

INTRODUCTION

A.1 PURPOSE

Integrated Development Planning in South Africa is an integral planning process with the aim of steering development at local government level and guiding service delivery. The Integrated Development Plan is a planning tool used to implement a co-operative and integrated development project in South Africa's spatial economy. This IDP process is a covenant between the community structures and the municipality on issues pertaining to the delivery of government services, integrated development and building cohesive communities.

This document presents an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the eMadlangeni Local Municipality (KZ253) hereafter referred to as the ELM. The IDP is prepared in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 5, particularly Section 25 of Local Government Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000), which obliges a municipal council to adopt a single, all-inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term. It outlines a development agenda for the municipality for the period of 2023 to 2027.

The eMadlangeni Local Municipality IDP informs the budget and responds to community aspirations and needs. It sets the level of economic growth for the municipality's area of jurisdiction thereby identifying economic opportunities and areas of investments. The IDP is a five-year development plan. Its review happens annually to take into account changes in the development trends and patterns within the municipality.

A.2 LOCATION AND SIZE

The eMadlangeni Local Municipality is located approximately 52km east of Newcastle and 68km west of Vryheid along the R34 regional route. The ELM is one of the three local municipalities in Amajuba District. The other two are Newcastle Local Municipality and Dannhauser Local Municipality. It measures about 3539 km². The ELM shares boundaries with the Newcastle Local Municipality to the west, Dannhauser Local Municipality to the east, Endumeni Municipality to the south, Edumbe Municipality the northeast, Abaqulusi to the southeast boundary and Pixely Ka Seme Municipality to the north. The latter forms part of the Mpumalanga Province.

The ELM is predominantly rural and is characterised by vast commercial farmlands with rural settlements concentrated in selected areas. It has six electoral wards and five Traditional Councils, namely:

- Ndlamlenze Traditional Council;
- Thekwani Traditional Council;
- Amantungwa Traditional Council;
- Mbatha Traditional Council; and
- Mgundeni Traditional Council.

Numerous small rural settlements occur in selected areas within the municipality, particularly on land the communities acquired through the land reform programme and commercial farmlands. Utrecht is the only small urban settlement within the municipality.

A.3 POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND STRUCTURE

According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the eMadlangeni Local Municipality (ELM) had a population of approximately 34 442 people in 2011. The community survey that Stats SA released in 2016, the ELM population has increased to 36 869 people. This marks an increase of 1.37%. Households increased from 6252 to 6667 during the same period. The ELM has the smallest population size within the district as it accounts for only 6% of the district population. The ELM population is spread unevenly among the six electoral wards with 10% residing in urban areas. The majority of the population resides in rural settlements and in commercial farmlands.

TABLE 1: KEY DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

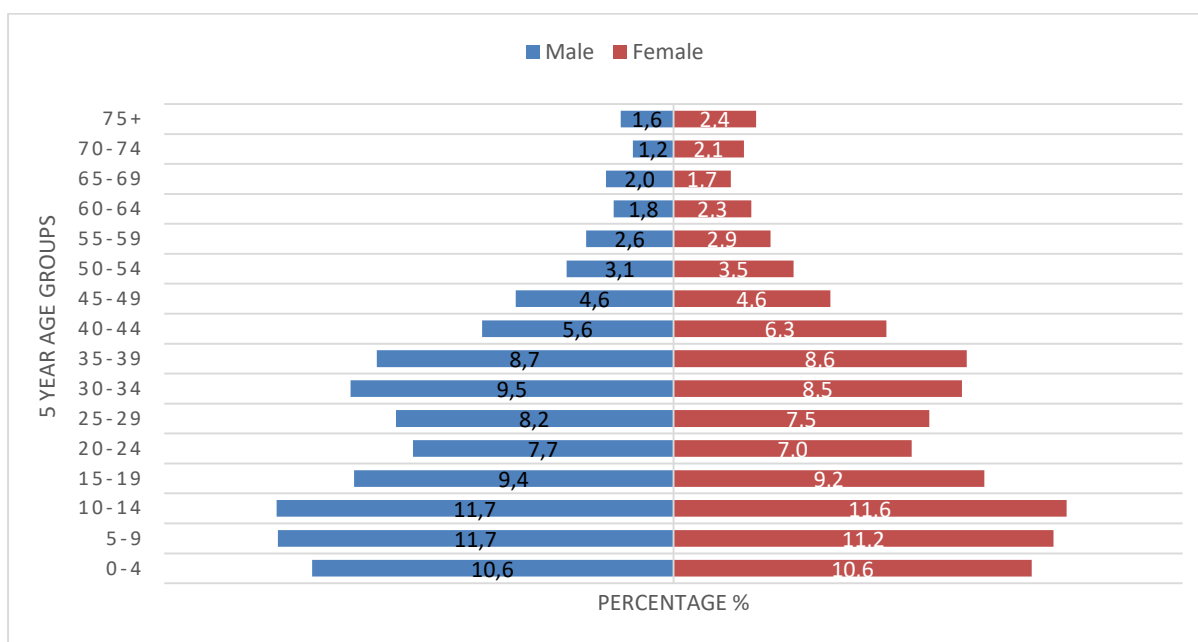
	2011				2016				
Population size	34442				36869				
Population Growth	0.65%				1.37%				
Households	6252				6667				
Males per 100 females	103				93				
Dependency Ratio per 100 (15-64)	74				69				
Age	>14	15-34	35-64	65<	>14	15-34	35-64	65<	
	35.85%	35.06%	24.02%	5.07%	38.59%	35.79%	19.37%	6.25%	

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 & Community Survey 2016,

According to the 2016 Community Survey, the ELM comprises of a predominantly young population with approximately 74.38% being below 35 years of age. This marks an increase of

3.47% from 2011. Children make accounts for 8.48% of the population while the economically active age cohort contributes 55.16% to the population. This indicates a loss of 3.91% of the working age population and is attributable to out-migration to other areas (such as Newcastle) in search of employment opportunities and better access to urban services. The elderly segment of the population increased from 5.07% in 2011 to 6.25% in 2016. The ratio of males to females is 93 males for every 100 females.

2023 MID YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES	
Males	25 153
Females	23 406
Total Population	48 559



Source: Statistics South Africa 2021 Midyear estimates

A.4 SERVICE DELIVERY

The developed area of town is 100% serviced but large backlogs exist in the rural and land reform areas. The larger, more important services, such as provision of water, sanitation are the responsibility of the Amajuba District while electricity is the responsibility of ESKOM.