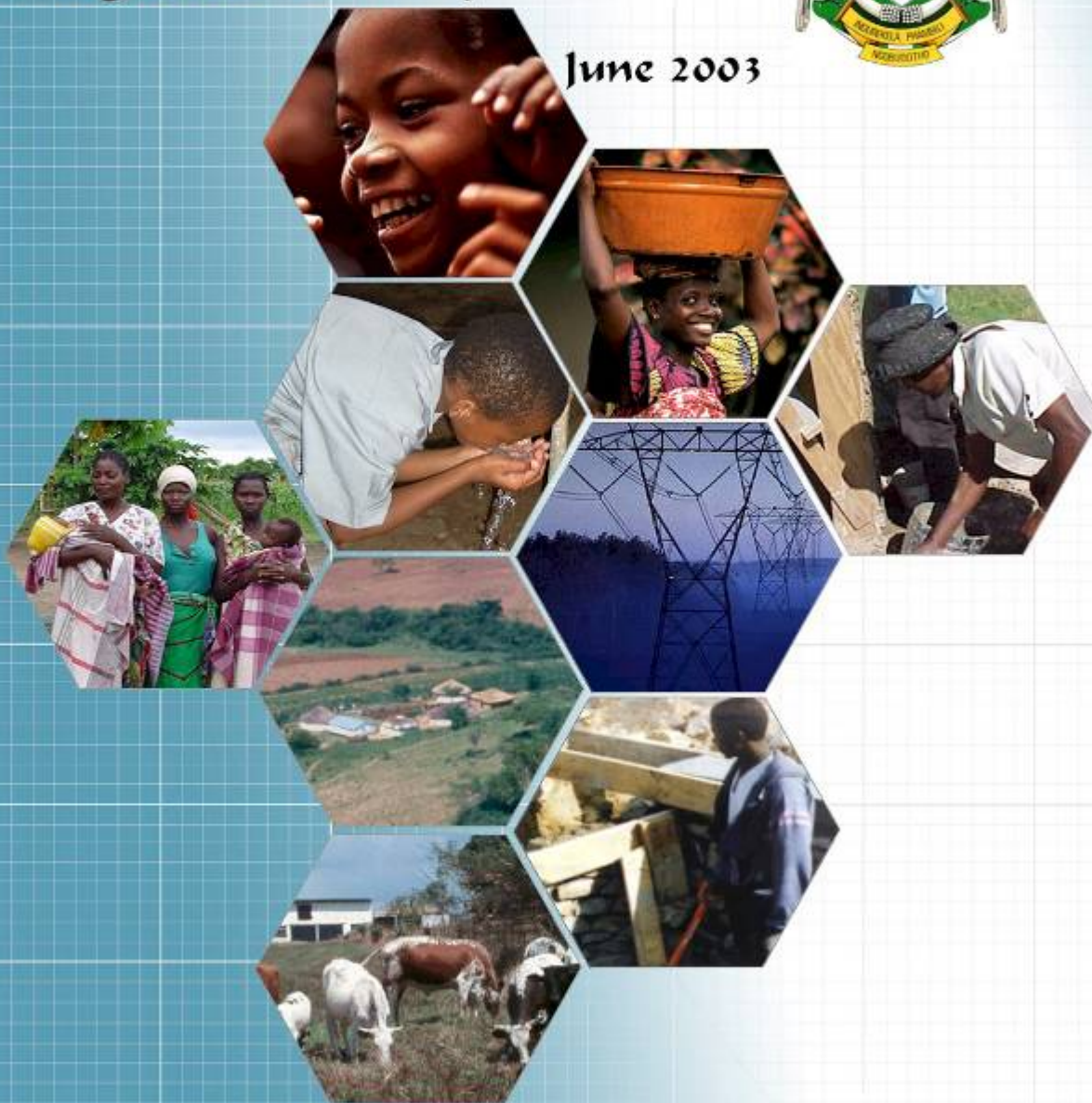


# Zululand

## DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

### Integrated Development Plan

June 2003



Version 2.1

## **Executive Summary**

The essence of integrated development planning has been summarized in the Department of Provincial & Local Government's (DPLG) Guide Pack. "It is about the municipality identifying its priority issues and problems, which determine its vision, objectives and strategies, followed by the identification of projects to address issues. A very critical phase of the IDP is to link planning to the municipal budget (i.e. allocation of internal or external funding to the identified project) because this will ensure that implementation of projects, and hence development, is directed by the IDP."

The Zululand District Municipality (ZDM) and its five constituent Local Municipalities (eDumbe, uPhongolo, Abaqulusi, Ulundi and Nongoma) have completed IDPs, involving an extensive consultation process. Following adoption of all the Local Municipality IDPs by their respective Councils, the Zululand District IDP was adopted by the ZDM Council on 9 April 2002.

The subsequent review focused on areas that was identified by the MEC for local government, and include the following:

Revision of the Zululand District Municipality Spatial Development framework.

Inclusion of the budget, a financial plan as well as a disaster management plan.

Revised Strategies and projects.

### **Strategic analysis**

The IDP is based on a thorough, strategic analysis of the district, followed by a synthesis of the priority issues and the identification of a long-term vision. Together, these provide the context for formulation development strategies, and the spatial development framework, all of which specifically address integration of the plan. Implementation of the strategies takes place through projects, which have been prioritised and captured on the Zululand District Municipality project database. The essential elements of Zululand's IDP are summarized below.

Zululand is primarily a rural district with a population of 954 000 people living in 866 dispersed settlements and six urban areas. Most of the rural settlements are small, making service delivery costly. About half the area falls under the jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities, the remainder being privately owned commercial farms, protected areas, or privately owned land in towns. The district experiences high levels of poverty and has a high incidence of HIV/AIDS infection. Another prevailing problem is poor accessibility to basic facilities and services.

Up to the early 1990s, Zululand's economic base depended heavily on coal mining, supported by agriculture, transport, trade and government services. Formal economic activity was strongly concentrated in the then Vryheid magisterial district, from which no less than 73% of GGP was generated. Administrative and government services were concentrated in Ulundi and Vryheid. A significant weakness was, and remains, the reliance

on the primary sector (44,4% of GGP), and the underdeveloped manufacturing sector, which contributed only 6,4 % of GGP.

By the late-1990s Zululand had experienced an economic decline due to the effects of open market policy on coal mining and agriculture. By 2000 all but one (Zululand Anthracite Colliery) of the large-scale mining operations had closed. Although tourism has started to play a larger role, this by no means fills the gap caused by the closing of the mines. That had a knock-on impact on all economic sectors and has been felt, particularly in Vryheid and surrounding areas.

The informal sector (mainly petty commodity trading) has grown considerably over the last decade, but is constrained by the slump in primary and secondary sectors of the formal economy. Zululand's potential for economic growth lies in tourism and agriculture.

The analysis found that only 8 of the 872 settlements and towns met these criteria. When the service level for pension pay points and police stations were relaxed to 10 kms, and sanitation to include pit latrines, the picture changed. Under this set of standards 148 settlements (in which 38% of Zululand's population live) may be regarded as relatively better off. However, it is the other settlements that call for intervention in the short-term. No less than 724 settlements (83%) and 62% of the population live in places which do not provide an acceptable standard of the minimum bundle of basic services (i.e. each is deficient in one or more of this group of services). From an integrated development perspective, this is where attention needs to be directed.

## **Vision**

The ZDM Council adopted the following long-term development vision.

*We, the people of Zululand are proud communities that are committed to the development of Zululand through hard work, integrity and a common purpose.*

## **Key issues and strategies**

On the basis of analysis of the causes and dynamics of issues facing the Zululand district, and the resources available, a set of priority issues was presented to, and subsequently adopted by ZDM's Exco and its IDP Representative Forum. These priority issues provide the focus for the District Municipality's IDP in the short (1 – 5 years) and medium terms (6 - 10 years).

A mutually re-enforcing set of five development strategies have been formulated.

The implementation of each strategy will be driven by internal role player or role players in the organization. They will be responsible for programmes and project specific plans to be completed. The ongoing implementation of performance management system and implementation monitoring will ensure that implementation is monitored in an ongoing manner.

### **Delivering basic services and coordinating other services to the people of Zululand**

The intent with this strategic issue is to, within the framework of the functions allocated to the Municipality to perform, make optimal use of current resources to ensure the optimal delivery of essential services to the people of Zululand.

## **Social issues of communities in Zululand**

To enable the Zululand District Municipality to adequately provide and look after the social well being of the communities in Zululand, cognisance must be taken of a number of issues that influence the communities in Zululand. The social dimension is seen as across cutting issue, and influence a number of other issues critical for development in Zululand.

## **Economical development in Zululand**

It is crucial for a Municipality to explore all possible ways and means to ensure that not just the Municipality, but the residents of Zululand all benefit from economic development in the Municipality. There is an existing need to develop economic opportunities for the rural population within the area, as well as to promote the tourism potential that exists in Zululand.

## **Build Capacity to lead and manage development in Zululand**

The Zululand District Municipality is a newly established District Municipality that was institutionalised through the Demarcation process. The Municipality implement a number of projects, and therefore need a staff component that will ensure effective delivery of services. The staff structure is envisaged to expand as the Municipality take on more functions in the near future.

## **Municipal Key Projects**

Key issues and strategies that were identified relate to projects. The projects identified on this level, must not be compared with municipal infrastructure projects. Municipal Key Projects are rather strategic projects that will ensure that for instance funding is accessed for other projects, or that planning is completed for a certain sector before implementation starts. These projects create an enabling environment for the implementation of physical infrastructure projects.

## **Performance Management**

Legislation requires that a Municipality include certain performance areas in their Integrated Development Plan. This was identified as a shortfall in the 2002 assessment of the Zululand District Municipality IDP, and must therefore form an integral part of a Municipal IDP.

In the development of such a system, one need to take note of the role the Municipality performs, and to make sure that a balance is achieved in terms of functions allocated to a Municipality in terms of legislation, and priority objectives in the Integrated Development Plan.

The indicator or performance area has certain distinct characteristics. They must be:

- realistic

- measurable
- meaning full
- functional

In considering which performance management model to use, care was taken to ensure that the Key Performance Indicators identified, was in line with the National Key Performance areas. It was therefore decided to use a base model that was derived from the Integrated Development Plan Key issues, but keeping a balance with National Key Performance areas.

The performance target will be measured on an annual basis, and will therefore change as the performance target is reached. The Municipality is in the process of developing an individual performance management system that will be linked to the performance indicators.

### **Zululand Spatial Development Framework**

While the development strategies and projects indicate WHAT needs to be done and in what manner; the SDF shows WHERE development initiatives and investment should occur. The SDF, therefore, sets the locational criteria for development strategies and projects in such a way as to provide an integrated approach to future development in the Zululand District. The SDF has been based on an analysis of the spatial structure of the district and the surrounding areas. It aims to build on its positive aspects and to mitigate its weaknesses.

The SDF is also based on spatial development principles, which have been derived from the DFA and other relevant legislation. These are as follows:

Correction of historically distorted spatial patterns;

Spatial integration (rural/urban, poor/rich, black/white, housing/workplace);

Discouragement of urban sprawl and encouragement of densification and more compact forms of development in towns and rural areas;

Spatially co-ordinated sectoral activities;

Environmentally sustainable land development practices.

The SDF responds to the spatial analysis and principles by identifying a spatial structure that is designed to support the district's economy and to provide improved services to people throughout the district. A central concern of the SDF is to indicate to priority areas for different types of investment by government departments and other service providers, NGOs and the private sector. The SDF has four main components:

- Nodes and concentrations of settlement or economic activities;
- Transport networks and communication linkages both within and beyond the district;

- Areas of particular potential or need; and
- Institutional arrangements for ensuring spatial integration of all development initiatives on a sustainable basis.

The essence of the SDF is to improve accessibility to, and within the District, and to increase the range and quality of services available to communities in all settlements, so as to provide a base to encourage productive activities at all scales.

## **Strategic Implementation**

The development objectives and strategies provide the strategic direction for development in Zululand. The next phase of the process was to translate the strategies into projects and to arrange these into an implementation programme. At the outset it was important to recognize the relationship between the IDP strategies and the projects. The IDP and its strategies have been conceptualised and formulated holistically, in response to the development challenges facing Zululand. Projects are the means whereby the strategies are put into effect. In contrast to the integrated strategies, projects are sector based, because they are funded from sector sources and, in most cases, are implemented by sectoral service providers. It is important not to lose sight of the integrated nature of the IDP when looking at projects and implementation. Integration can be achieved during project identification and implementation by a number of measures such as clusters of projects, linkages and synergies between projects, and by monitoring the sustainability of projects.

The projects fall into a number of categories:

- Sector plans to be completed or initiated (water, energy, roads and transportation, telecommunications, postal services, solid waste, cemeteries, community facilities, schools, health care facilities, housing co-ordination, disaster management)
- Economic development plans (economic development and marketing, tourism co-ordination, agriculture)
- Pilot projects (poverty relief, HIV/AIDS infection reduction)
- Spatial development (Rural service system business plan and pilot projects in 5 local municipalities, towns functions enhancement, corridor development, mining towns rehabilitation plan)
- Land and environment (land reform, strategic environmental assessment and land use management plans, catchment management plans)
- Funding (Service Providers Forum, additional sources of funding)
- Co-ordination and alignment (alignment of IDPs, monitoring implementation of IDP, manage hand over of functions)
- Capacity building (human resource development and employment equity, skills development and staff training, youth development, project prioritisation and project implementation, GIS, municipal offices)
- Communications (newsletter, community information).

The “roll-out” of the projects, or the actual implementation of development physical and institutional projects (such as the actual upgrading of a rural access road, or installation of a water supply, or an agricultural project) will be funded largely from sector sources.

## **List of abbreviations**

CBPWP	Community based Public Works programme
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DM	District Municipality
DoT	Department of Transport
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DTLGA	Department of Traditional and Local Government Affairs
EHP	eMakhosini Heritage Park
Exco	Executive Committee
HUP	Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ISRDS	Integrated sustainable rural development strategy
KPI	Key performance indicators
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MM	Municipal Manager
RSS	Rural Service System
SDI	Spatial Development Initiative
SPF	Service Providers Forum
TKZN	Tourism KZN
TLC	Transitional Local Council
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
ZDM	Zululand District Municipality
ZRC	Zululand Regional Council

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## **1. ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY STATUS QUO ANALYSIS**

Zululand District is situated in the north-eastern part of KwaZulu-Natal. It has an area of 15 307 sq kms and a population of about 954 020 people. It has two major towns (Vryheid and Ulundi), both of which are well located in relation to the national road and rail networks (Map 1). Vryheid (urban population 24 670) is a commercial and business centre, while Ulundi (urban population 55 000) is an administrative centre with the seat of the District Municipality, the shared seat of the Provincial Legislature and a well-equipped airport.

However, the district's economy and settlement pattern are largely rural. During the apartheid era, Zululand was defined as a "homeland" and for that reason was severely deprived of government investment in infrastructure and services for many years. Today, Zululand remains one of the poorest districts in South Africa. It needs investment in basic infrastructure and economic activities, which will create employment and, for this reason, has been selected as one of the focus areas for national government's integrated sustainable rural development strategy (ISRDS) programme.

The area of jurisdiction of the new Zululand District Municipality is divided into five municipal areas (as shown in Map 1) These are:

- eDumbe (Paulpietersburg) - KZ 261
- uPhongolo (Pongola) - KZ 262
- Abaqulusi (Vryheid) - KZ 263
- Nongoma - KZ 265
- Ulundi - KZ 266.

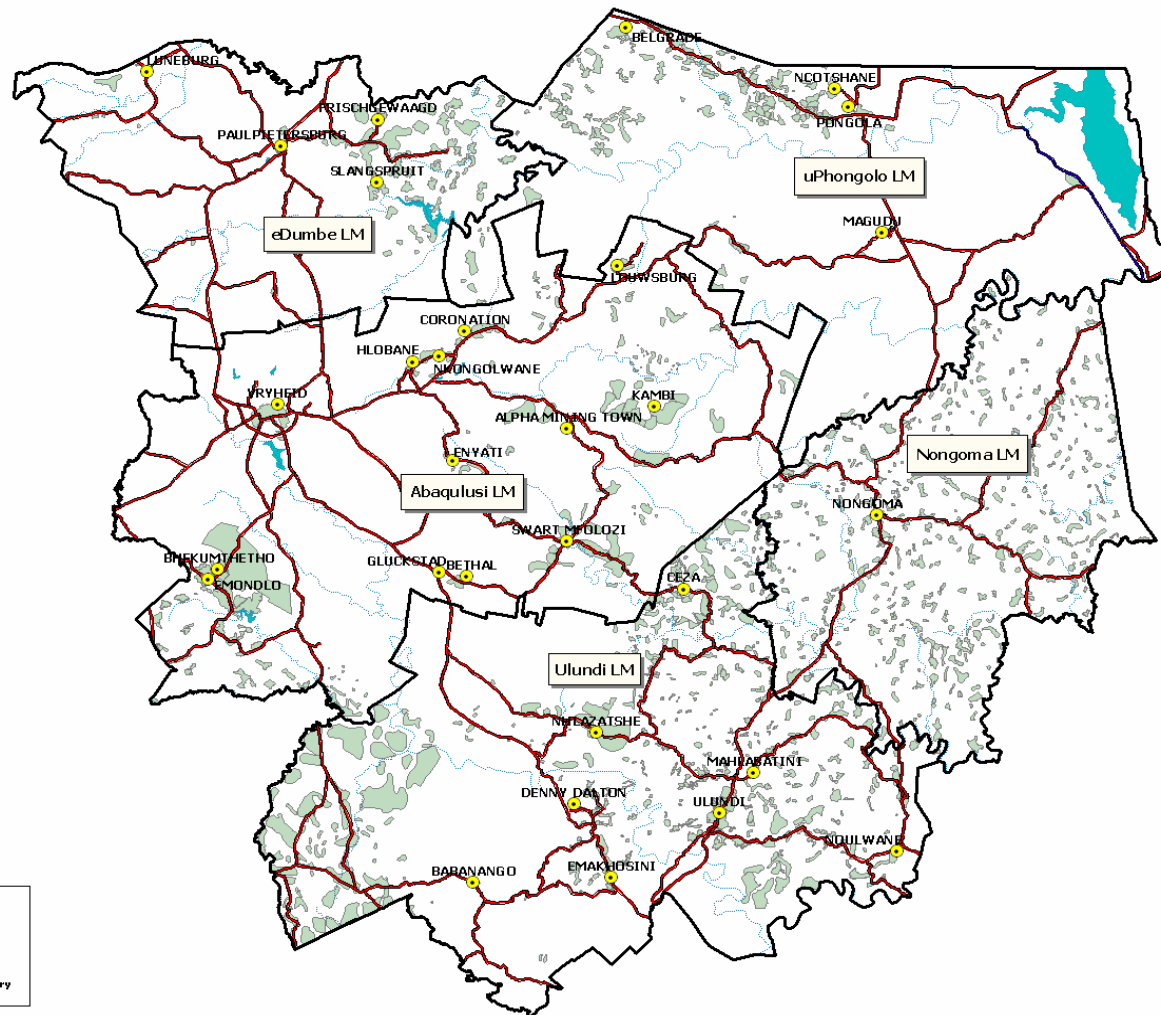
### **1.1 The current situation**

Zululand is primarily a rural district with a population of 954 000 people living in 866 dispersed rural settlements and six urban areas, 872 settlements in total. Most of the rural settlements are small, making service delivery costly. About half the area falls under the jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities, the remainder being privately owned commercial farms, or protected areas. The district experiences high levels of poverty and has a high incidence of HIV/AIDS infection. Another pervading problem is poor accessibility to basic facilities and services.

This chapter analyses demographic characteristics of the population and makes projections of its growth in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Analysis of the district space economy identifies areas of relative need and potential, economic nodes and concentrations of people, transport networks and movement patterns, and processes of spatial change. The district's economic base, growth trends are assessed, and socio-economic conditions are analysed. The next sections address the question of access to physical infrastructure and social services with an overview of the accessibility problems.

# Zululand Locality Map

Map 1



Legend

- Towns
- National Roads
- Provincial Roads
- Rivers
- Dams
- Local Municipality Boundary



## Key statistics

Indicator	Zululand
Area	15 307 sq. kms
Population (2000)	954 020
Households	144 339
Number of settlements	872
Urban areas	6 towns and 15 small urban settlements
% rural population	80,5
% urban population	19,5
Gender breakdown	Males 46,5% Females 53,5%
Age breakdown	0 – 14 38,9% 15 – 64 56,9% 65 + 4,2%
Life expectancy	1998 65 years 2010 48 years

## 1.2 Demographic patterns and trends

### 1.2.1 Population distribution

Table1 shows Zululand's population distribution according to types of settlement. In 2000 Zululand had a population of 954 020 people. The settlement types are defined as follows:

Urban	Built-up areas
Rural village	200 – 1 500 people / sq km
Rural scattered	500 – 1 200 people / sq km
Scattered	0 – 500 people / sq km
Rural farms	Communities living outside tribal areas on farms

**Table 1.1: Population distribution (2000)**

Municipality	Urban	Rural village	Rural scattered	Scattered	Rural farms	Total
EDumbe	15 200	14 681	20 160	3 051	13 277	66 369
UPhongolo	14 422	49 748	27 787	7 459	804	100 220
Abaqulusi	24 670	154 578	10 183	3 987	23 184	216 602
Nongoma	3 842	183525	43 305	-	-	230 672
Ulundi	55 000	221 064	32 365	9 154	22 574	340 157

<b>Zululand</b>	<b>113 134</b>	<b>623 596</b>	<b>133 800</b>	<b>23 651</b>	<b>59 839</b>	<b>954 020</b>
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Source: WSDP Viewer (1/11/2001)

**Table 1.2: Household sizes and distribution (1996 and 2001)**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Population in 2001</b>	<b>Number of households in 2001</b>
KZ 261 eDumbe	66 369	10 452
KZ 262 uPhongola	100 220	16 296
KZ 263 Abaqulusi	216 602	35 220
KZ 265 Nongoma	230 672	33 286
KZ 266 Ulundi	340 157	49 085
<b>DC 26 Zululand</b>	<b>954 020</b>	<b>144 339</b>

Sources: Demarcation Board web site and WSDP

## 1.2.2 Growth dynamics and projections

**Table 1. 3: Projected population growth rates (2000 – 2020)**

<b>Period</b>	<b>% growth rate (based on DBSA report)</b>	<b>Growth factor</b>	<b>Pop. at start of period</b>	<b>Pop. at end of period</b>
2001 - 2005	1,44	1.0741	954 020	1 024 713
2006 – 2010	0,96	1.04893	1 024 713	1 074 852
2011 – 2015	0,58	1.02934	1 074 852	1 106 388
2016 – 2020	0,08	1.00401	1 106 388	1 110 825

Sources:

WSDP (2001), DBSA (2000) "Provincial population projections, 1996 – 2021 High HIV/AIDS impact" September 2000

**Table 1.4: Population projections for Local Municipalities in Zululand 2000 – 2020**

<b>Year</b>	<b>eDumbe</b>	<b>uPhongolo</b>	<b>Abaqulusi</b>	<b>Nongoma</b>	<b>Ulundi</b>	<b>Zululand</b>
2000	66 369	100 220	216 602	230 672	340 157	954 020
2005	71 287	107 646	232 652	247 765	365 363	1 024 713
2010	74 775	112 913	244 036	259 888	383 240	1 074 852
2015	76 969	116 226	251 196	267 513	394 484	1 106 388
2020	77 278	116 692	252 203	268 586	396 066	1 110 825

Sources Calculated using the WSDP base year data and DBSA projected growth rates

## **1.3 Spatial analysis**

### **1.3.1 Structure of the Zululand space economy**

Zululand is predominantly a rural district, located in the northwest KwaZulu-Natal. Although it is relatively remote from the province's major development centres (Durban, Richards Bay / Empangeni and Pietermaritzburg) and the main growth corridors (along the N3 and N2 routes), it does have a secondary corridor of national significance. The coal-line corridor, which runs from Richards Bay, through Ulundi, Vryheid and Paulpietersburg and on to the mining areas of Mpumalanga, is an important route in the national rail and road network.

The Zululand space economy may be analysed in terms of four dimensions:

- the settlement pattern
- areas of relative welfare, need or opportunity
- the distribution of towns, service centres and other concentrations of economic activity
- transport networks and flows

The following sections analyse these aspects with emphasis on the trends and processes of spatial change. A concluding section draws the findings together by summarizing the main strengths and weaknesses of Zululand's spatial structure.

### **1.3.2 Settlement pattern**

There are 872 settlements in Zululand, of which 18 have some urban characteristics. Six are identified as towns, the five local municipality centres and eMondlo.

The settlement pattern reveals that 80,5 % of the district's population live in rural settlements, a large proportion of which are small and widely dispersed, many at some distance from the main road network. Most of the 19,59 % of the population who live in urban areas, are located in Ulundi (55 818), Vryheid (33 666), eMondlo (21 550), and Paulpietersburg (15 200) and Pongola (14 422). This settlement pattern has significant implications for development and service delivery throughout the district.

### **1.3.3 Areas of relative need or potential**

As noted above, there are three main types of land use and settlement in Zululand. These are the traditional authority areas, the commercial farms and the towns). The most significant areas of relative need are the traditional areas, which are characterized by few employment opportunities, inadequate services and poor agricultural potential. There are some exceptions, as well as wide disparities between the service levels and degree of accessibility of different rural settlements in these areas. However, the prevailing pattern is one of severe deprivation, not only within Zululand, but also in KwaZulu-Natal. Other areas with similar problems are pockets of settlement in the commercial farming areas. Another locale requiring special attention is the former coal mining area around Coronation and Hlobane.

In contrast, the areas of relative opportunities are, firstly the commercial farms, most of which have well developed infrastructure and farming systems. The difficulties they experience relate more to broader economic factors than spatial factors and linkages in Zululand. Tourism areas are a second category of areas that have development potential. The most significant of these are the eMakhosini-Ophathe (to be called the eMakhosini Heritage Park), coupled with the cultural and historical sites around Ulundi town; and the Paris dam – Ithala area, linking to the Maputaland biosphere and Magudu game reserve. Other important tourist areas relate to the battlefields around Vryheid and Babanango, extending beyond the Zululand District; and promote game reserves such as Thaka Zulu.

A third category of opportunities is to be found in the towns and settlements, which are located along, or close to the main transport routes, which traverse the district. The most notable are along the R 34 from Richards Bay through Vryheid and R 33 to Paulpietersburg; and to a lesser extent, along the R 66 from the R 34 through Ulundi and Nongoma to Pongola; along the R 69 from Vryheid to Magudu; and along sections of the N2 in the north of the district. For these areas, the opportunities lie in proximity to passing traffic.

#### **1.3.4 Towns, service centres and economic nodes**

In the context of the South African space economy, Zululand's two best developed towns, Vryheid and Ulundi, may be regarded as major country towns, below the level of neighbouring centres like Richards Bay – Empangeni and Newcastle. Vryheid is Zululand's main commercial, industrial and business centre, with a reasonable well-developed physical, social and institutional infrastructure. It is well located at the intersection of major transport routes, which traverse the region. Ulundi has a larger population, but narrower economic base, relying heavily on government services, commerce and informal trading. It is located on a secondary route within the district, but 19kms from the main R 34 route.

eMondlo is another significant urban area. It is primarily a residential area with limited services and facilities, and few employment opportunities. Pongola and Paulpietersburg are small towns which act as service centres, while Nongoma fulfils the same role, but with far fewer and lower order services. The other urban settlements are very small and offer few services or facilities. These may be regarded as urban more by statistical definition than due to their function. With the closing of the coalmines in and around Hlobane and Coronation, the only remaining concentration of economic activity is Zululand Anthracite Colliery located some 50 kms east of Ulundi.

#### **1.3.5 Transport networks**

Zululand's main internal road network is dominated by three routes which form a triangle linking Vryheid, Ulundi and Pongola – the "coal line" corridor (R 34 and R 33), the road from Vryheid through Louwsberg to Magudu (R 69), and from Ulundi to Pongola (R 66) on the N2. The continuation of these routes connects the district's main centres to adjacent districts and urban centres. Another significant road is the N2, which flanks the district in

the north. See Map 5. This network has two significant weaknesses: a 35 km section of the R 66 between Nongoma and Pongola is not tarred; and a section of the N2 between Pongola and Piet Retief does not have national road status. An important link road is the P 700, which runs from Ulundi to the Cengen Gate of Umfolozi Game Reserve. This is a vital link in order to realize the tourism potential of Zululand. Coupled with upgrading of the R66, this would complete the network and provide good access for tourists travelling from Mpumalanga to the KZN game reserves.

Within Zululand, these roads are supplemented by a network of “district” roads, which provide access to most of the rural settlements .

The most important railway line is known as the “coal line”. It passes through Zululand carrying coal from the Mpumalanga mines to Richards Bay (see Peter Robinson & Associates, 1999, “Zululand’s Coalmine Corridor – Opportunities for economic development”). This is a highly specialized line and rail system, which carries 200 trucks, dedicated coal trains (23/day in 1999), which do not stop at stations within Zululand except to change crews. About 70 million tons of coal was transported along this line in 2000. Significantly, these trains return empty, as there is little bulk demand for goods in the KwaZulu and Mpumalanga hinterlands.

There are also, on average, 17 freight trains on this line, transporting a total of 30 000 tons of goods for processing or export through Richards Bay. These goods consist of ferrochrome, granite, chrome, steel and timber and some general freight. Most is loaded in the Northern province and Mpumalanga, but a considerable amount of timber is loaded from stations in the northern parts of the district around Paulpietersburg and Vryheid. These trains return with about 10 000 tons of goods.

Air traffic is concentrated at Ulundi, although there are 7 other. Several scheduled flights cross the Zululand daily, more or less along the route of the corridor, between Johannesburg and Richards Bay. In the mid 1980s these stopped at Vryheid. The reasons for discontinuing the service were partly a change in ownership of the operating company and partly the decline in local demand caused by the closure of major coalmines in northern KZN. A contributing factor is the prevalence of fog around Vryheid airport in the mornings during winter. As the logical flight plan would involve stopping at Vryheid en route to Richards Bay at a time to get business people there for morning meetings, this is a constraint that requires a manned control tower. In other respects, the airport was built to prevailing Civil Aviation standards, has a tar and a gravel runway. It is no longer a licensed airport as the costs of meeting new standards outweigh the potential revenue. It continues to be well maintained by Vryheid’s municipal Parks Department, which is now housed at the airport. In 1999 about 4 private flights landed there daily, mainly carrying business and tourist passengers.

SA Airlink have indicated that they would be interested in re-establishing air services to Vryheid provided there is sufficient support for sustained viability. Support invariably requires commitment by local business and the community. The minimum threshold to justify a 19-seater service is 1200 single sector passengers (600 return passengers), While

a 29 seater Jetstream, such as the one used on the Ulundi service requires 1500 single sector passengers (or 750 return passengers).

Ulundi airport has two scheduled flights in and out on weekdays on the Ulundi-Durban-Pietermaritzburg route. In addition it caters for numerous non-scheduled flights associated with the provincial government, with tourism and business. Indirectly, the commercial flights to and from Durban, and Pietermaritzburg are subsidised by the amount of government activity in Ulundi. When the P700 road linking Ulundi to Umfolozi Game Reserve has been tarred, there is a possibility of direct flights from Johannesburg to Ulundi to cater for tourist traffic. A report by BKS (1998) assessed the spare capacity of Ulundi Airport, and identified possibilities for its expansion.

## **1.4 Economic development**

### **1.4.1 Economic base**

Up to the early 1990s, Zululand's economic base depended heavily on coal mining, supported by agriculture, transport, trade and government services. Formal economic activity was strongly concentrated in the then Vryheid magisterial district, from which no less than 73% of GGP was generated. Administrative and government services were concentrated in Ulundi and Vryheid. A significant weakness was, and remains, the reliance on the primary sector (44,4% of GGP), and the underdeveloped secondary sector which contributed only 6,4 % of GGP.

By the late-1990s Zululand had experienced an economic decline due to the effects of open market policy on coal mining and agriculture. By 2000 all but one (Zululand Anthracite Colliery) of the large-scale mining operations had closed. Although tourism has started to play a larger role, this by no means fills the gap caused by the closing of the mines. That had a knock-on impact on all economic sectors and has been felt particularly in Vryheid and surrounding areas.

The informal sector (mainly petty commodity trading) has grown considerably over the last decade, but is constrained by the slump in primary and secondary sectors of the formal economy.

The potential for economic growth in Zululand lies in tourism and agriculture.

### **1.4.2 Output and employment by sector**

In the absence of official statistics, an assessment of the present breakdown by sectors can only be based on a number of recent economic studies and reports from the business sector. These suggest that the contribution of mining and quarrying will have fallen to a low level; that manufacturing activities continue to make little contribution; and that there has been some increase in transport (in support of forestry activities) and in trade and catering, on account of tourism.

## **1.5 Socio Economic Conditions**

### **1.5.1 HIV/AIDS**

It is now widely accepted that AIDS will have a significant negative impact on the whole of South African society, Zululand being no exception. The implications are as follows:

KwaZulu-Natal's present share of the South African population is about 21%. This is expected to remain constant over the next 20 years under a "low impact" HIV/AIDS scenario, according to the DBSA. However, KZN had the highest recorded HIV-positive rate in the country between 1997 and 1999, indicating that the impact is likely to be more severe than in the rest of South Africa, rather than less so.

Department of Health national statistics estimated KZN's HIV prevalence rate at 32,5% in 1999.

KZN's Office of the Premier reports that "prevalence appears to be higher among women than among men. Women are infected considerably earlier than men. Among women, prevalence rises sharply from about 15 years, reaches a peak at 25-30 years then begins to taper off. Among men, it rises sharply from about 20 years then peaks from about 35-40. This suggests that older boys and men are infecting large numbers of young women and girls. There is also survey evidence that for a significant percentage of youth, sexual activity commences at very young ages." In geographic terms, the highest prevalence rates in KZN were found in Pietermaritzburg (35%), Durban (34,8%), Jozini (32,7), Ulundi (32,3) and Ladysmith (31,8%).

There is on-going debate about the levels of infection within the study area itself. The statistics, while relevant, are something of a side issue. The main point is that there is already an extremely high level of infection. This is borne out by reports from a variety of specific situations in which applicants for a particular project need to be tested for HIV/ AIDS.

## **1.6 Physical infrastructure**

One of the main determinants of socio-economic welfare is access to basic physical infrastructure. While there is some debate as to which infrastructural services are regarded as "basic", the essential services needed for survival and to provide the basis for socio-economic development include the following: water, sanitation, electricity, roads, telecommunication, transport, post, refuse disposal and cemeteries. This section of the report analyses the levels of service and degree of accessibility of these services to households throughout Zululand.

The tables presented in this and the following section distinguishes the number of settlements and the associated population with and without access to each of the services. In order to make these tables more readable, each has been split into two parts dealing firstly with settlement access and secondly with population access.

### **1.6.1 Water**

Three levels of water supply have been identified in order to provide an overview of the present situation:

- Above RDP standard
- RDP standard (25 l/person/day within 200 m of the home)
- Below RDP standard.

**Table 1.5: Access to water (population)**

<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Pop. With access to Above RDP std</b>	<b>% of Pop. in LM</b>	<b>Pop. With access to RDP std</b>	<b>% of Pop. in LM</b>	<b>Pop. with access to Below RDP std</b>	<b>% of Pop. in LM</b>
eDumbe	32170	48.5%	8094	12.2%	26105	39.3%
uPhongolo	64572	64.4%	19445	19.4%	16203	16.2%
Abaqulusi	93199	43.0%	107524	49.6%	15879	7.3%
Ulundi	92819	27.3%	125043	36.8%	122295	36.0%
Nongoma	13477	5.8%	98262	42.6%	118933	51.6%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>296237</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>358368</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>299415</b>	<b>31.4%</b>

Source: WSDP survey

It should be noted that the Water Services Development Plan is completed and deals with the water question in considerable detail Furthermore, an interim, rudimentary water supply project is about to be implemented to ensure that every settlement has access to a minimum of 5 l/person/day within 800 m of the home.

## 1.6.2 Sanitation

The 1996 Census reports that 35% of households had no sanitation facilities and that 46 % used pit latrines. Table1.6 provides a breakdown of sanitation facilities based on the WSDP survey in 2000, distinguishing rural from urban areas. According to this 88% of urban residents had water borne sanitation, while 67% of rural dwellers had no sanitation facilities at all. The RDP standard for sanitation is a flush toilet or managed soak pit.

**Table1.6: Sanitation facilities**

	<b>% households</b>	<b>% households</b>	<b>% households</b>
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Waterborne</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>None</b>
eDumbe			
Rural	0,0	25,8	74,2
Urban	65,1	34,9	0,0
uPhongolo			
Rural	0,4	32,0	67,6
Urban	93,2	3,9	2,9
Abaqulusi			

Rural	0,1	21,7	78,1
Urban	90,1	4,5	5,5
Nongoma			
Rural	1,8	22,6	75,6
Urban	85,4	4,1	10,5
Ulundi			
Rural	0,8	45,3	53,9
Urban	92,1	4,3	3,5
<b>Zululand</b>			
<b>Rural</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>31,9</b>	<b>67,2</b>
<b>Urban</b>	<b>87,7</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>3,9</b>

Source: WSDP Phase 1 Report, p 25

### 1.6.3 Electricity

The WSDP survey found that 92% of urban dwellers had electricity, but no more than 32% of the rural population Table 1.7 provides a breakdown of electricity supply to settlement by municipality and reveals that 27% of households have access to electricity, but that a very high 63% depend on candles for lighting.

**Table1. 7: Access to electricity (population)**

<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Pop. With an Electricity Supply</b>	<b>% of Pop. in LM</b>	<b>Pop. Without an Electricity Supply</b>	<b>% of Pop. in LM</b>
eDumbe	30485	45.9%	35884	54.1%
uPhongolo	60799	60.7%	39421	39.3%
Abaqulusi	82290	38.0%	134312	62.0%
Ulundi	172206	50.6%	167951	49.4%
Nongoma	81965	35.5%	148707	64.5%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>427745</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>526275</b>	<b>55.2%</b>

Data Source: WSDP survey

### 1.6.4 Roads

There are five classes of roads in Zululand, namely national, provincial, district, local and community access. For purposes of this analysis, the last two (local and community access) have been combined as these provide the primary access to most settlements and are in far worse condition than the other classes of roads.

**Table 1.8: Access roads to settlements (population)**

<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Pop. within 1km of a</b>	<b>% of Pop. in LM</b>	<b>Pop. Further than 1km</b>	<b>% of Pop. in LM</b>	<b>Length of Local or Access Roads</b>
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	road		from a road		linking Settlements to Roads (km)
eDumbe	64082	96.6%	2287	3.4%	126
uPhongolo	90606	90.4%	9614	9.6%	230
Abaqulusi	183482	84.7%	33120	15.3%	178
Ulundi	284578	83.7%	55579	16.3%	303
Nongoma	210962	91.5%	19710	8.5%	631
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>833710</b>	<b>87.4%</b>	<b>120310</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>1468</b>

Data Source: KZN Department of Transport

### 1.6.5 Transport

The availability of access roads that are passable in 2-wheel drive vehicles is a necessary starting point in providing accessibility for rural residents to the places to which they need to travel. Vehicle ownership is very low in these rural areas with the result that most people depend on taxis or busses for most of their transport needs.

### 1.6.6 Telecommunications

According to the 1996 Census, almost 40% of households in Zululand had no access to a telephone. It is assumed that the "other" category refers to cellular phones. Since 1996 the cell phone networks have been extended and far more people use these phones in the absence of landlines. Telkom has not (to date) been prepared to provide information as to the distribution of telephone connections in Zululand.

**Table 1.9: Telephone access**

Telephone access	% household s 1996
In dwelling	9,0
Public phone	25,9
Other	25,7
None	39,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source 1996 Census

### 1.6.7 Solid waste disposal

All households need to dispose of solid waste. The best data available at present comes from the 1996 Census, which reports that more than half the households in Zululand dispose of waste in their own dumps. Only 19 % have access to a formal waste disposal system, and these will be in urban areas. Further data will be available from the recently commissioned master plan.

**Table 1.10: Solid waste disposal (1996)**

<b>Method of disposal</b>	<b>% households</b>
Municipal weekly or other	19,9
Communal dump	1,4
Own dump	51,7
No disposal	25,5
Unspecified / other	2,2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source 1996 Census

### 1.6.8 Cemeteries

Burial arrangements are closely bound with cultural and religious traditions. In most cases burial sites are needed in relatively close proximity to settlements. The prevailing settlement pattern, which is characterized by towns, rural settlements in tribal areas and farms, provides an indication of where the demand for burial sites will arise. Further data will be available from the recently commissioned master plan, which should also address the impact of HIV/AIDS.

### 1.6.9 Housing

According to the 1996 Census over half the households in Zululand live in traditional dwellings. The distribution is shown in Table 1.11. There is an increasing need for rural housing projects throughout the district.

**Table 1.11: Housing types**

<b>Housing type</b>	<b>% households</b>
Traditional	55,1
Formal	41,1
Informal	2,0
None/other	1,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: 1996 Census

## 1.7 Social services and facilities

An analysis of the levels of access to social services and facilities provides an important perspective of the severe socio-economic conditions that are experienced by many households in Zululand. The following sections examine relative levels of accessibility of households to the following services and facilities: schools, health care, pension pay points, police stations, community halls and recreation facilities

### **1.7.1 Access to schools**

There are 481 primary and 155 secondary schools in Zululand. The spatial distribution of these schools was analysed in relation to the settlement pattern in order to provide a picture of relative access by households to schooling opportunities. 85,0% Of households and 91,5 % of the population live within 5km (crow fly) distance of a primary and a secondary school. This may be regarded as a satisfactory level of service in terms of RDP standards. The data available at this stage does not allow for an analysis of the quality of education offered. Most of the 15,0% of settlements that are situated beyond 5 kms from a primary and secondary school are found in Ulundi (54) and Nongoma (51).

### **1.7.2 Access to health care facilities**

There are 10 hospitals and 68 clinics in Zululand. In addition, mobile clinics provide services to a further 17 points. These facilities offer a fairly widespread network of health care services. Almost three quarters of the settlements and 71% of the population are within 25 kms of a hospital, while 90% of settlements and 95% of the population live closer than 10 kms from a clinic). At the other end of the accessibility scale, there are 26 settlements (all in Nongoma), which are not within reach of a clinic or hospital.

### **1.7.3 Access to pension pay points**

A total of 42% of the population live within 5 kms of a pension pay point and a further 20% within 5 – 10 kms. The remaining 38% of people (and 58% of settlements) have poor access, being located further than 10 kms from the nearest to pension pay points. As many as 74% of the settlements in Nongoma, and 55% in Ulundi fall into the latter group of under-served communities.

### **1.7.4 Access to police stations**

There are only 18 police stations in Zululand with the result that 60% of settlements and 43% of people live beyond easy reach (10 kms) of police services. Again the highest levels of inaccessibility are found in Nongoma (90 % of people and 76 % of settlements) and Ulundi.

## **1.8 Accessibility and backlogs – an overview**

The analyses reported on above have, of necessity, focused on access to each particular service. In reality, however, people, households and communities require access to a bundle of services for survival and for socio-economic development. In order to gain a picture of which settlements had access to a reasonable full range of essential services and facilities, the GIS system identified settlements which had the accepted standard in regard to all the following:

Water, sanitation and electricity (RDP standard)  
 Within 5 kms of a primary and secondary school  
 Within 5 kms of a permanent or mobile health care facility  
 Within 5 kms of a pension pay point  
 Within 5 kms of a police station.

The analysis found that only 8 settlements met these criteria. When the service level for pension pay points and police stations were relaxed to 10 kms, and sanitation to include pit latrines, the picture changed. Under this set of standards 148 settlements (in which 38% of Zululand's population live) may be regarded as relatively better off. However, it is the other settlements that call for intervention in the short-term. No less than 724 settlements (83%) and 62% of the population live in places that do not provide an acceptable standard of the minimum bundle of basic services (i.e. each is deficient in one or more of this group of services). From an integrated development perspective, this is where attention needs to be directed.

Turning to backlogs for individual services, Table 1.12 summarises the findings for key services.

**Table 1.12: Backlogs in key services (summary)**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Zululand</b>
Water backlog (RDP)	452 settlements (pop. 299415)
Sanitation backlog	RDP std – 119 066 hh. None – 79048 hh.
Electricity backlog	648 settlements (82 878 households)
Access road backlog	182 settlements (1468 kms)
Telephone backlog	
Schools backlog	131 settlements (pop. 81544)
Health care backlog	28 (pop. 20798)
Pension pay point backlog	506 settlements (pop. 359955)
Police station backlog	523 settlements (pop. 409702)
Housing	59 % of households based on the assumption that “traditional” housing types are below the accepted standard
“Worse off” settlements	724 (pop. 591514)

## 1.9 Natural Environment

### 1.9.1 Water resources

The WSDP reports that Zululand is well endowed with natural water resources, making it ironical that the most urgent human developmental need is the provision of potable water. There are three main catchments: the Pongola in the north, the Mkuzi in the centre, and the Mfolozi in the south. The district is bounded by the Pongola River in the north, the Mhlathuze in the south, and the Black Mfolozi, the White Mfolozi and the Mkuze rivers in the centre.

These rivers are fed by many smaller rivers, streams and springs and it is from these that the rural communities obtain their water in a purified or unpurified form. No less than 82% of the population depend on natural sources (rivers, streams, boreholes, and springs) for their water supply. Thus, while there are abundant water resources in Zululand, the supply of infrastructure (pumps and reticulation) and electrical power (to get the water from where it flows to where it is needed in the scattered settlements) is inadequate (WSDP, p 12).

### 1.9.2 Areas of environmental value and sensitivity

Efforts are being made to conserve areas of environmental value and sensitivity. Table 1.13 lists the main conservation areas in Zululand

**Table 1.13 Conservation areas in Zululand**

Name	Location	Municipality	Extent (ha)
Ithala game reserve	North of Louwsberg	uPhongola	26 328
Ngome state forest	NW of Nongoma	Abaqulisi	6 855
Pongolapoort biosphere reserve	West of Pongola	uPhongolo	36 000
Klipfontein nature reserve	Vryheid	Abaqulusi	570
Vryheid nature reserve	Vryheid	Abaqulusi	770
Pongola bush nature reserve	NW of Paulpietersburg	eDumbe	858
eMakhosini Heritage Park (incorporating Ophathe game reserve)	South of Ulundi	Ulundi	24000 approx.

Zululand Regional Development Plan, Situational Analysis, Table 7.12 with additions

At a smaller scale, but of no less importance is the conservation of cultural and historical sites and landscapes. Amafa is responsible for this function. Most of its activities are focused in the Ulundi area and in eMakhosini, which is known as “the valley of the Zulu Kings”.

### **1.9.3 Environmental systems and linkages**

The main types of environmental linkages relate to the river systems and to efforts to join conservation areas within Zululand with those in adjoining areas. The greatest opportunity involves the Paris dam, Ithala game reserve and the Pongolapoort biosphere reserve. Another potential cross-district linkage is in the southeast, from eMakhosini/ Ophathe to the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park.

Other environmental linkages are associated with the major river systems.

### **1.9.4 Environmental hazards**

The Zululand Regional Development Plan identified the following environmental hazards:

- Agricultural burning
- Coal mining and other extractive activities
- Wood processing
- Soil erosion
- Bush encroachment
- Depletion of forests in sponge areas
- Alien plant invasion
- Infrastructure construction

### **1.9.5 Land use and environmental management**

Management and control of land use is undertaken in terms of a variety of legislation dating from pre 1994, but including some recent environmental acts. At this stage there is no uniform or consistent approach, with wide variance between traditional rural areas, commercial farming areas, and the towns.

### **1.9.6 Land tenure and land use**

It is revealed that about 40% of Zululand falls under traditional tenure. Most of the balance is in private ownership (mainly commercial farms), while relatively small areas are in state ownership, or private ownership in towns.

One of the objectives of the IDP is to start addressing these historical imbalances. An important instrument is land reform which has a number of programmes designed to meet particular circumstances. A number of land reform projects are being planned and implemented.

## **2. THE ZDM'S STRATEGIC APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT**

The analysis of the previous chapter needs to be drawn together in such a way as to focus attention on the core issues to be addressed in the IDP. The overwhelming findings of the analysis are the extent of poverty, the lack of accessibility to basic services and facilities, and the looming impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Zululand district has a limited economic base, but there is potential for growth in two sectors: tourism (in particular) and agriculture. The District Municipality and its constituent LMs have some, albeit limited resources at their disposal to tackle this huge developmental challenge.

On the basis of analysis of the causes and dynamics of issues facing the Zululand district, and the resources available, a set of priority issues was identified. These priority issues provide the focus for the District Municipality's IDP in the short (1 – 5 years) and medium terms (6 - 10 years).

The development objectives for Zululand's IDP are listed below. The underlying linkages between these issues and objectives represent a significant dimension in achieving an integrated plan for development of the area.

- Socio-economic development and support to assist communities throughout the District to cope with the combined impact of poverty and HIV/AIDS
- Facilitating the delivery of basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, access roads, telephones, postal services, clinics, schools, community halls, sports fields, pension pay points, police stations, etc)
- Strengthening the local economy with particular emphasis on tourism, agriculture and small business sectors
- Sustainable use of land and the natural environment to unlock the potential for Zululand's people
- Building capacity among officials and councillors to lead and manage development throughout the District

### **2.1 Development vision for Zululand**

The IDP requires more than a set of priority issues. It is also necessary for the Municipality to have a vision to guide its long-term development

The vision for Zululand is a statement of the desired long-term development scenario. It has been informed by the analysis of the current situation, the priority issues and the views of key stakeholders about the kind of future that the municipality should strive after.

In 1998 a vision was developed in consultation with a range of stakeholders as part of the Zululand Regional Development Plan. Since then the ZDM has come into being with a slightly different area of jurisdiction and new stakeholders. It was therefore necessary for the ZDM to review its vision. The vision below was agreed upon by all stakeholders as the most desirable result to be achieved through the integrated development process:

*We are the Zululand region and proud of our heritage. We are mindful of the needs of the poor and we seek to reflect the aspirations of our communities. We are committed to responsible and accountable actions, tolerance and concern for racial harmony, the protection of our environment, and the strengthening of the role of women and youth. We will strive to improve the quality of life in Zululand by providing sustainable infrastructure, promoting economic development and building capacity within our communities.*

This vision was reduced in content to a shortened vision that contains all of the elements reflected in the vision above. The vision below will be the strategic thrust for the Municipality in the short and medium term:

*We, the people of Zululand are proud communities that are committed to the development of Zululand through hard work, integrity and a common purpose.*

## 2.2 Development Strategies

While the Objectives indicate **what** needs to be done, Strategies provide direction to the planning and implementation process and show **how** the objectives can be achieved. The development objectives form the basis of a network of inter-connected strategies, which constitute the heart of the IDP. These strategies are set out below.

### Delivery and coordination of basic services

Dimension	Strategies	Medium
<b>Water and sanitation</b>		
Expand services within budget framework	Rudimentary water supply Cost effective delivery through O and M programmes	Water sector plan
Provide appropriate sanitation where needed	Investigate different cost effective options	Sanitation plan
Provide cost effective solutions to escalating water and sanitation costs	Establish WSP Implement WSP Sustainable options	Water sector plan
<b>Coordinated service delivery</b>		
Ensure optimal split and coordination of functions between spheres of government	Information sharing through SPF Formulation of policies regarding delivery, levels and payment	Legislation, Council policies
Expand role of NGO's in service delivery	Explore various funding agencies and opportunities for funding	Communication strategy
Effective use of current resources	Training for all involved in programmes Financial accountability to	Policy Doc's, Financial strategy

	Council, public and funding agencies	
Ensure coordination between district delivery and other service provider planning and strategies	Regular Service Providers Forum Alignment of plans and strategies with SP's Draft Sectoral Plans	Meeting  Sectoral Plans

### Social issues of communities in Zululand

Dimension	Strategies	Medium
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>		
Reduce impact of HIV/AIDS on the community	Implement strategy that will maximize input from Government departments and NGO's Community awareness campaigns	AIDS Strategy
<b>Disaster Management</b>		
Minimize the effect of natural disasters on communities	Prepare Municipalities in the district to deal with disasters by preparing disaster management plans	Disaster management plan
<b>Gender, Youth, Disabled and aged equity</b>		
Need to identify appropriate opportunities and participation by above	Increase community participation by above Liaison with Departments and NGO's re facilities and strategies	Participation strategy
Role of woman in projects to be improved	Gender sensitive procurement policy	

### Sustainability and environment

Dimension	Strategies	Medium
<b>Land Use Management Framework</b>		
Encourage appropriate and effective use of land	Compile framework in consultation with Local Municipalities Revise Spatial development framework to reflect above	Land Use Management Framework
Conserve and protect our natural heritage	Identify areas and inform local LUMS	Land Use Management Framework

		Communication Strategy
<b>Environmental Management Plan</b>		
Ensure the sustainability and protection of our natural resources	Compile an Environmental Management Plan Financial viability through joint strategic approach with relevant departments	Environmental Management Plan

### Economic Development in Zululand

Dimension	Strategies	Medium
<b>Local Economic Development</b>		
Develop economic opportunities for rural population in order to reduce poverty	Draft Zululand Local Economic development plan, and combine local and district wide strategies Identify agricultural opportunities	Local economic development plan
<b>Marketing</b>		
Market Zululand as a tourist and investment opportunity to attract development	Devise a marketing strategy Attract investment and SMME's through advertising efforts	Marketing and communication strategy
<b>Tourism</b>		
Promote Zululand as a International Tourism Destination	Compile integrated tourism strategy and combine with Marketing and LED Promote and support district wide tourism initiatives	Tourism Strategy

### Build capacity to lead and manage development in Zululand

Dimension	Strategies	Medium
<b>Payment levels</b>		
Increase levy payments	Update levy payers data base on a annual basis Annual increase in levies	Income statements
<b>Skills Development</b>		
Develop Staff skills to ensure effective service delivery	Staff training programmes Councillor training programmes	Training schedule
<b>Internal and external communication</b>		
Effective communication between internal staff and	Communicating strategy to be compiled and	Communication strategy

councillors	workshopped	
Effective communication with external Departments and NGO's	Communicating strategy to be compiled and workshopped	Communication strategy
<b>Financial resources</b>		
Ensure financial resources are allocated according to need	Regular budget meetings and adjustments by HOD's Ensure active participation in budget process	Financial Plan
<b>Staff Productivity</b>		
Staff need to be productive and accountable for all actions	Draft KPI's and job descriptions for all staff Develop staff monitoring and evaluation system Develop incentives for productivity	Job descriptions and key performance indicators

## 2.3 Strategic Implementation

The implementation of each strategy will be driven by internal role player or role players in the organization. They will be responsible for programmes and project specific plans to be completed. The ongoing implementation of performance management system and implementation monitoring will ensure that implementation is monitored in an ongoing manner.

Each development dimension listed below, has a measurable objective, associated with an indicator and a responsible department for execution. The target indicates what the desired outcome within a certain time period would be. This is a statement of intent by Zululand that can be monitored by the public as well as the Council.

### 2.3.1 Delivering basic services and coordinating other services to the people of Zululand

The intent with this strategic issue is to, within the framework of the functions allocated to the Municipality to perform, make optimal use of current resources to ensure the optimal delivery of essential services to the people of Zululand.

To achieve this goal, funding will be sourced from the following key agencies and Departments:

Department of Water affairs and Forestry  
Department of Public Works  
Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Program

### **2.3.2 Current situation**

The Zululand region has a historic backlog in essential service delivery, with nearly 50% of all settlements with water provision below that described in the RDP. Nearly 48% of all people in Zululand rely on natural water sources for water provision.

Nearly 67% off the rural population in Zululand has no access to sanitation facilities.

The delivery of water and sanitation was identified as one of the crucial issues in the District.

### **2.3.3 Development objective/s**

*Provide 954020 people with access to free basic water, 268615 people with access to RDP level of water service and 200 000 people with basic health education and access to basic sanitation over five years from 1 July 2003*

*Establish a Water Service Development Plan for the Zululand Region*

### **2.3.4 Strategies**

The strategies identified are the following:

- Implement Rudimentary water supply
- Cost effective delivery through O and M programmes
- Investigate different cost effective options for delivery
- Investigate sustainable options for delivery of services
- Establishment of a Water Services Provider
- Information sharing through SPF
- Formulation of policies regarding delivery, levels and payment
- Explore various funding agencies and opportunities for funding
- Training for all involved in programmes
- Financial accountability to Council, public and funding agencies
- Regular Service Providers Forum

Alignment of plans and strategies with SP's

- Draft Sectoral Plans

### **2.3.5 Municipal Key Projects**

Draft an energy plan to provide a source of energy for all settlements without electricity

- Draft an roads and transportation plan to establish priorities and need
- Draft a telecommunications plan
- Draft a postal services plan
- Draft a community facilities plan
- Draft a schools plan
- Draft a health facilities plan
- Draft and align a housing strategy

### **2.3.6 Social issues of communities in Zululand**

To enable the Zululand District Municipality to adequately provide and look after the social well being of the communities in Zululand, cognisance must be taken of a number of issues that influence the communities in Zululand. The social dimension is seen as across cutting issue, and influence a number of other issues critical for development in Zululand.

Funding will be sourced from the following agencies:

The Development Bank of South Africa

The Department of Social welfare

The Zululand District Municipality

- **Current situation**

The communities in Zululand has a history of social inequality, with more that 50% of the population not formally employed in the economic sector. The impact of HIV/AIDS is taking it's toll, and the dependency of communities on government programmes and strategies are increasing. A large portion of the population does not have the ability to protect themselves and cope with natural disasters, and are mainly dependant on government support

### **2.3.7 Development objective/s**

*Provide 15 000 people with HIV/AIDS awareness education over five years from 1 July 2003*

*To prepare the Municipality to deal with disasters in the district by drafting a Disaster Management Plan*

*Create appropriate opportunities for and participation of Women, Youth, Disabled and Aged*

### **2.3.8 Development Strategies**

The strategies identified are the following:

- Implement strategy that will maximize input from Government departments and NGO's
- Community awareness campaigns
- Prepare Municipalities in the district to deal with disasters by preparing disaster management plan
- Increase community participation by above Liaison with Departments and NGO's re facilities and strategies
- Gender sensitive procurement policy

### **2.3.9 Municipal Key Projects**

Launch and support a poverty relief pilot program drawing on all poverty relief support programmes

Initiate campaign to educate the communities in methods for the reduction of HIV/AIDS

### **2.3.10 Sustainability and environment**

The Zululand District Municipality has as a mandate, the responsible management of the natural environment and land uses within its area of jurisdiction. The purpose of this strategy is to manage and conserve the land and natural resources in Zululand for the present as well as future generations.

To achieve this goal, funding will be sourced from the following agencies and Departments:

The Department of Traditional and Local Government Affairs  
The Department of Environmental Affairs and Agriculture  
The Development Bank of South Africa

### **2.3.11 Current situation**

The Zululand Municipality is newly established and encompasses an area of nearly 15000 square kilometres. At this stage there are no or very limited land use control measures existing in the District. Although the major environmental and ecological sensitive areas have been identified, no concrete management plans for these areas exist.

### **2.3.12 Development objectives**

*To encourage appropriate and effective use of land*

*Establish and implement an Environmental Management Plan*

### **2.3.13 Development Strategies**

Strategies identified are the following:

- Compile framework in consultation with Local Municipalities
- Revise Spatial development framework to reflect above Identify areas and inform local LUMS
- Compile an Environmental Management Plan
- Financial viability through joint strategic approach with relevant departments

### **2.3.14 Municipal key projects**

Draw up a business plan to establish a pilot Rural Service System in the Zululand District Municipality

Secure funding to establish a Multi Purpose Community Centre in the Zululand District Municipality

Draft a Strategic Environmental Assessment Plan for the Municipality

Draft a Land Use Management Framework for the District

## **2.4 Economical development in Zululand**

It is crucial for a Municipality to explore all possible ways and means to ensure that not just the Municipality, but the residents of Zululand all benefit from economic development in the Municipality. There is an existing need to develop economic opportunities for the rural population within the area, as well as to promote the tourism potential that exists in Zululand.

### **2.4.1 The Current situation**

There are numerous plans and strategies developed that earmark tourism and agricultural development as the two generators for economic development in Zululand. Little has however been done to ensure that these strategies and plans are implemented in the District. Although it is acknowledged that Local Economic Development plays an important role in the development of Zululand, no consistent effort was made to implement these initiatives.

### **2.4.2 Development objectives**

*Creating job and business opportunities in the district through LED and SMME initiatives, and exploiting the tourism, agricultural and other opportunities in the district*

### **2.4.3 Development Strategies**

- Draft Zululand Local Economic development plan, and combine local and district wide strategies
- Identify agricultural opportunities
- Compile integrated tourism strategy and combine with Marketing and LED
- Promote and support district wide tourism initiatives
- Devise a marketing strategy
- Attract investment and SMME's through advertising efforts

### **2.4.4 Municipal Key Projects**

Complete and Implement the Local Economic development plan for the Zululand District Municipality

#### **2.4.5 Build Capacity to lead and manage development in Zululand**

The Zululand District Municipality is a newly established District Municipality that was institutionalised through the Demarcation process. The Municipality implement a number of projects, and therefore need a staff component that will ensure effective delivery of services. The staff structure is envisaged to expand as the Municipality take on more functions in the near future.

#### **2.4.6 The Current situation**

The Zululand District Municipality is currently in the process of taking over a number of functions from the provincial government. This situation places a huge responsibility and workload on the current staff structure. The availability of office space is limited, and the Municipality is currently building new offices, to cope with the demand. The Municipality is currently in the process of developing a staff monitoring and evaluation system whereby the performance of each staff member will be monitored, and rewarded for good performance. There is a staff training program in place.

#### **2.4.7 Development objective/s**

*Increase payment levels*

*Improve Skills Levels of staff*

*Ensure that latest appropriate technology and equipment is used to enhance productivity and reduce costs*

*Promote active participation and ownership by all external stakeholders*

*Ensure sufficient financial resources allocated*

*Improved staff productivity*

*Ensure active participation and ownership by all departments and MM*

- **Development Strategies**

- Update levy payers data base on an annual basis
- Annual increase in levies and staff training programmes
- Councillor training programmes
- Communicating strategy to be compiled and workshopped

- Draft KPI's and job descriptions for all staff
- Develop staff monitoring and evaluation system
- Develop incentives for productivity
- Regular budget meetings and adjustments by HOD's
- Ensure active participation in budget process

- **Municipal Key Projects**

Update and extend the Zululand Staff training and skills development plan

Update and extend the Zululand Employment equity plan

Update the existing Zululand Human Resources Development plan

Formulate a youth development programme

### **3. A PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT MODEL FOR THE ZDM**

Legislation requires that a Municipality include certain performance areas in their Integrated Development Plan. This was identified as a shortfall in the 2002 assessment of the Zululand District Municipality IDP, and must therefore form an integral part of a Municipal IDP.

In the development of such a system, one need to take note of the role the Municipality performs, and to make sure that a balance is achieved in terms of functions allocated to a Municipality in terms of legislation, and priority objectives in the Integrated Development Plan.

The indicator or performance area has certain distinct characteristics. They must be:

- realistic
- measurable
- meaning full
- functional

In considering which performance management model to use, care was taken to ensure that the Key Performance Indicators identified, was in line with the National Key Performance areas. It was therefore decided to use a base model that was derived from the Integrated Development Plan Key issues, but keeping a balance with National Key Performance areas.

Table 3.1 gives a summary of the key areas and indicators that is applicable to the Municipality.

The performance target will be measured on an annual basis, and will therefore change as the performance target is reached. The Municipality is in the process of developing an individual performance management system that will be linked to the performance indicators.

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	KPA	Development Objective	Resp Dept	KPI	KPI Type	Performance Targets	Actions	Resp
1	Infrastructure Needs	Establish First Phase of an Integrated Transportation Plan (ITP)	TD	Approved First Phase of the ITP	o	First phase of ITP approved by Council 30 June 2004	Establish SC to facilitate drafting of ITP: ph1	EXCO
2							ITP ph 1: Appoint service provider	EXCO
3							Approve ITP ph 1	Council
4		Improve access to water & Sanitation	TD	Approved WSDP	o	WSDP approved by Council by 1 Nov 2003 for submission to DWAF	WSDP: EXCO approval	EXCO
5							WSDP: Council approval	Council
6		Improve access to water	TD	Provide budget according to approved WSDP	i	Budget for water infrastructure provided according to approved WSDP	Funds approved according to WSDP	Council
7				Number of people with access to FBW and RDP level of service	o	Increase the number of people with access to free basic water from 130 000 to 954 000 and the number of people with access to RDP level of water service from 341746 to 610746 people with access over five years from 1 April 2004, increasing by 118448people in 03/04, 35294 in 04/05, 86018 in 05/06, 53781 in 06/07 and 51268 in 07/08	Monitor achievements of WSDP	Council
8				Implement WSDP	p	Projects implemented as per WSDP	BP's approved	EXCO
9							Service providers appointed by EXCO	EXCO
10							Appoint contractors	EXCO
11		Improve access to sanitation	TD	Provide budget according to approved WSDP	i	Budget for sanitation infrastructure provided according to approved WSDP	Funds approved according to WSDP	Council

12	<b>Infrastructure Needs</b>			Number of people with basic health education and access to basic sanitation	o	Increase the number of people with basic health education and access to basic sanitation from 130232 to 295055 over five years from 1 April 2004, increasing by 2441 people in 03/04, 45531 in 04/05, 24515 in 05/06, 47415 in 06/07 and 4410 in 07/08	Monitor achievements of WSDP	Council
13	<b>Social Issues</b>	Implement an HIV/AIDS strategy to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on community	CSD	Approved HIV/AIDS Strategy	o	HIV/AIDS strategy approved by 30 June 2004	Strategy approved	EXCO
14				Establish SC to to draft HIV/AIDS strategy	p	HIV/AIDS SC established by 1 Nov 2003	SC established	EXCO
15		To prepare the Municipality to deal with disasters in the district by drafting a Disaster Management Plan	CSD	Funds to draft Disaster Management Plan	i	Funds on budget to draft DMP	Funds approved	Council
16				Set structures for drafting of phases of DMP	p	Structures for drafting of DMP in place on 1 Nov 2003	Structures in place	EXCO
17				Approved Disaster Management Plan	o	DMP approved by Council	Approve DMP	Council
18		Appropriate opportunities for and participation of Women and Youth	CSD	Funds to draft Gender and Youth Plan	i	Funds on budget to draft Gender and Youth Plan	Funds approved	Council
19				Set structures for drafting of Gender and Youth Plan	p	Structures for drafting of Gender and Youth Plan in place on 1 Nov 2003	Structures in place	EXCO
20				Approved Gender and Youth Plan	o	Establish a Youth and Gender Development Plan	Plan approved	EXCO
21	<b>Sustainability and Environment</b>	To encourage appropriate and effective use of land	TD	Funds to draft 1st phase of LUMS	i	Funds on budget to draft 1st phase of LUMS	Funds approved	Council
22				Set structures for drafting 1st phase of LUMS	p	Structures for drafting of 1st phase of LUMS in place on 1 Nov 2003	Structures in place	EXCO

23	<b>Sustainability and Environment</b>			Approved 1st phase of Land Use Management Plan (LUMS)	o	First phase of LUMS approved by 30 June 2004	Lums approved	Council
24		To promote environmental sustainability in all aspects of development	TD	Funds to draft Environmental Management plan (EMP)	i	Funds on budget to draft EMP	Funds approved	Council
25				Set structures for drafting EMP	p	Structures for drafting of EMP in place on 1 Nov 2003	Structures in place	EXCO
26				Approved EMP	o	EMP approved by 30 June 2005	EMP approved	Council
27	<b>Economic Development and Tourism</b>	Create job and business opportunities in the district through LED and SMME initiatives, and exploiting the tourism, agricultural and other opportunities in the district	MM	Funds for LED plan	i	Funds provided on budget for LED plan on 1 July 2003	Funds approved	Council
28				Approved LED Plan	o	LED plan approved by 1 July 2004	Plan approved	Council
29				LED project BP's approved for funding	o	Three LED project BP's approved by 1 July 2004	BP's approved	EXCO
30	<b>Institutional Capacity</b>	Sound Financial Management	FD	Payment levels	o	Increase number of returns from registered levy payers from 70% to 90% over five years from 1 July 2003, by 4% per year	Monitor ratio	EXCO
31				Debt coverage ratio	o	Maintain ratio above 6	Monitor ratio	EXCO
32				Outstanding service debtors to revenue	o	Increase ratio from 0.36 to 0.4 in the year by 30 June 2004	Monitor ratio	EXCO
33				Cost coverage ratio	o	Maintain ratio above 6	Monitor ratio	EXCO
34				Risk & internal controls	p	Audit committee monitors internal audits at least 3 times per year	Establish audit committee	EXCO
35							Appoint internal auditors	EXCO
36							Approve annual internal audit plan	EXCO

37	<b>Institutional Capacity</b>						Consider internal audit report and take corrective steps if required	EXCO
38						Effective control by considering the annual external audit report/financial statements and take corrective measures if needed	Consider AG audit report and take corrective steps if required	Council
39				IDP linked capital budget	o	Maintain at least 80% of projects to be in IDP	Approve budget which complies with target	Council
40				Approved budget	o	Budget approved by council before 31 May annually	Budget approved	Council
41		Improve staff productivity	CSD	Percentage of allocated budget spent on skills development	i	Maintain at least 80% of budget spent annually	Monitor expenditure	Council
42					o	Skills Development plan reviewed annually	Approve revised skills development plan	Council
43		Employment Equity	MM	Number of PDI Staff in 3 highest levels	i	Compliance with the targets of the Employment Equity Plan	Monitor appointments by MM	Council
44		To achieve sound Integrated Planning by the DM	TD	Revised IDP approved	o	Revised IDP approved by council before 31 May annually	IDP approved before 31 May annually	Council
45		To achieve implementation targets	MM	Implementation of plans	p	Monitor implementation of all plans	Consider annual implementation report by MM	EXCO
					i =	Input Indicator		
					p =	Process Indicator		
					o =	Output Indicator		
					oc =	Outcome Indicator		

## **4. ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

While the development strategies and projects indicate WHAT needs to be done and in what manner; the SDF shows WHERE development initiatives and investment should occur. The SDF, therefore, sets the locational criteria for development strategies and projects in such a way as to provide an integrated approach to future development in the Zululand District. The SDF has been based on an analysis of the spatial structure of the district and the surrounding areas. It aims to build on its positive aspects and to mitigate its weaknesses.

### **4.1 Spatial development principles**

The SDF is also based on spatial development principles, which have been derived from the DFA and other relevant legislation. These are as follows:

Correction of historically distorted spatial patterns;

Spatial integration (rural/urban, poor/rich, black/white, housing/workplace);

Discouragement of urban sprawl and encouragement of densification and more compact forms of development in towns and rural areas;

Spatially co-ordinated sectoral activities;

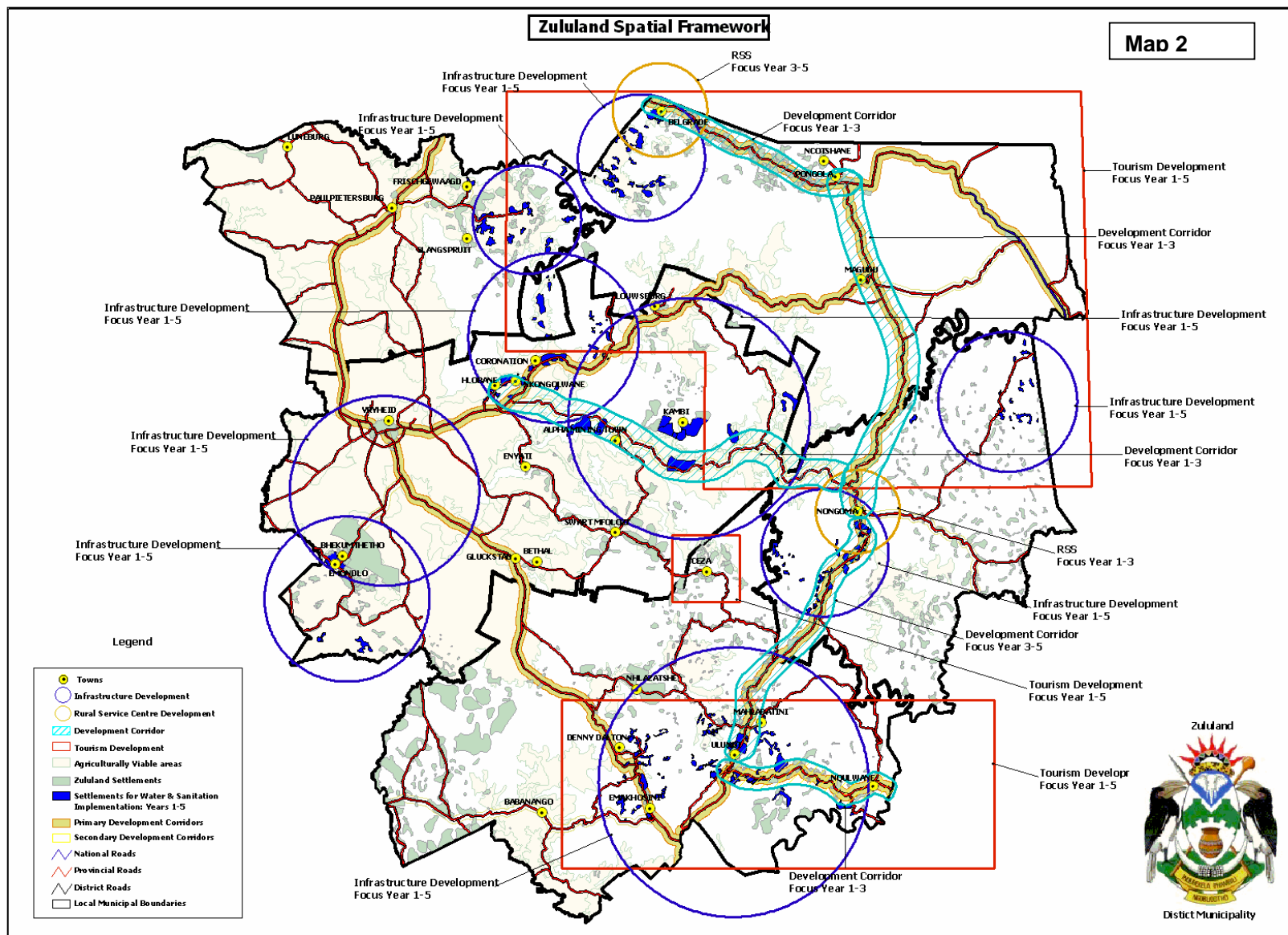
Environmentally sustainable land development practices.

The SDF responds to the spatial analysis and principles by identifying a spatial structure that is designed to support the district's economy and to provide improved services to people throughout the district. A central concern of the SDF is to indicate to priority areas for different types of investment by government departments and other service providers, NGOs and the private sector. The SDF has four main components:

- Nodes and concentrations of settlement or economic activities;
- Transport networks and communication linkages both within and beyond the district;
- Areas of particular potential or need; and
- Institutional arrangements for ensuring spatial integration of all development initiatives on a sustainable basis.

The essence of the SDF is to improve accessibility to, and within the District, and to increase the range and quality of services available to communities in all settlements, so as to provide a base to encourage productive activities at all scales.

The spatial development framework is built on three legs namely physical infrastructure development, tourism development and agricultural development. It spatially indicates the capital investment programme for various Government Departments, and the proposed implementation framework for these projects.



## **4.2 Physical Infrastructure Development**

### **4.2.1 Water and Sanitation**

The spatial positioning of any physical infrastructure will largely be determined by the provision of water infrastructure in the District. The infrastructural development will therefore focus on those areas that will be serviced with water within the next five years.

The Zululand District Water Services Plan gives a clear indication as to where and when water infrastructure will be provided in the District. Maps 3-7 and Tables 4.1-4.5 gives us a clear indication of what amount of water capital infrastructure will be provided when and at what cost and during which year.

- **Investment programmes**

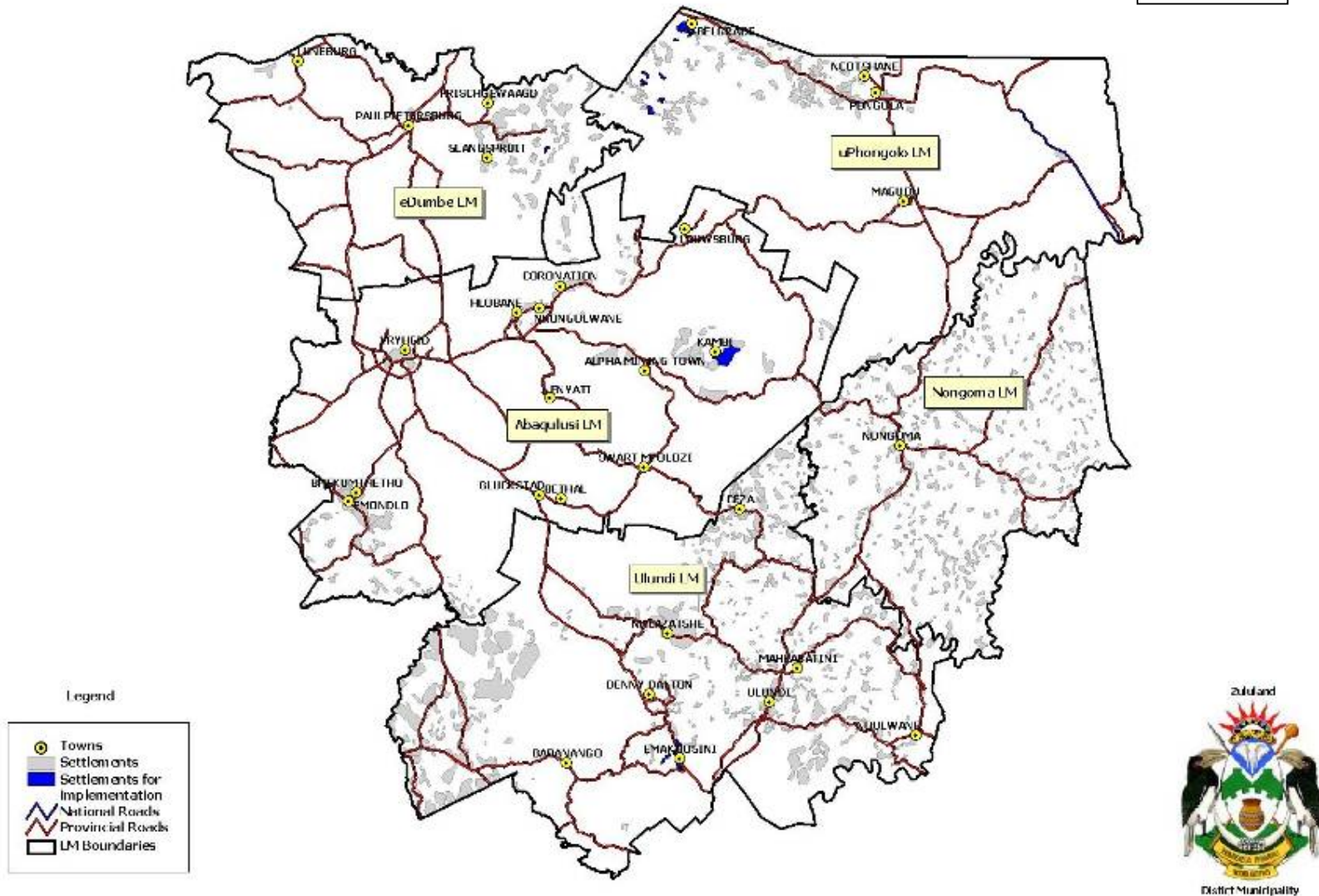
There are two main programmes that is utilised for the implementation of water and sanitation services. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry provides funding for specifically water and sanitation infrastructure development. The Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Program fund various infrastructure projects, not only limited to water and sanitation, but will exclusively be utilised by the ZDM for water and sanitation infrastructure provision during the next 5 years.

### **4.2.2 Roads Infrastructure Development**

There are a number of roads that is of strategic importance to the Municipality, and that will receive priority as far as the Municipality is concerned.

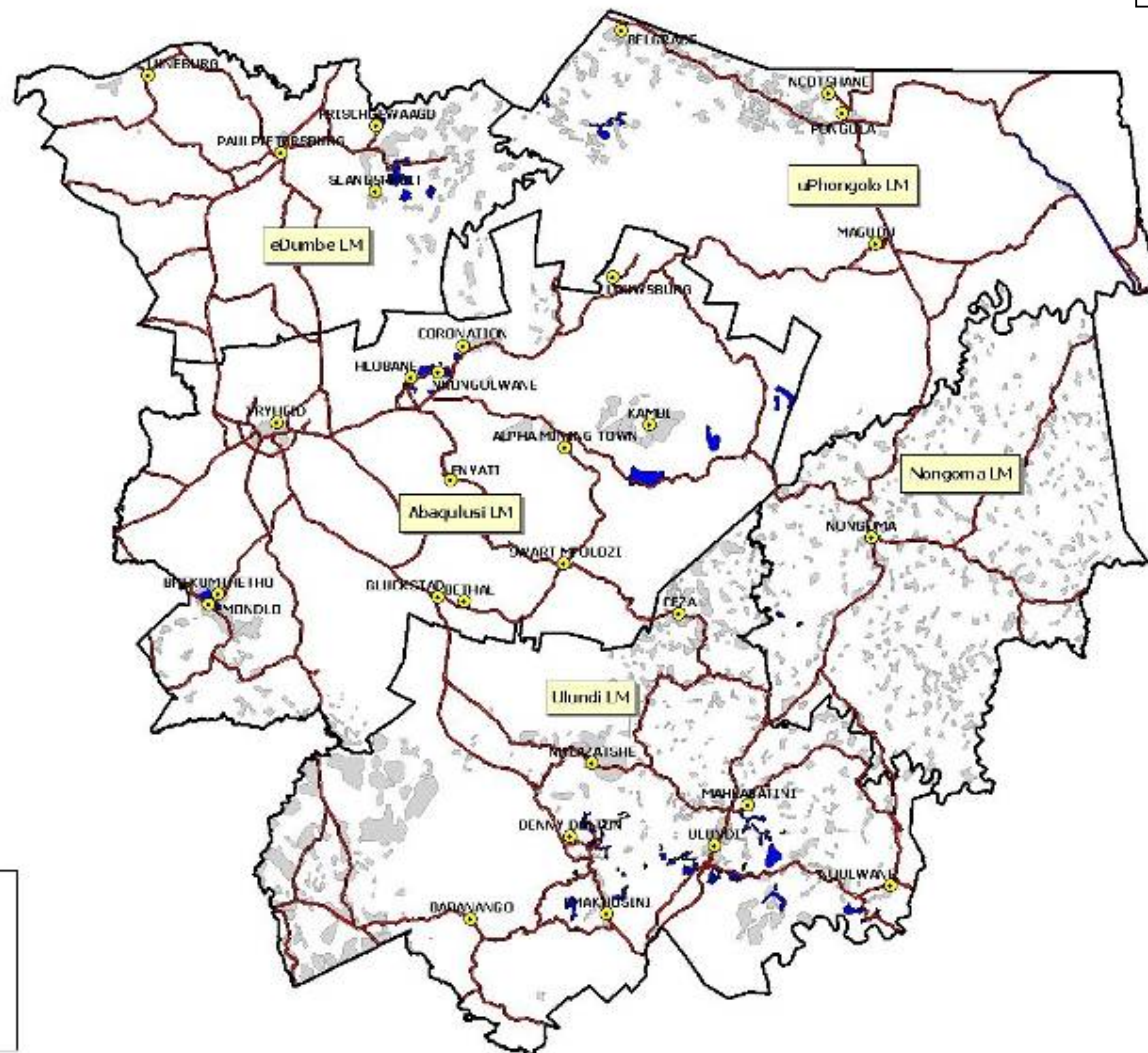
- **P700-Ulundi to Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park**  
This road is seen as one of the key projects to unlock the Tourism and Industrial development potential of the region. Although this project has commenced, it is and will be the main focus for the Municipality in the next 5 years.
- **R66-Ulundi to Nongoma link road**  
The link between Ulundi and Nongoma will strengthen the status of these towns as the main service centres in the Southern part of the District.
- **Belgrade Pongola Road- N2 Status**  
This portion of road joins the N2 at the southern side of Pongola, but has no N2 status. The Municipality believe that upgrading of this road to N2 status, will benefit not only the uPhongolo Municipality, but also the Zululand District Municipality.
- **Nongoma Vryheid link road**  
There is a portion of road between Nongoma and Vryheid, from Ngome to Vryheid that need to be upgraded to blacktop standard

- Nongoma Pongola link road  
A section of this road between Nongoma and Pongola (about 35km) need to be upgraded to blacktop standard.



**Table 4.1**

Year	Financial Year	Population Total	Local Municipality	Settlement Name	Settlement Population	Regional Scheme	Budget	Total Budget/Year
1	2002/2003	18327	Abaqulusi LM	Enyathi	734	Coronation Scheme	R	45,231,190.00
				Bulk network		Hlahlindlela Regional Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Cibilili	282	Khambi Scheme		
				Bulk network		Mandlakhazi Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Skhume	480	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Emakhosini	4120	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Hhondlweni	669	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Senzangakhona	72	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Nobambo	320	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			uPhongolo LM	Belgrade	5359	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
			uPhongolo LM	Mabonjane	200	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
			uPhongolo LM	Manzabomvu	600	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
			uPhongolo LM	Kwambhulu	625	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
			uPhongolo LM	Magiqweni	3000	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
			uPhongolo LM	Vimbemshini	570	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
			uPhongolo LM	Newstand	784	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
			eDumbe LM	Mahlosane	512	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West		
				Bulk network		Usuthu Regional Scheme		



Legend

- Towns
- Settlements
- Settlements for Implementation
- National Roads
- Provincial Roads
- LM Boundaries

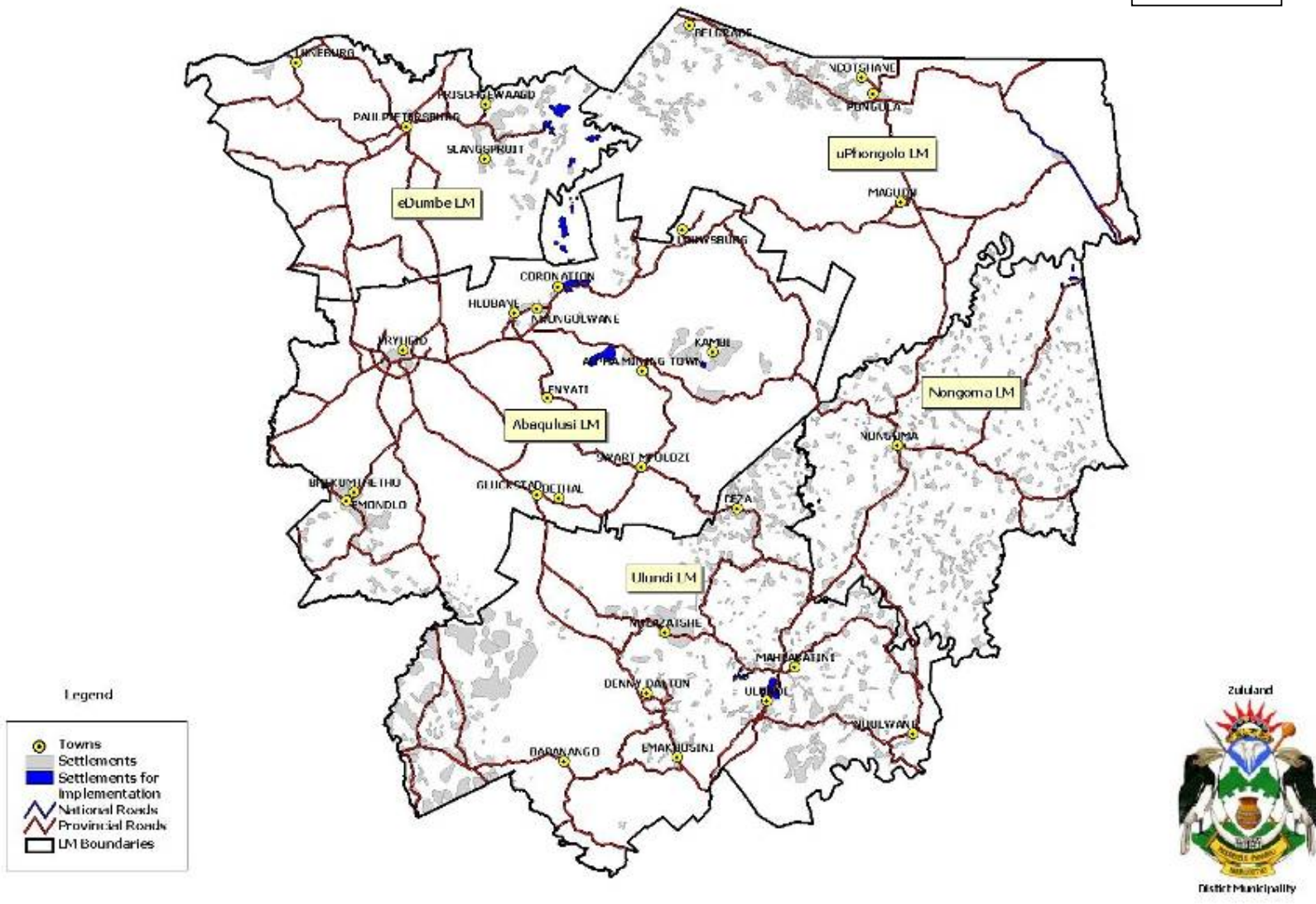


**Table 4.2**

Year	Financial Year	Population Total	Local Municipality	Settlement Name	Settlement Population	Regional Scheme	Budget	Total Budget/Year
2	2003/2004	130635	Abaqulusi LM	Lindelani	3060	Coronation Scheme	R 1,600,000.00	R 62,620,673.00
			Abaqulusi LM	Nkongolwane	1366	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Coronation	3143	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Nkongolwane	5200	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Hlobane	2400	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Boomlaer	152	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Hlobane (Driefontein)	112	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Thuthukani	1760	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Emondlo	21550	Hlahlindlela Scheme	R 7,500,000.00	
			Abaqulusi LM	Mountain view	1700	Khambi Scheme	R 3,000,000.00	
			Abaqulusi LM	Dlondlomo	684	Khambi Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Esihlengeni	764	Khambi Scheme		
				Bulk network		Mandlakhazi Regional Scheme	R 10,900,000.0	
			Ulundi LM	Maduna Ezibomvu	3700	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	R32,920,673.00	
			Ulundi LM	Sgodiphola	620	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Kwangono Mbambo	180	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Hlungulwane	500	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Kweyezulu	850	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mpayini	294	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Maqwatha	820	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Goje Maqwatha	1600	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Tshilungwaneni	1600	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Esibindini	3700	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mpungamhlophe	2350	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mayville	4000	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Njomelwane	3861	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Zenzele	246	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Manekwane	960	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Okhazaneni	210	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Othisangu	320	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Isikhla Sewela	538	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Manekwane	700	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mabedlana	295	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Thulwane	2000	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		

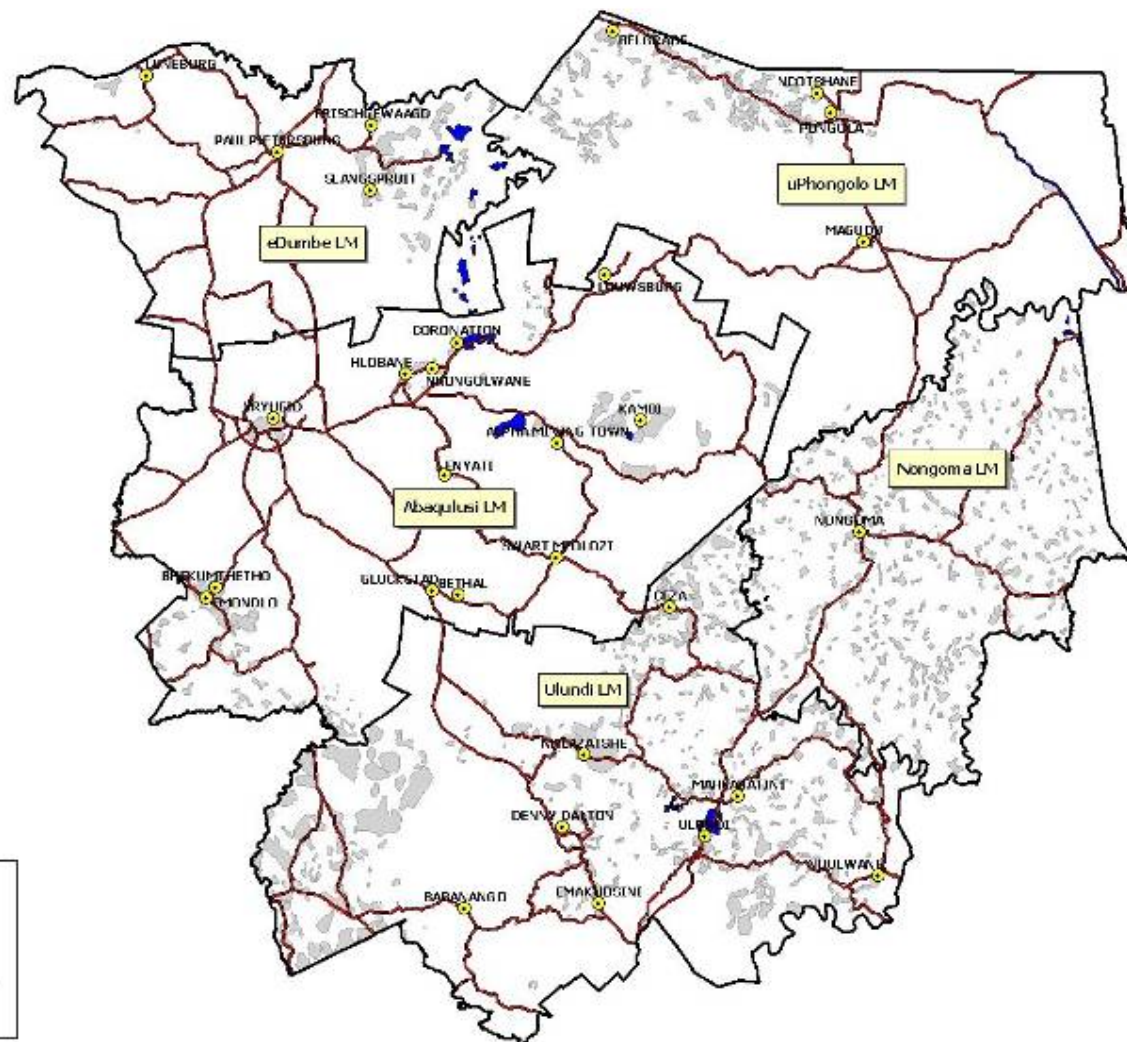
		Ulundi LM	Ndlovane	2000	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Mabedlana No.2 (Indonsa)	600	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Mkhazane	18200	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Thokoza	2000	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Ezihlabeni	2900	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Phakama	660	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Mabedlane No.1	1216	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Kwangono Mbambo	503	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Ntandakuwela	750	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Draaihoek	670	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Nkiliji	202	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Ntabamhlophe	1340	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Sangoyana	670	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Ndumeni	260	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Ezakhiweni	750	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Hlophekhulu	2600	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Kwavilakazi	1300	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Mvula	500	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Mpothi	500	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Mphothi (Ezibomvu)	600	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Endayini	400	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		Ulundi LM	Ngqolothi	511	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
		uPhongolo LM	Emabomvu	350	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	R 500,000.00	
		uPhongolo LM	Ombimbini	1200	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
		uPhongolo LM	Ezibayeni	296	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
		uPhongolo LM	Nkosientsha	342	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
		uPhongolo LM	Mfalovallo	350	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
		uPhongolo LM	Kortnek	340	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
		uPhongolo LM	Thusazane	250	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central		
		eDumbe LM	Frischgewaagd	8158	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West		
		eDumbe LM	Ko Dlomo	250	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West	R 2,300,000.00	
		eDumbe LM	Tholakela	5712	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West		
		eDumbe LM	Kwa Vova	1520	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West		
		Nongoma LM	Emjeni	300	Usuthu Regional Scheme	R 3,900,000.00	

			Nongoma LM	Osuthu/Mhambuma	1200	Usuthu Regional Scheme		
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**Table 4.3**

Year	Financial Year	Population Total	Local Municipality	Settlement Name	Settlement Population	Regional Scheme	Budget	Total Budget/Year
3	2004/2005	24459	Abaqulusi LM	Kwamzweze	734	Coronation Scheme	R 3,600,000.00	R 79 800 000.00
			uPhongolo LM	Belvue Farm	350	Coronation Scheme		
			uPhongolo LM	Parys Trust (Paris 13437)	376	Coronation Scheme		
			uPhongolo LM	Dwaal Hoek	320	Coronation Scheme		
				Bulk network		Hlahlindlela Regional Scheme	R 11,100,000.00	
			Abaqulusi LM	Ntumbane	400	Khambi Scheme	R 3,900,000.00	
			Abaqulusi LM	Kwakwelvei	569	Khambi Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Kwagudlintaba	669	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme	R 14,300,000.00	
			Nongoma LM	Sbonelo	544	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Emadwaleni	944	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Nkukhwini	369	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Embilane	2000	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	R 21,700,000.00	
			Ulundi LM	Kwa Sishwili	605	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ntendeka No. 1	1485	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ntendeka No. 2	850	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Vezunyawo	2400	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Cisholo	360	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Nkomo	1200	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ekukhanyeni	2000	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Kwa Sishwili 2	3400	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
						Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	R 5,000,000.00	
			eDumbe LM	Gwebu	369	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West	R 4,200,000.00	
			eDumbe LM	Obishini	240	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West		
			eDumbe LM	Balmoral	2640	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West		
			eDumbe LM	Balmoral B	400	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West		
			eDumbe LM	Lujojwana	935	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West		
			Nongoma LM	Stadium	300	Usuthu Regional Scheme	R 16,000,000.00	



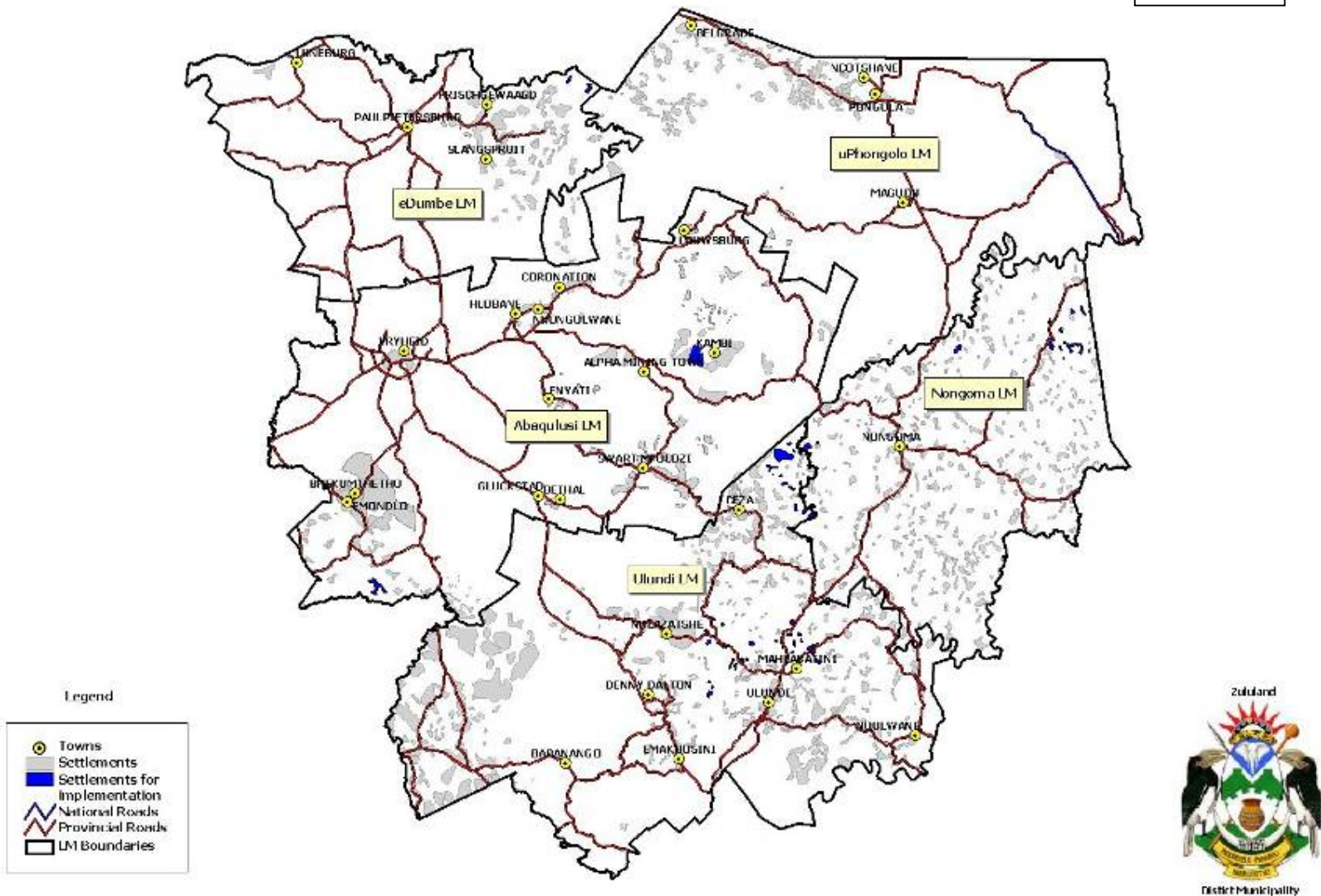
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**Table 4.4**

Year	Financial Year	Population Total	Local Municipality	Settlement Name	Settlement Population	Regional Scheme	Budget	Total Budget/Year
4	2005/2006	58396	Abaqulusi LM	Welverdiend 397/1 (Thembalihle)	160	Coronation Scheme	R 1,400,000.00	R 86,800,000.00
				Emnyameni CPA (Beroofd 107/Zamukuhle)	750	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Kwa Xamu Trust	480	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Kwaciyo	1007	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Bedrog 217	41	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Welverdiend 397 (Mphumelelo)	24	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Welverdiend 397/3&4 (Mbogodene 2)	1100	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Welverdiend 397/6 (Mbogodeni)	76	Coronation Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Phembukuthula	4094	Hlahlindlela Scheme	R 13,100,000.00	
			Abaqulusi LM	St Paul	8100	Hlahlindlela Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Mabona	700	Hlahlindlela Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Ezingadini	6000	Hlahlindlela Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Kwandeni	1001	Khambi Scheme	R 1,800,000.00	
				Bulk network		Mandlakhazi Regional Scheme	R 15,600,000.00	
			Ulundi LM	Ekudubekeni	1300	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	R 23,500,000.00	
			Ulundi LM	Dunge	730	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ezibomvu	1300	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Gwabini	350	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ntontiyane	1050	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Nqwanqwasi	1400	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mpolweni (1)	600	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mpolweni (2)	650	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Othini	1607	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ncwane	3000	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ngilazi	4500	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			uPhongolo LM	Altona	960	Simdlagentsha Phase 2 Central	R 7,900,000.00	
			uPhongolo LM	Ncithini	2000	Simdlagentsha Phase 2 Central		

	uPhongolo LM Mdiyani	1584	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Ntabakayishi	2800	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Gesi	1080	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Dungamanzi	1099	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Enkwambase	500	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Mavuka	750	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Luphiso	600	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Emncithini	200	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Sibhangsakomo	810	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Ntabsnixzlulu	544	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	uPhongolo LM Khiphunyawo	150	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	
	Bulk network		Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West	R 1,700,000.00
	Nongoma LM Ematsheni	600	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Nongoma LM Edengeni	700	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Nongoma LM Gudlucingo	1710	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Nongoma LM Elinda	220	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Nongoma LM Kwatejana	360	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Ulundi LM Cencethu	250	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Ulundi LM Mayidweba	199	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Ulundi LM Goqo	310	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Ulundi LM Mgguphansi	390	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Ulundi LM Gabazi	270	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
	Ulundi LM Ekwandeni Mission	290	Usuthu Regional Scheme	R 21,800,000.00



**Table 4.5**

Year	Financial Year	Population Total	Local Municipality	Settlement Name	Settlement Population	Regional Scheme	Budget	Total Budget/Year
5	2006/2007	40388		Bulk network		Coronation Regional Scheme	1400000	R88,800,000.00
			Abaqulusi LM	Esigodini 1	479	Hlahlindlela Scheme	13100000	
			Abaqulusi LM	Esigodini	5120	Hlahlindlela Scheme		
			Abaqulusi LM	Ngenetsheni	2986	Khambi Scheme	R 1,800,000.00	
			Abaqulusi LM	Ngenetsheni b	560	Khambi Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Emakhalantombi	121	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme	R 15,600,000.00	
			Nongoma LM	Qondile	390	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Vulamlomo	1700	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Siwela	490	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Ubani	401	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Mntwanontengayo	300	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Emkhalantombi	120	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Siwela	400	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Nongoma LM	Mpondo	200	Mandhlakazi Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mahleza	1300	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	R 23,500,000.00	
			Ulundi LM	Ezibindini	900	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Isiqunga	240	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Kwamyeye	350	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Kwamyeye	360	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mbudle	409	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Nqabane	395	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Nqwane Golden	600	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mayiwane	40	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Jikaza	1200	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Jikazi	1150	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Thokoza	1060	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Endinde	1610	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mhlahlane	960	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mvuthela	400	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Vutela	727	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ezigandu	300	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Esivivanini	135	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Ziqonga	350	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Dibhini	102	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Mthinzima	400	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		
			Ulundi LM	Nomdiya Mshavazafe	860	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme		

Ulundi LM	Nomdiya-Gijima	1200	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Emageleni	480	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Hawini Makhoba	1600	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	M Bululusa	400	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Qwane	460	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Qwane Vuka	1200	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Osengathini	180	Nkonjeni Regional Scheme	
eDumbe LM	Ntungweni	852	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	R
eDumbe LM	Ntungweni	852	Simdlangentsha Phase 2 Central	6,300,000.00
	Bulk network		Simdlangentsha Phase 2 West	R
				5,300,000.00
Nongoma LM	Kohlakolo	600	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Nongoma LM	Ndindindi	860	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Nongoma LM	Ingoqongo	428	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Mpambukelweni	230	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Silanda	119	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Phambukelweni	150	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Nhloye	180	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Ombimbini	850	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Ezikhwebezani	360	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Esibomvu	190	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Ekushumayeleni	370	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Mtikini	461	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Mdumela	460	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Mpikanisweni	290	Usuthu Regional Scheme	
Ulundi LM	Ehlabathini	501	Usuthu Regional Scheme	

R 21,800,000.00

- **Investment programmes**

The National Roads agency together with the Department of Transport provides funding for roads infrastructure development. This funding is however not channelled through the Municipality, but is directly channelled down from Provincial level to implementation in the different Municipalities.

The priorities from Municipalities as identified in the IDP, are however taken into account in the funding process.

#### **4.2.3 Poverty Relief Infrastructure Programmes**

The Zululand District Municipality receive a large sum of funding from various government Departments to implement projects within the Zululand District Municipality. As a pre requisite for development is water, it is vital that all infrastructure development occur within the proposed framework of the Water Service Development Plan. The Community Based Public Works Program together with programs like the Building for Sport and Recreation has a specific focus for providing infrastructural development that can be linked to social strategies for development. Maps 8 and 9 and Tables 4.6 and 4.7 gives a clear indication of infrastructure development associated with these programmes for the 2003/2004 financial year

#### **4.2.4 Zululand District Municipality Projects**

The Zululand District Municipality utilises it's own funding to fund certain projects aimed at poverty relief. These projects cover a large scope, and a breakdown of these projects are shown in Map 10 and Table 4.8.

#### **4.2.5 ISRDP Anchor Projects**

The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme, is a poverty relief program that were designed specifically for the purpose of fast tracking priority projects within a Municipality. There are no committed funding for these projects, and the program utilises a number of Provincial programmes to secure funding for these projects.

All Municipalities within Zululand District Municipality was requested to identify new ISRDP projects for the 2003/2004 financial year. These projects are still being finalised and prioritized, but annexure A1 gives an indication of projects identified per municipality

#### **4.2.6 Rural Service Centres**

The Rural Service Centre concept has been in existence for a number of years, and is aimed at delivering basic services to the rural communities in Zululand.

In short the concept revolves around a “hub” from where certain services will be provided at satellite points identified around the “hub” Two towns, namely Nongoma and Belgrade has been identified as pilots for the Zululand District and will therefore be the focus for the next five years.

### **4.3 Agricultural Development**

Zululand has a moderate agricultural potential, with high agricultural potential to the North and North east of the region.

The region is predominantly suited for cattle farming, with a few areas susceptible to sugar cane and wattle farming.

Although the Zululand District Municipality implement a number of agricultural projects, the projects that will have the most significant spatial impact, are those redistribution and restitution projects that are implemented on behalf of the Department of Land Affairs.

These projects are transferred with their own budget for infrastructure and development. In most cases there were however not much consideration given to the placing of these projects, resulting in non viable agricultural projects.

It is vital that the Zululand District Municipality focus as far as possible on areas with moderate to high agricultural potential on which to implement agricultural projects from the Department of Land Affairs. Map 11 gives an indication of agricultural viable land for development, and set guidelines for the Municipality as to where agricultural development should take place.

- **Investment programmes**

The main source of funding for agriculture projects in the District is channelled through the Department of Agriculture. Map 11 and Table 4.9 gives an indication of all projects that will be implemented in the 2003/2004 financial year.

As noted above, a large amount of funding is received from the Department of Land Affairs, to implement the Restitution and Redistribution program in the Zululand District Municipal area. Map 12 and Table 4.10 indicate the investment from the Department for Zululand for the 2003/2004 financial year.





**Table 4.6 Zululand District Municipality CBPWP Projects: 2003/2004**

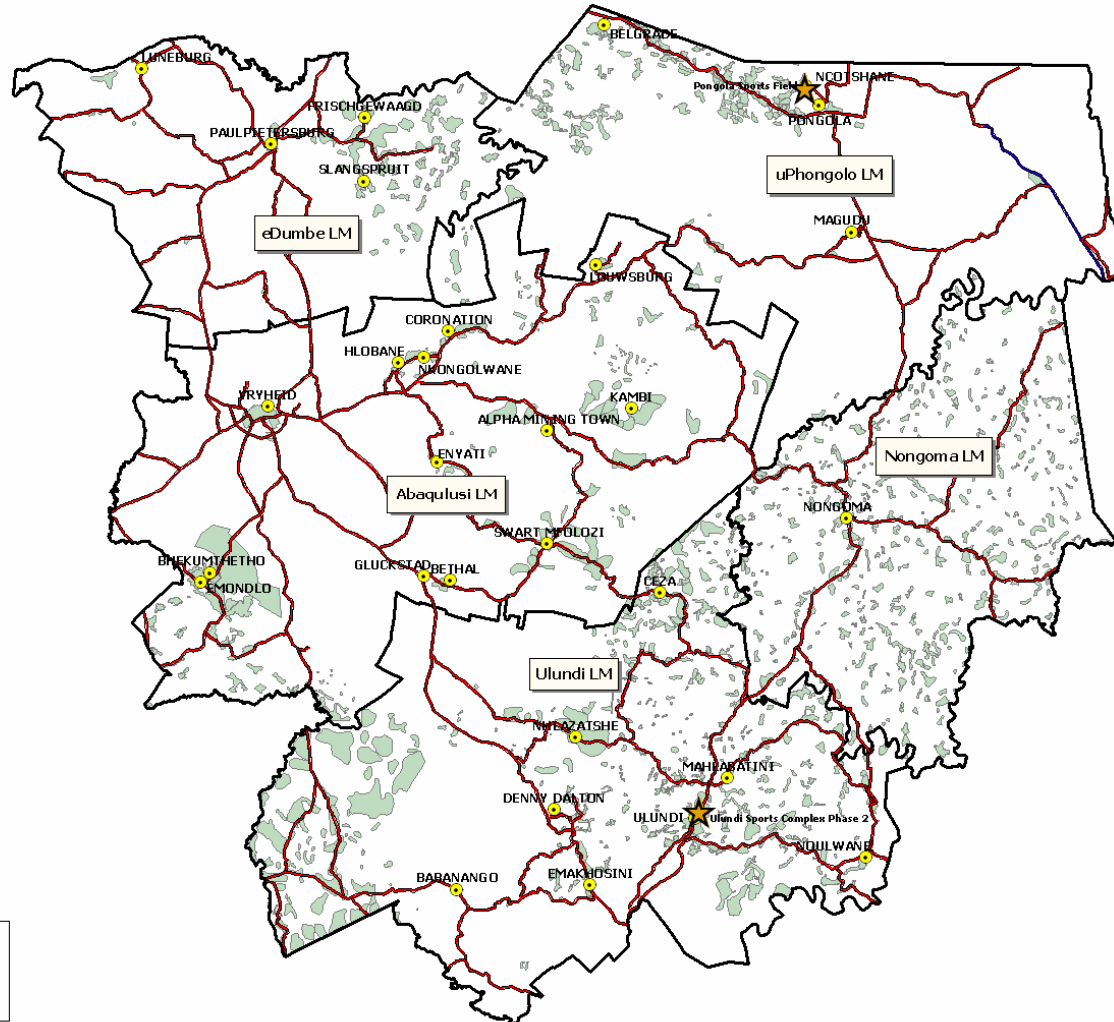
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Funder</b>	<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Umzamo Cluster	CBPWP	AbaQulusi	R 3,129,000.00
Mangosuthu Cluster	CBPWP	eDumbe	R 3,129,000.00
Buxedeni Cluster	CBPWP	Nongoma	R 1,700,000.00
Mkhazana Cluster	CBPWP	Ulundi	R 1,700,000.00
Babanango Cluster	CBPWP	Ulundi	R 1,500,000.00
Altona Cluster	CBPWP	uPhongolo	R 1,700,000.00

# Zululand Building for Sports & Recreation Projects 2003/2004

Map 9

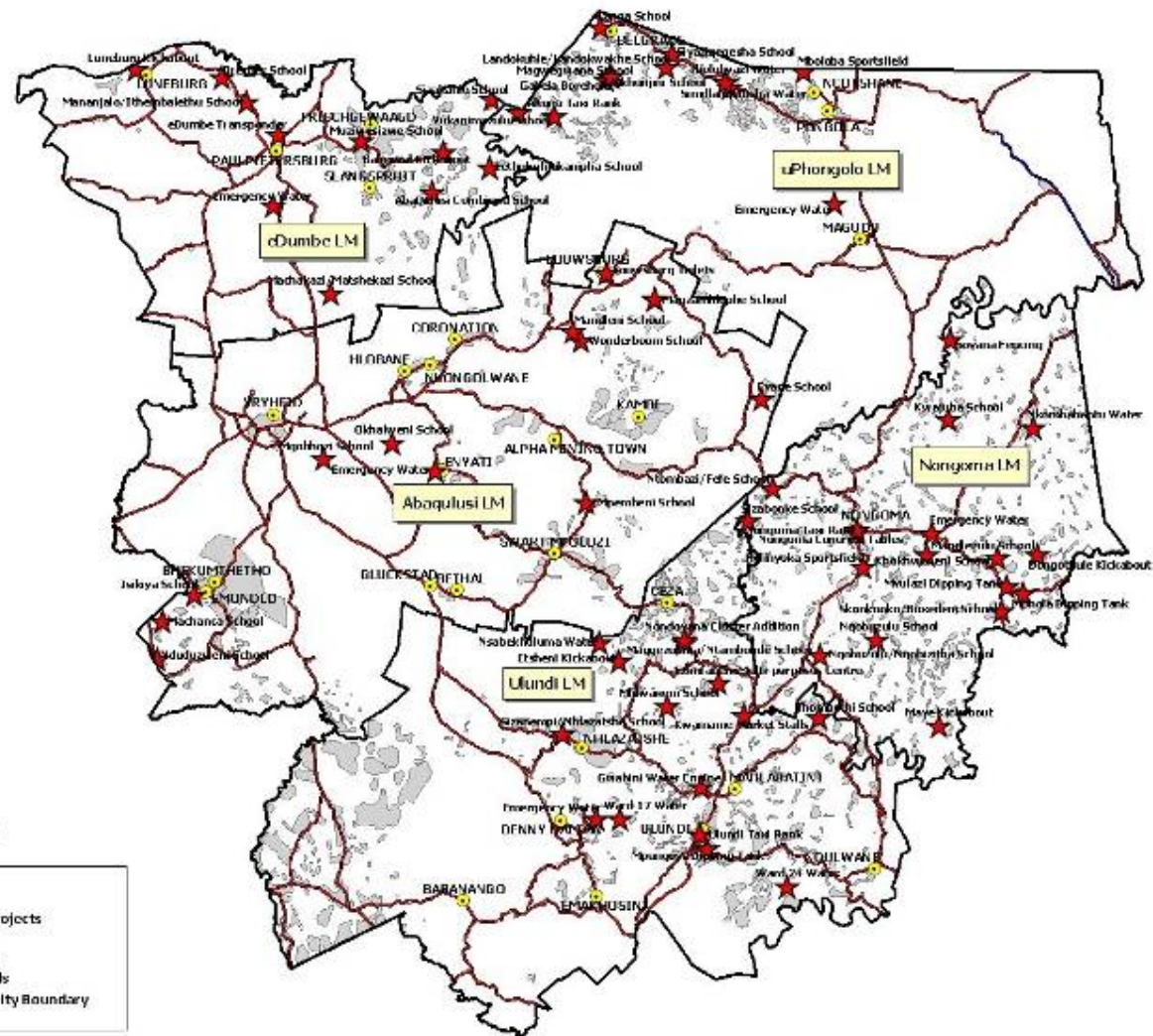
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- Towns
- ★ BSR Projects
- Settlements
- National Roads
- Provincial Roads
- Local Municipality Boundary



**Table 4.7 District Municipality Department of Agriculture Projects: 2003/2004**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Pongola Sports Field	uPhongolo	R 1,515,933.00
Ulundi Sports Complex Phase 2	Ulundi	R 22,000,000.00

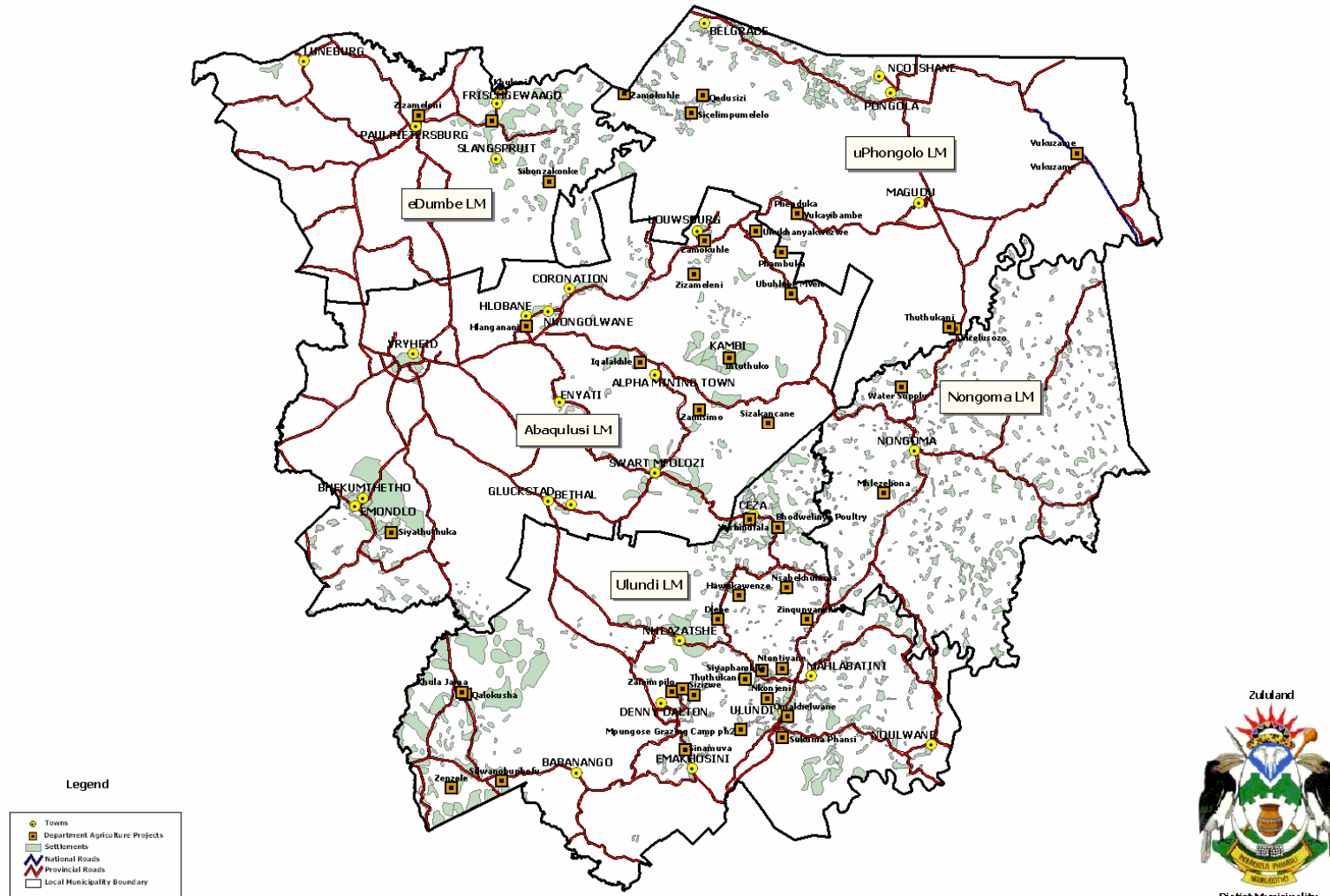


**Table 4.8 ZDM Projects 2003/2004**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Evane	School	AbaQulusi	R 50,000.00
Isikiya	School	AbaQulusi	R 50,000.00
Louwsburg	Toilets	AbaQulusi	R 100,000.00
Machanca	School	AbaQulusi	R 100,000.00
Mandleni	School	AbaQulusi	R 50,000.00
Mgobozi	Creche	AbaQulusi	R 130,000.00
Mkamane	Borehole	AbaQulusi	R 50,000.00
Mpembeni	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	AbaQulusi	R 250,000.00
Nduduzweni	School	AbaQulusi	R 250,000.00
Ntsabekhuluma	Water	AbaQulusi	R 10,000.00
Okalweni	School	AbaQulusi	R 50,000.00
Tholulwazi	Water	AbaQulusi	R 10,000.00
Wonderboom(Emandleni, Ngoje)	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	AbaQulusi	R 250,000.00
Abaqulusi Combined	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	eDumbe	R 250,000.00
Balmoral	Kickabout	eDumbe	R 15,000.00
Brecher	School	eDumbe	R 100,000.00
Edumbe Transponder	TV Responder	eDumbe	R 140,000.00
Kwa Qweba	Kickabout	eDumbe	R 15,000.00
Lethukhulanipha	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	eDumbe	R 250,000.00
Luneburg	Kickabout	eDumbe	R 15,000.00
Machakazi(Matshekazi)	School	eDumbe	R 150,000.00
Mananjalo(Ithembaletu)	School	eDumbe	R 50,000.00
Mziwesizwe	School	eDumbe	R 250,000.00
Nkonkotho	Kickabout	eDumbe	R 15,000.00
Dongethule	Kickabout	Nongoma	R 50,000.00
Etsheni	Kickabout	Nongoma	R 30,000.00
Holinyoka	Sportfield	Nongoma	R 10,000.00
Khokhwaneni	School	Nongoma	R 100,000.00
Kwajuba	School	Nongoma	R 150,000.00
Mandlezulu	School	Nongoma	R 150,000.00
Maye	Kickabout	Nongoma	R 50,000.00

Mpola	Dipping Tank	Nongoma	R 10,000.00
Mvulazi	Dipping Tank	Nongoma	R 10,000.00
Nongoma Taxi Rank	Fees for CBPWP projects not approved	Nongoma	R 60,000.00
Nongoma traders	Concrete tables	Nongoma	R 40,000.00
Ngobuzulu	Creche	Nongoma	R 130,000.00
Ngobuzulu(Ngobizitha)	School	Nongoma	R 200,000.00
Ntombazi(Fefe)	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	Nongoma	R 250,000.00
Sizabonke	School	Nongoma	R 150,000.00
Skonkonko(Buxedeni)	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	Nongoma	R 250,000.00
Sovane Area	Fencing	Nongoma	R 150,000.00
Ezimfabeni	MPC	Ulundi	R 300,000.00
Gwabini	Water engine	Ulundi	R 10,000.00
Inzimakazi	Borehole	Ulundi	R 10,000.00
KwaMame	Market stalls (counter funding)	Ulundi	R 100,000.00
Maggezulana(Ntambonde, Ceza)	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	Ulundi	R 250,000.00
Mashona	Hall	Ulundi	R 500,000.00
Mhlwaneni	School	Ulundi	R 150,000.00
Mpungose	Dipping Tank	Ulundi	R 100,000.00
Nkombabantu	Water	Ulundi	R 100,000.00
Nondayana	Cluster addition	Ulundi	R 276,000.00
Onzololo	Water	Ulundi	R 100,000.00
Sizanempi(Nhlazatshe)	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	Ulundi	R 250,000.00
Thombothi	School	Ulundi	R 100,000.00
Ulundi Taxi Rank	Rank Buildings	Ulundi	R 130,000.00
Ulundi Taxi Rank	Fees for CBPWP projects not approved	Ulundi	R 15,300.00
Ward 17 Borehole	Borehole	Ulundi	R 20,000.00
Ward 24 water	Water	Ulundi	R 50,000.00
Altona Taxi Rank	Fees for CBPWP projects not approved	uPhongolo	R 27,000.00
Ilanga	School	uPhongolo	R 130,000.00
Landokuhle(Landokwakhe)	School	uPhongolo	R 150,000.00
Magwegwana	School	uPhongolo	R 100,000.00
Manzamhlophe	School	uPhongolo	R 200,000.00

Mboloba	Sportfield	uPhongolo	R 20,000.00
Mkhunyni	School	uPhongolo	R 100,000.00
Ndangamandla (Gabela)	Borehole	uPhongolo	R 50,000.00
Siyaziqeqesha	School	uPhongolo	R 100,000.00
Sizakahle	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	uPhongolo	R 250,000.00
Vukanimazulu	School (Fees & Labour: Divine Life)	uPhongolo	R 250,000.00
Water add Siml	Water	uPhongolo	R 110,000.00
Emergency Water		Zululand	R 500,000.00



**Table 4.9 Zululand District Municipality Department of Agriculture Projects: 2003/2004**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Phambuka	Broilers	AbaQulusi LM	Khambi	R 56,400.00
Phenduka	Broilers	AbaQulusi LM	Dwarsland	R 2,030.60
Siceluso	Broilers	AbaQulusi LM	Mabomvu	R 56,400.00
Vukuzame	Broilers	AbaQulusi LM	Candover	R 56,400.00
Siyathuthuka	Egg Production	AbaQulusi LM	KwaMdlalose	R 8,568.16
Zamokuhle	Nursery	AbaQulusi LM	Mzamo	R 30,000.00
Hlanganani	Piggeries	AbaQulusi LM	Hlobane	R 1,550.00
Iqalakhle	Piggeries	AbaQulusi LM	East Mine	R 70,550.31
Intuthuko	Vegetable Production	AbaQulusi LM	Kwakhambi	R 40,000.00
Sizakancane	Vegetable Production	AbaQulusi LM	Ntendeka	R 42,761.76
Ubuhlebe Mvelo	Vegetable Production	AbaQulusi LM	Khambi	R 12,000.00
Ukukhanyakwezwe	Vegetable Production	AbaQulusi LM	Kwakhambi	R 40,000.00
Vukayibambe	Vegetable Production	AbaQulusi LM		R 40,000.00
Vukuzame	Vegetable Production	AbaQulusi LM	Candover	R 15,000.00
Zamisimo	Vegetable Production	AbaQulusi LM	Khambi	R 15,000.00
Zizameleni	Vegetable Production	AbaQulusi LM		R 40,000.00
Sakhumphakathi	Egg Production	eDumbe LM	Dlamini	R 1,696.00
Khulani	Field Crops	eDumbe LM	Dlamini	R 10,922.26
Sibonzakonke	Vegetable Production	eDumbe LM	Mthethwa	R 7,064.36
Zizameleni	Vegetable Production	eDumbe LM	T L C	R 10,000.00
Mhlezebona	Field Crops	Nongoma LM	Makhalaneni	R 1,720.00
Mpungose Grazing Camp ph2	Veld & Pasture	Nongoma LM	Mpungose	R 400,000.00
Water Supply	Veld & Pasture	Nongoma LM	Several	R 10,000.00
Bhodwelinye Poultry	Broilers	Ulundi LM	Buthelezi	R 1,947.69
Qalokusha	Broilers	Ulundi LM	Ntinini	R 56,000.00
Silwanobuphofu	Egg Production	Ulundi LM	Ntinini	R 56,000.00
Zinqunyaneni	Field Crops	Ulundi LM	Zungu	R 63,249.03
Nsabekhuluma	Infrastructure	Ulundi LM	Buthelezi	R 200,000.00
Thuthukani	Irrigation	Ulundi LM	Mbatha	R 35,850.00
Xoshindlala	Irrigation	Ulundi LM	Ndebele	R 87,550.00
Sukuma Phansi	Piggeries	Ulundi LM	Mpungose	R 92,499.82

Dlebe	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Ndebele	R 96,890.00
Hawukawenze	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Ndebele	R 161,849.00
Khula Jama	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Ntinini	R 7,752.00
Nkonjeni	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Mbatha	R 90,180.58
Ntontiyane	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Buthelezi	R 32,072.31
Omakhelwane	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Mpungose	R 299,149.12
PhumuzuZulu	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Nobamba	R 1,900.00
Sinamuva	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Nobamba	R 1,995.00
Siyabonga	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Ntinini	R 2,166.00
Siyaphambili	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Mbatha	R 108,800.00
Sizizwe	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Nobamba	R 9,000.00
Thuthukani	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Magudu	R 15,000.00
Zamimpilo	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Nobamba	R 8,815.60
Zenzele	Vegetable Production	Ulundi LM	Nobamba	R 2,166.00
Qedusizi	Broilers	uPhongolo LM	Mabomvu	R 7,517.14
Sicelimpumelelo	Broilers	uPhongolo LM	Mavuso	R 2,196.87
Zamokuhle	Broilers	uPhongolo LM	Msibi	R 7,517.14

## Map 12



**Table 4.11 Zululand District Municipality Land Affairs Projects: 2003/2004**

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>File name</b>	<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Budget</b>
B/2/4/1	Bedrog	Labour/Tenant	AbaQulusi	13325
B/2/4/5	Broedersrust	Labour/Tenant	AbaQulusi	216600
B/2/4/2	Groeneweiding/Sapekoe	Labour/Tenant	AbaQulusi	670000
KNB/2/8/1	Wagensdrift	Labour/Tenant	AbaQulusi	124150
B/2/4/9	Welverdiend	Labour/Tenant	AbaQulusi	299862
B/2/4/10	Welverdiend	Labour/Tenant	AbaQulusi	427582
B/2/8/135	Wonderfontein	Labour/Tenant	AbaQulusi	1080462
B/2/4/3	Wykon	Labour/Tenant	AbaQulusi	296125
B/2/6/4	Amberg	Labour/Tenant	eDumbe	115080
B/2/8/2	Gerust	Labour/Tenant	eDumbe	125440
B/2/6/2/T	Welbedacht	Labour/Tenant	eDumbe	74700
B/2/8/7	Jordaan	Labour/Tenant	Ulundi	22000
KNB/2/7/4	Paradise	Labour/Tenant	uPhongolo	76733
KNA/2/4/13	Berdina Sithole	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	344480
KNA/2/8/1	Driekwart	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	2043040
KNA/2/4/10	Emnyameni CPA	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	632607
KNA/2/4/7	Geluk	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	533560
KNA/2/4/8	Groeneweiding/Mbhudula	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	512800
KNA/2/8/28	Kwacalu (Glutz) Frischgewaagd	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	238480
KNA/2/4/9	Ngome Pelepele/Behoud	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	168800
KNA/2/8/29	Uitkomst	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	1264480
KNA/2/8/16	Vredehof/Glutz	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	605280
KNA/2/8/5	Wintershoek	Redistribution	AbaQulusi	622400
KNA/2/6/2	Mthethwa Trust	Redistribution	eDumbe	595100
KNA/2/8/8	Palmietfontein	Redistribution	eDumbe	589800
KNA/2/4/14	Berdina Nkosi	Redistribution	uPhongolo	143800
KNA/2/8/20	Dwaalhoek	Redistribution	uPhongolo	1094240

## **4.4 Tourism Development**

Two main focus areas for tourism development was identified in the Zululand District Municipality through the preliminary Local Economic Development study that will have a huge influence on the spatial character of the area.

### **4.4.1 Emakhosini Opathe Herritage Park**

The Development of the Emakhosini Opathe Heritage Park is a joint venture between AMAFA KwaZulu Natal and KZN Conservation services. When the project is finalised it will compromise an area of 34000ha. The project is situated in the Emakhosini valley, the birthplace of the Zulu Kings.

The project will comprise the introduction of game to the area, the development of rest camps and a Nguni cattle farming project that will involve the local community.

It is envisaged that this project will unlock vast tourism opportunities for the Zululand Region and has the potential to act as a catalyst for local development of communities.

### **4.4.2 Uphongolo biosphere reserve**

This project is seen as the Northern anchor project in the District and involves the whole uPhongolo municipal area and a number of local tourism and LED initiatives in the area. The project involves the registration of the uPhongolo Municipality as a biosphere reserve, that will place it on the same footing as the St Lucia Wetland Park.

The uPhongolo Municipality has all the required land uses and natural diversity within it's boundaries to qualify to be registered as a biosphere reserve.

This will largely benefit the Zululand District Municipality and communities as they will have direct access to international funding for the district.

### **4.4.3 Thangami tourism development**

The Tangami Tourism development is situated in central Zululand in an underprivileged area. The idea with the Development is to introduce game into the area and establish this area as a private game park

The Zululand District Municipality sees this development as an ideal opportunity for local Economic and Tourism development in an area that was historically deprived of development.

- **Investment Programmes**

The Tourism function lies with each Local and District Municipality, and are therefore budgeted for accordingly by each Council.

Tourism KwaZulu Natal has however assisted Municipalities with funding for Tourism and although this financial assistance is very limited, it is the only source of external funding available for Tourism in the region

## 5. ZULULAND ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Each Municipality is structured in a way that will enable them to provide services in a cost effective manner. In this chapter the organisational structure, as well as the core functions of each Department will be discussed.

**Table 5.1: ZDM's institutional arrangements (2003)**

<b>Institutional issue</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible person</b>
Zululand District Municipality	The Zululand District (DC 26) comprises five local municipalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- eDumbe (KZ 261)</li> <li>- uPhongolo (KZ 262)</li> <li>- Abaqulusi (KZ 263)</li> <li>- Nongoma (KZ 265)</li> <li>- Ulundi (KZ 266)</li> </ul>	
Council structures	ZDM has a Council comprising 34 Councillors It has an Executive Committee of 7 members including the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.	Mayor, Clr V.Z. Magwaza Speaker, Clr N.J. Mjaja
Council structures	Six Portfolio Committees have been established	
Organisational structures	ZDM is organized into three separate service departments: Technical; Management and Administrative; and Financial.	Municipal Manager (Mr J.H. de Klerk); Financial Services (Mr S B Nkosi); Management and Administrative (Mr M Shandu); Technical Services (Mr C Nel)
Staffing	ZDM has a staff of 31. In addition it employs a staff of 102 to manage the small towns under its jurisdiction (Frischgewaaght, Belgrade, Nkongolwane and Mpungamhlope)	Department heads
Council policies	ZDM has formulated policies relating to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staff</li> <li>- Procurement</li> <li>- Transport</li> <li>- Technical matters</li> <li>- Financial matters</li> </ul>	
Roles and functions	The respective roles and functions of councillors and officials are defined according to a Code of Conduct and job descriptions for all officials	

## 5.1 ZDM Operational Responsibilities

In terms of Section 84 of the Municipal Structures Act, the Municipality has certain functions to perform within its area of jurisdiction. The Municipality is structured to deal with these functions in an effective and timely manner.

It is however acknowledged that certain actions need to be taken, to ensure that efficient capacity exists to deliver on services(functions) rendered by the Municipality

### 5.1.1 Financial Services Department

The Financial Department is responsible for the budgeting process, collection of levies and payments, as well as all financial requirements as specified in relevant legislation.

**Table 5.2: Financial Services Department**

Function	Description	dept	Actions
Fresh Produce Markets, Abattoirs	None currently	FS	Investigate possible need (ex LED?)
Grants distribute	Receipt, allocation, distribution	FS	Distribution to be investigated
Collection of levies	Imposition, collection	FS	Investigate other levies, taxes, duties

### 5.1.2 Corporate Services Department

The Corporate Services Department is responsible for all internal staff matters at the Municipality as well as the Disaster Management function it has to perform.

**Table 5.3: Corporate Services Department**

Function	Description	dept	Actions
Regulation of passenger transport services	Planning	CS	Complete TPT plan
	Regulating (permits, control, regulations)		Wait for further announcements
Municipal Airports (District)	None currently	CS	Negotiate status of Ulundi Airport
Fire Fighting Services	Planning, co-ordinating, regulating	CS	Incorporate in Disaster Management Plan
	Specialist: mountain, field, & chemical		
	Co-ordination of standardization of infrastructure vehicles & procedures		
District Tourism	Promotion	CS	Tourism strategy (ex LED)
Other: Disaster Management	Tie fire into Disaster Man Plan	CS	Disaster Management Plan
	Disaster Management Plan		Establish Centre
	Comply with Disaster Man Act		Establish Forum

### 5.1.3 Technical Services Department

The Technical department's main responsibilities are listed below. This Department is ultimately responsible for the planning and implementation of projects.

**Table 5.4: Technical Services Department**

Function	Description	dept	Actions
IDP	Drafting of DM IDP	TS	Draft IDP Draft IDP Framework
Water Supply ( <b>National Function</b> )		TS	Complete Water Service Provider investigation Complete WSDP
Electricity ( <b>National Function</b> )	Function Pending REDS  Coronation	TS	Negotiate Coronation Transfer with Abaqulusi & NER
Sewerage Systems ( <b>National Function</b> )		TS	Complete Water Service Provider investigation
Solid Waste	Policy  Regulate  Regional Sites (Not currently)	TS	Draft Policy  Draft Regulation Framework  Complete M/Plan
Municipal Roads (District)	Definition not complete  Transport Plan	TS	Complete TPT plan  Wait for def & further announcements
Municipal Health ( <b>National Function</b> )	Environmental Health	TS	Determine actions
District Cemeteries	Establish, conduct, control	TS	Draft Master Plan
Public Works	Provision	TS	Confirm Function

The Technical Department has to deal with a number of functions and programmes, and therefore delegations were put in place, to ensure that each program is managed and responsibility taken by a program manager.

All projects are managed through a project management system (IMPI) that enables the programme manager for a specific program to monitor the program, as well as to do timely payments once a certain stage of a project is completed.

## 6. PROJECTS

As noted there is an existing linear relationship between strategies and projects. Whereas strategies define a holistic approach to addressing the key issues as identified, projects are the physical implementation of these strategies.

All the projects that are implemented by the Zululand District Municipality as well as some projects implemented by various Government Departments are discussed in the Zululand Spatial Development Framework. The projects that are identified through other sources follow a project prioritization and identification procedure and are grouped into sectors, as explained in the Zululand District Municipality IDP Version 1.1

Projects are identified and managed through a project management system (IMPI) that identifies and captures projects in different stages of the project cycle.

All community applications are referred to the Local Municipalities for prioritization, and then forwarded to the Zululand District Municipality for inclusion onto the project management system.

Once entered, the life cycle of the project will be broken down as follow:

Stage 1: Project Identification: At this stage the project will be captured onto IMPI and will have enough basic information to identify the project by type and location.

Stage 2: Project prioritization: Projects are assigned a priority according to an approved prioritisation schedule. This step is simply the addition of a number to the existing data. Projects may be listed according to these priorities.

Stage 3: Budget: The budget that is captured for the project is approved budgets for a five year period.

Stage 4: Implementation: The Project is given approval for implementation. Project implementation is measured on a continues basis.

Stage 5: Operation and Maintenance: This phase commence once the actual handover of the project has been completed.

All projects identified by communities, Municipalities or Councillors will follow the above model. The advantage of this model is that the information is accessible on the Web, and that the information obtained is current information.

It is envisaged, that in the near future this system will be further developed to include an IDP tracking system

## 7. ANNEXURES

It is required by legislation that certain documents form part of an Integrated Development Plan. Certain sectoral plans must be included, and in the District Municipality's case, a list with all local municipality projects as well.

It was decided that these documents will form annexures to the Zululand District Municipality Integrated Development Plan. Documents that form part of the annexure are the following:

### Annexure A: Projects

Annexure A1:	ZDM ISRDP Projects
Annexure A2:	Ulundi Projects
Annexure A3:	Nongoma Projects
Annexure A4:	Abaqulusi Projects
Annexure A5:	uPhongolo Projects
Annexure A6:	eDumbe Projects

Annexure B: ZDM Disaster Management Plan.

Annexure C: ZDM Financial Plan .

All projects identified by local or district municipalities, can be viewed at:

[www.zululand.org.za](http://www.zululand.org.za)

## 8. ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY 2003/2004 BUDGET

The annual budget of a municipality is a tool for planning and control. A budget assists a municipality to finance its Developmental Responsibilities.

The 2003/2004 Budget has been prepared under the ever-changing environment in local government. In January 2003 the long awaited allocation of powers and functions was finalised by the Minister. As a result, new functions were allocated to Zululand District Municipality which was previously not performed. Moreover, certain functions that were performed had to be re-structured so as to take into account the new Zululand District Municipality Water Services Authority Status. The budget had to incorporate all these changes so that the budget is realistic and achievable.

### 8.1 Budget Summary

**Table 8.1: ZDM Income**

The main components of income are as follows:		
INCOME	Budget 2003/2004	
Levy Income	11,576,931	5.34%
Interest	4,188,000	1.93%
Other	196,765	0.09%
Equitable share	35,540,000	16.38%
Development planning grant	400,000	0.18%
Land Affairs	16,016,355	7.38%
Dept of Water Affairs & Forestry	47,596,315	21.93%
Dept of Public Works	9,947,043	4.58%
Indonsa	601,890	0.28%
CMIP	53,644,000	24.72%
Finance Management Grant	1,500,000	0.69%
Municipal Systems Improv. Grant	2,635,000	1.21%
Sale of Water & Grants	29,454,988	13.57%
Sewerage fees	1,189,575	0.55%
Sports Grant	1,517,000	0.70%
KZN Infrastructure Grant	200,000	0.09%
Management assistance prog.	294,700	0.14%
Conditions of Service grant	496,346	0.23%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>216,994,907</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 8.1.1 Income

Grants and Subsidies have increased as a result of an increase in equitable share, grants from DWAF and DOW. Income from levies has shown little variation due to the levy rate not being increased.

The sale of water, together with grants received from various Departments, contribute nearly 60% of the total expected income for the 2003/2004 budget.

**Table 8.2: ZDM Expenditure**

<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>Administrative Expenditure</b>	<b>71,556,985</b>
	<b>Dept. of Public Works</b>	<b>9,473,374</b>
	<b>DWAAF</b>	<b>45,063,720</b>
	<b>CMIP</b>	<b>53,644,000</b>
	<b>Land Affairs</b>	<b>15,716,355</b>
	<b>Finance Management</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>
	<b><i>Mun.Systems Improvement</i></b>	<b>1,413,000</b>
	<b><i>Management Assistance Programme</i></b>	<b>294,700</b>
	<b><i>Sp0rts</i></b>	<b>1,517,000</b>
	<b><i>Revenue Contributions</i></b>	<b>16,615,773</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>216,794,908</b>

### 8.1.2 Expenditure

Administrative expenditure has escalated significantly due to a 10.5% salary increment, as well as additional staff requirements as a result of the finalization of powers and functions between local and district municipalities.

Capital expenditure has increased, largely due to the escalation in grant funding to the Municipality from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and the Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure grant funding.