

NKOMAZI IDP 2006/7



Nkomazi Municipality

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MUNICIPALITY VISION

“We the people of Nkomazi strive towards the Upliftment of our communities through community driven development, the eradication of poverty, transparent and accountable governance, peace and security, as well as optimized health and education services. The equitable distribution of sustainable resources and infrastructure should guide all development and progress. We further strive to maintain our strong and diverse traditional culture.” “A better life for All” Impilo Lencono Kubonke

MUNICIPALITY MISSION

Nkomazi Municipality commits itself to the provision of infrastructural integrated development to all its citizens for realization of basic needs by optimal use of the available resources through the involvement of all stakeholders.

MUNICIPALITY CORE VALUES

Fiscal Accountability

Leadership

Innovative

Integrity

Respect

Compassion

Teamwork

Commitment

Sustainability

Excellence

MUNICIPALITY INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES

The Nkomazi Municipality consists to a large extent of settlements and a population from the previous self-governing territory of Kangwane. As such, the Municipality is characterised and impacted on by the problems typical of a previously disadvantaged area. Among others, the following issues may be highlighted as being specifically detrimental to the process of service delivery to the people:

- Local Government Transformation
- Very limited tax base and source of income,
- Excessive dependence on public sector grants,
- Huge backlog in service delivery, compounded by a rapidly growing population.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The population of Nkomazi totals 486 435 (2002 STATSSA) and is concentrated primarily in the underdeveloped southern section of Nkomazi. Of the total population, 98% are black/African. Nkomazi has an estimated population growth rate of 4.8% p.a. It is believed that there is a significant presence of aliens from mostly Mozambique and that the high population growth rate can be ascribed to some extent to the influx of aliens.

The Nkomazi area, especially the underdeveloped southern section, is characterized by a very young population i.e. 54% of the population is under 19 years old. 23% is aged between 20 and 34, 16% between 35 and 65 and 4% are older than 65 years. Gender equated to 46.9% female and 53.1% males.

The population in the northern area, mainly concentrated in the formal towns of Malelane, Komatipoort, Marloth Park, Hectorspruit and surrounding areas has a slightly different age breakdown than the general norm for Nkomazi. In the northern area, only 36% of the population is under 19 years, 58% between 20-64 and 6% is 65 and older. The relative young southern population and the older northern population is indicative of the pressures of resource provision and services in the two areas.

The younger age structure has serious implications for Nkomazi, albeit not necessarily negative. It implies a population explosion in the near future when 54% of the populations are still to bear children. This will, of course place enormous strain on the already lacking sources to provide the necessary services (health care and education etc.) and infrastructure (housing, water etc.) it is imperative that local economic development becomes a reality so that Nkomazi can become an independent economy that is able to provide sufficiently in the needs of the people. The people of Nkomazi should become self reliant and the golden thread of this IDP is thus to invest in the people of Nkomazi.

Most households in the southern area reside on informal stands on state owned land and under tribal authority.

Three distinct settlement patterns characterize the Nkomazi area. In the northern area the population is concentrated in formal towns along the Maputo corridor. The majority of the population is however concentrated in informal settlements, spread throughout the southern area. Intensively cultivated agricultural land with a low population density forms a natural division between the northern and southern area.

The unemployment under the economically active population is rated at 50%, with 38% being formally employed and 12% active in the informal sector. The dependency ratio is 6.8 meaning that 6.8 persons are dependant on the income of every one person employed. The male absenteeism rate is 30.7, meaning that 30.7% of all employer persons work outside the area. The labour participation rate indicated the percentage of labour force that is economically active and thus measures the capacity of the local economy to absorb the supply of labour in the area. The figure for Nkomazi is 31.3%, which signifies an unhealthy situation.

35% of the labour force in Nkomazi has no education, 24% attended primary school, 31% attended secondary school and 5% obtained a diploma or certificate at a tertiary institution. Only 0.06% of the Nkomazi population obtained a university degree. An estimated 24% of the economically active population is illiterate. As regards housing, there are 71 774 households in the Nkomazi area. Approximately 59% of the households reside in brick dwellings. The average household size is 4.7 persons.

The majority of the Nkomazi households earns less than R1000.00 per month (88%) in the northern area, specifically in and around the formal towns, 73% of the households earns less than R1000.00 per month.

Only 5% of the populations of Nkomazi earn an excess of R3500.00 per month, the figure for the Onderberg being 12%.

The primary sector and specifically agriculture dominates the economy of Nkomazi with the highest contribution to the GGP and the highest employment figures. This is true for both the wealthier northern and poorer southern areas. Subsistence agriculture plays a paramount role in providing income and supplementing the diet of the people. Community services and manufacturing (including agro-processing) also play an important role. Tourism is a sector with certain potential, especially in the southern area where there is a strong traditional culture still present.

NKOMAZI DEMOGRAPHY

The demographic data for the Nkomazi Municipality varies between sources. In accordance with the STATSA 2002 data, Nkomazi accommodates 486,435 people. However, the Ehlanzeni District Municipality IDP reflects a population of 376,151 based on a low HIV/AIDS impact. Another source, quoted in the Nkomazi LED strategy, reflect a total population of 339,958 for 2004.

PRIORITY ISSUES AND MUNICIPALITY OBJECTIVES

Service Delivery Priority Issues		
Key Performance Area		Municipality Objectives
Infrastructure and Services	(1) Water Infrastructure	By 2010, all households in Nkomazi will be serviced by at least a metered yard connection with an uninterrupted supply of potable water and the free basic water programme will have been implemented on all households.
	(2) Sanitation	By 2010 households in Nkomazi will have waterborne sewerage
	(3) Electricity [Electrification of Households]	By 2010 all households will be provided with at least the minimum required standards of electricity and sufficient street lighting will have been provided
	(4) Roads and Storm water	By 2010 all major roads and bus routes must be upgraded and rehabilitated to surfaced roads
	(5) Waste Management and Refuse Disposal	By 2010, all solid waste in Nkomazi will be collected and disposed of at sustainable, licensed solid waste disposal sites.
	(6) Housing and Land Ownership	Ensure that the housing need of people in the municipal area is met
Economic Development	(7) Local Economic Development and Job Creation	Ensure economic growth in all sectors of the economy in order to curb unemployment and related negative issues
Social Development	(8) Health	Promote the development of a healthy community and an effective healthcare environment
	(9) Social Welfare	Ensure improved living standards and promote humane living conditions for every member of society
	(10) Education	Promote the provision of effective education to all learners and equip people to lead a meaningful life

	(11) Safety and Security	Ensure a safe, secure and humane environment for inhabitants of the municipality
	(12) Social & Community facilities	Ensure accessibility to Social & Community facilities for all the inhabitants of the municipal area
	(13) Environmental Management & Conservation	Ensure that the general environment is protected and promoted in a sustainable and ongoing way
Institutional Priority Issues		
Institutional Transformation	(14) Training and Skills Development	Improve employee skills and competencies
	(15) Organisational Infrastructure/Assets [Buildings, Tools and Equipment]	Implement and upgrade the computer system
Democracy and Governance	(16) Service Delivery Standards (Batho Pele)	Implementation of the Batho Pele Principles
	(17) Performance Management System	Develop appropriate key performance indicators
Financial Management	(18) Financial Management (Cost Recovery System and Income Generation)	Improve debtor collection

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

(Please refer to the projects list in the IDP)

PRIORITY ISSUE	TOTAL ENVISAGED BUDGET		
	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
Water	R12.040.000.00	R 350.750.333.62	R 92.442.920.95
Sanitation	R16.030.000.00	R19.837.000.00	R23.926.460.99
Electrification	R481'596'000.00	R485'886'000	R32'748'000'0000
Roads and Storm Water	R46.880.000.00	R2.345.000.00	R46.880.000.00
Waste Management	R3.770.000.00	R2.345.000.00	R46.880.000.00
Housing and Security of tenure	R13.176.538.92	R20.180.660.00	R4.326.400.00
Local Economic Development	R9'756'435.0000	R7'868'569'000'00	R5'137'022'500.00
Health	R15. 560. 000	R57.500.00	R88.333.32
Social Welfare	R 000	R 000	R6.294.000.0000
Education	R30.030.000.00	R 000	R 000
Social & Community facilities	R5.110.000.00	R53.550.000.00	R131.009.166.64
Environmental Management	R 000	R300.000	R 000