



**rural development
& land reform**

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2017/2018 REVIEW



SUBMITTED BY:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document represents the revised 2016/17 Msinga Spatial Development Framework (SDF) a summary of which is also included as an Annexure in the 2016/17 Msinga Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The adoption of this SDF is a legal requirement, and as such fulfils the requirements as set out within the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), No. 32 of 2000. This SDF also seeks to comply with the new Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013).

This SDF is an integral component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP); it both informs and translates the IDP spatially and guides how the implementation of the IDP should occur in space. The SDF therefore guides the overall spatial distribution of land uses within a Municipality in order to give effect to the spatial vision, goals and objectives of the Municipality. This SDF is also aligned with provincial and municipal sector plans and strategies as a way of ensuring that the desired spatial form and outcomes of the Municipality are achieved.

The first municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was adopted in 2012. A review of the 2012 SDF was done during the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

As the SDF is strategic, it does not provide definitive statements on all aspects of spatial development in the Municipal Area as such it is advisable that this SDF be read in conjunction with other sector plans and local area plans.

This SDF can also be viewed or downloaded from the Council's website: www.msinga.org

ADDRESSING THE MEC FOR COGTA'S COMMENTS ON THE FINAL SDF REVIEW 2016/17

In the SDF assessment based on the May 2015/2016 (Final Report), the MEC for COGTA commended the municipality for complying with Section 26(e) of the MSA and Section 12(1) and Section 20 of the SPLUMA which required our Municipality to develop the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and ensure that it is included as an annexure to our IDP. The SDF is required to be in compliance with Section 2(4) of the Local Government Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (Reg. 796 of 2001) and the provisions of Section 21 of the SPLUMA. It was highlighted that Msinga's SDF is, however, partially compliant with the MSA Regulations and the SPLUMA provisions and the municipality is therefore requested to ensure that this is taken into cognizance when reviewing your current SDF.

It has been evident that the comments that were highlighted during the year 2015/2016 were raised again in the 2016/2017 financial year. Thus,

In response to the MEC comments above it should be noted that:

The municipality notes the comments highlighted by the MEC. The municipality has tried to its full capacity to address such comments; however we have now opted to respond to all the comments through our sourcing the developing of the 4th generation of the SDF. The municipality has budgeted a total amount of R900 000.00 to cater for all SDF and Land Use management Scheme requirements. In this document there are minor changes that have been done. The new SDF for 2017 – 2022 will be incorporated in the next IDP 2018/2019 review.

CONTENTS**ADDRESSING THE MEC FOR COGTA'S COMMENTS ON THE FINAL SDF****REVIEW 2016/172****SECTION A. INTRODUCTION6****1. BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY6****1.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES.....6****2. STUDY APPROACH7****3. GIS BASED ANALYSIS AND MAPPING8****4 STUDY AREA9****5.NEIGHBOURING MUNICIPALITIES.....10****6. DEFINITION OF THE SDF10****6.1 SDF, IDP AND BUDGET ALIGNMENT10****SECTION B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK – RECOGNITION AND INTERGRATION ...12****7. THE LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT – RECOGNITION & INTEGRATION12****7.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1996 12****7.2 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE 12****7.3 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (ACT 32 OF 2000)..... 12****7.4 DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITATION ACT, 1995..... 13****7.5 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998)..... 13****7.6 NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, 1997 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1997) AND NATIONAL HOUSING****7.7 THE NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT TRANSITION ACT, 2000 (ACT 22 OF 2000) 13****7.8 SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT 2013..... 14****7.9 COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 14****7.10 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION FOR 2030 14****7.11 SUBDIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND ACT 70 OF 1970 17****7.12 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 17****7.13 KZN COGTA SPATIAL PLANNING GUIDELINES..... 18****7.14 STATE OF THE NATION'S ADDRESS 2017 18****7.15 STATE OF THE PROVINCE'S ADDRESS 18****7.16 OUTCOME 9 18****SECTION C. MSINGA MUNICIPALITY WITHIN UMZINYATHI DISTRICT AND KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE20****8. MSINGA MUNICIPALITY WITHIN KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE.....20****8.1 CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY 20****8.2 THE R33 PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR 20****8.3 THE R33 AS AN AGRICULTURAL CORRIDOR 20****8.4 THE R33 TOURISM CORRIDOR 21****9. MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITHIN THE UMZINYATHI DISTRICT...22****SECTION D. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS.....24****10. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS24****10.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS 24****10.2 POPULATION GROWTH EXPECTATIONS..... 24****10.3 POPULATION STRUCTURE [POPULATION PYRAMID]..... 25****10.4IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS..... 26****11. SETTLEMENT PATTERN.....31****11.1 POMEROY URBAN SETTLEMENTS..... 31****11.2 TUGELA FERRY PERI – URBAN SETTLEMENT 31****11.3 RURAL SETTLEMENTS 31****12. EXISTING NODES AND CORRIDORS32**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 12.1 TUGELA FERRY AS A PRIMARY NODE..... | 33 |
| 12.2 POMEROY AS A SECONDARY NODE..... | 36 |
| 12.3 KIETS DRIFT AS SECONDARY NODE..... | 39 |
| 12.4 THE MUNICIPAL MOVEMENT CORRIDORS..... | 39 |
| 7. LAND REFORM..... | 39 |
| 8. DERMACATION PROCESS | 40 |
| 9. LAND USE MANAGEMENT | 40 |
| 10. BROAD LAND USES..... | 41 |
| 11. URBAN EDGES | 42 |
| 12. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES..... | 43 |
| 13. SETTLEMENT DENSITY | 43 |
| 13.1 CWAKA AS AN EMERGING SETTLEMENT (RURAL DENSIFICATION) .. | 43 |
| 13.2 INKULULEKO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - CWAKA COMMUNITY SERVICE. | 43 |
| 13.3 POMEROY GREENFIELD HOUSING DEVELOPMENT (URBAN DENSIFICATION)..... | 53 |
| 14. LAND ISSUES..... | 53 |

SECTION E: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.....54

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| 15. CLIMATE..... | 54 |
| 16. GEOLOGY | 54 |
| 17. TERRAIN MORPHORLOGY | 54 |
| 18. RIVERS | 55 |
| 19. WETLANDS | 55 |
| 19.1 TERRESTRIAL THREATENED ECOSYSEMS..... | 56 |
| 20. DAMS..... | 56 |
| 21. AIR..... | 56 |
| 22. CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION AREAS..... | 56 |
| 23. AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL AND SOILS | 57 |
| 24. SOILS..... | 58 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| 25. DEGRADED LAND | 58 |
| 26. TOURISM..... | 58 |

SECTION F: AGRICUTURE59

SECTION G: INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT82

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 27. ELECTRICITY..... | 82 |
| 28. WATER | 86 |
| 29. SANITATION | 86 |
| 30. SOLID WASTE AND LAND SITE/S | 88 |
| 31. TRANSPORTATION | 93 |
| 31.2 NATIONAL ROADS | 93 |
| 31.3 PROVINCIAL ROADS..... | 94 |
| 31.4 DISTRICT AND LOCAL ROADS..... | 94 |
| 31.5 RAIL NETWORK..... | 94 |
| 31.6 AIR TRANSPORTATION | 94 |
| 16. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS..... | 94 |
| 16.1 INTRODUCTION | 94 |
| 16.1.1 HOUSING DEMAND LIST | 94 |
| 16.1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF LAND FOR HOUSING..... | 95 |
| 16.1.3 TABLE 20: TYPES OF DWELLING..... | 96 |
| 17. COMBINED INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS | 100 |
| 18. PROJECTS | 100 |

SECTION H: THE MUNICIPAL VISION8

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 19. SPATIAL ALIGNMENT BETWEEN DISTRICT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT VISION | 8 |
| 19.1.1 KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY ROADS..... | 9 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 19.1.2 | KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POVERTY ALLEVIATION | 9 |
| 19.1.3 | KPA 3: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION | 9 |
| 19.1.4 | KPA 4: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT | 9 |
| 19.1.5 | KPA 5: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT | 9 |
| 19.1.6 | KPA 6: CROSS CUTTING | 9 |
| <u>SECTION I: CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK</u> | | <u>10</u> |

SECTION A. INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The Msinga Municipality Spatial Development Framework was prepared as part of the Msinga 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”). Many Municipalities have developed SDFs, either in silos or supported (technically and/or financially) by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) or by their respective provinces. Different SDF development approaches were applied depending on who was managing or has been contracted to undertake the project.

Furthermore, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has acknowledged that various rural municipalities within South Africa do not enjoy the same level of Spatial Planning as that of the urban areas and have embarked on a process to assist a number of these rural municipalities, including Msinga LM, with financial contributions towards securing the services of Professional Service Provider to formulate a rural biased Spatial Development Framework for the municipality.

The Msinga Municipality through the assistance of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, enlisted the services of Vuka Planning Africa to undertake the review of the existing SDF and preparation of a detailed Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the Msinga Municipal Area.

The aim of the project is to provide a SDF that focus on the development and growth of largely rural municipalities where challenges are different to that of highly urbanised municipalities.

Due to the unstructured nature of the rural municipalities, challenges included the delineation of land use boundaries and the distinction between “Urban” vs “Rural” areas. Despite the fact that the SDF needs to be aimed at the rural identity of the municipality, the overall objective is still to provide guidance for development in order to provide cost effective and sustainable services.

To ensure a comprehensive approach the following aspects were considered throughout the process:

- reflection of the development vision and priority needs of the IDP;
- to indicate the spatial effect of the strategic intent of the Municipality;
- assist in the integration of sectorial issues;
- guide future physical development and spatial allocation of resources
- guide the orderly and desirable spatial development of the Municipality
- provide general direction to guide decision-making on an on-going basis
- consider agricultural areas, agricultural productivity, environmental protection and land reform
- documentation that is easily understood by all interested and affected parties who may/may not have the capacity to grasp the often technical nature of the content of this type of product
- incorporate area-specific issues which identify localized development opportunities
- Inform the preparation and introduction of a coherent Land Use Management System (LUMS).

1.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the project is to create credible SDFs that meet the required standards set by the responsible Provincial government through the implementation of the Comprehensive SDF Guidelines developed by DRDLR in 2010. This objective shall be achieved by the development of a rural-specific SDF in the selected municipalities in compliance with the provisions of these guidelines.

These Comprehensive SDF Guidelines are therefore a component of these Terms of Reference and provide the necessary details thereof. Practical lessons during the implementation process should be well documented and recommendations made where the guidelines requires improvement. The SDF shall be amended accordingly and made credible.

Compliance with the following provisions of the MSA and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 as provided for in the SDF guidelines is Mandatory:

- 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;
- Setting out of objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the rural municipality;
- Contain strategies, policies and plans which must-
 1. Analyse the opportunities and constraints within the municipality concerning the heritage, economy, agriculture, environment, infrastructure, tourism and social development;
 2. Delineate the agricultural land that has high potential;
 3. Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
 4. Identify existing and future land reform projects;
 5. Address the spatial reconstruction of the location and nature of development within the municipality including desired settlement patterns; and
 6. 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 boarder 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

2. STUDY APPROACH

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

3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.

6. **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.

This report serves as the outcome of the first phase **Spatial Visioning and Issues** to provide a parameter for the further phases of the project. Essentially this phase intends to extract from the most recent IDP of the municipality the overarching development and service delivery intentions for the municipal area, focussing on a strategic spatial interpretation of the development Vision, Mission, Strategies and projects contained within the IDP as well as any relevant historic SDFs which might exist. Apart from determining the potential spatial manifestation of the development intentions for the area, specific references within the IDP towards areas of need, key intervention areas such as service nodes, economic resources, corridors and projects will be spatially illustrated as far as possible.

The outcome of this phase might constitute an implicit Spatial Development Framework, but will by no means be viewed as the resulting SDF. This exercise merely provides a common spatial understanding of what is contained within the IDP and starts to highlight the unique elements of the area which will require further strategic analysis and proposed spatial direction. Further the intention is to develop developmental goals to guide the development of the Spatial Development Framework during the following phases. It is envisaged that certain parts of the findings from this phase will indeed be retained and contained in the final resulting SDF, but only after due consideration.

3. GIS BASED ANALYSIS AND MAPPING

This document had its disposal integrated mapping an GIS systems. Extensive use will be made of GIS-Based techniques in the analysis, evaluation and proposal generation phase of the project. Maps and diagrams convey concepts much more effectively than extensive reports, and it is proposed that optimum use be made of these techniques.

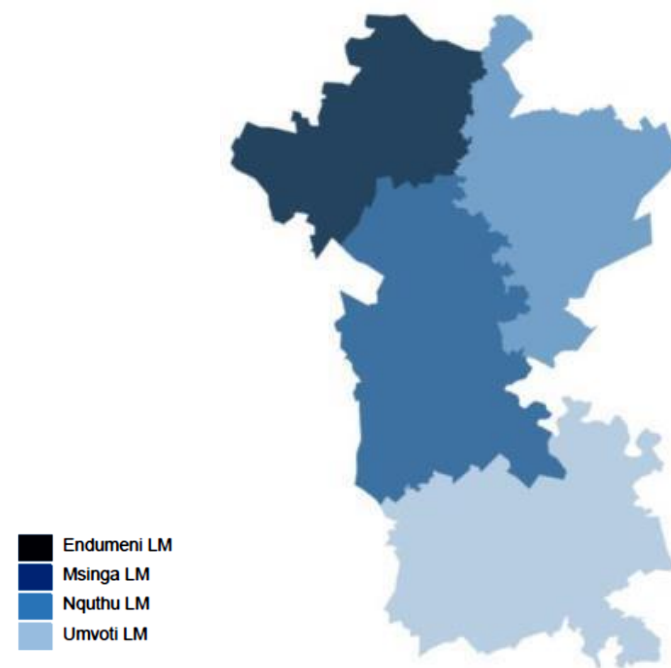
4 STUDY AREA

Msinga Municipality is a local (Category B) municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four local municipalities (Endumeni, Nquthu, & Mvoti) constituting the uMzinyathi District Municipality in the northern part of the province of KwaZulu-Natal and the municipality is seated in the town of Tugela Ferry. Msinga is composed of six Traditional Authority areas namely, Qamu, Mchunu, Bomvu, Ngome, Mabaso and Mthembu, comprising an area of 2500 km². The area is divided into 19 political wards with 37 Councillors. Msinga Municipality has a total population of approximately 177 577 an increase from 167 274 in 2001 Population Census, a total of 37 723 households.



Provincial Context: uMzinyathi District Municipality

Source (UDM EMF 2015:3)



uMzinyathi Local Municipalities

Source (UDM EMF 2015:3)

Msinga LM

Owing to its rugged terrain Msinga's population is relatively dispersed and where services exist they are concentrated along road infrastructure and water sources such as the Tugela River. The main towns are Pomeroy and Tugela Ferry. It's a rural region with subsistence farming as the primary land use.

5. NEIGHBOURING MUNICIPALITIES

Msinga Municipality is boarded by Nqutu, UMvoti and Endumeni Local Municipalities within UMzinyathi District. It is further bordered by three district municipalities, namely, UThukela District Municipality in the west, UMgungundlovu in the south west and UThungulu District Municipality in the east.

The following links between the municipality and the neighbouring DM'S were identified:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| • UThukela DM | The P280 from Weenen to Tugela Ferry is an important link that adjoins to the R33 main road. |
| • UMgungundlovu DM | The P368 from the R33 going down till it intersects with P12-2 to UMvoti & to Weenen on the opposite direction. |
| • UThungulu DM | The D1271 connecting to Nkandla under UThungulu DM |

5.1 Cross- Municipal Boundary Planning Engagements

Msinga Municipality puts an effort to ensure that its IDP is in compliance with the planning legislation and policies and to give effect to the development of an SDF as a spatial representation of the IDP. The municipal SDF directs and guides strategic investments that are developmental and beneficial both within Msinga and across neighbouring municipalities. The Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) and other government departments is coordinating and facilitating the cross boundary planning alignment meetings to ensure that the spatial implications of planning initiatives between the Msinga Municipality and the affected neighbouring municipalities are addressed. To this end, a number of cross border planning and alignment meetings have been held on an on-going basis the purpose of which is to discuss cross border planning and alignment issues.

6. DEFINITION OF THE SDF

The Spatial Development Framework is a process through which a municipality prepares its medium to long-term strategic spatial development plan for its area of jurisdiction. The SDF serves as a principal strategic spatial planning instrument, which guides and informs all

planning, land management, development and spatial decision-making in a municipality. It is a component of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and aims to create a spatial interpretation of the strategies and projects already contained within the IDP.

The SDF is also a transformation tool. It guides the form and location of future spatial development in a manner that addresses the imbalances of the past. It is a legislative requirement and this gives it a legal status. SDF should resonate with the national and provincial spatial development priorities. It enables the municipality to manage its land resources in a developmental and sustainable manner. It provides an analysis of the spatial problems and provides strategies and programs to address the challenges. In summary, the SDF has the following benefits:

- It facilitates effective use of scarce land resources;
- It facilitates decision - making regarding the location of service delivery projects;
- It guides public and private sector investment;
- It strengthens democracy and spatial transformation;
- It promotes intergovernmental coordination on spatial issues.
- It serves as a framework for the development of detailed Land Use Management Systems.

The SDF defines and facilitates a progressive move towards the attainment of the desired spatial structure.

6.1 SDF, IDP AND BUDGET ALIGNMENT

As indicated on figure 1 below, the SDF gives effect to the intentions of the IDP and provides a framework for the formulation of area and even site specific land use controls as part of the scheme. It provides a spatial depiction of the strategic intent of the municipality and expenditure patterns through a capital investment framework thus linking directly with both the IDP and the budget.

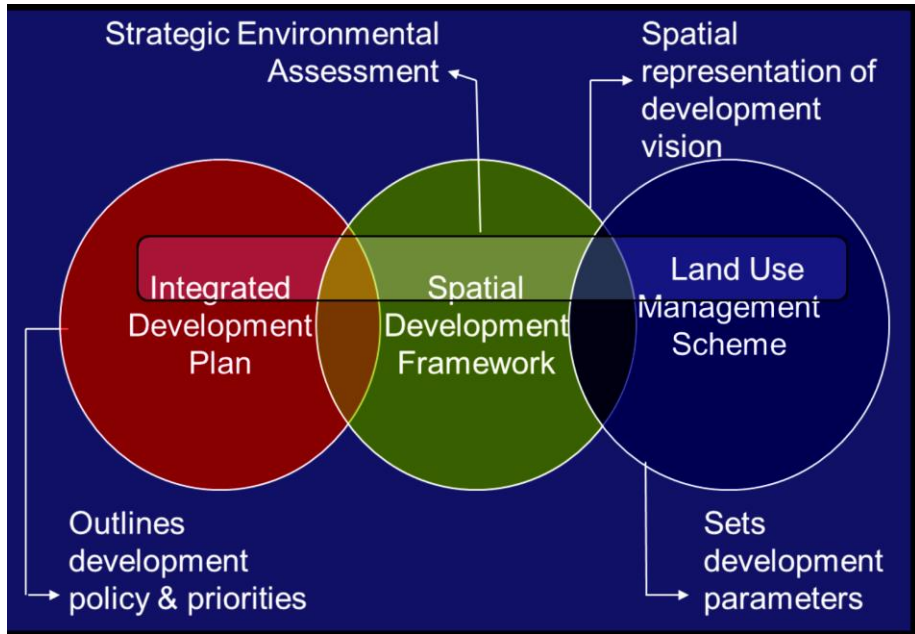


Figure: IDP, SDF and Budget Alignment

SECTION B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK – RECOGNITION AND INTERGRATION

7. THE LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT – RECOGNITION & INTEGRATION

A number of acts and policies from national and provincial governments deal with spatial and physical development. It is impractical to deal with each one of these documents in detail. This section therefore instead focuses on legislation and policies that have a fundamental impact on the manner in which we address spatial and physical development in towns and rural areas in South Africa.

South African legislation is largely enabling in nature. It therefore does not prescribe to municipalities but creates the necessary legal environment within which development and planning can take place. Recognising local government as one of the three spheres of government put a specific emphasis on intergovernmental relations. The implication is that the Council is primarily responsible to do their own planning while considering the interest and demands of the communities and stakeholders. This happens within a reciprocal consideration of the planning done in neighbouring municipalities and the other spheres of government.

7.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The Bill of Rights enshrines the rights of all people in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality, and freedom.

- Section 24: Everyone has the right to an environment, which is not harmful to their health or well-being.
- Section 26 (1): Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing.
- Section 152 spelling out the objectives of local government as insuring access to at least basic services and facilitating economic development within a framework of financial sustainability.

7.2 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) was an initiative by the National Government to provide direction and guidelines for spatial planning in order to ensure the eradication of the spatially segregated growth pattern that still exists today. The key objectives of the NSDP are to:

- Provide a framework within which to discuss the future development of the national space economy by reflecting the localities of severe deprivation and need, of resource potential, of infrastructure endowment and of current and potential economic activity by describing the key social, economic and natural resource trends and issues shaping the national geography.
- Act as a common reference point for national, provincial and local governments to analyse and debate the comparative development potentials of localities in the country by providing a coarse-grained national mapping of potential.
- Identify key areas of tension and/or priority in achieving positive spatial outcomes with government infrastructure investment and development spending
- Provide national government's strategic response to the above for a given time frame.

7.3 Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)

In terms of the Act and the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 all municipalities must prepare a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as a core component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

- It must give effect to the Chapter 1 Principles of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995.
- set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the city, town or region.
- Contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which the objectives will be achieved.
- set out basic guidelines for a land-use management system in the municipality.
- set out the Capital Investment Framework for the municipality's development programs.
- Contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the SDF.
- Identify programmes and projects for the development of land.

- Provide visual representation of the desired spatial form of the city, town, or rural area indicating the following:
- where public and private development and infrastructure investment should take place;
- desired or undesired utilisation of space in particular areas; o urban edge;
- areas where strategic interventions are required;
- areas where priority spending is required; and
- alignment with the SDF of neighbouring municipalities.

7.4 Development and Facilitation Act, 1995

This act is the most significant Act defining principles to guide planning and development. However, this Act will be replaced by a national spatial planning act. Parts of this act were declared unconstitutional insofar as it relates to land development and land use rights changes. The listed here however, still apply.

- Promote the integration of social, economic, institutional, and physical aspects of land development.
- Promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other.
- Promote the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other.
- Optimise the use of existing resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation, and social facilities.
- Promote a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual stands or subdivisions of land.
- Discourage the phenomenon of urban sprawl in urban areas and contribute to the development of more compact towns and cities.
- Contribute to the correction of historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement.
- Encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes.

7.5 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)

Establishes principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment.

- Development must be socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable.
- Equal access to environmental resources, benefits, and services to meet basic human needs.
- The utmost caution should be used when permission for new developments is granted.

7.6 National Housing Act, 1997 (Act no. 107 of 1997) and National Housing Code

To provide for the facilitation of a sustainable housing development process and to lay down general principles applicable to housing development.

- Prioritise the housing needs of the poor.
- Provide as wide a choice of housing and tenure options as is reasonably possible.
- Be economically, fiscally, socially and financially affordable and sustainable.
- Be based on integrated development planning.
- Consider and address the impact on the environment.
- Socially and economically viable communities.
- Safe and healthy living conditions.
- Racial, social, economic and physical integration in urban and rural areas.
- Effective functioning of the housing market and level playing fields.
- Higher densities and the economical utilisation of land and services.
- Community and recreational facilities in residential areas.

7.7 The National Land Transport Transition Act, 2000 (Act 22 of 2000)

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

- Land transport planning must be integrated with the land development process.
- Enhance the effective functioning of cities, towns and rural areas through integrated planning of transport infrastructure and facilities.
- Direct employment opportunities and activities, mixed land uses and high density residential development into high utilisation public transport corridors interconnected through development nodes within the corridors.
- Discourage urban sprawl where public transport services are inadequate.

- Give priority to infilling and densification along public transport corridors.
- Enhance accessibility to public transport services and facilities.

- Increase the pace of land redistribution
- Increase the pace of land tenure reform
- Resolving outstanding land restitution claims.

7.8 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013

The purpose of the Act is to provide a uniform spatial about the need to move away from a housing-only approach to a more holistic development of human settlements, including the provision of social and economic infrastructure.

- Safe and secure environments.
- Adequate access to economic opportunities
- A mix of safe and secure housing and tenure types.
- Reliable and affordable basic services, educational, entertainment, health, welfare and police services within a multi-purpose cluster concept.
- Compact, mixed land use, diverse, life-enhancing environments with maximum possibilities for pedestrian movement and transit.
- Low-income housing in close proximity to areas of opportunity.
- Integrated, functional, and environmentally sustainable human settlements, towns and cities.
- Encourage social (medium-density) housing.
- Alternative technology and design.

7.9 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

Is a national strategy focusing on dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. The programme focuses on a three pronged strategy covering the following:

- Agrarian transformation.
- Rural development emphasising:
 - Improved economic infrastructure
 - Improved social infrastructure.
- Land reform:

7.10 National Development Plan Vision for 2030

The NDP 2030 presents a long-term vision for South Africa and addressed the Governments programme to “attack” poverty and deprivation with the aim of nation building.

The vision highlights a number of focus areas, which are also, in its broader context relevant to an SDF. They are:

- The economy and employment
- Economic infrastructure.
- Transition to a low carbon economy.
- An inclusive rural economy.
- Positioning South Africa in the world.
- Human settlements.
- Improving education, innovation and training.
- Promoting health.
- Social protection.
- Building safer communities.
- Building a capable state.
- Promoting accountability and fighting corruption.
- Transforming society and uniting the country.
- The economy and employment: This requires creating an environment for sustainable employment and economic growth. These conditions may be created through the identification of key economic sectors as well as the key challenges that affect the efficiency of these sectors such as transport, lack of facilities and infrastructure.

Economic infrastructure: There is an unequal distribution of economic infrastructure which therefore increases regional inequalities. The SDF is a key tool in achieving sustainable and inclusive growth as it can identify the key infrastructural needs, direct investment and allocation of key resources such water and energy (electricity).

An inclusive rural economy: The NDP identifies the need for rural communities to have greater opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country. Rural communities therefore have a great need for basic infrastructure as well as increasing the economic growth through agriculture and tourism.

Human settlements: This element deals with eradicating the dysfunctional settlement patterns and weak spatial planning. Dealing with sustainable human settlements requires a number of considerations such as transport links, economic opportunities, preserving environmentally sensitive areas and availability of social facilities.

7.11 The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (KZN PGDS) 2016

KwaZulu-Natal Province's development vision is outlined in the latest version of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) which reads as follows:-

"By 2035 KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World."

The KZN-PGDS is a primary strategy for KwaZulu-Natal that drives growth and development in the Province to 2035. It provides the province with a rational strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and development orientated interventions, with comprehensive and equitable spatial development initiatives aimed at putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable, and building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments. The PGDS asserts the beautiful Province of KwaZulu-Natal as the gateway to Africa and the world, and thus aims to build this gateway by growing the economy for the continued development and improvement of the quality of life of all the people living in the Province, whilst ensuring that those currently marginalised have broader socioeconomic opportunities.

In the first generation of the KZN-PGDS (2011), particular focus was given to the provision of sustainable infrastructure and services, restoring natural resources, improving public sector leadership, delivery and accountability, resilience, innovation and adaptability. The new KZN-PGDS (2016) has identified as the biggest challenge, the continued social and economic exclusion of millions of South Africans, reflected in high levels of poverty and inequality. Therefore the focus for the KZN-PGDS (2016) will be on unlocking an expanded, sustainable and spatially balanced economic base. This will entail job creation that is labour intensive hence accommodating the marginalised sector of the population. Furthermore, the approach will also entail a prioritisation towards improved education outcomes and skills development that is responsive to workplace demands.

The KZN-PGDS (2016) has identified structural constraints to growth within KZN and these are as follows:-

- Increasing unemployment, inequality and poverty.
- Weak demand due to intense international competition.
- Insufficient skills development and training.
- Weak partnerships between economic actors and stakeholders.
- A decrease in output within the agriculture and the manufacturing sector.
- Youth, women, and rural inhabitants' inability to fully participate in the economy.
- Adaptation to climate change.

Significant milestones need to be achieved in order to address inherited social and spatial inequities that continue to inhibit the creation of safe, healthy and sustainable living environments. Municipalities need to be institutionally empowered with the requisite organisational capabilities and human resource competencies to bring life to Vision 2035.

The KZN-PGDS identifies 7 strategic goals and 30 strategic objectives designed to move the KwaZulu-Natal Province progressively towards the attainment of the 2035 development vision.

| NO. STRATEGIC GOAL | NO. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH | 1.1. Develop and promote the agricultural potential of KZN | 4. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | 3.7. Promote youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women |
| | 1.2. Enhance sectoral development through trade investment and business retention | | 4.1. Development of seaports and airports |
| | 1.3. Enhance spatial economic development | | 4.2. Develop road and rail networks |
| | 1.4. Improve the efficiency, innovation and variety of government-led job creation programmes | | 4.3. Develop ICT infrastructure |
| | 1.5. Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development | | 4.4. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| | 1.6. Enhance the knowledge economy | | 4.5. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all |
| 2. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT | 2.1. Improve early childhood development, primary and secondary education | 5. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY | 4.6. Enhance KZN waste management capacity |
| | 2.2. Support skills development to economic growth | | 5.1. Enhance the resilience of ecosystem services |
| | 2.3. Enhance youth and adult skills development and life-long learning | | 5.2. Expand the application of green technologies |
| 3. HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT | 3.1. Eradicate poverty and improve social welfare services | 6. GOVERNANCE AND POLICY | 5.3. Adapt and respond to climate change. |
| | 3.2. Enhance the health of communities and citizens | | 6.1. Strengthen policy, strategy coordination and IGR |
| | 3.3. Safeguard and enhance sustainable livelihoods and food security | | 6.2. Build government capacity |
| | 3.4. Promote sustainable human settlements | 7. SPATIAL EQUITY | 6.3. Eradicate fraud and corruption |
| | 3.5. Enhance safety and security | | 6.4. Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance |
| | 3.6. Advance social cohesion and social capital | | 7.1. Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities |
| | | | 7.2. Ensure integrated land management across the Province, ensuring equitable |

access to goods and services, attracting social and financial investment

7.11 Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970

Application Regulations regarding the subdivision of agricultural land for development within a municipality:

Subject to the provisions of section 2 a Surveyor-General shall only approve a general plan or diagram relating to a subdivision of agricultural land

—(d) any subdivision of any land in connection with which a surveyor has completed the relevant survey and has submitted the relevant sub-divisional diagram and survey records for examination and approval to the surveyor-general concerned prior to the commencement of this Act. and a Registrar of Deeds shall only register the vesting of an undivided share in agricultural land referred to in section 3 (b), or a part of any such share referred to in section 3 (c), or a lease referred to in section 3 (d) or, if applicable, a right referred to in section 3 (e) in respect of a portion of agricultural land, if the written consent of the Minister in terms of this Act has been submitted to him.

(b) No undivided share in agricultural land not already held by any person, shall vest in any person;

(c) No part of any undivided share in agricultural land shall vest in any person, if such part is not already held by any person;

(d) no lease in respect of a portion of agricultural land of which the period is 10 years or longer, or is the natural life of the lessee or any other person mentioned in the lease, or which is renewable from time to time at the will of the lessee, either by the continuation of the original lease or by entering into a new lease, indefinitely or for periods which together with the first period of the lease amount in all to not less than 10 years, shall be entered into;

(e) (i) no portion of agricultural land, whether surveyed or not, and whether there is any building thereon or not, shall be sold or advertised for sale, except for the purposes of a mine as defined in section 1 of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956); and

(ii) no right to such portion shall be sold or granted for a period of more than 10 years or for the natural life of any person or to the same person for periods aggregating more than 10 years, or advertised for sale or with a view to any such granting, except for the purposes of a mine as defined in section 1 of the Mines and Works Act, 1956;

[Para. (e) Substituted by s. 2 of Act 12 of 1979 and by s. 2 (1) (a) of Act 33 of 1984.]

7.12 Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy

The KwaZulu-Natal Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) was formulated in 2007 as a spatial economic assessment of the areas of need and potential within the province. The PSEDS is intended as a guide to service delivery within the cluster to achieve the goals set in ASGI-SA to halve poverty & unemployment by 2014 and the policy interventions as contained in the New Growth Path of 2010.

The PSEDS is built on the principles of the National Spatial Development Strategy (NSDP), namely:

Principle 1: Rapid **economic growth that is sustained and inclusive** is a prerequisite for the achievement of poverty alleviation

Principle 2: **Fixed investment** should be focused in localities of economic growth or economic potential

Principle 3: Where low economic potential exists 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

Principle 4: Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into **activity corridors and nodes** that are adjacent to or link the main centres

Four key sectors have been identified as drivers of economic growth in the KWAZULU-NATAL, namely:

- The **Agricultural sector** (including agri-processing and land reform)
- The **Industrial sector** (Including Manufacturing)
- The **Tourism sector**
- The **Service sector** (including government services)

The logistics and **transport** sector (including rail) in the services sector are important sub-sectors underpinning growth in all four sectors. Sustainable and affordable **water and energy** provision is crucial to the economic growth & development of the province. Msinga Municipality was classified as one of the 25 nodes to be invested in.

7.13 KZN Cogta spatial planning guidelines

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs prepared the spatial planning guidelines in 2009 to guide the conceptualisation and proposals in municipal SDFs. The spatial guidelines indicate four critical elements, which should inform the basis of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and these are as follows:

- The need to ascertain the current spatial patterns within the municipality.
- Ensuring that the desirable spatial patterns are in line with the overall objectives of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan, and
- The process of monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF).
- From the foregoing, it is essential to ensure that, the iLembe Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is in accordance with the objectives of the above-mentioned policies and programmes. It should also encourage development and investment in areas of greatest need, and areas which demonstrate high economic potential.

7.14 State of the Nation's Address 2017

The State of the Nation Address is important for all South Africans because it tells us what government's Programme of action is for the year ahead. The President's speech in February 2017 focused on key issues facing present-day South Africa such as energy constraints and poor economic growth. The speech cited the energy shortage as an "impediment to economic growth and as a major inconvenience." The speech outlined the strategies being implemented by government to create a sustainable solution in the short-, medium- and long-term. He further stressed the necessity for all role players in society to conserve energy and promoted a shift in usage by households from electricity to gas, where possible

Consequently, the president revealed a nine-point plan to create job opportunities and promote growth. The nine-point plan included resolving the energy challenge, promoting agriculture, encouraging private sector investment and favoring small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs).

7.15 State of the Province's Address 2017

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7.16 Outcome 9

The vision is to develop a rigorous data driven and detailed segmentation of municipalities that better reflect the varied and capacities and contexts within municipalities and lays the basis for a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support through:

- Ensuring improved access to essential services.
- Initiating ward-based programmes to sustain livelihoods.
- Contributing to the achievement of sustainable human settlements and quality neighbourhoods.

Through ward plans the municipality has several poverty alleviation and infrastructure programmes aimed at accelerating community development.

In response to the Outcome 9, the municipality substantially contributes towards the provision of basic services (electrification, sports facilities, and construction of access roads, community halls, crèches and two-room houses), promotion of economic development through registration of co-ops, poverty alleviation (with the special focus on agriculture and farming), and promoting youth development through ward plans aimed at accelerating community development and sustaining rural development.

SECTION C. MSINGA MUNICIPALITY WITHIN UMZINYATHI DISTRICT AND KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

The Msinga Municipality forms an integral part of both the KwaZulu-Natal Province and UMzinyathi District Municipality. As such, it is highly influenced by provincial and district development trends and development within Msinga has significant implications for both the province and the district. As such, spatial planning for the future development of Msinga Municipality takes into account development patterns taking place both at provincial and district level.

8 MSINGA MUNICIPALITY WITHIN KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

8.1 Contribution to the economy

The Msinga Municipality area has developed as a peripheral economy in the provincial context. This is due to its poor location in relation to major markets such as Pietermaritzburg and Newcastle. This municipality is located at the centre approximately 200km away from both of these towns respectively. Dundee and Greytown are the closest major urban centres to Msinga Municipality; however the R33 Provincial Development Corridor connects all these above mentioned towns running through Msinga Municipality.

8.2 The R33 Provincial Development Corridor

The R33 corridor was identified as one of the Primary Movement and Proposed Economic Development Corridor in the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal. This road traverses the municipality in a north south direction and internally connects the main economic areas of Keats Drift, Tugela Ferry, and Pomeroy. The R33 further connects the municipality to Greytown in the South and Dundee in the North.

Public interventions envisaged relates to:

- a) Movement Corridor: Constant Inter Governmental communication and co-ordination relating to the linkages to nodes external to Msinga in Adjacent Municipalities.
- b) Developing localised Corridor Development Strategies (where R33 passes through towns/urban areas which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- c) Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points, as distribution strategy between rural settlements and nodal areas.
- d) This route provides development opportunities that must be explored. Development should be encouraged along this primary route.

The KZN DoT Route Designations for this route includes the Following:

- P6-3, P6-4, P6-5

8.3 The R33 as an Agricultural Corridor

Although the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal. Identified only the southern part of the Msinga Municipality as having agricultural potential, it also identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor traversing the Municipality along the R33 in a North South direction. This corridor runs from Greytown in the south to Newcastle in the North.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Establishing / Expanding Agro-Processing facilities:
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 I – in other words, beneficiation of primary agricultural commodities.
- 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.

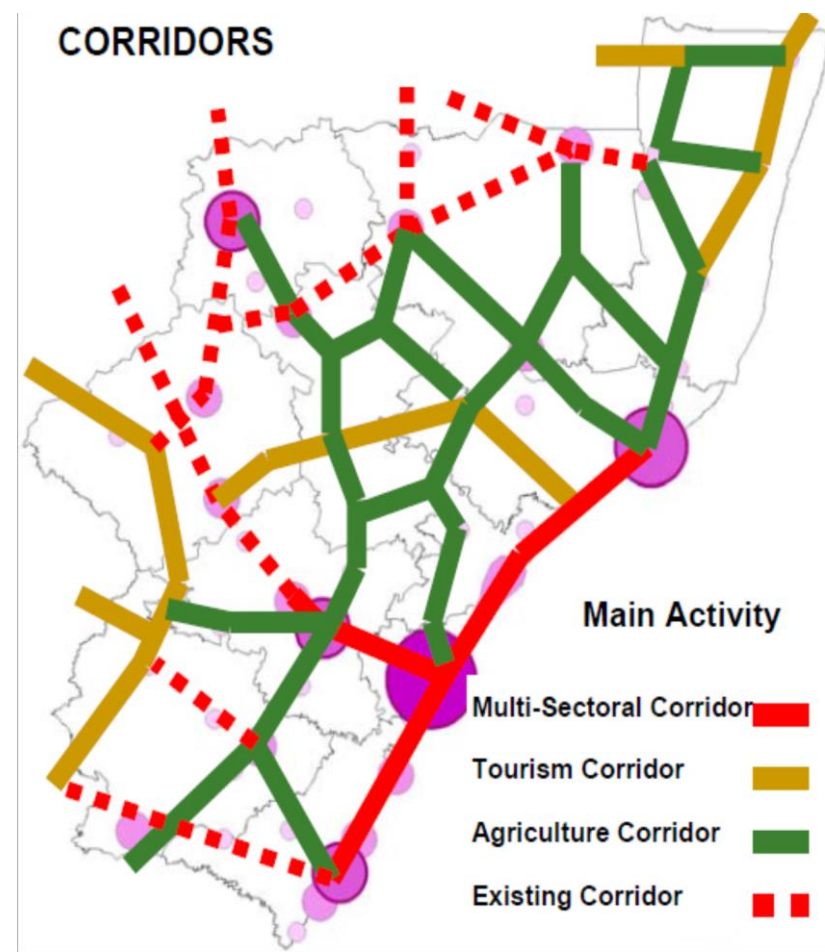
- c) Expansion of trade opportunities related to agricultural activities – formal and informal
- d) Focus on the following opportunities that exist within the Municipality.
 - o Agricultural perishable products to local hospitals and general markets in nearby municipalities.
 - o Chakalaka and other vegetable orientated agro-processing opportunities.

8.4 The R33 Tourism Corridor

The PSEDs identified a tourism corridor traversing the municipal area in an east west direction connecting Tugela Ferry with Weenen in the west and Nkandla in the east. The IDP further depicts that the R33 also serves as a tourism corridor as part of the Battlefield Routes, and can link to the R68 in Nqutu.

The following Interventions are proposed along the tourism routes.

- Focussing on marketing and developing of the 6 seminal National and International battlefield sites.
- Link Battlefield and Zulu Cultural Tourism Together.
- Eco-tourism related to natural beauty of the environment.
- Ensure accessibility to the battlefields area through infrastructure upgrading.
- 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 could complement or supplement the battlefields/heritage product.

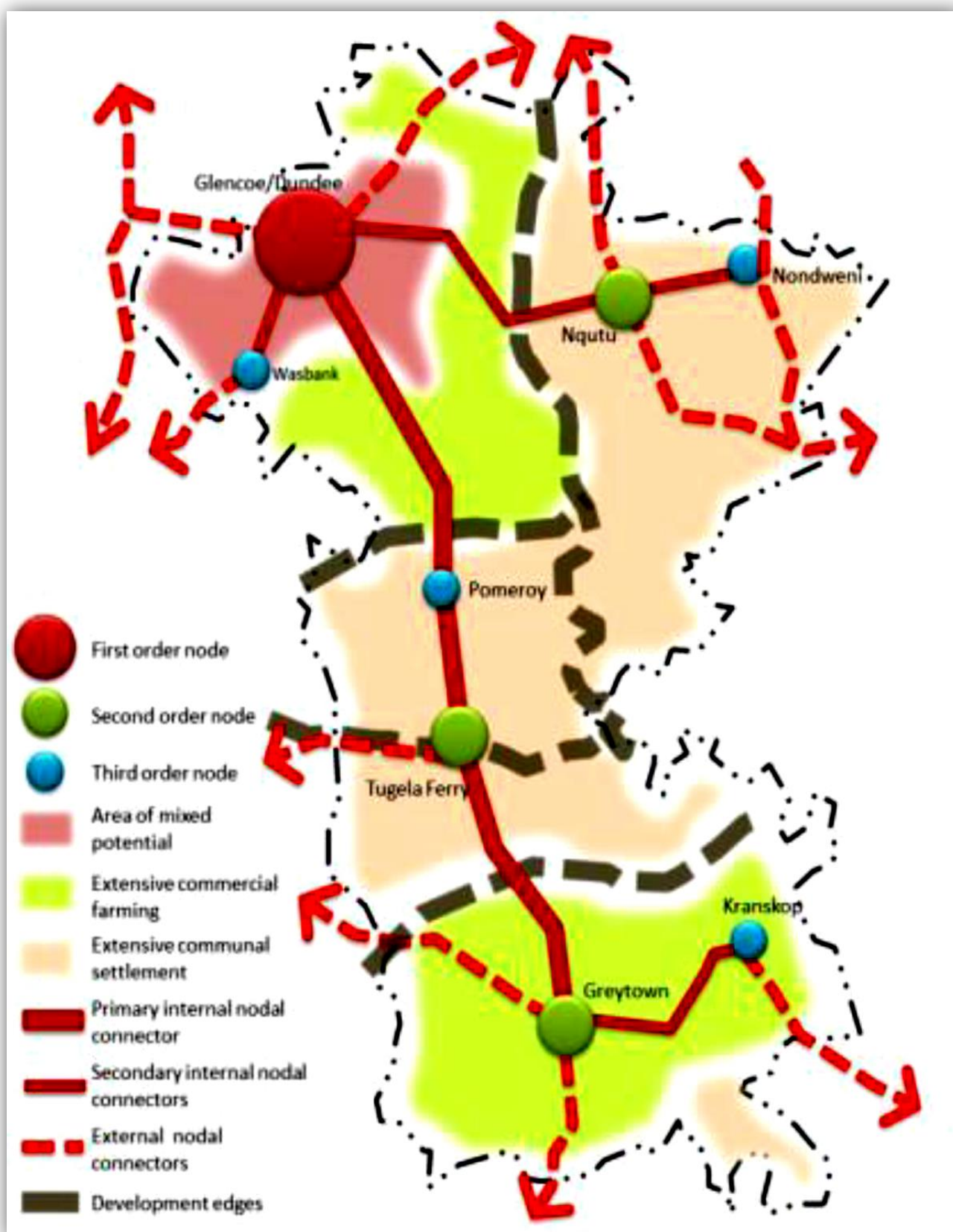


Source: (PSEDs): Provincial Development Corridors

9 MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITHIN THE UMZINYATHI DISTRICT

The UDM is located in the north-central part of KZN. The district consists of four local municipalities, namely: Endumeni Local Municipality (LM), Nqutu LM, Msinga LM and UMvoti LM.

The district SDF adopts a service centre approach and accordingly identifies Tugela Ferry within Msinga Municipality as a secondary and administrative node. It also identifies the R33 road linking its major towns Dundee towards the North and Greytown towards the south as its Primary Development Corridor, most of the commercial and socio-economic developments happens along this corridor. The following diagram is the summary of the key spatial development corridors of the UMzinyathi District. The diagram below provides guidance for the establishment, direction and co-ordination within the district context.



UMzinyathi District Spatial Development Plan/Vision

SECTION D. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

Over the last few years, the Msinga Municipality, in association with various organs of state has made progress in promoting integrated and equitable development planning within the framework of the IDP and the associated sector plans, however there still a number of challenges to overcome. The majority of these are inherited from the apartheid past and the associated planning system. This section presents an assessment of the spatial trends and patterns within the municipality, and provides background information on the spatial strategy.

10 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

10.11 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Having regard to Census 2011 data, the total population residing within the Msinga Municipal area is 177,577 with a total of 37,724 households and a 0.6% growth rate.

| Local Municipality | Population | Households |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Msinga | 177,577 | 37,724 |

10.12 POPULATION GROWTH EXPECTATIONS

Population and household growth is one element that determines the long - term demand for goods and services. Based on historical population figures from 1995 to 2010, a trend analysis was done for the Msinga Municipality by the Umzinyathi District. Accordingly, curves were fitted to the data and were selected based on the best correlation coefficient that could be determined through the least squared method. The following polynomial expression were determined and used to project population figures up to 2025 for the Municipality.

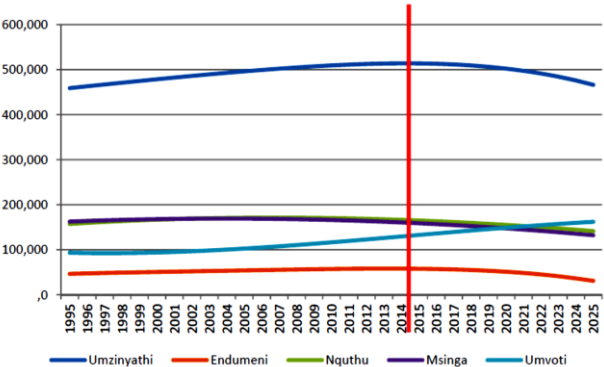
| L M | 19 95 | 20 05 | 201 2 | 2013 | 2014 | 201 5 | 2020 | 202 5 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Msi nga | 162 697 | 169 691 | 163 483 | 162 040 | 160 434 | 158 665 | 147 394 | 132 132 |

Population Projections:

This equation that was calculated was then used to project historical data as shown in the next graph based on the population projections below.

| Local Municipality | Growth Expression | R - squared value |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Msinga | $y = 0.0893x^3 - 86.812x^2 + 1677.6x + 160892$ | 0.8976 |

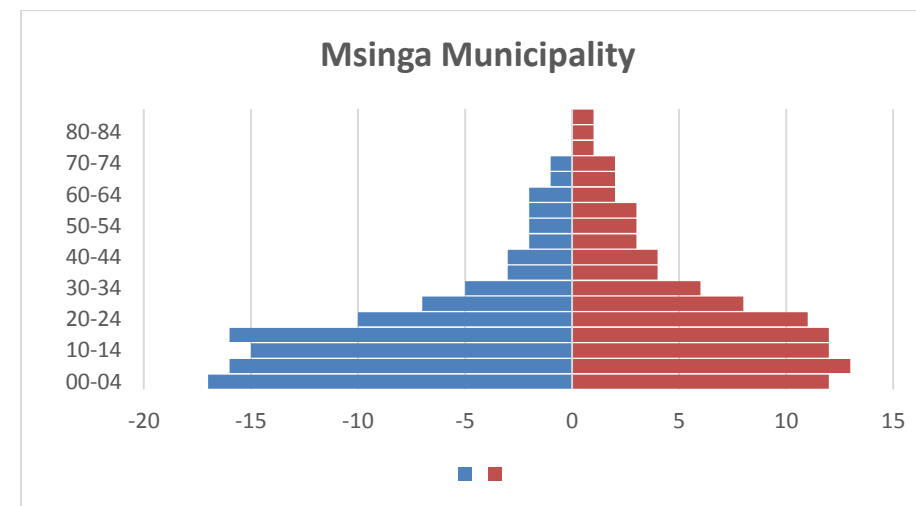
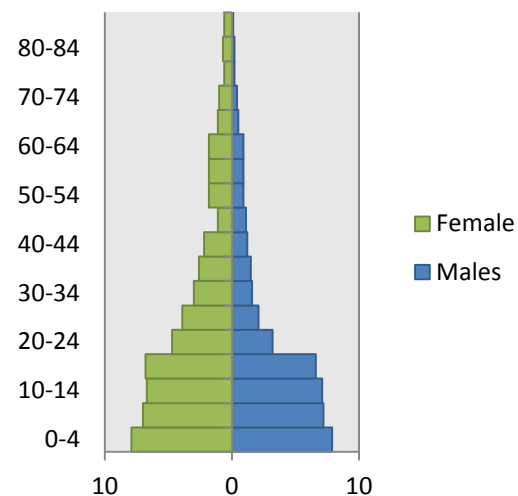
Population projection curves in comparison to other LMs within the District:



10.3 POPULATION STRUCTURE [Population Pyramid]

The age and demographic distribution has maintained the same pattern since the 2001 census with the current population of working age being far less than the school going and retired age groups. A small portion of the population is therefore providing for a large portion of the population. This, combined with the high unemployment rate, the situation becomes dire. Although there is substantially lower amount of males in the municipality, the rate at which females are decreasing is far greater as compared the rate at which males are decreasing.

| Age | Males | Females |
|-------|-------|---------|
| 0-4 | 7.90 | 7.90 |
| 5-9 | 7.20 | 7.00 |
| 10-14 | 7.10 | 6.70 |
| 15-19 | 6.60 | 6.80 |
| 20-24 | 3.20 | 4.70 |
| 25-29 | 2.10 | 3.90 |
| 30-34 | 1.60 | 3.00 |
| 35-39 | 1.50 | 2.60 |
| 40-44 | 1.20 | 2.20 |
| 45-49 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| 50-54 | 0.90 | 1.80 |
| 55-59 | 0.90 | 1.80 |
| 60-64 | 0.90 | 1.80 |
| 65-69 | 0.50 | 1.10 |
| 70-74 | 0.40 | 1.00 |
| 75-79 | 0.20 | 0.60 |
| 80-84 | 0.20 | 0.70 |
| 85+ | 0.10 | 0.60 |



CS 2016 (Stats SA)

UMzinyathi by Broad Age:

| Broad Age | DC24: UMzinyathi | KZN241: Endumeni | KZN242: Nqutu | KZN244: Msinga | KZN245: UMvoti |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0–14 (Children) | 38 | 30 | 40 | 42 | 34 |
| 15–34 (Youth) | 40 | 45 | 39 | 38 | 42 |
| 35–64 (Adults) | 15 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 17 |
| 65+ (Elderly) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

CS 2016 (Stats SA)

UMzinyathi Population by municipalities by sex by broad age

| Broad Ages | DC24: UMzinyathi | | KZN241: Endumeni | | KZN242: Nqutu | | KZN244: Msinga | | KZN245: UMvoti | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0–14 (Children) | 42 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 45 | 37 | 48 | 37 | 37 | 31 |
| 15–34 (Youth) | 42 | 39 | 50 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 45 | 40 |
| 35–64 (Adults) | 12 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 19 |
| 65+ (Elderly) | 4 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

CS 2016 (Stats SA)

This may indicate a shift in the migration patterns, with more women seeking economic opportunities outside of the municipal area as compared to previous years where the majority of females were tending to households and practicing subsistence farming.

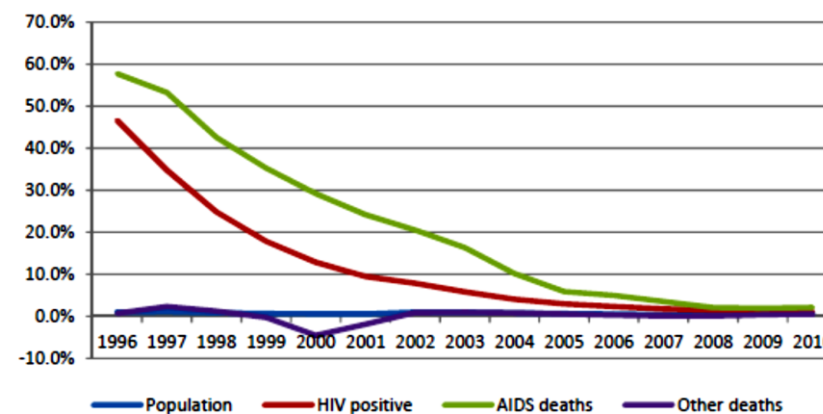
The profile also reflects a population structure with a large number of people below the age of 20. In these cohorts, male and female groups are more or less equally represented. Such a profile should be an indication of high growth levels and increased demand for infrastructure, housing, and services once these cohorts reach the age of household formation between the ages of 20 years and 64 years.

10.4 IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS do have far effects a population structure with a large number of people below the age of 20. In these cohorts, male and female groups are more or less equally represented. KwaZulu-Natal has the highest infection rate in the country. The district of uMzinyathi and particularly in the Msinga area has the highest levels of HIV/AIDS infections due to its rural and underdeveloped nature with the current figure being estimated to be as high as 30%. However, it must be noted that a community like that of Msinga does not always seek medical attention when they get sick, thus some cases may not be recorded as some people are living within the gorges where the transport cannot access the area therefore other people cannot get help in terms of medication.

The response by the District Municipality has been that of setting up District AIDS Council. That has been followed by the formation of Msinga Local AIDS Council. The Mayor is the Chairperson of the Council and its function is to help by providing support and co-ordination of the AIDS initiatives. The co-ordination is done through the adopted Multi Sectoral HIV and AIDS strategy. Although the impact of HIV/AIDS on the population structure is not quantified at municipal level, it can be expected that the influence of HIV/AIDS in the stagnant demographic structures for 2011 has been an important contributing factor. The following statistics are sourced from the Umzinyathi SDF related to the District in its entirety

Change in annual rates in HIV/AIDS related variables



10.5 GENDER RATIOS

As per Census 2011 data, the population of the Msinga area is divided into 56.6% female and 43.4% male. [This relates to the below mentioned statistics on the head of households] Accordingly, women are assumed to be acting as household heads in the absence of partners seeking employment in other urban and semi-urban centres. It is also accepted that these women are more disadvantaged in terms of resources

10.6 POPULATION GROUPS [RACE]

As per Census 2011 data, the following table illustrates the percentages of racial groups that live within the local area. It is noted that the majority of race groups beyond Black African, reside with the town of Nquthu.

| POPULATION GROUP | PERCENTAGE |
|------------------|------------|
| BLACK AFRICAN | 99.6% |
| COLOURED | 0.1% |
| INDIAN/ASIAN | 0.2% |
| WHITE | 0.1% |

10.7 SPOKEN LANGUAGES

According to recorded data [based on the official languages of South Africa], the majority of the population within the Municipality speaks IsiZulu.

| LANGUAGE | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------|------------|
| Afrikaans | 0.3% |
| English | 0.9% |
| IsiNdebele | 1.3% |
| IsiXhosa | 0.1% |
| IsiZulu | 95.6% |
| Sepedi | 0.2% |
| Sesotho | 0.1% |
| Setswana | 0.5% |
| Sign Language | 0.4% |
| SiSwati | 0% |
| Tshivenda | 0% |
| Xitsonga | 0% |
| Other | 0.1% |
| Not Applicable | 0.6% |

10.8 LEVELS OF DISABILITY WITHIN THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The below table is informed by information sourced from the KZN Department of Social Development.

| Type of Disability | No Difficulty | Some Difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot function | Undetermined | Yet to be determined | Unspecified | Not Applicable | Total |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Communication | 153 304 | 4209 | 853 | 1150 | 716 | 9325 | 7037 | 981 | 177 577 |
| Memory | 147 774 | 7803 | 1984 | 1678 | 922 | 9632 | 6803 | 981 | 177 577 |
| Self-Care | 129 767 | 5392 | 1236 | 3705 | 1926 | 27 262 | 7408 | 981 | 177 577 |
| Hearing | 153 001 | 5735 | 920 | 523 | 316 | 9653 | 6447 | 981 | 177 577 |
| Sight | 146 999 | 11 001 | 1747 | 441 | 299 | 9765 | 6344 | 981 | 177 577 |
| Walking | 152 269 | 5585 | 1285 | 1237 | 579 | 9101 | 6539 | 981 | 177 577 |

10.9 HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD GROWTH

Household growth was projected in the same way as population. As per the Umzinyathi SDF, the household growth expressions for each Municipality [derived from the historical data], is shown below.

The next table shows the household projections based on the trend analysis.

| LM | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Msinga | 4.88 | 4.91 | 4.94 | 4.98 | 5.34 | 6.15 |

Estimated and projected number of households:

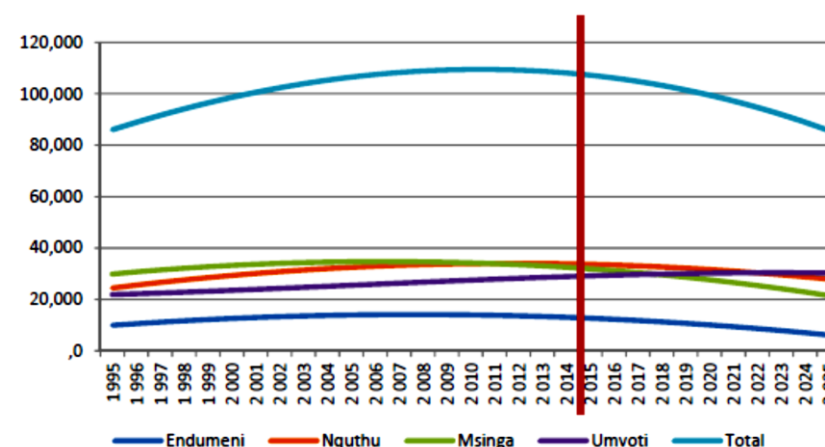
| Local Municipality | Growth Expression | R – squared value |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Msinga | $y = -0.4398x^3 + 14.87x^2 + 239.18x + 21615$ | 0.9920 |

Household growth projections in comparison to other LMs within the District:

Household size is an important indicator for the demand for services since the number of people in a household determines consumption demand for water, electricity, and waste disposal.

As per the Census 2011 data, it is noted that the number of households within the Municipality is 37,724 with 19,999 agricultural households. The average household size is 4.6 with 66.7% of all households are female headed.

The estimates shown in the table below was derived from the population and households estimates in the previous sections sourced from the Umzinyathi SDF. Household sizes are relatively high but it is not exceptional for a rural environment. All estimates show a small increase in household sizes. This is based on the assumption that there are no structural changes in the population. However, should the higher levels of migration materialize, it might imply that they absorb more males, which are not necessarily attached to an existing household. This implies more single - person households, which might then lower the average household size. The increase is however material to any spatial planning.



Employment of Household Heads

| | Employed | Unemployed | Discouraged work-seeker | Other not economically active | Grand Total |
|--------|----------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Msinga | 8632 | 8477 | 17 670 | 55 452 | 31612 |

1.10 MIGRATION

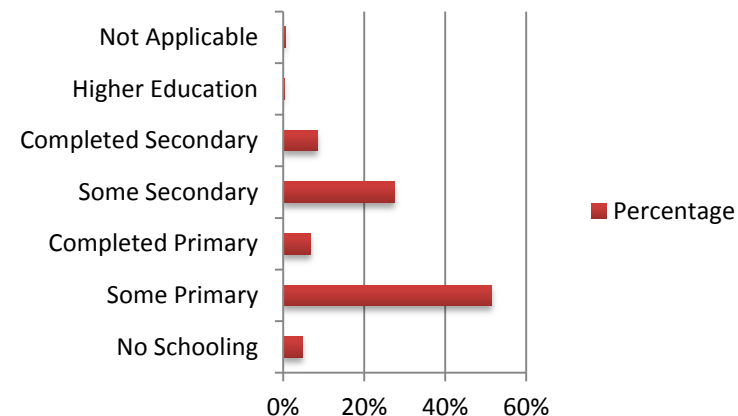
Migration plays an important role in understanding how an area functions in terms of beneficiaries to program and facilities as well as employment and settlement profiles.

| LM | Western cape | Eastern cape | Northern cape | Free state | Kwazulu-Natal | North west | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo | Outside South Africa | Do not know | Unspecified | Grand Total |
|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Msinga | 10 | 22 | 21 | 10 | 176 065 | 1 | 173 | 30 | 14 | 165 | 2 | 1063 | 17 757 |

10.11 EDUCATION

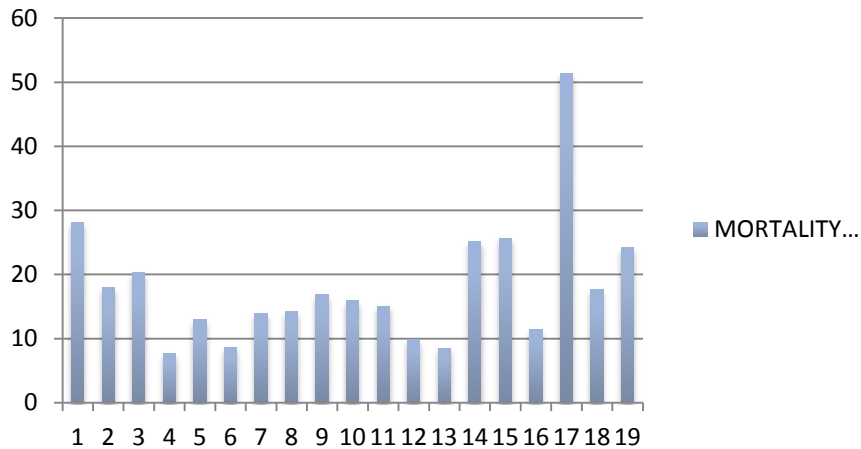
The distribution of level of education confirms the broad socio - economic patterns in the municipal area. The next table summarises education levels. Table below indicates levels of education within the Municipality,

Highest Level of Education (All Ages)



10.12 MORTALITY RATE

Mortality rate, or death rate, is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a particular population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. Ward 17 has the highest rate of mortality within the Municipality with the lowest being Ward 4



11 SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Msinga Municipality is predominantly rural in character with the majority of the land being part of Ingonyama Trust Land.

There are three types of settlements found within Msinga Municipality:

- Urban settlement which occur in the form of Pomeroy Town.
- Peri – urban settlements in the form of Tugela Ferry although this is held under Ingonyama Trust Board
- Rural settlements located in Traditional Council areas.

11.1 POMEROY URBAN SETTLEMENTS

Pomeroy Town is the only major urban settlements in Msinga Municipality.

Pomeroy is the only town which falls under a Scheme which effectively leaves the commercial farm land in the northern section of the municipality subject to the Act. This town has been identified as a Secondary node as it offers limited economic activities compared to Tugela Ferry. Similarly to the rest of the municipality, this town lack infrastructure development and bears a challenge to optimise investment.

11.2 TUGELA FERRY PERI – URBAN SETTLEMENT

Tugela Ferry Town is identified as a primary node and it offers both administrative and business activities for the entire municipality. This town is held under Ingonyama Trust and is divided in to two traditional Authorities; Mabaso Area and Mthembu Area separated by the Tugela River. According to the Tugela Ferry Urban Design Framework (2010) the area is characterised by dramatic topography as a result of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers, which effectively isolates the area from neighbouring areas such as Umvoti and Endumeni. This town is categorised by separation between different types of settlements with a clear rural urban separation. The urban settlements are of low density however does reflect a degree of urbanisation in the area.

11.3 RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Settlement pattern occurs in the form of expansive rural settlements scattered evenly in space. The development in most areas is typical traditional i.e. a scattered settlement pattern with an absence of a strong nodal hierarchy. Uneven topography, membership of the community and traditional land allocation practices are the major factors that shapes settlement pattern. The terrain is very rugged and steep which makes service delivery costly to achieve for all households.

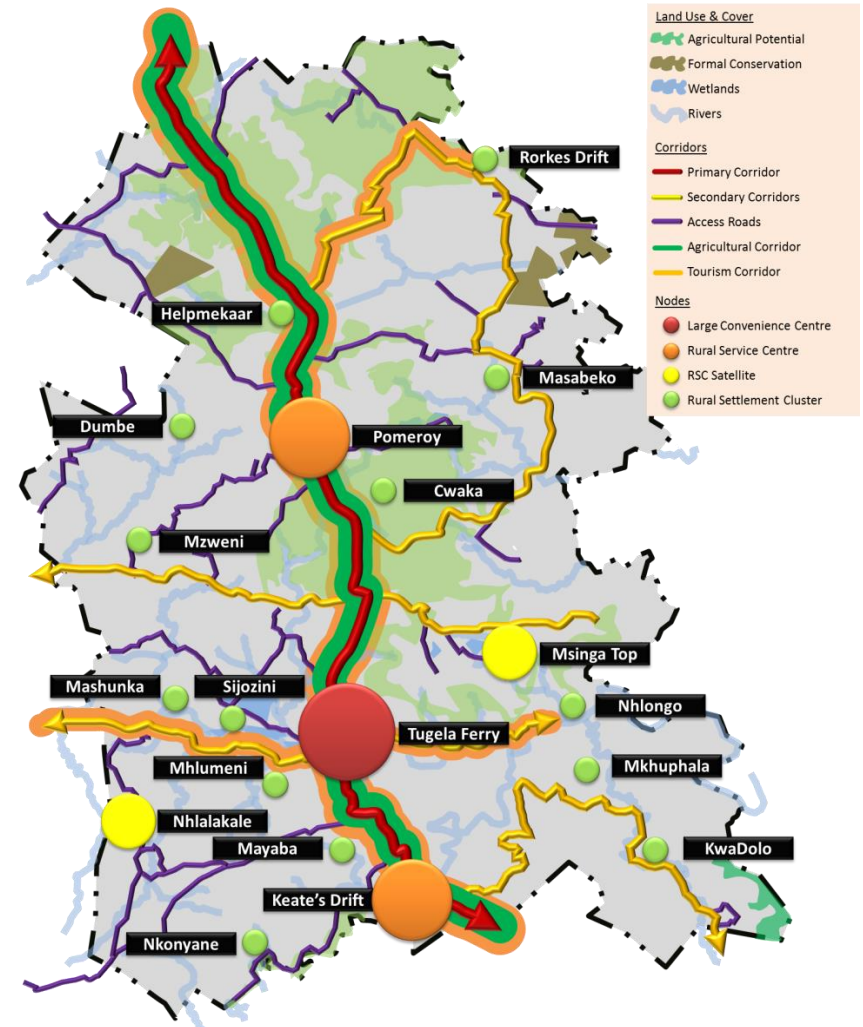
12 EXISTING NODES AND CORRIDORS

The following map inset below provides more details in respect of the nodes and corridors in the Msinga Municipality. The nodes identified are based on the functions of the centres within the municipality and was classified as such by the Msinga Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework. The municipality differentiates between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary nodes.

Primary Node: where major activities such as town centre, main taxi/bus rank, clustering of government offices, markets etc. are found and usually allocated along the major roads. This is a node where the majority of the municipality's citizens conduct business e.g. Tugela Ferry Town. Unfortunately, its structural deficiency is that it does not have strong and well-developed residential base.

Secondary Node: where second levels of activities are found such as mini markets, stalls, mini factories, sub-regional taxi ranks, health facilities, schools etc. in this case Pomeroy and Keates Drift are secondary nodes serving as municipal economic points.

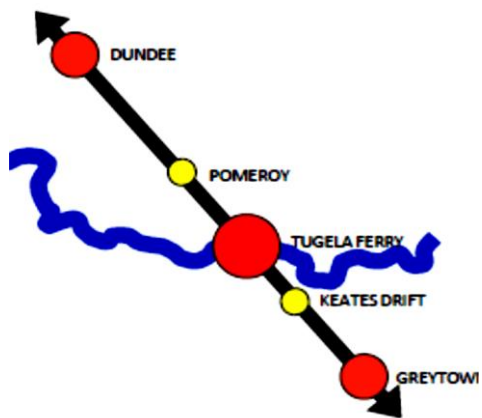
Tertiary Node: where there are a few activities such as satellite offices, local shops, satellite taxi ranks, skills centre, trading centres, mobile clinics etc. in this case its Msinga Top and Nhlalakale. An intensified development is to be realised in Cwaka with the recent investment by the COGTA MEC.



Spatial Interpretation Map

12.1 TUGELA FERRY AS A PRIMARY NODE

According to the Tugela Ferry Urban Design Framework (2010) adopted by Council, Tugela Ferry is the administrative and business centre of the Msinga situated along the R33 connecting Dundee and Pietermaritzburg. This town straddles the Tugela River and is situated on the Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The negotiations are underway with the Department of Traditional Affairs to have Tugela Ferry formalised and proclaimed as a town. The area has an intense and mixed land uses; however due to its dramatic topography spatial plan, there has been lack of open space system where conservation areas can be defined and controlled.



Urban design Framework: Tugela Ferry

12.11.1 THE TUGELA FERRY BOUNDARY

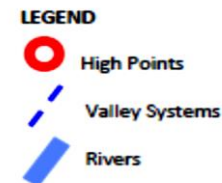
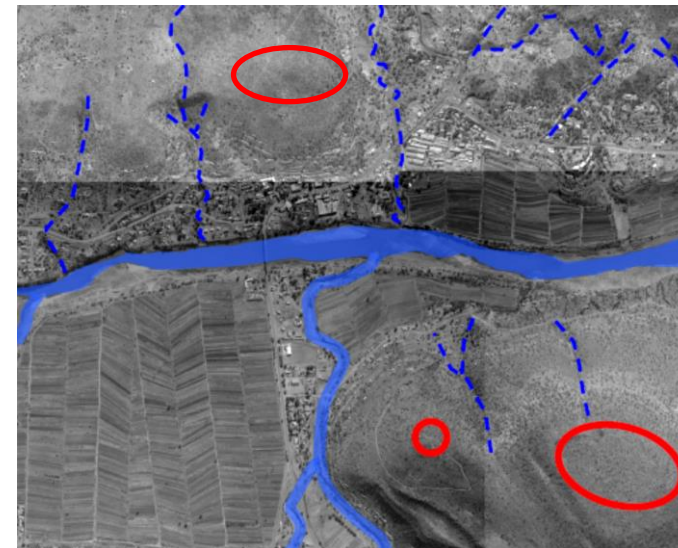
The Tugela Ferry Boundary is defined by the topography, the R33 main road and the Tugela River. The area consists of two distinct parts, the northern and the southern portions.

- The northern portion – Active Town Centre

- The southern portion – the Administrative Centre

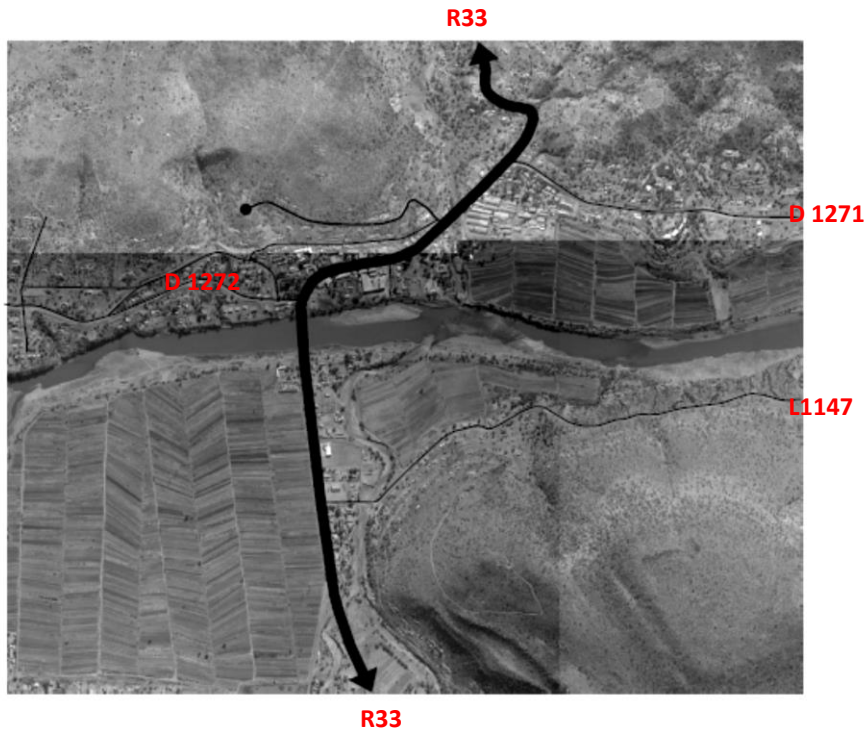
Both these portions are separated by the Tugela River.

12.11.2 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



Tugela Ferry is shaped by a mountainous terrain and deep gorges which lead to the Tugela River. The valley systems and the river define the town along the river banks. Large portions of this town are positioned on the river floodplain, allowing irrigation potential for the agricultural crops.

12.11.3 ACCESSIBILITY AND PERMEABILITY



Tugela Ferry Movement Network

Movement in Tugela Ferry is through The R33 connecting Dundee and Pietermaritzburg, D 1272 connecting to Weenen and D1271 connecting to Nkandla under UThungulu DM. The L1147 is the local access road. The R33 is the only fully tarred road within the area, the rest of the district roads are partially tarred. The access to both portions is only through the Tugela Bridge over the river. The limitations in the movement network are due to the restrictions in space as a result of the river and the terrain. Complementary parallel routes would help ease

the congested nature of the town, giving users more choice and dissipating the current pressures.

The southern portion enjoys a rather free movement compared to the northern portion where congestion and crowding dominates the R33 main road as there is very strong competition for space between pedestrians, shoppers, traders and vehicles within this area.

THE R33 CORRIDOR

The R33 is the main corridor providing clear accessibility to the Tugela Ferry as all traffic needs to traverse through this road to the town centre; however this route is pressured and chaotic throughout the day. In addition there is insufficient parking and loading bays in the area to cater for the current demand, as a result this intensifies the congestion along the R33. The public transportation facilities that are available within the area are basic and under pressure. A formal taxi rank is located near the Ithala-OK Shopping complex and the one situated within the premises of the Tugela Ferry Mall. A number of informal taxi operating services also occur within the town and operate along the main road adding to the congestion problems within the town.



Ithala-OK Taxi Rank

A single petrol filling station (Shell garage) is located within the town, and further adds to the congested nature of the area as it is located next to the bridge. Due to the small premises people using the facility queue along the R33 together with those vehicles waiting to cross the single lane bridge.

Pedestrian movement within the town is hampered by the congested street and sidewalks which are being occupied by informal traders. No pedestrian crossings occur within the area adding to the safety concerns for people negotiating the heavily congested roads. Pedestrians are currently using the main road as a walkway as the pavements are utilised by the informal traders.

Roaming Cattle : cows and goats, along the R33 further increase safety concerns for the uses. Livestock are free to roam the streets and feed off the informal traders waste products and unsold goods.

12.11.4 LAND USE STRUCTURE

Tugela Ferry has a simple land use structure. The town centre consists of a higher intensity mixed use core which is supported by districts of specialisation within the frame. These include: Msinga Municipal Administrative centre/commercial services, residential settlements, agriculture allotments and the health services.

- **The Town Centre/Commercial Services**

This serves as the heart of Tugela Ferry as it consist of mix of unrelated activities such as Shell petrol station, police station, Department of Social Welfare & SASSA, Department of Justice, formal shopping facilities, B& B's, driving schools, funeral homes, residential, and informal traders include a street side butcher. Shops fronts and other facilities available within the town are also hidden behind informal traders occupying the sidewalks and road reserves. There is a very strong competition for space between pedestrians, shoppers, traders and vehicles within this town.

- **The Administrative Centre**

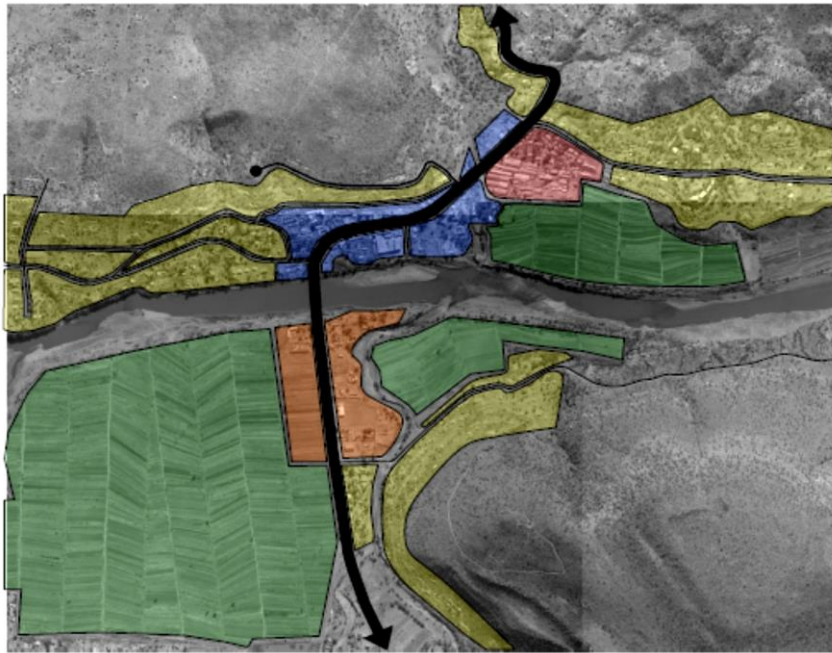
The type of land use accommodates the Msinga Local Municipality, Department of Home Affairs, Thusong Centre, the Library, Gate way Clinic, and recently there has been a new development of Tugela Ferry Mall covering a total area of 3,25ha. The development of this stripe is fragmented and has encroached onto the limited productive agricultural land.

- **Agricultural Allotments**

These are all cultivated plots belonging to the community.

- **Health Services**

This mainly comprises the Church of Scotland Hospital together with a few commercial facilities supported by the hospital patrons. A number of informal trader structures have also been erected to benefit from the hospitals passing trade.



LEGEND

- TOWN CENTRE
- MSINGA ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE
- RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENTS
- AGRICULTURAL ALLOTMENTS
- HEALTH/ SERVICE NODE

Tugela Ferry Broad Land Uses

12.2 POMEROY AS A SECONDARY NODE

Pomeroy Town is the only major urban settlement that falls under a Scheme, the scheme where registered cadastral information exists. The exiting Scheme Boundary was used and the Transitional settlement area north-west of the existing boundary on the farm Sutherland 2417GT was included as an area that needs to be formalised.

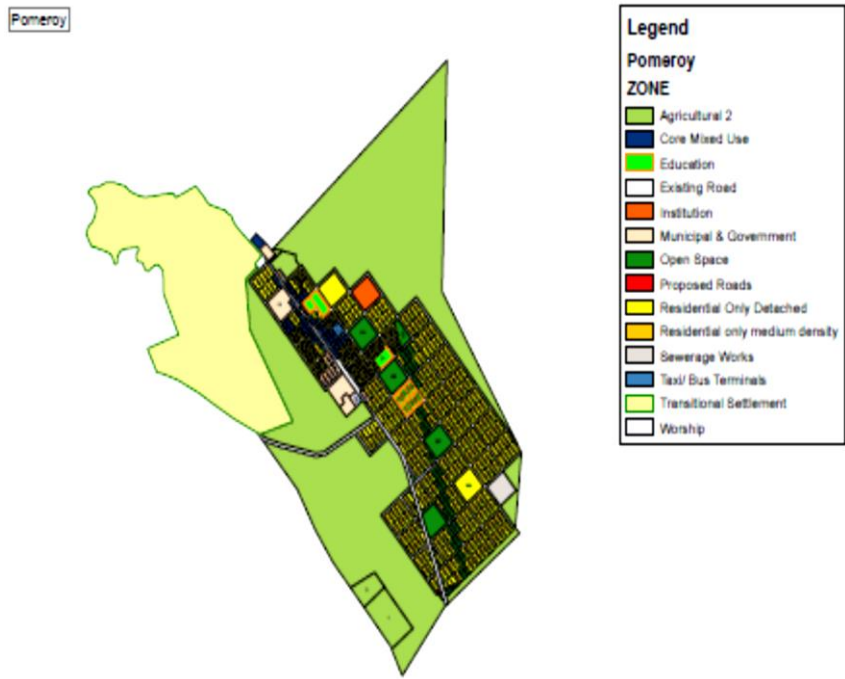
The Pomeroy Town consist of a number of land uses as evident in the figure below. There is mixed uses such as agriculture, residential, commercial – formal and informal activities, social services and facilities such as the Pomeroy Community Health Centre (CHC) that is secondary to the main hospital in Tugela Ferry, Nhlanhleni police station as well as secondary Msinga Municipality's offices. The main focus of the Pomeroy Town is economic activities for the entire municipal area. Although there is a proper layout of the town, the current activities are disorganised, congested and degraded. An abundance of informal traders are obstructing the free flow of pedestrian and movement by trading along shop fronts, passages and on pavements in close proximity to R33.

12.2.1 ACCESSIBILITY AND PERMEABILITY

Access to Pomeroy town is through a single movement network – the R33 linking to Dundee and Tugela Ferry up to Pietermaritzburg. It is further divided by provincial and district roads providing linkage to Mazabeko (East) and Mzweni (West) areas. The town has a grid-iron street pattern that the municipality is currently surfacing as identified in its IDP as Pomeroy internal road surfacing.

Although the street pattern is clearly defined, there is insufficient parking and loading bays, as a result intensifying congestion along the R33. The public transport facility is available although is under pressure. A semi-formal taxi rank is located as one enters the town from Tugela Ferry; some of the taxis are operating along the main road adding to the congestion problems within the town.

There are two Petrol filling stations located in the town and due to small premises the vehicles add to the congestion. The Pomeroy Precinct Plan study was undertaken by Black Balance projects presents that this town has potential; however intensive studies are recommended to be undertaken for the urban are.



Pomeroy Urban Settlement

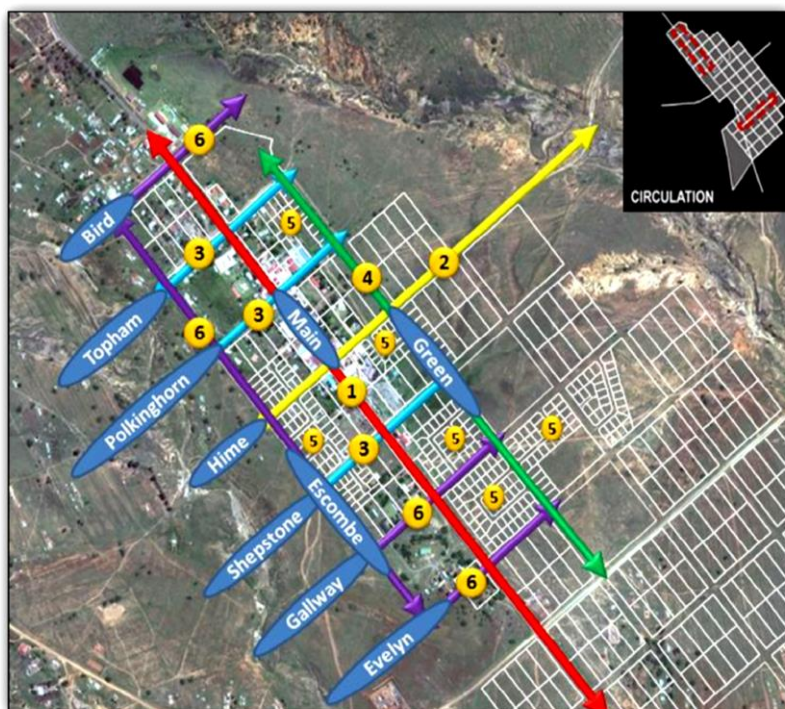


Pomeroy Network System

12.2.2 POMEROY INTERNAL ROAD SURFACING PROJECT

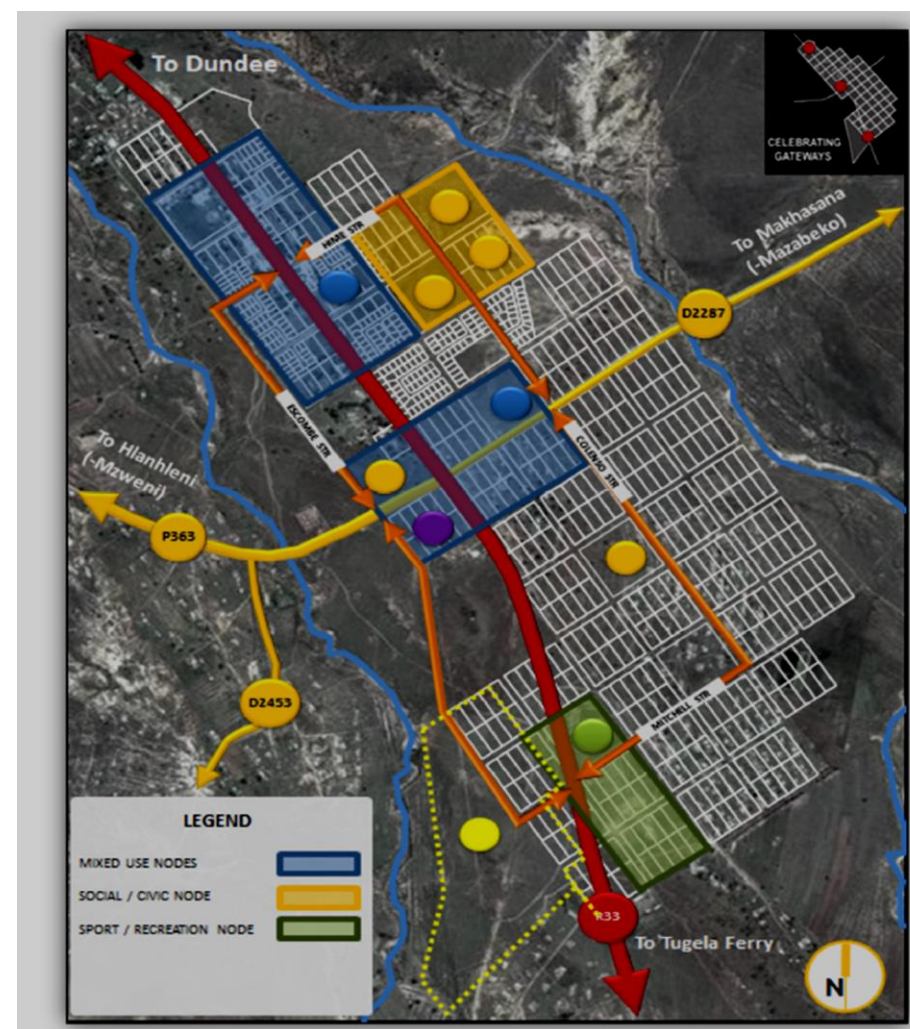
From the financial year 2015/2016 the municipality embarked the abovementioned project in order to promote order and safe movement in the town of Pomeroy. The project is still in progress as it was rolled over to the 2016/2017 fiscal year and it utilises the Municipal Infrastructure Grant allocated by COGTA. The project is aimed at surfacing the following streets:

- 1) Hime Street:
- 2) Shepstone street:
- 3) Green street



Municipal Pomeroy Internal Road Surfacing Project

6.1.3 LAND USE STRUCTURE



Pomeroy Integration Strategy

Pomeroy has a well-planned land use structure. The town centre consists of a high intensity mixed use, then social and recreational use.

MIXED LAND USE

The town centre is the heart of Pomeroy. This is characterised by dual economic activities. Similar to other business district within South Africa, there is a dualistic economy in Pomeroy consisting of formal and informal traders along the R33 strip. Both these sectors are critical for the functioning and development concept of the area.

In 2013 the municipal Council took a resolution for the development of a Shopping Centre however nothing has been putted on ground as yet but area earmarked for the development remains vacant.

SOCIAL USE

The police station, clinic and municipal offices are also found within this core business area.

In 2015 the Department of Health handed over the Community Health Centre that is secondary to Church of Scotland in Tugela Ferry.

RECREATIONAL SPACE

There is a Sports Complex that has been completed and handed over to the community during the 2015/2016 financial year.

12.3 KIETS DRIFT AS SECONDARY NODE

Unfortunately no studies have been conducted on this nodes, it is recommended that the municipality further explores this precinct area.

12.4 THE MUNICIPAL MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

As indicated from the Spatial Interpretation Map above, the municipal Movement Corridors according to the UDM EMF 2016 are as follows:

| CORRIDOR | LINKAGES |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Provincial Corridor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R33 between Dundee and Umvoti |
| Regional Corridor | None |
| Regional Distributor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P190 & P365 Route linking R68 to Rorkes Drift, Mazabeko & R33 P 17 Route linking R103 to Tugela Ferry, Kwa-Dolo and Kranskop (via R74) |
| Tourism Corridor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P53 Route between Pomeroy and Rorkes Drift (Battlefields) |

7. LAND REFORM

According to the recent information from UDM SDF 2015, Msinga Municipality was subject to 99 claims in accordance with the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994. From these claims the 90 have been settled, 08 are still in process and 01 remains unknown. There has also been an ongoing claim in Ward 12 Kwa-Dolo area that has held the housing project from proceeding until this date.

8. DERMACATION PROCESS

The Municipal Demarcation Board published In terms of Item 5 (1) of Schedule 1 to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) that Msinga Local Municipality will lose its demarcated Ward 12 to its neighbouring UMvoti Local Municipality. This means the municipality will be slightly affected as the population and service delivery is expected to change.

- **Ward 12 Demarcation Implications:**

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Land Ownership | The entire area of 125.85 km2 in Ward 12 is held under the ownership of Ingonyama Trust Board under the Mbomvu Traditional Authority |
| Demographics | According to statssa 2011, Ward 12 has 3754 households that are to be deducted from Msinga Municipality. Out of a total of 37 723 households, the municipality will be left with a total of 33 969 households. |

Service Delivery

- **Kwa-Dolo Housing Project**

Ward 12 is not adequately provided with housing, in response the Department of Human Settlement had intended to deliver 500 units in the area called Kwa-Dolo. This was under an Implementing Agent *Stedone Developments* however; till date this project has been on hold due to the Land Claim that was discovered during land audit exercise.

- **Kwa-Dolo MPCC**

The municipality has six MPCC that best serve community of which one is within this area. MPCC's are beneficial to the communities as they provide access to most of social services within a reasonable walking distance. This then leaves the municipality with five MPCC.

- **Ehlanzeni Clinic**

The municipality has a total of 16 fixed clinics that serve the entire municipality and one of it is the Ehlanzeni Clinic. The UMzinyathi Department of health has already planned to construct a new Vezokuhle (Phakwe) Clinic in this area as part of its 2015 – 2030 Msinga Municipality's Service Transformation.

9. LAND USE MANAGEMENT

The incorporation of Land Use Management System (LUMS) Guidelines in the Spatial Development Frameworks of Integrated Development Plans has set the scene for the more detailed Land Use Management Plans to be prepared for each municipality. In terms of the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000), as well as the National Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013), each municipality is required to prepare a LUMS for the whole area within its jurisdiction.

The Scheme is one component of the Land Use Management System. The purpose of a scheme is to regulate land use and to promote orderly development in accordance with the municipality's integrated development plan (Section 3 of the KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Act, 2008 (PDA)).

The scheme will provide the following:

- A Legal Framework in which land use management operate
- Appropriate land use and general definitions
- Standard Zones which will apply in the scheme area
- Statements of intent to guide decisions for each zone
- Appropriate controls for each zone, district and management area, as where applicable
- Procedures for considering the use, development and subdivision of land
- Enable the efficient and coordinated use of land

In terms of the requirements of Chapter 5 (24)(1) of the SPLUMA of 2013, all municipalities are required to draft a singular Scheme for its whole area of jurisdiction within 5 years of the implementation of the Act. Accordingly, COGTA: Spatial Planning had identified the Msinga Municipality for technical and financial support towards the drafting of a Wall-to wall Scheme. The project was initiated on the 1st of November 2014 with the end date of the 31 August 2015. The document has been handed over to the municipality to initiate the public participation process (including the advertisement).

10. BROAD LAND USES

Current land use pattern has evolved in response to the settlement pattern, natural environment and regional access routes and reflects the rural nature of the region within which Msinga Municipality is located.

Major land uses in the area are as follows:

- **Residential Use**

Residential use which occurs in the form of urban areas of Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy and Kiets Drift Towns. The rest occurs in the form of homesteads (imizi) which are spread unevenly and unsystematically in space throughout traditional areas. Homesteads are allocated following the traditional land allocation system implemented under the stewardship of local Induna with their neighbours as witnesses. Allocations vary significantly with each allocation assumed to be enough to accommodate dwelling units, kraal and some crop production.

Car ownership is a relatively and in some rural areas a new phenomenon and not all households need regular direct road access.

- **Grazing land**

Grazing land occurs in the form of large tracks of vacant land located between different settlements. None of this is properly developed as grazing land. Its carrying capacity has not been determined. As such, grazing is not controlled nor managed in accordance with the norms and standards for grazing land. This could be described to the fact that livestock farming is undertaken on subsistence basis. The number of livestock each household is allowed to keep is not controlled.

As a result, the land is overgrazed and its condition is fast deteriorating. The land is also under pressure from settlement expansion.

- **Conservation and Tourism Use**

Tourism resources are limited throughout the municipality however there are some potential 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 located to the north eastern part of the municipality in close proximity to Rorke's Drift and include the Fugitives Drift Nature Reserve. Some existing tourism activities exist around the Tugela Ferry and Keate's Drift areas.

- **Commercial Use**

The commercial Use can be separated into the formal and informal sectors. The formal sector is represented by formal business, operating from formal business premises in the main three towns however; they are not yet regulated by any By-laws or company and tax laws.

On the other hand, the informal sector (which consists of traders and hawkers), are found concentrated along main road R33 and in within rural clusters especially in busy intersections and taxi ranks. While the informal trading has been increasing steadily as a business activity within Msinga Municipality, the municipality is yet to develop the Informal Trading Policy. The main commercial activities include:

- Tugela Ferry Mall
- Tugela Ferry Ithala Centre
- Supermarkets
- Corner and spaza shops
- Fast food outlets

Tugela Ferry town continues to attract investment however the area is not well developed and it being held under ITB remains a huge challenge for private investment. The municipality needs to intervene in terms by formalising its main towns and provide business incentives for retention of existing business and attract new investment in the area. On this note, a Business Incentive Policy and Business Retention and Expansion [programme needs to be undertaken in order to maximise on the municipality's economic potential.

- **Mining Use**

There are no mining activities in the area.

- **Agricultural Use**

Although the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal identified only the southern part of the Msinga Municipality as having agricultural potential, it also

identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor traversing the Municipality along the R33 in a North South direction.

Agriculture in Msinga is still largely practised for subsistence and is subject to the limited capacity of the land, due to poor soil quality, climatic conditions and over stocking. Despite the large irrigation potential from the rivers, the area is subject to water shortages during dry seasons, high soil erosion and low land carrying capacity for grazing. The types of crops cultivated include:

- Maize
- Beans
- Sweet Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Cabbage
- Spinach
- Beetroot
- Onion

Stock farming of cattle and goats is again a large cultural practice. The stock is not kept primarily as an economic asset. Only in times of dire economic pressures do families resort to selling stock. The overstocking adds to land pressure.

There is high potential to increase both crop and stock farming production through improved farm management and agricultural practices and support systems.

11. URBAN EDGES

There is no urban edge indicated in the Msinga SDF – Thus, it is recommended that this be referred back to the precinct plans of the specifics towns/settlements to indicate an Urban Edge in the LUMS. The urban edge facilitates a planned environment while protecting the natural environment so as to promote sustainable development. Further, it facilitates the efficient delivery of services and infrastructure. It is proposed that future urban uses are contained within the existing urban areas and development first seeks to densify and infill the existing urban areas.

12. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

The nature of rural settlements poses a major challenge for both policy makers and service delivery agencies. Communities have articulated need for services such as access roads, water and electricity. While the government has made significant progress in this regard, the process has proved to be frustratingly expensive. The spatial structure or lack thereof causes inefficiency and accounts for relatively high service delivery costs.

Secondly, land allocation is undertaken in terms of the traditional land allocation system which is not based on any verifiable standards, and some of the households and/or public facilities are located on land that is not suitable for settlement purposes. These include unfavourable geotechnical conditions, floodplains and wetlands. None of these form part of the factors taken into account when allocating land. The key challenge is to direct the location of these settlements and manage their expansion. The municipality should work together with the respective traditional councils in this regard.

13. SETTLEMENT DENSITY

The highest settlement densities are found along major transport routes, and the major nodes especially along the R33. To some extent the densities are experienced around the schools and clinics as an indication of accessibility to community facilities. These densities are manifested in the following areas:

- Tugela Ferry
- Pomeroy
- Kietes Drift
- Msinga Top
- Mashunka/Nhlalakahle
- Cwaka
- Mazabeko
- Rorkes Drift
- Mzweni
- Ngubevu/Nhlonga
- KwaKopi

13.1 CWAKA AS AN EMERGING SETTLEMENT (RURAL DENSIFICATION)

The emerging settlement pattern within Msinga municipality indicates the need for a strong 'Urban Area' policy. Rapid development has taken place in the major nodes along R33; this includes mostly Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy. As a result this puts more pressure on the existing limited infrastructure.

The new development is about to be experienced in CWAKA. This has been marked by the Inkululeko project that was introduced by the COGTA MEC early this 2016. The MEC plans on investing R1.4 Billion due to following issues and demands:

- Land demand in Tugela Ferry has increased however the supply of land is limited
- Developers have shown interest in Cwaka however the TA does not know where to allocate development opportunities and how to approach these projects

As a response to such request, CWAKA was identified by the KZN Cabinet as the suitable center in driving Inkululeko Programme to assist rural communities with integration and prioritization of catalytic projects in key nodes of the KZN province.

13.2 INKULULEKO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - Cwaka Community Service

19.2.1 Background

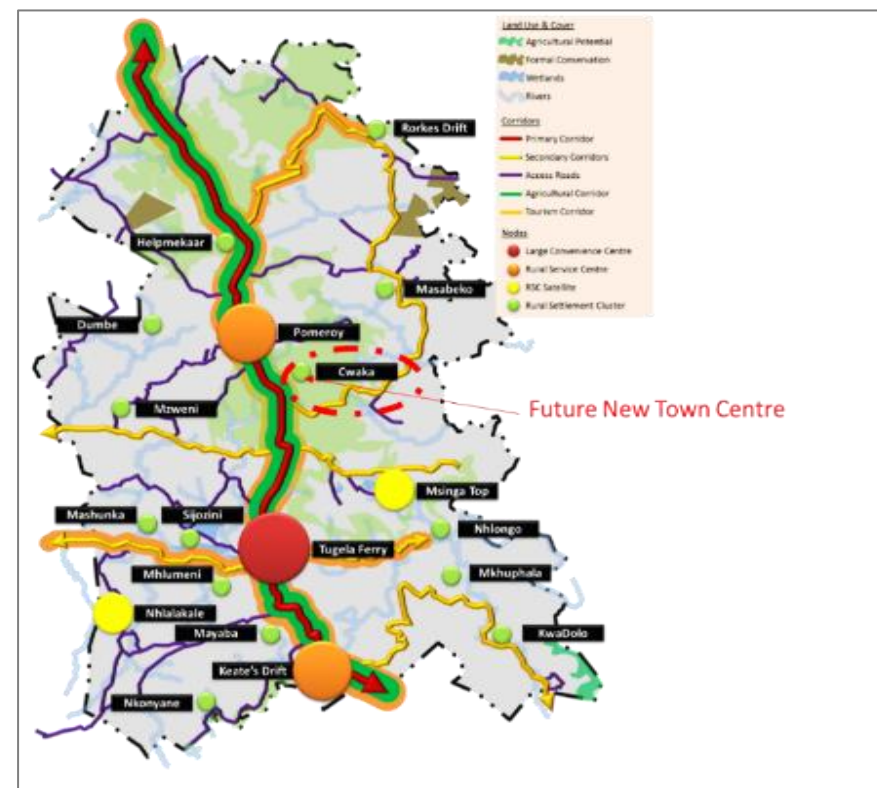
The Ndumo Regeneration Programme, now Inkululeko Development Programme, was mooted to create a sustainable, rural service centre that would address the needs of Orphans & Vulnerable Children by providing high quality education and other community services, improved access to government facilities and enhance the living standards of the whole community. The government has determined that the potential gains of the programme in addressing rural development, the impact of integrated Government programmes and the resulting pooling of resources for a common purpose can only represent an effective commitment towards Government's compact with citizenry. It has now become a provincial Flagship programme. Provincial Government determined the need to replicate this programme. UMzinyathi has been identified the location of the next Regeneration site. Within UMzinyathi, Msinga has been identified as a preferred site to accommodate the replication of this Flagship programme.

UMzinyathi has been selected as a pilot District to test the CSC framework concept. In turn Msinga, Cwaka has been identified by Provincial Cabinet as a provincial location for Ndumo 2; the conceptualisation of the CSC framework has been deemed relevant for the task at hand and should assist in this process.

The MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Nomusa Dube – Ncube in KwaZulu-Natal, on the 2nd February 2016, launched a project for the building of a Community Service Centre in Cwaka that is worth R1.4 billion to build a new town in Cwaka, and the programme and projects will include:

1. uMgungundlovu TVET College
2. uMgungundlovu Student Village and Sporting Precinct
3. DoE Model School Site
4. Existing Clinic Site
5. Existing Place of Worship
6. Existing Schools
7. Proposed Hotel / B&B / Lodge
8. Proposed Cemetery
9. KZN Agric - Agriculture Education and Demonstration Zone
10. KZN Agriculture - Commercialization of Subsistence farming
11. KZN Agriculture and KZNEDTEA - Livestock (goat) processing zone
12. KZN COGTA and Partner Departments - Social Facilities Cluster Precinct
13. KZN DoT and KZNEDTEA - Public Transport and Community Market for Traders
14. KZN EDTEA - Tourism Resorts Projects Sites
15. KZN Human Settlements - Formal Housing
16. KZN Department of Agriculture - Communal Food Gardens
17. Low Income Housing - portion of Agricultural Households
18. Petrol Service Station and Convenience stores site
19. New Town Center Business Sites

Currently the project is its Planning stage with the construction of the TVET expected to commence early 2017.



Progress to date:

- COGTA - LED business unit prioritized the development of Cwaka Urban Design Framework Plan, which is a detailed precinct plan for the area encapsulating several catalytic projects and spin-off opportunities for further development of the Cwaka Node.
- COGTA has developed and adopted the Community Service Centre Spatial Establishment Framework to inform location of community service centers in the

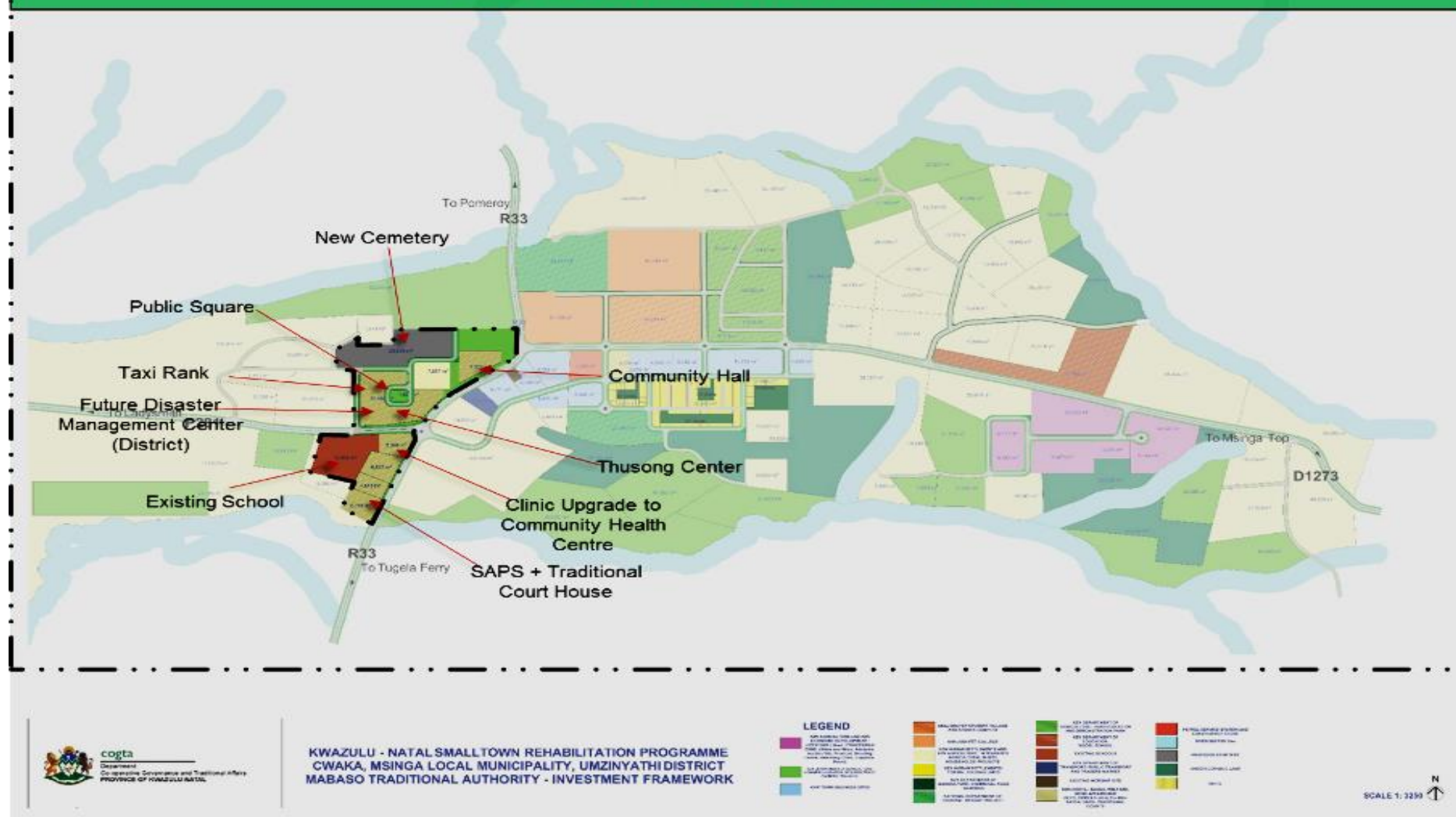
Province in line with the philosophy of utilizing CSCs as the core for the development of new nodal towns.

- As part of the roll out of Inkululeko Programme, the social cluster found the CSC Framework useful to determine the most optimal location for the Indumo Replica.
- KZN Cabinet has made a recommendation on the 29th of July 2015 to priorities replication of Ndumo in Cwaka and other departments have expressed interest to incorporate additional projects into the precinct. Below are the designs of this CWAKA project.

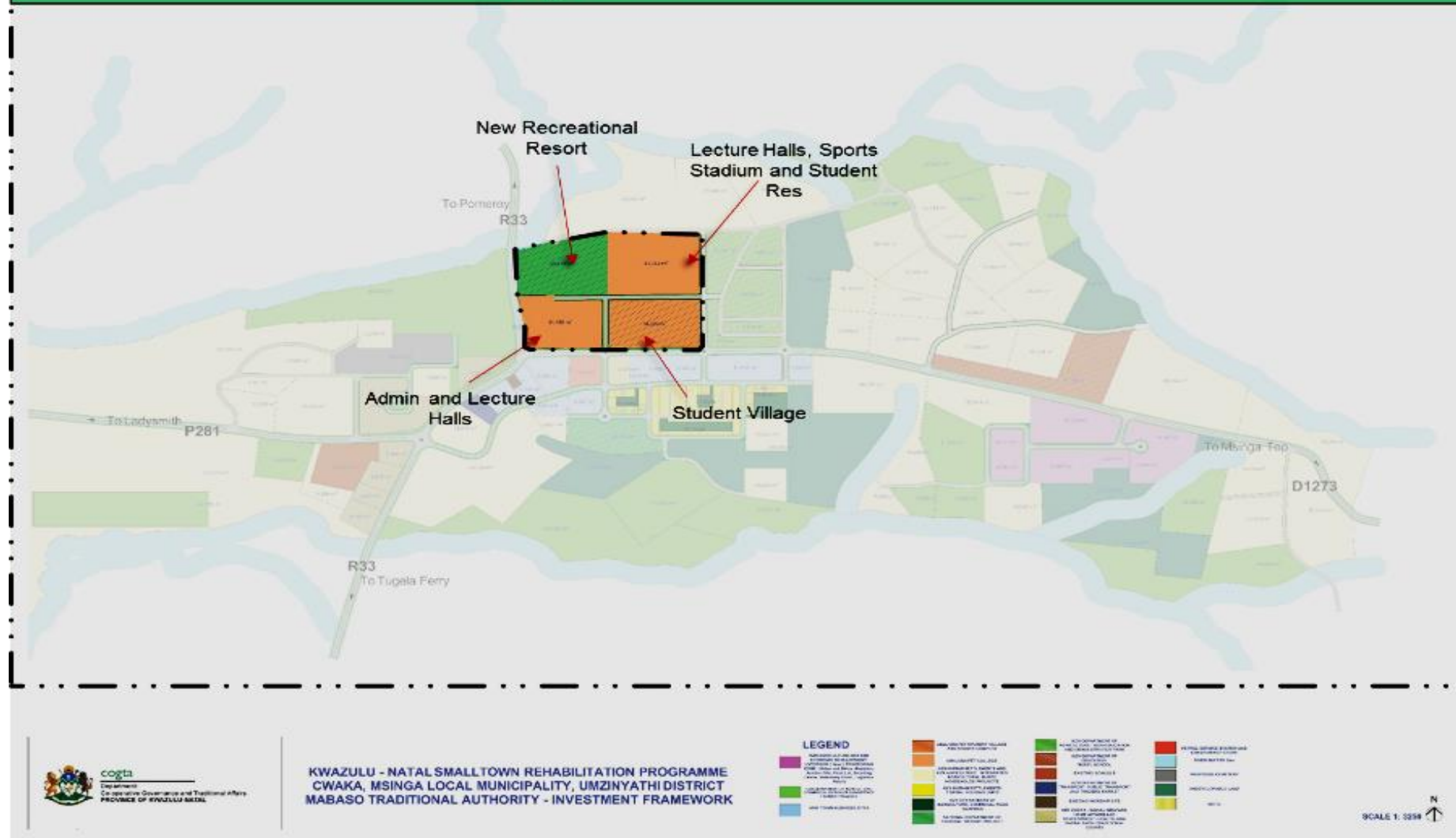


The Proposed CWAKA Master Plan

Government Precinct

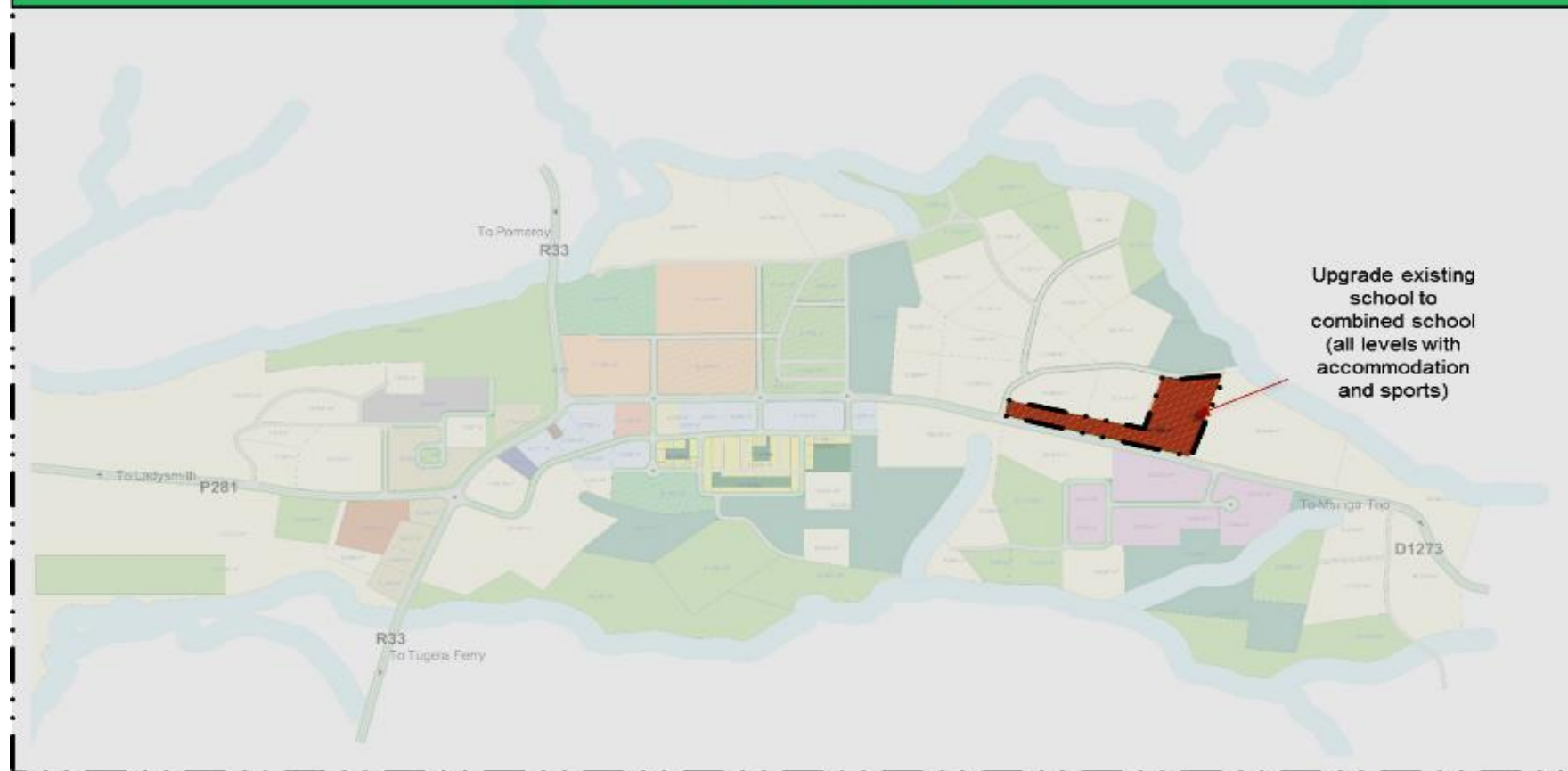


Amajuba FET Precinct





Model School Site



KWAZULU - NATAL SMALLTOWN REHABILITATION PROGRAMME
CWAKA, MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, UMZINYATHI DISTRICT
MABASO TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY - INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

LEGEND



SCALE 1: 3200
 N

13.3 POMEROY GREENFIELD HOUSING DEVELOPMENT (URBAN DENSIFICATION)

POMEROY DEVELOPMENT

14. LAND ISSUES

20.1 LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERN

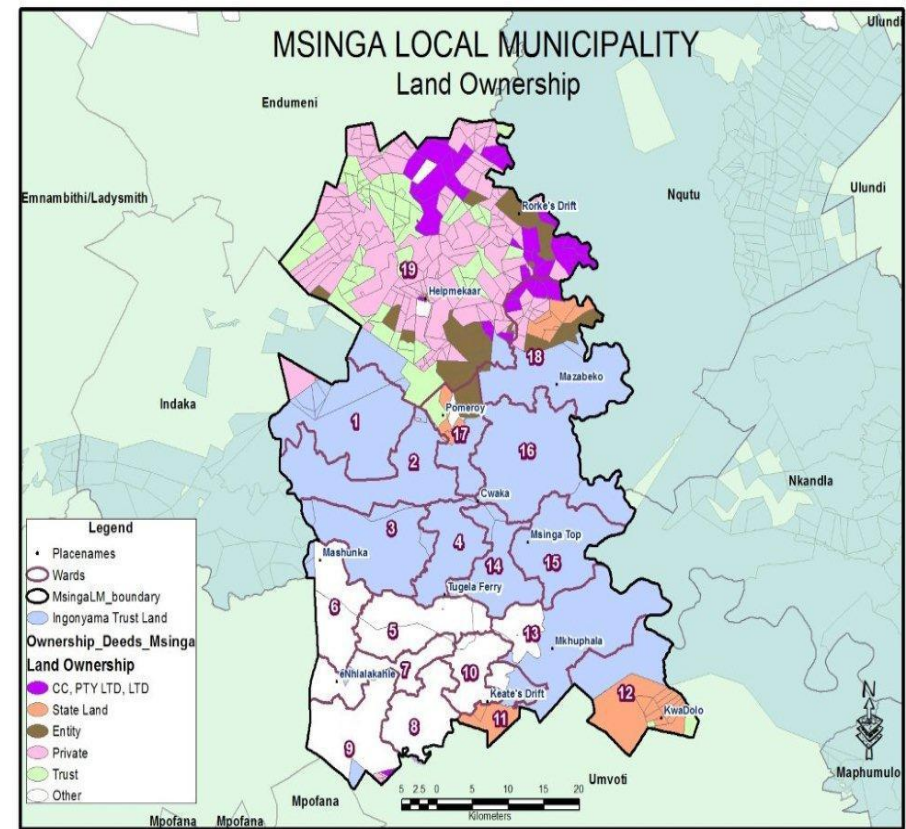
The pattern of land ownership within the Msinga Municipality demonstrate multiple tenure rights which ranges from communal land held by Ingonyama Trust (9 wards), pockets of land under the control of the state owned land occurring in ward 12, 17, 18 and ward 11, although ward 12 is to be transferred to uMvoti Municipality. The northern part falls under various types of ownership. In total the municipality has 19 wards.

20.2 LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

The southern part of Tugela Ferry has a good agricultural land potential that runs along the R33 corridor. There has been an increasing pressure for residential developments and they

now settle on this area, the shopping mall has recently been developed on this area and this is a huge concern within the municipality as the agricultural area is slowly being lost.

20.3 FORMALISATION OF TOWNS



Msinga Municipality's Administrative Entities

SECTION E: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

15. CLIMATE

From the UDM EMF 2015, Msinga municipality has a weather station located close to Pomeroy (Lat: -28.3160; Long: 30.3151). The topography of an area strongly influences the climate of certain places within the same area. The differences in elevation within the municipality, translates into noticeable differences in climate, within the south, south central and north eastern areas, which have more pleasant and warmer temperature than the colder northern areas and rainfall which increases towards the south.

The municipality falls within the coastal summer rainfall areas, with medium to low rainfall of 600 mm/annum. Irregular droughts occur in the area. Hails occur occasionally. Winters are characterized by frosts. Summers are generally hot with temperatures in excess of 30 °C.

Although there is little direct intervention approaches to curb climatic effects.

16. GEOLOGY

Arenite is the most common rock covering the municipal area. Shale is also found through the area and Tillite is present along the Buffalo River but only in the mountainous areas before joining the Tugela River. These sedimentary formations are topped by dolerite that is still exposed in the higher parts of the mountains. The varied topography and geology has created a variety of soils within the municipal area, and these consists of conglomerate, dolerite, schist, shale, tillite, nsuze group, basalt, tonalite, ecca group arenite, natal granite.

17. TERRAIN MORPHORLOGY

Msinga LM is mainly classified as mountain area although in some areas open hills or ridges are also found.

23.1 SLOPE AND ELEVATION

The general slope of the land varies typically between 1:5 and 1:6 or lower that 9% and it is generally susceptible to soil erosion where it is not carefully and properly managed. Slope is usually, in this case, considered a key factor in the development and settlement in the municipal area as it basically determines locality and mobility. Slopes generally steeper than 1:8 or 12.5% is regarded as not suitable for human settlement. In the central eastern area of Msinga LM, the slope is considered challenging, with slopes greater than 20% in some areas.

The terrain elevation shows very significant features when it is linked to slope, it is clear that the terrain morphology is the most dominant factor in determining settlement and settlement patterns.



Rural Settlement in Msinga

18. RIVERS

The main rivers within Msinga are:

- Buffalo River
- Mooi River
- Nadi River
- Sundays River
- Thukela River

The Buffalo flows through the centre of the UMzinyathi District feeding into the Thukela River east of Ngubevu and then traverses the boundary between Msinga and Nkandla. The Mooi River flows into the Thukela River at Keate's Drift. The Thukela is the largest river system in KZN. The Buffalo River is the main northern tributary of the Thukela River and flows in a south-easterly direction from the eastern escarpment to its confluence with the Thukela River near Nkandla.

- **River condition status**

The approach to identifying conservation status of ecosystems is based on the loss of integrity and the subsequent loss of habitat in each ecosystem, relative to two thresholds: one for maintaining healthy ecosystem functioning, and one for conserving the majority of species associated with the ecosystem. As river integrity is eroded and habitat is lost in an ecosystem, its functioning is increasingly compromised, leading eventually to the collapse of the ecosystem and to loss of species associated with that ecosystem.

River condition status is based on the percentage of the river over its total length that is still intact. The intact length was compared to the total length of each river to derive conservation status categories. These categories are:

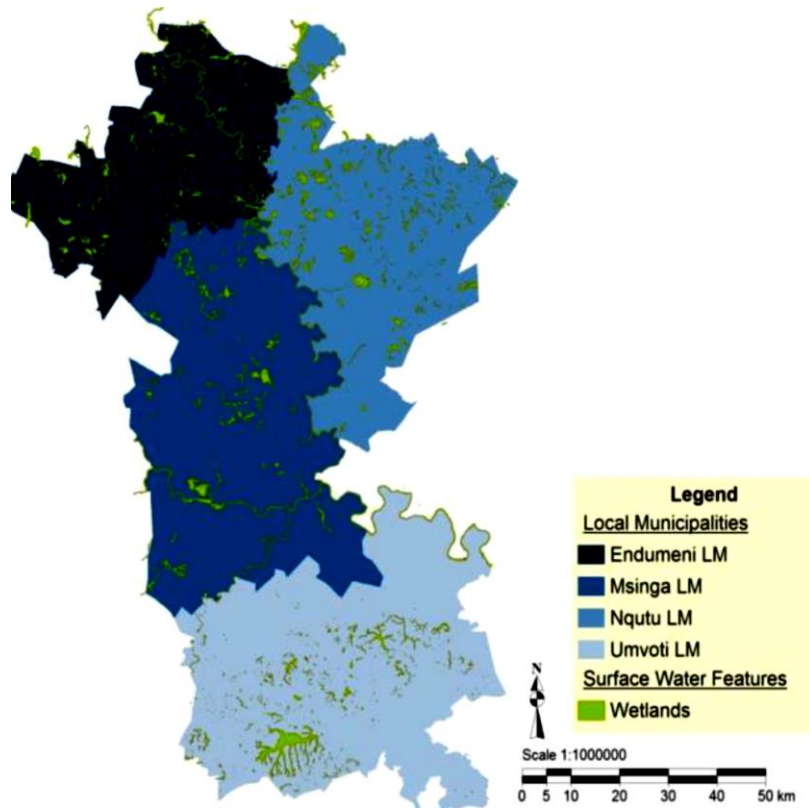
- Least threatened rivers have an intact length for $\geq 60\%$ of their total length;
- Vulnerable rivers have an intact length for $\geq 40\%$ of their total length;
- Endangered rivers have an intact length for $\geq 10\%$ of their total length;
- Critically endangered rivers have an intact length below their conservation target for

- $<10\%$ of their total length;

The entire river system in the UMzinyathi Municipal area is vulnerable. It implies that special attention will have to be paid to all development affecting the river system.

19. WETLANDS

The wetlands in UMzinyathi district are shown in the map below. A wetland (as defined by the NWA) is land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which under normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.



UMzinyathi DM Wetlands

The wetlands under Msinga have no key impact on any development.

19.1 TERRESTRIAL THREATENED ECOSYSEMS

Msinga LM encountered 2 vulnerable ecosystems, namely Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands & Midlands Mist belt Grassland.

20. DAMS

There are no significant dams in the entire municipal area.

21. AIR

No data on ambient air quality data is available at present for the district. There is no Air Quality Management Plan for.

22. CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION AREAS

Protected Areas are areas of land or sea that are formally protected by law and managed mainly for the purpose of biodiversity conservation. Formal Protected Areas are gazetted in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEMPAA). NEMPAA distinguishes between several categories of Protected Areas: Special Nature Reserves, National Parks, Nature Reserves, and Protected Environments. It also recognises World Heritage Sites declared in terms of the World Heritage Convention Act (Act No. 49 of 1999); specially protected Forest Areas declared in terms of the National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998); and Mountain Catchment Areas declared in terms of the Mountain Catchment Areas Act (Act No. 63 of 1970).

Conservation Areas are those areas of land not formally protected by law, but where primary land use is conservation. These areas are typically informally protected by the current uMzinyathi DM EMF Status Quo Report (*Draft*) October 2015.

Owners and users, and managed at least partly for biodiversity conservation. As Conservation Areas are not gazetted in terms of NEMPAA, they are not considered to be Protected Areas.

They could include areas covered by Biodiversity Agreements in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004) (NEMBA), as well as non-declared Private Nature Reserves and conservancies, which are agreements for co-operation among neighbouring landowners and require no legal long-term commitment.

The UDM EMF 2015 has highlighted only 1 reserve within Msinga Municipality the **Isandlwana Provincial Nature Reserve**. Below are the conservancies within Msinga municipality that have also been highlighted in the EMF;

- Helpmekaar
- Thukela Biosphere

23. AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL AND SOILS

The agriculture sector in the district contributes around 30.3% of the UDM population employment which is the second highest employment sector in this district. Commercial farming is in majority in the district; however in Msinga subsistence farming is more common. Main agricultural enterprises includes: extensive beef, goats, vegetables, and maize.

29.1 AGRICULTURAL LAND POTENTIAL CATEGORIES

Agricultural potential is based on the potential of the specific land parcel for cultivation and/or grazing purposes. The overarching management mechanism (apart from legal provisions) in the province in this regard is the KZN Agricultural Land Categories Spatial Decision Support tool which aims to guide and assist municipalities with the compilation of various planning documents such as the IDPs, SDFs and Land Use Management Schemes (LUMS), but also to give direction to prospective developers when proposing land use change.

The following agricultural potential categories apply in KZN (Collet and Mitchell, 2012):

- **Category A: Irreplaceable**
Category A land is viewed as very high to high potential agricultural land that should be retained exclusively for agricultural use so as to ensure national food security.
- **Category B: Threatened**
Land within Category B is viewed as moderate to high potential agricultural land and has the potential to be used sustainably, with few limitations to agricultural production.
- **Category C (Primary agricultural land use)**
Land within this Category is regarded as moderate to low agricultural potential, on which significant interventions will be required to achieve viable and sustainable food production, although agriculture is still the majority land use in the rural landscape.
- **Category D Secondary agricultural land use Parcels** categorized in this Category is regarded as low agricultural potential. This land requires severe interventions to enable sustainable agricultural production.
- **Category E Mixed land use**
Land within this Category is regarded as limited to no agricultural production potential and depending on the location, may have a high conservation or tourism status and every effort should be made to limit degradation of the natural agricultural resources.
- **Category Waterbodies**
Areas within this Category mainly consist of water bodies (natural or man-made) as well as wetlands, pans and estuaries and can therefore not be used for agronomic production purposes, as stipulated by legislation.
- **Category Permanently Transformed Demarcated**
Areas within this Category have been permanently transformed to non-agricultural land uses (urban/built up areas, mines, quarries) and can therefore not be utilized for agricultural production purposes.

- Category Proclaimed Reserves**

Parcels within this Category have formally been proclaimed as either a national or provincial reserve under the significant legislation and not available for cultivation purposes.

| Categories | Agricultural Potential | Msinga |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Area (ha) | | Area (ha) |
| Category A | Very high to high | 2821.90 |
| Category B | Moderate to high | 18138.01 |
| Category C | Moderate to low | 23513.09 |
| Category D | Low | 15822.67 |
| Category E | Limited to no | 46940.37 |
| Category Waterbodies | NO | 2062 |
| Category Permanently Transformed | NO | 496.41 |
| Category Proclaimed Reserves | NO | 0 |

Agriculture Land Categories in Msinga

24. SOILS

The geology (soil parent material) is highly variable with respect to the clay forming materials and silica content, which giving rise to swelling black clays, sands etc. as well as differences in natural fertility and erodibility. Geology is thus indirectly responsible for a variety of soil-plant functions or habitats.

Soils within Msinga are characterised by a limited pedological development make up the majority of the area with soils with a plinthic criteria and podzolic soils found in the north. In the central and southern areas a small portion is covered with well-structured soils with high clay content.

Most of the soils in the entire district consist of restricted depth and highly erodible soils. Msinga LM contains soils with high erodibility and low fertility, with rockiness being common, and has high fertility clay content soils with poor drainage and highly erodible soils.

25. DEGRADED LAND

Msinga LM has been classified as degraded bushland or grassland. The occurrence of dongas and sheet erosion scars is also prevalent across large parts of the municipality especially the north eastern and north western parts. The major causes include (EMF, 2015):

- Land clearance, such as clear cutting and deforestation;
- Agricultural depletion of soil nutrients through poor farming practices;
- Livestock including overgrazing;
- Inappropriate irrigation;
- Urban sprawl and commercial development;
- Land pollution including industrial waste;
- Vehicle off-roading; and
- Quarrying of stone, sand, ore and minerals.

26. TOURISM

Tourism developments in the entire UMzinyathi focus on the Battlefields route, heritage and cultural tours as well as scenery and biodiversity of the area. There are a number of major tourism attractions (resources) that have potential within Msinga municipality, namely:

- **Battlefields**
 - Battle of Rorkes Drift
- **Zulu Heritage, Culture and History**
 - Arts and craft centres

- **Scenery and biodiversity**

- R 33 between Umvoti and Endumeni
- Uthukela, Mooi, and Umzinyathi River valleys

SECTION F: AGRICULTURE

The National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) together with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs (KZN DAEA) are critically concerned about the food security challenge threatening South Africa as well as the drastic decrease of available land for agriculture. This is as a result of climate change, poor management of agricultural land, urbanisation and pressure for development of non-agricultural land uses amongst others. Only 12.2 million hectare of South African land is currently under cultivation to support population growth estimated to be 52 million people in the country. This translates to only 0.23ha of agricultural land per person, which is not adequate to provide for healthy livelihood and sustain the nation. The development pressures on agricultural land are intensifying the problem.

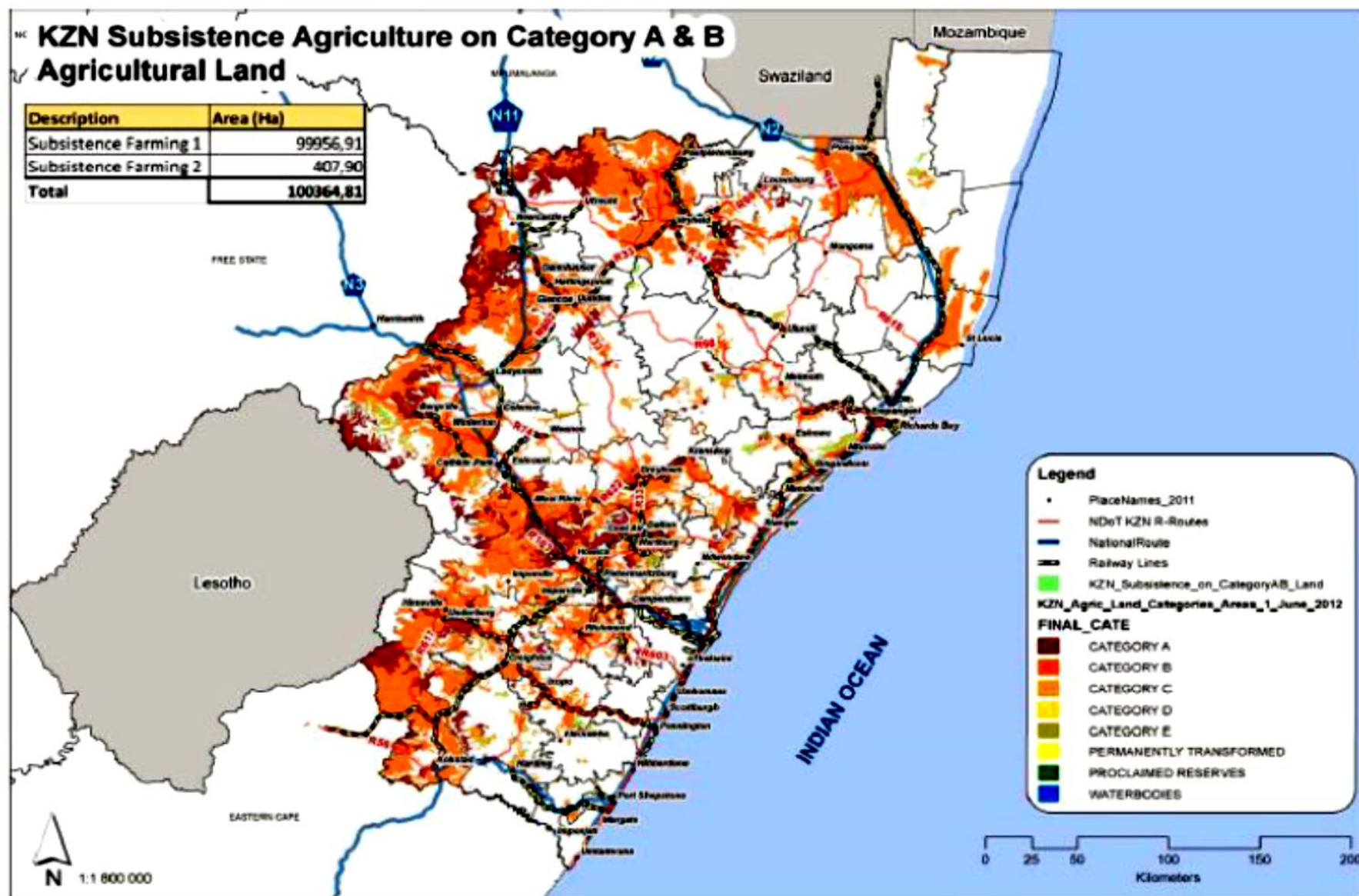
Agriculture is one of the major economic sectors in the KZN province. KwaZulu-Natal province has exported 58% of agricultural products outside the KZN province via the Durban port of which citrus fruit was the largest export. The department has acknowledged that agriculture is providing job opportunities, a source of income and sustains a number of households in KZN especially in rural municipalities. About 2.694 million tons of grain was imported in 2014; about 812% of these went through KZN; and All KZN exports and imports are taking place in the eThekweni Local Municipality.

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs (KZN DAEA) has now prioritised systems to closely manage and preserve agriculture land through policy framework. KZN DAEA introduced different strategies and interventions to effectively manage the high agricultural potential land. Both KZN DAEA and National DAFF resolved that this cannot be viable if is done in isolation, hence there is a need to work through other government departments particularly the Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs

(COGTA) as well as local governments. The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (KZN COGTA) has now put Agriculture strategy as a requirement to all municipalities. This strategy is required to be submitted as part of Spatial Development Plan (SDF) so that it will be implemented. Both DAEA and DAFF further requires all municipal SDF to capture agriculture as a land use, identify Agriculture potential areas as well as municipal agriculture strategy to manage and develop agricultural sector. This approach has directly put agriculture under municipal planning domain and there is an expectation that the strategy will cascaded to all level of plans prepared by the municipal planning departments from spatial plans to land use schemes.

The KZN DAEA has developed a number of tools and strategies in alignment with policies (Act 70 of 1970 and PGDS) to ensure compliance of municipalities and developers to retain and protect high agriculture potential areas within their areas of jurisdiction, these include:

- KwaZulu-Natal Agricultural Land Potential Categories Demarcation**, designed to analyse and define agricultural potential of each area in KZN to guide the local government or developers in areas where act 70 of 70 could be uplifted for non-agricultural use and the areas that need to be retained (no go areas). It also defines the agricultural potential of a specific area, from arable as well as a grazing perspective.
- Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ)**, defined in terms of grouping similar characteristics in relation to land suitability, production potential as well as environmental impact, climate, landform and soils and/or land cover, specific range of potential and constraints for land use.
- Agricultural Protected Area (APA)**, defined the potential agricultural categories across varying and diverse natural resources rather than for individual land parcels in isolation. This is aimed at protecting and managing a larger unit or an area across both provincial and national levels. APA recognises the value of agricultural land as an economic and natural asset, and thus should be supported through necessary infrastructure and development plans and relevant legislation



KZN Subsistence Agriculture on Category A and B Agricultural Land

13 STATE OF AGRICULTURE WITHIN THE UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The district has completed a District Rural Development Plan (DRDP) for UMzinyathi that seeks to contribute to the transformation of the rural economy. In many ways, the DRDP forms part of the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP). The vision for rural development can, therefore be shared across these five districts as it is informed by national objectives as espoused in the National Development Plan (NDP) the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), the Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP) and other related strategic initiatives and policies. Moreover, it also emerged from the multi-stakeholder engagements conducted that the UMzinyathi District Municipality is predominantly rural. As such, issues of infrastructure provision, service delivery and harnessing of agricultural development, mining and tourism are a priority.

Within the plan, Agriculture is highlighted as the major contributor to the economy of the local municipalities within UMzinyathi District. This sector has significant potential for growth throughout the district. This potential is in the development of secondary and tertiary processing of the primary products currently produced.

The entire district has extensive grasslands in the north supporting the primary agricultural sector based on cattle ranching for beef, small-scale sheep and mixed farming and maize cultivation. In the southern areas substantial forestry is prevalent. Sugar cane and smaller scale fruit farming such as avocado and kiwi fruit cultivation also occur.

Agriculture development and sustainability are therefore of key strategic importance to UMzinyathi. Dundee is the main urban centre and economic hub of the region.

14 MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S APPROACH TO AGRICULTURE

The Msinga Local Municipality IDP indicates the key challenges which the municipality is currently facing. These challenges include a high rate of unemployment, access to services, poor infrastructure, poverty, and low levels of economic development.

There are however, some opportunities for development in the municipality. These are largely in the areas of tourism and agriculture:

- Agriculture: The land in Msinga has limited capacity for productive agricultural development due to poor soil quality, adverse climactic conditions, and poor agricultural practices. However agricultural, opportunities includes the sale of agricultural perishable products to local hospitals and general markets in nearby municipalities; chakalaka and other vegetable agro-processing opportunities; livestock farming (goats)

According to the district's rural plan, the table below relates population to agricultural household activity since agriculture is a food security issue and is targeted at the sustainability of human populations. It can be inferred that generally deeply rural areas constitute higher proportions of agricultural households e.g. Nquthu and Msinga LM. This does have a possible implication on traditional agriculture and its potential to grow into a sustainable livelihood activity closer to population growth and urban centres.

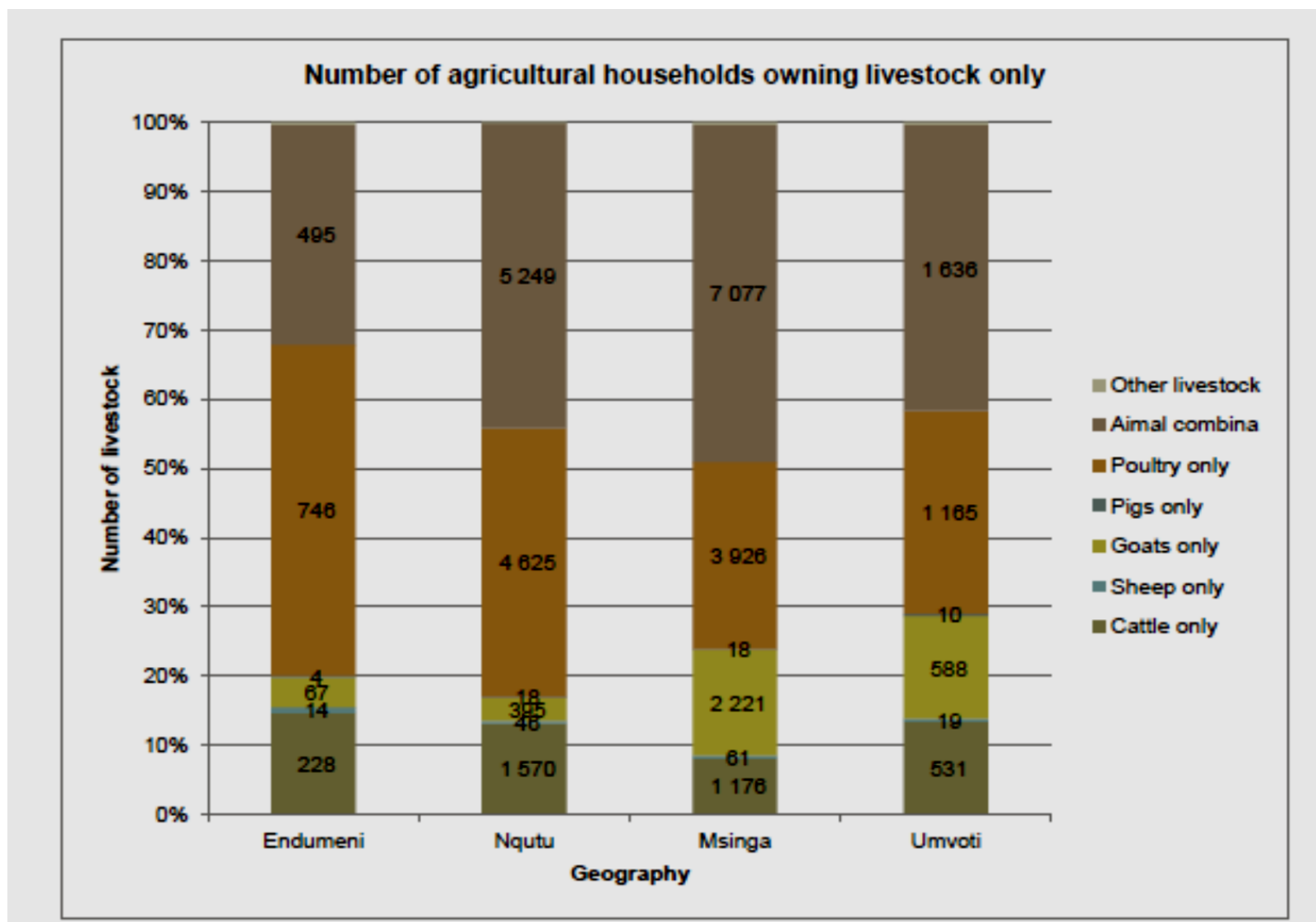
Local Municipality: Msinga

Population contribution to district: 35%

Agricultural household contribution to DM: 53%

The type of agricultural activity driving the incomes of these agricultural households is noted in the figure below. It shows the dominance of certain agricultural activities by the respective local municipalities. This includes:

- Msinga LM- Livestock production (44%), poultry production (37%), vegetable production (15%), production of other crops (2%), and fodder grazing (1%);



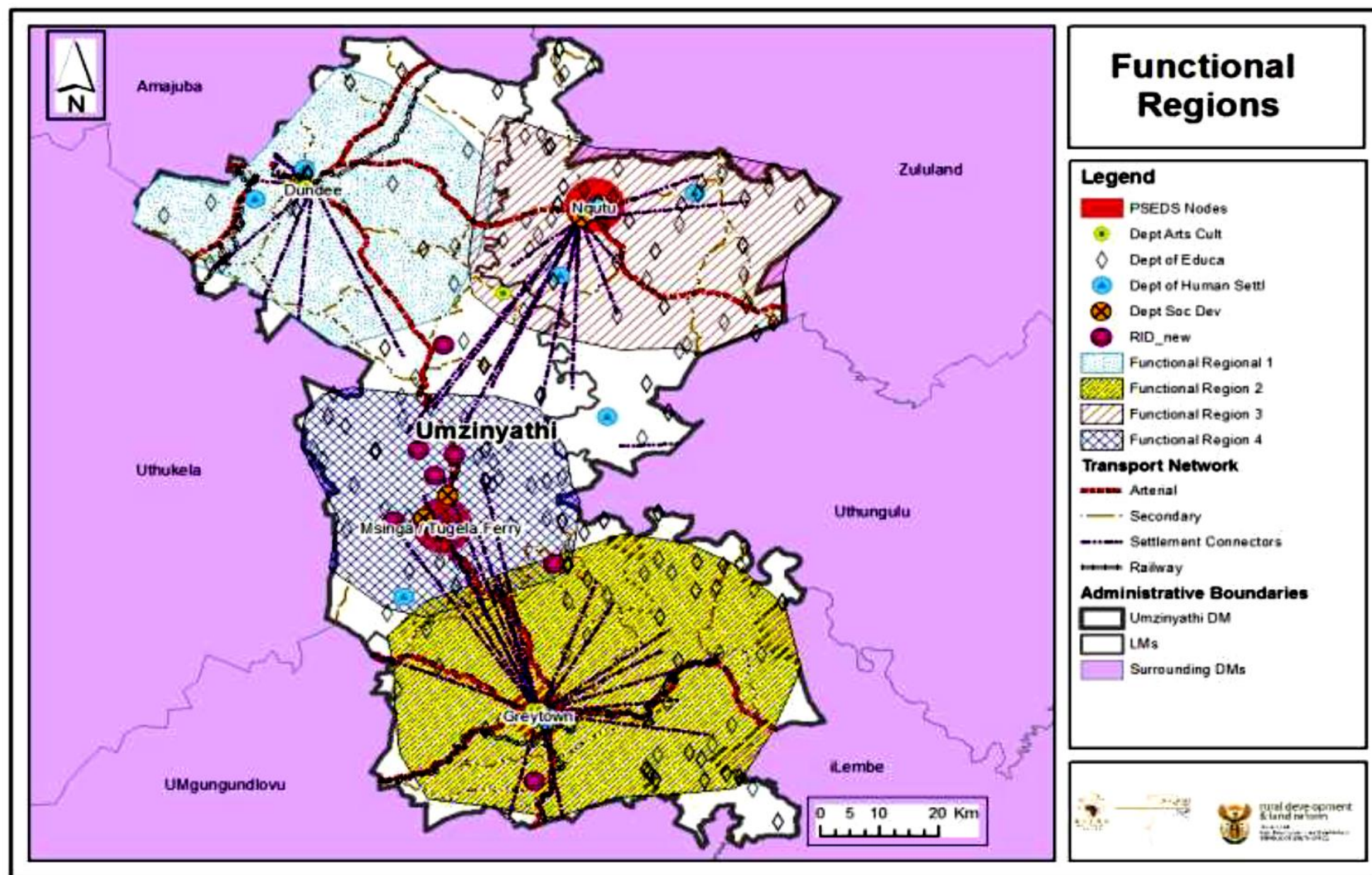
34.1 FUNCTIONAL REGIONS & INTERVENTION AREAS

The rural development plan for UMzinyathi district municipality is informed by a functional regional approach. The salience of this approach to rural development rests in its emphasis on the nodal hinterland economic and socio-spatial linkages. In other words, the economic development of UMzinyathi's villages and rural townships is intrinsically dependent on these places' linkages with established nodes, notably Dundee, Greytown Nquthu, and uMsinga. A functional region therefore would typically have established nodes as well as areas in need of various forms of intervention from a development perspective.

The functional regions for UMzinyathi are identified through the use of the following:

- Strategically Located Land Index (SLLi). The SLLi takes into account the following variables notably: proximity to physical infrastructure; proximity to major towns/gateways and markets, average rainfall, slope elevation and temperature and soil types. SLLi allows for the identification of strategically located land for various economic activities and land uses.

- The Gross Value Add (GVA) – this data depicts average GVA contribution to district economy per sector (inter alia agriculture, mining, manufacturing, wholesale & retail, transport, community services and government services, and finance, and insurance services).
- Accessibility – this depicts the availability of transport networks and total travel time between points. The existence of a developed and integrated transport network makes it possible for both intra-regional and inter-regional flow of goods, services and people to occur.
- Population count per district municipality (decline and growth) – this value is indicative of urbanisation and depopulation trends in UMzinyathi district. As rural development is about improving people's lives, the analysis of population trends allows for a more people-centric approach to municipal planning.
- Infrastructural investment – this involved taking into account existing physical infrastructure that support various economic activities, i.e. agriculture, wholesale and retail, mining, services and manufacturing and other related industries.



34.1.1 FUNCTIONAL REGION 4: UMSINGA & SURROUNDING AREAS

This functional region has Msinga (reference to the map above) as its key node. It is also located within the PSED corridor. Its economic functionality can be harnessed through its relations Greytown as well as other nodes in the district.

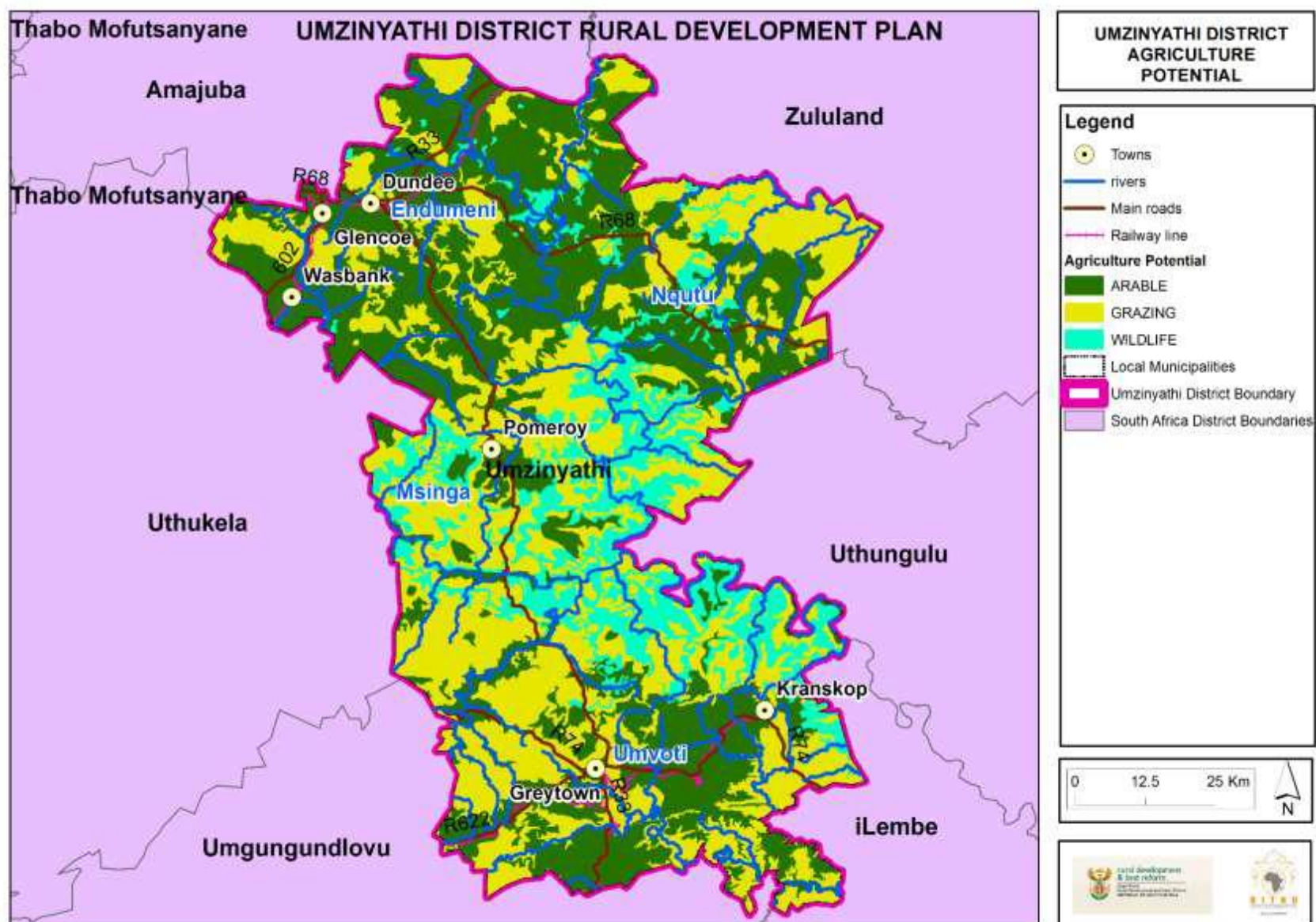
- **PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS FOR FUNCTIONAL REGION 4**

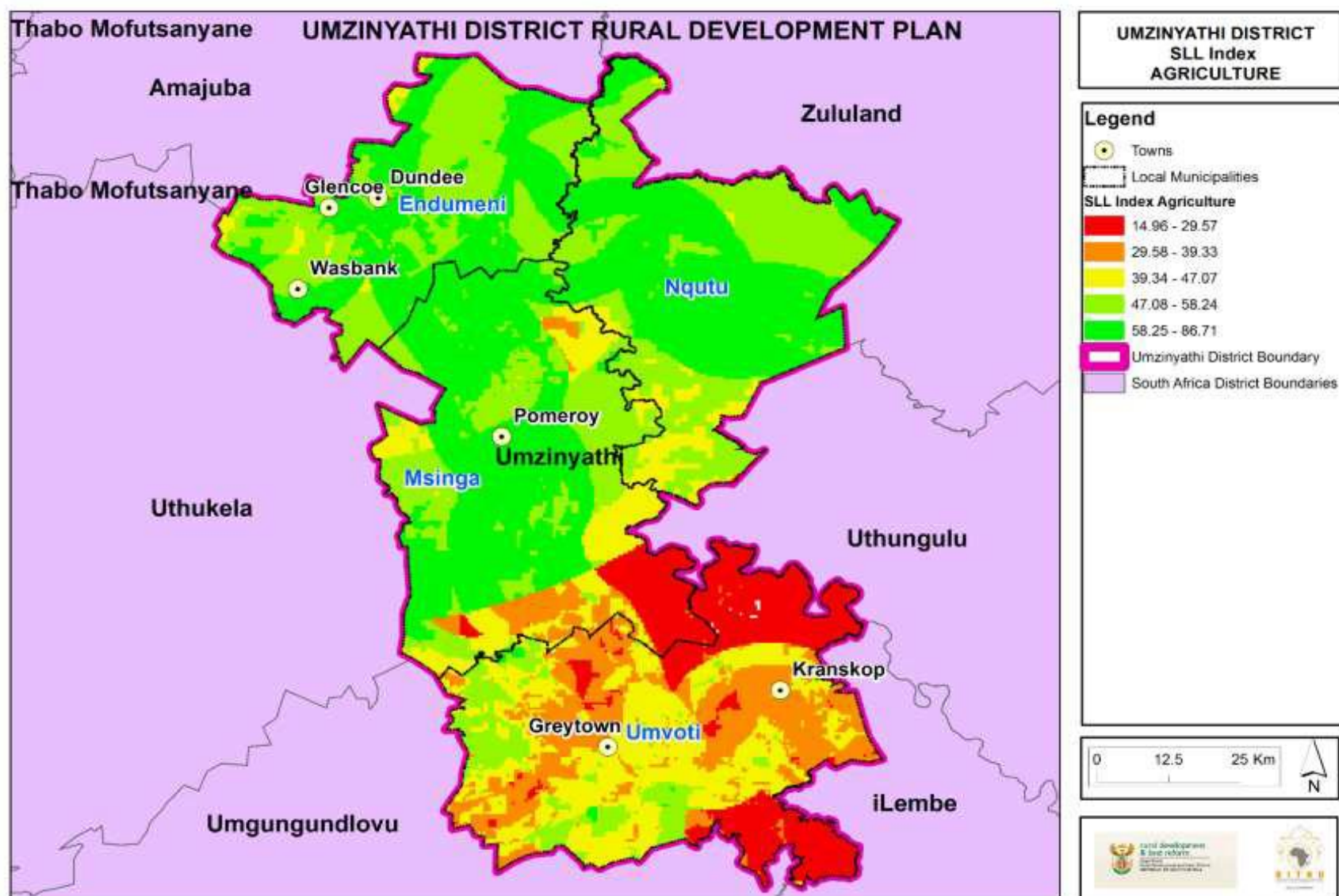
- Investment in physical infrastructure such as roads as well as agricultural infrastructure such as silos, abattoirs to allow for the development of a Farmer Production Support Unit;

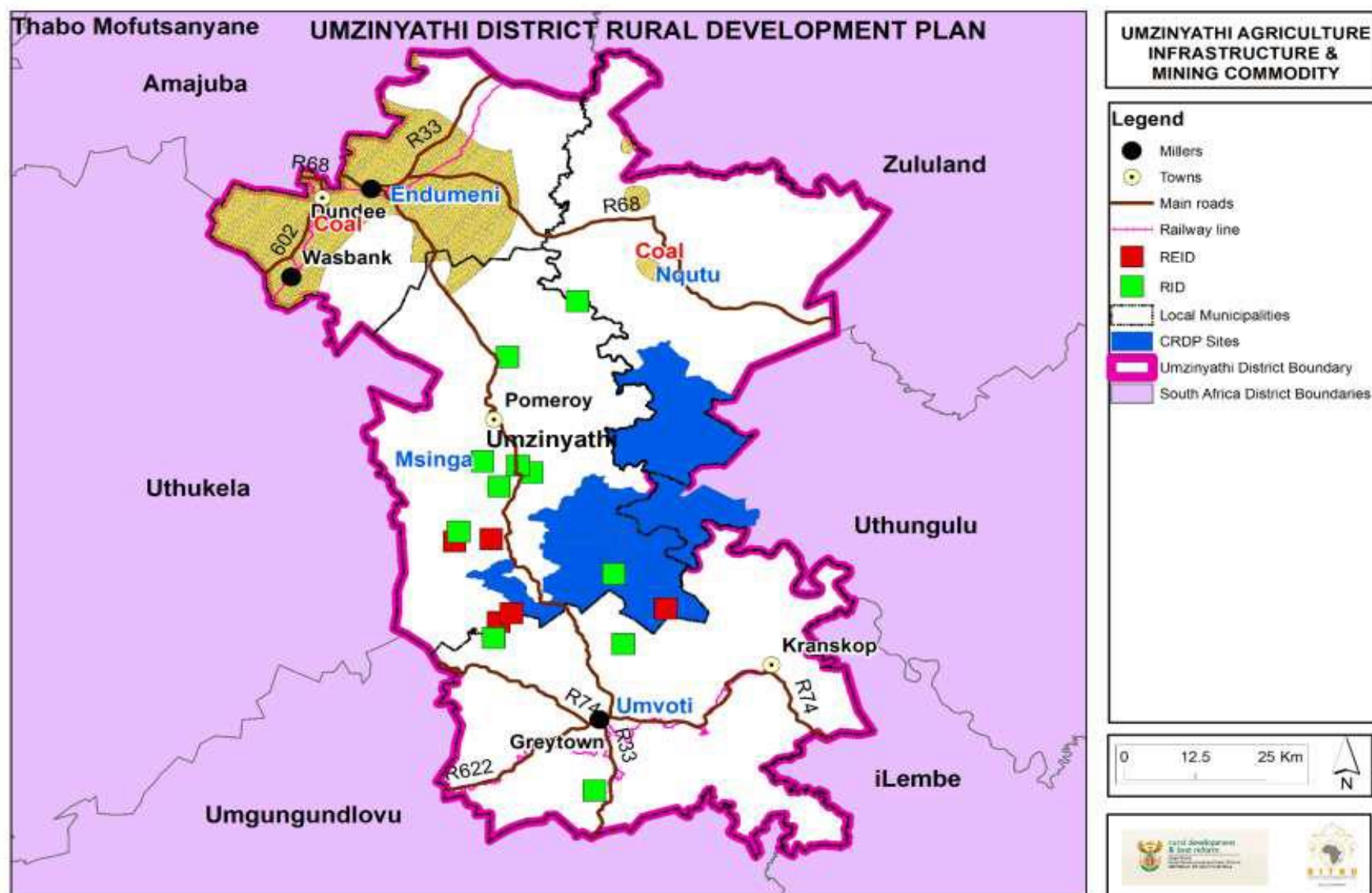
- Investment in water infrastructure to encourage small-scale farming in the region;
- Participation of women and the youth in the district tourism opportunities;
- Provide opportunities for cross-border economic activities through the use of existing economic corridors;
- Provision of social infrastructure such as agricultural colleges and other forms of vocational training as part of the job-creation drive;
- Encouraging cooperation between established agricultural and tourism-related businesses and emergent small-scale businesses.

- **INTERVENTION AREAS**

Listed below are some of the intervention areas identified as part of the functional regional analysis:







15 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

35.1. STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

In terms of the Disaster Risk Management Act 2002, (Act No.57 of 2002), Section 43-50 outlines the establishment and functions of the Centre in order to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to Disaster Risk Management within the district.

UMzinyathi District Municipality Disaster Management Risk Centre was established in August 2003, and is fully functional 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Msinga Local Municipality does not have a stand-alone disaster management centre. It receives activation calls at a 24 hour basis and is also activated via or through the district management center. The municipality is in the process of constructing a fire station that will also accommodate the disaster management centre.

Msinga Local Municipality has appointed a Disaster Officer which reports under Community Services. In terms of fire services provision the municipality has a station office and twelve (12) fire fighters. The district municipality also provide Msinga Local Municipality with support of eighteen (18) disaster management volunteers. Seven (7) of them are currently enrolled for firefighting program which is provided by the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) in order to augment the capacity.

35.2 MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

In terms of disaster risk reduction principles, the local sphere of government is the first line of response and responsibility in the event of a disaster occurring or threatening to occur. In terms of the Disaster Management Act of 2002, the Local Municipality is responsible for the co-ordination and management of the disaster incident until such time that the responsibility escalates to a higher level of Governance.

Thorough disaster risk management planning and effective co-ordination of all line function response agencies is, therefore, key to saving lives and limiting damage to property,

infrastructure and the environment. They (disaster risk management plans) also facilitate the optimal utilization of resources.

Disaster Management Plan has been completed and adopted by Council on the **09/12/2015**.

26.3 MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

The Msinga Local Municipality has not established a municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee. Disaster Management are addressed and discussed at the Development Planning Portfolio committee.

26.4 MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM

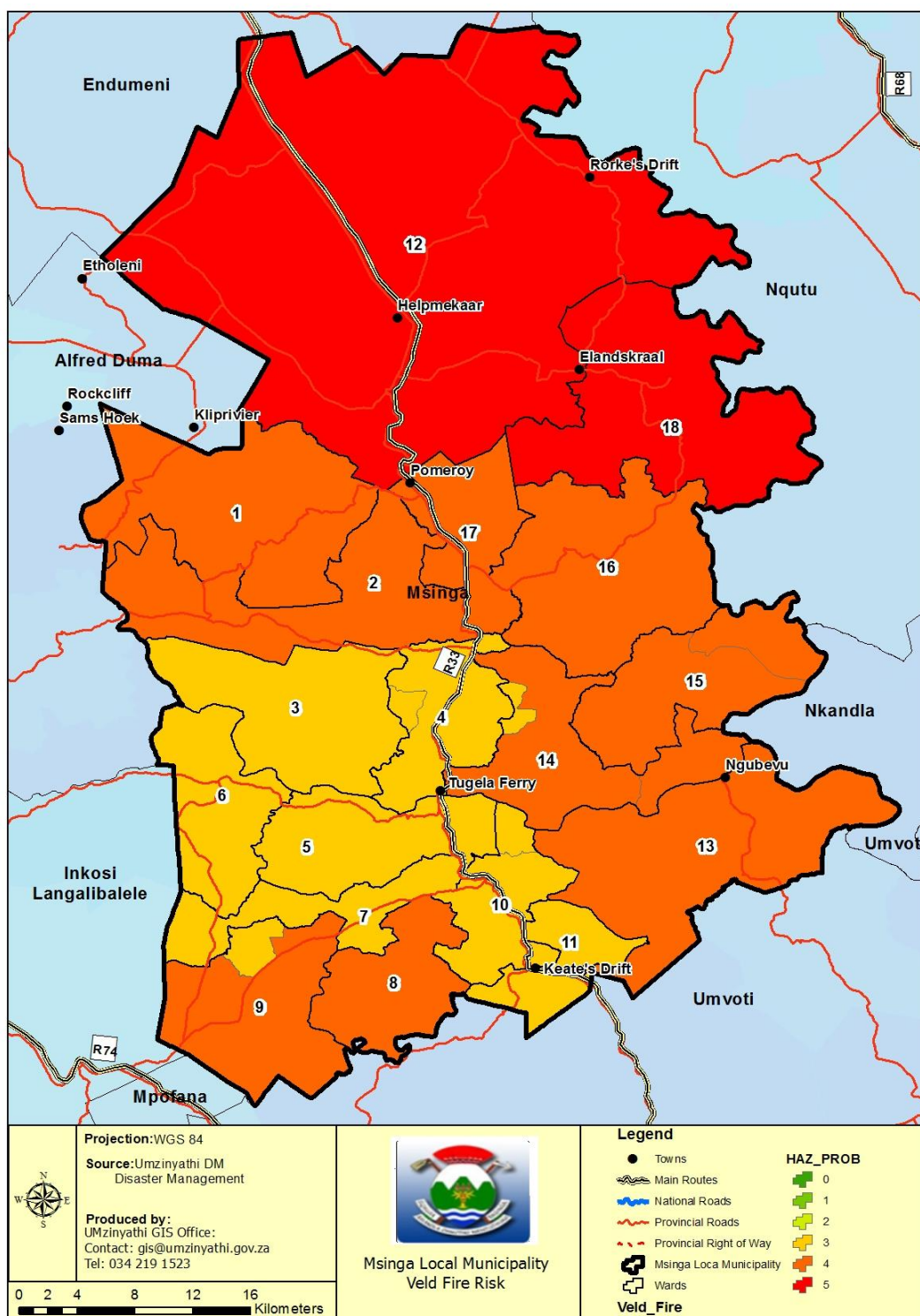
The Msinga local Municipality has not established a municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum.

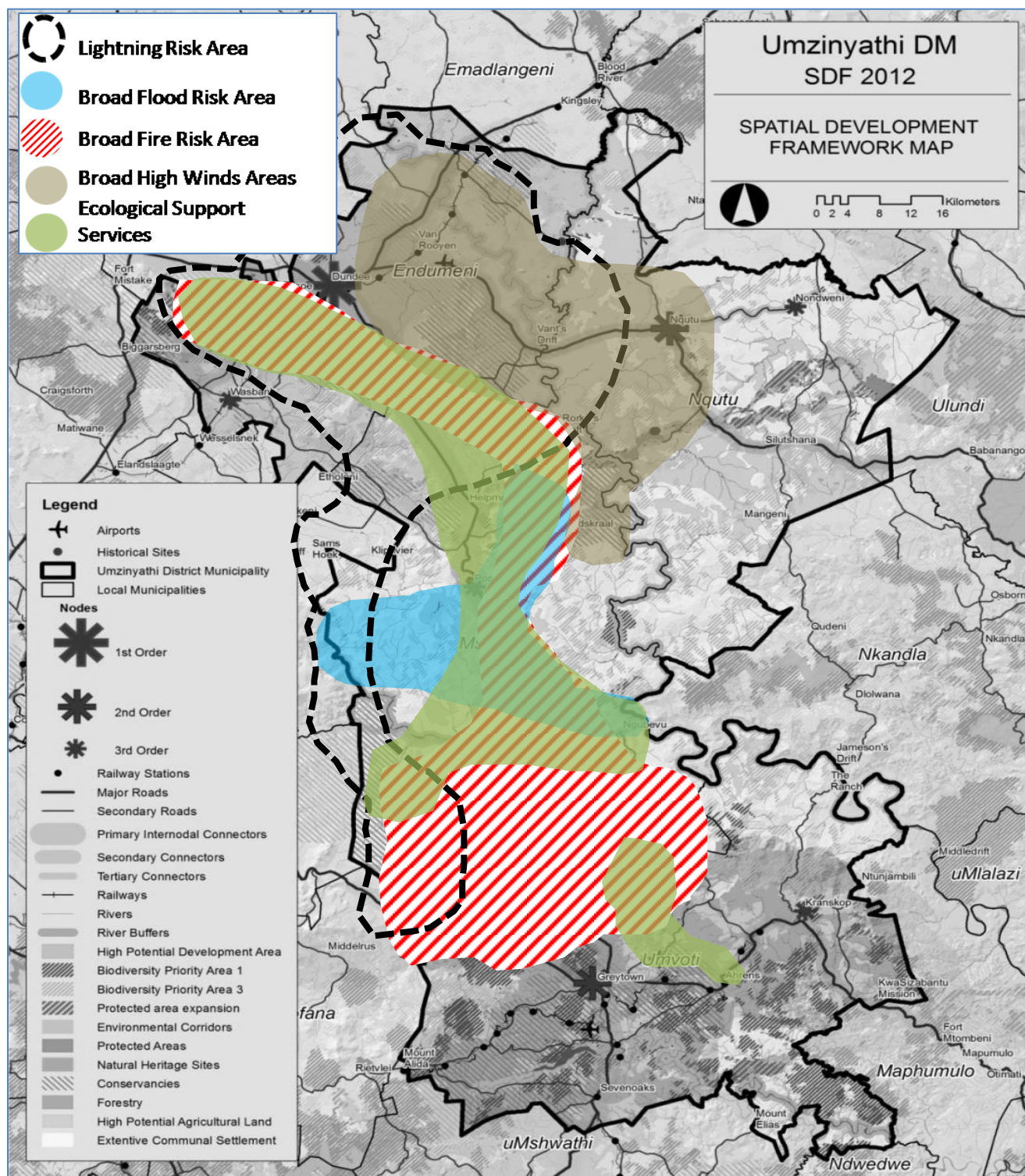
26.5 DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

26.5.1 LIST OF PRIORITY RISKS (HAZARDS)

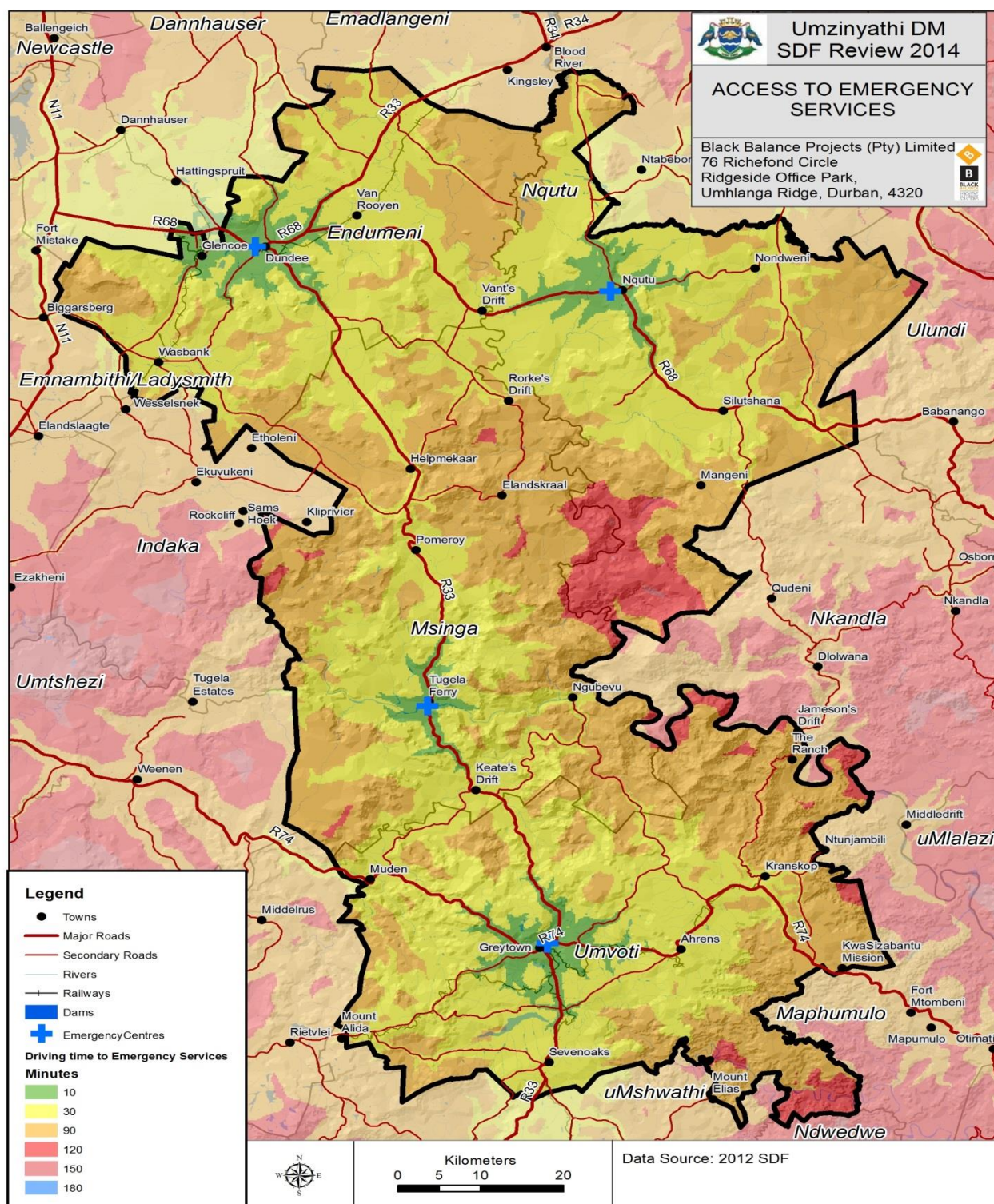
| Main Category (Msinga Local Municipality Risk Rating) | RISK |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Heavy Rainfall) | 0.90 |
| Fire Hazards - Veld/Forest Fires | 0.86 |
| Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Floods (River) | 0.83 |
| Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Lightning) | 0.77 |
| Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Wind, Hail) | 0.75 |
| Fire Hazards - Formal & Informal Settlements / Urban Area | 0.75 |
| Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Snow) | 0.72 |
| Transport Hazards - Road Transportation | 0.71 |
| Geological Hazards - Rock-fall | 0.71 |
| Hydro-meteorological - Drought | 0.70 |
| Hazardous Material - Hazmat: Spill/Release/Fire/Explosion (Storage & Transportation) | 0.59 |
| Environmental Degradation | 0.57 |
| | |

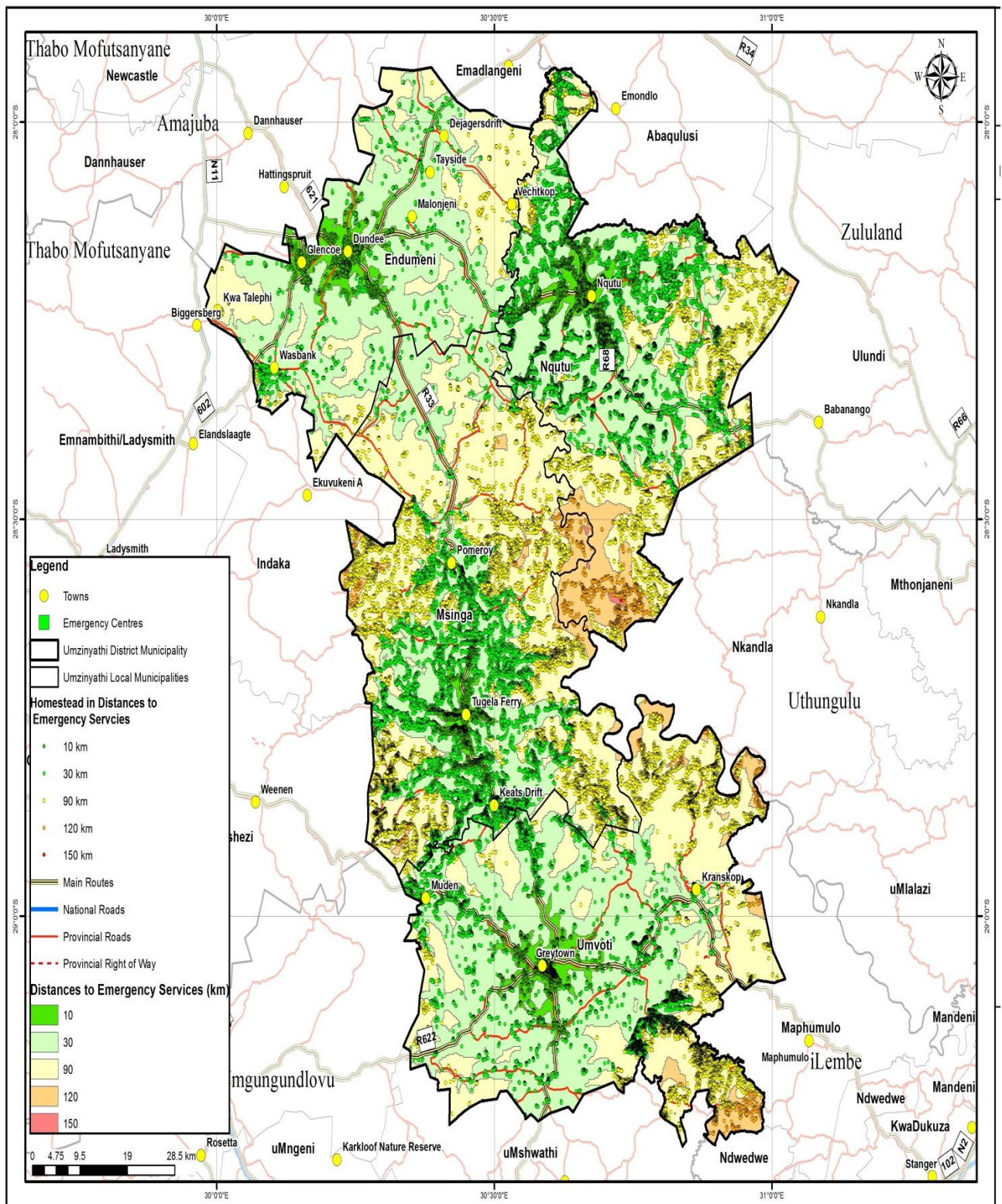
35.5.2 HAZARD MAPS





35.5.4 CAPACITY MAPS





26.6 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

26.6.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS BY MUNICIPALITY

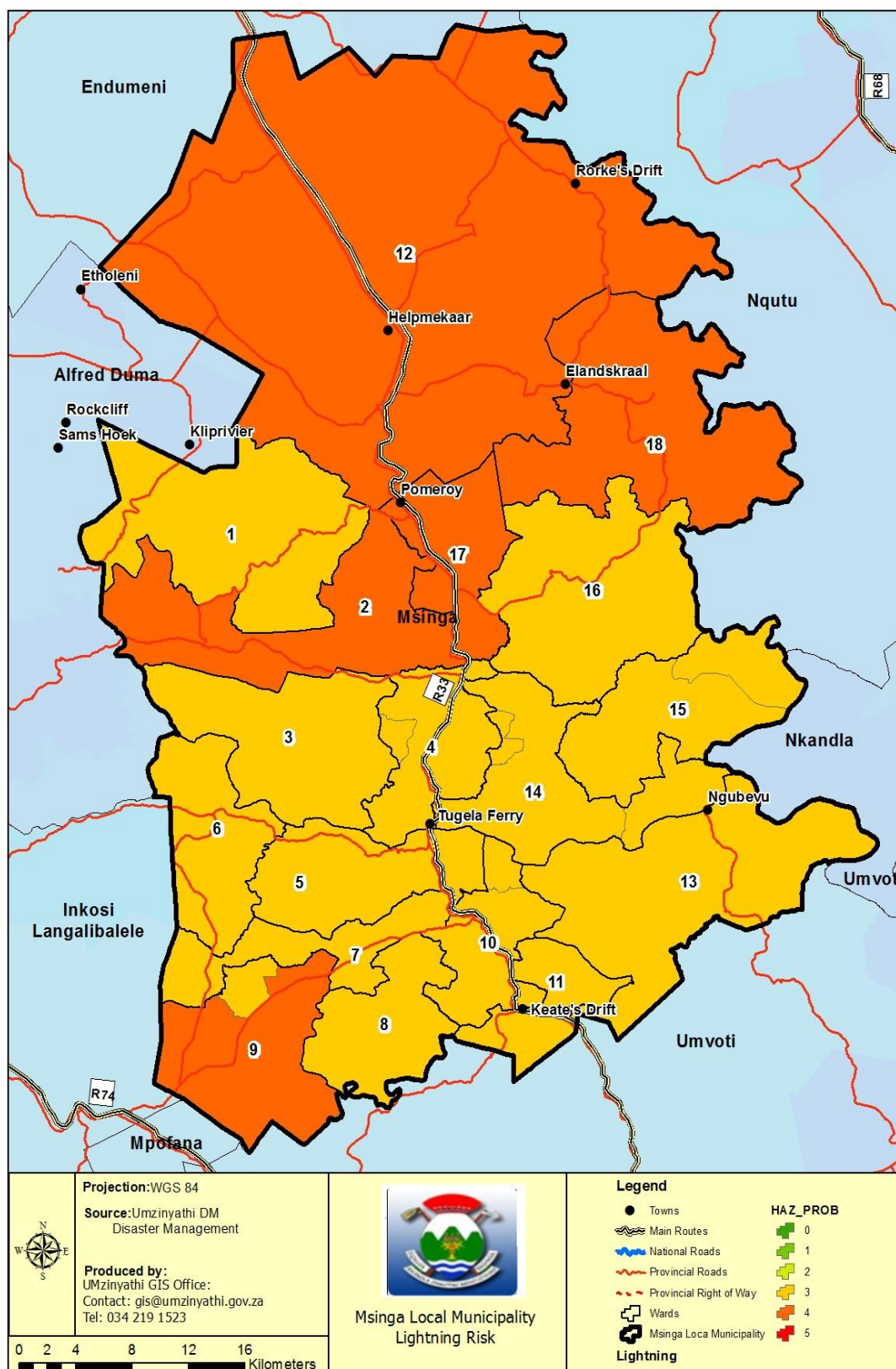
| Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Municipality NAME OF THE PROJECT | TARGETED AREAS | RESPONSIBLE AGENT |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Improve Institutional Arrangement Capacity | | Msinga Municipality and UDM |
| Establishment of Msinga Disaster Advisory Forum | Msinga LM | |
| Training of 3 Fire Fighters and 7 volunteers | All Municipal wards | Msinga LM and PDMC |
| Mainstreaming of Disaster Management | All Municipal wards | Msinga Municipality and UDM |
| Educate communities on Fire risk: | | Msinga municipality |
| School awareness campaigns | Ward 1, 2,14,15,16,17 ,and 19 | |
| Community awareness | All Municipal wards | |
| Partnerships with WOF | Wards 1,2, 14,15,16,17,18 and 19 | |
| Mitigation | | |
| Develop informal Settlements bylaws to control land invasion mushrooming of informal settlements | All Municipal wards | |
| Fire Brakes | Wards 1,2, 14,15,16,17,18 and 19 | Msinga LM Planning Unit |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Municipal Building Inspection for fire compliance | Msinga Municipal Buildings | District Fire services, WOF,FPA Msinga LM |
| Installation of lightning conductors | All Municipal wards (30 000) | Msinga Station Officer |
| Establishment of the DM, Fire and Rescue Center | | Msinga LM ,UDM & PDMC |
| Construction of the center | Tugela Ferry (R500 000.00) | |
| Transfer of 4x4 Vehicle to disaster management unit assets | - | Msinga LM |
| Furniture | Proposed budget (R80 000.00) | Msinga LM Fleet |
| Communication system | Proposed Budget (R150 000.00) | Msinga LM |
| Climate Change | | Msinga LM |
| Eradication of Invasive Aliens Plants | | |
| Plantation of trees (wind mitigation) | | Technical services, Dpt of Environmental Affairs |
| Community awareness on water conservation | All Municipal wards | Msinga LM, UDM, Dpt. of Water & Sanitation. |
| | | |

26.6.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS BY STAKEHOLDERS

| NAME OF THE PROJECT | DEPARTMENT | BUDGET | TARGET AREAS | DATE |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| Lightning Conductors | Msinga Municipality | 500 000 | All Wards | 2017/2018 |
| Provision of Food Parcels to the victims | Msinga municipality in partnership with Department of Social Development | 40 000 | All wards | 2017/2018 |
| Disaster Awareness programmes | Msinga municipality | 30 000 | All wards | 2017/2018 |
| Fire Safety Awareness | Msinga municipality | 80 000 | All wards | 2017/2018 |

26.6.7 MAP SHOWING DISASTER RISK AND REDUCTION PROJECTS LINKED TO BUDGET



26.7 DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

26.7.5 MUNICIPAL CAPACITY IN TERMS OF RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

The district municipality assists the Msinga Local Municipality with regard to the disaster relief support to the disaster victims namely: blankets, emergency tents, and plastic sheet, this support is from the district due to financial constraints.

26.8 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

26.8.5 EARLY WARNING STRATEGY

The district Disaster Management Centre operates a bulk SMS system to disseminate early warnings of severe weather which are received from the South African Weather Services (SAWS). Msinga receives the information from the district.

26.9 EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH

26.9.5 CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

The Umzinyathi District Municipality is exposed to a wide range of natural and human induced hazards that can cause wide spread of hardship and devastation of lives. Natural disasters are often frightening and difficult for the community to understand, because they have no control over and where they happen. What we can manage to control, however, is the level of preparedness for the communities and organs of state and civil society organizations to deal with the dangers that natural disasters bring.

The district municipality conducts awareness companies in schools during the ward councillors meeting, during municipal and sector department events.

26.10 FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The municipality undertake the Disaster Management and Fire Services from municipal capital, operations and MIG funds. The Provincial and District also support the municipality.

SECTION G: BULK INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

Historically, Msinga was left out as far as development is concerned. Being a deep rural area infrastructure is limited and the lack of infrastructure as far as water, roads and electricity is concerned places enormous hardship on the community.

Below is the list of bulk service authorities within the municipal area:

- Water and Sanitation :UMzinyathi District Municipality
- Electricity : Eskom
- National and Provincial Roads : Department of Transport
- Local/Access Roads : Msinga Local Municipality
- Solid Waste : Msinga Local Municipality
- Telecommunications : Telkom, Vodacom, Cell C, MTN

27. ELECTRICITY

Very small portions of the Msinga Municipality have electricity and as a result most households use wood for cooking. In the past years Eskom and Msinga Municipality has successfully completed the implementation of infrastructure establishment projects which included establishment of the Pomeroy sub-station, upgrading of the Tugela Ferry sub-station and the upgrade of single lines to three phase lines from sub-stations to residential areas. It is extremely concerning that only 25% of households in Msinga have access to electricity in this day and age (as per the table below). This low percentage is also evident in the fact that approximately 107 schools in the Msinga area have no electricity with the concomitant negative influence on the education of the children

| Sources of lighting | Number of households | % |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| None | 475 | 1.2% |
| Electricity | 9478 | 25% |
| Gas | 276 | 0.7% |
| Paraffin | 380 | 1% |
| Candles (not a valid option) | 25074 | 66.5% |
| Solar | 2040 | 6% |
| Unspecified | | |
| Not applicable | | |

Source STATSSA 2011

Main source of energy for cooking:

| | Electricity from mains | Other source of electricity (e.g. generator; etc.) | Gas | Paraffin | Wood | Coal | Animal dung | Solar | Other | None | Total |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------|----------|-------|------|-------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Municipalities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DC24: Umzinyathi | 71896 | 95 | 4468 | 5371 | 41725 | 1190 | 806 | 128 | 495 | 618 | 126791 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|----|----------|------|-----------|---------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----------|
| KZN241: Endumeni | 16392 | 19 | 98 2 | 1347 | 151 1 | 18 7 | 16 | 57 | 283 | 341 | 2113 4 |
| KZN242: Nqutu | 23072 | 10 | 60 3 | 1421 | 660 7 | 12 9 | 682 | 13 | 54 | 29 | 3262 2 |
| KZN244: Msinga | 14593 | 21 | 10 59 | 842 | 205 98 | 85 4 | 108 | 57 | 145 | 95 | 3837 2 |
| KZN245: Umvoti | 17839 | 44 | 18 25 | 1761 | 130 09 | 20 | - | - | 13 | 153 | 3466 4 |

CS 2016 (Stats SA)

Main source of energy for water heating:

| Municipalities | Electricity from mains | Other source of electricity (e.g. generator; etc.) | Gas | Paraffin | Wood | Coal | Animal dung | Solar | Other | None | Unspecified | Total |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|-------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|------------|
| DC24: Umzinyathi | 6554 7 | 160 | 24 41 | 439 7 | 46 88 8 | 14 79 | 127 8 | 24 3 | 83 7 | 34 74 | 46 | 126 791 |
| KZN241: Endumeni | 1517 8 | 39 | 36 0 | 127 9 | 17 19 | 24 0 | 45 | 11 8 | 27 7 | 18 54 | 24 | 211 34 |
| KZN242: Nqutu | 2106 3 | 65 | 39 2 | 117 7 | 77 91 | 22 7 | 116 4 | 18 | 44 1 | 27 7 | 8 | 326 22 |
| KZN244: Msinga | 1225 6 | 24 | 44 5 | 481 | 23 24 2 | 91 8 | 69 | 10 1 | 98 | 72 4 | 14 | 383 72 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----|----------|----------|---------------|----|---|---|----|---------|---|-----------|
| KZN245: Umvoti | 1705 0 | 32 | 12 44 | 146 0 | 14 13 7 | 95 | - | 6 | 20 | 62 0 | - | 346 64 |
|-------------------|-----------|----|----------|----------|---------------|----|---|---|----|---------|---|-----------|

CS 2016 (Stats SA)

Main source of energy for lighting:

| Municipalities | Electricity from mains | Other source of electricity (e.g. generator; etc.) | Gas | Paraffin | Candles | Solar | Other | None | Unspecified | Total |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-------|------|-------------|------------|
| DC24: UMzinyathi | 88363 | 124 | 23 8 | 1284 | 3431 2 | 189 5 | 268 | 205 | 103 | 1267 91 |
| KZN241: Endumeni | 18528 | - | 37 | 266 | 1845 | 222 | 160 | 75 | - | 2113 4 |
| KZN242: Nqutu | 26699 | 13 | 65 | 418 | 4871 | 475 | 61 | 9 | 11 | 3262 2 |
| KZN244: Msinga | 18375 | 13 | 89 | 403 | 1832 1 | 114 5 | 14 | 13 | - | 3837 2 |
| KZN245: UMvoti | 24760 | 99 | 47 | 197 | 9274 | 53 | 33 | 108 | 92 | 3466 4 |

CS 2016 (Stats SA)

Main source of energy for space heating:

| Municipality | Electricity from mains | Other source of electricity (e.g. generator; etc.) | Gas | Paraffin | Wood | Coal | Animal dung | Solar | Other | None | Unspecified | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------|----------|-------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|
| DC24: UMzinyathi | 51653 | 139 | 1015 | 2261 | 52917 | 1768 | 1582 | 238 | 3403 | 11745 | 70 | 126791 |
| KZN24 1: Endumeni | 13474 | - | 360 | 799 | 1785 | 313 | 45 | 89 | 1204 | 3064 | - | 21134 |
| KZN24 2: Nqutu | 17037 | 52 | 146 | 824 | 10201 | 355 | 1476 | 11 | 845 | 1665 | 10 | 32622 |
| KZN24 4: Msinga | 10202 | 23 | 213 | 315 | 23615 | 984 | 62 | 126 | 723 | 2110 | - | 38372 |
| KZN24 5: UMvoti | 10940 | 65 | 296 | 323 | 17315 | 116 | - | 13 | 631 | 4905 | 60 | 34664 |

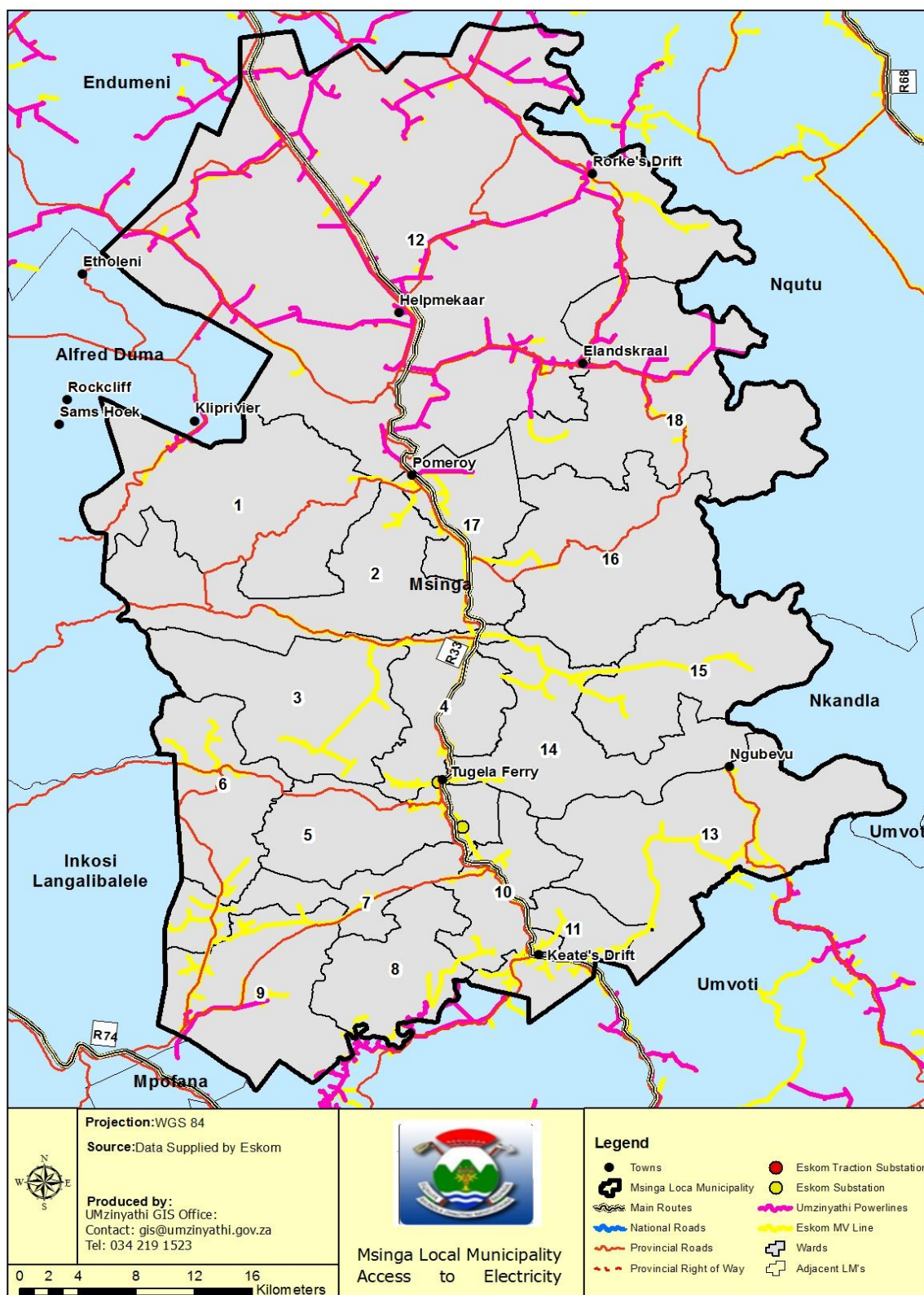
CS 2016 (Stats SA)

For the past years Eskom and Msinga Municipality has successfully completed the implementation of infrastructure establishment projects which included establishment of Pomeroy sub-station, upgrade of Tugela Ferry sub-station and upgrade of single lines to three phase lines from substations to residential areas. Map 23: Electrical Infrastructure depicts the electrical infrastructure within the Local municipality as per the existing power lines and sub stations. The infrastructure is widely spread throughout the municipality, but still falls short of providing access to the majority of households in the municipality. This can be assumed to be due to the undulating landscape and scattered nature of households in the municipal area. Electricity is provided in the urban centres of Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift while other areas are dependent on other forms of energy (i.e. wood, paraffin, solar panels and gas).

The sole supplier of electricity in the municipal area is Eskom. In an attempt to accelerate electrification and to reduce the backlog the municipality in partnership with Department of Energy has managed to connect more than 6000 households in areas around kwa-Dolo to Nhlonga, Kwa-Latha to Mfenabude, Tugela Ferry to Mbabane, Mathinta, Kwa-Nxamalala and KwaMabaso area. To date, the Municipality has further successfully connected 5502 households since 2011/12.

35.1 ELECTRICITY NETWORK

The map below indicates that the southern sections of the municipality have better access to the electricity network, although the actual household connected are still very low. The map also indicates the availability of the ESKOM HV and MV network in Msinga.



Map: Eskom Electricity Access

28. WATER

The UMzinyathi District is the Water Service Authority (WSA) for all its local municipalities and the bulk water supply is provided by the Tugela Ferry Water Supply. According to Statistics SA 2011 figures, it is estimated that 23% of the population of the Municipality had access to potable water. Other areas within the municipality have standpipes and boreholes with water also being drawn from protected springs. In most cases these springs are not maintained and livestock also drink from these sources thus contaminating them. In 2011, 23% of households had access to portable water (inside their dwellings, in the yard or sharing communal standpipe) while 14% rely on untreated water.

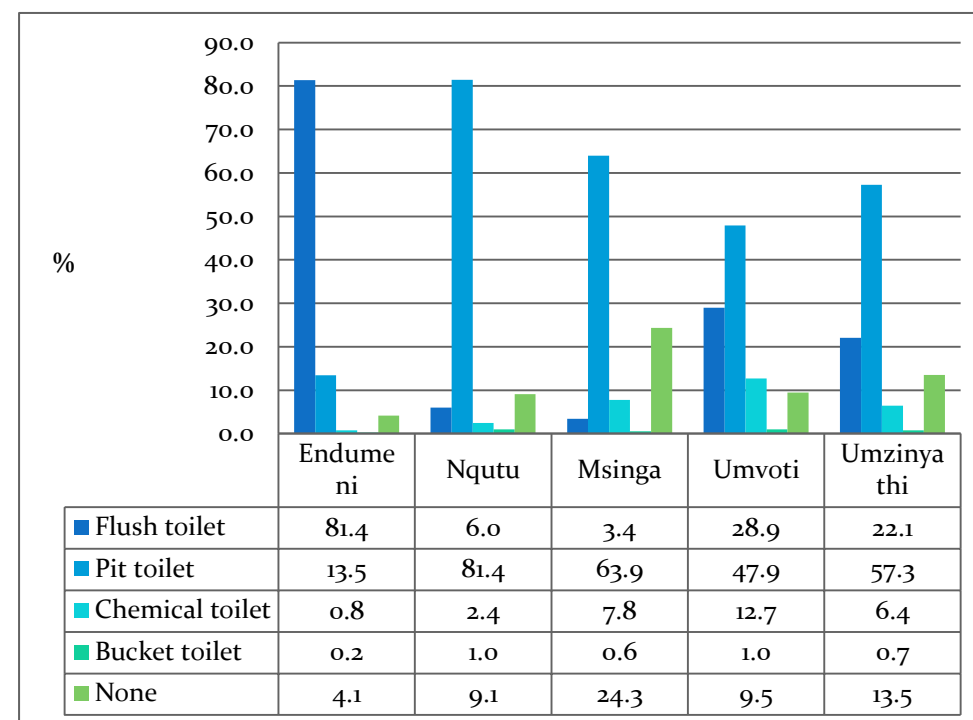
According to the information from the District Municipality there are 932 boreholes spread through the LM although there's no indication how many are in a working condition. There's also infrastructure in the form of pipelines, storage, standpipes and pump stations at Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy. Water Infrastructure shows the existing infrastructure providing water services to areas in the municipality.

The map below might not indicate the entire infrastructure that exists, but aims to relate the need for expansion of water infrastructure and services Furthermore, additional information relating to the locality of extraction points, purification works and storage facilities as well as the bulk capacity of these facilities will be essential for the further formulation of the combined strategic capital investment initiatives between the District Municipality and the Msinga Local Municipality.

29. SANITATION

Access to sanitation services is also an indicator of the standard of living amongst the population in the sub-places. The district has the Service Authority for the sanitation in its local municipalities.

From the table below, three percent of households in the municipality have access to flush toilets, 63 percent of household have pit. It is extremely shocking that there are still households that still use the bucket system as their form of sanitation. There is a need to improve the level of access to sanitation services within the municipality as they fall below the basic level of service that municipalities should target.



Percentage of households by type of toilet facilities, UMzinyathi District, Census 2011

30. SOLID WASTE AND LAND SITE/S

This section focuses on quantifying and qualifying the general waste stream currently generated within the MLM. The objectives of quantifying and qualifying the waste stream are to assign management costs to the different general waste types and categories generated and identify the amount of waste for which a service is not yet established.

38.1 Waste Types and Categories

The following broad waste types are known to be generated within the MLM:

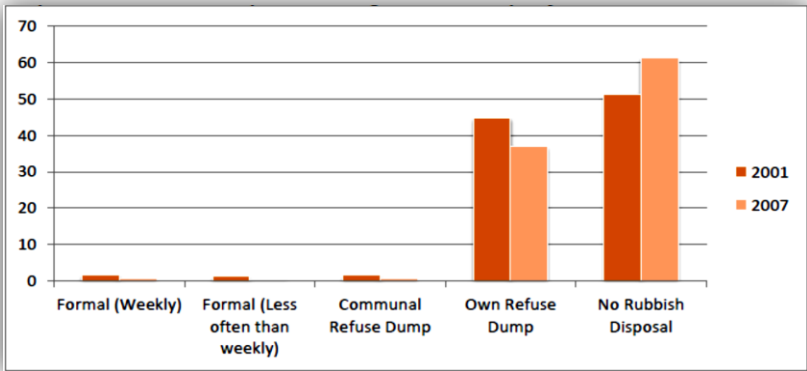
- Household waste,
- Garden Refuse,
- Medical Waste,
- Building waste (rubble),
- Putrescible waste,
- Street sweeping,
- Illegal dumping,
- Hazardous waste,
- Recyclable materials (Paper, glass, plastic, cardboard),

38.2 Households and Domestic Waste

The majority of households within the MLM use their own refuse dump. Waste is collected from approximately only less than 2% of homes at least once a week by the MLM. Consumable goods packaging was not observed at farming / rural homesteads. However relatively affluent homes produced a large amount of packaging in the form of wrapping and paper. Burning at waste pits in farming areas is assumed to be a common occurrence.

A number of homesteads in rural areas were observed to have their own waste pits. Domestic waste in the more urban areas was observed to contain a large amount of recyclable materials. However, in the rural areas the reverse was true.

Graph : Current Waste Disposal in Msinga Local Municipality



Source: Msinga IWMP 2013

The provision of refuse removal services in MLM is very limited. According to the information in **Graph**, less than 0.5% of all household in the MLM receive a regular formal refuse removal service. As much as 61.4% of households make use of their own refuse dumps, and a further 37% does not access to any form of waste disposal service. A further aspect of concern is that the availability of refuse removal services has not improved in the MLM in the last decade.

The challenge facing the MLM are limited financial capacity of the municipalities and ability to further extend existing refuse removal services and the limitation of formalised and registered landfill sites in the MLM.

38.3 Business Waste

The town centres generate domestic waste which is collected and stored at a depot point near the shops in MLM, and the other main nodes that occur within the MLM. In most of the town centres the shops consisted of a Spar, Hardware and petrol station. Most of the wastes include packaging and cartons from the retail trade sector within the urban areas of the MLM. There appears to be a small recycling industry gathering these waste materials at the depot and landfill sites. This therefore points to the obvious question of how to remove these materials from the general waste stream. It would be more efficient to remove those useful components before they reach the landfill site. The volumes recovered will tend to be higher and the quality of the recovered material is usually better.

38.4 Building Waste

This includes building rubble from construction and spoil material from road construction activities in the MLM. In most instances building rubble is not disposed of to waste disposal sites, and this could be utilized as secondary cover materials when available. Scope also exists for reusing this waste back in the construction industry. Scope exists for recycling the tar / asphalt from resurfacing projects instead of disposing of these waste materials.

38.5 Medical Waste

Medical waste is disposed of by a private contractor, Compass Medical Waste. Their main treatment facility is in Pinetown, and utilises a temperature / pressure treatment to sterilise medical wastes. In addition to private surgeries, consulting rooms, and veterinary practices, the existing Hospital and clinics have medical waste collected on a regular basis. Strict provisions to manage transporters hauling medical waste are being enforced by DAEA.

38.6 Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumping is reported to be a problem in localised areas within the MLM.

The current strategies to deal with illegal dumping include:

- Providing a waste collection service in areas previously not serviced.

- Public Awareness (Reduce Reuse Recycle).
- Public private initiatives - Clean up campaigns including those organized with religious organizations (Mormon Helping Hands Outreach).
- Sign posting areas where frequent dumping occurs.
- Identifying known hot spots.
- Policing / managing known dumping hot spots.

The MLM will need to consider continued implementation of the above strategies, including a more vigorous policing of known hotspots and possibly a hotline to report vehicles seen dumping.

38.7 Projections Based on Population Statistics

Due to the lack of data in the MLM on the amounts of waste generated, a per-capita projection of waste generated was estimated according to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, IWMP Guideline Document (2003). In terms of section 3 of that document the listed waste generation rates will be used for the MLM, these are related to the broad income groups in section 3.3 of the IWMP guideline document. The following rates will be assumed as per the above report:

- Informal - Residential Areas Which Initially Develop As Unplanned And Un-Serviced Areas
- Very Poor - Annual Income Range: None to R12 000 - 0.03 Kg of waste /Person/day
- Low - Annual Income Range: R12 001 to R42 000 - 0.35 Kg of waste /Person/day
- Middle - Annual Income Range: R42 001 to R72 000 - 0.61 Kg of waste /Person/day
- High - Annual Income Range: R72 001 and Higher - 0.61 Kg of waste /Person/day

| Income Levels | Msinga Local Municipality Population | Income Category | Waste Generation Rate (Kg/Person/day) | Kg per Day | Tons per Year |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| No income | 114783 | Very Poor | 0.03 | 3443.49 | 1256.88 |
| R1 - R400 | 8904 | Very Poor | 0.03 | 267.12 | 97.50 |
| R401 - R800 | 7609 | Very Poor | 0.03 | 228.27 | 83.32 |
| R801 - R1600 | 21694 | Very Poor | 0.03 | 650.82 | 237.55 |
| R1601 - R3200 | 1943 | Very Poor | 0.03 | 58.29 | 21.24 |
| R3201 - R6400 | 2267 | Very Poor | 0.03 | 68.01 | 24.82 |
| R6401 - R12800 | 1781 | Very Poor | 0.03 | 53.43 | 19.50 |
| R12801 - R102400 | 0 | Middle Income | 0.35 | 0 | 0 |
| R102401 or more | 0 | High | 0.61 | 0 | 0 |
| Response not given | 971 | Assumed Rate | 0.35 | 29.13 | 10.63 |
| Institutions | 1943 | Assumed Rate | 0.35 | 58.29 | 21.26 |
| TOTAL | | 161894 | | 1772.7 | |

The table above indicates that approximately **1,772.7** tons of general waste is generated within the MLM on an annual basis. This is assuming waste is generated for 365 days a year. The above methodology represents an income based approach to estimating waste production for a given area. This is in corroboration with the primarily rural nature of the municipality.

38.8 Waste Management and Generation Areas

The purpose of this section is to categorize the major distinct areas that generate waste in the MLM.

The eight main nodes (see **maps indicating Nodes**) that generate waste include the following town centres:

- Keates Drift
- Mhlangana
- Tugela Ferry
- Ngubevu/Msinga Top
- Pomeroy
- Helpmekaar
- Rorke's Drift
- Cwaka

In terms of the above, eight specific and distinct areas relating to waste management can be considered. This will form the basis for analysis of waste management and recommendations in the following sections of this study. The character of these waste generation areas are summarised below.

The general character of waste generated in these areas includes:

- Domestic waste from residential areas
- Green / organic waste

- Retail and packaging waste.
- Medical waste.

38.9 Existing Waste Management Systems and Practices

This section provides feedback on the existing waste management systems in the LM. This includes a description of the collection and cleansing services, the transport and transfer of the waste, waste minimization and recycling systems / initiatives, and finally the disposal of waste.

Waste management falls under the Waste Management Officer, Mr MV Ntanzu. The Waste Management Officer is responsible for all the towns and villages within the MLM.

38.9.1 Municipal Labour

There is one site security guard who is responsible for the one landfill site. The labour force is then completed by drivers (who are considered casual workers), and general workers who assist with waste collection, street sweeping etc.

38.9.2 Financing of Waste Management

The current general expenditure for waste includes the following:

- Labour
- Maintenance of equipment e.g. trucks; brush cutters
- Fuel
- Waste material e.g. refuse bags and ash bins
- Safety equipment e.g. gloves and mask

| Item | Amount |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Integrated Waste Management Plan | R 236 966.00 |
| Refuse Collection and Transportation | R 680 000.00 |
| Food-for-Waste | R 1 152 000.00 |
| Recycling Facility Plant | R 300 000.00 |
| TOTAL | R 2 368 966.00 |

Table: Waste Management Costs in MLM

| Category | Number of Households |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Served | 839 |
| Not Served (Backlog) | 31 697 |
| Total Backlog in %age | 97.4% |

The waste department collects waste in just two of the above towns (Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy) using only one truck. The biggest obstacle being faced at the moment is that the truck is old and is costing MLM considerable amount of money to repair since it requires maintenance on a regular basis. Multiple dumping occurs throughout the municipality and there is one landfill site that is not managed in terms of the Minimum Requirements Series.

38.9.3 Municipal Fleet

The waste management department has one tipper truck used to collect waste in along the R33 Arterial Route between the towns of Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy. Truck Routes for collection of waste form Depot sites Side Waste in Msinga

Waste is collected from the town centres of Tugela Ferry, along the R33 Arterial Route and transported to the Pomeroy area for disposal.

In terms of the above, the vehicle has to travel long during their daily rounds.

A number of problems hamper the delivery of waste services to the public. These include:

- Poor road network and un-tarred roads.
- Informal trading and illegal activities at some taxi ranks and busy road intersections.
- Illegal dumping – tends to occur sporadically in different areas that are not being monitored, including on the banks of the Tugela River, road-side in the veld, and directly outside or behind the business facilities. This increases the transport costs of waste.
- Large distances from areas of waste generation to waste disposal sites as a result of no functional transfer stations strategically placed along the routes.

The type and more importantly the location of the transfer stations within MLM should be investigated.

38.9.4 Current Waste Minimisation, Re-use and Recycling Initiatives

In MLM, currently there are no waste minimisation schemes or initiatives. The only existing waste initiative is that of voluntary waste collection. This includes collection of paper, and plastics. There is a need for formal waste minimisation campaigns within MLM for education and awareness generation with the public.

38.9.5 “Incentive Scheme”

As investigated, there is an incentivised scheme that a large number of the female population participates in. This involves keeping the main roads clean as they sweep and collect any refuse found there. They also perform similar tasks in common areas. Such waste is then collected by truck. In return, after a certain period a truck full of food will distribute the food among those who were participated.

Many of the affected families only have this sort of scheme as means of getting food. The scheme operates throughout Msinga Municipality, especially in Keates Drift and Tugela Ferry

38.9.6 Waste Disposal

This section details waste disposal within the MLM. The majority of households reportedly do not receive any form of refuse removal (Stats SA, Community Survey 2007). Current labour consists of a number of casual workers who work mainly in towns of Keates Drift, Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy to collect refuse, grass cutting and unblock storm water drain cleaning.

The dumping sites are as follows:

- Sidakeni area (Ward 04) illegal site (See Msinga Wards Map): This dumping site must be closed and converted to a new transfer station
- Keates Drift unpermitted (illegal) site (Ward 11): this dumping site must be close and the waste must be transported to a nearby new proposed transfer station site.
- Pomeroy landfill site (Ward 17): this dumping site needs to be rehabilitated, fenced, and must be made to meet environmental requirements and regulations.

38.9.7 Pomeroy Landfill Site

The Pomeroy waste disposal site is situated on an isolated road off the R33 Arterial Route in the Pomeroy area. This is not an ideal location in terms of:

- Visual amenity (proximity to the road),
- Near a major tributary of the Tugela River
- Waste water (leachate) drains into the river,
- There is no cover material.

The landfill site is fenced however waste material is being blown out of the site. People are dumping waste material outside the boundary of the site, as well as animals (i.e. goats) are found eating the waste in the landfill.

38.9.8 Proposed Regional (District) Landfill Site

The UMzinyathi District Municipality is in the process of establishing a new (proposed) landfill site to serve the waste management needs of the southern region of the district. The proposed landfill site is to be located in Greytown, within uMvoti Local Municipality which is found south of the Msinga Local Municipality jurisdiction.

38.10 IWMP

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA) (Act No. 59 of 2008), as promulgated in 2009 requires the development of an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP). Following the Act, the development of an IWMP is now a legal requirement as set out in Section 11 of Chapter 3 of the Waste Act. It requires all spheres of government to develop IWMPs. An IWMP is a basic requirement of all waste management activities in terms of the Waste Act for all government spheres.

Msinga municipality's IWMP was approved by Council December 2013.

31. TRANSPORTATION

The road hierarchy within the municipal area can be divided in three major categories, including National roads; Provincial roads; and District and local roads. The primary routes include the national routes that exist within the area and few strategic provincial routes. The secondary and tertiary routes are mainly the provincial and district roads that exist within the area. The road networks provides an important social and economic infrastructure crucial for the flow of goods and services and therefore to the general development of the municipality. This further includes rail network and air transportation.

31.2 NATIONAL ROADS

There are no national road routes that traverse the municipality.

31.3 PROVINCIAL ROADS

The primary transport route within the municipality is the R33 (P6-4) Route that traverses Msinga from north to south and links the centres of Dundee in the north and Greytown and Pietermaritzburg to the south and other linkages like:

- P190 & P365 Route linking R68 to Rorkes Drift, Mazabeko & R33
- P 17 Route linking R103 to Tugela Ferry, Kwa-Dolo and Kranskop (via R74)
- P280 Route linking Weenen and Tugela Ferry

31.4 DISTRICT AND LOCAL ROADS

The road network in the municipal area is very poor and most areas are inaccessible during rainy days. The district roads are all tarred however the local access roads are gravel in nature. The municipality construct these roads utilising the MIG fund but they still lack maintenance.

31.5 RAIL NETWORK

There are no rail networks in this municipality.

31.6 AIR TRANSPORTATION

There are no air fields in the municipality.

16 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

16.11 Introduction

Msinga Municipality developed a comprehensive Housing Sector Plan and adopted by Council in September 2014. This housing chapter is a brief description of what is contained in the housing plan. The housing chapter focuses on specific key areas for the purpose of the IDP. The Department of Human Settlements has opened a fully fledged human settlements office at the district level to service two districts, Amajuba and UMzinyathi. This arrangement has assisted in projects implementation since the responsible officials are based in the district.

16.11.1 Housing Demand List

The Housing Plan indicates that the Municipality does not have a housing waiting list in place and has therefore determined its housing demand/backlog based on Census 2001 statistics. More specifically, the information relating to individuals residing in traditional dwellings, house/flat/room in backyard, informal dwelling/shack in backyard and informal dwelling/shack not in backyard was used to estimate the demand for housing.

It is estimated that there are 26 305 traditional dwellings, 282 house/flat/room in backyard and 368 in other. With regard to the demand for medium to upper income housing, no calculations have been done for the purposes of this plan. Supply and demand for such housing is determined by the market and it would appear that sufficient opportunities exist for residential infill and expansion in the urban areas in regard to this segment of the market in the five year period covered by this plan. Based on the above, the total demand for low cost housing units within the Msinga Municipality is estimated to be 21 694 housing units. It was agreed between the municipality and the Department of Housing that 80% of the number of traditional dwellings be used as the backlog figure (i.e. 21 044).

Sites at which housing delivery can take place and which have been identified include the following:

- Erf 1000 Pomeroy
- Mthembu
- Emvundlweni
- KwaLatha Rural Housing
- Ezimbomvini
- Ethembeni
- Ngome
- Kwadolo
- Mbono
- Nxamalala

16.11.2 Identification of Land for Housing

According to Msinga SDF adopted in 2014 Tugela Ferry is the primary node (commercial hub of the municipality). Keates Drift and Pomeroy are secondary nodes. Mashunka, Mkhuphula, Dolo, Cwaka, Mazabeko, Rokes drift and Msinga Top are classified as tertiary nodes. As the focus of the development is in the rural component of the municipal area, it is at these nodes that land should be identified for possible future housing purposes. The SDF has recognized the importance for human settlements around Tugela Ferry to be clearly defined and developed with further densification so as to create the necessary thresholds for the development of services and reduction in per capita-expenditure on service delivery.

16.11.3 TABLE 20: Types of Dwelling

| TYPES OF DWELLINGS | CENSUS 2001 | COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 | Census 2011 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| House or brick structure on separate stand | 4,152 | 5,379 | 10,692 |
| Traditional dwelling | 23,506 | 26,305 | 25,141 |
| Flat in block of flats | 1,114 | - | 967 |
| Town/cluster or semi-detached house | 113 | - | 33 |
| House/flat/room in backyard | 282 | 416 | 407 |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 107 | 368 | 74 |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard | 261 | - | 65 |
| Room/flatlet not in backyard but on shared property | 134 | 403 | 92 |
| Caravan/tent private ship or boat | 38 | 37 | 42 |
| TOTAL | 32,506 | 32,908 | 37,723 |

(Source: STATSSA 2001, 2007 & 2011)

As can be seen from the above table, the vast majority of the community live in traditional dwellings which are often poorly constructed and are affected by wind and rain.

The need for housing has been prioritized by the community and in an effort to ensure that the community is housed in adequate shelters, the Msinga Municipality has engaged with the Department of Human Settlements to accelerate the previously identified projects in the municipal area. The following projects are active and funding has been committed and they are all at different stages.

- The Pomeroy Low Cost housing project;
- Bathembu rural housing project and
- KwaLatha rural housing project.
- kwaDolo housing
- Ezibomvini housing
- Mvundlweni housing

(a) Pomeroy Low Cost Housing

This project has been approved by the Department of Human Settlements and initial funding has been released. A Project Implementing Agent has been appointed. The project will be in three phases of 500 units each and is situated in the south western portion of the town of Pomeroy. The project is awaiting Planning approval from the Municipality in terms of the KZN Planning & Development Act (Outstanding: ROD Dept. of Environmental Affairs). The preliminary environmental scoping report highlights about 60 sites that are affected by a wetland in close proximity to the project area (discussions are ongoing on how best to handle the matter) Negotiations to try and obtain another piece of land which belongs to National have been a success as the Municipality has been granted permission to utilize the land in order to have a complete project). The full Geotechnical Study has been completed. Once the ROD is obtained from Environmental Affairs packaging for stage 2 will commence.

The biggest challenge is with the Pomeroy housing project is that planning and construction of internal infrastructure has been completed but the construction of houses cannot unfortunately commence as there are no bulk services (water and sanitation) despite

promises from the District municipality in the past. The district has advised that the water would be available in 2017 but so far they have made no positive comment about the provision of bulk sanitation. The situation is critical as the sites are now unoccupied and there is a big chance of vandalism that is probably taking place. This matter has been referred to COGTA.

(b) Mthembu Rural Housing

760 housing planned. The application pack was submitted to HEAC for approval on the 14th of June 2012 and the decision is pending a detailed assessment of soil conditions in the area by an independent Goetech specialist as recommended by the committee. A submission to this respect has been compiled and awaiting approval from the MEC. Approval has been granted and now in process of appointing an independent geotechnical specialist to conduct a full investigation on the soil conditions in the area. This project was completed in 2015.

(c) KwaLatha Rural Housing

The KwaLatha Rural Housing project is situated to the southeast of Keates Drift and will provide some 800 homes. A Project Implementing Agent has been appointed and the project has been approved by the Department of Housing.

(d) Emergency Housing Ward 10

The former MEC for the Local Government Housing and Traditional Affairs, MEC Mike Mabuyakhulu on his ministerial visit to ward 10 areas identified an urgent need of housing solution and declared a special housing project consisting of 1000 housing units. These are anticipated to be implemented shortly. And the one from KwaDolo has commenced

(e) Mvundleni Housing

500 houses were planned to benefit the community of Mvundleni area. This project was completed in 2015.

(f) KwaDolo Housing

500 houses are planned to benefit the community of KwaDolo area. Application for stage 1 will be submitted as soon as Land Availability Agreement is concluded between Department of Rural Development and the Developer (Msinga Municipality). Land claim registered. Claimants cannot be found in order to get consent. Claimants not residing in the area. Awaiting date for a meeting with Rural Development in order to carve a way forward on the matter. Rural Development has not yet provided a meeting date in order to finalize and deal with the issue at hand and the matter has been referred to Senior Management for attention.

(g) Ezibomvini Housing

500 houses are planned to benefit the community of Ezibomvini area. The process of beneficiary registration is almost complete. The record of decision is still outstanding from the department of Environmental Affairs and once obtained planning approval in terms of the KZN PDA can be obtained from the Municipality. Densification model has been addressed with PSC & Mabaso Traditional Authority at a meeting held on the 30th of August 2012. The project is now at packaging stage for stage 2 approvals upon finalization of all outstanding issues.

(h) Further Housing Projects

In addition to the above projects the Msinga municipality has approached the Department of Human Settlements with a view to initiating further projects at Emvundlweni, Ezimbomvini and KwaDolo. These projects were approved by the Department, currently they are at different implementation stages.

| Department of Human settlements Project Name | Municipality | Project Type | Proposed Units | Progress |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.Douglas | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 2.Nhlalakahle | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 3.Ngome | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 4.Msinga Top | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 5.Mzweni | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 6.Mthembu Phase 2 | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 7.Nteneshane | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 8.Mahlaba | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 9.Mkhuphula | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |
| 10.Mbono | MSINGA | RURAL | 1000 | Planning Stage |

TABE 21: Housing Pipeline projects

17 COMBINED INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS

The provision of acceptable basic services is a critical element in the national developmental agenda. Water, electricity, sanitation, waste removal and social amenities are key critical services which have been identified by communities that are required to meet their basic needs. Limited funding and exponential growth in the Municipality has increased the levels of backlogs. The current existing backlogs within the Municipality and as contained in the IDP are shown and summarised in table below:

UTILITIES AND SERVICES

| Basic Service | Existing Backlog (Households) as at 2011 in % |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Water | 77% |
| Sanitation | 24.3% |
| Electricity | 74.9% |
| Human Settlements | 66% |
| Refuse removal | 97.4% |
| Roads | 58% |

The White Paper on Local Government mandates local government to create “liveable integrated cities, towns and rural areas”. Most municipalities are criticized for not responding to the challenge. However, municipalities in their attempt to fulfil their developmental role are faced with many challenges one being that of uncooperative sector departments who seem to think an IDP’s is the sole responsibility of a municipality. It is due to this reason that sector departments are reminded that the other spheres of government are indebted to local government for failing to adequately engage with and support municipal IDP processes.

Sector participation in the IDP process has drastically improved. They had made an effort in engaging and giving a direction about the projects and the programmes that are to be implemented within the jurisdiction of Msinga area. This includes large range of institutional structures operating which influence development. These institutions include the Traditional Authorities, District Municipality, Provincial Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Private Sector Organizations.

Below is a list indicating information that has been made available to the Msinga municipality by Sector departments and institutions.

18 PROJECTS

1.1.1 WARD BASED PLANS

as a grass root approach advocating for sustainable livelihoods, the Community Based Planning sessions were conducted across all 18 wards within the Msinga municipality's jurisdiction. The process was focused on robust grouped engagements amongst the Ward Committees, CDW's, NGO'S and Government departments to give status quo that indicates the strength and weaknesses, the identification of development priorities of their wards. The CBP process was meant to enhance consultative public participation in the IDP process thus ensuring the credibility and relevance of the municipality's IDP. To undertake development at grass root level, community submission from the CBP's were prioritized and informed the Msinga municipality's 4th generation IDP. The municipal budget will be directly linked to the ward priorities as identified during the CBP process in terms of the allocation of capital investment.

Below are the capital projects lists planned for the **2017/18**

| VOTE | ITEM | PROJECTS | DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS | QUANTITY | AMOUNT | WARD |
|------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| 005/555/00 | INFRASTRUCTURE | Construction of Mkhuzeni community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 1 |
| | | | Better access to | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | | Construction of Douglas Taxi Rank | transportation facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |
| | | Construction of Bhaza community hall | Better community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 2 |
| | | Construction of Gobho community halls | Better community facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |
| | | Construction of Dlenyane community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | | Construction of Siqhingini community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |
| | | Construction of Sdakeni community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 4 |
| | | Construction of Nkandla community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | | Construction of Machobeni community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 5 |
| | | Construction of Osuthu community hall | Better community facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |
| | | Construction of Kwamakhuphula Community Hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 6 |
| | | Construction of Esibalweni Rank | Better access to transportation facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | | Construction of Mshafuthi Community Hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 7 |
| | | Construction of Nondela Community Hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | To encourage learning and skills development | | | |
| | | Construction of Nokopela Community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 8 |
| | | Construction of Mkhuphula Community Hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | To encourage learning and skills development | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Construction of Ezintandaneni Community Hall</p> <p>Purchasing of Fencing material for Ezintandaneni Community Hall</p> <p>Youth Training in Construction Skills</p> | <p>Better access to community facilities</p> <p>To encourage learning and skills development</p> | 1 | <p>R477 000</p> <p>R53 000</p> | 9 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|----|
| | | Construction of Nogawu community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 10 |
| | | Construction of Mqubukazi community hall | | | | |
| | | Purchasing of: - Chairs of Gudwini community hall - Chairs of Nxamalala community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | | 100 | R53 000 | |
| | | | | 100 | | |
| | | | To encourage learning and skills development | | | |
| | | Construction of Savutshana Community Hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | R477 000 | 11 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----|
| | | Construction of Mbonje Community Hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skill | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |
| | | Construction of 2-room Houses - Mkhize Family - Nxumalo Family Construction of Alva Crèche | Better access to housing facilities Better access to learning facilities | 2 1 | R477 000 | 12 |
| | | Construction of Simanyama community hall Construction of Esinqumeni community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | | 13 |
| | | | | | R477 000 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | Better access to community facilities To encourage learning and skills development | 1 | R53 000 | |
| | | Construction of Gqohi community Hall Construction of Nyandu community Hall Youth Training in Construction Skills | Better access to community facilities Better access to community facilities To encourage learning and skills development | 1 1 | R477 000 R53 000 | 14 |
| | | Construction of Othame community Hall construction of Nkuluka community Hall Purchasing of: - chairs for Thobothini Hall | Better access to community facilities Better access to community facilities | 1 1 | R477 000 | 15 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|----|
| | | - chairs for Matomela Hall Youth Training in Construction Skills | | 200 200 | | |
| | | | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |
| | | - Construction of toilets for community halls - Fencing koNkomusuthu - Hall renovation at Ntli | Better access to electricity | | R477 000 | 16 |
| | | Construction of Nkosinathi community hall Construction of Smangaliso community hall | Better access to community facilities | 1 | | 17 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|----|
| | | Purchasing of: - chairs for Pomeroy Community Hall | | | R477 000 | |
| | | Youth Training in Construction Skills | Better access to learning facilities | 1 | | |
| | | | | 200 | | |
| | | | To encourage learning and skills development | | R53 000 | |
| | | Construction of 2 Class rooms for Lelele Primary School | Better access to education facilities | 2 | R477 000 | 18 |
| | | Renovation of 01 classroom at Ntabampisi Primary School | | | | |
| | | Purchasing of chairs for community halls | Better access to education facilities | 1 | | |

| VOTE | ITEM | ACTIVITY | DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATION | QUANTITY | AMOUNT | WARD |
|------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------|
| 100/449/00 | YOUTH PROJECTS | Youth Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doing Youth projects - Developing Youth skills - Ward Games | To develop Youth skills and sports at ward level | | R31 466 | 1 |
| | | Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will assist Youth with the registration fees | To encourage learning and skills development | | R31 466 | |
| | | Community halls Care Takers | Job creation | | | |
| | | | | 4 people | R62 933 | |
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train the community on Computer, Security courses, and Drivers Licence - Ward Games | To encourage learning and skills development | | R31 466 | 2 |
| | | Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist Youth with registration fees at tertiary institutions | To encourage learning and skills development | 05 Learners | R31 466 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| | | Community halls Care Takers | Job creation | 4 people | R62 933 | |
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doing Youth Projects - Developing Youth Skills - Ward Games | To develop Youth skills and sports at ward level | | R31 466 | 3 |
| | | Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist Youth with registration fees | To encourage learning and skills development | 05 Learners | R31 466 | |
| | | Community halls Care Takers | Job creation | 04 People | R62 933 | |
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ingoma yakwa Mabaso yangoDecember | To promote indigenous skills at ward level | | R31 466 | 4 |
| | | Tertiary financial aid Assist Youth with registration fees with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Computer Course at NCC College - Drivers Licence | To encourage learning and skills development | 10 Learners 05 Learners | R31 466 | |
| | | Community halls Care Takers | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | | | Job creation | 04 people | R62 933 | |
| | | Youth Projects - To train Youth in Security Courses Tertiary financial aid - Assist students with Registration fees - Assist with trainings for Computer Course - Assist with trainings for Drivers Licence Community halls Care Takers | To encourage learning and skills development To encourage learning and skills development Job creation | 10 Learners 10 learners 05 learners 4 people | R31 466 R31 466 R62 933 | 5 |
| | | Youth Projects To train Youth in Security Courses Tertiary financial aid - Assist students with Registration fees - Assist with trainings for Computer Course - Assist with trainings for Drivers Licence | To encourage learning and skills development | 10 learners 10 learners | R31 466 R31 466 | 6 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | | Community halls Care Takers | Job creation | 05 learners 4 people | R62 933 | |
| | | Youth Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doing Youth projects - Buying Jersey and hosting games Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist students (6) with Registration fees - Community halls Care Takers | To encourage learning and skills development Job creation | | R31 466 R31 466 R62 933 | 7 |
| | | Youth Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doing Youth projects - Developing Youth skills - Ward Games Tertiary financial aid | To encourage learning and skills development | | R31 466 | 8 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist with trainings for Drivers Licences <p>Community halls Care Takers</p> | <p>To encourage learning and skills development</p> <p>Job creation</p> | 4 people | <p>R31 466</p> <p>R62 933</p> | |
| | | <p>Youth Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase soccer kits - Purchase of netball kit - Purchasing of balls - Purchasing of Steel Soccer Poles <p>Youth Bursaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist with trainings for Driving Licences - Assist with training for Security Training - <p>Community halls Care Takers</p> | <p>Youth involvement in sports and recreation</p> <p>To encourage learning and skills development</p> <p>Job creation</p> | 06 balls | <p>R31 466</p> <p>R31 466</p> <p>R62 933</p> | 9 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|----|
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Celebration of 16 June 2018 Youth Function - Ward Games | Holiday Celebrations | | R31 466 | |
| | | Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist Youth with tertiary registration fees - Assist with training for Security Courses - Assist with training for Computer courses | To encourage learning and skills development | | R31 466 | |
| | | Community halls Care Takers | Job creation | 4 people | R62 933 | |
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist with training for Security Courses | | 4 people | R31 466 | 11 |
| | | Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist Youth with tertiary registration fees - Assist with training for Computer courses | To encourage learning and skills development | | | |
| | | Community halls Care Takers | Job creation | | R31 466 | |
| | | | | | R62 933 | |
| | | | | | | 12 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----|
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Celebration of 16 June 2018 Youth Function - To develop Youth Skills - Purchasing of Soccer kit for Shiyane, Ndanyane, Nxala, Mozane, Magoso, Kwahlathi Youth Bursaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to assist youth with Registration Fees - to assist with trainings for Driving Licences - Community halls Care Takers | Holiday Celebration To encourage learning Youth involvement in sports and recreation To encourage learning | | R31 466 R31 466 | |
| | | Youth Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Celebration of 16 June 2018 Youth Function - Purchase of kits for soccer for Nhlesi, Mkhuphula, Ndaya and Nhlonga - To develop Youth Skills Youth Bursaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist with registration fees - to assist with trainings for Security Courses - to assist with trainings for Driving Licences Community halls Care Takers | Holiday Celebration To encourage learning To encourage learning | 20 Learners | R31 466 R31 466 | 13 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| | | | Job creation | 4 people | R62 933 | |
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase of soccer kit - Purchase of netball kit - Purchasing of Generator for a Women Co-operation - Ward Games Youth Bursaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist with tertiary registration fees - To assist with trainings for Driving Licences - To assist with Computer courses Community halls Care Takers | To encourage skills development Youth involvement in sports and recreation To encourage learning Job creation | 03 teams 03 teams 03 learners 03 learners 03learners 4 people | R31 466 R31 466 R62 933 | 14 |
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchasing of Sewing Machine - Purchasing of a Lap Top Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist with tertiary registration fees | To encourage learning and skills development | 1 1 | R31 466 | 15 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist with trainings for Driving Licences - To assist with Computer courses - To assist with Security Courses <p>Community halls Care Takers</p> | <p>To encourage learning and skills development</p> <p>Job creation</p> | <p>08 learners</p> <p>04 learners</p> <p>20 learners</p> <p>20 learners</p> <p>4 people</p> | <p>R31 466</p> <p>R62 933</p> | |
| | | <p>Youth Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase of soccer kit - Support for a Chicken Project - Ward Games <p>Youth Bursaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist with tertiary registration fees - To assist with trainings for Driving Licences - To assist with Computer courses - To assist with Security Courses | <p>To develop skills and sports at ward level</p> <p>To encourage learning and skills development</p> | | <p>R31 466</p> <p>R31 466</p> | 16 |
| | | <p>Youth Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop youth skills - Ward Games - Host a youth Career day | <p>To encourage skills development and involvement in sports and recreation</p> | | R31 466 | 17 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----|
| | | Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist with trainings for Driving licence - Computer training Community halls Care Takers | To encourage learning Job creation | 5 learners 4 people | R31 466 R62 933 | |
| | | Youth Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist youth with projects and activities - Purchasing of Sewing machine, cloth and beads for Vukuzenzele Co-operative Tertiary financial aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist with tertiary registration fees - To assist with trainings for Driving Licences - To assist with Computer courses at NCC College Community halls Care Takers | To encourage skills development To encourage learning | 05 learners 10 learners | R31 466 R31 466 | 18 |

| VOTE | ITEM | ACTIVITY | DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATION | QUANTITY | AMOUNT | WARD |
|------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|------|
| 100/456/00 | AGRICULTURE | Agricultural Projects - Fencing material | To promote one home one garden | | R106 176 | 1 |
| | | Agricultural Projects - Fencing material - Dip chemicals - Chicken production project | To promote one home one garden | | R106 176 | 2 |
| | | Agricultural Projects - Purchase of Seeds | To promote animal health | | R106 176 | 3 |
| | | Agricultural Projects - Purchasing of JOJO tanks and seed for Mankomfane and Sampofu Community gardens | To promote one home one garden | | R106 176 | 4 |
| | | Agricultural Projects | To promote one home | | R106 176 | 5 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing material - Purchase of Jojo tanks and water pump | one garden | | | |
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing material - Purchase of Jojo tanks and water pump | To promote one home one garden | | R106 176 | 6 |
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing halls - Poles for fencing | To promote one home one garden | | R106 176 | 7 |
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing material | To promote one home one garden | | R106 176 | 8 |
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing material | To promote one home one garden | 10 Gardens | R106 176 | 9 |
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing material - Purchasing Eco-blash | To promote one home one garden | 6x 20 Litres | R106 176 | 10 |
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing mfihlane halls - Fencing mahhozini halls | To promote one home one garden | | R106 176 | 11 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----|
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing Material - Marketing Day - Dip chemicals - Ploughing of community gardens - Celebration of Heritage Day(24 September 2017) - Food Parcels | One home one garden and Holiday Celebrations | | R106 176 | 12 |
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing material for Communing garden - Purchasing of Seeds - Celebration of Heritage Day(24 September 2017) - Food Parcels - | To promote one home one garden and Holiday Celebrations | | R106 176 | 13 |
| | | Agricultural Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing of JOJO tanks for following areas: - Dayiswayo - Mayizekanye - Nyandu - Cosh - Barnhill - Mfenuka - Mambelesi - Fencing material to assist Siyazenzela project for | To promote one home one garden | 03 tanks 03 tanks 01 tank | R106 176 | 14 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|----|
| | | women | | 01 tank 02 tanks 01 tank 02 tanks | | |
| | | Agricultural Projects Purchase of; 1. 30m x 10 bob wire 2. 1.8m x 30m x 30 mesh wire 3. 50kg x 4 u nails 4. Ploughing 100 hectares 5. Buying seeds | One home one garden | | R106 176 | 15 |
| | | Agricultural Projects - Ploughing of field at - Water Pumps | One home one garden | 3 pumps | R106 176 | 16 |
| | | Agricultural Projects - Fencing material for - To assist with training for Computer courses and drivers licence | One home one garden Promoting learning | | R106 176 | 17 |
| | | Agricultural Projects - Purchasing of Jojo tanks and fencing material for Qedusizi, Sizakancane, and | One home one garden | | R106 176 | 18 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mfulamuni gardens - Purchasing of Seeds for Qedusizi, Sizakancane, and Mfulamuni gardens - Ploughing & seeds - Dipping chemical - Goats - Jojo tanks - Water Pipes | | | | |
| 100/456/00 | TOTAL BUDGET | | | | | R1 911 168 |

1.1.2 7.19 LAND USE MANAGEMENT

At the Municipal Managers Forum held on the 02 September 2014, it was decided that UMzinyathi district family of municipalities will establish a Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal with its 4 local municipalities, a recommendation which was also approved by Council at its meeting held on the 17 June 2015, and also by the family of the municipalities.

If a municipality decides to establish a Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal or a District Municipal Planning Tribunal, they need to enter into an agreement with other participating municipalities, which was also approved by Council at its meeting held on the 17 June 2015, and also by the family of the municipalities. The agreement has been signed by all the family of municipalities and submitted to the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

The district municipality has achieved the following SPLUMA related items and were sent to council and were adopted:

- Council delegated each of the Executive Committees of all the 4 local municipalities within the District as a Default Appeal Authority for the development applications as provided in Section 51 of SPLUMA;
- Council delegated the Municipal Manager to serve as the evaluation panel member for the appointment of the Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal as part of the Municipal Managers Forum; and
- Council to delegated the Town and Regional Planner of UMzinyathi as the Authorized Officer to process and approve the Category 1 and 2 of the development applications as part of the interim arrangements until the Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal is appointed; as contemplated in Section 35(2) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013).

7.19.1 Msinga Municipal's Spatial Planning by-law

The municipality received KZN Generic Spatial Planning By-laws from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to provide for the establishment of the Municipal Planning Approval Authority, Municipal Planning Appeal Authority and the Municipal Planning Enforcement Authority; to provide for the adoption and amendment of the Municipality's land use scheme, to provide for applications for municipal planning approval; to provide for appeals against decisions of the Municipal Planning Approval Authority; provide for offences and penalties; to provide for compensation and matters incidental thereto

Msinga Municipality adopted its Final By-laws V (10) on the 18 December 2016. After the adoption, the by-law was translated into IsiZulu language and the document was gazetted on the 16 February 2017, Notice 17 of 2017. Both the English and IsiZulu Versions are available on the municipal website.

7.19.2 Fees and tariffs

Below is the fee structure for the UMzinyathi District JMPT as per Rural Development fee guidelines. The district has decided upon using a fixed daily tariff for the chairperson and members.

The Minister of Finance, in terms of Treasury Regulation 20.2.2, granted approval to amend the maximum remuneration payable to non-official members of *Commissions* and *Committees of Inquiry* by 5.7 per cent with effect from 1 April 2014 as follows:

| | COMMISSION OF INQUIRY | |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Per day | Per hour |
| Chairperson | R4 344 | R543 |
| Member | R3 232 | R404 |

The JMPT is envisaged to sit once per quarter that is, four (4) times a year depending on the number of applications received within the family of municipalities. The JMPT sittings are estimated cost R69 088.00 per annum given that there are four (4) JMPT seating in a year and all JMPT members attend all the seating's as envisaged, and costs for the meetings as indicated below will be shared by the family of the municipalities.

7.19.3 The Establishment of the District Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (JMPT)

The establishment of the JMPT Structure has been completed, and the members are thereof appointed as follows:

| | Candidate Name | Company | Profession |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Rafiq Khan | Rafiq Khan & Company | Attorney |
| 2. | Karl Hellburg | HSK Simpson & Partners | Land Surveyor |
| 3. | Mbukeni (Zwe) Msomi | UWP Consulting | Engineering |
| 4. | Donavan Henning | NEMAI Consulting | Environmentalism |
| 5. | Erhard Engelbrecht | E-Plan | Town Planners |

The period of office of members will be three (3) years calculated from the date of appointment of such members. However contracts shall be reviewed on an annual basis based on the overall performance of the appointed candidate.

The **Municipal Managers Forum** of the District family of municipalities is the evaluation panel for the appointment of the above mentioned professionals, as determined by the Council. During the month of July 2016, the Municipal Managers evaluated and signed an agreement of the appointing the following five (5) members to serve on the Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal.

7.19.4 Categorisation of Applications

In terms of section 35(3) of SPLUMA, a municipality must, in order to determine land use and land development applications within its municipal area, categorise development applications to be considered by an official and those to be referred to the Municipal Planning Tribunal.

Schedule 5 of SPLUMA provides for the categorisation of applications as indicated hereunder:-

| Planning application type | MPT | AO |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Category 1 Applications are - | | |
| The establishment of a township or the extension of the boundaries of a township | | |
| The amendment of an existing scheme or land use scheme by the rezoning of land | | |
| The removal, amendment or suspension of a restrictive or obsolete condition, servitude or reservation registered against the title of the land | | |
| The amendment or cancellation in whole or in part of a general plan of a township | | |
| The subdivision and consolidation of any land other than a subdivision and consolidation which is provided for as a Category 2 application | | |
| Permanent closure of any public place | | |
| Any consent or approval required in terms of a condition of title, a condition of establishment of a township or condition of an existing scheme or land use scheme | | |
| Any consent or approval provided for in a provincial law | | |
| Category 2 Applications are | | |
| The subdivision of any land where such subdivision is expressly provided for in a land use scheme | | |
| The consolidation of any land | | |
| The simultaneous subdivision, under circumstances contemplated in paragraph (a) and consolidation of land | | |
| The consent of the municipality for any land use purpose or departure or deviation in terms of a land use scheme or existing scheme which does not constitute a land development application | | |
| The removal, amendment or suspension of a restrictive title condition relating to the density of residential development on a specific erf where the residential density is regulated by a land use scheme in operation | | |
| Proviso: | | |
| All category 1 applications and all opposed category 2 applications must be referred to the Municipal Planning Tribunal | | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| All category 2 applications that are not opposed must be considered and determined by the authorised official | | |
| Category 3 Applications are | COUNCIL | |
| the adoption of land use scheme | | |
| an amendment to wording of land use scheme, including development controls contained in it | | |
| the zoning or rezoning of land in accordance with a new zone | | |
| the zoning or rezoning land by the municipality to achieve the development goals and objectives of the municipal spatial development framework. | | |
| an amendment to an application in terms of paragraphs (a) to (d), prior to the approval thereof by a Municipal Council | | |
| a correction to a decision of a Municipal Council on an application in terms of paragraphs (a) to (d) to correct an error in the wording of the decision, correct a spelling error, update land description, or update a reference to a law, person, institution, place name or street name | | |
| a non-material amendment to a Municipal Council's decision on an application in terms of paragraphs (a) to (d). | | |

1.1.2.1

1.1.3 11.6 STRATEGIC INTERVENTION

The Msinga IDP is based on the Following Key performance Areas for the Land Use Framework to ensure the realisation of the Vision and Mission Statements, the Msinga Local Municipality developed certain strategies, which are linked to the nation Key Performance Areas (KPA's) These KPA's and their corresponding strategies which can be spatially Manifested:

KPA 1: Basic Service Delivery Roads

- Increase the number of roads built and maintained per year Electricity
- Provide an accepted standard of electricity Solid Waste
- Collect and dispose solid waste in an environmentally safe and sustainable waste
- Housing Delivery
- Accelerate development of rural housing

KPA 2: Local Economic Development Poverty Alleviation

- Review an LED strategy
- Increase agricultural production
- Encourage community to farm for commercial use

KPA 3: Governance and Public Community Participation

- Ensure the effective functioning of ward committees and councillors through training Development Applications
- Ensure development applications are Participation assessed efficiently and timeously Disaster Management
- Prevent the effects of natural disasters

KPA 4: Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development

- No project with spatial manifestations

KPA 5: Municipal Financial Viability and Management

- No project with spatial manifestations

KPA 6: Cross Cutting

- Ensure proper spatial planning and environmental planning

Basic Service Provision refers to access to water, electricity, sanitation, solid waste and roads. The provision of social facilities is also important in order to develop the municipality on a social level. Therefore the provision of sporting facilities is also important and links to the empowerment and education of the youth. Development of an indigent register will allow for the prioritisation of implementation projects.

- Provision of better local access to roads will improve mobility, which will open up economic opportunities for the residents who can reach work places easier, due to the presence of public transport. It will also open economic markets that were not accessible previously due to inaccessibility.

In order to ensure functionality of the municipality and efficient service delivery, improved financial management required. A bigger rates base will further allow for improved service delivery. Community participation will ensure buy in from the public and will allow for greater understanding of the needs of the communities. It will further facilitate development by ensuring application is processed within reasonable time, and by applying slightly less stringent development controls in areas where development is required.

According to policy municipal projects will only be funded when they are depicted in the IDP. This indicates that the projects underwent a thorough public participation process, and that it is aligned with the growth direction the municipality wants to take. The chances of lobbying successfully for funds increase exponentially if the local strategic documents are aligned with the Provincial Growth & Development Strategy, as well as with the National

Spatial Development Perspective and municipalities should be able to source funds from provincial as well as national departments. Please refer to the below image depicting an extract from the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Strategy.

- The Promotion of Institutional Development Transformation and more specifically the development of planning capacity and integrated service delivery is essential to serve the communities through provision of successful and effective initiatives to eradicate poverty and boost the economy. By ensuring a functional and operational municipality, all aspects and functions of local government will improve.

STRATEGIC MAPPING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

Capital Investment Framework (CIF) is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively and sparsely populated areas. The CIF will assist the municipality with the following:

- ✓ Ensuring improved management of the municipal existing infrastructure;
- ✓ Prioritise projects and programmes in the context of a limited capital budget; and
- ✓ Direct future public and private investment to prioritise issues.

The CIF consist of construction projects which should have a physical locality. It is therefore necessary to correctly plot these projects, to have an accurate Spatial Development Framework (which is the physical manifestation of the IDP). It is therefore necessary for the Local Municipality to provide detailed localities for the projects listed in the **SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**.

32. SECTION F.1: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PLAN

33.

1.1.4 2017/2018 CAPITAL BUDGET

| PROJE CT | WA RD NO. | SOURC E OF FUNDI NG | PROJECT BUDGET - MTEF | | | | | Respon sible Depart ment |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 201 6/17 | 201 7/18 | 2018/2 019 | |
| Constru ction of new (gravel) access roads & sportfiel ds | AL L | Municip al Infrastru cture Grant (MIG) | R36 513 000 | R38 338 650 | R35 800 000 | 38 261 000 00 | 40 322,00 0.00 | Technic al Services |
| Pomero y: Internal roads surfacin g | 17 | | R8 500 000 | R19 000 000 | R9 371 250 | 0 | | |
| Operatio n and Mainten | AL | EPWP | R8 000 000 | R8 460 400 | R8 8 20 | | | |

| ance | L | Grant | | | 000 | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Installati on of Electrici ty | | DOE | R7 600 000 | R45 000 000 | 25 0 00 000 | 24 000 000 | | |
| Constru ction of Commu nity Halls | AL L | EQ | R5 890 000 | R7 600 000 | R90 00 000 | 950 0 000 000 | | |

The municipality's **SDBIP 2017/18** which depicting its opex and capex is being prepared and was adopted along with the final IDP 2017-2022.

.

| MUNICIPAL PROJECTS | REGIONAL IDENTIFIER | FUNDER | STATUS | AMOUNT |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>2017-2018 Capital projects</i> | | | | |
| Relief funds | All 18 wards | In house | new | |
| Sdumbeni access road | Ward 13 | MIG | new | R6 531 688 ,89 |
| chachacha Access Road | 15 | MIG | new | R6 302 982.78 |
| Mashunka Access Road | 6 | MIG | new | R7 151 444 ,54 |
| Ngongolweni Access Road | 10 | MIG | new | R3 861 616.08 |
| Mhlakothi sportstfield | 5 | MIG | new | R |
| Msalvana Access Road | 17 | MIG | new | R6 774 236.51 |
| Tugela Ferry access road | 04 | MIG | New | |
| TOTAL | Access roads | MIG | Msinga roads projects 8 on MIS system | R38,032,000.00 |
| Upgrade Mzisho Sports field | sports | MIG | Continuation | R1 969 561.90 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ezingulubeni electrification | 14/13 | In house | 2015/16-2018 | 10 000 000.00 |
| Mzweni #2 electrification project 1 & 2 at Mzweni area | 1/2 | In-house | 2017/2018 | 14 000 000 |
| Douglass #2 electrification project 1 at Nzimane | 1 | In-house | 2017/18 | Unfunded projects |
| Soft projects | | | | |
| Sports & recreation | All 18 wards | In house | Details in the plan below | R3 180 000.00 |
| 5 Youth projects | All 18 wards | In house | Details in the plan below | R4069 982.00 |
| Special groups: HIV & disability projects | All 18 wards | In house | continuous | R366500.00 337000.00 |
| Pauper burial | All 18 wards | In house | 2 coffins per ward | R460 676,00 |
| Infrastructure:Halls /Crèches/classrooms | All 18 wards | In house | As per ward plan | R9 540 000 |
| Working for waste (100 people) | Wards 17/2/4/5/10/11 | In house | EPWP grant | R4775 000 |
| Alien plants removal programme (42 people) (ward 4) | 4 | | EPWP grant project is on hold due to financial constraints | |
| Special security officers (34 people) | All 18 wards | | EPWP grant | |
| TOTAL EPWP | EPWP grant | | EPWP grant | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Siyazenzela roads maintenance (950) | All 18 wards | continuous | Roads Maintenance Vote | R12 000 000 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|

2017 – 2018 COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT - PROJECTS

| MUNICIPAL PROJECTS | REGIONAL IDENTIFIER | FUNDE R | STATUS | AMOUNT |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|---------|
| <i>Sports and Recreation</i> | | | | |
| Ward Games | All 18 wards | In house | Continuous | 216 000 |
| Indigenous Games | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 120 000 |
| Mayoral Cup | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 320 000 |
| Msinga Marathon | All 18 wards | | new | 100 000 |
| Impi Bikers Sponsorship | Various wards | | Continuous | 100 000 |
| Salga games district | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 30 000 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|-----------|
| Selection | | | | |
| Sports Confederations projects | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 100 000 |
| Disability Sports Day | All 18 wards | | New | 40 000 |
| Technical Officials Workshop | Administration | | Continuous | 60 000 |
| Laundry | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 20 000 |
| Salga Games event | Administration | | Continuous | 550 000 |
| Golden Games | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 100 000 |
| Reed Dance | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 226 500 |
| Scout Rally | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 50 000 |
| Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 1 082 500 |
| Subtotal | | | | 3115 000 |
| Disaster Management | | | | |
| Disaster Awareness | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 30 000 |
| Winder Houses | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 70 000 |
| Blankets | All 18 wards | | continuous | 30 000 |
| Mattress | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 20 000 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--|------------|----------------|
| Plastic Sheets | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 10 000 |
| Food Parcels | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 40 000 |
| Chain Saw | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 20 000 |
| Rescue Rope | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 4 000 |
| Torches | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 2 000 |
| subtotal | | | | 226 000 |
| Fire Department | | | | |
| Fire Awareness | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 80 000 |
| Youth Programme | | | | |
| Municipal Volunteers | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 734 000 |
| Tertiary Registration | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 1 132 794 |
| Youth Projects | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 5 663 880 |
| Hall Care Takers | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 1 136 800 |
| Subtotal | | | | |
| Security | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|------------|
| Private Security Contract | Administration | | Continuous | 10 600 000 |
| Planning | | | | |
| SPLUMA Contribution Shared Services | Administration | | Continuous | 300 000 |
| SDF & Wall-to-wall Scheme | Administration | | New | 600 000 |
| Subtotal | | | | 900 000 |
| Library | | | | |
| Library ICT | Administration | | Continuous | 52 000 |
| Library Promotion | Administration | | Continuous | 10 000 |
| Subtotal | | | | 62 000 |
| Tourism | | | | |
| Kopi Renovations | Ward 5 | | New | 300 000 |
| Local Economic Development | | | | |
| Agri-processing Plant Operation | Ward 5 | | Continuous | 200 000 |
| Pound Operation | Ward 17 | | Continuous | 180 000 |
| Subtotal | | | | 380 000 |
| | | | | |

| HIV/AIDS & Disability | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|------------------|
| HIV/AIDS Projects | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 366 500 |
| Disability Projects | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 337 000 |
| Senior Citizens Projects | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 78 000 |
| Gender Commission | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 82 000 |
| Pauper Burial | All 18 wards | | Continuous | 460 676 |
| Subtotal | | | | 2966176 |
| Capital Projects | | | | |
| Park Homes | Administration | | New | 500 000 |
| Line Marker Machine and paint | All 18 Wards | | New | 65 000 |
| Tugela Ferry Market Stalls | Ward 4 | | New | 500 000 |
| Fire Tools | Administration | | New | 125 000 |
| Land Purchase | Ward 5 | | New | 300 000 |
| Air Condition | Administration | | New | 40 000 |
| Computers and Printers | Administration | | New | 80 000 |
| Testing Equipment | Administration | | New | 30 000 |
| Subtotal | | | | 1 640 000 |
| Finance Unit | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|----------------|
| Finance Trainings | | | | |
| Policy Training | | | | 120 000 |
| Bid Committees | | | | 265 000 |
| Subtotal | | | | 385 000 |
| Cooperate Trainings | | | | |
| Ward Committee Trainings | | | | 500 000 |
| Subtotal | | | | 500 000 |
| Capital Projects | | | | |
| Car Port & Paving | | | | 150 000 |
| Furniture | | | | 50 000 |
| Brick wall and Gate | | | | 50 000 |
| Table and Chairs | | | | 60 000 |
| Subtotal | | | | 310 000 |

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT - FIVE YEAR PROJECTS 2017-2022

Below is a list of projects projected for the next five years that the municipality plans to implement. The projects are presented in line with the funding source.

a) ACCESS ROADS AND SPORTSFIELDS

2017/2018 MIG funded projects:

| Priority | Project name | Ward | Area |
|----------|--------------|------|------|
|----------|--------------|------|------|

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | Chachacha access road | 15 | Othame |
| 2 | Mashunka access road | 6 | Mashunka |
| 3 | Ngongolweni access road | 10 | Nxamalala |
| 4 | Mhlakothi Sport field | 5 | Mbabane |
| 5 | Msalvana access road | 17 | Kwa-Gabela |
| 6 | Sdumbeni access road | 13 | Kwa-Ndaya |
| 7 | <i>Tugela Ferry access road</i> | 4 | <i>Tugela Ferry Town</i> |

2018/19 MIG funded projects

| Priority | Project name | Ward | Area |
|----------|-----------------------|------|------------|
| 1 | Thokoza access road | 18 | Mthaleri |
| 2 | Hlathi access road | 12 | Kwa-Hlathi |
| 3 | Emxheleni access road | 9 | Emxheleni |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------|
| 4 | Nkandla/Dotsheni road | 14 | Nkandla |
| 5 | Sthunzi access road | 8 | Ntanyana |
| 6 | Gxushaneni Sport field | 16 | Gxushaneni |
| 7 | <i>Tugela Ferry Indoor center</i> | 5 | <i>Malomeni</i> |

2019/2020 MIG funded projects

| Priority | Project name | Ward | Area |
|----------|-----------------------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Ensongeni access road | 1 | Mpondweni |
| 2 | Enqomeni access road | 11 | Othulini |
| 3 | Magobela road | 2 | Ngabayena |
| 4 | Sampofu access road | 4 | Sampofu |
| 5 | Kwa-Ngubo Sport field | 3 | Kwa-Ngubo |
| 6 | Mhlangana sport field | 7 | Emkhovini |

2020/2021 MIG funded projects

| Priority | Project name | Ward | Area |
|----------|------------------------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Ntshamathe access road | 15 | Nqabeni |
| 2 | Ngongolo access road | 6 | Guqa |
| 3 | Mvundlweni Sport field | 10 | Mundlweni |
| 4 | Xholobane access road | 5 | Machobeni |
| 5 | Mhlaba road | 17 | Msitha |
| 6 | Ezibomvini | 13 | Kwa-Ndaya |

2021/2022 MIG funded projects

| Priority | Project name | Ward | Area |
|----------|------------------------|------|---------|
| 1 | Tukulwane access road | 18 | Mahlaba |
| 2 | Phowane access road | 12 | Mozane |
| 3 | Gobamagugu sport field | 9 | Ngcoya |
| 4 | Msizini Sport field | 14 | Othame |
| 5 | Sethembe Sport field | 8 | |
| 6 | Mngeni road | 16 | Mngeni |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|
| | extension | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|

2022/2023

| Priority | Project name | Ward | Area |
|----------|----------------------------|------|------------|
| 1 | Edebedebeni Sport field | 1 | |
| 2 | Mpende access road | 11 | |
| 3 | Esiqgumeni access road | 2 | |
| 4 | Mabaso Sport field | 4 | Kwa-Mabaso |
| 5 | Esithubini access road | 3 | Ngcengeni |
| 6 | Bethulo access road | 7 | |

a) Electrification projects

i) Undertaken By Eskom

| Priority | Project name | Ward | Area |
|----------|-------------------------------|------|------|
| 1 | Mhlangana Electrification | | |
| 2 | Nhalakahle Electrification | | |
| 3 | Keats-drift phase 4 | | |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 4 | Gxushaneni | | |
| 5 | Gordon/ | | |
| 6 | Shiyane/Ndanyana | | Shiyane, Ndanyana |
| 7 | Msinga Top | | Msinga top |
| 8 | Ngubukazi/Nkamba electrification | | Kwa-Ngubukazi, Nkamba |

ii) By Msinga Municipality

| Priority | Project name | Ward | Area |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Ezingulubeni phase 2 | 14 & 13 | Dayswayo and Ngcuba |
| 2 | Mzweni phase 2 | 1 & 2 | Mzweni |
| 3 | Douglass phase 2 | 1 | Douglass |
| 4 | Mjintini Electrification | 8 | Mjintini |
| 5 | Mkhamo electrification | 3 | Mkhamo |
| 6 | Infills | 6,7,8,9,10 | Mchunu Tribe |
| 7 | Infills | 4 & 5 | Mabaso and Mthembu Tribe |
| 8 | Infills | 13,14,15 | Mbomvu Tribe |

| | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------|--------|
| 9 | Infills | 1,2,12,16,17,18 | Majozi |
|---|---------|-----------------|--------|

C) Housing Projects

Housing projects are funded by Department of Human Settlement with the municipality playing a facilitation role. The following project from 1 up to 10 are at a planning stage and some of them have been approved by the department. It should be noted that the implementation of these projects depends on the availability of funds from the department. The municipality prepared another list from 11 to 20 which has been approved by the previous council and submitted to human settlement.

| | Project name | Ward |
|----|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Douglas Housing Project | 1 |
| 2 | Msinga Top Housing Project | 14, 15 |
| 3 | Mzweni Housing Project | 2, 1 |
| 4 | Nhlalakahle Housing Project | 7 |
| 5 | Mbhono Housing Project | 14 |
| 6 | Nteneshana Housing Project | 8 |
| 7 | Mkhuphula Housing Project | 13 |
| 8 | Mthembu Phase 2 Housing Project | 5, 3, 6 |
| 9 | Mahlaba Housing Project | 18 |
| 10 | Ngome Housing Project | 11 |
| 11 | <i>Mngeni Housing Project</i> | 16 |
| 12 | <i>Ezibomvini phase 2 housing</i> | 4 |

| | <i>Project</i> | |
|----|----------------------------------------|-----|
| 13 | <i>Alva Housing project</i> | 12 |
| 14 | <i>Uthuli Lwezulu housing project</i> | 11 |
| 15 | <i>Pomeroy phase 2 housing project</i> | 17 |
| 16 | <i>Ophathe housing project</i> | 7,9 |
| 17 | <i>Pomeroy Integrated Stock</i> | 17 |
| 18 | <i>Fabeni housing projects</i> | 10 |
| 19 | <i>Nqoleni housing project</i> | |
| 20 | <i>Ngongolo housing project</i> | 6 |

34.

35. SECTION F.5: SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

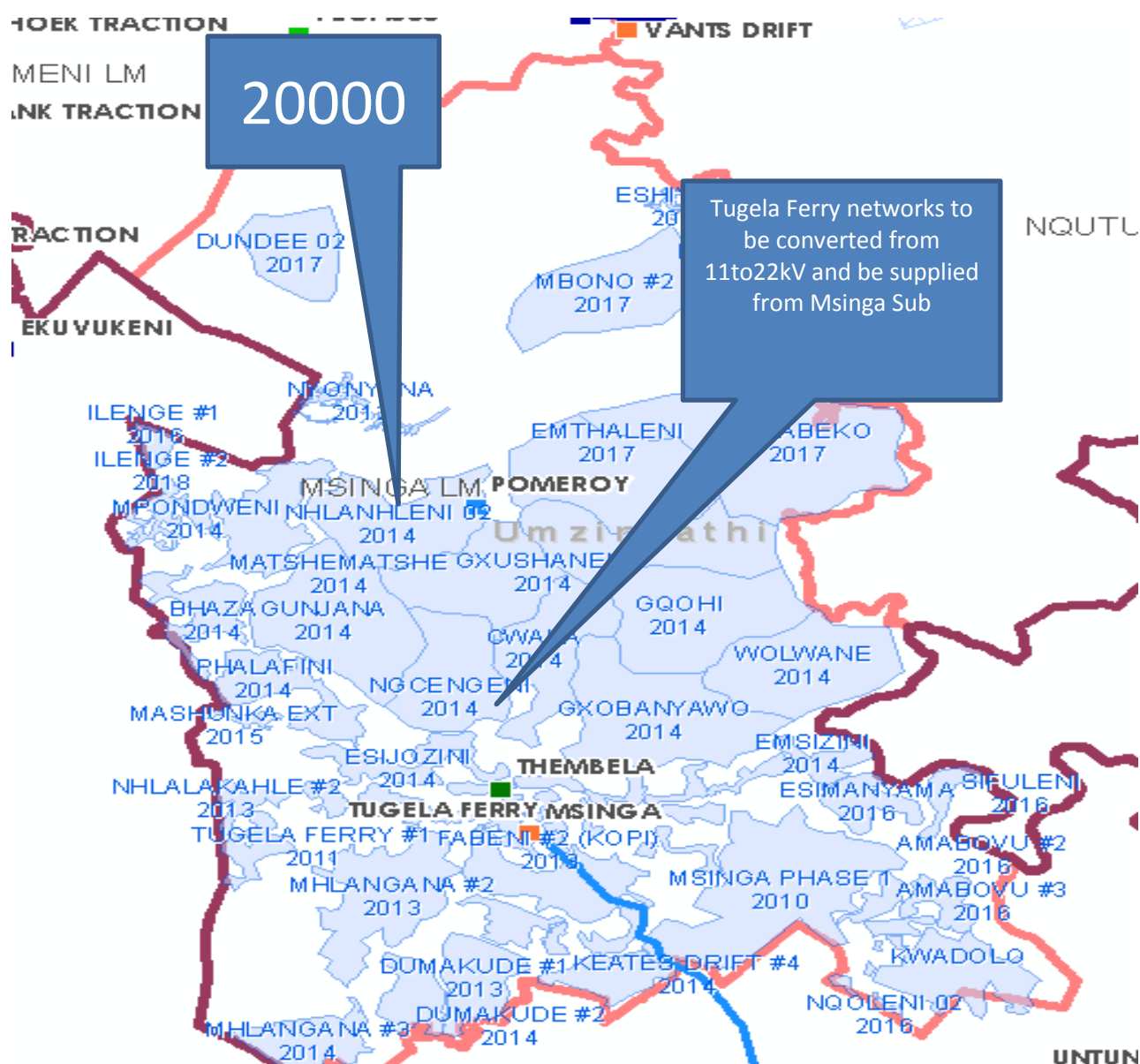
INTRODUCTION

The White Paper on Local Government mandates local government to create “liveable integrated cities, towns and rural areas”. Most municipalities are criticized for not responding to the challenge. However, municipalities in their attempt to fulfil their developmental role are faced with many challenges one being that of uncooperative sector departments who seem to think an IDP’s is the sole responsibility of a municipality. It is due to this reason that sector departments are reminded that the other spheres of government are indebted to local government for failing to adequately engage with and support municipal IDP processes.

Sector participation in the IDP process has drastically improved. They had made an effort in engaging and giving a direction about the projects and the programmes that are to be implemented within the jurisdiction of Msinga area. This includes large range of institutional structures operating which influence development. These institutions include the Traditional Authorities, District Municipality, Provincial Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Private Sector Organizations.

Below is a table indicating information that has been made available to the Msinga municipality by Sector departments and institutions.

- INEP - ESKOM PROJECTS



Msinga LM AOS : ESKOM

ESKOM ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS FOR 2017/2018

| Municipality | Project Name | Total Planned Capex Excl. VAT | Total Planned Capex incl. VAT | Total Planned Connections |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| KZN244 _Msinga | Eshiyane | R8 346 510.04 | R9 705 244.95 | 507 |
| KZN244 _Msinga | Msinga Top #2 (Household) | R11 824 921.04 | R13 749 908.18 | 698 |
| KZN244 _Msinga | Msinga Top #2 (Link Line) | R3 400 594.17 | R3 954 179.27 | 0 |
| KZN244 _Msinga | Leksand NB3- Ndanyana (Mzabeko/Mahlaba) | R3 665 471.29 | R4 262 175.92 | 226 |
| KZN244 _Msinga | Leksand NB3- Ndanyana (Mzabeko/Mahlaba) | R2 259 607.38 | R2 627 450.44 | 0 |
| KZN244 _Msinga | Nyonyana #2 | R3 381 837.78 | R3 932 369.51 | 200 |
| KZN244 _Msinga | Kiets Drift #5 | R2 791 983.75 | R3 246 492..74 | 150 |
| KZN244 _Msinga | Nhlalakahle #4 | R5 087 086.52 | R5 915 216.88 | 312 |
| total | | | | 2093 connections |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
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• **DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS - PROPOSED PROJECTS BY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**



| Project Name | Local Municipality | Project Type | Total Units | MTEF (2014 – 2017) | | | Stages |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | Budget 2014 - 2015 | Budget 2015 - 2016 | Budget 2016 - 2017 | |
| Mthembu Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 380 | | R32.6 m | | <i>Completed</i> |
| Ezibomvini Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 300 | | R25.8 M | | <i>Construction Stage</i> |
| KwaLatha Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 120 | | R10.3 m | | <i>Construction Stage</i> |
| Mahlaba Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 1300 | | | R2.6 m | <i>Planning Stage</i> |
| Mkhuphula | Msinga | IRDP | 1000 | | | R1.4 m | <i>Planning</i> |

| Rural Housing | | | | | | | <i>Stage</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-----------|------|--|--|--------|-----------------------|
| Nteneshane Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 3000 | | | R2.1 m | <i>Planning Stage</i> |
| Msinga Top Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 3500 | | | R2.4 m | <i>Planning Stage</i> |
| Mthembu Phase 2 Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 1000 | | | R1.4 m | <i>Planning Stage</i> |
| Mbhono Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 1000 | | | R1.4 m | <i>Planning Stage</i> |
| Mzweni Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 1000 | | | R1.4 m | <i>Planning Stage</i> |
| Douglas Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 1000 | | | R1.4 m | <i>Planning Stage</i> |
| Ngome Rural Housing | Msinga | Rural ITB | 1000 | | | R1.4 m | <i>Planning Stage</i> |

- **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 2016-2019**

One of the KwaZulu-Natal's Department of Education's directives is the provision and maintenance of educational infrastructure, namely, public schools. Section 29(1)(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa that speaks directly to the Department's mandate states that "Everyone has the right to a basic education, including adult basic education.

The KZN Department of Education has an agreement with the Implementing Agents that assist with the provision of schooling infrastructure and maintenance thereof, namely, 1) KZN Department of Public Works, 2) Coega Development Co-operation; 3) The Independent Development Trust; 4) Umhlathuze Water, and 5) Ethekewini Municipality.

The deliverable output is categorised as follows:

- a) Early Childhood Development
- b) Upgrades and Additions
- c) New Schools
- d) Mud Schools
- e) ELSEN Schools
- f) Water and Sanitation
- g) Fencing
- h) Repairs and Renovations

The department points out that when it comes to infrastructure deliverables such as the building of various schools; it takes a few years from the planning to the actual period. Some programs such maintenance and upgrades (depending of the type of work) take shorter periods. Below is the table of all projects for Msinga Municipality.

| NAME OF SCHOOL | IM P L E M E N T I N G A G E N T | CAT E G O R Y | PROGR AMME NAME | SUB PROG RAMM E | C O N T R A C T A M O U N T / E S T I M A T E (R) | I N V E N T O R Y C O U N T / E S T I M A T E (R) | E X P E N D I T U R E 2 0 1 5 - 2 0 1 6 A S A T E N D O F J U L Y 2 0 1 1 | C A S H F L O W 2 0 1 5 - 2 0 1 6 (R) | MTEF (R) | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--|--|
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|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| NYONI YEZWE H | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Administ ration | Educati on Centres | 82 1 00 0 | 7 5 8 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| BAMB ANANI P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 3 68 1 08 3 | 3 6 8 1 0 8 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| BETHU LO | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 16 00 0 | 0 | 5 5 0 0 | 1 0 5 0 0 | | | |
| BETHU LO SECON DARY SCHOO L | DoP W | Refu rbish ment and Reha bilita tion | Public Ordinary Schools | Repairs and Renovat ions | 2 22 1 50 4 | 2 1 3 8 7 0 8 | 0 | 8 2 7 9 6 | | | |
| BUHLA LU P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 2 41 8 00 0 | 2 4 1 7 8 | 0 | 1 3 9 | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COSH P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 2 19 2 88 2 | 1 7 3 8 0 0 1 | 0 | 4 5 4 8 8 1 | | | |
| DUMA KUDE P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 2 69 9 26 8 | 2 2 7 0 2 1 2 | 2 5 4 6 | 4 2 6 5 1 0 | | | |
| EMHLA NGANA P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 3 58 9 43 3 | 3 0 3 5 1 3 1 | 2 5 4 6 | 5 5 1 7 5 6 | | | |
| EMSI ZI NI PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 3 22 9 33 0 | 3 1 0 9 7 7 1 | 0 | 1 1 9 5 5 9 | | | |
| EMTAT ENI P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 2 19 2 88 2 | 1 7 5 4 0 | 0 | 4 3 8 8 5 | | | |

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|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | on | | | | | 2 8 | | 4 | | | |
| GUBUZ ELA | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 9 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 0 0 0 | | | |
| KHANY ISANI PS | Mhl athu ze Wat er | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 0 | 0 | 4 6 4 5 1 | 0 | | | |
| KHULA NIP | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgr ades and Additio ns | 15 29 2 93 4 | 1 5 2 3 7 9 3 0 | 1 4 1 3 1 | 4 0 8 7 3 | | | |
| KUBUY AKWEZ WE PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgr ades and Additio ns | 10 11 5 37 7 | 9 5 5 7 3 7 7 | 1 4 6 4 2 6 | 4 1 1 5 7 4 | | | |
| LBZ BUTHE LEZIS | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgr ades and Additio ns | 5 69 8 33 3 | 5 6 9 8 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| MASHU NKA | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 21 00 0 | 0 | 3 7 8 3 | 1 7 2 1 7 | | | |
| MBUS WENI PRIMA RY SCHOOL | DoP W | Refu rbish ment and Reha bilita tion | Public Ordinary Schools | Repairs and Renovat ions | 1 55 5 99 3 | 1 4 9 6 9 2 2 | 0 | 5 9 0 2 1 | | | |
| MHLU MBA P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 1 88 6 80 0 | 1 5 2 1 0 5 1 | 1 3 4 2 5 8 | 2 3 1 4 9 1 | | | |
| MQAM U P | DoP W | Refu rbish ment and Reha bilita tion | Public Ordinary Schools | Repairs and Renovat ions | 60 3 00 0 | 5 5 9 0 0 0 | 0 | 4 4 0 0 0 | | | |
| MSAW ENKOS I P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 2 33 8 87 4 | 2 1 2 4 0 0 6 | 3 7 8 3 | 2 1 1 0 8 5 | | | |
| NGUBU KAZI PRIMA | DoP W | Upgr ades and | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

| RY SCHOOL | | Additions | | ns | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| NOMA QHULU PRIMA RY SCHOOL | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrades and Additions | 3 76 2 57 8 | 3 6 2 4 3 2 3 | 0 | 1 3 8 2 5 5 | | | |
| NTABE NDE P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgrades and Additions | Early Childhood Develop ment | Early Childhood Develop ment | 1 27 8 17 0 | 1 1 4 1 0 4 2 | 0 | 1 3 7 1 2 8 | | | |
| NTOKO ZWENI L P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgrades and Additions | Early Childhood Develop ment | Early Childhood Develop ment | 3 40 4 95 3 | 3 0 3 1 2 2 4 | 3 6 2 4 0 | 3 3 7 4 8 9 | | | |
| NYANDU PRIMA RY SCHOOL | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Early Childhood Develop ment | Early Childhood Develop ment | 2 96 3 98 1 | 2 8 5 4 4 2 8 | 0 | 1 0 9 5 5 3 | | | |
| OKHUL ANA P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati | Upgrades and Additions | Early Childhood Develop ment | Early Childhood Develop ment | 1 72 6 00 0 | 1 6 8 7 0 | 0 | 3 9 0 0 0 | | | |

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|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | on | | | | | 0 | | | | | |
| OUKUL ANA | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 4 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 0 0 0 | | | |
| SAKHIS IZWE PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 9 35 9 00 0 | 9 0 6 4 4 8 | 0 | 2 9 4 5 5 2 | | | |
| SINQU MENI P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 9 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 0 0 0 | | | |
| CELIM FUNDO P (WINT ERTON) | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 3 78 3 00 0 | 2 3 6 9 0 0 0 | 0 | 1 3 7 8 6 5 0 | | | |
| DLANG AMAN DLA S | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Refu rbish ment and Reha bilita tion | Public Ordinary Schools | Repairs and Renovat ions | 4 28 1 00 0 | 4 1 4 8 0 0 | 7 0 2 1 0 0 | 0 | | | |

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| | | | | | | 0 | | | | | |
| FUNDO KUHLE H | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Curricul um Redress | 3 48 9 96 4 | 2 8 6 9 6 1 6 | 9 6 2 3 1 | 5 2 4 1 1 7 | | | |
| GAYIS ANI | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 22 00 0 | 0 | 8 8 7 0 1 | 0 | | | |
| KWAN DUNGE H | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Curricul um Redress | 5 45 0 00 0 | 4 2 4 7 0 0 0 | 2 5 1 3 7 2 | 9 5 1 6 2 8 | | | |
| MATH ANDEK A PS | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 21 00 0 | 0 | 8 8 7 0 1 | 0 | | | |
| MHLA NGEZU LU S | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Curricul um Redress | 6 77 5 38 4 | 4 0 1 6 9 5 | 4 3 7 7 9 7 | 2 2 6 2 6 1 | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | 8 | | | |
| MQAM ATHI H | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Curricul um Redress | 3 79 1 28 8 | | 4 0 5 5 7 6 | 1 9 9 5 1 0 | | | |
| MSING A H SCHOO L | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Refu rbish ment and Reha bilita tion | Public Ordinary Schools | Storm Damage s | 2 64 3 00 0 | | 4 3 3 8 6 0 | 0 | | | |
| MSITH A PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Refu rbish ment and Reha bilita tion | Public Ordinary Schools | Repairs and Renovat ions | 3 00 0 00 0 | | 0 | 2 9 2 5 0 0 0 | | | |
| MZIWE NKOSI P | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Refu rbish ment and Reha bilita tion | Public Ordinary Schools | Storm Damage s | 1 55 0 00 0 | | 4 1 3 7 8 | 1 3 1 6 2 2 | | | |
| SAMPO FU P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Full Service Schools | 18 70 8 90 0 | | 1 7 1 9 8 | 1 4 6 5 7 | | | |

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| | on | | | | | 7 1 7 | 7 5 | 2 5 | | | |
| UKUKH ANYA KOMSI NGA LSEN | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Special Schools | Learner s with Special Educati onal Needs | 1 43 2 58 4 | 1 2 3 2 1 3 0 | 7 4 2 6 7 6 8 | 0 | | | |
| ZAMO KUHLE | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childho od Develop ment | 1 86 2 56 7 | 1 4 0 0 6 8 7 | 9 3 2 6 6 | 3 6 2 6 1 4 | | | |
| DAYIS WAYO P (RETEN DER) | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childho od Develop ment | 1 75 2 75 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 7 0 8 9 3 4 | | | |
| KEATE S DRIFT P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childho od Develop ment | 3 11 7 35 5 | 1 1 8 8 2 8 6 | 3 6 8 9 1 | 1 8 4 4 8 7 4 | | | |
| KUSAK USA | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 0 | 0 | 9 0 8 5 8 | 0 | | | |

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| | t | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAHL OKOHL OKO S | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 16 20 3 17 4 | 3 9 6 4 5 2 0 | 0 | 4 6 4 0 4 9 0 | | | |
| MZIWE NKOSI P | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Refu rbish ment and Reha bilita tion | Public Ordinary Schools | Storm Damage s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| POMER OY P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Special Schools | Learner s with Special Educati onal Needs | 8 30 6 81 8 | 0 | 7 9 2 1 3 5 | 4 2 7 3 9 7 6 | | | |
| OSUTH U P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 1 94 7 77 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 8 9 9 0 8 0 | | | |
| PHUME LA P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 1 94 7 77 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 8 9 9 0 8 | | | |

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| | on | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| MABAS O S | Inde pend ent Dev elop ment Trus t | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 11 37 3 12 0 | 1 1 4 9 2 0 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MACIN GWAN E S | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | Early Childhoo d Develop ment | 54 85 3 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 3 7 1 3 2 5 | | | |
| NKAYI SHANA P | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 13 65 1 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| PHUME LELA S | Coe ga Dev elop ment Corp orati on | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 26 41 1 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| SIYAB ONGA S | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 23 12 1 08 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

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|--------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|
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| BAMB ANANI PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| BETHU LO P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 1 9 5 0 | | | |
| CRAIG MILLA R P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| CRAIG MILLA R P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Fencing | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 0 0 0 0 | | | |
| EBUHL EBEMF UNDO P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ELANG ENI P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 76 7 30 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

| | | ions | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| ELANG ENI PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| EMACH UNWIN IP | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 12 1 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 2 1 0 0 | | | |
| EMKH UPHUL A P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 76 7 30 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| EMZW ENI P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 17 1 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 7 1 5 0 | | | |
| ENGCU BA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

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|--------------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|---|---|--------|--|--|--|
| ENGUDUMENIP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 363700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ESETHU H | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 718000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ESWENIP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 363700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| EZIHLA BENIP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Fencing | 400000 | 0 | 0 | 40000 | | | |
| FABENIP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 970000 | 0 | 0 | 970000 | | | |
| GANGELYANIP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 1171500 | 0 | 0 | 117500 | | | |

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|----------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| GAYISANI P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 1 12 1 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 2 1 0 0 | | | |
| GEDEJP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrification | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| GORDON MEMORIAL H | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 1 9 5 0 | | | |
| HOLWANE P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 71 6 80 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| INDLOZANA H | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 1 9 5 0 | | | |
| IPHUPHUMA P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 1 9 5 0 | | | |

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|------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| KUSAK USA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 6 80 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| KWAV ULAME HLO P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| KWAZE NZELE H | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 1 9 5 0 | | | |
| LELEL E P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MABED LANA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 6 80 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MABIZ ELA H | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 07 2 30 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 7 2 3 0 | | | |

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|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| MADU DULA H | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 02 0 70 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 2 0 7 0 | | | |
| MAHL ABA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MAKH ANKAN A P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 17 1 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 7 1 5 0 | | | |
| MASHU NKA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 97 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 7 0 0 0 | | | |
| MATHI NTA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 22 1 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 2 2 1 5 0 | | | |
| MBON DWENI P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 97 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 7 0 0 0 | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MFENE BUDE P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MFUNZ I P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MHLU MBA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 17 1 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 7 1 5 0 | | | |
| MNJAN I P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 6 80 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MPIKA YIZEK ANYE S | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 1 9 5 0 | | | |
| MPOMP OLWA | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati | 91 9 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| NA P | | ions | | on | 0 | | | | | | |
| MPUNG ANE P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MTHAL ENI JS | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 8 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 1 8 0 0 | | | |
| MZOM USHA P (TUGEL A FERRY) | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 32 4 30 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 3 2 4 3 0 | | | |
| NGONG OLO P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 97 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 7 0 0 0 | | | |
| NKAM BA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 81 7 30 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NOMA | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati | 97 0 00 | 0 | 0 | 9 7 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| HAYEP | | ions | | on | 0 | | | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | |
| NOMA QHULUP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrification | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NOMA QHULUP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 97 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NSIMBINI P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrification | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NSIMBINI P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 36 3 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NTABAMHLOPEP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NTABENDEP | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|---|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NTANYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrification | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NTENESHANA P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrification | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NTENESHANA P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NTOKOZWENI L P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrification | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NTSHISHILI P | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| NYONIYEZWE | DoP W | Upgrades and Additions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitation | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 1 9 5 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| H | | ions | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| OKHUL ANA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| OSUTH U P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 81 7 30 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| OSUTH U PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| PHATH IZWE H | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 8 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| PHEND UKA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| PHEND UKA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 12 1 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 2 1 0 | | | |

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|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| PHOW ANE P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 6 80 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| PHUME LA PRIMA RY | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| PHUME LELA S | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 61 5 80 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| QALIN DLELA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 41 4 20 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| SHIYA NE | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 8 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| SIBON GINHL ANHLS | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 56 5 80 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

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|-------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SIBUM BA P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 12 1 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 2 1 0 0 | | | |
| SIFULE NI PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Electrifi cation | 40 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| SINQU MENI P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 12 1 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 2 1 0 0 | | | |
| SIYAB ONGA S | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ST BERNA RDS JOLWA YO P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 97 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 7 0 0 0 | | | |
| SWEBA NE P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 81 7 30 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

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|------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THEMA NE P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 1 07 0 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 7 0 5 0 | | | |
| UMBO NJE H | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 91 9 50 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 1 9 5 0 | | | |
| ZIMISE LENI JS | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 8 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ZIZ P | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Water and Sanitati on | 71 6 80 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MAHL ABA PRIMA RY SCHOO L | DoP W | Upgr ades and Addit ions | Public Ordinary Schools | Upgrade s and Additio ns | 10 00 0 00 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| MPUNG | DoP W | Refu rbish ment and | Public Ordinary Schools | Repairs and Renovat | 2 00 0 00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|------------------------|--|------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ANE P | | Reha bilita tion | | ions | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

- **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT - PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 2016/2017**

- **COMPLETED CAPITAL PROJECTS**

| PROJECT NAME | TOTAL LENGTH | LOCALITY | YEAR OF COMPLETION | TOTAL EXPENDITURE |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Jolwayo Tugela River Pedestrian Bridge | 300 m | Msinga | 2013 | R8.5 million |
| Ngubevu Tugela River Vehicle Bridge On Main Road P17 | 52 m | Msinga | 2014 | R22 million |
| Main Road P373 (Jolwayo to Ntababomvu) | 22.2 km | | 2013 | R135.7 million |

• CURRENT CAPITAL PROJECTS

| PROJECT NAME | TOTAL LENGTH | LOCALITY | YEAR OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Upgrade Of Main Road P17 | 52.3 km | Msinga | 2020/2021 | R176.5 million | R614 million |
| Ngubevu River Vehicle Bridge (D1271) | 210 m | Msinga | 2016/2017 | R16.1 million | R21.8 million |
| Main Road P368 | 28.36 km | Msinga | 2019/2020 | R142 million | R268.5 million |
| Mooi River Bridge (Nhlesi) | 96 m | Msinga | 2016/2017 | R3.6 million | R16.3 million |
| Wolwane Road (off D1273) | 9.2 km | Msinga/Nqutu | 2019/2020 | R34.6 million | R76.8 million |
| Eludimbi Access Road And Bridge | 11.2 km | Msinga | 2016/2017 | R21.8 million | R62.6 million |
| Main Road P280 (Phase 1) | 16 km | Msinga | 2021/2022 | R19.3 million | R234 million |
| Khomfini Tugela River Vehicle Bridge | 220 m | Msinga | 2017/2018 | R8.8 million | R53.8 million |
| Tugela River Bridge (Mashunka Mtateni, Ngubo) | 150 m | Msinga | 2017/2018 | R3.7 million | R55 million |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| P6 Tugela River Bridge | 165 m | Msinga | 2017/2018 | R10.7 million | R115.7 million |
|------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|---------------|----------------|

• **PLANNED PROJECTS**

| PROJECT NAME | TOTAL LENGTH | LOCALITY | ESTIMATED BUDGET |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|------------------|
| UPGRADE OF DISTRICT ROAD D1271 | 17.31 km | Msinga | R135 million |
| UPGRADE OF MAIN ROAD P280 PHASE 2 | 49.55 km | Msinga | R495.5 million |

• **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH – MSINGA MUNICIPALITY’S SERVICE TRANSFORMATION PLAN 2015-2030**

| PRIORITY | NEW CLINIC | SUB-DISTRICT | Estimated Catchment Population | Estimated Headcount Per Month | Key social determination of health affecting the location of the proposed clinic |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6 | Mashunka Clinic | Msinga Ward 6 | 12 000 | 3 500 | |
| 7 | Machitshane Clinic | Nquthu Ward 4 | 6 426 | 1 874 | 13 km from Nondweni clinic and 11 km from Ntinini clinic. Gravel road no clinic nearby. |
| 8 | Nteneshane Clinic | Msinga Ward 8 | 13 500 | 3 937 | 18 km from Ethembeni Clinic –. 32 km to COSH, high Poverty– poor transport |
| 10 | Alva/Mozane Clinic | Msinga | 32 571 | 9 499 | 10 km from Noyibazi clinic |
| 12 | Vezokuhle (Phakwe) Residential Clinic | Msinga Ward 12 | 12 000 | 3 500 | 2 hrs. drive from Greytown hospital- 47 km)15 km from Ehlanzeni clinic Poor transport system Poor road |
| 14 | Mjintini Clinic | Msinga Ward 8 | 15 000 | 4 375 | |
| 15 | Mzweni Clinic | Msinga Ward 2 | 8 000 | 2 333 | |
| 18 | Ntili Clinic | Msinga | 10 000 | 2 916 | |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--|
| | | Ward 16 | | | |
| 19 | Ophathe Clinic | Msinga Ward 11 | 11 000 | 3 208 | |

- **UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY- PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 2016/2017-2018**

WATER PROJECTS

| PROJECT | WARD | MTEF | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 |
| kwaKopi Water Supply | 05 | - | - | R28 000 000 | - |
| KwaJama | | - | R15 415 668 | - | - |
| Ngubukazi Water Scheme #3 | 16 | R7 576 167 | - | - | - |
| Msinga Bulk | | R10 000 000 | R25 760 000 | R34 000 000 | R40 000 000 |
| Mbono Water Supply | | R21 000 000 | R15 000 000 | R10 000 000 | R15 000 000 |
| Sampofu 2 Package Plants | 04 | R31 997 227 | - | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mthembu West – Tugela Ferry Water | 03/04/05 | R18 720 000 | R17 000 000 | R17 056 000 | R30 000 000 |
| Doughlas Water | 01 | R6 000 000 | R10 000 000 | R14 000 000 | R29 000 000 |

SANITATION PROJECTS

| PROJECT | WARD | BENEFICIARIES | MTEF | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | | | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | |
| Othame Phase 3 Sanitation | 14 | 600 | R6 000 000 | R6 000 000 | R6 300 000 | | |
| kwaKopi – Mhlangana Sanitation | 10 & 11 | 300 | R3 000 000 | R3 000 000 | R3 150 000 | | |
| Pomeroy - Nkalane | 17 & 1 | 500 | | R6 000 000 | | | |
| Mbono/Mkhuphula Sanitation | 14 | | | | R10 000 000 | R12 529 000 | |

SECTION H: THE MUNICIPAL VISION

The vision serves as a point of departure to highlight developmental aspects raised within the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill.

The Msinga Vision reads as follows:

“Msinga will be a Municipality with the capacity to ensure local development, through good management and development support.”

The uMzinyathi District Vision reads:

“UMzinyathi District Municipality shall be a self-sustainable organization that promotes Integrated development”

The alignment between the Development Vision of the District Municipality and that of Msinga Local Municipality lies in the fact that both aims to be Municipalities with the capacity to facilitate sustainable and integrated Development and follows similar developmental objectives to achieve this.

In order to give effect to the main vision of the Municipality in a spatial context, the following Spatial Vision was developed for the Msinga Municipality.

“Msinga Municipality will strive to achieve corruption-free, eradicate poverty, and enhance integrated and sustainable development”.

The Vision for Msinga is intended to provide a clear statement of the preferred future. This statement is informed by the historical understanding and knowledge of the area. The main characteristics of Msinga have had a profound influence on the development of the Vision including the following:

19 Spatial alignment between District and Local Development Vision

The main characteristics of Msinga which had a profound influence on the development of the Vision including the following:

- The low Human Development Index (HDI);
- The physical and technical underdevelopment of the area; and
- The very high levels of poverty

In addition to the above, the following components have been identified as being key to the development of the communities of Msinga, namely:

- Poverty alleviation and the provision of employment opportunities
- Empowerment
- Economic Development
- The satisfaction of basic needs and the provision of services
- Education and Training
- Sustainable Municipality
- Participation of all citizens
- Safe and sustainable environment
- Youth development
- Safe adequate housing
- HIV/Aids effects

The Msinga IDP is based on the Following Key performance Areas for the Land Use

Framework to ensure the realisation of the Vision and Mission Statements, the Msinga Local Municipality developed certain strategies, which are linked to the nation Key Performance Areas (KPA's) These KPA's and their corresponding strategies which can be spatially Manifested:

19.11.1 KPA 1: Basic Service Delivery Roads

- Increase the number of roads built and maintained per year Electricity
- Provide an accepted standard of electricity Solid Waste
- Collect and dispose solid waste in an environmentally safe and sustainable waste
- Housing Delivery
- Accelerate development of rural housing

19.11.2 KPA 2: Local Economic Development Poverty Alleviation

- Develop an LED strategy
- Increase agricultural production
- Encourage community to farm for commercial use

19.11.3 KPA 3: Governance and Public Community Participation

- Ensure the effective functioning of ward committees and councillors through training Development Applications
- Ensure development applications are Participation assessed efficiently and timeously Disaster Management
- Prevent the effects of natural disasters

19.11.4 KPA 4: Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development

- No project with spatial manifestations

19.11.5 KPA 5: Municipal Financial Viability and Management

- No project with spatial manifestations

19.11.6 KPA 6: Cross Cutting

- Ensure proper spatial planning and environmental planning

Basic Service Provision refers to access to water, electricity, sanitation, solid waste and roads. The provision of social facilities is also important in order to develop the municipality on a social level. Therefore the provision of sporting facilities is also important and links to the empowerment and education of the youth. Development of an indigent register will allow for the prioritisation of implementation projects.

- Provision of better local access to roads will improve mobility, which will open up economic opportunities for the residents who can reach work places easier, due to the presence of public transport. It will also open economic markets that were not accessible previously due to inaccessibility.

In order to ensure functionality of the municipality and efficient service delivery, improved financial management required. A bigger rates base will further allow for improved service delivery. Community participation will ensure buy in from the public and will allow for greater understanding of the needs of the communities. It will further facilitate development by ensuring application is processed within reasonable time, and by applying slightly less stringent development controls in areas where development is required.

According to policy municipal projects will only be funded when they are depicted in the IDP. This indicates that the projects underwent a thorough public participation process, and that

it is aligned with the growth direction the municipality wants to take. The chances of lobbying successfully for funds increase exponentially if the local strategic documents are aligned with the Provincial Growth & Development Strategy, as well as with the National Spatial Development Perspective and municipalities should be able to source funds from provincial as well as national departments. Please refer to the below image depicting an extract from the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Strategy.

- The Promotion of Institutional Development Transformation and more specifically the development of planning capacity and integrated service delivery is essential to serve the communities through provision of successful and effective initiatives to

eradicate poverty and boost the economy. By ensuring a functional and operational municipality, all aspects and functions of local government will improve.

SECTION I: CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

Capital Investment Framework (CIF) is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively and sparsely populated areas. The CIF will assist the municipality with the following:

- ✓ Ensuring improved management of the municipal existing infrastructure;
- ✓ Prioritise projects and programmes in the context of a limited capital budget; and
- ✓ Direct future public and private investment to prioritise issues.

The CIF consist of construction projects which should have a physical locality. It is therefore necessary to correctly plot these projects, to have an accurate Spatial Development Framework (which is the .physical manifestation of the IDP). It is therefore necessary for the Local Municipality to provide detailed localities for the projects listed below:

| Project Name | Type of Project | Ward | Source | Funder | Operational Frame | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. AREA/WAARD BASED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. SUSTAINING THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Pomeroy Landfill Site (Upgrade) | Dumpsite | 17 | Msinga LM | MIG | annually | unknown | unknown | unknown | | |
| 2.2 Msinga IWMP 2013 | Waste Management Plan | all | Msinga LM | in-house | Review Yearly | | unknown | | | |
| 2.3 Working for waste | Street cleaning | 3 Towns | Msinga LM | EPWP | annually | | | | R1,2 00 000 | Unknown |
| 2.4 Siyazenzela Roads | Roads Maintenance | varies | Msinga LM | EPWP | annually | | | | R8,4 00 000 | Unknown |
| 2.5 Alien Plant removal | Plant Removal Programme | 4 | Msinga LM | EPWP | 12 months | | | | R 504 000 | Unknown |
| 3. CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROADS | | | | | | R 26 665 000 | R 31 844 000 | R 36 513 000 | R 38 338 650 | R 35 800 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|----|-----------|-----|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| 3.1 Gidamasoka | Access Road | 15 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | R 5 000 000 | | |
| 3.2 Mumbe | Access Road | 1 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | unknown | | | |
| 3.3 KoSbiya | Access Road | 6 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | R 4 000 000 | | |
| 3.4 Nokopela | Access Road | 8 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | R 5 000 000 | | |
| 3.5 Sobho | Access Road | 16 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | unknown | | |
| 3.6 Guswini | Access Road | 12 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | R 4 000 000 | | |
| 3.7 Mshafuthi | Access Road | 7 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | R 4 000 000 | | |
| 3.8 Nsimbini Phase 2 | Access Road | 3 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | R 3 000 000 | | | |
| 3.9 KwaShishi | Access Road | 2 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | R 4 000 000 | | | |
| 3.10 S'jozini | Access Road | 3 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | R1,4 00 000 | | | | |
| 3.11 Nembeni | Access Road | 13 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | R3,6 00 000 | | | | |
| 3.12 Ngqungqulwini | Access Road | 10 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | R4,9 00 000 | | | | |
| 3.13 Ncence | Access Road | 11 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | R 3 000 000 | | | |
| 3.14 Mbubu | Access Road | 5 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | R1,7 00 000 | | | | |
| 3.15 Sthozini | Access | 9 | Msinga | MIG | One Year | R4,7 00 000 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----|-----------|-----|---------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------|---------|
| | Road | | LM | | Plan | | | | | |
| 3.16 Nsimbini Phase 1 | Access Road | 4 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | R4,2 00 000 | | | | |
| 3.17 Pomeroy Road Surfacing | Internal Road Surfacing | 17 | Msinga LM | MIG | Two Year Plan | | | R 9 000 000 | R 10 000 000 | |
| 3.18 Nokwentana | Access Road | 13 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | R1,5 00 000 | | | | |
| 3.19 Ntabampisi | Access Road | 18 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | R5,6 00 000 | | | | |
| 3.20 Mahhashini | Access Road | 14 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | R3,6 00 000 | | | | |
| 3.21 Mbubeni | Access Road | 1 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | unknown | | | | |
| 3.22 Simelane | Access Road | 16 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | unknown | | | | |
| 3.23 Mswaneni | Access Road | 9 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | R 5 000 000 | |
| 3.24 Ndanyana | Access Road | 19 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | R 6 000 000 | |
| 3.25 Mbhono | Access Road | 14 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | R 2 000 000 | |
| 3.26 Gudwini | Access Road | 10 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | R 2 000 000 | |
| 3.27 Ngbukazi | Access Road | 17 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | R8,5 00 000 | |
| 3.28 Mahlashana | Access Road | 18 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | R 2 000 000 | |
| 3.29 Tugela Ferry | Access | 04 | Msinga | MIG | Two Year | | | | | Unknown |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-----|----------------|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| Surface Road 2016-2018 | Road | | LM | | Plan Unknown | | | | | |
| 3.30 Ezingqongeni | Access Road | 02 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | | Unknown |
| 3.31 Mambeni | Access Road | 03 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | | Unknown |
| 3.32 Obisini | Access Road | 01 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | | Unknown |
| 3.34 Mabaso | Access Road | 04 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | | | | Unknown |
| 4. CONTINUUM OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Mkhuphula (1000 units) | Rural Housing | 13 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R1,4 00 000 |
| 4.2 Nteneshane (3000 units) | Rural Housing | 8 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R2,1 00 000 |
| 4.3 Mahlaba (1300 units) | Rural Housing | 18 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R2,6 00 000 |
| 4.4 Msinga Top (3500 units) | Rural Housing | 15 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R2,4 00 000 |
| 4.5 Mthembu (1000 units) | Rural Housing | 5 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R1,4 00 000 |
| 4.6 Mbhono (1000 units) | Rural Housing | 14 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R1,4 00 000 |
| 4.7 Nhlalakahle (1000 units) | Rural Housing | 6 & 7 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R1,4 00 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--|--|--------------|-------------|
| 4.8 Mzweni (1000 units) | Rural Housing | 2 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R1,4 00 000 |
| 4.9 Douglas (1000 units) | Rural Housing | 1 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R1,4 00 000 |
| 4.10 Ngome (1000 units) | Rural Housing | 11 | Msinga LM | DHS | Planning Stage | | | | | R1,4 00 000 |
| 4.11 Mthembu (380 units) | Rural Housing | 5 | Msinga LM | DHS | Construction Stage | | | | R32,6 00 000 | |
| 4.12 Ezibomvini (300 units) | Rural Housing | 4 | Msinga LM | DHS | Construction Stage | | | | R25,8 00 000 | |
| 4.13 KwaLatha (120 units) | Rural Housing | 13 | Msinga LM | DHS | Construction Stage | | | | R10,3 00 000 | |
| 4.14 KwaDolo | Rural Housing | 12 | Msinga LM | DHS | Land Claim Delays | | | | | |
| 4.15 Pomeroy (500 units) | Rural Housing | 17 | Msinga LM | DHS | Construction Stage | | | | R9,9 00 000 | |
| 4.16 Mvundlweni (550 units) | Rural Housing | 10 | Msinga LM | DHS | Construction Stage | | | | R39,5 00 000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND | | | | | | | | | | |
| MECHANIZATION | Crop Production 600Ha | all | Msinga LM | D. Agriculture | One Year Plan | R 1 000 000 | | | | |
| Msinga IRR Canal Revamp | Irrigation 837.16Ha (31 KM) | 5 | Msinga LM | D. Agriculture | One Year Plan | R 1 500 000 | | | | |
| INTSHUMAYELO | Broiler | 17 | Msinga | D. | One Year | R 3 000 000 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 7X1000 | | LM | Agriculture | Plan | | | | | |
| SIGABANGOLWAZI | Broiler 7X1001 | 8 | Msinga LM | D. Agriculture | One Year Plan | R 3 000 000 | | | | |
| SIBUSISIWE | Broiler 7X1002 | 1 | Msinga LM | D. Agriculture | One Year Plan | R 3 000 000 | | | | |
| Nkiza | Broiler 7X1003 | 14 | Msinga LM | D. Agriculture | One Year Plan | R 3 000 000 | | | | |
| Zicabangele | Broiler 7X1004 | 4 | Msinga LM | D. Agriculture | One Year Plan | R 3 000 000 | | | | |
| Ntokozo Agric | Piggery 5 SOW unit | 3 | Msinga LM | D. Agriculture | One Year Plan | R 3 500 000 | | | | |
| Senzokuhle | Piggery 5 SOW unit | | Msinga LM | D. Agriculture | One Year Plan | R 3 500 000 | | | | |
| 5.1 Agro-Processing | Plant | 5 | Msinga LM | COGTA | One Year Plan | R1,5 00 000 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 SERVICE AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNITY SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Creches & Community Halls | Creche | all | Msinga LM | in-house | One Year Plan | R 100 000 | R 100 000 | R 100 000 | R7 600 000 | R9 000 000 |

| HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|-----------|----------------------|---------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 6.3 Pomeroy CHC | Community Health Center | 17 | Msinga LM | Department of Health | | unkown | | | | |
| Ngabayena Clinic | Community Clinic | 02 | Msinga LM | Department of Health | | unknown | | | | |
| SPORT FIELDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.3 Gxobanyawo | Sportfield | 14 | Msinga LM | DSR | | unkown | | | | |
| 6.4 Shiyane | Sport field | 19 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | unkown | | | | |
| 6.5 Pomeroy | Sport field (Complex) | 17 | Msinga LM | MIG | Continuou s | | R 10 000 000 | R 9 000 000 | unknown | R5 000 000 |
| 6.5 Upgrade of Mzisho | Sportfield | 5 | Msinga LM | MIG | One Year Plan | | unkown | | R 7 000 000 | |
| 6.6 Upgrade of Pomeroy Sport field to Regional Sport facility | Sportfield | 17 | Msinga LM | MIG | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENERGY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.5 Douglas (200 | Electrificati | 1 | Msinga | in-house | until | | | | R 5 000 | R 5 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|----------|------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| conn.)2015-2017 | on | | LM | | completi n | | | | 000 | 000 |
| 6.6 Esijozini (200 conn) #3 | Electrificati on | 2 | Msinga LM | in-house | until completi n | | | | R 5 000 000 | R 5 000 000 |
| 6.7 Nogawu (200 conn) | Electrificati on | 5 | Msinga LM | in-house | until completi n | | | | R 5 000 000 | R 5 000 000 |
| 6.8 Buyahika (200 conn) | Electrificati on | 6 | Msinga LM | in-house | until completi n | | | | R 5 000 000 | R 5 000 000 |
| 6.9 Ekuvukeni (200 conn) | Electrificati on | 8 | Msinga LM | in-house | until completi n | | | | R 5 000 000 | R 5 000 000 |
| 6.10 Mpangweni (200 conn) | Electrificati on | 9 | Msinga LM | in-house | until completi n | | | | R 5 000 000 | R 5 000 000 |
| 6.11 Nhlesi/Ngcuba (200 conn) | Electrificati on | 13 | Msinga LM | in-house | until completi n | | | | R 5 000 000 | R 5 000 000 |
| 6.12 Ezingulubeni (200 conn) #2 | Electrificati on | 14 & 15 | Msinga LM | DoE | until completi n | | | | | R 25 000 000 |
| 6.13 Mabaso (1000 conn) | Electrificati on | 4 | Msinga LM | DoE | until completi n | | | | R 20 000 000 | R 20 000 000 |
| 6.14 Fabeni Stage B (300 conn) | Electrificati on | 10 | Msinga LM | ESKOM | until completi n | | | | | R8,3 00 000 |
| 6.15 Kiets Drift | Electrificati | 10 & 11 | Msinga | ESKOM | until | | | | | R1,7 00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--------------|
| (150 conn) | on | | LM | | completion | | | | | 000 |
| 6.16 Pomeroy, Nhlanhleni, Matshematshe (889 conn) | Electrification | 17, 16 & 18 | Msinga LM | ESKOM | until completion | | | | | R13,4 00 000 |
| 6.17 Nyonyana | Electrification | 19 | Msinga LM | ESKOM | until completion | | | | | R5,4 00 000 |
| 6.18 Nhlalakahle | Electrification | 7 & 6 | Msinga LM | ESKOM | until completion | | | | | R6,6 00 000 |
| 6.19 Pomeroy, Gxushaneni/Mazabeko | Electrification | 16, 17 & 18 | Msinga LM | ESKOM | 2015/2018 | | | | | |
| 6.20 Gqohi/Gxobanyawo | Electrification | 14, 15, 16 & 4 | Msinga LM | ESKOM | 2015/2017 | | | | | |
| 6.21 Ezingulubeni #1 (300 conn) 2015-2017 | Electrification | | Msinga LM | in-house | | | | | | |
| 6.22 Sjozini #1 (400 conn) | Electrification | 3 | Msinga LM | in-house | | | | | | |
| Pomeroy 20 MVA 132/22KVSS | Electrification | 17 | | ESKOM | | R 13,500,000.00 | | | | |
| Pomeroy 22KV Til | Electrification | 17 | | ESKOM | | R2,375,000.00 | | | | |
| Mbabane (Mathinka) Phase2 | Electrification | 5 | | DoE | | R3 000 000 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| Madulaneni (Phase 2) | Electrification | | | DoE | | R5 000 000 | | | | |
| Mzweni | | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER and SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pomeroy Sub-Regional Sanitation | Sanitation | 17 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Two Year Plan | | 2 625 000 | 2 625 000 | | |
| Pomery-Nkalane Sanitation | Sanitation | 17 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Two Year Plan | | R 12 000 000 | R 12 000 000 | | |
| Kwakopi-Mhangana Sanitation | Sanitation | 10 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Two Year Plan | | R 12 000 000 | R 12 000 000 | | |
| Mthembu West - Tugela Ferry Water | Water | 5 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | One Year Plan | R 12 000 000 | | | | |
| Ngubukazi Water Scheme | Water | 2, 4 & 16 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | One Year Plan | R6,5 00 000 | | | | |
| Keates Drift Water Scheme | Water | 11 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Three Year Plan | 19 082 297 | 16 200 000 | 16 200 000 | | |
| Mbono Water | Water | 14 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Three Year Plan | 16 000 000 | 13 038 024 | 13 038 024 | | |
| Ndaya Water | Water | | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Three Year Plan | 12 000 000 | 24 000 000 | 24 000 000 | | |
| Othame/Msinga Top Water | Water | 14 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Two Year Plan | | 3 360 000 | 3 360 000 | | |
| Douglas Water | Water | 1 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Two Year Plan | | 2 625 000 | 2 625 000 | | |
| Mazabeko Water | Water | 18 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | Two Year Plan | | 3 675 000 | 3 675 000 | | |
| Msinga bulk | Water | 3 | Msinga LM | Umzinyathi DM | One Year Plan | 15 000 000 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

7. UNLOCKING ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--|--------|--|--|--|
| Tugela Ferry Mall | Shopping Complex | 5 | Msinga LM | Pirvate Development | | | unkown | | | |
| LED Strategy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Msinga SDF 2012 - 2016 | Plan | Entire Municipality | Msinga LM | COGTA & DRDLR | 2012 - 2016 | | unkown | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

