

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A.1 Administration

Name of WSA

Name	Zululand District Municipality	
Address	Private Bag X76 ULUNDI 3838	Lot B400, Gagane Street ULUNDI 3838

Status of WSDP

The planned completion dates for the revision of the WSDP are as follows:

- WSDP Steering Committee approval – March 2014
- EXCO approval – May 2014
- Expected Council approval – June 2014

WSDP drafting team

The contact persons within the municipality who are responsible for the functioning, planning and implementation of the WSDP are shown in Table A1.1 below:

Table A1.1: Drafting team

Name	Position	Tel Number	Email
Mr JH De Klerk	Municipal Manager	035 874 5500	mm@zululand.org.za
Mr B Mnguni	Deputy Director: WSA	035 874 5542	bmnguni@zululand.org.za
Mr Z Dladla	HOD: Technical Services (Acting)	035 874 5500	zdladla@zululand.org.za
Mr S Landman	HOD: Planning	035 874 5617	slandman@zululand.org.za

Process followed

ZDM annually prepares a revised WSDP in time for the approval of the annual municipal budget. Planning work related to various aspects of water services are being dealt with on a continuous basis through the year and the results of such work are then systematically fed into the WSDP.

The WSDP Steering Committee has been established and meets at least four times per year. The steering committee comprises of the ZDM management team, officials from the Local Municipalities, Councillors and consultants involved with the technical work. The aim is to have a first draft of each year's revision ready by end of February. The following approvals are done:

Item	Date
WSDP Steering Committee Meetings	Quarterly
Submission of draft WSDP document to WSA for comments	End February
WSDP & IDP Steering Committee Approval	End March
Representative Forum approval (April 2012) – This forum comprises all Government Departments involved with the IDP process, all Councillors and role players from the private sector.	End April
EXCO approval	May
Advertise for public comment	End May
Council approval	June
Submit to DWA for approval	July

Public comments

The WSDP will be advertised during May 2014 for public comment.

Adoption record

The 2013/2014 revision of the WSDP has been approved by the ZDM Council during June 2013.

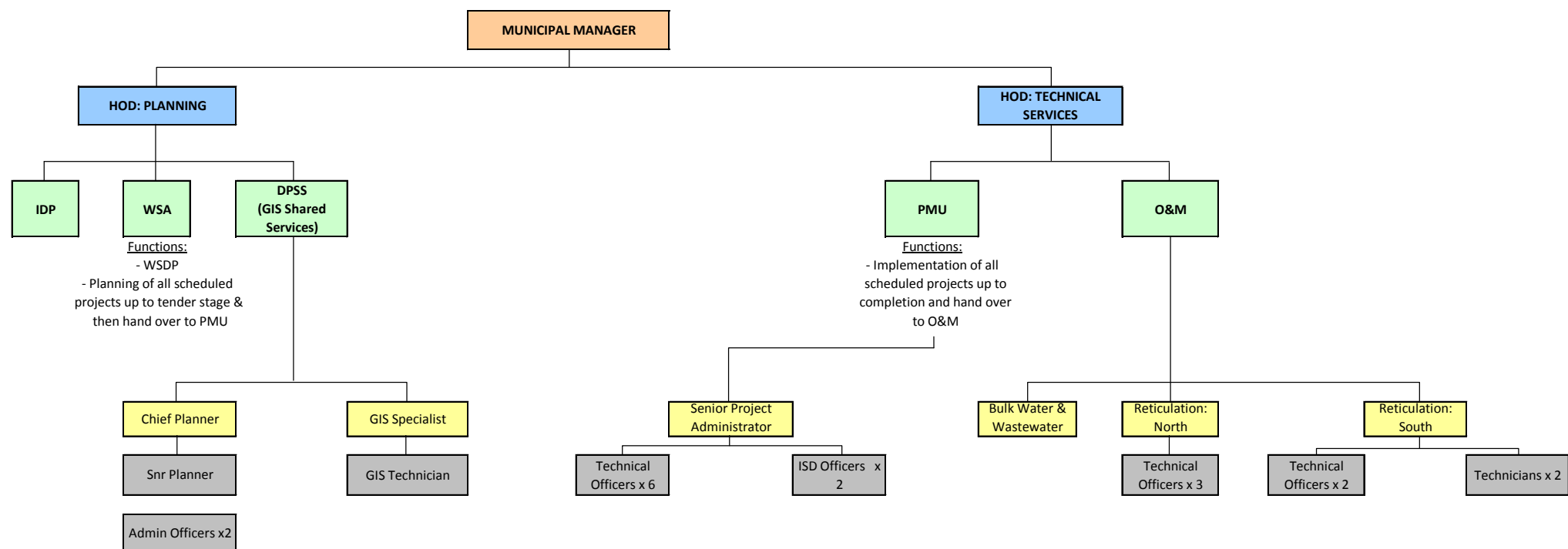
WSDP co-ordinators

The WSDP process is managed by the Deputy Director: Water Services Authority in association with the HOD: Planning & Community Development and the HOD: Technical Services and their staff.

PMU

The ZDM PMU has been established and is functioning very well. The PMU unit comprises of a Deputy Director, two technical officers, project administrator and secretary. The PMU manager reports to the HOD: Technical Services and is responsible for the implementation of all projects scheduled by the WSA. The WSA unit is situated in the Planning Department and reports to the HOD: Planning. The organograms below indicates the split in functions related to water services:

Table A1.2: Organogram



Water services level policy

ZDM has compiled a Water Services Policy and this is available from the ZDM website at www.zululand.org.za. The following levels of service for water and sanitation are available from the municipality:

Table A1.3: Service Levels

Domestic Water Supply				
Service Level Number	Level of Service	Definition	Applicable Tariff Structure	Norms and Standards
DW1	Full pressure conventional house connection	Full pressure unrestricted individual erf/yard connection	Stepped block tariff	Design specifications
DW2	Yard tank (RDP standard)	Restricted (to 200l per day) individual erf connection with tank in yard	No charge	Design specifications
DW3	Communal street taps (RDP standards)	Unrestricted full pressure standpipe not further than 200m from dwellings (shared by a number of consumers)	No charge	Design specifications
DW4	Rudimentary	Formalised supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borehole equipped with hand pump • Protected spring • Communal standpipe within 800m from dwellings 	No charge	Design specifications

Domestic Sanitation				
Service Level Number	Level of Service	Definition	Applicable Tariff Structure	Norms and Standards
DS1	Water borne	Unrestricted connection to municipal sewerage system	Water consumption based tariff structure included in water tariff	Design specifications
DS2	Conservancy tank	Localised temporary sewage storage facility	Rate per load disposed by municipality	Design specifications
DS3	Septic tanks	On-site disposal (self treatment)	No charge	Design specifications
DS4	Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	Dry pit with sufficient capacity on-site disposal based on set standards	No charge	Design specifications

A.2 Backlogs

Tables A.2 (a) & (b) below indicate the status in ZDM with regards to water services backlogs in the district.

Table A.2 (a): Access to water (households)

Water	None or Inadequate	Rudimentary	Communal standpipes	Yard connections	TOTALS
		<RDP	RDP	>RDP	
AbaQulusi LM	0	0	0	15 283	15 283
eDumbe LM	0	0	0	5 157	5 157
Nongoma LM	0	0	0	1239	1 239
Ulundi LM	0	0	0	5 520	5 520
uPhongolo LM	0	0	0	3 557	3 557
Total (urban)	0	0	0	30 756	30 756
AbaQulusi LM	7 436	1 319	7017	9 247	25 019
eDumbe LM	3 048	616	1097	6 962	11 723
Nongoma LM	10 868	9 917	9 273	6 874	36 932
Ulundi LM	7 133	3 456	10 497	10 759	31 845
uPhongolo LM	5 730	1130	1626	13 093	21 579
Total (rural)	34 215	16 438	29 510	46 935	127 098
Total (households)	34 215	16 438	29 510	77 691	157 854

Table A.2 (b): Access to sanitation

	None or Inadequate	VIP RDP	Septic tank RDP	Waterborne >RDP	TOTALS
AbaQulusi LM	0	0	0	15 283	15 283
eDumbe LM	0	0	498	4 659	5 157
Nongoma LM	0	0	0	1239	1 239
Ulundi LM	0	0	0	5 520	5 520
uPhongolo LM	0	0	0	3 557	3 557
Total (urban)	-	-	498	30 258	30 756
AbaQulusi LM	10 973	13 779	267	0	25 019
eDumbe LM	328	11 196	199	0	11 723
Nongoma LM	14 530	22 402	0	0	36 932
Ulundi LM	13 163	18 640	42	0	31 845
uPhongolo LM	7 033	14 188	358	0	21 579
Total (rural)	46 027	80 205	866	0	127 098
Total (households)	46 027	80 205	1 364	30 258	157 854

Table A.2 (c): Percentage backlogs (water & sanitation)

WATER	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	BACKLOGS	% BACKLOGS	% OF TOTAL BACKLOGS
AbaQulusi LM	40 302	8 755	21.72%	17.28%
eDumbe LM	16 880	3 664	21.71%	7.23%
Nongoma LM	38 171	20 785	54.45%	41.03%
Ulundi LM	37 365	10 589	28.34%	20.90%
uPhongolo LM	25 136	6 860	27.29%	13.54%
Total	157 854	50 653	32.09%	100.00%
SANITATION	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	BACKLOGS	% BACKLOGS	% OF TOTAL BACKLOGS
AbaQulusi LM	40 302	10 973	27.23%	23.84%
eDumbe LM	16 880	328	1.94%	0.71%
Nongoma LM	38 171	14 530	38.07%	31.57%
Ulundi LM	37 365	13 163	35.23%	28.60%
uPhongolo LM	25 136	7 033	27.98%	15.28%
Total	157 854	46 027	29.16%	100.00%

Table A.2 (d): 3-year Summary (water and sanitation backlogs against funding allocations)

YEAR	BACKLOGS(Households)		ALLOCATIONS		Household count
	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	
2010-2011	53 398	69 928	R 166 689 571	R 40 830 800	Old 2005/6 household count
2011-2012	51 779	63 859	R 242 980 000	R 45 420 000	
2012-2013	50 591	52 635	R 293 605 600	R 55 226 400	
2013-2014	56 559	56 757	R 288 499 750	R 65 386 250	New 2010 household count
2014-2015	50 653	46 027	R 300 616 500	R 55 405 500	

A.3 Summary of content

The key information contained in the WSDP is listed below for ease of reference. More detail can be obtained by referring to the respective chapters in the document:

Chapter 1: Socio Economic Profile

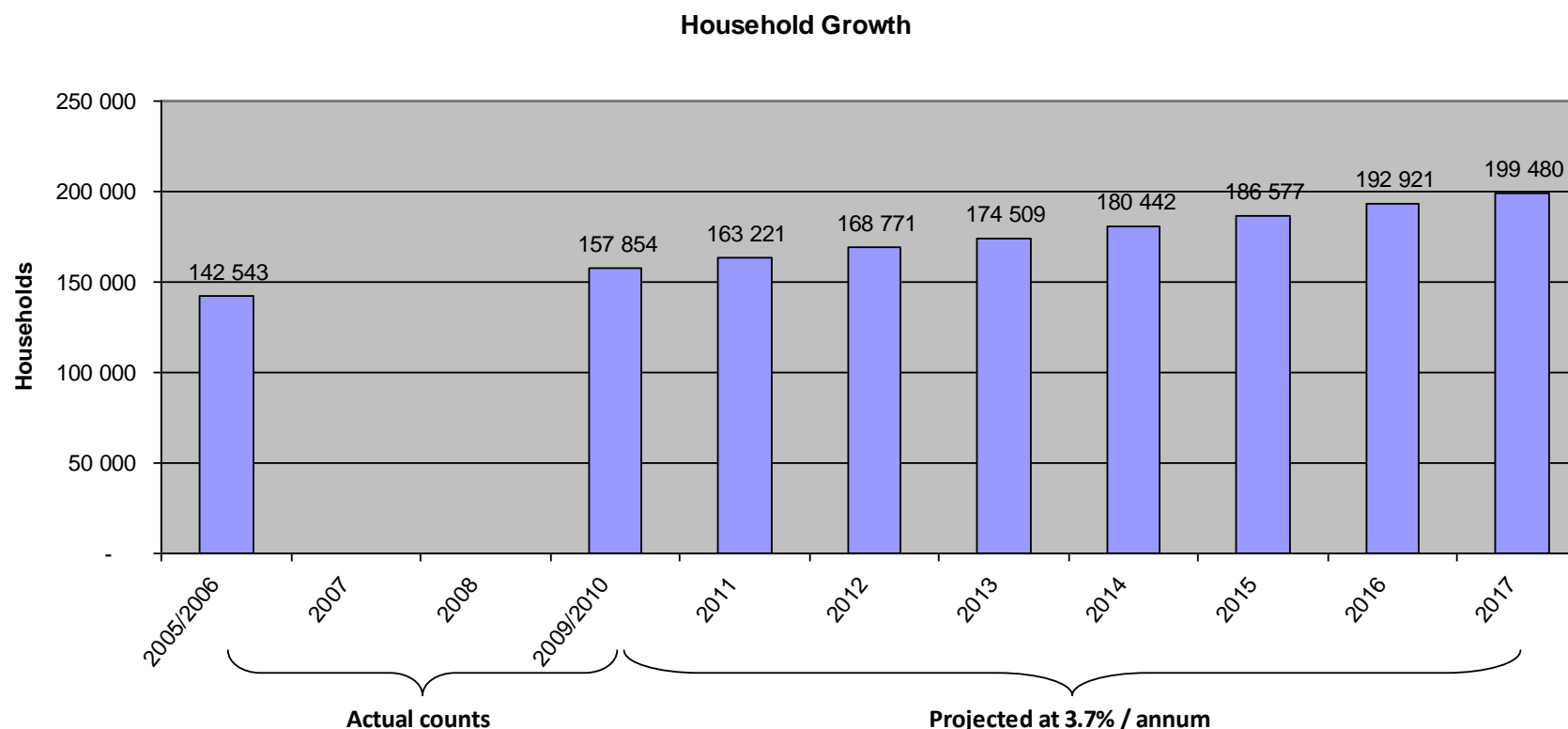
The current consumer profile of the district is indicated in Table A.3 (a) below. These figures reflect a household count which was done by ZDM from aerial photography taken between 2005 and 2006. ZDM has since obtained a complete set of more recent aerial photography which was taken by National Geo-spatial Information (NGI) between 2009 and 2011. The household data set has been updated based on these new aerial photography. A total of **156 988 households** and **866 farm houses** were captured, bringing the total dwellings in ZDM to **157 854**. This compares very well with the Census 2011 household count of 157 748.

When compared to the household count for ZDM from the 2005 and 2006 aerial photography, a consistent **household growth of 3.7%** is evident. Table A.3(a) and (b) depicts the expected household growth for ZDM based on the ZDM household data sets.

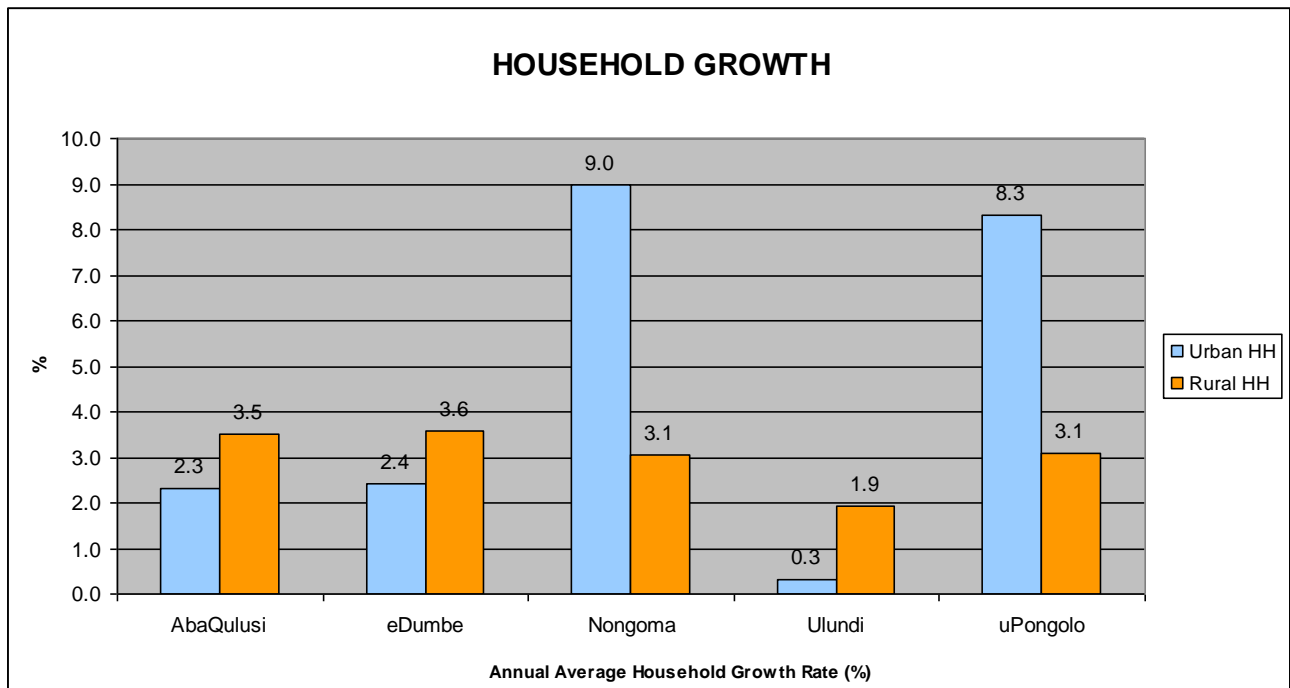
Table A.3 (a): ZDM and STATSSA Census 2011 household growth analysis (2005 - 2017)

Local Municipality	Actual Household Statistics (ZDM)						STATSSA Census 2011			Projected Growth (based on ZDM household counts of 2009/2010)						
	2005/2006	2007	2008	2009/2010	Annual household growth rate	Household Growth (2007 - 2010)	STATSSA (2011)	Average Population	Total Population (ZDM)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
AbaQulusi	36 069			40 302	3.4%	11.7	43 299	4.90	197 480	41 672	43 089	44 554	46 069	47 635	49 255	50 930
eDumbe	15 011			16 880	4.3%	12.5	16 138	5.10	86 088	17 454	18 047	18 661	19 295	19 951	20 630	21 331
Nongoma	34 056			38 171	4.1%	12.1	34 341	4.40	167 952	39 469	40 811	42 198	43 633	45 117	46 651	48 237
Ulundi	35 309			37 365	2.0%	5.8	35 198	5.70	212 981	38 635	39 949	41 307	42 712	44 164	45 666	47 218
uPongolo	22 098			25 136	4.5%	13.7	28 772	5.40	135 734	25 991	26 874	27 788	28 733	29 710	30 720	31 764
Total	142 543			157 854	3.7%	11.2	157 748	5.10	805 055	163 221	168 771	174 509	180 442	186 577	192 921	199 480

Table A.3 (b): ZDM household growth analysis (2005 - 2017)



In the following graph the average annual household growth per local municipality can be compared between urban and rural growth. Nongoma and uPhongolo towns show a dramatic increase in urban household growth compared to rural areas.



In Table A.3(c) the domestic dwellings and farm houses per local municipality can be reviewed. Industrial and business properties were only captured in urban areas since it is not always possible to distinguish businesses and commercial buildings in rural areas from aerial photography.

With the updated settlement types according to the provincial WSDP guidelines, many households which were previously classified as urban now fall in other categories. This resulted in the urban household count to have decreased. The rural household count has however increased accordingly.

Table A.3 (c): Current consumer profile (units)

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES	DOMESTIC	INDUSTRIAL / BUSINESSES	FARM HOUSES	TOTAL
AbaQulusi	15 283	1 947	-	17 230
eDumbe	5 157	336	-	5 493
Nongoma	1 239	483	-	1 722
Ulundi	5 520	638	-	6 158
uPhongolo	3 557	576	-	4 133
Total (urban)	30 756	3 980	-	34 736
AbaQulusi	24 752	-	267	25 019
eDumbe	11 524	-	199	11 723
Nongoma	36 932	-	-	36 932
Ulundi	31 803	-	42	31 845
uPhongolo	21 221	-	358	21 579
Total (rural)	126 232	-	866	127 098
Total	156 988	3 980	866	161 834

Chapter 2: Service Level Profile

The current levels of access to water services in the district are indicated below:

Table A.3 (d): Residential consumers: access to water

Water	None or Inadequate	Rudimentary	Communal standpipes	Yard connections	TOTALS
		<RDP	RDP	>RDP	
AbaQulusi LM	0	0	0	15 283	15 283
eDumbe LM	0	0	0	5 157	5 157
Nongoma LM	0	0	0	1 239	1 239
Ulundi LM	0	0	0	5 520	5 520
uPhongolo LM	0	0	0	3 557	3 557
Total (urban)	0	0	0	30 756	30 756
AbaQulusi LM	7 436	1 319	7017	9 247	25 019
eDumbe LM	3 048	616	1097	6 962	11 723
Nongoma LM	10 868	9 917	9 273	6 874	36 932
Ulundi LM	7 133	3 456	10 497	10 759	31 845
uPhongolo LM	5 730	1130	1626	13 093	21 579
Total (rural)	34 215	16 438	29 510	46 935	127 098
Total (households)	34 215	16 438	29 510	77 691	157 854

Table A.3 (e): Residential consumers: access to sanitation

	None or Inadequate	VIP	Septic tank	Waterborne	TOTALS
		RDP	RDP	>RDP	
AbaQulusi LM	0	0	0	15 283	15 283
eDumbe LM	0	0	498	4 659	5 157
Nongoma LM	0	0	0	1 239	1 239
Ulundi LM	0	0	0	5 520	5 520
uPhongolo LM	0	0	0	3 557	3 557
Total (urban)	-	-	498	30 258	30 756
AbaQulusi LM	10 973	13 779	267	0	25 019
eDumbe LM	328	11 196	199	0	11 723
Nongoma LM	14 530	22 402	0	0	36 932
Ulundi LM	13 163	18 640	42	0	31 845
uPhongolo LM	7 033	14 188	358	0	21 579
Total (rural)	46 027	80 205	866	0	127 098
Total (households)	46 027	80 205	1 364	30 258	157 854

Chapter 3: Water Resource Profile

The ZDM falls within the Mfolozi (W2), Mkuze (W3) and Pongola (W4) secondary catchments of the Usuthu/Mhlathuze Water Management Area (WMA)¹. The aerial extent of the ZDM occupies approximately 22% of this WMA. . The total available water and requirements as at year 2000, based on a 98% assurance of supply within these sub-areas, is summarised in Table A.3 (d). It is evident that apart from the Pongola catchments, water from these sub-areas is currently over-utilised and a deficit is created. However, according

¹ The Usuthu/Mhlathuze WMA is one of 19 areas defined across South Africa in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). These WMAs have been defined to improve water resource management within South Africa. With time, each of the WMAs will establish a catchment management agency (CMA) for the regulation and control of water use in the WMA.

to Basson and Rossouw², this deficit is a result of the provision made for future implementation of the Reserve. The Reserve is a legislated requirement of the amount of water required to satisfy the ecological needs of a river system (provisionally estimated at 20%) as well as the basic human needs (that have been established as 25 litres per person per day).

Table A.3 (f): Water balance - summary of the water available and required within Zululand District Municipality for the year 2000 (Million m³ (kℓ) per annum).

			Mfolozi	Mkuze	Pongola	Total
Available water	Natural resource	surface water	36	15	616	667
		groundwater	5	12	8	25
	Usable return flow	Irrigation	5	6	21	32
		Urban	4	0	0	4
		Mining & bulk	1	0	0	1
	Total local yield*		51	33	645	729
	Transfers in		0	30	0	30
	Total available		51	63	645	759
Water requirements	Consumer groups	Irrigation	51	61	213	325
		Urban**	12	1	1	14
		Rural**	11	10	6	27
		Mining & bulk industrial***	4	0	1	5
		Afforestation****	2	6	34	42
	Total local requirements		80	78	255	413
	Transfers out		18	0	30	48
	Total used		98	78	285	461
Balance			-47	-15	360	298

Source: Basson and Rossouw (2003).

*Includes allowance for impacts of the ecological component of the Reserve, river losses, alien vegetation, rain-fed agriculture and urban run-off on yield.

**Includes allowance for basic human needs component of the Reserve (25 ℓ/c/d).

***Mining and bulk industrial water uses that are not part of the urban system.

****Afforestation quantities refer to the impact on yield only.

² Op cit 2 at 23.

Chapter 4: Water Conservation/ Demand Management

ZDM has embarked on an extensive Unaccounted for Water programme (UAW), aimed at understanding the usage of water in the district and to provide guidance to future demand management and waterloss interventions. Specific interventions will be launched at individual schemes to address water losses through:

- Pressure management
- Leak repair programmes
- Meter repair & replacement programmes
- Internal plumbing leaks
- Consumer end-use demand management initiatives

The water demand strategy will focus on a number of ways to ensure the reduction of water demand by consumers, for example:

- Influencing the behaviour of consumers
 - School and public educational and awareness programmes aimed at promoting effective usage of water (brochures, advertising, newsletters, demonstrations, exhibits, informative billing, etc)
 - Water services tariff that promotes efficient water usage
 - Any other “win-win” initiatives that could influence consumers positively
- Specific targeted projects like;
 - Repair plumbing leaks inside properties
 - Installation of water flow control devices, etc.

Chapter 5: Water Services Infrastructure Profile

ZDM has done extensive work on the development of a database that will serve as an asset register, but also to be used as the basis for the development of an asset management system and to capture asset related information electronically for ongoing use. The system has been named ‘MANZI’ and access can be gained on the ZDM website at www.zululand.org.za once the user has been issued with a username and password.

Table A.3 (e) below provides a brief overview of the schemes in the district that have been captured on the MANZI system and a summary of the infrastructure under consideration, as well as a rough estimate of the value of assets. These figures will be refined over time once the asset management system has been rolled out.

Table A.3 (g): Summary of schemes in the district

Summary Data	LOS	Total	Comment
Number of Schemes	Above RDP - Urban	14	
	Above RDP - Rural	46	
	RDP	100	
	Rudimentary	135	
	TOTAL SCHEMES	295	

Table A.3 (f) below shows examples of infrastructure data that is currently available on the GIS system and MANZI. Although many gaps still exist in the infrastructure information, ZDM has been systematically updating

its infrastructure details and eliminating data gaps where possible within its capability and resources. This process involves both feature as well as attribute data, and will support the asset management system initiative of ZDM which is currently in development

Table A.3 (h): Summary of infrastructure components available the ZDM GIS

Summary Data	Description	Total	Comment
Pipelines	Bulk	1292.6	
	Reticulation	5618	
Installations	Yard Connection	24 606	
	StandPipe - Barrel	302	
	StandPipe - Communal	4 592	
	Electrical Point	77	
	Valve	9 768	
	Meter	925	
	Bulk Metering Points	58	
	Handpump	17	
	Pump	21	
	Pump Station	114	
	Source / Abstraction	464	
	Break-pressure Tank	260	
	Storage - Jojo	193	
	Storage - Reservoir	713	
	Treatment (WTW, Sand filters etc)	38	
Replacement Value	Civil	R 1 643 475 231.23	
	Mechanical	R 479 983 163.21	
	Electrical	R 190 012 209.83	
	Telemetry	R 10 128 285.43	

Chapter 6: Water Balance

A first order water balance is presented in Chapter 6 from available data at the time.

Chapter 7: Water Services Institutional Arrangements

The ZDM Section 78 investigation process was completed in 2007 and the conclusion was that a single Water Services Provider for the entire district (internal department within ZDM) is the preferred water services provision arrangement for the future and that this be implemented progressively. Certain specialised functions were also listed that should rather be contracted out to private business, although still being part of the overall WSP structure. These are services that require skilled personnel that are expensive and difficult to source and that are more cost effective to contract in rather than source in-house, for example electrical/mechanical

artisans, certain maintenance functions, etc. The detailed outcome of the Section 78 investigation process is captured in Chapter 7 herewith.

Chapter 8: Customer Services Profile

The provision of high quality water services to consumers involves good water quality and the reliability of water services. This chapter covers interventions implemented or planned by ZDM to address the above mentioned issues. A customer care charter is being drafted that will be the “contract” with the consumer and will also list the consumer’s responsibilities in this regard. Work has been done on the drafting of a customer care strategy and the following key focus areas have been identified:

- To know your customers (complete customer database)
- To develop proper mechanisms for effective two way communication with customers
- To provide affordable, high quality services that are accessible to all
- To empower your consumers through education
- To develop a customer focused organisation
- To develop a customer charter and honour the agreement with the customer
- To accelerate the implementation of appropriate service provision structures

Chapter 9: Financial Profile

This chapter deals with two financial issues related to water services infrastructure, namely:

- New capital projects
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) of existing infrastructure

The details are contained in Chapter 9 but can be summarised in Tables A.3 (g), (h) & (i) below:

Table A.3 (i): Capital requirements: water

WATER	Capital requirements	2014/15	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Regional bulk Pipes	R 732 568 088	R 11 584 808	R 76 405 893	R 127 159 412	R 517 417 975
Regional bulk Components	R 819 319 694	R 97 645 428	R 45 699 845	R 44 267 521	R 631 706 900
Secondary bulk	R 1 144 063 499	R 57 291 804	R 44 491 516	R 26 385 475	R 1 015 894 704
Reticulation	R 123 805 640	R 8 939 760	R 8 484 820	R 10 699 920	R 95 681 140
Total capital: water	R 2 819 756 921	R 175 461 800	R 175 082 074	R 208 512 328	R 2 260 700 719

Table A.3 (j): Capital requirements: sanitation

SANITATION	Capital requirements	2014/15	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Bulk infrastructure	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Reticulation	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
VIP toilets	R 354 407 900	55 405 500	55 405 500	55 405 500	188 191 400
Total capital (new)	R 354 407 900	R 55 405 500	R 55 405 500	R 55 405 500	R 188 191 400
Bulk infrastructure	383 259 553	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Reticulation	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
VIP toilets	314 414 100	11 081 100	11 081 100	11 081 100	281 170 800
Total capital (refurbishment)	R 697 673 653	R 11 081 100	R 11 081 100	R 11 081 100	R 281 170 800
Total capital	R 668 822 000	R 66 486 600	R 66 486 600	R 66 486 600	R 469 362 200

Table A.3 (k): Sources of Capital Income: Water

WATER	Expected Funding	2014/15	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
MIG	R 498 649 500	R 166 216 500	R 166 216 500	R 166 216 500	R 166 216 500
DWA (RBIG)	R 74 000 000	R 74 000 000	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Housing	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Other grant funding (MWIG)	R 118 211 000	R 39 205 000	R 79 006 000	Unknown	Unknown
Loans	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
TOTAL	R 690 860 500	R 279 421 500	R 245 222 500	R 166 216 500	R 166 216 500
Capital requirements	R 2 819 756 921				
Shortfall	R -2 128 896 421				

Table A.3 (l): Sources of Capital Income: Sanitation

SANITATION	Expected Funding	2014/15	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
MIG	R 166 216 500	R 55 405 500	R 55 405 500	R 55 405 500	R 55 405 500
DWA	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Housing	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Other grant funding	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Loans	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
TOTAL	R 166 216 500	R 55 405 500	R 55 405 500	R 55 405 500	R 55 405 500
Capital requirements	R 668 822 000				
Shortfall	R -502 605 500				

Table A.3 (m): Operational costs and income

Operating costs and income	Total 5yr projected	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Operational costs	R 1 702 170 457	R 314 899 527	R 331 904 101	R 362 107 374	R 395 059 145	R 431 009 527
Personnel costs	R 592 140 014	R 107 731 006	R 117 534 528	R 128 230 170	R 139 899 116	R 152 629 935
Total O&M costs	R 2 294 310 471	R 422 630 533	R 449 438 629	R 490 337 544	R 534 958 261	R 583 639 462
Equitable share: FBS	R 1 517 800 300	R 277 840 000	R 299 001 000	R 326 210 091	R 355 895 209	R 388 281 673
Income: sales (actual payment)	R 144 709 365	R 15 700 199	R 17 128 917	R 18 687 649	R 20 388 225	R 22 243 553
Total income	R 1 662 509 666	R 293 540 199	R 316 129 917	R 344 897 740	R 376 283 434	R 410 525 227
Deficit/surplus	R -631 800 805	R -129 090 334	R -133 308 712	R -145 439 804	R -158 674 827	R -173 114 236

Chapter 10: List of Projects

The ZDM Water Master Plan comprises of ten back-to-back regional water schemes as listed in the table below. The detailed project list included under Chapter 10 herewith lists sub-projects or phases associated with each regional scheme according to the approved progressive roll-out of the scheme. Sanitation is being rolled out on the back of the water roll-out, except for areas where a water service has already been installed but no sanitation was installed at the time. The water and sanitation projects to be implemented over the next 5 years and beyond are listed in detail in Chapter 10 of the document.

A.4 Background to the area

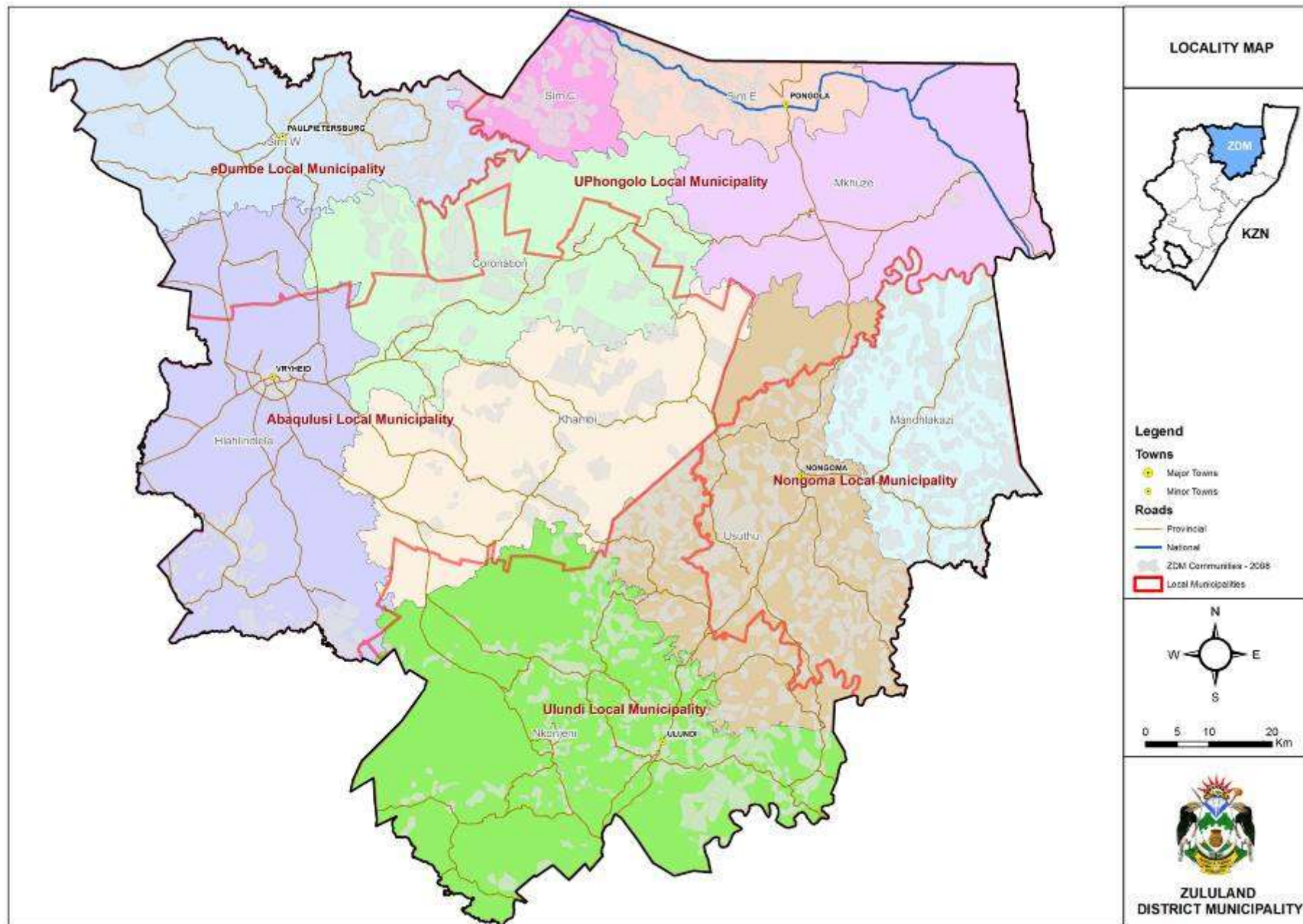
The ZDM is situated in northern KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). It covers an area of 14,808 km² and is divided into five local municipalities (LMs), namely eDumbe (KZ261), uPhongolo (KZ262), Abaqulusi (KZ263), Nongoma (KZ265), and Ulundi (KZ266) ([Figure A4.1](#)). The district is predominantly rural with commercial farmland interspersed by protected areas, towns, and dense to scattered rural settlements within traditional authority areas. The majority of these rural settlements are small, making service delivery to these remote areas extremely costly. The ZDM comprises 1,122 settlements divided into 15 urban areas, 64 dense settlements, 290 villages, 547 scattered settlements and 106 farm settlements.

Land use in the ZDM is linked primarily to tenure and the land with the highest agricultural potential is in private ownership and is mostly used for commercial farming or conservation, with low settlement densities. Private farmlands constitute a large portion of the ZDM's land area. The land use potential varies throughout the district, but are predominantly varieties of grassveld and thornveld. Agricultural activities are mainly forestry (eDumbe, Abaqulusi and around Babanango), sugar cane (uPhongolo), livestock (throughout the district), maize, soya beans, wheat, groundnuts, sorghum, vegetables and sub-tropical fruit. These commercial farms mostly have well developed infrastructure and farming systems. The difficulties they experience relate more to broader economic factors than spatial factors and linkages in the ZDM. In recent years, a number of cattle farms throughout the ZDM have been converted into game farms. These may be linked to tourism and conservation in the district.

In contrast, the non-arable land and land with severe limitations to agriculture, fall into the traditional authority areas and are densely settled. These Ingonyama Trust areas support settlement and subsistence agriculture (there is moderate to restricted agricultural potential), with the Traditional Authorities (TAs) for each LM being divided as follows:

- eDumbe LM: Dlamini TA and Mtetwa TA.
- uPhongolo LM: Masidla TA, Msibi TA, Ntshangase TA and Simelane TA.
- Abaqulusi LM: Hlahlindhlela TA and Kambi TA.
- Nongoma LM: Mandhlakazi TA, Matheni TA and Usuthu TA.
- Ulundi LM: Empetempithini TA, Mbata TA, Mpungose TA, Ndebele TA, Nobamba TA, Ximba TA and Zungu TA.

Figure A 4.1: Locality map of Zululand District Municipality.



The area forms part of the Pongola, Mkuze and Mfolozi River Catchments of the Usuthu/Mhlathuze Water Management Area that extends from the high lying areas in the north and west to the Indian Ocean in the east. The northern and western edges of the ZDM are characterised by steep terrain. The Skurweberg and Elandsberg Mountains on the Western side of the ZDM are approximately 1,700 m above sea level. In the northeast there are the Lebombo Mountains. In general the topography slopes and gets less steep from west to east, as well as from north to south, consequently all the main rivers flow in this direction. There are some large relatively flat areas between 200 m and 300 m around the town of Pongola, as well as on the lower reaches of the Mfolozi River (Figure A4.2).

Climatic conditions vary significantly from the northern highlands to the eastern low-lying areas around the town of Pongola. Rainfall is strongly seasonal with more than 80% occurring as thunderstorms between October and March, with the peak months being December to February in the inland areas. Rainfall varies from over 1,000 mm in the north and west, dropping to below 600 mm in the central area around Pongola. The resultant Mean Annual Runoff (MAR) ranges from above 200 mm in the north and west, to below 100 mm in the central areas. Overall the Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) is 840 mm, and the corresponding MAR 102 mm (12 % of MAP) (Figure A4.3). Annual variability of rainfall is indicated by the historic coefficient of variation of the rainfall record, which ranges from (20 % to 25 %) in the west to greater than 35 % in the Pongola area. In accordance with the rainfall pattern the relative humidity is higher in summer than in winter. Potential mean annual gross evaporation ranges from 1400mm in the west to 1600 mm in the lowveld. The highest mean monthly evaporation is in December and the lowest mean monthly evaporation in June. One strategic dam, namely Pongolapoort/Jozini, has been developed. There is a vast amount of water in the area with both surface resources, as well as good ground water potential.

Topography type	Percentage of total municipal area
Mountainous	30%
Rolling	70%
Flat	0%
Coastal	0%

Figure A 4.2: Terrain map of Zululand District Municipality.

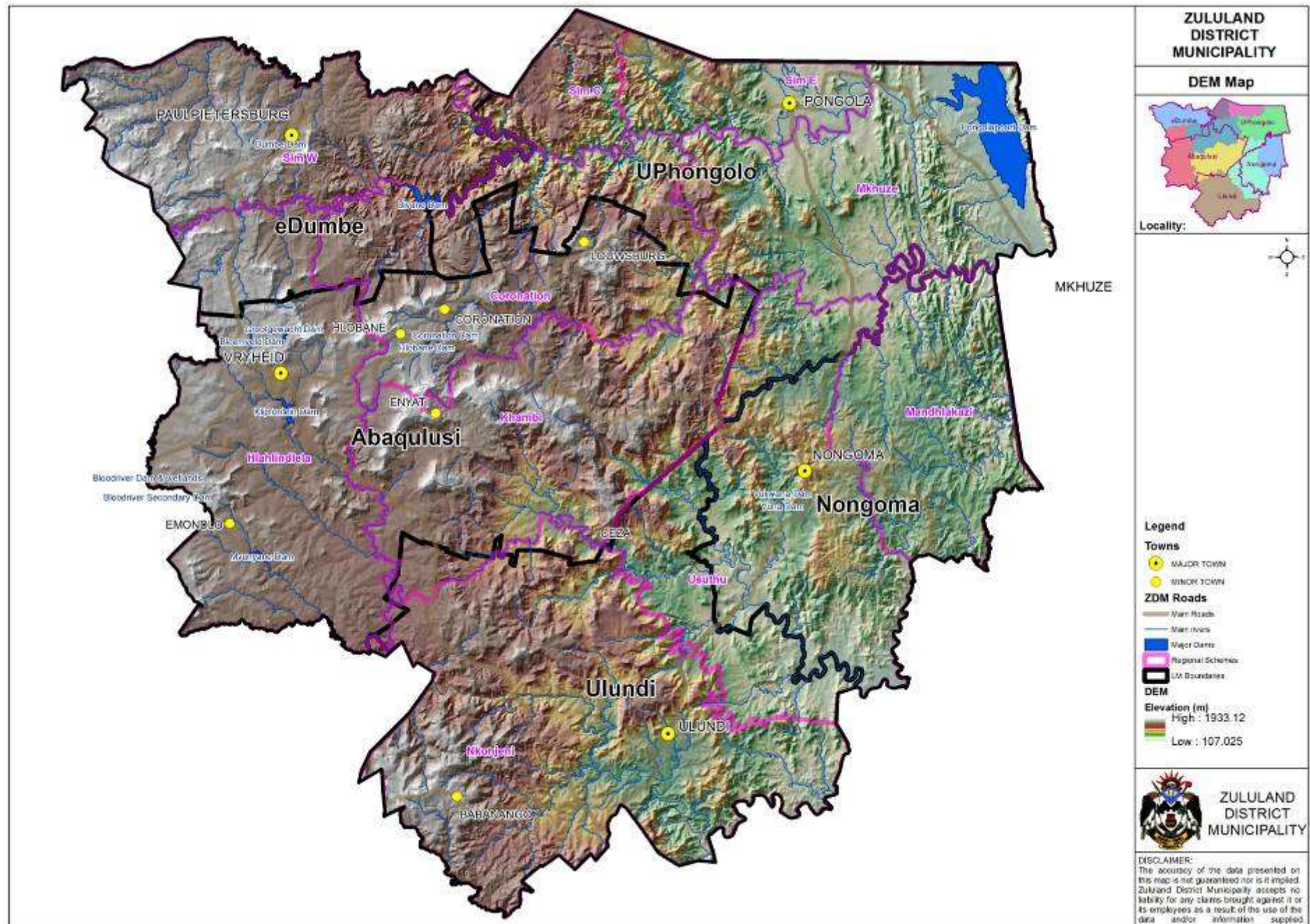
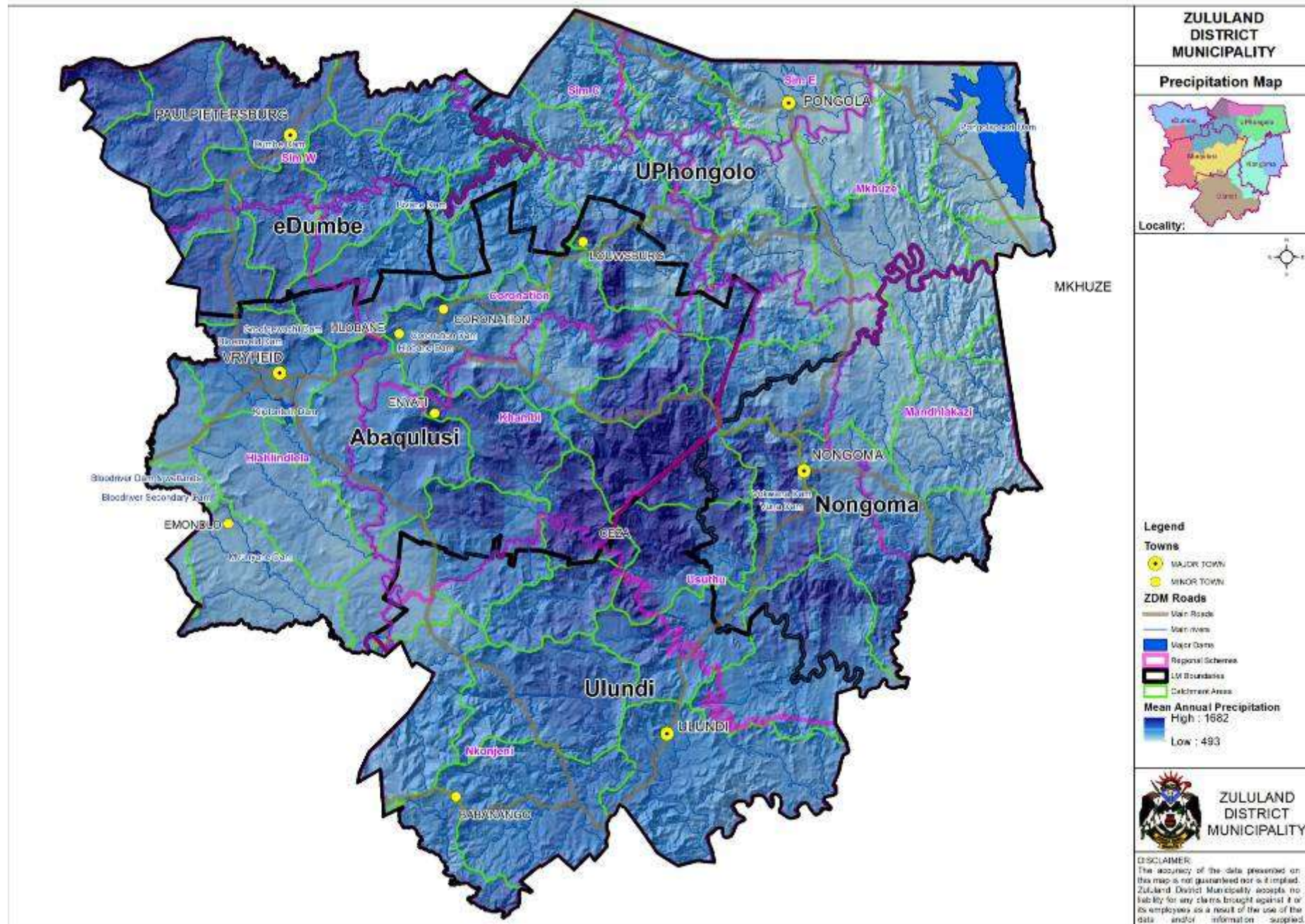


Figure A 4.3: Precipitation map of Zululand District Municipality.



A.5 IDP and WSDP goals

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the ZDM has the following vision and mission statement for the region:

IDP vision and mission statement for the municipality
<p>Vision</p> <p><i>“We, the people of Zululand are proud communities that are committed to the development of Zululand through hard work, integrity and a common purpose.”</i></p> <p>Mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To develop an affluent district by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Optimal delivery of essential services○ Supporting sustainable local economic development○ Community participation in service delivery

Part of the development objectives for Zululand is facilitating the delivery of basic services that include water services (i.e. water and sanitation provision), strengthening the local economy with particular emphasis on tourism, agriculture and small business sectors, and the sustainable use of land and the natural environment. The importance of the vision and objectives in terms of the WSDP is the development of Zululand through the provision of equitable and sustainable water services leading to an improvement in the quality of life. It therefore follows that planning in respect of water services must increase the current level of service throughout the region with an improvement experienced by all. Planning must therefore be sustainable in terms of water resources, material resources, contractor capacity, management capacity, as well as funding and maintenance cost.

The IDP has a number of key development strategies, namely:

- Delivery and coordination of basic services.
- Social issues of communities.
- Sustainability and environment.
- Economic development.
- Build capacity to lead and manage development in Zululand.

All these development strategies will ultimately link to the need and spatial requirement for water services provision. Spatial development within the ZDM is directly related to the provision and availability of water services, therefore development tends to follow sustainable planning in the WSDP and not force water services provision into areas that are currently not economically viable or sustainable to supply.

The priority issues within the IDP that do not relate directly, but that may impact on water services planning are highlighted as follows:

- **Poverty relief pilot programme**
- **AIDS strategy**
- **Disaster management plan**
- **Land use management framework**
- **Environmental management plan**
- **Local economic development plan**
- **Tourism strategy**
- **Skills development for effective service delivery**

The Water and Sanitation rollout maps can be reviewed under Figure A 5.1 - 5.5, and include the following rollouts:

- Regional Water Supply Schemes
- Intermediate Stand-alone Water Supply Schemes
- Rudimentary Water Supply
- Rural Sanitation
 - New infrastructure
 - Phase 3 Replacement Programme

Figure A 5.1: Regional Water Supply Schemes

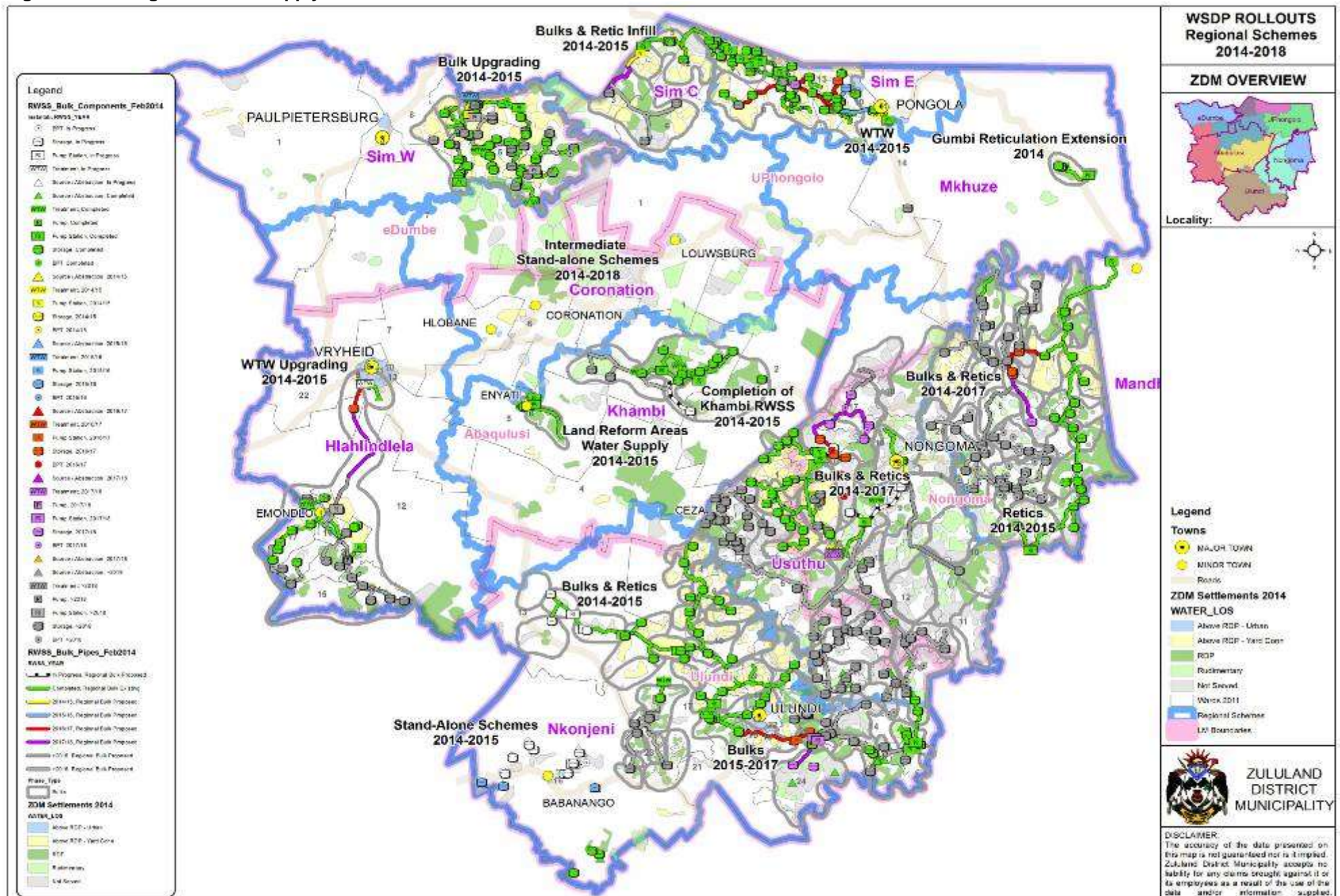


Figure A 5.2: Intermediate Stand-alone Water Supply Schemes

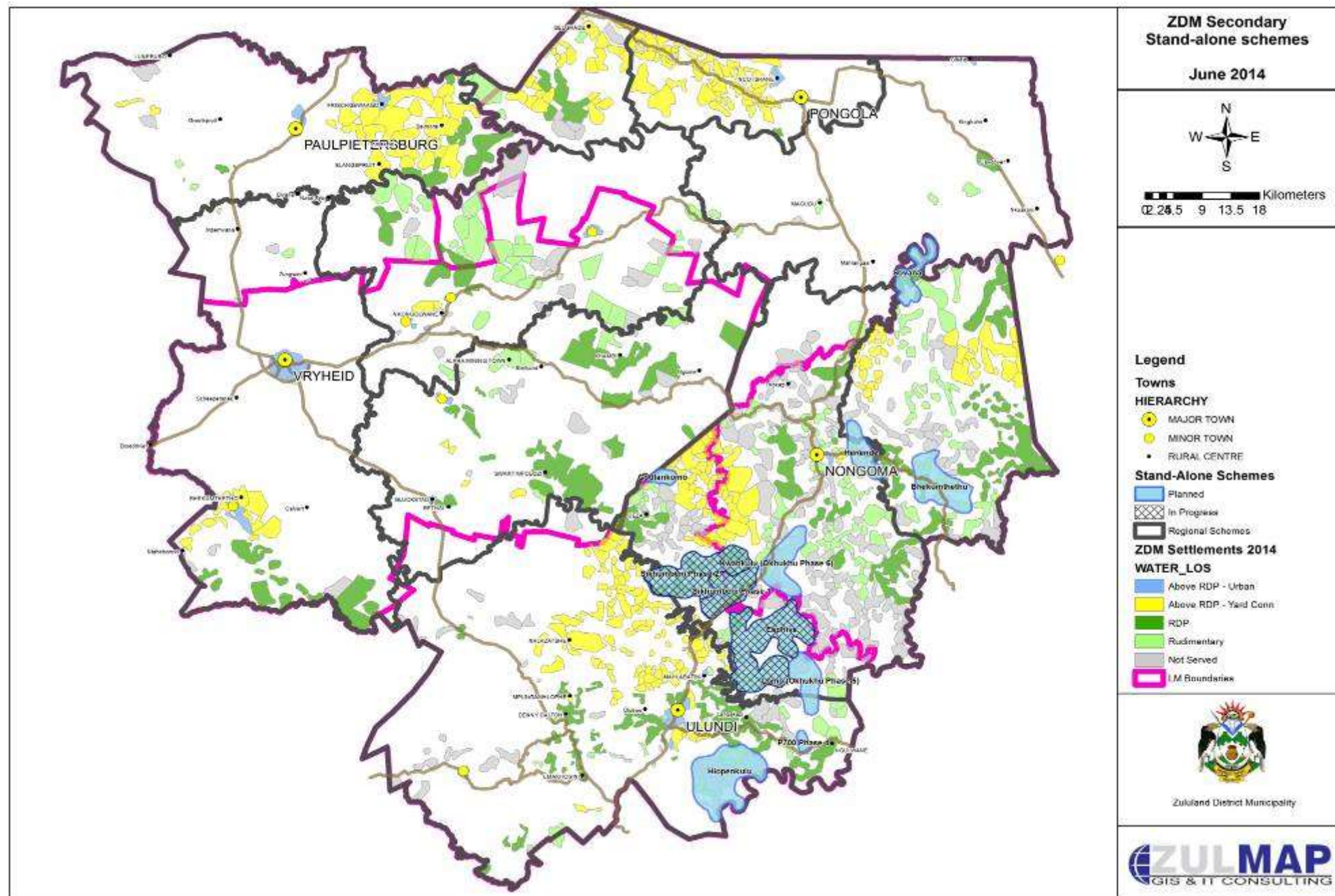


Figure A 5.3: Rudimentary Water Supply

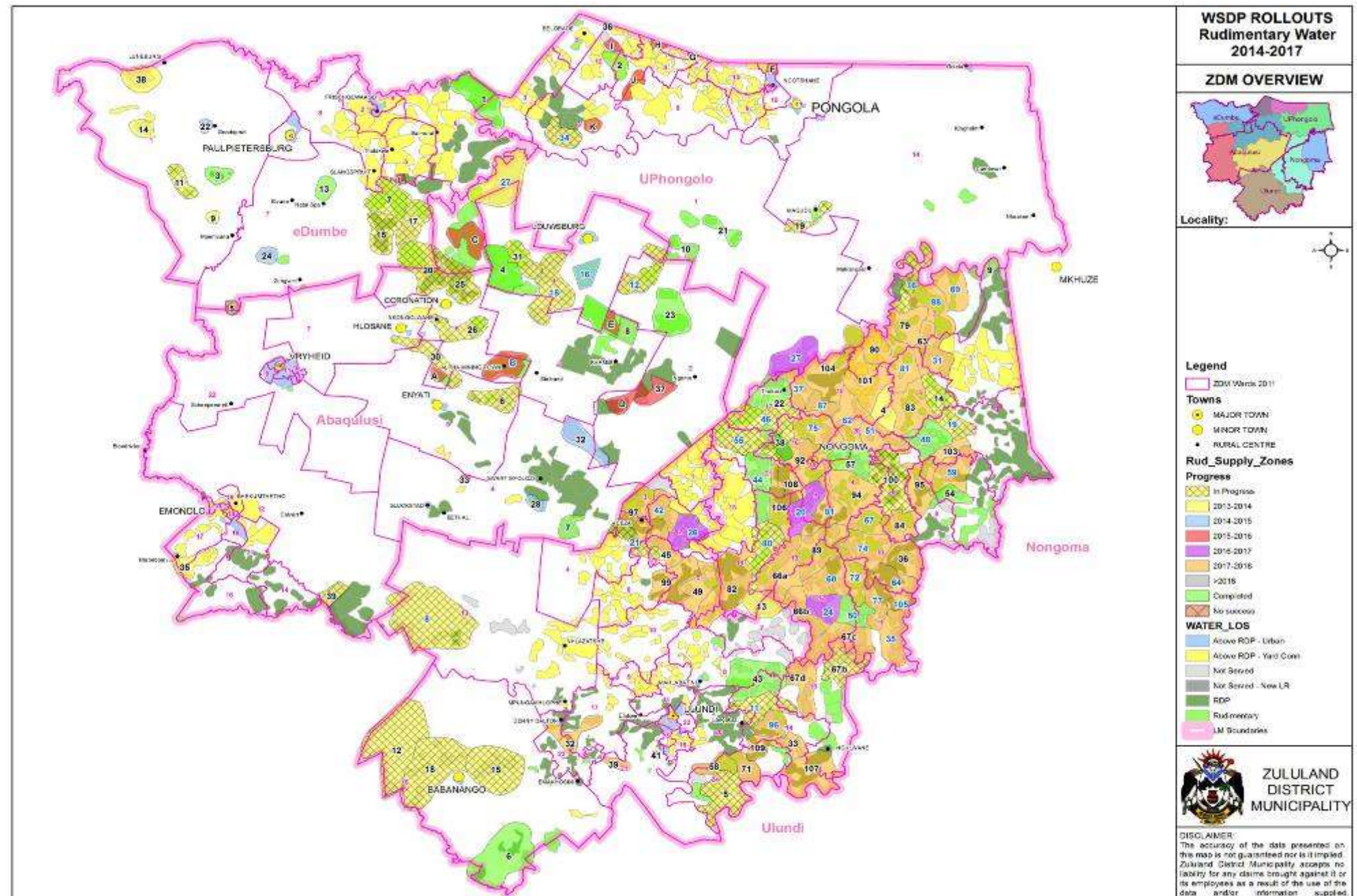


Figure A 5.4: Rural Sanitation (New infrastructure)

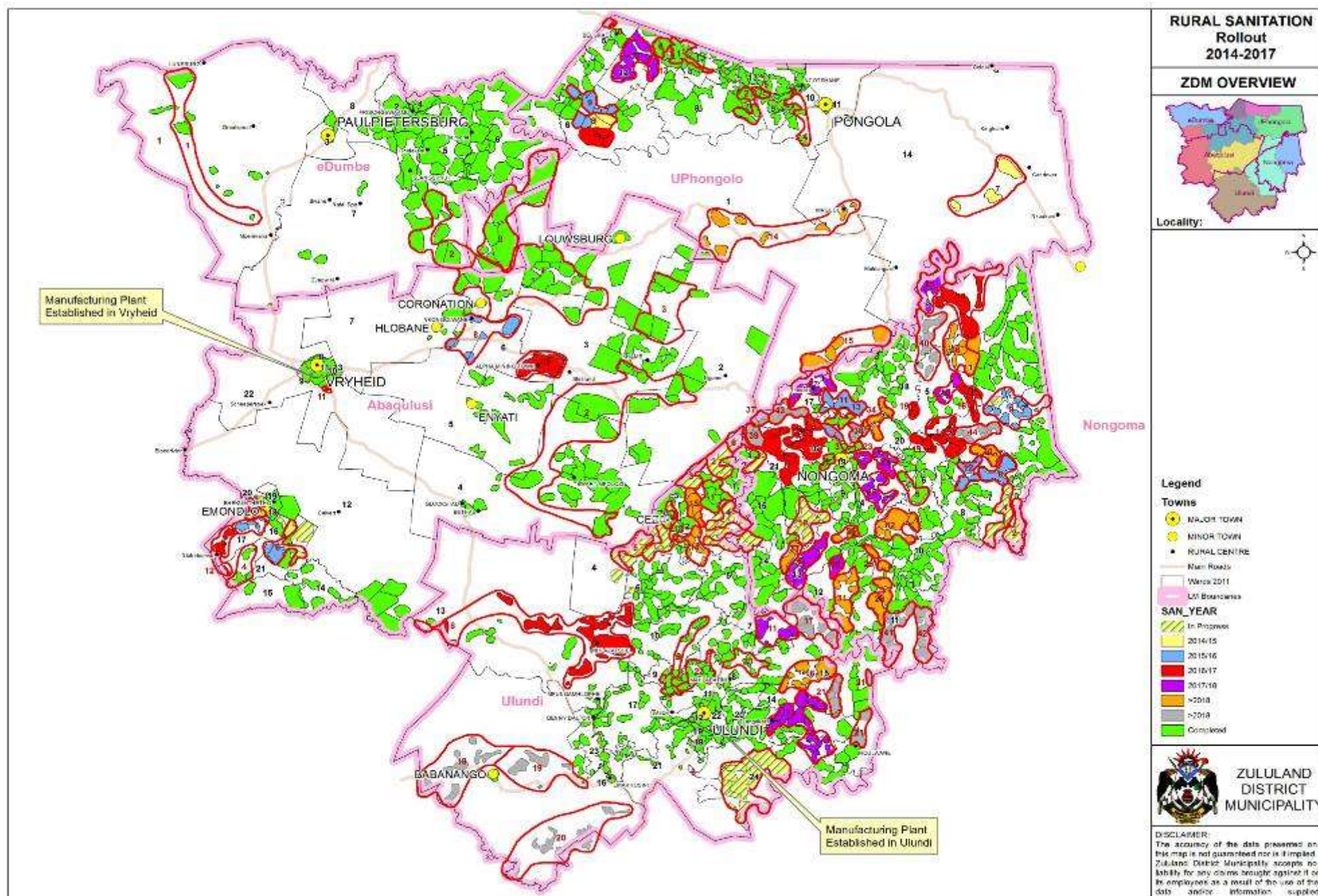


Figure A 5.5: Rural Sanitation (New infrastructure)

