The employment sectors of Manufacturing and Wholesale/ retail are well represented in the predominantly urban wards. Wards 3, 4 and 5 also have employment in these categories which would relate perhaps to the influence of the Midlands Meander.

Employment in Private Households occurs as a prevalent employment category in most wards.

TABLE 7: COMMUNITY FACILITIES BY WARD

Facilities	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Total
Creche	0	5	0	3	0	6	4	6	4	3	0	31
Cemeteries	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	6
Education	1	4	14	7	6	9	4	3	5	1	6	60
Fire Station	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hall	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	11
Health	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7
Library	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Magistrate Court	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monument/ Museum	1	1	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	13
Pension	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
Police Station	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Sewerage Works	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Sport Facility	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	12
Theatre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tourist*	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Water Works	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

- *1. Main tourist site at Howick Falls
- 2. Worlds View Viewing Site
- 3. Karkloof Falls Viewing Site

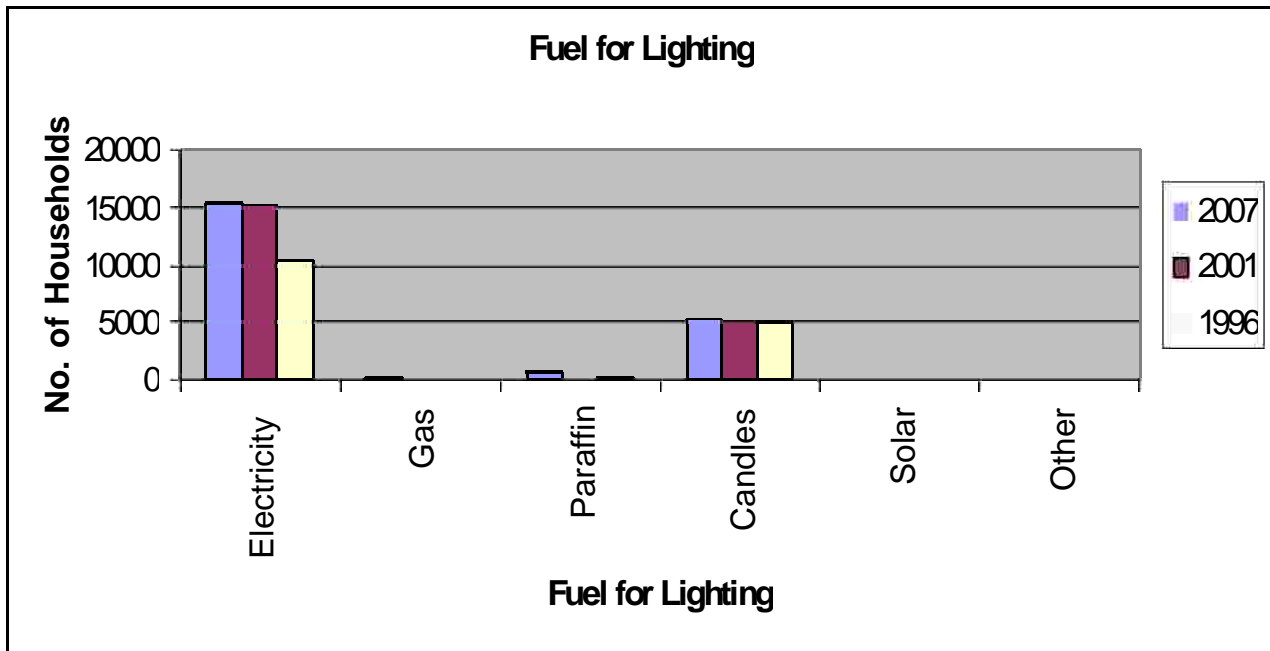
5. PROVISION OF SERVICES

5.1 Fuel for Lighting

The 2007 Census data indicates that 72 % of households used electricity for lighting, while 24 % still used candles for lighting in 2007.

TABLE 8: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: HOUSEHOLDS: FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING 2001 AND 1996

	2007	2001	1996
Electricity	15457	15153	10243
Gas	123	44	38
Paraffin	636	104	147
Candles	5269	5053	5111
Solar	0	73	0
Other	102	59	0
Total	21587	20486	15539

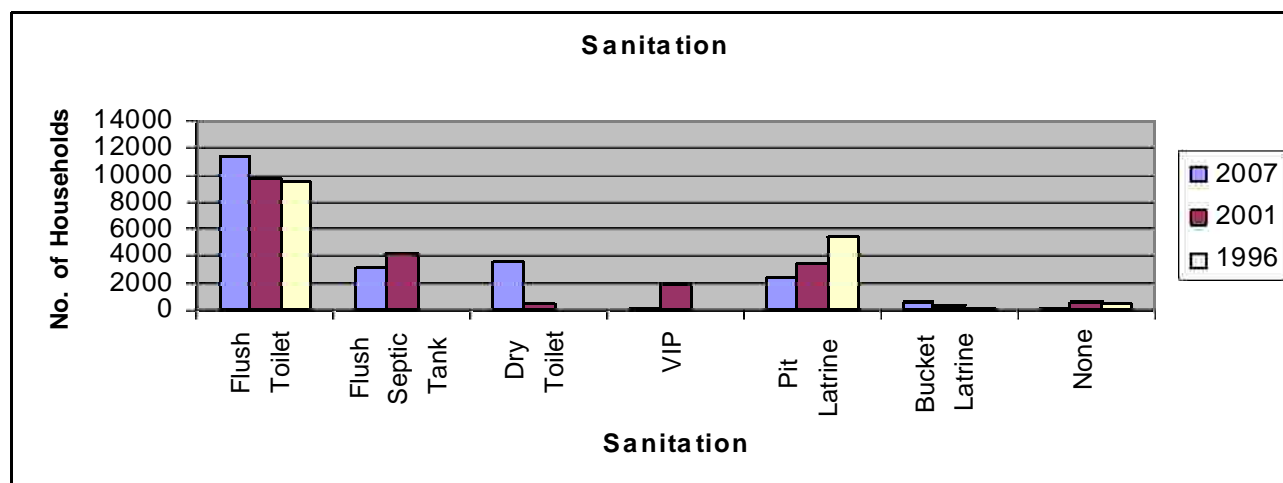


5.2 Household Sanitation

The following table summarises the toilet facilities by household.

TABLE 9: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: HOUSEHOLDS TOILET FACILITIES

	2007	2001	1996
Flush Toilet	11487	9762	9533
Flush Septic Tank	3111	4162	0
Dry Toilet	3549	382	0
VIP	126	1884	0
Pit Latrine	2452	3457	5422
Bucket Latrine	644	276	215
None	221	563	427
Total	21590	20486	15597



Ideally all households should be served by at least a Pit Latrine with Ventilation (VIP). This has not been achieved by 2007, and 221 households indicated no form of toilet at all was available.

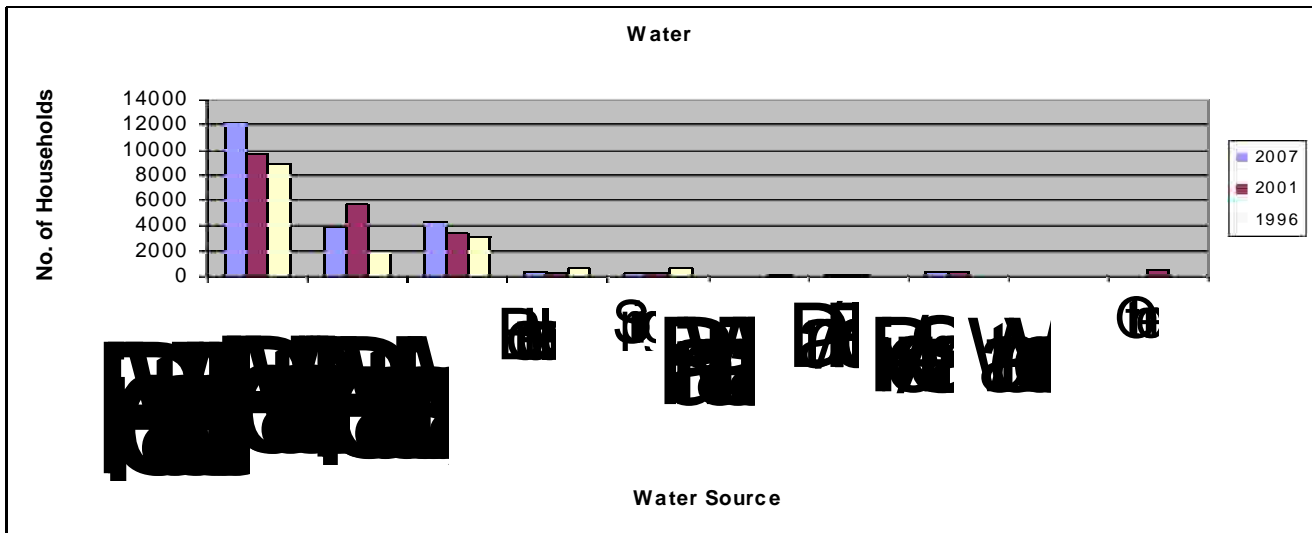
5.3 Water

The 2001 Census indicates that about 88 % of households in South Africa had access to clean piped water by October 2001.

The Census figures for uMngeni indicate that 92 % of households had access to clean piped water by October 2001 which is an increase from % in 1996. The 2007 Census figures again show an increase to 95%.

TABLE 10: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: WATER PER HOUSEHOLD 2001 AND 1996

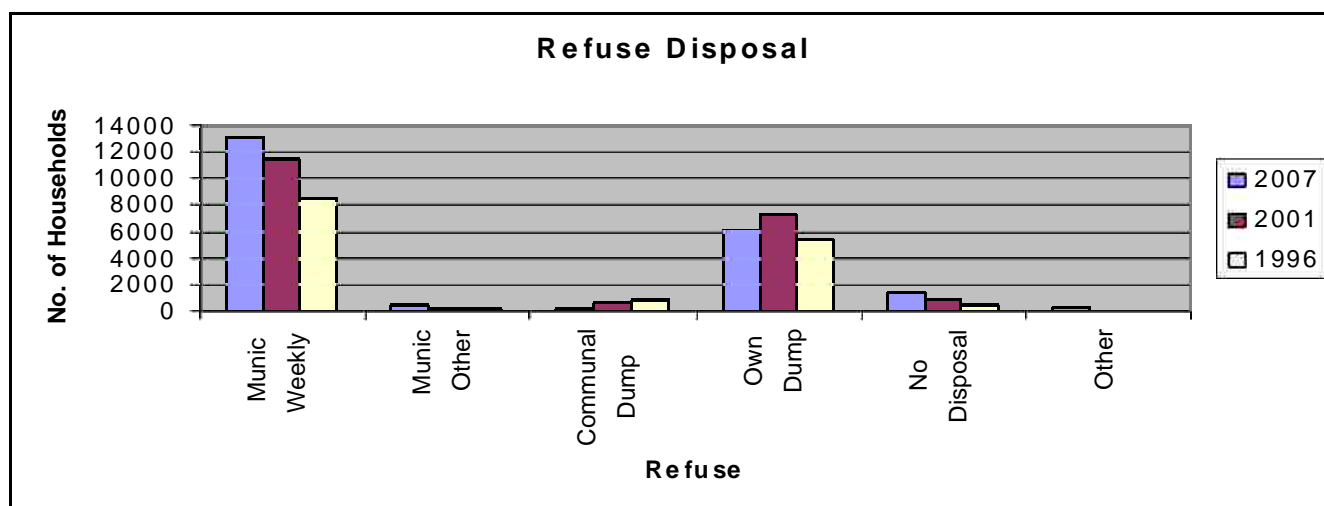
	2007	2001	1996
Piped Water inside Dwelling	12136	9742	8907
Piped Water inside Yard	3931	5757	2002
Piped Water from access point outside the yard	4358	3409	3168
Borehole	377	197	614
Spring	249	258	681
Rain Water Tank	43	23	163
Dam / Pool	74	151	0
River / Stream	380	363	0
Water Vendor	-	50	0
Other	40	531	25
Total	21588	20487	15560



5.4 Solid Waste

TABLE 11: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

	2007	2001	1996
Municipality Weekly	13151	11438	8452
Municipality Other	445	178	152
Communal Dump	212	737	856
Own Dump	6053	7290	5407
No Disposal	1429	844	484
Other	298	-	-
Total	21558	20487	15351



Municipal Solid Waste removal covers 56 % of the households in the Municipal area.

6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

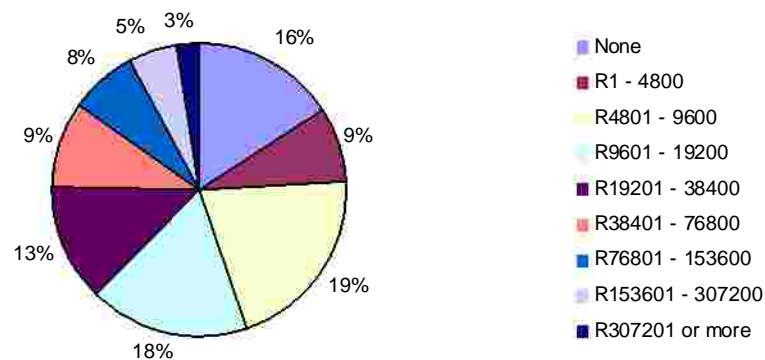
- 6.1 The income categories available for 2001 and 1996 are the same. Income has, therefore, been grouped as closely as possible and tabulated separately.

TABLE 12: uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2001

INCOME CATEGORY	2001	%
No Income	3557	15%
R1 – R4800	1938	8%
R4801 – R9600	4622	20%
R9601 – R19200	3971	18%
R19201 – R38400	2962	13%
R38401 – R76800	2136	9%
R76801 – R153600	1731	8%
R153601 – R307200	1146	5%
R307201 and More	597	3%
Total	22660	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa

Annual Household Income 2001



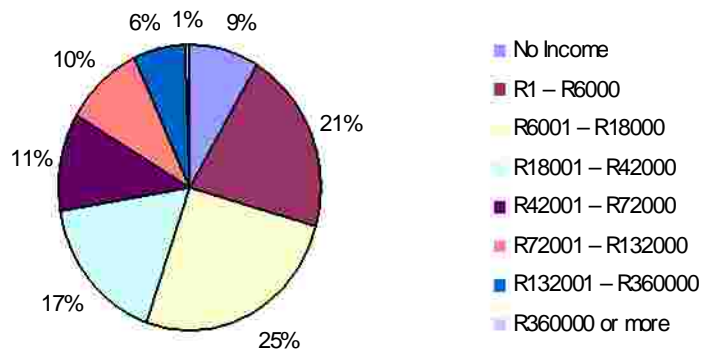
In terms of the above statistics 61% of the households in uMngeni had an annual income of less than R19200 a year (R1600 per month). It would be very difficult for such households to be able to pay for services. 15% have indicated no income at all.

6.2 The 1996 Census information is summarized as follows:

TABLE 12 uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME 1996

INCOME CATEGORY	1996	%
No Income	1076	9%
R1 – R6000	2617	21%
R6001 – R18000	3270	25%
R18001 – R42000	2118	17%
R42001 – R72000	1406	11%
R72001 – R132000	1242	10%
R132001 – R360000	802	6%
R360000 or more	65	1%
Total	12596	100%

Annual Household Income 1996



These figures show that in 1996, 56 % of the household had an income of less than R18000 per year. (R1500 per month). 9% of Households had no income at all.

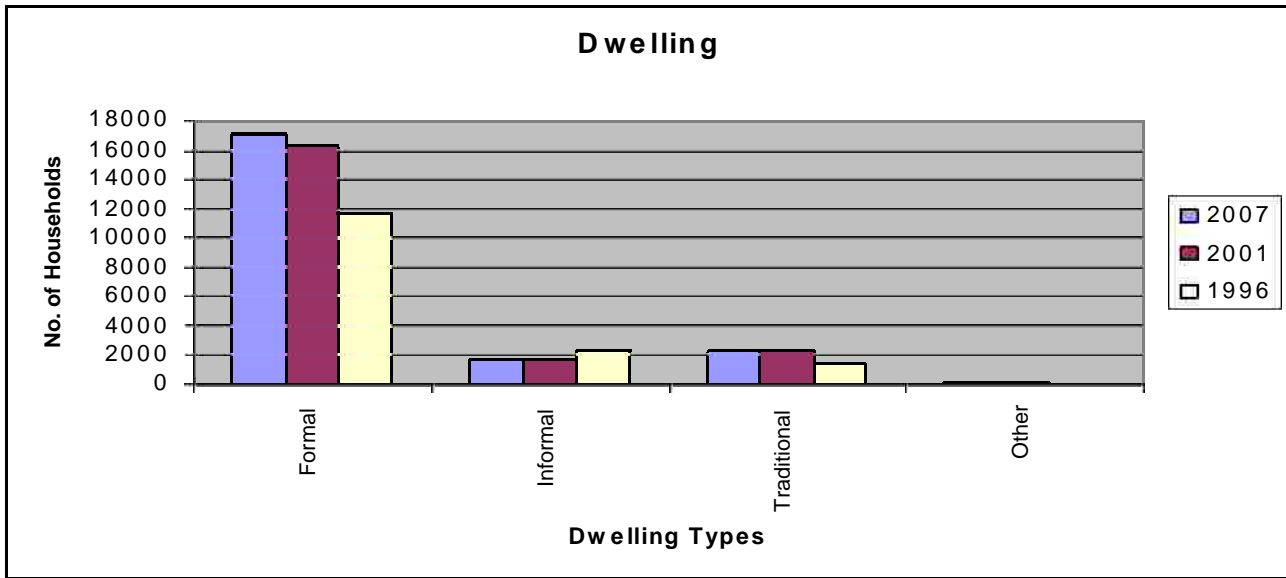
- 6.3 It would appear that the household income for poorer households has decreased over the 5 year period and many more stated that they had no income at all in 2001 as compared to 1996.
- 6.4 The 2007 Community Survey household income information was not available.

7. DWELLING TYPE

The Table below indicates an improved housing situation between 2001 and 1996.

TABLE 13 uMNGENI MUNICIPALITY: DWELLING TYPE

HOUSEHOLDS	2007	2001	1996
Formal	17141 (80 %)	16321 (80 %)	11654 (76 %)
Informal	1660 (8 %)	1660 (8 %)	2264 (15 %)
Traditional	2353 (11 %)	2352 (11 %)	1433 (9 %)
Other	154 (1 %)	153 (1%)	50
Total	21308	20486	15401



ANNEXURE 3

LIST OF SECTOR PLANS

INVENTORY OF SECTOR PLANS

INVENTORY OF SECTOR PLANS AND ADDITIONAL PLANS RELEVANT LINKED TO THE IDP

PLAN	YES	NO	COMMENT
Current Reality	v		Needs to be updated
Vision and Mission Statement	v		Remains as per existing
Strategic Framework	v		Updated on a regular basis
Projects Lists	v		Updated annually
Monitoring and Performance Management System	v		Funding available for updating
Spatial Development Framework	v		Updated on a regular basis
5 Year Financial Plan	v		To be updated in first half of 2008
Institutional Framework	v		Needs to be updated
Disaster Management Plan	v		Adopted by Council
Local Economic Development	v		Plans developed cover Tourism and Industrial Development Strategy. See also projects list for additional action in regard to LED.
Environmental Programme	v		SEA / EMP under preparation Environmental Officer's has been appointed.
Transport Plan	v		District function has been prepared. Desirable contents
Infrastructure Programme	v		Projects cover both Local and District level issues
Housing Plan	v		Draft Housing Plan has been prepared in-house
Social Housing Policy	v		Prepared During 2008/09 Review
HIV / AIDS Prevention Programme	v		Adopted by Council.
Poverty Reduction	v		Ongoing in consultation with District Municipality and other Sector Departments.
Gender Equity Programme			
Tourism Management Plan - Midmar Dam Master Plan - Karkloof Falls Master Plan - Worlds View Master Plan - Howick Falls Master Plan	v		Completed
Industrial Incentive Programme	v		Completed and Under Review.
Industrial Retention and Expansion Strategy		v	DTI funded to be initiated.
Traffic Control Strategy	v		Completed

MAPS