



**Mkhambathini
Municipality**
For the Community

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2010/2011**



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SECTION A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires municipalities to prepare a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of its area of jurisdiction which-

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) aligns resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- (d) Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Each municipal council is obliged in terms of Section 34 of The Municipal Systems Act 32 Of 2000 to-

- A. review its integrated development plan-
 - i. annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and
 - ii. to the extent that changing circumstances so demand;
- B. amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

1.1.1 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROCESS PLAN/Framework PLAN

1.1 The function of the Framework Plan is to ensure that the process of the District IDP and local IDP' s are mutually linked and can inform each other ensuring co-operative governance as contained in Section 41 of the Constitution, The Framework Plan has:

- a. To identify the plans and planning requirements binding the terms of national and provincial legislation and identify those which were omitted in the IDP process;
- b. To identify the matters to be included in the district and local IDP's that require alignment;
- c. Specify the principles to be applied and co-ordinate the approach to be adopted;
- d. Determine procedures for consultation between the district municipality and the local municipalities; and
- e. Incorporate comments from MEC and those derived from Provincial Assessments.

Section 26 stipulates the core components of the Integrated Development Plan as the following:

An IDP must reflect –

- a) the municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- b) an assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to municipal services;
- c) the council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic aims and its internal transformation needs;
- d) the Council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality;
- e) the spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- f) the council's operational strategies;
- g) applicable disaster management plans;
- h) a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- i) the key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of Section 41.

Section 28 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 stipulates the following:

- i. Each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan.
- ii. The municipality must through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, consult the local community before adopting the process.
- iii. A municipality must give notice to the local community of particulars of the process it intends to follow.

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act states that:-

A Municipal Council -

- a) Must review its integrated Development Plan,
 - i. annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of Section 4 i; and
 - ii. to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

The process plan includes internal and external role players and it was adopted by Mkhambathini Council on 26 August 2009 and submitted to Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs timeously, it was then advertised from 31 August to 21 September 2009 in the Natal Witness and the iLanga newspapers.

1.1.2 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL DICTATES

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa puts into context the role that local government has to play within the broader spectrum of government, governance, democracy and development. Of particular importance are:

- Chapter 3: Co-operative Government
- Chapter 7: Local Government
- Chapter 10: Public Administration
- Chapter 12: Traditional Leaders
- Chapter 13: Finance
- Part B of Schedules 4 & 5

Furthermore, the Constitution has given rise to a range of enabling legislation, critical to the transformation of local government. For example, inter alia:

- Municipal Structures Act, 1998;
- Municipal Systems Act, 2000;
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003;
- Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004; Etc.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF MKHAMBATHINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

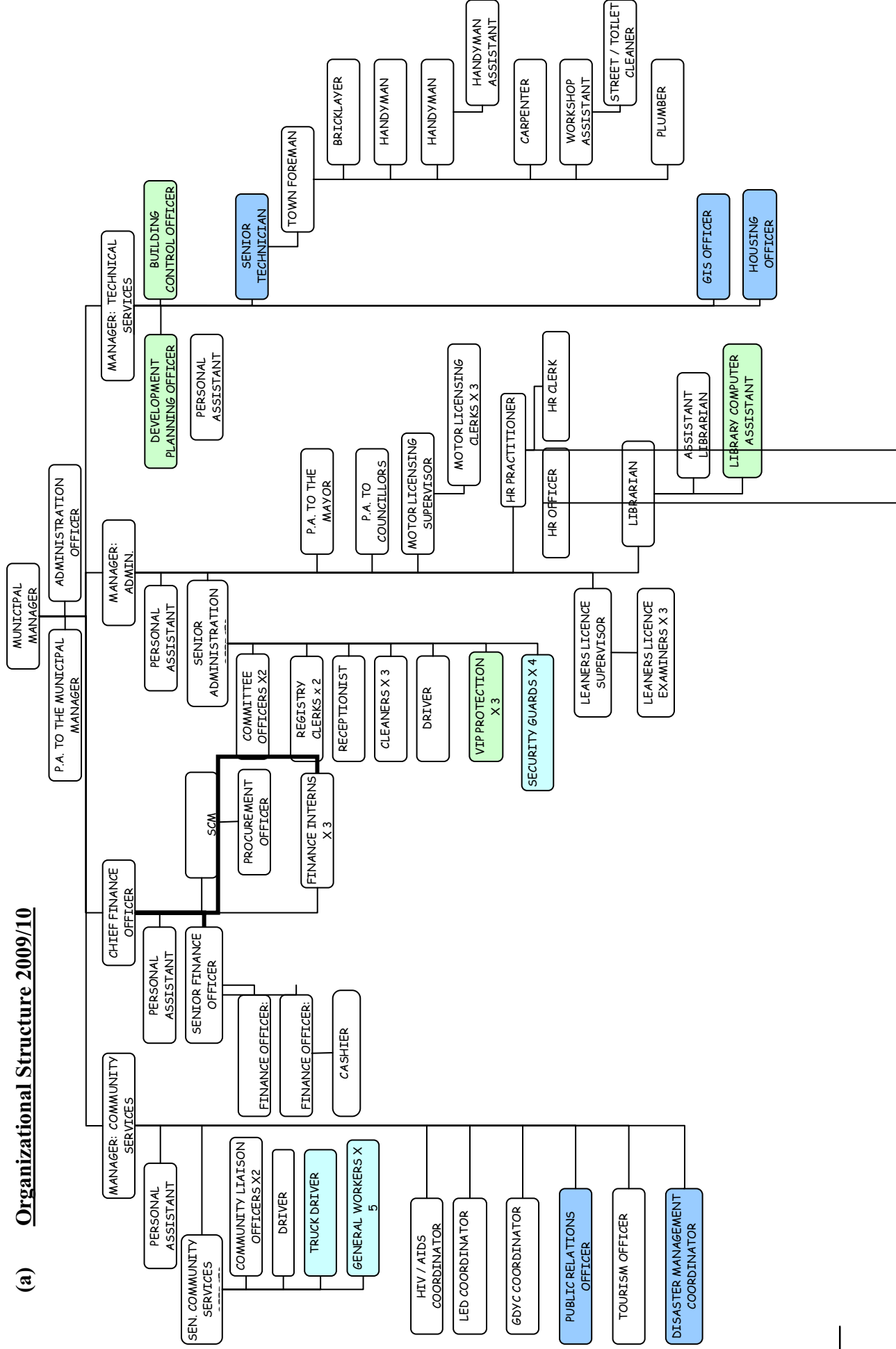
1.2.1 Overview of the location of the Municipality

Mkhambathini Local Municipality was established in terms of Section 155 (1) (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) following the 2000 local government elections. It is one of the seven (7) category B municipalities comprising uMgungundlovu District Municipality. It shares municipal executive and legislative authority with uMgungundlovu District Municipality. The other local municipalities comprising within the District Municipality are Mooi Mpofana, The Msunduzi, Richmond, uMshwati, uMngeni and Impendle Local Municipalities.

Mkhambathini Local Municipality is located along the south-eastern boundary of uMgungundlovu District Municipality and adjoins Richmond and Msunduzi Local Municipalities to the west, uMshwati to the north and Durban/eThekweni Metropolitan to the east. It covers an area of approximately 917km² and is the second smallest municipality within uMgungundlovu District Municipality after Impendle Local Municipality.

1.2.2 Overview of the Municipality

(a) Organizational Structure 2009/10



Contract Employee

 Post ~~Contract Employee~~

 Post to be filled

 Vacancy

(b) **Population of Organogram**

Number of staff employed per organisational component and function

Organisational component / function	Total approved posts	No of vacant posts
Office of the Municipal Manager		
• Municipal Manager	1	0
• Personal Assistant	1	0
• Administration Officer to the Municipal Manager	1	0
Mayors Parlour		
• Honourable Mayor	1	0
• Personal Assistant	1	0
• Deputy Mayor	1	0
• Personal Assistant	1	0
• Speaker	1	0
Department of Community Services		
• Community Services Manager	1	0
• Personal Assistant	1	0
• Disaster Management Co-ordinator	1	0
• Senior Community Services Officer	1	0
• Local Economic Officer	1	0
• Tourism Officer	1	0
• Community Liaison Officer	1	0
• Gender, Disability, youth and Children Officer	1	0
• Driver	1	0

Department of Technical Services		
• Technical Services Manager	1	0
• Personal Assistant	1	0
• Development Planning Officer	1	0
• Building Control	0	1
• Senior Technician	0	1
• Assistant Town Foreman	1	0
• Bricklayer	1	0
• Handyman	2	0
• Handyman Assistant	1	0
• Carpenter	0	1
• Workshop Assistant	1	0
• Street/ Toilet Cleaner	1	0
• Plumber	0	1
• GIS Officer	0	1
• Housing Officer	0	1
• Project Management Unit	0	1
Department of Financial Services		
• Chief Finance Manager	1	0
• Personal Assistant	1	0
• Income and Expenditure Accountant	1	0
• Accountant Payroll	1	0
• Assistant Accountant Income	1	0
• Cashier	1	0

• Budget Intern	2	3
• Supply Chain Practitioner	0	1
• Assistant Procurement Officer	0	1
• Asset management Officer	0	1
Department of Corporate Services		
• Administration/Corporate Manager	1	0
• Personal Assistant	1	0
• Senior Administration Officer	1	0
• Committee Officers	2	0
• Receptionist	1	0
• Cleaners	3	0
• Driver	1	0
• VIP Protection	3	0
• Records Officer	0	1
• Interpreter	0	1
• Registry Clerk	2	0
• Motor Licensing Supervisor	1	0
• Learners License Examiner	3	0
• Motor Licensing Clerks	2	0
• Motor Licensing Filing Clerk	1	0
• Human Resource Officer	1	0
• Human Resource Clerk	1	0
• Librarian	1	0
• Assistant Librarian	1	0
• IT Co-ordinator	0	1

(c) Council

Mkhambathini Municipality has seven wards. Below is a table indicating the current Ward and Public Relations Councillors.

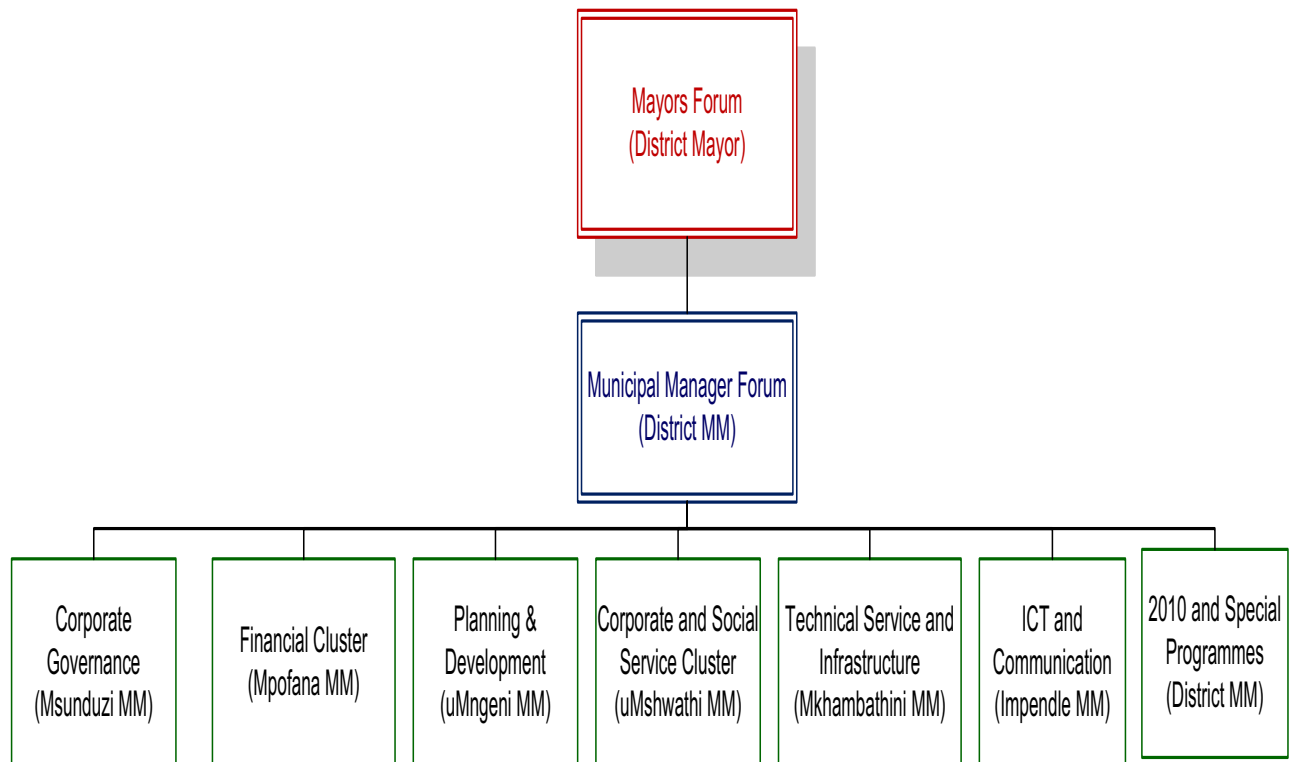
MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	
Cllr. T.E.Maphumulo	Honourable Mayor
Cllr.E Ngcongo	Deputy Mayor
Cllr.T.Z Maphumulo	Speaker
Cllr.F.P Msomi	Exco Member / Ward Councillor

COUNCILLORS	
Cllr.T.A Gwala	Ward Councillor
Cllr.F.J. Ngubane	PR Councillor
Cllr.S.P Goqo	Ward Councillor
Cllr.M.Nene	Ward Councillor
Cllr.M.E.Ngcongo	PR Councillor
Cllr.E.Ngcongo	Ward Councillor
Cllr.M.R.Ntuli	Ward Councillor
Cllr.M.K.Mkhize	PR Councillor
Cllr.B.Zondi	PR Councillor
Cllr.S.Tovernrath	PR Councillor
Cllr S Wanda	Ward Councillor

COMMITTEES	
Political Liaison Committee	Finance Committee
Economic Development and Planning Committee	Local Labour Forum
Audit Committee	Human Resource Committee
Executive Committee	Housing Committee

CLUSTERS	
Technical Cluster Committee	Financial Cluster Committee
Disaster Cluster Committee	Local Sports Cluster Committee
Planning Cluster Committee	

Fully operational Cluster Model (IGR System)



The Cluster Model has led to the establishment of shared services in the District, which also lead to better utilisation of resources. Shared services are now used in the fields of Internal Audit, Performance Management, Integrated Development Planning and Information and Communications Technology. This approach is having the effect that our family of Municipalities in the District are all benefiting from the scarce resources and expertise available within the District. Each cluster is chaired by Municipal Managers as indicated in the diagram above.

1.2.3 Financial Overview

Final Budget for the year 2010/2011		
	2009/2010	2010/2011
INCOME	R	R
Rates and Services Charges	2,425,317.00	3,722,460.00
Equitable Share	16,242,000.00	20,601,000.00
Grants and Subsidies	10,563,000.00	13,145,000.00
Other	5,804,400.00	2,684,530.00
	35,034,717.00	40,152,990.00
EXPENDITURE		
OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Salaries and Allowances	13,237,370.00	14,520,265.00
Remuneration of Councillors	2,965,037.00	3,619,203.00
General Expenses	16,878,523.00	17,581,900.00
Repairs and Maintenance	335,000.00	430,000.00
Depreciation	872,405.00	1,700,000.00
Budgeted Surplus	746,382.00	2301 622
	35,034,717.00	37,851,368
SALARIES PER DEPT 2009/2010		
Financial Services and Corporate Services	4,497,463.00	4,893,646.00
Library & Community Services	2,754,243.00	3,199,589.00
Licensing & Technical Services	3,819,428.00	4,289,495.00
Municipal Manager & Council	1,749,960.00	2,137,535.00
	12,821,094.00	14,520,265.00
CAPITAL PROJECTS 2009/2010		
Financial Services & Corporate Services	1,237,500.00	70,000.00
Municipal Manager and Council		-
Community Services		

	710,000.00	-
Technical Services	8,391,755.00	10,978,000.00
	10,339,255.00	11,048,000.00
SUMMARY OF SOURCES OF FUNDS		
Contributions from revenue	1,020,000.00	370,000.00
Grants	1,594,255.00	2,150,000.00
Department of Provincial & Local Government -(DPLG)		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	7,725,000.00	8,528,000.00
Department of Works		
	10,339,255.00	11,048,000.00
TOTAL OVERALL BUDGET	35,034,717.00	40,152,990.00

1.3 SCOPE OF THE REVIEW PROCESS

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires a municipality to review its Integrated Development Plan annually, taking into account the following:

- Comments received from MEC for Local Government and Traditional Affairs
- Issues identified through self-assessment
- Integration of new information, including changes in priorities, key issues and development patterns.
- Integration of sectoral plans.
- Comments from Auditor General

1.4 HOW WAS THE IDP DEVELOPED?

Before the Final Integrated Development Plan document, a process plan was developed, this process plan outlined the internal and external role players, the activities and the responsible persons involved in enhancing the process of the Integrated Development plans, The Process plan of Mkhambathini Municipality was adopted by Council on 26 August 2009 and then followed the process of advertisement in the Natal Witness and the iLanga newspapers for a period of 21 days.

The IDP is presented following the format suggested by the National Department of Cooperate Governance and Traditional Affairs (CGTA). The new format is based on lessons with the IDP process over the last few years, and is intended to streamline the process within the organization, make the IDP user friendly and accessible, and firmly establish it as a mechanism for change.

1.4.1 Technical Analysis

Technical Analysis was largely a desktop exercise involving a review of a range of policy documents with a particular focus on the implications for Mkhambathini Local Municipality. The documents were categorized as follows:

- Sector Plans developed by Mkhambathini Local Municipality, particularly the Spatial Development Framework, Local Economic Development Plan, etc
- Sector Plans developed by uMgungundlovu District Municipality , these include Water Services Development Plan, Waste Management Development Plans, Land Use Management Framework, Public Transportation Plan, etc
- The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy and Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.
- Various development policy documents produced by the National Government, particularly Asgi-SA, and the National Spatial Development Plan.

1.4.2 Stakeholder Consultation

Integrated Development Plan Representative Forum

Public Participation occurred through consultations that were held with Ward Committees, sector departments, traditional leaders, departments and various key stakeholders at the following venue, date and time stated below:

VENUE	TIME	DATE
Mkhambathini Municipality Council Chambers	10:00	23 November 2009

IDP/Budget Imbizo/Roadshows took place at the following venues:

WARD	COUNCILLOR	VENUE	DATE
WARD 1	Cllr MR Ntuli	MAQONQGO COMMUNITY HALL	10 MAY 2010
WARD 2	Cllr M Nene	BEBHUZI	10 MAY 2010
WARD 3	Cllr SP Goqo	NKANYEZINI	11 MAY 2010
WARD 4	Cllr TA Gwala	COSMORE	11 MAY 2010
WARD 5	Cllr TZ Maphumulo	NUNGWANE	12 MAY 2010
WARD 6	Cllr E Ngcongco	MAKHOLWENI	12 MAY 2010
WARD 7	Cllr S Wanda	NGILANYONI	13 MAY 2010
WARD 7	Cllr S Wanda	KWADWENGU	13 MAY 2010

1.4.3 IDP Alignment Meetings

Alignment Workshops were held with various sector departments and state owned enterprises that include Department of Housing, Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, Land Claims Commission, Department of Social Development, Department of Sports and Recreation, Umgeni Water, Department of Human Settlements, Department of Health, Eskom, etc...

The primary objectives of these meetings were to improve co-ordination between plans of the municipality and those of sector departments.

Also district-wide alignment was reached through Planning and Development Committee and the IDP Alignment Sub-Committee. Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Structure, Economic and Development Cluster were developed by the District to deal with issues regarding planning and Integrated Development issues by Local Municipalities.

1.5 KEY CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High agricultural production potential. -Vibrant poultry industry -Sugar Cane production and processing -Location along the N3 -Tourism potential -Well run Municipal Administration -District Support with new management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limiting spatial structure-two separate settlement areas. -High rate of functional illiteracy -High rate of unemployment -Low income levels -Land claims -Undulating topography- steep terrain which renders service delivery expensive -Environmental Sensitivity -Service Backlog - Lack of Human Resource capacity within the Municipality
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good Regional Access-Location along the N3 Corridor -Location in relation to Durban and Pietermaritzburg -Availability of strategically located land for development - IDP Co-ordinating Forums -Camperdown as a development node 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shortage of electricity -Unfavourable rand dollar exchange -Increasing petrol price -Focus on Pietermaritzburg and Durban- -Shortage of Funds - Natural Disasters

1.6 PRIORITY ISSUES

The priority issues as identified in the Ward Committee meetings, the SWOT analysis and based on the Situational Analysis are listed below and aligned to the Key Performance Areas (KPA's).

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PRIORITY ISSUES
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	-
Local Economic Development	High levels of unemployment
	High levels of poverty
Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment	Portable water and sanitation
	Electricity/alternative energy
	Access Roads
	Public Health Facilities
	Telecommunication facilities
	Housing
	Educational Facilities
HIV/AIDS	
Financial Viability and Financial Management	-
Good Governance and Community Participation	-

1.7 PRIORITY STRATEGIES

Mkhambathini Municipality has developed objectives and strategies linked to targets and these are outlined in Section C. The Municipality will undertake a strategic planning session in the new financial year in order to review long term goals as well as identify higher level priority strategies.

The following long-term development goals have been identified based on the National Key Performance Areas:

- To build an efficient and sustainable local government structure.
- To promote an equitable access to infrastructure and basic services.
- To create a condition conducive to economic development.
- To promote sustainable social and economic development.
- To create a spatial framework that facilitates an equitable distribution of development.
- To promote sustainable and integrated land use pattern

1.8 CRITICAL TARGETS

- Reduce unemployment through LED initiatives
- Reduce High levels of poverty through LED initiatives

- Improve access to potable water and sanitation through negotiations with the District
- Improve access to Electricity/alternative energy through negotiations with the District/ Eskom
- Improve access to Roads through building of new roads and maintenance of existing roads
- Improve access to Public Health Facilities through negotiations with Department of Health
- Improve access to Telecommunication facilities through negotiations with the various service providers
- Improve access to Housing by implementation of the Housing Plan
- Improve access to Educational Facilities through negotiations with Department of Education
- Create awareness regarding HIV/AIDS



SECTION B CONTEXT & SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 PURPOSE

Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires municipalities to prepare a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of its area of jurisdiction which-

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) aligns resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- (d) Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Each municipal council is obliged in terms of Section 34 of The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 to-

- A. review its integrated development plan-
 - i. annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and
 - ii. to the extent that changing circumstances so demand;

B. amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

2.2 MKHAMBATHINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Mkhambathini Local Municipality was established in terms of Section 155 (1) (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) following the 2000 local government elections. It is one of the seven (7) category B municipalities comprising uMgungundlovu District Municipality. It shares municipal executive and legislative authority with uMgungundlovu District Municipality. The other local municipalities comprising within the District Municipality are Mooi-Mpofana, Msunduzi, Richmond, Mshwati, uMngeni and Impendle Local Municipalities.

Mkhambathini Local Municipality is located along the south-eastern boundary of uMgungundlovu District Municipality and adjoins Richmond and Msunduzi Local Municipalities to the west, uMshwati to the north and Durban/eThekweni Metropolitan to the east. It covers an area of approximately 917km² and is the second smallest municipality within uMgungundlovu District Municipality after Impendle Local Municipality.

2.3 SCOPE OF THE REVIEW PROCESS

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires a municipality to review its Integrated Development Plan annually, taking into account the following:

- Comments received from the MEC for Local Government and Traditional Affairs,
- Issues identified through self-assessment.
- Integration of new information, including changes in priorities, key issues and development patterns.
- Integration of sectoral plans.
- Comments received from Auditor General

2.3.1 Public Participation

Public participation and consultation occurred in the form of stakeholder interviews, workshops with the Ward Committees and Representative Forum Meetings. Interviews categorised as follows:

- Umgungundlovu District Municipality, which is responsible for the provision of bulk infrastructure, district planning, etc.
- Provincial government departments such as Department of Agriculture, Social Welfare and Development, Health, etc
- National government departments such as the Department of Land Affairs and the Regional Land Claims Commission.
- Independent service delivery agencies such as ESKOM, etc.

Ward committee workshops were intended to facilitate a process of prioritising projects for the 2010/2011 IDP review and budget. They also provided an opportunity for the senior municipal officials to engage with the communities in terms of projects that have been implemented and further activities required to ensure the sustainability of such projects.

Public Participation occurred through consultations that were held with Ward Committees, traditional Leaders, members of the community and various sector departments at the following venue, date and time stated below:

WARD	VENUE	TIME	DATE
Mkhambathini Municipality	10:00	23 November 2009	

2.3.2 IDP Alignment Meetings

Alignment Workshops were held with various sector departments and state owned enterprises that include Department of Housing, Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, Land Claims Commission, Department of Social Development, Department of Sports and Recreation, Umgeni Water,

The primary objectives of these meetings were to improve co-ordination between plans of the municipality and those of sector departments.

Also district-wide alignment was reached through Planning and Development Committee and the IDP Alignment Sub-Committee. Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Structure, Economic and Development Cluster were developed by the District to deal with issues regarding planning and Integrated Development issues by Local Municipalities.

2.3.3 IDP Imbizo

Traditional Leaders participate in the IDP process, both through IDP Representative Forum meetings and through the IDP Imbizo's.

IDP/Budget Imbizo took place at the following venues:

WARD	COUNCILLOR	VENUE	DATE
WARD 1	Cllr MR Ntuli	MAQONQGO COMMUNITY HALL	10 MAY 2010
WARD 2	Cllr M Nene	BEBHUZI	10 MAY 2010
WARD 3	Cllr SP Goqo	NKANYEZINI	11 MAY 2010
WARD 4	Cllr TA Gwala	COSMORE	11 MAY 2010
WARD 5	Cllr TZ Maphumulo	NUNGWANE	12 MAY 2010
WARD 6	Cllr E Ngcongco	MAKHOLWENI	12 MAY 2010
WARD 7	Cllr S Wanda	NGILANYONI	13 MAY 2010
WARD 7	Cllr S Wanda	KWADWENGU	13 MAY 2010

2.4 MEC COMMENTS ON THE PREVIOUS IDP

MEC Comments on 2009/2010 IDP	Municipality's Response to MEC Comments
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
HR Strategy	A HR Strategy has been developed, adopted by Council and implemented accordingly.
Capacity to Perform Powers and Functions	A table is provided to show the availability of capacity within the municipality.
Workplace Skills Plan	A Workplace Skills Plan has been developed, adopted by Council and is awaiting to be implemented due to financial constraints of the municipality.
Municipal Annual Report	The Municipal Annual Report is prepared annually. The 2008/09 Municipal Annual Report was prepared, and submitted to the Office of the Auditor General, Provincial and National Treasury, and DPLG before 31 March 2010.
Findings of Auditor General to be addressed	2007/08 comments were addressed adequately and adjustments were utilized while preparing the 2008/09 Annual Report.
Municipal PMS	An Organisational PMS and scorecards has been developed. PMS is reviewed annually and it is implemented within the municipality.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
LED Plan Status	There is an LED Strategy in place for Mkhambathini which was prepared by consultants appointed by uMgungundlovu District Municipality. The Municipality has no funding for the development of an LED Plan at this stage, however, the Municipality will try to source funding for the development of the LED Plan in the next financial year.
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT	
Service Delivery Targets	Multi-year Targets are included as part of Section F.
Municipal service backlogs	Community Survey 2007 and Global Insight Africa International 2008 data has been utilised in order to determine backlogs. The Municipality will need to ensure that backlogs are addressed as part of the IDP implementation process.
Indigent Policy/Register	Mkhambathini Municipality has an Indigent Policy and register in place.
Capital Investment Framework	There is no LED Plan in place and therefore the Capital Investment Framework has not been developed as yet.
EPWP to be utilised	Expanded Public Works Programme was adopted in 2007, and is implemented in a small scene/capacity in the municipality.
Integrated Waste Management Plan and Disaster Management Plan	Mkhambathini Municipality is working together in relation with uMgungundlovu District Municipality to develop an Integrated Waste Management Plan and Disaster Management Plan.
Indigent Household Profile and Policy	Mkhambathini Municipality has no funding for the development of the Indigent Household Profile and Policy at this stage, however, the Municipality will try and source funding in the next financial year.
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	
Financial Plan	Components of the Financial Plan have been included in the IDP.
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	
Communication Strategy	There is no formal Communication Strategy in place. The Municipality will

	look into the development of the Communication Strategy in the next financial year depending on the availability of funding or sufficient internal capacity.
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	
Spatial Development Framework	There is no LED Plan in place and therefore the Capital Investment Framework has not been developed and aligned to the Spatial Development Framework.
Full LUMS	A Land Use Management System has been developed for Mkhambathini. The LUMS was noted by Council in June 2007 and has been referred to Province for assistance and finance, awaits their response.
Priority Environmental Issues	Mkhambathini has not prepared any environmental sector plans. The Municipality has no funding for the development of Environmental Sector plans at this stage, however, the Municipality will try to source funding for the development of the Environmental Sector Plans in the next financial year.
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	The Municipality has an SDF which is dated 2007; however the Municipality will source funding in the next financial year to prepare an updated SDF.

2.5 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.5.1 Population Size

Mkhambathini Municipality is located within Umgungundlovu which is one of the fastest growing districts in the province in both demographic and economic terms. Below is a comparison of population Distribution per Local Municipality. The population is spread unevenly among the seven local municipalities with the majority being in the Msunduzi Municipality.

Table 1: Population Distribution per by Local Municipality

Municipality	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
KZN221: uMshwathi Local Municipality	108,842	108,866	108,854	108,677	108,445
KZN222: uMngeni Local Municipality	77,603	78,004	78,344	78,529	78,645
KZN223: Mpofana Local Municipality	39,082	39,754	40,352	40,825	41,225
KZN224: Impendle Local Municipality	31,157	30,193	29,311	28,479	27,715
KZN225: The Msunduzi Local Municipality	565,870	567,748	569,353	570,033	570,381
KZN226: Mkhambathini Local Municipality	61,258	62,071	62,789	63,340	63,790
KZN227: Richmond Local Municipality	62,094	61,485	60,912	60,301	59,710

Source: Adapted From raw data supplied by Global Insight Africa International 2008

The local municipalities that have experienced population growth have recorded economic growth. This growth could be due to two factors, that is retention of population or attraction of immigrants to areas of economic opportunity. Although Mkhambathini has the fourth smallest population in the district, it is one of the areas that have experienced a net population increase between the years 2003 and 2007. This is attributed to a number of factors including its strategic location in relation to Pietermaritzburg and Durban which creates opportunities for commuting between the municipal area and each of these economic centres. This emphasises the importance of rural urban linkages in addressing development at a district level and at a local level. Impendle and Mkhambathini are the most rural in nature of all municipalities in the District.

2.5.2 Provincial and National Elections 2009

Provincial and National Elections took place on Wednesday, 22 April 2009 and there were 21,560 registered voters in the Camperdown Area. The ruling party is the African National Congress (ANC).

Table 2: Voting patterns and Turnout-Elections 2009

	MKHAMBATHINI MUNICIPALITY CAMPERDOWN AREA ELECTIONS 2009
Registered Voters	27, 560
Percentage Poll	80, 33%
Majority Party	ANC (71%)
Main Opposition Party	IFP (22%)
Second Opposition Party	DA (3,88%)

Source: IEC Office, Mkhambathini Municipality 2009

2.5.3 Ward Profiles

This report gives an indication of the current level of development in each ward in as far as it relates to access to services. This information was collected through a sample survey and it is derived from responses by Ward Committees to a survey questionnaire. The survey information on access to basic services only and it does not substitute detailed surveys like the Census 2007 data.

Ward 1

Service/Issue	Status Quo
Portable water and sanitation	Only 30% have access to water.
Electricity/alternative energy	Only 30% have access to electricity and it is needed.
Access Roads	The existing roads need to be upgraded.
Public health facilities	There is only one clinic available and it not accessible therefore public health facilities are needed.
Telecommunication facilities	There is a need for telecommunication infrastructure in the ward.
Housing	Housing provided by government is needed.
Education Facilities	Educational Facilities such as Schools are needed.
Sports & Recreation Facilities	Sports Fields are present
Public Safety	There is a police station
Levels of unemployment	Approximately 70% of the population in Ward 1 are unemployed.

Ward 2

Service/Issue	Status Quo
Portable water and Sanitation	Almost the entire ward is faced with severe water supply shortages and they do not have proper sanitation.
Electricity/alternative energy	There is a shortage of electricity especially at Manzamnyama No 1 and Ntweka area. Solar energy and gel stoves are needed.
Access Roads	Needs to be upgraded, people are experiencing problems
Public Health Facilities	There is a need for deployment of additional home-based care givers in the area.
Public Facilities	Public Facilities are accessible.
Telecommunication Facilities	There is a need for telecommunication infrastructure in the ward.
Housing	Housing provided from the government is needed and there is land available for these projects.

Education Facilities	There are crèches and schools that are accessible with ease, facilities such as libraries do not exist in that area.
Sports & Recreation Facilities	Sports Fields are present.
Public Safety Facilities	The ward is serviced by Msunduzi Police Station which falls under the Ethekezi Metro.
Levels Of Unemployment	70% of the total population in Ward 2 is not employed; only 20% of the population is employed permanently, while 5% do contract work.

Ward 3

Service/Issue	Status Quo
Portable water and sanitation	There is a shortage of water and sanitation facilities are poor or non-existent
Electricity/alternative Energy	There is a shortage of electricity
Access Roads	Roads exist in the area, but these roads need to be maintained properly.
Public health facilities	There is a mobile clinic that comes once a month but the community would prefer a fixed clinic in their area.
Public Facilities	There are no public health safety facilities present .
Telecommunication Facilities	There are no telecommunication facilities available
Housing	Housing provided by government is needed.
Education Facilities	Tertiary Institutions are needed.
Sports and Recreation Facilities	Needs to be upgraded.
Public Safety Facilities	Crime is a problem in this ward.
Levels of Unemployment	High unemployment rate especially in Nkanyezi area.

Ward 4

Service/Issue	Status Quo
Portable Water and Sanitation	Camperdown and Umlaas Road which are classified as urban have access to water. These areas are supplied by Umgeni. Areas such as Njobokazi which are rural in nature they do not have access neither to water nor to adequate sanitation.
Electricity/alternative energy	Households in the Camperdown area have access to electricity, while households in the more rural parts of the ward do not have electricity. Households in these areas do not even have access to alternate sources of energy.
Access Roads	Roads exist in the area, but they are in poor conditions.
Public Health Facilities	There is a mobile clinic in the area that comes once a month to areas such as Camperdown, Manderstone, Ngomankulu, and Sakabula. The general feeling is that

	the community prefers a fixed clinic to a mobile clinic.
Public Facilities	There are few public facilities and these are situated in areas which are difficult to reach.
Telecommunication Facilities	It is only communities in the vicinity of Camperdown that have access to telkom fixed lines as well as payphones. In other parts of the ward people generally use cellphones.
Housing	Housing provided by government is needed, insufficient housing in the Emabomuini area.
Education Facilities	Schools in the ward do exist, but there is a need for programmes such as ABET that will assist in improving levels of literacy and numeracy in the area.
Sports & Recreation Facilities	There are no sports facilities in the area.
Public Safety Facilities	There is a police station in Camperdown which is serving the entire ward.
Levels of Unemployment	There is a high level of unemployment in the area.

Ward 5

Service/Issue	Status Quo
Portable Water and sanitation	Jojo tanks that were erected by the District in this ward are not filled with water regularly. Existing boreholes need to be repaired.
Electricity/alternative energy	There are no household's connections in this ward, only government institutions are electrified. The community relies on alternate sources such as paraffin and gas for energy.
Access Roads	Roads exist in this area, but they need to be maintained properly.
Public health facilities	More Community Health Workers are needed in this ward as there are many people in the community who are ill-begotten. These health workers work in their local communities and visit households. They interact with community members, determine what health or other services are needed and co-ordinate efforts to make these services available.
Public Facilities	Public Facilities are accessible.
Telecommunication Facilities	Few households have landlines. There is a need for cellular masts in the area.
Housing	Housing by government is needed.
Education Facilities	Education facilities are accessible only to learners in primary school. There are no Secondary Schools in the area.
Sports & Recreation Facilities	Sports fields that exist in some parts of the ward are not to acceptable standards, these needs to be upgraded. In other parts of the ward there are no sports facilities at all.

Public Safety Facilities	Crime is a problem due to the fact that there is no visible policing due to the fact that the nearest police station is in Mid-illovo almost 30km away.
Levels of Unemployment	The level of unemployment is very high in the ward due to the fact that people do not have requisite skills.

Ward 6

Service/Issue	Status Quo
Portable water and sanitation	In Makholweni water is available through communal standpipes at a cost of 20c for 25l. This is in contrast to areas such as Desdale and KwaThomi where the community virtually does not have access to portable water. There is generally no adequate sanitation in the area.
Electricity/alternative energy	97% of households in Makholweni are estimated to have access to electricity while 3% of households do not have electricity. Areas such as Desdale, KwaThomi and Mpangisa do not have electricity and the community relies on alternate sources such as paraffin and gas for energy.
Access Roads	Roads in these areas need to be maintained properly.
Public Health Facilities	There is a mobile clinic in the area that comes once a month to Makholweni and KwaThomi. To this end it is providing an adequate service to the community. The general feeling is that the community prefers a fixed clinic to a mobile clinic.
Public Facilities	There are public facilities such as community halls in the Makholweni area that are accessible to the community. To the people in Mpangisa, Desdale and KwaThomi such facilities are inaccessible.
Telecommunication Facilities	Few houses have landlines; there are no pay phones in the area. All cellular networks enjoy good reception at Makholweni. There is a dire need for cellular masts in other areas.
Housing	Housing provided by government is needed.
Education Facilities	Education facilities are accessible only to learners in primary school. There are no high schools or FET Colleges in the area.
Sports & Recreation Facilities	Sports fields that exist in the area such as Makolweni are not up to accessible standards, these needs to be upgraded. In other areas there are no sports facilities.
Public Safety Facilities	Crime is a problem due to the fact that there is no visible policing due to the fact that the nearest police station is in Mid-illovo almost 30km away.
Levels of Unemployment	7% of people are unemployed because they do have requisite skills.

Ward 7

Service/Issue	Status Quo
Portable Water and sanitation	Existing scheme not properly maintained. Jojo tanks were erected in some areas in the ward but these are not filled regularly with water. There is generally no adequate sanitation in the area.
Electricity/alternative energy	There is a need for electricity as the community is reliant on alternate sources such as paraffin and gas for energy.
Access Roads	Roads exist in this ward but it needs it be maintained properly.
Public Health Facilities	This ward is serviced by Embo Community Health Centre.
Public Facilities	There are few public facilities and these are situated in far to reach areas.
Telecommunication Facilities	There are no accessible telecommunications facilities. The community needs cellular masts.
Housing	Housing provided by the government is needed.
Education Facilities	Education facilities are accessible only to learners in primary school; there are no high schools or FET Colleges in the area. Challenges faced are shortage of classrooms and no library in Ismont High School.
Sports & Recreation Facilities	Sports fields that exist in this area are not up to acceptable standards, these needs to be upgraded, in other areas there are no sports facilities.
Public Safety Facilities	Crime is a problem due to the fact that there is no visible policing. The nearest police station is in Mid-Illovo.
Levels of Unemployment	There is approximately 65% level of unemployment in this ward.

2.6 BASIC SERVICES

Access to basic services such as water, electricity and sanitation, is one of the key development indicators and a reliable measure for basic services. The policies of the apartheid past led to uneven development within the Mkhambathini area. In Mkhambathini Local Municipality, the impact of separate development manifests itself in the form of massive poverty, poor access to basic services and lack of economic development infrastructure.

2.6.1 Water Services

The uMgungundlovu District Municipality committed to providing a safe and reliable water services to our people. Managing the provision of water services to an area as large as uMgungundlovu District requires a team of dedicated professionals equipped with a sophisticated network of resources. Water services are the primary role of the uMgungundlovu District Municipality.

In terms of dealing with interruptions and complaints, residents are urged to contact the Customer Care Toll free Centre whose lines are open 24 hours a day on 0800 864 911 and online queries can be made using the e-service portal on www.umdmd.gov.za/billing.

As of 1st July 2009, uMgungundlovu District Municipality takes over control and responsibility of the water and sanitation provision of uMshwathi, uMgeni, Mpofana, Richmond, Mkhambathini and Impendle. This involves the transfer of all water assets, liabilities, staff and billing systems.

Table 3: Contact Persons

Municipality	Champion	Cell
uMshwathi	Bheki Mbambo	083 642 0050
uMgeni	Ken Phillips	082 809 8595
Mpofana	Duncan Fowler	071 170 0761
Richmond	Jabulani Dlamini	082 909 0757
Mkhambathini	Jabulani Dlamini	082 909 0757
Impendle	Buhle Msomi	082 909 0758

Source: UMDM 2009/2010 Budget

Table 4: Water and sanitation Tariffs

Usage	uMshwathi, Impendle, Mkhambathini, uMgeni, Richmond		Mooi Mpofana	
	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation
0-6 kl	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
7-15 kl	R6.49	R3.67	R5.55	R3.67
16-25 kl	R7.05	R4.06	R5.95	R4.06
26kl & above	R7.61	R4.68	R7.61	R4.68
All other Customers	R7.61	R4.68	R7.61	R4.68

Source: UMDM 2009/2010 BUDGET

Table 5: Water Services

Municipality	RDP water service per household	HH with RDP service levels (%)	RDP Water Backlogs % within municipality	RDP water backlog as % of district	RDP Water backlog as % of province
uMgungundlovu district	193422	88.7	11.2	100	5.2
uMshwathi	15466	69.9	30	27.1	1.4

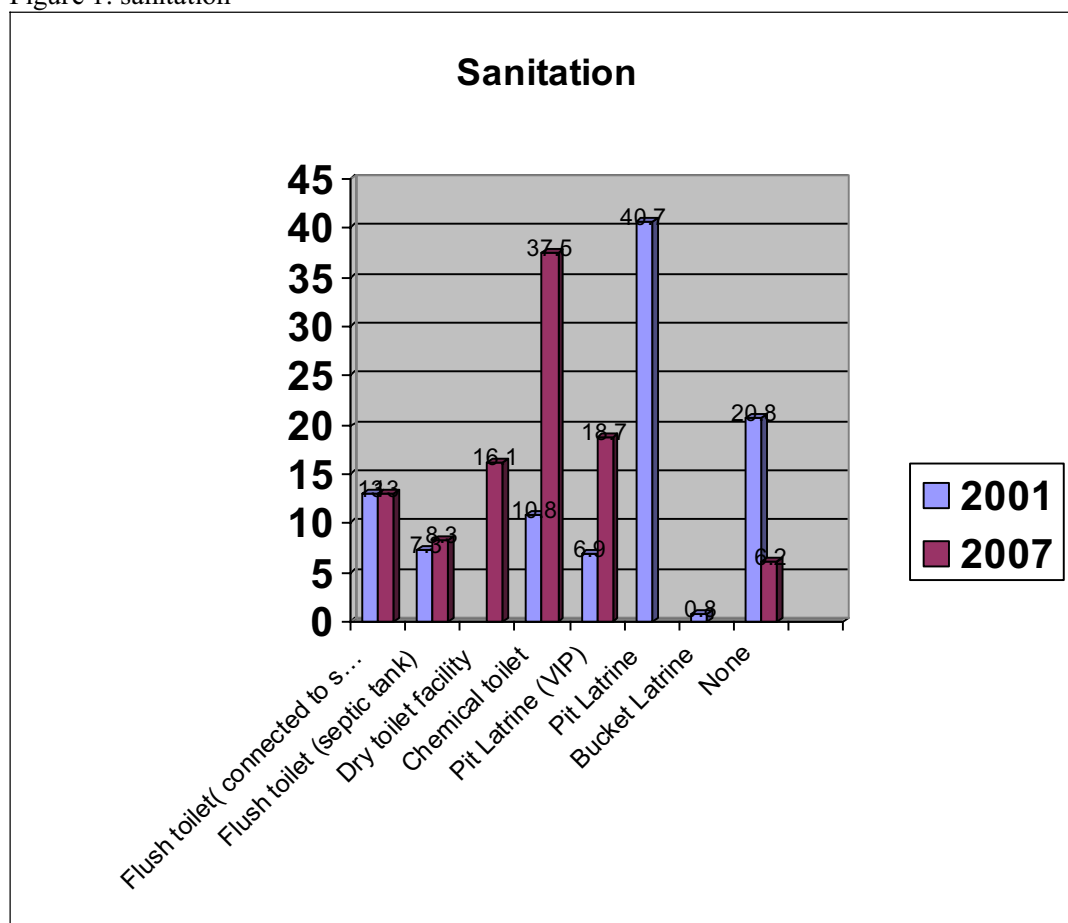
uMgeni	20425	94.6	5.3	4.7	0.2
Mpofana	6438	82.5	17.4	5.5	0.2
Impendle	5479	74.6	25.3	7.6	0.4
Msunduzi	128101	95.3	4.6	25.7	1.3
Mkhambathini	7099	59.3	40.6	19.9	1
Richmond	10413	82.1	17.8	9.2	0.4

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007 and MDB 2008/09

From the table above it shows that the RDP Water Service levels of the actual number of households in Mkhambathini is 7099 and this is the third lowest compared to all the other municipalities.

2.6.4 Sanitation

Figure 1: sanitation



Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007

Table 6: Sanitation Services

Municipality	RDP Sanitation	RDP sanitation	RDP sanitation	RDP sanitation	RDP Sanitation
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	service per household	Service levels (%)	Backlog %	backlog as % of District	backlog as % of province
uMgungundlovu district	207789	95.3	4.6	100	3.8
uMshwathi	20922	94.6	5.3	11.7	0.4
uMgeni	20725	96	3.9	8.5	0.3
Mpofana	6851	87.8	12.1	9.4	0.3
Impendle	6472	88.1	11.8	8.5	0.3
Msunduzi	130313	96.9	3	40.4	1.5
Mkhambathini	11226	93.7	6.2	7.3	0.2
Richmond	11279	88.9	11	13.8	0.5

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007 and MDB 2008/09

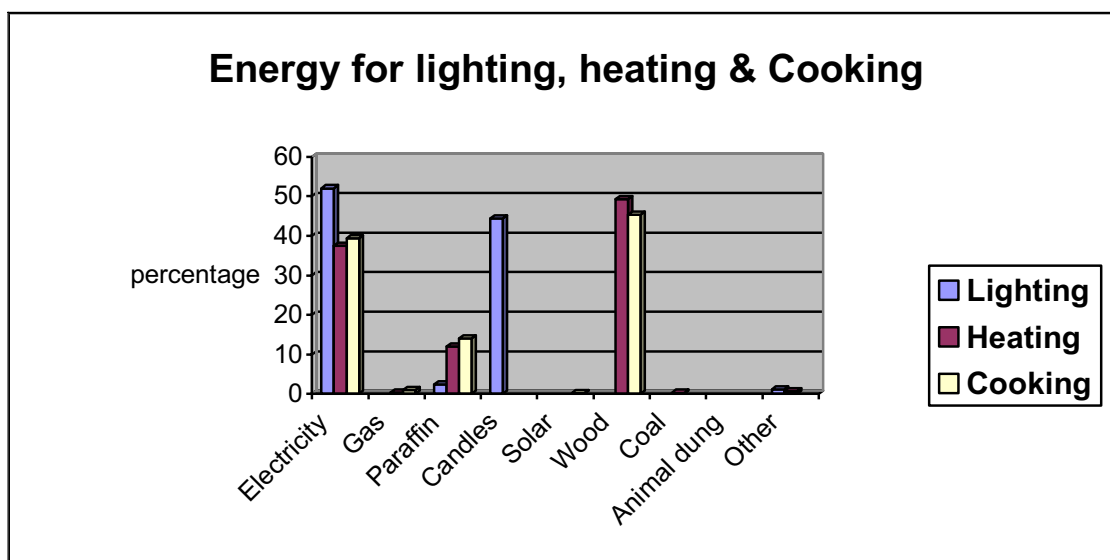
Mkhambathini Municipality is not well provided with sanitation facilities. In 2001 20.8% of the households do not have access to sanitation facilities and 2001 census reports a decrease to 6.2%. The census 2007 report indicated 40.7% of the households use pit latrines without ventilation which in most instances, do not meet the required health standards has also decreased. This implies that some means are being done to overcome this issue. High representation of people with proper sanitation facilities in Wards 3, 4 and 5 excludes facilities used by farm dwellers which are below standard as well.

This backlog is most acute in wards 7 where none have proper sanitation. In Wards 1 and 2 only 1.0% has access to proper sanitation and in Ward 6 only 2.0% has access to sanitation services. High representation of people with proper sanitation facilities in wards 3, 4 and 5 excludes facilities used by farm dwellers which are below standard as well.

The DC22 Capacity Assessment Report on Municipal Functions (2006/07) indicated that 38.03% of households have access to sanitation. Sanitation is the District function and uMgungundlovu District Municipality is in the process of preparing a WSP which incorporates this issue.

2.6.3 Energy

Figure 2: Energy for lighting, heating & cooking



Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007

Approximately 52% of the households in Mkhambathini use electricity for lighting, 37.5% and 39.4% for heating and cooking. However 44.4% of the households still rely on candles for their energy. There is serious safety issues connected with candle use, such as fire hazard and seriously stain clothes. Only 0.3% utilizes other sources of energy.

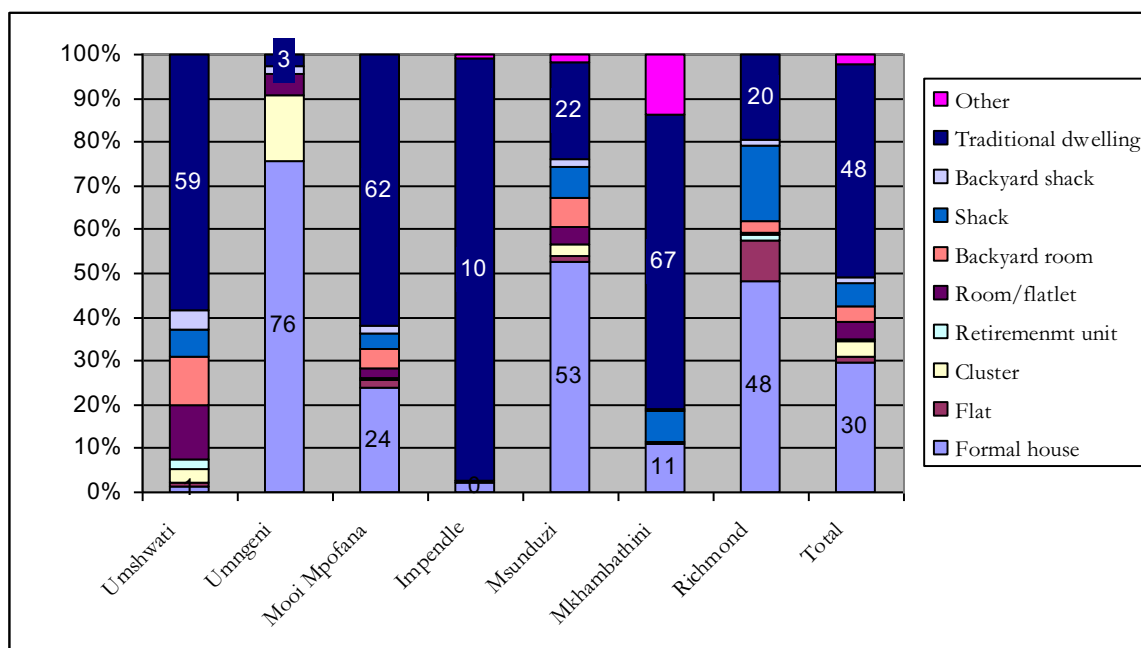
To alleviate the problem of lack of access to conventional sources of energy the municipality provides alternative energy in the form of fire gel to indigent households; however this method provides temporal relief to a community that ideally requires reliable and constant supply of energy for daily use.

2.6.5 Roads

The state of roads has a negative impact on the development of these areas as it is well known that roads play a pivotal role in economic development. All the major economic developments are located along the corridors or roads. Roads provide a key link between consumers and suppliers, as well as between components parts manufacturers and finished product manufactures. The speed at which goods and services could be delivered to the consumer is one of the investments determining factors. The roads that require urgent attention are concentrated within Wards 1, 2, 6 and 7.

2.6.6 Housing

Figure 3: Dwelling Types by Local Municipality

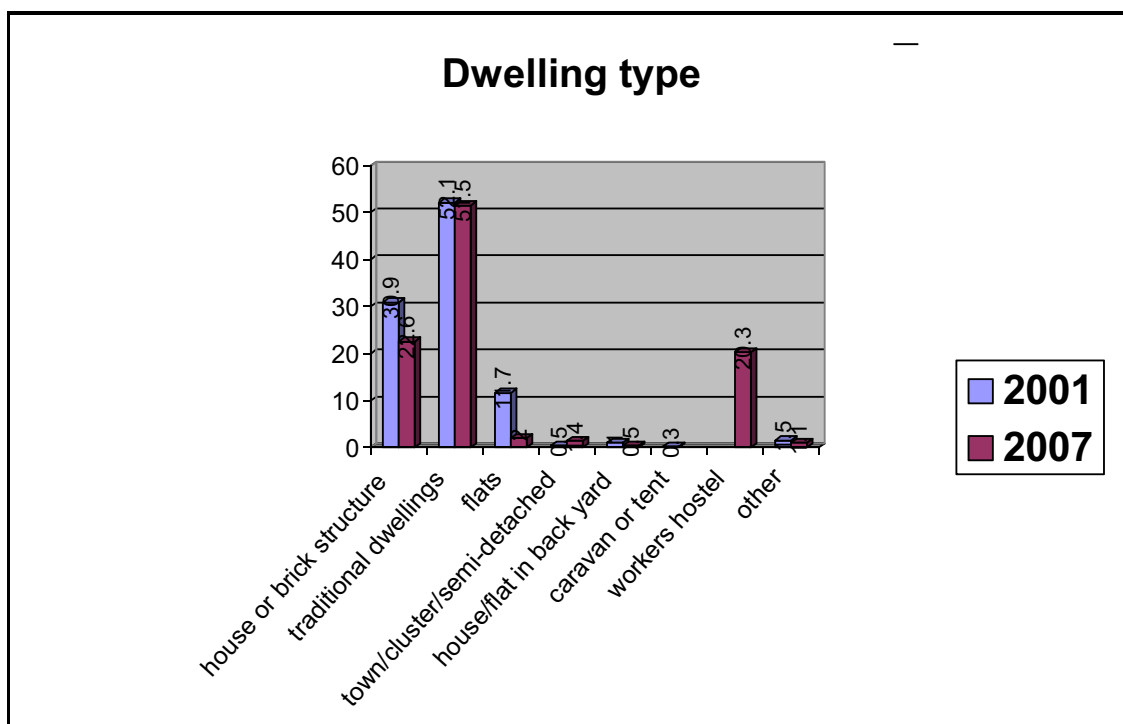


Source: UMDM Client Satisfaction and Quality of Life Survey 2006

Client Satisfaction and Quality of Life Survey 2006 indicates that there are two predominant dwelling types in the uMgungundlovu District, namely traditional dwellings (48%) and formal houses (30%). There are sizeable proportions living in shack settlements (5%), rooms or flat lets (4%), backyard rooms (4%) and cluster units (3%).

By local municipality, traditional dwellings are the most common form of housing in Impendle (97%), Mkhambathini (67%), Mooi Mpofana (62%) and uMshwati (59%). Housing delivery should be intensified as a relatively large number of households cannot afford their own housing. This should be done proactively so as to prevent the emergence of informal settlements.

Figure4: Dwelling Type



Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007

Despite a relatively high representation of people living in traditional structures, the level of homeless is very low in Mkhambathini Municipal Area. This is mainly suggested by a low 0.3% of the entire population living in caravans and tents. People living in houses described as other only accounts for 1.1%. These include backyard shacks, sharing and outbuildings.

2.6.7 Municipal Housing Sector Plan

Mkhambathini has acquired funding support from the Provincial Department of Housing, KwaZulu-Natal to appoint a service provider to prepare a Municipal Housing Sector plan as a specific sector plan or chapter of the IDP for the municipality, and has appointed Makhosi Nyoka & Associates to undertake this initiative. The process of preparing the Municipal Housing Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the following national and provincial policy documents, and manual:

- National Housing Programme for the Housing Sections of IDP: National Department of Housing
- Guidelines to assist municipalities in the preparation of Municipal Housing Plans: Department of Housing KwaZulu-Natal
- Municipal Housing Sector plan Manual(Funded by USAID):Project Preparation Trust of KZN and Department of Housing, KZN

The Municipal responsibility is initiate a plan, co-ordinate and facilitate housing development, Prepare a local Housing strategy and set goals, plan and manage land for

housing and provide bulk services. The comprehensive plan for sustainable human settlement (Breaking New Ground):

- Progressive informal settlements eradication
- Promote densification and integration
- Enhance spatial planning
- Support urban renewal
- Develop social and economic infrastructure
- Enhance the housing product

The overall planning considerations:

- Alignment of MHP with IDP
- District and Local context
- Demographic profile
- Spatial analysis
- Availability of infrastructure
- Mkhambathini's Spatial Development Framework and LUMS

The Housing priorities aim at the slum clearance/Urban development, rural housing, rental/Social Housing, land reform initiatives, Farm worker housing and special need housing. The key challenges are:

- Managing existing projects to programmed time frames
- Planning for balance of housing need
- Institutional development
- Skills shortage
- Materials Supply
- Economic Development to support sustainable housing
- Special Housing Needs(esp. HIV/AIDS), farm worker housing and Land Reform

2.7 SOCIAL SERVICES

2.7.1 Capacity Level of Mkhambathini Municipality

Table 7: Capacity Level for key functions by Municipality

Mkhambathini Municipality Function	Staff	Budget	Equipment	Overall Capacity
Electricity	0	0	0	N
Water	0	0	0	N
Sanitation	0	0	0	N
Refuse Removal	5	Included in the budget	Limited equipment	S
Street Cleansing	5	Included in the budget	Limited equipment	Y
Storm Water	6	Included in the budget	Sufficient equipment	Y

Municipal Roads	6	Included in the budget	Sufficient equipment	Y
Public Transport	0	0	0	N
Municipal Planning	3	Included in the budget	Sufficient equipment	Y
Building Regulations	3	Included in the budget	Sufficient equipment	Y
Municipal Health Services	0	0	0	N
Fire Fighting	0	0	0	N
Cemeteries	0	0	0	N
Local Tourism	1	Included in the budget	Limited equipment	Y
Local Amenities	0	0	0	N
Local Sports Facilities	Service Providers			Y
Municipal Parks & Recreation	6	Included in the budget	Sufficient equipment	Y
Public Places	3	Included in the budget	Sufficient equipment	Y

Source: 2008/09 MDB Municipal Capacity assessment

Overall Capacity: Y= Yes, No= No, S= Sometimes

From the above table, it can be detected that Mkhambathini Municipality has reasonable capacity to perform at least half of its key functions. If consideration is given to the fact that water, sanitation and fire fighting are district competencies.

2.7.2 Education

Education plays a vital role on community development. It provides a base of skills development, creativity and innovative abilities of individuals within the communities. The 1996 Constitution provides that everyone has the right to basic education, which includes Adult base education. It provides individuals with the right to further education with the government tasked with the duty of progressively making it accessible and available to all.

Table 8: Education Profile

	No schooling	Grade 1/sub A (completed or in process) - Grade 5/standard 3	Grade 6/standard 4 - Grade 11/standard 9/form 4/NTC II	Grade 12/Std 10/NTC III (without university exemption)	Certificate with grade 12
KZN221: uMshwathi Local Municipality	11407	26955	42517	5744	198
KZN222: uMngeni Local Municipality	6554	14036	29007	9644	712
KZN223: Mpofana Local Municipality	3670	6210	12359	1406	376
KZN224: Impendle Local Municipality	3071	9967	15243	2723	-
KZN225: The Msunduzi Local Municipality	28282	99278	224581	74899	4809
KZN226: Mkhambathini Local Municipality	5854	10697	18085	2537	90
KZN227: Richmond Local Municipality	6892	12591	21269	2474	283
Total	65730	179734	363060	99425	6468

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007

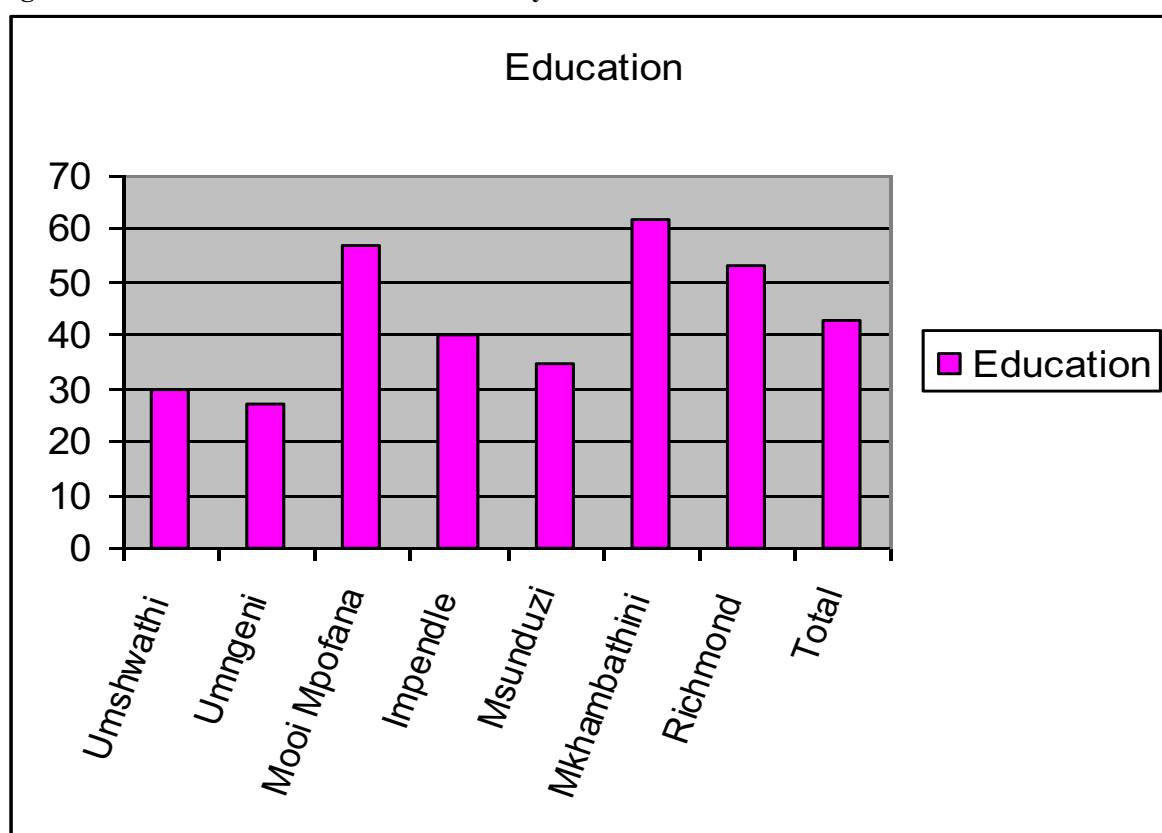
Mkhambathini Local Municipality has a high rate of people who have no formal schooling as illustrated on the figure above. It is indicated that 5854 of people in Mkhambathini do not have formal education and 10697 people have primary school education. 2537 people do not have Standard 10 and only 90 people have a certificate with Grade 12. This shows a growing number of people who do not have access for funds to further their education and the results being produced are at least suitable for submission to tertiary institutions.

The following factors can attribute the low prevalence of education within Mkhambathini Municipality:

- Poor or non-existence of educational facilities,
- Limited investment in education in areas,

- Lack of Adult Based Education and Training (ABET) which includes language, literacy and communication

Figure 5: Households with insufficient money for education



Source: UMDM Client Satisfaction and Quality of Life Survey 2006

More than two out of five respondents (43%) had not had enough money to fund their educational needs. Payment for education was more of a challenge in Mkhambathini (62%) and Richmond (57%) than elsewhere, with Umngeni (27%) emerging as best resourced in this regard.

2.7.3 HEALTH

2.7.3.1 HIV/AIDS

For agricultural sector to continue thriving in this HIV/AIDS age it need to shift its focus from being labour intensive capital intensive. The increase in the number of orphans and object poverty will eventually force the government to spend more on social activities rather than on capital infrastructure, which propels economic development. This will have a negative impact on the ability of the municipality and the locality, as investments rely heavily on the availability of capital infrastructure.

2.7.3.1 Statistics

- Estimated infection rate in the Mkhambathini Municipality area : 70%
- Estimated number of children who lost a parent : 85%
- Estimated number of children who lost both parent : 65%
- All wards are the worst hit.
- HIV patients that receive home based care : 40%

2.7.3..2 Mkhambathini NGO'S

- Makhhalima
- Thembalethu
- Sinani
- Act of Grage

2.7.3..3 Fact File

- Ward HIV Forums had been established.
- LAC formed and launched on the 01 August 2008.
- Induction workshop on the 18 September 2008.
- Strategic Plan to be drafted at the HIV summit.

2.7.3..4 HIV Education

- HIV education is facilitated by Sinani NGO utilizing volunteers that they have been trained.
- HIV education is being implemented by the HIV co-ordinator to high schools.

2.7.3..5 Challenges

- There are no hospitals within the Municipality; there are 4 fixed clinics and mobile clinic visits at once per month.

- Mkhambathini is characterized by majority of its residents living in rural areas, and there is high illiteracy, poverty, unemployment and ignorance and that result to the HIV awareness and Education being ignored.

WARD 1	
FACILITY	ACTIVITY
CLINIC	
Maguzu Clinic	Issue of condoms ,health promotion material,VCT
HIV Infection	340 patients
NGO	
Thembaletu Trust	Home based care for 60 HIV patients
Khululeka Support group	Provide counselling & support to M2M2B
WARD 2	
Clinic	
Njabulo clinic	Condom distributions, VCT, ART supply, ARV are provided at Northdale Hospital.
	500 patients that receive health services
No support group	Shortage of clinic staff
WARD 3	
No fixed clinic ,mobile clinic visit once a month	VCT,ART supply
NIP site called Christian Care Centre at Enkanyezi is temporally closed.	
WARD 4	
No fixed clinic ,mobile clinic visit once a month	VCT, condom distribution and treatment
WARD 5	
No Clinic, mobile clinic visit once a month.	Condom distributions, VCT, ART supply, ARV are provided at Mshiyeni Hospital.
NGO	
Makhalima drop in centre	1 project manager, 20 volunteers,8 youth activities,3 care givers,9 CHW.They feed 130 child headed families.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and seeds had been donated to the group. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group is supplying seedlings to the families in need. 	
WARD 6	
No fixed clinic, mobile clinic visit	VCT, condom distribution, no ARV

once a moth. The community also use Embo clinic that is located in Ward 7.	rollout. Treatment is available at Maweleni.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are using the support group that is operating in ward 7 at Embo clinic. 	
WARD 7	
Clinics	
Embo clinic	VCT, condom distribution, no ARV rollout. Treatment is available at Maweleni.
Baniyena clinic	VCT, condom distribution, no ART rollout. Treatment is available at Maweleni.
Support group	
Sakhimpilo Support group ,operates at Embo clinic and cover HIV patients from Baniyena and Embo clinic	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and seeds had been donated to the group. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group is using the garden from the clinic. 	

Table 9: HIV and AIDS Profile, uMgungundlovu District Municipality relative to Local, Provincial and National Estimates

Locality	Population 2007	HIV Estimate 2003	HIV Estimate 2007	Difference 2003-2007
District Municipality	949,911	167,470	150,943	-16,526
Msunduzi LM	570,381	98,493	89,356	-9,137
uMgeni LM	78,645	13,563	12,315	-1,247
uMshwathi LM	108,445	19,851	17,697	-2,155
Mkhambathini LM	63,790	11,304	10,522	-782
Richmond LM	59,710	11,801	10,175	-1,626
Mooi Mpofana LM	41,225	7,711	7,311	-400
Impendle LM	27,715	4,747	3,567	-1,179

Source: Global Insight Africa International 2008

The table above represents the HIV and AIDS profile of the uMgungundlovu District relative to the local, provincial and national estimates. It can be deduced from the table that Mkhambathini Local Municipality HIV and AIDS estimates are large.

2.7.3.2 Tuberculosis (TB)

TB is a disease that mainly affects the lungs, but can be found in any body organ, it is caused by a germ called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, and the germs are present in the sputum coughed up by those who have TB of the lungs. The germs usually destroy the soft tissue of the lungs, and this causes cavities (holes) in the lungs, resulting in difficulty in breathing, and blood can be coughed up. If untreated TB can cause death.

The disease is passed on from person to person, and this leads to decrease in population in the Mkhambathini area. The following are people at risk:

- Children under 5 years
- Persons with disease like diabetes and AIDS
- Persons who take excessive alcohol, and drug addicts
- Persons with poor nutrition and lack of food
- Persons suffering from stress, and
- Persons living in poorly ventilated, over crowded rooms

2.7.3.3 Cholera

Cholera is a bacterial infection which is contracted by drinking contaminated water or by eating food which has been in contact with contaminated water, files or solied hands. The germs responsible for cholera are found in the stools of human beings.

The symptoms are as follows:

- Profuse watery stools (diarrhoea-sudden in onset)
- Vomiting
- Rapid dehydration (caused by loss of body water)



*Hygiene helps you
to prevent*
CHOLERA

2.7.4 Umgungundlovu Health District Profile

Mkhambathini Municipality lies in a rural area with sugar cane farming as the major agricultural activity. The majority of the population lives in rural settlements around an area called Table Mountain. This is characterized by poor road infrastructure which affects the delivery of Health Services.

Table 10: Health Profile

Type of Services	Number	Head count under 5yrs per month	Head count above 5 yrs per month
Fixed Clinics 24hrs on call	3	2542	7222
CHC 24Hr on call	1	372	847
Mobile Clinics	1	865	2003

Source: uMgungundlovu Health District Profile March 2009-09-29

Embo CHC is situated in the southern area of the sub-district and the challenges experienced with the road and communication infrastructure affect this facilities ability to deliver optimum health care; however the local population receives quality care against major difficulties, through staff dedication and commitment.

Embo CHC offers the following services:

- Primary Health Care
- Minor Ailments
- Minor Trauma
- VCT
- PMTCT
- Maternal Health Services

There are 3 Provincial Primary Health care Clinics with two offering 24 hour on call service, and one offering service 8 hours 5days a week. Two mobile clinics serve the wider rural population with 32 mobile points. Baniyena Clinic refers to Prince Mshiyeni Hospital (Thekwini District) while Injabulo and Maguzu Clinic refer their clients to Northdale Hospital for further management. Embo CHC refers to Edendale Hospitals for further assistance.

The Department of Health has indicated that it intends opening new points which will also be serviced by the mobile clinic in the areas mentioned hereunder:
Frequency of the mobile clinic to the following points will increase:

Table 11 : Mobile Clinic New Points

Areas/Points	Ward
Mpulule	5
Powerscourt	5
Juteni	4
Nkanyezini	3
Mdaphuna	3
Umlaas Road	3

Source: Department Of Health

2.7.5 Sports Facilities

Sports play a major role in the overall social development of the society. Sports activities help keep youth out of the streets. They provide moral discipline. The ever increasing crime rate and other social ills (i.e. teenage pregnancies, and drug abuse) gave rise to the importance of sport activities. The rise in crime rate gave rise to calls for the removal of youth from streets. The rise in HIV/AIDS prevalence gave rise to call for sexual abstinence till marriage. For these calls to be heeded the target population (youth) should be given an alternative which can only come in a form of sporting activities. This presents Mkhambathini Local Municipality with a challenge to ensure that facilities for youth and child development are provided in an equitable manner as a means to develop the youth into respectable and responsible adults and leaders of tomorrow. The sports fields and stadiums listed below are built by Mkhambathini Municipality however some of the sports fields' not in superior condition but are beneficial for the community to practise some sort of sporting activities

Table 12: Sports Facilities

WARD	FACILITY	COMMUNITY	STATUS/CONDITION
1	Magongqo Stadium	Magongqo	Maintenance & Fencing required
2	Mphayeni Sports Field	Mphaya	No Netball Court & Tap
2	Ophokweni Sportsfield	Ophokweni	No Netball Court & Tap
2	Ngangezwe Sportsfield	Ngangezwe	No Netball Court & Tap
2	Mbungwini Sportsfield	Mbungwini	No Netball Court & Tap
2	Sdadeni Stadium	Esidadeni	Maintenance required
3	Mahlabathini Sportsfield	Nkanyezini	Bad Condition
3	Masangweni Sportsfiel	Masangweni	Bad Condition
4	Camperdown Sportsfield	Camperdown	Bad Condition
5	Msholozhi Sportsfield	Nungwane	Very Bad Condition
5	Mahleka Sportsfield	Mahleka	Very Bad Condition
6	Mkholweni Sportsfield	Makholweni	Maintenance required
7	Ntsongeni Sportsfield	Ntsongeni	Very Bad Condition
7	Ismont Sportsfield	Ismont	Maintenance required

Source: Mkhambathini Municipality Sports Co-ordinator

2.7.6 Disability

Table 13: Disability in Mkhambathini

Disability	No. Of People
Sight	365
Hearing	510
Communication	104
Physical	1256
Intellectual	78
Emotional	315
Multiple disabilities	22
No disability	43755
Institutions	164

Source: Stats S A Community Survey 2007

Mkhambathini Municipality largely serves the rural communities surrounding small to large holding farms. This is evident as the municipality provides its services to disadvantaged communities which are burdened by poverty, illiteracy, diseases (which result in high youth mortality rate), high school drop-out rate, teenage pregnancy, high dependency rate (impacted mainly by disabilities and unemployment).

There is a total estimate of 2652 disabled individuals and amongst these disabled individuals there are 1020 individuals who are unable to work.

Which leaves the resolution that out the total estimated population of 46 570 an estimated total of 6% is disabled. From the total of the disabled individuals of 2652 an estimated total of 38% is unable to work.

A Ward Disability Forum is established and is a structure that is representing people with disability from the respective wards, their tasks are to:

- : Disseminate information to the disabled people in the wards.
- -Centralize the coordination and the needs of people with disability .
- -Identify projects to improve the lifestyle of the disabled people

A Local Committee was also formed by the chairperson and secretary of the ward forums to:

- Transfer information from Municipality to the wards.
- -Prioritize projects of the disable people in the ward.
- -Develop a framework for disability and evaluate the implementation of the strategy.

2.7.7 Children's Advocacy

Mkhambathini Local Municipality has built an infrastructure for children and it plans to build more in future that alone shows the caring of Children's Rights by the Municipality.

The main focus of the municipality is the sustainability of the centres.

Structures

The processes of the Advocacy for Children need to be done by:

1. Early Childhood Development Committee.
2. Local Advisory Council for Children.
3. District Advisory Council for Children.

Early Childhood Development Committee

This structure needs to be formed in the Wards of the local Municipality, by the entire principal of the centres, social worker and the focal person in the municipality.

The purpose of this committee is to

- To share the information and the development

- Identify the gaps between the centre, Nongovernmental Organisations, Government Departments and the Municipality.

Local Advisory Council for Children

The structure is mandated by the Office on the Right of the Child Provincial (ORC), and the hand book on the formation of the structure is provided by the Office of the Premier KwaZulu Natal.

2.7.8 High Rate of Poverty

Poverty manifests itself in different dimensions with income poverty and human poverty being the most common. Income poverty refers to the lack of sufficient income to satisfy basic food needs and essential non-food needs such as clothing, energy and shelter. It arises from a high rate of unemployment, poor access to productive resources, lack of marketable skills and general lack of job opportunities.

Poverty Alleviation projects are in function at all seven wards in Camperdown, they are operational, SEDA has partnered with Mkhambathini Municipality and is also providing basic skills in our projects.

Human poverty broadly refers to the lack of basic human capabilities and it arises from high representation of the members, who can not read, write and numerate food security, malnutrition, declining life expectancy, increase of sickness and deaths related to preventable diseases and poor access to basic services. Overcrowding also contributes to this situation.

2.7.9 Lack of Sufficient Capacity within Mkhambathini

Mkhambathini Municipality was developed on the basis of Camperdown Transitional Local Council, which was small and did not have sufficient capacity. While the situation remains largely the same in term of resources, the size of the area Mkhambathini or servicing has increased substantially. There is an urgent, need to create sufficient capacity so as to be able to deliver in terms of constitution and legislative mandate.

2.8 ECONOMIC SERVICES

2.8.1 Gross Value Added

Table 14: GVA by Local Municipalities under uMgungundlovu relative to Local, Provincial and National Contributions, 2007

	Finance	Trade	Agric	Electricity	Transport	Manufac	Mining	Const	Total
Msunduzi	4,245,51	2,171,98	852,81	551,252	2,049,259	2,485,616	6,040	396,04	12,815,335

	8	7	2				0	
uMgeni	487,484	198,609	348,335	54,089	156,716	301,381	4,946	45,747
uMshwathi	125,637	167,658	709,110	13,421	66,114	334,443	26,345	13,631
Mkhambathini	152,744	99,514	186,759	31,595	70,111	117,978	2,167	16,742
Richmond	89,423	62,369	295,727	16,328	34,302	53,469	10,193	10,193
Mooi Mpfana	71,795	37,118	231,319	19,736	29,882	54,570	66	3,499
Impendle	15,192	20,106	241,007	47	7,110	17,322	0	9,616

Source: Adapted From raw data supplied by Global Insight Africa International 2008

Mkhambathini Municipality highest sector is Agriculture .The manufacturing factor is the third largest GVA contributor in the District. The contribution of each sector clearly indicates the dominance of the tertiary sector of the economy in the form of services and trade whereas manufacturing remains fairly strong. While the agriculture sector has grown in all municipalities (SDF 2007) its contribution remains fairly small considering that it is the economic bedrock of the peripheral local municipalities.

2.8.2 Economically Active Population

The rate of Mkhambathini Municipality Economically active population has increased from 2003 which is 22,288 to 23,704 in the year 2007. Increase in population could attribute to the increase in economically active population.

Table 15: Economically active population, relative to Local Municipalities, 2003-2007

	Msunduzi	uMgeni	uMshwathi	Mkhambathini	Richmond	Mooi Mofana	Impendle
2003	228,240	28,947	29,342	22,288	18,803	13,812	7,016
2004	227,956	28,983	29,340	22,594	18,607	14,058	6,774
2005	231,484	29,458	29,804	23,224	18,722	14,501	6,657
2006	231,790	29,569	29,939	23,592	18,641	14,766	6,487
2007	229,717	29,362	29,777	23,704	18,383	14,861	6,274

Source: Global Insight International 2008

2.8.3 Employment Profile

Mkhambathini Municipality is characterised by a high unemployment rate. The table below indicates the number of employees in Mkhambathini Local Municipality area. Approximately 8387 of the total working force are employed. Due to the high rate of illiteracy 6403 people are unemployed which constitutes to high rate of poverty

Table 16: Employment Status

	Employed	Unemployed	Not economical	Not applicable/Instituti	Grand Total
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			ly active	ons	
KZN221: uMshwathi Local Municipality	21697	11458	33785	1135	68074
KZN222: uMngeni Local Municipality	30578	10531	12712	3080	56900
KZN223: Mpofana Local Municipality	9565	3180	5993	1035	19774
KZN224: Impendle Local Municipality	8026	3445	9187	986	21645
KZN225: The Msunduzi Local Municipality	156565	97814	129887	27382	411648
KZN226: Mkhambathini Local Municipality	8384	6403	14441	716	29944
KZN227: Richmond Local Municipality	14846	4030	13945	2003	34824
Grand Total	249661	136862	219950	36337	642810

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007

The overall unemployment level is higher than the current national estimates of unemployment, using the expanded definition, which is around 40%, it is below the district average of 46%.

2.8.4 Monthly Income

According to the table below Msunduzi and uMshwathi are the municipalities which received the least income according to the 2007 statistics; and Mkhambathini also has a low income profile which is due to the high rate of unemployment and lack of educational facilities.

Table 17: Monthly Income

	No income - R 1 - R 400	R 401 - R 800 - R 801 - R 1 600	R 1 601 - R 3 200 - R 3 201 - R 6 400	R 6 401 - R 12 800 - R 12 801 - R 25 600	R 25 601 - R 51 200 - R 51 201 - R 102 400	R 102 401 - R 204 800 - R 204 801 or more	Response not given - Institutions
KZN221: uMshwathi Local Municipality	78914	22908	5773	2143	462	165	2693
KZN222: uMngeni Local Municipality	44325	17773	9004	5862	1284	253	6279
KZN223: Mpofana Local Municipality	18848	8166	1892	643	90	33	1845
KZN224: Impendle Local Municipality	30517	5696	808	364	193	77	1751
KZN225: The Msunduzi Local Municipality	378849	95115	57336	31248	3800	952	49429
KZN226: Mkhambathini Local Municipality	32497	9948	1559	553	247	170	1594
KZN227: Richmond Local Municipality	38381	12131	1572	848	97	51	3696
KZDMA22: Umgungundlovu	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2007

2.8.5 Manufacturing

Manufacturing activity occurs primarily in Camperdown as well as around Eston Sugar Mill. The sector is dominated by agro-processing relating to sugar cane and poultry. There is potential for upstream and downstream linkages in both industries. On the right industries located within the municipal area includes motor mechanics, scrap yards, etc. There is no record on any manufacturing activity within the traditional authority areas.

2.8.6 Tourism

The municipality has a number of cultural, historical and natural assets, which have begun to form the basis of an emergent tourism industry. The main features of the existing tourism sector are:

- Eco-tourism: Private Game ranches offering up-market accommodation and wildlife trails for Local and International visitors (including Tala Game Reserve, Ntsingisi Game Lodge and Spa and Gwa Humbe Game Reserve) and wildlife sanctuaries (African Bird of Prey Centre, the Lion Park and Natal Zoological Gardens).
- Agro-tourism: The Country Capers Tourism Route comprises several auto routes that meander through the municipality, linking it to adjacent areas (Thornville, Baynesfield, Richmond, Ashburton, Byre Valley and Inchanga) and other tourism routes (Albert falls Amble and 1000 Hills Tourism) offering farm style, self-catering, bed and breakfast and guest lodge accommodation, scenic views and peaceful retreats.
- Adventure Tourism: The area is host to a number of adventure and sporting activities including off-road motorcycle and car races, canoeing events on Nagle Dam, mountain bike races (cycling), microlighting, skydiving, waterskiing and hiking trails. Not to mention the Comrades Marathon and aMashovashova cycle race which also pass through the area. All of which bring National and International visitors to the area.

Tourism attractions are generally located close to the main roads traversing the municipality. Ownership of the tourism industry tends to be highly concentrated with little involvement by rural communities. Participants at community workshops called for the exploitation of undeveloped tourism potential in the municipality, their involvement in tourism development and related income-generating opportunities, as well as the need for education about the benefits and obligations of tourism.

Over 60% of the total land area of the municipality is covered by natural forest, shrub and bush-land and much is in good condition, and this represents a significant opportunity for the further development of eco-tourism in the municipality. In response to the natural assets and the absence of a large-scale game reserve in the area, the development of the Mkhambathini Game Reserve has been proposed for the area to the north of the N3

between Cato Ridge and Pietermaritzburg, and it will form the primary attraction along the envisaged Tourism Corridor between Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

The draft KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Development Strategy has given its support to the Mkhambathini Game Reserve, This attraction in the municipality will form part of the broader Durban-Pietermaritzburg Tourism Corridor, and be directly linked to the primary tourism node of the Valley of a Thousand Hills. Given that the R603 is already an important route to and from the South Coast, additional tourism developments along this route should be established to attract holidaymakers who pass through the area.

Mkhambathini Municipality has developed its Tourism Strategic Development Plan. Part of the plan is to develop a marketing strategy as a means to promote Mkhambathini Municipality's as a unique differentiated brand and one of the preferred travel destinations in KwaZulu Natal. Mkhambathini Tourism Association and Mkhambathini Tourism Forum have been formed as a requirement and their core roles and responsibilities of this local organization are as follows:

- Support and coordinate the branding of designated products regions
- Assist in TKZN in national campaigns by providing marketable products, events and attractions for these campaigns,
- Assist TKZN in international marketing providing product information
- Promote tourism awareness in localised areas
- Provide tourism infrastructure in localised areas
- Facilitate private sector involvement in the marketing and development effort
- Facilitate local product development
- Provide tourism information and publicity.

Mkhambathini Municipality has unique destinations which combine the best of nature and agriculture environments. The diversity of facilities provides entertaining activities for the entire family. Key areas are as follows:

- Tala Valley
- Lion Park and Zoo
- African Bird of Prey Sanctuary
- Nagle Dam
- Table Mountain (natural area)
- Rosie Antique barn
- Hot air Balloon in Tala Valley
- Guahumbe Game Reserve
- Emoyeni Micro lighting
- Wingfield Nature Reserve



2.8.7 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development (LED) offers local government, the private sector, the not-for-profit sector and the local community the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy. It aims to enhance competitiveness and thus encourage sustainable growth that is inclusive. The purpose of local economic development (LED) is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. Mkhambathini Municipality has a few of LED projects in function, challenge targeting the market, the Municipality has partnered with SEDA for assistance in this instance. Co-operative and LED projects are been implemented at ward level.

As Mkhambathini Municipality we pursue LED strategies for the benefit of our jurisdiction, and individual communities and areas within our jurisdiction also pursue LED strategies to improve their economic competitiveness. Such approaches are most successful if pursued in partnership with local government strategies. Local communities respond to their LED needs in many ways, and a variety of approaches that Mkhambathini Municipality under takes that include:

- ❖ Ensuring that the local investment climate is functional for local businesses;
- ❖ Supporting small and medium sized enterprises;
- ❖ Encouraging the formation of new enterprises;

- ❖ Attracting external investment (nationally and internationally);
- ❖ Investing in physical (hard) infrastructure;
- ❖ Investing in soft infrastructure (educational and workforce development, institutional support systems and regulatory issues);
- ❖ Supporting the growth of particular clusters of businesses;
- ❖ Targeting particular parts of the city for regeneration or growth (areas based initiatives);
- ❖ Supporting informal and newly emerging businesses;
- ❖ Targeting certain disadvantaged groups.

2.9 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

2.9.1 Land Restitution

The purpose of the Restitution Programme is according to the objectives of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights include the following:

- To provide equitable redress to victims of racial land dispossession in terms of the Restitution Act no.22 of 1994 as amended;
- To provide access to rights in land, including land ownership and sustainable development;
- To foster national reconciliation and stability; and
- To improve household welfare, underpinning economic growth, contributing to poverty alleviation.

Originally 71 land restitution claims (includes duplicates) were lodged within Mkhambathini Municipality with the Land Claims Commission of KwaZulu-Natal. There are 56 consolidated claims (excludes duplicates) and 41 outstanding claims as the validation and verification processes have not been completed, it is impossible to indicate whether the however, remaining claims are valid or invalid. It is however, certain that the slow pace in resolving the land claims is impacting negatively on the economic development prospects of the area. The majority of the sugar cane fields to the south-east of Camperdown are subject to land claims. The same applies to the area earmarked for the development of the Mkhambathini Game Reserve. . It is however, known that one of these claims was submitted by Amaqamu Traditional Community, which is considered to be a landless community. The majority of these land claims fall within the proposed Mkhambathini Game Reserve. Low cost housing initiatives in the Greater Eston area have not progressed as expected due to the land restitution claims. It is therefore important for the municipality to lobby the Regional Land Claims Commission to expedite the resolution of these claims.

2.9.2 Role of Mkhambathini Local Municipality in Land Reform

Mkhambathini Municipality is one the local municipalities which play the following role in Land Reform:

- Assist in identifying land needs;
- Make land available for Housing, Commonages, Business Development, Rural Communities (agriculture and human settlements);
- Provide support to Restitution and other Land Reform beneficiaries;
- Assist the Department of Land Affairs in the implementation of the Pro-Active Land Acquisition strategy to meet the 30% target of redistribution of agricultural land by 2014;
- Be an implementing agent for Land Reform projects and thereby be a conduit for administering development grants; and
- Establishing a strong Reform desk within the municipality to work closely with the Department of Land Affairs and Commission on Restitution of Land Rights.

2.9.3 Agriculture

Agricultural sector in Mkhambathini Local Municipality area is characterised by apartheid-based inequalities manifested in the dichotomy between the well developed, well-endowed and productive commercial sector in wards 3 and 4, and the underdeveloped, under-resourced subsistence agriculture in wards 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7. Concentration of agricultural production in these areas means that the majority of rural people residing on traditional authority areas are excluded from commercial agriculture. However, there is scope for out grower scheme and strategic partnership with the major poultry producers.

2.9.4 Commercial Agriculture

Emergent small-scale commercial farmers have been supported through the small cane grower programmes of Illovo Sugar and the South African Sugar Association, and will be able to benefit from the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs' LRAD programme.

The commercial farming sector is economically important to rural areas because many residents work as farm labour. However, the sector is very poorly paid and living and working conditions are notoriously low, and it has been associated with survival or minimum wages and with underemployment. Recent legislation is also likely to encourage increased capital intensification and mechanization of agricultural production and further push farm labour and labour tenants off commercial farms.

The agricultural sector has extensive backward and forward linkages, thereby contributing tremendously towards the overall development and existence of other sectors. These relates mainly to the inputs received from various sources to the agricultural sector (backward linkages) as well as outputs from the agricultural sector to various other sectors and users (forward linkages).

The most important raw material inputs received by the agricultural sector include:

- Animal feeds,
- Industrial chemicals,
- Agricultural machinery,
- Wholesale retail products,
- Transport and storage, and
- Fertilizers.

Other backward linkages of importance include aspects such as textile goods, wood products, paper containers, medicinal, tyres and tubes, metal products and electricity, gas and steam. Forward linkages relate to the further development and processing of agricultural goods, and include:

- Meat processing,
- Grain mill products,
- Animal feeds,
- Dairy products,
- Wood products,
- Tobacco products,
- Pulp and paper,

Various other smaller contributions to the agricultural forward linkages have been identified such as canning of fruit, manufacturing of oils and fats, bakery products, furniture, real estate, and electrical equipment. These forward linkages are opportunities for the development of agro-processing industries within the municipality.



2.9.5 Bio Resource Classification of Mkhambathini Municipality

Bio resource units are demarcated areas in which the environmental conditions such as soil, water, vegetation, climate, and terrain are sufficiently similar to permit uniform recommendations of land use for a given area. It also provides a framework for decision-making regarding the types of crops that can be grown and the expected yields per unit area to be made. Various bio resource units are grouped together to form bio resource groups for an area. This permits easier agricultural planning and allocation of agricultural resources for a given area. There are twenty three bio resource groups in KwaZulu Natal.

The KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs are responsible for conducting research and establishing information. The institution provides technical advice and relevant information concerning agricultural resources and farm practices. Of the twenty three (23) bio resource groups of KwaZulu Natal, as indicated by the bio resource groups of KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, Mkhambathini Municipality falls in eight vegetation and ecological systems, the various bio resource groups and the wards in which they fall are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 18: Bio resource groups within Mkhambathini Municipality

Bio resource Group	Occurrence per ward						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dry Coast Forest, Thorn, & Palm Veld	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Moist Coast Hinterland Ngongoni Veld			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dry Coast Hinterland Ngongoni Veld	✓		✓	✓	✓		

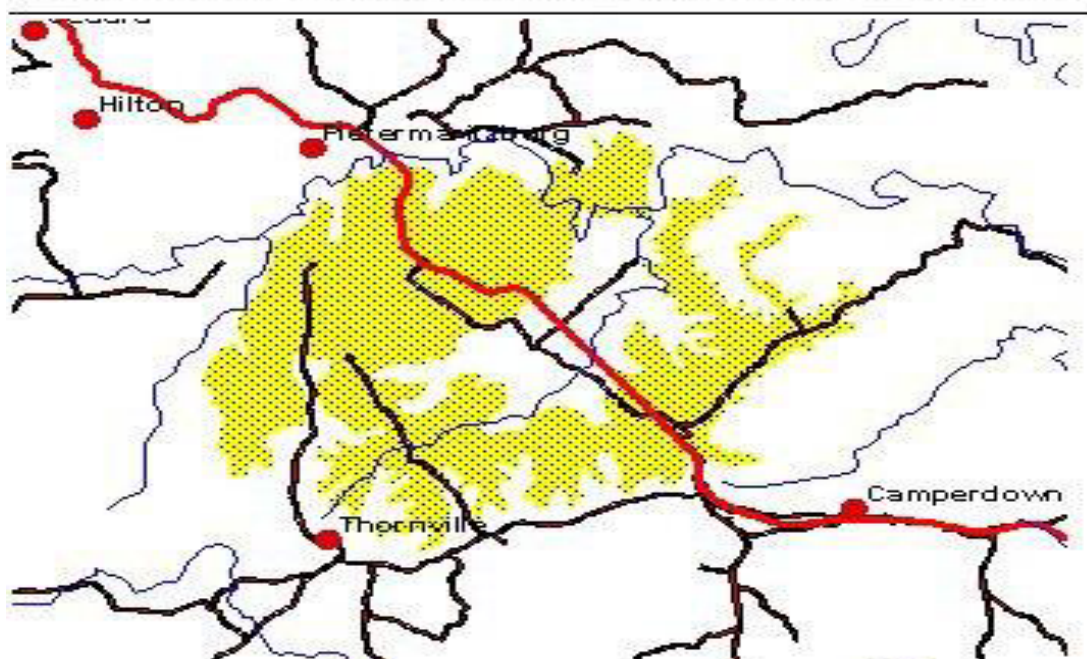
Moist Midlands Belt			✓			✓	✓
Dry Midlands Belt	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Northern MistBelt	✓	✓					
Moist Highland Southveld				✓			

Source: Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs

The Dry Midlands Mist belt appears to be most wide spread ecological system in the Mkhambathini Municipality. However the single most extensive bio resource group within Mkhambathini Municipality is the moist Coast Hinterland Ngongoni Veld, which occupies an estimated land area of 50% of Ward 3, 75% of Ward 4, 30% or 5.50% of Ward 6, and 25% of Ward 7.

The map below shows the locality of the Bio resource Unit

Map showing the locality of the bioresource unit TUb10



Source: Bio resource programme Dept of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs

2.9.7 Vegetation

The dominant natural vegetation is secondary grassland dominated by the unpalatable *Aristida junciformis* (Ngongoni) after which the bio resource group is named. Wards 1 and 2, and a large portion of Ward 5 have vegetation that consists of bush thickets with isolated forests.

2.9.8 Rainfall and Temperature

Mean annual rainfall generally ranges from 800mm to 1600mm with rainfall distribution fairly good. Mean monthly temperature is 17.9 degrees Celsius.

2.9.9 Soil

Bio resource information indicates that soils in the Mkhambathini Municipality are mostly acidic and highly leached. In addition, they are said to be shallow and sandy.

2.10 Premiers Flagship Programme

The Premiers (Social Sector) Flagship Programme is co-ordinated by the Department Of Health. Employment in the rural municipalities such as Mkhambathini, Richmond, Impendle, Mooi Mpofana and uMshwati centres mainly around the agricultural industry with a high unemployment rate leading to a poorer nutritional status in the areas, however, there are pockets within the more affluent municipalities as well and the Flagship Programme aims to identify these and address the inequality in service delivery at a ward level.

uMgungundlovu District Training Plan

Municipality	Ward No	Ward Name	No.of Cadres	Training date	Trainer
Mkhambathini Municipality	1,2,3,5	Nonzila, Cabazini, Estingini, Maqongqo, Emhlabathini, Esidadeni, Abebhuzi, Ogagwini, Ngangezwe 7& 9, Njabulo, Nkanyezini, Umlaas Road, Mpushini, Mtekwe, Manderston, Mboyi,Ezigeni, Nongwane	102	26-31 Oct 2009=51 16-21 Nov 2009=51	N.G Ndabezitha- DOH N.Mlambo- DSD N.Mchunu- A& C

The Flagship Programme is a tool for people to identify the most deprived areas within the province.

2.10.1 Existing Community Based Workers

The programme assumes that the government needs to optimally utilise the existing various cadres and functionaries doing community work in various departments, municipalities and programmes whilst at the same time recruiting additional 4000 youth volunteers. The following have been identified as key to the successful implementation of the Flagship Programme:

- Arts & Culture Volunteers (DACF)
- Sports Volunteers (SV)
- Library Volunteers
- Social; Crime Prevention Volunteers (SCPV)
- Masupatsela (MTS)
- Masifundisane Facilitators (F)
- Community Health workers (CHW)
- Community Care-Givers(CG)
- Community Development workers (CDW)
- Agricultural Extension Officers (EO)
- Community Development Practitioners (CDP) , and
- Youth Ambassadors(YA)

2.10.2 Target Groups

Although all the communities will be targeted as beneficiaries of these integrated Social Sector Cluster Programmes, emphasis will be made on the following vulnerable groups:

- Men and Women
- Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- Youth and Children in trouble with the law
- Youth exposed to trauma
- Unskilled, unemployed and retrenched youth, including school drop outs, ex-combatants and ex-prisoners
- Abused Women and Children
- Substance Abusers
- Widows, divorced and disabled rural women
- Women and Youth Entrepreneurs
- Youth and Women working in farms
- The indigent and homeless
- Granny and child-headed households, and
- People living with communicable Diseases, such as TB, HIV&AIDS etc...

2.11 Local Government Turnaround Strategy(LGTAS)

“What is the state of Local Government in 2009, and what must be done to restore the confidence of our people in this sphere of Government by 2011 and beyond?”

One of the main aims of the Turnaround Strategy is to renew the vision of developmental local government. To do this the LGTAS seeks to improve the organisational and political performance of municipalities and in turn the improved delivery of services. The goal is to improve the lives of citizens, and progressively meet their social, economic and material needs, thereby restoring community confidence and trust in government.

2.12 The Objectives of the Local Government Turn Around Strategy

The objectives of the LGTAS are to:

- Restore the confidence of the majority of our people in our municipalities, as the delivery machine of the developmental state at a local level and make municipalities the pride of our people. These are:
 - Ensure that municipalities meet basic service needs of communities
 - Build clean, effective, efficient, responsive and accountable Local Government
 - Improve performance and professionalism in municipalities
 - Improve National and Provincial policy, oversight and support
 - Strengthen partnerships between Local Government, Communities and civil society
- Re-build and improve the basic requirements for a functional, accountable, responsive, effective, efficient developmental local government.

Traditional leaders, community groups, NGO's, labour and business community all have a role to play and inclusive approaches should also allow for these sectors to participate.

2.11.1 The 10 Priorities of Mkhambathini Municipality for December 2010

NO	KPA	PRIORITY TURN AROUND FOCAL AREA	BUDGET
1	Basic Service Delivery	Access to Water and Sanitation	R5,6 00 000
2	Basic Service Delivery	Access to roads	R 1, 528 000
3	Public Participation	Broader public participation policies and plans	R 105 000
4	Public Participation	Functionally of ward committees	R 400 000
5	Public Participation	Training of Councilors	R 20 000
6	Financial Management	Repairs and maintenance provision	R 430 000
7	Financial Management	Capital Expenditure	R 11, 048, 000
8	Financial Management	Asset Management	R 65 000
9	Local Economic Development	Local Enterprise and SMME Support	R 350 000
10	Good Governance	Workplace Skills Plan	R 100 000

