

The Future Is In Our Hands, Let's Build



# **MPOFANA LM SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2017/18**

**Spatial Development Framework**



**MPOFANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2017/2017**

# 1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>BACKGROUND &amp; INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1	BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY .....	8
1.1.1	<i>STUDY OBJECTIVES.....</i>	<i>8</i>
1.2	STUDY APPROACH .....	10
1.3	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION .....	10
1.4	DELINEATION OF THE STUDY AREA .....	11
<b>2</b>	<b>AVAILABLE BASE INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1	SECTOR REPORTS.....	15
2.2	MEC COMMENTS.....	16
<b>3</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT.....</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1	LEGISLATION & POLICIES .....	18
3.1.1	<i>MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS .....</i>	<i>18</i>
3.1.2	<i>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP).....</i>	<i>18</i>
3.1.3	<i>COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.....</i>	<i>19</i>
3.1.4	<i>THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.....</i>	<i>19</i>
3.1.5	<i>STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA).....</i>	<i>20</i>
3.1.6	<i>NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA).....</i>	<i>20</i>
3.1.7	<i>OUTCOMES 9, 13 &amp; 16.....</i>	<i>21</i>
3.1.8	<i>STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS (SOPA) .....</i>	<i>21</i>
3.1.9	<i>THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.....</i>	<i>22</i>
3.1.10	<i>PROVINCIAL PLANNING GUIDELINES 1 – 9 .....</i>	<i>22</i>
3.1.11	<i>ALIGNMENT OF MPOFANA SDF WITH KEY POLICIES.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<b>4</b>	<b>SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
4.1	STRUCTURING & RESTRUCTURING ELEMENTS.....	25
4.2	CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT.....	25
4.2.1	<i>PROVINCIAL CORRIDOR.....</i>	<i>25</i>
4.2.2	<i>PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS .....</i>	<i>25</i>
4.2.3	<i>SECONDARY TRANSPORTATION ROUTES .....</i>	<i>26</i>
4.2.4	<i>AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS.....</i>	<i>26</i>
4.2.5	<i>TOURISM CORRIDORS .....</i>	<i>27</i>
4.2.6	<i>LOWER DISTRIBUTION ROADS.....</i>	<i>27</i>
4.3	NODAL DEVELOPMENT .....	28
4.3.1	<i>PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT NODES / LARGE CONVENIENCE CENTRES.....</i>	<i>28</i>
4.3.2	<i>SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT NODES / SERVICE CENTRES.....</i>	<i>31</i>
4.3.3	<i>TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT NODES/ RSC SATELLITE .....</i>	<i>32</i>
4.4	LANDSCAPES.....	35
4.4.1	<i>URBAN LANDSCAPE.....</i>	<i>35</i>
4.4.2	<i>RURAL LANDSCAPE.....</i>	<i>36</i>
4.4.3	<i>WILDERNESS/ UNTRANSFORMED AREAS.....</i>	<i>36</i>
4.5	URBAN EDGE.....	36

4.6	SETTLEMENT EDGES .....	40
4.7	ICONIC AND SCENIC VIEWS .....	40
4.8	NATURAL RESOURCES .....	42
4.8.1	TOPOGRAPHY & RUNOFF .....	42
4.8.2	SLOPE ANALYSIS .....	43
4.8.3	WATER CATCHMENT AREAS .....	43
4.8.4	PRECIPITATION .....	46
4.8.5	LAND COVER .....	47
4.8.6	EXISTING AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL .....	49
4.8.7	CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS (CBA's) .....	53
4.9	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE .....	56
4.9.1	POPULATION .....	56
4.9.2	AGE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION .....	59
4.9.3	HOUSEHOLD SIZE .....	60
4.9.4	POPULATION DENSITY .....	60
4.10	SOCIAL RESOURCES .....	61
4.10.1	LAND TENURE .....	61
4.10.2	HOUSING .....	63
4.10.3	SETTLEMENT PATTERN .....	68
4.10.4	HEALTH FACILITIES .....	70
4.10.5	EDUCATION .....	73
4.10.6	LIBRARIES .....	77
4.10.7	POLICE SERVICES .....	77
4.10.8	COMMUNITY HALLS .....	78
4.10.9	INFRASTRUCTURE QUANTIFICATION .....	79
4.11	PHYSICAL RESOURCES .....	81
4.11.1	TRANSPORTATION NETWORK .....	81
4.11.2	MODE OF TRANSPORTATION .....	82
4.11.3	SERVICES .....	86
4.11.4	WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY .....	88
4.11.5	CLIMATE CHANGE .....	91
4.12	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS .....	97
4.12.1	SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPAL GVA/GDP .....	97
4.12.2	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS .....	98
4.12.1	LEVELS OF INCOME .....	99
4.12.2	POVERTY DISTRIBUTION .....	101
4.12.3	TOURISM RESOURCES .....	101
<b>5</b>	<b>ALIGNMENT WITH NEIGHBOURING MUNICIPALITIES .....</b>	<b>105</b>
5.1	UMGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY .....	105
5.2	UMSHWATHI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY .....	106
5.3	MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY .....	106
5.4	UMTSHEZI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY .....	108
5.5	IMPENDLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY .....	109
5.6	CROSS-BORDER ALIGNMENT & COLLABORATION .....	110

<b>6</b>	<b>SPATIAL VISION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES .....</b>	<b>112</b>
6.1	MPOFANA LONG TERM SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION.....	112
6.1.1	SPATIAL ALIGNMENT BETWEEN DISTRICT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT VISION .....	112
6.2	SPATIAL PRINCIPLES.....	113
6.2.1	SPLUMA PRINCIPLES.....	113
6.2.2	PRINCIPLES FROM THE PGDS.....	114
6.3	SDF OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.....	118
6.3.1	STRATEGIC GOAL 1: ENSURE MPOFANA LM MEETS SDF LEGAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	118
6.3.2	STRATEGIC GOAL 2: ACHIEVE SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING.....	124
<b>7</b>	<b>STRATEGIC ASSESSMENTS OF KEY PROJECT PROPOSALS .....</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (CIF).....</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN .....</b>	<b>140</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: SDF PSC Meetings.....	11
Table 2: Public Meetings.....	11
Table 3: General Ward Information.....	13
Table 4: Available Sector Plans .....	15
Table 5: MEC Comments and how they have been addressed .....	16
Table 6: Alignment of Mpofana SDF with key Policies.....	24
Table 7: Development Growth Boundaries .....	37
Table 8: Future Population Estimates for the Municipality .....	56
Table 9: Planned Projects.....	63
Table 10: Estimate for Demand of Housing .....	65
Table 11: CSIR Standards .....	70
Table 12: The Standards for Provision of Educational Facilities .....	73
Table 13: KZN Librarian Services Provision .....	77
Table 14: Provision Standards for Police Stations.....	77
Table 15: Infrastructure Quantification (Existing & Backlog) .....	79
Table 16: Total backlog for water supply provision .....	92
Table 17: Access to Sanitation .....	93
Table 18: GVA Projections 2017 - 2026.....	98



Table 19: Employment Trends.....	99
Table 20: Umngeni Alignment Aspects .....	105
Table 21: uMshwathi LM Alignment Aspects.....	106
Table 22: Msinga Alignment Aspect .....	108
Table 23: uMsthezi Alignment Aspect.....	109
Table 24: Impendle Alignment Aspect .....	110
Table 25: Cross-border alignment & Collaboration .....	110
Table 26: SPLUMA Principles.....	113
Table 27: Housing Projects.....	128
Table 28: Electrification Projects.....	129
Table 29: Social Facilities .....	129
Table 30: Recreational Parks.....	129
Table 31: Proposed Land Developments.....	130
Table 32: Strategic Assessments of Key Projects .....	132
Table 33: Implementation Plan.....	141

## LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: District Locality Map.....	12
Map 2: Ward Boundaries.....	14
Map 3: Urban Edge .....	39
Map 4: Elevation .....	42
Map 5: Water Catchment Areas .....	44
Map 6: Precipitation .....	46
Map 7: Land Cover .....	48
Map 8: Existing Agriculture.....	50
Map 9: Agricultural Land Potential.....	51
Map 10: Environmental Sensitive Areas .....	52
Map 11: Critical Biodiversity Areas .....	54
Map 12: Population Density.....	58
Map 13: Population Distribution.....	61
Map 14: Land Ownership.....	62
Map 15: Densification Projects .....	67
Map 16: Settlements.....	69
Map 17: Clinics.....	71
Map 18: Hospitals .....	72
Map 19: Primary Schools .....	75
Map 20: Secondary Schools .....	76
Map 21: Police Stations.....	78
Map 22: Road Network.....	84
Map 23: Road Freight .....	85
Map 24: Access to Water & Bulk Water Services.....	87
Map 25: Electricity Network .....	95
Map 26: Index of Multiple Deprivation .....	102
Map 27: Social Needs.....	103
Map 28: Tourism Assets.....	104

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Mooi River Primary Node .....	29
Figure 2: Rosetta Secondary Node .....	31
Figure 3: Tendele Tertiary Node .....	33
Figure 4: Rietvlei Tertiary Node .....	34
Figure 5: uMkholwane Tertiary Node .....	35
Figure 6: Scenic View .....	41
Figure 7: Strategic Quaternary Catchments .....	45
Figure 8: Population Projections .....	57
Figure 9: households by Dwelling Type .....	64
Figure 10: Housing Demand .....	65
Figure 11: Education Levels .....	74
Figure 12: Access to Water .....	86
Figure 13: General Layout of uMgeni/Mooi .....	88
Figure 14: Groundwater Potential of the uMgeni/Mooi .....	89
Figure 15: Proposed Water Resource Infrastructure in the Umgeni/ Mooi .....	91
Figure 16: Access to Electricity .....	94
Figure 17: Sector Contribution to Mpofana GDP (Gross Domestic Products) .....	97
Figure 18: Employment by Sector .....	98
Figure 19: uMngeni Spatial Development Framework .....	105
Figure 20: uMshwathi SDF .....	106
Figure 21: Msinga SDF .....	107
Figure 22: uMtshezi SDF .....	108
Figure 23: Impendle SDF .....	109
Figure 24: PGDS Spatial Development Principles .....	114
Figure 25: PGDS Goal & Spatial Development Principles .....	117
Figure 26: Densification Projects .....	122

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBA	Critical Biodiversity Areas
CBD	Central Business District
CIF	Capital Investment Framework
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DEDTEA	Department of Economic Development Tourism & Environmental Affairs
DMA	District Management Areas
DOE	Department of Education
DOHS	Department of Human Settlement
DOT	Department of Transport
ESA	Ecological Support Areas
FLISP	Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GVA	Gross Value Added
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
KPA's	Key Performance Areas
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LED	Local Economic Development
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MLL	Minimum Level of Living
MLM	Mpofana Local Municipality
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
N/A	Not Applicable
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SONA	State Of The Nation Address
SOPA	State of the Province Address
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
TBD	To Be Determined
UDM	uMgungundlovu District Municipality

## 1 BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

This SDF was prepared in 2009 and was reviewed last year 2016. As part of the Integrated Development Plan, the Municipal Council is required to periodically review it in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act.

Section 26 (e) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 (the “MSA”) requires all municipalities to compile Spatial Development Frameworks (the “SDF”) as a core component of Integrated Development Plans (the “IDP”).

The Municipality received comments from the MEC in the 2016/2017 assessment and these comments were to be addressed. It is against this backdrop that the municipality appointed a service provider to undertake the review of the existing Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the Municipal Area. Due to financial and time constraints, the consultant was requested to undertake a desktop review to address the key issues that were raised in the MEC IDP Assessment 2016/2017 and the detailed SDF Assessment where possible. Whilst this SDF will be submitted to COGTA for assessment, the municipality will engage the service provider to undertake a thorough review in the next SDF review.

#### 1.1.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the project is to create a credible SDF that meets the required standards set by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) as reviewed in 2014 and the Comprehensive SDF Guidelines developed by DRDLR in 2010.

These SDF Guidelines are therefore a component of the SDF review and provide the necessary details thereof. As provided in the MSA and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 the SDF should at minimum contain the following components:

- Development of a Spatial vision and objective of the IDP and the whole municipality;
- Development of a conceptual scenario for envisaged spatial form;
- Development of a Micro-spatial Plan for the core areas;
- Set out of objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the rural municipality;
- Contain strategies, policies and plans which must-
  - Analyse the opportunities and constraints within the municipality concerning the heritage, economy, agriculture, environment, infrastructure, tourism and social development;

- Delineate the agricultural land that has high potential;
- Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
- Identify existing and future land reform projects;
- Address the spatial reconstruction of the location and nature of development within the municipality including desired settlement patterns; and
- Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality;
- Set out a basic framework for the development of a land use management system in the municipality;
- Set out a capital investment framework for the municipality's development programs within a prioritisation matrix (Prioritised list of development interventions and spatial locations)
- Analysis and clarification of how sector departments will implement the SDF;
- Contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the SDF;
- Identify programs, interventions and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
- Be aligned with the SDFs of neighbouring municipalities; and
- Provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which
  1. must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
  2. must indicate all cross border issues, challenges and alignment of programmes shared with neighbouring municipalities, provinces and countries
  3. must indicate desired or undesired utilisation of space in a particular area;
  4. must delineate the urban edge (in terms of NEMA);
  5. must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
  6. must indicate areas where priority spending is required.
  7. Identify existing and proposed nodal areas for the development of infrastructure and social services.
- The proposed SDF must give effect to the development principles contained in the Draft Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Bill including:-
  1. Spatial Justice;
  2. Spatial Sustainability;
  3. Efficiency;
  4. Spatial Resilience; and
  5. Good Administration



## 1.2 STUDY APPROACH

The approach and execution of this study is guided by the following **key principles**;

1. **Rural specific:** Considering, promoting and developing the rural character of the municipality, while ensuring a co-ordination between the urban-rural continuum and the interdependencies of the rural economies and the urban and peri-urban centres.
2. **Integration:** Using the spatial basis of the study for *a)* the integration of development intention between the municipality and surrounding municipalities including the district municipality, *b)* the physical integration of fragmented areas within the municipality towards improved economic imputes and service delivery and *c)* sectoral integration of various public and private contributors and departments toward co-ordinated development of individual projects.
3. **Strategic Direction:** Providing strategic analysis and direction to the effective utilisation of land within the municipality towards social, economic and environmental development while address current and historic deficiencies and providing future spatial direction within the context of the unique spatial structure of the municipality.
4. **Land Use Management:** Ensuring that the SDF serves as an effective intermediate between the development intentions within municipality and the practical and responsible management of land uses. Thus providing sufficient intended land use direction to the further development of the land use management system and future planning schemes within the municipality.

## 1.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

Municipal Systems Act Chapter 4 states: 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:

- 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

This SDF considers public participation very important and inputs from the community and other stakeholders are incorporated in the SDF. The following consultation meetings have been taken place. These were mainly with the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

Table 1: SDF PSC Meetings

MEETING	DATE	PURPOSE
<b>First PSC</b>		The purpose of this meeting was to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Discuss methodology and approach on reviewing the SDF,</li> <li>✓ Discuss on how to address the MEC Comments,</li> <li>✓ Collect secondary data</li> </ul>
<b>Second Meeting</b>		The purpose of this meeting was to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Collect and gather information that addressed key issues raised by the MEC,</li> <li>✓ Brainstorm with COGTA team on what maps to be generated,</li> </ul>
<b>Third Meeting</b>		The purpose of this meeting was to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Present the draft report to the PSC Members,</li> <li>✓ Address outstanding issues,</li> </ul>

Community issues that were raised during public and stakeholder engagements in the IDP imbizo's were gathered and incorporated in the SDF. The table below demonstrates public engagements whose inputs were incorporated in the SDF.

Table 2: Public Meetings

DATE	PLACE/VENUE	WARDS

## 1.4 DELINEATION OF THE STUDY AREA

Local Municipality was established in terms of Section 155 (1) (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) following the 2000 local government elections. It is one of the seven (7) category B municipalities comprising uMgungundlovu District Municipality. The other local municipalities comprising within the District Municipality are Mkhambathini, Msunduzi, Richmond, uMshwathi, uMngeni and Impendle Local Municipalities.

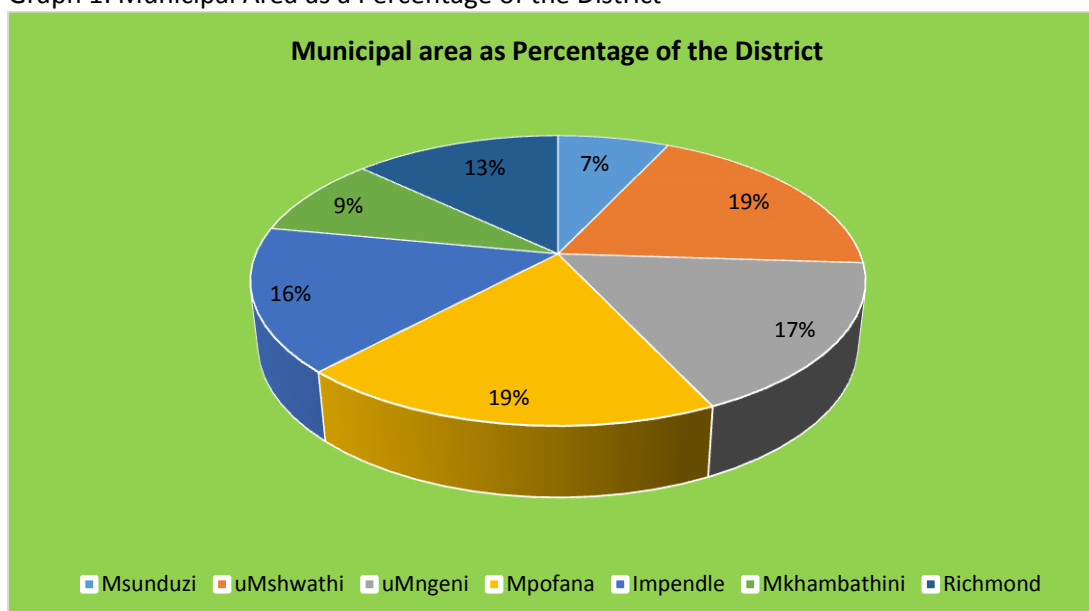
Mpofana Local Municipality is located along the northern boundary of uMgungundlovu District Municipality and adjoins Umgeni and uMshwathi Local Municipalities to the south, Impendle to the south east, Umtshezi to the north, Msinga to the north east, Imbabazane to the north west and Umvoti to the east. It covers an area of approximately 1,820km<sup>2</sup> and is the largest municipality within uMgungundlovu District Municipality. **Map 1** below is the District Locality Map depicting the regional locality of Mpofana Municipality.

Map 1: District Locality Map



The graph below depicts the seven municipalities in the uMgungundlovu District as a percentage of the District Municipal area.

Graph 1: Municipal Area as a Percentage of the District



Source: uMgungundlovu District Municipality

The municipality is demarcated into 5 wards as illustrated by **Map 2** below. Their extent, and major settlements are listed in the table below. A further analysis of the current

demographic, social, economic and environmental analysis of these wards is in the proceeding sections of the report.

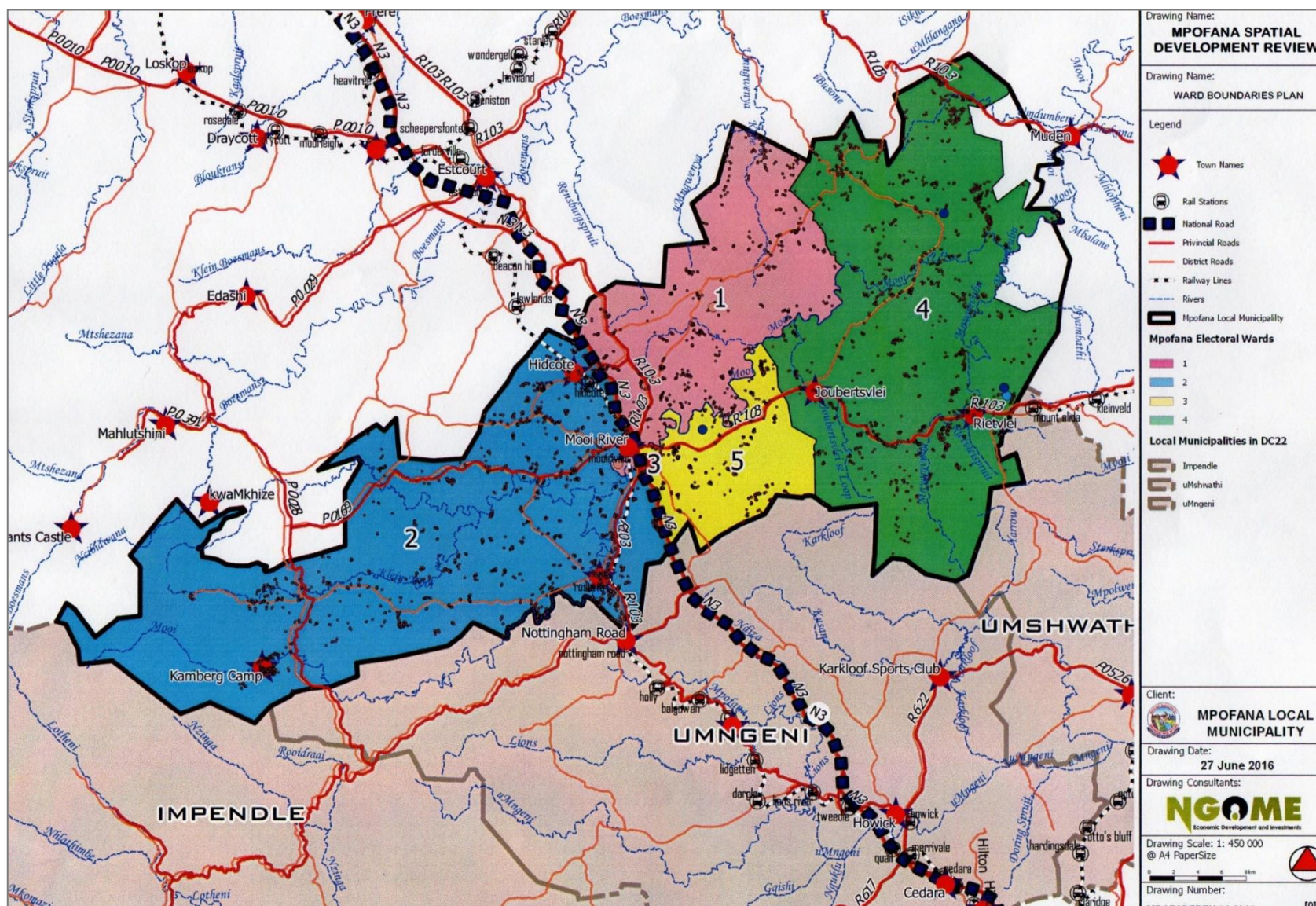
Table 3: General Ward Information

WARD	INFORMATION	SETTLEMENT
<b>Ward 1</b>	Councillor: Cllr M. Mohamed Population: 8 414 Extent: 12 km <sup>2</sup>	Mooi River, Cubela, Phofini, Riversdale, Penidale
<b>Ward 2</b>	Councillor: Cllr BR. Khumalo Population: 6 900 Extent: 990 km <sup>2</sup>	Rosetta, Tendela, Phofini, Scottsfontain, Highover, Hidcote, Rondebosch
<b>Ward 3</b>	Councillor: Cllr LQ Mkhize Population: 7 200 Extent: 128 km <sup>2</sup>	Bruntville, Honeydew, Manophe
<b>Ward 4</b>	Councillor: Cllr N. Mthlane Population: 8 500 Extent: 690 km <sup>2</sup>	Nyamvuba, Middelrus, Sgubudu, Cwaka
<b>Ward 5</b>	Concillor: Cllr X. Duma Population: 6 566 Extent: 540 km <sup>2</sup>	Phumlaas, Townview, Sierra Ranch, V Ranch

The current municipal boundary is used for the purpose of the report.



### Map 2: Ward Boundaries





## 2 AVAILABLE BASE INFORMATION

### 2.1 SECTOR REPORTS

The IDP refers to the following Sector Reports and depicts the status thereof. It is not the function of a Spatial Development Framework to develop reports that is required by the IDP, but it does interpret and depict the Sector Reports Spatially.

Table 4: Available Sector Plans

SECTOR PLAN	STATUS
Spatial Development Framework	Reviewed 2016
Disaster Management Plan	Completed
Land Use Management Framework	Underway
Land Use Management System	Approved by Council 2008
Coastal Zone Management Plan	N/A
Waste Management Plan	None
Water Service Development Plan	N/A
Water Resources Plan	N/A
Forestry Plan	No Forestry Plan developed
Integrated Transport Plan	None
Municipal Housing Plan	Currently under review
Energy Master Plan	No Energy Master Plan in place
Local Economic Development Plan	To be reviewed
Infrastructure Investment Plan EPWP	None
Area based Plan (Land Reform)	None
Organisational PMS	N/A
IDP Process Plan/IDP Framework	Completed and Adopted by Council
Youth Development Plan	Underway
HIV/ AIDS Strategy	Completed and Adopted by Council

Source: Mpofana Municipality IDP 2012/13 – 2016/17

The following Documents were used as support the review of the Spatial Development Framework of the Municipality.

- Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2012/13 – 2016/17;
- Spatial Development Framework 2014;
- Municipality Housing Sector Plan 2008 – 2013;

- Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2012;
- uMgungundlovu District Municipality SDF 2007-2012;
- uMgungundlovu District Municipality IDP Review 2013/2014 -2016/2017 Draft March 2013;
- uMgungundlovu Spatial Economic Report March 2013;
- uMgungundlovu District Municipality Biodiversity Sector Plan;
- uMgungundlovu District Municipality Environmental Management Framework.

## 2.2 MEC COMMENTS

The 2016 SDF was submitted to COGTA for assessment. A number of comments were made and the MEC urged the municipality to address them. The table below summarizes the issues that were noted in the MEC Letter and how the municipality has addressed them.

Table 5: MEC Comments and how they have been addressed

NO	COMMENT	REMARKS
1	Vast Majority of maps are compressed hence their legibility is hampered	New maps have been developed and incorporated in the report
2	Latest biodiversity information needs to be utilized. The SDF is silent on the conservation of the built environment	Biodiversity information has been incorporated in the report as indicated in pages 54 – 55. Conservation on the built environment is discussed in pages 56 and programmes / projects to address the same is well documented in the strategy section (please refer to page 121 – 124)
3	No strategy to address informal settlement	To address the issue of informal settlements, the municipality is initiating housing projects in some areas in the form of in-situ upgrade as depicted in page 65 and strategies have been developed to address the same (please refer to page 123)
4	Next SDF review needs to map the areas where densification should occur	some parts / areas of Ward 1 in Mooi River are densely populated and densification projects have been suggested in Mooi River and Riversdale. Maps showing potential areas for densification projects have also been developed. Please refer to pages 67 - 68

NO	COMMENT	REMARKS
5	Present maps depicting urban edges	Urban edge is discussed in detail in pages 37 – 39 and a map reflecting the same is in page 40
6	SDF does not quantify infrastructure and service provision	This is well covered. Please refer to page 80 - 81
7	SDF needs to include programmes and projects for land development	Land development programmes and projects are reflected in pages 129 - 130
8	SDF needs to specifically show how the integration of previously disadvantaged areas will be achieved	The municipality has developed a strategy and programmes / projects to integrate the previously disadvantaged areas. Please refer to page 123
9	No CIF was included in the SDF. The next SDF Review needs to include a comprehensive CIF and related maps	This is well covered. Refer to pages 136 - 139
10	SDF does not include strategic assessment of its proposals	A table analysing all the proposals has been developed. Please refer to pages 132 - 135
11	More maps need to be included in the SDF to clearly demonstrate alignment	This is included in the alignment section pages 105 - 110
12	No evidence of public participation in the SDF	This is articulated in the public participation section. Please refer to pages 12 - 13
13	SDF should demonstrate alignment with provincial imperatives (e.g. PGDS/PGDP)	This is covered in page 25

## 3 POLICY CONTEXT

### 3.1 LEGISLATION & POLICIES

#### 3.1.1 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Development Goals summarize the development goals agreed on at international conferences and world summits during the 1990s. At the end of the decade, world leaders distilled the key goals and targets in the Millennium Declaration (September 2000). The Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved between 1990 and 2015, are:

- Halving extreme poverty and hunger,
- Achieving universal primary education,
- Promoting gender equality,
- Reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds,
- Reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters,
- Reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB,
- Ensuring environmental sustainability,
- Developing a global partnership for development, with targets for aid, trade and debt relief.

#### 3.1.2 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

The recently established National Planning Commission (NPC) has developed the NDP vision for 2030 for South Africa. A *Diagnostic Report* was released in June 2011 and sets out South Africa's achievements and shortcomings since 1994. The central challenges identified are:

- Too few people work,
- The standard of education for most black learners is of poor quality,
- Infrastructure is poorly located, under-maintained and insufficient to foster higher growth,
- Spatial patterns exclude the poor from the fruits of development,
- The economy is overly and unsustainably resource intensive,
- A widespread disease burden is compounded by a failing public health system,
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality,
- Corruption is widespread,
- South Africa remains a divided society.

The commission believes that of these elements, two are of critical importance – too few people work and the standard of education available to the majority is poor.

In reaction to these fundamental challenges, the NDP 2030 Vision spells out the key development areas, which require focus. These are:

- Creating jobs and livelihoods,
- Expanding infrastructure,
- Transition to a low-carbon economy,
- Transform urban and rural spaces,
- Improving education and training,
- Providing quality health care,
- Building a capable state,
- Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability,
- Transforming society and uniting the nation.

### 3.1.3 COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The recently introduced Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) seeks to maximize the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities through:

- Contributing to the redistribution of 30% of the country's agricultural land,
- Improving food security of the rural poor, and
- Creation of business opportunities, decongesting and rehabilitation of over-crowded former homeland areas.

Mpofana is regarded as a rural municipality, with social and economic development characteristics which require the development process to embrace the principles of the CRDP and strive towards the attainment of its vision as part of its spatial and development planning program. This includes the identification of target areas for rural development, agrarian reform and ensuring developmental outcomes of the land reform programme.

### 3.1.4 THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements (2004) provides detailed information on the programmes identified by the National Department of Human Settlements.

The new "Human Settlements Plan" promotes the achievement of a non-racial, integrated society through the development of sustainable human settlements and quality housing.

This program seeks to use housing delivery as a means for the development of sustainable human settlements in support of spatial restructuring. It moves beyond the provision of basic shelter towards achieving the broader vision of integrated, sustainable and economically generative human settlement systems at both local and regional scales. The following are fundamental tenets and underlying principles of this new approach:



- Progressive informal settlement eradication,
- Promoting densification and integration in urban centres,
- Enhancing spatial planning in both urban and rural contexts,
- Enhancing the quality and location of new housing projects,
- Supporting urban renewal programmes, and
- Developing social and economic infrastructure.

### 3.1.5 STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA)

The SONA identified the following nine-point plan to ignite growth and create jobs.

1. Resolving the energy challenge.
2. Revitalizing agriculture and the agro-processing value chain.
3. Advancing beneficiation or adding value to our mineral wealth.
4. More effective implementation of a higher impact Industrial Policy Action Plan.
5. Encouraging private sector investment.
6. Moderating workplace conflict.
7. Unlocking the potential of Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), cooperatives, township and rural enterprises.
8. State reform and boosting the role of state owned companies, information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure or broadband roll-out, water, sanitation and transport infrastructure as well as
9. Operation Phakisa aimed growing the ocean economy and other sectors.

### 3.1.6 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA)

The key principles of NEMA that inform the SDF include the following:

- Environmental, social and economic sustainable development,
- The protection of natural resource and the maintenance of natural systems,
- The provision of access to resources and environmental management that puts people and their needs first.

These principles are critical for undertaking the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and the Environmental Management Framework (EMA) which are critical documents for the environmental conservation and protection of land within the municipality, thus ensuring development is adhered to in developable land and not in environmentally sensitive, undevelopable land.

### 3.1.7 OUTCOMES 9, 13 & 16

#### 3.1.7.1 OUTCOME 9: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

This outcome has the following outputs:

- Differentiate approach to municipal financing, planning and support,
- Community work programme,
- Support for human settlements.

To achieve these outputs the following key programmes were suggested:

- Municipal capacity-building grants,
- Systems improvement,
- Financial management unqualified audits partnership grant,
- Increase urban density,
- Informal settlements upgrades.

#### 3.1.7.2 OUTCOME 13: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

This outcome has the following outputs:

- Social security,
- Measures to address capability poverty,
- Protective measures for nutritional and food security,
- Developmental social service interventions.

To achieve these outputs the following key programmes were suggested:

- Social and community development,
- Food security.

### 3.1.8 STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS (SOPA)

In his SOPA, the KZN Premier reconfirmed the Province's commitment to the five (5) Key National Priorities namely:

- Creation of more jobs, decent work and sustainable livelihoods for inclusive growth,
- Rural development, land reform and food security,
- Improved quality basic education,
- A long and healthy life for all South Africans, and
- Fighting crime and corruption.

### 3.1.9 THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is a vehicle to address the legacies of the apartheid space economy, to promote sustainable development and to ensure poverty eradication and employment creation.

The PGDS offers a tool through which national government can direct and articulate its strategy and similarly for local government to reflect the necessary human, financial and fiscal support it needs to achieve these outcomes. It facilitates proper coordination between different spheres of government and aims to prevent provincial departments from acting out of concert with local municipalities. It enables intergovernmental alignment and guides activities of various role players and agencies (provincial sector departments, parastatals, district and municipalities). The PGDS will enhance service delivery.

It is a framework for public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and development priorities. It addresses key issues of implementation blockages whilst providing strategic direction.

The PGDS on the one hand involves preparing policies, strategies and guidelines and on the other hand, it involves preparing mechanisms to align and facilitate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of key growth and development priorities.

### 3.1.10 PROVINCIAL PLANNING GUIDELINES 1 – 9

The table below demontsrtaes the Provincial Spatial Planning Guidelines 1-8 are:

Guidelines	KZN Spatial Planning Guidelines
1: Spatial	Capital infrastructure, the maximisation of space through mixed use, regional and rural growth, urban growht and development of a node, spatial capital investment
2: GeoTech	This takes into account the geo-technical study with classification of areas of risk, groundwater and land forms
3: Alternative technologies	In rural communities, this seeks to ensure rainwater harvesting, small scale agriculture, soil erosion control, energy efficiency in buildings, indigenous tree establishments. In urban areas, it seeks for better managemetn 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 concernration are conservation areas, green infrastructure and more energy efficient automobiles
4: Income Circulation	Markets as a tool for improving the local economy, pention pay points and periodic markets and rural spatial organisation
5: Urban Edges	Eradicating sprawl and promoting urban compaction, urban efficiencies, protecting

Guidelines	KZN Spatial Planning Guidelines
	urban settlements, promoting small scale agriculture, manageign urban waste, sustainability and recycling, avoiding hazards and guidelines for delineating the ruban containment edge
6: Heritage	Cultural heritage as a landscape with their relationship with corridors and nodes
7: Communication and Knowledge Transfer	Knowledge sharing, knowledge sharing in the planning context, local level planning options, and communication with the community through different sources of communication
8: Agro- Hydro	Agricultural development, defining agro hydrological potential based on soils, climatic drivers and available water resources; dryland agriculture, irrigated agriculture and the assessment of the land namely; slope, topography, risks, and the flooding pattern

### 3.1.11 ALIGNMENT OF MPOFANA SDF WITH KEY POLICIES

The following table demonstrates the Government Policies and how Mpofana Municipal has aligned its programmes / activities to address the key issues raised by those policies.

Table 6: Alignment of Mpofana SDF with key Policies

NO	POLICY	HOW THE SDF IS ALIGNED TO THE POLICIES
1	Millennium Goals	The municipality has initiated agricultural projects and food for waste programmes that are aimed at eliminating poverty
2	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP)	The municipality is supporting farmers and SMMEs/Coops. These initiatives are intended to improve food security of the rural poor, and creation of business opportunities
3	National Development Plan (NDP)	The Municipality is in the process of reviewing its LED Strategy that will accelerate the implementation projects and programmes that will promote economic growth and development. The municipality is undertaking infrastructure projects that are geared towards providing economic support infrastructure that will facilitate smooth transport of goods and services.
4	Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements	To achieve this policy, the municipality is undertaking the following programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Progressive informal settlement eradication,</li> <li>✓ Promoting densification projects,</li> <li>✓ Enhancing the quality and location of new housing projects,</li> <li>✓ Developing social and economic infrastructure.</li> </ul>
5	State of The Nation Address & State of The Province Address	Infrastructure, agriculture, and social projects that are in the process of implementation or are already under implementation are all in one way or the other addressing the challenges or goals of the States of the Nation and Province Address
6	Outcomes 9, 13 & 16	Municipality adopted the IDP planning processes and that has been the guiding tool throughout the review process; Municipality has implemented a number of community work programmes including amongst others war rooms, Youth, HIV/AIDS programmes, etc.; Municipality ensures that Ward Committees are representative and are fully involved in community consultation processes around the IDP, budget and other strategic service delivery issues; Municipality ensures that the issues raised by the Auditor General are addressed accordingly and strives to ensure that it receives clean audit
7	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)	Infrastructure, agriculture, and social projects that are in the process of implementation or are already under implementation are all in one way or the other addressing the challenges or goals of the states of the Provincial Growth & Development Strategy



## 4 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 4.1 STRUCTURING & RESTRUCTURING ELEMENTS

The Integrated Development Plan depicts a number of challenges related to the existing spatial structure of. These challenges are translated to elements that must form the basis of analysis and needs to be addressed in the spatial development framework. These structuring elements include the following:

- The majority of the area located north-eastern part of the municipal area are characterised by poor soil conditions and low mean precipitation rate;
- A large number of properties acquired by the previously marginalised through the land reform program are lying idle or grossly underutilised. This has potential to undermine the viability of the agricultural sector and the economy of the area as whole;
- Fragmented spatial structure with settlements located far apart from each other and away from economic/employment opportunity areas.
- Environmentally sensitive areas with endemic species, which limits the nature and extent of development.
- Inadequate capacity of the bulk services such as electricity, water and sewer systems.
- Rugged terrain in the bush thicket areas.

### 4.2 CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT

#### 4.2.1 PROVINCIAL CORRIDOR

The **N3 route** was identified in the NSDP as a national corridor, and is recognised as such (existing corridor) in the KZN Provincial Spatial Development Framework. It provides regional access to the municipality and establishes two distinct portions of the municipality. The N3 is a high speed limited access road providing access and inter-nodal connections at a national and provincial level. It carries traffic between Johannesburg and Durban. As such it performs a vital role to the region, but would not serve as a local development corridor with any additional access points.

#### 4.2.2 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

Three main access, activity and mobility routes have been identified as primary development (regional) corridors, namely:

- **R103** which runs adjacent to the N3. This route is the main link between Mooi River and Bruntville to Rosetta. It also links Estcourt Town (Umtshezi) with Mooi River,
- **R622** which link Mooi River and Bruntville to Rietvlei and Greytown (east-west axis); and
- **R74** which runs on the north eastern part of thus linking the rural settlements of (Rocky Drift) with Weenen (Umtshezi) and Kranskop (Umvoti).

The northern part of R103 corridor (linking Mooi River and Estcourt) is currently functioning as the mobility corridor while the southern part (linking Mooi – River and Rosetta) has developed as tourism route due to its position in the Midlands Meander. There are few tourists' accommodation facilities that are found along this route. The R622 is currently functioning as a mobility route. This route is a major link between farmlands and Mooi River town. As such, it carries local traffic between these areas and creates a link between largely agricultural outputs in farms with the agri-processing centres in Mooi River.

This route provides development opportunities that must be explored, and development should be encouraged along this primary route.

#### 4.2.3 SECONDARY TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

A number of existing roads have potential to develop as secondary or sub-regional development corridors. Even though these secondary corridors may present opportunities to unlock new development areas there are environmental issues that may present a number of limitation and constraints. The key existing secondary corridors include the following:-

- **P169 from Mooi River to Giant's Castle** along the western boundary of Municipality. This corridor links Mooi River and Drakensberg. It runs along the good agricultural land and irreplaceable biodiversity potential areas. There are parts of this route that falls within the World Heritage Buffer (draft).
- **P165 from Bruntville to Nottingham Road/ Curry's Post** parallel to the N3.

#### 4.2.4 AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS

The **P169** and the **R622** are both identified as agricultural corridors as they serve the surrounding farming areas and link these to the processing and market distribution opportunities associated with the Mooi River complex.

Additional income generating opportunities are needed within areas of economic need. Agro processing, especially within an area situated on an agricultural corridor provides the potential for additional income. Agro Processing entails the turning of primary agricultural products into other commodities for market – in other words, beneficiation of primary agricultural commodities.

To involve communities in agro-processing the following option can be considered:

- Establishing small-scale, appropriate and sustainable processing businesses that are flexible require little capital investment and can be carried out in the home without the need for sophisticated or expensive equipment.

#### 4.2.5 TOURISM CORRIDORS

The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (in expressing the intentions of the PSEDs) identifies the route between Underberg and Estcourt as a corridor linking smaller inland towns along the Drakensberg Park to each other.

Apart from this route the P164 has further been identified as a tourism corridor linking the existing Midland Meander facilities found around the Rosetta area to the Drakensberg Park via the Highmoor and Kamberg Nature Reserves and past the Cleopatra Hotel area. In the development of a functional tourism corridor, a number of tourism opportunity points have been identified along this corridor.

#### 4.2.6 LOWER DISTRIBUTION ROADS

These routes 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.

These lower distribution roads, mainly include the following:

- P174 – D568 (Sheepvel/Middelrus Corridor).
- P175 – P176 (Oaklands/Scotts Poort Corridor).
- P18 – P175 (Blair Atholl/Mount Pleasant Corridor).
- P176 – P12 (Middelrus/Umtshezi Corridor).
- D55 – P176 (Doorn Kloof/Middelrus Corridor).
- D568 – P12 (Middelrus/Elasdale Corridor).
- P172 from R103 to P19 and the surrounding areas.
- P19 from P169 to P171 in Umtshezi Municipality and the surrounding areas.

### 4.3 NODAL DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with the previous Mpofana Spatial Development Framework, the following hierarchy of nodal areas is defined for the Mpofana Local Municipality.

<b>Large Convenience Centre</b>	Serve as administrative and economic centre
<b>Service Centre</b>	Serves as distribution point
<b>RSC Satellite</b>	Serves as area for delivery of supplementary services

#### 4.3.1 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT NODES / LARGE CONVENIENCE CENTRES

##### 4.3.1.1 MOOI RIVER NODE

Mooriver is the major residential and commercial centre within the Mpofana Municipality. The town is highly accessible at both regional and local scale with the N3 and R103 running through in an east-west axis, R622 and P169 linking the town with the Berg and areas as far as Greytown and beyond respectively. Passenger and freight railway line linking Durban and Johannesburg also runs through the town.

#### Role and Function

Mooi River performs a number of functions within its sub-regional context. These could be summarised as follows:

- Service centre: It provides access to a range of higher order services to its sub-region and beyond.
- Economic hub: It provides the highest concentration of commercial and industrial uses with strong functional linkages with the surrounding major centres such as Pietermaritzburg.
- Transport interchange: It provides transportation linkages between various parts of the municipal area and major urban centres such as Pietermaritzburg, Durban and Estcourt.
- Residential area: A large number of people reside within Mooi River Bruntville area.

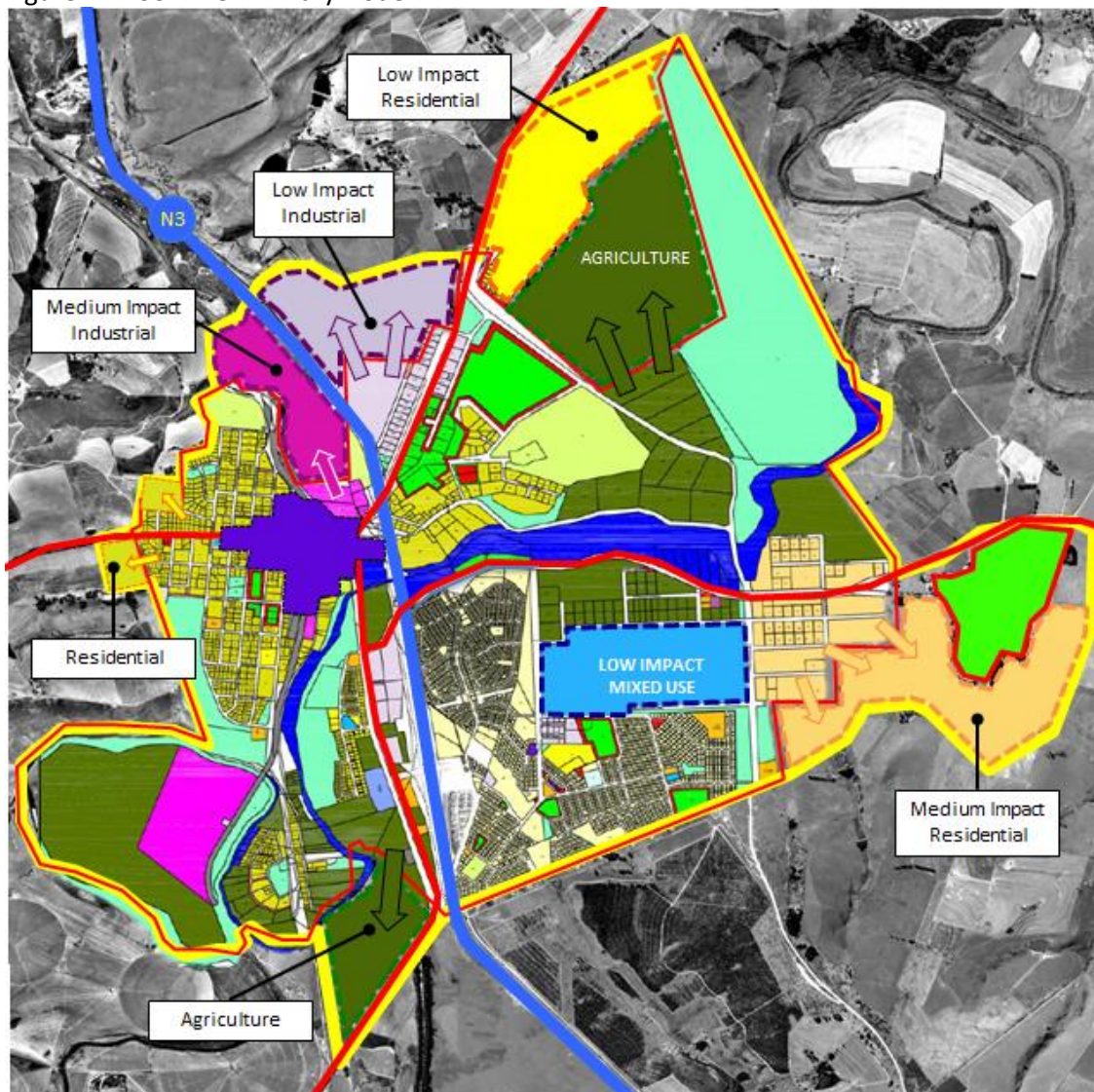
The following interventions / developments are envisaged within this Node:

- Industrial development based on the agro-economy;
- Commercial Development;

- Decentralization point for local administration of provincial and local government services;
- Higher order social and commercial services;
- Integration with major urban centres;
- Housing development;

Mooi River is the only primary node within Mpofana Local Municipality. Mooi River Town is the primary node and the most densely populated area within the municipality. It serves as the main commercial and administrative centre and is a priority focus area.. With a large concentration of people, development efforts are focused on economic development & service provision, job creation, government services and ensuring basic services. The Node and a conceptual boundary is illustrated below.

Figure 1: Mooi River Primary Node



Source: Black Balance Projects

Existing facilities within this node Includes:

- Primary School x 3
- Secondary School x 1
- Clinic x 3
- Library x 1
- Community Hall x 2
- Post office x 1
- Magistrates Court x 1
- Police Station x 1
- Civic Centre x 1
- Sports Field x 2
- Regular Bus Service
- Taxi Rank x 1

Although the above table only reflects facilities within the nodal point, various projects are being implemented in the nodal area of influence. A Nodal Sphere of Influence could technically be defined as the halfway mark between two nodal areas. This is an assumption made when a fairly even spread of population exist. It is necessary to investigate traveling distances, traveling times and locational challenges which impacts on accessibility of a node.

According to the Standards for Provision of Services the following additional social amenities and services are to be provided within this Primary Node.

- Multi Skilling & ABET Training Centre x 1
- Hospital x 1
- Emergency Services Facility x 1
- Church x 1
- Multi-Purpose Community Centre/ Thusong Centre x 1
- Old Age home & Service Centre x 1
- Pension Pay Point x 1
- Post Office x 1
- Sports Complex (Including Swimming Pool) x 1



## 4.3.2 SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT NODES / SERVICE CENTRES

### 4.3.2.1 ROSETTA NODE

The area of Rosetta has been identified as Secondary Node or Service Centre. The town plays an important role as service centres to communities and farmers in the western and central portions of the municipality, providing housing and a smaller range of commercial and social services than what is offered in the Primary Node

Rosetta is accessed off R103 linking Mooi-River town and Nottingham which is within Umngeni Municipality and it forms part of the Midlands Meander. The development of the Spring Grove Dam is anticipated to lead to further development around Rosetta, especially related to tourism.

Rosetta is characterised by locally handcrafted artefacts, accommodation such B&Bs and Rosetta Hotel, restaurants, low-density residential facing the scenic views of Mooi-River, local convenient shops and modern smallholdings. The intention with Rosetta is to protect the country landscape (which has aesthetic value and attracts small scale economic and tourism activities related to the Midlands Meander). The Node and a conceptual boundary is illustrated below.

Figure 2: Rosetta Secondary Node



Source: Black Balance Projects

Existing facilities within this node Includes:

- Primary School x 1

- Clinic x 1

According to the Standards for Provision of Services the following additional social amenities and services are to be provided within this Secondary Node Node.

- Preschool Facilities x 1
- Emergency Service Facilities x 1
- Police Station Mobile x 1
- Church x 1
- Pension Pay Point x 1
- Post Office x 1
- Bus Service on Regular Basis x 1
- Taxi Rank x 1

#### 4.3.3 TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT NODES/ RSC SATELLITE

Tertiary nodes/ RSC satellite are the lowest order nodes identified within this SDF and may develop a nucleus and emerge into higher order nodes over time. A range of services for local communities could be concentrated within these nodes in a sustainable way. In identifying service satellites a number of factors should be considered to determine the most suitable / optimal locations. These include, amongst other factors:

- Density and distribution of population to be served,
- Level of existing economic activity,
- Proximity of transport routes and modes of transport,
- Topography of locality,
- Land Tenure arrangements,
- Levels of service infrastructure.

##### 4.3.3.1 TENDELE NODE

Tendele identified as a tertiary node is located few kilometres away from the P164 approximately 52km south-west of Mooi-River and within the foothills of Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg and in close proximity to Kamberg Nature Reserve. The area is dormitory rural residential settlement and it currently exists informally with limited social and economic activities taking place within it. The node is illustrated on the figure below.



Figure 3: Tendele Tertiary Node



Source: Black Balance Projects

Existing facilities within this node Includes:

- Combined School (Primary and Lower Secondary) x 1

According to the Standards for Provision of Services the following additional social amenities and services are to be provided within this Secondary Node Node.

- Preschool Facilities x 1
- Clinic x 1
- Church x 1
- Pension Pay Point x 1
- Bus Service on Regular Basis x 1
- Taxi Rank x 1

#### 4.3.3.2 RIETVLEI NODE

Rietvlei is situated directly east of Mooi River on the R622 and has been identified as an tertiary node offering limited services to surrounding rural areas within the Mpofana Local Municipality. The node is illustrated on the figure below.

Figure 4: Rietvlei Tertiary Node



Source: Black Balance Projects

Existing facilities within this node Includes:

- Combined School (Primary and Lower Secondary) x 2

According to the Standards for Provision of Services the following additional social amenities and services are to be provided within this Secondary Node Node.

- Preschool Facilities x 1
- Clinic x 1
- Church x 1
- Pension Pay Point x 1
- Bus Service on Regular Basis x 1
- Taxi Rank x 1

#### 4.3.3.3 UMKHOLWANE NODE

uMkholwane has been identified as a tertiary node within Mpofana Municipality and is situated in the north eastern corner of the municipal area. As with Tendele and Rietvlei it offers limited commercial and social facilities for surrounding rural areas. The Node and a conceptual boundary is illustrated below.



Figure 5: uMkholwane Tertiary Node



Source: Black Balance Projects

Existing facilities within this node Includes:

- Combined School (Primary and Lower Secondary) x 1

According to the Standards for Provision of Services the following additional social amenities and services are to be provided within this Secondary Node Node.

- Preschool Facilities x 1
- Clinic x 1
- Church x 1
- Pension Pay Point x 1
- Bus Service on Regular Basis x 1
- Taxi Rank x 1

## 4.4 LANDSCAPES

The municipality has three basic landscapes namely urban, rural and wilderness. The following section elaborates.

### 4.4.1 URBAN LANDSCAPE

The urban landscape is an identity assigned to a place with concentrations of what are seen to be urban -type characteristics. These include a concentration of people, non-agricultural activities and a much higher density of human structures such as houses, commercial buildings, roads, bridges, and railways than its surrounding areas.

The urban landscape of the municipal area includes areas such as Bruntville and Mooi River. Wards 1 and 3 make up the urban landscape of the Municipal area.

#### 4.4.2 RURAL LANDSCAPE

The rural landscape refers to areas where the characteristics identified for the urban landscape is partially existent with less intensity. This will include settlement areas with both high and low densities yet without the variety of land uses which are found in the urban area and areas where primary and secondary agricultural activity is present. Mpofana is a predominantly rural in character.

Wards 2 and 4; which are the biggest wards in the municipal area make up the rural landscape of the region.

#### 4.4.3 WILDERNESS/ UNTRANSFORMED AREAS

Within the context of the urban-rural continuum, the wilderness represents areas which have still retained their natural characteristic and have little or no impact from human activities. These areas which are either formally or informally designated as having biodiversity significance based on the presence of particular animal and plant species, rivers and their surroundings, mountains and valleys as well as areas which are considered unfit for development (for example, steep slopes, flood plains, etc).

The Municipal area has a number of areas that can be classified under the wilderness landscape:

- Wetlands
- Ukhahlamba-Drakensburg Area (which is a protected area )
- Agricultural areas

### 4.5 URBAN EDGE

One of the major issues that affects the future development and spatial structure of the municipality is urban growth management. It is not possible to achieve the objectives of sustainable access to opportunities and resources if growth implies settling people further from the core area in the urban nodes. Urban growth management is recognised as the domain of the local municipalities but it is appropriate for the District Municipality to highlight a strategy and approach that will ensure a consistency in approach between the local municipalities. Utilizing the concept of an urban edge as a tool for managing urban growth is significant.

An urban edge can be defined as a planned boundary within the municipality with the sole purpose of containing physical development and sprawl and re-directing growth towards a more integrated, compact and efficient urban form. Peripheral locations are faced with continuous outward development pressures and are typically seen as the perpetrators of sprawl. The delineation of urban edges for the identified nodes by the local municipalities is vital for achieving an efficient and sustainable municipality through -

- Containment of urban sprawl,
- Intensification of development,
- Integration of urban areas,
- The optimum use of existing resources in established urban areas, such as bulk service infrastructure, roads and public facilities, and
- Reducing the need for commuting as well as commuting distances.

The delineation of the urban edge for the purpose of the SDF takes a long term, strategic approach, looking at potential future pressure areas, municipal growth directions, population projections and strategic value of certain locations. The value of having a long-term urban development boundary for the municipality is that –

- It enables long term, focused planning for infrastructure and services delivery,
- It provides certainty in the market, and
- It enables integrated, pro-active long-term spatial planning which can direct and manage growth and development.

An urban edge, by virtue of its purpose includes only enough land to accommodate realistic growth expectations for the short term. An urban edge can always be expanded but once set and development is taking place, it is practically impossible to shrink the boundaries thereof.

In dealing with growth and urbanization in the urban areas the following will apply:

- The urban edges should be clearly demarcated in local SDFs based on realistic short term growth expectations
- The local municipalities should not entertain ad hoc, short term proposals for the amendment of the urban edge, unless a strategic change has taken place in the municipal and provincial context that warrant such changes

The following growth boundaries have been made applicable to the Mpofana Spatial Development Framework which will guide the densification and development of specific areas. These areas are demarcated on the Spatial Framework Map.

Table 7: Development Growth Boundaries

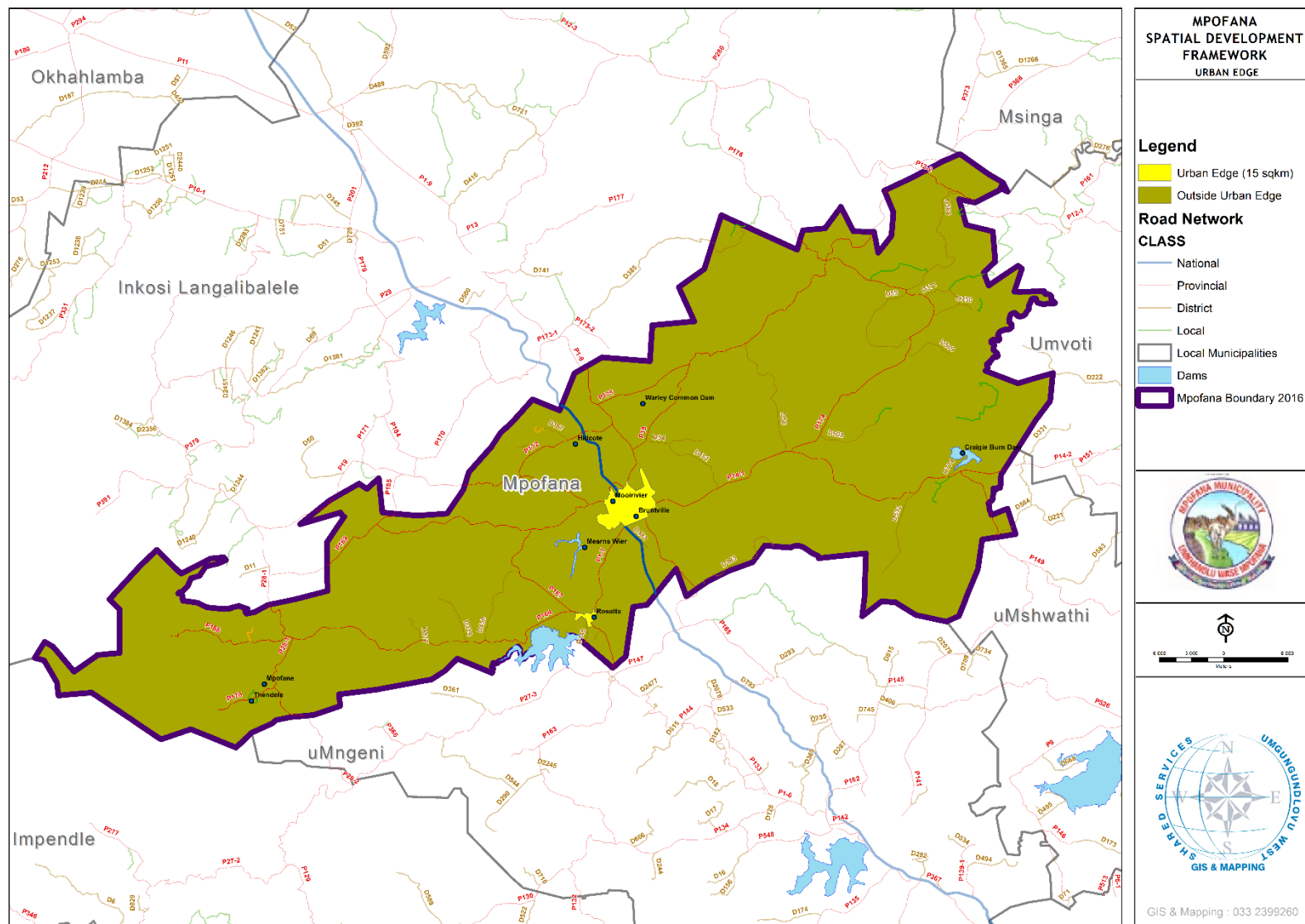
Development Boundary	Identification	Land Development Guidelines
1. Urban Core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal town areas.</li> <li>• Relatively dense</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of detailed land use management schemes.</li> </ul>

Development Boundary	Identification	Land Development Guidelines
	concentration of a variety of land uses and formal residential areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highest densities.</li> <li>• Highest level of urban service delivery.</li> </ul>
2. Urban Periphery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower density residential areas in close proximity to the urban core.</li> <li>• Typical small holding and agricultural processing areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulk Service Delivery Strategies.</li> <li>• Economic Diversification Areas.</li> </ul>
3. Intensive Agricultural Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current commercial Agricultural land use areas.</li> <li>• Identified future commercial and intensive agricultural land uses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small, concentrated settlements.</li> <li>• Self-sufficient infrastructure services.</li> <li>• Local Area Plans.</li> </ul>
4. Rural Core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service Delivery Nodes.</li> <li>• Formal / denser settlement patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas where service facilities will be concentrated.</li> <li>• Areas where public transport facilities will be established.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
5. Rural Periphery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scattered and clustered rural villages.</li> <li>• Mostly on communal land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement Clusters contained within a Settlement Complex Boundary.</li> </ul>
6. Wilderness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prestine / degraded areas identified as optimal biodiversity areas.</li> <li>• Undeveloped and barely settled areas.</li> <li>• Topographically undevelopable areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize settlement sprawl onto these areas.</li> <li>• Contain existing settlement.</li> <li>• Completely self-sufficient service standards.</li> <li>• Only regional access routes.</li> <li>• Establishment of continuous wilderness corridors.</li> </ul>
7. Conservation Worthy Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory Critical Biodiversity Areas.</li> <li>• Current proclaimed conservation areas.</li> <li>• Legislatively protected land use areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate development controls to limited development impacts in these areas.</li> <li>• Establishment of continuous biodiversity corridors.</li> </ul>

Mpofana Municipality is predominantly rural and a substantial portion of its land is agricultural land. Mooi River, Bruntville and Rosetta are the main towns or nodes in the municipality and as such these three towns which are located in different parts of the municipality are areas that are likely to face the urban edge pressure.

The guidelines highlighted in **Table 7** above have been utilized to develop the urban edge boundaries for these three towns as illustrated in **Map 3** below.

Map 3: Urban Edge



## 4.6 SETTLEMENT EDGES

A settlement edge is a boundary that is demarcated around an identified built up settlement. They are delineated to manage the growth of a settlement area, they essentially play the same role that is played by the “urban edge”. The only difference between an urban edge and a settlement edge is that a settlement boundary does not necessarily have to be delineated around an urban development. A settlement edge may also be delineated around a rural settlement. It is also important to ensure that the settlement edge includes greenfield sites that will accommodate future developments.

Delineating a settlement edge can be guided by the following key considerations:

- **Protection** – Setting up a settlement boundary can be used to contain a sprawling settlement in both the urban and rural context. This will protect surrounding agricultural land or valuable biodiversity.
- **Current Role and Function** – This would entail identifying the economic, social and environmental function of the settlement at different levels such as the regional level. Identifying the role assists in determining whether the settlement is developing in the desired manner. The settlement edge guidelines can therefore be established to play the role of a catalyst if the current state and rate of development is acceptable. In a rural context, the settlement edge can be used to ensure that the rural fabric of the area is preserved.
- **Potential Future Role** – Identifying the future role of the settlement is required as it will also determine the position of the settlement edge and the guidelines that will determine the development within that settlement edge.

As previously stipulated, settlement edges are essentially settlement specific and therefore cannot be too generic.

## 4.7 ICONIC AND SCENIC VIEWS

Iconic and scenic views refers to distinctive communities and natural beauty of a region. These may be wetlands, rivers, open spaces and mountain ranges. Scenic views are an important aspect of a region as they contribute to increased property values as well as increased tourism.

Scenic views can be separated into the following categories:

- Scenic Features,
- Scenic corridors and roads,
- Water features,
- Scenic land forms,
- Scenic vistas,
- Historic and cultural places.



It is therefore not only important to preserve scenic views for economic but for social and environmental purposes as well. A region should therefore identify valuable scenic and iconic views and set up guidelines not only for the preservation of these views but how these guidelines can be used to inform development applications.

Figure 6: Scenic View



Source: Black Balance Projects

The following broad strategies can be applied to protect scenic views from development:

**Visual Assessment Study** – A visual assessment study should be conducted to identify valuable community scenic views. Public participation in this regard is very important as the community should be directly involved in identifying what they deem to be visually relevant in their communities. A visual assessment study would also clearly stipulate the relevance and economic, social and environmental benefits of each of the identified visual assets.

**Zoning and land use guidelines for view protection** – The Municipality should therefore prioritise a set of regulations strictly for the management for the management of significant scenic views. These regulations should limit the height of buildings and density based on the proximity of the building to any identified scenic views.

**Development application requirements** – development applications that are located within close proximity to any scenic or iconic views should be required to submit a visual assessment or profile. This would also include measures that will be put in place to minimise and mitigate against negative visual impacts.

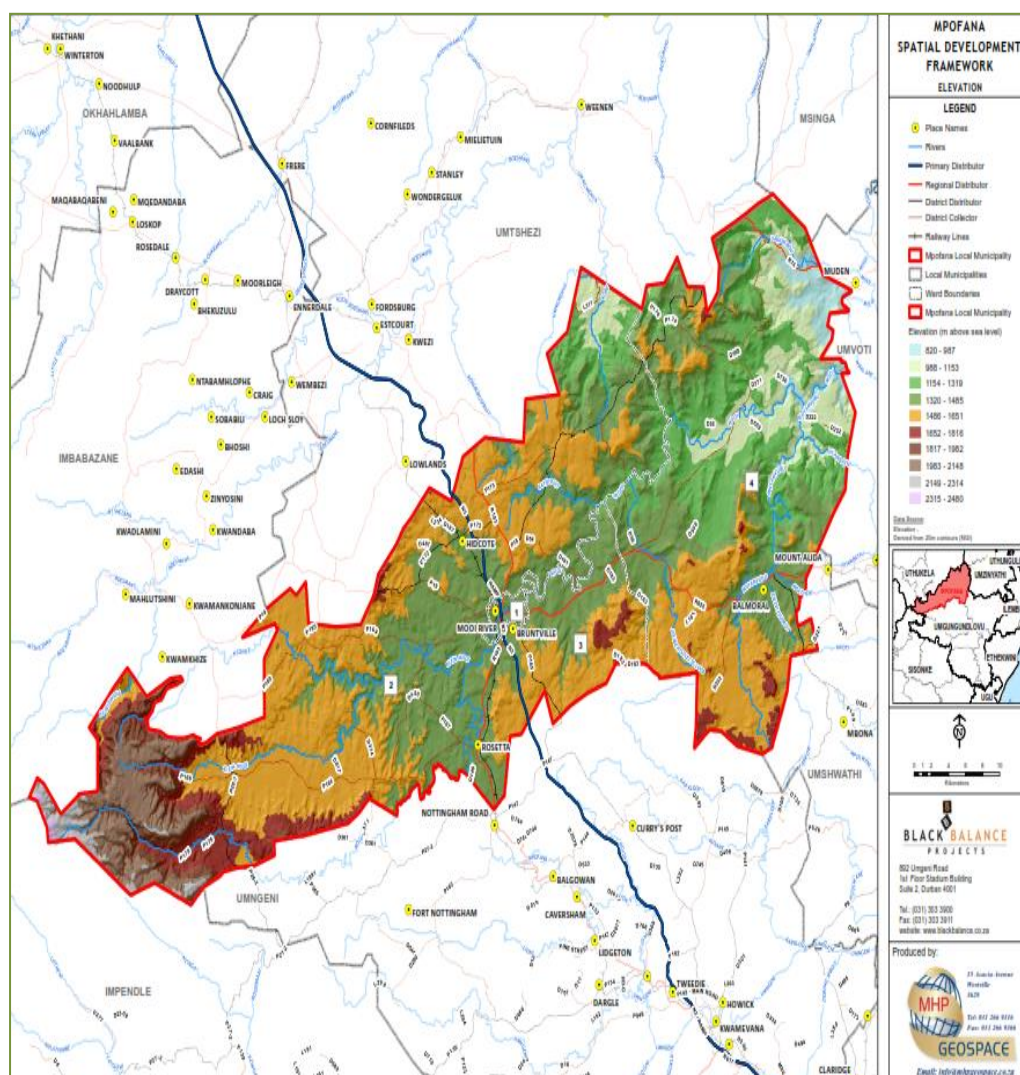
**Transfer of development rights** – This is strategy involves preserving scenic areas by transferring development rights from sensitive areas to areas that are marked from growth and will not have any adverse impacts on the scenic views.

## 4.8 NATURAL RESOURCES

### 4.8.1 TOPOGRAPHY & RUNOFF

The “Topography & Run-off” attached as **Map 4: Elevation** depicts the elevation and general characteristics of the land within municipality. The mean elevation (m above sea level) ranges from 0m above sea level, to 2055m above sea level. The municipality has a distinct variation in topography landscape with the north eastern parts being more undulating and a high lying, flat plain area in the western part of the municipality. The southernmost part of the municipality includes high lying area, with many of the river valley areas between 1065 – 1797m above sea level. The opposite pattern is observed in the northern part of the municipality. The fluctuating elevation levels of the municipality, impacts on the scattered settlement pattern that can be observed in the northern, southern and central parts of the municipality.

Map 4: Elevation



---

#### 4.8.2 SLOPE ANALYSIS

The slope varies across the municipality and depicts slope ranges from <1:10 up to >1:3 incline. The north eastern parts of the municipality have higher slope inclines, indicating mountainous areas. The central part of the municipality is relatively flat, with slope ranges of <1:10. The greater the gradient >1:3 the more difficult and more expensive construction becomes and this should be considered during infrastructure intervention planning. The terrain therefore plays an integral part in determining settlement patterns or the line of roads which needs to be built cost-effectively. Apart from infrastructure provision and housing, the slope of the land will be a determining factor in potential economic activity especially agricultural product potential. As noted from the topography analysis, the slope map shows that the more even plains are situated in the central part of the municipality.

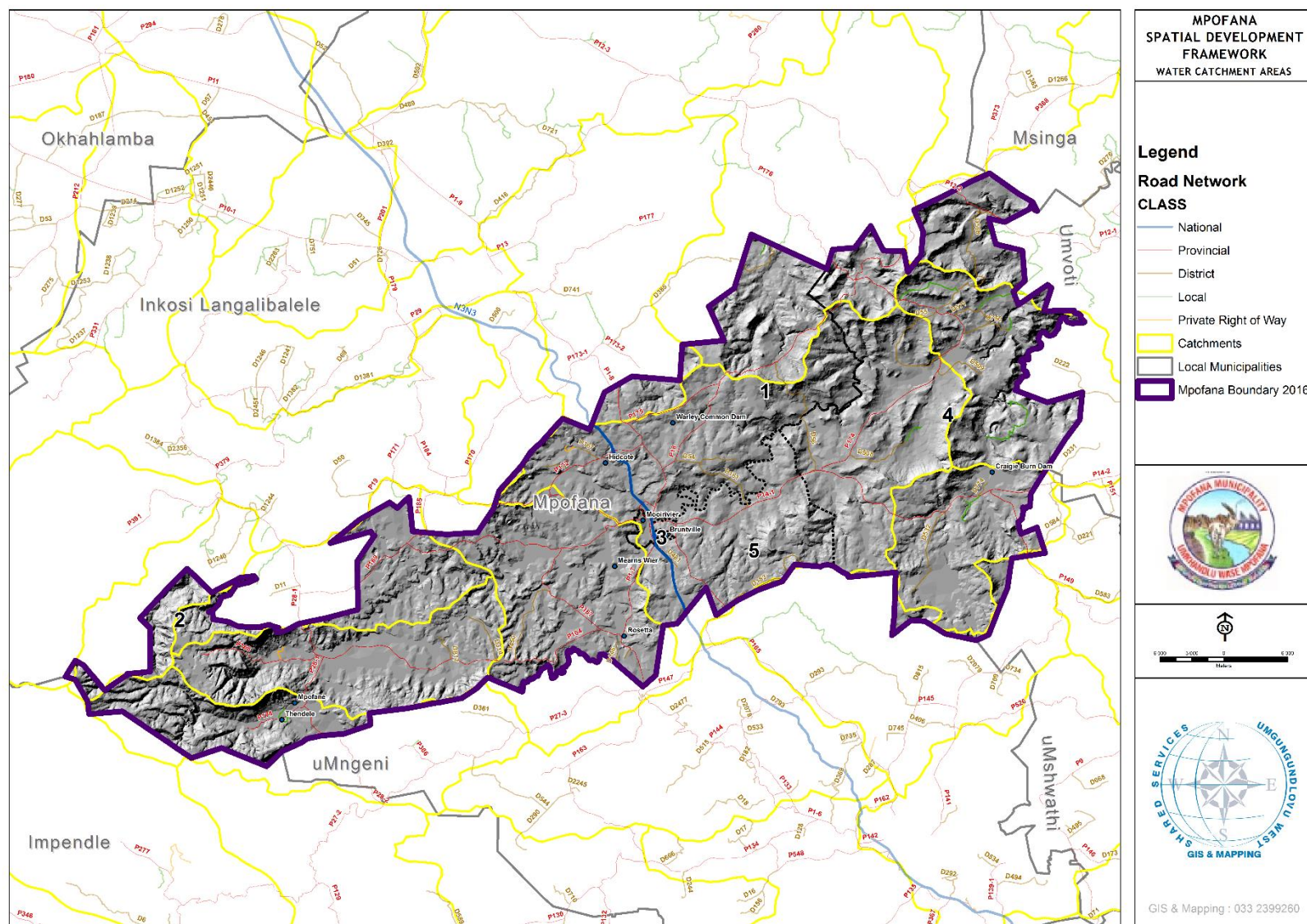
---

#### 4.8.3 WATER CATCHMENT AREAS

Catchment areas is an extent or area of land where water from rain drains downhill into a body of water, such as a river, lake or dam. The catchment basin includes both the streams and rivers that convey the water as well as the land surfaces from which water drains into those channels, and is separated from adjacent basins by a catchment divide. **Map 5: Water Catchment Areas** depicts the catchment areas for municipality. The mountain areas in the north eastern parts show all catchment areas on the peaks of high lying mountains. A total of **10 catchment** areas exist within the Local Authority, which is also an indication of the varied topographical changes of the area.

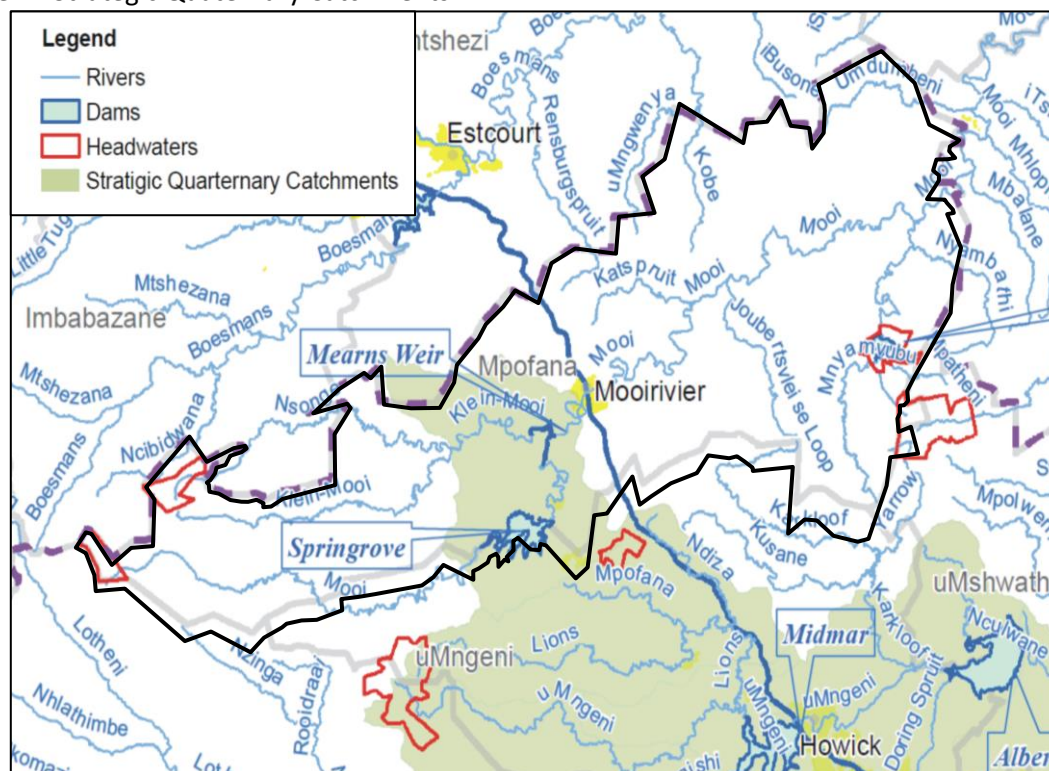


Map 5: Water Catchment Areas



The uMgungundlovu District has a map indicating strategic quaternary catchment areas. The figure below depicts the strategic quaternary catchment in Mpofana Municipality.

Figure 7: Strategic Quaternary Catchments



Source: uMgungundlovu District Municipality

Ecological aspects also need to be taken into account when considering Catchment Areas/Drainage Basins. The water flowing from the catchment areas, flows to a dam which is ultimately used for service provision such as water used for household purposes. It is therefore necessary to consider the impact that settlements have on the quality of water, and where sanitation services are critically needed to prevent contamination of drinking water and the spread of diseases such as cholera. The use of pesticides on large scale for agricultural use must be limited where commercial farming can have a negative impact on the quality of water. The spatial development framework must therefore highlight the critical aspects which need to be addressed as a matter of urgency, and ensure that no land use is proposed in an area, where the specific land use can have detrimental effects on the environment.

The presence of a large number of rivers and high volumes of water implies that safety of communities also needs to be considered by locating them outside possible flood line areas.

Furthermore, the development of the the Spring Grove Dam means that the significance of the Mooi River catchments towards the Drakensburg-Ukhahlamba is increased. This has major implications for the development that may occur in close proximity of this water catchment area. This may require setting up buffer zones, specific land use controls as well

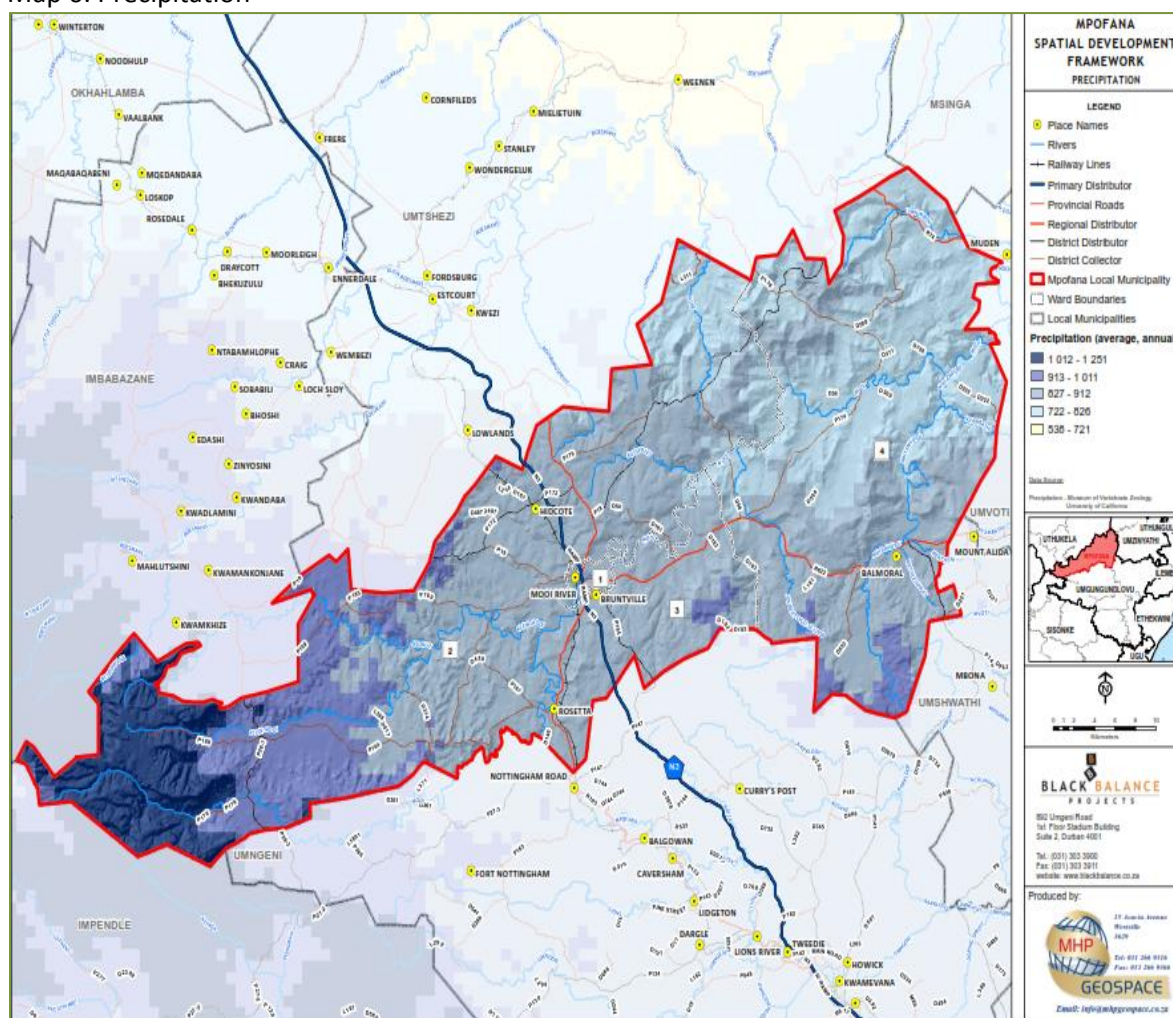


as catchment management plans to ensure that water catchment areas are protected and managed appropriately.

#### 4.8.4 PRECIPITATION

According to **Map 6: Precipitation (average, annual)**, the annual average precipitation in the north eastern section of the municipal area range between 722 and 826mm. The central portion and southern tip of the municipal area has an average rainfall that is slightly higher between 827 and 1011mm with the highest precipitation found in the western portion that range between 913 and 1251mm.

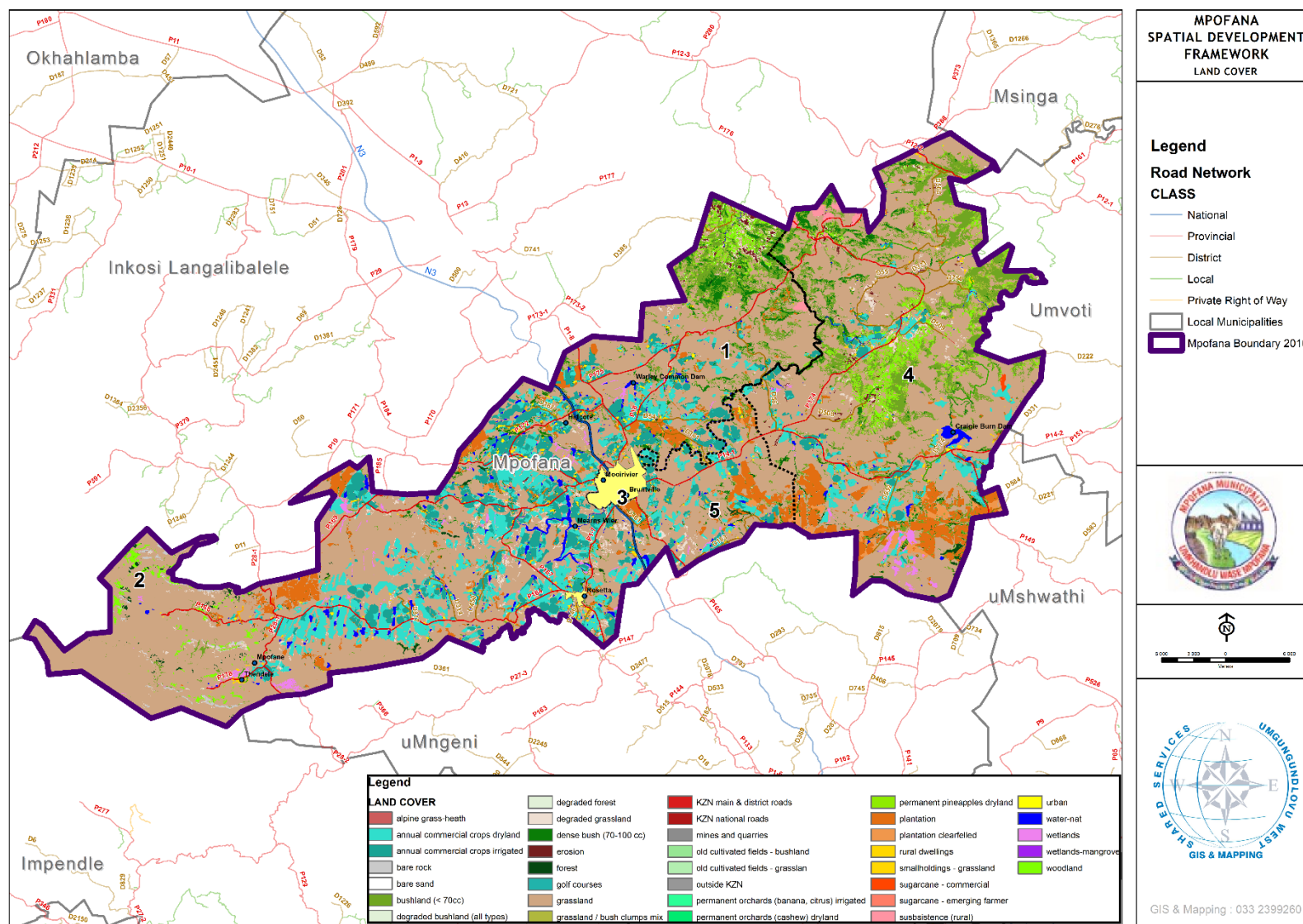
Map 6: Precipitation



#### 4.8.5 LAND COVER

The broad land cover found in municipality, can be depicted on **Map 7: Land Cover**. From the land cover data it is evident that the evaporation in the municipality is relatively low, with virtually the entire municipal area falling in the 1400mm- 1600mm range. (dryland and Irrigated), with especially high occurrence of this around the Mooi River area. The north and north eastern mountainous areas are mainly covered with woodland and bushland with some scattered dense bush, whilst the southern sloped areas are distinctively covered with commercial crops (dryland), plantations and some wetland areas with dense bush. The majority of settlements are characterised as rural in terms of density and character. These settlements are scattered all over the municipality occurring along national and provincial roads. The main concentration of subsistence farming is found in the northern portions of the municipality. There is a noticeable concentration of urban built up areas adjacent to the N3.

Map 7: Land Cover



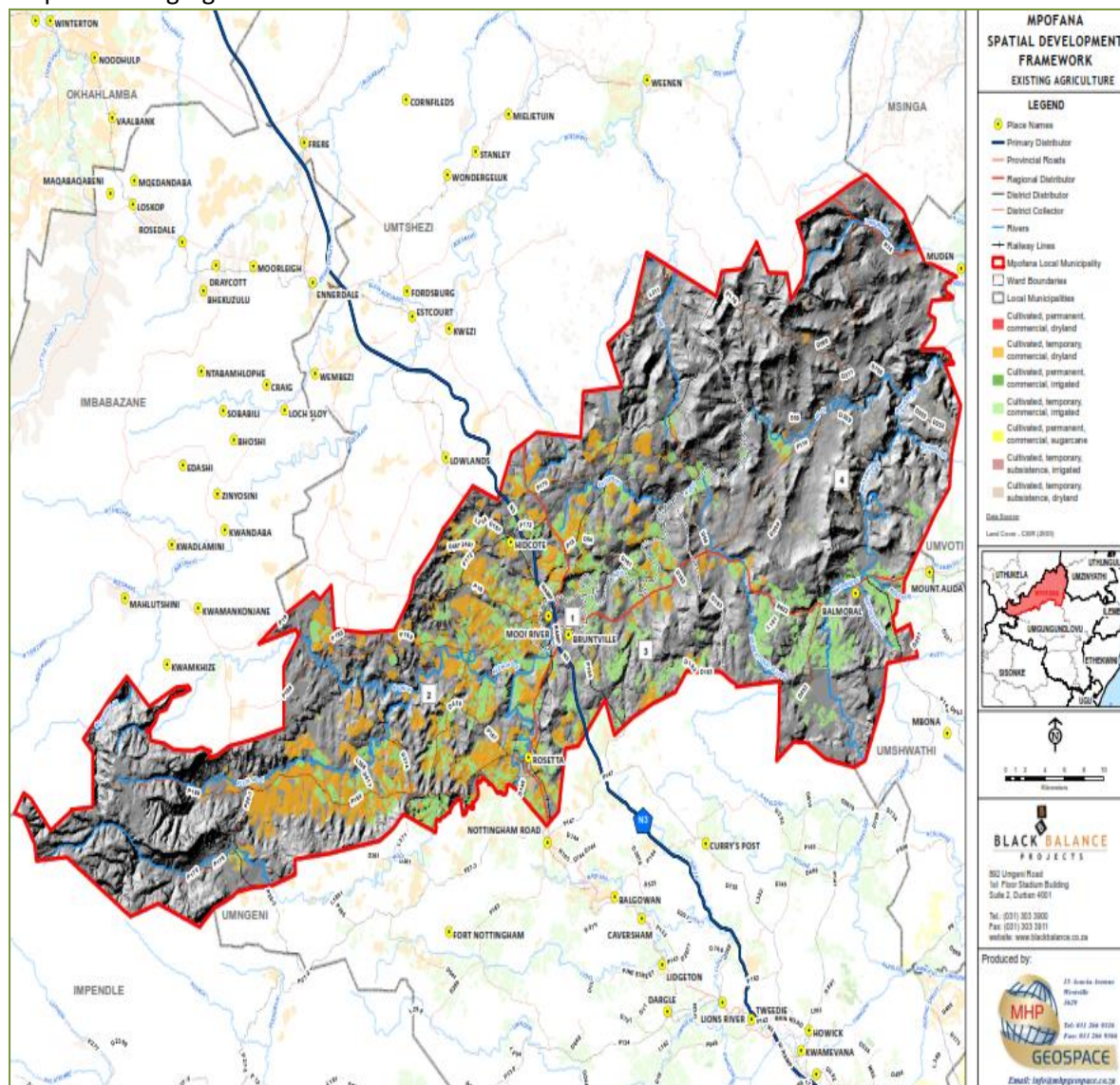


#### 4.8.6 EXISTING AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

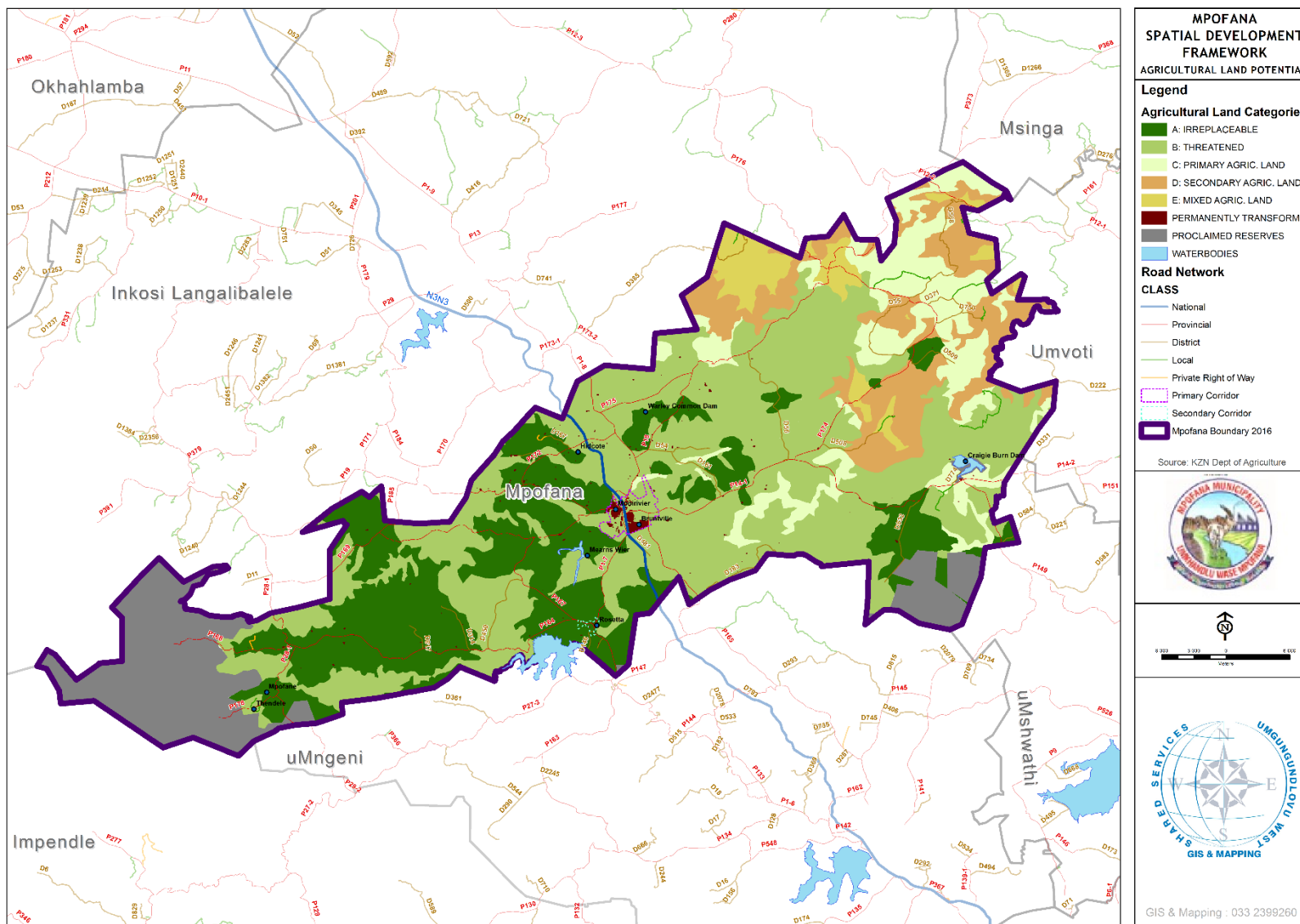
The various agricultural land uses in the municipality is indicated on **Map 8: Existing Agriculture**, and corresponds greatly with **Map 9: Agricultural Potential**. This map becomes particularly useful in identifying uncultivated opportunities in the agricultural sector when it is overlaid with the land capabilities in the municipality, with specifically land capability classes I to IV. From this map it is clear that the areas with higher agricultural opportunities (or potential) in the southern and western parts of the municipality have already been utilised to a great extent for cultivated temporary commercial and cultivated permanent commercial irrigated purposes. The evaporation in the municipality is relatively low, with virtually the entire municipal area falling in the 1400 1600mm range. Consideration of these two maps, with its medium to high rainfall and low precipitation makes it is clear why large areas of the municipality is suitable for sugarcane production and has a relatively high agricultural potential. The central parts of the municipality are further given this advantage by the relatively low gradient of slopes.

According to **Map 10: Environmental Sensitivity**; Environmental Sensitivity is classified in five categories. The most profound sensitive category is the biodiversity area 1 which is depicted in the central, southern and western parts of municipality. Scattered areas of biodiversity 3 areas are found in the north and eastern sections of the municipality. A green belt of existing protected area network and conservation corridors are found in the northern half with a small area in the far south.

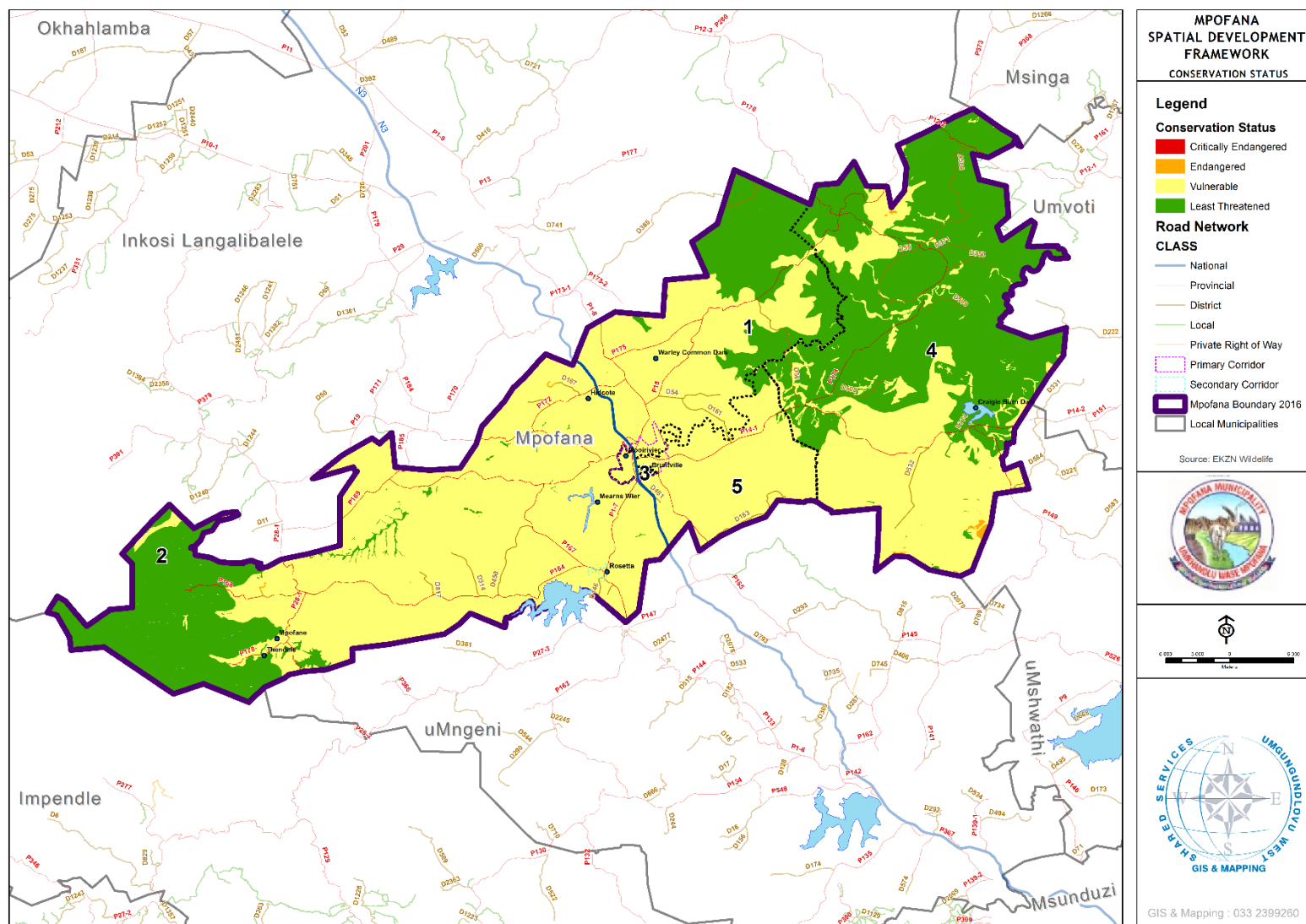
Map 8: Existing Agriculture



### Map 9: Agricultural Land Potential



Map 10: Environmental Sensitive Areas



#### 4.8.7 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS (CBA'S)

**Map 11** below depicts Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) as well as Ecological Support Areas in Local Municipality. The two environmental areas are defined as follow:

- CBA's depicts landscapes that need to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state in order to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems as well as facilitate the continued delivery of ecosystem services. Maintaining an area in a natural state can include a variety of land uses compatible with the present biodiversity resources.
- Ecological Support Areas (ESA's) are areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity representation targets/thresholds but which nevertheless play an important role in supporting the ecological functioning of critical biodiversity areas and/or in delivering ecosystem services
- Support socio-economic development, such as water provision, flood mitigation or carbon sequestration. The degree of restriction on land use and resource use in these areas may be lower than that recommended for critical biodiversity areas.

The purpose of CBA's is simply to indicate spatially the location of critical or important areas for biodiversity in the landscape. The CBA, through the underlying land management objectives that define the CBA, prescribes the desired ecological state in which we would like to keep this biodiversity. Therefore, the desired ecological state or land management objective determines which land-use activities are compatible with each CBA category based on the perceived impact of each activity on biodiversity pattern and process.

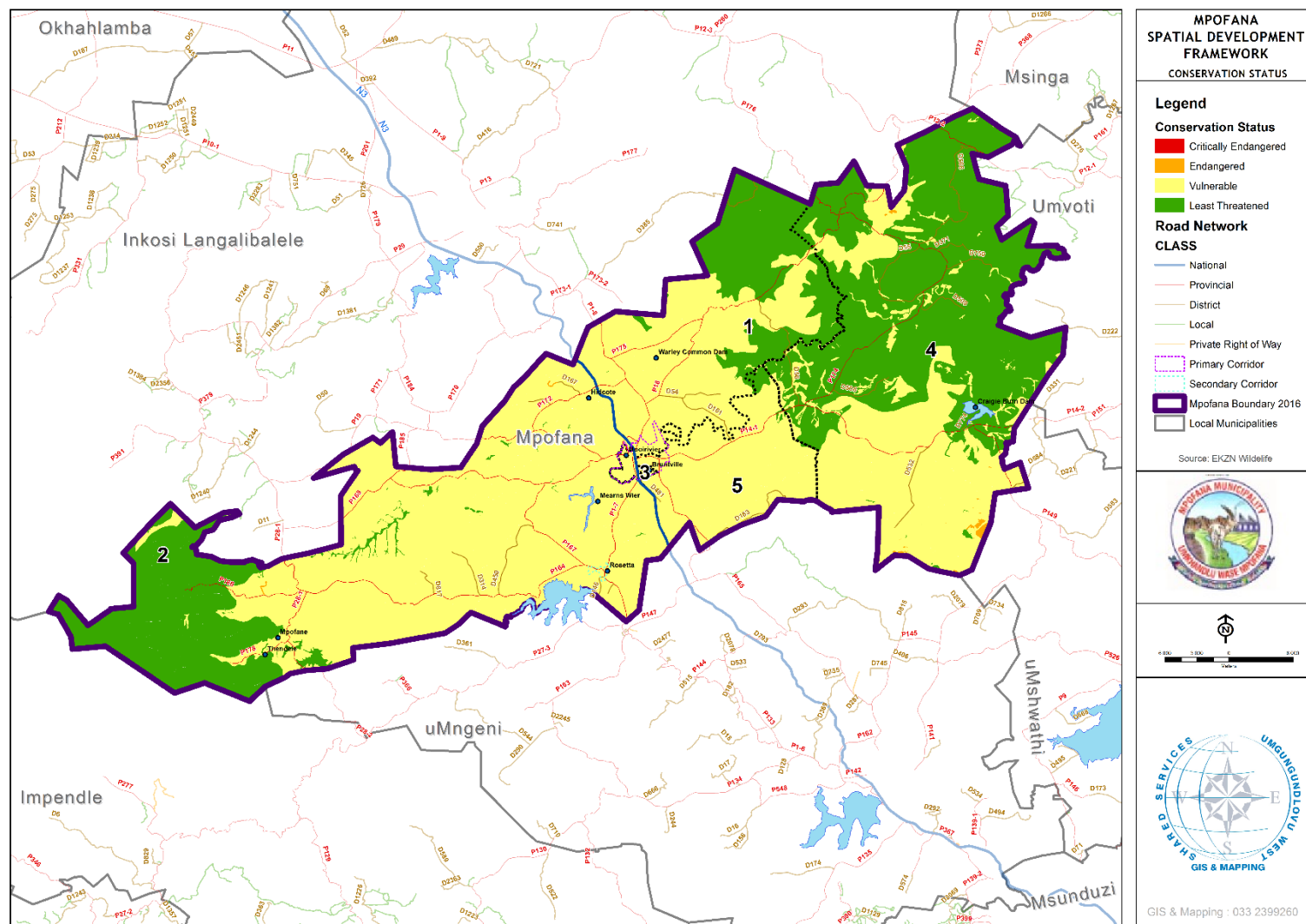
From the map above it is clearly seen that the largest part of the municipality is classified as Transformed Land Areas in terms of its land use surface, where very little conservation status exist. Through rural residential and subsistence farming activities, the land has been transformed from ecological sensitive, to land uses associated with residential activities.

Scattered areas around Mooi River are classified as a CBA 1 area where Critically Endangered eco-systems are functioning and strict land use management procedures needs to be implemented.

The outer periphery towards the western boundary is depicted as CBA 1 areas. CBA 3 areas are scattered throughout the north eastern part of the municipal area. Other smaller residential groupings are situated on the western boundary of Mooi River town.



Map 11: Critical Biodiversity Areas



#### 4.8.7.1 DIRECTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT & ENVIRONMENT SENSITIVE AREAS

---

The areas with higher agricultural opportunities (or potential) are in the southern and western parts of the municipality. Whilst these areas have already been utilised to a great extent for cultivated temporary commercial and cultivated permanent commercial irrigated purposes, it is suggested that advanced agricultural practises be used to increase the yield for the municipality. Similarly, most profound sensitive category (biodiversity areas) which are in the central, southern and western parts of municipality and others that are found in the north and eastern sections of the municipality as prescribed in the maps above should be protected and developments in those said areas should be discouraged. The municipality needs to implement strict land use management procedures in the scattered areas around Mooi River that are classified as CBA 1 area where critically endangered eco-systems.

#### 4.8.7.2 POTENTIAL LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES

---

It is clear that Mpofana Municipality has land that is rich in agriculture, tourism and strategically located to facilitate strategic infrastructure that can change the economic landscape of the municipality. To achieve this, the following land development projects could be considered:

- Setting up buffer zones, specific land use controls as well as catchment management plans to ensure that water catchment areas are protected and managed appropriately,
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along primary roads at key points,
- Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions,
- Facilitate establishment / expansion of agro-processing facilities,
- Encourage diversification of products to adventure products (quad biking, rafting etc), craft and culture,
- Establish / facilitate development or provision of standard services and social amenities such as preschool facilities, emergency service facilities, mobile police station, pension pay point and taxi rank in Rosetta, Tendele and UMKholwane Nodes



## 4.9 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### 4.9.1 POPULATION

According to Community Survey, Mpofana Municipality has a total population of approximately 37 391 which is a decline compared to the 38 103 in 2011. Even though the census 2011 indicating a population growth rate of 0.3% this was not the case between 2011 and 2016. The highest numbers of residents are settled in Ward 1 and 4 with the lowest number of people situated within ward 3. It should be noted that Ward 2 had the highest number of people according to the 2001 Population Census, which means there has clearly been internal migration within the boundaries of the municipality. Ward 1 includes the dense settlements of Mooi River and Bruntville whilst Ward 4 is inclusive of Middelrus and Rietvlei.

#### 4.9.1.1 POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2017 - 2022

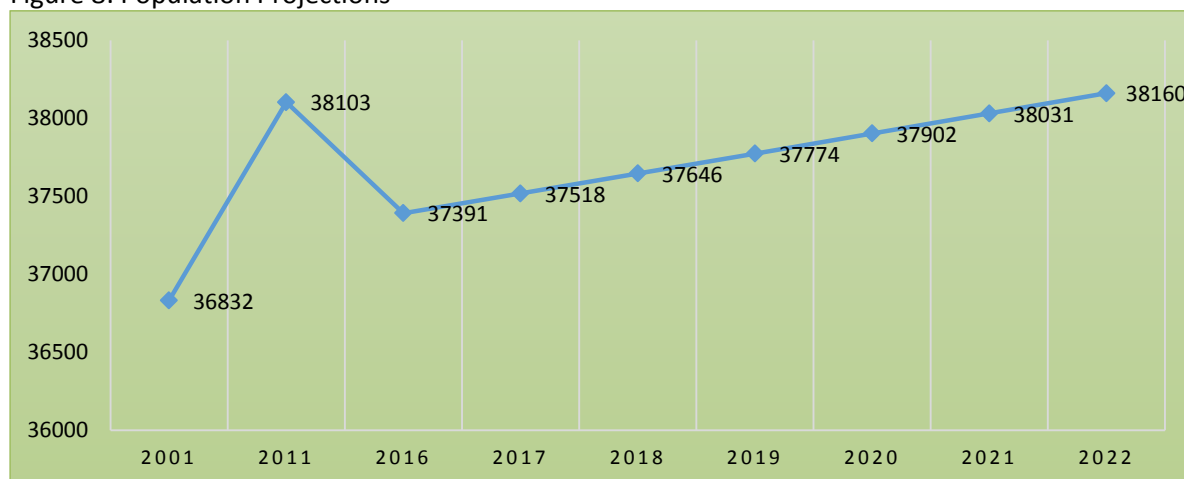
Utilising the 2001, 2011 and 2016 figures and the growth rate between 2001 and 2011, the following table was developed to depict the estimated population growth over the 5 year period of the 2017 to 2022 IDP cycle. The table shows that the population of Mpofana Municipality will be 38 160 (*ceteris paribus*). The municipality will need to strategically plan for the future to respond to the population and facilitate economic infrastructure to enhance economic growth.

Table 8: Future Population Estimates for the Municipality

Year	Future Population
2001	36 832
2011	38 103
2016	37 391
2017	37 518
2018	37 646
2019	37 774
2020	37 902
2021	38 031
2022	38 160

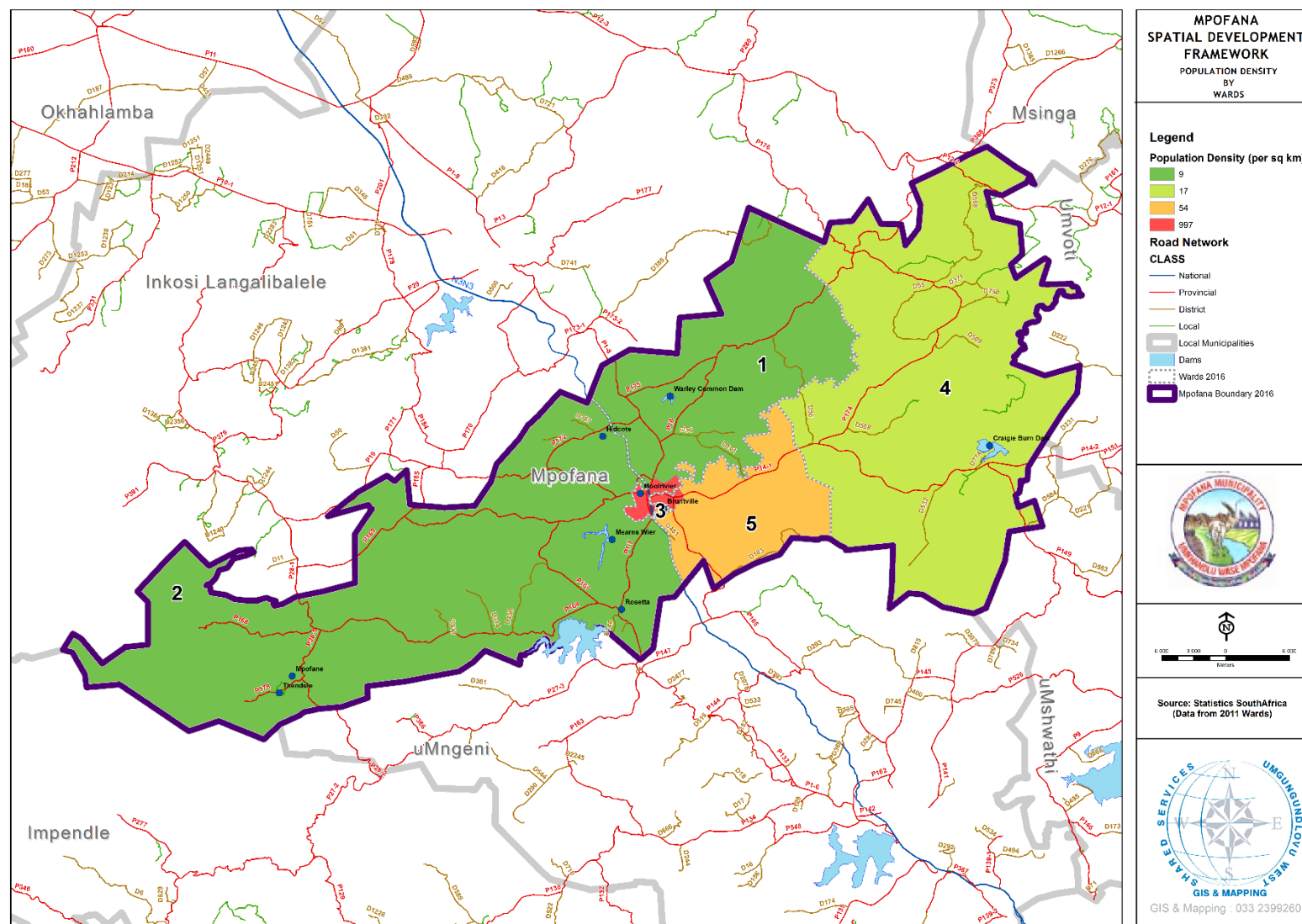
Source: Black Balance Projects

Figure 8: Population Projections



Based on the Community Survey 2016 and using the 0,34% annual growth rate, the population will be estimated at 38 160 in 2022. This indicates either a discrepancy in the data or an incline in population numbers in the more recent years. A possibility for discrepancies in numbers could be due to an undercount during the 2016 community survey. This however seems unlikely to be the cause of such a substantial difference, and specifically decline in the population with the 2011 and 2016 population figures being relatively close. Depicted on **Map 12: Population Density**, it indicates that the whole municipal area has a low people per km<sup>2</sup> ratio with only ward 3 being much higher indicating 997 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

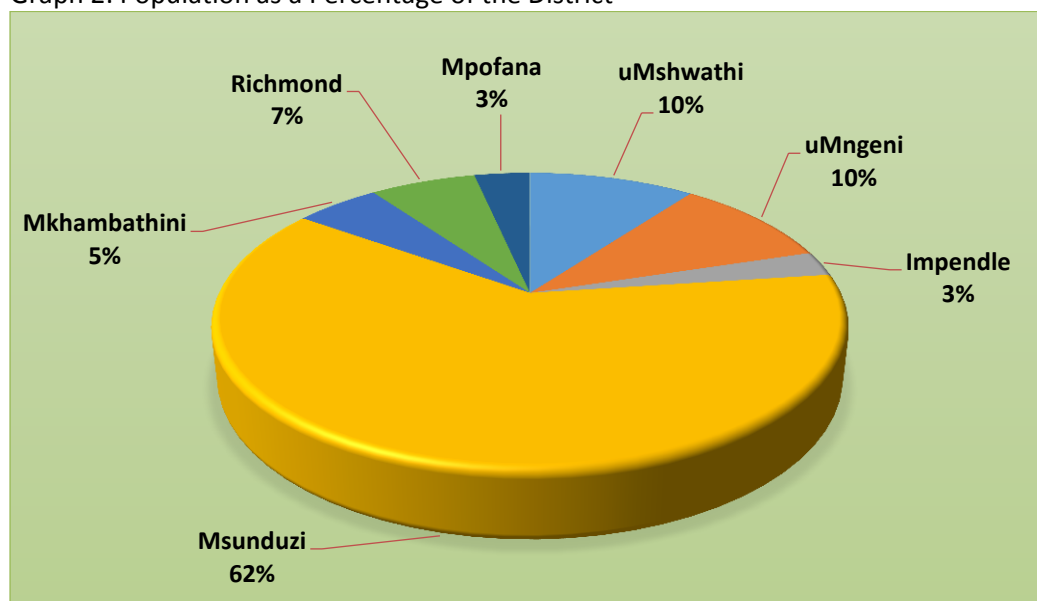
Map 12: Population Density



Source: uMgeni Shared Services

The graph below indicates population of the municipalities in uMgungundlovu as a percentage of the District.

Graph 2: Population as a Percentage of the District

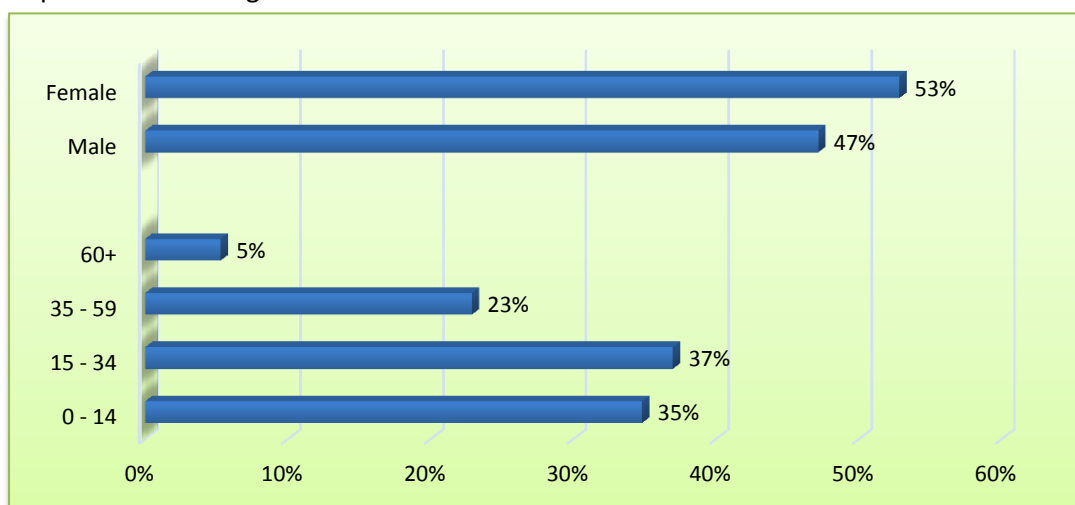


Source: Community Survey 2016

#### 4.9.2 AGE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION

The gender and age demographics of municipality are illustrated by the graphs below and evidently in 2016 the population of the youth is the dominant. Approximately 35% of the population are in the 0 - 14 age bracket. It can be deduced therefore that the population of Mpofana is youthful (72%) putting pressure on the municipality to provide facilities and services that address the needs of this age category.

Graph 3: Gender & Age Distribution 2016



Source: Community Survey 2016

The number of female (53%) in the municipality is higher than that of male (47%), probably indicating the pattern of male migrating to the neighbouring municipalities seeking for employment opportunities and better living condition.

---

#### 4.9.3 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size for the Municipality is calculated by dividing households into population the population recorded. According to Statistics SA Census 2011 the average household size for Mpofana was 3.6 persons per household compared to 2001 where the average was recorded as 3.5 persons per household. Ward 2 has the highest number of households within the municipality with Ward 1, existing mainly of Mooi River Town having the second highest number of households.

---

#### 4.9.4 POPULATION DENSITY

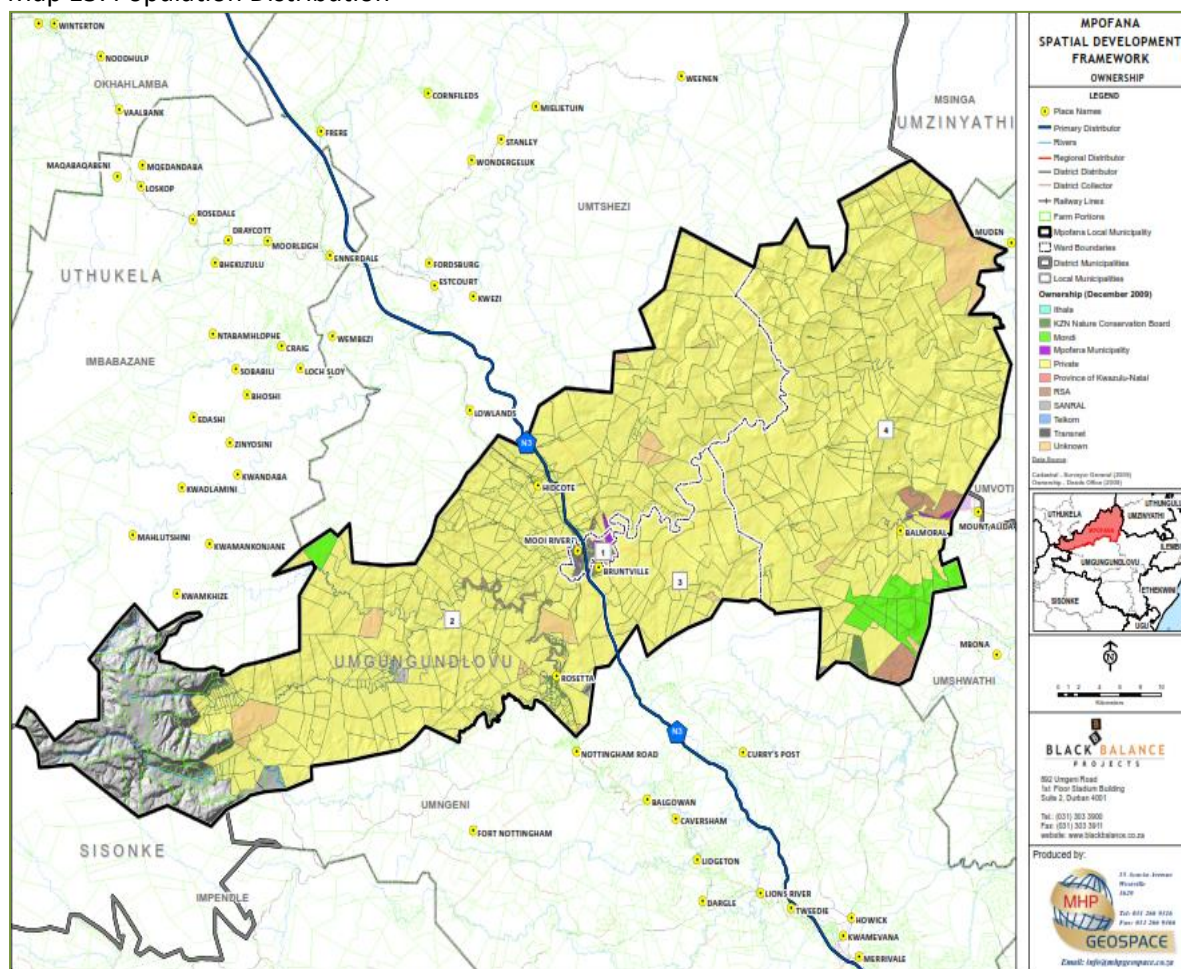
The population density within the municipality is illustrated by **Map 13: Household Distribution** and depicts the number of household points within the Local Municipality.

It is clearly visible that the household distribution is scattered throughout the entire municipal area with higher density areas found south of Rosetta, north of Middelrus and in the town of Mooi River. This scattered distribution creates a lot of challenges with regards to equal provision of services, as well as the identification of a common economic development Initiative to impact on the livelihoods of all residents in the municipality.

It will be necessary to identify potential areas for densification, where provision of services can be achieved cost-effectively, and efficient economic initiatives could be implemented.



Map 13: Population Distribution

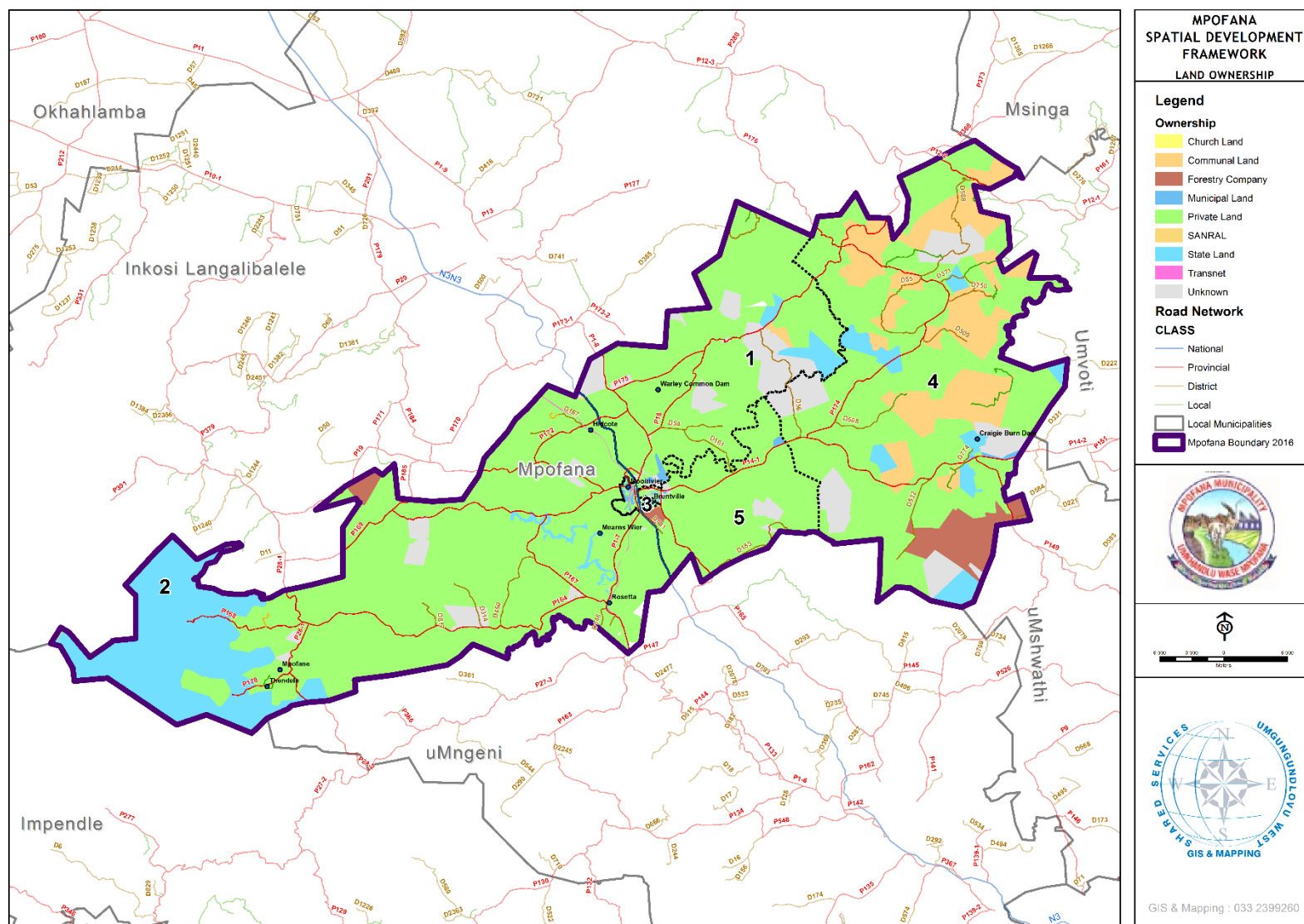


## 4.10 SOCIAL RESOURCES

### 4.10.1 LAND TENURE

**Map 14: Land Ownership** depicts the ownership of land within Mpošana Municipality. Almost the entire municipality is characterised by privately owned farms that consist of private, trust and private business ownership while State and Provincially owned land are found along the eastern boundary and in the central areas of the municipality. A relatively large area owned by Mondi can be depicted in the south eastern corner. The far western section consists of land previously known as District Management Areas (DMA).

Map 14: Land Ownership



#### 4.10.2 HOUSING

Municipality developed a Housing Sector Plan in 2008 that is to be reviewed as a guide to the execution of its housing mandate. As such, housing is not construed as an end in itself, but a strategic intervention for addressing an assortment of development objectives. The Housing Sector Plan had set a target to deliver 6 500 housing units over a five year period 2017 – 2022. The areas that have been specifically targeted for housing include Cragieburn, Bruntville, Rosetta, Tendele and few farms (i.e. Sierra Ranch and Highover).

The informal and traditional settlements have already emerged on most of these areas and therefore housing will take the form of in-situ upgrade.

The table below illustrates the project categorisation in different forms of housing provision.

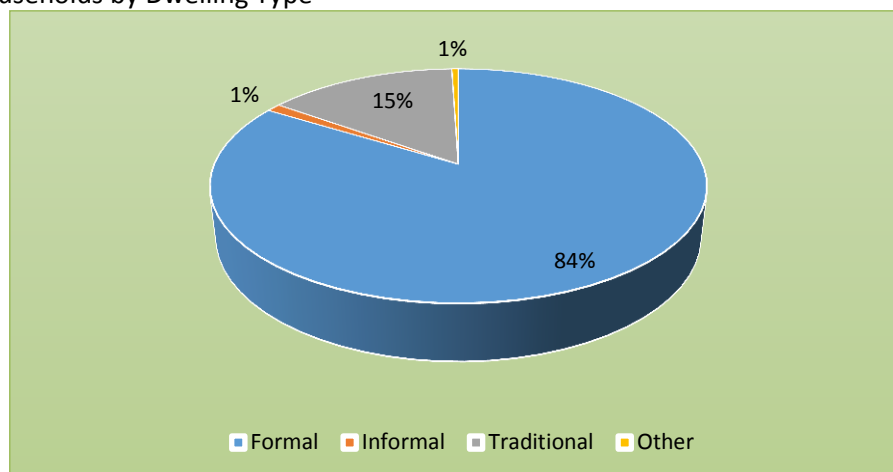
Table 9: Planned Projects

Projects Name	Settlement Type	Units Required	Status
Cragieburn Housing	Urban	850	Planning Phase
Phumlaas In Situ Upgrade	Urban	400	Conditional Approved
Sierra Ranch Housing	Rural	100	Conditional Approved
Townview Rehabilitation	Urban	1423	Packaging Phase
Bruntville Hostel Conversion	Urban	80	Packaging Phase
Rosetta Housing	Urban	96	Planning Phase
Tendele Housing	Urban	250	Initiation Phase
Highover Housing	Rural	100	Planning Phase
Beth Shemite AIDS Orphanage	Urban	120	Initiation Phase
Riversdale	Urban	400	Under Implementation
Rondesborch	Rural	±75	Planning Phase
Nhlangiwini	Rural	TBD	Planning Phase
Nyamvubu	Rural	TBD	Planning Phase
Birdspruit	Rural	TBD	Planning Phase
Nkululeko	Rural	TBD	Planning Phase
Ebuhleni	Rural	100	Planning Phase
Middlerus	Rural	TBD	Planning Phase
Mtubezweni	Rural	TBD	Planning Phase
Scottesfontein	Rural	TBD	Planning Phase
Hidcote	Rural	TBD	Planning Phase

Source: IDP 2012/13 – 2016-17

**Figure 4** depicts the type of dwelling in which residents reside within the municipality. The majority (84%) of residents reside in formal housing that is a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard, while 15% of the residents reside in a traditional dwellings/hut/structure made of traditional materials. 1% of the residents reside in informal housing.

Figure 9: households by Dwelling Type



Source: Community Survey 2016

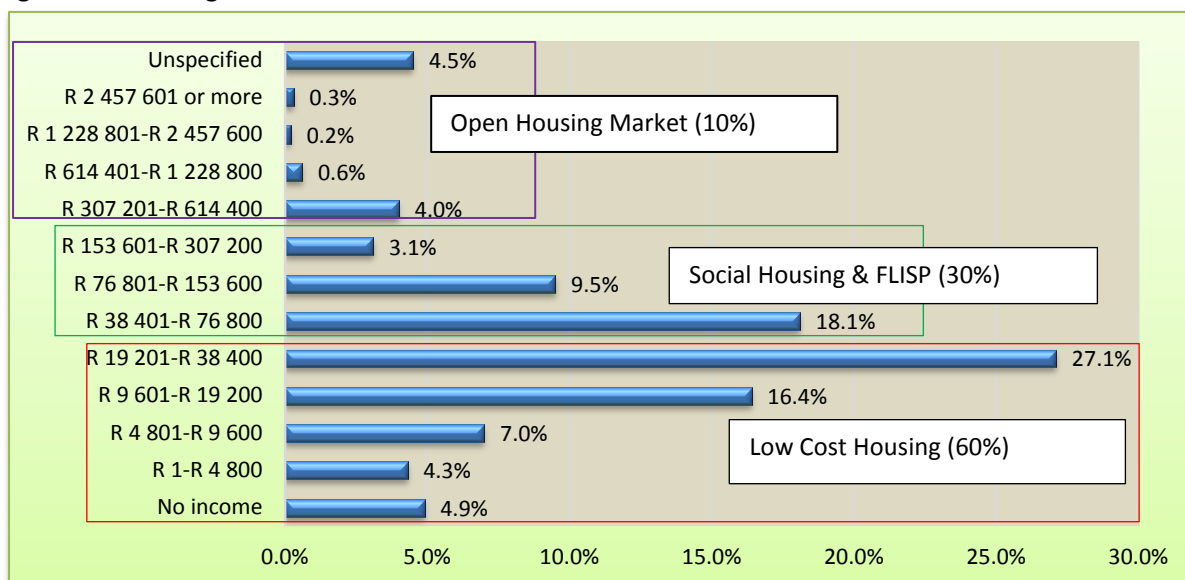
#### 4.10.2.1 ADDRESSING INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

As earlier indicated, informal and traditional settlements have already emerged on most of the areas that have been targeted. To address the issue of these informal settlements, the municipality is initiating housing projects in these areas as highlighted in section 4.10.2. in the form of in-situ upgrade. Depending on existing communication structures between the local authority, and the Traditional Authority, careful planning & co-ordination will be undertaken to ensure proper and effective provision of services.

#### 4.10.2.2 ESTIMATES OF DEMAND FOR HOUSING UNITS

Housing needs vary greatly across a wide spectrum of housing needs from low income to high income. Households that earn less than R38 200 per annum or R3 200 per month qualify for low cost housing, whereas those earning between R76 400 to R307 600 qualify for social housing and Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP). According to Quantec Easy Data 2016, almost 60% of the households in Mpofana Municipality are eligible to low cost housing and about 30% are eligible for social housing and Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP). Social housing cater for those in need of rental accommodation whereas FLIPS require beneficiaries to individually access mortgage bond from a financial institution or pay the balance of the value of the house themselves. **Figure 12** reflects the different housing segments and estimated demand in percentage.

Figure 10: Housing Demand



Source: Quantec Easy Data 2016

According to Community Survey 2016, there are currently 10 927 households in Mpfana. Assuming that we take the current number of households and utilize the Statistics SA annual growth rate 0.34%, for Mpfana, it can then be deduced that by 2022, about 6 668 more households will be seeking for assistance in low cost housing. The municipality should therefore consider these projections when planning for housing and associated basic services. Table 9 below depicts the housing demand to 2020.

Table 10: Estimate for Demand of Housing

YEAR	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>	10 927	10 964	11 001	11 039	11 076	11 114
High Income Housing	1 093	1 096	1 100	1 104	1 108	1 111
Social Housing & FLISP	3 278	3 289	3 300	3 312	3 323	3 334
Low Cost Housing	6 556	6 578	6 601	6 623	6 646	6 668

Source: Calculated based on Quantec Easy Data 2016



#### 4.10.2.3 DENSIFICATION

Densification is not a new phenomenon in South Africa and it has been identified as a government objective in various pieces of legislation and policy frameworks over the years. Densification has been defined widely and below are some of them:

- 1) Increased use of space both horizontally and vertically within developed areas/ properties and new development accompanied by an increased number of units and/or population thresholds,
- 2) Increasing the number of people per square kilometre in a given urban area through green belts and public transportation systems,
- 3) Process whereby residential densities are increased in a planned & meaningful way, within the existing boundaries of a specific area

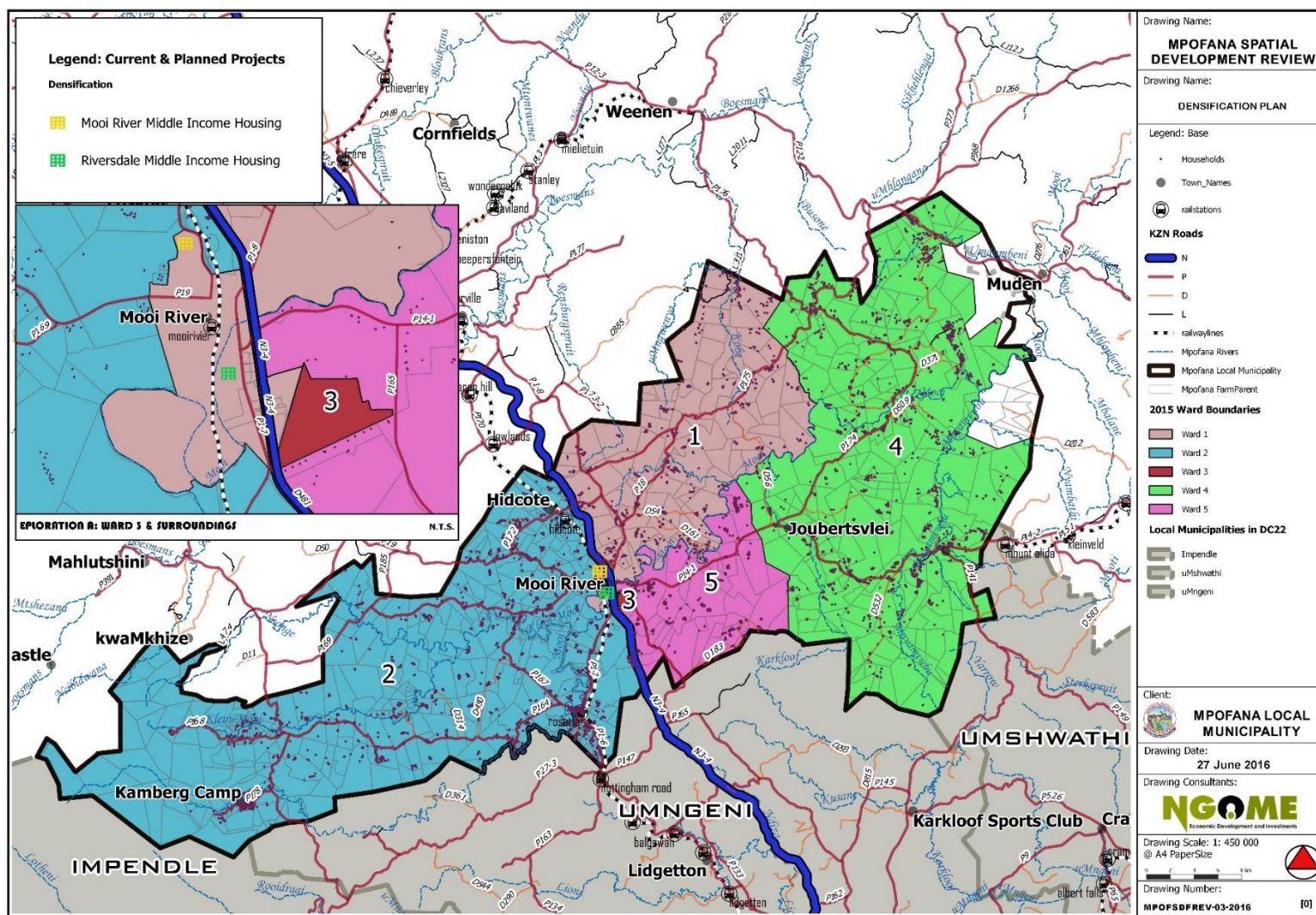
The main goal of the densification in Mpofana Municipality is to improve the sustainability of settlements, address in part the remnants of the past spatial planning, create quality environments and protect natural resources. In Mpofana Municipality, some parts / areas of Ward 1 in Mooi River town are densely populated. To address this issue, the municipality identified densification projects namely Mooi River and Riversdale Middle Income. These projects are in planning process and may commence implementation in the next financial year.

The densification of the selected area is guided by the principles outlined in the KZN Densification Framework which are:

- Densification should concentrate around specific strategic areas (specifically in certain nodal and settlement areas),
- It must create a range of housing opportunities and choices that can be applicable in a certain area,
- Areas of opportunity should pose real current or future potential for growth and development and such potential should also be desirable from a restructuring point of view.

**Map 15** below reflects the spatial presentation of the densification projects.

Map 15: Densification Projects

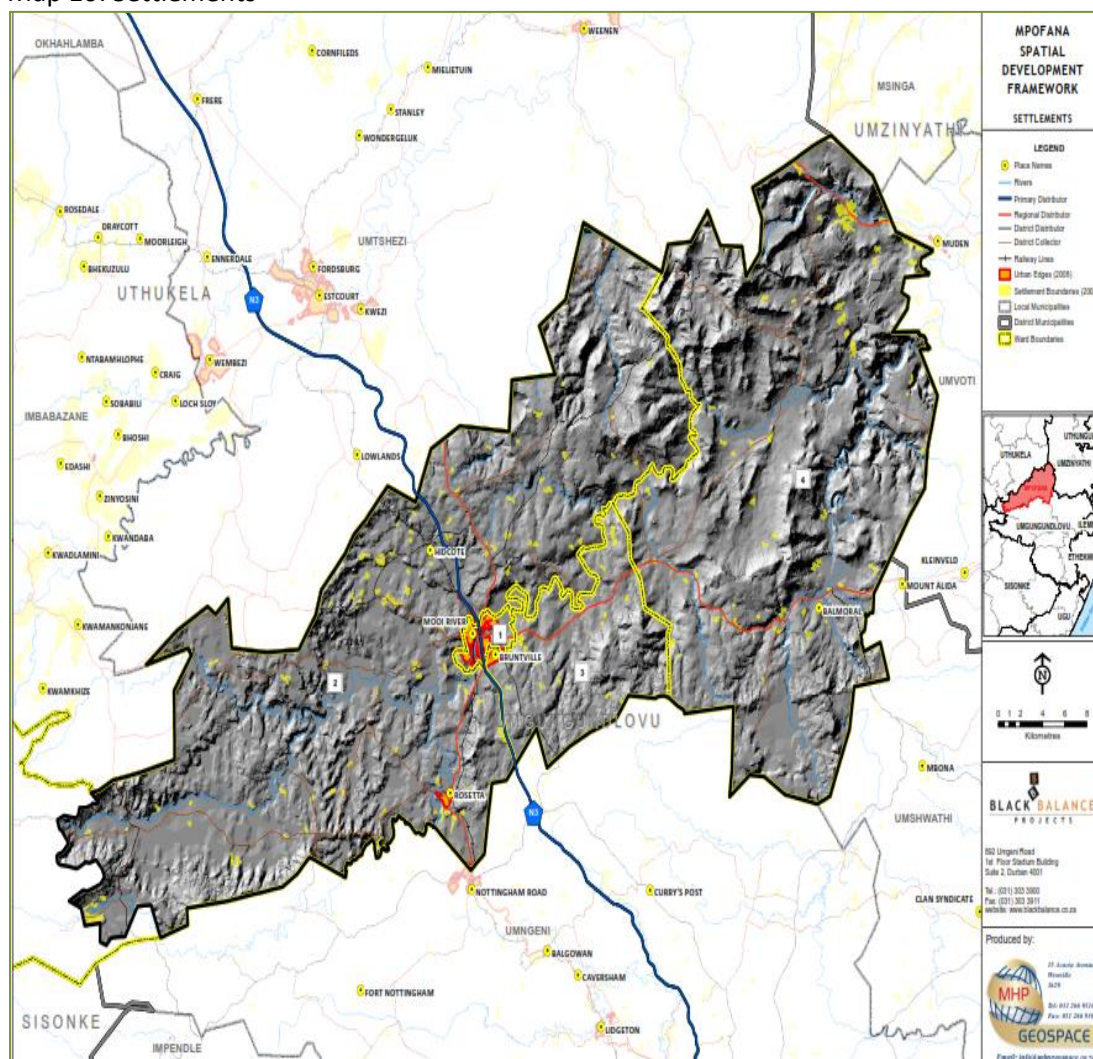


#### 4.10.3 SETTLEMENT PATTERN

As indicated previously the municipality is characterised by scattered population distribution. The population towards the central parts of the municipality especially in Mooi River and Rosetta on **Map 16: Settlements** illustrates the concentrations around these because of its economic attractions. Although the settlements are scattered in nature with relatively low spatial densities, it is important to note that these settlements are not structured in formally established towns and thus the provision of services to these areas without linear patterns and limited servitude reserves are often challenging.

There is also no identifiable hierarchy of service centres that serves as a node to the majority of the population, while the only formal town is Mooi River. This poses a challenge in the provision of services, and a densification strategy / grouping of people will have to be considered in order to ensure cost-effective provision of services, especially in the scattered rural areas with large numbers of households not living in close proximity and in a serviceable urban formation.

Map 16: Settlements





#### 4.10.4 HEALTH FACILITIES

The spatial distribution of health facilities are depicted on **Map 17 and 18** for **Clinics and Hospitals** respectively. The standards for provision of and access to Health Facilities are the standards prescribed by the CSIR. The KZN Department of Health is in the process of revising its standards, and the KZN Provincial Planning & Development Commission also published a document with a review and lengthy discussions on the standards. All the standards vary, and through discussions with the Local Authorities a decision must be made with regards to which standards will be implemented.

The CSIR Standards table which was used for analysis of provision of facilities includes:

Table 11: CSIR Standards

Facility	Provision Standard	Access Standard
Clinic	1 Clinic for every 5 000 persons	None prescribed, thus standard of maximum 5 km access distance used
Hospital	1 Hospital for every 50 000 persons	None prescribed, thus standard of maximum 20 km access distance used

Source: CSIR

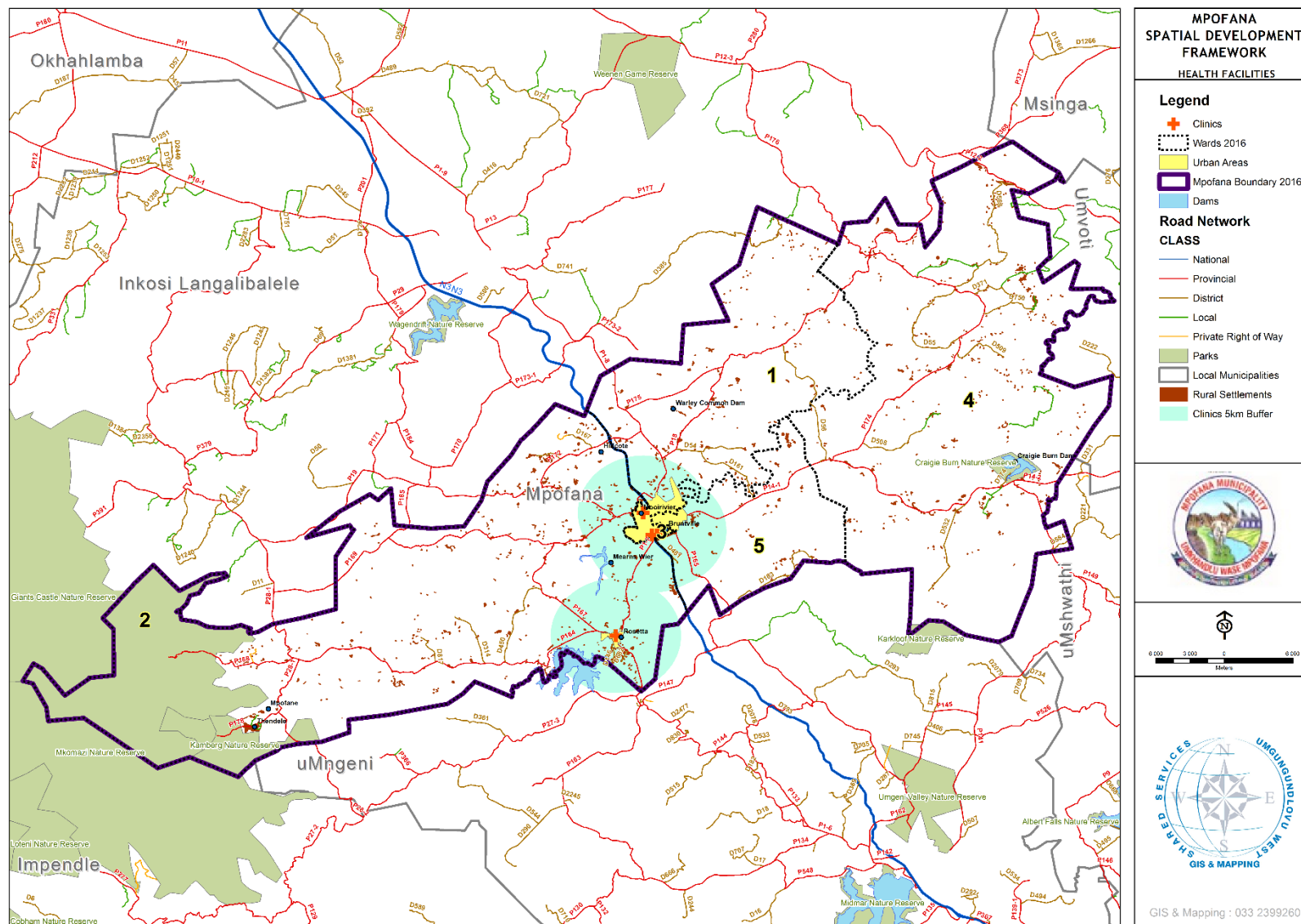
##### 4.10.4.1 CLINICS

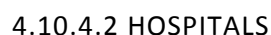
There are no hospitals within the Municipality. There are 4 fixed clinics close to the Town of Mooi River and Bruntville with 1 satellite found in the vicinity of Rosetta.

**Map 17: Access to Clinics** depicts existing clinics with an optimum distance of 1 to 5 km and a maximum distance of 30 km. Access to Clinics in the municipality indicates that the central portions around Mooi River and Bruntville are within 3 km from a clinic as opposed to the eastern and western portions, mainly indicating distances of 15 km and more from a clinic. Some of the areas in the municipality are also served by clinics that are located in adjacent municipalities. The N3 being a national road should improve the situation for residents in close proximity to it as access to clinics can be obtained from the main route.



Map 17: Clinics





#### 4.10.5 EDUCATION

##### 4.10.5.1 EDUCATION FACILITIES

Mpofana Municipality is served only by primary and secondary education facilities. **Map 19: Primary Schools**, and **Map 20: Secondary Schools**, depict the localities of these educational facilities within the Municipality.

**Table 12** below indicates the standards for provision of educational facilities, as perused by the KZN Department of Education.

Table 12: The Standards for Provision of Educational Facilities

Facility	Provision Standard	Access Standard
Primary School	1 Primary School for every 750 Households	Maximum walking distance of 5 km
High School	1 High School for every 1000 to 1500 Households	Maximum walking distance of 5 km

Source: Department of Education

The municipality is relatively well serviced in terms of primary schools, as is depicted on **Map 19: Access to Primary Schools**. Access to Primary Schools are expressed in distance from the schools ranging from closer than 1 km to further than 8 km. The north eastern and southern areas where a minority of households/settlements are located show scattered areas further than 7 km with the majority being in a radius smaller than 5 km in the central parts. The access from primary schools also includes combined schools which serve as a primary and secondary educational facility.

**Map 20: Access to Secondary Schools** it is clear that schools are located on roads and therefore settlement serviced by local distributor roads have better access to schools. Secondary schools in the central portions around Mooi River and Bruntville are grouped with the majority of households living within 5km from a secondary school. Noted along the northern and southern boundaries there are areas well located further than 10km but however towards north eastern corner there are parts that are within 4 km from a secondary school.

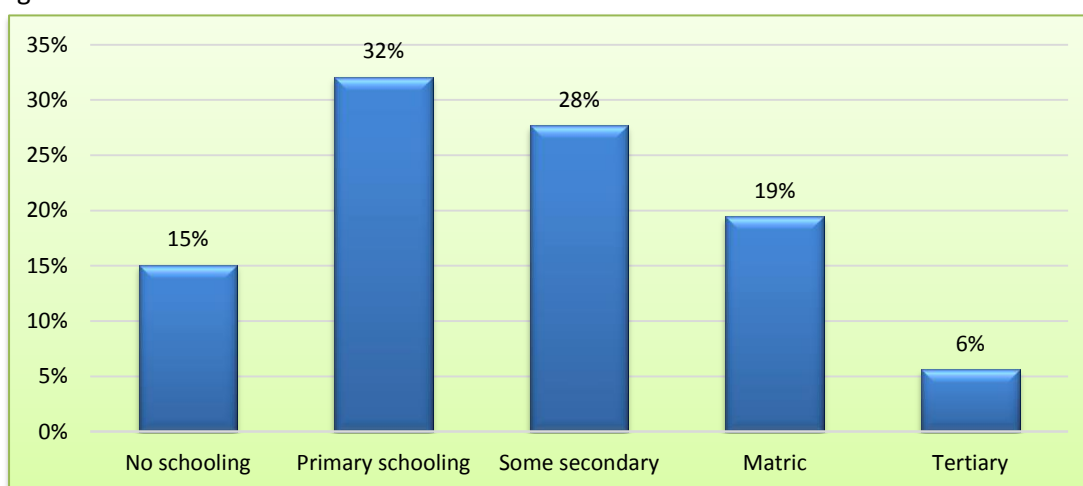
The challenge, with the facilities, will be the maintenance, upgrading and quality of these facilities. Depending on the topography, accessibility might also pose challenges to the community. The topography, density of settlements, amongst other factors will influence the ability to service certain areas effectively in the future

#### 4.10.5.2 LEVELS OF EDUCATION

**Figure 13** below illustrates the level of education of the Mpofana residents. It is clear that majority (47%) of the population have attended primary or have no schooling. About 28% have secondary, 19% have metric and a mere 6% have tertiary qualification.

The levels of education impacts drastically on the type of work opportunities one can create for the populace. Unskilled & semi-skilled labour can be used for labour intensive projects such as infrastructure implementation. In order for the communities to benefit from opportunities such as tourism, or other opportunities presented by the unique locality of the area, there will be a need to provide some training to the communities to empower them utilise these opportunities.

Figure 11: Education Levels



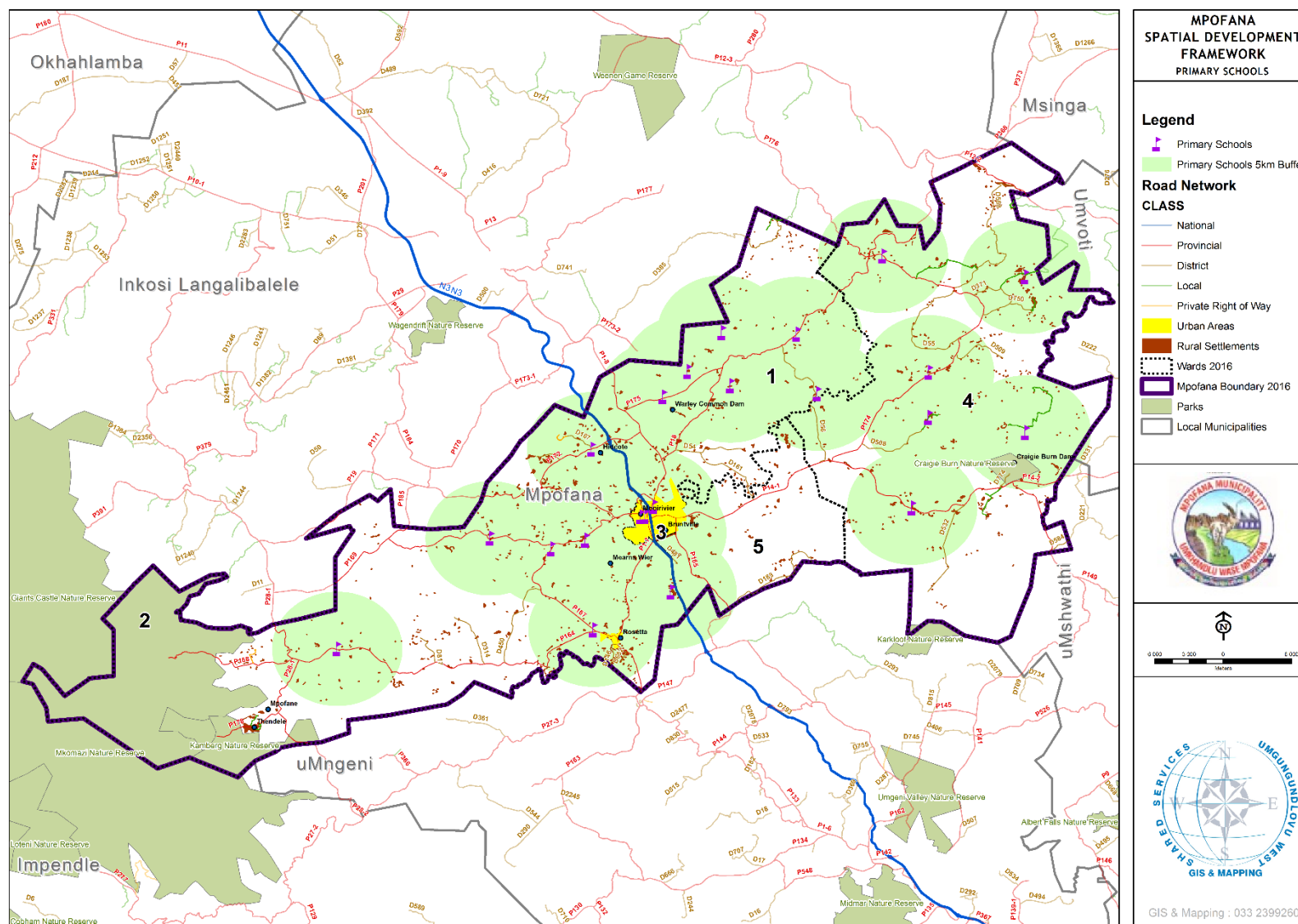
Source: Community Survey 2016

The current focus of central Government is to grow the economy and to create an environment conducive for further job creation. It has been agreed by Government that skills development is key to the achievement of these objectives. This is relevant to the Municipality like in the District since the majority of the population are classified as youth (being younger than 35). There is a need to strengthen and support education and training programmes. Most of these youths are un-franchised and are jobless

**Maps 19 and 20** below depict the distribution of primary and secondary schools.

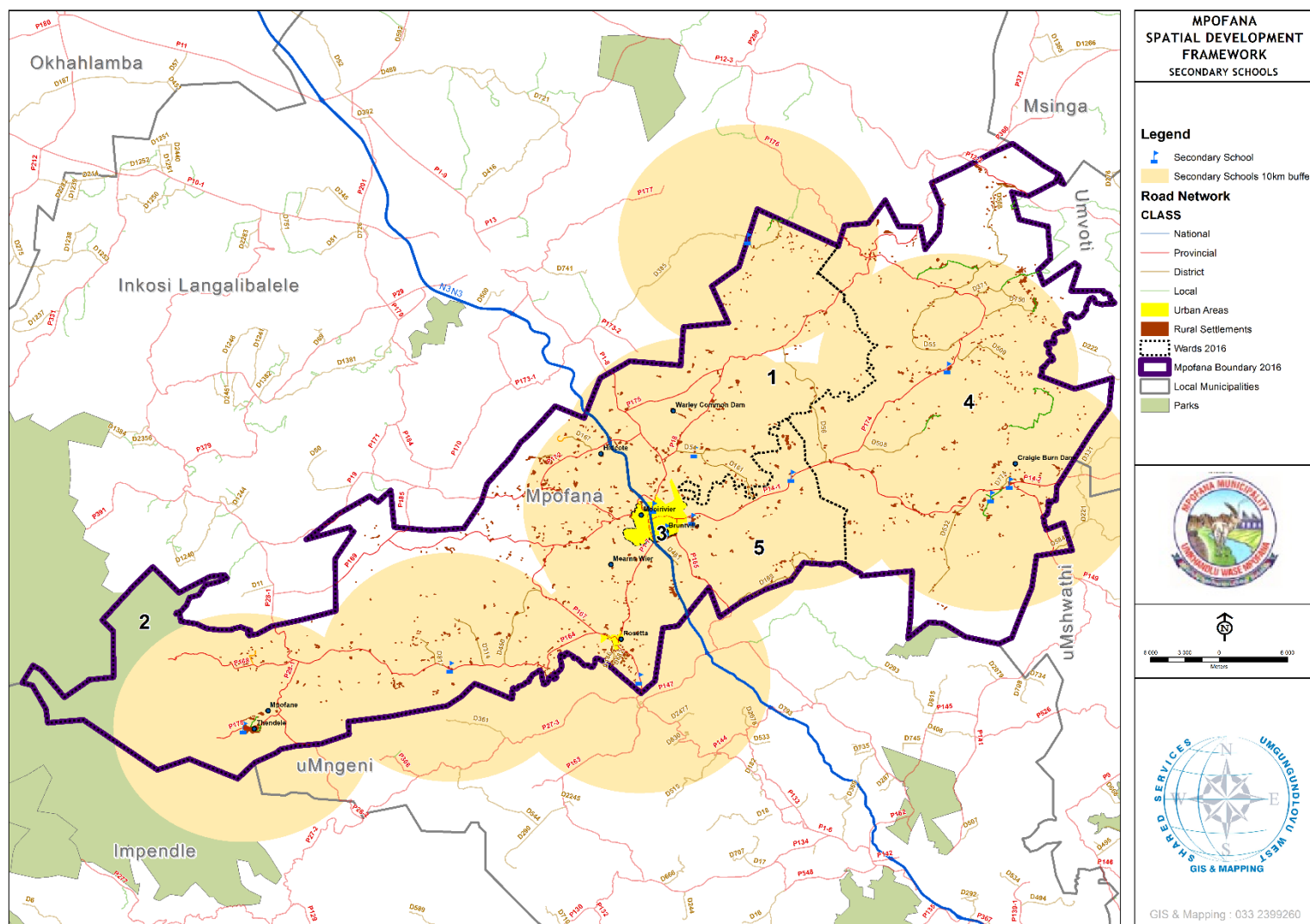


Map 19: Primary Schools





### Map 20: Secondary Schools



#### 4.10.6 LIBRARIES

**Table 13** below indicates the KZN Librarian services provided the following standards for provision of Libraries:

Table 13: KZN Librarian Services Provision

Facility	Provision Standard	Access Standard
Public Library	1 Public Library for every 50 000 Persons.	Maximum walking distance of 3 km

Although this is the official standard, the KZN Librarian Services indicated that these levels of provision are not at all achievable, and is not cost effective. In a densely populated city such as Durban this might be achievable, but in rural KZN it is difficult to provide a number of cost-effective libraries within the limited budget. The situation is constantly assessed and libraries are then provided in close proximity to a concentration of schools, urban areas, where the accessibility to the library is the highest, and the largest number of people can be reached. The Mpofana Municipality is currently serviced by a single library situated in Commercial Road, Mooi River.

#### 4.10.7 POLICE SERVICES

According to **Map 21: Police Stations**, Mpofana are serviced by 3 Police Stations. The standards for provision of Police Stations are as follows:

Table 14: Provision Standards for Police Stations

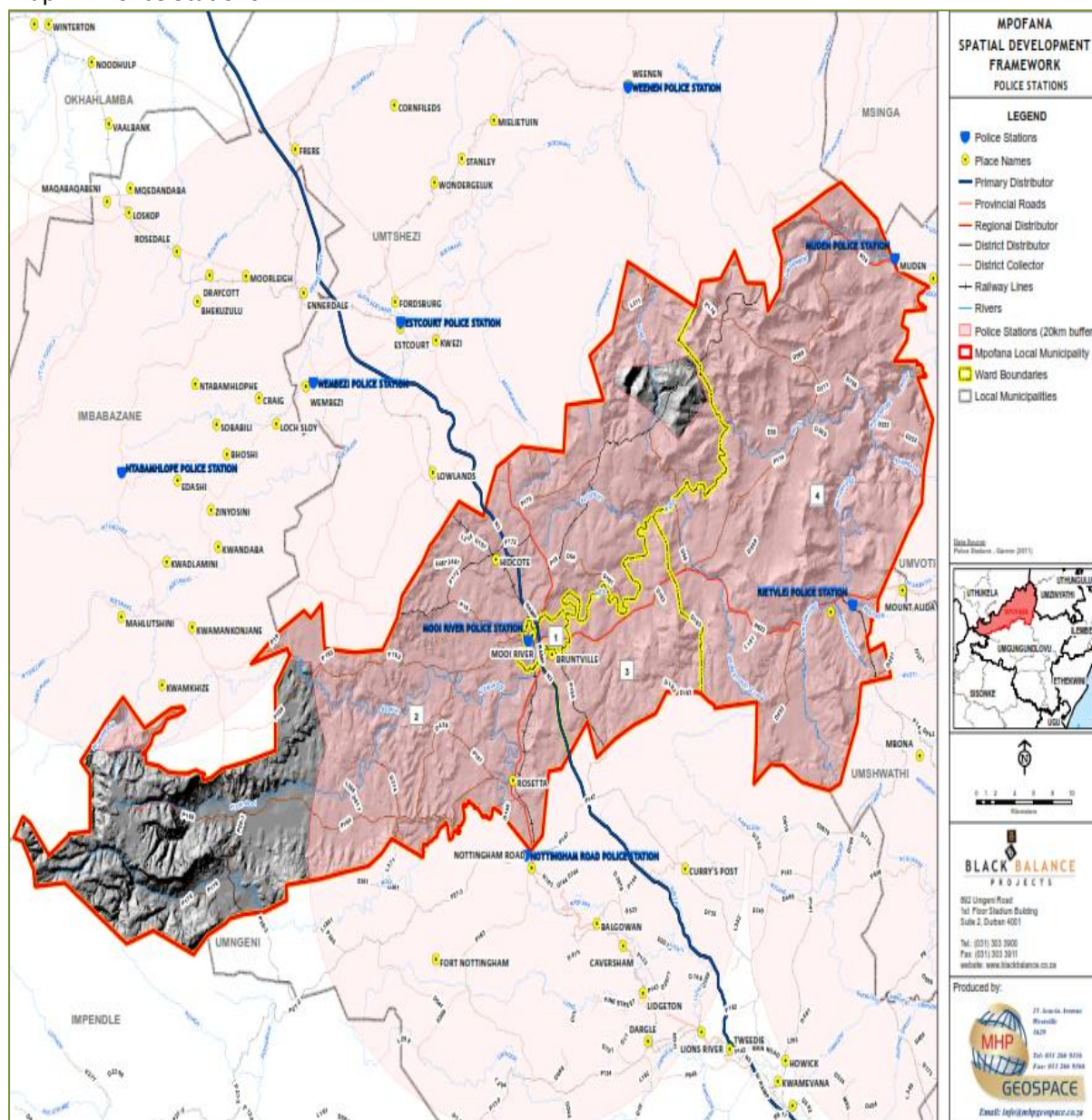
Facility	Provision Standard	Access Standard
Police Station	1 Police Station for every 50 000 households	Accessible within 20 km radius

**Map 21** indicates **Access to Police Stations** according to these standards and illustrates that, in terms of the distance factor; the local authority is serviced, with police stations at the Mooi River, Rietvlei and Muden areas respectively. There are at least 2 police stations in close proximity to the municipal borders, which can also serve the municipality in terms of the distance factor. It is clear that areas in the west and a small area in the north central region are further than 20km from a police station.

The KwaZulu-Natal Planning Commission embarked on an exercise to determine the correct standards for provision of facilities within the province. The findings of these studies was published in the in a document titled “Standards for the Provision of Facilities in KwaZulu-Natal” of which the standards are displayed in **Table 15: Land Use Budget** on overleaf. The

table further depict the shortfall and requirement of facilities based on the Population and household figures.

Map 21: Police Stations



#### 4.10.8 COMMUNITY HALLS

There are currently 4 official community halls recorded for with one being in the town of Moiriver and a small community hall in the Bruntville area. These still need to be mapped.

## 4.10.9 INFRASTRUCTURE QUANTIFICATION

**Table 15** below reflects the number of infrastructural facilities that are within Mpopana LM, the standard requirements, backlog and suggested additions to meet the standard requirement threshold.

Table 15: Infrastructure Quantification (Existing &amp; Backlog)

FACILITIES	THRESHOLD STANDARD	ACCESS STANDARD	TOTAL FACILITIES REQUIRED	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES PROPOSED
<b>Education</b>					
Pre-school (incl. creche & Day Care)	5 000	Walking Distance	8	4	4
Multi skilling/Training Centre/ABET	Need	Combined with other Community Facilities	1	0	1
Primary Schools	3 000	1.5km/20min travel	13	26	-13
Secondary Schools	6 000	5km Walking Distance	6	11	-5
Tertiary Training (Excl. University)	100 000		0	0	0
Library	50 000	Accessible via Public Transport	1	1	0
<b>Health</b>					
Clinics	5 000	Within Nodal Area Accessible via Public Transport	8	5	3
Hospitals	50 000	Within Nodal Area Close to Major Public Transport	1	0	1
<b>Safety &amp; Security Facilities</b>					
Magistrates Court	1 / Town	Within Primary Nodes	1	1	0
Fire Station	60 000	High Accessible Routes	1	1	0
Emergency Services Facility	25 000	High Accessible Routes	2	0	2
Community Safety Centre	200 000	Nodal Area	0	0	0
Police Station	50 000	Within Accessible Nodal Areas	1	3	-2
Police Station Mobile	25 000	2	0	2	
<b>Social</b>					
Cemetery	Need	Need	Need	1	Need

FACILITIES	THRESHOLD STANDARD	ACCESS STANDARD	TOTAL FACILITIES REQUIRED	FACILITIES PROVIDED	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES PROPOSED
Orphanage	200 000	Within Accessible Nodal Areas	0	0	0
Church	2 500	Near (Not on) Transport Routes	15	10	5
Civic Centre	1		1	1	0
Multi Purpose Centre/ Thusong	1	Within Accessible Nodal Areas	1	1	0
Community Hall	20 000	Within Accessible Nodal Areas	2	2	0
Old Age Home & Service Centre	1 / Town		1	0	1
Pension Pay Point	Need min of 1 / Node	30 Min Travel	9	0	9
Post Office	11 000	1km/20min Walking Distance	3	1	2
Post Boxes	16 500	500m/10min Walking Distance	2	5	-3
<b>Sport &amp; Recreation</b>					
Sports Complex (In. Swimming Pool)	50 000	Nodes	1	0	1
Sports Field	12 000	Clustered with Schools	3	5	-2
<b>Transport</b>					
Bus Service on Regular Basis	1 / Node	Clustered within Nodal Areas	1	1	0
Taxi Rank and/or Bus Depot	1 / Node	Nodal Areas	1	1	0

In summary the table suggest the following facilities should be added in the municipality to address backlog:

- 4 Pre Schools,
- 1 Multi skilled / Training Centre / ABET backlog,
- 1 hospital,
- 2 Emergency Service Facilities,
- 2 Mobile Police Stations,
- 1 Multi-purpose Centre / Thusong Centre,
- 1 Old Age Home and Service Centre,
- 9 Pension Pay Points,
- 2 Post Office,
- 1 Sports Complex.



## 4.11 PHYSICAL RESOURCES

### 4.11.1 TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The primary transport route within the municipality is the **N3 Route** that traverses and links Pietermaritzburg and Durban to the south and ultimately the Gauteng Highveld to the north and north-west. **Map 22: Roads Network** shows that the largest majority of households in the municipality enjoy access to roads at regional, district and local level.

The Municipality is strategically located in relation to national, provincial and regional routes. Major connector roads within the municipal area include the following:

- N3 which is a national corridor.
- R103 (P1-8) which is adjacent the N3.
- R622 (P14-2) to Greytown and beyond.
- P164 to Drakensberg.
- P175 to Umtshezi

There are a number of regional distributor roads spread relatively even throughout the municipal area, improving the relative accessibility of the majority of settlements and households in the municipality. Many households are also serviced through lower order, district or local, roads. The map does not indicate the condition of the roads in terms of maintenance and quality

The Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa (RIFSA) classifications indicates a major dependency on lower order access roads for most of the residents within. Due to the remoteness of these roads, as well as the limited funding for infrastructure maintenance, maintenance of these roads might pose a problem in future. To ensure correct future analysis of these roads and the dependency of other aspects' such as economic opportunities etc. it will be necessary to research the conditions of all these roads, as well as the condition and localities of transport facilities.

#### 4.11.1.1 ROAD FREIGHT

Road freight volumes in the municipality are indicated by **Map 23: Road Freight**. As would be expected, the N3 traversing the municipality shows freight volumes of more than 30 million tons per annum. The N3 serves as a national strategic transport route and its influence on the municipality is limited, as it only serves to channel heavy transport and freight through the municipality to destinations outside of the municipal area. The provincial

road that runs west to east towards Balmoral shows slight volumes of road freight (< 1 Million Tons per annum). This can be assumed to be because of the road transport activities of the Commercial farming in the area and the link with the N3 for further logistical purposes.

#### 4.11.1.2 RAIL FREIGHT

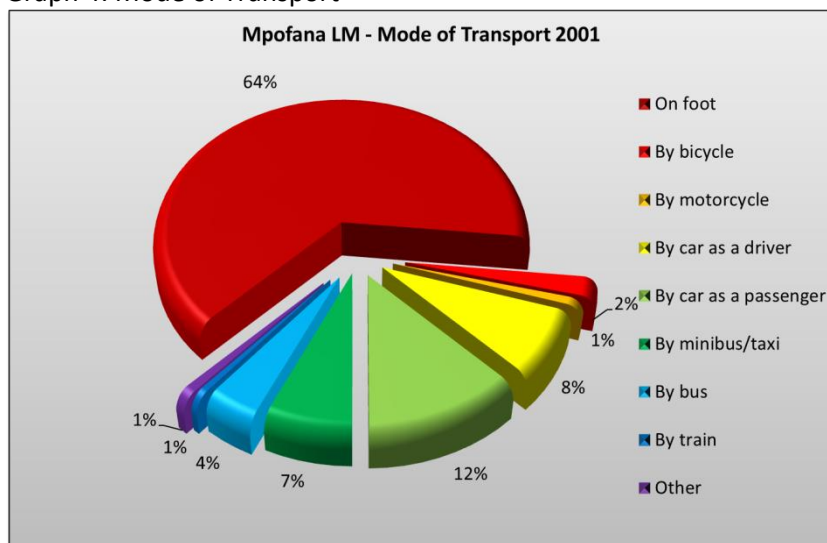
The Durban-Ladysmith-Volksrust (and beyond to Union in Gauteng) route is the main line between Durban and Gauteng, and is known as Natcor by the railway administration. It is regarded as the most important general freight rail route in South Africa, having carried over 20 million tons of traffic on various portions of the route during the railway administration's 2005/2006 financial year.

Much the same pattern for rail freight is observed in terms of high volumes of rail freight adjacent to the N3, along the railway line linking the Durban Metropolitan area with Pietermaritzburg and the Gauteng Highveld area.

#### 4.11.2 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

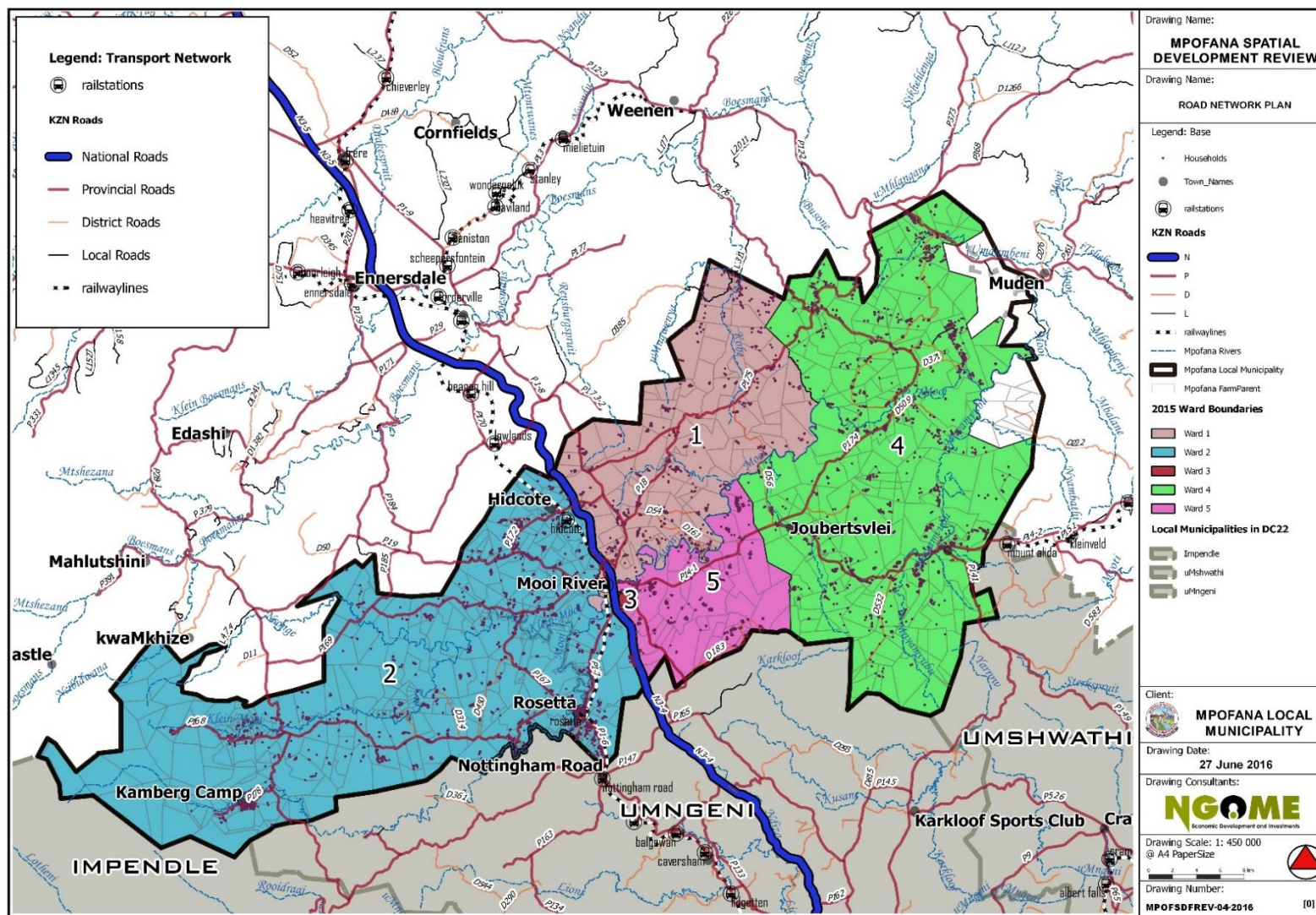
From the statistical distribution of modes of transports mainly utilised by residents it is evident that the largest portion of the population (64%) are dependent on travelling on foot and thus with no or limited access to affordable public transportation. This implies first of all, the lack of funds to utilise public transport, or the lack of an adequate public transport system. Further to this, transport by car as passenger (12%), by car as driver (8%) and by minibus/taxi (7%) are the next most popular modes of transport. This also relates to the remoteness of some of the areas, as limited road infrastructure exists which allows taxis or buses to reach these remote areas. The last scenario is the most likely of the scenarios, as very few well-maintained lower order roads exist. The three aspects combined, is an indication of the general poverty levels of this area. With the high dependency on the lower order nodes, it is necessary to ensure proper transport infrastructure exist, especially with the view of creating economic growth in the municipality, which positively affects everybody. Should the residents not have proper access to opportunities; the initiatives will not be successful.

Graph 4: Mode of Transport



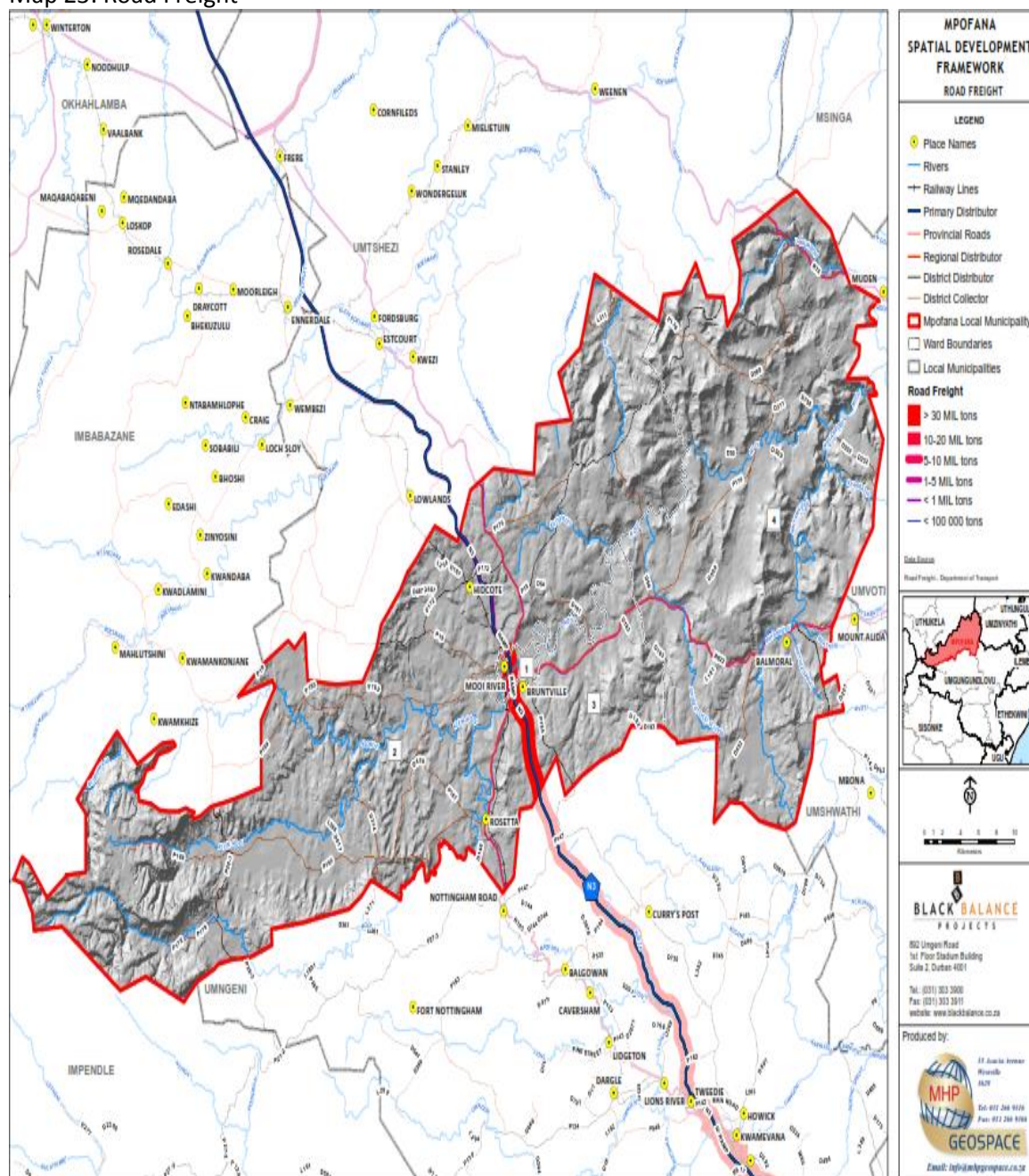
Source: Stats SA Census 2001

Map 22: Road Network





Map 23: Road Freight



The SDF in conjunction with the transport planning of the municipality should aim to address these needs of the communities, by identifying possible transportation and connection routes, as well as inter modal transfer facilities.

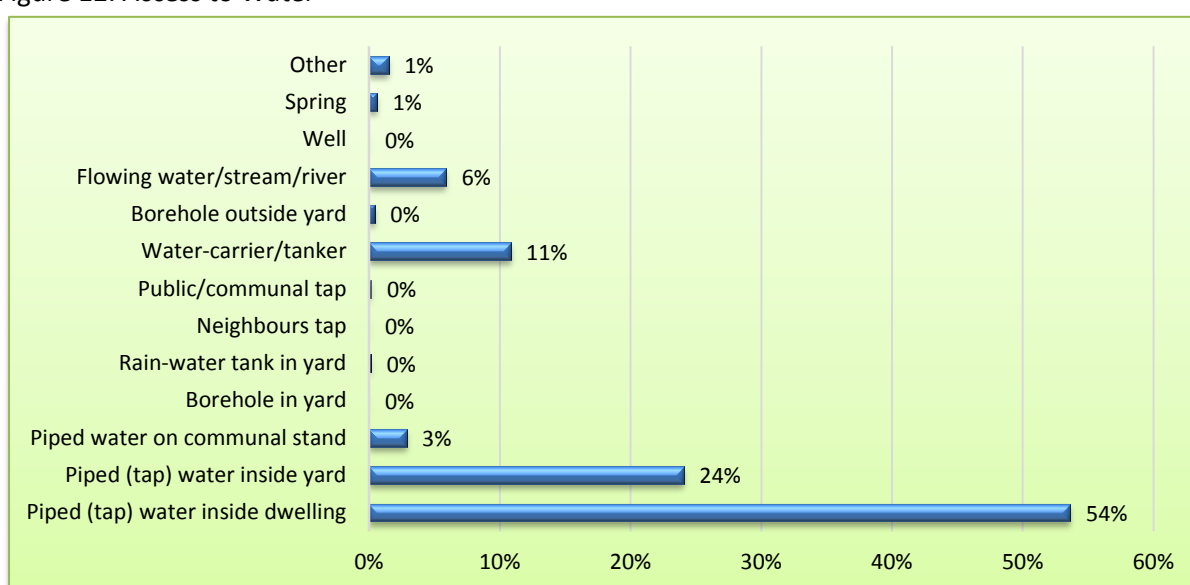


### 4.11.3 SERVICES

#### 4.11.3.1 WATER SERVICES

The following figure indicates the percentage of households with access to piped water in Mpofana. It shows that 54% of the households have piped water inside dwelling, 24% have piped inside yard and approximately 11% of the households depend on water carrier/tanker. Some (7%) residents still use river, stream or spring water. Usage of this water could cause an outbreak of waterborne diseases thereby endangering the lives of the community.

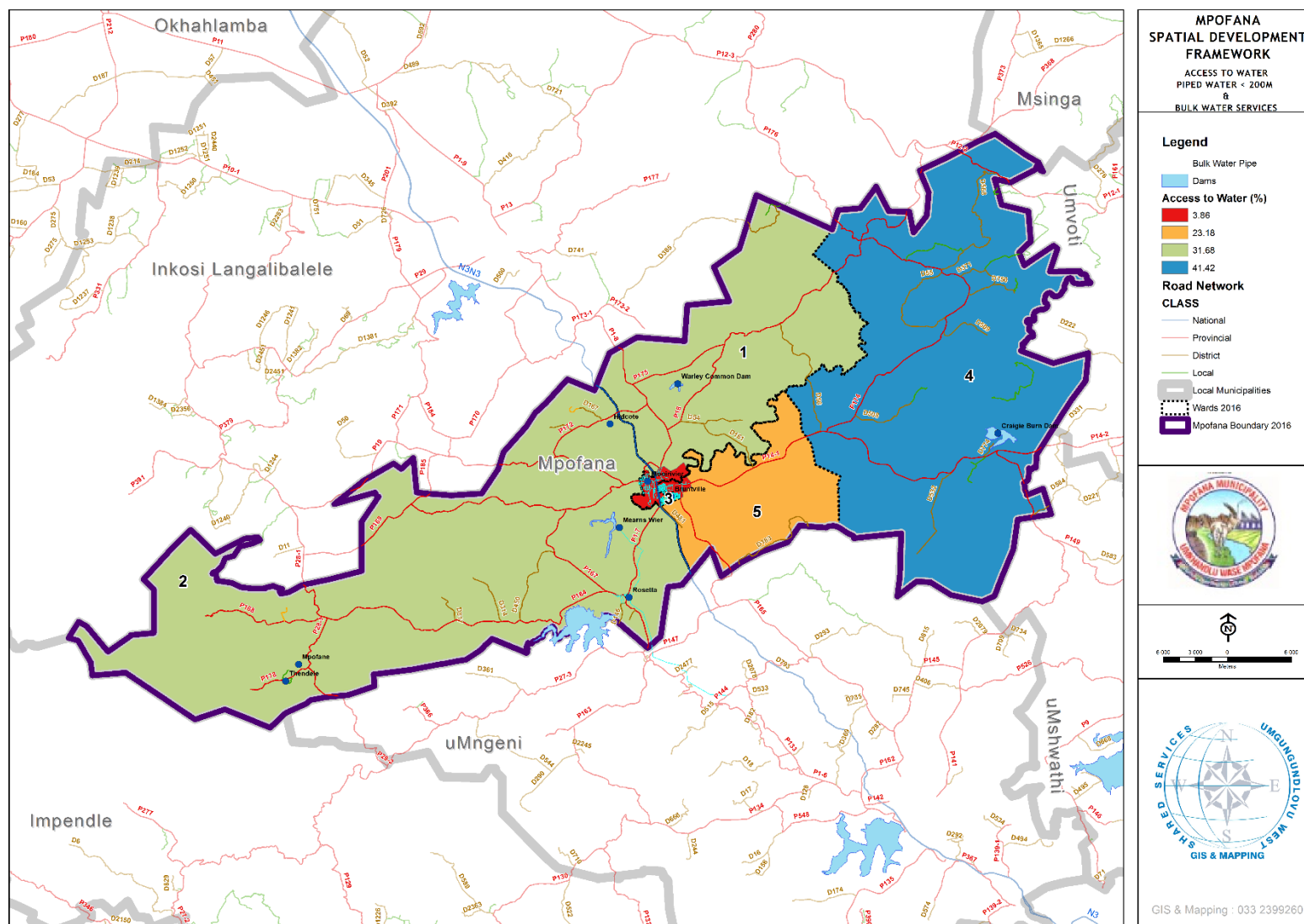
Figure 12: Access to Water



Source: Community Survey

**Map 24** below depicts access to water and bulk water services within Mpofana Municipality.

Map 24: Access to Water &amp; Bulk Water Services



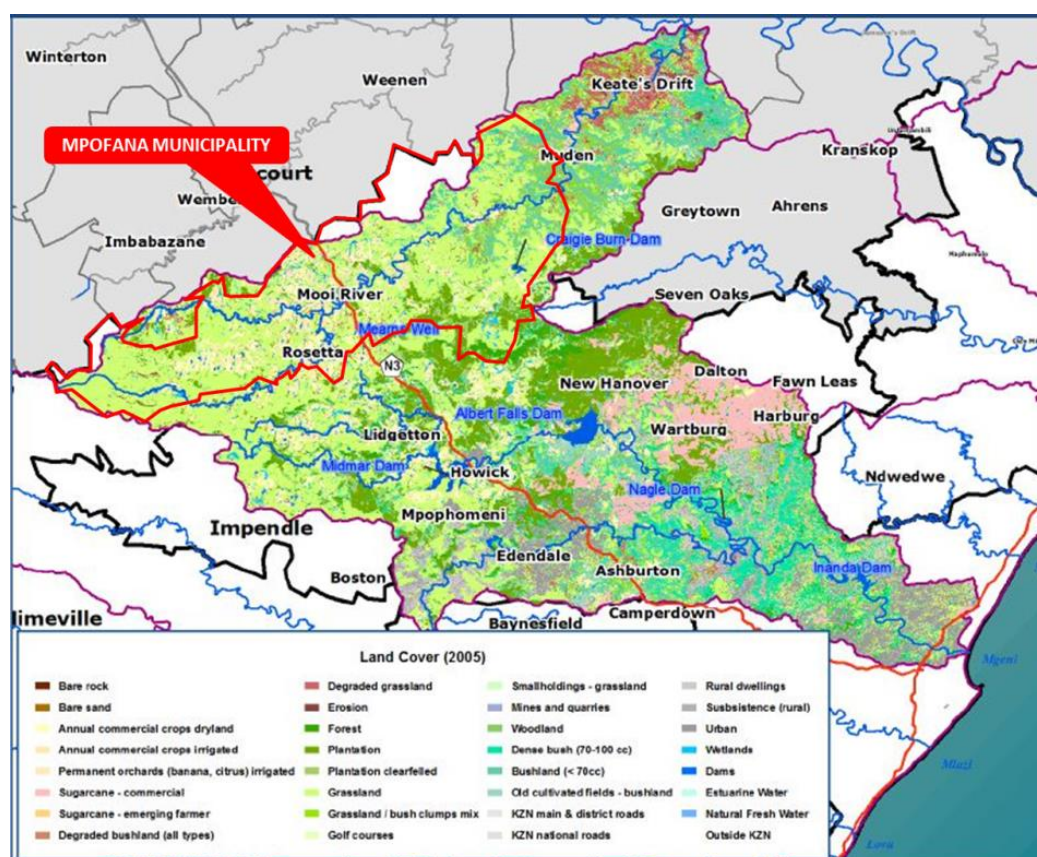
#### 4.11.4 WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY

The Mpofana Municipality falls within the Umgeni/ Mooi Catchment of the Umgeni Operational Region. The Mgeni/Mooi region comprises of the two tertiary catchments of U20 (Mgeni River) and V20 (Mooi River).

The major urban centres of Durban and Pietermaritzburg are situated within the Mgeni catchment. There are a number of other urban and peri-urban centres within this region including Mooi River, Rosetta, Nottingham Road, Howick, Wartburg, Cato Ridge, and the greater surrounds of both Durban and Pietermaritzburg. The urban centres from Howick towards the coast receive their water from the Mgeni system.

According to the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan the demands in the Umgeni catchment currently exceed the available yield. The risk of water restrictions within the next few years is unacceptably high as a result of the ever increasing demands in the uMgeni system.

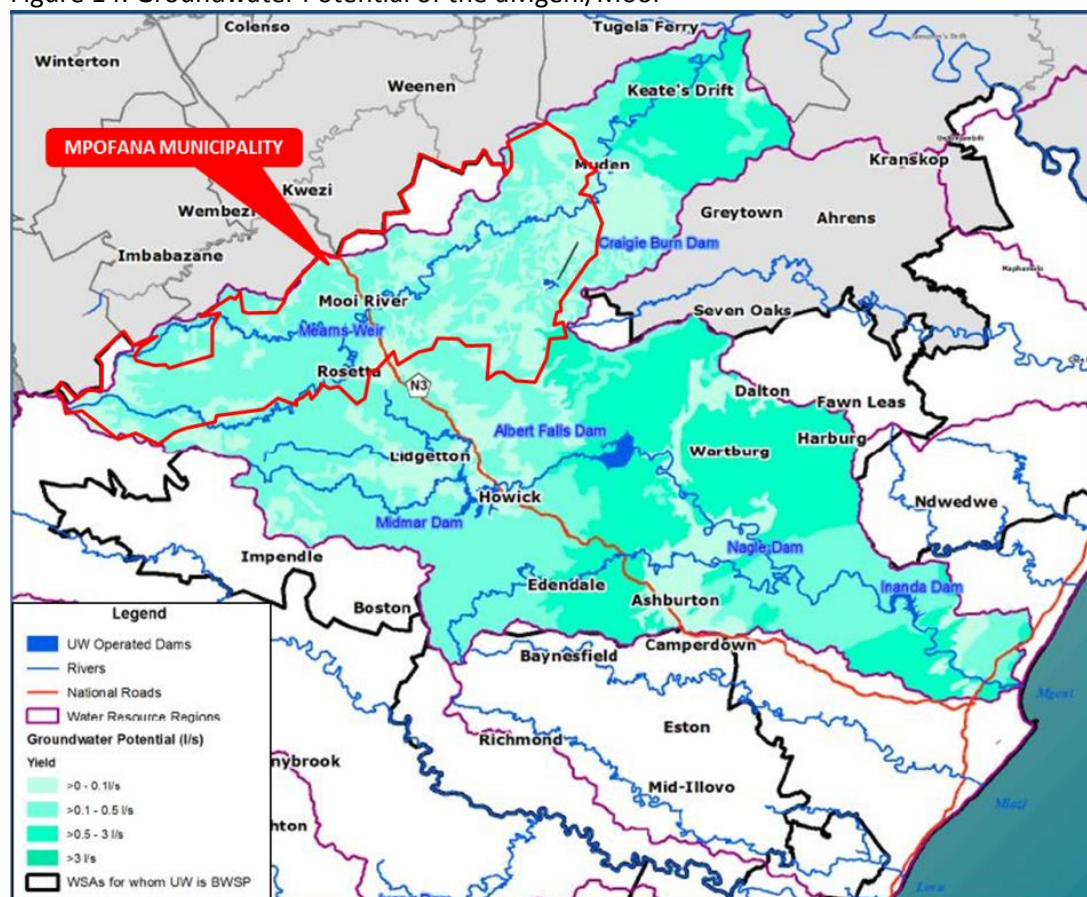
Figure 13: General Layout of uMgeni/Mooi



Source: Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2012

The figures below illustrate the groundwater potential of the Umgeni/Mooi Region. The central area around Albert Falls Dam indicates a yield of  $>3$  l/s, with the northern section of Mpofana Municipality around Means Weir depicting  $>0.1-0.5$  l/s.

Figure 14: Groundwater Potential of the uMgeni/Mooi



Source: Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2012

Significant growth in water demand from the Mgeni system has occurred since the implementation of MMTS-1, such that the required level of assurance of supply is not being met. Therefore it is important that Phase 2 of the Mooi-Mgeni Transfer Scheme is implemented, as it is the project closest to implementation and is the least expensive project per cubic metre of yield obtained. At the end of 2007 the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs instructed the Trans-Calendon Transfer Association (TCTA) to implement this project as quickly as possible in order to augment the existing system and reduce the risk of possible future restrictions.

Two stages were defined in the feasibility study of MMTS-2. In the first stage only Spring Grove Dam (MMTS-2A) would be constructed. During this stage water will be released from Spring Grove Dams Dam down the Mooi River into the impoundment of the Mearns Weir (MMTS-1) from where it will be abstracted and transferred, The Mearns Weir is situated just downstream of the confluence of the Little Mooi and Mooi rivers.

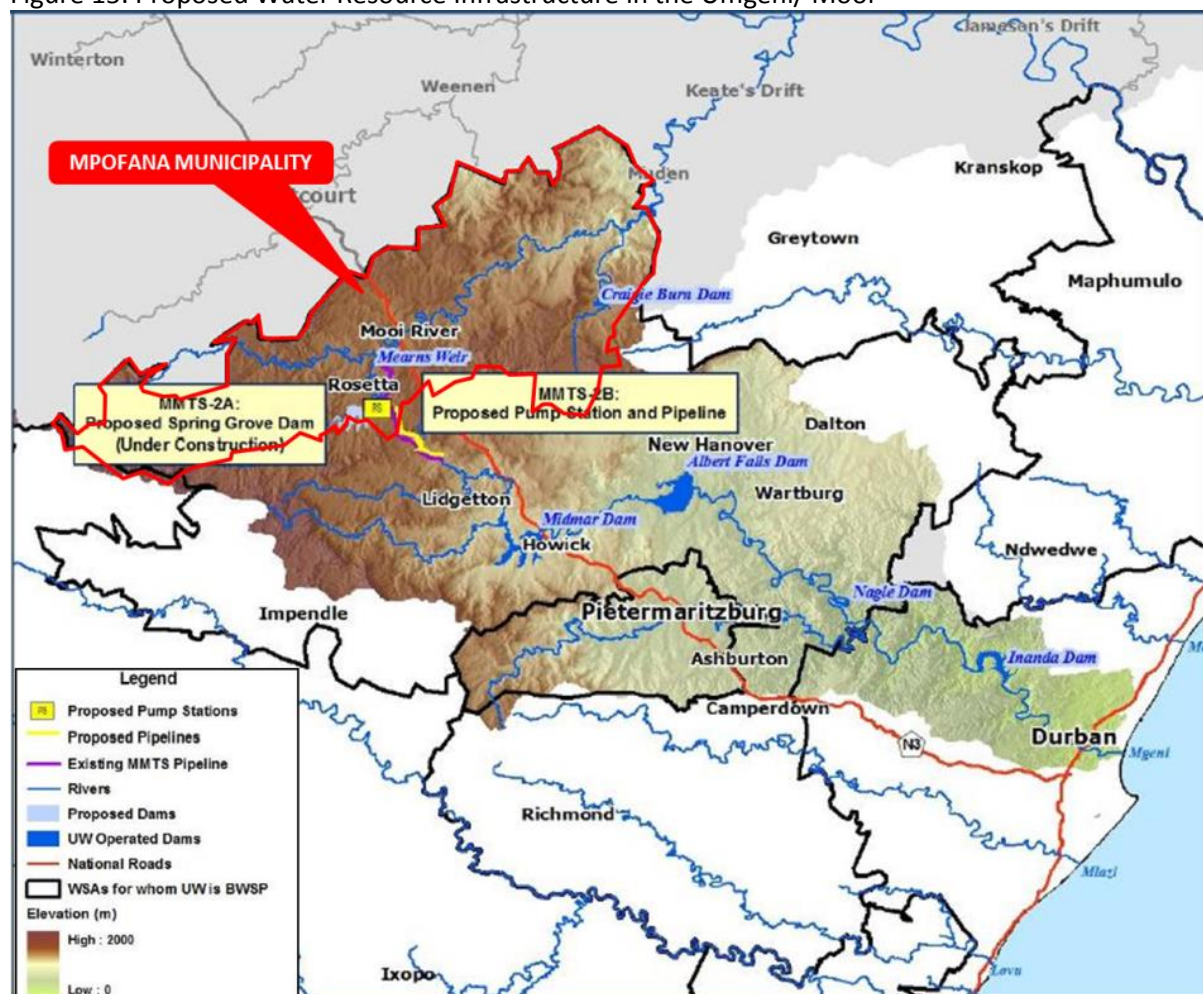
For the second stage (MMTS-2B) a new pumping station would be constructed at Spring Grove Dam from where the bulk of the transfer from the Mooi to the Mgeni River would take place. This would include the construction of a new transfer pipeline from Spring Grove Dam that would, apart from following an initial short route from the dam through an area of smallholdings to the existing transfer route, be following the same route as that of the existing Mearns pipeline, and running parallel to it within the existing servitude, to the discharge point in the Mpofana River. Salient features of the proposed Spring Grove Dam, as determined during the detailed design phase of the dam are as follows:

- Full supply level: 1 433.50 mASL
- Minimum operating level: 1 408.00 mASL
- Gross storage volume: 139.5 million m<sup>3</sup>
- Water surface area at FSL: 1 021.8 ha

The figure below illustrates the proposed water resource infrastructure within the Umgeni/Mooi Region. Depicted on the figure it is clear that the construction of the Spring Grove dam is underway which will lighten the burden on the current demand of water provision.



Figure 15: Proposed Water Resource Infrastructure in the Umgeni/ Mooi



Source: Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2012

#### 4.11.5 CLIMATE CHANGE

The Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan make reference that that the climate is changing globally and that this will have an amplified impact on water resources and therefore on water security and supply. In South Africa, the Department of Environment Affairs (DEA) is designated to lead the country's climate change agenda, guided by their recently adopted Long Term Mitigation Strategy on Climate Change. Umgeni Water developed a framework to guide its efforts towards quantifying the possible impacts of a changing climate on its business. At the core of the framework is a hydrological model wherein rainfall and temperature are altered to represent possible scenarios of the impact of future climates on runoff in rivers. The most up-to-date science has been used in this assessment but unfortunately these results are far from conclusive because performing impact studies, such as water resources, based on scenarios of future climates is relatively new and would therefore need more available data to depict any changes that might occur in the Mpofana Municipality.

According to the UMDM Draft Water Services Development Plan, total backlog for water supply provision across the district is at 13% of the households and is 14% for sanitation

supply. This is a marked improvement on the back log estimated by both Census information and the DWAF NIS system.

Table 16: Total backlog for water supply provision

LM	No. of households	Houses served with water	Houses served with sanitation	Water Backlog	Sanitation Backlog
uMshwathi (KZN 221)	21,230	12,053	10,131	4,156 (20%)	5,844 (28%)
uMngeni (KZN 222)	24,172	14,921	14,935	2,481 (10%)	2,481 (10%)
(KZN 223)	<b>9,373</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>407 (4%)</b>	<b>614 (7%)</b>
Impendle (KZN 224)	6,968	4,366	3,225	1,682 (24%)	2,683 (39%)
Mkhambathini (KZN 226)	14,116	5,941	8,204	2,561 (18%)	234 (2%)
Richmond (KZN 227)	16,445	11,294	10,583	830 (5%)	1,463 (9%)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>92,304</b>	<b>53,002</b>	<b>51,306</b>	<b>12,118 (13%)</b>	<b>13,320 (14%)</b>

Source: UMDM Draft Water Services Development Plan Backlog Study

From the table above, it can be deduced that water services are in place and water backlog only show 4 % which clearly doesn't state the same as the 2011 statistics. Water services infrastructure upgrade and development is regarded as the important tool to attract investors and improve economic development in the municipality. The municipality has a combination of agricultural, domestic and industrial sector uses.

#### 4.11.5.1 SANITATION SERVICES

The statistical Data from Stats SA distinguishes between all types of sanitation services provided to the communities.

- Flush toilet with sewer
- Flush toilet with septic Tank
- Chemical Toilet
- Pit Latrine with Ventilation
- Pit Latrine without Ventilation

The obvious long term target is to provide all residents with waterborne sanitation and sewer but households with one of the above listed forms of sanitation are considered as serviced. Table 12 shows that majority (72%) of the households in Mpofana use flush toilets and the rest (28%) use pit latrines. Mpofana is the second most well serviced with flush toilets in the district after uMngeni (77%). Although the 2016 statistics show positive signs in terms of sanitation provision is still only 72 % of the total households that have access to serviced sanitation. Wards 4 require attention with regards to provision of sanitation services.

Table 17: Access to Sanitation

Sanitation	uMshwathi	uMngeni	Impendle	Msunduzi	Mkhambathini	Richmond	Mpofana
Flush toilet	20%	77%	5%	57%	12%	22%	72%
Chemical toilet	28%	11%	7%	12%	1%	8%	0%
Pit latrine	51%	12%	88%	29%	73%	69%	28%
Ecological toilet	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%
Bucket toilet	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Community Survey 2016

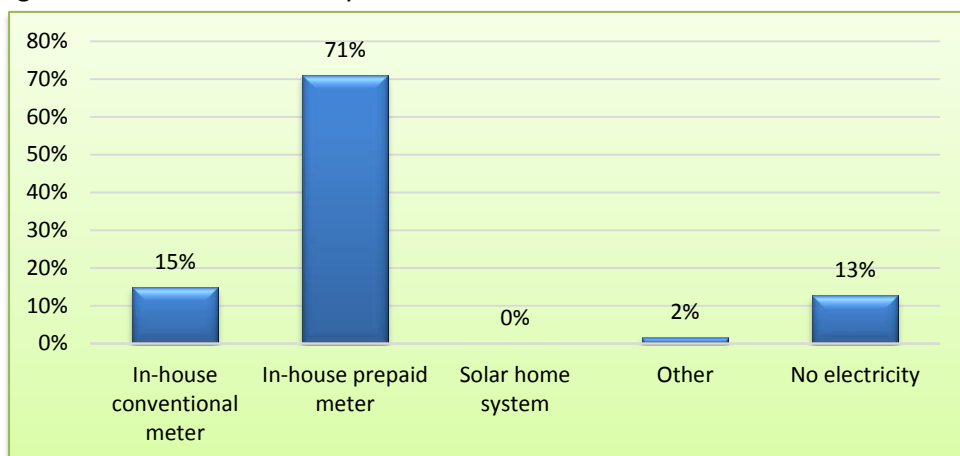
#### 4.11.5.2 ELECTRICITY NETWORK

**Map 25: Electricity Network** depicts the number of people with access to electricity in the local municipality.

Electricity infrastructure is widely spread throughout the municipality, but falls short of providing access to households in the north, north east and eastern border of the municipality. According to Community Survey 2016 approximately 86% of the households in the municipality have access to electricity and about 13% have no access to electricity. Majority of households that do not have access to electrical infrastructure are in ward 4. This can be assumed to be due to the undulating landscape and scattered and relatively remote nature of households in this area.

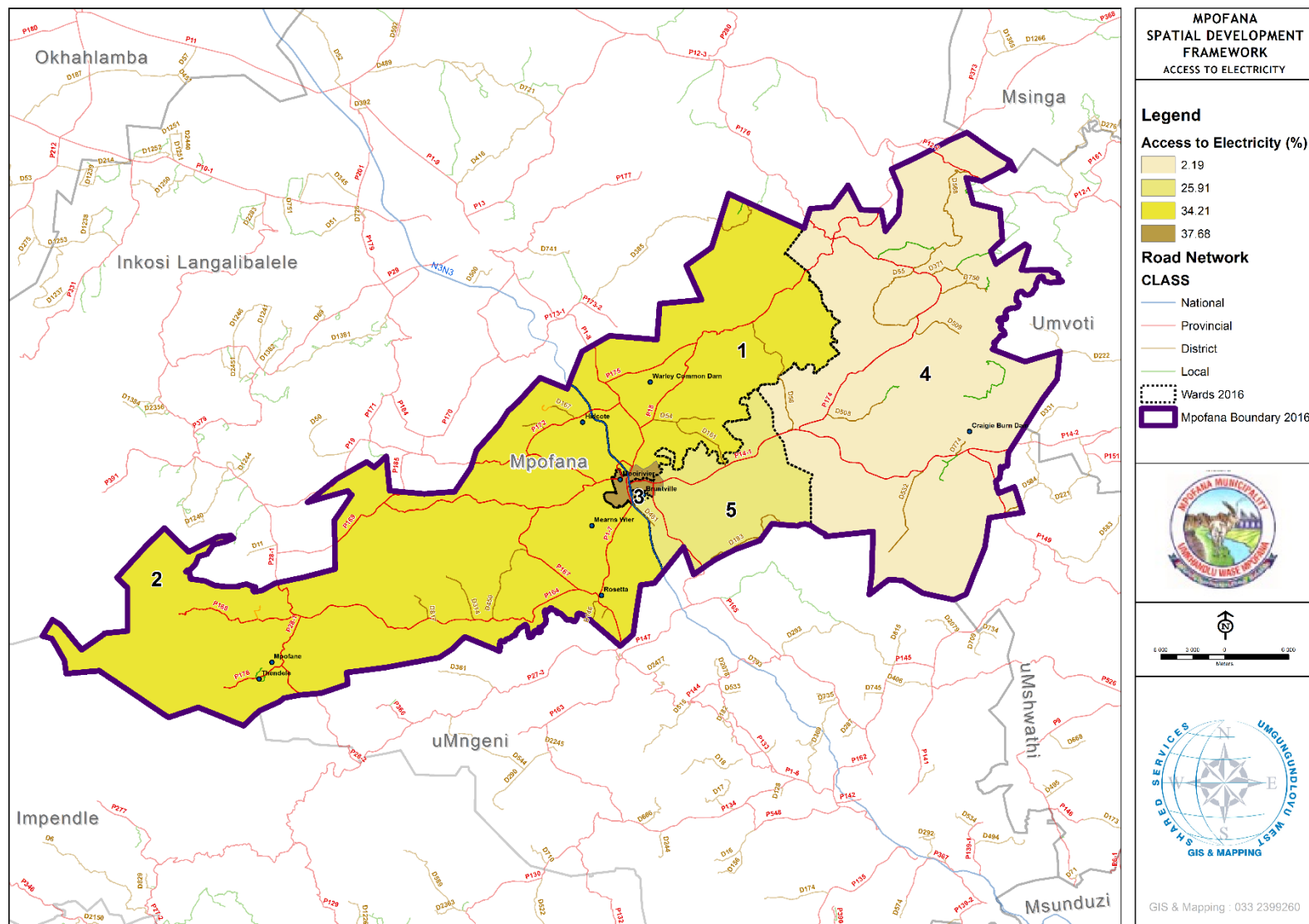
There is a clear concentration of available electricity networks for commercial farming activities in the central parts of the municipality especially west of the Town Mooi River.

Figure 16: Access to Electricity



Source: Community Survey 2016

Map 25: Electricity Network





#### 4.11.5.3 ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES PROVISION REQUIREMENTS

The analysis of infrastructure and service provision in the prior sections of the document identified several existing and future development needs for various nodes/areas. The table below present a summary of infrastructure and service provision needed in Mpofana Municipality.

NO	LOCATION / NODE	INFRASTRUCTURE OR SERVICE	QTY	YEAR				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Mooi River Node	Housing projects						
2	Rosetta Node	Preschool Facilities	1				X	
		Emergency Service Facilities	1					X
		Police Station Mobile	1					X
		Church	1					
		Pension Pay Point	1		X			
		Post Office	1				X	
		Bus Service on Regular Basis	1		X			
		Taxi Rank	1					X
	Tendele Node	Preschool Facilities	1				X	
		Clinic	1					
		Church	1				X	
		Pension Pay Point	1			X		
		Bus Service on Regular Basis	1		X			
		Taxi Rank	1					X
	Rietvlei Node	Preschool Facilities	1				X	
		Clinic	1					X
		Church	1					X
		Pension Pay Point	1			X		
		Bus Service on Regular Basis	1				X	
		Taxi Rank	1					X
	UMkholwane	Preschool Facilities	1					X
		Clinic	1					X
		Church	1				X	
		Pension Pay Point	1			X		
		Bus Service on Regular Basis	1		X			
		Taxi Rank	1					X

## 4.12 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The Municipality is based in Mooi River, in the northern periphery of uMgungundlovu District Municipality. Mooi River is the major commercial and industrial centre within the Municipality. It is a hub of commercial activity developed with chain retail stores as well as local businesses. It serves as a local commercial centre within the threshold of the Municipal boundaries. The municipality has however not experienced substantial investment in the commercial sector over the last few years but its strategic location still offers huge opportunities for such investments.

### 4.12.1 SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPAL GVA/GDP

**Figure 17** below presents the growth in gross value added for Mpofana Municipality from 2005 to 2015. The figure indicates that the Gross Value Added (GVA) for Mpofana Municipality has steadily experienced growth. The GVA in 2005 was recorded at 1136m and rose to 16790m in 2015. Over the last five year period, Mpofana Municipality experienced an average growth rate of 4%.

Figure 17: Sector Contribution to Mpofana GDP (Gross Domestic Products)



Source: Quantec Easy Data 2016

#### 4.12.1.1 GVA / GDP PROJECTIONS

Assuming the Municipality GVA growth rate remains at constant 4% per year, it is estimated that by 2020 the Municipal GVA will be around 2041 billion, and 2576 billion in 2026. The municipality should therefore plan and implement strategies that respond to this growth. **Table 18** below depicts the estimated GVA projections.

Table 18: GVA Projections 2017 - 2026

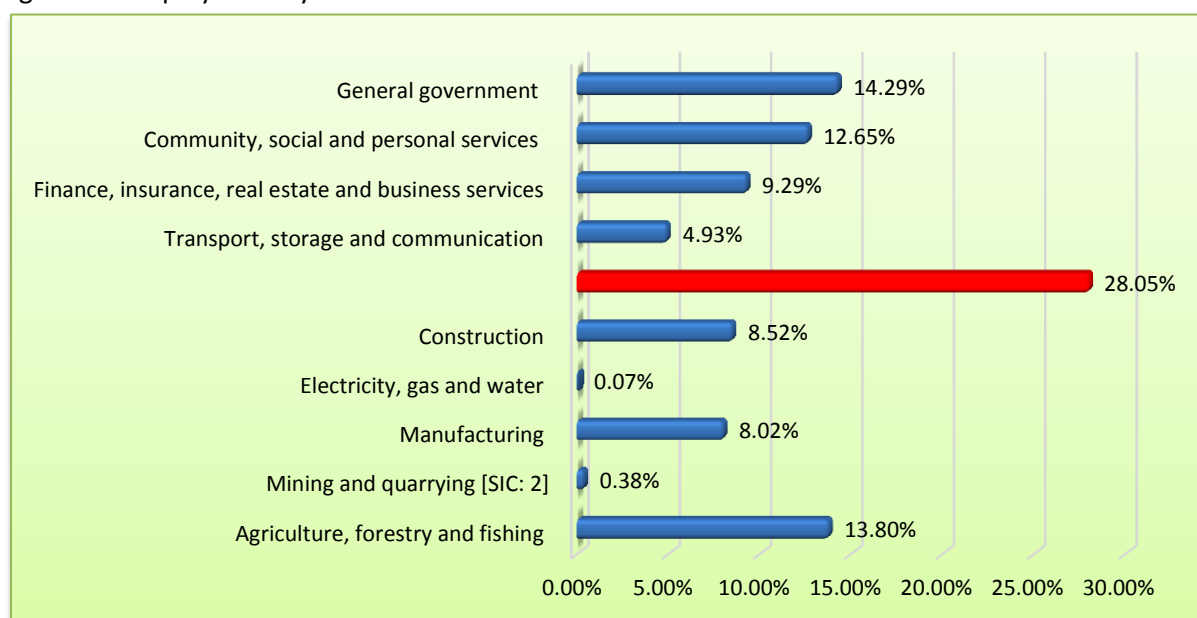
Year	Total	Year	Total
2005	763	2016	1 746
2006	791	2017	1 815
2007	795	2018	1 888
2008	911	2019	1 963
2009	1 030	2020	2 041
2010	1 136	2021	2 122
2011	1 196	2022	2 204
2012	1 332	2023	2 291
2013	1 446	2024	2 383
2014	1 573	2025	2 477
2015	1 679	2026	2 576

Source: Quantec Easy Data 2016

#### 4.12.2 EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS

Wholesale and retail trade sector is the main job contributor to the municipal population. The sector employs approximately 28.5% of the municipal labour market. This sector is followed by general government services 14.2%, agricultural sector 13.8% and community Services 12,6%. Agriculture was the biggest employment contributor employing almost 45% of the labour market in 2001. This is an indication that the sector has substantially declined.

Figure 18: Employment by Sector



Source: Quantec Easy Data 2016

#### 4.12.2.1 EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Approximately 42% of the population is economically active. The number of people absorbed in the labour market is fairly encouraging as it is more than half of all economically active people of the municipal area. There is a need for the municipality to facilitate the growth of key sectors of the municipal economy such as agriculture and commercial. This can be achieved by investing on massive economic infrastructure, provision of investment incentives that will attract investors to Mpofana, etc.

Table 19: Employment Trends

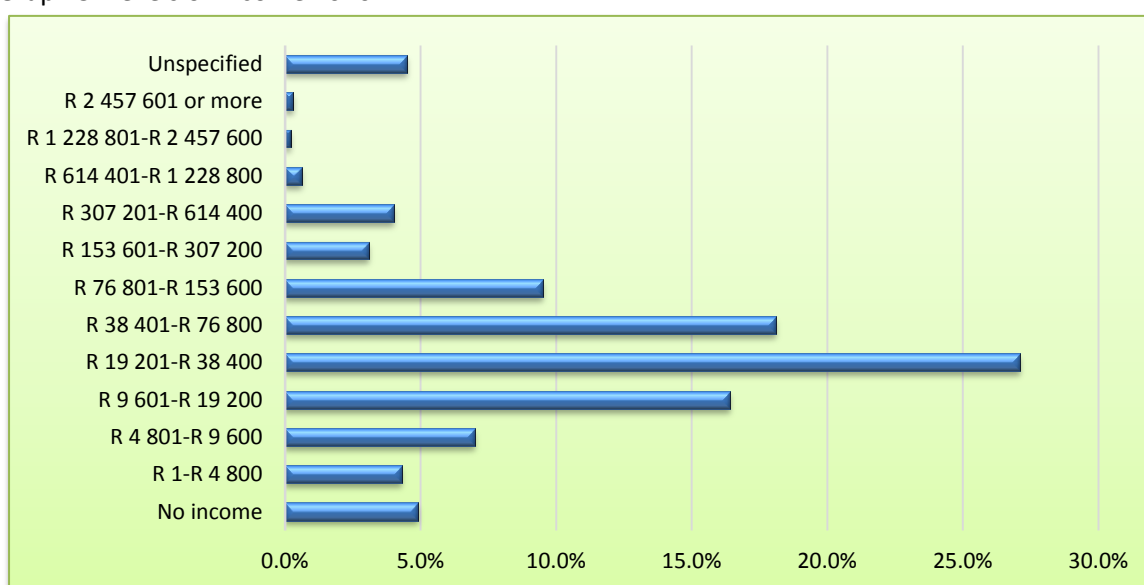
Descriptions		No	%
<b>Population -</b>		37 391	100
<b>Not economically active</b>		10 980	31,71
<b>Unspecified</b>		9 420	27,20
<b>Labour force/Economically active</b>	Total	14 614	42,2
	Employed - Formal and informal - Total	11 379	77,9
	Unemployed	3 235	22,1

Source: Quantec Easy Data 2016

#### 4.12.1 LEVELS OF INCOME

Average annual income levels serve as an important tool when assessing a local area's level of socio-economic development. It reflects the living standards of a person and influences factors such as asset ownership. An integral part of the economic structure of an area is the spending power and multiplier effect of spending within the local economy. The following table provides an indication of the levels of income in Mpofana.

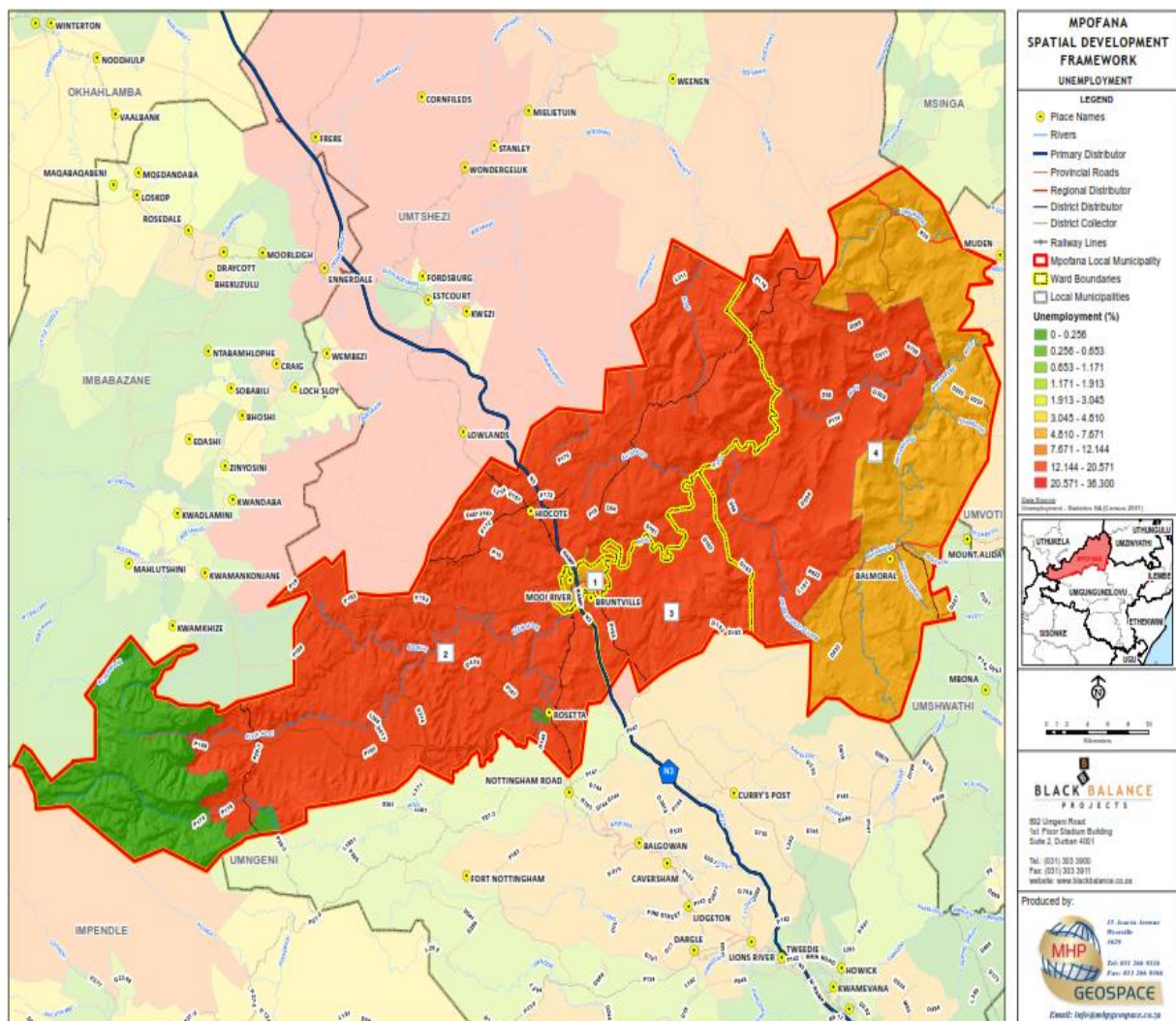
Graph 5: Levels of Income 2016



Source: Quantec Easy Data 2016

- Majority of the population (27.1%) has income ranging between R 19 201-R 38 400. This provides an indication that the internal spending power of the population in Mpfofana Municipality is fairly.
- The second largest proportion of people (18.1%) earn between R 38 401-R 76 800 per annum, followed by 16.4% of households which earn between R9600 and R19200.
- People with no income constitute 4.9% of the overall Municipality. This group has limited spending power and needs to be supported.

Map 1: Unemployment Distribution





#### 4.12.2 POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

The occurrence and distribution of poverty can be related to a combination of indicators, including social needs, the Minimum Living Level (MLL) which indicates those areas where the largest number of people is living below the minimum standard of living and the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation serves to combine a number of indicators which cover a range of economic, social and housing issues and needs into a single deprivation classification for an area. As per **Map 26: Index of Multiple Deprivation** shows that there is a higher occurrence of multiple deprivations in the eastern portion of the municipality, and more specifically in ward 4. The central parts of the municipality, specifically wards 1, 2 and 3, show a medium to low level of deprivation, with the balance being low-medium.

Social needs, as depicted on **Map 27** illustrate **Social needs**; much the same pattern of distribution and also partially inform the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The eastern and central parts around Mooi River have medium social needs, with the remaining areas having medium to low social needs.

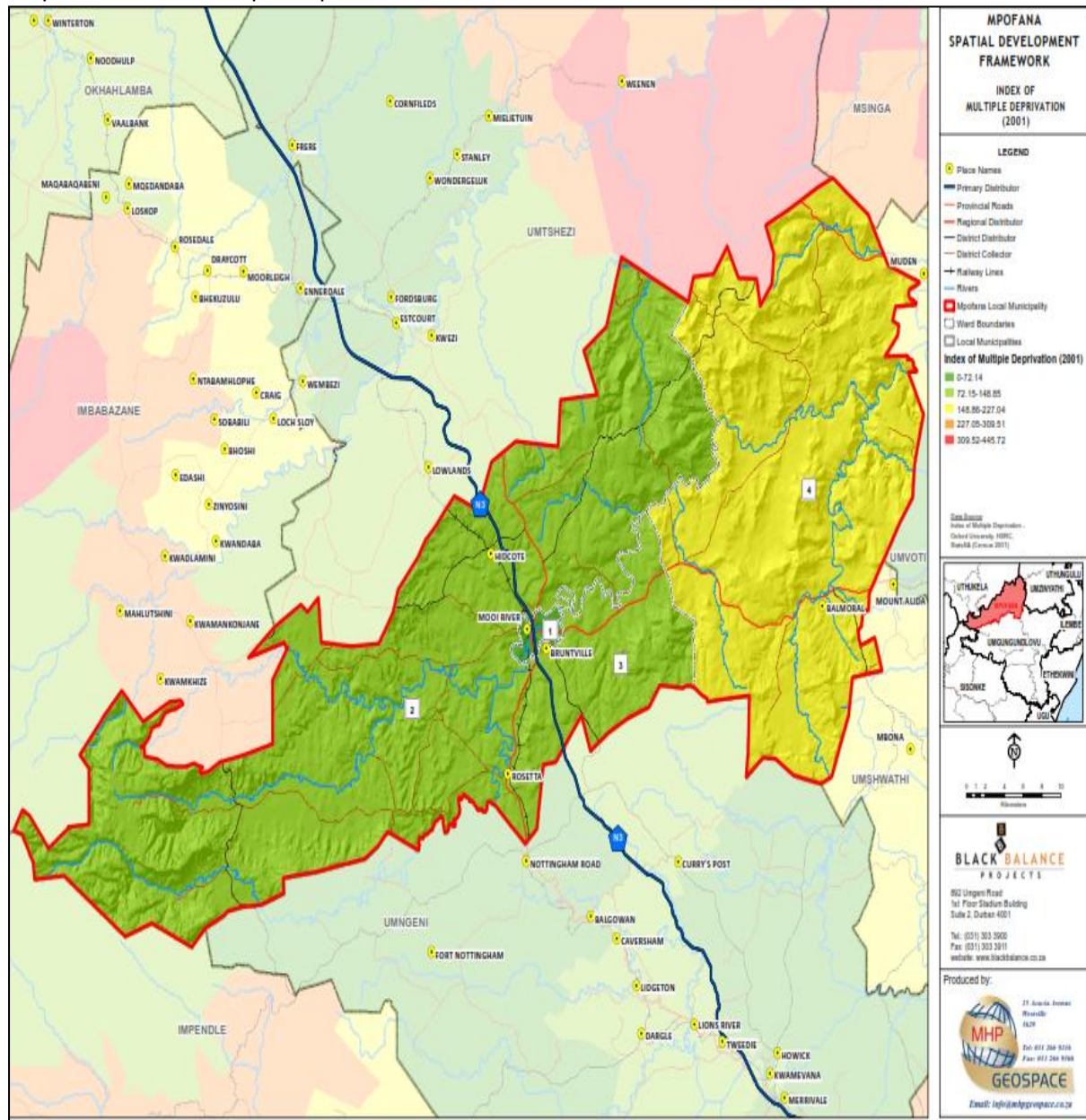
#### 4.12.3 TOURISM RESOURCES

Tourism resources are limited throughout the municipality and **Map 28: Tourism Assets** endeavours to identify some points and areas of interest which might contribute to the tourism industry in the municipality. These resources include resources which relate to geographic attributes, cultural interests or natural/ecological sites and attractions. Sites with tourism potential are scattered throughout the municipality and some with particular potential include the Nature reserves, being Cragieburn Nature Reserve, Karkloof Nature Reserve and Kamberg Nature Reserve. Added to this, are other tourist attractions like the Zulu Falls with accommodation in Mooi River.

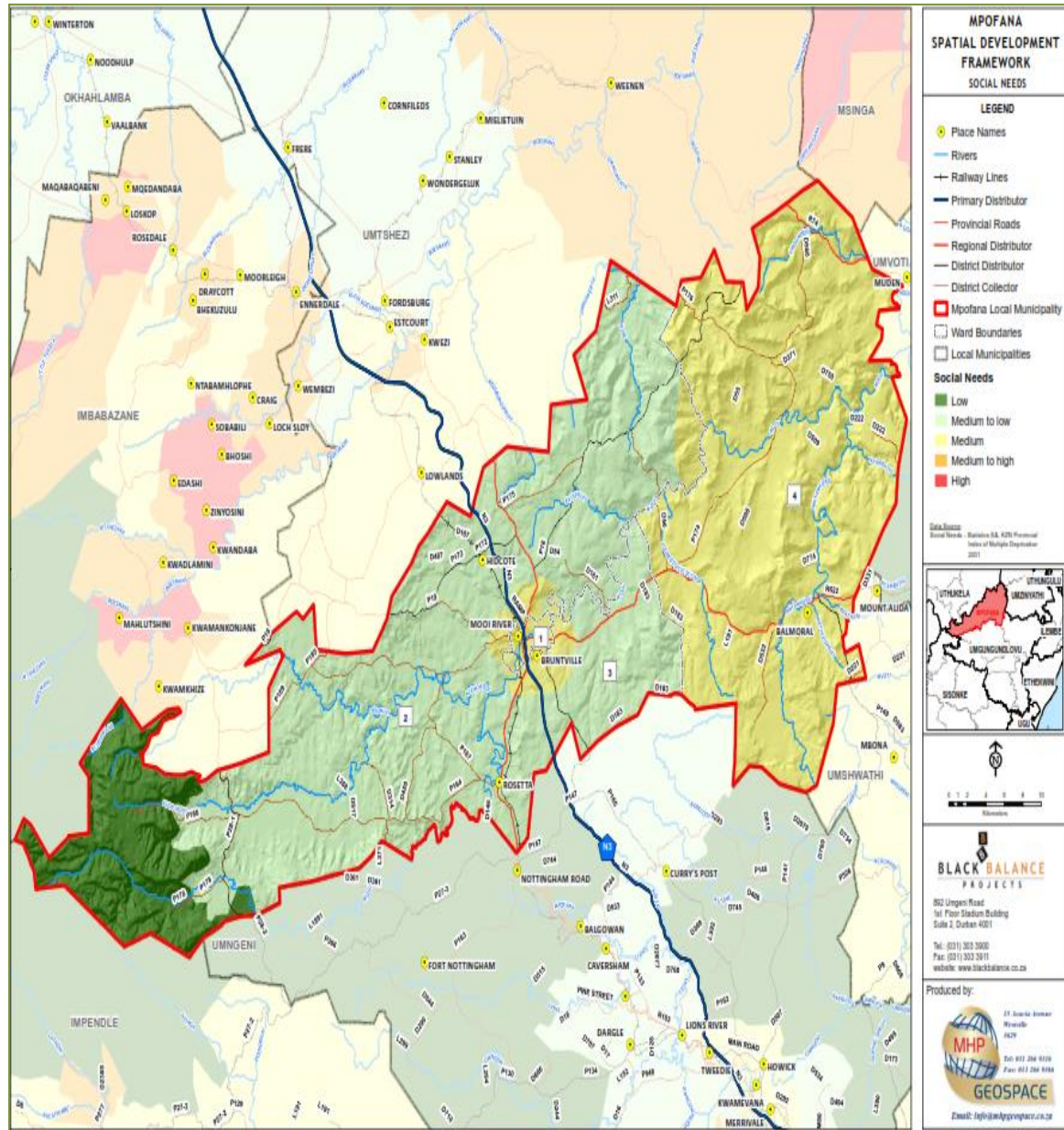
The natural landscape in itself also has eco- and adventure tourism potential, like for instance the unique topography of the undulating areas in the north, south and western parts of the municipality.. The identified sites and places of tourism interest and possibilities will serve as a good foundation for tourism development in the municipality and need to be explored for further economic benefit to the residents of the municipality. Added to this, there is an active agro-tourism sector within the municipal borders, and linking with neighbouring areas along the N3 Route. Adventure and Recreational Tourism exists within some of the nature based attractions and other outlying areas within . It includes activities such as river tubing, 4X4 trails, jet skiing, quad biking, abseiling, hiking, hot air ballooning, horse riding/ trails, mountain biking, river Tubing, , open vehicle game drives and trout fishing.

The majority of the tourism facilities (i.e. accommodation) are clustered along the key tourism routes especially R103 to Rosetta and while R622 provide access to Sierra Ranch.

Map 26: Index of Multiple Deprivation

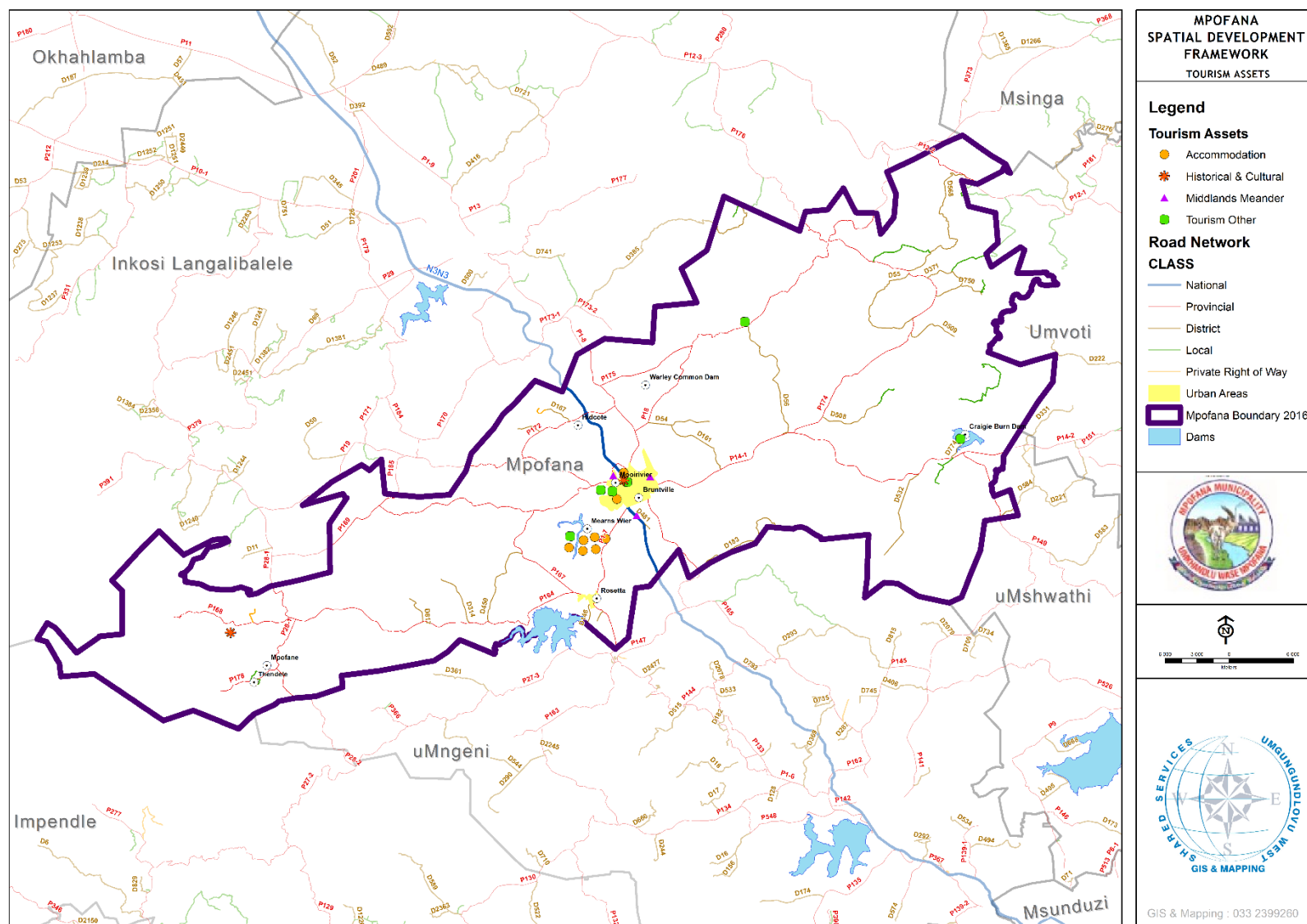


Map 27: Social Needs





Map 28: Tourism Assets

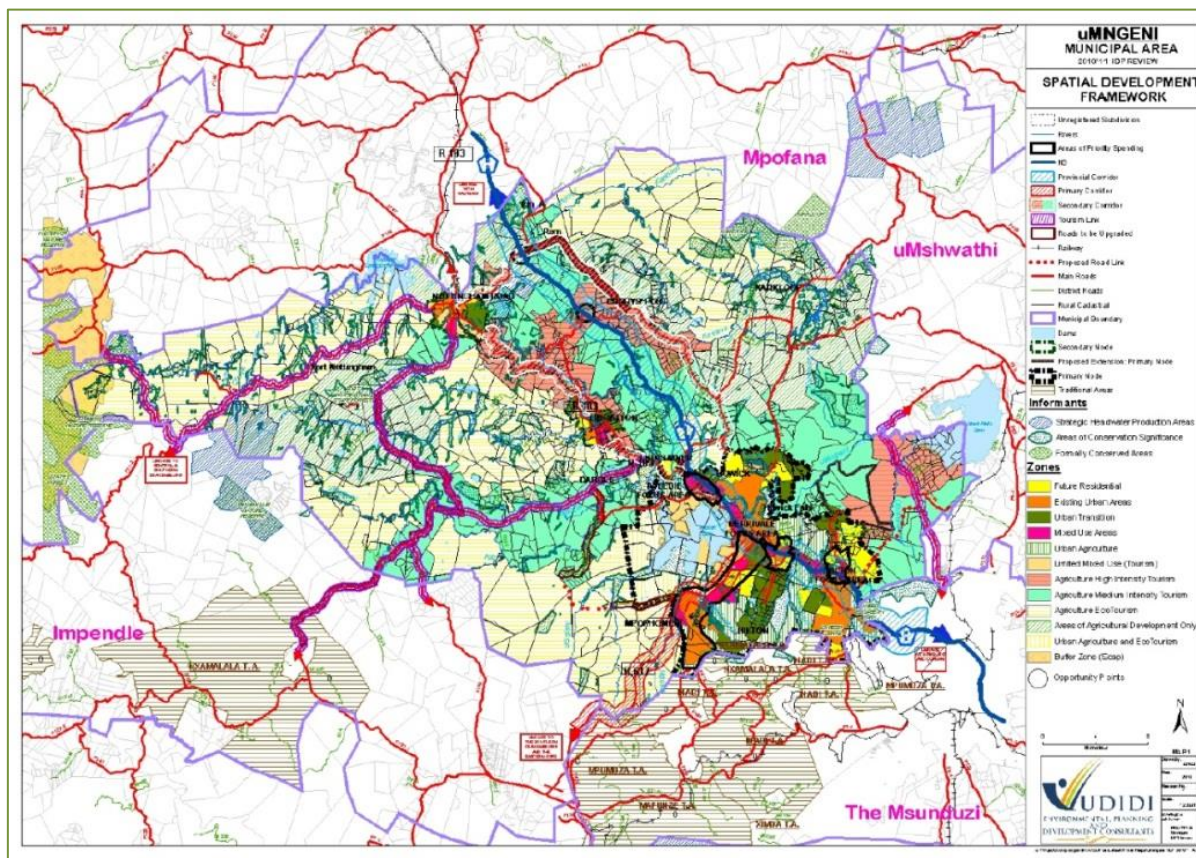


## 5 ALIGNMENT WITH NEIGHBOURING MUNICIPALITIES

### 5.1 UMGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Figure 19 below illustrates the uMgeni SDF:

Figure 19: uMgeni Spatial Development Framework



Source: uMgeni SDF 2010

Table 20: Umngeni Alignment Aspects

Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	The 2010/11 SDF indicates the N3 Provincial Corridor. The link between Howick, and Nottingham Road linking to Mooi River is identified as a Primary Corridor
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	There is need for environmental protection of the Ukhahlamba Drakensburg Area running through the North Western parts of uMgeni linking into Mpofana.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	The joint environmental management of the Ukhahlamba Drakensburg area as well as the agricultural land in the North of uMgeni Municipality linking into the southern parts of Mpofana.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	The continuation of Agriculture Eco Tourism identified in the northern parts of uMgeni may not be replicated in Mpofana.

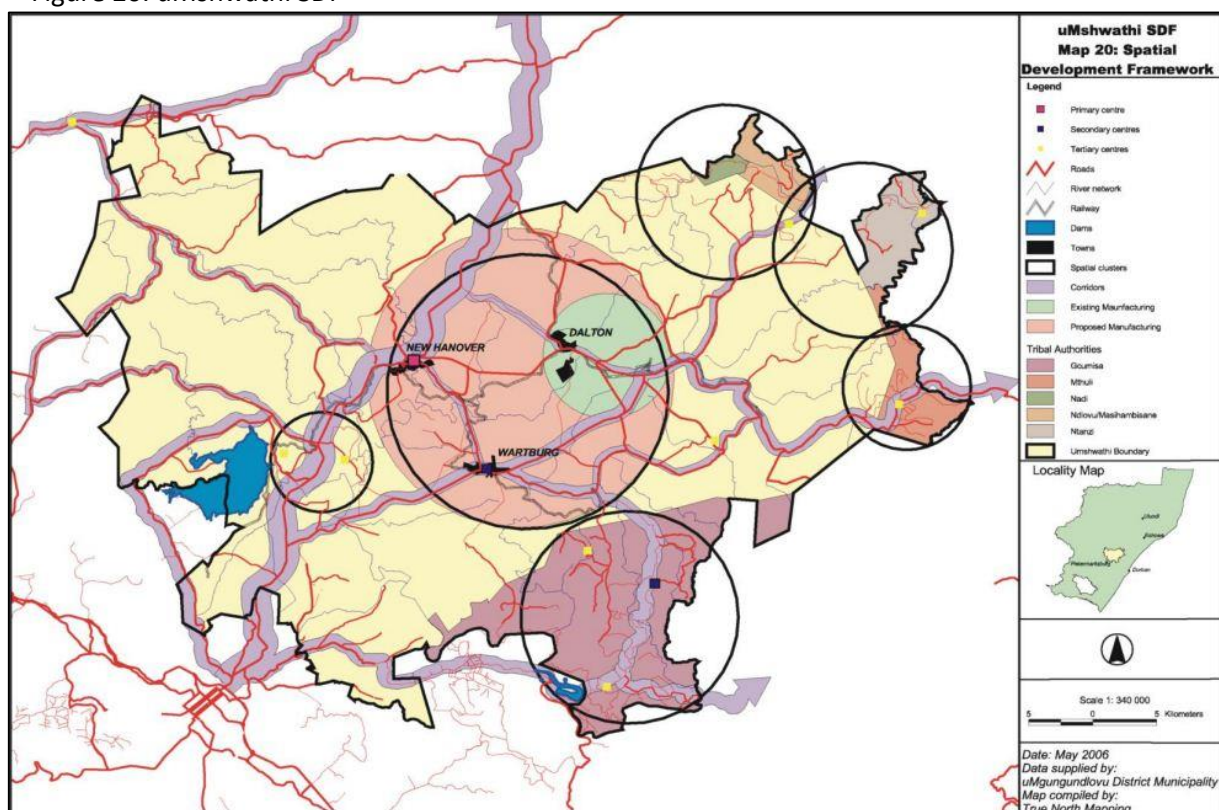
Source: Black Balance Projects



## 5.2 UMSHWATHI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Figure 20 below illustrates the uMshwathi SDF

Figure 20: uMshwathi SDF



Source: uMshwathi SDF 2006

Table 21: uMshwathi LM Alignment Aspects

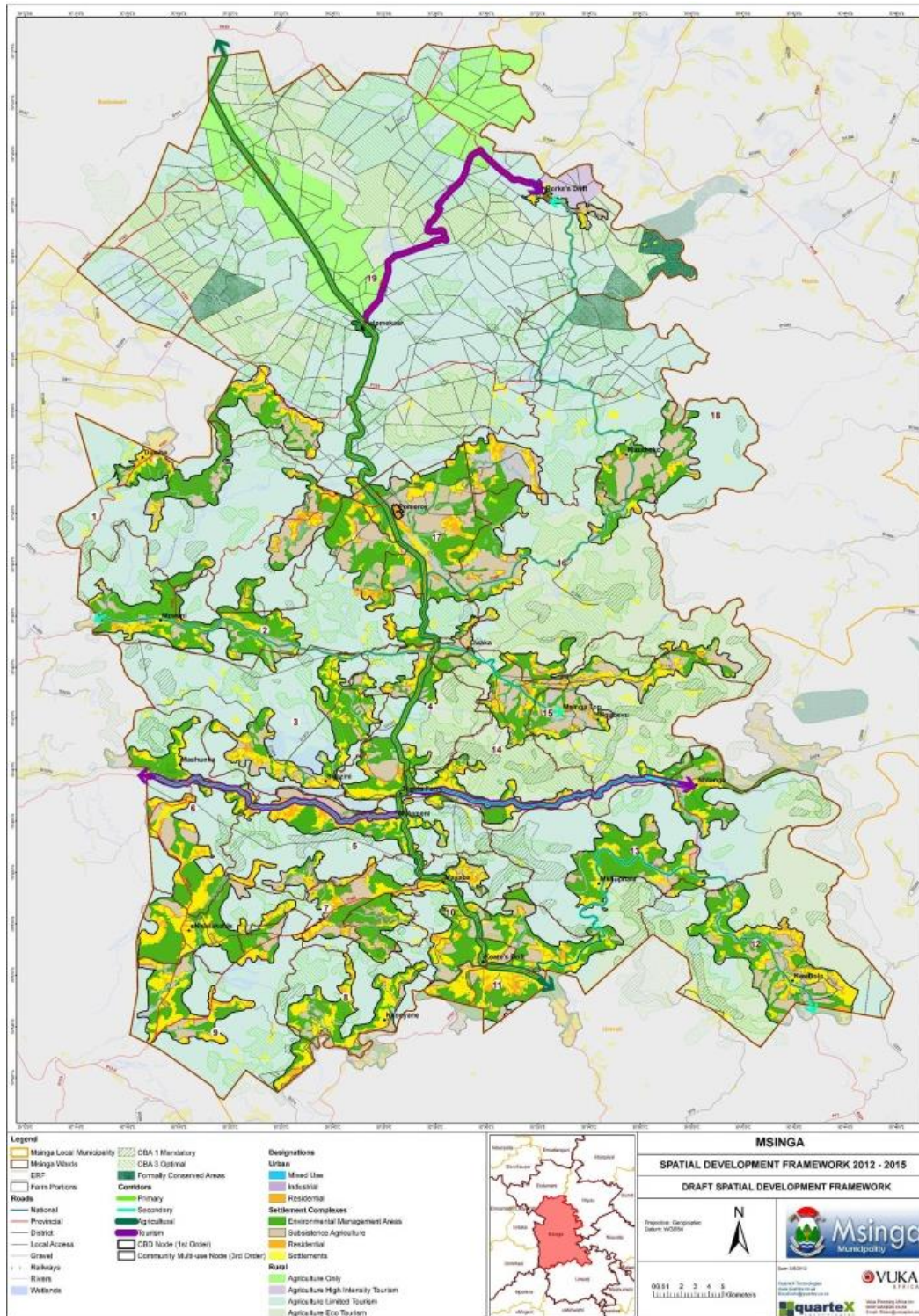
Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	The SDF indicates the link between Pietermaritzburg, New Hanover and Greytown as the main corridor.
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	The uMshwathi SDF does not provide sufficient information to determine the nature of the land use in the area adjacent to Mpofana.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	There is room for agricultural and eco tourism co-operation however the ambiguity of the SDF makes it difficult to identify other specific areas of cooperation.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	The Karkloof Nature Reserve, which falls in the South Eastern parts of Mpofana, is not reflected in the uMshwathi SDF which may affect the conservation efforts of the Mpofana SDF.

Source: Black Balance Projects

## 5.3 MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Figure 21 below illustrates the Msinga SDF

Figure 21: Msinga SDF



Source: Msinga SDF, 2012



Table 22: Msinga Alignment Aspect

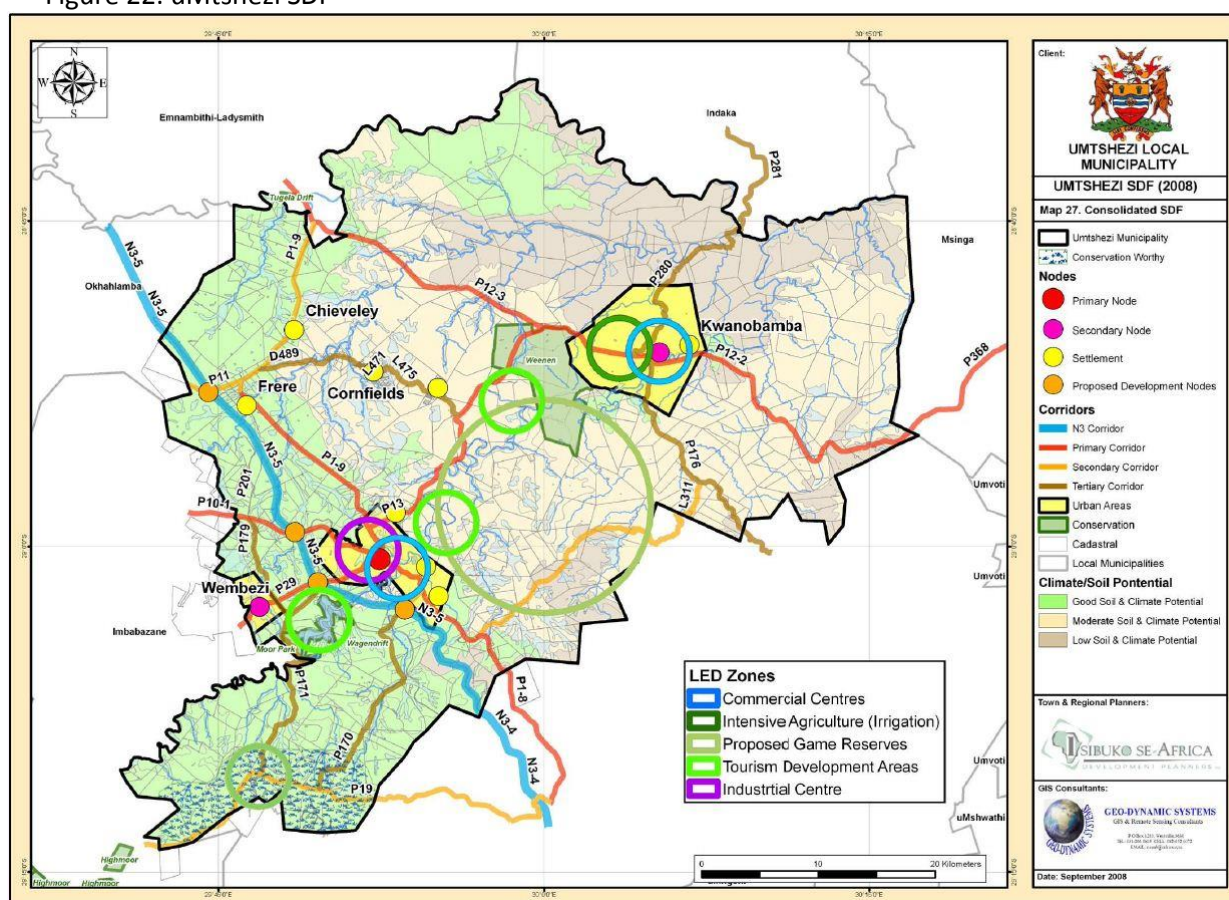
Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	The road linking Greytown to Dundee has been identified as the primary corridor, while the roads linking Helpmekaar to Rorke's Drift, Tugela Ferry to Nhlongo and Mhlumeni to Weenen have been classified as secondary corridors.
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	Msinga is dependent on a river system that runs through the northwestern tip of Mpofana.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	There is need for cooperation in water resource management and land uses in the northwestern parts of Mpofana and the southwestern tip of Msinga as there is some potential of agricultural development in the area.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	The road linking Greytown to Dundee has been identified as the primary corridor, while the roads linking Helpmekaar to Rorke's Drift, Tugela Ferry to Nhlongo and Mhlumeni to Weenen have been classified as secondary corridors.

Source: Black Balance Projects

## 5.4 UMTSHEZI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Figure 22 below illustrates the uMtshezi SDF

Figure 22: uMtshezi SDF



Source: uMtshezi SDF, 2008

Table 23: uMtshezi Alignment Aspect

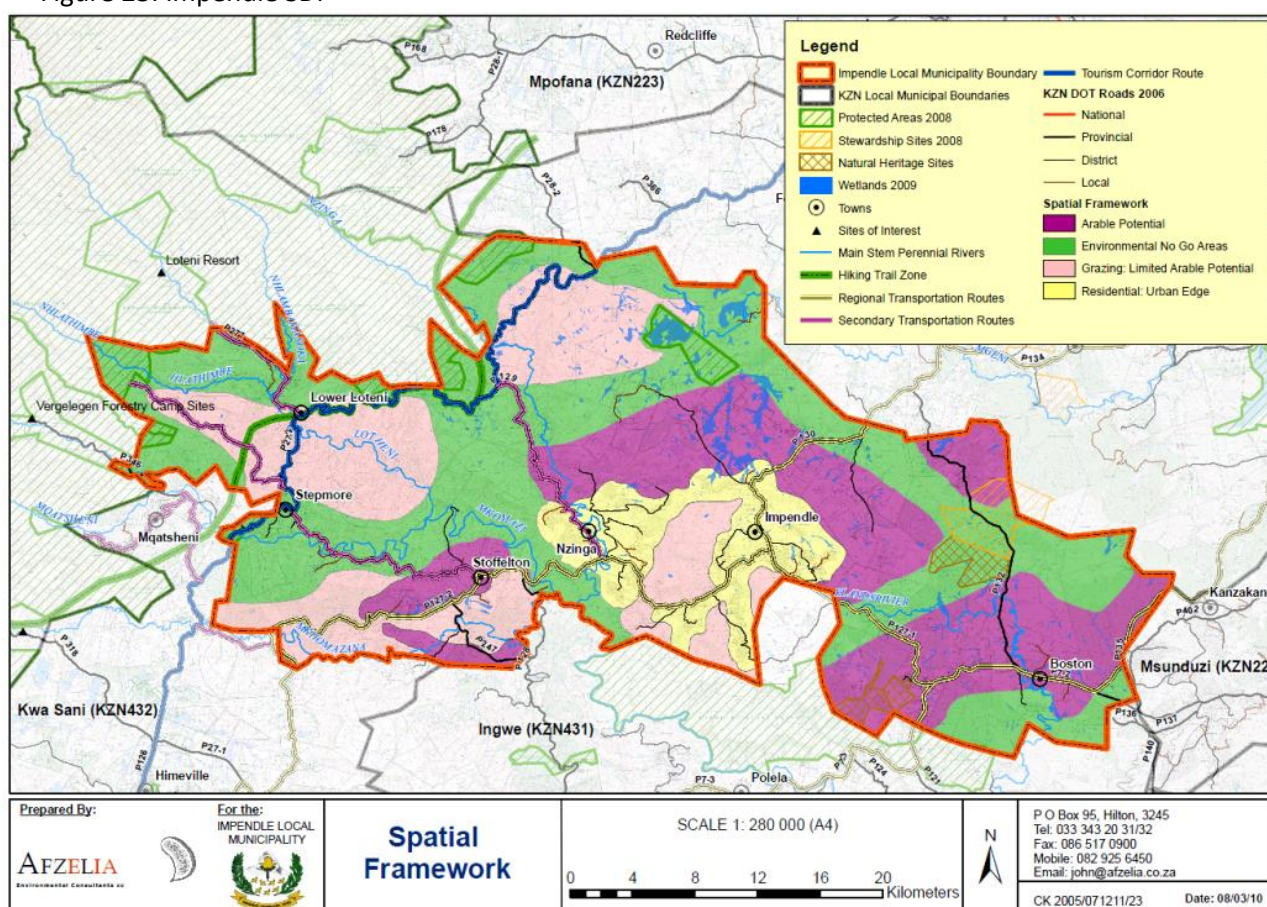
Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	The uMtshezi SDF indicates the N3 Provincial Corridor. The link between Mooi River and Escourt is identified as a primary corridor while the link between Mooi River and Weneen is considered a secondary corridor.
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	The uMtshezi SDF only indicates transport linkages into the adjacent municipalities, however there are river systems in the southern tip of uMtshezi that are dependent on catchment areas located in Mpofana.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	There is a need to ensure greater coordination of water resource management between the two municipal SDFs given the low soil and climate potential in the southern parts of uMtshezi.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	The classification of the road linking Mooi River to Weneen may differ between the two SDFs.

Source: Black Balance Projects

## 5.5 IMPENDLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Figure 23 below illustrates the Impendle SDF:

Figure 23: Impendle SDF



Source: Impendle SDF, 2008

Table 24: Impendle Alignment Aspect

Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	The road linking Pietermaritzburg to Himeville and Impendle to Howick are classified as the regional transportation corridors. While the link between Howick and Underberg is classified as the main tourism corridor.
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	The Ukhahlamba Drakensburg Area in the northern parts of Impendle continues into Mpofana.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	There is a mutual need to protect the Ukhahlamba Drakensburg Area given its environmental, cultural and economic value to the two municipalities.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	The Impendle SDF indicates a Hiking Trail Zone as a green line extending into Mpofana however this line is not reflected in the Mpofana SDF.

Source: Black Balance Projects

## 5.6 CROSS-BORDER ALIGNMENT & COLLABORATION

**Table 25** below reflects a summary of cross-border alignment between Mpofana LM and other neighbouring municipalities. It further reflects common issues of interest and what Mpofana LM is doing or will do to ensure that the common interest are protected for the benefit of neighbouring municipalities and its citizens.

Table 25: Cross-border alignment &amp; Collaboration

MUNICIPALITY	ISSUES OF COMMON INTEREST	ACTION REQUIRED / UNDERTAKEN BY MPOFANA LM
uMngeni LM	Environmental protection of the Ukhahlamba Drakensburg Area running through the North Western parts of uMngeni linking into Mpofana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Establish joint environmental management of the Ukhahlamba Drakensburg area as well as the agricultural land</li> <li>✓ Mpofana Municipality has continuously engage uMngeni Municipality to ensure that developments undertaken by the municipalities at the shared borders benefit communities on both sides and do not conflict with both municipalities' development agendas</li> </ul>
UMshwathi LM	Water Treatment & Potential agriculture land & tourism	Mpofana is in the process of developing Craigieburn Water Treatment Plant that is to be established in Ward 4 bordering uMshwathi Municipality. Engagement has been ongoing between uMshwathi and Mpofana to align this project. It was agreed that the project should also supply water to the neighbouring community of uMshwathi Municipality. There is room for agricultural and eco-tourism co-operation however the ambiguity of the SDF makes it difficult to identify other specific areas of cooperation.
Msinga LM	River system	Msinga is dependent on a river system that runs through the north-western tip of Mpofana. The Municipality will pursue



MUNICIPALITY	ISSUES OF COMMON INTEREST	ACTION REQUIRED / UNDERTAKEN BY MPOFANA LM
		appropriate water resource management and land policies to ensure that land uses in the north-western parts of Mpofana and the south-western tip of Msinga is not undermined
uMtshezi LM	River systems in the southern tip of uMtshezi are dependent on catchment areas located in Mpofana	Need to ensure greater coordination of water resource management between the Mpofana and uMtshezi LM
Impendle LM	The Ukhahlamba Drakensburg Area in the northern parts of Impendle continues into Mpofana	There is a mutual need to protect the Ukhahlamba Drakensburg Area given its environmental, cultural and economic value to the two municipalities

## 6 SPATIAL VISION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

To enable the development of a Spatial Development Framework, a set of principles need to be adhered to during development. This will assist with conflict resolution between the importance of different land uses and indicate preferred land uses above another. The following sections deal with the principles set out by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill, as well as the principles set out by the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, and based on the current situation in Mpoofana combine them into a Logical Framework for strategy implementation in the development of.

### 6.1 MPOFANA LONG TERM SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION

The Long Term Spatial Development Vision for the Municipality, which is based on its development objectives, reads as follow:

***“By the year 2022, Mpoofana will be a sustainable, socially and economically developed municipality, that encourages community participation and whose residents live in a safe and healthy environment. Mpoofana will, in addition have substantially increased its contribution to its districts gross domestic product whilst also having realized substantially decreased its share of poverty”***

#### 6.1.1 SPATIAL ALIGNMENT BETWEEN DISTRICT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT VISION

The uMgungundlovu District Municipality Vision reads as follows:

***“uMgungundlovu District Municipality will evolve into a dynamic metropolitan municipality, spreading its vibrant economic benefits to all its citizens and places and will, through concerted integrated development and service delivery, realise improvements in the overall quality of life.”***

The District Municipality, development policies of Local Municipality should be aligned to that of the district to ensure that the goals and development visions of the region is strengthened and can be reached through a collective focus. This allows for economies of scale to come into play, but does not mean that a Local Municipality may not exploit comparative advantages offered by the land or surroundings.

The alignment in the two Visions is reiterated in the fact that both is aimed at the economic development of the region, and creating an affordable and improved living environment to the population.

## 6.2 SPATIAL PRINCIPLES

### 6.2.1 SPLUMA PRINCIPLES

The SDF is guided by the following 5 spatial principles which form the foundation of an appropriate SDF. These principles were formulated as part of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill, 2011 (SPLUMA).

Table 26: SPLUMA Principles

<b>Spatial Justice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Past spatial and other development imbalances are redressed through improved access to and use of land;</li> <li>• Spatial Development Frameworks and policies at all spheres of government address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterised by widespread poverty and deprivation;</li> <li>• Spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, include provisions that enable redress in access to land and property by disadvantaged communities and persons;</li> <li>• Land use management systems are inclusive of all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas;</li> <li>• Land development procedures will include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and</li> <li>• Where a planning tribunal considers an application before it, the planning tribunal's exercise of discretion may not be impeded or restricted on the ground that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application;</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the country;</li> <li>• Ensure protection of the prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands and the safe utilisation of land;</li> <li>• Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets;</li> <li>• Consider all the current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments;</li> <li>• Promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl;</li> <li>• Result in communities that are viable;</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial Efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure;</li> <li>• Decision-making procedures are designed with a view to minimising negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and</li> <li>• Development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and time frames are adhered to by all parties;</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems is accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks;</li> </ul>

**Good Administration**

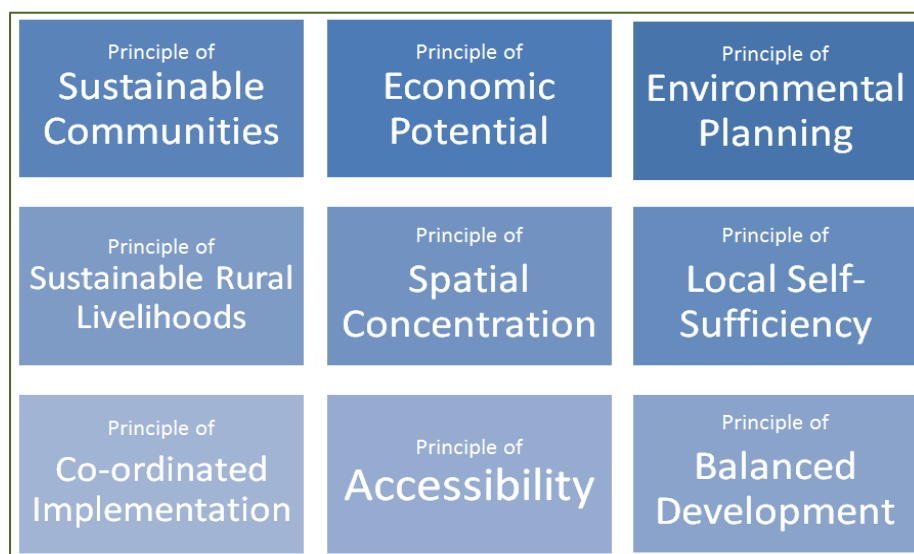
- All spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and land use management systems as embodied in this Act;
- No government department may withhold their sector input or fail to comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of Spatial Development Frameworks;
- The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously;
- The preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, to include transparent processes of citizen participation and all parties to have the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and
- Policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set out and inform and empower citizens.

Source: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill (2012)

## 6.2.2 PRINCIPLES FROM THE PGDS

In addition to the principles developed by the SPLUMA the recently developed KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Plan further developed nine (9) Principles to guide development in the Province which will enhance the provisions of the SPLUMA. The relationship between the two sets of principles is depicted further in the document. The nine principles of the PGDS are depicted in the diagram below. These principles underscores the general spatial intentions of the PGDS and serves as provincial guiding principles which should ideally be pursued within all levels of spatial planning at district and local level in alignment with the provincial spatial development strategy.

Figure 24: PGDS Spatial Development Principles



Source: KZN PGDS

### 6.2.2.1 PRINCIPLE OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

The Principle of Sustainable Communities promotes the building of places where people want to live and work. Again the sense of 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.

#### 6.2.2.2 PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

---

The Principle of Economic Potential 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.

The principles further promotes the consideration of spatial needs for Economic Competitiveness (Potential) by proposing an asset based spatial approach based on unique advantages and opportunities within various areas. An essential component of this principle is the engagement of the private sector in the refinement and spatial economic needs of any particular zone / area.

#### 6.2.2.3 PRINCIPLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

---

The Principle of Environmental Planning (Bioregional Planning) refers to understanding and respecting the environmental character (potential and vulnerability) and distinctiveness of places and landscapes and promoting balanced development in such areas.

The PSDF supports environmental planning as the fundamental methodology on which spatial planning should be based. Thus, rather than being a reactionary barrier to commenced development, the environment is seen as an enabling primary informant to spatial planning and development. Environmental planning can be defined as land-use planning and management that promotes sustainable development. The environmental planning methodology involves the use of Broad Provincial Spatial Planning Categories to reflect desired land use.



#### 6.2.2.4 PRINCIPLE OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS

---

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 structure these in support of 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.

#### 6.2.2.5 PRINCIPLE OF SPATIAL CONCENTRATION

---

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. In practical terms this promotes concentration along nodes and corridors with multi-sectoral investment i.e. roads, facilities, housing etc. This is envisaged to lead to greater co-ordination of both public and private investment and result in higher accessibility of goods and services to communities while ensuring more economic service delivery.

This principle will further assist 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.

#### 6.2.2.6 PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

---

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 need locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each area's unique competency towards its own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency.

#### 6.2.2.7 PRINCIPLE OF CO-ORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION

---

The Principle of Co-ordinated Implementation actually projects beyond spatial planning and promotes the alignment of role-player mandates and resources with integrated spatial planning across sectors and localities. Essentially the principle suggests that planning-implementation becomes a more continuous process and that government spending on fixed investment should be focused on planned key interventions localities.

This principle ultimately also proposes a move towards more developmental mandate definitions of the various departments away, from single mandates to enable the spatial alignment of growth and development investment.

#### 6.2.2.8 PRINCIPLE OF ACCESSIBILITY

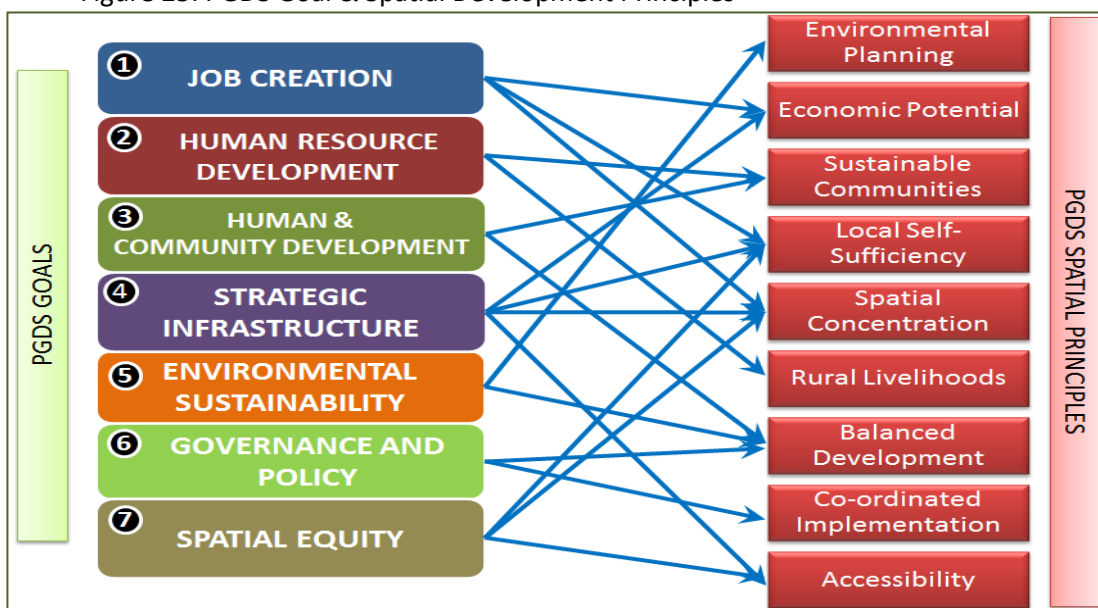
The Principle of Accessibility simply promotes the highest level of accessibility to resources, services, opportunities and other communities. This is intrinsically linked to transportation planning and should consider localised needs for the transportation of people and goods by various modes of transport as guided by the scale and function of a region. At a provincial level there is a strong correlation between the most deprived areas and poor regional accessibility to those areas. In addressing accessibility at provincial and local level, the need for possible new linkages, the upgrade in the capacity of existing linkages and the suitable mix of modes of transport should be considered.

#### 6.2.2.9 PRINCIPLE OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

The Principle of Balance 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. In practical terms the principles 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.

Before analysing the spatial realities and the implications of these principles on the Ulundi Local Municipality, it is necessary to depict the relationship between the two sets of principles. The PGDS principles incorporate the PGDS principles in the following way:

Figure 25: PGDS Goal & Spatial Development Principles



Source: Black Balance Projects

### 6.3 SDF OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The core spatial challenges of the Spatial Development Framework would be to ensure spatial variety, equity, efficiency and sustainability. However, current practices do not always promote these concepts and it is therefore vital to identify in which manner current trends impact/do not impact on the achievement of these responsibilities and the eventual realization of the Spatial Development Vision.

The following broad spatial development goals for the Mpofana Municipality serves to inform the spatial directives, strategies and projects of the Mpofana Municipal area:

#### 6.3.1 STRATEGIC GOAL 1: ENSURE MPOFANA LM MEETS SDF LEGAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of this strategic goal is to ensure that Mpofana Municipality meets or addressess all the issues that will enable the municipality achieve its legal compliance. To achieve this goal, the municipality is pursuing the following strategies:

- Strategy 1: Promote the desired direction and nature of growth,
- Strategy 2: Promote conservation of the built and natural environment,
- Strategy 3: Promote areas where development intensity is to be increased / decreased,
- Strategy 4: Integrate previously disadvantaged areas / communities,
- Strategy 5: Protect the environmental and the natural resources,

These strategies are further explained below:

##### 6.3.1.1 STRATEGY 1: PROMOTE THE DESIRED DIRECTION AND NATURE OF GROWTH

Mpofana is strategicall located along the N2 and in close proximity to municipalities that are considered provincial economic heavyweights including eThekweini, Msunduzi and Alfred Duma Municipalities. However, the municipality has not exhaustively capitalized on this competitive advantage. This strategy is therefore directing the municipality on where and what kind of development should be undertaken to transform the future socio-economic and economic landscape of Mpofana Municipality.

##### 6.3.1.1.1 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MOOI RIVER NODE

The Mooi River node provides an opportunity for the development of a mixed use development node along the N3 Route, to include office parks, residential layouts, clean low impact industry and industrial offices or industrial headquarters. It is proposed that this node expand towards the east to avoid negative impacts on Irreplacable Agricultural land in

the west. The Mooi River Plaza interchange provides industrial opportunities as it provides accessibility for logistics transport and heavy transport vehicles. This point must be utilized to promote industrial land uses for a strong industrial base which would lighten the burden on the current unemployment rate in the Mpofana Municipality. The following are potential projects / programmes / activities:

- Development of detailed Mooi River Precinct Plan

#### 6.3.1.1.2 MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT ALONG MAJOR TRANSPORT ROUTES

---

These areas occur mainly along major transport routes, and proposed development corridors in which a wide range of land uses will be encouraged, namely commercial, light industrial and office complexes and residential development. The proposed uses need to complement each other, and comply with environmental requirements. The following are potential projects / programmes / activities:

- Develop detailed Master Plan,

#### 6.3.1.1.3 URBAN TRANSITION

---

These are the areas which form the interface between the existing built-up urban areas and the surrounding rural area, where development pressures are likely to occur. Accordingly, these areas are included in the primary and secondary nodes to facilitate orderly development. Agriculture, residential estates, tourism and recreational related development are the type of land uses which would be encouraged. Generally, densities would be lower than in the existing built-up areas, and the appropriate density would be determined by an analysis of factors such as accessibility, availability of services, physical features and environmental considerations. As a general rule a maximum density of 1 unit per hectare is suggested. The following are potential projects / programmes / activities:

- Develop detailed Master Plan

#### 6.3.1.1.4 AGRICULTURAL – MEDIUM INTENSITY TOURISM - MOOI RIVER, ALONG THE R103 AND P164 ROUTES AS TOURISM ROUTES

---

These areas provide a mixture of agricultural and tourism areas which are linked to existing tourism nodes and resources. The following land uses would be encouraged:

- Residential Estates,
- Golf Course Estates,
- Theme / Niche Villages,
- Recreation infrastructure and facilities,
- Museums,
- Exhibition Centres,

- Conference facilities,
- Hotels, Chalets, Restaurants, Sports Centres,
- Health Hydros and other tourism-orientated uses.

This includes a number of areas within the municipal area that is not linked to conservation or agriculture directly, but to resources that provides for recreational activities. This includes potential activities in close proximity to Mooi River, as well as along the R103 and P164 routes as tourism routes.

---

#### 6.3.1.1.5 AGRICULTURAL - ECO TOURISM

---

These are generally areas of lower accessibility and higher environmental sensitivity. The general objective is therefore that agricultural activities should continue, and natural resources be conserved. Tourism developments should be limited to natural and culture-based activities, and preferably integrated with farming activities. Large-scale land transformation such as exclusive residential estates shall not be allowed, nor will other forms of accommodation which have no link to the natural resource base and which diminish the agricultural potential and/or biodiversity value. Land subdivision will also be discouraged, but rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor and farm and tourism workers will be allowed in appropriate locations. Particular attention should be paid to the retention of the integrity of rural landscapes.

In Mpofana Municipality the majority of the north-eastern portions of the municipality is identified as Agriculture – Eco Tourism especially due to the unexploited agricultural potential and current degraded state of large part of the area.



### 6.3.1.2 STRATEGY 2: PROMOTE CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

---

The municipality needs to provide a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework on the natural environment. This is a particularly involved task in the Municipal area, due to the importance and environmental significance of the municipal area. This statement is underpinned by the strategic importance of the Ukhahlamba World Heritage Site, in particular.

Although the UDP WHS Buffer Technical Committee have proposed number of guiding principles and rules to be used by developers and authorities in establishing the appropriateness of a proposed development within the buffer to the UDP WHS, the restrictive implications of some of these proposals on the agricultural and tourism development potential of the municipality needs to be considered before is adopted as policy by the municipality.

This strategy aims to serve as a mechanism to promote conservation and the built environment. The following development priorities are suggested:

#### 6.3.1.2.1 DISCOURAGE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE UKHAHLAMBA WORLD HERITAGE SITE (UWHS) & OTHER SENSITIVE AREAS

---

The municipality should not allow new towns or housing projects to be created on the boundary of the WHS, including formalization of informal settlements. To achieve this, the municipality should:

- Implement UDP WHS Buffer Technical Committee proposed guiding principles and rules

### 6.3.1.3 STRATEGY 3: PROMOTE AREAS WHERE DEVELOPMENT INTENSITY IS TO BE INCREASED / DECREASED

---

The objective of this strategy is to promote development intensity on areas that are strategically located but do not have the necessary developments and to discourage development in areas where it is environmentally sensitive or unsustainable. The following project are encouraged.

#### 6.3.1.3.1 DENSIFICATION

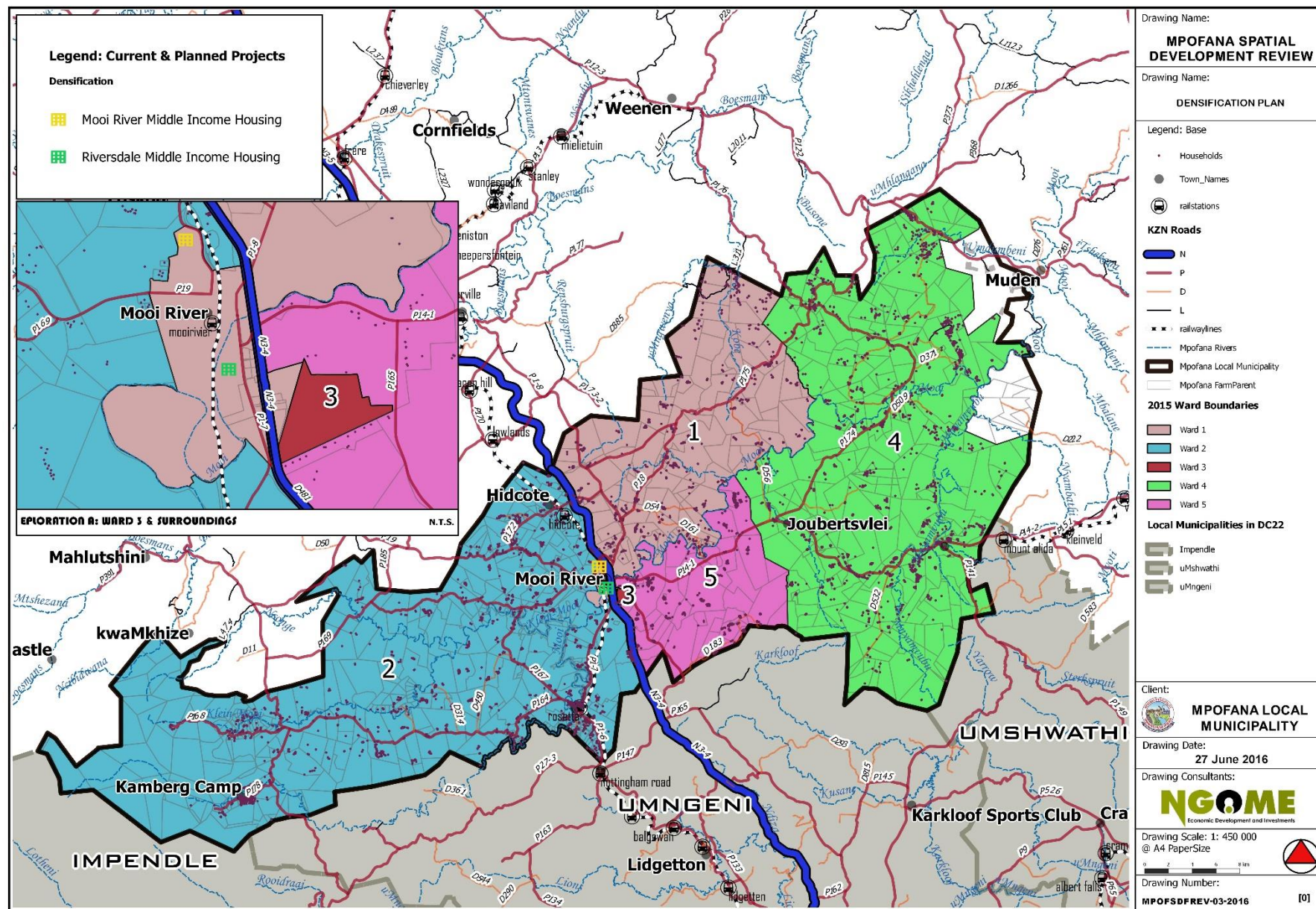
---

The status quo revealed that some parts / areas of Ward 1 in Mooi River town are densely populated. To address this issue, the municipality will:

- Undertake densification projects in Mooi River and Riversdale.

The map below reflects the spatial presentation of the densification projects.

Figure 26: Densification Projects



#### 6.3.1.4 STRATEGY 4: INTEGRATE PREVIOUSLY DISADVANTAGED AREAS / COMMUNITIES

---

Apartheid promoted social and economic exclusion. Blacks were pushed away from prime land and located in settlements or areas that had limited or no social infrastructure and economic opportunities.

However, the situation is changing given the introduction of SPLUMA that required every municipality to introduce legislation that is aimed at reversing this. To integrate the previously disadvantaged areas and community of Mpofana, the following interventions will be undertaken:

- Progressive informal settlement eradication,
- Promoting densification and integration in urban centres,
- Enhancing spatial planning in both urban and rural contexts,
- Enhancing the quality and location of new housing projects.

##### 6.3.1.4.1 PROMOTE PROGRESSIVE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT ERADICATION

---

Informal and traditional settlements have already emerged in areas such as Craigieburn, Bruntville, Rosetta, Tendele and few farms (i.e. Vrystaat Farm, Sierra Ranch and Highover). Housing projects in the form of in-situ upgrade have been initiated in these areas. Most of these projects are in the planning phase and the municipality is busy accelerating their progress. A detailed list of these projects is provided for in **Table 19**. The municipality can achieve this by:

- Reviewing / developing the Housing Sector Plan

##### 6.3.1.4.2 PROMOTING DENSIFICATION AND INTEGRATION IN URBAN CENTRES

---

Some parts / areas of Ward 1 in Mooi River town are densely populated. To address this issue, the municipality identified densification projects namely Mooi River and Riversdale Middle Income. These projects are in planning process and may commence implementation in the next financial year.

##### 6.3.1.4.3 ENHANCING SPATIAL PLANNING IN BOTH URBAN AND RURAL CONTEXTS

---

The municipality is integrating the rural areas by undertaking sustainable livelihoods initiatives that consider spatial planning that incorporates the locality and impact of human, physical, natural, financial and social capitals of an area and spatially structure these in support of each other.

##### 6.3.1.4.4 ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND LOCATION OF NEW HOUSING PROJECTS

---

This strategy aims to coordinate the provision of basic services such as road network, water and electricity reticulation, sanitation, social infrastructure and economic activities. This is envisaged to lead to greater co-ordination of both public and private investment and result in higher accessibility of goods and services to communities while ensuring more economic service delivery with the ultimate goal achieving sustainable human settlements.

### 6.3.1.5 STRATEGY 5: PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES

---

The Spatial Development Framework's directives should principally consider the reality that the municipal area's economic drivers are the agriculture and tourism sectors and that there should be a balance between environmental management on the one side and development on the other. Development in the municipality is likely to be linked to either the agricultural sector, or the tourism sector, both of which are dependent on environmental protection and sustainability for its sustainability. To protect the environment and the natural resources, the following projects / programmes / activities are being undertaken by the municipality:

#### 6.3.1.5.1 SET UP BUFFER ZONES

---

The municipality should set up buffer zones, specific land use controls as well as catchment management plans to ensure that water catchment areas are protected and managed appropriately.

#### 6.3.1.5.2 STATUTORY CONSERVATION

---

The UDP WHS Buffer Technical Committee has already developed guiding principles and rules governing UDWHS. The municipality should implement these guidelines and ensure that all proposed development within the municipality adhere to the statutory conservation areas (UDWHS)

#### 6.3.1.5.3 CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION

---

The municipality should conserve and rehabilitate all environmentally sensitive areas. The municipality can seek assistance from other environmental related government departments such as the Department of Environment and KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife to carryout this exercise.

#### 6.3.1.5.4 PROTECT CATCHMENT AREAS

---

The municipality is a home to a number of water catchment areas (wetlands). The municipality should therefore strive to protect its water catchment areas (wetlands).

### 6.3.2 STRATEGIC GOAL 2: ACHIEVE SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING

---

The municipality has developed a long term vision that indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern. Programmes and projects have been identified and will be implemented to achieve this vision. The following are key strategies that are geared towards achieving strategic goal 2:

- Strategy 6: Redress the imbalances of the past
- Strategy 7: Enhance the municipal structuring and restructuring elements,



- Strategy 8: Promote economic growth and development,
- Strategy 9: Improve social conditions of Mpofana residents,
- Strategy 10: Promote land development,
- Strategy 11: Invest in economic infrastructure.

These strategies are further explained below:

#### 6.3.2.1 STRATEGY 6: REDRESS THE IMBALANCES OF THE PAST

---

The SDF has identified rural areas such as Tendela, Mtubuzweni, Scottsfontein, Nyamvubu, Ebuhlen, Nkululeko, Nhlangwini, Craigieburn, Middlerus and Highover as areas that have experienced imbalance of the past and lack standard services such as housing, water, electrification and social services. To redress these imbalances, the municipality together with other sector departments have initiated the following projects / initiatives:

##### 6.3.2.1.1 HOUSING PROJECTS

---

The municipality is busy initiating housing projects. Rural areas such as Tendela, Mtubuzweni, Scottsfontein, Nyamvubu, Ebuhlen, Nkululeko, Nhlangwini, Craigieburn, Middlerus and Highover as some of the areas that are in need of housing projects. These projects are either in the planning or implementation phase.

##### 6.3.2.1.2 ELECTRIFICATION

---

The municipality has a backlog of electricity particularly in the rural parts and other areas within town and townships that need some upgrade. Several electrification projects have been initiated to address the electricity backlog some of which are:

- Ward 1, 2 and 4 rural electrification,

##### 6.3.2.1.3 WATER PROJECTS

---

Water services are in place in the municipal area but water backlog still remain a challenge particularly in the rural parts of the municipality. Water services infrastructure upgrade and development is regarded as the important tool to attract investors and improve economic development in the municipality. The municipality has a combination of agricultural, domestic and industrial sector uses whose sustenance depend hugely on continuous supply of water. To ensure that there is enough water for its inhabitants and the business community the municipality has facilitated the following water projects around its area of jurisdiction:

- Construction of the Spring Grove dam,
- Craighburn water treatment plant,
- Ebuhleni water reservoir,
- Ward 3 reservoir.



### 6.3.2.2 STRATEGY 7: ENHANCE THE MUNICIPAL STRUCTURING AND RESTRUCTURING ELEMENTS

---

One of the major structuring elements determining the existing and future concentration of development, activity and investment in a municipality is corridors (Developmental and movement Oriented) which should provide a mixture and a hierarchy of the mentioned corridors. To enhance Mpofana structuring and restructuring elements the following developments are suggested.

#### 6.3.2.2.1 PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

---

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- Constant Inter Governmental communication and co-ordination relating to the development of the Major Economic Corridor and its impact on the Mpofana Municipality,
- 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 localized Corridor Development Strategy, which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment,
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.

#### 6.3.2.2.2 SECONDARY TRANSPORT ROUTES

---

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategy which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment,
- b) Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points,
- c) 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.

### 6.3.2.3 STRATEGY 8: PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

---

The key economic sectors that make the local economy of Mpofana tick are wholesale, agriculture and tourism. This can be contributed to the fact that the area is on a gateway to tourism destinations of Drakensberg, Durban, Coastal areas and even Gauteng. The following section highlights sectors that need to be promoted to improve the economic landscape of Mpofana Municipality.

#### 6.3.2.3.1 AGRICULTURAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT

The P169 and the R622 are both identified as agricultural corridors as they serve the surrounding farming areas and link these to the processing and market distribution opportunities associated with the Mooi River complex.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Establishing / Expanding Agro-Processing facilities,
- b) To involve communities in agro-processing the following option can be considered:

Establishing small-scale, appropriate and sustainable processing businesses that are flexible require little capital investment and can be carried out in the home without the need for sophisticated or expensive equipment.

- c) Expansion of trade opportunities related to agricultural activities – formal and informal

#### 6.3.2.3.2 TOURISM CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT

The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (in expressing the intentions of the PSEDS) identifies the route between Underberg and Estcourt as a corridor linking smaller inland towns along the Drakensberg Park to each other. Apart from this route, the P164 has further been identified as a tourism corridor linking the existing Midland Meander facilities found around the Rosetta area to the Drakensberg Park via the Highmoor and Kamberg Nature Reserves and past the Cleopatra Hotel area. In the development of a functional tourism corridor, a number of tourism opportunity points have been identified along this corridor.

The following interventions are proposed along the tourism routes.

- Eco-tourism related to natural beauty of the environment,
- Focused public investment to stimulate private sector investment,
- Diversification of products to adventure products (quad biking, rafting etc), craft and culture, and other activities that capitalise on opportunities provided by mobility function of the P164.

The municipality should however play a critical role in facilitating the involvement of private investors since they are the major players that can capitalize on the existing tourism opportunities.

#### 6.3.2.3.3 URBAN AGRICULTURE BETWEEN MOOI RIVER AND ROSETTA

Given the high agricultural production potential of large areas especially inside the primary node, agriculture is seen as an integral part of the urban fabric. The primary land use in these areas should be intensive agricultural usage. The main Urban Agricultural areas in Mpofana include the area between Mooi River and Rosetta as well as certain portions to the north-east of the Town. It is envisaged that a Mixed Use Area be developed just east of

Bruntville, mainly to accommodate agric-processing opportunities associated with the planned Irrigation Projects.

- Initiate / facilitate urban agriculture between Mooi River and Rosetta

#### 6.3.2.4 STRATEGY 9: IMPROVE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF MPOFANA RESIDENTS

The prior sections of the SDF identified rural areas such as Tendela, Mtubuzweni, Scottsfontein, Nyamvubu, Ebuhlen, Nkululeko, Nhlangwini, Craigieburn, Middlerus and Highover as areas that lack engineering infrastructure and services such as housing, water and electrification. The municipality together with other sector departments have initiated housing, electrification and water treatment/plant projects that are in the planning phase. The following section illustrates some of the projects and areas that the municipality and other sector departments will channel their resources towards improving the social conditions of Mpofana residents:

##### 6.3.2.4.1 HOUSING PROJECTS

The Department of Human Settlements together with Mpofana Municipality has identified a need to build 1 932 Housing Units in the wards illustrated in **Table 27** below.

Table 27: Housing Projects

PROJECT NAME	WARD	UNITS
Ekujabuleni	3	120
Ebuhleni	4	100
Phumlas	1	400
Bruntville	3	120
Craigieburn	4	850
Tendele	2	250
Rosetta	2	92

##### 6.3.2.4.2 ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

The municipality has a backlog of electricity particularly in the rural parts and other areas within town and townships that need some upgrade. To address this challenge the Department of Mineral & Energy through Eskom has initiated the projects highlighted in **Table 28** below:

Table 28: Electrification Projects

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	WARD NO.
Bulk supply of electricity network Associated Infrastructure Reticulation network Household connections	Muden, Nyamvubu, Birdspruit, Cranham; Rocky drift; Emdubuzweni; Milderus; Vovonya, Hidcote, Rondebosch	2 & 4
Bulk supply of electricity network Associated Infrastructure Reticulation network Household connections	Scotsfontein; Rossetta; Mngwenya ; Rondebosch farm	2
Upgrade of Bulk supply of electricity Associated Infrastructure upgrade Reticulation network upgrade	CBD and Townships	1

#### 6.3.2.4.3 SOCIAL FACILITIES

**Table 29** shows some of the social facilities that the municipality is refurbishing or constructing to improve social conditions of the Mpofana residents.

Table 29: Social Facilities

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	WARD NO.
Townview Indoor sport complex centre	Town view	1
Upgrade of Mooi River Tennis Court	Bruntville	3
Upgrade of Bhumaneni Stadium	Bhumaneni	4
Upgrade of Muden Stadium	Muden	4
Upgrade of Rietvlei Stadium	Rietvlei	4
Upgrade of Mooi River Stadium	Mooi River	1
Construction of Crèche	Rondebosch, Phofini, Sgubudu, Nyamvubu.	2 & 4
Town view Early Education centre	Townview	1

#### 6.3.2.5 STRATEGY 10: PROMOTE LAND DEVELOPMENT

The following section demonstrates key infrastructure projects that aim to promote sustainable land development.

##### 6.3.2.5.1 OPEN SPACE (GARDENS)

**Table 30** below illustrate projects that aim to improve the face of Mpofana Municipality.

Table 30: Recreational Parks

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	WARD NO.
Townview/Bruntville Botanic Gardens	Bruntville	1 & 3
Reconstruction of Gwala Park	Bruntville	3
Bruntville Gardens	Bruntville Township	1 & 3

## 6.3.2.5.2 NODAL DEVELOPMENT / REFURBISHMENT

The area of Mooi River, Rosetta, Tendele, Rietvlei and UMkholwane have been identified as nodes / towns that play an important role as service centres to communities of the municipality, providing housing and a range of commercial and social services. However, apart from Mooi River Node, most of these areas lack some standard services. **Table 31** below illustrate services / facilities that should be considered in the various areas of Mpofana. However, the implementation of these projects depend heavily on the availability of funds.

Table 31: Proposed Land Developments

NO	LOCATION / NODE	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICE OR	QTY	YEAR				
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Mooi River Node	Housing projects						
2	Rosetta Node	Preschool Facilities	1				X	
		Emergency Service Facilities	1					X
		Police Station Mobile	1					X
		Church	1					
		Pension Pay Point	1		X			
		Post Office	1				X	
		Bus Service on Regular Basis	1		X			
		Taxi Rank	1					X
	Tendele Node	Preschool Facilities	1				X	
		Clinic	1					
		Church	1				X	
		Pension Pay Point	1			X		
		Bus Service on Regular Basis	1		X			
		Taxi Rank	1					X
	Rietvlei Node	Preschool Facilities	1				X	
		Clinic	1					X
		Church	1					X
		Pension Pay Point	1			X		
		Bus Service on Regular Basis	1				X	
		Taxi Rank	1					X
	UMkholwane	Preschool Facilities	1					X
		Clinic	1					X
		Church	1				X	
		Pension Pay Point	1			X		
		Bus Service on Regular Basis	1		X			
		Taxi Rank	1					X

## 6.3.2.6 STRATEGY 11: IMPROVE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

It is clear that Mpofana Municipality has land that is rich in agriculture, tourism and is strategically located along N3 which is a national corridor linking Durban and Johannesburg.



The municipality should facilitate strategic infrastructure that can change the municipal economic landscape. To achieve this, the following land development projects could be considered:

- Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions and open up additional economic opportunity in opening the areas,
- Facilitate establishment / expansion of agro-processing facilities,
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points
- Establish / facilitate development or provision of standard services and social amenities such as preschool facilities, emergency service facilities, mobile police station, pension pay point and taxi rank in Rosetta, Tendele and UMkholwane Nodes

#### 6.3.2.6.1 ESTABLISHMENT / EXPANSION OF AGRO-PROCESSING FACILITIES

---

Additional income generating opportunities are needed within areas of economic need. The P169 and the R622 are both identified as agricultural corridors as they serve the surrounding farming areas and link these to the processing and market distribution opportunities associated with the Mooi River complex. Establishment of agro processing facility especially along this corridor will provide additional income to the citizens of Mpofana. Agro Processing entails the turning of primary agricultural products into other commodities for market – in other words, beneficiation of primary agricultural commodities.

#### 6.3.2.6.2 ROAD TARRING

---

The municipality should consider tarring roads that will provide transport services to the remote regions of the municipality. This will open up additional economic opportunities for the areas with the rest of the municipal economic nodes.

#### 6.3.2.6.3 FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT OR PROVISION OF STANDARD SERVICES AND SOCIAL AMENITIES

---

There are areas in the municipality that lack standard services and social amenities such as preschool facilities, emergency service facilities, mobile police station, pension pay point and taxi rank. The municipality should consider the provision of these facilities particularly in areas such as Rosetta, Tendele and UMkholwane Nodes.

#### 6.3.2.6.4 MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT INTEGRATION

---

Organized linkage of road network essentially enhances the movement of people, goods and services from one place to another. Easy movement of goods and services stimulates the economy. As such, this intervention is aimed at ensuring that the municipality initiates the multimodal transport integration which should occur along key road points.

## 7 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENTS OF KEY PROJECT PROPOSALS

Various projects have been suggested in the strategic framework. These projects are intended to enhance the economy, social welfare and the built environment of Mpofana. Whilst that is the case, it is important to assess the sustainability of some of these key projects and where necessary suggest any interventions or precautions that should be undertaken when implementing the projects. **Table 32** below summarizes the strategic assessment of all key proposed projects:

Table 32: Strategic Assessments of Key Projects

PROJECT	ISSUES	HOW MPOFANA LM WILL OVERCOME THEM
<b>STRATEGY 1: PROMOTE THE DESIRED DIRECTION AND NATURE OF GROWTH</b>		
<b>Industrial Development in Mooi River Node</b>	Agricultural land	It is proposed that this node expand towards the east to avoid negative impacts on irreplaceable agricultural land in the west
<b>Mixed Use Development</b>	Feasibility of the development	To develop detailed Master Plan that will address the issues of land, environmental and bulk services
<b>Urban Transition</b>	Accessibility and availability of services	Other government structures will be engaged to ensure the availability of bulk services
<b>Agricultural – Medium Intensity Tourism - Mooi River, along the R103 and P164 routes as tourism routes</b>	High investment needed from both private and public sector	Strengthen PPP
<b>Agricultural - Eco Tourism</b>	Balancing environmental conservation and tourism development	Developments will be limited to natural and culture-based activities, and preferably integrated with farming activities
<b>STRATEGY 2: PROMOTE CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>		
<b>Avoid development on the boundary of the UWHS</b>	Interference with the Ukhahlamba World Heritage Site	Implement the guiding principles and rules prepared by UDP WHS Buffer Technical Committee
<b>STRATEGY 3: PROMOTE AREAS WHERE DEVELOPMENT INTENSITY IS TO BE INCREASED / DECREASED</b>		
<b>Densification</b>	Some parts / areas of Ward 1 in Mooi River town are densely populated	Undertake densification projects namely Mooi River and Riversdale Middle Income
<b>STRATEGY 4: INTEGRATE PREVIOUSLY DISADVANTAGED AREAS / COMMUNITIES</b>		
<b>Promote progressive informal settlement eradication</b>	Mushrooming of informal and traditional settlements in areas such as Craighieburn, Bruntville, Rosetta, Tendele and few farms	Initiate housing projects in the form of in-situ upgrade
<b>Enhancing spatial planning in both urban and rural contexts</b>	Integrating the rural areas	Consider spatial planning that incorporates the locality and impact of human, physical, natural, financial and social capitals of the areas and spatially

PROJECT	ISSUES	HOW MPOFANA LM WILL OVERCOME THEM
		structure them
Enhancing the quality and location of new housing projects	Poor quality of life in the previously disadvantaged areas	Coordinate the provision of basic services such as road network, water and electricity reticulation, sanitation, social infrastructure and economic activities to the previously disadvantaged areas
<b>STRATEGY 5: PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Set up buffer zones	Need to protect the municipal environment and natural resources	Set up buffer zones, specific land use controls as well as catchment management plans to ensure that water catchment areas are protected and managed
Statutory conservation	Need to protect the municipal environment and natural resources	Implement the guidelines and ensure that all proposed development within the municipality adhere to the statutory conservation areas
Conservation and rehabilitation	Need to protect the municipal environment and natural resources	Conserve and rehabilitate all environmentally sensitive areas
Protect Catchment Areas	Need to protect the municipal environment and natural resources	Strive to protect its water catchment areas (wetlands)
<b>STRATEGY 6: REDRESS THE IMBALANCES OF THE PAST</b>		
Housing projects	Parts of the municipality particularly in the rural do not have good housing	Housing projects have been initiated in areas such as Tendela, Mtubuzweni, Scottsfontein, Nyamvubu, Ebuhleni, Nkululeko, Nhlangwini, Craigieburn, Middlerus and Highover
Electrification Projects	The municipality has a backlog of electricity particularly in the rural parts and other areas within town and townships that need some upgrade	Several electrification projects have been initiated to address the electricity backlog some of which are in rural parts of Wards 1, 2 and 4
Water Projects	Water backlog	Following water projects have been initiated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of the Spring Grove dam,</li> <li>Craigburn water treatment plant,</li> <li>Ebuhleni water reservoir,</li> <li>Ward 3 reservoir.</li> </ul>
<b>STRATEGY 7: ENHANCE THE MUNICIPAL STRUCTURING AND RESTRUCTURING ELEMENTS</b>		
Primary Development Corridors	Need to restructure the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along key points</li> <li>Tarring of roads which will provide transport services</li> </ul>

PROJECT	ISSUES	HOW MPOFANA LM WILL OVERCOME THEM
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>access to the remote regions</li> <li>▪ Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategy</li> </ul>
Secondary Transport Routes	Need to restructure the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategy</li> <li>▪ Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions</li> <li>▪ Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along key road points</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
<b>STRATEGY 8: PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>STRATEGY 9: IMPROVE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF MPOFANA RESIDENTS</b>		
Social Facilities	Lack of social facilities	<p>The following social facilities are under construction or rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townview Indoor sport complex centre</li> <li>▪ Upgrade of Mooi River Tennis Court</li> <li>▪ Upgrade of Bhumaneni Stadium</li> <li>▪ Upgrade of Muden Stadium</li> <li>▪ Upgrade of Rietvlei Stadium</li> <li>▪ Upgrade of Mooi River Stadium</li> <li>▪ Construction of Crèche</li> <li>▪ Town view Early Education centre</li> </ul>
Housing projects	Parts of the municipality particularly in the rural do not have good housing	Housing project have been initiated in areas such as Tendela, Mtubuzweni, Scottsfontein, Nyamvubu, Ebuhlen, Nkululeko, Nhlanguwini, Craigieburn, Middlerus and Highover
Electrification Projects	The municipality has a backlog of electricity particularly in the rural parts and other areas within town and townships that need some upgrade	Several electrification projects have been initiated to address the electricity backlog some of which are in rural parts of Wards 1, 2 and 4
Water Projects	Water backlog	<p>Following water projects have been initiated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of the Spring Grove dam,</li> <li>▪ Craigburn water treatment plant,</li> </ul>

PROJECT	ISSUES	HOW MPOFANA LM WILL OVERCOME THEM
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ebuhleni water reservoir,</li> <li>▪ Ward 3 reservoir.</li> </ul>
<b>STRATEGY 10: PROMOTE LAND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Open Space (Gardens)</b>	Lack of recreational facilities / gardens	<p>The following recreational facilities that have been initiated by the municipality will promote land development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Townview/Bruntville Botanic Gardens</li> <li>▪ Reconstruction of Gwala Park</li> <li>▪ Bruntville Gardens</li> </ul>
<b>STRATEGY 11: IMPROVE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
<b>Establishment / expansion of agro-processing facilities</b>	Lack of income generating opportunities	Initiation of agro processing, especially within areas situated on an agricultural corridor
<b>Road Tarring</b>	Poor road conditions	Provision of transport services to the remote regions of the municipality
<b>Facilitate development or provision of standard services and social amenities</b>	Lack of standard services and social amenities	Provision of standard services and social amenities such as preschool facilities, emergency service facilities, mobile police station, pension pay point and taxi rank in areas such as Rosetta, Tendele and UMkholwane Nodes
<b>Multimodal transport integration</b>	Lack of road network linkage	Initiation of multimodal transport which occurs along key road points



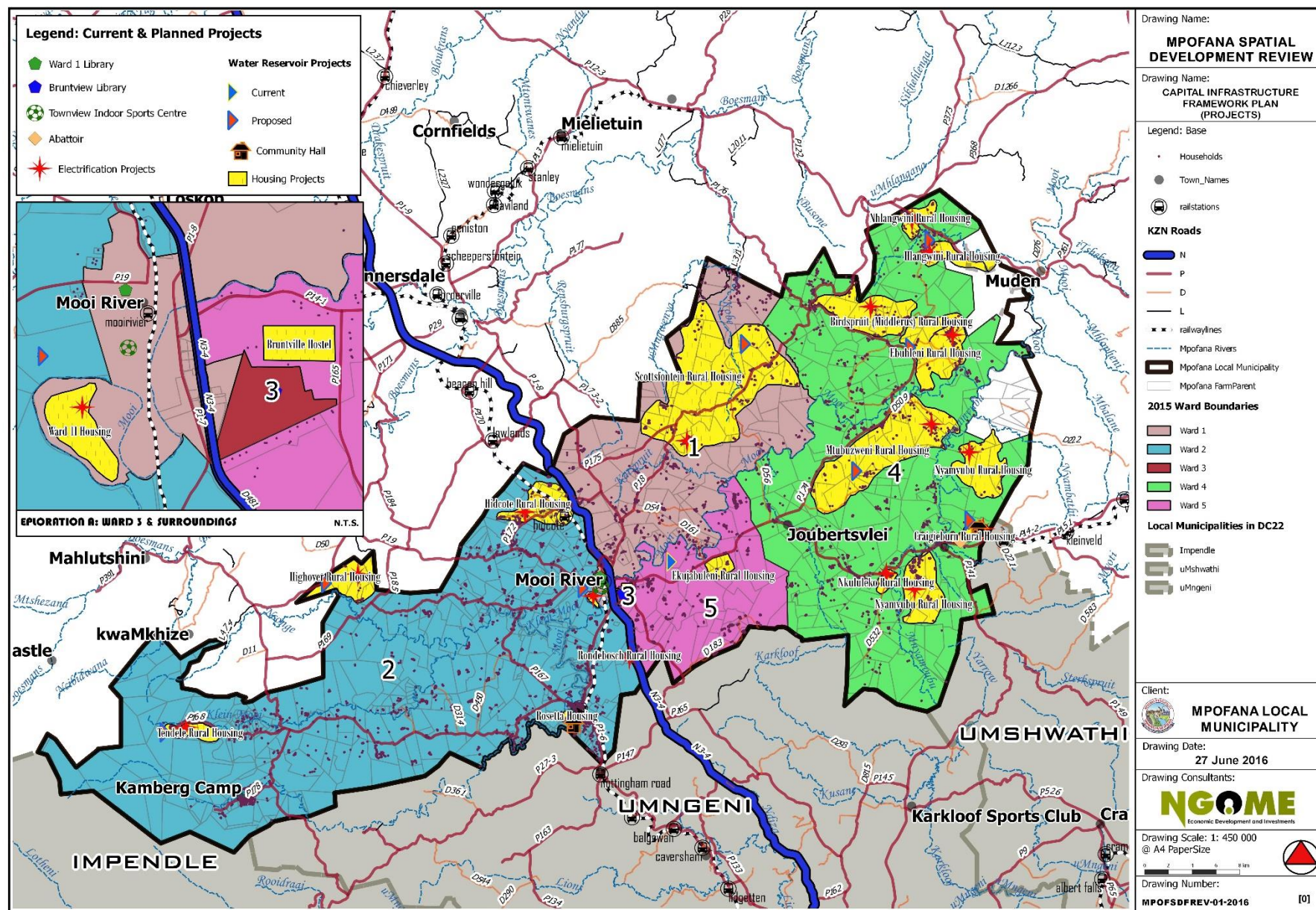
## 8 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (CIF)

According to the KZN Provincial Spatial Planning Guideline 1 2009 (Public Capital Investment and Settlement Growth), the capital infrastructure has the following key elements:

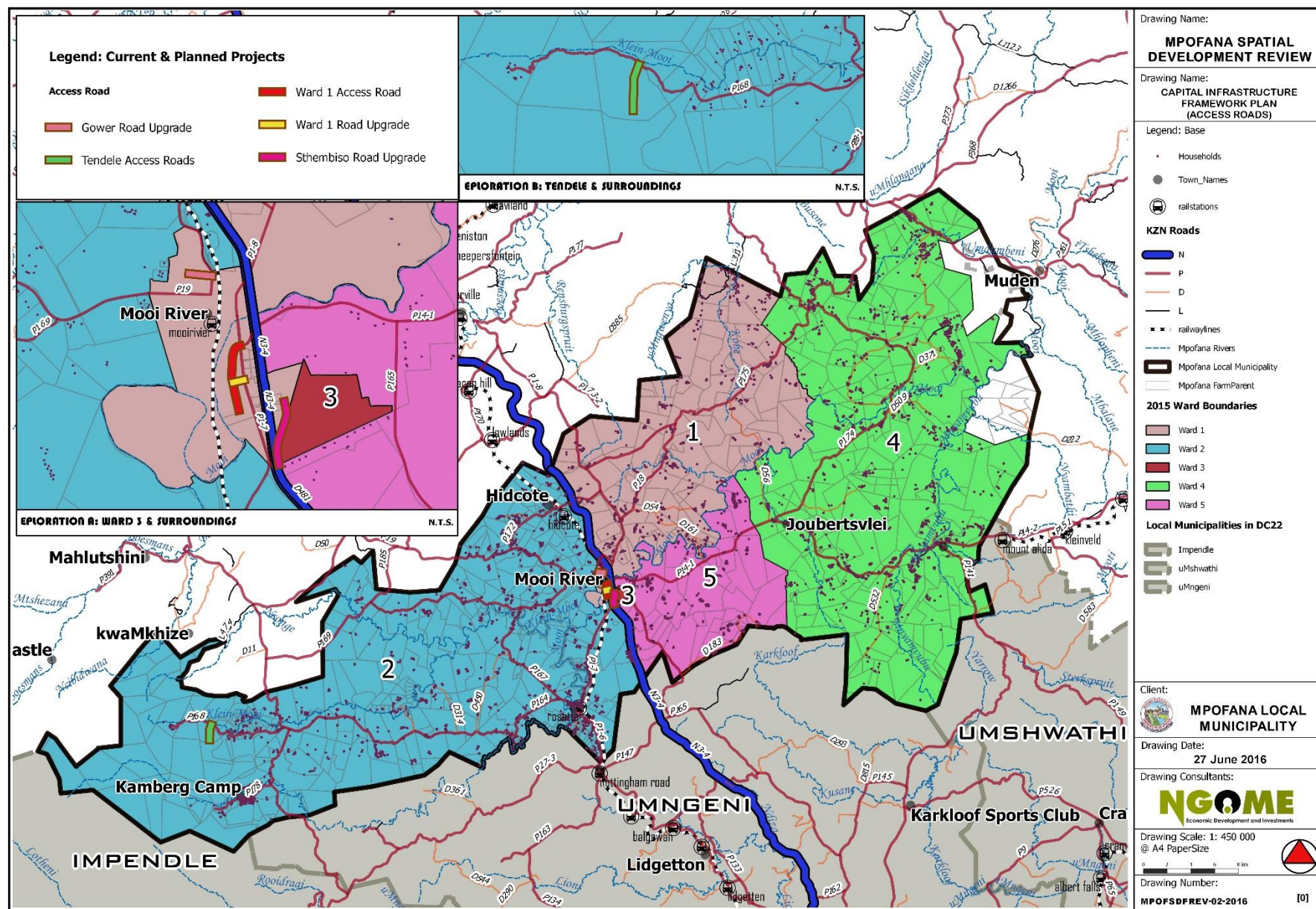
- 1) **Movement Systems and Associated Infrastructure:** This include all higher order road and rail system with their associaed infrastructure such as interchange points, critial intersections, and important interceptory spaces such as transport termini (taxi ranks, rail stations, etc.),
- 2) **Public Institutions and Facilities:** This include social infrastructure such as schools, community halls, libraries, etc., which represent key anchors in space that often serves as generators of activities. Other contemporary needs that complement these facilities such as transport ranks, markets, informal trade and community gardens are also key,
- 3) **Open Space (Hard and Soft):** These spaces include social gatherings, religious and cultural space, active hard and soft spaces and economic areas such as informal markets,
- 4) **Utility Services:** This include basic infrastructure to cater for the needs of the municipal citizens which include electricity, water and sanitation,
- 5) **Emergency Services:** This include physical infrastructure established in the context of disasters and emergencies to respond to the need of the municipality and its community.

Ideally the Capital Investment Framework should focus in addressing the above mentioned key elements that in its totality addresses the basic service delivery issues facing any municipality. Like many municipalities in South Africa, Mpofana Municipality has experienced a slow progress in the delivery of essential services to the community over the last five years. The implementation of projects that would otherwise address the service delivery issues is hugely hindered by the lack of funding or in some instances cumbersome planning processes especially in the areas of housing. All key capital projects were determined based on the need as identified during the IDP Public Participation and engagement of the Council.

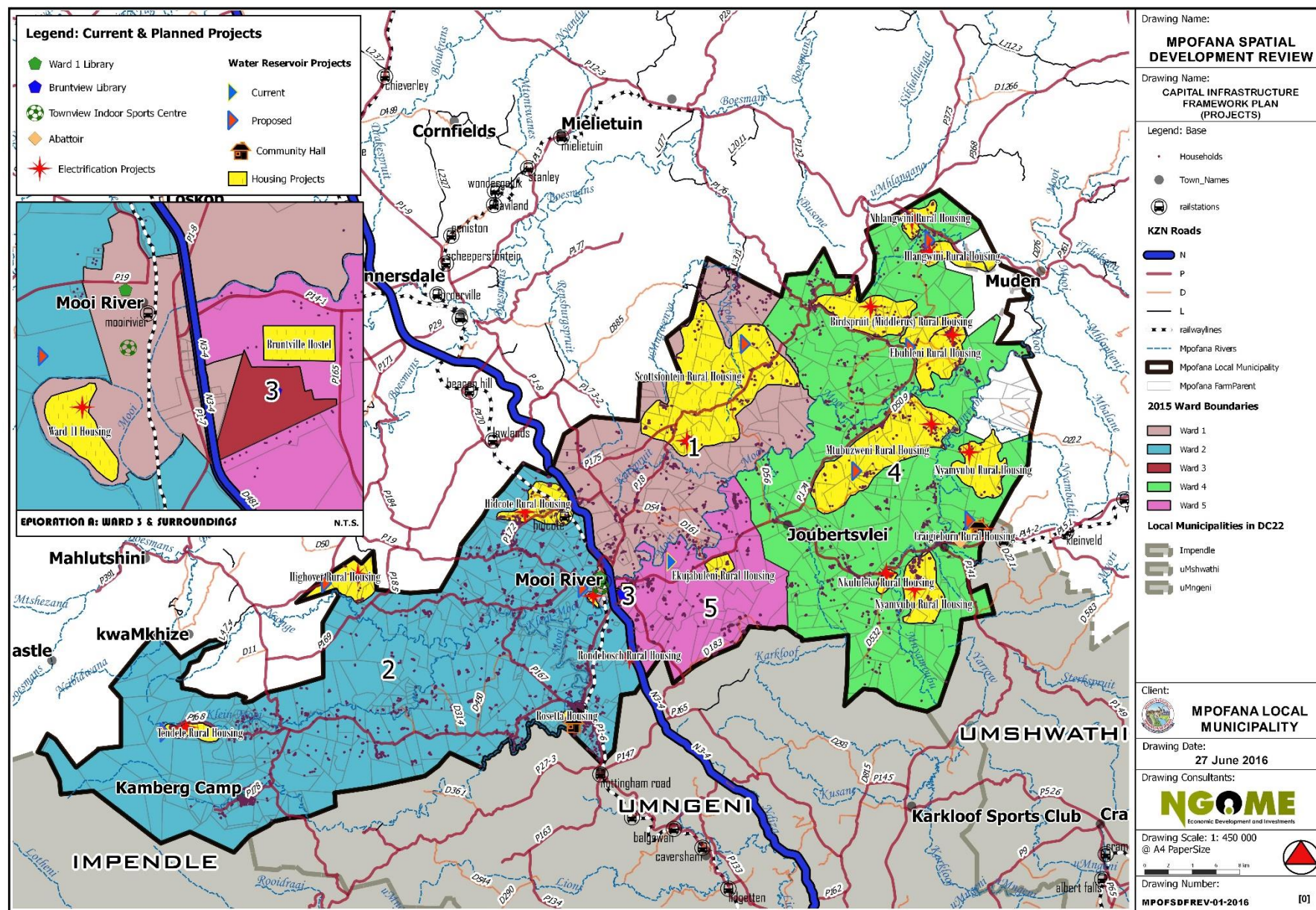
These key projects have been elaborated in the prior sections and are detailed in the implementation section (see section 9: Implementation Plan) of the report. As such, they will not be listed again in this section. Those current and planned projects are reflected spatially in the CIF Maps below.











Although it is evident that the planned projects are clustered within the most densely populated and needed areas generally in line with the proposed SDF, it is currently not possible to determine the amount of capital required to implement these projects which would ideally assist in determining planned investment per area and/or availability of capital required over specific financial years. However the maps do provide an indication of the spatial concentration of the planned capital projects within the various wards and interventions areas.

This furthermore allows for the identification of potential additional planning and capital projects to be identified towards the implementation of future spatial structure of the municipality.

## 9 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

As part of the Mpofana IDP, the SDF and its implementation it is crucial to the development of the municipal area and its communities. Though the IDP and SDF will influence budgeting and resource allocation where specific interventions will be measured through the performance management system. Practical implementations of the SDF will be achieved through further detailed planning of special development areas and the formulation of the municipal wide Mpofana Scheme.

It is envisaged that the implementation of an SDF will have to address at least the following three aspects:

1. **Alignment of Efforts** – The alignment of spatial intentions and strategies with surrounding municipalities to ensure regional combined effort and co-operation as well as internal alignment of the intentions of the SDF within all the internal departments within the municipality,
2. **Resource Targeting** – The assessment of current capital investment target areas to assess the level of compliance to the findings and intentions of the SDF as well as to identify any gaps or needs for additional expenditure in order to achieve the desired spatial structure,
3. **Further Planning** – The strategic nature of the SDF always identifies key intervention areas which might require more detailed investigation and/ or planning and this should be addressed as a vital part of direct implementation of the SDF. This will also include some guidelines for the municipality's land use management system.

The outcomes of each of these areas of implementation planning then results in an overall systematic implementation strategy with a number of proposed interventions with the short, medium and long term and intends to directly influence the formulation of the Mpofana Integrated Development Plan. With that in mind, **Table 33** below presents an implementation plan of the projects that do not need further planning.



Table 33: Implementation Plan

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
<b>STRATEGY 1: PROMOTE THE DESIRED DIRECTION AND NATURE OF GROWTH</b>					
Industrial Development in Mooi River Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of detailed Mooi River Precinct Plan</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	COGTA, DRDLR	450 000	Medium Term
Mixed Use Development Along Major Transport Routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop detailed Master Plan</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	COGTA, DRDLR	500 000	Medium Term
Urban Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop detailed Master Plan</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	COGTA	500 000	Medium Term
Agricultural – Medium Intensity Tourism - Mooi River, along the R103 and P164 routes as tourism routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of detailed Precinct Plan for Mooi River, along R103 and P164 routes</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	COGTA, DAFF & DEDTEA	900 000	Medium Term

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
<b>STRATEGY 2: PROMOTE CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>					
Discourage Developments on the Ukhahlamba World Heritage Site (UWHS) & Other Sensitive Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement UDP WHS Buffer Technical Committee principles and rules</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DAFF & DEDTEA	N/A	Short Term
<b>STRATEGY 3: PROMOTE AREAS WHERE DEVELOPMENT INTENSITY IS TO BE INCREASED / DECREASED</b>					
Densification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake densification projects in Mooi River and Riversdale</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DOHS	TBD	Long Term
<b>STRATEGY 4: INTEGRATE PREVIOUSLY DISADVANTAGED AREAS / COMMUNITIES</b>					
Promote progressive informal settlement eradication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewing / developing the Housing Sector Plan</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DOHS	450 000	Short Term
Promoting densification and integration in urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying areas that need densification</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	N/A	N/A	Short Term

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
centres					
Enhancing spatial planning in both urban and rural contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance spatial planning in both urban and rural contexts</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	COGTA	N/A	Medium Term
Provision, renovation or maintenance of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road network,</li> <li>Water reticulation,</li> <li>Electricity</li> <li>Sanitation, and Social infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road repairs and maintenance,</li> <li>Water provision,</li> <li>Electricity provision,</li> <li>Social infrastructure provision</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	uMgungundlovu DM, DOT, DAFF, COGTA, DSD, DOE	TBD	Long Term
<b>STRATEGY 5: PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES</b>					
Set up buffer zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop land use controls as well as catchment management plans</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DAFF & DEDTEA	TBD	Medium Term

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
Statutory conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement UDP WHS Buffer Technical Committee principles and rules</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DAFF & DEDTEA	TBD	Short Term
Conservation and rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve and rehabilitate all environmentally sensitive areas</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DAFF, KZN Ezemvelo Wildlife & DEDTEA	N/A	Short Term
Protect Catchment Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out programmes that will protect water catchment areas / wetlands</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DAFF & DEDTEA	N/A	Medium Term
<b>STRATEGY 6: REDRESS THE IMBALANCES OF THE PAST</b>					
Housing projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake housing projects</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	DOHS	TBD	Long Term
Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate Ward 1, 2 and 4 rural electrification</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	Eskom	TBD	Long Term
Water Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of the Spring Grove dam,</li> <li>Craigburn water treatment plant,</li> <li>Ebuhleni water reservoir,</li> <li>Ward 3 reservoir.</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure	DAFF	TBD	Long Term

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
		Department			
<b>STRATEGY 7: ENHANCE THE MUNICIPAL STRUCTURING AND RESTRUCTURING ELEMENTS</b>					
Primary Development Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate Constant Inter Governmental communication and co-ordination relating to the development of the Major Economic Corridor in Mpofana Municipality,</li> <li>Tarring and maintenance of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions</li> <li>Developing a localized Corridor Development Strategy,</li> <li>Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	COGTA, DOT, UDM	TBD	Long Term
Secondary Transport Routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a localized Corridor Development Strategy,</li> <li>Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points,</li> <li>Tarring and maintenance of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions</li> <li></li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	COGTA, UDM, DOT	TBD	Long Term



PROGRAMME / PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
<b>STRATEGY 8: PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Agricultural Corridor Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing / Expanding Agro-Processing facilities / Feasibility Study</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DEDTEA, COGTA, UDM,	500 000	Medium Term
Tourism Corridor Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote eco-tourism related projects / activities,</li> <li>Undertake public investment to stimulate private sector investment</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	DEDTEA, COGTA, UDM,	TBD	Long Term
Urban Agriculture between Mooi River and Rosetta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate / facilitate urban agriculture between Mooi River and Rosetta</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	DEDTEA, COGTA, UDM & DRDLR	TBD	Long Term
<b>STRATEGY 9: IMPROVE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF MPOFANA RESIDENTS</b>					
Housing Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate implementation of all housing projects</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	DOH, UDM	TBD	Long Term

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
Electrification Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate implementation of electrification projects</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit	Eskom	TBD	Long Term
Social Facilities	Facilitate implementation of the following social facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Townview Indoor sport complex centre</li> <li>Upgrade of Mooi River Tennis Court</li> <li>Upgrade of Bhumaneni Stadium</li> <li>Upgrade of Muden Stadium</li> <li>Upgrade of Rietvlei Stadium</li> <li>Upgrade of Mooi River Stadium</li> <li>Construction of Crèche in Rondebosch, Phofini, Sgubudu, Nyamvubu</li> <li>Town view Early Education centre</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	DOS, DSS	TBD	Long Term
<b>STRATEGY 10: PROMOTE LAND DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Promote sustainable land development	Facilitate implementation of the following recreational facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Townview/Bruntville Botanic Gardens</li> <li>Reconstruction of Gwala Park</li> <li>Bruntville Gardens</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	DEDTEA, COGTA, UDM,	TBD	Medium Term
Nodal Development / Refurbishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide standard services to Mooi River, Rosetta, Tendele, Rietvlei and UMkholwane nodes / towns</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure	DOT, COGTA, UDM,	TBD	Medium Term

PROGRAMME / PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE / STRATEGIC PARTENERS	BUDGET	DURATION
		Department			
<b>STRATEGY 11: IMPROVE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE</b>					
Enhance economic infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishment / expansion of agro-processing facilities</li> <li>▪ Road tarring</li> <li>▪ Facilitate development or provision of standard services and social amenities</li> <li>▪ Multimodal transport integration</li> </ul>	MLM Planning Unit & Infrastructure Department	DOT, COGTA, UDM,	TBD	Long Term