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# ***Zululand District Municipality***

## ***Integrated Development Plan***

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## 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." (DPLG Guide Pack 0, p 6)

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. This document, the Zululand IDP, contains executive summaries of the five local IDPs (Annexures 3 – 7) and a complete listing of their projects in Annexure 8.

### Strategic analysis

The IDP is based on a thorough, strategic analysis of the district (chapter 2), followed by a synthesis of the priority issues (chapter 3) and the identification of a long-term vision (chapter 4). Together, these provide the context for formulation development strategies (chapter 5), the spatial development framework (chapter 6) and cross-cutting issues (chapter 7), all of which specifically address integration of the plan. Implementation of the strategies takes place through projects (chapter 8), which have been prioritised and presented in a financial plan (chapter 9). 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 pervading 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 analyses, reported in sections 2.6 and 2.7, have focused on access to particular services. 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 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, as is shown in Table 2.30 and Map 15. 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 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.*

## **Key issues and strategies**

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 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).

*In order to address the critical, dual problem of poverty and HIV/AIDS, the ZDM needs to facilitate delivery of basic services and strengthen the local economy. This can be achieved most effectively by locating development projects according to the spatial framework and by managing the use of land and the natural environment so as to unlock its potential for the people of Zululand. The ZDM needs to build capacity among its councillors and officials in order lead and manage development initiatives. These tasks need to be undertaken using the best practices available.*

A mutually re-enforcing set of seven development strategies have been formulated:

### **Poverty relief and HIV/AIDS within a context of integrated rural development**

The strategy is to establish a network of support systems and programmes to assist communities throughout the District to cope with the combined impact of poverty and HIV/AIDS. Based on the understanding of the inter-related impacts of poverty and HIV/AIDS, an integrated response has been formulated by the Office of the Premier to address the "vicious cycle" in its entirety. This is the strategy to be implemented in Zululand. It will require innovative programmatic interventions and institutional arrangements that support a progressive shift towards an approach that protects people from the threat posed by the epidemic, as well as a focus on households and communities as basic decision-making units.

Practical ways in which these strategies can be implemented involve encouraging a convergence of programmatic responses in Zululand through various sectors and spheres of government. This involves re-positioning HIV/AIDS and poverty in programmes such as:

- Food and security (Department of Agriculture)
- Nutrition (Department of Health)
- SMMEs (Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Public Works)
- Poverty relief, particularly child support (Department of Social Development)
- Life skills and learner assistance (Department of Education)
- Gender equality (Office of the Premier)
- Peoples' housing processes (Department of Housing)
- Community health worker (Department of Health)
- Co-ordination of poverty reduction (Office of the Premier).

#### Delivery of basic services

The strategy is to facilitate the delivery of basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, access roads, telephones, clinics, schools, community halls, sports fields, etc). The role of the ZDM is to *facilitate*, rather than to undertake delivery. The ZDM will ensure that the line department or agency responsible for a particular service implements projects in the district in accordance with the District and Local Municipality IDPs. The ZDM should only implement projects itself as a last resort.

#### **The strategy involves the following aspects:**

- Formulate sector plans for all key aspects of service delivery and development management in Zululand
- Identify the optimum split of functions between the District Municipality and the five Local Municipalities; and between the ZDM and provincial and national departments
- Formulate consistent policies relating to service delivery, levels of service, payment for services, location and prioritisation criteria
- Engage with various funders to secure the maximum funding for development projects throughout Zululand
- Ensure that all projects are designed, implemented and used in a sustainable way.

#### Local economic development

The strategy is to strengthen the local economy with particular emphasis on tourism, agriculture and small business sectors. As in the case of delivery of basic services, the ZDM's role is not to undertake economic development on its own account, but to create the conditions which will encourage private operators, and public sector agencies with line responsibilities for economic development, to invest and become active in Zululand. This involves the following:

- Co-ordinate the promotion of tourism in Zululand in association with neighbouring districts, provinces and countries
- Play a lead, or facilitating, role in tourism projects that will have a widespread impact throughout Zululand (e.g. eMakhosini-Ophathe, P 700 link road to Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park)
- Attract investment in SMMEs and large scale projects into the District
- Promote economic development initiatives that are linked to the main transport routes and flows of traffic through the district.

#### Spatial development

The strategy is to establish a strong spatial framework in support of service delivery and economic development (with emphasis on the towns, rural service centres and main transport corridors). As will be elaborated in chapter 6 below, this includes:

- Identification of areas of relative deprivation within Zululand, so as to assist the responsible Local Municipality to target the necessary developmental projects to those areas
- Identification of areas of economic opportunity, so as to assist the Local Municipality to develop each to full potential
- Identification of the role and economic function of all towns in Zululand (in conjunction with the Local Municipalities) and the type of support each required from the ZDM, so as to

enable them to operate more effectively as economic nodes and as focal points for service delivery

- Facilitating development of a network of roads and service delivery systems to improve the accessibility of rural settlements to a basic range of services (water, sanitation, access road, electricity, telephone, pension pay point, school, clinic, community and recreation facilities)
- Initiating a Rural Service System development programme in association with the Local Municipalities (and in consultation with adjacent District Municipalities) to provide the services listed above
- Identification of the development potential of the main transport corridors and instituting programmes to realize this potential in association with the relevant Local Municipalities
- Providing support for the newly established municipalities.
- 
- **Sustainable management of land, the natural environment and cultural heritage**
- This strategy is to use, manage and conserve the land, the natural environment, and Zululand's cultural heritage for present and future generations. It involves a range of strategic interventions, namely:
  - Facilitating a process of land reform coupled with sustainable farming and other economic activities
  - Identification of areas of environmental sensitivity and sustainable conservation measures in association with the relevant municipalities within and outside Zululand
  - Establishing a land use management system, in association with the LMs
  - Conservation and development of Zululand's cultural and historical assets in a way that will bring the benefits of tourism without endangering the asset base. This will involve:
    - Conserving ancestral burial places, historical battlefields and other sites of archaeological, historical and cultural significance
    - Maintaining an ecologically sustainable natural environment which will promote the historical integrity of cultural sites
    - Linking the historical sites and placing them in the context of a thematic cultural-historical tourist attraction.
- 
- Build capacity to lead and manage development
- The strategy is to build capacity among officials and councillors to enable them lead and manage development throughout the District. The strategy has a number of facets, as follows:
  - Building capacity to manage project implementation and to monitor the impact of projects
  - Building capacity to secure steady flows of funding for development projects from the full range of funding sources available to municipalities
  - Building capacity to co-ordinate service providers to contribute more effectively to integrated development in Zululand
  - Building capacity to co-ordinate integrated development planning initiatives in conjunction with the 5 local municipalities in Zululand, as well as with neighbouring districts, provinces and countries
  - Enhancing and maintaining the ZDM's GIS capacity, not only for the District municipality itself, but also for the five local municipalities and service providers operating in Zululand
  - Establishing a uniform approach and model for project prioritisation that will be used by the ZDM, the five LMs and by service providers operational in Zululand
  - Establishing systems and mechanisms for communication about development initiatives, processes and procedures
  - Developing the capacity of councillors to play an informed and responsible role in promoting development throughout the district.

#### **"Best Practices"**

This set of strategies deals with the manner in which development is approached. The ZDM aims to develop a culture of "best practices" based on the principles of teamwork, accountability, sustainability, honesty and commitment. The keynote is "We are serving the people". This includes the following strategies:

- Giving consideration to the pre-requisites for project sustainability from the project identification stage, through project design and implementation, and after commissioning
- Making the most effective use of the Service Providers Forum and other mechanisms for cross-sector co-operation among agencies and government departments responsible for physical infrastructure, as well as for social, economic and institutional functions
- Playing a leadership role in the co-ordination and management of development initiatives throughout the District (e.g. complete GIS, software maintenance, project implementation and management system, KPIs for all staff, project prioritisation model, emergent contractor development programme, human resources development programme, employment equity programme, equitable but effective procurement systems)
- Creating the basis for increased transparency and accountability of local government towards local residents
- Becoming leaders in KZN in the delivery of development projects
- Promoting excellence, competency and professionalism in providing for the needs of the Zululand people, and in responding to opportunities for economic development
- Establishing a tradition of mentorship to assist role players throughout the district to operate more effectively.

### **Spatial development framework**

While the development strategies and projects indicate **WHAT** needs to be done and in what manner; the Spatial Development Framework (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 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. This involves establishing a network of main roads (the Primary development corridor) along which development services and opportunities will be encouraged to locate at strategic places. This network is supported by a number of secondary corridors. In addition, the condition of district roads will be improved.

The towns are to be developed to fulfil their roles as service centres, upon which a large number of people depend for specialized and higher order functions. In order to extend the range of service delivery into the rural areas, a number of Rural Service Centres (also called RSS Hubs and Satellites) will be established. The combination of towns and Rural Service Centres will be within reach of most of the existing settlements. The network of corridors, towns and RSCs will also serve the farming areas and the remaining operational mine (near Nqulwane).

Another aspect of the SDF is to improve physical access to the rural settlements that are not served by a national, provincial or district road and to the RSS hubs. This involves upgrading approximately 1470 kms of local and community access roads. Basic infrastructure services (water, sanitation and electricity) are to be provided to all settlements on a sustainable basis in the first instance. Thereafter, the level of services will be increased.

One of the main structuring elements of the IDP is the creation of a *primary development corridor network*, linking Paulpietersburg, Vryheid, Ulundi, Nongoma and Pongola, within the district, and linking this triangular network to the N2, which passes through the northern parts of the district. This primary development corridor (road and rail) links Zululand to Empangeni, Richards Bay, and Durban to the south; to Maputo, via the Lubombo SDI corridor; and to Mpumalanga and Gauteng to the north. The development potential of this corridor has been identified in a study and is elaborated upon in the DM and LM IDPs.

Secondary corridors which have lower order development potential are as follows:

- Vryheid to Hlobane, Louwsburg, Magudu and on to the N2;
- Ulundi to Nongoma, Magudu and Pongola;

- Ulundi to the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve (P700)
- Nongoma to Hlabisa and the N2
- Ulundi through eMakhosini to Babanango and beyond to the battlefields
- Vryheid to eMondlo
- Nongoma to Hlobane.

Strategies to promote these development corridors include the following:

- Institutional support for mixed use development corridors
- Promotion of public transport
- Stimulation of local economic development
- Providing public facilities and services
- Provision of housing
- Creation of supportive public infrastructure
- Facilitation of spatial and social integration
- Land use management systems and procedures to promote the development corridor
- Linkages with other levels of planning and implementation.

#### Implementation framework

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 are described in section 8.4 starting on p 93, where they have been grouped according to the strategy to which each relates. Although each project is described and will be implemented separately, they should be regarded as a set of projects, many of which are inter-related, or mutually supportive.

As a whole, this set of projects has been designed to provide the strategic direction and co-ordination for integrated development in Zululand. For this reason, many of the projects involve co-ordination of development initiatives, or formulation of sector plans, or undertaking of pilot initiatives. They relate to building of capacity, to communication and to monitoring. Most are strategic in their orientation and are designed to achieve alignment of development initiatives throughout the Zululand district.

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).

These projects have been prioritised by the ZDM council using a prioritisation model, which was developed as part of the IDP process. The projects have been presented in order of priority in a financial plan on p 110.

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. These “roll-out” projects are listed by sector in Annexure 8 (at the end of the IDP document).

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# 1. The planning process

## 1.1 Zululand District

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 2), each of which comprises a town and its hinterland. These are:

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

## 1.2 Role of the Integrated Development Plan

Integrated development planning is one of the key tools for local government to cope with its new developmental role. It is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan, for a five-year period. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of this process. The IDP is a principal strategic planning instrument, which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality.

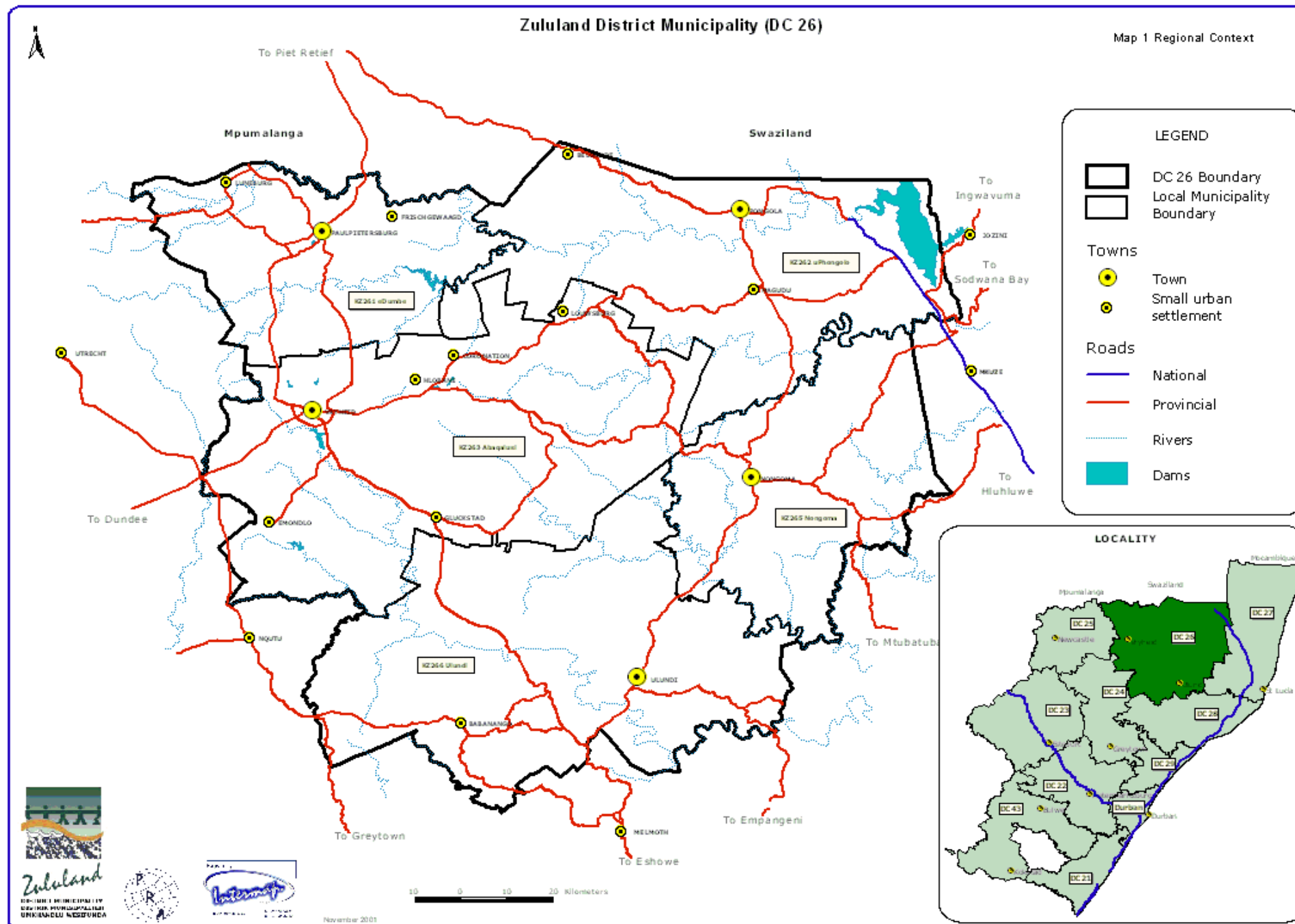
According to the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, all municipalities have to undertake an integrated planning process to produce an IDP. As the IDP is a legislative requirement, it has legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local level.

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/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." (DPLG Guide Pack 0, p 6)

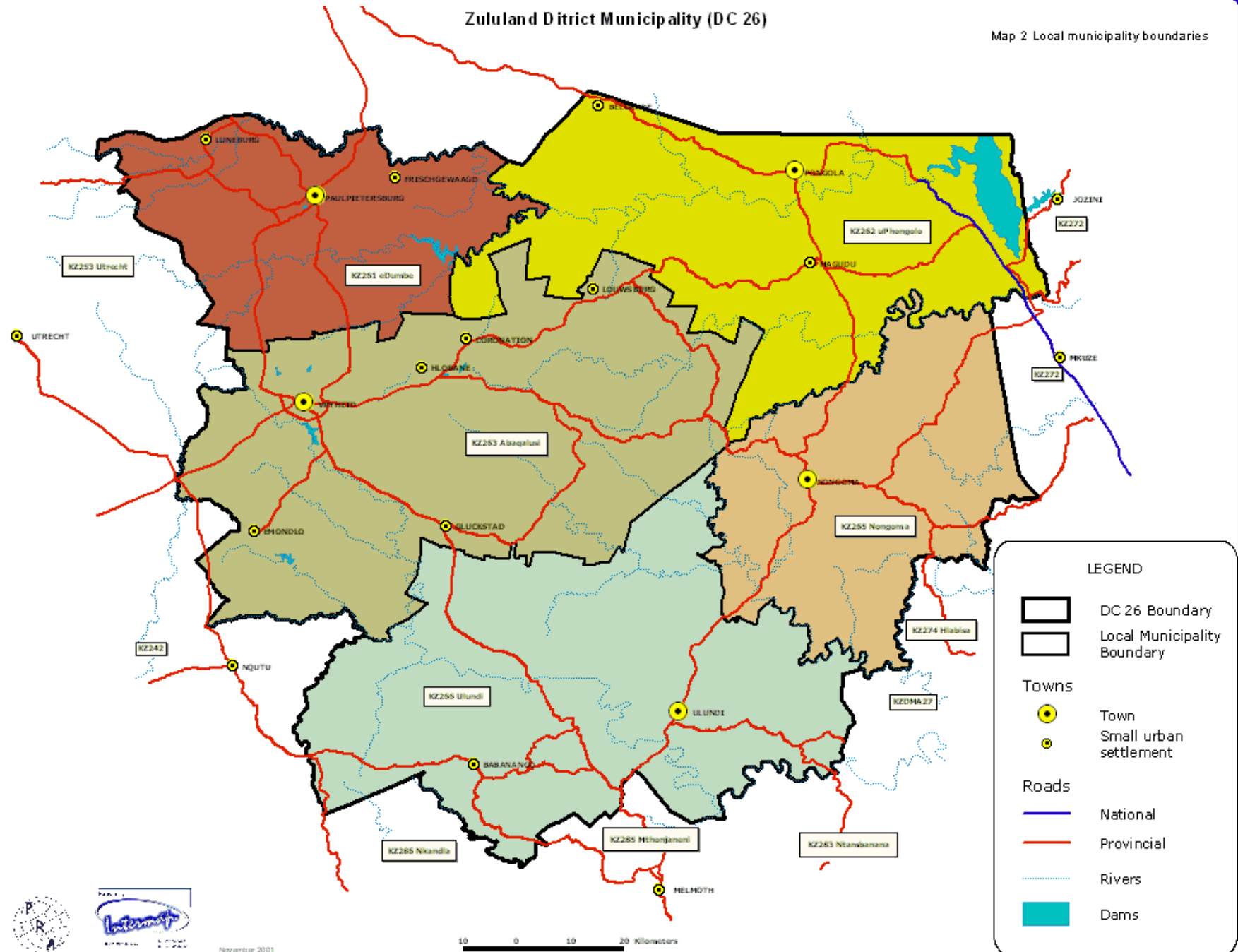
The IDP is made up of the following core components:

*The analysis* – an assessment of the existing level and dynamics of development, including identification of communities without access to basic services

*Development strategies* – including the municipality's vision, development priorities and objectives, and the council's development strategies



Map 2 Local municipality boundaries





*Spatial development framework* – to provide a rational guide for the location and scale of investment by public and private sectors

*Projects* – to address the issues and give effect to the development strategies

*Implementation framework* – to integrate implementation of projects with a financial plan (both capital and operating budgets), sector plans, a disaster management plan, key performance indicators (KPIs) and performance targets.

*Approval* – of the IDP by the municipality.

### **1.3 Institutional arrangements and responsibilities**

#### **1.3.1 Preparation for the IDP process**

The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) provided guidelines for the preparation of all IDPs throughout South Africa. All the IDPs were to be drafted over a nine-month period (July 2001 to March 2002) and to involve various stakeholders as well as interested and affected parties. In preparation for the IDP process to start on 1 July 2001, all District Municipalities (DMs) were required to draw up a Framework. In order to ensure that the IDPs in Zululand were properly co-ordinated and done according to the guidelines provided by national government, the ZDM drew up the Framework in close consultation with officials of the Local Municipalities (LMs). The Framework sets out the phasing, an overall programme, structures and mechanisms for alignment and co-ordination. It was approved by the ZDM's Exco meeting on 14 June 2001.

Each of the LMs in Zululand District have used this as the basis for their Process Plans. The Process Plan is essentially a business plan that indicates how the integrated development planning process is to work; who will be responsible for various tasks; time frames and milestones; mechanisms to ensure alignment; and a budget.

#### **1.3.2 Roles and responsibilities in the IDP process**

Zululand District Municipality

The **Municipal Council** is the ultimate decision-making body. It has to

- consider and adopt the Process Plan;
- consider, adopt and approve the IDP.

The **Exco**, as senior governing body in each municipality, has to:

- adopt the Framework
- decide on the Process Plan;
- delegate responsibility for overall management, co-ordination and monitoring of the process and drafting of the IDP to the Municipal Manager;
- nominate an IDP Representative Forum
- approve nominated persons to be in charge of the different activities and responsibilities in the IDP process and drafting.

#### **1.3.3 Institutional arrangements**

- The Municipal Manager (MM) is responsible and accountable for the entire IDP process
- An IDP manager was nominated by the MM and confirmed by Exco to drive and co-ordinate the IDP process
- An IDP Representative Forum was nominated by Exco to institutionalise appropriate stakeholder participation at district level
- A District IDP Steering Committee was set up to ensure co-ordination and alignment
- Project task teams were appointed as required to undertake detailed planning and implementation tasks.

#### **1.3.4 IDP Manager**

The role of the IDP Manager is to manage and co-ordinate the IDP process. This includes:

- prepare the Framework
- prepare the Process Plan
- undertake overall management and co-ordination of the planning process
- ensure that all relevant stakeholders are appropriately involved
- nominate persons to undertake different tasks related to the IDP process
- take responsibility for day-to-day management of the drafting process
- ensure that the planning process is participatory, strategic and implementation orientated and is aligned with and satisfies sector planning requirements
- respond to comments on the draft IDP from the public, other municipalities and other spheres of government to the satisfaction of the municipal council
- ensure proper documentation of the results of the planning of the IDP document
- adjust the IDP in accordance with the MEC for Local Government's proposals.

As the persons in charge of implementing IDPs, the Executive Directors and senior officials have to be fully involved in the planning process. This includes:

- providing relevant technical, sector and financial information for analysis for determining priority issues
- contributing technical expertise towards strategies and identification of projects
- providing departmental operational and capital budgetary information
- taking responsibility for preparing amendments to the draft IDP.

#### **1.3.5 IDP Representative Forum for Zululand District**

The IDP Representative Forum is the main institutional mechanism for consultation in the IDP process. It was nominated by the ZDM Exco and is chaired by the Mayor or a member of Exco.

The terms of reference are the following:

- represent the interests of the District stakeholders
- provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation, and decision-making between the stakeholders, including municipal government
- ensure communication between all stakeholder representatives
- monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process.

The composition of ZDM's IDP Representative Forum, as agreed at the Exco meeting on 14 June 2001 is as follows:

Members of the Exco

Selected Councillors

- Heads of Departments / senior officials
- Representatives of government departments
- Resource persons
- Other role players as identified

The involvement of Councillors, Traditional Leaders, Ward Committee chairpersons and Community representatives is to be dealt with by Local Municipalities within their Representative Forums. A set of public participation principles and Code of Conduct were adopted by the Forum to guide its deliberations.

#### **1.3.6 IDP Steering Committee**

In order to achieve co-ordination and alignment of both horizontal and vertical functions for the IDP process in the Zululand District, without creating unnecessary structures and committees, it was agreed at the Joint Workshop on 8 June (involving the DM and all LMs) to constitute a single Steering Committee for the IDP process at District level. It was also agreed to incorporate the Zululand Service Providers Forum (SPF) into this structure.

Membership of the ZDM Steering Committee will include all the LM's and DM's Acting/Municipal Managers, IDP Managers and Planners; a representative from the

provincial DTLGA; and senior representatives from the all the Service Providers operational in the district. It will be chaired by the ZDM's IDP Manager and will meet once approximately once every 2 months, depending on the Phase of the IDP process.

Its Terms of Reference are as follows

1. Co-ordinate the overall IDP process in terms of the agreed Framework and Process Plans
2. Ensure horizontal and vertical alignment between LMs; between LMs and the DM; between sector departments/ service providers in Zululand and the Municipalities; and between DM/LM level and provincial/national levels
3. Act as a "clearing house" for issues that arise during the IDP process, and a forum for sharing information and experience
4. Ensure that the IDP process being followed in each municipality and the IDP products are consistent with the Guidelines, as modified in the Framework and Process Plans
5. Monitor the IDP programme and decide on amendments (if necessary).
6. Make provision for joint strategy workshops at appropriate stages in the IDP process.

#### 1.4 Programme for the IDP process in Zululand

The five phases of the IDP process are to be completed over a 37 week period between 1 July 2001 and 31 March 2002.

Phase 1	Analysis	12 weeks	2 July – 21 September 2001
Phase 2	Strategies	8 weeks	24 September – 16 November 2001
Phase 3	Projects	7 weeks	19 November 2001 – 18 January 2002
Phase 4	Integration	5 weeks	21 January – 22 February 2002
Phase 5	Approval	5 weeks	25 February – 29 March 2002.

The overall programme is shown in Figure1.

##### 1.4.1 Figure 1 Overall IDP programme in Zululand District

Phase	Weeks	Dates	IDP preparation								
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1. Analysis	12	2 Jul to 21 Sep									
2. Strategies	8	24 Sep to 16 Nov									
3. Projects	7	19 Nov to 18 Jan									
4. Integration	5	21 Jan to 22 Feb									
5. Approval	5	25 Feb to 29 Mar									

### **1.5 Who can use the IDP?**

IDPs will not only inform the municipal management, they also guide the activities of any agency from the other spheres of government, corporate service providers, NGOs and the private sector within the municipal area. The following are likely to be the main, but by no means the only users, of the IDP:

- The ZDM itself, as a tool for managing, co-ordinating and monitoring development, as well as for making decisions about public investment in the district, and for budgeting
- National and provincial government departments and corporate service providers, to indicate where investment in infrastructure (and other services) is to be located, and at what stage, so as to achieve the maximum development impact; and to guide their sector plans
- Local Municipalities, as a spatial and policy framework within which local development initiatives can be pursued
- Investors, developers, entrepreneurs and organizations promoting particular sectors, to indicate the ZDM's priorities; to indicate where and into what types of projects public investment is to be channelled; and to provide a spatial and policy environment for private investment
- Neighbouring District Municipalities, to facilitate alignment of development initiatives and investment
- Communities throughout Zululand, to indicate what programmes and projects are planned for their areas. In most cases the District IDP identifies categories of projects (such as Rudimentary water supply, or Rural Service Centres), leaving the Local Municipality IDPs to show detailed location and project design.
- Authorities responsible for making decisions about land use changes that will have a significant impact, to indicate the types and location of development that are to be encouraged or discouraged. Again, the Local IDPs will be more specific about land use management.

### **1.6 The IDP as a means of integration**

How is integrated development planning achieved in practice? One way is to include the full spectrum of sectors in analysis, strategy formulation and project identification. However, while this is a necessary condition, it is not a sufficient condition. Effective integration requires a mind-set that actively seeks linkages and synergies in a number of different dimensions, for example:

- viewing the municipal area in its broader context, with linkages and flows of information, people, vehicles and commodities to and from adjoining regions and towns
- using the household and the settlement as basic units of analysis
- using the activity patterns of individuals and households in meeting their basic livelihood needs as a basis for determining accessibility to various services
- finding cross-sector linkages and synergies
- recognizing the fundamental importance of spatial analysis as a way of gaining an integrated perspective of an area, and a spatial framework as the means to direct development in an integrated manner
- issue identification that reaches beyond sector boundaries
- strategy formulation that embraces a bundle of programmes from different sectors to address a particular issue
- cross-sector project prioritisation
- finding a balance between “hard” projects (physical infrastructure) and “soft” projects (capacity building and training)
- finding clusters of mutually re-enforcing projects that will act as a catalyst for development
- identifying matters of common interest or concern between the ZDM and its constituent Local Municipalities throughout the IDP process
- identifying links (or disjunctures) between national and provincial scale policies and local development priorities
- finding sustainable approaches to development.

These approaches have been influential in formulating the Zululand District IDP.

### **1.7 Relation of the District IDP to the Local IDPs**

In the same way that there is a clear difference between the responsibilities of a District and a Local Municipality, so too are there differences in the focus and function of their IDPs.

One of the main roles of the District IDP is to provide a strategic framework that promotes development throughout the district on a sustainable basis. The ZDM IDP addresses district-wide issues and issues that affect one or more LM, or adjoining municipalities beyond Zululand. Its focus is on strategic interventions that will benefit the district as a whole; and on ensuring that development resources are used as efficiently and effectively as possible across the district. It identifies weaknesses where a LM may need support, and opportunities where DM assistance could add weight to a LM's efforts.

The ZDM IDP includes projects of a strategic, district-wide nature, as well as local scale projects, the latter being identified in conjunction with the relevant LM. Once the powers and functions of District and Local Municipalities have been finalized, it will be possible to distinguish their respective competencies with regard to IDPs more precisely than can be done at this stage.

## 2. The current situation

### 2.1 Summary

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. Some key statistical indicators are shown in Table 2.1.

This chapter analyses demographic characteristics of the population and makes projections of its growth in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic (2.2). 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 (2.3). The district's economic base, growth trends are assessed in 2.4, while socio-economic conditions are analysed in 2.5. The next sections address the question of access to physical infrastructure (2.6) and social services (2.7), with an overview of the accessibility problems in 2.8. Land and environment issues are addressed in 2.9, and institutional capacity in 2.10.

#### 2.1.1 Table 2.1 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

### 2.2 Demographic patterns and trends

#### 2.2.1 Population distribution

The most reliable and up to date data on the distribution of population in Zululand Municipality is available from the Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) Phase 2 report, available on the WSDP Viewer. This provides a population total for every rural settlement in Tribal Areas, many of the farms and the towns, based on fieldwork, interviews and a verification exercise conducted during 2000. On account of discrepancies between the 1996 Census data for areas of Zululand and local knowledge, and in view of the availability of the WSDP data, which is regarded as being more reliable by development professionals working at local and district level in Zululand, the District and the 5 Local municipalities agreed to use the WSDP demographic data for purposes of the IDP. As and when more accurate data become available, these can be included.

There is a gap in the present WSDP database relating to people living on farms, not all of which were included in the survey. It is not anticipated that the additional population of

farmers and farm workers constitutes a large number of people. An update of the survey (including the farms) was conducted towards the end of 2001 and these results will be incorporated as soon as available. For purposes of this report and the demographic analysis, 2000 has been taken as the base year, with data captured from the WSDP Viewer on 1 November 2001. Small discrepancies between the figures quoted here and those in the Local IDPs are due to slightly different data capture dates.

Table 2.2 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	1 200 – 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

The spatial distribution of settlements and existing land uses are shown on Map 3.

#### 2.2.1.1 Table 2.2 Population distribution (2000)

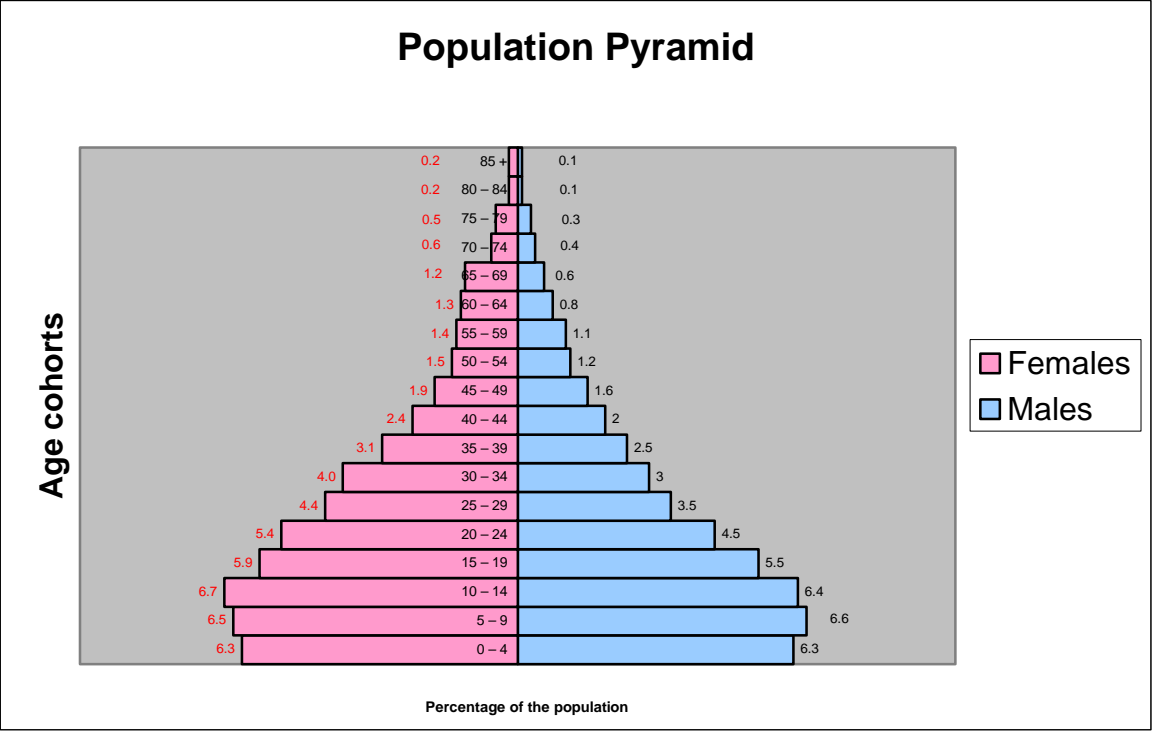
Municipality	Urban	Rural village	Rural scattered	Scattered	Rural farms	Total
EDumbe	15 200	14 681	20 160	3 051	13 277	66 369
UPhongolo	14 422	49 748	27 787	7 459	804	100 220
Abaqulusi	24 670	154 578	10 183	3 987	23 184	216 602
Nongoma	3 842	183 525	43 305	-	-	230 672
Ulundi	55 000	221 064	32 365	9 154	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>

Source: WSDP Viewer (1/11/2001)

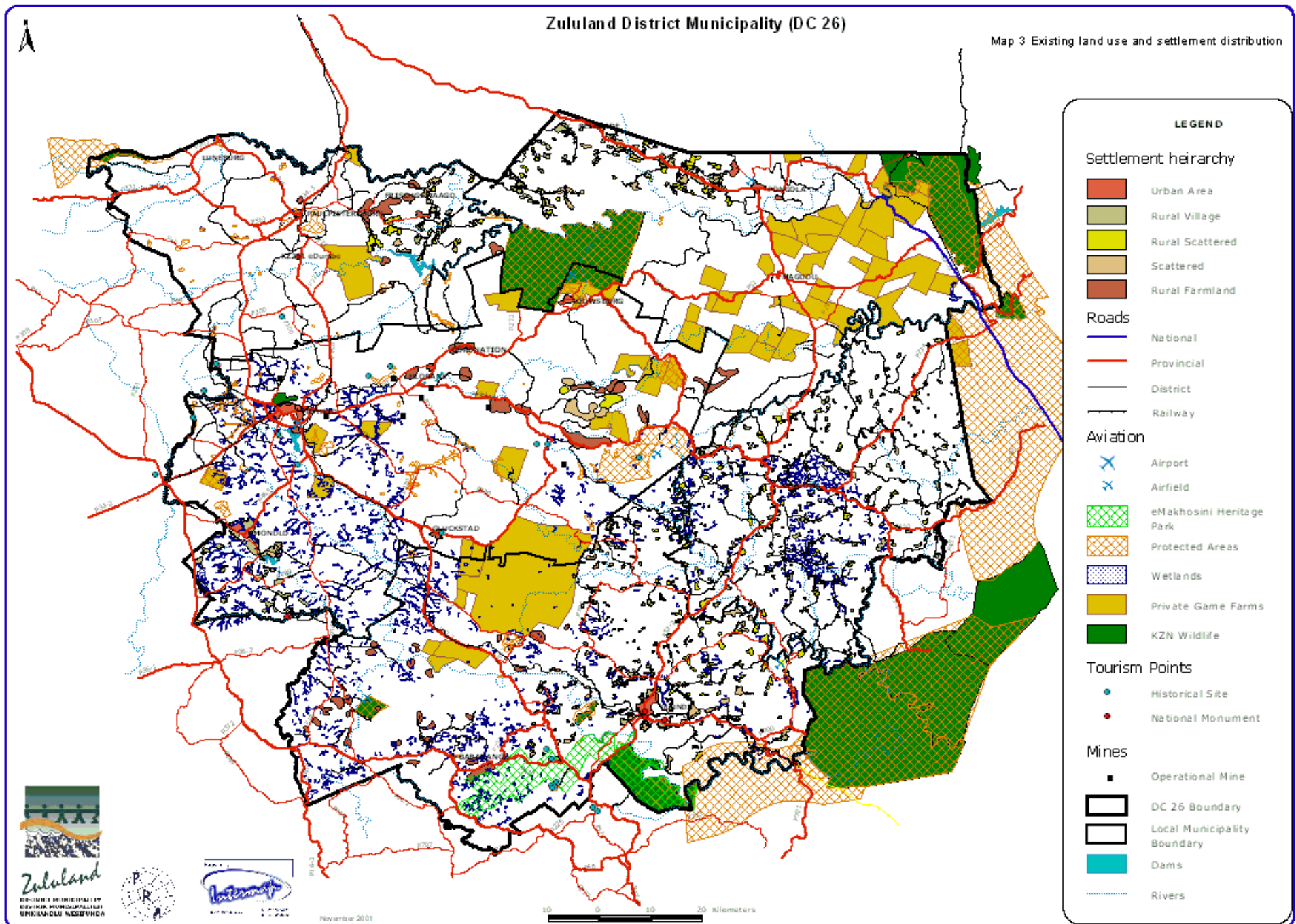
#### 2.2.2 Age and gender structure

Table 2.3 shows the age and gender structure of this population. It has been based on the 1996 Census age and gender distribution. Figure 1 depicts the age and gender structure as a population pyramid. Females constitute 53,5% of the population and males 46,5%. As would be expected in a developing area, there are a high proportion of young people – 38,9% under the age of 15 years. Only 4,2% are 65 and older. These proportions have several implications for development. The number of people entering the labour force each year is large in relation to the number of jobs available and to the job creation potential of the district. There is also a high level of dependency on those who have jobs, many of which are not well paid.

2.2.2.1 Figure 1 Population Pyramid.







### 2.2.2.2 Table 2.3 Age and gender distribution (2000)

Male %	Age cohorts	Female %
0,1	85 +	0,2
0,1	80 – 84	0,2
0,3	75 – 79	0,5
0,4	70 – 74	0,6
0,6	65 – 69	1,2
0,8	60 – 64	1,3
1,1	55 – 59	1,4
1,2	50 – 54	1,5
1,6	45 – 49	1,9
2,0	40 – 44	2,4
2,5	35 – 39	3,1
3,0	30 – 34	4,0
3,5	25 – 29	4,4
4,5	20 – 24	5,4
5,5	15 – 19	5,9
6,4	10 – 14	6,7
6,6	5 – 9	6,5
6,3	0 – 4	6,3
<b>46,5</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>53,5</b>

Source: 1996 Census

The infant mortality rate records the number of deaths of infants within their first year of life. In 1998, KwaZulu-Natal as a whole had an infant mortality rate of 36,8 deaths per 1000 live births, but disaggregated between races, the figure for the black population, which forms the overwhelming majority of the Zululand population, was much higher at 47 deaths per 1000 live births.

The average life expectancy for South Africans reached a high of 68 years in the mid 1990s. However, with the spread of HIV/AIDS average life expectancy has started to drop. By 1998 it had reached 65 years and is projected to fall to as low as 48 years by 2010.

### 2.2.3 Household size and structure

Data from the Demarcation Board, which has been derived from the 1996 Census, and the “October Household survey” undertaken annually by Stats SA, provide the basis for making some estimates about the structure, average size and number of households in Zululand. These are important items of data, not only because households are basic decision-making units, but also because a number of services are based on household, rather than individual consumption.

On the basis of these figures, and assuming that there has been no change in average household sizes since 1996, the estimated, number of households in 2000 can be calculated. These results, shown in the right hand column of Table 2.4., should be treated with caution. More recent data from the WSDP indicate the rural households are around 8 persons, while urban households are typically 4-5 persons.

**2.2.3.1 Table 2.4 Household sizes and distribution (1996 and 2001)**  
(subject to revision from WSDP data)

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Population in 1996</b>	<b>Number of households in 1996</b>	<b>Average household size</b>	<b>Population in 2001</b>	<b>Number of households in 2001</b>
KZ 261 eDumbe	65 361	10290	6,35	66 369	10 452
KZ 262 uPhongola	98 272	15 982	6,15	100 220	16 296
KZ 263 Abaqulusi	165 771	26 938	6,15	216 602	35 220
KZ 265 Nongoma	188 955	27 877	6,93	230 672	33 286
KZ 266 Ulundi	193 248	27 877	6,93	340 157	49 085
<b>DC 26 Zululand</b>	<b>711 607</b>	<b>107 259</b>	<b>6,63</b>	<b>954 020</b>	<b>144 339</b>

Sources: Demarcation Board web site and WSDP

There is not much district specific data on household structures, but field reports indicate the following characteristics:

- a significant number of female headed households
- an increasing number of AIDS affected households
- an emerging incidence of children headed households as a result of AIDS deaths
- bigger households due to consolidation of resources to care for AIDS orphans.

**2.2.4 Growth dynamics and projections**

A report prepared by the DBSA in 2000 provides the most useful statistics for estimating the future growth rate of Zululand's population. It takes account of the impact of HIV/AIDS and gives growth rates for 5-year intervals disaggregated by provinces. The KwaZulu-Natal figures have been used as the basis for projecting the population of Zululand. Table 2.5 sets out the growth assumptions from the DBSA report and applies these to the WSDP population for 2000. While the present population provides the basis for calculation of service backlogs, the projected figures indicate future needs in macro terms.

**2.2.4.1 Table 2.5 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 (based on WSDP data)</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

Although it is not ideal to apply a provincial growth rate to increasingly smaller spatial areas, the DBSA projected growth rates provide the only reliable method of estimating the future population of each of the local municipalities. Table 2.6 sets out the population projections calculated by applying the DBSA growth rates to the 2000 WSDP population data. While the present population provides the basis for calculation of service backlogs, the projected figures indicate future needs in macro terms.

**2.2.4.2 Table 2.6 Population projections for Local Municipalities in Zululand 2000 - 2020**

Year	eDumbe	uPhongolo	Abaqulusi	Nongoma	Ulundi	Zululand
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 WDSP base year data and DBSA projected growth rates

The impact of HIV/AIDS is known to have a skewed effect on the age and gender structure of the population as well as on the structure of households. At present there is limited statistical data on these factors, but research will be carried out to ascertain whether it is possible to draw population pyramids for each of the projection periods and to estimate how the disease will affect household structure.

## **2.3 Spatial analysis**

### **2.3.1 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. See Map 3.

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.

### **2.3.2 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 distribution of settlement types is shown in Table 2.7 and the towns / small urban settlements in Table 2.8. One anomaly in Table 2.7 is the listing of eMondlo as a rural settlement, since it has a large population (22 550) and a distinct urban character.

**2.3.2.1 Table 2.7 Settlement pattern (2000)**

Municipality	Urban	Rural village	Rural scattered	Scattered	Rural farms	Total
eDumbe	1	7	14	8	8	38
uPhongolo	1	31	43	19	1	95
Abaqulusi	2	39	4	6	15	66
Nongoma	1	290	72	-	-	363
Ulundi	1	198	60	22	29	310
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>872</b>

Source: WDSP Viewer (1/11/2001)

**2.3.2.2 Table 2.8 Towns and urban settlements (2000)**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Town or urban settlement</b>	<b>Population (2000)</b>
<b>eDumbe</b>	Paulpietersburg	15 200
	Frisgewaaght	8 158
<b>uPhongolo</b>	Pongola	14 422
	Belgrade	5 359
	Magudu	380
<b>Abaqulusi</b>	Vryheid	33 666
	eMondlo	21 550
	Hlobane	2 400
	Coronation	3 143
	Enyati	734
	Louwsberg	3 120
	Nkongolwane	3 880
	Gluckstad	176
	Bhekumthetwa	8 200
	Cliffdale/ Vrede	2 500
<b>Nongoma</b>	Nongoma	3 842
<b>Ulundi</b>	Ulundi	55 848
	Babanango	3 120
	Mpungamhlope / Denny Dalton	229
	Mahlabatini	370
<b>Zululand</b>		186 279

Source: WSDP Phase 1 report (25 June 2001), p 8

Note there are discrepancies between the data of some towns in this table and Table 2.2. These are being examined.

The distribution of types of settlement reveal that 65% of settlements fall into the Rural Village category, while a further 22 % are Scattered Rural settlements. These categories are the homes of no less than 79% of Zululand's people. Turning to the size of these settlements, the striking feature is how small they are. Table 2.9 shows the size distribution. Almost half the settlements (48,2%) have populations of 500 or less, i.e. about 75 households. Only 11% of the settlements have populations in excess of 2000 (or 300 households). This settlement pattern imposes high costs on service delivery, a factor that is exacerbated by the broken terrain and poor access roads. It also means that many settlements lack adequate thresholds for economic development initiatives. The table also shows significantly different settlement patterns among Local Municipalities.

**2.3.2.3 Table 2.9 Rural settlement sizes (2000)**

<b>Settlement size (pop)</b>	<b>eDumbe No.</b>	<b>uPhongolo No.</b>	<b>Abaqulusi No.</b>	<b>Nongoma No.</b>	<b>Ulundi No.</b>	<b>Zululand No.</b>	<b>%</b>
0 - 250	4	11	1	80	54	150	17,3
251- 500	10	37	9	119	93	268	30,9
501 - 750	8	14	11	62	62	157	18,1
751 - 1000	5	9	4	39	26	83	9,6
1001- 1500	2	5	2	36	25	70	8,1
1501-2000	1	5	5	15	19	45	5,2
2001-4000	3	12	18	11	22	66	7,6
4001-6000	2	1	8	0	4	15	1,8
6001 +	2	0	6	0	4	12	1,4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: WSDP

Using the figures in Table 2.7 as the basis for determining the urban population, 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 (see 2.6.2 below). 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.

### **2.3.3 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 (see Maps 3 and 4). 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 opportunity 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. A report “Zululand’s Coal Line Corridor: opportunities for economic development” (Peter Robinson & Associates, 1999) explore the opportunities along the R33/ 34.

#### **2.3.4 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 (a factor which can be mitigated by careful development – see below).

EMondlo is another significant urban area. It is primarily a dormitory (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 listed in Table 2.8 above, are very small and offer few services or facilities. These may be regarded as urban more by statistical definition than due to their function. However, some are suitably located for future development as rural service system hubs (see below).

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.



**Zululand District Municipality (DC 26)**

Map 4 Land tenure

**LEGEND**

- Tribal Authority
- State Land
- Private Land
- Town
- Rural Settlement

**Towns**

- Town
- Small urban settlement

**Roads**

- National
- Provincial

**DC 26 Boundary**

**Local Municipality Boundary**

**Rivers**

**Dams**

**Protected Areas**

**eMakhosini Heritage Park**

0 10 20 Kilometers

November 2001

Zululand DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY  
UMFUNDIZI WEMUNICIPALITHI  
UMFUNDIZI WEMUNICIPALITHI

eMakhosini Heritage Park



### 2.3.5 Transport networks (Map 5)

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 Cengeni 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. A report by BKS (2000) provides details of the technical and economic implications of this road.

Road traffic volumes within Zululand are highest on the R33/34 and the R66. According to the rural roads study (Bradford Conning, 1995), projected 24 hour traffic volumes for the year 2000 were as follows, with the 1990% of heavy traffic in brackets:

– Piet Retief – Paulpietersburg (R33)	2 650 (16% heavy vehicles)
– Paulpietersburg – Vryheid (R34)	4 240 (27%)
– Vryheid – Ulundi “19” (R34)	2 450 (28%)
– Ulundi “19” - Ulundi (R66)	3 500 (16%)
– Ulundi – Nongoma (R66)	2 160 (18%)
– Nongoma - Magudu (R66)	1 300 (18%)
– Magudu – Pongola (R66)	2 300 (18%)
– Ulundi “19” – Melmoth (R34)	3 860 (18%)
– Vryheid – Louwsburg – Magudu (R69)	2 150 (20 – 26%)
– Piet Retief – Pongola (N2)	2 300 (20 – 25%)
– Pongola – Matubatuba (N2)	3 600 – 3 800 (20 – 25%)
– Matubatuba – Empangeni (N2)	6 000 – 8 000 (15 – 17 %)

Another significant feature of the R33/34 route is that it provides a 43 km shorter route from Gauteng and Mpumalanga to the KZN coast than the N2:

Piet Retief – Durban via N2	466 kms
Piet Retief – Durban via R33/34	423 kms.

Within Zululand, these roads are supplemented by a network of “district” roads, which provide access to most of the rural settlements (see 2.6.4 below).

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

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 ferro-chrome, 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 airfields (see Map 3). 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.

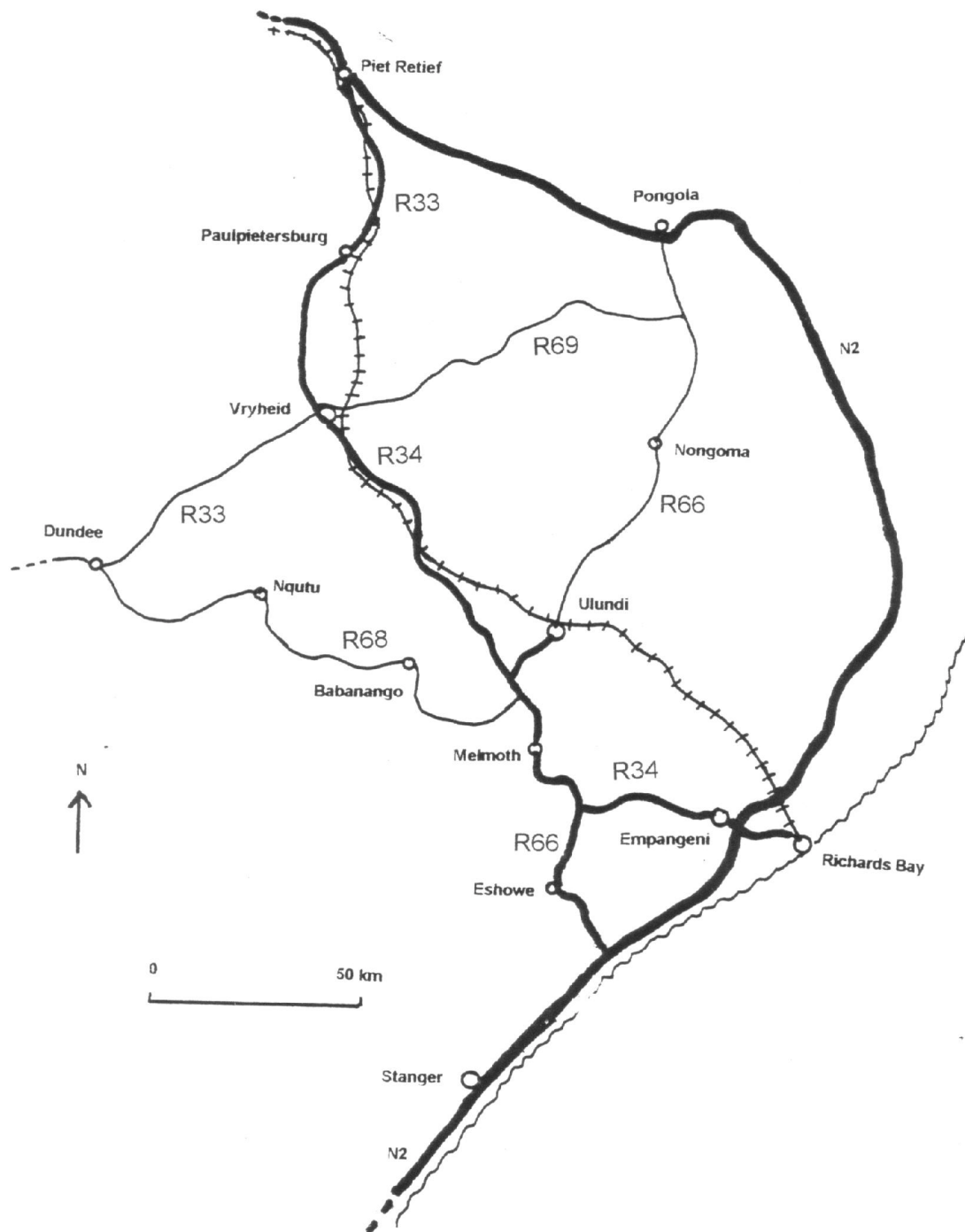
SA Airlink have indicated that they would be interested in re-establishing air services to Vryheid provided there is sufficient support for sustained viability. Support invariably requires commitment by local business and the community. The minimum threshold to justify a 19-seater service is 1200 single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

### **2.3.6 Flows of people and goods**

Without having undertaken any specific surveys, it became apparent from a number of people interviewed in the course of the "Coal line" corridor study in 1999, that there is a complex pattern of daily movement of people through and within the corridor. An estimated 116 000 people (or 12,2% of the district population) live within a 1 km radius of the corridor and its towns.

### 2.3.6.1 Map 5 Road Network



These patterns may be extrapolated to other areas of Zululand with adjustments. Five distinct patterns may be identified.

- Business people who are based in towns or enterprises along the main transport routes moving out of the area to other parts of Zululand, to adjoining regions, or to the coastal and inland metropolitan centres. These trips are almost exclusively by private car, but some are by chartered flights.
- People coming to do business at various towns and other places along the transport routes (e.g. saw mills, quarries, game farms etc) from metropolitan centres and adjoining regions, using the same transport modes. In some cases this takes the form of short, concentrated visits, including overseas business people.
- Daily commuting from the rural areas and the smaller urban centres such as Mondlo, into the larger towns for work, shopping and services. Paulpietersburg, Vryheid, and Ulundi all experience a substantial daily influx of this type. Most of these trips are undertaken by bus and kombi taxi. A study undertaken to assess the feasibility of Vryheid's proposed new taxi rank estimated that the town serves a population of over 1 million people.
- There is also a daily influx of workers into the provincial, regional and local government offices in Ulundi from Melmoth, Vryheid, Eshowe and closer surrounding areas. Coupled with this are the daily trips undertaken by public sector employees in the course of their work in and beyond the region. The corridor carries a significant proportion of these trips, most of which are made by private car.
- A fifth flow of traffic is associated with tourism involving South African and foreign visitors. They travel by coach (tour groups) or in smaller vehicles (mainly the so called "free and independent travellers"). Their destinations are primarily the battlefields sites and related cultural and historical sites that are located along the Rainbow Route within of adjacent to the corridor, and the game reserves, which although outside the corridor as such, have close links. These tourists generally spend 1-3 days in the area. In some cases groups will come for particular trips (e.g. bird watching) or special events such as the para-gliding competition and the timber marathon in Paulpietersburg.

A similar mosaic can be identified in relation to the flow of goods and services. The dominant pattern is one of raw materials being taken out of the areas surrounding the corridor for intermediate and final processing in the metropolitan centres, or for export, and a flow of consumer goods back into the area where they are purchased by the local population.

In particular, the outflow of locally grown or extracted raw materials are timber (from the area between Vryheid and Paulpietersburg and around Louwsburg); maize (Vryheid area); cattle (Vryheid - Ulundi); sugar cane (Pongola); and coal. Most of the coal produced within the corridor and the remaining workings in the Hlobane area are transported by rail. A significant feature of the transport patterns is that there are many instances where trucks return to the corridor with small loads or are empty.

As outlined above, the largest volume and value of goods moving along the corridor is the coal, which is produced in the Mpumalanga mines and exported through Richards Bay Coal Terminal. The region derives virtually no benefit from this traffic other than a limited amount of economic activity associated with maintenance of the Coal line. The trucks all return empty, as there is no demand for freight movement inland.

Timber, on the other hand, generates a lot of economic linkages within and beyond the corridor. Exceptions to the pattern of raw material exports are the bottling of spring water, the processing of charcoal from plants outside Paulpietersburg and the recently established calcined production plant in Hlobane. Further processing of raw materials in the area will contribute to job creation.

### **2.3.7 Processes of spatial change**

Although there is very little fine grained, quantitative time-series data available, certain processes of spatial change can be identified. These need to be confirmed by people with field experience over a number of years and input from the Local Municipality IDPs. There appear to be four main processes of change: urbanization, migration, and concentration around the urban periphery and a limited amount of corridor sprawl.

Urbanisation is taking place in Zululand, but the extent is un-determined. The main towns are the focus of urbanization and the associated spatial patterns are incremental increase in the numbers of people living on a site, or in a house, and informal shack development.

There are three types of migration in Zululand:

- returning, retrenched mine and other urban workers
- migrants from neighbouring countries such as Mocambique and Swaziland
- migration from rural areas to Vryheid and Ulundi, but more to larger South African cities (mainly better educated young people).

The extent and impact of these movements has not been assessed at this stage.

In the future, a further migration movement is likely to be associated with HIV/AIDS as its impact increases. At this time, the dynamics and nature of these changes is not clear.

There is evidence of increasing settlement densities on the peripheries of the towns (around the former TLC or municipal boundaries), but again the extent is not known. Finally, there is evidence of small amounts of development along corridors leading out of Ulundi (towards Mahlabatini and towards the R 34) and from Vryheid, towards the turn off to eMondlo on the R 34.

Having noted these processes of change, it is important to recognise that the predominant picture is one of spatial stability, with very little change having taken place in the settlement pattern over the last decade. Implementation of development projects to provide basic infrastructure and services to all existing settlements ensures that this dispersed settlement pattern will be perpetuated.

### **2.3.8 Synthesis – spatial strengths and weaknesses**

Strengths of Zululand's space economy are:

- some well developed agricultural and conservation areas;
- a number of well established towns and other emerging centres in the rural areas;
- a network of main and secondary roads crossing the district and linking it to adjoining districts
- a world-class railway line.

On the other hand, weaknesses in Zululand's space economy relate to the following:

- the vast majority (82%) of the district's population live in small, dispersed rural settlements, many of which have inadequate facilities and poor access to basic services;
- wide disparities between the well-off and the poor, most of whom live in relatively remote rural settlements;
- recent decline in coal mining, which previously played an important role in the district's economy.

## **2.4 Economic development**

### **2.4.1 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.

## 2.4.2 Output and employment by sector

The most recent GGP figures are for the year 1994, while employment was last enumerated in 1996. The relative contribution of each sector at that time is shown in Table 2.10 and indicates the dominance of mining and quarrying. Table 2.10 also shows employment by sector, while Table 2.11 presents the profile of occupations.

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.

### 2.4.2.1 Table 2.10 GGP and employment by type of economic activity (1994 and 1996)

Sector	% GGP 1994	% Employment 1996
<b>Primary sector</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12,4	12,1
Mining, quarrying	31,8	2,5
<b>Secondary sector</b>		
Manufacturing	4,2	17,1
Electricity, water	0,2	0,7
Construction	2,0	4,2
<b>Tertiary sector</b>		
<i>Wholesale, retail trade, catering</i>	12,9	9,7
Transport, storage, communications	13,9	5,5
Finance, insurance, real estate	7,0	4,8
Community and government services	15,6	17,1
Private households	n.a.	8,8
<b>Unspecified</b>	n.a.	17,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Derived from Stats SA

#### 2.4.2.2 Table 2.11 Occupation profile (1996)

Occupation	Number	%
Management/professional	12 077	11,7
Technicians	5195	5,0
Clerical	7073	6,9
Service workers, sales	8495	8,2
Skilled agricultural	5278	5,1
Crafts & related trades	11397	11,0
Machine operators	10092	9,8
Elementary occupations	24139	23,3
Unspecified	19664	19,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>103409</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: 1996 Census

Note: For those employed aged 15 – 64 years

#### 2.4.3 Employment

Again, there is a lack of recent official statistics. Demarcation Board data (1996 based) reports that 65 500 people have employment in the formal sector and that there are 80 600 unemployed. The main sources of employment in Zululand are the following:

- public sector (provincial, district and local municipalities)
- private sector (business, industry, quarrying, mining, tourism, services)
- service providers (water, electricity)
- farming
- domestic work
- informal sector

Typical informal sector activities, which can be observed at bus and taxi ranks and on the roadside, include:

- roadside fruit stalls
- roadside clothing, foot-ware and accessory stalls
- small household electronic stalls
- bead and craft work
- basket and grass mat weaving
- traditional medication and herbs
- traditional healers
- traditional shows and entertainment
- backyard stores
- taxi related trade.

#### 2.4.4 Tourism

Zululand has significant eco- and cultural tourism attractions. Most of the eco-tourist facilities are located in the north and northeastern areas of the district (including Ithala Game Reserve, the Pongolapoort dam and biosphere and the new Paris dam as well as a number of private game ranches). Other eco-tourist facilities are found south of Ulundi (Ophathe Game Reserve) and at various private game farms (see Map 3). The Hluhluwe-Umfolozi (HUP) Game Reserve flanks Zululand municipality on the east.

Cultural and historical tourism attractions abound in and around Ulundi and the eMakhosini (Valley of the Zulu Kings). In a recent development eMakhosini and Ophathe are in the process of being jointly proclaimed under conservation and heritage legislation. The combined area of some 24 000 ha is being developed as eMakhosini Heritage Park - the only combined game reserve and heritage park in Africa.

The Battlefields route is close to Zululand district on its western side, with links through Babanango and Vryheid.

Each of the local municipalities has a Tourist or Publicity Association, but Vryheid is the only one that is incorporated into the local government structure. Vryheid's main tourism potential lies in its being a base from which to visit surrounding areas. Paulpietersburg is known for its German heritage (and Luneburg in particular) and a Spa (hot springs), which could be developed more effectively. Pongola is the centre of eco-tourism activities and events on the dams and river. There is potential to link an array of tourist facilities from the Spa and Paris dam to Pongolapoort dam. Nongoma's tourism attractions are linked to the Zulu Royal House and the annual Dance of the Reeds. Ulundi is at the centre of Zulu cultural heritage sites, with the famous tapestries in the Legislative Assembly building, the Ondini museum and the rich array of historical, cultural and archaeological sites in the eMakhosini.

Co-ordination of the tourism industry and marketing has been undertaken, to a degree, by the former ZRC and the present ZDM (but this has been constrained by limited budgets and staff). Other regional tourism marketing initiatives are the Rainbow Tourism Route (which extends from Mpumalanga, through Zululand along the coal-line, and beyond to Melmoth and Eshowe), the Battlefields Route and Zululand Birding Route.

At a provincial level, the currently proposed tourism corridors split Zululand, linking Ulundi and surrounds to the coastal corridor, and Vryheid / Paulpietersburg and environs to Newcastle and Utrecht. This interpretation is being contested by the ZDM on the grounds that the Zulu heritage extends well beyond Ulundi / Nongoma and into the Vryheid area; and that the district's eco-and cultural tourist attractions are more closely linked to other tourism areas on the east, than to the west.

There are two proposed road-upgrading projects that could have a significant impact on Zululand's tourism development. These are tarring of the remaining stretch of road between Pongola and Nongoma; and tarring of the P700 road from Ulundi to Cengeni gate in HUP. Coupled with the well equipped but under utilized airport in Ulundi, these developments would open the way for a large increase in the number of tourists to Zululand.

#### **2.4.5 Agriculture**

Land use is inextricably linked to tenure. This is certainly the case in Zululand as shown by a comparison of Maps 3 and 4, showing the existing situation (land use), land tenure and the settlement pattern. The land with the highest agricultural potential is in private ownership and is used mostly for commercial farming or conservation, with low settlement densities. In contrast, the non-arable land and land with severe limitations to agriculture, fall into the traditional authority areas and are densely settled (Map 6)

Zululand's agricultural activities are mainly forestry (eDumbe, Abaqulusi and around Babanango); sugar cane (uPhongolo); livestock (throughout the district); maize, soya beans, wheat, groundnuts, sorghum, vegetables and sub-tropical fruit (Abaqulusi, eDumbe). In recent years, a number of cattle farms have been converted into game farms.

The agricultural industry is supported by KwaNalu, which assists small and large-scale farmers. The Department of Agriculture is currently engaged in a number of initiatives throughout the district.

#### **2.4.6 Constraints and opportunities**

The Zululand Regional Plan (1998) identified five key issues that impact negatively on economic development in the Region as follows:



- *Declining economic growth*, affected by the decline in the mining sector, difficulty in obtaining access to land for emerging black farmers, commercial farmers and private-sector development, procedural uncertainties and non-commercial focus on accessing leaseholds within tribal areas.
- *Narrow economic range in primary products*, in which agriculture and forestry form the areas greatest concentration and in which nearly all secondary processing takes place outside the Region. Relatively poor linkages between these activities exacerbate the situation.
- *Disempowerment and lack of skilled labour pool* - poor educational infrastructure, HIV/AIDS epidemic and impact of grinding poverty.
- *Poor marketing of strategic resources*, such as cultural and eco-tourism assets and agri-processing potential.
- *Inequitable distribution of resources*, in which nearly all of the significant investments in physical and social infrastructure remain within the jurisdictional boundaries of the former TLC's.

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial government does not view Zululand as a major economic growth area in all sectors apart from tourism for the following reasons:

- Scarcity of natural resources
- The decline of the mining sector
- Relatively poor soils
- Low levels of skills
- The distance to markets as defined by the province.

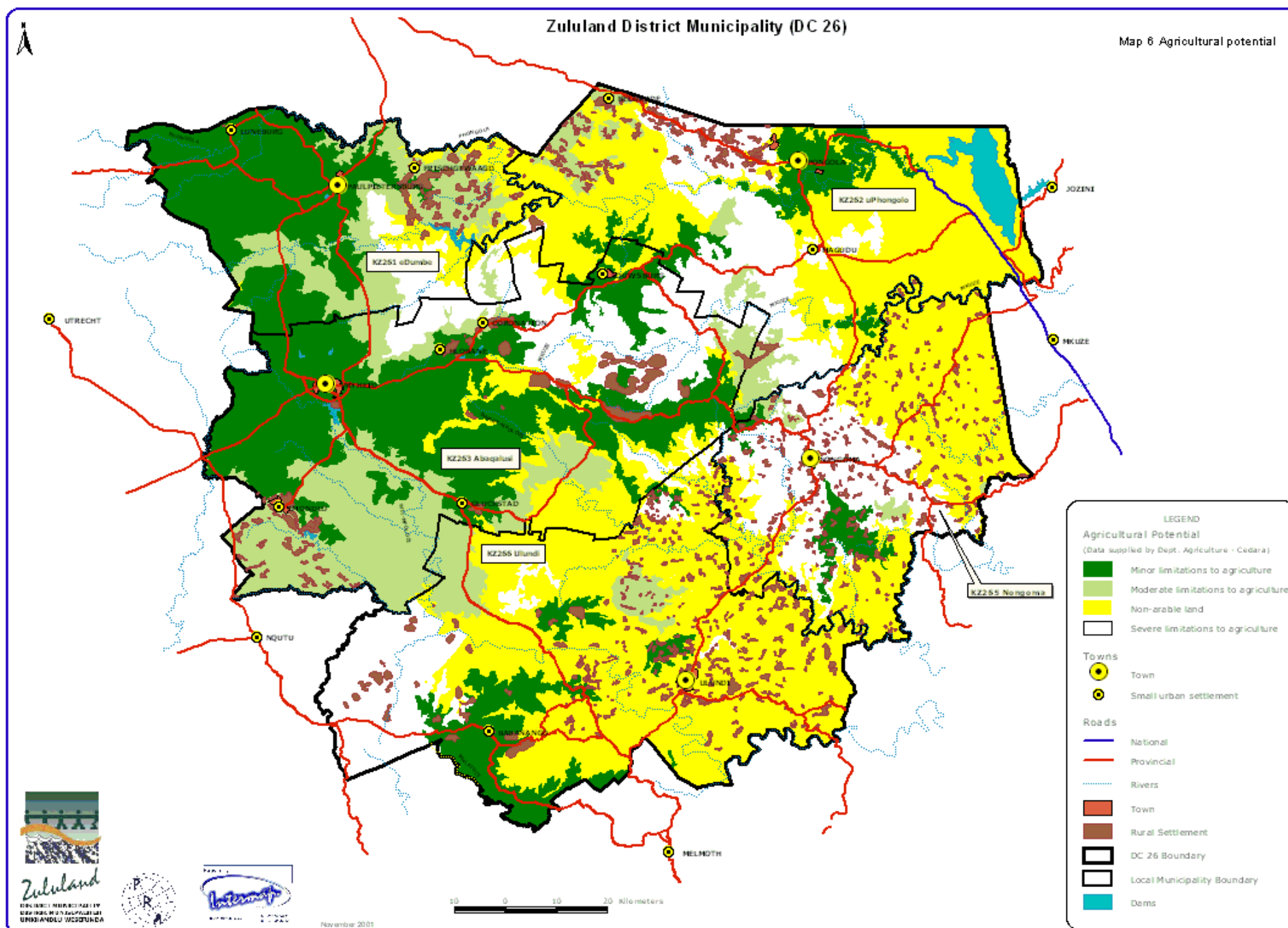
Despite these constraints, there are opportunities for economic development.

According to the Zululand Regional Development Plan (1998), the Vryheid Economic Regeneration study (2000) and the Ulundi Local Economic Development Plan (2000), the two biggest economic opportunities are an expansion of the agricultural base of the region and tourism. Agriculture needs to diversify to attract more processing industries to locate in Zululand and to open up opportunities for emerging commercial farmers. Tourism needs to organise itself into a coherent winning strategy aimed at the global market, with sophisticated marketing and co-ordinated development. A further potential may relate to disposal of solid waste (pending investigation).

The two niche markets identified by Tourism KwaZulu-Natal, as having the most potential are Cultural tourism and Eco-tourism. It is these niches that Zululand's tourism potential lies. Eco-tourism is defined as, "environmentally and socially responsible travel to natural or near natural areas that promotes conservation, has low visitor impact and provides for beneficially socio-economic involvement of local people", while cultural-tourism means "cultural aspects which are of interest to the visitor and can be marketed as such, including the customs and traditions of people, their heritage, history and way of life."

Riel Associates report the tourism sector is growing globally and nationally with respect to foreign visitors. There has been a steady growth in foreign tourist arrivals in South Africa since 1993. In 1998, 29% of these visitors travelled to KwaZulu-Natal. The domestic tourism market has fared less due to rising oil prices, reduced spending power and the slump in the economy constrained, the number of holidays and trips domestic tourists could afford.

The tourism market to Zululand and the Battlefields is growing, with 1 276 000 domestic tourists and 460 000 foreign tourists visiting the areas in 1999 (Tourism KZN 1999). Other types of tourism in the area are business tourism, day visitors and weekend visitors. Eco-tourism currently has a prominent position in the KZN market and a recent survey of foreign tourists indicated that 70% - 90% came to experience the climate, wildlife and landscape.



At present visitors to the battlefields and the Rainbow route tend to stay only a few nights in the area and there is a need to develop the concept of a destination, which will encourage longer stays (Riel Associates, 2000). At the same time, Zululand's tourism initiatives need to be developed in concert with other attractions in KZN, Mpumalanga and Swaziland.

Ulundi's role as joint provincial capital represents a significant opportunity for economic development on account of the jobs created and the presence of a group of middle and high salaried government staff. However, the potential associated with the government activity has not been fully exploited (see Robinson, Ellingson Planners, 2000, "Ulundi - Local economic development strategy").

## **2.5 Socio-economic conditions**

### **2.5.1 Poverty**

KwaZulu-Natal's Office of the Premier recently commissioned a study on poverty and HIV/AIDS in the province. The researchers, Makanya and Motlala, report that "KwaZulu-Natal is estimated to have the third highest incidence of poverty in South Africa, with roughly 60% of all individuals receiving an income below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty in the rural areas of the Province is greater than that in urban areas with some 74% of the rural population .... living in poverty." (Pp16 – 17) There is no reason to expect that socio-economic conditions in Zululand are better than other areas of rural KwaZulu-Natal, if anything, conditions are likely to be worse.

The plight of rural households is highlighted by the researchers in a subsequent report to the Office of the Premier (February 2001).

#### **Households incomes**

- About 40% of households in KZN have a combined income of less than R 800 per month
- Severe income poverty is highly concentrated among female-headed households in rural areas of KZN
- The majority of very poor households in the province are female-headed (55% compared to the national figure of 37%)
- In rural areas, 55% of households have an income lower than R 800 per month – most of them female headed

#### **Deprivation**

- More than 72% of children under five years live in poverty; for children 6-15 the percentage is just under 72%
- About one quarter of the most seriously deprived households in SA live in KZN, the majority of them in rural areas
- Almost a quarter of South Africa's "poverty gap" (22,2%) is in KZN

#### **Dependency**

- About 22% of households have a very high level of dependency, either lacking any long-term survival strategy, or being entirely dependant on welfare, or single and unreliable incomes
- A further 33% rely on single source incomes
- Each income earning person in far northern KZN supports more than 5 people (which is a very high dependency ratio)

#### **Other measures of impoverishment**

- Unemployment in KZN (25% using the strict definition) is significantly higher than the national average (22%)
- Unemployment is higher among women (28%) and in rural areas (27%)
- The literacy rate among people 20 years and older (44%) is lower than the national rate (47%)
- Only 2% of women have completed secondary education

*Access to water and health care* (see 2.6.1 and 2.7.3 below for Zululand specific data)

- Only 72% of KZN households have access to tap water (the situation in Zululand is far worse)
- Only 30% of rural households live within 2 km of a clinic or hospital.
- (Office of the Premier, 2001, pp 5-7)

For Zululand specifically, Table 2.12 shows the household income distribution. As many as 76% of the district's households have incomes of less than R 18 000 p.a. or R 1500 /month. Furthermore, for every person employed in Zululand, there were, on average, 1,2 unemployed.

**2.5.1.1 Table 2.12 Household incomes (1996)**

<b>Annual household income (R)</b>	<b>Monthly household income (R)</b>	<b>% Households</b>
Over 132 000	11 000	0,9
72 001- 132 000	6 001 - 11 000	2,1
18 000 - 72 000	1 500 - 6 000	13,0
Under 18 000	Under 1 500	54,4
None		21,3
Unspecified		8,3
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,0</b>

Source 1996 Census

Clarke (1999), reporting on poverty and inequality, using a composite index of "deprivation", found that KZN is home to about 24% of the most severely deprived in South Africa. The reason, she concludes, is mostly due to the much worse levels of housing and services (water, sanitation and energy sources) available in the rural areas.

## **2.5.2 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." (P 3)
- 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%).
- The DBSA report indicates a steady decline in average annual population compound growth rates for KZN as follows:
  - 1996 - 2001 1.71%
  - 2001 - 2006 1.44%
  - 2006 - 2011 0.96%

- 2011 - 2016 0.58%
- 2016 - 2021 0.08%.
- 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.

The Office of the Premier concludes that the epidemic has reached crisis proportions throughout the province. Both *direct* and *enabling* interventions are required; combining public health interventions with broader developmental improvements that focus on women and youth.

An effective response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic depends on how the crisis is conceptualised. HIV/AIDS needs to be viewed as a developmental crisis that encompasses, but extends beyond the public health system. A response that concentrates on boosting individual awareness and changes in individual behaviour is inadequate and runs the risk of neglecting the contextual and developmental dimensions of the epidemic.

In the light of this more comprehensive perspective of HIV/AIDS, and of the series of factors that drive the epidemic, a response model has been formulated, based on the concept of a “vicious cycle” involving vulnerability, risk, incidence and impact (see Annexure 1).

#### Vulnerability

“Poverty, marginalisation and disempowerment worsen vulnerability. These factors increase the chances of high-risk behaviour and lowers resistance to infection. In addition, poor nutrition, low health status, lack of access to health services, all contributes to increased risk of HIV infection. Once an individual is infected, the same factors reduce his/her ability to manage the illnesses that follow.”

#### Risk

“High vulnerability causes people to adopt behaviour that puts them at considerable risk of HIV infection. In the case of women, such high risk behaviour tends to form part of survival or coping strategies that are adopted as a consequence of severe impoverishment and disempowerment”

#### Incidence

“High-risk behaviour leads to higher rates of incidence.”

#### Impact

“As infected individuals’ deteriorates, the impact cascades outward – into the household, family, community and broader society. These consequences deepen people’s vulnerability and prime a renewed cycle.”(Pp 13-14)

Response strategies will be based on this conceptual model (see 5.1 below).

### **2.5.3 The socio-economic status of women**

Makanya and Motala note that the imbalance in power between men and women and perceptions about the role of women in society are major contributing factors to their vulnerability worldwide, affecting their roles as individuals, mothers and caregivers.

“The vulnerability of women to HIV and their sexual reproductive health status is centrally related to the context of their lives within a patriarchal society. Male dominance pervades every aspect of women’s lives, including family, social, religious, legal and institutional, and influence their ability to be assertive and to protect themselves.” (P 15) Another deeply entrenched set of issues that affect the ability of women to participate equally in social and economic spheres relate to land tenure, ownership rights and the traditional role of women in Zulu society. These are institutionalised gender issues, which are only likely to be amenable, in the longer-term, to interventions at a strategic level, or through “soft” approaches such as awareness campaigns (Earle, 2001, p 27).

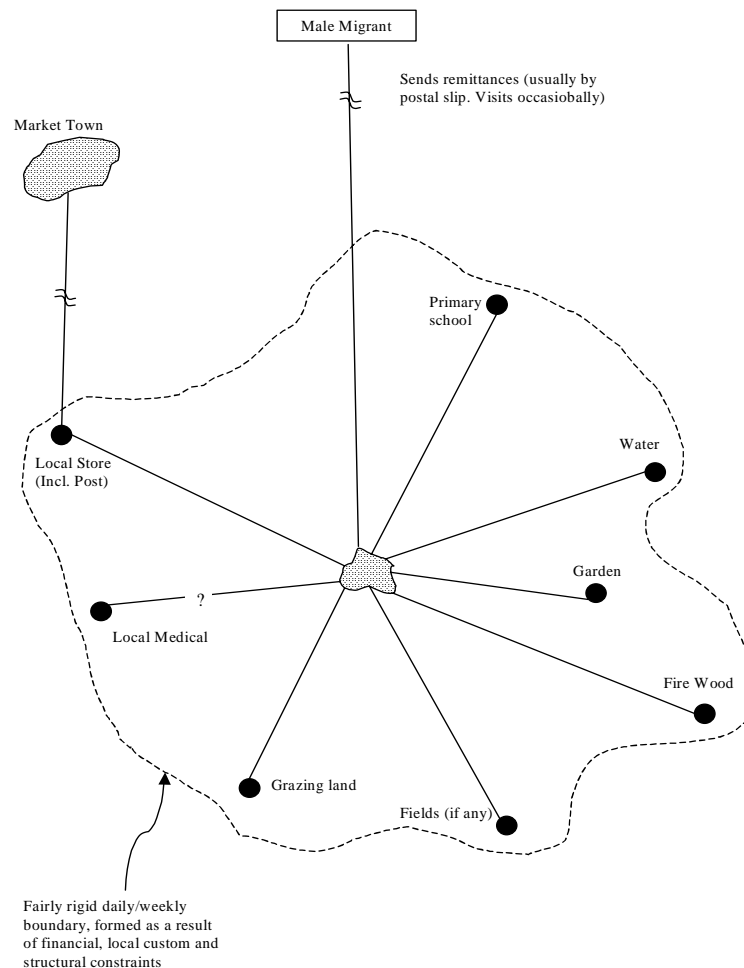
Other women’s needs, which can be addressed in the short-term at a practical level, include the following:

- Access to potable water. Collection of water is considered a female job and women often walk several kms daily and spend hours in order to collect water. Easier access to water would allow these women to participate in more productive activities.
- Access to energy sources. Here again, the task of collecting firewood for cooking, heating and lighting is usually the work of women. The provision of electricity or solar power would increase the potential for women (as well as other members of the household) to be productive.
- Access to childbirth and antenatal facilities would have far-reaching social implications in terms of infant mortality and morbidity rates.
- Access to credit for small business initiatives. Women are usually involved in informal trade of items such as fruit, vegetables and beadwork. As there is no formal land ownership, it cannot be used as co-lateral for loans. (Earle, p 27)

### **2.5.4 Activity and movement patterns**

An understanding of socio-economic conditions in Zululand would not be complete without some analysis of the activity and movement patterns of people living in rural settlements. The model, depicted in Figure 3 is typical of rural life in many parts of South Africa. Reports from experienced field workers in Zululand suggest that it provides a reasonably accurate picture of rural activity patterns in Zululand.

### 2.5.4.1 Figure 2: Profile of rural life



Source: Based on Waddy

This profile draws attention to the relative isolation of many rural dwellers and, as a consequence, their limited "world view". A considerable amount of time is spent, particularly by women, on activities related to survival (collection of water and firewood, washing and some subsistence farming). Trips to the nearest town for shopping or services are long and expensive. Rural life is hard and dull. Interventions designed to break into this cycle include both physical infrastructure (improved road access for people and information to move in and out, water, san, electricity/solar power, posts etc) as well as social and training programmes directed towards this rather vulnerable group.

### 2.5.5 Access to information and to financial institutions

Some of the greatest obstacles to socio-economic development in rural areas is the difficulty that people experience in getting access to government services, to developmental information, and to financial institutions. People need easy access to local, provincial and national government services for matters such as registration of births and deaths, for registering for child support, disability and old age pensions, etc.

At the same time they need information about addressing developmental problems such as a road wash-away, or damage to the roof of a clinic or school, applications for government projects, telephones and so on. There is little statistical information available at present, but the commonly experienced reality for people living in the rural areas of Zululand is one of extreme difficulty in accessing this type of service.

There are very few banks or other financial institutions outside the five main towns in Zululand. In view of the fact that 82% of the population is rural based, living in dispersed settlements, this constitutes a significant shortfall. The only financial service that operates on a widespread basis is the payment of pensions (see 2.7.5 below).

This situation is known as “poverty of opportunity”, where people are unable to take full advantage of the few assets they have access to. (May, 2000, p 28).

### 2.5.6 Livelihood strategies and classes

The relevance of the discussion about socio-economic conditions for integrated development in Zululand may be drawn together by analysing livelihood and survival strategies.

In a recent analysis of rural poverty and livelihoods in South Africa, May (2000) identified six sources from which rural households derive income. He confirms that these findings are likely to be applicable to the present situation in Zululand. These are as follows:

- Agriculture for own consumption or sale
- Small and micro enterprise activities based on the extension of distribution networks such as hawking, making clothes and handicrafts, child minding, money lending, or contract agricultural services
- Wage labour including migrant labourers, farm workers and commuter labourers. These fall into two sectors – those with secure, well-paid jobs with prospects of career advancements; and those that are low paid and offer little security or opportunity for upward mobility.
- Claiming against the state by way of social pensions and disability grants
- Claiming against household and community members who are working as migrants in the form of remittances. (May, 2000, p 25)

The relative importance of these categories is shown in Table 2.13, which also draws attention to the fact that rural households depend on multiple sources of income.

#### 2.5.6.1 Table 2.13 Income generation and claiming systems

Activity	% Households engaging in activity
Agricultural production	36,4
Small and micro enterprises	10,4
Wage labour in well-paid secure (primary) market	22,1
Wage labour in low-paid, insecure (secondary) market	37,4
Claims against the state	32,4
Claims against household members	39,0

Source: May (2000), Table 5



May proceeds to identify “strata of households which assemble similar bundles of income-earning tactics, .... and in so doing, share common survival strategies and comprise distinct livelihood classes.”(May, 2000, p 26) The eight livelihood strategy classes for African rural households defined by May are the following:

1. Marginalised households have no access to wages or remittances from the formal sector, nor access to pensions. Almost 80% of households in this group fall below the R 237 mean adult income/month.
2. Welfare-dependent households have access to pensions, but receive no wage or remittance payments
3. Remittance dependent households have access to a remitted income, although no direct wage income is received. Welfare payments may be present
4. Secondary wage-dependent households have wage income earned by people living at home and employed in the “secondary “ labour market
5. Primary wage-dependent households have access to wages earned by people living at home and employed in the “primary” labour market

All the above classes derive some income from petty commodity production (less than R 92/month).

6. Mixed-income households with secondary wages combine wages earned in the “secondary” market with modest, small business and other self-employment income
7. Mixed-income households with primary wages combine wages earned in the “primary” market, with small business and other self-employment income
8. Entrepreneurial households earn incomes in excess of R 1 000 / month from agricultural activities and /or business activities. (May, 2000, p 26)

The proportion of households in each class is shown in Table 2.14. Although these figures reflect the results of a national sample, they provide a useful indication of the current situation in Zululand, where the proportion of more vulnerable household classes is likely to be higher than the national average.

**2.5.6.2 Table 2.14 Characteristics of different livelihood strategy classes**

Livelihood strategy class	% households	Dominant tactic
1. Marginalised	4,3	Agriculture (81%)
2. Welfare-dependent	11,5	Welfare transfers (95%)
3. Remittance-dependent	25,1	Remittances (64%)
4. Secondary wage-dependent	19,8	Wages (96%)
5. Primary wage-dependent	13,6	Wages (98%)
6. Mixed income with secondary wages	15,8	Even-spread (20-30%)
7. Mixed-income with primary wages	8,1	Wages (72%)
8. Entrepreneurial	1,0	Self-employment (70%)

Source: May (2000), Table 6

Another dimension of rural livelihoods relates to annual cycles. May quotes the example of poor women in KwaZulu-Natal who indicated that they “struggled most” in the months of September, October, August and July. “The components of this recurring crisis were lack of home-produced food, especially maize which is exhausted for this season, combined with low levels of expenditure for buying seeds, fertilizer and obtaining tractor-ploughing services. This means that cash resources have to be split between the purchase of food and investment for the coming season. There is also a minor crisis at the beginning of the year, in January/February when school fees are due and income is low.” (May, 2000,p 28). There are also seasonal patterns in labour demands and in the availability of work opportunities in farming and tourism sectors.

This classification of livelihood classes, combined with the identification of the dynamics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, provide a basis for assessing the appropriateness and likely impact of alternative intervention strategies.

## 2.6 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. Water, sanitation and electricity are discussed first, as these are inter-related: adequate sanitation depends on a supply of water and a regular supply of water almost always requires electricity.

The tables presented in this and the following section (2.7) 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. For example, Table 2.16a presents the findings on the number of settlements with and without access to RDP and other standards of water supply. Table 2.16b translates these findings into the number of people with and without access to the equivalent level of water supply.

### 2.6.1 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 2.15 and Map 7 show that 13% of settlements (containing 31% of Zululand's people) have a water supply in excess of the RDP standard. A further 35% of settlements (38% of people) have RDP standard water supplies. However, a significantly large 52% of settlements and almost 300 000 people (31% of the district population) do not have access to this level of water supply. Table 2.16 describes water supply sources (comparing findings from the 1996 Census and the WSDP Phase 1 survey conducted in 2000). The statistic which stands out is that 48% of households depended on “natural sources” in 1996. The areas suffering the most widespread hardship in regard to water supply are Nongoma, followed by Ulundi.

#### 2.6.1.1 Table 2.15a Access to water (settlements)

Local Municipality	No. of Settlements with access to Above RDP std	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements with access to RDP std.	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements with access to below RDP std.	% of Settlements in LM
EDumbe	8	21.1%	10	26.3%	20	52.6%
uPhongolo	52	54.7%	24	25.3%	19	20.0%
Abaqulusi	16	24.2%	39	59.1%	11	16.7%
Ulundi	24	7.7%	118	38.1%	168	54.2%
Nongoma	16	4.4%	113	31.1%	234	64.5%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>51.8%</b>

Source: WSDP survey

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Water - Above RDP = Yard Connection, Standpipe

Water - RDP = Borehole or spring

Water - Below RDP = River or Dam

**2.6.1.2 Table 2.15b Access to water (population)**

Local Municipality	Pop. With access to Above RDP std	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. With access to RDP std	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. with access to Below RDP std	% of Pop. in LM
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

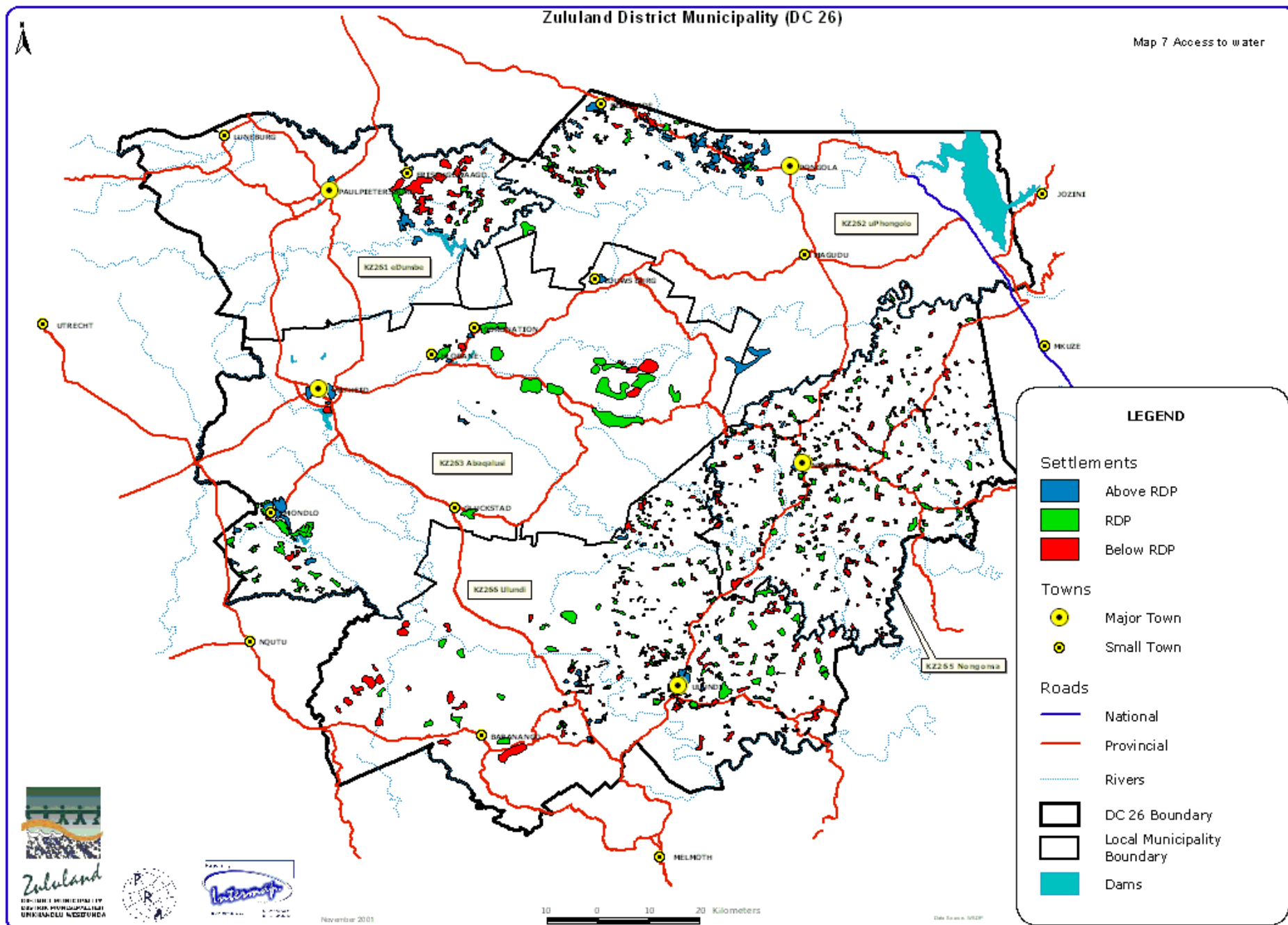
Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Water - Above RDP = Yard Connection, Standpipe

Water - RDP = Borehole or spring

Water - Below RDP = River or Dam



### 2.6.1.3 Table 2.16 Sources of water supply (1996 and 2000)

Water source	1996 Census %
In dwelling	17,1
On site	7,8
Public tap	14,6
Water tanker	1,8
Bore hole	8,9
Natural sources	48,2
Other/unspecified	1,6
Totals	100,0

Sources: 1996 Census, WSDP

It should be noted that the Water Services Development Plan is in progress and deals with the water question in considerable detail. Phase 1 has been completed and Phase 2 is under way. Data from Phase 2 will be incorporated into this IDP (or its revisions) as it becomes available. Furthermore, an interim, rudimentary water supply project is about to be implemented (see Table 7.5.4 below) to ensure that every settlement has access to a minimum of 5 l/person/day within 800 m of the home.

### 2.6.2 Sanitation

The 1996 Census reports that 35% of households had no sanitation facilities and that 46 % used pit latrines. Table 2.17 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.

#### 2.6.2.1 Table 2.17 Sanitation facilities

	% households	% households	% households
Municipality	Waterborne	Pit	None
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

### 2.6.3 Electricity

The WSDP survey found that 92% of urban dwellers had electricity, but no more than 32% of the rural population (Table 2.18 and Map 8). Table 2.19 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.

#### 2.6.3.1 Table 2.18a Access to electricity (settlements)

Local Municipality	No. of Settlements with an Electricity Supply	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements without an Electricity Supply	% of Settlements in LM
EDumbe	4	10.5%	34	89.5%
uPhongolo	42	44.2%	53	55.8%
Abaqulusi	17	25.8%	49	74.2%
Ulundi	64	20.6%	246	79.4%
Nongoma	97	26.7%	266	73.3%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>74.3%</b>

Data Source: WSDP survey  
Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

#### 2.6.3.2 Table 2.18b Access to electricity (population)

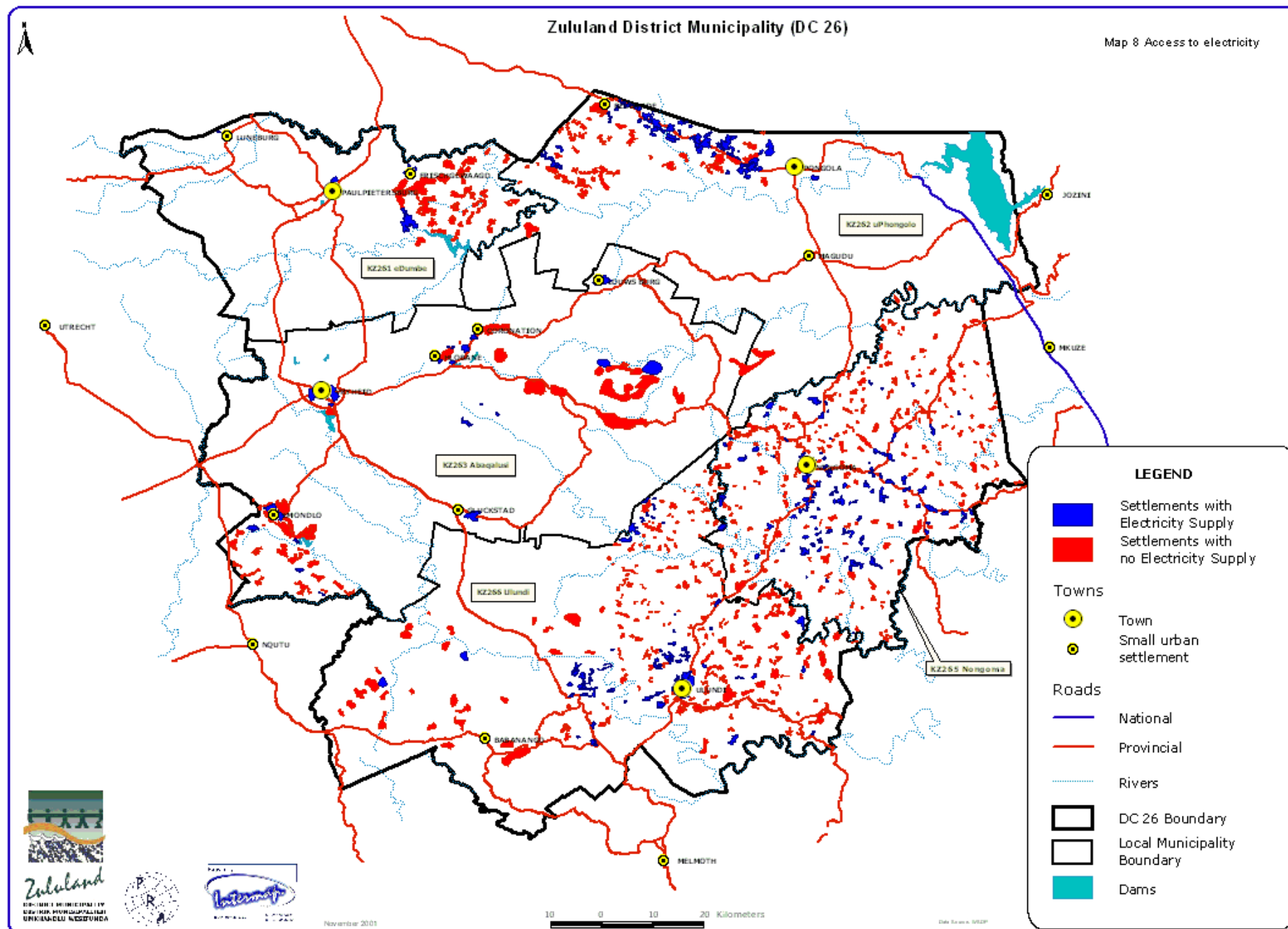
Local Municipality	Pop. With an Electricity Supply	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. Without an Electricity Supply	% of Pop. in LM
eDumbe	30485	45.9%	35884	54.1%
uPhongolo	60799	60.7%	39421	39.3%
Abaqulusi	82290	38.0%	134312	62.0%
Ulundi	172206	50.6%	167951	49.4%
Nongoma	81965	35.5%	148707	64.5%
<b>Zululand</b>	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

Data Source: WSDP survey  
Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

#### 2.6.3.3 Table 2.19 Source of fuel

Fuel source for cooking and lighting	% households 1996
Municipal and other	26,9
Gas	0,4
Paraffin	8,5
Candles	62,9
Unspecified/other	1,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source 1966 Census



As noted above, the supply of water, sanitation and electricity are inter-dependant. Table 2.20 and Map 9 identify those settlements that have an adequate level of three services. Only 18 settlements (most of which are urban) met the combined standard. A total of 264 settlements met the standard in one or other of the services.

**2.6.3.4 Table 2.20.a Access to water, sanitation and electricity (settlement)**

Local Municipality	No. of Settlements with access to W+S+E	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements with access to W or S or E	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements without access to W or S or E	% of Settlements in LM
eDumbe	3	7.9%	3	7.9%	32	84.2%
uPhongolo	2	2.1%	43	45.3%	50	52.6%
Abaqulusi	9	13.6%	14	21.2%	43	65.2%
Ulundi	3	1.0%	84	27.1%	223	71.9%
Nongoma	1	0.3%	120	33.1%	242	66.7%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>67.7%</b>

Data Source: WSDP survey

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Water\* - Settlements with RDP and above water supply

Sanitation\* - Settlements with RDP and above Services

Electricity - Settlements supplied by ESKOM

Water - Above RDP = Yard Connection, Standpipe, Borehole or spring

Water - Below RDP = River or Dam

Sanitation Above RDP = Flush Toilet or Managed Soak Pit

Sanitation Below RDP = Pit Latrine

**2.6.3.5 Table 2.20.b Access to water, sanitation and electricity (population)**

Local Municipality	Pop. With access to W+S+E	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. with access to W or S or E	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. without access to W or S or E	% of Pop. in LM
eDumbe	24005	36.2%	7172	10.8%	35192	53.0%
uPhongolo	14802	14.8%	51800	51.7%	33618	33.5%
Abaqulusi	65499	30.2%	29830	13.8%	121273	56.0%
Ulundi	58229	17.1%	134789	39.6%	147139	43.3%
Nongoma	3842	1.7%	97791	42.4%	129039	55.9%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>166377</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>321382</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>466261</b>	<b>48.9%</b>

Data Source: WSDP survey

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Water\* - Settlements with RDP and above water supply

Sanitation\* - Settlements with RDP and above Services

Electricity - Settlements supplied by ESKOM

Water - Above RDP = Yard Connection, Standpipe, Borehole or spring

Water - Below RDP = River or Dam

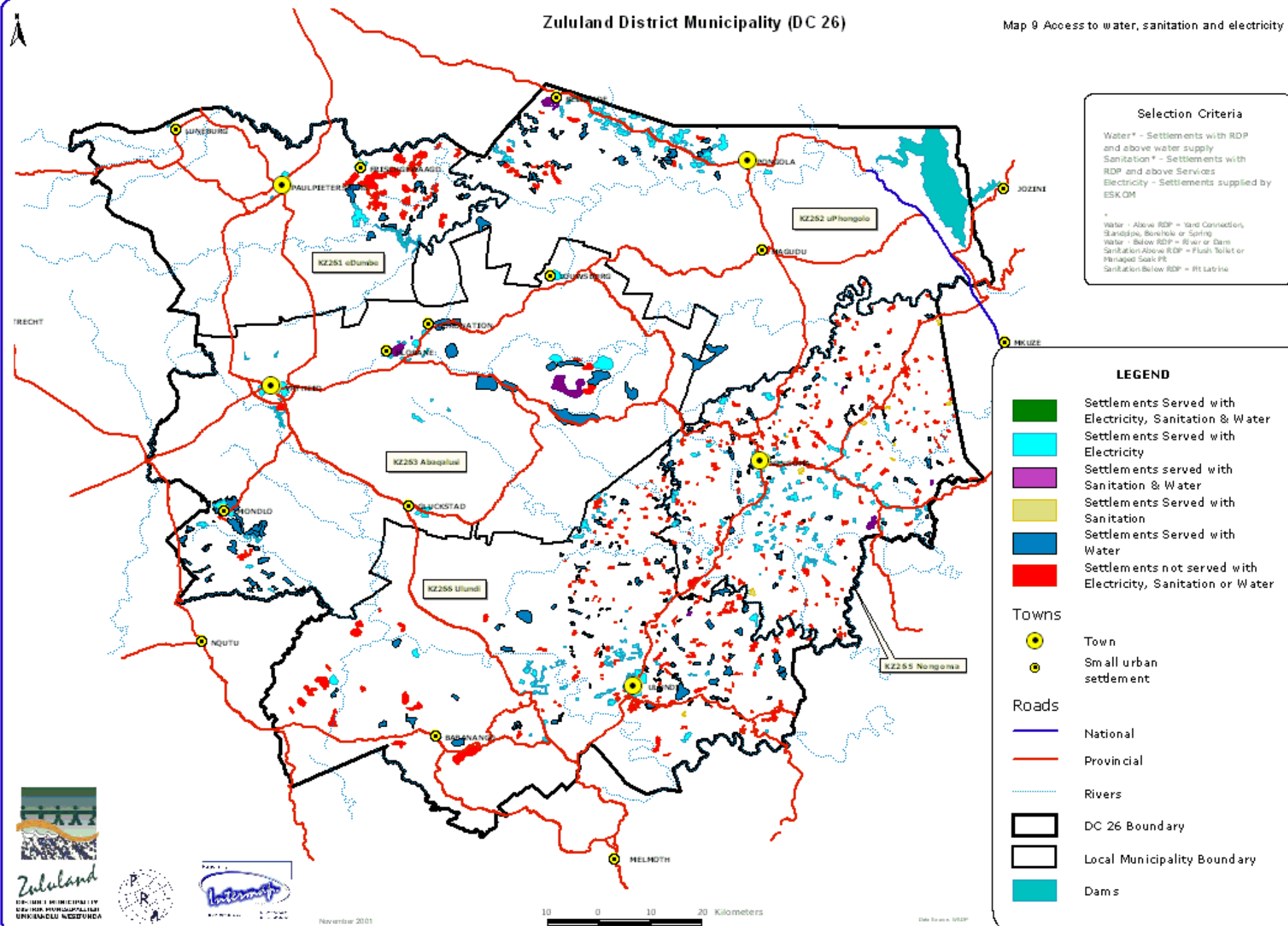
Sanitation Above RDP = Flush Toilet or Managed Soak Pit

Sanitation Below RDP = Pit Latrine



# Zululand District Municipality (DC 26)

Map 9 Access to water, sanitation and electricity



## 2.6.4 Roads

The road network has been discussed as an element of the spatial analysis in section 2.3.5 above. 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.

The thrust of this analysis was to identify settlements which are located close to (within 1 km) a district, provincial or national road. It showed that 690 settlements (containing 87% of Zululand's population) have good road access (assuming that all district roads are maintained on a regular basis). Of concern for development, are the 182 settlements that depend on a stretch of local or community access road to reach the main road network. At present these gravel roads are generally in poor condition and are often impassable in poor weather conditions. Some settlements have no road access at all. Access roads to schools are also variable. Table 2.21 and Map 10 show the spatial distribution of these settlements and the length of local or community access road that needs to be upgraded and maintained in order to make them accessible

**2.6.4.1 Table 2.21.a Access roads to settlements (settlements)**

Local Municipality	No. of Settlements within 1km of a road	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements further than 1km from a road	% of Settlements in LM	Length of Local or Access Roads linking Settlements to Roads (km)
eDumbe	33	86.8%	5	13.2%	126
uPhongolo	79	83.2%	16	16.8%	230
Abaqulusi	50	75.8%	16	24.2%	178
Ulundi	228	73.5%	82	26.5%	303
Nongoma	300	82.6%	63	17.4%	631
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>1468</b>

Data Source: KZN Department of Transport

Standards and Criteria: Settlements located within 1km of a National, Provincial or District Road

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

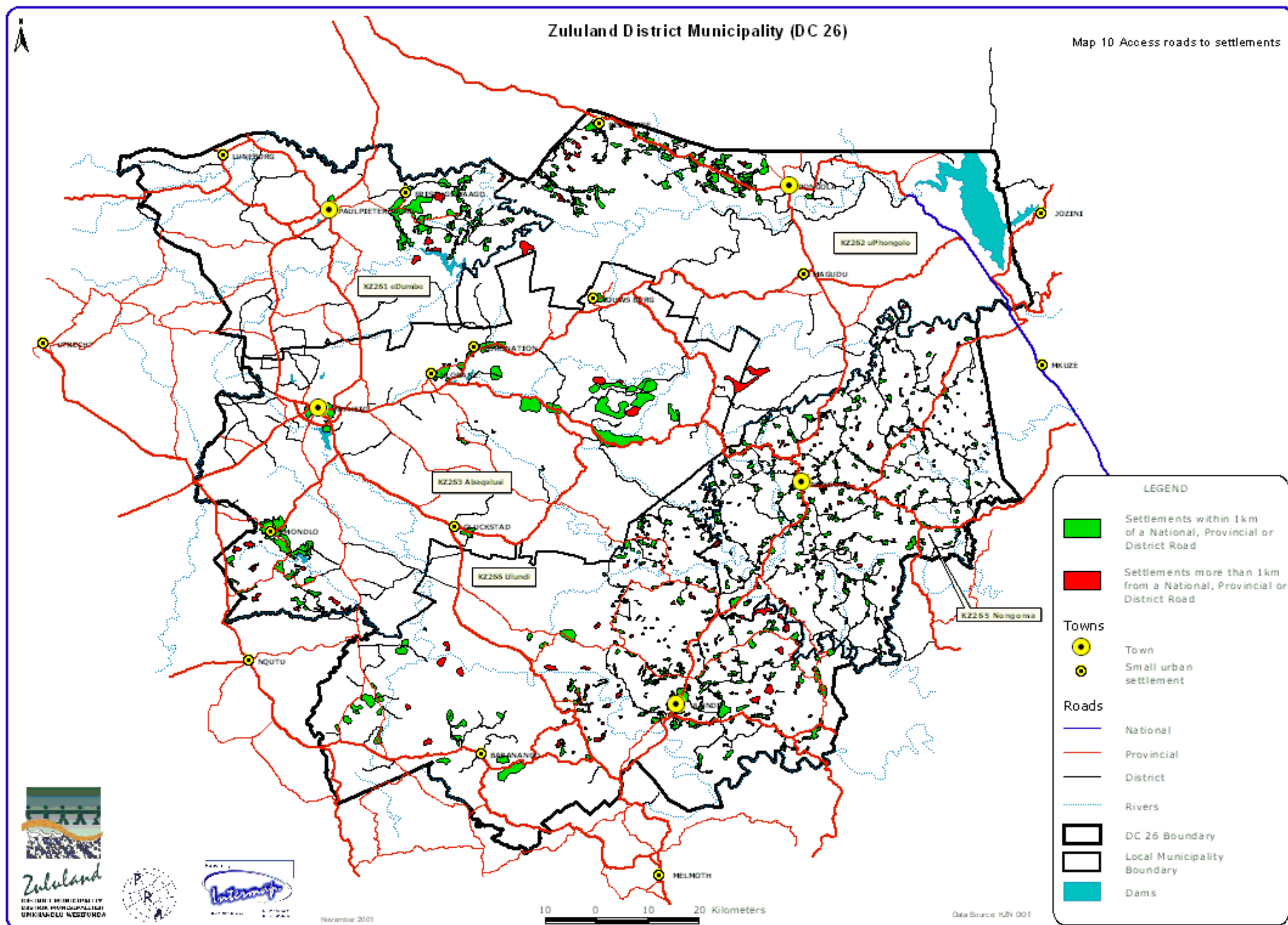
**2.6.4.2 Table 2.21.b Access roads to settlements (population)**

Local Municipality	Pop. within 1km of a road	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. Further than 1km from a road	% of Pop. in LM	Length of Local or Access Roads 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

Standards and Criteria: Settlements located within 1km of a National, Provincial or District Road

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001



### 2.6.5 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. Traffic volumes and trip patterns were discussed in section 2.3 6 above.

### 2.6.6 Telecommunications

According to the 1996 Census, almost 40% of households in Zululand had no access to a telephone (Table 2.22). 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 (negotiations are underway to obtain this data set).

**2.6.6.1 Table 2.22 Telephone access**

Telephone access	% households 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

### 2.6.7 Postal services

Not much is known about the distribution of postal facilities or services in Zululand at present.

### 2.6.8 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 (see Table 2.23). Further data will be available from the recently commissioned master plan.

**2.6.8.1 Table 2.23 Solid waste disposal (1996)**

Method of disposal	% households
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

### 2.6.9 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.

### 2.6.10 Housing

According to the 1996 Census over half the households in Zululand live in traditional dwellings. The distribution is shown in Table 2.24. There is an increasing need for rural housing projects throughout the district.

**2.6.11 Table 2.24 Housing types**

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

Source: 1996 Census

### 2.6.12 Physical infrastructure projects

The ZDM is currently implementing about 500 physical projects in all municipalities throughout the district. These are listed as projects in the implementation cycle in the tables showing projects by sector in chapter 7.

## 2.7 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

### 2.7.1 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. Table 2.25 shows that 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). Map 11 shows the results of the analysis and the areas that are underserved by schools.

**2.7.1.1 Table 2.25.a Access to primary and secondary schools (settlement)**

Local Municipality	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Secondary Schools	No. of Settlements within 5km of P&S Schools	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements not within 5km of P&S Schools	% of Settlements in LM
EDumbe	69	10	32	84.2%	6	15.8%
UPhongolo	74	27	89	93.7%	6	6.3%
Abaqulusi	120	27	52	78.8%	14	21.2%
Ulundi	105	39	256	82.6%	54	17.4%
Nongoma	113	52	312	86.0%	51	14.0%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>15.0%</b>

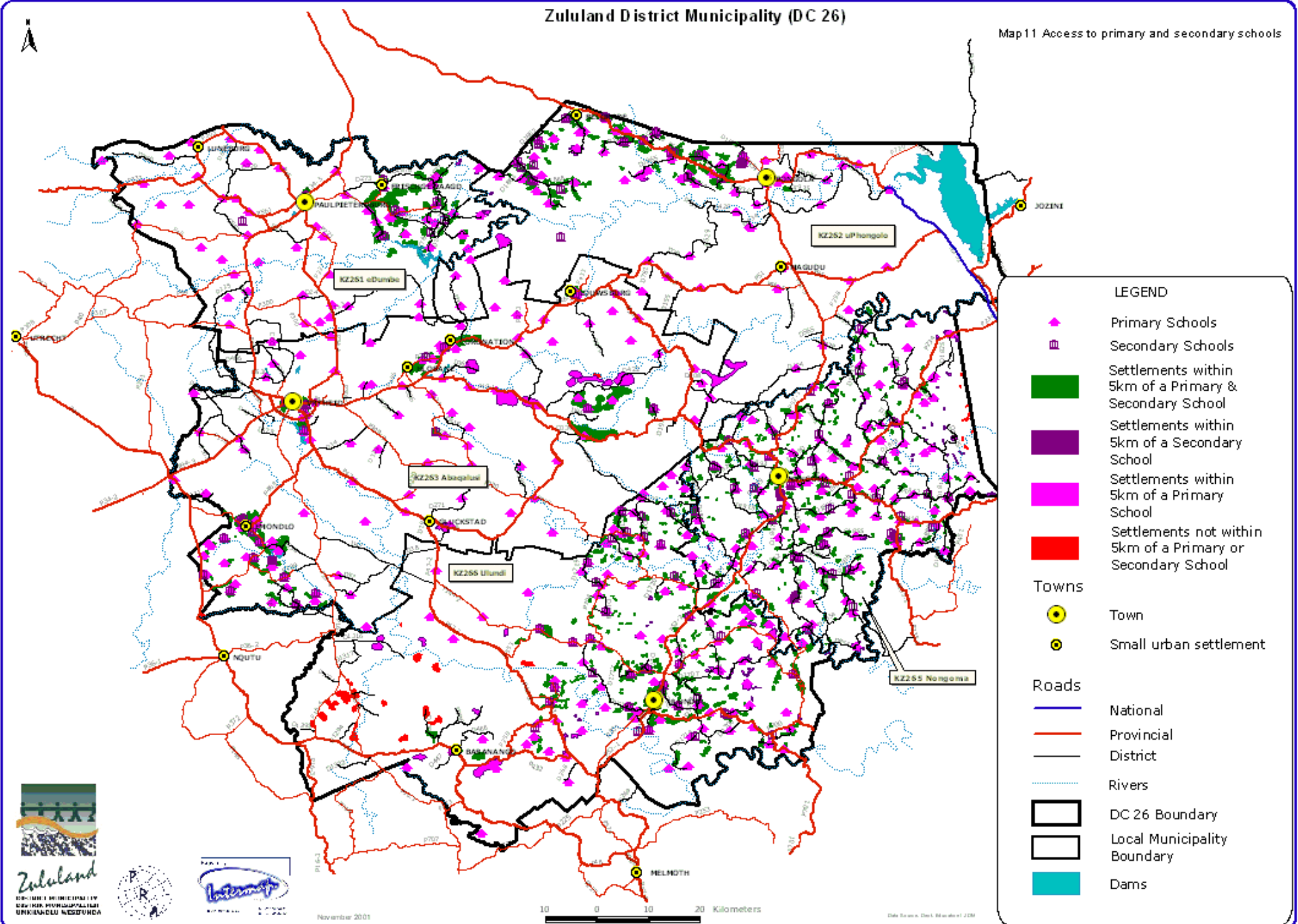
Data Source: KZN Department Education

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Settlements located within 5km of a Primary or Secondary School

## Map 11 Access to primary and secondary schools



**2.7.1.2 Table 2.25.b Access to primary and secondary schools (population)**

Local Municipality	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Secondary Schools	Pop. within 5km of P&S Schools	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. not within 5km of P&S Schools	% of Pop. in LM
EDumbe	69	10	62516	94.2%	3853	5.8%
UPhongolo	74	27	97496	97.3%	2724	2.7%
Abaqulusi	120	27	201928	93.2%	14674	6.8%
Ulundi	105	39	299119	87.9%	41038	12.1%
Nongoma	113	52	211417	91.7%	19255	8.3%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>872476</b>	<b>91.5%</b>	<b>81544</b>	<b>8.5%</b>

Data Source: KZN Department Education

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Settlements located within 5km of a Primary or Secondary School

## **2.7.2 Access to health care facilities**

Map 12 shows the location of the 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 (see Table 2.26). 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.



### 2.7.2.1 Table 2.26 Access to health facilities (hospitals, clinics and mobile clinics)

Table 2.27 Access to health facilities (hospitals, clinics and mobile clinics)															
Local Municipality	No. of Hospitals	No. of Clinics	No. of Mobile Clinic Locations	No. of Settlements within 25km of a Hospital	% of Settlements in LM	Pop. Within 25km from a Hospital	% of Pop. in LM	No. of Settlements within 10km of a Clinic	% of Settlements in LM	Pop. Within 10km of a Clinic	% of Pop. in LM	No. of Settlements within 5km of a Mobile Clinic Location	% of Settlements in LM	Pop. Within 5km of a Mobile Clinic Location	% of Pop. in LM
eDumbe	0	6	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	38	100.0%	66369	100.0%	1	2.6%	15200	22.9%
uPhongolo	2	8	5	93	97.9%	99216	99.0%	93	97.9%	98519	98.3%	1	1.1%	14422	14.4%
Abaqulusi	4	14	6	20	30.3%	93681	43.3%	57	86.4%	210104	97.0%	5	7.6%	36857	17.0%
Ulundi	3	18	2	279	90.0%	314670	92.5%	290	93.5%	319350	93.9%	52	16.8%	109262	32.1%
Nongoma	1	12	3	257	70.8%	173889	75.4%	315	86.8%	208891	90.6%	28	7.7%	20798	9.0%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>74.4%</b>	<b>681456</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>90.9%</b>	<b>903233</b>	<b>94.7%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>196539</b>	<b>20.6%</b>
ACCESS TO PERMANENT HEALTH FACILITIES - HOSPITALS, CLINICS & MOBILE CLINIC LOCATIONS															
Local Municipality	No. of Hospitals	No. of Clinics	No. of Mobile Clinic Locations	No. of Settlements within 5km of a Mobile Clinic Location, 10km of a Clinic & 25km of a Hospital	% of Settlements in LM	Pop. within 5km of a Mobile Clinic Location, 10km of a Clinic & 25km of a Hospital	% of Pop. in LM	No. of Settlements within 5km of a Mobile Clinic Location, or 10km of a Clinic or 25km of a Hospital	% of Settlements in LM	Population within 5km of a Mobile Clinic Location, or 10km of a Clinic or 25km of a Hospital	% of Pop. in LM	No. of Settlements not within reach of any Health facility	% of Settlements in LM	Pop. not within reach of any Health facility	% of Pop. in LM
eDumbe	0	6	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	38	100.0%	66369	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
uPhongolo	2	8	5	1	1.1%	14422	14.4%	94	98.9%	85798	85.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Abaqulusi	4	14	6	3	4.5%	34588	16.0%	63	95.5%	182014	84.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ulundi	3	18	2	52	16.8%	109262	32.1%	258	83.2%	230895	67.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nongoma	1	12	3	28	7.7%	20798	9.0%	307	84.6%	189076	82.0%	28	7.7%	20798	9.0%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>179070</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>87.2%</b>	<b>754152</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>20798</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

Data Source: Dept of Health

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Settlements located within 25km of a Hospital

Settlements located within 10km of a fixed Clinic

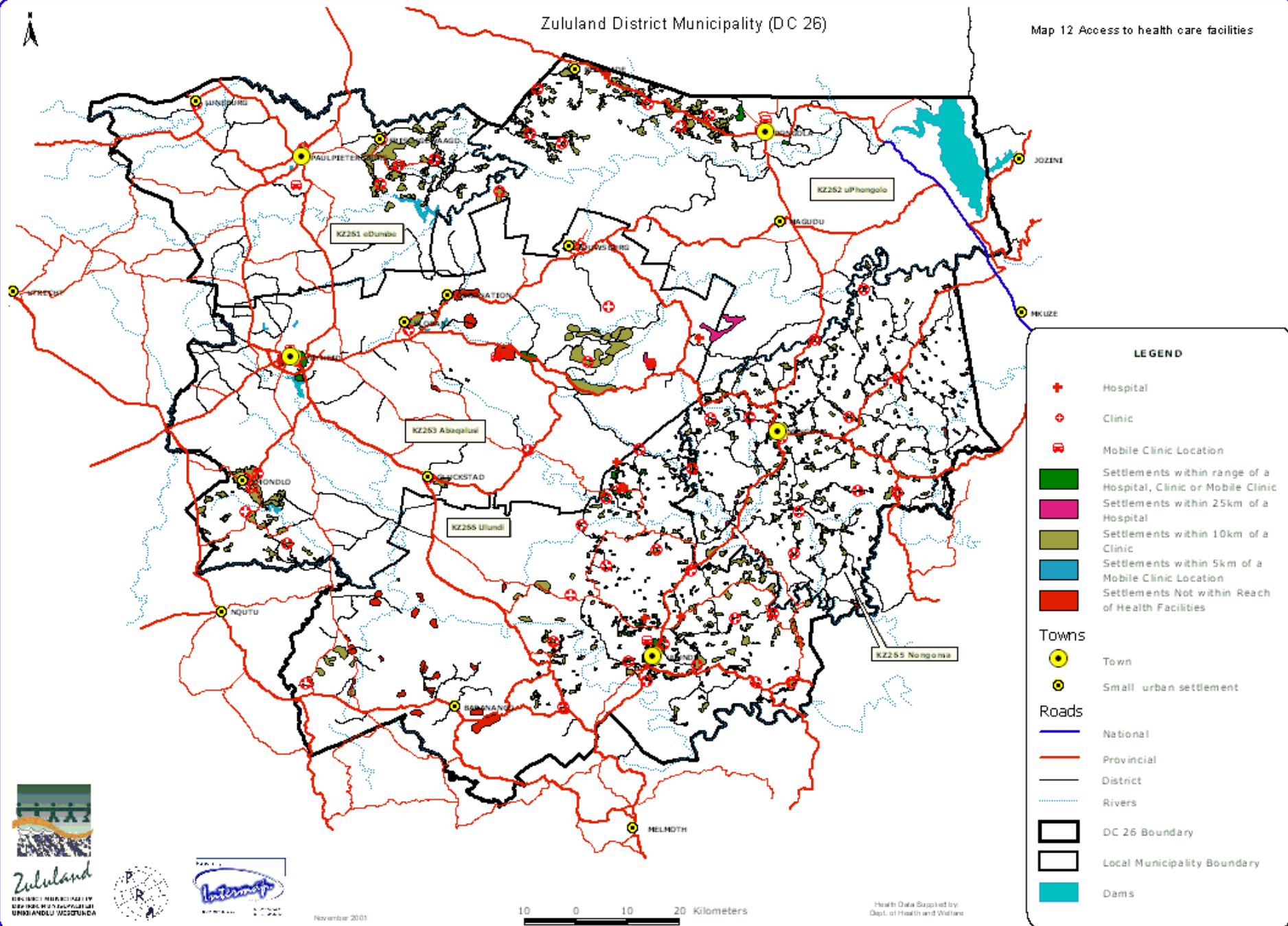
Settlements located within 5km of a Mobile Clinic Location





# Zululand District Municipality (DC 26)

Map 12 Access to health care facilities



### 2.7.3 Access to pension pay points

The distribution of the 60 pension pay points is shown on Map 2.5.3. A total of 42% of the population live within 5 kms of a pension pay point and a further 20% within 5 – 10 kms. See Table 2.27 and Map13. 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.

#### 2.7.3.1 Table 2.27.a Access to pension pay points (settlement)

Local Municipality	No. of Pension Pay Points	No. of Settlements 0 - 5km from a Pension Pay Point	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements 5 - 10km from a Pension Pay Point	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements Further than 10km from a Pension Pay Point	% of Settlements in LM
eDumbe	16	30	78.9%	7	18.4%	1	2.6%
uPhongolo	6	8	8.4%	31	32.6%	56	58.9%
Abaqulusi	29	35	53.0%	22	33.3%	9	13.6%
Ulundi	8	59	19.0%	81	26.1%	170	54.8%
Nongoma	1	24	6.6%	69	19.0%	270	74.4%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>58.0%</b>

Data Source: KZNPA

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Settlements located 0-5km from a Pension Pay Point

Settlements located 5-10km from a Pension Pay Point

Settlements located further than 10km from a Pension Pay Point

#### 2.7.3.2 Table 2.27.b Access to pension pay points (population)

Local Municipality	No. of Pension Pay Points	Pop. 0 - 5km from a Pension Pay Point	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. 5 - 10km from a Pension Pay Point	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. Further than 10km from a Pension Pay Point	% of Pop. in LM
eDumbe	16	62185	93.7%	3332	5.0%	852	1.3%
uPhongolo	6	22719	22.7%	28308	28.2%	49193	49.1%
Abaqulusi	29	141355	65.3%	55122	25.4%	20125	9.3%
Ulundi	8	154956	45.6%	69158	20.3%	116093	34.1%
Nongoma	1	19223	8.3%	37757	16.4%	173692	75.3%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>400438</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>193677</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>359955</b>	<b>37.7%</b>

Data Source: KZNPA

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

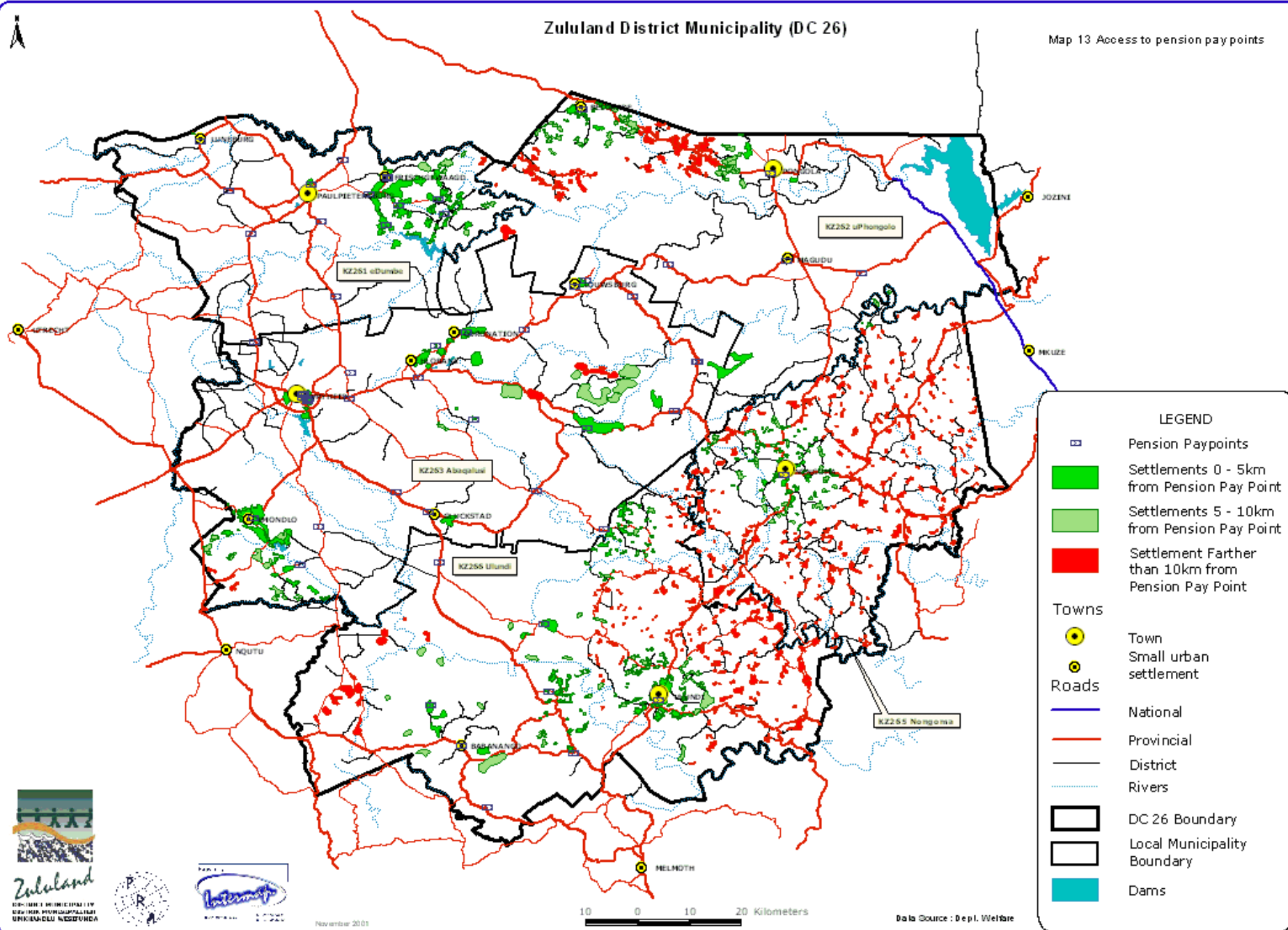
Settlements located 0-5km from a Pension Pay Point

Settlements located 5-10km from a Pension Pay Point

Settlements located further than 10km from a Pension Pay Point

# Zululand District Municipality (DC 26)

Map 13 Access to pension pay points



#### 2.7.4 Access to police stations

There are only 18 police stations in Zululand (Map 14) with the result that 60% of settlements and 43% of people and people live beyond easy reach (10 kms) of police services. See Table 2.28. Again the highest levels of inaccessibility are found in Nongoma (90 % of people and 76 % of settlements) and Ulundi.

**2.7.4.1 Table 2.28a Access to Police Stations (settlements)**

Local Municipality	No. of Police Stations	No. of Settlements 0 - 5km from a Police Station	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements 5 - 10km from a Police Station	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements Further than 10km from a Police Station	% of Settlements in LM
eDumbe	2	6	0.7%	7	0.8%	25	2.9%
uPhongolo	2	2	0.2%	13	1.5%	80	9.2%
Abaqulusi	7	20	2.3%	18	2.1%	28	3.2%
Ulundi	6	92	10.6%	103	11.8%	115	13.2%
Nongoma	1	23	2.6%	65	7.5%	275	31.5%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>60.0%</b>

Data Source: ZDM

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Settlements located 0-5km from a Police Station

Settlements located 5-10km from a Police Station

**2.7.4.2 Table 2.28.b Access to Police Stations (population)**

Local Municipality	No. of Police Stations	Pop. 0 - 5km from a Police Station	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. 5 - 10km from a Police Station	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. Further than 10km from a Police Station	% of Pop. in LM
eDumbe	2	32958	3.5%	17166	1.8%	16245	1.7%
uPhongolo	2	14802	1.6%	14113	1.5%	71305	7.5%
Abaqulusi	7	114256	12.0%	44576	4.7%	57770	6.1%
Ulundi	6	134504	14.1%	97401	10.2%	88452	9.3%
Nongoma	1	18928	2.0%	35814	3.8%	175930	18.4%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>315448</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>209070</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>409702</b>	<b>42.9%</b>

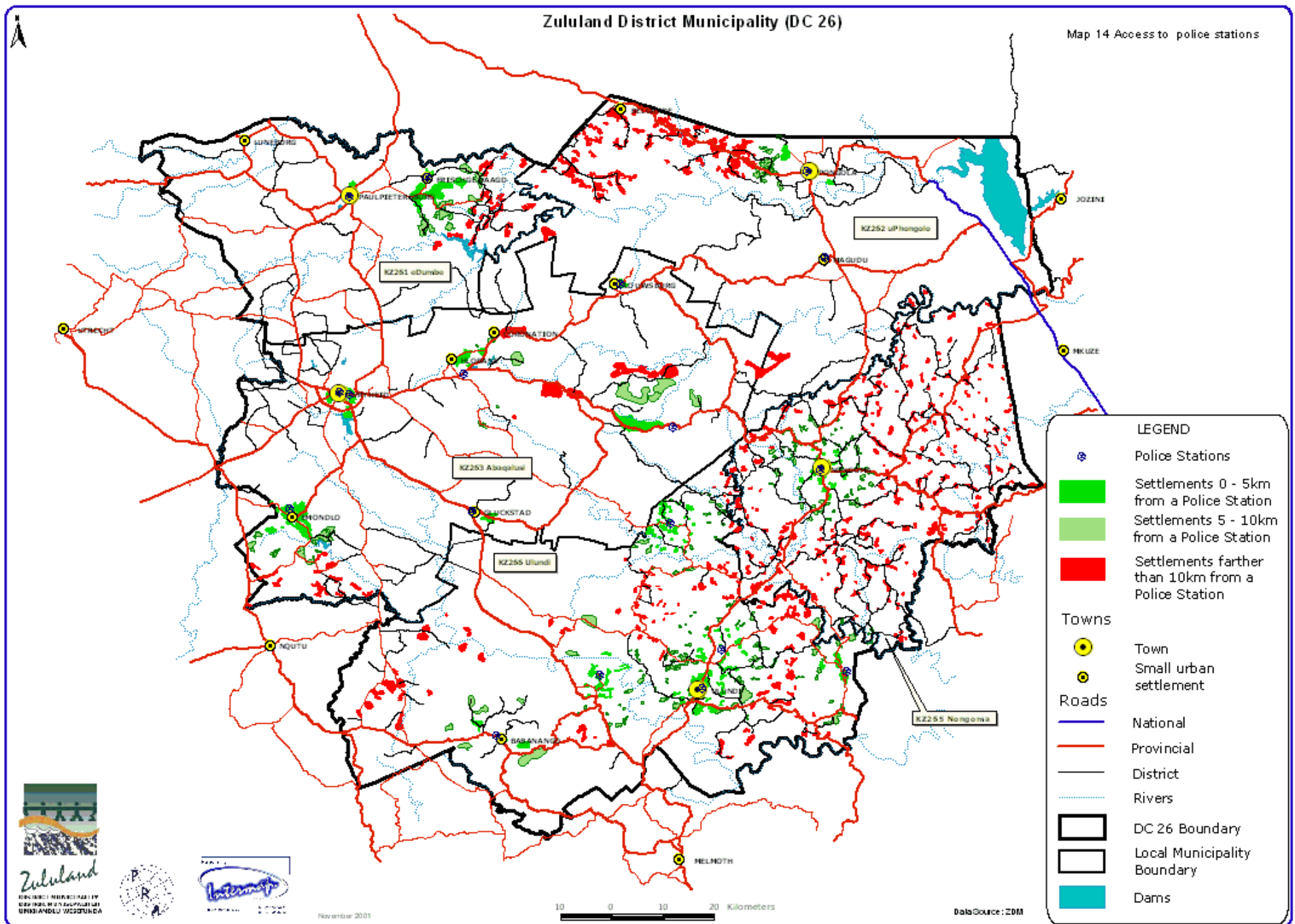
Data Source: ZDM

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Settlements located 0-5km from a Police Station

Settlements located 5-10km from a Police Station



## 2.8 Accessibility and backlogs – an overview

The analyses reported in sections 2.6 and 2.7 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, as is shown in Table 2.30 and Map 15. 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.

Research is currently being undertaken to extend this picture of relative welfare of settlements by defining a "remoteness index". This concept responds to the broken nature of the topography and deeply incised rivers in many parts of Zululand, which are severe barriers to movement. A settlement may be located relatively close to a town or service delivery point, "as the crow flies", but residents have to travel a considerable distance to reach of on account of a river or steep land. The "remoteness index", which will be linked to the GIS, will show the relative distance of all rural settlements from the nearest town.

Turning to backlogs for individual services, Table 2.29 summarises the findings for key services.

**2.8.1.1 Table 2.29 Backlogs in key services (summary)**

Indicator	Zululand
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)

### 2.8.1.2 Table 2.30a Relatively better off settlements (settlements)

Local Municipality	No. of Settlements Better Served	% of Settlements in LM	No. of Settlements not Better Served	% of Settlements in LM
EDumbe	4	10.5%	34	89.5%
UPhongolo	38	40.0%	57	60.0%
Abaqulusi	16	24.2%	50	75.8%
ULundi	38	12.3%	272	87.7%
Nongoma	52	14.3%	311	85.7%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>83.0%</b>

Data Source: ZDM, Dept Health, Dept Education

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Settlements with RDP standard Water supply

Settlements with Electricity supply

Settlements with Flush or Pit Sanitation

Settlements within 5km of a Primary and Secondary School

Settlements within 5km of a Permanent or mobile Health Facility

Settlements within 5km of a Pension Pay Point

Settlements within 5km of a Police Station

### 2.8.1.3 Table 2.30b Relatively better off settlements (population)

Local Municipality	Pop. Better Served	% of Pop. in LM	Pop. Not Better Served	% of Pop. in LM
EDumbe	30485	45.9%	35884	54.1%
UPhongolo	57757	57.6%	42463	42.4%
Abaqulusi	87288	40.3%	129314	59.7%
ULundi	134173	39.4%	205984	60.6%
Nongoma	52803	22.9%	177869	77.1%
<b>Zululand</b>	<b>362506</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>591514</b>	<b>62.0%</b>

Data Source: ZDM, Dept Health, Dept Education

Settlement Data as at 1 Nov 2001

Standards and Criteria:

Settlements with RDP standard Water supply

Settlements with Electricity supply

Settlements with Flush or Pit Sanitation

Settlements within 5km of a Primary and Secondary School

Settlements within 5km of a Permanent or mobile Health Facility

Settlements within 5km of a Pension Pay Point

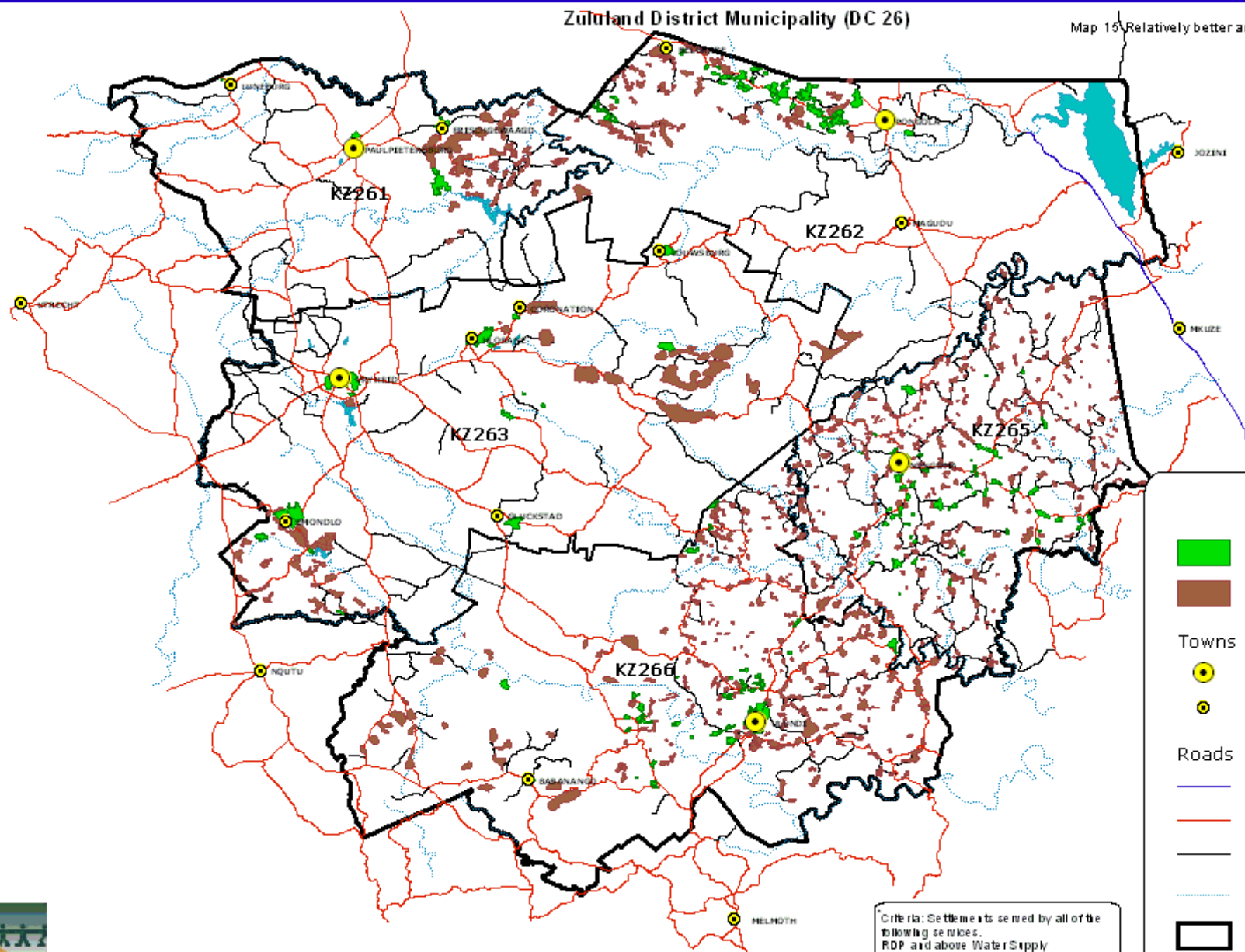
Settlements within 5km of a Police Station

Map 16 presents a diagrammatic summary of the spatial analysis of Zululand. This draws attention to areas of potential, areas of need and linkages. The areas of potential include the towns and rural settlements that have adequate access to services; the protected areas, nature and game reserves; the commercial farms and private game farms; and the main tar road network. There are potential road and rail linkages with neighbouring areas, ecological linkages and economic links. Areas of need are the rural villages, which lack adequate services (either due to a complete lack of a service, or a low level of service).



# Zululand District Municipality (DC 26)

Map 15: Relatively better and worse off settlements



## LEGEND

- \*Relatively well off Settlements
- Other Settlements

## Towns

- Town
- Small urban settlement

## Roads

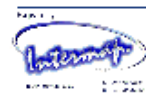
- National
- Provincial
- District
- Rivers

- DC 26 Boundary
- Local Municipality Boundary
- Dams

Criteria: Settlements served by all of the following services:  
 RDP and above Water Supply  
 Flush or Pit Latrine  
 Electricity  
 Within 5km of a Primary School  
 Within 25km of a Hospital, 10km of a Clinic and 5km of a Mobile Clinic Location  
 Within 5km of a Pension Pay Point  
 Within 5km of a Police Station



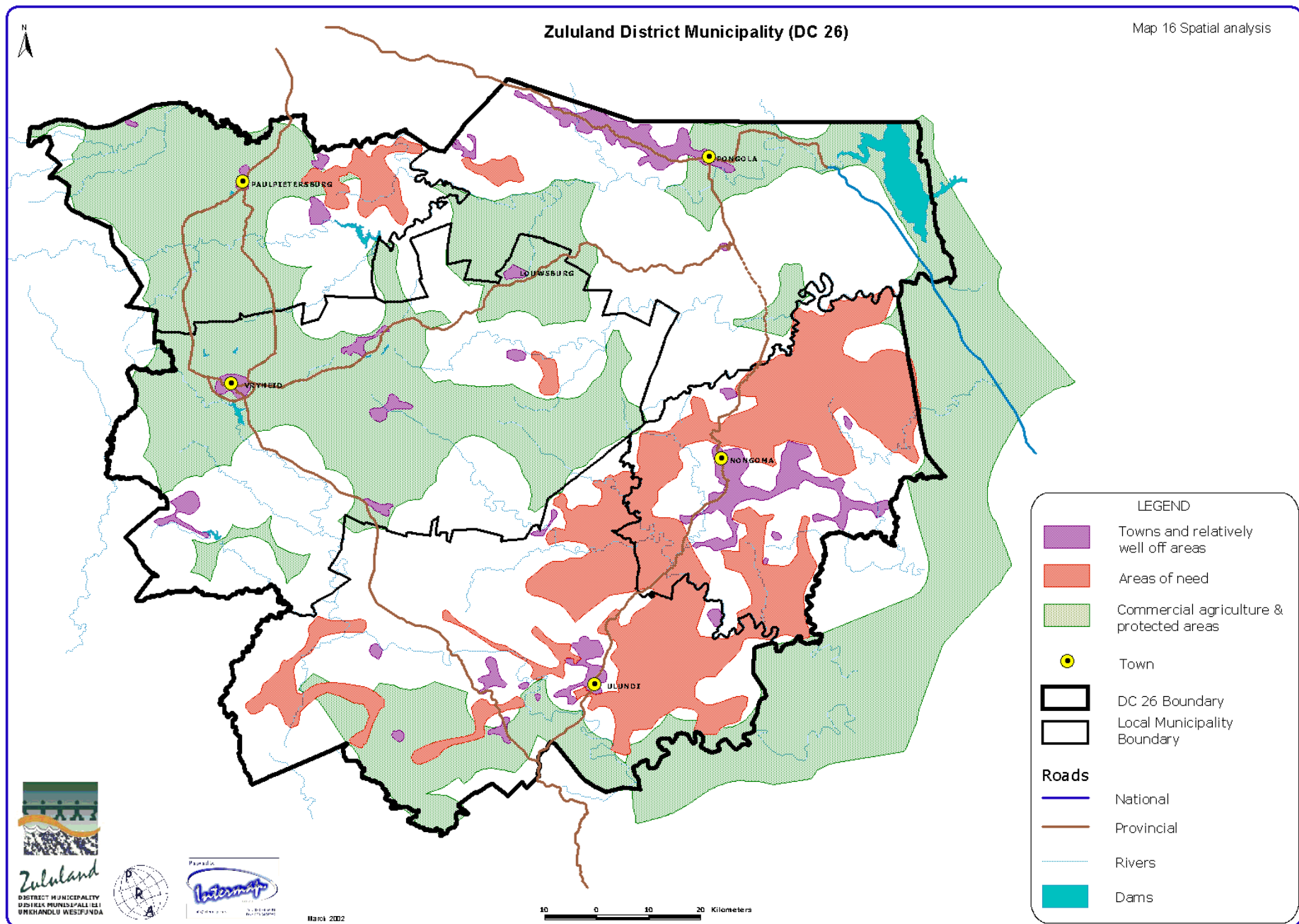
Zululand  
 DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY  
 IZULULANDI NEDERLAND



November 2001

10 0 10 20 Kilometers





## **2.9 Environment and land**

### **2.9.1 Natural resources**

Zululand is a large district (15 307 sq. kms) with a variety of natural physical characteristics and man-made landscapes. The area experiences a mild, sub-tropical climate, with summer rainfall. The following seven bio-climatic classifications are represented in the district:

- Mist belt, upland forest (e.g. Louwsberg area; SW of Babanango)
- Highland sourveld to sub-montane forest (e.g. highlands east of Paulpietersburg; extreme west of eMakhosini)
- Upland scrub and wooded moist savannah (e.g. NW Abaqulusi)
- Upland scrub and wooded drier savannah (e.g. central-west Abaqulusi)
- Lowveld to upland scrub and wooded savannah - Zululand thornveld (e.g. Nongoma area)
- Riverine and interior lowland scrub (e.g. NW Usuthu)
- Wooded savannah and lowland mixed thicket and lowland (e.g. extreme NW Usuthu, north of and between lowland scrub).

In physiographic terms, Zululand comprises a blend of rivers, mountains, hills and grasslands. Land cover is shown graphically on Map 17. The breakdown is approximately as follows:

Veld	69,8%
Crops	14,3%
Plantations	7,3%
Eroded veld	7,4%
Erosion	0,1%
Settlements	0,1%
Other	1,0%
Total	100,0

Source: Zululand Regional Development Plan, Situational Analysis, and Table 7.1. This needs to be updated to the new demarcation.

It is relevant to note that change within the natural environment has been caused mainly by human man-made landscapes, especially in the form of commercial forests and agricultural development (mainly sugar cane plantations), which have removed indigenous forests in favour of faster growing exotic species; and coal mining, which has threatened the quality of water throughout several catchment areas. Human settlements have been a minor source of environmental exploitation, although this could change in the future as further urbanisation occurs and as the demand for resources such as water increases.

# Zululand District Municipality (DC 26)

Map 17 Land cover

## LEGEND

### Land Cover

- Barren rock
- Cultivated: permanent - commercial dryland
- Cultivated: permanent - commercial irrigated
- Cultivated: permanent - commercial sugarcane
- Cultivated: temporary - commercial dryland
- Cultivated: temporary - commercial irrigated
- Cultivated: temporary - semi-commercial/ subsistence dryland
- Degraded: forest and woodland
- Degraded: herbland
- Degraded: thicket & bushland (etc)
- Degraded: unimproved grassland
- Dongas & sheet erosion scars
- Forest
- Forest and Woodland
- Forest plantations
- Improved grassland
- Mines & quarries
- Shrubland and low Fynbos
- Thicket & bushland (etc)
- Unimproved grassland
- Urban / built-up land: commercial
- Urban / built-up land: industrial / transport
- Urban / built-up land: residential
- Waterbodies
- Wetlands

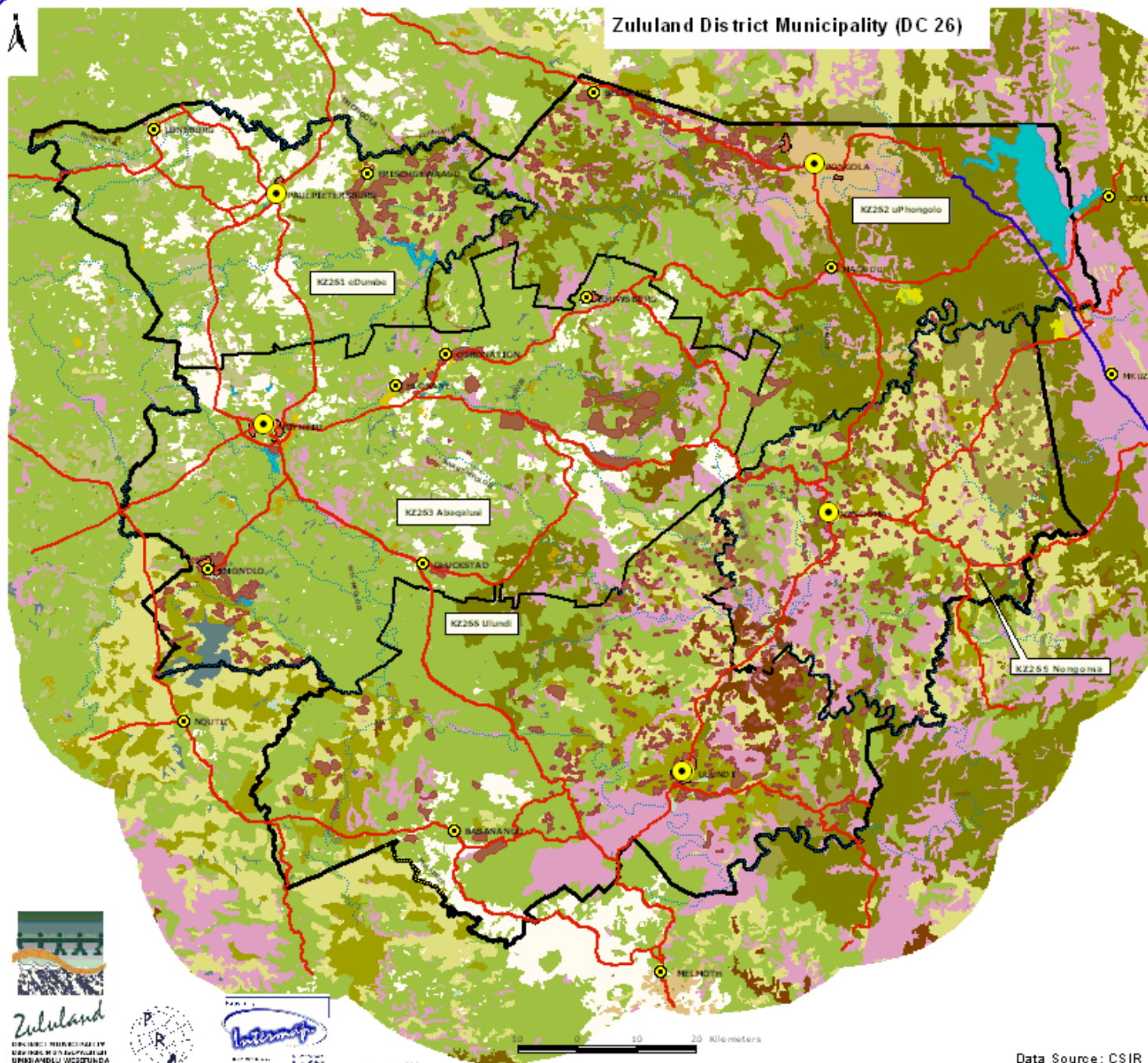
### Towns

- Town
- Small urban settlement

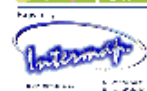
### Roads

- National
- Provincial
- Rivers

- Town
- Rural Settlement
- DC 26 Boundary
- Local Municipality Boundary
- Dams



Data Source: CSIR



November 2001

### 2.9.2 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).

### 2.9.3 Areas of environmental value and sensitivity

Efforts are being made to conserve areas of environmental value and sensitivity. Land under protection, either a conservancies, or proclaimed conservation areas, is shown on Map 18. Table 2.30 lists the main conservation areas in Zululand. In addition, there are a significant number of private game reserves, which are indicated on Map 18.

#### 2.9.3.1 Table 2.31 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”.

### 2.9.4 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.



**Zululand District Municipality (DC 26)**

Map 18 Environmentally sensitive areas

**LEGEND**

- Protected Areas
- KZN Wildlife
- Private Game Farms
- Wetlands
- Sensitive Sites

**Towns**

- Major
- Small urban settlement

**Roads**

- National
- Provincial
- Rivers

**DC 26 Boundary**

**Local Municipality Boundary**

**Dams**

Scale: 0 to 20 Kilometers

Data Source: KZN Wildlife

November 2001

### **2.9.5 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

These will need to be taken into account in the Environmental Management Plan, which is to form part of the IDP.

### **2.9.6 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. A Land Use Management Plan is to be drawn up to accompany this IDP.

### **2.9.7 Land tenure and land use**

Map 4 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. These are listed in Table 7.5.1 below.

## **2.10 Institutional issues**

### **2.10.1 Institutional arrangements of the ZDM**

ZDM took over an effectively operating Zululand Regional Council with its staff, administrative structures and Council procedures. Changes in the boundaries, arising from the demarcation process (the exclusion of Melmoth and inclusion of some farms near Babanango) have had minimal impact on the municipality's responsibilities, or its capacity. The ZDM's institutional arrangements are summarized in Table 2.31.

### **2.10.2 Portfolio committees and other established bodies**

Each of the ZDM's Portfolio Committees is chaired by a member of Exco. The committees and their responsibilities are as follows:

Disaster management, Health and Safety (Clr. P J Fourie)

- Disaster management
- Safety and security
- Emergency services
- Fire fighting
- Health – municipal, district and environmental
- Policies on above matters

Infrastructural development, inter-governmental and community services (Clr. M J Ngcobo)

- Water and sanitation, sewage disposal
- Solid waste disposal sites

- Electricity
- Roads
- Municipal airports
- Regulation transport passenger services
- Public works
- Housing
- Land affairs
- Agriculture
- Other government departments
- Rural service centres
- Policies on above matters

Finance, budgeting and auditing (Clr V Z Magwaza)

- Distribution of grants
- Collection of levies, taxes, rates and tariffs
- Budgeting
- Auditing
- Policies on the above matters

Marketing, tourism and economic development (Clr. J B Mavundla)

- Public relations and media
- Economic development
- Tourism
- Marketing
- Communication
- Local economic development
- Public participation
- SMMEs
- Policies on the above matters

Human resources, selection and staff welfare (Clr. O V Mbuyisa)

- Human resources
- Interviewing
- Disciplinary
- Staff development and skills
- Training
- Appraisals
- Occupational health and safety
- Work study and organisational development
- Policies and conditions of service
- Employment equity / disabled
- Local labour forum
- Policies on the above matters

Youth development, gender and capacity building (Clr. N P Ndlela)

- Youth
- Arts and culture
- Sports and recreation
- Gender
- Capacity building and training
- Policies on the above matters.

Exco also has the following Committees:

- Tender and Procurement
- Integrated development Planning
- Local economic development
- Town and regional planning
- Business plan appraisal

Independent Forums include:

- Service providers forum
- Various project steering committees
- Mayoral forum

**2.10.2.1 Table 2.32 ZDM's institutional arrangements (2001)**

<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 Exco 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 - details below	
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	
Strategic planning	In March 2001, a strategic planning workshop was held, involving all staff from Deputy Director level upwards to discuss the functions of Portfolio	



	Committees and Council policies. This strategic planning session is an annual event.	
Service Providers	A Service Providers Forum has been established and operating since 1998	
Existing plans	Regional and sub-regional IDPs were completed for the former ZRC area, and Local IDPs for Vryheid, Ulundi and Paulpietersburg. Subsequently, Interim IDPs have been completed for the 5 constituent Local Municipalities and the ZDM. These provide guidance for development and investment decisions.	
Vision	The Vision developed by the ZRC in 1998 has been updated by the new Council as part of the Interim IDP	
Short-term priorities	Exco adopted a 25-point set of recommendations aimed at improvement of service delivery on 29 March 2001	

### 2.10.3 Accommodation

The ZDM rents offices in the Ithala building, Princess Mkabayi Street, Ulundi. These premises provide adequate office accommodation. However, the ZDM intends to develop its own offices in the near future. It also has offices in Vryheid and Pongola. At present the ZDM is looking for office premises in Nongoma and eDumbe.

### 2.10.4 2.10.4 Records and archives

ZDM's records are all kept in its Ulundi offices. The general filing system is organized as follows:

1. Legislation
2. Organisation and control
3. Council and Council matters
4. Staff
5. Finance
6. Domestic supplies and services
7. Council buildings and grounds
8. Tenders and consultants
9. Reports and summaries
10. Publicity, information and social matters
11. Composition and meetings of bodies and other gatherings
12. Legal matters
13. Essential services; – projects; and ZDC funded projects
14. Projects funded by Public Works
15. Community services
16. RDP programme
17. RDP funded projects
18. CMIP funded projects
19. Projects funded by Dept. of Agriculture
20. Projects funded by Dept. of Housing
21. Tourism
22. Town and Regional planning control

### **2.10.5 Human resources**

The Interim IDP summarized ZDM's staff and presented organograms for the ZDM and each department. The ZDM (and its predecessor, the ZRC) has been in the process of drawing up a Human Resources Development Plan and an Employment Equity Plan with the assistance of consultants. To date, reports have been compiled on functions and procedures for each department and staff matters. It should be noted that in the context of change management within all municipalities in Zululand, the functions of local and district municipalities have not yet been fully finalized.

The ZDM's Functions and Procedures set out in the manual and have been listed in the ZDM's Establishment Plan (2001).

### **2.10.6 Accounting records and finance**

The ZDM has a well-established system of financial procedures and accounting records. The system currently in place is called VENUS, and is used by other large municipalities like Johannesburg and Cape Town Metro.

The ZDM collects levies from all businesses and households within their area of jurisdiction. The ZDM was not previously involved with valuation rolls, tariffs and credit control. The takeover of certain functions in small towns necessitates that a consolidated billing system be purchased, a valuation role be introduced, as well as an extensive credit control system.

### **2.10.7 Information technology**

With its strong focus on the establishment of community facilities and infrastructure in the rural areas, the ZRC has led the field in the implementation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) using the latest technology to provide timely, relevant and accurate information. The GIS technology has been developed further into a Spatial Decision Support System, which is regarded as the most advanced in South Africa. This provides a simple and widely accessible program that harnesses the benefits of GIS technology to support politicians, communities and officials in their decision-making. In doing so, it supports the broadening of democracy and empowerment of communities to participate in planning for development of their areas.

Access to this wealth of information has been further enhanced by publishing maps and associated data on the Internet ([www.zululand.org.za](http://www.zululand.org.za)) allowing role players in the development field access to information from anywhere in the world. The site provides tourists, planners, development agencies, potential investors and consultants access to up-to-date data and accurate information.

### **2.10.8 Assets, property and equipment**

The ZDM maintains an Asset Register, which is updated annually. Apart from office equipment, the ZDM owns 32 vehicles (including tractors, trailers, flat bed trucks, water tankers etc) for maintenance of services in the 4 small towns.

### **2.10.9 Budgeting**

The procedures used for budgeting are zero based budgeting and incremental budgeting techniques. Both the operating and the capital budgets are prepared. Only expected cash receipts are budgeted for.

### **2.10.10 Public awareness**

The ZDM publishes a quarterly Newsletter entitled "Iphupho Lomnthwana" to keep communities and other stakeholders up-to-date with its activities; It also has radio information sessions. In addition the ZRC produced an "Overview 1996 – 2000" and a

joint brochure on Zululand with the Uthungulu Regional Council. Early in 2001 the ZDM brought out an Investment Brochure in order to market and promote the district.

#### **2.10.11 Capacity to manage and deliver services**

During the last five years, the ZDM (and its predecessor) built up a reasonable capacity to manage and deliver services. As a result of the demarcation in December 2000 and re-allocation of functions between the district and local municipalities (still in flux), it is difficult to assess the adequacy of its institutional capacity. However, during the last year, a number of vacant positions on the staff organograms have been filled and the ZDM is in the process of filling its PIMMS centre capacity. It is also working closely with councillors and officials from the five local municipalities and the ISRDP to find ways of utilizing the combined institutional capacity available in Zululand in the most effective way possible.

#### **2.10.12 The Service Providers Forum**

A further initiative has been to revive the Service Providers Forum (SPF), which has a vital role to play in the formulation and implementation of the IDP. The terms of reference adopted by the joint SPF and IDP Steering Committee on 14 September 2001 were as follows:

- To provide a central information base to facilitate sharing of information about service delivery in Zululand district using the GIS.
- To promote integrated development planning through the IDP process.
- To improve co-ordination of existing plans and to bring them to the attention of other Service Providers.
- To facilitate the sharing of project plan information amongst Service Providers.
- To monitor and review project implementation on a regular basis.
- To align all planning on a continuous basis.

As the SPF contains representation from a large number of organizations it has been organized into a number of groups, called “sector committees”. The purpose of Sector Committees is

- To obtain the appropriate information from each Service Provider (SP) required for Phase 1 (Analysis), Phase 2 (Strategies) and Phase 3 (projects) of the IDP process
- To enable SPs in closely related fields to get a sound understanding of what each other is doing in the study areas (see item 4 below)
- To establish the basis for integration of projects in Phase 4 (Integration)
- To ensure comprehensive, but time-effective report backs to the main Zululand IDP Steering committee/SPF meetings.

The sector committees are grouped as follows:

##### *Physical infrastructure*

- Water (DWAF, Mhlatuze, Mvula, Aquamanzi, WSSA)
- Sanitation (Santag)
- Electricity (Eskom, Dept. Mineral & Energy Affairs)
- Transport (DoT, National roads)
- Telecommunications (Telkom)
- Housing (Dept of Housing)

##### *Economic*

- Agriculture (Dept of Agriculture)
- Tourism (Dept of Economic Affairs & Tourism, KZN Tourism)
- Local Economic Development (Rural Economic Development section of DEAT)
- Mining (Dept of Mineral and Energy Affairs)

#### Social

- Health (Dept of Health, Dept of Vet. Services)
- Education (Dept of Education)
- Welfare (Dept of Welfare)
- Police (SAPS)
- Labour (Dept of Labour)
- Heritage (AMAFA)
- Documentation and information (Dept of Home Affairs, CGIS)
- Poverty, gender and HIV/AIDS (Office of the Premier)

#### Land and Environment

- Environment and conservation (Nature Conservation Services, Dept of Traditional and Environmental Affairs)
- Land reform (Dept of Land Affairs)
- Development and planning (DTLGA, Umsekeli)

#### Institutional

- Funding (DBSA, CMIP, DTLGA, Dept of Public Works)
- Training and capacity building (DTLGA, DPLG)

The SPF meets every 3 months, with its sector committees meeting in between.

#### **2.10.13 Stakeholders and the nature of their interests**

An IDP Representative Forum was convened as part of the IDP process. This was distinct from those in local municipalities, in that it concentrated on organizations that have interests of a district-wide nature, or those whose sphere of activity span more than one local municipality. There are three groups of such stakeholders:

- The ZDM itself (councillors and officials) as well as the five local municipalities (each of which sent representatives)
- All members of the Zululand District Service Providers Forum (SPF) which includes representatives from government departments (national and provincial), parastatal service delivery organizations and NGOs involved in service delivery in the district
- Other persons or organizations with legitimate interests.

The Representative Forum acts as a sounding board at various stages in the IDP process, to ensure that all stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in the process of formulating the plan. Clearly, many of them have important roles to play in its implementation.

### 3. Strategic focus – priority issues

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 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).

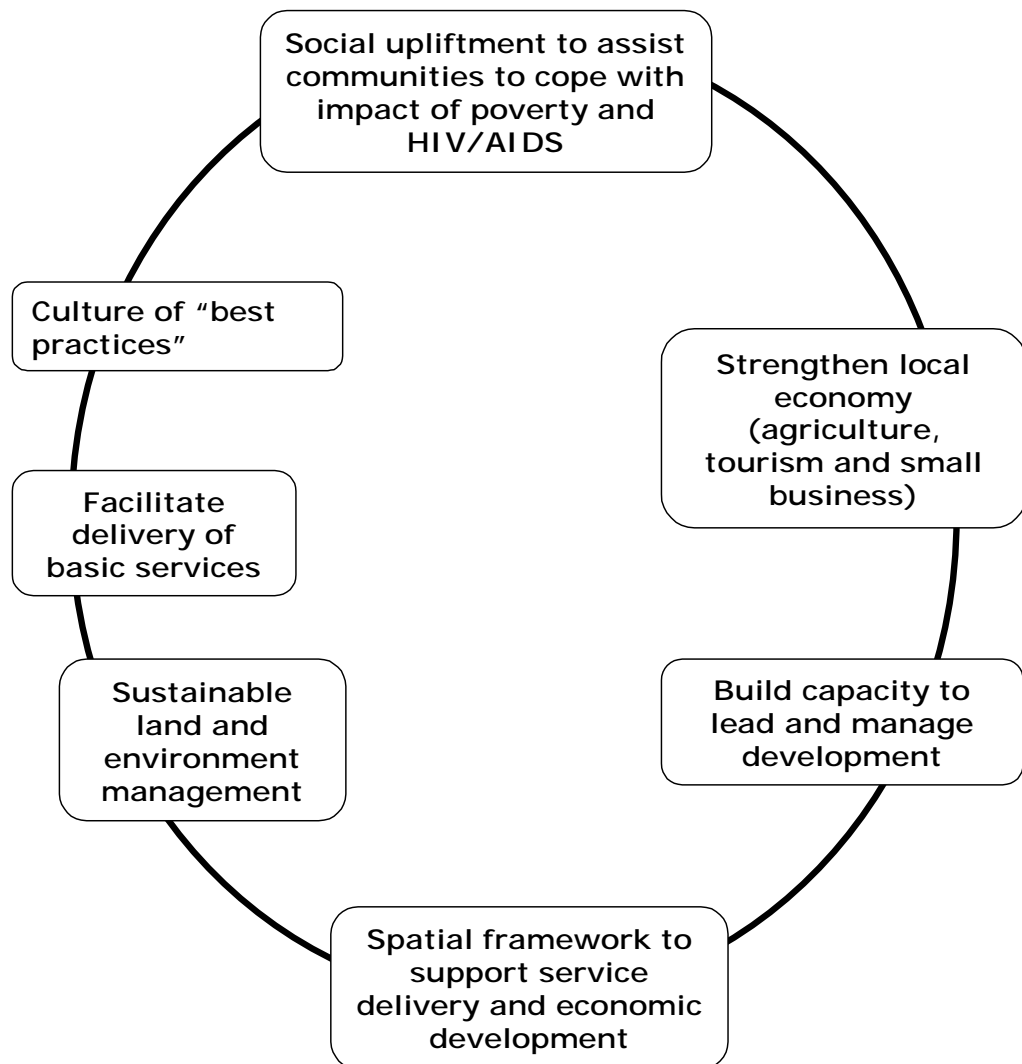
*In order to address the critical, dual problem of poverty and HIV/AIDS, the ZDM needs to facilitate delivery of basic services and strengthen the local economy. This can be achieved most effectively by locating development projects according to the spatial framework and by managing the use of land and the natural environment so as to unlock its potential for the people of Zululand. The ZDM needs to build capacity among its councillors and officials in order lead and manage development initiatives. These tasks need to be undertaken using the best practices available.*

The development objectives for Zululand's IDP are listed below and illustrated in Figure 4. 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
- Establishing a strong spatial framework in support of service delivery and economic development (with emphasis on the towns, rural service centres and main transport corridors)
- Sustainable management 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
- Developing a culture of "best practices" based on the principles of teamwork, accountability, sustainability, honesty and commitment.

3.1 Figure 4 Priority issues and objectives

Figure 4 Priority issues and objectives



#### **4. 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. Vision statements should be short enough to become popular, but specific enough to refer to the characteristics, problems and potentials of the municipality. Visions should be phrased in a way to be understood by everybody and should give some indication as to the steps by which the vision can be achieved.

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. This was undertaken by the ZDM's Exco and the Representative Forum. In December 2001, it was agreed to retain the vision statement from the previous plan, which reads as follows:

*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.*

## 5. 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.

“ A strategy is a major development direction stating the future path and guiding the identification of shorter-term deliverables, realized through projects and programmes. A strategy itself does not actually deliver anything, but it is central in ensuring that resources are efficiently and effectively deployed in the most strategic manner possible, and that the project implementation will have the greatest impact. Strategies are important because they provide overall co-ordination of activities (including projects and programmes) towards the achievement of common goals and the vision.” (Ugu 2000, p51).

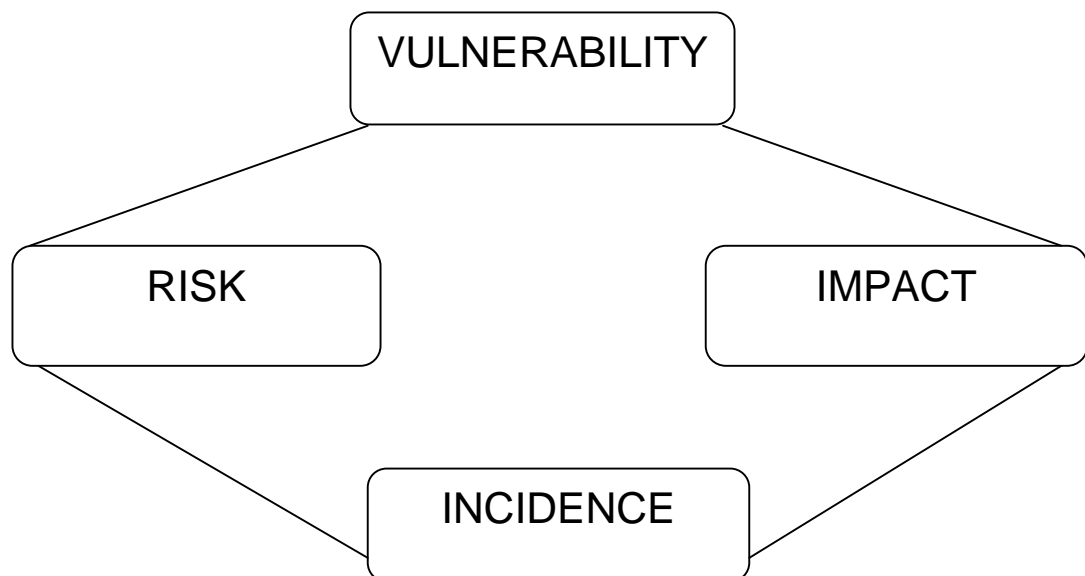
The development objectives form the basis of a network of inter-connected strategies, which constitute the heart of the IDP. These strategies are set out below. The next chapter presents the spatial development rationale, or framework, which provides the location criteria for development initiatives in Zululand. Together, these set the context within which specific projects are identified (chapter 7), prioritised and arranged into an implementation framework (chapter 8).

### 5.1 Poverty relief and HIV/AIDS within a context of integrated rural development

The strategy is to establish a network of support systems and programmes to assist communities throughout the District to cope with the combined impact of poverty and HIV/AIDS, within a context of integrated rural development.

Based on the understanding of the inter-related impacts of poverty and HIV/AIDS, discussed in section 2.5.2., and illustrated in Figure 5, an integrated response has been formulated by the Office of the Premier to address the “vicious cycle” in its entirety. This is the strategy to be implemented in Zululand.

#### 5.1.1 Figure 5 Vicious cycle of the HIV/AIDS epidemic



Source: Office of the Premier (2000), p 13



The strategy involves an understanding of the interconnected array of factors that allow HIV/AIDS to reproduce itself.

- “The integrated response recognizes the socio-economic and cultural context within which the epidemic spreads most fiercely. The response must therefore be a developmental one that incorporates and is harmonized with public health interventions.
- New measures that can reduce the power, status and income inequalities faced by women must become priorities.
- An integrated response has to proceed from the recognition that people, households and communities develop skills and fashion coping mechanisms and networks that can be of huge value. An effective response has to build on these strengths and opportunities at community level.
- All the elements of the ‘vicious cycle’ must be tackled. Just addressing one or two of them cannot break the cycle. The response must therefore be comprehensive.
- The response has to be sustained and systematic.
- HIV/AIDS activities within the public sector must be integrated into programmes and projects of the various departments (horizontal) and levels (vertical) of the state. HIV/AIDS is not only the Health Department’s problem.” (Office of the Premier, 2001, pp 14 – 15).

Using the “vicious cycle” diagram, key interventions can be pinpointed. These form the basis of an Integrated Response Framework.

*Vulnerability reduction* involves radically reducing impoverishment, disempowerment and inequality, with a special focus on women and youth. It also involves addressing poverty, provision of basic needs and nutrition.

*Risk reduction* can be achieved by creating an enabling socio-economic environment, with special focus on public health, education, legal and cultural systems.

*Incidence reduction* implies a broad based range of interventions to minimize transmission. This means providing accessibility to primary health care services including initiatives currently in place.

*Impact reduction* depends on mitigating the socio-economic impact of the epidemic in general and on households in particular. This requires improved approaches to community development and constant monitoring of impacts on housing, health facilities, education, burial practices and cemeteries, etc.

These strategies will require innovative programmatic interventions and institutional arrangements that support a progressive shift towards an approach that protects people from the threat posed by the epidemic, as well as a focus on households and communities as basic decision-making units.

Practical ways in which these strategies can be implemented involve encouraging a convergence of programmatic responses in Zululand through various sectors and spheres of government. This involves re-positioning HIV/AIDS and poverty in programmes such as:

- Food and security (Department of Agriculture)
- Nutrition (Department of Health)
- SMMEs (Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Public Works)
- Poverty relief, particularly child support (Department of Social Development)
- Life skills and learner assistance (Department of Education)
- Gender equality (Office of the Premier)

- Peoples' housing processes (Department of Housing)
- Community health worker (Department of Health)
- Co-ordination of poverty reduction (Office of the Premier).

## **5.2 Delivery of basic services**

The strategy is to facilitate the delivery of basic services and to undertake delivery. Functions undertaken by the ZDM include land reform, environmental management, water, sanitation, solid waste, transport, cemeteries, agriculture, tourism, LED, education, welfare & poverty relief, safety & security, strategic planning, enabling environment, training & capacity building, communications and public works.

The functions in which ZDM acts as a facilitator are: Land management, roads & storm-water, electricity, telecommunications, agriculture, industry, commerce & business, health, education, welfare & poverty relief.

The ZDM will ensure that the line department or agency responsible for a particular service implements projects in the district in accordance with the District and Local Municipality IDPs.

The strategy involves the following aspects:

- Formulate sector plans for all key aspects of service delivery and development management in Zululand
- Identify the optimum split of functions between the District Municipality and the five Local Municipalities; and between the ZDM and provincial and national departments
- Formulate consistent policies relating to service delivery, levels of service, payment for services, location and prioritisation criteria
- Engage with various funders to secure the maximum funding for development projects throughout Zululand
- Ensure that all projects are designed, implemented and used in a sustainable way.

## **5.3 Local economic development**

The strategy is to strengthen the local economy with particular emphasis on tourism, agriculture and small business sectors. As in the case of delivery of basic services, the ZDM's role is not to undertake economic development on its own account, but to create the conditions which will encourage private operators, and public sector agencies with line responsibilities for economic development, to invest and become active in Zululand. This involves the following:

- Co-ordinate the promotion of tourism in Zululand in association with neighbouring districts, provinces and countries
- Play a lead, or facilitating, role in tourism projects that will have a widespread impact throughout Zululand (e.g. eMakhosini-Ophathe, P 700 link road to Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park)
- Attract investment in SMMEs and large scale projects into the District
- Promote economic development initiatives that are linked to the main transport routes and flows of traffic through the district.
- Promote agriculture (large and small scale commercial farmers) as well as agro-processing.

## **5.4 Spatial development framework**

The strategy is to establish a strong spatial framework in support of service delivery and economic development (with emphasis on the towns, rural service centres and main transport corridors). As will be elaborated in chapter 6 below, this includes:

- Identification of areas of relative deprivation within Zululand, so as to assist the responsible Local Municipality to target the necessary developmental projects to those areas

- Identification of areas of economic opportunity, so as to assist the Local Municipality to develop each to full potential
- Identification of the role and economic function of all towns in Zululand (in conjunction with the Local Municipalities) and the type of support each required from the ZDM, so as to enable them to operate more effectively as economic nodes and as focal points for service delivery
- Facilitating development of a network of roads and service delivery systems to improve the accessibility of rural settlements to a basic range of services (water, sanitation, access road, electricity, telephone, pension pay point, school, clinic, community and recreation facilities)
- Initiating a Rural Service System development programme in association with the Local Municipalities (and in consultation with adjacent District Municipalities) to provide the services listed above
- Identification of the development potential of the main transport corridors and instituting programmes to realize this potential in association with the relevant Local Municipalities
- Providing support to Local Municipalities

### **5.5 Sustainable management of land, the natural environment and cultural heritage**

This strategy is to use, manage and conserve the land, the natural environment, and Zululand's cultural heritage for present and future generations. It involves a range of strategic interventions, namely:

- Facilitating a process of land reform coupled with sustainable farming and other economic activities
- Identification of areas of environmental sensitivity and sustainable conservation measures in association with the relevant municipalities within and outside Zululand
- Establishing a land use management system, in association with the LMs
- Conservation and development of Zululand's cultural and historical assets in a way that will bring the benefits of tourism without endangering the asset base. This will involve:
  - Conserving ancestral burial places, historical battlefields and other sites of archaeological, historical and cultural significance
  - Maintaining an ecologically sustainable natural environment which will promote the historical integrity of cultural sites
  - Linking the historical sites and placing them in the context of a thematic cultural-historical tourist attraction.

### **5.6 Build capacity to lead and manage development**

The strategy is to build capacity among officials and councillors to enable them lead and manage development throughout the District. The strategy has a number of facets, as follows:

- Building capacity to manage project implementation and to monitor the impact of projects
- Building capacity to secure steady flows of funding for development projects from the full range of funding sources available to municipalities
- Building capacity to co-ordinate service providers to contribute more effectively to integrated development in Zululand
- Building capacity to co-ordinate integrated development planning initiatives in conjunction with the 5 local municipalities in Zululand, as well as with neighbouring districts, provinces and countries
- Enhancing and maintaining the ZDM's GIS capacity, not only for the District municipality itself, but also for the five local municipalities and service providers operating in Zululand

- Establishing a uniform approach and model for project prioritisation that will be used by the ZDM, the five LMs and by service providers operational in Zululand
- Establishing systems and mechanisms for communication about development initiatives, processes and procedures
- Developing the capacity of councillors to play an informed and responsible role in promoting development throughout the district.
- Establishing a disaster management system and an emergency system for the District as a whole
- Establishing a participation system fulfils the following functions:
  - Ensuring that people's needs and problems are taken into account in the identification, design and prioritisation of projects
  - Identifying appropriate and sustainable solutions
  - Mobilizing local residents' and communities' initiatives and resources so as to achieve co-operation and community "ownership" for project implementation and maintenance
- Establishing and maintaining safe and secure conditions throughout the District by means of measures such as provision of additional, well resourced police stations for underserved areas; preparation of a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan; and improving security and radio/ telephone communications for rural settlements and farms.

## **5.7 "Best practices"**

This set of strategies deals with the manner in which development is approached. The ZDM aims to develop a culture of "best practices" based on the principles of teamwork, accountability, sustainability, honesty and commitment. The key note is "We are serving the people". This includes the following strategies:

- Giving consideration to the pre-requisites for project sustainability from the project identification stage, through project design and implementation, and after commissioning
- Making the most effective use of the Service Providers Forum and other mechanisms for cross-sector co-operation among agencies and government departments responsible for physical infrastructure, as well as for social, economic and institutional functions
- Playing a leadership role in the co-ordination and management of development initiatives throughout the District (e.g. complete GIS, software maintenance, project implementation and management system, KPIs for all staff, project prioritisation model, emergent contractor development programme, human resources development programme, employment equity programme, equitable but effective procurement systems)
- Creating the basis for increased transparency and accountability of local government towards local residents.
- Becoming leaders in KZN in the delivery of development projects.
- Promoting excellence, competency and professionalism in providing for the needs of the Zululand people, and in responding to opportunities for economic development.
- Establishing a tradition of mentorship to assist role players throughout the district to operate more effectively.

## **6. Spatial Development Framework**

### **6.1 Purpose of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF)**

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. See section 2.3 above.

### **6.2 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.

### **6.3 Spatial development framework for Zululand (Map 19)**

The SDF responds to the spatial analysis (see 2.3) 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.

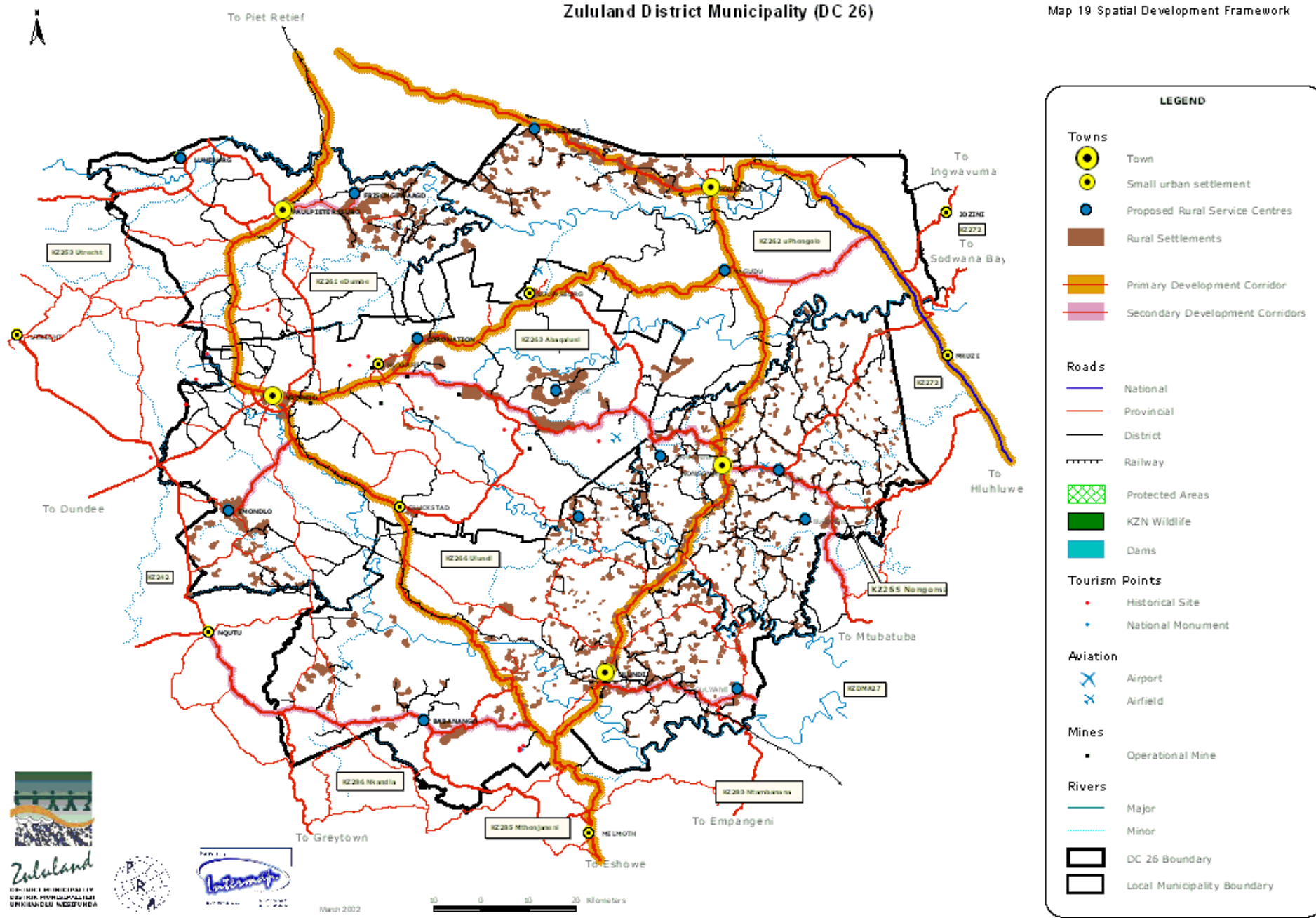
The essence of the SDF is to improve accessibility to, and within the District, and to increase the range and quality of services available to communities in all settlements, so as to provide a base to encourage productive activities at all scales. This involves establishing a network of main roads (the Primary development corridor) along which development services and opportunities will be encouraged to locate at strategic places. This network is supported by a number of secondary corridors. In addition, the condition of district roads will be improved.

The towns are to be developed to fulfil their roles as service centres, upon which a large number of people depend for specialized and higher order functions. In order to extend the range of service delivery into the rural areas, a number of Rural Service Centres (also called RSS Hubs and Satellites) will be established. The combination of towns and Rural Service Centres will be within reach of most of the existing settlements. The network of corridors, towns and RSCs will also serve the farming areas and the remaining operational mine (near Nqulwane).

Another aspect of the SDF is to improve physical access to the rural settlements that are not served by a national, provincial or district road and to the RSS hubs. This involves upgrading approximately 1470 kms of local and community access roads. Basic infrastructure services (water, sanitation and electricity) are to be provided to all settlements on a sustainable basis in the first instance. Thereafter, the level of services will be increased.

# Zululand District Municipality (DC 26)

Map 19 Spatial Development Framework



### 6.3.1 Nodes (see Table 6.1)

The towns each require particular interventions to enable them to operate more efficiently as urban centres serving their municipal areas and beyond (in some cases), as well as to capitalize on their comparative advantages for economic development and job creation. It is also important to consider the roles of these towns in relation to the wider provincial space economy, and, in particular, to take into account their linkages with Richards Bay/Empangeni, Durban, Newcastle/Ladysmith and Gauteng.

Possible Rural Service System (RSS) hubs have been identified (pending confirmation in the Local Municipality IDPs). These are small, emerging rural centres that have the potential to be developed into focal points at which a range of services will be available for delivery to the surrounding rural settlements. Each RSS hub needs to be developed in relation to its local economic and service base (details to follow in the LM IDPs).

Rural settlements represent many (866) small concentrations of population in need of basic facilities and services. In the short-term, the strategy is to ensure that each settlement is provided with a basic (survival) level of water, sanitation (to be confirmed), an access road that is passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles during most of the year and electricity.

In addition there are several nodes related to employment rather than settlement e.g. mines, sugar mill, pension pay points, etc. and to transport (the airport at Ulundi).

#### 6.3.1.1 Table 6.1 Towns and potential RSS hubs in Zululand district

Municipality	Town	RSS hubs (potential)
Abaqulusi	Vryheid	eMondlo
		Kambi
		Coronation/mining complex
		Louwsberg
eDumbe	Paulpietersburg	Gluckstadt
		Frisgewaagd
		Lunenburg
Nongoma	Nongoma	Buxedene
		Mona
		Mahafhini
uPhongolo	Pongola	Belgrade
		Magudu
Ulundi	Ulundi	Babanango
		Ceza
		Nqulwane
		"Ulundi 19"

Source Local Municipality IDPs

### 6.3.2 Development corridors

At present the main transport routes in Zululand are primarily mono-functional, in that they provide a means of getting from one place to another. This transport network has been designed and is maintained to provide inter- and intra-regional access, but not as a potential mechanism for structuring other activities. The concept of a development corridor at regional scale extends the function of the road and its immediate environs beyond its vehicular movement function to include physical infrastructure and, the location of public activities, and the location of socio-economic activities and housing. In this way the main routes become structuring mechanisms for the location of development inputs, making them more widely accessible. This approach is particularly relevant in the Zululand context, where settlements are small and sparsely distributed, and where

access to basic services and facilities is poor. The ways in which the corridor concept can be applied in rural areas are explained further and illustrated in Figure 6 and 7 in Annexure 2.

One of the main structuring elements of the Zululand IDP is the creation of a *primary development corridor network*, linking Paulpietersburg, Vryheid, Ulundi, Nongoma and Pongola, within the district, and linking this triangular network to the N2, which passes through the northern parts of the district. This primary development corridor (road and rail) links Zululand to Empangeni, Richards Bay, and Durban to the south; to Maputo, via the Lubombo SDI corridor; and to Mpumalanga and Gauteng to the north. The development potential of this corridor has been identified in a study and will be elaborated upon in the DM and LM IDPs).

Secondary corridors which have lower order development potential are as follows:

- Vryheid to Hlobane, Louwsberg, Magudu and on to the N2;
- Ulundi to Nongoma, Magudu and Pongola;
- Ulundi to the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve (P700)
- Nongoma to Hlabisa and the N2
- Ulundi through eMakhosini to Babanango and beyond to the battlefields
- Vryheid to eMondlo
- Nongoma to Hlobane

Strategies to promote these development corridors will include the following:

- Institutional support for a mixed use development corridor
- Promotion of public transport
- Stimulation of local economic development
- Providing public facilities and services
- Provision of housing
- Creation of a supportive public environment
- Facilitation of spatial and social integration
- Land use management system and procedures to promote the development corridor
- Linkages with other levels of planning and implementation. (Martens, 2001)

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

Areas of high agricultural potential are mostly being farmed actively at present, and the areas with conservation potential are protected. It should be noted that the conservation areas extend beyond Zululand (or could be linked to adjacent conservation areas). In addition there are several smaller areas with potential for eco- and cultural tourism (e.g. eMakhosini, Ulundi, Vryheid, Babanango, Paris dam, etc) (to be identified more precisely in the LM IDPs). The LED strategies (see 5.3) and sustainable environment / land management strategies (see 5.6) are intended to promote these areas of economic potential.

Areas of particular need are the tribal areas where large populations are settled without access to basic services or facilities (see above). Strategies relating to delivery of basic services (see 5.2) and poverty alleviation (see 5.1) address these deprived areas. Other areas of need are the declining mining towns. Attention also needs to be directed to the remaining large operational mine located near Nqulwane in Ulundi Local Municipality as it is facing closure at some time in the future (either short or medium term). Steps need to be taken to develop an alternative economic base in the area as a large number of people and households depend upon it for their livelihoods.



#### **6.3.4 Institutional arrangements**

Institutional arrangements are needed to ensure spatially integrated development. The IDPs for the DM and each LM will contain a spatial development framework. This provides the basis for a finer grained set of measures – the land use management system (LUMS) which is to be formulated for each municipality. It will be the responsibility of the ZDM to ensure that the LUMSs are co-ordinated and applied in a consistent manner.

The Service Providers Forum (and its sector committees) are starting to play an important role in ensuring that the SDFs are feasible in terms of service delivery, and that the Service Provider projects, prioritisation and budgets become increasingly aligned with the IDPs and their spatial development frameworks.

## **7. Cross-cutting issues and sector policies**

The IDP Guide Pack V, issued by DPLG, draws attention to a number of cross-cutting issues (or dimensions) which underpin the entire IDP process. While these have all received attention in the Analysis and Strategies sections of this Plan, they are dealt with explicitly in this chapter. A further section (7.2) is devoted to Sector Planning. Here the ZDM's policies in respect of sectors listed in the IDP Guide Pack are identified, with cross-references to earlier sections of the IDP.

### **7.1 Cross-cutting issues**

Eight cross-cutting issues (or dimensions) have been identified as having relevance for all IDPs. In this section the ZDM's objectives and policies in regard to each of these issues is specified. The ZDM aims to give attention to all these cross-cutting issues/dimensions at different stages in the development process. These include:

- Alignment must take place through a dimension “checklist” in the planning stage of each project.
- A further policy will dictate alignment during the construction phase.
- After commissioning, a policy must guide alignment and sustainability.

These aspects are to be built in to the detailed briefs for every project.

#### **7.1.1 The natural environment**

The natural environment forms the basis of Zululand's economy (agriculture, eco- and cultural tourism) and for survival strategies of its widespread rural population. For this reason, issues relating to the natural environment have been analysed in sections 2.4.4 and 2.9 above. Strategies for the sustained management and use of the district's natural resources have been identified in sections 5.5 (sustainable development of the land, natural environment and cultural heritage); 5.2 (delivery of basic services so as to reduce pressure on the natural environment); and 5.7 (“Best practices” relating to the emphasis on sustainability throughout the development process).

In the formulation and implementation of these strategies, the ZDM is committed to adhering to the following environmental principles:

- local planning should take into account global and international environmental issues
- the natural environment is regarded as an integral part of the overall development process
- natural resources should be protected for the benefit of present and future generations
- environmental issues should be considered from an early stage in the planning cycle
- the environmental impact of the entire planning and development cycle should be taken into account (from project planning and implementation to longer-term sustainable management).

On account of the particular importance of the natural environment for Zululand's short- and long-term development prospects, the ZDM's objective is to play a larger role in environmental planning than may be the case in other districts. Accordingly, the ZDM will undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and ensure that Environmental impact analyses (EIAs) and Environmental management plans (EMPs) accompany major development projects throughout the district. The ZDM's objective is also to ensure that the environmental impact of all projects is taken into account, not only at the planning stage, but throughout implementation and subsequent use of the facilities.

#### **7.1.2 Spatial development**

The spatial dimension of development in Zululand was one of the basic elements in the Analysis section of the IDP. Sections 2.3 (spatial analysis), 2.6 (access to physical infrastructure); 2.7 (access to social facilities); and 2.8 (accessibility) drew attention to the significance of the dispersed settlement pattern, and the associated poor levels of

services, as fundamental imperatives for the IDP to address. Accordingly, spatial strategies were formulated in section 5.4 and a detailed spatial development framework (SDF) presented in chapter 6 and Annexure 2. It is the ZDM's objective to use these strategies as mechanisms for achieving integrated development in the district.

The essence of the spatial strategies are to stabilise the rural settlements by providing each with a set of basic services (rudimentary water and an access road) and to improve the accessibility of rural residents to the full range of services. An important element is the development of a network of rural service centers (RSS hubs and satellites) and the development of the towns to provide higher order services. The spatial strategies and the SDF provide clear guidelines to public and private sector service providers as to where investment should be concentrated in support of the ZDM's development strategies.

The ZDM's objective is to play a role in co-ordinating the Land Use Management Plans of the Local Municipalities to ensure compatibility and compliance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment.

### **7.1.3 Economic development**

Zululand's economic development potential rests largely on agriculture and tourism (eco- and cultural). The prospects for these sectors have been analysed in section 2.4, and strategies formulated in section 5.3. Particular attention is given to the ZDM's role in promoting large-scale tourism projects that will act as catalysts; and to creating the conditions to encourage private operators and public sector agencies with responsibilities for local economic development to invest and thereby create jobs in the district. Other strategies relate to development of small scale enterprises include improvements to basic infrastructure in rural settlements, which will result in time and energy savings, which can, in turn, be converted into more productive activities. The local IDPs contain specific strategies and projects directed at local economic development.

The ZDM's objective is to play a more proactive role than previously in promoting economic development at all scales throughout the district; and in marketing the potential of Zululand to investors.

### **7.1.4 Institutional development**

Two of the fundamental strands of the ZDM's development strategies relate to institutional development. These are building the capacity among municipal officials and councilors to lead and manage development initiatives throughout the district (5.6) and establishing a culture of "best practices" in regard to the manner in which the municipality responds to its new developmental functions. These strategies were based on the analysis of the institutional capacity in section 2.10. The ZDM aims to build its institutional capacity and to manage all aspects of development according to the best practices available.

### **7.1.5 Poverty alleviation, gender equality and HIV/AIDS**

Section 2.5 analysed socio-economic conditions in Zululand. Poverty, HIV/AIDS and gender issues were identified as fundamental elements of the district's development challenge. Throughout the IDP the role of households and communities (settlements) have been used as basic units for analysis. The ZDM's objective is to adopt an integrated response framework in regard to poverty, HIV/AIDS and gender within a context of integrated rural development (see 5.1), and to initiate pilot projects to put this into effect in the short term.

### **7.1.6 Gender equality**

See 7.1.5 above.

### **7.1.7 HIV/AIDS**

See 7.1.5 above.

### **7.1.8 Rural and urban development**

The inter-relationships of towns, rural service centers and rural villages in the provision of sustainable living environments and service delivery was identified as basic elements of the ZDM's development strategies (see 5.2 and 5.4, as well as the SDF in chapter 6). ZDM's objectives and policies on urban and rural development have been discussed in 7.1.2 above.

## **7.2 Sector planning**

Throughout the analysis, strategies, projects and integration phases of the IDP process in Zululand, the ZDM has attempted to obtain relevant information from all the service providers active in the district. This was done through the SPF (see 2.10.12 above). However, this initiative yielded varied results, depending on each service provider's capacity to respond to the requests for information. Nonetheless, the information submitted and the contact with service providers has provided the basis for the ZDM to formulate policies for all key sectors that are compatible with national and provincial sector policies.

ZDM's integrated development strategies in chapter 5 provide guidelines to sector based service providers as to the type and scale of policies and projects that are required to achieve the development vision; and chapter 6 indicates where such projects should be located. The following sections draw on this material to demonstrate how the sectors listed in Guide Pack V have been addressed.

### **7.2.1 Health**

The ZDM's policy is to concentrate on primary health care and improving the access of the 872 settlements to health services. This is to be done by providing either fixed clinics, or mobile clinic services, within a reasonable distance from every settlement, and upgrading the services available. Other health policies relate to combating HIV/AIDS and to mitigating its impacts; but the integrated response to the epidemic extends to all sectors. A health sector plan for Zululand is one of ZDM's projects (see Table 8.4).

### **7.2.2 Education**

The policy on education is directed primarily at improving the accessibility of poorly served settlements to schools. The ZDM is also concerned about improving the quality of education service delivered by the Department of Education. Another component of the ZDM's policy relates to training and capacity building among communities and within the municipality itself. ZDM will prepare a Schools sector plan (see Table 8.4).

### **7.2.3 Tourism**

ZDM's policy of promoting eco- and cultural-tourism has been elaborated in sections 2.4.4, 5.3, 5.5 and 7.1.1 above. ZDM has identified the need for a Tourism co-ordination plan (see Table 8.4).

### **7.2.4 Safety and security**

Successful development in Zululand is contingent on the establishment and maintenance of a safe and secure environment. One element is the provision of an adequate network of Police stations (see 2.7.4 above); another is the formulation of a comprehensive disaster management plan, and improvement of radio and telephone systems for rural settlements and farms. Projects relating to these strategies are included among ZDM's projects (see Table 8.4).

### **7.2.5 Land reform**

The ZDM attaches considerable importance to the implementation of government's land reform strategies on a sustainable basis. It is currently implementing a number of land reform projects (see Annexure 8 below).

### **7.2.6 Energy**

ZDM's policy is to provide an energy source to all settlements (either electricity through Eskom, or solar energy) as an element of its integrated strategy of improving living conditions in rural settlements. It should be noted that, in many cases, the provision of a rudimentary water supply depends on the settlement having a source of electrical power. This policy also has positive environmental impacts in reducing dependence on firewood; and socio-economic benefits in extending the time and potential for productive and capacity building activities among households in rural villages. For this reason, the ZDM will initiate preparation of an integrated energy plan as one of its projects (see Table 8.4) and work with Eskom to provide connections to 10 300 units in Zululand in the coming year (see Annexure 8).

### **7.2.7 Transport**

In an area where over 80% of the population live in scattered rural settlements and accessibility is one of the key development challenges, it is not surprising that transport issues are high on the list of ZDM's development priorities. The policies directed to improving accessibility relate to the district road network; to rural access roads; and to the improvement of facilities for public transport users and operators. In addition the ZDM seeks to integrate transport with economic development projects by way of trading facilities at bus and taxi ranks; and by initiating measures to encourage economic activities at strategic points along the primary development corridors (see 6.3.2, Annexure 2 above and Table 8.4 below) and job creation through labour based methods of road maintenance.

### **7.2.8 Water and sanitation**

Communities throughout Zululand have identified water as the highest priority. At the same time communities and the municipality have recognized the need for adequate sanitation arrangements to be provided at the same time. A significant amount of the ZDM's current projects and planning relate to the provision of water and sanitation to the 872 settlements. The ZDM's policy is to provide a rudimentary level of service initially, and thereafter, to improve the level of water and sanitation services. The Water Services Development Plan is the most advanced of the sector plans in Zululand (see Table 8.4 and Annexure 8).

### **7.2.9 Other municipal infrastructure**

The ZDM has not neglected other aspects of infrastructure such as telecommunications, postal services, solid waste and cemeteries. Policies and plans for the provision of these facilities and services are identified in section 5.2, Table 8.4 and Annexure 8. In conjunction with provision of other infrastructure and socio-economic services, these contribute to ZDM's policy of creating viable and sustainable living environments with reasonable access to the full spectrum of services.

### **7.2.10 Housing**

The emphasis of ZDM's housing policy is to ensure an adequate flow of subsidy funding for housing projects throughout the district (via the Local Municipalities) and to undertake housing projects in rural areas under its own jurisdiction. A project has been formulated to prepare a housing co-ordination plan in conjunction with the LMs (see Table 8.4).

These and other policies set out in chapters 5 and 6 above, provide the strategic framework within which specific projects can be identified. These are discussed and presented in chapter 8.

## **8. Projects**

### **8.1 Relation between IDP strategies and projects**

The development objectives and strategies provide the strategic direction for development in Zululand. The next phase of the process is to translate the strategies into projects and to arrange these into an implementation programme. Chapter 8 presents the projects for Zululand's IDP. Chapter 9 explains the prioritisation process, shows the results, and identifies projects for inclusion in the 2002-2003 budget.

At the outset it is 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.

This chapter explains the project identification process (8.2); describes the building blocks used for describing the projects (8.3); presents the list of 40 District scale projects, which will be funded mainly by the ZDM (8.4); and presents the list of approximately 1450 district and local scale projects, which will be funded from sector sources (8.4).

### **8.2 Project identification process**

The process of identifying projects for the present IDP and its 2002-2003 budget are influenced by two factors, which should be regarded as anomalies at the district level. The first arises because the allocation of powers and functions between district and Local Municipalities has not yet been finalized, with the result that the ZDM retains responsibility for all the functions for which it was responsible before 5 December 2000. This will undoubtedly change in the future once a decision is reached on powers and functions. The second related anomaly is that, due to an agreement at provincial level in KZN, District Municipalities remain responsible for all projects, which fell into their areas of jurisdiction as former Regional Councils. In the case of the ZDM, this means all areas outside the former TLCs.

For these reasons, the ZDM's present IDP will need to include hundreds of projects, which are actually local projects, by virtue of their scale, function, impact and location. In addition the DM retains responsibility for completing implementation of approximately 500, mainly local scale projects located throughout the district. These projects have been identified in conjunction with the LMs but are implemented by the DM. The type of projects which belong solely in the District IDP are those which have a strategic impact, which affect the District as a whole, which span one or more LMs, or which have linkages with neighbouring areas.

Within this context, projects for the Zululand District IDP are derived from seven sources:

- Projects derived from the IDP objectives and strategies
- Projects identified by, or in the project cycle of, various service providers or development initiatives including ISRDS, WSDP, CMIP, CBPWP, DoT, DLA, ZDM, etc
- Projects identified by the ZDM in its Interim IDP, or by ZDM Portfolio committees
- Projects identified in the Local Municipalities as being of a district-wide nature.
- Projects derived from statutory requirements
- On-going projects

- Community applications (1 051, a breakdown of which is given in Table 8.1)

**8.2.1.1 Table 8.1 Community project applications to ZDM – summary**

<b>Project category</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Water	579	55,1
Community facilities	159	15,1
Sanitation	73	6,9
Water & sanitation	47	4,6
Sports & culture	47	4,6
Combinations (1)	41	3,9
Roads	19	1,8
Training & capacity building	17	1,6
Education	16	1,5
Electricity	16	1,5
Financial assistance	16	1,5
Land use management	11	1,0
Others (2)	10	0,9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: ZDM files

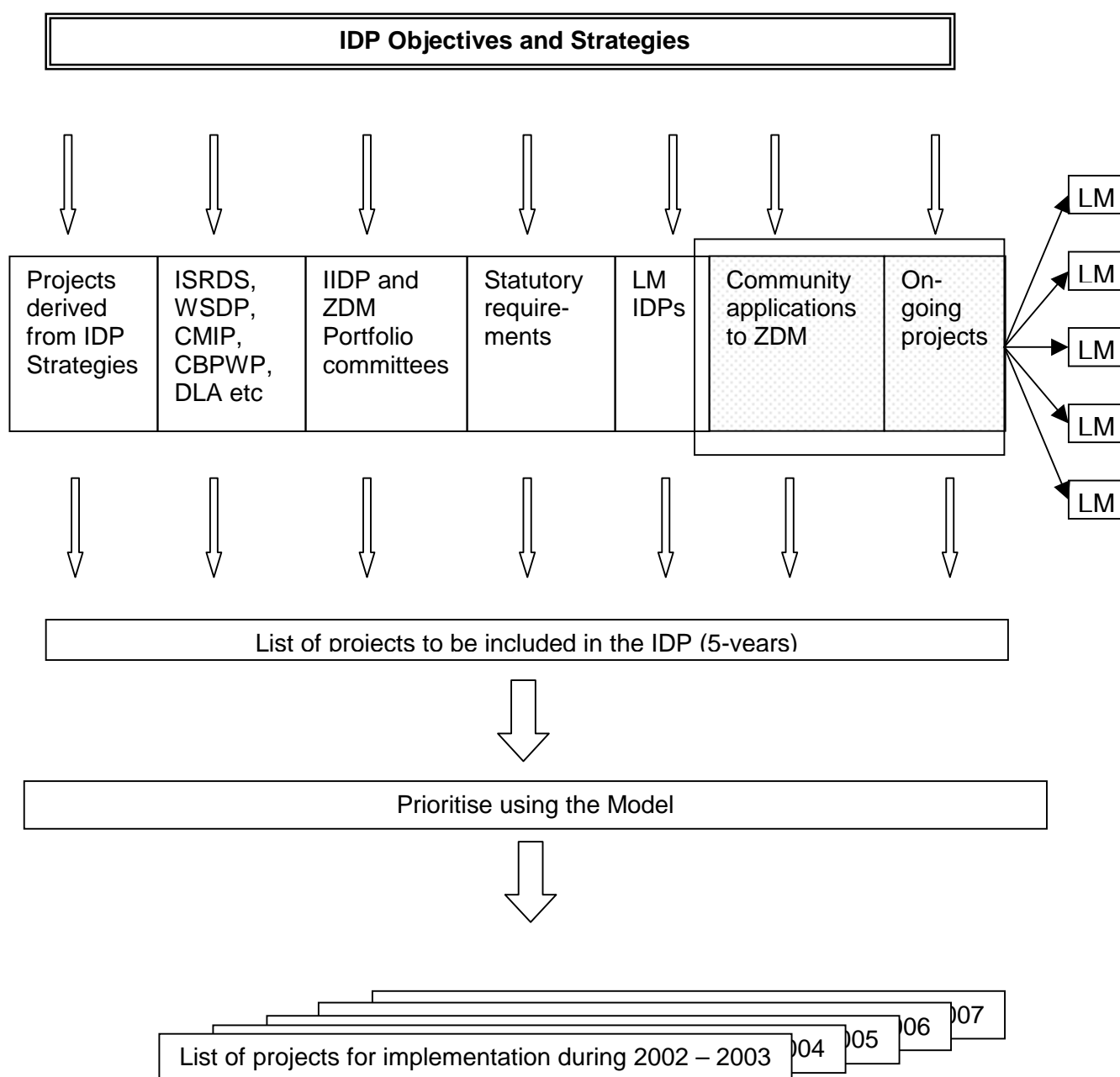
Notes:

1. Typical combination applications include either water or sanitation with roads, electricity, sports, crèche, training, community facilities
2. SMMEs (4), cemeteries (2), solid waste (1), communication (1), tourism (1), safety & security (1)

The project identification process is shown diagrammatically in Figure 8. Projects from all these sources are collated into a list of projects to be tackled over the next five years. As these cannot all be implemented at the same time, it is necessary to prioritise them. This is done using a prioritisation model, which has been developed by the ZDM and adopted for use in all the Zululand IDPs by the five Local Municipalities and the District IDP Representative Forum. On the basis of the prioritisation process (which is described in more detail in section 9.1 below) a set of projects for implementation by the ZDM in the current year (2002 – 2003) are identified. These projects are then described in more detail and built into the financial plan and budget process (see chapter 9).



8.2.1.2 Figure 8. Project Identification Process



### 8.3 Building blocks for describing projects

The project identification process uses four sets of information in order to describe projects in a summarized form, but with sufficient detail for ZDM managers and other role-players to trace their origins. These are:

- A project cycle that has been devised specifically for purposes of the IDP and dovetails with other project cycles in use within the ZDM (Table 8.2)
- A list of project sector categories, which has been adopted as a standardized set for all the IDPs in Zululand (Table 8.3)
- A project referencing system for projects in the ZDM's IDP (described below)
- A project code, which relates each project back to its funding source.

### 8.3.1.1 Table 8.2 Project cycle

Stage	Name	Criteria and milestones
1	Project identification from one of the sources listed in Figure 8	Project regarded as relevant and viable by local, district or service provider role players
2	Screening to ensure the project complies with IDP objectives and is implementable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDP objectives</li> <li>• Projects implemented or facilitated by ZDM</li> <li>• Performance in terms of the “dimensions” (see chapter 7)</li> <li>• Estimated cost</li> <li>• Likely funding source</li> </ul>
3	Scheduled into a funding programme or waiting list	Project allocated to a funding source, at the end of the waiting list
4	Prioritised using the model	Project has been prioritised using the model
5	Implementation	Within this stage, each project will have its own particular project cycle
6	Completion or commissioned	Project handed over to the responsible agency with provision for on-going use and maintenance
7	Sustainable use or management of the project	Project being used, or maintained regularly and on a sustainable basis

All projects enter this cycle at Stage 1. After screening to ensure compliance and implementability, an estimated cost and likely funding source is identified. Once this has been completed a project advances to Stage 3.

The third building block for describing the projects is a 6 digit referencing system. The 1<sup>st</sup> digit identifies the municipality

- Z Zululand
- A Abaqulusi
- E eDumbe
- N Nongoma
- P uPhongola
- U Ulundi

The next two digits identifies the project category, according to Table 8.3, while the last three digits provide an identification for the specific project within a particular category in a specific municipality. For example, the project to re-establish the ZDM newsletter has district-wide impact (Z), falls into the communications sector (27) and is the 1<sup>st</sup> project in that category (001). The project reference is thus Z27001.

### 8.3.1.2 Table 8.3 Project sector categories

<b>Land &amp; Environment</b>	
1. Land reform	Projects relating to land reform e.g. restitution, tenure upgrade, etc
2. Land use management	Projects relating to how land is used; controlled; changes in land use; or management of land use
3. Environmental management	Projects relating to the natural environment; assessment of impacts of development; management of the natural environment
<b>Physical infrastructure</b>	
4. Water	Projects relating to water supply, reticulation, water management
5. Sanitation	Projects relating to provision of sanitation facilities or systems
6. Roads	Projects relating to all aspects of roads (national, provincial, district, community and local;
7. Electricity/ energy	Projects relating to the provision or maintenance of power supplies (electricity, solar, other fuels, etc)
8. Telecommunications and posts	Projects relating to telephones and postal services and facilities
9. Transport	Projects relating to all forms and modes of transport; taxi and bus ranks; railways and airports
10. Solid waste	Projects relating to disposal of solid and liquid waste
11. Cemeteries	Projects relating to burial or cremation arrangements
<b>Economic</b>	
12. Agriculture	Projects relating to all forms and scales of agriculture, forestry and fishing
13. Tourism	Projects relating to all forms of tourism
14. Industry	Projects relating to all forms and scales of manufacturing and warehousing
15. Commerce and business	Projects relating to all types of business activity, including commerce, offices
16. Local economic development	Projects falling within the definition of small, medium and micro enterprises within the formal or informal sectors, and LED projects
<b>Social</b>	
17. Health	Projects relating to all health care facilities and services

18. Education	Projects relating to all education activities at all levels (unless specifically skills training see 26 below) and facilities
19. Welfare and poverty relief	Projects relating to all welfare services; to poverty relief measures and programmes
20. Community facilities	Projects relating to community facilities e.g. halls, crèches, libraries, playgrounds, etc
21. Housing	Projects relating to the provision of sites and services for housing, as well as houses; maintenance of such facilities and services
22. Sports and cultural	Projects relating to all types of sports events and facilities; to cultural and religious events and facilities; and their maintenance
23. Safety and security	Projects relating to all aspects of safety and security, including disaster management measures
<b>Institutional</b>	
24. Strategic planning and monitoring	Projects relating to planning and monitoring of the IDP at a strategic level (as opposed to local scale plans)
25. Enabling environment	Projects relating to creating or maintaining conditions that enable institutions to function effectively, including all systems, procedures and structures
26. Training and capacity building	Projects relating to skills training and measures to build capacity to engage in development projects or initiatives
27. Communications	Projects relating to communication of information about development
28. Public works	Projects relating to use and maintenance of public buildings and infrastructure

#### 8.4 ZDM Projects

The projects included in this section have been derived from the following sources:

- IDP objectives and strategies
- Projects from service providers
- Projects identified by the ZDM
- District scale projects identified by Local Municipalities
- Projects derived from statutory requirements.

These projects are described below, where they have been grouped according to the strategy to which each relates. Although each project is described and will be implemented separately, they should be regarded as a set of projects, many of which are inter-related, or mutually supportive.

As a whole, this set of projects has been designed to provide the strategic direction and co-ordination for integrated development in Zululand. For this reason, many of the projects involve co-ordination of development initiatives, or formulation of sector plans, or undertaking of pilot initiatives. They relate to building of capacity, to communication and to monitoring. Most are strategic in their orientation and are designed to achieve alignment of development initiatives throughout the Zululand district.

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. These “roll-out” projects are listed by sector in Annexure 8 (at the end of the IDP document).

## **Strategy: Poverty relief and HIV/AIDS**

### **Project: Poverty relief pilot project**

This project is to extend the reach of various poverty relief programmes (see 5.1 above) and to co-ordinate delivery through these programmes throughout Zululand. Initially this is to be undertaken on a pilot basis with the intention of rolling these programmes out more extensively. It also involves a drive to increase registration of the number of persons and households in Zululand who qualify for one or other government grant. This project will achieve several of the dimensions discussed in chapter 7. As most of the intended beneficiaries will be rural based, it will have a strong rural focus, and will contribute to poverty alleviation, gender equality, HIV/AIDS and, to a limited extent, to economic development.

### **Project: Reduction of HIV/AIDS infections**

This project is to launch the Integrated Response Framework (refer to 5.1 above) for combating HIV/AIDS on a pilot basis in Zululand. The project involves programmatic interventions and institutional arrangements that increasingly protect people and households from the threat posed by the epidemic. This will draw on the programmes listed in 5.1 and will operate in tandem with the poverty relief project described above. It will contribute to the same integrated development dimensions.

## **Strategy: Delivery of basic services**

### **Project: Water services development plan (WSDP)**

The aim of this sector plan is to provide strategic direction in regard to water and sanitation issues in Zululand, and to provide a detailed, operational plan for the provision of water and sanitation throughout the district. The initial focus will be on provision of a rudimentary (survival) level of service to all settlements in Zululand. Thereafter, the level of services will be increased on a sustainable basis. This sector plan will have a widespread impact on all development dimensions and will be mainly rural in its focus.

### **Project : Energy sector plan**

The aim of this sector plan is to provide the strategic direction for all issues related to energy, and to provide a detailed, operational plan for the provision of a sustainable energy source to all settlements throughout the district. As in the case of the WSDP, it will have a strong rural focus, concentrating initially on those settlements without electricity (see 2.6.3 above). The plan will contribute to all the dimensions of integrated development in Zululand.

### **Project: Roads and transportation sector plan**

The aim of this sector plan is to provide the strategic direction for all roads and transportation issues in Zululand; and to provide a detailed, operational plan for the provision and maintenance of roads and transportation facilities throughout the district. The initial focus will be on upgrading sections of the primary development corridor network and strategic roads linking these corridors to adjoining areas (see 2.3.5 above); and on a programme of upgrading rural access roads to settlements which are not located close to a national, provincial, or district road (see 2.6.4 above). Once again this plan will have a widespread impact and will make a contribution to all the integrated dimensions of development in the district.

### **Project: Telecommunications sector plan**

This sector plan is to provide the strategic direction for all telecommunications issues in Zululand; and to provide a detailed, operational plan for the provision of telecommunications facilities throughout the district. As telecommunications are a vital

aspect of rural development (see 2.6.6 above), this plan will also have a widespread impact and contribute to most of the integrated development dimensions.

**Project: Postal services sector plan**

The aim of this plan is to provide strategic direction for all issues relating to postal services; and to formulate a detailed, operational plan for the provision of postal services throughout the district. As above, an effective postal service is a vital component of integrated development.

**Project: Solid waste sector plan**

This sector plan aims to give strategic direction for issues related to solid waste; and to provide a detailed, operational plan for solid waste in all areas of Zululand. This is a fundamental need for all settlements (urban and rural) and therefore contributes to environmental, rural/urban and, potentially, economic development issues (see 2.6.8 and 5.2 above).

**Project : Cemeteries sector plan**

The aim of this sector plan is to formulate strategic direction for disposal of the dead in settlements throughout Zululand, taking account of local customs; and to provide a detailed, operational plan. In particular it needs to take account of the expected increase in death rates due to HIV/AIDS and the implications of this for poor communities living in scattered settlements (see 2.6.9 and 5.2 above). This plan will contribute to the environmental and HIV/AIDS dimensions.

**Project: Community facilities sector plan**

This sector plan is to give strategic direction on all aspects of community facilities; and a detailed, operational plan for the provision of community facilities throughout Zululand. This plan contributes to the provision of basic facilities within the context of housing and rural/urban development.

**Project: Schools sector plan**

This sector plan is to provide strategic direction on the development of schools; and a detailed, operational plan for the provision of these facilities throughout Zululand (see 2.7.1 above). As above, this plan contributes to the provision of basic facilities within the context of housing and rural/urban development.

**Project: Health care facilities plan**

This sector plan is to provide strategic direction for the improvement of access to health care facilities throughout the district; and to formulate a detailed, operational plan to establish the necessary facilities on a permanent or mobile basis. This project will have an impact on the entire spectrum of integrated development issues (see 7.2.1 above).

**Project: Housing co-ordination sector plan**

The aim of this plan is to provide strategic co-ordination for the Local Municipality's housing sector plans; and to ensure that the district receives an adequate and steady flow of housing subsidy funds directed to localities identified in the LM IDPs (see 2.6.10 above). As such, it will contribute to the urban/rural dimensions; directly to the housing sector, and indirectly to local economic development.

**Project: Funding for service delivery and capacity building**

This project is to increase the amount of funding for service delivery and capacity building in Zululand from existing sources; and to expand the sources by concentrating on public, private and NGO sources that are not currently active in the district (see 5.2 above). As such it will contribute to all development dimensions.

**Project: Service Providers Forum**

The project is to make the existing SPF more effective and to align sector agencies more closely with the ZDM's IDP (and its constituent Local Municipalities' IDPs). An important aspect of this project is to negotiate policies with SPs that are consistent with one another, and that comply with the IDPs. This will contribute to all dimensions of integrated development in the district (see 2.10.12, 5.6 and 5.7 above).

**Project: Manage hand-over of functions to Local Municipalities**

This project is to manage the hand-over of functions and projects from the ZDM to the LMs when the powers and functions are finalized. It recognizes that this is an important and resource consuming function that will impact on all development dimensions (see 8.2 below).

**Project: Disaster management plan**

This project is to extend the existing Disaster Management Plan in association with the LMs and the provincial agencies responsible for disaster management; and to initiate the establishment of a disaster management centre in Zululand. It will also include safety and security measures throughout the district. As such, it will contribute to all the integrated development dimensions.

**Strategy: Economic development****Project: Economic development and marketing plan**

This sector plan is to provide strategic direction on economic development and marketing of Zululand; and to formulate a detailed, operational plan. This will focus on the sectors with the greatest potential (agriculture and tourism) as well as other sectors, which can make a realistic contribution to the district. (see 2.4 and 5.3 above)

**Project: Tourism co-ordination plan**

This sector plan is to provide strategic direction for all tourism related issues in Zululand; and to formulate a detailed, operational plan for co-ordinating tourism activities throughout the district. As tourism is an important economic sector in Zululand (see 2.4.4 and 5.3 above), this plan is of vital importance for a number of development dimensions.

**Project: Agriculture sector plan**

The aim of this sector plan is to provide strategic direction for the development of large and small-scale agriculture throughout the district; and to formulate a detailed, operational plan for the roll-out of agricultural projects. As a vital component of the district's economic base (see 2.4.5 and 5.3 above), this sector plan will impact directly or indirectly on most development dimensions.

**Strategy: Spatial development****Project: Towns performance enhancement**

The project is to undertake a strategic analysis of the towns in Zululand to identify their main functions and linkages; to identify ways to enable each to operate more efficiently; and to enhance their performance as nodes for delivery of services and economic opportunities (see 6.3.1 above). The study will draw on the analyses of the towns contained in the LM IDPs. This will contribute directly to urban/rural development, and indirectly to other cross-cutting dimensions.

**Projects:**                    **Rural service system (RSS) business plan**  
                                  ***RSS pilot in each LM***  
                                  ***Multi purpose community centres (MPCC)***

The purpose of this business plan is to launch pilot RSS hubs in each of the LMs. This project, together with the RSS pilot (one in each LM) and the establishment of 5 MPCCs, will contribute directly to the spatial and rural/urban dimensions, and indirectly to all of the other integrated development dimensions (see 6.3.1 above)

**Project: Corridor development plan**

This project is to formulate a strategic plan to enhance development linked to the primary corridor network (see 6.3.2 above and Annexure 2 below). It will be based upon, and extend a number of studies including the Coal line corridor (Peter Robinson & Associates, 1999), the P 700 road feasibility (BKS, 2000); the Ulundi airport study (BKS, 1998); and eMakhosini Heritage Park (Peter Robinson & Associates, Amafa and KZN Wildlife, 2002) to include other parts of the primary development corridor network, and its links beyond the district. As such it will contribute directly to the spatial, rural/urban and economic dimensions.

**Project: Mining towns rehabilitation plan**

The purpose of this strategic plan is to identify the processes of change being experienced by the mining towns in Zululand following closure of most mines; to identify any opportunities for rehabilitation; and to identify the steps to be taken to avert (or reverse) their decline. This plan will have environmental, spatial, institutional, economic and poverty relief implications.

**Strategy: Land and environmental management****Project: Manage land reform projects**

This project is to oversee and manage the roll-out of land reform projects in the parts of Zululand where the ZDM has jurisdiction (see 5.5 above). It will contribute to poverty alleviation, environmental and economic dimensions of development in the district.



**Projects: Strategic environmental assessment (SEA)**

***Facilitate preparation of land use management plans (LUMPs) by the 5 LMs***

The aim of the SEA project is to undertake a strategic assessment of the natural environment in Zululand so as to set the context for the preparation of LUMPs by the LMs (see 5.5 above). The DM will also assist the LMs and facilitate in the LUMPs preparation, so as to ensure compatibility within Zululand district, as well as with neighbouring areas. While these projects will contribute directly to the environment dimension, they also form the basis for projects directed to other dimensions.

**Project: Catchment area management plans**

The aim of these plans is to re-assess existing studies of river catchments in Zululand (and adjacent areas) and to formulate plans for their sustained management in light of the IDPs. The primary contribution will be to the natural environment dimension of integrated development.

**Strategy: Capacity building**

**Project: Skills development and staff training plan**

The aim of this sector plan is to make provision for the on-going training and skills development of the ZDM staff so as to enable them to lead and manage development for the people of Zululand according to the “best practices” available (see 5.6 and 5.7 above). This will contribute to the full spectrum of integrated development dimensions.

**Projects: Employment equity plan**

***Human resources development plan***

These two sector plans are closely related in aiming to provide for the human resource needs of the municipality in an equitable and gender sensitive manner. In addition to contributing to the gender equity dimension, these plans will have an overall impact on the other dimensions.

**Project: Youth development programmes**

A significant proportion of Zululand's population is young (see 2.2.2 above). Accordingly, this project is to formulate a set of youth development programmes for implementation throughout Zululand in association with the LMs. It will contribute indirectly to several of the integrated development dimensions.

**Project: Project implementation management system**

This project is to adapt the existing project implementation management system to the IDPs and to enhance it as a tool for managing and monitoring development throughout the district (see Table 2.32 above). For this reason it will impact upon all development dimensions.

**Project: Project prioritization model**

This project is to refine the prioritization model, which was developed as part of the IDP process in Zululand (see 9.1 and Annexure 9 below). It is also to extend the use of the model by the ZDM and the LMs, as well as using it in all the sector plans. As in the case of the previous project, this will contribute to all development dimensions.

**Project: Geographic information system (GIS)**

The aim of this project is to maintain and enhance the existing GIS system; to extend its use by the LMs and all service providers, as well as other development role players active in Zululand (see 2.10.7 above). Again it will contribute to the entire range of integrated development dimensions.

**Project: Municipal offices**

The project is to construct new municipal offices for the ZDM on a site that has recently been acquired in Ulundi. This project will enhance the performance of the municipality in its task of “serving the people” (see 5.7 above) and will assist in promoting the image of the district for public and private sector investors. In this way, the project will contribute to a variety of development dimensions.

**Project: Community newsletter**

This project aims to provide information about a broad range of development matters to people throughout Zululand, and in this way empower them to participate more effectively in all aspects of their development. It will build upon the existing ZDM newsletter (see 2.10.10 above).

**Project: Department of Home Affairs pilot project**

The aim is to initiate a pilot project with the Department of Home Affairs to establish offices in all of the LMs that are accessible to the widespread rural population. In this way, the rural people (in particular) will get improved access to an important service and source of information. This will affect all dimensions of development in the district.

**Strategy: Best practices****Project: Facilitate alignment of IDP implementation**

This is a project to continue the series of strategic planning and co-ordination meetings that were initiated during the IDP process, involving the IDP planners, technical staff and consultants of all the municipalities in Zululand. The purpose of these meetings will be to achieve alignment of IDP implementation and monitoring at an operational level. This will contribute to all facets of development in the district.

**Projects: Monitor implementation of the IDP and update it annually**  
***Performance monitoring***

These projects are to monitor implementation of the IDP overall and to ensure that the updated version includes all the sector plans listed above. As such they will contribute to all development dimensions.

Table 8.4 provides further details of each of these projects, together with an estimate of the total project cost, duration and projected annual expenditure over the next five years.

8.4.1.1 Table 8.4 ZDM Projects

Strategy and project name	Proj. category	Ref. No.	Project type	Municipality / Settlement	IDP	Duration (yrs)	Total cost (R m)	Capital expenditure					Stage in proj. cycle	Link-ages
								2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007		
Poverty relief & HIV/AIDS														
Poverty relief	Welfare & poverty relief	Z 19001	Poverty relief pilot drawing on all poverty relief programs	Zululand - all		5+	Min. 0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	
HIV/AIDS	Health	Z17001	Plan to reduce the number of infections/day	Zululand - all		5+	Min 0,5 p.a.	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	1	
Delivery of basic services														
Water + sanitation plan	Water; sanitation	Z 04001	WSDP	Zululand		5+	600,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	30,0	30,0	5	
Energy plan	Electricity	Z 07001	Energy sector plan	Plan to provide a source of energy to all setts. without elect.		2	0,4	0,2	0,2				3	
Roads and Transportation plan	Roads	Z06001	Roads & transport plan	Zululand		2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	
Telecommunications plan	Tele-comm-unications	Z 08001	Telecommunications plan	Zululand		2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	

Postal services plan	Tele-comm-unications	Z 08002	Postal services plan	Zululand-LMs	1	0,05	0,05					1	
Solid waste plan	Solid waste	Z 10001	Solid waste master plan	Zululand	1	0,3	0,3					5	
Cemeteries plan	Ceme-teries	Z 11001	Cemeteries master plan	Zululand	1	0,3	0,3					5	
Community facilities plan	Com-munity facilities	Z 20001	Social facilities, sports and culture plan	Zululand	2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	
Schools plan	Education	Z 18001	Schools development plan	Zululand	2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	
Health facilities plan	Health	Z 17001	Health care facilities plan	Zululand	2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	
Housing plan	Housing	Z 21001	Collaborate with LMs of a Housing delivery plan	Zululand & LMs	2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	
Disaster manag.	Safety & security	Z 23001	Update and extend the existing Disaster Management Plan	Zululand	2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	
Funding for service delivery	Enabling environ-ment	Z25002	Source funding from public, private and NGO funding sources not active in ZDM	Zululand	5	0,1	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	1	
Service Providers Forum	Enabling environ-ment	Z25003	Active involvement of all key SPs & negotiate consistent policies	Zululand	5	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	1	
Finalisation of powers and functions	Enabling environ-ment	Z25004	Manage hand over of functions and projects to LMs	Zululand	1	0,2	0,2					1	

Economic Development													
Economic dev. Plan	Strategic	Z 24001	Econ. Dev. & marketing plan	Zululand	5	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	1	
Tourism co-ordination plan	Tourism	Z 13001	Co-ordinated tourism & eco-tourism framework & monitoring	Zululand	3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1			1	
Agriculture plan	Agriculture	Z 12001	Agriculture development plan	Zululand	2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	
Spatial development													
Towns enhancement	Enabling environment	Z25001	Identify functions of each town & support needed	Zululand, all towns	1	0,1	0,1					1	
Rural Service Systems (RSS)	Enabling environment	Z25002	Business plan to establish RSS hubs in all 5 LMs	Zululand	1	0,1	0,1					1	
RSS pilot	Enabling environment	Z25005	Pilot RSS hub in each LM	All LMs	3	5,5	1,5	2	2			1	
Multi-purpose community centres (MPCCs)	Public Works	Z28001	Secure funding and establish a MPCC in the RSS hub in each LM	All LMs	5	7,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	
Corridor development	Transport	Z09001	Strategic plan for the development of the primary corridor network	Zululand	2	0,1	0,05	0,05				1	
Mining towns rehabilitation plan	Enabling environment	Z25005	Strategic plan for the rehabilitation of mining towns	Zululand, Abaqulusi and Ulundi	2	0,2	0,1	0,1				1	

Land and Environmental management													
Land reform	Land reform	Z01001	Plan to manage land reform projects	Zululand	5	0,25	0,05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	5	
Strategic Environmental Assessment	Environmental management	Z03001	SEA	Zululand	1	0,1	0,1					1	
Strategic Environmental Assessment	Environmental management	Z03001	SEA	Zululand	1	0,1	0,1					1	
Facilitate Land use management plan for LMs	Land use management	Z02001	Work with LMs to get LUMS in place and co-ordinated	Zululand	2	0,1	0,05	0,05				1	
Catchment management Area plans	Environmental management	Z03002	Prepare catchment management area plans	Zululand	3	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.1		1	
Capacity building													
Skills development and staff training	Training & Capacity building	Z26001	Staff training & skills development plan update and extend	Zululand	5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5	
Employment /equity Plan	Training & capacity building	Z26004	Update and Employment Equity Plan	Zululand	2	0.1	0.05	0.05				5	
Human resources development plan	Training & capacity building	Z26002	Update the existing HRD plan	Zululand	2	0.2	0.1	0.1				5	
Youth development programmes	Training & capacity building	Z26003	Formulate a Youth Development Programme	Zululand	2	0.1	0.05	0.05				1	

Project implementation management system	Enabling environment	Z25006	Adapt the present system to the IDP and use it to monitor progress	Zululand	5	0,75	0,3	0,3	0,05	0,05	0,05	5	
Project prioritisation model	Enabling environment	Z25007	Develop the model by testing in the 6 municipalities and modify for on-going use	Zululand and all LMs	2	0,06	0,03	0,03				5	
GIS system	Enabling environment	Z25007	Maintain and enhance; get more service providers to use it.	ZDM and all LMs	5	0,4	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	5	
Municipal offices	Public works	Z28001	New offices for ZDM	Zululand	2	7,0	3.5	3.5				4	
Communication re dev. initiatives	Communi-cation	Z 27001	Newsletter + wider distribution	Zululand	5	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	1	
Community information	Communi-cations	Z 27002	Pilot project for Dept of Home Affairs to set up offices in rural areas	Zululand, in each LM	5	1,5	0.3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	1	
<b>Best practices</b>													
Alignment of IDP implementation	Enabling environment	Z25008	Retain meetings of IDP Planners at a strategic level, and technical officials at an operational level	Zululand and all LMs	5	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	5	

Monitor implementation of the IDP and updating the IDP annually	Strategic & monitor- ing	Z 24005	Monitor implementation of the IDP overall and ensure the updated version includes all the sector plans identified above	Zululand	5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.2	1	
Performance monitoring	Strategic & monitor- ing	Z 24 006	Formulate a performance monitoring system lined to the IDP	Zululand	2	0.5	0.3	0.2				5	



### **8.5 District and local scale projects**

In addition to the projects listed in Table 8.4, which are of a district-wide strategic nature, there are a large number of district and local scale projects that relate to implementation within specific sectors. These projects have been derived from three sources:

- Projects already in the implementation cycle, but not yet commissioned
- Various service providers
- Community applications to the ZDM.

Further sets of projects derive from each of the Local Municipality IDPs. All these projects, together with those listed in Table 8.4, have been combined into a single ZDM Project list. This is included in Annexure 8.

Projects in this Annexure have been arranged by sector (see Table 8.3 above). The projects in these tables typically represent the roll out of the sector plans, for which provision has been made in projects in the ZDM Projects in Table 8.4. For example, project Z06001 in Annexure 8 is to prepare a district-wide Roads and Transportation sector plan. In Annexure 8 (Roads) the projects relate to upgrading of specific sections of road e.g. project Z06003 is to upgrade the P700 road from Ulundi to Umfolozi, a project of district-wide significance.

Within each sector, projects are grouped by municipality.

The final section of the ZDM Project List contains all the community project applications, all of which are in the “project identification” stage of the project cycle (see Table 8.2 above). There is likely to be some duplication between these projects and projects included in the LM lists. The completion of the sector plans should result in the elimination of duplication.

## **9. Implementation framework**

All the projects listed in chapter 8 have a place in Zululand's IDP and are at one or other stage in the implementation cycle (see Table 8.2 above). However it is neither possible nor practical to attempt to implement all these projects at the same time and in the forthcoming financial year. It is therefore necessary to introduce a prioritisation process to work out which projects should be implemented first. The ZDM has formulated a prioritisation model to undertake this task. It was adopted by the IDP Representative Forum and is also being used by the five Local Municipalities.

This chapter describes the prioritisation model and explains how it was used to prioritise projects for this IDP (9.1); it presents the results of the prioritisation process for ZDM funded projects (9.2) and for projects funded mainly from sector sources (9.3). Finally a preliminary financial plan is presented (to be revised after the LM IDPs have been submitted).

### **9.1 Prioritisation process**

#### **9.1.1 The prioritisation model**

The prioritisation model was designed and developed by Intermap for the ZDM. The model recognizes that in order to prioritise any project a decision has to be taken in regard to three questions:

- How does the sector in which a project belongs rate in relation to other sectors?
- How does the range of criteria normally used for project prioritisation (developmental, operational, emergency) rate relative to one another?
- How does a particular project rate against these criteria?

The model is structured around three matrices, each of which enables the user to insert a set of weightings in regard to these questions.

The structure and methodology of the model enables different users (e.g. different municipalities) to set their own project category and criteria weights. The model can also be used for a particular sector, in which case the category and criteria weightings would need to be set for that purpose. Table 9.1 shows the sector categories as ranked by the ZDM, and Table 9.2 the criteria, similarly ranked.

#### **9.1.2 Outcomes**

As noted in the introduction to chapter 8, most projects are funded on a sector basis. For this reason, the approach followed for prioritisation of projects in this IDP was to prioritise the ZDM projects (see Table 8.4). Projects from each funding source (see Annexure 8) will be prioritised when the projects list has been finalised and duplications resolved.

A technical team initially undertook the assessment of each of the projects in Table 8.4. As with the weightings of the project categories and the criteria, the results were reviewed by the ZDM council. Table 9.3 presents the outcome of the prioritisation process for ZDM projects undertaken by the Council on 25 March 2002.

**9.1.2.1 Table 9.1 Project categories ranked**

Rank	Project sector category	Weight
1	Water	1.00
2	Sanitation	0.98
3	Health	0.96
4	Education	0.93
5	Welfare & poverty relief	0.93
6	Safety & security	0.89
7	Strategic planning	0.89
8	Housing	0.85
9	Enabling environment	0.81
10	Roads & storm water	0.80
11	Agriculture	0.80
12	Tourism	0.80
13	Community facilities	0.76
14	Land reform	0.74
15	Cemeteries	0.74
16	Communications	0.74
17	Training & capacity building	0.72
18	Energy	0.72
19	Solid waste	0.67
20	Land use management	0.65
21	LED/SMMEs	0.61
22	Environmental management	0.61
23	Transport	0.59
24	Public works	0.59
25	Commerce & business	0.59
26	Sports & cultural	0.57
27	Industry	0.56
28	Telecommunications	0.50

**9.1.2.2 Table 9.2 Project criteria ranked**

Rank	Project criteria
1	Health or safety hazard
2	Urgency
3	Availability of external funding
4	Effect on operating budget
5	Preservation of assets or services
6	Basic socio-economic needs
7	Intensity of use
8	Pre-requisites and linkages
9	Impact and benefit to community
10	Economic development
11	Human resource development
12	Extent of public support

**9.1.2.3 Table 9.3 Prioritisation of ZDM projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Water Services Dev. Plan	1
Poverty Relief pilot project	2
HIV/Aids Plan	3
Monitoring & updating IDP	4
Prioritisation model – use by LMs and Service Providers	5
Project implementation management system	6
RSS business plan for pilots in each LM	7
Strategic planning meetings + LMs	8
Roads and Transport Plan	9
Disaster management plan	10
GIS- enhance + extend use among LMs and Service Providers	11
RSS pilots in 5 LMs + implement	12
Health Plan	13
Home Affairs pilot project	14
Service Providers – more effective involvement with IDP and implementation	15
Newsletter	16
Manage land reform projects	17
Housing Co-ordination plan	18
Local economic development & marketing plan	19
Energy plan	20
Municipal offices – build	21
Schools Plan	22
Manage handover of functions to LMs	23
Functions of towns study to improve performance	24
Cemeteries plan	25
Human resources plan	26
Employment equity plan	27
Rehabilitation of mining towns	27
Agricultural plan	29
Skills development + staff training	30
Tourism co-ordination strategy	31
Multi purpose community centres in 5 RSSs	32
Community Facilities Plan	33
Land use management in LMs	34
Primary development corridor study	35
Increase range of funding sources active in Zululand	36
Solid waste plan	37
Youth dev. Programme	38
Strategic environment assessment	39
Telecommunication Plan	40
Postal services plan	41
Catchment management plan	42

## 9.2 Financial plan

The financial plan summarises the implementation framework of the IDP. It provides a list of the prioritized ZDM projects and the expenditure required for the forthcoming financial year 2002 – 2003. Details of these projects have been set out in section 8.4 and Table 8.4 above.

**9.2.1.1 Table 9.4 Financial plan**

Proj. ref. no.	Priority	Project description	Type of project	Total cost Rm	Duration yrs	Expend. 2002-3 Rm
Z04001	1	Water Services development Plan	Sector plan + implementation	600.0	5+	40.0
Z19001	2	Poverty relief funding pilot	Co-ordination	0.5	5+	0.1
Z17001	3	HIV/AIDS infection reduction plan	Sector plan + implementation	2.5	5+	0.5
Z24005	4	Monitor implementation of IDP + update including all sector plans	Co-ordination + monitoring	0.7	5+	0.1
Z25007	5	Project prioritization model testing and on-going use	Planning	0.06	2	0.03
Z25006	6	Project implementation management system – adapt for IDP + monitoring	Planning & monitoring	0.06	2	0.03
Z25002	7	RSS business plan to establish pilot RSS hubs in all 5 LMs	Planning	0.1	1	0.1
Z25008	8	Strategic meetings of IDP planners/technical staff of DM and all LMs at operational level for IDP alignment	Co-ordination Planning +	0.25	5+	0.05
Z06001	9	Roads and transportation sector plan	Sector plan	0.2	2	0.1
Z23001	10	Disaster management plan	Planning + co-ordination	0.2	2	0.1
Z25007	11	GIS system – maintain, enhance, extend use by service providers	Planning + co-ordination	0.4	5	0.08
Z25002	12	RSS pilots in 5 LMs - implement	Implementation	5.5	3	1.5
Z17001	13	Health care facilities plan	Sector plan	0.2	2	0.1
Z27002	14	Pilot project for Dept. of Home Affairs to set up offices in rural areas in each LM	Co-ordination + monitoring	1.5	5	0.3
Z25003	15	Service Providers – active involvement & negotiate policies consistent with IDP	Co-ordination + planning	0.5	5+	0.1
Z27001	16	Community newsletter + wider distribution	Communications + implementation	0.5	5+	0.1
Z01001	17	Land reform projects - manage implementation + monitor sustainability	Co-ordination + monitoring	0.25	5	0.05
Z21001	18	Co-ordination of	Sector plan + co-	0.2	2	0.1

		housing delivery planning with LMs	ordination			
Z24001	19	Economic development & marketing plan for Zululand	Sector plan	0.5	5+	0.1
Z07001	20	Integrated energy sector plan	Sector plan	0.4	2	0.2
Z28001	21	New municipal offices for ZDM	Implementation	7.0	2	3.5
Z18001	22	Schools development sector plan	Sector plan	0.2	2	0.1
Z25004	23	Manage handover of functions and projects to LMs	Co-ordination + planning	0.2	1	0.2
Z25001	24	Plan to identify functions of main towns + measures to support & enhance performance	Planning	0.1	1	0.1
Z11001	25	Cemeteries master plan	Sector plan	0.3	1	0.3
Z26002	26	Human resources development plan - update	Sector plan	0.2	2	0.1
Z26004	27	Employment equity plan	Sector plan	0.2	2	0.1
Z25005	28	Strategic plan for re-habilitation of mining towns	Planning	0.2	2	0.1
Z12001	29	Agriculture sector plan	Sector plan	0.2	2	0.1
Z26001	30	Skills development & staff training plan	Sector plan + implement + capacity building	0.5	5+	0.1
Z13001	31	Tourism co-ordination plan	Sector plan + co-ordination	0.3	3	0.1
Z28001	32	MPCCs in all 5 RSS hubs	Co-ordination + implementation	7.5	5	1.5
Z20001	33	Community facilities sector plan	Sector plan	0.2	2	0.1
Z02001	34	Support LMs in preparation of Land use management plans + ensure compatibility	Sector plan + co-ordination	0.1	2	0.05
Z09001	35	Strategic plan for development of the primary corridor network	Planning	0.1	2	0.05
Z25002	36	Increase funding from all sources + those not presently active in Zululand	Strategic planning	0.1	5+	0.02
Z10001	37	Solid waste sector plan	Sector plan	0.3	1	0.3
Z26003	38	Youth development programme	Sector plan + capacity building	0.1	2	0.05
Z03001	39	Strategic environment assessment	Sector plan	0.1	1	0.1
Z08001	40	Telecommunications sector plan	Sector plan	0.2	2	0.1
Z08002	41	Postal services plan	Sector plan	0.05	1	0.05
Z03002	42	Catchment management plan	Sector plan	0.3	3	0.0
		<b>Total</b>		<b>632.97m</b>		<b>50.86m</b>

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## **Annexure 1 - HIV/AIDS Issues**

According to recent DBSA reports, about 34% of the South African population are already infected with the HIV virus that causes AIDS. This means that 4 million people are infected at present, but the figure is expected to increase to 6 million in less than 10 years. South Africa experiences the fastest growing infection rate in the world (22.8% but this is expected to rise to 25% by 2010). By 2001 DBSA projected that 11.5% of the population would be suffering from full blown AIDS. HIV/AIDS has also led to an explosion of AIDS related diseases such as tuberculosis.

### **Country-wide impacts**

The DBSA report draws attention to the following impacts of AIDS:

- Life expectancy is expected to decline from approximately 60 years average to about 48 years within the next 8 years.
- Most of the people who die from AIDS are in the age group between 25 and 40. This means that the labour market loses trained people with experience.
- South Africa could lose about 20% of its workforce in the next 7 years
- It takes approximately 6 years before HIV infected people show any signs of the disease. In the first phase the disease has very little or no effect on productivity (between 85% and 100% of capability in the case of mine workers in this phase). In the second phase, infected people suffer from HIV/AIDS related diseases reducing productivity to between 80% and 50% of the normal level for mine workers.
- The loss of productivity will have a negative impact on the entire economy, with some sectors such as mining and transport being among the worst affected.
- One anticipated impact on the building industry is the decline in demand for affordable housing by as much as 55% over the next 5 years.
- The cost of health care is expected to rise dramatically.
- HIV/AIDS will be the cause of death of the breadwinners in the family (mother or father or often both)

This will create a society with a large number of orphans. As many as 2 million people are expected to be orphaned by 2010 because of AIDS.

### **Economic impacts**

- The younger echelons of the labour force (aged 18 - 40) will be the most affected
- Decreasing levels of productivity as a result of loss of physical and mental capacity to perform present jobs e.g. cane cutting which is very physically demanding work
- High levels of absenteeism resulting in loss of productivity
- Increased labour costs as firms find it necessary to employ additional staff to get the work done
- Absolute loss of skills, not only at lower occupational levels, but increasingly at technical and management levels as well
- Shift to more capital intensive methods e.g. cane harvesters
- Increased pressure on medical aid schemes;
- Increase in costs to employers and employees alike with respect to medical benefits, pensions and death benefits as the number of claims escalate;
- Increased unemployment among those infected
- Increasing levels of debt among individual households.

### **Social impacts**

- Families will have to care for AIDS patients at home as public health services will be unable to cope
- High costs of funerals for poor households
- Increasing numbers of AIDS orphans and street children
- Increase in the number of households comprising only children, and/or old people
- Increased poverty
- Polarisation will occur at both ends of the income spectrum

- Increase in crime (particularly involving youth) as levels of unemployment escalate.

The Office of the Premier concludes that the epidemic has reached crisis proportions throughout the province. The gap between "... awareness and risk perception on the one hand, and preventative and risk-reducing behaviour on the other, indicates that the epidemic cannot be effectively managed unless other decisive co-factors that shape people's choices and options are tackled." They contend that both *direct* and *enabling* interventions are required. This means that expanded public health interventions have to be combined and harmonized with broader developmental improvements that focus on women and youth.

The report argues that an effective response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic depends on how the crisis is conceptualised. It proposes that HIV/AIDS be viewed as a developmental crisis that encompasses, but extends beyond the public health system. Recognising similar situations elsewhere in the world, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has promoted an understanding since the early 1990s that *"HIV is not simply a health matter, but is a general development concern above all else. The approach of the UNDP locates the factors determining the virus, the manifestations of the epidemic, and the nature of its consequences in the cultural and economic determinants of people's daily lives"* (quoted in Office of the Premier, 2001, p2).

A response that concentrates on boosting individual awareness and changes in individual behaviour is inadequate and runs the risk of neglecting the contextual and developmental dimensions of the epidemic. The report draws attention to a variety of factors, which enable or disable a person to adopt appropriate preventative behaviour. These factors may predispose some people to HIV infection. *"Most of the factors operate beyond the direct control of individuals – they are embedded in social relations that define communities and societies. They make it difficult for individuals to avoid taking risks and adopting behaviour that makes them vulnerable to HIV infection."* (P2) Some people, especially poor young women, are much more vulnerable to infection and its consequences.

In the light of this more comprehensive perspective of HIV/AIDS, and of the series of factors that drive the epidemic, a response model has been formulated, based on the concept of a "vicious cycle" involving vulnerability, risk, incidence and impact (see Annexure 1).

#### Vulnerability

"Poverty, marginalisation and disempowerment worsen vulnerability. These factors increase the chances of high-risk behaviour and lowers resistance to infection. In addition, poor nutrition, low health status, lack of access to health services, all contributes to increased risk of HIV infection. Once an individual is infected, the same factors reduce his/her ability to manage the illnesses that follow."

#### Risk

"High vulnerability causes people to adopt behaviour that puts them at considerable risk of HIV infection. In the case of women, such high risk behaviour tends to form part of survival or coping strategies that are adopted as a consequence of severe impoverishment and disempowerment"

#### Incidence

"High-risk behaviour leads to higher rates of incidence."

#### Impact

"As infected individuals' deteriorates, the impact cascades outward – into the household, family, community and broader society. These consequences deepen people's vulnerability and prime a renewed cycle."(p 13-14)

Response strategies will be based on this conceptual model.

## **Annexure 2 – Rural Development Corridors**

Development corridors can be structured in different ways, depending on the nature of the topography, the road and existing activities along it. Four generic types of rural development corridor are shown diagrammatically in Figure 6. Figure 7 illustrates the spatial organization of a rural development corridor, indicating a typical mix of activities and the demand for proximity to the road as the centre of the corridor. A project has been formulated to apply these concepts to each portion of the primary network of development corridors in Zululand. Strategies to promote these development corridors will include the following:

- Institutional support for a mixed use development corridor
- Promotion of public transport
- Stimulation of local economic development
- Providing public facilities and services
- Provision of housing
- Creation of a supportive public environment
- Facilitation of spatial and social integration
- Land use management system and procedures to promote the development corridor
- Linkages with other levels of planning and implementation. (Martens, 2001)

**FIGURE 6. Types of rural development corridors**

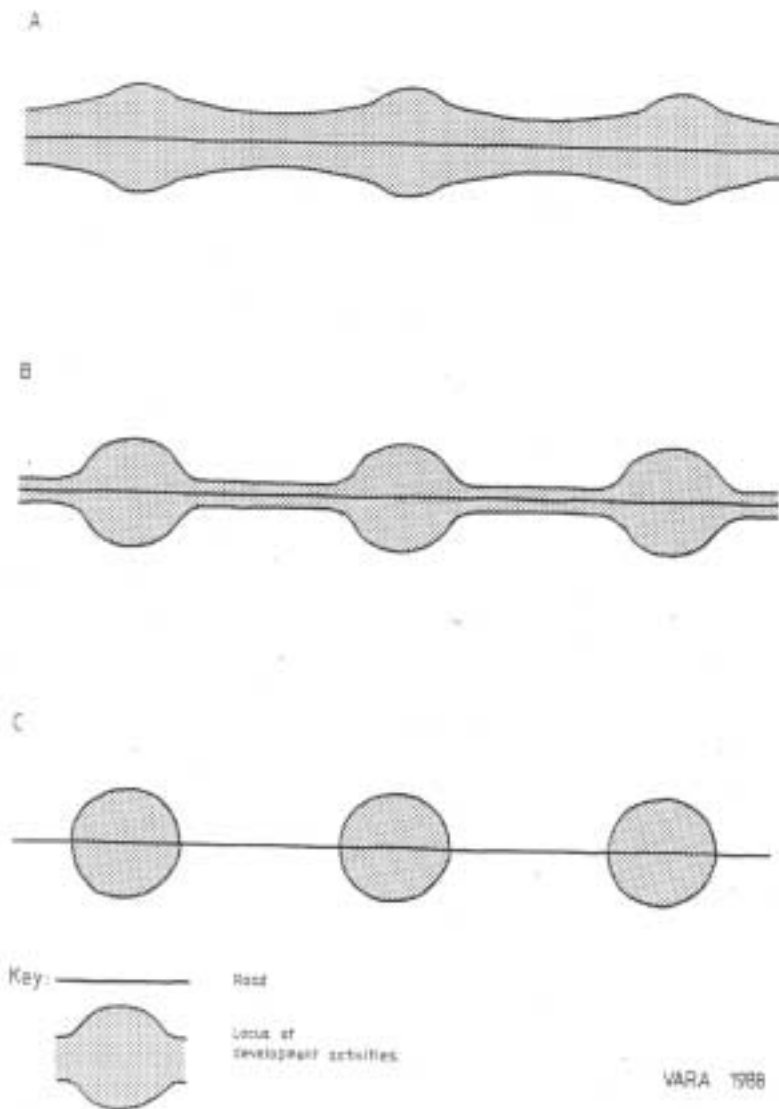
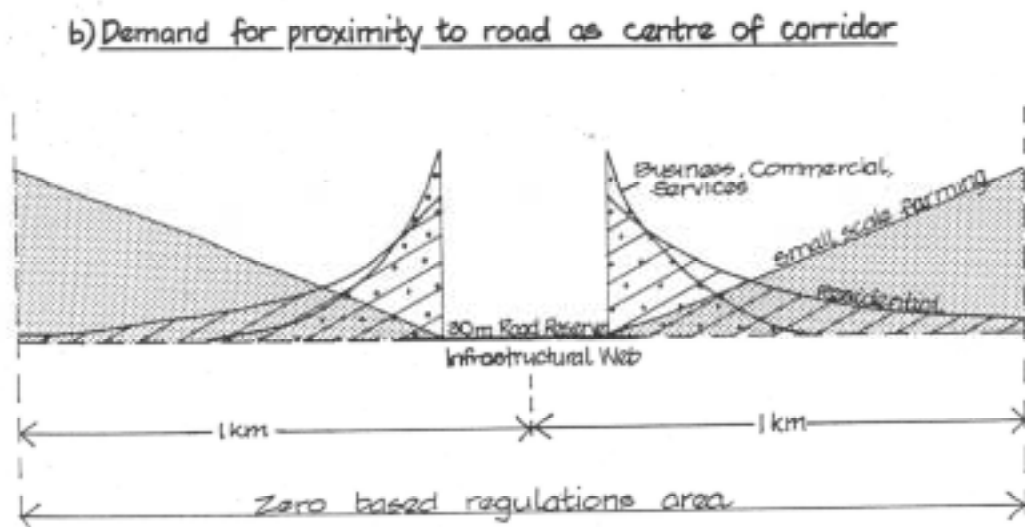
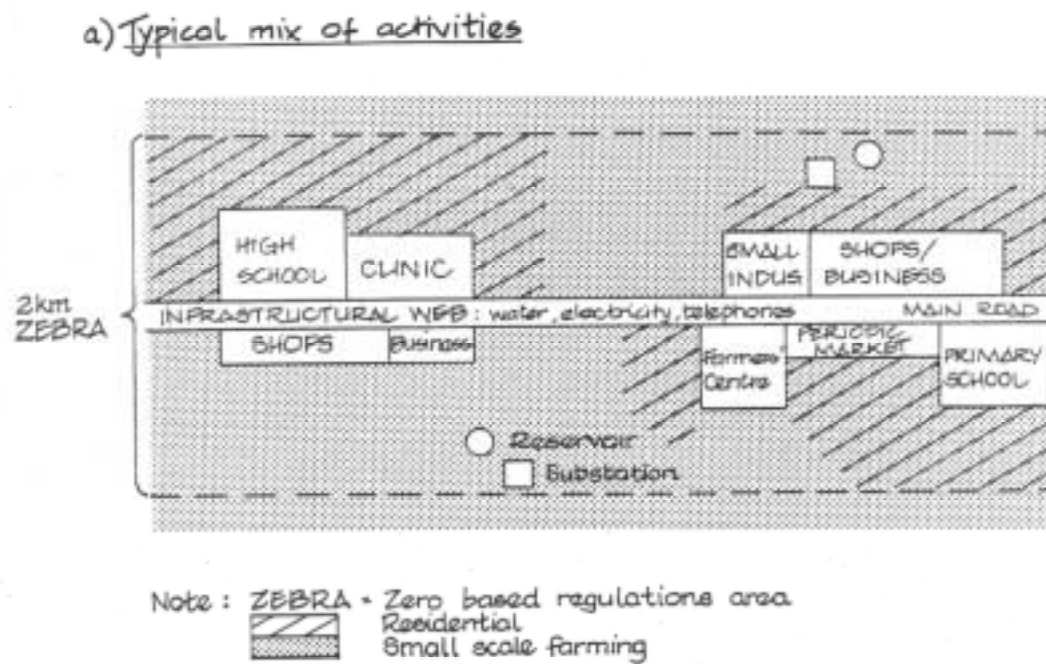


FIGURE 7. Spatial organization of corridors



Diagrams not to scale

VARA 1988

## **Annexure 3 - eDumbe IDP Executive Summary**

### **1. Introduction:**

The eDumbe IDP is the principal strategic planning document, which will guide all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in the eDumbe Municipality over the next five years. It is the product of a nine-month Integrated Development Planning process, which has involved extensive public participation (through both the eDumbe IDP Representative Forum and community/stakeholder meetings).

In accordance with the national IDP Guide Pack, the eDumbe IDP process has involved five phases:

- Phase 1: Analysis (which entailed analysing the existing situation and determining priority issues);
- Phase 2: Strategies (which entailed determining a Vision, Objectives and Development Strategies aimed at solving the problems which had been identified);
- Phase 3: Projects (which involved prioritising projects and designing concrete project proposals);
- Phase 4: Integration (which entailed screening and integrating the proposals into programmes and plans); and
- Phase 5: Approval (which involved getting the IDP assessed and approved).

The eDumbe IDP provides a sound base from which the municipality can proceed with the implementation of development initiatives. Successful implementation of the IDP will depend on the following critical elements:

- The putting in place of essential institutional arrangements;
- The accessing of funding to undertake the majority of projects which have been identified;
- A close, co-operative working relationship with the Zululand District Municipality;
- Ongoing support and involvement of all government departments; and
- Continued communication with all role-players.

### **2 Consolidated Municipal Priority Issues:**

During Phase 1 of the eDumbe IDP process a list of "Consolidated Municipal Priority Issues" was determined. They were derived from the priority issues, which were identified through community/stakeholder meetings held during August and September 2001; and a technical "Municipality-wide Analysis" (which drew on existing development planning documents, desktop research and input from officials). The priority issues were grouped into five sectors for ease of reference, namely Environment and land; Infrastructure; Economic; Social; and Institutional.

#### **2.1 Environment and land**

##### **2.1.1 Environmental management:**

- Promote Integrated Environmental Management (prepare an IEMP).
- Establish a Municipal Open Space System (MOSS).

##### *Key Environmental Issues:*

- Prevent soil erosion and rehabilitate eroded areas.
- Prevent water pollution (upgrade sanitation facilities and rehabilitate mines).
- Establish Amenity and Shelter Planting Programmes.
- Conduct environmental education programmes.

- Eradicate alien vegetation.
- Minimize risk of forest fires.
- Minimize risk of floods.
- Prevent uncontrolled grazing.
- Address waste disposal problems (littering; Paulpietersburg/ eDumbe landfill site).
- Afforestation.
- Environmental impacts of development.
- Illegal hunting with dogs.
- Mining.

#### **2.1.2 Land Reform:**

- Improve access to land (support and expedite Department of Land Affairs Land Reform Programme - existing projects; labour tenants; small scale farmer development).
- Ensure ongoing support for projects.

#### **2.1.3 Rural Service System:**

- Develop a Rural Service System in the municipal area.

#### **2.1.4 Land Use Management System:**

- Develop a Land Use Management System (LUMS) for the municipal area.

### **2.2 Infrastructure**

#### **2.2.1 Water**

- Spring Protection.
- Upgrade water supply mechanisms - provide all households with at least a rudimentary, safe water supply.
- Provide a water supply for agricultural activities (including dams).
- Provide input into district Water Services Development Plan (WSDP).

#### **2.2.2 Sanitation**

- Upgrade sanitation facilities in small settlements (provide at least a basic level of facilities - VIP toilets or equivalent).
- Upgrade Paulpietersburg/Dumbe sewer system.
- Provide public toilets in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe.
- Provide toilets in areas, which have no facilities at all (provide at least a basic level of facilities - VIP toilets or equivalent).

#### **2.2.3 Electricity**

- Provide electricity supply in rural areas (for cooking, heating, lighting and SMME activities).
- Provide street lighting in Dumbe.

#### **2.2.4 Roads**

- Upgrade rural road network (tar link roads; improve access to public facilities; and construct bridges).
- Upgrade roads in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe.
- Speed humps - provide in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe.

#### **2.2.5 Transport**

- Provide suitable transport for the elderly, learners and the disabled.
- Name streets and install signboards - Paulpietersburg/ Dumbe.

- Construct bus/taxi rank (with informal trader facilities) in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe.
- Determine taxi routes and permits issued.
- Upgrade NATIS.
- Provide additional traffic signals and signs.

#### **2.2.6 Waste**

- Upgrade Paulpietersburg/Dumbe landfill site.
- Provide refuse removal services/facilities in small settlements.
- Improve community awareness regarding waste issues.

#### **2.2.7 Fencing**

- Fence gardens and grazing areas in rural areas (to prevent theft and straying of animals).

#### **2.2.8 Telecommunications**

- Provide additional public telephones in rural areas.
- Provide additional cellular telephone towers.

#### **2.2.9 Cemeteries**

- Prepare Cemeteries Master Plan.
- Extend Paulpietersburg Cemetery.

### **2.3 Economic**

#### **2.3.1 Support/Promote Agricultural Activities:**

- Provide equipment (tractor, generator, irrigation equipment).

#### **2.3.2 Promote Job Creation / Local Economic Development (Led):**

- Undertake feasibility studies and access funding ("Home Industries" - piggery; poultry; bakery; sewing; block making; dairies).

#### **2.3.3 Improve Skills And Literacy Levels:**

- Establish a multi-purpose training centre in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe.

#### **2.3.4 Promote Establishment Of Processing Plants (For Local Products)**

#### **2.3.5 Improve infrastructure**

#### **2.3.6 Develop local markets - Paulpietersburg/ eDumbe and Frischgewaagd/ Bilanyoni**

#### **2.3.7 Establish a crafts centre**

#### **2.3.8 Promote tourism further**

#### **2.3.9 Promote diversification of local economy**

#### **2.3.10 Undertake poverty relief programmes**

#### **2.3.11 Maximise job opportunities in relation to housing projects**

### **2.4 Social**

#### **2.4.1 Safety and Security**

- Prepare Disaster Management Plan.
- Establish 24 hour Control Centre.
- Increase visible policing.
- Prevent crime and violence against farm workers and farmers.
- Establish Community Policing Forums.
- Establish equipped fire station.
- Install fire hydrants - Paulpietersburg/Dumbe and Frischgewaagd.



#### **2.4.2 Housing**

- Upgrade and develop rural housing in small settlements.
- Provide additional low cost housing in Paulpietersburg/ Dumbé.
- Provide middle income housing opportunities in Paulpietersburg/Dumbé and Frischgewaagd.
- Upgrade rural housing in Traditional Authority and commercial farmland areas.

#### **2.4.3 Prepare public facilities plan**

#### **2.4.4 Health**

- Improve/provide primary health care facilities - additional mobile clinics.
- Mitigate impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic.

#### **2.4.5 Education**

- Improve/provide facilities (new schools and crèches; water, sanitation and electricity; upgrade existing classrooms; additional facilities - teacher accommodation, libraries, etc.).
- Improve literacy levels.

#### **2.4.6 Sports, Recreation and community facilities**

- Improve/provide facilities (multi-purpose halls, tennis courts, sports grounds, playgrounds, pools, libraries).

#### **2.4.7 Welfare**

- Provide Campus for the disabled (with special equipment, facilities and classes).
- Establish old age homes.
- Undertake poverty relief projects.

### **2.5 Institutional**

#### **2.5.1 Promote gender equality**

### **2.5.2 Infrastructural services**

- Finalise responsibility for delivery.
- Resolve level of services.

### **2.5.3 Communications**

- Promote public awareness of municipal matters (develop a communication strategy).
- Translate municipal bylaws and policies into Zulu.
- Establish a radio communication system.

### **2.5.4 Finances**

- Determine financial aspects related to rendering services (tariffs, etc.).
- Prepare consolidated, general Valuation Roll.
- Establish computerised financial management system.
- Establish appropriate information system for customer management.
- Expand revenue base.
- Access development funding.

### **2.5.5 Provide additional office accommodation and equipment**

### **2.5.6 Finalise institutional structure of Municipality**

### **2.5.7 Training and Capacity Building**

- Establish a Youth Affairs Committee.
- Upgrade staff skills.
- Undertake capacity building of Local Development Committees.
- Establish a community education programme.

## **3. Vision for the eDumbe Municipal area:**

The following long-term (25 year) vision was determined during Phase 2 of the IDP process:

*By 2026 the eDumbe Municipal Area will be a successful area:*

- *With a clean, healthy, attractive, well-managed, sustainable environment;*
- *Where all have access to a good standard of affordable, efficient, cost-effective infrastructural services;*
- *With a more diverse economy which creates sufficient job opportunities, self employment and improves the general welfare of all;*
- *Which is safe and has a wide range of public facilities and services;*
- *With an efficient, well-trained local government which promotes good communication, co-operation and capacity building; and*
- *With effective, sustainable and affordable services according to the needs of its residents.*

## **4. Objectives and development strategies:**

In summary, the following Objectives were set, and Development Strategies determined, in Regard to the Consolidated Municipal Priority Issues:

Objectives	Development Strategies
<b>Environment and Land</b>	
<b>Environmental Management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To Promote integrated natural resource management (by identifying areas of environmental sensitivity and taking steps to ensure long term conservation and management of these areas).</li> <li>- To promote environmentally sustainable development</li> <li>- To establish and Integrated Open Space System (OSS)</li> <li>- To introduce and implement environmental controls (by drawing up and Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</li> <li>- To foster environmental awareness through interested groups and direct communication with residents.</li> <li>- To remedy past environmental injustices.</li> <li>- To retain and enhance the environmental quality of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance Institutional Capacity for Environmental Management.</li> <li>- Prepare an Integrated Environmental Management Plan (IEMP) for the eDumbe Municipal Area.</li> <li>- Establish a Municipal Open Space System (MOSS).</li> <li>- Initiate programmes to a) prevent soil erosion and b) rehabilitate eroded areas.</li> <li>- Establish an Alien Invasive Species Control Programme.</li> <li>- Prevent water pollution through the rehabilitation of mines.</li> <li>- Establish an effective water quality-monitoring programme.</li> <li>- Participate in establishment of Catchment Management Forums.</li> <li>- Establish an Amenity and Shelter Planting Programme.</li> <li>- Build Council capacity, with community assistance, in the control of all forms of pollution.</li> <li>- Implement education programmes on waste management and minimisation.</li> <li>- Investigate and establish recycling facilities.</li> <li>- Upgrade Paulpietersburg/Dumbe landfill site.</li> <li>- Upgrade Paulpietersburg/Dumbe sewer system.</li> <li>- Promote sustainable resource utilisation.</li> <li>- Minimize risk of forest fires and flooding.</li> </ul>
<b>Land Reform</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To ensure that poor people have access to land.</li> <li>- To promote projects that enhance the livelihoods of the rural poor.</li> <li>- To facilitate increased security of tenure.</li> <li>- To support and promote involvement of previously disadvantaged farmers in large-scale commercial farming.</li> <li>- To minimise tension between farm owners and tenants.</li> <li>- To ensure that land reform projects promote the optimal use of land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the resolution of land claims.</li> <li>- Identify suitable land and facilitate the settlement of emerging and previously disadvantaged farmers.</li> <li>- Adopt a clustering approach to the resolution of LRA and ESTA cases.</li> <li>- Promote an understanding of the land reform process.</li> <li>- Support land redistribution projects.</li> </ul>
<b>Rural service system</b>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To promote spatial efficiency.</li> <li>- To promote the efficient delivery of services and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate the development of a hierarchy of service centres in the municipal area.</li> </ul>
<b>Land use management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To establish an appropriate Land Use Management System for the municipal area, which prevents uncontrolled development and promotes desirable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a Land Use Management System (LUMS) for the municipal area.</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To operate, and maintain, infrastructural services in the municipal area in an efficient, cost effective and sustainable manner.</li> <li>- To establish communication and co-ordinating mechanisms between the municipality and the Zululand District Council regarding the servicing of settlements and the rural areas, in order to co-ordinate and facilitate infrastructural development.</li> <li>- To provide at least basic (rudimentary) water and sanitation services to all consumers in the municipal area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the formulation of the Zululand WSDP.</li> <li>- Participate in Catchment Management Forum.</li> <li>- Upgrade the Paulpietersburg/Dumbe water supply system.</li> <li>- Undertake spring protection programmes.</li> <li>- Provide a water supply for agricultural activities.</li> <li>- Provide all households with at least a rudimentary water supply.</li> <li>- Upgrade sanitation facilities/provide toilets in areas, which have no facilities at all - to at least a basic level of facilities (VIP toilets or equivalent).</li> <li>- Upgrade the Paulpietersburg/Dumbe sewer system.</li> <li>- Provide public toilets in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe.</li> <li>- Provide electricity supply in rural areas.</li> <li>- Install additional street lighting in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe.</li> <li>- Upgrade and extend electricity network in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe.</li> <li>- Upgrade existing roads in municipal area.</li> <li>- Construct new roads.</li> <li>- Improve transportation facilities.</li> <li>- Improve road safety.</li> <li>- Provide refuse removal services in small settlements.</li> <li>- Upgrade and register the Paulpietersburg/Dumbe landfill site.</li> <li>- Facilitate improved telecommunications infrastructure.</li> <li>- Facilitate improved telecommunications services.</li> <li>- Improve the provision of cemeteries in the municipal area.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To promote the economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop the institutional basis for</li> </ul>

<p>development of the eDumbe Municipal Area through LED, thereby facilitating job creation and alleviating poverty.</p>	<p>LED.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate Small Business Development.</li> <li>- Identification and implementation of projects supportive of economic development.</li> <li>- Provide ongoing support to manufacturing sector.</li> <li>- Image enhancement and marketing.</li> <li>- Development of the recreational and tourist industry.</li> <li>- Developing supportive linkages with external agencies.</li> <li>- Undertake economic monitoring and reporting.</li> <li>- Promote small scale farming in rural areas.</li> <li>- Support KWANALU's Zululand DAC.</li> <li>- Undertake feasibility studies and access funding for "home industries".</li> </ul> <p>Facilitate poverty alleviation.</p>
<p><b>Social</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify land suitable for low cost housing development.</li> <li>- To develop a wider range of housing opportunities.</li> <li>- To upgrade and develop rural housing in small settlements.</li> <li>- To upgrade rural housing in Traditional Authority and commercial farmland areas.</li> <li>- To improve the living conditions of the rural communities.</li> <li>- To enhance the capacity of the municipality to prevent, and deal with, disasters.</li> <li>- To reduce risks by avoiding developments which are subject to high-risk disasters.</li> <li>- To decrease the levels of all crime, and to encourage a sense of security among residents of eDumbe and potential tourists to the area.</li> <li>- To progressively facilitate the provision of appropriate public facilities and services throughout the municipal area, in order to provide "total living environments" for residents.</li> <li>- To ensure that everyone has access to basic health care facilities.</li> <li>- To address the backlog of health facilities by constructing new clinics and upgrading existing clinics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus housing in areas, which have high population density.</li> <li>- Expand the institutional capacity for housing and maintain, update and monitor housing waiting list.</li> <li>- Facilitate additional housing projects.</li> <li>- Identify specific locations and/or communities at risk of disasters and put plans and procedures in place to ensure maximum readiness to deal with such disasters.</li> <li>- Prepare Public Facilities Plan.</li> <li>- Enhance and expand security and policing in municipal area.</li> <li>- Facilitate the expansion of the health service.</li> <li>- Establish an HIV/AIDS Programme.</li> <li>- Improve education facilities and services.</li> <li>- Identify, through the Further Education and Training Strategy, schools to be used for further education and training programmes.</li> <li>- Facilitate education intervention projects.</li> <li>- Upgrade and increase sports, recreation and community facilities.</li> <li>- Develop a multi-purpose sports complex.</li> <li>- Promote access to welfare services.</li> <li>- Establish a Poverty Alleviation Programme.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>- To ensure regular and reliable mobile clinic services within small and dispersed settlements.</li> <li>- To ensure that clinics are provided with potable water, electricity and sanitation services.</li> <li>- To extend primary health care education programmes.</li> <li>- To ensure that everyone has access to education facilities.</li> <li>- To improve literacy levels.</li> <li>- To upgrade existing schools and address the backlog of educational facilities by constructing new schools.</li> <li>- To promote the culture of learning.</li> <li>- To ensure the provision of adult education and vocational training facilities.</li> <li>- To provide schools with potable water, electricity and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>- To ensure the provision of sports, recreation and community facilities.</li> <li>- To promote the culture of sports, particularly amongst the youth.</li> <li>- To encourage the use of sport and recreational activities in fostering community development and alleviation of poverty and employment.</li> <li>- To ensure the provision of educare training programmes for child minding and to care for the elderly and disabled.</li> <li>- To undertake poverty relief programmes.</li> <li>- To provide a campus for the disabled and an old age home for the elderly.</li> </ul>	
<b>Institutional</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To promote gender equity through programmes and projects focussed specifically on the empowerment of poor women.</li> <li>- To inform the community about development programmes and projects.</li> <li>- To provide the public with an opportunity to respond, or contribute to, the various development initiatives and projects.</li> <li>- To establish institutional and financial capacity for sustainable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote gender equality.</li> <li>- Facilitate improved communication in the municipal area.</li> <li>- Enhance financial capacity and maintain financial viability.</li> <li>- Finalise institutional structure of municipality.</li> <li>- Facilitate training and capacity building.</li> </ul>

development (and thereby a sustainable municipal institution).	
- To strengthen institutional capacity through training and capacity building.	

## 5. Spatial development framework

The eDumbe Spatial Development Framework (SDF) provides a broad indication of where different types of development should take place within the municipal area. As such it provides general direction to guide decision-making, a framework for the formulation of an appropriate land use management system for the municipal area and a framework for public and private sector investment. In terms of the eDumbe SDF plan, the settlement hierarchy proposed for the municipal area is as follows:

- Hub: Paulpietersburg/ Dumbe.
- Service satellites: Frischgewaagd and Luneberg.
- Service sub-satellites: Ekombela, Braunschweig, Tholakele, Opuzane, Mahlosane, Balmoral and Enkembeni B.

The primary transport corridor is the R33 provincial road linking Piet Retief, via Paulpietersburg/ Dumbe, with Vryheid. The three secondary transport corridors are the P0034 provincial road (an alternative route to the R33 between Paulpietersburg/ Dumbe and Vryheid), the circular corridor of provincial and district roads linking Paulpietersburg, Frischgewaagd, Enkembeni, Balmoral and Tholakele (P0271-P0229 – D1878) and a circular corridor of district roads linking Paulpietersburg, Luneberg and Braunschweig (P0561 – P0303 – P0332 – P0045).

The plan also indicates desired patterns of land use, namely conservation areas; agriculture; urban; mining; rural residential; and intervention areas (i.e. mine rehabilitation; proposed new link roads; and land reform projects).

## 6. Lead projects

Using the Project Prioritisation Model developed for use in the Zululand District, the top 30 projects for the eDumbe Municipal Area were identified as the following:

Sorted project list	
Name	Weighting Index
E/4/040: Support Formulation Of Zululand Wsdp	7.631
E/4/042: Spring Protection Programme	7.631
E/4/044: Rudimentary Water Supply - Rural Settlements	7.631
E/26/193: Delivery Methods And Level Of Service	6.676
E/26/194: Financial Capacity And Viability	6.661
E/26/196: Information Technology	6.585
E/17/149: Atic Centre - Paulpietersburg/Dumbe	6.392
E/26/192: Communications	6.292
E/17/152: Hospice - Paulpietersburg/Dumbe	6.247
E/18/159: Basic Infrastructural Services At Schools - As Per Database	6.094
E/5/046: Provide Basic Level Of Sanitation - Rural Settlements	5.963
E/17/150: Home Based Care Programme	5.904
E/5/045: Upgrade Sanitation Facilities - Frischgewaagd/Bilanyoni	5.889
E/5/047: New Sewage Treatment Works - Paulpietersburg/Dumbe	5.797
E/5/048: Bulk Outfall Sewers - Paulpietersburg/Dumbe	5.797
E/26/195: Office Accommodation	5.748
E/17/151: Home For Hiv/Aids Orphans - Paulpietersburg/Dumbe	5.669
E/26/198: Institutional Structure	5.653

E/19/190: Poverty Relief Programme	5.649
E/18/153: Upgrade And Extend Existing Schools As Per Database	5.642
E/17/148: Hiv/Aids Awareness Programme	5.633
E/26/200: Training And Capacity Building Programmes	5.622
E/17/146: Toilet Facilities At Mobile Clinic Sites	5.579
E/17/143: Upgrade Clinic - Hartland	5.525
E/9/072: Support Formulation Of Zululand Solid Waste Master Plan	5.452
E/17/144: Extend Clinic - Tholakele	5.344
E/11/078: Support Formulation Of Zululand Cemeteries Master Plan	5.315
E/1/022: Support Resolution Of Land Claims	5.270
E/1/023: Support Resolution Of Lta And Esta Cases	5.270
E/4/O41: Upgrade Paulpietersburg/Dumbe Reservoir	5.119



## Annexure 4 - UPhongolo IDP Executive Summary

### Background

UPhongolo is one of the five (5) Local Municipalities within DC26. It is bordered by KZ265 (Nongoma), KZ263 (Abaqulusi Municipality), KZ261 (eDumbe Municipality) and KZ266 (Ulundi Municipality). UPhongolo falls within uSuthu Sub-region in terms of traditional leadership structures and it has a population of 100220 (2000 population distribution).

In line with developments in Local Government Legislation KZ 262 has compiled an IDP setting out its development objectives and an integrated execution plan for a period of five years.

### The Municipal Vision

In keeping with the IDP Process Plan which covers the five Phases of the IDP, uPhongolo Municipality has analysed the status quo and has embarked on an inclusive consultative process through which the Municipal Vision was generated, as given below:

*We are a diverse but predominantly Zulu Community and we take pride in our heritage and historical background. We seek to reverse our socio-economic situation, which is a direct result of the impact of past policies. We will address economic development challenges through job creation opportunities during the delivery of the service infrastructure in the short-term and we will achieve sustainable economic growth and alleviate poverty through tourism and agricultural initiatives in the medium to long-term.*

### Development Challenges

#### 1.1. Key Issues

- The high rate of unemployment specifically and poverty in general with the attendant impact of HIV/AIDS on potentially economically productive sections of the community.
- Poor or non-existent physical infrastructure to deliver basic services (water, sanitation, electricity) to the expanded areas predominantly outside the former TLC boundaries.
- The poor social service infrastructure with inadequate recreational facilities.
- Poor access to educational and health facilities.
- Inadequate community response to agricultural and tourism opportunities as a result of the absence of policies and capacity.
- An increased **indigent** component of the Municipal community and implications for immediate and future cost-recovery programmes.
- The achievement of an acceptable balance between initiating new developments and maintaining the existing physical infrastructure, which is predominantly within the former TLC boundaries.
- The cumulative effect of the service delivery backlog on the HDI.
- The institutional development of the Municipality.

### Development Objectives

- To strengthen the Municipality as an institution.
- To alleviate poverty and introduce family survival programmes.
- To educate communities and reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS.
- To increase the Municipality's capacity to provide bulk service infrastructure.
- To form partnerships with line function departments to address the service delivery backlog.
- To design and implement land use management systems which will enhance the municipality's access to tourism and agricultural opportunities whilst not compromising service delivery needs of the community.
- To rationalise service delivery standards throughout the Municipality.
- To repackage the Municipality's Agricultural and Tourism industries as contributors to job creation.
- To identify partnership opportunities between the emerging and established capacities in the Agricultural and Tourism industries and to identify further value addition (beneficiation) opportunities.

## **Strategies**

### **Short Term Family Survival [Poverty Relief]**

Stakeholders agreed that in the short term, projects of a capital nature would provide opportunities for employment. The strategy therefore recommends labour intensive projects in the short term.

### **Institutional Development**

This strategy focuses on the capacitation of Councillors and Officials to initiate and manage projects. Skills development envisages the ability to raise funds, the ability to work in partnership with line function departments and the capacity to design project finance models, which accommodate the indigent in the cost-recovery arrangement.

### **Agricultural Development**

This strategy entails the investigation of product diversification, beneficiation opportunities and the development of partnerships between the emerging and established farmers. Central to the strategy is the capacitation of particularly the indigenous women and the provision of support systems.

### **Land Reform**

This strategy is linked to the facilitation of LED programmes, housing and the negotiation of development trade-offs.

### **Tourism Development**

The focus here is the co-operation of KZ262 with the other four Local Municipalities and the District Council to develop a joint tourism strategy, which offers diverse and yet complimentary services and activities. This approach will provide a marketable package to domestic and foreign tourists. The specific outcome of this strategy in KZ262 is the accommodation of tourists as a departure from the current "passing tourists" phenomenon.

## **Summary Of The Spatial Development Framework**

### **Development Corridors**

#### *Primary*

- The N2 corridor between Belgrade and uPhongolo Town.

#### *Secondary*

- Connection access from uPhongolo Town and Ncotshane to the expanded areas.
- Connection access between uPhongolo Town and Magudu.
- Connection access between Magudu and Louwsburg.

### **Development Nodes**

There were three tiers of nodes that were identified in the context of uPhongolo.

- *Primary node* - UPhongolo Town Centre because of its planned formal and orderly growth pattern over many years.
- *Secondary node (also a Rural Service Centre)* – Belgrade because of its strategic service to a number of tribal areas, which are far from UPhongolo Town Centre.
- *Tertiary* – Magudu because of its strategic position in relation to Louwsburg and Nongoma routes.

### **Lead Projects**

#### *Land Reform*

- Finalisation of T/ship establishment procedures for R293 T/ships.
- Land Audit.

#### *Land Use Management*

- Rehabilitation of eroded areas.
- Removal of alien plants.
- Development of Land Use Management System.

#### *Water*

- Installation of water meters (Wards 2 & 10)
- Bulk Water Scheme (Wards 4,7,8,1)
- Water reticulation schemes (Wards 4,11)

#### *Sanitation*

- KI sewer investigation and installation (Wards 1,3,4,5).
- Bulk network sewer (wards 6,7,8,9,11).
- School sanitation (wards 4,6,7,8).
- Community toilets (wards 1).
- Ncotshane A & B.
- Network sewer.

#### *Roads And Storm water*

- Ratification of N2 Status.
- Access Roads (wards 4,7,8).
- Access Roads (wards 1 & 11).

#### *Electricity*

- Ward 6 & 5 electrification.
- Ward 4 & 11 electrification.
- Upgrade of uPhongolo Town electrification.
- Investigation of immediate capacity requirements.

#### *Health*

- Mobile Clinics (wards 1,3,4,5,6,9,10).
- Clinics (ward 2,5,6,7,8,11).

#### *Education*

- Sizakala Classroom renovation.
- Mlomokazulu, kwaMfundeni, Mtshekula – additional classroom.
- Secondary level schools (wards 3,5,6,7,8,9).

#### *Poverty Relief*

- Community gardens.
- LED programmes.
- Construction of community facilities.

#### *Community Facilities*

- Community Halls (Ward 1,7,9,11).
- Multi-purpose centres (ward 3,4,5,6).

#### *Housing*

- Incotshane Housing (500 sites).
- Lindelani in-situ housing development project.

## **Annexure 5 – Abaqulusi IDP Executive Summary**

### **1. Vision and fundamentals**

The following vision was adopted for the Abaqulusi Municipality:

“We, the people of Abaqulusi strive to improve our quality of life, by providing a higher standard of services to our entire community. We see this area as a prime economic generator for tourist development, farming, mining and timber and a service centre for its rural and urban communities”.

The vision is underpinned by the following principles:

- Sustainable growth and development.
- Quality, affordable services.
- Financial health and fiscal discipline.
- Transformation and integration.
- Accountable and transparent local government.
- Recognition of diversity.
- Respect for fundamental rights.
- Equity.
- Focus on supply side economics and asset management.
- Safe and secure living environment.

The following fundamentals for development were identified and confirmed through public involvement:

- Recognise Vryheid as the urban core and economic heart of Abaqulusi with a clear settlement hierarchy that needs to be established i.e.:
- Vryheid as the Regional Service Centre;
- eMondlo, Hlobane and Khambi as Emerging Urban Settlements; and
- Various Rural Settlements.
- Preserve and protect natural resources, cultural heritage and sensitive environmental areas.
- Support the socio-economic growth in Vryheid and in rural nodes by providing appropriate and accessible social facilities.
- Encourage development of the economy by strengthening the primary sector and stimulating the manufacturing and tourism sector.
- Maintain and upgrade existing infrastructure and address services backlogs in rural areas.
- Formalise rural settlement surrounding urban areas and create consistency in policies, strategies, land use management and by-laws.

The objectives, strategies and interventions forthcoming from the IDP support the vision and fundamentals, while the spatial development framework provides a spatial reflection of the vision, giving effect to the principles and fundamentals by guiding spatial development in the area.

### **2. Key Priorities**

The overall IDP Challenge and Key Issues can be stated as follows:

*The communities residing in the rural areas are more severely affected by aspects such as poverty and service backlogs, than the urban community. Community upliftment and economic empowerment should involve integrated projects of social infrastructure development, environmental management and local economic development. Empowerment programmes should essentially be focused on the rural areas. The general improvement and growth of the economy of Abaqulusi should*

*focus on economic development, job creation, and attraction of investment and maintenance of development standards within the urban areas. The spin-offs would ensure the future sustainability of this area and enable the Abaqulusi community to improve their quality of life.*

From all the challenges the development focus for Abaqulusi can be summarised as:

- Community upliftment and empowerment of rural areas.
- Economic development and attraction of investment – focused in specific nodes to benefit the entire area.
- Provision of basic engineering services and social services in rural areas.

The following can be classified as Key Priorities:

- Addressing poverty through community upliftment and empowerment of rural areas.
- Economic development through the extension of the primary sector and the development of the secondary and tourism sectors.
- Maintenance of main transport routes to ensure regional accessibility.
- Maintenance and upgrading of development standards in urban areas. The provision of basic services in rural areas.
- Distorted spatial structure in terms of the disparity between economic activity and residential location.
- The need for a hierarchy of settlements to assist in the rationalisation of distribution of investment in infrastructure and community services.
- Increasing population densities around urban settlements.
- Protection of cultural and environmental sensitive areas and creating an environmental awareness.
- Pressure on social and community services and growing backlogs in the provision of these services in rural areas, affect women, children and the elderly.
- Welfare services to provide support services to those affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- Provision and implementation of social and welfare facilities and programs in rural areas in nodal points, which are more accessible to the larger concentrations of rural people.
- Creating institutional capacity to ensure effective and efficient service delivery.

### **3. Objectives and strategies**

#### **3.1 objective: spatial development**

*To improve the spatial structure and definition of urban functions within the Abaqulusi local municipality with access to the opportunities in the urban core and surrounding rural areas.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Establish a hierarchy of nodes.
- Development of rural service centres.
- Formalise emerging urban settlements.
- Provision and upgrading of basic infrastructure to address backlogs.
- Develop a uniform land use management system.
- Support land reform projects and security of tenure.

#### **3.2 Objective: Poverty Alleviation and Gender Equality**

*To take the necessary steps to ensure the alleviation of poverty, empowerment of women and socio-economic upliftment of the rural population*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Prepare a social development plan.
- Ensure the socio-economic empowerment of the rural population.
- Provide accessible social and economic facilities.
- Provide basic services to existing social facilities.
- Introduce a HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaign.

### **3.3 Objective: Local Economic Development**

*To stimulate the growth and development of the local economic development of the Abaqulusi area by strengthening present activities, capitalising on opportunities, creating diversity in the economy.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Economic empowerment of the population
- Stimulate Investment
- Stimulate the development of tourism

### **3.4 Objective: Environmental Management**

*To encourage the development of mechanisms to support decision-making for sustainable development.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Strategic environmental assessment (SEA).
- Promote an environmental awareness.

### **3.5 Objective: Institutional Development**

*To promote institutional structures that are fully representative, participative and empowered and who are accountable to the community of Abaqulusi as the champion of social and economic change.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Training and empowerment.
- Enhance institutional capacity.
- Ensure community participation and involvement.

## **4. Implementation**

The strategies and interventions described above lead to specific projects and actions. Due to the integrated and strategic nature of the IDP, each strategy and intervention does not lead to a different project. The strategies and interventions rather collate into programmes, with projects supporting the programmes. The collation was possible as the programmes and projects address more than one of the needs identified by the community. The programmes also lead to the three-year financial plan. The performance indicators for the Abaqulusi Municipality are linked to the programmes. Kindly refer to the IDP document and specifically the annexures detailing the programmes and financial plan, for more information.

The Spatial Development Framework for the Abaqulusi Municipality supports the nodal hierarchy. These nodes will form the focal points for development and service provision and ensure access to social and economic opportunities for the entire sub-region. The concentration of activities in and around nodes will stimulate the further development of higher order of activities, particularly in the emerging urban areas around the town of Abaqulusi. Improved transport linkages between these nodes will lead to a more effective functioning of public transport, which will increase accessibility for the poor to these economic and social opportunities. The R66 should be considered as a primary corridor and upgraded to an appropriate standard. It will

facilitate easy access in a north south direction, linking Abaqulusi town with the N2 at Pongola.

The nodes will become the focal points for social and economic activities and enable access to all these services and opportunities. Social upliftment relates to improved human development through providing sustainable, accessible social facilities and access to job opportunities. The nodes will also form the specific intervention areas in terms of the IDP, where projects and actions will be initiated. Social and economic activities in these nodes should enjoy first priority in terms of the provision of new infrastructure and upgrading of existing infrastructure. The development of Rural Service Centres in these nodes will create the necessary stimulus for development of an emerging urban area.

Intervention in the emerging urban settlements around the identified nodes will be done through upgrading and formalisation of these areas. The preparation of Development Framework Plans will provide structure and guidance to an incremental service delivery. The Spatial Development Framework supports physical and functional integration through a strong and defined physical structure of nodes, a movement network and a network of open spaces. The compact urban form and movement network furthermore support efficiency and work to enhance the level of economic activity.



## **Annexure 6 – Ulundi IDP Executive Summary**

### **1. Vision and fundamentals**

The vision for the Ulundi Municipality is as follows:

*“We, the community of Ulundi, are proud of our cultural heritage. We strive to ensure improve living standards for all our people as well as the protection of the environment and our traditional heritage. We aim to develop a vibrant economy with a strong tourism sector, provide adequate social infrastructure and close service gaps.”*

- Promote sustainable growth and development.
- Provide quality, affordable services.
- Apply fiscal discipline.
- Ensure transparent integrating and accountable, co-operative governance.
- Promote and recognise strong cultural heritage.
- Respect fundamental rights.

The following fundamentals for development were identified and confirmed through public involvement:

- Recognise Ulundi town as the primary service centre of the Ulundi Municipal area with a clear settlement hierarchy:
  - Regional Service Centre – Ulundi;
  - Emerging rural nodes – Ceza, Nqulwane, Mpungamhlophe and Babanango;
- Protect and promote public and private investment.
- Preserve and protect natural resources, cultural heritage and sensitive environmental areas.
- Support the socio-economic growth in Ulundi town and in rural nodes by providing appropriate and accessible social facilities.
- Encourage development of the economy by stimulating the tourism sector.
- Maintain and upgrade existing infrastructure and address services backlogs in rural areas.
- Formalise densely populated rural settlement create consistency in policies, strategies, land use management and by-laws.

### **2. Key Priorities**

The overall IDP Challenge and Key Issues can be stated as follows:

*From the Situational and Spatial Analysis of development in Ulundi it is clear that the communities residing in the rural areas are more severely affected by aspects such as poverty and service backlogs, than the urban community. Community upliftment through social infrastructure development and empowerment programmes should therefore be focused on the rural areas. Economic development, job creation, attraction of investment and maintenance of development standards in the urban areas are however essential to ensure the overall well-being, growth and development of Ulundi.*

From all the challenges the development focus for Ulundi can be summarised as:

- Community upliftment and empowerment of rural areas.

- Economic development and attraction of investment – focused in specific nodes to benefit the entire area; and
- Provision of basic engineering services and social services in rural areas.

The following can be classified as Key Priorities:

- Addressing poverty through community upliftment and empowerment of rural areas.
- Diversification of the economic base and development of the tourism sector.
- Maintenance of main transport routes to ensure regional accessibility.
- Maintenance and upgrading of development standards in the urban areas.
- Addressing service backlogs and the provision of basic services in rural areas.
- The need for a hierarchy of settlements to assist in the focused distribution of investment in infrastructure and community services.
- Increasing population densities around the urban settlements and rural nodes.
- Protection of cultural and environmental sensitive areas and creating an awareness of environmental issues.
- Pressure on social and community services resulting from backlogs in rural areas. These backlogs specifically affect vulnerable groups – women, children and the elderly.
- Welfare services to provide support in the AIDS epidemic.
- Provision of and implementation of social and welfare facilities and programs in rural areas in nodal points, which are accessible to the larger concentrations of rural people.
- Optimising the tourism potential of the area, to the benefit of urban and rural communities;
- Land reform and tenure options to be considered that take cognisance of Tribal ruling;
- Creating and maintaining institutional capacity to ensure effective and efficient service delivery;
- Local economic development to stimulate SMMEs, contributing to the economic wealth of the region.

### **3. Objectives and strategies**

#### **3.1 objective: spatial development**

*To improve spatial structure and definition of urban functions within the Ulundi local municipality and to improve access to opportunities in the urban core as well as rural areas.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Establish a hierarchy of nodes.
- Develop rural service centres in district nodes.
- Formalise emerging settlements.
- Provision and upgrading of basic infrastructure to address backlogs.
- Develop a uniform land use management mechanism.
- Support land reform projects and security of tenure.
- Promote a variety of housing typologies and densities to provide for all demand categories.

#### **3.2 Objective: Poverty Alleviation and Gender Equality**

*To take the necessary steps to ensure the poverty alleviation, empowerment of women and socio-economic upliftment of the rural community.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Formulate a social master plan and strategy.
- Enable the socio-economic empowerment of rural communities.
- Provide accessible social facilities and markets.
- Support and provide structure to survival economy.
- Implement HIV/AIDS campaigns.

### **3.3 Objective: Local Economic Development**

*To stimulate local economic development to reverse the current trends of decline and lack in diversity of the economy to “grow the economic pie”.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Economic empowerment of the population.
- Attract Investment.
- Stimulate the development of tourism.
- Initiate dedicated economic development projects.

### **3.4 Objective: Environmental Management**

*To encourage the development of strategic tools to guide decision-making for environmental management and sustainable development.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Strategic environmental assessment (SEA).
- Promote an environmental awareness.

### **3.5 Objective: Institutional Development**

*To promote institutional structures which are fully representative, participative and empowered to champion social and economic change through transparent and co-operative governance.*

The following strategies and interventions are proposed in support of this objective:

- Capacitation and empowerment.
- Enhance institutional capacity.
- Implement the amalgamation plan.
- Ensure community participation and involvement.

## **4. Implementation**

The strategies and interventions described above lead to specific projects and actions. Due to the integrated and strategic nature of the IDP, each strategy and intervention does not lead to a different project. The strategies and interventions rather collate into programmes, with projects supporting the programmes. The collation was possible as the programmes and projects address more than one of the needs identified by the community. The programmes also lead to the three-year financial plan. The performance indicators for the Ulundi Municipality are linked to the programmes. Kindly refer to the IDP document and specifically the annexures detailing the programmes and financial plan, for more information.

The Spatial Development Framework for the Ulundi Municipality supports the nodal hierarchy. These nodes will form the focal points for development and service provision and ensure access to social and economic opportunities for the entire sub-region. The concentration of activities in and around nodes will stimulate the further development of higher order of activities, particularly in the emerging urban areas around the town of Ulundi. Improved transport linkages between these nodes will

lead to a more effective functioning of public transport, which will increase accessibility for the poor to these economic and social opportunities. The R66 should be considered as a primary corridor and upgraded to an appropriate standard. It will facilitate easy access in a north south direction, linking Ulundi town with the N2 at Pongola.

The nodes will become the focal points for social and economic activities and enable access to all these services and opportunities. Social upliftment relates to improved human development through providing sustainable, accessible social facilities and access to job opportunities. The nodes will also form the specific intervention areas in terms of the IDP, where projects and actions will be initiated. Social and economic activities in these nodes should enjoy first priority in terms of the provision of new infrastructure and upgrading of existing infrastructure. The development of Rural Service Centres in these nodes will create the necessary stimulus for development of an emerging urban area.

Intervention in the emerging urban settlements around the identified nodes will be done through upgrading and formalisation of these areas. The preparation of Development Framework Plans will provide structure and guidance to an incremental service delivery. The Spatial Development Framework supports physical and functional integration through a strong and defined physical structure of nodes, a movement network and a network of open spaces. The compact urban form and movement network furthermore support efficiency and work to enhance the level of economic activity.

## **Annexure 7 – Nongoma IDP Executive Summary**

The Nongoma Integrated Development Plan was adopted by the Nongoma Municipal Council on 8 April 2002. It had been prepared in consultation with other, neighbouring local municipalities, the Zululand District Municipality and all local communities. This executive summary contains the main elements of the IDP.

### **Analysis**

Nongoma is a rural area characterised by a large population (230 672), all of whom live in small settlements. The town of Nongoma has no more than 3842 residents, although it attracts large numbers of people on a daily basis for shopping and services. The settlement pattern in Nongoma municipality is scattered, with 55% of the settlements having populations of less than 500 persons. Coupled with the broken terrain in most of the municipal area, this imposes high servicing costs. The area has very few formal jobs, with the result that households are highly dependant on pensions, grants and remittances for much of their incomes.

The analysis revealed that poverty, lack of adequate access to basic services, and a high incidence of HIV/AIDS were the dominant development challenges.

The town of Nongoma is relatively well located on one section of the Zululand District's primary development corridor (from Ulundi to Pongola). It is also situated at the cross-roads of several secondary routes, linking the town to Hlabisa and Vryheid. Herein lies future potential for the town to be developed as a centre to serve its hinterland.

During the course of the IDP process, extensive consultation took place with role players and communities in all the Traditional Authorities and with the Council. The following development Mission and Vision were adopted by the Nongoma Municipality:

### **Vision**

The Municipal Vision is

- "All communities shall have access to sustainable and physical infrastructure and be empowered to decide on their own future. To this end, we shall strive to become the leading Municipality in promoting co-operative governance and support an effective system of leadership and partnering, and, through our people, fight poverty, build regional collaboration and make an enduring difference in people's lives through accelerated service delivery."

### **Development strategies**

The Nongoma IDP includes 11 development strategies, all of which are inter-related and designed to address the development challenges identified in the analysis.

Strategy 1

Establish mechanisms for a sustainable communication network

Strategy 2

Establish local municipality activity systems as a basis for growth and investment

Strategy 3

Implement and manage the Nongoma IDP

Strategy 4

Co-ordinate the provision of basic needs and improved living environments

Strategy 5

Co-ordinate, manage and implement institutional transformation

Strategy 6

Ensure social stability and sustainable human resource development within Nongoma municipality

Strategy 7

Establish a co-ordinated local economic development strategy

Strategy 8

Develop agricultural potential to the full

Strategy 9

Establish an integrated environmental management system

Strategy 10

Establish a municipal infrastructure investment programme

Strategy 11

Establish an integrated land reform and housing programme, embracing the following:

- capacity building
- local land registration system
- accreditation of local municipalities
- agriculture linked interventions
- economic/tourism linked interventions
- co-ordinated housing and land reform projects
- development of commonage areas
- upgrading tenure on Ingonyama land
- share equity/joint venture projects.

### **Spatial Development Framework**

The spatial development framework builds on the district's strengths and aims to mitigate its weaknesses. The strengths are:

- some well developed agricultural areas
- an established town and 3 emerging nodes (Buxedene, Mona and Mahhashini)

- a network of primary and secondary roads which provide access within the municipal area and link it to adjacent areas and centres such as Ulundi, Pongola, Vryheid and Hlabisa.

The main spatial weaknesses are:

- the vast majority of the population live in small, dispersed settlements, most of which lack adequate access to basic services and economic opportunities
- wide disparities exist between the well off (very few) and the poor majority, most of whom live in the rural areas.

The spatial development plan is to develop Nongoma into an efficient town and an effective service centre. This will be supported by the development of 3 RSS hubs at the emerging nodes. The policy is to provide all settlements with a basic supply of water, sanitation facilities and an access road. Higher order services will be provided initially in Nongoma and the RSS hubs. Improved levels of service will be provided later.

The main routes linking the town of Nongoma to other areas and centres are to be upgraded, in particular, the links to Pongola, Hlabisa and Vryheid. Rural access roads are also to be upgraded to link settlements to the district road network.

### **Lead Projects**

Funding for the following lead projects has been applied for through the ISRDS:

- Upgrade water works in Nongoma
- Nongoma CBD new service road
- Africa Renaissance projects
- Rural service centers at Mahhashini, Mona and Buxedene
- Electrification
- Upgrade sewage works/new works
- Tourism projects
- Primary Health Care centers
- Upgrade facilities for taxis and informal traders
- Multi-purpose centers
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing roads
- Road safety projects
- Special, routine and periodic maintenance and safety maintenance of roads
- Local roads and low crossings
- Zibambele road maintenance.

## Annexure 8 – Project prioritisation model

In order to operate the model, the user follows the following steps:

1. Examine and debate Matrix 1 – Project Categories and set the weights by means of a pair-wise comparison in which all project categories are rated as either more important, or less important. Once these scores have been entered, the model calculates a set of standardized scores for this matrix.
2. Examine and debate Matrix 2 – Criteria and set weights in the same way as before. Again the model will calculate standardized scores.
3. Assess the project using Matrix 3 – Project weighting. In this case a project is given a score from 1 to 4 according to how it rates by assessing it against each of the criteria in Matrix 2. Once these scores have been entered, the Model calculates a score for that project. This process is repeated for all projects.
4. The model then calculates an overall score for every project, taking into account the project category weight, the criteria weight and the project score. It then sorts projects, ranking them from highest to lowest scores. The projects with the highest scores get the highest priority.
5. The model has an over-ride facility that enables users to adjust the final ranking in situations where other factors necessitate a revision.

### Matrices used in the model

For purposes of the ZDM's IDP a technical team undertook the task of setting the weights for the project category matrix and the criteria matrix. These are presented below as Tables 9.1.A and 9.2.A Table 9.3.A shows the detailed criteria matrix and scoring system used for assessing each project.

**Table 9.1.A Project category matrix**

	Project Category	AdjWeight
1	Land reform	0.74
2	Land use management	0.65
3	Environmental management	0.61
4	Water	1.00
5	Sanitation	0.98
6	Roads and storm water	0.80
7	Electricity	0.72
8	Telecommunications	0.50
9	Solid waste	0.67
10	Transport	0.59
11	Cemeteries	0.74
12	Agriculture	0.80
13	Tourism	0.80
14	Industry	0.56
15	Commerce/business	0.59
16	LED/ SMMEs	0.61
17	Health	0.96
18	Education	0.93
19	Welfare and poverty relief	0.93
20	Community facilities	0.76



21	Housing	0.85
22	Sports and cultural	0.57
23	Safety and security	0.89
24	Strategic planning	0.89
25	Enabling environment	0.81
26	Training and capacity building	0.72
27	Communications	0.74
28	Public works	0.59

**Table 9.2.A Criteria matrix**

No.	CRITERIA	CRITERIA WEIGHT
1	Economic development	0.50
2	Impact and benefit to community	0.61
3	Basic socio-economic needs	0.78
4	Human resource development	0.50
5	Urgency	0.94
6	Intensity of use	0.78
7	Pre-requisites and linkages	0.67
8	Availability of external funding	0.94
9	Effect on operating budget	0.89
10	Extent of public support	0.50
11	Health or safety hazard	1.00
12	Preservation of assets or services	0.89

**Table 9.3.A Project assessment matrix**

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND ASSESSMENT RATINGS						
RATING						
	CRITERION (Keywords)	4	3	2	1	
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Project will encourage capital investment by public or private sector, improve job opportunities and increase Council's tax base	Project will improve Council's tax base and create job opportunities	Project will improve Council's tax base or create job opportunities	Project will have little, or no local benefit	DEVELOPMENT
2	IMPACT AND BENEFIT TO COMMUNITY	Between 50 and 100% of the population or all Council Departments, could benefit from the project	Between 25 and 50% of the population or more than one Department could benefit from the project	Between 5 and 25% of the population or one Department could benefit from the project	Less than 5% of the population could benefit from the project	
3	BASIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC NEEDS	Project provides for the most basic needs (shelter, services) of communities in need (poor, handicapped, aged etc)	Project provides for improvement to higher standards of existing basic facilities and services to communities in need	Project provides for improving comfort, entertainment or general amenity of communities in need	Project does not meet any particular need of the communities in need	
4	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	Project implementation will increase number of jobs, and also the level of training of local people	Project implementation will increase number of jobs or level of training to local people	Project implementation will increase number of jobs or level of training mostly for external people	Project implementation will not affect number of jobs, nor the level of training	
5	URGENCY	If project not started within first year of programme, it will have severe adverse consequences	If project not started within second year of programme, it will have severe adverse consequences	If project not started within third year of programme, it will have severe adverse consequences	No measurable consequences if project is not started in the next three years of programme	OPERATIONAL
6	INTENSITY OF USE	Project will be used throughout the year for 365 days	Project will be used between 250 and 264 days a year	Project will be used between 150 and 250 days a year	Project will be used less than 150 days a year	
7	PROJECT PREREQUISITES & LINKAGES	Project is essential for providing a base, or to build capacity for another project. Project is a catalyst	Project will improve base and build capacity for linkages.	Project has indirect benefit for linkages.	No direct linkages with other projects.	
8	AVAILABILITY OF EXTERNAL FINANCING	External finance will probably be sufficient to cover total project cost	External finance available will probably fund at least 50% of project but project will be jointly funded by Council	Potential for external finance exists and has been applied for	No external finance exists or it exists but it has not been applied for	
9	EFFECT ON OPERATING BUDGET	The project will result in an effective decrease in operating budget	There will be no or a minimal effect on operating budget as a result of project	Increases arising from capital charges will only be incurred on the operating budget as a result of project	Significant increases will be incurred from an ongoing liability for operating expenditure as a result of project	
10	PUBLIC SUPPORT	Public has demonstrated a widespread and strong desire for Council to undertake project by means of surveys, public meetings, petitions and other clear indicators	Project introduced by Councillors to address needs identified by constituent communities or by Council staff in public participation exercises	Public support for project is implicit and the community is likely to be aggrieved if the project is not carried out	No obvious or implicit expression of support for the project	
11	HEALTH OR SAFETY HAZZARD	Project is needed to alleviate an existing health or safety hazard	Project is needed to alleviate a potential health or safety hazard	Project will maintain or promote health or safety	No health or safety impact	MAINTENANCE / EMERGENCY
12	PRESERVATION OF ASSETS OR SERVICES	Project is critical to protect the structure or integrity of an existing Council asset or service	Project is needed for repair or replacement of an existing Council asset to ensure efficient municipal operations	Project will improve asset or service or deter future deterioration and expenditure	No existing asset or service is involved	

**Table 9.4 A ZDM projects (prioritised by Council on 25 March 2002)**

PROJECTS																
Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Criteria Weight	Category	Category Weight	Weighting Index
HIV/Aids Plan	1	4	4	1	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	7.550	17	0.963	7.270
Poverty Relief Program	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	7.883	19	0.926	7.299
WSDP	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	8.033	4	1.000	8.033
Electricity Plan	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	6.650	7	0.722	4.803
Roads and Transport Plan	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	7.033	6	0.796	5.601
Telecommunication Plan	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	6.017	8	0.500	3.008
Postal services plan	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	5.367	8	0.500	2.683
Solid waste plan	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	4	2	5.633	10	0.593	3.338
Cemeteries plan	2	4	3	1	2	4	2	4	3	2	3	2	5.650	11	0.741	4.185
Community Facilities Plan	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	4.917	20	0.759	3.733
Schools Plan	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	5.150	18	0.926	4.769
Health Plan	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	5.450	17	0.963	5.248
Housing Coordination	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	5.767	21	0.852	4.912
Disaster Management Plan	1	4	3	1	3	4	2	3	3	1	4	4	6.183	23	0.889	5.496
Increase range of funding	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	4.217	25	0.815	3.436
Involvement service providers	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	2	1	4	6.300	25	0.815	5.133
Manage function Handover	2	3	3	1	3	1	3	4	4	3	2	3	5.633	25	0.815	4.590
Econ & Marketing Plan	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	1	2	5.450	24	0.889	4.844
Tourism co-ordination	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	5.017	13	0.796	3.995
Agricultural plan	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	5.067	12	0.796	4.035
Functions of towns study	4	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	5.267	25	0.815	4.291
RSS business plan	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	7.233	25	0.815	5.894
RSS pilots in 5 LMs	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	3	2	6.550	25	0.815	5.337
MPCCs in 5 RSSs	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	2	6.483	28	0.593	3.842
Primary corridor study	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	5.383	9	0.667	3.589

Rehabilitation of mining towns	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	4	4	5.017	25	0.815	4.088
Strategic Environment Assessment	1	2	2	2	3	1	4	2	3	2	3	4	5.000	3	0.611	3.056
Manage land reform projects	3	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	2	6.667	1	0.741	4.938
Land use management in LMs	2	3	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	2	3	5.567	2	0.648	3.608
Catchment management plan	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3.933	3	0.611	2.404
Skills development & Staff training	2	1	3	4	4	1	3	3	3	2	2	4	5.567	26	0.722	4.020
Human resources plan	2	1	3	4	4	1	4	3	3	2	2	4	5.767	26	0.722	4.165
Youth dev. Program	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4.517	26	0.722	3.262
Proj impl. Manag. System	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	7.567	25	0.815	6.165
Proj. prioritisation model	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	7.700	25	0.815	6.274
GIS	2	4	3	1	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	6.567	25	0.815	5.351
Municipal offices	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	8.100	28	0.593	4.800
Newsletter	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	6.717	27	0.741	4.975
Home Affairs info. Pilot	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	4	7.083	27	0.741	5.247
Strategic meetings	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	2	3	6.983	25	0.815	5.690
Monitoring IDP	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	7.333	24	0.889	6.519
Employment equity plan	2	1	3	4	4	1	4	3	3	2	2	4	5.767	26	0.722	4.165

## Annexure 9 – List of projects

Annexure 8 lists all the projects in the Zululand IDPs;

- Zululand
- eDumbe
- uPhongolo
- Abaqulisi
- Ulundi
- Nongoma.

The Annexure is arranged into 29 tables.

Tables A-1 to A-28 correspond to the project sector categories listed in Table 8.3. In each of these tables, projects that are initiated or are being implemented by the ZDM are listed first, followed by projects by the local municipalities.

Table A-29 contains all the community applications submitted to the ZDM.

An explanation of the codes used in Annexure 8 is provided on the next page.

Pages are numbered according to the table numbers. For example, Table A-1 Land Reform is numbered A-1-1, A-1-2, etc.; Whereas the longer Table A-4 Water, is numbered A-4-1 to A-4-9.

Within these tables, the columns are arranged in the following way;

Project reference source	This is the reference number given to a project at its funding source
Project code	This is the project code for the IDP as described in section 8.3 above
Project type	Describes the project
Settlement	Place at which project is located
IDP	The IDP from which the project is derived
Duration	Number of years required to complete the project
Total cost	Cost in Rm (at 2002 prices)
Capital expenditure	Annual expenditure over five years
Stage	Stage in project cycle based on Table 8.2
Linkages	Links with other projects

### Project source reference (Annexure 8)

Project spreadsheet/source	Code	Comments
appl IDT ISDRS wshop 8 nov 01.xls	iw	contains (is)
Draft Budget 2002-2003 v1 12 Feb 2002.xls	db	Small town budgets
ISDRS anchor projects cashflow 1 feb 02for nat office.xls	is	part of iw different budget amounts
PMS CBPWP 2002 Jan 08.xls	cb	
PMS CMIP 2001 Oct 24.xls	cm	
PMS DWAF 19 Feb 2002.xls	dw	
PMS ZDM PNYS 2001 Oct 08.xls	zd	
project appl database may 01.xls	pa	
WSDPSummary.xls		income data not used
WSDPSummaryrev.xls	ws	income data not used
PROJECT APPLICATION-MODIFIED.doc	pa	
dc26_table.dbf	ag	
ZDM Projects	zm	
ZAI Project List.doc (Water services development plan)	za	Data supplied by ZAI
Abaqulusi Financial Plan 050302.xls	af	Abaqulusi IDP projects
UI Ulundi Financial plan.xls	uf	Ulundi IDP projects
Revised projects Uphongolo.doc	rpu	Uphongolo IDP Projects, assumed Table 9 and year 1 = 2002/2003 etc
Welfare projects	dwf	Dept. Social, Welfare and Population Development
Nongoma projects	no	IDP Projects
Projects-Dumbe	du	IDP Projects
DOT (2002 - 2003)	do	Paper copies of 2002/2003 capital budget
Table 7.4	TB	Table 7.4 in main document

LM	Code	Comments
Ulundi (KZ266)	U	
Abaqulusi (KZ263)	A	
eDumbe (KZ261)	D	
uPhongolo (KZ262)	P	
Nongoma (KZ265)	N	
ZDM (DC26)	Z	
Unknown	K	

Sectors	Code	Comments
Land reform	01	
Land use management	02	
Environmental management	03	
Water	04	
Sanitation	05	
Roads and storm water	06	
Electricity	07	
Telecommunications	08	
Solid waste	09	
Transport	10	
Cemeteries	11	
Agriculture	12	
Tourism	13	
Industry	14	
Commerce/business	15	
SMMES	16	
Health	17	
Education	18	
Welfare and poverty relief	19	
Community facilities	20	
Housing	21	
Sports and cultural	22	
Safety and security	23	
Strategic planning	24	
Enabling environment	25	
Training and capacity building	26	
Communications	27	
Public works	28	

#### Project reference number formulation

Project reference number is made up of Source (is) LM (U) Sector (01) Number (005) - IS/01/U/00

Project cycle	Code	Comments
Project IDENTIFICATION from one of the sources listed in	1	
SCREENING to ensure the project complies with IDP objectives and is implementable	2	
SCHEDULED into a programme or waiting list	3	
PRIORITISED using the model	4	
IMPLEMENTATION (within this stage projects will have their own implementation cycles)	5	
COMPLETION or COMMISSIONED and handed over to the responsible agency	6	
SUSTAINABLE use or MANAGEMENT of the project	7	

Table A.1 - Land Reform													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration (Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/01/001	Z01001	Plan to manage land reform projects	Zululand	Z	1	0.050	0.050					5	
ZM/K/01/002	Z01002	Land reform	Zondo	Z		0.375	0.620					5	
ZM/K/01/003	Z01003	Land reform	Parys	Z		0.004						1	
ZM/K/01/004	Z01004	Land reform	Belvue	Z		0.004						1	
ZM/K/01/005	Z01005	Land reform	Gumbi	Z								1	
ZM/K/01/006	Z01006	Land reform	Alpha	Z		0.700						1	
ZM/K/01/007	Z01007	Land reform	Gwebu	Z		0.492						1	
ZM/K/01/008	Z01008	Land reform	Kwaxamu	Z								1	
ZM/K/01/009	Z01009	Land reform	Khambi	Z								1	
ZM/K/01/010	Z01010	Land reform	Ntshangase	Z								1	
ZM/K/01/011	Z01011	Land reform	BJB Buthelezi	Z		0.010						1	
ZM/K/01/012	Z01012	Land reform	Berdina	Z								1	
KNA/2/4/10	Z01013	Land reform	Emnyameni/ Beroofd	Z	2	0.633	0.059	0.574				4	
KNA/2/8/20	Z01014		Dwaalhoek	Z		0.109	0.090	0.100				4	
KNA/2/8/16PR	Z01015		Vredehof/ Glutz	Z		0.605	0.053	0.552				4	
KNA/2/8/28	Z01016		Kwacalu (Glutz) Vrisgewaagd	Z		0.238	0.038	0.200				4	
KNA/2/4/8	Z01017		Groeneweiding/ Mbhudla	Z		0.513	0.053	0.460				4	
KNA/2/4/7/PR	Z01018		Geluk	Z		0.534	0.059	0.475				4	
KNA/2/8/29	Z01019		Uitkomst	Z		1.265	0.157	1.108				4	
KNA/2/4/14	Z01020		Berdina-Nkosi	Z		0.144	0.029	0.115				4	
KNA/2/4/13	Z01021		Berdina-Sithole	Z		0.345	0.037	0.308				4	
KNA/2/8/5/PR	Z01022		Wintershoek	Z		0.622	0.062	0.560				4	
KNA/2/6/2	Z01023		Mthethwa	Z		0.595	0.081	0.514				4	
KNA/2/8/1/PR	Z01024		Driekwart	Z		2.043	0.359	1.684				4	
KNA/2/8/8	Z01025		Palmietfontein	Z		0.590	0.040	0.550				4	
KNB/2/8/1	Z01026		Wagendrift	Z		0.124	0.039	0.085				4	
KNB/2/4/2/T	Z01027		Groeneweiding/ Sakepo	Z		0.670	0.095	0.575				4	
KNB/2/4/4/T	Z01028		Vaalhoek	Z		0.537	0.082	0.455				4	
KNB/2/4/1/T	Z01029		Bedrog	Z		0.013	0.008	0.005				4	
KNB/2/8/2/T	Z01030		Gerust	Z		0.125	0.013	0.112				4	
KNB/2/8/7/T	Z01031		Jordaan	Z		0.002	0.000	0.002				4	
KNB/2/4/3/T	Z01032		Wykom	Z		0.296	0.046	0.250				4	
KNB/2/8/3/T	Z01033		Weltevreden	Z		0.534	0.062	0.472				4	
KNB/2/4/14/T	Z01034		Welverdiend (Van Niekerk)	Z		0.197	0.021	0.176				4	
KNB/2/6/2/T	Z01035		Welbedracht	Z		0.075	0.013	0.062				4	
KNB/2/6/4/T	Z01036		Amberg	Z		0.115	0.029	0.086				4	
KNB/2/4/10/T	Z01037		Welverdiend (J Oosthuizen)	Z		0.428	0.053	0.375				4	
KNB/2/4/9/T	Z01038		Welverdiend (VD)	Z		0.300	0.034	0.266				4	
KNB/2/7/3/T	Z01039		Jabula	Z		0.466	0.050	0.416				4	
KNB/2/4/5	Z01040		Broedsrust	Z		0.217	0.027	0.190				4	
KNB/2/7/4	Z01041		Paradys	Z		0.077	0.000	0.073				4	
KNB/2/8/135	Z01042		Wonderfontein	Z		1.080	0.100	0.980				4	
KNA/2/4/9	Z01043		Ngome Pelepele/ Behoud	Z		0.169	0.029	0.140				4	

Table A.1 - Land Reform													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration (Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
AF/A/01/013	Z01044	Support current land reform initiatives		A		0.300	0.150	0.150				1	
AF/A/01/014	Z01045	Provide assistance to farmers to access grants		A		0.050	0.500					1	
UF/U/01/015	Z01046	- Support & assist in Land Reform Projects		U		0.050		0.050				1	
RPU/P/01/016	Z01047	Facilitation of the finalisation of o/s land claims		P			0.200					1	
DU/D/01/017	Z01048	Support resolution of land claims		E		14.400						1	
DU/D/01/018	Z01049	Support lrad programme		E		16.400						1	
DU/D/01/019	Z01050	Support resolution of Ita and esta cases		E		16.400						1	
DU/D/01/020	Z01051	Land reform information seminars		E		0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	1	
DU/D/01/021	Z01052	Support land redistribution projects		E		16.400						1	



Table A.2 - Land Use management													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/02/001	Z02001	Work with LMs to get LUMS in place and co-ordinated	Zululand	Z	2	0.100	0.050	0.050				1	
AF/A/02/002	4c5	Investigate suitable land for urban agriculture opportunities		A		0.100	0.050	0.050				1	
AF/A/02/003	5D13	Protection Lot 1594 & soccerfield		A		0.105	0.105					1	
AF/A/02/004	6e2	Investigate partnerships in management of reserves, dams, etc.		A		0.100	0.500	0.500				1	
AF/A/02/005	12B1	Formulate a Land Use Management System		A		0.300	0.300					1	
UF/U/02/006	3B7	Formulate Land Use Management System		U		0.500	0.500					1	
UF/U/02/007	9B5	Undertake land audit		U		0.350	0.350					1	
UF/U/02/008	9B7	Develop strategy to consider areas adjacent/outside the Municipal area for provision of services through co-operative arrangements (in consultation with ZDM)		U		0.500	0.500					1	
UF/U/02/009	12B1	Support the initiatives of the Ingonyama Trust to transfer land to the Council		U		0.500	0.500					1	
UF/U/02/010	12B4	Undertake land & survey audit for Mhlabathini		U		0.300	0.300					1	
RP/U/P/02/011	4	Development of a Land Use Management System		P				0.100	0.050			1	
DU/D/02/012	E/2/027	Primary scheme for luneberg		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/013	E/2/028	Primary scheme for ekombela		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/014	E/2/029	Primary scheme for braunschweig		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/015	E/2/030	Primary scheme for tholakele		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/016	E/2/031	Primary scheme for opuzane		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/017	E/2/032	Primary scheme for mahlosane		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/018	E/2/033	Primary scheme for balmoral		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/019	E/2/034	Primary scheme for enkembeni b		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/020	E/2/035	Aerial photography of municipal area		E		0.300						1	
DU/D/02/021	E/2/036	Digital database of municipal area		E		0.500						1	
DU/D/02/022	E/2/037	Comprehensive planning scheme - urban areas		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/02/023	E/2/038	Planning scheme - rural areas		E		0.200						1	
DU/D/02/024	E/2/039	Land use management systems and training		E		0.020						1	

Table A.3 - Environmental Management													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/03/001	Z 03001	SEA	Zululand	Z	1	0.100	0.100					1	
TB/Z/03/002	Z03002	Prepare catchment management area plans	Zululand	Z	3							1	
CB/K/03/003	KN0600S002	Enyokeni Land Rehabilitation		Z		0.178						5	
AF/A/03/004	4d4	Develop commonage land for grazing purposes		A		0.100	0.100					1	
AF/A/03/005	9b1	Undertake a Strategic Environmental		A		0.400	0.300	0.100				1	
AF/A/03/006	11.1C3	Investigate legitimisation of landfill site		A		0.250	0.100	0.150				1	
AF/A/03/007	11.1C4	Investigate & implement eMondlo landfill site		A		0.500	0.250	0.150	0.150			1	
UF/U/03/008	3B5	Undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Ulundi area		U		0.300	0.300					1	
DU/D/03/009	E/3/001	Environmental institutional capacity		E		0.120						1	
DU/D/03/010	E/3/002	Environmental management plan		E		0.142						1	
DU/D/03/011	E/3/003	Municipal open space system (moss)		E		0.357						1	
DU/D/03/012	E/3/004	Soil conservation programme		E		0.280						1	
DU/D/03/013	E/3/008	Alien invasive species control programme		E		0.000						1	
DU/D/03/014	E/3/009	Rehabilitation of mines		E		0.667						1	
DU/D/03/015	E/3/010	Water quality monitoring programme		E		0.122						1	
DU/D/03/016	E/3/012	Amenity and shelter planting programme		E		0.060						1	
DU/D/03/017	E/3/011	Catchment management forum		E		0.030						1	
DU/D/03/018	E/3/013	Education programme - pollution control		E		0.075						1	
DU/D/03/019	E/3/014	Education programme - waste minimisation		E		0.075						1	
DU/D/03/020	E/3/015	Recycling facilities		E		0.117						1	
DU/D/03/021	E/3/016	Sustainable resource utilisation forum		E		0.010						1	
DU/D/03/022	E/3/017	Environmental education programme		E		0.000						1	
DU/D/03/023	E/3/018	Carrying capacity of grazing land		E		0.067						1	
DU/D/03/024	E/3/019	1:50 year floodline buffer zones		E		0.002						1	
DU/D/03/025	E/3/020	Education programme - forestry		E		0.075						1	
DU/D/03/026	E/3/021	Prevent drainage of wetlands		E		0.067						1	
DU/D/03/027	E/3/007	Audit of alien invasive species		E		0.062						1	
DU/D/03/028	E/3/005	Municipal wide planting programme		E		0.122						1	
DU/D/03/029	E/3/006	Soil erosion rehabilitation programme		E		0.100						1	

Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/04/001	Z 04001	WSDP	Zululand	Z	?	1.000						5	
ZA/K/04/002	KN007	Ishulabasha		Z	1	0.563						5	
ZA/K/04/003	KN032	Hlungulwane		Z	2	2.202	0.284						
ZA/K/04/004	KN033	Mabedlane		Z	2	3.970	0.025					5	
ZA/K/04/005	KN034	Mvula		Z	2	2.649	0.342					5	
ZA/K/04/006	KN035	Ezembeni		Z	1	1.234						5	
ZA/K/04/007	KN036	Nodwengu		Z	1	1.261						5	
ZA/K/04/008	KN037	Njomelwane		Z	2	2.955	0.260					5	
ZA/K/04/009	KN045	Buxedeni		Z	2	2.459	0.193					5	
ZA/K/04/010	KN046	Sidinsi		Z	2	1.555	0.341					5	
ZA/K/04/011	KN047	Esiphambanweni		Z	1	1.107						5	
ZA/K/04/012	KN048	Matshenhlophe		Z	2	0.863	0.035					5	
ZA/K/04/013	KN056	Kromellenboog		Z	N/A	1.154							
ZA/K/04/014	KN076	Lubisi		Z	N/A	2.786						5	
ZA/K/04/015	KN077	Makhosini		Z	1	2.343	0.065					5	
ZA/K/04/016	KN079	Ntshangase		Z	N/A	5.616						5	
ZA/K/04/017	KN093	Esigodiphola		Z	N/A	2.019						5	
ZA/K/04/018	KN094	Mphungamhlope		Z	N/A	7.338						5	
ZA/K/04/019	KN097	Simdlangentsha		Z	1	41.533	0.938					5	
ZA/K/04/020	KN124	Bhekumthetho		Z	2	2.398	2.141	0.065				5	
ZA/K/04/021	KN125	Isangoyane		Z	2	1.798	1.507	0.030				5	
ZA/K/04/022	KN126	Kwaxolo		Z	2	3.505	2.915	0.431				5	
ZA/K/04/023	KN127	Saphumula		Z	2	1.835	1.556	0.133				5	
ZA/K/04/024	KN128	Pheyane / mjeni		Z	4	3.753	2.333	0.497	0.678	0.052		5	
ZA/K/04/025	KN173	Thuthukani		Z	N/A	1.011						5	
ZA/K/04/026	KN174	Njoko / msebe		Z	1	2.319	0.025					5	
ZA/K/04/027	KN175	Nqobizwe		Z	N/A	1.211						5	
ZA/K/04/028	KN176	Msibi		Z	N/A	1.457						5	
ZA/K/04/029	KN180	Osingsingini		Z	1	0.407	0.005					5	
ZA/K/04/030	KN182	Thandokuhle		Z	1	0.387	0.100					5	
ZA/K/04/031	KN183	Nondayana		Z	N/A	0.743						5	
ZA/K/04/032	KN208	Zululand rudimentary		Z	1	4.887	3.150					5	
ZA/K/04/033	KN208	Zululand emergency		Z	N/A	2.500						5	
ZA/K/04/034	KN214	Tholakela / kwadlomo		Z	N/A							1	
ZA/K/04/035	KN217	Balmoral / vlakplaas		Z	N/A							1	

Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
ZA/K/04/036	KN222	Zululand lg support		Z	2	1.174	0.500	0.500				5	
ZA/K/04/037	KN342	Zululand wsdp		Z	1	3.100	0.200					5	
ZA/K/04/038	KN358	Frischgewaagd		Z	4	9.275	5.202	3.600	0.160	0.120		5	
ZA/K/04/039	KN359	Nkongolwane		Z	3	1.270	1.066	0.048	0.036			5	
ZA/K/04/040	KN360	Hlahlindlela		Z	4	12.266	4.300	3.800	0.270	0.240		5	
ZA/K/04/041	KN361	Simdlagentsha		Z	3	5.444	2.700	0.120	0.030			5	
ZA/K/04/042	KN362	Belgrade		Z	3	1.113	0.906	0.048	0.036			5	
ZA/K/04/043	KN363	Kombuzi		Z	4	7.062	2.000	1.270	0.120	0.030		5	
ZA/K/04/044	KN364	Thokoza / mtikini		Z	4	7.072	2.650	0.780	0.120	0.080		5	
ZA/K/04/045	KN365	Mangosuthu		Z	4	3.810	2.300	0.300	0.120	0.030		5	
ZA/K/04/046	KN366	Aldoro		Z	2	0.387	0.046	0.026				5	
ZA/K/04/047	KN367	Kwamajamelo		Z	1	0.196	0.027					5	
ZA/K/04/048	KN404	Nkonjeni		Z	3	1.374	0.959	0.024	0.012			5	
ZA/K/04/049	KN460	Bp zululand dm new		Z	1	1.500	1.000					5	
ZA/K/04/050	KT007	Simunye		Z	4	2.500	0.125	1.948	0.292	0.135		3	
ZA/K/04/051	KT008	Babanango		Z	4	1.080	0.150	0.479	0.399	0.052		3	
ZA/K/04/052	KT009	Mvulazi		Z	3	0.700	0.018	0.630	0.052			3	
ZA/K/04/053	KT010	Mpuqwini		Z	4	0.550	0.150	0.206	0.172	0.023		3	
ZA/K/04/054	KT011	Nyati		Z	3	0.600	0.015	0.540	0.045			3	
ZA/K/04/055	KT012	Bunge		Z	3	0.450	0.011	0.405	0.034			3	
ZA/K/04/056	KT013	Itamu		Z	3	0.300	0.008	0.270	0.023			3	
ZA/K/04/057	KT014	Ntungunye		Z	4	2.801	0.070	1.946	0.627	0.158		3	
ZA/K/04/058	KT026	Dongothule		Z	3	1.500	0.038	1.350	0.113			3	
ZA/K/04/059	KT027	Kangela		Z	3	0.800	0.020	0.720	0.060			3	
ZA/K/04/060	KT028	Esigodiphola weir		Z	4	2.775	0.069	1.929	0.621	0.156		3	
ZA/K/04/061	KT029	Ntendeka		Z	3	1.670	0.042	1.503	0.125			3	
ZA/K/04/062	KT030	Blinkwater		Z	3	0.700	0.018	0.630	0.052			3	
ZA/K/04/063	KT031	Mthiyambo		Z	N/A							3	
ZA/K/04/064	KT032	Emambatheni		Z	3	0.750	0.019	0.675	0.056			3	
ZA/K/04/065	KT033	Balmoral ph 2		Z	3	1.674	0.042	1.507	0.126			3	
ZA/K/04/066	KT034	Ngolobeni		Z	4	1.997	0.050	1.390	0.445	0.112		3	
ZA/K/04/067	KT035	Mpangweni		Z	4	2.875	0.072	1.998	0.643	0.162		3	
ZA/K/04/068	KT036	Highlands a		Z	3	2.501		1.468	0.888	0.145		3	
ZA/K/04/069	KT037	Bhekumthetho 2		Z	N/A							3	
ZA/K/04/070	KT038	Phenyane 2		Z	N/A							3	

Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
ZA/K/04/071	KT039	Asaphumula 2		Z	N/A							3	
ZA/K/04/072	KT040	Kwa-xolo 2		Z	N/A							3	
ZA/K/04/073	KT052	Isangoyane 2		Z	N/A							3	
ZA/K/04/074	KT053	Mpungamhlope		Z	4	4.996	0.125	3.476	1.115	0.280		3	
ZA/K/04/075	KT054	Emthopa		Z	3	4.996		1.551	3.135	0.310		3	
ZA/K/04/076	KT055	Maye		Z	3	4.996		1.006	3.670	0.320		3	
ZA/K/04/077	KT056	Bhekumthetho royal		Z	N/A							3	
ZA/K/04/078	KT057	Ishelejuba		Z	3	5.500			0.524	4.578	0.398	3	
ZA/K/04/079	KT058	Manzabomvu		Z	3	5.500			0.524	4.578	0.398	3	
ZA/K/04/080	KT059	Enyathi		Z	3	5.500			0.304	4.787	0.409	3	
ZA/K/04/081	KT086	Makholweni		Z	3	5.500			0.290	4.665	0.545	3	
ZA/K/04/082	KZ1	Nkonjeni regional (ph1)		Z	3	1.855	0.270	1.420	0.165			5	
ZA/K/04/083	KZ4	Mandhlakazi regional (ph1)		Z	3	1.855	0.270	1.420	0.165			5	
ZA/K/04/084	KZ10	Simdiagentsha regional (ph2)		Z	3	5.007		0.220	3.875	0.379		5	
ZA/K/04/085	KZ11	Ebhukulini		Z	2	1.120			0.156	0.964		2	
ZA/K/04/086	KZ12	Fankoma		Z	2	1.120			0.156	0.964		2	
ZA/K/04/087	KZ13	Khambi		Z	2	1.115			0.120	0.995		2	
ZA/K/04/088	KZ14	Magulusini		Z	2	0.492			0.053	0.440		2	
ZA/K/04/089	KZ15	Mabonjane		Z	2	0.279			0.017	0.263		2	
ZA/K/04/090	KZ16	Nkongolwane		Z	2	1.475			0.108	1.368		2	
ZA/K/04/091	KZ17	Mngamunde		Z	2	0.265			0.016	0.250		2	
ZA/K/04/092	KZ18	Etsheni		Z	2	0.278			0.015	0.263		2	
ZA/K/04/093	KZ19	Balmoral b		Z	2	0.556			0.030	0.526		2	
ZA/K/04/094	KZ20	Highlands a		Z	2	1.020			0.066	0.954		2	
ZA/K/04/095	KZ21	Mayshotshomba		Z	1	0.828				0.828		2	
ZA/K/04/096	KZ22	Sovana		Z	1	0.196				0.196		2	
ZA/K/04/097	KZ23	Nyoni		Z	1	1.055				1.055		2	
ZA/K/04/098	KZ24	Kwa vova		Z	1	0.707				0.707		2	
ZA/K/04/099	KZ25	Dungamanzi		Z	1	0.774				0.774		2	
ZA/K/04/100	KZ26	Ezingadini		Z	1	1.355				1.355		2	
ZA/K/04/101	KZ27	Number f		Z	1	0.418				0.418		2	
ZA/K/04/102	KZ28	Ezinyosini		Z	1	0.497				0.497		2	
ZA/K/04/103	KZ29	Enkembeni b		Z	1	0.731				0.731		2	
DW/K/04/105	KN007	Ishulabasha		Z		0.563						1	
DW/K/04/106	KN032	Hlungulwane		Z		2.225	0.284					1	
DW/K/04/107	KN033	Mabedlane		Z		3.970	0.250					1	
DW/K/04/108	KN034	Mvula		Z		2.649	0.342					1	

Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
DW/K/04/109	KN035	Ezambeni		Z		1.234						1	
DW/K/04/110	KN036	Nodwengu		Z		1.266						1	
DW/K/04/111	KN037	Njomelawane		Z		2.955	0.260					1	
DW/K/04/112	KN045	Buxedeni		Z		2.459	0.193					1	
DW/K/04/113	KN046	Sidinsi		Z		1.555	0.341					1	
DW/K/04/114	KN047	Esiphambanweni		Z		1.167						1	
DW/K/04/115	KN048	Matshenhlophe		Z		0.863	0.350					1	
DW/K/04/116	KN056	Kromellenboog		Z		1.154						1	
DW/K/04/117	KN076	Lubisi		Z		2.786						1	
DW/K/04/118	KN077	Makhosini		Z		2.343	0.650					1	
DW/K/04/119	KN079	Ntshangase		Z		5.616						1	
DW/K/04/120	KN093	Esigodiphola		Z		2.189						1	
DW/K/04/121	KN094	Mphungamhlope		Z		7.338						1	
DW/K/04/122	KN097	Simdlagentsha		Z		41.533	0.938					1	
DW/K/04/123	KN124	Bhekumthetho		Z		2.398	2.141	0.652				1	
DW/K/04/124	KN125	Isangoyane		Z		1.798	1.570	0.300				1	
DW/K/04/125	KN126	Kwaxolo		Z		3.554	2.915	0.431				1	
DW/K/04/126	KN127	Saphumula		Z		1.835	1.556	0.133				1	
DW/K/04/127	KN128	Pheyane / mjeni		Z		3.753	2.333	0.497	0.678	0.520		1	
DW/K/04/128	KN173	Thuthukani		Z		1.187						1	
DW/K/04/129	KN174	Njoko / msebe		Z		2.319	0.248					1	
DW/K/04/130	KN175	Ngobizwe		Z		1.216						1	
DW/K/04/131	KN176	Msibi		Z		1.457						1	
DW/K/04/132	KN180	Osingsingini		Z		0.469	0.450					1	
DW/K/04/133	KN182	Thandokuhle		Z		0.387	0.100					1	
DW/K/04/134	KN183	Nondayana		Z		0.743						1	
DW/K/04/135	KN208	Zululand rudimentary		Z		4.887	3.150					1	
DW/K/04/136	KN208	Zululand emergency		Z		2.500						1	
DW/K/04/137	KN214	Tholakela / kwadlomo		Z								1	
DW/K/04/138	KN217	Balmoral / vlakplaas		Z								1	
DW/K/04/139	KN222	Zululand lg support		Z		1.174	0.500	0.500				1	
DW/K/04/140	KN342	Zululand wsdp		Z		3.999	0.200					1	
DW/K/04/141	KN358	Frischgewaagd		Z		9.275	5.221	3.600	0.160	0.120		1	
DW/K/04/142	KN359	Nkongolwane		Z		1.274	1.663	0.480	0.360			1	
DW/K/04/143	KN360	Hlahlindlela		Z		12.266	4.300	3.800	0.270	0.240		1	
DW/K/04/144	KN361	Simdlagentsha 2		Z		5.444	2.700	0.120	0.300			1	
DW/K/04/145	KN362	Belgrade		Z		1.113	0.964	0.480	0.360			1	
DW/K/04/146	KN363	Kombuzi		Z		7.617	2.000	1.270	0.120	0.300		1	
DW/K/04/147	KN364	Thokoza / mtikini		Z		7.726	2.650	0.780	0.120	0.800		1	
DW/K/04/148	KN365	Mangosuthu		Z		3.815	2.300	0.300	0.120	0.300		1	
DW/K/04/149	KN366	Atdoro		Z		0.387	0.456	0.264				1	
DW/K/04/150	KN367	Kwamajamelo		Z		0.196	0.273					1	
DW/K/04/151	KN404	Nkonjeni		Z		1.374	0.959	0.240	0.120			1	
DW/K/04/152	KN460	Bp zululand dm new		Z		1.500	1.000					1	
DW/K/04/153	KT007	Simunye		Z		2.500	0.125	1.948	0.292	0.135		1	
DW/K/04/154	KT008	Babanango		Z		1.800	0.150	0.479	0.399	0.523		1	
DW/K/04/155	KT009	Mvulazi		Z		0.700	0.175	0.630	0.525			1	
DW/K/04/156	KT010	Mpuqwini		Z		0.550	0.150	0.260	0.172	0.225		1	
DW/K/04/157	KT011	Nyati		Z		0.600	0.150	0.540	0.450			1	
DW/K/04/158	KT012	Bunge		Z		0.450	0.113	0.450	0.337			1	
DW/K/04/159	KT013	Itamu		Z		0.300	0.750	0.270	0.225			1	
DW/K/04/160	KT014	Ntungunye		Z		2.810	0.700	1.946	0.627	0.158		1	
DW/K/04/161	KT026	Dongothule water project		Z		1.500	0.375	1.350	0.113			1	
DW/K/04/162	KT027	Kangela water project		Z		0.840	0.200	0.720	0.640			1	
DW/K/04/163	KT028	Esigodiphola weir project		Z		2.775	0.694	1.929	0.630	0.156		1	

Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
DW/K/04/164	KT029	Ntendeka water project		Z		1.670	0.418	1.530	0.125		0.000	1	
DW/K/04/165	KT030	Blinkwater water supply		Z		0.700	0.175	0.630	0.525			1	
DW/K/04/166	KT031	Mthiyambo water project		Z								1	
DW/K/04/167	KT032	Emambatheni water project		Z		0.750	0.188	0.675	0.562			1	
DW/K/04/168	KT033	Balmoral water supply phase 2		Z		1.674	0.419	1.566	0.126			1	
DW/K/04/169	KT034	Ngolobeni water supply		Z		1.997	0.500	1.390	0.445	0.112		1	
DW/K/04/170	KT035	Mpanqweni water supply		Z		2.875	0.719	1.998	0.643	0.162		1	
DW/K/04/171	KT036	Highlands water supply		Z		2.510		1.468	0.888	0.145		1	
DW/K/04/172	KT037	Bhekumthetho 2		Z								1	
DW/K/04/173	KT038	Phenyane 2		Z								1	
DW/K/04/174	KT039	Saphumula 2		Z								1	
DW/K/04/175	KT040	Kwa-xolo 2		Z								1	
DW/K/04/176	KT052	Isangoyane 2		Z								1	
DW/K/04/177	KT053	Mpungamhlope		Z		4.996	0.125	3.476	1.115	0.280		1	
DW/K/04/178	KT054	Emthopha		Z		4.996		1.551	3.135	0.310		1	
DW/K/04/179	KT055	Maye		Z		4.996		1.600	3.670	0.320		1	
DW/K/04/180	KT056	Bhekumthetho royal		Z								1	
DW/K/04/181	KT057	Itshelejuba		Z		5.500			0.524	4.578	0.398	1	
DW/K/04/182	KT058	Manzabomvu		Z		5.500			0.524	4.578	0.398	1	
DW/K/04/183	KT059	Enyathi		Z		5.500			0.340	4.787	0.490	1	
DW/K/04/184	KT086	Makholweni		Z		5.500			0.290	4.665	0.545	1	
DW/K/04/185	Kz1	Nkonjeni regional (ph1)		Z		1.855	0.270	1.420	0.165			1	
DW/K/04/186	Kz4	Mandhlakazi regional (ph1)		Z		1.855	0.270	1.420	0.165			1	
DW/K/04/187	Kz10	Simdiagentsha ph2		Z		5.673		0.220	3.875	0.379		1	
DW/K/04/188	Kz11	Ebhukulini		Z		1.120			0.156	0.964		1	
DW/K/04/189	Kz12	Fankoma		Z		1.120			0.156	0.964		1	
DW/K/04/190	Kz13	Khambi		Z		1.115			0.120	0.995		1	
DW/K/04/191	Kz14	Maqulusini		Z		0.492			0.527	0.440		1	
DW/K/04/192	Kz15	Mabonjane		Z		0.279			0.165	0.263		1	
DW/K/04/193	Kz16	Nkongolwane		Z		1.475			0.176	1.368		1	
DW/K/04/194	Kz17	Mngamunde		Z		0.265			0.157	0.250		1	
DW/K/04/195	Kz18	Etsheni		Z		0.278			0.150	0.263		1	
DW/K/04/196	Kx19	Balmoral b		Z		0.556			0.300	0.526		1	
DW/K/04/197	Kz20	Highlands a		Z		1.247			0.665	0.954		1	
DW/K/04/198	Kz21	Mayshotshomba		Z		0.828				0.828		1	
DW/K/04/199	Kz22	Sovana		Z		0.196				0.196		1	
DW/K/04/200	Kz23	Nyoni		Z		1.552				1.552		1	
DW/K/04/201	Kz24	Kwa vova		Z		0.768				0.768		1	
DW/K/04/202	Kz25	Dungamanzi		Z		0.774				0.774		1	
DW/K/04/203	Kz26	Ezingadini		Z		1.355				1.355		1	
DW/K/04/204	Kz27	Number f		Z		0.418				0.418		1	
DW/K/04/205	Kz28	Ezinyosini		Z		0.497				0.497		1	
DW/K/04/206	Kz29	Enkembeni b		Z		0.739				0.739		1	
IS/N/04/207		Upgrade water works		Z		0.380						3	
IS/A/04/208		Mondlo w/works & cliffdale w/works upgrade		Z		0.120						5	
IW/A/04/209		Water works frischgewaagt		Z		1.500						1	
IW/Z/04/210		House connections-water sustainability problems		Z		4.000						1	
CB/P/04/211	KN06990103	Belgrade water supply		Z		0.243						6	
CB/N/04/212	KN0600S005	Enyokeni water supply		Z		0.876						5	
CM/K/04/213		Scott's hill/ paris dam main pipeline		Z								1	
CM/N/04/214		Nongoma water loss		Z								1	
CM/U/04/215		Babanango (ph 3) bulk water		Z								1	

Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
CM/P/04/216		Belgrade water		Z								1	
CM/N/04/217		Upgrade water retic kwaziphethe		Z								1	
ZD/K/04/218	904051500203	Emakhosini water		Z		0.131						1	
ZD/K/04/219	90451501700	Thokoza water project eu funding		Z		0.800						1	
ZD/K/04/220	90451501800	Nkonjeni water project eu funding		Z		0.700						1	
ZD/K/04/221	904051504203	Isangoyane water project		Z		1.923						1	
ZD/K/04/222	904051504703	Kwa-xolo water supply		Z		2.279						1	
ZD/K/04/223	904051504803	Saphumula water supply		Z		0.969						1	
ZD/K/04/224	904051504903	Phenyane/mjeni water supply		Z		0.778						1	
IW/K/04/225		House connections-water sustainability problems		Z								1	
AF/A/04/226	3.2d3v	Water network rehabilitation	Vryheid	A		2.300	0.700	0.700	0.900			1	
AF/A/04/227	3.2d4v	Reservoirs & bulk supply augmentation	Vryheid	A		4.500		1.700		2.800		1	
AF/A/04/228	3.2d7v	Cmpip: water loss assessment	Vryheid	A		0.300			0.300			1	
AF/A/04/229	3.2c4m	Council: rehabilitation of water network	eMondlo	A		2.600		1.300	1.300			1	
AF/A/04/230	3.2.c4m	Cmpip: rehabilitation of water network	eMondlo	A		6.000		3.000	3.000			1	
AF/A/04/231	3.2d5m	Water & sewerage plants: refurbishment & reservoir	eMondlo	A		27.000		27.000				1	
AF/A/04/232	3.2d1h	Water network rehabilitation	Hlobane	A		0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
UF/U/04/233	3B1	Formulate a water services development plan		U		0.500	0.500					1	
UF/U/04/234	11C1	Provide basic infrastructure to rscs :- water		U		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	1	
UF/U/04/235	11C1	Implement water and sanitation projects- water loss		U		0.300	0.300					1	
UF/U/04/236	11A1	Babanango community water supply scheme		U		0.150						1	
UF/U/04/237	11A2	Nondayana community water supply scheme		U		0.313						1	
UF/U/04/238	11A3	Nkonjeni community water supply scheme		U		0.645						1	
UF/U/04/239	11A4	Nodwengu community water supply scheme		U		1.460						1	
UF/U/04/240	11A5	Mvulu community water supply scheme		U		2.009						1	
UF/U/04/241	11A6	Njomelwane community water supply scheme		U		3.967						1	
UF/U/04/242	11A7	Isangoyana 2 community water supply scheme		U		0.800						1	
UF/U/04/243	11A8	Mabedlane community water supply scheme		U		4.086						1	
UF/U/04/244	11A9	Thokoza/mtikini community water supply scheme		U		1.207						1	
UF/U/04/245	11A10	Ezembeni community water supply scheme		U		1.330						1	
UF/U/04/246	11A11	Emakhosini community water supply scheme		U		2.317						1	
UF/U/04/247	11A12	Esigodiphola community water supply scheme		U		1.647						1	



Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
UF/U/04/248	11A13	Hlungulwane community water supply scheme		U		2.020						1	
RPU/P/04/249	7	Installation of water meters		P			0.300					1	
RPU/P/04/250	8	Kwabanakile bulk water scheme		P			4.000	0.200	0.500	1.000		1	
RPU/P/04/251	9	Kwabanakile water reticulation scheme		P				1.000	2.000			1	
RPU/P/04/252	10	Mi bulk water and reticulation scheme		P			0.150	1.500	0.500			1	
RPU/P/04/253	11	Mii water reticulation scheme & metering		P			0.400	0.800				1	
RPU/P/04/254	12	Ni water reticulation		P			0.200	0.300	0.400			1	
RPU/P/04/255	13	Nii bulk water scheme and completion of current sch		P			0.250	5.000	0.800	1.500	1.000	1	
RPU/P/04/256	14	Niii extention of existing water reticulation schem		P			0.080	0.500	0.600	0.800	0.400	1	
NO/N/04/257	N04001	water	Bambelentulo	N								1	
NO/N/04/258	N04002	water	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/04/259	N04003	water	Nggokotho	N								1	
NO/N/04/260	N04004	water	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/04/261	N04005	water	Mncwembe	N								1	
NO/N/04/262	N04006	water	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/04/263	N04007	water	Sishwili	N								1	
NO/N/04/264	N04008	water	Mshanelo	N								1	
NO/N/04/265	N04009	water	White City	N								1	
NO/N/04/266	N04010	water	Town	N								1	
NO/N/04/267	N04011	water	Ophalile	N								1	
NO/N/04/268	N04012	water	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/04/269	N04013	water	Canaan	N								1	
NO/N/04/270	N04014	water	Delene	N								1	
NO/N/04/271	N04015	water	Market	N								1	
NO/N/04/272	N04016	water, dipping tank	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/04/273	N04017	water, irrigation scheme	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/04/274	N04018	water	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/04/275	N04019	water, dam	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/04/276	N04020	water, dam	Mbonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/04/277	N04021	water	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/04/278	N04022	water	Ophaphasi	N								1	
NO/N/04/279	N04023	water	KwaToyisa	N								1	
NO/N/04/280	N04024	water, dams	Khethankomo	N								1	
NO/N/04/281	N04025	water, dam	Mahlomane	N								1	
NO/N/04/282	N04026	water, dam	Empuphusi	N								1	
NO/N/04/283	N04027	water, dam	KwaNhlebela	N								1	
NO/N/04/284	N04028	water	KwaJuda	N								1	
NO/N/04/285	N04029	water	Mdemhlane	N								1	
NO/N/04/286	N04030	water	KwaSinganda	N								1	
NO/N/04/287	N04031	water, dam	Ohiyeni	N								1	
NO/N/04/288	N04032	water, dam	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/04/289	N04033	dam	Kolubomvu	N								1	
NO/N/04/290	N04034	water, dam	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/04/291	N04035	water	Msebe	N								1	
NO/N/04/292	N04036	water	Mtimncongo	N								1	
NO/N/04/293	N04037	dam	Emvomveni	N								1	

Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/04/294	N04038	water, dam	Dasha	N								1	
NO/N/04/295	N04039	dam	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/04/296	N04040	water, dam	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/04/297	N04041	water	Ntshonono	N								1	
NO/N/04/298	N04042	water	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/04/299	N04043	water	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/04/300	N04044	water	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/04/301	N04045	water	Hlushwane	N								1	
NO/N/04/302	N04046	water	Emtiyambo	N								1	
NO/N/04/303	N04047	water	Njampela	N								1	
NO/N/04/304	N04048	water	Zwelisha	N								1	
NO/N/04/305	N04049	water	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/04/306	N04050	water	Nkonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/04/307	N04051	water	Nkungwini	N								1	
NO/N/04/308	N04052	water	Nkabane	N								1	
NO/N/04/309	N04053	water	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/04/310	N04054	water	KwaZenzele	N								1	
NO/N/04/311	N04055	water	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/04/312	N04056	water	Ngxogwane	N								1	
NO/N/04/313	N04057	water	Ncemeneni	N								1	
NO/N/04/314	N04058	water	Esidinsi	N								1	
NO/N/04/315	N04059	water	Khokhwaneni	N								1	
NO/N/04/316	N04060	water, windmill	Ekubungazeleni	N								1	
NO/N/04/317	N04061	water	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/04/318	N04062	water	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/04/319	N04063	water	KwaVilane	N								1	
NO/N/04/320	N04064	water	Manzimakhulu	N								1	
NO/N/04/321	N04065	water	Khenani	N								1	
NO/N/04/322	N04066	water	Mangamhlophe	N								1	
NO/N/04/323	N04067	water	Minya	N								1	
NO/N/04/324	N04068	pump engine and pipes, water resevoirs	Zifamona	N								1	
NO/N/04/325	N04069	water telecommunication, dipping tank	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/04/326	N04070	water, dam, irrigation scheme	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/04/327	N04071	water, dam, irrigation scheme	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/04/328	N04072	water, dam	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/04/329	N04073	dam	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/04/330	N04074	water, dam	Emagonsini	N								1	
NO/N/04/331	N04075	water, dam	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/04/332	N04076	water, dam	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/04/333	N04077	water, dam, irrigation scheme	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/04/334	N04078	water, dam, irrigation scheme	Makhelani	N								1	
NO/N/04/335	N04079	water, dam, irrigation scheme	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/04/336	N04080	water community road, dam skill, irrigation scheme	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/04/337	N04081	water, dam, irrigation scheme	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/04/338	N04082	water, irrigation scheme	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/04/339	N04083	water, dam, irrigation scheme	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/04/340	E/4/040	Support formulation of zululand wsdp		E								1	
DU/D/04/341	E/4/041	Upgrade paulpietersburg/dumbe reservoir		E		0.675						1	

Table A.4 - Water													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
DU/D/04/342	E/4/042	Spring protection programme (wards 1,2,4,5,6,7)		E		0.030						1	
DU/D/04/343	E/4/043	Irrigation feasibility study		E		0.075						1	
DU/D/04/344	E/4/044	Rudimentary water supply - rural settlements		E								1	

Table A.5 - Sanitation													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
ZA/K/05/001	KN192	Sanitation - zululand rc		Z	N/A	4.909						5	
ZA/K/05/002	KN242	Esidakeni san		Z	1	0.688	0.189					5	
ZA/K/05/003	KN246	Hlanganisa san		Z	1	0.676	0.166					5	
ZA/K/05/004	KN248	Isulabasha mvuyane san		Z	1	0.646	0.184					5	
ZA/K/05/005	KN260	Senzokuhle/dlabane san		Z	N/A	0.437						5	
ZA/K/05/006	KN323	Dumenkungwini san		Z	N/A	0.972						5	
ZA/K/05/007	KN324	Esikhumbeni san		Z	N/A							5	
ZA/K/05/008	KN325	Ophuzane san		Z	N/A							5	
ZA/K/05/009	KN326	Mkhwakweni san		Z	N/A							5	
ZA/K/05/010	KN327	Tholakele san		Z	N/A							5	
ZA/K/05/011	KN328	Emambatheni san		Z	N/A							5	
ZA/K/05/012	KN358s	Frischgewaagd san		Z	3	6.050	1.450	3.600	1.000			5	
ZA/K/05/013	KN359s	Nkongolwane san		Z	2	1.213	0.693	0.520				5	
ZA/K/05/014	KN360s	Hlahlindlela san		Z	3	10.334	2.834	3.300	4.200			5	
ZA/K/05/015	KN362s	Belgrade san		Z	2	1.822	0.582	0.790	0.450			5	
ZA/K/05/016	KN365s	Mangosuthu san		Z	3	1.333	0.533	0.800				5	
ZA/K/05/017	KN404s	Nkonjeni san		Z	1	0.313	0.313					5	
ZA/K/05/018	KN425s	Kombuzi san		Z	1	1.210	0.400					5	
ZA/K/05/019	KN426s	Simdlangentsha 2 san		Z	2	5.498	1.600	2.600				5	
ZA/K/05/020	KN427s	Thokoza / mtikini san		Z	1	2.291	1.200					5	
DW/K/05/021	KN192	Sanitation - zululand rc		Z		4.995						1	
DW/K/05/022	KN242	Esidakeni san		Z		0.688	0.189					1	
DW/K/05/023	KN246	Hlanganisa san		Z		0.676	0.166					1	
DW/K/05/024	KN248	Isulabasha mvuyane san		Z		0.646	0.184					1	
DW/K/05/025	KN260	Senzokuhle/dlabane san		Z		0.438						1	
DW/K/05/026	KN323	Dumenkungwini san		Z		0.972						1	
DW/K/05/027	KN324	Esikhumbeni san		Z								1	
DW/K/05/028	KN325	Ophuzane san		Z								1	
DW/K/05/029	KN326	Mkhwakweni san		Z								1	
DW/K/05/030	KN327	Tholakele san		Z								1	
DW/K/05/031	KN328	Emambatheni san		Z								1	
DW/K/05/032	KN358s	Frischgewaagd san		Z		6.500	1.450	3.600	1.000			1	
DW/K/05/033	KN359s	Nkongolwane san		Z		1.213	0.693	0.520				1	
DW/K/05/034	KN360s	Hlahlindlela san		Z		1.334	2.834	3.300	4.200			1	
DW/K/05/035	KN426	Simdlangentsha 2 san		Z		5.498	1.600	2.600				1	
DW/K/05/036	KN362s	Belgrade san		Z		1.822	0.582	0.790	0.450			1	
DW/K/05/037	KN425	Kombuzi san		Z		1.214	0.400					1	
DW/K/05/038	KN427	Thokoza / mtikini san		Z		2.295	1.200					1	
DW/K/05/039	KN365s	Mangosuthu san		Z		1.333	0.533	0.800				1	
DW/K/05/040	KN404s	Nkonjeni san		Z		0.313	0.313					1	
IS/A/05/041		Upgrading sewerage works vryheid		Z		0.170						3	
IW/N/05/042		Upgrade sewerage works/new works		Z		0.700						1	
CB/A/05/043	KN06000207	Ezungwini sanitation		Z		0.965						6	
CB/P/05/044	KN190103008	Sizakahle school sanit		Z		0.148						5	
IW/K/05/045		Upgrade sewerage works/new works		Z								1	
CB/U/05/046	KN190201007	Ulundi ablution		Z								1	

Table A.5 - Sanitation													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
AF/A/05/047	3.2c1v	Council: upgrading of sewerage works	Vryheid	A		4.800	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200		1	
AF/A/05/048	3.2c2v	Upgrading of sewerage works (cmip)	Vryheid	A		11.200	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800		1	
AF/A/05/049	3.2d5v	Sewer network rehabilitation	Vryheid	A		1.400			1.400			1	
AF/A/05/050	3.2d6v	Lakeside sewer pumpstation	Vryheid	A		1.000				1.000		1	
UF/U/05/051	5A16	- buhlebuyeza school sanitation		U		0.035						1	
UF/U/05/052	5A17	- embukisweni school sanitation		U		0.035						1	
UF/U/05/053	11C1	Provide basic infrastructure to rscs :- sanitation		U		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	1	
UF/U/05/054	11A18	Emambatheni: sanitation		U		0.500						1	
UF/U/05/055	11A19	Esikhumbeni: sanitation		U		0.500						1	
UF/U/05/056	11A20	Mkhakhweni: sanitation		U		0.500						1	
RPU/P/05/057	14	Ki bulk sewer investigation & installation		P			0.300	1.000	0.800	0.600	1.500	1	
RPU/P/05/058	15	Ki bulk network sewer		P				0.800		1.900		1	
RPU/P/05/059	16	Kii bulk network sewer		P			0.250	1.800	1.000		1.000	1	
RPU/P/05/060	17	School sanitation		P				0.400		0.600		1	
RPU/P/05/061	18	Ncotshane sanitaion		P			0.200					1	
RPU/P/05/062	19	Community toilets (a)		P			0.230		0.720			1	
RPU/P/05/063	20	Community toilets (b)		P			0.900	0.100				1	
RPU/P/05/064	21	Ncotshane a&b bulk network sewer		P			0.230	0.600	0.400	0.500	0.500	1	
NO/N/05/065	N05001	sanitation	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/05/066	N05002	sanitation	Mshanelo	N								1	
NO/N/05/067	N05003	public toilets	Town	N								1	
NO/N/05/068	N05004	sanitation	Market	N								1	
NO/N/05/069	N05005	sanitation	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/05/070	N05006	sanitation	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/05/071	N05007	sanitation	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/05/072	N05008	sanitation	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/05/073	N05009	sanitation	Empuphusi	N								1	
NO/N/05/074	N05010	sanitation	Ohiyeni	N								1	
NO/N/05/075	N05011	sanitation	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/05/076	N05012	sanitation	Kolubomvu	N								1	
NO/N/05/077	N05013	sanitation	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/05/078	N05014	sanitation	Msebe	N								1	
NO/N/05/079	N05015	sanitation	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/05/080	N05016	sanitation	Ntshonono	N								1	
NO/N/05/081	N05017	sanitation	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/05/082	N05018	sanitation	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/05/083	N05019	sanitation	Njampela	N								1	
NO/N/05/084	N05020	sanitation	Nkonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/05/085	N05021	sanitation	Nkungwini	N								1	
NO/N/05/086	N05022	sanitation	Nkabane	N								1	
NO/N/05/087	N05023	sanitation	Ophiyani	N								1	
NO/N/05/088	N05024	sanitation	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/05/089	N05025	sanitation	Khokhwaneni	N								1	
NO/N/05/090	N05026	sanitation	Esiphambanweni	N								1	
NO/N/05/091	N05027	sanitation	Ekubungazeleni	N								1	
NO/N/05/092	N05028	sanitation	Zifamona	N								1	
NO/N/05/093	N05029	sanitation	Ezimpisini	N								1	
DU/D/05/094	E/5/045	Upgrade sanitation facilities - frischgewaagd/bilan		E								1	
DU/D/05/095	E/5/046	Provide basic level of sanitation - rural settlemen		E								1	

Table A.5 - Sanitation													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
DU/D/05/096	E/5/047	New sewage treatment works - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		1.507						1	
DU/D/05/097	E/5/048	Bulk outfall sewers - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		0.745						1	
DU/D/05/098	E/5/049	Upgrade dumbe to conventional sewer system		E		1.758						1	
DU/D/05/099	E/5/050	Upgrade paulpietersburg to conventional sewer system		E								1	
DU/D/05/100	E/5/051	Reticulate p/dumbe industrial area (sewer system)		E		0.935						1	

Table A.6 - Roads													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/06/001	Z06001	Roads & transport plan	Zululand	Z	2	0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
DO/N/06/002		Local road (BBI) - A3258	Nongoma	Z	1	0.205	0.205					5	
DO/N/06/003		Local road (BBI) - D1805	Nongoma	Z	1	0.205	0.205					5	
DO/N/06/004		Local road (BBI) - D1729	Nongoma	Z	1	0.225	0.225					5	
DO/N/06/005		Local road (BBI) - P450	Nongoma	Z	1	0.160	0.160					5	
DO/U/06/006		Local road (BBI) -P487(A)	Ulundi	Z	1	0.225	0.225					5	
DO/U/06/007		Local road (BBI) - P487(B)	Ulundi	Z	1	0.225	0.225					5	
DO/U/06/008		Local road (BBI) - D1723	Ulundi	Z	1	0.225	0.225					5	
DO/U/06/009		Local road (BBI) - D1700	Ulundi	Z	1	0.225	0.225					5	
DO/U/06/010		Local road (BBI) - D1707	Ulundi	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/U/06/011		Local road (BBI) - P224(A)	Ulundi	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/P/06/012		Local road (BBI) - Hlanzeni	Pongola	Z	1	0.155	0.155					5	
DO/P/06/013		Local road (BBI) - A1205	Pongola	Z	1	0.145	0.145					5	
DO/P/06/014		Local road (BBI) - Kwashoba	Pongola	Z	1	0.165	0.165					5	
DO/P/06/015		Local road (BBI) - A3409	Pongola	Z	1	0.135	0.135					5	
DO/A/06/016		Local road (BBI) - Thongwane	Vryheid	Z	1	0.245	0.245					5	
DO/A/06/017		Local road (BBI) - Bucangoshe	Vryheid	Z	1	0.200	0.200					5	
DO/A/06/018		Local road (BBI) - Nocokosho	Vryheid	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/N/06/019		Local road (CARS) - D1895	Nongoma	Z	1	0.000	0.000					5	
DO/N/06/020		Local road (CARS) - A1022	Nongoma	Z	1	0.397	0.397					5	
DO/N/06/021		Local road (CARS) - A845	Nongoma	Z	1	0.225	0.225					5	
DO/N/06/022		Local road (CARS) - Mkhondvu	Nongoma	Z	1	0.225	0.225					5	
DO/N/06/023		Local road (CARS) - A970	Nongoma	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/N/06/024		Local road (CARS) - A734	Nongoma	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/N/06/025		Local road (CARS) - A3260	Nongoma	Z	1	0.225	0.225					5	
DO/N/06/026		Local road (CARS) - A988/A989	Nongoma	Z	1	0.000	0.000					5	
DO/U/06/027		Local road (CARS) - A2238	Ulundi	Z	1	0.230	0.230					5	
DO/U/06/028		Local road (CARS) - Emashadu	Ulundi	Z	1	0.478	0.478					5	
DO/U/06/029		Local road (CARS) - A3160	Ulundi	Z	1	0.000	0.000					5	
DO/U/06/030		Local road (CARS) - A3164	Ulundi	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/P/06/031		Local road (CARS) - A3409	Pongola	Z	1	0.342	0.342					5	
DO/P/06/032		Local road (CARS) - A1205	Pongola	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/P/06/033		Local road (CARS) - Moyeni	Pongola	Z	1	0.440	0.440					5	
DO/P/06/034		Local road (CARS) - A3433	Pongola	Z	1	0.000	0.000					5	
DO/P/06/035		Local road (CARS) - Kwashoba	Pongola	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/P/06/036		Local road (CARS) - Hlanzeni	Pongola	Z	1	0.446	0.446					5	
DO/P/06/037		Local road (CARS) - A3437	Pongola	Z	1	0.200	0.200					5	
DO/A/06/038		Local road (CARS) - St Paul	Vryheid	Z	1	0.440	0.440					5	
DO/A/06/039		Local road (CARS) - Nhlazatshe	Vryheid	Z	1	0.300	0.300					5	
DO/A/06/040		Local road (CARS) - Ngcaka	Vryheid	Z	1	0.200	0.200					5	

Table A.6 - Roads													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
DO/A/06/041		Local road (CARS) - Emdrasini	Vryheid	Z	1	0.300	0.300					5	
DO/A/06/042		Local road (CARS) - Ngwanya	Vryheid	Z	1	0.200	0.200					5	
DO/N/06/043	2004-499645-1	Conditional Grant (Rehab) - P48 Heavy rehab	Nongoma	Z	1	2.500	2.500					5	
DO/N/06/044	2004-499645-2	Conditional Grant (Rehab) - P52/1 Heavy rehab	Nongoma	Z	1	0.800	0.800					5	
DO/P/06/045	2003-499645-1	Conditional Grant (Rehab) - P678 Patch & Repair	Pongola	Z	1	0.270	0.270					5	
DO/P/06/046	2003-499645-2	Conditional Grant (Rehab) - P678 rehab	Pongola	Z	1	1.230	1.230					5	
DO/N/06/047	2004-403708-1	Periodic maintenance D1818 Betterment & regravel	Nongoma	Z	1	0.550	0.550					5	
DO/N/06/048	2004-403708-2	Periodic maintenance P700 Betterment & regravel	Nongoma	Z	1	0.750	0.750					5	
DO/N/06/049	2004-403708-3	Periodic maintenance D1889 Betterment & regravel	Nongoma	Z	1	0.540	0.540					5	
DO/N/06/050	2004-403708-4	Periodic maintenance P573 Betterment & regravel	Nongoma	Z	1	0.350	0.350					5	
DO/N/06/051	2004-403708-5	Periodic maintenance D256 Betterment & regravel	Nongoma	Z	1	0.400	0.400					5	
DO/N/06/052	2004-403708-6	Periodic maintenance D1723 Betterment & regravel	Nongoma	Z	1	0.400	0.400					5	
DO/N/06/053	2004-403708-7	Periodic maintenance D1906 Betterment & regravel	Nongoma	Z	1	0.300	0.300					5	
DO/N/06/054	2004-403708-8	Nongoma Periodic maintenance - Salaries	Nongoma	Z	1	0.336	0.336					5	
DO/P/06/055	2003-403708-1	Periodic maintenance D94 Betterment & regravel	Pongola	Z	1	0.602	0.602					5	
DO/P/06/056	2003-403708-2	Periodic maintenance D308 Betterment & regravel	Pongola	Z	1	0.400	0.400					5	
DO/P/06/057	2003-403708-3	Periodic maintenance P84 Betterment & regravel	Pongola	Z	1	0.371	0.371					5	
DO/P/06/058	2003-403708-4	Periodic maintenance D565 Betterment & regravel	Pongola	Z	1	0.181	0.181					5	
DO/P/06/059	2003-403708-5	Pongola Periodic maintenance - Salaries	Pongola	Z	1	0.190	0.190					5	
DO/A/06/060	2002-403708-1	Periodic maintenance D1927 Betterment & regravel	Vryheid	Z	1	0.784	0.784					5	
DO/A/06/061	2002-403708-2	Periodic maintenance D1875 Betterment & regravel	Vryheid	Z	1	0.500	0.500					5	
DO/A/06/062	2002-403708-3	Periodic maintenance P258-2 Betterment & regravel	Vryheid	Z	1	0.396	0.396					5	
DO/A/06/063	2002-403708-4	Periodic maintenance P300 Betterment & regravel	Vryheid	Z	1	0.500	0.500					5	
DO/A/06/064	2002-403708-5	Periodic maintenance P220 Betterment & regravel	Vryheid	Z	1	0.660	0.660					5	
DO/A/06/065	2002-403708-6	Vryheid Periodic maintenance - Salaries	Vryheid	Z	1	0.170	0.170					5	
ZM/K/06/066	Z 06002	Upgrade access roads (1467 kms)	All settlements not served by District network	Z	5							1	
ZM/K/06/067	Z 06007	Maintenance of community access roads by local communities	Zululand	Z	5	26.010	5.200	5.200	5.200	5.200	5.200	5	
ZM/K/06/068	Z 06003	Upgrade P 700	Ulundi / Zululand	Z	2	60.000						3	



Table A.6 - Roads													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
ZM/K/06/069	Z 06008	Link road from P 700 to Empangeni	Zululand and Uthungulu	Z	3							2	
ZM/K/06/070	Z 06004	Upgrade road from Nongoma to Hlabisa	Nongoma	Z	2	60.000						3	
ZM/K/06/071	Z 06005	Upgrade road from Nongoma to Pongola	Nongoma, Pongola	Z	3	40.000						3	
ZM/K/06/072	Z 06006	Upgrade road from Nongoma to Ngome	Nongoma	Z	2	36.800						3	
ZM/K/06/073	Z 09001	Upgrade facilities at identified taxi ranks + facilities for informal traders	All towns and RSS hubs	Z	2	7.000						3	
IS/N/06/074		Construct new service road in CBD		Z		2.400						1	
IS/N/06/075		Upgrade Nongoma Link Roads		Z		0.137						1	
CB/A/06/077	KN06990202	Ophuzane Access Road		Z		0.786						6	
CB/A/06/078	KN06000209	Phumeceleni Road		Z		0.385						6	
CB/A/06/079	KN06000210	Bhekumthetho Road		Z		0.482						6	
CB/N/06/080	KN0600S001	Access Road: Enyokeni		Z		0.125						5	
CB/U/06/081	KN190101001	Kwa-Nondayana Ekushmaye Road		Z		0.368						5	
CB/U/06/082	KN190101002	Thokoza Road		Z		0.180						5	
CB/U/06/083	KN190101003	Kwa-Mngakwe Road		Z		0.274						5	
CB/U/06/084	KN190101004	Matshitsholo Road		Z		0.180						5	
CB/N/06/085	KN190102001	Mbewumbe-Dlaba & Thokoza Road		Z		0.240						5	
CB/N/06/086	KN190102002	Qongo to Esizinda Road		Z		0.120						5	
CB/P/06/087	KN190103001	Kwa-Shoba Road		Z		0.142						5	
CB/P/06/088	KN190103002	Mavuso Road		Z		0.189						5	
CB/P/06/089	KN190103003	Kwa-Gabela Road		Z		0.120						5	
CB/P/06/090	KN190103009	Imboloba Road		Z		0.111						5	
CB/A/06/091	KN190104001	Bhekumthetho/Phumeceleni Road		Z		0.111						5	
CB/A/06/092	KN190104002	Mountain View/Kwangwelu Road		Z		0.111						5	
CB/A/06/093	KN190104003	Ngenetsheni Road		Z		0.054						5	
CB/D/06/094	KN190105001	Tholakela Road		Z		0.200						5	
CB/A/06/095	KN06990202	Ophuzane Access Road		Z		0.786						6	
AF/A/06/096	3.2d4b	Stormwater upgrade	Bhekuzulu	A		0.500	0.250	0.250				1	
AF/A/06/097	3.2d5b	Surfacing of roads: Phase 4 & 6A	Bhekuzulu	A		2.800	0.300	1.500	1.000			1	
AF/A/06/098	3.2d6b	Surfacing of roads: Phase 6B	Bhekuzulu	A		3.500		0.500	1.000	2.000		1	
AF/A/06/099	3.2d8v	Rehabilitation of roads: Utrecht, Kerk, etc	Vryheid	A		6.700	0.700	0.100	1.000	4.000		1	
AF/A/06/100	3.2d9v	Stormwater upgrade	Vryheid	A		1.400	0.500	0.500	0.400			1	
AF/A/06/101	3.2d3m	Surfacing of roads	eMondlo	A		4.200	0.800	1.200	1.500	0.700		1	
AF/A/06/102	3.2d2h	Surfacing of roads	Hlobane	A		0.500	0.200	0.300				1	
AF/A/06/103	3.2c1l	Council: Roads & stormwater	Louwsburg	A		1.000		1.000				1	
AF/A/06/104	3.2c2l	Roads & stormwater (CMIP)	Louwsburg	A		2.500		2.500				1	
AF/A/06/105	3.2d3l	Surfacing of roads	Louwsburg	A		2.100			2.100			1	
AF/A/06/106	11.3C7	Road marking & signage		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
UF/U/06/107	3C2	Formulate a Roads and Stormwater Master Plan		U		0.500	0.500					1	
UF/U/06/108	11C1	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs :- Roads and stormwater		U		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	1	
UF/U/06/109	11A2	- Princess Mkabayi Extension		U		1.000	1.000					1	
UF/U/06/110	11A2	- Circle Road (King Mpande Grave Site)		U		1.000			1.000			1	
UF/U/06/111	11E4	- Road upgrade in Ulundi Town		U		1.000		0.500	0.500			1	
RPU/P/06/112	22	Ncothasane A&B Street paving		P			0.500	0.400	0.200			1	

Table A.6 - Roads													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
RPU/P/06/113	23	Street paving Pongolo town		P			0.800					1	
RPU/P/06/114	24	Access Roads - A		P			0.200	0.100	0.400	0.400		1	
RPU/P/06/115	25	Access Roads - C		P			1.500	0.500	0.300	0.200		1	
RPU/P/06/116	27	Industrial area stormwater drains		P				0.040				1	
NO/N/06/117	N06001	roads	Bambelentulo	N								1	
NO/N/06/118	N06002	roads	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/06/119	N06003	road	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/06/120	N06004	road	Mncwembe	N								1	
NO/N/06/121	N06005	road	Town	N								1	
NO/N/06/122	N06006	roads, bridge	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/06/123	N06007	road, bridge	Ophalile	N								1	
NO/N/06/124	N06008	roads	Canaan	N								1	
NO/N/06/125	N06009	roads, bridge	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/06/126	N06010	roads, bridge	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/06/127	N06011	roads, bridge, speed humps	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/06/128	N06012	road	Msebe	N								1	
NO/N/06/129	N06013	roads	Emvomveni	N								1	
NO/N/06/130	N06014	roads	Esigodiphola	N								1	
NO/N/06/131	N06015	roads, bridge	Dasha	N								1	
NO/N/06/132	N06016	road	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/06/133	N06017	roads, bridge	Ntshonono	N								1	
NO/N/06/134	N06018	roads	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/06/135	N06019	roads	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/06/136	N06020	road	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/06/137	N06021	road	Nkonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/06/138	N06022	roads	Vulamehlo	N								1	
NO/N/06/139	N06023	roads	Nkabane	N								1	
NO/N/06/140	N06024	road	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/06/141	N06025	roads	KwaZenzele	N								1	
NO/N/06/142	N06026	roads	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/06/143	N06027	roads	Ncemaneni	N								1	
NO/N/06/144	N06028	road	Esidinsi	N								1	
NO/N/06/145	N06029	road, bridge	Esiphambanweni	N								1	
NO/N/06/146	N06030	road, bridge	KwaSinganda	N								1	
NO/N/06/147	N06031	road, bridge	Manzimakhulu	N								1	
NO/N/06/148	N06032	road	Khenani	N								1	
NO/N/06/149	N06033	bridge	Mangamhlophe	N								1	
NO/N/06/150	N06034	road	KwaZindizwe	N								1	
NO/N/06/151	N06035	road	Minya	N								1	
NO/N/06/152	N06036	road	Zifamona	N								1	
NO/N/06/153	N06037	road	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/06/154	N06038	road	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/06/155	N06039	road	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/06/156	N06040	road	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/06/157	N06041	water community road	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/06/158	N06042	road	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/06/159	N06043	road	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/06/160	N06044	road	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/06/161	N06045	road	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/06/162	N06046	road	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/06/163	N06047	water community road	Oqagwini	N								1	

Table A.6 - Roads													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/06/164	N06048	roads	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/06/165	N06049	road	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/06/166	N06050	road	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/06/167	E/6/056	Upgrade rrtf identified rural roads		E								1	
DU/D/06/168	E/6/057	Upgrade dumbie roads		E		8.000						1	
DU/D/06/169	E/6/058	Reseal paulpietersburg roads		E		1.000						1	
DU/D/06/170	E/6/059	Tarring of wakkerstroom-luneberg-paulpietersburg ro		E								1	
DU/D/06/171	E/6/060	Tarring of paulpietersburg-tholakele-balmoral road		E								1	
DU/D/06/172	E/6/061	Construct rrtf identified roads		E								1	
DU/D/06/173	E/6/062	Feasibility study - mahlone-opuzane lin road		E								1	
DU/D/06/174	E/6/063	Feasibility study - enkembeni-n2 link road		E								1	

Table A.7 - Electricity													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/07/001	Z 07001	Elect. Supply	All setts. without elect.	Z	2	0.400	0.200	0.200				3	
ZM/K/07/002	Z 07002	Provide 10 300 new connections	To be determined	Z	1	41.000	41.000					4	
CM/K/07/003	904043700300	Electrification of Community Halls		Z		0.200						1	
AF/A/07/004	3.1.b4	Electrification Plan		A		0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
AF/A/07/005	3.3D1	Upgrading of 11KVA overhead lines (Komissie/Sma)		A		0.700	0.400	0.300				1	
AF/A/07/006	3.3C4	Abaqulusi sub-station: Phase 2 & Phase 3		A		1.500	0.600	0.900				1	
AF/A/07/007	3.3C5	Reticulation of Bhhekuzulu Phase 6B		A		1.200	1.200					1	
AF/A/07/008	3.3C6	Reticulation of Lakeside West Phase 6B		A		1.500	1.000	0.500				1	
AF/A/07/009	3.3E7	Telemetry of sub-stations		A		1.300	0.400	0.300	0.300	0.300		1	
AF/A/07/010	3.3E8	Additional connections: Bhhekuzulu & eMondlo		A		8.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000		1	
AF/A/07/011	3.3C9	eMondlo Transformer & switchgear		A		0.900	0.900					1	
AF/A/07/012	3.3E11	Refurbishment of major sub-stations		A		4.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		1	
AF/A/07/013	3.3C12	Bhekumthete reticulation		A		2.000	1.400	0.600				1	
AF/A/07/014	3.3C13	Underground of 11KV - 6.6KV networks in eMondlo, Bhhekuzulu, Vryheid & Hlobane		A		22.000	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500		1	
AF/A/07/015	3.3C14	Extend electricity for future residential areas in Vryheid Ext 15 & North Street		A		0.800	0.400	0.400				1	
AF/A/07/016	3.3E15	Replacement of interswitch		A		0.600	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150		1	
AF/A/07/017	3.3D17	Refurbishment of poles		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
AF/A/07/018	3.3D18	Upgrading of open low V overhead		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
AF/A/07/019	3.3E19	Restoring of major sub-station		A		0.100		0.050	0.050			1	
AF/A/07/020	3.3E20	Electricity supply: Light Industrial Area		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
AF/A/07/021	3.3E21	Electricity supply: Industrial area		A		2.000			2.000			1	
AF/A/07/022	3.3D22	Streetlights: Bhhekuzulu, eMondlo, Hlobane		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
AF/A/07/023	3.3D23	Rehabilitation of bare 11 000 Volt overhead		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
AF/A/07/024	3.3D24	Streetlights in areas managed by Eskom		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
UF/U/07/025	3B3	Formulate an Electrification Plan		U		0.500	0.500					1	
UF/U/07/026	11C1	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs : Electricity		U		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	1	
UF/U/07/027	11C1	Electrification of Ulundi licensed area - Imbilane		U								1	
UF/U/07/028	11C1	Electrification of Ulundi licensed area - Mashona		U								1	
UF/U/07/029	11C1	Electrification of Ulundi licensed area - Isangoyane		U								1	
UF/U/07/030	11C1	Electrification of Ulundi licensed area - Kwa Ggikazi		U								1	

Table A.7 - Electricity													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
UF/U/07/031	11C1	Electrification of Ulundi licensed area - Monekwane		U								1	
UF/U/07/032	11D2	- Unit D1		U		1.500	0.500	0.500	0.500			1	
UF/U/07/033	11E3	- Unit M		U		2.300	1.000	1.000	0.300			1	
UF/U/07/034	11E5	- Transformer oil tester		U		0.020	0.020					1	
UF/U/07/035	11E9	- Refurbishment of street lights		U		0.040	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	1	
UF/U/07/036	11E10	- Remote controls		U		0.010	0.010					1	
UF/U/07/037	11E11	- Load control		U								1	
RPU/P/07/038	28	W6 Electrification		P			0.250	0.240				1	
RPU/P/07/039	29	Ncotshane Electrification		P				0.300				1	
RPU/P/07/040	30	M/P Electrification		P				0.800	0.200			1	
RPU/P/07/041	31	MI Electrification		P			0.240		0.800	0.400		1	
RPU/P/07/042	32	Uphongolo Town Electrification upgrade		P			0.180	0.200	0.160	0.300		1	
RPU/P/07/043	33	Investigation of Additional Electricity		P			0.600					1	
NO/N/07/044	N07001	electricity	Bambelentulo	N								1	
NO/N/07/045	N07002	electricity	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/07/046	N07003	electricity	Nggokotho	N								1	
NO/N/07/047	N07004	electricity	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/07/048	N07008	electricity	Mncwembe	N								1	
NO/N/07/049	N07009	electricity	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/07/050	N07010	electricity	Sishwili	N								1	
NO/N/07/051	N07011	electricity	Mshanelo	N								1	
NO/N/07/052	N07012	electricity	White City	N								1	
NO/N/07/053	N07013	electricity	Town	N								1	
NO/N/07/054	N07014	electricity	Ophalile	N								1	
NO/N/07/055	N07015	electricity	Canaan	N								1	
NO/N/07/056	N07016	electricity	Delene	N								1	
NO/N/07/057	N07017	electricity	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/07/058	N07018	electricity	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/07/059	N07019	electricity	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/07/060	N07020	electricity	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/07/061	N07021	electricity	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/07/062	N07022	electricity	Ophaphasi	N								1	
NO/N/07/063	N07023	electricity	KwaToyisa	N								1	
NO/N/07/064	N07024	electricity	Khethankomo	N								1	
NO/N/07/065	N07025	electricity	Mahlomane	N								1	
NO/N/07/066	N07026	electricity	Empuphusi	N								1	
NO/N/07/067	N07027	electricity	KwaNhlebelo	N								1	
NO/N/07/068	N07028	electricity	Mdemhlane	N								1	
NO/N/07/069	N07029	electricity	KwaSinganda	N								1	
NO/N/07/070	N07030	electricity	Ohiyeni	N								1	
NO/N/07/071	N07031	electricity	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/07/072	N07032	electricity	Kolubomvu	N								1	
NO/N/07/073	N07033	electricity	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/07/074	N07034	electricity	Msebe	N								1	
NO/N/07/075	N07035	electricity	Mtimncongo	N								1	
NO/N/07/076	N07036	electricity	Emvomveni	N								1	

Table A.7 - Electricity													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/07/077	N07036	electricity	Esigodiphola	N								1	
NO/N/07/078	N07037	electricity	Dasha	N								1	
NO/N/07/079	N07038	electricity	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/07/080	N07039	electricity	Ntshonono	N								1	
NO/N/07/081	N07040	electricity	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/07/082	N07041	electricity	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/07/083	N07042	electricity	Hlushwane	N								1	
NO/N/07/084	N07043	electricity	Emtiyambo	N								1	
NO/N/07/085	N07044	electricity	Njampela	N								1	
NO/N/07/086	N07045	electricity	Zwelisha	N								1	
NO/N/07/087	N07046	electricity	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/07/088	N07047	electricity	Nkabane	N								1	
NO/N/07/089	N07048	electricity	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/07/090	N07049	electricity	KwaZenzele	N								1	
NO/N/07/091	N07050	electricity	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/07/092	N07051	electricity	KwaVilane	N								1	
NO/N/07/093	N07052	electricity	Khenani	N								1	
NO/N/07/094	N07053	electricity	Mangamhlophe	N								1	
NO/N/07/095	N07054	electricity	Minya	N								1	
NO/N/07/096	N07055	electricity	Zifamona	N								1	
NO/N/07/097	N07056	electricity	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/07/098	N07057	electricity	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/07/099	N07058	electricity	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/07/100	N07059	electricity	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/07/101	N07060	electricity	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/07/102	N07061	electricity	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/07/103	N07062	electricity	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/07/104	N07063	electricity	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/07/105	N07064	electricity	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/07/106	N07065	electricity	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/07/107	N07066	electricity	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/07/108	N07067	electricity	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/07/109	N07068	electricity	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/07/110	N07069	electricity	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/07/111	E/7/052	Electricity supply - rural settlements		E								1	
DU/D/07/112	E/7/053	Additional streetlights - dumbe		E		0.015						1	
DU/D/07/113	E/7/054	Additional streetlights - paulpietersburg		E		0.015						1	
DU/D/07/114	E/7/055	Upgrade and extend p/dumbe electricity network		E								1	

Table A.8 - Telecommunicans & Posts													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/08/001	Z 08001	Telecommunications plan	Zululand	Z	2	0.2	0.1	0.1				1	
TB/Z/08/002	Z 08002	Postal services plan	Zululand-LMs	Z	1	0.05	0.05					1	
NO/N/08/003	N08001	telecommunication	Ophaphasi	N								1	
NO/N/08/004	N08002	telecommunication	Khethankomo	N								1	
NO/N/08/005	N08003	telecommunication	Mahlomane	N								1	
NO/N/08/006	N08004	telecommunication	Empuphusi	N								1	
NO/N/08/007	N08005	telecommunication	KwaJuda	N								1	
NO/N/08/008	N08006	telecommunication	KwaSinqanda	N								1	
NO/N/08/009	N08010	telecommunication	Ohiyeni	N								1	
NO/N/08/010	N08011	telecommunication	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/08/011	N08012	telecommunication	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/08/012	N08013	telecommunication	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/08/013	N08014	telecommunication	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/08/014	N08015	telecommunication	Ntshonono	N								1	
NO/N/08/015	N08016	telecommunication	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/08/016	N08017	telecommunication	Njampela	N								1	
NO/N/08/017	N08018	telecommunication	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/08/018	N08019	water telecommunication	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/08/019	N08020	telecommunication	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/08/020	N08021	telecommunication	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/08/021	N08022	telecommunication	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/08/022	N08023	telecommunication	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/08/023	N08024	telecommunication	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/08/024	N08025	telecommunication	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/08/025	N08026	telephones	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/08/026	N08027	telephones	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/08/027	N08028	telephones	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/08/028	N08029	telephones	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/08/029	N08030	telephones	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/08/030	N08031	telephones	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/08/031	E/8/074	Upgrade tv transponder on dumb mountain		E		0.082						1	
DU/D/08/032	E/8/075	Telkom telephone service - frischgewaagd		E								1	
DU/D/08/033	E/8/076	Telkom public telephone service - rural settlements		E								1	
DU/D/08/034	E/8/077	Encourage extension of cellular telephone coverage		E								1	

Table A.9 - Transport													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/09/001	Z 10001	Solid waste master plan	Zululand	Z	1	0.300	0.300					5	
IS/Z/09/002		Upgrade exist taxi/informal traders facilities		Z		11.000						4	
CB/P/09/003	KN06990101	Belgrade Taxi Rank		Z		1.620						5	
CB/A/09/004	KN06990105	Belgrade Taxi Rank Building		Z		0.930						6	
CB/U/09/005	KN06990302	Mashona Taxi Rank		Z		1.440						6	
CB/U/09/006	KN190201005	Ulundi Taxi Rank		Z								1	
CB/N/09/007	KN190202003	Buxedeni Taxi Rank		Z								1	
CB/P/09/008	KN190203002	Altona Taxi Rank		Z								1	
AF/A/09/009	11.1C1	Waste Management Master Plan		A		0.500	0.250	0.250				1	
UF/U/09/010	4c1	Formulate a Waste Management Plan		U		0.500	0.500					1	
UF/U/09/011	4c1	Investigate the outsourcing of cleansing		U		0.100	0.100					1	
UF/U/09/012	4c1	Formulate a Waste Management Plan Investigate options of waste management in rural areas		U		0.100	0.100					1	
UF/U/09/013	4c1	Formulate a Waste Management Plan Legalise the existing Ulundi landfill site		U		0.500	0.250	0.250				1	
NO/N/09/014	N09001	solid waste	Market	N								1	
DU/D/09/015	E/9/072	Support formulation of zululand solid waste master plan		E								1	
DU/D/09/016	E/9/073	Upgrade paulpietersburg/dumbe landfill site		E		0.420						1	



Table A.10 - Solid Waste													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration (Years)	Total Cost (R)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/10/001	Z09001	Strategic plan for the development of the primary corridor network	Zululand	Z	1	0.100	0.1					1	
IW/Z/10/002		Solid Waste site Vryheid		Z		2.000						1	
CM/Z/10/003		Regional Solid Waste Master Plan		Z								1	
AF/A/10/004	3.2d9b	Pedestrian bridge	Bhekuzulu	A		0.160		0.160				1	
AF/A/10/005	3.2d4l	Construct bridge across road linking Khambi & Louwsburg	Louwsburg	A		0.500	0.250	0.250				1	
AF/A/10/006	7c8	Upgrade R34		A								1	
AF/A/10/007	7c9	Upgrade/tar Route 618 (Vryheid to Nongoma)		A								1	
AF/A/10/008	7c10	Upgrade road from Vryheid to Babanango		A								1	
UF/U/10/009	3B4	Formulate a Transportation Plan		U		0.500	0.500					1	
UF/U/10/010	8A2	Construct road linkages (P700)		U								1	
UF/U/10/011	11D1	- Upgrade roads in rural areas		U		1.000		0.500	0.500			1	
UF/U/10/012	11A2	- Construct/tar P700		U		60.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	1	
UF/U/10/013	11A14	Kwa-Mnqakwe: Roads		U		0.290						1	
UF/U/10/014	11A15	Kwa-Nondayana Ekushmaye: Roads		U		0.390						1	
UF/U/10/015	11A16	Matshitsholo: Roads		U		0.190						1	
UF/U/10/016	11A17	Thokoza: Roads		U		0.190						1	
RPU/P/10/017	26	Ratification of N2 status for portion of the road passing through Phongolo		P			0.200			1.000	1.000	1	
NO/N/10/018	N09001	taxi rank	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/10/019	N09002	taxi rank	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/10/020	N09003	transportation, taxi rank	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/10/021	N09004	taxi rank	Esiphambanweni	N								1	
NO/N/10/022	N09005	taxi ranks, stop shelters	Ezimpisini	N								1	
DU/D/10/023	E/10/064	Taxi rank - bilanyoni		E		0.007						1	
DU/D/10/024	E/10/065	Taxi and bus terminus - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		1.500						1	
DU/D/10/025	E/10/066	Speed humps - bilanyoni		E		0.040						1	
DU/D/10/026	E/10/067	Road signs - bilanyoni		E		0.005						1	
DU/D/10/027	E/10/068	Additional traffic signals - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		0.370						1	
DU/D/10/028	E/10/069	Upgrade natis equipment		E		0.100						1	
DU/D/10/029	E/10/070	Street name signs - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		0.500						1	
DU/D/10/030	E/10/071	Determination of taxi routes		E								1	

Table A.11 - Cemeteries													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/11/001	Z 11001	Cemeteries master plan	Zululand	Z	1	0.300	0.300					5	
CM/A/11/002		Mpungamhlope Cemetary		Z								5	
CM/A/11/003	2000200939_2	Nkongolwane Cemetary		Z								1	
CM/Z/11/004		Cemeteries Master Plan		Z								1	
CM/A/11/005	2000200939_6	Frischgewaagd Cemetary		Z								1	
CM/D/11/006		Mpungamhlope Cemetary		Z								1	
CM/U/11/007	2000200939_5	Mpungamhlope Cemetary		Z								1	
CM/U/11/008	2000200939_3	Babanango Cemetary		Z								1	
CM/P/11/009	2000200939_4	Belgrade Cemetary		Z								1	
AF/A/11/010	11.2C1	Cemeteries Study in conjunction with ZDM		A		0.250	0.150	0.100				1	
AF/A/11/011	11.2C2	Develop cemeteries in eMondlo & Khambi		A		0.750		0.500	0.250			1	
AF/A/11/012	11.2C3	Develop Bhhekuzulu cemetery		A		0.400		0.250	0.150			1	
AF/A/11/013	11.2C4	Develop Hlobane cemetery		A		0.400		0.250	0.150			1	
UF/U/11/014	4d1	Undertake a study of cemeteries in Ulundi		U		0.100	0.100					1	
UF/U/11/015	4d1	Undertake a study of cemeteries in Ulundi- Upgrade the Ulundi cemetery		U		0.050	0.050					1	
UF/U/11/016	4d1	Undertake a study of cemeteries in Ulundi- Access road to Ulundi cemetery		U		1.000		0.500	0.500			1	
UF/U/11/017	5A12	- Babanango Fencing of Cemetery		U		0.060						1	
UF/U/11/018	5A13	- Mpungamhlophe Fencing of Cemetery		U		0.060						1	
NO/N/11/019	N11001	cemetery	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/11/020	N11002	cemetery fencing	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/11/021	N11003	cemetery fencing	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/11/022	N11004	cemeteries	Zwelisha	N								1	
NO/N/11/023	N11005	cemeteries	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/11/024	N11006	cemeteries	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/11/025	N11007	cemetery road	Esidinsi	N								1	
NO/N/11/026	N11008	cemetery fencing	Zifamona	N								1	
DU/D/11/027	E/11/078	Support formulation of zululand cemeteries master plan		E								1	
DU/D/11/028	E/11/079	Extend paulpietersburg cemetery		E								1	

Table A.12 - Agriculture													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/12/001	Z 12001	Agriculture development plan	Zululand	Z	2	0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
AG/U/12/002	B021	Broilers	Sizanani	Z								5	
AG/U/12/003	B022	Broilers	Lethukukhanya	Z								5	
AG/U/12/004	B023	Broilers	Hlugginggondo	Z								5	
AG/U/12/005	B024	Broilers	Thuthukani	Z								5	
AG/P/12/006	G003	Broilers	Intathakusa	Z								5	
AG/P/12/007	G019	Piggeries	Sukumani	Z								5	
AG/N/12/008	M005	Irrigation	Damba ph2	Z								5	
AG/N/12/009	M012	Infrastructure	Njomelwane Dam Repairs	Z								5	
AG/N/12/010	M013	Infrastructure	Ncemane Dam Repairs	Z								5	
AG/N/12/011	M015	Infrastructure	Dlebe Dam Repairs ph2	Z								6	
AG/N/12/012	M016	Infrastructure	Mame Dam Repairs ph2	Z								6	
AG/U/12/013	M022	Sewing	Thandaza	Z								3	
AG/U/12/014	M023	Sewing	Zamani	Z								3	
AG/U/12/015	M024	Sewing	Zwelonke	Z								3	
AG/N/12/016	M025	Veld & Pasture	Mpungose Grazing Camp ph2	Z								5	
AG/U/12/017	M026	Field Crops	Zinqunyaneni	Z								3	
AG/U/12/018	M027	Field Crops	Ndebele	Z								3	
AG/U/12/019	M028a	Vegetable Production	Nkonjeni	Z								5	
AG/U/12/020	M028b	Field Crops	Mhlahlane	Z								5	
AG/U/12/021	M029	Field Crops	Ntukwini Mabedlane Mbangayiya	Z								3	
AG/U/12/022	M031	Field Crops	Nondayana	Z								3	
AG/U/12/023	M037	Handcraft	Siyaphambili	Z								3	
AG/U/12/024	M039	Broilers	Zinqunyaneni	Z								5	
AG/U/12/025	M040	Broilers	Sbongakonke	Z								5	
AG/U/12/026	M041	Broilers	Bhodwelinye	Z								5	
AG/U/12/027	M042	Broilers	Thandukwenza	Z								5	
AG/U/12/028	M050	Vegetable Production	Emandleni Matleng	Z								5	
AG/N/12/029	N036	Irrigation	Bululwane	Z								5	
AG/N/12/030	N084	Field Crops	Kwa Nsele	Z								5	
AG/N/12/031	N098	Veld & Pasture	Water Supply	Z								5	
AG/N/12/032	N106	Sewing	Khulani	Z								3	
AG/N/12/033	N107	Sewing	Sethulumthwalo	Z								3	
AG/N/12/034	N108	Sewing	Thandokuhle	Z								3	
AG/N/12/035	N113	Sewing	Ikusasaletu	Z								3	
AG/N/12/036	N129	Field Crops	Injampela	Z								5	
AG/N/12/037	N137	Field Crops	Bhanganomo & Ntweni	Z								5	
AG/N/12/038	N143	Field Crops	Mbonjeni	Z								5	
AG/A/12/039	P007	Irrigation	Vukusebenze	Z								5	
AG/A/12/040	P008	Sewing	Qedusizi	Z								3	
AG/A/12/041	P009	Sewing	Zabalaza	Z								3	

Table A.12 - Agriculture													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
AG/A/12/042	P010	Sewing	Senzokuhle	Z								3	
AG/A/12/043	P014	Vegetable Production	Phakamani	Z								5	
AG/A/12/044	P018	Sewing	Tholulwazi	Z								3	
AG/P/12/045	S015	Sewing	Zamulwazi	Z								5	
AG/P/12/046	S016	Broilers	Zamazama	Z								3	
AG/A/12/047	V013	Vegetable Production	Mthombowesizwe	Z								5	
AG/A/12/048	V014	Vegetable Production	Thuthukani	Z								3	
AG/A/12/049	V017	Piggeries	Cebelihle Pig Production	Z								5	
IW/Z/12/050		Agricultural development projects		Z		4.000						1	
CB/A/12/051	KN06990203	Ophuzane Community Garden		Z		0.550						6	
CB/U/12/052	KN06990403	Nondoyana Community Garden		Z		0.475						6	
CB/N/12/053	KN190202005	Buxedeni Comm Gardens		Z								1	
CB/P/12/054	KN190203004	Altona Comm Gardens		Z								1	
ZA/K/12/055		ZAMUKUSIZA		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/056		THUTHUKANI		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/057		ZAMANI		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/058		ZAMANANI		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/059		DAMBA		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/060		ZONDELA		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/061		DAM 1M - NJOMELWANE		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/062		DAM 2M - NCEMANE		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/063		DAM 4M - NOSI QWASHA		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/064		DAM 5M - DLEBE		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/065		DAM 7M - MAME		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/066		MACIJO		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/067		NTABAYEZULU		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/068		KHAMSILE		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/069		BULULWANE		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/070		MAPHOPHOMA		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/071		MPUMALANGA		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/072		VUKUZENZELE		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/073		FUNDULWAZI		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/074		MASIBAMBISANE		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/075		VULINGQONDO		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/076		VUKANI		Z	1							1	

Table A.12 - Agriculture													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
ZA/K/12/077		BUZAMADODA		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/078		BHEKUZULU		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/079		QEDUSIZI		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/080		GWEBU		Z	1							1	
ZA/K/12/081		PARIS DAM IRRIGATION SCHEME		Z	1							1	
AF/A/12/082	3.2d7b	Palisade fencing: Hlobane Road	Bhekuzulu	A		0.400	0.200	0.200				1	
AF/A/12/083	3.2.e10v	Palisade fencing: Klipfontein Works	Vryheid	A		0.500	0.100	0.150	0.150	0.100		1	
AF/A/12/084	7c11	Investigate agricultural support projects at Kwambudula/Cibilili		A								1	
UF/U/12/085	5A1	- Buthelezi Community Garden		U		0.384						1	
UF/U/12/086	5A2	- Nondoyana Community Garden		U		0.060						1	
RPU/P/12/087	5	Removal of alien Plants		P			0.400	0.200	0.200	0.200		1	
RPU/P/12/088	6	Rehabilitation of Eroded Areas		P			0.500	0.400				1	
RPU/P/12/089	35	Establishment of Local Agricultural Development units		P					0.250	0.100	0.100	1	
RPU/P/12/090	36	Agricultural extention services - training of indigenous farmers		P			0.060	0.250				1	
RPU/P/12/091	38	Community forests		P			0.300		0.200			1	
RPU/P/12/092	53	Community gardens - establishment		P			0.150	0.200	0.400	0.400	0.500	1	
RPU/P/12/093	54	Seed capital support training and equipment supply to local initiatives		P			0.400	0.350	0.300	0.250	0.300	1	
NO/N/12/094	N12001	fencing	Bambelentulo	N								1	
NO/N/12/095	N12002	fencing	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/12/096	N12003	fencing	Nggokotho	N								1	
NO/N/12/097	N12004	fencing	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/12/098	N12005	fencing	Mncwembe	N								1	
NO/N/12/099	N12005	fencing	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/12/100	N12006	community garden	Canaan										
NO/N/12/101	N12007	fencing, community garden	Qhogoza	N								1	
NO/N/12/102	N12008	fencing	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/12/103	N12009	fencing	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/12/104	N12010	dipping tank	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/12/105	N12011	fencing	Mbonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/12/106	N12012	fencing, community garden	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/12/107	N12013	fencing, community gardens, agriculture	Redhill	N								1	
NO/N/12/108	N12014	fencing, community garden	KwaToyisa	N								1	
NO/N/12/109	N12015	fencing	Khethankomo	N								1	
NO/N/12/110	N12016	fencing	Empuphusi	N								1	

Table A.12 - Agriculture													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/12/111	N12017	fencing	KwaNhlebelala	N								1	
NO/N/12/112	N12018	fencing	KwaJuda	N								1	
NO/N/12/113	N12019	fencing	Mdemhlane	N								1	
NO/N/12/114	N12020	community garden	KwaSinganda	N								1	
NO/N/12/115	N12021	fencing	Kolubomvu	N								1	
NO/N/12/116	N12022	fencing	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/12/117	N12023	agriculture	Msebe	N								1	
NO/N/12/118	N12024	community garden	Mtimncongo	N								1	
NO/N/12/119	N12025	fencing	Ermvomveni	N								1	
NO/N/12/120	N12026	fencing	Esigodiphola	N								1	
NO/N/12/121	N12027	community garden	Dasha	N								1	
NO/N/12/122	N12028	fencing, agriculture	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/12/123	N12029	fencing, agriculture	KwaMngwashu	N								1	
NO/N/12/124	N12030	fencing, community gardens	Ntshonono	N								1	
NO/N/12/125	N12031	fencing, community gardens	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/12/126	N12032	fencing	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/12/127	N12033	fencing, community gardens	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/12/128	N12034	fencing	Hlushwane	N								1	
NO/N/12/129	N12035	community gardens	Emtiyambo	N								1	
NO/N/12/130	N12036	fencing	Njampela	N								1	
NO/N/12/131	N12037	community gardens	Zwelisha	N								1	
NO/N/12/132	N12038	fencing	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/12/133	N12039	fencing	Nkonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/12/134	N12040	fencing	Vulamehlo	N								1	
NO/N/12/135	N12041	community gardens	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/12/136	N12042	fencing	KwaZenzele	N								1	
NO/N/12/137	N12043	fencing, agriculture, community garden	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/12/138	N12044	fencing, community gardens	Ncemaneni	N								1	
NO/N/12/139	N12045	community gardens	Esidinsi	N								1	
NO/N/12/140	N12046	community gardens	KwaSinganda	N								1	
NO/N/12/141	N12045	fencing	KwaVilane	N								1	
NO/N/12/142	N12046	community garden	Mangamhlophe	N								1	
NO/N/12/143	N12047	field fencing	Zifamona	N								1	
NO/N/12/144	N12048	field fencing, community garden, farming	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/12/145	N12049	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/12/146	N12050	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/12/147	N12051	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/12/148	N12052	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/12/149	N12053	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/12/150	N12054	field fencing, agriculture	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/12/151	N12055	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Matshheketshe	N								1	

Table A.12 - Agriculture													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/12/152	N12056	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/12/153	N12057	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Makhelani	N								1	
NO/N/12/154	N12058	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/12/155	N12059	field fencing, community garden agriculture	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/12/156	N12060	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/12/157	N12061	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/12/158	N12062	field fencing, community garden, agriculture	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/12/159	E/12/094	Equipment for small scale farmers		E								1	
DU/D/12/160	E/12/095	Cattle improvement schemes		E								1	
DU/D/12/161	E/12/096	Improved access to seed/fertiliser in rural areas		E								1	
DU/D/12/162	E/12/097	Support small scale farmer development		E								1	
DU/D/12/163	E/12/098	Support department of agriculture project schemes		E								1	
DU/D/12/164	E/12/099	Farmers support office		E								1	
DU/D/12/165	E/12/100	Fire fighting equipment units		E		0.800						1	
DU/D/12/166	E/12/101	Support kwanalu co-ordination initiatives		E								1	
DU/D/12/167	E/12/102	Markets - agricultural producers		E								1	
DU/D/12/168	E/12/103	Lease of land in traditional authority areas - small scale farmers		E								1	
ZA/K/12/082	E/12/104	Babanango veg. Production	Babanango	Z	1	0.013	0.013					4	
ZA/K/12/083	E/12/105	Veg. Production	Ngotshe	Z	1	0.003	0.003					4	
ZA/K/12/084	E/12/106	Veg. production	Paulpietersburg	Z	1	0.030	0.030					4	
ZA/K/12/085	E/12/107	Poultry	Babanango	Z	1	0.070	0.070					4	
ZA/K/12/086	E/12/108	Poultry	Ngotshe	Z	1	0.146	0.146					4	
ZA/K/12/087	E/12/109	Poultry	Simdlangentsha	Z	1	0.200	0.200					4	
ZA/K/12/088	E/12/110	Poultry	Vryheid	Z	1	0.090	0.090					4	
ZA/K/12/089	E/12/111	Poultry	Paulpietersburg	Z	1	0.040	0.040					4	
ZA/K/12/090	E/12/112	Peggery	Vryheid	Z	1	0.050	0.050					4	
ZA/K/12/091	E/12/113	Crop production	Mahlabathini	Z	1	0.384	0.384					4	
ZA/K/12/092	E/12/114	Crop production	Nongoma	Z	1	0.245	0.245					4	
ZA/K/12/093	E/12/115	Crop production	Paulpietersburg	Z	1	0.090	0.090					4	
ZA/K/12/094	E/12/116	Crop production	Vryheid	Z	1	0.060	0.060					4	
ZA/K/12/095	E/12/117	Hydroponics	Paulpietersburg	Z	1	0.050	0.050					4	
ZA/K/12/096	E/12/118	Hydroponics	Mahlabathini	Z	1	0.045	0.045					4	
ZA/K/12/097	E/12/119	Farmstore	Mahlabathini	Z	1	0.100	0.100					4	
ZA/K/12/098	E/12/120	Multipurpose centre	Mahlabathini	Z	1	0.200	0.200					4	

Table A.13 - Tourism													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/13/001	Z 13001	Co-ordinated tourism & eco-tourism framework & monitoring	Zululand	Z	3	0.300	0.100	0.100	0.100			1	
ZM/Z/13/002	Z 13002	Support EHP initiative by removing obstacles	Zululand / Ulundi	Z	3	0.200						2	
ZM/Z/13/003	Z 13003	Support initiative by removing obstacles / institutional / delivery capacity / systems	Zululand / uPhongolo	Z	3	0.200						2	
ZM/Z/13/004	Z13004	Annual grants to support local tourism associations	Zululand	Z	5	0.720	0.120	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	2	
ZM/Z/13/005	Z13005	Museums & product development	Zululand	Z	5	0.200	0.030	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.050	2	
ZM/Z/13/006	Z13006	rural tourism - arts&crafts workshops	Zululand	Z	5	0.200	0.030	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.050	2	
ZM/Z/13/007	Z13007	Road signage	Zululand	Z	3	0.100	0.030	0.040	0.040			2	
ZM/Z/13/008	Z13008	Tourism marketing	Zululand	Z	5	1.000	0.170	0.200	0.230	0.270	0.330	2	
ZM/Z/13/009	Z13009	Tourism in education - 1st and 2nd books	Zululand	Z	5	1.300	0.200	0.250	0.250	0.300	0.300	2	
ZM/Z/13/010	Z13010	Tourism events	Zululand	Z	5	1.400	0.200	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	2	
ZD/Z/13/012	906044300300	Road Sinage (Tourism)		Z		0.050						1	
CM/Z/13/013	906044300200	Zululand Brochure		Z		0.040						1	
AF/A/13/014	8c3	Erect tourist information board in Abaqulusi		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
UF/U/13/015	4C1	Formulate a Tourism Plan for Ulundi		U		0.150	0.150					1	
UF/U/13/016	4C2	Establish an Information Centre		U		0.500		0.500				1	
UF/U/13/017	4C3	Revive the Emakhosini Valley Initiative		U		0.500		0.500				1	
UF/U/13/018	7D2	- Marketing of Ulundi		U		0.200	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050		1	
UF/U/13/019	8D4	Establish the Gateway to the Zulu Kingdom initiative		U		1.000	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250		1	
UF/U/13/020	11A2	- King Mpande Extension		U		1.000		1.000				1	
RPU/P/13/021	39	B/Plan development for the tourism route showing the following nodes: Royal/Cultural, Battlefields and Wildlife scenic views		P			0.150	0.180				1	
RPU/P/13/022	41	KZ262 marketing strategy		P			0.040	0.050	0.100	0.150	0.150	1	
NO/N/13/023	N13001	tourism project	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/13/024	N13002	tourism, lodge	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/13/025	N13003	tourism, lodge	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/13/026	N13004	tourism, lodge, tourism project	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/13/027	N13005	tourism, lodge	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/13/028	N13006	tourism, lodge	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/13/029	N13007	tourism, lodge	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/13/030	N13008	tourism , lodge	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/13/031	N13009	tourism, lodge	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/13/032	N13010	tourism, lodge	Msunduze	N								1	



Table A.13 - Tourism													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/13/033	N13011	tourism, lodge	Makhelani	N								1	
NO/N/13/034	N13012	tourism, lodge	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/13/035	N12013	tourism, lodge	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/13/036	N12014	tourism, lodge	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/13/037	N12015	tourism, lodge	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/13/038	N12016	tourism, lodge	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/13/039	E/13/086	Cultural/environmental centre (paris dam)		E		7.000						1	
DU/D/13/040	E/13/087	Community-based tourism programme		E		0.270						1	
DU/D/13/041	E/13/090	Tourism marketing		E		0.100						1	
DU/D/13/042	E/13/091	Maintenance of entrances - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		0.100						1	
DU/D/13/043	E/13/092	Review tourism marketing plan		E		0.250						1	

Table A.14 - Industry													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
AF/A/14/001	3.2d11v	Develop stands: Light Industrial Area	Vryheid	A		1.200			1.200			1	
AF/A/14/002	3.2d14v	Develop stands: Heavy Industrial Area	Vryheid	A		3.600				3.600		1	
NO/N/14/003	N14001	industry	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/14/004	N14002	industries	Town	N								1	
NO/N/14/005	N14003	industry	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/14/006	N14004	industry	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/14/007	N14005	industries	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/14/008	N14006	industries	Ophaphasi	N								1	
NO/N/14/009	N14007	industries	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/14/010	N14008	industries	Ntshonono	N								1	
DU/D/14/011	E/14/089	Industrial development - research and marketing		E		0.500						1	

Table A.15 - Commerce & Business													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
CM/K/15/001	906044500400	Emakhosini (Econ.Dev)		Z		0.030						1	
CM/K/15/002	906044500200	Usuthu Nongoma (Econ.Dev)		Z		0.030						1	
CM/K/15/003	906044500100	Usuthu Simdlagentsha (Econ.Dev)		Z		0.030						1	
AF/A/15/004	7e12	Promote & develop core commercial area		A								1	
RPU/P/15/005	40	Development of accommodation options along the routes		P			0.010	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	1	
NO/N/15/006	N15001	market stalls	Market	N								1	
NO/N/15/007	N15002	market stalls	KwaMngwashu	N								1	
NO/N/15/008	N15003	market stalls	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/15/009	N15004	Market stores	Ezimpisini	N								1	
DU/D/15/010	E/15/081	Feasibility study - small business hive (p/dumbe)		E		0.090						1	
DU/D/15/011	E/15/082	Feasibility study - shopping centre (dumbe)		E		0.090						1	
DU/D/15/012	E/15/093	Economic monitoring and reporting programme		E		0.090						1	

Table A.16 - LED / SMME's													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
ZM/K/16/001	Z16001	Business plans for 5 community gardens in Ulundi LM	Emathongeni; Esikhwebezana; Kwalana; Jikaza; Dingaanstadt	Z	1	0.500	0.500					3	
ZM/K/16/002	Z16002	Business plans for a community garden in Nongoma	Mkuzana	Z	1	0.200	0.200					3	
ZM/K/16/003	Z16003	Business plans for 5 community gardens in uPhongolo	Vusamadota; Manzana; Msibi; Ncotshane; Klipwal	Z	1	0.500	0.500					3	
ZM/K/16/004	Z16004	business plans for a community garden in eDumbe	Hydroponic garden	Z	1	0.130	0.130					3	
ZM/K/16/005	Z16005	Business plans for 6 community gardens in Abaqulusi	Vukuzakhlele; Voorkeur; Kwagwebu; Bekhumthethwa; Alpha mine; Ntendeka	Z	1	0.600	0.600					3	
CB/P/16/006	KN06990102	Belgrade Market Stall		Z		0.496						5	
CB/U/16/007	KN06990301	Nkonjeni Market Stall		Z		1.245						6	
CB/U/16/008	KN190201006	Ulundi Market Stalls		Z								1	
CB/N/16/009	KN190202004	Buxedeni Market Stalls		Z								1	
CB/P/16/010	KN190203003	Altona Market Stalls		Z								1	
AF/A/16/011	7c5	Investigate establishment of SMMEs &		A								1	
UF/U/16/012	7D2	- Develop a fresh produce market in Ulundi Town		U		0.500		0.500				1	
UF/U/16/013	7D2	- Implement projects identified by the existing LED Regeneration Strategy		U		1.000	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250		1	
UF/U/16/014	7D3	Identify & develop designated trade facilities (light industry) in Ulundi Town		U		1.000	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250		1	
UF/U/16/015	7D3	Partake in the Zululand Economic Initiative and implement LED pilot projects		U		1.000	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250		1	
RPU/P/16/016	44	SMME Support programme (Finance, access to land)		P			0.100	0.350	0.350	0.400	0.480	1	
NO/N/16/017	N16001	poultry farming	Bambelentulo	N								1	
NO/N/16/018	N16002	poultry farming	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/16/019	N16003	poultry farming	Nggokotho	N								1	
NO/N/16/020	N16004	poultry farming	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/16/021	N16005	poultry farming	Mncwembe	N								1	
NO/N/16/022	N16006	poultry farming, piggyery	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/16/023	N16007	poultry farming	White City	N								1	
NO/N/16/024	N16008	poultry farming	Ophalile	N								1	
NO/N/16/025	N16009	poultry	Canaan	N								1	
NO/N/16/026	N16010	poultry farming	Delene	N								1	
NO/N/16/027	N16011	poultry farming, piggyery	Qhoqhoza	N								1	

Table A.16 - LED / SMME's													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/16/028	N16012	poultry farming	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/16/029	N16013	bank	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/16/030	N16014	farming, mining, block making	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/16/031	N16015	panel beating, poultry farming	Mbonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/16/032	N16016	poultry farming	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/16/033	N16017	piggery	Ophaphasi	N								1	
NO/N/16/034	N16018	poultry farming	KwaToyisa	N								1	
NO/N/16/035	N16019	poultry farming, dairy farming	Khethankomo	N								1	
NO/N/16/036	N16020	poultry farming	Mahlomane	N								1	
NO/N/16/037	N16021	poultry, dairy, piggery farming	Empuphusi	N								1	
NO/N/16/038	N16022	poultry farming	KwaNhlebeli	N								1	
NO/N/16/039	N16023	poultry farming, dairy farming	KwaJuda	N								1	
NO/N/16/040	N16024	poultry farming	Mdemhlane	N								1	
NO/N/16/041	N16025	poultry farming	KwaSinganda	N								1	
NO/N/16/042	N16026	poultry farming, dairy farming	Ohiyeni	N								1	
NO/N/16/043	N16027	poultry farming	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/16/044	N16028	poultry farming	Kolubomvu	N								1	
NO/N/16/045	N16029	dairy farming, piggery	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/16/046	N16030	poultry farming, dairy farming	Msebe	N								1	
NO/N/16/047	N16031	dairy farming	Mtimncongo	N								1	
NO/N/16/048	N16032	poultry farming	Emvomveni	N								1	
NO/N/16/049	N16033	poultry farming	Esigodiphola	N								1	
NO/N/16/050	N16034	block making, poultry farming	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/16/051	N16035	poultry farming	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/16/052	N16036	poultry farming, block making	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/16/053	N16037	poultry farming	Hlushwane	N								1	
NO/N/16/054	N16038	poultry farming	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/16/055	N16039	poultry farming, brick making	Nkonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/16/056	N16040	poultry farming, block making	Vulamehlo	N								1	
NO/N/16/057	N16041	poultry farming	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/16/058	N16042	poultry farming	Mona	N								1	
NO/N/16/059	N16043	poultry farming	KwaZenzele	N								1	
NO/N/16/060	N16044	poultry farming	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/16/061	N16045	poultry farming	Ncemaneni	N								1	
NO/N/16/062	N16046	poultry, piggery, block making, leather project, clay project	Esidinsi	N								1	
NO/N/16/063	N16047	poultry farming	KwaSinganda	N								1	
NO/N/16/064	N16048	poultry farming	Manzimakhulu	N								1	
NO/N/16/065	N16049	poultry farming	Khenani	N								1	
NO/N/16/066	N16050	poultry farming	Mangamhlophe	N								1	
NO/N/16/067	N16051	poultry farming	KwaZindizwe	N								1	
NO/N/16/068	N16052	poultry farming	Minya	N								1	
NO/N/16/069	N16053	poultry farming	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/16/070	N16054	poultry farming, block making, sewing, bank	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/16/071	N16055	poultry farming, block making	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/16/072	N16056	poultry farming, block making	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/16/073	N16057	poultry farming, block making	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/16/074	N16058	poultry farming, block making	Magonsini	N								1	

Table A.16 - LED / SMME's													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/16/075	N16059	poultry farming, block making	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/16/076	N16060	poultry farming, block making	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/16/077	N16061	poultry farming, block making	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/16/078	N16062	poultry farming, block making, sewing, banks	Makhelani	N								1	
NO/N/16/079	N16063	poultry farming, block making, sewing, banks	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/16/080	N16064	poultry farming, block making, sewing, banks	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/16/081	N16065	poultry farming, block making, sewing, banks	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/16/082	N16066	poultry farming, block making, sewing, banks	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/16/083	N16067	poultry farming, block making, sewing, banks	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/16/084	E/16/080	Local economic development (led) institutional capacity		E		0.350						1	
DU/D/16/085	E/16/083	Periodic market - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		0.030						1	
DU/D/16/086	E/16/084	Periodic market - frischgewaagd/bilanyoni		E		0.030						1	
DU/D/16/087	E/16/085	Feasibility study - community-based maintenance projects		E		0.050						1	
DU/D/16/088	E/16/088	Schools recycling programme		E		0.070						1	
DU/D/16/089	E/16/104	Paulpietersburg/dumbe municipal pound		E		0.400						1	
DU/D/16/090	E/16/105	Paulpietersburg/dumbe nature trail and chalets		E		1.900						1	
DU/D/16/091	E/16/106	School clothing manufacturing		E		0.750						1	
DU/D/16/092	E/16/107	P/dumbe caravan park, chalets - dumbe dam		E		2.000						1	
DU/D/16/093	E/16/108	Frischgewaagd/bilanyoni arts and crafts		E		0.250						1	
DU/D/16/094	E/16/109	Wards 1,2,4,6,7 - candle making		E		0.070						1	
DU/D/16/095	E/16/110	Wards 1,2,3, 4 - silk screening		E		0.100						1	
DU/D/16/096	E/16/111	Kwagwebu (ward 6) - zama zama projects		E		0.250						1	
DU/D/16/097	E/16/112	Ward 6 - poultry home industries		E		0.230						1	
DU/D/16/098	E/16/113	Paulpietersburg/dumbe catering project		E		0.080						1	
DU/D/16/099	E/16/114	Ward 5 - poultry production		E		0.230						1	
DU/D/16/100	E/16/115	Ward 2 - women's empowerment projects		E		0.200						1	
DU/D/16/101	E/16/116	Ward 4 - women's empowerment projects		E		0.200						1	
DU/D/16/102	E/16/117	Paulpietersburg/dumbe refuse removal msp		E		0.480						1	

Table A.16 - LED / SMME's													
							Capital Expenditure (Rm)						
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
DU/D/16/103	E/16/118	Emerald acres (calabash crafts)		E		0.196						1	
DU/D/16/104	E/16/119	Paulpietersburg/dumbe arts and crafts centre		E		0.400						1	

Table A.17 - Health													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/17/001	Z17001	Plan to reduce the number of	Zululand - all	Z	5	2.500	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	1	
TB/Z/17/002	Z 17001	Health care facilities plan	Zululand	Z	2	0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
IS/Z/17/003	Z 17001	Full PHC package at all health facilities in all 5 LMs	All LMs	Z	3	20.000						1	
AF/A/17/004	5C10	HIV/AIDS Action Plan & implementation of an awareness & prevention campaign		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
UF/U/17/005	6C1	HIV/AIDS Action Plan & implementation of an awareness & prevention campaign		U		0.100	0.100					1	
RPU/P/17/006	46	Mobile Clinics		P			0.300	0.380	0.400	3.000	0.400	1	
RPU/P/17/007	47	Clinics		P			0.800	0.900	0.600	0.800	0.750	1	
RPU/P/17/008	48	Feasibility investigation for a referral hospital		P					0.250			1	
NO/N/17/009	N17001	clinic	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/17/010	N17002	clinic	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/17/011	N17003	clinic	Mncwembe	N								1	
NO/N/17/012	N17004	clinic	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/17/013	N17005	clinic	Sishwili	N								1	
NO/N/17/014	N17006	clinic	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/17/015	N17007	clinic	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/17/016	N17008	clinic	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/17/017	N17009	clinic	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/17/018	N17010	clinic	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/17/019	N17011	clinic	Ophaphasi	N								1	
NO/N/17/020	N17012	clinic	KwaToyisa	N								1	
NO/N/17/021	N17013	clinic	Mahlomane	N								1	
NO/N/17/022	N17014	clinic	KwaNhlebela	N								1	



Table A.17 - Health													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/17/023	N17015	clinic	KwaJuda	N								1	
NO/N/17/024	N17016	clinic	KwaSinqanda	N								1	
NO/N/17/025	N17017	clinic	Ohiyeni	N								1	
NO/N/17/026	N17018	clinic	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/17/027	N17019	clinic	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/17/028	N17020	clinic	Msebe	N								1	
NO/N/17/029	N17021	clinic	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/17/030	N17022	clinic	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/17/031	N17023	clinic	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/17/032	N17024	clinic	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/17/033	N17025	clinic	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/17/034	N17026	clinic	Hlushwane	N								1	
NO/N/17/035	N17027	clinic	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/17/036	N17028	clinic	Ncemaneni	N								1	
NO/N/17/037	N17029	clinic	Esidinsi	N								1	
NO/N/17/038	N17030	clinic	Esiphambanweni	N								1	
NO/N/17/039	N17031	clinic	KwaSinqanda	N								1	
NO/N/17/040	N17032	clinic	Manzimakhulu	N								1	
NO/N/17/041	N17033	clinic	KwaZindizwe	N								1	
NO/N/17/042	N17034	clinic	Minya	N								1	
NO/N/17/043	N17035	clinic	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/17/044	N17036	clinic	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/17/045	N17037	clinic	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/17/046	N17038	clinic	Ophenyekweni	N								1	

Table A.17 - Health													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/17/047	N17039	clinic	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/17/048	N17040	clinic	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/17/049	N17041	clinic	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/17/050	N17042	clinic	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/17/051	N17043	clinic	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/17/052	N17044	clinic	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/17/053	N17045	clinic	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/17/054	N17046	clinic	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/17/055	N17047	clinic	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/17/056	N17048	clinic	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/17/057	N17049	clinic	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/17/058	E/17/143	Upgrade clinic - hartland		E								1	
DU/D/17/059	E/17/144	Extend clinic - tholakele		E								1	
DU/D/17/060	E/17/145	Mobile clinic service - mahlone, mahlosane, ntungweni		E								1	
DU/D/17/061	E/17/146	Toilet facilities at mobile clinic sites		E								1	
DU/D/17/062	E/17/147	Equipment for the disabled		E								1	
DU/D/17/063	E/17/148	Hiv/aids awareness programme		E								1	
DU/D/17/064	E/17/149	Atic centre - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		0.080						1	
DU/D/17/065	E/17/150	Home based care programme		E								1	
DU/D/17/066	E/17/152	Hospice - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		18.000						1	

Table A.18 - Education													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/18/001	Z 18001	Schools development plan	Zululand	Z	2	0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
CB/A/18/002	KN06000201	Qondisane School		Z		0.298						6	
CB/A/18/003	KN06000202	Mvuzini Pre-school		Z		0.157						6	
CB/A/18/004	KN06000203	Nhlazatshe Pre-school		Z		0.155						6	
CB/A/18/005	KN06000204	Ntathakuza School		Z		0.403						6	
CB/A/18/006	KN06000205	Shoba School		Z		0.290						6	
CB/A/18/007	KN06000206	Ezungwini School		Z		0.303						6	
CB/A/18/008	KN06000211	Nhlazatshe School		Z		0.292						6	
CB/U/18/009	KN06000301	Thengisangaye School		Z		0.301						6	
CB/U/18/010	KN06000302	Buthelezi School		Z		0.199						6	
CB/A/18/011	KN0600R001	Mahloni School		Z		0.274						6	
CB/A/18/012	KN0600R002	Misty Ridge School		Z		0.274						6	
CB/P/18/013	KN0600R003	Magudu school		Z		0.294						6	
CB/P/18/014	KN0600R004	Dwarsrand School		Z		0.296						6	
CB/U/18/015	KN0600R005	Ekushumayeleni School (Zombode)		Z		0.305						6	
CB/U/18/016	KN0600R006	Mhlabamuni School		Z		0.292						6	
CB/N/18/017	KN0600R007	Celukwazi School		Z		0.296						6	
CB/A/18/018	KN0600R010	Ncutshe School		Z		0.221						6	
CB/U/18/019	KN0600R011	Ntandakuwela School		Z		0.226						6	
CB/P/18/020	KN0600R012	Sibonile School		Z		0.243						6	
CB/U/18/021	KN190101005	Sizanani School		Z		0.180						5	
CB/U/18/022	KN190101006	Emakhosini School		Z		0.180						5	
CB/U/18/023	KN190101007	Mashudu School		Z		0.180						5	
CB/N/18/024	KN190102004	Ntathakusa School		Z		0.227						5	
CB/P/18/025	KN190103004	Mlomkazulu School		Z		0.120						5	
CB/P/18/026	KN190103005	Mtshekula School		Z		0.120						5	
CB/P/18/027	KN190103006	KwaMfundeni School		Z		0.148						5	
CB/P/18/028	KN190103007	Sizakala School		Z		0.148						5	
CB/A/18/029	KN190104004	Ongane School		Z		0.049						5	
CB/A/18/030	KN190104005	Swart-Mfolozi School		Z		0.128						5	
CB/D/18/031	KN190105002	Obivane School		Z		0.177						5	
CB/U/18/032	KN190101010	Lethithemba School		Z		0.177						5	
CB/U/18/033	KN190101011	Abathwa School		Z		0.177						5	
CB/N/18/034	KN190102005	Nkweme School		Z		0.142						5	
CB/N/18/035	KN190102006	Nsoyane School		Z		0.142						5	
CB/N/18/036	KN190102007	Mathimane School		Z		0.094						5	
CB/P/18/037	KN190103010	Lilieshoek School		Z		0.120						5	
CB/P/18/038	KN190103011	Simunye School		Z		0.240						5	
CB/A/18/039	KN190104007	Hlangwini School		Z		0.441						5	
CB/A/18/040	KN190104008	Kwamachanca School		Z		0.189						5	
CB/D/18/041	KN190105003	H S Msinga School		Z		0.360						5	
CB/U/18/042	KN190201001	Maphovela School		Z		0.330						1	
CB/U/18/043	KN190201002	Hlopekhuulu School		Z		0.330						1	
CB/N/18/044	KN190202001	Kolweni School		Z		0.330						1	
CB/N/18/045	KN190202002	Mpikanina School		Z		0.250						1	
CB/A/18/046	KN190204001	Ngome School		Z		0.250						1	
CB/D/18/047	KN190205001	Esiyalawini School		Z		0.250						1	
CM/K/18/048	904043605200	Egoqo School- Additional Classrooms		Z		0.150						1	
CM/K/18/049	904043605300	Itshendlovu School Classrooms		Z		0.050						1	
AF/A/18/050	5E11	ABET training (co-ordination)		A								1	

Table A.18 - Education													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
AF/A/18/051	5C12	Investigate the establishment & extension of tertiary training in Vryheid in conjunction with the LED Strategy		A		0.500		0.500				1	
UF/U/18/052	5C2	Establish a secondary school @ Dlabane		U		5.000	5.000					1	
UF/U/18/053	5A9	- Ekushumayeleni Construction of 4 classrooms		U		0.290						1	
UF/U/18/054	5A10	- Mabelana Crèche		U		0.143						1	
UF/U/18/055	5A11	- Zondela Crèche		U		0.143						1	
UF/U/18/056	5A18	- Buthelezi School: New		U		0.161						1	
UF/U/18/057	5A19	- Mhlabamuni School: New		U		0.290						1	
UF/U/18/058	5A20	- Thengisangaye School: New		U		0.244						1	
UF/U/18/059	5A21	- Felifa Primary School: New		U		0.165						1	
UF/U/18/060	5A22	- Ntandakuwela School: New		U		0.290						1	
UF/U/18/061	5A23	- Emakhosini School: Refurbishment		U		0.190						1	
UF/U/18/062	5A24	- Sizanani School: Refurbishment		U		0.190						1	
UF/U/18/063	5A25	- Egoqo School: Refurbishment		U		0.190						1	
UF/U/18/064	5A26	- Buthelezi School: Refurbishment		U		0.150						1	
UF/U/18/065	5A27	- Itshelendlovu School: Refurbishment		U		0.050						1	
RPU/P/18/066	49	Classroom renovation,Sizakala		P			0.500					1	
RPU/P/18/067	50	Additional Class Rooms (Mlomokazulu, Mtshekula, KwaMfundeni)		P			0.100	0.120	0.200		0.100	1	
RPU/P/18/068	51	Primary schools		P				0.400	0.800	1.200		1	
RPU/P/18/069	52	Secondary / High Schools		P						1.800		1	
NO/N/18/070	N18001	renovation	Nggokotho	N								1	
NO/N/18/071	N18002	renovation	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/18/072	N18003	school	Mshanelo	N								1	
NO/N/18/073	N18004	school	White City	N								1	
NO/N/18/074	N18005	school	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/18/075	N18006	school	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/18/076	N18007	school	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/18/077	N18008	school	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/18/078	N18009	school	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/18/079	N18010	school	KwaToyisa	N								1	
NO/N/18/080	N18011	school	Mahlomane	N								1	
NO/N/18/081	N18012	school	KwaNhlebelo	N								1	
NO/N/18/082	N18013	school	KwaqJuda	N								1	
NO/N/18/083	N18014	school	KwaSinqanda	N								1	
NO/N/18/084	N18015	school	Ohiyeni	N								1	
NO/N/18/085	N18016	school	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/18/086	N18017	school	Kolubomvu	N								1	
NO/N/18/087	N18018	school	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/18/088	N18019	schools	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/18/089	N18020	school	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/18/090	N18021	school	Ntshonono	N								1	

Table A.18 - Education													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/18/091	N18022	schools	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/18/092	N18023	schools	Hlushwane	N								1	
NO/N/18/093	N18024	schools	Enjampela	N								1	
NO/N/18/094	N18025	school	Zwelisha	N								1	
NO/N/18/095	N18026	school	Nkonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/18/096	N18027	schools	Vulamehlo	N								1	
NO/N/18/097	N18028	schools	Nkabane	N								1	
NO/N/18/098	N18029	schools	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/18/099	N18030	schools	Ncemaneni	N								1	
NO/N/18/100	N18031	school	Esiphambanweni	N								1	
NO/N/18/101	N18032	school	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/18/102	N18033	schools	Manzimakhulu	N								1	
NO/N/18/103	N18034	schools	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/18/104	N18035	schools	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/18/105	N18036	schools	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/18/106	N18037	schools	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/18/107	N18038	schools	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/18/108	N18039	schools	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/18/109	N18040	schools	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/18/110	N18041	schools	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/18/111	N18042	schools	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/18/112	N18043	schools	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/18/113	N18044	schools	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/18/114	N18045	schools	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/18/115	N18046	schools	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/18/116	N18047	schools	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/18/117	N18048	schools	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/18/118	E/18/153	Upgrade and extend existing schools as per database		E		0.025						1	
DU/D/18/119	E/18/154	Provision of facilities at schools as per database		E								1	
DU/D/18/120	E/18/155	Teacher accommodation - service satellites and sub-satellites		E								1	
DU/D/18/121	E/18/156	Multiple use of school facilities after hours		E								1	
DU/D/18/122	E/18/157	Adult education and training programme		E		0.080						1	
DU/D/18/123	E/18/158	Use of schools after hours for adult education		E								1	
DU/D/18/124	E/18/159	Basic infrastructural services at schools - as per database		E		0.025						1	
DU/D/18/125	E/18/160	New schools - kwagwebu, ward 1		E		60.000						1	

Table A.19 - Welfare & Poverty Relief													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/19/001	Z 19001	Poverty relief pilot drawing on all poverty relief programs	Zululand - all	Z	5							1	
DWF/D/19/002		Vukukhanye Food garden & sewing		D		0.080						1	
DWF/A/19/003		Nhlengethwa Community: Poultry farming		A		0.087						1	
DWF/A/19/004		Isisekelo Women's Club: Sewing		A		0.045						1	
DWF/A/19/005		Khuthalani Garden & Blockmaking		A		0.050						1	
DWF/A/19/006		Ziphilise Garden		A		0.060						1	
DWF/A/19/007		Thembaletu Club: Garden		A		0.040						1	
DWF/A/19/008		Qedindlala Garden		A		0.050						1	
DWF/P/19/009		Zamokuhle Farmers ASS: Food Garden		P		0.050						1	
DWF/A/19/010		Ziphilise Poultry Project		A		0.036						1	
DWF/A/19/011		Thubelihle Sewing		A		0.030						1	
DWF/A/19/012		Xoshindlala Garden		A		0.030						1	
DWF/A/19/013		Qophumlando Sewing		A		0.040						1	
DWF/U/19/014		Tholukukhanya Club: Home based care		U		0.050						1	
DWF/U/19/015		Vukusebenze: Sewing, Block making & Poultry		U		0.080						1	
DWF/U/19/016		Qalokuhle Sewing Project		U		0.040						1	
DWF/U/19/017		Sibonelo Sabasha Dev. Club: Poultry		U		0.060						1	
DWF/U/19/018		Masihlangane Gardening Project		U		0.050						1	
DWF/U/19/019		Senzokuhle Traditional Club: Arts & Craft		U		0.060						1	
DWF/U/19/020		Qedindlala Club: Sewing, Poultry, Block & Candle Mak		U		0.060						1	
DWF/U/19/021		Silwanobuphofu Women's Club: Garden, Art & Poultry		U		0.060						1	
DWF/U/19/022		Vukuzenzele Club: Poultry & Gardening		U		0.105						1	
DWF/U/19/023		Lindani Club: Poultry		U		0.060						1	
DWF/U/19/024		Mnothophansi Gardening		U		0.060						1	

Table A.19 - Welfare & Poverty Relief													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
DWF/U/19/025		Zamokuhle Social Club: Gardening		U		0.050						1	
DWF/A/19/026		Bongumusa Club: Arts & Craft Production		A		0.100						1	
DWF/D/19/027		Fuduka Executive Committee: Gardening		D		0.170						1	
DWF/D/19/028		Siphehile Food Production:		D		0.170						1	
DWF/P/19/029		Banbanani Food Production: Poultry, Piggery & Garden		P		0.170						1	
DWF/P/19/030		Siyaphambili Club: Craft Production		P		0.100						1	
DWF/N/19/031		Samukelumusa Nongoma Club: Gardening & Poultry		N		0.170						1	
DWF/N/19/032		Nqobuzulu Creche: Craft Production		N		0.100						1	
NO/N/19/033	N19001	poverty alleviation	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/19/034	N19002	poverty alleviation	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/19/035	N19003	poverty alleviation	Ezimpisini	N								1	
DU/D/19/036	E/19/151	Home for hiv/aids orphans - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		5.000						1	
DU/D/19/037	E/19/183	Centre for the disabled - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		6.000						1	
DU/D/19/038	E/19/184	Facility for the disabled - tholakele		E		0.750						1	
DU/D/19/039	E/19/185	Accessibilty of municipal facilities for disabled		E								1	
DU/D/19/040	E/19/186	Home for the aged - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		7.500						1	
DU/D/19/041	E/19/187	Upgrade pension payout points		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/19/042	E/19/188	Creches - wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7		E		0.120						1	
DU/D/19/043	E/19/189	Satellite office - department of home affairs		E		0.350						1	
DU/D/19/044	E/19/190	Poverty relief programme		E		0.350						1	

Table A.20 - Community Facilities													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/20/001	Z 20001	Social facilities, sports and culture plan	Zululand	Z	2	0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
IW/P/20/002		Skills Centre		Z		0.500						1	
IW/A/20/003		eMondlo cluster, clinic,skills centre		Z		1.000						1	
CB/U/20/004	KN06990303	Nkonjeni Hall		Z		0.699						6	
CB/U/20/005	KN06990401	Nondayana M P Community Hall		Z		0.826						6	
CB/N/20/006	KN06000104	Enyokeni M P Hall		Z		1.317						6	
CB/A/20/007	KN06000212	Kwabanakile Hall		Z		0.597						6	
CB/A/20/008	KN06000208	Kwabhobhozane Creche		Z		0.155						6	
CB/N/20/009	KN0600R008	Kombuzi Creche		Z		0.187						6	
CB/N/20/010	KN0600R009	Edengeni Creche		Z		0.132						6	
CB/U/20/011	KN190101008	Zondela Creshe		Z		0.135						5	
CB/U/20/012	KN190101009	Mabedlana Creshe		Z		0.135						5	
CB/N/20/013	KN190102003	Ntuthuko Creshe		Z		0.350						5	
CB/A/20/014	KN190104006	Tholakele Creshe		Z		0.160						5	
CB/U/20/015	KN190201003	Sidakeni Creshe		Z		0.330						1	
CB/U/20/016	KN190201004	Inqayizivele Creshe		Z		0.330						1	
CB/P/20/017	KN190203001	Msibi Creshe		Z		0.250						1	
CB/A/20/018	KN190204002	Emadresini Creshe		Z		0.250						1	
CM/K/20/019	90404270010	Rural Service Centres		Z		0.070						1	
IS/Z/20/020		Rural Service Centres		Z								3	
CM/K/20/021	904051506900	Furniture and Capacity Building for Halls		Z		0.355						1	
CM/K/20/022	904051504300	Belgrade Community Hall		Z		0.266						1	
CM/A/20/023	2000200939_1	Coronation Creche		Z								1	
AF/A/20/024	1c1	eMondlo & Surrounding Tribal S/ments RSC - BP		A		0.050						1	
AF/a/20/025	1c1	eMondlo & Surrounding Tribal S/ments RSC - Construction		A		5.000		2.500	2.500			1	
AF/a/20/026	1c2	Khambi RSC - BP		A		0.050	0.050					1	
AF/a/20/027	1c2	Khambi RSC - Construction		A		5.000		2.500	2.500			1	
AF/a/20/028	1c3	Mining Complex RSC - BP		A		0.050						1	
AF/a/20/029	1c3	Mining Complex RSC - Construction		A		5.000		2.500	2.500			1	
AF/a/20/030	1c4	Louwsburg RSC - BP		A		0.050						1	
AF/a/20/031	1c4	Louwsburg RSC - Construction		A		5.000		2.500	2.500			1	
AF/a/20/032	1c5	Glückstadt RSC - BP		A		0.050						1	
AF/a/20/033	1c5	Glückstadt RSC - Construction		A		5.000		2.500	2.500			1	
AF/A/20/034	3.2d6m	Establish a taxi rank facility	eMondlo	A		0.150		0.150				1	
AF/A/20/035	5F2	Extend Bhekuzulu library		A		0.500	0.250	0.250				1	
AF/A/20/036	5F3	New libraries- Hlobane/Coronation		A		0.500			0.500			1	
AF/A/20/037	5F3	New libraries- Khambi		A		0.500		0.500				1	
AF/A/20/038	5F3	New libraries- eMondlo		A		0.500	0.500					1	
AF/A/20/039	5F4	Develop a community hall at Hlobane		A		0.181						1	
AF/A/20/040	5F5	Develop a community hall at eMondlo		A		0.300	0.150	0.150				1	
AF/A/20/041	5F6	Develop a sport stadium at Mzamo		A		0.500		0.250	0.250			1	



Table A.20 - Community Facilities													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
AF/A/20/042	5F8	Develop crèches at:- Lakeside		A		0.181						1	
AF/A/20/043	5F8	Develop crèches at:- Bhekuzulu		A		0.235						1	
AF/A/20/044	7d7	Develop informal markets at RSCs		A								1	
UF/U/20/045	1.1c1	Mpungamhlophe RSC - BP		U		0.050	0.500					1	
UF/U/20/046	1.1c1	Mpungamhlophe RSC - Construction		U		5.000		5.000				1	
UF/U/20/047	1.1c2	Ceza RSC - BP		U		0.050	0.500					1	
UF/U/20/048	1.1c2	Ceza RSC - Construction		U		5.000		5.000				1	
UF/U/20/049	1.1c3	Ngulwane RSC - BP		U		0.050		0.500				1	
UF/U/20/050	1.1c3	Ngulwane RSC - Construction		U		5.000			5.000			1	
UF/U/20/051	1.1c4	Babanango RSC - BP		U		0.050		0.500				1	
UF/U/20/052	1.1c4	Babanango RSC - Construction		U		5.000			5.000			1	
UF/U/20/053	4C6	- Implement housing projects at RSCs		U		32.000		32.000				1	
UF/U/20/054	5c2	Develop community facilities at RSCs (Refer to Section 6 explaining the RSC concept)		U		0.500	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250		1	
UF/U/20/055	5C2	Upgrade Kwa Nodwengu Community Facility		U		0.030	0.030					1	
UF/U/20/056	5A3	- Nkonjeni Community Hall		U		0.566						1	
UF/U/20/057	5A4	- Mpithimpithini Community Hall		U		0.500						1	
UF/U/20/058	5A5	- Nsabekhuluma Community Hall		U		0.400						1	
UF/U/20/059	5A6	- Mlaba Community Hall		U		0.500						1	
UF/U/20/060	5A7	- Mpungamhlophe Community Hall		U		0.980						1	
UF/U/20/061	5A8	- Nondoyana Community Hall and Market stalls		U		0.669						1	
UF/U/20/062	5A14	- Nkonjeni Market Stalls		U		1.008						1	
UF/U/20/063	5A15	- Nondoyana Market Stalls		U		0.120						1	
UF/U/20/064	8D3	Identify & develop designated trade facilities in Ulundi		U		1.000	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250		1	
UF/U/20/065	11C1	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs :- Informal trade areas		U		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	1	
UF/U/20/066	11C1	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs :- Bus/taxi facilities with public toilets		U		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	1	
UF/U/20/067	11E1	- All weather trading areas/taxi ranks at RSCs		U		1.000						1	
UF/U/20/068	11E2	Identify & develop an additional taxi rank in Ulundi town		U		0.200		0.200				1	
UF/U/20/069	11A21	Mashona Taxi Rank		U		1.165						1	
RPU/P/20/070	55	Provision of Shelter / Operating premises for Local Initiatives		P			0.050	0.050	0.150	0.200	0.300	1	
RPU/P/20/071	56	Community Halls		P			0.040	0.600	0.800	0.800	0.750	1	
RPU/P/20/072	57	Multi purpose Community Centres		P			0.050	1.200	0.800	0.750	0.900	1	
RPU/P/20/073	58	Community Library		P			0.040	0.400	0.500			1	
NO/N/20/074	N20001	community centre	Bambelentulo	N								1	

Table A.20 - Community Facilities													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/20/075	N20002	community centre	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/20/076	N20003	community centre	Ngqokotho	N								1	
NO/N/20/077	N20004	community centre	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/20/078	N20005	community centre	Mncwembe	N								1	
NO/N/20/079	N20006	multi-purpose centre	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/20/080	N20007	community centre	Sishwili	N								1	
NO/N/20/081	N20008	multi-purpose centre	White City	N								1	
NO/N/20/082	N20009	community centre, day care(HIV)	Town	N								1	
NO/N/20/083	N20010	community centre	Ophalile	N								1	
NO/N/20/084	N20011	creche	Canaan	N								1	
NO/N/20/085	N20012	community hall, creche	Delene	N								1	
NO/N/20/086	N20013	community hall, creche	Qhogoza	N								1	
NO/N/20/087	N20014	multi-purpose centre, creche	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/20/088	N20015	community centre, creche	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/20/089	N20016	community centre, multi purpose centre, creche, parks	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/20/090	N20017	multi-purpose centre	Mbonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/20/091	N20018	multi-purpose centre, day care centre (HIV), library, creche	Banganoma									1	
NO/N/20/092	N20019	community centre, creche	Ophaphasi	N								1	
NO/N/20/093	N20020	community centre, creche	KwaToyisa	N								1	
NO/N/20/094	N20021	community centre, creche	Khethankomo	N								1	
NO/N/20/095	N20022	community centre, multi purpose, creche	Mahlomane	N								1	
NO/N/20/096	N20023	community centre, creche	Empuphusi	N								1	
NO/N/20/097	N20024	community centre, creche	KwaNhlebeli	N								1	
NO/N/20/098	N20025	creche	KwaJuda	N								1	
NO/N/20/099	N20026	community centre	Mdemhlane	N								1	
NO/N/20/100	N20027	community centre, creche	Ohiyeni	N								1	
NO/N/20/101	N20028	community centre, creche	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/20/102	N20029	community centre	Kolubomvu	N								1	
NO/N/20/103	N20030	community centre, creche	KwaFakude	N								1	
NO/N/20/104	N20031	multi-purpose centre, creche	Msebe	N								1	
NO/N/20/105	N20032	community centre, creche	Mtimncongo	N								1	
NO/N/20/106	N20033	multi-purpose centre, creche	Emvomveni	N								1	
NO/N/20/107	N20034	community centre, creche	Esigodiphola	N								1	
NO/N/20/108	N20035	community centre, creche	Dasha	N								1	
NO/N/20/109	N20036	community centre, multi purpose centre	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/20/110	N20037	community centre, multi-purpose centre, creche	KwaMnqwashu	N								1	
NO/N/20/111	N20038	creche	Ntshonono	N								1	
NO/N/20/112	N20038	community centre	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/20/113	N20039	community centre	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/20/114	N20040	community centre, creche	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/20/115	N20041	community centre, creche	Hlushwane	N								1	
NO/N/20/116	N20042	community centre, creche	Emtiyambo	N								1	
NO/N/20/117	N20043	community centre, creche	Zwelisha	N								1	

Table A.20 - Community Facilities													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/20/118	N20044	community centre, creche, rural service centre	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/20/119	N20045	community centre, creche	Nkonjeni	N								1	
NO/N/20/120	N20046	community centre, creche	Vulamehlo	N								1	
NO/N/20/121	N20047	creche	Nkabane	N								1	
NO/N/20/122	N20048	creche	KwaZenzele	N								1	
NO/N/20/123	N20049	community centre, creche	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/20/124	N20050	community centre, creche	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/20/125	N20051	community centre	Ngxogwane	N								1	
NO/N/20/126	N20052	community centre, creche	Esidinsi	N								1	
NO/N/20/127	N20053	community centre	Khokhwaneni	N								1	
NO/N/20/128	N20054	multi-purpose centre, creche	Esiphambanweni	N								1	
NO/N/20/129	N20055	community centre	Ekubungazeleni	N								1	
NO/N/20/130	N20056	creche	KwaSinqanda	N								1	
NO/N/20/131	N20057	community centre	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/20/132	N20058	community centre, creche	Manzimakhulu	N								1	
NO/N/20/133	N20059	creche, community centre, sports field	Khenani	N								1	
NO/N/20/134	N20060	creche, community centre, sports field	Mangamhlophe	N								1	
NO/N/20/135	N20061	creche, community centre	KwaZindizwe	N								1	
NO/N/20/136	N20062	community hall, creche	Minya	N								1	
NO/N/20/137	N20063	creche, community centre	Zifamona	N								1	
NO/N/20/138	N20064	community hall, creche, community centre	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/20/139	N20065	community hall, sports field, hall for traditional healers, multi purpose centre, creche	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/20/140	N20066	community hall, day care centre, sports field, multi purpose centre, creche,	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/20/141	N20067	day care, multi purpose centre,	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/20/142	N20068	day care, multi purpose centre, creche	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/20/143	N20069	day care, multi purpose, creche	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/20/144	N20070	day care, multi purpose, creche	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/20/145	N20071	day care, multi purpose	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/20/146	N20072	day care, multi purpose, community hall, sports field	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/20/147	N20073	day care, multi purpose, creche, community hall, sports field	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/20/148	N20074	day care, multi purpose, creche, sports field	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/20/149	N20075	day care, hall for traditional healers, multi purpose, creche, sports field, community hall	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/20/150	N20076	day care, hall for traditional healers, multi purpose, creche, sports field, community hall	Cisho	N								1	

Table A.20 - Community Facilities													
							Capital Expenditure (Rm)						
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
NO/N/20/151	N20077	day care, hall for traditional healers, multi purpose, creche, sports field, community hall	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/20/152	N20078	day care, hall for traditional healers, multi purpose, creche, sports field, community hall	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/20/153	E/20/142	Public facilities plan		E		0.050						1	
DU/D/20/154	E/20/174	Community hall - dumbe		E		0.750						1	
DU/D/20/155	E/20/176	Multi-purpose centre - ward 2		E		3.500						1	
DU/D/20/156	E/20/177	Multi-purpose centre - ward 6		E		3.500						1	
DU/D/20/157	E/20/178	Multi-purpose centre - ward 7		E		3.500						1	
DU/D/20/158	E/20/179	Playground equipment - 13 playgrounds		E		0.450						1	
DU/D/20/159	E/20/180	Playground equipment - 3 dumbe playgrounds		E		0.071						1	

Table A.21 - Housing													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/21/001	Z 21001	Collaborate with LMs on a Housing delivery plan	Zululand & LMs	Z	2	0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
ZM/K/21/002	Z21002	Rural housing (Abaqulusi)	Bhekumthetho (Vryheid)	Z		64.400						2	
ZM/K/21/003	Z21003	Rural housing (Nongoma)	Usuthu mandla	Z		9.200						2	
ZM/K/21/004	Z21004	Rural housing (Nongoma)	Kwamaj mela	Z		16.400						2	
ZM/K/21/005	Z21005	Rural housing (Nongoma)	Esigangeni	Z		7.360						2	
ZM/K/21/006	Z21006	Rural housing (Nongoma)	Holinyoka	Z		11.040						2	
ZM/K/21/007	Z21007	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Ntsikaz	Z		14.700						2	
ZM/K/21/008	Z21008	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Ezimbabeni	Z		7.360						2	
ZM/K/21/009	Z21009	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Qhudebe	Z		9.200						2	
ZM/K/21/010	Z21010	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Diabane	Z		4.600						2	
ZM/K/21/011	Z21011	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Edlebe	Z		14.720						2	
ZM/K/21/012	Z21012	Rural housing (Ulundi)	KwaXimba	Z		36.800						2	
ZM/K/21/013	Z21013	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Ncemaneni	Z		16.400						2	
ZM/K/21/014	Z21014	Rural housing (Ulundi)	KwaButhelezi	Z		9.200						2	
ZM/K/21/015	Z21015	Rural housing (Ulundi)	KwaMbatha	Z		9.200						2	
ZM/K/21/016	Z21016	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Izizando	Z		5.520						2	
ZM/K/21/017	Z21017	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Exolo	Z		11.040						2	
ZM/K/21/018	Z21018	Rural housing (Ulundi)	Gezahale	Z		9.200						2	
ZM/K/21/019	Z21019	Rural housing (Ulundi)	KwaZungu	Z		9.200						2	
CM/A/21/020		Bhekuzulu low cost housing 6A		Z								1	
AF/A/21/021	3.2d8b	Redevelop Lot 1614 (28 stands)	Bhekuzulu	A		0.180		0.180				1	
AF/A/21/022	3.2d12v	Develop stands: Extension 15	Vryheid	A		1.000				1.000		1	
AF/A/21/023	3.2d13v	Develop stands: Extension 13	Vryheid	A		1.300				1.300		1	
AF/A/21/024	4c3	Review housing backlog survey		A		0.150	0.050	0.100				1	
AF/A/21/025	4c7	Access housing subsidy for housing projects at RSCs (500 units each)		A		0.100	0.500	0.500				1	
AF/A/21/026	4c8	Access housing subsidy for new extensions at Bhekuzulu (3,000 units)		A		0.250	0.100	0.150				1	
AF/A/21/027	4c9	Access housing subsidy for new extensions at Hlobane (500 units)		A		0.100	0.500	0.500				1	
AF/A/21/028	4c11	Access housing subsidy at eMondlo (500 units taking cognisance of the DFP)		A		0.100	0.500	0.500				1	
UF/U/21/029	4C4	- Investigate & access housing subsidy programme for the establishment of orphanage facilities in Ulundi & at RSCs		U		0.050	0.050					1	
UF/U/21/030	4C5	- Access housing subsidy for housing projects at RSCs (500 units each)		U		0.200		0.200				1	
UF/U/21/031	4C7	- Access housing subsidy for Unit M (800 stands)		U		0.050	0.050					1	
UF/U/21/032	4C8	- Implement the Unit M housing projects		U		12.800		12.800				1	

Table A.21 - Housing													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
UF/U/21/033	4C9	- Access housing subsidy for Mtikini Ext 1 (1 000 stands)		U		0.500	0.050					1	
UF/U/21/034	4c9	- Implement the Mtikini Ext 1 housing project		U		16.000		16.000				1	
RPU/P/21/035	59	Incotshane Housing Project		P			1.000	2.000	4.000	2.000		1	
RPU/P/21/036	60	Preliminaries for informal settlement upgrade - Lindelani		P			0.120					1	
RPU/P/21/037	61	Settlement upgrade - Lindelani		P				1.500	1.000			1	
RPU/P/21/038	62	Rural housing schemes		P			0.800	1.600	0.900			1	
NO/N/21/039	N21001	housing	Bambelentulo	N								1	
NO/N/21/040	N21002	housing	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/21/041	N21003	housing	Nggokotho	N								1	
NO/N/21/042	N21004	housing	Nhlophenkulu	N								1	
NO/N/21/043	N21005	housing	Mncwembe	N								1	
NO/N/21/044	N21006	housing	Mshanelo	N								1	
NO/N/21/045	N21007	housing	Sishwili	N								1	
NO/N/21/046	N21008	housing	Mshanelo	N								1	
NO/N/21/047	N21009	housing	Qhogoza	N								1	
NO/N/21/048	N21010	housing	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/21/049	N21011	housing	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/21/050	N21012	housing	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/21/051	N21013	housing	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/21/052	N21014	housing	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/21/053	N21015	housing	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/21/054	N21016	housing	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/21/055	N21017	housing	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/21/056	N21018	housing	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/21/057	N21019	housing	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/21/058	N21020	housing	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/21/059	N21021	housing	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/21/060	N21022	housing	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/21/061	N21023	housing	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/21/062	N21024	housing	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/21/063	N21025	housing	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/21/064	N21026	housing	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/21/065	N21027	housing	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/21/066	N21028	housing	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/21/067	N21029	housing	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/21/068	E/21/131	Low cost housing land id study - luneberg		E		0.050						1	
DU/D/21/069	E/21/132	Low cost housing land id study - mangosuthu village		E		0.050						1	
DU/D/21/070	E/21/133	Low cost housing land id study - opuzane		E		0.050						1	
DU/D/21/071	E/21/134	Low cost housing land id study - tholakele		E		0.050						1	

Table A.21 - Housing													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
DU/D/21/072	E/21/135	Low cost housing land id study - blinkwater		E		0.050						1	
DU/D/21/073	E/21/136	Low cost housing land id study - bilanyoni		E		0.050						1	
DU/D/21/074	E/21/137	Institutional capacity - housing database		E		0.050						1	
DU/D/21/075	E/21/138	Housing forum		E		0.200						1	
DU/D/21/076	E/21/139	Middle income housing project - dumbe		E		7.000						1	
DU/D/21/077	E/21/140	Feasibility study - middle income housing - frischgewaagd		E		0.070						1	
DU/D/21/078	E/21/141	Low cost housing project - dumbe		E		17.500						1	

Table A.22 - Sports & Cultural													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
CB/P/22/001	KN06990104	Belgrade Sportsfield		Z		0.158						6	
CB/A/22/002	KN06990201	Ophuzane Sportsfield		Z		0.497						6	
CB/U/22/003	KN06990402	Nondayana Sportsfield		Z		0.503						6	
CB/U/22/004	KN06000101	Ntshangase Sportsfield		Z		0.150						6	
CB/P/22/005	KN06000103	Simelane Sportsfield		Z		0.199						6	
CB/N/22/006	KN0600S003	Sportsfield Upgrade: Enyokeni		Z		0.322						5	
CB/N/22/007	KN0600S004	Enyokeni Sportsfield Building		Z		0.126						5	
CM/K/22/008	903551507500	Clearance of Sportsfields		Z		0.452						1	
CM/K/22/009	906044100200	Choir/Dance Competition		Z		0.020						1	
AF/A/22/010	6c1	Sports and Recreation Master Plan		A		0.300	0.300					1	
UF/U/22/011	4C1	Prepare a Sports and Recreation Master Plan		U		0.350	0.350					1	
UF/U/22/012	5C3	Extension of Ulundi Sports Stadium		U		2.200	1.100	1.100				1	
UF/U/22/013	5C4	Purchase sports equipment		U		0.120	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030		1	
UF/U/22/014	5A28	- Nondayana Sportsfield		U		0.407						1	
UF/U/22/015	5A29	- Mpungamhlophe Sportsfield		U		0.350						1	
UF/U/22/016	5A30	- Babanango Sportsfield		U		0.250						1	
RPU/P/22/017	63	Candover sports ground		P				0.050	0.200			1	
RPU/P/22/018	64	Sports ground and sports complex		P				0.060		0.800	0.600	1	
RPU/P/22/019	65	Sports ground		P				0.020	0.040	0.003		1	
RPU/P/22/020	66	Upgrading of kick-abouts to sports ground		P				0.050	0.900	0.200		1	
RPU/P/22/021	67	Multi-purpose sports centre		P				0.060	0.850	0.500	0.400	1	
NO/N/22/022	N22001	sport and recreation	Bambelentulo	N								1	
NO/N/22/023	N22002	sport and recreation	Maduma	N								1	
NO/N/22/024	N22003	sport and recreation	Sishwili	N								1	
NO/N/22/025	N22004	sports field	Mshanelo	N								1	
NO/N/22/026	N22005	sport and recreation	Qhogoza	N								1	
NO/N/22/027	N22006	sports field, arts and craft	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/22/028	N22007	sport and recreation	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/22/029	N22008	sport and recreation	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/22/030	N22009	sport and recreation, arts and craft	Banganoma	N								1	
NO/N/22/031	N22010	sport and recreation	Ophaphasi	N								1	
NO/N/22/032	N22011	sport and recreation	KwaToyisa	N								1	
NO/N/22/033	N22012	sport and recreation	Khethankomo	N								1	
NO/N/22/034	N22013	sport and recreation, cultural project	Mahlomane	N								1	
NO/N/22/035	N22014	sport and recreation	Empuphusi	N								1	
NO/N/22/036	N22015	sport and recreation	KwaNhlebelo	N								1	
NO/N/22/037	N22016	sport and recreation	KwaJuda	N								1	
NO/N/22/038	N22017	sport and recreation	Mdemhlane	N								1	
NO/N/22/039	N22018	sport and recreation	KwaSinganda	N								1	
NO/N/22/040	N22019	sport and recreation	Gugulethu	N								1	
NO/N/22/041	N22020	sport and recreation	Msebe	N								1	



Table A.22 - Sports & Cultural													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/22/042	N22021	sport and recreation	Mtimncongo	N								1	
NO/N/22/043	N22022	sport and recreation	Esigodiphola	N								1	
NO/N/22/044	N22023	sport and recreation	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/22/045	N22024	sport and recreation	KwaMngwashu	N								1	
NO/N/22/046	N22025	sport and recreation	Ntshonono	N								1	
NO/N/22/047	N22026	sport and recreation	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/22/048	N22027	sport and recreation	Bazini	N								1	
NO/N/22/049	N22028	sport and recreation	Nkalaneni	N								1	
NO/N/22/050	N22029	sport and recreation	Hlushwane	N								1	
NO/N/22/051	N22030	sport and recreation	Emtiyambo	N								1	
NO/N/22/052	N22031	sport and recreation	Ziphethe	N								1	
NO/N/22/053	N22032	sport and recreation	Ophiyaneni	N								1	
NO/N/22/054	N22033	sport and recreation	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/22/055	N22034	sport and recreation	Ngxogwane	N								1	
NO/N/22/056	N22035	sport and recreation	Esidinsi	N								1	
NO/N/22/057	N22036	sport and recreation	Khokhwaneni	N								1	
NO/N/22/058	N22037	sport and recreation	Ekubungazeleni	N								1	
NO/N/22/059	N22038	sport and recreation	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/22/060	N22039	traditional Zulu dance	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/22/061	N22039	sport and recreation	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/22/062	N22040	sport and recreation	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/22/063	N22041	sport and recreation	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/22/064	N22042	sport and recreation	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/22/065	N22043	sport and recreation	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/22/066	N22044	traditional Zulu dance	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/22/067	N22045	traditional Zulu dance	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/22/068	N22046	traditional Zulu dance	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/22/069	N22047	traditional Zulu dance	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/22/070	N22048	traditional Zulu dance	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/22/071	N22049	traditional Zulu dance	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/22/072	E/22/161	Sportsfield - tholakele		E		0.250						1	
DU/D/22/073	E/22/162	Sportsfield - dlamini traditional authority area		E		0.250						1	
DU/D/22/074	E/22/163	Sportsfield - holspruit		E		0.250						1	
DU/D/22/075	E/22/164	Sportsfield and basket ball court - balmoral		E		2.150						1	
DU/D/22/076	E/22/165	Sportsfield - bethanie		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/22/077	E/22/166	Sportsfield - scottshill		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/22/078	E/22/167	Sportsfield - commissiekraal		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/22/079	E/22/168	Sportsfield - bilanyoni		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/22/080	E/22/169	Sportsfield - mathunzini		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/22/081	E/22/170	Sportsfield - kampunzi		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/22/082	E/22/171	Sportsfield - emadulini		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/22/083	E/22/172	Sportsfield - bhadeni		E		0.150						1	
DU/D/22/084	E/22/173	Sportsfield - mangosuthu village		E		0.250						1	
DU/D/22/085	E/22/181	Culture and heritage promotion		E		0.350						1	
DU/D/22/086	E/22/182	Sports complex/stadiuim - dumbe		E		2.000						1	
DU/D/22/087	E/22/161	Sports promotion and equipment		E								1	

Table A.22 - Sports & Cultural													
							Capital Expenditure (Rm)						
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
DU/D/22/088	E/22/175	Tennis courts - balmoral, bilanyoni, dumbe, holspruit		E		2.170						1	

Table A.23 - Safety & Security													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/23/001	Z23002	Formulate a safety & security plan in association with the LMs	Zululand	Z	2							1	
TB/Z/23/002	Z 23001	Update and extend the existing Disaster Management Plan	Zululand	Z	2	0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
ZM/Z/23/003	Z23002	Disaster Management Centre - establish with links to LMs	Zululand	Z	2							2	
UF/U/23/004	9b1	- Investigate options to outsource security		U		0.050		0.500				1	
NO/N/23/005	N23001	police station	Thokazi	N								1	
NO/N/23/006	N23002	crime policing	Town	N								1	
NO/N/23/007	N23003	security	Market	N									
NO/N/23/008	N23004	police station	Qhokhoza	N								1	
NO/N/23/009	N23005	police station	Domba	N								1	
NO/N/23/010	N23006	police station	KwaMajomela	N								1	
NO/N/23/011	N23007	police station	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/23/012	N23008	police station	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/23/013	N23009	police station	KwaMngwashu	N								1	
NO/N/23/014	N23010	police station	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/23/015	N23011	police station	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/23/016	N23012	police station	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/23/017	N23013	police station	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/23/018	N23014	police station	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/23/019	N23015	police station	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/23/020	N23016	police station	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/23/021	N23017	police station	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/23/022	N23018	police station	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/23/023	N23019	police station	Makhelaneni	N								1	
NO/N/23/024	N23020	police station	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/23/025	N23021	police station	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/23/026	N23022	police station	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/23/027	N23023	police station	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/23/028	N23024	police station	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/23/029	E/23/120	Public awareness programme - emergencies		E								1	
DU/D/23/030	E/23/121	Additional fire hydrants - paulpietersburg/dumbe		E		0.295						1	
DU/D/23/031	E/23/122	Fire hydrants - frischgewaagd		E		0.295						1	
DU/D/23/032	E/23/123	24 hour control centre		E		0.048						1	
DU/D/23/033	E/23/124	Support formulation of district disaster management plan		E								1	
DU/D/23/034	E/23/125	Equipped fire station		E		5.000						1	
DU/D/23/035	E/23/126	Satellite police station - frischgewaagd		E								1	
DU/D/23/036	E/23/127	Satellite police station - luneberg		E								1	
DU/D/23/037	E/23/128	Satellite police station - tholakele		E								1	
DU/D/23/038	E/23/129	Satellite police station - balmoral		E								1	
DU/D/23/039	E/23/130	Additional community policing forums		E								1	

Table A.23 - Safety & Security													
							Capital Expenditure (Rm)						
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
DU/D/23/040	E/23/124	24 hour control centre - equipment		E		0.296						1	

Table A.24 - Strategic Planning & monitoring													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/24/001	Z 24001	Econ. Dev. & marketing plan	Zululand	Z	5	0.300	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	1	
TB/Z/24/002	Z 24005	Monitor implementation of the IDP overall and ensure the updated version includes all the sector plans identified above	Zululand	Z	5							1	
TB/Z/24/003	Z 24 006	Formulate a performance monitoring system linked to the IDP	Zululand	Z	2							5	
AF/A/24/004	3.1b1	Water Services Development Sector plan		A		0.300	0.150	0.150				1	
AF/A/24/005	3.1.b2	Roads and Stormwater Master plan		A		0.300	0.150	0.150				1	
AF/A/24/006	3.1.b3	Transportation Sector Plan		A		0.350	0.050	0.300				1	
AF/A/24/007	4c2	Formulate a Housing Strategy		A		0.350	0.150	0.200				1	
AF/A/24/008	4c6	Investigate & access housing subsidy programme for the establishment of orphanage facilities at Bhekuzulu		A		0.100	0.100	0.150				1	
AF/A/24/009	5C1	Social Development Plan		A		0.300	0.150	0.150				1	
AF/A/24/010	5E9	Investigate extension of museum service		A		0.100		0.500	0.500			1	
AF/A/24/011	7c1	Local Economic Development Strategy		A								1	
AF/A/24/012	7b3	Skills Development Plan		A								1	
AF/A/24/013	7d6	Pilot projects - Draw up Business Plan		A								1	
AF/A/24/014	8c1	Establish Marketing Plan & Strategy		A		0.100	0.100					1	
AF/A/24/015	10e2	Privatisation Strategy (disposal of non-core assets)		A		0.100	0.050	0.050				1	
AF/A/24/016	10B7	Develop strategy to consider areas adjacent/outside the Municipal area for provision of services through co-operative arrangements (in consultation with ZDM)		A		0.150	0.150					1	
AF/A/24/017	10b8	Investigate maintenance & operational costs relating to capital projects		A		0.800	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200		1	
AF/A/24/018	10B9	CMIP counter funding arrangements		A		4.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		1	
AF/A/24/019	11.3D1	Formulate a Disaster Management Plan		A		0.200	0.150	0.050				1	
AF/A/24/020	11.3E2	Fire Protection Plan (partnership with Mondi)		A		0.200	0.100	0.100				1	
UF/U/24/021	2C1	Mpungamhlophe DFP		U		0.300	0.300					1	
UF/U/24/022	2C2	Ceza DFP		U		0.300		0.300				1	
UF/U/24/023	2C3	Nqulwane DFP		U		0.300		0.300				1	

Table A.24 - Strategic Planning & monitoring													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
UF/U/24/024	2C4	Babanango DFP		U		0.300			0.300			1	
UF/U/24/025	2C5	Mhlabathini DFP		U		0.300			0.300			1	
UF/U/24/026	3B6	Formulate a Disaster Management Plan		U		0.300	0.300					1	
UF/U/24/027	4c1	Formulate a Housing Strategy for Ulundi and undertake related projects		U		0.400		0.400				1	
UF/U/24/028	5C1	Prepare a Social Development Plan		U		0.350	0.350					1	
UF/U/24/029	7C1	Formulate a Local Economic Development Strategy		U		0.350	0.350					1	
UF/U/24/030	8D1	Establish Marketing Plan & Strategy		U		0.100	0.100					1	
UF/U/24/031	9D2	Privatisation Strategy (disposal of non-core assets)		U		0.100	0.100					1	
UF/U/24/032	9B8	Investigate maintenance & operational costs relating to capital projects		U		0.200	0.200					1	
DU/D/24/033	E/24/193	Delivery methods and level of service		E		0.100						1	
DU/D/24/034	E/24/194	Financial capacity and viability		E		0.763						1	
DU/D/24/035	E/24/196	Information technology		E		0.600						1	
DU/D/24/036	E/24/198	Institutional structure		E		0.200						1	
DU/D/24/037	E/24/199	Performance management system		E								1	

Table A.25 - Enabling Environment													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/25/001	Z25002	Source funding from public, private and NGO funding sources not active in ZDM	Zululand	Z	5	0.100	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	1	
TB/Z/25/002	Z25003	Active involvement of all key SPs & negotiate consistent policies	Zululand	Z	5	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	1	
TB/Z/25/003	Z25004	Manage hand over of functions and projects to LMs	Zululand	Z	1	0.200	0.200					1	
TB/Z/25/004	Z25001	Identify functions of each town & support needed	Zululand, all towns	Z	1	0.100	0.100					1	
TB/Z/25/005	Z25002	Business plan to establish RSS hubs in all 5 LMs	Zululand	Z	1	0.100	0.1					1	
TB/Z/25/006	Z25005	Pilot RSS hub in each LM	All LMs	Z	3	5.500	1.5	2	2			1	
TB/Z/25/007	Z25005	Strategic plan for the rehabilitation of mining towns	Zululand, Abaqulusi and Ulundi	Z		1.000						1	
TB/Z/25/008	Z25006	Adapt the present system to the IDP and use it to monitor progress	Zululand	Z	5	0.750	0.300	0.300	0.050	0.050	0.050	5	
TB/Z/25/009	Z25007	Develop the model by testing in the 6 municipalities and modify for on-going use	Zululand and all LMs	Z	2	0.060	0.030	0.030				5	
TB/Z/25/010	Z25007	Maintain and enhance; get more service providers to use it.	ZDM and all LMs	Z	5	0.400	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	5	
TB/Z/25/011	Z25008	Retain meetings of IDP Planners at a strategic level, and technical officials at an operational level	Zululand and all LMs	Z	5							5	
ZM/Z/25/012	Z 26001	Appoint a RSS co-ordinator	All RSS pilots in Zululand	Z	3	0.100	0.033	0.033	0.034			1	
ZM/N/25/013	Z26002	Assist Nongoma LM to establish	Nongoma	Z	2	0.100	0.050	0.050				1	
AF/A/25/014	2c1	Tribal Areas at eMondlo DFP		A		0.300		0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
AF/A/25/015	2c2	Khambi Area DFP		A		0.300		0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
AF/A/25/016	2c3	Mining Complex DFP		A		0.300			0.100	0.100	0.100	1	
AF/A/25/017	2c4	Louwsburg DFP		A		0.300			0.100	0.100	0.100	1	
AF/A/25/018	2c5	Glükstadt DFP		A		0.300				0.100	0.200	1	
AF/A/25/019	3.1.c5	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs :		A		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125		1	
AF/A/25/020	3.1.c5	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs : Water		A		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125		1	
AF/A/25/021	3.1.c5	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs : Sanitation		A		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125		1	
AF/A/25/022	3.1.c5	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs : Electricity		A		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125		1	
AF/A/25/023	3.1.c5	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs : Roads and stormwater		A		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125		1	
AF/A/25/024	3.1.c5	Provide basic infrastructure to RSCs : Bus/taxi facilities with public toilets		A		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125		1	
AF/A/25/025	3.2d1b	Sewer pumpstation & storage dams	Bhekuzulu	A		1.600	0.350	1.250				1	

Table A.25 - Enambling Environment													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
AF/A/25/026	3.2c2b	Council Bulk Services: Phase 6B	Bhekuzulu	A		0.900	0.900					1	
AF/A/25/027	3.2d3b	Bulk Services: Phase 6B (CMIP)	Bhekuzulu	A		2.100	2.100					1	
AF/A/25/028	3.2c1m	Council: Rehabilitation of services	eMondlo	A		1.000	1.000					1	
AF/A/25/029	3.2c2m	Rehabilitation of services (CMIP)	eMondlo	A		7.000	7.000					1	
AF/A/25/030	3.2e3	Telemetrying & lab equipment		A		0.300	0.100	0.100	0.050	0.050		1	
AF/A/25/031	3.3e2	Closing of rings feeds at eMondlo		A		0.300	0.300					1	
AF/A/25/032	3.3e3	Crane vehicles		A		0.220	0.220					1	
AF/A/25/033	3.3E10	Closing of rings for alternative supplies		A		0.150	0.150					1	
AF/A/25/034	3.3D16	Upgrade & extend for Bhekuzulu growth		A		9.000		2.000	3.500	3.500		1	
AF/A/25/035	3.3E25	Tools & equipment		A		0.220	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.550		1	
AF/A/25/036	7c2	Establish a LED office, including business advice centre		A								1	
AF/A/25/037	7d4	Develop all-weather trading facilities at the taxi rank in Vryheid		A								1	
AF/A/25/038	7d6	Pilot projects - Implement pilot projects		A								1	
AF/A/25/039	8e2	Establish an underground mine museum		A		0.200		1.000	1.000			1	
AF/A/25/040	9d2	Implement a MOSS (Extend Vryheid System)		A		0.600		0.200	0.200	0.200		1	
AF/A/25/041	9d3	Rehabilitation of areas at Louwsburg		A		0.300	0.150	0.150				1	
AF/A/25/042	10b1	Implement Amalgamation Plan - Investigate options re Council office accommodation (all Departments)		A		2.000	2.000					1	
AF/A/25/043	10b1	Implement Amalgamation Plan - - Appointment of personnel (all Departments)		A								1	
AF/A/25/044	10E3	IT facilities and equipment		A		4.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		1	
AF/A/25/045	10E4	Purchase assets & equipment		A		4.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		1	
AF/A/25/046	11.1D5	Investigate standardisation of refuse collection		A		0.100		0.050	0.050			1	
AF/A/25/047	11.1D6	Management of landfill site		A		0.050	0.050					1	
UF/U/25/048	7D2	- Provide infrastructure services to Arts & Craft Market		U		0.300	0.300					1	
UF/U/25/049	8A5	Implement incentive schemes developed by Council		U								1	
UF/U/25/050	11E2	Investigate the incorporation of the Okhukho Mine/Zululand Anthracite Colliery infrastructure		U		0.100	0.100					1	
UF/U/25/051	11D3	Investigate & implement projects identified by Ward Committees in the Ulundi IDP (refer to Annexure D)		U		0.100	0.100					1	



Table A.25 - Enabling Environment													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
UF/U/25/052	11	Implement transportation projects		U		0.500		0.250	0.250			1	
UF/U/25/053	11E1	4X4 Rescue vehicle for Public Safety		U		0.200		0.200				1	
UF/U/25/054	11C2	Disaster campaigns at schools		U		0.080	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	1	
UF/U/25/055	11D3	Fire engine for Ulundi		U		0.800		0.800				1	
UF/U/25/056	11D4	Construct security office, control rooms & equipment store		U		0.500	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125		1	
UF/U/25/057	12B2	Assist with the opening of township registers		U		0.250		0.250				1	
UF/U/25/058	12B3	Attend to the individual transfer of title		U		0.500		0.500				1	
UF/U/25/059	12B5	Attend to formalisation & registration of Mhlabathini Township		U		0.200	0.200					1	
UF/U/25/060	12E6	Link GIS with that of ZDM		U		0.050		0.050				1	
UF/U/25/061	12B7	Annual IDP update		U		0.450		0.150	0.150	0.150		1	
UF/U/25/062	12B8	Formulation of 2006 IDP for Ulundi		U		0.300				0.300		1	
RPU/P/25/063	1	Finalisation of T/Ship establishment procedures (R293 T/ships)		P			0.800	0.600				1	
RPU/P/25/064	3	Land Audit including valuations		P			0.300	0.200	0.025		0.200	1	
RPU/P/25/065	34	Investigation of beneficiation opportunities		P			0.150					1	
RPU/P/25/066	37	Product diversification and partnership		P			0.180	0.040			1.000	1	
RPU/P/25/067	42	Procurement policy		P			0.150	0.050			0.080	1	
RPU/P/25/068	43	Investigation of SMME opportunities in manufacturing, agriculture and tourism		P			0.200	0.300			0.100	1	
RPU/P/25/069	68	Institutional Development sessions		P			0.045		0.050		0.060	1	
RPU/P/25/070	69	Councillors development programme		P			0.020	0.040	0.050	0.050	0.060	1	
RPU/P/25/071	70	CEO Development programme		P			0.060	0.060		0.070		1	
RPU/P/25/072	71	Technical & Corporate services development programme		P			0.150		0.200			1	
RPU/P/25/073	72	KZ262 Newsletter		P				0.040	0.040	0.060	0.080	1	
RPU/P/25/074	73	KZ262 Video		P			0.010				0.015	1	
NO/N/25/075	N25001	ward office	KwaDenge	N								1	
NO/N/25/076	N25002	office	Ezimpisini	N								1	
NO/N/25/077	N25003	pensioners pay point	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/25/078	N25004	pensioners pay point	Makhelaneni	N								1	

Table A.25 - Enabling Environment													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/25/079	N25005	pensioners pay point	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/25/080	N25006	pensioners pay point	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/25/081	N25007	pensioners pay point	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/25/082	N25008	pensioners pay point	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/25/083	N25009	pensioners pay point	Mapondwane	N								1	
DU/D/25/084	E/25/191	Gender equality programme		E		0.075						1	
DU/D/25/085	E/25/195	Office accommodation		E		2.100						1	
DU/D/25/086	E/25/197	Plant, property and equipment		E		1.850						1	

Table A.26 - Training & Capacity Building													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/26/001	Z26001	Staff training & skills development	Zululand	Z	5							5	
TB/Z/26/002	Z26004	Update and Employment Equity Plan	Zululand	Z	2							5	
TB/Z/26/003	Z26002	Update the existing HRD plan	Zululand	Z	2							5	
TB/Z/26/004	Z26003	Formulate a Youth Development Programme	Zululand	Z	2							1	
IW/D/26/005		Course content for exist training Centre		Z		0.050						1	
IW/Z/26/006		Implement Skills Development Centres		Z		7.500						1	
CM/K/26/007	903551507600	Skills Training and Capacity Building		Z		0.040						1	
AF/A/26/008	3.2e1	Vehicles: replacement		A		2.400	0.900	0.600	0.900			1	
AF/A/26/009	3.2e2	Vehicles: additional		A		0.600	0.600					1	
AF/A/26/010	10B5	Internal skills training programme & audit		A		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
AF/A/26/011	10B6	Update the valuation roll to include all areas		A		0.500	0.500					1	
AF/A/26/012	11.3E3	3 X Additional, fully equipped fire engines		A		3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			1	
AF/A/26/013	11.3E4	4X4 Fully equipped emergency vehicle		A		0.800		0.800				1	
AF/A/26/014	11.3B6	Protective clothing		A		0.200	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050		1	
AF/A/26/015	12E2	Expand & establish a GIS for entire area		A		2.500		0.500	1.000	1.000		1	
AF/A/26/016	12B3	Annual IDP update		A		0.600	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150		1	
AF/A/26/017	12B4	Formulation of 2006 IDP for Abaqulusi		A		0.300				0.300		1	
AF/A/26/018	12E5	Computerising building plans		A		0.230		0.150	0.500	0.030		1	
UF/U/26/019	9b1	Implement the Amalgamation Plan		U		1.000	1.000					1	
UF/U/26/020	9B3	Prepare a Skills Development Plan		U		0.300		0.300				1	
UF/U/26/021	9B4	Prepare an Employment Equity Plan		U		0.400	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		1	
UF/U/26/022	9B6	Update asset register to include all areas		U		0.100		0.100				1	
UF/U/26/023	9B9	CMIP counter funding arrangements		U		4.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1	
UF/U/26/024	9E10	Purchase assets & equipment		U		4.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1	
UF/U/26/025	10B1	Establish Ward Committees		U		0.100	0.100					1	
NO/N/26/026	N26001	skills training	Town	N								1	
NO/N/26/027	N26002	training of health workers	Canaan	N								1	
NO/N/26/028	N26003	training of health workers	Market	N								1	
NO/N/26/029	N26004	skills training centre	Qhoqhoza	N								1	
NO/N/26/030	N26005	skills training centre	Buhleni	N								1	
NO/N/26/031	N26006	skills training	Mduda	N								1	
NO/N/26/032	N26007	computer training	Njampela	N								1	
NO/N/26/033	N26008	skills training centre	Dabhazi	N								1	
NO/N/26/034	N26009	skills training centre , training of health workers	Ezimpisini	N								1	

Table A.26 - Training & Capacity Building													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
NO/N/26/035	N26010	skills training centre	Ntabayezulu	N								1	
NO/N/26/036	N26011	skillstraining centre	Nkweme	N								1	
NO/N/26/037	N26012	skills training centre	Ophenyekweni	N								1	
NO/N/26/038	N26013	skills training centre	Mgadula	N								1	
NO/N/26/039	N26014	skills training centre	Magonsini	N								1	
NO/N/26/040	N26015	skills training centre	Nsimbakazi	N								1	
NO/N/26/041	N26016	skills training centre	Matsheketshe	N								1	
NO/N/26/042	N26017	skills training centre	Msunduze	N								1	
NO/N/26/043	N26018	skills training centre	Makhelani	N								1	
NO/N/26/044	N26019	skills training centre	Bombo	N								1	
NO/N/26/045	N26020	skills training centre	Ogagwini	N								1	
NO/N/26/046	N26021	skills training centre	Cisho	N								1	
NO/N/26/047	N26022	skills training centre	Esixeni	N								1	
NO/N/26/048	N26023	skills training centre	Mapondwane									1	
DU/D/26/049	E/26/200	Training and capacity building programmes		E		0.045						1	

Table A.27 - Communications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/27/001	Z 27002	Pilot project for Dept of Home Affairs to set up offices in rural areas	Zululand, in each LM	Z	5	1.500	0.3	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	1	
TB/Z/27/002	Z 27001	Re-establish newsletter + wider distribution	Zululand	Z	5	0.500	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	1	
CM/Z/27/003	906044200100	Awareness Education (Environment)		Z		0.010						1	
CM/Z/27/004	904043100800	Non-payment		Z		0.200						1	
AF/A/27/005	11.3E5	Communication equipment		A		0.030	0.030					1	
UF/U/27/006	11C7	- Upgrading of MTN line		U		0.150	0.150					1	
UF/U/27/007	11F8	- High mast lights for Zondela		U		0.200	0.200					1	
DU/D/27/008	E/27/192	Communications		E		0.596						1	

Table A.28 - Public Works													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
TB/Z/28/001	Z28001	Secure funding and establish a MPCC in the RSS hub in each LM	All LMs	Z	3	7.500	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	
TB/Z/28/002	Z28001	New offices for ZDM	Zululand	Z	2	7.000	3.5	3.500				4	
CM/Z/28/003		Fencing Cemeteries & Creches		Z								5	
AF/A/28/004	1e6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/005	2e6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/006	3.1e6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/007	3.2e4	Premix plant upgrade		A		0.300		0.300				1	
AF/A/28/008	3.2e5	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/009	3.3E26	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/010	4e12	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A		0.100	0.500	0.500				1	
AF/A/28/011	5F7	Upgrade the Mzamo community hall		A		0.200		0.200				1	
AF/A/28/012	5E14	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/013	6e3	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/014	7e13	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/015	8e4	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/016	9e4	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/017	10e11	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/018	11.1E7	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/019	11.2E5	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
AF/A/28/020	11.3E8	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		A								1	
UF/U/28/021	12E6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/022	1.1e5	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/023	2E6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/024	3E8	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/025	4E1	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	

Table A.28 - Public Works													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration( Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
UF/U/28/026	5E1	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/027	E16	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/028	7E6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/029	8E6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/030	9E11	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/031	10E2	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
UF/U/28/032	11E6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		U								1	
RPU/P/28/033	12E6	Ongoing operation, maintenance & repairs		P								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
Land use management													
PA/K/02/001	ZRC004	Bambisanani cattle kraal		Z								1	
PA/K/03/002	ZRC005	Ngqubatha cattle camp		Z								1	
PA/K/04/003	ZRC039	Zamakuphila project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/004	ZRC048	Vananda project		Z								1	
PA/K/06/005	ZRC052	Zeph planning project		Z								1	
PA/K/07/006	ZRC054	Ndebele regional project		Z								1	
PA/K/08/007	ZRC531	Nzama blocks building project		Z								1	
PA/K/09/008	ZRC585	Matheni environmental protection		Z								1	
PA/K/10/009	ZRC586	Matheni environmental protection		Z								1	
PA/K/11/010	ZRC739	Egazini royal residence cattle camp		Z								1	
PA/K/12/011	ZRC99001	Ceza grazing camps		Z								1	
Water													
PA/K/04/012	0	Mbokodini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/013	CMIP3	Mahashini water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/014	CMIP4	Osebeni water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/015	DAN007	Zamukwakha mpuzwir wp		Z								1	
PA/K/04/016	DAN009	Mhongozini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/017	DAN010	Edlabane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/018	DAN011	Ekushukayeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/019	DAN016	Buswelankomo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/020	DAN017	Sizilo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/021	DAN018	Mdumela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/022	DAN058	Mphola water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/023	DAN059	Mbudula water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/024	DAN079	Nqabe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/025	DAN080	Ezibomvu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/026	RDP001	Thandukwenza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/027	RDP002	Emsembe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/028	RDP003	Embonjeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/029	RDP004	Ntunguye water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/030	RDP005	Mambelelento water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/031	RDP006	Ngxongwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/032	RDP007	Bambelelento water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/033	RDP008	Kwamaduma water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/034	RDP009	Ophanyekweni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/035	RDP010	Nkabane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/036	RDP011	Itamu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/037	RDP012	Mayeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/038	RDP013	Ekuvukeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/039	RDP014	Kwambongi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/040	RDP015	Sonjola water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/041	RDP016	Hlanganisani water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/042	RDP017	Skuthwaneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/043	RDP018	Nkungwini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/044	RDP019	Dengeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/045	RDP020	Odwaleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/046	RDP021	Kwatoyisa water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/047	RDP022	Nhlebele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/048	RDP023	Hlebele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/049	RDP024	S'nganda water project		Z								1	



Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/050	RDP025	Kwajuba water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/051	RDP026	Egugulethu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/052	RDP027	Mtshimnongo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/053	RDP028	Mkhonjeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/054	RDP029	Maphundu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/055	RDP030	Kwabhidi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/056	RDP031	Nzangayiphi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/057	RDP032	Mshiki water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/058	RDP033	Osingisingini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/059	RDP034	Sheleza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/060	RDP035	Macekaneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/061	RDP036	Ndlazini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/062	RDP037	Sigubudu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/063	RDP038	Sizinda water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/064	RDP039	Kwaququ water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/065	RDP040	Kwamfemfeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/066	RDP041	Nkulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/067	RDP042	Bhunce masibumbane water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/068	RDP043	Hlanganani water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/069	RDP044	Lindizwe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/070	RDP045	Edengeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/071	RDP046	Oogoda water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/072	RDP047	Majomela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/073	RDP048	Kwasele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/074	RDP049	Nhlophenkulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/075	RDP050	Dayeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/076	RDP051	Kwamusi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/077	RDP052	Mahhashini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/078	RDP053	Mpunzana water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/079	RDP054	Ivuna community water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/080	RDP055	Mshanelo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/081	RDP056	Thokazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/082	RDP057	Mtwathube water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/083	RDP058	Ophiyaneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/084	RDP059	Emoyeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/085	RDP060	Cosmos water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/086	RDP061	Mthombo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/087	RDP062	Lindizwe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/088	RDP063	Dumenkunkwini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/089	RDP064	Bhekephi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/090	RDP065	Ndlandla water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/091	RDP066	Ndulinda water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/092	RDP067	Mbokodeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/093	RDP069	Emandleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/094	RDP070	Sihlengeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/095	RDP071	Ubambiswano water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/096	RDP072	Bhangeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/097	RDP073	Kwamaqweshe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/098	RDP074	Sincinca committee water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/099	RDP075	Nkunzana water project		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/100	RDP076	Enkonjeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/101	RDP077	Msibi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/102	RDP078	Mavuso water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/103	RDP079	Mavuso water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/104	RDP080	Kwesimhlophe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/105	RDP081	Nkoneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/106	RDP082	Sukumani makhwabe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/107	RDP083	Shayamoya water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/108	RDP084	S'bhedlu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/109	RDP085	Msizini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/110	RDP086	Amandlovu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/111	RDP087	Manyandeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/112	RDP088	Mabonjama water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/113	RDP089	Gabela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/114	RDP090	Maleyini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/115	RDP091	Msizwaneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/116	RDP092	Mdonini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/117	RDP093	Mohaleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/118	RDP094	Magigweni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/119	RDP095	Ekuthini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/120	RDP096	Swartkloof water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/121	RDP097	Swartkloof water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/122	RDP098	Swartkloof water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/123	RDP099	Swartkloof water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/124	RDP100	Rosendal water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/125	RDP101	Siyaziqesha water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/126	RDP102	Miomokazulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/127	RDP103	Sizakahle water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/128	RDP104	Buhlebuzize water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/129	RDP105	Bhembe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/130	RDP106	Mzinsangu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/131	RDP107	Kwancube water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/132	RDP108	Msuzwaneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/133	RDP109	Dumenkungwini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/134	RDP110	Nkomfe-ward water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/135	RDP111	Mhushulu ward water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/136	RDP112	Kwazibike water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/137	RDP113	Mboloba water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/138	RDP114	Diamant 241 water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/139	RDP115	Oqweqwe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/140	RDP116	Mhlangeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/141	RDP117	Bhobozane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/142	RDP118	Magaga water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/143	RDP119	Mphezulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/144	RDP120	Mdundubezini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/145	RDP121	Mvuzini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/146	RDP122	Gudu school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/147	RDP123	Zindulini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/148	RDP124	Zindulini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/149	RDP125	Zindulini water project		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/150	RDP126	Phooko water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/151	RDP127	Ezidulin water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/152	RDP128	Esigodini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/153	RDP129	Isansiasomusa water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/154	RDP130	Oqweqwe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/155	RDP131	Sakhisizwe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/156	RDP132	Nkwadini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/157	RDP133	Enhlahleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/158	RDP134	Kwamachanca water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/159	RDP135	Kwamackanca water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/160	RDP136	Bhobozane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/161	RDP137	Magaga water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/162	RDP138	Zidulini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/163	RDP139	Mhlangeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/164	RDP140	Zwelisha water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/165	RDP141	Emadresini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/166	RDP142	Trado farm water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/167	RDP143	Engilandi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/168	RDP144	Zibhekeleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/169	RDP145	Zamokwethu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/170	RDP146	Emphezulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/171	RDP147	Ncenceni forum water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/172	RDP148	Kwaduze/ecengeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/173	RDP149	Duze water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/174	RDP150	Hwanqana water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/175	RDP151	Voyiza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/176	RDP152	Ogazini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/177	RDP153	Machitshane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/178	RDP154	Ntinini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/179	RDP155	Chibide water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/180	RDP156	Kwazhenqe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/181	RDP157	Vumankala water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/182	RDP158	Ntababomu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/183	RDP159	Hlinzeka water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/184	RDP160	Nhlabamkhosi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/185	RDP161	Ntabamhlope water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/186	RDP162	Zembe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/187	RDP163	Maveza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/188	RDP164	Duduza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/189	RDP165	Emasangweni amhlope water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/190	RDP166	Zwide water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/191	RDP167	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/192	RDP168	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/193	RDP169	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/194	RDP170	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/195	RDP171	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/196	RDP172	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/197	RDP173	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/198	RDP174	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/199	RDP175	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/200	RDP176	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/201	RDP177	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/202	RDP178	Nvakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/203	RDP179	Makhosini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/204	RDP180	Mabedlane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/205	RDP181	Kwa-ncwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/206	RDP182	Ntendeka water project		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/207	RDP183	Mkhazane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/208	RDP184	Ndlovane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/209	RDP185	Nhlathathi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/210	RDP186	Ezakiweni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/211	RDP187	Mabedlane school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/212	RDP188	Zibambele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/213	RDP189	Sishwili water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/214	RDP190	Mphothi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/215	RDP191	Mbilane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/216	RDP192	Mkhazane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/217	RDP193	Manckwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/218	RDP194	Sishwili water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/219	RDP195	Ntendeka water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/220	RDP196	Mpambukelweni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/221	RDP197	Magagadolo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/222	RDP198	Diabane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/223	RDP199	Jikaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/224	RDP200	Mayiwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/225	RDP201	E central water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/226	RDP202	Langakazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/227	RDP203	Lindokuhle water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/228	RDP204	Mpembeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/229	RDP205	Zihlalo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/230	RDP206	Zihlalo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/231	RDP207	Lindokuhle water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/232	RDP208	Kwavuthela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/233	RDP209	Phuzukuphelwa water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/234	RDP210	Brush water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/235	RDP211	Dlebe (othini) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/236	RDP212	Dlebe (dumbukane) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/237	RDP213	Dlebe (emadanyini) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/238	RDP214	Dlebe (mbambankunzi) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/239	RDP215	Ngoza hp school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/240	RDP216	Moumela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/241	RDP217	Ekushumayeleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/242	RDP218	Mashiyane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/243	RDP219	Nsabekhuluma water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/244	RDP220	Diabane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/245	RDP221	Ozweleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/246	RDP222	Mfabeni reserve water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/247	RDP223	Mhlongozini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/248	RDP224	Ebuswelankomo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/249	RDP225	Mantungweni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/250	RDP226	Sizilo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/251	RDP227	Godlankomo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/252	RDP228	Siswili ii water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/253	RDP229	Maklozeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/254	RDP230	Dlebe (kwamahleza) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/255	RDP231	Dlebe (isibonelo) water project		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/256	RDP232	Dlebe (manzabomzu) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/257	RDP233	Dlebe (ogodweni) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/258	RDP234	Dlebe (ezikoleni) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/259	RDP235	Madaka water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/260	RDP236	Qhedeke water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/261	RDP237	Enkawaneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/262	RDP238	Nkomombili water project water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/263	RDP239	Ikhwezi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/264	RDP240	Ezikhukhuleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/265	RDP241	Ngabanyeni waterw		Z								1	
PA/K/04/266	RDP242	Masela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/267	RDP243	Mbizeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/268	RDP244	Egabazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/269	RDP245	Ekudabukeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/270	RDP246	Ombimbini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/271	RDP247	Nsukazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/272	RDP248	Sethenjwa water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/273	RDP249	Mashiyane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/274	RDP250	Ntandakwela zakhele club		Z								1	
PA/K/04/275	RDP251	Vukanzibambele okhukho		Z								1	
PA/K/04/276	RDP252	Buhlebuyeza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/277	RDP253	Mginiseni high school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/278	RDP254	Mngamanzi ezingunyaneni		Z								1	
PA/K/04/279	RDP255	Isivivane (chibi reserve) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/280	RDP256	Zamukphilawater project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/281	RDP257	Makhecana water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/282	RDP258	Mlovu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/283	RDP259	Mlovu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/284	RDP260	Ophindo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/285	RDP261	Ensuzi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/286	RDP262	Ndayela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/287	RDP263	Siyavuya water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/288	RDP264	Amagogo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/289	RDP265	Masithuthuke water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/290	RDP266	Chibide water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/291	RDP267	Nyakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/292	RDP277	Hlezeka water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/293	RDP278	Hlezeka water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/294	RDP279	Ongazini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/295	RDP280	Tababovu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/296	RDP281	Nodwengo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/297	RDP282	Vumankala water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/298	RDP283	Ntinini (jama) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/299	RDP284	Hlophekhulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/300	RDP285	Dindi bambisanani water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/301	RDP286	Njomelwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/302	RDP287	Nqulwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/303	RDP288	Nhlungulwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/304	RDP289	Hlophekhulu - isibonela water project		Z								1	

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Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/305	RDP290	Hlophekhulu - thembisa water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/306	RDP291	Hlophekhulu - siyabengaye water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/307	RDP292	Hlophekhulu - emseni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/308	RDP293	Hlophekhulu - maqaka water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/309	RDP294	Ezinhlendleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/310	RDP295	Hlophekhulu - goyimbiza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/311	RDP296	Nhlungulwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/312	RDP297	Nodwengu - zizameleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/313	RDP298	Dindi - vukasibone water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/314	RDP299	Hlophekhulu - gijima water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/315	RDP300	Dindi - skabangiseni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/316	RDP301	Njomelwane-szanendaba water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/317	RDP302	Dindi - vulingqondo no 2 water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/318	RDP303	Nhlungulwane - gozo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/319	RDP304	Ncemaneni - vusabalele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/320	RDP305	Nhlungulwane - sunshine water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/321	RDP306	Eziganwini - vusabalele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/322	RDP307	Eziganwini - kusekuphumelelni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/323	RDP308	Njomelwane - ebuhleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/324	RDP309	Dindi - khulani water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/325	RDP310	Siqobela - ntabakhuluma water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/326	RDP311	Hlophekhulu - goyimbiza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/327	RDP312	Basamilo - vukani water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/328	RDP313	Hlophekhulu-madindwa water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/329	RDP314	Kwanyoni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/330	RDP315	Eziganwini - vusabalele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/331	RDP316	Thuthukani water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/332	RDP317	Ekuhlukeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/333	RDP318	Njomelwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/334	RDP319	Izinhlendle water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/335	RDP320	Nqulwane - ncemaneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/336	RDP321	Dindi - bambisanani water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/337	RDP322	Qwasha water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/338	RDP323	Mbululisa water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/339	RDP324	Emageleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/340	RDP325	Mbululisa (nkonjeni) water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/341	RDP326	Ezishozini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/342	RDP327	Vezumnyawo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/343	RDP328	Nkonjeni misson water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/344	RDP329	Mpolweni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/345	RDP330	Vezumnyawo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/346	RDP331	Mphotu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/347	RDP332	Mpolweni water project		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/348	RDP333	Zizameleni nomdiya water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/349	RDP334	Mabedlana hills water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/350	RDP335	Esigodiphola water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/351	RDP336	Umlahlandlela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/352	RDP337	Zilulwane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/353	RDP338	Moalaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/354	RDP339	Luneburg water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/355	RDP340	Ngwanka water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/356	RDP341	Compela misson water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/357	RDP342	Langakazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/358	RDP343	Ndinde water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/359	RDP344	Mfemfeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/360	RDP345	Ndlandla water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/361	RDP346	Cibili committee water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/362	RDP347	Alpha water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/363	RDP348	Ngenetsheni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/364	RDP349	Kwamame water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/365	RDP350	Mankankane vukuzame development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/366	RDP351	Mahlabathini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/367	RDP352	Mankankane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/368	RDP353	Nqabeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/369	RDP353a	Mtiyambo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/370	RDP354	Mahlomane water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/371	RDP355	Zigando water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/372	RDP355a	Mtiyambo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/373	RDP356	Nyakaza water projects		Z								1	
PA/K/04/374	RDP356a	Mahlabathini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/375	RDP357	Mahlabathini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/376	RDP358	Nkonjeni thanaza project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/377	RDP358a	Nkonjeni thandaza		Z								1	
PA/K/04/378	RDP359	Kwaciphi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/379	RDP359a	Kwaciphi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/380	RDP360	Nyoni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/381	RDP360a	Vuthela reserve water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/382	RDP361	Zihlalo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/383	RDP362	Ngwebeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/384	RDP363	Gezahlale water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/385	RDP364	Qweqwe water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/386	RDP365	Siloah lutheran hospital water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/387	RDP366	Nsabekhuluma water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/388	RDP367	Zamukuphila water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/389	RDP368	Buhlebervelo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/390	RDP369	Phumendlini water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/391	RDP370	Nqunqa school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/392	RDP371	Vuthela hp school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/393	RDP372	Kwagabela water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/394	RDP373	Noukloof water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/395	RDP99001	Qwazinyathi lp school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/396	RDP99032	Obani reserve		Z								1	
PA/K/04/397	ZRC010	Vulamehlo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/398	ZRC015	Ebuhleni dam project		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/399	ZRC019	Ezulwini dam		Z								1	
PA/K/04/400	ZRC022	Kwamame/ndinde water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/401	ZRC023	Ntabeniyezulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/402	ZRC025	Dwaleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/403	ZRC059	Qwasha water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/404	ZRC060	Mpolweni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/405	ZRC061	Osingatheni water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/406	ZRC067	Sisizeni club		Z								1	
PA/K/04/407	ZRC068	Kwazihihlakani phele water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/408	ZRC074	Ezingqobheleni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/409	ZRC080	Ekukhanyani water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/410	ZRC082	Sizilo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/411	ZRC083	Siyaphambili water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/412	ZRC085	Mlovu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/413	ZRC086	Mhongozini water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/414	ZRC088	Sivadumisa water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/415	ZRC089	Masibambisane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/416	ZRC090	Mndaweni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/417	ZRC094	Nkosi water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/418	ZRC095	Kwamkhakha agricultural project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/419	ZRC098	Mahlabathini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/420	ZRC099	Mahlabathini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/421	ZRC100	Mahlabathini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/422	ZRC101	Mahlabathini nkonjeni reserve		Z								1	
PA/K/04/423	ZRC102	Gqikazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/424	ZRC105	Xasana Ip school		Z								1	
PA/K/04/425	ZRC109	Embudle water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/426	ZRC110	Embudle windmill project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/427	ZRC113	Mhlahlane spring development		Z								1	
PA/K/04/428	ZRC114	Vukani disabled development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/429	ZRC118	Jikaza reserve water supply project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/430	ZRC125	Mashona water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/431	ZRC130	Entembeni high school project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/432	ZRC131	Mvunyane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/433	ZRC135	Gudu school water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/434	ZRC144	Mandlakazi water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/435	ZRC148	Vumakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/436	ZRC150	Mahlabathini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/437	ZRC152	Mahlabathini water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/438	ZRC153	Mahlabathini water scheme		Z								1	
PA/K/04/439	ZRC154	Mayiwane reticulation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/440	ZRC159	Sokalisa spring development		Z								1	
PA/K/04/441	ZRC160	Phungashe reservoir project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/442	ZRC161	Xulu gravity mains		Z								1	
PA/K/04/443	ZRC163	Moloi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/444	ZRC164	Mthembu pumps		Z								1	
PA/K/04/445	ZRC165	Memela windmill water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/446	ZRC166	Tshwele dam project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/447	ZRC167	Hlinzeke borehole project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/448	ZRC168	Zunguwater supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/449	ZRC171	Kwadonsa mahoho water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/450	ZRC173	Abaqulusi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/451	ZRC175	Scheepersnek school project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/452	ZRC177	Othaka water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/453	ZRC179	Kwa nhlansi water		Z								1	



Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/454	ZRC183	Nqabeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/455	ZRC185	Nqabeni windmill project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/456	ZRC188	Sandla somusa sigodini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/457	ZRC192	Water supply project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/458	ZRC194	Nhlopheni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/459	ZRC201	Vukuzame water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/460	ZRC205	Bethanie water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/461	ZRC209	Nqabeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/462	ZRC214	Eduumi Ip school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/463	ZRC222	Matheni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/464	ZRC225	Zungu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/465	ZRC227	Fisimpilo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/466	ZRC228	Langakazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/467	ZRC229	Enkweni water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/468	ZRC233	Mshayaze water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/469	ZRC235	Ntuthuko gardens club		Z								1	
PA/K/04/470	ZRC236	Ntuthuka gardens club		Z								1	
PA/K/04/471	ZRC237	Mshayazafe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/472	ZRC238	Ntuthuko gardens club		Z								1	
PA/K/04/473	ZRC239	Mshayaze dev water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/474	ZRC301	Mshayazafe water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/475	ZRC303	Ntombela water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/476	ZRC402	Buthlezi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/477	ZRC403	Sigando water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/478	ZRC406	Scotthill water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/479	ZRC410	Ezidulini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/480	ZRC411	Mooiplaas water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/481	ZRC412	Vryheid water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/482	ZRC428	Mtiyambo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/483	ZRC429	Maduma water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/484	ZRC430	Ombimbini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/485	ZRC432	Lindokuhle windmill project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/486	ZRC435	Rural communities water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/487	ZRC438	Kohlakolo water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/488	ZRC439	Uphindo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/489	ZRC486	Rainbow water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/490	ZRC488	Mncwembe water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/491	ZRC495	Egazini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/492	ZRC496	Egazini gravity main project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/493	ZRC499	Sigubudu school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/494	ZRC500	Sizamiseni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/495	ZRC504	Ngono tribal water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/496	ZRC507	Khanyile water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/497	ZRC508	Buthlezi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/498	ZRC511	Mahlabathini water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/499	ZRC518	Kwa-gudu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/500	ZRC527	Mbudle water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/501	ZRC532	Ngwabi reservoir project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/502	ZRC537	Zigando water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/503	ZRC538	Ndinde water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/504	ZRC543	Gqikazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/505	ZRC563	Mhlahlani water project		Z								1	

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Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/506	ZRC571	Masibumane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/507	ZRC575	Banakile starter water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/508	ZRC577	Usuthu water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/509	ZRC578	Dumbe water analysis project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/510	ZRC579	Kwamame water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/511	ZRC580	Matheni water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/512	ZRC601	Thokoza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/513	ZRC607	Nyakaza water tanks projects		Z								1	
PA/K/04/514	ZRC608	Nyakaza borehole projects		Z								1	
PA/K/04/515	ZRC609	Mountain view: water reticulation asnd meters		Z								1	
PA/K/04/516	ZRC614	Hlophekhulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/517	ZRC615	Umthashane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/518	ZRC618	Bhekumthetho water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/519	ZRC623	Itamu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/520	ZRC625	Hlahlindlela water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/521	ZRC626	Mbudle water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/522	ZRC627	Esikadeni water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/523	ZRC633	Nyoni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/524	ZRC634	Mahlahihini water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/525	ZRC635	Simunye water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/526	ZRC636	Mondio water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/527	ZRC638	Bazani khenani water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/528	ZRC639	Hlophekhulu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/529	ZRC640	Bivane school water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/530	ZRC643	Enyati/langkrans water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/531	ZRC644	Isifisokuhle water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/532	ZRC646	Ceza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/533	ZRC654	Buthlezi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/534	ZRC655	Buthlezi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/535	ZRC665	Gezahlale water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/536	ZRC670	Vumabakushoyo school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/537	ZRC674	Simangele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/538	ZRC677	Simangele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/539	ZRC680	Bhekumthetho water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/540	ZRC681	Bhekumthetho water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/541	ZRC686	Zwelonke water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/542	ZRC690	Ekujulukeni & ngubqe water pump		Z								1	
PA/K/04/543	ZRC693	Somile water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/544	ZRC694	Ophisekeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/545	ZRC696	Thembeni water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/546	ZRC699	Simangele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/547	ZRC700	Mhlahlane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/548	ZRC701	Ekoneni borehole		Z								1	
PA/K/04/549	ZRC704	Maphophoma water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/550	ZRC705	Aldoro water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/551	ZRC706	Nongoma water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/552	ZRC708	Gqikazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/553	ZRC709	Gwazinyathi cp school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/554	ZRC721	Mkhazane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/555	ZRC722	Manembeni water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/556	ZRC728	Zenzele water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/557	ZRC729	Manasini royal community water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/558	ZRC731	Makhosini service providers project		Z								1	

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Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/559	ZRC732	Imfule community		Z								1	
PA/K/04/560	ZRC733	Mondlo water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/561	ZRC734	Ezidulini water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/562	ZRC742	Gqamnjengelanga cp shool water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/563	ZRC743	Ekuthini water porject		Z								1	
PA/K/04/564	ZRC99003	Nzimakazi water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/565	ZRC99004	Ozweleni water meters		Z								1	
PA/K/04/566	ZRC99006	Mahlomane dam project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/567	ZRC99007	Ekuhlengeni water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/568	ZRC99008	Ncanana water projec		Z								1	
PA/K/04/569	ZRC99010	Mbatha water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/570	ZRC99011	Mbatha windmill water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/571	ZRC99013	Umhlamhlane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/572	ZRC99017	Bhekumthetho water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/573	ZRC99021	Mahashini water reticulation project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/574	ZRC99023	Embudle lp school water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/575	ZRC99024	Mfule water ptoject		Z								1	
PA/K/04/576	ZRC99033	Pongola wsa development plan		Z								1	
PA/K/04/577	ZRC99040	Ekukahyeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/578	ZRC99044	Emambatheni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/579	ZRC99045	Mlovu water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/580	ZRC99046	Ekukhanyeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/581	ZRC99047	Sivachambilli		Z								1	
PA/K/04/582	ZRC99048	Ntabaneni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/583	ZRC99049	Masibambisane water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/584	ZRC99050	Mndaweni water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/585	ZRC99054	Mfule water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/586	ZRC99055	Ozweleni water projec		Z								1	
PA/K/04/587	ZRC99071	Intabakunotha water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/588	ZRC99072	Zinlalo h.p school		Z								1	
PA/K/04/589	ZRC99076	Efefe c.p school		Z								1	
PA/K/04/590	ZRC99078	Lungisani community development		Z								1	
PA/K/04/591	DAN031	Nyakaza development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/592	DAN032	Chibide water supply and sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/593	DAN033	Duduza water supply and sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/594	DAN034	Themba water supply and sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/595	DAN035	Hlinzeka water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/596	DAN036	Nyakaza water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/597	DAN037	Ogazini water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/598	DAN038	Ntinini water supply and sanitations		Z								1	
PA/K/04/599	DAN039	Kwazihenqe water supply and sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/600	DAN040	Enowebhini water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/601	DAN041	Machitshane water		Z								1	
PA/K/04/602	DAN042	Cibili committee		Z								1	
PA/K/04/603	DAN043	Ngenetsheni committee project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/604	DAN046	Alhpa committee project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/605	DAN047	Ntumbane committee project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/606	DAN049	Vumankala water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/607	DAN050	Nyakaza water supply		Z								1	
PA/K/04/608	DAN030	Bhekabezayo water supply and sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/609	ZRC99056	Enhlangwini primary school project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/610	ZRC717	Ziduwane cp school water & sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/611	ZRC99016	Sigubudu cp school project		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/04/612	ZRC99025	Isulabasha mvunyane development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/613	ZRC427	Mahlabathini dam		Z								1	
PA/K/04/614	ZRC542	Nqwabi development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/615	ZRC652	Goyimbiza development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/616	ZRC002	Community development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/617	ZRC505	Balmoral youth organisation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/618	ZRC573	Mduna development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/619	ZRC540	Bambisanani development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/620	ZRC445	Kwafolose development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/621	ZRC519	Majozini cp school development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/622	ZRC174	Empolweni water & electricity project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/623	ZRC510	Ziliwana farmers		Z								1	
PA/K/04/624	ZRC662	Hlahlindlela development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/625	ZRC217	Matheni development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/626	DAN001	Ubambiswano committee		Z								1	
PA/K/04/627	DAN002	Cibili/mfemle		Z								1	
PA/K/04/628	DAN003	Ntumbane committee		Z								1	
PA/K/04/629	DAN004	Ndandla committee		Z								1	
PA/K/04/630	DAN005	Ngenetsheni committee		Z								1	
PA/K/04/631	DAN006	Sihlengeni committee		Z								1	
PA/K/04/632	DAN012	Godlankmo development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/633	DAN013	Mndaweni development project		Z									
PA/K/04/634	ZRC087	Tyside school water & sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/635	ZRC302	Sibiya school development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/636	ZRC400	Sovane development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/637	ZRC417	Mbatha development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/638	ZRC418	Mbatha school development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/639	ZRC434	Sovane development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/640	ZRC513	Kwabayeni reserve development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/641	ZRC517	Mdumela school sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/642	ZRC210	Siyancenga development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/643	ZRC224	Matheni development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/644	ZRC146	Ciphi development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/645	ZRC564	Louwsburg development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/646	ZRC610	Magudu primary school renovation		Z								1	
PA/K/04/647	ZRC172	Donsamahoho development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/648	ZRC178	Ncotshane town project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/649	ZRC232	Engudumeni school project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/650	ZRC544	Mpomfunkulu secondary school development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/651	ZRC226	Stadham development project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/652	ZRC195	Dengeni water project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/653	ZRC216	Buthelezi road & borehole project		Z								1	
PA/K/04/654	DAN029	Nhlabamkhosi water supply and sanitaions		Z								1	
<b>Sanitation</b>													
PA/K/05/655	SAN001	Esiphambanweni rural sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/656	SAN002	Metheni sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/657	SAN003	Thembele sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/658	SAN004	Masihlanzeke sanitation ptoject		Z								1	
PA/K/05/659	SAN005	Ekujulukueni sanitation project		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/05/660	SAN006	Mabedlana sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/661	SAN007	Nobamba sanitation project		Z									
PA/K/05/662	SAN008	Gqikazi sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/663	SAN009	Nyakaza sanitation projects		Z								1	
PA/K/05/664	SAN010	Njomelwane sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/665	SAN011	Bhekabezayo sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/666	SAN012	Ekhombela school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/667	ZRC106	Thaphokuhle lp school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/668	ZRC107	Thaphokuhle lp school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/669	SAN013	Hlahlindlela sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/670	SAN014	Hlungulwane sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/671	SAN015	Duze sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/672	SAN016	Mandlakazi sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/673	SAN017	Mandlakazi sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/674	SAN018	Mandlakazi sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/675	SAN019	Empangisweni sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/676	SAN020	Usuthu sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/677	SAN021	Ekujulukeni sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/678	SAN022	Mahlabathini sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/679	ZRC 741	Nomatiyela hp school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/680	ZRC006	Ngqubatha sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/681	ZRC032	Nompilo sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/682	ZRC033	Khuzwayou treatment works		Z								1	
PA/K/05/683	ZRC042	Mabel rural school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/684	ZRC046	Mphothi sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/685	ZRC076	Nobamba school sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/05/686	ZRC081	Iqhawelesizwe sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/687	ZRC106	Thaphokuhle lp school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/688	ZRC107	Thaphokuhle lp school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/689	ZRC126	Mahlabathini school sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/05/690	ZRC137	Mavuso sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/691	ZRC170	Nhlopheni school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/692	ZRC190	Zamokuhle sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/693	ZRC197	Kwansele school sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/05/694	ZRC202	Denseni sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/695	ZRC211	Qwasha sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/696	ZRC234	Ntuthuko gardens sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/697	ZRC300	Nkulhuko gardens sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/698	ZRC407	Kwa-folose sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/699	ZRC413	Ceza school sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/05/700	ZRC414	Nkolgolwane sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/701	ZRC431	Mashonangashoni sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/05/702	ZRC444	Kwanyoni school sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/05/703	ZRC493	Egazini school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/704	ZRC502	Hlungulwane school sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/05/705	ZRC503	Bhaqa school sanitation		Z								1	

Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/05/706	ZRC515	Waterhoek school sanitation		Z								1	
PA/K/05/707	ZRC565	Bhaqa school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/708	ZRC566	Masihlanzeke nsukanihlale sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/709	ZRC567	Mzabalazo sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/710	ZRC569	Ezikanekisweni sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/711	ZRC582	Incapayi school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/712	ZRC617	Bhekumthetho sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/713	ZRC631	Thaphokuhle school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/714	ZRC642	Nkangozi primary school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/715	ZRC658	Kwandebele sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/716	ZRC666	Nsele sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/717	ZRC667	Ncanyini lp school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/718	ZRC668	Encanyini lp school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/719	ZRC671	School sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/720	ZRC713	Ovukaneni lp school sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/721	ZRC99012	Mvunyane sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/722	ZRC99019	Jikaza sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/723	ZRC99026	Maqiyana jp school		Z								1	
PA/K/05/724	ZRC99027	Vikizifo sanitation projects		Z								1	
PA/K/05/725	ZRC99052	Dayeni sanitation project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/726	ZRC99057	Tshenilokwazi cp school project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/727	ZRC99058	Hlabisa j.p school		Z								1	
PA/K/05/728	ZRC516	Ndundulu lp school development project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/729	ZRC169	Hluma school project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/730	ZRC304	Nkongolwane development project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/731	ZRC479	Training centre		Z								1	
PA/K/05/732	ZRC576	Ombimbini school project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/733	ZRC151	Ingwenyama hp school project		Z								1	
PA/K/05/734	ZRC215	Ingwenyama school fencing and sanitation		Z								1	
		Sanitation	Madaka	U								1	
		Sanitation	Zigango	U								1	
		Sanitation	Mahona	U								1	
		Sanitation	Vuthela	U								1	
		Sanitation	Mnqakwe	U								1	
<b>Roads and Stormwater</b>													
PA/K/06/735	CMIP5	NHLAZATSHE INTERNAL ACCESS ROAD		Z								1	
PA/K/06/736	ZRC001	OUAZINI ROAD		Z								1	
PA/K/06/737	ZRC053	CELE TAXI RANK		Z								1	
PA/K/06/738	ZRC069	KWAZIHLAKANIPHELE ROAD		Z								1	
PA/K/06/739	ZRC117	OMBIMBINI ROADS PROJECT		Z								1	
PA/K/06/740	ZRC162	MSB BUS RANK		Z								1	
PA/K/06/741	ZRC182	NOABENI SUBROADS		Z								1	
PA/K/06/742	ZRC212	BHEKEPHI RURAL ROADS PROJECT		Z								1	
PA/K/06/743	ZRC415	UBAMBISWANO RURAL ROADS		Z								1	
PA/K/06/744	ZRC425	MPEMGEU ROAD PROJECT		Z								1	
PA/K/06/745	ZRC436	MABEDLANA ROAD		Z								1	
PA/K/06/746	ZRC482	BUTHELEZI ROAD PROJECT		Z								1	
PA/K/06/747	ZRC491	EGAZINI ROAD PROJECT		Z								1	
PA/K/06/748	ZRC520	ZINGONINI TRANSPORT PROJECT		Z								1	

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Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/06/749	ZRC718	SANGOYANE LOW-LEVEL RIVER CROSSING		Z								1	
PA/K/06/750	ZRC719	SANGOYANE GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD		Z								1	
PA/K/06/751	ZRC99080	MANGOSUTHU VILLAGE STEERING COMMITTEE		Z								1	
PA/K/06/752	CMIP6	MPUNGAMHLOPHE ARTERIAL ROUTE AND BULK STORMWATER DRAINAGE		Z								1	
PA/K/06/753	ZRC075	ENGWEBINI ROAD PROJECT		Z								1	
<b>Electricity</b>													
PA/K/07/754	ZRC036	Ogazini electricity supply		Z								1	
PA/K/07/755	ZRC070	Kwazihlaniphele electricity		Z								1	
PA/K/07/756	ZRC073	Ezingobheleni electricity		Z								1	
PA/K/07/757	ZRC127	Qhubede electricity project		Z								1	
PA/K/07/758	ZRC128	Tholukhukhanya school electricity		Z								1	
PA/K/07/759	ZRC208	Nqabeni electricity project		Z								1	
PA/K/07/760	ZRC401	Ziganda electricity project		Z								1	
PA/K/07/761	ZRC404	Madaka electricity project		Z								1	
PA/K/07/762	ZRC484	Phuziqhelwa		Z								1	
PA/K/07/763	ZRC480	Ogazini electricity		Z								1	
PA/K/07/764	ZRC521	Nkonjeni hospital electricity project		Z								1	
PA/K/07/765	ZRC526	Sivule windmill electrification		Z								1	
PA/K/07/766	ZRC129	Kwamane Ip school project		Z								1	
<b>Telecommunications and Posts</b>													
PA/K/08/767	ZRC492	Egazini public phone project		Z								1	
<b>Transport</b>													
PA/K/08/768	ZRC730	Uqweqwe bus rank development project		Z								1	
<b>Solid Waste</b>													
PA/K/03/769	CMIP1	Coronation waste disposal		Z								1	
<b>Cemeteries</b>													
PA/K/09/770	ZRC649	Kwamagwaza cemetery		Z								1	
<b>Tourism</b>													
PA/K/11/771	ZRC712	Ukukhanyakwenkosi tourism project										1	
<b>SMME's</b>													
PA/K/16/772	ZRC231	Buthlezi tea room		Z								1	
PA/K/16/773	ZRC408	Madanyini chicks club		Z								1	
PA/K/16/774	NUMBER	Project name		Z								1	
PA/K/16/775	ZRC075	Engwebini road project		Z								1	
PA/K/16/776	ZRC071	Ezingobheleni market place		Z								1	
		Farming	Madaka	U								1	
		Farming	Jikaza	U								1	
		Brick making		U								1	
		Brick making		U								1	
		Brick making		U								1	
		Brick making		U								1	
<b>Education</b>													
PA/K/18/777	ZRC512	Ndudulu Ip school project		Z								1	
PA/K/18/778	ZRC99037	Misty ridge school project		Z								1	
PA/K/18/779	ZRC650	Mathangetshitshi school project		Z								1	
PA/K/18/780	ZRC657	Kwandebele lower primary school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/781	ZRC714	Hlanganakahle cp school developmetn project		Z								1	
PA/K/18/782	ZRC724	Phembukuthula Ip school project		Z								1	
PA/K/18/783	ZRC725	Mpucuko Ip school project		Z								1	
PA/K/18/784	ZRC727	Isikwiye school project		Z								1	
PA/K/18/785	ZRC99031	Ekombe high school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/786	ZRC99034	Grootspuit school project		Z								1	
PA/K/18/787	ZRC99039	Kwandlovu Ip school		Z								1	

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Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/18/788	ZRC990510	Hlophekulu p.p school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/789	ZRC99060	Siboele primary school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/790	ZRC99061	Layubona primary school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/791	ZRC99065	Kujulukeni community		Z								1	
PA/K/18/792	ZRC99083	Maphovela high school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/793	ZRC99069	Enhlangwini public primary school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/794	ZRC99084	Gwazinvathi primary		Z								1	
PA/K/18/795	ZRC99079	Ihambakahle junior primary school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/796	ZRC99082	Ogedleni c.p school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/797	ZRC99085	Embukisweni c.p. school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/798	ZRC99074	Tholukukhanya high school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/799	ZRC99077	Tholukukhanya high school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/800	ZRC99070	Esweni j.p school		Z								1	
PA/K/18/801	ZRC99066	Empakama primary school		Z								1	
<b>Community facilities</b>													
PA/K/20/802	ZRC589	Vukani community hall project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/803	ZRC003	Madanyini multifunctional hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/804	ZRC013	Ebuhleni creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/805	ZRC014	Esixeni creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/806	ZRC017	Ezulwini creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/807	ZRC024	Dwaleni creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/808	ZRC028	Ndindindi community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/809	ZRC029	Thuthukani training centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/810	ZRC030	Sakhisize community centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/811	ZRC038	Ntabeniyezulu creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/812	ZRC047	Sanelisiwe creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/813	ZRC051	Ndosi multifunctional centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/814	ZRC055	Babanangio community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/815	ZRC056	Nhlansi club		Z								1	
PA/K/20/816	ZRC057	Cezahlae club		Z								1	
PA/K/20/817	ZRC062	Upper mhlahlane community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/818	ZRC064	Mabedlana community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/819	ZRC065	Upper mhlahlane creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/820	ZRC077	Nobamba creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/821	ZRC078	Nkosiyabantwana creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/822	ZRC079	Vryheid community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/823	ZRC084	Vela children's school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/824	ZRC092	Zamukuphila building project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/825	ZRC093	Kwazini tempel committee		Z								1	
PA/K/20/826	ZRC104	Nkongolwana nursery & creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/827	ZRC112	Sukumani mashenoe		Z								1	
PA/K/20/828	ZRC116	Ombimbini school classrooms		Z								1	
PA/K/20/829	ZRC120	Sukumani creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/830	ZRC123	Egazini community centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/831	ZRC124	Jikaza training centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/832	ZRC132	Ekuthuleni classroom project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/833	ZRC133	Bhadeni sportsfield		Z								1	
PA/K/20/834	ZRC136	Mavuso community		Z								1	
PA/K/20/835	ZRC138	Maphisini creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/836	ZRC139	Ncamaneni school		Z								1	
PA/K/20/837	ZRC140	Ndundulu Ip school		Z								1	
PA/K/20/838	ZRC141	Ngobozane community centre		Z								1	



Table A.29 - Community Project Applications													
Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/20/839	ZRC143	Cathulani crece		Z								1	
PA/K/20/840	ZRC149	Mbilane school building		Z								1	
PA/K/20/841	ZRC157	Sibiya ngenkomo creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/842	ZRC181	Nqabeni high school		Z								1	
PA/K/20/843	ZRC186	Pongola creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/844	ZRC187	Siyakhathala creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/845	ZRC196	Buxedine multifunctional centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/846	ZRC198	Mvulazi training centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/847	ZRC199	Hawini lower primary school		Z								1	
PA/K/20/848	ZRC206	Nqabeni creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/849	ZRC207	Nqabeni community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/850	ZRC204	Slangspruit community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/851	ZRC213	Ngenetsheni school		Z								1	
PA/K/20/852	ZRC218	Qwasha creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/853	ZRC219	Qwasha community		Z								1	
PA/K/20/854	ZRC221	Matheni creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/855	ZRC230	Mbilane school building		Z								1	
PA/K/20/856	ZRC307	Mvuzini community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/857	ZRC405	mthethwa creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/858	ZRC419	Mpolweni community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/859	ZRC420	Mpolweni creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/860	ZRC421	Mbudle development project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/861	ZRC423	Mbudle creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/862	ZRC424	Kwa dindi development project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/863	ZRC426	Mashonangasoni high school		Z								1	
PA/K/20/864	ZRC433	Lindokuhle creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/865	ZRC443	Hlophekhulu creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/866	ZRC448	Emasangweni creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/867	ZRC449	Duduza creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/868	ZRC450	Ntinini creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/869	ZRC451	Sizakele creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/870	ZRC452	Thandanani creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/871	ZRC453	Sizakacane creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/872	ZRC457	Buthelezi community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/873	ZRC458	Hlizeka community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/874	ZRC459	Ntinini community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/875	ZRC460	Vumankala community		Z								1	
PA/K/20/876	ZRC461	Ntinini community centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/877	ZRC462	Themba community centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/878	ZRC463	Dt community centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/879	ZRC464	Duduza community centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/880	ZRC465	Nyakaza community centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/881	ZRC466	Bhekabezayou community centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/882	ZRC467	Emasangweni community cente		Z								1	
PA/K/20/883	ZRC476	Ogazini creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/884	ZRC477	Sensenjani creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/885	ZRC478	Ombimbini creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/886	ZRC481	Buthelezi high school		Z								1	
PA/K/20/887	ZRC483	Buthelezi community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/888	ZRC485	Buthelezi creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/889	ZRC487	Mncwembe community centre		Z								1	

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							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/20/890	ZRC489	Egazini school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/891	ZRC497	Egazini community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/892	ZRC498	Inkanyiso special school		Z								1	
PA/K/20/893	ZRC501	Unkulunkulu uluthando project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/894	ZRC506	Khanyile creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/895	ZRC509	Buthelezi community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/896	ZRC514	Mpungose creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/897	ZRC522	Gqokamandla js school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/898	ZRC523	Giyakhula creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/899	ZRC524	Sivulindlela school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/900	ZRC525	Ngenetsheni community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/901	ZRC528	Ngwabi community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/902	ZRC529	Nzama community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/903	ZRC530	Ngwabi clinic project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/904	ZRC533	Mpumalanga creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/905	ZRC534	Khiphmyawo creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/906	ZRC535	Khiphmyawo community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/907	ZRC536	Lindokuhle school & creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/908	ZRC557	Macekaneni community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/909	ZRC558	Qongo community upgrading project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/910	ZRC559	Mfemfeni development project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/911	ZRC560	Mathibini development project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/912	ZRC570	Simdlangentsha creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/913	ZRC581	Mcibilindini school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/914	ZRC583	Vukuzakhe community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/915	ZRC585a	Matheni community		Z								1	
PA/K/20/916	ZRC585b	Matheni community		Z								1	
PA/K/20/917	ZRC587	Mbilane school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/918	ZRC588	Thokoza school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/919	ZRC599	Elangeni clinic project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/920	ZRC600	Isephulamthetho clinic project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/921	ZRC602	Thuthukani training		Z								1	
PA/K/20/922	ZRC603	Nyakaza community halls		Z								1	
PA/K/20/923	ZRC604	Nyakaza clinic projects		Z								1	
PA/K/20/924	ZRC605	Nyakaza creche projects		Z								1	
PA/K/20/925	ZRC611	Usuthu creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/926	ZRC612	Bhekumthetho creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/927	ZRC616	Bhekumthetho creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/928	ZRC619	Bhekumthetho multifunctional centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/929	ZRC620	Bhekumthetho community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/930	ZRC621	Bhekumthetho community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/931	ZRC622	Mandlakaze clinic		Z								1	
PA/K/20/932	ZRC624	Edubeni clinic		Z								1	
PA/K/20/933	ZRC628	Iryagazwela school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/934	ZRC629	Nkande school upgrading project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/935	ZRC630	Thaphokuhle school project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/936	ZRC641	Ethopian church project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/937	ZRC645	Sidakeni creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/938	ZRC647	Ingayiyovela creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/939	ZRC660	Kwandebele creche project		Z								1	

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Project Reference	Project Code	Project Type	Settlement	IDP	Duration(Years)	Total Cost (Rm)	Capital Expenditure (Rm)					Status in Project Cycle	Linkages
							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/20/940	ZRC661	Kwandebele multifunctional centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/941	ZRC664	Training centre project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/942	ZRC669	Thuthukani youth committee hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/943	ZRC678	Bhekumthetho community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/944	ZRC679	Bhekumthetho community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/945	ZRC687	Mbudle creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/946	ZRC688	Mbudle community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/947	ZRC689	Mbudle clinic project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/948	ZRC691	Buthelezi community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/949	ZRC695	Fundubone creche		Z								1	
PA/K/20/950	ZRC698	Mpumalanga pension club		Z								1	
PA/K/20/951	ZRC702	Thuthukani community		Z								1	
PA/K/20/952	ZRC710	Sinquma club & multifunctional centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/953	ZRC711	Sinquma club community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/954	ZRC715	Enkembeni creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/955	ZRC735	Senzosenkosi creche project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/956	ZRC736	Nkalaneni multifunctional centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/957	ZRC740	Siyakhula day care centre		Z								1	
PA/K/20/958	ZRC99005	Emondlo community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/959	ZRC99022	Sizaamaafrika tuck shop project		Z								1	
PA/K/20/960	ZRC99028	Sifisa o'kuhle community hall		Z								1	
PA/K/20/961	ZRC99053	Mcemaneni development project		Z								1	
PA/U/20/962	ZRC99067	Ulundi creche		Z								1	
PA/D/20/963	ZRC99059	Kz 261 community centre		Z								1	
		Clinic	Madaka	U									
		Clinic	Jikaza	U								1	
<b>Sports and Cultural</b>													
PA/K/22/964	ZRC447	Mkhazane development project		Z								1	
PA/K/22/965	ZRC158	Nondayana community development		Z								1	
PA/K/22/966	ZRC99053	Mcemaneni development project		Z								1	
PA/K/22/967	ZRC99075	Ngxongwane c.p school		Z								1	
PA/K/22/968	ZRC009	Ngqubatha sport complex		Z								1	
PA/K/22/969	ZRC012	Ebuhleni sportfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/970	ZRC018	Ezulwini sportfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/971	ZRC021	Dwaleni sportfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/972	ZRC027	Sakhile stadium		Z								1	
PA/K/22/973	ZRC034	Sinenhlanhla combi court		Z								1	
PA/K/22/974	ZRC035	Ntabeniyezulu sport field		Z								1	
PA/K/22/975	ZRC044	Owasa sportfield ground		Z								1	
PA/K/22/976	ZRC045	Mphothi school ground		Z								1	
PA/K/22/977	ZRC049	Sphamandla sport field		Z								1	
PA/K/22/978	ZRC050	Khumalo sport complex		Z								1	
PA/K/22/979	ZRC058	Lower mhlahlane sportfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/980	ZRC066	Mphothi sportsfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/981	ZRC103	Ngotshe sportsfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/982	ZRC108	Embudle sportsfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/983	ZRC111	Vezumyawo sportfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/984	ZRC119	Jikaza reserve		Z								1	
PA/K/22/985	ZRC121	Egazini stadium		Z								1	
PA/K/22/986	ZRC156	Sibiya ngenkomo sportsfield		Z								1	

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							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
PA/K/22/987	ZRC191	Umhloolithini sports ground		Z								1	
PA/K/22/988	ZRC305	Nkolkolwane soccer field		Z								1	
PA/K/22/989	ZRC416	Qwasha sport complex		Z								1	
PA/K/22/990	ZRC441	Ezinhlelweni sport project		Z								1	
PA/K/22/991	ZRC454	Thuba lami stadium		Z								1	
PA/K/22/992	ZRC455	Sezokuhle stadium		Z								1	
PA/K/22/993	ZRC456	Emasangweni stadium		Z								1	
PA/K/22/994	ZRC545	Bhaleni soccer field upgrading project		Z								1	
PA/K/22/995	ZRC546	Sabhazi soccer field upgrading project		Z								1	
PA/K/22/996	ZRC547	Holingoka soccer field upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/997	ZRC548	Magundwini soccer field upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/998	ZRC549	Oonqo soccer field upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/999	ZRC550	Sizinda soccer field upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1000	ZRC551	Matshemhlophe soccer field upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1001	ZRC552	Sigubudu soccer field upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1002	ZRC553	Sigubudu soccer field upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1003	ZRC554	Machibini soccer field upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1004	ZRC555	Holinyoka sport stadium project		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1005	ZRC556	Holinyoka sporting complex project		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1006	ZRC562	Mzamo sportfield upgrade		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1007	ZRC584	Ximba sports complex		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1008	ZRC584a	Ximba sport complex		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1009	ZRC606	Nyakaza sport stadium projects		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1010	ZRC623a	Edubeni sportsfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1011	ZRC648	Kwamagwaza sportsfield		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1012	ZRC659	Kwandebele sportsfield project		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1013	ZRC703	Thuthukani sports ground		Z								1	
PA/K/22/1014	ZRC720	Hlushwana school sportsfield		Z								1	
<b>Safety and security</b>													
PA/P/23/1015	ZRC574	Pongola protection services project		Z								1	
PA/K/23/1016	ZRC99042	Ncotshane fire hydrants		Z								1	
<b>Training and capacity building</b>													
PA/K/26/1017	ZRC723	Bhekumthetho development project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1018	ZRC008	Ngqubatha training centre		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1019	ZRC041	Masondo capacity building		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1020	ZRC072	Anti littering training		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1021	ZRC176	Simelane training skills		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1022	ZRC193	Anti littering project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1023	ZRC308	Thandaza sewing project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1024	ZRC309	Zwelisha development project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1025	ZRC561	Vukani disabled project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1026	ZRC572	Bhekuzulu brick making project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1027	ZRC651	Uqweqwe candle making project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1028	ZRC653	Thandaza sewing project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1029	ZRC663	Enjabulweni blocks project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1030	ZRC673	Siyafotoba food gardening project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1031	ZRC692	Food gardens training		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1032	ZRC697	Bhekokuhle candle making project		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1033	ZRC99014	Bhekumthetho vegetable garden		Z								1	
PA/K/26/1034	ZRC99036	Vukuzakhe brick making project		Z								1	

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							2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7		
		Sports fields	Madaka	U								1	
		Sports fields	Jikaza	U								1	
		Sports fields	Zigango	U								1	
		Sports fields	Mashona	U								1	
		Sports fields	Vuthela	U								1	
		Sports fields	Mnqakwe	U								1	
Unallocated (Insufficient information)													
		Highland - ndlagamandla		Z								1	
		Nyawoshane		Z								1	
		Kwamsimbi		Z								1	
		Orangedal		Z								1	
	904041500700	Emergency funds		Z		0.050						1	
	904043100700	Settlement development upgrade		Z		0.050						1	
	ZRC539	Ekujulukmi & ngube development project		Z								1	
	ZRC716	Kwa-lindizwe development project		Z								1	
	ZRC738	Vuthela development project		Z								1	
	ZRC99002	Ncemani development project		Z								1	
	ZRC568	Bhekumthetho development project		Z								1	
	ZRC446	Sihlengeni mission farm project		Z								1	
	ZRC091	Mbata development project		Z								1	
	ZRC672	Nongoma college financial assistance		Z								1	
	ZRC675	Business against crime		Z								1	
	ZRC737	Zrww financial funding		Z								1	
	ZRC99063	Thokoza no1 youth development		Z								1	
	ZRC99064	Ubambiswano committee		Z								1	
	ZRC99068	Bilanyoni and district soccer		Z								1	
	ZRC99073	Bhekumthetho united churches for		Z								1	
	ZRC637	Inkanviso - donation		Z								1	
	ZRC99081	Simelane tribal authority		Z								1	
	10B10	Investigate & implement projects identified by		A		0.200	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		1	
	11.1D2	Investigate outsourcing options		A		0.100	0.050	0.050				1	