

CONSOLIDATED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

2020/21

Prepared for:



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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the outcome of the review process of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of Nquthu Local Municipality. The preparation of the SDF is a legislative requirement. In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), all municipalities are required to prepare and review their Integrated Development Plan (IDP) during the 5-Year period of its lifespan. The Act further states that as part of the IDP process, a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has to be developed as a core component of the IDP. Chapter 4 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) also requires municipalities to prepare SDFs.

The role of the SDF is best described in the DRDLR SDF guidelines which indicate that the ultimate goal of the SDF “is to achieve the desired spatial form of the municipality.” This desired spatial form shall be premised from the following:

- Vision for the development of the municipality,
- The development principles set out in SPLUMA,
- Other relevant government policy,
- Available financial, environmental and land resources,
- Social economic and environmental context of the municipality.

In ensuring that the review attained credibility, the DRDLR and COGTA SDF guidelines were utilized.

1.2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Representatives from different spheres of the public and government institutions were engaged and their input incorporated in the report. Community engagement was limited due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Input from the government stakeholders was collected through various means including forums, interviews, email communications and telephone conversations.

1.3. POLICY FRAMEWORK

Various legislations and policies at national, provincial and local levels that have implications on the SDF were consulted and referenced in the report.



1.4. SPATIAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

1.4.1. MEC COMMENTS

The Nquthu SDF was assessed by the MEC in the year 2018/2019 and the following issues were raised:

- The SPLUMA requirements needs to be fully translated into the Nquthu Local Municipality SDF as it has been noted that the SDF of this municipality has not yet fully translated these requirements,
- The municipality need to set aside funding to address its aging SDF as it has been noticed that the SDF still has items that dates far back as 2016,
- The Nquthu SDF need to align with the SDF guidelines of 2017 provided by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and that of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs,
- The SDF need to clearly identify and spatially represent the environmental sensitive areas within the municipality,
- The municipality had challenges with regards to comprehensively addressing and representing agricultural related matters, and that the municipality did not provide any maps delineating the agricultural land categories in the IDP whilst the agricultural information in the SDF need to be presented in a systematic and spatial manner, it is recommended that the agricultural database be updated to identify the agricultural potential and farming activities within the municipality. It is further recommended that the municipality involves other stakeholders such Provincial Department of Agriculture, farmer co-operatives and other key private sector role players to assist with the generation of more accurate and updated information,
- The municipality did not attach the Disaster Management Sector Plan, so with that being said, it has been recommended that the municipality develop and annually review the DMSP for incorporation into the IDP to ensure alignment. The municipality also need to ensure alignment between the IDP and SDF so that information such as disaster risk profile and risk maps which are reflected in the IDP, are reflected in the SDF.

The review of this SDF ensured that the DRDLR Guidelines were followed and all the contents and structured thereof included. All issues raised by the MEC were addressed, new maps developed and the relevant accompanying documents will be included in the submission.



1.4.2. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

1.4.2.1. BIOPHYSICAL ANALYSIS

Overall, the municipal area has some very important biodiversity corridors. It is important to protect the connectivity of natural habitats within the threatened eco systems within the area. The level of transformation occurring requires that little patches of natural forms of the vegetation types remaining be conserved. Developments should be restricted to the already transformed areas as much as possible.

1.4.2.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The following is a summary of key findings on the socio-economic analysis:

- Nquthu is the second most populated municipality in uMzinyathi District.
- Over the years, the municipality has experienced a decline of the 0 – 14 age group and a steady increase of 15 – 64 age group.
- Nquthu Municipality has experienced growth in households.
- There are more females (54%) than males (46%) and indication that many households in the municipal area are women headed.
- The level of education is very poor.

1.4.2.3. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of key economic findings:

- The GDP annual growth in the municipality has been volatile / impulsive,
- Nquthu GDP declined in 2014 – 2016 but thereafter experienced growth.
- Community services is the main contributor to the municipal's economy contributing approximately 41%, followed by agriculture 14% and trade 12%.
- Community sector is the main contributor to employment in Nquthu absorbing approximately 33% of its labour force, followed by trade 21%.
- Nquthu has experienced a steady increase in unemployment standing at 51.3% in 2018.
- The level of household income is very low that manifests to high poverty level in the municipal area.

Nquthu LM is very rich in heritage with a lot of untapped potential in the tourism sector. While Nquthu LM has a challenge of soil erosion and water shortage, it has some arable tracts of land that has an agricultural potential and can be utilized for food production and commercial purposes, especially maize.



There are no local industries in the municipal area. Most economic activities are centred on retail, services, taxis industry, informal sector and government procurement. The informal sector is a very important component of the local economy of Nquthu LM because of the positive entrepreneurial spirit of the locals. There are many people who thrive on participating in this sector of the economy to make living. However, there are limited informal facilities in Nquthu particularly within the town and other key nodes. Many informal traders particularly those along the pavements within the town operate on open space without any shelter while other operate under dilapidated makeshift shelters. There is a need to develop more informal shelters / sheds / facilities along the pavement particularly in Nquthu Town.

1.4.2.4. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

1.4.2.4.1. MOVEMENT AND TRANSPORT NETWORK

The Nquthu LM is slowly improving its infrastructure. However, due to its rural nature with households that are scattered in the mountainous areas, it is difficult to undertake all infrastructure projects and be completed at a given timeframe. Settlement patterns in Nquthu LM reflect, to a large extent, spatial planning of the Apartheid past. It is composed largely of rural areas whereby people use land communally and own it collectively through Ingonyama Trust.

1.4.2.4.2. SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND HIERARCHY

Most of the land (85.30%) is land owned by Ingonyama Trust apart from the towns of Nquthu and Nondweni, and selected farm portions on the eastern side of the municipality. The municipality is not substantially affected by the general land reform issues such as land restitution and land redistribution since most of the land within the area falls under Ingonyama Trust.

Nquthu town is the main urban centre of the municipality which has been identified as the Primary. Nquthu town serves as the administrative seat of the municipality. It has a strong service component and plays a role as a commercial and community service centre for an extended rural settlement area.

1.4.2.4.3. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Most households in Nquthu Municipality reside in formal dwellings. Some of these dwellings are self-built whilst others are through the government low-cost housing programme. There has been an increase in the number of dwellings with 3 or more rooms.



1.4.2.4.4. BULK SERVICES

Water supply remains one of the key challenges in Nquthu Municipality. There is a huge backlog in terms of flush toilet system, mainly due to lack of sewerage infrastructure and water scarcity. Most households within the Nquthu LM have access to electricity which is much higher than the DM figure of 48.90%. The municipality has a dedicated waste management unit located in the technical services department. However, the municipality does not have enough capacity to deal with waste management as best as it wishes due to financial constraints.

1.4.2.4.5. SOCIAL FACILITIES

Social facilities are fairly evenly spread throughout the municipality along main access routes and provide largely equal access and level of service to the municipality. There is however, poor access to essential public facilities like schools, clinics, libraries and other government services, especially in out-flung areas.

1.5. SPATIAL PROPOSALS

1.5.1. ALIGNMENT OF MUNICIPAL GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES WITH SPLUMA PRINCIPLES

The spatial strategies are linked with the development principles, municipal goals and objectives. **Table 1** below shows the Alignment of municipal goals, objectives and strategies with SPLUMA Principles.

Table 1: Alignment of municipal goals and objectives with SPLUMA Principles

PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
Principle of Spatial justice	Improved access to basic services	To facilitate the delivery of basic services in line with government norms and standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes and link roads to corridors. 2.Identify and promote alternative infrastructure solutions within landscape of municipality. 3.Development and implementation of Integrated Local Transport Plan (ILTP)



PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
	Equitable access to public facilities	To facilitate equitable access to public facilities	4.Clustering of social and community facilities at more accessible points within rural service nodes.
	Inclusive economic growth and development	To create an environment conducive to economic growth to improve support to local economic development	5.Promotion of economic activities in closer proximity to the rural unemployed. 6.. Promotion of private sector investment in rural areas within diverse economies. 7.Spatial focus of resources to areas of greatest need to redress inequalities in services standards and quality of life.
Principle of Spatial sustainability	Sustainable development and environmental management	To ensure sustainable development and environmental management	8.Protection and use of natural hydrological systems. 9.Plan service standards in line with economic and environmental affordability. 10.Conservation and maintenance of infrastructure and resources are better than replacement. 11.Protect productive land for agricultural purposes. 12.Developing Agricultural Strategy and its implementation plan



PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
Principle of efficiency	Improve strategic and municipal spatial planning	To ensure credible strategic and municipal spatial planning	13. Fragmented spatial structure causes rural sprawl and should be countered within parameters of rural culture.
		To ensure effective land use management	14. Improved land management measures to control potential conflicts are required.
		To facilitate the implementation of better human settlements	15. Stimulation of Nquthu Town and Rural Service nodes to promote sufficient market thresholds.
		To promote community based tourism	16. Promotion of economic opportunities in close proximity to residential functions (where sustainable). 17. Encourage mixed land use in interaction with each other at a scale and intensity that will contribute to economic development. 18. Phased Planning around bulk capacities to ensure more cost-effective developments. 19. Development of Housing Sector Plan in line with KZN Master Spatial Plan, and also construction of housing unit. 20. Review, Adoption and implementation of Informal Economy Policy, Street Vender Regulating Policy, Investment Policy and LED Strategy. 21. Development of a Tourism Strategy
Principle of Spatial resilience	Achieve improved response to disasters	To ensure effective disaster management	22. Implementation of Disaster Management Plan by installation lightning conductors, creation of



PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
			disaster risk reduction awareness campaigns and rapid disaster response
Principle of good administration	Uniform land use management across the municipality	To ensure effective land use management	23. Review and approval of Spatial Development framework 24. Formalisation of Erf 100 and Nondweni township 25. Finalisation of Wall to Wall Scheme 26. Purchase of Consumables, Equipment as well as maintenance of GIS software in order to ensure effective operation of GIS Unit 27. Enhance regional identity and unique character of place by the incorporation of rural standards in spatial planning. 28. Equitable protection and support of rights to and in land. 29. Promote participatory and accountable spatial planning and land use management within all areas of Nquthu Municipality. 30. Planning alignment with surrounding municipalities and sector strategies.

1.5.2. RESIDENTIAL AREA

1.5.2.1. DENSIFICATION

The municipality has made attempts to formalize some of the areas which are experiencing development pressures due to population thresholds. Nquthu Town and Nondweni have been identified as densification areas.



1.5.2.2. URBAN EDGE

The urban edge should follow the natural features of Nqutu town. Future expansion of the edge will consider settlements such as Luvisi and Magoloza. Settlement areas outside the urban edge are defined as rural, which implies lower density with basic infrastructure and social facilities. An urban edge should also be considered in Nondweni node.

1.5.2.3. DEVELOPMENT NODES

There are four types/level of nodes proposed within Nquthu Municipality. These are:

- **Primary node:** Nquthu,
- **Secondary node:** Nondweni,
- **Rural Service Centre:** Ngolokodo, Magogo, Hlati Dam and Isandlwana,
- **Rural Service Points:** Haladu, Hlazakazi, Jabavu, Jama, Maduladula, Mafitleng, Masotsheni, Mkhonjane, Mphazima, Mpukunyoni, Ncepheni, Ndindindi, Patsoane, Qhudenj, Silutshane and St. Augustine.

1.5.2.4. DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

There are four levels of development corridors within the Nquthu. These are:

- Primary Corridor (P36-1),
- Secondary Corridor (P36-2, P54),
- Tertiary Corridor (P291, P16-4, P50-4),
- Lower order corridors.

1.5.2.5. SOCIAL FACILITIES

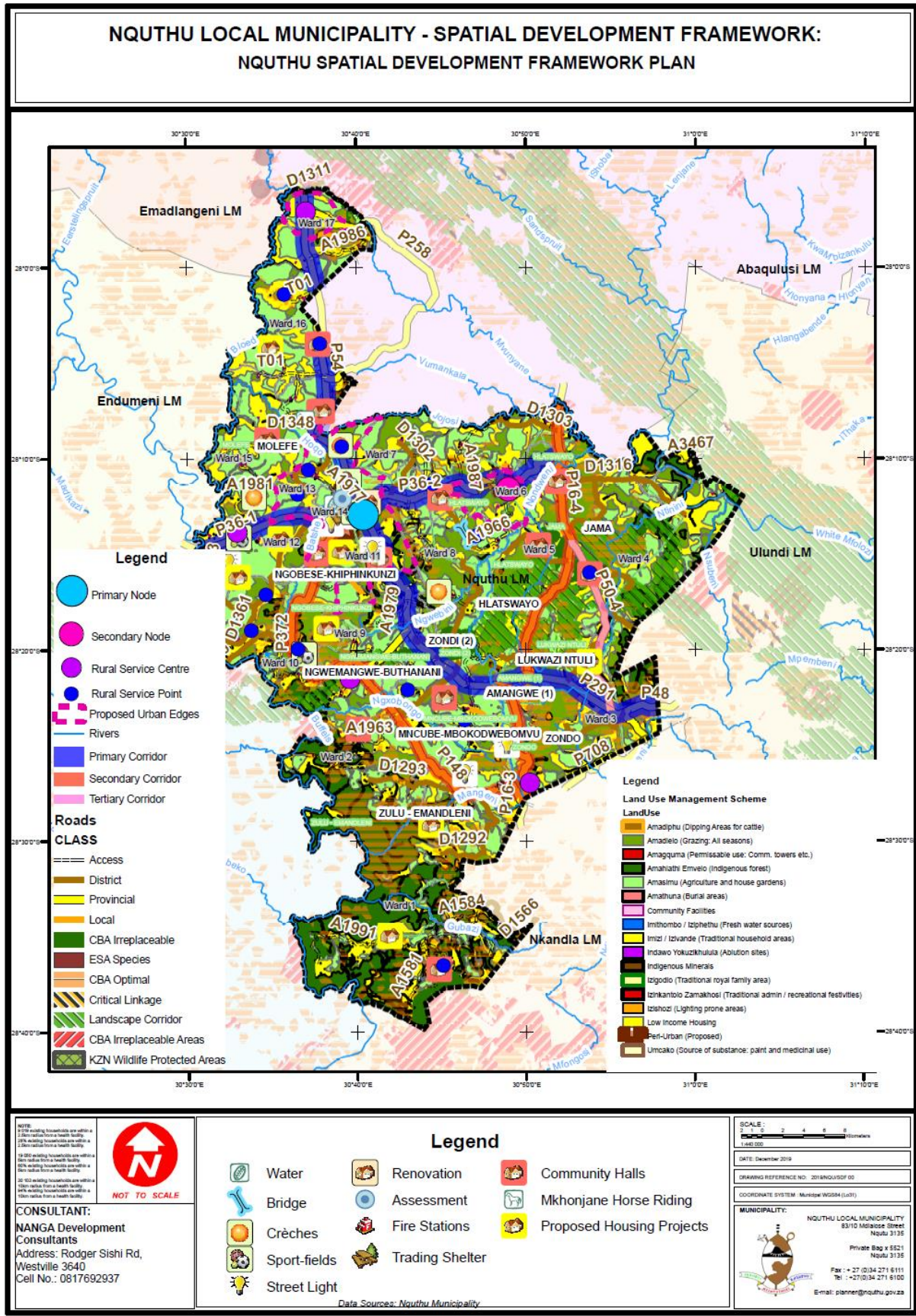
Whilst it is acknowledged that the municipality has proposed and allocated funding in the 2020/21 IDP to build 12 community halls, 4 sports fields, 2 crèche, 2 fire stations and 1 traffic police office, the need for social facilities and provision of additional facilities within Nquthu Local Municipality was assessed in terms of the CSIR Guidelines and proposals for more social facilities made.

1.6. CONSOLIDATED SDF & CIF

Map 1 and **2** below present the Nquthu LM Consolidated SDF and CIF respectively.

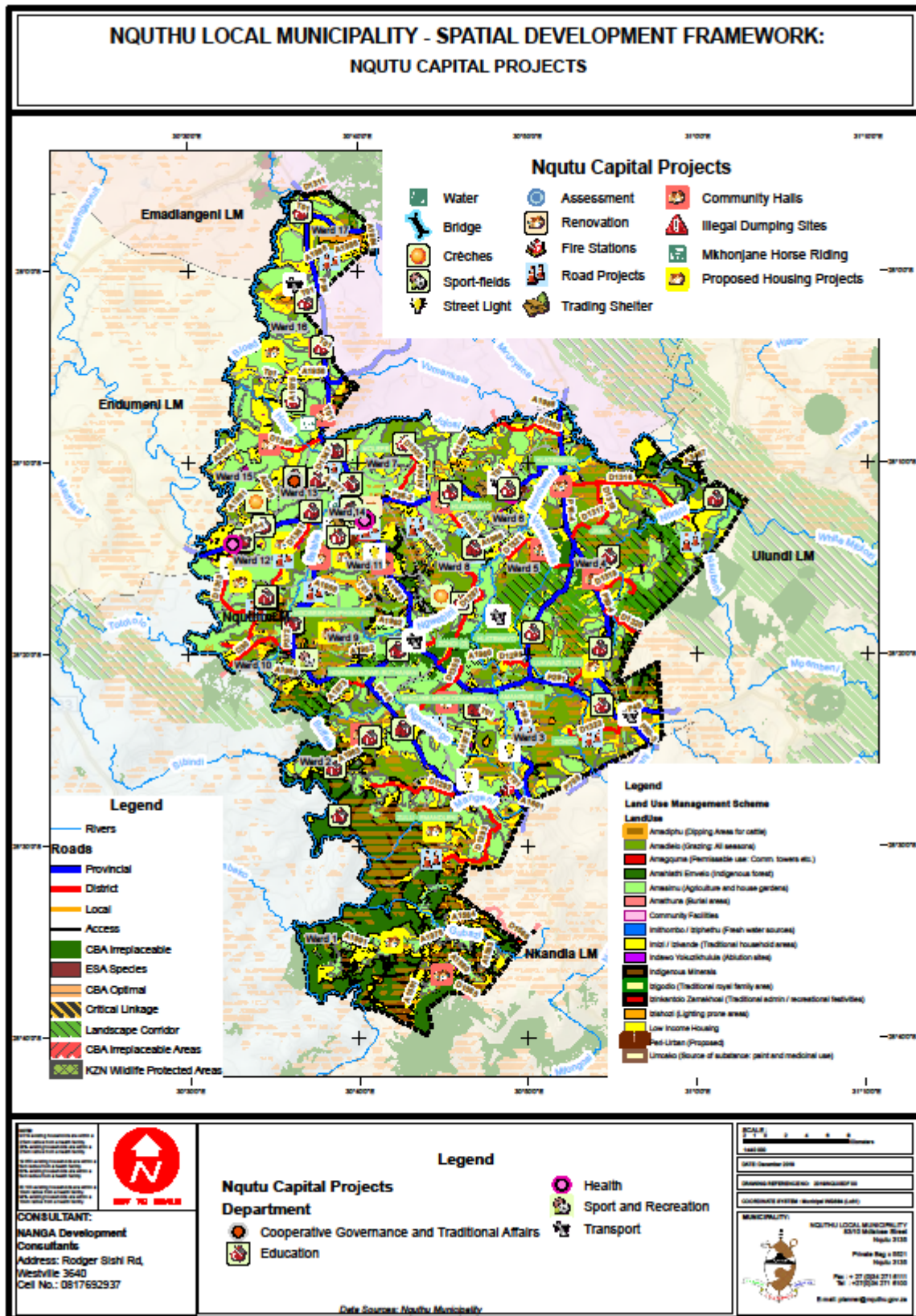


Map 1: Consolidated SDF





Map 2: Consolidated CIF





SECTION 2: PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the outcome of the review process of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of Nquthu Local Municipality. The preparation of the SDF is a legislative requirement. In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000, hereafter referred to as MSA) all municipalities are required to prepare and review their Integrated Development Plan (IDP) during the 5-Year period of its lifespan. The Act further states that as part of the IDP process, a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has to be developed as a core component of the IDP. Chapter 4 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) also requires municipalities to prepare SDFs.

This SDF intends to provide clear compelling mandates for NLM in compliance with the Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) criteria and Department of Rural Development & Land Reform (DRDLR) Guidelines which incorporate the following:

- 1) Delineation of corridors and nodal areas in rural and urban areas,
- 2) Infrastructure Investment in terms of road network, sanitation and electricity,
- 3) Cross boarder alignment between municipalities to ensure greater co-ordination and avoid duplication,
- 4) Incorporation of other relevant information from government departments,
- 5) The municipal economic analysis study to be built into the plan to indicate linkages with areas of high poverty,
- 6) The location of community and commercial facilities to be clearly indicated so as to assist with the planning and location of new facilities,
- 7) Alignment with the Disaster Management Plan to indicate disaster prone areas.

2.2. PURPOSE OF THE SDF

The role of the SDF is best described in the DRDLR SDF guidelines which indicate that the ultimate goal of the SDF “is to achieve the desired spatial form of the municipality.” This desired spatial form shall be premised from the following:

- Vision for the development of the municipality,
- The development principles set out in SPLUMA,
- Other relevant government policy,
- Available financial, environmental and land resources,
- Social economic and environmental context of the municipality.



The role of the SDF is therefore to guide all decision making of the municipality related to the development of land or planning for the future use and development of land within Nquthu LM.

2.3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project objectives are summarized below:

- Create a credible, legally and sustainable ULM SDF and its stakeholders using the manual prepared by DRDLR,
- SDF that hinges upon a sound, empirical analysis of the municipal area,
- Compliance with the provision of SPLUMA,
- Alignment with Provincial Growth and Development Strategy,
- Give effect to Section 21 of SPLUMA and the vision, objectives and strategies of the adopted Municipal IDP.

2.4. PLANNING PROCESS & METHODOLOGY

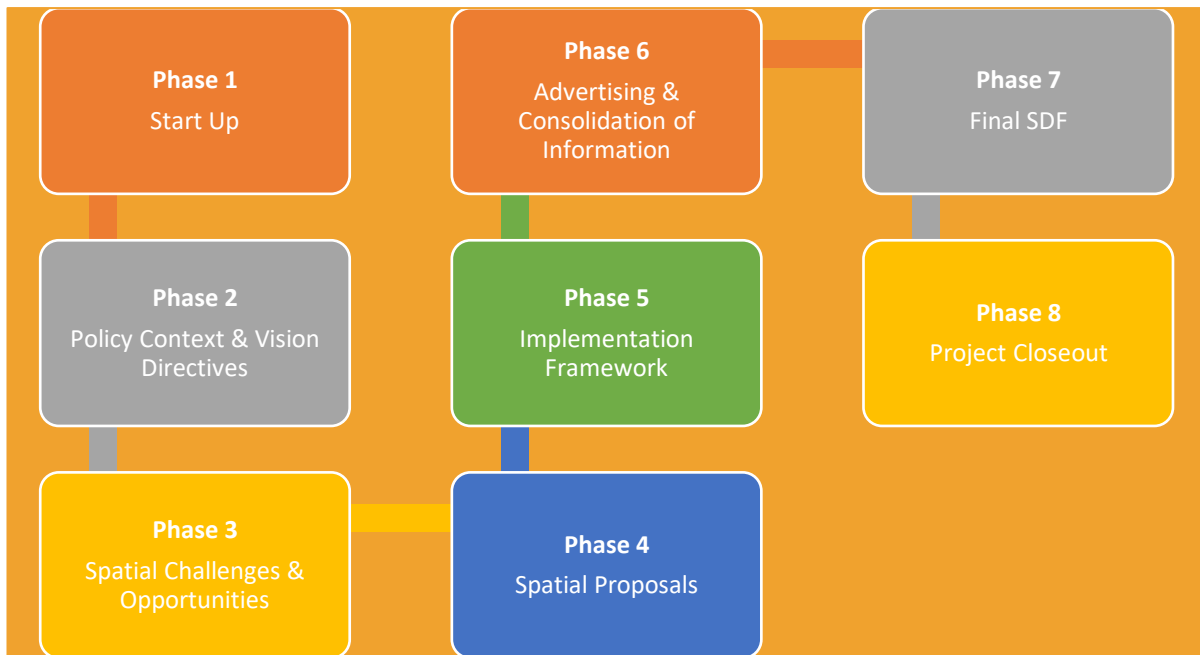
The aforementioned process ensured that a credible and comprehensive SDF was achieved. The methodology adopted for this project included eight (8) distinct phases namely:

- Phase 1: Start up,
- Phase 2: Policy Context & Vision Directives,
- Phase 3: Spatial Challenges & Opportunities,
- Phase 4: Spatial Proposals,
- Phase 5: Implementation Framework,
- Phase 6: Advertising & Consolidation of Information,
- Phase 7: Final SDF, 8) Phase 8: Project Closeout.

These phases are illustrated by the diagram below:



Figure 1: Milestones & Deliverables



2.5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) puts emphasis on the need to develop a culture of community participation. According to section 16 (1) (a) of the Municipal Systems Act, a municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance and must for this purpose do the following:

- Encourage and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in the preparation and implementation and review of its integrated development plan.

Due to the COVID 19 Pandemic, the government discouraged public gatherings and for this reason public engagement was limited to government departments. Representatives from different spheres government institutions were engaged and their input incorporated in the report. Input from these stakeholders was collected through various means including interviews, focus group sessions, email communications and telephone conversations.



SECTION 3: POLICY CONTEXT AND VISION DIRECTIVES

The preparation of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in South Africa is governed by a number of national legislative and policy directives that guide municipalities on processes and mechanisms that allow them to attain credible and realistic development within their area of jurisdiction. In addition to the national policies are the provincial and local policies that are of relevance to development direction in municipalities.

This section of the report makes reference to key policies within the national, provincial and local levels that guided the development of this Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

3.1. NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

3.1.1. THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Chapter 7 of the Constitution states that it is the objective of local government to “encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government”. Local government must also promote the Bill of Rights, which reflects the nation’s values about human dignity, equality and freedom, uphold the principles enshrined in the Constitution.

Table 2 below illustrates what the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) mandates local government to promote and undertake:

Table 2: The Constitution of South Africa

The Constitution (1996) Directives for Local Government				
Provide democratic & 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 organizations in the matters of local government



3.1.1.1. IMPLICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Based on the Constitutional directives reflected in the table above, Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to respond in its area as follows:

Institutional Structure: To achieve its Constitutional duties, Nquthu Municipality has a responsibility to ensure that its systems of administration, financial management, accountability and public participation are adequately functional to support growth and development in the municipal area.

Basic Services: Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to provide cost effective, efficient and sustainable infrastructure to its population. Provision of basic infrastructure is fundamental to economic growth and development.

Local Economic & Social Development: Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to ensure that it initiates activities or investments in areas that enhance its local economy and social development. It should work collaboratively with other spheres of government to ensure that it promotes programmes and projects that will increase job opportunities and eradicate poverty within its area of jurisdiction.

Environment: Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to promote a safe and healthy environment by discouraging development in its sensitive areas, dumping of garbage in inappropriate areas, water and air pollution. This should be addressed through appropriate policy and monitoring measures as part of enhancing the spatial quality as Nquthu Municipality.

Community Involvement: Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to involve communities and community organizations in all its development as such developments have direct or indirect impact on them. Their participation in any development in the municipality is enshrined in the constitution.

3.1.2. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

The objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) includes the need for a strong and efficient planning system integrated across the spheres of government. The plan seeks to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by providing South Africans with a secure foundation from which they can expand their capabilities and improve their life opportunities. Directives towards achieving this include:

- Developing people's capabilities to be able to improve their lives through education and skill development,
- Health care,
- Better access to public transport,
- Jobs,



- Social protection,
- Rising incomes,
- Housing and basic services and safe communities.

The National Development Plan acknowledges the spatial inefficiencies that characterizes existing settlements and commits the national government to developing a National Spatial Framework. One of the critical actions identified in this plan is the need for “New Spatial Norms and Standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.

3.1.2.1. IMPLICATION OF THE NDP TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to play a role in developing its people’s capabilities to be able to improve their lives through education and skill development, facilitate provision of health care, provide better access to public transport, facilitate social protection, and facilitate provision of housing and basic services. To this end, the Municipality has initiated and facilitated with other spheres of government several programmes and projects that aim to address the NDP detectives.

3.1.3. MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (ACT 32 OF 2000)

The MSA provides for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards social and economic upliftment of local communities. The MSA is a key legislation in terms of the preparation of Integrated Development Plans. Through the IDP, community participation is encouraged and a framework for the core processes of planning, performance management, resource mobilisation and organizational change are enabled in order to promote developmental local government.

- Section 16(1) requires municipalities to develop a culture of municipal governance the complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance. The purpose of participatory governance is to encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in:
 - * The preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5,
 - * The establishment, implementation and review of its performance management system in terms of Chapter 6,
 - * The monitoring and review of its performance, including the outcomes and impact of such performance,
 - * The preparation of its budget, and



- Strategic decisions relating to the provision of municipal services in Section 24 (1) requires that municipalities align their planning with national and provincial planning, as well as with neighboring municipalities,
- Section 26 (e) states that an SDF is a core component of an IDP and further requires that the SDF provide basic guidelines for a municipal land use management system (LUMS),
- Section 27 requires a district municipality to adopt a framework for integrated development planning that is binding to the local and district municipality.

3.1.3.1. IMPLICATION OF MSA (ACT 32 OF 2000) TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality should provide core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable it move progressively towards social and economic upliftment of its communities.

3.1.4. NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (NSDF)

The National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the first of its kind, seeks to make a bold and decisive contribution to bringing about the peaceful, prosperous and truly transformed South Africa, as articulated in the Freedom Charter, the Reconstruction and Development Programme and the National Development Plan.

The National Spatial Development Framework vision which reads “All Our People Living in Shared and Transformed Places in an Integrated, Inclusive, Sustainable and Competitive National Space Economy” is driven by the following six national spatial development concepts:

- 1) Urban Areas and Regions as Engines of National Transformation, Innovation and Inclusive Economic Growth, which encourages:
 - fast-tracking urban land reform and land release,
 - effective settlement planning, design and management, including growth management,
 - the introduction of regulations and land use management systems that focus on strategic and not petty matters,
 - densification, diversification and quality public place-making,
 - provision of basic municipal and social services in a financially viable way,
 - provision and use of effective public transport and non-motorised bicycle lanes and walkways,
 - stringent water demand and waste management,
 - creation of safer environments, and
 - provision of effective policing services, and



- Regional-level urban development corridors between (1) cities and towns in urban regions, as well as (2) existing and emerging nodes within cities and towns (such as between township nodes, suburban nodes and Central Business Districts) are planned, developed, supported and strengthened.
- 2) National Spatial Development Corridors as Incubators and Drivers of New Economies and Quality Human Settlements, which encourages the following interventions:
 - strengthening of the economy or the housing market in cities and towns in the corridor,
 - construction of new, or the expansion and/or upgrading of existing road and railway links in the corridor and/or
 - provision of targeted incentives to support denser, more concentrated development in corridors with more sprawling settlement patterns.
 - 3) Productive Rural Regions as Drivers of National Rural Transitions and Cornerstones of our National Resource Foundation, which:
 - requires that rural land reform be fast-tracked and undertaken within the framework of the regional-rural development plan, to ensure that suitable and well-located (1) agricultural land, and (2) stands in towns, are sought and released for productive purposes, and that the support for beneficiaries (inputs, fencing, equipment, markets, finances, etc.) is properly planned for and undertaken in a systematic, structured and effective way,
 - Requires wise natural resource use, management and protection;
 - Utilises the Social Service Provisioning e.g. (1) provide social services in villages, towns and regional anchors in accordance with their role and place in the rural region, in the most effective, sustainable and affordable way, and (2) create at least one regional anchor/town to attract and retain professionals and entrepreneurs who would otherwise generally not move to, or stay in rural areas;
 - 4) A National Spatial Social Service Provisioning Model to Ensure Effective, Affordable and Equitable Social Service Delivery,
 - 5) A National Ecological Infrastructure System to Ensure a Shared, Resilient and Sustainable National Natural Resource Foundation,
 - 6) A National Transport, Communications and Energy Infrastructure Network to Ensure a Shared, Inclusive and Sustainable Economy.

3.1.4.1. IMPLICATION OF THE NSDF TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to transform its urban area rural areas, develop its corridors, provide social services, ecological infrastructure and transport, communications and energy infrastructure network that is aspiring towards achieving the NSDF vision.



3.1.5. THE COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CRDP)

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) aims to mobilize and empower rural communities to take initiatives that will enable them take control of their own destiny - with the support of government. The goal of the CRDP is to achieve social cohesion and development by ensuring improved access to basic services, enterprise development and village industrialization. The CRDP implements broad based-agrarian transformation focusing on community organization and mobilization as well as strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure. The CRDP proposes an approach that addresses the needs of the person, household, community and space.

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme was built on the premise that rural areas in South Africa have the potential to be developed in a way that generates jobs and economic opportunities, thus providing an alternative to the urban centres, and contributing to the reduction in rural-urban migration. Whilst the CRDP understands the significance of agriculture in rural areas, it proposes diversification of the rural economy.

3.1.5.1. IMPLICATION OF THE CRDP TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to mobilize and empower its rural communities to take initiatives that will enable them take control of their own destiny. It needs to be noted that Nquthu Municipality embraces the principles of the CRDP and strives towards the attainment of its vision as part of its spatial and development planning program. This includes identification of areas within the municipality that need development interventions / programmes.

3.1.6. STRATEGIC INTEGRATED PROJECTS (SIPS)

The SIPS provide an integrated framework for the delivery and implementation of social and economic infrastructure across the face of South Africa. The following are the country's SIPS:

- 1) Unlocking the Northern Mineral Belt with Waterberg as the Catalyst,
- 2) Durban- Free State, Gauteng Logistics and Industrial Corridor,
- 3) South Eastern node & corridor development,
- 4) Unlocking the economic opportunities in North West Province,
- 5) Saldanha-Northern Cape Development Corridor,
- 6) Integrated Municipal Infrastructure Project,
- 7) Integrated Urban Space and Public Transport Programme,
- 8) Green Energy in support of the South African economy,
- 9) Electricity Generation to support socio-economic development,
- 10) Electricity Transmission and Distribution for all,
- 11) Agri-Logistics and Rural Infrastructure,



- 12) Revitalization of public hospitals and other health facilities,
- 13) National school build programme,
- 14) Higher Education Infrastructure,
- 15) Expanding access to communication technology,
- 16) Regional Integration for African cooperation and development.
- 17) Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Master Plan.

3.1.6.1. IMPLICATION OF THE SIPS TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to implement applicable SIPS in its area of jurisdiction. Due to the various nature and geographic spatial locations, Nquthu Municipality is only involved in a few of the SIPS. Some of the SIPS's undertaken by the municipality include catalytic projects that address unemployment and reduce poverty and inequality.

3.1.7. INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IUDF)

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) is a policy framework guiding the reorganization of the urban system of South Africa so that cities and towns can become inclusive, resource efficient and adequate places to live.

The general result of the IUDF is spatial transformation. This new focus for South Africa steers urban growth towards a sustainable growth model of compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns. The IUDF implementation plan identifies a number of short term proposals to achieve spatial transformation.

The overall objective of the IUDF is to create efficient urban spaces by:

- 1) Reducing travel costs and distances,
- 2) Aligning land use, transport planning and housing,
- 3) Preventing development of housing in marginal areas,
- 4) Increasing urban densities and reducing sprawl,
- 5) Shifting jobs and investment toward dense peripheral townships,
- 6) Improving public transport and the coordination between transport modes.

The IUDF is built on the premise of the following nine levers:

- 1) Integrated Urban Planning and Maintenance,
- 2) Integrated Transport and Mobility,
- 3) Integrated and Sustainable Human Settlements,
- 4) Integrated Urban Infrastructure,
- 5) Efficient land governance and management,
- 6) Inclusive economic development,
- 7) Empowered active communities,
- 8) Effective urban governance,



9) Sustainable finances

The above levers are premised on the understanding that:

- Spatial planning forms the basis for achieving integrated urban development, which follows a specific sequence of urban policy actions,
- Integrated transport that informs targeted investment into integrated human settlements, underpinned by integrated infrastructure network system,
- Efficient land governance which all together trigger economic diversification inclusion and empowered communities,
- Deep governance reform to enable and sustain all of the above.

3.1.7.1. IMPLICATION OF THE IUDF TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

The listed levers relate very specifically to the pillar of spatial transformation and Nquthu Municipality has embraced a number of them. Nquthu Municipality has or is in the process of implementing projects and programmes in the area of road infrastructure that enhances integrated transport and mobility, economic development, sustainable human settlements that improves the living condition of its citizens, amongst others.

3.1.8. DELIVERY AGREEMENT: OUTCOME 9

The aim of Delivery Agreement: Outcome 9 is to ensure a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system so as to restore the confidence of citizens in the local government sphere. As such, municipalities need to ensure that the basic needs of communities are met; build clean, effective, efficient, responsive and accountable local government; improve performance and professionalism and strengthen partnerships between local government, communities and civil society. The Outcome consists of 7 critical issues namely:

- 1) Develop a more rigorous, data driven and detailed segmentation of municipalities that better reflect the varied and capacities and contexts within municipalities and lays the basis for a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support,
- 2) Ensure improved access to essential services,
- 3) Initiate ward-based programmes to sustain livelihoods,
- 4) Contribute to the achievement of sustainable human settlements and quality neighbourhoods,
- 5) Strengthen participatory governance,
- 6) Strengthen the administrative and financial capability of municipalities,
- 7) Address coordination problems and strengthen cross-departmental initiatives.



3.1.8.1. IMPLICATION OF OUTCOME 9 TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to ensure that the basic needs of its communities are met, build clean, effective, efficient, responsive and accountable municipality, improve performance and professionalism and strengthen partnerships between the municipality, communities and civil society.

3.1.9. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (107 OF 1998)

The National Environmental Management Act (No. 27 of 1998) as amended in 2003 was drawn up to provide for co-operative, environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

- Section 2 (1) of the NEMA sets out the following environmental management principles:
 - ✦ shall apply alongside all other appropriate and relevant considerations, including the State's responsibility to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the social and economic rights in Chapter 2 of the Constitution and the basic needs of categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination,
 - ✦ Serve as the general framework within which environmental management and implementation plans must be formulated,
 - ✦ Serve as guidelines by reference to which any organ of state must exercise any function when taking any decision in terms of this Act or any statutory provision concerning the protection of the environment,
 - ✦ Serve as principles by reference to which a conciliator appointed under this Act must make recommendations, and
 - ✦ Guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of this Act, and any other law concerned with the protection or management of the environment.
- Section 2 (2) - Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably,
- Section 2 (3) - Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable,
- Section 2 (4) (a). - Sustainable development requires the consideration of all relevant factors including the following:
 - ✦ That the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied,



- ✳ That pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied,
 - ✳ That the disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimised and remedied,
 - ✳ That waste is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimised and reused or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner,
 - ✳ That the use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible and equitable, and considers the consequences of the depletion of the resource,
 - ✳ That the development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems of which they are part do not exceed the level beyond which their integrity is jeopardised,
 - ✳ That a risk averse and cautious approach is applied, which considers the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions, and
 - ✳ That negative impacts on the environment and on people's environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.
- Section 23 of NEMA promotes the use of environmental management tools, such as Environmental Impact Assessment, to consider, investigate, assess and report on to the Competent Authority, the impacts of "listed activities."
 - Section 24 of NEMA empowers the Minister of Environmental Affairs to publish a list of activities for which prior Environmental Authorisation is required. These activities are listed in:
 - Section 24 of NEMA empowers the Minister of Environmental Affairs to publish a list of activities for which prior Environmental Authorisation is required,
 - Section 24 (f) states that it is an offence to "commence" a listed activity without Environmental Authorisation, and if found guilty, the maximum prescribed penalty fine is R5 million or ten years in prison or both such a fine or imprisonment,
 - NEMA also informs other pieces of legislation such as:
 - ✳ NEM: Integrated Coastal Management Act,
 - ✳ NEM: Biodiversity Act,
 - ✳ NEM: Protected Areas Act,
 - ✳ NEM: Waste Management Act,
 - ✳ NEM: Air Quality Management Act.

3.1.9.1. IMPLICATION OF NEMA ACT (NO. 27 OF 1998) TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

The Act encourages municipalities to consider environmental issues when undertaking any developments. Nquthu Municipality has various conservation and environmental sensitive



areas that the municipality has always protected. Any developments that will arise from the SDF will take into cognisance the environmental issues as required by the NEMA Act.

3.1.10. AGRICULTURE ACT 70 OF 1970

Act 70 of 1970, also referred to as SALA, came into effect on 2 January 1970 and the Act serves the purpose of prohibiting the subdivision of agricultural land to protect land from non-agricultural uses to ensure this land is reserved primarily for agricultural production.

Agricultural land in the Act is defined as any land, apart from:

- Land located in the jurisdiction of a municipal council, city council, village council, village management board, village management council, local board, health board or health committee, and land forming part of, in the province of the Cape of Good Hope, a local area established under section 6 (1) (i) of the Divisional Councils Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 15 of 1952 of that province), and, in the province of Natal, a development area as defined in section 1 of the Development and Services Board Ordinance, and in the province of the Transvaal, an area in respect of which a local area committee has been established under section 21 (1) of the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas Ordinance, but excluding any such land declared by the Minister after consultation with the executive committee concerned and by notice in the Gazette to be agricultural land for the purposes of this Act,
- Land which forms part of any area subdivided in terms of the Agricultural Holdings (Transvaal) Registration Act, 1919 (Act 22 of 1919); or land that is a township as defined in section 102 (1) of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937), but excluding a private township as defined in section 1 of the Town Planning Ordinance, 1949 (Ordinance 27 of 1949 of Natal), not situated in an area of jurisdiction or a development area,
- Land of which the State is the owner, or which is held in trust by the State or a Minister for any person, and
- Land which the Minister after consultation with the executive committee concerned and by notice in the Gazette excludes from the provisions of this Act

The draft Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Framework Bill proposes to update the definition. Agricultural land is again defined as a residual category. Exclusions are:

- Land in a proclaimed township,
- Land included in an application for declaration as a township before the commencement of the new Act, provided that the application is approved,
- Land which, immediately before the commencement of the Act, was formally zoned for non-agricultural purposes by any sphere of government or any public entity, and
- Land which the Minister, after consultation with other relevant Ministers and provincial MECs concerned, excludes by notice in the Government Gazette (PDALFB 2014)



The Act stipulates that consent from the National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) is required under the following conditions:

- Subdivision of agricultural land,
- Lease in respect of a portion of agricultural land of which the period is 10 years or longer, or is the natural life of the lessee or any other person mentioned in the lease, or which is renewable from time to time at the will of the lessee, either by the continuation of the original lease or by entering into a new lease, indefinitely or for periods which together with the first period of the lease amount in all to not less than 10 years, shall be entered into, and
- Agricultural land sold or advertised for sale, except for the purposes of a mine as defined in section 1 of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956).

3.1.10.1. IMPLICATION OF THE AGRICULTURE ACT 70 OF 1970 TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality should prohibit the subdivision of agricultural land to protect land from non-agricultural uses to ensure this land is reserved primarily for agricultural production.

3.1.11. NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT 25 OF 1999

The Act recognises the need for an integrated and interactive system for the management of the national heritage resources. It also to promote good government at all levels and empowers civil society to nurture and conserve their heritage resources so that they may be bequeathed to future generations. General principles for governing heritage resources management have been laid out in the Act. The South African Heritage Resources Agency together with its Council have been established through this Act to co-ordinate and promote the management of heritage resources at national level; to set norms and maintain essential national standards for the management of heritage resources in the Republic and to protect heritage resources of national significance.

- Section 3 lists the heritage resources as follows:
 - ✦ Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance,
 - ✦ Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage,
 - ✦ historical settlements and townscapes,
 - ✦ Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance,
 - ✦ Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance,
 - ✦ Archaeological and paleontological sites,
 - ✦ Graves and burial grounds, including—ancestral graves; royal graves and graves of traditional leaders; graves of victims of conflict; graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette; historical graves and



cemeteries; and other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983),

- * Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa,
- * Movable objects, including objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens; objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage; ethnographic art and objects; military objects; objects of decorative or fine art; objects of scientific or technological interest; and books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

3.1.11.1. IMPLICATION OF THE NHRA 25 OF 1999 TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

The municipality must liaise with the relevant department to co-ordinate and promote the management of its heritage resources.

3.1.12. HOUSING ACT 107 OF 1997 (WITH AMENDMENTS)

The Act recognizes the Constitutional right to adequate housing access and clarifies the State's response to this right by setting out the legal plan for the sustainable development of housing. It lays down general principles that apply to the development of housing in Government. It defines the national, provincial and local government functions regarding housing development. It also governs the establishment and operation of the South African Housing Development Board, as well as provincial boards and the financing of housing programmes.

- The Housing Act 107 of 1997 (as amended by the Housing Amendment Act 4 of 2001) recognises housing as:
 - * An adequate shelter which fulfils a basic human need,
 - * Both a product and a process,
 - * A product of human endeavour and enterprise,
 - * A vital part of integrated developmental planning,
 - * A key sector of the national economy,
 - * Vital to the socio-economic well-being of the nation
- According to the Act, every municipality must, as part of the municipality's process of integrated development planning, ensure the following:
 - * Inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis,
 - * Conditions not conducive to the health and safety of the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction are prevented or removed,



- * Services in respect of water, sanitation, electricity, roads, storm water drainage and transport are provided in a manner which is economically efficient,
- * Set housing delivery goals in respect of its area of jurisdiction,
- * identify and designate land for housing development,
- * Create and maintain a public environment conducive to housing development which is financially and socially viable,
- * Promote the resolution of conflicts arising in the housing development process,
- * initiate plan, co-ordinate, facilitate, promote and enable appropriate housing development in its area of jurisdiction,
- * Provide bulk engineering services, and revenue generating services in so far as such services are not provided by specialist utility suppliers; and plan and manage land use and development.

3.1.12.1. IMPLICATION OF THE HOUSING ACT 107 OF 1997 TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

The municipality must ensure that its inhabitants have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis, with the necessary basic services.

3.1.13. THE NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT TRANSITION ACT 22 OF 2000

The purpose of the act is to provide for the transformation and restructuring of the national land transport system of the country.

- Land transport planning must be integrated with the land development process,
- Enhance the effective functioning of cities, towns and rural areas through integrated planning of transport infrastructure and facilities,
- Direct employment opportunities and activities, mixed land uses and high-density residential development into high utilisation public transport corridors interconnected through development nodes within the corridors,
- Discourage urban sprawl where public transport services are inadequate,
- Give priority to infilling and densification along public transport corridors,
- Enhance accessibility to public transport services and facilities,
- There are various road traffic legislations in South Africa. The following are some of the legislations:
 - * The National Road Traffic Act, (Act 93 of 1996),
 - * The National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000,
 - * The National Land Transport Act, (Act 5 of 2009),
 - * The Cross-Border Land Transport Act, (Act 4 of 1998),
 - * The South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, (Act 7 of 1998),



- * Various Municipal and Provincial Road Traffic Bylaws, and
- * The Road Transport Act, (Act 29 of 1989)

3.1.13.1. IMPLICATION OF THE NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT TRANSITION ACT 22 OF 2000 TO NQUTHU LM

Nquthu Municipality will ensure the SDF enhance the effective functioning of cities, towns and rural areas through integrated planning of transport infrastructure and facilities and consider all issues raised by the Land Transport Transition Act.

3.1.14. INGONYAMA TRUST ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 3 KZ OF 1994) AS AMENDED BY ACT 9 OF 1997

The Ingonyama Trust Board, which was derived from the Ingonyama Trust Act in 1994, holds the land in title for “the benefit, material welfare and social well-being of the members of the tribes and communities” living on the land. Apart from the policies relating to land reform other government policies like environmental affairs, water, and conservation equally apply on Ingonyama Trust land.

It is a well-recognised principle of indigenous law that land is indivisible. Therefore, the Board as a matter of policy has advanced a practice that beneficiaries of this communal land should opt for a lease as a formal instrument of their right in a communal setup.

- The Ingonyama Trust, a Body Corporate established in terms of Section 2, and the registered owner of various pieces of land in KwaZulu Natal which have always historically being part of the land in the Zulu Kingdom dating back to various Zulu Kings,
- Section 2 (2) of the Ingonyama Trust Act establishes the framework for the administration of the land for the benefit of communities,
- Section 2 (5) of the Ingonyama Trust Act establishes the framework in which land rights are to be granted and at the same time protecting trust land.

3.1.14.1. IMPLICATION OF THE INGONYAMA TRUST ACT, 1994 TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

The municipality should liaise with the Ingonyama Trust board to use land within its jurisdiction in a sustainable manner and for the betterment of its community.

3.1.15. STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA)

The President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa presented the first State of the National Address (SONA) of the 6th Parliament on 20 June 2019. The theme for the SONA was: “Let's grow South Africa together as we celebrate 25 years of freedom”. In his address, the president highlighted the SONA will focus on seven priorities:



- 1) Economic transformation and job creation,
- 2) Education, skills and health,
- 3) Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services,
- 4) Spatial integration, human settlements and local government,
- 5) Social cohesion and safe communities,
- 6) A capable, ethical and developmental state,
- 7) A better Africa and World.

Other key highlights that emerged from the SONA are:

- All programmes and policies across all departments and agencies will be directed in pursuit of the above overarching tasks,
- Progress will have been made within the next 10 years in tackling poverty, inequality and unemployment, where:
 - No person in South Africa will go hungry,
 - The economy will grow at a much faster rate than the population,
 - Two million more young people will be in employment,
 - Schools will have better educational outcomes and every 10 year old will be able to read for meaning,
 - Violent crime will be halved.
- Accelerate the provision of well-located housing and land to poor South Africans in the next five years,

3.1.15.1. IMPLICATION OF THE SONA TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality has the responsibility to initiate and implement programs and projects that will transform its economy and create jobs, improve education, skills and health of its citizens, promote sustainable human settlements, social cohesion and safe communities.

3.2. PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT

3.2.1. PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS)

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy aligns itself to the National Development Plan (NDP), as well as various other national policies and strategies. It identifies seven strategic goals, all of which have a bearing on the SDF. They are:

- Goal 1: Inclusive Economic Growth,
- Goal 2: Human Resource Development,
- Goal 3: Human & Community Development,



- Goal 4: Strategic Infrastructure,
- Goal 5: Environmental Sustainability,
- Goal 6: Governance and Policy, and
- Goal 7: Spatial Equity

The aims of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy are:

- 1) To build its gateway by growing the economy for the continued development,
- 2) Continued improvement of the quality of life of all people living in the Province,
- 3) Ensuring that those currently marginalized have broader socio-economic opportunities.

The PGDS provides a strategic framework for accelerating and sharing the benefits of an inclusive growth through deepened, meaningful, effective and sustainable catalytic and developmental interventions.

The PGDS continues to:

- Be the primary growth and development strategy for KwaZulu-Natal to 2035,
- Mobilize and synchronize strategic plans and investment priorities in all spheres of government, and development partners in order to achieve the desired growth and development goals,
- Spatially contextualize and prioritize interventions so as to achieve greater spatial equity,
- Guide clearly defined institutional arrangements that ensure decisive and effective leadership, robust management, thorough implementation and ongoing inclusive reviews of the growth and development plan.

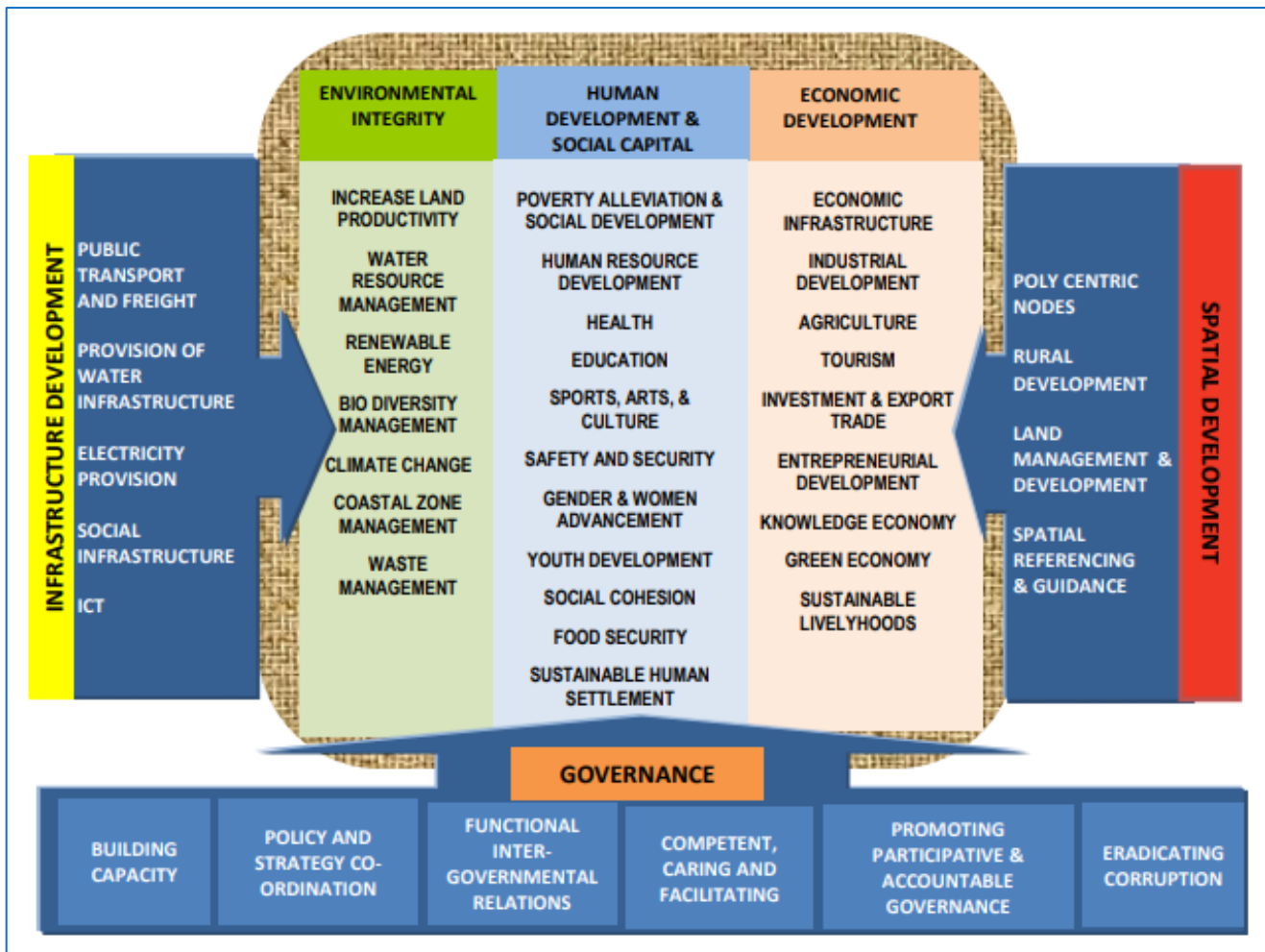
3.2.1.1. IMPLICATION OF THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality should ensure that programmes suggested by the SDF address the seven PGDS strategic goals.

Figure 2 below reflects the sustainability approach of the PGDS.



Figure 2: KZN PGDS Sustainable Approach



3.2.2. PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PSEDS)

The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) sets out to:

- Focus where government directs its investment and development initiatives,
- Capitalize on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making,
- Bring about strategic coordination, interaction and alignment.

The PSEDS recognizes that:



- Social & economic development is never uniformly distributed,
- Apartheid created an unnatural distortion of development and this distortion must be addressed.

PSEDS identifies the following as key sectors for development:

- The agricultural sector/ agri-processing and land reform,
- The industrial sector,
- The tourism sector, and
- The service sector (including government's services).

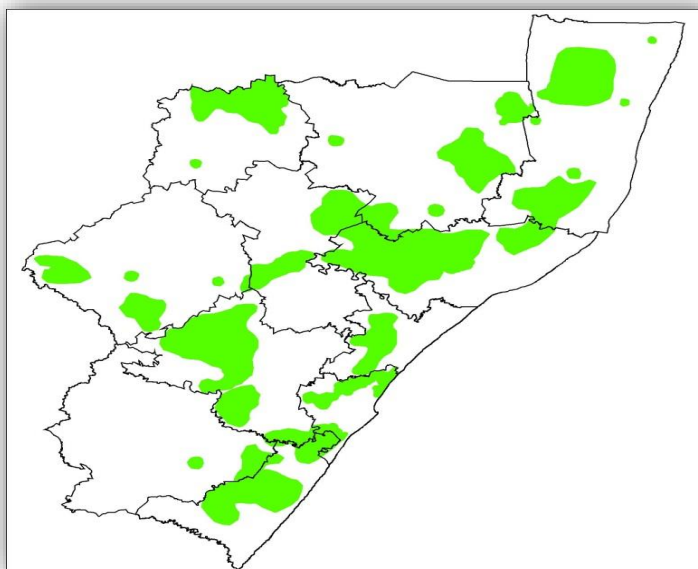
Agriculture Sector (Including agri-processing and land reform)

The PSEDS indicates agriculture sector:

- Has massive potential for growth,
- Is a potential employer in rural areas,
- Can make greatest impact on reducing poverty levels in rural areas,
- Requires better linkages with 1st economy commercial agriculture to develop 2nd economy subsistence agriculture,
- Is a sector that urgently needs transformation and land reform is the key lever of transformation of the sector.

PSEDS identifies Nquthu Municipality as a potential area that can make a significant contribution towards agricultural production at a provincial scale. PSEDS identifies Masotsheni / Ncepheni in Ward 10 with potential for integrated rural economic development initiatives (IREDC).

Map 3: PSEDS area with agriculture potential





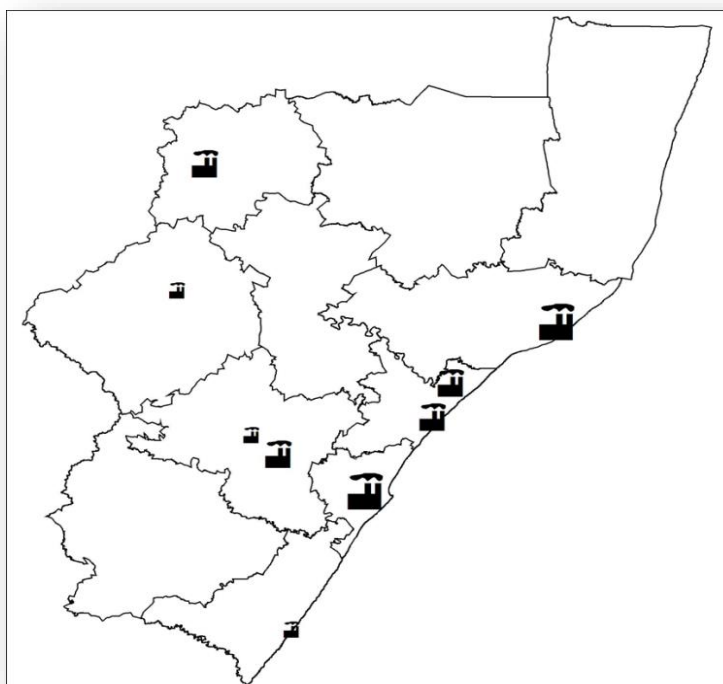
The Industrial Sector: Industrial Development

This map shows areas that have potential in industrial development and expansion within KwaZulu-Natal. These areas include:-

- Durban and Richards Bay harbours anchor industrial potential,
- Dube Trade Port creates huge opportunities,
- Corridor linking two nodes & extending to Howick form primary zone of industrial potential,
- Newcastle, Ladysmith and Port Shepstone are important secondary nodes of industrial development potential.

Nquthu Municipality is not identified as an area which could make a significant contribution to industrial development at a provincial level. The map below depicts areas that PSEDS identifies with potential for industrial development.

Map 4: Areas with potential for industrial





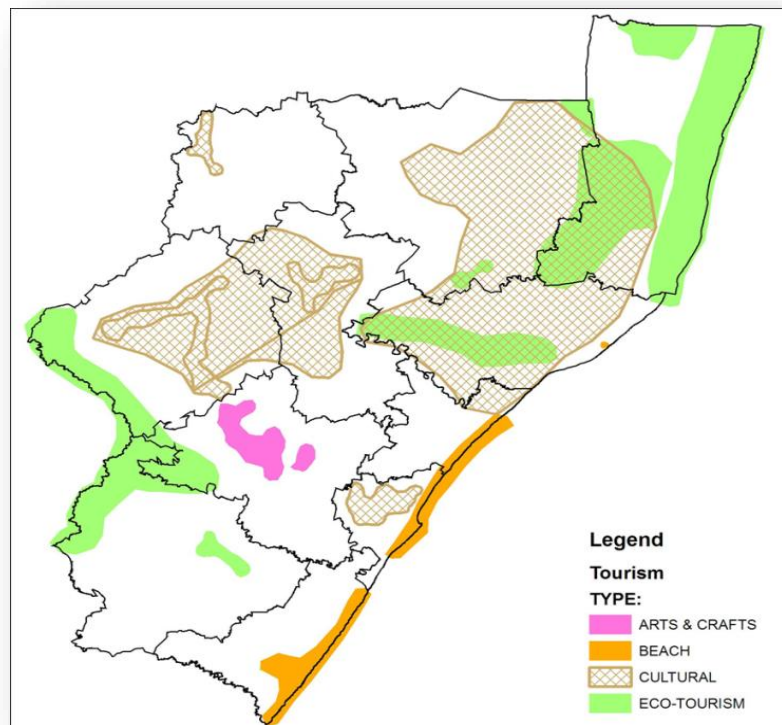
The Tourism Sector

Primary sectors of tourism potential are beach, cultural and eco-tourism. The provincial tourism priorities are:

- Greater Durban & Pietermaritzburg area,
- Drakensberg region,
- Greater St Lucia & surrounding big five reserves,
- South and north coast beach tourism,
- Zulu Heritage & Cultural Trail,
- Battlefields Route.

The tourism potential within the Nquthu Municipality as identified in the PSEDS are illustrated by the map below. From the information it is clear that the western parts of the municipality could make a significant contribution towards cultural related tourism activities.

Map 5: Areas with tourism potential





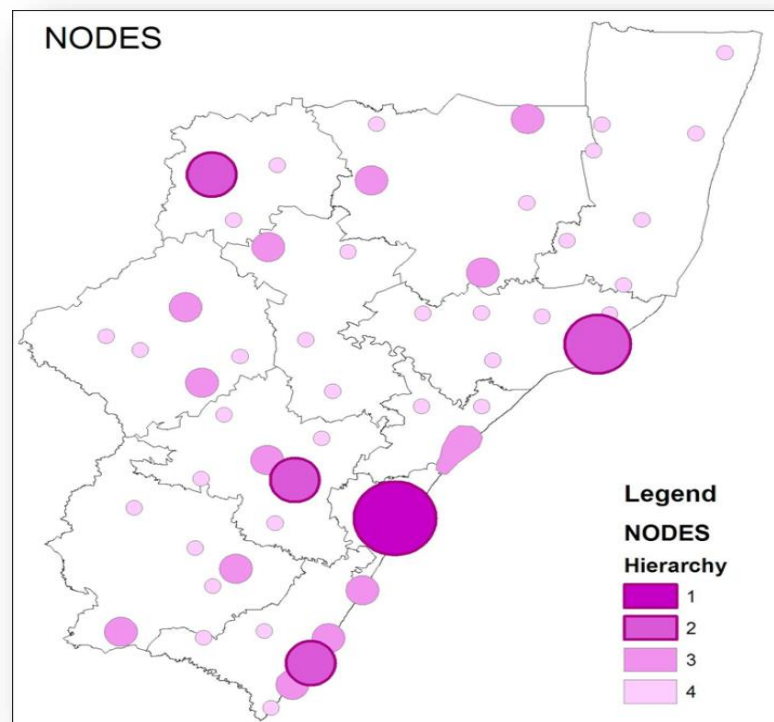
Service Sector

The tertiary sector is the largest contributor to the economies of all districts in KwaZulu Natal, except for the ILembe and King Cetshwayo District Municipalities.

The map shows the service sector within the province. The tertiary sector comprises:

- Wholesale / retail trade,
- Transport / storage,
- Communication,
- Financial / insurance,
- Real estate,
- Business / Community / social / personal services,
- Government services.

Map 6: Areas with service potential





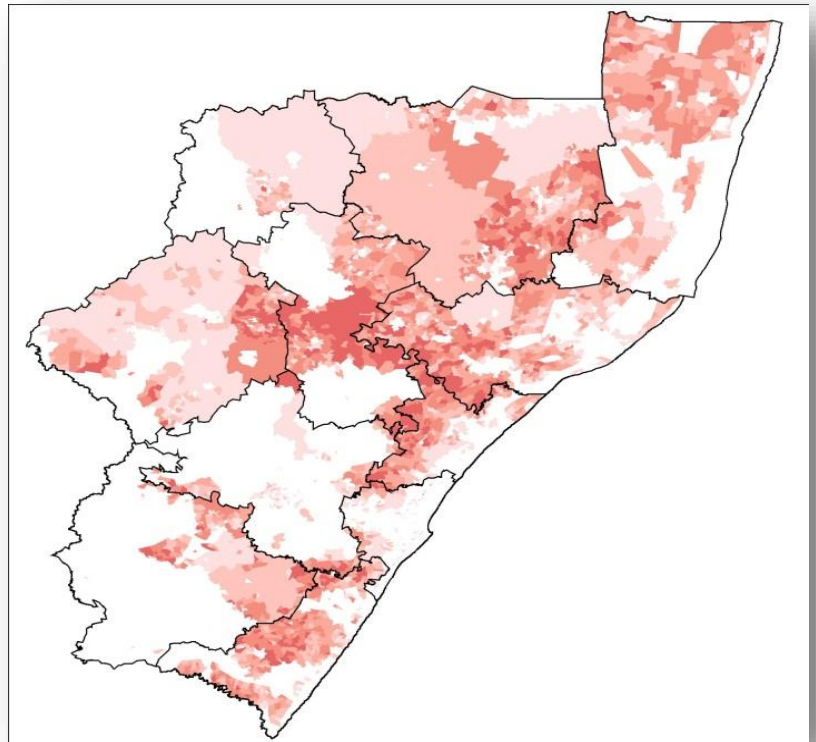
Poverty Levels

The most impoverished areas were identified by the PSEDS and is illustrated by the map following. Nquthu is among the impoverished or poverty stricken municipality and this presents a big challenge for development.

KZN PSEDS Nodes

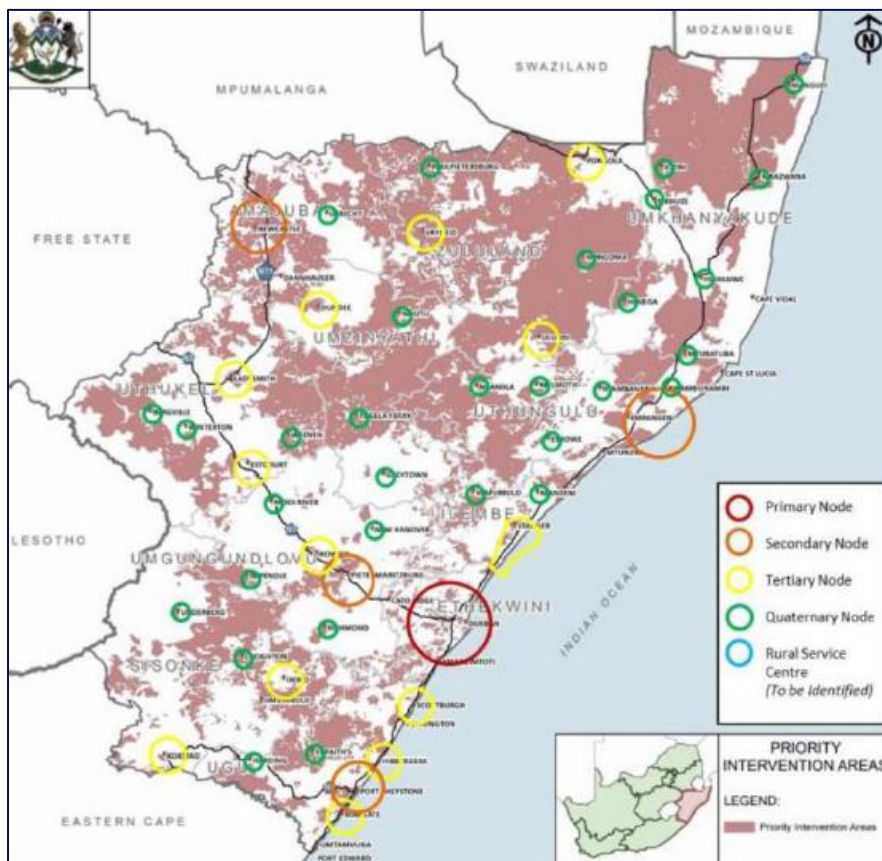
The KZN PSEDS identified eThekweni as the only provincial primary node, Port Shepstone, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle and Empangeni are secondary nodes, while Nquthu is one of the quaternary nodes of the province.

Map 7: PSEDS Poverty stricken areas





Map 8: PSEDS Nodal Priority Areas



3.2.2.1. IMPLICATION OF PSEDS TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu is identified by PSEDS as a municipality with potential for agriculture, cultural tourism and services. PSEDS also identifies Nquthu LM as poverty stricken municipality. The municipality is thus expected to capitalize on its agriculture and tourism potential to address poverty. The municipality has initiated various programmes and projects in tourism and agriculture that have an impact in addressing poverty and enhancing income levels of its community.

3.2.3. PROVINCIAL SPATIAL PLANNING GUIDELINES 1 - 8

The following are Provincial Spatial Planning Guidelines 1- 8 that the SDF will make reference:

- 1) **Spatial:** This principle encourages capital infrastructure, the maximization of space through mixed use, regional and rural growth, urban growth and development of a node, spatial capital investment,
- 2) **Geotech:** This principle takes into account the geo-technical study with classification of areas of risk, groundwater and land forms,
- 3) **Alternative Technologies:** This principle seeks to ensure rainwater harvesting, small scale agriculture, soil erosion control, energy efficiency in buildings, indigenous tree



establishments in rural communities. In urban areas, it seeks for better management of water, energy efficient industries, alternative waste management in sewage treatment and solid waste. In commercial agricultural areas, soil conservation, biogas, alien vegetation and water demand management. Other areas of concentration are conservation areas, green infrastructure and more energy efficient automobiles,

- 4) **Income Circulation:** This principle consider markets as a tool for improving the local economy, pension pay points and periodic markets and rural spatial organization,
- 5) **Urban Edges:** This principle encourages eradicating sprawl and promoting urban compaction, urban efficiencies, protecting urban settlements, promoting small scale agriculture, managing urban waste, sustainability and recycling, avoiding hazards and guidelines for delineating the urban containment edge,
- 6) **Heritage:** This principle considers cultural heritage as a landscape with their relationship with corridors and nodes,
- 7) **Communication and Knowledge Transfer:** This principle encourages knowledge sharing in the planning context, local level planning options, and communication with the community through different sources of communication,
- 8) **Agro-hydro:** This principle encourages agricultural development, defining agro hydrological potential based on soils, climatic drivers and available water resources; dry land agriculture, irrigated agriculture and the assessment of the land namely; slope, topography, risks, and the flooding pattern.

3.2.3.1. IMPLICATION OF PROVINCIAL SPATIAL PLANNING GUIDELINES 1- 8 TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

The municipality should be cognizant on the above provincial spatial guidelines when undertaking development within its area of jurisdiction.

3.3. MUNICIPAL POLICY CONTEXT

3.3.1. UMZINYATHI IDP

The long term vision for uMzinyathi District Municipality reads “Championing an economically viable district which strives to promote sustainable development by 2035”. The District intends to achieve this vision by championing service delivery through:

- Co-operative governance and public participation,
- Enhancing rural development and agrarian land reform,
- Creating a conducive environment for job creation and economic growth,
- Supporting skills development to economic growth,



- Provision and management of water and sanitation, and
- Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development.

3.3.1.1. IMPLICATION OF UDM IDP TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu as a local municipality within uMzinyathi has a role to play to ensure the district vision is achieved. Nquthu is implementing projects that in one way or another address the service delivery intentions of the District.

3.3.2. UMZINYATHI DISTRICT GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT PLAN (UDGDP)

The District Growth & Development Plan has a vision that reads “uMzinyathi – a model of innovative development and human resource transformation”. To achieve this vision, the District set the seven (7) goals that are aligned to the PGDS and accompanied strategic interventions in all its local municipalities. The UDGDP strategic goals are:

- 1) Job Creation: To be achieved through the following:
 - Unleashing agriculture potential,
 - Enhancing sectoral development through trade and investment,
 - Expanding government-led job creation programmes,
 - Developing SMME and entrepreneurial skills,
 - Developing knowledge base of district to enhance the knowledge economy,
- 2) Human Resource Development: To be achieved through the following:
 - ECD, primary and secondary education,
 - Skills alignment to economic growth,
- 3) Human and Community Development: To be achieved through the following:
 - Alleviating poverty and enhance social welfare,
 - Enhancing Health of Communities and Citizens,
 - Sustainable household food security,
 - Developing Sustainable Human Settlements,
 - Safety and Security,
 - Advanced Social Capital,
- 4) Strategic Infrastructure: To be achieved through the following with the strategic objectives:
 - Developing Airports,
 - Developing Road and Rail Network,
 - ICT infrastructure,
 - Improving Water Resource Management and Supply,
 - Improving Energy production and supply,
- 5) Environmental Sustainability: To be achieved through the following with the strategic objectives:



- Increase Land Productivity,
 - Support alternative energy generation and reduce reliance on fossil fuels,
 - Managing Pressures on Biodiversity,
 - Adapting to climate change,
- 6) Governance and policy: To be achieved through the following:
- Strengthening Policy and Strategy Coordination & IGR,
 - Building Government Capacity,
 - Eradicating fraud and corruption,
 - Promoting participative, facilitative and accountable governance,
- 7) Spatial Equity: To be achieved through the following:
- Promoting Spatial Concentration,
 - Spatial planning and land management systems.

3.3.2.1. IMPLICATION OF UDGDP TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

The District Growth and Development Plan has provided clear direction to its local municipalities on areas of focus. Key strategic interventions in the area of agriculture, tourism, human development, etc. have been identified for Nquthu Municipality. The municipality is currently busy implementing projects and programs that are aligned to the District development goals.

3.3.3. UMZINYATHI DM SDF

The District SDF vision reads “A spatial structure which promotes the sustainable utilization of the district’s infrastructural, social and economic resources with the aim of equitable service delivery within the urban as well as rural areas”. This vision is accompanied by the following strategic objectives:

- To promote sustainable development,
- To promote efficient development,
- To promote equitable development,
- To ensure integrated development, and
- To improve the quality and figure of the physical environment.

3.3.3.1. IMPLICATION OF UDM SDF TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality SDF should include strategic objectives that are aligned to those of the district and emulate the district spatial vision.



3.3.4. NQUTHU LM IDP

According to the IDP, the municipal aspires to be a people centered and developmental municipality that is financially stable, responsive, and efficient and capable of meeting its people's needs. The IDP goals are:

- Ensure human capital development and improve institutional Capacity,
- Improved access to basic services,
- Achieve inclusive economic growth and development,
- Improved and sound financial management and viability,
- Improve strategic planning and municipal spatial planning,
- Achieve improved response to disasters,
- Safe local roads,
- Alleviate poverty,
- Sustainable development and environmental management.

3.4. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

3.4.1. SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (SPLUMA)

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. It seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making. Other objectives include addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments. SPLUMA requires national, provincial, and municipal spheres of government to prepare SDFs that establish a clear vision, which must be developed through a thorough inventory and analysis based on national spatial planning principles and local long-term development goals and plans.

Section 12 (1) indicates that all SDF must:

- 1) Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority,
- 2) Be informed by a long-term spatial development vision,
- 3) Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans,
- 4) Guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government,
- 5) Guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems,



- 6) Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial and municipal spheres,
- 7) Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes,
- 8) Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere,
- 9) Address historical spatial imbalances in development,
- 10) Identify the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks,
- 11) Provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development,
- 12) Promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment,
- 13) Take cognizance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority,
- 14) Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources, and
- 15) Consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

3.4.2.1. SPLUMA PRINCIPLES

Chapter 2 of SPLUMA sets out the development principles that must guide the preparation, adoption and implementation of any spatial development framework, policy or by-law concerning spatial planning and the development or use of land.

The five (5) founding principles as set out in Section 7 (a) to (e) of SPLUMA that apply to all SDFs covered in these Guidelines are:

- 1) **Spatial Justice:** past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land by disadvantaged communities and persons
- 2) **Spatial Sustainability:** spatial planning and land use management systems must promote the principles of socio-economic and environmental sustainability through; encouraging the protection of prime and unique agricultural land; promoting land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; consider all



current and future costs to all parties involved in the provision of infrastructure and social services so as to ensure for the creation of viable communities.

- 3) **Efficiency:** land development must optimize the use of existing resources and the accompanying infrastructure, while development application procedures and timeframes must be efficient and streamlined in order to promote growth and employment
- 4) **Spatial Resilience:** securing communities and livelihoods from spatial dimensions of socio-economic and environmental shocks through mitigation and adaptability that is accommodated by flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems.
- 5) **Good Administration:** all spheres of government must ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development and all departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of SDFs. This principle is the fulcrum of this framework largely because implementation of the spatial planning vision and objectives is not only highly dependent upon a strong coordinating role of central government, but is also predicated upon good governance mechanisms, incorporating meaningful consultations and coordination with a view to achieving the desired outcomes across the various planning spheres and domains.

3.4.2.1.1. SPLUMA NORMS AND STANDARDS

The norms and standards as set out in Chapter 2 Section 8 (2) of SPLUMA provide further clarity on the scope and focus of spatial planning, stipulating that SDFs must:

- a) Reflect the national policy, national policy priorities and programmes relating to land use management and land development,
- b) Promote social inclusion, spatial equity, desirable settlement patterns, rural revitalisation, urban regeneration and sustainable development,
- c) Ensure that land development and land use management processes, including applications, procedures and timeframes are efficient and effective,
- d) Include— (i) a report on and an analysis of existing land use patterns; (ii) a framework for desired land use patterns; (iii) existing and future land use plans, programmes and projects relative to key sectors of the economy; and (iv) mechanisms for identifying strategically located vacant or under-utilised land and for providing access to and the use of such land,
- e) Standardise the symbology of all maps and diagrams at an appropriate scale,
- f) Differentiate between geographic areas, types of land use and development needs, and



- g) Provide for the effective monitoring and evaluation of compliance with and enforcement of this Act.

Together with the development principle set out in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA, these norms and standards aim to ensure that the Nquthu SDF conforms to a unified set of criterion in order to create consistency in focus at all scales. This in turn will inform the specification of the content and themes that the SDF should focus on.

SPLUMA Chapter 4 Part A 12 (2) (b) states that:

“A municipal spatial development framework must assist in integrating, coordinating, aligning and expressing development policies and plans emanating from the various sectors of the spheres of government as they apply within the municipal area”

3.4.2. PGDS SPATIAL PLANNING PRINCIPLES

The strategic and targeted nature of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy implies that specific interventions will be undertaken within key geographical areas of need and potential. The PGDS further highlights the following spatial principles:

- 1) The Principle of **Environmental Planning** (Bioregional Planning), which refers to understanding and respecting the environmental character (potential and vulnerability) and distinctiveness of places and landscapes and promoting balanced development in such areas,
- 2) The Principle of **Economic Potential**, which aims to improving productivity and closing the economic performance gap between the various areas of KwaZulu-Natal towards economic excellence of all areas. Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is seen as a pre-requisite for the achievement of poverty alleviation,
- 3) The Principle of **Sustainable Communities** promotes the building of places where people want to live and work. Quality of living refers to the balance between environmental quality, addressing social need and promoting economic activities within communities. Often communities within the rural context of KwaZulu-Natal are not located in the areas with perceived highest economic potential. Where low economic potential exists planning and investments should be directed at projects and programmes to address poverty and the provision of basic services in order to address past and current social inequalities towards building sustainable communities,



- 4) The Principle of **Local Self-Sufficiency** promotes locating development in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their needs locally,
- 5) The Principle of **Spatial Concentration** aims to build on existing concentrations of activities and infrastructure towards improved access of communities to social services and economic activities. This principle promotes concentration along nodes and corridors with multi-sectoral investment i.e. roads, facilities, housing etc. This principle further assists in overcoming the spatial distortions of the past. Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres in order for them to become regional gateways,
- 6) The Principle of **Sustainable Rural Livelihoods** considers rural areas in a way which is integrated with other decision making associated with the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. This principle requires that spatial planning consider the locality and impact of human, physical, natural, financial and social capitals of an area and spatially structures that support each other. Another aspect of this principle is promoting spatial planning in a continuum where rural areas are not addressed as completely separate entities to urban centres, but rather a gradual change in landscape with the potential progression of rural areas to more closely resemble the service standards and quality of living achieved in some urban contexts,
- 7) The Principle of **Balanced Development** promotes the linking of areas of economic opportunity with areas in greatest need of economic, social and physical restructuring and regeneration at all spatial scales. This principle sought to find a balance between the potentially competing land uses by understanding the relationship and integration between major dimensions within the province and promoting a synergetic mixture of land uses in support of each other at various spatial scales,
- 8) The Principle of **Accessibility** simply promotes the highest level of accessibility to resources, services, opportunities and other communities. This is intrinsically linked to transportation planning and should consider localized needs for the transportation of people and goods by various modes of transport as guided by the scale and function of a region.

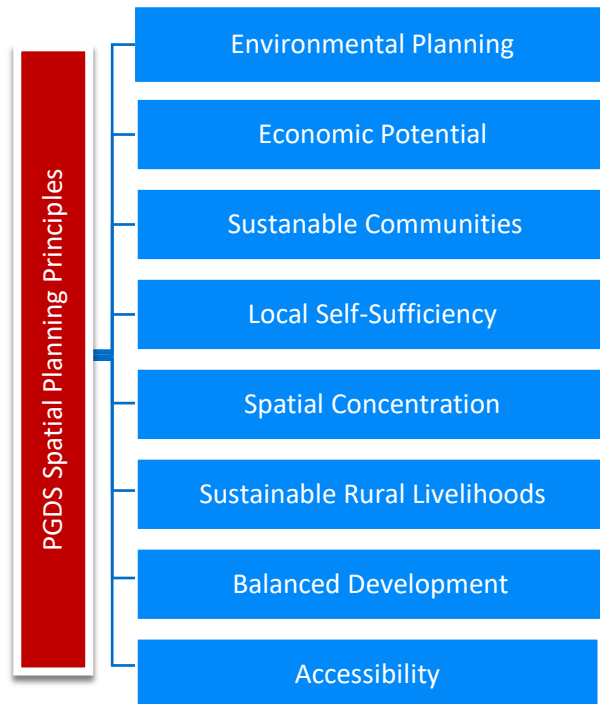
3.4.2.1. IMPLICATION OF PGDS SPATIAL PLANNING PRINCIPLES TO NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY

Nquthu Municipality embraces PGDS Spatial Planning Principles. The municipality has implemented or in the process of implementing spatial interventions that aim to address all or some of the aforementioned Spatial Planning Principles. Some of the projects or programmes aligned to these principles are:



- The municipality has developed a Master Plan for Nquthu Town that are meant to guide development in the municipal key economic node,
- Environmental awareness and sensitivity with due consideration to the EMF.

Figure 3: PGDS Spatial Planning Principles



3.5. VISION DIRECTIVES

The spatial vision of Nquthu Municipality must take cognizant of the IDP vision, policies from all spheres of government, competitive & comparative advantages, and issues confronting the municipality. The following section makes a summary of key issues, competitive & comparative advantages that guides the development of the SDF Vision

3.5.1. SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES, COMPETITIVE AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INFORMING THE SDF VISION

The following is a summary of challenges / issues that came to the fore after reviewing and engaging various sector plans and stakeholders in Nquthu:

- 1) **Low education and skills levels:** Nquthu is experiencing low level of education and skills which is detrimental to economic growth and development. This SDF will investigate the level of provision of schools and other higher learning institutions within the municipal area.
- 2) **Rocky terrain and unplanned settlement patterns:** This make it difficult for the municipality to implement its infrastructure development and service delivery



programmes. Whilst nothing can be done in terms of rocky terrain, unplanned settlements can be redressed by developing appropriate plans / strategies and enforcing them.

- 3) **Poor access to public facilities:** There is poor access to essential public facilities like schools, clinics, libraries and other government services, especially in out-flung areas.
- 4) **Poor / Lack of Bulk Infrastructure:** Nquthu is experiencing backlog in water and sanitation. This is caused by aging or dysfunctional infrastructure.
- 5) **Traffic Congestion around Nquthu Town:** The town has experienced steady growth of economic activities over the years. This has increased the level of traffic in the town thereby causing traffic congestion during rush hours.

In addition to the key challenges facing Nquthu are its undeniable strong competitive and comparative advantages. Nquthu is rich in heritage and immense untapped tourism potential and underutilized agricultural land. The above challenges and the competitive and comparative advantages of Nquthu LM are key and have been utilized in informing the development of the SDF vision.

The following are other issues that were considered when developing the SDF Vision.

3.5.2. VISION DEVELOPMENT

The spatial vision is essentially a comprehensive but concise statement which guides the current and future development of the area. The spatial vision is part of a negotiated process with all stakeholders which serves as a constant reminder to work towards a common purpose thereby ensuring a collaborative approach. The spatial vision is further underpinned by the long-term municipal IDP vision.

3.5.2.1. IDP LONG-TERM VISION

The long-term vision of Nquthu Municipality is as follows:

“Seeking to build a people centered and developmental municipality that is financially stable, responsive, and efficient and is capable of meeting people’s needs and aspirations and, ultimately deliver on the NDP vision”

3.5.2.1.1. IDP DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Nquthu Municipality IDP has identified the following as development priorities:

- Providing a dynamic and transformational political leadership and a clean and efficient municipal administration,
- Growing the local economy and creating jobs through the skilling of local



businesspeople and empowering local enterprises,

- Infrastructure development and expansion of Nquthu Town;
- Accelerating the delivery of basic services,
- Working with all stakeholders to protect the rights and ensure the well-fare of our communities especially the vulnerable groups; elderly, disabled, women and children,
- Exploiting our heritage to further improve the image of Nquthu as a tourist destination,
- Creating a platform for the people of Nquthu nurture their talents and realize their potential in arts, sports and other disciplines,
- Strengthen our disaster management unit to improve our prevention measures and also improve our response during disaster incidents, and
- Ensure a vibrant and effective non-profit sector, especially those dealing with women empowerment, youth development and early childhood development.

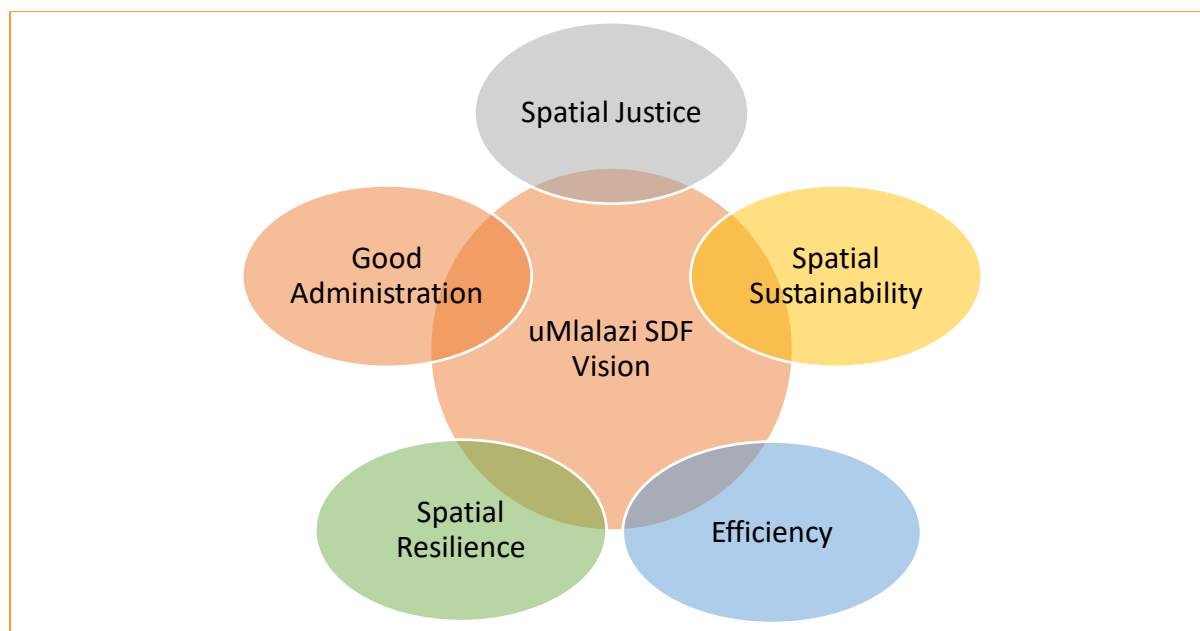
3.5.2.2. CURRENT SDF VISION

The existing SDF vision reads as follows “By 2030 the Nquthu Municipality will have changed its spatial and economic landscape through innovative spatial planning and position itself as a destination of choice”.

3.5.2.3. REVIEWED SDF VISION

In terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), a municipal spatial development framework must include a longer-term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern for the next 10 to 20 years.

With this in mind, the reviewed SDF Vision should take cognisance of SPLUMA spatial principles of spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration. This is diagrammatically reflected below.



Taking into cognizance the SPLUMA spatial principles, the reviewed vision is suggested to read as follows

“By 2040 the Nquthu Municipality will have changed its spatial and socio-economic landscape through innovative spatial planning principles of justice, sustainability, efficiency, resilience and good administration that will position the municipality as a destination of choice for tourism and investment”.

SECTION 4: SPATIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

This section presents the MEC Comments from the previous SDF and articulates how issues raised by the MEC were addressed, sector plans analysis that entails strategic review of prior sector strategies to identify key challenges and opportunities that can be incorporated in the current SDF, biophysical analysis that entailed an overview of the spatial location of environmental sensitivities, high potential agricultural land and other environmental considerations and identification of legacy, current and future challenges, socio-economic analysis, built environment analysis and finally the section concludes by putting forward key development issues and their spatial implications.

4.2. MEC COMMENTS

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013), all municipalities are required to submit their adopted



Integrated Development Plans (together with the SDF which is the component of the IDP, as well as other sector plans) to the MEC of the Department of COGTA for assessment. The assessment of the IDP and SDF are two separate processes which complement each other. The outcome of the assessment is aimed at providing feedback to Municipalities that would improve their SDFs and facilitate the formulation of realistic and credible SDFs. In June 2019, the uMzinyathi District Family of Municipalities submitted their IDPs and SDFs for assessment. In September 2019, COGTA issued a combined SDF Assessment Report for the District which entails the state of SDFs in the district, assessment results and recommendations for each municipality. The following is a summary of recommendations and issues to be addressed by Nquthu Municipality emanating from COGTA 2019/2020:

Table 3: MEC Comments

MEC COMMENTS	HOW THE MEC COMMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED
The SPLUMA requirements needs to be fully translated into the Nquthu Local Municipality SDF as it has been noted that the SDF of this municipality has not yet fully translated these requirements.	The provisions of the SPLUMA have been considered and incorporated in the policy section. This is also dealt with through the different maps
The municipality need to set aside funding to address its aging SDF as it has been noticed that the SDF still has items that dates far back as 2016.	The alignment of projects and budget will be reflected in the phases.
The Nquthu SDF need to align with the SDF guidelines of 2017 provided by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and that of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.	The latest DRDLR SDF Guidelines have been utilized for this SDF document.
The SDF need to clearly identify and spatially represent the environmental sensitive areas within the municipality.	Maps that show environmentally sensitive areas is incorporated in the document.



MEC COMMENTS	HOW THE MEC COMMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED
<p>As it has been noted by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development that the municipality had challenges with regards to comprehensively addressing and representing agricultural related matters, and that the municipality did not provide any maps delineating the agricultural land categories in the IDP whilst the agricultural information in the SDF need to be presented in a systematic and spatial manner, it is recommended that the agricultural database be updated to identify the agricultural potential and farming activities within the municipality. It is further recommended that the municipality involves other stakeholders such Provincial Department of Agriculture, farmer co-operatives and other key private sector role players to assist with the generation of more accurate and updated information.</p>	<p>Maps that show environmentally sensitive areas is incorporated in the document. Stakeholder from the Department will also form part of the SDF process in the Technical Steering Committee.</p>
<p>It has been noticed by the Provincial Disaster Management Business Unit that the municipality did not attach the Disaster Management Sector Plan, so with that being said, it has been recommended that the municipality develop and annually review the DMSP for incorporation into the IDP to ensure alignment. The municipality also need to ensure alignment between the IDP and SDF so that information such as disaster risk profile and risk maps which are reflected in the IDP, are reflected in the SDF.</p>	<p>The DMSP has been prepared and will be submitted as part of the IDP in the next review.</p>



4.3. SECTOR PLAN REVIEW

This section of the report presents an overview of key municipal, district and department sector plans that have spatial implications. Key challenges and interventions in a form of projects will be reflected in mapping in the sections to follow.

4.3.1. INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN

The uMzinyathi District Municipality (UDM) has an infrastructure plan that has explained in detailed the status of service backlog particularly in terms of water and sanitation. The plan acknowledges service delivery backlogs in the water and sanitation.

Although it appears old, the plan went further and highlighted various water and sanitation challenges and projects that intend to address the backlog. These projects are in planning or implementation phases. An assessment of infrastructure is elaborated in the service delivery section of the report.

4.3.2. WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Nquthu Municipality is responsible for waste collection within its area of jurisdiction. The National Environmental Management Waste Act: (Act No. 59 of 2008) Chapter 3, section 11 of the Waste Act requires that all government spheres must develop Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs). Section 12 of the Waste Act outlines what the contents of integrated waste management plans should be, whilst section 13 stipulates the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of IWMP's.

Currently the municipality only provides a refuse removal service to Nquthu, Nquthu Township and Nondweni. Most of the municipal area which is largely made up of rural communities remains without municipal refuse services. Approximately 91% of households within the NLM area do not have access to either formal or municipal-provided refuse removal (Stats SA, 2012). This figure is 79% for the uMzinyathi DM as a whole. This figure indicates that the NLM is behind on provision of waste collection services compared to the rest of the UDM. The high level of un-serviced households in the NLM must be contextualized by the fact that the Municipality is largely rural.

4.3.3. HOUSING SECTOR PLAN

The Municipality has appointed a service provider that is currently busy reviewing the Housing Sector Plan. The Sector Plan is geared towards addressing the housing demand within the municipal jurisdiction in both rural and urban areas. Various status of projects on various phases of their implementation will be detailed in the Housing Sector Plan. However, this report also notes all housing projects and their spatial implication in the subsequent sections.



4.3.4. LED STRATEGY

The Municipality developed its LED Strategy in 2018. The strategy identified agriculture, tourism, retail / commercial, SMME & Informal sectors as key sectors that have potential to create jobs and reduce poverty to its community. These sectors are however confronted by several challenges ranging from aging economic and transport infrastructure, low level of education, lack of exploitation of abundant tourism products and extensive coastline. The strategy provided key opportunities and suggested interventions that have been considered and spatially presented in this report.

4.4. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

This section provides the overview of the municipality which can be further broken down to the following:

- Overview of the Municipality
 - Regional Context
 - Administrative Entities
- Broad Land Uses
 - Structuring Elements
 - Broad Land Uses

4.4.1. OVERVIEW OF THE MUNICIPALITY

4.4.1.1. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Nquthu LM was established in terms of Section 155 (1) (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. It is one of the four Category B Municipalities that falls within uMzinyathi District Municipality (UDM) located within central KwaZulu-Natal. The Municipality covers an area of approximately 1 962 km² and is predominantly rural in nature with expansive low-density rural settlements being one of its major features.

Nquthu LM is in the north east of the province of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) and sits at the north eastern boundary of uMzinyathi DM and share borders with the following local municipalities:

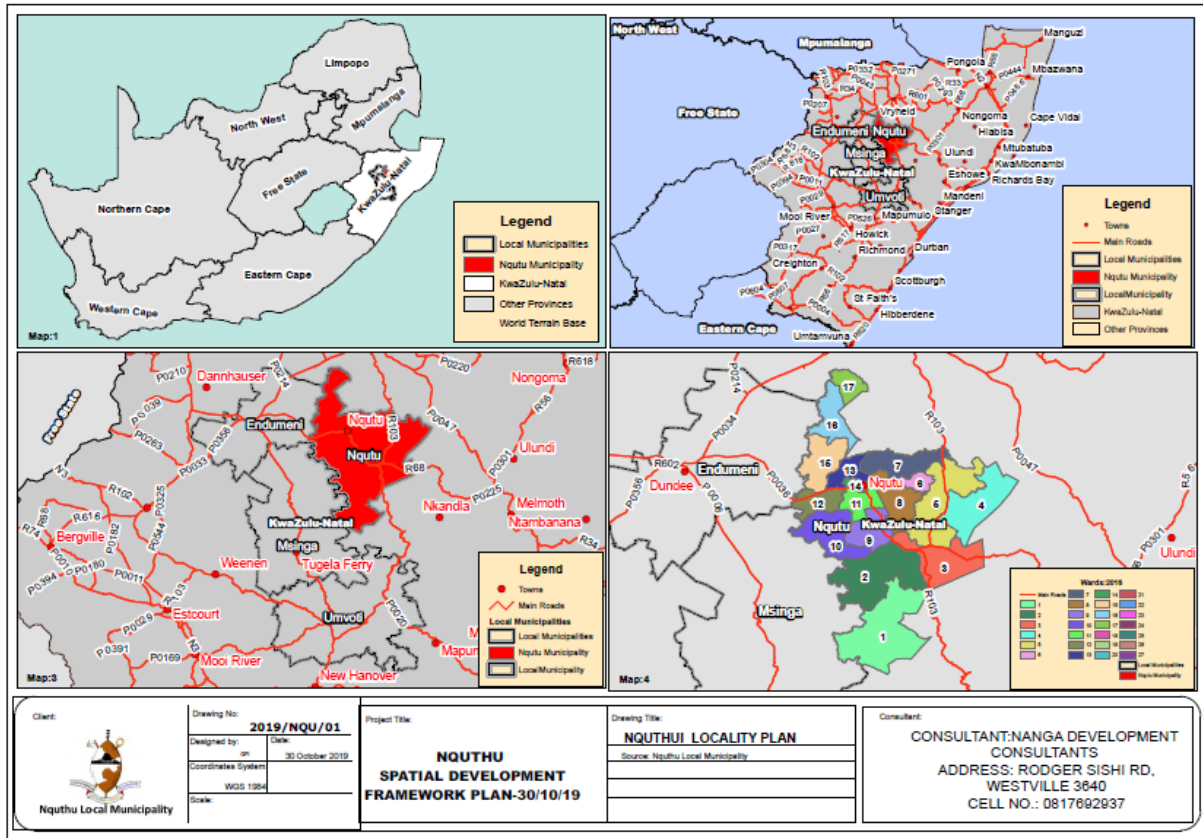
- Emadlangeni LM and Abaqulusi LM on the North (Emadlangeni LM is located within Amajuba DM and Abaqulusi LM is located within Zululand DM);
- Ulundi LM on the East (Ulundi LM is located within Zululand DM);



- Nkandla LM on the South (Nkandla LM is located within King Cetshwayo DM); and
- Msinga LM and Endumeni LM to the West both of which are located within uMzinyathi DM and are sister municipalities of Nquthu LM.

The map below shows Nquthu LM in relation to other local municipalities within uMzinyathi DM.

Map 9: Regional Context



4.4.1.2. ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITIES

4.4.1.3. WARD BOUNDARIES

There are currently 17 wards in Nquthu LM. Following the 2016 Local Government Elections, the Demarcation Board introduced changes in some Municipalities in terms of the Demarcation Act of 2008 as amended. These changes were intended to adjust Municipal boundaries of which saw some ward demarcations within Nquthu LM expanding through that process. Nquthu town is in Ward 14 and measures approximately 1453 Hectares (Ha) in extent. The wards, their extent, and major settlements are listed in the table below.

**Table 4: Ward, Extent and Main Settlement**

WARD	EXTENT	MAIN SETTLEMENTS
1	35 028 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mpukunyoni ▪ Qhudeni ▪ Ndlovana
2	16 608 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hlazakazi ▪ Silutshana ▪ Magogo
3	22 822 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frischgewaagd ▪ Straalfontein
4	16 727 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jama ▪ Excelsior
5	15 413 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Witkop
6	2 080 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nondweni
7	11 798 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maduladula
8	9 890 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patsoane
9	9 044 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
10	12 931 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ St. Augustine ▪ Masotsheni ▪ Ncepheni ▪ Isandlwane
11	6 040 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
12	4 988 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hlati Dam ▪ Jabavu
13	6 336 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ndindindi ▪ Mkhonjane ▪ Mafitleng
14	1 453 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nquthu
15	11 227 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
16	9 107 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haladu ▪ Mphazima
17	4 729 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ngolokodo

4.4.1.4. PROPOSED WARD CHANGES

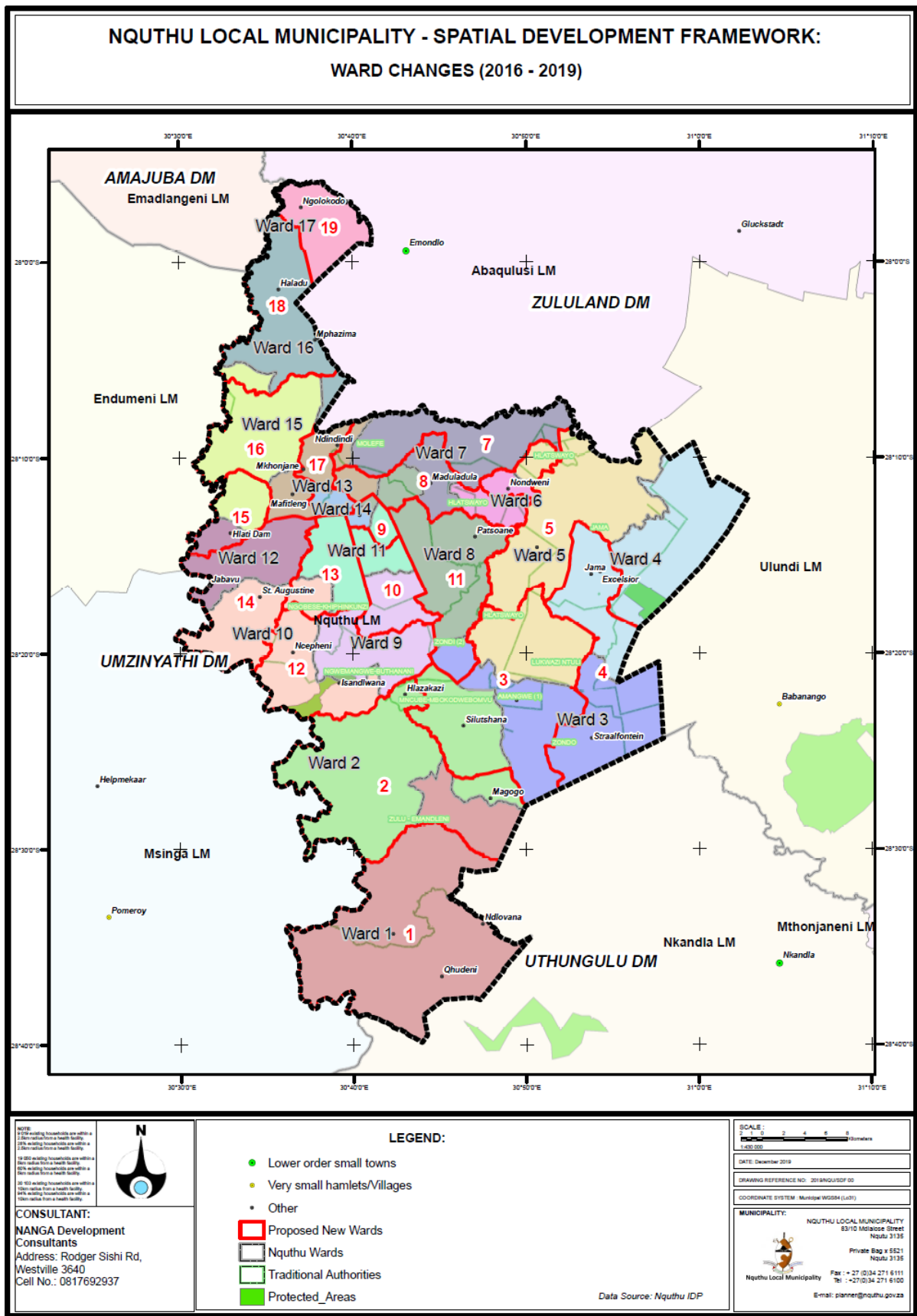
Ward delimitation is the responsibility of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) which is identified by the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 as an independent authority which performs its functions impartially, and without fear, favour or prejudice. The aim of ward delimitation is to ensure that all wards in the municipality have approximately the same number of voters. The process of ward delimitation occurs just before local government elections and involves rigorous consultation between the role players. The



intention of the consultative process is to allow municipalities to show the people in their areas what the MDB is proposing with respect to wards in their Municipalities. The proposed ward boundaries for Nquthu LM has been issued for consultation purposes. The proposed ward delimitation reveals that the number of wards in Nquthu LM will increase from 17 to 19 wards. The diagram below shows the proposed changes under discussion in red lines and numbers.



Map 10: Ward Demarcations and proposed changes





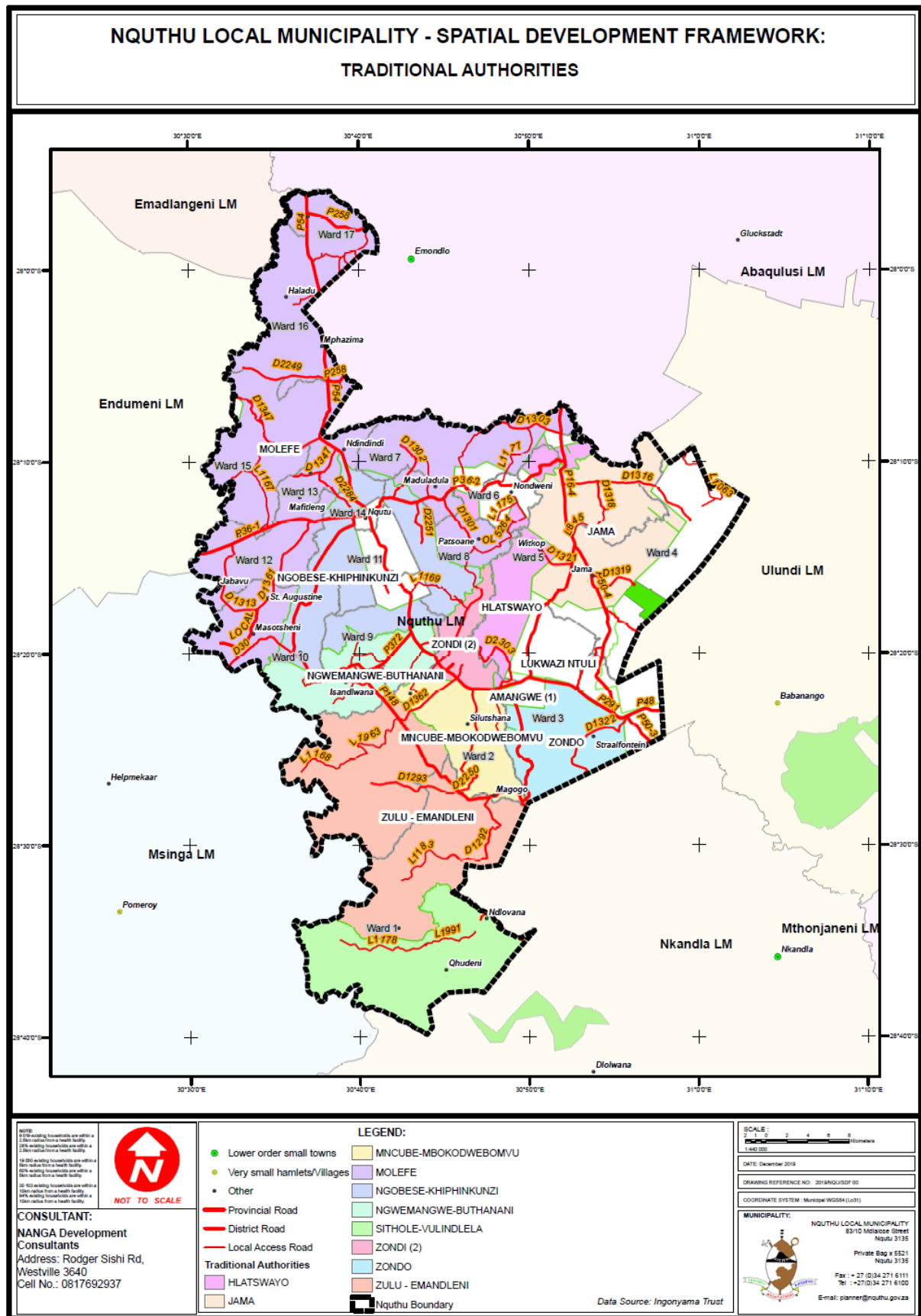
4.4.1.5. TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

Most of the land in Nquthu LM falls under the jurisdiction of traditional leaders. The participation of and cooperation with Traditional Leaders is critical for the success of the Municipality's development programs. Accordingly, Nquthu LM has a good working relationship with traditional leadership. Nquthu LM has nine (9) Traditional Council areas; namely:

- Sizamile
- Jama
- Khiphinkunzi
- Emandleni
- Mbokodebomvu
- Vulindlela
- Mangwe-Buthanani
- Molefe
- KwaZondi



Map 11: Traditional Boundaries





4.4.2. BROAD LAND USES

The total extent of the Municipality is approximately 1964 km². The dominant land cover within the district is natural land cover (45.8%), agricultural uses and plantations (26.6%), and 20.3% described as various categories of degraded land. The following table illustrates the broad land cover of Nquthu LM:

Table 5: Land Cover

Description	Nquthu Local Municipality	
	Area km ²	%
Plantation	8.2	0.42%
Sugarcane – commercial	0.11	0.01%
Subsistence (rural)	483.6	24.85%
Annual commercial crops dryland	26.26	1.35%
Sub-Total	518.17	26.63%
Degraded forest	0.01	0.00%
Degraded bushland (all types)	20.19	1.04%
Degraded grassland	263.48	13.54%
Old cultivated fields - grassland	0.48	0.02%
Erosion	111.62	5.74%
Sub-Total	395.78	20.34%
Built up dense settlement	17.62	0.91%
Golf courses	0.02	0.00%
Low density settlement	93.98	4.83%
KZN main & district roads	17.67	0.91%
Sub-Total	129.29	6.64%
Water natural	6.46	0.33%
Wetlands	4.15	0.21%
Water dams	1.93	0.10%



Description	Nquthu Local Municipality	
	Area km ²	%
Sub-Total	12.54	0.64%
Forest	0.1	0.01%
Dense bush (70-100 cc)	100.55	5.17%
Bushland (< 70cc)	119.68	6.15%
Woodland	8.98	0.46%
Grassland / bush clumps mix	36.05	1.85%
Grassland	621.07	31.91%
Bare sand	2.15	0.11%
Bare rock	1.73	0.09%
Sub-Total	890.31	45.75%
Mines and quarries	0.02	0.00%
Sub-Total	0.02	0.00%
Total	1946.11	100.00%

Data Source: Nquthu SDF 2018

4.4.3. NATURAL LAND COVER

The natural land cover is dominated by grassland (31.9% of Municipal land area) mostly prevalent in the central and northern parts of the study area and bushland (6.2%) dominant in the southern parts of the Municipality as indicated in the map below. A total of 26.6% of the Municipal land area comprises of agriculture and plantations. The most dominant sub-categories are subsistence agriculture (24.9% of Municipal land area) scattered across the entire Municipal area, while commercial farming only accounts for 1.4% of the area in isolated pockets. Land degradation is a particularly severe problem, covering a total of 20.3% of the district land area and with more than 111 km² classified as areas of severe erosion, mostly concentrated in the northern parts of the study area. These areas of land erosion are generally also associated with areas of subsistence agriculture. Most of the built-up footprint of the district (84.1%) comprises of low-density rural settlements.



4.4.4. RESIDENTIAL AREAS

The settlement pattern is dominated by the dense settlements areas in around and Nquthu radiating outwards to smaller and lower density settlements along major transport routes. Residential land uses generally follow the settlement pattern of the Municipality which is largely dispersed rural settlements except for the urban built up areas Nquthu town, Nondweni, and Ngolokodo. These areas are experiencing a high demand of land for residential purposes due to growing population densities. The population is distributed throughout the Municipality, although the southern areas are less densely populated due to the topography.

4.4.5. AGRICULTURE

With most of the land being under traditional leadership, the predominant land use in Nquthu LM is agriculture. Many households engage in small-scale subsistence agricultural activities - within their residential stands, flat land and gentle slopes, and along water courses - mainly for consumption purposes. The most prevalent activities on the residential stands include keeping of chicken and livestock (cattle and goats), production of vegetables, crops (Maize and beans) and fruits. In the central and northern areas, the other predominant land use is unimproved grassland, where livestock graze. In the southern areas, particularly in the steep slopes, the land has not been developed and has remained as thicket and bushlands. Other land uses in the municipality are limited to small areas of forest plantation in the central areas of Ward 6.

4.4.6. PROTECTED AND CONSERVATION AREAS

There are 2 protected areas within the Nquthu LM which fall under the Provincial Nature Reserve Category. The Isandlwana covers 780.7ha (0.4% of municipality) of land and the Ntinini Training Centre covers 747.2ha (0.38% of municipality). Isandlwana is located in Ward 4 and the Ntinini Training Centre is located in Ward 14.

According to the Protected Area Management Plan, The Isandlwana Heritage Reserve is strategically situated at the heart of the well-known Anglo-Zulu war and Anglo-Boer war sites of central KwaZulu-Natal. It is situated approximately 15 km directly south of the town of Nquthu and approximately 47 km south east of Dundee. The reserve was first proclaimed as a National Monument in 1969, several further proclamations led to the latest proclamation as a nature reserve in terms of the Protected Areas Act. Although the reserve was initially proclaimed for its historical and cultural importance it also conserves portions of the KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld and the Thukela Thornveld. It is also important to note that recent discovery of new invertebrates' species is a good indication of the important and potentially undiscovered biodiversity present in the reserve (Ezemvelo, 2015).



Isandlwana Heritage Reserve also forms part of a corridor that includes Ntinini Nature Reserve to the North East and Ophathe Nature Reserve which is a broad scale landscape corridor that links Ophathe Nature Reserve, Ntinini Nature Reserve and Chelmsford. This corridor is also called the Chelmsford corridor and links two of the main corridors namely the Berg Corridor and the Northern Interior Corridor. As illustrated on the attached thematic map, the Chelmsford Corridor traverses Wards 4 and 14 of Nquthu Local Municipality (Ezemvelo, 2015).

4.4.7. BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL

Business and Commercial uses are concentrated in the Nquthu town. Nquthu serves as the commercial core for higher-order, wholesaling and light industrial activities and providing many employment opportunities for Nquthu town residents, particularly those in the southern portion of the Municipality. Its strategic location on the crossroads of provincial roads makes Nquthu town potentially viable economic node for business and commercial. Most of the business and commercial activities are located along the major routes in town. The Nquthu Plaza, shopping centre with an extent of 14 912m², is located at the entrance of the town. It comprises of 47 shops one of which is Shoprite is the biggest tenant. There are other retail outlets which have recently been developed which are expanding north wards of the town such as Cambridge, Browns Hyperstore and Spar. The rest of the municipality comprises of isolated and scattered business and commercial activities which are mainly operated from home such as tuck shops, taverns and small-scale manufacturing.

4.4.8. CIVIC AND SOCIAL

There are various civic and social land uses within the Municipality which include schools, clinics and community halls. The two nodes of Nquthu and Nondweni have higher order social infrastructure and services which may not be found elsewhere in the Municipality such as the hospital, home affairs, post office, police station and magistrate court.

4.5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

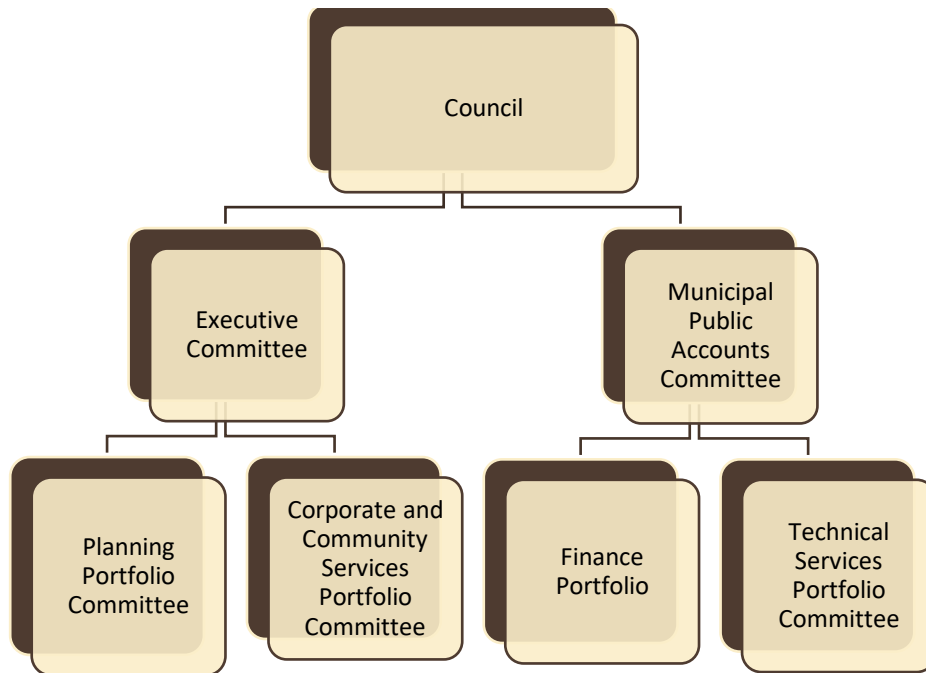
4.5.1. POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The legislative and the highest decision-making body of Nquthu LM is Council which is made up of thirty-three (33) Councillors and is chaired by the Speaker. Council has an Executive Committee which is a day to day committee and attends to the everyday business of the Municipality and is directly accountable to Council; this committee is chaired by the Mayor who is the political face of the Municipality. Council also has portfolio committees which are



arranged in line with Municipality’s own internal departments, these committees, except the MPAC, report to the Executive Committee. The following diagram illustrates:

Figure 4: Political Structure for Decision Making





4.5.2. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The administrative structure comprises of the Office of the Municipal Manager supported by Budget and Treasury;

Planning, LED,

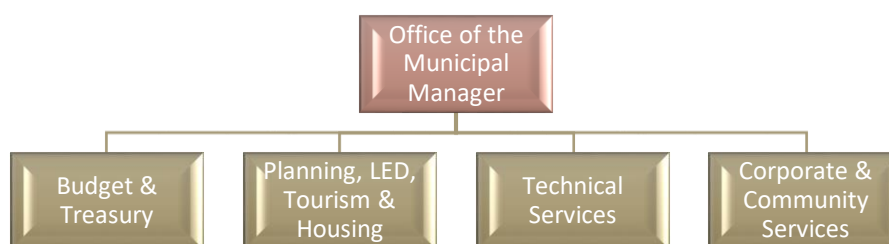
Tourism and Housing;

Technical Services;

Corporate and

Community Services.

The following diagram illustrates:



The SDF will focus on

the functions of the

Planning, LED, Tourism and Housing Department which discussed below:

Development Planning

- Development Control- maintaining town planning scheme (wall to wall), SPLUMA by-laws, SDF, etc.
- Development Facilitation- processing of development applications, attending JMPT sittings, etc.
- Land Use Management- enforcing of legislation and by-laws.

Local Economic Development and Tourism

- Project management.
- LED programmes- SMME development, Informal Traders development, agriculture and commercial activities.
- Tourism Promotion- arts and culture, heritage and community tourism.

Housing and Land Administration

- Development and implementation of the Housing Sector Plan.
- Planning for housing projects.
- Implementation of housing project.
- Land Administration- implementation of land disposal policy.

Building Inspectorate

- Submission and approval of building plans.
- Inspecting new and existing buildings.
- Enforcing building regulations and by-laws.
- Condemning and/or mitigating illegal developments.



Government Information Systems

- Policy development and implementation.
- Data capturing, analysis, manipulation and integration.
- Mapping.

4.6. LAND USE MANAGEMENT

The uMzinyathi family of Municipalities has established a Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (JMPT) in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013). It's a functional institutional body that is responsible for planning decisions within the district and meets on quarterly basis to review and approved the development applications as required in terms of SPLUMA. The JMPT functions as follows:

- Meets on Quarterly Basis;
- The Local Municipalities' Executive Committees serve as Appeal Authorities respectively;
- Each local Municipality has an Authorised Officer;
- Each Local Municipality has categorised the development applications;
- Each Local Municipality has a delegated representative that sit on the JMPT;
- All the Local Municipalities have adopted and Gazetted their Bylaws; and
- All Local Municipalities have approved their fee structures.

4.7. BIOPHYSICAL ANALYSIS

Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) regards the environment as a public asset and a common heritage of the people which must be used beneficially in the interest of the people. This further requires that all sensitive, vulnerable and highly dynamic and ecosystems under pressure, such as wetlands, riverine systems and all sensitive corridors need to be identified and cognitively integrated into all spatial planning procedures in order to ensure their protection and preservation as legislatively required. Having a good sense of the environment and resources available within the areas covered by such Spatial Development Planning (SDF) is not only necessary for the protection or preservation of such resources, but also helps in ensuring of sustainable development planning, and efficient resource utilisation with due diligence and care to the natural or biophysical environment as prescribed in terms of Section 28 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).



In addition, Section 48 of the National Environmental Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) compels Municipalities to align their integrated development plans (IDPs) to national and regional biodiversity frameworks in order to carry out the national mandate of protecting threatened ecosystems. This environmental analysis entails an overview of the broader biophysical environment within the Nquthu Municipal area. It maps out the sensitive areas and resources relating to biodiversity within the Municipal jurisdiction.

4.7.1. PHYSIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

4.7.1.1. TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPES

The general topography and altitude of the Municipal area varies, but consists of chains of undulating hills and gentle rolling hills on the northern and north- western regions, with the highest altitudes above sea level being 2 290m and the lowest points of about 1 154m.

Slopes within Nquthu municipal area also vary according to the topographical character of the area. More than 60 % of the municipal area has slope between 1:10 to 1; 100. These characterise mostly the western and southern portions of Wards 2, 3 and 5 though patches of gentle sloping areas are found sparsely across the municipal area. The mountainous areas are relatively steeper with slope of mostly between 1.5 and 1.17.5. Some other areas, mostly the sides of the mountains slope quite steeply, with slope of more than 1; 5. Naturally, areas with steeper slopes are quite susceptible to erosion activities if not properly managed, especially in developments involving removal of land cover, while areas that are much flatter also experience localised ponding or flooding. Areas that are flatter may require additional infrastructure such as pump stations to circulate water and transport sewer while areas that are hilly may require expensive procedures, such as cuts and fills, resulting in higher costs (NHBRC, 2014). Generally, in term of development, areas steeper than 1:8 or 12.5% are noted to be generally unsuitable for residential development. These areas within the municipal areas are noted to be on the side of the hills mostly, and are generally avoided. The ideal is to note where these steep areas occur in order to consider their impacts on land use planning.

4.7.1.2. GEOLOGY

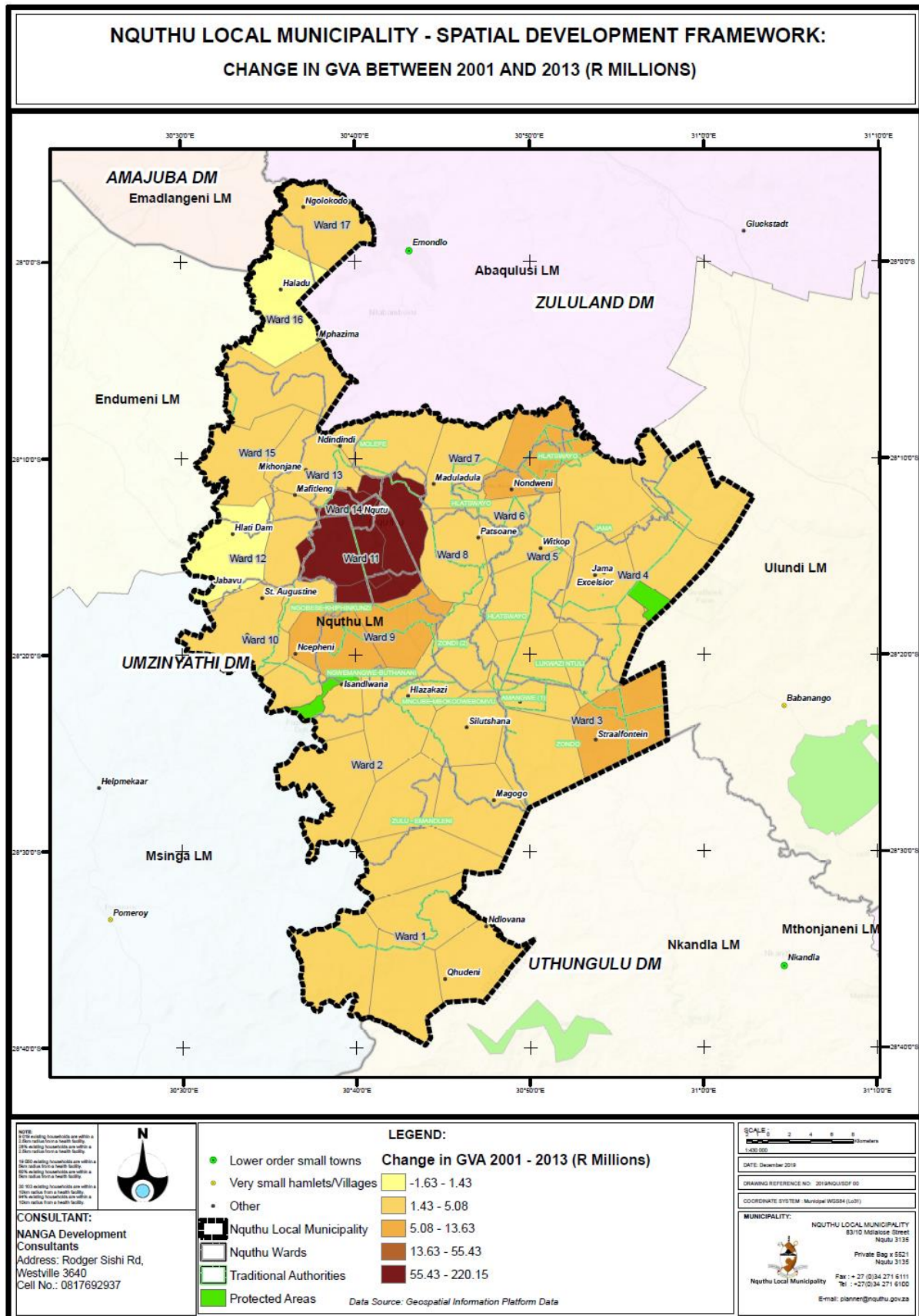
The geological composition of the municipal area is predominantly arenite, covering mostly the western and southern half of the municipal. This is interspersed by patches of Dolerite and Tilitite formations. Patches of Basalt intrudes along the south western border lines towards Msinga, and also along the areas south of Ngwebini Rivers and its tributaries. Dolerite and Tilitite formations dominate the eastern segment of the municipal area mostly east of Nqutu. The eastern corner along Ntinini River and where it meets the White Mfolozi is underlain by Granite. Areas characterised by Arenite are known usually for their low erosion potentials. Dolerite is also known for its rich coal reserves and could be a potential source for both revenue in coal mining, but adversely source of land degradation if such activities are not



properly monitored. **Map 12** shows the geological composition of Nqutu Municipal area. Geological formations have significant influence on the types of soils and agricultural potential of an area. This also determines the stability of the land and potential to support infrastructure development and therefore should be carefully looked at in the planning of developments and allocation of land uses within the municipality.



Map 12: Geology





4.7.1.3. CLIMATE

As per the Department of Agriculture's climate classifications, Nqutu Municipal area consists mainly of relatively good to moderately good climate. Moderately good climates are defined as having moderately restricted growing season as a result of low temperatures and severe frost, or moister stress. These can grow specific and suitable crops, but with some level of yield risk. Small areas classified as good climate exists on the eastern and northern eastern segments of the municipal area. These areas are defined as having slightly restricted growing seasons due to low temperatures and frost and have good yield potential for adopted crops. It is noted that no poor or very poor climates occur within the municipal area. Rainfall within the larger parts of the municipality, mostly on the south-western half ranges between 700 to 800mm.

4.7.2. HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS (RIVERS, WETLANDS AND ESTUARIES)

4.7.2.1. RIVERS AND CATCHMENTS

Several important rivers traverse the municipal area, contorted according to the topographical manifestation of the terrain. The main rivers that occur within the Nqutu Municipal area include the Blood and Mvunyane along the north western and northern boundaries respectively, with a little stretch of the Hoqo River also on the northern interior. Batshe River, which is a tributary extending from the Buffles River flows into the western parts of the municipality, west of Nqutu town. The eastern Segment of the municipality is crisscrossed by the Ngwebini River, The Vuwankala River, the Nondweni River, in the mid sections, and Ntinini, Nsubeni and piece of Nsongeni River all on the eastern boundary. The Southern segment of the municipal area is traversed by the Ngxobongo River, the Mangeni and Gubazi Rivers.

Catchment is referred to by the Ezemvelo guideline as an area of land from which the water runoff and water from smaller rivers flow in line with the slope into a main river system (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, 2017). According to the guideline, primary, quaternary or smaller catchment identification is most suitable and important for freshwater biodiversity spatial planning. Due to the numerous rivers within the municipal areas and immediate surroundings, several smaller catchments exist. Most of the northern parts fall within the smaller or quaternary catchments of the Nondweni and Buffalo River catchments. The western sections largely fall within the catchments of the White Mfolozi and its tributaries. The management of these catchments and the preservation of all wetlands within the catchment is essential to ensure the health of the rivers and riparian habitat maintenance.



4.7.2.2. WETLANDS

There are several wetland systems throughout the municipal area especially along the riverine systems and within the valley bottoms. Wetlands are critical ecosystems and habitat to many organisms. In addition, wetlands perform very important hydrological functions such as flood attenuation and the maintenance of water quantity and quality of river systems. These important ecological systems need to be protected and managed as effectively as possible. Wetland areas as well as areas within 100m of the river banks should be excluded from active development. In order to preserve the significant functionality of these hydrological bodies within the catchments, it is advisable to conserve these areas as open spaces in all spatial plans that may be developed.

It is important that prior to the planning of specific developments, development-specific impact assessments should be undertaken in order to determine the impacts of the development on these hydrologically sensitive areas. Development in close proximity to these areas may also require environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA Regulations December 2014 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended.

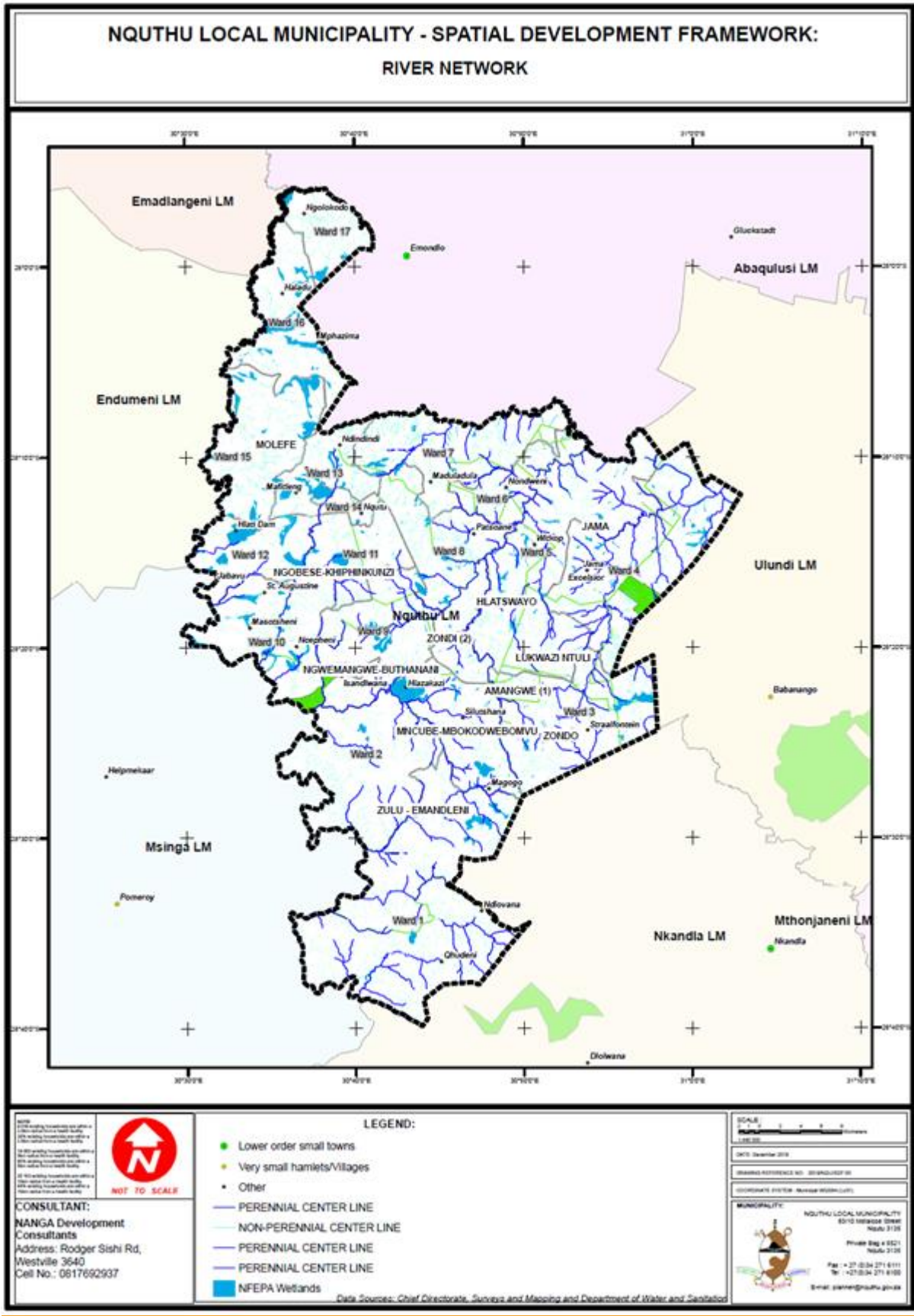
4.7.2.3. SPATIAL PLANNING IMPLICATIONS FOR RIVERS AND WETLANDS

The Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife's guidelines (2017), on freshwater spatial planning implications laid down the following useful principles to be followed:

- There should be no clearance of indigenous riparian vegetation. These should be maintained as erosion and sedimentation control mechanisms which will also provide river movement corridor for wild species.
- A minimum of 20m buffer of undisturbed vegetation soil should be maintained between hard surfaces and the riverine system or at the bank of the watercourse.
- Storm water management should not be discharged directly into the river system without setting and polishing of the runoff water occurring either through soft or engineering structures.
- Alien invasive vegetation should be removed or cleared from the riparian zones, preferably by chemical means, or if chemical is used, such chemicals must have been determined to be non- toxic to aquatic species.



Map 13: Hydrological character of Nquthu LM

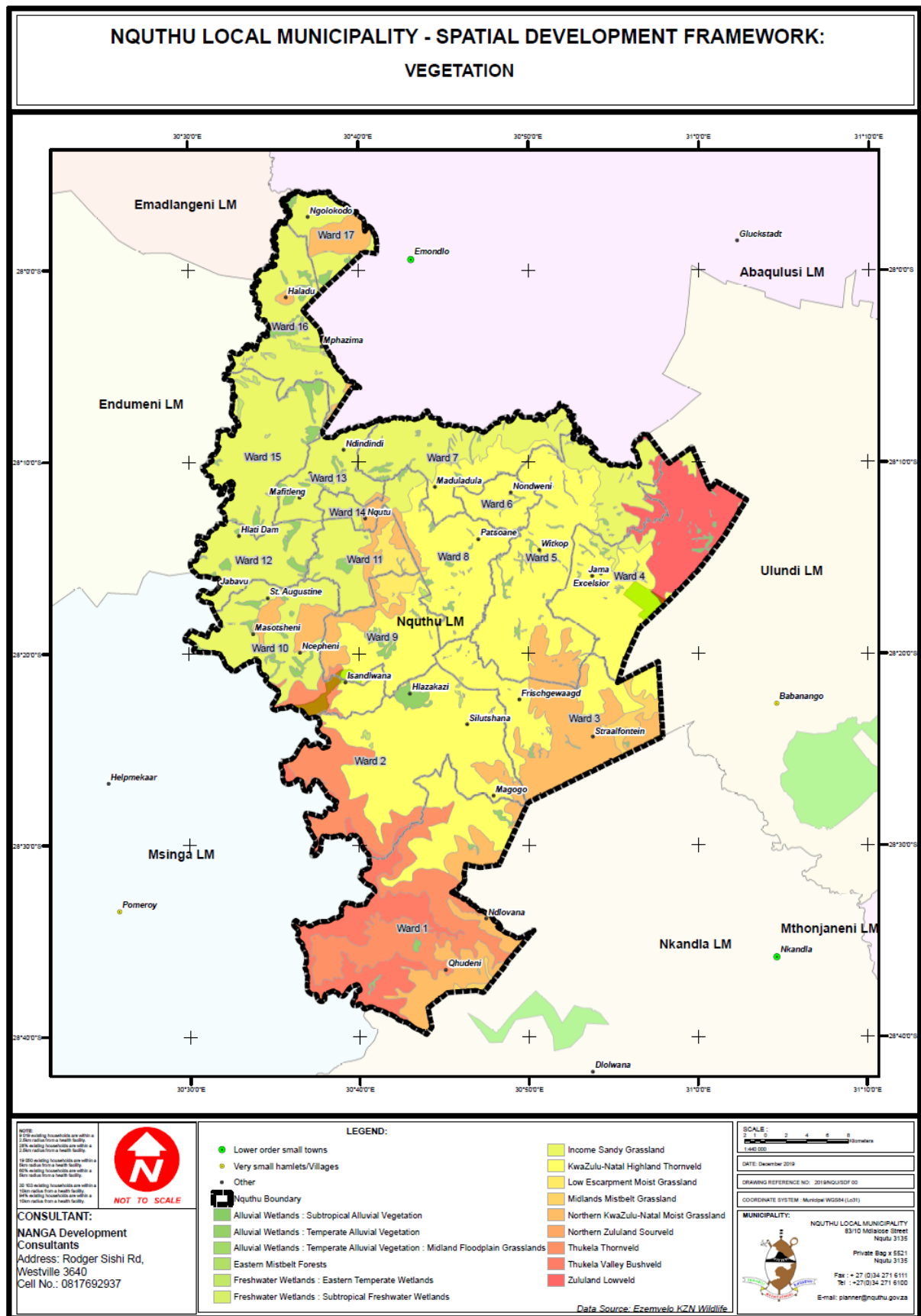




As per the vegetation classifications of the South African Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and KZN Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, vegetation within the municipal area is quite diverse (Mucina, L. & Rutherford, M. C., 2006; SANBI, 2016). The KZN version of the vegetation classification, (Jewitt, 2011) shows that the municipal area is covered by seven to eight main vegetation types. These include the Zululand Lowveld, located mainly on the eastern corner surrounding the Mtinini and Nsubeni Rivers where the geological composition is mainly Granite formation; the Thukela Thornveld, the Thukela Valley Bushveld and the Northern Zululand Sourveld, a mixture which stretches along the south-eastern boundaries, spreading over the southern segment, and further up along the south western boundaries. The mid 40% of the municipal area, South East of Nqutu is covered largely by the KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld and the Low Escarpment Moist Grasslands. The income Sandy Grassland spreads across the North-Western 30% of the municipal area, dotted by patches of Alluvial Wetlands vegetation and Freshwater Wetland vegetation within the riparian areas as depicted on **Map 14**.



Map 14: Vegetation Type within Nquthu



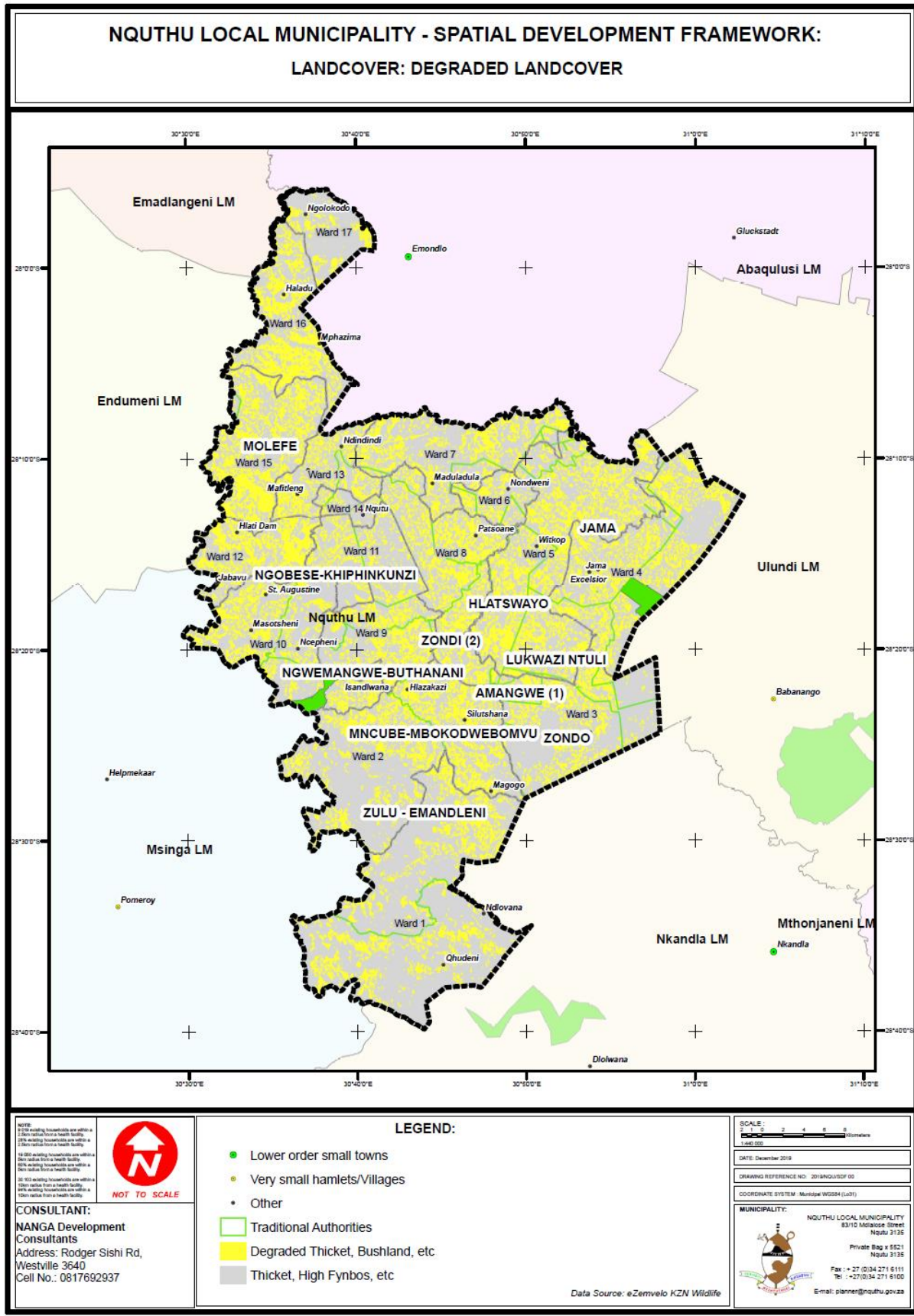


4.7.3. VEGETATION TRANSFORMATION

The importance of the vegetation and analysis is to determine the level of transformation taking place, and to make plans that protect critical vegetation species from becoming extinct. This also allows the preservation of natural resources within the municipal jurisdiction, as part of the larger bioregion conservation plans. Nquthu Municipal area has the vegetation that is fairly transformed through the municipal coverage. Nonetheless there are still areas of untransformed vegetation which require careful attention in land use planning and management. The transformation status is depicted in **Map 15**, with some fair number of degraded thickets and bushvelds. This implies that, the vegetation remaining in natural indigenous forms be preserved as much as possible.



Map 15: Degraded areas within Nquthu





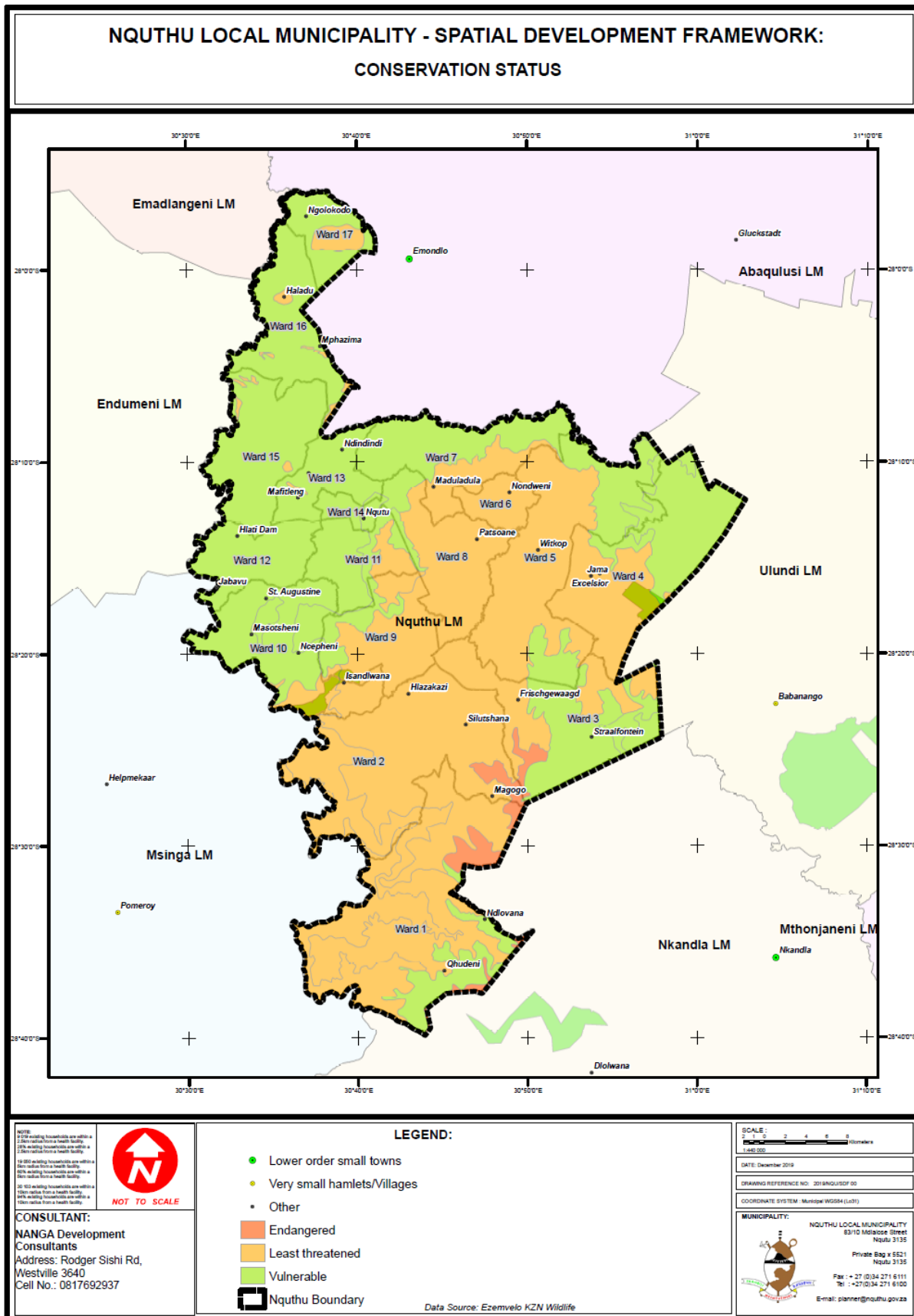
4.7.4. VEGETATION STATUS AND CONSERVATION TARGETS

The threatened ecosystem and conservation status is classified into, critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable and least threaten ecosystems according to the level of transformation that has occurred and the quantity of vegetation remaining in natural or indigenous forms. According to the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife classification (Jewitt, 2011), **Critically endangered** vegetation is one that is transformed so much that, the remaining patches in natural form are less than the biodiversity target. **Endangered vegetation** is vegetation type that has undergone immense transformation that its very existence in an indigenous form is significantly threatened, but the remaining patches is at least 15% more than the target. Vegetation classified as endangered is thus of high conservation significance. Vulnerable vegetation falls within the category that if its transformation is not checked, could move into an endangered category. Vegetation listed as **Vulnerable** has at least up to 60% remaining in natural form but could be under threat of transformation. Vegetation types with more than 60% remaining in natural form are categorised as **Least Threatened**.

The Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife vegetation database shows that, the vegetation covering the mid portions of the municipal area, stretching down south are indicated at least threatened while the areas along the eastern boundary, and north-western segment are generally classified as vulnerable (**Map 16**). Zooming in on the status of the individual vegetation types, the Eastern Mistbelt Forest and the Subtropical Alluvial Wetland Vegetation are listed as endangered vegetation. This implies that areas that are covered by these vegetation type should be preserved and excluded from activities that may involve vegetation removal of any kind. Three are listed ad vulnerable while the other four are listed a least threatened. The conservation status of the vegetation types within the municipal boundary are shown in **table 6**.



Map 16: Vegetation Conservation Status



**Table 6: Conservation Vegetation Status and Target**

Name	SANBI Veg Type Code	KZN Biome	Conservation target (%)	Remaining natural Habitat	Conservation status	Protection status in KZN
Northern Zululand Sourveld	SVI22	Savana	19%	66.1%	Least Threatened	7.1%
Thukela Thornveld	SVs2	Savana	25%	76.7%	Least Threatened	1.0%
Thukela Valley Bushveld	SVs1	Savana	25%	72.2	Least Threatened	0.5%
Zululand Lowveld	SVI23	Savana	19%	57.1%	Vulnerable	16.6%
Eastern Mistbelt forest	FOz3	Forest	66.5%	67.4%	Endangered	14.0%
Midlands Mistbelt Forest		Forest				
Income Sandy Grassland		Grassland	23%	46.2%	Vulnerable	0%
KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld	Gs6	Grassland	23%	62.7%	Least Threatened	1.8%
Low Escarpment Moist Grassland	Gs3	Grassland	23%	88.2%	Least Threatened	1.7%
Northern Kwazulu-Natal Moist Grassland	Gs4	Grassland	24%	56.5%	Vulnerable	1%
Fresh water Wetlands (Eastern Temperate Wetlands) Lakes & Pans	W1	Azonal Wetlands	24%	80.9%	Least Threatened	21.1%
Alluvial Wetlands: Temperate Alluvial Vegetation : Midland Temperate Grasslands	AZo	Azonal Wetlands	24%	70.3%	Least Threatened	14.4%
Alluvial Wetlands: Subtropical Alluvial Vegetation	AZa7	Azonal Wetlands	31%	34.9%	Endangered	9.0%
Freshwater wetlands: Subtropical Freshwater Wetlands	AZf6	Azonal Wetlands	24%	45.6%	Vulnerable	15.3%

Source: KZN Vegetation description, 2011

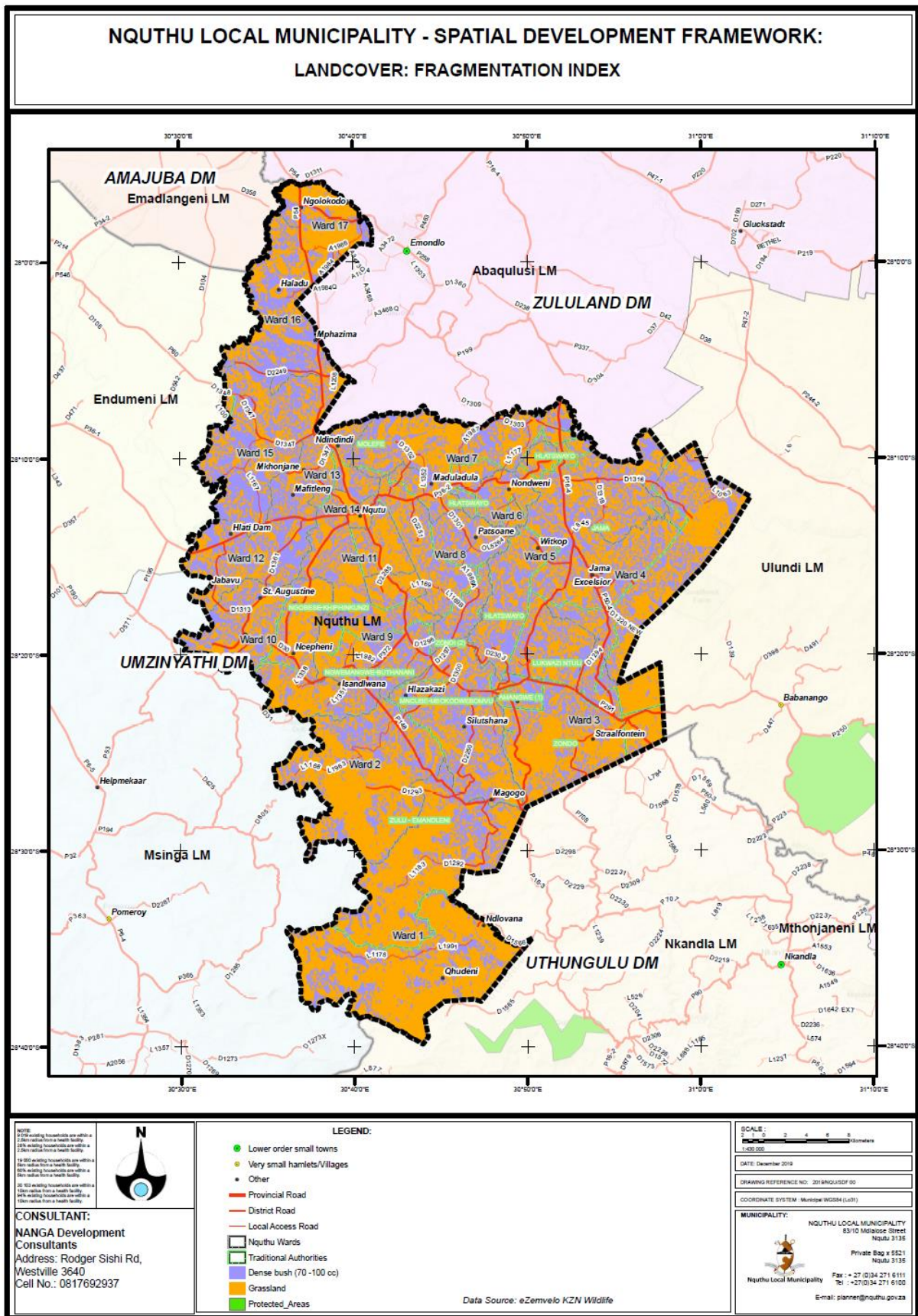
It should be noted also that development of indigenous vegetation of more than 1ha may be subject to an environmental impact assessment in terms of the Regulations published under NEMA (Act 107 of 1998), December 2014 as amended. Other regional or local biodiversity regulations may also apply in terms of high significant biodiversity priority areas. The key environmental issues may be the removal of vegetation especially the areas covered by the indigenous vegetation types as stated above, if the transformation or the size of the development is more than the 1ha threshold or 300m² threshold in terms of the red data biodiversity areas. Significant vegetation within the municipal area remains untransformed. This needs to be protected and prevent the unnecessary removal such vegetation. Ideally,



development that require vegetation removal should be restricted as much as possible to the already transformed areas.



Map 17: Land Cover





4.7.5. TERRESTRIAL CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY PRIORITY

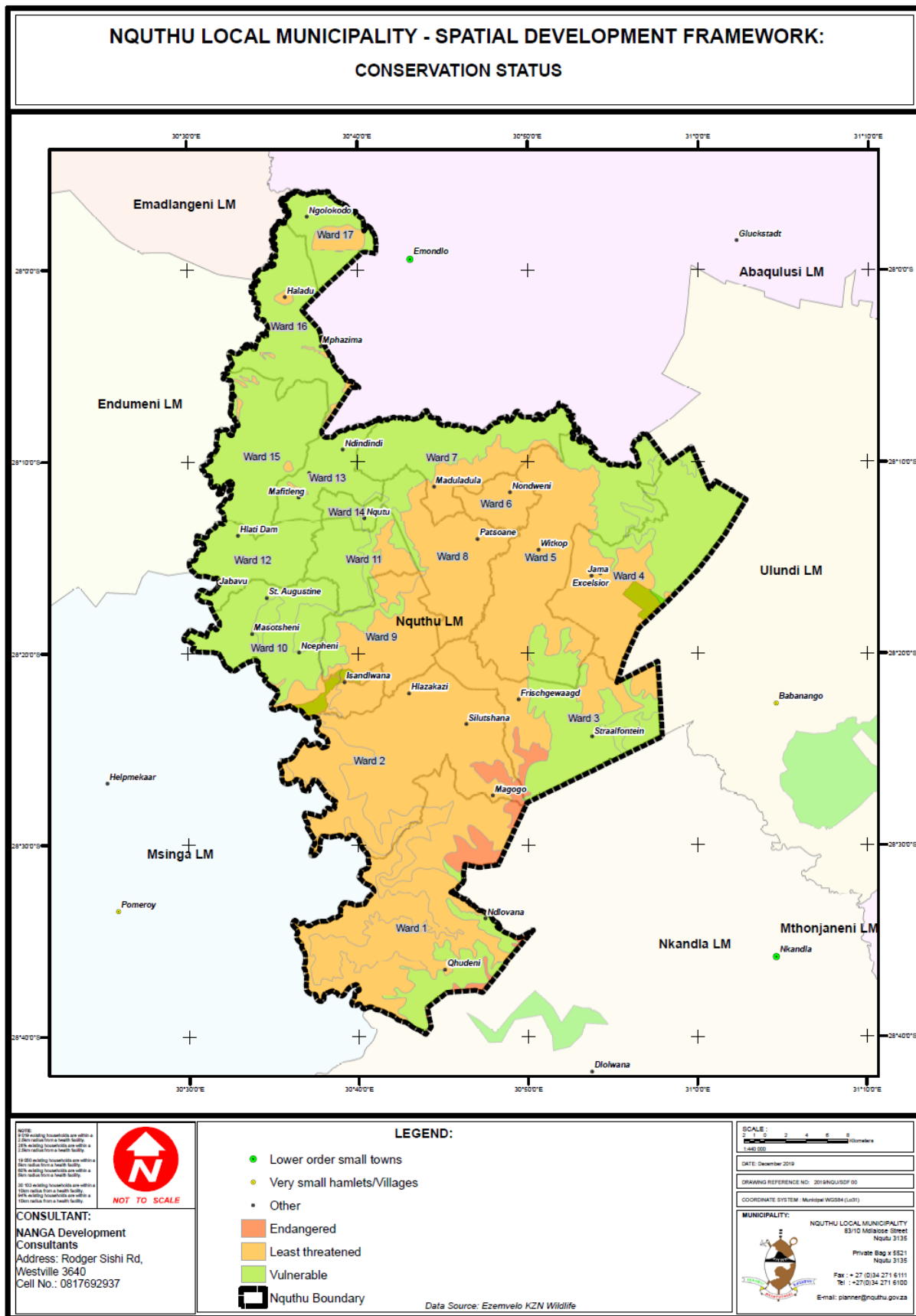
Biodiversity of a given environment essentially refers to the diversity of plants and animals (living things) that occur in a given area. These plants and animals interact with the physical elements of the area such as the soils, water, and atmospheric conditions (non-living things) in such a manner that the various living and non-living components of that area maintain a suitable living environment that is depended on by the components of the environment. The resulting suitable environment provides various benefits for people and communities that live in the area. The Biodiversity Areas map prepared by the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, indicates the location of critical biodiversity status of a particular area. These are divided into **Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA)**, and **Ecological Support areas (ESA)**. Each of these two main categories are also subdivided into smaller unites. Critical biodiversity areas are classified as *irreplaceable* and *optimal*, while the Ecological Support areas are classified as *corridors*, which can also be landscape corridors or local corridors.

4.7.5.1. CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS (CBA)

The CBA describes or maps the status of the biodiversity requirements or needs of a given piece of land for sustained ecosystem balance. Areas that have *irreplaceable* status are critical for meeting the biodiversity targets of the province as they are the only known areas where specific biodiversity resources or species are located and hence are necessary to be kept intact to maintain the functionality of such ecosystems (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, 2017). Few patches or spots of irreplaceable biodiversity landmarks are scattered across the Nqutu Local Municipal Area, but mainly south of the mountains on the southern parts of Nkonisa Community and along the boundary line West of Thulani Settlement. A few patches also traverse the mid sections South of Nqutu town along R68. **Map 18** shows the CBA and ESAs within the municipal boundary. Likewise, areas that are marked as *optimal* represent an area where the biodiversity needs can be met the most, without taking more land space from other uses. That is, in this case, the target can be met somewhere else, but at a greater cost, and which may not be the best option or may not be the optimal choice. These Optimal areas spread across the municipal area, mostly within areas with untransformed or indigenous vegetation.



Map 18: Critical Biodiversity Areas





4.7.5.2. ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS (ESA)

ESAs are functional areas which may be either natural or not, but through which linkages between important biodiversity areas can be created in order to form a pattern and maintain key ecological processes within the ecosystem (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, 2017). These areas then become important ecological corridors or channels through which such connectivity can be maintained. Nquthu local municipality possesses an intensive network of hydrological systems with associated wetlands and riparian zones, which provide such corridors for key biodiversity maintenance. Such areas within the municipal areas are mapped as depicted in figure 9. This corridor passes through the middle of Nquthu Municipal land, with narrow tail from the western border and broader footprint on the mid-eastern half around the Vuwankala and Ntinini Rivers. This corridor is one of the longest biodiversity corridors within KZN, cutting through several municipalities, including Abaqulusi, Ulundi, Mthonjanani, Mtambanana and uMlalazi. It is therefore a very important area that requires optimum protection from any form of degradation. These areas are also shown on **Map 18**.

4.7.5.3. SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR CBAS AND ESAS

Pressures and threats to these sensitive areas may extend from the demand for land for agriculture, mining, residential and commercial developments and alien infestations. These can negatively impact on the maintenance and sustenance of these areas if these are undertaken on local scales through subsistence farming and informal settling, without prior planning. The integration of these areas into spatial planning activities is not only necessary but is also an opportunity to ensuring their proper maintenance, through appropriate land use zoning and monitoring by local authorities.

All areas with irreplaceable status should be integrated into the conservation areas and vegetation removal in these areas should be avoided as much as possible, and if at all necessary, then through Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) procedures where the opportunity costs can be critically evaluated. It is paramount to note that, the maintenance of natural vegetation on the identified CBAs and ESAs is key for maintaining the habitats they accommodate and link in ensuring optimum benefit to all ecosystem stakeholders, including human communities.



4.7.6. AGRICULTURE

4.7.6.1. AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL

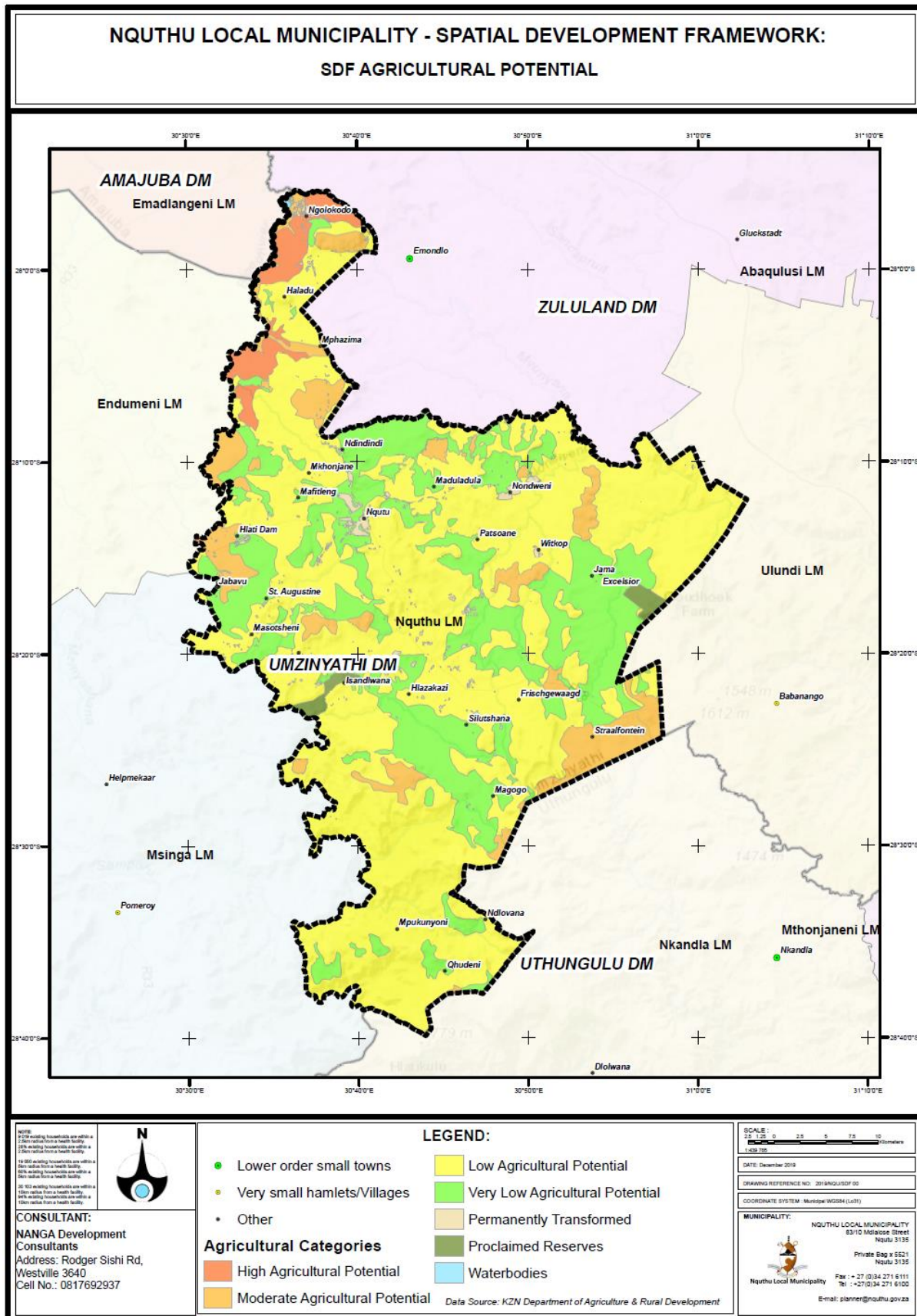
Agricultural potential referred here mainly to the arability of a land which deals with ability of the land or soil to support the cultivation of crops. High arable lands are noted to be of high agricultural potential. This implies that the piece of land possesses the right nutrients and pH or acidity as well as permeability levels to support the growth of basic arable crops and hence could be cultivated. The portions of the land that are marked as low and very low potential rather usable for grazing, or afforestation activities, rather than growing of arable crops.

From the agricultural Potential Mapping of the municipal area, less than 20% of the municipal area is identified as of good agricultural potential. These small patches of land are dotted across the mid portions and along the northern western boundary of the municipality as shown in **Map 19**. The remaining 80% or more is noted to be of low agricultural potential.

Given that agriculture is key in sustaining local communities and livelihoods, the scarcity of good agricultural land may pose food security threats as production may be less. It is therefore critical that the areas marked as agricultural potential be reserved for agricultural production and excluded as much as possible from non-agricultural or non-cropping activities. Areas of low agricultural potential are recommended for commercial or other non-agricultural developments.



Map 19: Agriculture Potential Areas





4.7.6.2. AGRICULTURAL CATEGORIES

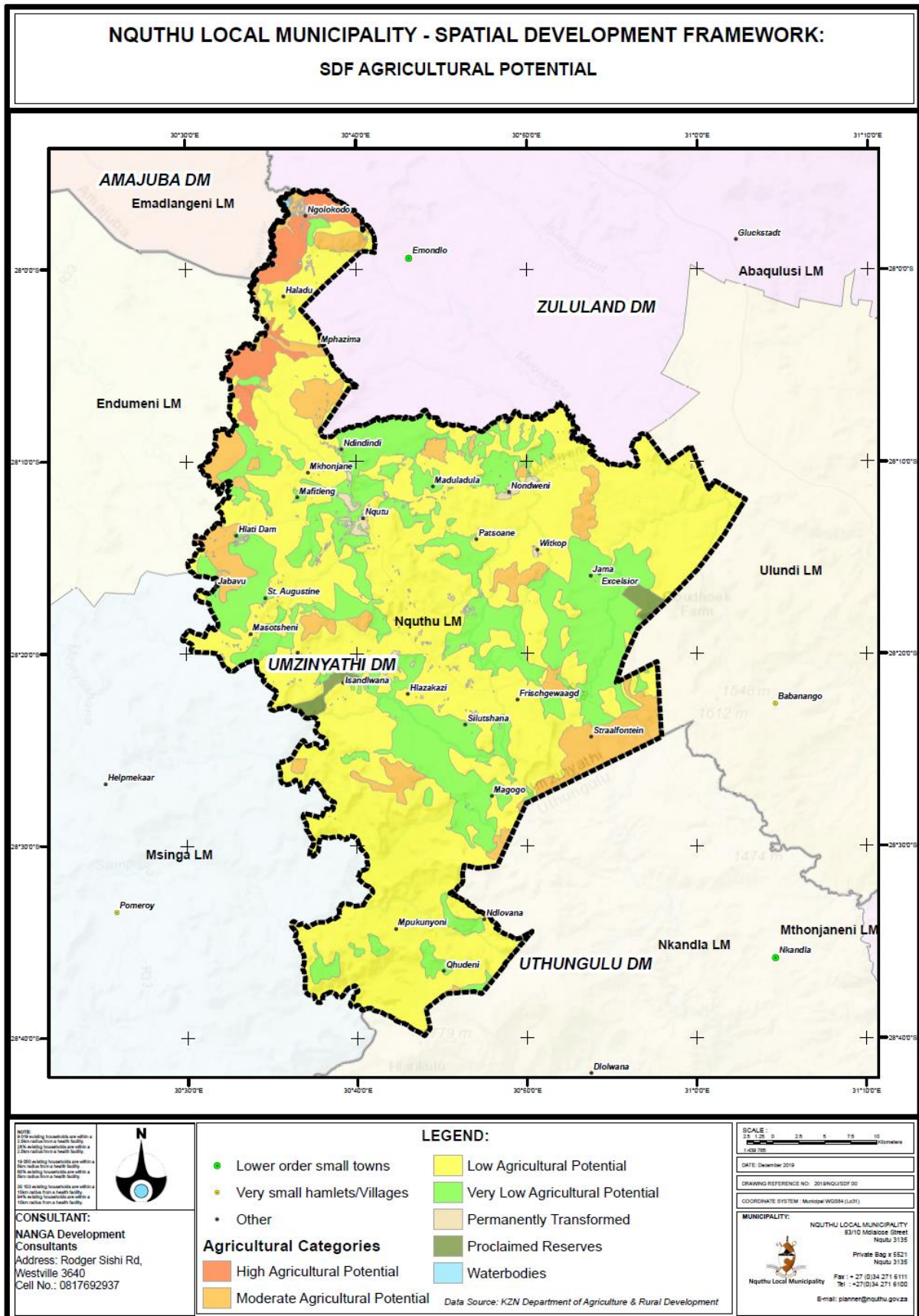
The purpose of Agriculture land categories classification is to help in the determination of which land parcels should be restricted to agricultural activities and which ones can be subjected to other uses. Agricultural land is classified by The Department of Agriculture into three categories to guide the use of agriculture land. These include the following categories:

- A. **Irreplaceable:** where land use is limited to only agriculture production only. This may include cropping, keeping of farm infrastructure such as storage facilities and sheds.
- B. **Threatened:** This category, requires that all effort be made in restricting the land parcels with this classification for mostly agricultural uses. These should be protected from degradation by other uses.
- C. **Primary Agriculture land use:** Category C land is one that has moderate agricultural potential, and may require further efforts in order to a desirable agricultural use. The use of this may include uses in category A and B, such as storage and production infrastructure, with limited agriculture tourism, and research facilities.
- D. **Secondary Agricultural land use:** these areas mostly those with low agricultural potential and are used primarily for other uses, with agriculture being a secondary land use.
- E. **Mixed Use:** Category E lands are mostly with limited arability potential. These are used for other activities such as grazing of animals, conservation, tourism or development, depending on the demand within h surrounding area.

The agriculture category mapping indicates that the municipal land is mostly covered by category B (Threatened), C (Primary Agriculture Land), D (Secondary Agriculture Land) and E Mixed Use Lands). This implies that the small patches are identified as Primary Agricultural Lands (areas of good potential)



Map 20: Agriculture Potential





4.7.7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

4.7.7.1. OVERVIEW

In 2017, uMzinyathi District Municipality (UDM) in partnership with the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA), developed the District Environmental Management Framework (EMF). The primary purpose of an EMF is to function as a support mechanism in the EIA process in the evaluation and review of development applications, as well as making strategic informed decisions regarding land use planning applications. The EMF is an important tool for applicants seeking to develop land within the municipality as it provides an early indication of the areas which are suitable for development. If an area has been earmarked for a certain type of development where it will be incompatible with the desired state of the associated Environmental Management Zone (EMZs), the applicant will need to undergo a rigorous environmental assessment to determine the state of the receiving environment and the potential impacts to the features that contribute towards the sensitivity of the zone in question.

4.7.7.2. MUNICIPAL PROJECTS AND EMF ZONES

The available municipal projects have been mapped in terms of the identified EMF Zones to pinpoint if there are any possible spatial conflicts are apparent in relation to the identified zones. The EMF Zones and land use compatibility is summarised in the table below.

Table 7: Municipal Projects & EMF Zones

Environmental Management Zone	Compatible Activities	Incompatible Activities
Formally Protected Areas EMZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adhere to Zoning Plan of IMPs (where relevant). ▪ Comply with EKZNW's Biodiversity Sector Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities that compromise the integrity of the Protected Area. ▪ No un-authorized development in Protected Areas.
Terrestrial Biodiversity EMZ	Comply with EKZNW's CBAs and Biodiversity Sector Plan, including compliance with Land Use Management Objectives for the Terrestrial and Aquatic Conservation Categories, as well as Land Use Management Practices, Controls and Guidelines.	
Aquatic Biodiversity EMZ	Comply with EKZNW's CBAs and Biodiversity Sector Plan, including compliance with Land Use Management Objectives for the Terrestrial and Aquatic Conservation Categories, as well as Land Use Management Practices, Controls and Guidelines.	
Agriculture EMZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities that support primary agricultural production (including associated infrastructure). Agricultural supplies and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any activity which poses a threat to land with high agricultural potential. ▪ Poor farming practices, especially related to water



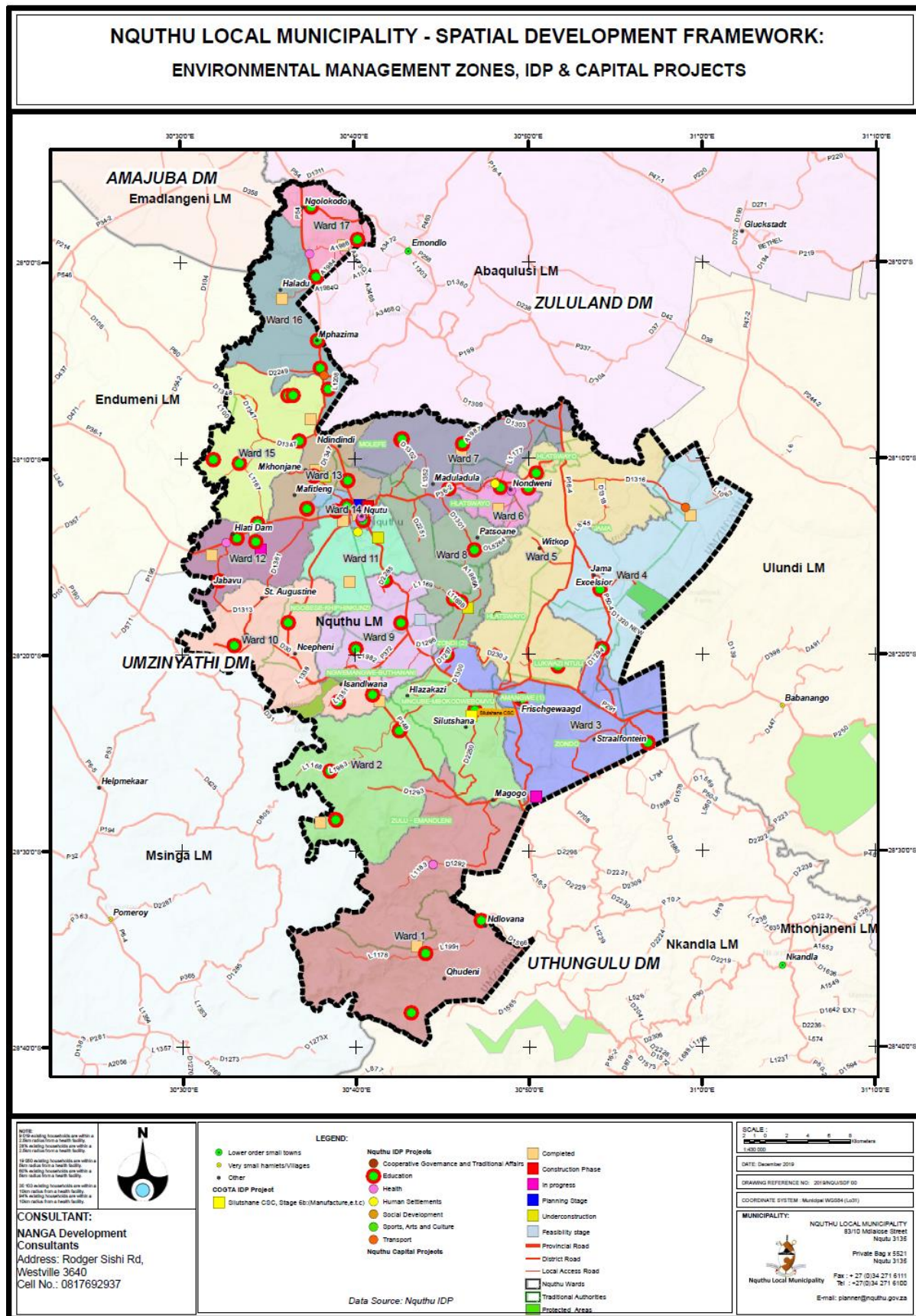
Environmental Management Zone	Compatible Activities	Incompatible Activities
	<p>services, including agri-industrial facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private residential use associated with farming activities. ▪ Farm worker villages. ▪ Tourism (regulated and agriculture-focused). 	<p>conservation, soil degradation and water pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mining. ○ Heavy industries. ○ Dense settlements.
Heritage EMZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation. ▪ Tourism (regulated; low impact). ▪ Ecological Corridors. ▪ Open space (regulated; low impact; excluding any permanent structures). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any activity that poses a threat to cultural and heritage resources. ▪ Illegal activities (i.e. not authorised).
Urban Areas EMZ	<p>Urban - General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development complementary to the LUMS. ▪ Infill development. ▪ Commensurate infrastructure and utility services. <p>Mining & Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development complementary to the LUMS. ▪ Permissible activities include the authorised mining activities that adhere to conditions of authorisation, Environmental Management Plan / Programme and mining best practices. ▪ Infrastructure and activities associated with mining and industry. ▪ Engineering and utility services and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development that clashes with the LUMS. ▪ Mining. ▪ Heavy industry. ▪ Agriculture (including agri-industry). ▪ Activities that threaten cultural and historical resources. ▪ Activities that encroach upon open space corridors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development that clashes with the LUMS. ▪ Development that compromises mineral resources. ▪ Illegal mining activities (i.e. not authorised). ▪ Activities that are in conflict with desired state and after use plans. ▪ Urban and infrastructure development prior to mineral extraction. ▪ Intensive agriculture.



Environmental Management Zone	Compatible Activities	Incompatible Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid waste disposal facilities. ▪ Sub-stations and electrical infrastructure. ▪ Sewage treatment facilities. ▪ Tourism (regulated and mining-focused). 	



Map 21: Environmental Management Zones, IDP & Capital Projects





4.7.8. KEY FINDINGS

Based on this synoptic environmental overview, the following significant environmental characteristics need to be considered.

- The municipal area is characterised by undulating terrain in most parts. Generally, steep areas are limited to the edge of the riverine systems and the sides of the mountains. Stable soils dominate most parts of the lands. Specific development area-geotechnical studies may be required for the planning of such developments, in order to confirm the suitability of the particular area chosen.
- The municipal area accommodates rivers and wetlands which are of hydrological and ecological significance. All wetland areas and the other hydrological and ecological sensitive areas should be incorporated into the conserved open spaces in the area. It would be necessary to undertake wetland assessments and delineation for the planning of specific developments that may be in close proximity to these wetland corridors (500m in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 and within 32m in terms of Listing Notice 1 of NEMA, December 2014 (Act 107 of 1998). Generally, a minimum of 20m to as much as 100m buffers should be accorded all rivers and minimum of 30m for wetlands within the various catchments within which no activities should be undertaken.
- Portions of the area also known to be of primary agricultural potential in terms of cultivation are regarded as reserved areas for agriculture for the provincial agriculture hub initiative. These areas need to be taken into consideration in the allocation of land uses in the planning scheme.
- Development of areas within or close to lands identified as sensitive zones may be subject to an environmental impact assessment. The key environmental issues may be:
 - Removal of vegetation or agricultural land if the transformation or the size of the development is more than the threshold in hectares (1ha).
 - Degradation of wetland vegetation and subsequent reduction in its functionality.

Overall, the municipal area has some very important biodiversity corridors. It is important to protect the connectivity of natural habitats within the threatened eco systems within the area. The level of transformation occurring requires that little patches of natural forms of the vegetation types remaining be conserved. Developments should be restricted to the already transformed areas as much as possible.



4.8. SOCIO-ECONOMIC & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

4.8.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

4.8.1.1. POPULATION

From a social science perspective, population may be defined as all the inhabitants or residents of an area or locality. For instance, a growing population presents both opportunities and threats for the overall “well-being” of Nquthu Local Municipality (NLM). An example of an opportunity would be the increased manpower upon which the municipality’s economic expansion may be realized, whereas an example of a threat would be the additional strain placed upon the municipality’s already limited resources. **Table 8** presents figures which seem to suggest that in the 10-year period between 2001 and 2011, the population of NLM experienced a decline of 2.4% from 169, 419 to 165, 307 residents. The most probable explanations for the latter finding could be emigration and/or deaths experienced within the municipal area. However, there appears to have been a reversal in the latter trend ever since. This is suggestive of the 3.6% increase in population figures from 16, 307 in 2011 to 171, 326 by 2016. The population growth could be due to inward immigration amongst other unknown reasons.

Given the 15 years’ worth of available reliable data (i.e. from 2001 to 2016), the overall trend of the population of NLM has been increasing. Consequently, according to the most recent community survey of 2016, NLM currently boasts the second largest local municipality, in terms of population figures, within the uMzinyathi District Municipality.

Table 8: Population

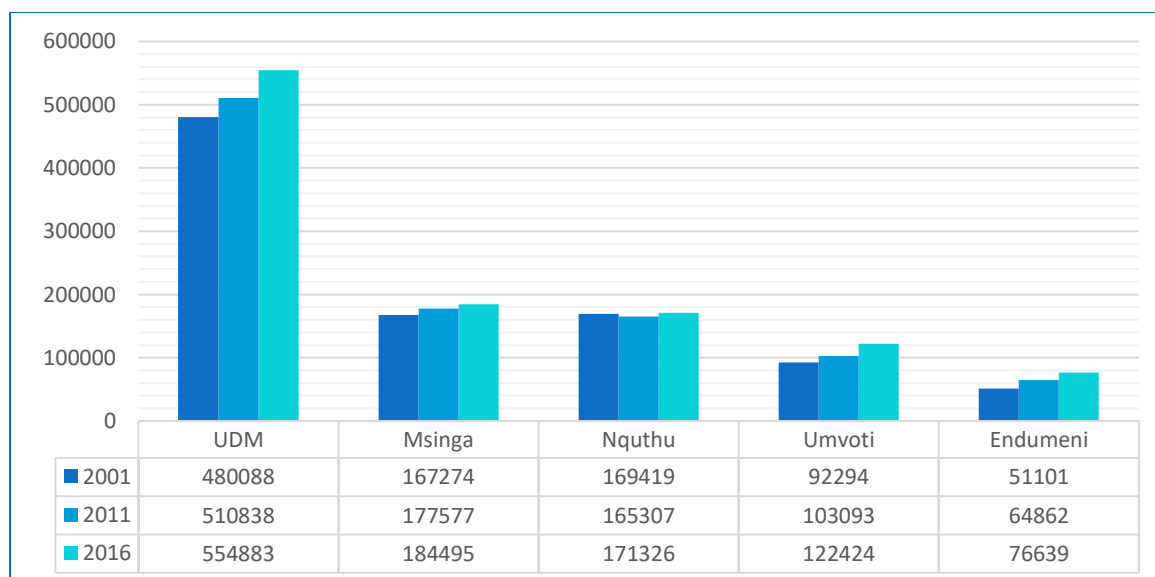
Year	uMzinyathi	Msinga	Nquthu	uMvoti	Endumeni
2016	554 883	184 495	171 326	122 424	76 639
2011	510 838	177 577	165 307	103 093	64 862
2001	480 088	167 274	169 417	92 294	51 101

Source: Censuses 2001 and 2011, and Community Survey 2016

Figure 7 below presents graphic reflection of the population dynamics of the District Municipality and the local family municipalities.



Figure 6: Overall Population Dynamics / Trends



Source: Censuses 2001 and 2011, and Community Survey 2016

4.8.1.1.1. POPULATION COMPOSITION AND TRENDS

Figure 8 presents NLMs population compositions according to three age groups, that is, age groups 0 to 14 (i.e. children), 15 to 64 (i.e. employment age), and 65+ (i.e. retired/senior citizens). Beginning with an overall analysis, the long-term trend for the children’s age group appears to downward, this is evidenced by the 4% point reduction in the proportion of the 0 to 14 years age group from 44.5% in 2001 to 40.5% in 2016. A plausible explanation for the latter finding may be improved access to health care facilities such as community clinics which potentially offer free education on family planning as well as free contraception for both males and females, or maybe women are choosing to postpone/limit child bearing due to being economically active or otherwise.

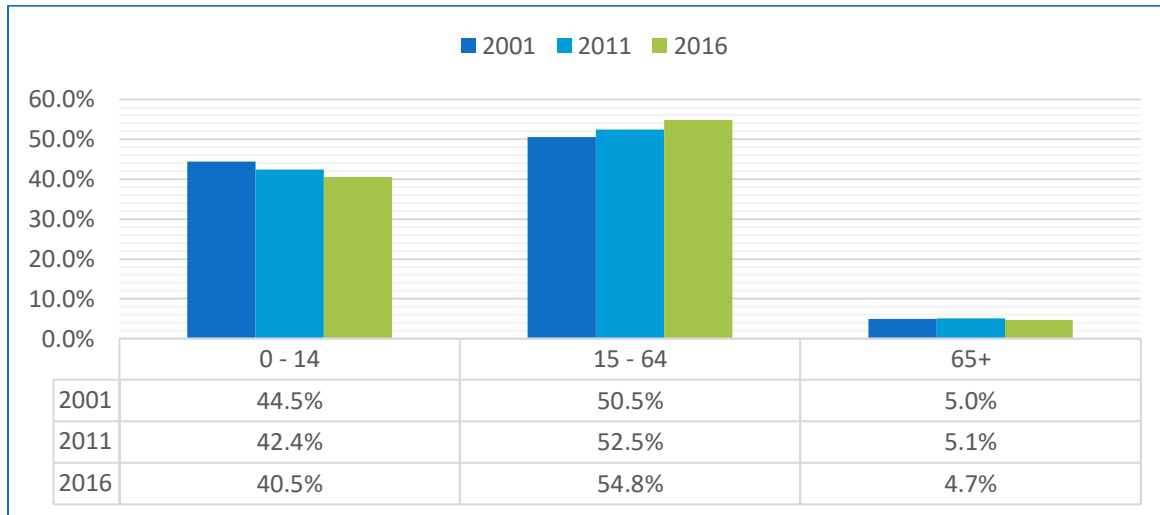
On the contrary, the employment age group (i.e. 15 to 64 years) seems to exhibit an overall upward trend, that is, an increase of 4.3% points from 50.5% in 2001 to 54.8% in 2016. The explanation for this finding is similar to that of children’s group (0 to 14 years) in that, improved access to health care facilities also possess increased life expectancy implications, which might very well explain the growth NLM has experienced within its 15 to 64 years age group over the years. Another possible explanation for the latter expansion could be the influx of individuals falling within this age group (15 to 64 years) into the NLM – given that these are likely to be the most mobile individuals of the three age groups in question.

Furthermore, the 65+ age group seems to have experienced a decline of 0.3% points in population figures from 5.0% in 2001 to 4.7% by 2016; however, this group also experienced a fairly insignificant 0.1% point increase between the years 2001 and 2011. A plausible



explanation for the above decline is undistinguishable. **Figure 8** below illustrates the population composition / trends from 2001 to 2016.

Figure 7: Population Composition & Trends



Source: Censuses 2001 and 2011, and Community Survey 2016

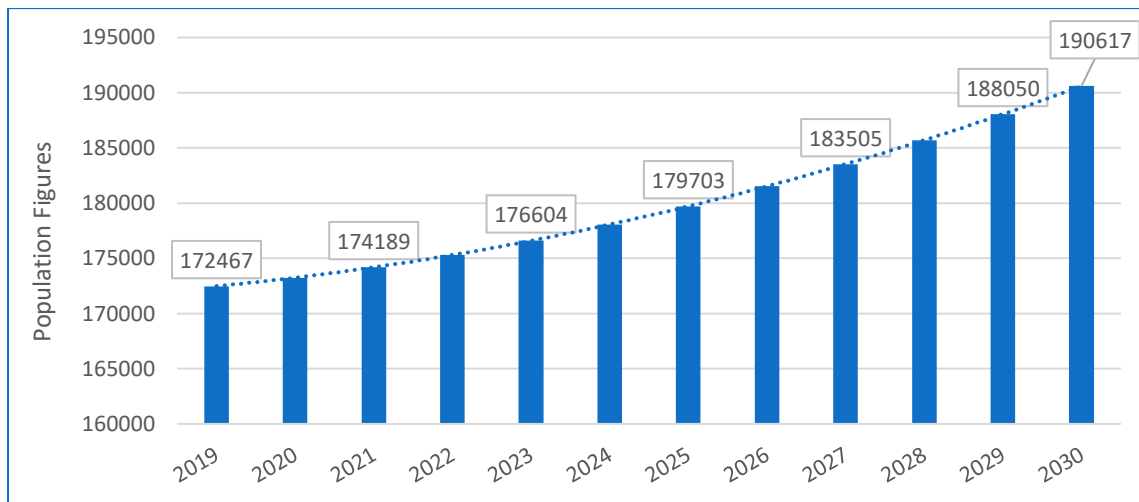
The significant shares of both the 0 to 14 (40.5%) and 15 to 64 (54.8%) age groups pose some noteworthy implications for the NLM moving forward. Firstly, the 40.5% of children implies the need for the NLM to allocate a sufficient share of resources toward catering for the needs of children, for example through the provision of a sufficient number of strategically located Early Childhood Development Centres, schools and social amenities. Secondly, the high percentage of citizens belonging to the 15 to 64 age group, implies the need for the NLM to provide relevant skills/vocational training aimed at this group in such a way that both a skilled/semi-skilled work force as well as inventive/innovative entrepreneurs may come out from these types of programmes with the hope actively participating in the municipal’s economy.

4.8.1.1.2. POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATES

Figure 9 illustrates the population growth estimates from the year 2019 to 2030. It is estimated that the population of NLM currently (i.e. in 2019) amounts to 172, 467 people as per the 2016 Community Survey estimates. Furthermore, it is estimated that by the year 2030, the population of NLM would have reached roughly 190, 617 people, ceteris paribus (i.e. all else being equal). As already alluded to above, increases in population figures are a double-edged sword in the sense that a greater number of citizens could potentially translate into increased labour and consumer markets, on one hand; whilst on the other hand, greater population numbers could add additional pressures on already limited municipal resources.



Figure 8: Population Growth Estimates 2019 - 2030

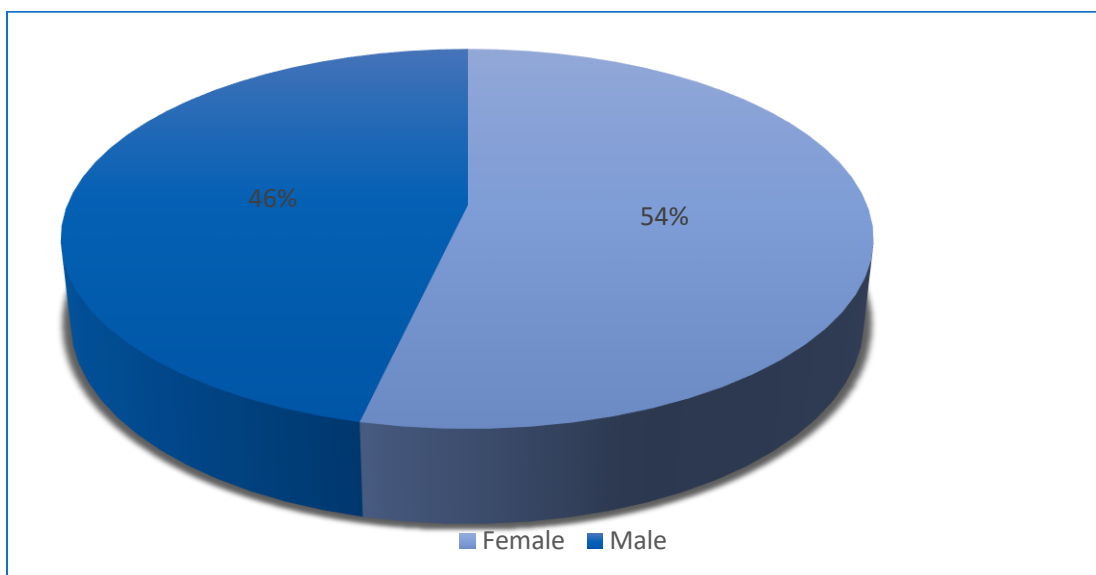


Source: Calculated based on Community Survey 2016

4.8.1.1.3. GENDER PROFILE

Figure 10 displays the municipality’s gender profile. According to the Community Survey of 2016, there are more females than males in Nquthu Municipality comprising of 54% and 46% respectively. These findings suggest that the social and economic planning which the NLM initiates, need to take into account the needs of women as well, especially given that women are mostly household heads.

Figure 9: Gender Profile



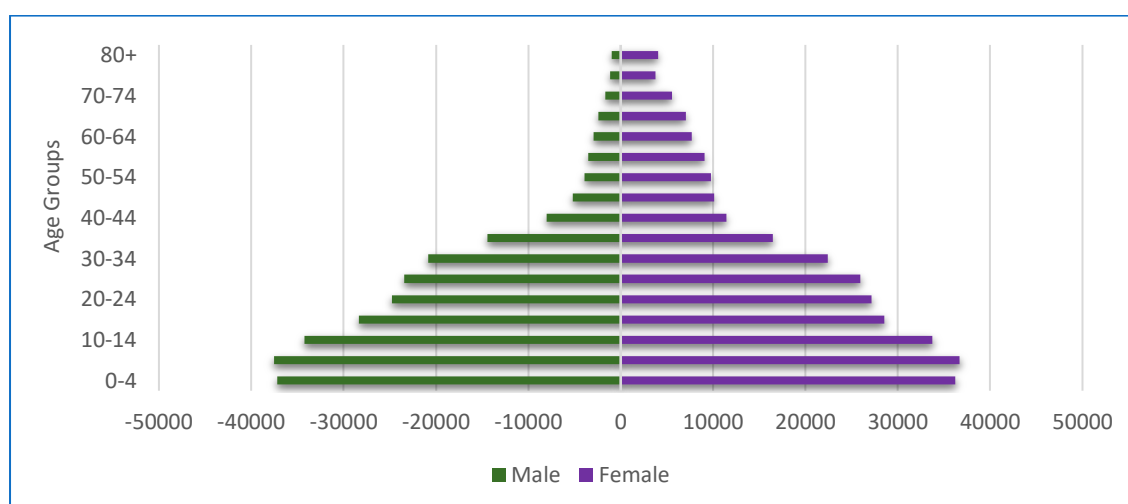
Source: Calculated based on Community Survey 2016



4.8.1.1.4. GENDER PYRAMID AT DISTRICT-LEVEL: 2019 ESTIMATES

The 5-year age gap gender pyramid estimates for the uMzinyathi District are illustrated in **Figure 11**. The picture which emerges seems to suggest that, with respect to current (2019) figures, there is negligible dissimilarity between male and female population figures for age groups equal to and less than 35 to 39 years, for both genders. However, there is evidence of dissimilarities for those age groups equal to and greater than 40 to 44 years. From the latter finding, it may be concluded that the population of uMzinyathi which is aged from 40 years and above, is greater for females than it is for males. Thus, this also supports the need to accommodate the elderly women in the NLMs social and economic planning initiatives, given that these elderly women are also most likely to represent household heads within the municipality.

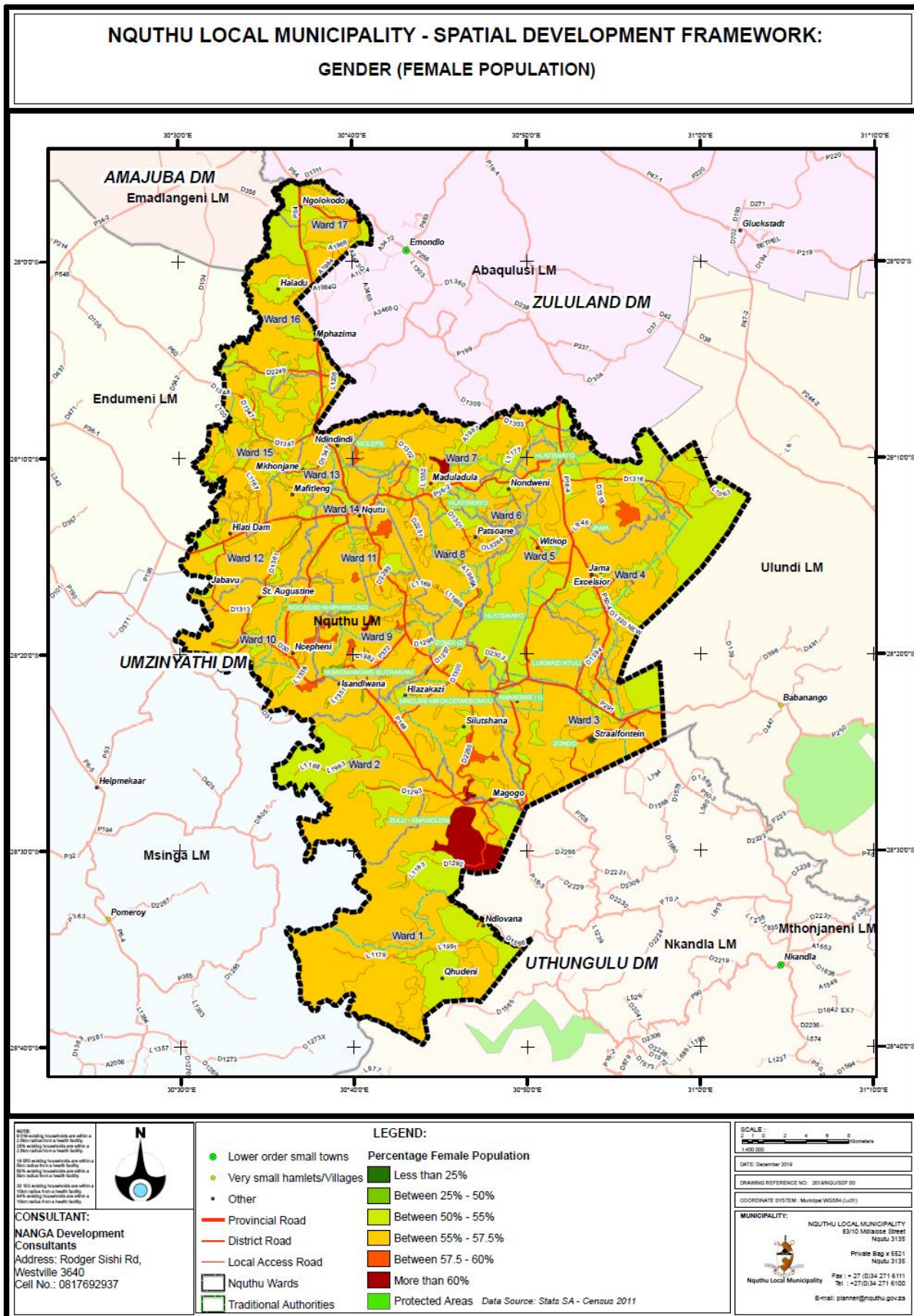
Figure 10: District Level Gender Pyramid



Source: Calculated based on Community Survey 2016



Map 22 : Gender (Female Population)

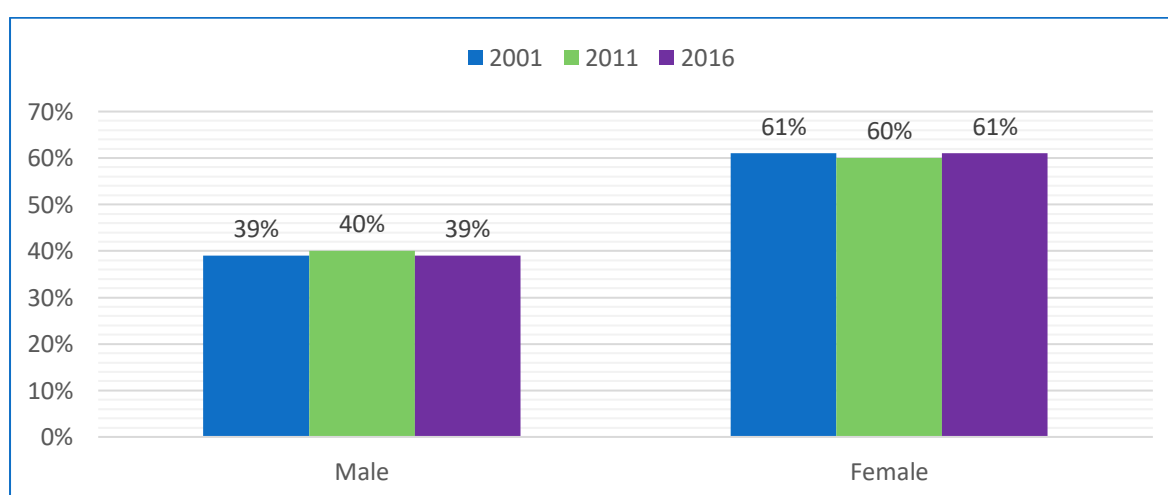




4.8.1.1.5. HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY GENDER

The household head by gender figures are presented in **Figure 12**. It shows that most households in Nquthu Municipality have been under the care of females. The overall pictures for both genders seem to indicate not much variation in household head by gender values since the 2001 Census right up until the 2016 Community Survey. In other words, household head by gender values have been somewhat constant over time. For instance, the 2001 and 2016 values are exactly identical for both genders, respectively. However, for both genders, household head figures saw some slight deviations (i.e. a 1% increase for males and a symmetrical decrease for females) from the values of the other two years.

Figure 11: Household Head by Gender



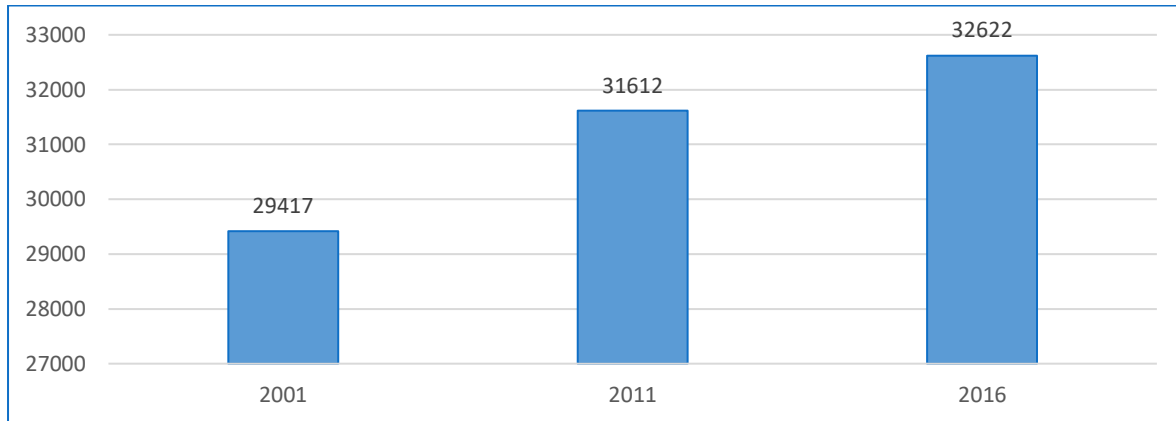
Source: Calculated based on Community Survey 2016



4.8.2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS / DWELLING TYPES

Nquthu Municipality has experienced growth in households. The number of households has increased to 32 622 in 2016 from 29 417 in 2001 recording 34.8% growth. **Figure 13** below illustrates.

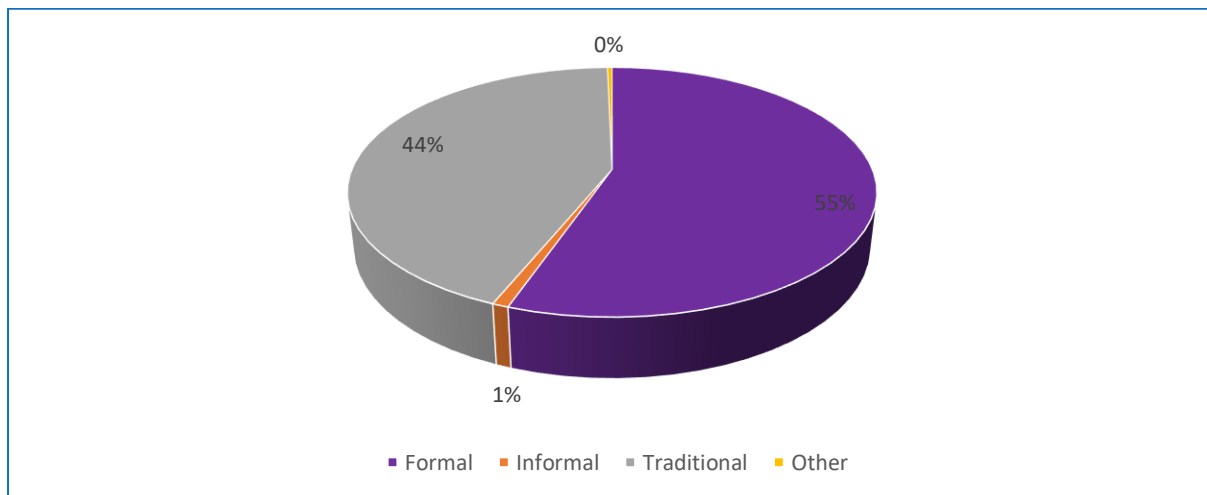
Figure 12: Number of Households 2001 - 2016



Source: Calculated based on Community Survey 2016

Out of the 32 622 households 18 057 are formal, 276 are informal, 14 174 are traditional and 111 are others. **Figure 15** below illustrates dwelling types.

Figure 13: Households Type



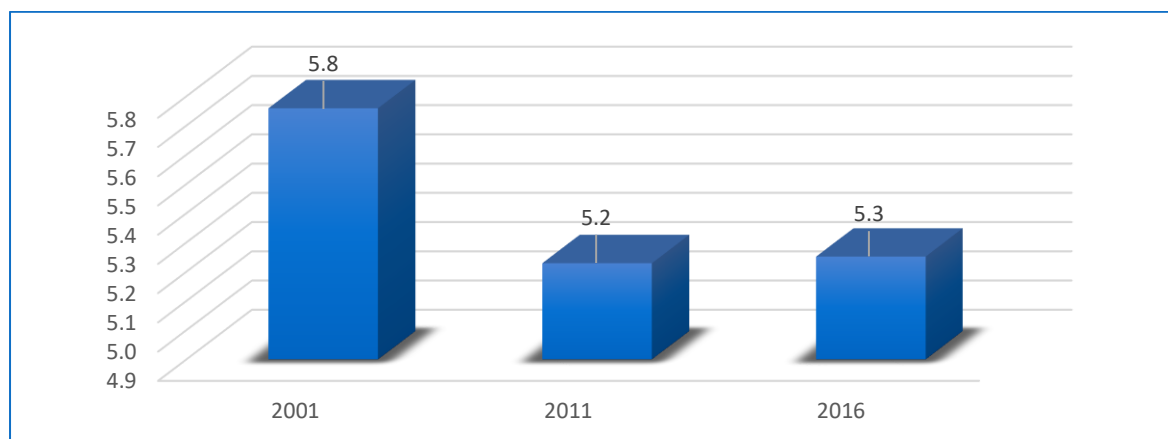
Source: Calculated based on Community Survey 2016



4.8.2.1. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Figure 15 depicts the average household sizes as per the 2001 and 2011 Census, and the 2016 Community Survey. With the exception of 2001 wherein household sizes approached 6 (i.e. 5.8) individuals per household, the 2011 and 2016 figures tended to lean toward 5 (i.e. 5.2 and 5.3, respectively) individuals per household.

Figure 14: Household Size



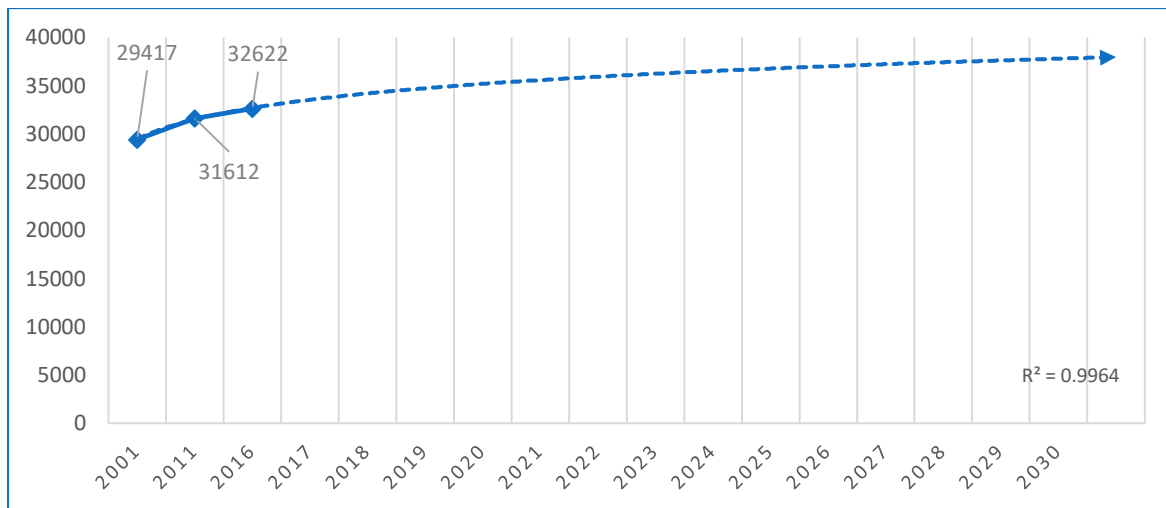
Source: Calculated based on Census 2001, 2011 and Community Survey 2016

4.8.2.2. PROJECTED GROWTH IN HOUSEHOLDS

Figure 16 renders a depiction of the estimated growth in households found within the NLM. As per the 2016 Community Survey, the municipality had 32, 622 households by 2016. Currently (in 2019), it is estimated that the NLM has plus/minus 35, 000 households. Furthermore, since 2001 to 2016, the municipality has experienced an overall positive trend in household growth rates; and this trend is expected to continue right up to the year 2030 – by which time, household figures are estimated to have reached roughly 38, 000 households. Accordingly, there also exists a positive correlation between the expected growth in household numbers and intensified demand for basic municipal services, such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal, etc. Thus, with the help of mapping of future developments, it is paramount that the municipality quantifies as well as designates the required resources in order to match the future or anticipated needs of the settlements and/or developments within its jurisdiction.



Figure 15: Projected Household Growth

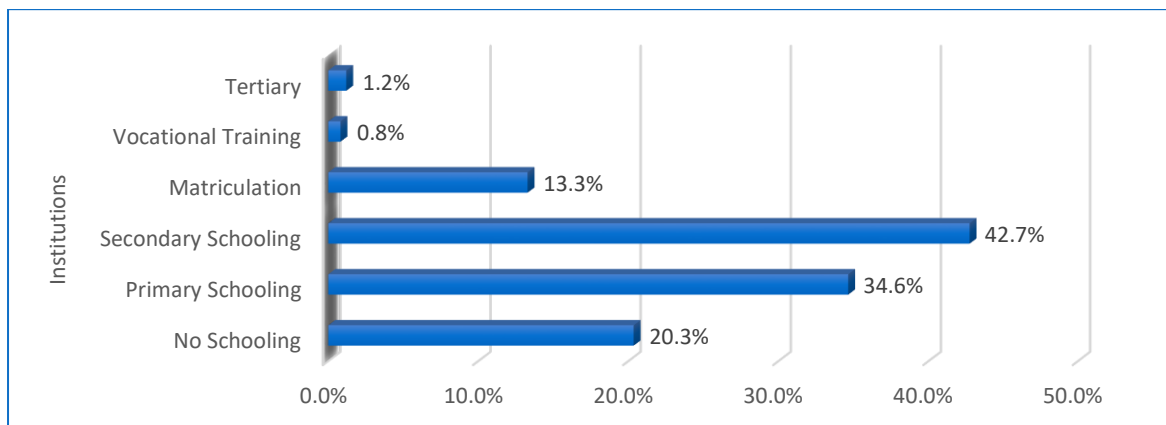


Source: Calculated based on Census 2001, 2011 and Community Survey 2016

4.8.3. EDUCATION LEVELS

The importance of education is linked to the potential that it has to enhance human capital, which itself is undoubtedly one of – if not – the key ingredient in an area’s attainment/pursuit of economic growth and/or development. **Figure 17** shows that the general level of education in Nquthu is very low. It shows that almost 43% of the population has attained some level of secondary schooling, almost 35% have some level of primary schooling; however, this low figure is a source of concern given that possessing at least primary-level skills such as basic literacy (e.g. reading and writing) and numeracy (e.g. basic mathematics) is of major importance for any individual to be able to meaningfully pursue further advancements in personal as well as societal affairs. About 20.3% of the population does not have any schooling, whilst only 0.8%, 1.2%, and 13.3% of the entire population of NLM reported to have attained vocational training, a tertiary education, and a matric certificate, respectively.

Figure 16: Level of Education





Source: Calculated based on Census 2001, 2011 and Community Survey 2016

The analysis shows that the level of education in Nquthu need some urgent attention. The municipality together with the relevant authorities should consider investing or initiating programmes that will enhance the education level of Nquthu residents. Programmes such as building more/bigger schools; incentivizing children and adults to attend school; and, most importantly, offering an education that equip the learners (both at primary and secondary schools) with the practical skills that will enable to uplift their living standards and economy of NLM.

4.8.4. KEY FINDINGS

The following is a summary of key findings on the socio-economic analysis:

- Nquthu I the second most populated municipality in uMzinyathi District.
- Over the years, the municipality has experienced a decline of the 0 – 14 age group and a steady increase of 15 – 64 age group.
- Nquthu Municipality has experienced growth in households.
- There are more females (54%) than males (46%) and indication that many households in the municipal area are women headed.
- The level of education is very poor.

4.9. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

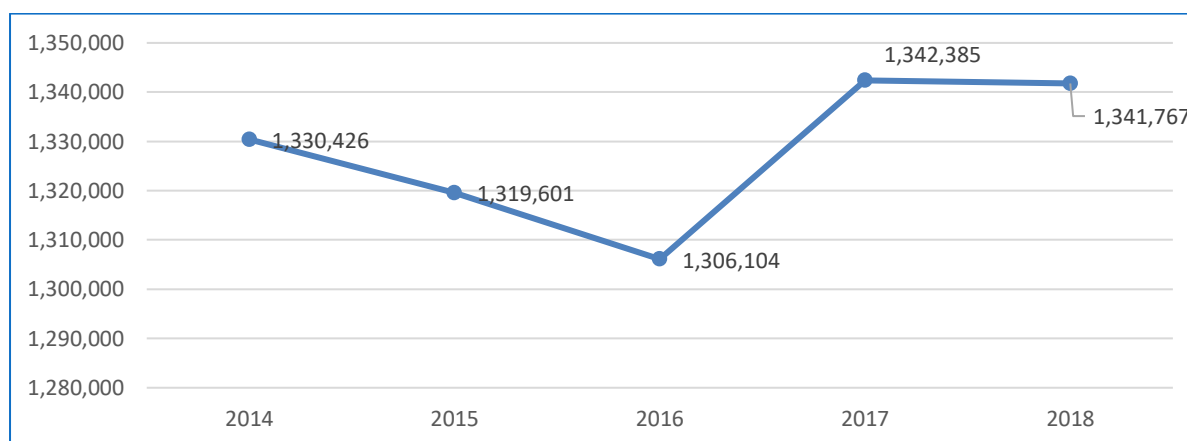
4.9.1. GDP TRENDS 2014 - 2018

Gross Domestic Product is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a period of time, often annually or quarterly. It gives the economic output from the consumers' side. It is the sum of private consumption, gross investment in the economy, government investment, government spending and net foreign trade (difference between exports and imports).

The GDP of Nquthu experienced a steady decline between 2014 and 2016 where its GDP shrunk to 1,306 billion from 1,330 billion. However, in 2017 the economy responded positively recording GDP of R1,342 billion, which translates to 2.8% growth.



FIGURE 17: GDP ANNUAL GROWTH TRENDS 2014 - 2018



Source: IHS Markit 2019

4.9.2. GVA

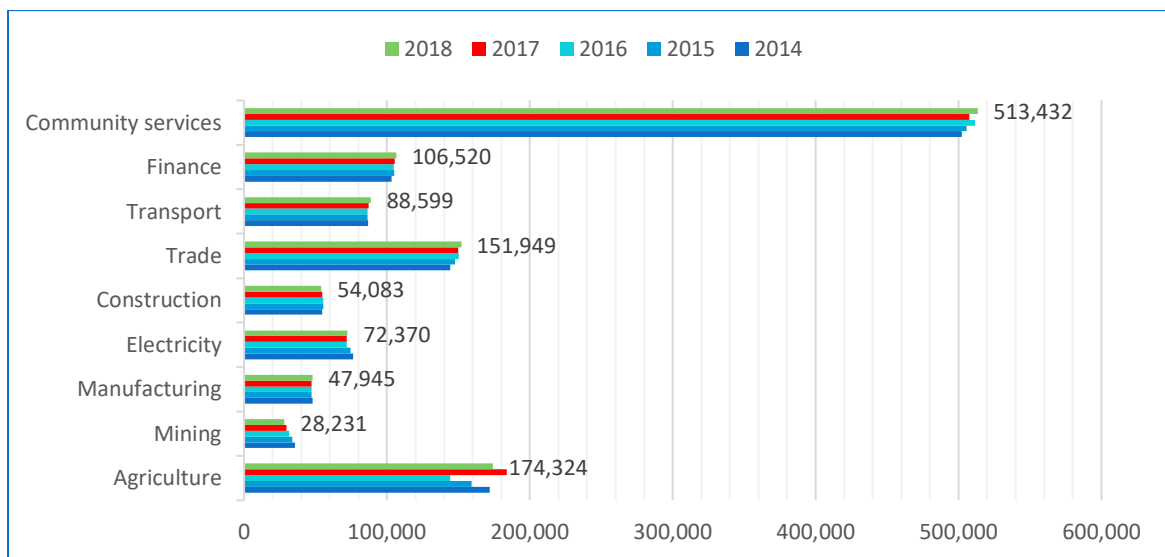
Gross Value Added (GVA) is an economic measurement used to calculate the productivity of an economy. The GVA here calculates the productivity of various sectors of Nquthu's economy. Simply put, it is a measure of total output and income in the economy. It provides the rand value for goods and services produced in an economy after deducting the cost of inputs and raw materials that have gone into the production of those goods and services.

The GVA provides an oversight of the region's economy. Additionally, it provides insight revelation into the structural composition of the economy as well as the growth rate of production. This allows us to identify the comparative advantages for Nquthu to determine the vulnerability (concentration) of the economy and the overall welfare of the community.

Figure 19 shows GVA contribution by sector. Community services is the main contributor to the municipal's economy contributing approximately 41%, followed by agriculture 14%, trade 12%, finance 9%, transport 7%, electricity 6%, construction 4%, manufacturing 4%, and mining 2%. The sector contribution has remained the same with minor increase or decrease in percentage per sector.



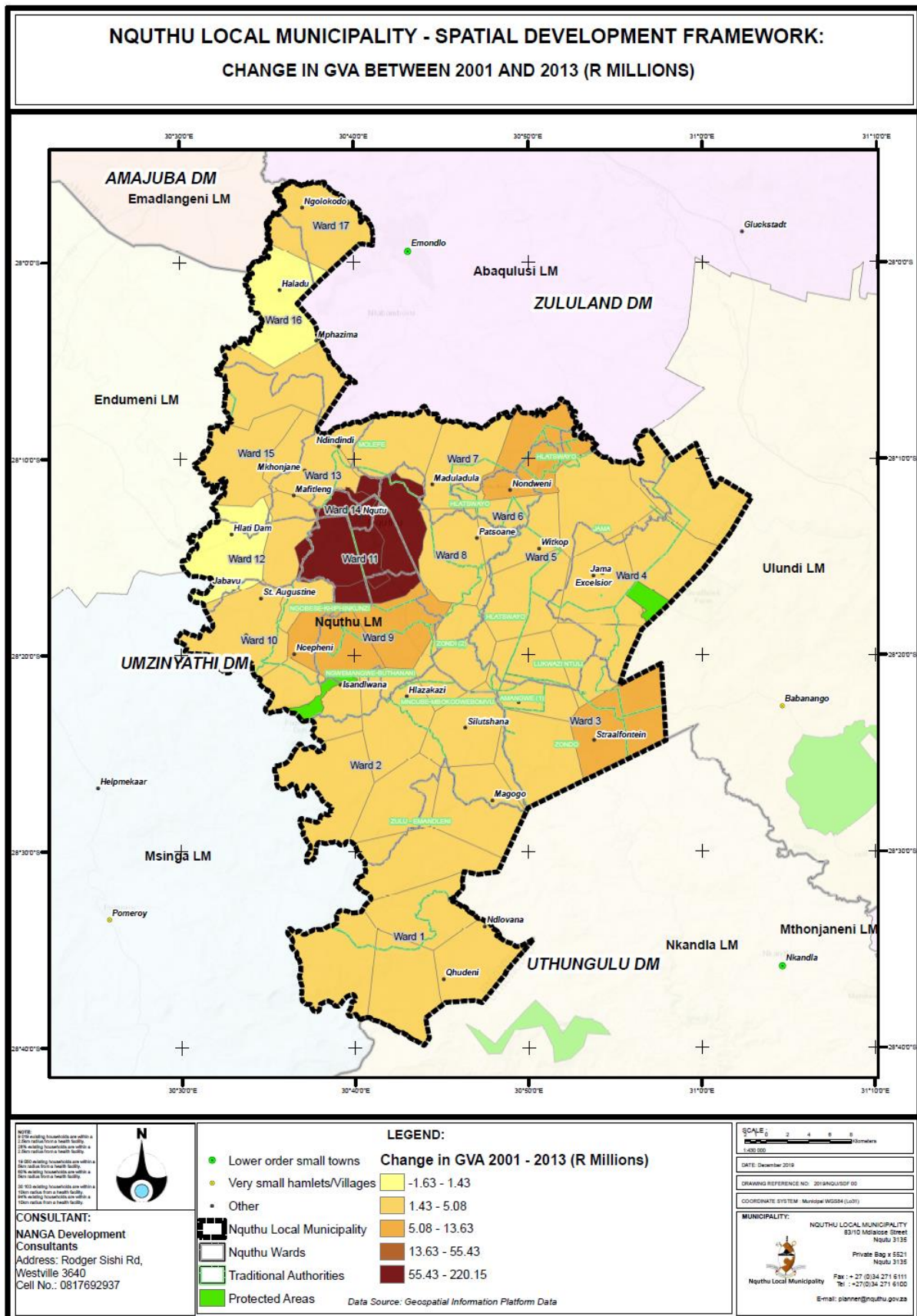
Figure 18: GVA Trends



Source: IHS Markit 2019



Map 23: GVA Change 2011 - 2013

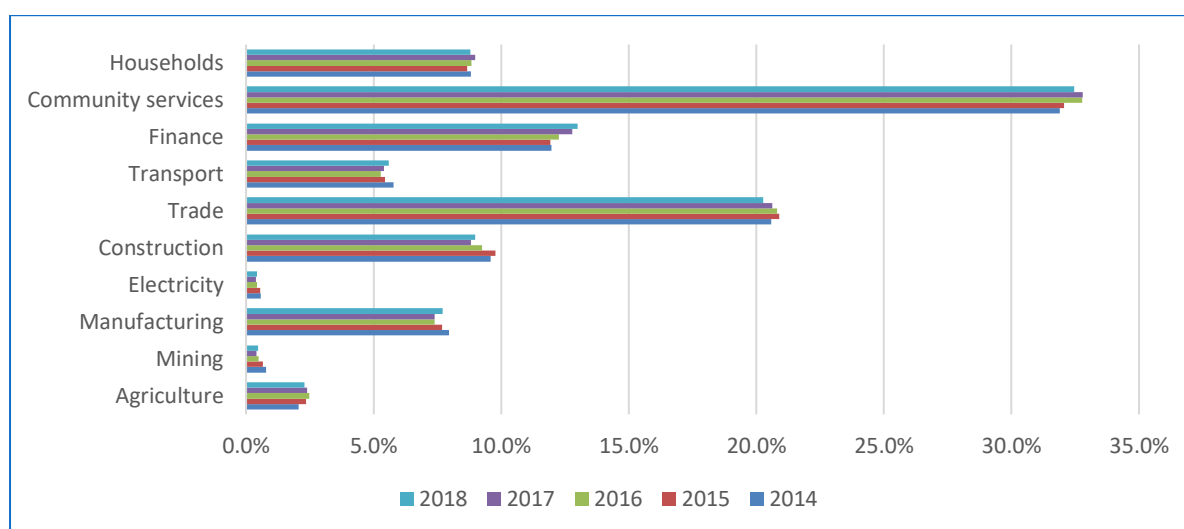




4.9.3. EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

Figure 20 below shows employment by sector in Nquthu Municipality. It shows that community sector is the main contributor to employment in Nquthu absorbing approximately 33% of its labour force, followed by trade 21%, which is evident given several trade and retail activities in Nquthu Town and other economic nodes. Whilst agriculture is the second most contributor to the municipal GDP it contributes only 2.3% in job absorption indicating that the agriculture sector is mechanised leaving behind the traditional trend of being labour intensive.

Figure 19: Employment by Sector



Source: IHS Markit 2019

4.9.4. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Apart from 2015 where there was a slight decline in unemployment in Nquthu, the level of unemployment has experienced a steady increase standing at 51.3% in 2018, which is far beyond the national unemployment level.

The unemployment rate in South Africa increased to 29 percent in the second quarter of 2019 from 27.6 in the previous period. Unemployment Rate in South Africa averaged 25.71 percent from 2000 until 2019, reaching an all-time high of 31.20 percent in the first quarter of 2003 and a record low of 21.50 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008¹.

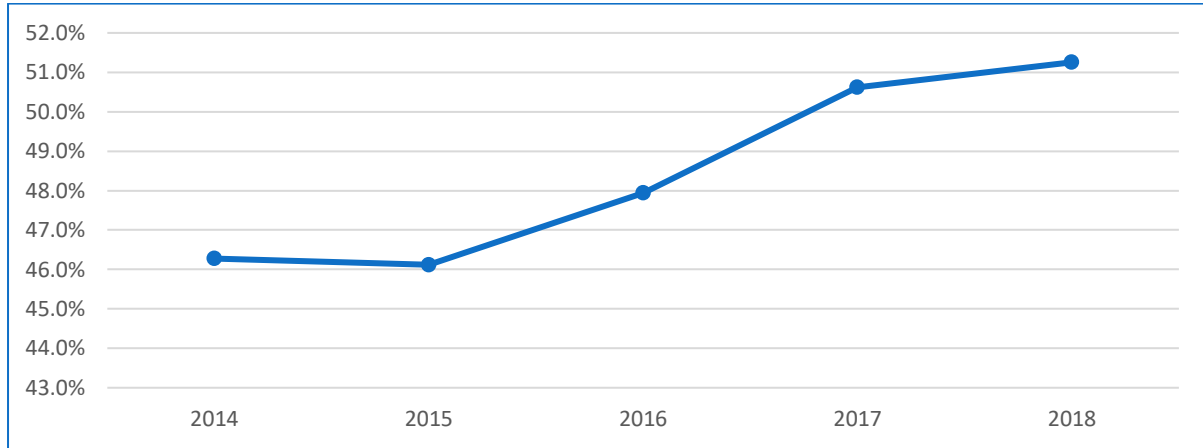
The current level of unemployment (51.3%) shows that almost half of the economically active or employable population of the municipality is without a job. Joblessness is likely to cause social upheavals such as robbery, prostitution, drug use/abuse, etc. which are detrimental to

¹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/south-africa/unemployment-rate>



municipal’s security, growth and development. The municipality should come up with drastic measures to reduce the level of unemployment in its area of jurisdiction. **Figure 21** below reflects the unemployment trends for the years 2014 – 2018.

Figure 20: Unemployment Trend 2014 - 2018



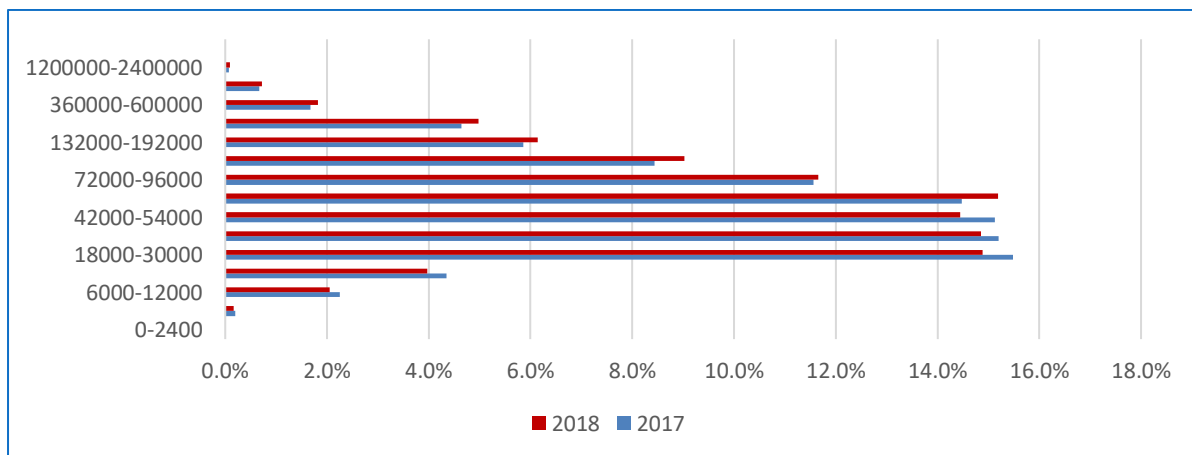
Source: IHS Markit 2019

4.9.5. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income is a measure of the combined incomes of all people sharing a particular household or place of residence. It includes every form of income, e.g., salaries and wages, retirement income, near cash government transfers like food stamps, and investment gains.

Figure 22 demonstrates the household income of Nquthu. A meagre 2.6% of the households in Nquthu earn between R360 000 to 2 400 000 per annum. Approximately 48.2% of the households earn between R1 000 to 4 500 per month which can hardly sustain a household size of 5. The household income is a testimony to the high level of poverty in Nquthu. There is a dire need to reverse the current household income levels.

Figure 21: Household Income



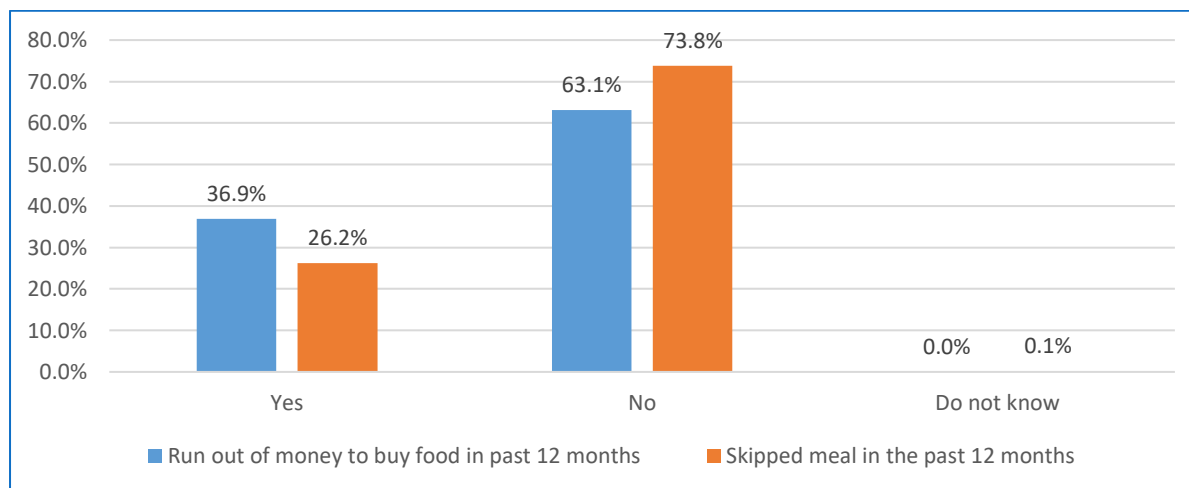
Source: IHS Markit 2019



4.9.5.1. HOUSEHOLD MEALS AFFORDABILITY

The low level of household income forced some residents not to buy food or skipped some meals. **Figure 23** below shows that almost 37% of the residents in Nquthu ran out of money to buy food or skipped meal in the past 12 months.

Figure 22: Households Meals Affordability



Source: Community Survey 2016

4.9.6. SECTOR ANALYSIS

This part of the report presents an in-depth analysis of key sectors of the economy of Nquthu. The analysis will highlight key challenges and opportunities that confront the various sectors the municipal's economy.

4.9.6.1. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Agricultural potential in the Nquthu Municipality falls mainly within 3 of the eight potential ratings namely: Moderate potential, restricted potential and very low potential areas. The poor agriculture land potential is related to the rugged topography and shallow soils.

The only areas in the municipality with relatively good agricultural potential land are located at the extreme north west of the municipality, strips of land at the western boundary of the municipality west of Straalfontein and a smaller portion of land along the southern border of the municipality.

Importantly, the KZN Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS 2009), identified an agricultural corridor traversing Nquthu Municipality. With this opportunity, the



municipality could look at the possibility of venturing into industrial cropping and agro-processing facilities.

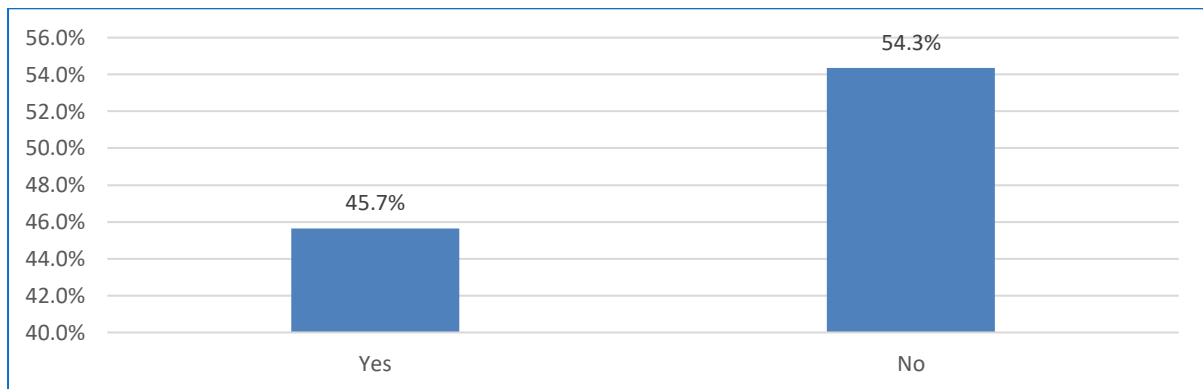
The municipality can facilitate the establishment of the following possible farming practices:

- Farming of industrial crops (e.g. sisal, groundnuts, etc.),
- Livestock farming (e.g. sheep, cattle, goats).

4.9.6.2. HOUSEHOLD AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN NQUTHU

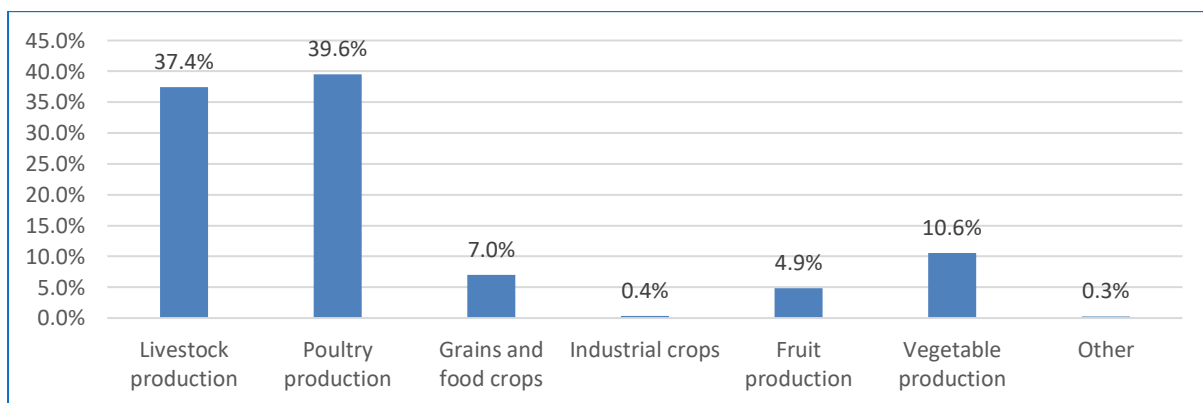
Approximately 46% of the households practice agriculture and the common farming activities are notably poultry farming where almost 40% of the households are engaged in, 38% are engaged in livestock farming and almost 11% are involved in vegetable production. **Figures 24 and 25** illustrate.

Figure 23: Household Agriculture Activities



Source: Community Survey 2016

Figure 24: Municipal Agriculture Activities



Source: Community Survey 2016



4.9.6.3. AGRICULTURE CHALLENGES

The following are challenges confronting the agriculture sector:

- Poor soil type (not viable for vegetable farming),
- Lack of water / rainfall,
- Lack of river / streams,
- Lack of adoption of knowledge by the farmers,
- Small scale farmers and not competitive,
- Farming not considered as a business,
- A good number of “non-commercial” producers,
- Lack of fresh produce market,
- Lack of livestock market,
- Associations not effectively used to grow the sector,
- Understaffed Extension Officers,
- Delay in repairs on broken farm equipment (department of agriculture)

4.9.6.4. TOURISM SECTOR

Tourism sector is dominated by historical sites and a few accommodation facilities. There are three cultural heritage and tourism sites, namely:

- Isandlwana Battlefields: Isandlwana was the first engagement in the Anglo-Zulu War on 22 January 1879. It was the Zulu nation's most glorious moment and an ignominious chapter in British military history. Approximately 1,329 British and Colonial soldiers died in an attack by King Cetshwayo's Zulu Army,
- Battles of Rorke's Drift: The Battle of Rorke's Drift, also known as the Defence of Rorke's Drift, was a battle in the Anglo-Zulu War. The defence of the mission station of Rorke's Drift, under the command of Lieutenant John Chard of the Royal Engineers and Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, immediately followed the British Army's defeat at the Battle of Isandlwana,
- The Ncome Museum at Blood River: The Ncome Museum, opened in a festive act in 1999, is situated across the Ncome River. It has the shape of the Zulu battle formation "Chest and Horns" as introduced by King Shaka. Inside this monument an extensive exhibition on the Zulu culture is shown, explaining the structure of their army, their weapons and battle techniques.

Adjacent to the municipal boundary are cultural spots such as the Battlefield of Blood River, Fort whitehead, Fort Melville and Fugitives Drift. These cultural spots should be exploited further by providing accommodation in close proximity to these areas.



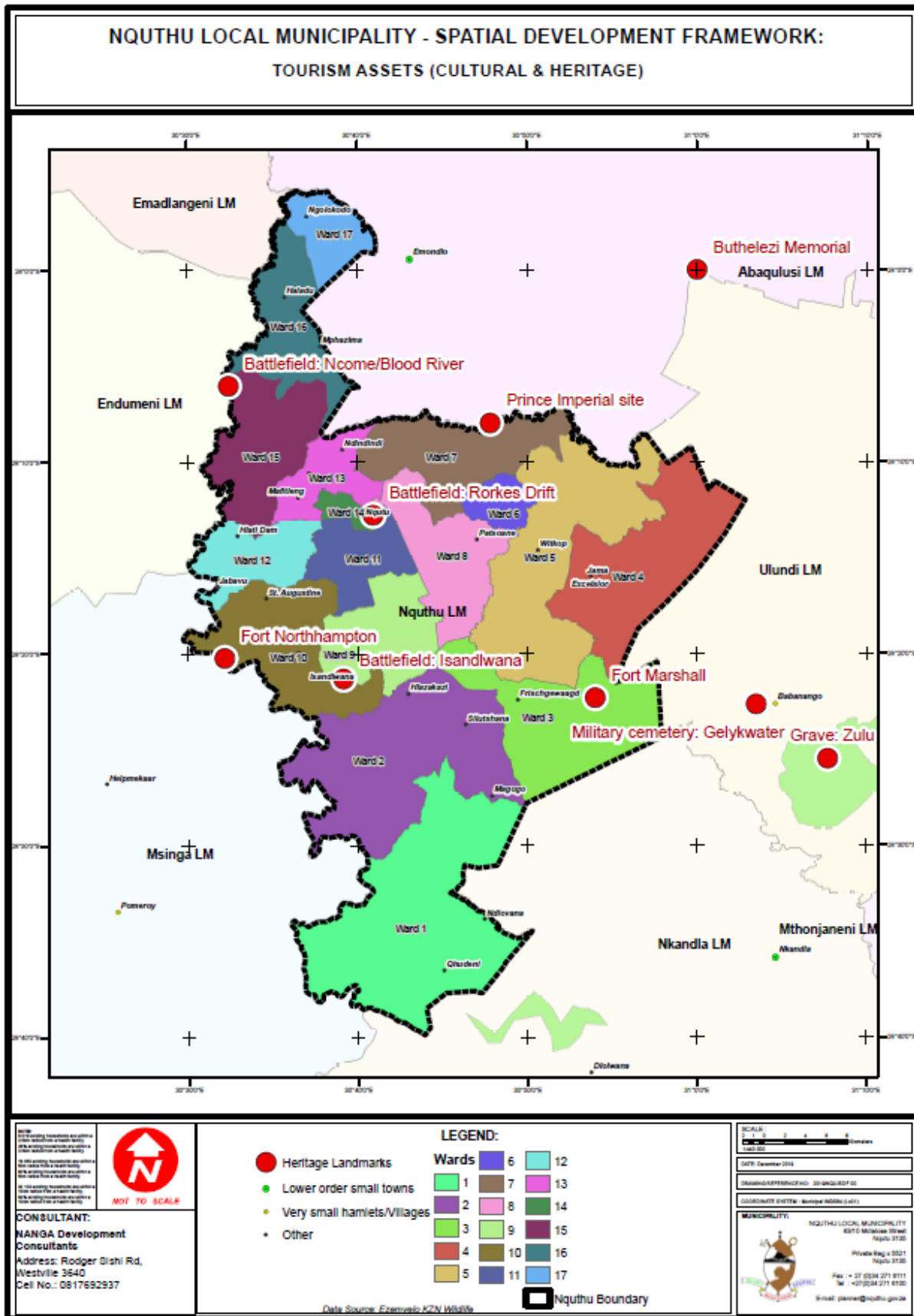
There is one bed and breakfast facility that is a Three (3) Star and registered with Dundee Tourism Association situated in Town of Nquthu. There is also a well-established lodge at the Nyoni Rock which is out of town. Nquthu does offer a range of well-established accommodation facilities apart from these two. Lack of accommodation facilities is detrimental to the growth of the industry as visitors or tourists may not want to spend time in Nquthu since the place does not offer accommodation.

The following challenges face the tourism sector:

- Poor roads (i.e. most roads to the sites and accommodation facilities are not tarred),
- Lack of accommodation facilities,
- Limited tourism budget in the IDP,
- Lack / poor tourism signage which undermines self-drive,
- Lack of marketing.
- Lack of tourism strategy / plan that can guide development of the sector



Map 24: Tourism Assets





4.9.6.5. COMMERCIAL / TRADE / RETAIL SECTOR

The commercial sector is dominated by the wholesale and retail activities that are predominantly in Nquthu Town. The town is a beehive of commercial activities offering various goods and services. The Nquthu Plaza which occupies approximately the 4 200m² serves as the centre for the main commercial activities in Nquthu Town and almost the entire municipality. The plaza offers the customer enough parking spaces and houses the grocery chain stores such as the Shoprite, furniture outlets of different brands, financial services, building material, clothing outlets, postal services, etc. The plaza is located next to the taxi rank making it a convenient spot for shoppers who are coming from the rural parts of Nquthu and other areas outside the CBD. Other parts of the CBD along the main road, R68 and auxiliary roads around the CBD contain commercial buildings that also cater for commercial sector. Chain stores such as KFC, Boxer store, Cash and Curry and other SMMEs in the business of clothing, furniture, fabrics, bed & breakfast facility, grocery shops, funeral services, etc. found in the various parts of the CBD.

Apart from the CBD, there are other rural service centres that serve commercial and its related services. Such centres provide services to the adjacent rural areas, and typically have basic engineering infrastructure, commercial facilities, together with community facilities, schools, local markets, transportation nodes and basic public administrative functions and small scale industrial and administrative activities. These centres are Hlathi Dam, Masotsheni, Ndindindi, Ngolokodo, and Nondweni.

The following are some of the challenges facing the commercial sector:

- Lack of land in the CBD (land is owned by Department of Land Affairs),
- Nonexistence / poor drainage systems,
- Poor status of roads (including gravel roads in the CBD),
- High property rates,
- Lack of public toilets,
- Lack of / poor refuse removal services,
- Lack of communication on interference of services rendered by municipality (e.g. water & electricity),
- Low level of education,
- Lack of Business Support.



4.9.6.6. INFORMAL SECTOR

Informal trading in Nquthu is characterized by, second hand clothes dealers, fruit and vegetable sellers, hairdressers, barbers, street food vendors, street non-food products vendors, bricklayers and stonemasons, tavern and shebeen operators, motor vehicle mechanics and fitters, spaza shop owners and workers, tailors, dressmakers and hatters, Mr. phone dealers, shoe makers, gardeners, garbage pickers, mielie cookers, newspaper vendors, taxis drivers, car and minibus washers, live chicken sellers, second-hand tyre sellers and fixers and welders.

The Nquthu Informal Traders Strategy (2011) classified informal trading in Nquthu into the following seven categories:

Stalls trading: Refers to informal traders that undertake their trading on temporary and semi-permanent structures. The structures are metal or brick that are constructed on the identified pavements, markets or public spaces. The stalls are constructed by the municipality and rented out to traders that pay rentals every month.

Itinerant trading: Commonly known as mobile trading is a type of trading where traders wander around selling their merchandise. These types of traders do not have a fixed area where they sell their goods but rather move to areas especially taxi ranks, roads or busy areas where they see potential for quick sales.

Street pavement trading: Refers to traders who sell their merchandise or services on the roadside, pavements or walkways.

Bakkies trading: These traders target one spot of operation or move to other busy areas such as flee-markets depending on their target market. These kind of traders expose their merchandise in their open vans/bakkies and offload on sale or at times offload a few items on the ground to sale to customers

Kiosk and containers trading: Refers to informal trading that is undertaken in a kiosks or containers.

Informal business in transition: Refers to informal traders that have progressed to a level that they operate in well-structured commercial building where they either rent or own the premises.

Others: These include an array of informal trading activities such pavement/backyard mechanics, welders, gardening, taxi and minibus businesses and backyards informal farming.

The following are the challenges that encounter informal traders:



- Lack of trading facilities (trading stalls / kiosks, informal traders market, demarcated sites),
- Lack of ablution facilities,
- Lack of trading regulations,
- Lack of refuse removal services,
- Lack of water and electricity,
- Lack of business support (capacity building, marketing, information),
- Difficulties in obtaining trading licence/permit,
- Narrow view of informal economy,
- Lack of synergies between municipal officials and informal traders.

4.9.6.7. GOVERNMENT SECTOR

The government is the main contributor to the municipal GVA and employment. The government contributes considerably to the municipal economy because Nquthu serves as a provincial administrative centre, with offices of the Departments of Education, Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, Works, Health, Justice and Welfare, Department of Transport, Safety and Security (SAPS), Post Office, as well as a variety of social infrastructure.

Apart from providing employment opportunities and contributing to the municipal GVA, the government is critical to the economic growth as it offers a range of services such as roads and other bulk services, health facilities, welfare, agriculture, security, skills development, etc. The government services are concentrated in Nquthu Town and as such, it is important to take some services closer to the people. The municipality has facilitated the spreading of some government services through the establishment of two (2) Thusong Service Centres located within Jama and Molefe Traditional Councils. These centres have however not been in operation due to lack of finalization of agreements with respective Traditional Authorities.

4.9.6.8. TRANSPORT SECTOR

The transport sector has distinct components namely railway, road freight, sea, air and public transport. The sector contributes only 7% to the municipal GVA and employs only 6%. In Nquthu public and road freight transport are the key transport components. These facets should be enhanced to facilitate the municipal's economic growth. Road freight is in the form of trucks that come from outside Nquthu dispatching cargo in the commercial stores and bakkies that park on the road side selling agricultural produce. Public transport (i.e. taxis, pick-ups and buses) are the main mode of movement for the majority of Nquthu population.

The municipality has improved the accessibility of roads within its jurisdiction. The municipality has five taxi ranks of which four are well established and one is informal. The taxi ranks are connectivity centres that connects Nquthu to various neighbouring towns.

Following are the challenges facing the transport sector:



- Poor road conditions in CBD (gravel and potholes),
- Lack of public parking bays within the CBD,
- Lack of storm water drainage system/s,
- Lack of fence at the taxi rank,
- Poor public transport infrastructure,
- Lack of street names and road signage.

4.9.7. KEY FINDINGS

The following is a summary of key findings:

- The GDP annual growth in the municipality has been volatile / impulsive,
- Nquthu GDP declined in 2014 – 2016 but thereafter experienced growth.
- Community services is the main contributor to the municipal’s economy contributing approximately 41%, followed by agriculture 14% and trade 12%.
- Community sector is the main contributor to employment in Nquthu absorbing approximately 33% of its labour force, followed by trade 21%.
- Nquthu has experienced a steady increase in unemployment standing at 51.3% in 2018.
- The level of household income is very low that manifests to high poverty level in the municipal area.



4.10. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

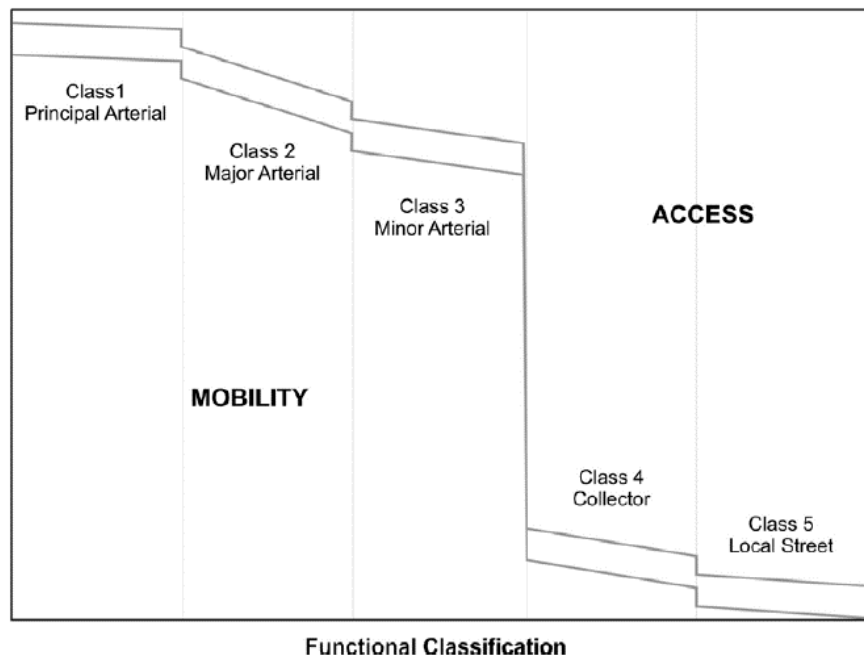
4.10.1. MOVEMENT & TRANSPORT NETWORK

4.10.2. ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS

The Committee of Transport Officials’ (COTO) South African Road Classification Access Management Manual (TRH 26 RCAM, 2012) identifies three main route numbering systems for the public i.e. N for National, R for provincial (Route) and M for Metropolitan. In addition to the main road numbering system, provinces also provide for minor roads using D for district roads and T for tourist routes. Local Access Roads generally use an A prefix. There are six categories in the rural and urban road classification system. The first three classes in the system consist of mobility roads while the second three classes are used for access/activity roads or streets.

In some instances, a distinction is made between rural and urban areas. Accordingly, roads in rural and urban areas have the same functional classes but at different scales and standards. Reference is made to R and U for rural and urban respectively. However, for the purposes of this report, the generic class will apply.

Figure 25: Functional Classifications



The table below elaborates:

**Table 9: Functional Classes**

Number	Function	Description
Class 1	Mobility	Principle arterial
Class 2		Major arterial
Class 3		Minor arterial
Class 4	Access	Collector street
Class 5		Local street
Class 6		Walkway

4.10.3. ROAD NETWORK

The northern parts of the Nquthu LM is relatively well accessible via the existing road network as opposed to the southern and eastern parts which is generally poorly serviced by road infrastructure. Nquthu is strongly linked to the surrounding town of Dundee, Melmoth, Vryheid and Newcastle. Dundee is linked to Nquthu via a tarred road R68/P36-1. The main transportation route through Nquthu LM is the P36-1 linking Ulundi and Newcastle/Dundee. Other important roads in the area are the P54 and P258 passing through the northern part of the Municipality.

The road network can be described as follows:

- P36-1(R68) is a two-lane undivided carriageway and can be classified as a Class 2 mobility route with a 100km/h speed limit. These routes typically connect smaller cities and medium to large towns (population typically greater than about 25 000). The main transportation route through Nquthu Local Municipality is R68. The function of the route is of an urban nature the closer to town. There is a high level of vehicle and pedestrian activity along this route as one approaches Nquthu town. The route is tarred and linked with Dundee which provides administrative and institutional needs. It serves as the commercial core for Nquthu residents particularly those in the southern portion of the Municipality.





- P54 connects Nquthu town with the northern part of the Municipality, and P258 linking with Vryheid.
- P36-2 links Nquthu town with the eastern part of the municipality through Nondweni and passes to Vryheid with the R68 and the gravel road linking Nquthu with Kranskop road.



Public interventions envisaged in such areas relate to:

- Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions and open up additional economic opportunity in opening the areas. Accessibility is of key importance;
- Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategies which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment, and
- Ensuring multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.

Apart from the roads mentioned above, there are other linkages which connect areas and lower order settlements within the municipalities and serve as strategic areas for the location of public facilities and webs of settlement. These are generally slower moving corridors in terms of social interaction and economic activities. The following roads are identified:

- P16-4
- P50-4
- P291
- P48

The upgrading and maintenance of the abovementioned roads is also important for the growth potential of agriculture within the municipality. They are large number of access routes not demarcated on the Road hierarchy map, which do not provide vital strategic information, or require to be strategically evaluated within this spatial development framework. However, it is worth noting that road access to the southern and eastern parts of the municipality is limited and therefore might contribute to the high levels of deprivation in these parts of the municipality.



4.10.4. STATUS OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

The Nquthu LM is slowly improving its infrastructure, due to its high volume of rural area which is scattered in the mountainous areas, it is difficult to undertake all infrastructure projects and be completed at a given timeframe. The access roads network is constantly growing as a direct result of a continuous road construction by both the Department of Transport and the municipality. The municipality through its Technical Services department do conduct maintenance work in all roads of Nquthu Town, especially regarding fixing potholes, fixing faulty traffic signals and keeping pavements in a good state. The municipality has the following equipment/plant that it depends on as the backbone of its access roads maintenance:

- Two graders: used to blade gravel roads to keep them in a usable state.
- Two tippers: used to transport gravel used to maintain roads.
- One compactor roll: used to compact the roads that has been bladed.
- One excavator: used to do heavy duty digging or removing big rocks.
- Low-bed truck: used to transport all the plant to working sites.

All the plant mentioned above is used by the municipality to continuously maintain all the roads that are under the control of the municipality in all wards. The Technical Services department has a maintenance plan that informs how this plant is deployed to different wards to keep roads in a usable state.

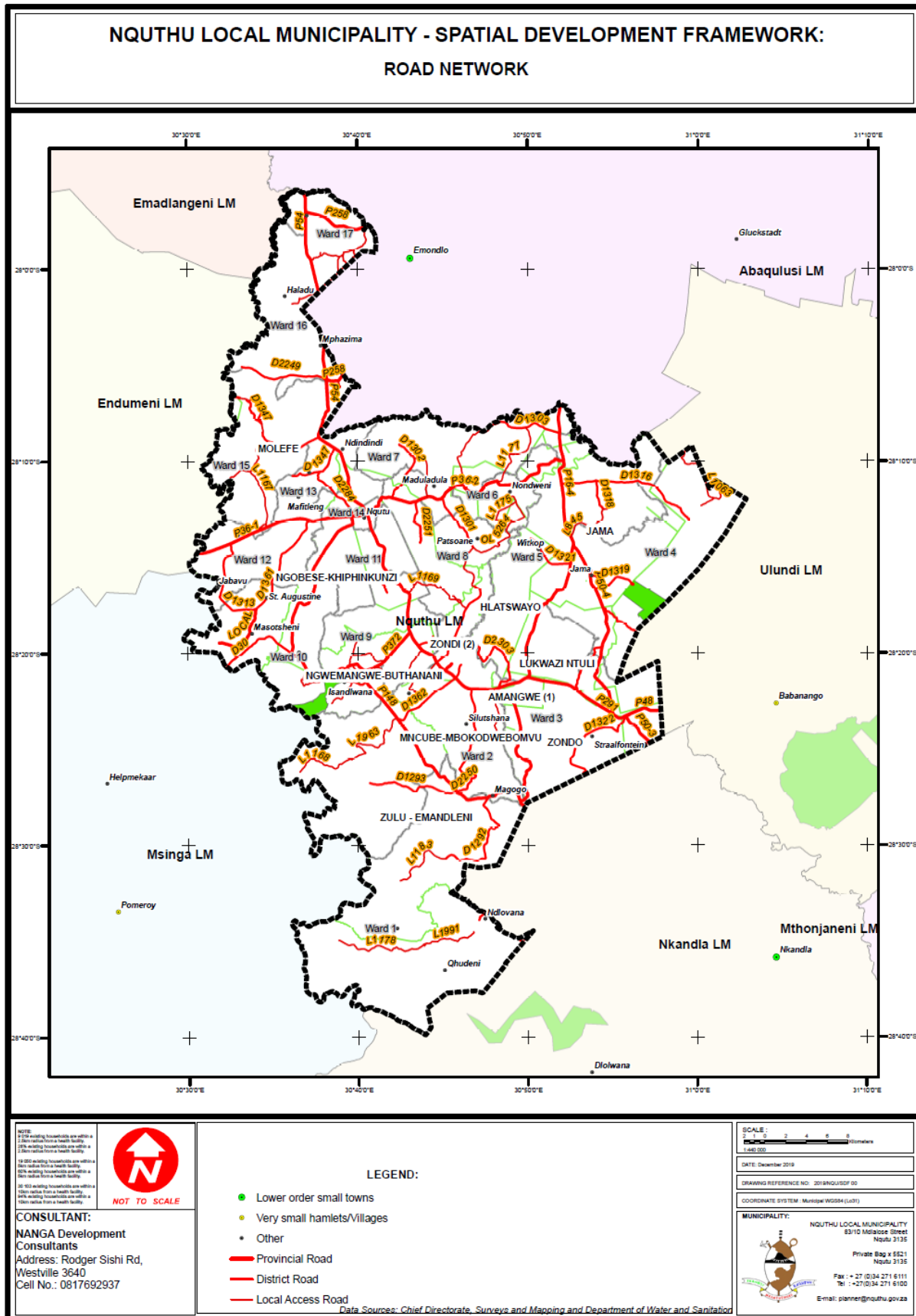
The municipality thus has several projects to address the road infrastructure. The following roads will be upgraded:

- A link road that would pass through Nkandla is nearing its completion and is fully funded.

The National Department of Roads commissioned the upgrade of D1566, which forms one of the potential economic links to the development a nature conservation, multi-purpose centre as well as grape farming at Qhudeni. Nquthu in general has great potential for growth and development in terms of agricultural produce and tourism at has the heritage sites i.e. Isandlwana and Ncome that are annually visited and only require a good infrastructure and strategy to unlock this untapped potential. The municipality has set aside budget for the construction of access roads to the value of R 34 104 052 for the current financial year.



Map 25: Road Network



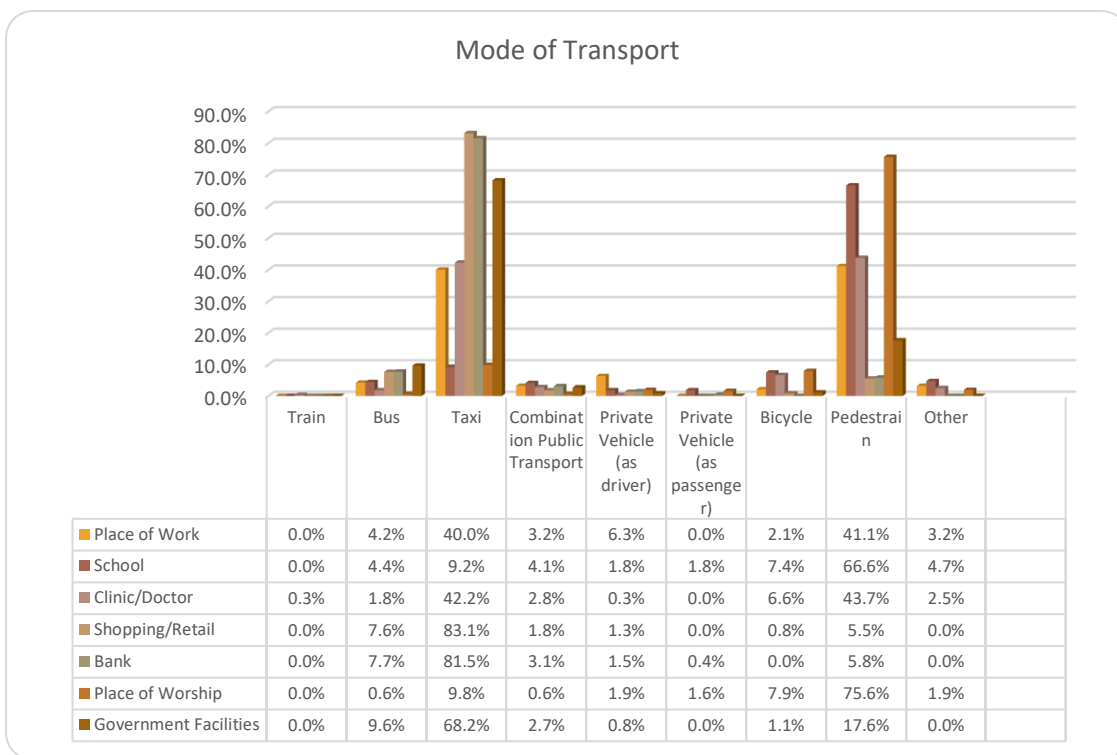


4.10.5. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

4.10.5.1. MODE OF TRANSPORT

The largest portion of the Nquthu Population is pedestrianized. Approximately 41,6% travel on foot to their place of work, 66,6% to school, 43,7% to clinic and 75,6% to place of worship. The second mode of transport is public transport mainly minibus taxis. Approximately 40% travel by minibus taxis to their place of work, 42,2% to clinic, 83,3% for shopping/retail, 81,5% to bank facilities and 68,2% to government facilities. The bus service is the third most used mode of transport within the municipality. This correlates with the socio-economic status of people as most of them reside in remote rural areas and are unable to afford to purchase their own vehicles. Public transport generally provides such households with mobility and accessibility to amenities. The SDF should aim to address these needs of the communities, by identifying possible transportation and connection routes, as well as inter modal transfer facilities which will ensure accessibility to all regions.

Figure 26: Modes of Transport



Source: Nquthu Socio-Economic and Housing Survey, 2018

4.10.5.2. MINI BUS TAXIS

The public transport of Nquthu is dominated by the taxi industry which is mainly made up of 15-seater mini buses and few 22-seater mini buses. These taxis are categorized into many routes, local and away, which makes it easier for travellers to reach their destinations. This kind of transport is meant for passengers and their light luggage, larger loads like building material and other heavy goods are transported through pickups/bakkies which deals specifically with heavy or bulk loads which cannot be transported by taxis. The taxi industry in Nquthu is stable and free from violence. Nquthu has two main taxi ranks. One taxi rank is positioned next to the Nquthu Plaza which is the main retail hub of Nquthu and is viewed by many as a one stop shopping complex. This makes it easier for community members to ferry their shopping luggage to the taxis. The second taxi rank is also conveniently located nearby government departments and another smaller shopping complex and it is also easily accessible. Both taxi ranks have trading shelters and/or huts that are rented by local informal traders to do their different businesses and make a living while also providing convenience to taxi users. There are ablution facilities in both these ranks that are maintained by municipal personnel, but they do require further improvements to ensure tidiness and ease of use.

4.10.5.3. BUS SERVICE

The Emondlo Bus Service (EBS) is a bus company semi-subsidised by the KZN Department. EBS operates at a short to medium distance range of approximately 5-100km and transports people from Nquthu town to Emondlo and Vryheid along the P258 route. An EBS depot is located in Nquthu town opposite Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital.



Figure 27: EBS Bus Service



Figure 28: Minibus Taxis & Pickup vans

Another mode of transport which operates within Nquthu is in the form of bakkies/pickup vans. This mode of transport transports people to and from Nquthu town and surrounding areas. It is largely effective for people end of the month groceries and small entrepreneurs who trade in remote rural areas who buy in bulk. This mode of transport



is cheaper than your mini-bus taxis and acts as an alternative.

The municipality has developed the Integrated Local Transport Plan (ILTP) internally due to the lack of financial resources. This plan will be further developed and reviewed annually with the support of the Department of Transport and other relevant role-players.

4.11. SETTLEMENT PATTERNS & HIERARCHY

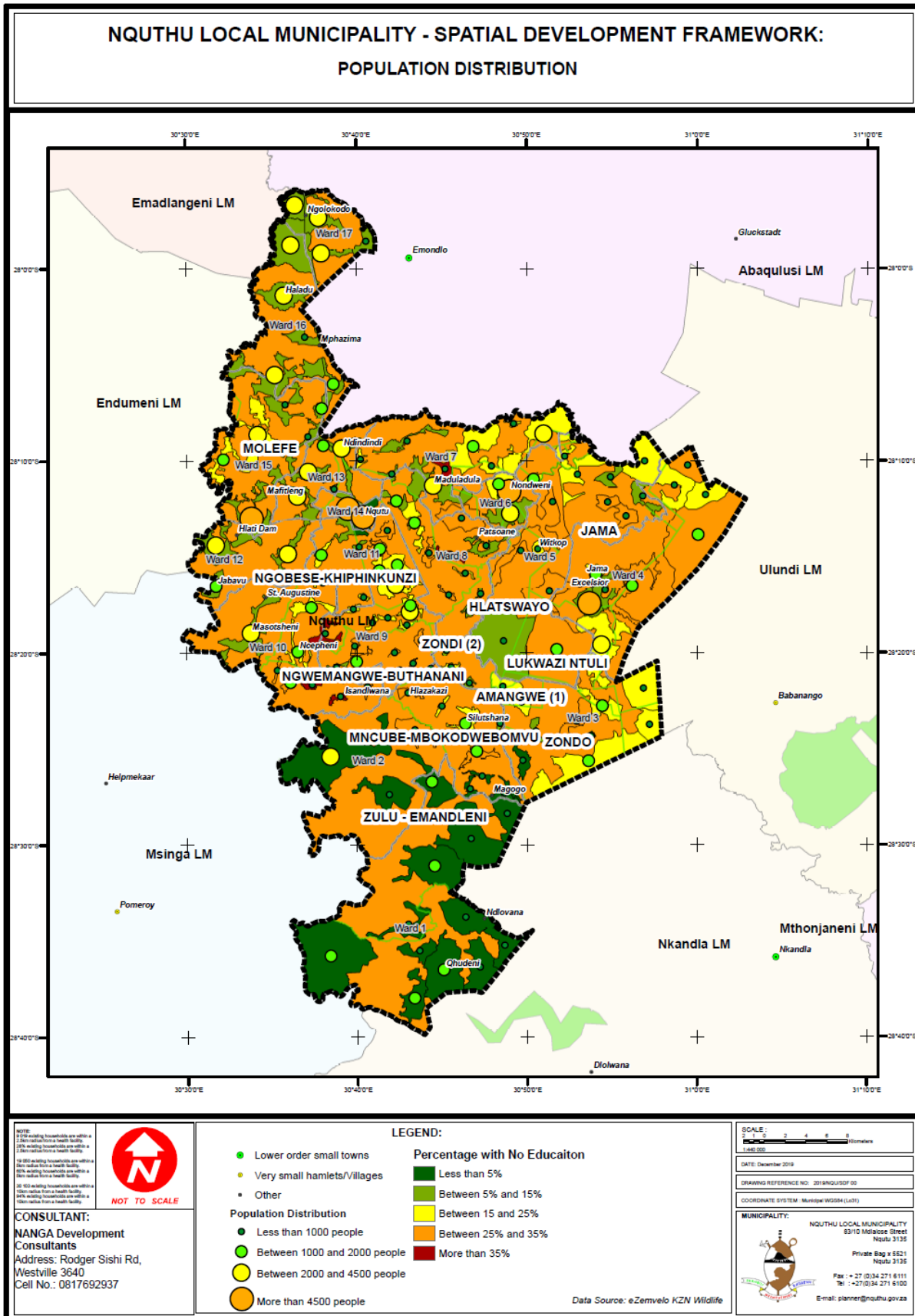
4.11.1. SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Settlement patterns in Nquthu LM reflect, to a large extent, spatial planning of the Apartheid past. Nquthu is composed largely of rural areas whereby people use land communally and own it collectively through Ingonyama Trust. The current spatial structure and spread of rural settlements makes it difficult for the municipality to provide services in an effective and efficient manner. Sprawling settlements are also located along steep uneven and sloping terrain combined with low hills and plains which further puts more strain on the limited resources the municipality has in terms of providing services to its communities.

Settlement densities appear to be directly correlated with accessibility. This is evident in the number of settlements which have mushroomed over the past decade or so, along major Provincial routes such as P36-1 (R68), P34-3 (R33) and P54 and other arterial commuter routes. The population density of the municipality is generally low and densities in excess of 30 persons/ha is limited to some of the larger settlements such as Nquthu and Nondweni. The density of settlements in the central parts of Nquthu Municipality, especially in the areas surrounding Nqutu town (such as Luvisi, Ndindindi, Hlathi Dam and Mangoloza) is notably higher (from 8 up to 30 persons/ha) while the remainder of settlements in the peripheral parts of the municipality are very low at less than 2 persons/ha. This has also resulted in uncontrolled occupation of valuable agricultural land, which is contributing to eroding the remaining resources available for people to sustain their rural livelihood. Settlement patterns of Nquthu, in general, make it easier for the delivery of housing, although there are few cases except for homes which are built on hilltops or are sparsely located.



Map 26: Population Distribution





4.11.2.LAND OWNERSHIP

Most of the land (85.30%) is land owned by Ingonyama Trust apart from the towns of Nquthu and Nondweni, and selected farm portions on the eastern side of the municipality. Land under

Ingonyama Trust is managed on a day-to-day basis by the respective traditional councils. Depending on existing communication structures between the local authority and the Traditional Authority, there is a need for careful, strategic and coordinated planning to ensure that proper and effective provision of services in the areas administered by the Traditional Authorities is done in harmony. The following table illustrates the extent and spatial distribution of tribal authority areas in the municipality. The table indicates that most tribal authority areas within uMzinyathi DM are located within Nquthu Municipality.

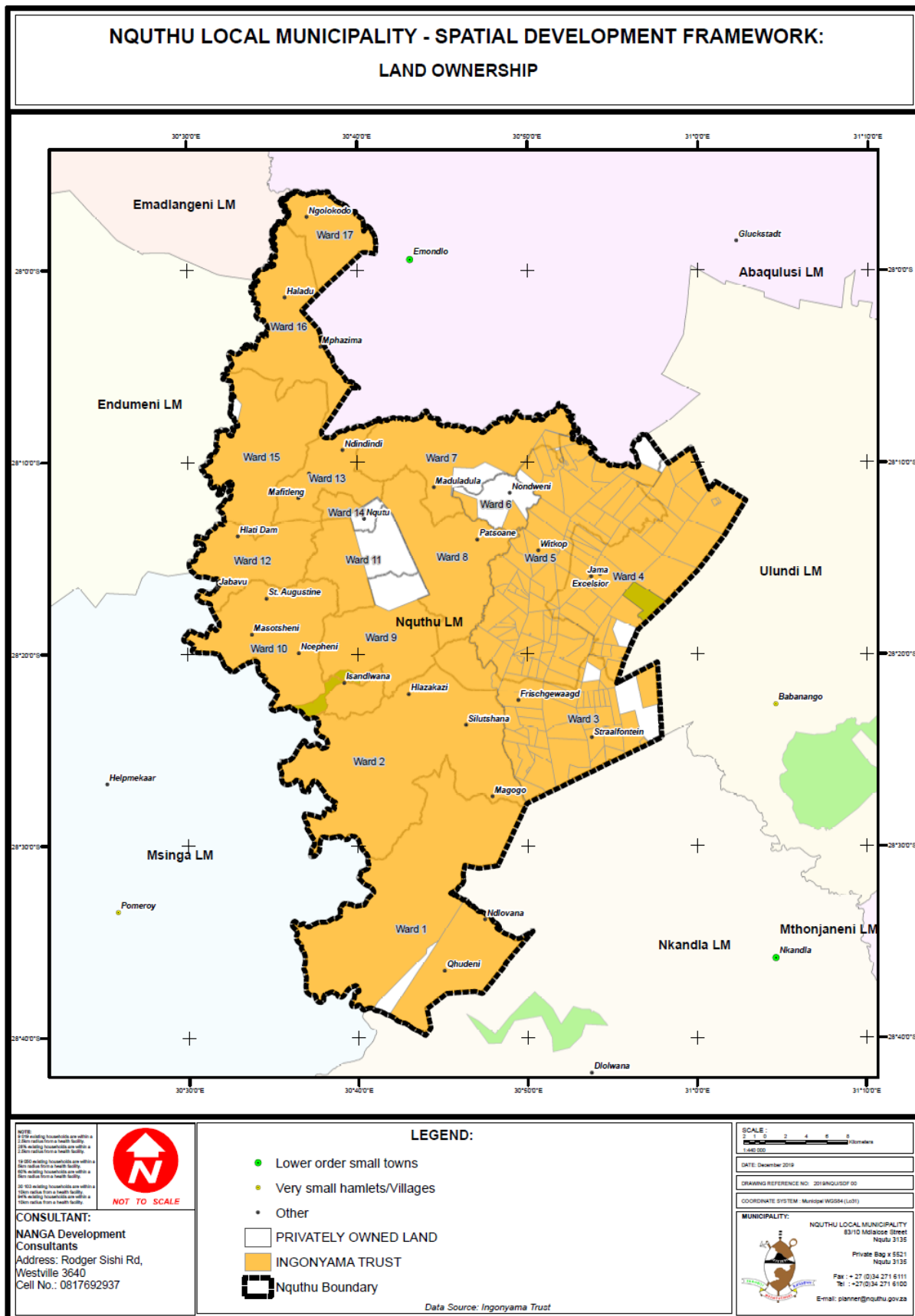
Table 10: ITB Land Ownership

Municipality	Number of Tas	Total LM Area(ha)	Total TA Area (ha)	% of Municipality covered by TA
Nquthu Local Municipality	10	19 623	16 738	85.30%
uMzinyathi District Municipality	19	85 896	38 792.3	45.16%

The underlying title of Erf 100 Nqutu and Erf 17144 Nondweni has been transferred to the municipality, and this will enable the municipality to transfer individual erfs to their respective owners. However, there are land invasions which have been reported within these erven which has a negative impact to urban form and consumes the space that may be effectively used for future developments.



Map 27: Land Ownership



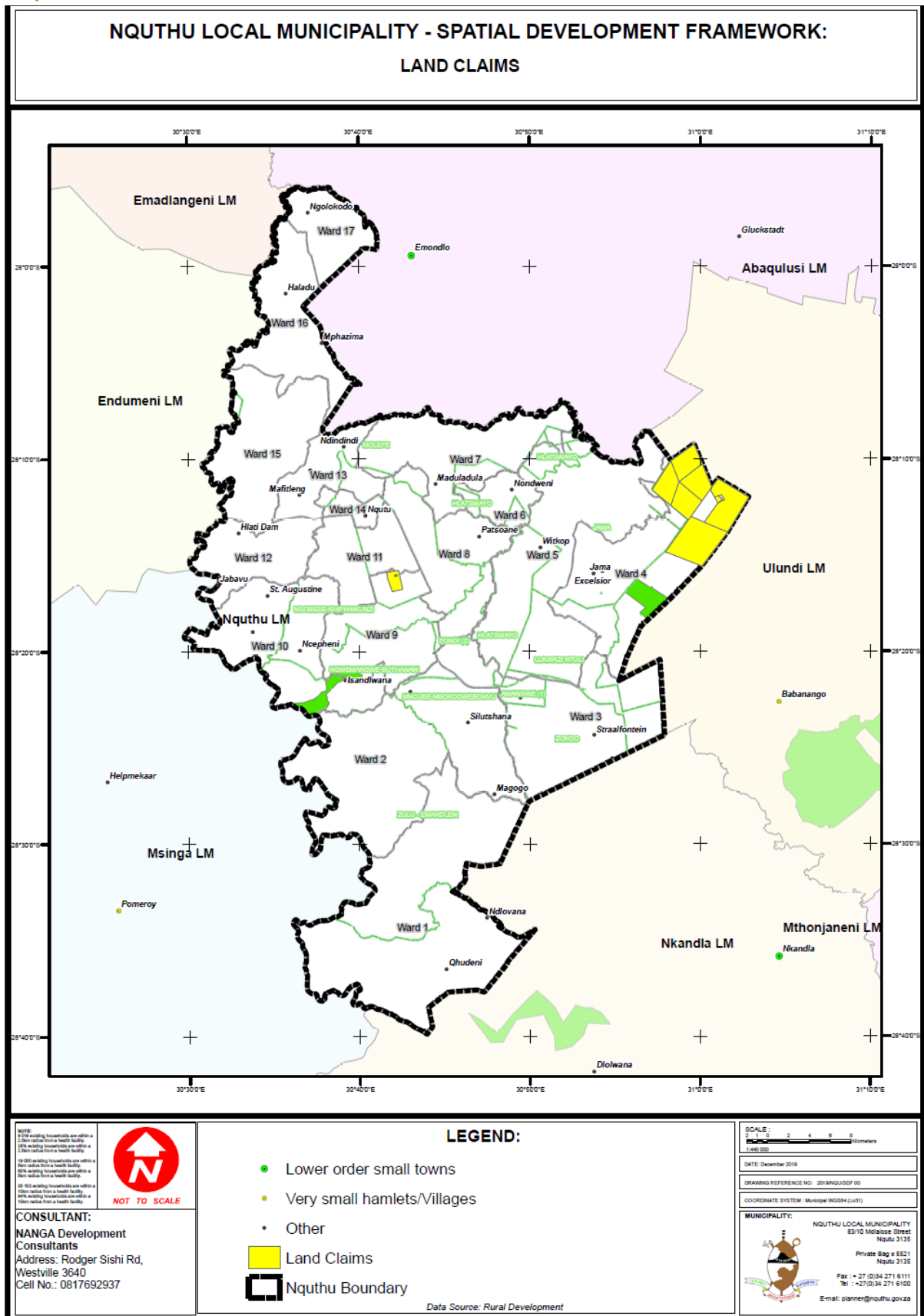


4.11.3.LAND REFORM

The municipality is not substantially affected by the general land reform issues such as land restitution and land redistribution since most of the land within the area falls under Ingonyama Trust. However, there is a need to address the land tenure rights of people who occupy state land in Nondweni and Erf 100 Nquthu. Furthermore, there are some areas in the East and central sections of the Municipality that are subject to re-distributional land claims and gazette restitution land claims.



Map 28: Land Claims





4.11.4. SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY, ROLE & FUNCTION

In 2015, the DRLDR prepared a revised and refined Settlement Typology Matrix titled, “Development edges: A settlement typology” which will be applied in Nquthu LM. Whilst the guide seeks to distinguish the similarities and difference between various types of settlement typology in a complex settlement hierarchy, the aim here will be to extract those that apply within the context of Nquthu LM. The following are broad descriptions of the settlement types:

- **Settlement:** A grouping of residential structures, generally at low densities.
- **Service Point:** A service point provides a concentration of services, potentially both public and private sector, but not necessarily with housing densification or formal housing development in proximity. A service centre will always have some residential development attached but will not have an established economic base.
- **Hamlet:** These are settlement areas with populations generally less than 1,000 people and with insufficient thresholds to support a full range first level node.
- **Village:** Generally, there will only be limited tertiary sector activities serving a limited catchment, however, the potential exists for Villages, serving a population catchment of at least 5,000 people.
- **Town:** The sphere of influence of a town includes either the full municipality or an area a number of residential neighbourhoods as well as a clearly defined central business area. An economic base exists or there is the possibility of developing an economic base, possibly with a high reliance on one or more sectors (primary, secondary and/or tertiary sector activity).

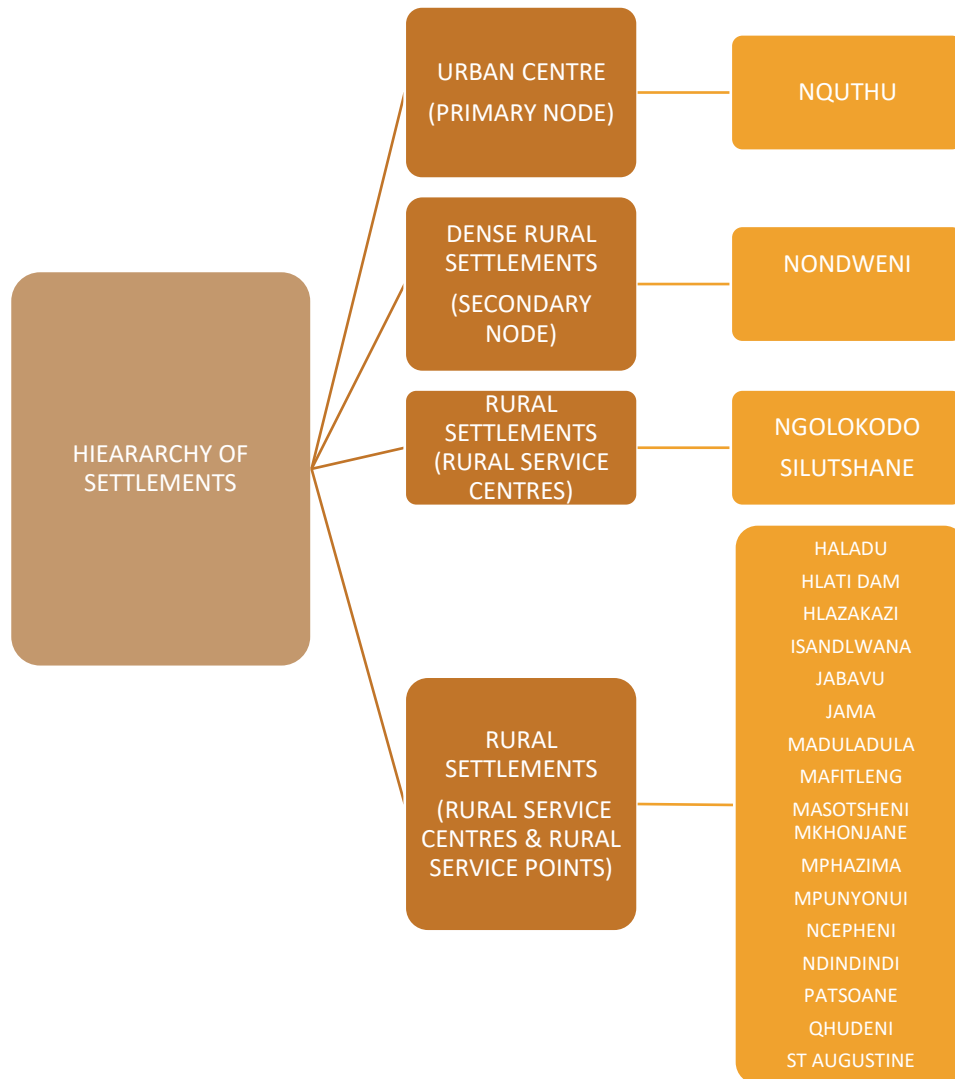
The Settlement Hierarchy can be summarized as follows:

- **Urban centre:** Nquthu
- **Dense Rural Settlements:** Nondweni settlement
- **Rural Settlements i.e. Rural service centre:** Ngolokodo and Silutshane
- **Rural Settlements i.e. Rural service points:** Haladu, Hlati Dam, Hlazakazi, Isandlwana, Jabavu, Jama, Maduladula, Mafitleng, Masotsheni, Mkhonjane, Mphazima, Mpukunyoni, Ncepheni, Ndindindi, Patsoane, Qhudeni and St. Augustine.

The following diagram illustrates the settlement hierarchy and the different settlements of Nquthu Municipality under each type:

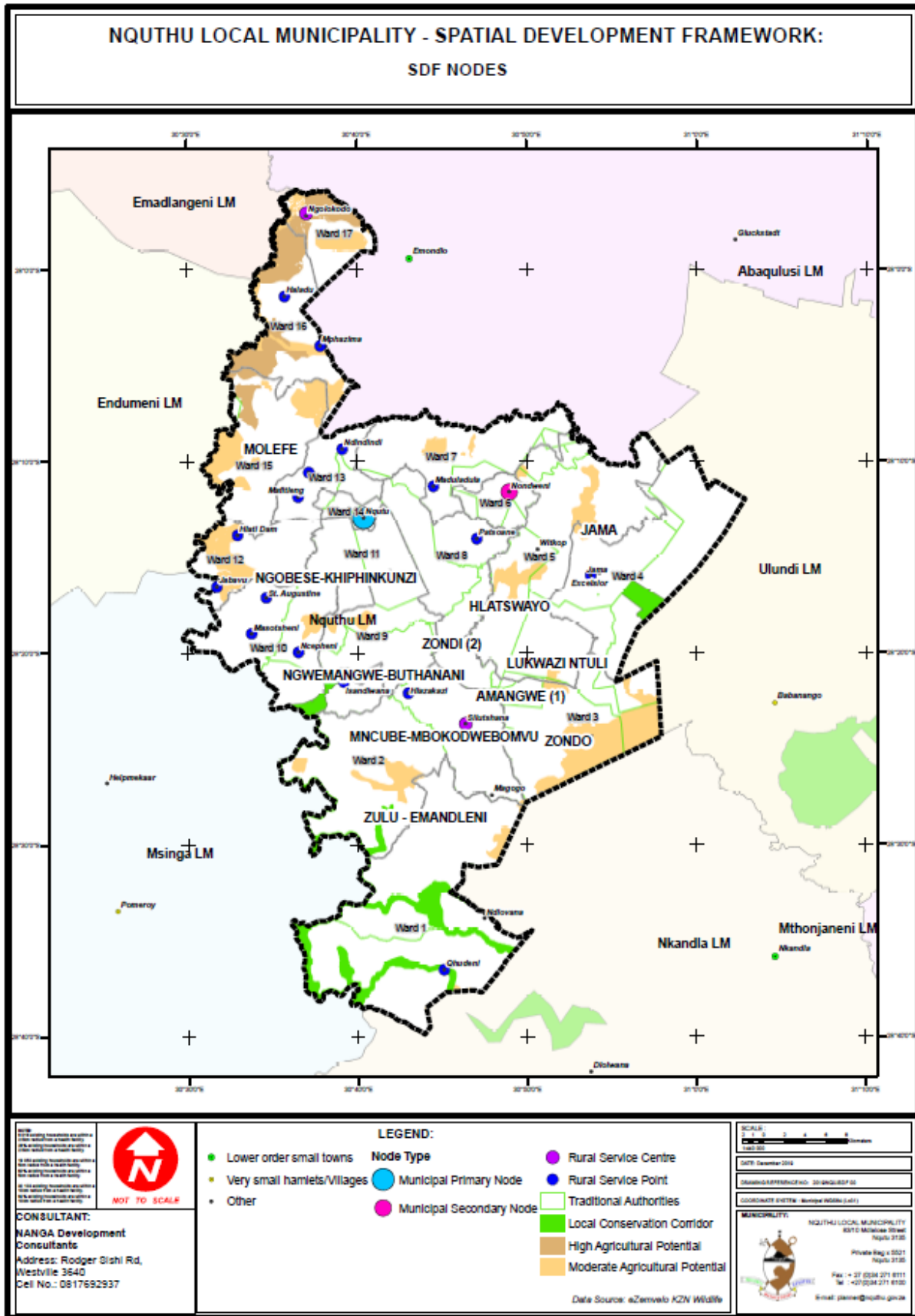


Figure 29: Settlement Hierarchy





Map 29: SDF Nodes





4.11.4.1. URBAN CENTRE

Nqutu town is the main urban centre of the municipality which has been identified as the Primary node in the previous SDF review. The role of the town is to provide high order services for the entire municipal area. Nqutu town serves as the administrative seat of the municipality. It has a strong service component and plays a role as a commercial and community service centre for an extended rural settlement area.

Isandlwana, the site of the historic Anglo-Zulu War battle that took place on 22 January 1879, is a well-known tourist destination worldwide. Nqutu town is a small but stable urban area that has established itself as the primary commercial, administrative and service centre for the municipality. The town is an old 'Japie Uys' town established in terms of Proclamation 67 of 1983. Nquthu is an isiZulu name meaning 'the back of the head'.

It has a formal component that accommodates most of the commercial development and there is limited residential development on formalised plots, but many remain vacant. As such, it is the only Large Convenience Centre within the municipality. It serves as the main activity node for commercial and administrative activities. Nqutu plays a very specific role in service delivery. Nquthu will remain as an important node in the uMzinyathi District Municipal area. Subsistence farming in the immediate vicinity of Nquthu is evident and forms an integral part of the settlement activities in and around the node.

Nqutu is the main nodal area and the most densely populated settlement within the Municipality. Much of the town on the southern part is characterized by formal low-cost subsidized human settlements. Low-density informal settlements are concentrated along the major arterials in the immediate vicinity of the formal town but quickly dilutes into expansive low-density rural settlement for most of the municipal area.

A Local Spatial Development Framework has been prepared for the town to provide guidance in terms of future development. There are various land uses which have been proposed for the development of the town. These include residential, business and commercial, schools, office park, church, hotel and arts and culture, community hall and hospital. Most of these land uses are existing, however there are those which have been proposed for future development.



Figure 30: Nquthu town





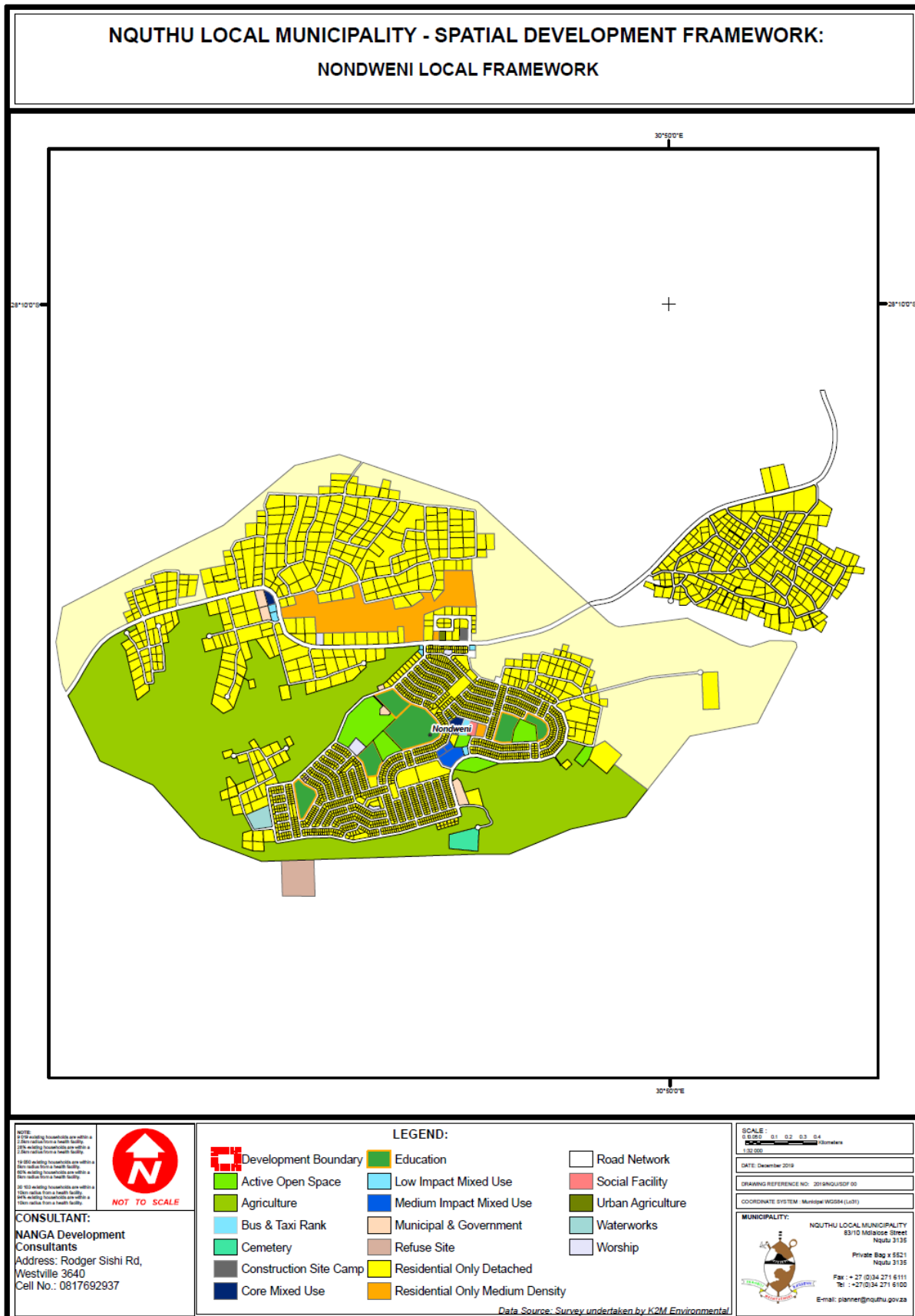
4.11.4.2. DENSE RURAL SETTLEMENT

Nondweni is a dense rural settlement which is located to the east of Nquthu Town within Ward 6. It has been identified as a Municipal Secondary Node. A Local Development Framework has been prepared for this node inclusive of an Urban Edge/Development Boundary. The area has a potential to be developed into a smaller service area since it is the only semi-urban area within Nquthu.

The area is well organised with a well-defined boundary although it is affected by river areas. A large amount of the area is owned by government with high amount of land invasions through the directive from traditional leadership.



Map 30: Nondweni Local Framework





4.11.4.3. RURAL SETTLEMENTS

4.11.4.3.1. RURAL SERVICE CENTRE

These centres perform a variety of functions including administration, service delivery and limited commercial activity. Being service centres, they serve as focus points for a range of services, which is provided to the adjacent rural areas, and typically have basic engineering infrastructure, together with community facilities, schools, commercial facilities, local markets, transportation nodes and basic public administrative functions and small scale industrial and administrative activities. These centres are growing and should be encouraged to develop. It is therefore necessary to encourage the implementation of capital projects within these areas.

There are two rural service centres that have been identified and they are:

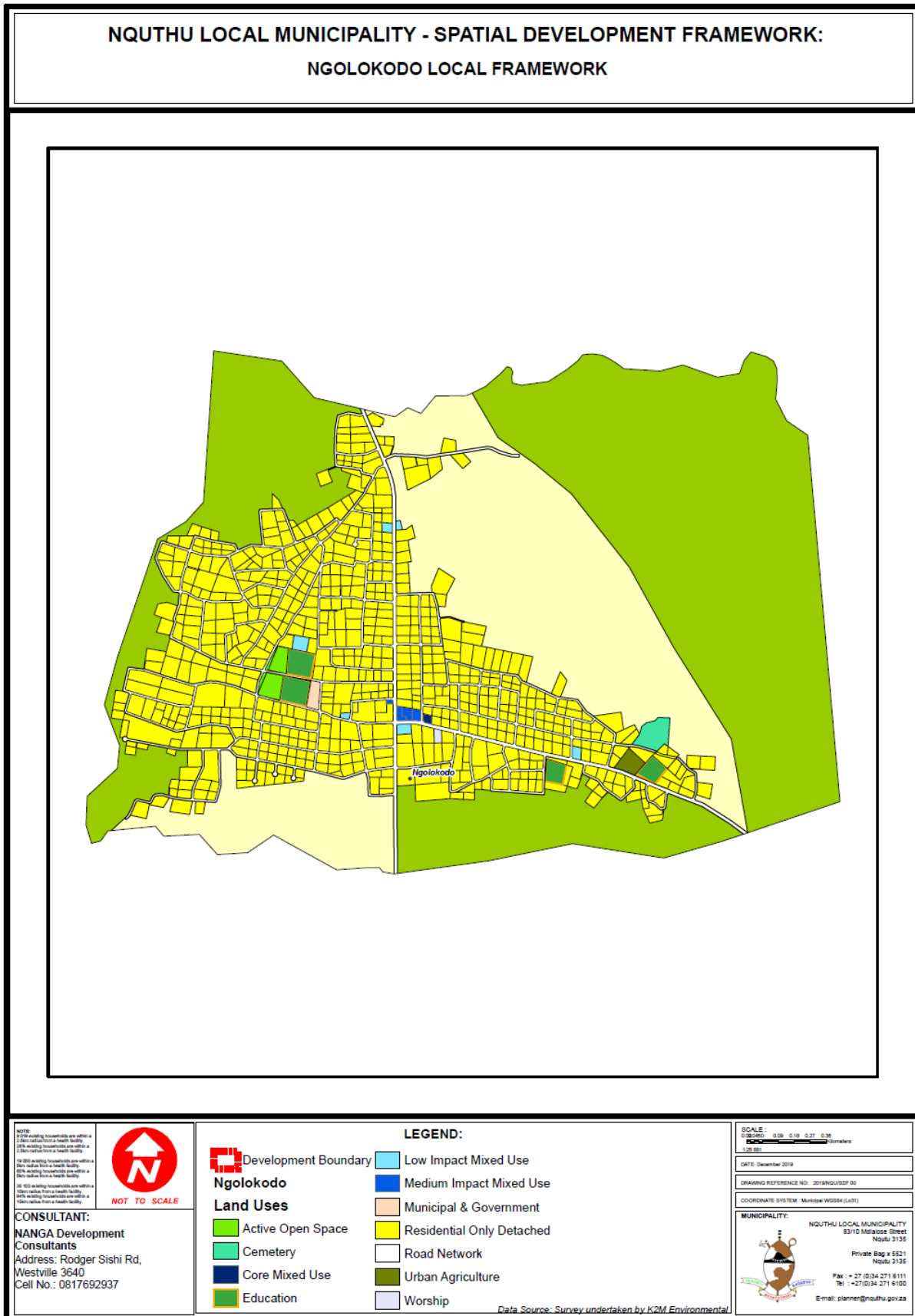
- Ngolokodo located within Ward 17 towards the northern boundary of the municipality, and
- Silutshane which provide access to supporting facilities for the community residing in the southern portion of the municipality.

Ngolokodo is situated in the most northern parts of the municipality and is the third largest settlement after Nqutu and Nondweni. Many people residing in the northern part of the municipality are serviced by this settlement. A development boundary has been proposed for this settlement.

Silutshana is an important settlement specifically for the community residing in the access restricted southern portion of the municipality.

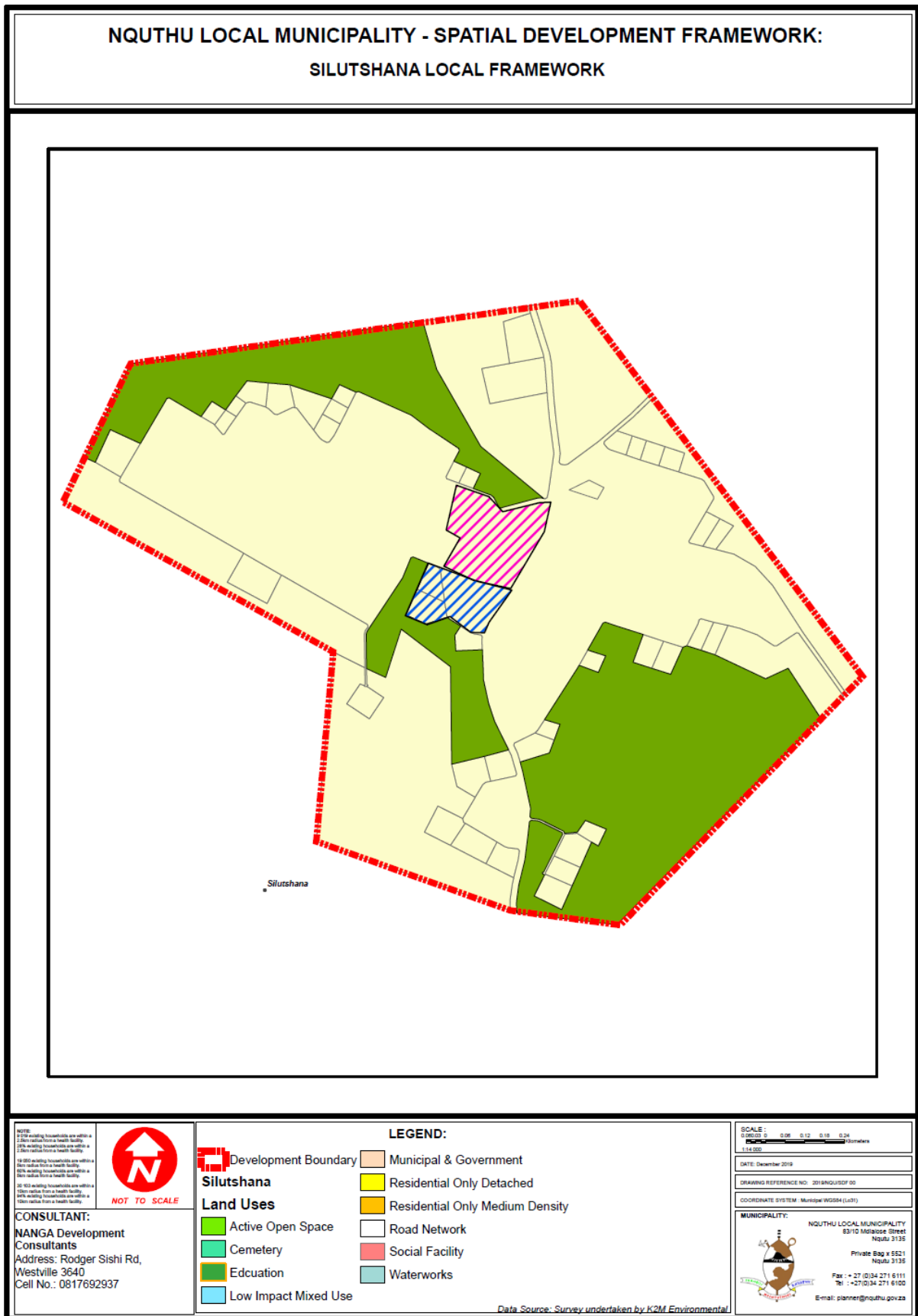


Map 31: Ngolokodo Local Framework





Map 32: Silutshana Local Framework





4.11.4.3.2. RURAL SERVICE POINT

A number of rural service points has been identified throughout the municipal area. These settlement development nodes service areas are limited to the surrounding settlements and include low order public, shopping and small business enterprise facilities. It serves as a link between the local communities and Nquthu Town. The settlements identified as Rural Service Points within the Nquthu Municipal SDF include:

- **Haladu** is situated in the north of the Nquthu town along the mobility spine that is connecting Nquthu and to Vryheid in ward 16.
- **Hlati Dam** is situated on the Western Boundary of the Municipality on the R66 leading from Nquthu to De Jagers Drift in Endumeni Local Municipality. This node contains quite a large number of populations and has a very urbanized and organized character as can be seen from the image below.
- **Hlazakazi** is situated in ward 2 in the way to Qhudeni. The area is on the Nquthu rural areas with service centers that have a potential of being developed as a node.
- **Isandlwana** is situated on the south of the Nquthu town. It is one of the main tourism attractions within the municipality. The area still needs to be developed to be a well-established tourism node.
- **Jabavu** is situated in ward 12 along the mobility spine that is connecting Nquthu and St. Augustine.
- **Jama** is situated in ward 4.
- **Maduladula** is situated in ward 7 and ward 8 along the mobility spine to Nondweni. The area is vibrant with different government service institutions.
- **Mafitleng** is situated in the north west of the Nquthu town in ward 15.
- **Masotsheni** is situated near the western regions of Nquthu LM near the St. Augustine Missionary. In relation to most other service centers,
- **Mkhonjane** is situated in the north of the Nquthu town in ward 15. The area has a potential for agriculture.
- **Mphazima** is situated in the north of the Nquthu town in ward 16.
- **Ncepheni** is situated along the mobility spine towards Isandlwana in ward 10. The area has business potential linked to tourism since it is along the route that is used by the tourists.
- **Ndindindi** is situated on the P54 leading from Nquthu in a northerly direction connection Nquthu Town with Abaqulusi and Emadlangeni Municipalities. This node is situated to the east of Mkhonjane near the Abaqulusi LM border. Please refer to Plan 40 Spatial Development Framework (attached at back of report) for a depiction of the locality of the node. This node serves a fairly large number of residents which are all spread out along the P54 main thoroughfare. A densification boundary has been proposed for this node and is included in the SDF.
- **Patsoane** is situated in ward 8.



- **Qhudeni** is situated in the south of the Nquthu town in the municipal boundary of Msinga in the West and Nkandla in the East. The area is one of deep rural areas of Nquthu. There are service areas with a potential of being developed as a node.
- **St. Augustine** is fairly well- serviced. This centre serves a relatively small number of people who are situated along the road leading in a western direction. A very spread-out settlement is situated just to the east of Masotsheni on large plots where land use activities mimics Urban Agriculture. The node serves more than the direct population and also services a community on the road to Rourkes Drift.

Local frameworks have been prepared for each of the abovementioned settlement development nodes, which include proposed land uses as well as a proposed development boundary to encourage densification and combat further urban sprawl.

4.12. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

This section will provide the Human Settlement Profile of Nquthu Municipality. The municipality is classified as the housing developer for human settlements. The Human Settlements Plan which was adopted in 2012 is outdated for the municipality to base its plans and execute all its human settlement projects. The Socio-Economic and Housing Survey was therefore prepared and concluded in 2018 as a prelude to the review of the Human Settlements Plan. This section will be based mainly on the findings of the Socio-Economic and Housing Survey Study.

4.12.1. DWELLING TYPES

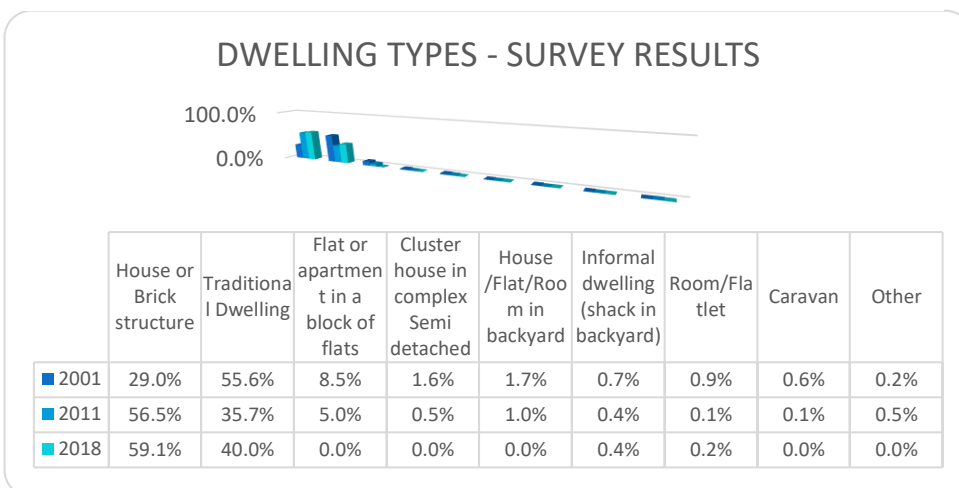
According to Stats SA, most households in Nquthu municipality reside in formal dwellings. The diagram below shows a fluctuation in the type of dwellings constructed in the municipality between 2001 and 2016. By 2001 nearly 49.84% of all households were residing in traditional dwellings constructed of traditional materials while a further 46.74% were residing in formal structures on separate stands. By 2011 the number of households residing in traditional dwellings decreased to 35.72% while the households residing in formal dwellings increased to 63.10% and by 2016 approximately 43.346% of households were residing in traditional dwellings while 55.35% which is still lower than the 2011 value were residing in formal structures. Some of these dwellings are self-built whilst others are through the government low-cost housing programme.





When compared with the Province and District, the housing profile for the Nquthu LM shows that the majority are house/brick structure. As indicated below, majority (56.53%) of the

Figure 31: Dwelling Types - Survey Results

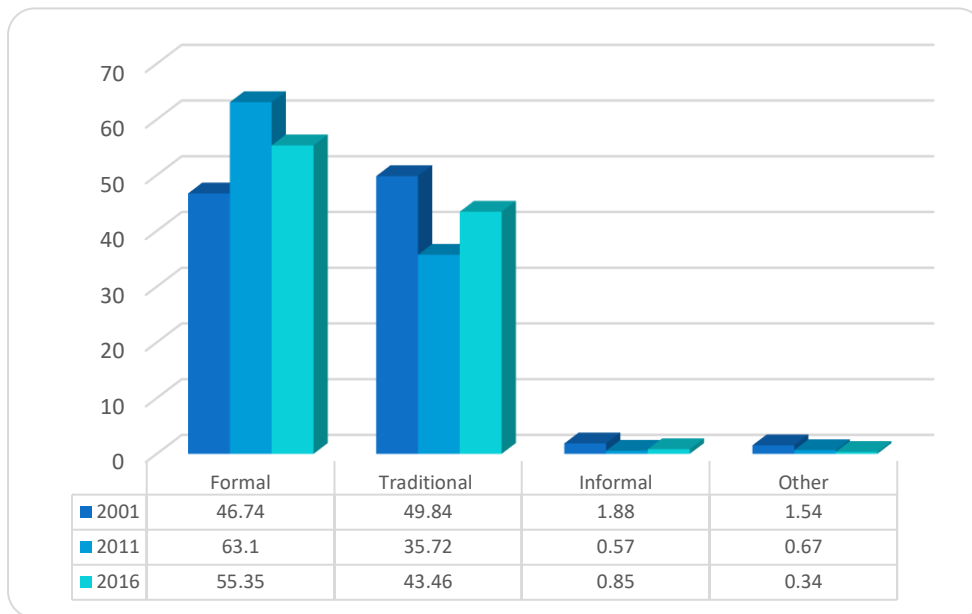


houses within the Nquthu LM are “House/Brick Structures”, this figure is comparatively higher than the Districts which is 48.34%. Traditional dwellings are the second highest housing type within the Nquthu LM as there are 35.71% of houses that fall within this category. This figure is relatively higher when compared to KZN (19.03%).

The most notable trend in the Socio-Economic study is the increase in households residing in house/ brick structures (from 29% in 2001 to 56.5% in 2011) mirrored by a significant decrease in households residing in traditional dwellings constructed of traditional materials (from 55.6% in 2001 to 35.7% by 2011). The increasing proportion of households residing in house/brick structures dwellings as referred to above have continued is evidenced by the field survey results of 59.1% of respondents residing in house/brick structures.



Figure 32: Dwelling Types



4.12.2. NUMBER OF ROOMS

The number of rooms relates to the size of the dwelling units. There has been an increase in the number of dwellings with 3 or more rooms. The field survey also reveals that dwellings with 10 rooms or more has the highest increase. In 2018, 14,65% of households have either built or extended their dwellings to 10 rooms or more compared to 1,20% and 1,50% in 2001 and 2011 respectively.

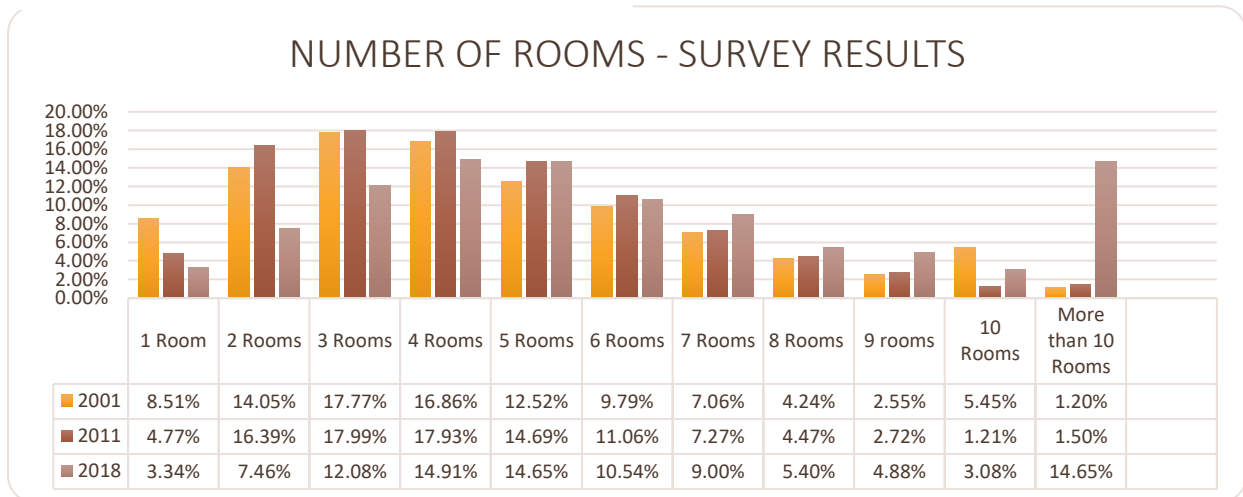


Figure 33: House with many rooms

This indicates that the housing typology is changing within the spatial landscape of Nquthu municipality.



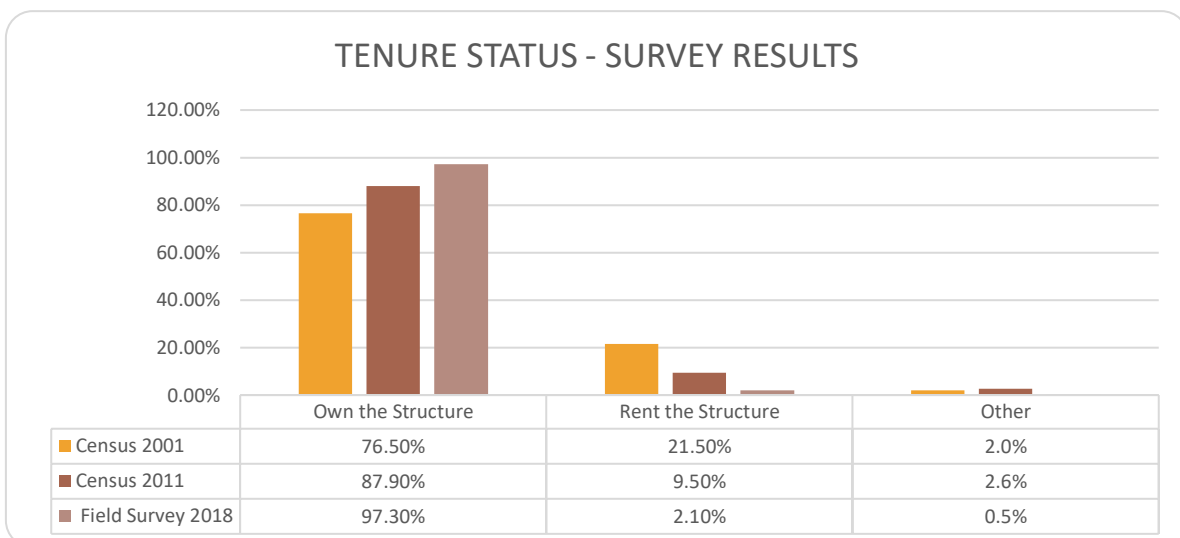
Figure 34: Number of Rooms



4.12.3. TENURE STATUS

There is different tenure arrangement within the municipality. The diagram below shows that households who own their structure increased between 2001 and 2016. The field survey also reveals that this trend continued in 2018. By 2011, the number of households that owned and fully paid off their houses were 87,9% an increase from 76,5% in 2001. In 2018, this number increased to 97,3% household who own their structure.

Figure 35: Tenure Status





4.12.4.HUMAN SETTLEMENT BACKLOG

In terms of the Human Settlement Sector Plan, the initial backlog was 12 464 and has been reduce to 3 593. Human Settlement projects that are under implementation and those that have been approved for implementation are regarded as having a backlog reducing effect.

4.12.5.HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROJECTS

4.12.5.1. PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

There mainly two human settlement projects under implementation namely Nondweni and Nquthu Phase 2. The combined total budget is R144 083 893.00 as illustrated in the table below:

Nondweni Housing Project is currently in the construction of phase. Progress is as follows:

- Foundations: 375
- Wall plates: 369
- Completions: 349

Table 11: Human Settlements projects under implementation

Project name	Number of units	Ward	Budget
Nondweni	500 new	5	R36 426 872,00
	700 rectification	6	
Nquthu phase 02	1296	14	R107 657 021,00
Total			R144 083 893,00

The IDP indicates that 31 beneficiaries are approved for the 50 additional sites by the Department of Human Settlements on HSS and 19 are outstanding. Some of the beneficiaries are those their sites appear inside the site of the Nondweni Police Station which were decided to be reallocated to the vacant place for 50 sites where is situated now. The list for the replacement of beneficiaries was compiled by ward councillor, PSC and War Room as it was stated by council resolution.

Figure 36: Nondweni Housing Project



Nquthu Phase2 housing project is nearing completion with only 6 outstanding houses. These houses are in area with subsoil not suitable for development. The municipality is in the process of identifying another area where these houses can be built.



The IDP outline that there are 32 missing beneficiaries, some of their houses are occupied by Caretakers to prevent vandalism. Other missing beneficiaries are coming forward which create some problems if the house is occupied by a Caretaker. Progress of the project is as follows;

- Completed: 1158
- To be new applications: 08
- Semi-completed: 21 for missing beneficiaries
- Six subsoil

There are two sites need identification for new beneficiaries, site number 3044 and 3898, and they are supposed to be identified by municipality from War Room beneficiaries.

4.12.5.2. PROJECTS IN PLANNING

The following table illustrates the projects which are in the planning phase:

Table 12: Projects in Planning

Project name and ward	Number of units	Ward	Budget	Progress	Implementing Agent
Qhudeni	1000	1	R3 228 590,00	Stage 2 approval	Fezeka Business Services
Ndatshana	1000	15,16	R3 228 590,00	Stage 2 approval	ZD Project Management
Isandlwana	1000		R3 228 590,00	Stage 2 approval	Kamawewe Developments
Jama	1000	3,4,5	R3 228 590,00	Stage 2 approval	Shaka Holdings

4.13. BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

4.13.1. WATER SERVICES

The Water Services Authority (WSA) responsible for water services provision for Nquthu Municipality is uMzinyathi District Municipality. Whilst the district has made strides in fulfilling its mandate of installing water supply infrastructure, however water supply remains one of the key challenges in Nquthu Municipality. In the past, uMzinyathi DM has put in place water supply infrastructure in Nquthu municipality in the form of water schemes. Issues relating water challenges include:

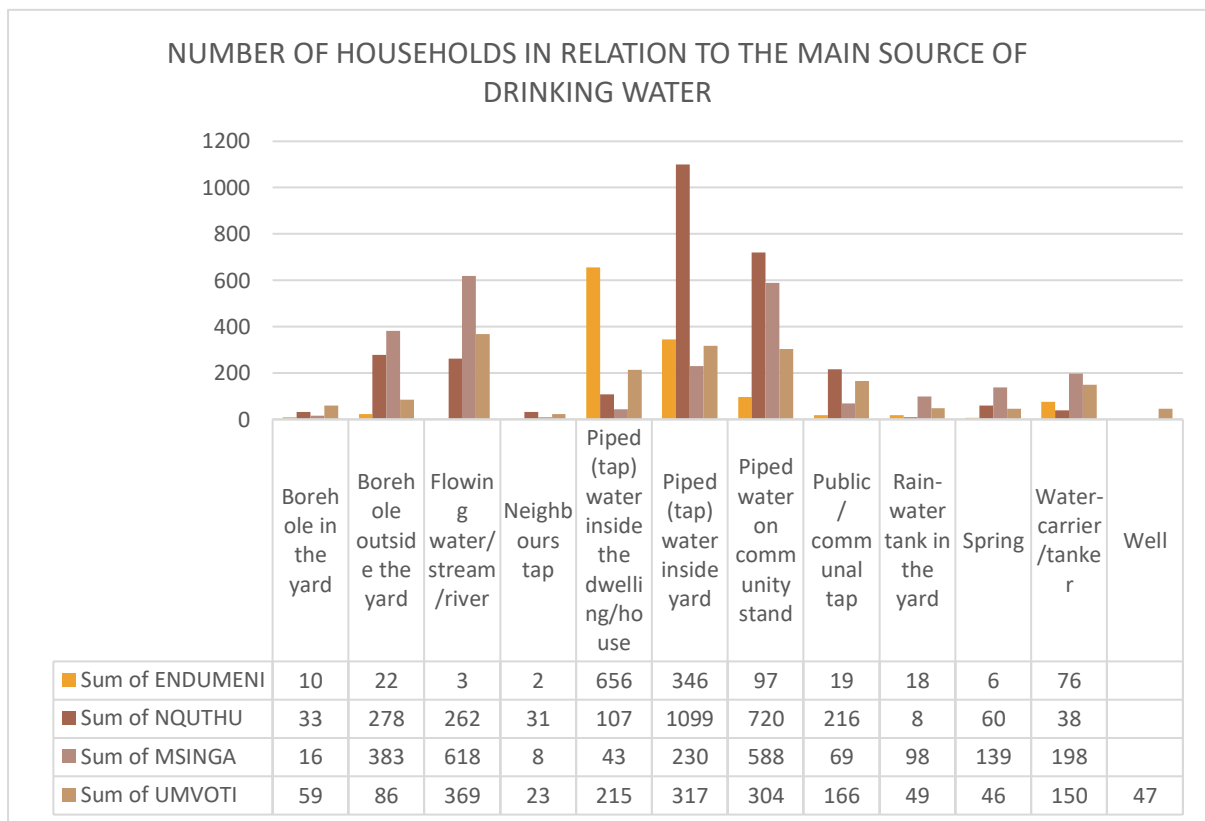
- Lack of adequate water supply
- Poor water infrastructure maintenance,
- Insufficient water tankers in areas without water infrastructure,
- Poor water usage practices or lack of water conservation



- Lack of funding.

This has resulted in huge water loss or complete dysfunctionality. There are also areas where there is a water supply infrastructure but there is no water. According to the Community Survey (2016), Nquthu LM has the highest number of households which access water from the taps inside their yards being at 1 099 households when compared to other municipalities within the district. Overall, the majority of the household’s access water from dams, rivers or streams.

Figure 37: Households with access to water

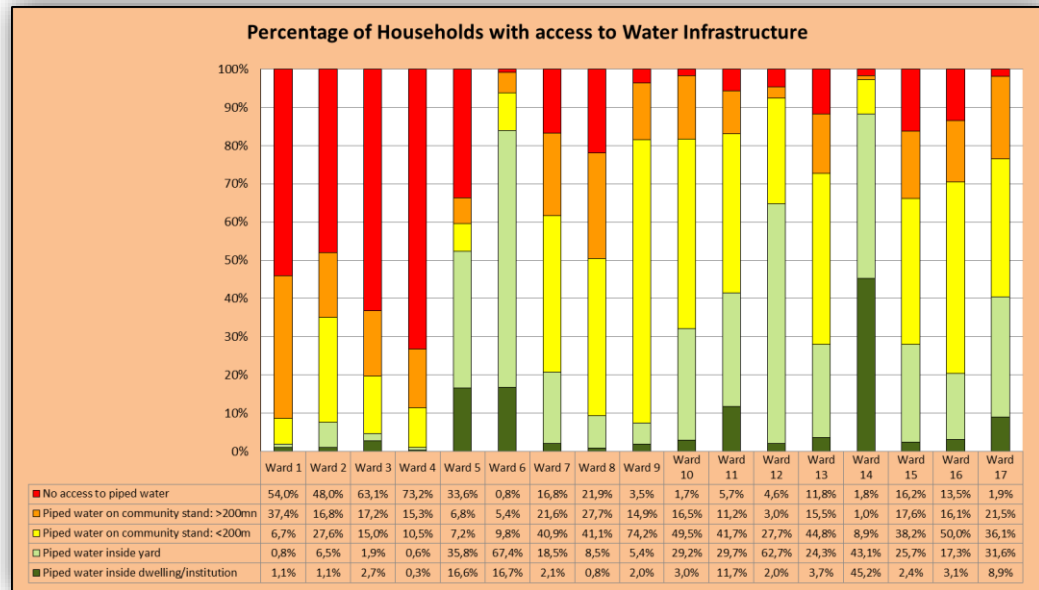


The highest percentage of households without access to any form of piped water supply are in Wards 4 (73.2%), Ward 3 (63.1%) and Ward 1 (54%). Conversely, the highest standard of water supply (pipes water inside dwelling) are prevalent in Ward 14 (45.2% of households), Ward 6 (16.7% of households) and Ward 5 (16.6% of households). The following diagram illustrates:



The service delivery for each ward as described in the Water Services Development Plan of the WSA and as described in the Nquthu IDP can be summarized as follows:

Figure 38: % of HH with access to water per ward



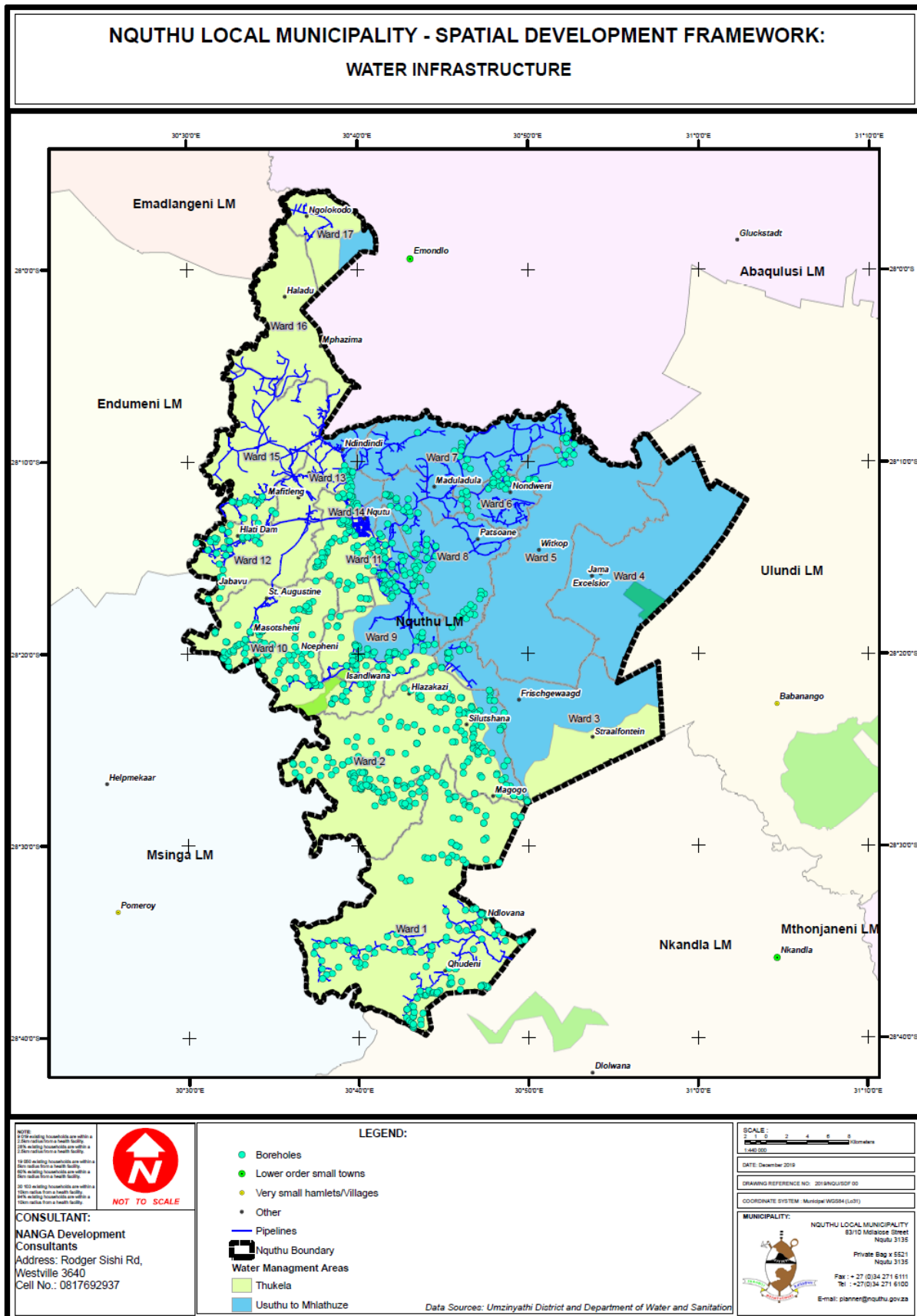
- Ward 1 consists of the Qhudeni Water Scheme which distributes water to the community through a pipeline which has a limited range of threshold. The KwaNqulu pipeline is still underway however water tanks are providing water. KwaManxili is an isolated part of ward 1 and with 15 boreholes have been drilled in this area. It should be noted that only 5 boreholes are functional due to dry land.
- Ward 2 consists of the Magogo pipeline. The Hlajakazi Water Scheme is planning to support and service ward 2 as ward 3 that is mostly covered by this scheme. Ntinini Water is planning to service areas which are not served by Hlajakazi and also cover the whole of ward 4. Overall in ward 3 and 4 there are over 50 boreholes which are well effective in the area.
- Ward 5 has a small scheme in Ntababomvu which generates water to the community.
- Ward 6 is located in the Nondweni Township which has its own scheme, this scheme also covers the Mahlungulu area. The Hlatshwayo Tribal Court still suffers to get access to water but there are plans of constructing pipelines from the Nondweni Scheme.
- Ward 7 has a water scheme referred to as Ndindindi which serves Maduladula and Mhlungwana areas. Mphondi is currently still serviced by water tanks and still needs attention in ward 7.
- Ward 8 is reliant on Ndindindi scheme which serves half of the area whilst the other half is serviced by water tanks
- Portions of Ward 9 are serviced by the Isandlwana Phase 2 Water Scheme and by the Isandlwana Phase 1, whilst a small portion still depends on water tanks.



- Ward 10 is fully supplied by the Nquthu 5 Water Scheme.
- Ward 11 is supplied by Isandlwana Phase 2 and Ntanyandlovu water. Mfongomfongo area is supplied by water tanks. In St Simon there is a spring protection which was done in November 2012.
- Ward 12 and 13 are covered by Nquthu 1 scheme, only Dalala and other small part of Ward 13 still depend on water tanks.
- Ward 14 is fully covered by Vants Drift, however, there are small portions which are supplied by water tanks
- Ward 15 of Nquthu area is covered by Ndindindi Phase 1 Water Scheme. Thelezini and other portion of Maceba and Nodwengu are still depending on water tanks.
- Ward 16 is supplied by Ndatshana Water. Haladu and Leneha still need attention in terms of water pipes and distribution.
- Ngolokodo Water is supplying water in Ward 17. Tlokweg and Ekudukeni are still reliant on water tanks.



Map 33: Access to Water





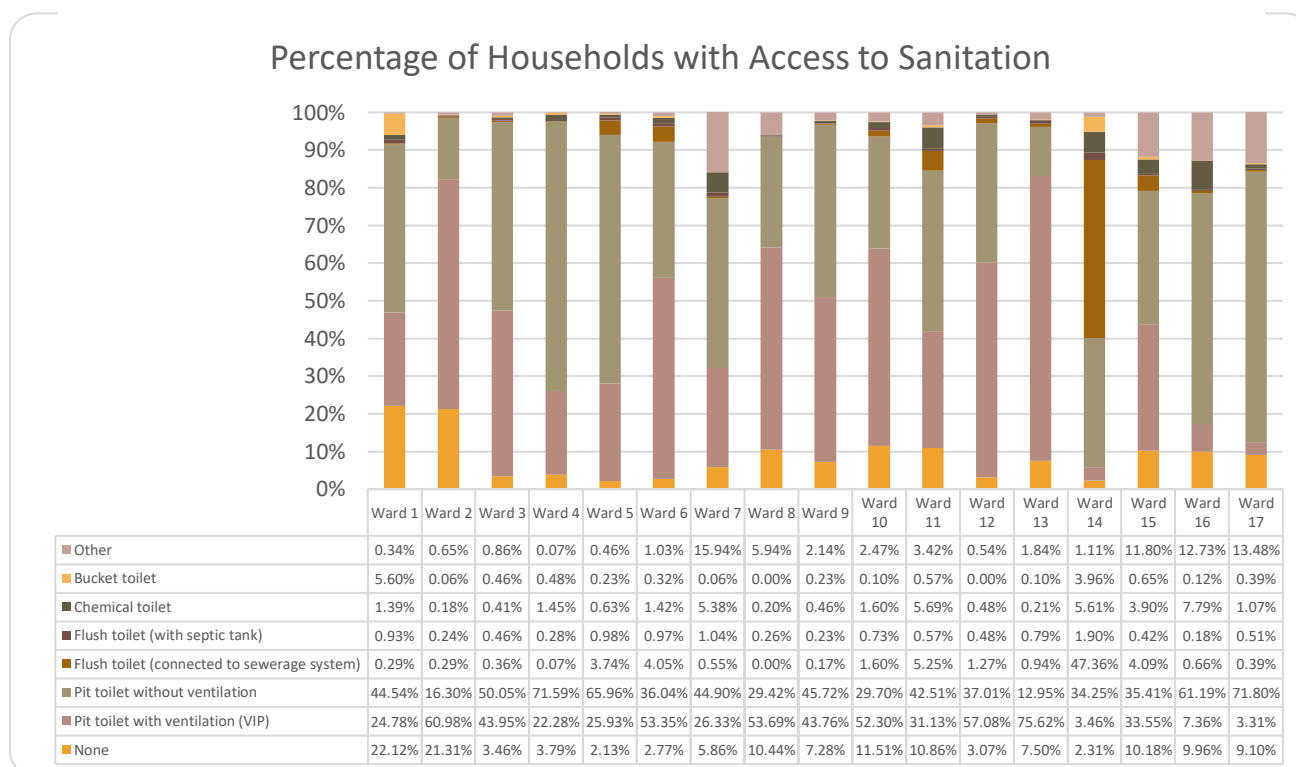
4.13.2. SANITATION

Although Nquthu does have a sanitation backlog, it is less severe than the water backlog. But there is a huge backlog in terms of flush toilet system, mainly due to lack of sewerage infrastructure and water scarcity. In actual fact, the increasing shortage of water requires that an alternative and sustainable sanitation model be investigated for long term purposes because the water guzzling flush toilets will unavoidably put more pressure on the already scarce water supply.

The majority (42.30%) of the households within the LM have un-ventilated VIPs, which is much higher than the figure (26.80%) for the DM. Approximately 35.65% of the LM have access to VIPs which is much higher than the DM (28.40). Approximately 13% and 8.71% in the LM of households in the DM do not have access to any sanitation.

Ward 4 and Ward 17 have the highest percentage of Unimproved VIPs, with approximately 71.6% and 71.8% respectively. Wards 2, 6, 12 and 13 have the highest percentage of improved VIPs. Ward 14 has the highest percentage (47.36) of household with access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system and Ward 14 has the highest percentage (1.90%) of households that have access to flush toilets with septic tanks.

Figure 41: % Household with access to sanitation

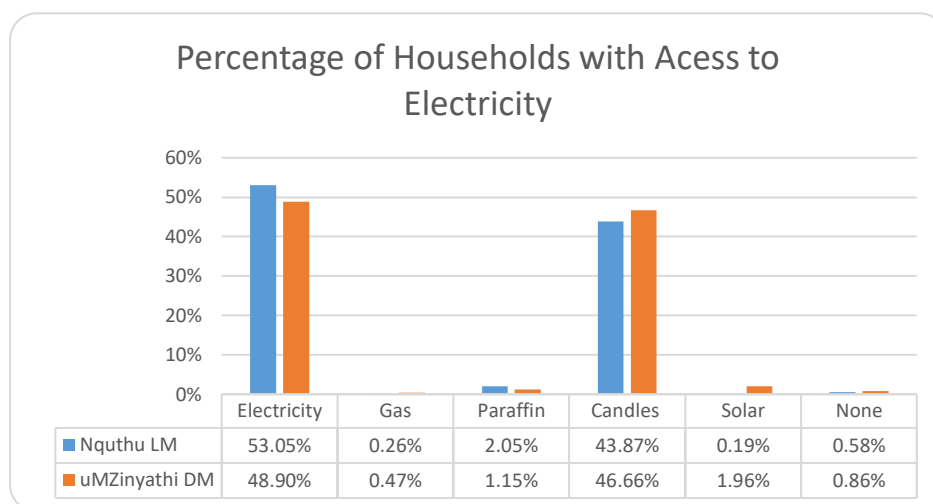




4.13.3. ELECTRICITY

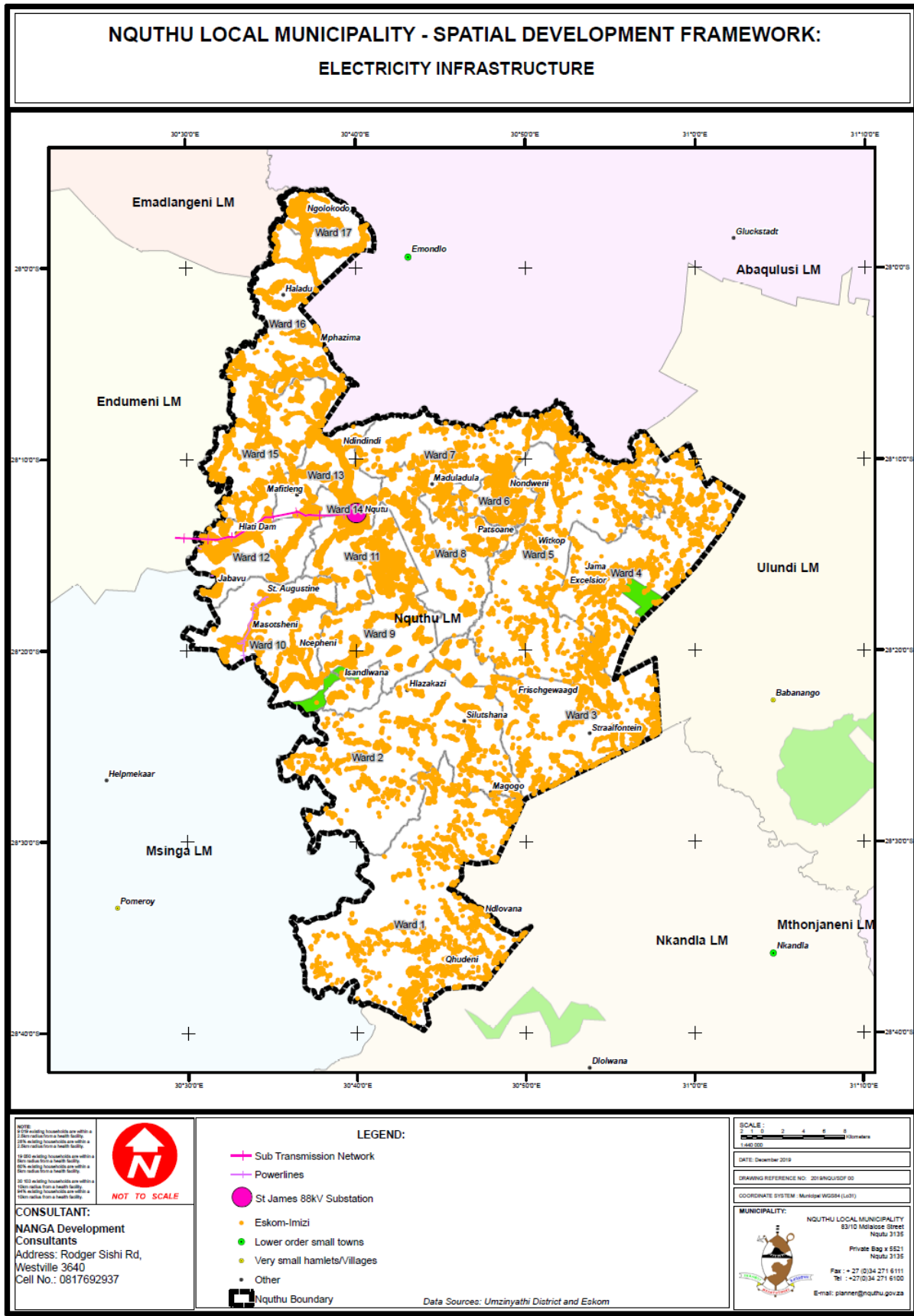
Most households within the Nquthu LM have access to electricity which is much higher than the DM figure of 48.90%. Approximately 43.87% of the LM utilize candles a source of lighting which is much lower as compared to the DM of 46.66%.

Figure 42: % households with access to electricity





Map 34: Electricity Infrastructure





4.13.4. WASTE MANAGEMENT

The municipality has a dedicated waste management unit located in the Technical Services department. However, the municipality does not have enough capacity to deal with waste management as best as it wishes due to financial constraints. On the meagre funding that it has, the municipality's waste management unit is resourced as follows:

- Waste management fleet: two compactor trucks

The municipality has developed an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) and it was adopted by the council on June 2015, and this plan will be reviewed during 2018/18 financial year and remains the municipality's waste management blueprint until the revised plan is developed to ensure that the municipality is compliant and better manages its waste. The plan will address the following:

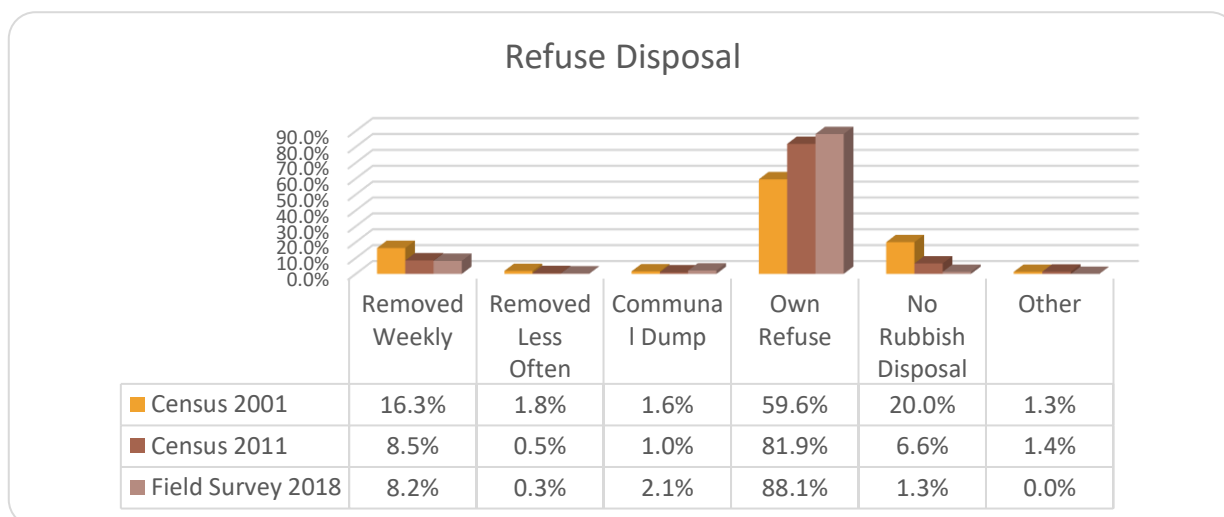
- An environmental impact assessment of waste management options;
- An evaluation of environmentally friendly practices for re-cycling and land fill sites; and
- The identification of economic opportunities associated with recycling.

The municipality has a formal landfill site situated at Nondweni in Ward 05. This site is approved and licensed by the Department Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA). This is the main waste disposal site in Nquthu LM which also feeds the recyclable waste to the Buy Back Centre in order to reduce waste accumulation at the site and also extract economic benefits from that waste recycling processes. Only 8.2% of the surveyed households and 8.5% total municipal households receive a formal refuse removal service while 16.3% of households in 2001 received the same service. The proportion of households that make use of their own refuse increased drastically from 59.1% in 2001 to 81.9% in 2011.

The municipality has a Buy Back Centre which is a hub which buys all recyclable material from communities. This centre is central in to the municipality's endeavour to create job and/or income opportunities through refuse collection and selling while at the same time contributing in reducing waste accumulation and mitigating environmental contamination. The Buy Back Centre has created several jobs and economic opportunities.



Figure 43: Refuse Disposal



4.14. SOCIAL FACILITIES

This section provides an overview of the existing social facilities within Nquthu LM. The CSIR Guidelines prepared in 2012 was used to estimate the gap and existing demand for social facilities in relation to the threshold population required for each facility. The following table was extracted from the guidelines and provides summary of the requirements for social facilities:

Table 13: CSIR Social Facility Guidelines

EDUCATION	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	12 500 people (for large secondary school); 2 500 people for Settlement Type H
	ACCESS DISTANCE	5 km; 10 km for Settlement Type H
	SCHOOL SIZE	School size 1 000 learners
HEALTH	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	24 000 - 70 000 people, largely for those not privately insured)
	ACCESS DISTANCE	90% of population served within 5 km*
COMMUNITY HALL	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	10 000 - 15 000 people
	ACCESS DISTANCE	15 km



CEMETERY	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	8.8 ha/50 000 (can be distributed)
	ACCESS DISTANCE	15 km - 30 km
POLICE STATION	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	60 000 - 100 000 people
	ACCESS DISTANCE	8 km urban; 16 km peri-urban, 24 km rural populations
LIBRARY	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	20 000 - 70 000 people
	ACCESS DISTANCE	8 km - 10 km
POST BOXES	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	10 000 - 20 000 people
	ACCESS DISTANCE	5 km - 10 km
SPORT FIELDS	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	0.56 ha per 1 000 people An additional 0.3 ha per 1 000 in metropolitan areas for higher-order facilities
	ACCESS DISTANCE	3 km - 10 km local facilities 10 km - 50 km regional facilities
PLACES OF WORSHIP	POPULATION THRESHOLD RANGE (OPTIMAL)	3 000 - 6 000 people
	ACCESS DISTANCE	Varies depending on demand; 2 km typical maximum

4.14.1. HEALTH FACILITIES

The health facilities are categorised as Clinics and hospitals. Accordingly, there is a total of 13 health facilities located within the Nquthu LM. These health facilities comprise of 12 clinics and 1 district hospital. In addition, there are 3 mobile clinics that operate from the Charles Johnson District Hospital.

The attached map depicts clinics with an optimum distance of 2.5 km and a maximum distance of 10km. As per the “CSIR guidelines for the provision of social facilities in South African Settlements”, a primary health clinic needs to serve 90% of the population within a 5km radius. As indicated on the attached map and table below, the clinics in Nquthu only serve 60% of the existing households.



The municipality obviously does not conform to this standard. Facilities are fairly evenly spread throughout the municipality along main access routes and provide largely equal access and level of service to the municipality.

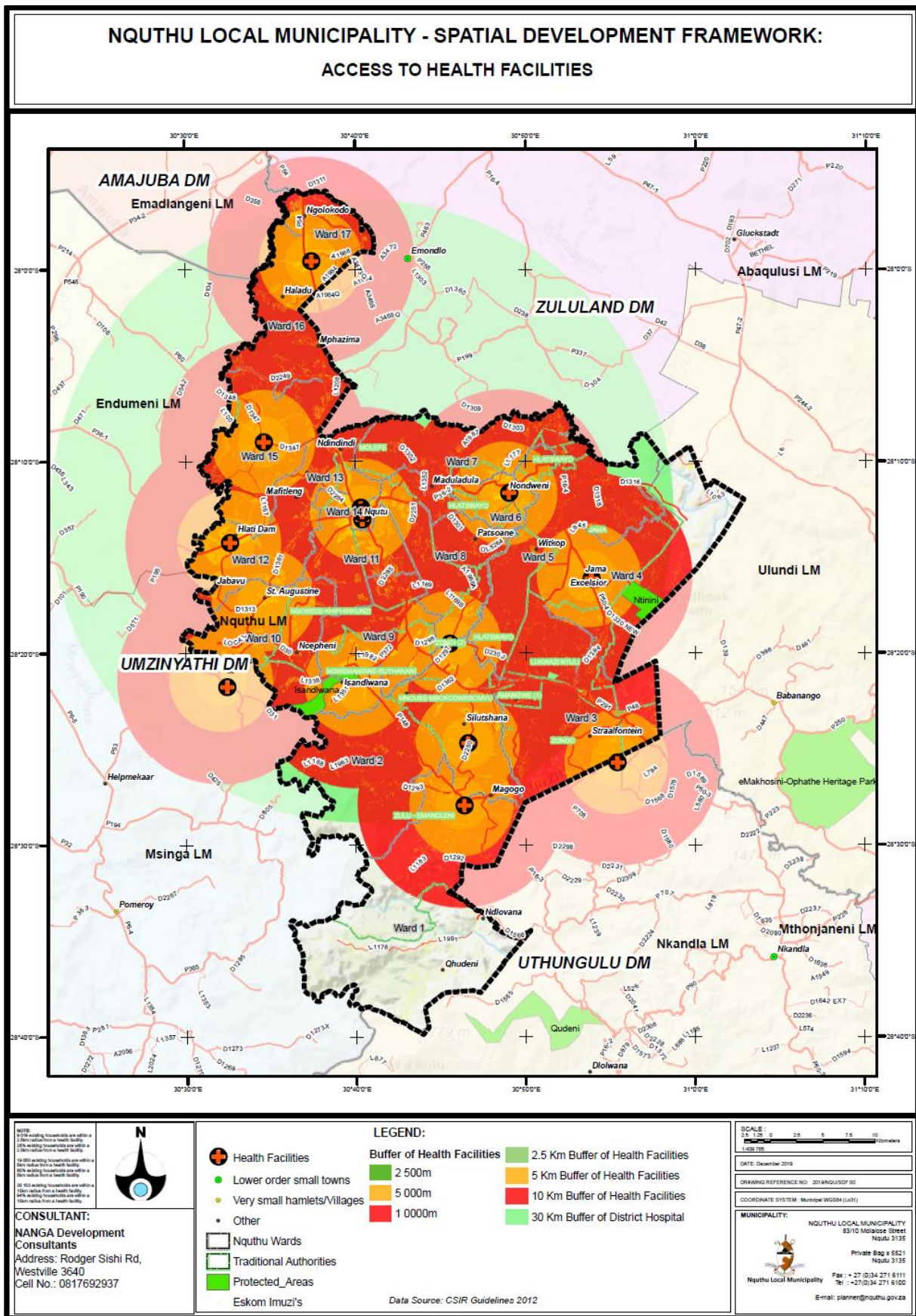
Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
2.5 KM	9 019	28%
5KM	19 050	60%
10KM	30 103	94%

Data Source: Own Calculation

As per the CSIR guidelines, a district hospital must be within a 30 km radius and serve approximately 300 000 – 900 000 people. As indicated on the map below, the district hospital serves approximately 90% of households within the Nquthu Municipality.



Map 35: Access to health facilities





4.14.2. EDUCATION FACILITIES

Educational facilities are categorized as Primary and Secondary Schools. In terms of Primary schools, the CSIR guidelines estimate a 5km radius for the access distance that applies to primary schools. As indicated in Map 35 and **table 14** below, approximately 94% of existing households have access to a primary school within a 5km radius. Unfortunately, a larger number of households in Wards 1, 4 and 5 do not have access to primary schools within a 5km radius.

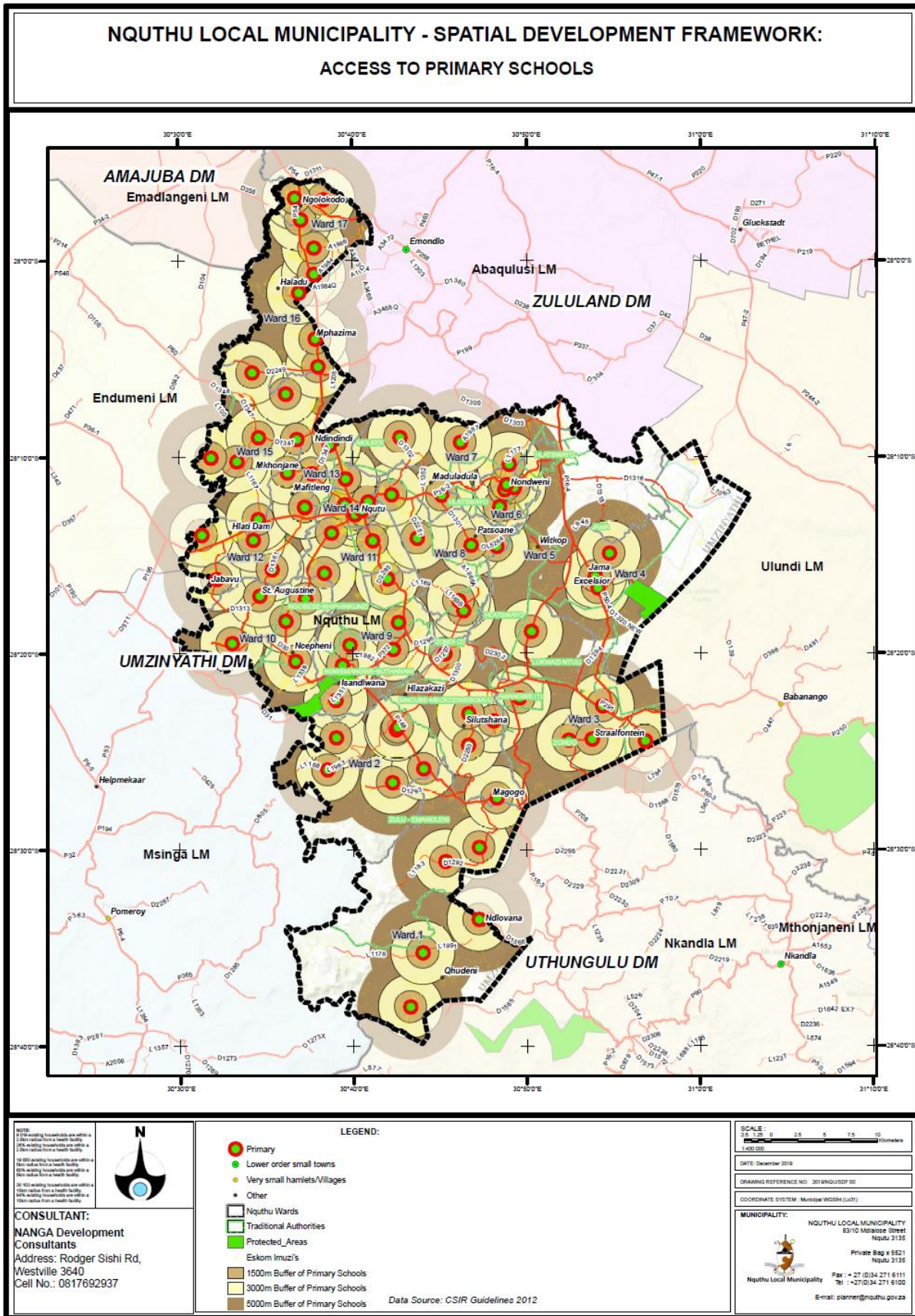
Table 14: Access to Primary School Facilities

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
1.5 KM	16 847	53%
3KM	27 058	85%
5KM	30 147	94%

Source: Own Calculations from Stats SA, Census 2011



Map 36: Access to primary school





It should be noted that the access distance of a secondary school is 5km. As indicated in the table below, approximately 92% of existing households have access to a secondary school within a 5km radius.

Table 15: Access to Secondary School Facilities

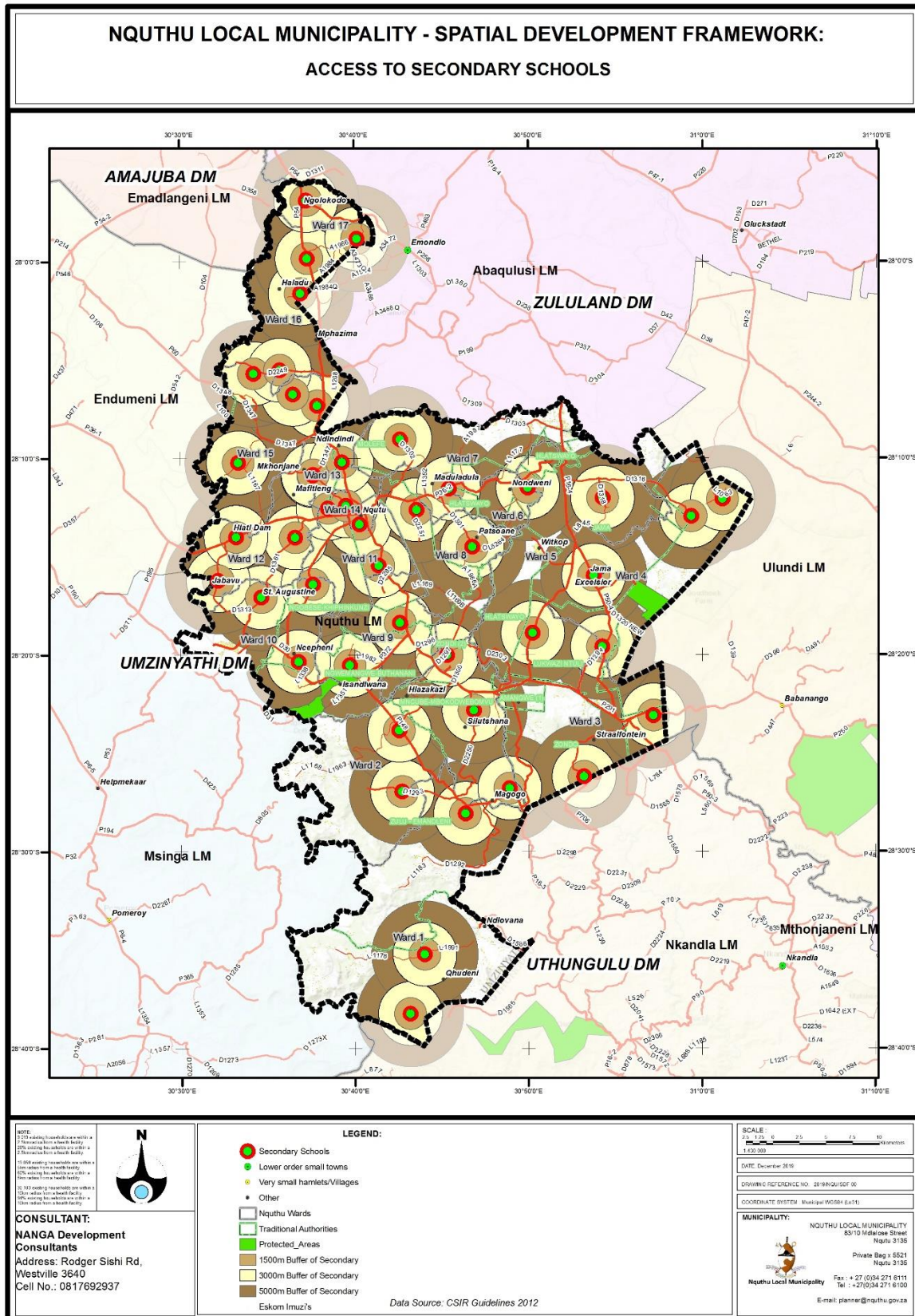
Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
1.5 KM	11 010	34%
3KM	22 929	72%
5KM	29 493	92%

Data Source: Own Calculations from Stats SA, Census 2011

There are however, a number of households that do not have access to a secondary school within a 5km radius. These households are located in a portion of Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 10.



Map 37: Access to secondary school





4.14.3. LIBRARIES

There are two libraries in Nquthu LM which are located in Nqutu and Nondweni respectively. As per the “CSIR guidelines, the access distance of libraries should be between 8km and 10km. as indicated on the attached thematic map, only 44% of households have access to libraries within a radius of 10km.

Based on the population threshold (5 000- 70 000), it is recommended that an additional library be established, preferably in the central portion of the Nquthu LM.

Table 16: Access to Libraries

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
8 KM	12 407	39%
10KM	14 004	44%

Data Source: Own Calculation

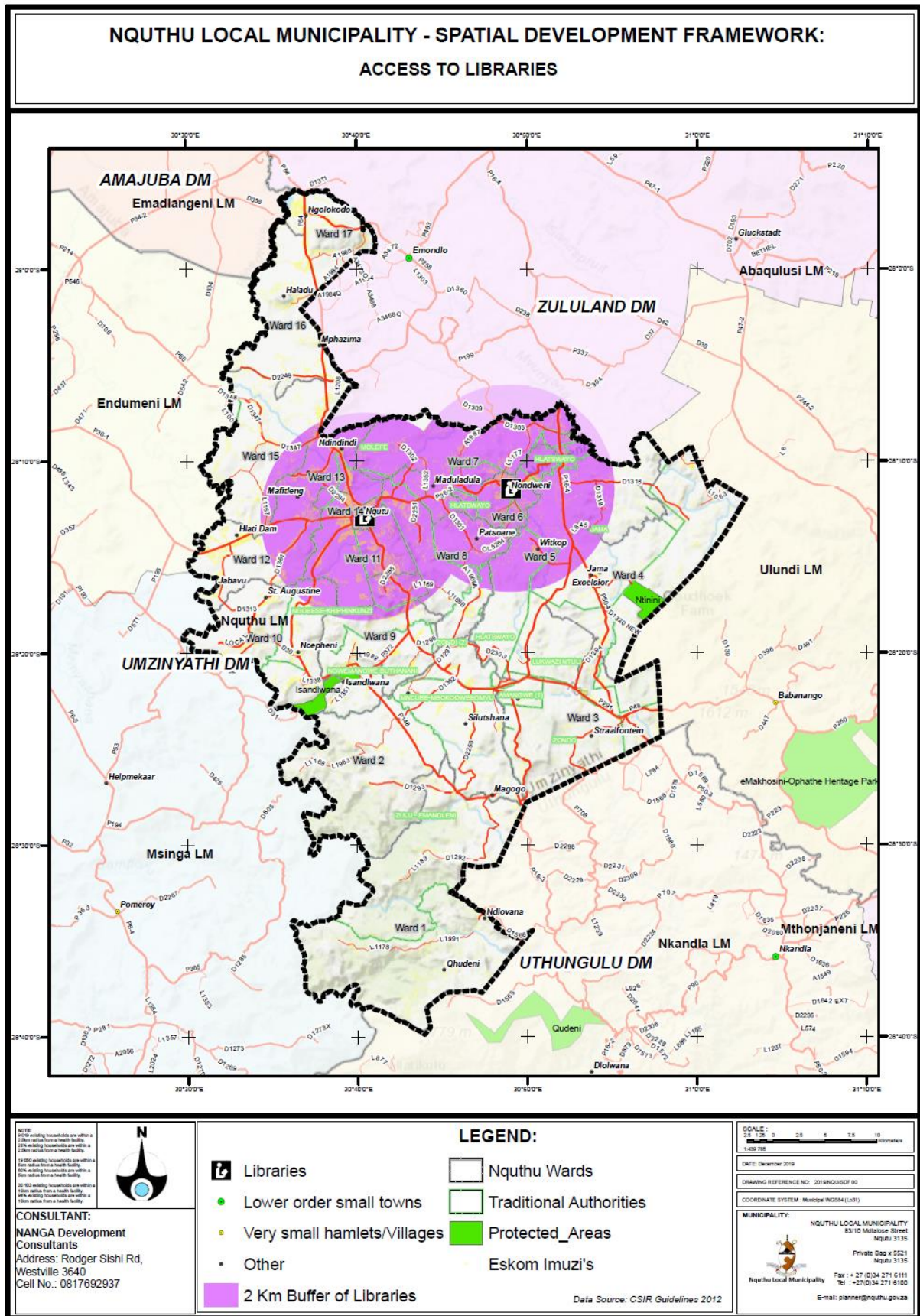
The Nquthu IDP 19/20 indicates that 6 centres were identified in order to house books and other reading material and six volunteers were employed to run the service. The centres are located at the following areas

- Isandlwana Tribal court
- Mhlungwane community hall
- Ntanyandlovu Primary school
- Kwa-Nyezi Primary school
- Msimbu secondary school
- S’celimfundo combined school.

The municipality has also earmarked 2 modular libraries in ward 17 (Ngolokodo area) and ward 8 (Patsoana area) respectively, which will provide all the services as the main libraries.



Map 38: Access to library





4.14.4. POLICE SERVICES

Nquthu LM is serviced by three police stations, namely the Ekombe Police Station, Nondweni Police Station and the Nqutu Police Station. It should also be noted that the municipal area also falls within the service range of three other police stations.

As per the CSIR guidelines, the access distance police stations are 8km for urban areas, 15km for peri-urban areas and 24km for rural areas. As indicated in the table below, 79% of households are within a 15km radius from the police stations.

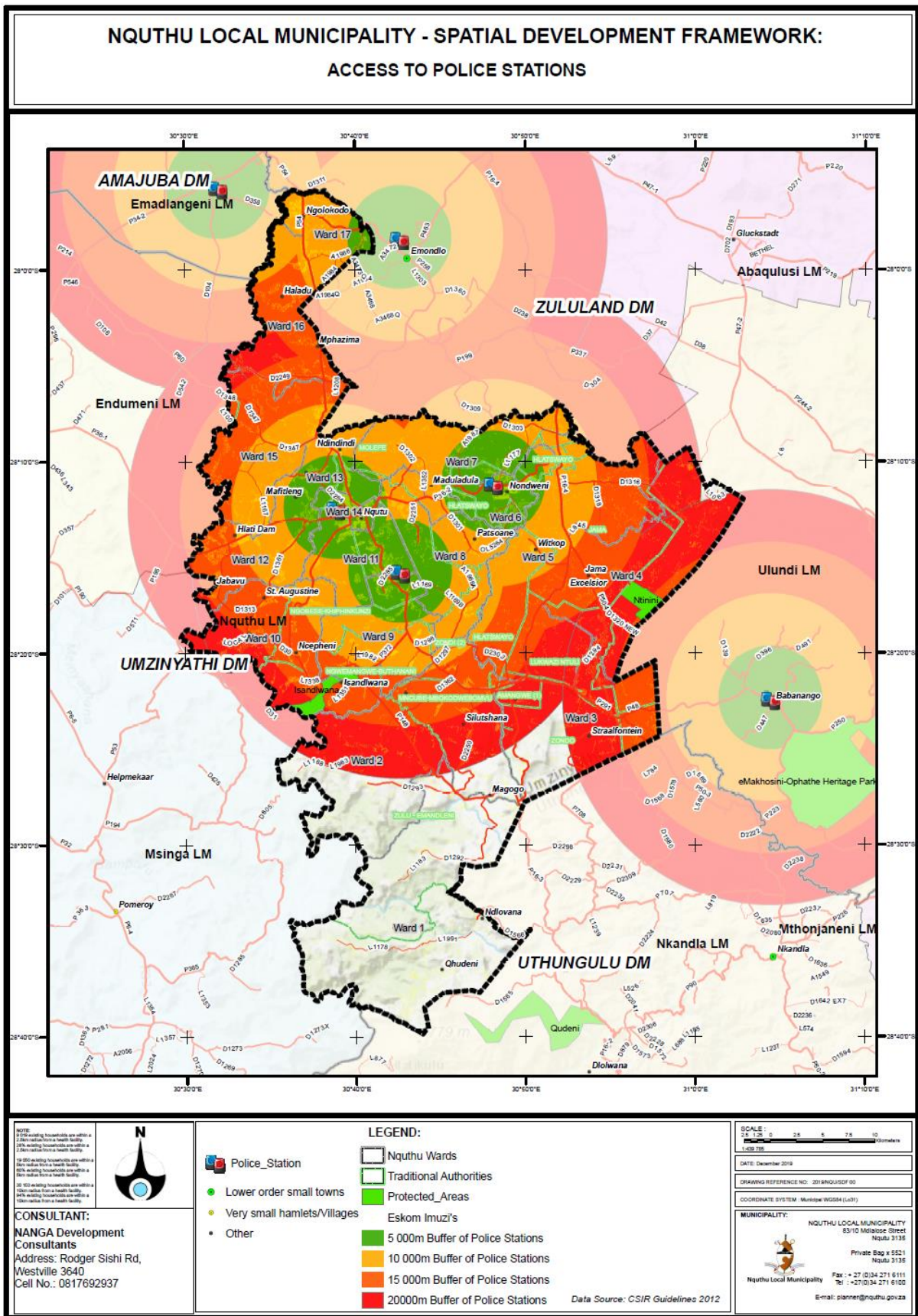
Table 17: Households within the Police Station Buffers

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
5 KM	10 161	32%
10KM	18 776	59%
15KM	25 205	79%
20KM	29 134	91%

Data Source: Own Calculation



Map 39: Access to police station





4.14.5. COMMUNITY HALLS

There are 18 community halls present in the municipality, majority of which are located in the Northern sections of the Nquthu LM. As per the CSIR guidelines, the access distance for community halls is between 10km – 15km. As indicated in the table below, approximately 99% of households have access to community halls within a radius of 15Km.

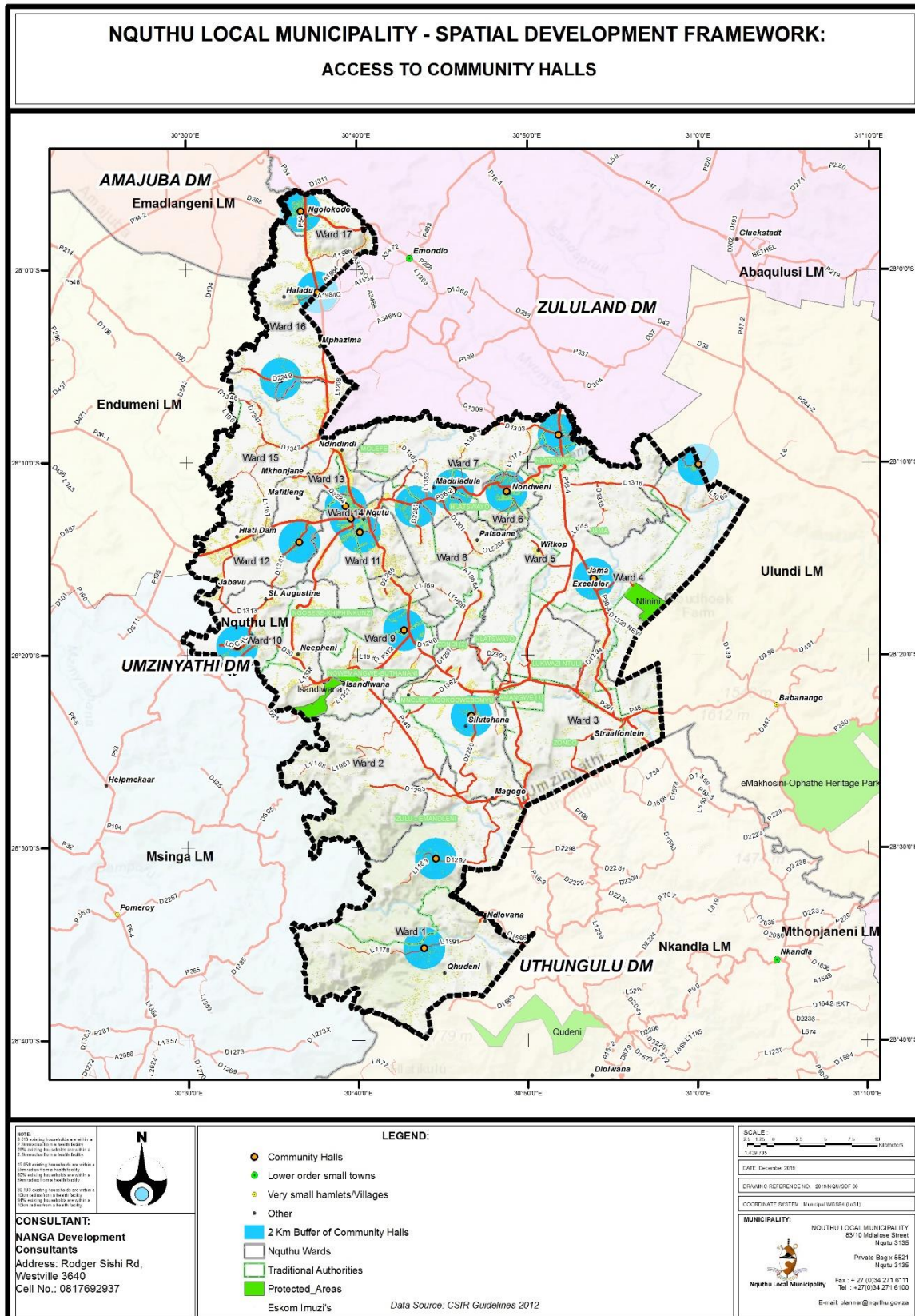
Table 18: Access to Community Halls

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
10 KM	30 539	96%
15KM	31 772	99%

Data Source: Own Calculation



Map 40: Access to community halls





4.14.6. KEY FINDINGS

Following is a summary of issues for social facilities within Nquthu LM:

- The municipality obviously does not conform to this standard. Facilities are fairly evenly spread throughout the municipality along main access routes and provide largely equal access and level of service to the municipality.
- As per the CSIR guidelines, a district hospital must be within a 30 km radius and serve approximately 300 000 – 900 000 people. As indicated on the map below, the district hospital serves approximately 90% of households within the Nquthu Municipality.
- There are currently 2 main libraries and 6 satellite libraries that are aimed at improving accessibility for out-flung areas. The construction of a third main library has been completed and plans to start operations it are well under way.
- Access to libraries remain a challenge in far-flung wards that have not nearby libraries as users of library services from these areas have to use public transport and incur costs to reach libraries.
- Expansion of municipal library network will greatly improve community access to libraries especially in and around the ward where it will be located.



4.15. LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA), and the KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Act, 2008 (Act No. 6 of 2008), (PDA), each municipality is required to prepare a Land Use Scheme for the whole municipality. A key component of Integrated Development Plans is the requirement to prepare a Spatial Development Framework together with a Land Use Management System (LUMS) which can be applied to the whole municipality. In terms of the new Land Use Management System for KwaZulu-Natal, a system of wall-to-wall Planning Schemes is proposed as forming the basis for the single LUMS required for municipalities.

Almost 90% of Nquthu LM is made up of land under the control of Ingonyama Trust and that land is managed by Traditional Councils. The municipality control the land under its control that is part Urban Development Framework and where the municipality has authority over the use of land.

Nquthu LM has an urban land use scheme and Urban Development Framework in place that are also adopted which guides the development within Nquthu jurisdiction. The municipality is currently at the verge for completing its single land use scheme. This is a response to the requirement in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 which requires every municipality to have single land use schemes in place. The Nquthu single land use scheme was prepared in year 2013 but not completed because after being assessed it was discovered that there were aspects which were not SPLUMA compliant and not covered in the scope of the project. The project was placed on hold due to the lack of funds. The traditional leadership was involved in the process of Wall to Wall Scheme development.

A Rural Component of a Scheme should primarily be applied to manage land:

- Outside defined urban areas;
- Promote the general principles of sustainability, efficiency and integration;
- Ensure that prime agricultural land is protected, and
- Ensure that important areas of environmental significance and bio-diversity are protected



4.15.1. DENSIFICATION AND URBAN INFILL

Various areas have been earmarked for Urban Infill through the identification of developable land with the following characteristics:

- Land that is Unoccupied;
- Land that is not cultivated or used for any agricultural purposes;
- Land that is classified as undisturbed by the “2005 land cover data from Ezemvelo Wildlife”, should enjoy protection. This is mitigated by only earmarking land adjacent to existing residential areas.
- Land larger than 25ha (accommodate 100 families)
- Situated adjacent to existing residential areas.
- Land with slopes of less than 1:3.

The most significant areas for infill are situated in Ward 7 and 8 to the north of Nqutu and Nondweni, as well as in the west around Mkonjane and Mkanjane. Various other settlements have potential for expansion as far as land potential is concerned. It must be kept in mind that although the land potential allows for residential expansion, infill development and compact residential areas is preferable over wide expanding residential areas. This allows for more cost-effective implementation of infrastructure. The goals of compact residential areas and urban infill developments are to promote sustainable functional and integrated settlement patterns in order to:

- Discourage low density urban sprawl;
- Generate social and economic opportunities for people; and
- Promote easy accessibility to opportunities.
- In turn it also has an effect on maximizing resources efficiency through:
 - Ensuring the protection of the available environmental resources within a municipality, and
 - Protection of productive land for agricultural purposes.

As discussed above, only land in excess of 25ha is identified for residential infill. The department of housing will seldom, if ever, fund projects less than 100 units. Traditional standards for erf sizes are 2500m² which is large enough to accommodate the traditional extended families. These portions of land also need to be situated in close proximity to current settlements with existing infrastructure, or in an area where the new development will create densities in the existing settlement which will justify the provision of services.



4.15.2. URBAN EDGE

Nquthu Municipality identified an urban boundary/urban edge for each of the identified development nodes which has been clearly defined and has been taken further through the municipality's land use management scheme. The urban boundary facilitates a planned environment while protecting the natural environment to promote sustainable development. The urban boundary intends to ensure that ad hoc development will not have a negative impact on planned development. Further, it facilitates the efficient delivery of services and infrastructure. It is proposed that future urban uses are contained within the existing urban areas and development first seeks to densify and infill the existing urban areas.



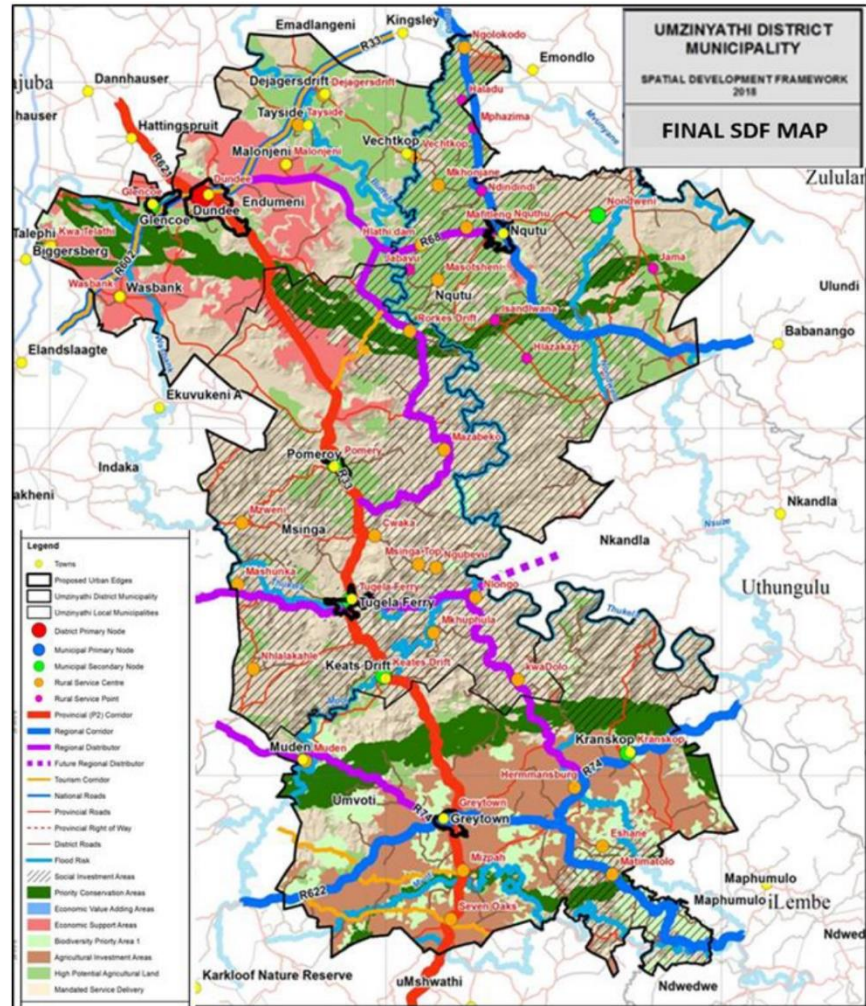
4.17.1. UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The uMzinyathi DM (DC24) is one of the ten districts of KwaZulu-Natal. The Municipality is bordered in the north by the Amajuba Municipality, in the west by the uThukela Municipality, in the south-west by the uMgungundlovu Municipality, in the southeast by the iLembe Municipality and in the east by uThungulu District Municipality.

Map 42: UMzinyathi SDF

Nquthu LM is identified as a secondary node within the uMzinyathi DM hierarchy of nodes. It is the administrative centre of the surrounding rural hinterland which provides infrastructure services, basic social amenities such as healthcare, schools and community halls.

R68 is a Regional Distributor which is also considered as the tertiary corridor linking the towns of Nqutu and Dundee in the Northern regions of the district and Pomeroy in the South of the district.



The district SDF identifies the critical areas along the main corridors within Nquthu LM which include:

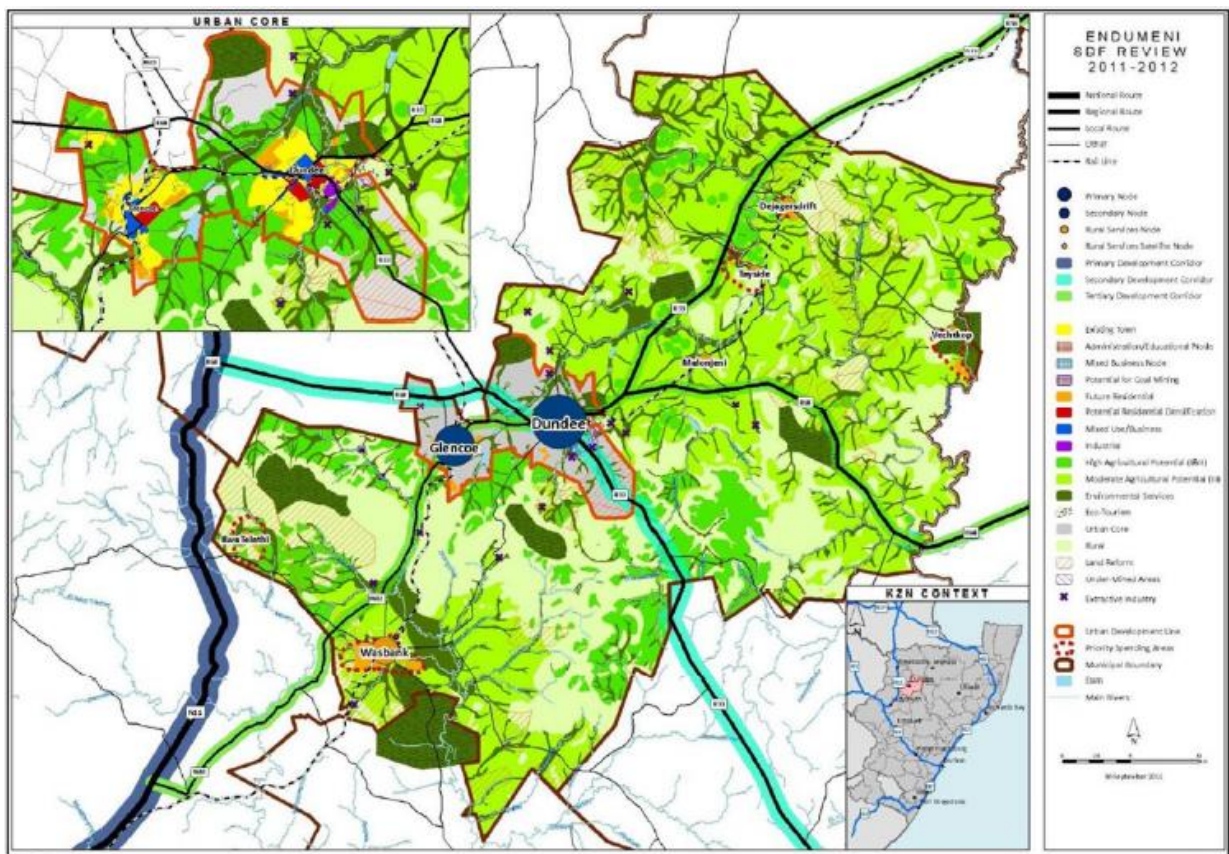
- Priority conservation areas
- Social Investment areas
- Agriculture investment areas



4.17.2. ENDUMENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Endumeni is a local municipality within the uMzinyathi District family of municipalities which lies on the north west of Nquthu LM. The main route connecting Nquthu town and Dundee is R33/R68. This route is important for both municipalities due to priority conservation corridors and biodiversity priority areas along this route which need to be maintained for sustainability of ecosystems. Nquthu residents also use this route to access services offered by Dundee node, particularly settlements on the boarder of the municipality. Both municipalities also share traditional boundaries which requires ongoing engagement between both municipalities and Amakhosi in terms of service delivery. There are no possible conflicts which can be observed in the Endumeni SDF since it ensures the optimal use of agriculture potential land and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas on the boarder of both municipalities.

Map 43: Endumeni SDF



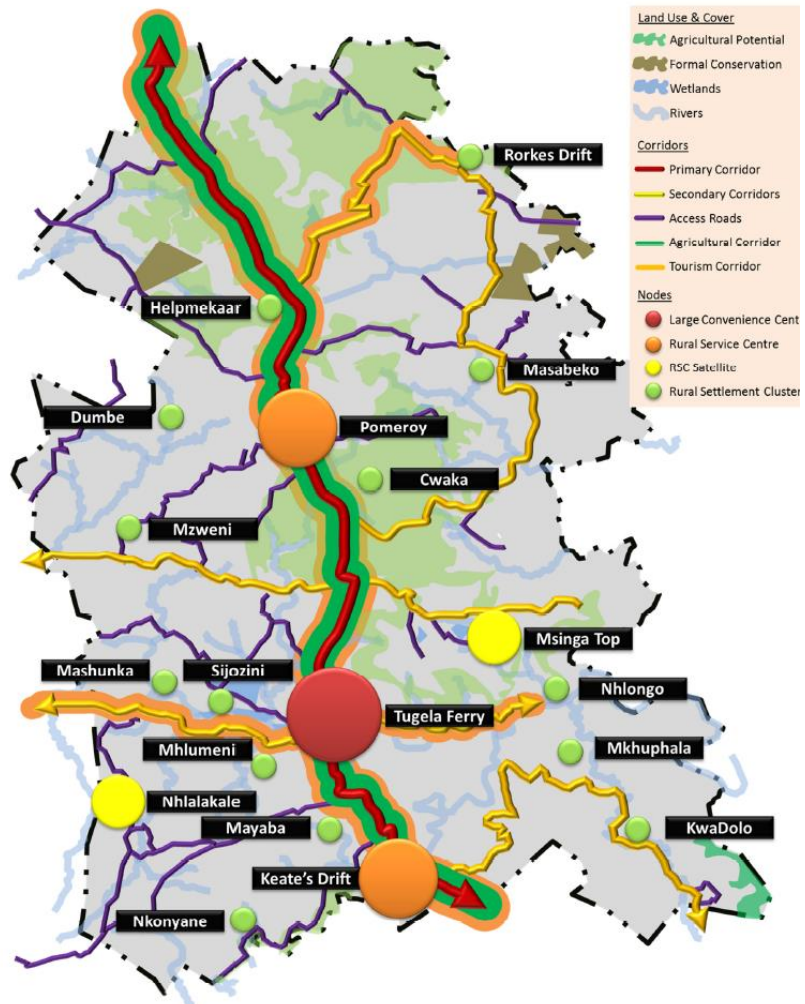


4.17.3. MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Msinga is a local municipality within the uMzinyathi District family of municipalities which lies on the south west of Nquthu LM. The main route connecting the town of Nqutu with Pomeroy and Tugela Ferry is R68/R33. The R33 is a development corridor which can be regarded as a Regional Distributor.

Map 44: Msinga SDF

This route is important for both municipalities due to Priority conservation corridors and Biodiversity priority areas along this route which need to be maintained for sustainability of ecosystems. The route provides for economic support areas and agricultural investment areas. Both municipalities also share traditional boundaries. There are no possible conflicts apparent in the Msinga SDF. However, cooperation and coordination are needed at all levels of government to conserve and maintain Priority conservation corridors and Biodiversity priority areas for sustainability of ecosystems.

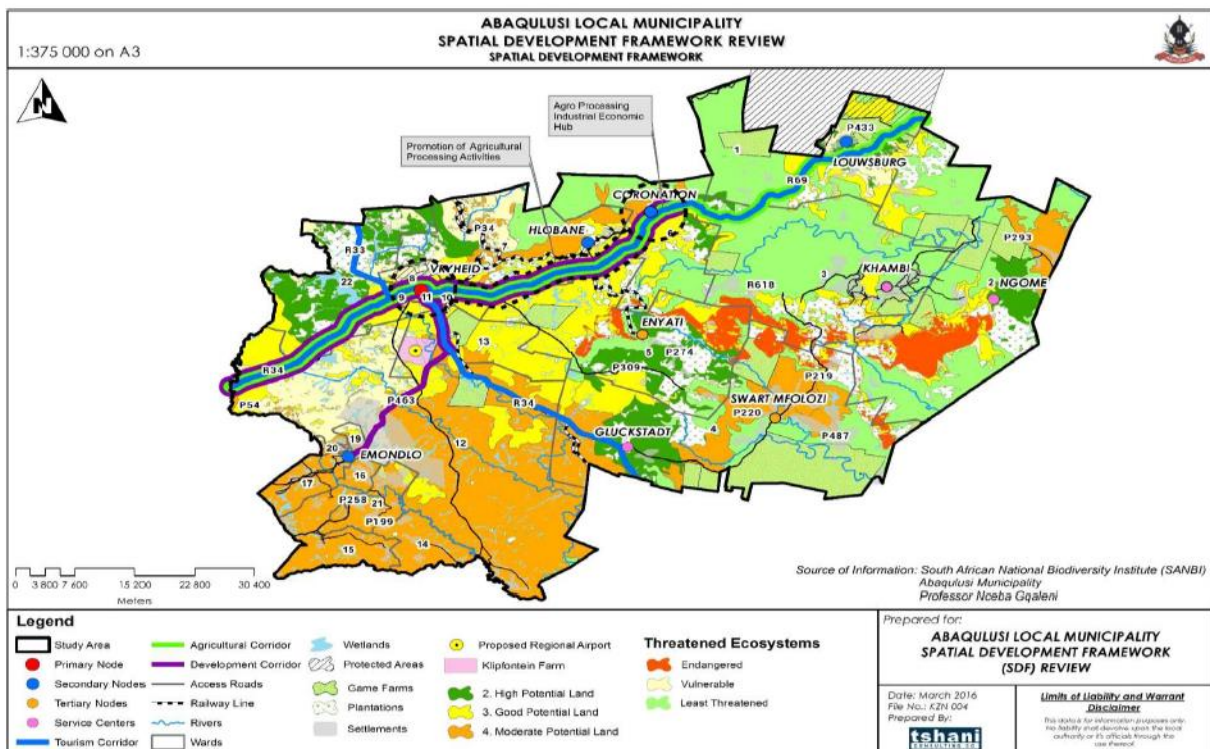




4.17.4. ABAQULISI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

AbaQulusi is a local municipality within Zululand District which lies on the north of Nquthu LM. P54 and P258 are important corridors which link Nquthu Municipality with towns such as Emondlo and Vryheid in Abaqulusi Municipality. Abaqulusi SDF identifies the P54 route as a tourism corridor. Both municipalities share traditional boundaries and the formation of settlements in the area of Ngolokodo in Ward 17 (located in the northern part of the municipality) continues right into Emondlo through P258 and P199. These roads are important for both municipalities and should be prioritized for upgrade to ensure that improved access to services and commercial activities. Residents of Ngolokodo are largely serviced by the Emondlo and Vryheid due to the short distance travelled. Other opportunities that can be explored by both municipalities along this route include agriculture and eco-tourism.

Map 45: Abaqulusi SDF

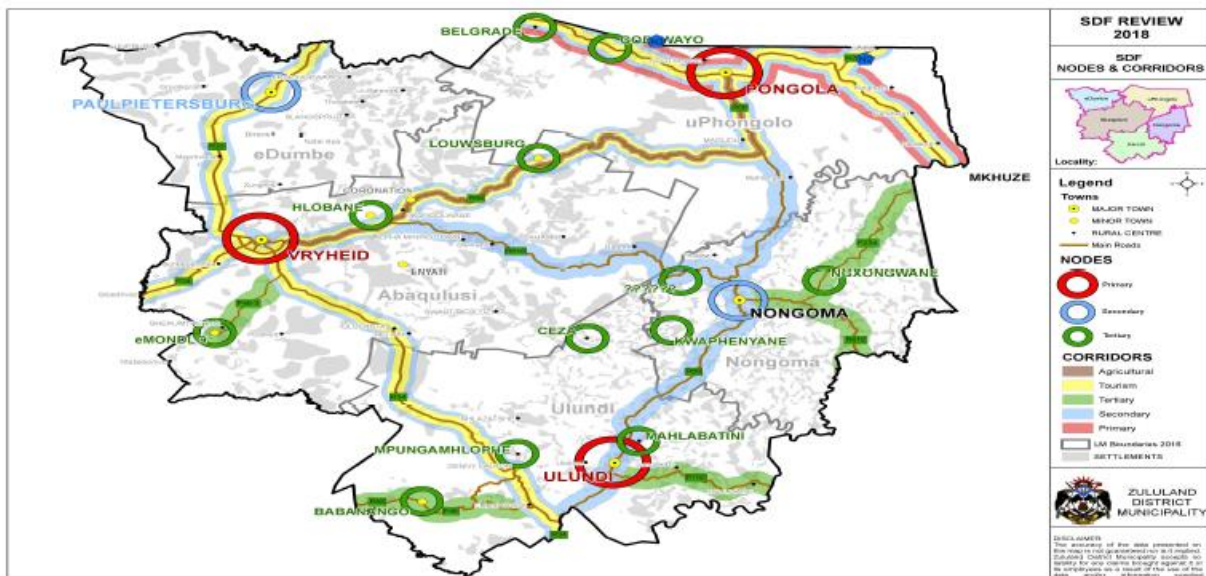




4.17.5. ULUNDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Ulundi is a local municipality within Zululand District which lies on the east of Nquthu Municipality. The P291 route is the main route which connects the town of Nqutu and Babanango. Ulundi SDF views the P291 route as a main movement corridor. Nondweni node plays a vital role for people on the western side of Ulundi LM by providing services and amenities. Both municipalities share traditional boundaries where settlements located in Ward 2 and 4 (in the eastern part of Nquthu Municipality) comprise of environmental sensitive areas which need to be protected (CBA and ESA). Much of the area within the eastern boarder of Nquthu relies on subsistence agriculture and tourism which is in line with the Rural Landscape of Ulundi SDF. Rural agricultural and tourism development projects within these areas should be coordinated between the two municipalities.

Map 46: Ulundi SDF

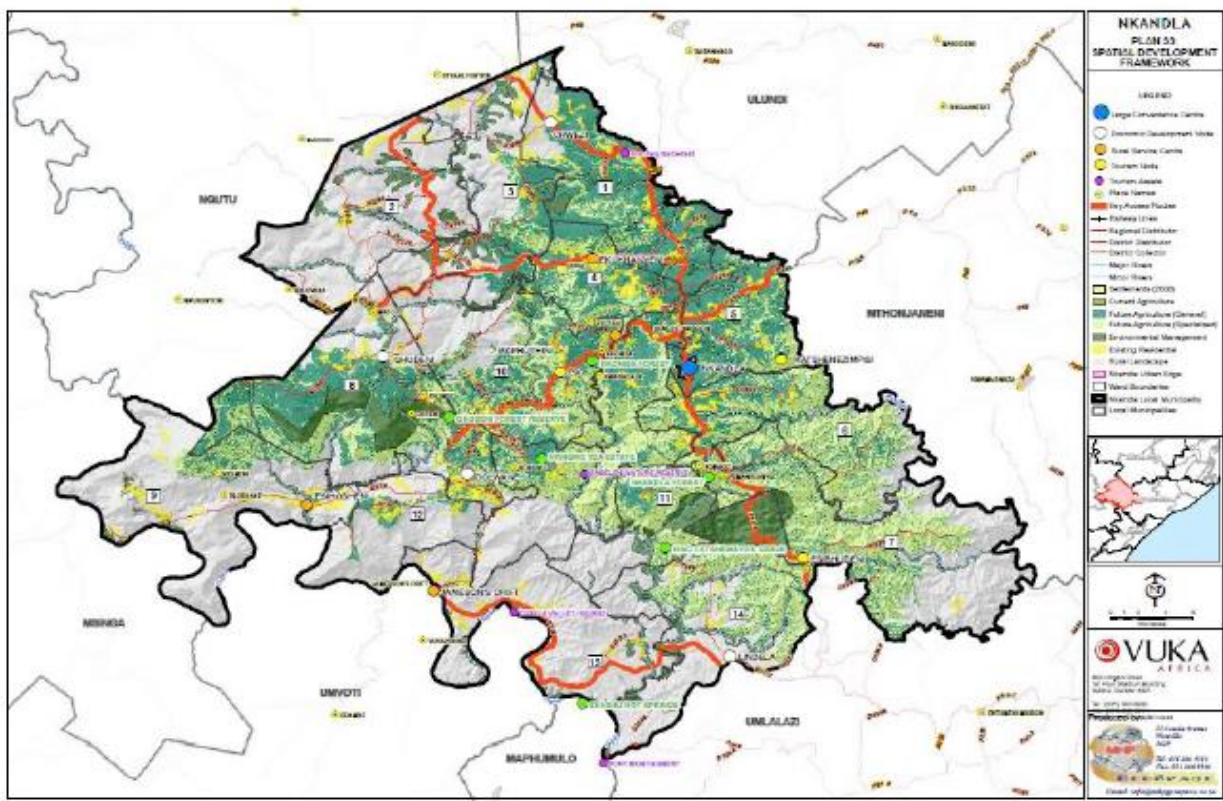




4.17.6. NKANDLA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Nkandla is a local municipality which falls within King Cetshwayo District Municipality. It lies south easterly of Nquthu LM. The main route which connects the town of Nqutu and Nkandla is P50-3 through R68. The Nkandla SDF notes that its Chwezi node has the potential to integrate economic activities of both Nkandla and Nquthu municipalities through P50-3. This will mean that settlements on the south eastern part of Nquthu will have access to such activities over a short distance of time. However, much of the settlements in Ward 3 in the south eastern side of Nquthu which share the border with Nkandla are characterized by mainly subsistence and commercial agriculture. The Nkandla SDF also notes that P16 route (Jameson’s Drift to Qhudeni) is earmarked for upgrade which will link Nquthu through Nkandla LM and P707.

Map 47: Nkandla SDF

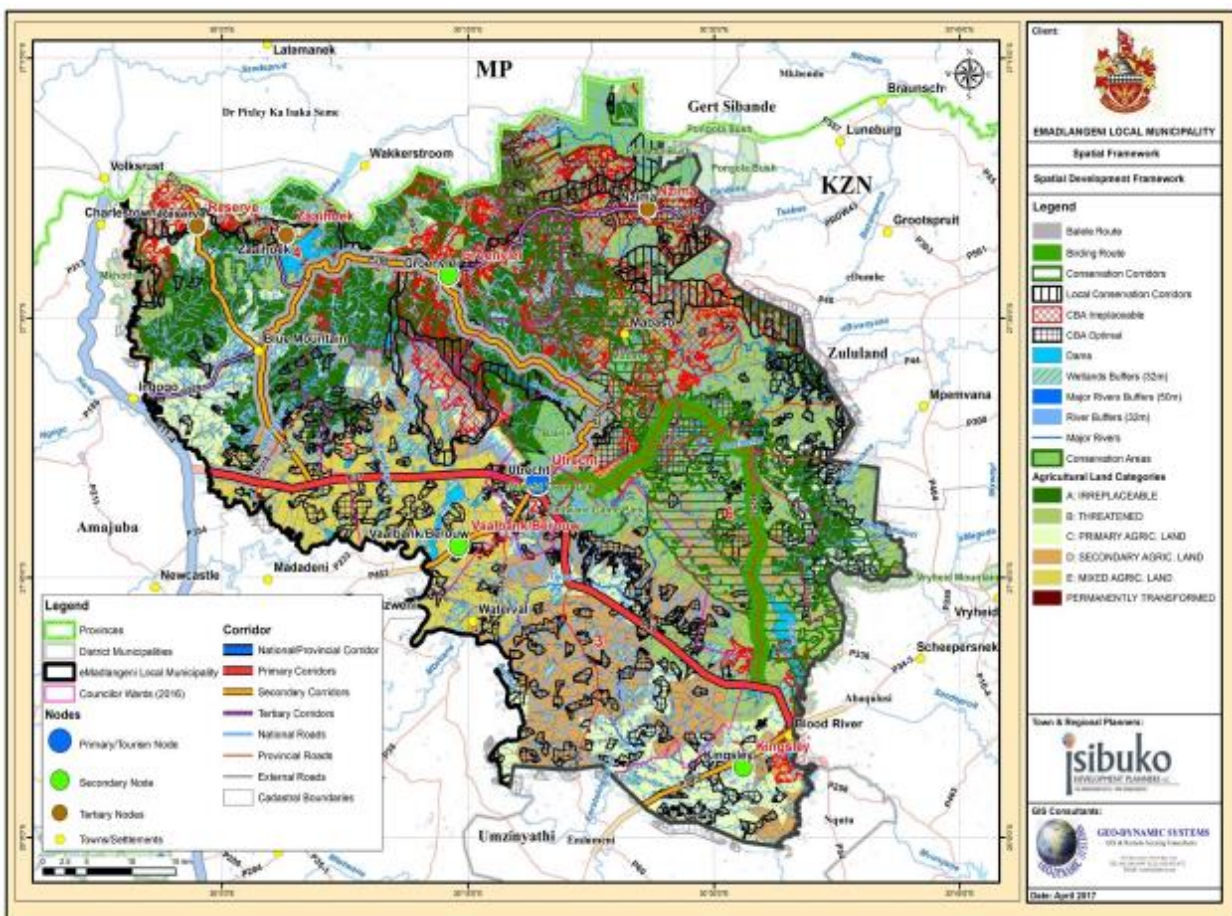




4.17.7. EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Emadlangeni is a local municipality within Amajuba DM which lies on the north west of Nquthu LM. The main route connecting the town of Nqutu and Utrecht is R33 through P54. The R33 is identified as a secondary corridor in Emadlangeni SDF. Both municipalities share traditional boundaries with the Kingsley node located on the south eastern part of Emadlangeni serving the surrounding settlements with various services. New commercial developments have been earmarked for this node which could benefit the residents of Nquthu LM (particularly in Ward 16). There are environmental sensitive areas (CBA) and agricultural potential land on the boarder of these municipalities. Which require a coordinated effort from both municipalities for protection and conservation. There are no possible conflicts as Emadlangeni SDF promotes rural development initiatives on the boarder of Nquthu Municipality in line with Nquthu LM.

Map 48: Emadlangeni SDF





4.18. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.18.1. CHALLENGES

OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All opportunities to link remaining habitat fragments with dispersal corridors, or to link different dispersal corridors with each other, should be utilized. • No development should be tolerated within the 1:100 year floodline, or on slopes steeper than 18 degrees. This will not only reduce flood risk, but will enable riparian areas to function as dispersal corridors as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land availability will continue to act as a major constraint to conservation. • Illegal hunting or poaching may cause severe pressure on protected areas, therefore should be strictly controlled. • Land invasion cause the destruction of remaining habitat patches of land which has been subjected to low intensity use, therefore should be prevented. • The lack of land management practices is leading to extensive land degradation.

OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to decrease adult illiteracy through the provision of adult basic education and training services and facilities, especially in the central rural parts of the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The very large proportion of adult illiterate population in the municipality limits the economic development potential and successful implementation of LED strategies in the municipality. • Approximately 42% of the economically active workforce has given up in terms of searching for employment. • Very large percentage of the municipality is reliable on social grants as their only income source. • Low illiteracy levels imply that the transfer of knowledge and skills relating to more environmental sustainable livelihood practices may be compromised. • Very limited proportion of population with tertiary education who can assist



OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
	in the implementation of new sustainable technologies and strategies in the municipality.

OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited urban areas, which could potentially easily be upgraded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited privately owned land, less than 14% which translates to a small rates base. 20.34% of the municipal land area has been degraded through over grazing and bad land use management. 35% of households live in structures built from traditional material. 20% of households have no access to piped water 42% of households (Census 2011) only has access to pit toilets without ventilation

The municipality is facing different challenges that have a negative effect on its capacity to deliver to the people as desired. However, the municipality believes that confronting and dealing with these challenges is part of its work in ensuring that it better serves the people and develops the whole of Nquthu LM. In the main, these challenges are:

(a) Insufficient revenue base and grant dependency

The municipality is not able to raise enough revenue to complement other funding sources due to different factors, including; high number of indigent households, high unemployment levels, and unwillingness to pay for municipal services by residents, illegal electricity connections, insufficient rateable properties and other related factors. As a direct result of the above, the municipality is largely dependent on grant funding (i.e. equitable share and Municipal Infrastructure Grant) as major source of revenue to maintain the operations of the municipality, infrastructure development and the delivery of basic services.

(b) Low education and skills levels

Education and skills levels in Nquthu LM are far below average. This reality makes it very difficult for most people to find employment. This also makes it difficult for people to start their own businesses, especially in the artisan sphere.



(c) High unemployment rate

High unemployment levels especially among the youth. Unemployment rate is very high in Nquthu LM which has led to a similarly high dependency ration whereby most households are depended of government grants to make a living and this also put a lot of strain on the municipality as too many households qualify to receive free basic services and other forms of support provided to indigents. This high unemployment rate also results in high poverty levels.

(d) Rocky terrain and unplanned settlement patterns

Rocky terrain and an unplanned settlement patterns in some areas make it difficult for the municipality to implement its infrastructure development and service delivery programmes because this has a negative effect of the machinery of the municipality resulting in high maintenance costs as well as incurring high logistical costs to reach out to out flung and remote areas. During disaster incidents, response time is severely affected by this long distance travelled resulting in late response.

(e) Poor access to public facilities

There is poor access to essential public facilities like schools, clinics, libraries and other government services, especially in out-flung areas. The detailed explanation with regard to access to public facilities is provided in the Situational Analysis section.

(f) Disaster vulnerability and capacity constraints

Vulnerability to disaster incidents as Nquthu LM is a disaster-prone area, especially with regard to lightning strikes and draught. The disaster management unit of the municipality is limited in its effort due to budget constraints.

(g) Poor network signal

There is generally poor network signal in Nquthu LM and this affects both the municipality and community members. During public hearing meetings, the network challenge was raised by most participants.

(h) Inefficient intergovernmental relations



There is below average functioning of Intergovernmental Relations structures resulting in poor communication, lack of enough integration and coordination between municipalities, government departments or agencies and other relevant role-players.

4.18.2. OPPORTUNITIES

The municipality offers great potential and a variety of opportunities which are structuring elements to its growth. These are outlined below:

- Rich heritage and tourism potential

Nquthu LM is very rich in heritage. As such, there is a lot of untapped into potential in the tourism sector despite the good work that the municipality has done in promoting tourism in Nquthu which is hampered by limited resources.

- Underutilized agricultural potential

While Nquthu LM has a challenge of soil erosion and water shortage, it has some arable tracts of land that has an agricultural potential and can be utilized for food and commercial purposes, especially maize.

- Town expansion opportunities

Nquthu LM is a largely rural municipality with an underdeveloped urban area in the form of Nquthu Town. This means that there is a lot of development that is yet to take place and yield opportunities in construction, retail and the services sector.

- Positive entrepreneurial spirit

Nquthu LM has no local industries; most economic activity is centered on retail, services, taxis industry, informal sector and government procurement. The informal sector is a very important component of the local economy of Nquthu LM because of the positive entrepreneurial spirit of the locals. There are many people who thrive on participating in this sector of the economy to make living. The survival and self-reliance mindset of the people of Nquthu LM represents an opportunity for local economic growth if the informal sector is properly developed through training of informal traders and exposing them to variety of business capacity so that they can branch out other forms of trading other than buying and selling.



- Labour supply

Due to high unemployment rate especially among the youth, there is a huge supply of low skill and semi-skilled labour suitable to work in the agriculture, services and manufacturing sectors.

- Investor friendly environment

Nquthu LM is open to investors and ready to work with them to establish a mutually beneficial relationship to unlock the economic potential of Nquthu.

- Suitable geographical position and accessibility

Nquthu is strategically located between Dundee and Vryheid with a road infrastructure which enhances its ability to supply neighboring areas like should it improve its production/manufacturing capacity. There is also sufficient road network to facilitate transportation of goods to and from Nquthu. It is mainly accessed through the R68 linking Ulundi to Newcastle/Dundee. Other important roads through the municipality are the R33, passing through the northern areas, passing east of Nondweni before linking Vryheid with the R68. A gravel road links Nquthu with Kranskop.

SECTION 5: SPATIAL PROPOSALS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

This phase entails the draft spatial strategies and proposals for the Nquthu Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It is premised on previous phases namely:

- Start-up Process (Phase 1)
- Policy Context & Vision Directives (Phase 2)
- Spatial Challenges and Opportunities (Phase 3)

This process is intended to culminate to an SDF which will address the following elements which are outline in Section 21 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA):

- A long-term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern;



- Spatial principles and objectives to achieve the desired spatial form;
- Development corridors, activity spines and economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritised and facilitated;
- Spatial location of environmental sensitivities, high potential agricultural land and coastal access strips, where applicable;
- Areas where development and infrastructure investment should take place (Public & Private);
- Designation of areas in which more detailed local plans must be developed or shortened land use development procedures may be applicable and land use schemes may be so amended.
- Projects/programmes to achieve the desired spatial form.

5.1.1. SUMMARY OF SPATIAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

The table below is a summary of spatial challenges and opportunities identified in the previous phase:

Table 19: Summary of Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Insufficient revenue base and grant dependency ✚ Low education and skills levels ✚ High unemployment rate ✚ Rocky terrain and unplanned settlement patterns ✚ Poor access to public facilities ✚ Disaster vulnerability and capacity constraints ✚ Poor network signal ✚ Land availability ✚ Illegal hunting or poaching ✚ Land invasion ✚ Lack of land management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Rich heritage and tourism potential ✚ Underutilized agricultural potential ✚ Town expansion opportunities ✚ Positive entrepreneurial spirit ✚ Labour supply ✚ Investor friendly environment ✚ Suitable geographical position and accessibility



5.2. SPATIAL CONCEPT

5.2.1. FINAL VISION STATEMENT

The Spatial Vision is essentially a comprehensive but concise statement which guides the current and future development of the area. In terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA),

“a municipal spatial development framework must include a longer-term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern for the next 10 to 20 years”.

The Spatial Vision emanates from a process which involves consultation of all the relevant stakeholders in the previous phases as well as taking cognisance of the Municipal IDP Vision, the District Growth and Development Plan vision and various other visions impacting on the Municipality.

The spatial vision is part of a negotiated process with all stakeholders which serves as a constant reminder to work towards a common purpose thereby ensuring a collaborative approach. The spatial vision is underpinned by the long-term municipal IDP vision.

5.2.2. MUNICIPAL IDP VISION

The Municipal IDP vision, which represents the long-term vision of Nquthu municipality, reads as follows:

“Championing an economically viable district which strives to promote sustainable development by 2035”

In achieving the abovementioned vision, the municipality commits itself to the following goals:

Table 20: Municipal Goals

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS	GOAL
KPA 1: Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Goal 1: High performance municipality leading in transformation and institutional development.
KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery	Goal 2: Eradicating service delivery backlogs.
KPA 3: Local Economic Development (LED) & Social Development	Goal 3: Economically viable district prominent in investment and job creation
KPA 4: Municipal Financial Viability & Management	Goal 4: Promote sound financial management system and good governance.



KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS	GOAL
KPA 5: Good Governance & Public Participation	Goal 5: Create an accountable municipality that encourages good corporate governance, a healthy environment and social cohesion.
KPA 6: Cross Cutting	Goal 6: Integrated Urban, rural and geographical systems development

5.2.3. FINAL SPATIAL VISION

To achieve the overall municipal long-term vision the Spatial Vision has been refined to read as follows:

“By 2040 the Nquthu Municipality will have changed its spatial and socio-economic landscape through innovative spatial planning principles of justice, sustainability, efficiency, resilience and good administration that will position the municipality as a destination of choice for tourism and investment”.

5.2.4. ALIGNMENT OF THE VISION, PRINCIPLES, GOALS/OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROPOSALS

The Spatial Vision can only be achieved if there is alignment between development principles, goals/objectives and strategies. This will ensure that all issues raised in the situational phase are addressed whilst providing a framework for future development within Nquthu municipality. This framework should also be aligned with the implementation plan which will indicate the proposed programmes/projects. The following diagram illustrates the proposed alignment process:

Figure 44: Alignment of vision, principles, objectives, strategies & proposals







5.3. DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

The development principles for Nquthu Municipality are informed by the SPLUMA principles as set out in the Act and apply to all stakeholders (government and private sector) responsible for the implementation of legislation regulating the use and development of land. The following table illustrates:

Table 21: Development Principles

SPLUMA PRINCIPLES	APPLICATION IN NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY
(a) Principle of Spatial justice	Integrate Low Income residential areas to high order centres and new economic opportunities in growth area and adjacent to major roads and redressing imbalances with improved infrastructure and new economic opportunities.
(b) Principle of Spatial sustainability	Protecting environmentally sensitive areas, coherent and reinforcing infrastructure, protecting agriculture potential areas and upgrade residential areas with appropriate infrastructure.
(c) Principle of efficiency	Intensity of development on the periphery of CBD, adjacent major nodes, limited mixed-use activity spines between focus points, new and Infill development focused to create coherent system, mainly in urban and peri-urban areas of Nqutu, Nondweni and Ngolokodo
(d) Principle of Spatial resilience	Planning of human settlements in such a manner that they are more resilient to climate change impacts.
(e) Principle of good administration	Alignment of programmes with sector departments, facilitating processes which deal with Development Applications from lodgement to decision making by MPTs and Authorised Officers and Appeal process within the legislated timeframes.

5.4. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The formulation of the Conceptual Framework (CF) is premised on the development principles which guides the actions to be undertaken. The CF comprises of schematic maps which are illustrated by spatial tools and concepts that inform the spatial framework and implementation strategies. This ensures that the desired spatial form of Nquthu municipality is achieved.

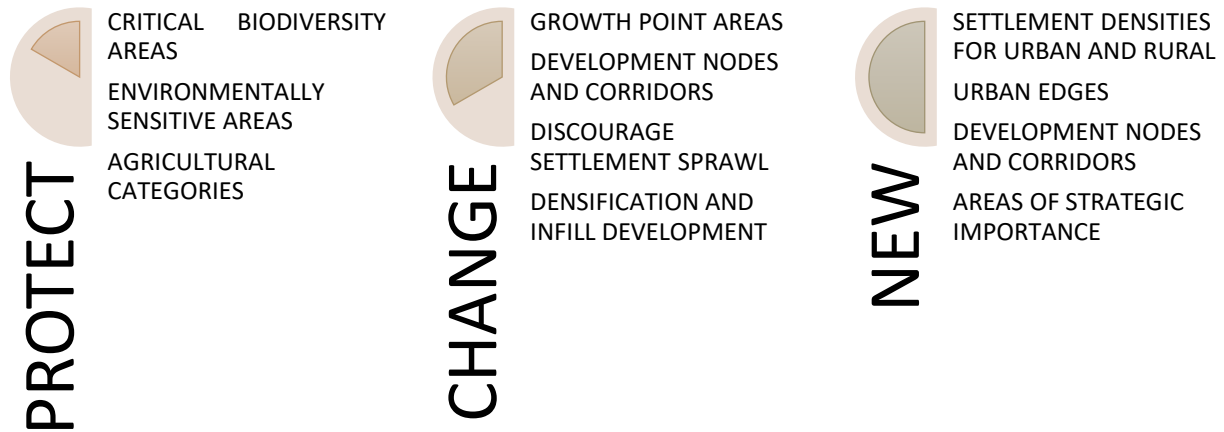
The future demand approach builds from the Conceptual Framework. It is based on three pillars namely:



- Protect – Some areas in the municipality need to be protected;
- Change – Some areas in the municipality need to change;
- New – In some areas of the municipality, new proposals are introduced.

The following diagram illustrates:

Figure 45: Protect, Change, New



Below are the major components of the CF:

- ✚ Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)
- ✚ Agricultural potential areas
- ✚ Nodal areas and development corridors for high order services
- ✚ Densification areas and urban edge (s)
- ✚ Designation of Social facilities

The broad conceptual spatial framework for the municipality is depicted below.





5.5. SPATIAL STRATEGIES

The spatial strategies are linked with the development principles, municipal goals and objectives. The municipal goals and objectives have been taken from the previous SDF on which this review builds upon.

The table below elaborates:

Table 22: Spatial Strategies

SPATIAL CHALLENGES	PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current infrastructure is old and requires regular maintenance and sometimes replacement. • There are areas currently under serviced which are identified for possible future development. • There is a lack of basic services in informally laid out settlements and rural settlements. 	Principle of Spatial justice	Improved access to basic services	To facilitate the delivery of basic services in line with government norms and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes and link roads to corridors. • Identify and promote alternative infrastructure solutions within landscape of municipality. • Development and implementation of Integrated Local Transport Plan (ILTP)



SPATIAL CHALLENGES	PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High traffic congestion ; • Various road safety issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poor access roads and management; ○ Poor drainage compromises pedestrian safety; ○ Poor or unavailability of sidewalks; ○ Poor road signage and road markings; ○ Illegal unsafe movements; ○ Lack of onsite parking bays 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some community facilities 		Equitable access to public facilities	To facilitate equitable access to public facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clustering of social and community facilities at more accessible points



SPATIAL CHALLENGES	PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
<p>es are unava ilable in certai n wards such as health , halls etc.</p>				<p>within rural service nodes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Unemploy ment • Extreme levels of poverty • Spatially disintegrat ion of major economic centres 		<p>Inclusive economic growth and development</p>	<p>To create an environment conducive to economic growth to improve support to local economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of economic activities in closer proximity to the rural unemployed. • Promotion of private sector investment in rural areas within diverse economies. • Spatial focus of resources to areas of greatest need to redress inequalities in services standards and quality of life.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity • Soil erosion • Invasive alien plants 	<p>Principle of Spatial sustainability</p>	<p>Sustainable development and environmental management</p>	<p>To ensure sustainable development and environmental management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and use of natural hydrological systems. • Plan service standards in line with economic and



SPATIAL CHALLENGES	PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient budget to plan, establish and maintain an effective open space system. Subsistence farming remains an integral part for settlements that are surrounding the study area. However, there is limited opportunity for many households to expand agricultural production activities; 				<p>environmental affordability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and maintenance of infrastructure and resources are better than replacement. Protect productive land for agricultural purposes. Developing Agricultural Strategy and its implementation plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study area is located within Ward 14 which is the smallest (1453ha) of the 17 wards in terms of 	Principle of efficiency	Improve strategic and municipal spatial planning	<p>To ensure credible strategic and municipal spatial planning</p> <p>To ensure effective land use management</p> <p>To facilitate the implementation of better human settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragmented spatial structure causes rural sprawl and should be countered within parameters of rural culture. Improved land management measures to control potential conflicts are required.



SPATIAL CHALLENGES	PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
<p>geographic size;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-density urban sprawl in the form of informally developed settlements; • Illegal land uses which create an environment of uncomplimentary land uses. • Settlements developed in unsuitable areas for development. • Land development tends to be more towards high speed movement routes. • Agricultural and tourism opportunities for economic growth not exploited optimally; 			<p>To promote community based tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulation of Nquthu Town and Rural Service nodes to promote sufficient market thresholds. • Promotion of economic opportunities in close proximity to residential functions (where sustainable). • Encourage mixed land use in interaction with each other at a scale and intensity that will contribute to economic development. • Phased Planning around bulk capacities to ensure more cost-effective developments. • Development of Housing Sector Plan in line with KZN Master Spatial Plan, and also construction of housing unit. • Review, Adoption and implementation of Informal Economy Policy, Street Vender Regulating Policy, Investment Policy and LED Strategy. • Development of a Tourism Strategy



SPATIAL CHALLENGES	PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster vulnerability and capacity constraints 	Principle of Spatial resilience	Achieve improved response to disasters	To ensure effective disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Disaster Management Plan by installation lightning conductors, creation of disaster risk reduction awareness campaigns and rapid disaster response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population increase and high levels of urbanization Lack of mixed and complementary uses. The need to release strategically located land for development. 	Principle of good administration	Uniform land use management across the municipality	To ensure effective land use management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and approval of Spatial Development framework Formalisation of Erf 100 and Nondweni township Finalisation of Wall to Wall Scheme Purchase of Consumables, Equipment as well as maintenance of GIS software in order to ensure effective operation of GIS Unit Enhance regional identity and unique character of place by the incorporation of rural standards in spatial planning. Equitable protection and support of rights to and in land. Promote participatory and accountable spatial planning and land use management within all areas of Nquthu Municipality.



SPATIAL CHALLENGES	PRINCIPLES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning alignment with surrounding municipalities and sector strategies.



5.6. SPATIAL PROPOSALS

5.6.1. COMPOSITE SDF

5.6.1.1. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

As set out in the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 Section 2(4)(f), **“A spatial development framework reflected in a municipality’s Integrated Development Plan must contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework”**.

Environmental planning and management of natural resources in Nquthu municipality is guided by Provincial and District plans. Future residential land uses be it urban or rural development, needs to be guided by environmental parameters which include the protection of natural systems from disturbance and displacement. It is critical for the Nquthu SDF to identify environmentally sensitive areas in order to direct and manage intensive development away from such areas. The Nquthu SDF considers both formally registered conservation areas as well as additional potential/future conservation worthy areas.

Areas of environmental concern include the following:

- Wetlands and watercourses,
- Areas prone to soil erosion,
- Steep slopes,
- Archaeological sites, and
- Tourism assets

Rural Settlement with no adequate water and sanitation are also of big concern. In general, the following areas were identified as future conservation areas:

- All formally registered Nature Reserves (None Identified in Nquthu),
- MinSet Data as Overlain on the Conservation Criteria Map, Depicting Mandatory Reserve Areas,
- Environmental Management Zones (as per draft District EMF),
- Agro-biodiversity areas,
- All river and stream areas, Wetlands & Dams in excess of 1 Ha with a 30m buffer around the boundary,
- Riverine buffer areas. A conceptual buffer of 30m from centerline was utilized,
- Selected slope areas that is intersected by rivers,



- Indigenous forest

The resulting analysis identifies various riverine areas distributed throughout the municipality. Although not many formal protected areas exist the following areas have been identified by the Nquthu IDP as significant environmental conservation areas.

Interesting to note is the high number of wetlands located on the western boundary of the Municipality which is situated along a large part of the agricultural corridor. The wetland area stretches from Magogo in the South to the Isandlwana Battlefield area, and then to the North past Mkonjane.

Although wetlands need to be protected, it is an indication of the availability of water which could be used for irrigation schemes, or at least effective small-scale cultivation. The subsistence farming patterns coincides with the locality of the wetlands.

The uMzinyathi District has recently adopted an Environmental Management Framework for its entire jurisdiction and hence it is imperative that the SDF Proposals be analysed in terms of the impact it may have on the environment. The table below contains the identified environmental objectives, strategies and interventions to address certain of the Environmental Management Proprieties identified within the District.

5.6.1.2. MONITORING, EVALUATION & REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to gauge the Municipality's progress in terms of environmental aspects are indicated in the Table below. This table is an extract from the uMzinyathi District Municipality's EMF.

Table 23: KPI's for Municipal Prioritised Environmental Issues

Objectives	Strategies	KPI's
CLIMATE		
Ensure UDM's preparedness for climate change risks	Develop Climate Change Strategy	✚ % implementation of Climate Change Strategy
SURFACE WATER		
Protection of regulated areas for watercourses (i.e. 1:100-year flood line or delineated riparian / wetland habitat, whichever is greatest)	Control development alongside watercourses.	✚ Number of encroachments ✚ Specific provision in LUMS
SOIL		
Management of erodible areas.	Establish an understanding of the areas susceptible to erosion.	✚ Identification of priority areas with high erodibility factor



Objectives	Strategies	KPI's
HERITAGE RESOURCES		
Protection of UTM's heritage resources	Identify and preserve heritage resources located in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inventory developed ✚ % of classification completed ✚ Specific provision in LUMS ✚ Number of tourism opportunities identified ✚ Designation of responsibilities at a municipal level for heritage management ✚ Convening of District Heritage Forum
AGRICULTURE		
Optimal protection and utilization of land with high agricultural potential	Identify and protect high agricultural potential land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inventory developed ✚ Sustainable land use practices developed ✚ Specific provision in LUMS
Decline in land degradation from overgrazing.	Establish programme to manage overgrazing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Education programme developed ✚ % implementation of education programme ✚ Number of farmers assisted ✚ Level of support provided
INFRASTRUCTURE & MUNICIPAL SERVICES		
Landfills to be operated according to legal requirements.	IWMP for UDM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ % implementation of IWMP ✚ Number of monitoring events ✚ % compliance achieved
INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT		
100% compliance with enviro-legal obligations	Establish system to ensure compliance of municipal activities with enviro-legal requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Number of municipal projects for which legal screening has been undertaken ✚ Number of municipal projects that have been



Objectives	Strategies	KPI's
		screened against the EMF ✚ Number of municipal officials trained on the EMF ✚ Environmental Managers for DM and LMs appointed
Alignment of municipal functions with requirements for IEM	Provide enabling environment to municipal officials to adopt and implement IEM.	✚ IEM Implementation Plan developed ✚ Training needs assessment conducted ✚ Number of municipal officials that have undergone environmental training ✚ Environmental Awareness Programme developed ✚ % implementation of Environmental Awareness Training ✚ EMF incorporated into IDP and SDF ✚ Number of municipal projects that have been screened against the sustainability criteria ✚ Co-operative environmental governance forum established ✚ Public communication channels established

5.6.1.3. MUNICIPAL PROJECTS AND EMF ZONES

The available municipal projects have been mapped in terms of the identified EMF Zones to highlight any spatial impacts the various projects could have in terms of the identified zones. The EMF Zones and land use compatibility is summarized in the table below.



Table 24: EMF Zones & Land Use Capability

Environmental Management Zone	Compatible Activities	Incompatible Activities
Formally Protected Areas EMZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Adhere to Zoning Plan of IMPs (where relevant). ✚ Comply with EKZNW’s Biodiversity Sector Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Activities that compromise the integrity of the Protected Area. ✚ No un-authorized development in Protected Areas.
Terrestrial Biodiversity EMZ	Comply with EKZNW’s CBAs and Biodiversity Sector Plan, including compliance with Land Use Management Objectives for the Terrestrial and Aquatic Conservation Categories, as well as Land Use Management Practices, Controls and Guidelines.	
Aquatic Biodiversity EMZ	Comply with EKZNW’s CBAs and Biodiversity Sector Plan, including compliance with Land Use Management Objectives for the Terrestrial and Aquatic Conservation Categories, as well as Land Use Management Practices, Controls and Guidelines.	
Heritage EMZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Conservation. ✚ Tourism (regulated; low impact). ✚ Ecological Corridors. ✚ Open space (regulated; low impact; excluding any permanent structures). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Any activity that poses a threat to cultural and heritage resources. ✚ Illegal activities (i.e. not authorised).
Urban Areas EMZ	Urban - General	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Development complementary to the LUMS. ✚ Infill development. ✚ Commensurate infrastructure and utility services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Development that clashes with the LUMS. ✚ Mining. ✚ Heavy industry. ✚ Agriculture (including agri-industry). ✚ Activities that threaten cultural and historical resources. ✚ Activities that encroach upon open space corridors.
	Mining & Industry	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Development complementary to the LUMS. ✚ Permissible activities include the authorised mining activities that adhere to conditions of authorisation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Development that clashes with the LUMS. ✚ Development that compromises mineral resources. ✚ Illegal mining activities (i.e. not authorised). ✚ Activities that are in conflict with desired state and after use plans.



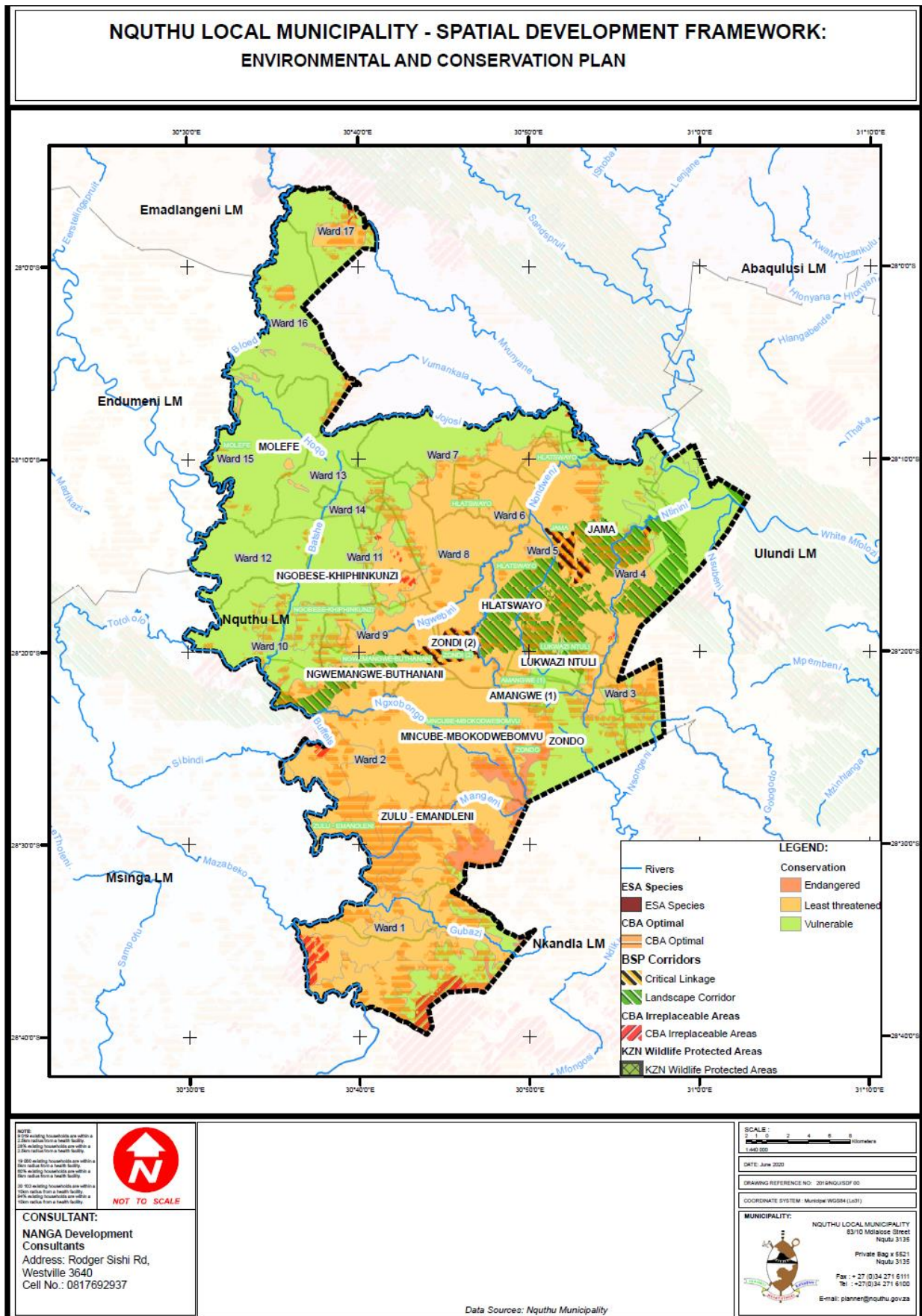
Environmental Management Zone	Compatible Activities	Incompatible Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Management Plan / Programme and mining best practices. Infrastructure and activities associated with mining and industry. Engineering and utility services and infrastructure. Solid waste disposal facilities. Sub-stations and electrical infrastructure. Sewage treatment facilities. Tourism (regulated and mining-focused). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and infrastructure development prior to mineral extraction. Intensive agriculture.

There is a number of people already living within the newly identified Environmental Management Zones, due to their need for water. The intention is not to force people from these areas, but to make them aware of the dangers of living close to rivers, which includes flood risks, and the risk to contaminate water which leads to cholera. Due to the previous mentioned, national laws restrict occupation of land closer than 30m from rivers and other water sources, and therefore the Municipality cannot condone any future development within 30m of any water source. The map below highlights that some of the identified projects within the municipality are located within environmentally sensitive areas. It is therefore critical that prior consideration needs to be take in terms of the list of incompatible activities to ensure the projection of the environment.





Map 50: EMF Zones and Municipal Projects





It is important to distinguish between cultivated land (both commercial and subsistence) as well as high Agricultural potential land. This will give a clear indication as to the direction in which future expansion of agricultural activities would occur.

Nquthu is an area with moderate agricultural potential. With the higher rainfall occurring in the Northern parts of Nquthu, therefore the northern areas are more favourable for farming practices. However, the area is associated with poor soils that are highly susceptible to erosion and have low agricultural potential. Agricultural production within Nquthu area is mainly for subsistence purposes, with few people actively involved in commercial production. Crop farming currently takes place on approximately 2750 ha, with production focused on maize (60%) and beans (5%). There are no irrigation systems in place.

The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor (along P36-1) traversing the Municipality. This provides opportunities for expanding of agro processing facilities as well as beneficiation opportunities to be explored. The PSEDS also depicts that the central to eastern parts of Nquthu can play a significant role in the provincial agricultural sector

'Peri-Urban Agriculture': Is largely small-scale commercial agriculture carried out in the garden of a homestead with the potential for community gardens undertaken by cooperatives. This intervention can also be used for subsistence farming and food security and there is the option of raising poultry. These gardens are larger than the household urban agriculture. The possible infrastructure needed to grow and support this sector would be, storm water drainage, fencing, storage facilities, rainwater harvesting tanks and irrigation schemes.

'Semi-Extensive Farming': Semi extensive refers to agricultural practice which is not as intense and demanding as intensive agriculture which one would need highly sophisticated input and resources but lies to the more extensive type of farming which uses less input and resources. Hence semi extensive farming is envisaged to draw a common link to both intensive and extensive farming practices creating a niche for itself, in being neither exclusively extensive nor intensive. Refers to mainly semi commercial agriculture. The rationale lies in the fact that the areas delineated for this type of agriculture is relatively low to very low density. This suggests that there are larger plots of land which could reap much more crops and farming can be undertaken on a larger scale. This initiative has the potential to become a sustained practice with the proper skills, resources and inputs as well as consistency. More labour and capital is used in this venture in the medium term. That is in the short-term crops are still being grown. The possible agricultural infrastructure required includes fencing, workshops, irrigation schemes, storage facilities, hatchery, nursery etc. The possible produce takes the form of large vegetable gardens, fruit trees, incorporating similar



produce as peri-urban and urban agriculture as described above but on a much larger scale with a more commercial focus. Working with DARD, uMzinyathi DM and other stakeholders, the municipality will also facilitate training to improve the skills and knowledge of those who are devoted to agriculture. The municipality will also encourage the youth to see agriculture as one of the important economic development and poverty alleviation instrument.

In the Nquthu Land Use Management Scheme (2020), agriculture is identified under green zones. The Urban Agriculture Zone is aimed at making use of land located in urban areas for agricultural purposes. Due to the limited nature of commercial agriculture in the municipality, the urban agriculture zone targets small-scale agriculture production, market gardening, horticulture, aquaculture, the keeping of limited livestock and community gardens

The uMzinyathi Environmental Framework (EMF) identifies Environmental Management Zones which highlight compatible and incompatible uses for Agriculture. The following table illustrates the Agriculture EMZ:

Table 25: Agriculture EMZ

Zone	Compatible uses	Incompatible uses
Agriculture EMZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Activities that support primary agricultural production (including associated infrastructure). ✚ Agricultural supplies and services, including agri-industrial facilities. ✚ Private residential use associated with farming activities. ✚ Farm worker villages. ✚ Tourism (regulated and agriculture-focused). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Any activity which poses a threat to land with high agricultural potential. ✚ Poor farming practices, especially related to water conservation, soil degradation and water pollution. ✚ Mining. ✚ Heavy industries. ✚ Dense settlements.

The municipality shall intensify its agricultural support programme for purposes of both food security and trading. One of the major challenges identified in agriculture is lack of fencing and water scarcity. The municipality will intensify its fencing programme to protect the produce of farmers, especially cooperatives and/or communal gardens.

5.6.2. TOURISM AREAS

There are various tourism attractions within the municipality which form part of the Liberation Route which are mainly Battlefields. These include the following:

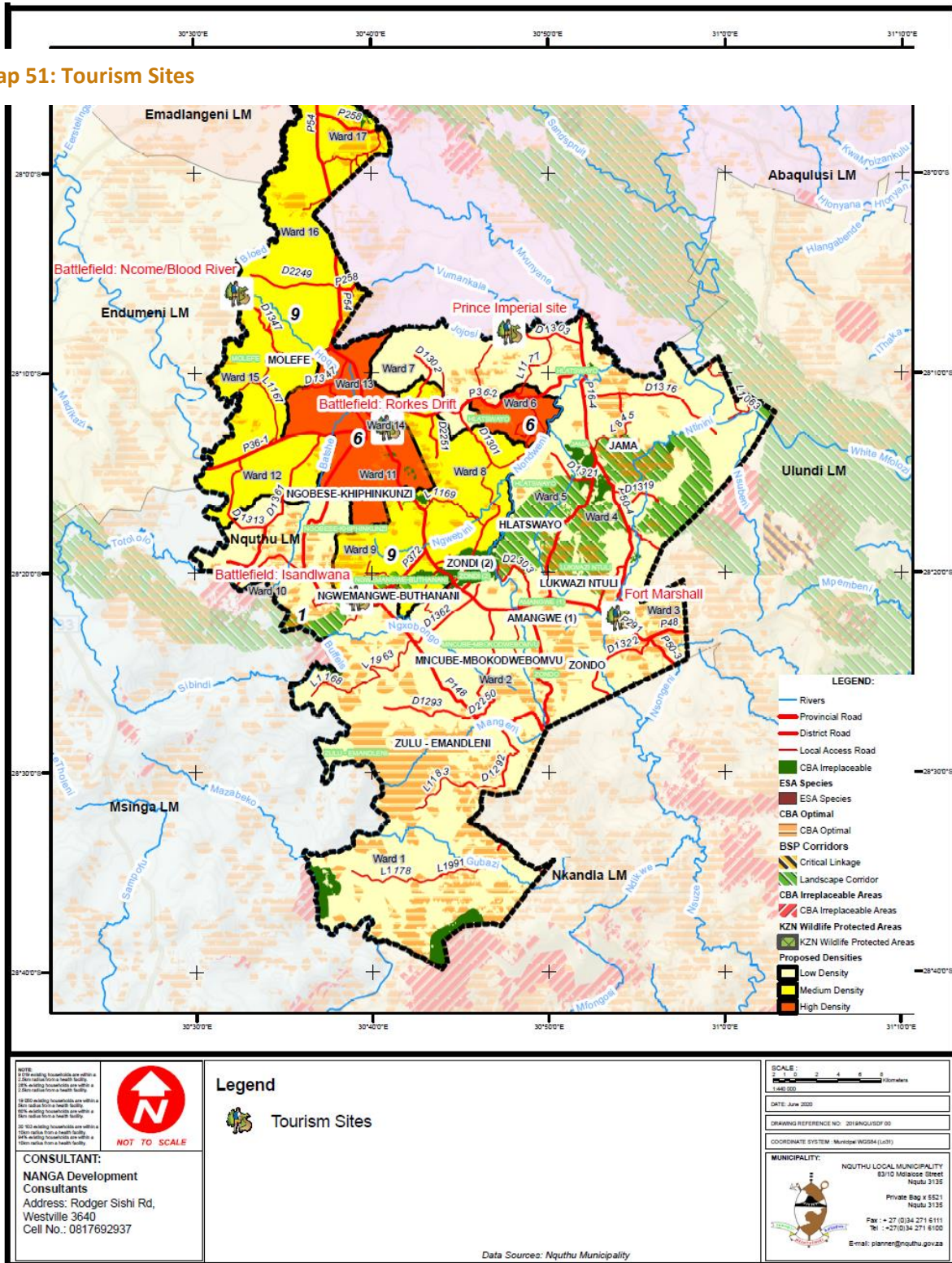
- Prince Imperial Site,
- Battlefield Ncome / Blood River,
- Battlefield Rorkes Drift,



- Battlefield Isandlwana,
- Fort Marshall.

Various destinations such as the Masotsheni Tourism and Conference Cluster can through proper marketing enhance the opportunities offered by the air strip. The uMzinyathi Game

Map 51: Tourism Sites





Reserve can also utilize comparative advantages offered by the Isandlwana Airstrip, through marketing of safaris. A detailed Tourism Strategy should be developed to exploit the sector.

5.6.3. RESIDENTIAL AREAS

5.6.3.1. DENSIFICATION

The municipality has made attempts to formalize some of the areas which are experiencing development pressures due to population thresholds especially settlements within the identified nodes. Local frameworks have been developed with densification promoted within municipal owned land in areas such as Nqutu and Nondweni. The SDF proposes the following guidelines to densification for the whole municipal area:

Table 26: Proposed Densities

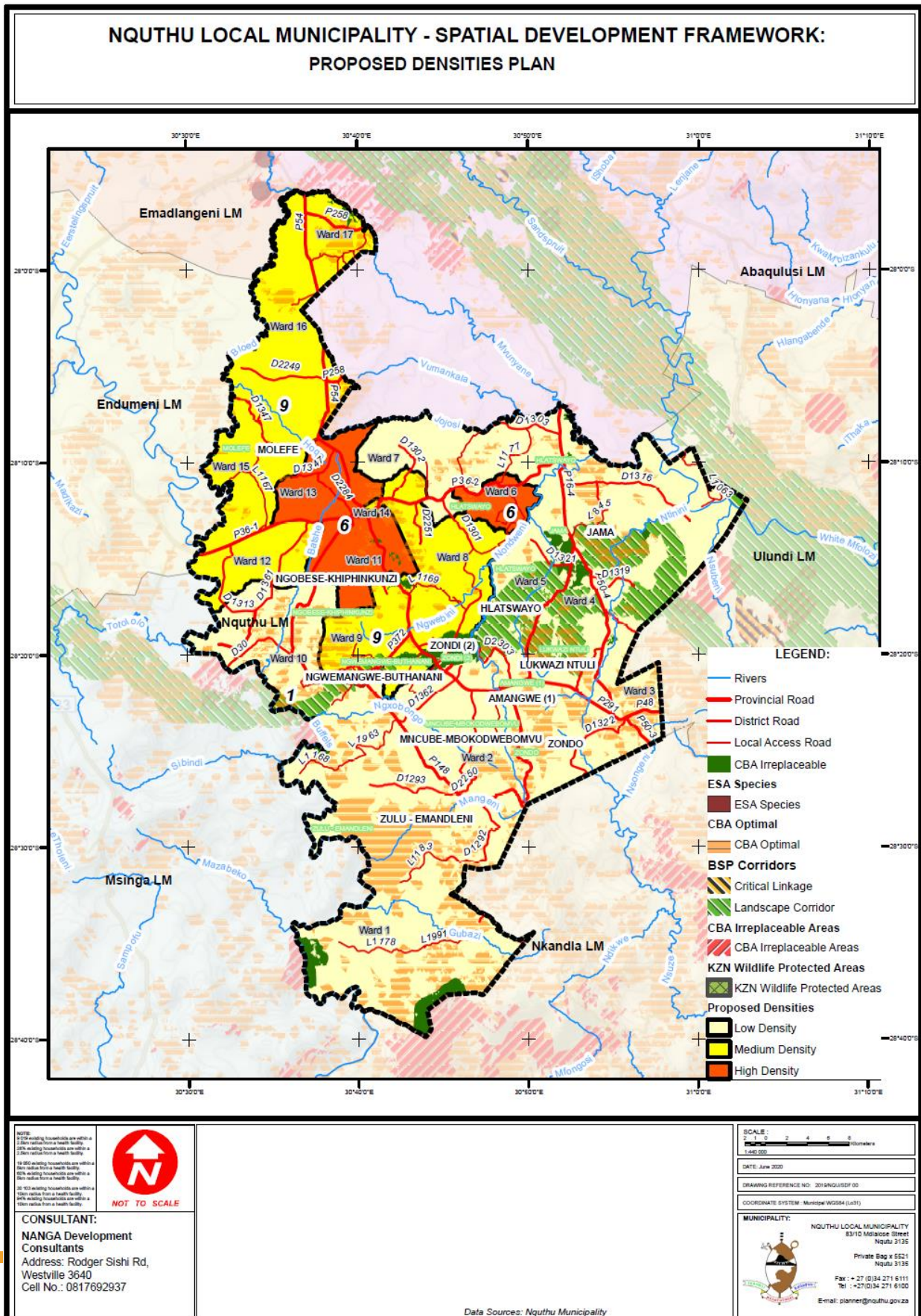
DENSITIES	DESCRIPTIONS	LEVEL OF SERVICE	AREAS
20-30 du /ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are typically high-density areas within the study area where development has already taken place at a rapid level or where there is a potential to densify. To a large degree the location of these areas is strongly influenced by good road network system linking such areas with neighboring amenities. 	<p>These should provide the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water borne sanitation Water to each site Access to each Storm water measures 	Nqutu and Nondweni
6 -20 du / ha	<p>These areas are typically medium density that could still use some form of on-site sanitation</p> <p>They are also influenced by good road network system linking with adjoining communities</p>	<p>Whilst these areas remain, to a large extent, under Ingonyama Trust, development and provision of services should nonetheless follow fully serviced high density sites.</p> <p>The following services are to be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On site sanitation Individual to communal water Subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngolokodo Haladu Hlati Dam Isandlwana Jabavu Masotsheni Mkhonjane Mphazima Mpukunyoni Ncepheni Ndindindi Patsoane St. Augustine
<6 du/ha	<p>These are low density areas of rural setting.</p>	<p>The following services are to be provided:</p>	<p>The remaining rural hinterland of the</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ On site sanitation ✚ Individual to communal water ✚ Subsistence to commercial agriculture 	municipality and commercial farms
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Map 52: Proposed Densities





5.6.3.2. INFILL DEVELOPMENT

Various areas have been earmarked for Urban Infill through the identification of developable land with the following characteristics,

- Land that is Unoccupied;
- Land that is not cultivated or used for any agricultural purposes;
- Land that is classified as undisturbed by the “2005 land cover data from Ezemvelo Wildlife”, should enjoy protection. This is mitigated by only earmarking land adjacent to existing residential areas.
- Land larger than 25ha (accommodate 100 families)
- Situated adjacent to existing residential areas.
- Land with slopes of less than 1:3.

The most significant areas for infill are situated in Ward 7 and 8 to the north of Nquthu & Nondweni, as well as in the west around Mkonjane and Mkanjane. Various other settlements have potential for expansion as far as land potential is concerned. It must be kept in mind that although the land potential allows for residential expansion, infill development and compact residential areas is preferable over wide expanding residential areas. This allows for more cost-effective implementation of infrastructure. As mentioned in the previous section, the municipality is busy developing an urban edge which will be considered as soon as it is adopted. The goals of compact residential areas and urban infill developments are to promote sustainable functional and integrated settlement patterns in order to:

- Discourage low density urban sprawl;
- Generate social and economic opportunities for people; and
- Promote easy accessibility to opportunities.

In turn it also influences maximizing resources efficiency through:

- Ensuring the protection of the available environmental resources within a municipality;
- Protection of productive land for agricultural purposes;

As discussed in the previous section, only land in excess of 25ha is identified for residential infill. The department of housing will seldom, if ever, fund projects less than 100 units. Traditional standards for erf sizes are 2,500m² which is large enough to accommodate the traditional extended families. These portions of land also need to be situated in close proximity to current settlements with existing infrastructure, or in an area where the new development will create densities in the existing settlement which will justify the provision of services.



5.6.3.3. URBAN EDGE

In order to promote compact settlements and to prevent low-density sprawl of settlement areas with a predominant “urban residential” function, it is proposed that an urban edge be defined / demarcated around such areas. Areas included within the urban edge are to be targeted for upgrading of levels of infrastructure. This will in turn support higher densities of residential development and in time, development of industrial and commercial areas linked to the residential function of the settlement.

For the town of Nqutu, the urban edge was traditionally seen as the commonage boundary. More recent residential expansion in the area has extended towards the south-western side of the town. The urban edge should follow the natural features of Nqutu town. Future expansion of the edge will consider settlements such as Luvisi and Magoloza. Settlement areas outside the urban edge are defined as rural, which implies lower density with basic infrastructure and social facilities. An urban edge should also be considered in Nondweni node.

5.6.4. DEVELOPMENT NODES

According to the Guidelines for the Formulation of SDFs (2011), nodes are:

“Areas where high intensity of land uses, and activities are supported and promoted. Typically, any given municipal area would accommodate a hierarchy of nodes that indicates the relative intensity of development anticipated for the various nodes, their varying sizes, and their dominant nature.”

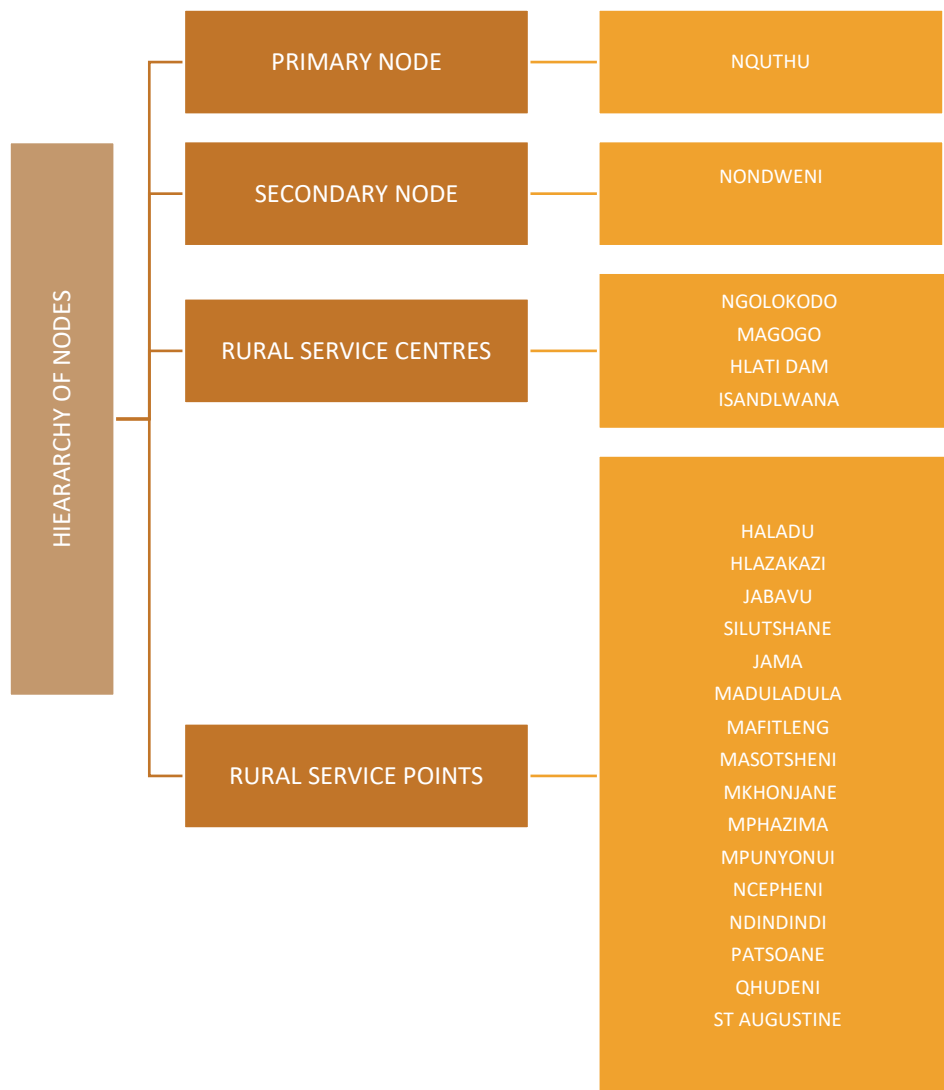
There are four types/level of nodes proposed within Nquthu municipality. The Hierarchy of nodes can be summarized as follows:

- **Primary node:** Nquthu
- **Secondary node:** Nondweni
- **Rural Service Centre:** Ngolokodo, Magogo, Hlathi Dam and Isandlwana
- **Rural Service Points:** Haladu, Hlajakazi, Jabavu, Jama, Maduladula, Mafitleng, Masotsheni, Mkhonjane, Mphazima, Mpukunyoni, Ncepheni, Ndindindi, Patsoane, Qhudeni, Silutshane and St. Augustine.

The following diagram illustrates the settlement hierarchy and the different settlements of Nquthu Municipality under each type:



Figure 46: Hierarchy of Nodes



5.6.4.1. PRIMARY NODE

The Primary node is the first level within the Nodal framework which provides regional or municipal wide high order services. Services provided at this level are sizeable enough to serve the entire municipal area. The location of the primary node should be such that it is easily accessible from transportation network.

It is suggested that the services provided here are not only municipal but also other tiers of government. Typical services that may be included here include:

- Thusong centre,
- Shopping centre,



- Multi-Purpose Centre which incorporates -
 - Sports facility
 - Training facility
 - Arts craft or market stall
 - Administration
 - telecentre
- Primary health centre
- Main library
- Police station
- Fire fighting service
- Post office
- Taxi rank

In terms of retail the size of land suggested is 1.5ha – 3.6ha

- Types of activities that could take place include:
 - Petrol filling station
 - Informal trade and markets (up to 50m²)
 - Activities related to food, clothing, furniture, anchor store, take-aways, and ATM facilities.
 - Light industrial and manufacturing are also feasible in the primary node.

Nqutu Town has been identified as the only Primary Node within Nquthu municipality which provides much needed services to the total extent of the municipal area. It has a strong service component and plays a role as a commercial and community service centre for an extended rural settlement area. The primary node is characterized by the intensity, mix and clustering of activities/land uses including commercial/business development and associated employment opportunities, public offices. The level of services and facilities of this area needs to be improved to complement this function.

As a small rural town, Nqutu town experiences an exclusion and underdevelopment conditions which is the result of the complex apartheid bureaucracy in terms of administration. The infrastructure and services in the town is not in good condition and this affects an effort by Municipality to promote and attract investments.

The Local Spatial Development Framework provides guidance in terms of future development. There are various land uses which have been proposed for the development of the town. These include residential, business and commercial, education, office park, places of worship, hotel and arts and culture, community hall and hospital. Most of these land uses are existing, however there are those which have been proposed for future development.



5.6.4.2. SECONDARY NODE

The Secondary node is the secondary level of within the nodal framework which is essentially the next level of catchment for service provision from the primary node. Due to topographical conditions of the municipality which has led to dispersed settlements, it important for the secondary node to support adjoining areas. These activity points are also located along the transportation route linking them areas which may be outside the study area. Existing level of services are taken into account so that the level of nodes consolidates with services that are already there.

Nondweni has been recognized as the secondary node which is the second largest settlement in Nquthu municipality. The town is well organized, although the structure is largely affected by river areas. A development boundary has been proposed for this settlement. The nodal development area is affected by the riverine areas, as no large enough areas exist around facilities to expand these nodal areas.

The settlement pattern of the town and proposed land uses are highlighted in the Local Development Framework inclusive of an Urban Edge/Development Boundary. There are various land uses which have been proposed which include residential, business and commercial, educational, office park, places of worship, mixed uses, cemetery, municipal/government, and bus/taxi rank.

5.6.4.3. RURAL SERVICE CENTRE

These centres perform a variety of functions including administration, service delivery and limited commercial activity. Being service centres, they serve as focus points for a range of services, which is provided to the adjacent rural areas, and typically have basic engineering infrastructure, together with community facilities, schools, commercial facilities, local markets, transportation nodes and basic public administrative functions and small scale industrial and administrative activities. These centres are growing and should be encouraged to develop. It is therefore necessary to encourage the implementation of capital projects within these areas.

There are four rural service centres that have been identified:

- Ngolokodo,
- Magogo,
- Hlati Dam,
- Isandlwana.



5.6.4.4. RURAL SERVICE POINTS

A number of rural service points has been identified throughout the municipal area. These settlement development nodes service areas are limited to the surrounding settlements and include low order public, shopping and small business enterprise facilities. It serves as a link between the local communities and Nquthu Town. The settlements identified as Rural Service Points within the Nquthu Municipal SDF include:

- Haladu,
- Silutshane,
- Hlazakazi,
- Jabavu,
- Jama,
- Maduladula,
- Mafitleng,
- Masotsheni,
- Mkhonjane,
- Mphazima,
- Mpukunyoni,
- Ncepheni,
- Ndindindi,
- Patsoane,
- Qhudenj,
- St. Augustine

Local frameworks have been prepared for each of the abovementioned settlement development nodes, which includes proposed land uses as well as a proposed development boundary to encourage densification and combat further urban sprawl.



5.6.5. DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

According to the Guidelines for the Formulation of SDFs (2011), corridors are:

“Links between nodes, along which an increased intensity of development will naturally be attracted and should be encouraged. Similar to nodes they improve access to opportunities. Corridors should provide an appropriate level of access to the opportunities along the corridor and would typically include public transport routes.”

Whilst development corridors are strongly influenced by access and key roads, they can be defined as routes of highest intensity of activities that should be managed in a particular way. There are four levels of development corridors within the study area:

- Primary Corridor (P36-1),
- Secondary Corridor (P36-2, P54),
- Tertiary Corridor (P291, P16-4, P50-4),
- Lower order corridors.

5.6.5.1. PRIMARY CORRIDOR

The major structuring element for determining the existing and future concentration of development, activity and investment in the Nquthu Municipality consists of an access and movement hierarchy that has been established through the major internal and external national and provincial linkages. The previous phase revealed the different classes of road and their role within the municipal area.

The P36-1 is recognized as a Primary corridor which is a continuous route that carries high traffic volumes. Therefore, direct access to individual properties is not permitted on this route. In terms of its role in the municipal area, it serves as the point of entry where P54 and P36-2 join it at Nquthu town. Access requirements are already catered for and do not need to be adjusted. Should there be any adjustments needed, the onus will lie with KZN Department of Transport.

5.6.5.2. SECONDARY CORRIDOR

The P36-1 links Nquthu town and Dundee whilst the P48 links Nquthu to Babanango and Melmoth. The primary focus of these corridors is long distance traffic movement within the DM and these corridors link places of economic opportunity with places of residence. Development can be encouraged at appropriate locations along these corridors.

The secondary corridors are as follows:

- P36-2,
- P54, and P48



5.6.5.3. TERTIARY CORRIDORS

Tertiary corridors link areas and lower order settlements within the municipalities to the secondary and tertiary nodes. These are generally slower moving corridors in terms of social interaction and economic activities.

The tertiary corridors are as follows:

- P16-4,
- P50-4,
- P54.

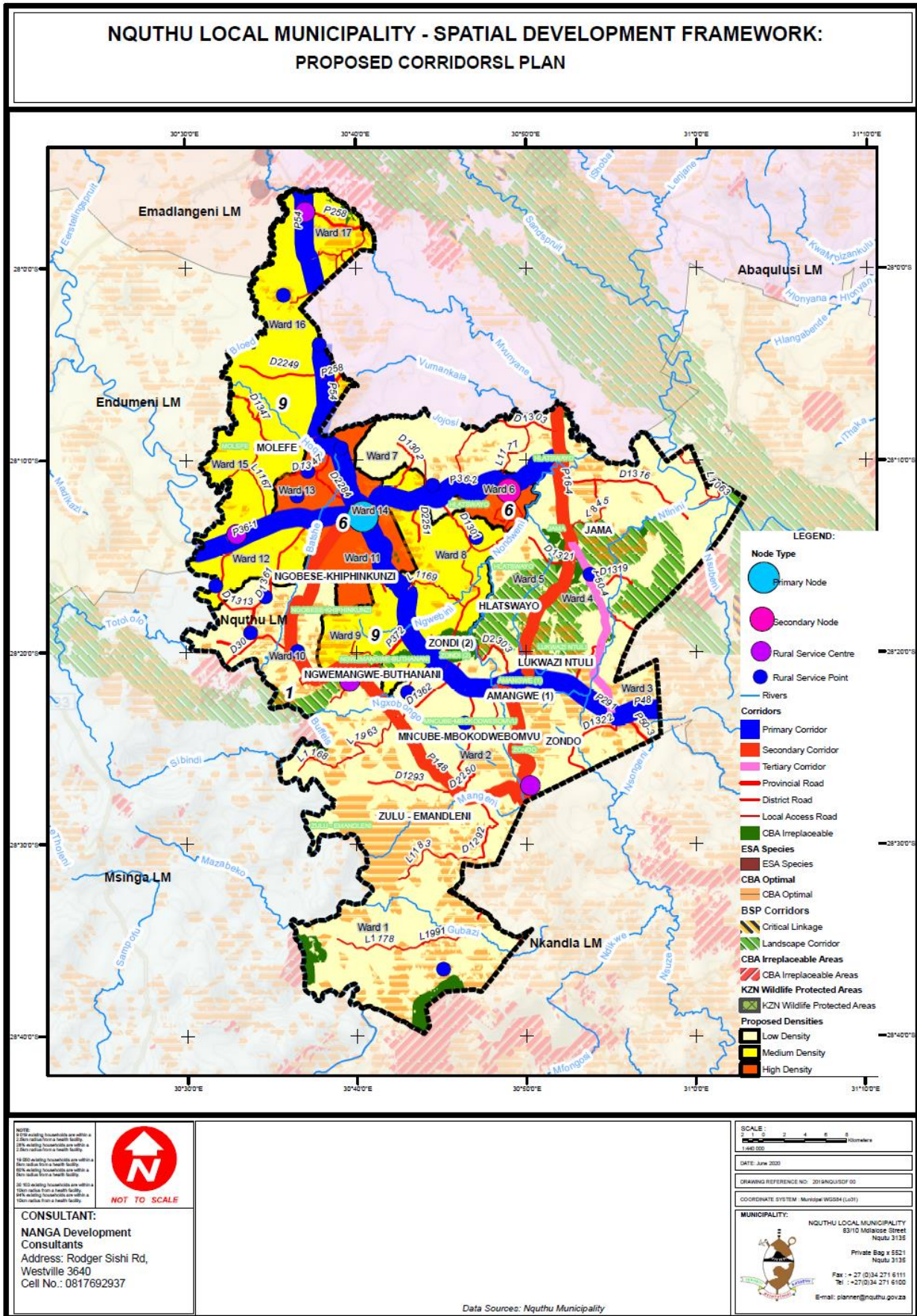
5.6.5.4. LOWER ORDER CORRIDORS

These corridors ensure linkages between settlements and serve as strategic areas for the location of public facilities and webs of settlement. They are not demarcated on the maps as there are a large number of such access routes, which do not provide vital strategic information, or require to be strategically evaluated within this spatial development framework.





Map 54: Development Corridors





5.6.6. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROJECTS

In 2016, the Housing Development Agency (HDA) in KZN prepared the *Human Settlement Master Plan for KZN*. The document amongst others identifies well-located land for sustainable human settlement as well as focus areas and describes the estimated housing needs in line with the provincial and municipal SDFs. The Land Identification and Assessment Criteria (LIAC) is used to assist with the identification of land for human settlement development purposes. According to the Master Plan, the Nqutu node is a level 4 (quaternary node according to the Provincial Spatial Development Framework) characterized by Traditional Authority Areas. This points to the critical role of Traditional Authorities in the consultation process.

The Master Plan highlights the following as the most critical factors that influence the potential land requirements to address the current housing demand within identified focus areas:

- The majority of households residing in traditional dwellings of two rooms or less (regarded as part of the potential housing backlog) will be accommodated in terms of housing provision at their current location. These households are largely located on Ingonyama Trust Land and will not require substantial new “greenfield” land areas for housing development purposes.
- Households residing within informal structures on a separate stand or within a backyard of another structure could form part of in-situ upgrading processes and be accommodated at their current location.
- Households earning between R38 000 – R153 000 are in need of a GAP market house for which land has to be identified.
- Additional housing units and land required to accommodate the anticipated housing demand up to 2030.
- The current housing backlog, GAP Market housing requirement and greenfield housing backlog to be provided for at a density ranging between 15– 60 dwelling units per ha to cater for different housing typologies



The table below was extracted from the Master Plan indicates the housing demand in Nquthu and housing demand classified in terms of land requirement characteristics

Table 27: KZN Human Settlements Demand in Nquthu Municipality

Future greenfield	Future GAP	Housing Demand Classified in terms of Land Requirement Characteristics						Current and Future Land Demand to address Greenfield Human Settlement Backlogs			
		Future Land 15du/ha	Future Land 20du/ha	Future Land 40dh/ha	Future Land 60du/ha	Total Land Future	Total Land 15du/ha	Total Land 20du/ha	Total Land 40du/ha	Total Land 60du/ha	Total Land
26	297	5.9	0.8	3.9	1.0	11.7	9.5	1.3	6.3	1.7	18.8

The linear spatial pattern of Nquthu Municipality makes it less complicated for provision of bulk infrastructure services. The residents have enough space to build further and subdivide their land for other family members. However, there are other residents who still have homes built on the hilltop, which might be difficult for the contractor to develop and this terrain may be expensive.

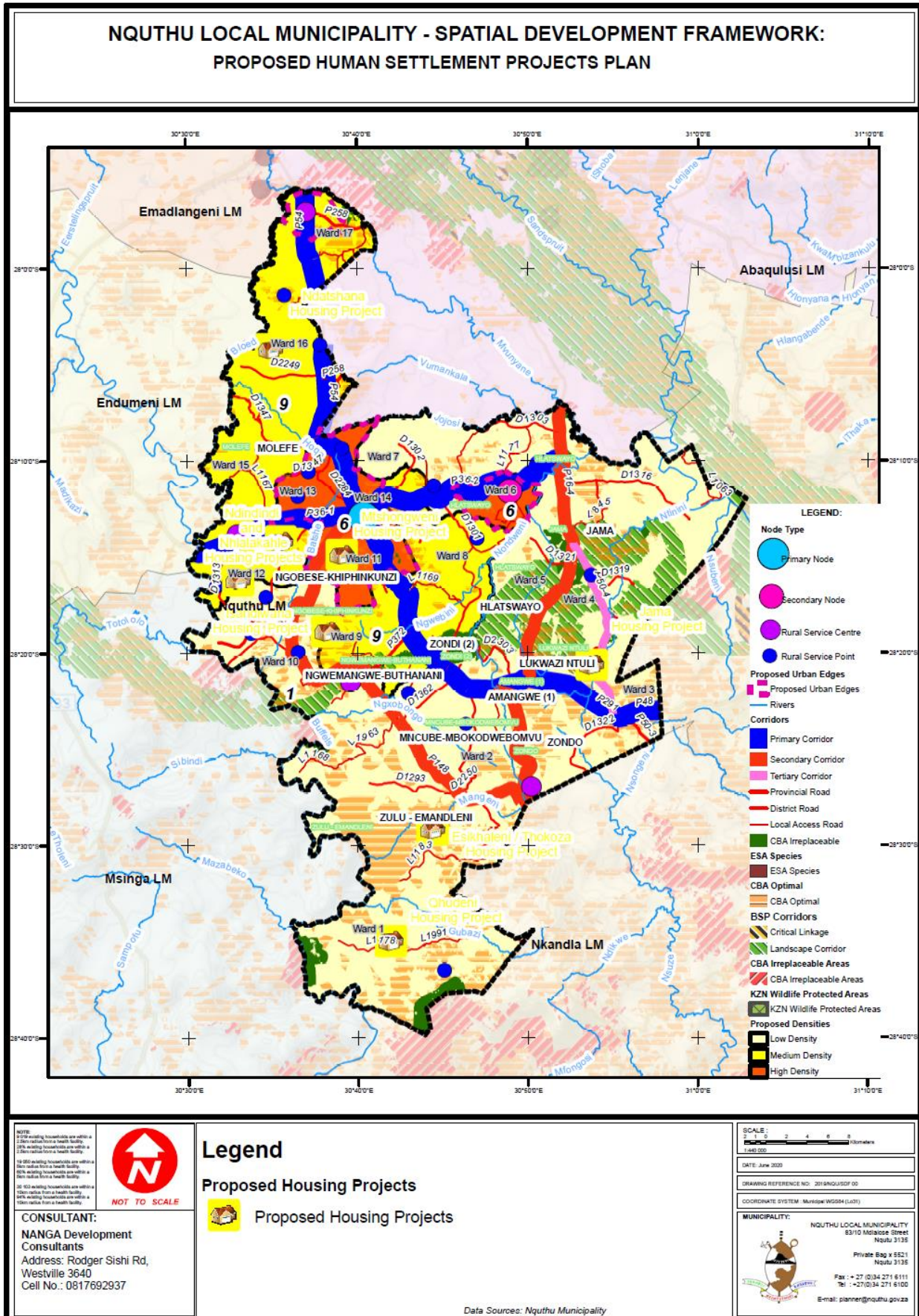
The following are planned human settlement projects:

Table 28: Human Settlement Projects in Planning Stage

Project Name	Ward	Units	Budget	Progress
Qhudeni Housing	1	1 000	R3 228 590	Approved for stage 2
Ndatshana Housing	15/16	1 000	R3 228 590	Approved for stage 2
Isandlwana Housing	09/10	1 000	R3 228 590	Feasibility stage
Jama Housing	03/04/05	1 000	R3 228 590	Approved for stage 2
Total		4 000	R12 914 360	



Map 55: Human Settlement Projects





5.6.7. SOCIAL FACILITIES

Provision of social facilities and public institutions should be clustered mainly in lower order nodes to promote civic precincts. They should be located at the points of highest accessibility or the intersections of the grid. Such facilities range in sizes and threshold population. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in 2012 formulated the “*Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements*” which can be used to develop a framework for the provision of social facilities with the estimated threshold population.

Whilst it is acknowledged that the municipality has proposed and allocated funding in the 2020/21 IDP to build 12 community halls, 4 sports fields, 2 crèche, 2 fire stations and 1 traffic police office, the need for social facilities and provision of additional facilities within the Nquthu Local Municipality was assessed in terms of the mentioned guidelines. The projects with dedicated budgets are further discussed and reflected in the CIF section.

From the guidelines it is evident that the need for social facilities depend largely on the Town/settlement population size and density of the settlement. The following table illustrates social facilities that are needed in relation to the CSIR guidelines:

Table 29: CSIR Guidelines in relation to Backlogs

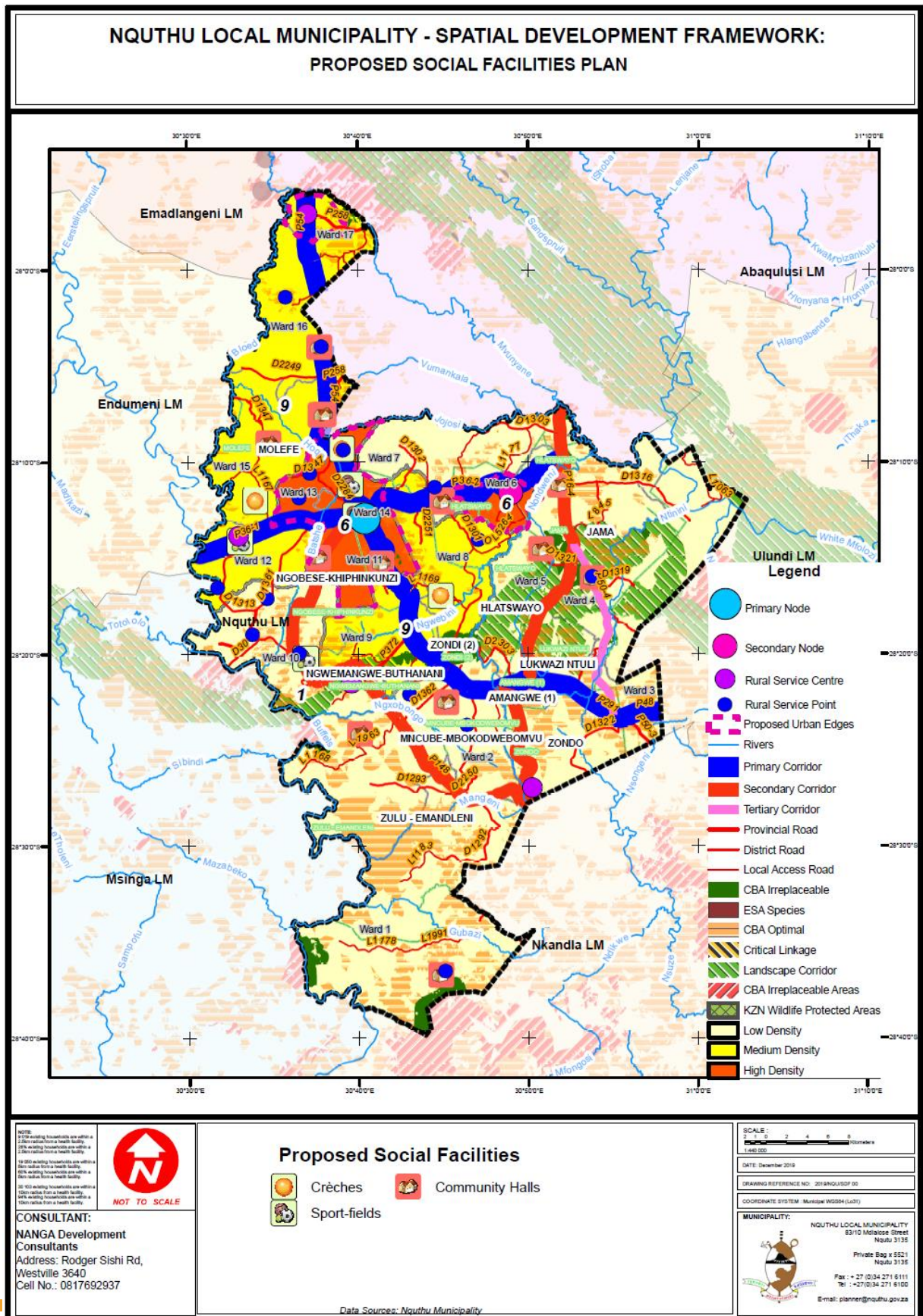
CSIR Guidelines: Threshold Population	Types of Facilities	Backlog status	Areas
300 000 -900 000	District hospital	Not required	
24 000 –70 000	Primary Health Clinic	3	Magogo, Qhudeni and Haladu
60 000-100 000	Fire Station	3	Ngolokodo, Magogo and Nondweni
60 000-100 000	Police Station	1	Magogo
Variable	Museum	1	Isandlwana
45 000	Library	2	Magogo and Ngolokodo
10 000-20 000	Post Office	Variable	All nodes
7000	Primary School	Variable	In areas where access to existing schools is poor.
12 500	Secondary School	Variable	In areas where access to existing schools is poor.
10 000-15 000	Community Hall	Variable	In areas where access to existing community halls is poor
Variable	ABET/Training	2	Nondweni and Ngolokodo
40 000	Social grant pay point	Variable	In areas where access to existing paypoints is poor
Variable	Cemetery	4	Nondweni, Ngolokodo, Magogo and Hlati Dam



12 000	Sportsfields	Variable	Must be linked existing schools
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Map 56: Consolidated Social Facilities Plan





5.7. LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME

According to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), the municipality must adopt and approve a single land use scheme for the entire municipal area. According to the KZN COGTA Land use management guidelines (2011), a Scheme is a statutory document which divides a municipality into zones. These zones are then regulated according to:

- The use of land and buildings for commercial, industrial, residential and other purposes,
- The height and bulk of buildings and other structures,
- The area of a lot which may be occupied, and sometimes the size of required open spaces,
- Indirectly the density of population.

Furthermore, a Scheme regulates the impact of the use of land and buildings on:

- Its own lot,
- The immediate neighbours,
- The impact on the surrounding area, or precinct,
- The impact on adjacent zones, especially in residential areas.

In terms of section 25 (1) of the SPLUMA, a Land Use Scheme must:

- include suitable categories of land use zoning and regulations for the entire municipal area, including areas not previously subject to a land use scheme,
- take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority, and must comply with environmental legislation,
- include provisions that permit the incremental introduction of land use management and regulation in areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and areas not previously subject to a land use scheme,
- include provisions to promote the inclusion of affordable housing in residential land development; - the model land use to give guidance on how a land use scheme can be used to enforce a Municipal Spatial Development Framework,
- that will accommodate for the integration of the Land Use Scheme into the geographic information system (GIS) of the municipality,
- include land use and development incentives to promote the effective implementation of the spatial development framework and other development policies,



- include land use and development provisions specifically to promote the effective implementation of national and provincial policies, and
- Give effect to municipal spatial development frameworks and integrated development plans.

The rural component of a Planning Scheme should primarily be applied to manage land:

- Outside defined urban areas,
- So as to promote the general principles of sustainability, efficiency and integration,
- To ensure that prime agricultural land is protected, and
- To ensure that important areas of environmental significance and biodiversity are protected

Schemes therefore need to be:

- Flexible but certain – flexible enough to accommodate diverse interests and livelihoods yet also provide certainty with regards to investment decision,
- Proactive but reactive – proactive to provide guidance for future growth and delivery, while accommodating decision-making that can react to unanticipated and/or undesirable developments or events,
- Developmental but regulatory – developmental in recognizing the need for poverty alleviation, service delivery and growth, yet regulatory enough to provide sufficient protection of the public interest

The municipality has recently developed its wall-to-wall scheme (which includes traditional authority areas). The following plans represent the urban and rural scheme:





Map 57: Land Use Scheme





5.8. PROPOSALS PER FOCUS AREA

5.8.1. NQUTHU

Nquthu town is the administrative centre and primary node of the municipality. A detailed scheme covering the node was recently adopted by the municipality. There is also an ongoing development application for the formalisation of Erf 100 Nquthu. A masterplan layout was prepared which provides a number of interventions which are meant to provide coordinated and orderly development within the node. The proposed interventions will be managed through the land use controls in the scheme.

5.8.1.1. MOBILITY AND ACCESS ROADS

The following interventions are recommended:

- The node is strategically located at a major intersection of provincial roads. These roads generally have a road reserve of 30m in width and can accommodate up to four lanes for vehicular traffic should the Department of Transport opt to upgrade the road. However, future road expansion in town might not be possible. Therefore, to minimize traffic congestion in town, two bypass roads are proposed.
 - The first bypass is proposed Erf 4047 which is a 20m road and measures 5,31ha in extent. It joins from R68 near the substation (Erf 4035) and thereafter takes a westerly direction to Luvisi and northerly direction to Ngolokodo.
 - The second bypass is proposed Erf 4045 which is a 20m road which joins R68 behind Remainder of Erf 69 (Civic precinct). Thereafter, this takes an easterly direction to Nondweni.
- There are various unsurfaced local roads which form part of the present internal road network which need to be upgraded to engineered alignment standards and paved with appropriate materials to suit the purpose intended. Mostly this will comprise asphalt surfacing, but other materials such as segmental paving may be introduced in community focus areas.
- Traffic calming is needed along local access roads at intersections especially near schools. Speed control is important to make provision for pedestrians crossing the road. Several at-grade uncontrolled pedestrian crossings exist, which can be supported by pedestrian signals
- Most roads in and around the node do not have proper traffic signs. Some of the existing signs need to be upgraded. It is proposed that signage be placed on intersections especially on roads that have a high pedestrian flow.
- Wide footpaths attract street vendors especially closer to the centre of town. A street



vendor policy should regulate the operation of the informal sector. This should incorporate the demarcated areas where the street vendors can operate to ensure safe and comfortable conditions for all road users.

- Some of the existing pedestrian walkways are in a poor state are deteriorating and need maintenance and/or repair.
- Marked pedestrian crossings are required at major intersections. Stop lines on the side streets at these intersections should be moved back for the desire line of pedestrians to be accommodated. It is also recommended that all existing road markings, which are deteriorating, should be remarked.
- On-street parking is provided for most parts of the town but parking requirements for future town expansion could increase. Existing parking bays should be marked so that they are legible. New developments should also be approved on condition that there is enough on-site parking.
- Streetlights along access roads within the residential areas of the town are required.
- Landscaping and tree planting at the entry of the town is recommended.

5.8.1.2. RESIDENTIAL USES

High density development should be promoted within the node. The predominant residential use in the node is generally medium to low density. This is mainly low-income human settlements to the south of the node. The main purpose of compact residential areas and developments are to promote sustainable functional and integrated human settlements. This will help:

- Discourage low density urban sprawl;
- Generate social and economic opportunities for people; and
- Promote easy accessibility to opportunities.

The Department of Human Settlements should seek to prioritize high density human settlements within the node. The scheme has identified land for “high impact residential”. The proposed Social Housing zone will be located on the two following plots:

- Erf 4033 with an extent of 9,90ha
- Erf 4036 with an extent of 5,80ha

Medium density type of housing can be introduced on the “Future Residential Development” area along R68. Infill development is limited to small pockets of vacant land parcels and will follow normal development application procedures.



5.8.1.3. BUSINESS AND MIXED USES

The following are proposed:

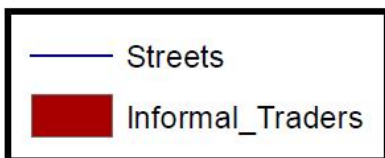
- New Business area which comprises of 32 proposed sites to the total extent of approximately 64ha of unused land.
- Commercial uses on proposed Erf 4034 (2,05ha) and Erf 4044 (2,08ha).
- Conference centre on proposed Erf 4032 (5,32ha)
- Office Park area on 7 proposed sites to the extent of approximately 50ha with public parking to the extent of 2,3ha.
- Mixed use on 2 proposed sites along the bypass road (Erf 4047)
- Hotel area on proposed Erf 4056 with an extent of 2,93ha.

5.8.1.4. INFORMAL TRADING

Informal traders are to operate only from permanently erected shelters in designated zones. These zones will be located where they are currently operating along Manzolwandle Road and at the corner and along Isandlwana Road. The following diagram illustrates:



Figure 47: Proposed Informal Trading Stalls





5.8.1.5. SOCIAL FACILITIES

The following interventions are proposed:

- Places of Worship are proposed on 2 sites: 1 along the bypass road (Erf 4047) and another within existing residential area,
- Consolidation of sites where the CHJ Hospital is located for future expansion,
- Proposed school.

5.8.1.6. OPEN SPACES

The following interventions are proposed:

- Parks are proposed mainly within existing wetlands or natural ecosystems. There are also small parks which are proposed in between uses to create a mixture of activities,
- Provide dedicated skip bins for areas where illegal dumping is taking place.

5.8.1.7. LIGHT INDUSTRY

The Light Industry zone is proposed behind the retail area with Cambridge and Spar.

5.8.1.8. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Due to the anticipated densities, there are various proposals that have been suggested which relate to service infrastructure upgrade within Nquthu town. The following infrastructure issues have been prioritized:

- Roads and stormwater,
- Water,
- Sanitation,
- Electricity.

The following projects have been prioritized:

- Nquthu junction (Rank Road and mission road),
- Nquthu Residential Development phase 1 (Water, sewer and electrical services),
- Nquthu Residential Development phase II (Road stormwater),
- Assessment, evidence, documentation of Nquthu town infrastructure.





Map 58: Nquthu Node





5.8.2. NONDWENI

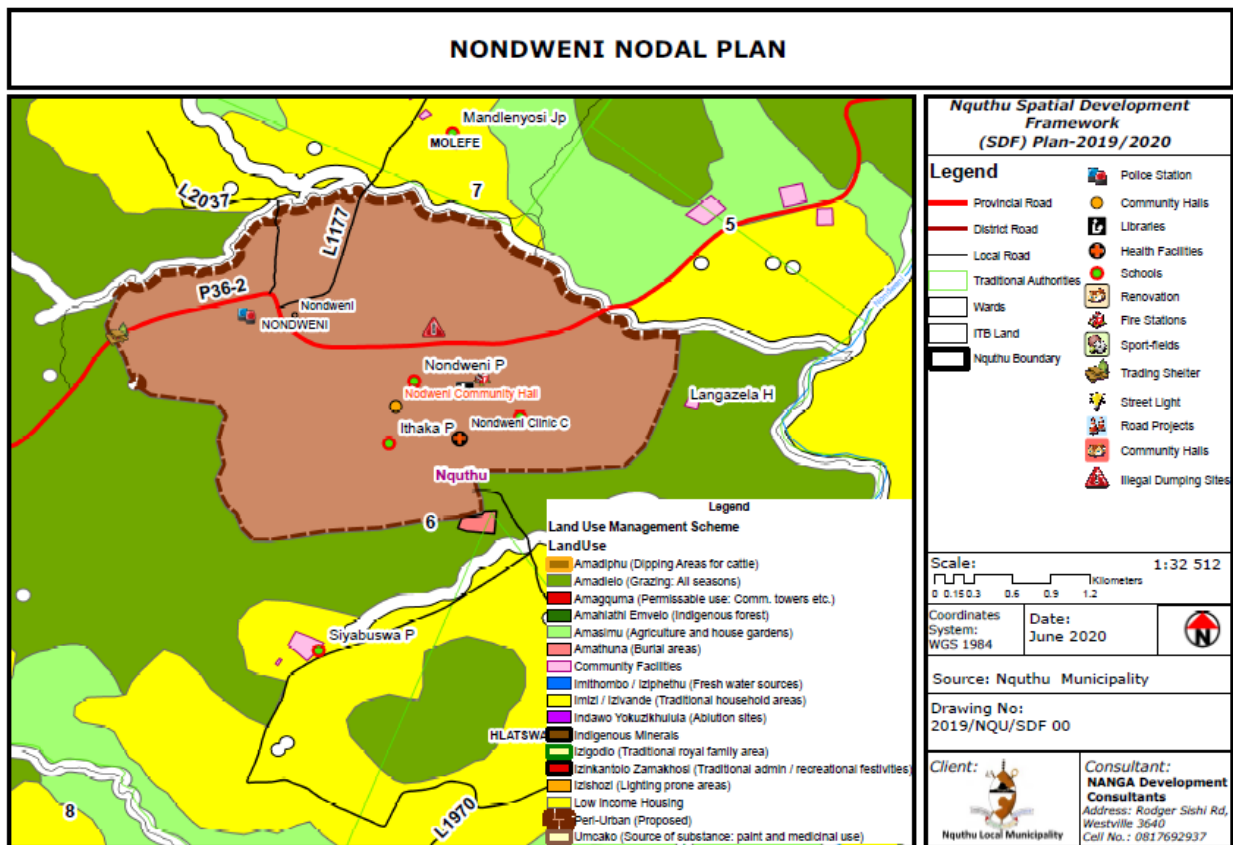
Nondweni is a secondary node which provides supporting services to the surrounding areas. The following interventions are recommended:

Table 30: Nondweni Proposals

CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
Human Settlements	Future residential development should accommodate high density housing and appropriate services. The following have been prioritised for human settlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ 500 new builds and 808 Rectification with a total of 1308
Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Introduction of facilities such as Satellite Fire Station, Further Education Training, Multipurpose Centre Cemetery and Formalized Taxi Rank.
Business and Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mixed uses ✚ Local Shopping Centre
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Education on practical environmental protection and awareness programme ✚ Provide dedicated skip bins for areas where illegal dumping is taking place
Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Bus/Taxi shelters at strategic points along mobility routes ✚ Traffic Signage and proper crossing controls at this node.
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Planning and budgeting for road construction, upgrading and maintenance of access roads. ✚ Planning and budgeting for road pavement.



Map 59: Nondweni Node



5.8.3. NGOLOKODO

Ngolokodo is a Rural Service Centre which provides supporting services mainly to settlements in the northern parts of the municipality. The following interventions are recommended:

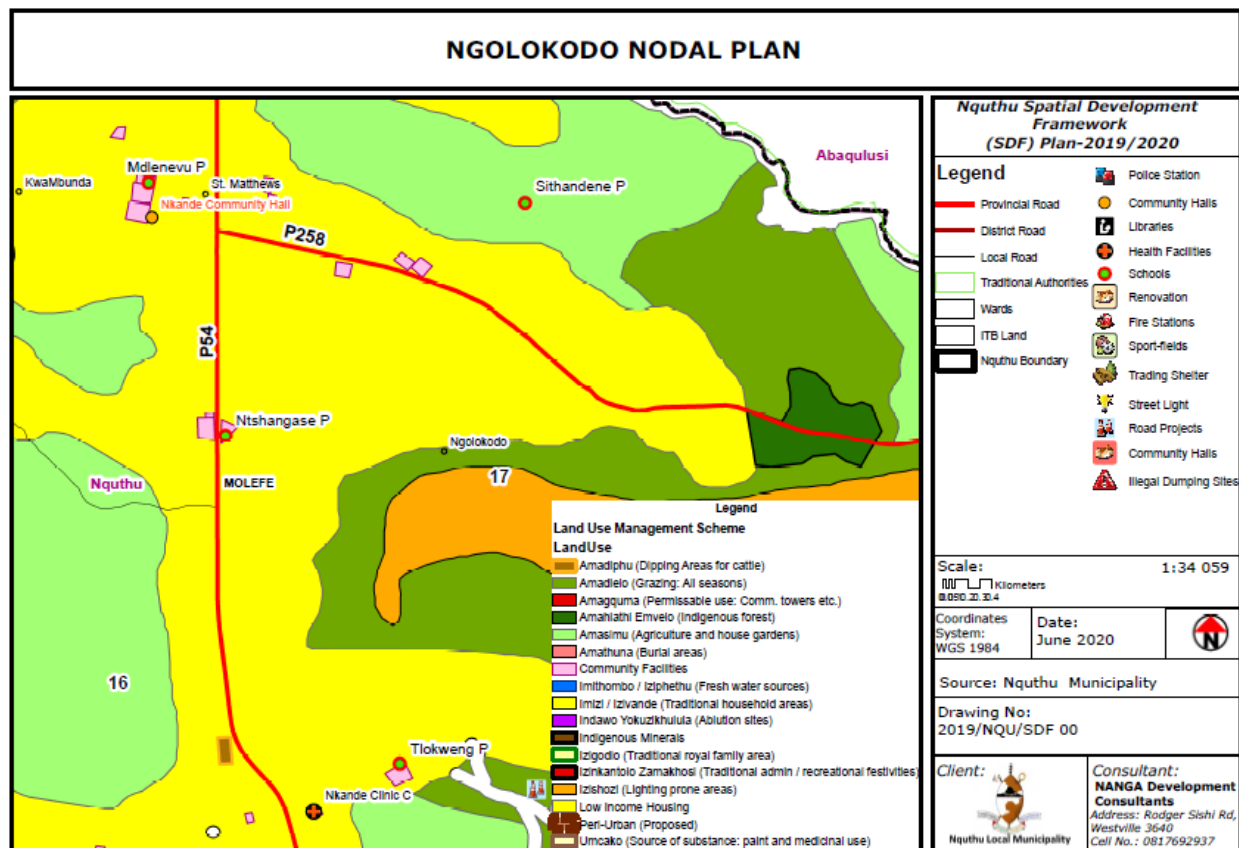
Table 31: Ngolokodo Proposals

CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
Housing	Future residential should promote medium to low density housing and appropriate services.
Facilities	Introduction of facilities such as Satellite Fire Station, Further Education Training, Multipurpose Centre, Library, Postal services, Cemetery and Formalized Taxi Rank.



CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on practical environmental protection and awareness programme Develop agricultural hub.
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst local framework has been done, more detailed planning is required to ascertain development options.
Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus/Taxi shelters at strategic points along mobility routes Traffic Signage and proper crossing controls at this node. Promoting mixed uses within the node
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and budgeting for road construction, upgrading and maintenance of access roads. Planning and budgeting for road pavement.

Map 60: Ngolokodo Node







5.8.4. MAGOGO

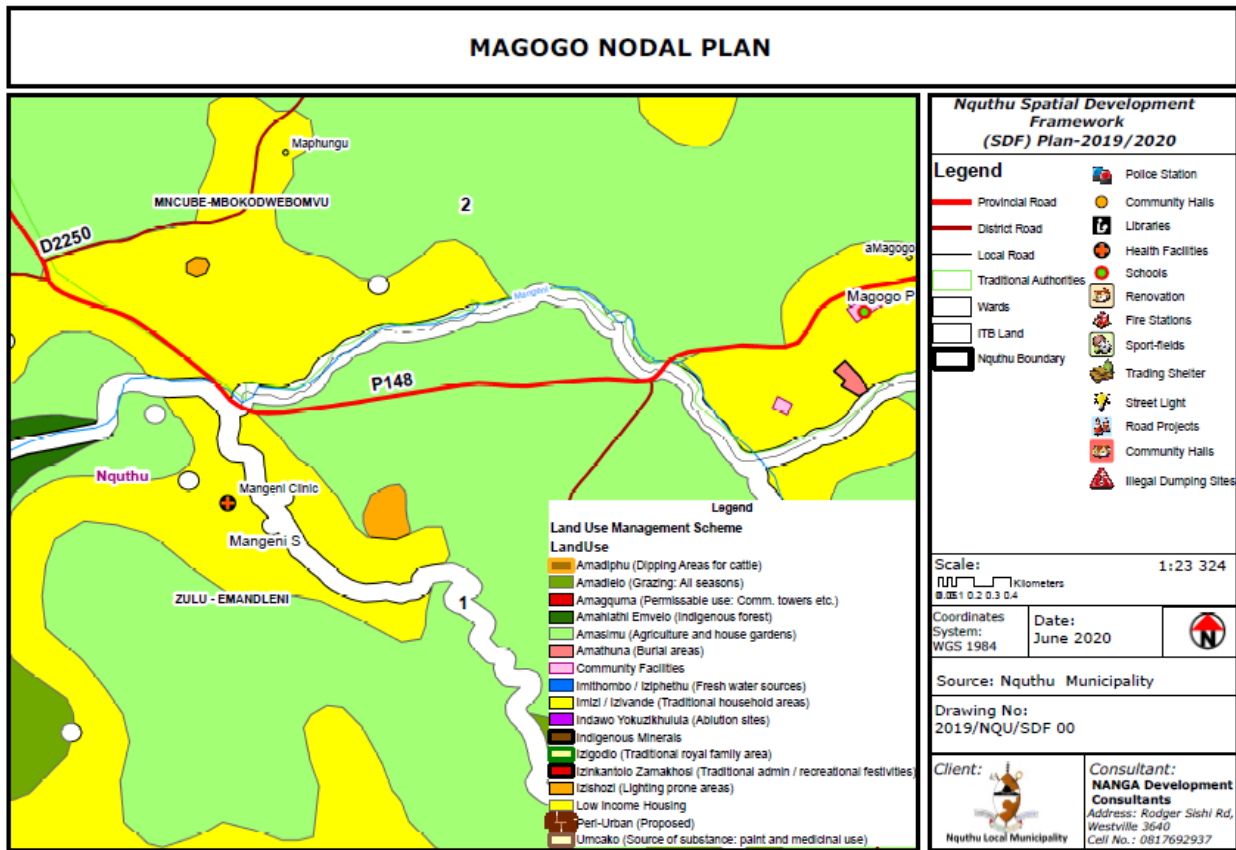
Magogo is a Rural Service Centre which provides supporting services mainly to settlements in the southern parts of the municipality. The following interventions are recommended:

Table 32: Magogo Proposals

CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Future residential should promote medium to low density housing and appropriate services.
Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Introduction of facilities such as Satellite Fire Station, Further Education Training, Multipurpose Centre, Library, Postal services, Cemetery and Formalized Taxi Rank.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Launch environmental awareness campaigns for protection of environmentally sensitive areas. ✚ Agricultural sites
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Undertake detailed planning and develop scheme for the node.
Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Bus/Taxi shelters at strategic points along mobility routes ✚ Traffic Signage and proper crossing controls at this node. ✚ Promoting mixed uses within the node
Business and Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Spaza/Local shops ✚ Promote LED initiatives
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Planning and budgeting for road construction, upgrading and maintenance of access roads. ✚ Planning and budgeting for road pavement.



Map 61: Magogo Node



5.8.5. HLATI DAM

Hlati Dam is a Rural Service Centre which provides supporting services mainly to settlements in the western parts of the municipality. The following interventions are recommended:

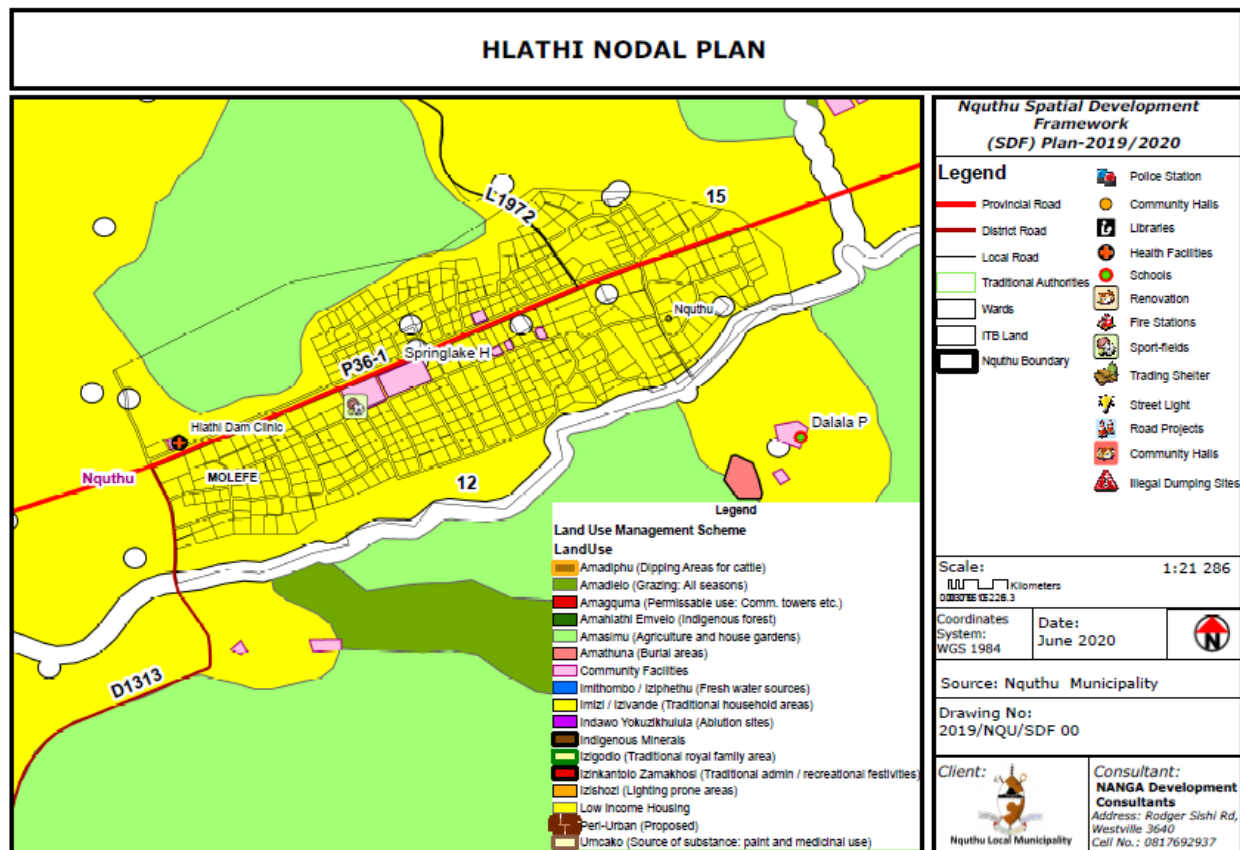
Table 33: Hlati Dam Proposals

CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
Housing	Future residential should promote medium to low density housing and appropriate services.
Facilities	Introduction of facilities such as Multipurpose Centre, Library, Postal services, Cemetery and Formalized Taxi Rank.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch environmental awareness campaigns for protection of environmentally sensitive areas. Agricultural sites



CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst local framework has been done, more detailed planning is required to ascertain development options.
Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus/Taxi shelters at strategic points along mobility routes Traffic Signage and proper crossing controls at this node.
Business and Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spaza/Local shops Promote mixed uses
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and budgeting for road construction, upgrading and maintenance of access roads. Planning and budgeting for road pavement.

Map 62: Hlathi Dam node

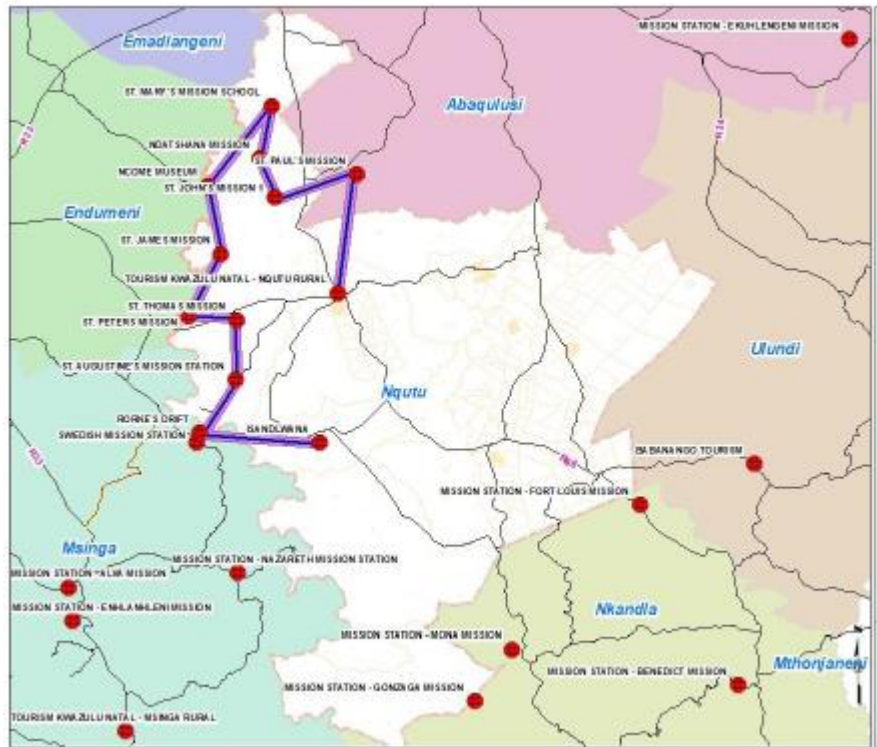




5.8.6. ISANDLWANA

Isandlwana is a Rural Service Centre which mainly tourism related. A Tourism Precinct Plan was finalized in 2020 with the focus around the Battle site. The node falls within a potential heritage corridor which runs across the boundary of the Nquthu Municipality and Msinga Municipality. Accordingly, this corridor development could strengthen integration and diversification of tourism within the local municipality and the district.

Figure 48: Proposed Heritage Route



Source: Development of a Tourism Precinct Plan for Isandlwana, 2020

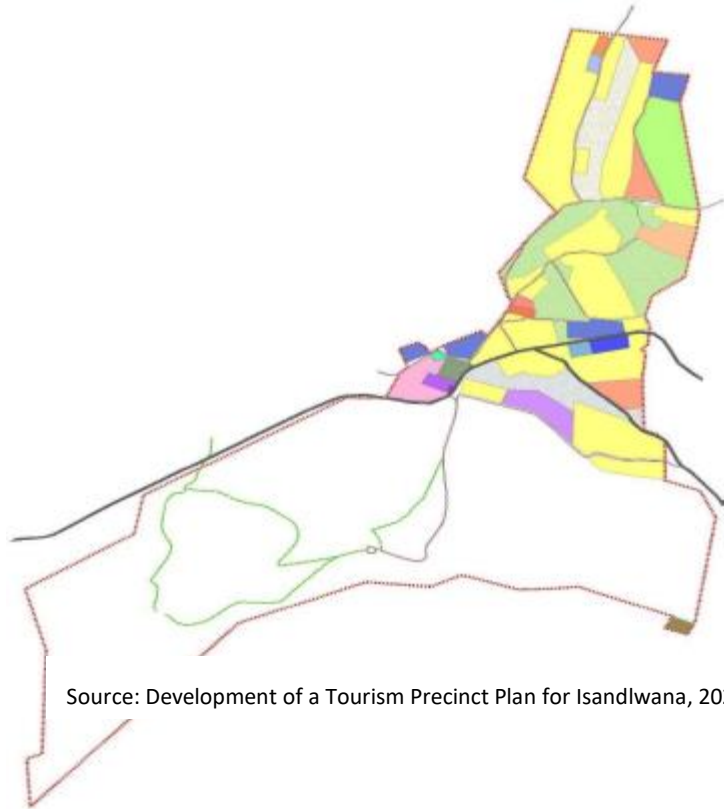


The proposed Tourism precinct plan acknowledges the predominant land use to be residential which occurred organically. However, there are several complimenting proposals on land uses made which include:

- Mixed-use
- Sports centre/precinct (including combined activities such as soccer, cricket, athletics track and field sports, netball, hockey and/or tennis)
- Public open space
- Community service centre
- Residential areas, and
- Community gardens.

The following table elaborates:

Figure 49: Isandlwana Precinct Proposals



Source: Development of a Tourism Precinct Plan for Isandlwana, 2020

Table 34: Isandlwana Proposals

CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
Roads	<p>The following is proposed to establish a well-functioning and efficient movement within the Precinct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Development of an integrated movement system which supports a range of transport modes, including public and private transport. ✚ Road development must promote easy access and connectivity with the surrounding towns and villages as well as easy access to public facilities. ✚ The main road must be tarred and designed to accommodate a range of uses (including pedestrian) as well as stormwater management systems. ✚ The internal access road must be kept in good condition ✚ The nature trails within the Reserve must be established formally for the safety and comfort of users. ✚ The development of trails could offer diverse activities such as hiking and cycling while learning about the history of Isandlwana.



CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
<p>Open spaces</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Any developments taking place within the precinct must be conducted in a manner that respects the natural setting of the area. ✚ Environmental sensitive areas must be identified, and conserved. Any development within the Reserve must be of low impact. The activities within the Reserve must be those that facilitate tourism such as walking, sightseeing, camp areas, etc. ✚ Where conservation may not be possible due to degradation (e.g. dongas) no development must be encouraged to avoid further degradation of the environment. ✚ Promote integration and linkage between the various parts of the open space system such as the linkage between hard and soft open space i.e. sports ground, play areas (parks) and conservation. ✚ Establish appropriate interface within land uses to ensure a maximum degree of sharing of space amongst different users such as sharing between social facilities, commercial areas, etc.
<p>Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Encourage densification in areas wherein bulk services are provided to ensure access to those services and prevent further organic growth of residential development. ✚ Encourage flexible zone that would not prohibit residential areas being utilised for other uses that are compatible such as home businesses. ✚ Encourage orderly arranged developments along the main road. ✚ The recommended maximum building height for residential is 2 storeys to ensure that the structures are consistent with the character of the area. ✚ Ensure continuity by encouraging future residential development within close proximity to the existing residential areas

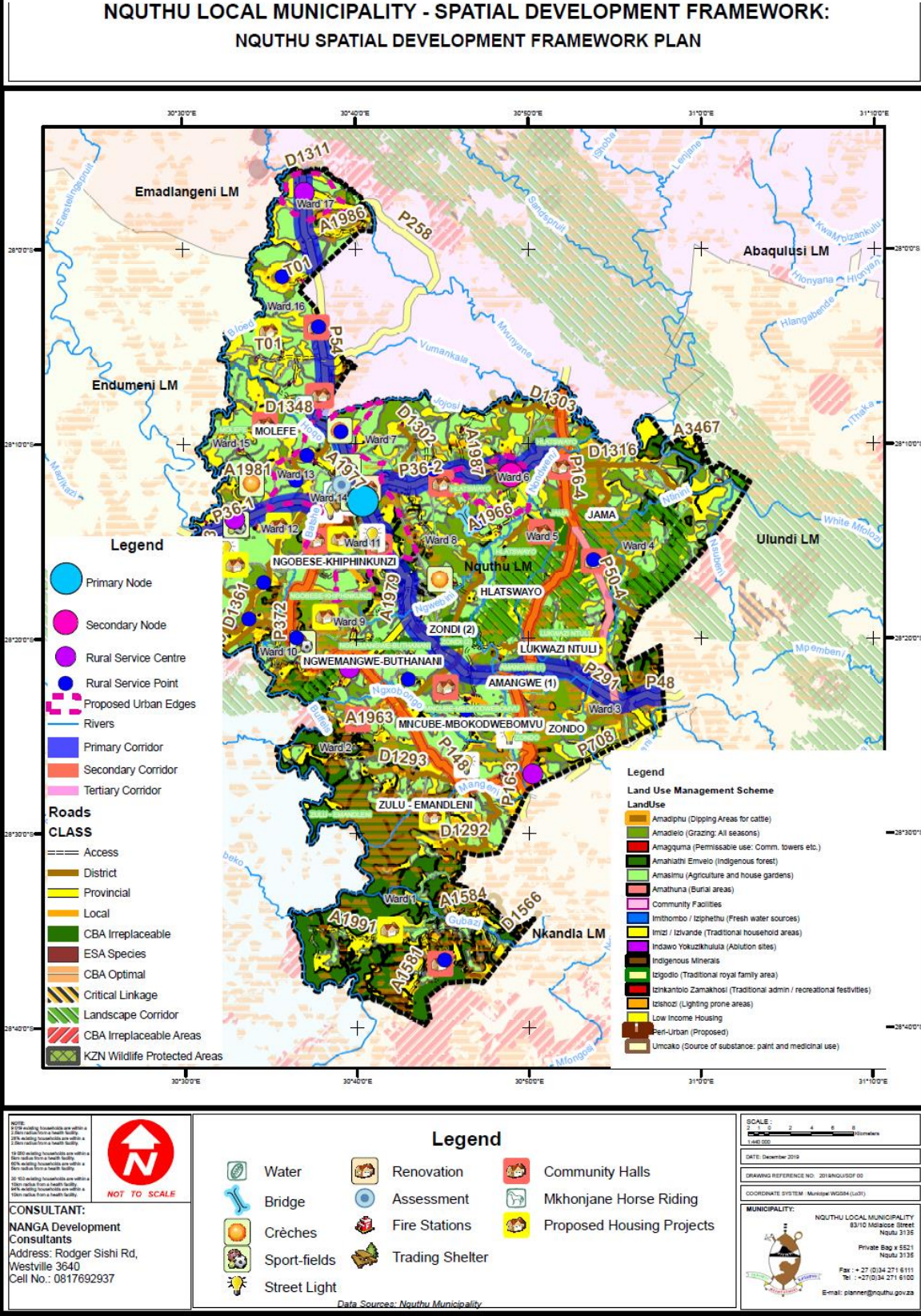


CATEGORY	PROPOSAL
<p>Facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Establish a cluster of social facilities to improve community life. ✚ Create diverse opportunities for social engagement by allowing a range of social facilities that are in line with the character and need of the area such as government service office (Home Affairs, SASSA, etc.), community hall, youth skills training centre, health care facilities, etc.
<p>Mixed use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The location of the proposed mixed-use activity zone is strategically placed adjacent to the existing commercial facility. This ensures that the land uses are compatible and that there is uniformity. ✚ The proposed Heritage Precinct will provide a range of activities such as the Isandlwana Affirmation Village and Garden of Remembrance, Memorial Park and the Cultural and Heritage Village. ✚ Compatible (in terms of skills and economy of the area) business land uses must be encouraged to promote viable rural economies and employment opportunities ✚ Encourage the development of facilities that have the potential to enhance local empowerment and economic growth such as the establishment of an arts and culture centre



5.9. CONSOLIDATED SDF PLAN

Map 63: Consolidated SDF PLAN





SECTION 6: CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

6.1. DEFINING CIF

COGTA Guide defines the CIF as a list of all infrastructure development programs that the municipality identified through its spatial development framework as is necessary to ensure sustainable development for the future based on own quantification using specific standards. CIF therefore includes all infrastructure requirements flowing from such development programs to be provided by the municipality from own funding as well as all infrastructure requirements from other spheres of government (e.g. schools, hospitals, higher order roads, etc.) including all plans prepared by Provincial and National level departments and State Owned entities that falls within the municipal boundary.

CIF is a comprehensive list of infrastructure requirements as per the SDF development programs (irrespective of who funds it), spread over a planning period of at least 10 years that supports the urban growth and sustainable development of the municipality.

Guide to preparing an Infrastructure Investment Framework, SALGA, 2017 defines Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) as a consolidated, high-level view of infrastructure investment needs in a municipality over the long term (10 years) that considers not only infrastructure needs but also how these needs can be financed and what impact the required investment in infrastructure will have on the financial viability of the municipality going forward.

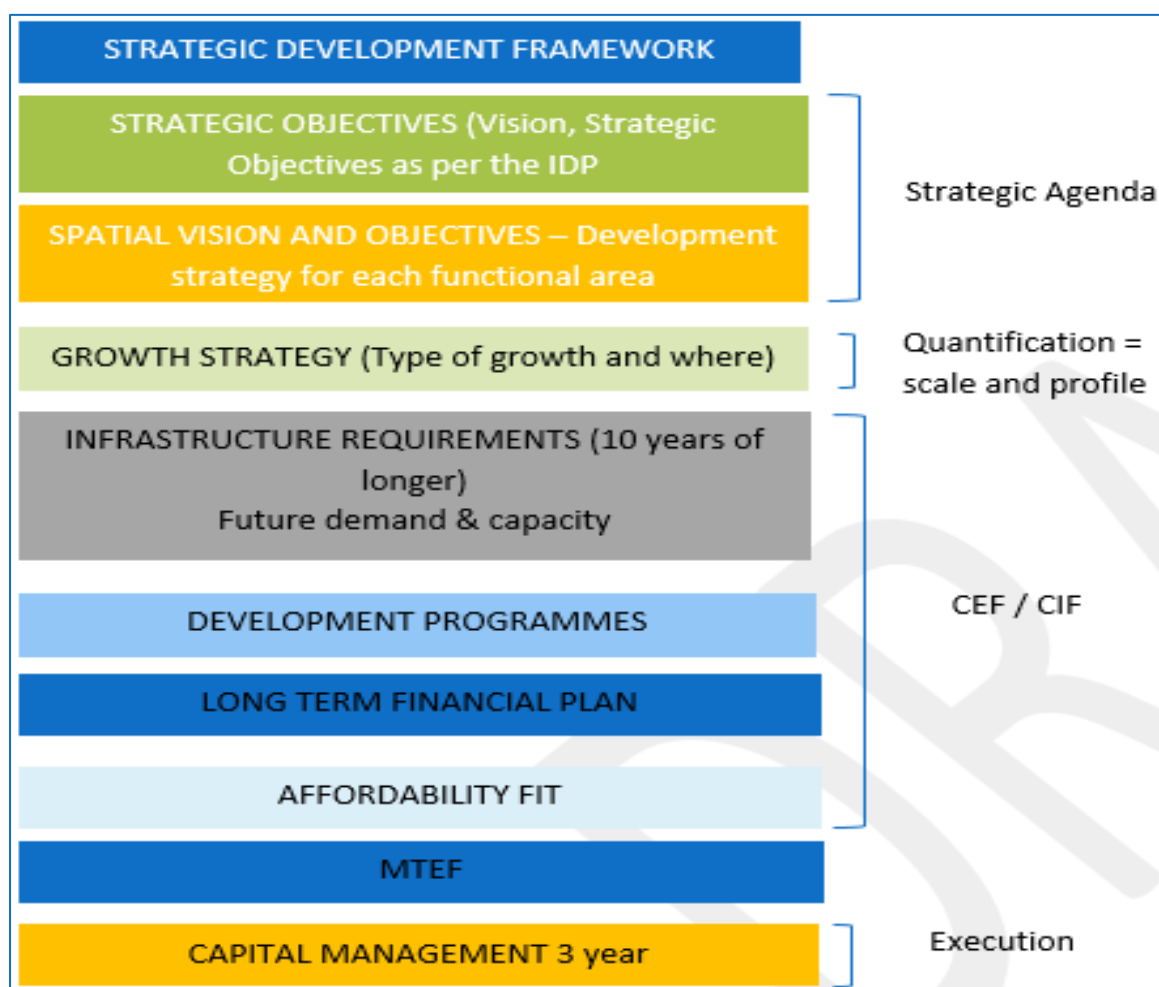
COGTA Guidelines use CIF/CEF interchangeably, although CIF looks at infrastructure requirements, whereas CEF looks at infrastructure investment. The CIF table in the following section incorporates the infrastructure required and invested to respond to the spatial challenges and opportunities.

6.2. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Figure 51 below that was obtained from the guidelines as per the SALGA Guide to prepare an Infrastructure Investment Framework, illustrates how the main strategic components relate to each other and how the political objectives, the spatial objectives and the municipality's growth strategy inform the CIF.



Figure 50: Strategic Alignment



6.3. GROWTH STRATEGY

Growth Strategy according to the COGTA CIF Guide refers to the quantification of the Spatial Development Framework from a population growth point of view, which includes a detailed spatial analysis of the demography of the municipal population as well as economic growth trends. It must demonstrate the anticipated growth in population as well as economic growth but it must go further and translate it into a land budget indicating the demand for residential (quantified for the different types of dwelling units for the different income categories) as well as the land required (in hectares) for other land uses e.g. commercial, industrial, institutional, etc. The Growth Strategy will link space (location) to numbers as per the SDF and to time in order to facilitate well-informed and aligned infrastructure planning.



6.4. KEY COMPONENTS OF CIF

A CIF consists of three major components each including a number of key elements namely spatial alignment, technical assessment and financial alignment. These are described below:

6.4.1. SPATIAL ALIGNMENT

Spatial Alignment seeks to understand the spatial agenda that directs the capital expenditure requirements that inform the CEF. The SDF with its spatial vision has to address issues of lack of integration, inaccessibility and inequality, and to translate spatial transformation (a more sustainable urban form) and urban functionality (keep the lights on) into capital programmes.

As a first step it is necessary to translate the municipality's Spatial Development Framework with its focus areas (priority development areas) into functional areas that cover the whole municipal area from wall-to-wall. The purpose for this wall-to-wall coverage is to ensure that the entire municipal area is included and to avoid a situation where certain parts are excluded in terms of allocating the municipality's financial resources. All parts within the municipality require some level of service delivery and asset management.

6.4.1.1. PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS

As the name suggests, these are areas where the municipality should focus investment in order to achieve the goals of the SDF given the limited financial resources.

Nquthu Town and Nondweni are areas that are experiencing development pressure. Whilst the municipality wishes to provide basic services to all its wards, the municipal' financial situation does not allow to do so. With this in mind, the above functional areas should be considered priority development areas. The provision of the following bulk service are critical to make these town sustainable:

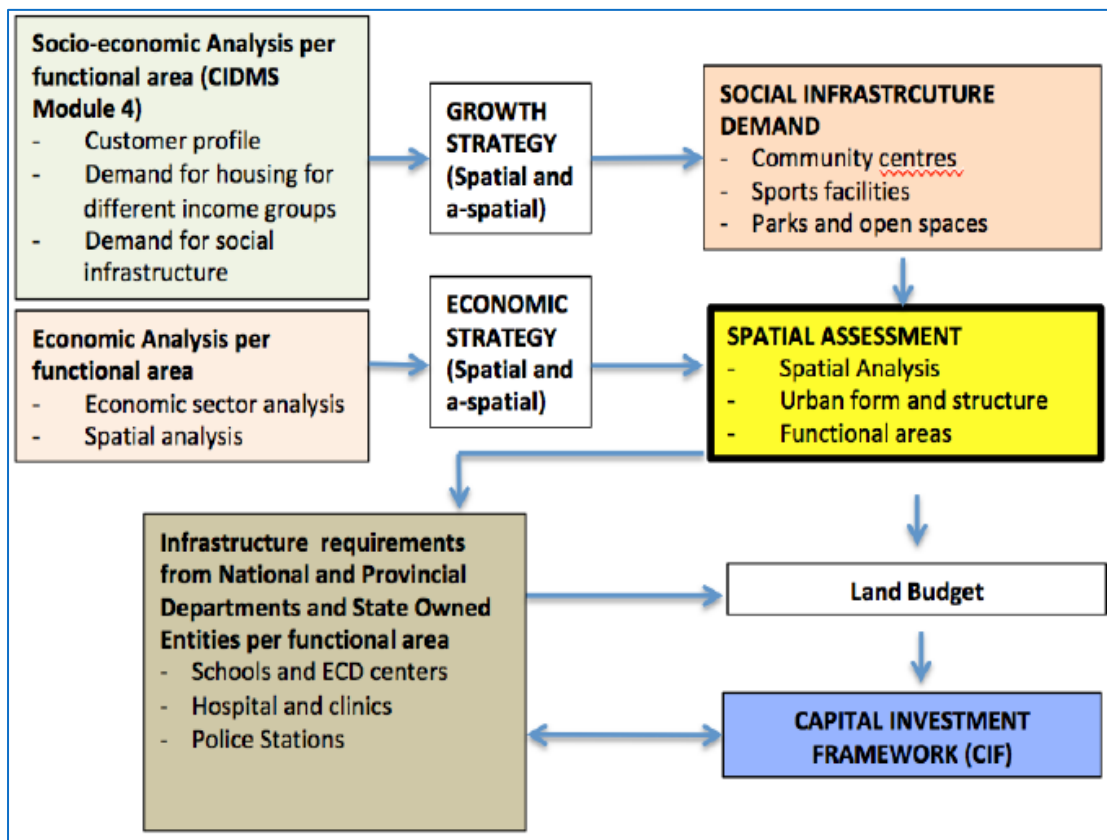
- Roads and stormwater,
- Water,
- Sanitation,
- Electricity.

6.4.1.2. QUANTIFICATION OF GROWTH

The quantification of the Spatial Development Framework per functional area is the starting point and provides the basis for a NEED ASSESSMENT to determine the number of consumers per functional area aligned to a specific development strategy. **Figure 52** below illustrates the inputs that are necessary to quantify the outputs:



Figure 51: Spatial Alignment Capital Expenditure Framework



Source: COGTA CIF Guide (CF Ehlers, 2018)

6.4.1.2.1. FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATES

As alluded in the situational analysis, it is estimated that the population of NLM could reach roughly 190, 617 by 2030, *ceteris paribus* (i.e. all else being equal). Increased population figures are a double-edged sword in the sense that a greater number of citizens could potentially translate into increased labour and consumer markets, on one hand; whilst on the other hand, greater population numbers could add additional pressures on already limited municipal resources.

There are few areas within the municipality that are experiencing development pressures due to population growth. Various attempts to formalize some of the areas has been undertaken by Nquthu Municipality (Planning Department) such as preparing more detailed urban development frameworks / local plans.



6.4.1.2.2. LAND DEMAND / BUDGET

Nquthu Town is the municipal backbone of economic activities. The town has attracted an influx of businesses and people to the town thereby exerting pressure on land. To accommodate the land demand within Nquthu Town the municipality has allocated land for the expansion of the town.

6.4.2. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

This component relates to a Consolidated Infrastructure Plan. This plan is intended to develop a longer-term perspective (at least 10 years) to estimate and project the demand for new and current services and the necessary infrastructure to provide such services.

Following on from the Spatial Alignment, the following information is input from the Spatial Alignment component for the Technical Assessment to be undertaken:

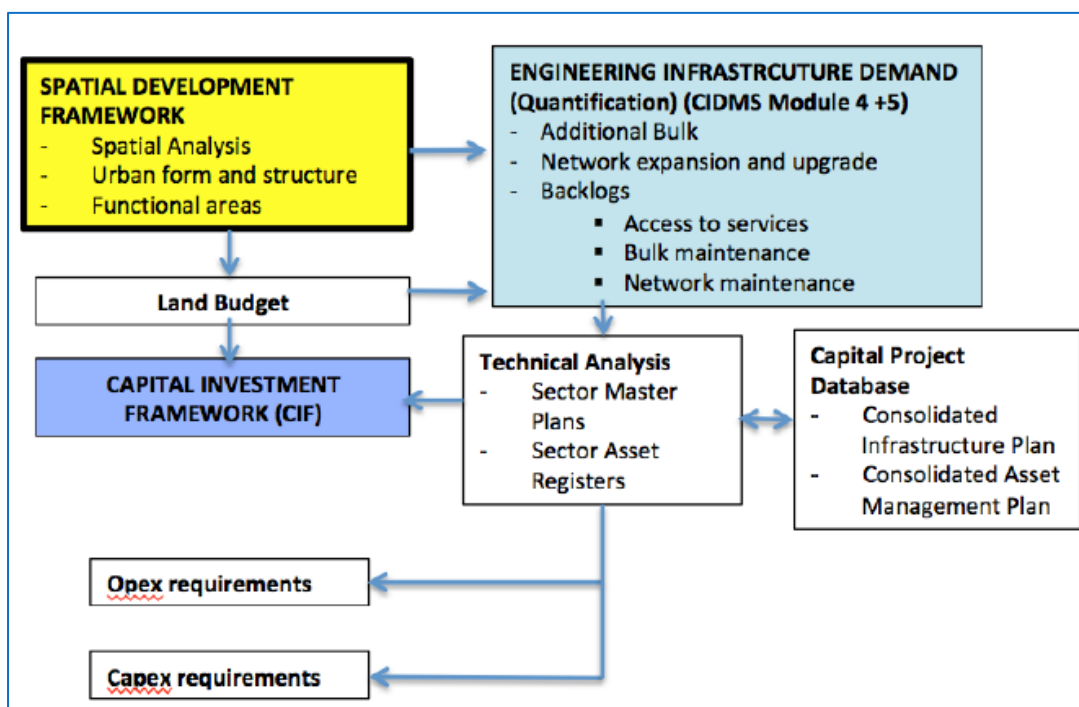
- Spatial vision that captures the spatial transformation required changing the urban form.
- Geographically demarcated functional areas (covering the municipal area wall to wall) each with a clear development strategy and services vision for the functional area but it may include specific interventions for specific Priority Development Areas within the functional area.
- Each functional area (including Priority Development Areas where applicable) to provide clear quantification of the population growth as well as household growth over the extended period (minimum 10 years).
- Socio-economic profile of the population and household number for each functional area, making a clear distinction between "poor" and "non-poor" population and households.
- Number of residential units (consumer units) to be provided for the different income groups. Quantification of the non-residential demand (commercial, industrial, institutional (social infrastructure)) reflected as number of facilities that requires land space and engineering infrastructure services (connecting points).

Existing infrastructure is located in space and should be captured in functional area context. Based on the socio-economic analysis the consumer units served by the existing infrastructure should have been identified and located per functional area (spatially) under the "Spatial Alignment" component.

Figure 53 below captures the integration and alignment of the Technical Assessment with the Spatial Alignment.



Figure 52: Technical Assessment Capital Expenditure Model



Source: COGTA CIF Guide (CF Ehlers, 2018)

6.4.2.1. CATEGORIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

There are a great many different ways to classify infrastructure but for the purposes of this SDF, the following approach derived from COGTA Guide is used.

One classification is based on the elements that make up the infrastructure. This classification differentiates between engineering infrastructure and social infrastructure. Engineering infrastructure includes water supply, sanitation, electricity, solid waste, roads and public transport. Social infrastructure includes community halls, sporting facilities, fire-stations and so on and is largely buildings or built public spaces.

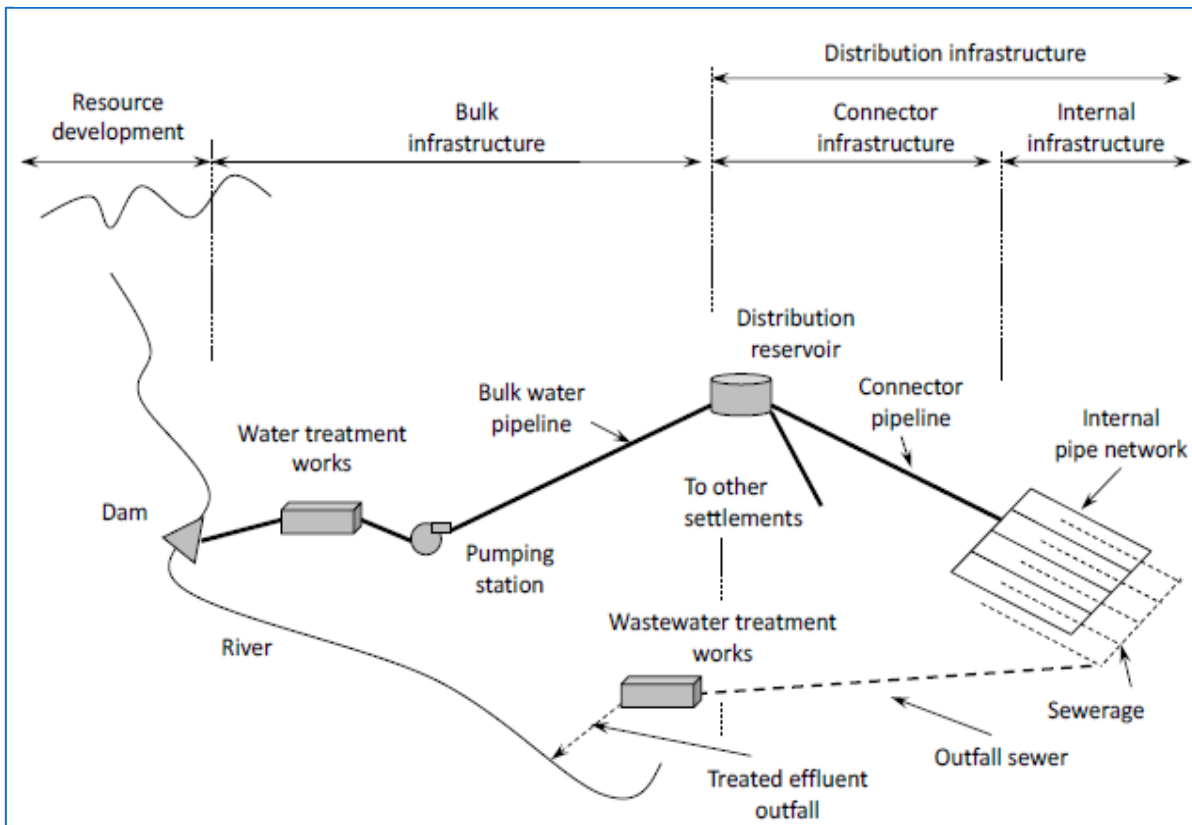
Another important classification depends on the way in which the infrastructure is provided and accessed. Plot-based services include water supply, sanitation, electricity and solid waste (the trading services) while publicly accessed services includes roads, public transport and the other social infrastructure services mentioned above. Demand for plot/stand/erven-based infrastructure is driven, as the name suggests, by numbers of plots/stands/erven provided with these services; while demand for publicly accessed services is driven by population size or number of households.

Another important classification of infrastructure is used within a particular service, most notably water supply and sanitation. This classification is between bulk infrastructure and



distribution infrastructure (which includes connector (or link) infrastructure and internal infrastructure). **Figure 54** below reflects classifying infrastructure processes.

Figure 53: Classifying Infrastructure



6.4.2.2. THE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK MODEL

Figure 55 below demonstrates how the quantification will translate to infrastructure requirements (engineering and social) that requires CAPEX. The demand for capital funding is normally more than what the municipality can afford, hence the need to identify infrastructure requirements for the short, medium to long term (10 years) to enable strategic prioritization.

The model demonstrates how the various components of a SDF links and relate to each other in order to produce a CEF. In this model infrastructure master plans and asset management plans as well as the Long Term Financial Plan are external inputs. On the other hand the MTREF Capital Expenditure Programme is an external output informed by the CEF. The CEF must account for the full MTREF Capital budget of the municipality and it must demonstrate a fundamental shift towards investing in a transformed spatial vision for the municipality.

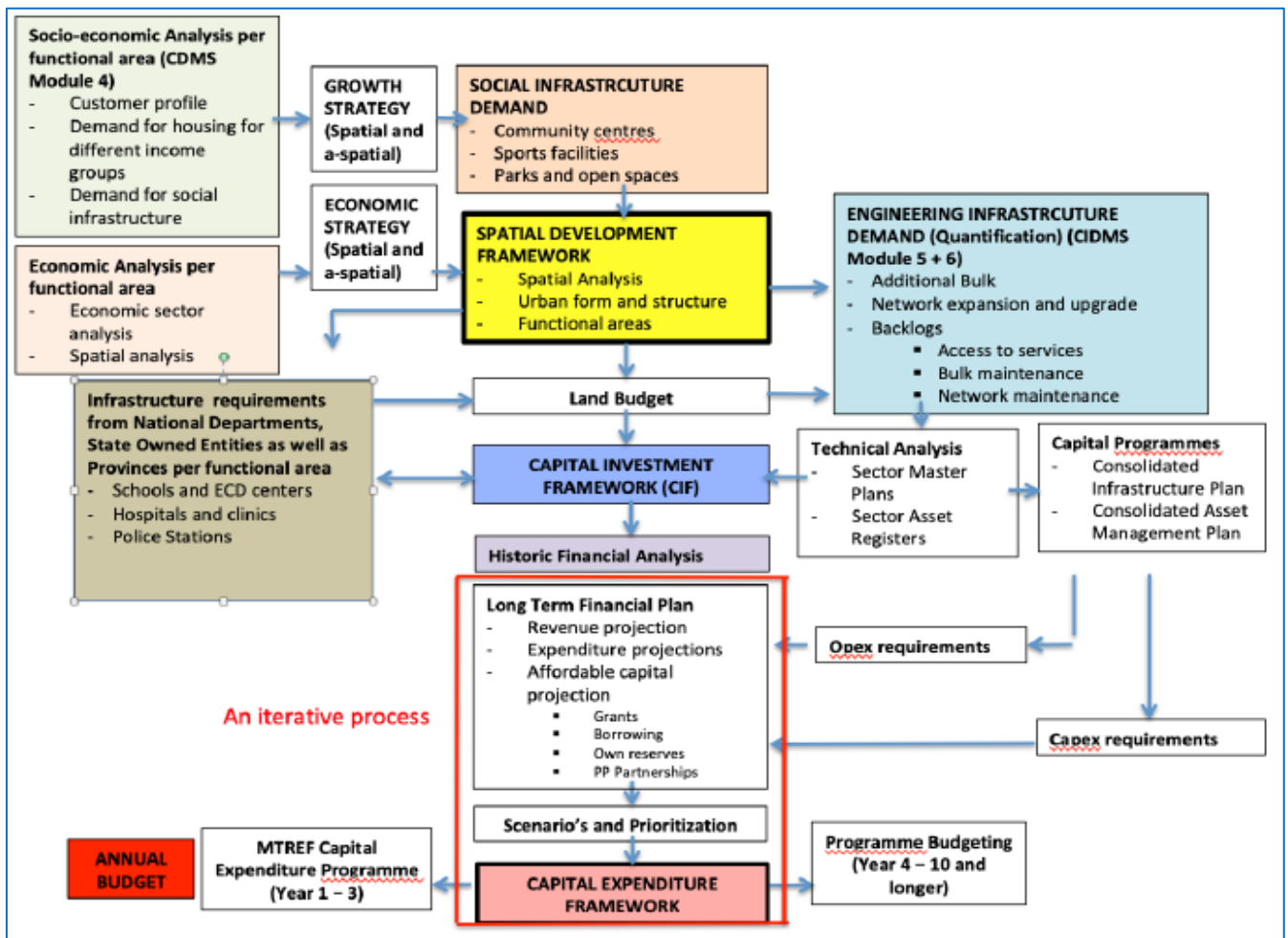


The CEF is therefore an outcome of an iterative process to strategically prioritize within the available Affordability Envelope of the municipality.

A CEF seeks to answer the following questions:

- How much infrastructure does the municipality need, where (spatially) and of what type?
- When will the infrastructure be required over the 10-year timeline?
- How much will it cost to create/implement versus on-going maintenance and operations?
- What impact will it have on financial viability going forward?
- How will the required infrastructure be funded?

Figure 54: Capital Expenditure Framework Model



6.4.2.3. SDF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK



In this CEF, infrastructure requirements (i.e. engineering and social) that require CAPEX are utilized. Unfortunately, the uMzinyathi DM Infrastructure Master Plan was developed in 2015 and has not been reviewed since then, thereby limiting this SDF to provide an estimate of the key bulk infrastructure requirements for Nquthu LM. At this moment there is no indication of infrastructure budget from the district. Therefore the information that is used in this SDF is sourced from the Municipal IDP as well as the Municipal Long Term Financial Plan.

6.4.2.4. ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

Provision of sufficient water and sanitation is a major challenge for the municipality. The following was gathered from the Nquthu IDP relating to water and sanitation budget requirement for the provision of these key bulk infrastructure within the municipal area:

- Water R825 645 160.75
- Sanitation R263 601 338.61

6.4.2.4.1. BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

A detailed study needs to be undertaken to determine bulk infrastructure needs. This could be addressed by uMzinyathi District Municipality since it is the mandated institution to provide those services. At this moment, it is clear that water and sanitation services are desperately needed in Nquthu Town especially given its growth potential.

6.4.2.4.2. ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Eskom is the main provider of electricity within Nquthu Municipality. Approximately 53% of the households in the municipality are connected to the grid. There are a couple of households that are still without electricity. Eskom is still busy implementing a number of electricity projects in the municipality. The municipality is also installing various solar street lights. Below are some of the proposed projects and their associated budgets:

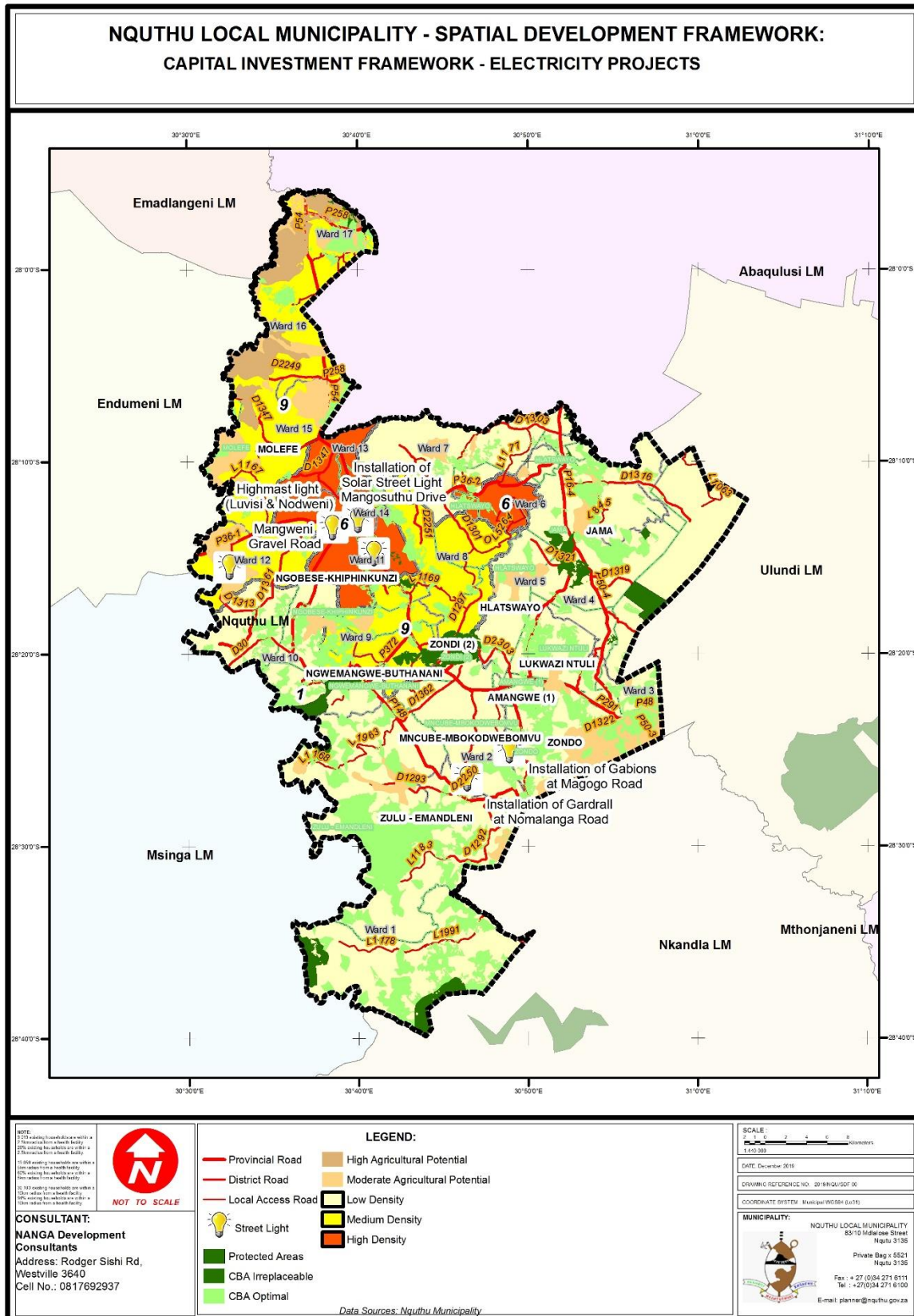
Table 35: Electricity Projects

Project Description	Ward No.	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year 2021/22
Highmast light (Luvisi & Nondweni)		3 325 000	-
Installation of Solar street light - Mangosuthu drive	6&14	3 800 000	200 000
Installation of Solar street light - Nquthu Town	14	3 800 000	200 000
Total		10 925 000	400 000

The map below reflects the proposed electricity projects.



Map 64: Electricity Projects





6.4.2.4.3. ROADS AND BRIDGES

The Nquthu LM is slowly improving its infrastructure, due to its high volume of rural area which is scattered in the mountainous areas, it is difficult to undertake all infrastructure projects and be completed at a given timeframe. The access roads network is constantly growing as a direct result of a continuous road construction by both the Department of Transport and the municipality. The following are planned road projects within the municipality:

Table 36: Road Projects

Project Description	Ward No.	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year 2021/22	Budget Year 2022/23
Nquthu Southern Rd Network ph-1	14	497 000	-	-
Nquthu Southern Rd Network ph-2	14	2 100 000	-	-
Ntabenebomvu gravel road	12	198 955	-	-
Osuthu Gravel Road				4 500 000
Mangweni Gravel Road				4 500 000
Nkonkonyane Gravel Road	3	3 416 767	179 829	
2 gate gravel road				4 500 000
Mpunyuka gravel road	9	5 035 000	265 000	
Ward 13 gravel road	13			4 500 000
Nquthu Junction Rd (Rank and Mission)	14	11 527 970	606 735	
Nquthu Residential Development road phase II (Stormwater)	14	36 998 992	1 947 315	
Nquthu Residential Development road phase I (Water, sewer and electrification)	14	35 571 125	1 872 164	
Sdanyana gravel road	4		4 275 000	225 000
Nquthu Bulk Storm water Phase I	14	14 440 000	760 000	
Installation of gabions at Magogo road	3	920 617		
Installation of gardrall at Nomalanga road	2	702 558		
Ekudukeni gravel road phase II	17		3 114 425	163 918
Mantuli gravel road phase II	8		5 068 847	266 781
Mbilani gravel road	8		5 035 847	251 792
Welcome to Nquthu sign phase II	14		1 140 000	60 000
Ebulola gravel road	1		4 275 000	225 000
Patsoana Bridge	8			4 000 000
Total		117 298 987	28 850 166	23 192 492

The map below reflects the proposed road projects.



6.4.2.4.4. COMMUNITY HALLS

As per the CSIR guidelines, the population threshold for community halls is 10 000 – 15 000 with access distance of between 10km – 15km. There are currently 18 community halls within the municipality. There is still a backlog in the provision of community halls. The following proposed community halls are anticipated to address the backlog.

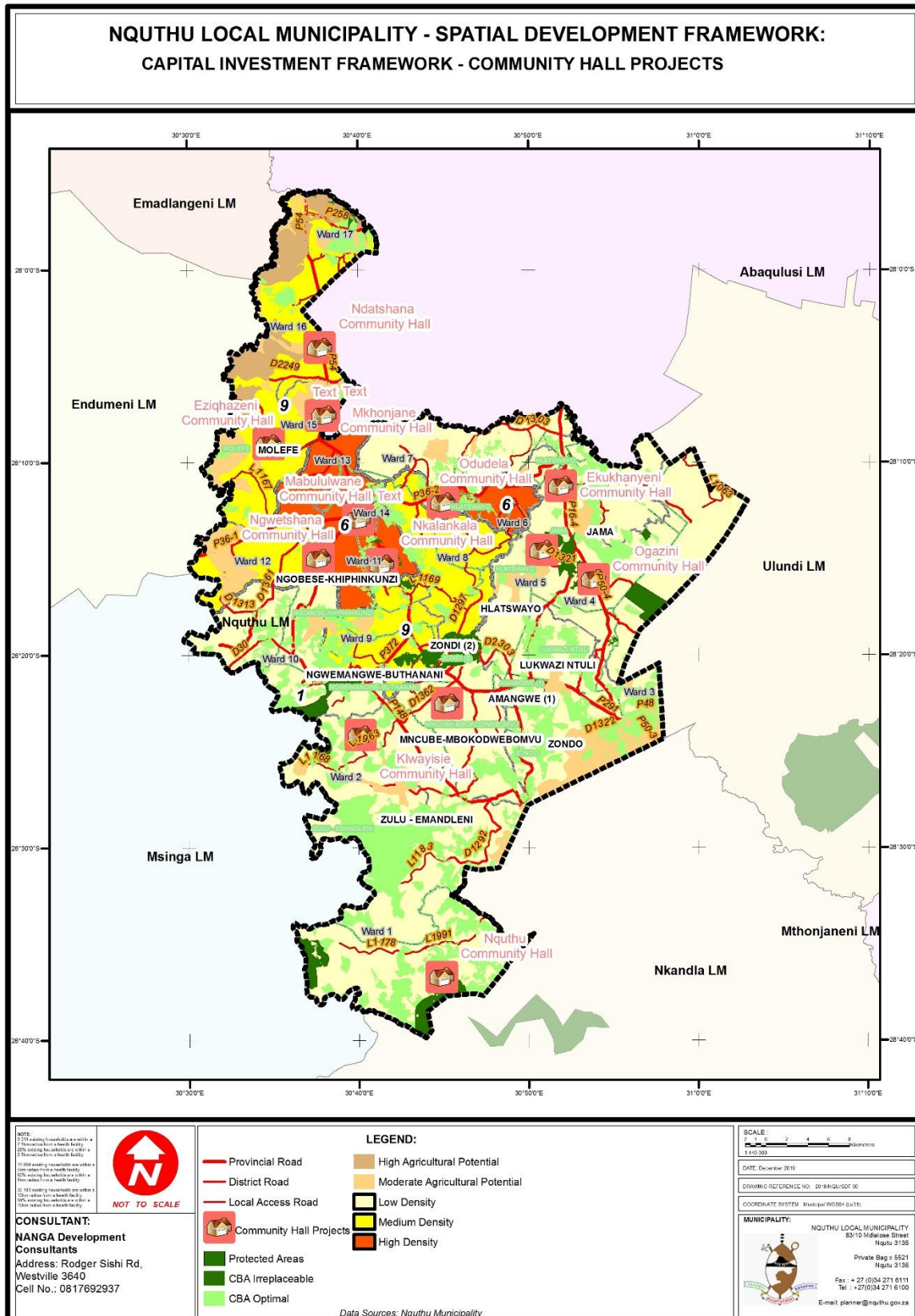
Table 37: Community Hall Projects

Project Description	Ward No.	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year 2021/22
Eziqhazeni Community Hall	15	1 698 841	89 413
Mabululwane Community Hall	8	199 834	-
Masakhane community Hall	5	3 160 716	
Gwija Community Hall	1	3 184 567	-
Nkalankala Community Hall	11	3 286 750	172 987
Odudela Community Hall	7	2 075 000	166 250
Ndasthana Community Hall	16	1 950 000	166 250
Klwayisie Community Hall	2	3 325 000	166 250
Ngwetshana community hall	11	3 325 000	166 250
Mkhonjane Community Hall	15	1 950 000	166 250
Mnxangal Community hall	2	4 043 432	213 760
Sgubudu community hall	10	3 325 000	166 250
Ogazini community hall	4	3 424 988	180 263
Jabavu community hall	12	4 193 145	220 692
Ekukhanyeni community hall	5	3 446 907	181 416
Nqulu community hall	1	4 276 181	225 062
Total		46 865 361	2 281 092

The map below reflects the proposed community hall projects.



Map 66: Community Hall Projects





6.4.2.4.5. SPORTS FIELDS

According to CSIR guidelines, there should be a sports field for every 12 000 inhabitants. There are a number of wards in Nquthu that do not have the necessary sports fields. To address this backlog, the following sportfields projects are proposed.

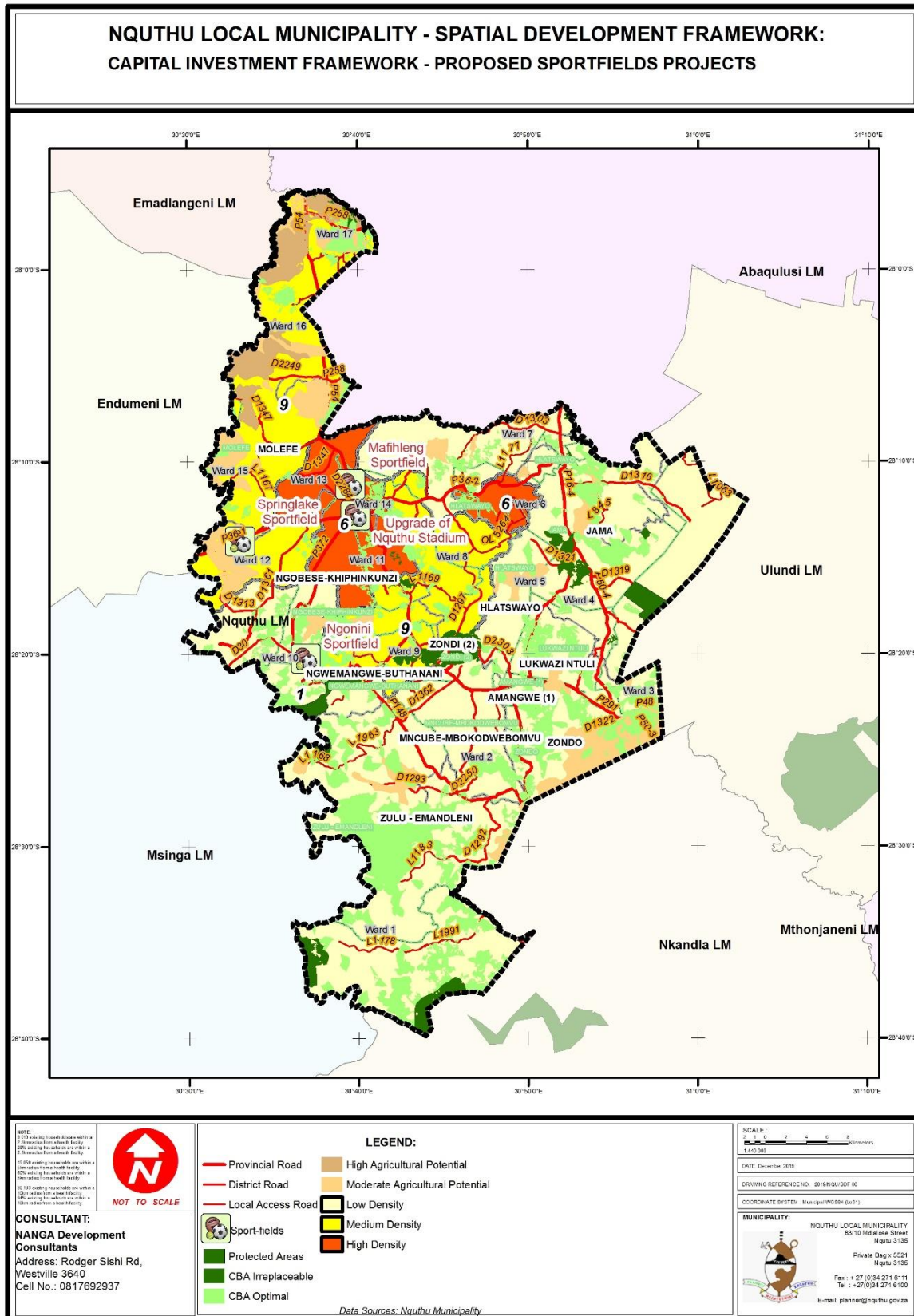
Table 38: Sports Fields Projects

Project Description	Ward No.	2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework	
		Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22
Upgrade of Nquthu Stadium	14	448 663,60	-
Springlake Sport field	12	199 833,82	-
Mafihleng Sport field	13	500 000,00	-
Ngonini Sportfield	10	5 890 000,00	310 000,00
Total		7 038 497,42	310 000,00

The map below reflects the proposed sports field projects.



Map 67: Sports Field Projects





6.4.2.5.6. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES / SCHOOLS

According to CSIR guidelines population threshold for primary school is 7 000, secondary school is 12 500 and ABET/Training is variable. A number of households located in a portion of Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 10 do not have access to a secondary school within a 5km radius. More secondary schools should be considered in these Wards. The following school projects are proposed:

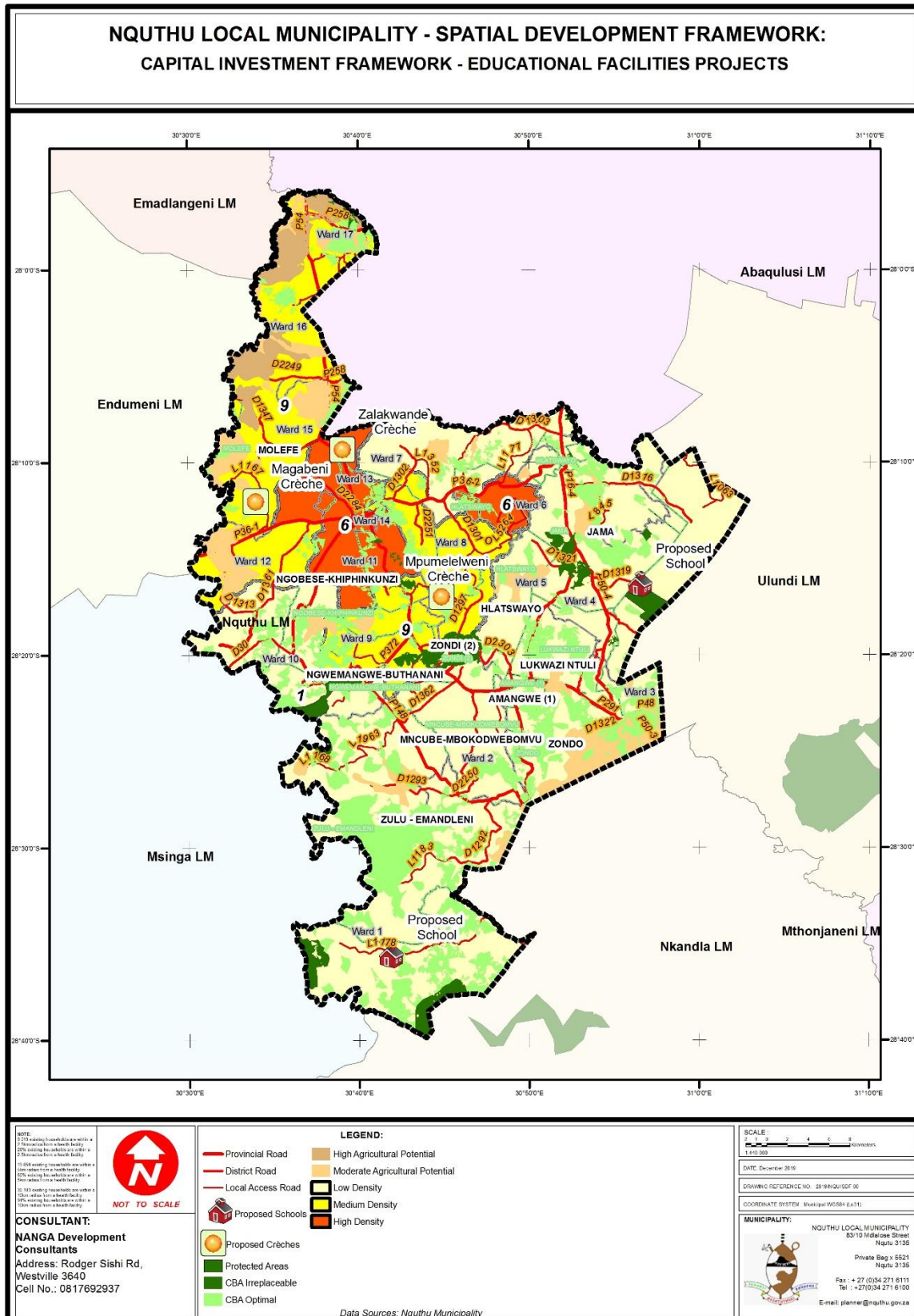
Table 39: Educational Facilities

Project Description	Ward No.	Budget Year 2020/21
Mpumelweni Crèche	14	60 000
Magabeni Crèche	7	65 000
Proposed School	1	TBD
Proposed School	2	TBD
Proposed School	4	TBD
Proposed School	5	TBD
Proposed School	7	TBD
Proposed School	10	TBD
Total		R125 000

The map below reflects the proposed educational facilities.



Map 68: Educational Facilities





6.4.2.5.7. FIRE STATION

According to CSIR guidelines population threshold for fire stations is 60 000 - 100 000. Nquthu is prone to wild fires. These fires are costly as they destroy lives and properties. To respond to this challenge the following projects are proposed.

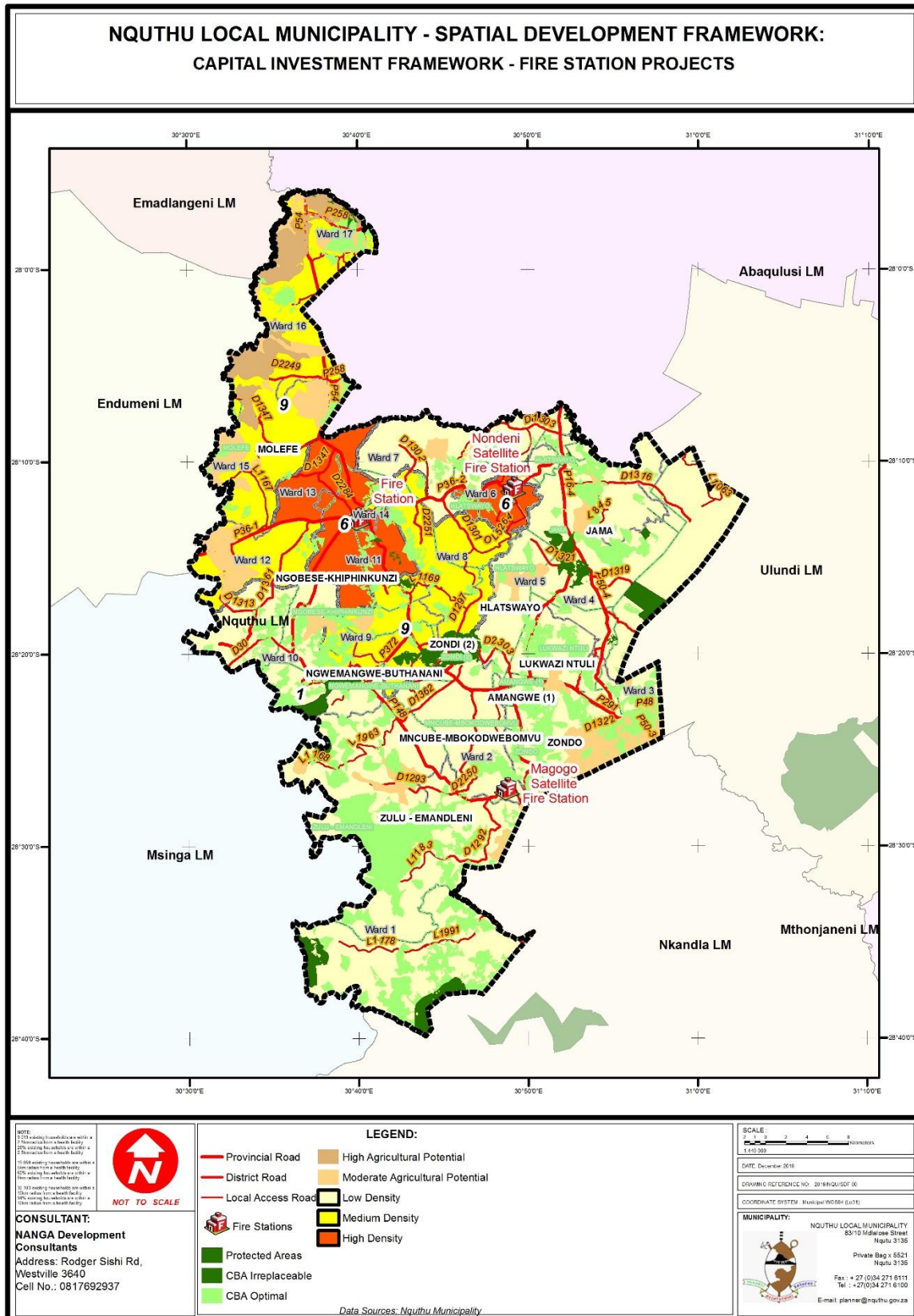
Table 40: Fire Stations

Project Description	Ward No.	Budget Year 2020/21
Fire Station	Ward 14	R11 587 139
Satelite Fire Station	Ward 2	R12 000 000
Total		R23 587 139

The map below reflects the proposed fire stations.



Map 69: Fire Stations





6.4.2.5.8. POLICE STATION

As per the CSIR guidelines, the access distance for police stations are 8km for urban areas, 15km for peri-urban areas and 24km for rural areas. Currently, approximately 79% of households are within a 15km radius from the police stations. The table below illustrates the proposed project.

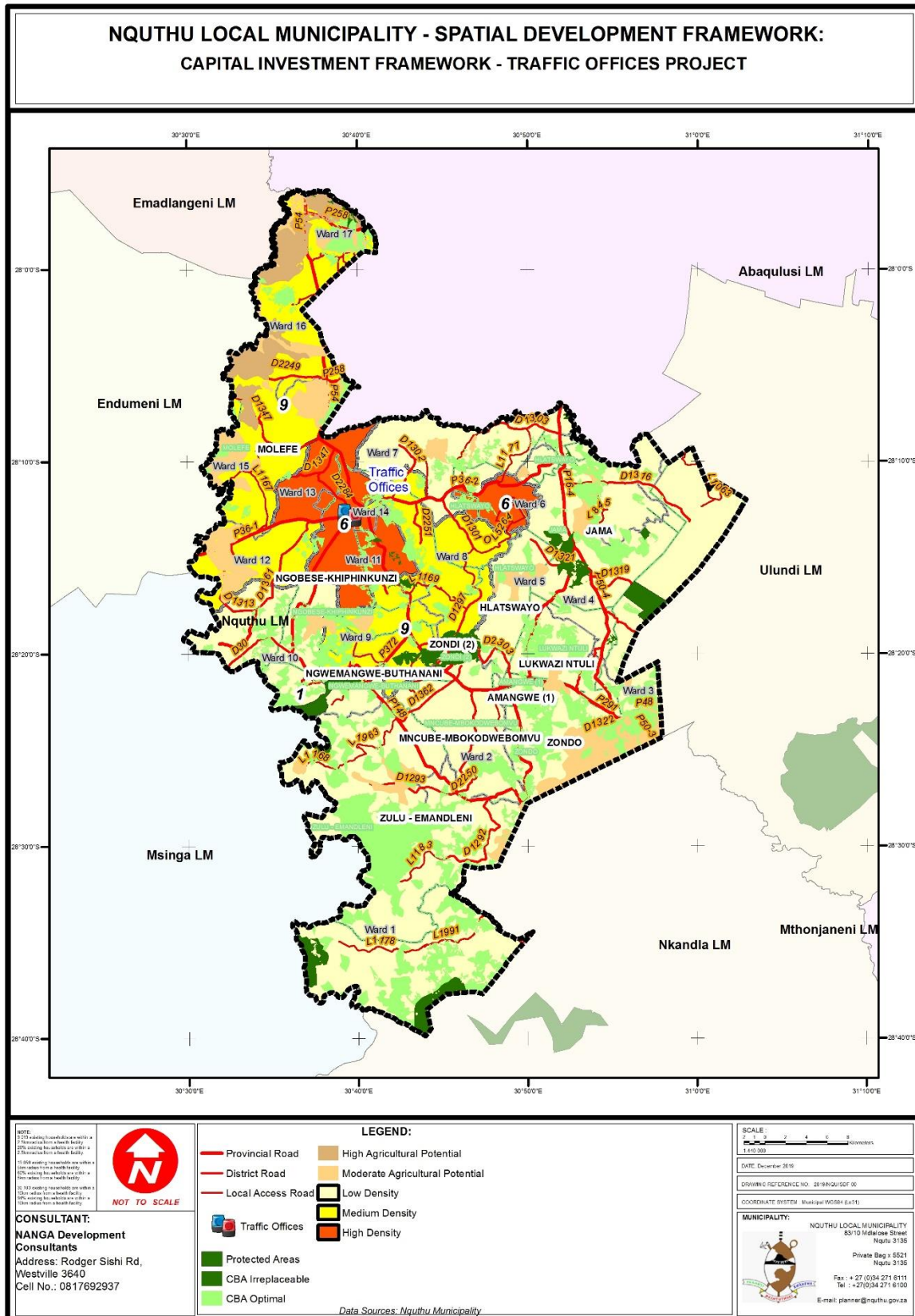
Table 41: Police Station Projects

Project Description	Ward No.	Budget Year 2020/21
Traffic Offices		R4 227 185
Total		R4 227 185

Map 64 below reflects the proposed traffic station, while **Map 65** shows consolidated capital investment projects.

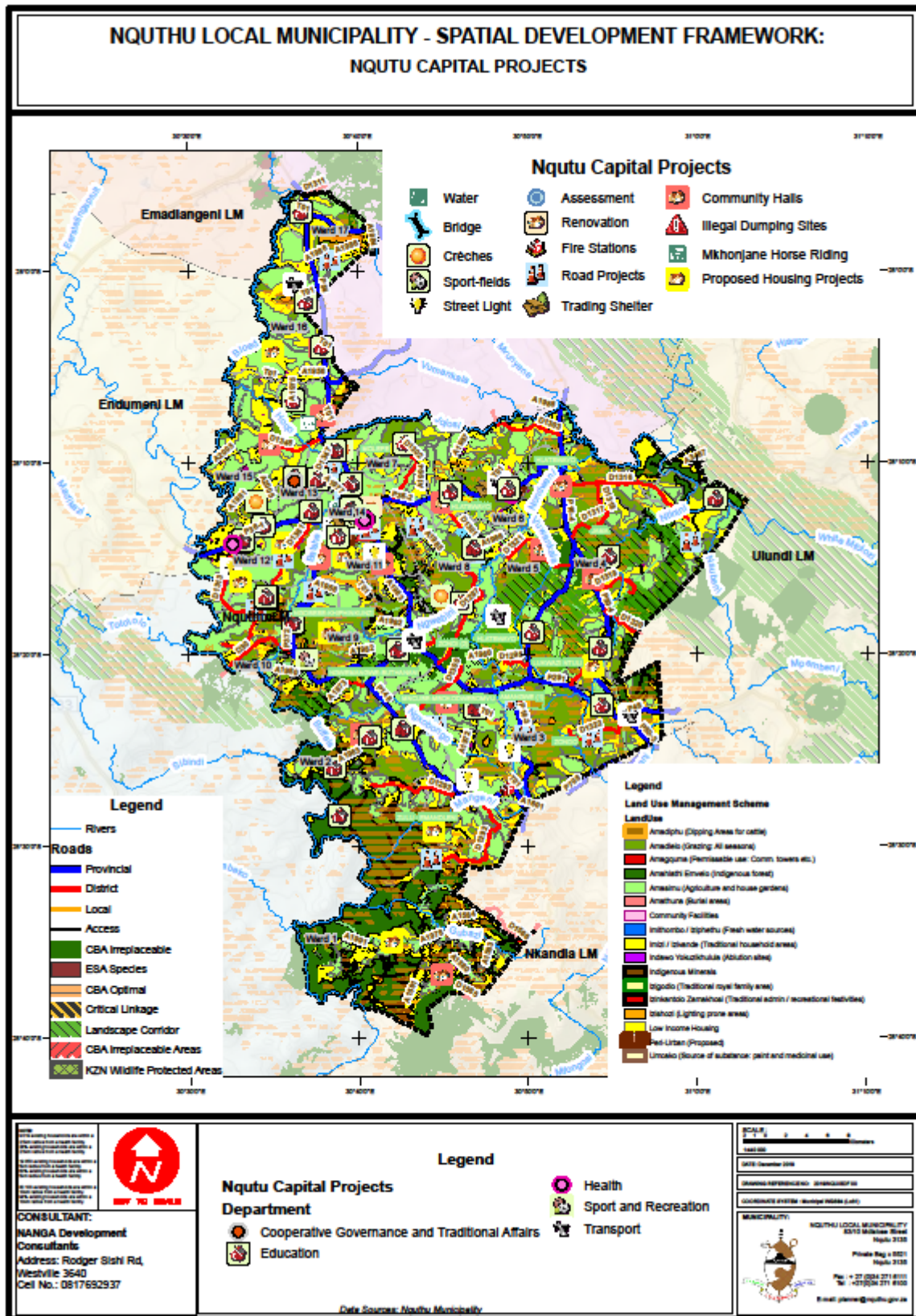


Map 70: Traffic Office





Map 71: Consolidated Capital Investment Projects





6.4.3. FINANCIAL ALIGNMENT

This component relates to a Long Term Financial Plan. This plan is intended to develop a longer term perspective (longer than 3 years but at least 10 years) to estimate and project the potential revenue of the municipality and link that with the cost of running the municipality and to determine its potential to generate reserves as an entity (municipality) to increase its financial credibility and in so doing improving its borrowing capacity.

Following on from the Spatial and Technical components, the following information should be available as input for the Financial Alignment to be undertaken:

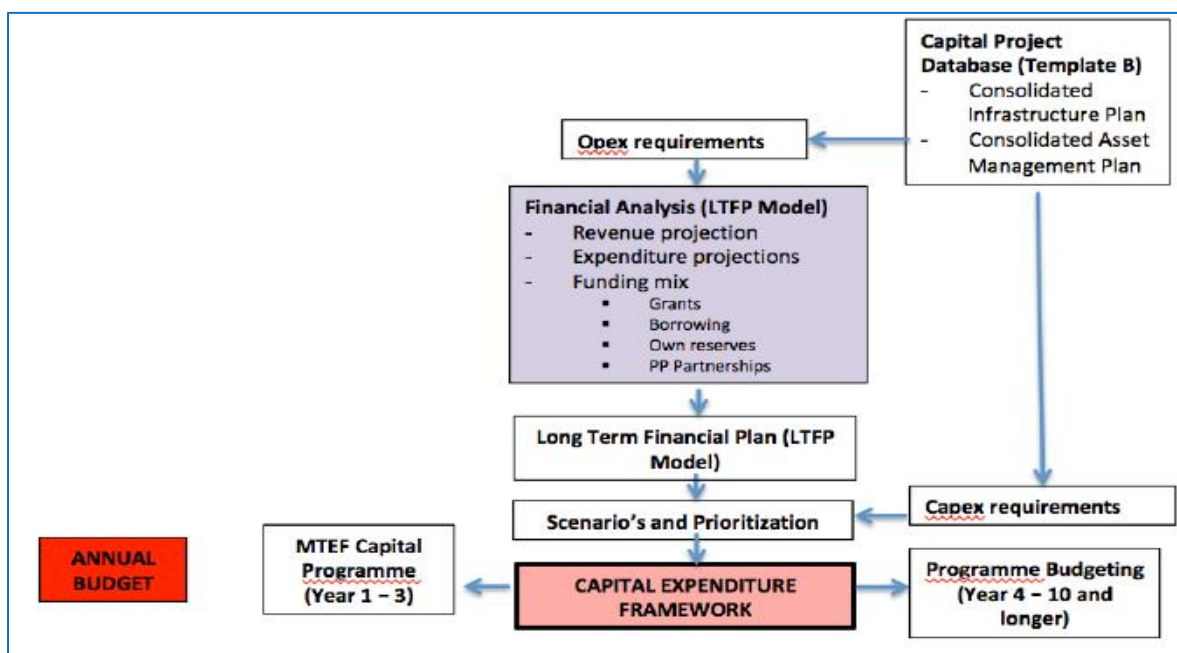
- Geographically demarcated functional areas (covering the municipal area wall to wall) (including Priority Development Areas where applicable) to provide clear quantification of the population growth as well as household growth over the extended period (minimum 10 years). This will give context to the customer base that will support the financial viability of the municipality.
- A clear development strategy (vision) for the functional area, but it may include specific interventions for specific Priority Development Areas within the functional area.
- Quantification of the residential demand with a clear distinction between "poor" and "non-poor" households for each functional area.
- Quantification of the non-residential demand (commercial, industrial, institutional (social infrastructure) reflected as number of facilities that requires land space and engineering infrastructure services.
- Infrastructure levels and service standards aligned with poor and non-poor as well as with residential and non-residential.

The above-mentioned information will contribute towards a well-aligned revenue and expenditure projection model to determine the municipality's long-term financial viability and ability to generate CAPEX.

Figure 42 below captures the integration and alignment of both the Spatial Alignment and the Technical Assessment.



Table 42: CAPEX Framework Model



6.4.3.1. MTREF

6.4.3.1.1. MEDIUM TERM OUTLOOK: CAPEX

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Municipality’s financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that Nquthu Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities. The Municipality’s business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year’s planning and budget process. **Table 43** below reflects the MTREF overview.

Table 43: MTREF Overview

Vote Description	2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
R thousand			
Capital expenditure - Vote			
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated			
Vote 1 - Office Of The Municipal Manager	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Planning and Economic Development	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Budget and Treasury	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Corporate and Community Service	–	–	–
Vote 5 - Technical Services	44 250	26 739	26 739
Vote 6 - Council And General	–	–	–
Vote 7 - [NAME OF VOTE 7]	–	–	–



Vote Description R thousand	2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
Vote 8 - [NAME OF VOTE 8]	—	—	—
Vote 9 - [NAME OF VOTE 9]	—	—	—
Vote 10 - [NAME OF VOTE 10]	—	—	—
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]	—	—	—
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]	—	—	—
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]	—	—	—
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]	—	—	—
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]	—	—	—
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	44 250	26 739	26 739
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated			
Vote 1 - Office Of The Municipal Manager	—	—	—
Vote 2 - Planning and Economic Development	—	—	—
Vote 3 - Budget and Treasury	—	—	—
Vote 4 - Corporate and Community Service	—	—	—
Vote 5 - Technical Services	33 293	30 772	30 772
Vote 6 - Council And General	—	—	—
Vote 7 - [NAME OF VOTE 7]	—	—	—
Vote 8 - [NAME OF VOTE 8]	—	—	—
Vote 9 - [NAME OF VOTE 9]	—	—	—
Vote 10 - [NAME OF VOTE 10]	—	—	—
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]	—	—	—
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]	—	—	—
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]	—	—	—
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]	—	—	—
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]	—	—	—
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	33 293	30 772	30 772
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	77 544	57 511	57 511
Capital Expenditure - Functional			
Governance and administration	—	0	0
Executive and council	—	—	—
Finance and administration	—	0	0
Internal audit	—	—	—
Community and public safety	43 783	12 290	12 290
Community and social services	43 783	12 290	12 290
Sport and recreation	—	—	—
Public safety	—	—	—
Housing	—	—	—
Health	—	—	—
Economic and environmental services	9 500	23 482	23 482
Planning and development	—	0	0
Road transport	9 500	23 482	23 482
Environmental protection	—	—	—
Trading services	24 261	21 739	21 739
Energy sources	24 261	21 739	21 739
Water management	—	—	—
Waste water management	—	—	—
Waste management	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—



Vote Description	2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	77 544	57 511	57 511

6.4.3.1.2. SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

All capital projects will be funded by various government departments. **Table 44** below reflects a summary of the capital budget that is dedicated to implement the short-medium term capital projects.

Table 44: Source of Funding Capital Projects

Vote Description	2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
Funded by:			
National Government	50 264	52 221	52 221
Provincial Government	–	–	–
District Municipality	–	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	50 264	52 221	52 221
Borrowing	–	–	–
Internally generated funds	27 280	5 290	5 290
Total Capital Funding	77 544	57 511	57 511

6.5. CIF / CEF LINKAGE TO SPATIAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Not all spatial challenges and opportunities identified in the prior sections have implications on the CIF. This section thus focuses on physical / CIF projects that respond to the spatial challenges and opportunities. The table below reflects the challenges / opportunities facing Nquthu Municipality and how CIF responds to the challenges.

Table 45: CIF response' to the spatial challenges

SPATIAL CHALLENGES	PRINCIPLES	GOALS	CIF PROJECTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various road safety issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poor access roads and management; ○ Poor drainage 	Principle of Spatial justice	Improved access to basic services	<p>The following capital (CIF) projects respond to the spatial challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nquthu Southern Rd Network ph-1 • Nquthu Southern Rd Network ph-2 • Ntabenebomvu gravel road • Osuthu Gravel Road



<p>compromises pedestrian safety;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poor or unavailability of sidewalks; ○ Poor road signage and road markings; 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mangweni Gravel Road ● Nkonkonyane Gravel Road ● 2 gate gravel road ● Mpunyuka gravel road ● Ward 13 gravel road ● Sdanyana gravel road ● Installation of gabions at Magogo road ● Installation of gardrall at Nomalanga road ● Ekudukeni gravel road phase II ● Mantuli gravel road phase II ● Mbilani gravel road ● Welcome to Nquthu sign phase II ● Ebulola gravel road ● Patsoana Bridge
<p>The current infrastructure is old and requires regular maintenance and sometimes replacement</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nquthu Bulk Storm water Phase I ● Nquthu Residential Development road phase II (Stormwater) ● Nquthu Residential Development road phase I (Water, sewer and electrification)
<p>There is a lack of basic services in informally laid out settlements and rural settlements.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fire Station ● Satelite Fire Station
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High traffic congestion ● Illegal unsafe movements; ● Lack of onsite parking bays 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nquthu Junction Rd (Rank and Mission)
<p>Some community facilities are unavailable in certain wards such as health, halls etc.</p>			<p>The following community facilities are being implemented responding to the spatial challenges identified in the status quo analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eziqhazeni Community Hall ● Mabalulwane Community Hall ● Masakhane community Hall ● Gwija Community Hall



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nkalankala Community Hall • Odudela Community Hall • Ndashana Community Hall • Klwayisie Community Hall • Ngwetshana community hall • Mkhonjane Community Hall • Mnxangal Community hall • Sgubudu community hall • Ogazini community hall • Jabavu community hall • Ekukhanyeni community hall • Nqulu community hall • Upgrade of Nquthu Stadium • Springlake Sport field • Mafihleng Sport field • Ngonini Sportfield
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Unemployment • Extreme levels of poverty • Spatially disintegration of major economic centres 	Inclusive economic growth and development		<p>The following projects indirectly respond to high unemployment that is caused by poor level of education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mpumelweni Crèche ward 14 • Magabeni Crèche ward 7 • Proposed School ward 1 • Proposed School ward 2 • Proposed School ward 4 • Proposed School ward 5 • Proposed School ward 7 • Proposed School ward 10
Agricultural and tourism opportunities for economic growth not exploited optimally			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of SMME / Informal Shelters

SECTION 7: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Implementation is defined as a specified set of activities designed to put into practice an activity or program of known dimensions. The Implementation Frameworks help define **WHAT** needs to be done (effective interventions), **HOW** to establish what needs to be done in practice and **WHO** will do the work to accomplish positive outcomes (effective implementation), and **WHERE** effective interventions and effective implementation will



thrive. **Table 46** below reflects the implementation framework for all the municipal infrastructure / capital projects.

Table 46: Implementation Plan

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
BULK WATER INFRASTRUCTURE				
Water	Nquthu LM Technical Departments	uMzinyathi DM	R825 645 161	July 2021 – June 2030
SANITATION				
Sanitation	Nquthu LM Technical Departments	uMzinyathi DM	R263 601 339	July 2021 – June 2030
ELECTRICITY				
Highmast light (Luvisi & Nondweni)	Nquthu LM Technical Departments		R3 325 000	July 2020 – June 2021
Installation of Solar street light - Mangosuthu drive	NLM Technical Dept.		R5 800 000	July 2021 – June 2022
Installation of Solar street light - Nquthu Town	NLM Technical Dept.		R5 800 000	July 2021 – June 2022

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
COMMUNITY HALLS				
Eziqhazeni Community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 670 127	July 2020 – June 2022
Mabululwane Community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R199 834	July 2020 – June 2021
Masakhane community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 160 716	July 2020 – June 2021
Gwija Community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 184 567	July 2020 – June 2021
Nkalankala Community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 459 737	July 2020 – June 2022
Odudela Community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R2 241 250	July 2020 – June 2022
Ndasthana Community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R2 116 250	July 2020 – June 2022
Klwayisie Community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 491 250	July 2020 – June 2022
Ngwetshana community hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 491 250	July 2020 – June 2022
Mkhonjane Community Hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R2 116 250	July 2020 – June 2022

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
Mnxangal Community hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R4 257 192	July 2020 – June 2022
Sgubudu community hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 491 250	July 2020 – June 2022
Ogazini community hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 605 251	July 2020 – June 2022
Jabavu community hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R4 413 837	July 2020 – June 2022
Ekukhanyeni community hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R3 628 323	July 2020 – June 2022
Nqulu community hall	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSD	R4 501 243	July 2020 – June 2022
SPORTFIELDS				
Upgrade of Nquthu Stadium	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSR	R448 664	July 2020 – June 2021
Springlake Sportfield	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSR	R199 834	July 2020 – June 2021
Mafihleng Sportfield	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSR	R500 000	July 2020 – June 2021
Ngonini Sportfield	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DSR	R6 200 000	July 2020 – June 2022

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
ROADS AND CAUSEWAYS				
Nquthu Southern Rd Network ph-1	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R497 000	July 2020 – June 2021
Nquthu Southern Rd Network ph-2	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R2 100 000	July 2020 – June 2021
Ntabenebomvu gravel road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R198 955	July 2020 – June 2021
Osuthu Gravel Road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R4 500 000	July 2022 – June 2023
Mangweni Gravel Road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R4 500 000	July 2022 – June 2023
Nkonkonyane Gravel Road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R3 596 596	July 2021 – June 2022
2 gate gravel road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R4 500 000	July 2022 – June 2023
Mpunyuka gravel road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R5 300 000	July 2020 – June 2022
Ward 13 gravel road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R4 500 000	July 2020 – June 2022

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
Nquthu Junction road (Rank and Mission)	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R12 134 705	July 2020 – June 2022
Nquthu Residential Dev. Rd phase II (Stormwater)	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R38 946 307	July 2020 – June 2022
Nquthu Residential Development road phase I (Water, sewer and electrification)	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R37 443 289	July 2020 – June 2022
Sdanyana gravel road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R4 500 000	July 2021 – June 2023
Nquthu Bulk Storm water Phase I	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R15 200 000	July 2020 – June 2022
Installation of gabions at Magogo road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R920 617	July 2020 – June 2021
Installation of gardrall at Nomalanga road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R702 558	July 2020 – June 2021
Ekudukeni gravel road phase II	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R3 278 343	July 2021 – June 2023
Mantuli gravel road phase II	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R5 335 628	July 2021 – June 2023
Mbilani gravel road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R5 287 639	July 2021 – June 2023

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
Welcome to Nquthu sign phase II	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R1 200 000	July 2021 – June 2023
Ebulola gravel road	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R4 500 000	July 2021 – June 2023
Patsoana Bridge	NLM Technical Dept.	NLM, DOT, UDM	R4 000 000	July 2021 – June 2023
SCHOOLS				
Mpumelweni Crèche	NLM Technical Dept.	DSD, DOE	R60 000	July 2020 – June 2021
Magabeni Crèche	NLM Technical Dept.	DSD, DOE	R65 000	July 2020 – June 2021
HOUSING PROJECTS				
Ndindindi and Nhlalakahle (Ward 12)	NLM Technical Dept.	DHS	TBD	July 2021 – June 2030
Masheseleni and Mafihleni (Ward 12)	NLM Technical Dept.	DHS	TBD	July 2021 – June 2030
Mtshongweni (Ward 11)	NLM Technical Dept.	DHS	TBD	July 2021 – June 2030
NODES				
Social Housing	NLM Technical Dept.	DHS	R100 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
Medical Centre	NLM Technical Dept.	DOH	R50 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030
Petrol Filling Station	NLM Technical Dept.	Private Partners	R40 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030
Office Park	NLM Technical Dept.	COGTA, DOT, UDM	R80 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030
Funeral Parlour	NLM Technical Dept.	Private Partners	R10 000 000	July 2021 – June 2025
Container Park	NLM Technical Dept.	COGTA, EDTEA	R10 000 000	July 2021 – June 2025
Small Business Incubator Centre	NLM Technical Dept.	COGTA, EDTEA	R20 000 000	July 2021 – June 2025
Open Parking	NLM Technical Dept.	DOT	R30 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030
Commercial and Retail	NLM Technical Dept.	Private Partners, DOT, UDM	R50 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030
Nquthu Plaza	NLM Technical Dept.	Private Partners, DOT, UDM	R80 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030
Main Intersection	NLM Technical Dept.	DOT	R30 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030
Bypass Road	NLM Technical Dept.	DOT	R100 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030

REVIEW OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE NQUTHU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
Trading Stalls	NLM Technical Dept.	COGTA, EDTEA	R15 000 000	July 2021 – June 2030