



# UMVOTI MUNICIPALITY

## 2008/09

# INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**June 2008**

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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## SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 Umvoti Municipal Area

Umvoti Municipality is one of the four local municipalities within Umzinyathi District. It is located along the eastern border of Umzinyathi district about 65 km from Dundee and approximately 70km from Pietermaritzburg. It is well served by provincial and regional roads given its location at the intersection of the roads to Pietermaritzburg, the coast; the Drakensberg and the battlefields route. It is about 2509km<sup>2</sup> in extent and its population is currently projected at 140,348 (Global Insight of Southern Africa 2007) people who are spread unevenly among the eleven municipal wards. It comprises of 5 traditional authority areas, all of which are located beyond a 40km radius from Greytown (known as Umgungundlovana), which is the main centre within the municipal area. The central part of the area is generally covered with high potential commercial farmland and is characterized by low population density.

Map 1 below shows the entire Umvoti Municipal Area:



### 1.2. Issues faced by the Municipality

#### 1.2.1 Economic Problem

The main problem facing Umvoti Municipality can be described broadly as underdeveloped economic base and lack of sufficient diversity in the nature and structure of the local economy. Agriculture is the main economic activity in Umvoti; it refers to both subsistence and commercial agriculture. However, there is limited processing of agricultural products taking place within Umvoti. Most of the products are exported to major urban centres and offshore markets and come back to Umvoti as finished products. Subsistence agriculture on the other



hand has focused mainly on producing food for household consumption. It is acknowledged that there are emerging farmers that are moving away from subsistence farming to commercial farming; however these farmers are faced with the market challenges, i.e. access to markets. The area of Umvoti is poorly located in relation to market for both raw and finished products. It is about 80km away from the provincial trade routes linking major cities and has a poorly developed system. This results in an increased transportation costs. Poor infrastructure such as roads especially in traditional authority areas also contribute to the lack of diversity in the local economy.

The lack of educational training facilities is linked to the poor skills base and means that there is limited capacity to cease the local eminent economic opportunities. The level of poverty in the municipal area is also increasing due to the following reasons: low disposable income, poor access to services, poor access to land and other means of production and high rate of functional education, high rate of unemployment, low output and low output.

### **1.2.2 Roads**

The R33/R74 main road falls under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Transport. The Department of Transport pays the Municipality R21 million per year for the maintenance of a portion of Durban Street. This is considered wholly inadequate and these roads are in poor condition. Brief observation shows severe rutting and possible layer deformation in some places. The main road through Kranskop (KZN-DOT ref. P16) connects the R74 to Eshowe. The section through the town is in a fair to poor condition.

The signage and road markings are inadequate, considering the high level of commercial activity on both sides of the road and pedestrian traffic that crosses the road. There is a network of rural roads in the Umvoti Municipal area, which currently falls under the control of the Provincial Department of Transport. These roads comprise surfaced main roads, surfaced and unsurfaced District roads and community access roads. These roads are generally in a poor condition and are poorly maintained.

### **1.2.3 Water**

The Umvoti area does not have enough water to supply the whole area. Greytown, which is the main economic centre within the municipal area, is also experiencing serious water problems. The main source of water in Greytown is Lake Morthley and six supportive boreholes. This scheme has limited capacity, and this has potential to undermine further economic and industrial development.

The RDP standard for water provision is 15 to 25 litres per capita per day. In most of the rural areas of Umvoti this standard is not met and these areas are classified as "survival" indicating the provision of less than 5 litres of water per capita per day. Access to clean potable water remains one of the key development issues facing rural communities. People in rural areas depending on farming as a source of income suffer losses as there is shortage of water for irrigation.

### **1.2.4 Housing**

Greytown, in particular, has over the years experienced shortage of housing, coupled with the lack of available suitable land for housing. In terms of the Umvoti Municipal Housing Plan



prepared by Isibuko se-Africa, the current housing demand for Umvoti Municipality amounts to 13 696 (this includes the urban, informal settlement and rural housing). It is also noted that shortage of water in Greytown is contributing to the delays in the implementation of the proposed housing projects. Given that the national housing target is for at least 60% of households to be formally housed within each municipality countrywide, **the municipality is currently behind the national target.**

### 1.2.5 Solid Waste

It is noted that there is a need for a proper plan for collection and transportation of refuse from Kranskop to Greytown. There is an existing transfer station in Greytown from where waste is transported by a private contractor to a landfill site in Pietermaritzburg. There is also a need for a container and collection system for Muden. The needs for waste disposal in the Umvoti Municipality as identified in the Integrated Waste Management Plan are summarised below:

- There are no waste minimisation strategies that have been developed. These need to be addressed and implemented.
- The tribal areas of the Umvoti Municipality do not receive a waste removal service and they need to be incorporated in the waste disposal.
- The new developments that are taking place in the Umvoti Municipality must be included for the provision of a waste disposal service.
- There is illegal disposal of waste at various sites in the municipality. The illegal disposal should be addressed in order to manage and minimise the illegal activities pertaining to waste disposal.
- New Municipal By-Laws should be drafted that pertain directly to waste issues surrounding waste management. Issues such as illegal dumping of waste, waste minimisation and recycling etc. should be dealt with in the By-Laws.
- The Umvoti Municipality has a shortage of personnel. There are a number of temporary employees working for the municipality at this stage.
- The Umvoti Municipality has a number of vehicles that are old and due in poor condition that are due for replacement.
- Municipal waste records should be kept and maintained for informed future decision-making purposes and to comply with the Government's Waste Information System requirements.
- A mitigation strategy or some form of succession planning should be developed for the expected increase in HIV/AIDS related deaths amongst personnel.
- A leachate drainage system should be constructed at the Transfer Station to collect the leachate that is produced.

### 1.2.6 Institutional Issues

Umvoti Municipality is a local municipality. Its powers and functions are defined in the Constitution (Schedules 4 and 5 and Chapter 7) and refined further in the Municipal Structures Act (Sections 84 and 85) and notice gazetted by the MEC for Local Government. It is noted that the Municipal Organogram has not been finalised up to date. It is also noted that this municipality has been functioning without a Municipal Manager for a period of more than two



years. The municipal departments (Engineering Services, Finance, Protection Services and Planning) have been functioning without Managers (Head of Departments) for more than a year. The Council decided to dissolve the Planning Department and staff in this department were incorporated to other municipal departments.

The following are the institutional needs for Umvoti Municipality:

- Institutional capacity building
- Enhancement of performance management and monitoring systems
- Proper definitions of roles and responsibilities for the municipal departments
- Strong human resource and skills base

There are critical positions that exist in the municipality but not filled in the previous years. These positions include: Planning Manager, Town Planner, Credit Control, Budget Officer, Supply Chain Management Unit Officials, Human Resources Manager/Officer, Internal Auditor, Building Inspector, GIS Technician, LED/Tourism Officer, etc. It is noted that the above scenario has increased workload for some municipal officials as they are expected to perform extra duties.

It is also acknowledged that there are policies that were prepared such as financial policies and municipal bylaws but have not yet been adopted by Council. Furthermore the policies that relates to employees are not in place, i.e. Equity Plan, Skill Development Plan.

### 1.2.6 Tourism planning and development

The lack of coordinated planning, development and marketing efforts for tourism is one of the key problems for the Umvoti area. The other issues relating to tourism planning and development are:

- The need to support and promote initiatives to establish and develop tourism
- The need to establish a sub-regional tourism identity
- The need for the conservation of historical, cultural and important natural elements within the sub-region
- The need to educate and train communities and stakeholders within the sub-region
- The need to educate and train communities and stakeholders within the region
- The need to form linkages with surrounding regions.

### 1.2.7 Service Backlog as per the District Backlog Study

The District Backlog study was conducted by Jeffares and Green (Pty) Ltd who were appointed to conduct a backlog study in the UMzinyathi District in March 2007. The summary of the backlogs is highlighted in the table below:

Umvoti	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse
Served	8536	9305	8213	5990
Not Served	14056	13287	14379	16602
Backlog				
Total	22592	22592	22592	22592
Backlog (%)	62.2%	58.8%	63.6%	73.5%

Source: Backlog Study Jeffares and Green (Pty) Ltd 2007

## 1.3 Key Opportunities

### 1.3.1 Strengths

The following strengths can serve as the basis for economic development:

- Well established commercial agricultural economy producing timber, dairy products, maize, beef and vegetables.
- Location along provincial and regional transportation routes
- Natural resources such as good river systems, e.g. Mooi and Umvoti rivers
- Strong culture and history of the Zulu nation, Germans and Afrikaners

### 1.3.2 Weaknesses

The following weaknesses may restrict initiatives to stimulate economic growth and the development in Umvoti area:

- Lack of reliable source of industrial water especially in Greytown and Kranskop
- Spatial structure of the municipal area. The traditional authority areas are located at the periphery, and are separated from the urban areas by vast commercial farms.
- Poor access to good arable land in the traditional authority areas, which negatively affects farming in these areas
- Overcrowding in some traditional authority areas, this means that the limited arable land is being lost to settlement.
- Lack of job opportunities
- A poor skills base arising from poor access to education facilities for skill training and education generally.
- Lack of major and “must see” tourist attractions that give rise to isolation from provincial tourism market.

### 1.3.3 Opportunities

Despite the above outlined weaknesses, Umvoti municipal area has a number of opportunities for economic development. These can be summarised as follows:

- Processing of agricultural products.
- Umvoti municipal area has a rich history, which includes the battlefields, and the history of the Zulu nation, Germans, Afrikaners, etc.
- Location at the various tourism zones including the proposed culture and heritage route, midlands and battlefields.
- Industrial land in Greytown
- Traditional arts and craft skills, which have been passed from one generation to the other. There is potential to commercialize traditional arts and craft products.
- Irrigable land located along the Uthukela, Mooi and Umvoti rivers, which creates opportunities for irrigation schemes.

The opportunities that exist in the Umvoti Municipal area are more directed to agriculture and tourism. The current studies conducted in the district (Umzinyathi LED Participatory Assessment and Institutional Development Project, Umzinyathi LED Strategy, Umzinyathi Tourism Strategy) highlights the opportunities that exist in the Umvoti Municipal area. 1.3.3.1 and 1.3.3.2 below further look at the agriculture and tourism opportunities in the Umvoti Municipal area. It is noted that some of the opportunities have been identified above but it was felt that



tourism and agricultural opportunities needed to be discussed separately hence the 1.3.3.1 and 1.3.3.2 below.

### **1.3.3.1 Agricultural Opportunities**

Agriculture, particularly forestry, is the dominant economic activity in Umvoti and accounts for the majority of the job opportunities within the area. The area has a high agricultural potential and is considered to be one of the areas with the highest climatic reliability. The other factor shaping the local agricultural sector, both positive and negative, is the presence of the large corporate companies. It has increased competition for land and created new opportunities in contracting, downstream operations and market stability. As indicated above, the main opportunities are in the forestry sector. These opportunities mainly relate to secondary processing and beneficiation.

The downstream opportunities include the following:

- FSC accredited products – for export
- Charcoal
- Vegetable boxes from waste timber
- Wood wedges for the American market – export.
- Kiln-timber drying, wet-off saw timber
- Convert timber waste to shavings used in the horse and chicken industry.
- Produce bio-fuel pellets from sawdust for export market. Carbon credits – this is a more complex market and linked to the FSC accreditation.
- Mine and manufacture clay bricks using timber waste as Fuel

(Findings from Umzinyathi LED Participatory Assessment, 2006).

The Umvoti Municipality must therefore position itself to take full advantage of agricultural opportunities on the market. Production of maize, timber, beef and vegetables can be intensified and used as the basis for agro-industrial development. The following are some of the opportunities:

- Animal feeds
- Maize products
- Beef and beef products
- Manufacturing of furniture
- Dairy products

### **1.3.3.2 Tourism Opportunities**

Umvoti Municipal area is poorly developed as a tourist area. This arises mainly from the lack of natural endowments that can be developed and marketed as anchor tourist attractions. However, Umvoti is located at the intersection of at least three tourism development zones each with unique character. This presents Umvoti with an exceptional and distinctive opportunity to develop as a tourist area providing easy access to the battlefields, Zulu Heritage and culture and eco-tourism zones. The following serves as the basis for the realization of this potential:

- KwaShushu Hot Springs
- Lilani Hot Springs
- Itshe likaBhambatha
- Indigenous Arts and Craft



- Ngome Game Reserve.

The previous business plans of the Bhambatha Heritage and Craft Centre, Muden Craft and Cultural Centre (Department of Economic Development and Tourism, (2002 recommended the establishment of Umvoti Zulu Craft and Cultural Route – a coherent framework for tourism development in Umvoti. The rationale for the development of this route is overwhelming given the rugged terrain and scenically beautiful valleys of the Mooi, Tugela and Umvoti rivers, as well as a rich diverse culture and heritage. The proposed route will elevate the prominence of Umvoti within the Battlefields route, and establish a strong character in terms of culture and heritage as key tourist attractions. It will serve as a catalyst for promoting further tourism development, which may include tourist accommodation and adventure type of experiences. The key components of the routes are as follows:

- Muden Craft and Culture Centre
- Ngome Game Reserve
- The Greytown Museum
- The Lilani Hotsprings
- The Hemmanesburg Mission House Museum
- The Ntunjambili View Site
- The Indigenous Arts and Craft
- The Enhlalakahle Township Tourism Experience
- The General Louis Botha's Birth Place
- Sarie Marais Grave

It is acknowledged that there might be other sites and assets that can add value to the proposed route.

The proposed Umvoti Cultural Heritage and Tourism Training Academy incorporating Enhlalakahle Township Experience is one of the projects that can add value to tourism in Umvoti Municipal Area. This project comprises of two separate projects that are related to each other and one cannot function as a stand alone project. The Umvoti Cultural Heritage and Tourism Heritage Training Academy is proposed to take place at Greytown's Museum which is currently run as a non profit structure by the Municipality for the benefit of the Greytown Community, particularly Greytown's scholars and potential visitors who come to browse and learn from time to time. This proposal includes a conference centre, crafters studio and a crafters training.

The proposed Enhlalakahle Township Experience entails the construction of a Bed and Breakfast in the township, a cultural restaurant offering cultural dishes with standard Pub Cuisine and a recreational area for dancing, musical entertainment, social gatherings, a children's play area and ablutions. Currently these two proposals have not materialized due to no funding and no LED/Tourism Officer in the municipality to attend to the proposed projects.

The Lake Merthley is also one of the municipal assets that can be developed into a tourism venture.

#### **1.4. Strategies for improvement**

The municipality has recently employed Senior Managers for the departments that have been operating without such Managers. These three senior management positions have been filled by the Previously Disadvantaged Individuals (PDI). The municipality is in the process of filling the position of the Manager Protection Services. The municipality has also drafted financial policies



in order to ensure proper management of funds and financial viability. There are other municipal bylaws that are also being drafted in order to ensure that proper procedures are followed in executing certain duties such as town planning, etc. The municipality is in the process of finalizing its organogram in order to cater for all the urgent positions such as Credit Control, Human Resources, etc. It is felt that service delivery will be It is acknowledged that the employee related plans (Equity Plan, Skills Development Plan) are not in place but these plans will be drafted as the senior management positions have been filled.

A Business Enabling Fund application was submitted to Gijima-KZN and approved for the establishment of the business organization/chamber. It is envisaged that the businesses will now communicate with the municipality in one voice. The presence of the Chamber will also open a channel for discussing business issues and local economic development issues by both the chamber and the municipality.

### **1.6 Measuring Our Progress**

It is noted that the municipality does not have any performance management tool in place. This means that there is no Performance Management System in place for measuring progress made in service delivery as well as organisational performance. It is anticipated that the Council will consider this issue in the 2008/2009 IDP. The Auditor General's report also raised this issue as needing urgent attention.

### **1.7 Process in IDP Review**

In terms of Section 28 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, the municipalities need to adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of their integrated development plans.

The Process Plan has to include the following:

- a programme specifying the time frames for the different planning steps;
- appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state, traditional authorities and other role-players in the IDP process; and
- cost estimates for the review process

The 2008/2009 IDP Review Process builds on the 2007/2008 review in a systematic way in order to ensure continuous improvement of the municipal IDP as a useful strategic management tool. The Umvoti Municipality prepared and adopted the Process Plan on the 27 September 2007.

One of the resolutions of the Local Government Summit 2005 is on Public Participation. In terms of this resolution, municipalities must develop a participatory framework in order to roll out appropriate participatory processes. The municipality does not have a Consultation and Public Participation Framework in place. The Umvoti Municipality has embarked on community meetings, individual meetings with different stakeholders and government departments. The meetings were held in the form of IDP representative forums, community and ward committee meetings and individual meetings. The IDP meetings were also attended by representatives from Traditional Authority Councils. Furthermore the IDP Manager attended IDP meetings at the Umzinyathi District Municipality. The involvement of all stakeholders in the community plays a meaningful role in their own development through the IDP process. Table 1 below indicates the consultation process that was followed by the municipality:

**Table 1: Consultation Process**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Type of Consultation</b>
15/10/2007	10am	Ward Committee, Traditional Council Representatives & other development committees – Ward 06	IDP Ward/Community Meeting
15/10/2007	13H30pm	Ward Committee, Traditional Council Representatives & other development committees – Ward 07	IDP Ward/Community Meeting
16/10/2007	10am	Ward Committee, Traditional Council Representatives & other development committees – Ward 05	IDP Ward/Community Meeting
17/10/2007	10am	Ward Committee, Traditional Council Representatives & other development committees – Ward 09	IDP Ward/Community Meeting
24/10/2007	10am	Ward Committee, Traditional Council Representatives & other development committees – Ward 11	IDP Ward/Community Meeting
30/10/2007	10am	Various Stakeholders	IDP Representative Forum
13/11/2007	10am	Ward Committee, Traditional Council Representatives & other development committees – Ward 10	IDP Ward/Community Meeting
6/12/2007	9am	Service Providers/Government Departments	District IDP Engagement
15/01/2008	10am	Community – Lilane Area – Ward 8	IDP Community Meeting
11/02/2008	10am	Council	Project Prioritization Meeting
04/03/2008	10am	Various Stakeholders	IDP Representative Forum
	10am	Various Stakeholders	District IDP/Budget Engagements - Greytown
26/05/2008	17pm	Various Stakeholders	Municipal IDP/Budget Engagements - Greytown
27/05/2008	17pm	Various Stakeholders	Municipal IDP/Budget Engagements - Kranskop

NB: The main target groups for the ward/community meetings were the ward committees, traditional council representatives and development committees. The IDP ward/community meetings were not only limited to ward committees, traditional council representatives and development committees but were also opened to the public. The main aim of targeting the said



committees was to make sure that they assist the Councillors in reporting to their communities and making sure that they understand their roles and responsibilities in the development.

The following stakeholders were involved in the consultation process:

- Ø Government departments/Service Providers
- Ø Traditional Authorities
- Ø Municipal Officials
- Ø District municipality
- Ø NGOs
- Ø Ward Committees
- Ø Development Committees
- Ø Cooperatives
- Ø NPOs
- Ø Public
- Ø Community Development Workers
- Ø Private Companies

The Umvoti Municipality has established ward committees and is in the process of training them. It is acknowledged the ward committees are not functioning as expected hence the need for training. It is also acknowledged that some of the ward/community meetings did not take place due to ward committee members not availing themselves. It is also noted that some of the ward committees need to be reestablished as their formation and functioning is questionable. Furthermore the public participation process will still be rolled out to all the municipal wards to address their development issues and ensure their involvement in the budget process. The district municipality will also engage communities in the public participation process in order to ensure that their needs are covered in the district IDP.

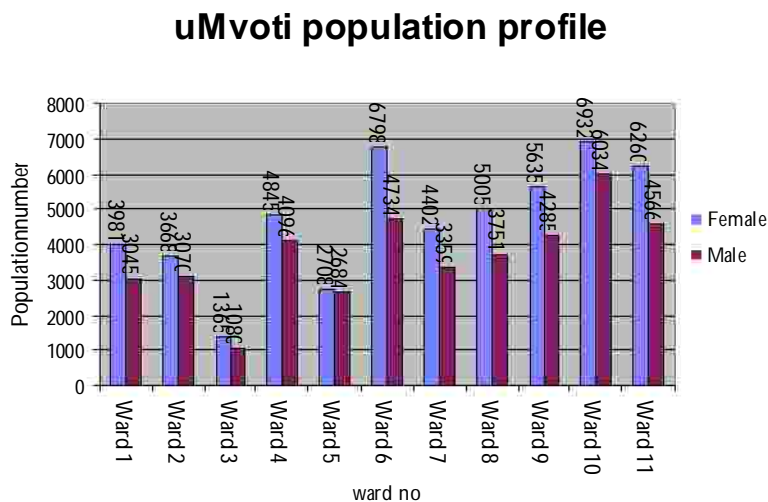
## SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Introduction

This section presents an analysis of the current development situation within Umvoti Municipality. It opens with a brief overview of the demographic profile and focuses mainly on the thematic development issues including economic activity, access to services and the status of the environment.

The findings of the Community Survey 2007 provided by Statistics South Africa will be utilized in this section. This survey was conducted nationally in February 2007 in order to provide demographic and socio-economic data up to municipal level. However the old statistics (2001) has been utilized for the population profile, income profile, level of education, skills level, employment rate etc. and it is noted that there are no projections recently done for the said statistics.

### 2.2 Population by Ward



Census 2001

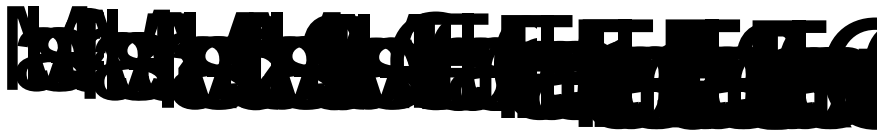
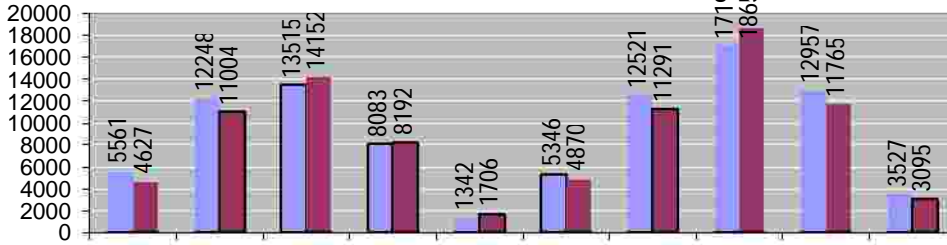
Figure 1 above, depicts population spread by ward and gender structure by ward. The most populated ward is ward 10 with 6932 females (53%) and 4034 males (47%). The least populated ward is ward 3 with 1365 (56%) and 1080 (44%) female and males population respectively. It is interesting to note that females outnumber their male counterparts throughout the wards. Even though this phenomenon could be attributed to the global trend it could also be attributed to the fact that uMvoti Local municipality area does not provide sufficient employment opportunities. Thus most males relocated to employment centres such as Durban, Johannesburg, and Pietermaritzburg etc.



### 2.3 Population Structure

#### 2.3.1 Gender Composition of the Population (2001 and 1996)

FIGURE 2: GENDER COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION (2001 AND 2004)



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board

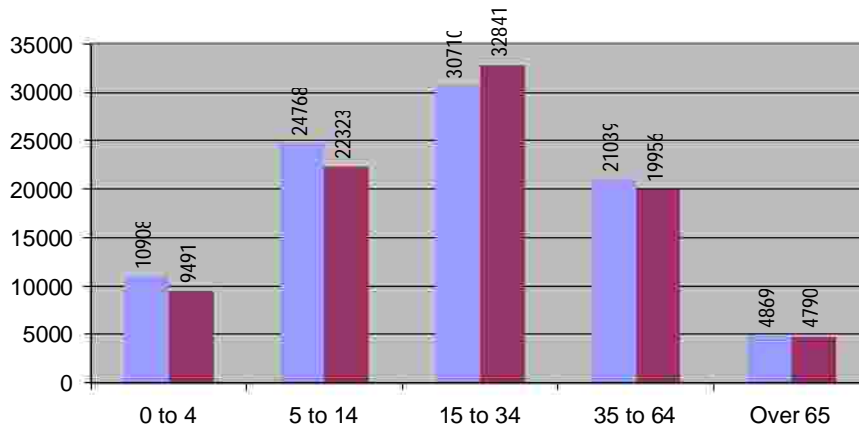
Figure 2 indicates gender and age composition of the population and compares the results of the 1996 and 2001 census. The dominance of women, particularly in the 15 to 34 and 35 to 65 years of age indicates a relatively high level of male absenteeism. This is a common phenomenon in comparable rural areas with limited employment opportunities.

#### 2.3.2 Age Structure of the Population

The age structure of the Umvoti Municipality population indicates a clear predominance of a youthful population (refer to Figure 3). Ideally, the majority of such members is attending school and engages in different sports activities. In about 3-5 years, about half of this population will be entering the job market and competing for employment opportunities.

35% of the population is between 21 and 60 years of age, and could be classified as working age group/economically active population. The remaining 8% comprise the aged and people who did not specify their age.

FIGURE 3: AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION (2001 AND 1996)



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board

## 2.4 Income Profile

From the graph below it is clear that the annual individual income in Umvoti is very low. 43% of the population reported that no income was earned and 43% earned less than R2400,00 per month. Low-income levels are indicative of low affordability levels for basic services, housing and health services.

Higher individual incomes (over R192 000 per annum) occur in Greytown and on the commercial farms. A comparison of 2001 and 1996 census data suggest that the situation has not changed substantially, but there has been an increase in the number of people who do not have any income.

TABLE 1: INCOME PROFILE

<i>PERSONS</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>None</i>	68103	52982
<i>R1 – 400</i>	7289	4370
<i>R401 – 800</i>	10287	14810
<i>R801 – 1600</i>	2602	1526
<i>R1601 – 3200</i>	1696	1177
<i>R3201 – 6400</i>	1428	1657
<i>R6401 – 12800</i>	567	238
<i>R12801 – 25600</i>	160	66
<i>R25601 – 51200</i>	79	32
<i>R51201 – 102400</i>	37	15
<i>R102401 – 204800</i>	31	-
<i>Over R204801</i>	14	-

(Source: Stats SA/MDB 2000)

The implications of little disposable income cause high dependency rates and the need for social and economic support for the very poor. The current situation paints a bleak picture in terms of the ability of the Umvoti community to meet their basic needs and improve their quality of life. A large portion of a low-income family's revenue comes from remittances and social grants.

Most of the poverty-stricken households of Umvoti are located in the Enhlalakahle Township as well as the Traditional Authority areas of the Umvoti Municipal area. The population in towns is generally better off than the rural community, where it is likely that communities will not be able to afford housing and other services. The provision of basic and essential services to the communities of these rural areas is one of the greatest challenges of this municipality.

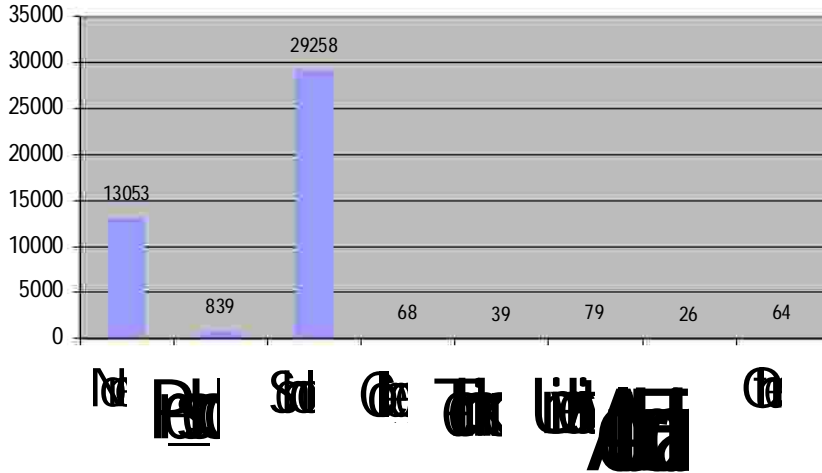
## 2.5 Education Levels

Although the majority (29258 people) of people falling within the 5 to 24 years of age cohort are attending school, the number of people not attending school is alarmingly high (refer to Figure



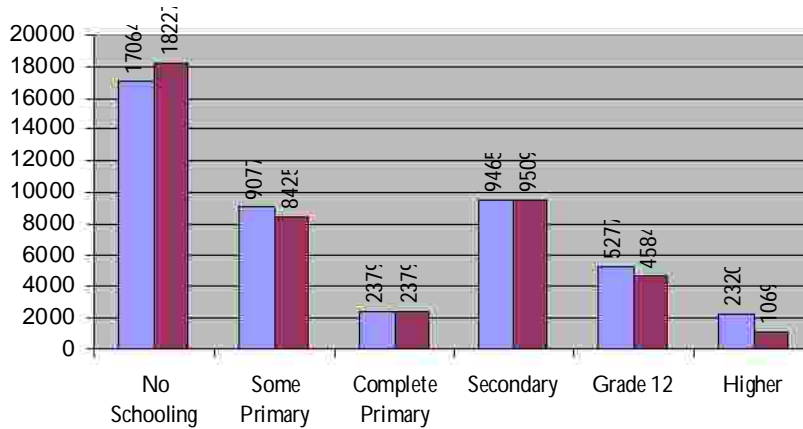
5). 13 053 people including both people with matriculation and people with no matriculation are presently out of school.

FIGURE 4: EDUCATION LEVELS ATTENDED BY 5 TO 24 YEAR OLD



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board

FIGURE 5: HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL ACHIEVED BY THE OVER 20 YEAR OLDS



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board

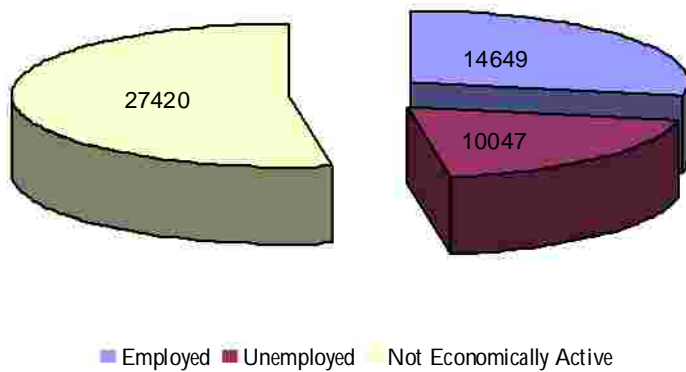
The majority of the Umvoti population (60%) is functionally illiterate. Half of this group has no education at all and the other half having varying levels of primary school education, as illustrated above. This has a significant impact on employability, the type of job opportunities that can be sought and the vocational distribution of the economically active population. Implications of the above facts include the need to provide adult education and training as well as skills development. In addition, the department of education does not provide accommodation for teachers, with the result that many good teachers are attracted to the urban areas. This perpetuates the low pass rate and the high levels of illiteracy in rural areas

## 2.6 Economically Active Population

### 2.6.1 Unemployment Rate

The total labour force in Umvoti Municipality could be estimated to 24 696 people, of whom only 14 649 people are employed (refer to Figure 7). This marks a net loss of about 2000 jobs since 1996 the number of the employed was estimated to 16594 people. This has had an effect of increasing the unemployment rate from 9810 people in 1996 to 10047 people in 2001. 27 420 people falling within the potential labour force age cohort are unemployed.

FIGURE 6: EMPLOYMENT



(Source: Municipal Demarcation Board)

Higher dependency is experienced in the Traditional Authority areas where more than 5 people could be dependent on one employed family member. The urban areas and the commercial farms record a lower dependency rate, indicating the availability of more employment opportunities

### 2.6.2 Employment Ratio per Sector

Umvoti local economy is dominated by the agricultural and community services sectors. The agricultural sector has created about 4 863 of the total employment opportunities within Umvoti. The community services employs approximately 2 502 people. Other important sectors in terms of employment include manufacturing, retail, private households and informal sector (undetermined).

TABLE 2: EMPLOYMENT PER ECONOMIC SECTOR

<i><b>PERSONS</b></i>	<i><b>2001</b></i>	<i><b>1996</b></i>
<b>Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing</b>	4863	4965
<b>Community/Social/Personal</b>	2502	1806
<b>Construction</b>	483	357
<b>Electricity/Gas/Water</b>	29	65



<b>Financial/Insurance/Real Estate/Business</b>	600	494
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1133	1407
<b>Mining/Quarrying</b>	37	32
<b>Other</b>	0	-
<b>Private Households</b>	1181	1790
<b>Transport/Storage/Communication</b>	322	449
<b>Undetermined</b>	1667	4022
<b>Wholesale/Retail</b>	1822	1278

(Source: MDB, 2004)

Greytown is the main provider of higher income jobs in senior management, professional, technical, clerks, service related and skilled, providing 26.8% of all jobs in the Umvoti area. The commercial farms provide for 86% of the skilled jobs and these are primarily provided in the processing plants. The Traditional Authority areas provide very few to no jobs at all, although 50% of construction related employment are provided for in these Traditional Authority areas. This is attributed to the development of basic infrastructure such as roads, electrification, water provision, schools and clinics within these Traditional Authority areas.

## 2.7 Skills Profile

TABLE 3: SKILLS PROFILE

<b>PERSONS</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1996</b>
<b>Clerks</b>	853	528
<b>Craft/Trade</b>	973	1046
<b>Elementary</b>	5895	6240
<b>Legislators/Senior Officials</b>	557	370
<b>Unspecified/Not Economically Classified</b>	0	-
<b>Plant/Machine Operators</b>	1176	1011
<b>Professionals</b>	600	1114
<b>Service Workers</b>	1331	988
<b>Agricultural/Fishery</b>	787	-
<b>Technicians</b>	1233	348
<b>Undetermined</b>	1249	-

(Source: Municipal Demarcation Board)

As indicated on Table 3, the majority of the employed population has elementary skills and this impact on their ability to compete for high profile and well-paying jobs. Poor representation of people in professional and other highly skilled jobs reflects the lack of such opportunities within Umvoti Municipality and a small number of people who have acquired skills. In fact, the situation has remained largely the same as in 1996.

**2.8 Table: 4 Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling**

Type of main dwelling	Census 2001 (%)	Census 2007 (%)
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	28,2	29,8
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	54,4	36,6
Flat in block of flats	4,9	3,5
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	1,7	2,5
House/flat/room in back yard	5,8	3,8
Informal dwelling/shack		
in backyard	1,2	0,4
Not in backyard e.g. in an informal /squatter settlement	2,1	4,3
Caravan/tent	0,2	-
Private ship/boat	-	-
Worker's hostel (bed/room)	-	17,4
Other	-	0,5
Total	100,0	100,0

Table 4 above, indicates the percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling. It is noted that the percentage of houses or brick structures on a separate stand or yard has increased from 28,2% in 2001 to 29,8% in 2007. The percentage of traditional dwellings/hut/structure made of traditional materials have also decreased from 54,4% in 2001 to 36,6% in 2007. However it is noted that the percentage of informal settlement has increased from 2,1% in 2001 to 4,3% in 2007.

**2.9 Table: 5 Percentage distribution of households by tenure status**

Tenure Status	Census 2001 (%)	Census 2007 (%)
Owned and fully paid off	28,6	53,0
Owned but not yet paid off	7,9	4,1
Rented	9,3	17,4
Occupied rent-free	54,2	25,1
Other	-	0,5
Total	100,0	100,0

Table 5 above, indicates the percentage distribution of households by tenure status. In terms of this table there has been some improvement regarding ownership of households; the percentage of owned and fully paid off houses has increased from 28,6% in 2001 to 53% in 2007.

**2.10 Table 6: Percentage distribution of households by type of water source**

Type of water source	Census 2001 (%)	Census 2007 (%)
Piped water		
inside the dwelling	15,9	26,6
inside the yard	16,8	24,7
from access point outside the yard	9,8	16,2
Borehole	3,9	6,4
Spring	9,6	4,4
Dam/pool	2,6	0,8
River/stream	37,6	18,4
Water vendor	1,1	0,9
Rainwater tank	1,7	1,1
Other	1,2	0,6
Total	100,0	100,0

Table 6 above indicates the distribution of households by type of water source. It is noted that the number of people having access to pipe water has increased. The percentage of households having piped water inside the yard has increased from 16,8% in 2001 to 24,7% in 2007. The percentage of households having access to water from access point outside the yard has also increased from 9,8% in 2001 to 16,2% in 2007. These changes can be attributed to the number of water schemes implemented by the District municipality in the Umvoti municipal area.

**2.11 Table 7: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities**

Type of toilet facilities	Census 2001 (%)	Census 2007 (%)
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	25,3	30,9
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	3,0	13,8
Dry toilet facility	-	10,7
Chemical toilet	3,4	13,8
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	7,4	12,9
Pit latrine without ventilation	29,8	0,7
Bucket latrine	2,2	0,4
None	28,9	21,3
Total	100,0	100,0

Table 7 above indicates the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities. The percentage of households connected to the sewerage system has increased from 25,3% in 2001 to 30,9% in 2007. Irrespective of the improvements indicated on the above table, 21,3% of households do not have access to toilet facilities.

**2.12 Table 8: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal**

Type of refuse disposal	Census 2001 (%)	Census 2007 (%)
Removed by local authority/private company		
At least once a week	23,3	23,0
Less often	2,4	12,3
Communal refuse dump	1,5	2,4
Own refuse dump	58,0	49,3
No rubbish disposal	14,8	12,9
Other	-	-
Total	100,0	100,0

Table 8 above indicates the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that the percentage of households using their own refuse dumps is 49,3% and those with no rubbish disposal is 12,9%. This can be related to the fact that the municipality has not yet extended the refuse service to the rural areas as well as informal settlements.

**2.13 Table 9: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for lighting**

Type of energy/fuel used for lighting	Census 2001 (%)	Census 2007 (%)
Electricity	34,3	45,4
Gas	0,2	-
Paraffin	1,0	1,3
Candles	63,6	51,4
Solar	0,2	-
Other	0,7	1,9
Total	100,0	100,0

Table 9 above indicates the percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for lighting. It is noted that the percentage of households using electricity as a source of lighting has increased from 34,3% in 2001 to 45,4% in 2007. It is also noted that the number of households utilizing candles has decreased from 63,6% in 2001 to 51,4% in 2007. The decrease in the percentage of people relying on the candles can be caused by the number of connections done by both the municipality and ESKOM.

**2.14 Table 10: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for heating**

Type of energy/fuel used for heating	Census 2001 (%)	Census 2007 (%)
Electricity	19,9	28,8
Gas	2,1	1,3



Paraffin	4,6	5,9
Wood	67,3	61,1
Coal	1,5	-
Animal dung	0,3	-
Solar	0,1	-
Other	4,1	2,8
Total	100,0	100,0

Table 10 above indicates the percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for heating. In terms of the above table; the percentage of households using electricity for heating has increased to 28,8% in 2007 when compared with 19,9% in 2001. The reliance on wood for heating has decreased from 67,3% to 61,1% in 2007. This decrease can be related to the increase in the number of households having access to electricity as well as other sources of heating.

### 2.15 Table 11: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for cooking

Type of energy/fuel used for cooking	Census 2001 (%)	Census 2007 (%)
Electricity	21,8	34,5
Gas	5,2	4,4
Paraffin	6,7	9,8
Wood	64,1	50,6
Coal	0,7	0,4
Animal dung	0,6	-
Solar	0,3	-
Other	0,6	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0

Table 11 above indicates the percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for cooking. The percentage of households using electricity for cooking has increased from 21,8% in 2001 to 34,5% in 2007. The reliance on wood for cooking has also decreased from 64,1% in 2001 to 50,6% in 2007. This decrease can be related to the increase in the number of households having access to electricity as well as other sources of cooking.

## 2.16 Infrastructure Backlog

### 2.16.1 Roads

The R33/R74 main road falls under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Transport. The Department of Transport pays the Municipality R21 per year for the maintenance of a portion of Durban Street. This is considered wholly inadequate and these roads are in poor condition. Brief observation shows severe rutting and possible layer deformation in some places.



The main road through Kranskop (KZN-DOT ref. P16) connects the R74 to Eshowe. The section through the town is in a fair to poor condition.

The signage and road markings are inadequate, considering the high level of commercial activity on both sides of the road and pedestrian traffic that crosses the road. There is a network of rural roads in the Umvoti Municipal area, which currently falls under the control of the Provincial Department of Transport. These roads comprise surfaced main roads, surfaced and unsurfaced District roads and community access roads. These roads are generally in a poor condition and are poorly maintained.

### **2.16.2 Public Transport**

The majority of the population relies on some form of public transport to travel to and from work and other urban amenities. Public transport is generally in the form of Mini-bus taxis. These taxis provide a reasonably efficient service to all areas of the Municipality. However taxi ranks and related facilities and amenities are needed throughout the area. Different levels of service should be provided at taxi ranks, depending on the number of commuters.

### **2.16.3 Bulk Water Supply and Access to Water**

The provision of clean potable water is probably the most important service that a Local Authority can deliver to a community. The recent Government requirement for the free supply of 6 000 litres of water per month to every household, should be paramount in determining the standards to be applied. While much of the Umvoti Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction is supplied by the conventional distribution of treated water via a reticulation network, most of the rural population is dependent on springs, wells, boreholes and streams for their water supply. These alternative sources of supply will require improvement and maintenance to meet the general need for clean water. In many cases, water obtained from a particular source will require some treatment before being distributed for domestic use. Water obtained from boreholes, protected wells, protected springs and harvested rainfall often requires little or no treatment. However, most surface water will require treatment to remove turbidity and for disinfections. A comparison of the 2001 and 2007 census results indicates a slight improvement in general access to water as indicated in Table 6.

Greytown, which is the main economic centre within the municipal area, is also experiencing serious water problems. The main source of water in Greytown is Lake Merthley and six supportive boreholes. This scheme has limited capacity, and this has potential to undermine further economic and industrial development. In severe drought years in the past, water restrictions have had to be imposed on residents and there is a risk that restrictions on consumption could again be necessary. Consumers within the former town boundary of Greytown are 100% metered. The free basic water supply of 6 kiloliters per month to all households has been implemented by UThukela Water services. The residents of Enhlalakahle and town who are registered as indigent persons with the Municipality benefit from the free water per month. Irrespective of the above mentioned points, the Umvoti area does not have enough water to supply the whole area. The Uthukela Water Services is currently undertaking a water study in the area in order to determine the availability of water.

In Kranskop, water is obtained from three boreholes located in a valley to the east of the main road. These boreholes can meet current water demand and are in good condition. As with most of the other sectors, it is clear that big disparities exist between the urban and rural communities



as far as the provision of bulk water services is concerned. The RDP standard for water provision is 15 to 25 litres per capita per day. In most of the rural areas of Umvoti this standard is not met and these areas are classified as “survival” indicating the provision of less than 5 litres of water per capita per day.

#### **216.4 Sanitation**

In the larger area no septic tanks exist and beyond the Greytown Town Centre, the largest percentage of the community still utilises pit latrines. In the Traditional Authority areas sanitation is poorly provided for and generally toilet facilities are unhygienic. Waterborne diseases, such as cholera, are prevalent especially during the hot summer months. As indicated on Table 7, 21,3% of the households do not have access to proper sanitation facilities. The Umzinyathi District Municipality has started enrolling its sanitation plan in some rural areas. However the question of the standard of toilet facilities provided still remains. The progress in the improvement of sanitation is noted.

There are no differences in the quality of infrastructure across the various sections of Greytown and it has an adequate sewage treatment works at Enhla akahle Township. Monthly testing of effluent discharge is undertaken in Greytown and the required standards are usually met. However, the summer storm water infiltration can cause problems. The sewage treatment works has potential for expansion and this will be driven by population growth. Differences in the levels of service exist in Kranskop where there is no sewage treatment works.

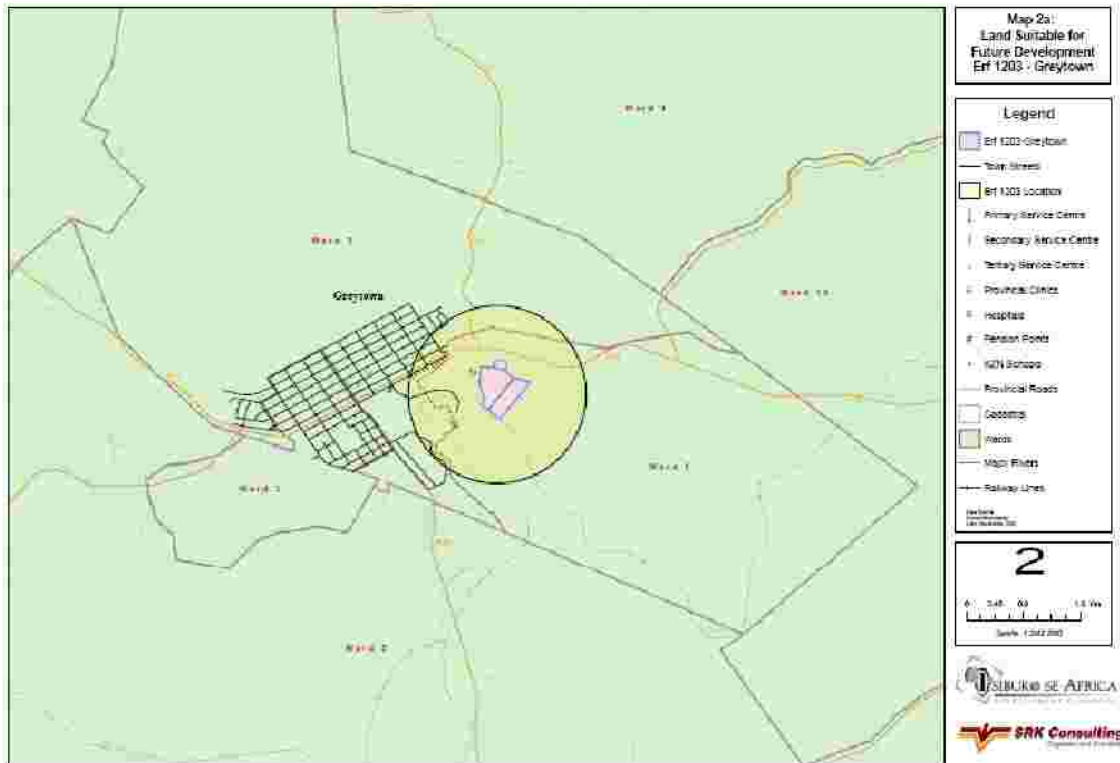
New septic tanks and soak-ways have been constructed to deal with this problem. A small privately owned treatment plant serves the prison and magistrate’s residence. Discharge from this plant is to the town commonage and the quality of the final discharge warrants investigation.

#### **2.16.5 Housing Backlog**

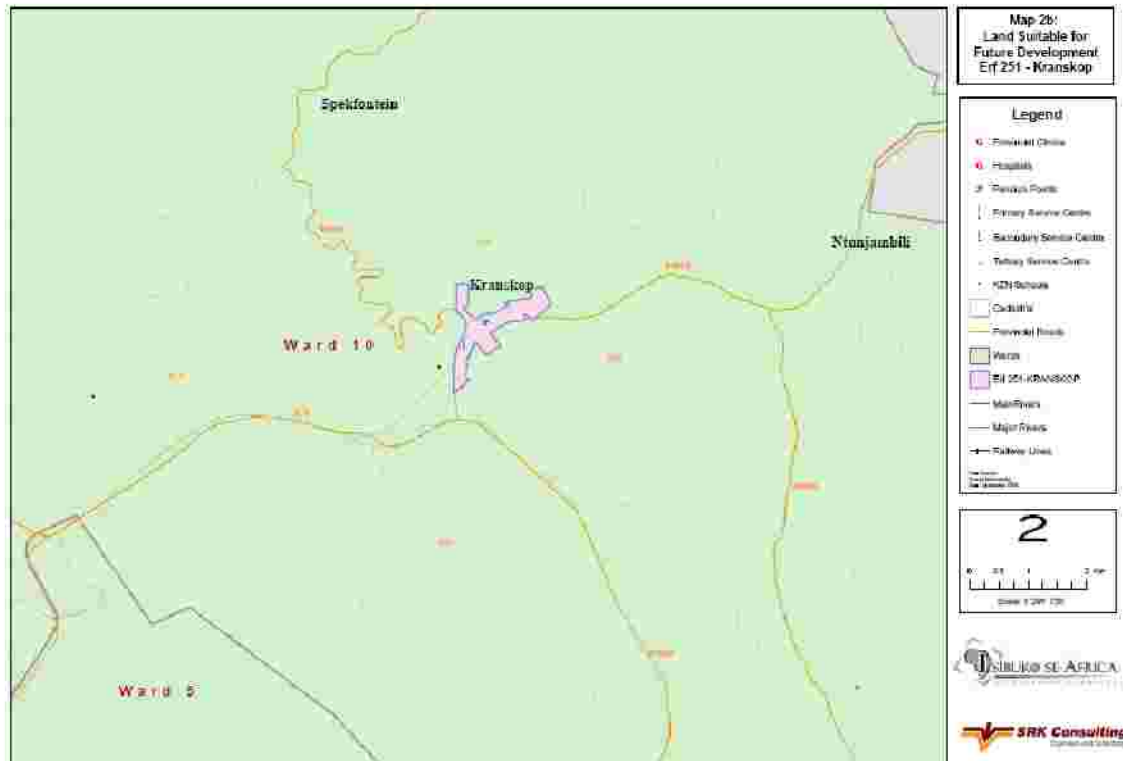
It is also noted that shortage of water in Greytown is contributing to the delays in the implementation of housing projects. However the District has appointed consultants to conduct a water study in Greytown. The Provincial Department of Local Government & Traditional Affairs has intervened in the issue of water and Umvoti’s water systems will be upgraded.

Greytown, in particular, has over the years experienced shortage of housing, coupled with the lack of available suitable land for housing. In terms of the Umvoti Municipal Housing Plan prepared by Isibuko se-Africa, the current housing demand for Umvoti Municipality amounts to 13 696 (this includes the urban, informal settlement and rural housing). The following sites have been identified as suitable for future housing development:

- Site 1: Erf 1203 Greytown: This site is earmarked for the Slums Clearance Project which comprises of 848 sites.



- Site 2: Erf 250 Kranskop (refer to map 2b)



Site 250 Kranskop has also been identified for the Slums Clearance Project and comprises of 250 sites.

- Site 3: Muden
- Site 4: Ntembisweni
- Site 5: Matimatolo
- Site 6: Mashayinyoni
- Site 7: Mthiyaqwa
- Site 8: Phasiwe
- Site 9: Ward 8
- Site 10: Gcothoyi

The above listed sites from site 3-10 are located on tribal/traditional authority areas. These sites are shown in Map 2c below.





Matimatolo in the 2008/2009 financial year. The list for 2008/2009 indicates that ESKOM will be doing connections at the Makhabeleni/Mbulwane Area.

### 2.16.7 Solid Waste

The waste service delivery of the Umvoti Municipality is coordinated from Greytown. Private households are permitted one black bag, which is collected twice a week. The cost of this service is covered by the refuse tariff. Waste is collected daily from commercial properties and twice a week or by special request from industries. Commercial and industrial collections are charged according to usage. The quality of the solid waste disposal service is also consistent throughout Kranskop. The informal landfill site at Kranskop was closed down and a transfer station is being utilised for waste. It is noted that there is a need for a proper plan for collection and transportation of refuse from Kranskop to Greytown. There is an existing transfer station in Greytown from where waste is transported by a private contractor to a landfill site in Pietermaritzburg. There is also a need for a container and collection system for Muden. The needs for waste disposal in the Umvoti Municipality as identified in the Integrated Waste Management Plan are summarised below:

- There are no waste minimisation strategies that have been developed. These need to be addressed and implemented.
- The tribal areas of the Umvoti Municipality do not receive a waste removal service and they need to be incorporated in the waste disposal.
- The new developments that are taking place in the Umvoti Municipality must be included for the provision of a waste disposal service.
- There is illegal disposal of waste at various sites in the municipality. The illegal disposal should be addressed in order to manage and minimise the illegal activities pertaining to waste disposal.
- New Municipal By-Laws should be drafted that pertain directly to waste issues surrounding waste management. Issues such as illegal dumping of waste, waste minimisation and recycling etc. should be dealt with in the By-Laws.
- The Umvoti Municipality has a shortage of personnel. There are a number of temporary employees working for the municipality at this stage.
- The Umvoti Municipality has a number of vehicles that are old and due in poor condition that are due for replacement.
- Municipal waste records should be kept and maintained for informed future decision-making purposes and to comply with the Government's Waste Information System requirements.
- A mitigation strategy or some form of succession planning should be developed for the expected increase in HIV/AIDS related deaths amongst personnel.
- A leachate drainage system should be constructed at the Transfer Station to collect the leachate that is produced.



### 2.16.8 Social Facilities

The urban centres of Greytown and Kranskop are adequately provided with social facilities. The social facilities need to be provided in terms of the P guidelines. There is a general lack of sports facilities in Kranskop and the tribal authorities. Greytown is adequately catered in terms of sporting facilities. Attention needs to be directed towards the tribal authority areas as they are under supplied with social facilities. However the situation has improved as compared to the previous years.

### 2.16.9 Free Basic Services

In accordance with current Council policy basic services are subsidized in respect of families with household incomes of R1700-00 or less as follows:

	<b>ECONOMIC TARIFF</b>	<b>SUBSIDY</b>
Refuse Removal	R 78.10 per month	R 54 per month
Electricity		First 50 KWH free
Assessment Rate		100% Rebate

This income limit should be reviewed.

The total cost of these subsidies amounts to R960 000 per annum.

A report was served before Council before the end of the financial year recommending the write off all arrears in respect of registered indigents and people that have absconded.

### 2.16.20 Service Backlog as per the District Backlog Study

The District Backlog study was conducted by Jeffares and Green (Pty) Ltd who were appointed to conduct a backlog study in the UMzinyathi District in March 2007. The summary of the backlogs is highlighted in the table below:

<b>Umvoti</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Sanitation</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>Refuse</b>
<b>Served</b>	8536	9305	8213	5990
<b>Not Served Backlog</b>	14056	13287	14379	16602
<b>Total</b>	22592	22592	22592	22592
<b>Backlog (%)</b>	62.2%	58.8%	63.6%	73.5%

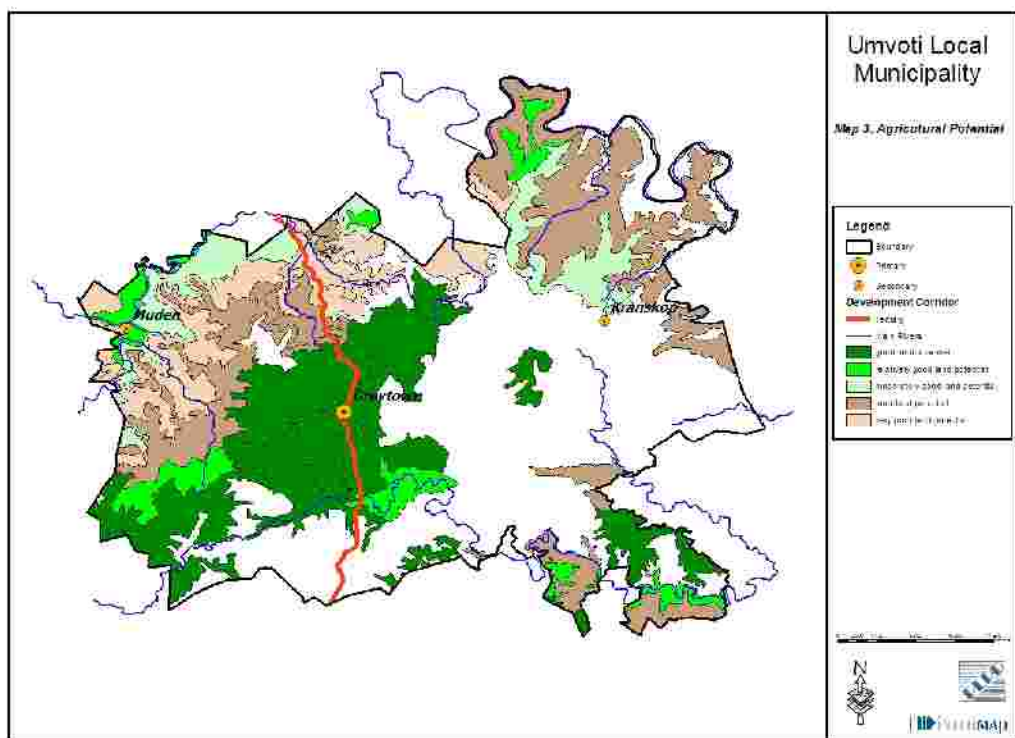
Source: Backlog Study Jeffares and Green (Pty) Ltd 2007

## 2.17 The Local Economy

### 2.17.1 Agricultural Potential

Agriculture, particularly, forestry is the dominant economic activity. It contributes about 43% to the local economy. Commercial, industrial and government services are generally concentrated in Greytown and Kranskop. There is limited economic activity taking place within the traditional authority areas.

Map 3 below indicates areas with agricultural potential.



The agricultural potential within the area can be summarised as follows:

- Good agricultural potential is found in the Greytown area and along Umvoti River arising from a combination of high rainfalls, moderate temperatures, good soils and moderate slopes.
- Moderate agricultural potential is concentrated in the area between Greytown and Kranskop, but large patches are scattered throughout the area, where productivity is adversely affected by difficult topography, acidic soils, high hail tendencies and population pressure. The carrying capacity of the land/soil is high in summer, but poor during the winter months. Soil erosion is a recurring problem where there are steep slopes and poor land use practices.
- Restricted agricultural potential exists along the Mooi River and north of Kranskop Town.

It should be noted that agricultural potential for land in traditional areas often tends to be lower than the land in commercial farming areas.

### 2.17.2 Manufacturing

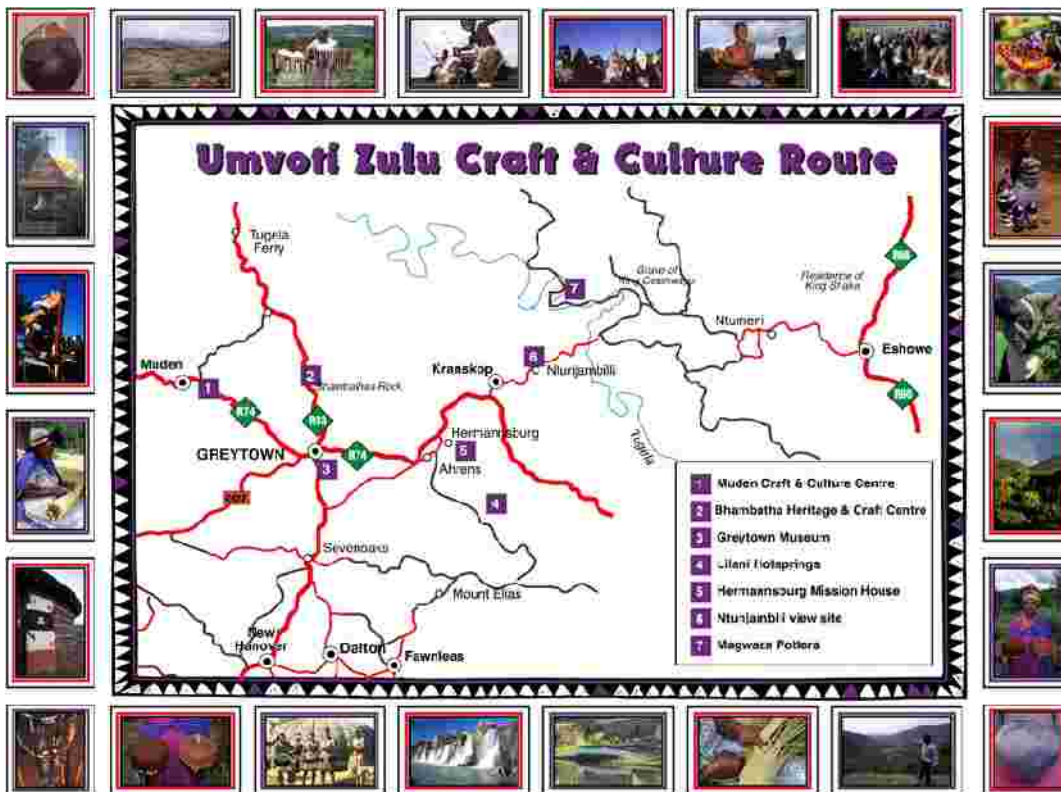
As already indicated, the manufacturing sector makes the second largest contribution to the local economy (8.9%). It is concentrated in Greytown, but limited manufacturing activities occur throughout the municipal area. Low contribution of this sector to the local economy, especially when compared to the entire agricultural sector, reflects the rural character of Umvoti and lack of industrial development.

### 2.17.3 Tourism

Umvoti Municipal area is poorly developed as a tourist area. This arises mainly from the lack of natural endowments that can be developed and marketed as anchor tourist attractions. However, Umvoti is located at the intersection of at least three tourism development zones each with unique character. This presents Umvoti with an exceptional and distinctive opportunity to develop as a tourist area providing easy access to the battlefields, Zulu Heritage and culture and eco-tourism zones.

The Mudeni Craft and Cultural Centre (Department of Economic Development and Tourism, (2002) recommended the establishment of Umvoti Zulu Craft and Cultural Route as a coherent framework for tourism development in Umvoti. This route is shown in map 4 below:

**Map 4: Umvoti Zulu Craft & Culture Route**



The rationale for the development of this route is overwhelming given the rugged terrain and scenically beautiful valleys of the Mooi, Tugela and Umvoti rivers, as well as a rich culture and heritage. The proposed route will elevate the prominence of Umvoti within the Battlefields route, and establish a strong character in terms of culture and heritage as key to tourist attractions. It will serve as a catalyst for promoting further tourism development, which may include tourist accommodation and adventure type of experiences. However it is acknowledged that this route has never materialised. This can be caused by the LED constraints in the municipality.

The following are some of the challenges faced by Umvoti Local Economic Development and Tourism:



- The LED plan was reviewed in 2004 but was never adopted and implemented. There is a need for a new plan.
- The municipality does not have an LED/Tourism Coordinator
- The Tourism opportunities are not exploited
- Capacity to manage and steer local economic development
- No marketing strategy to draw investors to the Umvoti area.

## 2.18 Conservation/Sensitive Areas

Umvoti has a number of areas of special interest and has both a rich colonial and traditional history. These include areas of historical and cultural significance and the Municipal area is considered a hub of many scenic drives, places of interest and serves as part of the route through the Zululand Battle Fields. The following areas are of specific relevance:

- Lake Merthley is both the source of the Greytown's water and a popular recreation centre.
- Umvoti Vlei is a nature reserve that is rich in wetland bird life. There are also several privately run reserves in the area, offering trails, game viewing, horse riding and accommodation.
- The Ngome Community Game Reserve, 2 000 ha community-owned land, is characterised by pristine riverine valley bushveld. There are two camps, viz. Bambatha's, which accommodates 12 people in thatched en-suite rondavels, and Ihlamvankulu ('Big Bullet') Camp, with three rondavels and a dormitory for 12 people. Amongst the animal species found on this Ranch are zebra, wildebeest, warthog, leopard and nyala buck.
- Other attractions in the area include General Botha's Blinkwater Hiking trails, The Kop, The Grave of Sarie Marais, Lilani Spa, Shu-shu Hot Springs, Bambatha's Rock and Memorial, historical churches and buildings, and Forts such as Darnall, Mispah, Ahrens and Lilani.

The environmental assessment/survey of the municipal area will be conducted and submitted with the 2009/2010 IDP.

## 2.19 Spatial Reality

The spatial pattern of the area has developed as a result of various factors including its road network, land agricultural potential, history, natural features and infrastructure:

- Greytown is located at the interchange of Route R33 which links the area with Msinga and Dundee to the north and with Pietermaritzburg to the south, connecting Greytown to Kranskop and KwaDukuza to the east, and to Mooi River to the west.
- Commercial farmlands are all located in a high agricultural potential area whereas traditional authority areas are located in low agricultural potential areas.
- History: The area was settled very early in the South African historical context, displaying the two distinct features of traditional areas settled along river valleys and commercial farms



along the high rainfall plateau. The Umvoti Municipal area is centrally located within the Battle Fields Tourist Route.

- **Natural Features:** The topography, soils and rainfall patterns have influenced the settlement patterns. The majority of people settled along the deep river valleys and along the major rivers such as the uThukela, Buffalo and Impofana Rivers. This pattern of settlement resulted in the creation of pressure points, which are densely settled and urban in nature, such as Greytown and Kranskop. Other areas are sparsely populated commercial farming areas in the predominately high rainfall areas.
- **Infrastructure:** The presence of the major roads, the B33 and R74 which link the urban centres of Greytown and Kranskop with the urban nodes of Dundee, Pietermaritzburg and Estcourt, facilitate movement within the area. No hierarchical ordering of the space economy is present, as Greytown and Kranskop dominate the area. The settlements of Muden, Seven Oaks and Hermannsburg have limited influence, as they provide localised services, mainly limited to public services such as police and health services.

## 2.20 Institutional Issues

Umvoti Municipality has 21 Councillors of which there are 11 Ward Councillors and 10 Proportionate Representation (PR) Councillors. It operates with an Executive Committee System, with various Portfolio Committees established in terms of section 79/80 of the Municipal Structures Act, (Act No. 117 of 1998). Full Council meetings are held quarterly with EXCO meetings being held at least monthly. Umvoti Municipality has a staff complement of 131 permanent and contract employees. The temporary staff has been reduced. The following are the institutional needs for Umvoti Municipality:

- Institutional capacity building
- Enhancement of performance management and monitoring systems
- Proper definitions of roles and responsibilities for the municipal departments
- Strong human resource and skills base

Umvoti Municipality is a local municipality. Its powers and functions are defined in the Constitution (Schedules 4 and 5 and Chapter 7) and refined further in the Municipal Structures Act (Sections 84 and 85) and notice gazetted by the MEC for Local Government. It is noted that the Municipal Organogram has not been finalised up to date. It is also noted that this municipality has been functioning without a Municipal Manager for a period of more than two years. The functions of Umvoti Municipality are summarised below in terms of the municipal departments:

### 2.20.1 Corporate Services

This department comprises of the following functions:

- **Records Management:** the municipality has staff responsible for this function.
- **Committee and General Administration:** The staff is in place but there is still a need for additional staff. There is currently one Committee Clerk responsible for all the Council meetings.
- **Human Resources Development:** The contract of an HR Officer came to an end as at 30 April 2007 and this position is currently vacant and need to be filled urgently.
- **Legal:** Private firms are used for legal advices

- Valuations: No incumbent for this position
- IT & GIS: There is one incumbent responsible for the duties of the GIS and IT but employed on contractual bases.
- Museum: There is staff in place. The Museum also relies on the Museum grant for the other needs such as equipment
- Public Libraries: The Town Library is functioning properly. The Enhlalakahle library closed down due to financial constraints. The Kranskop library has been recently upgraded however there is a possibility that this facility will close down due to financial constraints.

### **2.20.2 Engineering Services**

This Department is currently functioning without a Head of Department for almost two years. However the Manager Engineering Services was appointed and resumed his duties on the 03 March 2008.

This department is divided into two subsections:

#### **A) Electricity**

Currently this component of the municipality is managing to deal with all of the functions listed below.

- Installation & maintenance of prepaid meters
- Issuing of electricity cards
- Upgrade of Voltage e.g upgrade of feeder cables
- Installation of electrical system for new housing projects

#### **B) Civic**

- Public Works
- Roads: relying on consultants for the road projects. The qualified engineer has recently been appointed as Manager Engineering Services. There is still a need for the Technician and a Project Manager in order to reduce the consultants' costs.
- Parks & Gardens: solely relying on temporary staff
- Waste Management: refuse collection, refuse transfer, cemetery maintenance: currently relying on temporary staff for this function.
- Maintenance of Municipal Buildings: No staff responsible for overseeing Municipal Assets.
- Building Control: No official employed for this function
- Cleansing of town – Greytown, Kranskop, Enhlalakahle & Muden (Muden on request): currently relying on temporary staff for this function.

### **2.20.3 Planning Department**

The Council decided to dissolve this Department. The staff in this department would be incorporated to other Municipal Departments. However it is felt that this Department needs to be reinstated in the 2008/9 financial year.

- Housing and Social Development: there is one incumbent (Housing & Social Development Manager). It was proposed that this incumbent be part of Corporate Services Department
- IDP & PMS: There is one incumbent (IDP/PMS Manager) that was incorporated into Finance Department.
- Land Use Management including town planning matters: statutory work, enforcement of town planning bylaws and schemes & municipal land management: There is currently a temporary staff for this function. This position was incorporated into Engineering Services.



- Hostel and Squatter Control: Control of increase in the number of squatter settlements & issuing of lease for hostel residents – The hostel is currently being upgraded therefore the incumbent responsible for this function would be allocated other duties.
- LED/Tourism: there is currently no dedicated person responsible for this function. There is no budget allocation for this position. It is anticipated that this position will be filled in the 2008/2009 financial year.

#### **2.20.4 Protection Services**

The Protection Services Manager (Head of Department) has been recently appointed.

This department comprises of the following functions:

##### **A) Licensing**

- Learners and drivers licenses: There is currently a need for an extra Learner Licence Examiner
- Motor Vehicle license:

B) Law Enforcement e.g. traffic fines: There is a need for at least three Traffic Officers.

C) Disaster Management: there is no dedicated staff for this function

D) Vehicle Examination: There is currently a need for an Assistant Motor Vehicle Examiner

E) Traffic Wardens: school patrols: the school patrols are in place in town

F) Municipal Security: There are Security Guards that are employed by the Municipality but the municipality relies strongly on a Private Security Company.

#### **2.20.5 Finance Department**

The Chief Financial Officer has been recently appointed and resumed his duties on the 3 March 2008. It is noted that there is a need for additional staff in this Department.

This Department deals with all Municipal financial issues:

- Budget: There is currently a need for the Budget Officer but such position is not currently budgeted for. An accountant has been appointed by the municipality as from 01 June 2008.
- Collection of debts
- Rates and Credit Control: there is currently no staff responsible for this function. However the municipality is in the process of filling this position.
- Indigent Support: An incumbent was employed on a temporary basis to register all the indigents and the contract came to an end on 30 June 2007. The municipality has prepared an Indigent Policy but it still needs to be reviewed.
- Selling of prepaid electricity: the municipality is currently managing to execute this function.
- Staff salaries: The Salaries Clerk has resigned. The municipality has conducted the interviews and will be filling the position.
- Customer Care Centre: there is a Contractual Customer Relations Clerk responsible for the Customer Care.
- Supply Chain Management: There were two incumbents in this Section and both have resigned and both the posts are budgeted for and are currently vacant as from 01 July 2007. The Council adopted a new Supply Chain Management Policy at the end of 2005 year and this policy has been implemented with effect from 01 January 2006. Consideration should be given to fill all vacant posts in the procurement department on a fulltime basis as the two incumbents have resigned. There is currently a two temporary employees in this section.
- Audit Function: The Umvoti Municipality has had unqualified audits for twelve years. The Internal Audit Committee is in place. However there is a need for an Internal Auditor.



The municipal organogram was presented to Council during the budget engagements for the previous year (2007/2008) but most of the proposed posts were taken off the organogram. It is noted that there has been some improvement as some of the vacant positions are currently being filled by the municipality. It is anticipated that the organogram will be addressed in the 2008/2009 financial year.

## **2.21 Summary of the Key Priority issues**

One of the distinguishing features of integrated development planning is its focus on strategic areas of intervention and concern with interventions with a high impact using the limited resources available to the municipality. This focus is intended to achieve faster and appropriate delivery of services and create an enabling framework for social and economic development. It is however important to acknowledge that integrated development planning is not and cannot be a panacea for all problems facing the municipality and its people. The key priority issues of Umvoti Municipality are summarized as follows:

### **1. Infrastructure and Services**

- Water & Sanitation
- Electricity
- Roads
- Housing
- Waste Management

### **2. Economic Development**

- Local Economic Development
- Tourism

### **3. Social Development**

- Community facilities (halls, sports fields)
- Poverty Alleviation
- Vulnerable Groups (Women, Youth, Disabled, HIV/AIDS)
- Health
- Schools

### **4. Institutional Development**

- Human Resources Management
- Institutional Restructuring

### **5. Finance – improving revenue base and financial management**

## **2.22 Millennium Development Goals**

The National government has set a framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). In this framework the government has committed the country to specific development targets for the next ten years. The core targets that have been set for the municipalities are as follows:



- By 2008 all households will have access to clean water;
- By 2010 all households will have a decent sanitation facilities;
- By 2012 every household will have access to electricity.

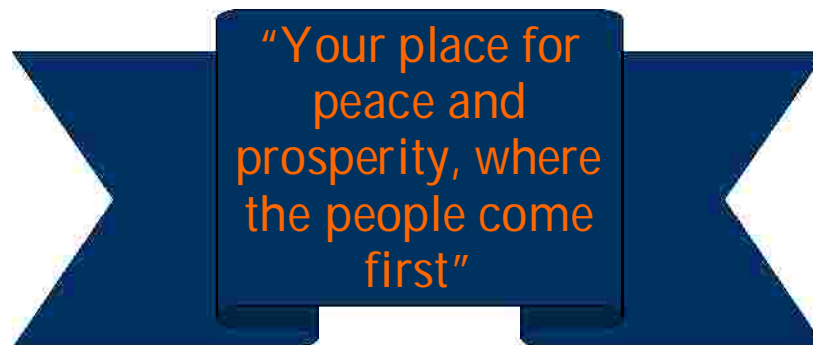
When looking at the current municipal situation (both financial and human capacity); it is felt that the municipality will not meet the targets. The same is felt for the District Municipality. It is noted that there is no MDG plan prepared by the municipality except the plan for the three year medium term expenditure.

## SECTION C: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Umvoti Municipality is committed to addressing the key issues as identified in the previous section. The objectives and strategies are therefore formulated as means of addressing the priority issues. It is important to note that in terms of water and sanitation, the district objectives and strategies are used.

### 3.1 Development Vision and Mission

#### Vision



#### Mission Statement

**In the service of others, we commit ourselves to:**

- Provide democratic, transparent and accountable local government;
- Encourage community participation on local government affairs;
- Ensure equity and integrated transformation;
- Ensure sound inter-governmental relations for integrated development planning;
- Facilitate economic and social development;
- Promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- Render and expand affordable and sustainable services in a transparent and accountable manner and promote a culture of payment for services.

### 3.2 Objectives and Strategies

The priorities are presented in a tabular format in terms of the following:

- Key Performance Area
- Priority Name
- Objectives
- Strategies
- Projects



### KPA – Infrastructure and Services

1.1 Priority: Electricity		
Objectives	Strategies	Projects
1.1.1 To eliminate the existing traditional areas electrification backlog by 30%, including new housing projects by end of 2010.	1.1.1.1 Obtaining maximum funding for electrification through planning 1.1.1.2 Creation of electrification infrastructure 1.1.1.3 Funding the capital shortfall for grid electrification if required 1.1.1.4 Approval and adoption of the Electricity Service Delivery Plan	Implementation of the Electricity Service Delivery Plan
1.1.2 To electrify Mbulwane-Makhabeleni by the end of 2008/2009 financial year	1.1.2.1 Electrification of Mbulwane-Makhabeleni	Mbulwane-Makhabeleni = 1047 connections

1.2 Priority: Roads		
Objectives	Strategies	Projects
1.2.1 To develop the maintenance schedule for all roads by December 2008	1.2.1.1 Compilation of a maintenance schedule	Development of a maintenance schedule for all roads
1.2.2 To ensure that all rural areas are accessible by 2010	1.2.1.2 Construction of access roads in line with the Department of Transport's standards 1.2.1.3 Identification of areas which are not accessible	Involvement of the Department of Transport in all road construction projects
1.2.3 To upgrade existing roads in order to hand over to the Department of Transport for the Zibambebe project	1.2.3.1 Negotiations with the Department of Transport for inclusion of rural roads to the Zibambebe project	Compilation of the database for all roads in need of Zibambebe project
1.2.4 To grade all rural roads annually	1.2.4.1 Purchasing of the grader	Grading of rural roads

1.3 Priority: Housing		
Objectives	Strategies	Projects
1.3.1 To ensure completion of existing projects	1.3.1.1 Status of existing projects needs to be determined and ways to ensure timeous completion should be found. 1.3.2.1 Identify projects which have been stalled/blocked and solutions to the problems must be implemented.	Finalization of existing projects
1.3.2 To provide housing to people living in rural areas	1.3.2.1 Amakhosi should be part of the process 1.3.2.2 Identify in-situ upgrade projects 1.3.2.3 Implement Greenfield projects where applicable 1.3.2.4 Utilize Rural Housing subsidy instrument 1.3.2.5 Use PHP as a methodology in Rural Housing Development.	Rural Housing Development - Matimatolo Housing Project - Ntembisweni Housing - Muden Housing Project



	1.5.2.6 EPWP concepts must be implemented.	
1.3.3 To provide housing to individuals living in informal settlements.	1.3.3.1 Identify suitable land for relocation of families to Greenfield areas. 1.3.3.2 EPWP concepts must be implemented.	250 (Kranskop) slums clearance 848 (Greytown) slums clearance
1.3.4 To capacitate municipality in implementing housing policies and strategies	1.3.4.1 Municipality's capacity constraints in terms of housing delivery needs to be identified 1.3.4.2 Source funding to deal with capacity constraints	Capacity Building Programme

#### 1.4 Priority: Waste Management

Objectives	Strategies	Projects
1.4.1 To ensure proper operation of the Facility	1.4.1.1 Maintenance of the facility operation according to Minimum Requirements and Permit Conditions.	Greytown Transfer Station
1.4.2 To Upgrade the facility to include a leachate collection system	1.4.2.1 Construction of a leachate drainage system	Greytown Transfer Station
1.4.3 To discontinue use of Old Kranskop Landfill as a drop-off point	1.4.3.1 Closure and rehabilitation of the facility	Old Kranskop Landfill
1.4.4 To identify the new developments and assess the collection service needs that are required	1.4.4.1 Incorporation of new developments for a service waste disposal service	New Developments identification and assessment
1.4.5 To identify rural/tribal areas that require a proper waste disposal service	1.4.5.1 Incorporation of rural areas for a service waste disposal service	Rural areas assessment
1.4.6 To provide a regular waste disposal service to all residents if the Umvoti Municipality	1.4.6.1 Standardization level of service throughout Municipal area	Compilation of Standardization Procedures
1.4.7 To draft new By-Laws that specifically address issues surrounding waste management	1.4.7.1 Review and draft By-Laws	Waste Management By-Laws
1.4.8 To assess the staffing needs on a regular basis and ensure that the staff compliment complies with service delivery requirements for the Umvoti Municipality	1.4.8.1 Continued training and succession planning to ensure continued service delivery	Staff Training

## 2. Economic Development

### 2.1 Priority: Local Economic Development (LED)

Objectives	Strategies	Projects
2.1.1 To prepare the Local Economic Development Strategy	2.1.1.1 Prepare an LED Strategy	District Wide LED Strategy Implementation
2.1.2 To stimulate local economic development with specific focus on tourism	2.1.2.1 Formulate and implement a tourism development strategy	Implement tourism development strategy
2.1.3 To establish partnerships	2.1.3.1 Establish institutional	Institutional Capacity Building



with the private business and communities to expand local investment and development opportunities	capacity within the municipality to attend to LED projects.	
2.1.4 To encourage agricultural and manufacturing projects	2.1.4.1 Audit of the agricultural and manufacturing projects 2.1.4.2 Establish strong relations between the municipality and Farmers Associations 2.1.4.3 Establish Committees with Local Businesses	Agricultural and manufacturing projects  Establishment of Committees  Establishment of Business Chamber
2.1.5 To support SMMEs, Cooperatives, NGOs and CBOs Development	2.1.5.1 SMMEs, Coops, NGOs and CBOs Programme	Compile a database for SMMEs, Coops, NGOs and CBOs  Establishment of the Business Support Centre
2.1.6 To formulate an marketing/investment strategy for Umvoti Municipality	2.1.6.1 Marketing/Investment Strategy	Implement Marketing and Investment strategy
2.1.7 To mobilize communities to utilize existing natural resources in their surroundings	2.1.7.1 Identify and mobilize relevant communities	Mobilization of relevant communities
2.1.8 To employ an LED/Tourism Coordinator by September 2008	2.1.8.1 Employ an LED/Tourism Coordinator	LED/Tourism Coordinator

### 3. Social Development

#### 3.1 Priority: Vulnerable groups

Objectives	Strategies	Projects
3.1.1 To ensure that the needs for vulnerable (women, disabled, HIV/AIDS, youth, elderly) groups are taken into consideration into all Council's activities	3.1.1.1 Formulate policies to ensure involvement of vulnerable groups in the Council's activities 3.1.1.2 Presentation of vulnerable groups in committees 3.1.1.3 Establishment of a Youth Desk	Formulation of relevant Policies  Youth Desk
3.1.2 To set gender targets (e.g percentage of women who will be employed on a particular project)	3.1.2.1 Setting gender targets 3.1.2.2 Employment of disabled people	Assess the number of women employed in infrastructural projects
3.1.3 To establish an HIV/AIDS Programme or strategy	3.1.3.1 Establishment of an HIV/AIDS Programme/Strategy	HIV/AIDS Strategy Awareness Campaign

#### 3.2 Priority: Social facilities

Objectives	Strategies	Projects
3.2.1 To ensure that all communities have access to basic community facilities and social services by 2010	3.2.1.1 Determine needs for additional social facilities through consultation programme	Formulate a policy for the location and provision of community facilities  Consultation Programme
3.2.2 To improve sports facilities and opportunities for the youth by promoting all sporting codes	3.2.2.1 Sports Development Programme 3.2.1.2 Establishment of Sports	Sports activities and events



throughout the Umvoti Municipal area, including rural areas	Committees 3.2.2.2 Representation of all wards in sport committees	
3.2.3 To improve conditions of social facilities in rural areas by December 2010	3.2.3.1 Social Facilities (such community halls) Maintenance Programme for rural areas	Maintenance of social facilities
3.2.4 To educate communities about proper utilization of social facilities by February 2009	3.2.4.1 Schedule community meetings	Community meetings

### 3.3 Priority: Safety and Security

Objectives	Strategies	Projects
3.3.1 To encourage formation of policing forums in all municipal wards by December 2008	Formation of community policing forums (CPFs)	Community Policing forums
3.3.2 To ensure proper involvement of all roleplayers in dealing with crime prevention	3.3.2.1 Establishment of close relations with the roleplayers especially SAPS	Compile Crime Prevention Strategy

### 3.4 Priority: Poverty Alleviation

Objectives	Strategies	Projects
3.4.1 To formulate a Poverty Alleviation Programme	3.4.1.1 Compilation of a Poverty Alleviation Strategy	Implementation of a Poverty Alleviation Strategy
3.4.2 To prioritize projects that are focusing on poverty alleviation	3.4.2.1 Prioritize and budget for Poverty Alleviation projects	Community projects such as art and crafts
3.4.3 To bring together all roleplayers involved in poverty alleviation	3.4.3.1 Formation of a committee	Follow up on projects

## 4. Institutional Development

### 4.1 Priority: Institutional Development

Objectives	Strategies	Projects
4.1.1 To ensure that Council has sufficient institutional capacity to meet the service delivery demands by June 2009	4.1.1.1 Assessment of existing and required skills for Council staff.	Review of the Skills Development Plan
4.1.2 To formulate an Institutional Plan by June 2009	4.1.2.1 Compilation of an Institutional Plan	Implementation of an institutional plan
4.1.3 To assess findings/recommendations of the Institutional Plan by August 2009	4.1.3.1 Implement recommendations from the Institutional Plan	Institutional Restructuring
4.1.4 To formulate a detailed communication strategy	4.1.4.1 Formulate a communication plan	Implementation of a Communication Plan
4.1.5 To ensure that the level of illiteracy among elementary employees is reduced at least by 10% each year	4.1.5.1 Upliftment and improvement of the skills within the organization	Adult literacy programs
4.1.5 To formulate the Performance Management System by December 2008	4.1.5.1 Review Performance Management System 4.1.5.2 Assessment and evaluation of projects	Implementation of PMS and monitoring system



## 5. Financial Management

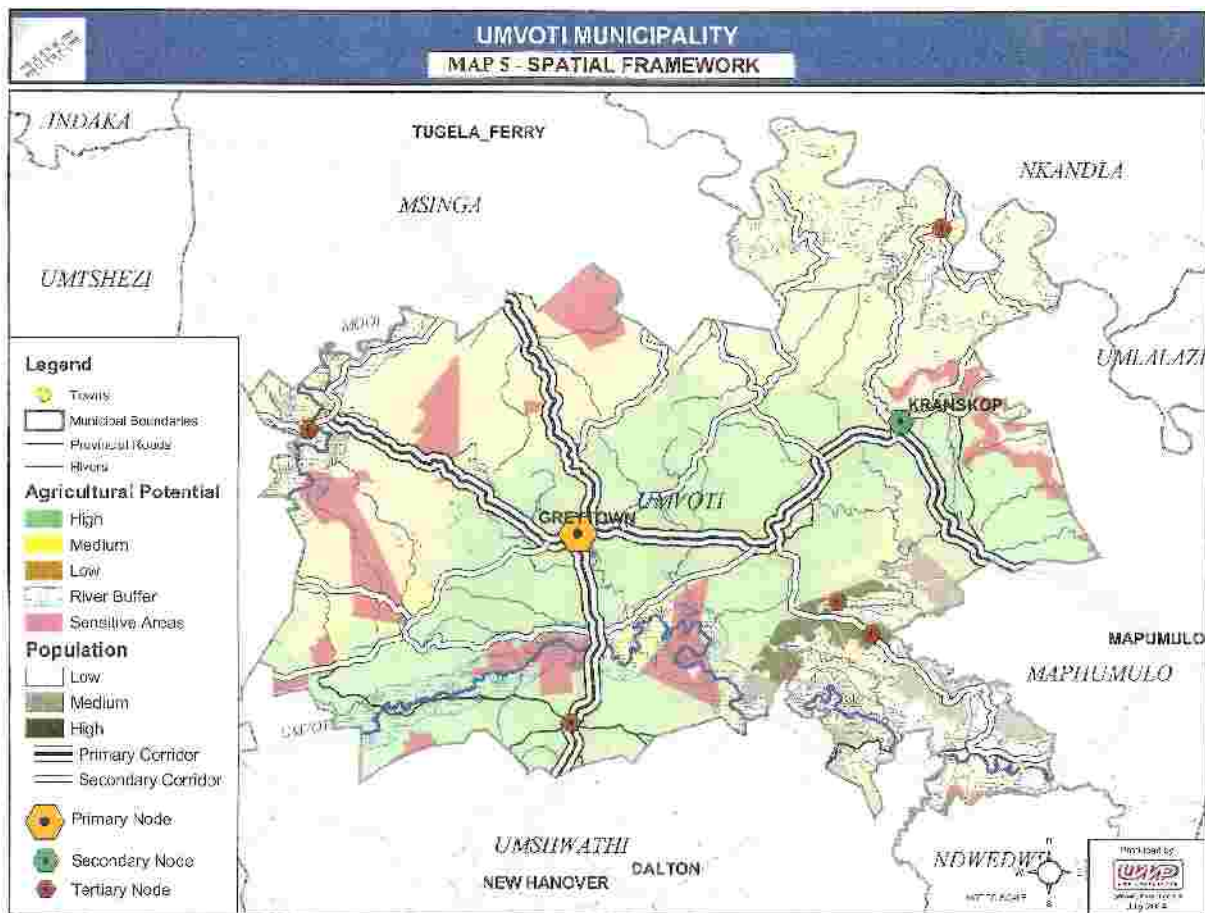
5.1 Priority: Finance		
Objectives	Strategies	Projects
5.1.1 To increase the Umvoti Municipality's revenue base	5.1.1.1 Initiate and develop the rating policy and investment policy	Implementation of the rating policy and investment policy
5.1.2 To ensure the alignment of the Municipal budget with the IDP annually	5.1.2.1 Ensure that Budgeting and Expenditure aligns with the IDP	Compilation of a Municipal Financial Plan
5.1.3 To provide assistance to people who cannot afford to pay for services	5.1.3.1 Register all the indigent people	Implementation of the Indigent Policy

## SECTION D: Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

It is acknowledged that the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has not been reviewed for a number of years. The municipality will review its SDF through the Shared Services and also utilizing the grant funding allocated to the municipality by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA). The SDF is attached as **Annexure J1**.

The Spatial Development Framework performs two major functions, that is, indicating where development should be promoted and also where it should be discouraged. It is an overall tool for defining structure and channelling private and public sector investment. This Framework forms basis of the Land Use Management System. Umvoti Spatial Development Framework is a sector plan of the IDP, and indicates the spatial implications of the strategic framework. It is a forward planning initiative as it identifies investment priority areas, under-developed areas and those that should be protected because of environmental sensitivity and other factors. The Spatial Framework of Umvoti Municipality is shown in Map 5 below:

The SDF map also highlights the different corridors and nodes. These corridors and nodes are discussed below:



### 4.1 A System of Development Corridors

#### 4.1.1 Primary Development Corridors

The system of development corridors is based on the function of each corridor and the nature of the activities that occurs within its area of influence. The roads linking Greytown with Stanger



and Pietermaritzburg serve as trade routes and are both serve as collector distributor routes to the national routes (N2 and N3). In addition, they serve a link roads with major provincial centres such as Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Richards Bay. Administratively, Umvoti forms part of Umzinyathi District, and its catchments in economic terms include the Greater Umsinga area. This highlights the importance of integration and connection between these areas, and implies the importance of the road to Dundee. Besides being a public passenger transport route, this corridor has a series of development nodes and plays a critical role in facilitating service delivery to the rural communities both within and outside of Umvoti. It also has potential to serve as a tourist access route to the battlefields. This route requires substantial upgrading.

#### **4.1.2 Secondary Development Corridors**

Secondary corridors link the primary centre to the secondary centres or areas outside Umvoti Municipality.

The road to Mooi River (R622) serves as a major link to the Mooi River and Rietvlei and other commercial farming districts. It also links Greytown to Mooi River town.

The corridor to Maphumulo through Eshane/Matimatolo is intended to facilitate development and service delivery in Eshane, Matimatolo and neighbouring areas.

The corridor from Kranskop to Eshowe is similar to that from Kranskop to Nkandla as they both attempt to link Umvoti with areas across Uthukela River and have potential to serve as major tourist access routes to the Zulu Culture and Heritage Route.

#### **4.1.3 Tertiary Development Corridors**

Tertiary development corridors facilitate linkages between settlements and serve as strategic areas for the location of public facilities. They also form the basis for the identification of settlement webs.

### **4.2 A System of Service Centres**

Service centres give meaning and credence to the development corridors, and are also intended to facilitate access to social services and facilities. To this end, they serve as co-ordination centres for service delivery.

#### **4.2.1 Primary Service Centre**

Greytown has been identified as a primary service centre. This is in view of its diverse role as the main administrative, service and commercial centre within Umvoti Municipality. As an administrative centre, it accommodates the municipal offices and sub-regional offices of various government departments. It is also the main industrial area, and is strategically located for the processing of raw materials produced within and outside the municipal area.

Over the last few years, Greytown has somewhat experienced both economic and infrastructural decline. This is evident in the lack of new developments and deterioration of service and industrial infrastructure. It should thus be considered for urban renewal. A detailed development plan for Greytown is also required.

#### **4.2.2 Secondary Service Centre**

Kranskop is the second largest centre within Umvoti Municipality. It performs a variety of functions including administration, service delivery and commercial centre. Its influence is limited, and its administrative function is likely to wane further with the introduction of the new municipal system and development of Greytown as the main administrative centre. However, it



is strategically located to serve the Makhabeleni and the neighbouring rural settlement, as well as commercial farms in terms of both service delivery and commercial development.

#### 4.2.3 Tertiary Centres

Two types of tertiary centres have been identified. The first type is mainly administrative in nature, but has potential to develop into commercial centres as well. These are located in under-developed areas such as Makhabeleni and Matimatolo, and are intended to facilitate service delivery. Public sector investment in the form of Multi-Purpose Community Centres (MPCC) that can accommodate a range of social services and government departments should be prioritized in these areas. The same applies to sports fields, post offices, etc.

### 4.3 Conclusion and Recommendations

Umvoti Spatial Development Framework is a sector plan of the IDP, and indicates the spatial implications of the strategic framework. It is a forward planning initiative as it identifies investment priority areas, under-developed areas and those that should be protected because of environmental sensitivity and other factors. Umvoti Municipality has three distinct features that have tremendous implications for spatial transformation.

Firstly, administratively and socially, Umvoti Municipality is an integral part of Umzinyathi District, but economically, it is a sub-set of the Greater Pietermaritzburg functional region. This split is arbitrary and emanates from the changes in the local government landscape and the nature of the existing road infrastructure (regional access road network). This puts Umvoti in a difficult situation of having to decide whether it allows the status quo to continue or it develops a different identity and consolidates its function within Umzinyathi. It is believed that the opening of the Msinga Development Corridor may facilitate this process and improve economic linkages among the development nodes located along this corridor. This includes Greytown.



## **SECTION E: SECTOR INVOLVEMENT**

This section covers the key issues to be addressed by the Government Departments, State Owned Enterprises and other stakeholders. It is noted that the municipality did not receive details of programmes from other government departments. The information received is presented below:

### **5.1 Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs**

In terms of the information received it is noted that the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs deals with the following programmes:

- Provincial Management Assistance Programme
- Infrastructure provision for soccer stadia
- Project Consolidate
- Strategic Support
- Spatial Development
- Development Administration
- Municipal Development Information Services
- Centre Management Support
- Local Economic Development Catalyst
- Synergistic Partnerships
- Small Town Regeneration
- Corridor Development

### **5.2 Department of Social Development**

In terms of the information received it is noted that the Department of Social Welfare deals with the following programmes and sub-programmes:

- HIV/AIDS Support
- Youth Development
- Elderly and Children
- Poverty Alleviation
- Women Empowerment
- Food Security
- Socio-Economic Issues
- Elderly and Children
- Disabled People's Programme
- Crime Prevention.

### **5.3 Department of Transport**

In terms of the information received it is noted that the Department of Transport deals with the following programmes:

- Roads – construction of new roads, regravelling, blacktop patching and patch gravelling
- Signage
- General road control – safety



#### 5.4 Department of Agriculture & Environmental Affairs (Environmental Services)

In terms of the information received it is noted that the Department of Agriculture & Environmental Affairs (Environmental Services) will be involved with the following programmes:

- Waste Management – IWMP amendments
- Environmental Education – environmental awareness campaigns

#### 5.5 Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism

The department is responsible for four programmes:

Programme 1: Administration

##### **Programme 2: Cultural Affairs**

This programme comprises of art & culture programmes and language programmes. The arts and culture programme aims at ensuring cultural diversity and the advancement of cultural disciplines into viable industries. The programmes include: exhibitions at open air craft market, programme for physically challenged persons, craft development accredited training, etc.

The language programme aims at promoting multilingualism, redress past linguistic imbalances and develop the previously marginalized languages. This programme also deals with translation of documents, interpreting services, simultaneous interpreting equipment and literature writing.

##### **Programme 3: Libraries and Archives**

**Libraries:** This programme deals with the provision of information services which are free, equitable, accessible, etc. It also promotes the use of libraries and culture of reading. Six (6) new pcs would be installed at the Greytown Library and paying for internet access for the public. The department would also provide funding for a cybercadet (1 extra staff) to train. The total cost of the library programme is R233 000.

**Archives:** there are three (3) registry management course scheduled for the 2008/2009 financial year. A draft filing system is in place and would be finalized in the 2008/2009 financial year. A comprehensive records management programme is scheduled to take place at the Umvoti Municipality.

##### **Programme 4: Tourism Development**

This programme aims at developing and transforming the tourism sector and promotes the province as a preferred destination. This programme include: Tourism Awareness Programmes, Tourism Mentorship Programme, Tour Guide Training, Grading and registration of establishments and other related programmes.

#### 5.6 Department of Education

In terms of the information received it is noted that the Department of Education deals with the following programmes:

- Upgrades and Additions – this entails renovation of schools and erection of additional classes and related buildings.
- Curriculum Redress
- Water and Sanitation



## 5.7 Department of Health

In terms of the information received it is noted that the Department of Health deals with the following programmes:

- Outreach Programmes – 3 Mobile vehicles go out to communities to render services from Monday to Friday. They cover 44 Mobile Points, 17 of which are visited twice.
- Health Based Care (HBC) – there is an ENA who works closely with the HBC team from Umvoti Drop in Centre and also visits clinics to see their Home Based Care needs.
- Health Promotion – A team goes out to schools and clinics to prepare them for accreditation as Health Promoting Schools and Clinics. They are also responsible for assessing the Health Status of children at schools. At the moment only 2 schools have achieved the H.P.S status.
- Community Health Workers' Programme
- Eye Care Programme – There is 1 Cataract Case Finder who visits Pension Pay points to assess the elderly for cataract. There is 1 Vision Screener who visits schools to assess the eyes of the learners.

## 5.8 Department of Land Affairs

In terms of the information received it is noted that the Department of Land Affairs deals with the following programmes:

- Land Restitution - RLCC
- Labour Tenants (Esta)
- Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)

## 5.9 ESKOM

In terms of the information received it is noted that ESKOM deals with the following programmes:

- Electrification Programme – connections

## 5.10 WORLD VISION

The World Vision Organisation has expanded its programme relating to poverty Alleviation to the Umvoti Municipality area for the 2008/2009 financial year. This programme is targeting three municipal wards (6, 7 and 8).



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## **SECTION F: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

It is acknowledged that the municipality does not have an implementation plan in place due to the shortage of staff to render certain duties. However this plan will now be catered for as the Managers have been recently appointed. This section will be well addressed in the 2009/2010 IDP.

**SECTION G: PROJECTS**

This section also covers all projects with committed funding from the Umvoti Municipality, Government departments and other service providers. The Council took a resolution to cluster the rural wards into two in order to increase the equitable share allocation for the rural wards from R750 000-00 to R1 500 000-00. The wards are clustered as follows:

Cluster 1: Ward 6 & 7 = ward 6 will receive the allocation for 2008/2009

Cluster 2: Ward 8 & 9 = ward 8 will receive the allocation for 2008/2009

Cluster 3: Ward 10 & 11 = ward 10 will receive the allocation for 2008/2009

It is noted that wards 4 and 5 did not partake in the clustering process. As a result their allocation will remain at R750 000-00 per ward. It is also noted that the urban wards (1, 2, 3 and the Kranskop town) are funded through the municipal internal funds (AFF).

**Schedule A: Projects with committed funds – Umvoti Municipality  
Equitable Share and Municipal internal funds**

PROJECT NAME	TYPE	Ward No.	SOURCE	BUDGET 2008/2009
France Rd 1796-1842	Roads	01	AFF	300 000
Angola Rd 1998-2007/2034-2043	Roads	01	AFF	300 000
Culdasac off Zondi Road	Roads	01	AFF	150 000
Ext 13 (phase 2)	Roads	02	AFF	300 000
Roads Rehabilitation (Maitland/Sergeant Sts)	Roads	02	AFF	250 000
Durban Street	Roads	02	AFF	300 000
Road Resealing	Roads	1,2 & 3	AFF	150 000
Speed Humps/Traffic Calming	Roads		AFF	100 000
Kranskop Town Roads	Roads	10	AFF	300 000
Bhuyeni access road	Roads	04	Equitable Share	190 000
Esihlabeni access road	Roads	04	ES	260 000
Mdlezane access road	Roads	04	ES	300 000
Esiphisaneni access road	Roads	05	ES	550 000
Mgqube access road	Roads	05	ES	200 000
Chideni access road	Roads	06	ES	250 000
Dayingubo Causeway	Roads	06	ES	60 000
Manyonyo road extension	Roads	06	ES	280 000
Mbathisaka access road	Roads	06	ES	290 000
Bhekizwe access Road	Roads	06	ES	280 000
Mavalane access road	Roads	10	ES	360 000
Ntshongeni access road	Roads	10	ES	440 000
Extension of Dulumbi road	Roads	10	ES	450 000
Mboje/Senge road	Roads	10	ES	250 000
<b>STORMWATER DRAINS</b>				
Long homes	Drains	01	AFF	100 000
Long homes railway line	Drains	01	AFF	200 000



271 sites	Drains	01	AFF	100 000
94 sites	Drains	01	AFF	100 000
Cooper to Greytown stream	Drains	02	AFF	100 000
Carthcart/York St (phase 2)	Drains	02	AFF	100 000
Fountain Lane	Drains	02	AFF	100 000
<b>SOCIAL FACILITIES</b>				
France crèche	Social Facility	01	AFF	300 000
Sekusile crèche	Social Facility	06	ES	300 000
Valumlomo creche (toilet block)	Social Facility	09	ES	50 000
<b>FURNITURE</b>				
Mbalane crèche furniture	Furniture	04	ES	20 000
Ngome crèche furniture		05	ES	20 000
Ngome Community Hall	Furniture	05	ES	20 000
Vikindlala & Domrey Community Halls	Furniture	06	ES	40 000
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>				
Lilane Electrification	Electricity	08	ES	1 500 000

#### Schedule B: MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)

NO	PROJECT NAME	EXPENDITURE DATE	TO	STATUS (%)
1	TSHEKANE ROAD WARD 4	1,822,689.00		100 %
2	MBOJANE ROAD WARD 10	2,215,656.61		100%
3	BUBU ROAD WARD 6	1,904,319.30		60%
4	TESTING STATION WARD 2	Nil		0%
5	BOSKOM TO ENGOJE WARD 8	Nil		0%
6	492 BUS ROUTE WARD 1	Nil		0%

#### Schedule C: Other MIG projects that are currently added on the MIG-MIS for the next coming years

Ward No.	Project Name	Cost
1	Ring Road (link road to Enhlalakahle)	6,222,875
1	Multipurpose centre	
1	Traffic Calming humps	
2	Extension 13 roads upgrade	
2	Amusement Place at Sergeant Street	
3	Durban Street upgrading	3 860 741
3	Road linking to Lake Merthley	5 746 831
3	Community Swimming Pool	2,687,573
4	Ophathe Road to Main Road	
4	Mdlezane Bridge	1 320 394



4	Tshekane Road	1,822,689-00 (in progress)
5	Road/ bridge to Ngome Reserve	
6	Nculwane Bridge & Approach Road	14,869,926
6	Mashayanyoni to Hlwimbithwa bridge	2 859 120
6	Hholongo to Mfulamuni Road	7 500 000
7	KwaPholi Road Extension 2km/Rhwarhwa bridge	2,737,607
7	Matimatolo Multi-Purpose Centre	
8	Boskom to Engoje road	3,252, 249
8	Shebe to Vungu road 3km & courseway	2 658 982
8	Thulwane to Mabomvini single bridge	3 857 736
9	Mahulula road extension via Umvoti to Mowbrey	(Project not feasible under MIG budget)
9	Extension of Nqubane road to Masokeni road linking Valumlomo & Nkabinde	4,067,098
9	D77 Asphalt road	11 436 480
11	<b>A1251 Road ( Dambe linking to Gcotoi)</b>	<b>6 000 000-00</b>
11	Madakeni bridge across to Mfongosi	571 824
11	Mhlabathini road to Thukela River	3 423 796

**Schedule D: WATER & SANITATION for Umvoti Municipality: UMZINYATHI DISTRICT - MIG**

Ward No	No. of Households	Project Name	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
5, 8 & 9	3976	Mbuba-Ward 9 Sanitation	5, 853, 365	-	-
6	960	Mbulwane/Hlimbithwa Sanitation	-	1 000 000	1, 050, 000
4		Muden/Ophathe Sanitation	-	3 000 000	3,150,000
11	1780	Makhabeleni Sanitation	-	1,200, 000	1,260,000
10		KwaSenge Sanitation	-	1,321,500	1,387,575
4	3151	Ophathe - Water	-	11,120,660	8,510,500
8	901	Eshane Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	8,500,000	7,000,000	12,600,00
6		Mbulwane/Hlimbithwa Water	-	2,000,000	2,100,000
7		Njengabantu Water	-	1,500,000	1,575,000
9		Mbuba Water	-	2,300,000	2,415,000
10		Sinyambothi Water	-	3,500,000	3,675,000

**Schedule E: Department of Local Government & Traditional Affairs**

PROJECT NAME	TYPE	SOURCE	07/08	08/09
Provincial Management Assistance Programme	Capacity Building	DLGTA	-	100 000
Eshane Integrated Energy Centre	LED Development Catalyst	DLGTA	300 000	
Phasiwe Farm Project	LED Development Catalyst	DLGTA	160 000	
Moidraai Commercial Farming Project	Corridor Development	DLGTA	600 000	2 400 000

**Schedule F: Department of Economic Development**

PROJECT NAME	TYPE	SOURCE	07/08	Status
Umvoti Business Organization Establishment	LED	DED – Gijima-KZN	93 400	In progress – to be completed end April 08

**Schedule G: Electricity – Rural Projects**

PROJECT NAME	TYPE	Ward No.	SOURCE	Connections	CAPEX
Mbulwane - Makhabeleni	Electricity	06	ESKOM	1047	6 143 436

**Schedule H: Sport and Recreation**

PROJECT NAME	TYPE	Ward No.	SOURCE	COST
Inkosi Bhambatha Stadium	Sport & Recreation Facility	05	KZN Dept of Sport & Recreation	1, 5million

NB: The above project is in progress.

**Schedule I: Department of Social Development**

Service Office	Sub-programme	Name of Project	SOURCE	Amount allocated
Greytown	Services to Children	Greytown Children's Home	Soc Dev	2 700 000
		Beth Hatlaim Children's Home	Soc Dev	369 000
		Creches (15)	Soc Dev	450 781
	Services to elderly	Arcadia Home	Soc Dev	420 000
		Greytown Service Centre	Soc Dev	16 000
		Luncheon Clubs (5)	Soc Dev	110 000



	HIV/AIDS Support	Umvoti Soup Kitchen (25 households)	Soc Dev	255 673.50
	Youth Development	Enhlalakahle Creative Youth Org. (15 members)	Soc Dev	200 000
	Disabled People	Umvoti People with Disabilities Org.	Soc Dev	350 000
	Socio-economic	Siyatotoba Arts & Craft	Soc Dev	160 000
		KwaCele Poultry Org.	Soc Dev	300 000
	Services to children	Creches	Soc Dev	289 317
		Child Welfare	Soc Dev	100 000
		Christian Social Services	Soc Dev	120 000
	Services to the elderly	Masikane Home	Soc Dev	650 000
		Luncheon Clubs (3)	Soc Dev	60 000
	Elderly & Children	Thuthukani Mangcolosi (48 beneficiaries)	Soc Dev	250 000
	Crime Prevention	NICRO	Soc Dev	120 000
Kranskop	Poverty alleviation	Zenzele Arts & Craft	Soc Dev	145 000
	Women Empowerment	Umphise Flagship Programme (10 women)	Soc Dev	311 000
	HIV/AIDS support	KwaHlongwa CBO Network – Kranskop Town (50 households)	Soc Dev	500 153
		Sinyambohi Soup Kitchen	Soc Dev	74 000
	Food Security	Inkanyiso Gardening Project	Soc Dev	189 000
		Lindokuhle Gardening Project	Soc Dev	189 000

#### Schedule J: Department of Transport

PROJECT No.	PROJECT NAME	TYPE	SOURCE	BUDGET
P245/0418	Enkambeni Road	New Gravel road	DOT	1 110 000
P245/0418	Funokwakhe Road	New Gravel road	DOT	810 000
P245/0809	Blacktop Patching	Roads	DOT	130 000



	Greytown			
P245/0809	Blacktop Patching Greytown	Roads	DOT	130 000
P245/0809		Roads	DOT	130 000
P245/0809	Blacktop Patching Greytown	Roads	DOT	130 000
P245/0711	D215 Patch Gravelling	Roads	DOT	1 050 000
P245/0513	D77 Regravelling	Roads	DOT	990 000
P245/0514	D25 Regravelling	Roads	DOT	960 000
P245/0515	D331 A Regravelling	Roads	DOT	471 111
P245/0515	D331 B Regravelling	Roads	DOT	471 111
P245/0516	P362 Regravelling	Roads	DOT	840 000
P245/0517	D1627 A Regravelling	Roads	DOT	630 000
P245/0517	D1627 B Regravelling	Roads	DOT	630 000

**Schedule K: Department of Agriculture & Environmental Affairs (E nvironmental Services)**

Project Name	Project Type	Funding Source	Budget Allocated	Budget not allocated	Project locality
Waste Management	IWPM amendments	DAEA Environment	300 000		Umzinyathi DM
Environmental Education	Environmental Awareness Campaign	DAEA Environment		120 000 @ 30 000 per LM	Umvoti LM

**Schedule L: Department of Education**

School Name	Project Type	Funding Source	Circuit	Estimated Cost	Cumulative Cost
Quarme (relocate)	Upgrades & Additions	Dept Education	Umvoti		
Matimatolo	Upgrades & alterations	Dept Education	Umvoti	3 310 000	
Mpunganeni Primary	Upgrades & alterations	Dept Education	Umvoti	420 000	
Dulumbe Primary	Upgrades & alterations	Dept Education	Umvoti	540 000	
Tholile Priamry	Upgrades & alterations	Dept Education	Umvoti	320 000	
Endubazi Primary	Upgrades & alterations	Dept Education	Umvoti		
Zakhele Primary	Upgrades & alterations	Dept Education	Umvoti	3 130 000	8 460 000
Khumbulani Primary	Upgrades & alterations	Dept Education	Umvoti	1 350 000	9 810 000
Esokheni	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	19 550 000
Gcotoi	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	19 550 000



Makhedama	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 00	20 400 000
Ndlolothi	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	21 500 000
Ophofini	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	22 050 000
Qhubinyathi	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	22 600 000
Muntukaboni	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	23 150 000
Candabuthule	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	23 700 000
Maqhinga	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	24 250 000
Mzoniwe	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	24 800 000
Mgwempisi		Dept Education	Umvoti	850 000	25 650 000
Busana	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	26 200 000
Halalisani			Umvoti	550 000	26 750 000
Hemmansburg	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	27 300 000
Them bani	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	27 850 000
Muden	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	28 400 000
Upper Umvoti	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	28 950 000
Mvoti High	Curriculum Redress	Dept Education	Umvoti	550 000	29 500 000
Ngome Primary	Water & Sanitation	Dept Education	Umvoti	360 000	680 000
Sangweni Primary	Water & Sanitation	Dept Education	Umvoti	160 000	
Ehlwathi JP	Water & Sanitation	Dept Education	Umvoti	160 000	
Halalisani C	Water & Sanitation	Dept Education	Umvoti	160 000	
Tholile P	Water & Sanitation	Dept Education	Umvoti	40 000	
Lembethe P	Water & Sanitation	Dept Education	Umvoti	1 540 000	
Magobhe P	Water & Sanitation	Dept Education	Umvoti	280 000	
Candabuthule P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	520 000	
Gcotoi	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	320 000	
Endubazi P	Water &	Education	Umvoti	120 000	



	Sanitation				
Dulumbe P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	540 000	
Khumbulani P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	240 000	
Mowbray P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	560 000	
Sisisiwe P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	80 000	
Dingley Dell P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	240 000	
Entembisweni	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	520 000	
Macongo	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	280 000	
Manyonyo P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	120 000	
Njengabantu	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	280 000	
Mawalana	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	360 000	
Emadakeni	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	480 000	
Zakhele P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	520 000	
Mashingizela	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	160 000	
Vavule P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	240 000	
Edambe P	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	160 000	
Kwamajola	Water & Sanitation	Education	Umvoti	280 000	



## SECTION H: FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

### 1. Budget Overview

The Umvoti Local Municipal Budget for 2008/2009 has been finalized (see **Appendix K6**). The following is the summary of this year's budget:

#### **Operating Budget:**

R69 million has been allocated for the operating budget as follows:

- Grants & Subsidy = R41 million (60%)
- Equitable Share = R17,7 million (35%)
- Own Sources = R15 million
- Rates (R11 m)
- Recovered from Reserves (Depreciation) = R5 million
- Accumulated Surpluses = R5 million

Of the R69 million operating expenditure R28,2 million (40%) is to be spent on salaries and councilors allowances. R31,8 million (46%) will be spent on general expenditure. R3,5 million (5%) will be for repairs and maintenance. R9,6 million (14%), R0,8 million (1%), -R4,2 million for capital cost, doubtful debts and reallocations respectively.

The amount of R31 million budgeted for general expenditure includes R0,96 million for Special Programs for the community upliftment and honour functions as follows:

- Youth and Sports = R450 000
- Women Upliftment = R260 000
- Civic Honour Function = R250 000

Another R11 million (16%) is set aside for the purchase of electricity. R2,5 million (4%) is to be spent in the new valuation roll and R2,5m (4%) on machinery and transport costs.

#### **Capital Budget:**

An amount of R54,5 million is set aside for capital projects for this financial year of which R3,3 million is for incomplete projects for which funding is available. The amount of R25 million is expected from the KZN Department of Housing for housing projects. An amount of R5,9 million is available from Equitable Share to fund infrastructural ward projects. An amount of R8,4 million is available from the municipal sources to fund the infrastructural projects. R9,2 million is from receivable grants. Of the R8,4 million R2,7 million is to be used to acquire Heavy Duty Plant & Equipment (Dual Purpose refuse truck and Grader or TLB).

### 2. SDBIP

The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan will be prepared as required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA). The Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) is utilized to monitor the progress of the projects. The SDBIP has not yet been prepared by the municipality.



## SECTION I: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Municipal Systems Act sets out an overall framework for the development of specific performance management systems within local government. The Municipal Systems Act requires that the Municipal Manager and all managers reporting to him should have performance agreements which are reviewed annually. Umvoti's review procedure, which addresses annual reviews, performance plans and bonuses, was adopted in 2004. At the end of each performance review cycle, the Municipal Manager, and all senior management staff are assessed in terms of the targets in their respective performance plans. The purpose of this assessment is to rate performance and to use this rating to determine annual performance bonus.

Implementation of Umvoti Performance Management System began in October 2004. The municipality adopted a system known as Corvu System. However it is acknowledged that the system has not been functioning for quite some time. Therefore the municipality is in the process of revisiting the system that was adopted.

The Umvoti Municipality will make budget provisions for the performance system in the 2008/2009 financial year. This plan would focus on the following:

- assess the performance of all section 57 employees in the top structure;
- amend existing performance agreements in line with the reviewed Integrated Development Plan;
- review the performance of all Section 57 employees quarterly;
- train all stakeholders and role players in performance management;
- develop a benchmark database for the municipality;
- develop a baseline measurements database for the municipality; and
- develop and implement a Performance Management System at the political level (for the Executive Committee)
- develop a system that will measure the whole organization

**SECTION J: ANNEXURES**

No	Sector Plans	Available		If Not Available
		Yes	No	Status
J 1	Detailed Spatial Development Framework	v		Need to be reviewed
J 2	Detailed Disaster Management Plan		v	The municipality has no official responsible for this function.

**SECTION K: APPENDICES**

No	Sector Plans	Available		If Not Available
		Yes	No	Status
K 1	Land Use Management System	v		Need to be finalized and adopted by Council
K 2	Waste Management Plan	v		
K3	Housing Plan	v		
K4	Energy Master Plan (Electricity Master Plan)	v		Need to be updated and submitted to Council for adoption
K5	IDP Process Plan	v		
K6	Municipal Budget – 2008/2009	v		