

INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2020/21
UBUHLEBEZWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



There is a lovely road that runs from Ixopo into the hills. These hills are grass-covered and rolling, and they are lovely beyond any singing of it. The road climbs seven miles into them, to Carisbrooke; and from there, if there is no mist, you look down on one of the fairest valleys of Africa. About you there is grass and bracken and you may hear the forlorn crying of the titihoya, one of the birds of the veld....

(Cry the Beloved Country; Alan Paton: December 1948 – Chapter 1)

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ABBREVIATION OF TERMS

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abet | Adult Basic Education |
| ASGIS | Accelerated Growth initiatives of South Africa |
| CDW'S | Committee Development Workers |
| DoBE | Department of Basic Education |
| DOE | Department of Energy |
| DOT | Department of Transport |
| DCOGTA | Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs |
| DAEA Development | Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural |
| DOH | Department of Human Settlement |
| DO Health | Department of Health |
| DO Welfare | Department of Welfare |
| DRDLR | Department of Rural Development and Land Reform |
| DOBE | Department of Basic Education |
| DOW | Department of Works |
| EAP | Employee Assistance Programme |
| EPWP | Expanded Public Works Programme |
| ESKOM | Electricity Supply Commission |
| EXCO | Executive Committee |
| Fg | Figure |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| IDP | Integrated Development Plan |
| IGR | Intergovernmental Relations |
| IGRF | Intergovernmental Relations Framework |
| IWMP | Integrated Waste management Plan |
| KPA | Key Performance Area |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicator |
| LLF | Local Labour Forum |
| LM | UBuhlebezwe Local Municipality |

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| LED | Local Economic Development |
| LGTAS | Local Government Turn Around Strategy |
| LUMS | Land Use Management Systems |
| MANCO | UBuhlebezwe Management Committee |
| MIG | Municipal Infrastructure Grant |
| MFMA | Municipal Finance Management Act |
| MSA | Municipal Systems Act |
| MTAS | Municipal Turnaround Strategy |
| NSDP | National Spatial Development Plan |
| PDA | Planning and Development Act |
| PGDS | Provincial Growth and Development Strategy |
| PSEDS | Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy |
| OPMS | Organisational Performance Management Systems |
| PMS | Performance Management Systems |
| HGDM | Harry Gwala District Municipality |
| SCM | Supply Chain Management |
| SCOPA | Standing Committee on Public Accounts |
| SDBIP | Service Delivery, Budget and Implementation Plan |
| SDF | Spatial Development Framework |
| WSDP | Water Services Development Plan |
| WSP | Workplace Skills Plan |
| WV | World Vision |

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WHO WE ARE:

Spatial location of UBuhlebezwe Local Municipality

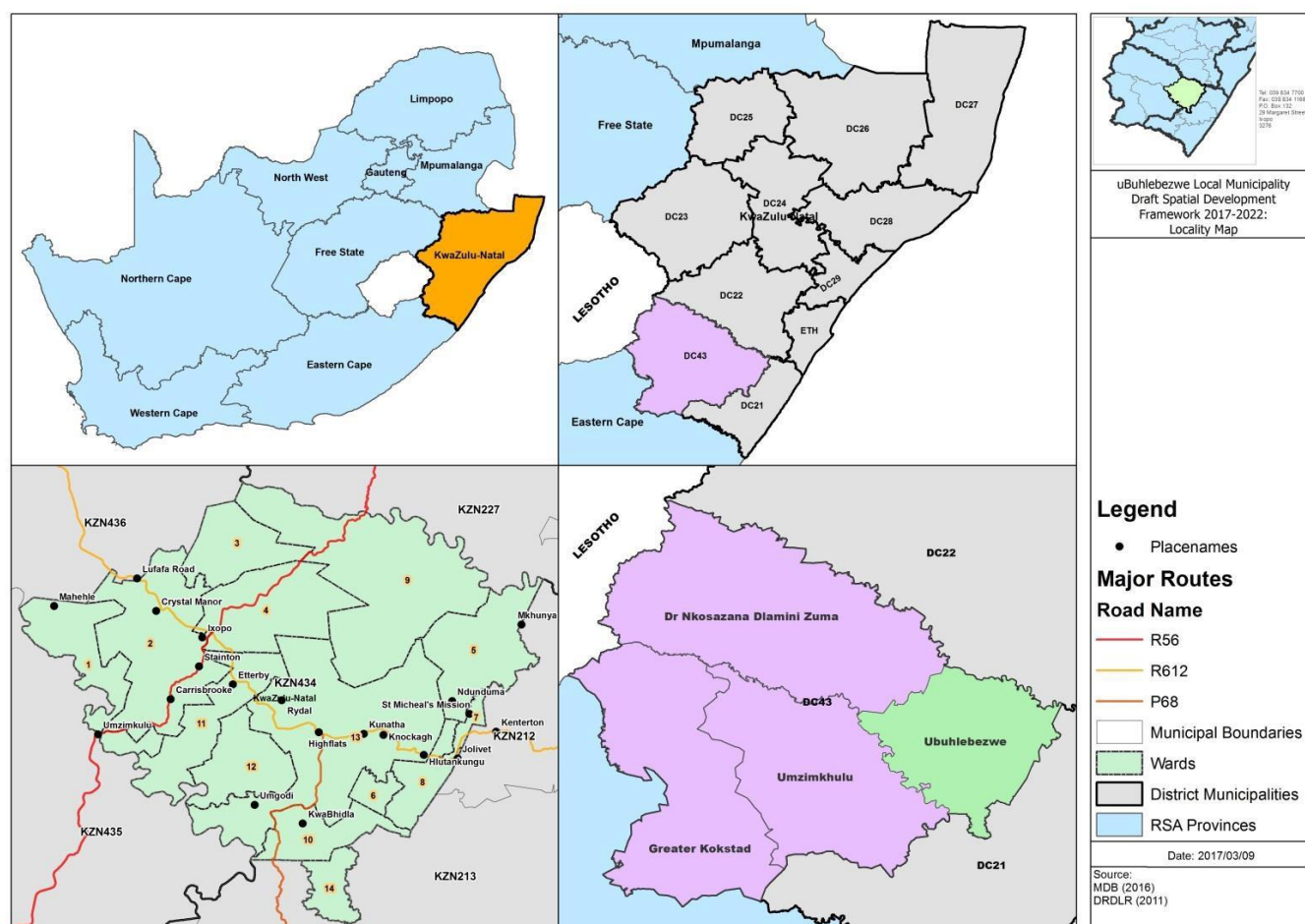


Fig 1: Spatial Location of UBuhlebezwe Municipality

From a regional perspective, UBuhlebezwe Local Municipality is well located, within southern KwaZulu-Natal between Pietermaritzburg, Kokstad and the Eastern Cape. The seat of the Harry Gwala District Council is the town of Ixopo, which is located approximately 85km south east of Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Kwazulu Natal, at the intersection of two national routes; R56 and R612. Ixopo forms the primary development node of the Municipality. The importance of Ixopo cannot be underestimated in the socio economic development of the area as a whole. Ixopo plays an important role in terms of the possible location for industry, commerce and other economic activity. It is a major education and health centre and assists in the diffusion of new ideas and technologies to the rural areas. It is also the primary base for the operation of many departments and service providers.

UBuhlebezwe Local Municipality (ULM) is one of the four local municipalities that constitute the Harry Gwala District Municipality (HGDM). The ULM is characterised by large agricultural plantations, natural vegetation and traditional authority land. The main administrative centre of the municipality is the town of Ixopo. Apart from the Ixopo town, the settlement patterns of the ULM reflects one that is predominantly rural. The ULM has a population of about 118 346 people (Community Survey, 2016) spread out throughout the area with the majority of its population residing in the rural areas. The major economic drivers in the ULM area are agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, utilities, business services and tourism. Among these economic sub-sectors,

agriculture; business services; and manufacturing have been the biggest contributors to the ULM GDP thus far. Sub-sectors with minute contribution to the ULM GDP were the mining and utilities sub-sectors.

Unemployment is considered as one of the main reasons of poverty in the area. The municipality's percentage contribution to the District employment is currently seating at 21%. The unemployment rate in the ULM currently stands at 25%, reduced by 0.3% from 24.7% projected in 2011 (Global Insights,2007). It is a clear indication that unemployment still remains a concern and shows that the majority of citizens residing within Ubuhlebezwe are still living below the poverty line. The location of Ubuhlebezwe makes us easily accessible and linkable to the South Coast tourism region in the east, and Southern Drakensburg to the west, therefore tourism is one of the critical areas that the Municipality needs to focus on. In addition, Ubuhlebezwe is located at the intersection of at least three established tourism regions, namely: Southern Drakensberg; Natal Midlands; and UGu South Coast.

Demographic Profile

Demographic information used in this Intergrated Development Plan for Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is obtained from StatsSA. The information incorporates the newly demarcated ward boundaries, following the redermacation processes. The total population before redermacation, according to Census 2011 was 101 690, however, according to the Community Survey 2016, the population for Ubuhlebezwe is at 118 346. (Census, 2011 and Community Survey, 2016)

According to the Stats SA, Community Survey 2016 results, there is an average of 4, 1 persons per household. 30, 3% of households reside formal dwellings and approximately 63, 8% of residences are owned and fully paid off. 12, 4% of households have access to piped water from either inside the dwelling, inside the yard or water on a community stand. Access to proper sanitation is very poor, with 12% having access to a flush toilet connected to the sewerage system. Harry Gwala District has an increase in total population from 461 420 to 510 865, out of which Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality has increased from 101 690 to 118 346 which is 23.2% of the District total population. The female population is dominant at UBuhlebezwe which indicates male absenteeism. Out of the total population of 118 346, total number of females has increased from 54445 to 62834 which is 53.1% of the total population and males from 47246 to 55513 which is 46.9% of the total population. The population density is 63 persons/ km².

The majority of population in Ubuhlebezwe is dominated by Black Africans with a total population increased from 99 188 to 115 893 which is 97.9% of the total population. Age distribution within Ubuhlebezwe Municipal area, where the ages 00-04 accounting to 17 247 which is 14.6% of the total population followed by ages 05-09 accounting to 15 679 which is 13.3% of the total population. Based on the CS 2016 results for the whole population, Males (10545) and Females (12847) with no formal education constitute the majority in terms of the population in relation to education. The highest level of education that has been attained by the population of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality is Grade 12, whereby the number of females (8589) out numbers males (6933). From here on the highest of education attained decreases progressively from Grade 11 to Grade R, as well as for Tertiary education for males and females combined. The dominant trend is that each of the categories the number of educated females exceeds that of males. One exception is in Grade 4 whereby the number of educated males (2959) exceeds that of females (2446). With regards to employment, there has been a steady in increase in the total number of people employed except for 2011 which experienced a decline to 19631 from 20217. In terms of percentages the average employment contribution to the district population has declined by 0,3% between 2010 and 2015. The total number of unemployed people at Ubuhlebezwe Municipality correlates directly with the total employment per municipality in that for 2011 there was a decline in the number of people employed (4843) as compared to 2010 (5150).

Children between the ages of 0-14 contribute a portion of 40, 4% towards the total population of uBuhlebezwe. Elderly people from 65+ within the existing population contribute 6.8%. The observable dependence ration of people between people living

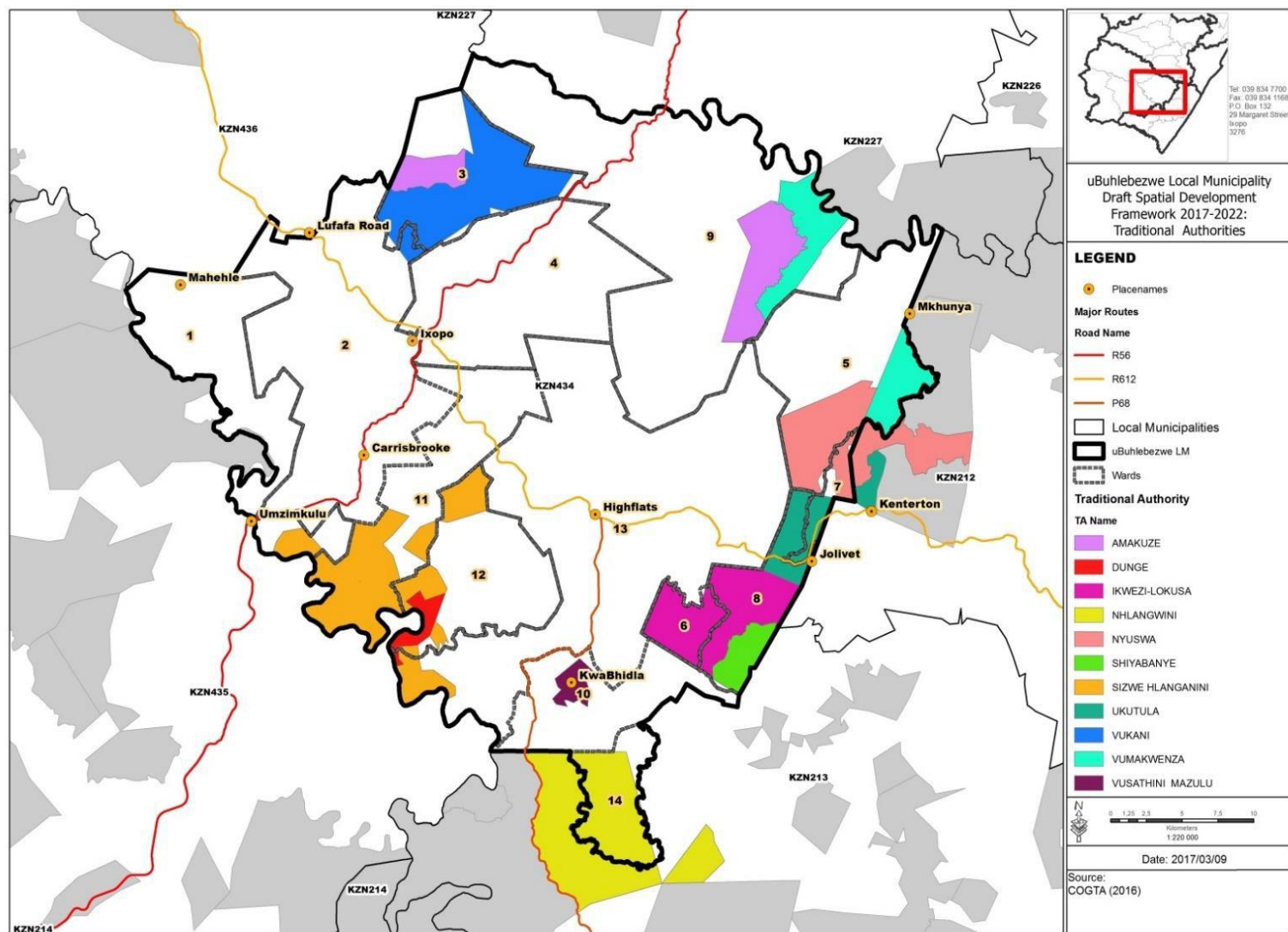
below 15 years of age and those having 64+ is 89.39%. This percentage is too high and contributes to uncontrollable levels of poverty. In actual facts it will become difficult for the municipality to cater for the provisions of pensioners, proving social security systems to people in need as well as the non-working population.

Wards and Traditional Authority Areas depicted on a map

Traditional Authority Area

Vukani; Vumakwenza, Amakhuze, Nyuswa, Ukuthula, Mjoli-Mawushe, Ikhwezi lokusa, Shiyabanye-Nhlangwini, Dlamini-Vusathina Mazulu, Amadunge, Amabhaca and Amazizi.

Fg 2: Traditional Authorities



Economic Profile

District Economy

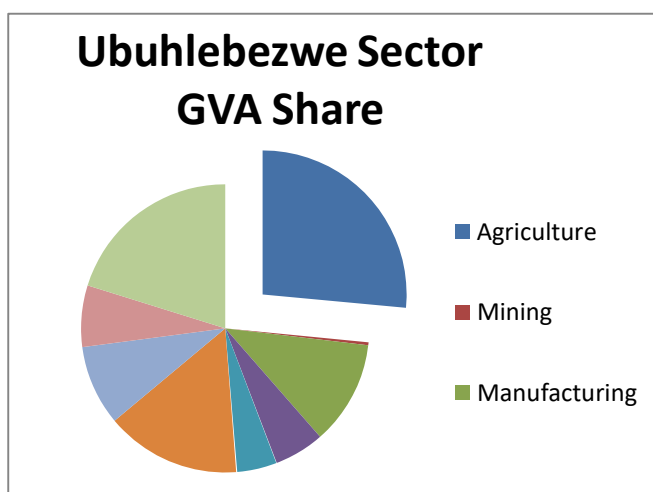
The most prominent employment sectors within the District are Agriculture including cattle, dairy, poultry, citrus, sugar-cane, fruit, and forestry, followed by Community Services, Trade and Domestic Employment. Up to 10,6% of the working population in the District are involved in construction and small scale manufacturing. It is interesting to note that in spite of male migrancy, males are dominant in local employment. The District is known for its progressive farming methods, which have resulted in a continually increasing output and consequent increasing prosperity.

Gross Value Added (GVA), Constant 2010 prices (R 1000), 2015

| Sector | Harry Gwala | Ubuhlebezwe |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Agriculture | 1,953,774 | 496,177 |
| Mining | 34,313 | 6,284 |
| Manufacturing | 831,197 | 218,259 |
| Electricity | 407,738 | 106,053 |
| Construction | 379,166 | 85,318 |
| Trade | 1,865,647 | 283,078 |
| Transport | 702,642 | 167,943 |
| Finance | 674,007 | 129,105 |
| Community services | 2,525,090 | 377,260 |
| Total Industries | 9,373,574 | 1,869,477 |
| Taxes less Subsidies on products | 772,782 | 180,145 |
| Total (Gross Domestic Product - GDP) | 10,146,357 | 2,049,622 |

Source: Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs

| Sector | Ubhlebezwe Sector GVA Share |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Agriculture | 24.2% |
| Mining | 0.3% |
| Manufacturing | 10.6% |
| Electricity | 5.2% |
| Construction | 4.2% |
| Trade | 13.8% |
| Transport | 8.2% |
| Finance | 6.3% |
| Community services | 18.4% |
| Total Industries | 91.2% |
| Taxes less Subsidies on products | 8.8% |
| Total (Gross Domestic Product - GDP) | 100.0% |



Source: Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs

Employment status

The table below depicts the total number of employment from 2010 to 2015. The table shows a steady increase in the total number of people employed except for 2011 which experienced a decline to 19 631 from 20 217 in 2010. In terms of

| Municipality | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Harry Gwala | 94 749 | 93 351 | 96 088 | 101 051 | 107 537 | 112 306 |
| Greater Kokstad | 26 964 | 26 643 | 27 553 | 28 698 | 30 117 | 31 256 |
| Ubhlebezwe | 20 217 | 19 631 | 20 202 | 21 188 | 22 498 | 23 546 |
| uMzimkhulu | 24 910 | 24 832 | 25 438 | 27 043 | 29 437 | 30 786 |
| Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma | 22 658 | 22 245 | 22 894 | 24 122 | 25 486 | 26 718 |

percentages the average employment contribution to the district population has declined by 0,3% between 2010 and 2015.

Community Survey 2016

Spatial Profile

Access

The main corridor within the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is the R56, which links into the N2. The corridor centres on tourism and agriculture. It links Ixopo to towns such as Kokstad, Matatiele, Pietermaritzburg and Port Shepstone. The primary corridor facilitates stronger cross border economic flows and economic development in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. The R612 and R617 serve as secondary corridors, which link the remaining areas of Ubuhlebezwe to the R56 (main corridor). These corridors provide the potential to exploit the under-utilized location and economic advantages of the hinterland areas thus providing a potential for export-oriented growth particularly in the agricultural sectors.

Settlement Patterns

Ubuhlebezwe is not just an administrative and local government structure, but an economic and social functional entity as well. It has a well-defined settlement pattern and functional structure. In economic terms, it is part of the Greater Ixopo economic functional region. Movement within the area tends to go towards Ixopo and even the economic/transportation infrastructure is oriented towards this area. However, a limited form of modular development occurs in Highflats and other emerging nodes in the traditional authority areas. This presents an opportunity for the concentration of development and decentralization of service delivery to these areas. In fact, Ixopo is identified in both Ubuhlebezwe and Sisonke IDPs as the main service centre and economic hub within the District. It accommodates different government Departments and a wide range of shopping and commercial facilities.

These urban centres serve as a link between the areas outside of Ubuhlebezwe and the expansive commercial agriculture as well as the dispersed rural settlements located at the peripheral areas, with marginal economic development.

How this plan was developed

The UBuhlebezwe Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was prepared in terms of the Municipal Systems Act No.32 of 2000 which requires all municipalities to prepare an IDP for their area of jurisdiction. The IDP is an integrated planning and development tool which has the following aims:

- To integrate and coordinate service delivery within the Municipality;
- To assist the Municipality in fulfilling its powers and functions;
- To harness and align the resources of the Municipality and other service providers with the implementation of the IDP;
- To form the basis upon which the annual budgets of the Municipality and other service providers must be based; and
- To empower the community within UBuhlebezwe Municipality to participate in the implementation of the IDP.

At the onset of the IDP Review process, an IDP, Budget, SDF & PMS Process Plan was developed and approved by Council setting out the steps which were required for the preparation of the IDP and the roles and responsibilities of the Municipality, Departments and the Representative Forum.

The Process Plan also established the advertising requirements and the procedures for adopting the IDP and submitted to Council for approval. In following the phases of the IDP, emphasis was given to community consultation via Clustered IDP roadshows held in October 2017. Separate consultations workshops were also conducted with the existing community structures such as the Ixopo Business Forum, Ratepayers.

These needs were analysed and categorised and then forwarded to the Infrastructure Planning and Development Department in preparing the projects submitted as part of the MIG Plan. The main aim of the public participation process was not only to get community needs but also to get the status quo on services that are provided by the District and local municipality, governments departments such as Health, Transport, Home Affairs and other service providers involved in service delivery and community development.

Participation Mechanisms

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 argues that a municipality must encourage and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality and in UBuhlebezwe Municipality this has mainly been undertaken in the following ways:

- *IDP Representative Forums*

The Forums represents all stakeholders and is as inclusive as possible. Additional organisations such as CBOs, NGO are encouraged to participate in the Forum throughout the process.

- *Media*

Amongst other means, the local newspapers circulating within the area are used to inform the community on the progress with respect to the IDP review processes.

- *Notices*

Notices on the IDP Review processes are placed on the Municipal Notice Boards, public buildings and the Municipal Website.

- *Ward level IDP meetings*

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality has in total fourteen (14) wards after the new demarcation, IDP meetings are held each year where these wards are clustered into three and the fourth one being the ratepayer's meeting. The intention of these meetings is to ascertain the needs of the community and also give feedback to community on the Municipality's different programs and projects.

- *Centralised Ward Committee meetings*

Meetings were held at a central venue where all fourteen (14) wards were represented by members of the ward committees.

- **Public / Stakeholder Participation during the IDP process**

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) No.32 of 2000 as amended requires that all municipalities prepare an IDP, which is a five (5) year plan reviewed annually. Table below indicates the involvement by all stakeholders and the local community during this IDP review:

| Meeting | Date | Venue | Participants |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IDP Public Consultation | 15/10/2019 | Bhobhobho Hall | Wards : 5,7,8 & 9 |
| IDP Public Consultation | 16/10/2019 | Kwathathani Hall | Wards : 6,10,12,13 & 14 |
| IDP Public Consultation | 17/10/2019 | Chibini Hall | Wards : 1,2,3,4 & 11 |
| Ratepayers meeting | 23/10/2019 | Soweto Hall | Ratepayers |
| IDP | 10/10/2019 | Municipal Council Chamber | All government departments, |
| Representative Forum | | | Management from the municipality |
| Ward Committee meeting | 06/03/2020 | Soweto Hall | Ward Committee members, councillors. CDW's, Ward Support Clerk, Municipal Management & Officials |
| Approval and submission of the Draft IDP to COGTA | 31 March 2020 | COGTA | Local Municipality |
| Publication of the Draft IDP (21 days' notice) | April 2020 | Local Municipality | Local Municipality |

Table 1:Stakeholder Participation during the IDP process

Key challenges facing the Municipality

Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development

- Inability to retain skilled staff due to location of the Municipality.
- Inability to offer high salaries due to size of the Municipality and grant dependency.
- Unavailability of high quality service providers, in close proximity, for the provision of training programs

Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development

- Ubuhlebezwe Municipality although striving for Excellency, there are still some challenges in terms of service delivery, however the municipality is already engaged in processes of addressing them. There is a challenge with the landfill site; currently the municipality is using the one at Umzimkhulu under Umzimkhulu Municipality.
- Funds are so limited that the municipality is unable to address backlog in terms of CIP.
- Due to size and lack of revenue, the Municipality depends on the District Municipality for the provision of water and on Eskom for electricity. These are some of the avenues from which the Municipality could be generating revenue, however establishing and capacitating these units requires funding.

Municipal Financial Viability

- There are budgetary constraints, due to low revenue base.
- The Municipality is highly dependent on Grant Funding.
- There is resistance from business owners and home owners in paying for rates and services
- The majority of the population resides in rural areas and do not contribute to payment of rates and services.

- Inability to attract economic and investment opportunities to the urban area and to extend it to other areas of the municipality to ensure economic sustainability due to aging and inadequate infrastructure.
- Private ownership of land makes it difficult to develop the town and attract investments.
- High levels of illiteracy means the majority of our community members are unemployable, therefore skilled people come from outside the Municipality.

Cross Cutting Interventions

- Spatial development is still hindered by the unavailability of land, which affects Housing developments.
- Previous unavailability of an environmentalist within the Municipality led to environmental matter being neglected

Good Governance and Public Participation

- There are not challenges experienced with this KPA

VISION , GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

| Goals | Objectives | Strategies | KPA | PGDS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Sustainable Economic Growth and Development.</p> <p>Establishment of socio economic infrastructure investment that will attract, retain business and create a great place to live in.</p> | To improve performance and functioning of the municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of performance agreements • Signing of operational plans • Submission of the risk register reports to the office of the MM • Conducting performance reviews • Preparation and submission of a mid-year performance report • Holding of audit committee meetings • Monitoring of uploads on the municipal website • Monitor the conduction of trainings as per ICT policies • Monitor the conduction of weekly backup of ICT systems • Renewal of the soft ware licenses • Testing of the Disaster recovery site | Municipal transformation and institutional development | Governance and policy |
| | To promote accountability to the citizens of Ubuhlebezwe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishing of 2020/21 draft annual budget and draft IDP • Publishing the 2020/21 annual budget and IDP • Coordination of centralised ward committee • Submission of OSS progress report to Social Development portfolio | <p>Municipal transformation and institutional development</p> <p>Good governance and public participation</p> | <p>Human and Community Development</p> <p>Human and Community Development</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | To develop staff to ensure effective service delivery through trainings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of trainings conducted as per WSP Submission and Adoption of the WSP Monitor the Reviewal of all HR Policies Monitor Coordination of the EAP | Municipal transformation and institutional development | Human Resource Development |
| | To improve safety and security within the municipal environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor that evacuation drills are conducted Monitor maintenance of law and order | Basic service delivery & infrastructure development | Human and Community Development |
| | To ensure provision, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure and services that enhances socio-economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the prioritised capital projects Inspection of prioritized Capital Projects Monitor Maintenance of municipal parks Monitor collection of waste from households and businesses Monitor the coordination of clean up campaigns Construction of roads, halls, sportsfields and other infrastructure Upgrade of sports fields Maintenance of access roads Monitoring of meetings with DoHS Processing of Building and alteration plans Electrification projects | Basic service delivery & infrastructure development | Strategic Infrastructure Response to climate change Spatial equity Environmental Sustainability |
| | To improve sustainable economic growth and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of progress reports on small farmers programme Renewal of informal traders licenses Monitor the sustainability of LED projects Monitor Processing of business licenses Monitor the functionality of LED forum | Social and local economic development | Inclusive Economic Growth Human and Community Development |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the creation of jobs through EPWP • Monitor the implementation of Youth Programme • Creation of jobs through LED projects | | |
| | To promote culture of learning and enhance social development (illiteracy, skills, talent, education) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train unemployed youth • Monitor Library services awareness campaign • Coordination of career exhibition • Coordination of teenage pregnancy campaigns • Conducting of HIV and sexual assault campaigns | Social and local economic development | Human and Community Development |
| | To practice sound financial management principles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the increase of revenue through community safety services • Compliance with the MFMA • Tabling of the 2020/2021 draft annual budget to Council for approval • Submission of the 2020/2021 draft annual budget to PT & NT • Tabling of section 71 reports to finance portfolio committee • Paying service providers within 30 days • Reviewal of monthly reconciliations of assets • Adoption of Budget and Treasury policies • Adoption of the 2020/21 final annual budget • Submission of the final 2020/21 adopted annual budget to NT & PT • 100% spending of MIG projects, small town rehabilitation projects, • Bid processing turn around time | Financial viability and financial management | Inclusive Economic Growth |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating and approval of the indigent register | | |
| | To facilitate spatial development in the entire area of Ubuhlebezwe and at the same time achieve economic social and environmental sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewal and submission of annual Spatial Development Framework Monitor the facilitation of building plans Monitoring of Updated Data Sets for GIS | Cross cutting interventions | Human and Community Development Spatial equity |
| | To invest in the development of the municipal area to enhance revenue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the increase of revenue through community safety services | Cross cutting interventions | Human and Community Development |

Progress measurement, in terms of the Organizational Key Performance

Indicators linked to departmental indicators

Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (No.32 of 2000), requires that all municipalities develop the Organisational and Individual Performance Management System. Wherein six (6) National Key Performance Areas are outlined, i.e.

- **Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development,**
- **Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure,**
- **Municipal Financial Viability & Management,**
- **Good Governance & Public Participation,**
- **Social & Local Economic Development and**
- **Cross Cutting Interventions**
-

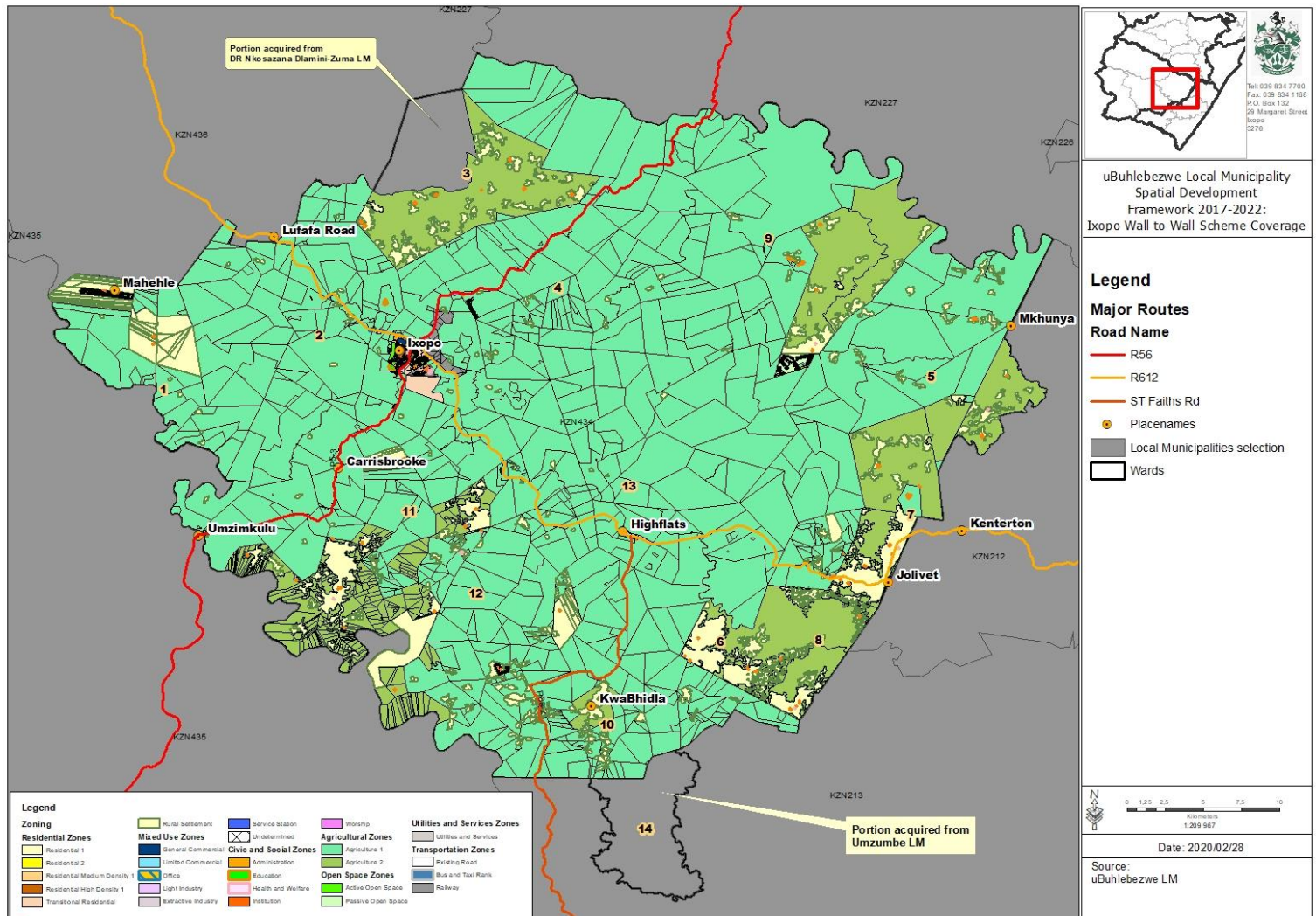
Key performance indicators are set with measurable outputs, measurable objectives and allocated budgets. Progress is monitored monthly and quarterly with reports as well as the portfolio of evidence produced by the relevant HOD or Manager.

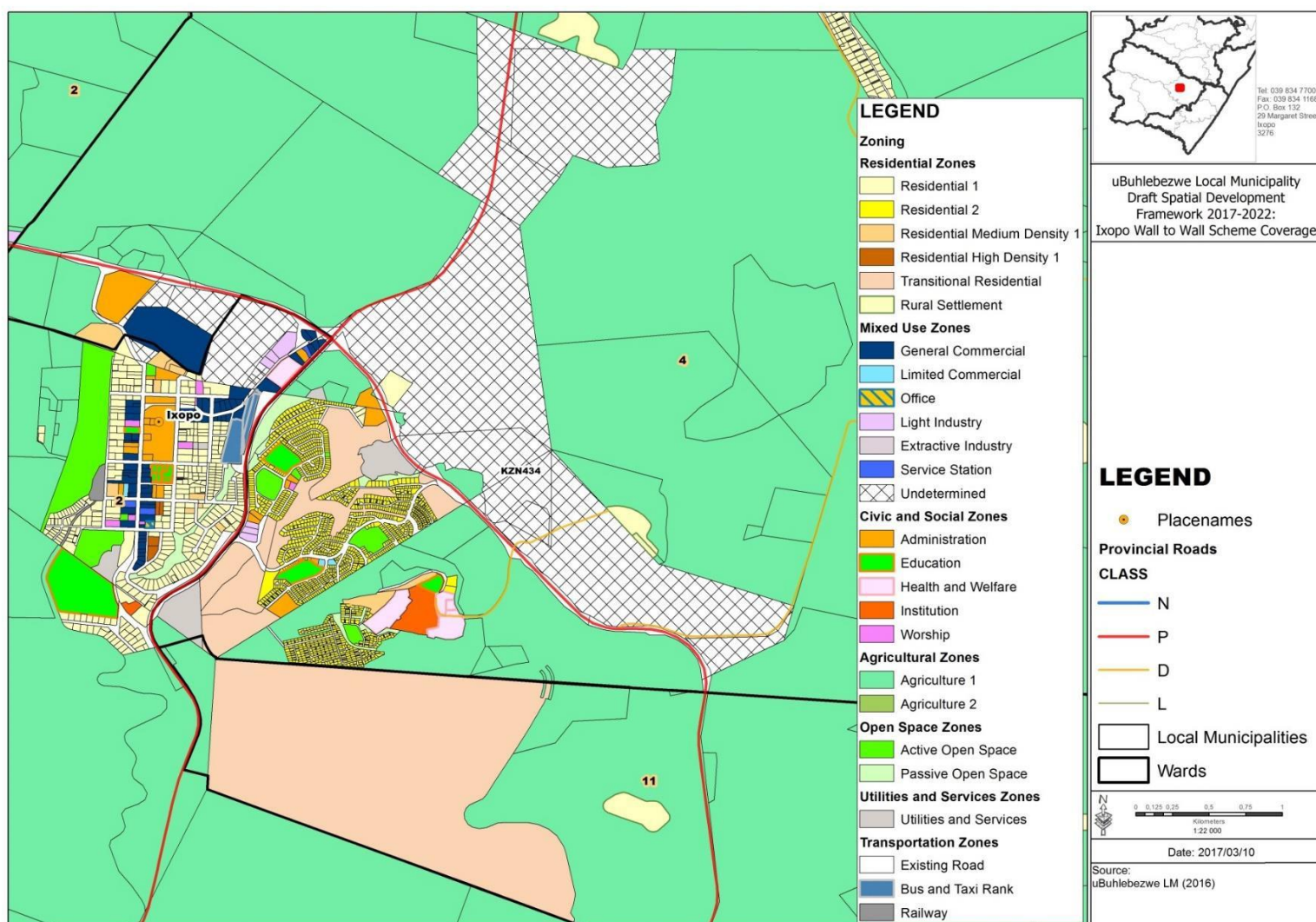
Alignment has to be shown as well between the IDP, Budget, Organisational Scorecard, SDBIP and signed performance agreements and plans for the Municipal Manager and Directors directly accountable to the Municipal Manager. This process has since been cascaded down to line Managers to ensure proper implementation of all planned activities.

Spatial Development Framework 2017-2022



Fig 4: Wall to Wall Scheme





Fg 5 : Wall to Wall scheme coverage

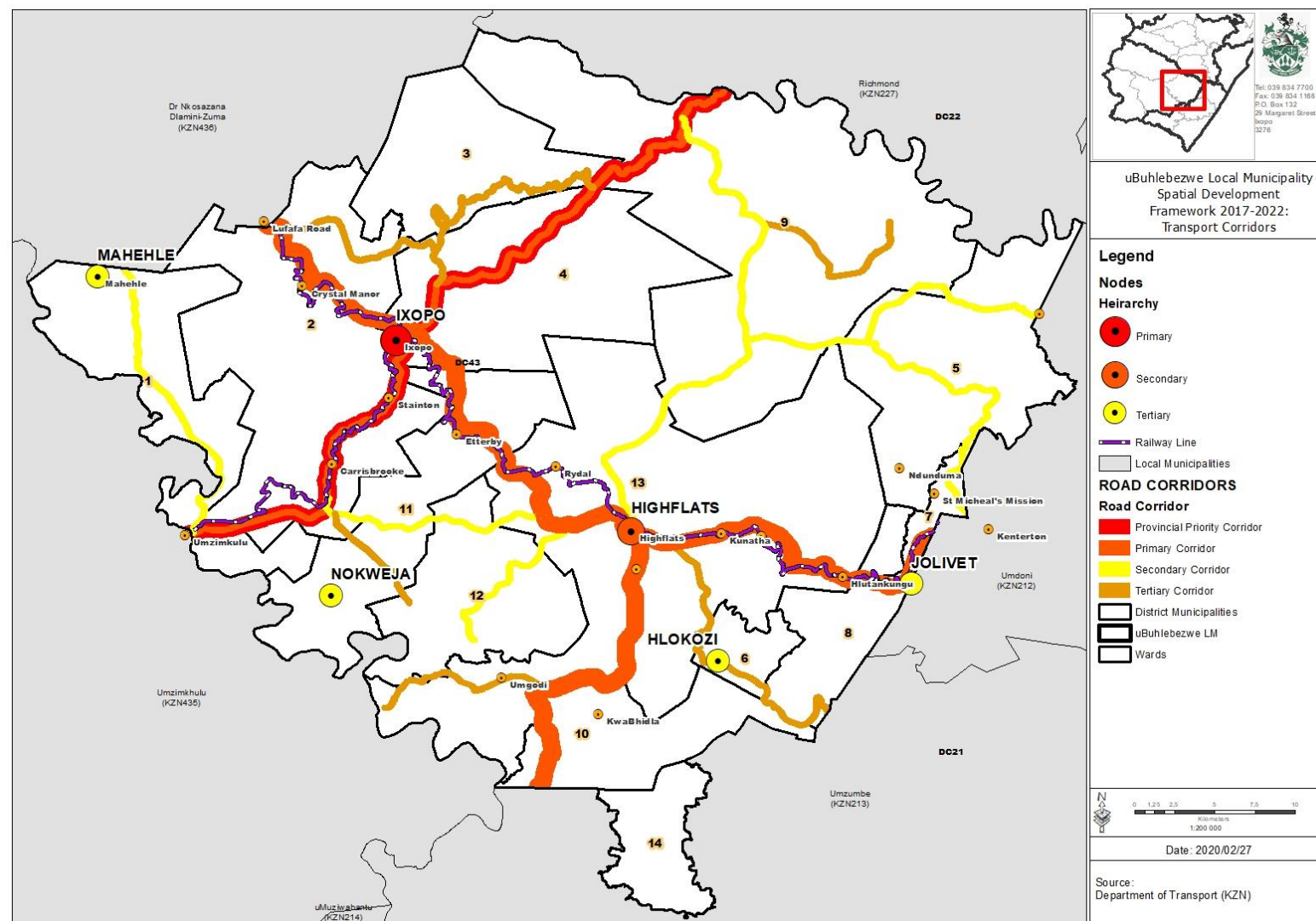


Fig 7 : Transport Corridors

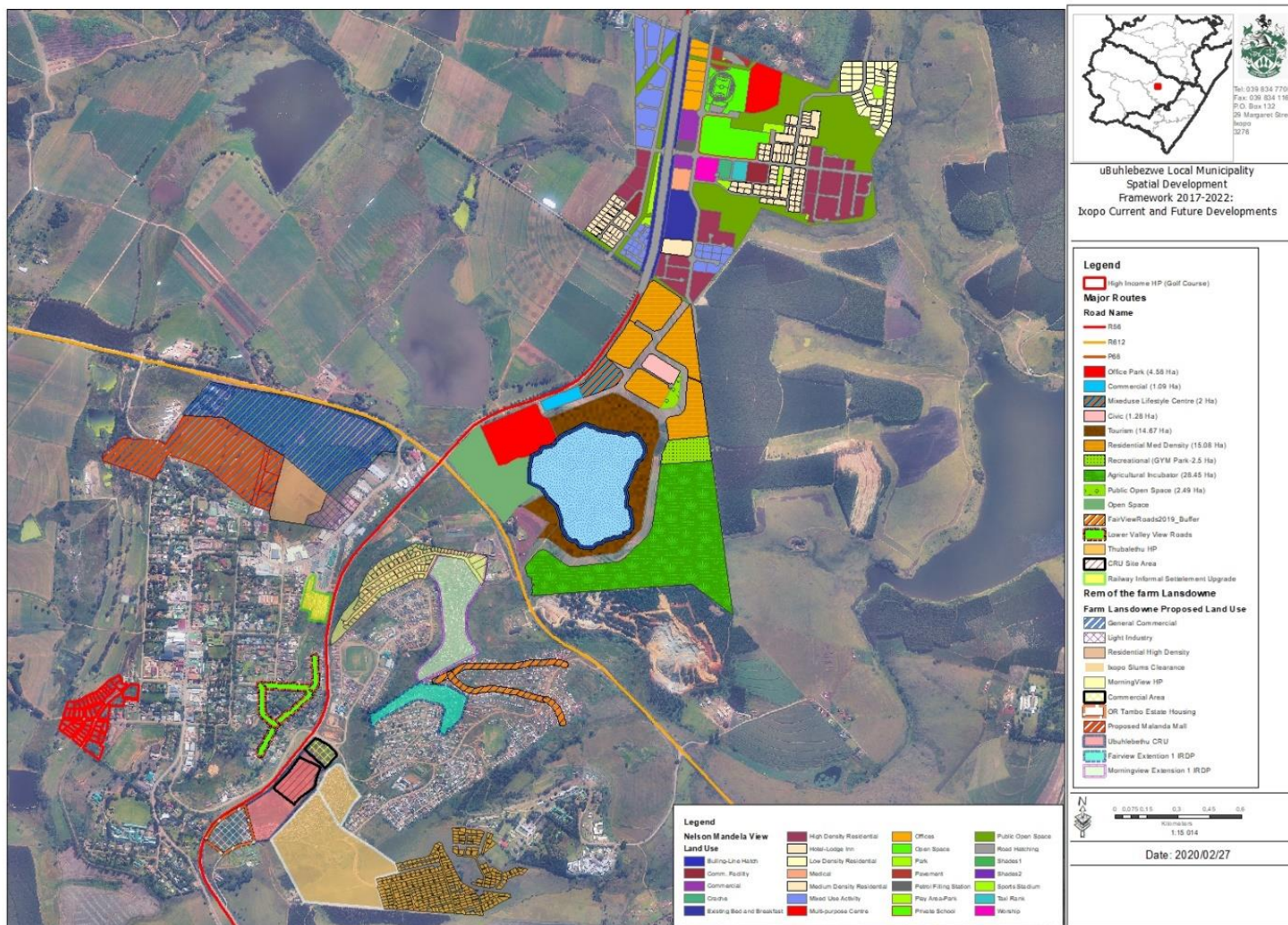


Fig 8 : Existing and future development



SECTION B: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES, GOVERNMENT POLICIES & IMPERATIVES

Planning and Development Principles

| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES | APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Land development optimizes the use of existing resources and infrastructure (Spluma Development Principles) | This is especially applicable to Ubuhlebezwe in a sense that we always strive to align our development projects in line with the development basic infrastructure. As much as project are planned and prioritized by the Municipality but nothing gets implemented without the basic infrastructure services laid out. Our developmental plans are aligned with District development plans in order to ascertain the timeframe attached per developmental proposal. |
| | |
| Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets (Spluma Development Principles) | The Municipality adopted a Land Disposal Policy which translates this principle in a manner of offering different disposal of Municipal land to a variety of people with different economic backgrounds. |
| | |
| Promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl (Spluma Development Principles) | The Municipality does not own much land surrounding the ever growing town area and it becomes difficult to plan and implement |

| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES | APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>service delivery projects e.g. LED initiatives and basic shelter closer to the CBD and economic opportunities.</p> <p>The Municipality has a high volume of informal settlements within the urban space and is currently facilitating land negotiations with the surrounding land owners in order to combat the ever growing informal settlements population. These target areas are within close proximity to the urban space and will not just offer sufficient housing development for the Town area but other land uses to support the broad public.</p> |
| | |
| <p>Development should be within limited resources (financial, institutional and physical). Development must optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure in a sustainable manner (<i>CRDP, National Strategy on Sustainable Development</i>)</p> | <p>The organisational structure has been developed to address issues relating the capacity so that services can be delivered timeously and efficiently, the municipal budgets also make provision of same.</p> |
| | |
| <p>Stimulate and reinforce cross boundary linkages.</p> | <p>Ixopo is located along the eastern boundary of Harry Gwala District, Municipality, it borders onto Dr Nkosazana Zuma, Richmond, Vulamehlo, Umzumbe and Umzimkhulu local municipalities, Ixopo is the main administrative centre located approximately 85km south east of Pietermaritzburg, and is strategically located at the intersection of four major provincial routes leading to Pietermaritzburg, the Drakensburg, the Eastern Cape and the South Coast (R56 and R612).</p> |
| | |
| <p>All to have access to basic services (water, sanitation, shelter and energy) must be provided to all households (NDP)</p> | <p>Water, sanitation and shelter developmental infrastructure plans are constantly being aligned between the Water authority (Harry</p> |

| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES | APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>District Municipality) and Ubuhlebezwe. Where energy is concerned the Municipality is currently facilitating electricity supply to the household within the vicinity of the Mahehle, Mkhunya and Ufafa areas. As a response to the promotion of going green, the Municipality in future will also be engaging with the relevant stakeholders to looking into the housing development in conjunction to the energy saving initiatives fit for human sustainable living.</p> |
| | |
| Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure (<i>CRDP</i>) | Rural housing projects within the municipality seek to give beneficiaries the ownership. |
| | |
| Tackle inherited spatial division (NDP) | <p>Our current SDF gives a guide which informs land development and management principles meant to deal with past imbalances. Our SDF also lays the direction of growth, special development areas for targeted growth and that is meant to deal with past segregational imbalances. The SDF also indicates where an area of development is promoted and where development is reduced</p> <p>– which in most cases it is guided by environmental issues among other things. The SDF evidently is aligned to the developmental elements contained within the National Development Plan (NDP), Provincial Growth and Development Strategy as well the District SDF accordingly.</p> |
| | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Develop social and spatial compacts (NDP) | <p>All developmental plans are a direct response of the need from the broad public e.g. electricity implementation project were a response to protest action which took place over the years. Social spatial developmental measures are definitely promoted in terms of</p> |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES | APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>the development of our urban, rural and regional spaces for communities. The SDF is guided and framed by the system of regulations within which we are most familiar.</p> |
| | |
| <p>Prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands must be protected and land must be safely utilised</p> | <p>SDF makes provisions for protection of environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p>We are currently conducting the Strategic Environmental Assessment. The Terms of Reference and SLA of which, have been approved and signed.</p> <p>The Municipality provided skip bins to all homeowner residing in around Ixopo Town to minimise the use of plastic bags, thereby protecting the environment.</p> |
| | |
| <p>Engagement with stakeholder representatives on policy, planning and implementation at national, sectoral and local levels is central to achieving coherent and effective planning and development.</p> | <p>Through IDP Representative Forum, SDF Steering Committee, Mayor's Forum, Municipal Manager's Forum, OSS and Inter-governmental Structures provides the platform to achieving coherent and effective planning and development.</p> |
| | |
| <p>If there is a need to low-income housing, it must be provided in close proximity to areas of opportunity (<i>"Breaking New Ground": from Housing to Sustainable Human Settlements</i>)</p> | <p>The Municipality has purchased Wolsely farm with the intention of initiating a low income project there, the farm is along the R 612 and is close to Ixopo Town.</p> <p>The municipality has initiated two projects, i.e Morningview middle-income project and Golf Course Project, both which are in close proximity of the town.</p> |

| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES | APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | |
| During planning processes and subsequent development, the reduction of resource use, as well as the carbon intensity of the economy, must be promoted | <p>The municipality has developed a Waste Management Plan which address this issue.</p> <p>The Municipality provided skip bin to all homeowner residing in around Ixopo Town to minimise the use of plastic bags, thereby protecting the environment.</p> |
| | |
| Environmentally responsible behavior must be promoted through incentives and disincentives (<i>KZN PGDS</i>). | <p>The municipality has a cleaning awareness campaign.</p> <p>Processes for the purchase of bins that will be mounted on each street pole have been finalised and the project is underway.</p> <p>The Municipality has provided skip bin to all homeowner residing in around Ixopo Town to minimise the use of plastic bags, thereby protecting the environment.</p> |
| | |
| -The principle of self-sufficiency must be promoted. Development must be located in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their need locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each areas unique competencies towards its own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency (<i>KZN PGDS</i>) | <p>Ixopo precinct plan has identified the need for a shopping complex to service the people of Ixopo, this minimises chances of people having to travel to the nearest towns, e.g Pietermaritzburg.</p> <p>There is a Tusong Service centre located in Highflats, which seeks to meet communities coming from around the Highflats, Hluthankungu, Jolivet and many other communities, half way. There are Municipal services offered here and there are sector departments occupying some offices in the centre.</p> <p>The planning of the Ixopo town itself is such that, service departments such as home</p> |

| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES | APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>affairs, sassa, dpt of health are located withing the town, for easy access.</p> <p>The newly completed Ixopo Taxi Rank is also located in the towns' CBD.</p> |
| | |
| Planning and subsequent development must strive to provide the highest level of accessibility to resources, services and opportunities (KZN PGDS) | <p>Amenities such as banks, sector departments, municipalities(district and local) are highly accessible.</p> <p>Future developments are also propose within easy access to communities</p> |

Table 4: Planning and Development Principles

Government Policies and Imperatives

| Government Priority | Issue | Municipal Action |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sustainable Development Goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs created • Number of early childhood development centres created (service delivery) • The number of women employed in the senior level : Employment Equity Plan • The number of clinics created in conjunction with the department of health • The number of people that receive assistance with HIV-Aids programs • Environmental programs implemented • The number of MoU signed with the government departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipality creates employment through EPWP and LED grants. Vacant post are also filled timeously by following HR processes. • At Ubuhlebwe, 3 of our Directors are female, Director: IPD, Director SD, CFO. • Through IDP Representative Forum meetings and OSS, the municipality together with the Department of Education are working towards the construction of early childhood development centres. • Though creation of clinics is the Department of health's function, the municipality does provide basic services. • Regarding HIV/AIDS the municipality has made a provision for employee assistance programme. There is an HIV/AIDS coordinator employed by the Municipality who is hands on in coordinating and facilitating HIV/AIDS programs. • The number of people without water, sanitation and housing is declining. • The Municipality's plan is to conclude all MOU's within a period of three Months |
| National Plan Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More inclusive economic growth, decent work and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning towards economic growth is indeed inclusive. The Municipality's LED strategy addresses |

| Government Priority | Issue | Municipal Action |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and social infrastructure; Rural development, food security and land reform; Access to quality education; Improved health care; The fight against crime and corruption; Cohesive and sustainable communities; Creation of a better Africa and a better world; Sustainable resource management and use A developmental state including improvement of public services | <p>the needs of both formal and informal economies. The strategy seeks to find ways of assisting local businesses to thrive whilst create a conducive environment for the informal sector to grow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The town of Ixopo forms the primary development node of the municipality, most economic services are available, It has a high potential for development of industries, commerce and other economic activities and a major education and health centre. The "land release programme", where in there will be housing and business activity taking place will certainly bring more economic activity, create jobs. Currently there is an Ixopo and Highflats precinct plan being developed that seeks to formalise nodes |
| 14 National Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality of basic education Improve health and life expectancy All people in South Africa protected and feel safe Decent employment through inclusive economic growth A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life A responsive and, accountable, effective and efficient local government system Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources A better South Africa, a better and safer Africa and world An efficient, effective and development-oriented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts to contribute towards the improvement of basic education includes back to school campaign, adoption of a school by each Councillor and donation Science, Mathematics, Biology kits and Dictionaries to High Schools. The Municipality's Community Safety Unit is fully capacitated, comprising of Disaster Management and Traffic Management. This ensure security, safety on the road and in cases of fire. The Municipality works closely with the SAPS. Employees are capacitated annually through the Workplace Skills Programme and staff bursaries are offered to willing employees. All Senior Managers have completed the CPMD course. The Community Development Unit together with the Department of Social Development have various programs that address matters of food security and community development. The Municipality has various policies, bylaws and strategies in place to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. The back to basics program assists with reporting on a monthly basis and the municipality has an effective PMS policy that it is implementing. There is an environmental officer employed who ensure compliance with all environmental legislation and requirements. Ubuhlebezwe Municipality, in its IDP, Budget, SDF & PMS Process Plan, it outlines mechanisms for community participation, whereby |

| Government Priority | Issue | Municipal Action |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity | <p>the community needs are being looked in to and prioritisation takes place. Basic services such as, road networks, community facilities, infrastructure are being budgeted for, and incorporated in the Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan to ensure that the municipality is responsive, accountable, effective and efficient to its community.</p> |
| National Development Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Local Economic Development Good Governance & Public Participation Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development Financial Viability Cross cutting interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A provision of basic services such as water & sanitation has been made by the district as their field of competency, provision of electricity has been facilitated by the municipality working with Eskom. LED & Social Development has identified projects through LED & EPWP that are being implemented and will continue in the following financial years The municipality has developed a process plan which then addresses mechanisms for public participation in the IDP and Budget processes within the municipality The municipality has programmes designed and implemented to improve employment equity and skills development To ensure financial stability within the municipality, ubuhlebezwe has ensured that all debts that are 90+ days old are now handed over, and the municipal budget is spent accordingly, with monthly submissions of section 71 reports Ward Committees are functional in all 14 wards. |
| State of the Nation Address (SONA 2020) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Load Shedding Land reform Gender based violence Youth Crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipality continues to work with Eskom in the provision of Electricity. The Municipality is very close to having Universal access. On Gender based violence, the Municipality structures its gender programs such as Mens Day and Womens Day to address Gender based violence, through dialogue and teaching. Focus on Youth matters has seen the Municipality doing a skills audit in all the wards, to see what skills and qualification are available and which areas we should focus on. We work closely with the SAPS on matter relating to crime, wherein we hold stakeholder forums where representatives from the SAPS report on Stats and initiatives aimed at preventing crime |

| Government Priority | Issue | Municipal Action |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns for people abusing drugs and alcohol are held annually to make them aware of the impact it has on their lives and offering assistance to them accordingly. Corruption - The Municipality has a fully capacitated Internal Audit Unit which also has a Risk and Compliance Officer. There are controls in place to mitigate fraud and corruption. Economy – Through our LED strategy and initiatives, the Municipality is committed to unlocking the economic potential of Ixopo. We are also looking at purchasing land for Development in order to attract investors and boost our economy. |
| State of the Province Address (SOPA 2020) | Job Creation Disaster relief Youth programs Infrastructure upgrades Tourism development Agriculture development Road safety Operation Clean Audit Gender based violence Crime Prevention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through LED projects/activities, the municipality has made a provision for such and through those projects, jobs are created in all financial years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Gender based violence, the Municipality structures its gender programs such as Mens Day and Womens Day to address Gender based violence, through dialogue and teaching. Focus on Youth matters has seen the Municipality doing a skills audit in all the wards, to see what skills and qualification are available and which areas we should we focus on. We work closely with the SAPS on matter relating to crime, wherein we hold stakeholder forums where representatives from the SAPS report on Stats and initiatives aimed at preventing crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipality has taken the initiative to discover all possible Tourism drawcards in the area, to explore ways that these places can be made attractive to tourists, |
| KZN PGDS (7 Goals) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation HumanResource Development Human and Community Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through LED projects/activities, the municipality has made a provision for such and through those projects, jobs are created in all financial years The municipality is engaging, through its IDP/Budget process plan, with the |

| Government Priority | Issue | Municipal Action |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Infrastructure • Response to climate change • Governance and policy • Spatial equity | <p>department of education to facilitate the construction of school facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality, through its LED and EPWP is able to eradicate poverty, also ensuring the healthy environment through cleaning awareness campaigns, human settlements is also on board and are, through our facilitations, building houses for the disadvantaged. SAPS and our community safety department work together in ensuring the safe and secure environment • The municipality has made provision for construction of new roads, rehabilitation of roads, there is also a project called revamping of Carrisbrook Railway as part of our tourism strategy • Working together with the District, are able to deal with disaster management • IGR structures are in place and are functional, where the chairpersons of each KPA are the municipal managers of all our five (5) local municipalities, with the district being the 6th • Spatial is one of the critical components in the IDP hence all municipalities within the district have formed a forum where alignment is being ensured. |
| Back to Basics | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipality reports monthly and quarterly on back to basics. Ubuhlebezwe is a recipient of various awards on Back to basics. |
| District Development Model | <p>The profile will serve as a basis for discussion and engagements one the baseline and priorities for developing a ONE PLAN for the Districts, by the newly established District Hubs.</p> <p>A Status Quo Analysis and a Short-Term Action Plan identifying immediate service delivery actions, and catalytic activities aimed at unlocking developmental projects (Stabilisation Phase).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ubuhlebezwe is part of engagements aimed at Implementing the District Model. • The Municipality has considered the profile of Ubuhlebezwe Municipality to be included in the District Model and provided information where such was required. |

Table 5: Government Policies and Imperatives

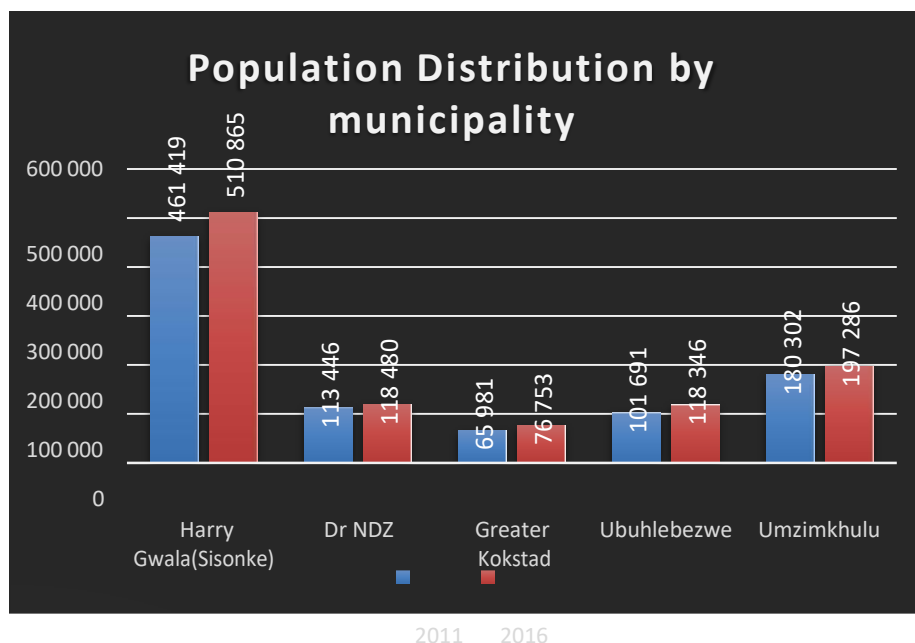
SECTION C: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Demographic characteristics and Analysis

Initially Statistics South Africa (Statssa) conducted a population census once every 5 years i.e. 1996 and 2001, this interval was however changed to 10 years and thus the last census was in 2011. In between the census, Statssa conducts a Community Survey (CS) and the last one was in 2016. According to Statssa a population census, as defined by the United Nations, is “the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or a well-defined part of the country”; i.e. a total count of the population. The CS on the other hand is a large-scale household survey conducted by Statistics South Africa to bridge the gap between censuses. I.e. it is a representative sample of the population. As a result of this the information from the Community Survey is only provided at a Municipal level and not at ward level as compared to the 2011 census which goes down to the ward level and beyond. Prior to the release of the CS results in 2016 there was a redemarcation of the municipal wards. Statssa thus had to delay the release of the CS results and realign the ward boundaries to the newly demarcated ward boundaries. E.g. Population Figures for Ubuhlebezwe from the CS before factoring in the new demarcation was 101 690; but after factoring in the redemarcation it is 118 346.

Population size

The graph below depicts the population for Harry Gwala District Municipality (HGDM) and its family of local municipalities. All municipalities reflect an increase in their population from 2011 to 2016.



Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Population distribution by gender

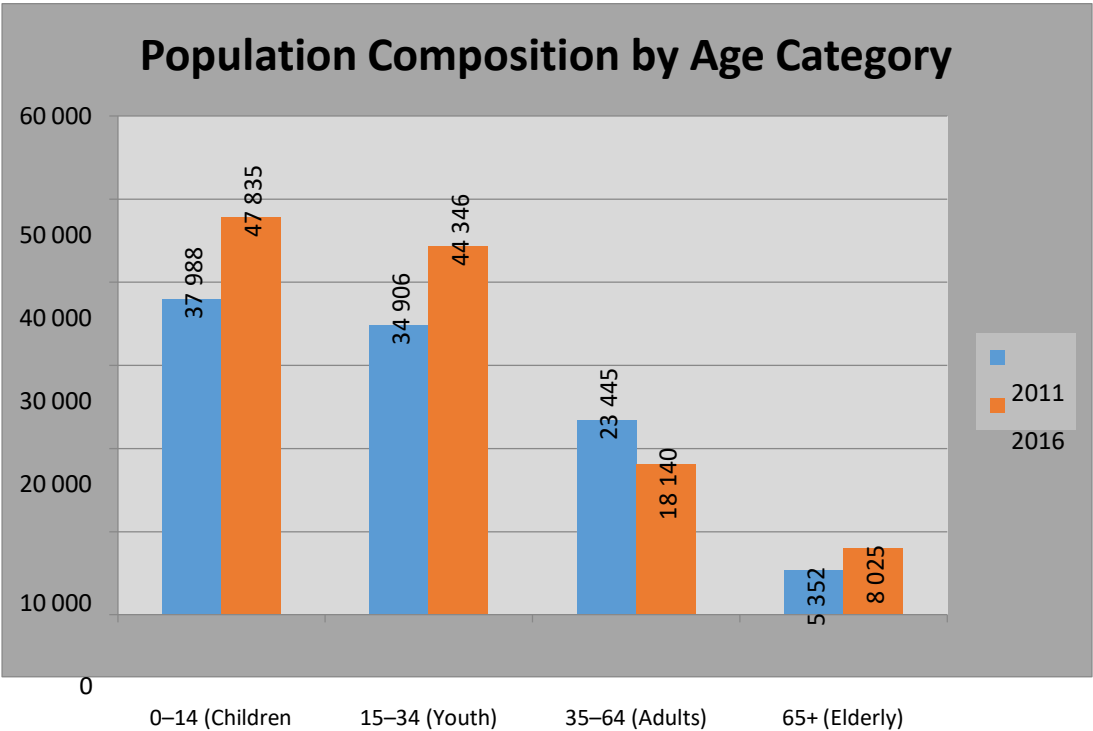
The table below depicts the population distribution by gender for Ubuhlebezwe Municipality for 2011 and 2016. There is a 1% increase in the percentage of males from 2011 to 2016; inversely the females declined by 1% over the same period.

| | 2011 | 2016 |
|---------|------|------|
| Males | 46% | 47% |
| Females | 54% | 53% |

Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Population composition

The graph below depicts the population composition by age category for Ubuhlebezwe Municipality between 2011 and 2016. The graph shows an increase in the population composition between 2011 and 2016 except for the 35-64 age category (Adults).



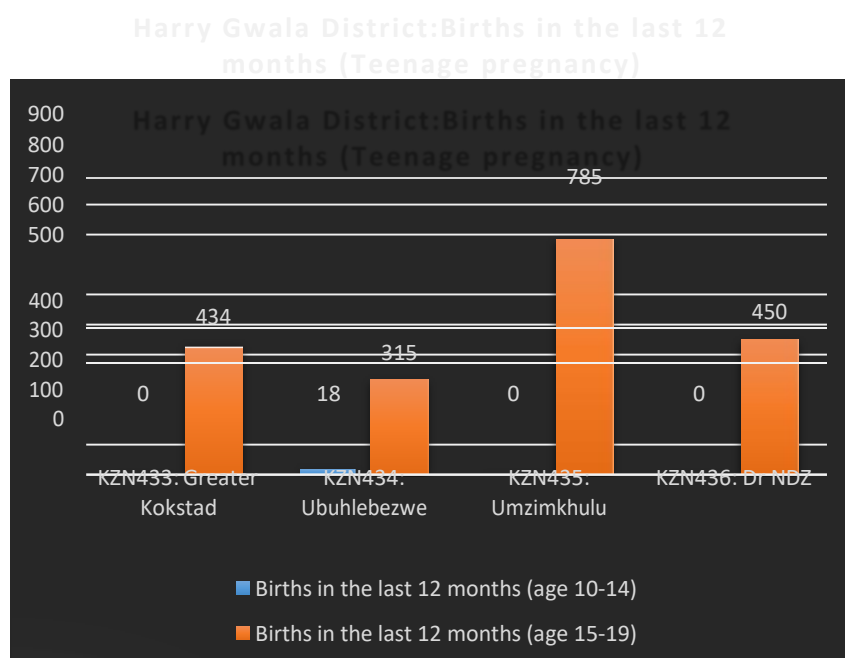
Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is defined as the ratio between the number of people aged less than 14 and over 65 to the number of people aged 15-64. A high ratio may increase the burden on the productive part of the population. The dependency ratio for 2011 stood at 74, 27%. For 2016 the dependency ratio stands at 89, 39%. Therefore a higher number of the population is now dependent on the working population.

Teenage pregnancy

The table below depicts the teenage pregnancy figures for the district LMs. uBuhebezwe Local Municipality is the only municipality that has had births in the 10-14 age category. In the age category of 15-19 it has the lowest number at 315 births. Under our HIV/AIDS and Gender Unit, we have included programs that directly address teenage pregnancy, by opening dialogues between the young and old and speaking openly about Sex, abuse and pregnancy with teenagers.



Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Fertility rate

Fertility statistics that speak directly to Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality are difficult to find by according to StasSA mid-year population estimates (2009) the KwaZulu Natal Province has had average fertility rates.

| Province | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| KwaZulu Natal | 3,03 | 2,60 |

Source: StasSA mid-year population estimates (2009)

The above table depict that, the municipal health system have birth control determinants in place that one can firmly state that they are accessible to the society at large.

Mortality rate

Mortality is the decrement process by which living members of a population gradually die out. The Infant Mortality Rate is the number of infant deaths (< 1year of age) in a given year divided by the total number of live births during the same year multiplied by a thousand. The IMR is a good indicator of general health & living standard.

The IMR stands at 19, 4 i.e. 19, 4 infant deaths per thousand births.

Life expectancy

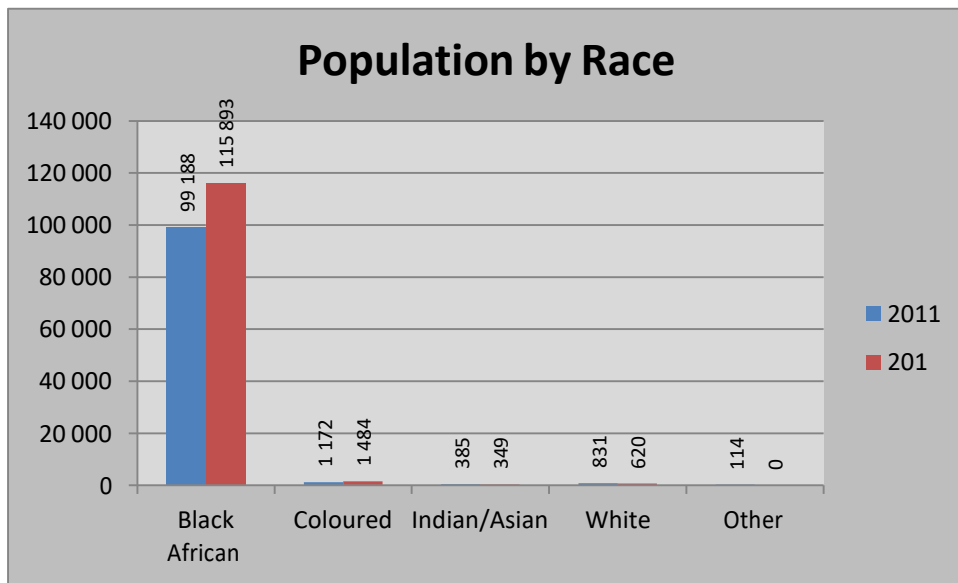
Life expectancy is the expected average number of years remaining to be lived by persons of a particular age. Between 2002 and 2016, there was an overall increase in Life expectancy (55,2 to 62,4 years). The population for 2016(8025) for persons above the age of 65 has increased compared to the same age category for 2011(5352).

Population groups

The graph below depicts the population by race group between 2011 and 2016. There is an increase in the black (16

705) and coloured (312) population groups. The Indian/Asian and White population groups have experienced a

decline in population numbers of -36 and -211 respectively. In 2011 there was a population group category called "Other" which stood at 114; in 2016 this category is 0.



POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATES: Source: Stats SA.

MID YEAR ESTIMATES FOR HARRY GWALA REGION:

POPULATION:

| Location | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| KwaZulu-Natal | 7,193,304 | 7,259,929 | 7,329,551 | 7,399,085 | 7,464,617 | 7,528,501 | 7,593,994 | 7,659,431 | 7,725,677 |
| DC43: Harry Gwala | 490,356 | 494,617 | 498,838 | 502,792 | 506,181 | 509,224 | 512,837 | 516,629 | 520,633 |

POPULATION BY SEX:

| Location | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 5,445,771 | 5,965,866 | 5,508,347 | 6,024,757 | 5,569,465 | 6,084,248 | 5,629,556 | 6,142,550 | 5,689,950 | 6,200,230 |
| DC43: Harry Gwala | 232,645 | 273,536 | 233,925 | 275,299 | 235,691 | 277,147 | 237,499 | 279,131 | 239,375 | 281,258 |

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX:

| Location | 5 y age group | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| KZN | 0-4 | 629,268 | 611,339 | 632,108 | 613,989 | 636,001 | 617,878 | 637,467 | 619,409 | 637,790 | 619,396 |
| KZN - Harry Gwala District Municipality (DC43) | 0-4 | 32,141 | 31,575 | 31,595 | 31,059 | 31,461 | 30,936 | 31,475 | 30,951 | 31,684 | 31,130 |
| | 5-9 | 32,041 | 31,603 | 32,015 | 31,584 | 31,939 | 31,569 | 31,817 | 31,484 | 31,617 | 31,334 |
| | 10-14 | 30,896 | 30,982 | 31,261 | 31,351 | 31,274 | 31,355 | 31,395 | 31,419 | 31,492 | 31,461 |
| | 15-19 | 25,178 | 25,757 | 26,197 | 26,753 | 26,445 | 27,329 | 26,774 | 27,950 | 27,215 | 28,509 |
| | 20-24 | 20,041 | 21,929 | 19,243 | 21,279 | 19,245 | 21,220 | 19,314 | 21,369 | 19,387 | 21,706 |
| | 25-29 | 20,594 | 23,354 | 19,766 | 22,719 | 19,280 | 22,252 | 18,553 | 21,486 | 17,813 | 20,688 |
| | 30-34 | 19,742 | 21,933 | 19,942 | 22,333 | 20,082 | 22,644 | 20,037 | 22,810 | 19,790 | 22,781 |
| | 35-39 | 14,120 | 16,138 | 15,169 | 17,207 | 16,191 | 18,210 | 17,130 | 19,231 | 18,004 | 20,229 |
| | 40-44 | 8,702 | 11,397 | 9,337 | 11,835 | 10,082 | 12,496 | 11,007 | 13,299 | 12,020 | 14,184 |
| | 45-49 | 6,593 | 10,316 | 6,736 | 10,403 | 6,902 | 10,434 | 7,067 | 10,398 | 7,275 | 10,423 |
| | 50-54 | 4,980 | 9,506 | 4,998 | 9,424 | 5,123 | 9,336 | 5,295 | 9,358 | 5,479 | 9,418 |
| | 55-59 | 4,654 | 9,129 | 4,603 | 9,115 | 4,514 | 9,001 | 4,400 | 8,856 | 4,306 | 8,703 |
| | 60-64 | 3,802 | 8,029 | 3,799 | 8,025 | 3,808 | 8,061 | 3,820 | 8,080 | 3,816 | 8,091 |
| | 65-69 | 2,976 | 6,994 | 2,949 | 7,062 | 2,941 | 7,058 | 2,938 | 7,048 | 2,935 | 6,997 |
| | 70-74 | 2,247 | 5,378 | 2,243 | 5,490 | 2,248 | 5,589 | 2,229 | 5,679 | 2,203 | 5,773 |
| | 75-79 | 1,525 | 3,895 | 1,538 | 3,965 | 1,570 | 3,967 | 1,605 | 3,992 | 1,630 | 4,040 |
| | 80+ | 2,413 | 5,622 | 2,535 | 5,697 | 2,585 | 5,689 | 2,641 | 5,721 | 2,709 | 5,791 |

Household and services

The section below covers the backlog status that is faced by Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality by providing a comparison of Census 2011 and CS 2016 data. As stated earlier in the passage, the demarcation process and the level of detail at which the CS 2016 is collected has had major implications in how the data is represented.

Electricity

Electricity used for Lighting is commonly used to identify electrification Backlogs (CS). In the 2011 statistics the electrification backlogs are calculated per household and in 2016 they are based on the total population.

The backlog in 2011 was 10838 households. The backlog for 2016 is 26477 people. The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries.

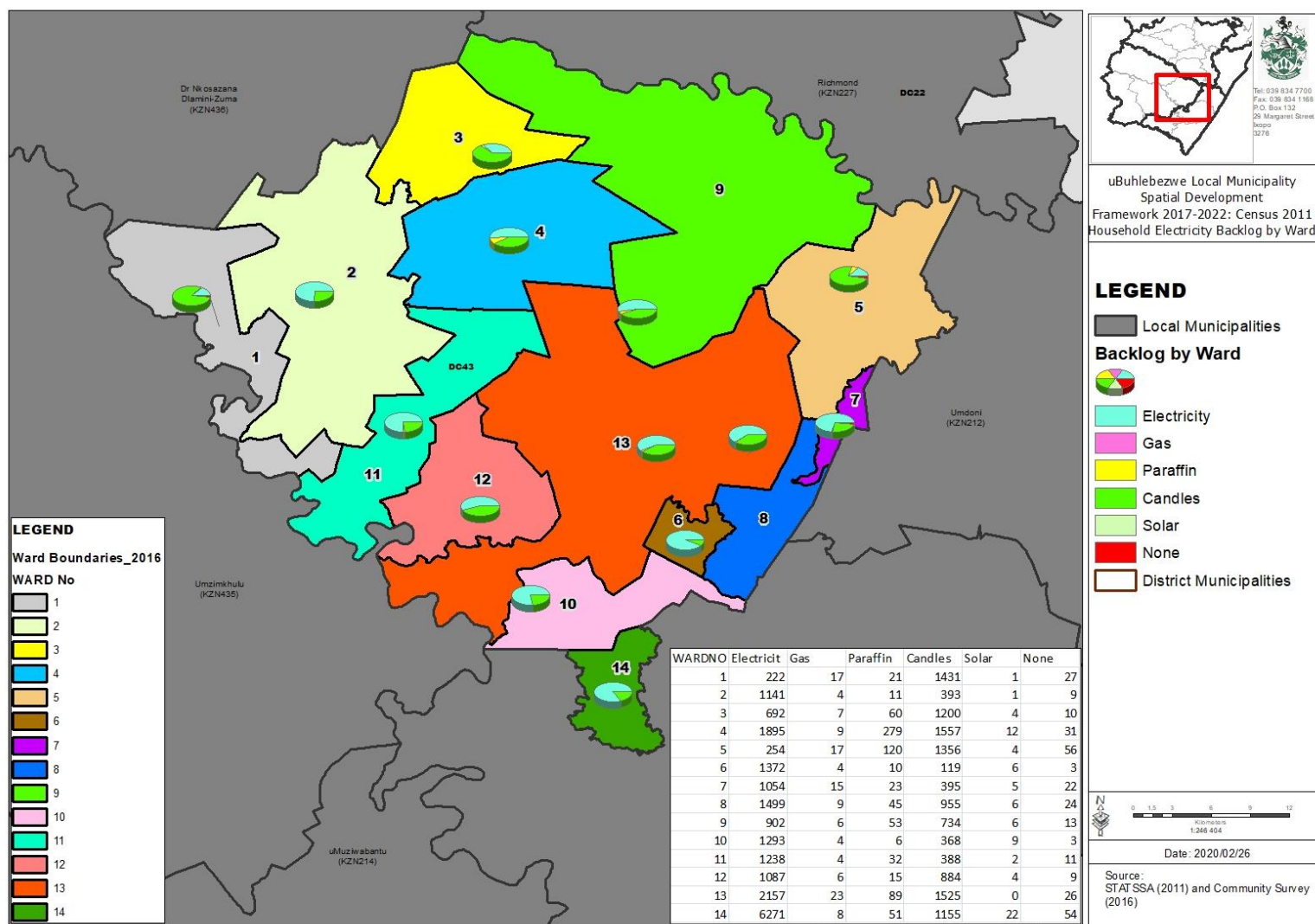


Fig 10: Electricity Backlogs

(Piped) water

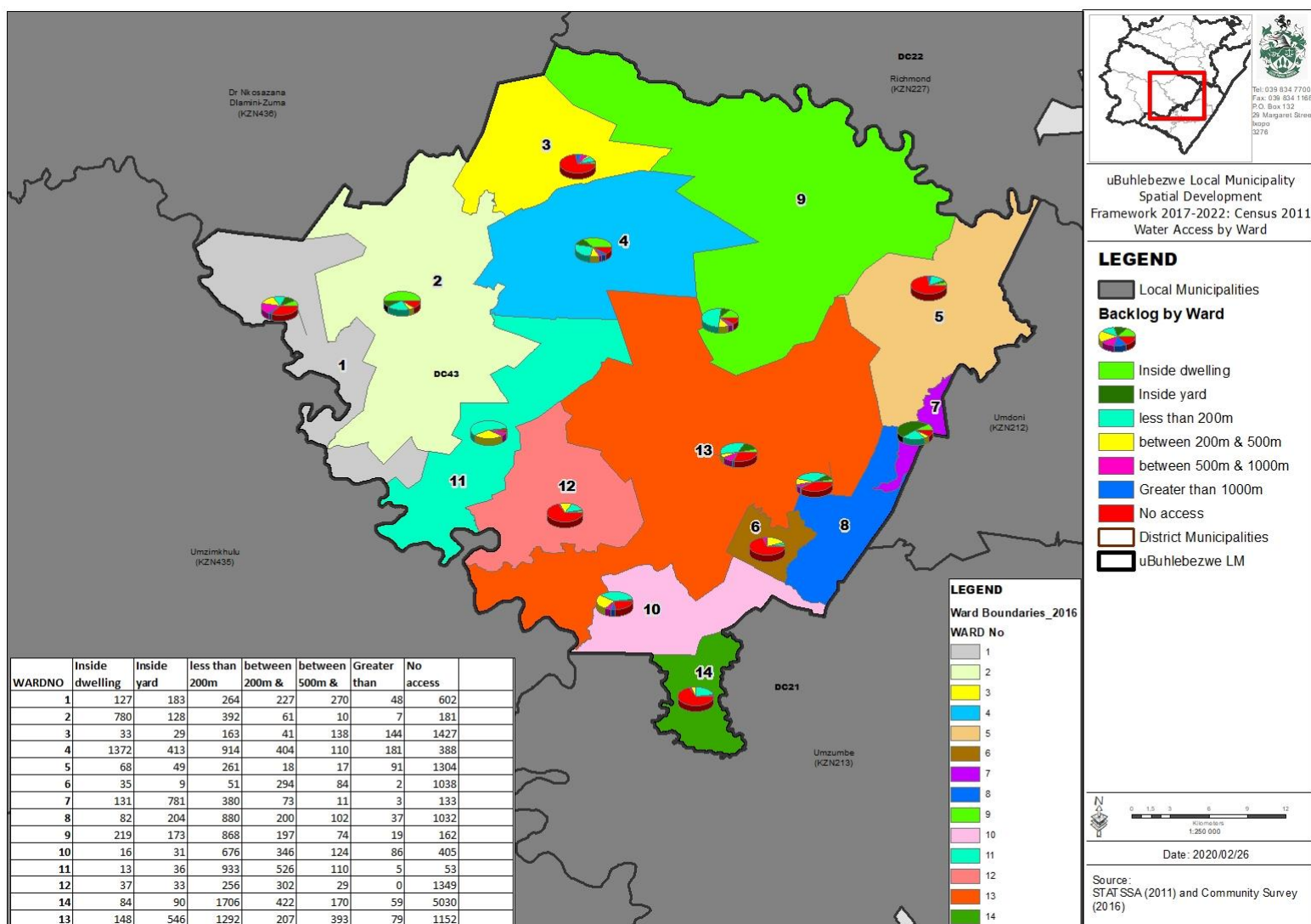
The minimum requirements for acceptable access to Piped Water are:

- Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution
- Piped (tap) water inside yard
- Piped (tap) water on community stand: < 200m from dwelling/institution

The following constitute backlogs:

- Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution
- Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution
- Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution.
- No access to piped (tap) water

The (Piped) water backlog in 2011 was 12 468 households. The backlog for 2016 is 70834 (people). The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries. (community survey, 2016)



Fg: 11 water backlogs

Sanitation

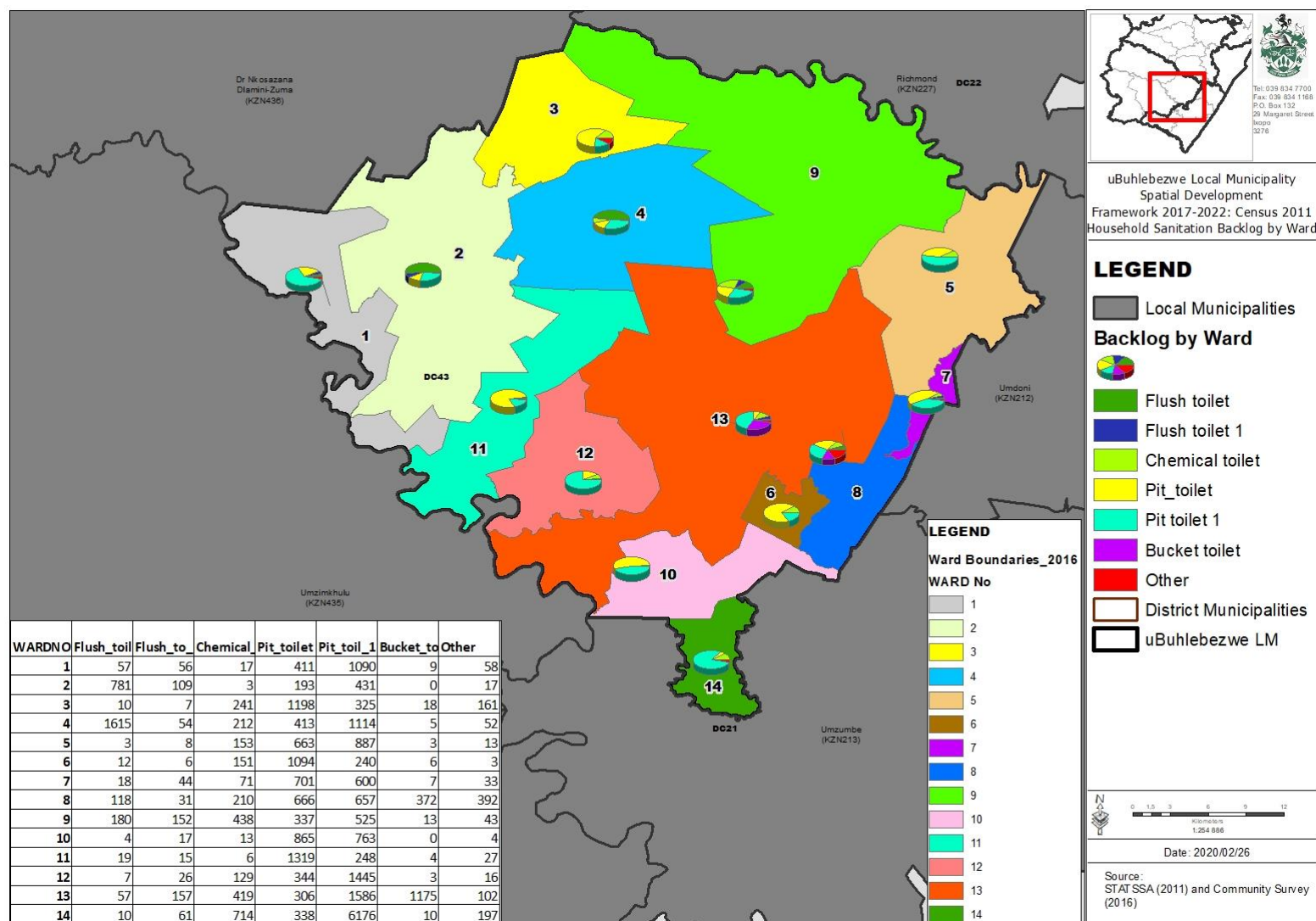
Minimum requirements for acceptable access to Sanitation are:

- Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)
- Flush toilet (with septic tank)
- Chemical toilet
- Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)

The following constitute backlogs:

- None
- Pit toilet without ventilation
- Bucket toilet
- Other

The sanitation backlog in 2011 was 10 287 households. The backlog for 2016 is 34 318 (people). The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries. (community survey, 2016)



Fg12: sanitation backlogs

Refuse Removal

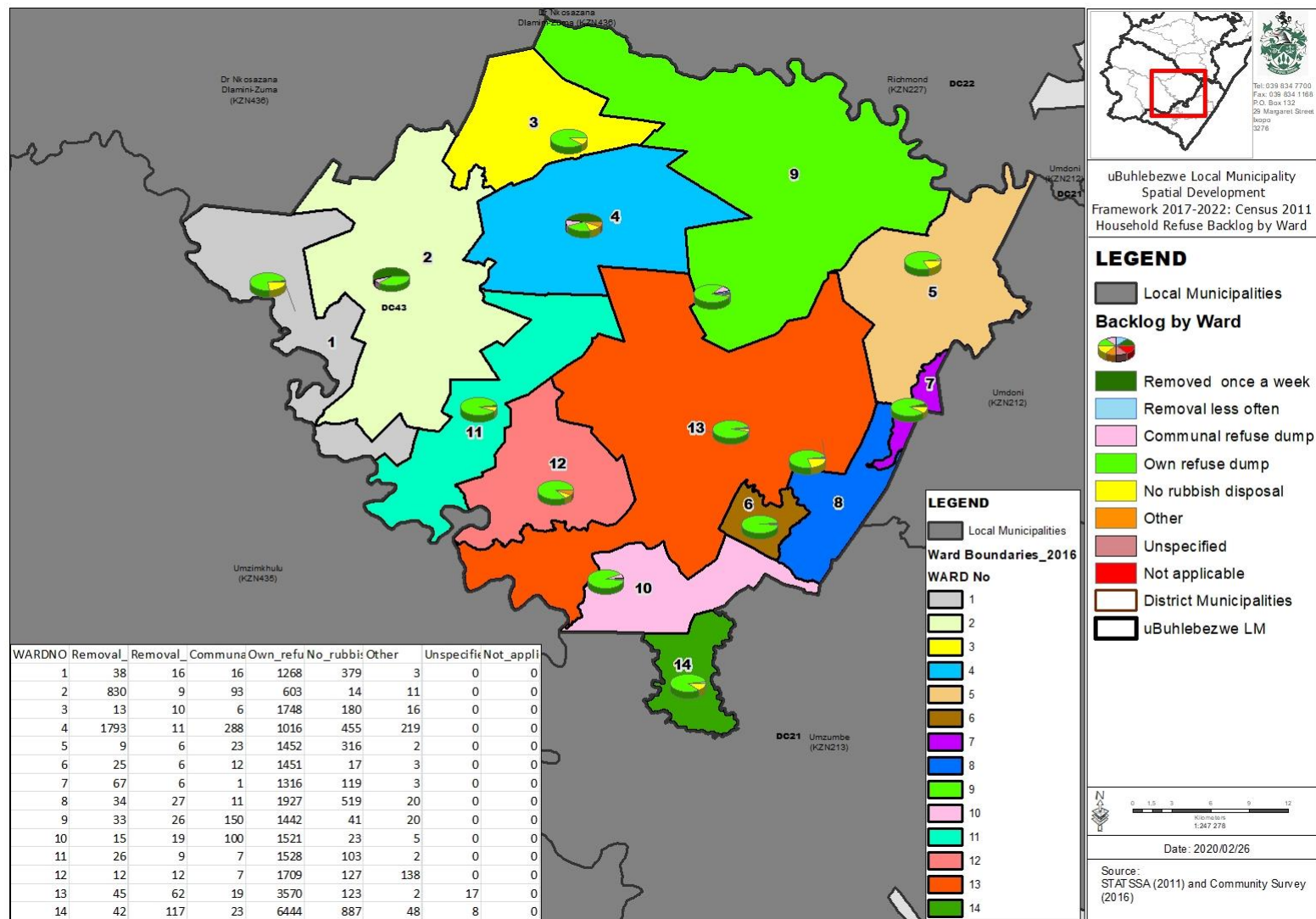
Minimum requirements for acceptable access to Refuse Removal are:

- Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week
- Removed by local authority/private company less often

The following constitute backlogs:

- Communal refuse dump
- Own refuse dump
- No rubbish disposal
- Other

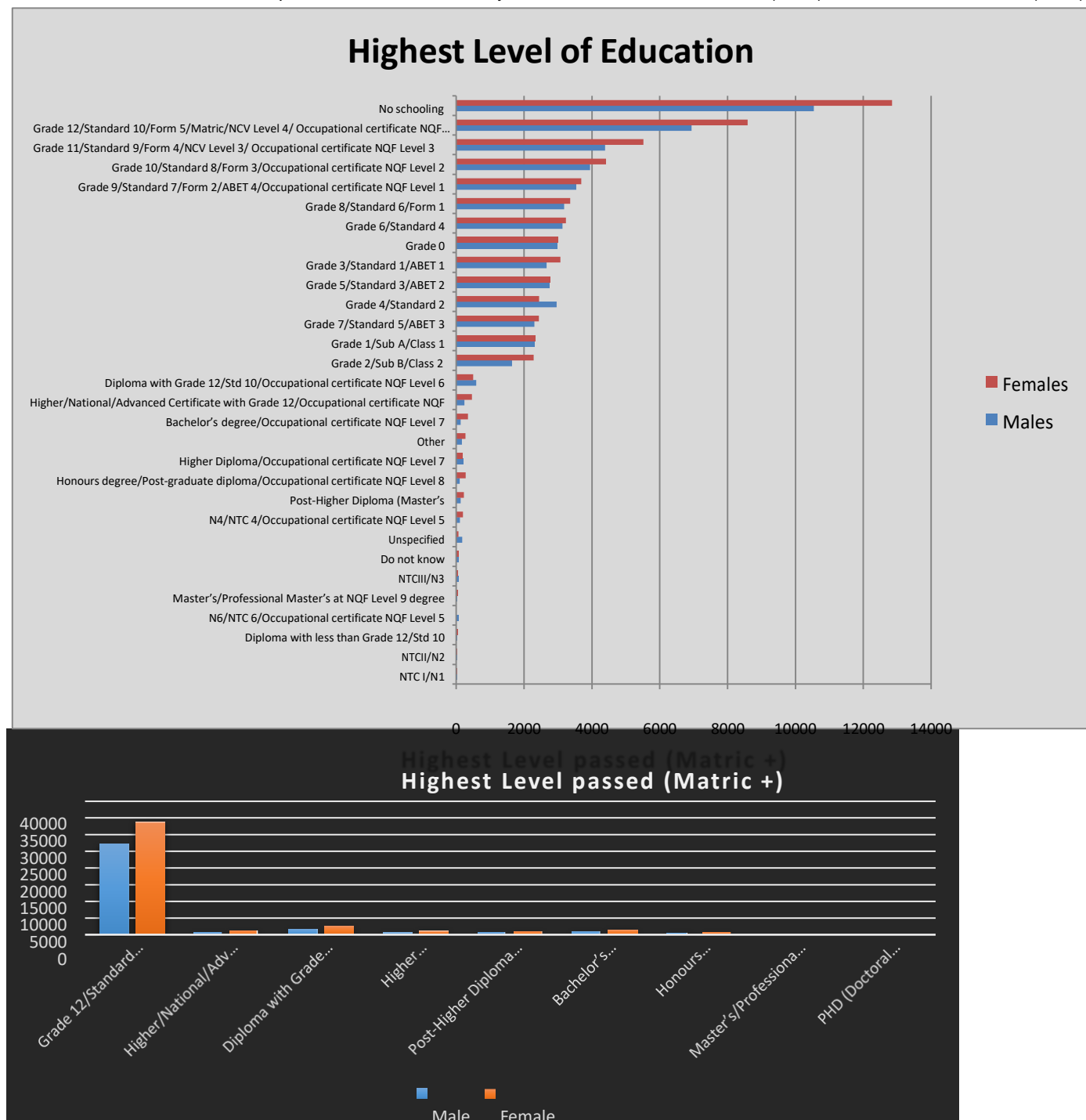
The Refuse Removal backlog in 2011 was 20 432 households. The backlog for 2016 is 109 424 (people). The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries. (community survey, 2016)



Fg 13: refuse backlogs

Educational status

The graph below depicts the highest level of education within various categories for males and females at Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality based on the CS 2016 results for the whole population. Males (10545) and Females (12847) with no formal education constitute the majority in terms of the population in relation to education. The highest level of education that has been attained by the population of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality is Grade 12, whereby the number of females (8589) out numbers males (6933). From here on the highest of education attained decreases progressively from Grade 11 to Grade R, as well as for Tertiary education for males and females combined. The dominant trend is that each of the categories the number of educated females exceeds that of males. One exception is in Grade 4 whereby the number of educated males (2959) exceeds that of females (2446).



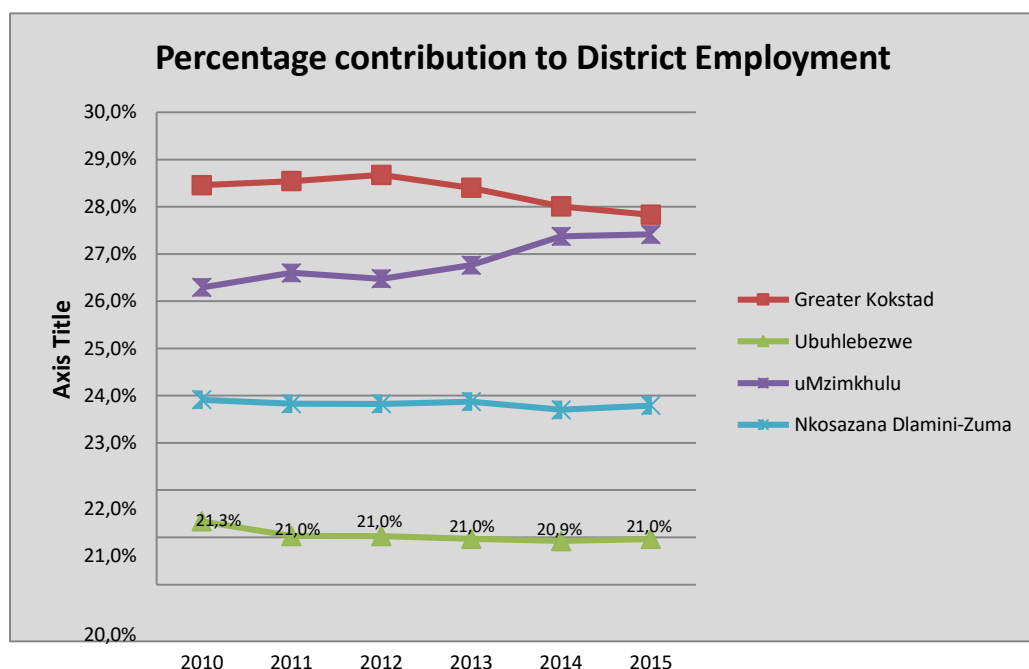
Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Employment status

The table below depicts the total number of employment from 2010 to 2015. The table shows a steady increase in the total number of people employed except for 2011 which experienced a decline to 19 631 from 20 217. In terms of percentages the average employment contribution to the district population has declined by 0,3% between 2010 and 2015. The total number of unemployed people at Ubuhlebezwe Municipality correlates directly with the total employment per municipality in that for 2011 there was a decline in the number of people employed (4843) as compared to 2010 (5150).

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Harry Gwala | 94 749 | 93 351 | 96 088 | 101 051 | 107 537 | 112 306 |
| Greater Kokstad | 26 964 | 26 643 | 27 553 | 28 698 | 30 117 | 31 256 |
| Ubuhlebezwe | 20 217 | 19 631 | 20 202 | 21 188 | 22 498 | 23 546 |
| uMzimkhulu | 24 910 | 24 832 | 25 438 | 27 043 | 29 437 | 30 786 |
| Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma | 22 658 | 22 245 | 22 894 | 24 122 | 25 486 | 26 718 |

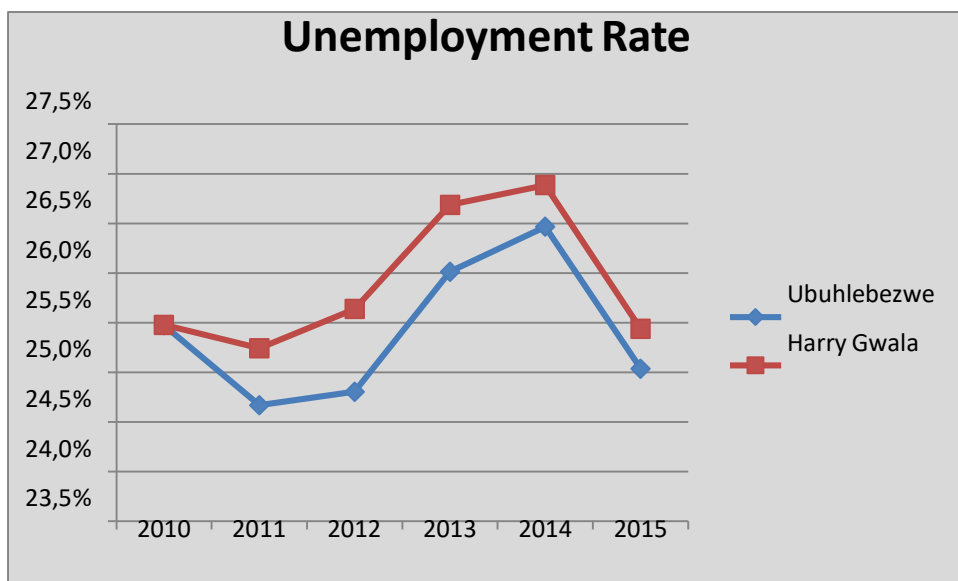
Total Employment per Municipality. Quantec (2015)



Percentage contribution of HGDM local municipalities to District Employment. Quantec (2015)

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ubuhlebezwe | 5 150 | 4 843 | 5 011 | 5 512 | 5 954 | 5 895 |
| Harry Gwala | 24 140 | 23 563 | 24 634 | 26 967 | 28 912 | 28 568 |

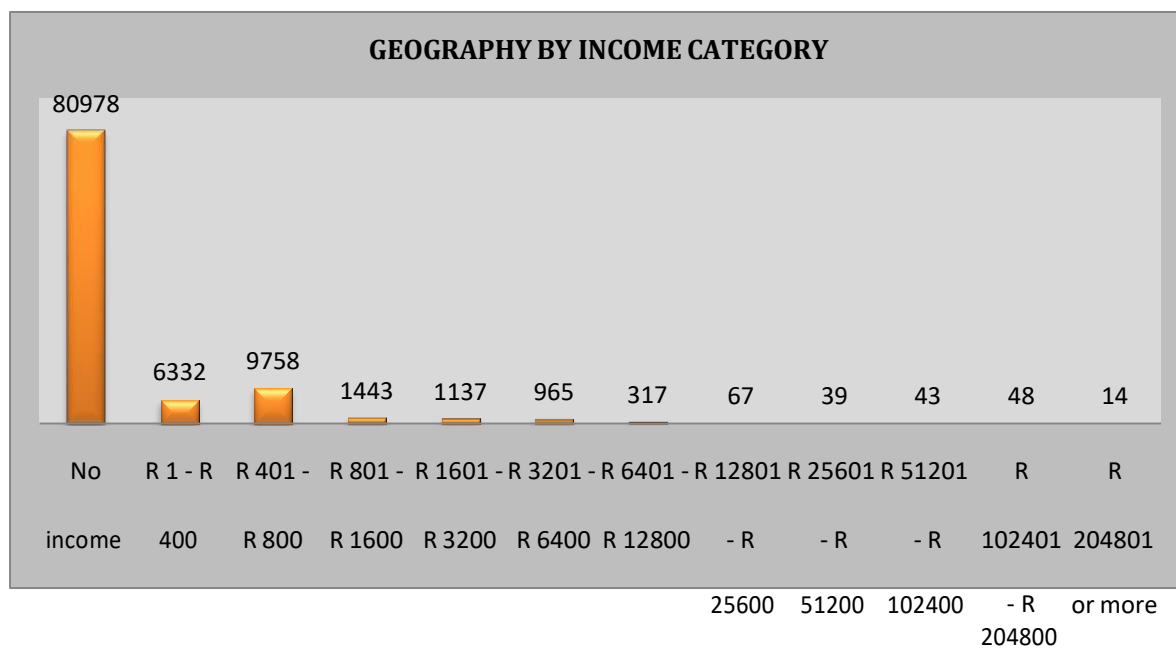
Number of the unemployed people. Quantec (2015)



Unemployment Rate of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality vs HGDM. Quantec (2015)

Income status

The Community Survey for 2016 by Stats SA does not cover the Income status, hence, the comparison shown below, still refers to 2001 and 2011.

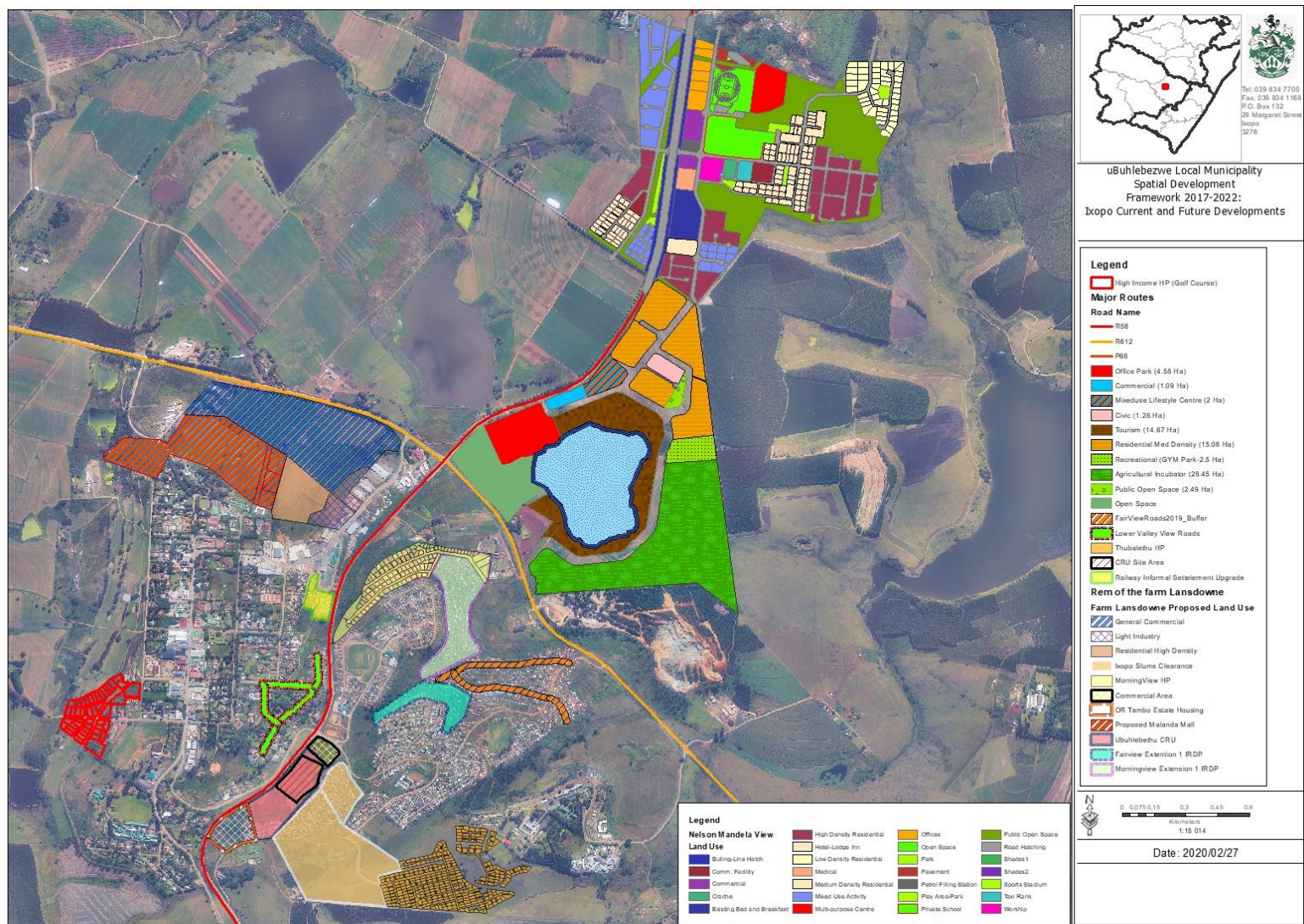


Source: Census 2001 (Stas SA)

| GEOGRAPHY BY INCOME CATEGORY | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 43001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12647 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4325 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2485 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1212 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1166 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 666 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 245 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | R 1 - R | R 4801 - R | R 9601 - R | R 19 601 - R | R 38 201 - R | R 76 401 - R | R 153 801 - R | R 307 601 - R | R 614 001 - R | R 1 228 801 - R | R 2 457 601 or more |
| income | 4800 | 9600 | 19 600 | R 38 200 | R 76 400 | R 153 800 | - R 307 600 | - R 614 400 | - R 1 228 800 | 457 600 | |

Source: Census 2011 (Stats SA)

The above figures show that there are still a high rate of people without source of income as it shows 46.8% of people not getting any income. And the highest earning is at 0%, which indicates that there is still a lot to be done to address the issue. But there is still a positive indication as it shows that there has been a decrease in people not getting any income, from 80.1% in 2001 to 46.8% in 2011.



Fg14 Current and Future Developments

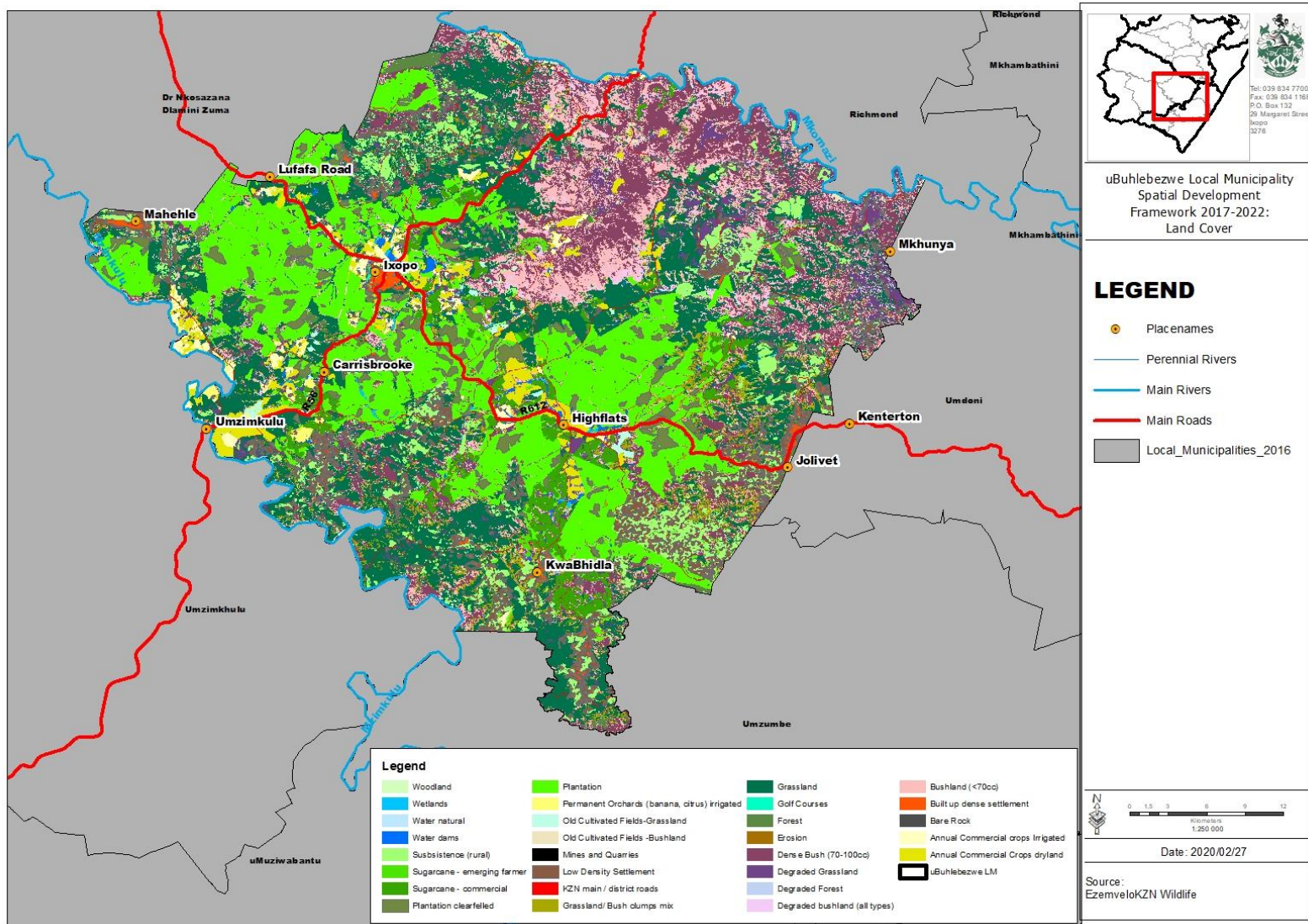
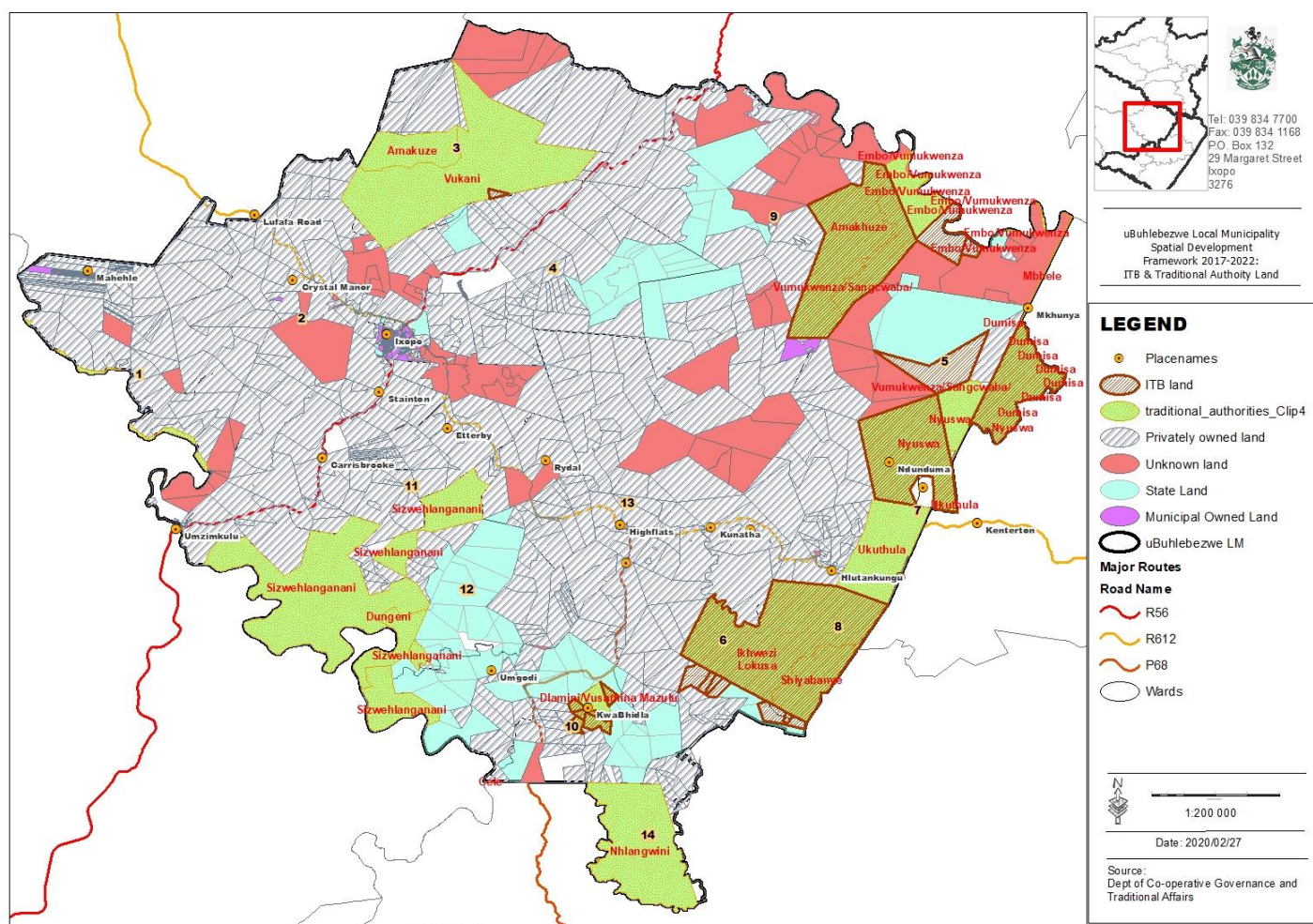


Fig 15 Land Cover



Fg 16 Land Ownership

Key findings

Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development

- Inability to retain skilled staff due to location of the Municipality.
- Inability to offer high salaries due to size of the Municipality and grand dependency.
- Unavailability of high quality service providers, in close proximity, for the provision of training programs

Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development

- Ubuhlebezwe Municipality although striving for Excellency, there are still some challenges in terms of service delivery, however the municipality is already engaged in processes of addressing them. There is a challenge with the landfill site; currently the municipality is using the one at Umzimkhulu under Umzimkhulu Municipality.
- Funds are so limited that the municipality is unable to address backlog in terms of CIP.
- Due to size and lack of revenue, the Municipality depends on the District Municipality for the provision of water and on Eskom for electricity. These are some of the avenues from which the Municipality could be generating revenue, however establishing and capacitating these units requires funding.

Municipal Financial Viability

- There are budgetary constraints, due to low revenue base.
- The Municipality is highly dependent on Grant Funding.
- There is resistance from business owners and home owners in paying for rates and services
- The majority of the population resided in rural areas and do not contribute to payment of rates and services.

Social & Local Economic Development

- Inability to attract economic and investment opportunities to the urban area and to extend it to other areas of the municipality to ensure economic sustainability due to aging and inadequate infrastructure.
- Private ownership of land makes it difficult to develop the town and attract investments.
- High levels of illiteracy means the majority of our community members are unemployable, therefore skilled people come from outside the Municipality.

Cross Cutting Interventions

- Spatial development is still hindered by the unavailability of land, which affects Housing developments as well
- Previous unavailability of an environmentalist within the Municipality led to environmental matter being neglected

Good Governance and Public Participation

- There are not challenges experienced with this KPA

What is being done to address the challenges

Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development

- The Municipality has a Retention Policy in place, where employees, especially those in scarce and critical positions are incentivised as a way of keeping them in the employ of the Municipality.
- The Municipality offers bursaries to staff that want to study, or further their studies within their field of work.
- Upon completion of their studies, the employee is contracted to serve the Municipality for a period of three years.
- At the beginning of each calendar year, employees are asked to submit their wishlists for training, which is then included in the Municipality's Workplace Skills Programme.
- In the pursuit of creating an enabling environment that is conducive to producing good work, the Municipality has budgeted for the expansion of municipal offices, in the 2019/20 financial year, The project will continue into 2020/21.

• **Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development**

- In spite of the limited funding, each financial year, the Municipality prioritises one road within town to be refurbished. This is aimed at attracting investors to the area and giving residents easy accessibility.
- Council prioritises projects that will have impact within the wards, this ensures that all our wards are catered for according to their needs.
- Ubuhlebezwe Spatial Development Framework identifies important nodes, which are EXobho (Primary Node), Highflats (Secondary Nodes) and Hlokozi, Hluthankungu, Nokweja, Jolivet, Mahehle (Tertiary Nodes). These nodes have different functions or roles in the development of Ubuhlebezwe. The successful development of Ixopo Town would have many economic benefits for the people of Ubuhlebezwe. In five years' time, Ubuhlebezwe would have made significant progress in terms of attracting investors to the town, thereby creating a platform for a sustainable revenue base for the municipality.
- Highflats is one of the nodes that have been identified in the Spatial Development Framework. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has assisted the Municipality in undertaking the development of this node.
- Ubuhlebezwe wall to wall scheme was approved in April 2016 as required in terms of Section 24 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA). The scheme included the following guidelines:-
 - Land development in biodiversity
 - Development in agricultural areas
 - Development in Ingonyama Trust Land

Social & Local Economic Development

In order to address some of the challenges experienced with our Local Economic Development. Ubuhlebezwe Municipality, together with the Department of Trade and Industry, has developed a Business Retention & Expansion framework which seeks to find methods for retaining investment in the area and possibly expanding business.

Ubuhlebezwe continues to develop its tourism routes. The focus of route development in Ubuhlebezwe will be on a combination of a mountain/quad bike, hiking and drive route/s that traverse Ubuhlebezwe and link different tourism products on-route. The development of a route could include a number of activities and destinations.

Secure funding for the restoration of the section of line running from UMzimkhulu to Ixopo, which is of tremendous historical significance. And try to link rail activities to the Ubuhlebezwe route as a product on-route as well as to link rail activities to surrounding areas' rail activities.

Ubuhlebezwe is also establishing visitor's information centre. This project includes the establishment of a one-stop facility for tourism information and orientation and the integration of the centre into the municipal systems and procedures

With regards to non-availability or shortage of land for development, Ubuhlebezwe is an area that is abundant in opportunity, but tapping on these opportunities is a challenge. Ubuhlebezwe has abundant land which is privately owned. The challenge is that the municipality will need to access this land for the development of agriculture, commercial, tourism, manufacturing etc. hence Ubuhlebezwe is in a process of land release programme

Municipal Financial Viability

To address the ongoing challenges encountered with revenue collection, the Municipality has embarked on a number of Revenue collection Strategies. The strategies have had a positive impact thus far, and we shall continue utilising them whilst we continue looking for others:

- The Municipality has engaged the services of a debt collector to assist with collection.
- Municipal staff also randomly makes reminder phone calls to debtor to come and pay their bills.
- The Municipality conducted a data cleansing and address harvesting exercise to ensure the all bills are sent correctly.
- The Municipality has a revenue collection task team consisting of EXCO and Management that does door to door visit to our debtors, business and residential, reminding them of their bill and finding out the challenges that they are experiencing with payment.

Cross Cutting Interventions

- The Municipality's SDF and Housing Sector Plans seek to address the challenge of spatial growth and development and Housing.
- An Environmental Officer has been appointed who ensures that the Municipality complies with all environmental matters

Spatial Analysis

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality (ULM) intends to develop a fourth generation Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as a requirement in terms of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, Act No.32 of 2000 (MSA) read in conjunction with Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013, Act No. 16 of 2013 which stipulates that a municipality is required to prepare and review a Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF). An SDF is an integral component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The SDF helps guide the overall spatial distributions of current and desirable land uses within the municipality; redress the past imbalances; meet the basic needs of communities particularly the disadvantaged groups and people living in underprivileged areas. The SDF gives effect to the vision and missions of the municipality as identified in the IDP since there is a need to promote economic growth and assists the municipality to prioritize projects. It is for these reasons that the Ubuhlebezwe is developing a fourth generation SDF which will be reviewed annually for the coming five (5) years. The SDF is developed in line with the OGTA'S Spatial Planning Guideline 1 – 9 and COGTA'S Spatial Planning Modules (2012).

Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality (ULM) is one of the five local municipalities that constitute the Harry Gwala District Municipality (HGDM). The ULM is characterised as a small urban centre with large agricultural plantations, natural vegetation and traditional authority land. The main administrative centre of the municipality is the town of Ixopo, it is located 85km from the City of Pietermaritzburg at the intersection of two national routes R56 and R612. Apart from the Ixopo town the settlement patterns of the ULM reflects one that is predominantly rural. The ULM has a population of about 118 346 people (Community Survey, 2016) spread out throughout the area with the majority of its population residing in the rural areas. The major economic drivers in the ULM area are agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, utilities, business services and tourism. Among these economic sub-sectors, agriculture; business services; and manufacturing have been the biggest contributors to the ULM GDP thus far. Sub-sectors with minute contribution to the ULM GDP were the mining and utilities sub-sectors.

Unemployment is considered as one of the main reasons of poverty. The municipality's percentage contribution to the District employment is currently seating at 21%. The unemployment rate in the ULM currently stands at 25%, reduced by 0.3% from 24.7% projected in 2011 (Global Insights,2007). It is a clear indication that unemployment still remains a concern and shows that the municipality is currently living e below the poverty line. It is also observed that the urbanised wards have a relative lesser concentration of poor people living under the poverty line then those living in rural wards. The Draft SDF seeks to guide, overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP as its objectives.

The aims of a Spatial Development Framework are to promote sustainable functional and integrated human settlements, maximise resource efficiency, and enhance regional identity and unique character of a place.

It is for this reason that a number of plans/ strategies have are being developed and reviewed in order to redress the current spatial and economic issues facing the ULM. With plans such as the Urban Regeneration Strategy (URS), Housing Sector Plan, three Year Capital Investment Plan, Local Economic Development Strategy (LEDS) and Tourism Plan in place, this thus necessitates a development of a fourth generation of the SDF to make a strategic plan that will give strategic direction for municipality and also accommodate any changing circumstances in the development of the area. The Ubuhlebezwe urban regeneration initiative forms part of a broader agenda for the reconstruction and redevelopment of Ixopo Town. It shows the strategic objectives of the spatial development vision and leads to the renewal and advancement of the social and economic node of the municipality. The Municipality also has a number of planned and currently implemented housing projects to assist in combating the existing poor housing structures. and land tenure. The following are some of the proposed and existing housing projects in place:

- The Community Residential Unit (CRU) Programme: This plan was formed due to the need for affordable rental housing for the growing number of the working class who currently living in overcrowded and sub-standard but expensive accommodation in the urban area. The aim of the CRU is to enable the provision of secure, stable rental tenure for lower income persons/ households.
- The Individual Subsidy Programme: The programme aims to assist individuals to qualify to purchase or buy an existing house and/ or an approved mortgage loan for housing.
- The Rural Housing Programme: This programme assists people in rural households and areas with communal tenure to access housing subsidies. The rural housing programme applies in areas of communal tenure only and requires that tenure rights first be confirmed through the land reform process.

The municipality is the process of finalising the Capital Investment Framework (CIF) which will assist in translating the development goals and strategies that are reflected in the ULM's SDF and IDP, into implementable projects with specific budget allocations and timeframes. With high demands for infrastructure development and maintenance to be accelerated, the CIF forms an integral part of the ULM's service delivery strategy. The projects emanate from community needs identified as part of the IDP process and they directly reflect the municipality's efforts to address backlogs in the delivery of basic services and housing.

The following represents the municipality's development vision as captured in the IDP.

OUR VISION:

"To provide affordable quality services through good governance"

MISSION:

"Ubuhlebezwe Municipality will strive to deliver an appropriate level of service to all of its citizens by the year 2025 and alleviate poverty by promoting sustainable development through good governance and accountability."

It is within the above context that the SDF is regarded as a fundamental strategic component to the transformation of the ULM. Together with other municipals' development programmes/ plans implemented through the IDP, this SDF seeks to promote sustainable livelihoods and facilitate socio-economic development of the municipality. Ultimately the overall objective of the ULM SDF is to facilitate development in the entire area of Ubuhlebezwe, at the same time achieve economic, social and environmental sustainability in the rural and urban areas and improve the living conditions of its inhabitants and consequently improve the overall quality of life of the population.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS - ALIGNED LEGISLATIONS AND PLANNING POLICIES:

- The review of the Spatial Development is comprehensively aligned to the following legislation and policies;
- The South African Constitution No. 108 of 1996
- Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000
- South African Spatial Development Perspective
- National Development Plan
- The Sustainable development goals
- Urban Integrated Development Framework
- The New Growth Path
- The National Environment Management Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA)
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act N0. 5 Of 2013
- State of the Nations Address
- Provincial Spatial Planning Guidelines 1-8
- The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)
 - Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) □ Provincial Spatial Development Framework.
- KZN LUMS/ Scheme Guidelines
- Provincial Spatial DevelopmentFramework
 - State of the Province Address

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (SPLUMA) READINESS:

Municipality has resolved to establish a Single Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) as contemplated in Sections 34(1) and 35(1) of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013). There was an advert published which was on calling for nominations to be part of the MPT which closed on the 20th of January 2017. In terms of Section 36 of the Act, the Municipal Planning Tribunal consists of five or more members, who, by reason of their integrity, qualifications, expertise and experience are suitable for membership. The Municipal Planning Tribunal must comprise of persons from the following categories –

- (a) officials in the full-time service of the Municipality; and
- (b) Persons who are not municipal officials.

The formation and approval of MPT members will result to a total 4 structures to oversee development applications as laid out in terms of Schedule 5 of the SPLUMA i.e. Authorizing Officer (AO), MPT, EXCO and Council. The following functions relate to the 4 structures;

- Authorizing Officer – deals with minor land use applications as reflected in the gazetted Municipal Bylaws.
- Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) – to consider major land use applications as reflected in the gazetted Municipal Bylaws.
- Extended Committee (EXCO) – to consider all items related to appeals on land use applications (as per the Council resolution CIPD 48/16).
- Council – to consider the processes pertaining the changes effected on the Scheme (as per Council resolution CIPD 49/16).

- **PROGRESS MADE WITH SPLUMA:**

A total of 9 Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) sittings have taken place since its inception in 2017, the last sitting took place on the 07th of November 2018; only one (1) land use application was tabled by the Applicant (Gabhisa Planning & Investment) to the MPT members. This was for Proposed Subdivision, Rezoning, Town Planning.

Departure and Relaxation of a Building Line for the development of 150 Community Residential Units (CRU) on Erf 174 Stuartstown. The land use application was approved subject to certain conditions imposed by the MPT.

The Municipality has adopted Bylaws and all structures are in place as per the requirements of the Act i.e. MPT, AO and Appeals Authority.

| DESIGNATION | NAMES |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CHAIRPERSON OF THE MPT | Ms T. Mthembu |
| AO and Deputy Chairperson | |
| REGISTRAR's OF MPT | Mr. M. Gebashe |
| REGISTRAR's OF APPEALS (RA) | Mr. M. Gebashe |
| | NAMES OF MEMBERS ON MPT/JMPT AND APPEAL AUTHORITY |
| MEMBERS ON MPT | <p>Internal Municipal Official:- Manager Planning and Housing (Chairperson) Town Planner / Authorizing Officer (Deputy Chairperson) Municipal Environmental Officer Municipal Engineer – Director Infrastructure and Engineering</p> <p>External members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr MM Pamla • Mr M Poval • Ms TI Dawe • Mr LP Miya • Ms S Keswa • Mr N Duma • Mr TN Trench • Mr N Ndlela |
| Municipal Planning Tribunal gazetted | March 2017 |
| COUNCIL incl. Traditional Authorities | Approves the establishment of new zones for the scheme. Establishment of development controls and changes thereto. Repeal of the town planning scheme. |
| MEMBERS ON APPEAL AUTHORITY | <p>EXCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cllr EB Ngubo (Mayor) • Cllr Z Mngonyama (Deputy Mayor) • Cllr ET Shoba • Cllr CN Ntabeni • Cllr GJ Ngcongco • Cllr TC Dlamini (Speaker) • Mr GM Sineke (Municipal Manager) • Directors: • Mrs NC Mohau • Ms P Luswazi • Mrs M Mbatha • Technical advisor : Vacant |

- **PROGRESS IN COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION:**

It must be noted that the MPT term came into effect in 2017 and the term will be coming to an end in April 2020, the planning unit already accommodated budget arrangements to be effected on the 2019/2020 in order to start the whole process of appointing and gazetting all the SPLUMA supporting elements needed by the institution in the year 2020.

The Planning unit having established a lot of issues with the current scheme such as the need to introduce new zones and introduce new controls as a result of current development pressures. As a result and in order to keep current with planning legislation, it has been resorted that immediately after the process of finalizing the SDF, the relevant procedures of getting the LUMS as well Bylaws updated accordingly need to be effected. The aim is to have it ready before the end of 2019 so that it can form part of the Policies Strategic Planning Session so that it is workshopped to the relevant structures accordingly.

- LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME – LUMS:

Scheme or Land Use Management System (LUMS) Guidelines

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) each municipality is required to prepare a Land Use Scheme for the whole municipality. A key component of Integrated Development Plans is the requirement to prepare a Spatial Development Framework together with a Land Use Management System (LUMS) which can be applied to the whole municipality.

In terms of the new Land Use Management System for KwaZulu-Natal, a system of wall-to-wall Planning Schemes is proposed as forming the basis for the single LUMS required for municipalities. The purpose of preparing LUMS is to promote coordinated, harmonious and environmentally sustainable development. A land use management system, in its broader sense, refers to all of the actions required by a municipality to manage land. Some of the key elements of a comprehensive land use management system are as follows:

- Spatial Development Framework;
- Land Use Management Framework and Planning Schemes;
- Rates database;
- Cadastral and property database;
- Information regarding the provision of services;
- Property ownership and tenure;
- Environmental issues and requirements, and
- Transportation requirements.

Rural Component of a Planning Scheme

The rural component of a Planning Scheme should primarily be applied to manage land:

- Outside defined urban areas;
- So as to promote the general principles of sustainability, efficiency and integration;
- To ensure that prime agricultural land is protected, and
- To ensure that important areas of environmental significance and bio-diversity are protected.

UBuhlebezwe Municipality (with the assistance of COGTA) has initiated and adopted a planning scheme for the urban areas (including settlement areas) of uBuhlebezwe municipality. This process also included the development

of rural land use management policy for rural areas within the municipality as well. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) also requires municipalities to adopt wall-to-wall schemes by 2018. The approach entailed developing a new scheme that covers the whole of uBuhlebezwe which will be a uniform land use system that can be applied throughout the municipal area. The planning unit has sufficiently administered the implementation of the scheme and constantly minding the areas needing review which will be facilitated and approved by Council in terms of the SPLUMA bylaws .

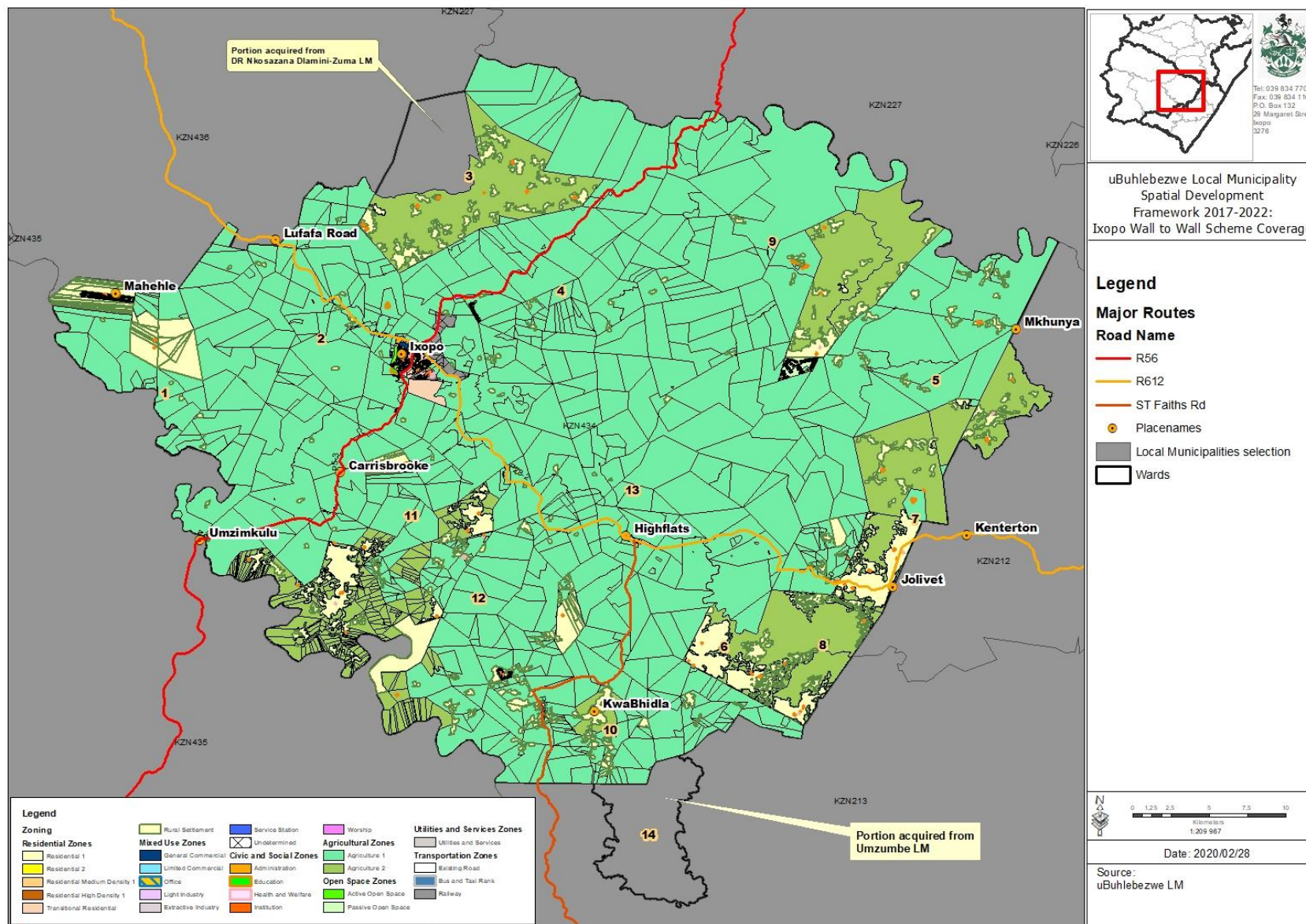
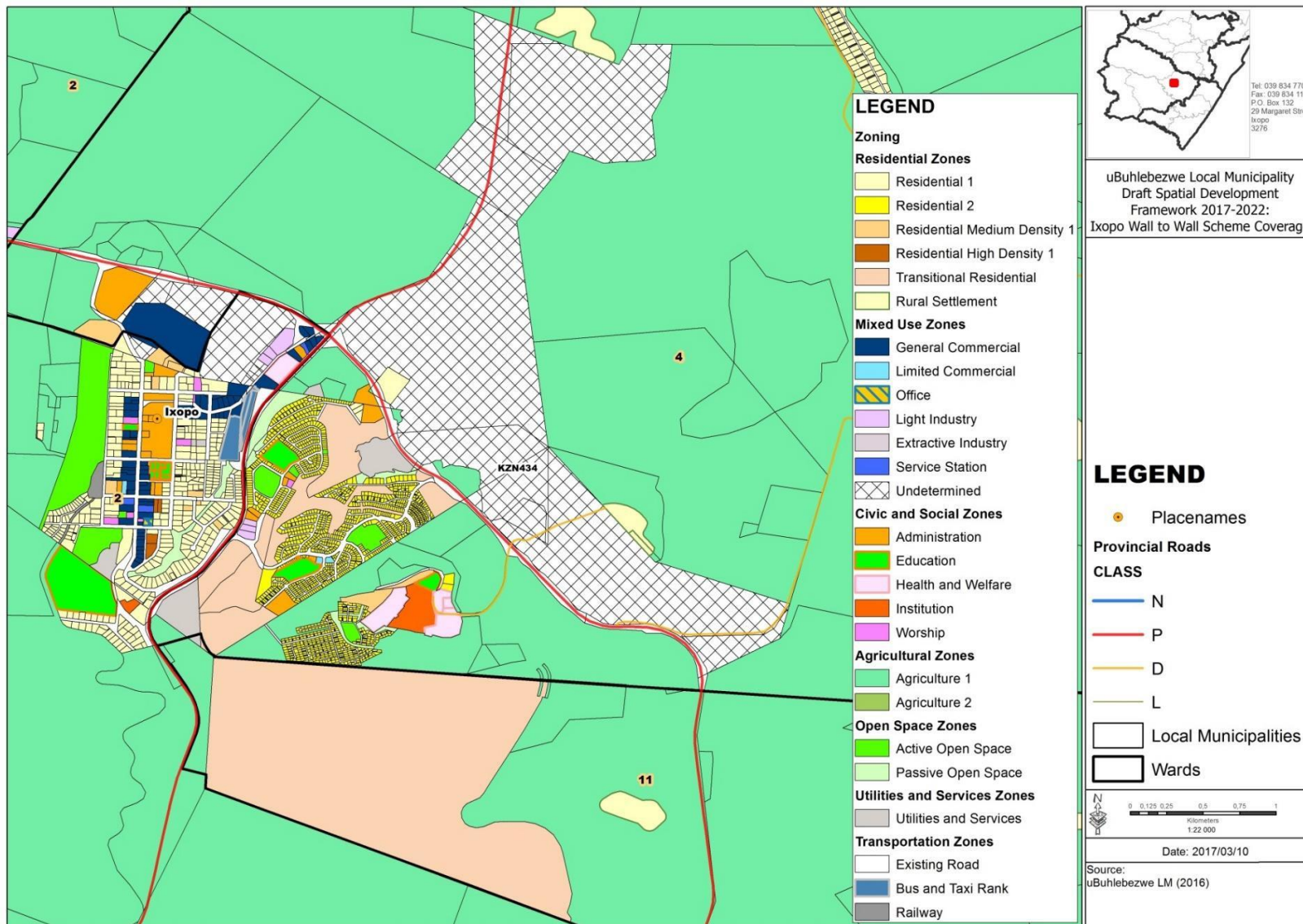


Fig 17:Ubuhebezwe LM Wall to Wall LUMS



Fg 18: Finalized Urban LUMS

: SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND INFLUENCES

| DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS | DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS | DEVELOPMENT TRENDS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The Municipality has recently acquired urban land parcels as a way to promote development and grow the Town of Ixopo. | The Municipality does not hold or own much of the land especially around the first, second and tertiary nodal areas. | Expansion of the commercial activities and foot print around the town of Ixopo; it involves among the following; Recently approved Ixopo mixed use development, extension of Tricycle Hardware, development of Shoprite store commercial development completed and functional in 2016. |
| Positive progress has been sourced for more land to cater to the ever-growing informal settlements of the first and second nodes i.e. Ixopo and Highflats | Electricity illegal connections around the Highflats area (second node). | Commercial growth activities in the Highflats area. |
| Newly built Ixopo taxi and Bus Rank. | 2 supermarkets are still located uptown, creating a need to get transport from the ranks to uptown for the elderly | Development downtown will eliminate the need for congestion uptown due to Spar, Shoprite and banks |
| New Market stalls within Ixopo town area. As well as processes in place to administer the informal hawkers. | | |
| Alan Paton's Railway Heritage Route Tourism initiative up and running. | | |
| Heritage/Tourism initiative as well as the Margaret Mncadi Statue being formally opened in the 2015. | | |
| Continuation of the construction of the Morning-view Middle-income housing development with a total number of (29 houses constructed and occupied) | | |

Table 6: summary of issues

Urban Regeneration :

The Ubuhlebezwe urban regeneration Initiative forms part of a broader agenda for the reconstruction and redevelopment of Ixopo Town. It shows the strategic objectives of the spatial development vision and leads to the renewal and advancement of the social and economic node of the municipality. The urban regeneration initiative strives to reposition Ixopo to make a significant impact to the local, regional and provincial economy. The initiative is all about identifying and accessing key development issues and challenges. It focuses to develop effective strategies for the realisation of a shared development vision.

The urban regeneration highlights special measures that are to be implemented and addressed in Ixopo which include gateways (entry/ exit points), CBD expansion. CBD integration, activity streets, development precincts and rural or urban interface (growth boundary). The provision of a unique gateway landmark will improve legibility and the identity of Ixopo upon entering the town via the R56. The urban regeneration initiative promotes availability to infrastructure and supports SMME development. The objective of CBD integration refers to the effective integration of the area between uptown and downtown using rezoning and relocation of certain land uses as measures to make this possible.

The expansion of the CBD is indicated to the direction of the future growth of Ixopo town, which is the north of the existing town. An alternative linkage is suggested which would facilitate long-term integration between uptown and downtown, as well as identifying additional activity streets. The urban regeneration highlights that Ixopo can be divided into various precincts providing the opportunity of smaller functional areas. This will also enable the municipality to prioritise areas most in need of planning and outline the desired future development of the area. a

comprehensive Urban Regeneration Strategy document and production of accompanying mapping. The fulfilment of deliverables as contemplated on the section below as the following elements to be covered:-

- Development vision, strategy and plan for the town;
- Spatial integration within an existing small town economy;
- Nodal development 'creating neighbourhoods', and reconsidering initial development plans;
- A facelift for the town and/or marketing the town CBD upgrade;

It should be noted that the 2016 Draft Urban Regeneration Plan will be facilitated to be finalised and adopted during the course of 2017.

NODES AND MOVEMENT CORRIDORS:

NODES

The various nodes are distinguished in terms of whether they are:

- ☐ Existing and to be maintained at that level
- ☐ Existing at a lower level and to be extended and consolidated into a higher level node
- ☐ New nodes to be introduced and phased in over time and as thresholds occur, but shown at the level which is ultimately intended.

THE PRIMARY NODE

The area of Ixopo town is identified as a single Primary Node which will function as the main administration and economic town servicing uBuhlebezwe Municipality. The level of services and facilities of this area needs to be improved to complement this function.

Nodal Key Issues:

- ☐ The town centre can benefit from an urban regeneration programme which can introduce urban greening, proper street lights and street furniture.
- ☐ Furthermore any intervention geared towards spatial reorganisation will benefit the CBD immensely.
- ☐ There is a need to redefine land use management in the CBD and the resultant review of zoning measures.
- ☐ Review of certain existing uses currently located within the CBD but not appropriate in their locations.
- ☐ There is need to consider appropriate shelter for informal traders at strategic points
- ☐ Such shelter should be within easy access to public ablutions.
- ☐ There is a need to consider upgrade of existing infrastructure
- ☐ Projects that can be linked to corridor promotion are also suggested.

In each financial year, the Municipality prioritises projects within Ixopo which will see the town growing and attracting investments. The best identified approach is to gain ownership of farms and develop them with Housing projects and commercial activity. The Municipality has purchased Ogle Farm, and is looking at sourcing funding for the purchasing of Craigieburn Farm in the future, to further Develop Ixopo

THE SECONDARY NODE

The area of Highflats is identified as the Secondary Node. Highflats has the potential to be developed into a smaller administrative centre complemented by some commercial activities.

Nodal Key Issues:

- Need for proper road and place signage
- Need to promote adventure tourism
- Need to upgrade services and infrastructure
- Formalisation of the residential development and;
- Introduction of land use management relevant to the node
- It is suggested that service roads be introduced to properly access the node which is currently established in linear pattern along the main road.

It is anticipated that with the development of this area, a significant commercial node, there will be an influx of external skills required to support some the proposed projects. In this regard, areas for future residential development have been set aside. Ubuhlebezwe's vision for Highflats includes expanding commercial activity in the area that already has activity, along the R56. We have earmarked the Esperanza Farm for commercial and middle income activity, and Walker Farm for Low cost housing.

TERTIARY NODE

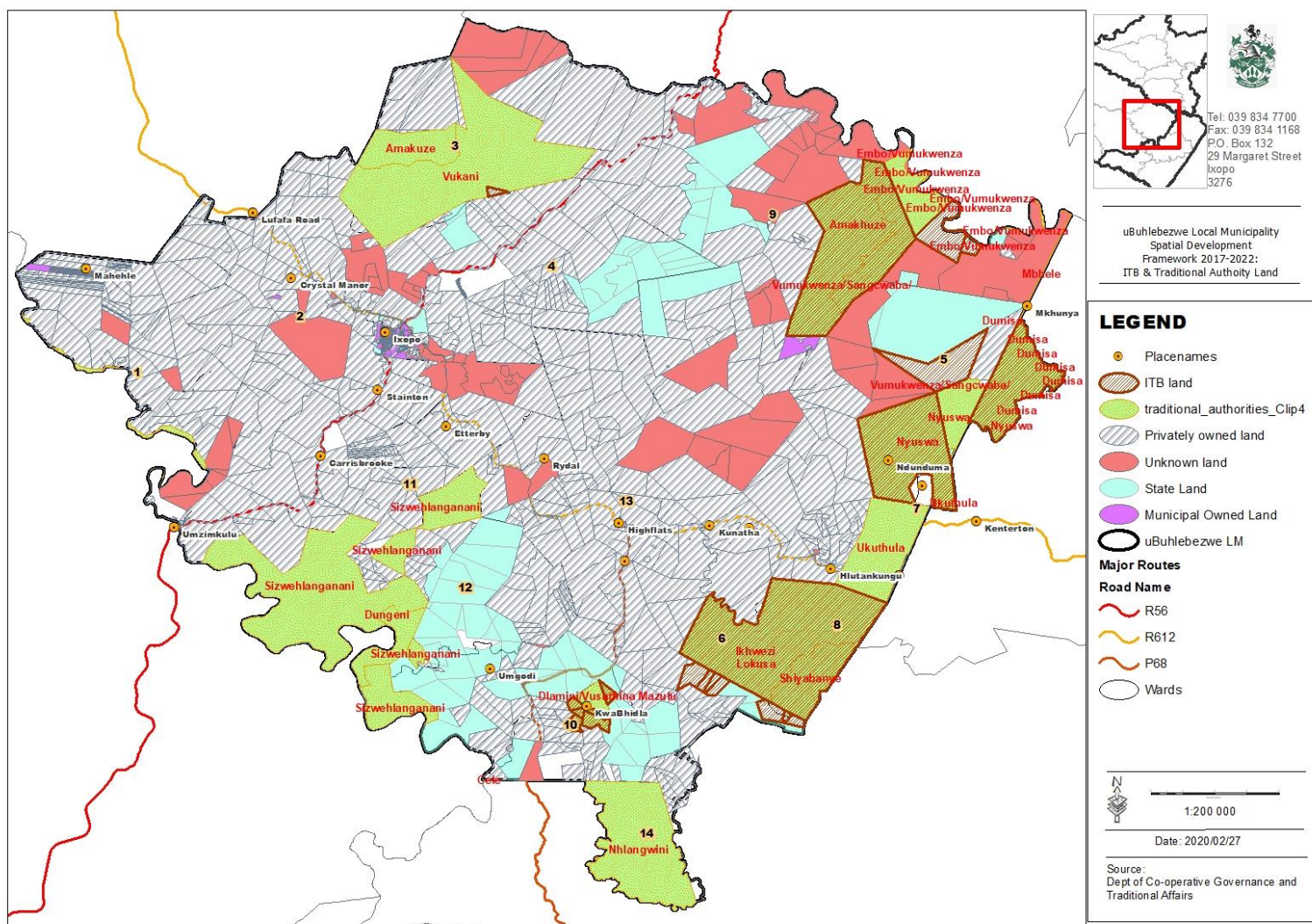
The areas of Mahehle, Nokweja, Jolivet, and Hlokozi are identified as Tertiary Nodes given the available services, facilities and functions. It is intended that the nodes will become a commercial node comprising of retail and agricultural activities. In terms of the noted tertiary nodes around the municipal jurisdiction, the Jolivet and Hlokozi areas are the most fast growing judging with much economic activity taking place in and around these two nodes. The Municipality has been receiving more and ingonyama trust applications meaning they are interested in getting themselves the recognition to own land i.e. getting approval from the Trust as formal permission to occupy their land and further formally develop their existing and planned businesses. This shows that there is interest in pursuing business activity and it seems to be concentrated in one point per the above nodes and providing the short-term commercial needs of communities surround these settlements.

JOLIVET NODE

MAHEHLE NODE

NOKWEJA NODE

HLOKOZI NODE



Fg 19 Land Ownership

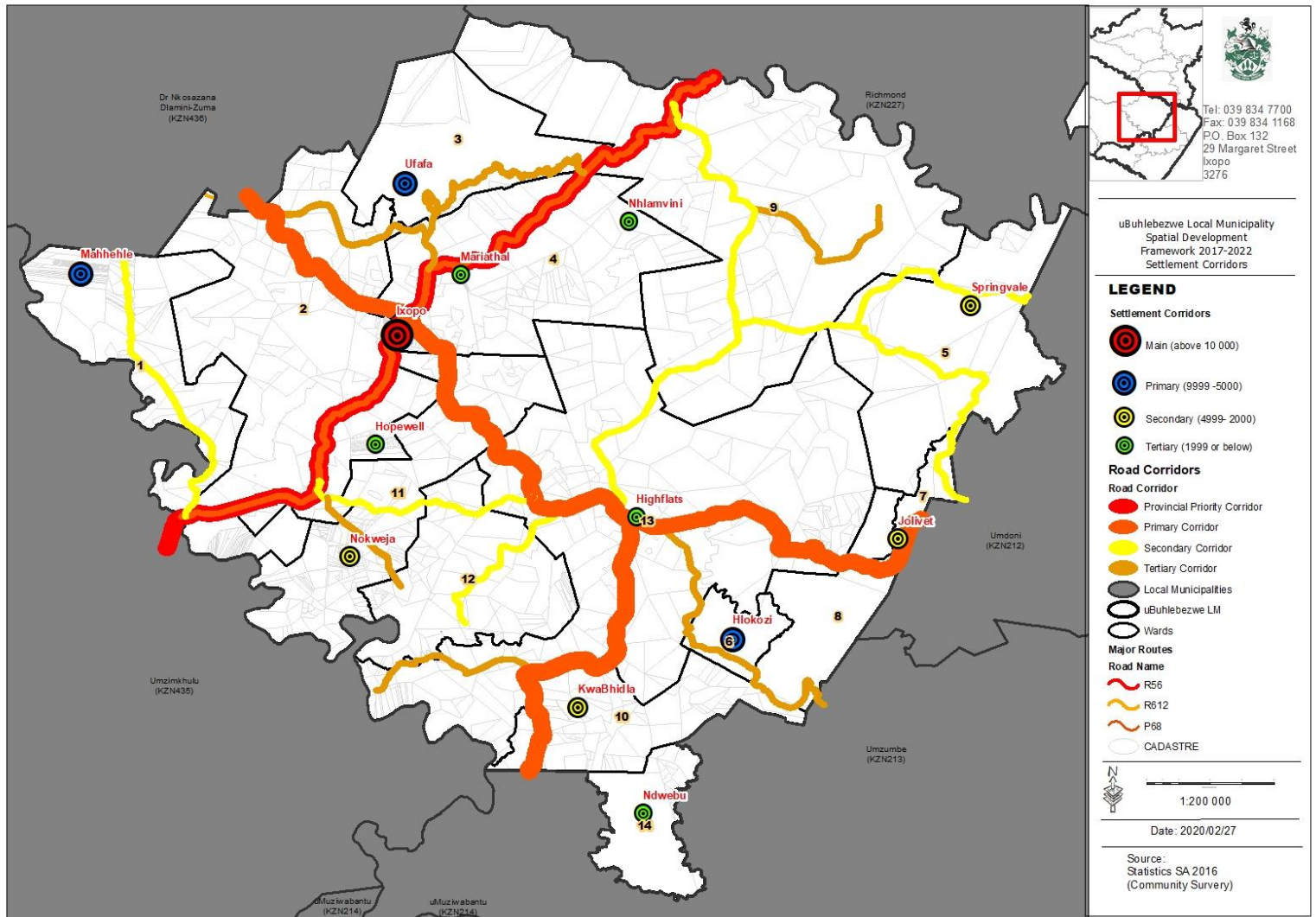
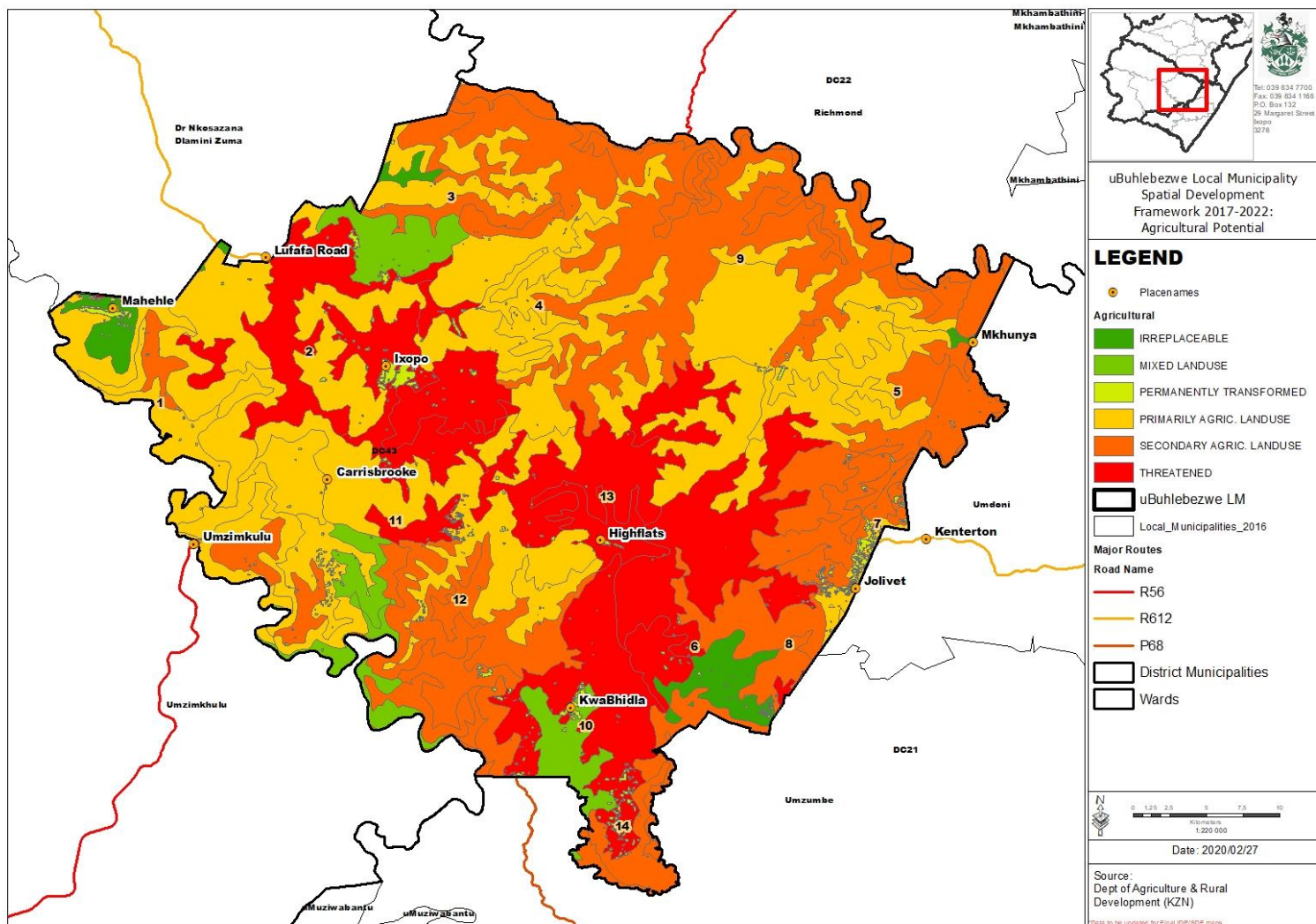
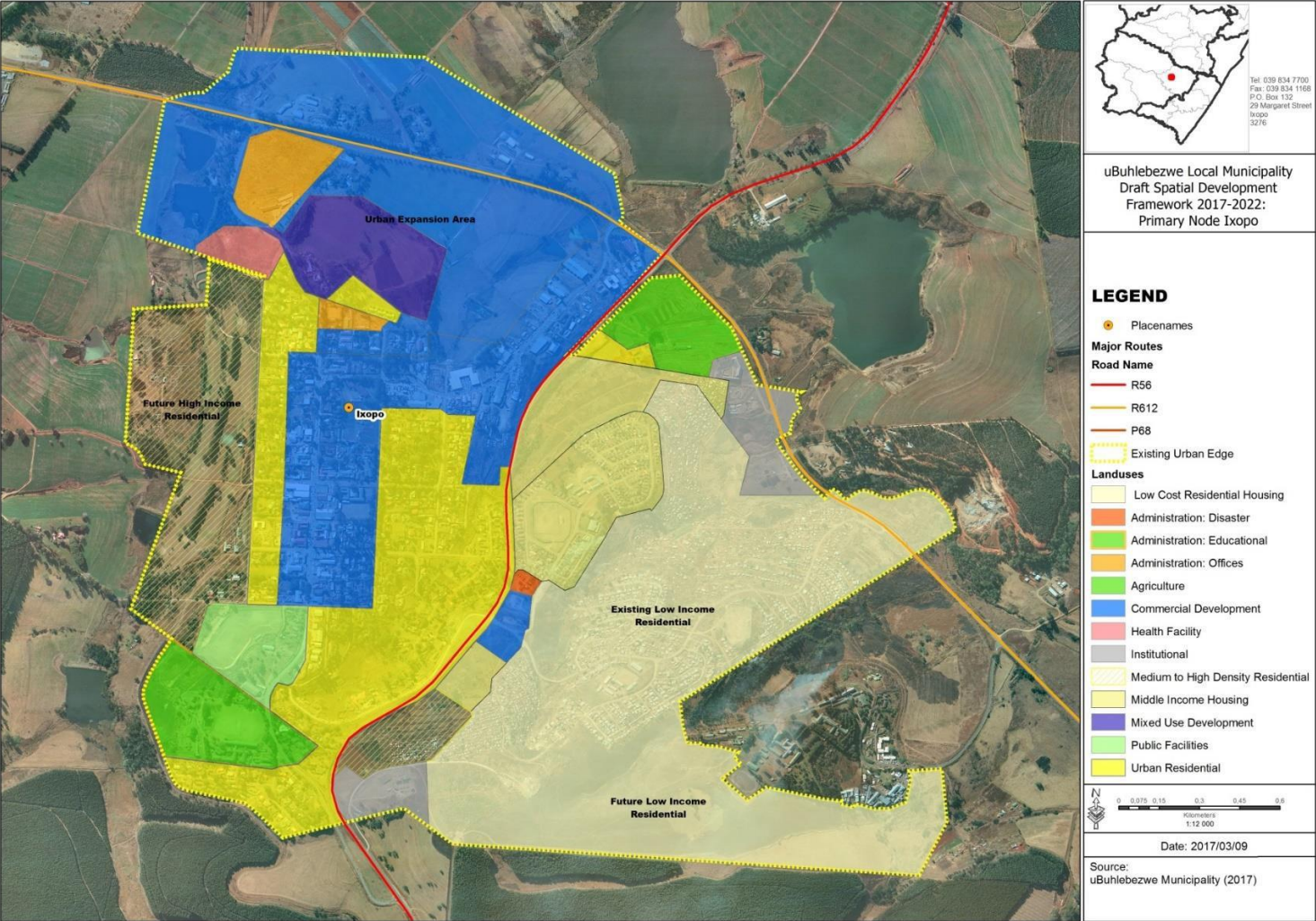


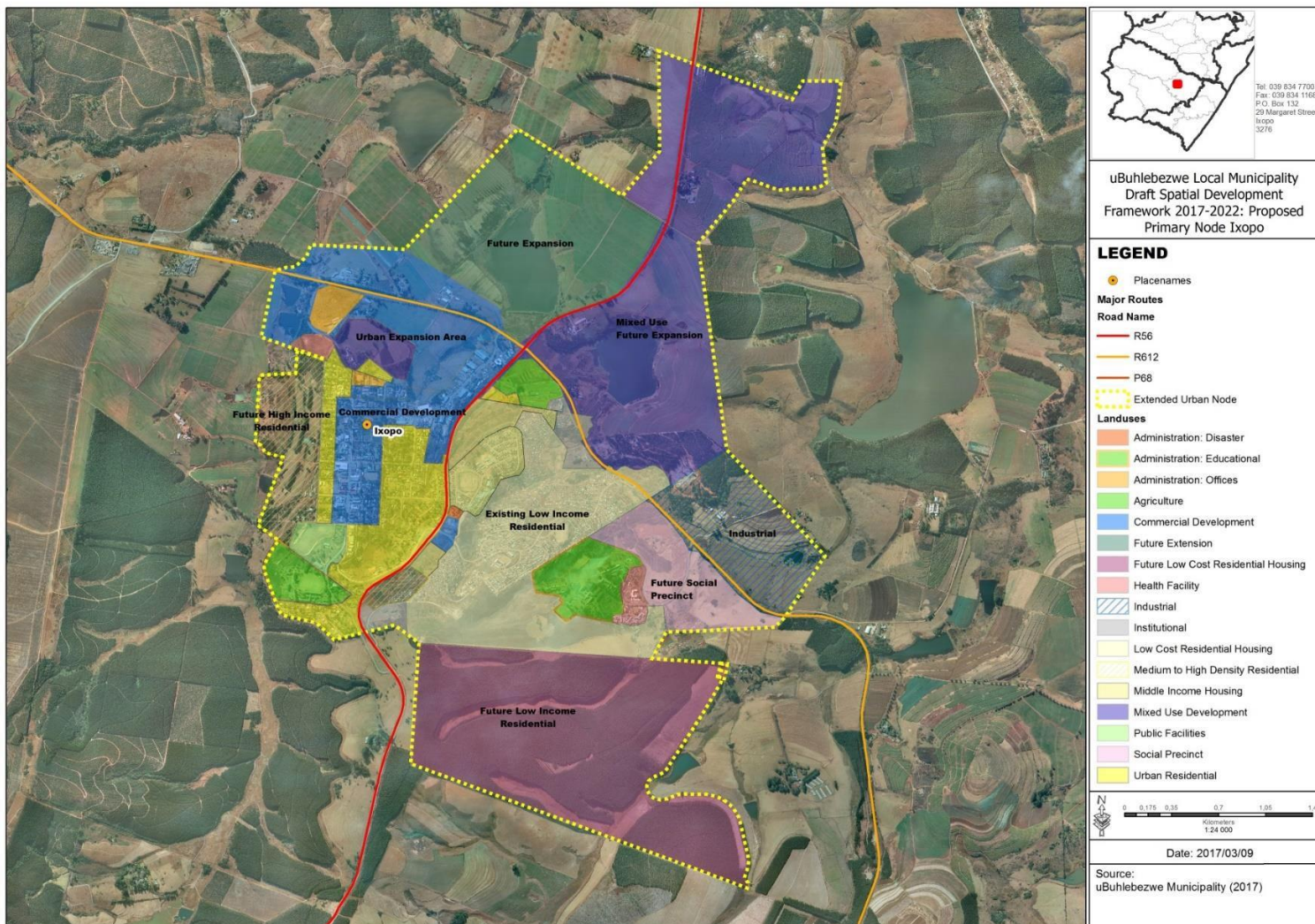
Fig 20 Settlement Corridors



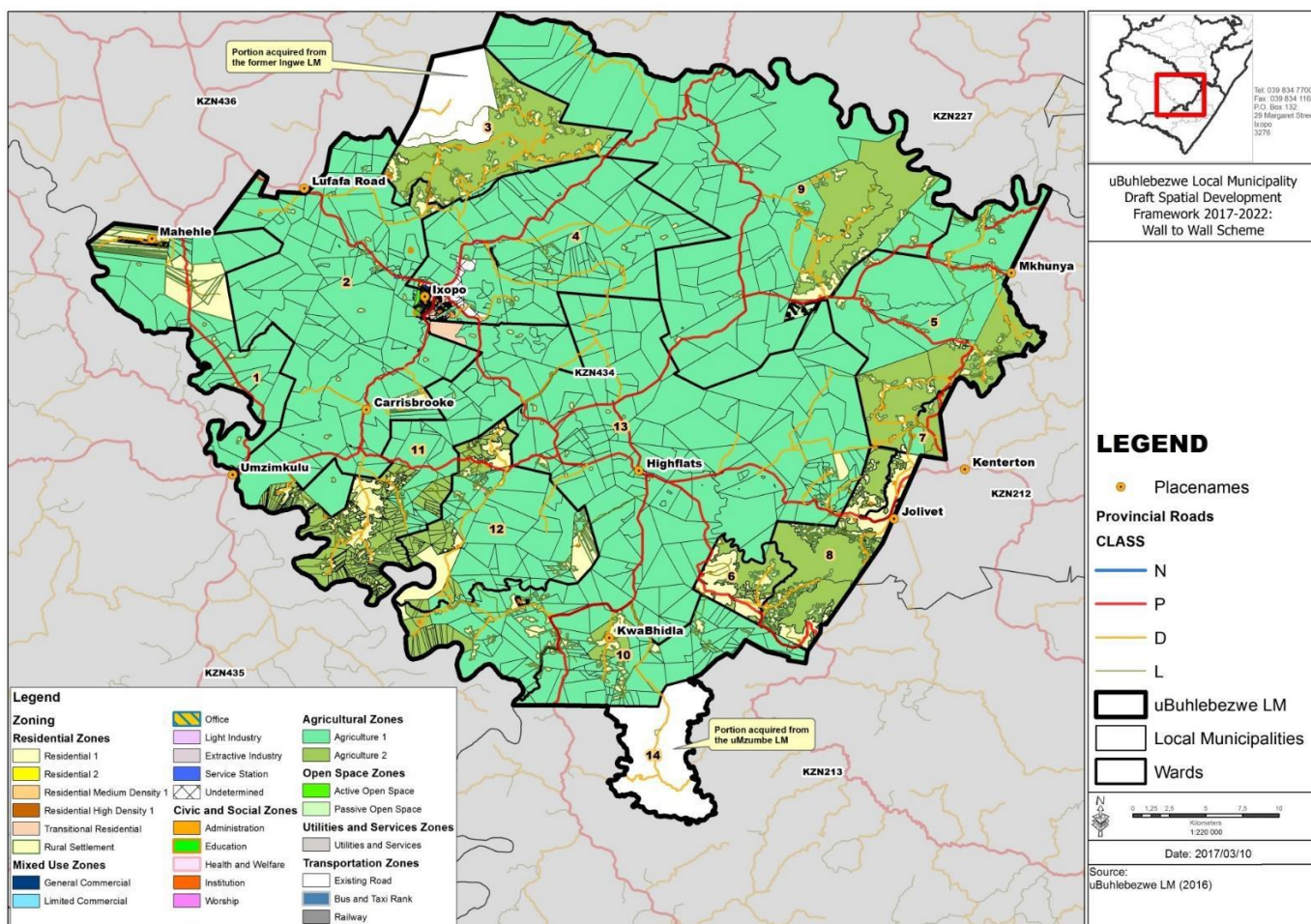
Fg 21 Agricultural Potential Areas



Fg 22 The desired spatial outcome



Fg 23 The desired spatial outcome



Fg 24Spatial reconstruction of the municipality

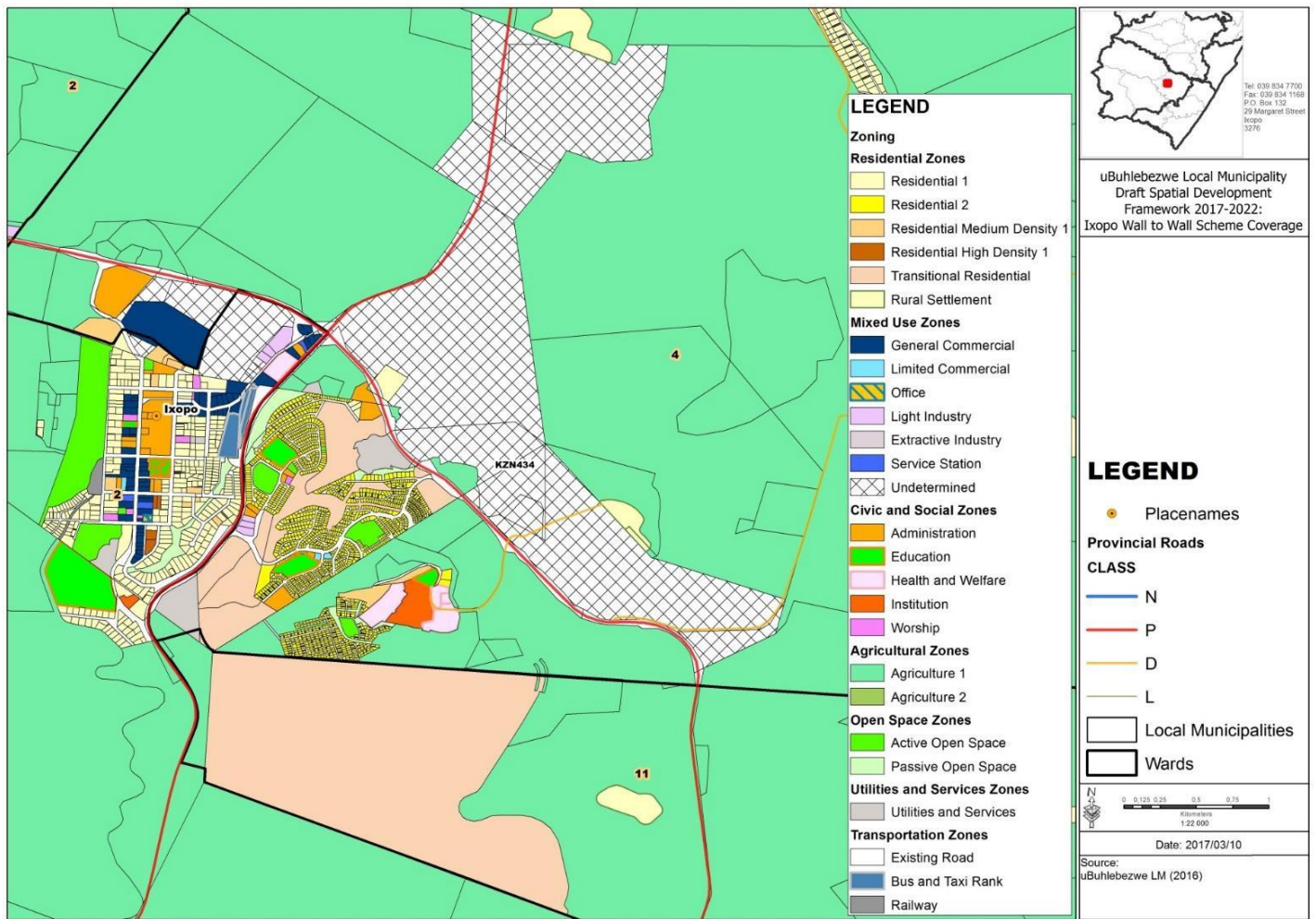


Fig 25 Spatial reconstruction of the municipality

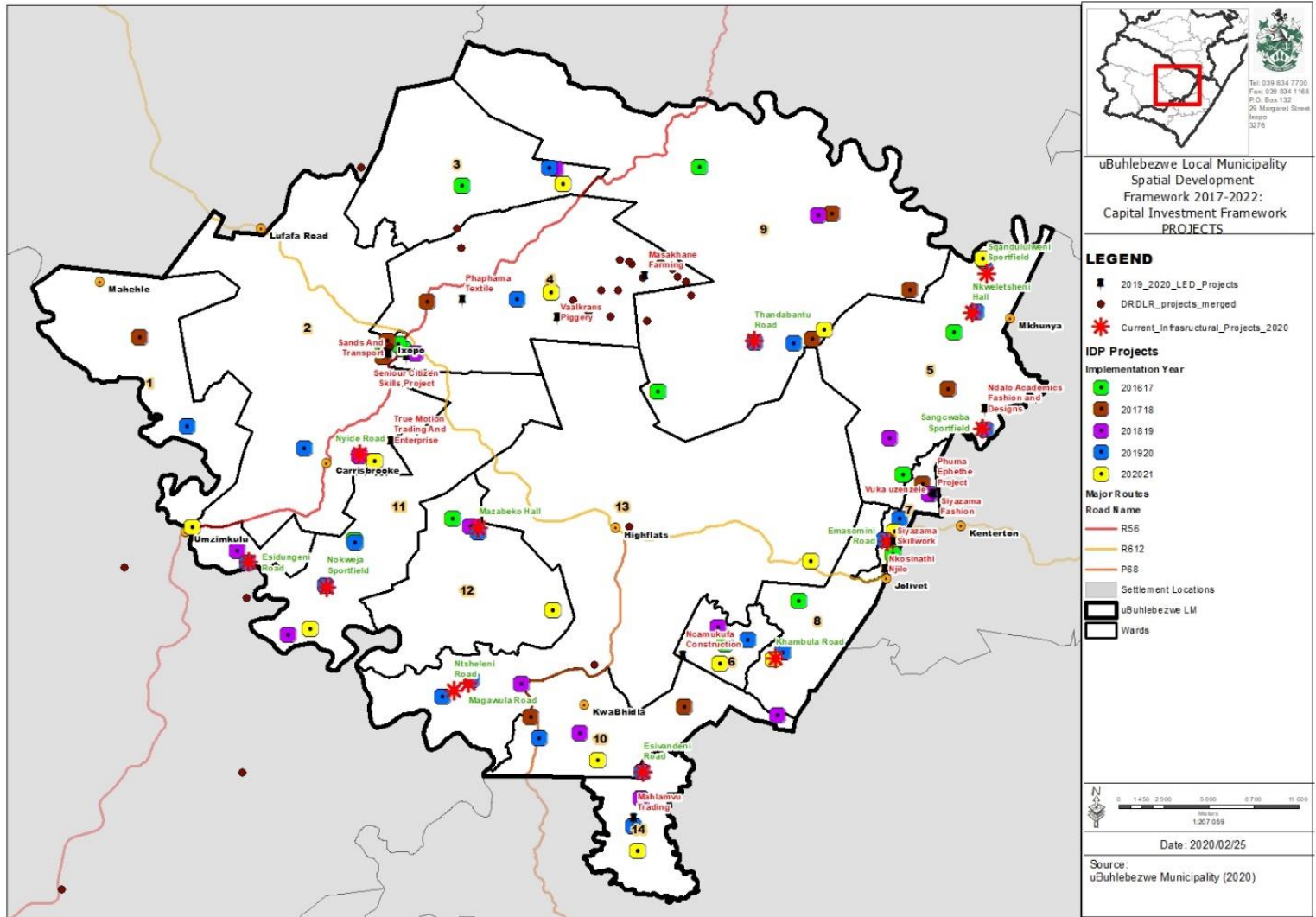
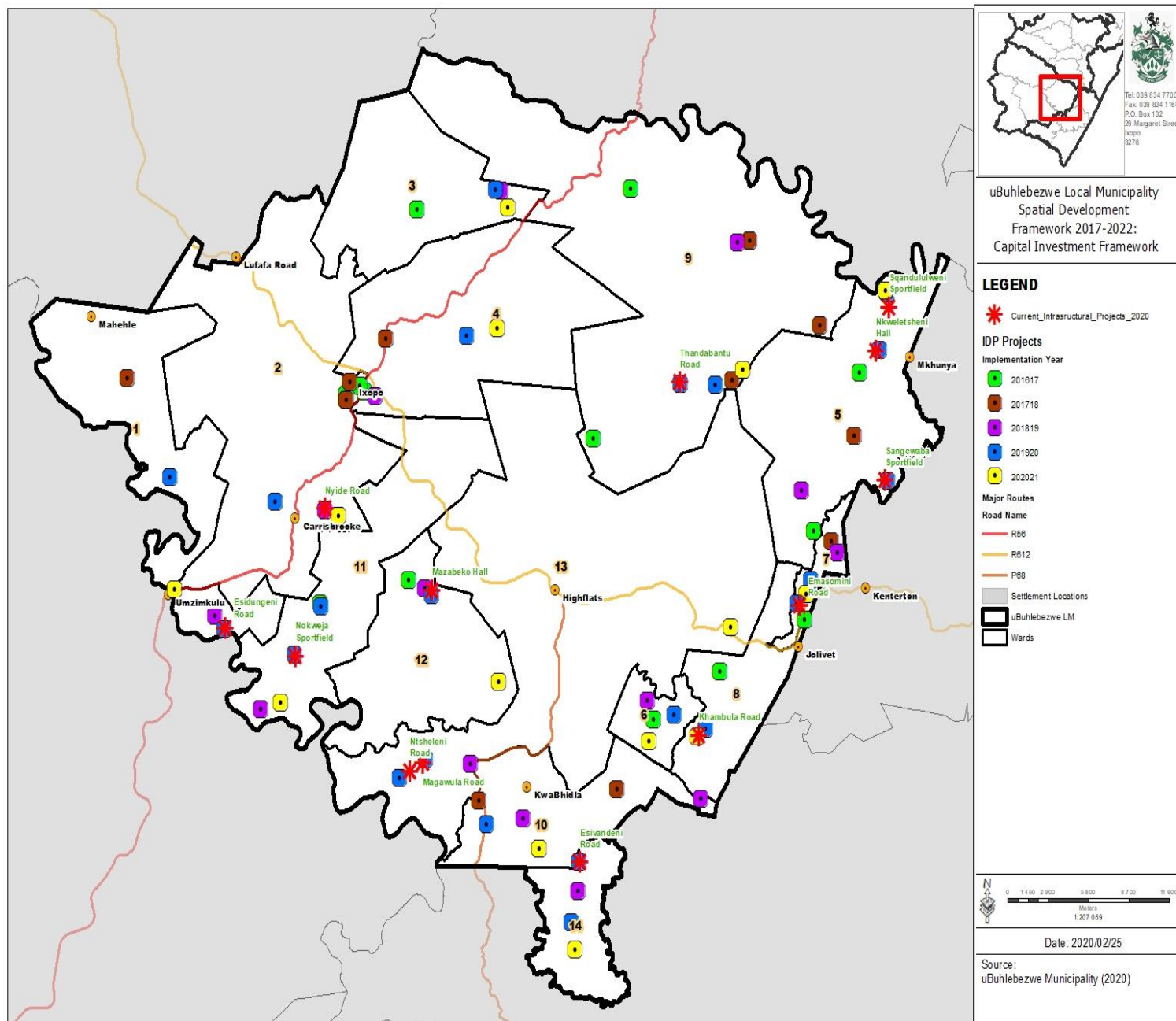
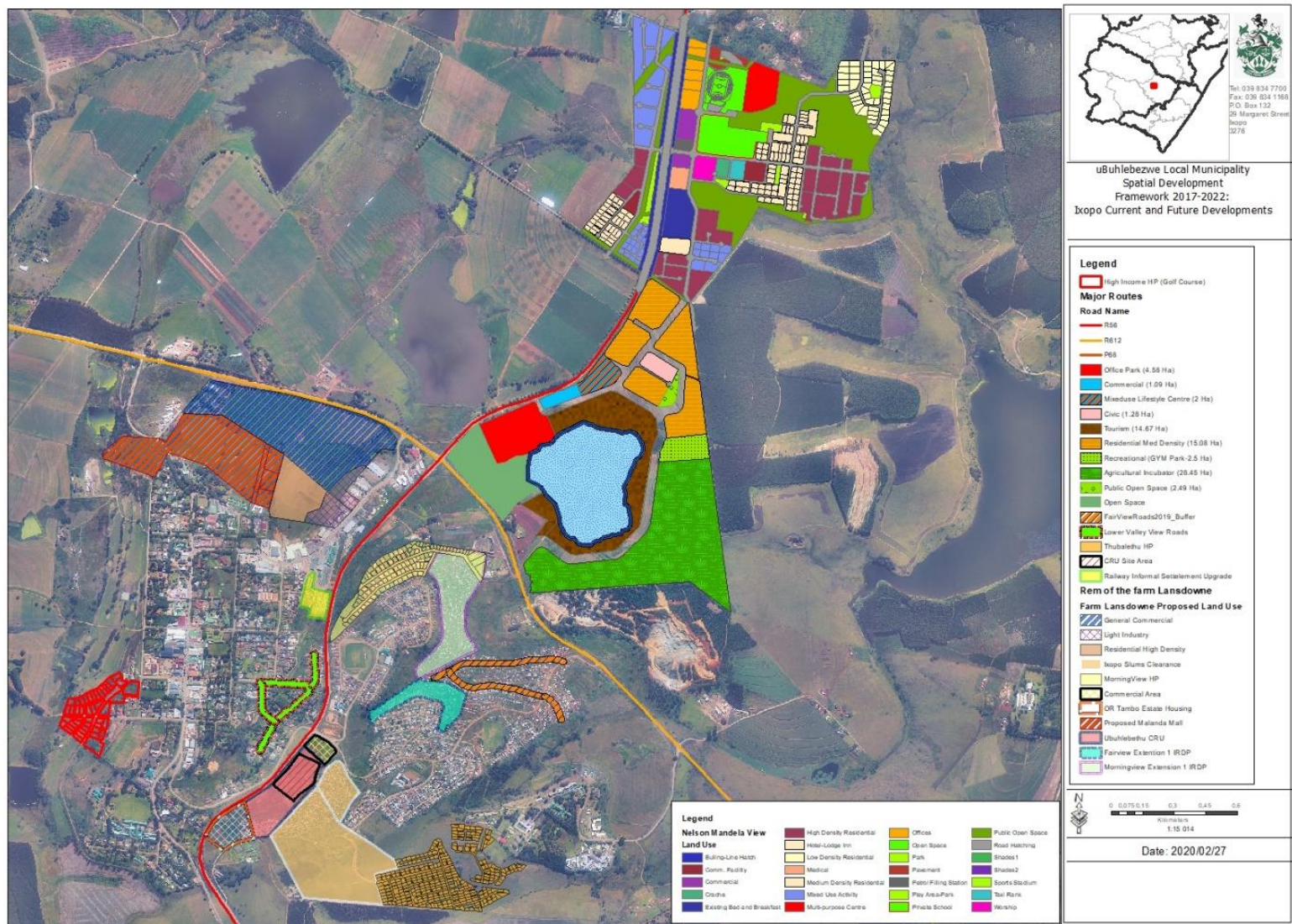


Fig 26 capital infrastructure framework projects



Fg 27 Capital Investment Framework



Fg28 Existing and future development