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1. AIM OF THE REPORT

The aim of this provincial KwaZulu-Natal 2008/2009 IDP Review Assessment Report, is to;

- a) Determine the credibility of the IDP's based on the national credibility assessment framework;
- b) Determine trends in IDP quality and state of municipal strategic planning;
and
- c) Identify development challenges in respect of IDP implementation;

This will assist in:

- a) Identifying gaps and threats in achieving the Departmental Strategic Goal of Aligning IDPs with Provincial Growth and Development Strategy;
- b) Ensuring that IDP's become credible for the next term of office; and
- c) determining municipality specific and provincial priorities on the development challenges identified in the Regional Reports.

2. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report covers the following areas in detail:

- a) legal mandate, which indicates legislative frameworks that guide IDP process
- b) background, which details the context of the development of this assessment report and the phases engaged to facilitate this process
- c) the analysis of the 10 family of district municipalities and metro action plan, and recommendations in respect of the findings

3. LEGAL MANDATE

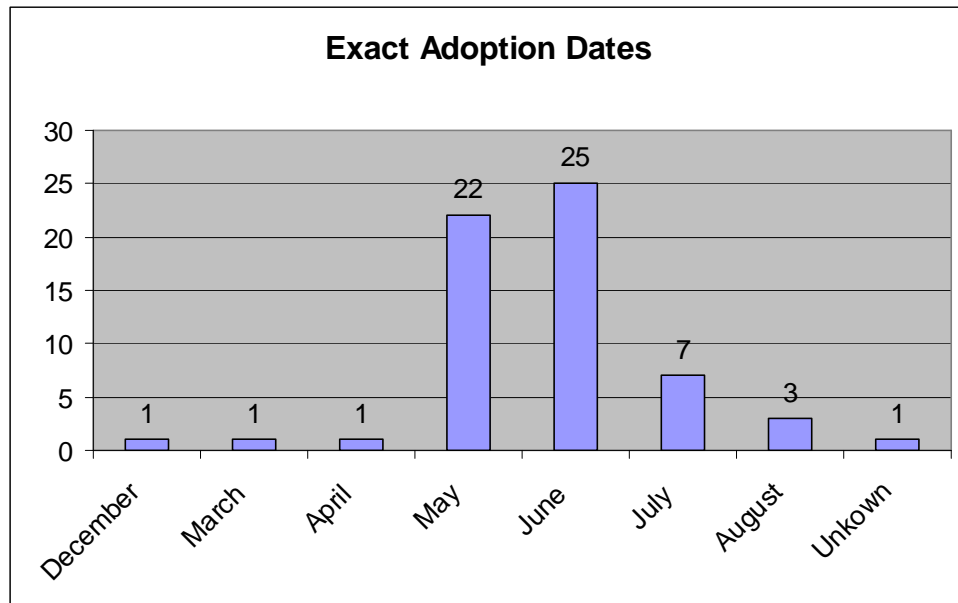
- a) The Municipal System Act (MSA), Act 32 of 2000, requires that municipalities review their Integrated Development Planning (IDPs) annually.
- b) According to Section 31 of the Municipal Systems Act the MEC is required to monitor and support the process followed by municipalities during Development and Review of IDPs.
- c) Furthermore, section 47 of the Municipal Systems Act directs that the MEC for Local Government must compile a consolidated report which

amongst other things show elements of non-performance in municipalities.

4. BACKGROUND & PROCESS

- a) For the last three consecutive years the assessment of IDPs was done nationally at one central point for all IDPs of this country. This process was resource intensive and there were no tangible benefits in terms of economies of scale. From these assessments it was concluded that its time that future assessments be decentralised.
- b) Consequently KZN draft 08/09 IDPs were submitted by 1 April 2008 for a decentralised assessment that was undertaken at Karredene Hotel in Illovo from 07 to 11 April 2008.
- c) Sixty out of sixty one draft IDPs were submitted and all provincial governments were invited to attend and make final inputs to these draft IDPs .
- d) A set of standard templates developed in consultation with the National IDP Steering Committee and municipalities were used in the assessment of all Draft IDPs. In order to appreciate the uniqueness of municipalities, four different templates were developed and applied. The categories of assessment templates were as follows:
 - I. Districts and Metro Municipalities
 - II. Category B Municipalities that are Water Services Authorities (WSA)
 - III. Category B Municipalities that are Project Consolidate
 - IV. All other category B Municipalities
- e) Whilst appreciating the uniqueness mentioned above, all four templates were in line with the Municipal Key Performance Areas (KPA) as defined in the Five Year Local Government Strategic Agenda. The assessing members formed the following six assessment sub-groups, focusing on each of the KPAs:
 - i. Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development ;
 - ii. Local Economic Development;

- iii. Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment;
 - iv. Financial Viability and Financial Management;
 - v. Good Governance and Community Participation; and
 - vi. Spatial Planning and Spatial Development Frameworks.
- f) Parallel to this assessment DoH and DEAT were conducting their sector specific assessment of all draft IDPs received.
- g) All 60 municipalities were given specific feedback on the observations made by the assessment team on their draft 2008/09 IDPs. A series of IDP Engagement and Feedback sessions were conducted with each district family of municipalities. These were started by a Province wide meeting which took place at Didima camp on 22 April 2008. At these sessions the IDP assessments findings were discussed with each district family of municipalities.
- h) The municipality that did not submit draft IDP for assessment in April 2008, namely eDumbe was given special support to ensure that all municipalities in the Province are able to adopt their 2008/09 IDPs in time.
- i) Most municipalities of KZN started as from April 2008 to work on amending their draft IDPs and subsequently adopted them as 2008/09 Reviewed IDPs. The following table illustrates the exact number of Integrated Development Plans that were adopted per month in KwaZulu Natal from December 2007 to August 2008. At the time of compiling this report Imbabazane Municipality had submitted a Reviewed IDP but its exact date of adoption could not be ascertained due to institutional dynamics.



- j) After adoption, all 61 IDPs were submitted to the MEC for local Government and Traditional Affairs for assessment and comment as required by Section 32 of the Municipal Systems Act

5. KEY OBSERVATIONS

Observations made in the assessment of individual Integrated Developments Plans are clearly reflected and contained in the MEC Letters for the respective municipalities. This section therefore highlights broad observations on the state of IDPs in KwaZulu Natal and structured as follows:

- Extent of Inter-Municipal level co-ordination and alignment
- Municipalities whose IDPs have improved
- Municipalities whose IDPs have regressed
- Other key Challenges

5.A Extent of Inter-Municipal level co-ordination and alignment

The extent of Inter-municipal co-ordination and alignment was assessed using the following three variables.

1. Family of Municipalities that was able to produce and submit IDP Process Plans by the Deadline of September 2007
2. Family of Municipalities that was able to produce progress reports on the IDP Review Process mainly between July and December 2007
3. Organised sequence and extent of IDP adoption dates within a family of Municipalities

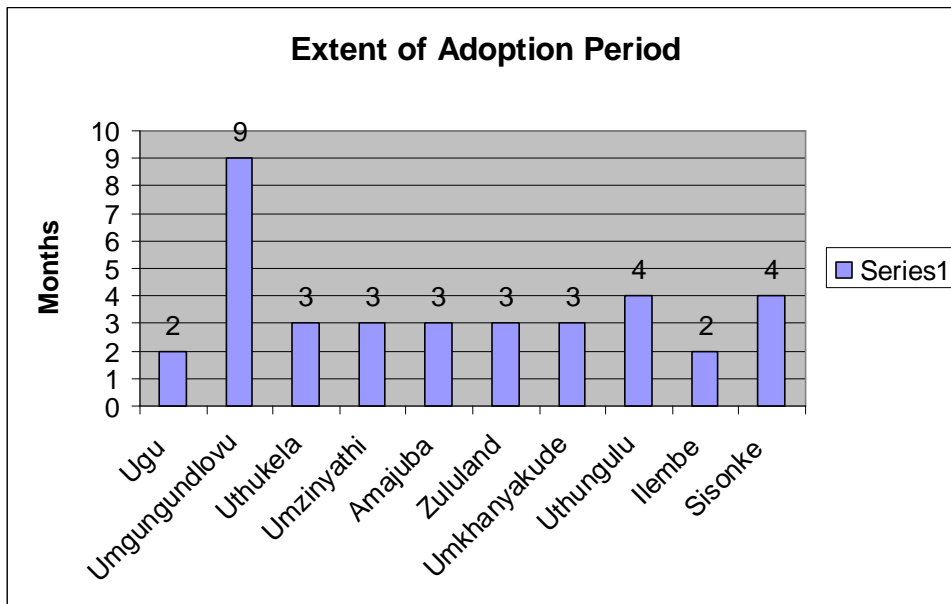
Submission of IDP Process Plans by Deadline of September 2007					
	FAMILY	Submitted	Out of	%age	Outstanding
1	Uthungulu Family	7	7	100%	None
2	eThekwini Metro	1	1	100%	None
3	Ilembe Family	5	5	100%	None
4	Umgungundlovu	7	8	88%	Umshwathi
5	Umkhanyakude Family	5	6	83%	Jozini
6	Uthukela Family	5	6	83%	Emnambithi
7	Amajuba Family	3	4	75%	Newcastle
8	Ugu Family	5	7	71%	Umuziwabantu & HCM
9	Zululand Family	4	6	67%	Nongoma, Edumbe
10	Sisonke Family	4	6	67%	Greater Kokstad, Ubuhlebezwe
11	Umzinyathi Family	3	5	60%	Msinga, eNdumeni
	PROV. TOTAL	49	61	80%	

From the above table it is noted that all municipalities of Uthungulu, Ilembe and eThekwini were able to start the IDP Review Process as early as September 2007. In total 49 of the 61 (80%) KZN Municipalities managed to start the IDP process then.

IDP PROGRESS REPORTS July – December 07				
District Family	Submitted	Out off	%age	Outstanding
DC 28	7	7	100%	None
DC 43	6	6	100%	None
eThekwini	1	1	100%	None
DC 22	7	8	88%	Mpofana
DC 21	6	7	86%	Vulamehlo
DC 25	3	4	75%	Dannhouser
DC 27	4	6	67%	Umhlabuyalingana, Big Five
DC 29	3	5	60%	KwaDukuza, Ndwedwe
DC 23	3	6	50%	Mnambithi, Indaka, Umtshezi
DC 26	2	6	33%	Edumbe, Abaqulusi, Nongoma, Ulundi
DC 24	1	5	20%	Msinga, eNdumeni, Nquthu, Mzinyathi

The above table highlights municipalities that have been able to provide constant progress reports on the development and review of their IDPs. The importance of progress reports is that those municipalities were able to raise matters of development concern to the MEC functionaries (the Department) whilst their IDPs were still at development stage. Also from the above table one will note that a municipality like eDumbe which failed to produce progress also failed to table a draft IDP on time and consequently missed the adoption statutory deadline of June 2008

Organised families of municipalities are the ones that are able to sequence the adoption of various IDPs within a family. This is very important as municipalities are all planning for a common geographic space. Ideally the adoption process should be dictated by a District Framework Plan which binds all municipalities in the family which means “the shorter the period the better the organization”.



The above diagram shows that certain district families are now able to adopt all their IDPs within a period of two consecutive months i.e May and June. Whilst a common adoption extent is three months one notes that there is one family where this period was as long as nine months (i.e *at DC 22 the first municipality adopted its IDP in December 2007 and the last member of the family adopted in August 2008*).

5.B Municipalities Whose IDPs Have Improved Significantly

The following table outlines Integrated Development Plans that have improved significantly and gained more than 30 points of credibility. There are other IDPs that have improved but at a lesser extent than these.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY		OVERALL IDP CREDIBILITY		
		In 2007	In 2008	Extent
1	KwaDukuza	35%	89%	53 points
2	Umlalazi	23%	74%	50 points
3	Umzumbe	26%	70%	44 points
4	Mthonjaneni	16%	55%	39 points
5	Umzimkhulu	28%	67%	39 points
6	Uthukela	45%	83%	38 points
7	Emadlangeni	38%	74%	35 points
8	Umhlathuze	45%	78%	33 points
9	Ugu	50%	81%	31 points
10	Jozini	28%	59%	31 points
ASSESSMENT FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO IMPROVEMENT		In order to ascertain factors that contributed to Improvement , each Municipality in this list will be invited to present to other municipalities its Turn Around Strategy and Best Practices		

5.C All Municipalities Whose IDPs Have Retrogressed

The table below outlines all Integrated Development Plans that have retrogressed and thus lost some degree of credibility. It should be noted that except in Edumbe and Mkhambathini IDPs all other IDPs in this list have **not** lost a significant degree of credibility.

The retrogression list consists of the following municipalities:

- Edumbe
- Mkhambathini
- Umsunduzi
- Maphumulo
- Ulundi
- Abaqulusi

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY		OVERALL IDP CREDIBILITY		ASSESSMENT FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO DECLINE
		In 2007	In 2008	
1	Edumbe	59%	44%	Administrative fundamentals to manage the Edumbe 08/09 IDP Process Plan were very weak. As a result the municipality missed almost all IDP deadlines this year.
2	Mkhambathini	50%	40%	Poor Management of internal roles and responsibilities and change of IDP Managers at a crucial time of the Review Process.
3	Umsunduzi	78%	75%	Not lost a significant degree of credibility but check Financial Viability KPA.
4	Maphumulo	64%	62%	Not lost a significant degree of credibility but check Spatial Representation element of the IDP.
5	Ulundi	52%	51%	Not lost a significant degree of credibility but check Infrastructure & Service Delivery element of the IDP.
6	Abaqulusi	52%	51%	Not lost a significant degree of credibility but check Spatial Representation element of the IDP.

5.D Top Ten IDPs of KZN

IN 2008			IN 2007		
Name	Credibility		Name	Credibility	
1	Ilembe	89%	1	Uthungulu	83%
2	Uthungulu	89%	2	Amajuba	80%
3	Kwadukuza	89%	3	Msunduzi	78%
4	Amajuba	85%	4	Ilembe	73%
5	Ethekwini	85%	5	Mandeni	66%
6	Uthukela	83%	6	Maphumulo	64%
7	Ugu	81%	7	Newcastle	61%
8	Hibiscus Coast	78%	8	Ndwedwe	61%
9	Mbonambi	78%	9	eDumbe	59%
10	Umhlathuze	78%	10	Uphongolo	59%
Credibility Range(89-78)		11 points	Credibility Range (83-59)		24 points

The Municipalities of Ilembe, Uthungulu, and Amajuba have produced IDPs that remained in the top ten list for two consecutive years.

The reduction in credibility range from 24 to 11 points confirms the fact that KwaZulu Natal IDPs are beginning to form a common shape and become more standardized

whilst appreciating the uniqueness of development challenges and approaches in various municipalities.

5.E Critical Five IDPs of KZN

IN 2008			IN 2007		
Name		Credibility	Name		Credibility
1	Nongoma	37%	1	Mthonjaneni	16%
2	Msinga	39%	2	Umlalazi	23%
3	Mkhambathini	40%	3	Umzumbe	26%
4	Ubuhlebezwe	41%	4	Indaka	26%
5	Impendle	41%	5	Umzimkhulu	28%

5.F Good Lessons Observed

The municipal level of seriousness about IDPs and Provincial Government support to municipal IDPs is starting to yield good results if one notes the following statistics:

- It was noted that Sixty 2008/09 draft IDPs were ready for assessment this year whilst last year it was 58 draft IDPs;
- The lowest overall credibility score given this year is 37% last year it was 16%;
- The highest credibility score awarded this year is 89% last year it was 83%;
- When a common IDP Format was introduced and strongly marketed in Municipalities the difference between the best and worst IDP in KZN was 67 points, as we conclude the 2008/09 assessment the difference is now at 52 points.
- Out of the 5 IDPs that were found to be very poor last year **none** remain in this category this year.
- The Provincial average has improved from 47% last year to 66.3%; and
- Integrated Development Plans that were developed fully inhouse thus enhancing municipal ownership have increased to 75% of all KZN IDPs

5.G Other key Challenges Observed

a) Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

- Most municipalities indicated powers and functions in their IDP's. Nonetheless, most of them did not indicate whether the capacity and capability is there to implement the IDP Projects. This should have been done in line with the MDB Reports.

b) Local Economic Development

- Most of the municipalities have mentioned that LED Plans are in place. There is however, no mention in the IDP's of their objectives, programmes and projects that are contained in their LED plans.

c) Basic service delivery and infrastructure development

- Almost all the Municipalities have indicated the backlogs with regard to service delivery, however Community Survey 2007 backlogs information needs to be extensively utilized as the official and primary statistical data.
- All the IDP's provided information on the service delivery such as water, sanitation and electricity but did not give detailed service delivery targets for one, three and five years for all its key services.
-

d) Financial viability and management

- Municipalities have demonstrated existence of financial management systems in place, although not all the Municipalities have responded to the AG's financial oversight.

e) Good governance and Community participation

- Most municipalities did not make reference to their HR Strategy. They further do not sufficiently indicate whether their HR strategy is sufficient enough to respond to the long-term development plans.
- The IDP's indicated that the Municipalities are in varying stages of developing their OPMS. However, the alignment of the OPMS with the IDP is not clear.
- Intergovernmental and Sector Department involvement is still to be improved.

- All IDP's showed good progress on public participation and this was evident through the ward committees that were in place and the way they were involved during the development of IDP's. However, it was once again noticed that the ward committees were not informed on the final IDP and the necessary feedback was not given.

f) Spatial Development Framework

- Almost all municipalities have indicated that they have developed SDF's, but have failed to clearly identify nodes and development corridors linking to the PSEDS.
- It was generally observed that all the municipalities did not clearly indicate the relationship with their LUMS/LUMF into their IDP documents.
- Municipalities did not spatially represent priority expenditure in development nodes and corridors

6. CONCLUSION

It is noted that 35 out of 61 municipalities of KwaZulu Natal have attained the IDP credibility benchmark of 60%. It is also encouraging to note that all District Municipalities are now within the required credibility benchmark. Whilst Provincial IDP Management in KZN is rated the best in the country there are still serious challenges in a number of areas. These include:

- Standardisation of IDP Documents for all municipalities;
- Sector Department Participation in IDP Processes and quality of input;
- Development of a single development strategy for a district area; and
- Alignment of IDPs with Plans for Provincial and National Spheres.

ANNEX A. ALL 61 KZN IDPS RANKED IN TERMS OF CREDIBILITY							
	Municipality	Credibility				Municipality	Credibility
1	Ilembe	88.89			32	Maphumulo	62.96
2	uThungulu	88.89			33	Ingwe	62.96
3	KwaDukuza	88.89			34	Izinqoleni	62.96
4	Amajuba	85.19			35	Imbabazane	62.22
5	eThekwini	85.19			36	uMshwathi	59.26
6	Uthukela	83.33			37	Jozini	59.26
7	Ugu	81.48			38	Dannhauser	55.56
8	Hibiscus Coast	77.78			39	Vulamehlo	55.56
9	Mbonambi	77.78			40	Mthonjaneni	55.56
10	uMhlathuze	77.78			41	Umtshezi	51.85
11	Msunduzi	75.19			42	Abaqulusi	51.85
12	Emadlangeni	74.07			43	Big 5 False Bay	51.85
13	Mandeni	74.07			44	Mtubatuba	51.85
14	Umlalazi	74.07			45	Ulundi	51.85
15	Ndwedwe	74.07			46	Ntambanana	51.85
16	Sisonke	74.07			47	Umhlabuyalingana	51.85
17	uMzumbe	70.37			48	Nquthu	51.85
18	Richmond	70.37			49	Umvoti	51.11
19	uMgungundlovu	70.37			50	Mpofana	50.00
20	Umdoni	70.37			51	Okhahlamba	48.89
21	Endumeni	68.52			52	Kwa Sani	48.15
22	uMngeni	66.67			53	Hlabisa	48.15
23	Umzinyathi	66.67			54	uMuziwabantu	48.15
24	Newcastle	66.67			55	Indaka	44.44
25	Umzimkulu	66.67			56	eDumbe	44.44
26	Nkandla	66.67			57	Impendle	40.74
27	Umkhanyakude	66.67			58	Ubuhlebezwe	40.74
28	Greater Kokstad	66.67			59	Mkhambathini	40.00
29	uPhongolo	62.96			60	Umsinga	38.89
30	Zululand	62.96			61	Nongoma	37.04
31	Emnambithi-Ladysmith	62.96					

