

3. IDP OVERVIEW

3.1 IDP SUMMARY

[By Manager: Developmental Planning]

- 3.1.1 Umjindi municipality embarked on a process to capacitate the Councillors, Ward Committee members and CDWs during September 2007. The topics covered during the 2 day training sessions were:
- ◆ Integrated Development Planning and Performance Management Systems
 - ◆ The background/compilation and purpose of Community Based Plans
 - ◆ The role of the IDP Representative forum and IDP Steering committee
 - ◆ Municipal budgets
 - ◆ Municipal accounts
- 3.1.2 I am of the opinion that collecting the needs of the community for the review of the 2008/2009 IDP was a much easier process as Ward Committees only had to review each Community Based Plan. The process embarked upon during 2007/2008 (completion of the first CBP) was a much more tedious process as we all had to learn as we went along. To review an existing document is therefore a much easier process.
- 3.1.3 Members of our community that are not part of Ward Committees, were given the opportunity to submit their needs as per stakeholder groups. These needs were also taken up in the current IDP.
- 3.1.4 The IDP Unit is of the opinion that with our intensive community participation programme, the needs of our community as well as the National Millennium targets and the Provincial flagships were properly captured in our IDP document.
- 3.1.5 I want to thank the community and all colleagues who assisted with the review of the IDP for the 2008/2009 financial year.

HENK SCHOEMAN
MANAGER: DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING

3.2 MUNICIPAL VISION

A vibrant and economically viable preferred destination.

3.3 MUNICIPAL MISSION

3.3.1 Create a sustainable economic environment;

By this we mean:

- Marketing Umjindi both locally and internationally as an Eco Heritage destination.
- Creating an enabling environment for business to grow.
- Taking an active developmental role in our cultural, economic, political and social environment.

3.3.2 To enhance the quality of life, we must and will;

- Utilise technology in the delivery of services.
- Up-skill and equip our citizens with essential skills to participate in the economy.

3.3.3 To empower our employees, we must and will;

- Equip them with the requisite skills and knowledge to perform optimally, despite a changing environment.

3.4 MUNICIPAL CORE VALUES

3.4.1 Integrity

- Umjindi Local Municipality commits to conducting itself in a manner that is honest, fair and responsible.

3.4.2 Participatory Leadership

- We will ensure that the people of Umjindi are empowered to participate in decision-making and that all decisions undertaken are in the best interest of the community.

3.4.3 Transparency

- All activities of the Municipality will be conducted in a manner that is open and honest and that will not bring the Municipality into disrepute.

3.4.4 Humility

- We believe in the principle of mutual respect and appreciate that we exist to serve our community.

3.4.5 Commitment

- We will persevere in the execution of our duties and remain dedicated to our community and colleagues.

3.4.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness

- The Municipality commits to delivering sustainable services and responding to the needs of the community timeously.

3.5 UMJINDI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S 5 YEAR PRIORITY PLAN (GOAL)

- 3.5.1** The National Municipal elections that were held during 2005 ensured that Councillors were elected to represent the community as to ensure that the needs of our people is addressed and that a developmental local government is put in place.
- 3.5.2** The newly elected Councillors endorsed the new IDP for the 2007/2008 financial year as the IDP review for 2005/2006 was done during September/October/November 2004.
- 3.5.3** During September/October 2005 training was arranged by the IDP Unit for the new Councillors, Ward Committee members and CDWs as to capacitate them of the IDP, PMS, the role of municipalities, municipal budget as well as meeting procedures.
- 3.5.4** Due to the predominantly rural-character of the Umjindi municipality, the status quo of this local municipality, as reflected in its IDP, exposes inadequacy in terms of services such as water and sanitation provision, electricity, roads and storm water, waste management, public transport, education, housing, tenure upgrading and land reform, Local Economic Development (LED), tourism development, social security, health and welfare, cemeteries, sports, arts and recreation.
- 3.5.5** The aspects indicated above were identified as most crucial (priority issues) for development within the Umjindi municipality.
- 3.5.6** Council agreed with the IDP Representative Forum that the following priority areas will form the basis of Umjindi Municipal development for the next 5 years (2005 – 2010).
 Roads and storm water:
 Water:
 Township establishment and/or land reform:
 Sanitation:
 Electricity:
 Waste management:
 Public transport:
 Education:
 Housing:
 Local Economic Development (LED):
 Tourism development:

Safety and security:
Cemeteries:
Health and welfare:
Sports, arts and recreation:

3.6 MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES AND SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

History: Area is an historical gold mining region with geological structures of the mountainland that date back 4.2 billion years. Predominantly a Swazi area, Umjindi's economy today centres around gold mining, forestry, agriculture and tourism, where large initiatives have been identified. A selection of old historical houses and buildings dating back to 1884 has architectural value. The area also has some of the oldest sedimentary rock formations in the world.

Umjindi area farmers predominantly produce sugar cane, sub tropical fruit and vegetables, with some cattle farming and game farms. Macadamia nuts are an up and coming product. A crocodile farm also exists in the town.

Forestry occupies a large tract of land in the area with several sawmills operating around town. The Sappi/Lomati woodworking plant is one of the largest in the country.

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.

As a residential town Barberton offers a variety of services: Nursery - Primary and High schools - Provincial - and Private hospital - Medical - Dental and Optometrical service providers. Variety of Churches - Sports facilities - Microlighting - Paragliding - Variety of shops and business related services, centre of magisterial district.

For the investor/developer we offer:

- Enough land (serviced/green fields).
- Availability of services and infrastructure.
- Stable semi - and unskilled workforce.
- Proximity to Nelspruit (capital) 45km.
- Kaapmuiden (Maputo Corridor) 54km.
- Badplaas 75km.
- Swaziland 42km. TBC initiative.
- A rail link to the Gauteng Maputo line.
- Available potable water

Weaknesses

There is an increase in the number of individuals whose formal education ceases after Grade 12; this could be attributed to the fact that there are no tertiary institutions in the area and high poverty levels.

There is an increase in unemployment; this can be ascribed to the influx of illegal immigrants, birth rate and large-scale retrenchments in the mines in the recent past. It is also evident that a significant portion of the potentially economically active population is not economically active. This could relate to the fact that these individuals have ceased to seek employment, or and limited employment opportunities exist in the area.

Opportunities

Locational advantages:

- Well-developed infrastructure
- Proximity to markets and customers
- Labour market issues
- Availability of support services
- Incentives
- Agricultural potential
- Available land for residential/industrial development
- Pro-active/ solvent Council

The industry:

- Availability of unskilled labour / semi-skilled
- Suitability of climate
- Water quality
- Proximity to raw materials
- Personal contact with customers
- Stability of labour

Tourism opportunities:

- Developing a gold museum for South Africa (contact the gold mining industry, get Provincial support from M.E.C.)
- Identification of projects that could exploit the enclosed valley
- Ruins of the "old hotel"
- Eureka City and surroundings (guided tours, pamphlets)
- Geological sedimentary rock formations – world heritage site
- Middle stone age sites in the De Kaap valley
- Hospital, still functioning as a hospital training facility
- Prison as a tourist attraction, e.g. Visitors but also as an example of local economic development in providing their own vegetables, meat, bread, etc.
- Eco-tourism opportunities

Threats:

Locational disadvantages:

- Nelspruit within easy access causes loss of local buying power
- Criminal aspect/violence/theft
- Upgrading of Road (R40) Traveling time to Mbombela/Verulam
- Far from markets/customers

Negative factors:

- No ocean freight services
- Non-availability of certain services and goods
- Availability of cold storage facility
- Cost of semi-processed materials
- Costs of industrial buildings (what about the railway building)
- Barely – functioning business chambers
- Purchasing income lost to Nelspruit

3.7 BACKLOGS WITH REGARD TO SERVICE DELIVERY:

3.7.1 Civil Services

Housing

A housing strategy is being developed to address the backlogs on housing (currently 4000 people on waiting list) as well as the eradication of informal settlements.

Roads and Stormwater:

- eMjindini Ext 7, 9 and 10 Phase 1 & 2 ~ These extensions have a full level of all the other services but no formal roads and stormwater. Due to the topography and prevailing rainfall pattern, maintenance of gravel roads are an impossible task. These extensions urgently need roads and stormwater infrastructure.
- Storm water master plan for Emjindini has been developed. Storm water master plan for Cathyville and Burgerville in process.
- Urgent funds is required for the resurfacing of existing tarred roads in Barberton because if not resurfaced in time, these roads will be lost and have to be reconstructed.

Water and Sanitation:

- Sanitation for Transitional Camp ~ The Transition Camp south west of eMjindini consists of 443 erven. This area has no sanitation and it is situated very close to a stream that is flowing into the Queensriver. This is posing a very high health risk and urgent funds are required to construct lined VIP toilets that will ensure no pollution to surface or underground water.
- There is currently still a severe backlog in sanitation in the rural communities of Umjindi and urgent financial assistance is required to provide VIP toilets in the

rural areas in order to meet the national and provincial target for the eradication of sanitation backlogs.

- New residential extensions of the formal town of eMjindini has no water or sewerage infrastructure but is already occupied and these residents have no formal essential services.

3.7.2 Community Services

Refuse Removal

- There is still need to sustain the refuse removal services by the improvement of systems, e.g.
 - Automated gate
 - Introduction of the Weigh bridge
 - Provision of rubber refuse bins

} funded: to be completed 30/06/2008

3.7.3 Electrical Services

- There is currently still a severe backlog in access to electricity in the rural communities of Umjindi and urgent financial assistance is required to provide infrastructure and bulk services in the rural areas in order to meet the national and provincial target for the eradication of electrification backlogs by 2012
- New residential extensions of the formal town of eMjindini that i.e ext 14

3.7.4 Municipal Manager

(DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING UNIT)

Completion of the following projects namely:

- R40 Barberton Nelspruit Road
- Bulembu Road

NOTE: *It is with appreciation that we can report that funds were secured for both above mentioned projects: Construction on these roads start February/March 2007 (the proposed dates for completion is Nov. 2009).*

Developmental planning unit promotes Local Economic Development by creating a conducive environment for small businesses to kick-start and ensures job creation for our people.

3.8 GENERAL BACKGROUND

3.8.1 Geography

Settlements within the municipal boundaries: Avoca, Barberton, Jambila, Joe's Luck, Low's Creek, Noordkaap (Source: Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa 2002-2004, p554), Bonus, Gold Mine, eMjindini, Fairview Mine, Mataffin

3.8.2 Farms within the municipal boundaries:

JT Alma 644, Arnoldsburg 545, Auber Villiers 719, Avontuur 721, Aylestone 591, Ayrton 597, Beest-Niertje 486, Bellevue A1 521, Bellevue A2 520, Bellevue C 518, Bellevue East 493, Belmont 606, Belvue 711, Bergplaas 539, Bernard 703, Biggar 664, Boerlands 631, Bornmansdrift 639, Boschfontein 553, Bradley 530, Bridle 511, Carmichael Annex 674, Castle Kop 592, Clarendon 714, Coppice 638, Daisy Kopje 643, De Goede Hoop 532, De Souza 735, Diephoek 460, Doornspruit 605, Doyershoek 702, Duplex 623, Elandsfontein 449, Emmenes 628, Estada 704, Felicia 492, Fellside 705, Frantzinus Rust 629, Geluk 646, Glengarry 652, Glenthorpe 552, Goedehoop 622, Golden Valley 560, Groenvallei 701, Hanging Stone 636, Harborough 593, Hermansburg 450, Hillside 459, Hilversum 696, Hooggenoeg 731, Hopewell 653, Impopoma 548, Inloop 551, Jerusalem Kopje 589, Kaapsche Hoop 483, Kempstone 694, Koffieboere 654, Koffiekultuur 488, Koffieplaas 635, Konigstein 625, Langrand 485, Liberton 601, Lilienstein 627, Macs Hill 559, Macs Vale 558, Maritz Drift 462, Melton 691, Middleham 526, Middleton 630, Montana 603, Montrose 716, Mooifontein 543, Morgenzon 699, Moseley 641, Mount Olive 528, My Own 546, Natal Drift 648, Nelshoogte Nature Reserve 650, Onverwacht 544, Oorschot 692, Quothquan 596, Rains Vale 590, Richmond 549, Ridges 487, Rietbokspruit 527, Rietvley 651, Riverside 662, Roselin 663, Sassenheim 695, Schoongezicht 713, Schultzenhorst 718, Scotston 587, Senteeko 547, S'Gravenhage 715, Siebenbach 529, Snymansbult 550, Stolzberg 710, Stolzenfels 626, Sunnymead 600, Sunnyside 632, Sutherland 517, Sweet Home 649, The Asters 693, The Castle 655, The Narrows 482, The Retreat 557, The Shoot 602, The Two Sisters 594, Thornylea 585, Trio 657, Uguhleni 698, Uitval 490, Wartburg 624, Waterfall 750, Weltevreden 712, White Hills 599, Zwartkop 604

JU Adelaide 339, Annex Riverbank 279, Barberton Townlands 369, Bickenhall 346, Bien Venue 255, Bon Accord Stock Farm 282, Bramber 313, Bramber Central 348, Bramber East 314, Bramber South 349, Brangham 340, Brommers 370, Brooklyn 343, Brusnengo 220, Bushbuck Hill 251, Camelot 321, Caraceto 223, Claremont Vale 312, Clarendon Vale 308, Colombo 365, Covington 345, Crystal Stream 323, Dagbreek 327, De Bilt 372, Dixie 311, Driehoek 221, Dry Hoek 248, Dublin 302, Duurstede 361, Dycedale 368, Eerstegeluk 243, Esperado 253, Esperado Annex 222, Eureka 294, Eureka Station 285, Fairview 542, Flamboyant 560, Gara 322, Goede Hoop 376, Grootberg 270, Hallsbury 350, Handsup 305, Hayward 310, Heemstede 378, Hilgard Muller 304, Hillsowen 249, Hoylake 344, Hulley'S Hill 338, Hulley'S Hill Annex 337, Italian Farm 287, Italian Farm B 289, Italian Farm C 290, Italian Farm D 291, Josefsdal 382, Joubertsluk 246, Kaapwater 328, Kameelspoor 563, Karline 269, Key 358, Klipbok Rant 283, Koedoeskraal 276, Lancaster 359, Lilydale 324, Loenen 381, Louieville 325, Louws Creek 271, Lovedale 277, Lowlands 353, Mandarin 558, Matambule 586, Mendon 379, Mimosa 557, Moepel 559, Mountain View Farm 250, Naudes Rust 272, Nebo 244, Nyamasaan 137, Oorsprong 326, Oosterbeek 371, Oxo 224, Perl 278, Raasblaar 561, Rensberg 273,

Riverbank 280, Rooibokoord 293, Rouxville Farm 309, Saffraan 562, Schoonoord 380, Sedan 375, Segalla 306, Sheba Siding 286, Soembie Koppie 284, The Thorns 347, Thelma 275, Three Sisters 256, Tinto 303, Twello 373, Uitkyke 242, Unalienated State Land 000, Verulam 351, Vooruitzicht 374, Waaiheuvel 360, Welgelegen 377, Whangcene 336, Wonder Scheur 362, Worrall 352, Zeist 363 (Source: Ehlanzeni District Municipality GIS, 2002)

Schools: Barberton Combined, Dixie Primary, Ekhiyeni Primary, Ekucathuzeni Primary, Emjindini Secondary, Fairview Primary, Gateway Christian Combined, Glenthorpe Primary, Hoërskool Barberton, Kaapvallei Primary, Kamhola Secondary, Khanyisa Primary, Khanyisile Primary, Laerskool Barberton ZZ, Mhola Primary, Moodies Primary, Mountain View Combined, New Consort Primary, Ngwane Primary, Sedan Primary, Sikhutsele Primary, Walter Primary, Amon Nkosi Primary School (EXT 12) (Source: Municipal Demarcation Board)

Health Facilities: Barberton Hospital, Barberton Hospital Dental Clinic, Barberton Mobile 1, Barberton Mobile 2, Barberton Municipal Clinic, Barberton Municipal Mobile, Barberton Prison Dental Clinic, Barberton SANTA Hospital, Barberton SHS, Cathyville Municipal Clinic, Emjindini (M'Africa) Clinic, Kaapmuiden Clinic, Kaapmuiden Mobile, Louw's Creek Clinic (Source: Municipal Demarcation Board)

Police stations: Barberton, Emjindini Satellite Station, Low's Creek (Source: Municipal Demarcation Board)

Key statistics

Postal Address: PO Box 33, Barberton, 1300

Physical Address: General Street, Barberton, 1300

Contact numbers: Tel: (013) 712-8800, Fax: (013) 712-8948

E-mail: mm@umjindi.gov.za; abigail@umjindi.gov.za

Website: www.umjindi.gov.za

Communications: Barberton Community Radio, Barberton Times

Municipality Type: Category B (Municipal Structures Act)

Municipal Demarcation Board Code: MP323

Location of Head Office: Barberton

Municipal Area (km²): 1 739.71

Population (2001): 78 000

Number of households: 21 074

Unemployment rate: 25.1%

3.8.3 Demographics

3.8.3.1 Population

3.8.3.1.1 Population size

On the night of 9 October 1996, there were 53 743, people in Umjindi. Of these, 86,7% classified themselves as African; 9,7% as white; 1,5% as

Coloured; and 2,0% as Indian/Other (Figure 1). Gender equated to 53.7% males and 46.3% females.

35,6% of the population was younger than 20 years of age, 33,8% aged between 20 and 34 years, 24,9% aged between 35 and 64 years and 3,5% older than 65 years (Figure 2-6) (Source: Municipal Demarcation Board; Stats SA Census 1996).

According to Statistics South Africa, the Municipality's population in the year 2001 stood at 61240, 5,7% of the Ehlanzeni District population. Of these, 88,7% classified themselves as Black African; 8,8% as white; 1,6% as Coloured; and 1,0% as Indian or Asian (Figure 1). There were 25 392 women (Census, October 2001). 9,7% of the population was younger than 5 years, 17,6% aged between 5 and 14 years, 42,0% aged between 15 and 34 years, 27,1% aged between 35 and 64 years and 3,7% aged over 65 years (Figure 2-6).

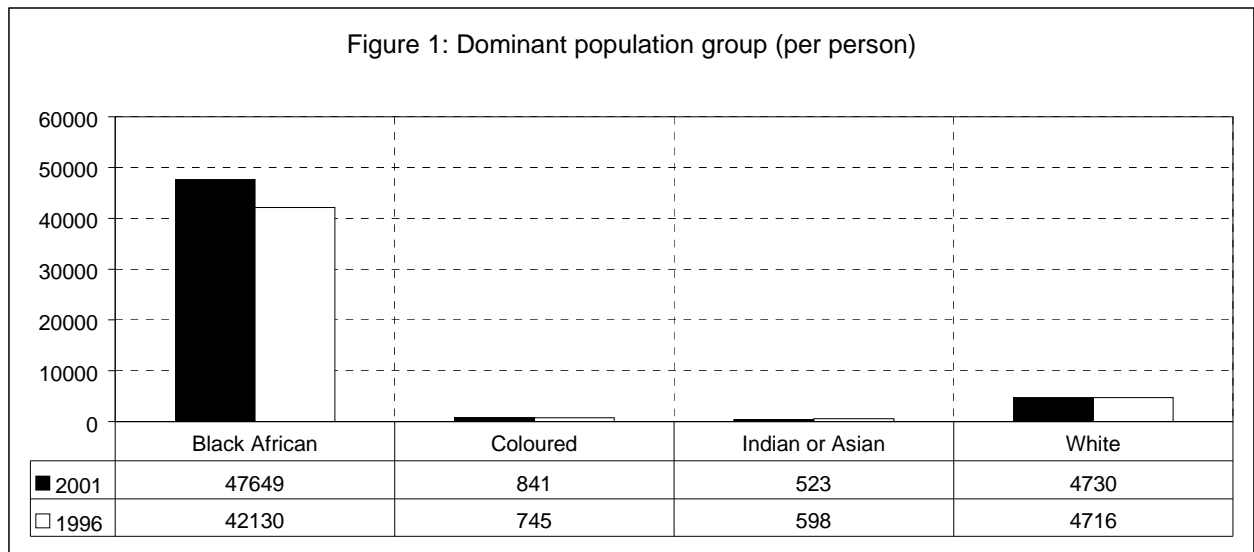


Figure 1: Dominant Population Group (Per Person)

Figure 2: Age category: Black

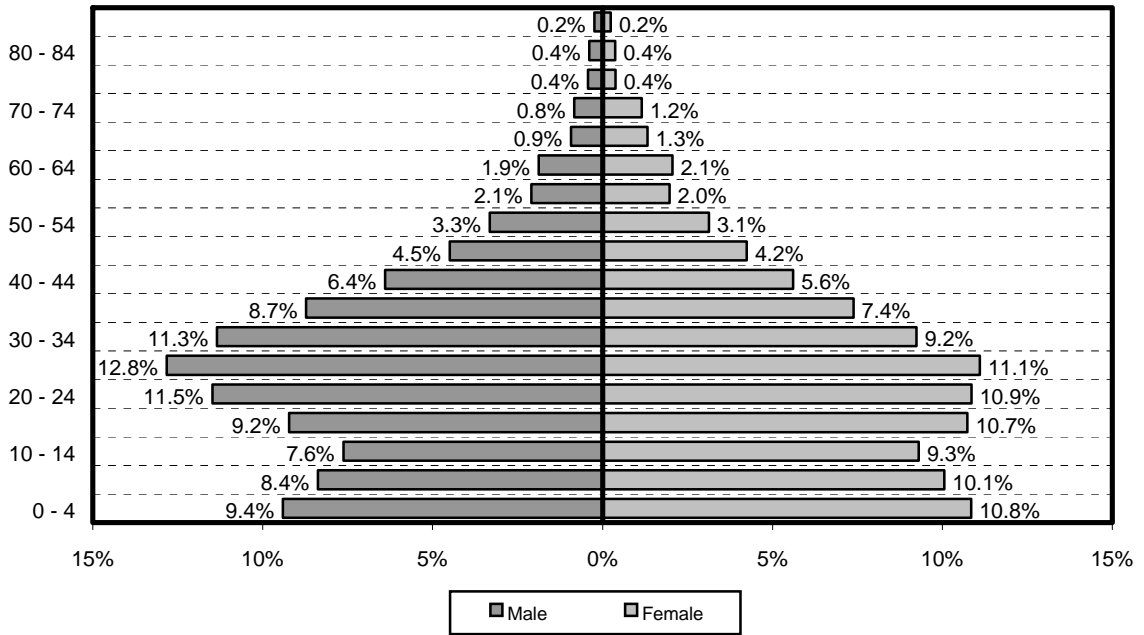


Figure 3: Age category: Indian/Asian

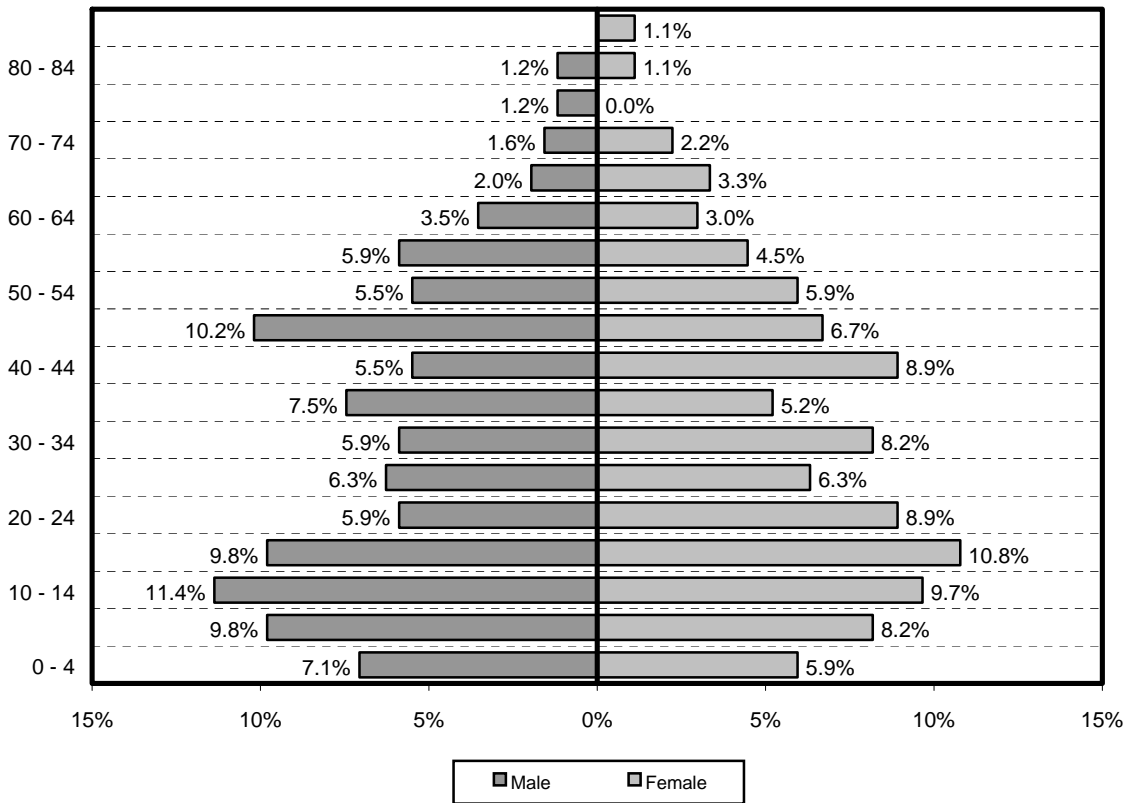


Figure 4 Age category: White

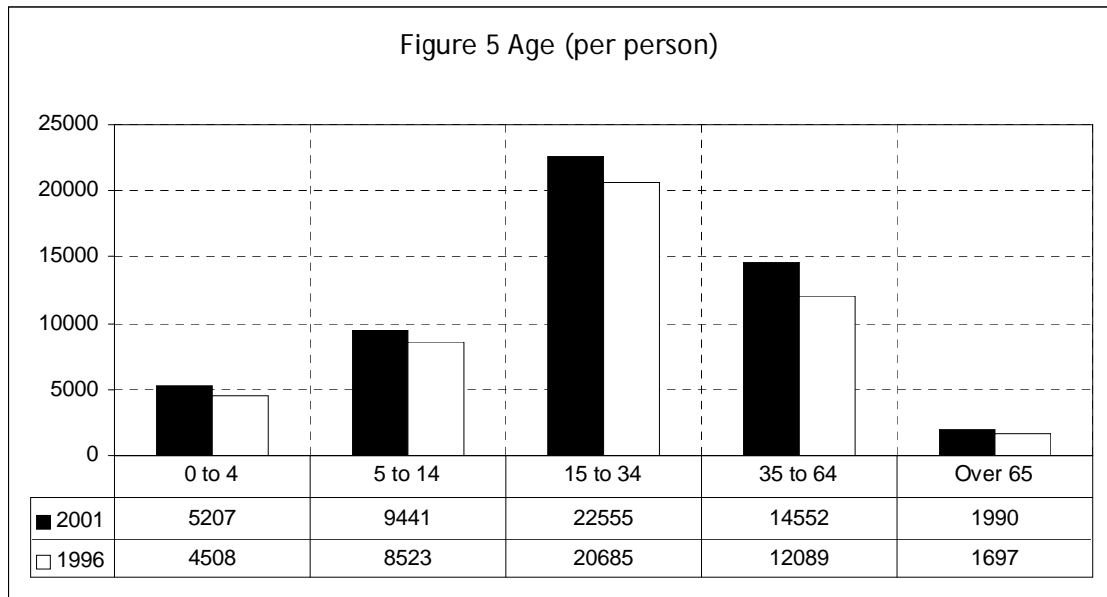
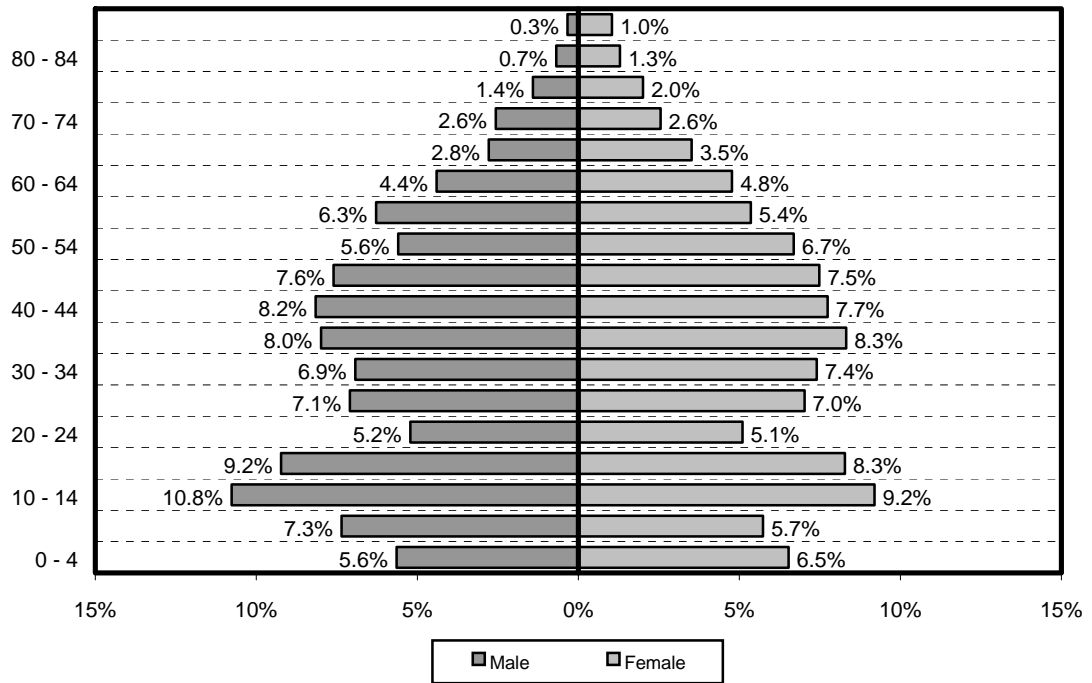


Figure 5: (Source: Municipal Demarcation Board; Stats SA Census 1996)

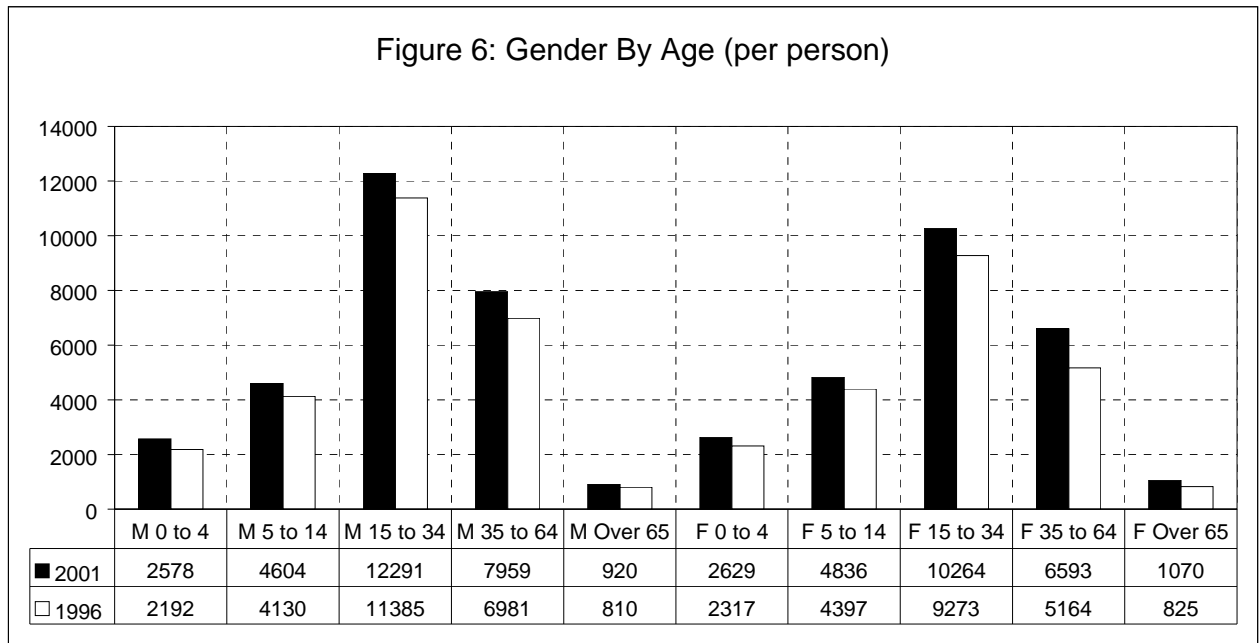


Figure 6: (Source: Municipal Demarcation Board; Stats SA Census 1996).

3.8.3.1.2 Annual Population Growth Rate

The annual population growth rate for Mpumalanga was 2,1% in 1996. The annual population growth rate for the municipality is over 20% (Source: Health System Trust).

3.8.3.1.3 Crude death rate

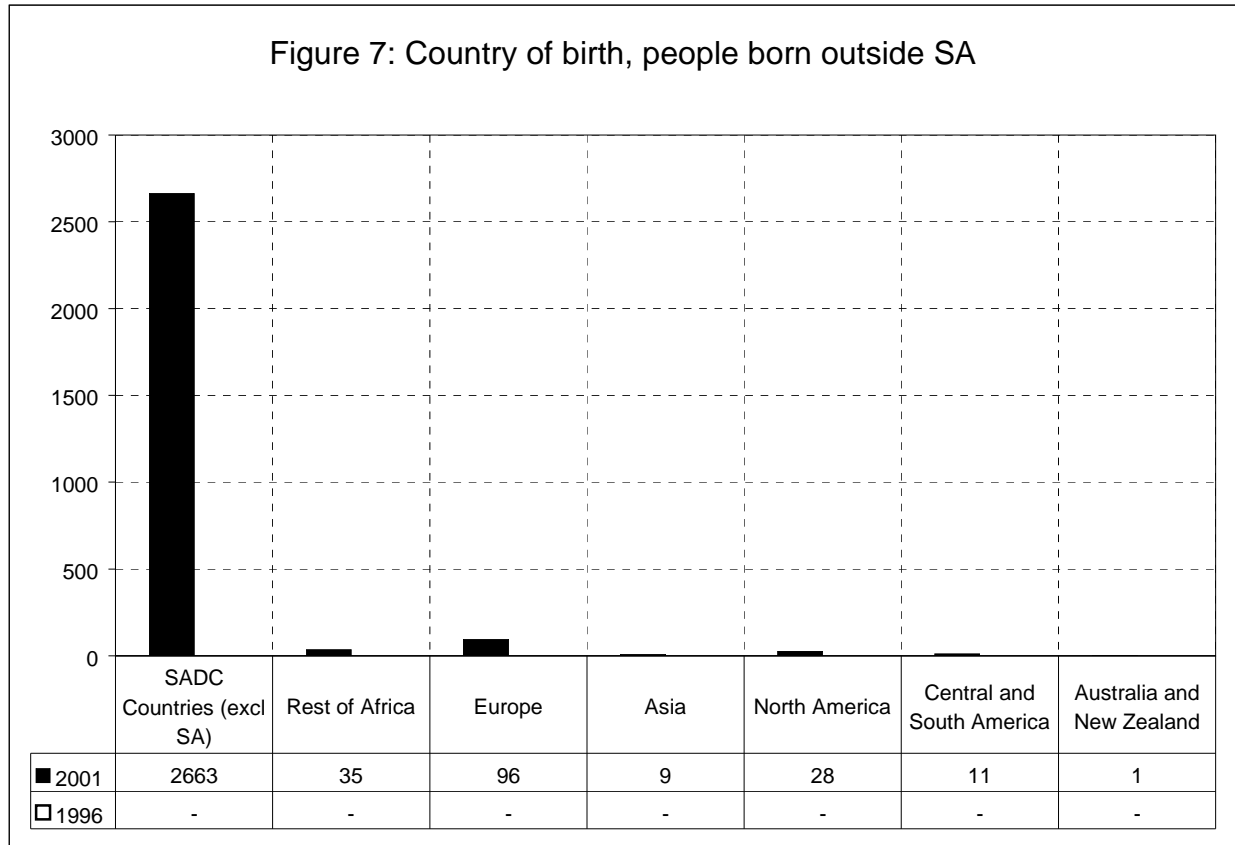


Figure 7: (Source: Health System Trust)

The crude death rate for Mpumalanga is 11,8. No credible source for Umjindi is available (Source: Health System Trust).

3.8.3.1.4 Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate for Mpumalanga is 3,1 (1998). No credible source is available for Umjindi (Source: Health System Trust).

3.8.3.1.5 Public Sector Dependent Population

No credible source available.

3.8.3.1.6 Population % by Ethnic Group

In October 2001 the population consisted of the following ethnic groups: the Sotho-Tswana people, who include the Southern, Northern, Western Sotho (Tswana) and Sepedi, account for 3,1% of the population; the Nguni people (consisting of the Ndebele, Swazi, Xhosa and Zulu) 80,2%; Afrikaners 7,8%, the Tsonga 4,1%; English 4,1%; Coloured; Indians, and people who have immigrated to South Africa from the rest of Africa, Europe and Asia and who maintain a strong cultural identity (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census).

3.8.3.1.7 Home Languages

According to the 2001 Census figures, SiSwati is the mother tongue of 77,0% of the population, followed by Afrikaans (7,8%), English (4,1%), Xitsonga (4,1%) and IsiZulu (2,3%) (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census) (Figure 8).

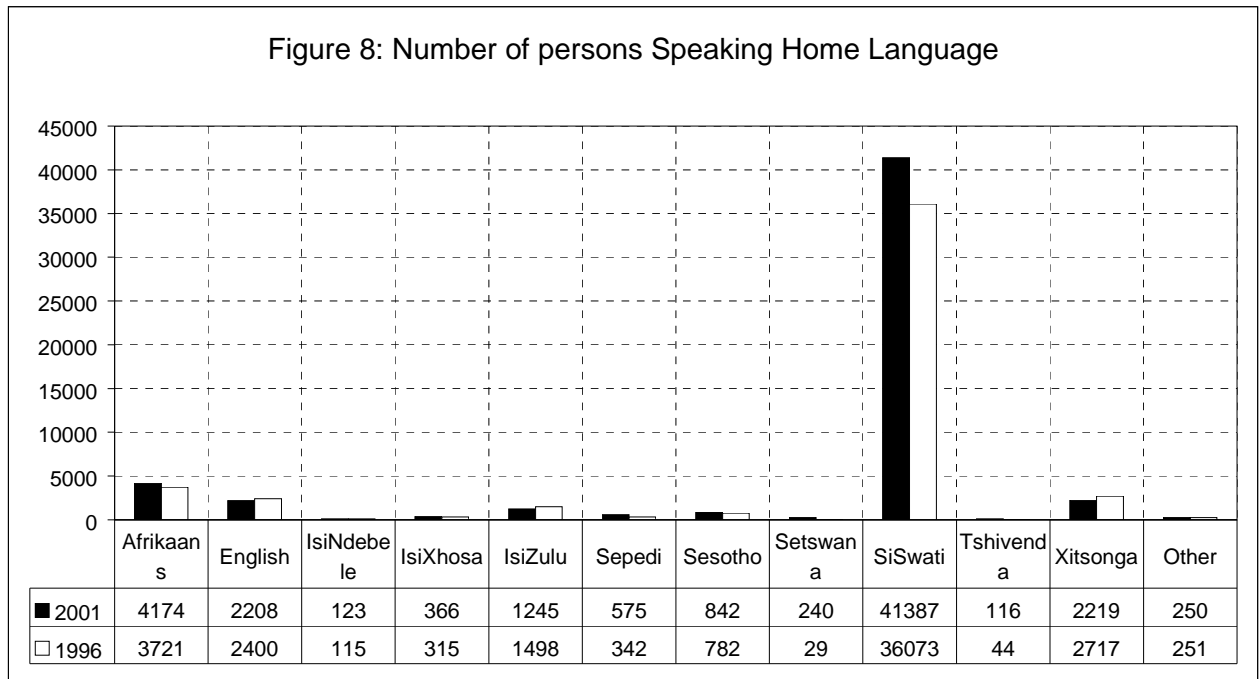


Figure 8: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

3.8.3.1.8 Average Household Size

There are 14 459 households in Umjindi according to the 2001 Census figures. The average household size is 3,7 persons per household (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census).

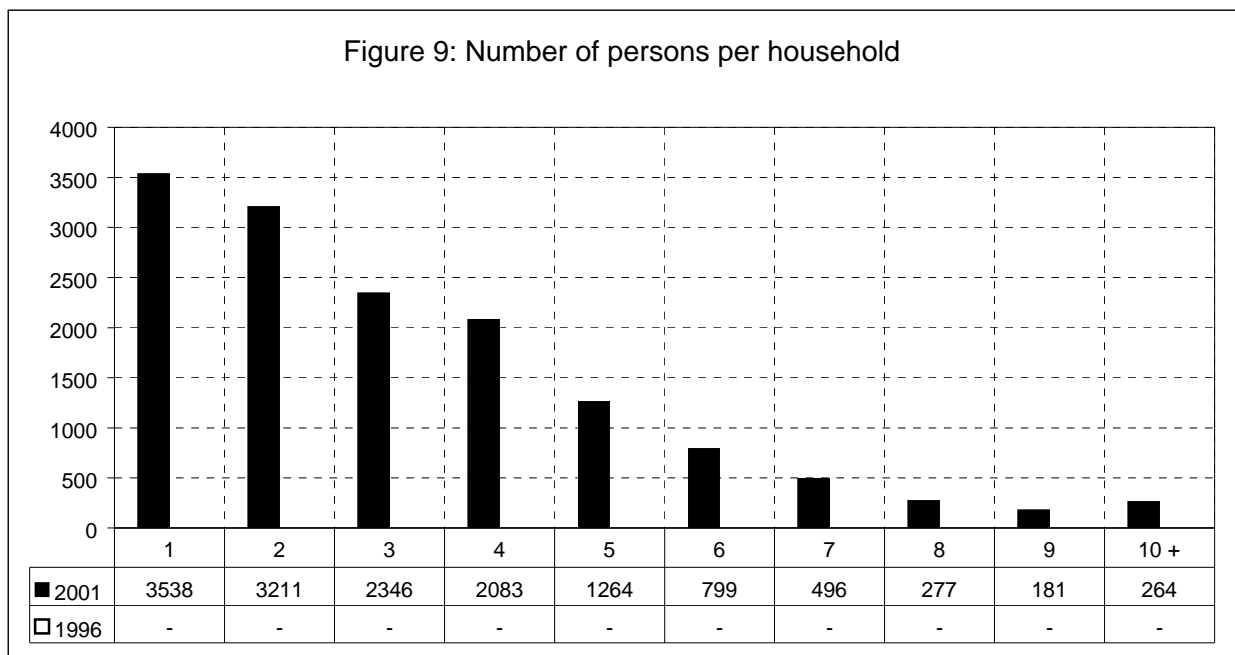


Figure 9: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

3.8.3.1.9 Mode of Travel to Work or School

According to the 2001 Census figures, 31,8% of persons in Umjindi travel by foot to work or school. 45,1% did however not specify which mode of travel they used (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

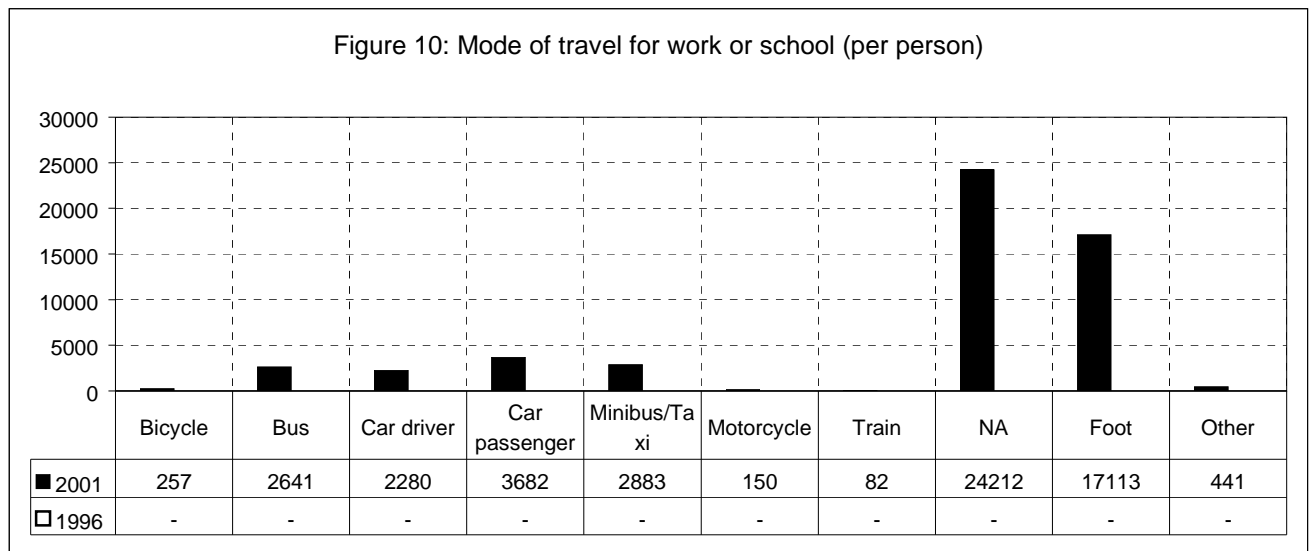


Figure 10: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

3.8.3.10 Distribution

3.8.3.10.1 Population Density

The total municipal area of Umjindi is 1 739,71km², 12.3% of Ehlanzeni's total area. The municipality had a population density of 30,9 people per square kilometer in 2001 (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

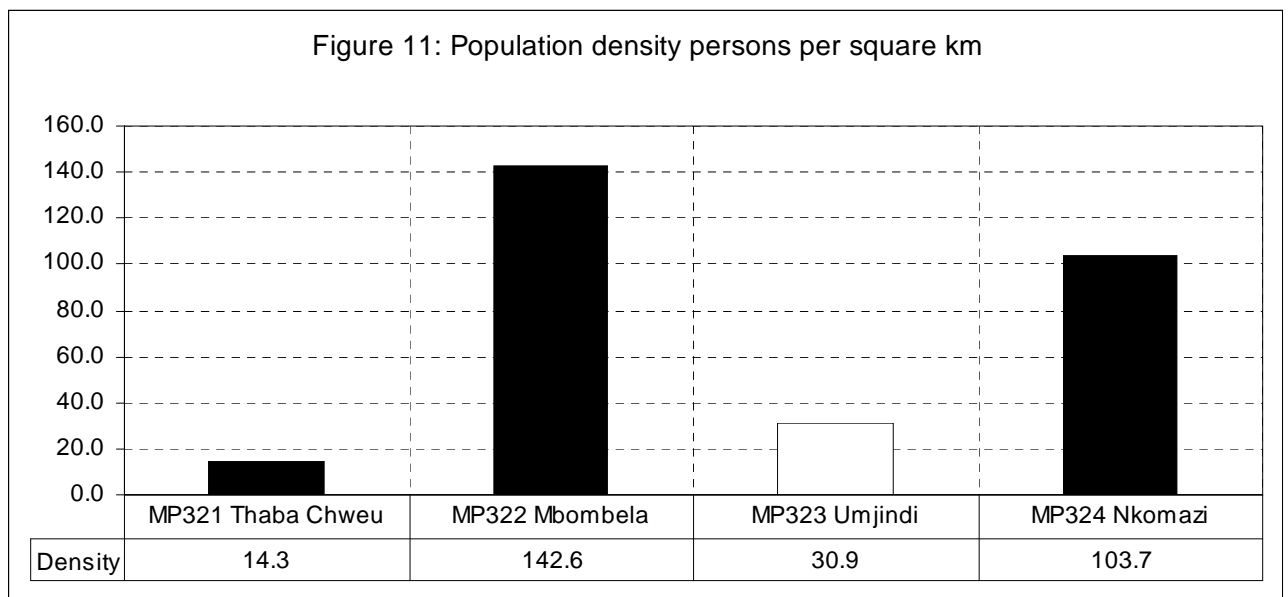


Figure 11: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

3.8.3.10.2 Urban/Non-Urban Percentage

In Mpumalanga, 60,9 % of the population was living in a non-urban environment in 1996 (Health Systems Trust, South African Health Review 2002). No credible source is available for the Umjindi Municipality.

3.9 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.9.1 Gross Geographic Product (GGP)

The per capita GGP for Mpumalanga is 6 105 (1996) (Source: Statistics SA). No detail information on GGP is available for the Umjindi Municipal area (Table 1).

Table 1:GGP PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTIONS	
Industries	Mpumalanga % (2001)
Primary Industries	24.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4
Mining and quarrying	19.6
Secondary Industries	26.3
Manufacturing	17.1
Electricity and water	7.5
Construction	1.7
Tertiary industries	40.8
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	9.3
Transport and communication	9.4
Finance, real estate and business services	10.3
Community, social and other personal services	4.8
General government services	7.0
All industries at basic prices	91.1
Taxes less subsidies on products	8.9
GDPR at market prices	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa

3.9.2 Human Development Index

The HDI for Mpumalanga was 0,658 in 1996. The estimated HDI in 2010 with AIDS is 0,522 and without AIDS 0,640 (Source: Statistic SA, Human Development Index; Health Systems Trust, South African Health Review 2002). No credible source is available for the Umjindi Municipality.

3.9.3 Poverty Prevalence

The percentage of people and households living in poverty in Mpumalanga is 44,1% (MRC, Poverty and Chronic Diseases in South Africa; Health Systems Trust). There is no data available for Umjindi.

3.9.4 Education

3.9.4.1 Adult Literacy Rate

The literacy rate for those aged 15 years or more is 79,42% in Mpumalanga (Source: Health System Trust). There is no data available for Umjindi.

3.9.4.2 Education level

In 1996, 14,6% of the population of the municipality over 15 years of age was illiterate and 15,4% had no education (Figure 12). According to the 2001 Census figures, 28,1% of the adult population of Umjindi had some form of secondary schooling, followed by 20,3% that had no schooling while not attend any educational institution

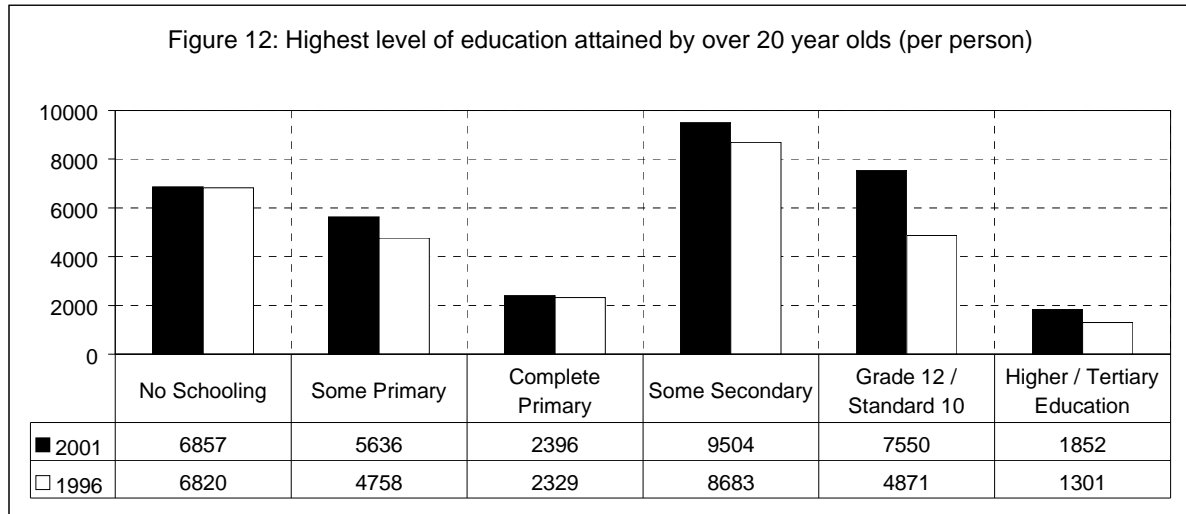


Figure 12: (Source: Statistics SA, 2001 Census).

3.9.4.3 Literacy rate

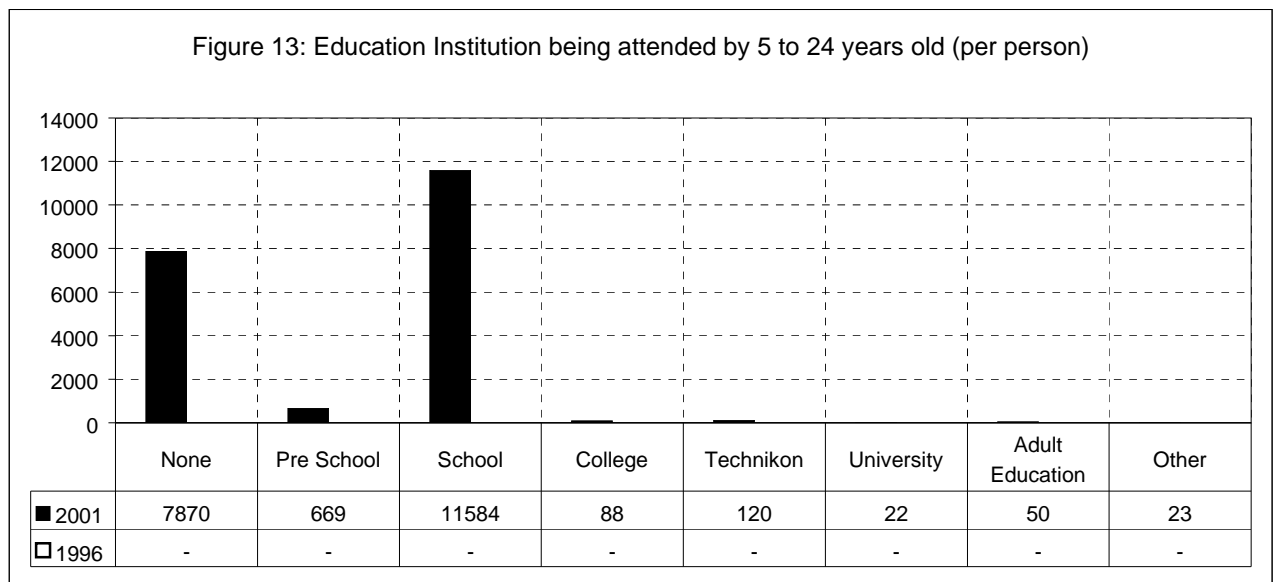


Figure 13: (Source: Statistics SA, 2001 Census)

The literacy rate for Mpumalanga was 57,0% in 1996. As no schooling or persons with some primary schooling are assumed to be illiterate, the 2001 Census figures indicate that 37,0% of persons in Umjindi are illiterate. In 1996, 30,0% of persons was assumed to be illiterate (Figure 13) (Source: Statistics SA 1996 Census, 2001 Census).

3.9.5 Employment

3.9.5.1 Age Dependency Ratio

In 1996 the age dependency ratio for Mpumalanga was 68,3% and 71,7% in 2002. This indicates the economic burden the productive portion of the population must carry (Source: Health System Trust). There is no data available for Umjindi.

3.9.5.2 Labour Dependency Ratio

No credible source is available for Umjindi.

3.9.5.3 Individual Monthly Income (R)

According to the 1996 Census, 91,4% of persons residing in Umjindi, earned less than R1 600 per month. In 2001, 90,4% of persons in Umjindi earned less than R1 600 per month (Source: Statistics SA 1996 Census).

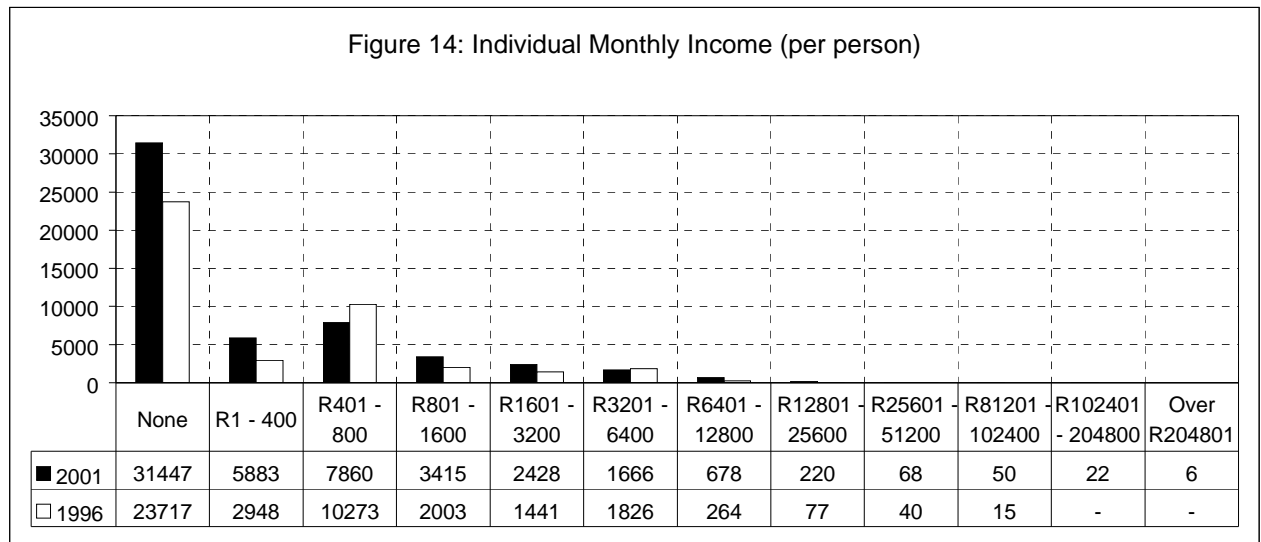


Figure 14: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

3.9.5.4 Annual Household Income (R)

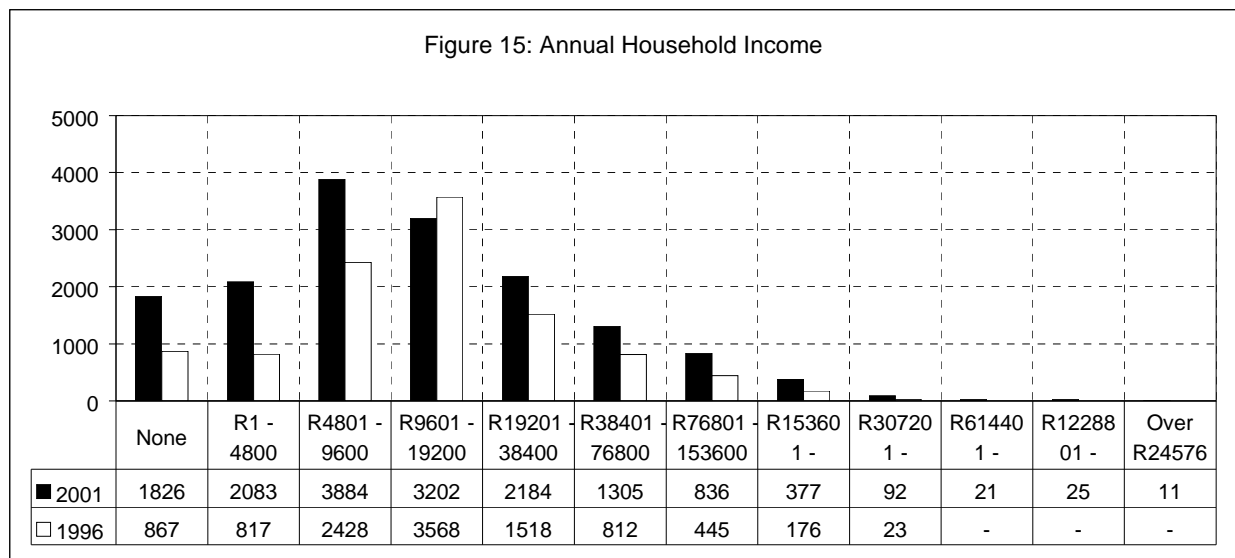


Figure 15: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

In 1996, 72,1% of households had an annual household income of less than R19 200 per annum (R1 600 per month) (Source: Gaffney's Local Government in South Africa, Municipal Demarcation Board, Statistics SA 1996 Census). In 2001, 69,4% of household earned less than R19 200 per annum

3.9.5.5 Unemployment Rate

In 1996, 12,5% of persons in Umjindi was unemployed. According to the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate was 26,3% of the persons that are economically active in Umjindi. The unemployment rate for Mpumalanga was 29,8% in 2002 (Health System Trust)

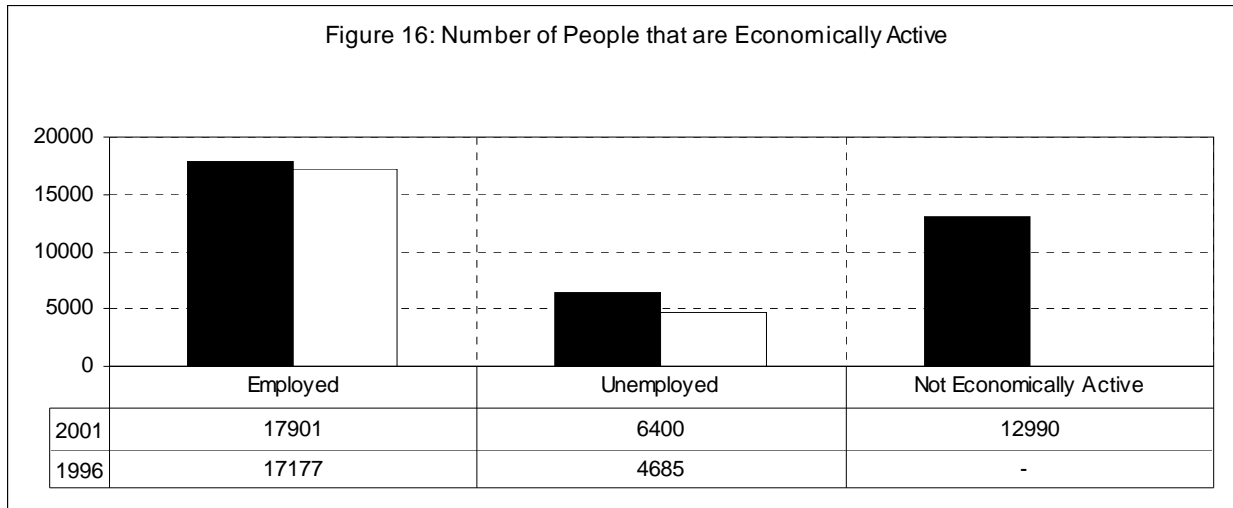


Figure 16: (Source: Health System Trust)

3.9.5.6 Employment by Industry

In 1996, 41,4% of the economically active Umjindi population was employed in the farming industry. Social services (15,4%), manufacturing (10,8%) and trade (9,5%) employed 35,7% of the economically active population (Figure 17) (Source: Statistics SA 1996 Census).

According to the 2001 National Census, there was a decline in the economically active population employed in the farming industry and an increase in the manufacturing, trade, business and social services industries. 29,8% of persons were employed in the farming industry, 12,7% in manufacturing, 11,0% in trade, 5,0% in business and 15,4% in social services.

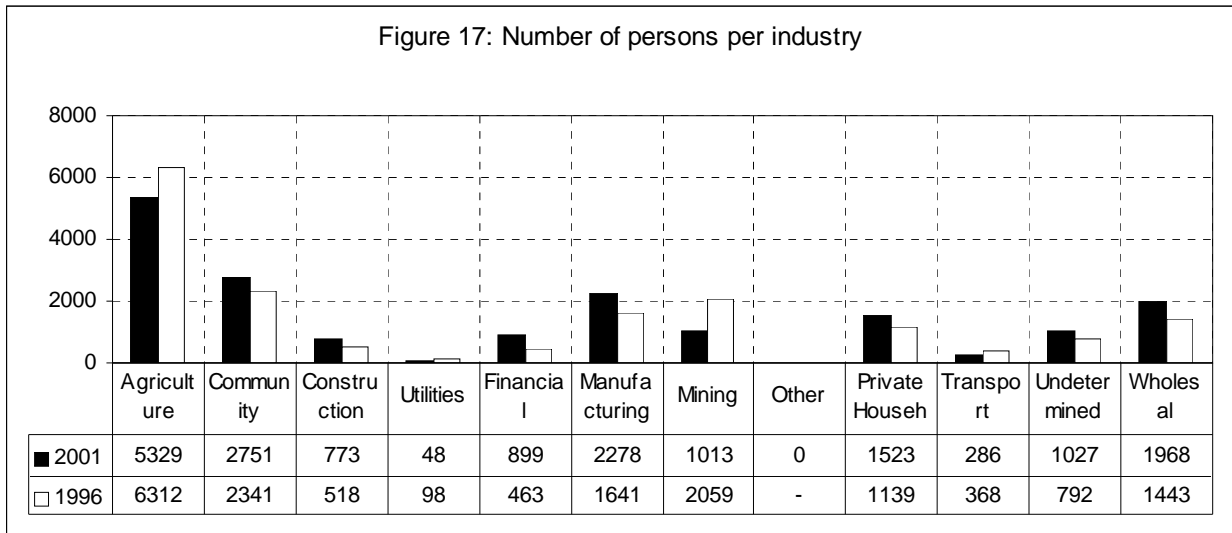


Figure 17: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census).

3.9.5.7 Occupations Of Employed Persons

Figure 20 indicates the occupations of employed persons for the 2 census years. In 1996 and 2001, more than 40% of employed persons were working in the elementary occupations and less than 12% in senior management, professional and technical occupations.

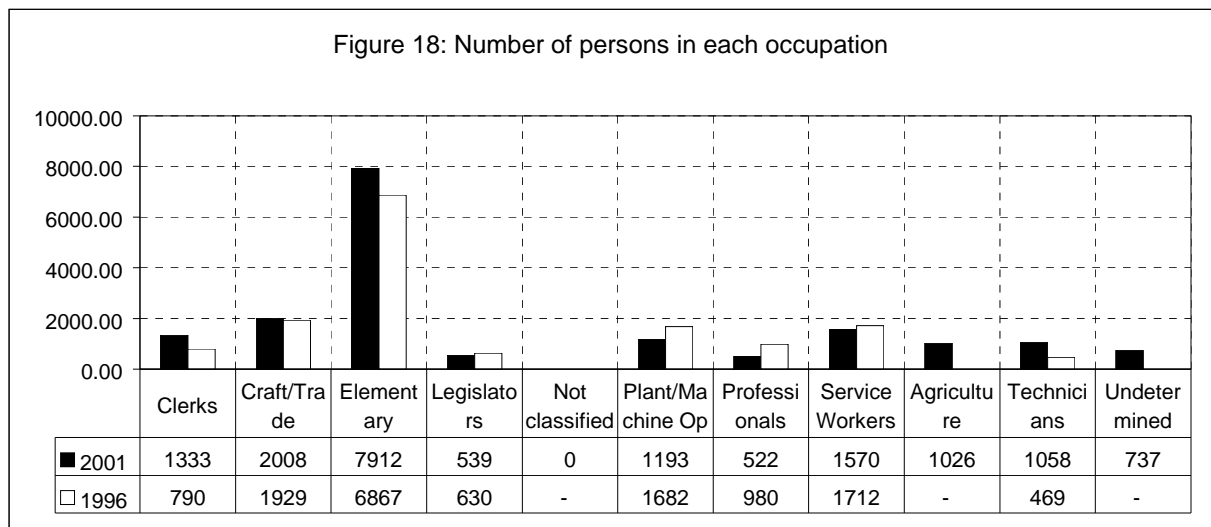


Figure 18: (Source: Statistics SA 1996/2001 Census).

3.10. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

3.10.1 Number of Households in Each Type of Dwelling

In 1996, 64,9% of all households in Umjindi lived in formal housing types, 18,3% in informal housing types, 15,0% in traditional and 1,8% in other housing types (Figure 21) (Source: Statistics SA 1996 Census).

According to the 2001 Census, 64,5% of households lived in formal housing types, 22,1% in informal, 13,1% in traditional and 0,3% other housing types (Figure 19)

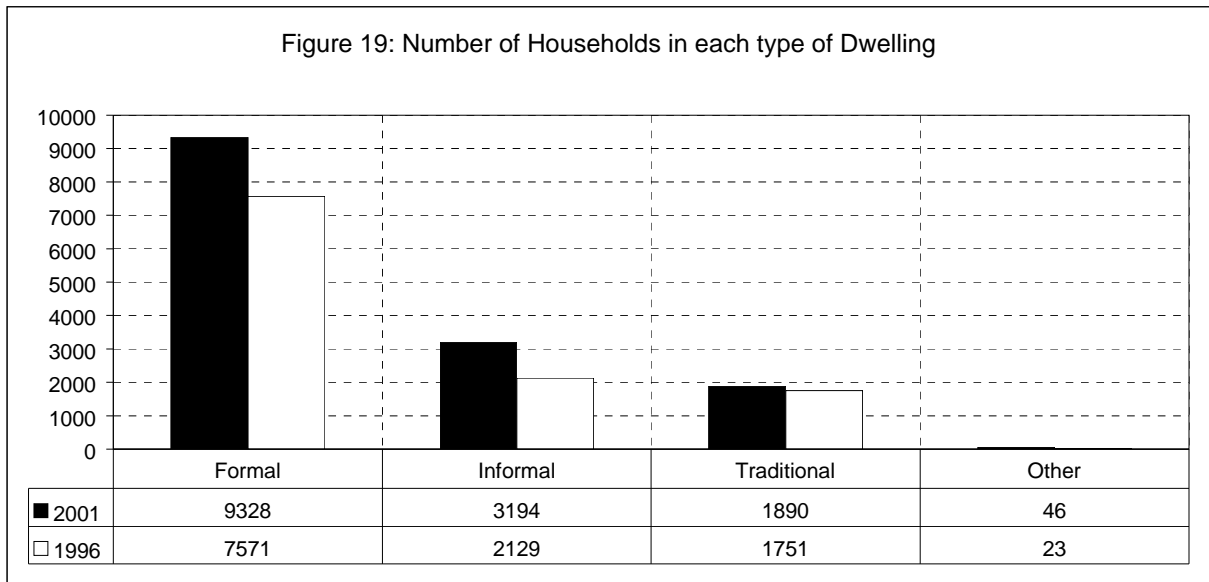


Figure 19: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

3.10.2 Number of Rooms Per Household

In 1996, 62,5% households had more than 2 rooms per household and 18,9% households had only one room. According to the 2001 Census, 57,9% households had more than 2 rooms per household in the municipality. 19,9% of households only had one room (Figure 20).

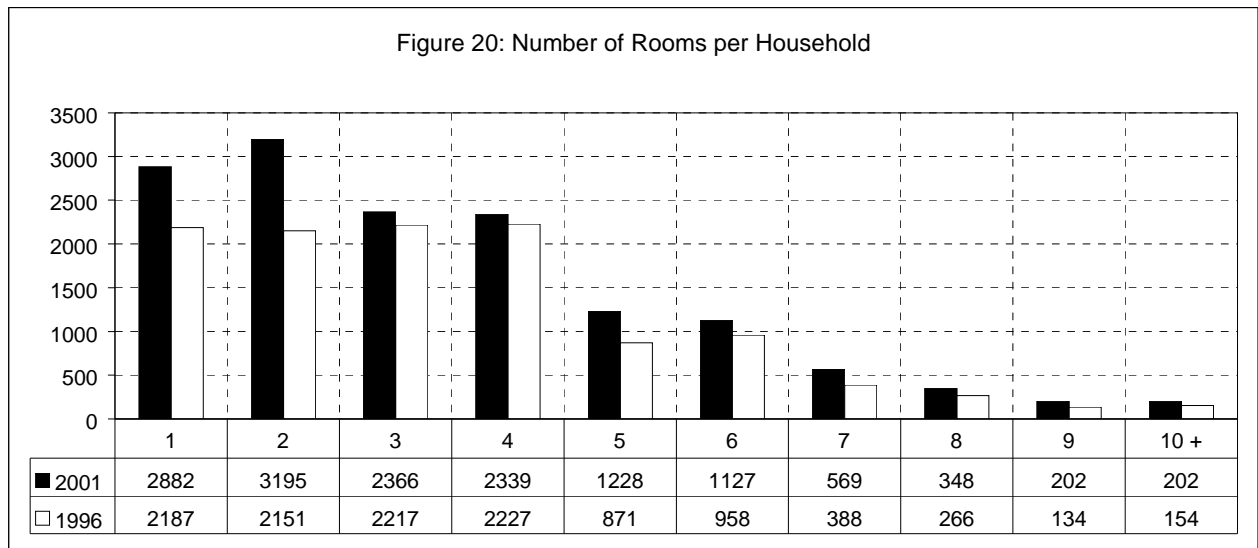


Figure 20: (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

3.10.3 Number of Households Per Source of Energy for Cooking

In 2001, 45,6% households used electricity, 24,2% households used wood and 23,6% households used paraffin as source of energy for cooking (Source: Statistics SA Census 2001)

3.10.4 Number of Households Per Source of Energy for Lighting

In 1996, 47,6% households used electricity, 39,8% used candles and 9,9% used paraffin for heating and lighting (Figure 21) (Source: Statistics SA 1996 Census).

According to the 2001 Census, 56,9% of households used electricity for lighting. 36,6% used candles and 5,6% used paraffin (Figure 21) (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census).

3.10.5 Number of Households Per Sanitation Category

In 1996, 52,4% of households had access to water-borne sanitation. 24,5% of households used pit latrines (Figure 22) (Statistics SA 1996 Census).

The 2001 census figures indicate that 58,8% of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage and septic tanks) and 28,4% access to pit latrines. 10,3% households had no access to any sanitation levels (Figure 22) (Statistics SA 2001 Census).

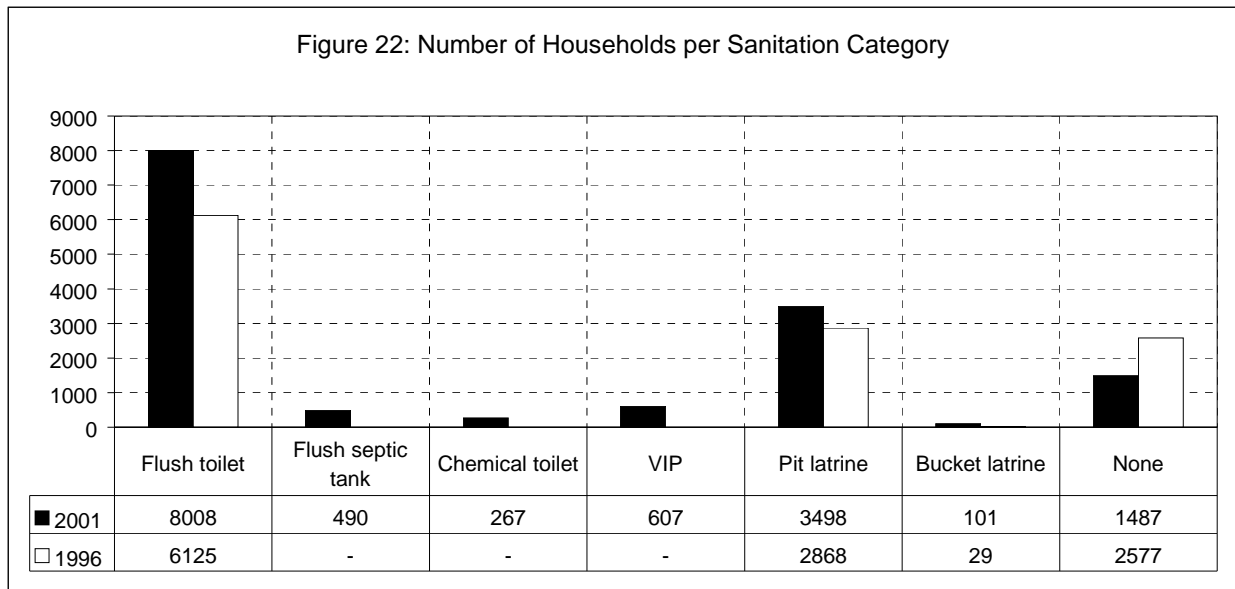


Figure 22: (Source: Stats SA 2001 Census)

3.10.6 Number of Households per Source of Water

According to the 1996 census, 83,3% households had access to piped water (in dwelling, on site or public tap) (Figure 23) (Source: Statistics SA 1996 Census).

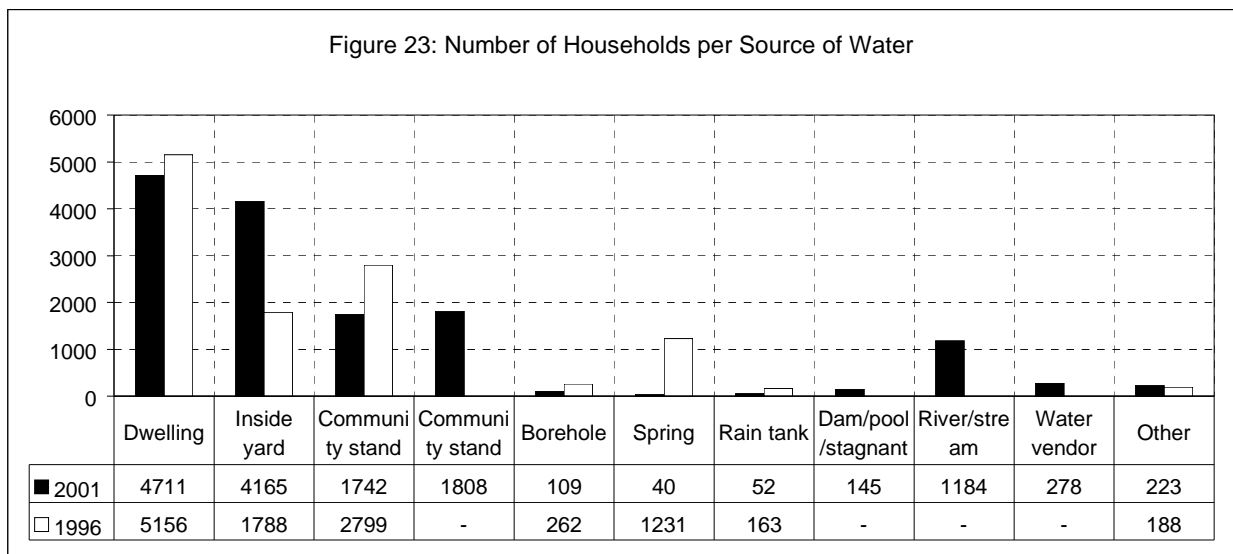


Figure 23: (Source: Stats SA 2001 Census)

In 2001, 85,9% households had access to piped water, 32,6% in the dwelling, 28,8% inside the yard, 12,0% within 200m from a community stand and 12,5% further than 200m from a community stand (Figure 23) (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census).

3.10.7 Number of Households Per Refuse Removal Category

56,6% of households' refuse was removed by the local authority in 1996 (53,9% weekly and 2,7% less often). 21,1% households had their own dump and 16,4% had no rubbish disposal (Figure 24) (Source: Statistics SA 1996 Census).

According to the 2001 census, 69,1% households' refuse was removed by the municipality (67,6% weekly and 1,5% less often). 26,4% households had their own dump and 4,2% had no rubbish disposal (Figure 24) (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census).

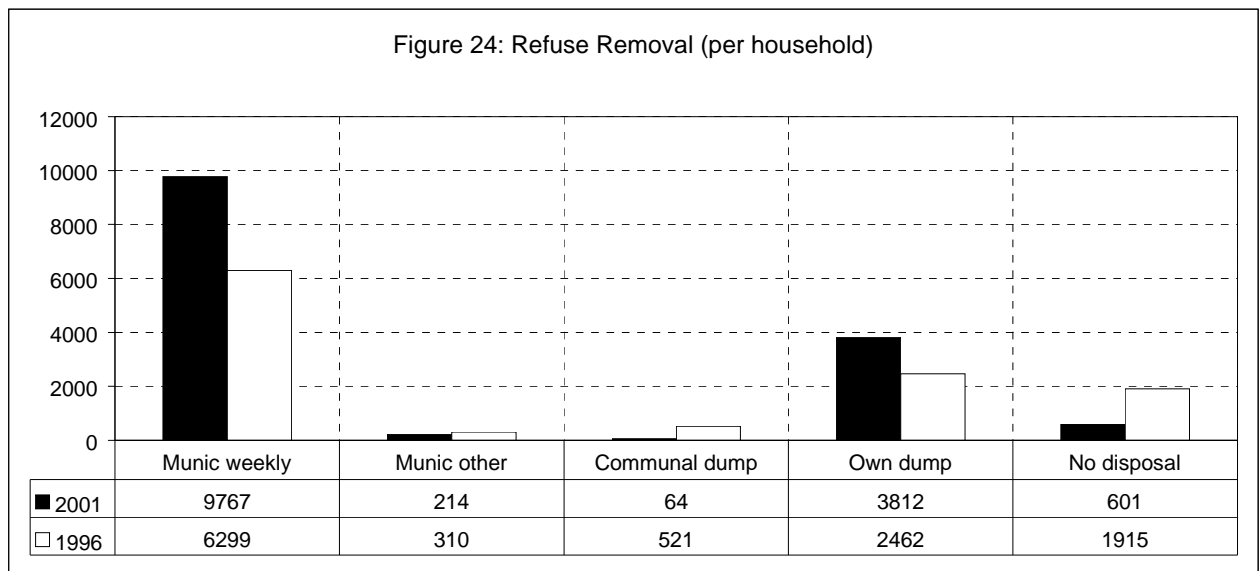


Figure 24: (Source: Stats SA 2001 Census)

3.10.8 Number of Households with Telephones in the Dwelling and/or Cell Phones

In 2001, 40,4% households used a public telephone nearby. 17,7% used cell phones only, 15,7% had a telephone in the dwelling (9,9% telephone and cell phone and 5,8% telephone only). 14,5% households had no access to a telephone (Figure 25) (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census).

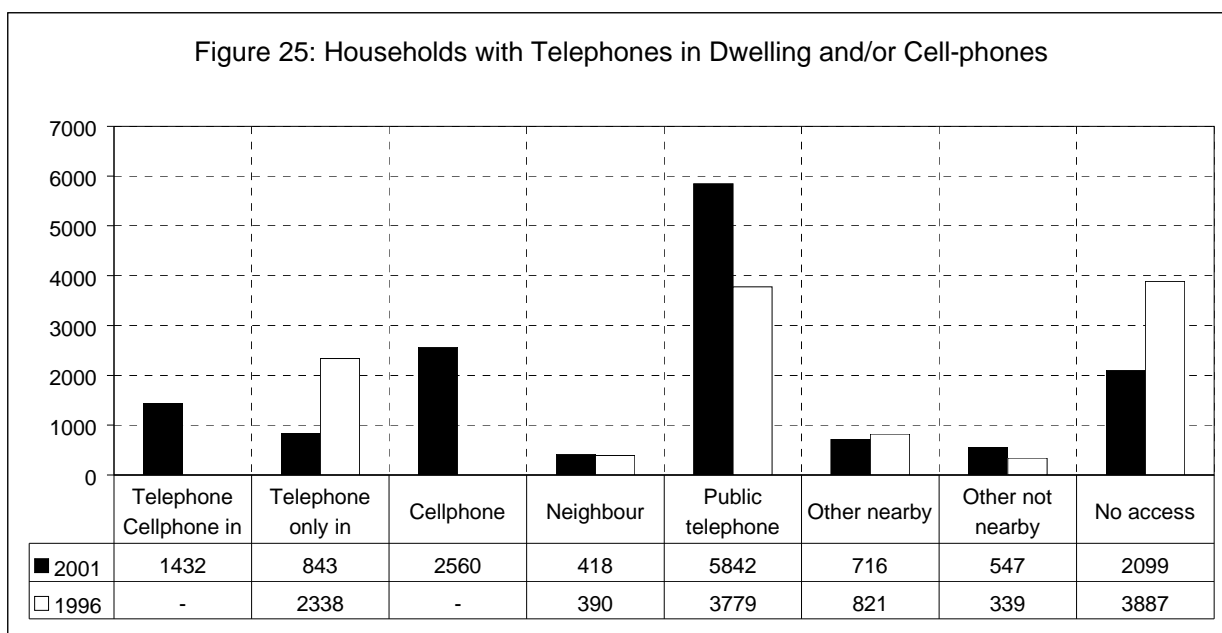


Figure 25: (Source: Stats SA 2001 Census)

3.11 HEALTH

3.11.1 Mortality

3.11.1.1 Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate for Mpumalanga was 59,0 (2002)(Source: Medical Research Council / Actuarial Society of South Africa). No credible source was available for Umjindi. Refer to the glossary for the definition of the infant mortality rate.

3.11.1.2 Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy at birth for persons living in Mpumalanga was 49,5 (2002) (Source: Medical Research Council / Actuarial Society of South Africa). No credible source was available for Umjindi.

3.11.1.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio

No credible source was available for Umjindi or Mpumalanga. The only provinces where there is a fair degree of confidence that the vast majority of deaths was recorded are Free State, Gauteng and Western Cape.

3.11.1.4 Number of Maternal Deaths

The number of maternal deaths in 2000 for Mpumalanga was 126 per 100 000 females (Department of Health, 2001). No credible source was available for Umjindi.

3.11.1.5 Under 5-Mortality Rate

The number of children under 5 years in Mpumalanga who die in a year (per 1000 live births during the year) is 106 (2002) (Source: Medical Research Council, 2002). No credible source was available for Umjindi.

3.11.2 Disability

3.11.2.1 Prevalence of Disability (%)

29,1% of persons with disabilities in Umjindi had a sight disability, 24,4% physical, 15,7% hearing, 13,4% multiple, 10,3% emotional, 4,9% intellectual and 2,2% communication disabilities (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census)

(Figure26).

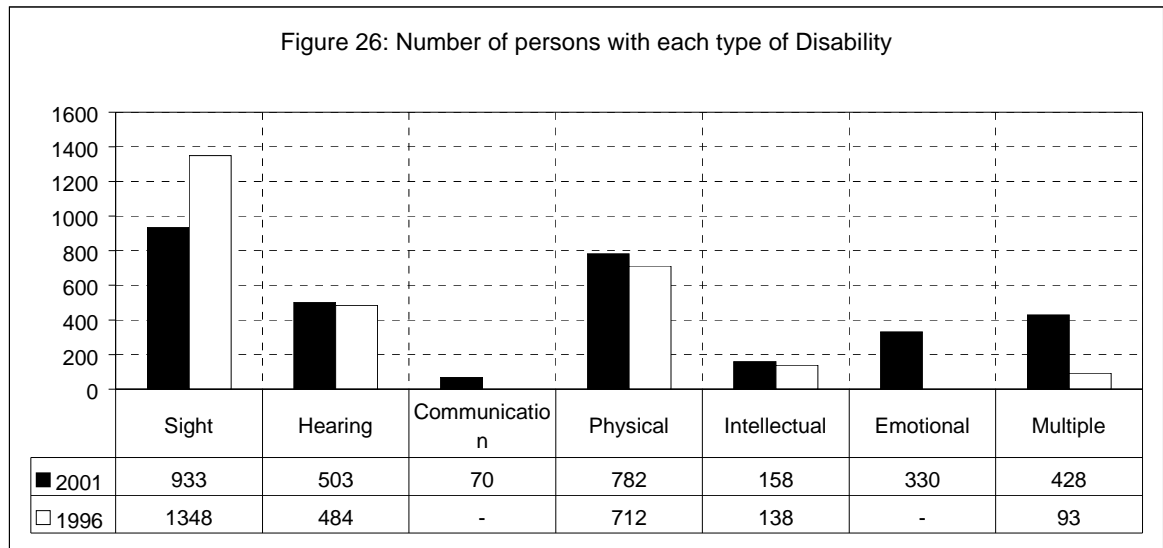


Figure 26: (Source: Stats SA 2001 Census)

3.11.3 Infectious Disease

3.11.3.1 Case Fatality Rate for Cholera, Malaria, Measles, Rabies, TB, Tetanus and Viral Hepatitis. No credible source available.

3.11.3.2 Reported Cases of Cholera, Malaria, Measles, Rabies, TB, Tetanus, Typhoid and Viral Hepatitis. No credible source available.

3.11.4 HIV/AIDS

3.11.4.1 AIDS Orphans

In 2000, there were 11 868 aids orphans in Mpumalanga. No credible source was available for Umjindi (Source: Actuarial Society of South Africa).

3.11.4.2 AIDS Sick

The number of people estimated to be living with AIDS defining conditions in Mpumalanga, is 24 153 in 2000 (Source: Actuarial Society of South Africa). No credible source was available for Umjindi.

3.11.4.3 HIV prevalence (%) (Antenatal)

In 2001, the HIV prevalence for Mpumalanga was 29,2% (Source: Department of Health, 2001). No credible source was available for Umjindi.

3.11.4.4 HIV prevalence (%) (Total Population)

In 2002, the HIV prevalence for Mpumalanga was 14,1% (Source: Human Sciences Research Council, 2002). No credible source was available for Umjindi.

3.11.4.5 Percentage of deaths due to AIDS

The percentage of total deaths attributed to AIDS related causes in Mpumalanga, is 37,3% (Source: Actuarial Society of South Africa).

3.11.5 Health Facilities

There are 10 clinics, 4 mobile services and 1 public hospital in the Umjindi Municipality (Table 2).

Type	Number
Community Health Committee	1
Clinic	10
Mobile Service	4
Satellite Clinic	0
District Hospital	1
National Central Hospital	0
Provincial Tertiary Hospital	0
Regional Hospital	0
Specialised Hospital	0
Public Hospital Total	1

Source: South African Health Review 2002; Health Systems Trust
