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1. Executive Summary

The King Cetshwayo District (KCD) is located in the north-eastern region of the KwaZulu-Natal province (KZN) on the eastern seaboard of South Africa. It covers an area of 8,213 square kilometers, from the agricultural town of Gingindlovu in the south, to the Umfolozi River in the north and inland to the mountainous beauty of rural Nkandla.

The KCD is surrounded by uMkhanyakude District to the north, Zululand District to the north-west, uMzinyathi District to the north-east and iLembe District to the south and is approximately 150 km north of the eThekwini metro. The headquarters of the KCD is in Richardsbay and the district is made up of five local municipalities, namely: Mthonjaneni, uMlalazi, Mfolozi, uMhlathuze and Nkandla. The N2 from Durban to Mpumalanga passes through the District.

In 2019, the District accounted for a total population of 982,726 or 8.6% of the total population in KZN slightly up from 971,135 in 2016. Females constituted 52.6% of the population. The total number of households decreased somewhat from 225,798 in 2016 to 222,000 in 2019. In 2016, 49.8% of households were headed by women, whilst 1,552 households were headed by children younger than 18 years of age. 80% of the KCD population and households are regarded as rural.

In terms of COVID-19, eThekwini remains the epicentre of confirmed cases in the KZN province. KCD is fifth with 52 cases being 2% of the provincial total cases but second in fatality rate.

The District is among the key economic role players in KZN in terms of GDP contribution. It contributed 6.5% of the total estimated provincial GDP generated in 2016. It is within this context that KCD is among the largest contributing districts towards the provincial GDP such as eThekwini and uMgungundlovu at 59.5%, and 11.3% respectively. The largest contributing local municipalities to the GDP of the district are the City of uMhlathuze at 44.0%, followed by uMfolozi at 25.7% and uMlalazi at 21.3%. Although the economy of KCD is predominantly dependent on the tertiary sector at 47.9%, the secondary sector at 29% also plays a significant role in its economy especially the manufacturing sub-sector.
2. Brief Overview

2.1. Historical Perspective

The district shares the branding Heart and Soul of the Zulu Kingdom with its neighbouring Zululand District. The region is home to King Shaka’s KwaBulawayo Military Capital, and is recognised as being one of the key sites of Zulu heritage. The centre was officially opened by His Majesty the Zulu King Goodwill Kabhekuzulu Zwelithini in 2011.

Nkandla is situated in a remote area of breath-taking mountainous beauty, which consists mainly of tribal lands and state-owned land. The area has a wealth of undisturbed forests, which boast many indigenous species. Nkandla has a claim to be the ‘cradle’ of Zulu history. From Malandela to Shaka, to Dingane and Cetshwayo, Nkandla has been at the centre stage of the Zulu nation’s history. The graves of King Malandela and Cetshwayo are at Nkandla.

2.2. Location

The King Cetshwayo District (KCD) with its administrative headquarters in Richards Bay is located in the province of KZN, approximately 150 kilometres north of the major metropolitan area of eThekwini. The District is bordered by uMkhanyakude to the north, Zululand to the north-west, uMzinyathi to the north-west and iLembe District to the south. KCD consists of the Mthonjaneni, uMlalazi, Mfolozi, Umhlatuze and Nkandla local municipalities.
THE DISTRICT IS HOME TO THE DEEPEST NATURAL HABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA

2.3. Spatial integration

The District has Richards Bay- Empangeni Coastal Urban node with Richards Bay Harbour being the deepest natural Harbour in the African continent allowing for handling of heavy cargo vessels, dune mining operations and large industrial areas and the IDZ. The inland western part of the municipality is deep rural with the concomitant high levels of poverty and unavailability of economic opportunities. It is evident, that cultivated land and forestry forms the backbone of the rural economy, situated mostly on both sides of the N2 with large forestry areas evident in the Mthonjaneni area in the north eastern portion of KCD and scattered rural settlement is evident within Nkandla, uMfolozi and uMlalazi municipalities. These areas coincide with the Ingonyama Trust land. Denser settlement patterns are evident around the towns of Richards Bay/Empangeni and Eshowe. Subsistence agriculture is very evident in Nkandla LM.

The N2 from Durban to Mpumalanga and Gauteng passes through the area. The country’s main coal railway line passes through the area and ends at the harbour coal terminal from where the coal and other heavy minerals and materials are exported. Richards Bay Airport is an important air link for the District with other centres and studies to expand by relocating the operations of the Airport area at an advanced stage. Good climate adds to the high potential agricultural land in the north-western part of the district making it one of the most important agricultural contributors to the provincial economy.

In terms of the spatial structure of the KCD, the areas that have not been settled were largely set aside in colonial times for large scale commercial agriculture. Thus the pattern of settlement is linked closely with topography and existing transportation routes, therefore the settlement tends to follow ridge lines and roadways.

2.4. Land Ownership

Large tracts of land in the area are Ingonyama Trust land that falls under the Traditional Authorities. The two other major categories are privately owned or state land which could either be commercial farmland/forestry and urban land in the Richard Bay/ Empangeni and other nodes.
3. Social Development Profile

3.1. Key Social Demographics

3.1.1. Population

In 2019 King Cetshwayo District accounted for a total population of 982,726, or 8.6% of the province’s total population. When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that the District ranked lowest (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 0.7% between 2009 and 2019.
In 2019, uMhlathuze accounted for the highest proportion of the District’s population at 421 000, followed by uMlalazi at 222 000, uMfolozi at 152 000, Nkandla at 109 000 and the lowest in Mthonjaneni at 79 000. Nonetheless, the population of uMfolozi increased the most over the last 10 years with an average annual growth rate of 1.59%. The City of uMhlathuze had the second highest population growth with an average annual growth rate of 1.51%, Mthonjaneni had the lowest average annual growth rate of -1.12%.

3.1.2. Gender, Age and Race

Females constituted 52.6% of the District’s population. The district has a median age of 20 years, which is slightly lower than the provincial median age of 22 and the national age of 26. 49% of the population was younger than 19 years of age, whilst 44% was between 20 and 59 years of age.

95% of the District’s population was Black African, followed by 3% Whites and 2% Indian.
3.1.3. Household Profile

The total number of households decreased somewhat from 225 798 in 2016 to 222 000 in 2019. This represented about 7.7% of the total number of households in KZN. In 2016, 49.8% of households were headed by women, which was a little higher than the provincial rate of 47.44% and about 20% higher the national rate of 41.32%. 1 552 households were headed by children younger than 18 years of age, which constituted about 10% of the total provincial figure of 20 048.

Relative to the province, the KCD had a lower average annual household growth rate of 1.04% from 2009 to 2019 compared to the provincial growth rate of 1.44% and the national rate of 2.09%.

3.2. Health

The leading causes of mortality in the district are HIV/AIDS (34.70%), Tuberculosis (22.70%) and Lower Respiratory Infections (6.60%). The diarrhoeal diseases (22.5%) are the leading causes of death for under 5 year's age group.
The District has a 430 bedded Tertiary hospital (Ngwelezane), one Regional hospital (Queen Nandi), six District Hospitals (Catherine Booth, Ekhombe, Mbongolwane, Nkandla, Eshowe and KwaMagwaza), 63 fixed Clinics, 1 CHC and 19 mobile clinic teams. UMfolozi and uMhlathuze sub districts do not have district hospitals and they use Ngwelezana Hospital for district hospital services.

In 2019, 183 000 people in the King Cetshwayo District were infected with HIV. This reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 1.14% since 2009, and in 2019 represented 18.62% of the district’s total population. The KwaZulu-Natal Province had an average annual growth rate of 1.72% from 2009 to 2019 in the number of people infected with HIV, which is higher than that of the KCD. When looking at the South Africa as a whole it can be seen that the number of people that are infected increased from 2009 to 2019 with an average annual growth rate of 2.32%.

### 3.3. COVID-19

The first case of COVID-19, case Zero, was discovered in South Africa on the 5th of March 2020, in KwaZulu-Natal. In the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa, eThekwini Metro in KZN was a hotspot for COVID-19. eThekwini remains the epicentre of COVID-19 in the province. KCD is fifth with 52 cases being 2 percent of the provincial total cases but second in fatality rate.
3.4. Poverty Dimensions

3.4.1 Distribution

In 2019, there were 709 000 people living in poverty, using the upper-bound poverty line definition, across KCD - this is 5.43% higher than the 672 000 in 2009. The percentage of people living in poverty has decreased from 73.67% in 2009 to 72.11% in 2019, which indicates a decrease of 1.55 percentage points.

The poverty headcount (proportion of households considered to be multidimensional poor) of the district decreased from 11.1% in 2011 to 7.7% in 2016. The differences between the various local municipalities are considerable and ranges between 2.3% in uMhlatuze to as high as 17.9% in Nkandla (2016 figures).

A positive indication is that the poverty headcount decreased in all the local municipalities between 2011 and 2016. The intensity of poverty in 2016 is very similar across the various local municipalities but is important to note that the intensity of poverty increased between 2011 and 2016 in all local municipalities in the district except uMhlatuze that recorded a decrease from 41.6% to 39.6%.
The Human Development Index (HDI) measures life expectancy at birth, education using average years of schooling and gross national income per capita. HDI varies between zero and one, with zero being the lowest level of development and one the highest level. In 2019 the District had an HDI of 0.583 compared to the KwaZulu-Natal with a HDI of 0.617 and 0.662 of National Total as a whole.

3.4.2. Inequality

The Gini-coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality. If the Gini-coefficient is equal to zero, income distribution denotes equal income distribution. Meaning, there is no variance between the high and low-income earners within the population. If the Gini-coefficient equals one, income is completely inequitable.

In 2019, the Gini coefficient in KCD was at 0.61, which reflects a decrease in the number over the ten-year period from 2009 to 2019. The KwaZulu-Natal Province and South Africa, both had a more unequal spread of income amongst their residents (at 0.627 and 0.63 respectively) when compared to King Cetshwayo District Municipality.

In terms of the Gini coefficient for each of the regions within the King Cetshwayo District Municipality, City of uMhlathuze has the highest Gini coefficient, with an index...
value of 0.621. The lowest Gini coefficient can be observed in the Nkandla Local Municipality with an index value of 0.513.

### 3.4.3. Unemployment/Employment

In 2019, there were a total number of 87 400 people unemployed in KCD, which is an increase of 27 900 from 59 500 in 2009. The total number of unemployed people within the District constitutes 9.71% of the total number of unemployed people in KwaZulu-Natal Province. The District experienced an average annual increase of 3.91% in the number of unemployed people, which is worse than that of the KwaZulu-Natal Province which had an average annual increase in unemployment of 2.59%.

Even though, as can be seen from the below figure, there appears to have been some decline in the overall District unemployment levels from 2001 (50.3%) to 2011 (34.7%), this is not a significant improvement considering the levels of poverty within the district and hence more initiatives to reduce unemployment need to be pursued.

![Bar chart showing unemployment rates by municipality and year]

Furthermore, the majority of the population in the district is dependent on Government social grants which is not a sustainable means of living.

### 3.4.4. Crime

The District has a total of 13 police stations of which six are found in uMhlathuze and four in uMlalazi. During the period 2008/09 to 2018/19 the overall crime rate has decreased at an average annual rate of 2.37% within the KCD. Violent crime decreased by 2.44% since 2008/09, while property crimes decreased by 1.91% over the same period.
In 2018/19, eThekwini had the highest overall crime rate of the sub-regions within the overall KwaZulu-Natal Province with an index value of 101. KCD had the second highest overall crime index at 87.1, with Amajuba having the third highest overall crime index of 86.8. uMkhanyakude District had the second lowest overall crime index of 46.2 and the uMzinyathi District had the lowest overall crime rate of 45.5.

### 3.5. Education and Skills Profile

The District is well provided with schools and the facilities are reasonably well distributed with 452 primary and 204 secondary schools. No information exists regarding the standard of the facilities or the availability of water and sanitation at the schools. The number of people without any schooling in KCD accounts for 12.37% of the number of people without schooling in the province and a total share of 2.85% of the national. In 2019, the number of people in the District with a matric only was 178,000 which is a share of 7.94% of the province’s total number of people that has obtained a matric. The number of people with a matric and a postgraduate degree constitutes 8.54% of the province and 1.38% of the national.
Within KCD, the number of people without any schooling decreased from 2009 to 2019 with an average annual rate of -2.82%, while the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 126,000 to 178,000. The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased with an average annual rate of 2.33%, with the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increasing with an average annual rate of 7.76%. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education.

4. Economic Drivers

4.1. Structure of the Economy

The District is among the key economic role players in KZN in terms of GDP contribution. It contributed 6.5% of the total estimated provincial GDP generated in 2016. It is within this context that KCD is among the largest contributing districts towards the provincial GDP such as eThekwini and uMgungundlovu at 59.5%, and 11.3% respectively. The largest contributing local municipalities to the GDP of the district are the City of uMhlathuze at 44.0%, followed by uMfolozi at 25.7% and uMlalazi at 21.3%. The mining sector had the highest average annual growth rate in King Cetshwayo at 4.34%, for the period 2009 and 2019 contributing to the GVA in the industry. The second highest average annual growth rate is the agriculture sector averaging at 2.53% per year. The construction sector had an average annual growth
rate of 0.73%, while the electricity sector had the lowest average annual growth of -0.91%. Overall a negative growth existed for all the industries in 2019 with an annual growth rate of -0.92% since 2018.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Average Annual growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>4.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>7.84</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>-0.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>2.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>1.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>2.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community services</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>1.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Industries</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.89</strong></td>
<td><strong>31.23</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.41</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.89%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the economy of KCD is predominantly dependent on the tertiary sector at 47.9%, the secondary sector at 29% also plays a significant role in its economy especially the manufacturing sub-sector.

4.2 Primary Sector

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. KCD is home to two mining giants who have capitalised on the mineral-rich land in the district. Richards Bay Minerals (RBM) is a leading producer of...
titanium minerals, high purity iron and zircon, found in the coastal sands of the region. It supplies most of SA’s needs and exports the remaining products across the globe. Exxaro KZN Sands is SA’s flagship empowerment mining company, involved in the mining, beneficiation and smelting of mineral sands, mainly to produce titanium slag from smelting ilmenite. Other products include zircon, rutile, leucoxene and low manganese pig iron.

On the other hand, the agricultural sector is a more concentrated activity in the district. The agricultural sector is of a dual nature, i.e. commercial and subsistence/traditional agriculture. The commercial agriculture is based on two main monocrops, namely sugar cane and forestry. The cane and forestry sectors have been at the forefront of assisting emerging farmers. The implementation of the forestry projects is guided by Forestry SA business plan. Subsistence or traditional agriculture is practiced on most of the Traditional Council lands in the district. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in KCD from 2009 to 2019.

Between 2009 and 2019, the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 30.4%. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 15.4% in 2010. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2016 at -9.7%, while the mining sector reaching its

CHART 3. \textit{GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY PRIMARY SECTOR - KING CETSHWAYO, 2009-2019 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]}

\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{chart3.png}
\end{center}

Source: \textit{IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946}
lowest point of growth in 2015 at -5.5%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period.

4.3 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The manufacturing activities in King Cetshwayo are metals, metal products and equipment, chemical products, wood and paper. The sector is highly specialized and focuses on exports. Manufacturing activities are concentrated mainly in the areas like uMhlathuze forming part of primary manufacturing centre and uMlalazi forming the secondary manufacturing centre.

In Mthonjaneni there are predominantly small-scale ventures, whilst uMfolozi is dominated by Sappi and Mondi manufacturing industries. Metals and related products are the biggest industries in the district contributing more than 40% to the district economy followed by the petroleum, rubber, plastics and chemical industries which contributes 18% and the wood, paper and printing industry that contributed 13%. The manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco products, transport equipment products, and furniture products, contributed more than R350 million each to the KCD economy. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in King Cetshwayo District Municipality from 2009 to 2019.

4.4 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in King Cetshwayo District Municipality from 2009 to 2019.

The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2011 with a growth rate of 5.1%. It is evident for the transport sector that the highest positive growth rate also existed in 2011 at 3.9% which is lower than that of the manufacturing sector. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2011 when it grew by 4.1% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2010 at 0.8%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2019 at -0.5%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2011 with 4.1% and the lowest growth rate in 2017 with 0.3%.
The finance sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 0.90% annually from R 4.07 billion in King Cetshwayo District Municipality to R 4.26 billion in 2024. The manufacturing sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the King Cetshwayo District Municipality in 2024, with a total share of 24.0% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of -1.2%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the construction sector with an average annual growth rate of -4.15%.

In respect of the tourism industry, the District is well endowed with natural resources, a good climate, cultural heritage, scenic environment and coastal terrain that opens up avenues for tourism development. KCD and adjoining districts are home to some of the most famous nature and game reserves and protected areas through the area, which is also a major tourism draw card.

In the District, the leisure/holiday, relative to the other tourism, recorded the highest average annual growth rate from 2009 (62 000) to 2019 (50 500) at -2.02%. Visits to friends and relatives recorded the lowest number of visits in 2019 at 236 000, with an average annual growth rate of -6.88%.
4.6. Informal Sector

Given the challenges in relation to poverty and unemployment, it is very important that an appropriate economic development strategy for the district is derived and that adequate attention is given to the development of Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) as a means of promoting emerging entrepreneurs who will initiate labor intensive job growth. Furthermore, the DGDP aims to provide support to the informal sector as it is recognized that it currently provides many households with an income and it is anticipated to play an increasingly more important role in the future.

5. Service Delivery

5.1. Water and Sanitation

The 2016 Community Survey, reveals that 85.6% of the population were getting water from a regional or local service provider, which is slightly higher than the rate in KZN of 83.35%. In addition, 44% of households having access to piped water inside their yard.

The area within KCD with the highest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality with 74.12% of the households with piped water inside the dwelling within the District. Nkandla had the lowest 2.69% of the total households with piped water inside the dwelling KCD.

In terms of sanitation in the district, 49% of households had access to flush or chemical toilets whilst 3% had no access to any toilet facilities.
5.2. Human Settlements

With 225,798 households, 59% reside in a house whilst 3.3% households are informal dwellings (shack).

The area within KCD with the highest number of formal dwelling units is the City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality with a share of 82.73% of the total formal dwelling units within the District. Nkandla Local Municipality had the lowest number of formal dwelling units with a share of 1.69% of the total formal dwelling units within KCD.

5.3. Waste Management

Refuse removal is done on weekly basis by the relevant authorities. In rural areas community members remove to their own dump. Only 21% of the households are getting refuse disposal from a local authority, private company or community members, whilst 67% are using their own dump.
The municipality within the District with the highest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is City of uMhlathuze with a share of 77.0% of the total households in KCD. Nkandla Local Municipality had the lowest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority with a share of 1.78% of the total households within the district.

5.4. Electricity

In 2016, 7% of the households had no access to electricity whilst 86% had an in-house prepaid meter.

City of uMhlathuze had the highest number of households in the District with electricity for lighting and other purposes with a share of 56.07% whilst Nkandla had the lowest number of households with a share of 5.44% of the total households in the District.
5.5. Roads and Transport

Through the Rural Road Asset Management Systems (RRAMS), the District ensures efficient and effective investment in rural municipal roads through development and collection of data.

6. Governance,

6.1 Municipal Performance

Municipal Councils and Executive Committees within the district meet regularly, in line with the legislative requirements of the Municipal Structures Act to meet at least quarterly. Portfolio committee meetings occur monthly.

All municipalities within the District also comply and meet the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act in respect of the adoption of the IDP, Budget, SDBIP and the Annual Report.

All Ward committees are established and functional and there are adopted ward committee policies in place in the three Local Municipalities. The Municipalities have indicated that there is between a 59%-100% attendance at ward committee meetings. The fact that all ward committees have been trained on their roles and responsibilities possibly attributes to their functionality status.

The poor performance of Umfolozi is due to the fact that meetings were not held in some of the wards and thus leading to non-submission of reports. The affected Umfolozi LM wards are: 1, 5, 11, 17, 6, 8 and 14.

Generally, the district seems stable in terms of appointment of senior management with KCD having one vacancy of Corporate Services Director while uMfolozi, Nkandla, Umlalazi and Umhlathuze have no vacancies within senior management.

Mthonjaneni is stable and though with the CFO post having been vacant since November 2018.

6.2. Municipal capacity

The District strives to improve the skills of employees through facilitating the provision of quality NQF aligned training in order for employees to skilled programmes, as well as preparing them for management level. It also addresses the compulsory minimum competency levels in terms of the MFMA.
6.3 Traditional Leadership Governance

In KwaZulu-Natal traditional leaders have been identified for the purposes of participation as contemplated in the Act and it was done through a Provincial Gazette as required by section 81(2) of the Act. Traditional leaders identified participate in the proceedings of the municipal councils. There is a system of rotation of participating traditional leaders on a five-year cycle. All municipal council does not allow traditional leaders to address the council, however they participate and sit in council committees. The municipalities pay the participating traditional leaders an allowance. They are paid an out of pocket expenses (subsistence and travelling expenses). The table below depicts the number of participating traditional leaders per District and Local Municipality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King Cetshwayo District Municipality</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi Local Municipality</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze Local Municipality</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi Local Municipality</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni Local Municipality</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla Local Municipality</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Projects to Diversify and Grow People and the Economy

7.1 Social Development Projects

7.2 Spatial Development

7.3 Infrastructure Projects
7.4 Economic Projects

7.5 Environmental forecasts

The District generally has a good climate and is well endowed with natural resources whose comparative advantages are: A good climate that opens up avenues for productive agricultural and tourism development; Agriculture with irrigation infrastructure in place; a scenic environment and the coastal terrain thus creating more opportunities for tourism development; and the district’s location within KwaZulu-Natal that is reputable for its African Experience.

The wide variety of ecosystems and habitats in the district allows for high levels of biodiversity. According to the KwaZulu-Natal Conservation-Plan, some areas have especially high conservation value with an irreplaceability value of one (the area is totally irreplaceable) due to the presence of endemic species. District has developed and adopted a Strategic Environmental Assessment simultaneously with its Spatial Development Framework (SDF) to ensure that these unique environmental features are appropriately considered within the context of sustainable development in its area of jurisdiction.

8. Key Recommendations

8.1 Prioritise Integrated Development Plan
8.2 Investor and Sponsorship opportunities