

UMHLABUYALINGANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PROFILE

1.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF UMHLABUYALINGANA

Umhlabuyalingana is one of the five local municipalities that comprise Umkhanyakude District. Umhlabuyalingana is located in northern KwaZulu-Natal along the border with Mozambique to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east, Jozini Municipality to the west and the Big Five False Bay Municipality to the south. The municipality is generally rural, with the population being spread among the 17 municipal wards and four traditional council areas (Tembe, Mashabane Mabaso and Zikhali).

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Umhlabuyalingana municipality is situated in the North Eastern part of KwaZulu-Natal. The Municipality has an area of 3621 km² and a population of approximately 163 694 people, with an average household size of 6 people per household, according to the Statistics South Africa 2007 Community survey. The municipality is one of five municipalities that constitute the Umkhanyakude district Municipality.

The Municipality has a rural character with 99% of the municipality classified as rural, and consists of 17 wards. Nearly 60 % of the municipal area falls under traditional authority ownership, with the remaining 40% consisting of commercial farms and conservation areas.

2.1 Population Profile

The Umhlabuyalingana municipality consists of a predominantly African population (99%+), with the White, Coloured and Indian/Asian population contributing less than 1% of the Umhlabuyalingana population.

Only 3% of the economically active population within the Municipality earns more than R 1600 per month. The alarming fact is that 47% of the economically active population (out of a total of 52%) receives either no income, or less than R1 600 per month.

Out of the total population, 18% has had no formal education, 57% did not complete grade 12, and only 8% obtained a grade 12 or higher education. Of the 8% with grade 12 or higher, 2% of the municipality's population obtained a tertiary education.

The Umhlabuyalingana municipality's economic base depends largely on tertiary services, with community services accounting for about 70% of the municipality's GDP.

Agricultural production contributes about 20%, while the secondary sector consisting of manufacturing, electricity/gas/water supply contributes 10% to the GDP of the Municipality.

2.4 Municipal structures and functions

The Municipality is well capacitated and structured to perform its legislative mandate, with all functions in the municipality delegated to the municipal manager and five departments to assist him in the execution of duties. The municipality is mandated to perform the functions allocated to it by section 84 of the Municipal Systems Act.

1. **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

The Umhlabuyalingana municipality has during the past IDP's embarked on a SWOT analysis in order to identify key issues and strategies for the municipality within the context of its powers and functions. From the SWOT analysis, a vision and mission statement was developed for the municipality.

The vision of the municipality is as follows:

TO BE A PEOPLE CENTERED PREMIER SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY SERVICE DELIVERY MUNICIPALITY

The mission of the municipality is as follows:

"Creating an enabling environment and sustainable development which promotes quality of life".

The municipal strategic program is aligned to the five local government key performance areas, as well as to the municipal mission and vision.

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	ISSUES ADDRESSED / TO BE ADDRESSED		
Municipal Transformation and	Empower and capacitate institutional structures,		
Organizational Development	promotion of cooperative transparent governance		
Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure, Development and planning		
Local Economic Development	Promotion of Economic Growth		
Municipal Financial Viability and	Increase in municipal income and build effective and		
Management	Financial Systems		

Good	Governance	and	Public	Gender issues, Illiteracy, HIV & AIDS awareness, Sports
partici	pation			& Recreation and Access in Community Facilities
Spatial consideration				