BMM WHS NOMINATION DOSSIER
APPENDIX L:
SOCIO-ECONOMC BASELINE REPORT

BARBERTON – MAKHONJWA MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE SITE PROJECT

Socio-Economic Baseline Study

by

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Version 2

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1. Introduction

The Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains (BMM) World Heritage Site (WHS) project entails the required land-use planning and all associated transactional processes to provide the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) with the UNESCO required World Heritage Site nomination dossier for the nomination of the BMM as a World Heritage Site within a twelve (12) month timeframe. Along with the exceptional geology, the ancient hills and valleys are rich in biodiversity and pristine wilderness. There are several large and small nature reserves within the envisaged boundary of the site which are key in the development of diverse and innovative tourism partnerships and businesses in special-interest geo-tourism; birding; adventure tourism; game viewing; historical and cultural tours; hiking and off-road trails. This will be the first World Heritage Site in Mpumalanga and will provide a very significant global marketing boost for tourism in the region.

In order to underpin the broad BMM WHS nomination dossier, the socio-economic context of the region is required. This document comprises of the desktop social and economic survey that determines the demographics, living conditions, livelihoods, and employment and business activities in urban and rural communities in the region impacted by the proposed WHS.

The primary region of focus is the Umjindi and Albert Luthuli Local Municipalities, given that the core BMM WHS falls within these two (2) local municipalities (refer to Figure 1 below). Secondly, the Nkomazi and Mbombela Local Municipalities have also been profiled as these neighbouring municipal areas will likely be impacted by, and play a role in, the development and operations of the BMM WHS. To complete the socio-economic context of the WHS, a profile of the province has also been completed.

Information has been derived from Census Statistics (2011) and validated economic data sources as well as IDP documents for the applicable region. The review provides a broad background against which;
   a) appropriate field visits can be planned to collect specific data for communities in high impact areas (for completion in Phase 2)
   b) baseline measurements for the desk-top assessment of the impact of the envisaged project as well as key indicators against which project achievements in respect of improving local livelihoods can be assessed within the ongoing monitoring of project impacts in future years (i.e. archival material);
   c) identifying focus areas for sustainable socio-economic development investment and/or initiatives for local people (particularly local entrepreneurs) from around the WHS site and to integrate these projects into the WHS development programme. This may include a skills database, appropriate recruitment programme(s) and/or SMME assistance programme(s).

BARBERTON MAKHONJWA MOUNTAINS: LOCALITY MAP

Legend

BMM WHS Boundary

BMM WHS Core Areas
- Nature Reserves
- Other Areas

Geosites
- Priority
- Other
- Barberton Makhonjwa Geotrail
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Roads
- Builtup Areas
- Dams
- Rivers
- Mining Rights

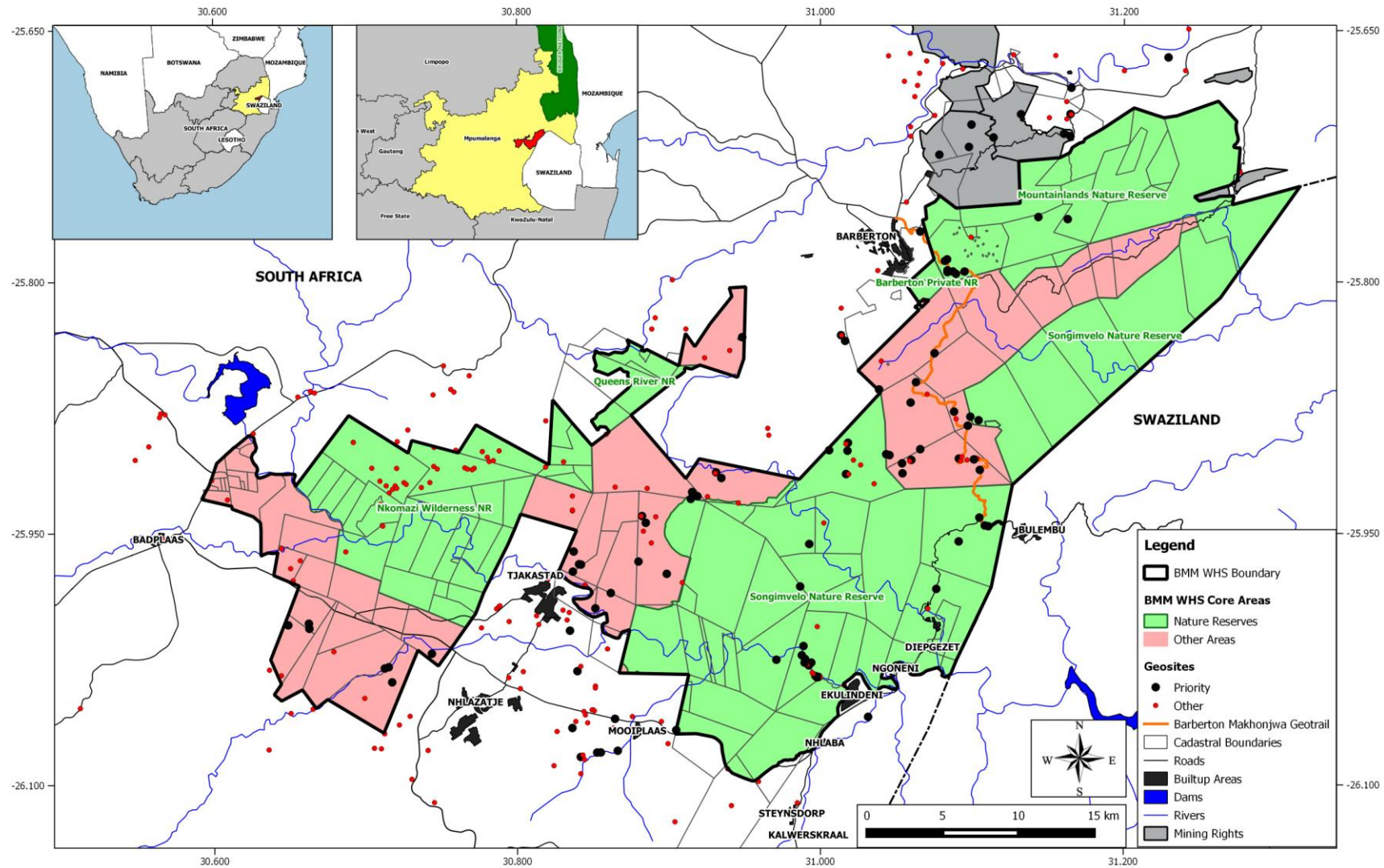Date created: 22 December 2016
Map Version: Locality Map

Figure 1: Baseline Map of the Preliminary BMM World Heritage Site Region

2. Socio-Economic Baseline at Local Municipality Level

Section 2 contains statistical socio-economic data for Umjindi, Albert Luthuli, Nkomazi and Mbombela Local Municipalities. The statistics have been sourced from Stats SA's interactive website statistical results from the National 2011 Census (NC 2011). The NC 2011 statistical information is based on the most recently demarcated boundaries which came into effect on 9th December 2005. The analysis has also drawn pertinent reference to the Community Survey 2007: Basic Results-Mpumalanga of 2009 (Report No. 03-01-34) and includes comparisons to the 2001 National Census.

The key focus areas of the socio-economic profile per local municipality have included:
1. Population profile;
2. Housing and associated infrastructure profile;
3. Education profile;
4. Employment profile; and
5. Individual income profile.

Table 1. Socio-Economic Profile of Surrounding Region – Population

Socio-Economic Indicators	Umjindi Local Municipality	Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Nkomazi Local Municipality	Mbombela Local Municipality
Total number of people	67,146	185,988	393,006	588,765
Total number of households	19,557	47,691	96,195	161,757
Average size of households	3	4	4	4
Brief Analysis				
A comparative analysis of Census Data between 2001 and 2011 has shown an increase in population levels of each local municipality except for Albert Luthuli where a slight decrease (from 187, 936 in 2001) is evident. The most significant increase over the 10 year period is in Umjindi (25% population growth), followed by Mbombela (24% population growth) and then Nkomazi (18% population growth). Considering the likely continuation of these population growth trends, population levels in all municipalities (including Albert Luthuli) is likely to remain a significant challenge in respect of infrastructural and service provision in the next decade. This is particular true when considering the consistent growth in the total number of households across the municipalities over the last decade, with Umjindi showing a 35% increase in the number of households and Nkomazi statistics depicting a 34% increase. The average household size, of between 3 and 4, is common across the province and South Africa and has not seen a significant adjustment in the last 10 years despite the increase in population levels.				

Table 2. Socio-Economic Profile of Surrounding Region – Housing & Basic Services
(as a % of households in each Municipal Area)

Socio Economic Indicators		Umjindi Local Municipality	Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Nkomazi Local Municipality	Mbombela Local Municipality
Housing Infrastructure	Brick dwelling on separate stand	77,36%	74,03%	89,74%	86,78%
	Traditional dwellings	4,39%	16,76%	4,10%	1,69%
	Informal settlements (separate stands and backyard dwellings)	4,76%	1,88%	1,07%	1,83%
Sewerage Infrastructure	Flush toilet with sewerage system	61,63%	18,88%	7,60%	28,41%
	Pit Latrine (Without ventilation)	24,97%	30,61%	41,50%	43,58%
	No access to any toilet facilities	4,32%	5,19%	15,46%	7,18%
Water Infrastructure	Piped water in dwelling	43,42%	22,65%	20,86%	37,15%
	Piped water in yard	31,27%	47,59%	36,86%	27,62%
	Water located further than 200 metres from dwelling	5,57%	3,48%	11,30%	5,74%
Waste/Refuse Removal	Waste removed by local municipality at least once a week	67,61%	19,31%	20,17%	29,41%
	Own refuse dump	24,49%	62,46%	61,94%	59,62%
	No rubbish disposal	4,11%	13,65%	11,25%	7,18%
Electricity/ Fuel	Electricity used for cooking	69,20%	50,85%	64,39%	83,79%
	Electricity used for heat	59,06%	38,35%	50,62%	73,07%
	Gas used for cooking	4,48%	1,67%	1,77%	2,07%
	Gas used for heat	1,44%	1,04%	1,33%	1,34%
	Wood used for cooking	20,26%	41,78%	28,29%	8,32%
	Wood used for heat	20,85%	45,45%	10,55%	9,34%
Brief Analysis					

Socio Economic Indicators	Umjindi Local Municipality	Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Nkomazi Local Municipality	Mbombela Local Municipality

The housing structures utilized by the households across the municipalities are predominantly of a formalized nature. Whilst Albert Luthuli has the highest percentage of traditional dwellings (16.76%) according to the 2011 NC, they have also presented the highest increase (by 15.6%) in formal housing between 2001 and 2011 amongst the 4 local municipalities which is a positive sign of infrastructural development in respect of housing provision.

However, the 2011 NC results in respect of basic service provision of piped water within dwellings and flush toilets within a sewerage system remain predominately rural in nature and typical of developing economies, across the 4 local municipalities. This is true of the local municipalities where there are percentages of formalized housing (brick dwellings on separate stands) in Mbombela and Nkomazi. Whilst Umjindi has the highest levels of formalized basic infrastructure provisions relative to its neighbouring municipalities, the large number of households dependent on (non-ventilated) pit latrines and piped water to the yard only, remains significant in Albert Luthuli, Nkomazi and Mbombela. Significant focus on this infrastructure provision through the respective IDPs would be anticipated over the next 5 years in the continuation of the upwards trend in provisions since 2001.

Whilst there was a slight decrease in the proportion of households in Umjindi Local Municipality receiving formal refuse removal (weekly removal by the local authority or private company), they remain the highest service provider in this regard relative to the other local municipalities. The other 3 local municipalities' results depict the majority of households dumping their own refuse in their own dumps or in the surrounding environment. This is of significant concern in respect of the BMM WHS project where the aesthetics of the environment is a fundamental factor in the tourist-driven project as well as the imperatives of sustainable environmental management. Significant focus will be required on improved refuse removal and management across all local municipalities to ensure this does not detract from the scenic tourist attractions and environmental pollution in the region.

On a positive note there is clear evidence of increased electrification across the municipalities between 2001 and 2011 census. This is particularly true in Nkomazi and Mbombela in respect of electricity use for cooking (38.5% and 31% increases respectively) and in respect of usage for heating (24.5% and 23.4% increases respectively). It is worth noting however the continued reliance on wood for fuel for heating and cooking, particularly in Albert Luthuli. Correct management of forestry removal for such purposes should be considered within a sound environmental plan within the BMM project.

Table 3. Socio-Economic Profile of Surrounding Region – Education

Educational profile of adults	Umjindi Local Municipality	Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Nkomazi Local Municipality	Mbombela Local Municipality
No or limited primary education	28,94%	37,46%	40,47%	29,38%
Completed primary education	4,52%	4,99%	5,18%	4,26%
Completed some secondary education	25,89%	25,90%	23,29%	25,29%
Completed secondary education	19,08%	15,08%	14,39%	20,78%
Completed tertiary education	5,56%	3,22%	3,50%	7,58%
Brief Analysis				

Whilst there have been marginal decreases in the number of adults with no or limited primary education across the 4 local municipalities, the percentages remain of concern, particularly in Nkomazi. This is further compounded by the low levels of adults who have either some secondary education or completed their secondary education. Whilst these results conform to the provincial and national trends around formal education, this is of key consideration within the scope of the BMM project – both directly through direct employment opportunities and indirectly through service providers and during construction/development phases.

Focus should be placed on improving illiteracy levels within the areas concerned to ensure a skilled pool of residents (of working age and economically active) is available for recruiting should jobs become available through tourism interventions and downstream business opportunities within the scope of the BMM project. It is likely that support to informal business enterprises will be a priority within the scope of the project and such support will be required outside of the formal education structures.

Table 4. Socio-Economic Profile of Surrounding Region – Employment (or working age population)

Socio-Economic Indicators	Umjindi Local Municipality	Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Nkomazi Local Municipality	Mbombela Local Municipality
Working age (15 to 64 years)	68,39%	58,24%	60,47%	65,95%
Employment rate	31,11%	15,67%	18,47%	27,85%
Unemployment rate	11,44%	8,59%	9,64%	10,91%
Economically not active	23,30%	29,00%	27,87%	23,66%
Brief Analysis				

More than half of the population within the surveyed municipalities in 2011 fell within the Stats SA category "Working Age" and indicates a high dependency level within households on those within this category. Whilst the average employment rate across the municipalities within the working age population varied from 16% to 31%, of concern are the combined results for the unemployed and economically not active. This is particularly true for Albert Luthuli and Nkomazi municipalities (both 38% in 2011). The contributing factors to the low employment rate are likely to be the continued high illiteracy levels and increasing job scarcities within the various geographical areas.

Such levels of unemployment (and associated low income as depicted in the next table) are factors to consider within the planning phase of the project in respect of recruitment, project communications and appointment of service providers. The highly competitive environment may encourage aggressive and possibly corrupt measures to secure employment and business opportunities, particularly within the current and projected short-term economic climate.

Table 5. Socio-Economic Profile of Surrounding Region –Individual Income
(Including income derived from government grants, pensions and informal employment)

Income Category	Umjindi Local Municipality	Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Nkomazi Local Municipality	Mbombela Local Municipality
No income	33,98%	43,13%	43,17%	40,21%
R1 to R1,600 per month	34,43%	43,05%	39,80%	34,15%
R1,601 to R6,400 per month	11,97%	5,68%	5,70%	10,75%
R6,401 to R51,200 per month	7,39%	3,06%	2,93%	7,45%
R51,201 and above	0,38%	0,14%	0,13%	0,45%
Brief Analysis				
The individual income results did not reflect favorably in respect of the economic status of the region as similarly presented in Table 4 – employment levels. With between 34% and 43% of individuals within the 2011 NC receiving either no monthly incomes or similar percentages receiving under R1 600 monthly, livelihoods remain severely strained across the region. This is particularly compounded by the reported employment levels previously noted. Comments made previously regarding the sound planning for recruitment, construction/development and out-sourcing of various aspects of the BMM project remain pertinent.				

3. Mpumalanga Provincial Profile and Tourism Industry Statistics (2008/2009)

3.1   Socio-Economic Overview of Mpumalanga Province[1]

Mpumalanga province had a population of 4.1 million in 2011, representing one of the lowest density provinces in South Africa. Demographically the population is comprised of predominately African citizens (90%) speaking Swati (27.7% of the population) and Zulu (24.1% of the population). In 2014 the provincial GDP was R187.4 billion (grown by 1.7% since 2013) contributing 7% to South Africa's GDP mainly through the manufacturing (20.6%), mining (18.8%), agriculture (3%), community services (16%) and tourism (7.3%) sectors. As at the local municipal level, unemployment (11.09% in 2011) remains a significant challenge, particularly when considering the economically inactive population (25.27% in 2011), the high proportion of the population with no or limited schooling (up to primary level) (37.37% in 2011) and the number of individuals who earn below R1 600 monthly (76.89% in 2011).

3.2   Developmental Objectives in Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga, like all provinces in South Africa, has taken heed of the National Growth Path (NGP) objectives in respect of addressing high levels of unemployment and inequality. The strategies to achieve the range of NGP goals are articulated in the Mpumalanga Economic Growth and Development Path (MEGDP). The primary objective of the MEGDP is to foster economic growth that creates jobs, reduce poverty and inequality in the Province. As in the NGP, the MEGDP's key drivers to job creation include:

- Infrastructure for employment and development;
- Job creation in economic sectors (i.e. agriculture, mining and energy, manufacturing and beneficiation, tourism and cultural industries);
- Seizing the potential for new economies (green industries and Information and Communication Technology);
- Investing in social capital and the Public Service; and
- Spatial Development (rural development, regional and international cooperation).

Mpumalanga's Vision 2030 further gives expression to the provincial commitments towards the National Development Plan (NDP), providing direction to the macro policy level and an implementation framework (including targets) for all governance levels in the Province. In short, the Mpumalanga Vision 2030 aims to achieve the following:

i.   Employment and economic growth
ii. Education and training
iii. Health care for all
iv. Social protection.

Each municipality is required to provide their Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which acts as the instrument through which all planning and development and decisions related to management and development are guided and informed. This therefore provides the means through which the municipalities integrate their programmes into the provincial and national development objectives and strategies. The relevant municipalities' IDPs impacted within the BMM WHS project are outlined in Section 4 of this Report.

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[1] Sourced from StatsSA 2011 National Census

As described in the introduction to this report, it is anticipated that the BMM WHS project will provide substantial contribution to the tourism sector within Mpumalanga and as such will contribute significantly to the provincial objectives of economic development, growth and job creation.

3.3 Overview of the Tourism Sector in Mpumalanga

Due to the nature and objectives of the BMM WHS project it is pertinent to review the state of the tourism sector at provincial level. The Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA) has stated a number of Strategic Outcome Orientated Goals[2] applicable for the period 2016 to 2018 and of relevance in the consideration of the BMM WHS Project. These goals are depicted in Table 6 below.

Table 6. MTPA Strategic Outcome Orientated Goals

No.	Strategic Outcome Orientated Goals	Goal Statement			
1	**Organizational Stability and Sustainability**	To create a stable credible and sustainable Agency through adequate funding of R480.4 million (Grant Funding R425.4 million and Own Revenue of R55 million) by 2017/18 that will enable the Agency to execute its mandate.			
		Annual Breakdown			
		Source	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**
		Grant Funding	R350 m	R367.5m	R385.7m
		Own Revenue	R20 m	R37m	R44m
		Total	**R370m**	**R404.5m**	**R429.7m**
2	**Provide for effective management and conservation of biodiversity and eco-systems within the Province**	To provide for effective management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Province by addressing the following policies and legislative imperatives on a continuous basis through to 2016: • Protect and conserve the natural resources, biodiversity and eco-systems within the Province • Develop and effectively manage Protected Areas • Increase land under conservations • Implement the people and Parks Programme • Promote and create socio-economic growth and transformation within the conservation industry, thereby creating economic and employment opportunities for previously disadvantaged individuals and local communities in the Province			
3	**Foster, promote and sustainably develop and market tourism**	To foster, promote and sustainably develop and market tourism by addressing the following policies and legislative imperatives on a continuous basis through to 2016: • Promote and market Mpumalanga as a world class tourism			

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[2] Sourced from The Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency Annual Report 2013/2014

No.	Strategic Outcome Orientated Goals	Goal Statement
		destination • Identify strategic partners and build supportive stakeholder relations through partnership development and maintenance • Promote and create socio-economic growth and transformation within the tourism industry, thereby creating economic and employment opportunities for previously disadvantaged individuals and local communities in the Province • Mobilize investment and commercialize own assets • Develop and maintain infrastructure (tourism and conservation)
4	**Strategic leadership, good corporate governance and management support**	To continuously provide the following strategic leadership, good corporate governance and management support through to 2016: • To provide effective strategic leadership in the execution of the legislative mandate • To achieve good corporate governance as per the King III report • To provide for effective financial management • To provide effective management support services • To effectively manage resources (financial, human, ICT, assets, etc.)

The goals depicted above will be built upon the current tourism infrastructure and economy within the region. The latest statistics pertaining to the tourism sector in Mpumalanga were produced by the Mpumalanga Tourism and Park Agency's Strategic Research Unit in 2013 for the 2012-2013 period.[3] Key findings of the report include the following:

• Mpumalanga is ranked the 4th most visited province by foreign tourist arrivals and domestic arrivals in South Africa
• Leisure remained the primary purpose for travel for both international and domestic markets in 2013.
• Foreign direct spend in Mpumalanga increased by 7.6% with a difference of R0.5m in 2013.
• Mpumalanga recorded a decline in foreign arrivals in 2013 however the length of stay of foreign visitors increased and therefore the foreign spend in the sector in the province increased.
• The top 5 countries that were the source of foreign visitors to Mpumalanga were Mozambique, Swaziland, UK, Germany and USA, with the only apparent decrease in visitors from Mozambique when comparing 2011 and 2012 statistics.
• The average length of stay for domestic markets increased to 4.3 nights in 2013 although the level of domestic spend decreased in 2013 when compared to 2012.
• The number of day trips increased by 14 trips per day, taken by residents in the province in 2013.

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[3] Sourced from the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency Annual Mpumalanga Tourism Statistics Report, 2013

- The primary reason for visiting Mpumalanga in 2013 was to visit family/friends (70%) followed by business purposes (21%) and holidays (7%).

4. Integrated Development Plans

4.1   Umjindi Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan

The information regarding the integrated development planning for Umjindi Local Municipality was sourced from their draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2015/2016). Table 7 below presents a summary of the municipalities' developmental objectives as stipulated in their draft IDP.

Barberton was identified nationally some years ago by the Japanese Investment Co-operation Agency as the area with the most tourism potential with initiatives such as the development of the Mountainlands Game Reserve as anchor. A well-developed hospitality industry supports the tourism attractions. The municipality has huge potential to grow into a major tourism destination. However, much still needs to be done to enhance the growth of this industry. Local communities, for instance, should be actively involved in tourism activities and opportunities identified and performed in the region. Tourism officials are to be empowered to develop and implement a generic marketing strategy and network with other organisations with the same objective. Lack of proper engineering services like sanitation, roads and stormwater causes serious environmental degradation especially around the informal rural villages. A priority issue is environmental management to ensure optimum utilisation of the resources in the area without endangering the regions suitable for nature based tourism development. Conservation of biodiversity of the area is crucial to Umjindi's future economic development.

Table 7. Overview of Umjindi Local Municipalities IDP Objectives 2015/2016

Umjindi Local Municipality – Community Needs Identified	
Needs Identified	**Objective**
Water	Increase bulk water supply, reticulation and revenue water demand services.
Sanitation	Increase bulk sewer supply, reticulation, ablution facilities and increase the outflow capacity of sewerage pipes
Electricity	Increase bulk electricity supply, reticulation and curb electricity theft.
Roads and Stormwater Drainage	Increase and upgrade existing road infrastructure in order to improve access and connectivity.
Gravel Roads	Increase access and connectivity roads for new extensions.
Bridges And Footbridges	Increase connectivity of neighbouring settlements and reduced travelling distance.
Pedestrian Walkways	Reduced travelling distances for pedestrians to access their nearby social amenities.
Waste Management Refuse Removal	Increase access to waste and refuse removal and eradication of illegal dumping.
Human Settlements	Increased access to adequate housing and eradication of informal

Umjindi Local Municipality – Community Needs Identified	
Needs Identified	**Objective**
	settlements.
Town Planning	Increased access to land for social development
Community Amenities	Facilitate the establishment of integrated government services and increase access to community amenities.
Health Facilities	Facilitate the establishment of new clinics and expansion of existing clinics
Social Development Facilities	Facilitate establishment of Home-based care centres, disabled centres, old-age homes.
Educational Facilities	Increased educational facilities**.**
Transport	Facilitate the development of transport facilities. Increased and upgraded public safety facilities.
Public Safety	Facilitate the establishment of police stations and the fight against crime.

4.2 Albert Luthuli Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan

The information regarding the integrated development planning for Albert Luthuli Local Municipality was sourced from their reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2014/2015). Table 8 below presents a summary of the municipalities' developmental objectives as stipulated in their draft IDP.

The municipal area has an abundance of natural and cultural resources which, if developed, can enhance tourism development. Tourism development can be a leading economic sector for the municipal area which will benefit the emerging local, domestic and international tourist markets and in turn provide income to local people. There are few areas that have been developed for tourism purposes e.g. resorts and hiking trails. Tourism development should be linked to low intensity commercial activities. Development of tourism will strengthen the economic base of the area and promote the area within the Mpumalanga context. Songimvelo Game Reserve is the biggest game reserve within Albert Luthuli Municipality. The Mpumalanga Parks Board, which owns Songimvelo Game Reserve, is in the process of finalizing a deal to combine Songimvelo and Malolotja Game Reserve in Swaziland to form a transfrontier park. This proposed Songimvelo – Malolotja Transfrontier Park will boost tourism in the area considerably. The new resort in Carolina will further boost tourism in the area. A new holiday resort is proposed for Carolina, around the Rooiwal Dam. Should this materialise the town of Carolina will receive a huge boost from tourism.

Table 8. Overview of Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipalities IDP Objectives 2014/2015

Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality – Community Needs Identified	
Needs Identified	**Objective**
Water	Boreholes
	Bulk Water supply
	Reticulation
	Jo-Jo tanks
Roads and storm Water drainage	Tarring
	Bridges
	Bridges(maintenance)
	Speed humps
	Ring Road
	Graveling
	Paving(roads)
	Side walks
	Maintain streets and roads
	Storm Water drainage
Socio-economic development	LED, Local Economic Development Funding and establishing small business
	Bakery, sewing
	Social Development facilities
	Post office
	Police station
	Hospitals
	Community halls
	Cultural centre
	Clinics
	Disaster Management Centre
	Orphanages
	Drop in centre
	Substance and drug rehabilitation centre
	Community radio station
	Old age and the disabled homes
	Youth centre
	Day care centres

Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality – Community Needs Identified	
Needs Identified	**Objective**
	School – primary
	School – boarding school
	Creche
	Sports facilities
	Training Centre
	Filling station
	Taxi rank
	Libraries
	FET colleges
	ABET centres
	Shopping complex
	Community parks
	Institutional buildings
	Fire Station
	Upgrade cell phone signal(installation of mast cellular network)
	Cultural Centre
	Grazing – livestock
	Renovation of Ekulindeni Stadium
Community Services	Pension Pay points
	ATM
Sanitation	VIP Toilets
	VIP Toilets in cemeteries
	Honey sucker
	Sewer System
Electricity	Street lights
	On-site connections
	High Mast lights
	Solar geysers
Spatial development	Township establishment
	Land Tenure Upgrading
	Formalising informal settlements
	Rezoning
Cemeteries	Fencing
	New cemeteries
	Toilets
	Feasibility study
	Water
Housing	Housing backlogs
Refuse removal	Refuse removal, Skip bins

4.3   Mbombela Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan

The information regarding the integrated development planning for Mbombela Local Municipality was sourced from their reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012/2017). Table 9 below presents a summary of the municipalities' developmental objectives as stipulated in their draft IDP.

Table 9. Overview of Mbombela Local Municipalities IDP Objectives 2012-2017

Mbombela Local Municipality – Community Needs Identified	
Needs Identified	**Objective**
Road and Storm Water	Maintenance, paving, grading & tarring of major roads/ streets, Foot & vehicle bridges, Storm water drainage Speed humps
Water	Bulk supply, Reticulation, Boreholes & Jojo tanks
Housing	RDP houses & Renovation of existing, RDP houses
Health	New clinics, Existing clinic s to operate 24 hours
Electricity	Households' connections, New streets & high mast lights, & maintenance of existing streets & high mast lights & upgrading of transformers.
Sanitation	VIP toilets, Sewer systems
Led	Job creation, Shopping complexes
Community Facilities	Social amenities (community halls, parks, sports facilities) & maintenance of existing community halls, New cemeteries & upgrading of existing cemeteries
Safety And Security	Satellite police station, 24 hours visibility of SAPS
Education	Pre-schools, primary & secondary schools, Admin Blocks & libraries
Waste Management	Refuse removals, Dumping sites
Social Services	Mobile offices: SASSA & Home Affairs