

- Make the community aware of a problem;
- Encourage the community to take action;
- Request and encourage the community to become involved in the actual planning/development of the issue at hand;
- Provide feedback on issues in respect of which the community was involved or consulted.

Furthermore the message will also outline the procedures that will be followed by the Municipality when communicating with the community and set out the mechanisms, procedures, processes and structures that must be used by the community when communicating with the Municipality so that the community is left in no doubt as to the time, place and manner of continuous interaction with the Municipality. Lastly the message will stress the importance, the benefits to be gained from and the responsibility of the community to involve itself in the affairs of the municipality.

Some of the vehicles and tools for delivering the message will be:

- Public Meetings
- Izimbizos
- Open council meetings
- House to house visits
- Road and radio talk shows and broadcasts
- Media and public notices
- Briefings
- Internet
- Video and audio presentations
- Mailing information
- Presentations
- Telephone
- Municipal
- Newsletter
- Exhibitions

To ensure that the communication function is properly coordinated and implemented, the Municipality will establish a Public Participation Unit/Communication Unit in the Office of the Municipal Manager. The unit will have direct links to the Office of the Mayor and the Speaker as depicted in the Communication/Public Participation Organization Structure. The Unit shall be administratively accountable to the Municipal Manager and shall assume responsibility for:

- Internal and external communication
- Media and stakeholder liaison
- Media production
- Marketing and branding

The Unit shall have:

- Access to the executive committees and other decision-making bodies of the Municipality.
- Hold regular communication guidance to the Municipality.

#### **e) Conclusion**

The Municipality is committed to ensuring that the community becomes actively involved in the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the other statutory enactments referred to in this document, and trust that this Communication Strategy will ensure broad based community involvement in the governance of the Municipality.

### **4.1.6 General Management and Administration**

eDumbe Municipality is a local municipality under the Zululand District Municipality. It has 6 departments which are Planning and Development, Executive, Corporate Services, Community Services, Finance and Technical Services. Each department is structured into different sections which are run by Section Managers. The municipality has got a Municipal Manager who is assisted by 5 Directors and 8 Managers [Manager Planning, Manager Administration, IT Manager, Manager Public Safety, Deputy CFO, PMU Manager, Manager Electricity and Manager Public Works / Civil.

## **4.2 Governance**

### **4.2.1 Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR)**

Unfortunately for our municipality, we do not enjoy as much support from other government departments as we should. The IDPRF are called every year but the attendance of other departments is always questioned and even the kind of delegates they send to these meetings. The information, especially sector plans requested by the municipality are always hard to obtain from other government departments.

### **4.2.2 Risk Management**

Presently, the eDumbe municipality does not possess a Risk Management Policy but will be developing one in the 2012/2013 Financial Year.

### 4.2.3 Fraud and Corruption

Presently, the eDumbe municipality does not possess a Fraud & Corruption Policy but will be developing one in the 2012/2013 Financial Year.

### 4.2.4 Public Participation

Public participation and consultation occurred in the form of stakeholder interview, workshops, road-shows and representative forum meetings. Interviews categorized as follows:

- Zululand District Municipality, which is responsible for the provision of bulk infrastructure, district planning, local economic development, etc
- Provincial governments such as Department of Agriculture, Social Welfare and Development, Health etc.
- National government such as the Department of Land Affairs and the Regional Land Claims Commission.

Road-shows were intended to facilitate a process of prioritising projects for the 2012/2013 IDP and Budget. They also provide an opportunity for the senior municipal officials to engage with communities in terms of projects that have been implemented and further activities to ensure the sustainability of such projects.

***eDumbe Municipality's Public Participation Plan is attached as Annexure ?***

### 4.2.5 Customer Care

Customer care involves putting systems in place to maximise your customers' satisfaction with your business. It is important to note that a municipality can be seen in the same light as that of a business since it renders services to its people (customer) and also receives or collect revenue for certain of these services. Therefore, it should be a top priority for every municipality to develop a 'customer care policy', like eDumbe Municipality has done.

A huge range of factors can contribute to customer satisfaction, but your customers - both consumers and other businesses - are likely to take into account:

- how well your product or service matches customer needs
- the value for money you offer
- your efficiency and reliability in fulfilling orders
- the professionalism, friendliness and expertise of your employees
- how well you keep your customers informed
- the after-sales service you provide

*eDumbe Municipality's Customer Care Policy is attached as Annexure ?*

## 4.2.6 Planning Processes

The following figure illustrates the process that eDumbe prescribes to when developing its IDP.

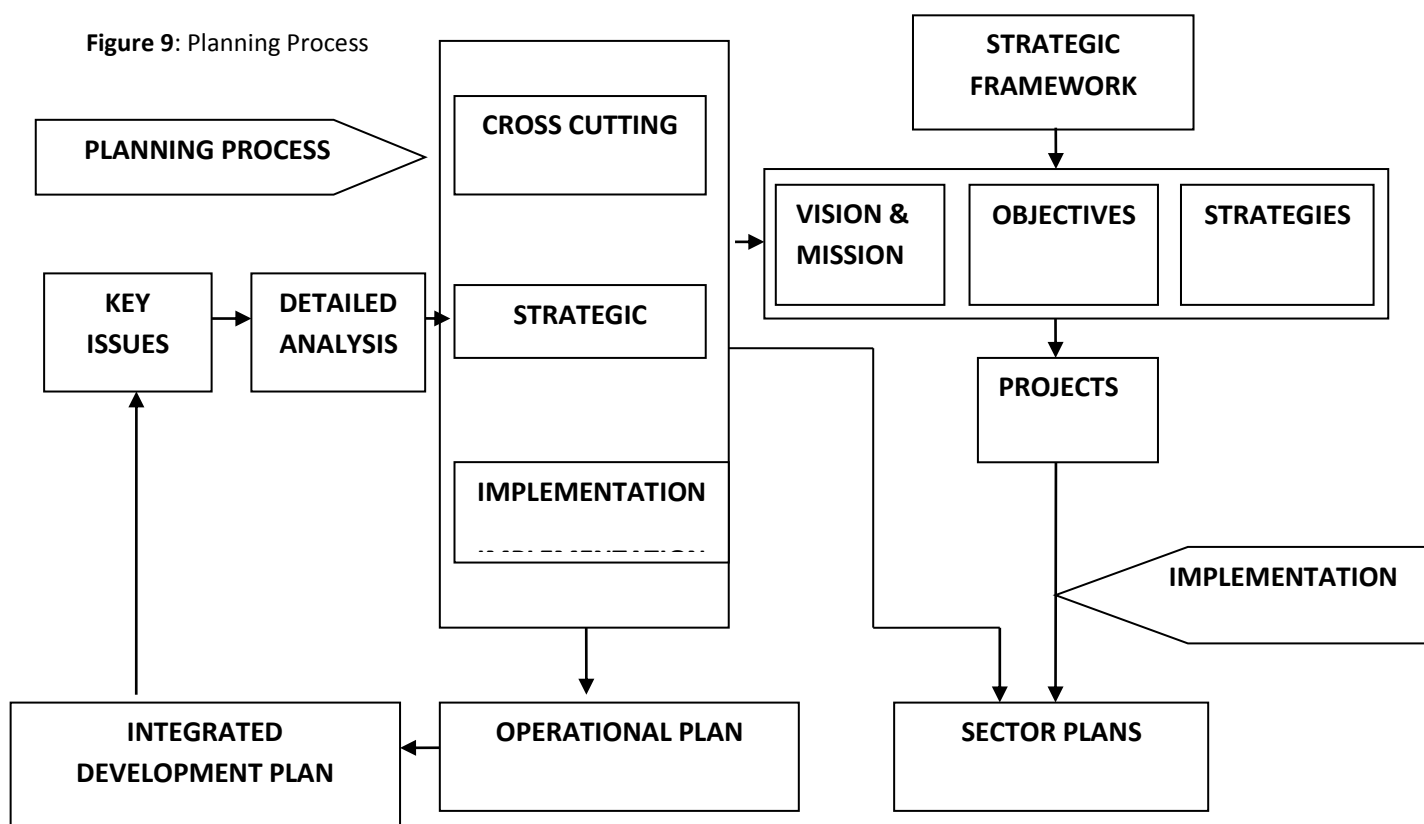
Identification of Key  
development Issues

Detailed Analysis  
of Issues

Categorization of  
Issues

Linking Strategic  
and Development  
Framework

Figure 9: Planning Process



## 5. Social and Community Development Analysis

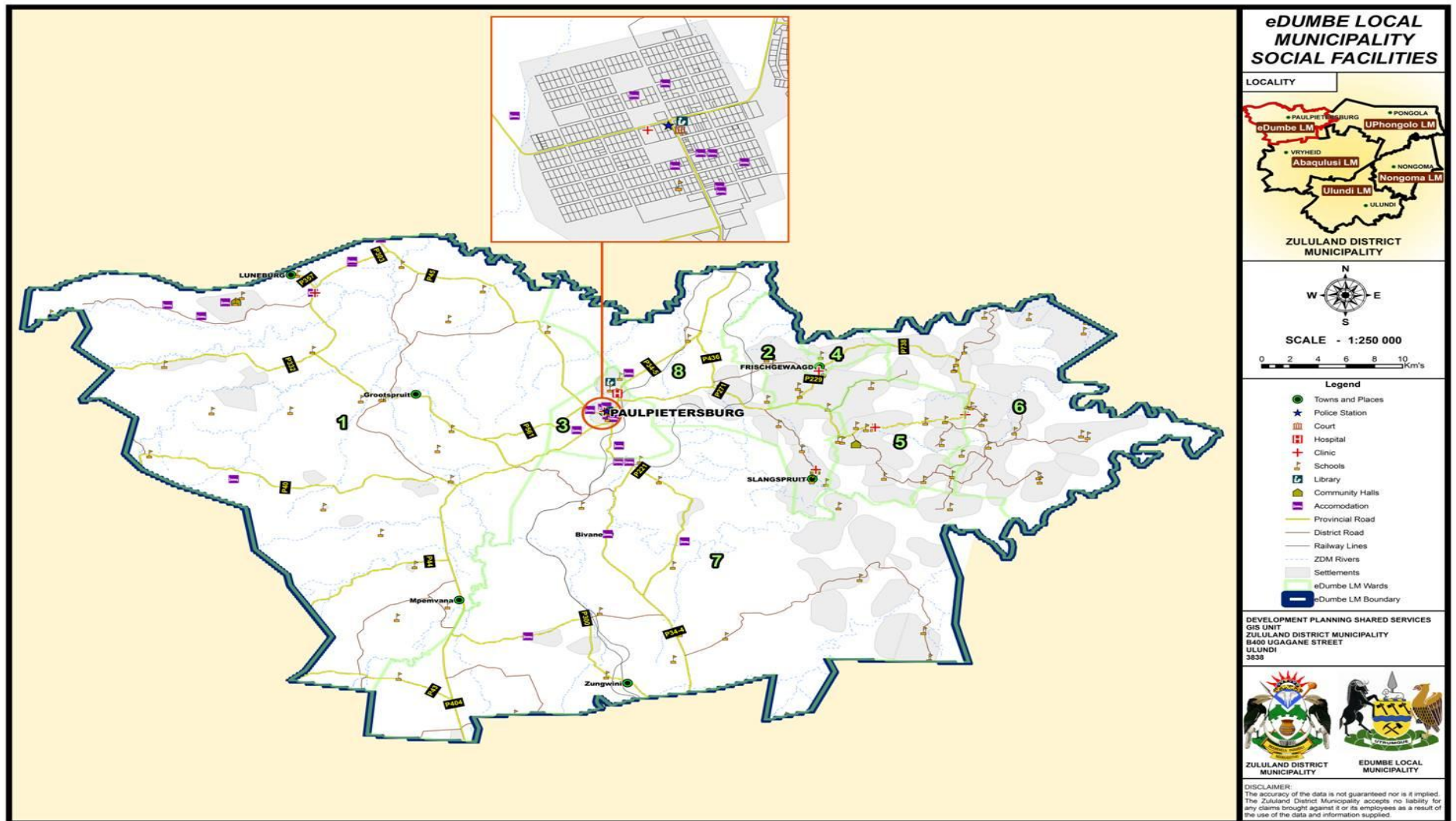
The following tables indicate the availability of social and community facilities in èDumbe municipality:

**Table 17:** Number of Social Facilities

<b>Social Facilities</b>	
Schools	<b>80</b>
Clinics (Including Community Health Centre)	<b>7</b>
Shops in Rural Areas	<b>39</b>
Police Stations/Satellite office	<b>2</b>
Recreational Facilities	<b>9</b>
Old Age Home	<b>1</b>
Community Halls	<b>8</b>
Post-Offices	<b>1</b>
Crèche's (Formal and Informal)	<b>30</b>
Law Courts	<b>1</b>
Hotels, Resorts & Conference Facilities	<b>9</b>
Cemeteries	<b>5</b>
Municipal Offices	<b>6</b>
Libraries	<b>2</b>
Tribal Courts	<b>3</b>
Training Centre	<b>1</b>
Sports Facilities	<b>2</b>

**Source:** èDumbe Municipal Department of Community Services (2010)

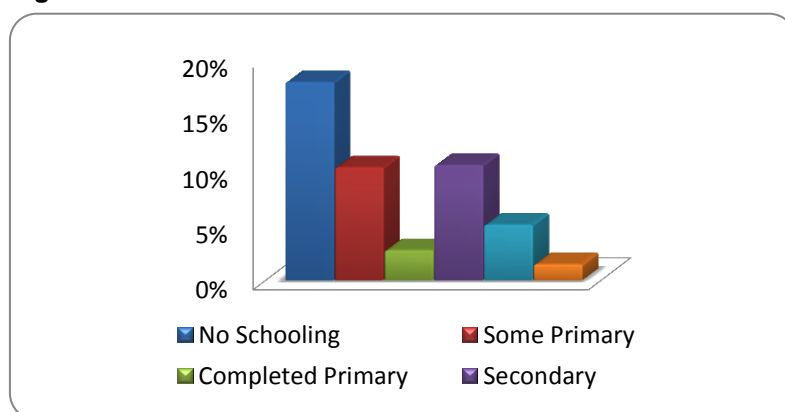
Map 5: Social Facilities



### 5.1.1 Educational Facilities

The éDumbe municipality area is experiencing a shortage of tertiary education facilities. The Census Survey demonstrates that the schooling at éDumbe municipality therefore consists of Primary schools, Secondary schools and combined school. The municipality is not only facing the problems of shortage of physical education facilities but according to Department of Education it also identifies the shortage of teachers, limited career guidance, non-existent technical colleges in the area, a lack of libraries or laboratories at schools, and maths and science subjects are not properly encouraged at schools. Addressing the backlog as well as the upgrading and maintenance of the existing facilities are the key development challenges facing the education sector. Below is the diagram showing the levels of education in éDumbe area.

**Figure 10:** Levels of Education



**Source:** Census 2001

The Diagram above indicates the generally low levels of education of residents over 20 years old that exist in éDumbe. Seventeen percent of the population has no schooling at all; 5% have a matric and only 1.5% possesses any sort of higher education. These averages are generally in line or tend to be slightly better than for the district municipality; however they lag behind provincial averages.

Low schooling levels has serious implications for income generating and employment opportunities among the population of éDumbe and highlights the need for training and ABET programmes. The municipality is currently negotiating with Mthashana FET College to extend its branches to éDumbe there are no tertiary institution. The lack of tertiary facilities hinders to the progress of school leavers as they have to go to other areas for tertiary education. According to information obtained from the Department of Education there are at present a total of 109 educational facilities in the municipal area. These facilities consist of the following:

**Table 18:** Number of Available School Facilities

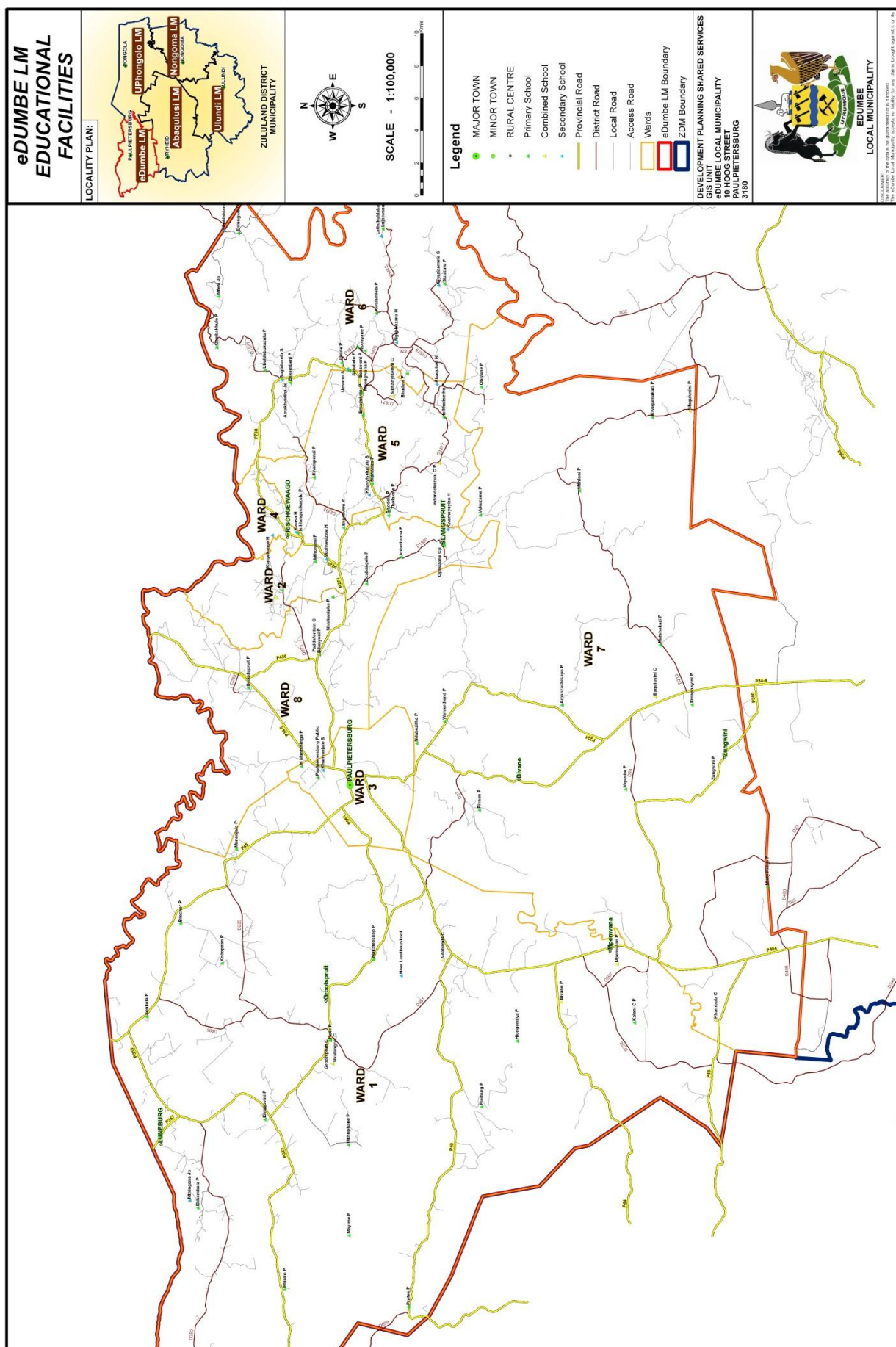
Facility	Number
Crèche (Formal and Informal)	30
Primary School	72
Secondary School	17
Combined School	5

**Source:** Department of Social Dev. & Education

The households who's distance is further than 5km from primary school is considered as a backlog and every 3500 people constituting the need for additional primary schools, therefore éDumbe currently requires **6 Primary Schools**. In terms of Secondary Schools every 8000 people constitutes the need for another Secondary School, therefore **6 Secondary Schools** are required. The Existing Schooling facilities both Primary and Secondary Schools are shown in a spatial format in Map 6 below.



Map6: eDumbe Educational Facilities



### 5.1.2 Health Care Facilities

There are at present 7 clinics in the municipal area of which the Dumbe Community Health Centre is the best equipped for primary health care. Services of this facility include the following:

- General medicine,
- An ambulance service,
- Maternity and ante natal care,
- Childcare,
- Family planning
- Immunisation against TB and venereal diseases.
- Mental health care
- X-Ray services
- Laboratory services
- Dental
- Mortuary
- Physio/Occupational health
- Outpatient Services
- Orthopaedic Service
- Emergency Unit

There are also **14 mobile** clinics operating in the rural areas. According to the information obtained from the Community Health Centre this service is expected to be expanded in the future. Thus although the municipal area is fairly well serviced in terms of primary health care there is a distinct lack of any higher order health functions. The closest hospital is situated in Vryheid which makes it virtually inaccessible to people living in the municipality's deep rural areas. Vryheid is approximately +- 50 Kilometres away from eDumbe.

The households who's distance is further then 5km from Clinic is considered as a backlog, therefore **8 Clinics** are required and for every 100 000 people 1 hospital facility should be provided, therefore **1 hospital** is required for eDumbe. For the existing Health Facilities within the municipal area please refer to Map 7 below.



### 5.1.3 Welfare Facilities

There is 1 private facility for senior citizens in Paulpietersburg with 24 residential units. The facility has a frail care centre with a full time nurse providing a health care service. However, 1 additional Old Age Home to be situated at Bilanyoni is required as senior citizens from Simdlangentsha West cannot access the existing facility which is situated at Paulpietersburg.

A shortcoming in the municipal area is the lack of a facility for children. With HIV/AIDS affecting economically active adults, the number of households headed by children, destitute children and street children is on the massive increase. This indicates a need for a place of safety as a transitional residence for women and children in distress as well as permanent accommodation for homeless and orphaned children. Funding has been approved for an Orphanage in Tholakele although the relevant sector department has never implemented the project. The municipality together

There are a total of **12 pension payout points** distributed throughout the municipality, making provision for the scattered rural population. The municipality provides these Payout points with drinking water and sanitation facilities on pension pay-out days. There is a great need of improvement and upgrading of social grants payout points or depot with tight security because people might be exposed in robbery situations in such areas. Due to the target group, which is a very old group, those payout point needs to be resourced with the large number of social workers simple because the target group would not have much power to follow long queues.

### 5.1.4 Safety and Security

The emergency services in the municipal area are provided on a public-private partnership basis. The KZ261 control centre was formed by the Local Municipality, The Farmers Association & a Security firm, Tango Foxtrot. The contract between the Control Centre and the éDumbe Municipality came to an end and it was renewed hence it is currently under review.

The municipality has one fire-engine for the area. There are currently 12 trained voluntary firemen on 24/7 standby. There are 2 police stations one in Paulpietersburg and other one in Bilanyoni that serve the whole municipal area. Long travel distances from the rural areas indicate that it is crucial to provide a satellite station in the densely populated rural areas such as Bhadeni. There are community policing forums that have been set by South African Police Services in éDumbe area and there are three Tribal Courts (KwaDlamini, kwaMthethwa, kwaNkosi) to ensure the safety and security of the communities. However, as it has been mentioned above, there is a great need for safety and security to be established in all pension payout points. Thus the backlogs of the area includes:

insufficient satellite police stations, insufficient number of police vehicles, poor road networks, poor telecommunication facilities, no record keeping at tribal courts, and poor community consultation.

In order to curb the crime rate, the communities of ward 3 and ward 4 have formed Community Policing Forums as a tool to fight crime in their areas. They work hand in hand with the Paulpietersburg SAPS. During the 2012 / 2013 financial year the municipality has budgeted to assist these forums with their equipment and uniform. The reports from SAPS show that the instances of criminal activities have risen in these two wards [burglary, rape, theft, etc.].

### **5.1.5 Post and telecommunication**

The Post Office provides postal services in the area with satellite post boxes in the rural areas. However, the post boxes in the rural areas are all currently not operating. In the previous IDP review, it is recommended that the communities at large are engaged in identifying secured areas where post boxes can be rebuilt. However a backlog was identified because the post boxes in the rural area are limited and not widely distributed. This therefore led to a situation where some densely populated rural settlements don't have access to postal services. Having seen this situation, Post Office has embarked on a programme of delivering the mail posts in each and every door in all rural areas of éDumbe. This process is also of great importance as it allocates numbers to each household for identification purposes. This exercises if going to assist in obtaining the exact number of households in rural areas.

Telkom, Vodacom, MTN and Cell C are four service providers that provide telecommunication services in the area. The communication access is very limited in rural areas. Some rural areas are covered in terms of network coverage whilst the large rural population is not covered hence there is a need for intervention. The municipality is currently in negotiations with Vodacom and MTN regarding the improvement of telecommunication infrastructure such as network towers that can provide network in rural areas.

The éDumbe Municipality has embarked on requiring infrastructure upgrade to improve the town and surrounding areas in terms of Network coverage and IT Services. The Council have been in negotiations with the network service providers including Vodacom and MTN to upgrade and extend their infrastructure. Vodacom has shown a leading interest role as it has already erected the 3G Network Tower in Paulpietersburg as the starting point. Vodacom has also embarked on improving Network coverage especially in the rural areas of Bhadeni area where it is almost impossible to receive any coverage. The following places are currently under Vodacom Planning completion for the beginning of the infrastructure:



- Obivane Area near Sikhalisethu Combined School
- Mbizeni Area near Mbizeni Combined School

MTN and Cell C have shown interest in the Network coverage surplus being made by Vodacom and have their Planning sections working on the coverage Maps to improve Paulpietersburg and surrounding areas. The Council is working tirelessly in its endeavours of getting the network service provider to extend their coverage to cover all seven wards within eDumbe area of jurisdiction.

Telkom has gone a long way towards providing infrastructure in previously marginalised areas and rural areas in South Africa. It has set a standard of at least **one public phone** within 200m. This standard has not yet been met in the rural hinterland of the eDumbe municipal area and it is regarded as a backlog.

## 5.2 Impact of HIV/AIDS (Population Health)

The monthly statistics reports submitted by the municipal clinic sister show that ward 4 is the hardest hit in this municipality. Impact of HIV /AIDS in the municipal area is very detrimental as it leads to child headed household as the mortality rate is very high. Secondly the scope of poverty stricken families is noticeable in the reports submitted by Chairperson of the Operation Sukuma Sakhe taken from the War Rooms visits. The statistics from our clinic show that a vast number of people are on HIV / AIDS and TB treatment. The study done by the National Department of Health concluded that Dumbe was the leading local municipality in the number of people infected and affected by HIV / AIDS.

**Table 19:** eDumbe population health 2010

Municipality	Number of Household	Total Population	HIV Infected	AIDS Deaths	Other deaths	Sex Ratio
eDumbe	16,419	79,466	12,022	969	634	80.1

Source: Quantec 2011

## 5.3 Poverty

**Table20:** Number of people living in poverty in eDumbe

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
eDumbe	72,701	73,112	73,974	73,971	73,820	75,786

Source: Quantec 2011

## 5.4 Housing

According to Census (2001) and ZDM aerial photography figures (2007), in 2001 the éDumbe households were estimated at 11611 and in 2007 the households were 15024, therefore the household growth rate of éDumbe is estimated at 3413. The table below shows the number of household both in rural and urban areas with its estimated growth in both centres.

**Table 21:** Number of Households

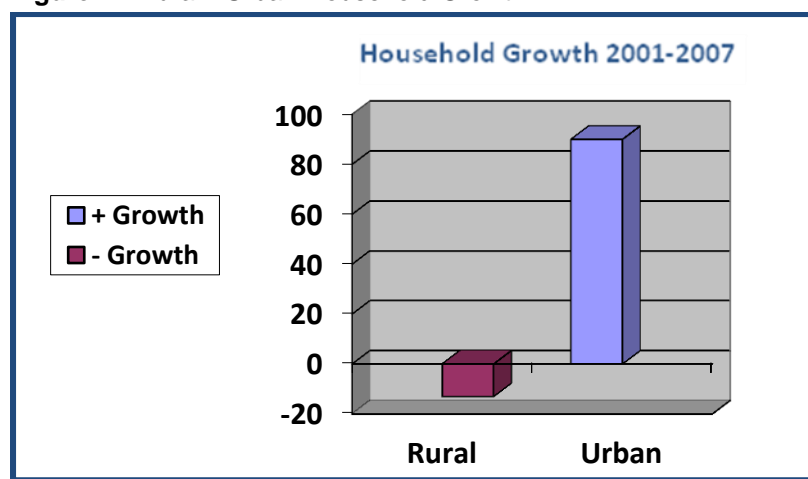
Type	2001	2007	Growth
Rural	11097	9843	-1254
Urban	514	5181	4667
<b>Total</b>	<b>11611</b>	<b>15024</b>	<b>3413</b>

**Source:** \* Census (2001) and ZDM Aerial Photograph (2007)

Table clearly indicates that there has been a huge increase in the number of households within the urban areas of the municipality as compared to that of the rural areas where negative growth took place. The main factor contributing to this migration pattern could be that of the social-economic pressures that exist in the rural areas. Most of the rural settlements are small, making service delivery costly. About 25% of the area falls under the jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities, the remainder being privately owned commercial farms, or protected areas.

A diagram is provided in respect of urban and rural components of éDumbe Area which is shown in the figure below

**Figure11:** Rural - Urban Household Growth



**Source:** \* Census (2001) and ZDM Aerial Photograph (2007)

The figure above illustrates a tendency for the reduction in rural population and a significant positive growth in urban population of éDumbe areas. The urban areas that are experiencing population growth as the results of the rural emigration are Paulpietersburg, Dumbe Location (Mngcelwini) and Bilanyoni areas. The sphere of

influence of urban areas is best illustrated by looking at the migratory population flows within the Municipality. Over the past years, there has been a general in-migration of people from the surrounding farms and Simdlangentsha. Dumbé alone has seen an average annual growth rate of 4,3 % p.a. Such migration is believed to be influenced by the search for job opportunities and closer proximity to the service centre.

#### 5.4.1 Housing Projects in eDumbé

This covers summarized property information on housing projects proposed through the Municipality. There are at present 5 housing projects in various stages of implementation conducted in the municipality. The following table shows the status of the prioritized low cost and Middle Income housing projects.

**Table 22:** eDumbé Housing Projects

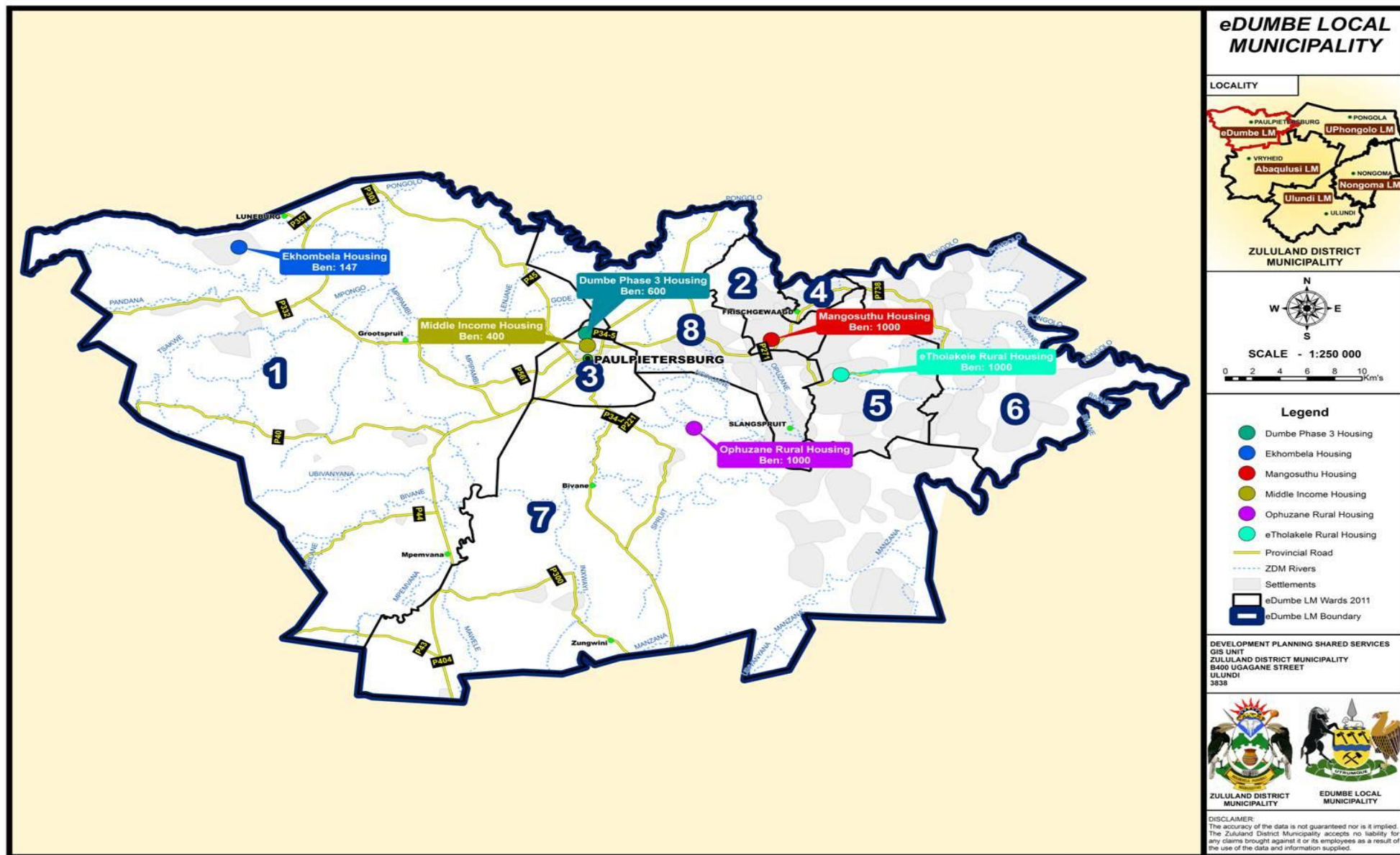
Project Name	No of beneficiaries	Status	Funding	Implementing Agents	Project Coordinates	
					S	E
Tholakele Rural Housing Project	1 000	Social Compact signed	DoHS	Fideco Homes	27°26'10.3"	30°58'54.7"
Ophuzane Rural Housing Project	1 000	Social Compact signed	DoHS	Nhlangothi Development	27°28'37.2"	30°53'7"
Mangosuthu Housing Project	1 000	Social Compact signed	DoHS	Umphele Developers	27°24'34.3"	30°56'19.1"
Dumbé Phase 3 Housing Project	600	Conditional Approval from Department of Human Settlement has been granted	DoHS	PDNA	27°24'17.7"	30°48'52.3"
Ekhombela Housing Project	147	Social Compact signed	DoHS	PDNA	27°20'21.2"	30°35'09"
Middle Income Housing	400	Private Property Developer has been appointed, Land has been identified and surveyed	Private Investors	Imbumba Property Developers	27°24'50.4"	30°48'54.4"

**Source:** eDumbé Housing Sector Plan

*These projects are also shown in a spatial format, Map below.*



Map 8: eDumbe Housing Projects



### 5.4.2 Household Size

A clear observation that can be made from the table below is the decline in household sizes over the years. There are many reasons that can be the cause to such a problem such as a decrease in population, due to HIV/AIDS and migration of the locals, as well political and administration problems.

**Table 23:** Average household size

Municipality	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
eDumbe	4.99	4.95	4.92	4.90	4.88	4.86	4.85	4.84

Source: Quantec (2011)

## 5.5 Marginalised Groups

In terms of Women and Elderly people, we have been unable to establish the community forums to lead these programs. We have always had the budget for these programs but we did not have anyone dedicated to execute them. In the 2012 / 2013 financial year, we have been lucky to have an official who will be responsible for Special Programs only and the budget thereof has been set aside.

For Youth Development, the Ward Youth Committees have been established in all wards between April and May 2011. The municipal Youth Council was then formed and officially launched in July 2011. The Chairperson and the Secretary of the Youth Council represent our municipality in the district Youth Council. In September 2011 our Youth Council was trained on issues of Local Government and functioning of local government.

## 5.6 Community Development Programmes

Some of the programs that have been identified for the 2012 / 2013 are staging of awareness campaigns on food security, poverty and health; provision of special poverty alleviation projects; provision of material and equipment to Community Safety Forums [CPF]; special groups programs , sports development and arts & culture development programs.

## 5.7 Broad Based Community Needs as per 2012/2013 IDP and Budget Road-shows

**Table 24:** Community “wish-list”

<b>WARD 1</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water/ jojo tanks (Ndabambi, Sibewuzana &amp; Lindelani)</li> <li>• Expansion of Ndabambi School-combined into High School</li> <li>• Assistance in ploughing field (Nkonkotho, Ndabambi, Draaihoek )</li> <li>• Speed Humps (Ndabambi main road)</li> <li>• Grazing field (Nkonkotho)</li> <li>• Clinic (Nkonkotho)</li> <li>• Cutting of old trees (Lindelani)</li> <li>• Electricity, access roads to RDP Houses (Nkonkotho)</li> <li>• Land for housing and cemetery (Kwa Poti farm)</li> <li>• Grading of sports field (Ndabambi)</li> <li>• Water pipes (Draaihoek)</li> <li>• Soccer kits (Sibewuzana)</li> <li>• Creche (eMadanyini)</li> <li>• Draining of toilets (Draaihoek)</li> <li>• Transport for learners (Kwa Poti farm and Nkonkotko to Grootspuit)</li> </ul>
<b>WARD 2</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Grading of roads</li> <li>• Community hall for Mangosuthu</li> <li>• Speed humps near schools</li> <li>• RDP Houses</li> <li>• Bursary schemes</li> <li>• Pavement along roads</li> <li>• Surfacing of roads near Muzwesizwe High School</li> <li>• Phase 5 bridge (Crossing to Social Development offices in Bilanyoni)</li> <li>• Primary health clinic</li> <li>• Electricity</li> <li>• Dumping Site</li> <li>• Additional Primary School</li> <li>• Sports field renovations in Mangosuthu</li> <li>• Flood lights in Mangosuthu</li> <li>• Apollo lights</li> <li>• Tender opportunities for small businesses</li> <li>• Drainage along the roads</li> </ul>
<b>WARD 3</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access Roads ( Kwa Zwelibanzi and Madelakufa)</li> <li>• Tar roads need to be fixed</li> <li>• Water drainage system</li> <li>• Apollo lights</li> </ul>

- Signs for dumping and non-dumping areas
- Toilets (waterborne)
- Job opportunities for the youth
- Change sanitation system in town (get rid of honey sucking)
- Electricity in fills (Madelakufa)
- Rehabilitate Graveyards
- Sports activities
- Community hall renovations

#### **WARD 4**

- Surfacing of roads (where taxis park)
- Skills centre
- Electricity (Mbizeni and Phase 5)
- Electricity in fills (Kwa Mlambo)
- Water
- RDP Houses
- Food Parcels and programmes for those with HIV/AIDS
- Access roads
- Renovations of bridge between Bilanyoni and Phase 5
- Grading of Roads in Phase 5
- Primary school in Phase 5
- Water in phase 5
- Toilets
- New sports field and grade the existing ones and supply infrastructure
- Library
- Apollo lights
- Bursary scheme
- Speed humps
- Budget for training ward committees
- Widen roads to accommodate 2 cars

#### **WARD 5**

- Electricity (Mdwadlaza, eMasimini, Zithulele and Mpunzi)
- Fencing and concrete water dam (Ekuthuleni)
- Fencing of community garden
- Crèche (Kwa Veli)
- Sports ground (Kwa Veli , Mdwadlaza & (Zinkangala) )
- Upgrading existing sports fields
- Drainage system along roads (Zinkangala)
- Water and toilets at the cemetery
- Access roads (Makhalibethe ,Sozodela school route, Mpunzi)
- Water/ Jojo Tanks (Nqabeni, Mzomuhle, Pimville and at Shayamoya)
- Fixing Roads (Nqabeni)
- Clinic and community hall (Zinkangala)
- Councillors office (Shayamoya)
- School for the 'slow learners' (remedial school)
- Fencing & ploughing of garden (Zithulele)
- Road to cemetery required

- RDP Houses (behind Khanyiseluzulu HS)
- Mobile Home Affairs and SASSA
- Tent and chairs (Inyanda Womens Group)
- Internet cafes and youth clubs

### WARD 6

- Water/ jojo tanks (Lujojwana)
- Bridge (Mfeni)
- Electricity (Lujojwa, Nkembeni, Obishini)
- Network pole (Obishini, Nkembeni)
- Shelter and toilets at pension pay points (Kwa Mboza, Makholweni area)
- Quarry on roads (Mahlosana)
- Bridge from Balmoral to Filemoni area)
- Social workers for child headed households
- Access roads (Nkembeni)
- Apollo lights
- Budget for artists (musicians)
- Creche (Balmoral)
- Ploughing tractors (Mpelendaba)

### WARD 7

- Water/Jojo tanks (Mthingana, Mashekelele, Mahloni)
- Water and Taps in schools
- Transport for school children
- Gravelling/grading of access roads
- Electricity (eMazizini, Zungwini Mthingana, Mashekelele)
- Orphanage (Mahloni)
- Fencing of community gardens and grazing land
- Poverty alleviation projects for widows
- Clinics (Aron, Mahloni, Manana areas)
- Toilets
- Creche (Kwa Mbedleni)
- Add quarry on roads
- Solar systems

### WARD 8

- Water/Jojo tanks (Bivane, Kwesengane, graveyard, sportsfields)
- Network poles (TV and Cellphones at Kwa Sokesimbone)
- Fencing of graveyard
- Electricity & meters(Kwa Fohloza)
- Bursary schemes
- Toilets at graveyard
- Library
- Bridge (Kwesengane)
- Water for irrigating gardens
- Creche
- RDP Housing

- Computer rooms at schools
- Soccer kits for local sides

## **6. Economic Analysis**

### **6.1 Economic Indicators**

In order to quantify the Sectoral analysis for eDumbe Local Municipality, the following economic indicators has been used:

- Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Jobless Claims Report
- Producer Price Index (PPI)

### **6.2 Local Economic Development**

In 2006, éDumbe municipality has appointed the service provider to develop the Local Economic Development Strategy for éDumbe which seek to provide an overview of the economic situation in the area and also seeks to guide future economic development in the area. The overall objective of the Local Economic Development Plan is to identify economically feasible development projects at the municipal level. These projects would then be linked to the strategic development of the municipality thereby creating an optimal economic environment that is conducive to employment creation, income generation and sustainable economic development of the éDumbe Municipality.

The long term vision of the éDumbe Municipal economy has been defined as follows:

*“to broaden éDumbe economic base through encouraging inward investment, facilitating land availability, adding value to local resources, creating economic opportunities and job opportunities, thereby bring about an improved life for all residents.”*

The LED Plan pronounces the strategic thrusts, development programmes and associated projects, which aim to regenerate the eDumbe Municipal area's local economy. a thrust can be defined as: “Planned actions aimed at creating an impetus and a critical mass in the local economic environment in order to generate momentum in the economy”. From a strategic development facilitation point of view, it is necessary to ensure that the appropriate linkages and interactions between programmes and projects be established. Such an integrated approach is needed to

ensure the optimal rate of implementation and economic development in the eDumbe Municipal area.

These thrusts are aimed at utilising existing economic strengths and opportunities by transferring these into workable programmes and projects. These programmes and projects tend to reduce the current threats, and strengthen the weaknesses in the local economic environment. Programmes are developed to support the various thrusts with the main aim of addressing the specific thrust. Distinct projects are formulated with explicit actions in order to reach the targets of each programme. The development strategies, lead projects and preliminary actions need to stimulate economic growth and development in the municipal area and thereby address most of the socio-economic ills prevalent in the area and bring much needed economic stability and prosperity.

The 8 thrusts for the eDumbe Municipal area's economy were identified and these include the following:

- 1: Development of agricultural sector and activities
- 2: industrial development
- 3: SMME development
- 4: Tourism and cultural development
- 5: Development of local economic activities
- 6: Development of the municipality and its internal structure
- 7: Human resource development
- 8: Develop trade and commerce in the CBD

The strategic thrust has been cascaded down to different projects that must be implemented to boost economic growth. However, Due to the lack of resources, including capacity, funding and time, it is not possible to pursue and implement all listed projects simultaneously and consequently, project prioritisation tool place. Strategic anchor projects which consist of a number of linkages to various other sectors and projects were top prioritised. These prioritised anchor projects are having the highest impact on the local economy such as job creation, capacity, social upliftment and infrastructure development. The table below shows the anchor projects that have been identified for eDumbe.

**Table 25:** Prioritised LED Projects

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Discription</b>	<b>Project Status</b>
1. Pongola Bush Nature Reserve Development	Undertake a feasibility study and business plan to develop this reserve which has a rich and diverse bird life. The development will relate to fencing, access roads, tourist facilities and accommodation, with plans to integrate the neighboring Ekombela	Business Plan and Feasibility study is complete.  Process to source funding has begun.



	community into the economic and profitable activities of the reserve.	
2. Expansion of Ithala Game Reserve	Undertake a strategic plan to plan out the first phase of the expansion of the reserve which will be into the eDumbe, Abaqulusi and uPhongolo local municipalities. In eDumbe the expansion will be the access road via ward 7 in Mahloni	Negotiations are on-going between Ithala and Dept. of Transport.
3. Local Business Service Centre	Establishment of the Unit within the Planning Department that will coordinate and facilitate the implementation of LED strategy.	Complete
4. Local Chamber of Commerce	This would be a facilitation project, organizing and encouraging the formation of a chamber of business in the local municipality.	In operation

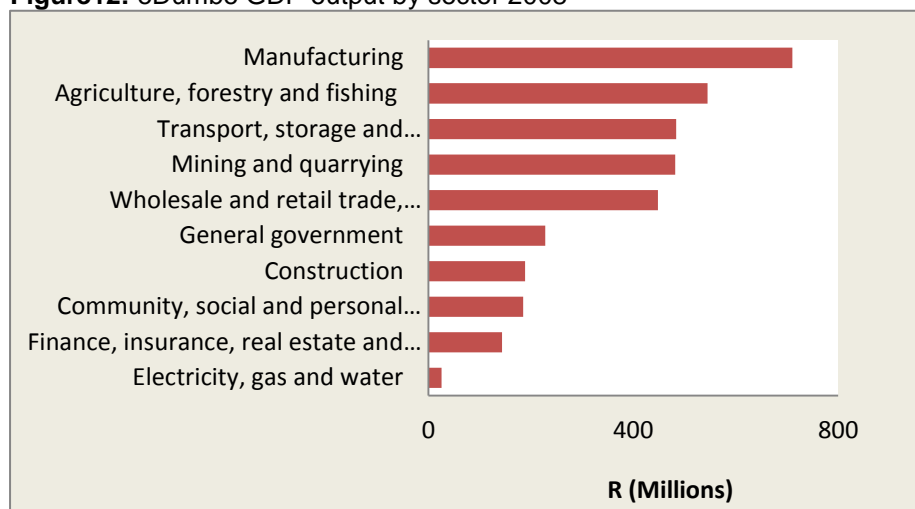
### 6.3 Economic Sector Analysis

The purpose of this section is to provide an assessment of economic activity across all present sectors. It aims to establish current trends, constraints and opportunities for further development within the sectors. Paulpietersburg is located in eDumbe municipality in northern KZN about 50km from Vryheid and lies in the foothills of the Dumbe Mountain. It is located on the Rainbow route that leads from Mpumalanga to the coast through Paulpietersburg, Melmoth, Piet Retief and Vryheid.

eDumbe municipality currently has a population of 101,606 people of which 11,229 are employed in the formal and informal sectors. Majority of the employed workers belong to the large agricultural, social and personal services and general government services sectors. The area has a number of tourist attractions mainly the nine hot and cold mineral water pools at Natal Spa just outside town, Fort Clergy in Luneburg, the village of Luneburg which is the original settlement of German Lutheran missionaries and Mkuze Game Reserve which is close by and easily accessible.

The output generated per sector in the eDumbe area is illustrated below:

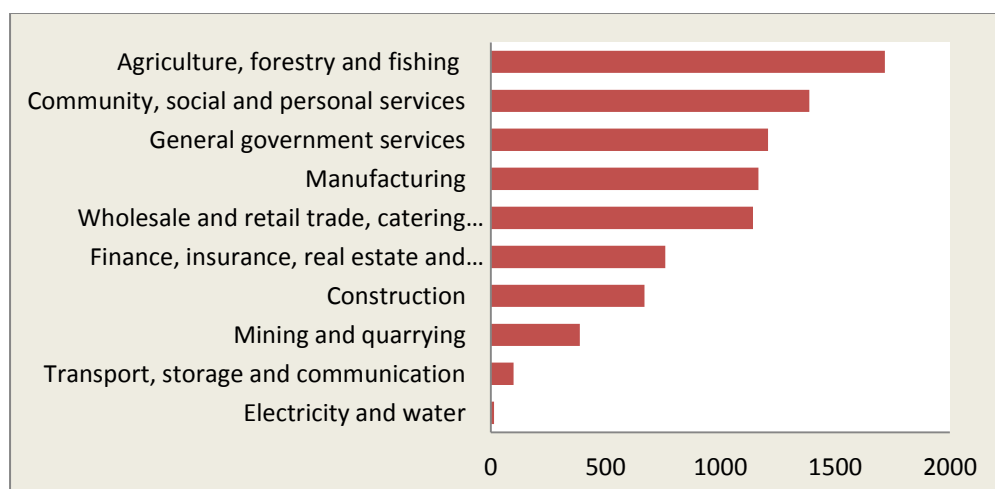


**Figure12:** eDumbe GDP output by sector 2008

**Source:** Quantec Standardised Regional Database

Majority of the output per sector is attributed to the manufacturing, agriculture, transport and mining sectors. Manufacturing is the highest contributor to GDP in the area with a contribution of about R 710 million.

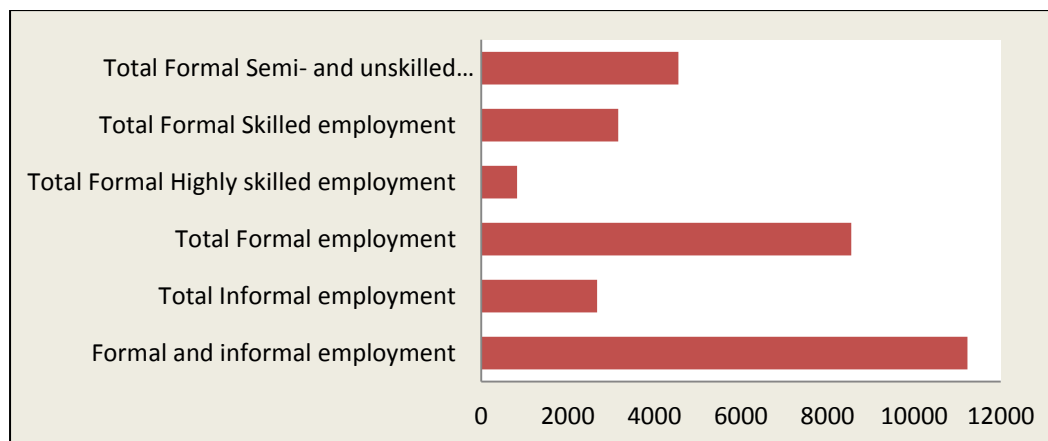
Employment per sector data indicates that majority of the employed belong to the agricultural sector followed by community, social and personal services sector. The agricultural sector employs about 1700 people, which accounts for 10% of the total population in eDumbe and 20% of the formal employment total working population.

**Figure 13:** eDumbe formal employment per sector (2007)

**Source:** Quantec Standardised Regional Database

There are 11,229 people employed in eDumbe of which 8,550 are employed in the formal sector and 2,679 are employed in the informal sector. Most of the employed workers in the formal sector are either semi or unskilled labourers. Highly skilled workers are only about 800 people, which is a small portion of the total employed persons in the municipality.

**Figure14:** eDumbe employment by skill level (2007)



**Source:** Quantec Standardised Regional Database

**Table 26:** Sector Contribution to GDP (Constant at 2000 prices)

	<b>eDumbe</b>		<b>Zululand DM</b>		<b>KZN</b>	
	<b>1996</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2004</b>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	28.54	22.42	13.62	12.96	6.03	<b>5.15</b>
Mining	20.41	14.76	12.27	6.41	3.13	<b>1.61</b>
Manufacturing	6.72	8.07	8.85	10.22	24.19	<b>23.66</b>
Electricity and water	0.42	0.49	1.72	1.15	3.17	<b>2.45</b>
Construction	3.84	6.44	2.12	2.89	2.88	<b>2.42</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; catering & accommodation	10.65	15.38	10.13	11.54	13.16	<b>15.82</b>
Transport and communication	2.01	1.82	7.41	9.38	11.57	<b>14.20</b>
Finance and business services	7.09	9.93	11.01	15.18	14.95	<b>16.61</b>
Community, social and other personal services	5.44	7.39	6.38	7.01	5.92	<b>6.20</b>
General government services	14.87	13.30	26.49	23.27	15.01	<b>11.90</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Quantec (Pty) Ltd

### 6.3.1 Tourism

éDumbe there are few 'must sees' but the quaintness of the town, its unique German character, cultural and eco-tourism attractions, community tourism projects and the neighbouring village of Lüneburg can be marketed as a complete experience. The town has good facilities with 6 tea gardens and restaurants and can be positioned to

attract a greater number of European tourists in particular (Siyaphambili report). In addition, there are number of other tourism facilities such as dams and battlefield that exist in the area. However to this end there is no meaningful participation of the municipality and other stakeholders in developing a latent economic potential of this sector.

Increasing significance is being placed on this sector in the context of South Africa given this sector's potential as an income and employment generator. The main thrust of the Zululand District Municipality's strategy for developing tourism in the region is to improve tourism infrastructure in conjunction with uplifting local communities. Zululand as a tourist attraction has many opportunities available to it. A study by EcoTourism of tourist perceptions showed that 70 to 90% of the tourists that visited KZN came to experience the climate, wildlife and landscape. Over 50% of foreign tourists interviewed said they would like to have a meaningful experience of Zulu heritage and culture. Thus the district of Zululand is well placed within the tourist market in terms of its attractions and what it can offer as a tourist destination.

Currently 50% of tourists to eDumbe are German, attracted by their cultural heritage and the unique historical German character of the area. Recently the study area has also been seeing more Dutch tourists, in the line of about 360 a year [Zululand LED]. éDumbe has a Publicity Association and has good facilities in terms of tea gardens, restaurants and lodges. éDumbe can provide not only scenic surroundings and quaint towns with character and interesting architecture but also has a number of cultural and eco-tourism attractions. These various attractions can be marketed together as a complete experience. Nearby attractions include game reserves, the battlefields and dams. éDumbe also has various community tourism initiatives, for example rural tours to Bilanyoni. The rural market atmosphere that develops naturally on pension pay days could also be promoted to tourists [Zululand LED]. The Country Culture Crescendo was an innovative promotional initiative in conjunction with the town of Vryheid where various tourist events and attractions would be co-ordinated and organised for a two week period, ensuring there was something for tourists to do or see every day. This needs to be restarted.

Currently the established tourist attractions in the area are:

- The unique German culture and festivals, especially in the Lüneberg area.
- The quaint town of Paulpietersburg with interesting architecture and historical significance with a guided dorp trail of the historical buildings
- The Natal Spa – a resort whose main attraction are its hot sulphur springs but which also offers a range of activities including horse-riding, tennis and bird tours.
- It offers the desired Zulu cultural experience with a number of traditional Zulu kraals and villages that tourists can visit.
- There is much potential for eco-tourism although not all of the éDumbe area's eco tourism attractions are adequately developed.

- There is the Dumbe Mountain which hosts paragliding events, has a walking trail and abundant birdlife
- Bivane Dam, another rich birding area
- The Engodini Mountain Crater which has a 4x4 trail,
- Pongola Bush Nature Reserve and
- The nearby Ithala Game Reserve.

éDumbe has a variety of tourist attractions and others that have potential but require further investment in order to create a complete experience. There are a number of tourism related initiatives that have fallen away due to a lack of funding. This is an obstacle to the realisation of éDumbe's full potential. This sector requires further investment to move it into its growth phase. éDumbe needs to focus on more effective marketing of its attractions. This should be directed at both the domestic and foreign market, in particular German tourists who are attracted by the historical German culture available. There are many opportunities for promoting community tourism, including Zulu cultural tours, rural tours and utilising disadvantaged communities for tour guides.

### **6.3.2 Agriculture and Farming**

éDumbe Municipality has the highest potential for rain fed agriculture and consists largely of commercial forestry farming. In the communal areas of this municipality there is potential for small holder forestry, but this has not yet been developed mainly because of distances to markets (Siyaphambili report). Small holder forestry is also constrained by the inability to obtain new permits for forestry from the Department of Water and Forestry (DWAF). Thus although the markets, land and entrepreneurs are in place, environmental concerns inhibit the growth of this industry.

Agriculture is well established and quite diverse in éDumbe and represents the greatest portion of economic activity. The agricultural potential of éDumbe area ranges from areas of high potential in the eastern half to low and very restricted areas in the western edges of the municipality which is where the majority of the population is located. The commercial farming areas have high potential with regards to both crop production and livestock farming and a wide range of agricultural products can be produced within the municipal area. Major farming activities include maize, sugarcane and livestock farming. There is an increasing trend in éDumbe towards game farming. Wagendrft is a well know game ranch that is popular with foreign tourists. There are also bird farms that breed and sell birds for the export market as well as a diverse range of other products that are being farmed.

éDumbe area also has extensive forestry, another important contributor to the economy. The two major forestry firms in the area are Mondi and Central Timber

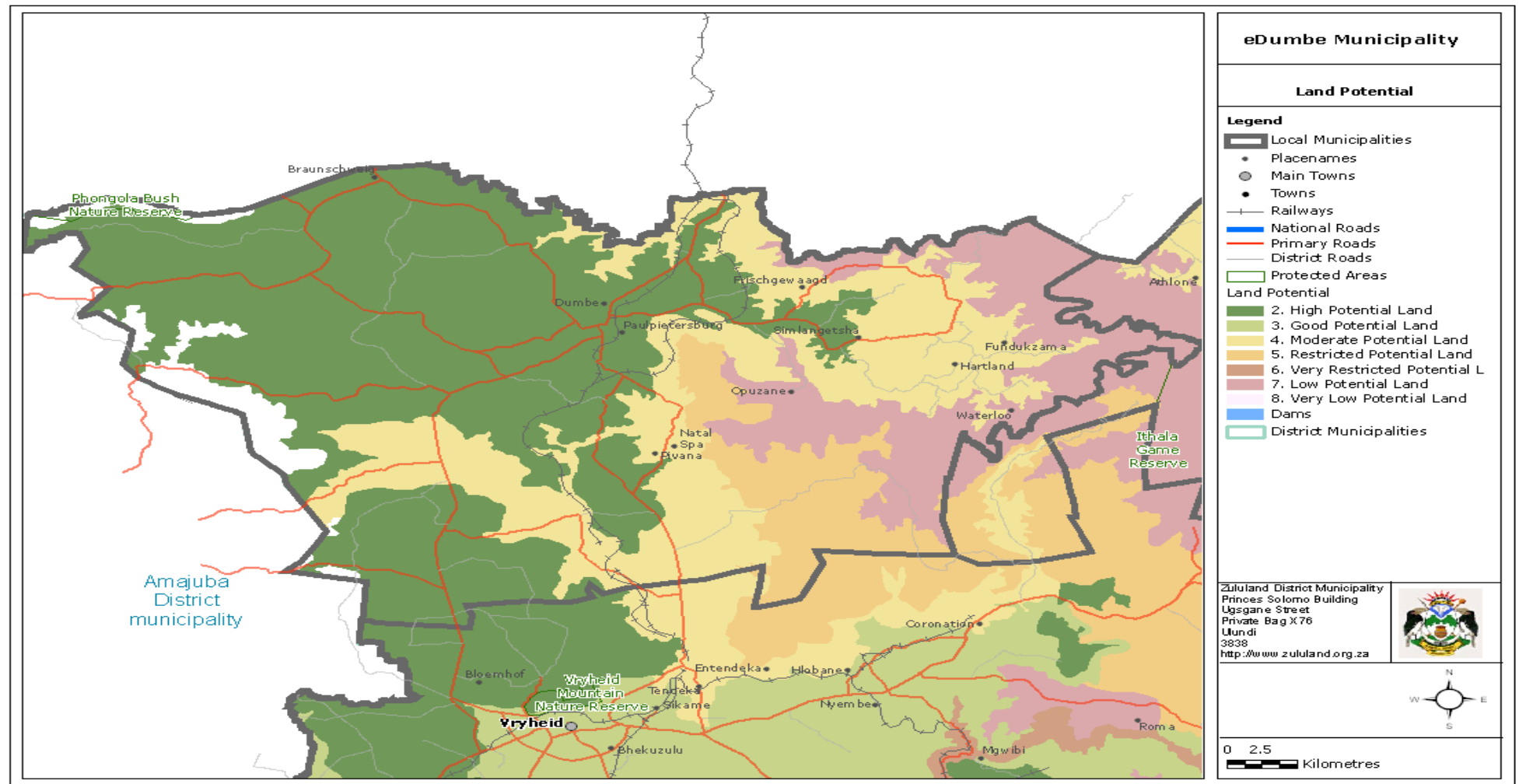
Cooperative Limited, growing gum, wattle and pine. Despite the numerous timber plantations in the area there is currently very little beneficiation or value adding done to the primary products within the municipality. Downstream opportunities should be identified and explored for their ability and potential to create more jobs in this sector. The potential for small holder forestry development such as out-grower programmes should also be investigated. Communal areas in Simdlangentsha that were suitable for small scale timber production were identified but nothing was done to develop this project as the area was considered to be too far from the pulp mill in Richards Bay.

Small scale agricultural farming also needs to be promoted and developed in order to provide job opportunities and create sustainable livelihoods. Community gardens are a popular way of reducing poverty and organising women. The Department of Agriculture's Xoshindla Programme and the current Premiers' programme named one home, one garden are aimed at establishing community gardens and small scale farming with irrigation schemes. Therefore there is a need to provide small scale farmers with equipment such as tractors, generators and irrigation equipment, better access to seeds and fertilizers and support for small farmers. There was a proposal for a Farmers Support Office to be established. Support for small farmers can lead to job creation and the development of SMME's. The KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs has recently established a number of support programmes directed at the agriculture sector, with particular focus on the development of co-operatives.

On the other hand, the Zululand District Municipality has also established a farming support programme called 'Ukuzakha nokuzenzela' which is aimed at assisting households, cooperatives, emerging farmers with equipment and material such as tractors and seeds. Amakhosi has extensively benefited from this programme. This can be seen within the context of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) to fight poverty and unemployment in KZN. The five key areas in which support will be focussed are the provision of animal handling facilities, irrigation interventions, fencing, shed storage and water provisioning.

The Penvaan Feeds which is the division of Penvaan Group has approached the municipality to seek to a land of approximately 1-2 hectares where they want to establish the abattoirs for slaughtering pigs to produce pork that will be distributed in locally and internationally. They are in a process of establishing and extending the pig farming in one of the farms that have been given back to the communities. This is a programme by Penvaan Feeds which is aimed at assisting those communities that have been given back their land but don't have capacity to make production out of it. The Pig abattoir is projected to create more than 150 sustainable job opportunities within eDumbe Municipality. eDumbe Municipality has shown an interest in getting into agreement with Penvaan Feed for the establishment of an abattoir. The establishment of this farming activity will ensure the increase in the economy of eDumbe.

Map 9: Land Potential Map



### **6.3.3 Business Sector**

Unemployment is a major issue facing the municipality and thus considerable attention should be paid to skills development and SMME development. Skills development can be addressed through ABET's, skills training programmes and the development of a technical or FET college in the district. SMME development can be stimulated through the development of a small business hive in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe as well as local business support centres to service the other nodes. Another major issue is encouraging value-adding in the manufacturing, agriculture and forestry sectors in which there are a number of diverse projects that could be further investigated. The role of tourism in the economy can be expanded given appropriate marketing, institutional capacity building and investment in key programmes and attractions. Another major issue to focus on is the attraction and retention of businesses in the area; in this regard the municipality might investigate a suitable incentives policy.

### **6.3.4 Industrial Development**

The development of the industrial sector generally serves as a backbone for economic development, especially in the modernised economies. The capacity of this sector to create job opportunities through promoting value adding activities to the locally sourced resources cannot be underestimated. The eDumbe IDP has identified the importance of promoting manufacturing in order to promote industrial development in the area. Currently, few processing plants exist in the area. The Valpre still water bottling plant owned by Coca-Cola is situated in eDumbe; manufacturing of coffins also takes place in this area; ignite charcoal manufacturing plant is exported worldwide is also situated at eDumbe. The contribution of this sector to the local GDP could not be quantified, but the observation of number of industrial activities suggests that, it has a very minimal contribution. The source of concern is the fact that most of locally found resources are transported outside the area for further value adding processes. Therefore, this leaves a challenge of identifying workable strategies that should stimulate this sector and bring much needed growth and development in the eDumbe economy.

### **6.3.5 Trade and Commerce**

The trade sector is defined as the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public. The wholesale and retail trade sector accounts for around 14% of total output in the local economy. In employment terms this sector has been steadily increasing in its contribution to employment from 5% in 1996 to 8% in 2000 and it stands at 10% of total employment in 2004 [Quantec (Pty) Ltd]. It is an important sector in terms of job creation and has low entry requirements for

entrepreneurs. Trade is usually indicative of a more developed economy. Factors that influence trading activities include the availability of alternatives, household incomes and the presence of other well established trade centres. Incomes in éDumbe are low with 69% of the population earning less than R800 a month, this seriously constrains the growth of this sector. Vryheid is also a more established trade and economic centre and many residents of eDumbe travel there to do their shopping, for example there are currently no retail clothing stores in the éDumbe. Here a 'buy local' campaign may encourage residents to spend their money in the area and thus prevent excessive leakage to other areas. éDumbe Municipality has identified land for the establishment a shopping centre which would greatly stimulate and encourage trading activities in the area. Paulpietersburg/Dumbe serves as the economic, trade and service centre of the municipality and thus this sector is fairly well represented, however in the poorer tribal settlements of Simdlangentsha trading activities are limited and probably relegated to informal activities. Mangosuthu has been identified as a primary development node in terms of the spatial development framework and thus this would be a key area to try and develop trading activities by, for example, establishing markets and the associated infrastructure.

### **6.3.6 Informal Sector**

The informal sector especially on the retail side has grown tremendously during the past years. However, the shrinking buying power of local communities has had an adverse effect on this sector. During the workshops it emerged that there is a great interest of graduating from the informal to formal business operations. On the other hand, most of the entrepreneurs in this sector say they operate at a survival level. This requires a major intervention through small business development agencies to ensure that there is direction and growth taking place in the sector. The contact has been made with the provincial informal sector organisation to establish the structure and size of the informal sector in éDumbe.

The informal Business chamber has been formulated ensuring the voice of informal traders being catered for within the area. Another study regarding informal traders was done emancipating form the proposed establishment of the new shopping centre that is proposed to be either in the CDB or between the 'old town' of Paulpietersburg and Dumbe township 2 kilometres away which will create a potential new hub of activities such as shopping and taxis (should a taxi rank be established there). In recognition of the importance of the informal sector of Paulpietersburg and eDumbe Municipality, the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development has commissioned the feasibility study to best understand the needs and thresholds of the informal sector in and around Paulpietersburg.



### **6.3.7 BEE and SMME development**

The SMME sector is of particular significance given eDumbe's high unemployment rate and large areas of settlements with very limited economic development. Entrepreneurial capacity is however limited by poor education and limited training opportunities. Most people leave the area to study or get formal training of some kind elsewhere and then do not come back with those acquired skills, so the aim would be to train them in the municipality in order to retain those skills and the economic benefits that would derive there from. In this regard skills development centres should be established, particularly in local areas so that local people and those with the greatest need can access them as well. In Paulpietersburg there is already an existing building earmarked for skills development and from which computer literacy programmes are being run.

There are numerous opportunities that exist within this sector, especially for business related to agro-processing and beneficiation of timber, of which there is currently very little in the municipality. Opportunities have also been identified in the textiles sector making school clothes. To promote the SMME sector in eDumbe, the Municipality has entered into a formal agreement with Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA) regarding the implementation of SMME programmes in the entire area.

### **6.3.8 Mining Sector**

Mining activities in eDumbe Municipal area has decreased tremendously in the mid 1990's mainly due to the closure of mines as a result of open market in coal mining and agriculture. There are five existing mines in the municipal area, however they are all closed down which contributes negatively to the economy of eDumbe. Opportunities still exist for the small scale mining, these opportunities include: mine rehabilitation; engineering support; equipment maintenance and support; and preparing environmental management plans. eDumbe Municipality together with the Zululand District Municipality has identify a need to develop a mining sector plan as a top priority.

This mining sector plan will assist in guiding the Municipalities in dealing with the reestablishment of mines. In the near past the mining houses have created numerous job opportunities for local labour force. However, the closure of many of these local mines has contributed directly to the dwindling state of the local economy thereby resulting in job losses and loss of the buying power from local labourers. There is quite number of mines currently being in the process to open, this will then ensure the positive impact the sector had on the economy thus realising the goal of poverty alleviation and employment creation in the area which will then strengthen the local economy.

## 6.4 Structure of the Economy

The table above shows a breakdown of the structure of eDumbe's economy and comparisons to the Zululand District and KZN economies. What is evident is that eDumbe's economy is far more heavily reliant on agriculture than both Zululand and KZN. This is the major economic activity in the study area, due to availability of good quality agricultural land, however the heavy reliance on agriculture represents a relatively underdeveloped economy that requires further diversification and development of the secondary sector.

The manufacturing sector in the study area is still relatively small and accounts for only 8% of total output, compared to 10% for Zululand and 24% for KZN. Other sectors that are of significance in terms of their contribution to GDP are trade and accommodation; finance and business services and government services. Both the Zululand and KZN economies are similar in terms of these major sectors, however in the transport and communication sector, the study area lags behind district and provincial averages. This sector is very small in eDumbe, accounting for less than 2% of total output.

## 6.5 Economic Trends

In the recent past mining played a relatively important role in the economy especially in terms of jobs, however it has been playing a decreasing role with the closure of several local mines. There are no current plans or attempts to revive these mining activities to benefit the local communities. The sector that has experienced the most growth in the study area is the trade and catering and accommodation sector, which has grown by approximately 5% over the time period. This growth trend is true for the district and provincial economies as well, although theirs is not as pronounced.

The manufacturing sector has seen modest yet steady growth similar to the growth experienced in ZDM. The transport and communication sector, which actually contracted slightly in eDumbe, showed strong growth in both the ZDM and KZN. Further attention should be paid to this sector and its growth potential. All three regions have seen good growth in the financial and business services and community and social services sectors.

**Table 27:** Location Quotient (eDumbe)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Location Quotient (KZN Provincial Base)</b>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.35
Mining	9.16
Manufacturing	0.34
Electricity and water	0.2
Construction	2.66
Wholesale & retail trade; catering &	0.97

accommodation	
Transport and communication	0.13
Finance and business services	0.59
Community, social and other personal services	1.19
General government services	1.11

**Source:** Quantec (Pty) Ltd

The **location quotient** technique compares the local economy to a reference economy in order to attempt to identify comparative advantages and specializations within the local economy. For the purposes of this analysis the KZN provincial economy has been used as the base or reference economy and sector contribution to GDP has been used to calculate the location quotient.

Caution should be taken in analyzing these results as this is a relatively simple technique and there are other factors that also affect or determine an area's comparative advantage. The results below indicate that a comparative advantage is to be found in the agriculture and forestry, mining, construction, community services and government services sectors.

This ostensibly means that the local region is outperforming the benchmark region and is assumed to be an exporter of goods. The study area's excellent agricultural land will explain its comparative advantage in that sector. Despite the perceived advantage in mining, this sector is on the decline given the closure of key mines in the area.

**Table 28:** Gross Operating Surplus (current prices) in eDumbe

<b>Sector</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>Ave annual % change</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44.82	32.45	4.74
Mining	18.22	17.64	8.81
Manufacturing	6.37	7.70	11.43
Electricity & water	0.64	0.51	5.38
Construction	2.94	4.73	16.35
Wholesale & retail trade; catering & accommodation	10.59	13.62	11.91
Transport & communication	2.27	1.78	5.08
Finance and business services	8.71	14.11	15.00
Community, social and other personal services	2.68	4.04	14.00
General government services	2.77	3.42	11.15
Total	100.00	100.00	8.58

Gross operating surplus indicates the surplus accruing from production before deducting interest charges, rent or incomes on the assets required for production.

**Table 29:** Labour Remuneration in eDumbe

<b>Sector</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>Ave annual % change</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19.41	13.32	4.85
Mining	14.10	17.16	12.51
Manufacturing	8.06	9.12	11.25
Electricity & water	0.35	0.37	10.68
Construction	5.97	5.91	10.50
Wholesale & retail trade; catering & accommodation	11.25	13.10	11.68
Transport & communication	2.31	1.46	3.45
Finance and business services	3.40	6.15	18.00
<b>Community, social and other personal services</b>	7.61	10.26	<b>13.70</b>
<b>General government services</b>	27.55	23.15	<b>7.18</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9.56</b>

Table gives an indication of the total amount of labour compensation paid within the municipality and the share of each sector of total labour remuneration. It is interesting to note that the sector that is responsible for the bulk of earnings in the area is government services, despite the small role this sector plays in terms of output. This is because these activities often do not constitute directly productive activities. However civil service jobs such as nurses or police officers are often the best prospects for employment in areas with poorly performing economies. The other major contributors to income earned in the area are agriculture, although its share of the total has been declining; mining and trade and accommodation.

## 7. Environmental Analysis

In order to ensure that eDumbe Municipality lives up to its Vision, Mission and Motto, environmental issues that affects eDumbe as a whole shall be addressed. Therefore, eDumbe Municipality provides an immediate indication of the importance of the natural environment to the municipality as it acknowledges the need for the preparation of Environmental Management Plan in terms of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). eDumbe Municipality has commissioned an Environmental Management Study and preparation for the Plan which shall be completed before the end of 2010/2011 financial year. This study is aimed at assisting the municipality with the following:

To provide Council with an environment inventory which provides the basis for establishing an interlinking system of conservation reserves, good agricultural land and public spaces and which will assist council in the process of development management

To minimize harmful development tendencies which may affect the environment

To recommend environmental principles which will assist in the maintenance and improvement of the present urban environment

To designate boundary limitations of conservation areas in the area to enhance

species survival in the long term.

#### **4.6.2.1 Areas of Environmental Sensitivity**

ÉDumbe Municipality has identified and put measures in place to conserve the areas of environmental value and sensitivity within its area of jurisdiction. The main area of sensitivity has been identified as follow:

Entrance to Ithala Game Reserve

Pongola Bush Nature Reserve

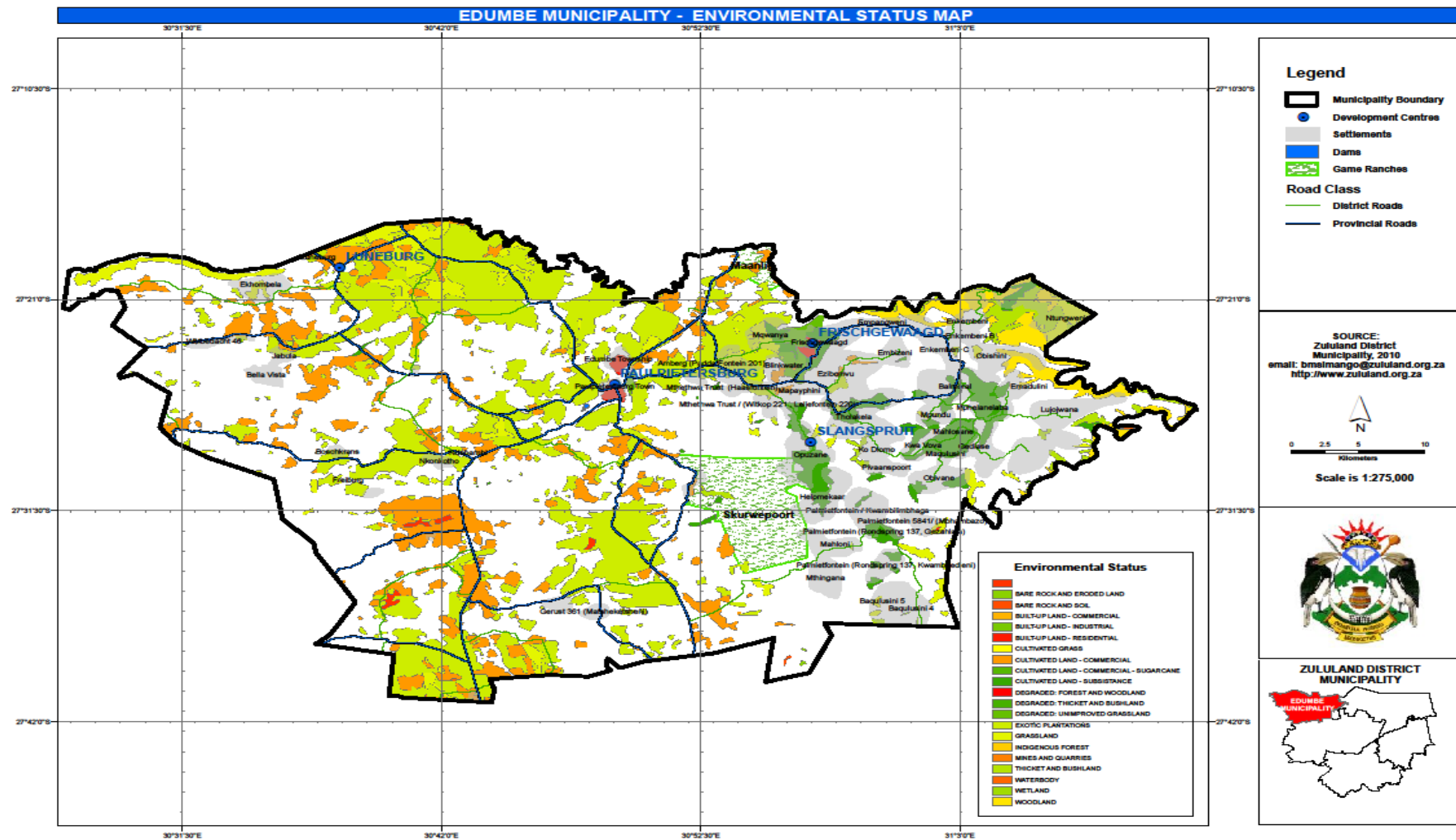
Natal Spa Hot Springs and Leisure Resort

Heritage sites

Bivane Dam (Paris Dam)

Map 10 below, provides a broad overview of the municipality's environmental indicators that have been identified.

Map 10: Areas of environmental sensitivity



## 8. Infrastructure Analysis

### 8.1 Water and Sanitation Provision

With regards to water and sanitation provision in éDumbe area, éDumbe Municipality is playing a coordination role whilst the Zululand District Municipality is a Water Service Authority. In striving to provide water and sanitation to the municipalities effectively and adequately, Zululand District Municipality has developed the Waters Services Development Plan (WSDP) which is reviewed annually. This WSDP has a technical steering committee which where all affected municipalities are represented so to raised their areas of concern during the review. The WSDP adopted the RDP standard for water supply by establishing the rudimentary water supply process to expedite the supply of water to all by ensuring that every settlement has access to a minimum of 5L/person/day within 800m walking distance. The rudimentary schemes are a temporally measure which is aimed at reducing the water backlog which establishing the bulk regional schemes in the whole municipal area.

The area of éDumbe has one regional water scheme that has been developed to roll-out water supply to the whole municipal area. The scheme is referred to as Simdlangentsha West Regional Scheme. Simdlangentsha West Regional Scheme has sustainable water source from the nearby Pongola River which cut across the éDumbe Municipal area.

Sanitation in the rural areas of éDumbe is being provided in the form of dry-pit VIP toilets as per the rural sanitation RDP standards which embraces at least 1 dry-pit VIP toilets per households. The strategy is to implement these rural sanitations simultaneously with the roll-out of water services. This will ensure a most effective impact with health and hygiene awareness training.

- The current capacity of the rising main line from the existing weir in the Pongola River to the existing Water Treatment Works at Frischgewaagd Township is 2ML/day. (Supplies Frischgewaagd and Mangosuthu with raw water)
- The Current capacity of the existing Water Treatment works at Frischgewaagd town is 3MI/day.
- New networks were installed at Frischgewaagd during 2007/2008. The water demand was reduced from the maximum possible supply of 2ML/day to 0.7MI/day.
- The balance of the water (1.3ML/day) is consumed by Mangosuthu (with only 20% of the population of Frischgewaagd). High water losses are evident.
- The construction of new networks at Mangosuthu is currently being constructed. Construction includes metered yard connections and consumers will be restricted to 200 litres per household. Consumers will be able to register for a higher level of service, but will be billed for the balance. The estimated cost to complete the networks at Mangosuthu is R31M. Currently funding of only R6M per year is available.

- In the near future Frischgewaagd will also be restricted to 200 litres per day, with the option to register and pay for a higher level of service.
- Once the networks at Mangosuthu are completed, a new rising main line from the Pongola weir to Frischgewaagd will be constructed.
- The Frischgewaagd Water Treatment Works will be relocated to the Pongola River Weir.
- Treated water will be distributed to Ezimbomvu, Tholakela, Mangosuthu and Opuzane.

The biggest challenge is to obtain funding for the proposed developments. Funding of more than R120M will be needed just to supply Frischgewaagd and Mangosuthu with treated water. Currently only R6M per year is available for the development of Simdlangenstha West.

#### 8.1.1 Water Infrastructure Roll-out

Table 30: Water Infrastructure Roll-out

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	YEAR SERVED	SETTLEMENT NAME	WARD	HOUSEHOLDS SERVED
eDumbe Local Municipality	2012	Mqwanya	2	323

#### 8.1.2 Sanitation Services Roll-out

Table 31: Sanitation Services Roll-out

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	YEAR SERVED	SETTLEMENT NAME	WARD	HOUSEHOLDS SERVED
eDumbe Local Municipality	2012-2013	Ntungweni	6	186

#### 8.1.3 Rudimentary Services Roll-out

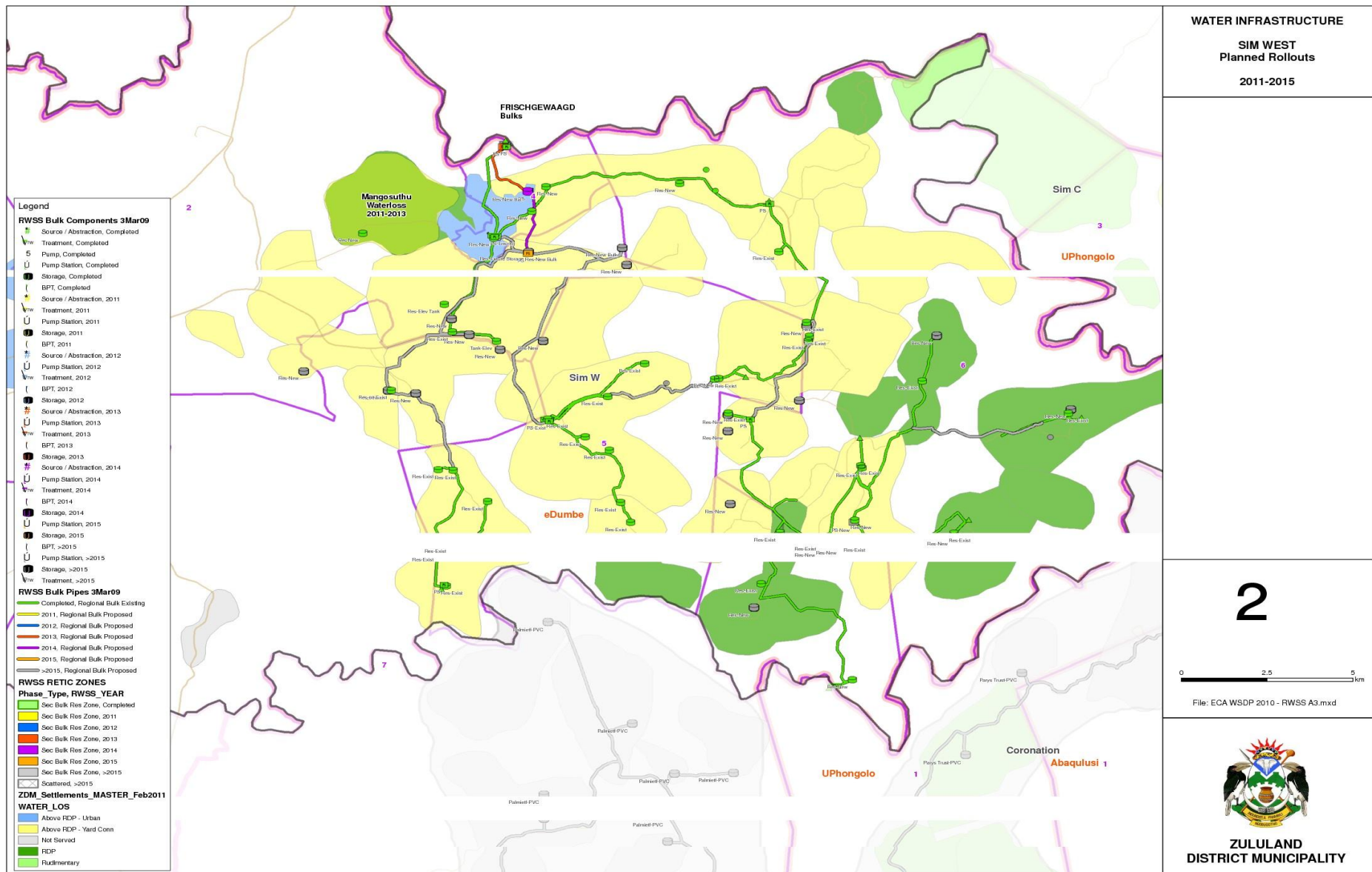
Table 32: Rudimentary Services Roll-out

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	YEAR SERVED	SETTLEMENT NAME	WARD	HOUSEHOLDS SERVED
eDumbe Local Municipality	2012-2013	Obivane 2	1	20
	2012-2013	Palmietfontein 5841(Mbhambazo)	7	21
	2012-2013	Baqulusini 5	7	15
	2012-2013	Mahloni	7	100
	2012-2013	New	7	22
	2012-2013	Bella Vista	1	16
	2012-2013	Mthingana	7	38
	2012-2013	Palmietfontein (Kwambilimbhaga)	7	52
	2012-2013	Palmietfontein (Rondsring 137, Kwambhedleni)	7	23

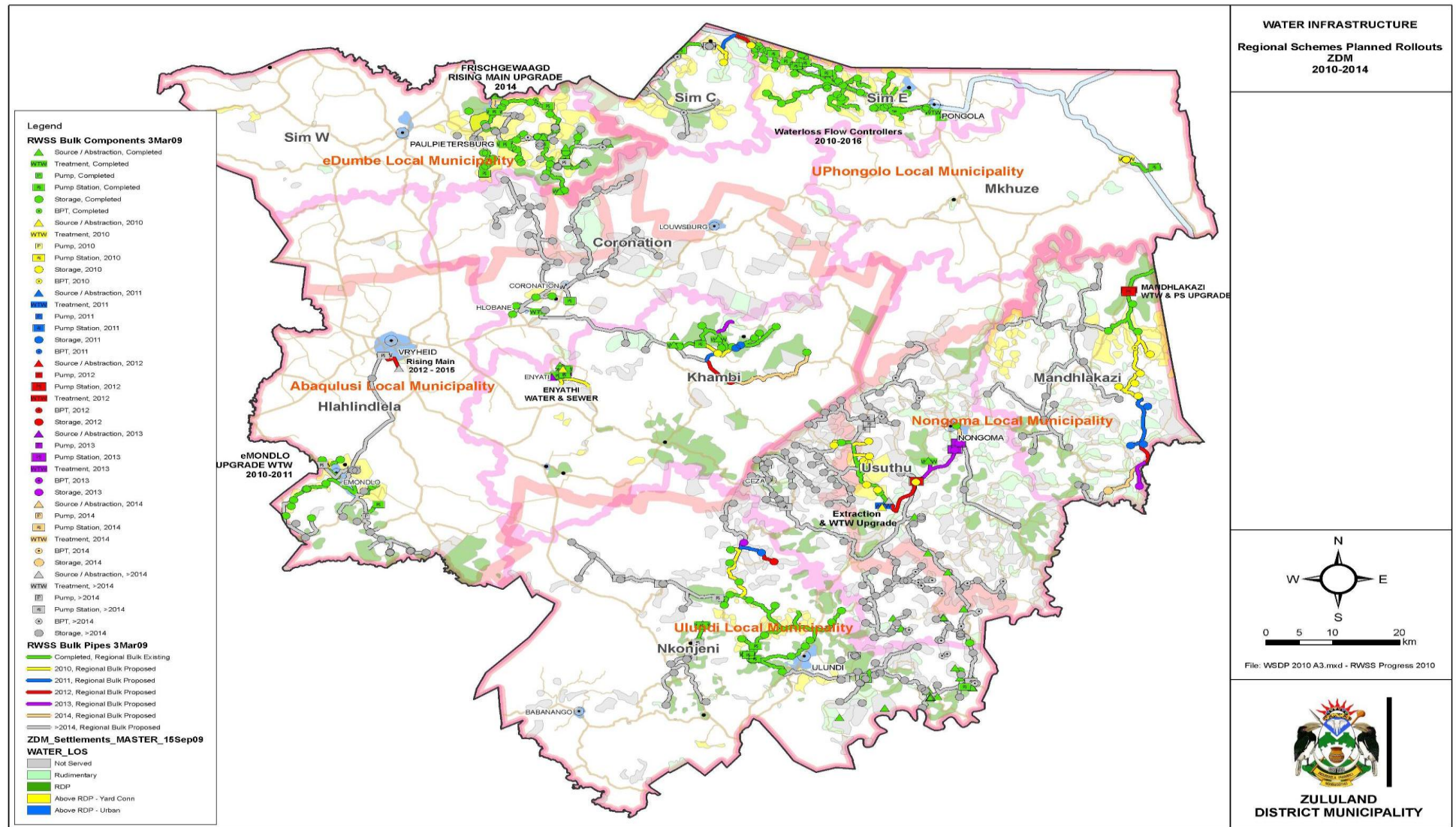


	2013-2014	New	1	23
	2013-2014	New	7	36
	2013-2014	Boschkran	1	13
	2014-2015	Palmietfontein (Rondspring 137, Gezahlala)	7	8
	2014-2015	Baqulusini 4	7	42
	2014-2015	Ekhombela	1	67

Map 11 : Roll-out of water services in the Simdlangentsha West Regional Scheme over the next 5 years

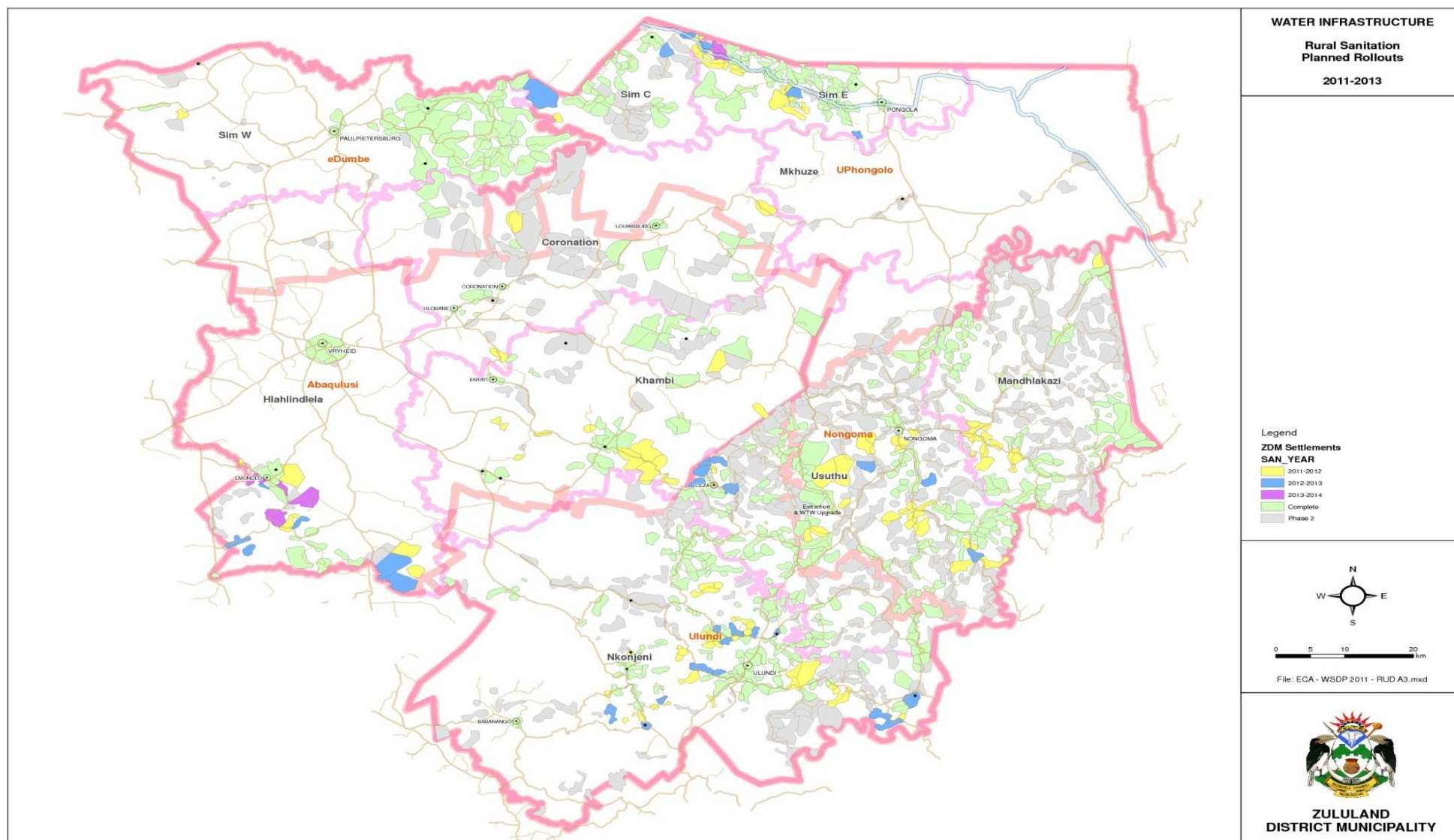


Map 12: Roll-out of water services in the district over the next 5 years

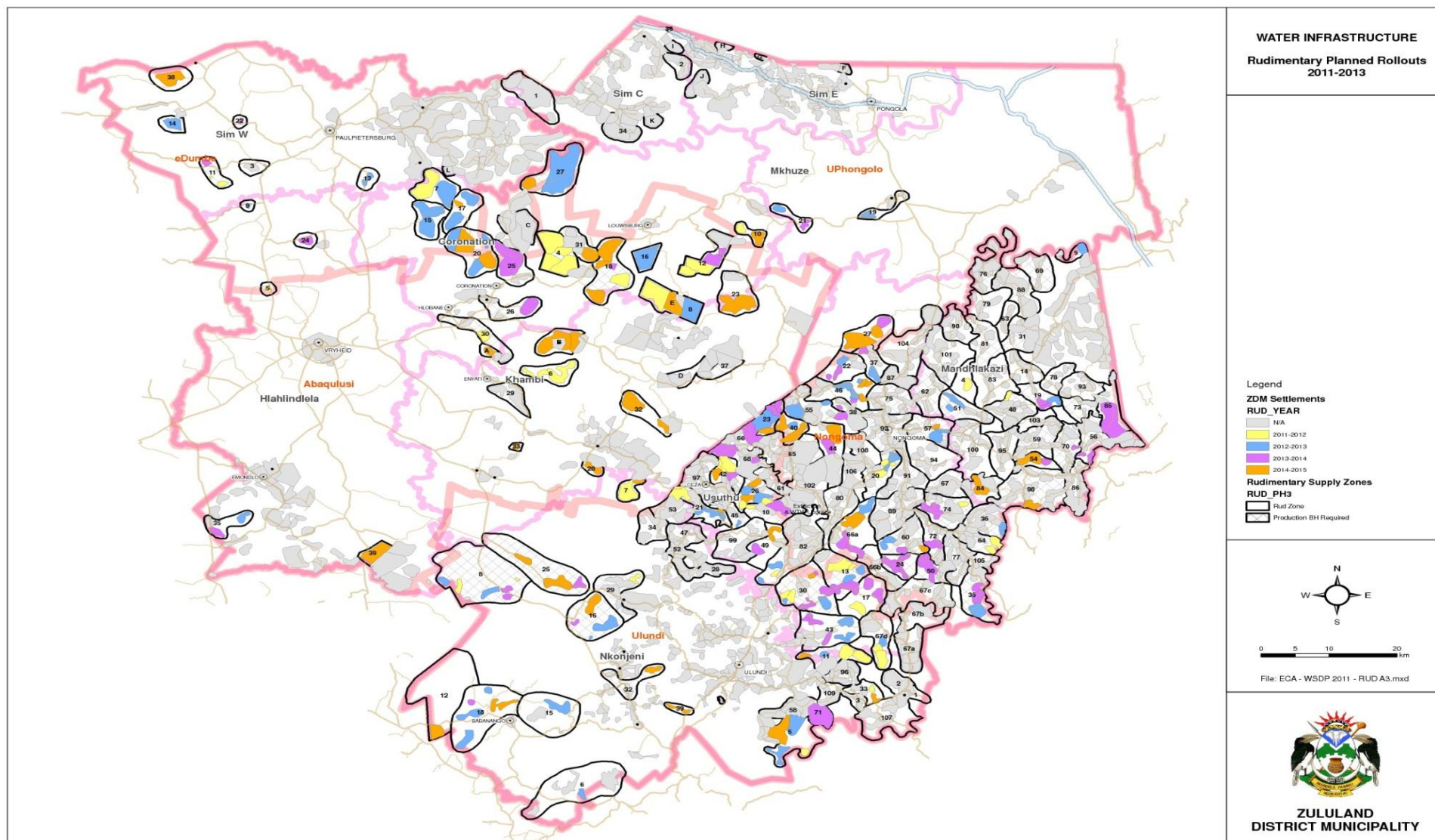




**Map 13:** Roll-out of sanitation services in the district over the next 5 years



**Map 14:** Roll-out of rudimentary services in the district over the next 3 years



The Zululand District Municipality has adopted a Free Basic Water Service policy as follows:

All households will receive six kilolitres of potable water free of charge for domestic use.

Industrial, commercial and institutional consumers do not qualify for free basic services.

All water supplied from standpipes and rudimentary system will be free.

#### 8.1.4 Water and Sanitation Backlogs

Table 8 below indicates the status of the éDumbe Municipality with regards to water and sanitation backlogs.

**Table 33:** Water and Sanitation Backlogs

<b>Service</b>	<b>Total Households</b>	<b>Backlogs</b>	<b>% Backlogs</b>	<b>% of Total Backlogs</b>
Water	15 011	3 161	21.1%	6.1%
Sanitation	15 024	962	6,4%	1,5%

*Source:* ZDM WSDP 2011/2012

The sanitation backlog has been addressed to a large extent during the past 5 years. The bucket system has been completely eradicated and most households within the municipal area currently have access to sanitation at a RDP standard. The table above illustrates the fact that most of the households within éDumbe municipality are having access to pit latrine form of ventilation as 78% of households are still having pit latrine with and without ventilation. The sanitation system that is the flush toilets largely found in ward 3 Paulpietersburg is currently a problematic system since it is a septic tank system. The municipality has played a fundamental role in eradicating the bucket system but still needs to do away with the septic tank system which creates a very unhealthy atmosphere for the people of éDumbe. The éDumbe Municipality is negotiating with the Zululand District Municipality to establish a water borne sanitation system which will be able to handle future development pressures. Possible water borne sanitation system study was commissioned by éDumbe Municipality in 2007, now the éDumbe Municipality has received the blessings from the Zululand District as the water service authority to source funds for the sanitation infrastructure development. The Paulpietersburg urban area is expecting the Shopping Centre and Middle income housing as per the previous IDP review, therefore the current water and sanitation system needs to be upgraded to meet the needs of the proposed development. If these demands are not met, it makes it difficult for éDumbe Municipality to attract investors to come and invest in development of éDumbe as suggested by our LED Plan.

### 8.1.5 Water and Sanitation Access

Table 9 and 10 below indicates the status of the éDumbe Municipality with regards to the access water and sanitation.

**Table 34:** Access to Water

WATER	None or Inadequate	Rudimentary	Communal standpipes	Yard connections	Total
		<RDP	RDP	>RDP	
Urban	0	0	0	6 162	6 162
Rural	2 763	949	1104	4 033	8 849

**Source:** ZDM WSDP 2010/2011

**Table 35:** Access to Sanitation

SANITATION	None or Inadequate	Rudimentary	Communal standpipes	Yard connections	Total
		<RDP	RDP	>RDP	
Urban	0	0	595	5 567	6 162
Rural	962	7 743	144	0	8 849

**Source:** ZDM WSDP 2010/2011

District as the Water Services Authority is working hard to ensure that we meet national targets of having everyone getting access to piped water by 2014. Simdlangentsha West regional scheme is experiencing various challenges that either impact on the sustainability of existing infrastructure or influence the roll-out of new infrastructure to communities yet to be served. As the plan to eradicate water and sanitation backlog facing éDumbe Municipal area, critical issues related to the above have been identified for Simdlangentsha regional scheme and are discussed in more detail below:

- The current capacity of the rising main line from the existing weir in the Pongola River to the existing Water Treatment Works at Frischgewaagd Township is 2ML/day. (Supplies Frischgewaagd and Mangosuthu with raw water)
- The Current capacity of the existing Water Treatment works at Frischgewaagd town is 3ML/day.
- New networks were installed at Frischgewaagd during 2007/2008. The water demand was reduced from the maximum possible supply of 2ML/day to 0.7ML/day.

- The balance of the water (1.3ML/day) is consumed by Mangosuthu (with only 20% of the population of Frischgewaagd). High water losses are evident.
- The construction of new networks at Mangosuthu is currently out on tender and construction of the first phases will start during April 2010. Construction will include metered yard connections and consumers will be restricted to 200 litres per household. Consumers will be able to register for a higher level of service, but will be billed for the balance. The estimated cost to complete the networks at Mangosuthu is R31M. Currently funding of only R6M per year is available.
- In the near future Frischgewaagd will also be restricted to 200 litres per day, with the option to register and pay for a higher level of service.
- Once the networks at Mangosuthu are completed, a new rising main line from the Pongola weir to Frischgewaagd will be constructed.
- The Frischgewaagd Water Treatment Works will be relocated to the Pongola River Weir.
- Treated water will be distributed to Ezimbomvu, Tholakela, Mangosuthu and Opuzane.

## 8.2 Solid Waste

Zululand District Municipality has compiled a Waste Management Plan for the area under the District Municipality's jurisdiction. The investigation was done by identifying the larger towns, settlements and major hospitals in the study area and conducting site visits to obtain first-hand information on the following:

- Population
- Waste generation
- Method of collection
- Method of disposal
- Disposal sites
- Level of service

This financial year will see the eDumbe municipality lease 2 waste disposal trucks; one used to service the areas of Bilanyoni and Mangosuthu, and the other one used to service the areas of eDumbe Location and Paulpietersburg.

The older trucks will no more be in operation due to high maintenance costs, unhygienic practices and the slow pace in which it operates.

Below is the table showing comparison data from Census 2001 and Census 2007 showing the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal.



**Table 36:** Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal

<b>Refuse Collection</b>	<b>Census 2001</b>	<b>CS 2007</b>
<b>Removed by Local Municipality</b>		
At least once a week	27.0%	12.2%
Less often	0.6%	5.0%
Communal refuse dump	0.4%	1.3%
Own refuse dump	49.7%	60.8%
No rubbish disposal	22.2%	20.7%
Other	-	0.0%
Total	100%	100%

*Source:* Census 2001 and CS 2007

A summary of the findings regarding the eDumbe Municipal area is as follows:

#### ***a. Paulpietersburg***

The existing site is in an unacceptable state from an environmental point of view and will have to be rehabilitated and closed. There is a possibility of disposal at Frischgewaagd /Bilanyoni, but this will require a change in the collection fleet since it is too far to drive with a tractor/trailer combination. eDumbe Municipality has commissioned a study of the development of Environmental Management Plan which will encompass the closure and the reopening of the proper waste disposal site in an environmental friendly site for Dumbe/Paulpietersburg area. The municipality has appointed NEDA as the service provider to carry out the study.

#### ***b. Bilanyoni***

Based on the current disposal rate, the landfill has a life of at least 50 years. The site is properly designed, but needs some upgrading. The status of the permit needs to be finalised.

### **8.2.1 Proper collection services**

Community awareness and education on waste management in the area is highly needed and essential i.e. containers, fence was stolen and the landfill was vandalised. Therefore community needs to understand why these facilities are made available. The existing landfill site needs to be upgraded to comply with the relevant legislation i.e. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).

### **8.3 Cemeteries and Crematoria**

The municipality has got 5 cemeteries [Ward 2, ward 3, ward 4, ward 5 and ward 8]. Currently the municipality only services ward 3 and ward 4 cemeteries in terms of digging the graves and maintenance of the cemeteries. The function of grave digging lies with the Technical Services Department whereas the maintenance budget lies with Community Services [but the personnel are from Technical Services].

### **8.4 Municipal Public Transport**

Paulpietersburg/Dumbe is the focal point of bus and taxi transport. There is currently only one bus service operating in the Paulpietersburg/Dumbe area which is the Midlands Bus service, although the Greyhound bus passes through Paulpietersburg on a daily basis. There is one association, the Zamokuhle Taxi Associations. An airstrip lies to the south west of Paulpietersburg. There is also a coal railway line which runs through the municipality. This however does not see much use any more with the closure of the mines. Forty five percent of the population travel on foot, making this the dominant mode of travel in the municipality. All other modes of transport play only a minimal role currently in terms of people's travel methods to work. A large percentage of the population (49%) answered in the not applicable category to this question, possibly indicating the low levels of employment in the area.

There is only one informal taxi rank located in the Municipality and this is in Paulpietersburg and services the entire municipality. The site is off-street however there is insufficient space to accommodate all the taxi's, especially during peak periods where the taxi's and commuters spill over into the streets. The Paulpietersburg Rank has no electricity, telephone, office or ablution facilities. In the whole of the local municipality 197 public transport facilities have been identified, only three of which are paved and seven of whose condition of facilities may be considered fair. Only five of these public transport facilities are formal and the majorities are informal stopping points along routes, usually at junctions or intersections. [ZDM Current Public Transport Report]. This sector has huge potential to be further developed especially in terms of improving bus and taxi services and facilities and which can provide employment opportunities and scope for small business development. The development of taxi ranks can encourage associated commercial and market development in key areas. The Municipality has also identified the need to develop taxi ranks and bus terminals in Paulpietersburg/Dumbe and the other primary nodes such as Mangosuthu.