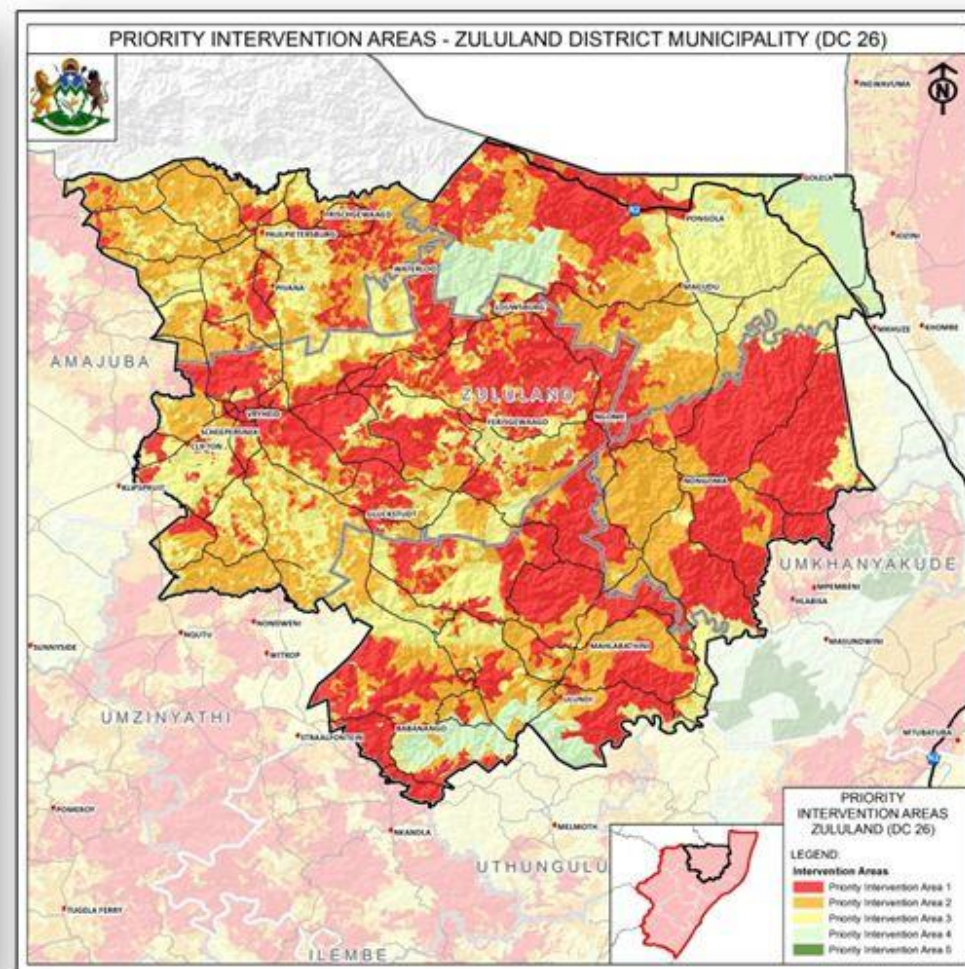
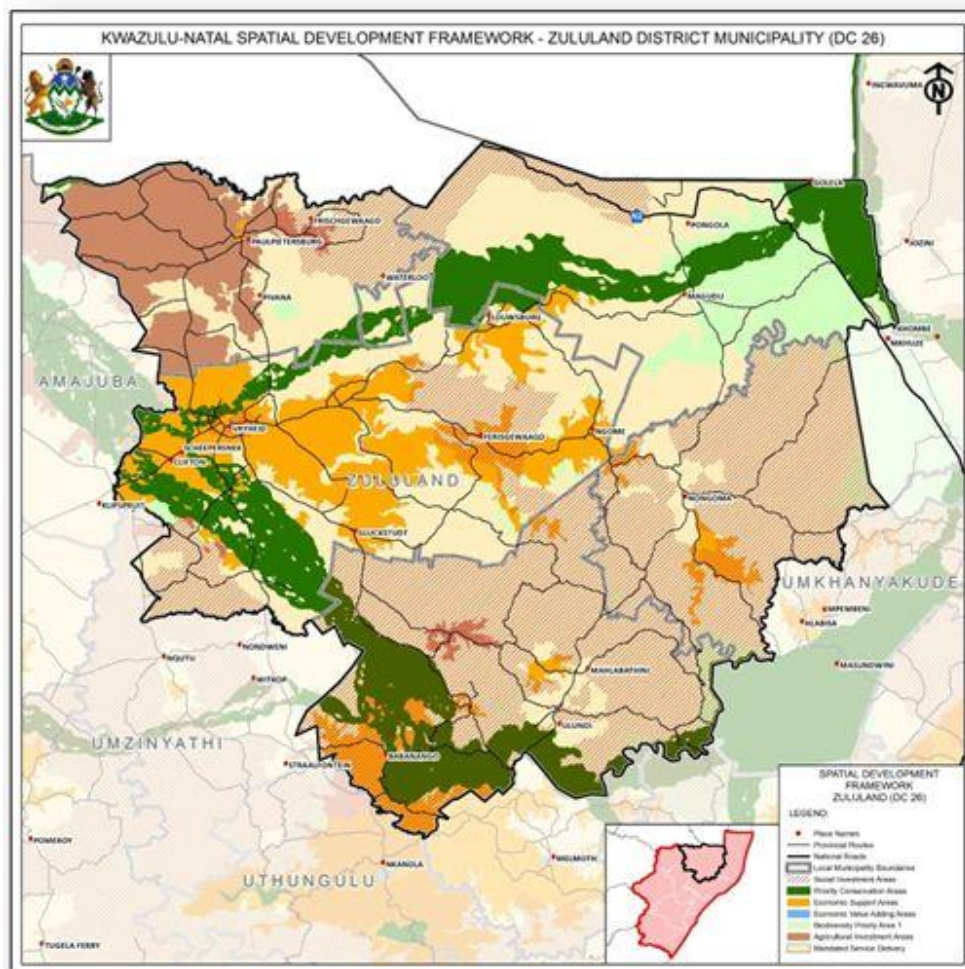


Spatial Planning Category	Broad Intended Land Use and Interventions
	economic infrastructure investment and area promotion.
Areas of Agricultural Development	Relatively high agricultural production areas, which are not located within biodiversity areas of combined with other potential economic sectors are highlighted by this category to identify and promote areas with the potential to make a significant contribution through agricultural production. Although successful farming practices are already occurring on some of these areas, it is proposed that underutilized agricultural land within these zones are more effectively utilized for sustainable agricultural production. Associated interventions may include agriculture specific infrastructure, skills development, market access interventions etc.
Areas of High Social Need	The highest ranges of combined social need when considering the population density, dependency ratio as the provincial index of multiple deprivation is illustrated by this category of high social need. These area broadly the areas where the most intensive social interventions area required and this category is further overlayed above all other categories to provide a spatial reference to the types of interventions which might be pursued towards addressing the concentrated social need within these areas. As example where high social need is identified within an area earmarked as a conservation corridor, this firstly provides a reference to the fact that social conditions of communities will need to be addressed if any conservation is to be promoted within such areas. Further it suggests that the effective utilisation of the high biodiversity

Spatial Planning Category	Broad Intended Land Use and Interventions
	within such areas might be harnessed towards addressing social need through example conservation tourism.
Mandated Service Delivery Areas	The areas which are not representative of any of the above mentioned categories are classified as undifferentiated areas. It is acknowledged that these areas also have communities residing on them with economic potential and environmental resources, however, based on the approach followed these areas weren't differentiated to the same degree as the identified preceding categories. It is therefore important that this category is not neglected from public and private interventions and as the various departmental programmes are inclusive in nature, these areas should also benefit from it. It is anticipated that the intensity of such programmes and the total portion of resource allocation to these areas would be less than the identified categories as well as the key intervention areas identified previously.

Map 7: Zululand District Municipality – Priority Intervention Areas (as per the KZN PGDS)



In promoting growth and development within the Zululand District as well as supporting the proposed spatial structure and areas in need of intervention, the following provincial catalytic projects are envisaged within the district:

- P700 Road Linkage
- Airport Development (Ulundi)
- Nature Based Tourism (P700)
- Eco, Battlefields & Cultural Heritage Tourism Routes
- Agro-Processing incorporating Bio-Fuels
- Industrial Regeneration
- Small Town Regeneration
- Regional Airports
- Rural Service Centers
- ECD Centre Development
- Centres for the Disabled
- Centres for Senior Citizens
- Substance abuse Rehabilitation Centres
- Cultural Villages
- School Greening
- Rural Waste Management Units

1.10 SPATIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

- Development / investment must only happen in locations that are sustainable.
- Balance between urban and rural land development in support of each other.
- The discouragement of urban sprawl by encouraging settlement at existing and proposed nodes, whilst also promoting densification.
- The direction of new development towards logical infill areas.
- Rural settlements should be developed to an acceptable standard of services and infrastructure.

- Compact urban form is desirable.
- Development should integrate social, economic, institutional and environmental aspects.
- Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure.
- Development should be within limited resources (financial, institutional and physical). Development must optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure in a sustainable manner.
- Stimulate and reinforce cross boundary linkages.
- Basic services (water and sanitation) must be provided to all households.
- Development / investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential.
- In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, development / investment must concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programmes.
- Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres.
- Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure.
- Prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands must be protected and land must be safely utilised.
- Engagement with stakeholder representatives on policy, planning and implementation at national, sectoral and local levels is central to achieving coherent and effective planning and development
- If there is a need to low-income housing, it must be provided in close proximity to areas of opportunity.
- During planning processes and subsequent development, the reduction of resource use, as well as the carbon intensity of the economy , must be promoted.
- Environmentally responsible behavior must be promoted through incentives and disincentives
- The principle of self-sufficiency must be promoted. Development must be located in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their need locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each areas unique

competencies towards its own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency.

- Planning and subsequent development must strive to provide the highest level of accessibility to resources, services and opportunities.

1.11 STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS AND POLICIES

The following is a list of sector plans are in place in the ZDM:

- Cemeteries
- Water Services Development Plan
- HIV
- Community Facilities
- Local Economic Development
- Agriculture

(Note: above list is not exhaustive and could be updated in final IDP)

The following **policies** are in place in the ZDM:

- Cash Management and Investment Policy
- Credit Control and Tariffs Policies and Bylaws
- Fixed Asset Management Policy
- Insurance Policy
- Use and Application of Information Technology
- Risk Management Policy
- Supply Chain Management Policy
- Fleet Management Policy
- Occupational Health and Safety Policy
- Policy and Procedure Management
- Water Services Bylaws
- Travel, Subsistence and Entertainment Policy

In addition, the following finance specific policies are also in place:

- Credit control policy
- Tariff policy
- Asset management policy
- Risk management policy

2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Zululand District is located on the northern regions of the KwaZulu-Natal Province and it covers an area of approximately **14 810 km²**. Approximately half of the area is under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities while the remainder is divided between commercially-owned farms and conservation areas. The District comprises the following five local municipalities:

- eDumbe (KZ 261)
- uPhongolo (KZ 262)
- Abaqulusi (KZ 263)
- Nongoma (KZ 265)
- Ulundi (KZ 266)

Vryheid and Ulundi are the major towns and the seat of Zululand is Ulundi. Vryheid is a commercial and business centre, while Ulundi is an administrative centre with the seat of the District Municipality and a well-equipped airport. Zululand has a population of 964 005 people living in isolated rural settlements and six urban areas. Most of the rural settlements are small, making service delivery costly. The potential for economic growth in Zululand lies in tourism and agriculture. The district experiences high levels of poverty and has a high incidence of HIV/AIDS infection. Another major setback is poor accessibility to basic services and facilities. Zululand remains one of the poorest districts in South Africa in part due to its history as a marginalized homeland area. Zululand is surrounded by: Amajuba, Gert Sibande in Mpumalanga, the kingdom of Swaziland, uMkhanyakude, uMzinyathi and uThungulu.

The map herewith shows the district in its locality context while the following map sketches the topographical context of the Zululand District Municipality.

The District has a lack of large **economic** investments to boost the local economy. Up to the late 1990's the District's economy was dependant on heavy coal mining. As a result of the open markets on coal mining (and agriculture) the economy of the area has declined. The potential for economic growth in Zululand lies in tourism and agriculture. The former has started to play a larger role in the economy of the area, this by no means fills the gap caused by the closure of mines. The mines had significant forward and backward linkages on all the economic sectors, particularly in Vryheid and surrounding areas.

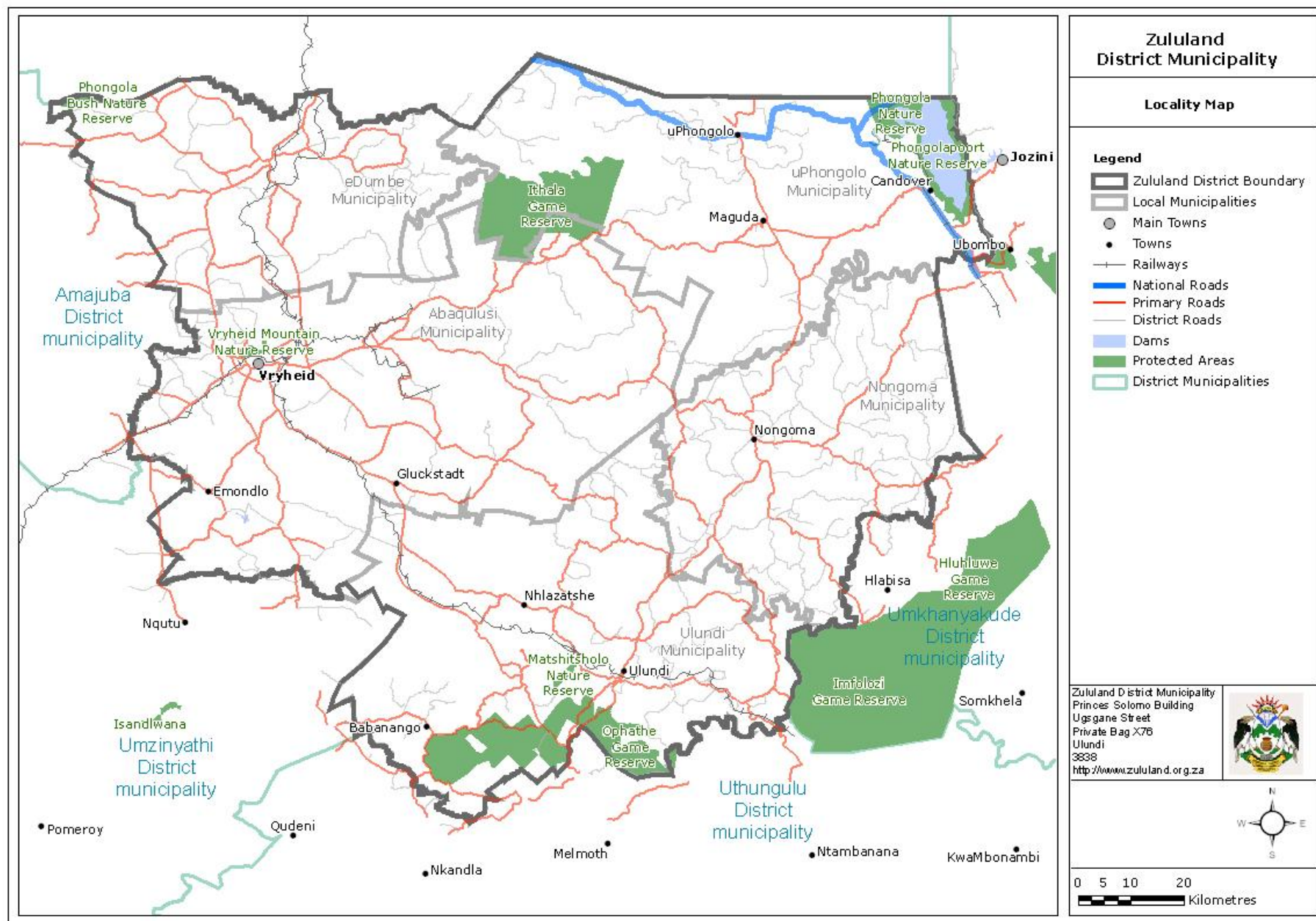
The high agricultural potential of the land is considered to be the key to the future development of the region and should be protected for long term sustainability; this however does not mean that it should be excluded from consideration in projects that relate to land reform and commercial farming ventures. The high population numbers and livestock concentrations in the freehold settlements highlight the need for additional land, and create possible opportunities for the development of commonage schemes. In addition tenure upgrade projects could be considered for tenants presently living on portions of the freehold land.

A large percentage of the district is communal land. Within these areas there is considerable pressure to extend grazing rights into adjoining areas. Strategies to deal with the need to accommodate the increasing demands for grazing land need particular attention. This will require extensive consultation between all key role players in the region.

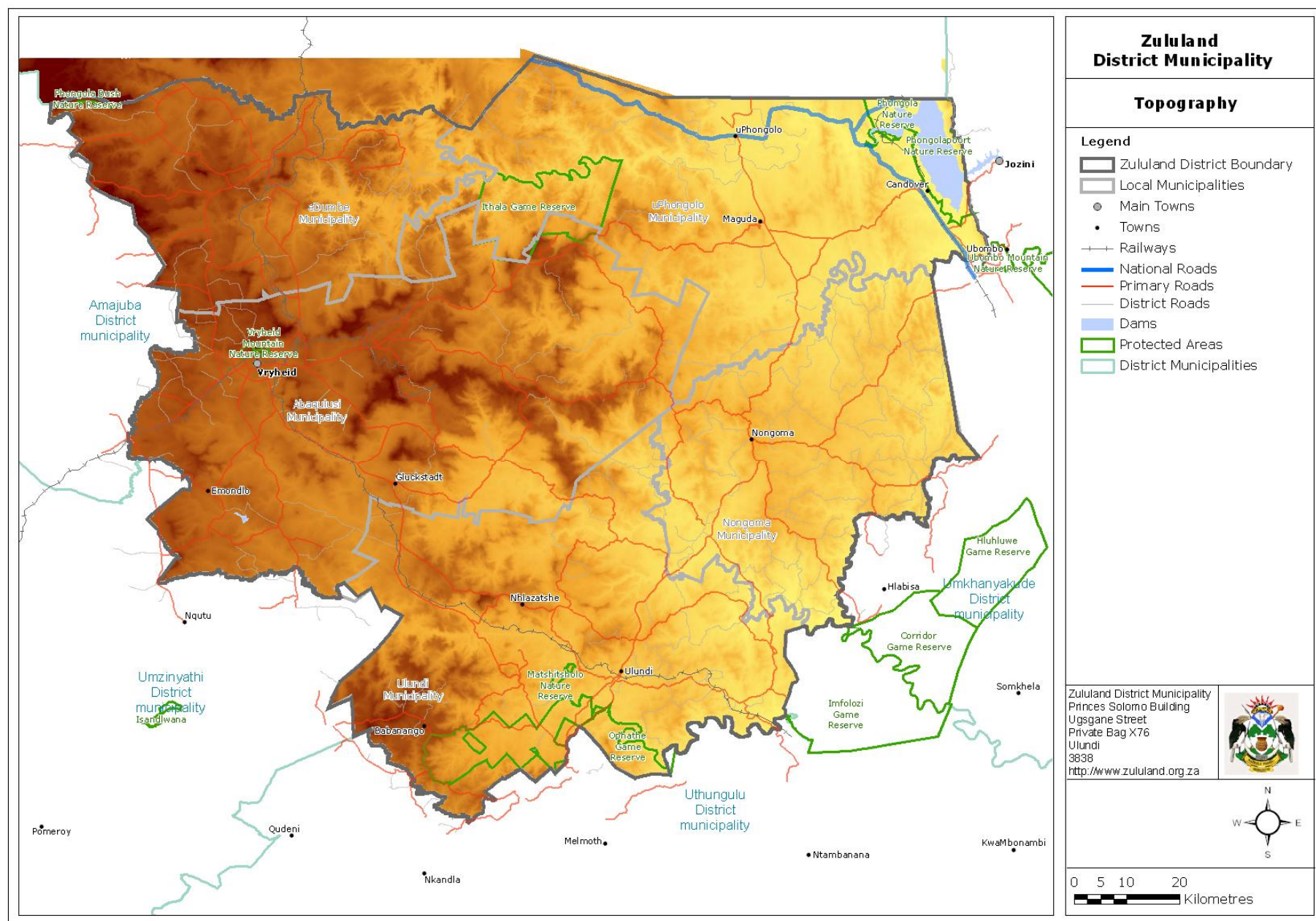
Map 8: Local Municipalities within the ZDM Area



Map 9: ZDM Locality Map



Map 10: ZDM Topography Map



3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

In recent years, the Zululand District Municipality applied 2001 Census data and the results of their internal analysis of 2007 Aerial Photography to provide the following:

Table 9: 2007 Aerial Photography Analyses

INDICATOR	ZULULAND
Area	14 810 km ²
Population (2007)	964 005 people
Households	142 541
People per Household	6,763
% Urban Households	25,4%
% Rural Households	74,6%
Gender breakdown	Males 46,5 % Females 53,5 %
Age breakdown	0 – 14 38,9% 15 – 64 56,9% 65 + 4,2%

Data derived from 2001 Census and 2007 Aerial Photography

A recent study (2011) from the Department of Economic Development and Tourism indicates that the Zululand District had the highest average annual population growth rate (1.8%) in the province between 2004 and 2010. eThekweni has the next highest growth rate of 1.7%. Zululand's growth rate is more likely determined by a relatively high birth rate rather than a high degree of 'in-migration'

Changes in household counts for the ZDM and its Local Municipalities between 2001 and 2007 were determined by the ZDM as indicated herewith.

Table 10: Total Household count per Local Municipality (2007)

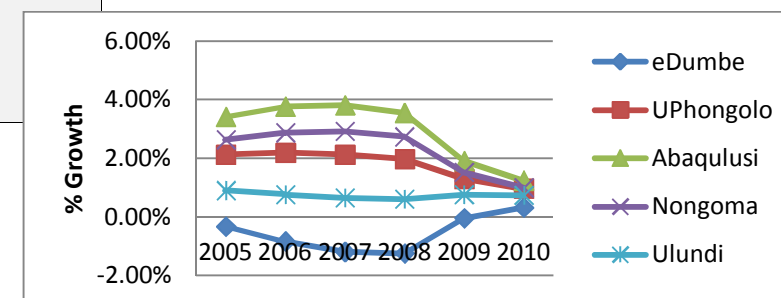
Total Household count per Local Municipality					
		2001	2007		
LMName	LM	Households	Households	Population	Growth
Abaqulusi	KZ263	32312	36044	243766	3732
eDumbe	KZ261	11611	15024	101607	3413
Nongoma	KZ265	27947	34042	230226	6095
Ulundi	KZ266	27957	35319	238862	7362
uPongola	KZ262	16289	22112	149543	5823
		116116	142541	964005	26425

The above table indicates an estimated household size of 6,7 people per household. It should further be noted that:

The Ulundi LM had the highest percentage increase in household numbers, i.e. 28%. The second highest increase in household numbers was observed in Nongoma (23%) followed by uPongola (22%).

The Abaqulusi LM has the most households in the district, i.e. 36044 the Ulundi LM the second most households, i.e. 35319.

Graph 1: Annual Growth per LM from 2005 to 2010



Source: DEDT calculations based on Quantec data (2011)

Possible causes of declining population growth rates include:

- Ongoing development of the economy – internationally it has been observed that as countries develop their population growth rates tend to stabilize around a lower rate.
- High level of HIV-Aids related deaths
- Migration out of the district to fast-growing urban centres (while the average growth rate in eThekweni is lower than in Zululand, in the past two years it has experienced greater growth)
- The impact of the recession – Population growth rates for all the municipalities decreased in 2009. This may be because the decision to have children was negatively impacted by considerations of job losses as a result of the recession.

A further breakdown is provided in respect of the rural and urban components of the LM populations as shown in the table hereunder:

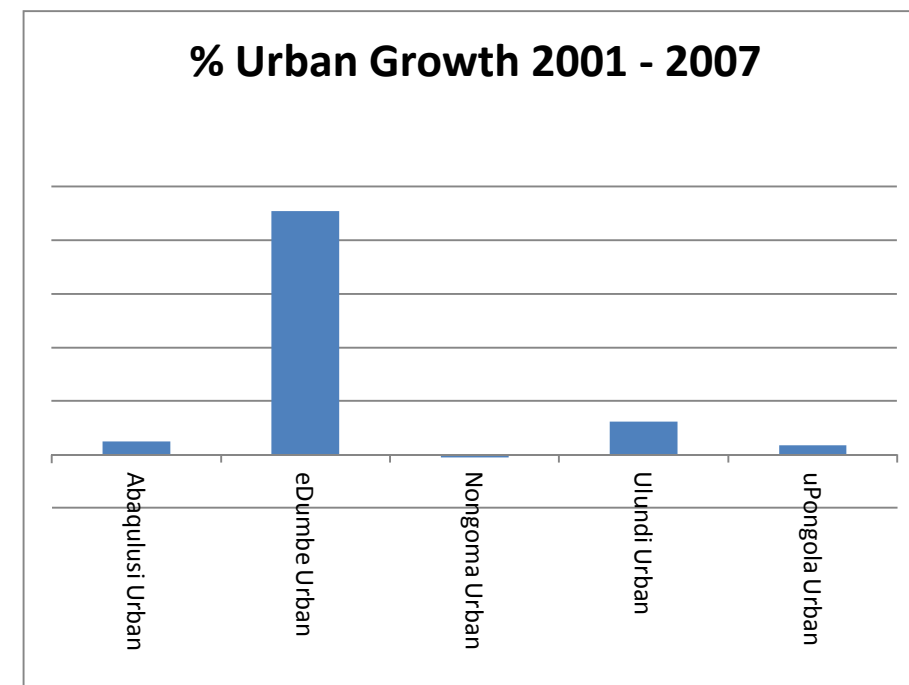
Table 11: Household count per Local Municipality per category

Total Household count per Local Municipality per category			
		2001	2007
LMName	CATEGORY	Households	Households
Abaqulusi	Rural	18666	15714
Abaqulusi	Urban	13646	20330
eDumbe	Rural	11097	9843
eDumbe	Urban	514	5181
Nongoma	Rural	27105	33289
Nongoma	Urban	842	753
Ulundi	Rural	25260	29268
Ulundi	Urban	2697	6051
uPongola	Rural	13359	18165
uPongola	Urban	2930	3947
		116116	142541

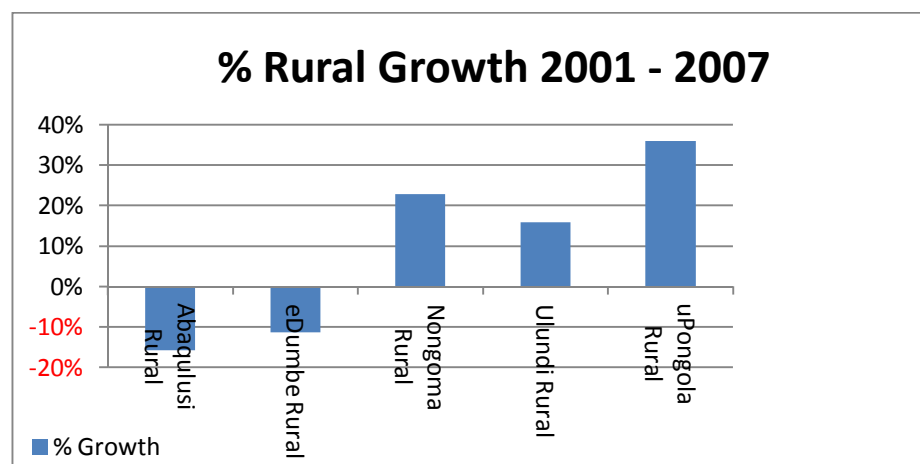
Data derived from 2001 Census and 2007 Aerial Photography

The following two graphs show urban and rural percentage household growth per LM in the district between 2001 and 2007.

Graph 2: % Urban Household Growth per Local Municipality



Data derived from 2001 Census and 2007 Aerial Photography

Graph 3: % Rural Household Growth per Local Municipality

Data derived from 2001 Census and 2007 Aerial Photography

The previous figures illustrate a tendency for a reduction in the rural population in Abaqulusi and eDumbe with significant growth in the urban areas. The other municipalities have all experienced rural growth with only Ulundi showing significant urban growth as well. When comparing household data from aerial photography in 2001 to aerial photography in 2007 there appears to be some migration from rural households to the various urban centers in the district, which is consistent with the reality that can be seen in the field. The map at overleaf illustrates the migration of households between 2001 and 2007, as was seen from the different sets of aerial photography.

The following is further noted:

- In terms of geographic area, Abaqulusi is the largest (4184 km²), followed by Ulundi (3250 km²), uPongola (3239 km²), Nongoma (2184 km²) and eDumbe (1942 km²).
- Low levels of urbanization, approximately 75% of the people in the District are located in rural areas.

- A female population (54%) that is significantly higher than the male population (46%) which could be attributed to migration patterns in the province in general.
- The negative urban growth in Nongoma and the 100% positive urban growth in eDumbe can be attributed to the re-determination of urban boundaries.

The age characteristics of the District's population are shown in the table herewith:

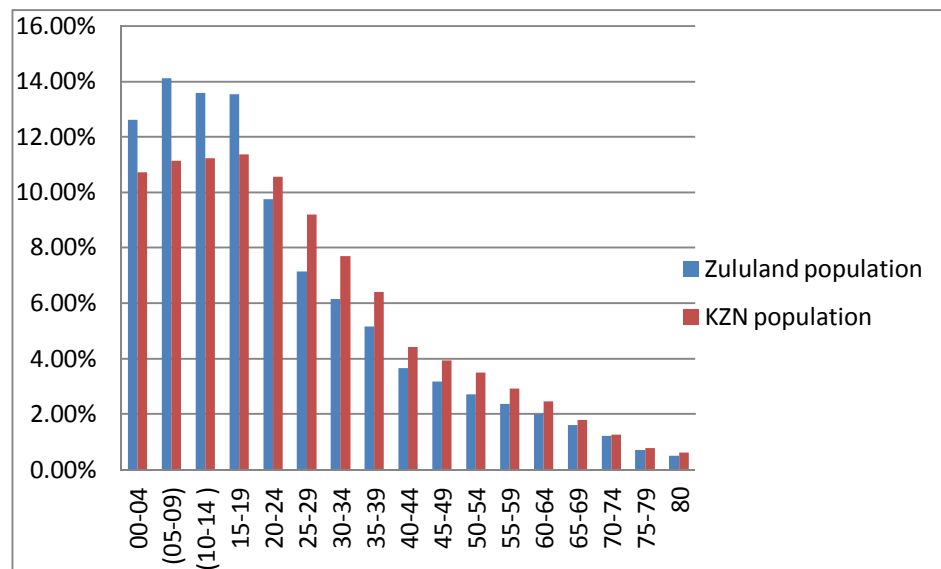
Table 12: Percentage Age Breakdown

Age Breakdown for the ZDM (2001 census)	%
Age: 0 – 4 years	14%
Age: 5 – 9 years	15%
Age: 10 – 14 years	15%
Age: 15 – 19 years	12%
Age: 20 – 24 years	9%
Age: 25 – 29 years	6%
Age: 30 – 34 years	5%
Age: 35 – 39 years	5%
Age: 40 – 44 years	4%
Age: 45 – 49 years	3%
Age: 50 – 54 years	2%
Age: 55 – 59 years	2%
Age: 60 – 64 years	2%
Age: 65 – 69 years	2%
Age: 70 – 74 years	1%
Age: 75 – 79 years	1%
Age: 80 – 84 years	0%
Age: 85+ years	0%
Age: unspecified	1%

Source: 2001 Census

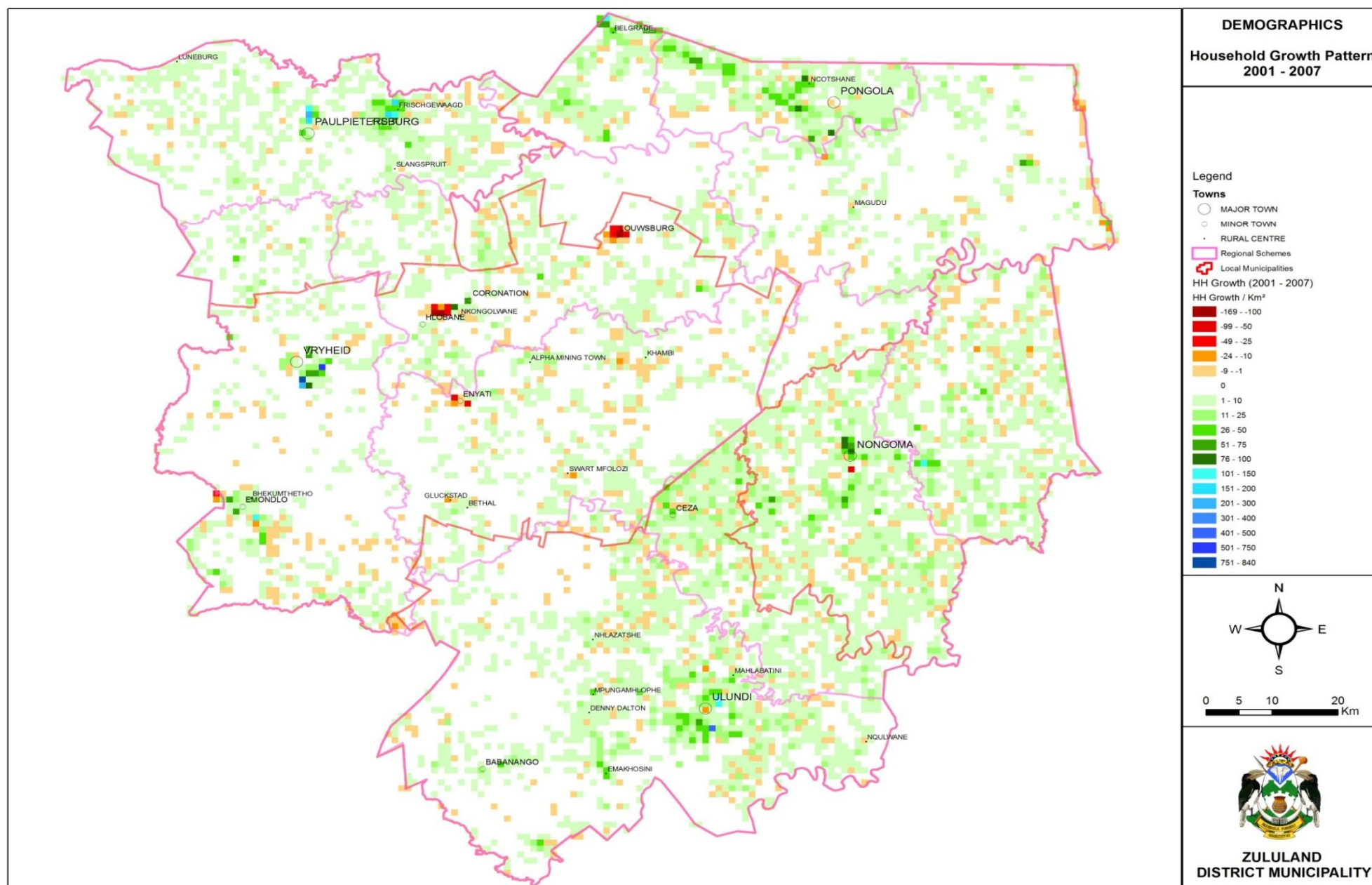
The following graph of population age distribution has also been extracted from the 2011 Department of Economic Development and Tourism study and provides a comparison between the ZDM and KwaZulu-Natal.

Graph 4: ZDM Population Age Distribution (2011)



Source: DEDT calculations, Quantec data (2011)

Map 11: Population Density (2001)



The following table and figure provides a comparative breakdown of the annual household income in the Zululand District Municipality.

Table 13: Household Income Breakdown for the ZDM

Household Income Breakdown for the ZDM	%	Number
Derived household income: none	21%	22709
Derived household income: R1 – R2 400	12%	12358
Derived household income: R2 401 – R6 000	22%	23222
Derived household income: R6 001 – R12 000	14%	15086
Derived household income: R12 001 – R18 000	7%	7618
Derived household income: R18 001 – R30 000	6%	6532
Derived household income: R30 001 – R42 000	3%	3186
Derived household income: R42 001 – R54 000	2%	2207
Derived household income: R54 001 – R72 000	2%	1941
Derived household income: R72 001 – R96 000	1%	1319
Derived household income: R96 001 – R132 000	1%	1005
Derived household income: R132 001 – R192 000	0%	520
Derived household income: R192 001 – R360 000	0%	304
Derived household income: R360 001 or more	0%	150
Derived household income: n/a: institution/hostel	0%	328
Derived household income: unspecified/dummy	8%	8547

Source: 2001 Census

Employment levels are shown in the following table:

Table 14: Levels of Employment

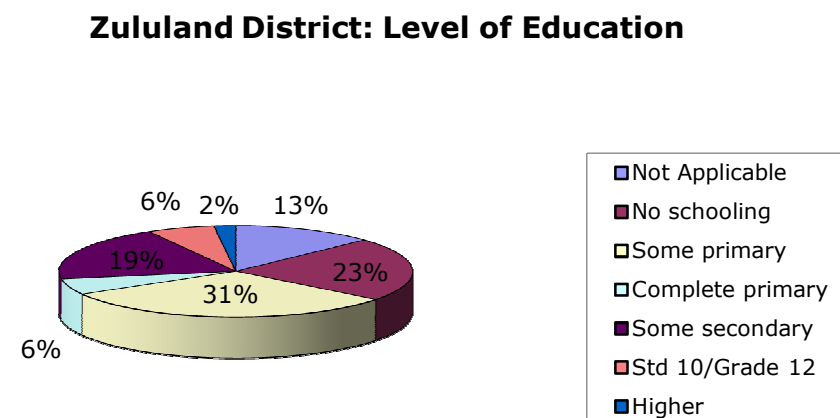
Employment Breakdown for the ZDM (2001 census)	%
Employment status: employed	38%
Employment status: unemployed, looking for work	47%
Employment status: not working – not looking for work	13%

Employment Breakdown for the ZDM (2001 census)	%
Employment status: unspecified	1%
	100%

Source: Census 2001

The following graph represents the education levels of the Zululand population. There is a correlation between income, employment and education levels.

Graph 5: Levels of Education



3.2 KEY FINDINGS

- Zululand District had the highest average annual population growth rate (1.8%) in the province between 2004 and 2010.
- Zululand's growth rate is more likely determined by a relatively high birth rate rather than a high degree of 'in-migration'.

- Tendency for a reduction in the rural population in Abaqulusi and eDumbe with significant growth in the urban areas.
- When comparing household data from aerial photography in 2001 to aerial photography in 2007 there appears to be some migration from rural households to the various urban centers in the district.
- Irrespective of the above, the district has low levels of urbanization, with approximately 75% of the people in the District living in rural areas.
- A female population (54%) that is significantly higher than the male population (46%) which could be attributed to migration patterns in the province in general.
- The ZDM has low employment and high unemployment levels that, coupled with low education levels poses significant challenges to growth and development.

4. INSTITUTIONAL & GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL

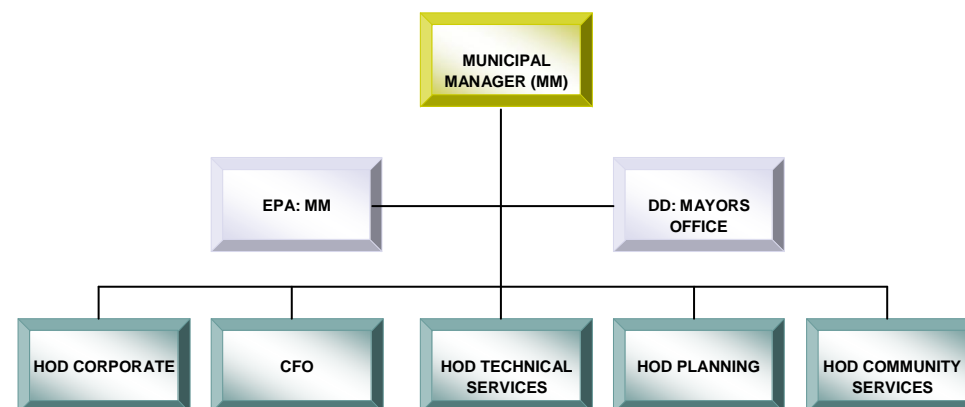
4.1.1 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The municipality consists of six (6) departments namely:

- Municipal Manager's office
- Finance Department
- Technical Services Department
- Planning Department
- Corporate Services Department
- Community Development Department

These departments are headed by Officials appointed in terms of Section 57. The responsibilities and functions of each of these departments are explained in further in this report.

Figure 3: ZDM High-level Organogram



The most recent published information (as contained in the current Annual Report) provides the following details on occupational levels:

Table 15: ZDM Occupational Levels

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top management	19			1	15				35
Senior management	8			1	4				13
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	4			2	1				7
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	138			2	67	1		1	209

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	126				31				158
Unskilled and defined decision making	2								2
TOTAL PERMANENT	297			6	118	1		2	424
Temporary employees	209			2	22	1			233
GRAND TOTAL	506			8	140	1		2	657

4.1.2 DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

- The Council of the Zululand District Municipality consists of 34 Councilors, 40% of which are proportionally elected and 60% elected to the district municipality from respective local municipalities. The Council is chaired by the Speaker, The Honourable Cllr. N J Mjaja.
- The Executive Committee is chaired by His Worship the Mayor Cllr MB. Gwala.
- In order to ensure that there is synergy, and adequate monitoring and control in the performance of the municipality towards achieving the strategic goals that Council set itself; the Council established Portfolio Committees, with each one chaired by an EXCO Member. These Committees meet regularly to track the progress made from time to time in the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality.
- The following portfolio committees are operational in the District:
 - Disaster Management, Health and Safety
 - Finance and Budgeting
 - LED and Tourism
 - Community and Social Development
 - Capex and Water Provision

- Planning and GIS
- Local Labour

- The financial year 2010/2011 was the year in which the Municipality established its Oversight Committee and started to carry out its founding mandate.

4.1.3 COMMUNICATION

The ZDM has a Communication Plan that is regularly reviewed. In addition to the above, alignment between the ZDM and its Local Municipalities and respective Service Providers is attained via IDP Alignment meetings.

The Council of Zululand District is committed to the creation of a people centered customer care center that is efficient, effective and truly accessible to all communities serviced by the municipality. To this end, the Council procured a Customer Query Logging System (SIZA) to ensure that all communication with the citizens is recorded and that there are proper and adequate mechanisms to monitor the progress being made from time to time, in resolving issues raised by the community.

4.1.4 DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

As already noted, the municipality consists of the following six (6) departments:

- Municipal Manager's office
- Finance Department
- Technical Services Department
- Planning Department
- Corporate Services Department
- Community Development Department