REVIEW OF THE NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



DONE FOR:

NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

P100 Road, NDWEDWE

Tel: 032 532 5000

Fax: 032 532 5032

SUBMITTED BY:

SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS

67 GLENUGIE RD, PINETOWN

Cell: 084 317 3186

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 15

2. PURPOSE 2

3. POLICY & LEGISLATION 1

3.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION 15

3.2 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES TO IMPLEMENT THE VISION 0

4. REGIONAL CONTEXT OF NDWEDWE 1

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT 3

5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS 3

5.2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1

5.3 URBANISATION AND MIGRATION PATTERNS 1

5.4 IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON DEMAND FOR HOUSING IN MEDIUM TO LONG TERM 4

5.5 IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON UNEMPLOYMENT 5

5.6 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY SKILL LEVEL 6

5.7 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR 7
5.8 GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING: DISABILITY 8
5.9 REGIONAL SPACE ECONOMY 9
5.9.1 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY 10
5.10 SECTOR CONTRIBUTION AND GROSS VALUE ADDED 11
5.11 PROJECTED GROSS VALUE ADDED 12
5.12 NLM IN THE CONTEXT OF KING SHAKA AIRPORT, HAZELMERE DAM AND THE INDAIN OCEAN 13
5.13 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR 15
5.13.1 CHALLENGES WITH THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR 16
5.14 TOURISM SECTOR 18
5.14.1 CHALLENGES WITH THE TOURISM SECTOR 20
5.15 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 22

5.15.1 CHALLENGES FACING THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 23
5.16 TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION 23
5.17 MINING AND QUARRY 24
5.18 ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY 24
5.19 FINANCE, GOVERNMENT, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS 29
5.20 SMME'S, COOPERATIVES AND INFORMAL ECONOMY 29
5.21 POVERTY ASSESSMENT 31
5.22 POVERTY INTENSITY 34
6. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT 35
6.1 LAND USE PATTERN 35
6.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERN 36
6.3 ACCESS TO SOCIAL FACILITIES 38
6.3.1 PRIMARY SCHOOLS 39
6.3.2 SECONDARY SCHOOLS 40

6.3.3 THUSONG CENTERS 41

6.3.4 COMMUNITY HALLS 42

6.3.5 HEALTH FACILITIES 43

6.3.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS 44

6.3.7 COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTERS 45

7. BIOPHYSICAL ANALYSIS 46

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS 46

7.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY 46

7.1.2 SLOPE ANALYSIS 46

7.1.3 CLIMATE 50

7.1.4 VEGETATION CHARECTERISTICS 51

7.2 HYDROLOGY 55

7.2.1 WETLANDS 55

8. SPATIAL PLANNING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES 60

8.1 PROVISION OF SERVICES 60

8.2 PROVISION OF SOCIAL FACILITIES 60

8.3 SETTLEMENT PATTERN 60

8.4 POOR BENEFICIATION FROM REGIONAL RESOURCES 61

8.5 TOPOGRAPHY 61

8.6 LOSS OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION 61

8.7 MINING 61

8.8 ALLIEN PLANT CONTROL 62

8.9 INADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR LAND REFORM 62

8.10 HOUSING PROVISION 62

8.11 POOR NODAL INTEGRATION 63

8.12 LAND OWNERSHIP 63

8.13 LACK OF NODAL PLANS 65
8.14 Non-ECONOMICAL FUNCTIONAL AREAS 65
9. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 65
9.1 SPLUMA DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES 65
9.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES 66
9.2.1 ENCOURAGE NODAL DEVELOPMENT 66
9.2.2 IMPROVE MOVEMENT SYSTEMS AND CONNECTIVITY 67
9.2.3 RE-INFORCING REGIONAL INTEGRATION 67
9.2.4 ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT 68
9.2.5 PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND PROTECTION 68
9.2.6 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 68
9.2.7 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 69
9.2.8 POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES 70

9.2.9 FOSTERING INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT 70

9.3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK 71

10. NDWEDWE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 74

10.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH 74

10.2 APPROACH 74

10.3 ELEMENTS OF NDWEDWE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF) 75

10.4 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT NODE 75

10.5 SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT NODES 75

10.6 TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT NODES 76

10.7 QUARTENARY DEVELOPMENT NODES 76

10.8 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AREAS 77

10.9 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS 79

10.10 COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS 79

10.11 SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS 80

10.12 TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS 80

10.1 RURAL SETTLEMENTS AS AREAS WHERE CAPITAL INJECTION IS DIRECTED 81

10.2 PROTECTION OF ARABLE LAND..... 84
10.3 ENHANCING EXISTING LINKAGES AND FOSTERING NEW ONE'S 84
10.4 CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES 84
10.5 STRENGTHENING SUPPORT TO LAND REFORM PROJECTS 85
10.6 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT 85
10.7 CONSOLIDATED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF) MAP 86
10.8 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES 86
11. COMPOSITE SDF 88
11.1 PROPOSED LAND USES..... 88
11.1.1 PROTECTED AGRICULTURAL LAND 89
11.1.2 MIXED-USE AGRICULTURAL LAND 89
11.1.3 FORMALLY PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREAS 89
11.1.4 AGRO-BIODIVERSITY 90
11.2 TWENTY YEAR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING 90

11.2.1 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT AREAS 2022 – 2027 90
11.2.2 SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT AREAS 2027 – 2032 91
11.2.3 TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT AREAS 2032 – 2037 92
11.2.4 QUATERNARY DEVELOPMENT AREAS 2037 – 2042 92
12. CROSS BORDER ALIGNMENT 94
12.1 UMVOTI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 95
12.2 KWA DUKUZA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 96
12.3 MAPHUMULO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 97
12.4 MSHWATHI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 98
13. NODAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 99
13.1 NDWEDWE VILLAGE 99
13.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE 100
13.1.2 ENVIRONMENT 100
13.2 BHAMSHELA NODE 103

13.2.1 INFRASTRUCTURE 103
13.3 MONTOBELLO NODE 109
13.3.1 INFRASTRUCTURE 109
13.3.2 ENVIRONMENT 109
13.3.3 QINISANI NODE 111
13.3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE 111
13.3.5 ENVIRONMENT 111
13.3.6 GLENDALE NODE 114
13.3.7 INFRASTRUCTURE 114
13.3.8 ENVIRONMENT 114
13.4 TAFAMASI NODE 117
13.4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE 117

13.4.2 ENVIRONMENT 118

13.5 SONKOMBO NODE 120

13.5.1 INFRASTRUCTURE 120

13.5.2 ENVIRONMENT 120

14. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK 124

14.1 INCLUSIVE HOUSING POLICY 124

14.2 PROVISION OF SOCIAL FACILITIES 125

14.2.1 TYPES OF SOCIAL FACILITIES 125

14.2.2 PLANNING STANDARDS ON PUBLIC FACILITIES 126

14.2.3 IMPLIFICATIONS (SOCIAL FACILITIES) 129

14.3 TRANSPORT PLANNING..... 131

14.3.1 IMPLLIFICATIONS (TRANSPORT PLANNING) 132

14.4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 134

15. BASIC LAND USE GUIDELINES 135

15.1 LAND USE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK 135

15.1.1 Linkage between the Spatial Development Framework and the Scheme 136

15.1.2 PURPOSE OF A SCHEME 137

15.1.3 ADMINISTRATION OF A SCHEME 137

15.2 KEY ELEMENTS FOR LAND USE 138

15.2.1 HIGH POTENTIAL AGRICULTURE LAND 138

15.2.2 SETTLEMENT LOCATION, PATTERNS AND GROWTH 138

15.2.3 ECO-TOURISM AREAS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS 139

15.2.4 SCHEME APPROACH 140

15.2.5 ASPECTS TO BE COVERED BY A SCHEME 141

15.2.6 BASIC GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 147

15.2.7 GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN DIFFERENT LAND USES 148

15.3 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK 148

15.4 SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT 149
15.4.1 NSSD 1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: ENHANCING SYSTEMS FOR INTEGRATED PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION 149
15.4.2 NSSD 1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: SUSTAINING OUR ECOSYSTEMS AND USING NATURAL RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY 150
15.4.3 NSSD 1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: TOWARDS A GREEN ECONOMY 152
15.4.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 152
15.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION 154
15.6 DETAILED RESEARCH AND PLANNING 158
15.7 MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK 160
15.7.1 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 160
15.7.2 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 161
15.7.3 UMNGENI WATER 182
15.7.4 ESKOM 191
15.8 DEPARTMENT OF AGICULTURE 193
15.9 EDTEA 194
15.10 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS 196
15.11 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT 198

15.12 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 207

Table 1: Ndwedwe Total Population Table 2: Males within the ages 15 – 34 Table 3: Females within the ages 15-34 3 Table 4: 2011-2016 Ndwedwe Population Growth Rate Error! Bookmark not defined.

Table 5: Difficulty levels of people in Ndwedwe (Statistics SA 2011, Comm 2016) 13

Table 6: Number disabled people using devices to aid disability (Statistics SA 2011. Comm 2016) 13

Table 7: Slope and Elevation Characteristics **48**

Table 8: Rainfall Potential Implications in Ndwedwe **51**

Table 9: Vegetation types in iLembe District **53**

Table 10: Ndwedwe & uMvoti SDF Alignment **95**

Table 11:Ndwedwe & KwaDukuza SDF Alignment **96**

Table 12:Ndwedwe & Maphumulo SDF Alignment **97**

Table 13:Ndwedwe & Mshwathi SDF Alignment **98**

Table 14: Qinisani Proposed Facilities **112**

Figure 1: Employment Distribution by Skill Level, 2015 6

Figure 2: Employment Distribution by Sector 7

Figure 3: Average Annual GVA Growth(2010 prices) 10

Figure 4: Sector Constribution to GVA, 2016 11

Figure 5: Projected Gross Value Added 12
Figure 6: Hazelmere Dam 13
Figure 7: Dube Trade Port 13
Figure 8: Nsuze Battlefields **Figure 9: Nhlangakazi Mountain 19**
Figure 10: Proposed Land Uses 88
Figure 11: uMvoti SDF 95
Figure 12: KwaDukuza SDF 96
Figure 13: Maphumulo SDF 97
Figure 14: Mshwathi SDF 98
Figure 15: Ndwedwe Village Land Use Concept with arial imagery 101
Figure 16: Ndwedwe Village Land Use Concept 102
Figure 17: Bhamshela Existing Land Use 104
Figure 18: Bhamshela Tusong Expansion area 105
Figure 19: Bhamshela Concept Plan 107
Figure 20 Montobello Concept Plan 110
Figure 21: Qinisani Concept Plan 113
Figure 22: Glendale Concept Plan 115
Figure 23: Tafamasi Concept Plan 118

Figure 24: Sonkombe Concept Plan 122
Figure 25Linkage between the Spatial Development Framework and the Scheme 136
Figure 26: Umgeni Water Projects 1 189
Figure 27: Umgeni Water Projects 2 190
Figure 28: Eskom Projects Status 191
Figure 29: Eskom Infrastructure Status within iLembe DM 192

Graph: 1 2011-2041 Ndwedwe Distribution of Population Projections (Statistics SA 2011, Comm 2016) 1
Graph: 2 Ndwedwe Distribution of Total Population per ward 2011 (Statistics SA 2011, Comm 2016) 1
Graph: 3: Gender Migration Patterns till year 2016 1
Graph: 4: Province of previous residence by Geography 2016 1
Graph: 5 Ndwedwe Household Income 4
Graph: 6 Unemployment Percentage in Ndwedwe from 2001-2011 5
Graph: 8: Household Access to energy sources for cooking within Ndwedwe (Statistics SA 2011) 24
Graph: 7 Household Access to electricity within Ndwedwe (Statistics SA 2011) 25

MAP: 1 Locality Map 1
MAP: 2 Contextual Map 2
MAP: 3 Population Distribution 1

MAP: 4 Total Population by Gender 2
MAP: 5 Total Population 2016 3
MAP: 6 Regional Contextual Map 14
MAP: 7 Ndwedwe Agricultural Potential 17
MAP: 8 Ndwedwe Tourism Activities 21
MAP: 9 % Of Households with Access to Electricity Per Ward 26
MAP: 10 No. Of Households with No Electricity Per Ward 27
MAP: 11 Eskom Infrastructure 28
MAP: 12 Distribution of Dominant Industry 30
MAP: 13 % of Population with Unemployment 32
MAP: 14 % of Mud Structures Per Ward 33
MAP: 15 Settlement Pattern 37
MAP: 16 Ndwedwe Primary Schools 39
MAP: 17 Ndwedwe Secondary Schools 40
MAP: 18 Ndwedwe Thusong Centres 41
MAP: 19 Ndwedwe Community Facilities 42
MAP: 20 Ndwedwe health Facilities 43
MAP: 21 Ndwedwe Magistrates Court 44
MAP: 22 Ndwedwe CET Centers 45

MAP: 23 Slope Analysis **49**
MAP: 24 Waterbodies **59**
MAP: 25 Land Ownership **64**
MAP: 26 Development Nodes **78**
MAP: 27 Development Corridors **82**
MAP: 28 Investment Indicators **83**
MAP: 29 Primary Investment Areas **88**

List of Abbreviations:

NLM: Ndwedwe Local Municipality

SDF: Spatial Development Framework

IDP: Integrated Development Plan

SDP: Spatial Development Plan

ILM: Ilembe District Municipality

KZN: KwaZulu-Natal

KLM: KwaDukuza Local municipality

MLM: Maphumulo local municipality

EM: eThekwini Metropolitan

AP: Agricultural Plan

Asgi-SA: Accelerated Shared Growth initiative for South Africa

BBRC: Buy Back Recycling Centre

CADC: Commercial Agricultural Development Corridors

CBA: Critical Biodiversity Areas

CS: Community Survey

CoGTA: Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

CRDP: Comprehensive Rural Development Program

CTEC: Community Training Education Centres

DARD: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

DM: District Municipality

DoHS: Department of Human Settlement

DTP: Dube Trade Port

DR: Dependency Ratio

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EPWP: Expanded Public Works Program

EMF: Environmental Management Framework

FET: Further Education and Training

GPS: Global Positioning System

GE: Green Economy

HSP: Housing Sector Plan

IDP: Integrated Development Plan

IRNDF: iLembe Rural Nodes Development Framework

ISRDS: Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy IT: Ingonyama Trust

KZN: KwaZulu-Natal

KZNPDA: KwaZulu Natal Planning and Development Act

LCH: Low Cost Housing

LED: Local Economic Development

LM: Local Municipality

LP: Layout Plan

LUMS: Land Use Management System

MCDI: Medical Care Development International

MPRA Municipal Property Rates Act

MSA: Municipal Systems Act

NCCRSWP: National Climate Change Response Strategy White Paper

NFP: Nodal Framework Plans

NDCSP: Ndwedwe District Child Support Program

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

NSDP: National Spatial Development Plan

PDA: KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Act

PGDS: Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

PLRO: Provincial Land Reform Office

PLUS: Pro-active land acquisition Strategy

POS: Public Open Space

PSC: Project Steering Committee

PSEDS: Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy

RHP: Rural Housing Project

RH: Rental Housing

SA: South Africa

SALA: Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act

SANBDI: South African National Biodiversity Institution

SDA: Special Development Areas

SDC: Secondary Development Corridors

SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment

SDF: Spatial Development Framework

SPLUMA: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act

SASSA: South African Social Security Agency

SSSG: Small Scale Sugarcane Growers

SM: Scheme Map

SETA: Sector Education and Training Authority

UE: Urban Edge

TC: Thusong Centre

TP: Tourism Plan

VIP: Ventilated Improved Pit latrine

1. INTRODUCTION

The Ndwedwe Local Municipality (NLM) enlisted the services of SS Town Planning Consultants(Pty)ltd to assist the municipality with the review of the existing Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and preparation of a detailed SDF for the entire municipal area. NLM requires an SDF which will seek to establish a sound strategic and innovative approach which is realistic, collaboratively informed and providing sound land management guidance. Such an approach deviates from the traditional norm of creating SDFs which are descriptive of the status q uo and lacking in strategic direction which hinders implementation. From the terms of reference it is understood that the required SDF should include as a minimum document:



2. PURPOSE

The SDF is a statutory document prepared as part of the integrated development planning process. Municipalities have a mandate to prepare the SDF as per the legislative requirements contained in chapter five of the Municipal Systems Act (No.34 of 2000). The NLM SDF has the key role of guiding decision-making of spatial planning and development within the entire municipality, respond to the development context, needs and development vision of the municipality through collaborative planning.

The contents of this SDF will include amongst other things, a written and spatial representation of a Twenty (20) year spatial development plan (SDP) for the spatial form of the municipality and is revised in line with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) five (5) year cycle or annually if required by the municipality; identify current and future structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of the municipality; include a strategic assessment of the environmental pressures and opportunities within the area; identify areas where more detailed planning is required as well as the determination of a capital expenditure framework for the Municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially.

The review of the NLM SDF also offers an opportunity to plug any legislative and strategic loopholes which may have been identified by the MEC in her assessment of the previous NLM SDF, as well as the alignment of the SDF with new policies and spatial thinking which may have emerged over the past years.

3. POLICY & LEGISLATION

NATIONAL POLICY	
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (ACT 10 OF 1996)	**IMPLICATIONS**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) local government was conceived as “the local sphere of government with the constitutional mandate to carry out a number of developmental duties”. In Chapter 7, it states that it is the object of local government to “encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government”. government. Local government must also promote the Bill of Rights, which reflects the nation's values about human dignity, equality and freedom, and uphold the principles enshrined in the Constitution.	The NLM SDF should translate & illustrate the constitutional mandate to: • Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities. • Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner. • Promote social and economic development. • Promote a safe and healthy environment. • Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)	**IMPLICATIONS**
The National Development Plan is the overarching plan which supersedes all development plans on all spheres of government. It aims to alleviate the three ills which were caused by Apartheid planning laws, these are namely: the elimination of poverty, reducing inequality and resolving issues of unemployment. Since the first democratic elections in 1994 a number of policies have been introduced to resolve the social imbalances of the past, however two decades later South Africa still consists of a highly unequal society, which is highly impoverished and over populated by unemployed individuals. Apartheid spatial segregation is still evident on most landscapes, continuing to determine the life opportunities for the vast majority. The NDP attempts to redress these issues through promoting faster growth of the economy, gender equality and ensuring that young people in particular get access to educational, social and economic opportunities.	The NLM SDF will introduce objectives which aligns to the municipalities vision as well as the objectives of the NDP which are mentioned below: 1. Economy and employment 2. Economic infrastructure 3. Environmental sustainability and resilience 4. Inclusive rural economy 5. Transforming human settlements 6. Improving education, training and innovation 7. Health care for all 8. Social protection

	9. Fighting corruption
MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (MSA)	**IMPLICATIONS**

The Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) and provides the impetus for integrated development planning in South Africa. In the reviewing of the NLM SDF, this process will be guided by this legislation. Section 26(e) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires basic guidelines for land use management system to be included in the Municipal SDF. The land use management guidelines' is an implementation tool for the spatial strategies of the NLM SDF. It is intended to direct implementation at a more detailed planning level of the SDF.	The MSA specifies the following requirements for SDF's: • set out objectives that reflect desired- spatial form of the municipality; • contain strategies, policies and plans which must- • Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality; • Address the spatial reconstruction of the location and nature of development within the municipality; and • Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality; • set out basic guidelines for land use management system in the municipality; • contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the SDF; • identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality; • be aligned with the SDFs reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; and • provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation:
	• must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place; • must indicate desired or undesired utilisation of space in a particular area;

	• delineate the urban edge; • must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and • Must indicate areas where priority spending is required. • Apart from these legislative requirements guiding the preparation of the SDF, the Terms of Reference also governs the expected contents and outputs of the project.
NEW GROWTH PATH 2010	**IMPLICATIONS**
The New Growth Path is a government strategy in pursuit of the national vision contained in the National Development Plan. The New Growth Path has a national strategic vision to place jobs and decent work at the centre of economic policy. It sets a target of five million new jobs to be created by 2020. It sets out the key jobs drivers and the priority sectors that need to be focused on over the next few years. It is based on strong, sustained, inclusive economic growth and the rebuilding of the productive sectors of the economy. Infrastructure development has been identified as the foundation for more jobs and addressing rural under-development. There is growing consensus that creating decent work, reducing inequality and defeating poverty can only happen through a new growth path founded on a restructuring of the South African economy to improve its performance in terms of labour absorption as well as the composition and rate of growth.	The NLM SDF will commit to providing spatial tools which will assist the local government in forging such a consensus and leading the way by: • Identifying areas where employment creation is possible on a large scale, as a result of substantial changes in conditions in South Africa and globally; • Developing a policy package to facilitate employment creation in these areas; • A comprehensive drive to enhance both social equity and competitiveness; • Systemic changes to mobilise domestic investment around activities that can create sustainable employment; and

	• Strong social dialogue to focus all stakeholders on encouraging growth in employmentcreating activities.
SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013	**IMPLICATIONS**

The role of local government in spatial planning has been re-energized through the introduction of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA).The intention of this national legislation is to introduce the norms and standards for spatial planning and to specify the relationship between spatial planning and land use management. This is intended to create uniformity and consistency on the manner in which both spatial planning and land use management is practiced within the whole country. Chapter 4 of SPLUMA stipulate the need to prepare Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) by all municipalities including the Districts.	Part D (19) stipulates that the Regional Spatial Development Framework must cover the following minimum issues: Give effect to the development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in • Chapter 2; • Give effect to national and provincial policies, priorities, plans and planning legislation; • Reflect the current state of affairs in that area from a spatial and land use perspective of the region; • Indicate desired patterns of land use in that area; • Provide basic guidelines for spatial planning, land development and land use management in that area; • Propose how the framework is to be implemented and funded; and • Comply with environmental legislation.
PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	**IMPLICATIONS**
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998	**IMPLICATIONS**
The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) was promulgated in January 1999 and is applicable to all organs of state and guide all activities that could or do impact on the environment. From a land use perspective, NEMA provides guidelines and a framework that should be applied to all decisions impacting on the environment.	The core principles of NEMA relevant to this SDF are summarised as follows:

	• Development must be sustainable; • Disturbance of ecosystems should be avoided, minimised or remedied; • Respect cultural heritage sites; • Waste must be avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimized and re-used or recycled; • Use and exploitation of non-renewable resources should be undertaken responsibly; • Development, use and exploitation of renewable resources should not exceed specified limits.
STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) 2022	**IMPLICATIONS**
On the 10 February 2022 President Cyril Ramaphosa addressed the nation on the progress and issues that the nation face during this time of the pandemic. President also outlined the future of the nation as follows: Over the past year, South Africa has experienced a sharp decline in growth and a significant increase in unemployment, Poverty is on the rise. Inequality is deepening. There were 1,7 million fewer people employed in the third quarter of 2020 than there were in the first quarter, before the pandemic struck. Public employment Programme, 3.2million work opportunities has been created by public employment programmes since the start of the current parliament. • Budgets had to be reprioritized and many programmes had to be deferred. In December 2020, government and its social partners signed the historic Eskom Social Compact, • which outlines the necessary actions we must take, collectively and as individual constituencies, to meet the country's energy needs now and into the future. • • In the water sector, we are working through Operation Vulindlela to ensure that water license applications are finalized within the revised timeframe of 90 days; and to revive the Green Drop and Blue Drop programmes to strengthen water quality monitoring. •	SONA imply that NLM should position itself to deal with the current Covid-19 pandemic like any other area within the country. However, the most important aspect of SONA that has implications for the SDF is a need to speed up economic recovery. A lot of businesses suffered due to the pandemic and the people lost their jobs as a result.
• Through the National School of Government, we continue to roll out courses and training programmes for government officials from entry level to senior management and the Executive.	

• We are proceeding with our efforts to strengthen the local government infrastructure and accelerate service delivery through the District Development Model. The model brings all three spheres of government to focus on key priorities and implementation of critical high impact projects. • As we prepare for local government elections, which are due take place this year, we will need to adjust to the conditions forced upon us by COVID-19 to ensure that the people of this country can determine who represents them at this crucial level of government	
INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IUDF)	**IMPLICATIONS**
The continued growth in urban areas through rural-urban migration has increased pressure in available infrastructure and land in urban areas. The IUDF has been introduced as a tool to assist the municipality to redress these issues and ensure proper planning in urban and urban periphery areas. The IUDF will attempt to develop liveable cities which are socially integrated, sustainable and inclusive on all facets.	The NLM SDF will ensure that urban and township regeneration must be at the epicentre. The Primary and Secondary nodes require urban formalisation and revitalisation, to protect the urban edge and available resources and infrastructure.
SOCIAL HOUSING POLICY	**IMPLICATIONS**
Housing is a national crisis which has a high backlog in most urban and rural areas. The Social Housing Programme aims to redress the increasing need for affordable good quality rental units in the upper end of the low income market.	The NLM SDF will through a collaborative process, identify land which will be suitable for social housing in close proximity to public transport routes and employment opportunities.

PROVINCIAL POLICY	
PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PGDP)	**IMPICATIONS**
The PGDP is a strategic tool for the province to ensure that it is a concerted and measured effort to achieve the 2035 Vision, which the province of KwaZulu-Natal is planned to maximize its position as a	The NLM SDF needs to ensure the creation of rural-urban linkages within the municipality in order to bridge the development and economic gap between poorer rural areas

gateway to South and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources so creating a safe, healthy, and sustainable living environment. The PGDP clearly indicates: The desired 2035 outcomes in the 7 goals and 31 objectives, with a focus on 2020. • The targets and the KZN growth path for 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035 in respect of each of the indicators; and • The catalytic projects in support of the PGDP Goals.	within the municipality and the urban areas. NLM SDF should introduce development projects which will bring about job opportunities; and it must also create and delineate potential areas for development which attract people to work in Ndwedwe municipal area.
PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2035 (PGDS)	**IMPLICATIONS**
The Provincial Growth and development Strategy supersedes all provincial strategies in achieving growth and development in the Province to the year 2030. The PGDS attempts to provide the province with a rational strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth, through catalytic and developmental interventions. Furthermore its strategy accommodates an equitable spatial development architecture, which is people-centred with specific attention to the impoverished majority, as well as sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments. The PGDS informs the Provincial Growth and Development Plan, which is an implementation action plan to achieve the goals of the PGDS for the year 2030.	The PGDS indicates that NLM is a tertiary node, however it has not been mentioned in the priority intervention areas within the province. As a tertiary node its function is to provide services to the sub-regional economy and consist of nodes which serve as centres where the highest synergies between public and private investment occurs.
PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2017 (PSEDS)	**IMPLICATIONS**
PSEDS sets where government directs its investment and development initiatives, capitalize on complementarities, facilitate consistent, focused decision making, bring about strategic coordination, interaction, and alignment. The strategy recognizes the agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and service sectors as the four key drivers of the KZN economy. The focus areas of the strategy are then mapped out showing the areas of highest existing and future development potential for each of the four-key economic drivers of the economy.	
KZN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)	**IMPLICATIONS**
The KZN SDF provides a spatial representation of the PGDS which consists of land development policies, strategies and objectives of the province. The aim is to indicate the desired and intended pattern of land use development in the province. The KZN SDF will attempt to redress issues of socio-economic segregation, while creating synergies with environmental legislation and plans for a more sustainable approach to spatial equity.	The KZN SDF will assist in providing guidance to the NLM SDF, more particularly aid in: • Identifying land which is developable and undevelopable.

	• Coordinate and integrate the spatial expression of the sectoral plans of the province. • Translate national and provincial spatial directives to the local context. • Ensure alignment to the seven strategic objectives of the PGDS
HUMAN SETTLEMENT MASTER SPATIAL PLAN, 2017	**IMPLICATIONS**
The Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan aims to carefully coordinate public and private investments to the needs and opportunities of specific places. Its purpose is to identify areas for human settlement investment, as well sustainable utilising available state resources to improve existing and plan for future human settlement developments.	NLM should engage in comprehensive engagements with all relevant stakeholders as well as the general public, to identify the most appropriate housing needs. The SDF should • Identify possible land for future housing projects, • Identify relocation sites, for settlements located on environmentally sensitive land. • Identify Informal Settlement which would require in-situ upgrading. • Align to the housing sector plan and the IDP more specifically during the formulation of the Capital Investment Framework.
STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS, 2022 (SOPA)	**IMPLICATIONS**
On the 24 February 2022, the Premier of Kwa-Zulu Natal, Honorable Sihle Zikalala address the province. of Kwa-Zulu Natal on the progress that the province has made so far and the issues of the province, he also outlined the future that the government has prepared for the province as follows; The theme for 2021 state of the province address is “Quickening the Tempo to Economic Recovery and Job Creation”.	The NLM SDF should address issues of spatial restructuring. The municipality should thus focus on identifying sectors and areas that require service delivery especially rural areas. The SDF will aim to yield catalytic effects, identify growth nodes which are viewed as potential areas. It will promote either clustering of economic activities in areas with high potential for economic development or,

• The challenges we face and the tough decisions we make, will determine the trajectory of our province, of our country and of our people. • We are encouraged by resilience in auto manufacturing and agriculture. Despite the prevailing economic challenges, we have seen remarkable toughness in strategic sectors such as automotive manufacturing and agriculture. These sectors continue to be the backbone of the provincial economy and create massive employment. It truly inspires hope that during this difficult period, these sectors did not shed jobs. • The Coronavirus has negatively impacted the most vulnerable and exposed the deep fissures of a country. In simple terms, we are yet to fully bridge the gap between rich and poor. • The devastation from Covid-19 and the economic decline compound the living environment which gives rise to social ills and crime. However, we assure all citizens of our province that through working together, we will overcome this dark moment. • In support of the provincial government's quest to accelerate economic development in the province through the establishment of viable, sustainable and employment creation enterprises, EDTEA provided support to small enterprises across priority sectors of the province. • In the Province as a whole, we are forging ahead with the implementation of the District Development Model which was launched in KZN in October 2019. On the ground and centered around municipal districts, the new model is already enhancing intergovernmental relations to achieve integrated planning, budgeting, and implementation among the three spheres of government. It is also helping to intensify the Operation Sukuma Sakhe approach which ensures that citizens are heard, and their needs are addressed. We as the Provincial Government are a key player in making the new model work.	where feasible. This plan for NLM will further promote spread of economic benefits which are not dependent on clustering within the areas of the municipality where relatively low economic potential exists by identifying potential and suitable activities for those parts.
LOCAL POLICIES	
ILEMBE DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DGDP)	**IMPLICATIONS**
The DGDP aims to translate the DGDS into an implementation plan at district level inclusive of targets and assigned responsibilities. Emphasis is placed on regional networks, cross boundary resources and infrastructure projects which connects neighbouring municipalities. Apartheid spatial planning has unfortunately segregated people residing in rural areas from social, economic and infrastructure opportunities, and the failure of the state to back its intention has further exacerbated this issue. The DGDP in alignment with the PGDP are the overarching policies of the municipal planning trajectory, which makes it a reference point for implementation priorities across the province.	The Ilembe DGDP consists of strategic interventions which forecast the growth of the population and what would be required from a housing, infrastructure, institutional and economic perspective, from a short term, medium and long term spectrum up to 2050. The NLM SDF needs to align with these triggers, and identify areas which are deemed

	development areas, and intensify development opportunities, such as Ndwedwe and Bhamshela Town.
ILEMBE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT SECTOR PLAN (DSMSP)	**IMPLICATIONS**
Section 53 of Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 "DM Act" requires each municipality to prepare a Disaster Management Plan according to the circumstances prevailing in its area. Besides requirements of the DM Act, Section 26 (g) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 also requires Municipal Disaster Management Plans to form an integral part of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The Municipal Disaster Risk Management Sector Plan is designed to establish the framework for implementation of the provisions of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 and Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework of 2005, as well as the related provisions of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 Ilembe DM consists of a ILembe District Disaster Risk Management Center which oversees the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan. Their approach to disaster risk management activities is primarily based on requirements of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 and relevant policy frameworks. It's based on a sequence of 6 elements which are namely: Preparedness Disaster Impact • Relief • Rehabilitation • Reconstruction • Mitigation	• The ILM SDF will spatially illustrate disaster • prone areas, and delineate them as • nondevelopable land. The SDF will further integrate and align with the DSMSP and make emphasis on: Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters; Mitigating the severity of disasters; Emergency preparedness; Rapid and effective response to disasters; and Post-disaster recovery.
ILEMBE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENET PLAN	**IMPLICATIONS**
Integrated development plans are developed to promote collaborative planning between the municipality the community, to find the best solutions towards sustainable development. It is also informed by national and provincial development plans as well as sector plans to act as a master plan which gives an overall framework for development. The MSA mandates all municipalities to have undertaken an IDP process, to which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan which extends over a five year period.	The NLM SDF should align with the NLM IDP to spatially illustrate potential development areas for infrastructure and economic developments. Section 26 (e)of the MSA states that an SDF should form part of the core components of the IDP and should include the provision of

	basic guidelines for land use management system for the municipality.
ILEMBE WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (WSDP)	**IMPLICATIONS**
In terms of the Water Services Act, Act. 108 of 1997, clause 12 (1), every water services authority must prepare and submit a draft Water Services Development Plan. According to the iLembe IDP 2022-2027 a Water Services Development Plan was completed and adopted in 2019. It is the role of the Technical Services Department to provide water and sanitation services throughout the district thereby eliminating backlogs. The WSDP provides an integrated approach towards water and sanitation within the district with emphasis to access, conservation and demand of the infrastructure required by all households.	The NLM SDF should attempt to spatially translate the WSDP, and assist in identifying areas of high demand and backlog, to ensure access is carefully planned for, in the future infrastructure projects.
ILEMBE BIODIVERSITY SECTOR PLAN (BSP)	**IMPLICATIONS**
The Biodiversity Sector Plan (BSP) has been developed for the iLembe District Municipality as a precursor to a bioregional plan. The purpose of a bioregional plan is to provide a map of biodiversity priorities (identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas1 and Ecological Support Areas2) with accompanying land use planning and decision making guidelines, to inform land use planning, environmental assessment and authorisations as well as natural resource management by a range of sectors whose policies and decision impact on biodiversity	The NLM SDF should attempt to achieve the biodiversity targets through ensuring that: BSP map is consulted to determine the biodiversity conservation status for expansion areas. • The land use guidelines within the BSP must be consulted to determine which land uses and land management types are compatible based on the biodiversity status of the land. • Ensure that protected Areas and areas identified as critical for biodiversity or ecosystem maintenance, by the BSP, must be appropriately buffered from development and land use change impacts. • Alien clearing programs put in place
ILEMBE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (EMF)	**IMPLICATIONS**
The legal origin of an EMF is embedded in Sections 24(2) & (3), Section 24(4)(bA)(i), Section 24O(1)(b)(v) and Section 44(2) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) (as amended) which allows the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs or Member of the Executive Council (MEC) to whom a provincial premier has assigned the responsibility for environmental affairs, to compile environmental information and maps of particular geographical	The EMF contains biophysical information which will be used to guide the SDF in-terms of suitable land use(s) to ensure sustainable land use.

areas which must be taken into account in decision making by authorities. Chapter 8, part 1, of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Regulations published in terms of chapter 5 of NEMA) provides specific regulatory requirements pertaining to the development of an EMF. It specifies that either the Minister or an MEC may initiate an EMF for an area, and that a draft EMF must be subjected to a public participation process. Once the draft EMF has been reviewed in the light of any representations, objections and comments received, the Minister or MEC may adopt the EMF as an environmental management tool.	
ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT 2016 AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTA MANAGEMENT PLAN	**IMPLICATIONS**
Generally, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) seeks to concisely indicate the status quo of the environment within a particular geographical area, which includes unpacking issues that threaten or which could threaten the future state of the environment in the area, and recommends ways to address these issues and preventing environmental degradation. Hence, the main objectives of the SEA are to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to promote sustainable development by contributing to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of specified Plans and Programmes	The NLM should align with the ILM SEA in order to spatially illustrate all environmentally sensitive features and develop a framework, as management zones, upon which these features are to be managed for the benefit of future generations.
ILEMBE DISTRICT SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY(DSEDS)	
The DSEDS aims to leverage growth on economic vantage points within the district to promote spatially balanced economic growth. The PSEDS analyses the districts economic base using a range of studies and frameworks aimed at providing a base of information from which coherent and detailed planning may proceed. The PSEDS also takes cognisance of the growth that is requires in rural areas, and the importance of redressing issues of the past and challenges such as backlog in infrastructure and issues related to land tenure.	NLM should collaborate with the district municipality to establish a long-term strategy to guide future planning and infrastructure prioritisation, so that economic growth, job creation and spatial equity is achieved. The SDF should align with the DSEDS principles mentioned below: • Investment focus should be on areas of high need and potential • Development is to be channelled into activity corridors and nodes • The Strategy should support the need for social development of poor areas

	• The strategy should emphasize the need to invest the Districts strength in order to address poverty and create employment.
ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY AND PLAN 2017 (CCRS)	**IMPLICATIONS**
The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan was developed through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS) program (http://www.letsrespondtoolkit.org/). This program developed key climate change vulnerability indicators for ILM, which demonstrate sectors which are perceived to be at risk of climate change impacts. These are as follows: Agriculture Biodiversity and Environment Coastal and Marine Human Health Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Water • These indicators were introduced to ILM to assist in the development of a Climate change response plan.	Climate change poses a significant threat to KwaZulu-Natal's water resources, food security, health, infrastructure, ecosystem services and biodiversity. The ILM SDF should consider the context of rural areas when aligning to the CCRS. Majority of the population in rural areas depend on natural resources for day-to-day activities as well as economic activities, for those who participate in the informal market. The SDF should also identify the most vulnerable areas and sectors, and prioritise adaptative measures which can be followed, in conjunction with the responses provided in the CCRS.
NDWEDWE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**IMPLICATIONS**

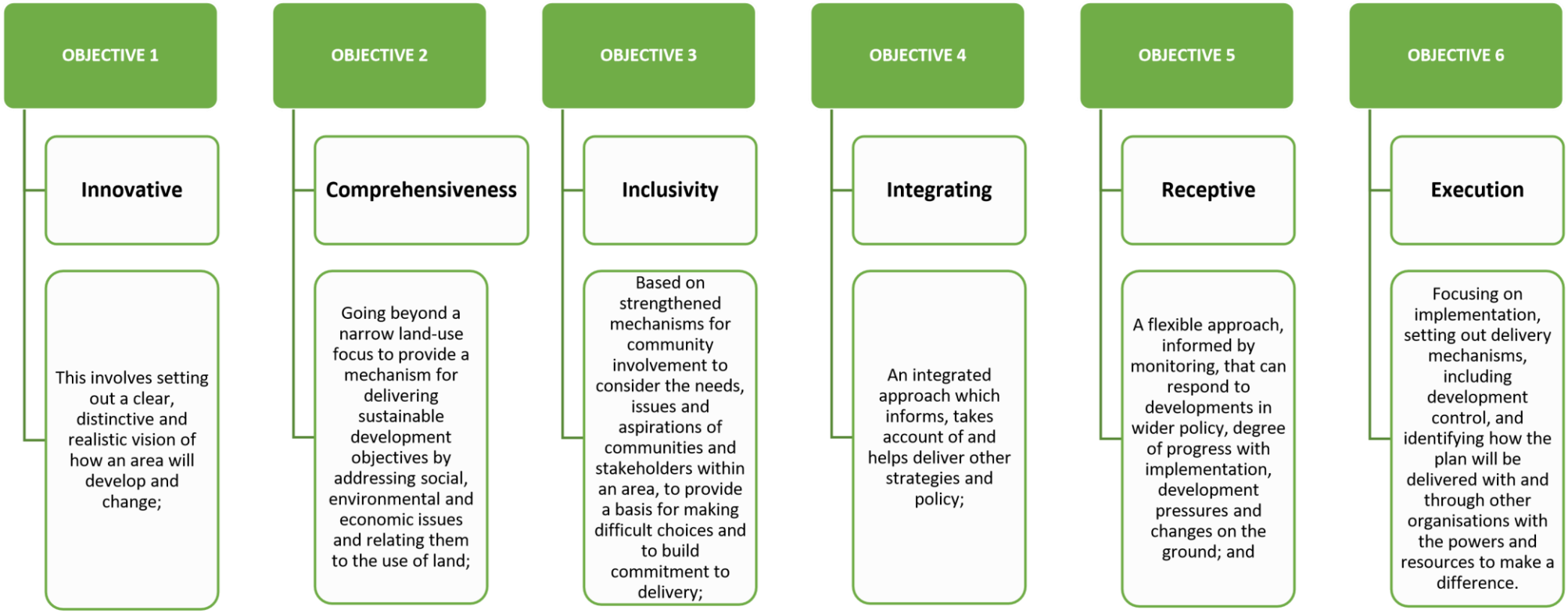
• • NLM has developed an IDP which will be used by the municipality to plan future developments within the local area. The municipality's vision is ""By 2030 the people of Ndwedwe will have a prosperous and vibrant economy, where their aspirations are met." NLM mission is to promote a quality and sustainable delivery of municipal services by: Involving communities in the development; and Forging strategic alliances and partnerships between the municipality and government departments, NGOs, CBOs, Private Sector to ensure speedy and coordinated delivery.	The NLM SDF should be the primary spatial strategy response to the development context, needs and vision of NLM as described in the IDP. The NLM SDF will represent a long term (20+ years) vision and plan and provides a long term spatial planning context for the NLM IDP. Through the package of plans, the strategic intent of the NLM SDF should be translated into lower order plans that contain geographically specific physical development proposals and land use management guidelines that will ultimately inform the preparation of wall to wall schemes.
NDWEDWE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) STRATEGY	**IMPLICATIONS**
Local Economic Development (LED) is a process by which public sector, business and civil society work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. Its purpose is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. Local Economic Development that is successful focuses on enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring that growth is inclusive.	The NLM SDF should align with the objectives of the NLM LED strategy, through a comprehensive analysis of the demographic, socio-economic and institutional trends within the NLM jurisdictional area. It should also determine the comparative and competitive advantages of the area, highlight the importance of key nodes, review proposed projects and their relevance and/ or progress to date, and develop an implementation programme which includes strategies, programmes and projects set out in the LED.
NDWEDWE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN	**IMPLICATIONS**
Disaster Management Sector Plan is a core component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Section 26 (g) of Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 requires the municipal IDP to reflect an applicable Disaster Management Sector Plan (DMSP). Furthermore, Section 53 (2) (a) of Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 stipulates that a disaster management sector plan for a municipal area must form an integral part of the municipality's IDP. The Disaster Management Plan was adopted in 2018/2019 and due for annual review.	The local disaster management plan will be used to guide the SDF in terms of areas that should be avoided for certain activities due to the level of exposure that these may trigger for disasters.

3.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION

CURRENT SPATIAL VISION (2021)	VISION SYNOPSIS	SPATIAL VISION (2022)
•By 2030 and beyond, Ndwedwed Local Municipality would have achieved a spatial form/structure that harnesses and protects linkages, access to opportunities, decentralise services through functional hierarchy of nodes, guided by a well functioning movement system.	•Spatial Efficiency •Environmental management •Social cohesion & Integration •Access to economic opportunities •Smart Cities •Infrastructure Development	•BY 2040 Ndwedwe Local Municipality will consist of an economically viable, environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive region, promoting education for all and infrastructure development for the formal and informal market.

3.2 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES TO IMPLEMENT THE VISION

The following is a list of six objectives that were used to inform the spatial planning process for the Ndwedwe Spatial Development Framework:



4. REGIONAL CONTEXT OF NDWEDWE

NLM is the largest of four local municipalities within iLembe District Municipality(IDM) in the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Province. Ndwedwe Local Municipality which formed part of the Kwa-Zulu Homeland in the Pre-1994 Apartheid era, has been a product of spatial isolation and fragmentation.

The municipality is located on the north of Durban and north-west of Tongaat. Access to NLM is very limited, although its location is in close proximity to major economic and urban developments. The landscape of NLM is predominantly rural consisting of an impoverished population which depend on traditional forms of living such as subsistence farming, burning of fossil fuels and informal methods of trading. A number of perennial rivers originate within the municipality providing water for the communities as well as their livestock and natural vegetation such as the high dunes along the coastal plain.

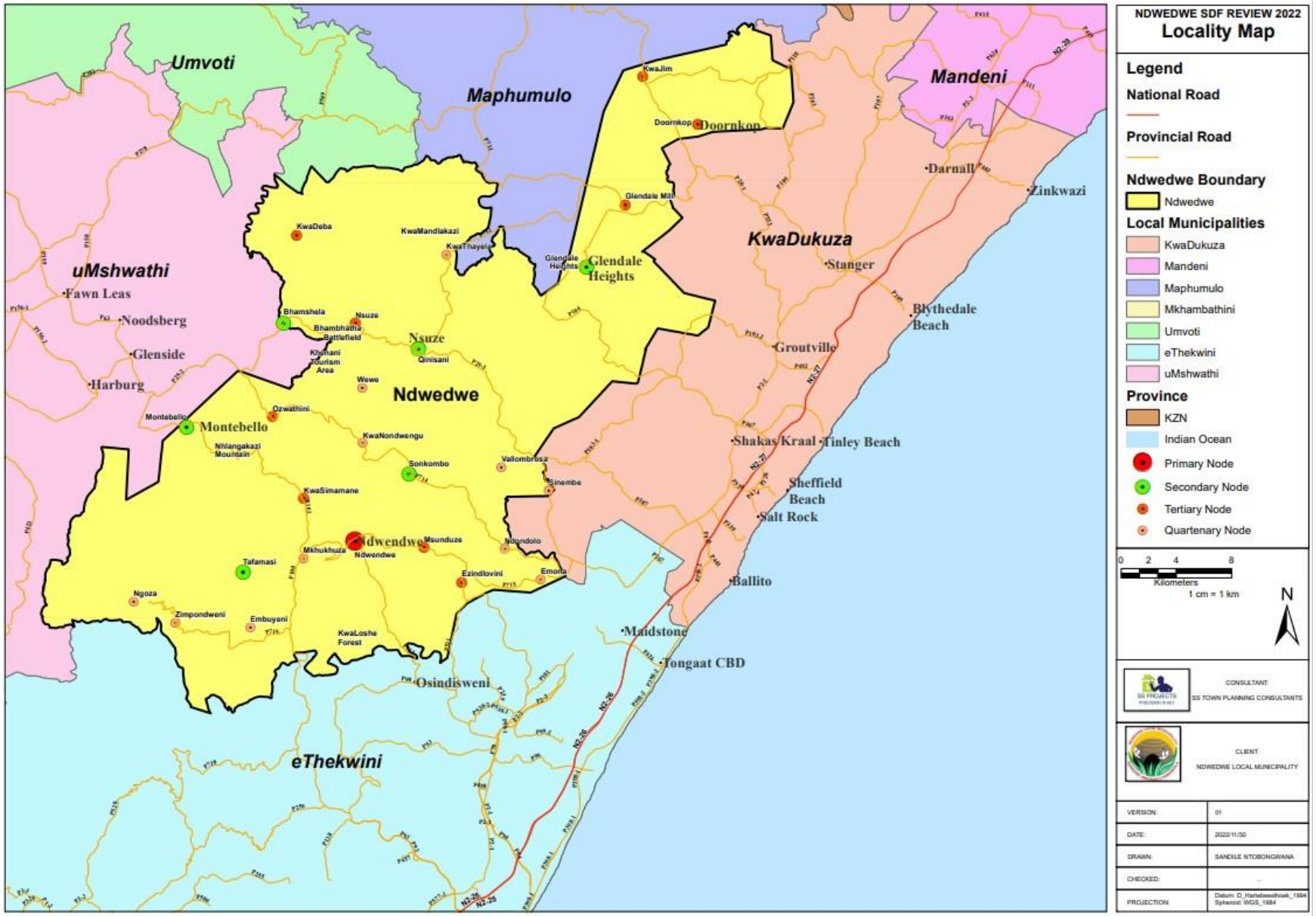
NLM borders five municipalities namely Maphumulo, Umvoti and UMshwathi, which are rural municipalities forming linkages towards the north of the province. Towards the south there is KwaDukuza and eThekwini Municipality which are more developed coastal municipalities, which offer immense potential and opportunities for cross-border initiatives.

NLM has been highly neglected during the pre and post 1994 elections. The introduction of the demarcation process of municipal boundaries removed attractive tourism locations such as the Hazelmere Dams, which is today a major contributor to the tourism sector within eThekwini Municipality.

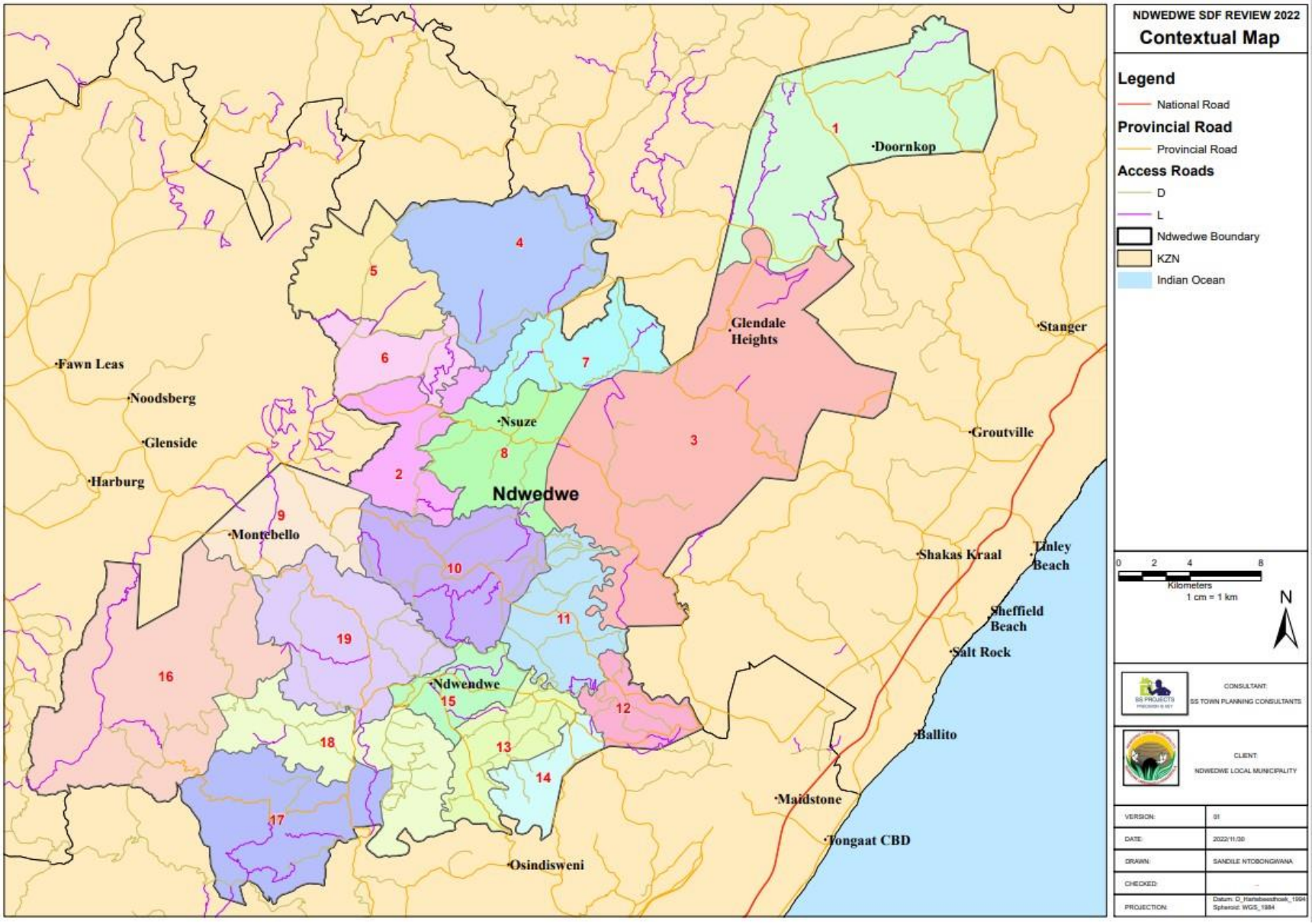
There has been slow but positive progress towards redressing past imbalances, especially in the primary and secondary nodes such as Ndwedwe Town and Bhamshela with the provision of basic services such as Clinics, water, sanitation, housing, and formalization of town centre.

The underlying issue which hinders development is land ownership. The municipality has made progress in attempting to work with the traditional council, however much of the land allocation process is still done without consultation with the municipal officials.

The locality map below clearly depicts the orientation of NLM within the KZN province. NLM shares its borders with KwaDukuza Local municipality(KLM) towards the east, Maphumulo local municipality (MLM) towards the north and eThekwini Metropolitan (EM) towards the southern and western portions of the municipality.



MAP: 1 Locality Map



MAP: 2 Contextual Map

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1: Ndwedwe Total Population

2011	2016
140 820	143 117

(Statistics South Africa 2011 & 2016)

Table 2: Males within the ages 15 – 34

2011	2016
23 670	25 255

(Statistics South Africa 2011 & 2016)

Table 3: Females within the ages 15-34

2011	2016
25 072	26 065

(Statistics South Africa 2011 & 2016)

During the 2011 Census, the population of Ndwedwe Local Municipality (NLM) was at the range of 140 820.

The 2016 Community Survey shows a growth in the population of Ndwedwe Local Municipality to approximately 143 117.

Between 2011 Census and the 2016 Community Survey, the population of Ndwedwe LM has grown by an estimated 2 297 people.



The table above indicates that the youth male within Ndwedwe Local Municipality has increased by 1585 individuals. That is an approximate growth of 4% in the male youth.



The table above indicates that the youth male within Ndwedwe Local Municipality has increased by 1585 individuals. That is an approximate growth of 4% in the male youth.



Population growth is a crucial indicator for development especially in rural areas such as NLM. Sustainable development urges the need to educate the youth to a point where, they can educate future generations. The NLM SDF should propose strategic projects and interventions to increase youth development. Furthermore, it should aim to empower the women in the communities, to assist in reshaping the current thinking, that woman only have domestic household roles in rural areas.

5.2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

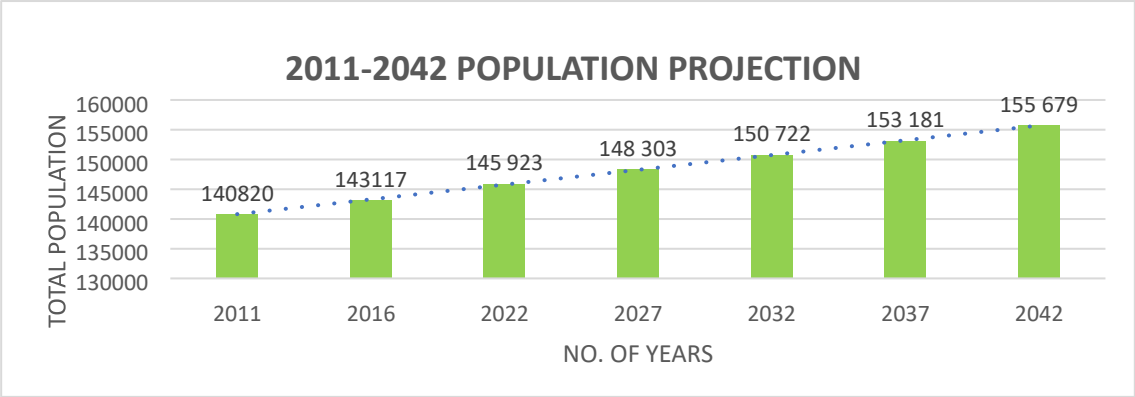
Table 4: 2011-2016 Ndwedwe Population Growth Rate

Total population 2011	Total Population 2016	Population Growth Rate	Population Growth Rate (%)
140 820	143 117	0.003	0.32%

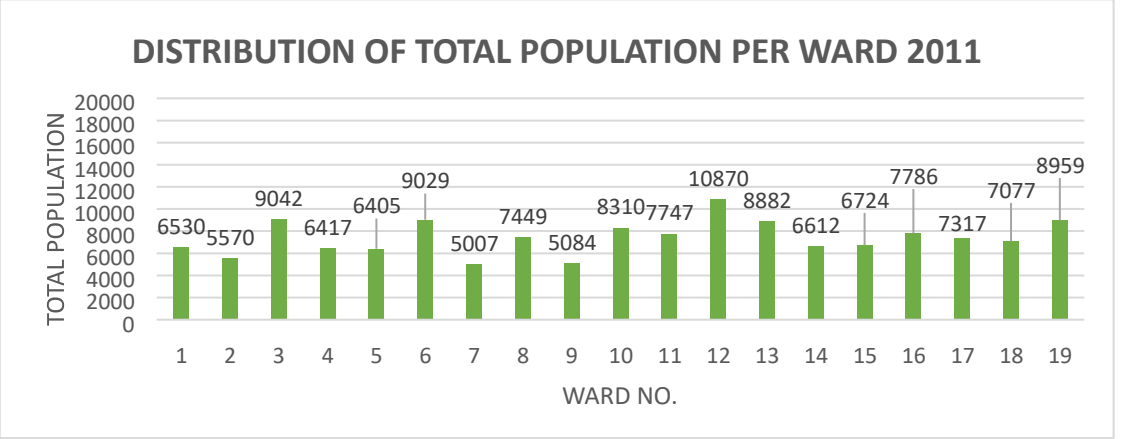
(Statistics South Africa 2011 &2016)

In order to understand the problems which affect municipalities such as climate, energy, severe poverty or food security it's important to acknowledge that they relate in some critical way to population growth. Global economic recession and high food prices have pushed millions of people into chronic hunger and poverty. Currently in KwaZulu-Natal issues such as climate change, rising energy prices and growing water scarcity has made it harder to grow the crops necessary to feed an expanding population.

The population projections have been formulated based on available historical population data from statistics SA. The projections indicate that by 2042 the population would have increased to 155 679 people, which is an increase of 9756 people from the year 2022. When planning for economic transformation, Ndwedwe LM should factor in the level and quality of available bulk infrastructure as well as social facilities that will be required to accommodate this increase in population of the years.

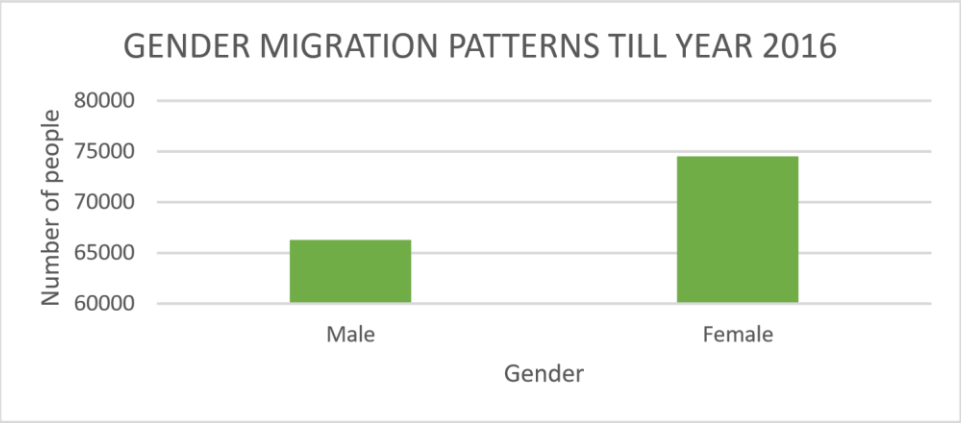


Graph: 1 2011-2041 Ndwedwe Distribution of Population Projections (Statistics SA 2011, Comm 2016)

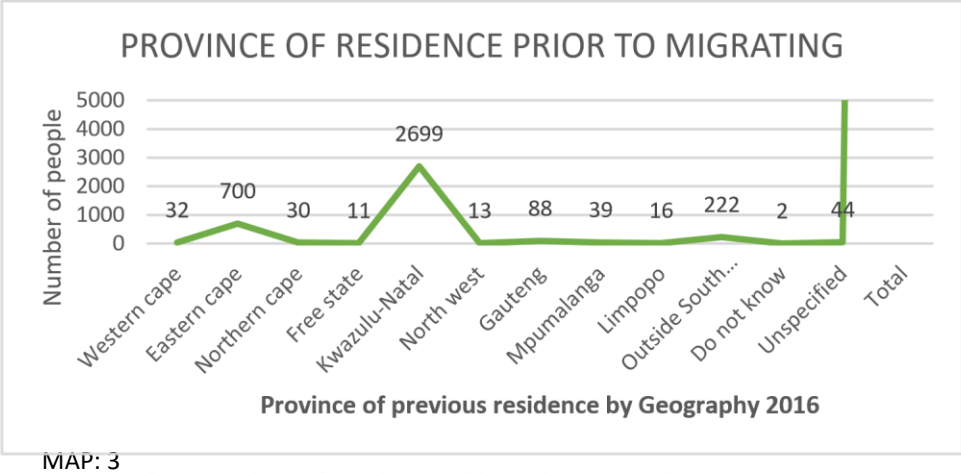


Graph: 2 Ndwedwe Distribution of Total Population per ward 2011 (Statistics SA 2011, Comm 2016)

5.3 URBANISATION AND MIGRATION PATTERNS



Graph: 3: Gender Migration Patterns till year 2016



MAP: 3

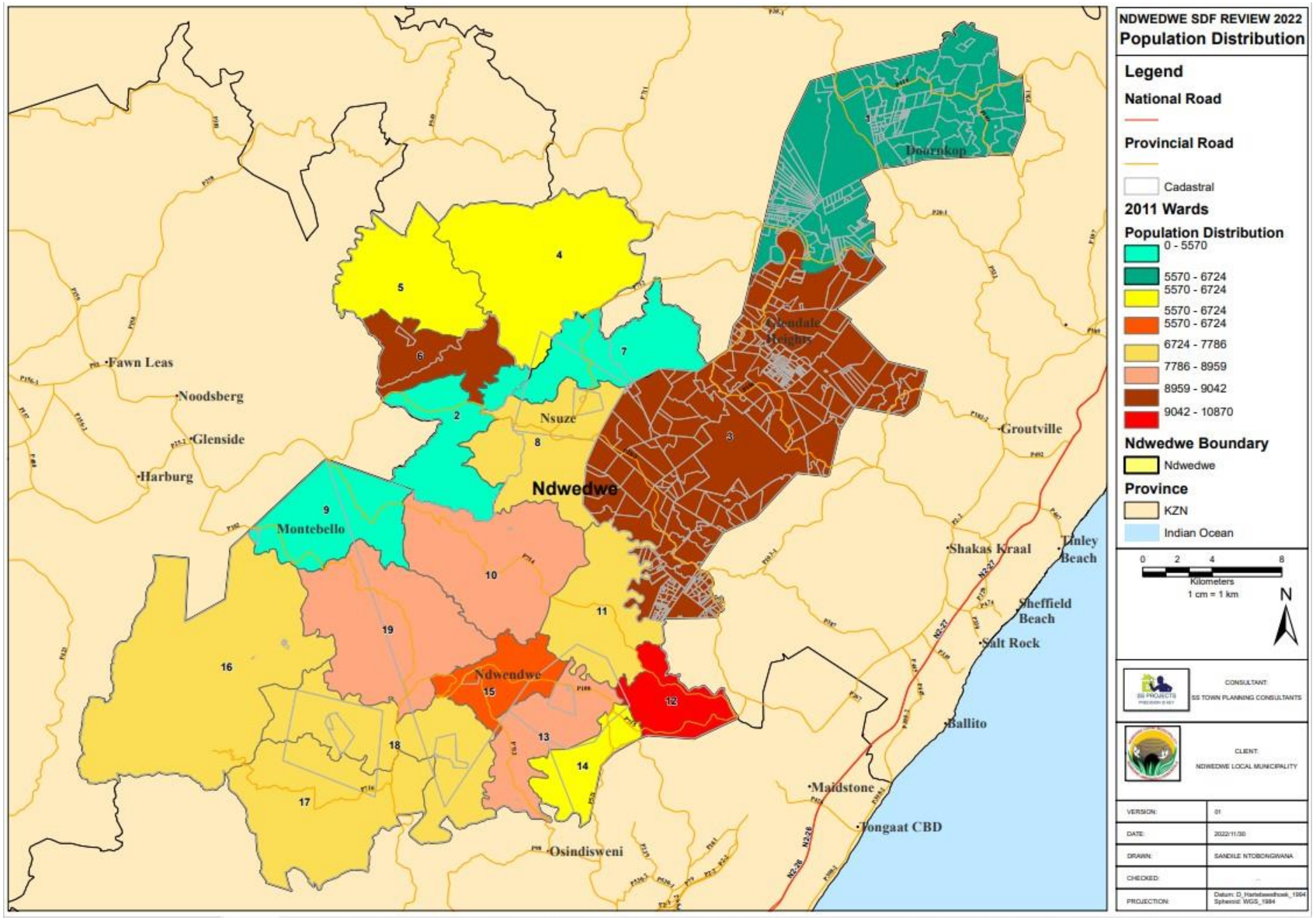
Graph: 4: Province of previous residence by Geography 2016

Municipalities which are bordering municipalities that are economically stronger, suffer from out-migration due to people searching for better job opportunities, that relationship is evidence within Ndwedwe LM.

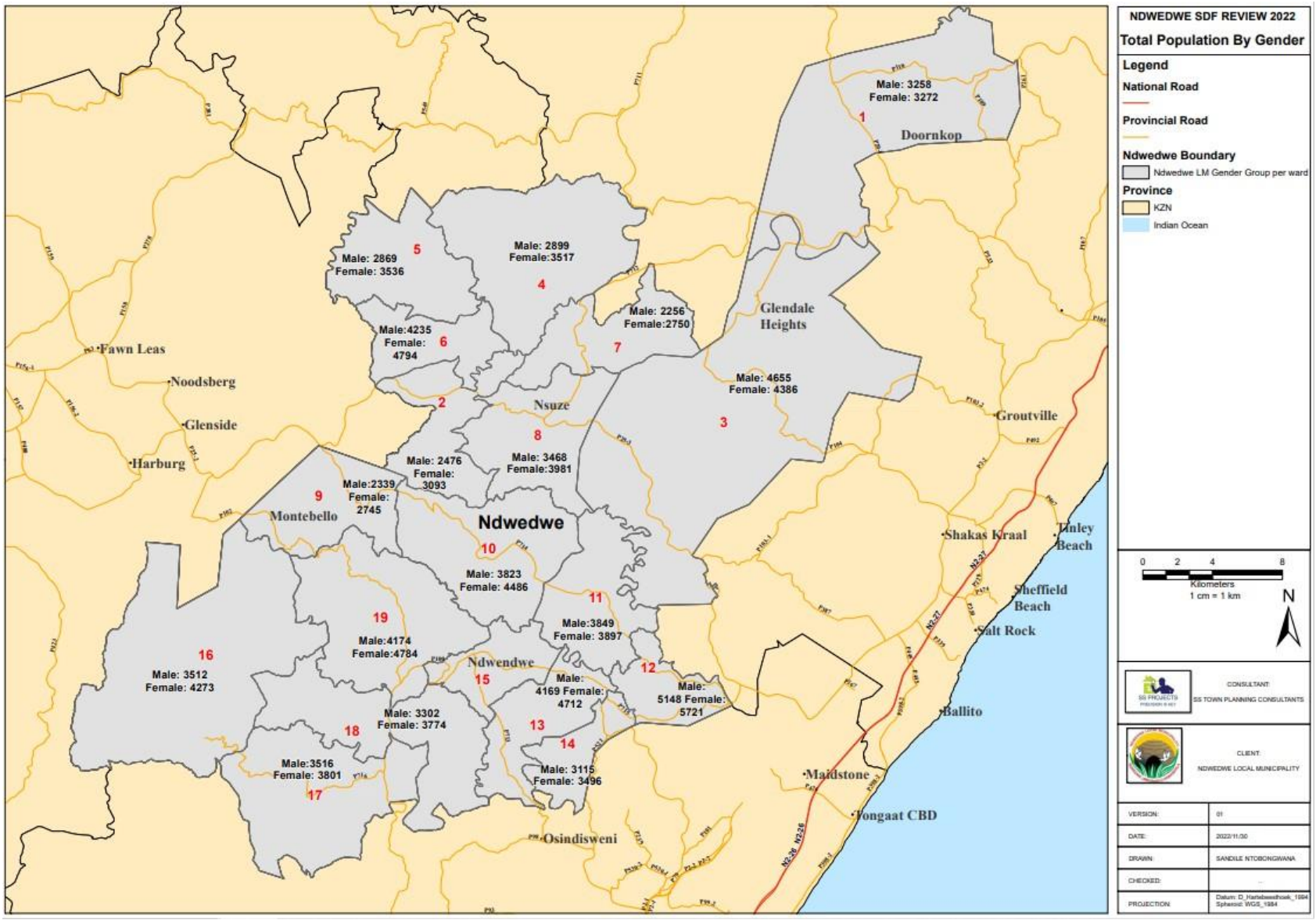
Ndwedwe border eThekwini Municipality, as well as local towns such as Tongaat and Stanger, which offer a range of economic opportunities, both from the formal and informal market.

The migration patterns over the years present higher numbers for females. Most of these females, are there to work in agricultural fields are to safeguard households while the males out-migrate in search of better economic opportunities.

There's major opportunity of economic growth within Ndwedwe LM. The SDF should strategically identify future development zones, which can be useful to investors as well as projects funded by grants and donations.



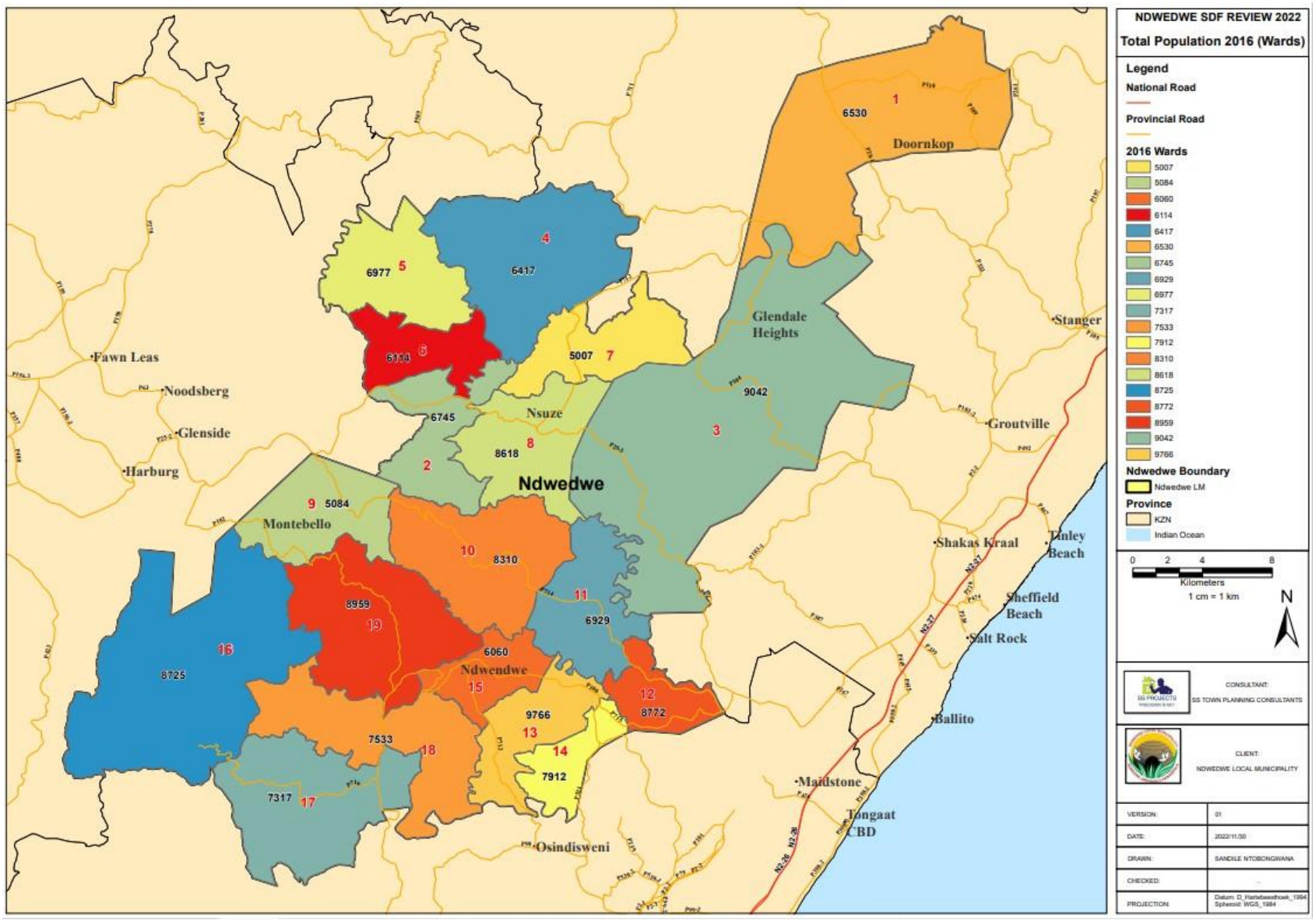
Population Distribution


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Total Population By Gender
Legend
National Road
Provincial Road
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe LM Gender Group per ward
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
Male: 3258
Female: 3272
1
Doornkop
Male: 2869
Female: 3536
5
Male: 2899
Female:3517
4
Male:4235
Female:
4794
6
Male: 2256
Female:2750
7
Glendale
Heights
Male: 4655
Female: 4386
3
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
2
Nsuze
8
Male: 2476
Female:
3093
Male: 3468
Female:3981
Groutville
Male:2339
Female:
2745
9
Montebello
Ndwedwe
10
Male: 3823
Female: 4486
Shakas Kraal
Tinley
Beach
Sheffield
Beach
Salt Rock
11
Male:3849
Female: 3897
19
Male:4174
Female:4784
16
Male: 3512
Female: 4273
Ndwendwe
15
Male:
4169 Female:
4712
12
Male:
5148 Female:
5721
Ballito
Male: 3302
Female: 3774
18
13
14
Male:3516
Female: 3801
17
Male: 3115
Female: 3496
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION: Datum: D_Hartebeesthoek_1994
Spheroid: WGS_1984

MAP: 5

5.6

Total Population by Gender


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Total Population 2016 (Wards)
Legend
National Road
Provincial Road
2016 Wards
5007
5084
6060
6114
6417
6530
6745
6929
6977
7317
7533
7912
8310
8618
8725
8772
8959
9042
9766
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe LM
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION: Datum: D_Hartebeesthoek_1994 Spheroid: WGS_1984
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Stanger
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Nsuze
Ndwedwe
Montebello
Groutville
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ndwendwe
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
6530
6977
6417
6114
5007
6745
8618
9042
5084
8310
6929
8959
6060
8725
9766
8772
7533
7912
7317

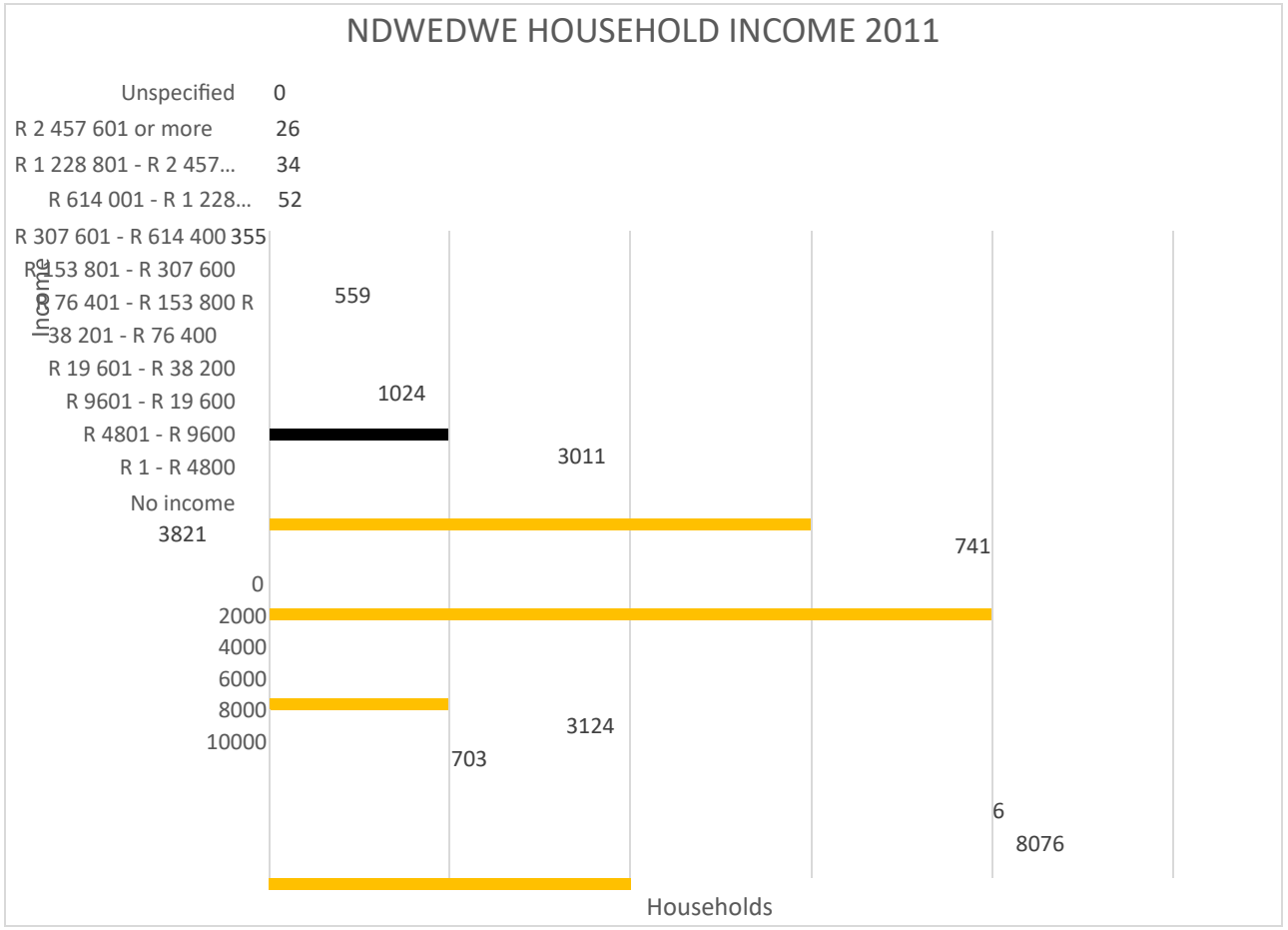
MAP: 7

5.8

Total Population 2016

IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON DEMAND FOR HOUSING IN MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

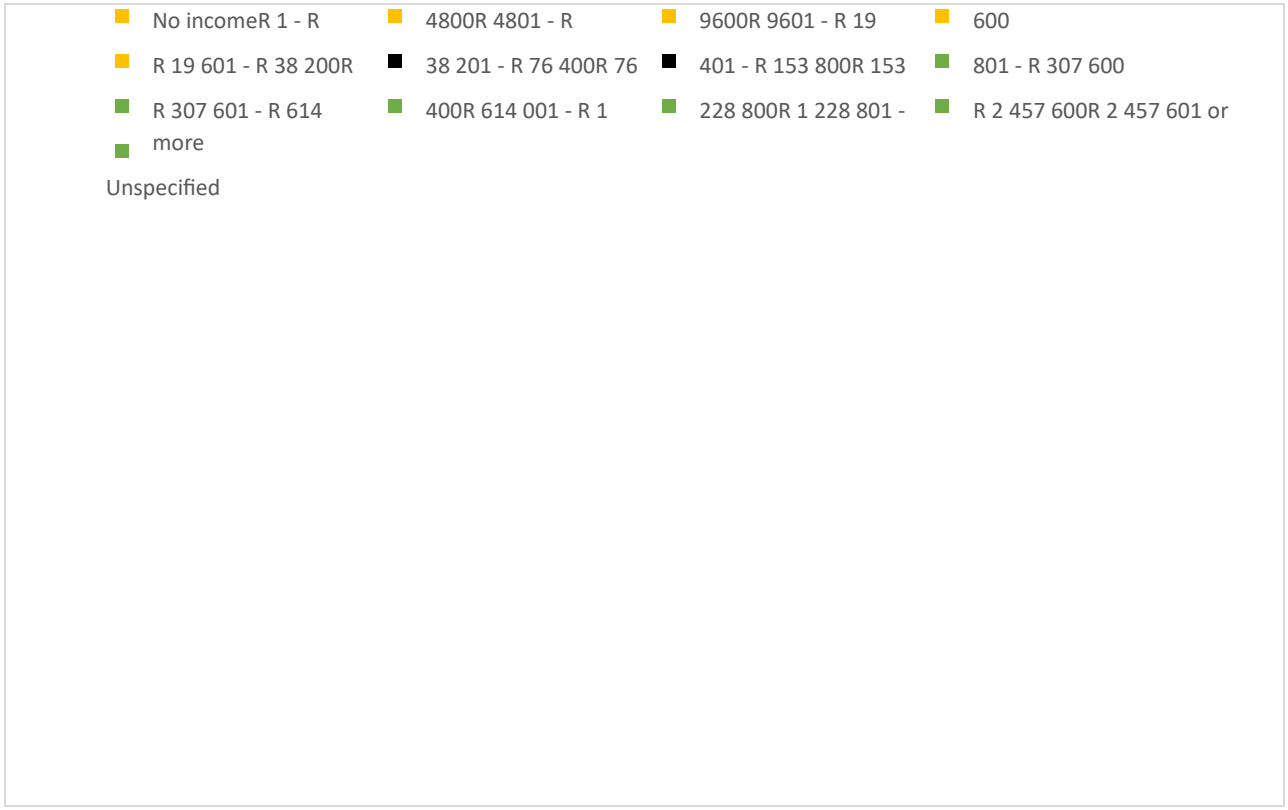
(Statistics South Africa Census)



High Income-Private Sector

Low-Middle Income
Middle-High Income
Social Housing (FLISP, Social Housing & Middle- Income Market)

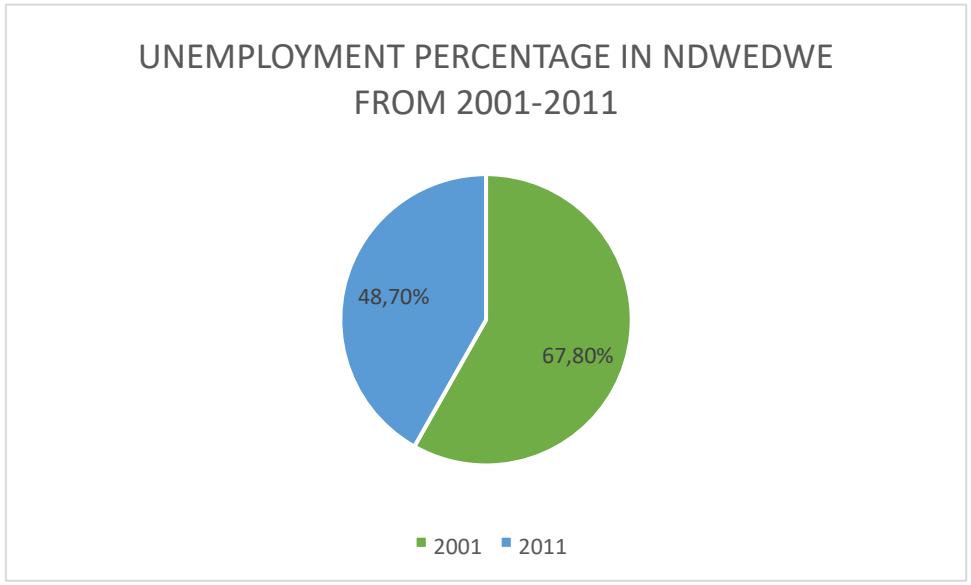
Low Income
Low-Cost Housing RDP



Graph: 5 Ndwedwe Household Income

The graph above depicts the annual household income for Ndwedwe Municipality. It appears the majority of the households is earning within the low income bracket. The graph depreciates drastically when it transcends from low income to the next class which i s low-middle income. The overall income of the households is very low which causes major constraints for the municipality to build a proper tax base which can be utilised for provision & maintenance of services.

5.5
IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON UNEMPLOYMENT



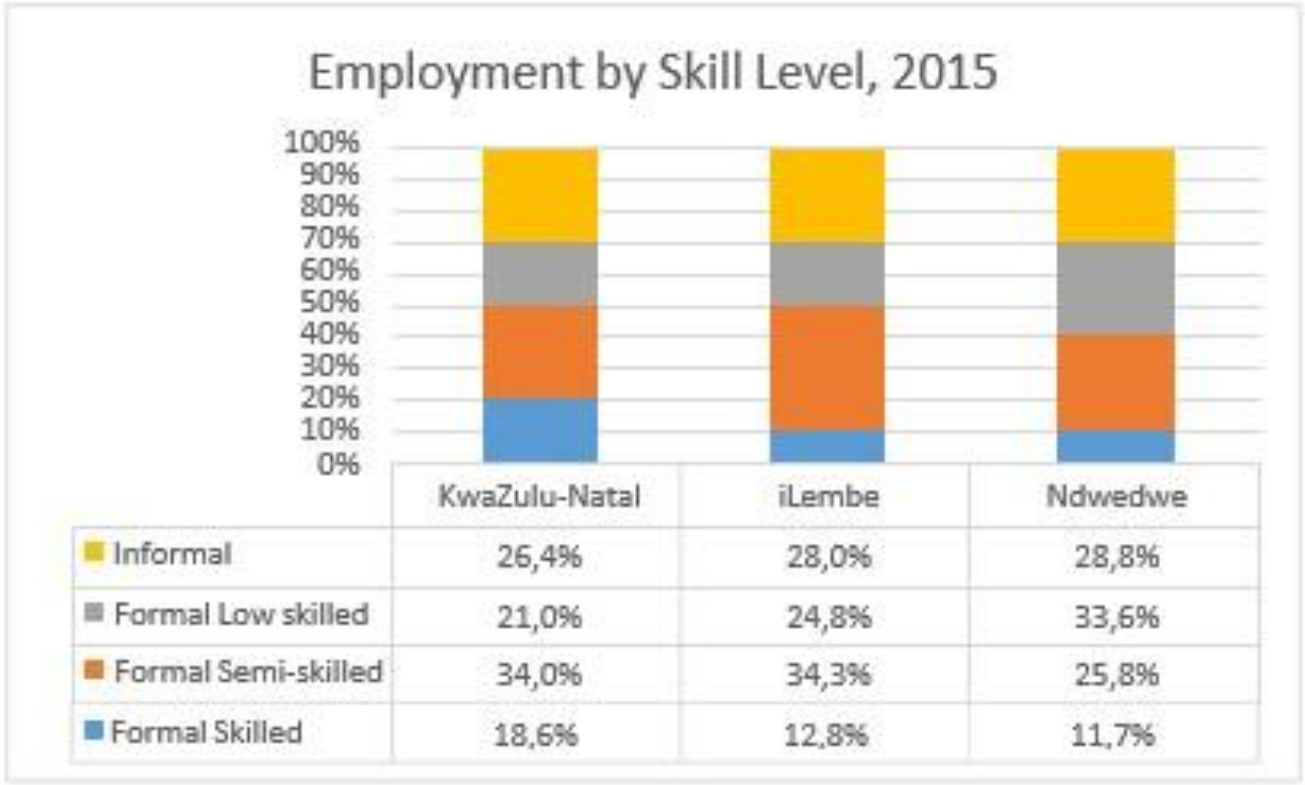
(Statistics South Africa Census)

Graph: 6 Unemployment Percentage in Ndwedwe from 2001 -2011

5.6

According to the NLM IDP (2022-2027) Ndwedwe municipality has definitely seen a decrease in the unemployment rate. According to the Stats SA data below, the percentage of unemployed people has been decreasing since 2001. 2011 it was documented to be 48.7% compared to 67.8%in 2001. Unemployment, poverty, and inequality are identified by the NDP as the three major ills facing South Africa due to the limited number of skilled labour forces, low level of education etc. One of the contributing factors is the geographical location of this municipality; even though NLM is located in close proximity major cities and towns in KZN that are major economic contributors along the N3 corridor from eThekwini Municipality to KwaDukuza Local Municipality. Economic development is not prioritized along the routes which connect to these towns and cities. They simply serve as mobility routes. The unmistakable absence of municipal resources needed to meet the demand of the ever- increasing need for service delivery to the poor, excluded and vulnerable, therefore proposals of this LED strategy must attempt to mitigate the percentage of the unemployed.

5.7
EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY SKILL LEVEL



	KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe	Ndwedwe
Informal	26,4%	28,0%	28,8%
Formal Low skilled	21,0%	24,8%	33,6%
Formal Semi-skilled	34,0%	34,3%	25,8%
Formal Skilled	18,6%	12,8%	11,7%

5.8

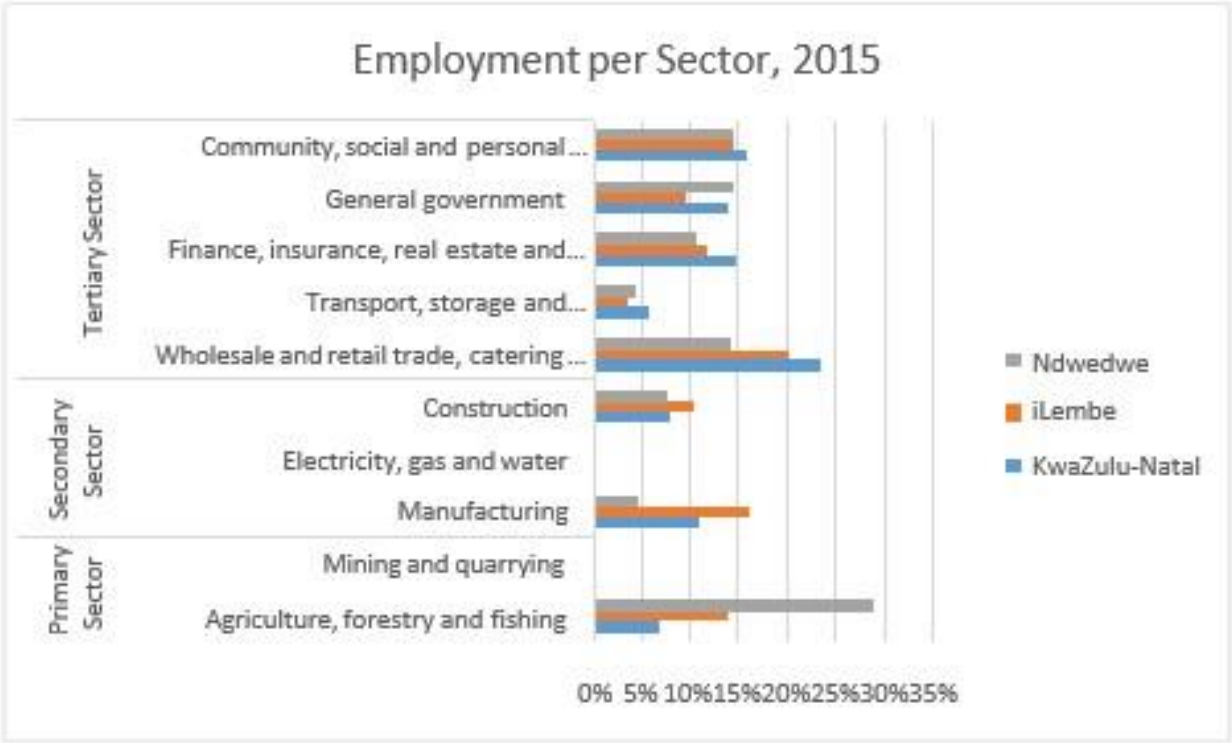
The graph below shows the employment by skill level for 2015.

Ndwedwe LM has a larger share of low skilled workers compared to the district and the province.

(Quantec Standardised Regional Dataset)

Figure 1: Employment Distribution by Skill Level, 2015

5.9 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR



5.1(

The following graph gives an indication of the employment per sector in 2015. Ndwedwe LM's share of employment in the primary sector, and specifically the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, is considerably higher than that of the district or the province, while the share of employment within the manufacturing sector is considerably lower.

(Quantec Standardised Regional Dataset)

Figure 2: Employment Distribution by Sector

Difficulty Levels	Difficulty with selfcare	Difficulty hearing	Difficulty seeing	Difficulty communicating	Difficulty walking	Difficulty remembering
No difficulty	121523	120248	113332	123073	115347	116588
Some difficulty	2801	4376	9886	1850	6666	6948
A lot of difficulty	1070	1034	2416	577	2850	2000
Cannot do at all	328	47	56	164	829	71
Do not know	0	17	34	30	30	116
Unspecified	41	41	17353	70	41	41
Not applicable	17353	17353	41	17353	17353	17353

5.1:

Device Usage	Use any other assistive device/aid	Use a wheelchair	Use a walking stick; walking frame or crutches	Use a hearing aid	Use eyeglasses/spectacles/contact lenses
Yes	483	631	2892	587	4324
No	125116	125027	122783	125079	121319
Do not know	124	49	32	56	79
Unspecified	41	56	56	41	41
Not applicable	17353	17353	17353	17353	17353

5.1
GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING: DISABILITY

5.13

People living with disabilities have largely been neglected when it comes to access to economic and social opportunities especially in Rural Areas. NLM has acknowledged the need to incorporate the disabled in the future especially through their workforce amongst all racial groups. The have also aligned major projects such as the R292 million road construction project which will allow emerging local contractors including companies owned by the disabled to offer their services. NLM also consists of a Disability forum, which is part of the Social Cohesion Forums formulated for the sole purpose of discussing issues of people living with disability, and proving a practical solution to those issues. It's important to note that NLM takes cognisance of international initiatives, such as the International day for people with Disability. On the 17th of November 2021 a Disability Safety awareness was held at Nondabula Hall ward 09 to discuss leadership and participation of persons with disabilities towards an inclusive, accessible and sustainable livelihood post Covid 19.

Table 5: Difficulty levels of people in Ndwedwe (Statistics SA 2011, Comm 2016)

Table 6: Number disabled people using devices to aid disability (Statistics SA 2011. Comm 2016)

5.1 REGIONAL SPACE ECONOMY

5.1

KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) is the third smallest province by land size in the country but is the second largest contributor (approximately 16%) to the South African GDP after Gauteng and contributes approximately R488 billion to the South African GDP. The province consists of a highly diversified agricultural sector. KZN is the country's main producer of timber as it produces over 50% of all timber used in the country and accounts for a significant percentage of the country's wood exports; as well as sugar cane (0.84% of SA GDP), with some of the country's largest sugar processing plants. KZN also has the highest export propensity in the country and has a fairly high level of industrialization (measured by the relative size of manufacturing output). The municipal areas that have the highest exports in terms of percentage contribution of exports in KZN include eThekwini, King Cetshwayo and uMgungundlovu.

At present, the NLM does not have a well-functioning town, except for Ndwedwe Village (NV) which has remnants of an urban structure. As stated above, at a regional level, the NLM is surrounded by a number of well-established functioning towns. On the southern region, the town of Durban is by no doubt the major economic hub. It boasts of a number of well-established commercial centres including industrial activities. Also, it is home to a number of government departments and a range of high order level of services and facilities. The town of Durban is expected to continue to play a major economic and social role within the broader context of KZN, it will continue to be a dominant figure.

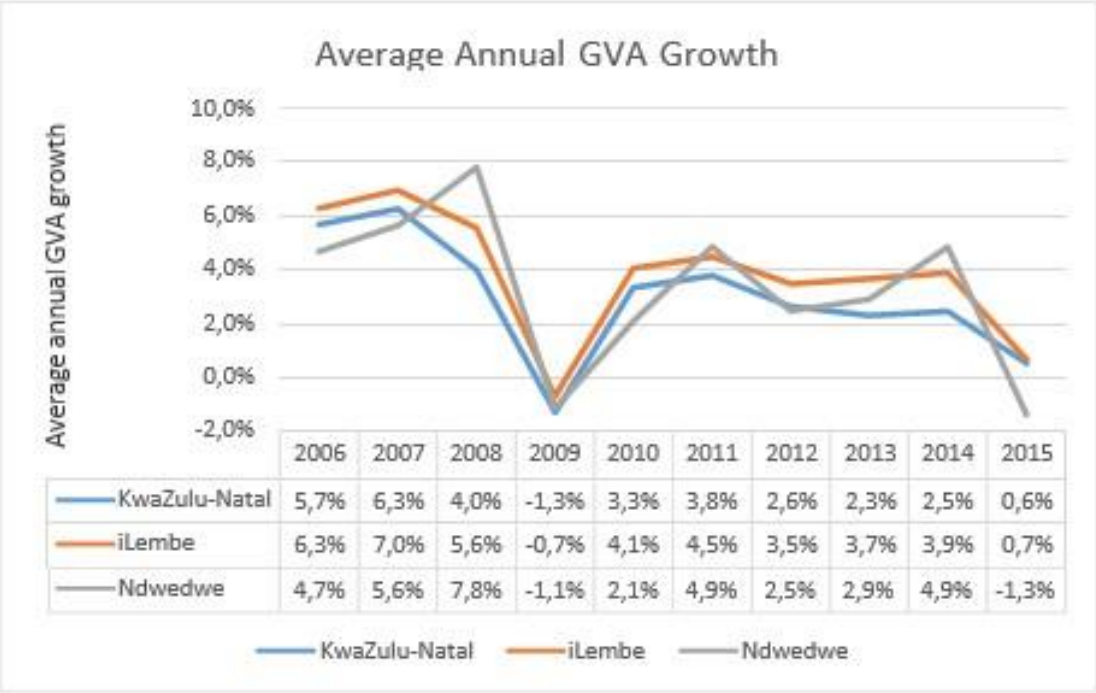
At a district level, there are also a number of important towns that have an impact on the NLM. These towns include Verulam, Tongaat, Ballito, Stanger and Mandeni. The towns of Verulam and Tongaat are perhaps the closest to NLM. For a considerable amount of time, the population of NLM has been dependant on the said towns (Verulam and Tongaat) from the social and economic perspective. In fact, even the infrastructural development turns to favour or move towards the said towns.P100 and R614 are both tarred roads which links Ndwedwe LM with the town of Verulam and Tongaat respectively.

The location of Ndwedwe Municipality in the rural periphery, and in close proximity to the above-mentioned economic centres puts it at a disadvantage. Towns such as Tongaat and Verulam continue to draw people from the subject municipality area which further exacerbate leakage of income including outward migration. At present there is not enough capital circulating within the confines of the subject municipality. The bulk of capital appears to be spent in towns and areas, which are outside of NLM. The effects of this, is high level of dependence on surrounding towns as opposed to self-sufficiency.

5.9.1 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Gross Value Added (GVA) can be defined as the measure of the value of goods and services produced within a specific area. The GVA for NLM grew at an annual average growth rate of 3.3% between 2005 and 2015 based on constant 2010 prices, which was lower than the 3.8% experienced by the iLembe District, but higher than the 3.0% experienced by the province over the same period.

The following graph gives an indication of the year-on-year growth in GVA between 2006 and 2015 for the province, the district and the local municipality. The NLM experienced negative year-on-year growth of -1.3% in 2015.



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
KwaZulu-Natal	5,7%	6,3%	4,0%	-1,3%	3,3%	3,8%	2,6%	2,3%	2,5%	0,6%
iLembe	6,3%	7,0%	5,6%	-0,7%	4,1%	4,5%	3,5%	3,7%	3,9%	0,7%
Ndwedwe	4,7%	5,6%	7,8%	-1,1%	2,1%	4,9%	2,5%	2,9%	4,9%	-1,3%

(Quantec Standardised Regional Dataset)

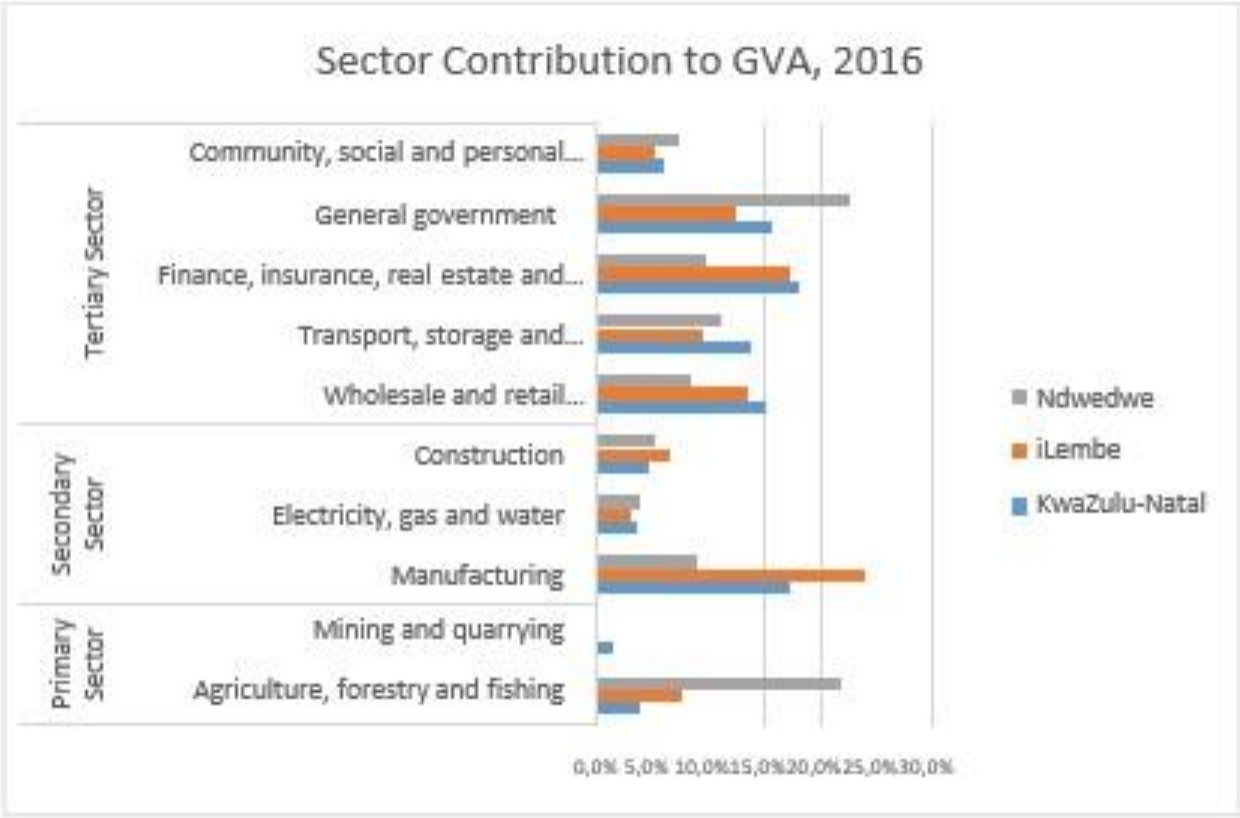
Figure 3: Average Annual GVA Growth(2010 prices)

5.10

SECTOR CONTRIBUTION AND GROSS VALUE ADDED

The graph below shows the economic contribution that each of the sectors made to the total GVA based on current prices within the NLM in 2016. The tertiary sector was the largest contributor to GVA with a contribution of 59.6% to the total GVA, while the secondary sector contributed 18.4% and the primary sector contributed 22.0%. The general government sector was the single largest contributor to GVA with 22.6% followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector with 21.9%; This is in contrast to the district and the province where these sectors have considerably lower contributions, while the manufacturing sector makes a bigger contribution.

5.11



(Quantec Standardised Regional Dataset)

Figure 4: Sector Contribution to GVA, 2016

PROJECTED GROSS VALUE ADDED

The graph that follows indicates the actual GVA for Ndwedwe LM between 2012 and 2016 as well as the projected GVA up to 2021 based on 3 different growth scenarios. The medium growth scenario is based on the 3.3% historical annual average growth rate experienced between 2005 and 2015 for Ndwedwe LM. The low growth scenario is based on a 2.7% annual average growth rate while the high growth scenario is based on a 3.6% annual average growth rate. Based on the medium growth scenario, the total GVA for Ndwedwe is projected to surpass R2.3 billion by 2021.

5.12



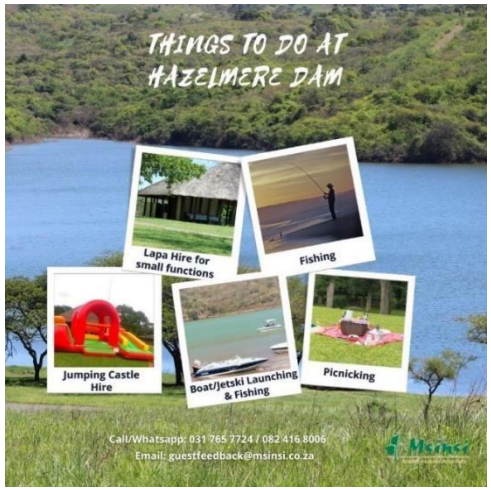
(Quantec Standardised Regional Dataset)

Figure 5: Projected Gross Value Added

5.13 NLM IN THE CONTEXT OF KING SHAKA AIRPORT, HAZELMERE DAM AND THE INDAIN OCEAN

The NLM borders onto the western side of both King Shaka Airport and the Sea. Thus far, the location of NLM in close proximity to this precious resource in a form of a Sea and the Airport has not materialized into major job creation and economic spin offs for communities residing within its area of jurisdiction. The sea is a major attraction for most visitors in areas like Ballito and so forth. However, due to underdeveloped infrastructure including inadequate development and exposure of tourism resources, tourism development continues to remain stagnant within Ndwedwe LM despite its location in close proximity to the sea. As long as there are no pull factors that draws tourists in the in-land region, the notion of 80/20 (80% of visitors spend time along the sea with a mere 20% making their way into the in-land parts of the region) will continue to prevail. The King Shaka Airport and Dube Trade Port provides an opportunity for exporting some of the products generated locally including beneficiation. It is a gateway to other provinces within the country, while also providing an opportunity for trade at a macro scale international trade.

Correspondingly, on the south-east of the municipality another precious resource in a form of Hazelmere Dam has its location. According to the 2015 LED Report, the said dam forms an integral part of a number of envisaged irrigation schemes. Such a resource should be used to its maximum to exploit whatever crop models that may be deemed desirable with the natural resources of NLM.

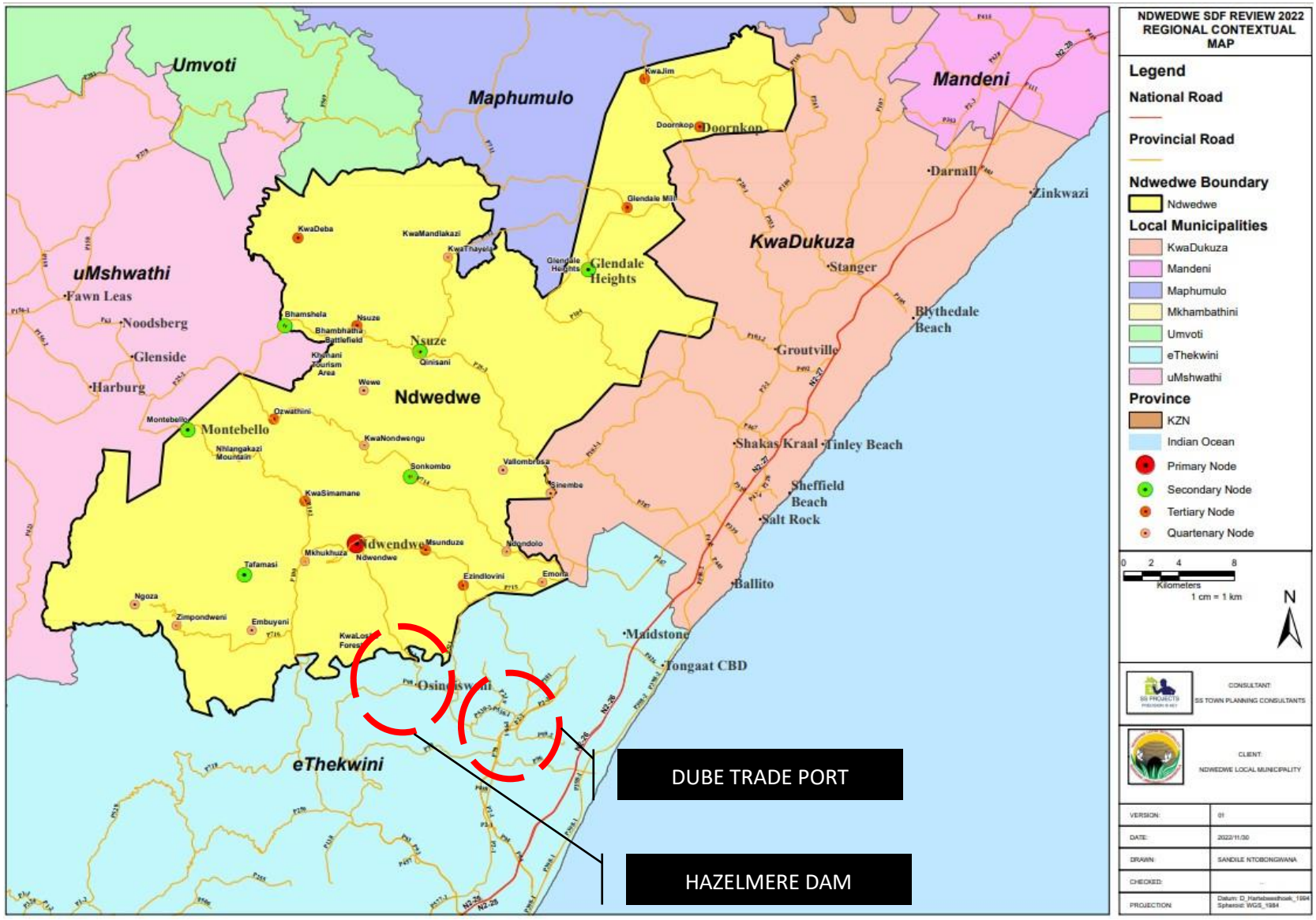




5.14

Figure 6: Hazelmere Dam

Figure 7: Dube Trade Port



MAP: 6 Regional Contextual Map

5.13 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

According to the Action Plan (Ndwedwe-Dube Trade Port), Ndwedwe has two major characteristics that exist within the agricultural sector i.e. the abundance of land, which is suitable for different cropping and enterprise practices. Secondly, the subtropical climate, which has an annual rainfall of 1133mm per annum (Department of Agriculture: 2007). There is also a dam called Hazelmere Dam to the southeast direction of the municipality, which contributes a lot in the irrigational plans of the Ndwedwe Municipality. Hazelmere Dam has an estimated capacity of 25000 cubic meters and constitutes a major potential source of water for agriculture. These are two essential components for successful agricultural development.

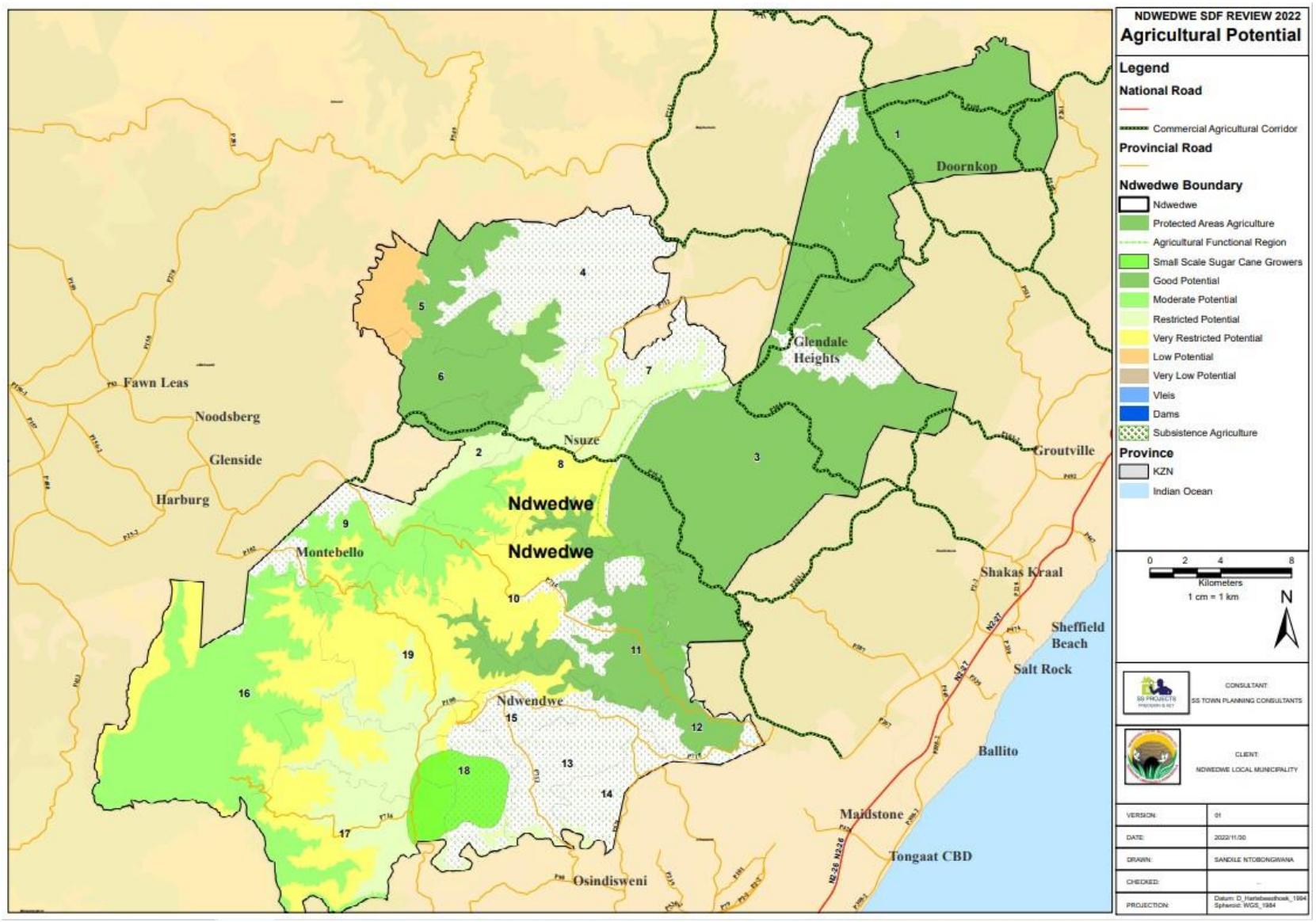
The Department of Agriculture has identified 250 community gardens in Ndwedwe. The focus of these gardens is on vegetable and crop production. In addition, there are 50 poultry projects, which are aimed at growing the agricultural sector. Agriculture is still the major employer in Ndwedwe absorbing approximately 21% of the employed people in Ndwedwe followed by wholesale & retail (18%), Government (17%), Community (14%) and Construction (10%). At present, especially within the traditional areas, the NLM does not have a well-established commercial farming sector. The only areas of commercial farming falling within the NLM consists largely of privately / corporate owned sugarcane commercial farms located mainly in the north-eastern section of the municipality.

The Protected Areas depicted in the map below, is a new data set released by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development to illustrate areas of high agricultural potential. These areas are to be zoned Protected Areas Agriculture, and are to be used for commercial agricultural practices only. This reinforces the abovementioned opening statement of the abundance of land suitable for commercial agriculture. Wards 1,3,5,6,11,12 and small portions of wards 4,10 and 19 consists of such land. The Municipality should ensure that they implement a single land use management scheme which protects the land within these wards for the betterment of the Agricultural Sector.

5.13.1 CHALLENGES WITH THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Although the Agriculture sector is the main contributor to the economy of Ndwedwe, only a few farmers undertake commercial farming in the form of forestry and sugarcane farming. Following are some of the challenges facing this industry:

- **Lack of conventional farming skills:** Whilst a large portion of Ndwedwe is fertile and conducive to farming, a large proportion of the community is unable to tap into the commercial side of farming. The community's agricultural activities are largely of subsistence in nature.
- **Environmental control measures and inadequately developed Agri-processing industry:** Whilst Ndwedwe is located in close proximity with King Shaka Airport and Dube Trader Port, the community in this area has not taken advantage of the opportunity in Agri processing.
- **Inadequate access to water:** Whilst natural water in the form of rivers and springs is abundant in the area, water remains inaccessible due to topography and other factors. Due to inefficient irrigation systems, most community members resort to dry land farming that is dependent on unreliable rainy seasons.
- **Access to land through suitable roads:** Most of farmland is located in the rural parts of the Municipality, which has poor access roads. The poor transport system is an obstacle for farmers because of the high cost of getting their products to the market. Nonetheless, the Municipality has a number of road projects that are under implementation.
- **Access to finance, appropriate tools and machinery:** Access to finance, appropriate tools and machinery is a hindrance to agricultural growth in the area. Appropriate mechanisms should be initiated to enable farmers to access finance and appropriate farming tools and machinery.
- **Veld Fires:** Veld fires are common and they threaten livestock and vegetation. In most instances, these fires are caused by negligence. Broad awareness campaigns as well as integration of these into Disaster Management will help keep the problem checked.
- **Local Markets strategically positioned at key business nodes:** Such markets are important. Currently, there are no fresh produce markets within Ndwedwe. Construction of local fresh produce markets in key business nodes (e.g. Bhamshela, etc.) may be of great help and could cartelize other economic activities in the area.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Agricultural Potential
Legend
National Road
Commercial Agricultural Corridor
Provincial Road
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
Protected Areas Agriculture
Agricultural Functional Region
Small Scale Sugar Cane Growers
Good Potential
Moderate Potential
Restricted Potential
Very Restricted Potential
Low Potential
Very Low Potential
Vleis
Dams
Subsistence Agriculture
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Nsuze
Ndwedwe
Ndwedwe
Montebello
Groutville
Shakas Kraal
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ndwendwe
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

MAP: 7 Ndwedwe Agricultural Potential

5.14 TOURISM SECTOR

The NLM 2022-2027 IDP states that the tourism sector within the municipality is below par. Not much attention has been directed towards the natural opportunities that are available within the municipality. Tourism internationally experienced a great decline due to Covid 19 regulations, however the aftermath has left a number of individuals sceptical and reluctant to explore tourism opportunities for safety reasons.

Most regions are reinventing their tourism sectors to accommodate safety protocols to attract tourists within their area of operations. This presents the best opportunity to formulate a sustainable and efficient tourism sector plan, which will be implementable in the upcoming years. Vibrant tourism centres are well known to attract foreign direct investment, which results in positive externalities for the municipality at large.

The following is a description of the opportunities which can be exploited in the tourism sector:

- **Nhlangakazi Mountain**: This Mountain represents a significant cultural and religious attraction. It is against this background the municipality commissioned a consultant to develop a business plan for this area to inform the future development of the area. The business plan was developed and consultations with the church leaders were undertaken. However, there have been squabbles in the church leadership and this has stalled the process.
- **Nsuze Battlefield**: The Nsuze battlefield is significant in the Bhambatha rebellion and has a rich history. The municipality appointed Dynamic Lite Construction as the implementing agent to prepare a business plan that will identify the necessary improvements to be undertaken on the project site. The business plan was developed that led to the erection of a signage and revamping of the site.
- **KwaLoshe Forest**: The attractive forest coupled with its greenery and stone monolith of different shapes along the hills, the diversity of flora and fauna as well as scenery of various indigenous plant species and medicinal plants certainly pose a prospective eco-tourist attraction that ought to be harnessed and utilized as a source of economic gain and development. A business plan has been developed and demonstrates how the business venture shall be undertaken. This implementation of the business plan is still to be realized.
- There are a range of mountains located in the municipal area which are endowed with natural beauty i.e. Ozwathini Mountain; KwaMatabata Mountain; Carmen Mountain;KwaMakalanga Mountain and Goqweni Mountain.

- An Elevation Tourism Centre which depicts the natural scenic beauty of Ndwedwe has been identified at Ndwedwe Village;

- The King Shaka tourism route development, which will draw tourists entering from King Shaka International Airport to the North Coast and will also allow for

accommodation establishments to house additional tourists. At present the route is at its final stages of development.

Further to the above, an opportunity exists for the development of a Game Reserve in the undulating and mountainous area of Mandlakazi. A feasibility study should be undertaken to test the idea of a Game Reserve in this area.



Figure 8: Nsuze Battlefields

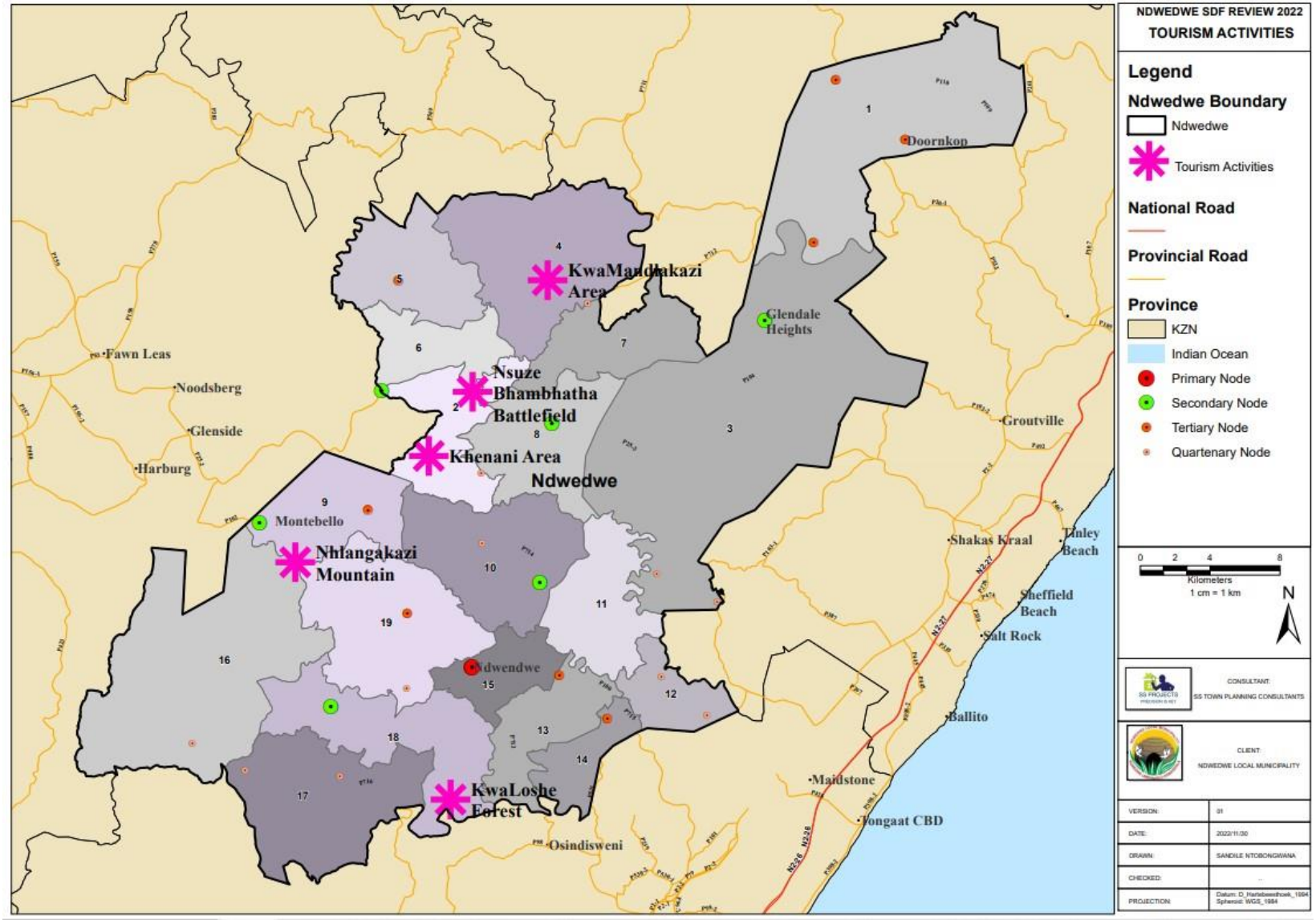


Figure 9: Nhlangakazi Mountain

5.14.1 CHALLENGES WITH THE TOURISM SECTOR

Following are some of the challenges / factors that influence tourism in Ndwedwe:

- Packaging of tourism: Despite the rich history and eye-catching and scenic landscape in Ndwedwe, tourism in the area is not clearly defined and packaged.
- Poor road conditions: Road conditions in the municipality limit the access to the various tourist destinations in the area. All roads to potential tourism sites need to be prioritized.
- Crime, safety and security: Safety and security in the area can shy away tourists and tourism investments. Visibility of policing should be encouraged to allow visitors to feel safe in the area.
- Lack of tourism facilities: There is very little tourism trading and infrastructure in both existing centres and the balance of settlements. Likewise, there is very little community-based tourism initiatives in the area.
- Lack of business skills: Business skills for local community to enhance income from arts and crafts are essential.
- Lack of finance: Some of the tourism projects (e.g. KwaLoshe Eco-tourism, Bhambatha, etc.) have not taken-off due to lack of funding to develop the necessary facilities and marketing material. There is therefore a need to seek funding to revamp these potential tourism sites.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
TOURISM ACTIVITIES
Legend
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
Tourism Activities
National Road
Provincial Road
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
Primary Node
Secondary Node
Tertiary Node
Quartenary Node
KwaMaudhlakazi Area
Nsuze Bhambhatha Battlefield
Khenani Area
Ndwedwe
Nhlangakazi Mountain
KwaLoshe Forest
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Groutville
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Montebello
Ndwendwe
Osindisweni
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:

MAP: 8 Ndwedwe Tourism Activities

5.15 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing in NLM was the highest contributor to the total GDP of the municipality with a total 23.3% (Quantec's Standardized Regional Dataset (2012). The SDF should indicate potential small, medium and large scale manufacturing zones for the proposed Nodes, in order to attract meaningful investments. The manufacturing sector should be tasked with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives which conserve the environment. Initiatives which promote the expansion of forest land while protecting the environment, is the plantation of trees in parks and along main roads.

The following has been identified as opportunities:

- Stimulate entrepreneurial spirit to develop sector (especially among the youth);
- Partnerships for the release and development of land for manufacture / industrial development; and
- Development and implementation of Municipal policies which are developmental orientated.
- Ndwedwe Village is the principle envisaged potential area for development because it is centrally located. It is a primary node within the area from an administrative, social and economic point of view. Ndwedwe Village is located approximately 10km from its southwestern boundary and is easily accessible from Durban Metropolitan Area via P100 and it is easily accessible from the entire municipality. It is located 20km away from the planned airport. The village can accommodate a range of activities such as local manufacturing, beneficiation of agricultural products, administrative and business functions.
- The area around Ezindlovini is located on the eastern boundary of the municipality, abutting directly onto the Metro. It is linked to the Durban Metropolitan Area and the R102 via the same P100. It is located about 10km distance from the planned King Shaka Airport. This suggests significant development opportunities. This includes both beneficiation of local products, collection and distribution point for local manufacturing, local business, commercial and market activities.
- Construction of local fresh produce markets in key business nodes (e.g. Bhamshela, etc.) may be of great help and could cartelize other economic activities in the area.

The abovementioned areas therefore are envisaged to provide outstanding opportunities for the local economic development of the Ndwedwe Municipality and for appropriate external investment. On that notion, opportunities for light service industry also exist such as, clothing, food and beverages. The sector has

considerable potential to contribute to the diversification and economic growth of the area through the optimisation of local market opportunities. Ndwedwe has an opportunity to grow this sector through innovative beneficiation of locally produced products and expanding existing manufacturing operations.

5.15.1 CHALLENGES FACING THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Lack of skills: Lack of skills in the area hinders the community to take advantage of opportunities that exist in the sector. Business skills may be of great help to the community.

Lack of trading facilities: Formal trading facilities in Ndwedwe are lacking. Most economic areas nodes do not have the required formal trading facilities. Attractive trading facilities in potential economic nodes should therefore be considered.

Access to finance, appropriate tools and machinery: Access to finance, appropriate tools and machinery is a hindrance to agricultural growth in the area. Appropriate mechanisms should be initiated to enable farmers to access finance and appropriate farming tools and machinery.

Local Markets strategically positioned at key business nodes: Such markets are important. Currently, there are no fresh produce markets within Ndwedwe.

5.16 TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation is an economic factor of production of goods and services, implying that it is fundamental in the municipal generation, even if it accounts for a small share of input costs estimated at 5.9% to the municipal GGP ***(Source: Quantec's Standardized Regional Dataset (2012))***. This implies that irrespective of the cost, an activity cannot take place without the transportation factor and the mobility it provides. The Transport sector has shown a gradual decrease nationally since the year 2020, and this may be highly due to Covid-19 pandemic and stringent regulation about movement, and closure of shops, leading to less transportation of goods. The annual growth percentage also supports such assumption.

As indicated earlier, NLM is located 30 kilometres west of the N2 and is in close proximity to the Sea and the Airport. NLM has not been able to exploit this opportunity into major job creation and economic spin offs for communities residing within its area of jurisdiction. The King Shaka Airport and Dube Trade Port provides an opportunity for exporting some of the products generated locally including beneficiation. The aerotropolis being the geographical location of the

airport is designated as prime land in line with the Dube Aerotropolis Development Framework, 2011. The main roads used to ac cess the airport include the N2, M4, R102, R74 and R614.

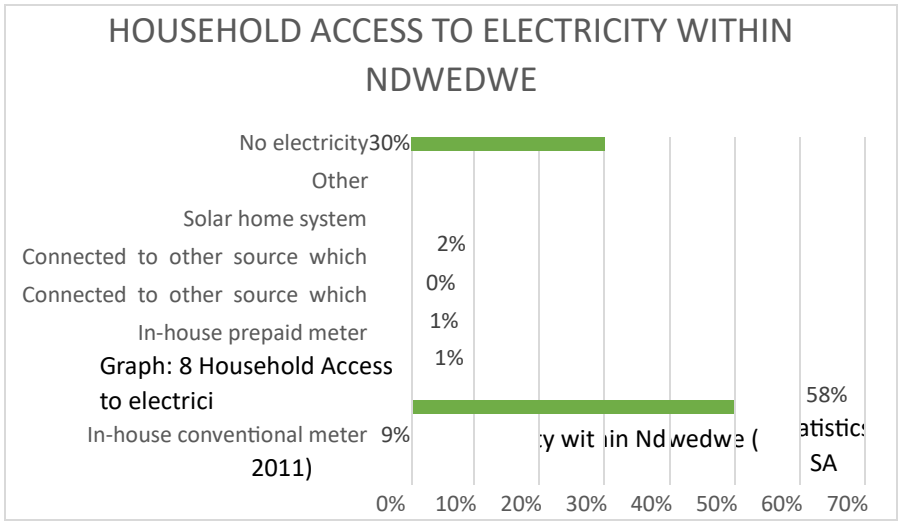
5.17 MINING AND QUARRY

Sand mining is anot her main challenge within Ndwedwe Municipality which requires the attention of the Municipality, especially focusing on educa tion and awareness and improving on enforcement of municipal bylaws and policies. There is a need for creating awareness on impacts of sand mining on lives and property (livestock) of the community, especially to key stakeholders such as the community and the traditional leadership. No sand mi ning application has been received by the Municipality; however, it has been noticed that the number of the sand mining operators is on the rise within the Municipality, indicating a need for attention. Several informal quarry mining sites do exist within the Municipality. However, most of the sites were either developed by the Department of Transport or by individual private companies not locally based and mining the quarry for other activities outside of the Municipality. It is important for the Ndwedwe Municipality to document these sites in the future in order to introduce some control measures including rehabilitation and consultation with the Department of Minerals and Energy.

5.18 ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

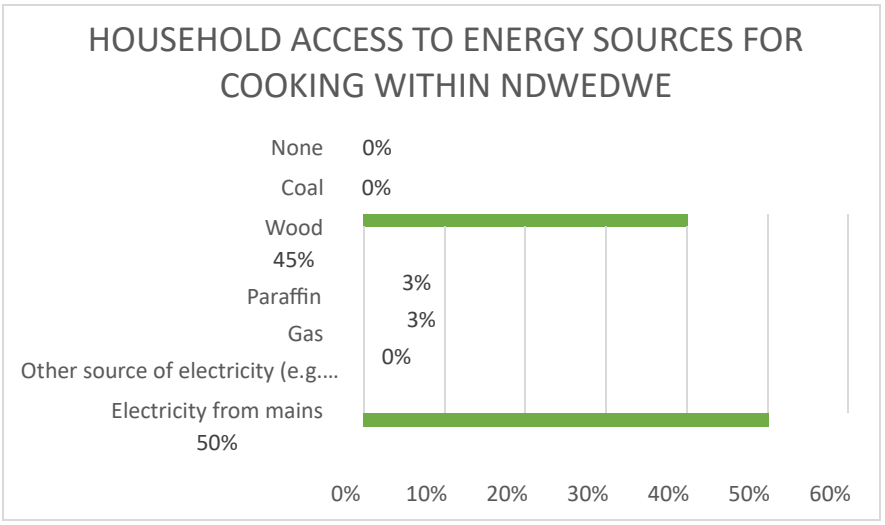
Eskom is the sole supplier of electricity in the Ndwedwe Local Municipality. E skom supplies electricity directly to all wards and is a licensed electricity distributor to Ndwedwe.

The Census Data 2011 has been utilised to identify the percentage and number of households per ward which do not have access to electricity within Ndwedwe (Maps 9 & 10). Furthermore, to estimate with more detail, statistics related to using electricity for lighting purposesis also tabulated below. Ndwedwe Municipality is well serviced with electrical infrastructure. A high voltage line traverses the municipal area in an east west direction, from which a number of medium voltage lines provides the opportunity to install reticulation lines all over the municipal area (Map11 below shows electricity Infrastructure within Ndwedwe Municipality).



Graph: 8 Household Access to electrici

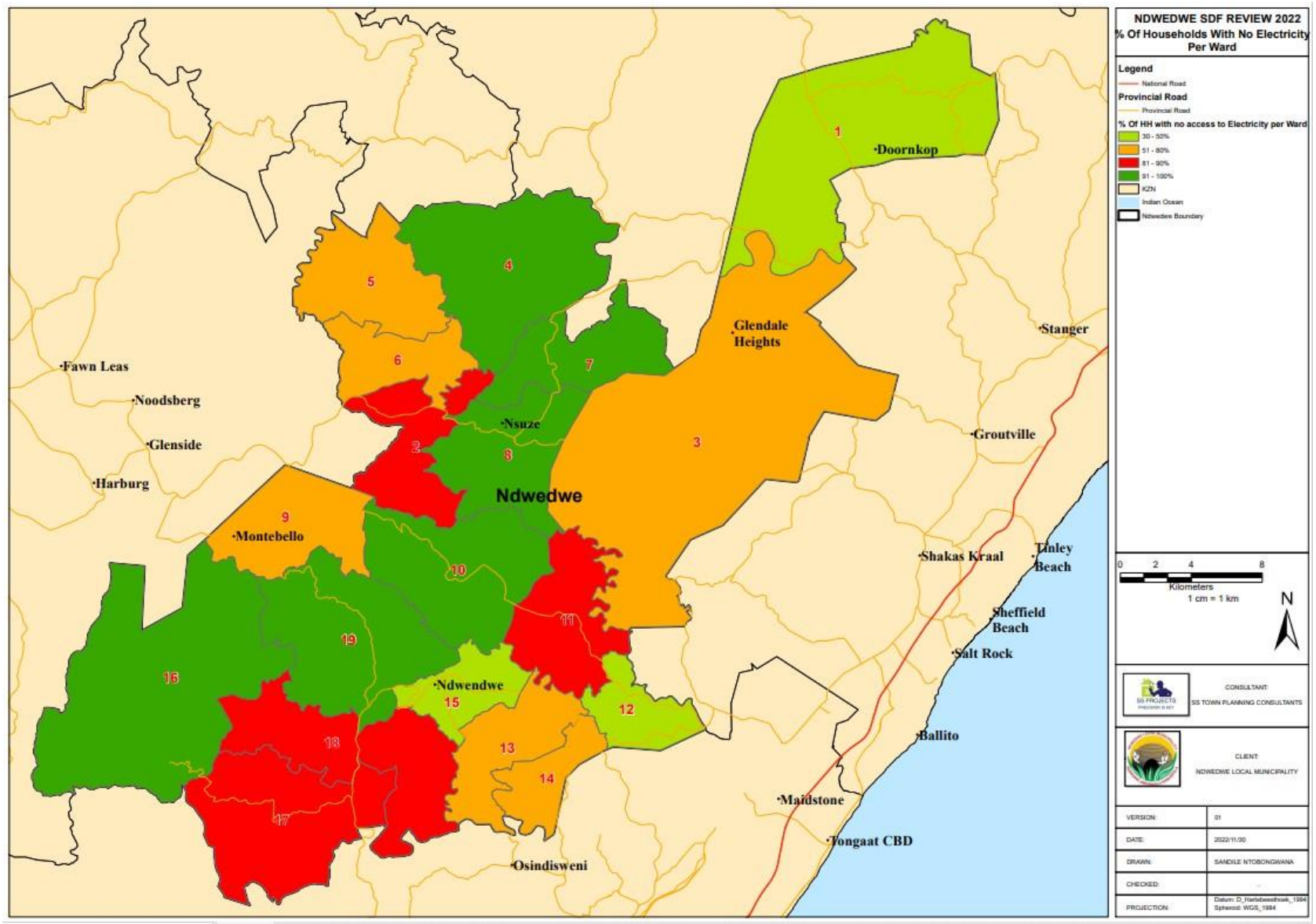
2011)



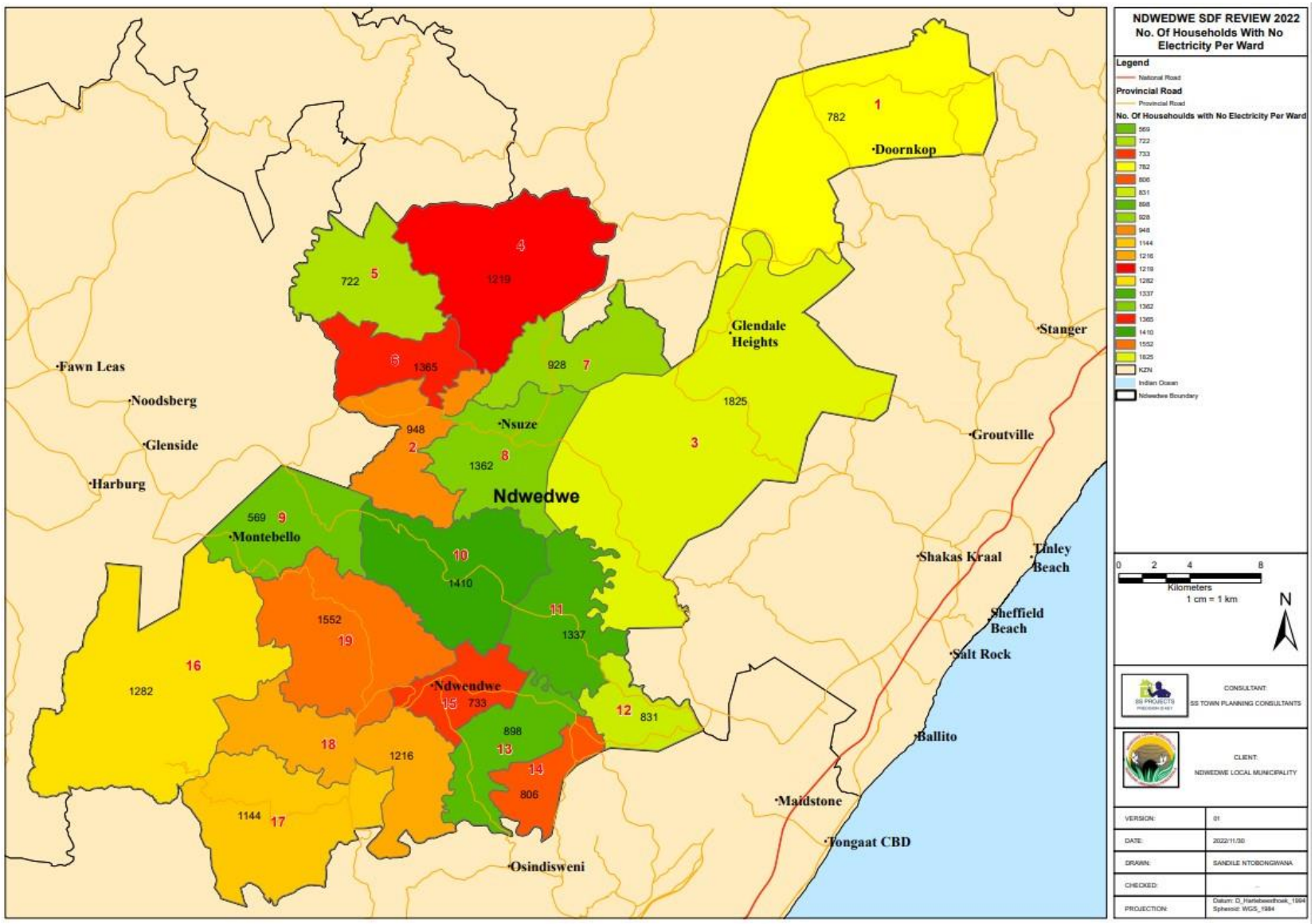
Wards 1 and 12 and 15 have the highest levels of access, with the majority of wards in the municipality which have more than 50% backlog issues. It is noticeable that

the levels of access to electricity have increased in all the wards, and although implementation is slow, there is definite progress visible. Wards 4, 7, 8, 16 and 19 require desperate intervention regarding electricity provision. The tables below illustrate energy source used by households for cooking and lighting purposes.

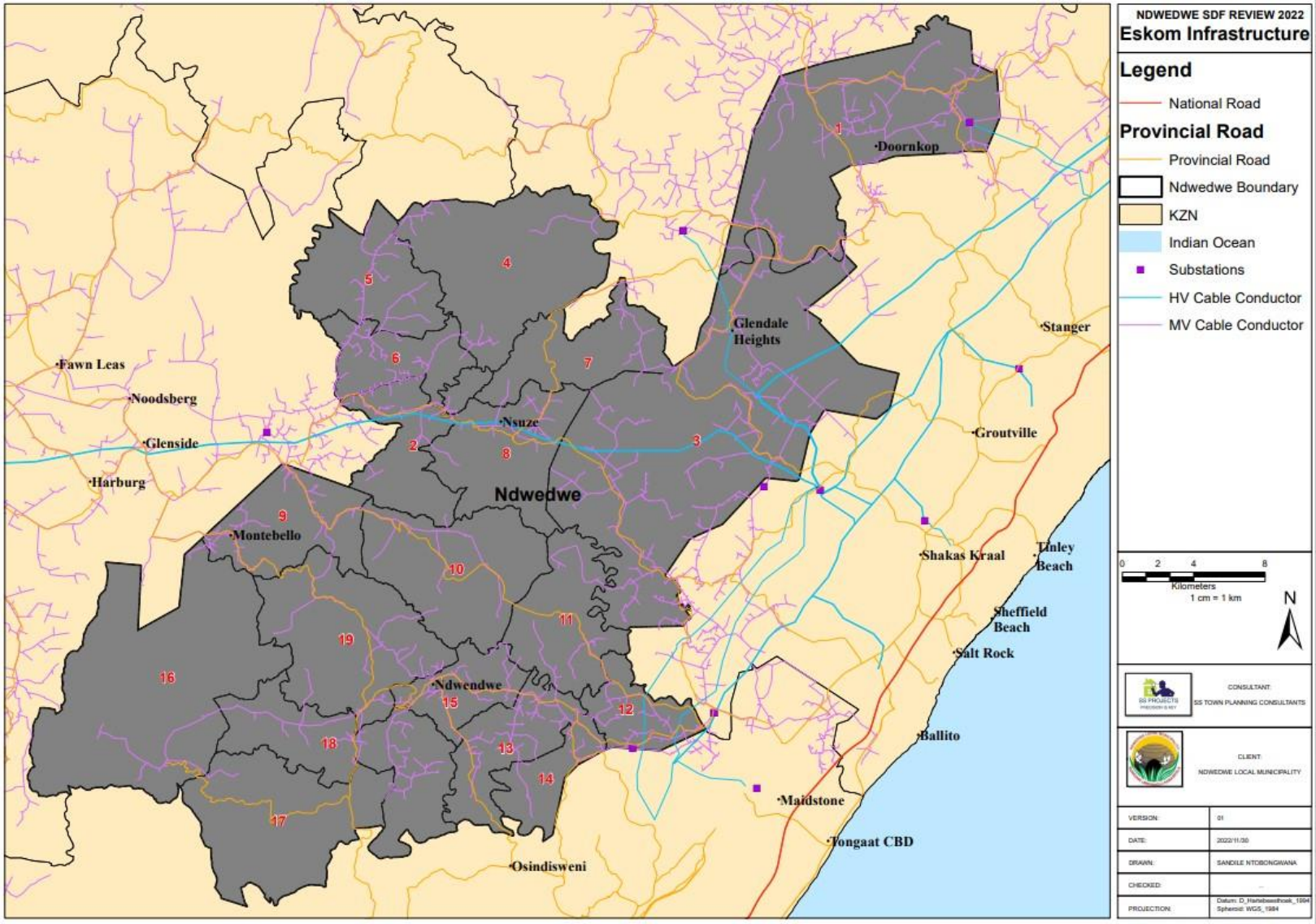
It is estimated that only 58% household have a supply of electricity for lighting and cooking purposes respectively. The second highest source is wood at 45%.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
% Of Households With No Electricity Per Ward
Legend
National Road
Provincial Road
Provincial Road
% Of HH with no access to Electricity per Ward
30 - 50%
51 - 80%
81 - 90%
91 - 100%
KZN
Indian Ocean
Ndwedwe Boundary
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Stanger
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Nsuze
Ndwedwe
Montebello
Groutville
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ndwendwe
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:

MAP: 9 % Of Households with Access to Electricity Per Ward


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
No. Of Households With No Electricity Per Ward
Legend
National Road
Provincial Road
Provincial Road
No. Of Households with No Electricity Per Ward
569
722
733
782
806
831
898
928
948
1144
1216
1219
1282
1337
1362
1365
1410
1552
1825
KZN
Indian Ocean
Ndwedwe Boundary
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:
Ndwedwe
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Stanger
Groutville
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Nsuze
Montebello
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Ndwedwe
Osindisweni
1
782
2
948
3
1825
4
1219
5
722
6
1365
7
928
8
1362
9
569
10
1410
11
1337
12
831
13
898
14
806
15
733
16
1282
17
1144
18
1216
19
1552

MAP: 10 No. Of Households with No Electricity Per Ward


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Eskom Infrastructure
Legend
National Road
Provincial Road
Provincial Road
Ndwedwe Boundary
KZN
Indian Ocean
Substations
HV Cable Conductor
MV Cable Conductor
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Stanger
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Nsuze
Glenside
Harburg
Ndwedwe
Groutville
Montebello
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ndwendwe
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:

MAP: 11 Eskom Infrastructure

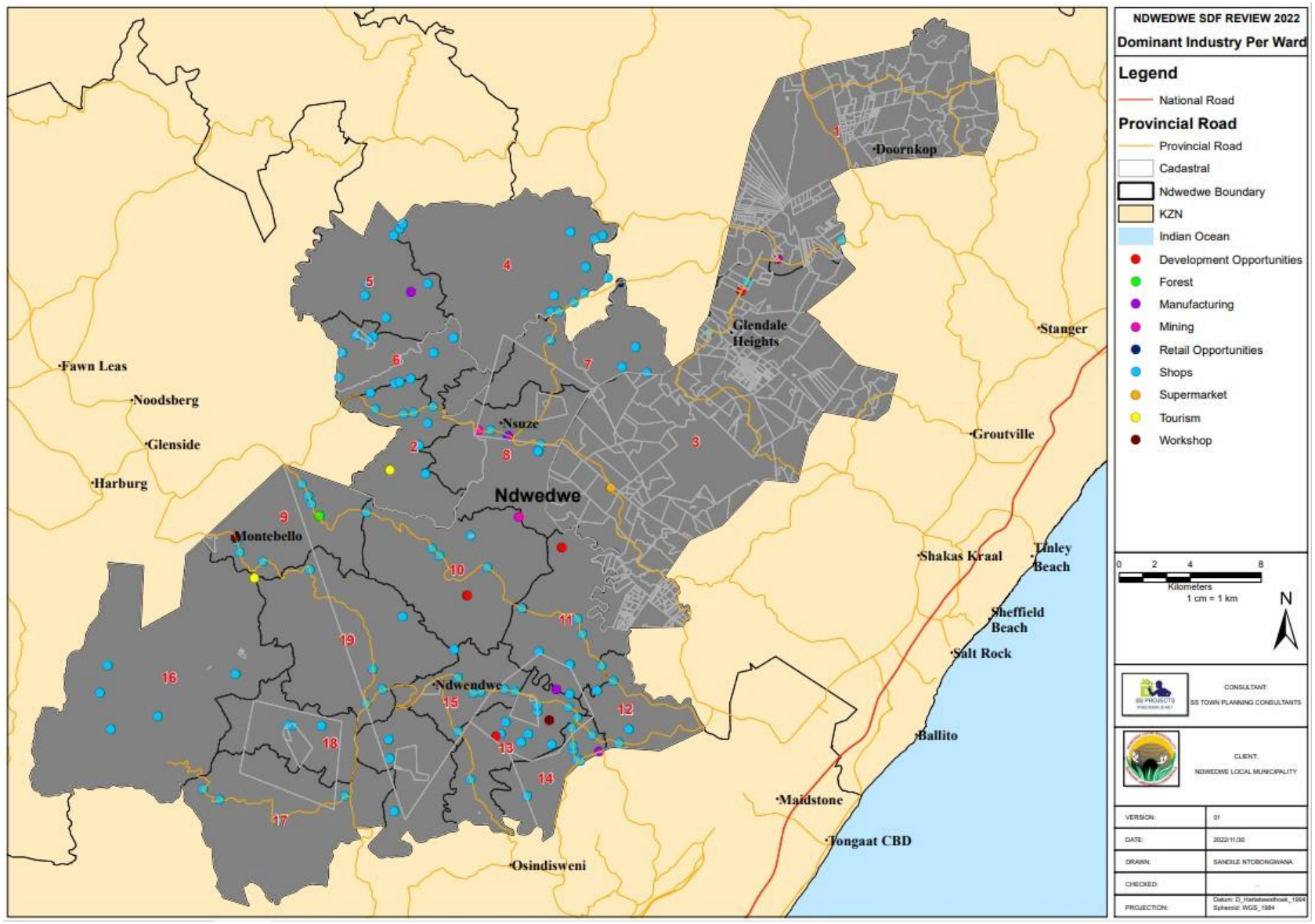
5.19 FINANCE, GOVERNMENT, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS

The financial sector makes a direct contribution to the economy in terms of its value -added contributio n to GDP, employment and taxation paid. Insurance companies help businesses mitigate risk and protect their employees. As with consumers, helping businesses mitigate risk can have a lasting, positive impact on the economy. These actions help businesses run successfully, which translate to more jobs and an increase in economic activity. With reference to NLM this sector contributes 17.8% (***Source: Quantec's Standardized Regional Dataset (2012)***

5.20 SMME'S, COOPERATIVES AND INFORMAL ECONOMY

Small business service mainly local markets, both forwards and backwards along a value chain. SMMEs are more likely than big businesses to be locall y owned, and the profit from a SMME is therefore more likely to remain within a local municipality. SMMEs are large employers of lo cal residents and operate both in the formal and informal economies.

The Municipality annually holds an emerging contractors/supplier's workshop with the aim of assisting local and emerging comp anies to successfully participate in the Council's SCM systems . This initiative was introduced after it was established that most entities had limited understanding of the SCM processes, resulting in them being disqualified during the process and subsequently lodging unsubstantiated objections/appeals which they losein turn. This session seeks to empower them with knowledge on compliance matters to enable them to participate successfully in the municipality's procurement proces ses. Amongst external stakeholders that participate in this area; the KZN Provincial Treasury, KZN Department of Economic Development and Tourism, SMME's, CIDB, SARS, KZN Treasury: Municipal Bid Appeals tribunal (Objections) and Department of Public Works (EPWP Programme).


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Dominant Industry Per Ward
Legend
National Road
Provincial Road
Provincial Road
Cadastral
Ndwedwe Boundary
KZN
Indian Ocean
Development Opportunities
Forest
Manufacturing
Mining
Retail Opportunities
Shops
Supermarket
Tourism
Workshop
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Stanger
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Nsuze
Ndwedwe
Groutville
Montebello
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ndwendwe
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:

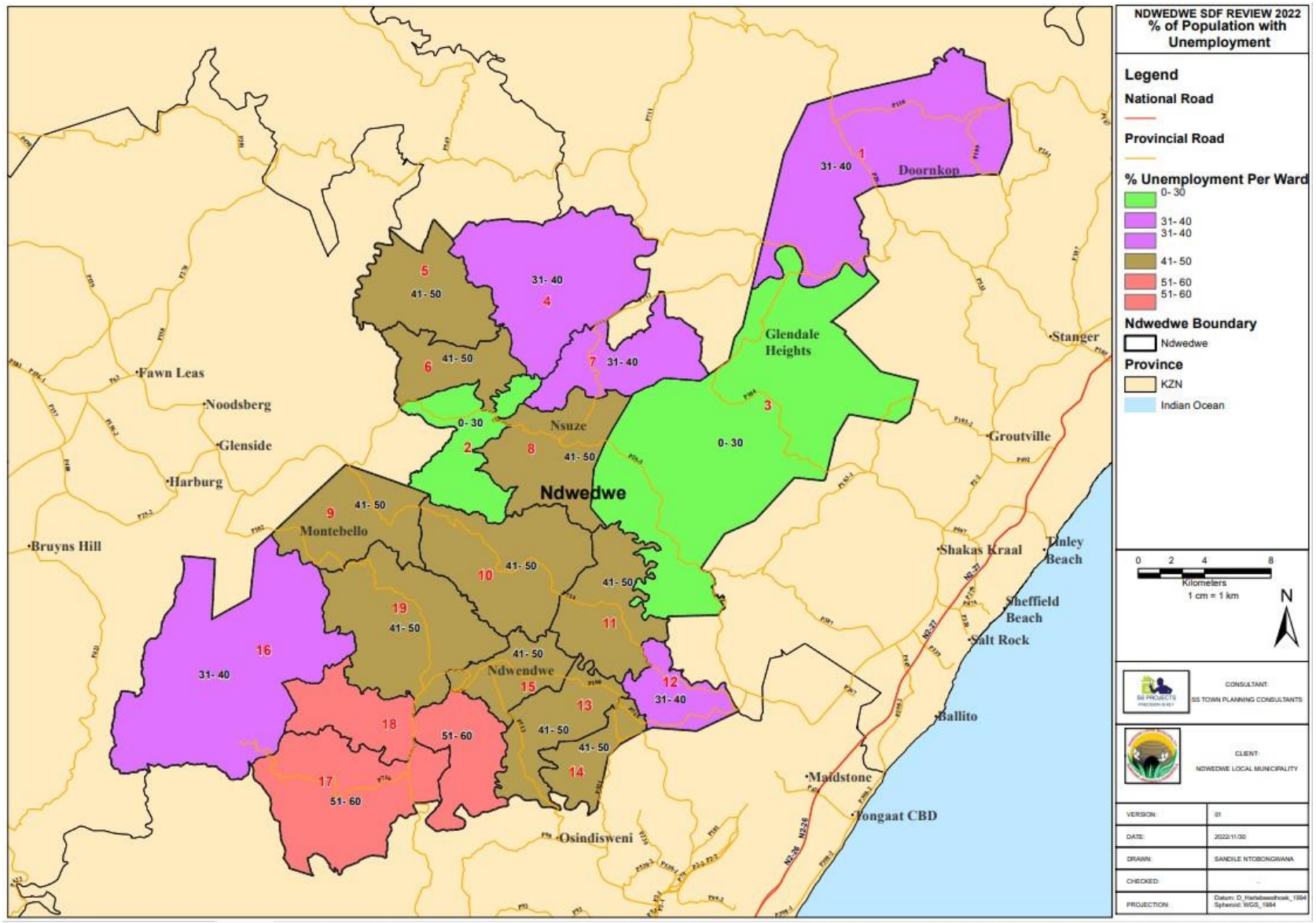
MAP: 12 Distribution of Dominant Industry

5.21 POVERTY ASSESSMENT

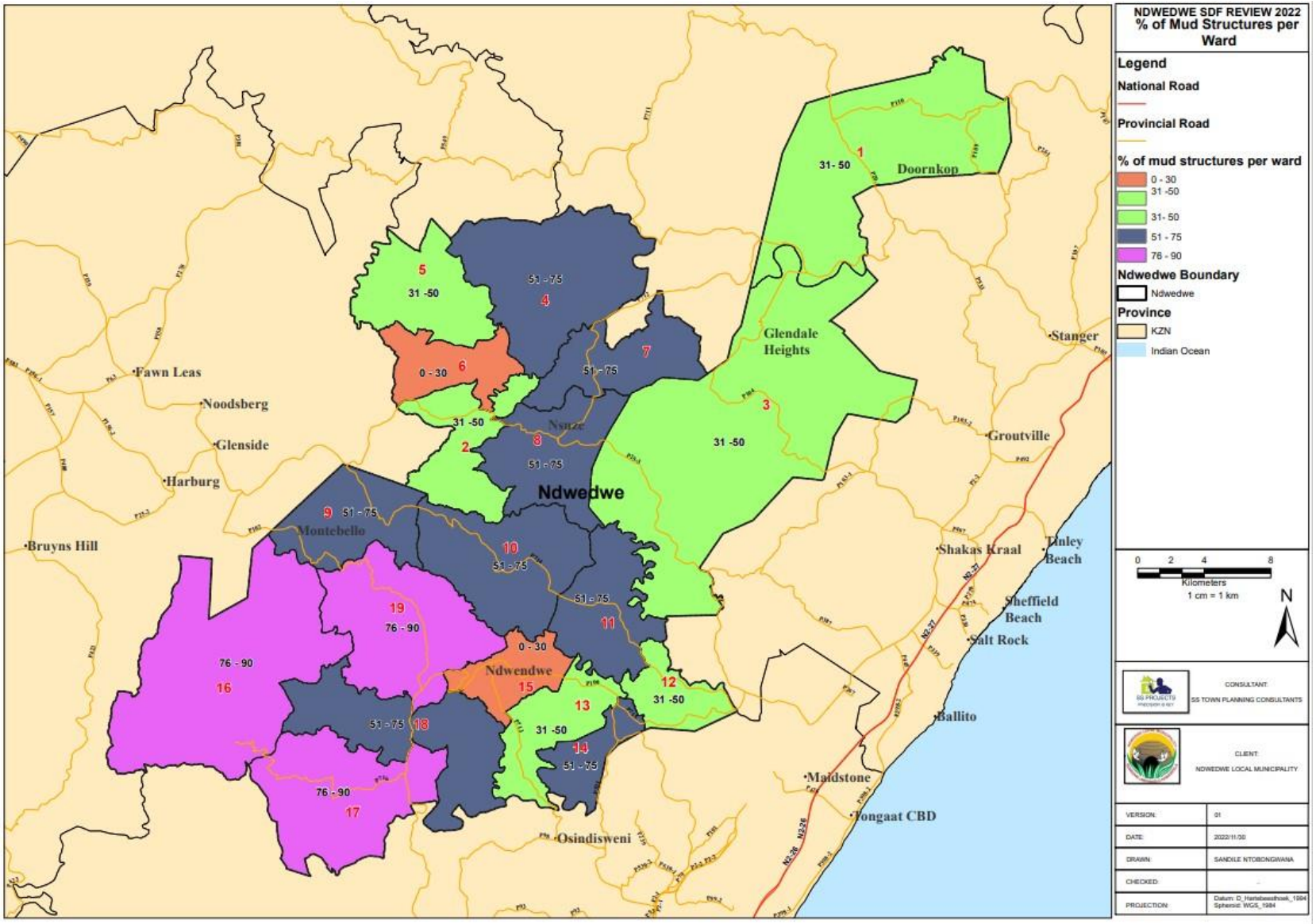
Poverty can be defined in various ways and it means different thing to different people. Generally, poverty is seen as a condition where people's basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter are not being met. Poverty is generally of two types: (1) Absolute poverty is synonymous with destitution and occurs when people cannot obtain adequate resources (measured in terms of nutrition) to support a minimum level of physical health. Absolute poverty means about the same everywhere, and can be eradicated as demonstrated by some countries. (2) Relative poverty occurs when people do not enjoy a certain minimum level of living standards as determined by a government (and enjoyed by the bulk of the population) that vary from country to country, sometimes within the same country. For the purpose of this exercise, we shall use a combination of unemployment and type of structures people reside on, in order to spatially depict which areas within Ndwedwe LM can be regarded as trapped in poverty more than others. The map below graphically provide a narrative of areas or wards with high level of unemployment and therefore, folks residing in such areas could be seen as worse off since they cannot be able to easily help themselves in case a catastrophe took place.

as can be observed on the below map, when using unemployment as in indicator of poverty, wards 17 and 18 have or are the most affected in terms of unemployment. This is followed by wards 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14,15 and 19. The said wards have the second highest number of Individuals without access to sustained income on monthly bases. Lack of access to income means communities in the said wards cannot be able to send their kids to school beyond metric, they do not have any form of disposable income, the ability to fulfil their childhood dreams is limited due to unemployment and so forth. Available capital and or any economic development initiative should be channelled towards areas that demonstrates high levels of unemployment and dependency. These have been spatially depicted in the map below.

One of the instruments used in measuring the level of poverty in any given area is the number of mud or traditional structures that exists. The map below depicts spatially areas with high to low level of mud or traditional structures at a ward level. Observation made from the map below indicates that, areas in the southwestern part of the municipality which include wards 16, 17 and 19 have the highest number of structures made of mud. Areas in the east and north- east of the municipality have fewer structures made of mud. Correspondingly, this also ties in with the land ownership which is largely private. Privately owned areas have less mud structures as opposed to areas under communal ownership.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
% of Population with Unemployment
Legend
National Road
Provincial Road
% Unemployment Per Ward
0- 30
31- 40
31- 40
41- 50
51- 60
51- 60
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
Ndwedwe
Nsuze
Ndwendwe
Glendale Heights
Doornkop
Stanger
Groutville
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Bruyns Hill
Montebello
Shakas Kraal
Unley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
1 31- 40
2 0- 30
3 0- 30
4 31- 40
5 41- 50
6 41- 50
7 31- 40
8 41- 50
9 41- 50
10 41- 50
11 41- 50
12 31- 40
13 41- 50
14 41- 50
15 41- 50
16 31- 40
17 51- 60
18 51- 60
19 41- 50
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:

MAP: 13 % of Population with Unemployment


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
% of Mud Structures per Ward
Legend
National Road
Provincial Road
% of mud structures per ward
0 - 30
31 -50
31- 50
51 - 75
76 - 90
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
Ndwedwe
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Stanger
Groutville
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Bruyns Hill
Montebello
Nsuze
Ndwendwe
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:

MAP: 14 % of Mud Structures Per Ward

5.22 POVERTY INTENSITY

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is one of the local government structures which can be considered to be plagued by massive poverty. Owing to this, and perhaps throughout iLembe District Municipality, the area is confronted by the great pressure to develop and diversify its economy in order to create more opportunities.

As regards poverty scenario within Ndwedwe Local Municipality area, the 2016 Community Survey painted the following picture:

- Poverty headcount stood at approximately 21,7% in 2001 and this figure declined to approximately 13,8% in 2016.
- Intensity of poverty was estimated to be in the region of 41,0% in 20011, this figure rose to 44,8% during 2016.

Using the combination of number of households unemployed per ward with the number of structures made of mud in each ward, the ‘Areas of Great Need” were identified. There is a large number of households still residing in traditional type houses. The backlog can now be spatially identified using the maps above, and projects can be strategically proposed per ward to mitigate any further housing issues.

6. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

6.1 LAND USE PATTERN

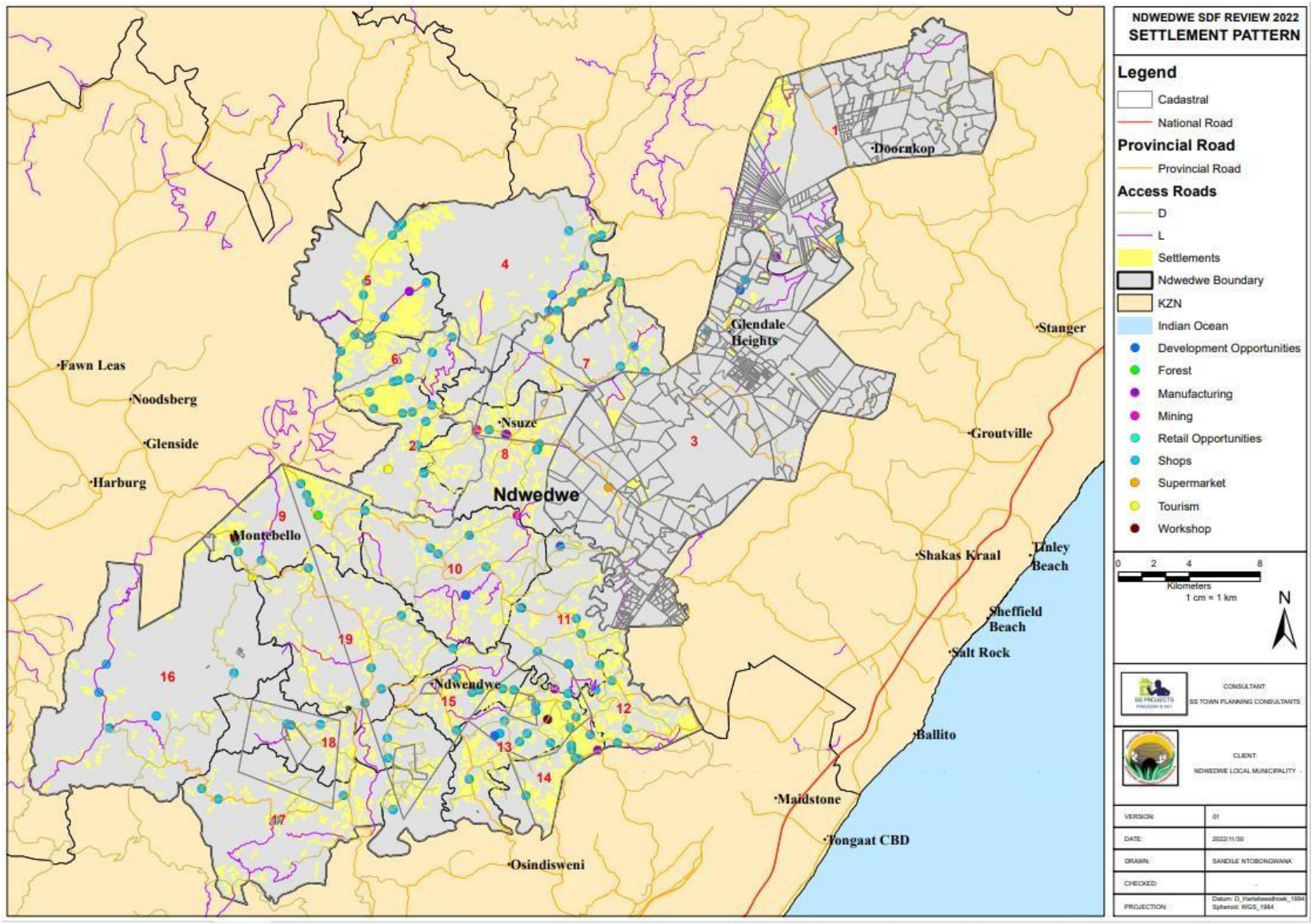
With regard to the land use pattern, the NLM consist of a number of uses which serve the community at varying levels and scal e. Others operate at a small scale with a narrow threshold focus whilst others cater for a much wider threshold. In short, the land uses found within the NLM can be grouped into four clusters which are presented in the following manner:

- Traditional settlements located mainly in areas administered by traditional authorities. They are scat tered all over the municipal area, except in the north-east which is largely characterised by expansive commercial farms.
- Agriculture, which accommodates land uses and buildings associated with farming practices such as crop production, livestock farming, forestry and sugarcane. Agricultural land within traditional areas is mainly utilised for subsistence purpose and this currently occurs on ad hoc bases without any unified approach. Proper commercial farming is evident in the north-east of the municipality which has a number of farms engaging in sugarcane production.
- Civic and social land use category, which includes health, traditional administration centres, educational, welfare, public buildings such as community halls and Multi-Purpose Centres/ Thuso ng Centres (TC) and other uses associated with social development and public administration, and Commercial uses, which include shops, taverns, tuck-shops, block manufacturing and other similar activities.

6.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is one of the local government structures that is facing an enormous task of reducing the infrastructure backlog that engulf different parts of the municipality area. Part of compounding efforts to thwart infrastructure backlog is the nature of the terrain and settlement pattern that exist in NLM. Typical of rural areas, settlements within the area are scattered unevenly throughout the area. To a certain extent, their location seems to be influenced by the existing road pattern, which has created high density along major movement routes and in close proximity to some of the areas of economic and social importance. Bhamshela, Ndwedwe Village, Montebello etc.

At glance, one cannot help noticing that, the north-eastern part of NLM is characterised by less settlements(this area is primarily used for commercial farming). The majority of the settlements are found in the central, east, west, south and northern parts of the municipality to settlements map. The emerging pattern of settlements within NLM seem to have been informed by access and close proximity to areas with certain level of facilities (commercial and social) and services. Areas like Bhamshela, Montebello, Qinisani, Ndwedwe Town and so forth enjoy high level of settlements which has resulted in high densities.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
SETTLEMENT PATTERN
Legend
Cadastral
National Road
Provincial Road
Provincial Road
Access Roads
D
L
Settlements
Ndwedwe Boundary
KZN
Indian Ocean
Development Opportunities
Forest
Manufacturing
Mining
Retail Opportunities
Shops
Supermarket
Tourism
Workshop
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:
Ndwedwe
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Stanger
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Nsuze
Groutville
Montebello
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ndwendwe
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

MAP: 15 Settlement Pattern

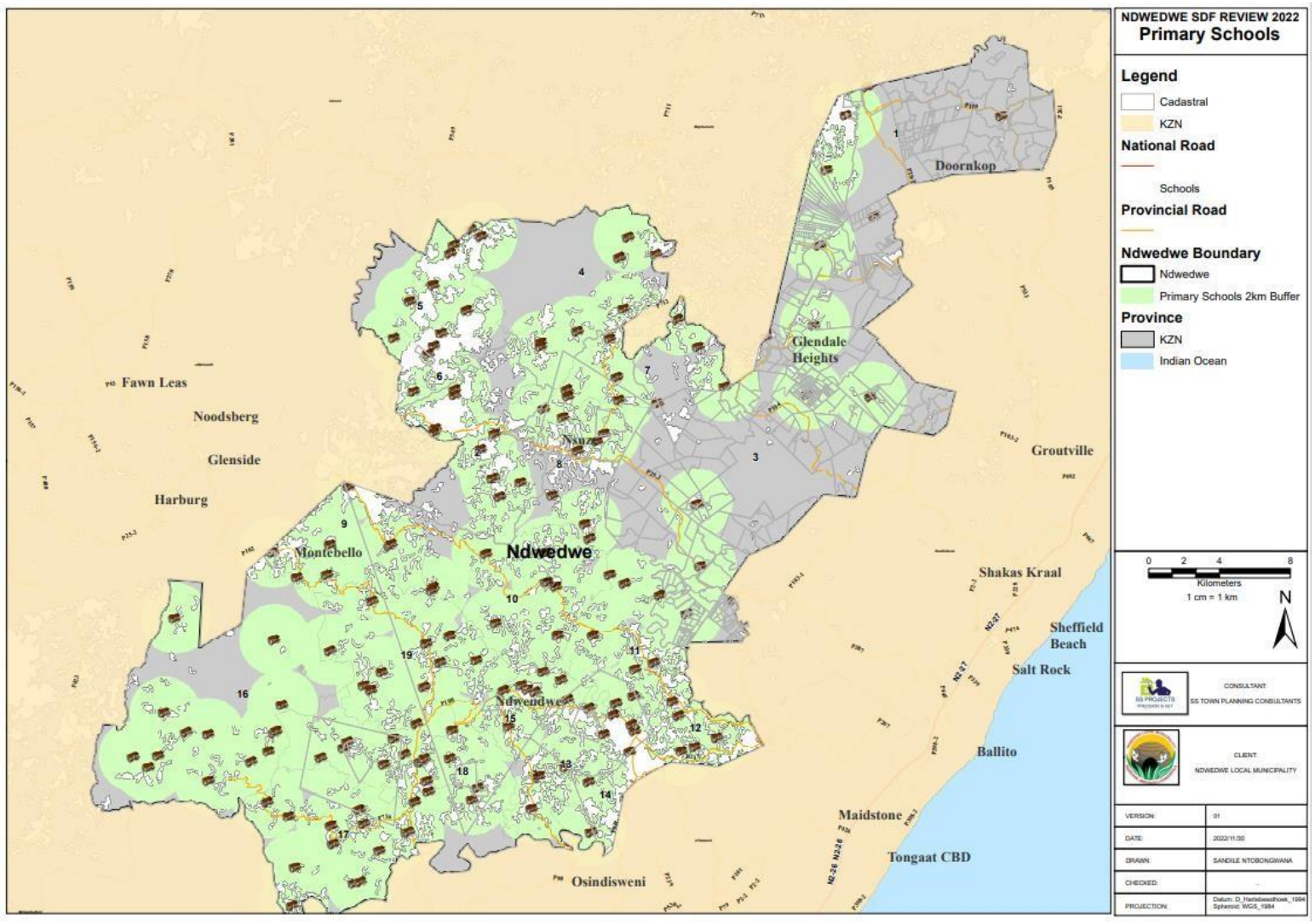
6.3 ACCESS TO SOCIAL FACILITIES

Ensuring the even spread and access to social facilities serve as another essential indicator to level of development and quality of life in any given area. The subject municipality is largely rural in nature and previously the bulk of the areas fell outside of the former Natal. Thus, from this perspective, it would be expected that access to social facilities might be less adequate in certain parts of the municipality – which is a trend that most areas that fell outside of former Natal have endured over the years. As can be seen from the aforementioned map, social facilities are almost spread throughout the municipality area. The type of social facilities found within the ILM generally ranges from school facilities, mobile and station clinics, safety facilities, community halls etc.

6.3.1

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Some time ago, CSIR developed standards to be utilised for provision of social facilities within the rural set up. With regard to primary schools, using the standards as developed by CSIR which is based on 2km acceptable travel distance to a primary school, primary schools appear to be well provided within Ndwedwe LM. This can be further confirmed in the map below which shows the spatial distribution including the 2km radius that each primary school should satisfy.

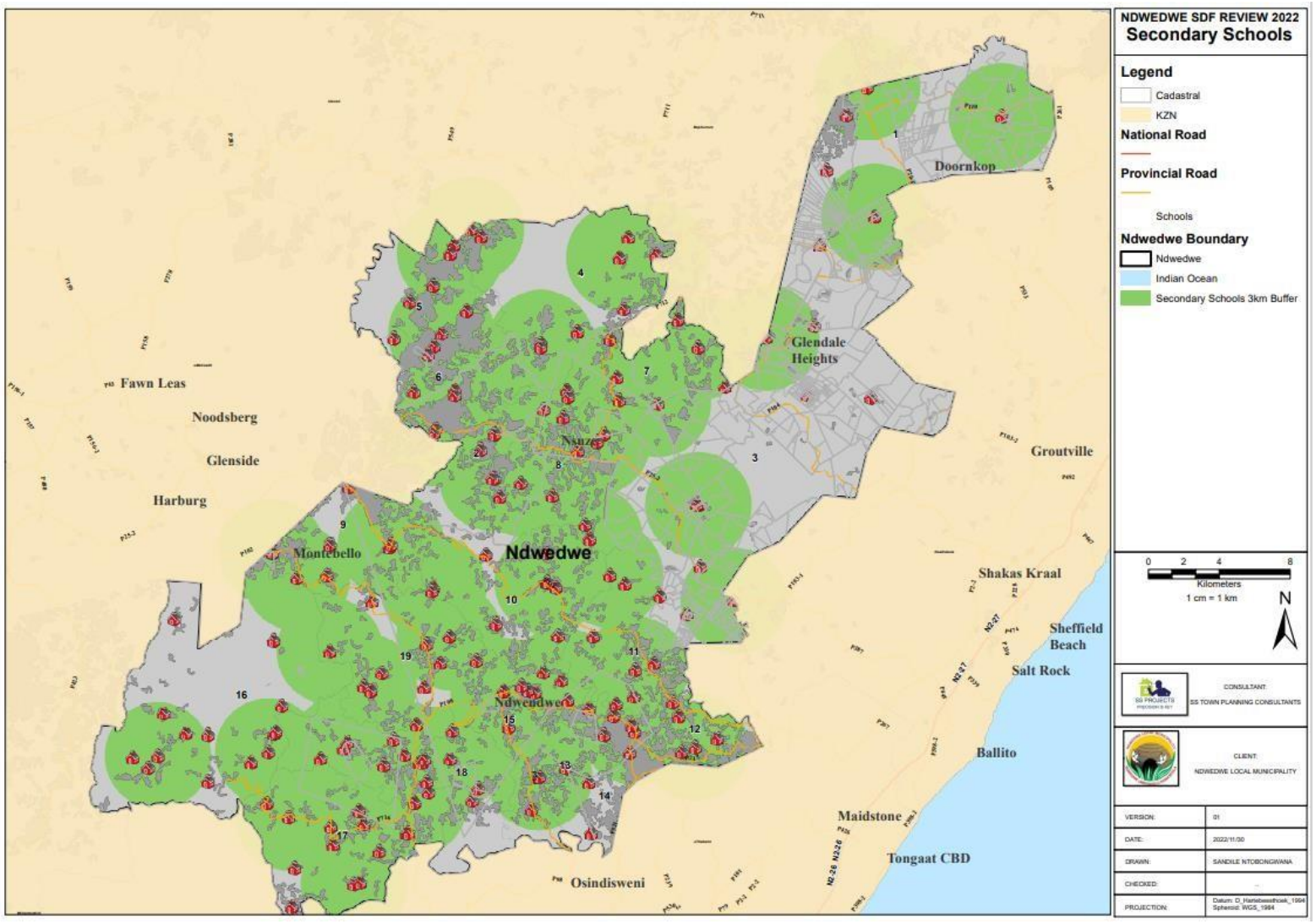


MAP: 16 Ndwedwe Primary Schools

6.3.2

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The map below shows the distribution of secondary schools within Ndwedwe Local Municipality area. Using a 3km radius that was developed by CSIR, it appears as though, Ndwedwe Local Municipality is well served with Secondary Schools. Settlements in all corners of the municipality seem to be within the acceptable 3km travel distance to and from a Secondary School. Understanding the spatial distribution of these facilities and the identification of gaps is one of the critical aspects of the SDF.

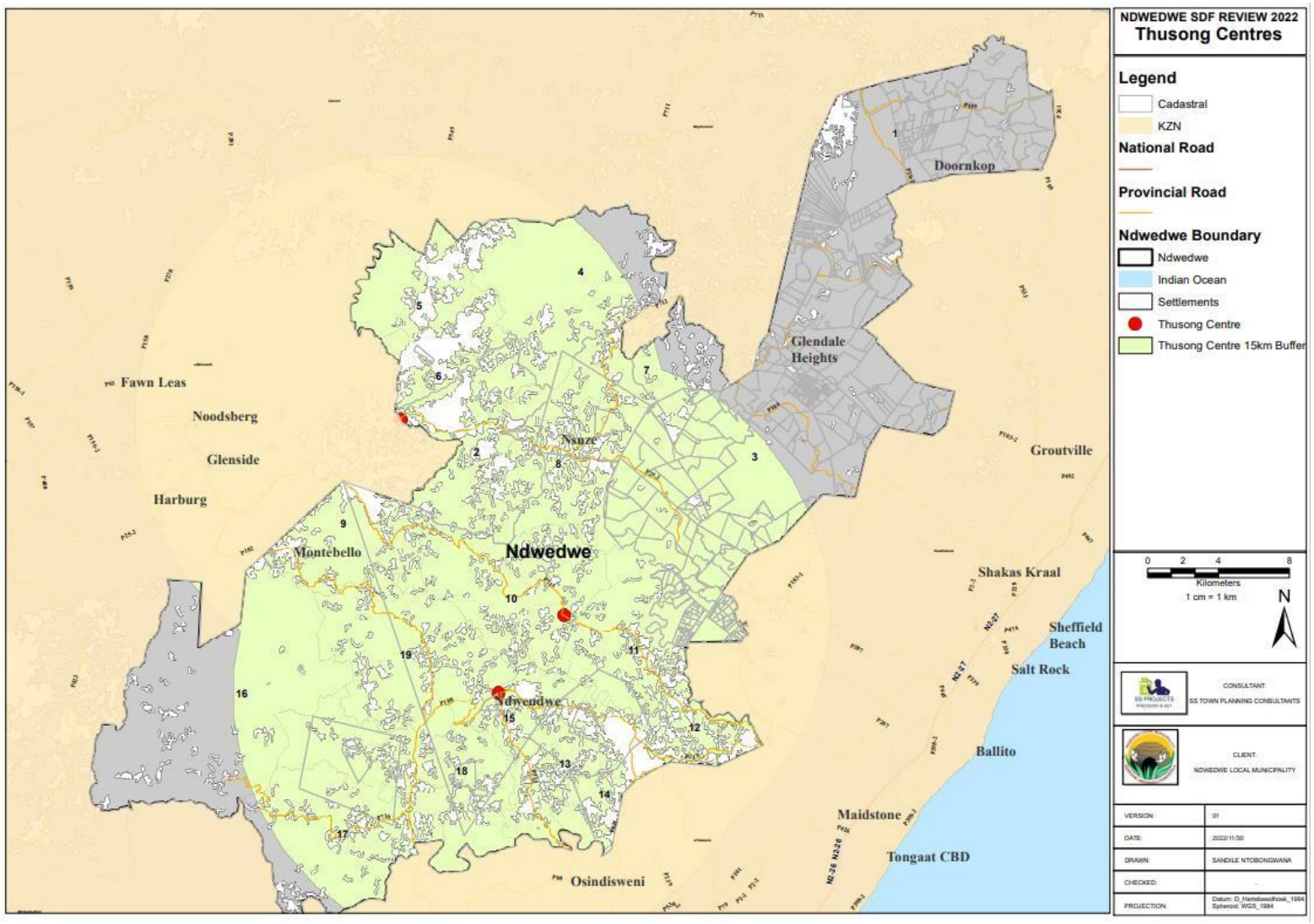


MAP: 17 Ndwedwe Secondary Schools

6.3.3

THUSONG CENTERS

As per CSIR guidelines for provision of social facilities in rural areas, Thusong Centres are recommended to be within a 15k radius. This means local patrons should be able to walk to and from a Thusong Centre within a 15km radius. When applying this concept in the context of Ndwedwe Local Municipality area, it is worth noting that, Ndwedwe Local Municipality area is not well served with Thusong Centres. Areas in the north and north-east of the municipality are not appropriately covered or served with Thusong Centres.

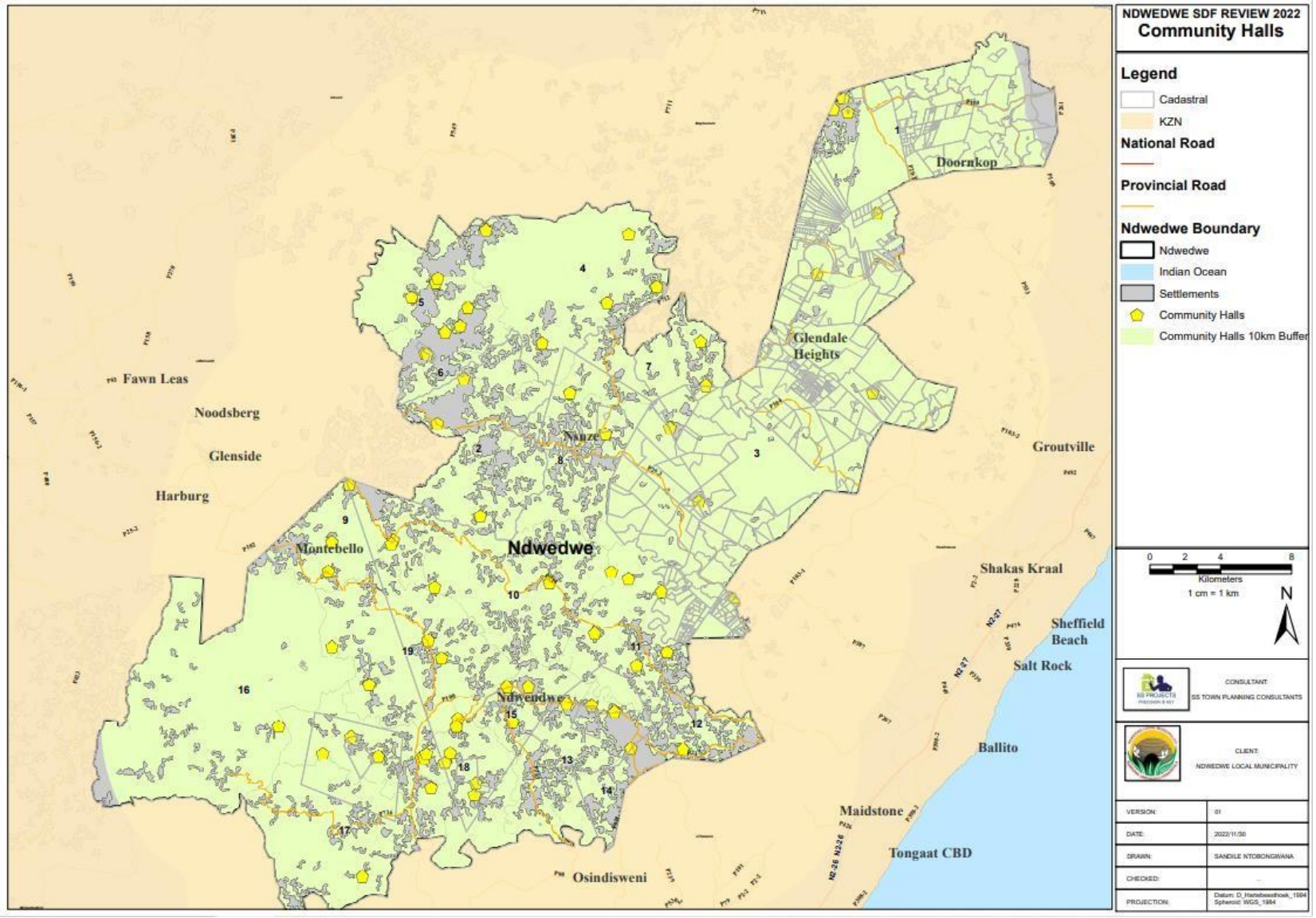


MAP: 18 Ndwedwe Thusong Centres

6.3.4

COMMUNITY HALLS

Using a 10km radius from the standards as developed by CSIR, Ndwedwe Local Municipality has a good access to community halls. All areas / settl ements within Ndwedwe LM appear to be within a recommended 10km radius.

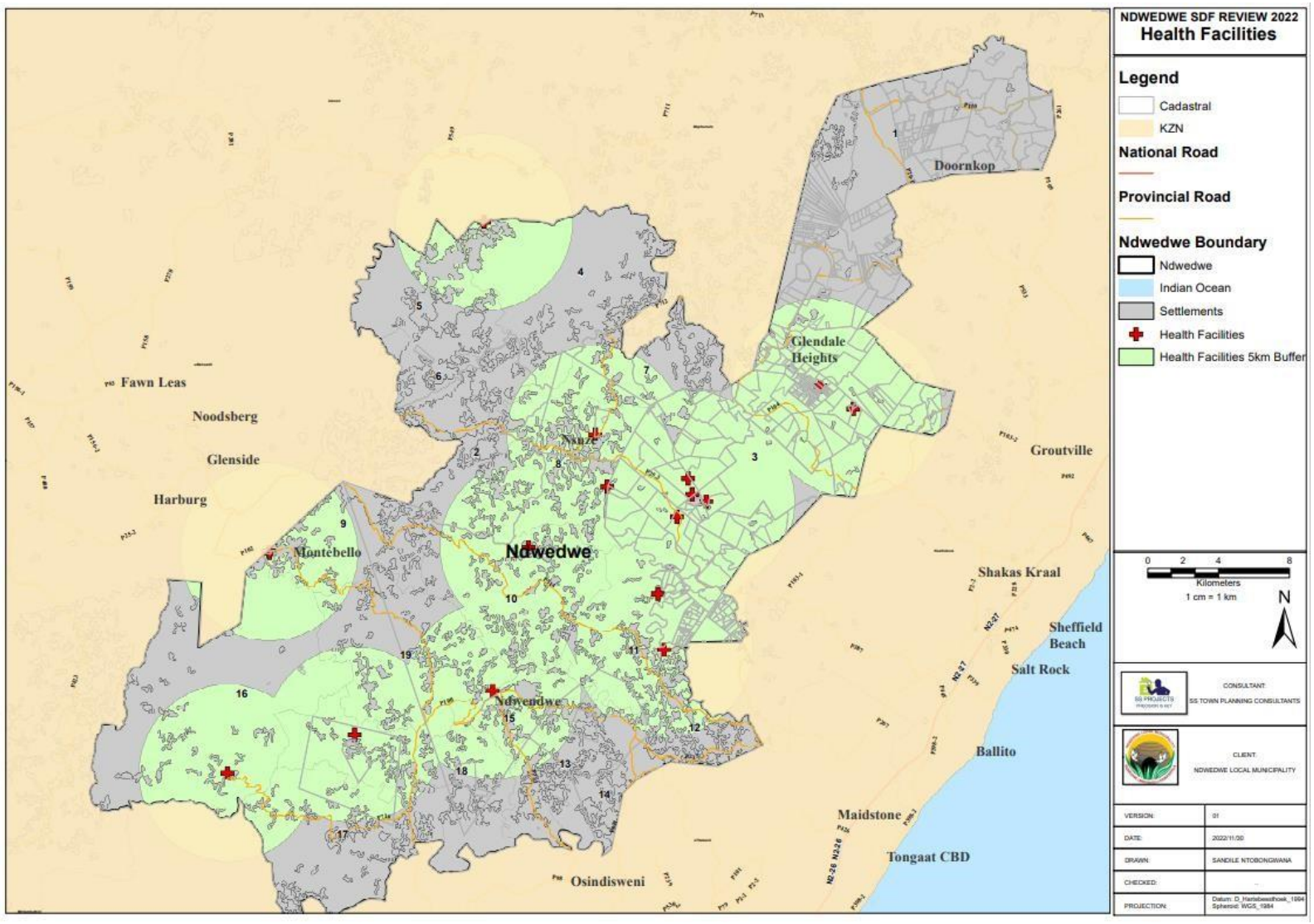


MAP: 19 Ndwedwe Community Facilities

6.3.5

HEALTH FACILITIES

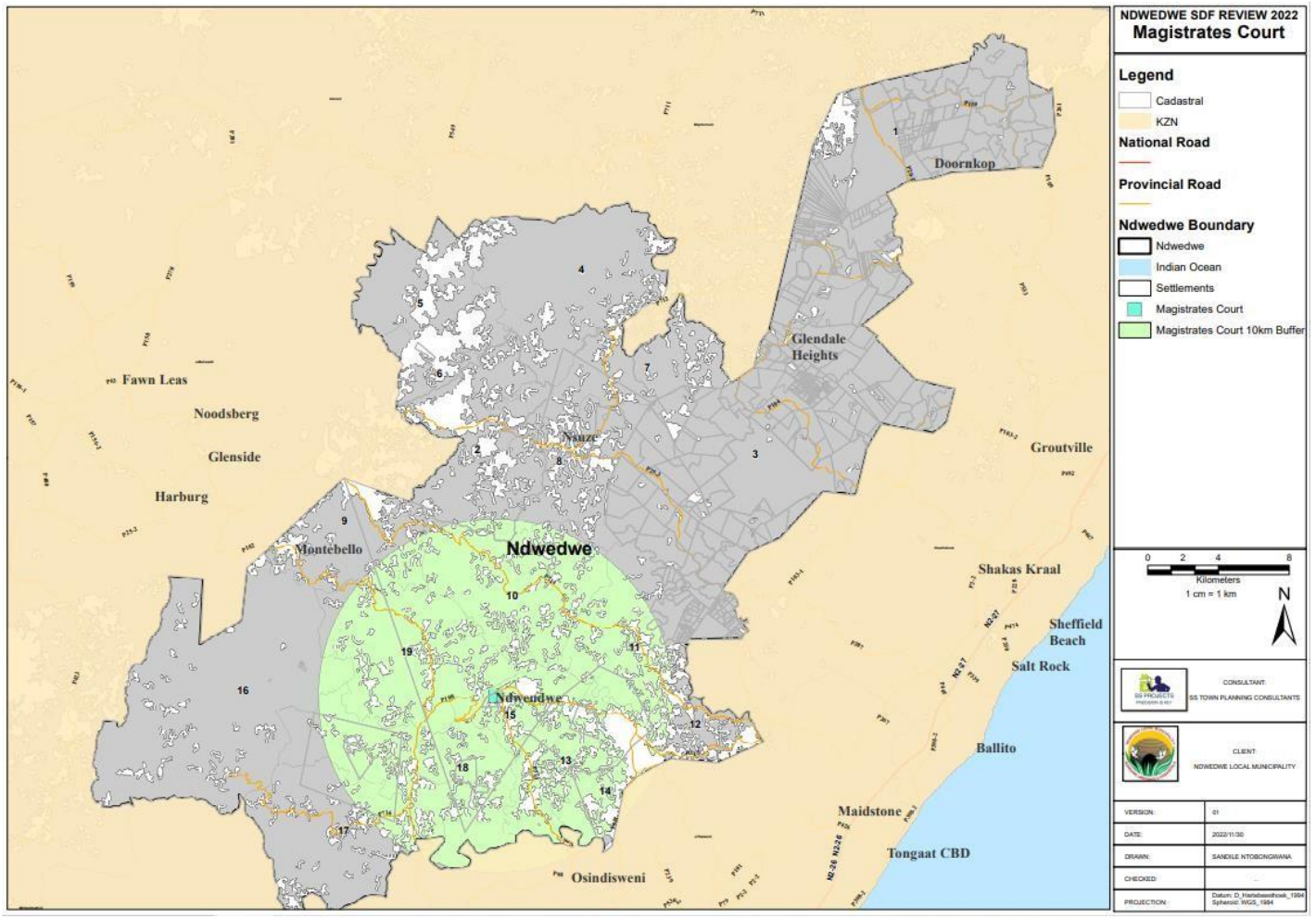
The map below graphically depicts the spatial distribution of health facilities within Ndwedwe Local Municipality area. When applying the 5km radius as developed or recommended by CSIR, it is evident that, some parts of the municipality area are well covered while others are not adequately covered. Areas in the north, north-east and southern parts are not well vest with health facilities. As such, efforts shall be made to spread or develop health facilities in areas of need as shown in the map below.



MAP: 20 Ndwedwe health Facilities

6.3.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS

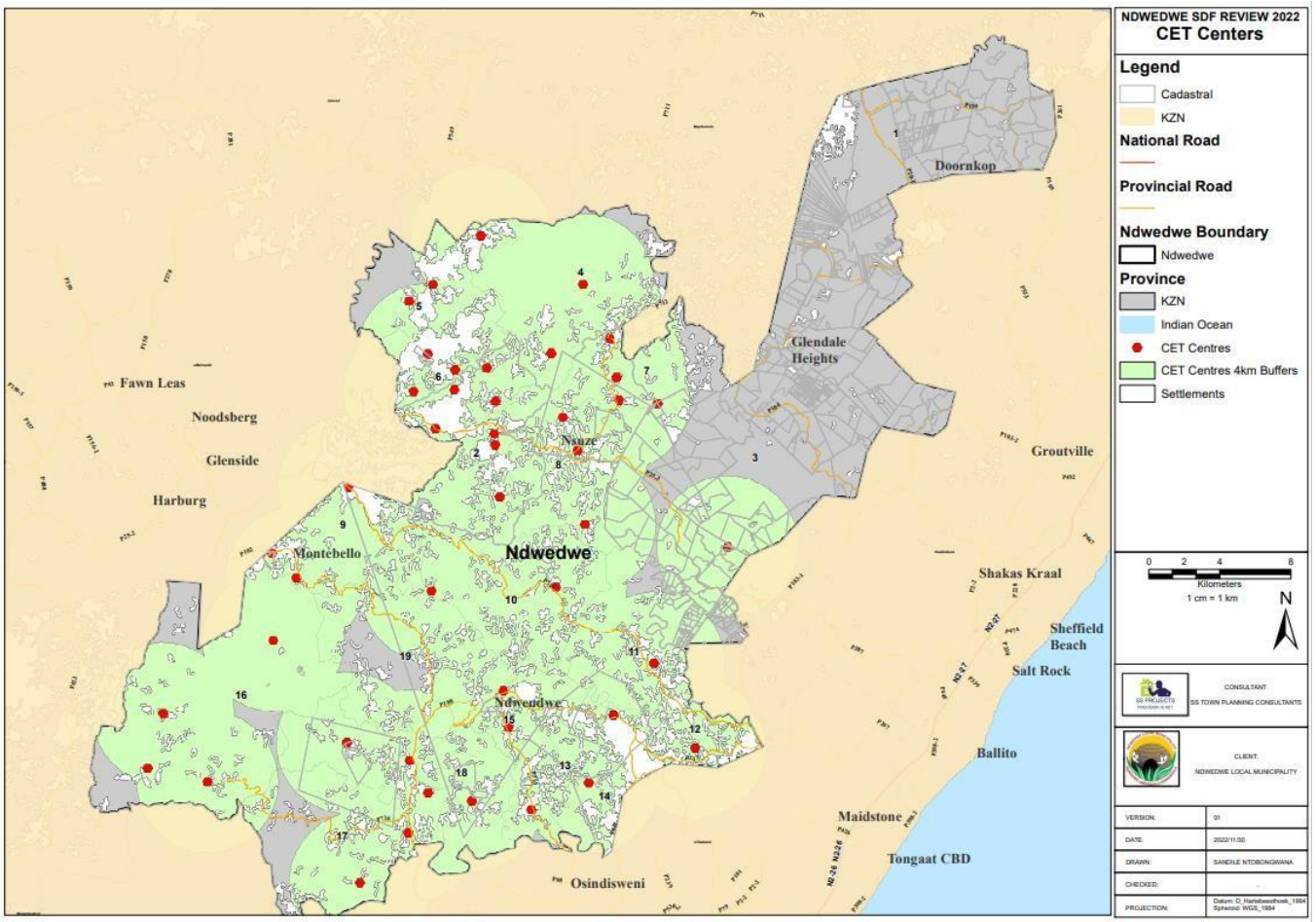
It is recommended that; the Magistrate Court should be able to serve or cover communities within 10km radius. When applying the recommendation and taking into consideration that, within Ndwedwe Local Municipality area, only one Magistrate exist, only southern parts of the municipality area appear to be well covered. The rest of the municipal parts are not well vest with Magistrate Courts. The map below shows the spatial distribution of the existing Magistrate including its sphere of influence.



MAP: 21 Ndwedwe Magistrates Court

6.3.7 COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTERS

The Department of Higher Education has developed a number of programs aimed at increasing the literacy of all people, especially those residing within the rural parts of our country. Ndwedwe Local Municipality is also part of the local government structure and the Department of Education is highly involved in the area. In terms of upscaling literacy levels, the said department is involved in Ndwedwe LM through Community Education Centres (formerly known as Adult Basic and Education Program). The CETC's are h osted by certain chosen schools and are spread throughout the municipality area. The map overleaf, depict the spati al distribution of some of the CET centres.



MAP: 22 Ndwedwe CET Centers

7. BIOPHYSICAL ANALYSIS

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Environment in this report refers to the natural or biophysical environment (Other elements that make up the environment within a holistic understanding of the term are dealt with under their own headings). Aspects pertaining to the agricultural potential have been covered in the preceding section of this report.

7.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the municipality consists of generally rugged terrain that can be classified into two distinct landforms. The hinterlands are gentle rolling, of lower elevation, and with gentler slopes making up an estimated 60% of the rural environment. The interior areas are moderately rugged, with generally steeper slopes and of higher elevation with portions seen to be very rugged and undulating terrain with wide spread deeply incised valleys. The variable topography as created micro-climates and associated habitats that support a variety of vegetation colonies.

7.1.2 SLOPE ANALYSIS

Slope in the rural areas of iLembe District is highly variable, typical of topographic characteristic of KwaZulu-Natal. This variability creates variable unique biophysical characteristics(micro climatic conditions) which support a range of habitats, ecosystems and biodiversity. North facing slopes which receive more sunlight are generally warmer and drier, supporting habitat types such as grasslands, whereas south facing slopes, escarpments and sheltered cliffs on the other hand tend to be cooler and wetter, commonly providing conditions favourable for supporting woody vegetation and indigenous forest. Furthermore, the cool, damp scarps and sheltered kloofs also provide refugia, for example protection of important flora and fauna against fire and utilisation/damage from anthropogenic factors. As can be seen on the map below the majority of Ndwedwe LM is characterised by a slope of 1:3 and steeper, ranging provision of services and facilities very difficult. There are very few areas which have a slope of 1:10 and flatter, once again emphasising the difficulty confronting most development initiatives in the area.

Slopes are steep	Steep slopes are fragile areas of the landscape where minor disturbances could trigger long term major land degradation. Land uses in these areas must be managed to ensure limited loss of land cover. Land uses such as settlement should be discouraged and grazing activities must be kept to minimum.
Topography is rugged	The rugged topography creates inaccessible slopes thus reducing anthropogenic disturbances. Rugged areas are therefore relatively pristine with healthy ecosystems. This provides opportunities for tourism activities and supports the supply ecosystems goods and services. These areas are also important as sources of natural water supply for rivers and streams. These areas should therefore be considered as wilderness areas and promoted for purposes of conservation. Compatible land uses such as ecotourism, education and research may be encouraged.
Impacts at high lands	Environmental disturbances along the steep slopes could be propagated to lower laying areas. Promotion of conservation and maintenance of the ecological integrity of the steep areas is likely result in a continuous supply of natural capital in the district whereas a degradation of the area has a high potential of reducing rural resources and a consequent reduction of rural livelihood. The medium to long tern impact is a potential for migration

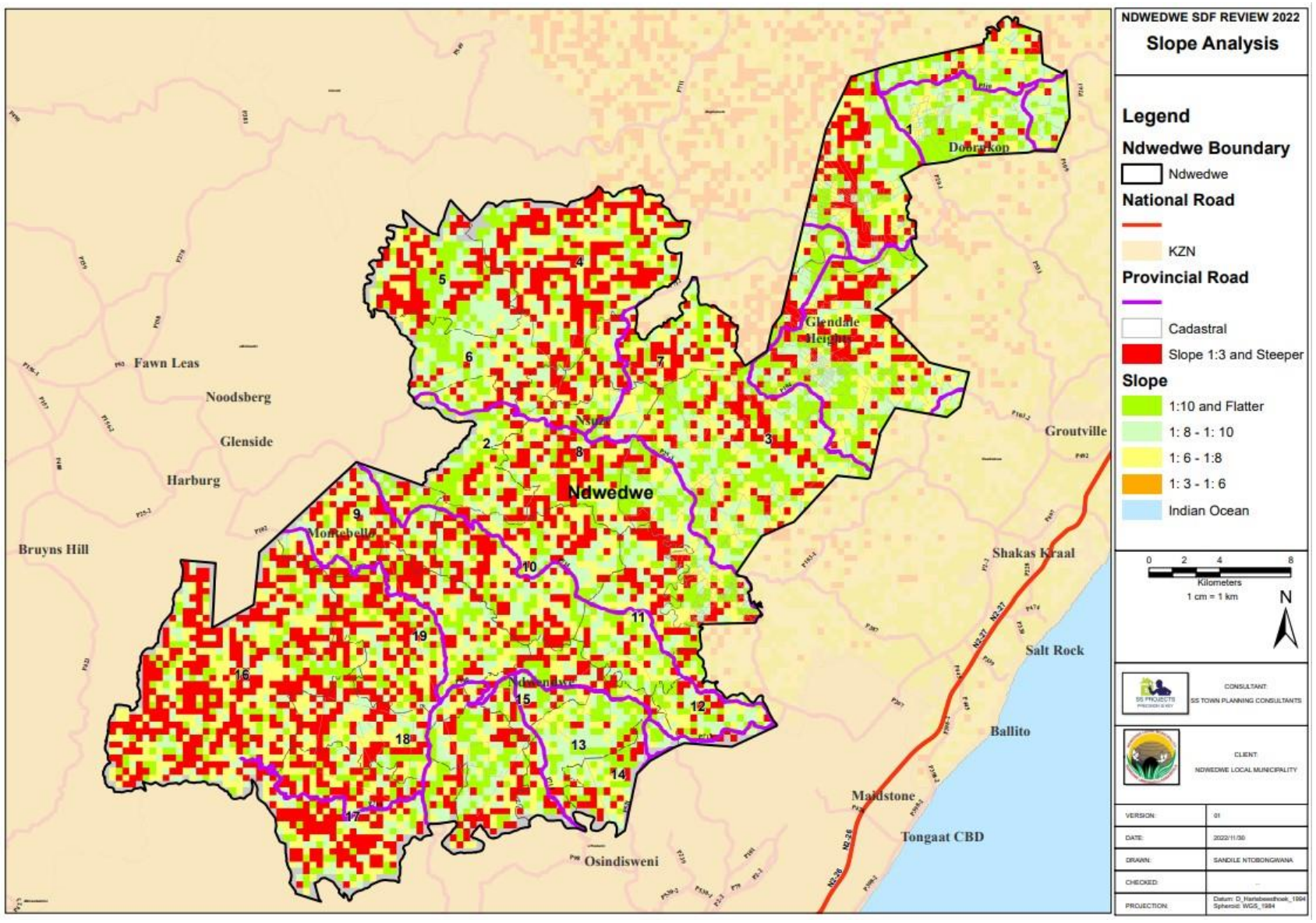
It is noted that steep slopes have the potential to aid land degradation resulting in worsening of livelihood opportunities for the largely rural households of the

municipality. However, under conditions of judicious utilisation, these factors (rugged topographic characteristics) could provide opportunities for development of conservation based economic activities as they provide significant aesthetically pleasing land features (wilderness experience) for the promotion of tourism . The rugged terrains of the rural areas are also major contributors to many of the streams and rivers that traverse the district.

Thus topography is of key environmental management interests for the municipality. These landscape (slope and elevation) characteristics have the following possible indications in the Table below.

	of rural households to urban centres with a resultant higher pressure on infrastructure and urban resources.
Climate change impacts	Climate change in is likely to result in frequent low temperatures events in areas of high altitudes. Expected extreme cold temperatures have health and safety implication for vulnerable communities.

Table 7: Slope and Elevation Characteristics


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Slope Analysis
Legend
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
National Road
KZN
Provincial Road
Cadastral
Slope 1:3 and Steeper
Slope
1:10 and Flatter
1: 8 - 1: 10
1: 6 - 1:8
1: 3 - 1: 6
Indian Ocean
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION: Datum: D_Hartebeesthoek_1994
Spheroid: WGS_1984
Ndwedwe
Dobrakop
Glendale
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Bruyns Hill
Montebello
Groutville
Shakas Kraal
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

MAP: 23 Slope Analysis

Potential for high erosion and land degradation	The steep landscape rural areas of the district are incidentally also areas of the high rainfall. High rainfalls coupled with steep slope are both environmental characteristics that have the potential to induce largescale erosion and accelerated land degradation. Thus, disturbances to land cover in the area could trigger

7.1.3 CLIMATE

Climate is an important determinant of the ecological characteristics and to a large extent, the socio-economic status of the rural environment. The two most significant climatic elements of interest to the rural environment of the iLembe District are temperature and rainfall.

7.1.3.1 TEMPERATURE

Temperature shows a distinct difference between the coastal low lying areas and the western high lands ranging from an annual mean temperature of 180C to 29.20Cin the lower eastern side / corridor and between 17.60C to 25.30C at the western high lands / corridor.

Winter temperatures are low in the western areas and a generally high relative humidity across the district. These temperature characteristics predispose the rural environment susceptible to effects of temperature changes in the face of contemporary climate change scenarios.

Climate change expectations are that lower minimum and higher maximum temperatures will be expected which by implication the municipality will experience much lower temperatures in the near future. The relatively high humidity levels are likely to raise discomfort levels in the future as global temperature increases. Increasing incidence of heat wave may be expected. Unfortunately climate change adaptation measures have not been sufficiently developed to mitigate the consequences of temperatures changes.

7.1.3.2 RAINFALL

Rainfall pattern in the municipality is less variable than temperature. The general annual precipitation increases from an average of above 880mm in the western high lands to 980 around the low land areas to the east. Most of the rain falls in summer with occasional storms. There is incidence of occasional drought in the municipality. These rainfall characteristics have the following potential implications in the Table below.

	long term major land degradation to the detriment of both conservation and other the supply of ecosystem goods and services from the environment. .
Supply of natural water	It is important to note that rural environment of the district provide services of harnessing the high rainfall experienced in the area into sustainable water supply system. In recent years, land degradation and loss of ground cover, has resulted in accelerated runoff, reduced quality of surface water, and less storage surface water storage potential the result of which is drier riverbeds.
Climate change impacts	The resultant change in temperature and other weather elements is likely to result in changes in rainfall patterns with anticipated higher than normal rainfall accompanied by higher frequency of thunderstorms. Higher rainfall could result in higher rates of surface runoff with potentially damaging land degradation. It is also possible that higher frequencies of thunderstorms with associated lightning occurrences could result in higher likelihoods of bush fires. Recurrences of this phenomenon have the potential to result in loss of biodiversity and habitat. Of major concern is the fact that rural food security could be severely compromised as drought gets more severe and the duration longer.

Table 8: Rainfall Potential Implications in Ndwedwe

7.1.4 VEGETATION CHARECTERISTICS

This section introduces the vegetation profile of Ndwedwe Local Municipality as follow:

7.1.4.1 VEGETATION TYPES

Vegetation is about the most abundant natural resource in the rural areas of iLembe District which can be grouped into 18 vegetation types according to the description of Mucina and Rutherford (2006). These vegetation types are shown in the map below vegetation map. Information regarding the main vegetation types in the district is shown in Table below.

Vegetation Type	Provincial Area Covered by Vegetation Type	District Area Covered by Vegetation Type	Area of Vegetation in District Modified	% Modification in District	% Contribution to Provincial Veg	Endemicity Status	Provincial Ecological Status
Dry Ngongoni Veld	270752	103458.845	639.5	0.61812	40	NE	Endangered
Eastern Valley Bushveld	**292174**	**101482.989**	**7685.6**	**7.573289**	**34.7**	-	Vulnerable
KwaZulu-Natal Hinterland Thornveld	**114335**	**51346.51**	**1285.2**	**2.502994**	**45**	-	Vulnerable
KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld	**134564**	**49874.778**	**6809**	**13.65219**	**37**	**E**	Endangered
Midlands Mistbelt Grassland	**591931**	**48476.015**	**468.5**	**0.966457**	**8.2**	**NE**	Endangered
Moist Ngongoni Veld	**443973**	**34260.349**	**16362**	**47.75783**	**7.7**	**NE**	Endangered
Maputaland Coastal Belt	**306020**	**3173**	**1561.5**	**49.2121**	**1.1**	**E**	Endangered
North Coast Grassland	**295249**	**29989.5**	**15664.2**	**52.23228**	**10.2**	**E**	Critically Endangered

North Coast Bushland	91865	34260.4	26711.2	77.96523	37.3	E	Endangered

Table 9: Vegetation types in iLembe District

Of the nine dominant vegetation types, four are endemic to KZN, and three near endemic. One of the nine vegetation types is critically endangered and six are endangered. At the provincial scale it is observed that the municipality makes about 18% contribution to the provincial Dry Ngongoni Veld vegetation type. Other major contributors of the municipality vegetation to the provinces vegetation are the Eastern Valley Bushveld, the KwaZulu-Natal Hinterland Thornveld, KwaZuluNatal Sandstone Sourveld, and North Coast Bushland contributing 25%, 27%, 17% and 7.5% respectively It is also noteworthy that the critically endangered North Coast Grassland which contributes over 10% of the provinces vegetation type is over 50% modified in the district and is almost extinct in the municipality. Also with significant modification is the endemic vegetation types such as the North Coast Bushland which is about 78% modified in the municipality.

The large-scale land degradation that occurs especially within the eastern parts of the municipality is a consequence of loss of vegetation. The result of loss of indigenous vegetation is the proliferation and colonisation of disturbed areas by alien plant. It is observed that significant alien plant infestation occurs along the eastern parts of the municipality where most vegetation transformation and modification occur. The extent of alien plant infestation in the rural environment is shown in the map overleaf.

One of the major long term ecological impacts resulting from loss of vegetation is the potential for fragmentation of vegetation leading to reduction and/or loss of habitat. Consequently, essential continuum of bio resource base which is needed to sustain a viable ecosystem is lost together with the ecosystem's ability to sustain supply of its inherent goods and services, to the detriment of posterity.

In the Ndwedwe Municipality where the rural environment is home to a large portion of the human population, depletion of natural resources has a direct negative impact on their livelihoods since rural households depend largely on natural resources for their survival.

7.1.4.2 PREVELANCE OF ALIEN PLANTS

The large-scale land degradation that occurs especially within the eastern parts of the rural areas of the district is a consequence of loss of vegetation. The result of loss

of indigenous vegetation is the proliferation and colonisation of disturbed areas by alien plant. It is observed that significant alien plant infestation occurs at the central part of the municipality where more disturbances to the environment occur. Comparison between degraded modification and alien vegetation maps suggest that areas of the environment with high modification are particularly highly infested with alien plants. However, unmodified vegetation areas are still under threat from non-anthropogenic causes such as erosion and therefore require suitable management approaches. In this particular case, an alien plant eradication programme needs to be reintroduced in the areas thought to be free from modification.

7.1.4.3 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS

Ecosystem threat status classification refers to the likelihood of an ecosystem, in this case defined as a vegetation type, persisting into the future given the current amount of that ecosystem that has already been modified to other land uses. SANBI has developed a classification system that uses a suite of biodiversity loss indicators or criteria to assign national ecosystem status to South African vegetation types. The official list of threatened ecosystems published by SANBI in 2008 (provided for by the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004), is based largely on South African vegetation types and the degree to which they have been modified. According to this table above, several ecosystems found in the municipality are considered critically endangered and endangered. According to the "Guideline regarding the Determination of Bioregions and the Preparation and Publication of Bioregional Plans" (DEAT 2009) ecosystems which have been listed must be identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas in a Bioregional Plan. Although the guideline needs to be carefully interpreted to ensure that the Bioregional Plan can be implemented and that only areas of high biodiversity value are included, it is important to emphasize that this implies that much of the remaining intact habitat in the iLembe District would be identified as a Critical Biodiversity Area.

The foregone sections outlay the ecological status of the Ndwedwe Municipality in the context of its regional biodiversity and show compelling reasons why greater management attention and resources need to be committed to managing biodiversity in the municipality. It is acknowledged that the municipality has adopted a trans-departmental approach to managing its pressing ecological challenges. It is recognised that various departments have activities related to the ecological environment and therefore, must make environmental stewardship an integral part of their development planning processes. To this end, the municipality has developed some environmental management tools to guide and manage its planning processes. These tools include among others, Integrated Development Plan, Environmental Management Framework, and Spatial Development Plan. In addition to the efforts of the municipality, conservation agencies such as Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife which is the primary biodiversity management agency in KZN, has developed several biodiversity management tools and guidelines for the management of the provinces biodiversity resources. One such tool is the established Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA). The map above (critical biodiversity areas) shows the rural areas within Ndwedwe LM, where such CBAs are located.

7.2 HYDROLOGY

Water is one of the critical factors that dictate the direction of economic development (particularly agriculture and industry). The availability and sufficiency of good quality water are important considerations for overall agricultural and industrial development. The need to protect water sources is particularly important for the environments of iLembe District as a whole and the Ndwedwe Municipality in particular where agriculture is the backbone of household livelihoods and the driver of rural economies. As can be seen on the map on this page, several essential rivers run through the municipality area. The management of water resources within the rural areas is even more important considering the fact that several streams take their source from the western rural highlands of the district. These issues call for appropriate catchment management and sustainable water usage guidelines.

A catchment is defined as a land area between a given set of mountains that is drained by a single river from the enclosed mountains to sea. The quality and quantity of water in rivers and streams in a given catchment are largely indicative of the environmental health of the catchment and pre-empts the land use conditions in the catchment. An important hydrological characteristic of the municipality is the fact that several water courses originate from the rugged highlands at the north western rural areas. Under good catchment conditions, downstream flow at the eastern part would be regular and in large volumes. However it is observed that environmental degradation due to poor land uses such as indiscriminate settlement, indiscriminate removal of vegetation and damage to wetlands have resulted in lower yields and diminished water flow in the rivers and. It is observed that the rivers and streams appear to contain significantly limited water even in summer when rainfall and runoff is expected to be significantly high.

7.2.1 WETLANDS

Wetlands are areas of either temporal or permanent shallow water bodies or moist land that act as sponges for surface runoff. These hydrological ecosystems play significant roles either directly such as provision of tangible environmental goods (water, plants, animals etc), or indirect services (water purification, flood attenuation, river and stream recharge etc). Although they play such important roles in the provision of environmental goods and services, wetlands are some of the most threatened ecosystems in the district.

Although records regarding the extent of wetland loss in the rural areas of the district are scanty, there is evidence that several of the small wetlands have been

drained mainly for crop production and development purposes. Lack of adequate grazing land coupled with higher than permissible animal stocking rates in the rural areas have resulted in overgrazing of the wetlands. Uncontrolled and unscientific burning cycles have further resulted in deterioration of the wetlands and a consequent reduction in the functionality of many of the wetlands in the rural areas of the district.

Given the important ecological and hydrological functions of these sensitive ecosystems, the wetlands that have maintained their ecological integrity needs to be identified and protected against degradation and degraded wetlands need to be prevented from further degradation and attempts made to rehabilitate the degraded areas.

The following are key issues relating to biodiversity and water resources:

- Ensuring the functionality of wetlands as sustainable ecosystems.

Not all of the wetlands within the rural areas of the district are important ecosystems and as habitats in their current state, due to reasons of degradation, size, and proximity to high activity centres. However, functional wetland areas especially those mentioned above need to be made primary conservation areas so as to ensure a continuous functionality of the wetland and a sustained provision of environmental goods and services. • Loss of key biodiversity

Wetlands are important environments in the broader ecological systems of the rural areas. There are important vegetation communities in wetland areas that provide the desired continuity between the various ecosystems particularly linkages with river systems. Loss of biodiversity is likely to result in fragmentation of vegetation and consequent loss of flow of genetic diversity in the area. • Wetlands act as important hydrological sponges

The quality and quantity of water-flow in natural water systems are influenced by wetlands. Some of the functions of wetlands in this regard are flood control, erosion control and water purification. As indicated earlier, recent wide spread flooding that occurred in many of the municipalities in the past few years has largely been attributed to the loss and degradation of wetlands.

- Ensuring sustainable good quality water yield

The Ndwedwe Municipality is an important water user and also producer. The yield of streams and major rivers in the district are augmented by water flow from

miniature sources at the hills located on the western rural environments of the municipality. Since the rural areas make such contribution to the water resources in the municipality, it should be important to ensure that the quality and quantity of water from the area (both of which are influenced to a significant degree by wetlands) is sufficiently maintained. This means that riparian zones and associated wetlands and land-use in the rural environment must be effectively managed.

- Potential for erosion control and alien plant control

Heavy sporadic rainfall, poor water infiltration, and steep slopes, all of which are typical characteristics of the rural areas of the district are factors that induce soil erosion. Wetlands have the potential to control the velocity of surface runoff thereby to a large extent, controlling erosion. • Flooding potential in the municipality

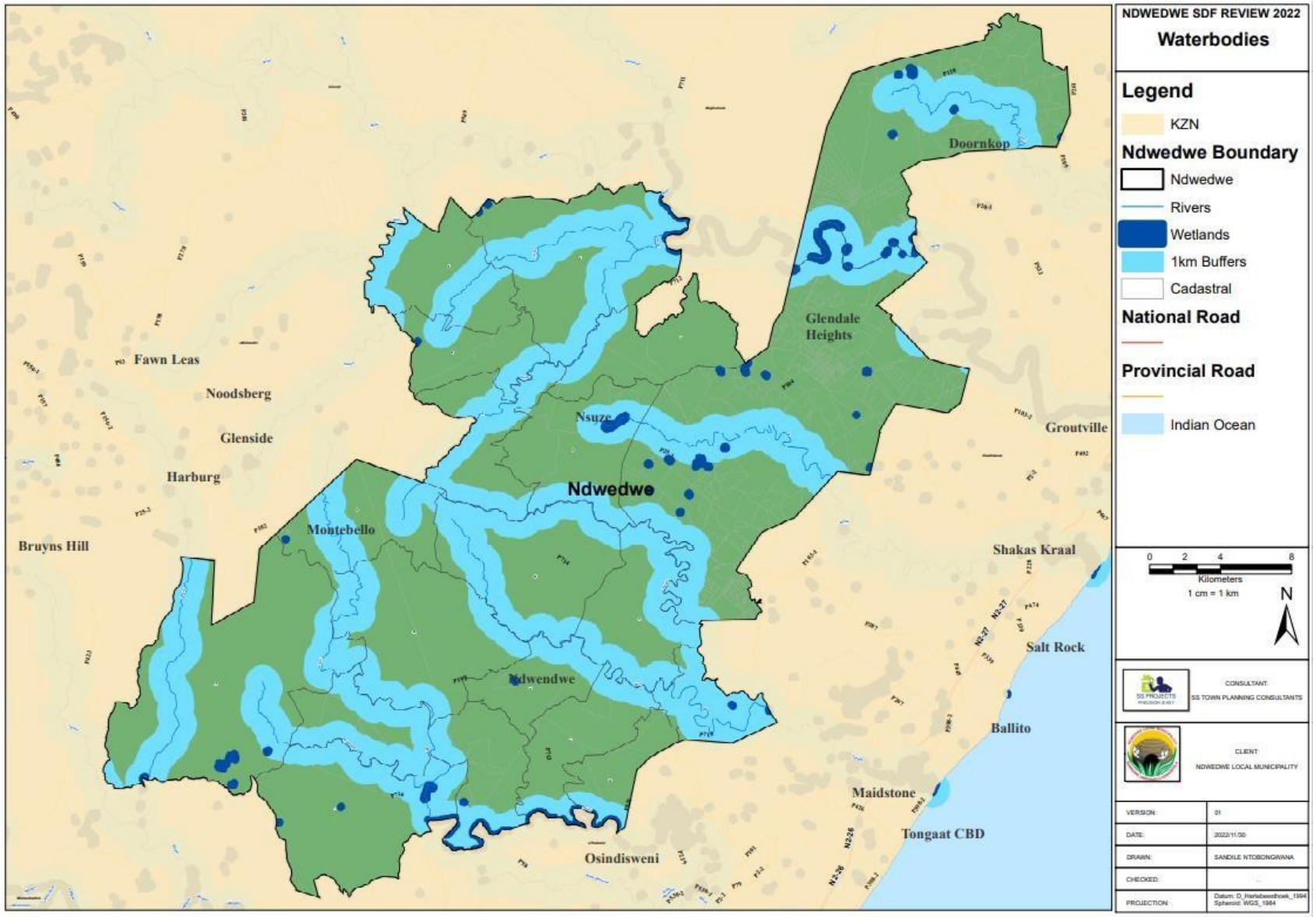
The eastern portion of iLembe District appears to be highly suited for devastating flooding potential or the following reasons:

o Topographically, the district's topography consists of a relatively steep undulating western half, which levels off sharply into a relatively low lying to gentle sloping eastern half. This morphology provides for a high velocity run-off from the west which would abruptly be retarded on reaching the eastern section with the possibility of large volumes of storm water build-ups.

Currently, the forecasted flooding potential is not entirely obvious due to the presence of a relatively high vegetation cover that still prevails at the hilly terrain and along the steep slopes of the western rural environments. With the 'rate' of vegetation transformation in the rural environment, high rate alien plan infestation, transformation status, and threatened ecosystems), the potential for increasing flooding especially at the more urbanised portion of the district is likely to be higher. The strategy should be a drive towards combating vegetation loss, eradicating alien plants, protecting wetlands and ensuring sustainable land-use in the rural environment of the district.

Having elaborated on the potential effects of poor land use at the rural areas on the hydrology of the eastern part of the municipality, it should be emphasised that the

rural environment itself is potentially prone to flooding due to up-stream hydrological conditions. In the event of such hydrological changes, the rural communities, some of whom are located in marginal areas, are the directly affected parties. The objective for this strategic plan would include modalities to combat floods which include maintaining and sustaining the natural flood attenuation systems, but also putting in place mitigation measures to ameliorate the social impacts of such flood disasters.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Waterbodies
Legend
KZN
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
Rivers
Wetlands
1km Buffers
Cadastral
National Road
Provincial Road
Indian Ocean
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Bruyns Hill
Nsuze
Ndwedwe
Montebello
Ndwendwe
Osindisweni
Groutville
Shakas Kraal
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:

MAP: 24 Waterbodies

8. SPATIAL PLANNING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The objectives of the spatial strategy are to outline development principles to guide spatial growth for Ndwedwe Local Municipality in relation to the physical space. The Spatial Strategy is a pre requisite for the formulation of development strategies for the whole of Ndwedwe Local M unicipality. The following are some (in no specific order) of the key spatial related issues that have been identified within Ndwedwe Local Municipality area .

8.1 PROVISION OF SERVICES

While over the past years, the municipality in association with its development partners h ave made significant strides in the provision of services, there are areas within Ndwedwe Local Municipality that still lag behind as regards provision of services. Services such as refuse removal, wa ter supply, electricity, houses, provision, tarring and maintenance of roads is still prevalent in some parts of the subject municipality area. Thus, a concerted effort to reduce the backlog where it still exists is required by all affected stakeholders.

8.2 PROVISION OF SOCIAL FACILITIES

The degree regarding th e provision of social facilities varies in various parts of the municipality area. While most parts of the municipality area appear to be will provided with social facilities, there are pockets that still lag behind in terms of access to social facilities within an acceptable travel distance. Social facilities' that appear to in short supply in certain parts include but not limited to Clinics, Police Stations, Thusong Centres, Magistrate C ourts and so forth.

8.3 SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The current nature of settlem ent and growth of settlements in the rural areas is unsustainable from both the provision of services and biodiversity conser vation perspectives. Key stakeholders in conjunction with traditional leaders need to develop alternative settlement patterns that compliment conservation policies, provision of services (including social facilities) and the principles of sustainable development.

8.4 POOR BENEFICIATION FROM REGIONAL RESOURCES

Ndwedwe Local Municipality abuts some of the key resources from a regional pers pective. These include but not confined to Dube Trade Port, the Airport, Hazelmere Dam and the Sea. While Ndwedwe LM sits close to the above mentioned resources, so far it has derived little to no b enefits. While the sea and the airport on the eastern side of the municipality continue to draw people from around the country including the world, this has had little impact on the gr owth of tourism within Ndwedwe LM. Thus, necessary aggressive strategies shall be developed that seek to reverse the current lack of benefits despite being close to some of the key regional resources.

8.5 TOPOGRAPHY

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is highly characterised by a slope of 1:3 and steeper, ranging provision of services and facilities very difficult. There are very few areas which have a slope of 1:10 and flatter, once again emphasising the difficulty confronting most development initiatives in the area. It is noted that steep slopes have the potential to aid land degradation resulting in worsening of livelihood opportunities for th e largely rural households of the municipality.

8.6 LOSS OF INDIGENOUS VEGETATION

The result of loss of indigenous vegetation is the proliferation and colonisation of disturbed areas by alien plant. It is observed that significant alien plant infestation occurs along the eastern parts of the municipality where most vegetation transformation and modification occur. One of the ma jor long term ecological impacts resulting from loss of vegetation is the potential for fragmentation of vegetation lea ding to reduction and/or loss of habitat. In the Ndwedwe Municipality where the rural environment is home to a large portion of the human population, depletion of natural resources has a direct negativ e impact on their livelihoods since rural households depend largely on natural resources for their survival.

8.7 MINING

Amongst an array of issues facing the municipality, sand mining is another main challenge which requires the attention of the Municipality, especially focusing on education and awareness and imp roving on enforcement of municipal bylaws and policies. Sand mining occur in various pockets around the municipality area.

There is a need for creating awareness on impacts of sand mining on lives and property (livestock) of the community, especial ly to ke y stakeholders such as the community and the traditional leadership.

8.8 ALLIEN PLANT CONTROL

Evident in the environmental analysis is the fact that alien plants, is a major contributor to depletion of biodiversity in t he municipality. This phenomenon does not only impact directly on the rural natural capital base of the rural environment but contributes to the long term climate ch ange vulnerability of the rural areas. Alien plants have infested critical biodiversity areas in the municipality thus contributingto decimation of biodiversity and likely reduction of the ecosystem vigour.

8.9 INADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR LAND REFORM

Previous documents perused as part of the review process indicate that, Ndwedwe Local Municipality does not have any Land Reform Projects. Upon the research conducted as part of this review, it was uncovered that, there are Land Reform Projects within the municipality, particularly in the north - eastern part of the municipality area. Since the municipality appears to be not aware of the existenceof these Land Reform Projects, it is assumed that, at present, there is no support offered to the beneficiaries. History has shown that, for the Land Reform to succeed, it requires a collaboration effort from all key stakeholders with municipality assuming a leading role.

8.10 HOUSING PROVISION

The municipality and its associated development partners have made significant strides in providing proper shelter for reside nts. However, according to the Reviewed Housing Sector Plan for 2017, the human settlement bac klog is more prevalent in wards 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19. Ward 19 has the most housing backlog when compared to all other wards within the municipal area. The Housing Sector Plan (HSP) also identifie s a need to undertake a study on the feasibility of providing rental accommodation, especially in areas that are demonstrating a potential for growth, e.g. Bham shela, Ndwedwe Village, etc.

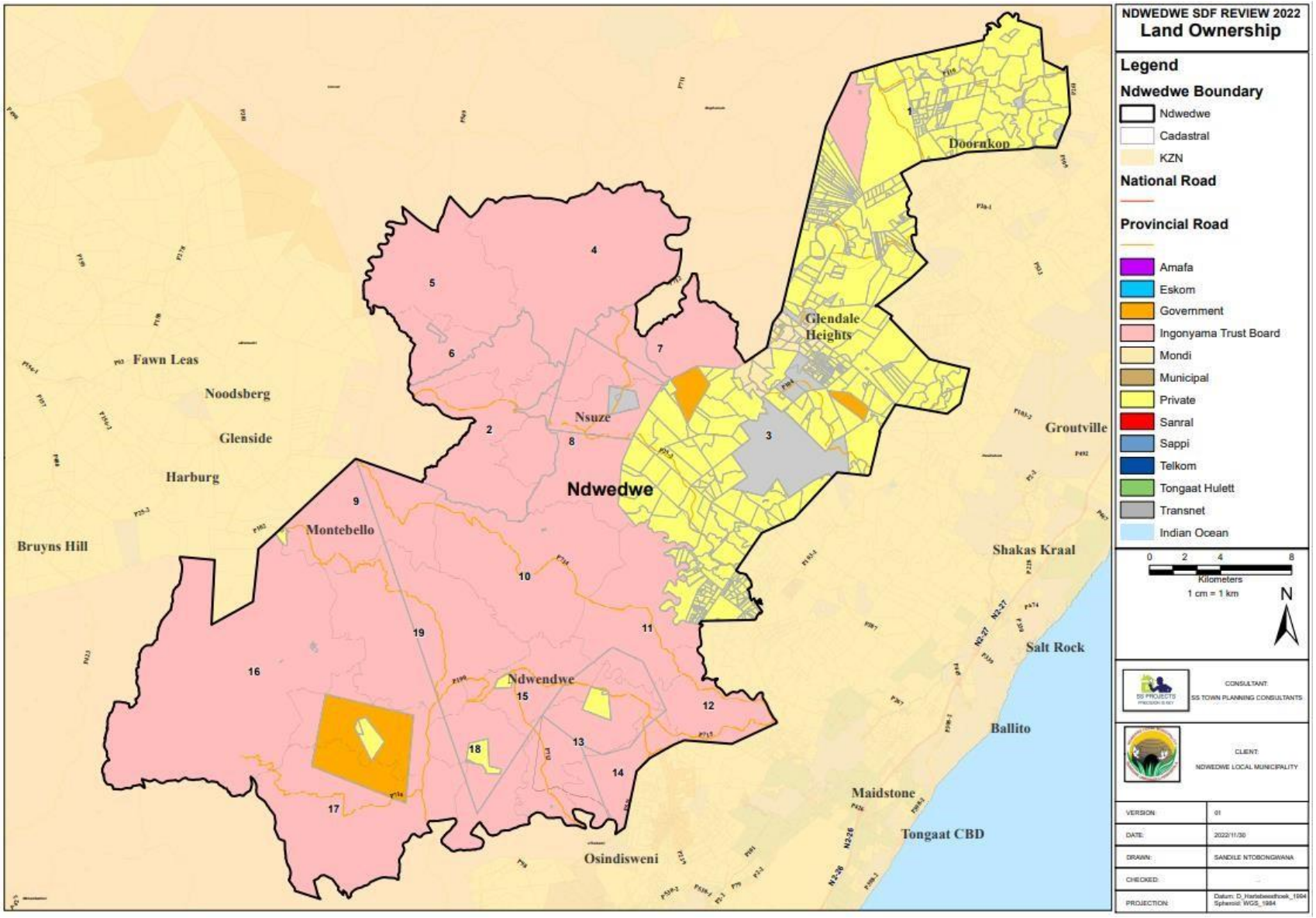
8.11 POOR NODAL INTEGRATION

Ndwedwe Village is the primary node within the municipality. It is important t hat secondary nodes enjoy a strong linkage firstly with the primary node and with each other. At present, there is no clear linkage amongst and between the secondary nodes and the primary node. Secondary nodes such as Montebello have poor linkages with Ndwedwe Village and so do Qinisani and so forth.

8.12 LAND OWNERSHIP

Ndwedwe Local Municipality largely sit on Ingonyama Trust Land. Areas which are privately owned are found in the east to north-eastern part of the municipality. A few pockets of land are under the ownership of the municipality.

The implications associated with land under the ownership of Ingonyama Trust are well documented. Accessing land for development is one of the key hindrances that are associated with land under the auspices of Ingonyama Trust. The release and or access to land under communal ownership is a cumbersome process which often deter potential investors.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Land Ownership
Legend
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
Cadastral
KZN
National Road
Provincial Road
Amafa
Eskom
Government
Ingonyama Trust Board
Mondi
Municipal
Private
Sanral
Sappi
Telkom
Tongaat Hulett
Transnet
Indian Ocean
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:
Doornkop
Glendale Heights
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Bruyns Hill
Nsuze
Ndwedwe
Montebello
Ndwendwe
Groutville
Shakas Kraal
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

MAP: 25 Land Ownership

8.13 LACK OF NODAL PLANS

With the exception of Ndwedwe Village, the majority of the nodes (especially the secondary nodes) do not have plans to properly guide and stimulate investment in rural parts of the municipality. Investors thrive on certainty and the current set up does not bolster confidence. Thus, is i t imperative to develop proper plans for the secondary nodes? This process should begin by formalising secondary nodes which shall include the development a framework plan for each node and the subsequent formulation of layout plans. Through this process, the municipality will be in a position to provide strategic and firm guidance to potential future investors as regards land use all ocation in space.

8.14 Non-ECONOMICAL FUNCTIONAL AREAS

The manner in which the economy operates in space within Nd wedwe LM seems to be linked to land ownership. Areas that are privately owned which sit on the eastern part of the municipality are economically a ctive. This is where commercial farming is in full swing. Also one of the key manufacturing assets (Glendale Sugar Mill) is found in the eastern part of the municipality. On the contrary, areas under communal ownership do not have pro duction areas of great substance. The economic activities in communal areas are limited to Block Making, Shop, Tuck shops and Taverns. There are very few succe ssful enterprises in communal areas thus elevating the area into a dormant or none economically functional region. Sectors such as tourism, retail, etc are poorly developed and this often leads to leakage of income.

9. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

9.1 SPLUMA DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

Further to SPLUMA principles including principles enshrined in the KwaZulu Natal Spatial Develo pment Framework Plan, the following set of principles are developed and adapted in the context of Ndwedwe Local Municipality:

- restructuring spatially inefficient settlements;
- channelling resources to areas of greatest need and development potential, thereby redressing the inequitable historical treatment of marginalized areas;

- taking into account the fiscal, institutional and administrative capacities of role players, the needs of communities and the environment;
- stimulating economic development opportunities in rural and urban areas; and -
- supporting an equitable protection of rights to and in land.
- promoting sustainable use of the land;

In addition they promote:

- accountable spatial planning, land use management and land development decision-making by organs of state;
- cooperative governance and wider information sharing in plan-making and implementation; and
- maximum openness and transparency in decision-making.

9.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The application of the service centre (nodes and corridor) approach in the context of Ndwedwe LM follows logic of spatial planning strategies as indicators of a desired future spatial situation, and broad policy positions to guide decision making. Thus, the spatial strategies for Ndwedwe SDF are succinctly put as follow:

9.2.1 ENCOURAGE NODAL DEVELOPMENT

The equitable distribution of services and facilities is one of many issues which Integrated Development Plans seek to address. This has a spatial impact in a municipal area in that the ordering and location of services and facilities, in a manner that promotes accessibility and efficiency in service delivery, is required. This is critical for the performance of the municipal area as a whole and land use integration. The following planning are as have been identified:

- Sub-regional centre (primary nodes) provides higher order services and facilities. This is a centre of municipal wide significance and attracts movement from all over Ndwedwe LM, even beyond.
- Community centre (secondary nodes) serves the hinterland population in terms of social and community facilities and basic retail facilities.
- Neighbourhood centre (tertiary nodes) provides access to services and facilities at a much localized scale.
- Settlement clusters located in both rural and urban areas.

Nodes are locations of high activity often associated with the presence of employment opportunities, retail facilities and services and high density residential

development located on or adjacent to regional mobility roads and spines, and as such act as destinations for public transport. These nodes will form the focal points for the clustering of development and service provision, and will ensure access to social and economic opportunities for the entire area of influence(addressing spatial resilience). The concentration of activities in and around these areas will stimulate further development and attract more investments.

9.2.2 IMPROVE MOVEMENT SYSTEMS AND CONNECTIVITY

For the municipality to operate effectively and efficiently, it is essential for various development focal areas to function as a unit. At present, various nodal areas operate individually with little cohesion. To move from one part of the municipality to the other, is at present a major challenge which needs radical spatial integration...strong internal linkages.

Amongst other things, the internal linkage strategy seeks to achieve is:

- Improving accessibility and movement of people into various parts of the municipality area with relative ease.
- Improving movement of goods and services within the confines of the municipality area.
- Improving access to various social amenities within the municipality area, e.g. Montebello Hospital, etc.
- Encouraging internal trading...movement of capital within the boundaries of the municipality area, and -
- Possibility to open up other unforeseen opportunities and so forth.

The above mentioned strategy endeavours to address to principles of spatial justice, spatial efficiency and good administration.

9.2.3 RE-INFORCING REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The efficiency of the sub-region relates directly to the efficiency of its movement system, for example the ability to move goods, services and people within and beyond the municipal boundary. This strategy seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

- Promoting functional linkages with the surrounding key centres such as Dube Trade Port and so forth.
- Promoting increased accessibility of communities to economic (employment), recreation and social opportunities.
- Protecting, enhancing and developing the mobility function of major arterials and roads.

- Supporting and aligning existing and planned public transport infrastructure.

- Ensuring that the movement system directly links with and is supported by strong high intensity nodes and higher density residential development. While this involves reinforcing the role of the existing road networks, it also seeks to open new movement routes and refine the role of some of the existing roads (addressing the principle of efficiency and good administration).

9.2.4 ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The present population of Ndwedwe LM has a responsibility to exploit natural resources and meet the development needs in a manner that does not compromise future generations to meet their own principal development needs. This is often referred to as "environmentally sustainable development". In this context, this strategy acknowledges the need and the importance of the following as key interventions for spatial transformation:

9.2.5 PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND PROTECTION

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is home to a substantial amount of land which is generally classified as having high and good potential for agriculture. It is important to note that, high potential agricultural land is fast becoming a scarce and a dwindling resource. Its protection is high on the agenda of the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

Sub-division and change of land use on agricultural land is governed in terms of the Sub-division of agricultural Land Act (SALA), Act No. 70 of 1970, and is administered nationally (this act is not applicable in Ingonyama Trust areas). However, there is no coherent provincial policy that guides this process. As such, it is critically important for Ndwedwe Municipality to develop its own guidelines (as part of the SDF) for managing development on agricultural land, especially in traditionally administered areas. This strategy seek to address both the principles of spatial sustainability and efficiency.

9.2.6 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Local Economic Development of Ndwedwe is considered as one of the most important aspects of developing the municipality. In all the economic activities identified, it appears of great importance to protect on the one hand the unique natural environment while on the other hand exploiting the opportunities arising from the various economic sectors.

Enterprise iLembe is the Economic Development Agency owned by iLembe District Municipality. Enterprise iLembe has a mandate to promote the district as both the

investors and tourist's destination. It also works with local municipalities in implementing of various other LED programmes. This is the additional capacity available in the district to implement LED and develop tourism.

The NLM SDF suggests the following interventions:

- **CORRIDOR STUDY:** Undertake a Corridor Study to identify strategically located land suitable for development. Development could be in the form of Petrol Filling Stations, Industrial, Market Stalls, Retail, Housing, Bed and Breakfast and so forth.
- **RURAL SETTLEMENTS:** Undertake Feasibility Studies that will identify commodities that are suitable for rural settlements, thus ensuring available and unspoiled high value agricultural land is put into good use. One of possible commodities include Forest Plantations especially in steep areas and so on.
- **IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN RURAL SETTLEMENTS:** There are a number of important rivers that traverse rural parts of Ndwedwe LM. History has shown that, land abutting rivers (river bank) is the most fertile and suitable land for establishing irrigation schemes. Thus, it is recommended that, an Irrigation Schemes Study is initiated to identify potential areas that could be developed into irrigation.

9.2.7 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

It has become a welcomed phenomenon that, the settlement pattern within rural municipalities is largely premised on high level of disintegration and fragmentation. Higher density settlements should be located along the main transportation routes and held together by a web of local access roads and public facilities. At a regional level, they should be knit together by a system of regional access routes. However, settlements are also not static. They respond to change and are continuously in the process of transformation. This has serious implications for detailed planning and development of these settlements.

History has shown that, the key challenge is to turn settlements from being creations and remnants of the apartheid regime into sustainable human settlements...the

one that offers social and economic opportunities including a range of other unforeseen opportunities. Sparsely populated settlements generally have large crop fields in between homesteads and should be considered as opportunity areas for agricultural development such as crop production and livestock farming. Theoretically, centrally located settlement normally provide improved access to higher order public facilities, intensive agriculture and other urban services. Furthermore, folks located within a convenient settlement have an improved level of choice and the ability to attract investment is high while a less convenient settlement imposes a particular lifestyle on people and results in unnecessary expenses. Settlements should be equitable in the sense that they should provide a reasonable access to opportunities and facilities to all. It is neither possible nor desirable for settlements to be homogenous hence an emphasis on choice. This strategy addresses spatial sustainability and justice.

9.2.8 POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Ndwedwe Local Municipality boasts approximately 42.14% of high potential agricultural land and approximately 12.23% of good potential agricultural land. Some of the good agricultural land sits within traditional areas which correspondingly also suffer from high levels of unemployment and poverty. This strategy of using natural resources to alleviate poverty is premised on the following:

- Within Ndwedwe LM, on the eastern side of the municipality lies Glendale Distillery Operation.
- Traditional areas boasts plenty of good agricultural land which should be used to enhance and develop new Small Scale Sugarcane Growers (SSSG). Their product should be able to find a market in the Sugar Mill nearby.
- A number of essential rivers traverse through the municipality area and through traditional settlements. Certain selected areas offer an opportunity to develop irrigation schemes along the existing rivers and thereby thwarting unemployment and poverty, etc (spatial justice).

9.2.9 FOSTERING INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

Integrated development planning has developed as one of the key tools for local government to cope with its new developmental role. Historically and in contrast to the role planning played in the past, integrated development planning is now seen as a function of municipal management, as part of an integrated system of planning and delivery. The IDP process is meant to arrive at decisions on issues such as municipal budgets, land management, promotion of local economic development and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.

In some parts, the structure of the local economy blurs the distinction between urban and rural. These realities underscore the necessity of putting together a spatial strategy within the broader development context. It should thus focus on managing the form and texture of development, in a manner that contributes to the following performance criteria:

- Creating a more efficient and productive sub-region through the development adoption of policies that seeks to build of the competitive advantages while also unlocking new opportunities.
- Improving the overall quality of the urban environment by better integrating environmental concerns within development planning, developing strategic nodal plans and ensuring proper urban management practices...for areas like Ndwedwe Village, Bhamshela, Montebello and so forth.
- Developing an inclusive spatial system that promotes integration of the previously disparate areas and eliminates the mismatch between where people live and where they work.
- Creating the base for efficiency in the delivery of services (water, electricity, sanitation, etc), movement, investment and decision making.
- Promoting integrated and coordinated development with all stakeholders working towards a common development vision and agenda.

Further to the above, integrated planning will not only inform the municipal management; they are also supposed to guide the activities of any agency from the other spheres of government, corporate service providers, NGOs and the private sector within the municipal area. This strategy addresses all SPLUMA principles pertaining to spatial planning.

9.3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Ndwedwe Local Municipality can be described as a rural municipality with its development needs ranging from lack of basic services, high levels of unemployment, spatial segregation and poor linkages. A number of small, isolated development initiatives have taken place based on organic growth in areas like Ndwedwe Village and Bhamshela. In acknowledging this, the conceptual approach towards the development of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for NLM should be devised in line with the need to conserve and maintain primary existing natural resources. The base for the development of Ndwedwe Spatial Development Framework is linked to the following:

Utilising Transport Corridors as Investment Lines: Transportation network unfolds in various ways, which include roads, air and rail infrastructure. Such infrastructure serves as the basis for determining the structure of an area and creating opportunities for investment. It provides linkages between different areas, and defines the level of access to social and economic opportunities. Routes provides a framework for movement and also serves as trade and investment routes or lines of investment. Over and above this, roads link the municipal area with the neighbouring areas, thus integrates the area into its administrative and economic functional regions. From this perspective, it is important to begin by adopting the existing system of access as a starting point in developing a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Ndwedwe Local Municipality.

Natural Resource Base as a Primary Investment Asset: One of the key development issues facing many municipalities is the impact of development pressure associated

with the expansion of settlements and nature of land use generally on the natural environment. Ndwedwe Local Municipality is no exception to this issue. The latter includes environmentally sensitive areas (protected and unprotected), river systems, agricultural potential, vegetation and physical landscape. Over a period of time, low- density scattered settlements have developed throughout the Municipal area with some located on environmentally sensitive areas, high potential agricultural land, steep slopes etc.

Therefore, a key consideration in developing a Spatial Development Framework is creating a framework for protecting and enhancing the quality of the natural resource base, through identifying key management areas. This is in line with the principle of the NSDP, which seek to ensure protection of natural resource base.

The following are critical aspects of this phenomenon:

- The environmental uniqueness and character of Ndwedwe Municipal area
- Identification of functional ecological systems associated with major rivers and other environmentally sensitive areas.
- Adhering to various environmental development guidelines such as buffers and so forth.
- Acknowledging the impact of topographical features and other aspects of the fixed natural environment, and-
- Creating a framework for managing growth and development within the municipal areas, especially productive areas.

Striving for Integration Between Different Landscapes/Land Use Zones: Settlements on traditional authority areas occurs in the form of low-density, lack form and defined structure. Due to slope, most settlements occur along ridge lines. Intertwined amongst settlements is subsistence agricultural activities. Economically active areas are located in a scattered manner with no clear clustered approach which creates difficulties with respect to accessibility. In other areas, settlements tend to be located and continue to sprawl and encroach into high agricultural potential land and environmental hazardous areas. Commercial agricultural areas appear to be well served and catered for in terms of development opportunities whilst traditional areas do not enjoy such privileges. This is indicative of the previous system of planning which rendered certain areas economically non-viable.

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is thus facing a challenge of improving this situation by promoting spatially integrated development and promoting equitable distribution of public sector investment. This includes the upgrading of transport infrastructure especially in traditional areas, improving service delivery, access to social infrastructure and improving the current dire economic environment. This implies the importance of investing in areas of greatest need.

Hierarchy of Centres / Nodes: The skewed distribution of services and facilities is one of many issues that Integrated Development Plans seek to address, and the IDP

for Ndwedwe Local Municipality seek to achieve the same. In spatial terms, this implies a systematic ordering and location of services and facilities in space in a manner that promotes accessibility and efficiency in service delivery. This is critical for the performance of the municipal area as a whole, and land use integration. A model based on a system of rural service centres is proposed so as to fit within the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy. This model is in line with the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy, and has the following as its key components:

- Primary node where the location of higher order services and facilities should be favoured.
- Secondary node where facilities of secondary importance are normally located.
- Tertiary nodes and settlement webs are used as key investment points for public and private funding resources... it's where facilities of low order importance are generally located.

The above concept is premised on the notion that centres should be established based on existing initiatives, but new ones should be promoted in major road intersections, higher density settlements and other strategic positions.

Acknowledging the Behaviour and Structure of the Existing Settlements: Largely, settlement in traditional authority areas occurs in the form of low density. When viewed from an urban development perspective, this settlement pattern is not sustainable and renders service delivery and development difficult. However, a detailed consideration of the development pattern within each of these settlements and the level of interdependence and connectivity between them suggests that they function as webs and are functionally integrated. To this end, it is imperative to acknowledge and respect the existing nature of settlement and their historical development.

10. NDWEDWE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

10.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH

It is a well-accepted phenomenon that, Ndwedwe Local Municipality area can be characterized as rural in nature and consist of dispersed settlements. This can be attributed to the legacy of previous planning initiatives, which characterizes most South African Cities, whereby certain settlements are well provided with services whilst others have poor or zero level of services. From this perspective, it is therefore essential to develop an integrated development framework that will address the imbalances of the past, identify opportunities for development thus fostering the notion of in tegrated development. The integrated development framework for Ndwedwe LM should be based on the following spatial development objectives:

- To ensure delivery of equitable services including provision of public facilities
- To ensure a total integrated living environment e.g. social, economic and environment.
- To integrate Ndwedwe Local Municipality with the district as well as surrounding municipalities, and -
- To enhance measures for protecting resources that benefit local folks and so on .

10.2 APPROACH

In all intents and purposes, the preparation of a Spatial Development Framework should be based on interaction of various stakeholders, it is part of the IDP and does not run parallel to the IDP. Therefore, the SDF should be the product of decisions and agreements ma de during the preparation of an IDP. Furthermore, spatial planning is regarded as one of a number of mechanisms to achieve the desired integration in development. Moving from this premise, the SDF for Ndwedwe LM should be characterized by some but not limited to the following key elements:

- Developing a hierarchy on nodes.
- Utilize the concept of investment lines (identify primary and secondary development corridors).
- Identification of potential development areas (including the type of development envisaged i n such areas).
- Infrastructure and social facilities development (using settlements as primary investment areas), and -

- Protecting environmental sensitive areas and high potential agricultural land

10.3 ELEMENTS OF NDWEDWE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

A Rural Service System generally comprises of three spatial components, namely; “Service Hub (in the case of NLM this will betreated as a primary node)”, Service Satellites (secondary nodes)” and Physical and Communication Infrastructure (this being prima ry and secondary corridors), these act as connection points.

10.4 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT NODE

Generally, a Service Hub / Primary Node is located within an area which indicates growth potential and it performs a co-ordinating role amongst a range of service satellites within a certain radius or threshold. The Ndwedwe Village area consist most of the higher order facilities, which inclu de the municipality offices, the Police Station, several offices, the library, etc. From this perspective, it should then be used a s a Service Hub / Administrative Centre (See Map below). In determining Ndwedwe Village as the main Service Hub / Primary Node, the following criteria was employed:

- It’s potential to stimulate economic growth within Ndwedwe Local Municipality area.
- Level of existing public services provided.
- Availability of land for development.
- Accessibility and strategic location.
- Proposed and planned facilities and services.
- Level of infrastructure available, and -
- Linkages with surrounding areas within NLM and so forth.

10.5 SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT NODES

Secondary development nodes should be located in areas where there is scope for growth and development. However, for these ar eas to develop, they require a particular intervention that will serve as a bedrock for them to operate more effectively and efficiently, hence they can serve abutting communities. They should ensure linkage with surrounding areas and exploit their local comparative advantages in terms of providing job opportunities and contributing towards local economic development. Within the NLM, Bhamshela, Glendale, Qinisani, Sonkombo, Montebello, Tafamasi areas resembles some of the essential criteria for the

- Msunduze (it was previously given a secondary node status but as part of this review process, it has been relegated to the tertiary node status).
- Ezindlovini.
- KwaSimamane.
- Ozwathini.
- Nsuze.
- Doringkop.
- KwaDeda, and -
- KwaJimi.

secondary development node. Thus, in this SDF, it is proposed that, the aforementioned areas are identified as Secondary Nodes due to the important role they play to

10.6 TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT NODES

abutting communities. Glendale has been elevated to the secondary node status while Msunduze is demoted to a tertiary node status.

Tertiary nodes have a narrow focus, as they serve primarily the nearby local communities. They are primarily meant to serve lower order facilities and services. Thus, they are usually seen as areas for delivery of supplementary services. For this SDF, the following are identified as tertiary nodes:

10.7 QUARTENARY DEVELOPMENT NODES

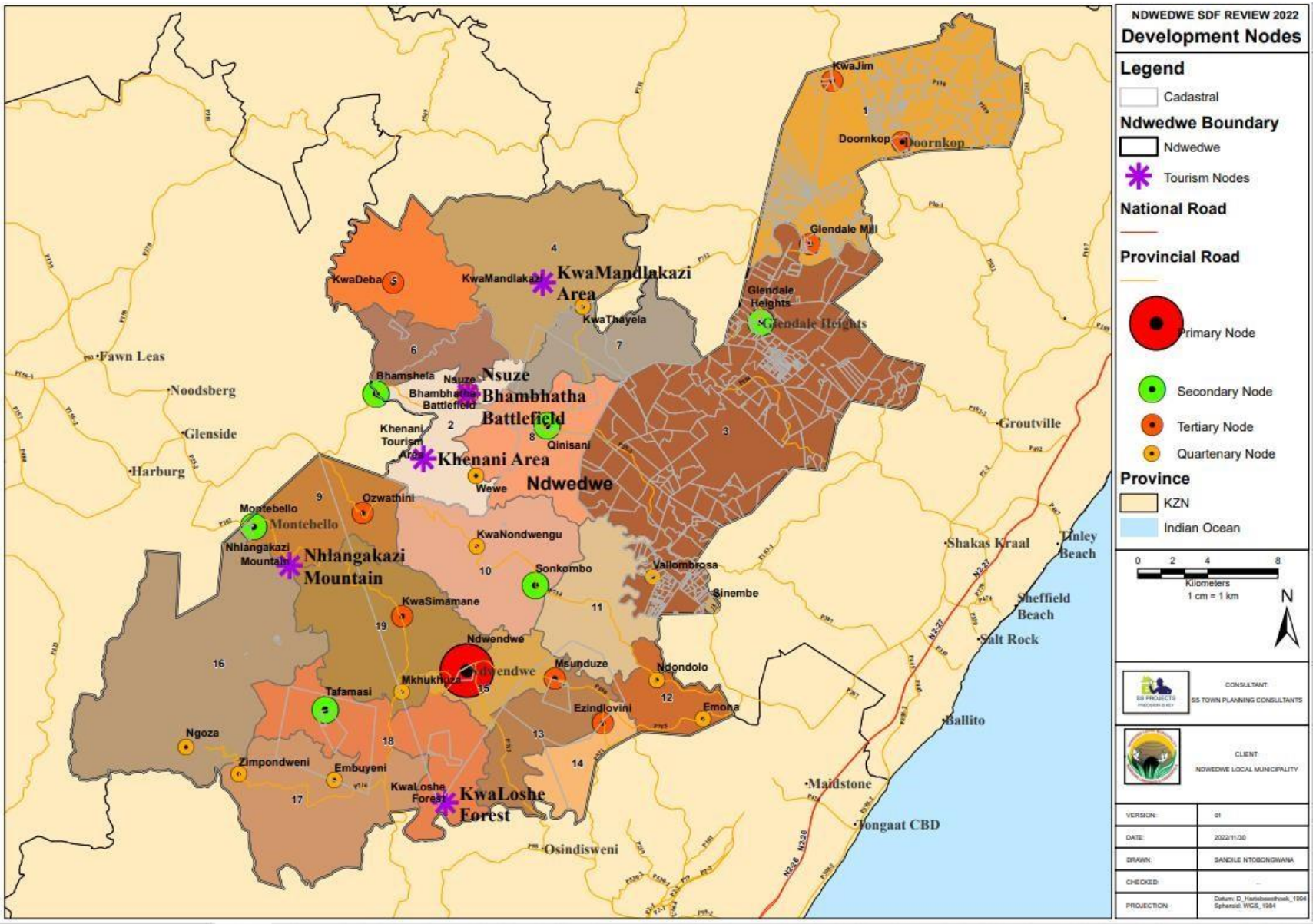
The following have been identified as quaternary nodes within Ndwedwe Local Municipality area:

- Zimpondweni
- Embuyeni.
- Wewe
- Mkhukhuze.
- Vallambrosa
- KwaThayela
- Ndondolo.
- KwaNondwengu, and -

- Sinembe.
- Ngoza.
- Emona.

10.8 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Apart from agriculture and other development initiatives, tourism also plays a pivotal role in the advancement of communities . As such, it is proposed that areas with high tourism potential shall be identified as tourism nodes. In this case, there are a nu mber of areas with a tourism potential that have been identified and should be accordingly used for tourism development. Notable areas for tourism development include KwaLoshe, The Caves, Nhlangakazi Mountain, Khenani Gathering area, Mandlakazi Game Reserve, Nsuze Battlefield and so forth.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Development Nodes
Legend
Cadastral
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
Tourism Nodes
National Road
Provincial Road
Primary Node
Secondary Node
Tertiary Node
Quartenary Node
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:
KwaJim
Doornkop
Glendale Mill
Glendale Heights
KwaDeba
KwaMandlakazi
KwaMandlakazi Area
KwaThayela
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Bhamshela
Nsuze
Bhambhatha Battlefield
Khenani Tourism Area
Khenani Area
Qinisani
Wewe
Ndwedwe
Groutville
Ozwathini
Montebello
Nhlangakazi Mountain
KwaNondwengu
Sonkombo
Vallombrosa
Sinembe
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
KwaSimamane
Ndwendwe
Msunduze
Ndondolo
Mkhukhuza
Tafamasi
Ezindlovini
Emona
Ballito
Ngoza
Zimpondweni
Embuyeni
KwaLoshe Forest
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni

MAP: 26 Development Nodes

10.9 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

The system of development corridors is based on the function of each corridor and the nature of the activities that occurs within its area of influence. For Ndwedwe SDF, the following have been identified as primary corridors:

- R614 - this road provides linkages with Tongaat, Verulam and Durban on the east and Wartburg and Pietermaritzburg on the west. The primary corridor will represent the central to western part of R614.
- P100 - it links the subject municipality area directly with Verulam on the south-east and is one of the getaway routes to eThekwini Municipality.
- P102 - this road comes off P100 and l inks the primary node of Ndwedwe Village with the secondary node of Montebello and the quaternary node of Simamane.
- P714 - this road runs parallel to P102 and links the dense settlement of Ndondolo with Sonkombo which is a secondary node and the de nse area of Bhamshela on the west which is also a secondary node.
- P712 - it runs from Qinisani towards Maphumulo and Stanger on the north-eastern part of the municipality area.
- The road from Qinisani to KwaNyuswa Clinic (D863), through to Simamane area and linking with P102 to Montebello area.
- P715 coming off P714, linking with P100 running through Msunduze, Ndwedwe Village towards Nanda on the southern part of the m unicipality.
- D863 and D867 running from Qinisani through KwaNondwengu and linking with P102 in the KwaSimamane area...strengthening inner linkages between nodes.

10.10 COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

Commercial agricultural development corridors, represent areas of intensive commercial agricultu ral production. It is where other forms of nonagricultural development activities are less encouraged. The Commercial Agricultural Development Corridors (CADC) for Ndwedwe LM are ident ified as follow:

- R614 - this corridor is split into two. The first pat t, coming from the eastern side of the municipality is declared as the Commercial Agricultural Development Corridor whilst the remainder forms part of the normal secondary development corridor.
- P104 - it runs through Glendale and a number of significant commercial farms.

- D394 - is another route of significant commercial agricultural production.
- Other roads of agricultural significance located on the north- eastern portion of the municipality include P711, P20-1, P109 and P110
- R74 - the road runs through the north-eastern part of the municipality. It links the municipality with the Town of Stanger on the east and Maphumulo LM on the west.

10.11 SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

A number of routes which have potential to contribute immensely to the growth a nd development of Ndwedwe LM have been identified and earmarked as Secondary Development Corridors (SDC). These inter-alia include the following:

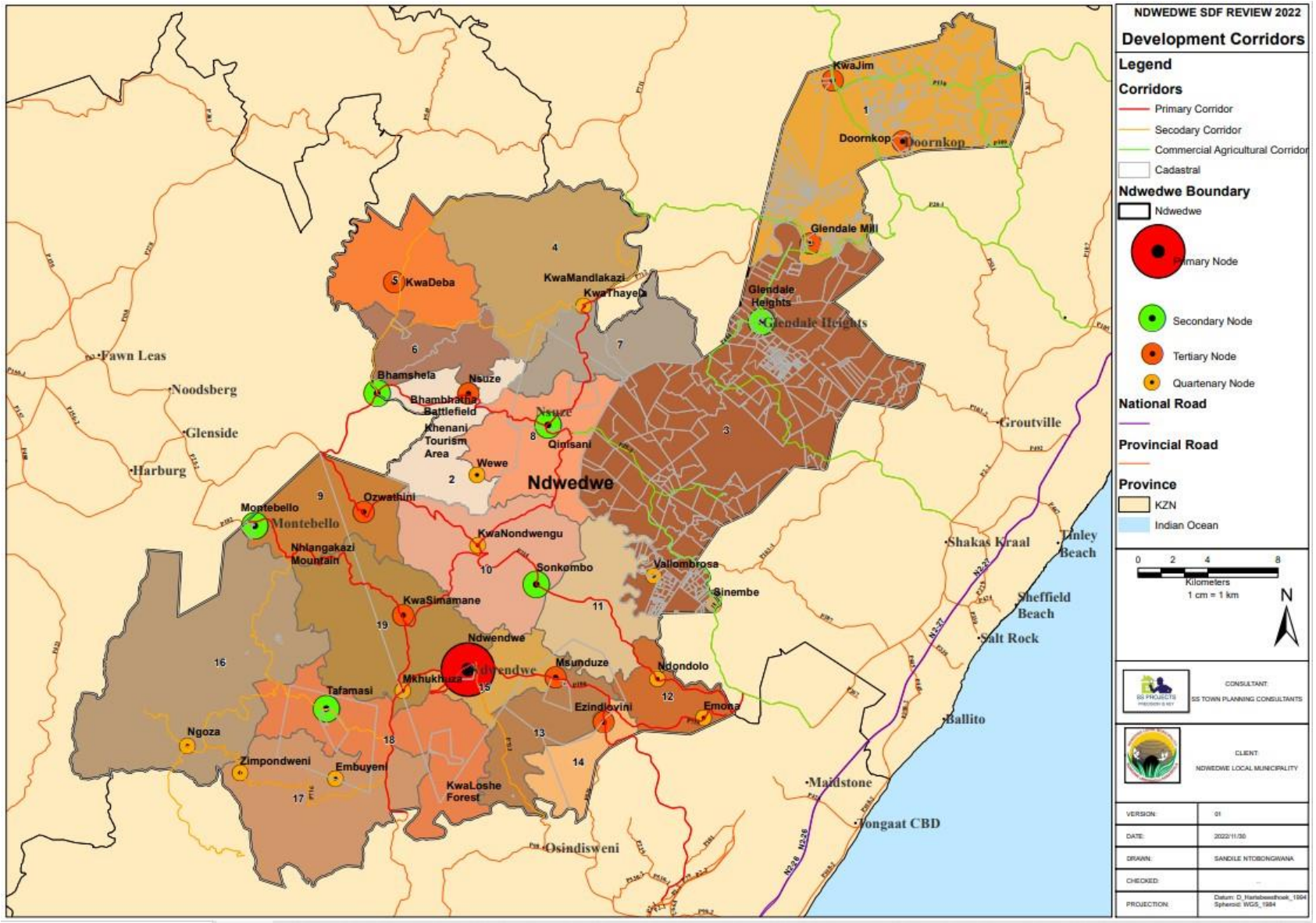
- P716 coming off P100 running through Zimpondweni area.
- D869 and D870 running through Ngoza quaternary node, linking with P716 on the south-western part of the municipality area.
- P713 running from Ndwedwe Village towards Ogunjini area.
- The road (D1510) coming off P100 running through Tafamasi to Wosiyane Clinic, and D1604 coming off D1510 to P102 linking with Montebello secondary node.
- The road (D1524) from Bhamshela running through Deda towards eChibini area.
- D889 coming off P712 linking with D1523 towards Bhamshela area.
- D2395 coming off P712, linking with D890 and D1631 in the Phambela area.

10.12 TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

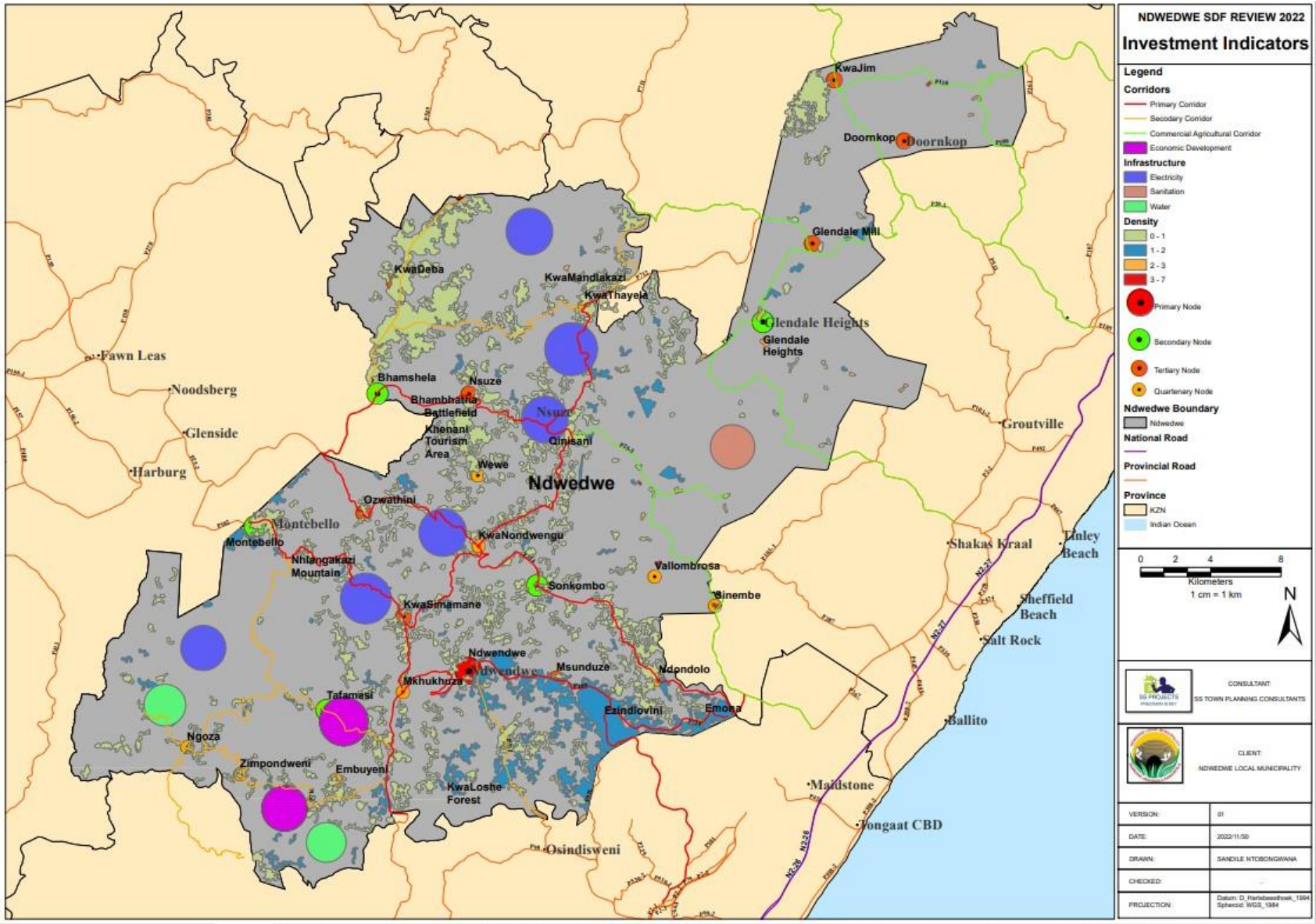
Tertiary corridors play more of a local connector role. They seek to connect and link communities and services with primary a nd secondary routes. There are a number of tertiary routes that have been identified in Ndwedwe LM and for their spatial depiction see the map below.

10.1 RURAL SETTLEMENTSAS AREAS WHERE CAPITAL INJECTION IS DIRECTED

Investment in rural settlements should be classified according to density and location as a means to facilitate service deliv ery. Strategically located higher density settlements will be cheaper and easier to service with piped water, roads and grid electricity compared to the dispersed and low density ones. They provide sufficient thresholds to support a facility. Settlement areas should also be provided with social facilities where backlogs are identified as shown in the analysis component of this report. Rural housing projects should also be used a means to promote development in rural settlements.


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Development Corridors
Legend
Corridors
Primary Corridor
Secodary Corridor
Commercial Agricultural Corridor
Cadastral
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
Primary Node
Secondary Node
Tertiary Node
Quartenary Node
National Road
Provincial Road
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION:
01
DATE:
2022/11/30
DRAWN:
SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION:
Datum: D_Hartebeesthoek_1994
Spheroid: WGS_1984
KwaJim
Doornkop
Glendale Mill
Glendale Heights
KwaDeba
KwaMandlakazi
KwaThayela
Bhamshela
Nsuze
Bhambhatha Battlefield
Khenani Tourism Area
Qinisani
Wewe
Ndwedwe
Ozwathini
Montebello
KwaNondwengu
Nhlangakazi Mountain
Sonkombo
Vallombrosa
Sinembe
KwaSimamane
Ndwendwe
Msunduze
Ndondolo
Mkhukhuza
Tafamasi
Ezindlovini
Emona
Ngoza
Zimpondweni
Embuyeni
KwaLoshe Forest
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Groutville
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD
Osindisweni

MAP: 27 Development Corridors


NDWEDWE SDF REVIEW 2022
Investment Indicators
Legend
Corridors
Primary Corridor
Secondary Corridor
Commercial Agricultural Corridor
Economic Development
Infrastructure
Electricity
Sanitation
Water
Density
0 - 1
1 - 2
2 - 3
3 - 7
Primary Node
Secondary Node
Tertiary Node
Quartenary Node
Ndwedwe Boundary
Ndwedwe
National Road
Provincial Road
Province
KZN
Indian Ocean
0 2 4 8
Kilometers
1 cm = 1 km
N
CONSULTANT:
SS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CLIENT:
NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
VERSION: 01
DATE: 2022/11/30
DRAWN: SANDILE NTOBONGWANA
CHECKED:
PROJECTION: Datum: D_Hartebeesthoek_1994
Spheroid: WGS_1984
KwaJim
Doornkop
Doornkop
Glendale Mill
KwaDeba
KwaMandlakazi
KwaThayela
Glendale Heights
Glendale Heights
Fawn Leas
Noodsberg
Glenside
Harburg
Bhamshela
Nsuze
Bhambhatha Battlefield
Khenani Tourism Area
Nsuze
Qinisani
Wewe
Ndwedwe
Ozwathini
Montebello
Montebello
KwaNondwengu
Nhlangakazi Mountain
Vallombrosa
Sonkombo
Binembe
KwaSimamane
Ndwendwe
Ndwendwe
Msunduze
Ndondolo
Mkhukhuza
Tafamasi
Ezindlovini
Emona
Ngoza
Zimpondweni
Embuyeni
KwaLoshe Forest
Osindisweni
Groutville
Shakas Kraal
Tinley Beach
Sheffield Beach
Salt Rock
Ballito
Maidstone
Tongaat CBD

MAP: 28 Investment Indicators

10.2 PROTECTION OF ARABLE LAND

In all intents and purposes, through the Spatial Development Framework, the municipality should be in a position to identify, protect and preserve all arable agricultural land. Rural residents largely rely on agriculture for their livelihood. Thus, all unspoiled and unsettled high to low agricultural land should be properly looked after. The map below shows a stark contrast between communally owned areas and privately owned commercial farms within NLM.

10.3 ENHANCING EXISTING LINKAGES AND FOSTERING NEW ONE'S

Undulating topography and rolling hills makes linkages and accessibility of certain areas difficult within Ndwedwe Local Municipality. Certain areas such as Bhamshela, Montebello and Ndwedwe Village are alienated from each other and operate as systems in their own right instead of integration. The existing link between Ndwedwe Village and Montebello is in poor condition thus contributing to poor linkages. So as the link between Qinisani, Montebello, Tafamasi and Ndwedwe Village. In recognition of the importance of the above mentioned areas, it is deemed fitting that a strong approach is adopted that will improve the condition of the existing roads that link the said areas, thus increasing efficiency and linkages. Proposed link roads that need to be enhanced are indicated on the map overleaf.

Further to the above, there is a need to open and increase access to R614 from the centrally located parts of the municipailty area. The central and eastern parts of the municipality do not enjoy a cordial linkage and efforts shall be made to counter the current occurrence. The map below (overleaf) shows spatially the route deemed essential for linking the eastern (including R614, Vallambrosa, etc) part with the centrally located areas.

10.4 CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES

Primary assets, which include heritage, eco-tourism sites, and agricultural land: these areas have been identified as primary assets and the source of pride for the Municipality.

They define the competitive edge of the municipality in economic terms and facilitate integration into other spheres of the economy. The river systems, valley lines, critical biodiversity areas, wetlands and arable agricultural land should as far as possible be protected and kept as investment opportunities. In areas where development has already occurred, management overlays shall be developed and communities be educated on the need to protect environmental sensitive areas.

10.5 STRENGTHENING SUPPORT TO LAND REFORM PROJECTS

The successful implementation of Land Reform Projects can contribute towards social and economic development of communities.

Historically, within the South African context, Land Reform has not been incorporated into the municipal wide planning. There has been a wide cry from all sectors of the society especially those involved in Land Reform for a more co-ordinated and holistic approach to implementing Land Reform Program. Municipalities have recently begun incorporating Land Reform Projects in their Spatial Development Frameworks and associated plans. Within NLM, there are a number of Land Reform projects that have been identified. These projects will have enormous impact on the provision of services and integration with other municipal wide development initiatives hence their spatial profile is essential. Map on this page of the report graphically illustrate the Land Reform Project which have formed more of an east to north-eastern corridor. Ndwedwe Local Municipality should also in as far as possible use Land Reform Projects to deal with the issues of housing development, economic and social upliftment of its inhabitants and expanding the notion of service delivery. In doing this, proper co- ordination and support from various state organs, private sector organisations including NGO's will be essential. So in a nutshell, the success of Land Reform calls for establishment and strengthening of partnerships amongst various stakeholders.

10.6 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT

One of the primary objectives of the Spatial Development Framework is to set a location criteria as regards various development initiatives. The SDF is also meant to broadly outline where future development initiatives should be encouraged and discouraged. Various development initiatives of strategic intent should in all intents and purposes be identified and their areas of execution clearly earmarked. The map on this page clearly outline some of the following:

- Retail development: areas where major retail development initiatives are proposed are shown on the map.
- Middle Income and Rental Housing Development: strategic areas of middle income and rental housing development are shown.
- Commercial Agriculture: areas of commercial agricultural farming are outlined in the map.
- Infrastructure Development: primary areas for infrastructure development are shown in the map. Key roads that needs upgrading are also shown.
- Small Scale Communal Farming: this should be encouraged in between homesteads where high value agricultural land is available in abundance...settlements and land potential category is depicted on the map.

- Industrial Development: a proposal is made for areas deemed desirable for future industrial development within Ndwedwe LM.

10.7 CONSOLIDATED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF) MAP

Annexure B of this report provides a consolidated map of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Ndwedwe Local Municipali ty. The consolidated Spatial Development Framework for Ndwedwe Local Municipality has addressed some but not limited to the following:

- Nodes: it has demarcated a hierarchy of nodes which should be used as a bedrock for bringing development closer to where the communities reside.
- Corridors: also, the SDF has highlighted a series of corridors and their importance. Furthermore, the SDF has identified an agricultural corridor which should be used mainly for agricultural related activities.
- Minimal Areas of Development: the SDF has identified areas where development should be minimised in the ne ar future including where development should be encouraged.

The above are some and not all of the key aspects which have been addressed by the consolidated SDF. For more information, kindly refer to map as shown in this page of the report.

10.8 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES

In order to provide focus on the organisational activities of NLM in its
quest to achieve developmental goals, several specific areas (or geographic localities) have been identified as Special Devel opment Areas (SDA). These are areas where the municipality would need to prioritise its spending and resources to enhance and promote integrated development outcomes. In no specific order, these areas are proposed as follow:

- The Ndwedwe Village: as a primary Central Business District Node.
- The Bhamshela Area: as a Secondary Node which demonstrate growth and where investment is required.
- The Sonkombo and Qinisani Areas: as centrally located areas with investment requirements.
- The Rural Settlements: intervention and investment in infrastructure, social facilities and economic development.
- The Tafamasi Area: as a secondary node requiring investment and interventions.

- The Glendale Area: as a secondary node with an Agri- processing impetus.

MAP: 29 Primary Investment Areas

11. COMPOSITE SDF

11.1 PROPOSED LAND USES

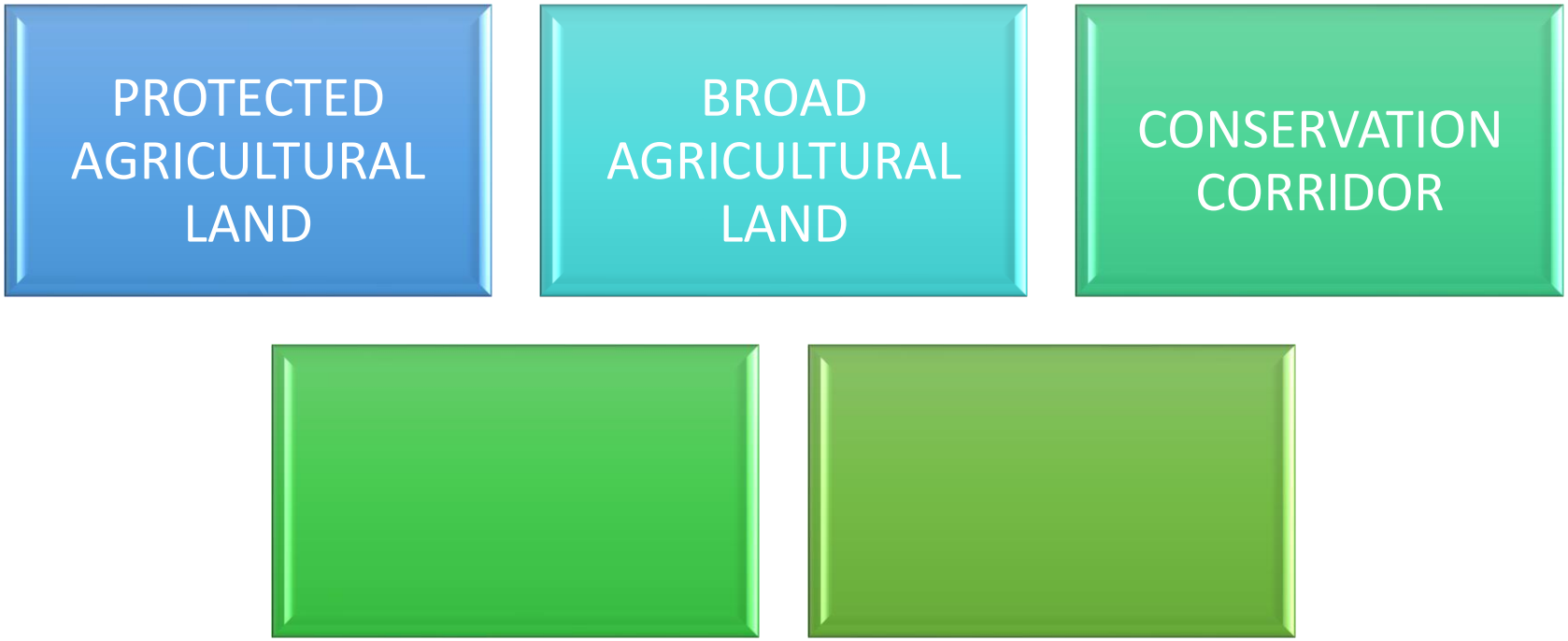


Figure 10: Proposed Land Uses

11.1.1 PROTECTED AGRICULTURAL LAND

This land use is intended to provide for land and buildings within the Protected Agricultural Areas where the primary activity is agricultural production of crops, plantations, mostly free-roaming livestock, poultry, etc. or products for the commercial market. At present, NLM does not have a well-established commercial farming sector, however the Action Plan (Ndwedwe-Dube Trade Port) has indicated that NLM has an abundance of land, which is suitable for different cropping and enterprise practices. This is observed dominantly within wards 1,3,5,6,11,12 and small portions of wards 4,10 and 19, the only areas of commercial farming falling within the NLM consists largely of privately / corporate owned sugarcane commercial farms located mainly in the north-eastern section of the municipality. Those areas identified through the agricultural assessment as having the highest agricultural potential have been reflected on the Spatial Framework Map as areas of agricultural development only.

11.1.2 MIXED-USE AGRICULTURAL LAND

A land use where the land is used for low intensity and small scale agricultural practices in association with other uses (in Traditional Council areas) and may include market gardening, wood lots, small-scale crops and livestock. Cultivation within this land category is severely limited in both extent and in terms of the natural resources available and grazing value will be poor with a very low carrying capacity. Land within this category however may have a high conservation or tourism status. In addition, these land parcels may be required to support the economic viability of an extensive grazing system on adjoining land parcels e.g., large dairy farming system, wineries, Bed & Breakfasts, value-added processes (i.e., producing saleable products from a crop such as jam from cherries), farm tours, or roadside markets.

11.1.3 FORMALLY PROTECTED CONSERVATION AREAS

According to the NLM IDP 2021/2022, there are no declared protected areas within NLM, however various areas within Ndwedwe have potential for nature reserves. That being said, NLM is currently discussing the possibility of establishing the KwaLoshe Forest and KwaZini area as a nature conservation area. Any proposal that supplements conservation should be subjected to a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These include the abovementioned proposed nature reserves, as well as rivers and wetlands system in a pristine state such as the Nsuze River, Ntaphuka Wetland System and the whole of KwaLoshe Area.

These environmental conservation zones currently do not enjoy full protection i.e., fencing, legal protection, etc.

11.1.4 AGRO-BIODIVERSITY

Agrobiodiversity is defined as the variety of animals, plants, and micro- organisms that are used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture. It also includes the diversity of non-harvested species that support production (soil micro-organisms, predators, and pollinators). These areas should be maintained in a natural state with limited to no biodiversity loss because they are considered critical for meeting biodiversity targets and thresholds, and which are required to ensure the persistence of viable populations of species and the functionality of ecosystems.

11.2 TWENTY YEAR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

In compliance with section 21 (b) of SPLUMA, NLM SDF (2022/23) will plan and envisage the following visions for the next 20-year long term period. This will be achieved in the following four council terms up to the year 2042, that is for 2022-2027 council term office, followed by the 2027- 2032 term, then the 2032-2037 and then 2037-2042. The long-term spatial vision will be broken down in these four five-year terms, as if enlisted below, being denoted as development areas. This is done in order to archive the longer-term development vision. The implementation of this framework is broken down in the following periods.

11.2.1 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT AREAS 2022 – 2027

The aim for the council term 2021-2025 must not divert from the longer vision which will be attained by the year 2040. In other words, what is being planned for, for the next five years must partially attempt to achieve the objectives of the main vision of the municipal SDF. Therefore, for this subsequent period, a proposed aim is as follows: By 2027, Ndwedwe will have an improved bulk infrastructural serviced area, with adequate sustainable human settlements, and an economic driven population through the development of agricultural driven initiatives and informed and innovative municipal development plans. The land pockets which development will be prioritized for this council term will be spatially illustrated as the primary development areas in this SDF. This mostly includes the nodal location of Ndwedwe Village. However, it must be indicated that other projects are municipal wide plans, which are not area based, yet focal on achieving development for the entire municipal area. The strategies to implement the following objectives is through instigating and applying the economic activity projects enlisted as a development strategy ‘ensure sustainable local economic development’ of this report, and other projects which will be enlisted subsequently the objectives below. The key objectives to be considered are enlisted as follows:

- Promote accessible town wide destination places.
- Provide sustainable housing and human settlements.
- Integrate land use, economic and transport planning.
- Provision of infrastructural development.
- Ensure local economic development and promote inclusive shared economic growth and development; and
- Development of municipal development plans

11.2.2 SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT AREAS 2027 – 2032

The aim for the council term 2027-2032 must not divert from the longer vision which will be attained by the year 2042. The proposed aim for this period is as follows; By 2032, NLM will be a well maintained infrastructural serviced area, with a well sustained resilient environment, provided with enough different human settlement typologies and sustainable local economic opportunities through economic zones. The importance of reliable and strategically reviewed municipal development plans cannot be emphasized. These will be spatially illustrated under the secondary development areas coding on the map. These areas will be most likely to be extensions from the primary development areas and they include Ndwedwe Village, Bhamshela, , Montobello, Qinisani, Glendale, Tafamasi and Sokombo. Although, it must be noted that, not all projects which are planned for this council term will be illustrated in the CIF for take- off, given that infrastructural projects are assumed to overlap the council term.

The key objectives to be considered are enlisted as follows:

- To promote economic development within the identified economic zones and promote sustainable agricultural initiatives.
- To reduce the probability of disaster occurrence thus promoting safer communities.
- Facilitate skills development of local communities on farming best practices for grazing and identification of best land for sustainable agricultural farming.
- Maximise Agri-tourism and eco-tourism opportunities aimed at sustainable tourism development.
- Promote inclusive, shared economic growth and development, and address spatial economic imbalances.
- Continued provision of adequate different human settlements housing subsidies and typologies.
- Review municipal strategic planning tools.

11.2.3 TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT AREAS 2032 – 2037

The aim for the council term 2032-2037 must not divert from the longer vision which will be attained by the year 2042. The proposed vision for this term to achieve the broader vision of SDF is that; By 2037, Ndwedwe must be a well infrastructural serviced area, equipped with sustainable and equitable basic social facilities, progressive economic opportunities, and updated municipal development plans. This above aim will be accompanied by objectives. These will be spatially illustrated as the tertiary development areas layer coding on the map below. These areas are mostly extensions from the secondary development areas, subsequently it is based on previous studies that major development like Hubs and inland ports may consume more duration than of 5 years hence they might continue other work as new projects in this council term.

11.2.4 QUATERNARY DEVELOPMENT AREAS 2037 – 2042

The aim for the council term 2037-2042 must not divert from the longer term, vision of the SDF, but in fact it will align with the last term for the culmination of the entire 20-year plan and it is where altogether the targets and objectives have been met. The aim for this last council term is that; By 2042, Ndwedwe must be well maintained with bulk infrastructure, with sufficient human settlement and updated municipal strategic plans. The municipality will ultimately be spatially, efficiently, socio-culturally equitable and with a resilient environment through diverse agricultural, economic and tourism development. These areas will be spatially illustrated on the map as the quaternary development areas colour coding. These areas are mostly extensions from the secondary development areas and tertiary, others are new projects which were planned for the 2037 - 2042 council term to accommodate the projected population. Development in this term is anticipated to take-off within the all the nodal areas on Ndwedwe.

The key objectives to be considered are enlisted as follows:

- To transform the apartheid structure, address spatial economic imbalances and encourage integrated settlement patterns.
- Provision and maintenance of infrastructure development.
- To encourage a more compact form of development, promote accessible town wide destination places, and develop an integrated municipal-wide public transport network that supports the accessibility grid.
- To provide adequate human settlement.
- To ensure local economic development and promote inclusive shared economic growth and development.

- To reduce the probability of disaster occurrence thus promoting safer communities.
- To improve the standard of living through the provision of basic services and social facilities.

- Review municipal/precinct strategic plans.

As per the National and Provincial policies and legislation (MSA-S26 (d), MSA Regs S2 (4) (h), municipalities are required to provide a clear indication of how the

12. CROSS BORDER ALIGNMENT

SDF is aligned with the planning of neighbouring municipalities. Cross-border planning is a participatory process which involves inputs from neighbouring municipal officials, in order to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. The spatial alignment of planning with neighbouring municipalities is a legislative requirement closely monitored by the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) to ensure that the spatial implications between municipalities are addressed. . NLM Local has a mandate to ensure that its IDP follows the planning legislation and policies to give effect to the development of an SDF as spatial representation of the IDP. The municipal SDF, in turn, directs and guides strategic investments that are developmental and beneficial within iLembe District Municipality and across neighbouring district municipalities as well as local municipalities. Cross-border planning issues have become more prevalent and significant. The focus is on strategic or shared development issues that would benefit from a joint approach and engaging with the relevant neighbouring authorities to explore joint operational potential.

12.1 UMVOTI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The uMvoti Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework is shown on the map overleaf. And the observation made based on the map below is shortly narrated in the table below.

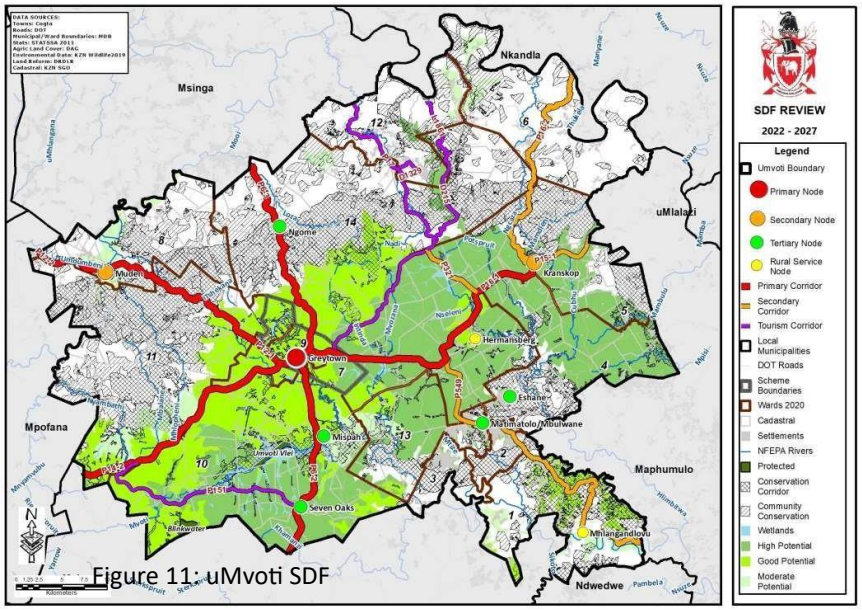


Figure 11: uMvoti SDF

Key Areas of Alignment	Short Description
Linkages.	There are no known direct linkages between Ndwedwe and uMvoti LM, except for an informal road next to Deda Clinic.
Cross Boundary Initiatives / Dependencies.	The Deda Clinic sits at the border of both Ndwedwe and uMvoti LM's. It assist communities from both institutions.
Cross Boundary Co-operation.	There is a need to open a direct link between Ndwedwe and uMvoti since both LM's can benefit from agricultural initiatives. Since Ndwedwe is closer to Dube Trade Port.
Areas of Conflict.	None that are apparent at this stage.

Table 10: Ndwedwe & uMvoti SDF Alignment

KWA DUKUZA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

12.2

Ndwedwe and KwaDukuza LM's collides at the eastern border of Ndwedwe Local Municipality. The map on this page, spatially depicts proposals that are contained in the KwaDukuza Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework. Based on the map, the following is noted

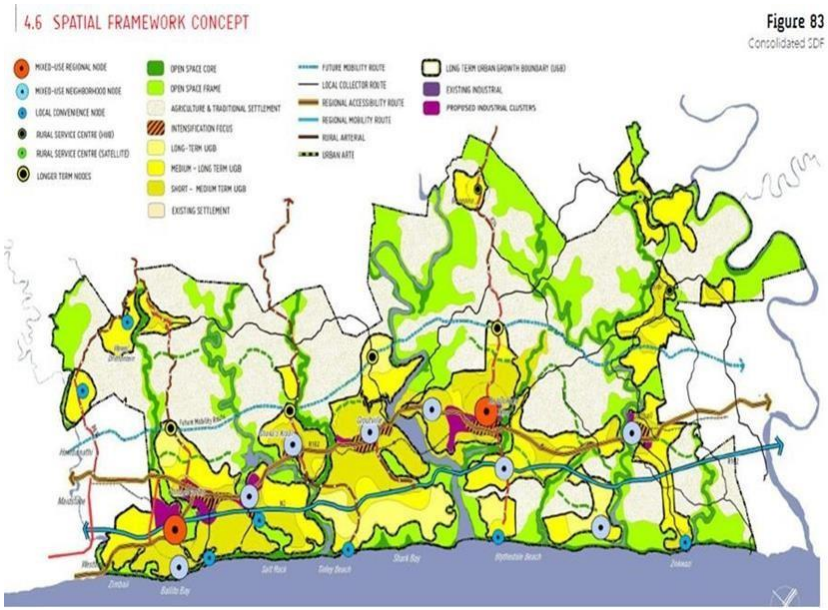


Figure 12: KwaDukuza SDF

Key Areas of Alignment	Short Description
Linkages.	A Number of arterial routes connect Ndwedwe and KwaDukuza LM. These include R74, P711, P109, P104 and R614.
Cross Boundary Initiatives / Dependencies.	There are none that are evident at this stage.
Cross Boundary Cooperation.	Where municipalities share a boundary, there is large scale commercial farming which needs to be preserved. Furthermore, Land Reform initiatives located on the east of Ndwedwe LM need to be properly managed between two institutions.
Areas of Conflict.	None that are apparent at this stage.

Table 11:Ndwedwe & KwaDukuza SDF Alignment

12.3

KEY AREAS OF ALIGNMENT	Short Description
Linkages.	Through P712, D2395 and D890.
Cross Boundary Initiatives / Dependencies.	Liberation route: involves education and reflection of the various heroes and heroin's located within Maphumlo and Ndwedwe. The political impact of Johny Makhathini was felt across the region including Maphumulo. Shembe: the church has a large following within Ndwedwe and beyond, but Maphumulo members play a significant role in the planning of pilgrimages to the holy mountain Bhambatha rebellion was a coordinated resistance from aMakhosi that transcended current municipal boundaries. Maphumulo municipal area is part of this history. Settlement in Ward 1: this settlement needs to be managed with care by both Maphumulo and Ndwedwe LM's.
Cross Boundary Co-operation.	Some level of co-operation on the above-mentioned initiatives is reported to be occurring.
Areas of Conflict.	The KwaJimi area seems to be more affiliated towards Maphumulo LM. This issue needs to be sorted out as a matter of urgency.

12.4

MAPHUMULO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Ndwedwe and Maphumulo LM's adjoins on the north -eastern side of NLM. Spatial relationship in adjoining areas between Ndwedwe LM and Maphumulo Local Municipality are shown in the map below.

Furthermore, table 12 overleaf, provides a short description of som e of

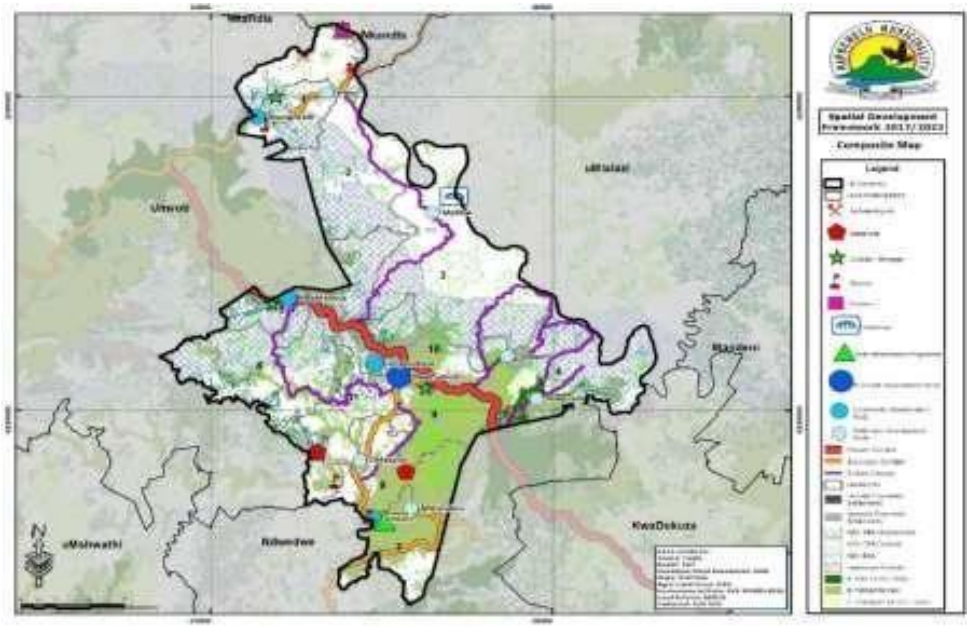


Figure 13: Maphumulo SDF

MSHWATHI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

12.5

Mshwathi and Ndwedwe LM's meet on the western side of Ndwedwe LM. The map on this page shows the current version of the Spatial Development Framework for Mshwathi Local Municipality. Of importance for this exercise are the spatial proposals at the shared boundary between Ndwedwe and Mshwathi Local Municipalities. A narrative of the profile along the shared boundary of the two institutions is given in the table below (overleaf).

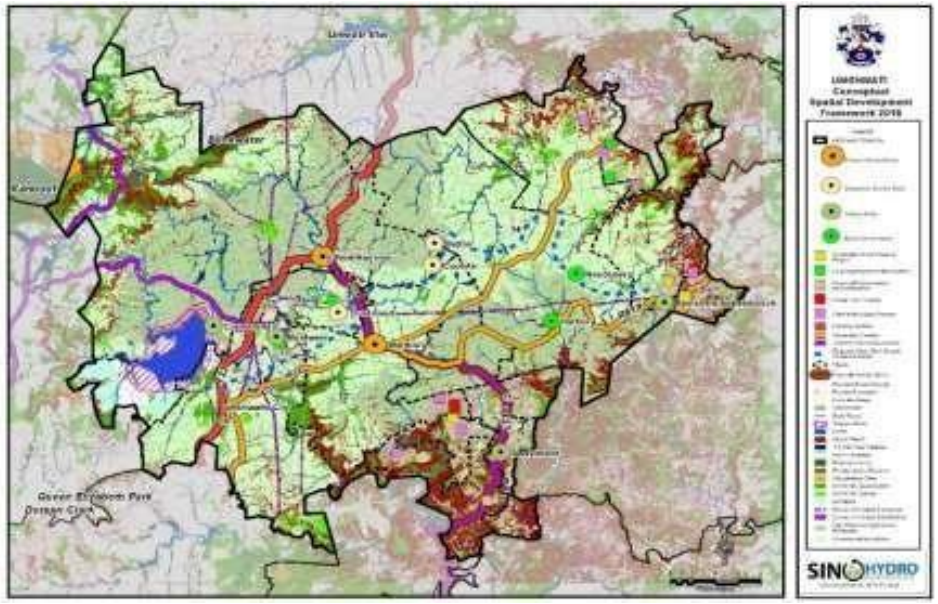


Figure 14: Mshwathi SDF

KEY AREAS OF ALIGNMENT	Short Description
Linkages.	Main linkages are R614,P102 and P714
Cross Boundary Initiatives / Dependencies.	Bhamshela sits at the western boundary of Ndwedwe LM and is shared with uMshwathi LM. Also, the Water Scheme from uMshwathi LM is reported to be on its way to parts of Ndwedwe located on the west.
Cross Boundary Co-operation.	An initiative is underway between the two LM's regarding the development of Bhamshela Secondary Node.
Areas of Conflict.	There are none that are visible at this stage

Table 13:Ndwedwe & Mshwathi SDF Alignment

13. NODAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

13.1 NDWEDWE VILLAGE

Ndwedwe Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has identified a number of nodes(primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary nodes) which are to be used as focal points for delivery of services and social amenities. Ndwedwe Village / Town has been identified as the primary development node. Ndwedwe Village has its location in ward 13. It serves as an administrative and a commercial centre while also providing access to social amenities. It draws folks from various settlements who descend in the Village to access various services and facilities. Some of the land uses found within this area inter-alia include but not limited to:

- The Police Station.
- Schools and so forth.
- Further Education and Training College.
- Local Municipality Offices.

Existing Facilities	Planned Facilities	Proposed New Facilities	
• **Magistrate Court** • **SASSA Offices** • **Taxi Rank** • **Municipality Offices.** • **FET College.**	• **Petrol and Bio-diesel station** • **Fresh market produce** • **Shopping center** • **Light industrial hives** • **housing provision including water and electricity connections.** • **Community halls** • **Post office** • **Community library** • **Sports field** • **Youth development centre, etc.**	• **Cemeteries** • **Clinic x 3** • **Fire Station x 1** • **Emergency Service Facility x 2** • **Orphanage** • **Old Age Home** • **Pension Pay Point**	• **Post Office** • **Sport Complex** • **Sport Field** • **Bus Service Taxi Rank.** •

Further to the above, the SDF review has identified the following interventions as essential for Ndwedwe Village:

- Commercial development.
- Industrial development based on the agro-economy.
- Decentralisation point of provincial and local government services.
- Provision of high order social and commercial facilities.
- Housing development (rental and middle income housing).
- Development of a sewing / clothing industries (Ndwedwe LED 2006 Intervention).
- SMME Skills Training Facility.
- Building of strategic roads between Ndwedwe and Maphumulo, etc.

13.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

Within the Ndwedwe Village / Town, infrastructure such as electricity, telecommunication is available. The main road (P100) which runs through the town is a tarred road and is in good condition. However, roads that provides circulation in and around the town of Ndwedwe are gravel road and require attention to elevate them to the status of town roads...lower order roads needs more attention within the town of Ndwedwe Village. A mixture of sanitation service is available in the Ndwedwe town, this include Ventilated Improved Pitlatrines (VIP's) and the Sceptic Tank / Water Borne Sewerage System. It is important to ensure that all areas within the formal Town, at least have access to decent means of sanitation disposal to mitigate against environmental consequences.

13.1.2 ENVIRONMENT

There are no major issues of environmental note within the Village of Ndwedwe LM, except to mention that the western part of the Town is constrained by a steep bank which limits expansion on the western part of the Town.

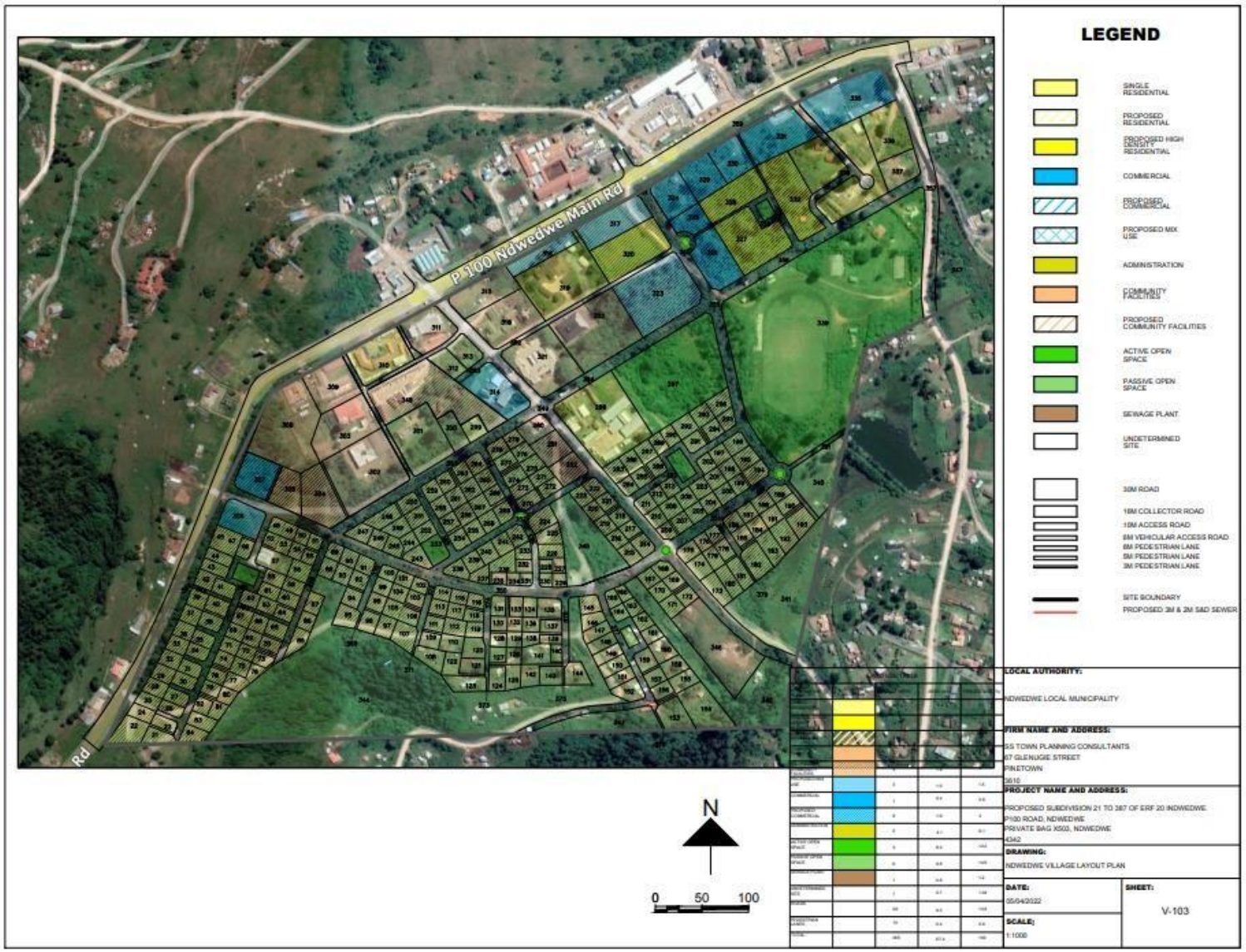


Figure 15: Ndwedwe Village Land Use Concept with arial imagery



Figure 16: Ndwedwe Village Land Use Concept

13.2 BHAMSHELA NODE

In terms of Ndwedwe Integrated Development Plan, Bhamshela has been identified as a 'Secondary Node'. It is located at the en try and exit point of Ndwedwe LM, forming part of the north-western border. The Bhamshela town offers a wide array of land uses, mostly catering to a typical CBD such as shops, supermarkets, wholesales, hardware and specialty services. The western end, falling under uMshwathi is largely defined by the Taxi rank, so cial facilities and commercial blocks with sparse amenities. The eastern end, on the Ndwedwe area, is characterized primarily by transit and light industrial uses, with a small amount of single -family homes creating a small residential precinct.

13.2.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of access, the area of Bhamshela is largely accessed through R614, which is a tarred road and is in good condition.Another road of major proportions that runs to Bhamshela is D1524, which is also in good condition since it is a tarred road. Beyond the two mentioned roads, the re st of the roads could be regarded as lower order roads which are supposed to provide direct access to residential and othe r land uses. They are gravel in nature and lack any cohesion and require constant attention.

According to iLembe Rural Nodes Development Framework Plan, Bhamshela areas suffers from a water backlog. The said report proposes the need for t he construction of a Reservoir so as to augment current initiatives that are providing water to the subject area. A mixture of sanitation service is availab le in the Bhamshela area, this include Ventilated Improved Pitlatrines (VIP's) and the Sceptic Tank. It is important to ensure that all areas within the formal Town, at least have access to decent means of sanitation disposal to mitigate against environmental consequences.

The iLembe Rural Nodes Development Framework Plan proposes that an acceptable system for disposing of sanitation is developed in Bhamshela in line with its status as a Secondary Node. In terms of electricity, iLembe Rural Nodes Development Framework Plan suggests that, current electricity resources are sufficient for lighting purposes.

Therefore, there is a need to augment current electricity supply that will cater for other proposed forms of development. As egards housing, the area of Bhamshela is home to both formal and informal structures, thus depict ing the varying gaps in the level of income for local patrons.

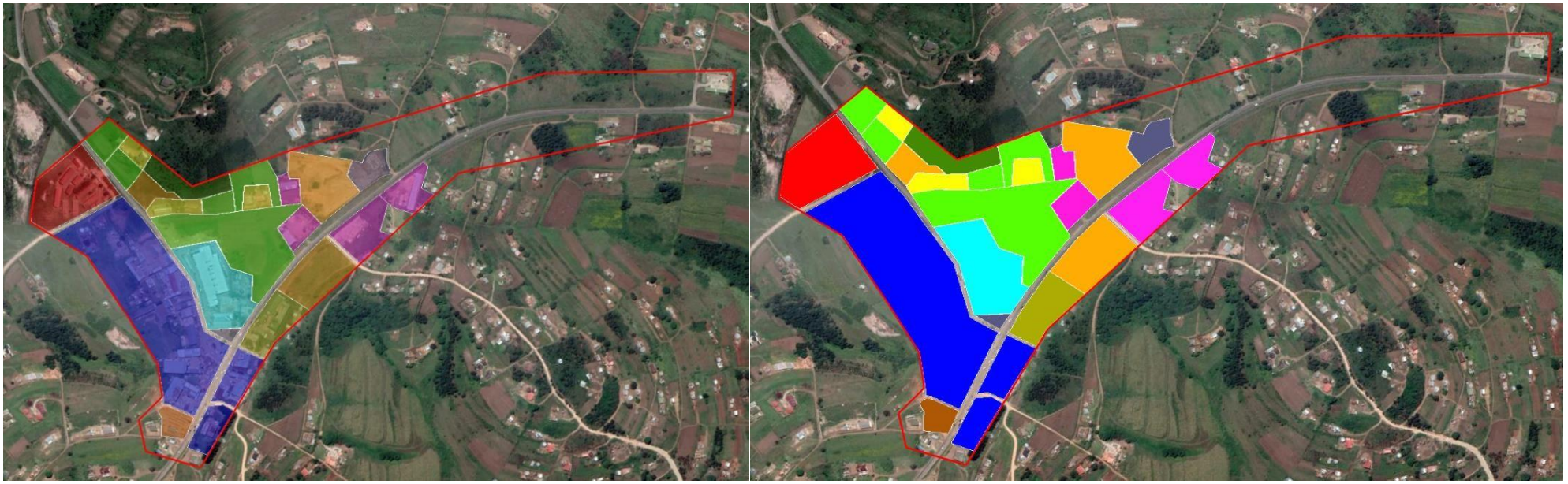


Figure 17: Bhamshela Existing Land Use

Commercial

Petrol Filling

Communal

Vacant Land

Mixed Use

Education

Taxi Rank

Industrial

In 2021, a review of the Bhamshela Regeneration strategy was undertaken to formulate a foundation for strategic planning along the fast-growing Bhamshela Economic Corridor. From the study there were proposed interventions which were seen as essential for the growth of Bhamshela and illustrated below on figure 19.

- **Bhamshela Shopping Mall**

Post 1994 a grass-root level approach was implemented through policies and legislations which prioritized the need for infrastructure developments in rural areas to redress the spatial imbalances of the apartheid era. In 2018 a Boxer Superstore was opened along Chibini Road, in a small precinct which also consists of Rage Shoe store, KFC franchise and your general ATM machines. This centre made a huge impact in the fight towards poverty alleviation, however its Capacity is not big enough to accommodate the growing numbers in the area. In 2019, the KwaZulu-Natal MEC for Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs Sihle Zikalala announced the proposal of a Shopping Centre in Bhamshela, that would create over 200 jobs, to reduce inequality and promote broad-based black economic empowerment.

- **Civic Centre**

Bhamshela consists of a Thusong Centre which is situated south of the R614, opposite a private medical surgery and petrol filling station. The departments located within range from the Department of Labour, DoE, GCIS, SAPS, SASSA and the Department of Social Development. It is proposed that the current Thusong Centre can be extended into the vacant land adjacent to it, to form a Civic Square for the Town. The Civic Square will allow for more secondary departments to be located at the town, as well as an opportunity to include ablution facilities which can be utilized by the entire public. Opportunity to group essential civic uses such as Clinic, Community Hall, Post Office, social and grant pay point in one precinct. This will also allow for an opportunity to propose landscape ideas that will provide comfort, though trees for shade, benches for resting and socializing. An opportunity to also provide a canteen can be proposed, where there will be several food available for rent, with first preference to the local public.



Figure 18: Bhamshela Thusong Expansion area stores

- **Agricultural Education and training centre**

Agriculture has been the leading financial contributor in the rural economy for several years, however, there has been a strong decline in its contribution in the countries GDP. Climate change issues exacerbate due to natural and man-made disasters, certain agricultural activities have experienced a downturn in the economy, leaving large numbers of people unemployed. Most individuals in rural areas have basic farming skills which were achieved through subsistence farming. However most do not attempt to commercialise it, because they have not been given the opportunity to study beyond and gain commercial skills. The regeneration study supports the proposal of an Agricultural Education and Training Center which will be accessible along both R614 and Chibini Road. The aim is to produce a skilled youth in Agricultural Vocational, theoretical and Technical Skills.

The Institution will provide job opportunities for Trained Lecturers to assist in the professional expertise. Through proper training and marketing, investors could feel the need to donate funds or infrastructure which will be useful for the institution.

- **Testing Center**

The Mayor of Ndwedwe Local Municipality Nkosinathi Chili announced a ground-breaking project to develop a new licensing facility for the area of Ndwedwe. The Testing Center will be in Bhamshela Town half a kilometer before the existing Total Petrol filling station. This gives a huge opportunity for development in Ward 6, as large number of individuals will be travelling to Bhamshela instead of Verulam for this service. The project has been approved, however extensive planning and implementation will be required before it kicks off the ground.

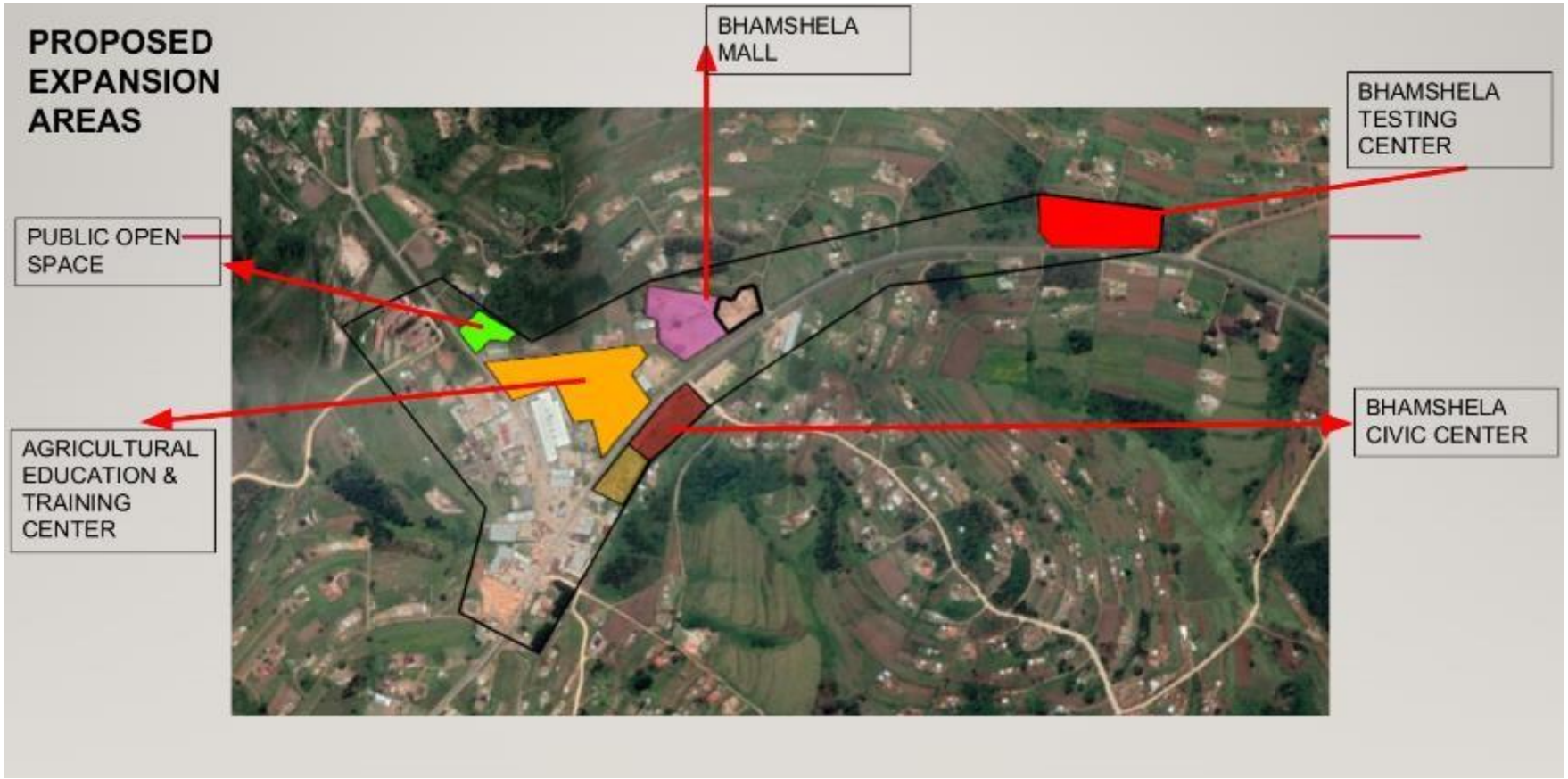


Figure 19: Bhamshela Concept Plan

EXISTING FACILITIES	PLANNED FACILITIES	PROPOSED FACILITIES
• Thusong Centre • Clinic • School	• Bhamshela Library • Electrical Substation • Establishment of a fresh produce market • Formalisation of a Taxi Rank • Development of a Youth Development Centre	• Cemetery • Library • Clinic x 3 • Emergency Service Facility x 2 • Mobile Police Station • Pension Pay Point x 2 • Post Office x 2 • Post Boxes x 2 • Sport Complex x 1 • Sport Field x 2 • Bus Service • Service.

13.3 MONTOBELLO NODE

Montobello Secondary Node sits on the western part of Ndwedwe Local Municipality area. It is accessed through P102 which is a gravel road, however, it is currently being upgraded from the intersection of R614 up to Montobello Hospital which is where the secondary node is located. Some and not all of the land uses currently enjoying their existence within Montobello secondary node include the following:

- A Hospital.
- Church.
- Informal businesses.
- Informal Taxi Rank
- Residential (both formal and informal), etc.

13.3.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of roads, there is no clear and precise road hierarchy. As stated earlier, the area is accessed through P102 which i s the main dominant road in the vicinity of Montobello. Lower order roads are not clearly defined and some of the existing structures / houses do not have access roads.

In terms of access to water, since there is a Hospital in the area, it's been reported that, the area is served by a water sc heme, however, it is described as being unreliable...as water runs out on sporadic bases. The area has both formal and informal str uctures.

In terms of sanitation, most local households make use Ventilate Improved Pit latrines, while the Hospital is reported to be on a Sceptic Tank system (this could not be confirmed with great certainty)...more investigation is required to confirm wh ether the Sceptic Tank system is operational at the Hospital or not.

The area based concept plan for Montobello Secondary Node, is clearly depicted on the map below.

13.3.2 ENVIRONMENT

The area on the northern part of the Montobello Secondary Node has a gentle slope. It is not too steep but the slope gradient should be taken into consideration when implementing any of the propos ed plans including the one depicted below. Based on information received, no main issues of environmental note could be

identified except to mention that the component of the western part of the subject node is consumed by sugarcane and any future planning shall take that into due cognisance.



Figure 20 Montobello Concept Plan

13.3.3 QINISANI NODE

Qinisani forms part of a number of Secondary Nodes that have been identified in the IDP for Ndwedwe Local Municipality. It sits along the R614, which link Ndwedwe LM with Tongaat on the east and Warburg on the west. Some of the land uses found in the vicinity of Qinisani include but not confined to:

- Schools
- Shop.
- Tavern • Clinic.
- Block Making area, etc

13.3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of roads, there are two main roads of note, e.g. P712 (which is currently being upgraded and the R614). Lower order roads are not clearly defined and some of the existing structures / houses do not have access roads.

In terms of access to water, the respondent indicated to access water from a community stand pipe and if it's not available they rely on a water tank and rivers...the community depends on unreliable sources of water in this area. Formal and informal structures exist in the area.

13.3.5 ENVIRONMENT

From an environmental perspective, both the southern and the western parts of the area of Qinisani are characterised by steep slope. This limits possibilities for future expansion along steep parts of the area in question.

The table above indicates some of the proposed and planned facilities in the vicinity of Qinisani area.

Furthermore, the following initiatives are proposed within the vicinity of Qinisani:

- Art and craft beadwork development.
- Development of Qinisani Precinct Plan.
- Identifying outsourcing opportunities for BEE/SMME firms.

- Registering local organisations, and
- Training of entrepreneurs by SETA internships with department and the municipalities, etc.

EXISTING FACILITIES	PLANNED FACILITIES	PROPOSED FACILITIES
• **Clinic** • **Church** • **Schools x 3.**	• **Fresh market produce** • **Sport field** • **Goat breeding center** • **Supermarket** • **Youth Development Centre** • **Installation of water connections at Qinisani Node** • **Installation of electricity connections at Qinisani Node**	• **Cemetery** • **Clinic x 3** • **Mobile Police Station x1** • **Community hall x1** • **Pension Pay Point x 2** • **Post Office x 2** • **Post Boxes x 1** • **Sport Field x 2** • **Bus Service** • **Taxi Service.**

Table 14: Qinisani Proposed Facilities



Figure 21: Qinisani Concept Plan

13.3.6 GLENDALE NODE

Glendale is proposed as a Secondary Node in this SDF. It sits on the eastern part of Ndwedwe LM. Some and not all of the land uses found in the vicinity of Glendale Secondary Node include:

- A Clinic (even though it operates on sporadic bases).
- A Church.
- A Primary School.
- A number of Tuck-shops.
- A Distillery Operation (alcohol manufacturing), etc.

13.3.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of roads, P104 is the road of major note as it links Glendale with surrounding areas. Internally, the Township of Berea has internal circulation roads that provide access to each site. For most parts, access roads in Berea Township are in good condition as they are tarred, however, certain parts of the roads have become eroded and offer an onerous driving experience. Other residential areas scattered around Glendale are accessed through a series of gravel roads. In terms of access to water, the Township of Berea has communal taps that are located in certain strategic positions. The area where alcohol manufacturing takes place (Distillery Operation) sources water from the nearby river and has its own water purification plant. In terms of sanitation, the Township of Berea make use of Ventilate Improved Pit latrines (VIP's) while the Distillery operation make use of a Sceptic Tank. The network for most service providers appears to be functioning without any measure problems in Glendale.

13.3.8 ENVIRONMENT

There are a number of valley lines that run through or are found in the vicinity of Glendale Secondary Node. Furthermore, there is a river which forms the western boundary of Glendale Secondary Node. Any future planning needs to take due cognisance of some of the regulations that pertains to development in close proximity to rivers.

WORH NOTING: At this stage, there is no plan that was developed to broadly outline the desired future development scenario in Glendale Secondary Node...a Land Use Map is shown on the preceding page of this report.

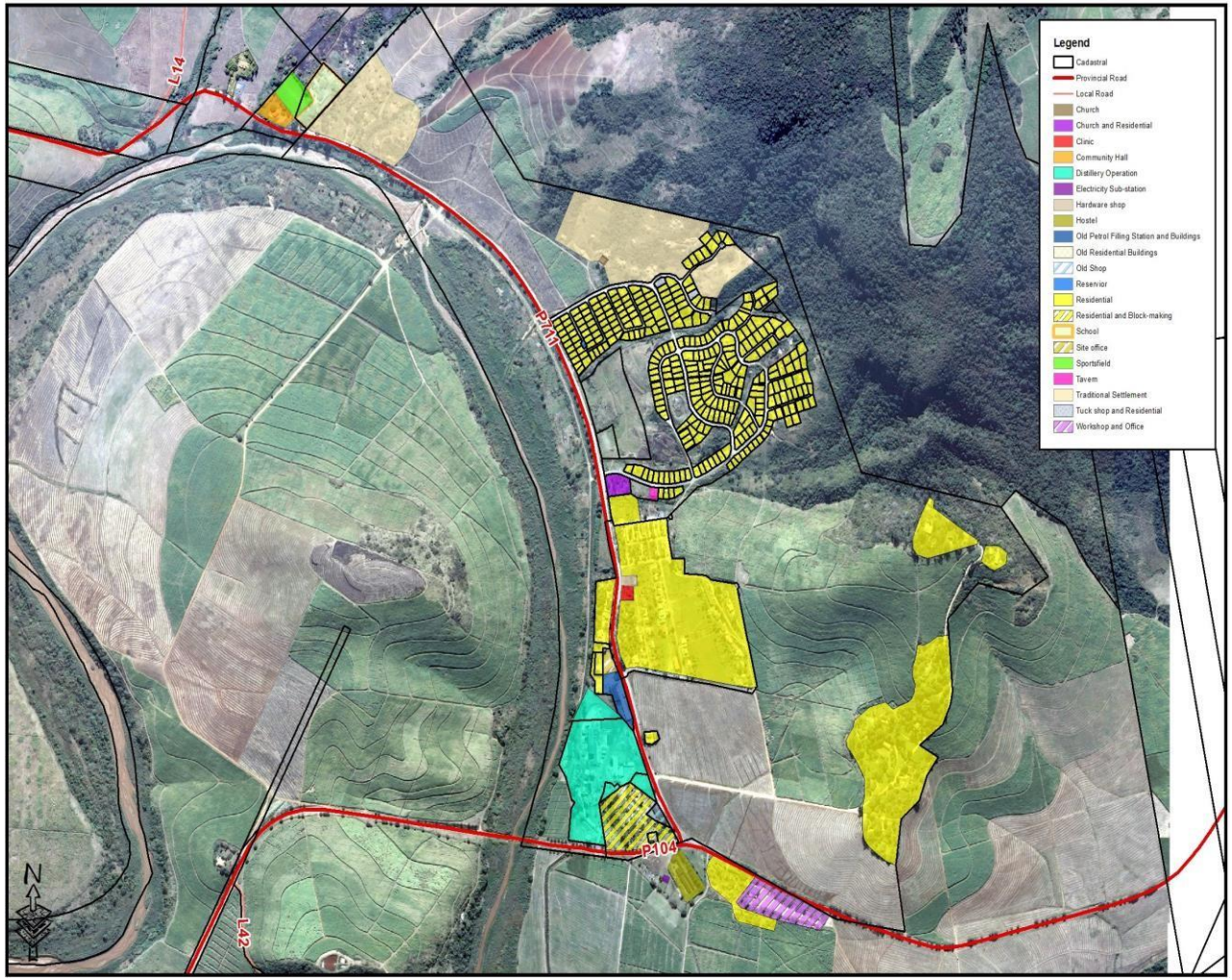


Figure 22: Glendale Concept Plan

EXISTING FACILITIES	PLANNED FACILITIES	PROPOSED FACILITIES
• Clinic • Primary School • Church. • Community Hall.	• Installation of Street Lights.	• Library • Cemetery • Clinic Upgrade • Emergency Services Facility • Post Office x 2 • Sport Field • Petrol Filling Station, etc.

13.4 TAFAMASI NODE

In the Ndwedwe LM Integrated Development Plan, Tafamasi has been identified as one of the areas with a potential for growth a nd hence it has been elevated to a Secondary Node status. It sits on the south-west part of Ndwedwe LM and is accessed through D1510. Some of and not all of the land uses found in the vicinity of this area include:

- Clinic.
- Schools
- Church, and -
- Agri-input Shop, etc.

13.4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of roads, there is no well-defined road hierarch within the Tafamasi area and this could be expected since the area is largely rural in character. D1512 and D1510 are roads of major note that provide access to Tafamasi. Local access roads are not well defined nor do they provide each household with direct access. All roads in the vicinity of Tafamasi are gravel in nature and susceptible to adverse weather conditions.

In terms of access to water, information obtained points to the fact that, the loc al clinic is using a borehole to meet its water needs while the community relies heavily on other sources of water.

As regards sanitation, the clinic is reported to the utilising the sceptic tank while the remainder of the community make use of Ventilate Improved Pit latrines. In terms of telecommunication, on the day of the site visit, some of the members of the community in the area indicated no netwo rk problems and hence the assumption that, all network service providers are well represented...network is available for all cell phones (Cell C, MTN or Vodacom). The plan below broadly outline the desired future development scenario in Tafamasi Secondary Node.

13.4.2 ENVIRONMENT

At a localised level, no major issues of environmental note could be identified in the Tafamasi area. Broadly, the area has a gentle slope except for the eastern portion which consist of a steep slope which may offer or limit expansion of development towards the eastern part of Tafamasi.

The table below indicate some of the existing, including planned and proposed facilities within the context of Tafamasi Secondary Node.



Figure 23: Tafamasi Concept Plan

EXISTING FACILITIES	PLANNED FACILITIES	PROPOSED FACILITIES
• Clinic • Schools • Church.	• None	• Cemetery • Clinic x 3 • Emergency Services Facility • Mobile Police Station x1 • Community hall • Pension Pay Point x 1 • Post Office x 2 • Post Boxes x 2 • Sport Field x 2 • Bus Service • Taxi Service.

13.5 SONKOMBO NODE

The Ndwedwe LM Integrated Development Plan has identified Sonkombo as one of the areas which has demonstrated a potential for future growth. Thus, it has been given a Secondary Node status Sonkombo Secondary Node is located along P714 and is located almost in the central part of the municipality area. Some of and not all of the land uses found in the vicinity of this area include:

- Crèche.
- Community hall
- Informal sport field, and -
- Thusong Centre, etc…see map below.

13.5.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of roads, a number of important roads converge at Sonkombo area. These include P714 (which is currently being upgrad ed), D1519, D865 and D1522. All the said roads are gravel in nature (making them susceptible to adverse weather co nditions) and link Sonkombo with some of the settlements in its vicinity. Like most rural areas, local access roads within Sonkombo area are not well articulated and some of the existing houses do not hav e direct access to a road and so forth. There is also an electricity sub- station which appears to have been constructed in the not so distant past. In terms of telecommunication, all network service providers seem to be well represented in the area.

In terms of access to water, information obtained points to the fact for future growth. Thus, it has been given a Secondary Node status. Sonkombo Secondary Node is located along P714 and is located that, the local community rely on natural streams and a water tank to access water.

As regards sanitation, the community make us of ventilated improved pit latrines.

13.5.2 ENVIRONMENT

From the foregoing, at a localised level, no major issues of environmental note could be identified in the Sonkombo area. Broadly, the area has a relatively flat to gentle slope. There are a number of valley lines which are present in the Sonkombo area. This can be further seen in the Aerial Photograph which depict the current land use in the subject area. Flat slop offers opportunity for development of a range of land use.

At present, there is no Area Based Concept Plan (ABCP) that was developed for Sonkombo area.

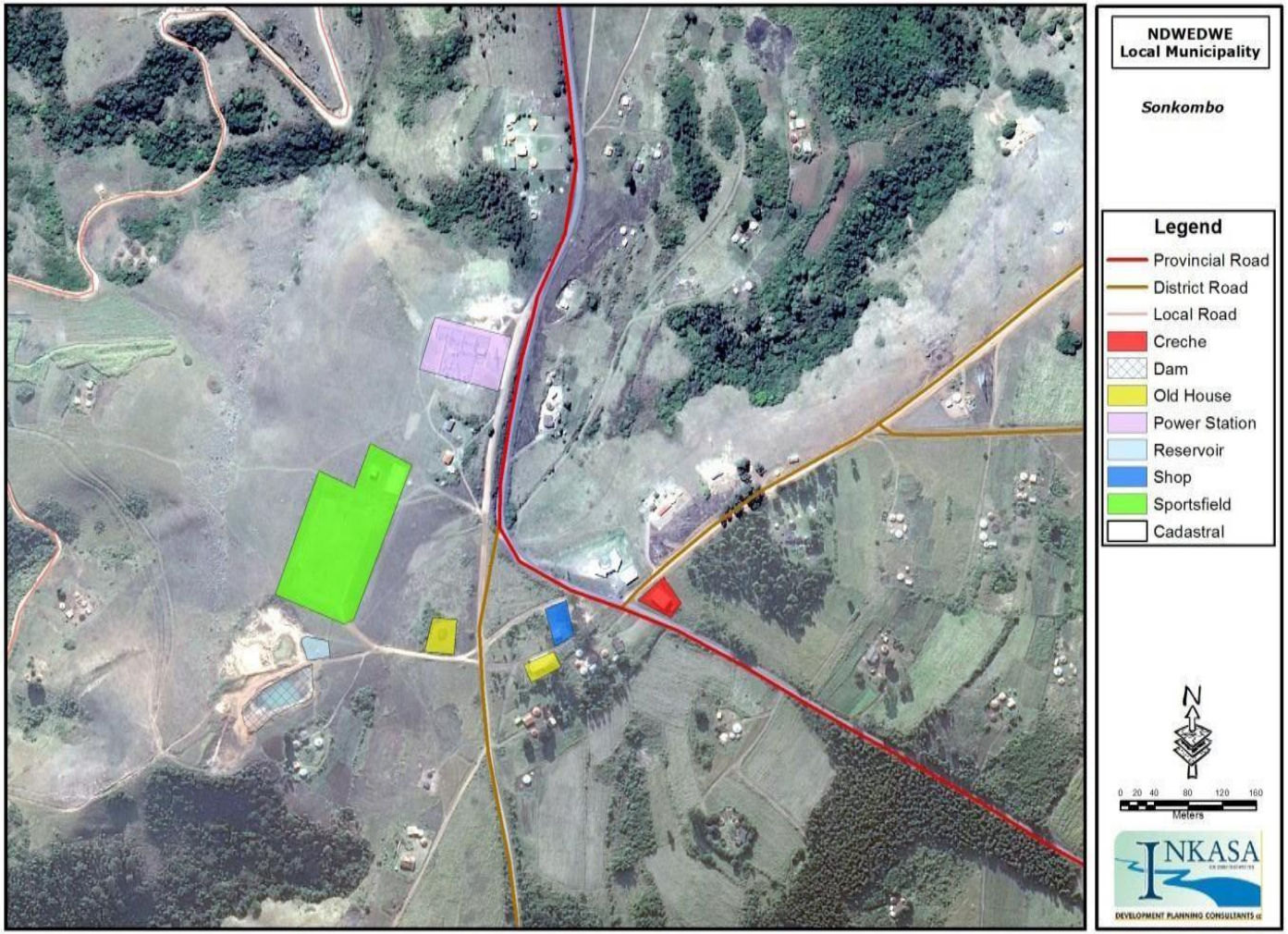


Figure 24: Sonkombe Concept Plan

EXISTING FACILITIES	PLANNED FACILITIES	PROPOSED FACILITIES
• Crèche • Community hall • Informal sport field, and - • Thusong Centre.	• None are known at this stage. But it has a potential for industrial development.	• Cemetery • Clinic • Emergency Services Facility • Mobile Police Station • Supermarket. • Post Office • Post Boxes • Sport Field

14. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

14.1 INCLUSIVE HOUSING POLICY

The Ndwedwe Municipality Housing Sector Plan was approved and adopted by the Council in the 2016/2017 financial year. The municipality is currently undergoing the review of the housing sector plan. Approximately 69.3% of Ndwedwe LM consists of traditional authority areas . Most communities in Ndwedwe are poor and the houses are of sub-standard quality. The provision of alternative housing form especially rental housing and multi storey building need to be accommodated in the housing strategy for Ndwedwe. NLM needs to deliver an inclusive housing policy, which will cater for the increasing demand for middle income for CRU, social housing, and the open market demand. The following is a list of some of the programmes initiated by the Department and can be applied within the study area:

- Integrated Residential Development Programme
- Informal Settlements Upgrading Programme.
- Emergency Housing Assistance Programme.
- Social Housing Programme.
- Institutional Housing Subsidy Programme.
- Community Residential Units Programme.
- Individual Subsidy Programme.
- Rural Housing Programme.
- Enhanced People's Housing Process; and
- Farm Resident's Housing Assistance Programme, etc.

14.2 PROVISION OF SOCIAL FACILITIES

Facility provision standards relating to the access distance and population serving provision threshold of facilities to be p rovided are the starting point for the development of well -served, sustainable and integra ted communities. The quality and capacity of facilities, in offering the right range of services for a specific community profile and operated by competent staff, together with good maintenance of these facilities, remain a critical factor to the effective delivery of services.

14.2.1 TYPES OF SOCIAL FACILITIES

The Redbook defines social facilities as those basic services which cannot be supplied directly to the individual dwelling unit and as a result are utilised away from the individual residential dwelling unit within the public environment. Public facilities satisfy specific individual or community needs– including safety and security, communication, recreation, sports, education, health, public administration, religious, cultural, and social. Public facilit ies are generally regarded as the responsibility of government, whether central, regional, or local, and are provided by government institutions. However, public facilities are also provided privately when the government-provided services are perceived to be inadequate.

The Redbook states that public facilities can be classed in the following manner:

- Higher-Order.
- Middle-Order.
- Lower-Order; and
- Mobile – depending on the size of the area that they serve.

14.2.1.1 HIGHER-ORDER

Serve the entire region, metropolitan area, or city (e.g., hospitals, universities) and are not provided for in the layout planning process for single residential settlements but planned in terms of an overall development framework. The location of these public facilities is deter mined by analysing the most suitable and accessible location for the greatest number of people.

14.2.1.2 MIDDLE-ORDER

Serve a number of diverse and different communities (e.g., high schools, clinics). Essential to individual residential settlements but serve a threshold population which exceeds an individual settlement, and therefore are supported by a number of settlements.

14.2.1.3 LOWER-ORDER

Utilised by a single or a limited number of residential communities (e.g., crèche or pre-primary school) and which are generally provided for in the design and layout of residential settlements.

14.2.1.4 MOBILE

These move from one location to another, serving a large number of communities. Many problems with regards to the spatial location of public facilities are increasingly being solved, such as allocating scarce resources whilst serving a great number of persons (e.g., clinics, post offices and public telephones).

14.2.2 PLANNING STANDARDS ON PUBLIC FACILITIES

The standards that should be used for the provision of schools must consider the Department of Education's Regulations relating to Minimum Norms and Standards for Public Infrastructure (2013, p8- 11), and overly KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Commission. (2008). Guidelines for Planning of Facilities in KwaZulu-Natal.

CATEGORY	TYPE OF SCHOOL	DENSITY REQUIREMENTS	SERVICE THRESHOLD
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	Micro primary schools (less than 135 learners	60 Households or 300 people	1,5 km
	Small primary schools, (135 - 310 learners)	150 Households or 750 people	1,5 km
	Medium primary schools (311 - 620 learners)	**300 Households or 1500 people**	1,5 km
	Large primary schools (621 - 930 learners)	**400 Households or 2000 people**	1,5 km
	Mega primary schools (more than 931 learners).	600 Households or 3000 people[1]	1,5 km

SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Small secondary schools (200 - 400 learners)	200 Households or 2000 people	2 km
	Medium secondary schools, (401 – 600 learners)	560 Households or 4500 people	2 km
	Large secondary schools (601 - 1000 learners)	**960 Households or 8000 people**	2 km
	Mega secondary schools (more than 1001 learners)	1 200 Households or 10 000 people[2]	2 km

Source: KZN Draft Rural Land Use Norms and Standards (2017) The planning standards for Health Facilities are as follows:

Table 22: Minimum Norms & Standards for Health facilities

TYPE OF FACILITY	CAPACITY	DENSITY REQUIREMENTS	SERVICE THRESHOLD
Mobile Point	**100 patients per month**	**300 Households or 1 000 people**	1km
Health Station	**400 – 600 patients per month**	**560 Households or 5 000 people**	3km
Small Clinic	**2000 patients per month**	**1 200 Households or 5 000 – 10 000 people**	5km
Small Clinic with Maternity	**2000 patients per month + 20 deliveries per month**	**1 200 Households or 5 000 – 10 000 people**	5km
Medium Clinic	3000 patients per month	2 500 Households or 10 000 – 20 000 people	5km

TYPE OF FACILITY	CAPACITY	DENSITY REQUIREMENTS	SERVICE THRESHOLD

Medium Maternity	**Clinic**	**with**	**3000 patients per month+ 20 deliveries per month**	**2 500 Households or 10 000 – 20 000 people**	5km
Large Clinic			**4000 – 5000 patients per month**	**7 500 Households or 30 000 – 50 000 people**	5km
Large Maternity	**Clinic**	**with**	**4000 – 5000 patients per month + 30-50 deliveries per month**	**7 500 Households or 30 000 – 50 000 people**	5km
Extra Large Clinic			**6000 – 10 000 patients per month**	**15 000 Households or 60 000 – 70 000 people**	7km
Extra Large Clinic with Maternity			**6000 – 10 000 patients per month + 30-50 deliveries per month**	**15 000 Households or 60 000 – 70 000 people**	7km
Community Health Centre			**10 000 patients per month**	**25 000 Households or 70 000 – 100 000 people**	10km
District Hospital			**10 000 – 80 000 patients per month**	**50 000 Households or 100 000 – 250 000 people**	
Regional Hospital			**Provides for up to Group 2 of specialist's services including Cardiology, Neurosurgery and Renal Transplant**	**Specialized Services. Depend on the need.**	Specialized Services. Depend on the need.
Tertiary Hospital			Provides for up to Group 3 of specialist's services including Liver Transplant and Hepatology.	Highly Specialized Services. Depends on the need	Highly Specialized Services. Depends on the need

14.2.3 IMPLIFICATIONS (SOCIAL FACILITIES)

14.2.3.1 CEMETARIES

Ndwedwe Municipality has a Pauper and burial policy and Indigent register (attached at Annexure J and J2) for the indigent community members. The Policy was adopted and approved by Council in the current financial year. The municipality has allocated budget in the new financial year 2021/2022 to develop a cemetery policy.

14.2.3.2 EDUCATION

Ndwedwe Local Municipality acknowledges that Early Childhood Development (ECD) is a function of local government, Provincial and National however the seeks to align and adhere to National and Provincial legislation guides,

- "In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 and the Children's Act No. 38 of 2005, local government is responsible for:
- Provision of basic services, including water and sanitation, to communities.
- Contributing to the realisation of rights set out in the Constitution, including health care services, food and water, and social security.
- Development of policies and laws governing childcare facilities, including child-minder services.
- Municipal planning and spatial development, including providing and regulating land used for childcare facilities and for safe and adequate play and recreation facilities; and
- Where the provincial Department of Social Development assigns responsibility to municipalities for the provision of partial care services as provided for in section 88 of the Children's Act, No.38 of 2005 then municipalities are responsible for the provision (including the registration, regulation, and monitoring and evaluation for compliance with norms and standards) of partial care and early childhood development programmes that take care of more than six children on behalf of their parents or caregivers for a specific number of hours. The following is the status of ECD's Centres in KZN.

Resuscitate none functioning Community Education And Training Centres CETC. Providing new one's in areas like Glendale Heights, Doornkop and KwaJim.

14.2.3.3 LIBRARIES

Although a standard for provision of libraries are included in the land use budget as prescribed by the erstwhile planning commission, the KZN Librarian Services indicated that these levels of provision are not at all achievable, and is not cost effective. In a densely populated city such as Durban these standards might be achievable, but in rural KZN it is difficult to provide a number of cost-effective libraries within the limited budget. The situation is constantly assessed and libraries are then provided in close proximity to a concentration of schools, urban areas, where the accessibility to the library is the highest, and the largest number of people can be reached. According to information available from the Provincial Library Services, Ndwedwe Local Municipality is serviced with a single library recently constructed within Ndwedwe Village, and a mobile library servicing the Bhamshela Node. The library must also be equipped with internet café facility so that children will have controlled access to the internet for school projects and general research.

14.2.3.4 POLICE SERVICES

The municipal area is serviced by three police stations, located south of Bhamshela Node, Northwest of Ozwathini and within Ndwedwe. The greater majority of households are located at a distance greater than 10km from a police station. The more densely populated areas are situated within 20km radius from a police station, although mobile/satellite police stations can service areas near the node of Montebello and areas far west in the Emalangenilanga Area. A need for a Police Station exist in the Ndondolo (south-east), Deda (north), KwaJim (north-east), Montebello (west) and Wosiyane area located in the south- west of the municipality area.

14.2.3.5 HEALTH SERVICES

The implementation of municipal health services is the function of the iLembe District Municipality from 2004. The District has a by-law in place to care for health services for all local municipalities under the District that addresses municipal health issues. These appear to be in short supply in areas like Bhamshela, KwaJim, KwaMandlkazi and Ogunjini (Ward 14).

14.2.3.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS

There is a need for a Magistrate Court to cover areas like Nsuze, Qinisani, Bhamshela and Deda in the north. Also, a Magistrate Court to satisfy areas like Glendale Heights, Doornkop and KwaJim is required and so do area like Wosiyane in the south-western part of NLM.

14.2.3.7 THUSONG CENTERS

Such a facility appears to be in need in areas like Wosiyane, Glendale Heights and KwaJim.

14.3 TRANSPORT PLANNING

Integrated transport planning has experienced limited success and difficulties in implementation, in that integrated transport planning is subservient to prioritised public transport and associated planning, and land use and transport integration is missing from current practices. An integrated transport planning framework should be established that integrates planning for infrastructure and operations across modes for both freight and passenger transport, integrates the transport system with other sectors, and fosters integrated transport planning between the DoT and other departments, across and within the three spheres of government using shared data and information.

There are a number of Provincial Routes that traverses the Municipality. Connectivity within the municipality is limited unfortunately, with easier and faster routes situated outside the municipal area utilised to reach different areas in the municipality. The main access routes to the municipality include the following, which are also the only blacktop surfaces:

- The existing R74 from Stanger via Ashville to Kranskop
- The existing R614 from Tongaat via Qinisani and Bhamshela to Wartburg
- The P100 from Verulam to the Ndwedwe Village and back to Inanda

The majority of the households in the Ndwedwe area have access to roads within 2,5km or less. This however does not paint the true picture of transport accessibility in the area, as many of these roads are poorly maintained or designed, causing vehicle access to the adjacent or nearby areas to be problematic, especially considering that most roads are gravel and becomes dangerous during wet season in the areas with extreme topographical features within Ndwedwe Municipality

14.3.1 IMPLLIFICATIONS (TRANSPORT PLANNING)

The institutional responsibility for transport infrastructure is categorised as national, provincial and local on the maps. The provincial Department of Transport (DoT) has the responsibility to provide planning of public transport infrastructure. The Ndwedwe Local Municipality has the responsibility to provide for road provision and maintenance.

The Ndwedwe Municipal currently has no Integrated Transport Plan in place. According to the municipality powers and functions, the Municipality is responsible for the Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) for its communities, albeit the non-existence of the Plan. The plan will be developed during the 2021/2022 new financial year.

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is responsible for some of the new roads and maintaining the existing roads. The asset roads maintenance plan provides a structure within which to strategically manage the maintenance and to optimize the life cycle of the Municipality's assets in accordance with service delivery requirements and towards achieving the needs of the communities that the Municipality is responsible for the key objectives are as follows:

- Assets are maintained to perform the optimum levels during their life cycle, reducing service disruptions and losses due to failure.
- Critical areas are identified early and managed.
- Performance of assets is reviewed to suit service delivery and to ensure assets are fit for the purpose.
- The costs of maintaining the assets over their life cycle is quantified and justified.
- Information is gathered to assist future decision - making and budgeting

Backlog Maintenance	Maintenance that is necessary to prevent deterioration of the asset or its function, but which has not been carried out
Planned Maintenance	Maintenance work to prevent failure of the assets during its life cycle
Corrective Maintenance	Performed because of failure, to restore an item or asset to its original state or condition, as far as practicable. Corrective maintenance may or may not be programmed
Preventative Maintenance	Performed to retain an item or asset to its original condition as far as practicable by providing systematic inspection, detection prevention of incipient failure.
Emergency Corrective Maintenance	Outside of routine maintenance and works program that must be initiated immediately for health, safety, security or hazard reasons or that may result in the rapid deterioration of the plant or material or equipment if undertaken
Deferred Maintenance	Maintenance planned to be carried out in the current financial year, but due to shortage of funds and or unforeseen circumstances is not carried out and added to the Backlog Maintenance awaiting attention.

- P102: This road needs to be upgraded in line with its proposed status as a primary corridor. It will also enhance linkages with Ndwedwe Village (primary node) while also serving as a short cut route to areas like Wartburg, Pietermaritzburg and so forth.
- P714: A portion of this road is already under upgrade and this is in line with its status as the primary corridor. It also runs through Sonkombo Secondary Node and links with Bhamshela Secondary Node in the western part of the municipality.
- P712: This road is also declared as a primary corridor in this SDF and is also currently being upgraded and this is in line with anticipated status (primary corridor).
- D2395 and D890: The said roads link NLM with Maphumulo LM in the north-east of the subject municipality area.
- D889 and D1523: Linking P712 with Bhamshela Secondary Node in the northern part of NLM.
- D863 and D867: Both roads strengthen and enhances linkages between R614, P714 and P102 which are all primary corridors.
- P715: It links P714 and P100 and is also a primary corridor located in the south-east of the municipality area.
- D1604: This road will strengthen linkages between two Secondary Nodes being Montebello and Tafamasi.
- D1518, D1521, D1520 and D2438: These roads will foster.
- much needed linkage with Vallambrosa and R614 in the eastern part of Ndwedwe LM.
- D1510: It enhances linkages of Tafamasi Secondary Node with Ndwedwe Village via P100.

14.4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LED STRATEGY

The purpose of this LED strategy is to direct and align as many stakeholders as possible towards accelerated economic development, increased job creation and improved standards of living in the Ndwedwe Municipal area.

The Ndwedwe LED Strategy is currently under review and will be adopted in the new financial year. (2015 LED Strategy is attached at Annexure L. The Ndwedwe Municipality has commenced the process of reviewing the LED Strategy aligned to that of the National Framework on Local Economic Development.

In collaboration with the Enterprise iLembe and iLembe District a District Wide LED Strategy has been prepared for th e iLembe family of municipalities.

LED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The main purpose of formulating an LED Implementation Plan is to contribute to the implementation of overall economic plannin g of the municipality. The plan will collate economic programmes and pro jects identified by the broader LED Strategy. The Ndwedwe LED Implementation Plan is a project action plan that is reviewed and updated annually aligned to IDP, Budget and SDBIP. The plan identifies goals, key performance indicators, object ives and targets for both short and long-term projects.

LED FORUM

The Ndwedwe Municipality has established a functional local LED Forum and is an active member of the district LED Forum meeting.

The Local LED Forum meets twice a year and consists of sectors departments, lo cal businesses, ward committee, cooperatives, SMME's and Ngo's etc.

The District LED Forum is part of the IGR, the Forum meets every quarter and is headed by the Enterprise iLembe and iLembe Di strict. The LED forum meets to report on progress and promote participation among LED key sectors (Agriculture and Tourism).

SECTOR-SPECIFIC FORUMS WITH THE LED FORUM

The Sector-specific forums are held monthly. Different sectors are invited from specific industry sectors and wards, i.e., agricultural farming, informal and formal sectors.

LED STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

The Ndwedwe Municipality LED Forum participation from the following stakeholders iLembe District, Enterprise iLembe, iLembe C hamber of Business, Tourism and Industry; Emerging Contractors; Trade and Inve stment KwaZulu Natal; Vuthela iLembe LED – Programme Co-ordinating Unit (PCU), • Amakhosi; Farmers and Ndwedwe SMME Forum.

DISTRICT COMMAND COUNCIL (DCC)

The District Command Council meets once a month, the EDP reports to the DCC on the status of the econo mic activities from the Department of LED

15. BASIC LAND USE GUIDELINES

15.1 LAND USE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

A land use framework is one of the components of the land use management system of a municipality. The latter, referring to a set of actions required by a municipality to manage land and includes different components, such as an SDF, Land Use Framework, Scheme, Valuation and rating system, ownership and tenure, infrastructure and services etc.

A land use framework provides for the linkage between the Spatia l Development Framework (SDF) of the NLM and the Scheme. It in effect, bridges this gap by providing additional information and guidelines that can assist the municipality in decision -making processes, while a Scheme is under preparation. Its main purpose is to provide a basis for the preparation of a Scheme.

Chapter 5 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (No. 16 of 2013) is the need for municipalities to adopt and approve a single land use scheme for the entire municipal area, after public consultation has occurred.

15.1.1 Linkage between the Spatial Development Framework and the Scheme

The Land Use Framework is a bridging/linking element that provides a linkage between strategic planning (SDF) and statutory planning (Scheme). As such, the SDF provides strategic direction, the Linking Elements provide more detailed spatial plans and the Schemes provide the statutory basis for land use decision-making. The relationship between the SDF, Land Use Framework and Scheme is indicated in the following figure.

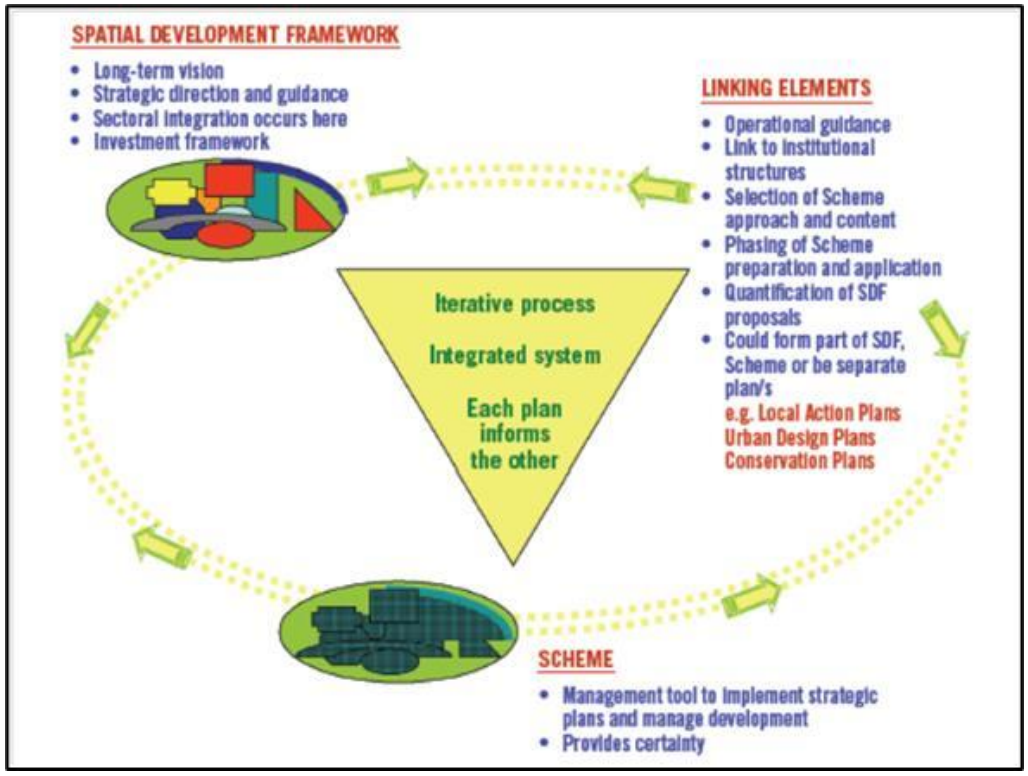


Figure 25Linkage between the Spatial Development Framework and the Scheme

15.1.2 PURPOSE OF A SCHEME

According to the KZN Land Use Management Guidelines for the Preparation of Schemes for Municipalities: "Schemes are a tool used by municipalities to guide and manage development according to the vision, strategies and policies of the Integrated Development Plan and Spatial Development Framework, and in the interests of the general public to promote sustainable development and quality of life." Schemes are put in place to:

- Provide unambiguous land uses that will control land use and deter conflict;
- Provide for the reservation of land for essential services;
- Promote economic development and investor confidence by enabling a mix of land uses and efficient movement systems; • Promote social inclusion and resolve conflict;
- Promote efficient land development by protecting natural, agricultural and cultural resources;
- Reserve land for future development;
- Provide for regulation and control of land uses as well as enforcement;
- Provide for public involvement in land management decision making processes.

Schemes have a particular role to play and cannot be expected to manage all development issues. Schemes are intended to be transparent, and to provide information to officials, consultants, homeowners, developers and politicians on what may or may not occur on a parcel of land or what uses the municipality may consider at its own discretion.

15.1.3 ADMINISTRATION OF A SCHEME

A Scheme is prepared and administered by planners. They provide a management tool for other interests such as health, transport, environment, finance and infrastructure. Ultimately, however, municipal officials must administer the Scheme, while final decision-making rest with the Council. NLM Municipality currently has one Town Planner. The NLM Municipality therefore has limited capacity to implement, manage and enforce a scheme, therefore care should be taken to allow the Scheme to be simple, which will become increasingly complex over time, once capacity and resources are available.

15.2 KEY ELEMENTS FOR LAND USE

Following the spatial issues identified and development proposals, elements which are key to the current and future development are to be given attention and managed efficiently in support of the municipal vision. These elements are as follows:

15.2.1 HIGH POTENTIAL AGRICULTURE LAND

Generally, any land considered to have potential for any form of agricultural activity would require some form of management mechanism to be applied. The idea is to ensure that such land is not used inappropriately for other undesirable land uses, particularly in light of promoting food security in South Africa. Of importance is also the need to guard high potential agricultural land which often faces pressure from physical development. All agricultural land, particularly, those with high agricultural land and those currently under agricultural activity are to be adequately guarded as an invaluable scarce resource that must be managed appropriately.

The Municipality`s Benefits from resource protection may include:

- Continual food production towards food security and
- Development of agricultural opportunities that support local livelihoods such as Local Economic Development (LED) projects.

15.2.2 SETTLEMENT LOCATION, PATTERNS AND GROWTH

Settlements growth, if not planned and managed appropriately can have negative implications for environmentally sensitive areas, adjacent agricultural land and access to services. Future residential settlements should be encouraged to locate within nodal areas identified in the SDF.

In areas where public-funded housing projects occur, it is essential that these projects are executed in an integrated manner, taking into consideration availability of basic services and infrastructure in support of building liveable and sustainable human settlements.

Where necessary, housing projects should be phased in conjunction with basic services provision to minimise the occurrence of abandonment by beneficiaries.

15.2.3 ECO-TOURISM AREAS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

There are many environmental areas in NLM with the inherent potential to contribute to Local Economic Development. As such, the environmental conditions that prevail to make these high potential tourism and environmental areas must be conserved.

Land Use Element	Strategy
Agricultural Land Use Management	
Commercial Agricultural Land	• Other activities not involving agriculture should be directed to areas outside agricultural potential into agreed upon growth areas. • Allowance should be made for subsistence agriculture, market gardens. Inclusion of projects like Agri-Hubs can be considered to promote improved agricultural activities and local economic development.
Strategy for Management of Natural Assets	
Environmental	• Maintenance of the farming landscapes to enhancement the condition of the natural resource base present; • Any land use change or development in farming and rural areas should provide for the improvement in the condition of the local environment; • Rules relating to management of buffer areas will have to be adhered to;
Tourism	• Primarily, tourism facilities within rural areas should be small scale, in conjunction with the agricultural use of a property and should be of a size and in a location so that rural and scenic non-urban landscapes are preserved and the agricultural use and character of the property is maintained. • Large tourism facilities should only be located in rural areas where there is a demonstrated regional need, they are not suited to an urban area, they will not compromise the rural landscape character, they provide for net environmental gains and they meet their own infrastructure needs and costs
Management of Settlements	
Location	• Future rural settlements should be located predominantly within the agreed growth areas. • Future settlements, where permitted by the municipal strategies and outside agreed growth areas, must be located to minimise environmental impacts and be sustainable.

Land Suitability	• Future developments should be located on land that is suitable for the development and capable of supporting the proposed land uses.
	• Planning for future development on land already zoned for settlements but not yet developed should identify the constraints and opportunities of the land. • Future development should avoid areas of environmental significance, significant natural and/or economic resource, potential hazard, high land scape or cultural value, etc. • Future developments adjoining land with the above values should incorporate buffers as necessary to help those values and to avoid future land use conflicts.

15.2.4 SCHEME APPROACH

The current LUS which was adopted 2012 is only limited to the Ndwedwe Town, following the formalisation process. The remaining areas remain un-zoned and under the ownership of the hereinafter ITB. Ndwedwe Municipality must have adopted a single land use scheme by the year 2020, however the COVID-19 pandemic hindered the development of a Land Use Scheme and the deadline for local municipalities to adopt a single land use scheme has subsequently been extended by a period of 24 months by The Minister of the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development under section 4 (e) of the Directions relating to spatial planning, land use management and land development processes, Gazette notice 431 of 2020 published on 07 August 2020.

Through engagement with the iLembe District Municipality, Ndwedwe Local Municipality has been allocated grant funding from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development in order to meet the legislative requirements set out in Chapter 4 of SPLUMA. SCM processes commenced in March 2021 with respect to the drafting of the Terms of reference.

Rural land use policies should be developed to guide land use management on agricultural land and rural settlements. It is suggested that a more prescriptive/ regulatory approach is required where important resources (e.g., high potential agricultural land and important environmental service areas) need to be protected and where pressure for development is higher such that the Municipality needs clear regulations to manage this development e.g., a potential urban settlement where there is or may be a demand for commercial and industrial development sites. A policy- orientated approach would be suitable for areas where there is less pressure for development.

15.2.5 ASPECTS TO BE COVERED BY A SCHEME

Zoning: The zoning will convey potential development rights, as stipulated in the scheme. Broad land use categories identified, will provide an indication of the types of zones required in an area.

Impact Based Land Use Management: The impact of the use of land can be defined as the influence or effect that the uses, either individually or collectively, have on adjoining land uses and activities. The criterion for determining impact includes:

- Vehicular and pedestrian traffic generation.
- Ratio of built form to natural environment.
- Range of use types.
- Intensity of land use.
- Bulk of the built form.
- Noise pollution.
- Visual consequences.
- The opportunity cost of designating the land for another use; and
- The precedent the use sets for the use of surrounding environment.

Development of Land and Use of Buildings: The Municipality will manage development within each zone through a series of development parameters or Scheme controls relating to each zone, as well as which land uses will be permitted within each zone as follows:

- Freely permitted: This category includes land uses that are considered compatible with the surrounding land uses and which may be permitted by the municipality.
- Special Consent Use: This category includes ancillary uses that might have a more intrusive impact and may require special conditions to protect the amenity of the area or mitigate the impact of the proposed use.

- Prohibited Uses: This category includes land uses which are incompatible with the surrounding land uses, and which a municipality is precluded from considering.

Additionally, as indicated prior, that the existing land use scheme only covers the urban areas, and therefore in accordance with the Section 21 (p)(ii) which indicates that this implementation plan of this SDF must include necessary amendments to the land use scheme. Furthermore, the areas which were not covered by the scheme included the rural areas as well as farming areas. Most of these areas entailed land use activities which were catered for, on the existing zones and development parameters. It is proposed that these land uses be incorporated and also introduce new zones for areas not covered by the scheme, as tabulated below.

EXISTING LAND USES	PROPOSED LAND USES	PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	INTENT
Homestead (Umuzi)	**Isivande (Household Garden)**	**(IMIZI) TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL**	**A zone for the development and management of traditional residential settlement under the management of the Traditional Councils and administration of the Area and which is primarily for housing including traditional homesteads and includes home based economic activities, limited cropping and grazing.**
Additional Dwelling Unit	Amathuna (Communal Burial Site)		
Arts And Crafts Workshop	Izingolobane (grain storage)		
Isibaya Semfuyo (Livestock Kraal)	Rental Building		
Spaza Shop	Ihoko Lezinkukhu (Chicken Coop)		
Creche	Amadlelo - Grazing Land		
Informal Trade Area	Amahlathi Emvelo - Indigenous Forests		
	Amakhaphelo		
	Idiphu		
	Isigcwawu		
	Spaza Shop/ Tuck Shop		
EXISTING LAND USES	PROPOSED LAND USES	PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	**INTENT**
Clinic	Community Hall	COMMUNITY 1	**A zone for the development and management of clusters of rural social and civic uses on a local scale, under the management of the Traditional Councils and the Municipality.**
Crèche	Informal Sports Ground		
Educational Building	Post box		
Taxi and Bus Rank	Medical Office		
Place of Worship	Social Grant Pay-Point		
Institution	Medical Office		
Telecommunication Infrastructure	Cemetery		
EXISTING LAND USES	PROPOSED LAND USES	PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	**INTENT**
Builders Supply Yard	Arts and Craft Workshop	RURAL MIXED USE (RURAL SCHEME ZONE)	**A zone that provides, preserves, utilities land and buildings for the**
Bus and Taxi rank	Carwash Facility		

Place of Amusement	Fast Food Outlet		**accommodation or commercial or business activities within a rural Traditional Area where the**
Place of Instruction	Utilities Facility		
Place of Worship			

Place of Assembly			**commercial activities provide a service to the community.**
Public Open space			
Informal Trade Area			
Service Workshop			
Shop			
Mall			
LAND USES		PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	**INTENT**
Livestock management facilities permitted at the discretion of the Traditional Council.		AMADLELO (GRAZING LAND)	**A land use zone that provides for Amadlelo (Grazing Land) within the Traditional Area. Amadlelo are regulated by the Traditional Council and may also include uses such as amadiphu (Dipping tank) and izikambu.**
LAND USES		PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	**INTENT**
Uses permitted at the discretion of the Traditional Council and Ndwedwe Local Municipality.		IZINKANTOLO ZAMAKHOSI (TRADITIONAL COURTS)	**This zone makes for the provision for Izinkantolo zamakhosi (Traditional Courts) which often serve as administrative centres and are regulated by the Traditional Councils and the Municipality.**
EXISTING LAND USE	PROPOSED LAND USE	PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	**INTENT**

Place of Worship	Community hall	AMATHUNA (COMMUNAL BURIAL SITES)	**A zone for the purpose of communal burial sites with the**
Private Open Space			

Telecommunication Infrastructure			**Traditional Area. Within Traditional Areas a communal burial site allocated by the Traditional Council and coregulated by the Municipality Bylaws.**
LAND USES		PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	**INTENT**
Uses permitted by Traditional Council after Environmental consultation		AMAHLATHI EMVELO (AMAHLATHI EMVELO)	**This land use zone provides for Amahlathi Emvelo (indigenous Forest) with the Traditional Areas. Amahlathi Emvelo need to be protected from any human activity apart from uses such as fire-wood collection for cooking and traditional herbs for medicine. It may not be rezoned under any circumstance**
EXISTING LAND USES	PROPOSED LAND USES	PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	**INTENT**
Agricultural Building	Agro-Forestry	AGRICULTURE 1 (PROTECTED AGRICULTURAL AREAS)	**A zone intended to provide for land and buildings within the Protected Agricultural Areas where the primary activity is agricultural production of crops, plantations, mostly free-roaming livestock, poultry, etc. or products for the commercial market.**
Nature Reserve (Existing)	Utilities Facility		
Game Reserve (Existing)			
Agricultural Land			
Telecommunication Infrastructure			
EXISTING LAND USES	PROPOSED LAND USES	PROPOSED CATEGORIZATION BY ZONES	**INTET**

Agricultural Building	Utilities Facility	AGRICULTURE 2	

Agricultural Land	Agro-Forestry		**A zone intended to provide for land and buildings within the Protected Agricultural Areas where the primary activity is agricultural production of crops, plantations, mostly free-roaming livestock, poultry, etc. or products for the commercial market.**
Conservation Area			
Nature Reserve			
Game Reserve			
Telecommunication Infrastructure			

15.2.6 BASIC GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

These are areas earmarked for conservation including riverine areas, water courses and indigenous forests within the municipality should be protected against development of any nature unless authorised by the relevant authorities in agreement with the municipality. Physical development and agricultural activities should be discouraged as far as possible.

Any development or land use activity which is included as a "Listed Activity" in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended shall be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment. An Environmental Authorisation granted by the relevant authority will have to be submitted as part of an application for any land use activity to the NLM.

The Municipality is at liberty to include all conditions or part thereof contained in the Environmental authorisation to its conditions of approval issued in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Act (No. 6 of 2008).

The NLM is at liberty to designate areas which, based of existing environmental data are considered sensitive but not formally conserved as "Environmentally Sensitive Areas" in its land use scheme. As per legislative requirements, an applicant will have to provide an Environmental Screening Report for any development or land use activity on any site or portion thereof which the municipality considers as an environmentally sensitive area or in an area identified as being critical for biodiversity conservation. The Environmental Screening Report will have to be undertaken by a person who has the necessary knowledge and experience in environmental management, natural resources or ecology, and should include:

- Information about the project including the spatial extent, timing, frequency and duration of the project;
- the identification of relevant environmental legislation, regulations, policies and plans relevant to the proposed development and identify those activities that require licensing or authorisation before they can proceed;
- an understanding of the ecological context based on existing ecological information, data gathering, literature searches, site visits and preliminary ecological surveys, and any baseline studies already carried out;
- Identify project activities likely to cause damage, stress, disturbance or impact on ecosystems processes;
- Identify the factors affecting the integrity of the relevant ecosystems and the conservation status of relevant habitats and species; and ecological features likely to be significantly affected and therefore requiring further study;

- Identify other significant activities, e.g. access roads, associated with the project/proposal that could result in significant cumulative effects; and,
- Potential strategies to avoid and/or minimise any negative environmental impacts and the identification of opportunities for enhancing biodiversity and promoting Provincial biodiversity objectives.

The Environmental Screening Report would have to be included as part of an application submitted to the Municipality.

15.2.7 GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN DIFFERENT LAND USES

The introduction of a Scheme to the rural and farm parts ofNLM will have to consider and incorporate a number of indigenous practices. These include the existing land allocation practices. It is proposed that the guidelines will assist the municipality in undertaking land allocation form part of a Single Land Use Scheme. Guidelines will not only be limited to the rural settlements but will also extend to other aspects such as the management of environmentally sensitive areas, agricultural land, non-conforming uses that already exist within the municipality and the development of nodal areas.

15.3 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The Ndwedwe Capital Investment Framework (CIF) to identify and prioritise capital projects for implementation in the following financial year and medium-term period (four years). The objectives of the CIF are to:

- Implement the Ndwedwe Spatial Development Framework in achievement of its long term vision and that of the Integrated Development Plan;
- Contribute towards the eradication of service delivery backlogs, especially in poor and marginalised areas by prioritising projects in these locations;
- Ensure the improved management of the Municipality's existing infrastructure;
- Improve new service delivery through infrastructure and services that are planned, delivered and managed in an objective and structured manner; and
- Direct future public and private investment by aligning the capital-budget requirements of departments and entities to priority areas.

15.4 SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

The achievement of the sustainability outcomes as reflected in the Framework for Sustainability will depend on a number of key enabling fac tors which must be reflected in the Municipality's Capital Investment Framework. These factors include the following:

- A clear commitment from Council to make support sustainable policies;
- Capacity to align the Sustainability Framework with existing institutional structures, systems, processes and procedures;
- Commitment from national and provincial government departments to assist and support the municipality and to strengthen their capacity to implement the Sustainability Framework;
- Commitment from provincial government to support the municipality in implementation and to monitor progress in achieving the Sustainability Framework;
- Commitment from Traditional Leaders and capacity to assist the municipality in sustainable land use management; and
- An informed citizenry.

The realisation of sustainability outcomes also has a time factor and there must be on -going monitoring and evaluati on to track progress, review strategies and design new action plans at specified intervals. The Framework for Sustainability serves as a constant monitoring and evaluat ion guide that should be used by all role-players with an interest in NLM. To this end every programme and/or project proposal in the area must be assessed against the sustainability criteria. If a programme and/or project is likely to result in significant environmental impacts appropriate mitigation measures must be identified to minimise or avoid harmful environmental impacts.

15.4.1 NSSD 1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: ENHANCING SYSTEMS FOR INTEGRATED PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE: LIMITED CAPACITY AND SYSTEMS FOR INTEGRATED PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	INTEGRATION INTO NLM SDF
• INSUFFICIENT INTERGOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION FOR EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE; • POOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS TO ASSESS PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY; • INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES AND CAPACITY MADE AVAILABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT;	

• LIMITED INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE
Enhanced and effective environmental governance, institutional structures and systems to achieve integrated planning and implementation.
SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA

Environmental sustainability criteria are integrated into Policies, Plans, Projects and decision making.	Yes
Co-operative environmental governance structures and mechanisms promote integrated planning and ensure efficient and effective implementation of environmental functions and responsibilities.	Partially
Financial resources and capacity enable the implementation and management of environmental functions and responsibilities.	No
Municipal capital investment projects comply with relevant environmental legislative requirements.	To be adhered to
Communities are informed, empowered and involved in the process of democratic environmental governance.	Partially
Access to environmental information is facilitated and encouraged.	Partially

15.4.2 NSSD 1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: SUSTAINING OUR ECOSYSTEMS AND USING NATURAL RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE: THE DEGRADATION OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES	INTEGRATION INTO NLM SDF
• INAPPROPRIATE LAND USE AND POOR LAND MANAGEMENT IS RESULTING IN LAND DEGRADATION, • THE LOSS OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND REDUCED POTENTIAL FOR THE PROVISION OF ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND LIFE SUPPORT SERVICES. • THIS INCLUDES THE LOSS OF AGRICULTURALLY PRODUCTIVE LAND AND A DECLINE IN BIODIVERSITY WHICH HAS SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT	
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	
The use of natural capital is compatible with the maintenance of ecosystem functionality and natural resources are protected and restored.	
SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA	

Areas identified as being essential for the persistence of biodiversity and for the provision of ecosystem goods and services are valued, protected and continually enhanced.	Yes
Degraded areas are identified, rehabilitated and managed to promote land productivity	Partially
High potential agricultural land is protected and rehabilitated for sustainable agricultural production.	Yes
Agricultural production is enhanced and increased through environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.	Yes
Areas of geotechnical, geological or instability risks are identified and avoided in land development.	No
Compact land development patterns use land efficiently.	Proposed in SDF
KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE: EXCESSIVE WATER DEMAND EXCEEDS AVAILABLE SUPPLY	INTEGRATION INTO NLM SDF
Current water demand from the North-Western catchment area in the rugged highlands is exceeding sustainable levels and is stressing the aquatic ecosystems. It is observed that environmental degradation due to poor land uses such as indiscriminate settlement, indiscriminate removal of vegetation and damage to wetlands have resulted in lower yields and diminished water flow in the rivers and. It is observed that the rivers and streams appear to contain significantly limited water even in summer when rainfall and runoff is expected to be significantly high.	
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	
The ability of aquatic resources to provide water is maintained within the limits of sustainability.	
SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA	
Wetland areas, streams and rivers are protected, rehabilitated and managed to maintain ecological functioning.	No
Flood prone areas are managed to promote ecosystem goods and services, to minimise flood risks and impacts.	To be applied
Water demand management results in minimised water loss and optimised water conservation.	To be applied
Everyone has access to the minimum supplies of potable water needed to maintain their health and well-being.	No
Catchment and river management policies and guidelines integrated into land use and development planning.	Partially
Equitable and fair access to water supplies is provided for all water users.	Partially
KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE: REDUCED WATER QUALITY	INTEGRATION INTO NLM SDF

Land degradation, poor sewerage, solid waste and storm-water management are impacting on water and aquatic ecosystem quality. This is resulting in declining social and economic conditions including increased health risks and costs; decreased river health; increased water treatment costs; increased risk of liability to the Municipality; increased water charges; and, decreased investor interest.	
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	

Water quality in all aquatic ecosystems in the District is significantly improved and maintained.	
SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA	
Bacteria and pathogens in all aquatic systems do not pose a significant risk to health and wellbeing.	Investigation required
Nutrient concentrations and loads in all aquatic systems reverse current unacceptable trends of eutrophication.	Investigation required
Aquatic ecosystems are in a functional and healthy state.	Investigation required

15.4.3 NSSD 1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: TOWARDS A GREEN ECONOMY

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE: ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT IS NOT LINKED TO SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	INTEGRATION INTO NLM SDF
• RESOURCE AND ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION DUE TO OVER-EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL CAPITAL. • PERSISTENT POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL DEPENDENCY AND INEQUALITY. • AN ECONOMY THAT IS BASED ON INTENSIVE RESOURCE CONSUMPTION IS DEPLETING NON-RENEWABLE AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES BEYOND SUSTAINABLE LEVELS.	
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	
Economic goals based on ecological sustainability and built on a culture that recognises that socio-economic systems are dependent on and embedded in ecosystems.	
SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA	
An environmentally sustainable economy promotes distributional equity, is resource efficient and provides for the rehabilitation and sustainable management of natural capital.	Partially
Absolute poverty is eradicated and the wealth gap is reduced.	No
A low-carbon economy that relies on clean, renewable and efficient energy sources and transport options.	No
A resource efficient economy that optimises its use of water while significantly reducing waste generation.	Partially
An equitable and broad range of employment opportunities exist that provide people with an income to support themselves and their families.	Partially

15.4.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

SEA is a systematic, on-going process for evaluating, at the earliest appropriate stage of publicly accountable decision-making, the environmental quality, and

consequences, of alternative development intentions incorporated in policy, planning or programme initiatives, ensuring full integration of relevant biophysical, economic, social and political considerations. SEA shares much in common with project-level Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in that they both aim to minimise the significant environmental impact of a proposed action or development.

According to the Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) the Municipal Council is required to compile a SEA as part of the Spatial Development Framework for the Municipal Integrated Development Plan. Therefore, a SEA is more of a decision-making tool to assist decision makers. SEA seeks to concisely indicate the status quo (current situation) of the environment, issues that threaten or which could threaten the future state of an area, and recommends ways to address these issues and prevent future environmental degradation.

Development of the Environmental Management Framework (EMF), on the other hand, is provided for in the Environmental Impact Assessment regulations (2004), written in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). EMF is a tool to guide development initiatives from an environmental perspective, that is, the main driver behind the development of the EMF is the need to provide environmental support for decision makers in the municipality. Therefore, the purpose of the EMF is to provide a framework which will inform the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) within the Municipality about the environmental issues.

In light of the above, it can be concluded that SEA is similar to the EMF in terms of purpose. The iLembe Environmental Management Framework has been approved and this caters for all municipalities within the District, including Ndwedwe Municipality. This framework has identified all environmental sensitive features and developed a framework, as management zones, upon which these features are to be managed for the benefit of present and future generations. The environmental management zones of the EMF take into consideration in all decision-making processes including the development of other planning tools such Spatial Development Plans and Land Use Schemes. The EMF provides a framework for environmental decision making by: Providing definite criteria for decision making; Providing an objective environmental sensitivity overview; Defining and categorisation of environmental, social and heritage resources, economic and institutional aspects; Identify sensitive areas spatially; and Formulating management guidelines.

OBJECTIVES	**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	**STRATEGY**
Encourage strong and viable nodes	Development of a single land use management scheme for the whole of NLM, in order to integrate settlements through the use of appropriate town planning controls. Level of access and location of public facilities serving different communities in these nodes	Number, nature and budgets for municipal projects in each nodal area.	The nodes will be developed by focusing strategic and high impact projects within development nodes.
Development of Social and Service Infrastructure	Supply of potable water to all households within nodal areas; Number of households with toilet facility; Eradication of electricity backlogs Number of households with solar-powered geysers and electricity connection Frequency of waste collection in nodal areas and settlements	Determination of standards for facility provision in nodal areas. Improved access to water and sanitation services Improved access to energy Phased municipal waste collection services. Improved access to social facilities	The Municipality will work together with government departments to improve the quality of life of residents through the development and improvement of social and service infrastructure.

15.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and adaptive management are widely recognised as fundamental components for effective municipal planning. This often takes the

form of a Performance Management System (PMS), and forms an integral part of the IDP. Similarly, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the SDF should not be considered as a once-off and separate exercise, but a continuous and iterative process that forms part of the overall assessment of the performance of the municipality. It helps to identify aspects or components of the SDF that need to be amended or strengthened, and thus keep the SDF relevant to the strategic spatial agenda of the municipality.

Evaluating the impact of the SDF seeks to establish whether its operational mechanisms support achievement of the objectives or not and understand why. It will look at activities, outputs, and outcomes, use of resources and causal links. Improve efficiency and efficacy of operational processes. Where possible and necessary, it will measure changes in outcomes (and wellbeing of target population) attributable to a specific intervention. It will inform high-level officials on extent to which intervention should be continued or not, and if any potential modifications needed.

	Number and location of new health facilities; Frequency of mobile services to remote settlements; Number of new health facilities		
Unlocking Economic Development	Increased investment in terms of tourism, leisure and commercial within NLM. Develop a tourism development plan to make use of potential tourism sites within NLM. Number of local people involved in local economic initiatives. Commercial & industrial development applications received by the municipality. Percentage increase in commercial land.	Attract Private sector investment. Local Tourism development Commercial & industrial development in nodal areas Public-private partnerships for economic initiatives	The Municipality will promote spatial planning in order to drive social and economic development.
Continuum of Sustainable Human Settlements	Development of a Local Area Plan including a densification strategy for Ndwedwe Village. Development of settlement plans for dense rural settlements. Identification of appropriately located land for housing development and infill development. Implementation of different types of housing projects.	Determination of standards for facility provision in different settlement types (urban, dense rural, dispersed rural).	The Municipality will improve the structure and form of settlements by undertaking municipal-wide settlement planning.
Sustainable environmental conservation and management	Development of a Water Resource Management Strategy Delineation of 1:50 years and 1:100 year flood-lines. People removed from flood risk areas. Improved sanitation and waste management services in nodal areas.	Effective Water Resource Management Delineation of flood risk areas Establishment of Municipal Open Space System Alien invasive plant management Established programmes for clearing of invasive aliens through Working for Water,	The municipality will work with all stakeholders towards an environmentally sustainable development

	Application of carrying capacity standards to grazing land management. Extent of land cleared of alien plants. Rehabilitation and Protection of indigenous forests. Management of bio-diversity corridors. Inclusion of an Environmental Management overlay on single land use management scheme.	or other forms of rehabilitation e.g. through working for Wetlands, etc. Established environmental management programs.	
Regional Access and Road Network	Number and location of roads upgraded. Kilometres of roads upgraded. Construction of new roads. Number of high impact and catalytic projects located along development corridors. Type and level of services provided to settlements located along development corridors.	Upgrading of major access and arterial/link roads. Improving access to the existing and growing settlements. Location of development nodes along and at the intersection of key roads. Focusing development projects on settlements located along highly accessible routes.	Creating new linkages and improving the existing major roads in the Municipality to provide opportunities for development.
Protection of agricultural land	Identification and mapping of agricultural land with high potential. Size and use of high potential agricultural land. Scheme clauses designed to protect high potential agricultural land. Introduction of land use controls for agricultural land. Initiatives to promote agriculture. Direct support to land reform projects.	High potential agricultural land Agricultural protection plans. Agricultural development support	The Municipality will put forward the development of an Agricultural Development Plan to avoid lack of land-use coordination.
Sustainable Spatial Planning System	Number of LAP's prepared Number of approved settlement plans Generation of new spatial data Improved GIS system and data Accepted norms and standards for site sizes.	Development of Local Area Plans for development nodes Developing settlement plans Mapping of izigodi Mapping of settlements within each izigodi	The municipality will refine the SDF and develop it further through the formulation of a series of plans with varying degrees of detail and flexibility.

	~~Identified factors that should be considered~~ when allocating land for different land uses. Spatial identification and coding of rights allocated. Register of land rights holders Improved capacity and understanding of spatial information by Traditional leadership	~~Development of Guidelines for land~~ Allocation Training and Capacity Building of Traditional leaders	~~The municipality will work~~ together with Traditional leadership to Integrate Traditional Land Allocation Processes with Municipal Spatial Planning

Detailed Research / Planning	Brief Description
Nodal Development Plans	Nodal Development Plan with more detailed spatial structure and implementation planning for each of the identified nodes and addressing the land requirements for proposed facilities, bulk services and housing needs.
Rural Land Use and Densification Policy	As part of encouraging sustainable land use patterns in rural areas, there is the need to rationalise the possibility of efficient land use decisions by traditional leaders who are often involved within the rural planning environment. This should take place within the premise of a robust participatory process and involvement of key stakeholders to pave the way for implementation.
Infrastructure Investigation and Sector Planning	Identify, quantify and provide location requirements of engineering infrastructure and service provision for existing and future development needs. This will include a quantification of needs and estimated budgets towards a systematic Infrastructure Investment Plan.
Facilities Quality Survey	Survey of the condition and quality of service standards currently experienced within all social facilities within the municipality in order to determine upgrading and non-capital interventions required. This will assist in determining local service standards.
Public Mobile Services Investigation	Investigating the approaches to mobile service provision of various Government Departments as well as the current status and locality and accessibility within the NLM Municipality. This will also include, but not be limited to pension pay-out points, clinics and trading activities associated around them and other mobile services towards the circulation of local income (Refer to the Spatial Planning Guidelines for the Promotion of Local Income Circulation, KZN CoGTA, July 2009c).

15.6 DETAILED RESEARCH AND PLANNING

As mentioned above, certain key areas are vital economic generators and/or social development areas. It is therefore proposed that more detailed planning is

undertaken for the following areas illustrated below.

Establishment of a Heritage Register	~~The research and establishment of a municipal heritage register as both a requirement of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act No 10 of~~ 1997 as well as vital tool in local cultural and tourism promotion (Refer to the Spatial Planning Guidelines for the Cultural Heritage Interpretation, KZN CoGTA, July 2009)

15.7 MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

15.7.1 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	WARD NO.	Project Name	PROJECT STAGE	MTEF (2019/2022)		
				2019/2020 R (000)	**2021/2022 R (000)**	**2021/2022 R (000)**
	16, 18, 19	Emalangeni	Construction	10 220 120		
	14	Mavela Phase 2	Construction	11 792 400	35 255 616	**32 715 340**
TOTAL				**22 012 520**	**35 255 616**	**32 715 340**

Project name	Scope of works	Ward no.	Draft estimate allocate on 2021-22 r'000	Draft estimate allocation 2022-23 r'000	Draft estimate allocation 2023-24 r'000
AM Moola Secondary School	Demolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of existing ablutions	18	662	150	**0**
Autism School	New school	#n/a	2 640	1 774	**532**
Bhidakhona Primary School	Construction of 6 girls, 2 basin, 2 boys, 2 urinals and 2 adult female seats. 1 basin 2 adult female toilet & 1 paraplegic.	7	567	0	**0**
Bhidakhona Primary School	Replacing roof structures , broken windows and doors , plastering and paint works , stormwater drainige improvement	7	0	0	**165**

15.7.2 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Chief Ngonyama Secondary School	1 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 1 media centre, 6 office(s), 5 storeroom(s), 4 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets,	4	202	117	**912**
Chief Ngonyama Secondary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	4	499	150	**0**
Dalibo Primary School	Storm damage to 2 classrooms	2	225	384	**943**
Dubeyane Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	10	62	0	**0**
Dumane Comm High School	1 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 2 office(s), 3 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 2 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets, electrification provisioning,	10	0	117	**0**
Dumane Comm High School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	10	741	150	**0**
Emakhasini Primary School	Storm damage to 1 classroom	16	0	203	**1 092**
Emanyonini Senior Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilets	17	585	0	0
Emanyonini Senior Primary School	Repairs and renovations	17	67	0	0

Embuyeni Primary School	Repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of existing ablutions	17	310	0	0
Emkhambeni Primary School	2 ecd classroom	6	1 188	100	0
Emsengeni Primary School	Storm damaged phase 19	8	96	1 047	137
Esidumbini Primary School	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	8	224	1 047	738
Ezindlovini Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	14	708	100	0
Ezindlovini Primary School	7 standard classroom, 5 grade r,4 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 1 media centre, 1 computer room(s), 6 office(s), 7 storeroom(s), 1 snp kitchen/tuckshop, 3 girls' toilet seats, 4 boys' toilet seats and urinal spaces, 3 teacher toilet seats, 2 disabled toilets,	14	120	117	527
Gasela Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programme-demolition of existing ablution/s, repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks,	15	113	0	0

	construction of v- drains, construction of covered walkway and				

	desludging of existing ablutions				
Gcinimfundo Secondary School	2 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 1 media centre, 1 computer room(s), 4 office(s), 4 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 4 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets, electrification provisioning, fencing,	16	83	0	0
Gcinimfundo Secondary School	Construction of new ablution facilities, repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of	16	154	117	84
	existing ablutions				
Gem Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	17	732	100	0
Glendale Primary School	Replace roof sheet, ceiling, paintwork, floor & electrical repairs	3	197	203	1 059
Gogovuma Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	7	560	100	0

Hlalakahle Primary School	Storm damage to 2 classrooms	7	0	203	1 088
Hlalakahle Primary School	Construction of 10 girls, 6 basin, 3 boys, 3 urinals and 1 adult female toilet & 1 paraplegic.	7	129	0	0
Hulett Combined School	Construction of boys and girls toilets	1	295	0	0
Igugulamanyo ni Primary School	Construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of exiting ablutions	17	303	0	0
Igugulamanyo ni Primary School	Storm damaged phase 18	17	384	288	668
Ilembe Maintenance Districts:Doe	Maintenance	#n/a	3 000	3 000	3 000
Insuze- Gcwensa Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	2	62	0	0
Inyanganye Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	3	603	120	0
Isaviyo Primary School	Repairs and renovations	17	211	0	0

Isifisosethu Secondary School	Upgrades and additions	19	2 191	0	0
Isigudu Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	11	437	120	0
Isnembe Intermediate School	Replace roof sheet, ceiling, paintwork, floor & electrical repairs	3	145	203	766
Itshelencwadi Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	4	113	0	0
Khanyisa Secondary School	2 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 0.5 media centre, 0.5 computer room(s), 4 office(s), 4 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 1 snp kitchen/tuckshop, 1 girls' toilet seats, 1 boys' toilet seats and urinal spaces, 4 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets,	9	89	117	205
Khethimfundo Secondary School	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	8	117	384	435
Kranskop S	Storm damaged phase 19	#n/a	96	1 047	137

Kwangoza Secondary School	2 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 0.5 media centre, 0.5 computer room(s), 3 office(s), 4 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 1 snp kitchen/tuckshop, 1 girls' toilet seats, 2 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets, water provisioning, electrification provisioning, fencing,	16	404	2 117	1 266
Kwanokusho Primary School	Storm damage to 1 classroom	18	0	203	51
Kwashangase Primary School	Construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of exiting ablutions	18	728	120	0
Kwasimamane Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	19	653	120	0
Lee Primary School	Replacing roof structures , broken windows and doors , plastering and paint works , stormwater drainige improvement	#n/a	200	203	1 079
M I Primary Schoolaruk Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programmedemolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-	16	113	0	0

	drains, construction of covered walkway and				

	desludging of existing ablutions				
M L Sultan Krantzkloof Primary School	Storm damage to 1 classroom	3	238	384	1 002
M L Sultan Krantzkloof Primary School	Construction of new grade r facilities and ablutions	3	162	117	726
Mabayana Secondary School	1 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 1 media centre, 4 office(s), 4 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 1 snp kitchen/tuckshop, 2 girls' toilet seats, 4 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets	18	461	117	2 134
Magongolo Primary School	Demolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of existing ablutions	10	317	0	0
Magudwini Secondary School	Damage to 3 classrooms	19	0	203	1 121

Mahlube Secondary School	Storm damaged phase 19	8	96	1 047	137
Manaba Secondary School	Repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of retaining structures, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of existing ablutions	2	293	0	0
Manaba Secondary School	1 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 1 office(s), 1 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 0.5 snp kitchen/tuckshop, 1 girls' toilet seats, 1 boys' toilet seats and urinal spaces, 2 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets, electrification provisioning, fencing,	2	83	138	349
Manqoba High School	Upgrade and additions	#n/a	0	0	166
Manqondo Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programme-repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of retaining structures, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of existing ablutions	11	113	20	0
Manqondo Primary School	Storm damages to school	11	747	103	0

Mantingwane Primary School	Construction of new grade r facilities and ablutions	19	266	117	1 216
Manzini Secondary School	1 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 1 office(s), 1 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 2 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets,	19	424	0	0
Mashiyamahle Secondary School	Upgrade and additions	11	1 074	2 404	3 517
Mashiyamahle Secondary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	11	113	20	0
Mashiza Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programmedemolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v- drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of existing ablutions	16	113	20	0
Masimdumise Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	10	799	120	0
Masimdumise Primary School	1 ecd classroom and 4 toiltes, 01 jungle jim and fencing	10	770	120	0
Mayelesweni Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilets	9	62	0	0

Mcathu Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	8	62	0	0
Mcathu Primary School	Repairs and renovations	8	316	425	1 357
Mepho Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	17	761	120	0
Mgezengwane Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	12	113	19	0
Mlamulankunz i Primary School	Construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of exiting ablutions	5	204	0	0
Mqedi Senior Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programmedemolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v- drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of existing ablutions	19	113	1 900	0
Mshiyane High School	Sanitation phase 3 programme-repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of	17	113	1 695	0

	covered & open walkways and desludging of				

	existing ablutions				
Mshiyane High School	1 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 0.5 media centre, 0.5 computer room(s), 4 office(s), 3 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 2 boys' toilet seats and urinal spaces, 4 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets	17	240	138	1 086
Ndabenhle Primary School (Tongaat)	Construction of boys and girls toilets	2	112	0	0
Ndodembi Primary School	Storm damage to 2 classrooms	14	0	459	114

New Etete Secondary School	21 classrooms, 4 specialist classroom , 1 library, 3 computer room, administration block, 2 deputy principal's offices, general office, printing room, counselling suite, 3 hod offices, 3 teachers workroom, garden stores change room, access control, kitchen and dining, multipurpose hall, 600 bed hostel including administration room, 1 central service building with superintendent, matron flat lets and laundry, girls' toilet seats, boys' toilet seats and urinal spaces, teacher toilet seats, disabled toilets, dormitory block toilets, 29 parking bays, soccer field.	#n/a	2 513	3 891	3 751
New Stanger District Circuit Offices	Repairs and renovations	#n/a	233	384	980
Ngayiphi Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	5	706	120	0
Ngcongangcon ga High School	Storm damaged phase 18	4	384	288	668
Ngungwini High School	Upgrade and additions	18	120	2 117	0
Ngungwini High School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	18	243	117	762

Nhlangakazi Primary School	Repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of	9	740	120	0
	existing ablutions				
Nombika Secondary School	1 standard classroom, 4 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 1 media centre, 8 office(s), 6 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 1 snp kitchen/tuckshop, 8 girls' toilet seats, 4 boys' toilet seats and urinal spaces, 6 teacher toilet seats, 2 disabled toilets,	15	407	133	1 875
Nondabula Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilets	9	691	0	0
Nondabula Primary School	Storm damages to school	9	0	0	166
Noodsberg Primary School	1 x admin block, 1 x media centre, 1 x guard house, 1 x snp kitchen, 1 x classroom block & multipurpose classrooms, boys & girls ablution blocks, renovations to existing blocks & external works	6	0	6 825	0

Noodsberg Primary School	Construction of new ablution facilities, repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v- drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of existing ablutions	6	129	0	0
Novimba Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	18	113	620	0
Novimba Primary School	1 multipurpose, 1 grd r classroom, 3 hod office, 1 teacher workroom, small staffroom, 1 gate house,0.5 kitchen, 2 girls, 2 boys, 1 disable, 2 grd r – toilets and 2 parking bays.	18	183	2 142	218
Nqakathela Secondary School	Storm damage to 4 classrooms	13	0	540	1 005
Nqakathela Secondary School	Constuct 1 admin block and 8 seat boys dry toilet block	13	366	135	1 679
Nqakathela Secondary School	Repairs and renovations	13	316	428	1 357
Nsonono Primary School	Damage to 3 classrooms	1	0	497	1 035
Ntabakakhath aza Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	2	113	101	0

Ntabaskop Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	10	113	1 699	0
Ntathakusa Primary School	Demolition of existing ablution/s, repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of retaining structures, construction of covered walkway and desludging of existing ablutions	11	735	222	0
Ntendeni Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	16	389	222	0
Ntendeni Primary School	Storm damage to 5 classrooms	16	0	509	1 027
Ozwathini Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	9	113	1 456	0
Parukabad Primary School	Storm damage to 3 classrooms	1	0	497	1 039
Phambela Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	4	565	222	0
Phuzulwazi Secondary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	11	113	117	6

Qalakahle High School	Construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of exiting ablutions	5	352	0	0
Qalimfundo Primary School	Demolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of existing ablutions	16	218	193	459
Qhubakahle Primary School	Demolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of existing ablutions	6	733	222	0
Qinisani High School	Storm damaged phase 19	8	96	1 047	137
Sakhumuzi Primary	Storm damage to 2 classrooms	1	0	4 346	1 000
School					

Sakhumuzi Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programmedemolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of existing ablutions	1	396	0	0
Simunye Secondary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	6	62	0	0
Sinenhlanhla Secondary School	Construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered & open walkways and desludging of exiting ablutions	3	810	222	0
Sinenhlanhla Secondary School	Replace roof sheet, ceiling, paintwork, floor & electrical repairs	3	202	107	1 117
Sinenhlanhla Secondary School	Two multi-purpose classrooms, 1 media centre, 1 computer room & team teaching room, full admin block, snp kitchen, 8 girls toilets, 4 boys toilets, 1 disabled toilet, 4 teacher toilets, 1 flag pole, 17 parking bays	3	0	14	1 239
Siphiwe Secondary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	3	827	222	0
Siqondokuhle Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	18	844	222	0

Sisebenzile Secondary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	13	539	222	0
Sithelosethu Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block	4	110	0	0
Siyaphumula Secondary School	Construction of 2 boys, 2 urinals, 4 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 1 female toilet block	5	221	237	583
Sontshenge Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	16	745	222	0
Sotobe Secondary School	2 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 1 media centre, 1 computer room(s), 4 office(s), 4 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 1 snp kitchen/tuckshop, 1 girls' toilet seats, 4 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets,	9	157	0	0
Sotobe Secondary School	Sanitation phase 3 programmedemolition of existing ablution/s, construction of new ablution facilities, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of existing ablutions	9	225	125	645
Thafamasi Primary School	Construction of 1 boys, 2 urinals, 2 girls, 1 disabled, staff 1m, 1 urinals, 0 female toilet block	18	762	222	0

Ubuhlebephup ho Primary School	Storm damage to 1 classroom	1	0	497	1 045
Ubuhlebephup ho Primary School	Construction of boys and girls toilets	1	613	0	0
Ubuhlebesizw e Secondary School	Construction of new grade r facilities and ablutions	17	360	117	847
Ubuhlebesizw e Secondary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	17	113	5	0
Ukuzamakwet hu Secondary School	Storm damages to school	7	128	0	0
Umhlali College	New school program : consultant appointments	0	352	1 801	673
Umsunduze Primary School	Repairs and renovations	13	130	440	477
Unyazi Primary School	Upgrades and additions	8	598	0	2 491
Uyikhulu Secondary School	Construction of boys and girls toilet block,	17	226	0	0
Waterfall Intermediate School	2 multipurpose classrooms including laboratories and specialist rooms, 0.5 media centre, 0.5 computer room(s), 4 office(s), 4 storeroom(s), 1 strongroom, 4 teacher toilet seats, 1 disabled toilets, electrification provisioning,	3	83	0	0

~~Wosiyane Secondary School~~	~~Sanitation phase 3 programmeconstruction of new ablution facilities, repairs and renovations of existing ablution/s, construction of new borehole, provision for new water harvesting jojo tanks, construction of v-drains, construction of covered walkway and desludging of existing ablutions~~	~~16~~	~~113~~	~~1~~	~~0~~
Zakhele	Upgrade and additions	7	0	0	181
Primary School (Esidumbini)					
Zubane Primary School	Damage to 3 classrooms	19	661	580	0

National KPA	WARD NO.	PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJE CT STAGE	MTEF (2021/2024)		
				2021/2022 (Rands)	2022/2023 (Rands)	2023/2024 (Rands)
Outcome 6	Wards 9; 10; 11; 15 and 19 in Ndwedwe Municipality Ward 14 in uMshwathi Municipality	**uMshwathi Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme (RBWSS) Phase 4.** This project will supply the central and southern areas of Ndwedwe Municipality with water from the D.V. Harris Water Treatment Plant (WTP) via the uMshwathi Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme. Phase 4 will construct a pipeline from the Ozwathini Reservoir into Central Ndwedwe, linking with the Hazelmere System.	Design	**R 45 000 000.00**	**R 150 000 000.00**	R 150 000 000.00

15.7.3 UMNGENI WATER

Outcome 6	Wards 2; 4; 5; 6; 7; and 8 in Ndwedwe Municipality Ward 5 in uMshwathi Municipality	**uMshwathi Regional BulkWater Supply Scheme(RBWSS) Phase 5.** Phase 5 will supply 10 Ml/day of potable water into Central and Northern Ndwedwe. This project consists of the construction of a pipeline from Ozwathini Reservoir in a north-easterly direction towards Maphumulo. This pipeline will have take-offs and at its termination, will supply areas in Ndwedwe that are currently supplied from the Maphumulo Bulk Water Supply Scheme.	Design	R 10 000 000.00	R 100 000 000.00	**R 105 000 000.00**
Natio nal KPA	**WARD NO.**	**PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**PROJE CT STAGE**	**MTEF (2021/2024)**		
				2021/2022 (Rands)	**2022/2023 (Rands)**	**2023/2024 (Rands)**

		Section 12.5.2 (b) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2021/2022.				
Outcome 6	Wards 15; 16; 17; 18 and 19 in Ndwedwe Municipality Ward 7; 8; 11; 12; and 13 in uMshwathi Municipality	**uMshwathi Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme (RBWSS) Phase 6**. This project will supply potable water into the southern portion of Ndwedwe via a pipeline from the Bruyns Hill Reservoir. See Section 12.5.2 (c) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2021/2022.	Planning	R 9 000 000	R 63 000 000	**R 70 000 000**
Outcome 6	**Ward 8 in Maphumulo Municipality. Ndwedwe Municipality is a beneficiar**	**Maphumulo Bulk Water Supply Scheme (BWSS) Phase 3. This project upgrades the 6 Ml/day Maphumulo Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to a treatment capacity of 12 Ml/day. The raw water and potable water pumps are also**	**Implementation**	**R 80 697 000.**	**R 94 799 000.**	**R 0**

	y.	**upgraded in this project. See Section 11.5.2 (e) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2021/2022.**		**0 0**	**0 0**	

NATIONAL KPA	WARD NO.	PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJE CT STAGE	MTEF (2021/2024)		
				2021/2022 (Rands)	2022/2023 (Rands)	2023/2024 (Rands)
Outcome 6	Wards 8 and 11 in Maphumulo Municipality. Ndwedwe Municipality is a beneficiary.	Maphumulo Bulk Water Supply Scheme (BWSS) Phase 4. This project consists of a new weir, abstraction works, pump station on the Hlimbitwa River and pipeline to convey raw water into the iMvutshane Dam to meet the future 12 Ml/day demand. See Section 12.5.2 (e) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2021/2022.	Design	R 0	R 55 370 000.00	R 55 370 000.00

National KPA	WARD NO.	PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT STAGE	MTEF (2021/2024)		
				2021/2022 (Rands)	2022/2023 (Rands)	2023/2024 (Rands)

Outcome 6	**Wards 3; 7; and 10 in Mandeni Municipality**	**~~Lower Thukela Bulk Water~~ Supply Scheme Phase 2. Phase 2 of the Lower Thukela Bulk Water Supply Scheme will upgrade the capacity of the Lower Thukela Water Treatment Plant (WTP) from 55 Ml/day to 110 Ml/day and construct a pipeline to feed into a new 30 Ml reservoir on the outskirts of Mandeni.See Section 12.5.2 (d) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2021/2022.**	**Design**	**R 20 030 048 87.00**	**R 13 184 87.00**	**~~R1 000 000.00~~**

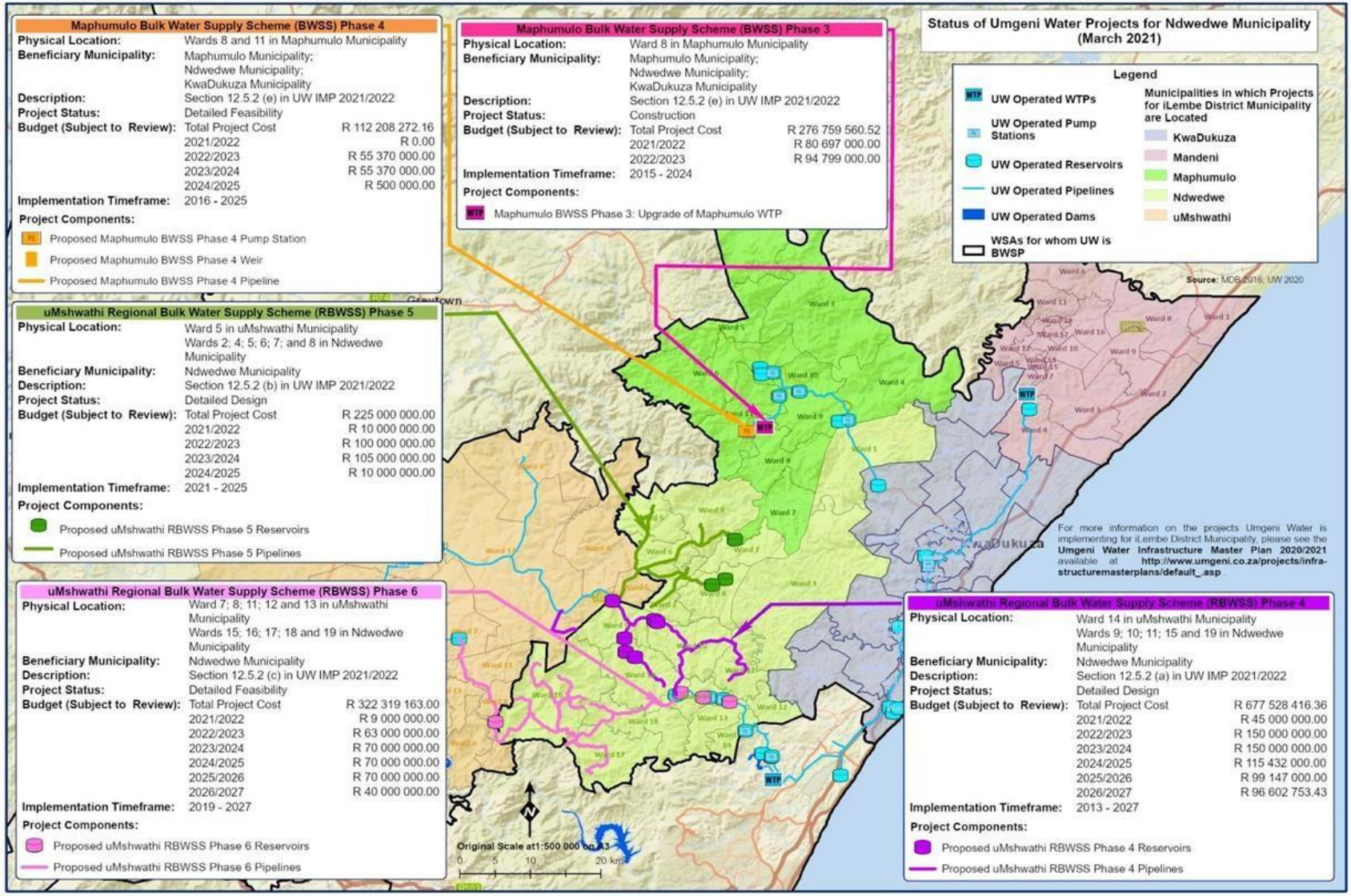


Figure 26: Umgeni Water Projects 1

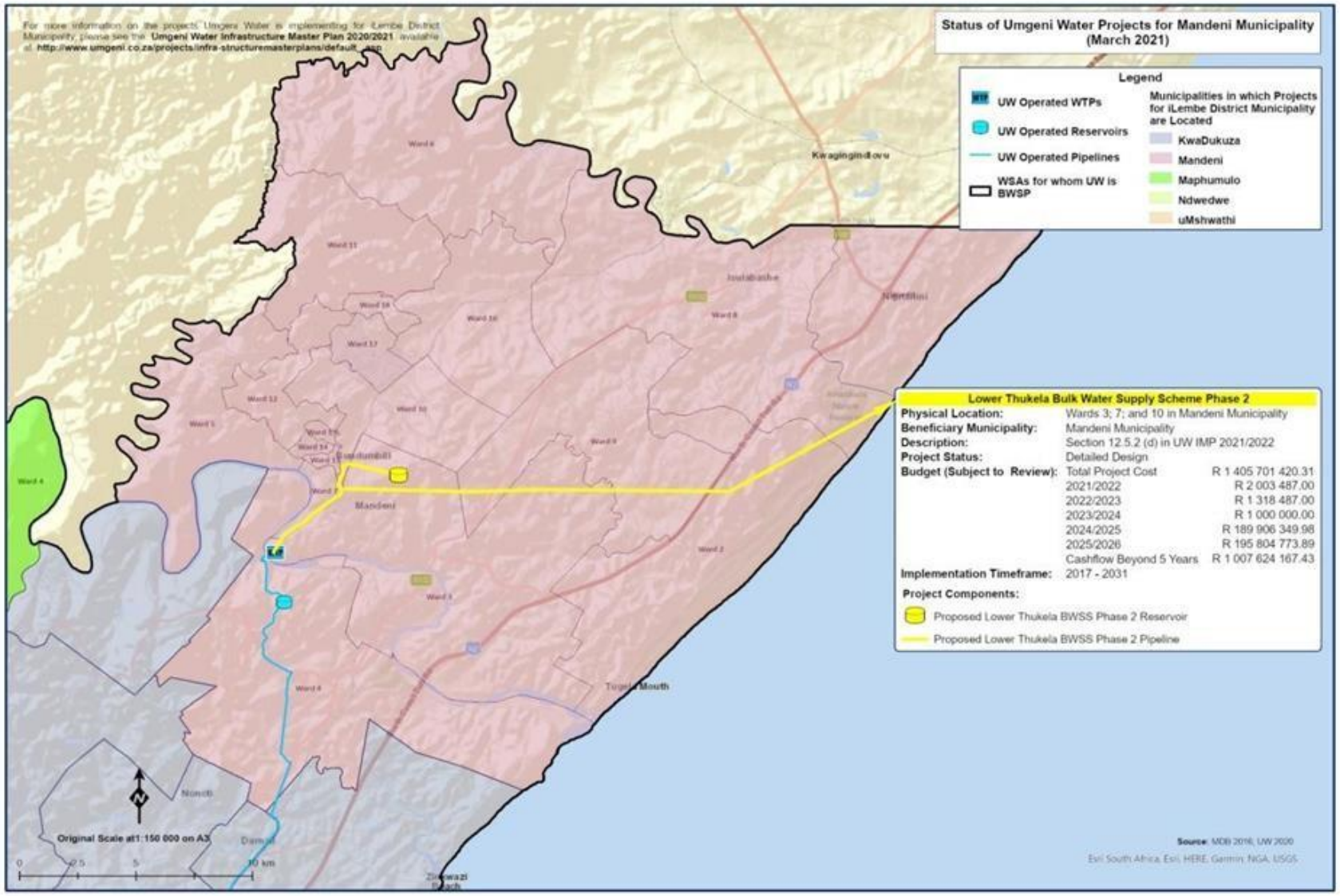


Figure 27: Umgeni Water Projects 2

15.7.4 ESKOM

	Project Description	Project Status	Construction Start Date	Schedule Completion Date
1	Mandini 132/11 kV 20 MVA Transformer Upgrade	Finalized		
2	Mangethe 8km 132 kV Kingbird Loop in/Loop out	Finalized		
3	Mangethe 132/11 kV 20 MVA SS est	Finalized		
4	Ndwendwe-Appelsbosch 132kV line establishment -	Conceptual stage	Beyond 2025 (Project not funded)	
5	Glendale 132/22kV Substation Capacity Increase from 7.5MVA to 20MVA.	Finalized		
6	Glendale NB30 SWER line Upgrade	Finalized		
7	Ocheni 132/22 kV 20 MVA Substation Establish	Design stage	Partially Funded	Beyond 2015
8	Glendale - 2 Additional MV feeders to split Glendale NB30	Finalized		
9	Mandini-Amatikulu 132kV line – Customer project	Conceptual stage	The project will be triggered by Amatikulu's commitment to co-generate and will be initiated as a DIRECT CUSTOMER project.	
10	Appelsbosch 11-22kV Conversion	Finalized	Partial Conversion Finalized	

Figure 28: Eskom Projects Status

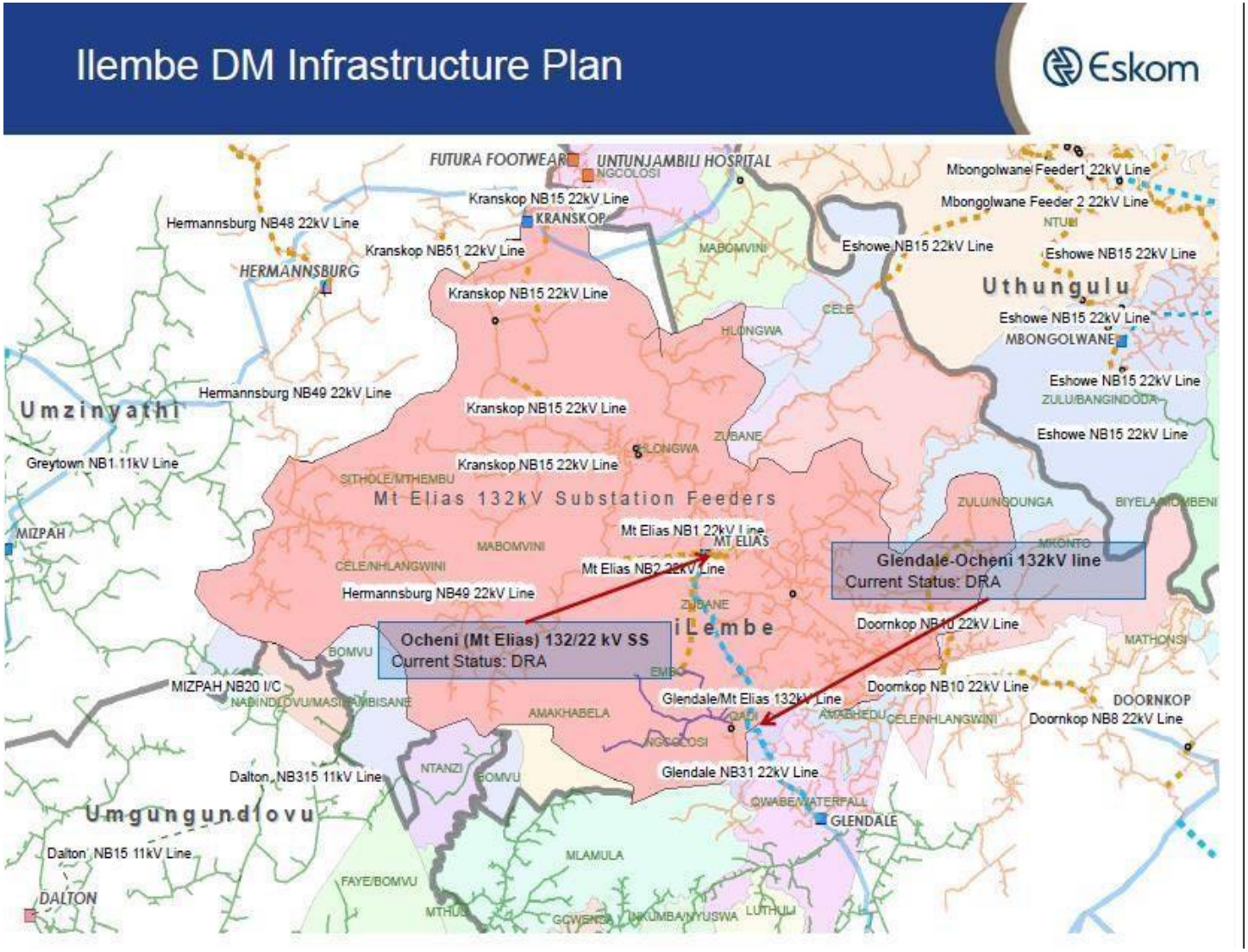

Ilembe DM Infrastructure Plan
Eskom
FUTURA FOOTWEAR
UNTUNJAMBILI HOSPITAL
NGCOLOSI
Kranskop NB15 22kV Line
KRANSKOP
Hermannsburg NB48 22kV Line
Kranskop NB51 22kV Line
HERMANNSBURG
Kranskop NB15 22kV Line
Hermannsburg NB49 22kV Line
Umzinyathi
Greytown NB1 11kV Line
Kranskop NB15 22kV Line
SITHOLE/MTHEMBU
Mt Elias 132kV Substation Feeders
MIZPAH
Mt Elias NB1 22kV Line
MT ELIAS
MABOMVINI
CELE/NHLANGWINI
Mt Elias NB2 22kV Line
Hermannsburg NB49 22kV Line
Ocheni (Mt Elias) 132/22 kV SS
Current Status: DRA
iLembe
BOMVU
MIZPAH NB20 I/C
NADINDLOVU/MASIPAMBISANE
AMAKHABELA
Glendale/Mt Elias 132kV Line
NGCOCOSI
NTANZI
BOMVU
Dalton NB315 11kV Line
Umgungundlovu
Glendale NB31 22kV Line
QWABE/WATERFALL
GLENDALE
Dalton NB15 11kV Line
MLAMULA
FAYE/BOMVU
DALTON
MTHUS
GCWENSA
NKUMBA/NYUSWA
LUTHULI
Mbongolwane Feeder1 22kV Line
Mbongolwane Feeder 2 22kV Line
NTUBI
Eshowe NB15 22kV Line
MABOMVINI
Eshowe NB15 22kV Line
Uthungulu
CELE
Eshowe NB15 22kV Line
HLOLONGWA
MBONGOLWANE
Eshowe NB15 22kV Line
ZULU/BANGINDODA
ZUBANE
Eshowe NB15 22kV Line
HLONGWA
ZULU/NGOUNGA
BIYELA/NOMBENI
MKONTO
Glendale-Ocheni 132kV line
Current Status: DRA
ZUBANE
Doornkop NB10 22kV Line
MATHONSI
Doornkop NB10 22kV Line
DOORNKOP
AMABHEDU
CELE/NHLANGWINI
Doornkop NB8 22kV Line

Figure 29: Eskom Infrastructure Status within iLembe DM

WARD NO.	PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECTSTAGE	MTEF (2018/2021)		
			2018/19 R000	**2019/20 20 R000**	2021/202 2 R000
12	**Production inputs & Water Tank**	**Planning**	**R179**	**R179**	0
11	**Fencing & Production Inputs**	**Planning**	**R 100**	**R 100**	0
10,16,19,7,8 &4	**Material for goat shed and breeding stock**	**Planning**	**R209**	**R209**	R209
4,8,10,16,19 77	**Fencing material, production inputs, working tools**	**Planning**	**R290**	**R290**	R290
4,8,10,16,19 &7	**Fencing material, production inputs, working tools**	**Planning**	**R109**	**R109**	R109
16	**Fencing material, production inputs**	**Planning**	**R80**	**R80**	R80
9	**Fencing Material, working implements**	**Planning**	**R11**	**R11**	R11
4,8,10,16,19 &7	**Fruit trees, fertilizer**	**Planning**	**R29**	**R29**	R29
15	**Erect Fencing**	**Planning**	**R150**	**R150**	R150
9	**Rehabilitation of Dam**	**Planning**	**R350**	**R350**	R350
18	**Rehabilitation of Dam**	**Planning**	**R350**	**R350**	R350
19 &2	**Fencing of Grazing camp**	**Planning**	**R**	**R 300**	R 300

15.8 DEPARTMENT OF AGICULTURE

			300		
16	**Fencing of Grazing camp**	**Planning**	**R 300**	**R 300**	R 300
16	**Installation of borehole**	**Planning**	**R120**	**R120**	R120
18	Installation of borehole	Planning	R120	R120	R120

15.9 EDTEA

MUNICIPALITY	CATEGORY	PROJECT	PROJECT LEADER
KwaDukuza/ Ndwedwe/ kwamaphumulo	**Catalytic**	**Durban Aerotropolis**	DTPC/EDTEA
KwaDukuza	**Catalytic Project**	**Ballito ICC**	Private
Mandeni	**Catalytic Project**	**Bamboo Bio-Resource Alternative Energy**	Cosmic Energy & BPCH Holdings
Ndwedwe	**Battlefield**	**Battle of Nsuze 1906**	
Mandeni	**Battlefield**	**Battle of Tugela 1838**	
KwaDukuza	**Catalytic Project**	**Blythedale Coastal Resort**	Private
KwaDukuza	**Catalytic Project**	**Compensation Flats industrial & business park**	Private
KwaDukuza	**Catalytic Project**	**Compensation Flats Industrial Estate**	Tongaat Hulett

KwaDukuza	**Other**	**De-salinisation plants**	
Ndwedwe	**IREDC**	**Ezikotshini IREDC**	DEDTEA
Mandeni	**Other**	**Isithebe Revitalisation**	
Mandeni	**DEDTEA**	**King Shaka Statue**	
KwaDukuza	**Catalytic Project**	**Kings Estate: Wewe - Driefontein Mixed Used Dev**	KDC Projects and Dev
KwaDukuza	**Catalytic Project**	**Nonoti Beach Tourism Resort**	TIKZN
KwaDukuza	**Catalytic Project**	**Renewable Energy Park**	DEDTEA
Maphumulo	**Other**	**Shu Shu Hot Springs**	
KwaDukuza	**Catalytic Project**	**Sugar Industry Renewable cogeneration projects**	SASA
Mandeni	**Catalytic Project**	**Thukela Agricultural Hub**	DARD
Mandeni	**Catalytic Project**	**Thukela Health and Wellness Centre**	Private
Mandeni	**Catalytic Project**	**Tugela Dam**	DARD
Mandeni	**Catalytic Project**	**Tugela River Lodge Farm Meycol**	RZT Zeply
Mandeni	**Other**	**Tunnel farming initiatives**	

KwaDukuza	Catalytic Project	Zimbali Lakes	Tongaat Hulett/IFA

15.10 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

National KPA	WARD NO.	PROGRAM & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT STAGE	MTEF (2018/2021)		
				2019/2020 R(000)	2020/2021 R(000)	**2021/2022 R(000)**

Cross cutting – Environmental Management, Thumamina Good Green Deeds		Implementation	The project is aimed at encouraging better environmental management practices through street cleaning, clearing of illegal dumps and public open spaces as well as the conducting of environmental education with the following deliverables: recruitment and placement of participants, street cleaning and clearing of illegal dumps, Education. And Awareness campaigns, Non- accredited training to participants.	R10 407 240 per District
Cross cutting –		**Planning**	**The project is aimed at encouraging better environmental management practices through street cleaning, clearing of illegal dumps and public open spaces as well as the conducting of**	NOT AVAILABLE

Environmental Management, Cleaning and Greening			**environmental education with the following deliverables: recruitment and placement of participants, street cleaning and clearing of illegal dumps, Education and Awareness campaigns, Non-accredited training to participants.**	

15.11 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WARD NO.	PROJECT STAGE	
			2021/2022 R (000)
D2490Betterment and gravel	Ward2	Planning	R2 687 500.00
P716Betterment and gravel	**Ward16/17**	**Planning**	R6 483 000.00
D1564Betterment and gravel	**Ward18**	**Planning**	R6 374 950.00
L2620 Betterment and gravel	**Ward 16**	**Planning**	R4 200 000.00
L1090Betterment and gravel	**Ward16**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
D711Betterment and gravel	**Ward3**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
D394Betterment and gravel	**Ward3**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
D1618Betterment and gravel	Ward8	Planning	R2 971 375.00
D1617Betterment and gravel	Ward ,07,08	Planning	R2 701 250.00
L1906 (D2312)Betterment and gravel	**Ward13/ward 15**	**Planning**	R9 374 950.00
D1619Betterment and gravel	**Ward 02**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
D1550Betterment and gravel	**Ward11**	**Planning**	R2 485 150.00
D891Betterment and gravel	**Ward7**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
L1631 (D1631)Betterment and gravel	**Ward4**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
L2512Betterment and gravel	**Ward17**	**Planning**	R2 651 250.00

D863Betterment and gravel	**Ward ,08,10**	**Planning**	R7 402 500.00
D866Betterment and gravel	**Ward12**	**Planning**	R3 241 500.00
D1529 (D896)Betterment and gravel	**Ward 12**	**Planning**	R6 400 000.00
D1600 (D1603)Betterment and gravel	**ward9/10**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
D1510Betterment and gravel	**Ward 16**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
L1040Betterment and gravel	**Ward10**	**Planning**	R600 000.00
D867Betterment and gravel	**Ward19/10**	**Planning**	R2 701 250.00
L3063Betterment and gravel	**Ward11**	**Planning**	R3 025 400.00
D1529 (D1653)Betterment and gravel	**Ward13/ward 15**	**Planning**	R1 900 000.00
P715Betterment and gravel	**Ward 12**	**Planning**	R2 900 000.00
P713 Betterment and gravel	**Ward 15**	**Planning**	R2 900 000.00
D1600Betterment and gravel	**Ward 14**	**Planning**	R1 900 000.00
D1601Betterment and gravel	**Ward 14**	**Planning**	R3 000 000.00
D1513Betterment and gravel	**Ward19**	**Planning**	R4 500 000.00
D1515Betterment and gravel	**Ward 14**	**Planning**	R4 800 000.00

D867 (D1513)Betterment and gravel	**Ward19**	**Planning**	R4 800 000.00
D868Betterment and gravel	**Ward 19**	**Planning**	R2 900 000.00
L2929Betterment and gravel	**Ward17**	**Planning**	R2 900 000.00
P102Betterment and gravel	**Ward19/Ward 9**	**Planning**	R2 400 000.00
D1574Betterment and gravel	**Ward13**	**Planning**	R3 000 000.00
D1529 (D869)Betterment and gravel	**Ward 16**	**Planning**	R2 485 150.00

D1650Betterment and gravel	**ward13**	**Planning**	R4 500 000.00
L1034Betterment and gravel	**Ward7**	**Planning**	R4 500 000.00
D889Betterment and gravel	**ward 4/6**	**Planning**	R9 600 000.00
P102Betterment and gravel	**Ward19/Ward 9**	**Planning**	R2 100 000.00
Mission RoadBetterment and gravel	**Ward18**	**Planning**	R4 000 000.00
D890Betterment and gravel	**Ward 04**	**Planning**	R6 300 000.00
Noodsburg RoadBetterment and gravel	**Ward 6**	**Planning**	R4 900 000.00
L2418Betterment and gravel	**Ward 05**	**Planning**	R2 400 000.00
P712Betterment and gravel	**Ward7**	**Planning**	R8 400 000.00
P714Betterment and gravel	**Ward 09**	**Planning**	R8 400 000.00
P474, P228 & P330	**Ward18**	**Planning**	R2 500 000.00
P403	**Ward 16**	**Planning**	R4 500 000.00
P104	**Ward16**	**Planning**	
P716 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward 17**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1564 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward18**	**Pre-Planning**	

L2620 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward 16**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1090 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward 16**	**Pre-Planning**	
D711 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward 3**	**Pre-Planning**	

D394 Betterment & Regravel	**Ward 3**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1618 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward 3**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1617 Betterment & Gravelling	**Ward8**	**Pre-Planning**	
D2312 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward19**	**Pre-Planning**	
D891 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward7**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1550 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward11**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1629 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward7**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1631 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward6&7**	**Pre-Planning**	
L2512 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward17**	**Pre-Planning**	
D863 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	

D866 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward12**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1039 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1601 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward13**	**Pre-Planning**	

L1038 Sontshenge Structure 1	**Ward16**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1038 Sontshenge Structure 2	**Ward16**	**Pre-Planning**	
Mhlongo Road New Gravel Road	**Ward12**	**Pre-Planning**	
Nkembe 2 New Gravel & Drainage	**Ward11**	**Pre-Planning**	
Shangase Schoolroad New Gravel	**Ward18**	**Pre-Planning**	
Shangase Schoolroad Pipes & Headwall Contract 1	**Ward18**	**Pre-Planning**	
L3608 New Gravel Road	**Ward19/09**	**Pre-Planning**	
L3608 Pipes & Headwall	**Ward19/09**	**Pre-Planning**	
D863 Guardrail	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
P25-3, P100 Road marking & road studs	**Ward5/8/2/2 1/3**	**Pre-Planning**	
P100 & D1514 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward108/3/8 /19/15/18/14 /58/12**	**Pre-Planning**	
P714 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward11/12**	**Pre-Planning**	

P712 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward7**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1524 Drain clearing & verge	**Ward5**	**Pre-Planning**	
maintenance			
P110 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward1/4**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1517 Structure	**Ward 2**	**Pre-Planning**	

L3262 (mpanza) Structure	**Ward**	**Pre-Planning**	
Qwabe New Gravel Road	**Ward17**	**Pre-Planning**	
L3556 Pipes & Headwalls	**Ward**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1040 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1041 Mantingwane New Gravel Road & Drainage	**Ward19**	**Pre-Planning**	
D867 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward19**	**Pre-Planning**	
A3826 (L1880) Gravel Road & Drainage	**Ward18**	**Pre-Planning**	
L3063 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1039 Structure 1	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1039 Structure	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
P25-3 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward3/8**	**Pre-Planning**	
P104 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward3**	**Pre-Planning**	

P25-3 Guardrail Repair	**Ward8/3**	**Pre-Planning**	
P102 Guardrail Repair	**Ward19**	**Pre-Planning**	
P714 Gabion Protection	**Ward10/11**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1604 Structure repair	**Ward16**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1529 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward19**	**Pre-Planning**	

Minor Repairs on Several Scours on D1513	**Ward19**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1537 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward4**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1087 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward6**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1033 Betterment & Regravel	**Ward8**	**Pre-Planning**	
L2490 Betterment & Regravel	**Ward8**	**Pre-Planning**	
L2528 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1536 Betterment and Regravelling	**Ward3**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1528 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward11**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1534 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward4**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1525 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward1**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1088 Betterment & Regravel & Drainage	**Ward4**	**Pre-Planning**	

D1533 Structure	**Ward3**	**Pre-Planning**	
L3417 New Gravel Road	**Ward8**	**Pre-Planning**	
L3417 Pipes & Headwalls	**Ward8**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1881 New Gravel Road	**Ward9**	**Pre-Planning**	
P15-1 Guardrail Repair	**Ward1/5**	**Pre-Planning**	

D892, D1637 & D1641 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward6**	**Pre-Planning**	
Ngofela Structure	**Ward**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1087 Pipes & Headwal	**Ward6**	**Pre-Planning**	
D892, D893, D894 Road studs	**Ward6**	**Pre-Planning**	
D893 & P15-1 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
L2934 New Gravel Road	**Ward5**	**Pre-Planning**	
L3210 OL03620 Pipes & Headwalls	**Ward9**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1087 Gravel Road	**Ward6**	**Pre-Planning**	
P711 & P15-1 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward7/10/8/ 11**	**Pre-Planning**	
D894 & D893 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward4**	**Pre-Planning**	
P20-2 Drain clearing & verge maintenance	**Ward5**	**Pre-Planning**	
P20-1 & P20-2 Maint Fence & km posts	**Ward1/9/10/ 27/16//13/18 /19**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1527 Guardrail Repair	**Ward6/11**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1533 & D894 Guardrail Repair	**Ward3**	**Pre-Planning**	

D881 Guardrail Repair	**Ward3**	**Pre-Planning**	
P711 Guardrail Repair	**Ward10/7**	**Pre-Planning**	
P20-1 Repairs	**Ward1/27/6**	**Pre-Planning**	

P20-2 Repairs	**Ward5**	**Pre-Planning**	
D1632 Repairs	**Ward**	**Pre-Planning**	
L1033 Pipes & Headwalls	**Ward8**	**Pre-Planning**	
D893 Sidewalks	**Ward10**	**Pre-Planning**	
P711 Sidewalks	**Ward7/10/8/ 11**	**Pre-Planning**	
D894 Sidewalks	Ward4	Pre-Planning	

15.12 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET COMMITTED 2021/22	BUDGET COMMITTED 2022/23	BUDGET COMMITTED 2023/24
KwaNyuswa Clinic	50,000,000	0	1,000,000	10,000,000