

Content	Page
1. Introduction	04
2. Community and Stakeholder Participation	06
2.1. Ward Based Community Participation	06
3. The Context	07
3.1. Millennium Development Goals	07
3.2. National Directives	08
3.2.1. Vision 2014	08
3.2.2. National Spatial Development Perspectives	10
3.2.3. State of The Nation Address	11
3.3. Provincial Directives	12
3.3.1. Provincial Growth and Development Strategy	12
3.3.2. Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy	12
 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	 13
1. Basic Municipal Information	13
1.1. Population	14
2. Topography	17
3. Infrastructure and Services	17
3.1. Roads	17
3.1.1. Urban Roads	18
3.1.2. Rural Roads	18
3.1.2.1. Public Inputs	19
3.2. Drainage	
3.3. water	20
3.3.1. Public Inputs	21
3.4. Sanitation	22
3.4.1. Public Inputs	23

3.5. Housing	23
3.6. Waste Removal	24
3.7. Electricity	25
3.7.1. Public Inputs	25
4. Overview of The Socio-Economic Analysis	26
4.1. Health	27
4.1.1. facilities	27
4.1.2. HIV AND AIDS	28
4.2. Education	29
4.3. Sports and Recreation	30
4.4. Community Facilities	30
4.5. Social Services	31
4.6. Economic Development	32
4.6.1. LED Strategy	32
4.6.2. Household Income	32
4.6.3. Economic Structure	34
5. Institutional Analysis	37
5.1. Municipal Structure	37
5.2. Structural Problems	39
5.3. Skills Development	40
5.4. Organizational Reengineering	41
5.5. Financial Management	41
5.5.1. Revenue Generation	41
5.5.2. Debt recovery	42
6. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS	46
ANNEXURE: WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN	58

ABBREVIATIONS USED

AsgiSA	-	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for SA
BBBEE	-	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
CBD	-	Central Business District
DBSA	-	Development Bank of South Africa
DLTGA	-	Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
DM	-	District Municipality
DOE	-	Department of Education
DOH	-	Department of Housing
DOT	-	Department of Transport
EPWP	-	Extended Public Works Programme
EXCO	-	Executive Committee
HIV and AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
ISRDP	-	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
KZN	-	KwaZulu-Natal
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LUMS	-	Land Use Management System
MFMA	-	Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003
MIG	-	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MTCF	-	Medium-term Capital Framework
NHBRC	-	National Home Builders Registration Council
NSDP	-	National Spatial Development Perspective
PGDS	-	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PIMS	-	Planning, Implementation and Management System
PMS	-	Performance Management System
RDP	-	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SDF	-	Spatial Development Framework
SDBIP	-	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDP	-	Site Development Plan
SMME	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
TA	-	Tribal Authority
TLC	-	Transitional Local Council
VTC	-	Voluntary Testing and Counseling
WSDP	-	Water Services Development Plan

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

1. INTRODUCTION

The first decade of our freedom was characterized by a lot of trial and error and a steep learning curve. One of the milestones of that era was the establishment of the local government based on the wall to wall boundaries. The establishment of local government on its own has been a big learning curve more especially to those who have been part of its evolution. The development of these new IDPs for the second term of local government has been based on the experiences learnt in the first five years of local government.

The integrated development planning is a concept which has characterized the manner in which the three spheres of government plan; implement service delivery; eliminate unnecessary duplication and streamline funding in a sustainable manner.

The IDP find its credence in a manner in which it is developed, through stakeholder mobilization and participation. This is prescribed by the founding law of local government, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which sets the objectives of local government as:

- 1.1. to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- 1.2. to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- 1.3. to promote socio and economic development;
- 1.4. to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- 1.5. to encourage the involvement of communities and community

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act all municipalities in South Africa must prepare Integrated Development Plans (IDP) for their area of jurisdiction. This act defines the IDP as “single inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- ⇒ links, integrates and co-ordinates a municipality's sector specific plans;
- ⇒ aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality to the overall Development objectives of the municipality;
- ⇒ forms the policy framework on which annual budgets rest; and
- ⇒ is compatible with the national and provincial development plans

This is the tool through which the democratic government seeks to reverse the ills of apartheid, which was based on separate development overwhelmingly bias to the white population of this land at the expense of the black majority. The IDP of any municipality in this country must decisively put the emphasis on the upliftment and empowerment of blacks in general and Africans in particular through sustainable strategies. This must be evident in the manner in which the resources are allocated and programs implemented.

The IDP is a continuous process whereby municipalities prepare 5-year strategic developmental plans which must coincide with the term of council. These plans are reviewed annually in consultation with communities and stakeholders. These plans seek to promote integration by balancing social, economic and ecological pillars of sustainability without compromising the institutional capacity required in the implementation, and by coordinating actions across sectors and spheres of government. Other legislations, other than the Constitution and the Systems Act mentioned above, which form the legislative framework of the IDPs are:

- ⇒ **Municipal Structure Act No. 117 of 1998**
- ⇒ **White Paper on Local Government, 1998**
- ⇒ **Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No. 56 of 2003**

- ⇒ **Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001**
- ⇒ **Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002**

2. COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

The Municipal Systems Act dedicates the whole chapter on public participation as an integral part of planning and monitoring of implementation. Mid year in 2006 the municipality started a comprehensive program of establishing ward committees which are meant to enhance public participation. When the process of developing the IDP started all of them had been trained by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA).

2.1. Ward Based Community Participation

The municipality took a conscious decision to put ward committees at the centre of public participation. The municipality has nine (9) wards with each ward having a ward committee of ten excluding the councilor. In total, therefore, there are ninety nine (99) members of the ward committees. The municipality dedicated a day for each ward in which both the Mayor and the Municipal Manager were present. The analysis of issues was done under the 5 national Key Performance Areas.

The next step after all wards had made their inputs was to bring these issues to a broad forum which was grouped into three zones determined in terms the proximity of wards, for an example, wards 7;8 and 9 formed one zone. Different zones had each its own day where all three ward committees; its councilors and key stakeholders in those wards e.g. *amakhosi*, *izinduna* etc. The purpose of these ensembles was to go through the issues raised by their communities, discuss and debate them testing their reasonableness and sustainability. This

process eliminates the elements of the IDP which would make it a wish list document. This is because it is not easy to debate issues in an imbizo setting.

The outcome of this sifting would further be engaged with at a smaller stakeholders' forum.

The public will then be given a twenty one days notice to make their comments before the final approval by council.

3. THE CONTEXT OF THE 2007-2012 IDP

Like any strategic plan worth of its title, the IDP is informed by various strategic decisions taken at various spheres of the environment. Local government's agenda is highly influenced by the national and provincial directives. Here below are some of the key strategic mandates this municipality has:

3.1. Millennium Development Goals

The United Nations Millennium Summit was held in September 2000 wherein world leaders agreed to a set of time bound and measurable goals and targets for fighting poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. The product of those engagements is what is now known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Here below are key goals which were agreed upon with target dates:

⇒ HALVE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day The world leaders noted that 1.2 billion people still live on less than \$1 a day.

⇒ ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Currently 113 million children do not attend school.

⇒ EMPOWER WOMEN AND PROMOTE EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

⇒ **REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

Reduce by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate 2015.

⇒ **REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY BY THREEQUARTERS BY 2015**

In the developing world, the risk of dying in childbirth is one in 48.

⇒ **REVERSE THE SPREAD OF DISEASES,ESPECIALLY HIV/AIDS AND MALARIA**

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

⇒ **ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into a country policies and program and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

The above mentioned goals have had a big influence in the South African vision and strategic objectives more especially the 2014 vision which is mentioned here below.

3.2. National Directives

3.2.1. Vision 2014

The South African government has developed what has commonly been referred to as vision 2014 because of the target should have been achieved by 2014. These targets have been expressed in many documents including the state of the Nation Address by President Mbeki. One document that expresses this vision clearly is the Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA).

Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative in South Africa (ASGISA)

ASGISA principles were first pronounced by the ANC in its manifesto which set the target of halving poverty by 2014. ASGISA then identified six binding constraints to economic growth as:

- ⇒ Relative volatility of the currency.
- ⇒ The cost, efficiency and capacity of the national logistics system.
- ⇒ Shortages of suitably skilled labour and the spatial distortions of apartheid affect low skilled labour cost.
- ⇒ Barriers to entry, limits to competition and limited new investment opportunities.
- ⇒ The regulatory environment and the burden on small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
- ⇒ Deficiencies in state organization, capacity and leadership.

It then continues to indicate the six levers for economic growth, that is:

- ⇒ Macro-economy intervention.
- ⇒ Infrastructure investment.
- ⇒ Sector and industrial strategies.
- ⇒ Education and skills development.
- ⇒ Second economy initiatives.
- ⇒ Strengthening governance and state capacity institutions

The targets set are as follows:

- ⇒ Halving poverty by 2014.
- ⇒ Halving unemployment by 2014.
- ⇒ Achieving an economic growth rate of 6 percent.
- ⇒ 50% spending on infrastructure by the three spheres of government should be fifty percent.

3.2.2. NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES (NSDP)

This IDP is formulated within the context of the new policy directive in the form of the National Spatial Development Perspective. The NSDP argues that poverty, inequality and deprivation are manifested in space. Successful developmental states such as China and South Korea have illustrated the enormous impact that can be achieved by allocating resource and directing investment in a coordinated and spatially-targeted way. This implies a greater appreciation of spatial challenges. This policy directive appreciates that while strategic planning is key and the correct approach given the challenges at hand, its effectiveness is owed to mixing it with spatial planning. The NSDP argues that:

- Location is critical for the poor to exploit opportunities for growth.
- Poor people concentrated around economic centres have greater opportunity to gain from economic growth.
- Areas with demonstrated economic potential provide greater protection due to greater diversity of income sources.
- Areas with demonstrated economic potential are well positioned to contribute in overcoming poverty.
- The poor are making rational choices about relocating to areas of opportunity and therefore investment poured into economically barren areas could eventually be left idling.

The NSDP is based on six principles, as listed below:

- ⇒ Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key among which would be poverty alleviation.
- ⇒ Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to attract private sector investment, stimulates sustainable economic activities and/or creates long-term employment opportunities.

- ⇒ Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places.
- ⇒ In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, including fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of such localities.
- ⇒ In localities with low development potential, government spending, beyond basic services, should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence.
- ⇒ In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled in activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centers.

3.2.3. STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS

The extract of this statement gives an indication of development agenda for Local Government for 2007 and beyond. As each year we have such an address the intention is that in every IDP review the state of the nation address of that particular year is added into the document. Here are key issues raised by the president:

- ⇒ Define clearly the poverty matrix;
- ⇒ Develop a proper database of households living in poverty;
- ⇒ Identify and implement specific interventions relevant to these households;
- ⇒ Monitor progress in these households as the programmes take effect in graduating them out of poverty;
- ⇒ In this context, address all indigence, especially the high numbers of women so affected;
- ⇒ Co-ordinate and align all anti-poverty programmes to maximize impact and avoid wastage and duplication; and,

- ⇒ Develop programmes to facilitate investments in sectors along the supply chain for our infrastructure programmes, including capital goods in ICT, transport and energy.
- ⇒ Speeding up of the construction of low-cost housing.

3.3. Provincial Directives

3.3.1. Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

The PGDS adopted most of the millennium development goals and adapted them in the provincial context. Here below are the key points of the strategy:

- ⇒ Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger;
- ⇒ Achievement of universal primary education;
- ⇒ Promotion of gender equality & empowerment of women;
- ⇒ Reduction in child mortality;
- ⇒ Improvement of maternal health;
- ⇒ Combating HIV-AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
- ⇒ Ensuring environmental sustainability;
- ⇒ Developing a global partnership for development;
- ⇒ Sustainable governance and service delivery;
- ⇒ Sustainable economic development and job creation;
- ⇒ Integrating investment in community infrastructure;
- ⇒ Developing human capability;
- ⇒ Developing comprehensive response to HIV-AIDS;
- ⇒ Fighting poverty & protecting vulnerable groups in society;

3.3.2. Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS)

Based on the NSDP this provincial strategy reaffirms the principle of space economy. It recognizes that social & economic development is never uniformly distributed and that apartheid created an unnatural distortion of development and that this distortion must be addressed.

CHAPTER TWO:

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1 BASIC MUNICIPAL INFORMATION

The Umuziwabantu Municipality is located on the western boundary of the Ugu District Municipality and shares its borders with the Easter Cape; Sisonke District and to the east with the Umzumbe and Ezingoleni Municipalities. The extent of the Umuziwabantu Municipal area is 10 862 ha (1088 km²). This area is constituted as follows:

Urban: Harding which is about 2% of the area;

Farmland: This constitutes 36%;

Forestation: 20%; and

Tribal Areas: approximately 42%

UMuziwabantu Municipality consists of 9 wards with six tribal authorities which are listed below:

- ⇒ Ward 1: KwaFodo and Dumisa Tribal Areas and farmland.
- ⇒ Ward 2: KwaMbotho and Bashaweni Tribal Areas and farmland.
- ⇒ Ward 3. Harding , part of KwaMbotho Tribal Area and Farmland.
- ⇒ Ward 4. Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area.
- ⇒ Ward 5. Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area.
- ⇒ Ward 6. Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area.
- ⇒ Ward 7. Part of KwaJali and KwaMachi Tribal areas, Weza State Forest and Farmland.
- ⇒ Ward 8. Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area.
- ⇒ Ward 9. Part of KwaJali and KwaMachi Tribal Area.

The spine road at Umuziwabantu is the N2 which connects this municipality with Ezingoleni and Port Shepstone on the east and the Eastern Cape on the south east. Connected to the N2 is a road which leads to Umzimkhulu; Ixobho and ultimately Pietermaritzburg.

1.1 POPULATION FOR UMUZIWABANTU

The population of the municipality becomes very important in the development process, since the people provide labour and entrepreneurship for production and also consume the output of production. To form a clear picture of socio-economic conditions in the Umuziwabantu municipality, it is vital to analyse the size, spatial distribution, and composition and growth pattern of the population, along with changes in these factors and possible future trends and tendencies.

Table 1: Key Demographic Information

Population	Umuziwa- bantu	Ugu	KZN	RSA
Number (2004)	93,720	715,402	9,581,626	45,857,664
Growth: 1996 to 2004 (%)	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3
Households				
Number (2004)	22,173	178,713	2,319,038	12,663,688
Growth: 1996 to 2004 (%)	4.9	4.5	2.2	3.1
Average Household Size	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.6
Race (%)				
Black	97.4	92.0	85.2	79.4
Coloured	1.7	0.7	1.5	8.9
Indian	0.4	3.4	8.4	2.4
White	0.5	3.9	5.0	9.3
Age (%)				
0 – 14 years	43.3	37.2	34.9	32.8
15 – 19 years	11.2	10.8	10.1	9.6
20 – 34 years	20.8	23.4	26.8	26.3
35 – 64 years	19.7	22.7	23.7	26.6
65 years and	5.0	6.0	4.5	4.7

older				
Gender (%)				
Male	44.3	46.0	47.3	48.0
Female	55.7	54.0	52.7	52.0
Urban / Rural (%)				
Urban	7.3	13.6	45.6	57.5
Rural	92.7	86.4	54.4	42.5

Source: Ugu LED Strategy (2007)

The table shows that approximately 54,5% of the population in Umuziwabantu is younger than 20 years, while a further 5 % is 65 years or older. The percentage of people that are 65 years or older is lower than Ugu's and higher than that of KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa. This shows high differences in dependency ratio between the non working age and those of working age from the municipality. Females the majority of the population at 55.7% and the balance of 44,3% are males.

In terms of the population breakdown, Africans make up 97, 4% of the population in Umuziwabantu. Indians, whites and coloureds, constitutes only 0.4%, 0.5% and 1.7 of the population in Umuziwabantu respectively.

Table 2 below shows the population distribution among the wards. It is clear from the table below that ward 1, 5, 7, and 8 have a high population that is above 10 000 people as compared to other wards which have population below 10 000 people. Also noticeable from the table is the split of wards among the tribal authorities. KwaMachi has 4 wards falling under its jurisdiction and a further portion of ward 7. This makes it the biggest tribal authority followed by KwaJali which stretches over two wards. The other two wards have two tribal authorities within their jurisdiction. This difference has created huge problems in the past, some of which still persist today, where the government departments and the municipality itself allocated equal funding to tribal authorities. This means that wards 1 and 2 which have two tribal authorities within each ward would have double the resources and aMachi and amaJali would distribute theirs

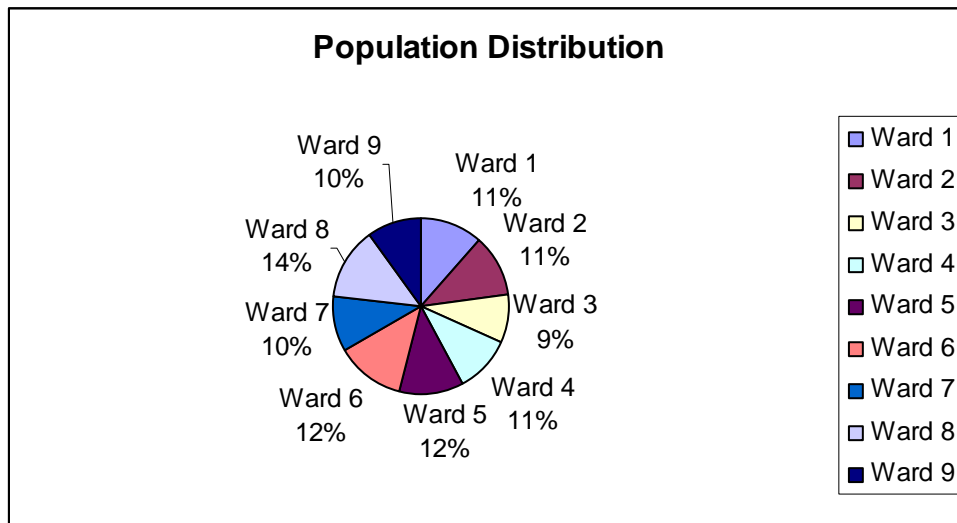
to different wards in their area. This point will be discussed further under housing, which is a typical example of this inequitable distribution of resources.

The population density of 86.1 person per km² at Umuziwabantu is lower than 142 person per km² in Ugu and also lower than the provincial average of 104 people per km².

Table 2: Population Distribution

UMuziwabantu Municipality		
Total Population	92 327	
Population Density (persons per km²)	86.1	
Number of Wards	9	
Population Per Ward		
Ward 1	KwaFodo and Dumisa Tribal Areas	10503
Ward 2	KwaMbotho and Bashaweni Tribal Areas	10521
Ward 3	KwaMbotho Tribal Area	8 154
Ward 4	KwaMachi Tribal Area	9 880
Ward 5	KwaMachi Tribal Area	11 029
Ward 6	KwaMachi Tribal Area	11 406
Ward 7	KwaJali and KwaMachi Tribal Areas	9 237
Ward 8	KwaMachi Tribal Area	12 449
Ward 9	KwaJali Tribal Area	9 154

* Latest census information: STATSSA 2001



2 TOPOGRAPHY

Umuziwabantu like other rural municipality within Ugu is characterized by the topography which is not friendly to the delivery of basic services. Its description is well captured by in the Ugu's Water Services Development Plan:

"The area is 1088 km² in extent and is characterised by steeply incised river valleys and generally undulating topography. The area is sparsely populated with a population density of 88 people per square kilometer" WSDP 2006t

The undulating topography and sparse population referred to above are some of the key factors which make it very difficult to achieve the RDP standards in service delivery. The area of KwaFodo is one of such areas where the terrain and space between households will make almost impossible to achieve the national target. In fact in some areas a proactive intervention to, firstly, discourage people from building in areas which are difficult to reach even by foot like deep valleys and gorges. Secondly, to encourage those that can afford to relocate to areas which are more accessible.

3 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

3.1 Roads

Primary Routes

As indicated above, there are two primary roads that form the spine of Umuziwabantu roads network, that is the N2 which connects this municipality with Ezingoleni and Port Shepstone on the east and the Eastern Cape on the south west and **R** which connects to N2.

Secondary Routes

- ⇒ The Hawkins/Bizana road, the P59 stretching from the N2 through Harding southwards onto Bizana in the Eastern Cape.
- ⇒ The P61 linking Weza to the N2 and Harding

⇒ P327 linking Salem to N2

Besides these main roads, the analysis of roads will be discussed under two sub headings: urban and rural roads.

3.1.1 Urban Roads

The condition of Harding roads is glaringly poor. Most of them need to be redone, patching them can only be a temporary measure. Historically, there are only two roads which were properly constructed: Hawkins (Bizana) and Murchison streets. The rest of the roads were gravel roads which were covered with the black top to reduce dust. Given the significant increase of traffic in the last 10 years and the lack of proper maintenance, this black top has deteriorated to an extent that in some roads there is more of gravel surface than tar. As a result the town is dusty and unpleasant to drive in.

The municipality has dedicated its MIG funding for 2006-7; 2007-8 and 2008-9 for the reconstruction of some of the key roads in town. The district municipality has joint in by contributing an amount of R3.9 million to fast tack the rehabilitation of Harding roads. The reconstruction of these roads is taking to account the current and future volumes of traffic. The municipality would have spent about R 18 million at the end of 2008 compared to at least R70 million needed to upgrade all the roads in town; KwaMazakhele and kwaMbonwa townships.

3.1.2 Rural Roads

Most of the main roads in rural areas are a provincial function and access roads a municipal function. The main concern from the community is inaccessibility of their areas caused by bad road. This is becomes worse during rainy seasons. As communities continue to get connected to electricity and water coming closer to their households, the state of roads has become priority number except, of course, for those villages which are

still without electricity and water. If one counts the number of concerns raised per rural ward, the concern for roads was the most pronounced.

3.1.2.1 Public Inputs on Roads (rural)

Public concerns in rural areas on the issue of roads can be grouped into five:

- ⇒ **None existence of access roads:** the main concern here was that there is still a significant number of households which have no access roads at all.
- ⇒ **Poor Maintenance of existing roads:** this was the main concern about both the provincial roads. By their nature, gravel roads need more attention than tarred ones. During rainy seasons many roads are not usable.
- ⇒ **Slow progress on tarring on key roads:** this concern mainly raised by KwaMachi wards about P58 the road that links these wards and with Eziqoleni area.
- ⇒ **Unsafe river crossings:** there are four critical areas which were raised by KwaJali and KwaMachi wards, where the community battles to cross the river as there are no bridges.
- ⇒ **Poor drainage:** the main concern raised is that in rural areas, unlike in town, there is no proper design of the drainage system. In some instances the drainage directs water straight into peoples homes or fields.

3.2 Drainage

The new council takes over a municipality with a very poor drainage system. It is only the town Harding has the drainage system. This drainage was designed years back by people who did not think about the possibility of growth of the town. As a result the drainage system is not coping. Average rainfalls cause unreasonable floods in town because the storm water drainage is poor. Water

floods over the roads which are not well designed as well and as a result have water pools on the roads. This flooding contributes a lot in the filth of the town. As part of the roads upgrade, the municipality is redesigning and reconstructing the drainage system of the roads being upgrade.

3.3 Water

Water is a district's competency which is planned jointly with local municipalities and budgeted for by the district. However, the analysis of the status quo has to be captured in this document. Almost all urban residents have water in their houses or within the RDP standards in case of Kwamazakhele where residents get their water from the public water standpipes.

However, in the rural areas things are different, there is still a huge backlog of water service. The table below is extracted from the Ugu' WSDP and it shows estimated backlog per tribal authority.

Area	Estimated Population with Adequate Water Services	Estimated Population with a Backlog of Water Services
Bashaweni	982	0
KwaMachi/Isibonda	22867	27879
KwaFodo	5496	3023
KwaMmbotho	5030	2552
KwaJali/Nhlangano i	8069	6230
Dumisa/Thokozani	0	1838
TOTAL	42444	41522

The same document estimates that an amount of R 73,055,000.00 is needed to deal with the existing backlog by 2009. This plan is here annexed as a sector plan.

3.3.1 Public Inputs on Water Services

- ⇒ **Quality of water in town:** the biggest problem which the resident have had for the last three to five years is the poor quality of water in town which has been largely attributed to low water levels in dams; old pipes and purification process itself. This is manifested by a bad smell and water colouring. There public acknowledged that there was big improvement in the water quality following the replacement of main pipes but insisted that the problem still exists.
- ⇒ **Water backlog in rural areas:** all rural wards raised access to clean water as one of the key priorities. This problem is reflected on the backlog table above. In areas where the water reticulation has been implemented it is still very far from meeting the RDP standard of all households being at most 200m away from the standpipe. In many communities people still walk long distances to fetch water from the stand pipe or unsafe source.
- ⇒ **Partially working water systems:** this problem is mainly experienced in rural areas where because of low pressure, it is said, certain areas end up having no water.
- ⇒ **More resources needed for temporary water supply methods systems:** this refers to spring protection, borehole and water tanks

3.4 Sanitation

Many households in Harding town are using septic tanks and conservancy tanks with Mazakhele township using the VIP system, a very inappropriate system in an urban setting. These systems are not the best for both the users and the environment, full waterborne system is required to ensure sustainable and environmentally healthy development. A big problem with

conservancy tanks are sewage overflows. It is not uncommon to have sewage overflows in town more especially during the rainy seasons.

The WSDP estimates that an amount of R 26,625,000 is needed for Harding to be on waterborne system excluding Greenfields and Mazakhele projects which are treated as separate projects. If included the costs moves up to \pm R58 million.

The table below shows an estimated backlog in rural areas. These areas are provided with VIP toilets.

Area	Estimated Population with Adequate Sanitation Services	Estimated Population with a Backlog of Sanitation Services
Bashaweni	0	982
KwaMachi/Isibonda	5047	45699
KwaFodo	4025	4494
KwaMmbotho	3542	4040
KwaJali/Nhlangano i	5866	8433
Dumisa/Thokozani	0	1838
TOTAL	18480	65486

It must be noted that in terms of the rural housing program funded by the Department of Housing, where a subsidized house is approved, the VIP toilet is also provided. This means that Ugu, the DoH and Umuziwabantu should work closely to ensure that there is no duplication of the same service. In fact, if this is well coordinated, the estimated time to do away with the backlog will be shortened and costs estimated by the district reduced significantly.

3.4.1 Public Inputs on Sanitation

- ⇒ **Inappropriate sanitation systems in town:** this is referring to conservancy tanks and the VIPs in the urban settlement.

- ⇒ **Pollution caused by conservancy tanks overflows**
- ⇒ **Slow progress on the VIP program in rural areas**

3.5 Housing

Like in many rural areas most houses in rural areas of Umuziwabantu are mud houses and they have a low resistance and easily collapse during storms. KwaJali and KwaMachi are areas which are susceptible to storms. In 2007 alone, more than 70 houses collapsed during the storms leaving casualties and at one fatality one.

As far as subsidized housing projects are concerned, there are both urban and rural housing projects. The table here below indicates the housing projects already approved by the Department of Housing. The majority of these houses are to be built in rural areas. By the end of 2009 all 8128 houses should have been completed.

In rural projects, only Izibonda KwaMachi and KwaFodo rural schemes have started with construction. On the urban programme both Winterton and Greenfields are on progress and more than 900 people are already occupying these houses.

Name of Project	Number of Units
• Harding: Greenfields Project	338
• Winterton Harding: Phase 1	900 (Completed)
• Izibonda KwaMachi Rural Housing Project 4;5;6;8	1000
• Nhlanguwini/KwaFodo Rural Housing Project	1000
• KwaJali Tribal Authority Area Ward 7 and Portion of 9	890
• KwaDumisa Rural Housing Project	1000
• KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project	1000
• Mazakhele Winterton Phase 3	1000
• Bashaweni Rural Housing Project	1000

TOTAL	8128
--------------	-------------

3.6 Waste Removal

The majority of the population, about 95%, of Umuziwabantu uses their own dump to dispose their refuse. Only about 5% of the residents benefit from the municipal services, the majority of whom reside in and around Harding town. The municipality still has serious challenges even in this area. Firstly, the waste removal service has never been extended to KwaMazakhele, a low cost housing township, which is only about three kilometers from the CBD. Consequently, this township is filthy with the community dumping their refuse at any open space closer to them. Secondly, the CBD itself is not well serviced. The equipment to perform this function is insufficient and old.

Another cause of concern is the municipal dumpsite itself. It does not comply with legislated requirements of land fill sites. In fact, as it stands it is has been identified by the department of Environmental Affairs as a health hazard. As a result a very detailed program of action is being developed to deal with this problem urgently. Here below are pictures depicting the problems highlighted above.

Picture 1



Refuse dumping at Mazakhele Township.

Currently, the municipality funded by the department of environmental affairs is embarking on a recycling project which is aimed at reducing the amount refuse that goes to the land fill site.

3.7 Electricity

There are two authorities licensed to supply electricity at Umuziwabantu, that is, the municipality and ESKOM. The former is only responsible for the town and the latter for the entire, which is mainly rural. It could be estimated that the portion covered by the municipality is about one percent (1%) of the total area.

However, it is now known that by 2010 the Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs) would have taken over the function of distributing electricity from the two authorities. This means that by the end of the five year term of the current council, the municipality and ESKOM will not be the distributors of

electricity. Although the national government has made a commitment to municipalities that they will not be worse off financially as a result of the removal of this income generating function, it has not yet been clarified how this will be avoided.

About 98 % of households in town have access to electricity with the balance being the informal settlement next to the low cost housing. The 2001 national statistics had estimated that only 5083 households had electricity out of an estimated 19089 households. This meant that only 26.63% of households at Umuziwabantu had access to electricity. Between then and now more than five thousand households have been electrified. As at the end of May 2007 8370 households have the prepaid electricity system in rural areas and about 1500 in town. These figures exclude households using the conventionally metered electricity. We estimate that about 11500 households are connected to electricity, which is 60.2% of the households. This means that between 2001 and 2006 the number of households connected to electricity has more than doubled. In terms of the capacity of substations, ESKOM confirms that the existing capacity is enough to carry 100% connection of households. The backlog of about 39.8% and the pace at which ESKOM has been extending the service, Umuziwabantu is one of the municipalities where it is possible to meet the 2012 target of the universal access to electricity.

3.7.1 Public Inputs on Electricity/Energy Supply

There were main areas of concern in this area,

- ⇒ **Areas with no electricity:** the biggest concern is the 39.8% backlog. The two most affected wards are ward 1 and 9.
- ⇒ **In fills:** the second biggest concern is the number of households not connected to electricity in areas where reticulation has been

extended. This problem is mainly caused by the expansion of families where new houses are built after the electricity project has been completed.

⇒ **Quality of Service:** the main concern is blackouts which occur if it is windy. This is mainly the case in rural areas.

4 OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The first part of this chapter indicated that if you combine the number of people below 20 years of age and those who are above 65 they form almost 60% of the population. This combined with the high percentage of unemployment shows the burden on shoulders of the employed minority and the state which pays for services like health, education and grants paid the most vulnerable in the society. In analysing the social issues we will start with the health sector, analysing its services and the health of our population.

4.1 HEALTH SERVICES

4.1.1 Facilities

Umuziwabantu Municipality currently has one (1) hospital, St Andrews Hospital; seven permanent clinics (7), one of which is a municipal clinic and 3 mobile clinics. There are two clinics which have been approved and are due for construction, that is, KwaMbotho and Santombe clinics.

The Living Standards Assessment Survey conducted by the Global Research and Medical Network released in April 2004 indicated that the most commonly used facilities are clinics at 48% followed by private doctors at 33% and 25% ended up using hospital services. Given the increase in the number of clinics since then, it is expected that the number of people who use the clinic as the first point of contact with the health services would have increase.

Public Inputs

- ⇒ **No clinics** – there are areas where people still travel long distances to gain access to clinics.
- ⇒ **24 hours:** given that Umuziwabantu only has one hospital, people strongly suggested that the existing clinics should open for 24 hours and offer more services.
- ⇒ **Quality of service:** this had more to do with shortage of staff resulting in long queues; poor client care and shortage of medicines.

4.1.2 HIV AND AIDS

It is impossible at this point of our history to speak about the social issues and not talk about the HI virus and AIDS. This is due to its impact in the economy, family structures and family expenditure patterns. Here below is a comparative table on HIV and AIDS Statistics sourced from Ugu LED Strategy completed in 2007. It is estimated that approximately 12,343 persons in Umuziwabantu were HIV positive in 2004. The population infected in Umuziwabantu increased by 8,1 % between 1996 to 2004 resulting in a total number of infected people increasing from 5.1% in 1996 to 13,2% in 2004. The 8.1% rate increase of the infected people in Umuziwabantu is lower than 8.4% in both Ugu district and the province but higher than 7.4% of the entire country.

Statistics show another increase in AIDS related deaths from 13.4% in 1996 to 56.9% in 2004 compared with Ugu, the province and the country whose rates are 54.4; 57,6 and 47,6 respectively for the same period. During the same period, 1996 to 2004, there was virtually no increase in non-AIDS related deaths in most of the municipalities in Ugu, as well as in the rest of KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa.

Table 6: HIV and AIDS Statistics

	Umuziwabantu	Ugu	Kwazulu-Natal	South Africa
HIV+				
Total: 2004	12,343	98,265	1364,030	5,021,067
Annual Growth:	13.6	13.4	13.2	16.9

1996-2004				
% of Population				
1996	5.1	5.3	5.8	3.5
2004	13.2	13.7	14.2	10.9
Deaths				
Total: 2004	1,647	13,348	172,512	687,280
% AIDS Related				
1996	13.4	11.8	13.2	7.8
2004	56.9	54.4	57.6	46.7
Annual Growth: 1996-2004				
Non-Aids Related	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1
AIDS related	31.4	32.2	32.5	35.4

Source: Ugu LED Strategy (2007)

In terms of access to ARVs, only the hospital, St. Andrews is equipped to dispense the ARVs excluding of course private doctors. The 2005-2006 statistics shows that only about 1012 people were on ARVs through the local hospital. As per the resolutions of the HIV and AIDS in the Ugu district an Ugu HIV and AIDS Forum has been established to coordinate the activities, programs and campaigns. One of the reasons why this forum was established was to minimize duplication by different government departments; NGOs, the district and local municipalities.

4.2 Education

Education is the core function of the department of education and not of the municipality. However, given the nature of the role the IDP must play in intergovernmental relations and the impact of skills in the economy at large it is critical to look at it. This department of Education is one of those departments which have aligned its boundaries to match those of local government.

The statistics of 2001 estimated that 35.8% of Umuziwabantu population was attending schools and that less than 8% of the population had completed Matric. The Standard of Living Assessment Survey estimated that 58% of this number travel on foot to school with 10% of these taking more than an hour to get to school. There is only one library in the municipality located in municipal offices in town. Needless to say that one small library cannot cope with more than 33 000 learners. Access to libraries is still the privilege of the few.

4.3 Sports and Recreation

There is a very big shortage of sports and recreational facilities within the municipality. The sport that is predominantly played in all wards is soccer. However, the condition of the fields leaves a lot to be desired. Like in many areas soccer teams battle to find earth movers to assist in leveling the fields. In many areas the community ends up using the schools' sports fields. Even in town there is barely anything else other than soccer and hooks for netball and basketball.

Stakeholders Inputs

- ⇒ The municipality must assist communities with its grader and other equipment to level the sports fields.
- ⇒ The municipality should have dedicated section to deal with sports development
- ⇒ The municipality must create a database of all sports facilities in its area of jurisdiction.

4.4 Community Facilities

There was a period from late 1990s to about 2005 where development in communities was dominated by the construction of community halls; sewing centres and crèches. These structures were not based on sustainability principle and there were no operations and maintenance plans projected. These structures

were built by government departments; transitional authorities and the district municipality. Most of these structures are underutilized and are, consequently vandalized.

There are also no structures in place set up to run these facilities. In many instances these facilities were constructed and not handed over to the municipality, hence they are not maintained and not on the municipal asset register.

4.4.1 Stakeholders Inputs

- ⇒ **These structures should be given to local NGOs**
- ⇒ **Convert them into proper MPCCs**

4.5 Social Services

Excluding education which has been discussed above there are three other departments which fall under social services: Departments of Social Welfare and Population Development; Home Affairs and Safety and Security. The services offered by these departments were among the most discussed during the stakeholders meetings. The biggest concern with the three of them is their accessibility. Communities have to travel to town for their services as their functions are not decentralized. Upon arrival, more especially with Home Affairs and Social Welfare, they spend hours on the queues with no guarantee that they shall get serviced on the day. Home Affairs specifically, is grossly understaffed.

Social Welfare and Population Development is the better staffed of the two, however, the problem of overcrowding remains an issue. This department has a serious problem of space as well. They are currently using park homes as offices, which are not the best setting for their service. As a result people queue outside offices in different kinds of weather. With police stations, besides the issue of

staffing, the biggest problem is that there is only one police station within Umuziwabantu as a whole. The second problem is that the Department of Safety and Security has not aligned itself along the municipal boundaries as other departments. As a result there are people e.g. ward 5 who are serviced by Eziqoleni police station. This creates a big confusion to people who, for all services fall within Umuziwabantu.

It was strongly felt by almost all stakeholders that decentralization of social services operations to MPCCs will be an answer to their problems.

4.6 Economic Development

The Umuziwabantu municipality has, like most predominantly rural municipalities in the province and throughout the country, high levels of poverty, unemployment and inadequate economic growth to provide good quality of life to most of its residents.

4.6.1 LED STRATEGY

The municipality does not have the LED strategy as yet, so most of the information contained in this section is either sourced from Stats 2001 or from Ugu LED Strategy completed in 2007. However, the municipality has received funding from KZN Gijima Fund to develop this strategy. It is envisaged that it will be complete by 31 January 2008 and once done it will be a sector plan of the IDP.

4.6.2 Household income

Household income is one of the most important determinants of poverty levels in the municipal area. The ability to meet basic needs is largely determined by the level of income earned by the households. Poverty is often defined as the lack of resources to meet the basic needs.

Here below is the individual monthly income based on census 2001.

Table: Individual monthly income

Individual monthly income (2001)	
Persons	2001
None	9369
R1 - 400	453
R401 - 800	1104
R801 - 1600	78
R1601 - 3200	63
R3201 - 6400	33
R6401 - 12800	12
R12801 - 25600	3
R25601 - 51200	0
R51201 - 102400	3
R102401 - 204800	3
Over R204801	0

* Latest census information: STATSSA 2001

The table above shows that 9369 people at Umuziwabantu do not have income. This is a challenge because the lack of income is due to a number of issues such as unemployment and lack of opportunities for self employment. Lack or no income in a household is a direct contributing factor to poverty and also required the municipality to closely look at the issues of indigence.

Location of formal employment opportunities in Umuziwabantu in 2004

SECTOR	Umuziwabantu	Ugu
Number of Formal Employment Opportunities in Ugu (2004)	6,176	67,926
Percentage per Sector:		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.8	18.1
Mining	0.4	0.6
Manufacturing	14.4	12.1
Electricity & water	0.1	0.6
Construction	4.8	4.6
Wholesale & retail trade;	14.2	15.9

catering and accommodation		
Transport & communication	1.5	1.7
Finance and business services	5.1	9.3
Community, social and other personal services	19.2	20.4
General government services	19.5	16.7

Source: Ugu LED Strategy (2007)

The above table sourced from Ugu LED strategy indicates that only 6 176 to 7975. This shows a decline in the number of people who are employed which not good news at all as it puts pressure on the government grants and the few that are employed. The table also indicates that the sector that employs the biggest number of people is forestry at 20.8, followed by government at 19.5. the Living Standards Assessment indicated that 60% of the total number of the employed are unskilled labourers. This can be attributed to the low level of skills and a shortage of entrepreneurial skills to create more jobs. This also means that most of the raw material processed leaves the area unprocessed, if that was not the case the market would have had more skilled labour force.

4.6.3 Economic Structure and Performance

The main economic activity in the Umuziwabantu Municipality is farming, subsistence farming and retail businesses. The retail business sector has stagnated.

Agriculture

In the agricultural sector there is a marked division between the commercial sector (first economy) and the subsistence sector (subsistence agriculture). Furthermore, the commercial sector involves both primary production and agro-processing activities.

- **Timber**

Forestry is an important crop serving the furniture and pulp industries. Large commercial plantations are located mainly in the high rainfall areas near Harding. Timber is grown for hardwoods (for poles, pulp and bark – wattle and gum), and softwood (for logs - pine). Small and medium scale growers focus on hardwood for pulp production.

The Ugu Agricultural sector plan indicated that there are various growers that are involved in Umuziwabantu Municipality and they can be summarized as private farmers (Harding), Mondi (Harding), Sappi Forests (Harding), Masonite (Harding) and NCT Forestry Co-op (Harding). Sappi and Mondi have promoted small-scale growers with access to communal traditional land but the long time period between planting and harvesting means that the benefits are not readily evident. Harding Treated Timbers is a company based at Harding that owns plantations (pine and eucalyptus), pole treatment plants and a sawmill at Weza.

- **Subsistence Agriculture**

With the exception of small scale cane, limited small-scale banana production and woodlots, the traditional authority areas are generally characterised by subsistence agriculture. This comprises livestock raising (mainly cattle, goats and household chickens), dryland cropping and homestead gardening. Many rural people have multiple livelihood strategies. They are involved in a range of agricultural activities but also rely largely on social grants (pension and child support grants), salaries and remittance.

Inland, the density of housing is reduced and grazing land is more available for livestock. While livestock keeping is not primarily for commercial purposes, livestock do play important roles in rural communities. While generating some cash through sales in time of need, they are also a source of food (eggs, meat and milk), draught power for ploughing and a range of social benefits (e.g. *lobolo*).

KZN Department of Economic Development - GIJIMA Fund

The list below summarises some of the projects that have received funding through the Gijima Programme.

- ⇒ Port Shepstone – Ugu Market Depot System - Capacitate emerging rural farmers by linking them with the Ugu Fresh Produce Market Development – create infrastructure including bulk bins, forklifts and refrigeration (as a pilot collection depot is proposed to be established – one at Umuziwabantu).
- ⇒ The LED Strategy
- ⇒ SMME Development

MANUFACTURING

- **Agri-processing**

According to the Ugu Agric Sector Plan 2007, this sector is well-developed in Umuziwabantu most notable various timber mills and processing plants primarily in the areas around Harding. High employment numbers in these sectors stresses the importance of the sector for Umuziwabantu.

- **Timber and Timber Products**

This sector covers a whole range of activities from logging and stripping to sawing and finally the manufacture of items such as construction materials (doors, window frames and others), furniture and other household items.

- **Trade and Commerce**

This provides an overview of the economy for Umuziwabantu municipality. It is evident that the trade and commerce sector contributes a significant portion of the overall economy in the municipalities. It accounts for around 50% of GDP in the uMuziwabantu municipality as stated in the Ugu Trade and Commerce sector plan.

Table: Gross Geographic Product Profile of uMuziwabantu Municipality Economy (GDP, 2004).

Sector	Umuziwabantu
Agriculture	20.12
Mining	0.66
Manufacturing	19.30
Electricity & water	0.19
Construction	2.53
Transport & communication	6.71
Trade; catering and accommodation	17.67
Finance and business services	4.93
Community, social and other personal services	9.59
General government services	18.31
Total	100.00

Source: Quantec Easydata

5 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1 Municipal Structure

Umuziwabantu municipality is a category B municipality using an executive committee system. Council has three portfolio committees:

- ⇒ Finance; budget and Corporate Services
- ⇒ Planning; Housing; LED and infrastructure
- ⇒ Social Services

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	TERMS OF REFERENCE
Finance; budget and Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Municipal finance including billing; ⇒ Municipal rating and taxation; ⇒ Municipal insurance; ⇒ Municipal banking and investments; ⇒ Loans and governmental subsidies; ⇒ Grants in aid ⇒ Labour Relations ⇒ Occupational Health and Safety
Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Municipal health services; ⇒ Squatting; ⇒ Groups with special needs (youth; women; elderly and the disabled); ⇒ Street Vending; ⇒ Education, crèches, welfare in general and religious services; ⇒ HIV and AIDS ⇒ Business licensing; ⇒ Cemeteries and crematoria; ⇒ Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal; ⇒ Cleansing, road and storm water maintenance; and ⇒ Building maintenance ⇒ Disaster management ⇒ Traffic services ⇒ Fire fighting services
Planning; LED; Housing and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Local economic development; ⇒ Promotion of industrial development;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Land matters; ⇒ Rendering of basic services ⇒ Electricity and gas reticulation; ⇒ Storm water management systems in rural and urban areas; ⇒ Street lighting; ⇒ Capital roads items and construction; ⇒ Storm water capital items; ⇒ Housing Projects; ⇒ Housing development; and ⇒ Housing Projects administration
--	--

The municipality has eighteen councilors and 120 staff. The administration has three departments:

- ⇒ Finance
- ⇒ Technical Services
- ⇒ Corporate Services

5.2 Structural Problems

The organogram of the municipality does not talk to the functions the municipality has:

- ⇒ Up to March 2007 the municipality had no qualified building control personnel, when one officer was employed. This meant that the municipality had no building control section and it has not had it for a long time. The consequence of this is the current state of the town. There is no proper control, the town infested with illegal buildings.
- ⇒ The municipality has no town planning section. This has resulted in people disregarding the zoning of town. If one checks the town scheme you will find that many buildings do not comply with the zoning of the area. This affects the capacity of the municipality to do functions like land use management system.

- ⇒ The municipality has no IDP section, in the past the IDP has either been done by consultants or not done at all.
- ⇒ The municipality does not have a proper procurement unit; this exposes the municipality to high risks and cannot produce proper reports.
- ⇒ The municipality has no disaster management section and there is no qualified personnel to deal with it.

As a result of the above, in the next two years the following changes are proposed:

- ⇒ The establishment of the town planning and building control section by employing a town planner who will focus on land use; subdivisions and rezoning.
- ⇒ Creation of an IDP manager position in the Municipal Manager's office
- ⇒ An establishment of the community services department which is going to house community safety; disaster management; Municipal facilities etc.
- ⇒ A centralization of procurement to one unit to increase accountability.
- ⇒ A creation of a cleansing and maintenance section with a section manager at post level 3.

5.3 Skills Development

The municipality is facing a big challenge of the shortage of skills more especially in the technical and finance departments. The shortage of skills presents itself as both the absence of people and the occupation of positions by grossly underqualified people. During the next three financial years the training and development budget should be increased significantly to make a meaningful impact on skills acquisition.

5.4 Organizational reengineering

The municipality has gone past a stage of incremental improvements it needs to be overhauled. To this end the following areas need a special attention:

- ⇒ IT system
- ⇒ Asset management
- ⇒ Performance Management System
- ⇒ Debt Collection System

5.5 Financial Management

The municipality will have a total budget of R52m for the 2007-2008 financial year. Almost 50% percent of this amount comes in a form of grants from, mainly, the national government. The main grants are the equitable share and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). The municipality generates its income from municipal rates & general services; electricity sales; and traffic licensing and fines.

5.5.1 Revenue Generation

In the next 5 years the revenue income from traffic and licensing is expected to increase by far more than the inflation rate as the Traffic capacity is being rapidly. Historically this section was only dealing with licensing of drivers and vehicles at a low volume. It is now being capacitated to do law enforcement and to handle more volumes on the side of licensing. Within the next two years income generated is expected to double.

Given the steady growth of the middle income households in town and more projects planned for this category, a steady increase in rates and general services is expected. The impact the transfer of the electricity function from municipalities to REDS will have on the municipal revenue streams is not easy to determine at the moment, as the formula for profit sharing from the REDS has not been confirmed. Assuming that, at least, the municipalities will not be worse

off after this transfer of electricity, it is projected that the municipal budget would have increased to R80m by 2010.

5.5.2 Debt Recovery

The total consumer debt was almost R9m at the end of March 2007. In a municipality with a budget of only R50m this debt is significant. This can be attributed partly to the failure of the municipality to implement the credit control policy effectively. There are periods when consumers who should have been disconnected from services and/or handed over were not. This exacerbates the habit of non payment of services.

The municipality still has to carry out a data cleansing exercise which will among other things indicate which inform the municipality about the validity of information on the municipal system about the consumers.

Here below are financial projections for the next three financial years:

Budget Projections

PROJECTED CAPITAL FUNDING

TABLE 4 CAPITAL FUNDING BY SOURCE	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2007/08	Budget Year +1 2008/09	Budget Year +2 2009/10
	Budget R'000 E	Budget R'000 F	Budget R'000 G
National Government			
Amounts allocated / gazetted for that year	7650	9436	10394
Amounts carried over from previous years	0	0	0
Total Grants & Subsidies - National Government	7650	9436	10394
Provincial Government			
Amounts allocated / gazetted for that year	0		
Amounts carried over from previous years	1025		
Total Grants & Subsidies - Provincial Government	1025	0	0
District Municipality			
Amounts allocated for that year	0		
Amounts carried over from previous years	0		
Total Grants & Subsidies - District Municipalities	0	0	0
Total Government Grants & Subsidies	8675	9436	10394
Public Contributions & Donations	0		
Accumulated Surplus (Own Funds)	6400	1704	1506
External Loans	0		

TOTAL FUNDING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	15075	11140	11900
---	--------------	--------------	--------------

PROJECTED OPERATING EXPENDITURE

TABLE 2 OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY VOTE	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2007/08	Budget Year +1 2008/09	Budget Year +2 2009/10
	Budget R'000 E	Budget R'000 F	Budget R'000 G
Executive & Council	5,981	6,280	6,594
Finance & Admin	7,628	7,826	8,218
Planning & Development	1,184	1,243	1,306
Health	877	0	0
Community & Social Services	2,130	2,237	2,349
Housing	437	459	482
Public Safety	155	163	171
Sport and Recreation	405	426	447
Environmental Protection	0	0	0
Waste Management	2,580	2,709	2,844
Road Transport	5,736	6,024	6,325
Electricity	10,555	11,070	11,611
OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY VOTE	37,668	38,437	40,347

PROJECTED REVENUE

<p align="center">TABLE 1</p> <p align="center">REVENUE BY SOURCE</p>	<p align="center">Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework</p>		
	<p align="center">Budget Year 2007/08</p>	<p align="center">Budget Year +1 2008/09</p>	<p align="center">Budget Year +2 2009/10</p>
	<p align="center">Budget R'000 E</p>	<p align="center">Budget R'000 F</p>	<p align="center">Budget R'000 G</p>
<u>Revenue by Source</u>			
Property rates	4,135	4,200	4,263
Property rates - penalties imposed and collection charges	990	1,040	1,091
Service charges - electricity revenue from tariff billings	7,225	7,367	7,725
Service charges - refuse removal from tariff billings	850	897	943
Service charges - other	845	19	18
Rental of facilities and equipment	232	244	259
Interest earned - external investments	1,735	1,820	1,909
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	0	0	0
Fines	1,251	1,314	1,381
Licenses and permits	1,563	1,641	1,723
Government grants & subsidies	18,842	19,895	21,035
	-		
	-		
Total Revenue By Source	37,668	38,437	40,347

CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
LED Planning	To develop a clear LED vision for the municipality.	Partner with gjijima and the district municipality to formulate a credible LED strategy	Development of the LED strategy.
Business Support	To promote integrated business support with special focus on SMMEs	Lobby the small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA) service to establish offices at Umuziwabantu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of SEDA satellite offices at Umuziwabantu, • Conducting of SEDA Products awareness workshops amongst LED Officers, CDW, NGOs, Ward Committees, Councillors and other Development Workers attached to various institutions. • Promote and establish SMME Network Programme. • Enter and monitor the Service Level Agreement between SEDA and Umuziwabantu • Establish the SMME Development Support Services Forum. • Assist emerging contractor to be registered with the Construction Industrial Development Board (CIDB) Agency and implementation of the Emerging Contractors Development Programme.
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment	To transform the local economy of in a manner that promotes BBBEE.	Ensure the proper implementation of the Preferential Procurement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Set-Aside Policy as part of SCM policy, • Promote business-to-business match making programme. • Encouraged NCT to empower previously disadvantaged by supplying them with raw material to value add. • Establish a proper Database which facilitates identification of deserving beneficiaries.

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
		Utilize the municipal forestation to empower and promote young black entrepreneurs.	Develop a Forestry Beneficiation Strategy, Lease municipal agricultural to black agricultural cooperatives.
		Use Municipal-owned land and properties to leverage BBBEE opportunities and general economic transformation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a detailed register for the land owned by the municipality. • Review all the lease agreements on municipal land • Lease municipal agricultural to black agricultural cooperatives.
Agriculture	To improve access to agricultural markets by emerging farmers.	Linkage of small farmers with Ugu Market.	Construction of the produce depot through Gijima funding.
	To promote agriculture to be the backbone of Umuziwabantu economy.	Establish strong relations with the department of Agriculture and Amakhosi for the purpose of encouraging; supporting; and allocating land to small farmers.	Signing of an MOU with the Department of Agriculture. Jointly Identify projects to work on for the next five years. Amakhosi and the municipality to allocate the available agricultural land to previously disadvantaged farmers
Urban rehabilitation	To develop and promote sustainable service, trade and commerce centres attractive to potential investors.	(1) Urban Renewal Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Harding rehabilitation plan • Implementation of Harding Urban Renewal Plan, • Establishment of Umuziwabantu Government Offices Precinct Project. • Promote the beautification and greening of the town and Mazakhele.

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage business to refurbish their buildings Expedite the establishment of the shopping mall
		•	
Cooperatives	To strengthen Cooperatives and facilitate their economic mainstreaming	Institutional support and strengthening of the cooperative movement through various value add interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish strategic network with relevant institutions to impart the required skills to our district cooperatives. Facilitate and fund appropriate training for cooperatives in areas of technical and managerial skills Develop the SCM that is biased to cooperatives
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT			
Electricity	To ensure universal access to electricity by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a mini study of the backlog and present it to DME for funding Develop a clear process of dealing with infills in conjunction with ESKOM, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a report to DME. Extend the electricity network,(see the list annexed)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade and maintain existing electricity infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of all outdated meters in Harding Upgrade substations in Harding
	To ensure a smooth takeover of the electricity function by the RED 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant liaison with EDI for a hassle free take over. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signing of the session agreement with EDI Ring fencing of electricity
Waste Management	To ensure an integrated waste management system which benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liase with DEAT in developing a compliant land fill site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of the landfill site

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
	more residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a clear vision of waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an integrated waste management plan.
Housing	<p>To ensure affordable housing for middle income/subsidy earners.</p> <p>To eradicate informal settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the best funding method with the department of housing; banks and developers for middle income earners. • Ensure alignment of Housing Development Plan with Infrastructure Development Initiatives (MIG) with both local and district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building houses for middle income earners. • Establishment of Mazakhele Phase 3 • Completion of the Housing plan
Land Use Management	To develop a credible land use management plan .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jointly with the district municipality and the department of Local Government coordinate the development of LUMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of LUMS
Roads	To ensure effective maintenance, upgrade and construction of roads to improve the transport system within the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align projects with the departments so that the investment by both spheres is focused and coordinated, • Put in place good monitoring system to prevent over deterioration of roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of roads and river crossing. (list attached as an annexure)
Free Basic Services	To ensure provision of free basic services as according to the national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of free basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the indigent database, • Communication campaign identify more indigent people,

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
	guidelines.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement indigent policy,
Community Services	To ensure an integrated approach to delivery of community services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership approach in delivery of infrastructure projects. . • Application of EPWP approach in service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an effective IDP forum. • Increase the number of libraries. • Develop policy and procedure on EPWP to ensure not only job creation but especially skills transfer
	To ensure that the communities have access to government services and institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of the MPCC concept to ensure an improved access to government services. • Usage of the stakeholders' forum to design means of increasing the accessibility of schools and clinics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish MPCCs in strategic areas in consultation with departments of Home Affairs; Social Welfare and Safety & Security. • Construction of river crossings in rivers around schools to minimize walking distance. • Department of Education to prepare status quo report on schooling facilities (all level) to identify areas that require intervention.
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
Skills Development	To ensure successive leadership within the organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support internal upward mobility. • Establish mentorship programmes. • Skills transfer to new incumbents by deployment of experienced professionals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify scarce skills within the organization. • Train internal staff. • Develop management training course. • Apply for learnerships in the area of scarce skills

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
	To ensure improved organizational performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and review performance against targets. • Ensure the existence of implementable SDBIP . • Implement a monitoring system that is based on the IDP, indicators targets and timeframes. • Alignment of individual performance with organizational performance. • Develop proper induction programme and probation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . • Multi media interactive learning model. • Introduce quarterly performance reviews • Introduce monthly performance reviews based in the SDBIP and PMS. • Prepare SDBIP and PMS detailed for year 1 but covering 5 years. • Introduce performance contracts to all professional employees and link to incentives.
	To empower employees through focused and continuous professional skills development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in staff training and development. • Encourage inter-municipal learning visits. • Improving our communication unit to better respond and interact with internal and external stakeholders. 	
Policies and Regulations	To establish and ensure functionality of all core municipal policies and systems as required by legislations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going review of municipal operational systems. • Establish standardized set of business procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct operations review work session at least once a year.

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
	To restructure the institutional set up for the enhanced services delivery and development,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review organogram by restructuring existing departments and units and filling up critical posts to enhance both management and operations by focusing on development and planning, administration and water, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a work-function study.
Batho Pele	To create a local government institution embracing the good governance and Batho Pele principles,	Ensure that the Council comply with internal and external auditors' recommendations with regards to customer care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify gaps on the existing systems, develop and continuous reviewing of policies Train staff on Batho Pele principles.
MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT			
Masakhane	To ensure that consumers pay for services rendered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an integrated "early warning system" for debtors, Explore sources of revenue, Align the current policy with new applicable regulations and other legislative changes, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement debt reduction plan,
Budgeting	To ensure proper allocation of financial resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inject more funds in the infrastructure expansion programme in line with the national strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
	To promote transparency in the finance reform initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that annual report is circulated to all stakeholders Ensure that annual budget is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile annual report summary for public circulation. IDP and budget Road shows.

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
	of the municipality.	participatory. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the 30 June 2007 AFS. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly update the Fixed Assets Register in respect of additions, disposals and impairments, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION			
Community Participation	To establish feedback mechanisms enabling effective communication between Traditional Leaders councilors, officials and the communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve involvement of Traditional Leaders and civil society organizations in development planning processes. Capacitate communities to enable them to engage meaningfully with local government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invite community structures to IDP Forum Revive all, inclusive of civil society organizations Widely advertise IDP and Budget road shows (transparency). Stakeholder mobilization programme (Create awareness on powers and function of or on each spheres of government, bylaws etc.). Hold workshops discussing government issues for community development workers. Provide support for strengthening ward committees. Develop rigorous civil society capacity building programme.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase human resource in the office of the Speaker. Capacitate the office of the speaker to effectively drive community participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and fill post for qualified and experienced personnel.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the communication strategy

Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategy	Projects
	To enhance equal, easy, and convenient access for the public to the municipality and service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Batho Pele principles and flagship projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness of the Batho Pele principle. • Monitor and evaluate the implementation of Batho Pele. • Continuous assessment of government and private sector investment to the district.
Governance Structures	To mobilize civil society as means to strengthen democracy and empowerment of all groups in the community	Establishment of focus groups in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the women's forum at a municipal and ward levels. • Establishment of the forum of people living with disabilities at a municipal levels. • Establishment of the HIV and AIDS forum at a municipal levels
		Strengthening of ward committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous training of ward committees.

KPA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE
INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICE DELIVERY				
WATER & SANITATION	Replacement of ageing water pipes in Harding		Ugu District Municipality	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
	Replacement of conservancy tanks with waterborne sewer	R 26 m	Ugu District Municipality	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
ELECTRICITY	Upgrading the mini substations in Harding.	R 600, 000	Umuziwabantu	Internal funding
	Street Lighting - Greenfields	R 500, 000	Umuziwabantu	Internal funding
	Electrification & installation of street lighting to new housing development Mazakhele phase 3	R 3 m	Umuziwabantu	DME
	Replacement of all outdated meters in Harding.	TBA	Umuziwabantu	External loan
	Purchasing an extra pre-paid vending machine.	R400,000	Umuziwabantu	Internal funding
	Develop an project plan for areas with no electricity: Sihoqo; Esigodini; Vundululwane;Kwa Dlamini.: Sikhulu; Nkungwini;Guncwini;Nyandeni; Bhudlu; Mjika. Qwarhu; Phepheni; Wela; Hlathini	TBA	ESKOM	DME
ROADS & STORM WATER	Purchasing of the truck for rural roads	R700.000	Umuziwabantu	Internal funding
	Upgrading of Keate; Shepstone; Hencock; Moodie street in town.	R 7m	Umuziwabantu	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
	Resurfacing of the portion of Bizana road in town.	R2 m	DOT	DOT
	Installation of two sets of traffic lights.	R600,000	Umuziwabantu	Internal funding
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Develop an integrated solid waste management plan which will include recycling and reuse of waste.	R50.000	Umuziwabantu	MAP Funding
	Upgrading and registration of the land fill site	R 1 m	Umuziwabantu	Still to be sourced

KPA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	FUNDING SOURCE
	Upgrading of public toilets	R 600,000	Umuziwabantu	Internal funding
	Development of Mazakhele Phase 3	R34m	DoH & Umuziwabantu	DoH
	Development of the middle income houses	TBA	Umuziwabantu	Developer(s)
	Greening of Mazakhele	TBA	Umuziwabantu	DEAT
SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Development of the LED Strategy	R200.000	Umuziwabantu	Gijima KZN.
	Development of the Harding rehabilitation plan	R400.000	Umuziwabantu	DBSA
	Establishment of the Tourist information center	R 100,000	Ugu south coast tourism	Ugu south coast tourism
	Establishment of forums for targeted groups (women; people living with disabilities; HIV and AIDS)	In house	Umuziwabantu	Internal funding
	Conduct an audit of sports facilities within Umuziwabantu.	In house	Umuziwabantu	Umuziwabantu
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Review of the municipal bylaws	R 30.000	Umuziwabantu	MAP
	Review of HR policies and the Council's rules of order.	R 30. 000	Umuziwabantu	MAP
	Institutional Audit/work study	R100,000	Umuziwabantu	MAP
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & VIABILITY	Development of the indigent register	R300,000	Umuziwabantu	MAP
GOVERNANCE	Development of the communication strategy	R70,000	Umuziwabantu	Internal funding

WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT: SECTOR PLAN FOR UMUZIWABANTU

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SECTOR PLAN FOR:

UMUZIWABANTU MUNICIPALITY

INTRODUCTION

This Sector Plan for Umuziwabantu Municipality forms part of the Ugu District Municipality's Water Services Development Plan. A questionnaire requesting information to assist with updating the WSDP was faxed to the Municipal Manager on 6 January 2006. On 23 January 2006 a meeting was held at the Umuziwabantu Municipal Offices (Library) in Harding attended by Mr S Njokweni, the Municipality's Technical Director, Mr S Nxusa of the Ugu District Municipality and Mr K Mthonjeni of Stewart Scott. The information requested in the questionnaire of 6 January and the purpose of the WSDP Review was discussed. A fax dated 26 January 2006 from the Local Municipality suggested that water and sanitation information and a copy of the Local Municipality's IDP be obtained directly from Ugu District Municipality. Information was obtained from Ugu District Municipality's list of MIG funded projects for the next three years. The Umuziwabantu Municipality's 2005/2006 IDP has been consulted but the projects listed could be out of date. A schedule of Department of Housing funded projects was obtained from the Department of Housing. Many of these projects are at an early

stage with funds only provided to prepare the funding application. These projects have been listed, where possible according to Tribal Authority or Urban Areas

This Sector Plan is to be reviewed annually by the Umuziwabantu Municipality at the same time that the Municipality's IDP is being reviewed. This DRAFT is the starting point for the review. Pertinent changes and reprioritisation of projects are to be provided by the local municipality annually to Ugu District Municipality, preferably during March of each year, so that the District WSDP may be updated. Detailed information is provided in the District Water Services Development Plan about each Tribal Authority and Urban Areas within the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality. Summaries of the pertinent information are contained in this Sector Plan. A plan showing the Umuziwabantu area is included on page 70.

Area and Population Estimates

The urban area of Harding and the Tribal Authorities of KwaMachi/Isibonda, KwaJali/Nhlangano, KwaMbotho, KwaFodo, Dumisa/Thokozani and Bashaweni form the Municipal area.

The Umuziwabantu Municipal Area is shown on page ??? of this Sector Plan. The area is 1088 km² in extent and is characterised by steeply incised river valleys and generally undulating topography. The area is sparsely populated with a population density of 88 people per square kilometre. For the purposes of the WSDP, the population estimate and growth in population as derived from a combination of the 2001 census, Business Plans prepared for projects in the areas and a survey carried out by Ugu District Municipality in 2005 have been included. Varying population growth rates per annum as shown in the table below have

been used. In general it has been assumed that the growth rate in Rural Areas and Commercial Farms is zero. A growth rate of 2% per annum has been used for the KwaMachi Tribal Area and 3% for Harding.

Table 1: Population Estimates

Population Estimates								
Area	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Assumed growth rate after 2005 (%)
Harding	3314	3573	3680	3790	3904	4021	4142	3.0
Commercial Farms	7405	7984	7984	7984	7984	7984	7984	0.0
Tribal Authority Areas								
Bashaweni		982	982	982	982	982	982	
KwaMachi/Isibonda		50746	51761	52796	53852	54929	56028	2.0
KwaFodo		8519	8519	8519	8519	8519	8519	
KwaMmbotho		7582	7582	7582	7582	7582	7582	
KwaJali/Nhlangano i		14299	14299	14299	14299	14299	14299	
Dumisa/Thokozani		1838	1838	1838	1838	1838	1838	
Subtotal Tribal Authority Areas	66079	83966	84981	86016	87072	88149	89248	
TOTAL	76798	95523	96645	97790	98960	100154	101374	

Economic Activity

The main economic activity in the Umuziwabantu Municipality is farming, subsistence farming and retail businesses. The retail business sector has stagnated.

The main business and farming activities are:

- Wattle, pine and gum plantations in the state owned Weza forest areas.

- Small scale commercial trading in the CBD area which is the main shopping centre for the surrounding area.
- Educational centre for surrounding areas.

The residents in the Umuziwabantu Municipality area derive their income largely from government sector employment, retail business, commercial farming and working outside the municipal area. It is estimated that at least 90% of the consumers within the Municipality cannot pay for water services and will therefore rely on the free basic quota for water and sanitation services.

Planning and development initiatives that depend on water and sanitation

The following reports were also consulted:

1. Umuziwabantu Municipality 2005/2006 IDP Review Process.
2. Schedule of Department of Housing registered Projects

The following housing schemes have been extracted from the Schedule of Department of Housing registered Projects.

Table 2: Proposed Housing Scheme

Name of Project	Number of Units
• Harding: Greenfields Project	338
• Winterton Harding: Phase 1	900
• Izibonda KwaMachi Rural Housing Project	1000
• Nhlanguwini/KwaFodo Rural Housing Project	1000
• KwaJali Tribal Authority Area Ward 7 and Portion of 9	890
• KwaDumisa Rural Housing Project	1000
• KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project	1000
• Mazakhele Winterton Phase 3	1000
• Bashaweni Rural Housing Project	1000
TOTAL	8128

The Umuziwabantu Municipality has a significant housing scheme development plan as reflected in the above table. The supply of bulk

potable water for all the proposed housing developments as listed is included using the rural population growth estimates in Table 1 and Ugu District Municipality's Water Master Plan; it is assumed that the population will be moved progressively into these housing projects.. However, specific bulk infrastructure will be required to transfer the water to the individual low cost housing locations and should be funded from the housing development funds. The bulk infrastructure will be funded from grant funding obtained under the MIG programme as required.

The following development initiatives have been identified by the Umuziwabantu Municipality as listed in the Umuziwabantu 2005/2006 IDP.

- KwaMbotho Water Supply
- KwaFodo Water Supply
- Water reticulation targeting firstly people in greatest need
- Provision of Boreholes and emergency water supplies to people not accessing clean water
- Liaise with Ugu District Municipality for provision and extension of water reticulation to households
- Jali Sanitation
- Umuziwabantu Sanitation
- Complete Harding waterborne sewage system
- Develop Rural Housing in all Wards
- Liaise with Amakhosi and DOH with regard to rural housing subsidies, and also provide housing to Municipal Employees living in Tin Town (Winterton 3rd Phase)

Although the above have been identified, the Umuziwabantu Municipality has not secured funding nor commenced with planning of the proposed initiatives which will impact on water and sanitation services. The Umuziwabantu Municipality is desirous to reduce the backlog in water and sanitation services as identified in paragraphs 3 & 4 and according to an accelerated implementation plan to suit available grant funding.

The District Municipality will need to ensure that the existing services in the Umuziwabantu Municipality, especially the water and sanitation infrastructure which supports industry, commerce, and health and social well-being of the residents of the Municipality are well maintained.

RURAL Water SERVICE backlogs

3.1 BACKLOG STATUS

Table 3 shows the existing water backlogs in the Umuziwabantu Municipality:

Table 3: Rural Water Services Backlogs

Area	Estimated Population with Adequate Water Services	Estimated Population with a Backlog of Water Services
Bashaweni	982	0
KwaMachi/Isibonda	22867	27879
KwaFodo	5496	3023
KwaMmbotho	5030	2552
KwaJali/Nhlangano i	8069	6230
Dumisa/Thokozani	0	1838
TOTAL	42444	41522

The population is estimated to increase to 89248 (Table 1) by 2010 creating a potential backlog of population without services of 46804.

Urban areas are serviced at least to RDP standards.

3.2 MIG Project Priority List

The following table lists the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) Projects extracted from Ugu District Municipality's Project Priority List: 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 that will assist in reducing the water backlog.

Table 4: MIG Project Priority List 2006/2009

MIG Priority No	Tribal Authority / Urban Area	Project Description	Project Value (R million)
2	KwaMbotho	KwaMbotho Phase 3	4.691
3	KwaMachi & KwaJali	Harding Weza Bulk Water Supply	10.571
7	KwaFodo	KwaFodo Phase 2	2.450
29	KwaMbotho & KwaFodo	KwaMbotho to Fodo Bulk	2.500
30	KwaFodo	KwaFodo Phase 3	8.211
31	KwaMachi & KwaJali	Shobeni Phase 2	16.618

PROPOSED WATER DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Proposed Water Development Plan is taken from Ugu District Municipality's recently completed Water Master Plan. The water demands developed for these Plans assume all water backlogs will be eliminated by 2012.

Water Demands

All rural water schemes have been designed to supply 25 litres/person/day (l/p/d) and include for 20% losses up to the tap supply points.

It is expected that demands for individual property connections will increase progressively with economic growth and better standards of living and the following increases have been adopted for the next twenty years:

Kwafodo/Kwambotho/KwaNyuswa: increasing from 25 to 32.5
l/p/d

All other TA's: increasing from 25 to 60
l/p/d

Harding is a special case. A growth rate of 3% has been adopted but overall water consumption is presently excessively high and these demands must be attenuated by a water loss reduction programme

Infrastructure Design Basis

- Bulk supply infrastructure such as water works, pumping systems and gravity mains up to reservoirs are designed to convey the average daily peak week demand; this is the average of the seven highest consecutive days demand.
- Reservoir storage performs two functions:
 - It provides storage to balance higher reticulation outflows with lower bulk inflows.
 - It provides back up storage in case of equipment breakdowns or power failures

48 hours of annual average daily demand of reservoir should be provided as reservoir storage.

- Reticulation is designed to convey a daily peak flow of 3 or 4 times the annual average daily demand depending on the circumstances.

Water Loss Reduction

The Water Master Plan recommends a programme for progressive reduction of losses or unauthorized consumption to achieve a 20% reduction in overall water consumption by 2015.

Water Sources

There are several water sources within the Municipal area as follows:

Weza River

- A hydrological assessment of the Weza River was completed as part of the Harding/Weza Water Supply Scheme Business Plan in 2001.
- The assessment concluded that abstraction of up to 3,6 MI/d could be taken from run of river flow.
- Abstraction of up to 10 MI/d could be taken providing a 700,000 kl dam was constructed just upstream. A dam site was not identified but this should not be a problem in this area as this is a relatively small dam.

Cekeza River Dam (KwaFodo North)

This source provides a 145 kl/d supply during 90% of years, it may run dry in 10% of years and did run dry in 2003/2004. This is a minor and clearly unreliable water supply source.

Kuze River Dam (KwaMbotho)

The Kuze River Dam provides an assured supply of 600 kl/d for 95% of years. The estimated demand for KwaMbotho and KwaFodo South is 415 kl/d based on the design criteria of 25 l/p/d. Clearly this source will not continue to be adequate for long term requirements.

Harding

The raw water supply is unreliable and an alternative supply from the Weza River system has been put in place.

Regional Strategy

- This comprises the expansion of the Weza River scheme as the primary source of water for Umuziwabantu Municipality. A relatively small dam (1 million kl) upstream on the Weza River will be required for the next expansion of the Weza River water scheme.
- The raw water supply to the existing Harding waterworks is unreliable and capacity is to be provided from the Weza River scheme to provide water to Harding as required. Harding water works will operate for as long as it is economically viable to continue.
- A scheme is being implemented already to connect the Kwafodo, Bashaweni, Thokazani Dumisa, Kwambotho and part of KwaNyuswa areas to the Harding system. The present individual schemes in these areas will be phased out progressively.

Capital Expenditure

The Bulk Water Infrastructure Projects proposed for the next 5 years and the estimated amount of capital expenditure are shown in the following tables:

Table 5: Bulk Infrastructure Water Project Requirements for 2007/12

Year/Location	Upgrade	Estimated Cost incl VAT (2006 prices)
2007/8		
Water Leakage Management		500,000
Harding/Weza;		
Dam on Weza River	1.0 million kl dam	5,000,000
Raw water pumping	5 ML/d raw water abstraction works	1,700,000
Weza waterworks	5 ML/d works extension	8,500,000
Weza waterworks	2 x 165kw pumps/pipework/electrics/building (future 3rd pump)	3,000,000
Weza/Ikwezi	350mm dia pure water pumping main x 5km	5,500,000
Kwajali	Pump upgrade to 15kw at Jali reservoir	700,000
Kwajali	500kl reservoir at Bazini	1,250,000
Elim	1500kl reservoir	2,010,000
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2007/8		28,160,000
2008/9		
Water Leakage Management		500,000
Harding/Weza;		
Machi	1500kl reservoir	2,010,000
Kwajali	500kl reservoir at Jali	1,250,000
Kwafodo/KwaNyuswa	160mm dia gravity main x 12km	5,820,000
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2008/9		9,580,000
2009/10		
Water Leakage Management		500,000
Harding/Weza;		
Weza waterworks	55kw pump upgrade to Jali PW Pumpstation	1,400,000
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2009/10		1,900,000
2010/11		
Water Leakage Management		500,000
Harding/Weza;		
Ikwezi	1000kl reservoir	1,730,000
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2010/11		2,230,000
2011/12		

Water Leakage Management		500,000
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2011/12		500,000

RURAL SANITATION

5.1 Backlog Status

The Table 6 shows the existing sanitation backlogs in the Umuziwabantu Municipality.

Table 6: Rural Sanitation Backlog 2005

Area	Estimated Population with Adequate Sanitation Services	Estimated Population with a Backlog of Sanitation Services
Bashaweni	0	982
KwaMachi/Isibonda	5047	45699
KwaFodo	4025	4494
KwaMmbotho	3542	4040
KwaJali/Nhlangano i	5866	8433
Dumisa/Thokozani	0	1838
TOTAL	18480	65486

The population is estimated to increase to 89248 (Table 1) by 2010 creating a potential backlog of population without services of 70768.

5.2 MIG Project Priority List

The following table lists the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) Projects extracted from Ugu District Municipality's Project Priority List: 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 that will assist in reducing the sanitation backlog:

Table 7: MIG Priority Project List 2006/2009

MIG Priority No	Tribal Authority / Urban Area	Project Description	Project Value (R million)
43		Umuziwabant Household Sanitation	6.794

The 2006 estimated cost of providing VIP latrines is R3400 each and it is assumed that a family of 6 people uses each latrine. On this basis, the projects provided for in Table 7 will provide sanitation services to 11900 people.

5.3 Capital Expenditure

It is proposed to eliminate the rural sanitation backlog by 2012. The estimated population in 2012 is 89248. 30380 people will have been serviced by 2009 based on Tables 6 and 7. This leaves a balance of 58868 people still to be serviced between 2009 and 2012. The estimated cost for this is R33.36 million based on 2006 prices or R11.12 million/year for 2010/2012.

5.4 Low Cost High Density Housing Developments

The Department of Housing's budgets allow only for on site low flush sanitation systems for high density low cost housing schemes. These systems have been found to be inappropriate frequently because they require good soil permeability and the use of toilet tissue only. Accordingly Ugu District Municipality has resolved that they will take over housing scheme services only if proper waterborne sanitation is installed. A guideline budget figure for waterborne sanitation and treatment for low cost high density housing is estimated as R14000/plot. On this basis the additional cost in excess of the provisions of Table 7 for the implementation of waterborne sanitation for the housing schemes identified in Table 2 is as follows:

Table 8: Estimated Cost of Waterborne Sanitation for Proposed Housing Schemes

Name of Project	Number of Units	Estimated Cost incl VAT (2006 prices)
Harding: Greenfields Project	338	R3,042,000
Winterton Harding: Phase 1	900	R12,600,000
Izibonda KwaMachi Rural Housing Project	1000	R14,000,000
Nhlangwini/KwaFodo Rural Housing Project	1000	R14,000,000
KwaJali Tribal Authority Area Ward 7 and Portion of 9	890	R12,460,000
KwaDumisa Rural Housing Project	1000	R14,000,000
KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project	1000	R14,000,000
Mazakhele Winterton Phase 3	1000	R14,000,000
Bashaweni Rural Housing Project	1000	R14,000,000
TOTAL	8128	R112,102,000

Notes:

- The Harding Greenfields Project might be connected to Harding Sewage Works which has ample spare capacity at present. If this is possible then R1,690,000 for treatment works costs may be omitted.

5.5 Sanitation Planning in Rural Areas

Some rural areas are becoming progressively more densely populated due to the provision of water services, decent road access and proximity to employment opportunities. Particular sanitation problems are going to be created because of the generally unplanned nature of such developments that will be expensive to resolve.

It is essential that the highest density areas be identified and that proclaimed Townships are arranged to enable proper Town Planning to be implemented. Effective waterborne sanitation service delivery cannot be implemented in unplanned areas.

6. Urban SANITATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Ugu District Municipality's Sanitation Master Plan has been completed but priority arrangements are still to be approved by Ugu District Municipality. The Master Plan evaluated the complete waterborne sanitation requirements for a 20 year outlook period. Many areas have developed on the basis of low density development using septic tanks and conservancy tanks. Increasing and denser development is putting these systems under pressure and raising pollution to unsustainable levels; full waterborne systems are required progressively. Growth rates were identified from Building Plan approvals from 2003 to 2005. The preliminary priorities, in descending order, with estimated costs are shown in Table 12 below:

Table 9: Preliminary Sanitation Project Priority List

Scheme Name	Estimated Capital Cost (Rand)
Port Shepstone	R 95,724,250
Shelly Beach	R 82,466,150
Uvongo	R 91,080,250
Margate	R 33,391,250
Umtentweni Shoreline	R 65,101,250
Ramsgate	R 116,540,750
Southport to Umtentweni	R 285,349,500
Oslo Beach	R 84,632,750
Scottburgh	R 32,334,500
Pennington/Kelso	R 100,168,150

Scottburgh-Environmental	R 44,907,000
Glenmore/Leisure Bay/KwaNzimakwe	R 140,913,500
Scottburgh/Park Rynie	R 135,641,750
Scottburgh/Park Rynie Environmental	R 138,141,750
Scottburgh Park Rynie Regional	R 160,276,750
Southbroom/Marina Beach	R 122,953,750
Port Edward -Alternative 1	R 107,357,500
Port Edward	R 100,617,250
Hibberdene	R 128,999,500
Glenmore/Leisure Bay	R 133,811,000
Trafalgar/Palm Beach	R 96,615,000
Melville Works Upgrade	R 6,173,750
Gamalakhe	R 16,493,500
Umzumbe to Anerley	R 230,206,250
Harding	R 26,625,000
Sezela	R 14,691,500
Umzinto	R 121,635,000
Mtwalume	R 62,501,000

Note; The blue font represents alternative optional schemes

Capital expenditure of R2,1 billion is required to meet the sanitation infrastructure requirements identified in the Master Plan and listed in Table 9.. Approximately R1,2 billion of capital expenditure is required to meet the waterborne sanitation requirements of the less densely populated coastal areas between Sezela and Umtentweni and also between Southbroom and Port Edward that, collectively, represents one third of the potential wastewater contributors. Approximately R0,9 billion of capital expenditure is required to meet the waterborne sanitation requirements of the balance of two thirds of the contributors who are located in the more densely populated areas comprising Scottburgh/Park Rynie/Umzinti/Pennington and the strip from Port Shepstone to Ramsgate and including Gamalakhe and Harding. These latter areas generally have some infrastructure in place already and this is the reason for the relatively lower capital cost.

Priorities have been evaluated on the following basis:

- Sustainable tariff requirements

- Proportion of existing development to ultimate.
- Ultimate density of development
- Growth rate.
- The present pollution contribution.
- Groundwater permeability
- Blue Flag considerations and proximity of beaches.
- Major known potential developments.