

# Nongoma Local Municipality



## Spatial Development Framework Review 2016/2017



<b>1</b>	<b><u>BACKGROUND &amp; INTRODUCTION</u></b>	<b>1</b>
1.1.	BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY	1
1.2.	STUDY OBJECTIVES	1
1.3.	STUDY APPROACH	2
1.4.	DELINEATION OF THE STUDY AREA	2
<b>2</b>	<b><u>POLICY ENVIRONMENT</u></b>	<b>2</b>
2.1.	NATIONAL CONTEXT	2
2.1.1.	THE CONSTITUTION, 1996	2
2.1.2.	MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (NO. 32 OF 2000) & ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS	4
2.1.3.	SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT NO.16 OF 2013 (SPLUMA)	4
2.1.4.	THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (107 OF 1998 AS AMENDED)	6
2.1.5.	THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2011	6
2.1.6.	NEW GROWTH PATH, 2010	7
2.1.7.	NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, 2011	8
2.1.8.	COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (2009)	8
2.2.	PROVINCIAL POLICIES	9
2.2.1.	STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS, 2015	9
2.2.2.	PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	10
2.2.3.	PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	17
2.2.4.	SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS / CONCEPTS IN RURAL CONTEXT	17
2.2.5.	KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL GROWTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2011)	18
2.2.6.	KWAZULU-NATAL PLANNING DEVELOPMENT ACT NO. 6 OF 2008 (PDA)	19
2.2.7.	KZN COGTA SPATIAL PLANNING GUIDELINES	20
2.3.	LOCAL MUNICIPAL CONTEXT	20
2.3.1.	STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS FOR NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY	20
<b>3</b>	<b><u>SPATIAL INTERPRETATION OF THE IDP</u></b>	<b>21</b>
3.1.	MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT VISSION	21
<b>4</b>	<b><u>PHYSICAL ANALYSIS</u></b>	<b>22</b>
4.1.	AVAILABLE BASE INFORMATION	22
4.2.	NATURAL RESOURCES	22
4.2.1.	TOPOGRAPHY & RUNOFF	22
4.2.2.	SLOPE ANALYSIS	24
4.2.3.	WATER CATCHMENT AREAS	24
4.2.4.	LAND COVER	26
4.2.5.	PROTECTED & CONSERVATION WORTHY AREAS	28
4.3.	HUMAN RESOURCES	30
4.3.1.	POPULATION	30

4.3.2. AGE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION.....	33
4.3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.....	34
4.3.4. POPULATION DENSITY .....	35
<b>4.4. SOCIAL RESOURCES .....</b>	<b>36</b>
4.4.1. LAND TENURE.....	36
4.4.2. SETTLEMENT PATTERN .....	36
4.4.3. COMMUNITY FACILITIES.....	36
4.4.4. HEALTH FACILITIES.....	37
4.4.5. EDUCATION .....	42
4.4.6. LIBRARIES .....	46
<b>4.5. PHYSICAL RESOURCES .....</b>	<b>48</b>
4.5.1. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK .....	48
4.5.2. WATER SERVICES.....	50
4.5.3. SANITATION SERVICES .....	52
4.5.4. ELECTRICITY NETWORK .....	55
<b>4.6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>57</b>
4.6.1. INCOME DISTRIBUTION .....	57
4.6.2. SECTOR ANALYSIS .....	59
<b><u>5. CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT .....</u></b>	<b><u>62</u></b>
<b><u>6. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES .....</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>
<b>6.1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>64</b>
6.1.1. PRINCIPLES FROM THE SPLUMA .....	64
<b>6.2. PRINCIPLES FROM THE KWAZULU-NATAL SDF .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>6.3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND KEY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b><u>7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT .....</u></b>	<b><u>73</u></b>
<b>7.1. DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS .....</b>	<b>73</b>
7.1.1. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR .....	73
7.1.2. SECONDARY CORRIDOR.....	74
7.1.3. TERTIARY MOVEMENT ROADS .....	74
2.1.2 AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS.....	75
2.1.3 TOURISM CORRIDORS .....	75
<b>7.2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>76</b>
7.2.1. FOCUSED INVESTMENT (SERVICE CENTRES AND ACTIVITY POINTS) .....	76
7.2.1. TOURISM NODE.....	77
7.2.2.1. GOVERNMENT SERVICES.....	78
7.2.2.2. SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE .....	78
7.2.3. RESIDENTIAL AREAS .....	79
<b>7.3. NODAL DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>81</b>
7.3.1. PRIMARY NODE .....	81
7.3.2. SECONDARY NODES .....	85

7.3.2.1. ENYOKENI .....	85
7.3.2.2. BUXEDENE .....	85
7.3.2.3. ESIPHAMBANWENI .....	85
7.3.3. TERTIARY NODE .....	89
7.3.3.3. NDMHLANE .....	89
<b>7.4. INTENDED FUTURE LAND USES .....</b>	<b>92</b>
7.4.1. PRIMARY NODE - NONGOMA .....	92
7.4.2. SECONDARY NODES .....	93
<b>7.5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>93</b>
7.5.1. WATER MANAGEMENT AREAS .....	93
7.5.2. AGRICULTURE – HIGH INTENSITY .....	94
7.5.3. AGRICULTURE – LOW INTENSITY .....	94
7.5.4. AGRICULTURE – ECO-TOURISM .....	94
7.5.5. WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES .....	95
7.5.6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STRUCTURING .....	95
<b><u>8. IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING .....</u></b>	<b><u>97</u></b>
<b>8.1. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH .....</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>8.2. ALIGNMENT OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS .....</b>	<b>97</b>
8.2.1. UPHONGOLA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SDF .....	98
8.2.2. JOZINI MUNICIPALITY SDF .....	98
8.2.3. HLABISA MUNICIPALITY SDF .....	100
8.2.4. ULUNIDI MUNICIPALITY SDF .....	100
8.2.5. ABAQULUSI MUNICIPALITY SDF .....	102
<b><u>9. GUIDELINES FOR SCHEME &amp; LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT .....</u></b>	<b><u>103</u></b>
<b>9.1. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SDF AND LUMS .....</b>	<b>103</b>
9.1.1. LUMS STRATEGIES .....	104
9.1.2. SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH .....	104
<b>9.2. RESOURCE TARGETING .....</b>	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
9.2.1. CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK .....	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
<b>9.3. FURTHER PLANNING .....</b>	<b>105</b>
9.3.1. DETAILED RESEARCH & PLANNING .....	105
9.3.2. COMPONENTS OF THE NEXT SDF REVIEW .....	106
9.3.3. SDF IDENTIFIED PROJECTS .....	106
<b><u>10. IMPROVEMENTS TO FUTURE SECTOR PLANS .....</u></b>	<b><u>107</u></b>
<b><u>11. CONCLUSION .....</u></b>	<b><u>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</u></b>



## List of Plans

Plan 1: Nongoma Locality within Zululand District Municipality .....	3
Plan 2: Contextual plan .....	3
Plan 3: Topography & Run-off .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Plan 4: Slope Analysis.....	25
Plan 5: Land Cover .....	27
Plan 6: Protected and Conservation Worthy Areas .....	29
Plan 7: Population Density .....	31
Plan 8: Land Tenure .....	38
Plan 9: Settlement Pattern .....	39
Plan 10: Clinics.....	40
Plan 11: Hospitals.....	41
Plan 12: Primary Schools.....	44
Plan 13: Secondary Schools.....	45
Plan 14: Police Services .....	47
Plan 15: Transportation Network .....	49
Plan 16: Electricity Network.....	56
Plan 17: Land Potential.....	60
Plan 18: Tourism Assets.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Plan 19: Human Settlement .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Plan 20: Capital Projects .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Plan 21: Conceptual Spatial Development Framework .....	108

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Strategic Objective: Social Cohesion and Development .....	9
Figure 2: PSEDS AGRICULTURE & AGRI-PROCESSING .....	12
Figure 3: PSEDS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	13
Figure 4: PSEDS TOURISM .....	14
Figure 5: PSEDS TERTIARY/SERVICES SECTOR.....	15
Figure 6: The Most Impoverished Areas Of Economic Need In Kwazulu-Natal.....	16
Figure 7: Spatial Development Principles: KZN SDF.....	17
Figure 8: PGDS Strategic Framework .....	19
Figure 9: Graph illustrating the Population of Nongoma Local Municipality per Ward in 2001-2011 .....	32
Figure 10: Gender and Age distribution.....	33
Figure 11: Age Distribution .....	34
Figure 12: Levels of Education for Nongoma Local Municipality residents above the age of 20 .....	43
Figure 13: Levels of Education per Ward .....	43
Figure 14: Nongoma Water Service Level .....	50
Figure 15: WSDP Water Roll-Out Programme (uSuthu Scheme).....	51
Figure 16: WSDP Water Roll-Out Programme (Mandhlakazi Scheme).....	52
Figure 17: Nongoma Water Service Level per Ward .....	53
Figure 18: Nongoma Sanitation Service Level per Ward .....	53
Figure 19: WSDP Sanitation Roll-Out Programme.....	54
Figure 20: Nongoma Town electricity Infrastructure .....	57
Figure 21: Municipal Levels of Income .....	57
Figure 22: Concept SDF Development and Informant Maps.....	63
Figure 23: PGDS Spatial Development Principles.....	66

Figure 24: SPLUMA Principles - Acknowledging PGDS Principles.....	69
Figure 25: Corridors .....	73
Figure 26: Focused Investment.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 27: Concept Framework.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 28: Nongoma Node .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 29: Nongoma Node .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 30: Nongoma Urban Nodal Regeneration Project .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 31: Nongoma Urban Nodal Regeneration Project .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Figure 33 - uPhongola SDF, 2010-11 .....	98
Figure 34 - Jozini SDF, 2010-11 .....	99
Figure 35 - Hlabisa SDF, 2010-11 .....	100
Figure 36 - Ulundi SDF 2012.....	101
Figure 37 - Abaqulusi SDF .....	102

### List of Tables

Table 1: General Ward Information.....	1
Table 2: Spatial Components.....	21
Table 3: Change in Population per Ward .....	32
Table 4: SPLUMA.....	64
Table 5: Spatial Strategies – Analysis .....	71
Table 8: KwaPhenyane Facilities.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 9: Buxedene Facilities.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 10: Esiphambanweni Facilities .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 11: Maphophoma Facilities.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 12: Mahashini Facilities.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 13: Proposed Additional Facilities.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 14: uPhongola LM SDF Alignment Aspects.....	98
Table 15: Jozini LM SDF Alignment Aspects .....	99
Table 16: Hlabisa LM SDF Alignment Aspects.....	100
Table 17: Ulundi LM SDF Alignment Aspects.....	101
Table 18: Abaqulusi LM Alignment Aspects.....	102
Table 19 - Additionally Identified Spatial Implementation Projects	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 20 : Necessary Further Planning & Research .....	105

## List of Abbreviations

ASGI-SA	-	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for SA
CBD	-	Central Business District
CRDP	-	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DAEA	-	Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs
ESTA	-	Extension of Security Tenure Act
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
IPILRA	-	Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act
KPA's	-	Key Performance Areas
KZN	-	KwaZulu-Natal
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LM	-	Local Municipality
LUMS	-	Land Use Management System
MLL	-	Minimum Level of Living
MSA	-	Municipal Systems Act
NSDP	-	National Spatial Development Perspective
PGDS	-	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
COGTA	-	Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs
PSEDS	-	Provincial Spatial Economic Development strategy
PTO	-	Permission to Occupy
RIFSA	-	Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa
SDF	-	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Atlas
w.r.t	-	With regard to
ZDM	-	Zululand District Municipality

## 1 BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background To The Study

Following the 2010 and 2012 reviews of the Nongoma SDF through assistance from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Nongoma Municipality appointed Black Balance Projects to undertake the review of the existing SDF and preparation of a detailed Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the Nongoma area. From the terms of reference it is understood that the required SDF should as a minimum:

- Growth Direction and development intentions for Nongoma Town;
- Identification of Service Delivery Points for specific Wards;
- reflect the 2025 development vision and priority needs, of the IDP;
- indicate the spatial effect of the strategic intent of the Municipality;
- assist in the integration of sectoral 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
- keeping in mind agricultural areas, agricultural productivity, environmental protection and Land Reform
- documentation needs to be able to be understood by all interested and affected parties who 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).
- 

### 1.2. Study Objectives

The main objective of the project is to develop rural-specific SDFs in the selected municipality which will address spatial, environmental and economic issues confronting rural areas. An SDF that will facilitate implementation of the IDP and all government intentions to fight poverty and facilitate rural development is required.

A Spatial Development Framework is thus required which complies with the MSA and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, read together with the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2001. The required SDF must therefore-

- i. give effect to the principles contained in chapter 1 of the Development facilitation Act 1995 (Act no. of 67 1995);
- ii. set out objectives that reflect desired- spatial form of the rural municipality;
- iii. contain strategies, policies and plans which must-
  - Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
  - Address the spatial reconstruction of the location and nature of development within the municipality; and
  - Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality;
- iv. set out basic guidelines for land use management system in the municipality;
- v. contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the SDF;
- vi. identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality;

- vii. be aligned with the SDFs reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; and
- viii. provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation:
  - o must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
  - o must indicate desired or undesired utilisation of space in a particular area;
  - o may delineate the urban edge;
  - o must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
  - o must indicate areas where priority spending is required.

### 1.3. Study Approach

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

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

### 1.4. Delineation Of The Study Area

The Nongoma Municipality is located within the northern portions of Kwazulu-Natal and is one of five local municipalities comprising the Zululand District Municipality as illustrated by on **Plan 1: Nongoma Locality within Zululand District Municipality**. The municipality has an extent of approximately 218,242Ha and is abutted in the north by the uPhongolo Municipality to the east by the Jozini, Big Five False Bay, and Hlabisa Local Municipalities, and Ulundi and Abaqulusi Local Municipalities in the southwest. The municipality is demarcated into 21 wards as illustrated by the attached **Plan 2: Contextual plan**. The wards, their extent, and major settlements are listed in the table below. A more detailed analysis of the current demographic, social, economic and environmental analysis of these wards follows in further sections of the document.





Table 1: General Ward Information

Ward	Extent (Ha)	Settlements
Ward 1	19 245.31	Bhanganamo, Entweni, Guduntaba, KwaGadlintaba, Mabeleni, Machibini, Madwaleni, Maphundu, Mntwanantengayo, Siwela, Siwela, Vunganna.
Ward 2	19 730.72	Emmagonsini, Gagazi, KwaNomakozi, Mpumulwana, Msebe, Njoko, Nkweme, Ntabayezulu, Potukula.
Ward 3	21 139.25	Gedla, KwaMbunzi, Mduda, Mgxanyeni, Mngxanyeni, Mtakayisa, Mthonjana, Ntabayenombi, Obane, Ogedeni, Okhwaleni, Sovane.
Ward 4	9 502.24	Embanjeni, KwaDlabe, KwaManzimakhulu, KwaManzimakhulu, Manqashi, Njompela, Nkonjeni, Ntanzi, Ohthaqhatheni, Osingisingini, Zungu.
Ward 5	10 726.62	Bungazeni, DwaFweni, Jabu, KwaNcongoma, KwaToyisa, KwaTweyisa, Mahlomane, Ndimhlana, Singanda, Zihlakaniphele.
Ward 6	7 235.67	Bazini, Dengeni, Esiphambanweni, Khenana, Khenana, Manqashana, Ngxongwane, Odushweni, Phanyekweni, Sidinsi.
Ward 7	12 111.28	Bhekumthetho, Dangothuli, Enkananeni, Gwebu, Maqhomfini, Mphola, Mpuqwini, Mvulazi, Ngangayiphi, Wela.
Ward 8	6 463.44	Bhekumteto, Buxeden, Hawini, Khenana, KwaKatsi, Ncemaneni, Nkonjeni, Okledeni, Phanyekwni, Tshonono.
Ward 9	4 247.68	kwaHolinyoka, KwaSoshamase, KwaYiphethe, Lindizwe
Ward 10	11 113.06	Bugwini, Embama, Kolweni, Kuvukeni, KwaDuma, KwaMandlakazi, Kwampondo, KwaNkuwuNdololwane, Kwelibomvana, Magutshwa, Maphophoma, Mshiki, Ncoshweni, Ndunyeni, Ngqungqu, Zombode.
Ward 11	13 008.03	Bendle, Hlathidumayo, Makeme, Maye, Ndlozana, Ngolotshe, Othinsangu
Ward 12	14 635.93	Gusenzamo, Isizinda, KwaMakhehla, KwaSheleza, Maphophoma, Matshemhlophe, Ngwabe, Nzamangamandla, Sigubudu
Ward 13	7 009.88	Esigwegweni, Ezilonyeni, KwaGcobamadolo, KwaMateni, KwaNkulu, Mbokodweni, Qongqo, Vuna
Ward 14	11 746.14	Ivuna, KwaDayeni, KwaMusi, KwaNtsele, Mahlombe, Mpakaneni, Zilonyeni
Ward 15	9 913.21	Bululwane, Kohlokolo, Mhambuma, Ngoqongo, Odengeni, Phenyane
Ward 16	6 911.34	Enkanekisweni, Ngokotho, Nhlophenkulu, Nongoma, Ophiyaneni
Ward 17	6 480.90	Bangumuzi, Bhethani, Ehethani, KwaMajomela, Mjiza, Obhuqweni, Othandweni, Thokazi
Ward 18	13 240.88	Bambelenculo, Bangamaya, KwaMaduna, KwaMshanelo, KwaNememe, Mayema, Mpuzana, Ngonyameni, Nhleleni, Nzondane, Sqokolweni
Ward 19	177.07	Nongoma
Ward 20	5 201.31	Bungazeleni, Cekeni, Emcebo, KwaVilana, Mvoveni, Nongoma, Sigangeni
Ward 21	8 401.37	Enengeni, KwaMinya, KwaSoshamase, Mahasheni, Matshempunzi, Mpumalanga, Ncungu, Ogazwini

## 2 POLICY ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1. NATIONAL CONTEXT

The preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks in South Africa is governed by a number of national legislative and policy directives which provide guidance to processes and content in order to produce credible and realistic development direction for municipalities. Among these are the National Constitution (1996), Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (2009), National Development Plan (2011) and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (2013).

#### 2.1.1. The Constitution, 1996

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) local government was conceived as “the local sphere of government with the constitutional mandate to carry out a number of developmental duties”. In Chapter 7, it states that it is the object of local government to “encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government”.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) mandates local government to:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.
- Promote social and economic development.
- Promote a safe and healthy environment.
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

Local government must also promote the Bill of Rights, which reflects the nation's values about human dignity, equality and freedom, and uphold the principles enshrined in the Constitution.

The government (national, provincial and local) has introduced a number of policies and legislation in line with the Constitution to govern different aspects of spatial and land use planning. At national and provincial levels, these deal with issues such as environmental and natural resource management, land tenure and land administration, land use planning and land use management, and human settlement and service delivery. Local government structures on the other hand, have consolidated their developments in Integrated Development Plans, and some have developed by-laws in support of their regulatory function. Although, each of these is assigned to a relevant government department or organ of state and is often implemented in isolation, together they create a normative framework for land use planning and land development. This section presents an outline of these principles. It opens with a brief overview of the role and purpose of spatial planning, land use management and land development at a local level, and concludes with clear implications for Nongoma Municipality.

The first is the widely felt resistance to the idea of uncontrolled land development and the second is the commonly expressed wish by particular sectors in society to promote various types of desirable land development. The *resistance to uncontrolled development* is motivated by a number of concerns, the precise mix of is determined by the particular social, economic and political contexts of different places. In Nongoma Municipality, these concerns include the following:



- **Environmental concerns:** uncontrolled development of land can have adverse effects on natural habitats, cultural landscapes and air and water quality.
- **Health and safety concerns:** uncontrolled development can lead to overcrowding and unsafe building construction. Certain land uses could be detrimental to the health and safety of neighbours.
- **Social control:** the control of land uses has long been a means of exerting social control, particularly through the exclusion of certain types of person, household or economic activity from certain areas through the application of particular development controls limiting, for instance, plot sizes, plot coverage and home industries.
- **Efficiency of infrastructure provision and traffic management:** increasingly it has become clear that where the granting of development permissions is not coupled with the provision of adequate infrastructure and traffic management the consequences can be severe. Similarly, where infrastructure is provided, generally at high financial cost, without taking into account likely and relevant land-use and settlement patterns the opportunity costs to society are very high.
- **Determination of property values for purposes of rating:** the market value of land is the basis on which property valuation is determined and the extent and nature of the development permitted on the land is a key factor in that determination.
- **Aesthetic concerns:** the control of land development enables government to prescribe certain design parameters for buildings.

The wish to promote desirable development is also driven mainly by two concerns. Firstly, the land development needs of the market seldom match precisely the social and political needs of government: government may well want to promote a type of land development in an area that the market neglects.

It then has to take certain steps to facilitate that development or provide incentives. The history of land ownership in South Africa also inevitably skews the land market in favour of white people, thus creating a situation where the need of the market reflects only those of an already privileged minority.

Changing the applicable land-use management instruments is often seen as a prerequisite for attracting certain types of investment to certain areas. This can take the form of both relaxing controls in those areas and increasing controls in other areas, which might be more favoured, by the market. These strategies are likely to be linked to local economic development initiatives.

An important conceptual shift is that in the new system the primary role of government – and especially local government – in relation to spatial planning, land use management and land development is no longer merely the control of development (although that remains an essential function). The facilitation of appropriate development is an important new responsibility.

Two aspects require particular attention: firstly, there is a need to allow for Nongoma Municipality to be pro-active; and secondly, there is a need to strengthen the power of the municipalities' to negotiate development for the private sector, rather than simply applying a yes-or-no approach to land development.

Alignment of government policies and plans is crucial in strategic planning. Therefore the relevant binding and non-binding national and provincial legislations including policies, programmes and strategies need to be considered in the municipal development planning process and interventions. Also included are resolutions from key stakeholders engagements

conducted in the recent past as these should also inform our analysis and proposed interventions.

### 2.1.2. Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) & Associated Regulations

The Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) and associated regulations provide the impetus for integrated development planning in South Africa. In the preparation of the Nongoma SDF, this process will be guided by this legislation which specifies the following requirements for SDF's:

- set out objectives that reflect desired- spatial form of the municipality;
- contain strategies, policies and plans which must-
  - Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
  - Address the spatial reconstruction of the location and nature of development within the municipality; and
  - Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality;
- set out basic guidelines for land use management system in the municipality;
- contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the SDF;
- identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
- be aligned with the SDFs reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; and
- provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation:
  - must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
  - must indicate desired or undesired utilisation of space in a particular area;
  - delineate the urban edge;
  - must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
  - Must indicate areas where priority spending is required.

Apart from these legislative requirements guiding the preparation of the SDF, the Terms of Reference also governs the expected contents and outputs of the project.

### 2.1.3. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management ACT NO.16 OF 2013 (SPLUMA)

The main objective of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (No. 16 of 2013) is "to provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management and to specify the relationship between the spatial planning and land use management systems and other kinds of planning." The preparation of the Nongoma Local Municipality SDF is guided by Section 21 of SPLUMA (Chapter 4, Part E) which stipulates the content of municipal spatial development frameworks. It also provides five main principles which are outlined below as:

- **Spatial Justice:** in which past spatial and other development imbalances are redressed through improved access to and use of land; Spatial Development Frameworks and policies at all spheres of government address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterized by widespread poverty and deprivation; spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, include



provisions that enable redress in access to land and property by disadvantaged communities and persons; land use management systems are inclusive of all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas; land development procedures will include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and where a planning tribunal considers an application before it, the planning tribunal's exercise of discretion may not be impeded or restricted on the ground that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application.

- **Spatial Sustainability:** ensures that special consideration is given to the protection of prime and unique agricultural land; uphold consistency of land use measures in accordance with environmental management instruments; promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets; consider all current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments; promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; and result in communities that are viable;
- **Efficiency:** which ensures that land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure; decision-making procedures are designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and timeframes are adhered to by all parties;
- **Spatial Resilience:** to promote flexibility in spatial plans, policies and ensure that land use management systems accommodate sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks; and;
- **Good Administration:** All spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and land use management systems as embodied in this Act; no government department may withhold their sector input or fail to comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of Spatial Development Frameworks; The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously; the preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, to include transparent processes of citizen participation and all parties to have the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and Policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set out and inform and empower citizens.

Also required by Chapter 5, Section 24(1) of the Act for land use management is the requirement for all municipalities to have a single scheme within five years of its commencement.

#### 2.1.4. The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998 as amended)

The National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) establishes a framework for Environmental Management in South Africa. It provides for Environment Impact Assessment Regulation (and other tools for Integrated Environmental Management) and directives to remedy the effects of environmental damage and control of emergency incidents.

The preamble of the act specifies that "sustainable development requires the integration of social, economic and environmental factors in the planning, implementation and evaluation of decisions to ensure that development serves present and future generations". The environmental management principles as outlined in Section 2 are intended for local government to develop and test policy and subsequent actions, including decision-making, legislation, regulation, planning and enforcement in the municipal planning environment.

#### 2.1.5. The National Development Plan, 2011

The National Planning Commission (NPC) has developed the National Development Plan: Vision for 2030 (NDP) for South Africa. It integrates previous strategic policies with new approaches to make the economy work better for all. The Diagnostic Report which was released in June 2011 set out South Africa's achievements and shortcomings since 1994. The central challenges identified include:

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

The plan focuses on addressing three relevant core challenges which are : (a) reducing poverty, (b) inequality and (c) unemployment. In reaction to these fundamental challenges, the NDP outlines the key development areas which require focus. These are:

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

The corresponding new storylines carved out in the NDP applicable to the preparation of a Nongoma Spatial Development Framework is to:

- **Create jobs and improve livelihoods:** by focusing on putting in place the things that people need and grasp opportunities from such as education, public transport and broaden the opportunities through economic growth and availability of jobs to reduce poverty.
- **Improving and expanding infrastructural development:** by increasing investments in development of infrastructure that has broad social and economic benefits. This will also include expanding the provision of basic infrastructure that will support human settlements e.g. housing, water, electricity, roads, parks to name a few.
- **Transforming Urban and Rural Spaces:** Spatial restructuring within urban and rural spaces are of essence to achieving productive cities and town. This encompasses planning activities responsive to nature and its resources, economic development as well as vibrant and safe settlements.
- **Reforming the Public Service:** by capacitating municipal departments thus encouraging a capable local government that delivers high quality public goods such as education, health services, social and economic infrastructure. This includes guaranteeing the safety and security of citizens and enabling an environment that will encourage public investment.

Nongoma is characterised by high poverty levels and underdevelopment which need to be redressed. As a result, there is a need for the Municipality to build just, fair, prosperous and equitable rural spaces that residents can proudly call home.

#### 2.1.6. New Growth Path, 2010

The New Growth Path is a government strategy in pursuit of the national vision contained in the National Development Plan. The New Growth Path has a national strategic vision to place jobs and decent work at the centre of economic policy. It sets a target of five million new jobs to be created by 2020. It sets out the key jobs drivers and the priority sectors that need to be focused on over the next few years. It is based on strong, sustained, inclusive economic growth and the rebuilding of the productive sectors of the economy. Infrastructure development has been identified as the foundation for more jobs and addressing rural under-development.

There is growing consensus that creating decent work, reducing inequality and defeating poverty can only happen through a new growth path founded on a restructuring of the South African economy to improve its performance in terms of labour absorption as well as the composition and rate of growth. The Government is committed to forging such a consensus and leading the way by:

- Identifying areas where employment creation is possible on a large scale, as a result of substantial changes in conditions in South Africa and globally;
- Developing a policy package to facilitate employment creation in these areas;
- A comprehensive drive to enhance both social equity and competitiveness;
- systemic changes to mobilise domestic investment around activities that can create sustainable employment; and
- Strong social dialogue to focus all stakeholders on encouraging growth in employment-creating activities.

### 2.1.7. National Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2011

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2011 (NSSD 1) is a proactive strategy that regards sustainable development as a long term commitment, which combines environmental protection, social equity and economic efficiency with the vision and values of the country. It is based on five strategic objectives as follows:

- Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation
- Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently
- Towards a green economy
- Building sustainable communities
- Responding effectively to climate change

The strategy calls for an interdependency approach across the various sectors and action on sustainability. It covers the key areas of human development (people), ecological protection (the planet) and economic growth (prosperity). In order to be competitive in the future economic landscape, the NSSD 1 requires new ways of doing business as well as progressive leaders who are willing and able to incorporate a long-term vision in their planning.

Furthermore, the strategy invites all role players to engage in an on-going and constructive dialogue. This will be inspired by the need to develop a more efficient and equitable economy. It is critical that all role players implement the strategy initiatives and that collective actions make a significant contribution to environmental sustainability.

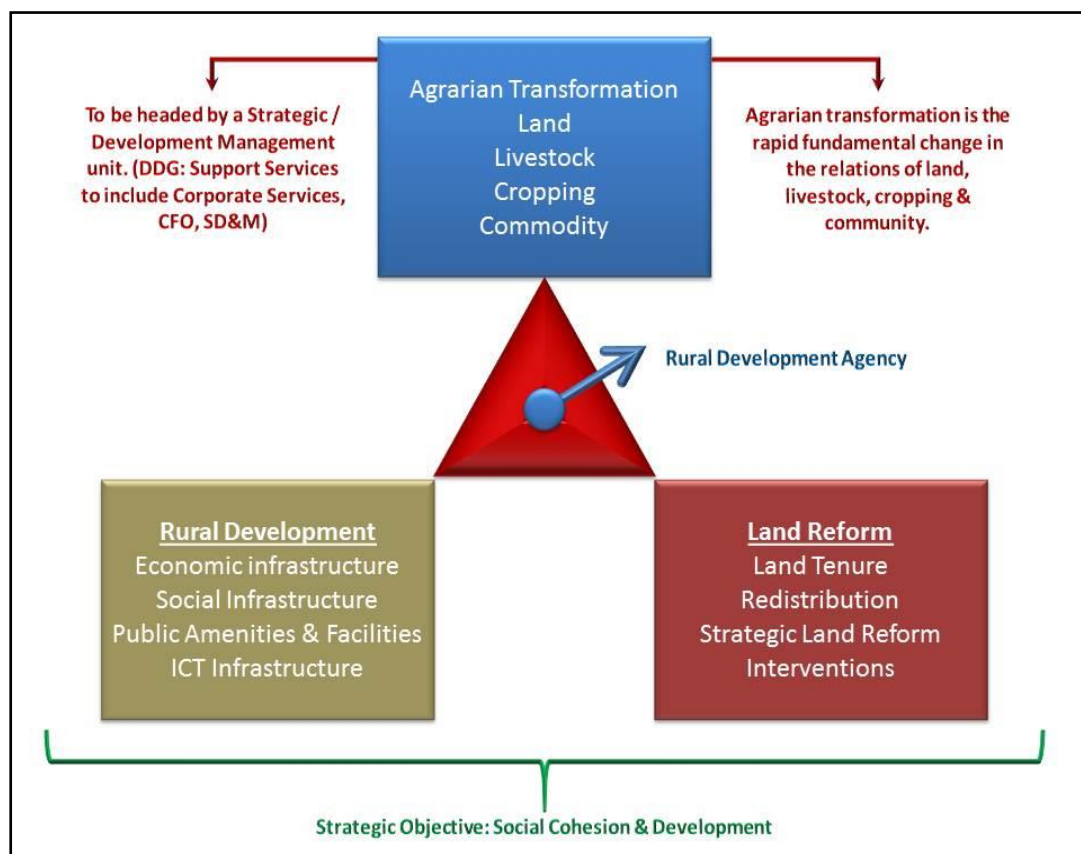
### 2.1.8. Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (2009)

Nongoma is predominantly, a rural Municipality, thus taking account of how existing rural development policies from the Department of Rural Development & Land Reform are relevant. Overarching to these policies is the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), which has the aim of development of rural South Africa, particularly creating vibrant, sustainable and equitable rural communities. The CRDP is different from past government strategies in rural areas due to its approach which focus on proactive participatory community-based planning rather than an interventionist approach to rural development.

The CRDP has two main themes which it wishes to address, namely (a) Agricultural Reform; and (b) Land Reform. National government envisages the rural development to be done through agrarian transformation, which implies the rapid and fundamental change in the relations (systems and patterns of ownership and control) of land, livestock, cropping and the communities.

Figure 4 below depicts the relationship between the components of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, showing aspects which need to be addressed under each component, and how they should interact to reach the strategic goal of Social Cohesion and Development in rural areas.

Figure 1: Strategic Objective: Social Cohesion and Development



The Spatial Development Framework will be the tool that ensures the future development of the rural municipalities by providing direction on the provision of facilities, and identifying economic catalytic projects which will kick-start the development and exponential growth of the rural communities in all areas that is deemed as being part of a vibrant community.

## 2.2. Provincial Policies

### 2.2.1. State of the Province Address, 2015

Delivered By The Honourable Premier Of Kwazulu-Natal, MR ES Mchunu on the 27 February 2015.

The purpose of this State of the Province Address is to highlight the critical issues that still prevail in the province and country as a whole, such as poverty and other socio-economic challenges. However KwaZulu-Natal is also perceived to have endless possibilities, which will make up the crux of this Provincial Address.

With relevance to Nongoma Local Municipality and the Zululand District Municipality the following information was extracted from the Provincial Address:

NONGOMA:

- Condolences were sent to the families of the nine victims in Nongoma who died because of the lightning incident.



#### ZULULAND DISTRICT:

- The District of Zululand is identified as a Key focus area for the exploitation of coal mining, which holds great economic potential for the province.

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- Policing and criminal justice structures are to be intensified in the rural economy, to alleviate criminal activities such as farm murders and tension between commercial farmers and farm tenant/labourers.
- Rural development, land reform and food security was reconfirmed as one of the 5 key National priorities of the NDP and the provinces PGDP
- It is mentioned that significant progress has been made in reviewing the agricultural policies and approaches of the department of Agriculture and Rural development, further on it is highlighted that a stronger realisation of the need to focus on processes and programs that will promote commercial agricultural outcomes.
- A concern was raised on the issue of ICT in rural areas. There seem to be a great number of rural areas that still don't have access to ICT.
- In 2014 a Poverty Eradication Master Plan was developed and approved, within this master plan there are five key strategies and RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY falls under **Enterprise Development** (1 of the 5 strategies). Rural infrastructure development and rural tourism and communal milling stations fall under **Employment Creation**.
- Of the 22316 housing units that were completed – 12923 units were delivered to rural areas.
- As a programme to address the issue of empowerment of women and gender based violence, a range of business economic empowerment workshops to enhance the economic status of rural and poor women were conducted.
- The extension of rural road access will be one of the primary focus actions in support of rural development initiatives.
- 9 Traditional Councils are initiating the development of basic spatial plans for their areas referred to as Traditional Settlement Master Plans, which will be completed in March 2015, as part of improvement spatial integration
- There are going to be attempts to intensify the formalisation of rural settlements, for secure land ownership. Community service centres are going to be created as close as possible to where the largest concentration of rural population reside.
- In collaboration between the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs and the Provincial Planning Commission good progress has been made with the planning and formalisation of 15 rural service development nodes such as Manguzi, Jozini, Hlabisa, Tugela Ferry, and Dududu.

#### 2.2.2. 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.

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

**Principle 1:** Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive as 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. A classification of potential for the entire province and as it relates to Nongoma Municipality is shown in the following discussion and maps.

**The PSEDS sets out to:** Focus where government directs its investment and development initiatives; capitalize on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making; bring about strategic coordination, interaction and alignment;

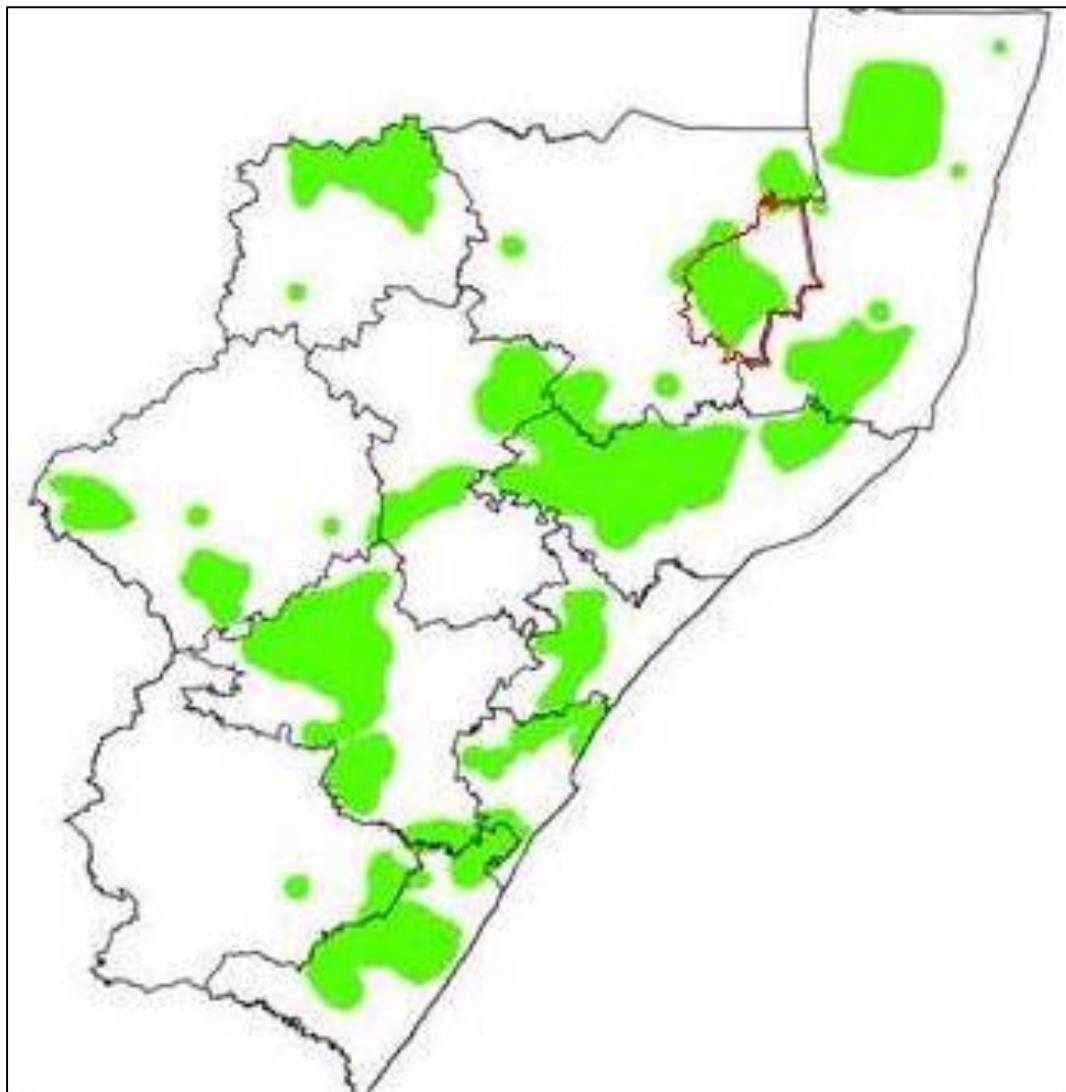
**The PSEDS recognises that:** Social & economic development is never uniformly distributed; apartheid created an unnatural distortion of development and this distortion must be addressed. The PSEDS has been developed in order to achieve the objectives of ASGISA within the framework of the NSDP and the PGDS and aims to achieve the following:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger;</li> <li>• Promotion of gender equality &amp; empowerment of women;</li> <li>• Reduction in child mortality;</li> <li>• Improvement of maternal health;</li> <li>• Combating HIV-AIDS, malaria and other diseases;</li> <li>• Ensuring environmental sustainability;</li> <li>• Developing a global partnership for development;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable governance and service delivery;</li> <li>• Sustainable economic development and job creation;</li> <li>• Integrating investment in community infrastructure;</li> <li>• Developing human capability;</li> <li>• Developing comprehensive response to HIV-AIDS;</li> <li>• Fighting poverty &amp; protecting vulnerable groups in society.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### 2.1.1.1 AGRICULTURE & AGRI-PROCESSING:

The map below illustrates the area within KwaZulu-Natal identified as areas of highest potential agriculture and agri –processing potential. The Nongoma Municipality is also indicated on the map and it is evident that the central and south western portions of the municipality have been identified as areas which could make a significant contribution towards agricultural production at a provincial scale.

Figure 2: PSEDs AGRICULTURE & AGRI-PROCESSING

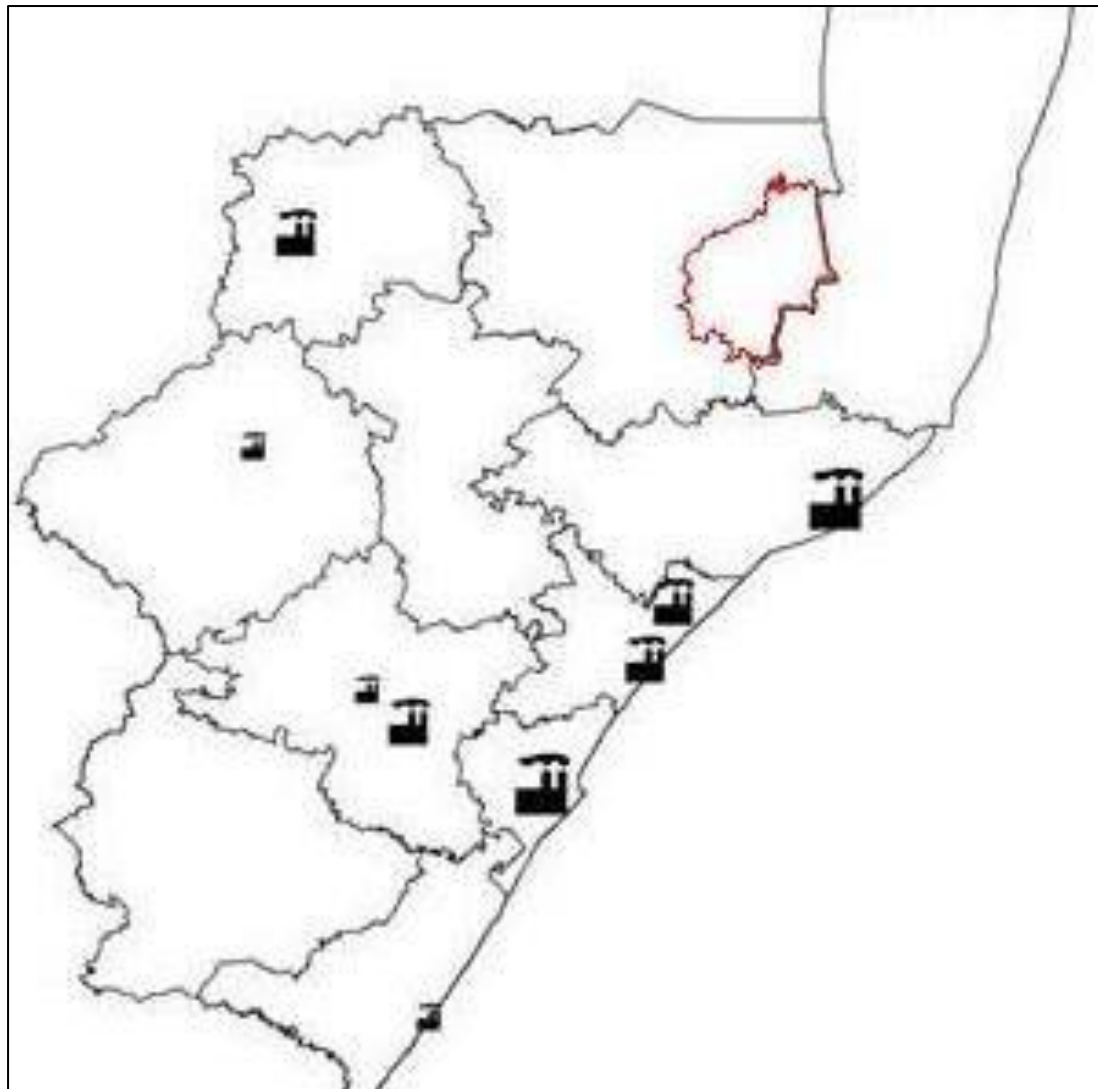


Source: KZN PSEDs

### 2.1.1.2 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The areas of potential industrial development and expansion within KwaZulu-Natal are illustrated by the map below. Nongoma Municipality is not identified as an area which could make a significant contribution to industrial development at a provincial scale.

Figure 3: PSEDs INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



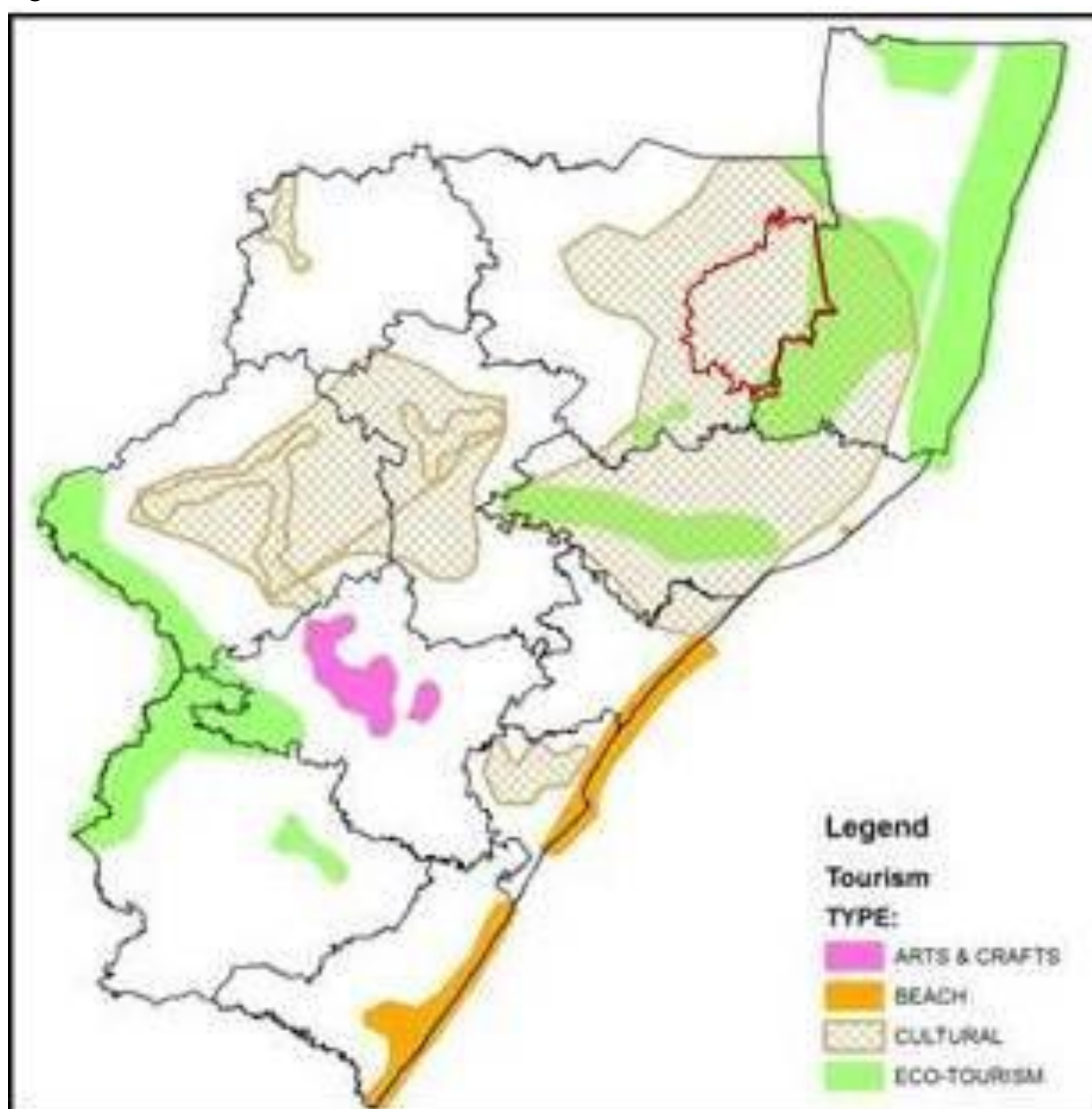
Source: KZN PSEDs

### 2.1.1.3 TOURISM

The map below illustrates the areas within KwaZulu-Natal identified as areas of a variety of large impact tourism opportunity. Nongoma LM is indicated on the map and it is evident that the municipality as a whole has been identified as areas which could make a significant contribution toward tourism related activities due to Nongoma being the Royal City of KZN housing the King of the Zulu Nation.

The Imfolozi and Ithala game reserves are tourism hubs within the municipality. There is potential for a strong cultural and heritage corridor between Nongoma and Ulundi due to the rich historic background of the municipalities. Nongoma municipality has received funding to upgrade the Nyokeni cultural site where the read dance takes places annually.

Figure 4: PSEDs TOURISM

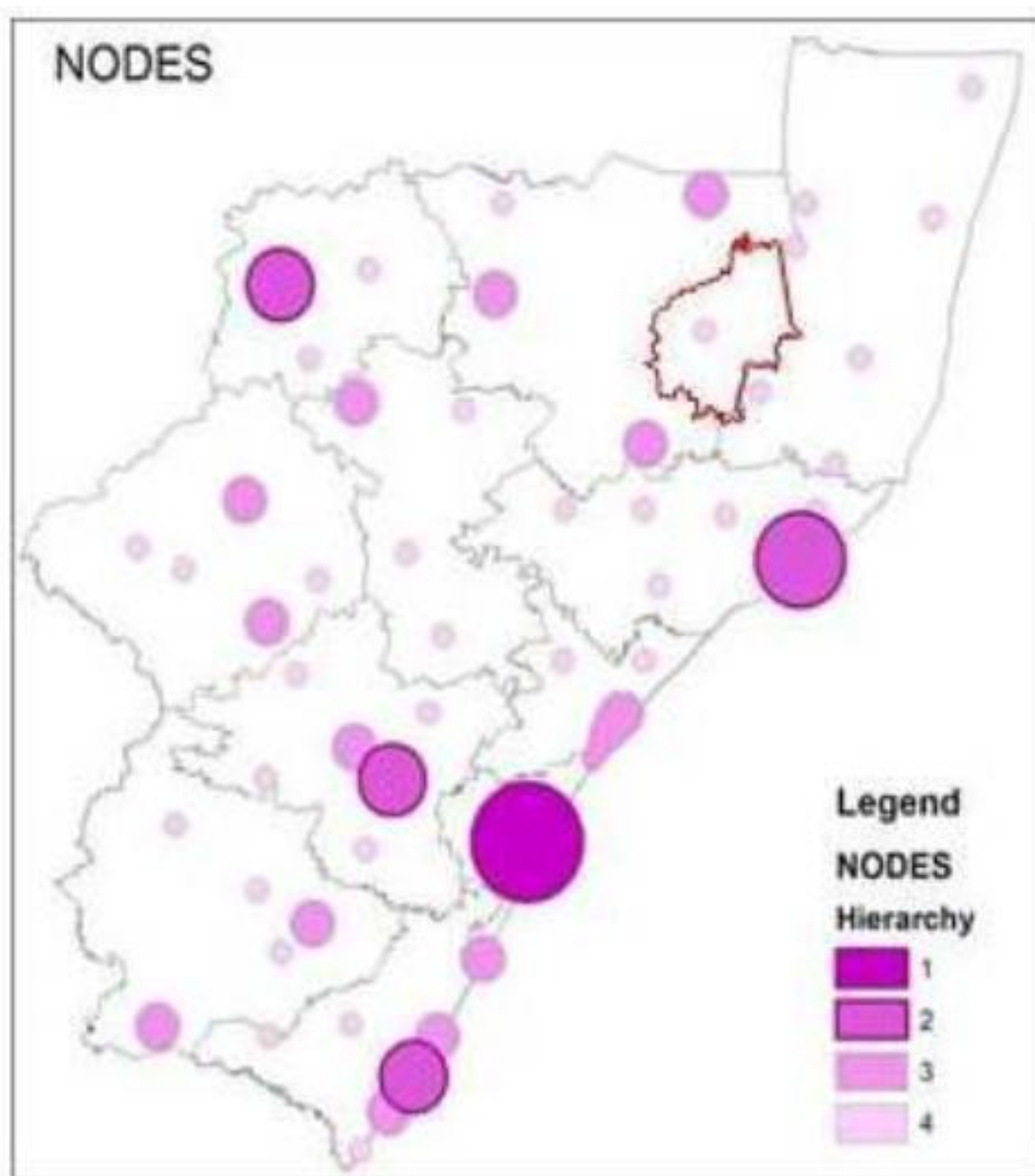


Source: KZN PSEDs

#### 2.1.1.4 TERTIARY (SERVICES) SECTOR

The PSEDs resulted in the identification of a series of nodes of different levels which indicate key areas of administrative and commercial centres as illustrated by the map below. Nongoma LM contains a single 4<sup>th</sup> order service node that serves the municipality.

Figure 5: PSEDs TERTIARY/SERVICES SECTOR



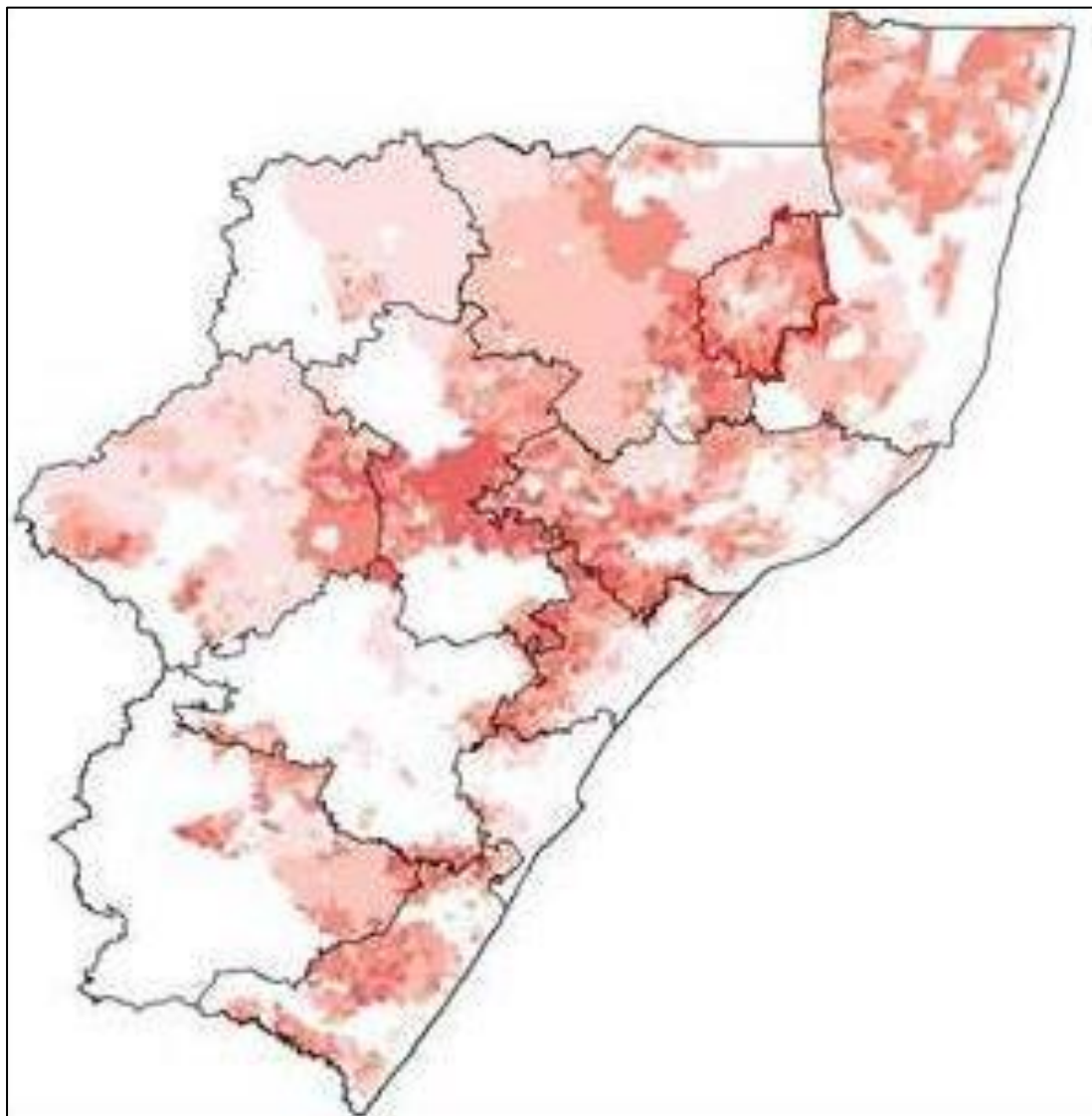
Source: KZN PSEDs



### 2.1.1.5 CLASSIFICATION OF POVERTY / NEED

The most impoverished areas of economic need on a provincial level were identified within the PSEDs and are illustrated by the map below. It is evident that the largest part, especially the peripheral areas of the municipality is characterised by very high poverty levels that it is significantly noticed even at a provincial level.

Figure 6: The Most Impoverished Areas Of Economic Need In Kwazulu-Natal



Source: KZN PSEDs

### 2.2.3. Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy was developed in 2012, and takes a critical look at the growth factors that needs to be addressed to facilitate economic growth, and sustainable service provision within KwaZulu-Natal.

The PGDS include a Provincial Spatial Development Framework, which depicts the main drivers of the economy, and spatially identify areas of focused investment by targeting areas of highest need, and the highest potential for improvement. The following principles are the aim of implementation within the KZN SDF:

Figure 7: Spatial Development Principles: KZN SDF



Source: KwaZulu-Natal SDF

### 2.2.4. Spatial Structuring Elements / Concepts In Rural Context

The Rural Development Framework, adopted by the Government in 1997, defined rural areas as: *"Sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including villages and small towns that are dispersed throughout these areas. They include large settlements in the former homelands, created by apartheid removals, which depend on migratory labour and remittances for their survival."*

"Rurality" refers to a way of life, a state of mind and a culture which revolves around land, livestock, cropping and community.

In order to identify the common spatial structuring elements /concepts which need to be considered and/or addressed within the rural context described above, various subject studies and policy documents were consulted to identify the key spatial drivers and impacts typically found within rural area throughout South Africa. Although acknowledging that Nongoma is unique, it would be important to identify and address any of these anticipated elements within Nongoma to inform the Conceptual Spatial Framework which might include:

- **Sense of History** and place in specific localities which attract people and investment and should be protected,

- **Sense of Ownership, Community and Belonging** to a specific nucleus community which need to be acknowledged and promoted ,
- **Calmer Lifestyle** associated with sparser development and living closer to nature,
- **Lack of Mobility** hinders access to social and economic opportunities,
- **Limited Economic Variety** and a dependency on subsistence activities and grants which identifies a need for economic diversity,
- **Low Income Base** which impacts on household ability to access opportunities in distant localities,
- **“Bright Lights, Big City”** effect of larger nearby towns attracting especially the youth due to a lack of facilities and opportunities found within the rural areas,
- Unresolved restitution and **land tenure issues** which need to be identified and systematically addressed,
- **Limited Populations** constraining needed thresholds for social facilities and economic investment,
- **Increasing degradation of Natural Resources** due to over dependency on natural resources for subsistence,

#### 2.2.5. KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth Development Strategy (2011)

The 2011 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is a primary strategy for KwaZulu-Natal intended to drive growth and development in the Province, premised on a 2030 vision. It provides the province with a strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and developmental interventions, within a coherent equitable spatial development architecture; putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable; and building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments.

The policy also put its focus on the provision of infrastructure and services, restoring the natural resources, public sector leadership, delivery and accountability, ensuring that these changes are responded to with resilience, innovation and adaptability. It also put forward strategic goals and associated vision and objectives reflected In Figure 8. Goal 7 deals specifically with spatial issues.

Figure 8: PGDS Strategic Framework



Source: PGDS, 2011

### 2.2.6. KwaZulu-Natal Planning Development Act No. 6 of 2008 (PDA)

The Planning and Development Act, (Act No. 6 of 2008) is provincial planning legislation that regulates planning and development in KwaZulu-Natal. This legislation was developed in order to streamline the planning and land administration processes, as well as environmental requirements. It also gives effect to the preparation of wall to wall schemes in all municipalities by 2015. This therefore impacts on the spatial decisions which will have to be able to give clear strategic direction to suitable land uses in Nongoma Municipality as part of the basic guidelines for land use management.

### 2.2.7. 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 Nongoma 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.

## 2.3. Local Municipal Context

The Nongoma Municipality as the "Seat of the Zulu King" (eHlalankosi) has the following vision and mission statement:

Vision:

"In 2030 the people of Nongoma shall enjoy an ultimate majestic living space"

Mission:

As a heart of Zulu heritage, arts and culture, we will facilitate the provision of an environment where people can live, work and play by providing access to the best and sustainable infrastructural, social and economic services for an improved quality of life inspired by our values.

### 2.3.1. STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS FOR NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY

Although the Nongoma Municipality is predominantly rural, however there are strategic tools currently in place that informs the development of the SDF.

- Municipal By-laws
- Integrated Development Plan
- Comprehensive Infrastructure Framework
- Local Economic Development Strategy
- Tourism strategy
- Water Service Development Plan
- District Growth development Strategy



### 3. SPATIAL INTERPRETATION OF THE IDP

#### 3.1. MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT VISSION

The purpose of evaluating the Vision and Mission of the Local Authority is to highlight the components of these statements that need to be spatially interpreted. The Municipality needs to be made aware of the implications of the spatial statements to allow them to prepare and evaluate a proper course of action. These spatial implications will be manifested within the Spatial Development Framework being compiled.

The IDP Vision for Nongoma LM Reads as follows:

**"In 2030 the people of Nongoma shall enjoy an ultimate majestic living space"**

The below table depicts the spatial components that needs to be considered in order to meet the vision statements of the municipality. The impacts and considerations are briefly discussed.

Table 2: Spatial Components

Ultimate	Living Space
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key Developmental Strategies</li> <li>• Essential Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial Efficiency</li> <li>• Spatial Equity</li> </ul>

Nongoma LM through the IDP has identified Key Developmental Strategies as to how to provide Essential Services to its people; this is the **"Ultimate"** goal to arriving to **majestic "Living Spaces."** For Living Spaces to work well and serve the community who inhabit the spaces, certain Spatial Dynamics need to be addressed. And Nongoma addresses these Dynamics by ensuring the following spatially:

- **Spatial Efficiency:** The community of Nongoma is adaptable to its environment and accesses different community services located sparsely all over the municipal area. Therefore the aim of the municipality is to ensure that easy access to services is created and achieved going forward with the delivery of basic services to these communities.
- **Spatial Equity:** The municipality is aiming to transform these living spaces into efficient spaces that can compete for production at different scales that are related to each unique location within the municipal sphere and region as a whole. The strategy is to balance the injustice that was brought about by Apartheid planning through the segregation of people and creation of Homelands with inferior spatial planning methodologies.

## 4. PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

### 4.1. AVAILABLE BASE INFORMATION

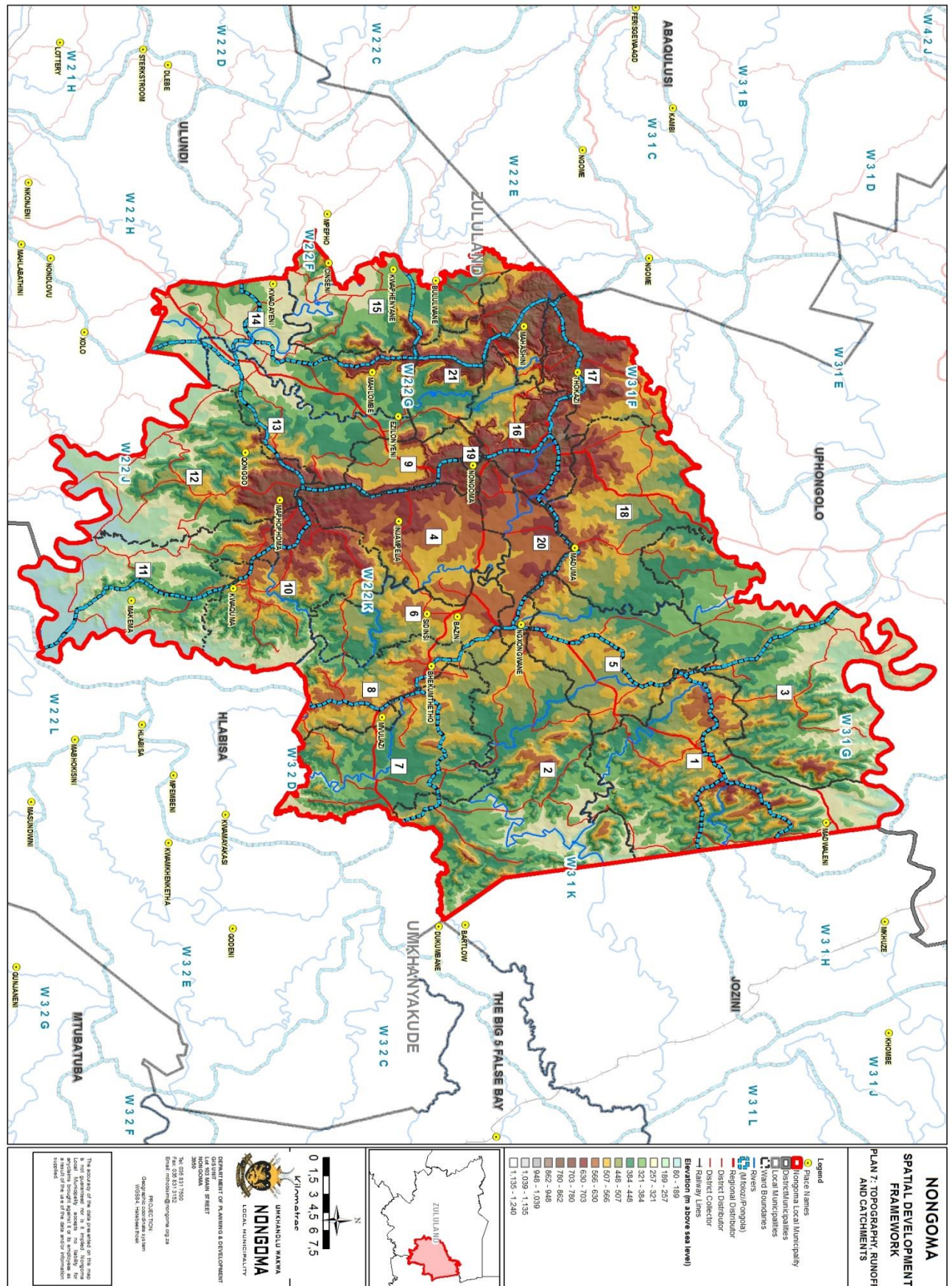
The following Sector Reports were considered and Analysed during the development of the 2014 Nongoma Spatial Development Framework Review. All of these reports were provided by the Local municipality. Apart from the above sector plans that are mentioned in the IDP, the local authority indicated that some of the following information is also available either from them or from provincial departments.

- Nongoma Integrated Development Plan 2013/14 Review;
- Nongoma LED Strategy 2012;
- Zululand District Municipality Environmental Framework;
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
- Zululand Water Services Development Plan;
- Zululand District Municipality (ZDM) – Transport Plan Nongoma LM;
- Zululand District Municipality (ZDM) Disaster Management Plan;
- Public Transport Plan (KZN Province);
- Stats SA – Census 2011; Eskom Household Counts;

### 4.2. Natural Resources

#### 4.2.1. Topography & Runoff

The map attached as Error! Reference source not found. depicts the elevation and general characteristics of the land within Nongoma LM. The mean elevation (m above sea level) ranges from 257m above sea level, to 1,135m above sea level. It is clear that the area is very hilly, with the highest areas situated in the central and north western areas of the Municipality. The towns of Mahashini and Nongoma, is situated within the mentioned high lying areas. These fluctuating high levels of the municipality, has to affect the scattered settlement pattern that can be observed.



Plan 3: Topography and Runoff

### 4.2.2. Slope Analysis

In similar fashion to the above topographical aspects, the slope analysis depicts the gradients of the land. The slopes range from 1:10 (10% incline), 1:6 (17% incline) and 1:3 (33% incline). The greater the gradient (1:6 – 1:3), the more difficult, and more expensive construction become.

Slope/gradient is also affecting modes of transport, as a maximum gradient of 1:20 (5%) is recommended for bicycle tracks, and a maximum gradient of 1:12 (8%) is recommended for foot paths. The terrain therefore plays an integral part in determining settlement patterns or the line of roads which needs to be built cost-effectively. The area is very hilly, with few areas with a gradient smaller than 1:10.

The Slope analysis map, attached as **Plan 3: Slope Analysis** shows that the more even plains are situated in the northern parts of Nongoma LM. The incline of the land did not adversely affect the settlement pattern as the populace settled all over the municipal area.

The same topographical aspects that affects the settlement pattern, will affect service delivery and installation of pipe line within the region.

### 4.2.3. Water Catchment Areas

Catchment areas is an extent or area of land where water from rain drains downhill into a body of water, such as a river, lake or dam. The drainage basin includes both the streams and rivers that convey the water as well as the land surfaces from which water drains into those channels, and is separated from adjacent basins by a catchment divide.

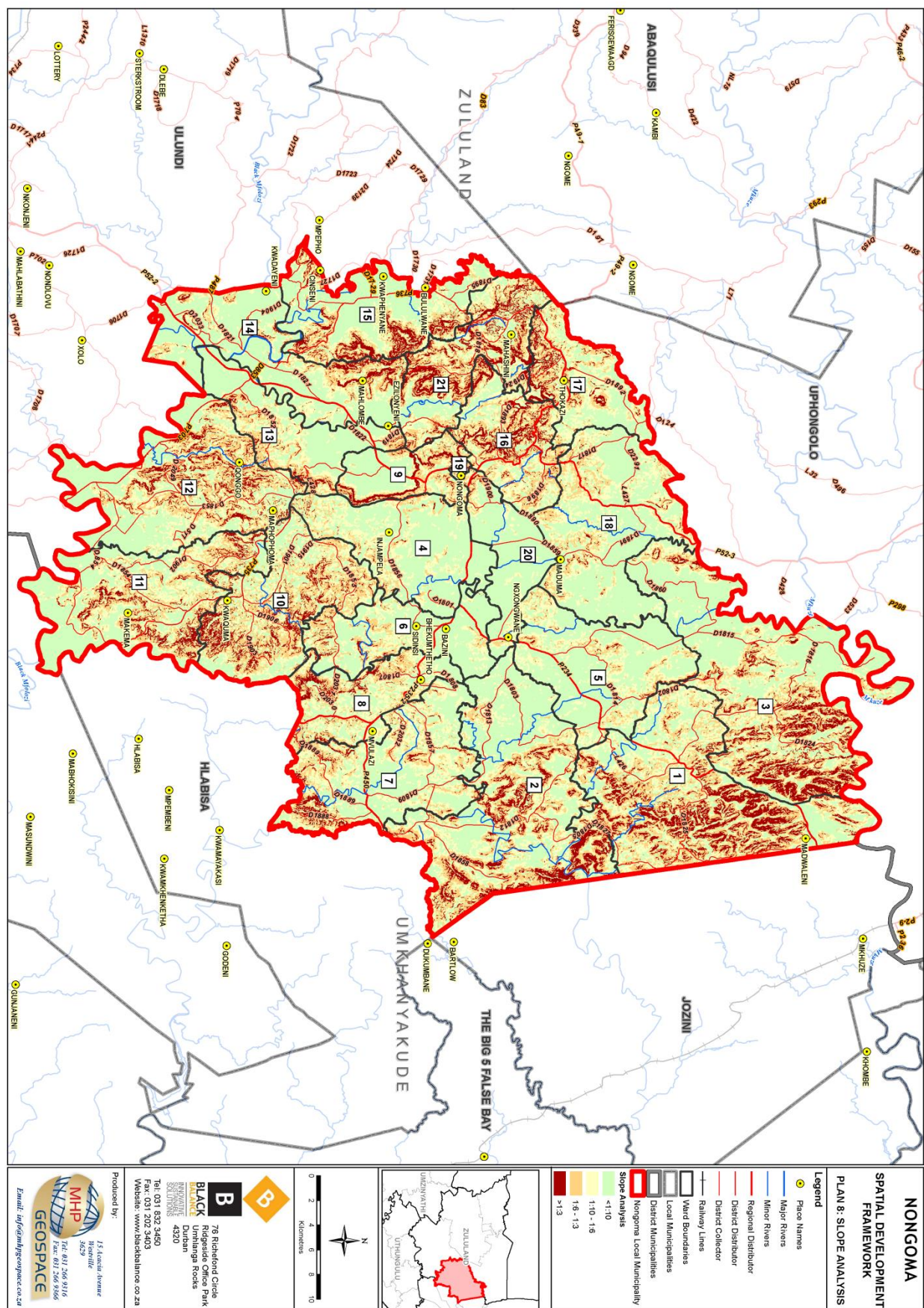
Error! Reference source not found., depicts the catchment areas for Nongoma LM. A total of 10 catchment areas exist within the Local Authority, which is also an indication of the extreme topographical changes of the area.

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

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



### Plan 3: Slope Analysis





#### 4.2.4. Land COVER

The broad land uses found in Nongoma Local Authority, as depicted on **Plan 4: Land Cover** consist of:

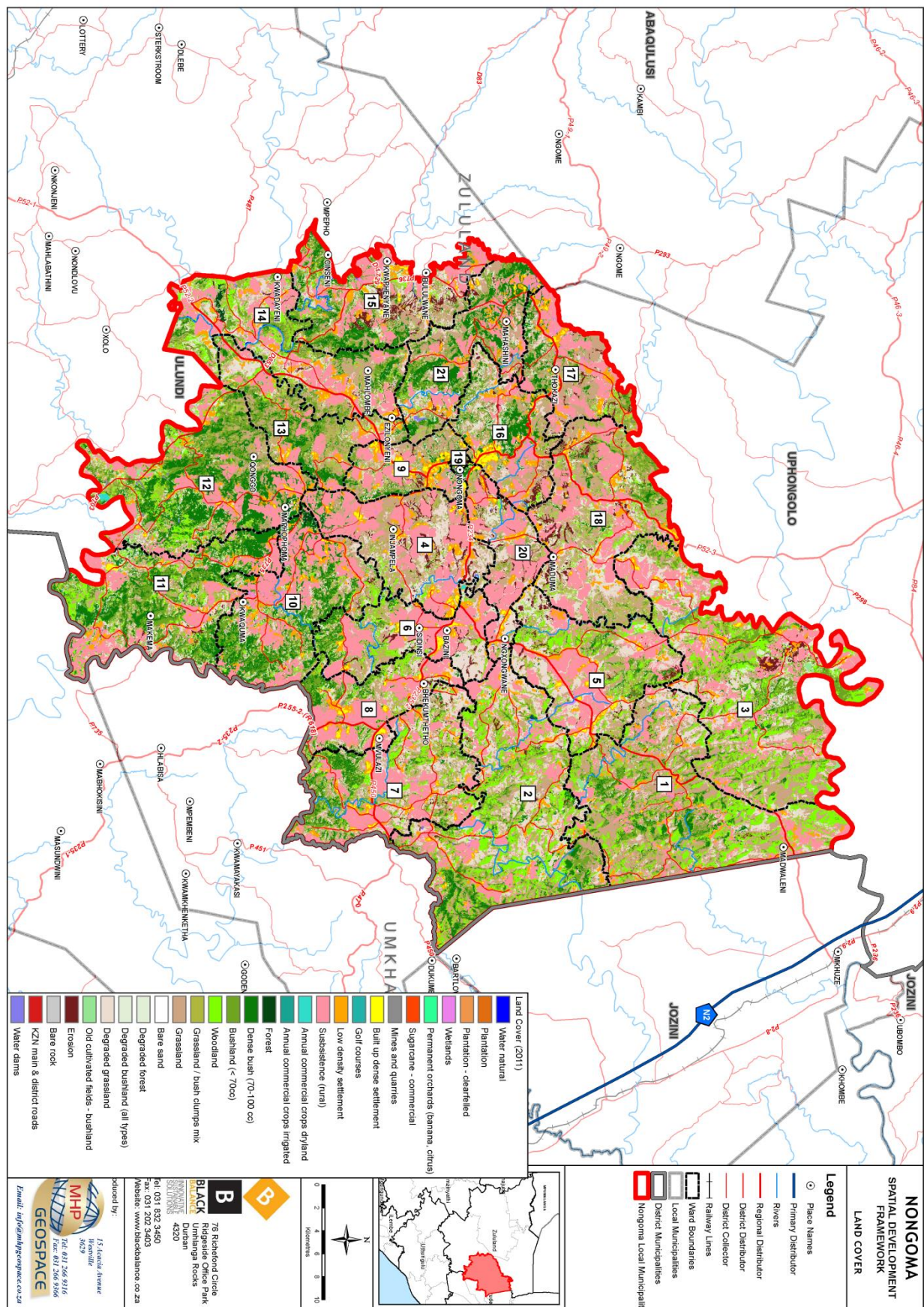
- Alpine grass-heath
- Bare rock
- Bare sand
- Bush land
- Degraded bush land
- Degraded forest
- Degraded grassland
- Bush land dense
- Erosion
- Forest
- Grassland
- Mines and quarries
- Old cultivated fields
- Permanent orchards
- Permanent pineapples dry land
- Plantation
- Rural dwellings
- Smallholdings - grassland
- Sugarcane - commercial
- Sugarcane - emerging farmer
- Subsistence (rural)
- Urban
- Dams
- Wetlands
- Woodland

The mountainous areas as described in the previous paragraphs are basically covered with woodlands, whilst the more evenly sloped areas are covered with grasslands. Most of the natural vegetation is flourishing, and although it might assist in future analysis, to identify tourism initiatives, in the woodlands and forest areas, the more important aspects to mention is the adversely affected areas, where human presence impacted on the area.

Settlement areas are found all over the municipal area, but are mostly concentrated along the transportation routes. Although erosion areas are found throughout the municipal area, the highest occurrence of soil erosion is in close proximity to the settlement areas, where human activity is the cause of the degradation. The highest occurrence of erosion is at Madumo, and on the northern boundary of the Municipality.

The main concentrations of subsistence farming are within the northern areas of the Municipality, and close to the southern settlements of Mvulazi, Bazini, Nongoma, and Kwadayeni. The high presence of subsistence farming is a clear indication of the poverty levels of the community.

Plan 4: Land Cover



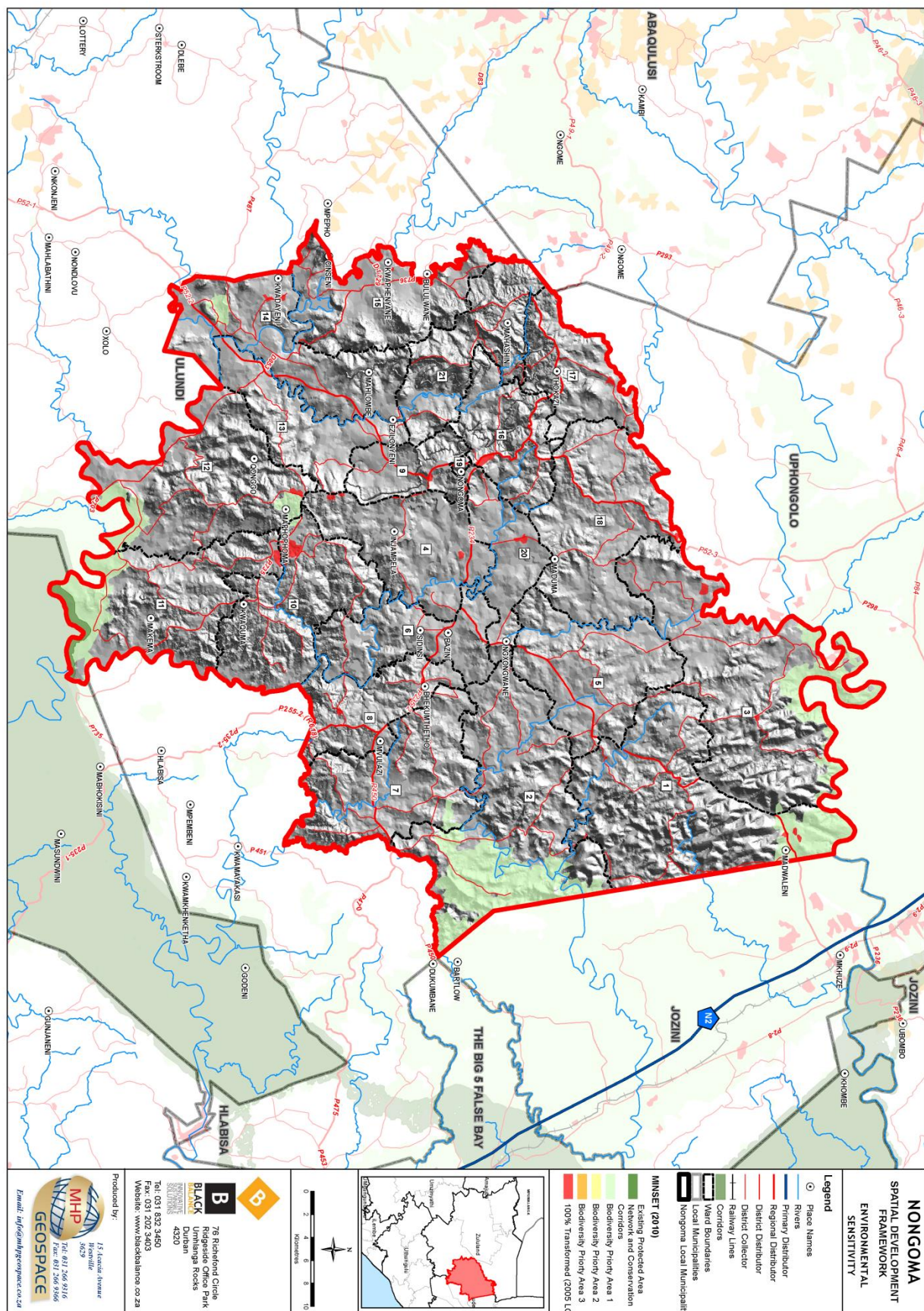
#### 4.2.5. Protected & Conservation Worthy Areas

According to existing GIS information obtained from the District Municipalities, there is no formal conservation areas. The data obtained from Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife is captured on Plan 6: Environmental Sensitivity which depicts Negotiated and Mandatory reserves as determined by MINSET (Minimum set of Criteria to conserve Specific Biodiversity). Nongoma only has negotiated reserves, which means that although biodiversity is not threatened to a critical level, development needs to be monitored, and be made subject to environmental management processes before and during development process. These Critical Biodiversity areas are situated on the Northern Boundary along the Pongola River, on the eastern boundary with the Big Five False Bay Local municipality at Dukumbane and Southern Boundaries of the Municipality along the White Umfolozi River, near the Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Game Reserve.

This southern part also forms part of the critical biodiversity Corridors as depicted in the KwaZulu-Natal Spatial Development Framework, and is therefore significant on Provincial Scale. The Critical Biodiversity areas are depicted on Provincial Level, and the Municipality can identify additional areas to be protected. Subsequently the Environmental Analysis Map depicts pristine areas on a more local level. The highest concentration of the Negotiated reserve is situated in the area between Mahashini, Thokazi, Nongoma and Mahlombe. Other groupings are situated around Qonggo, Maphophoma and Injampela.



## Plan 5: Protected and Conservation Worthy Areas



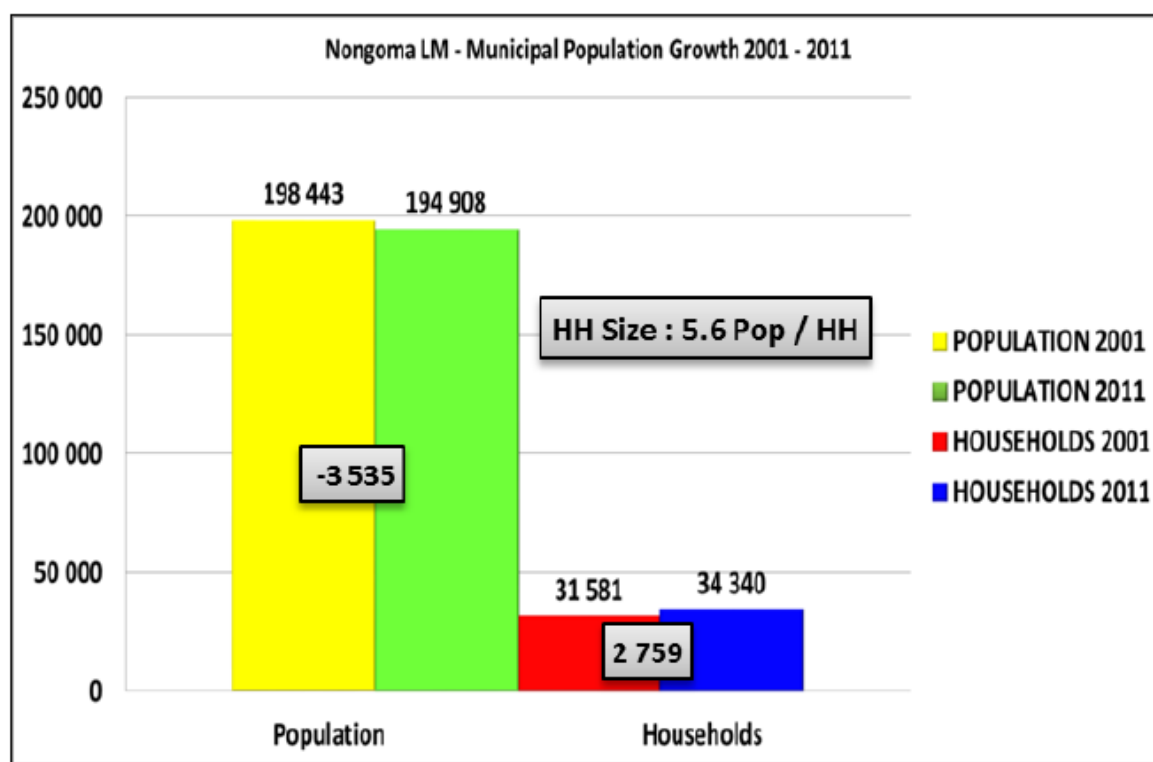
### 4.3. HUMAN RESOURCES

#### 4.3.1. Population

Nongoma Local Municipality experienced a decline in population from 2001 and 2011, which is consistent with the patterns of migration within all rural Municipalities.

The graph below depicts the decrease in population from 198,443 in 2001 to 194,908 in 2011, a total decrease of 3, 3535 population. The households on the other hand increased from 31581 in 2001 to 34340 in 2011. This is an indication of an increase in single households, and the possible increase in the need for a smaller residential units catering of the need of one person households.

Graph 1: Population and household Increase



Source: Census 2011.

To illustrate the movement of population within Nongoma, the below graph and table depicts the population per ward and compares the figures between 2001 and 2011. When considering the table it can be seen that Ward 19 has the highest decrease in population with a decrease of 71% of its population. This is also the ward that contains Nongoma CBD Area. In contrast the ward with the highest Increase in population is ward 17 (Thokazi), with an increase in population of 45%.



## Plan 6: Population Density

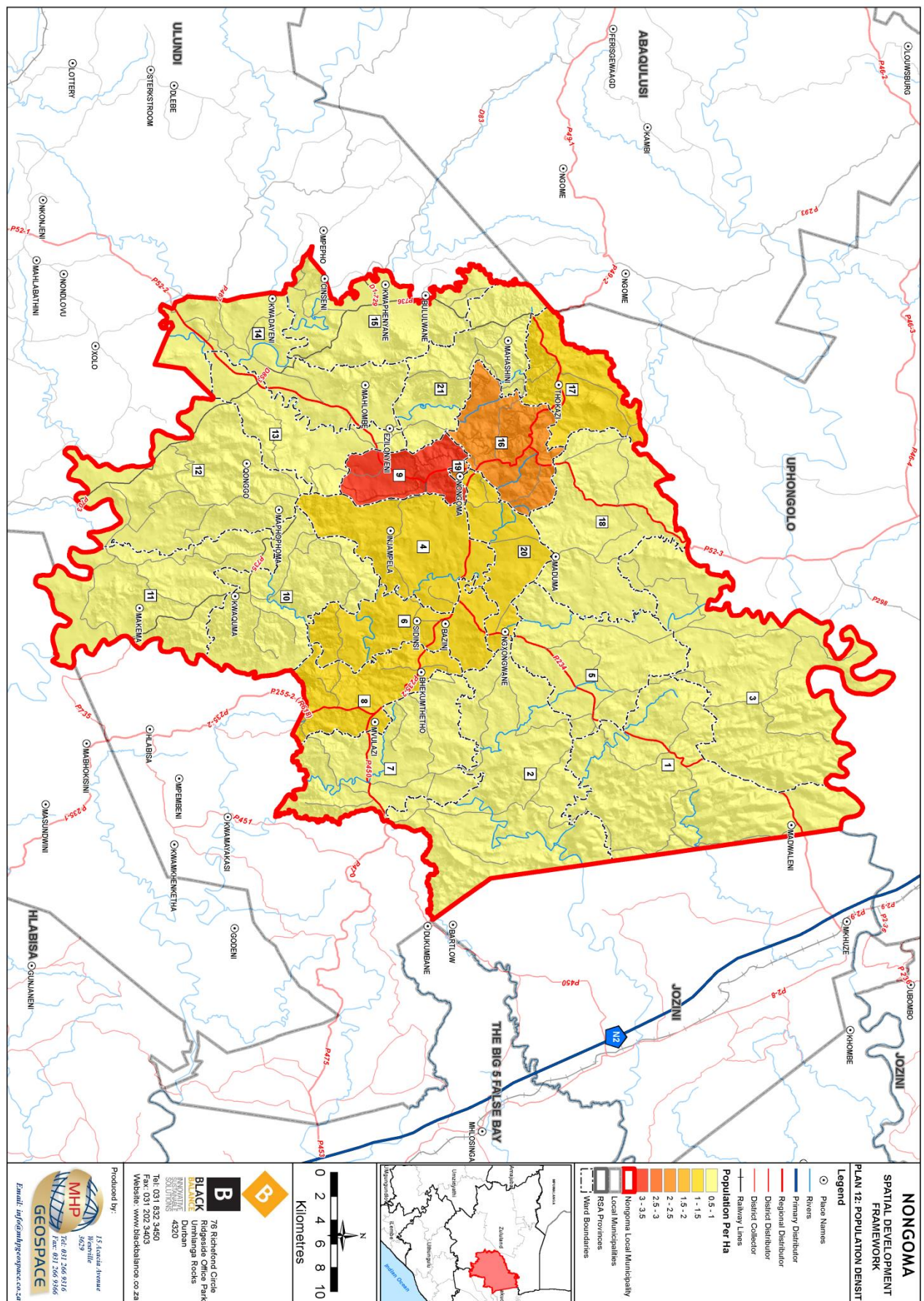
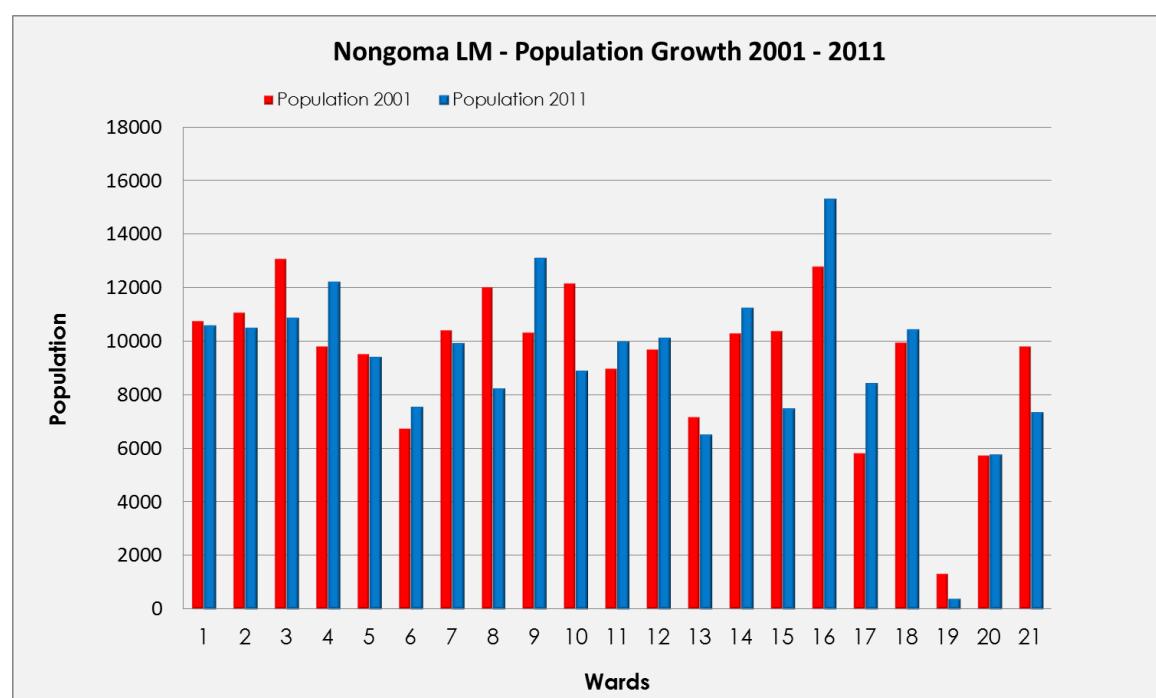


Figure 9: Graph illustrating the Population of Nongoma Local Municipality per Ward in 2001-2011



Source: Census 2011.

The table below depicts the actual figures for the graph above. It can be seen that the main movement of population is from the deep rural areas of Nongoma towards the development corridors along the R618 from Hlabisa to Abaqulusi Local Municipality, and along the R66 leading towards Ulundi.

Table 3: Change in Population per Ward

Ward	Population 2001	Population 2011	Population Difference	% Difference in Population
19	1365	402	-963	-71
8	12043	8275	-3768	-31
15	10399	7521	-2878	-28
10	12189	8926	-3263	-27
21	9840	7369	-2471	-25
3	13089	10886	-2203	-17
13	7203	6546	-657	-9
2	11102	10518	-584	-5
7	10451	9943	-508	-5
1	10794	10600	-194	-2
5	9544	9448	-96	-1
20	5761	5807	46	1
12	9734	10164	430	4
18	9969	10476	507	5
14	10327	11267	940	9
11	9018	10021	1003	11
6	6774	7569	795	12

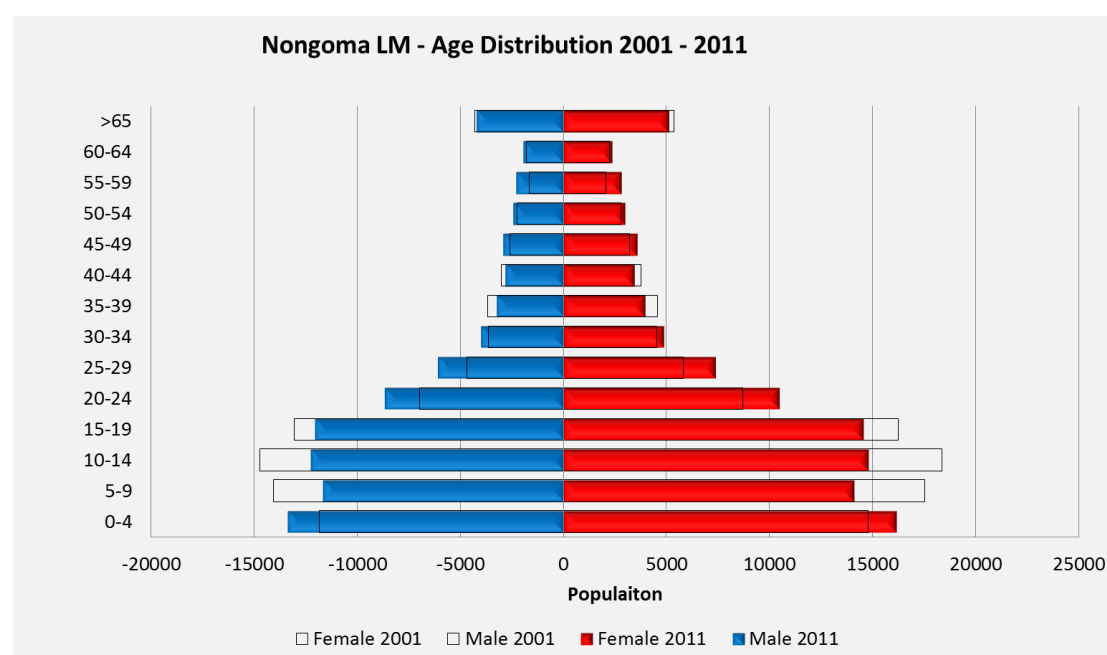
Ward	Population 2001	Population 2011	Population Difference	% Difference in Population
16	12824	15340	2516	20
4	9831	12255	2424	25
9	10339	13121	2782	27
17	5846	8454	2608	45

Source: Census 2011

#### 4.3.2. Age & Gender Distribution

Overall the male population is 17930 populations less than the female population within Nongoma. The bell-curve shape of the gender graph follows an expected pattern depicting the ageing of the population. Important to take note of is the increase in infant population of the ages between 0 and 4 years of age. Although educational facilities are, according to the standards, sufficient, the quality of education needs to be aimed at childhood development, which is currently one of the primary focus areas of the KwaZulu- Natal Provincial growth and development Strategy.

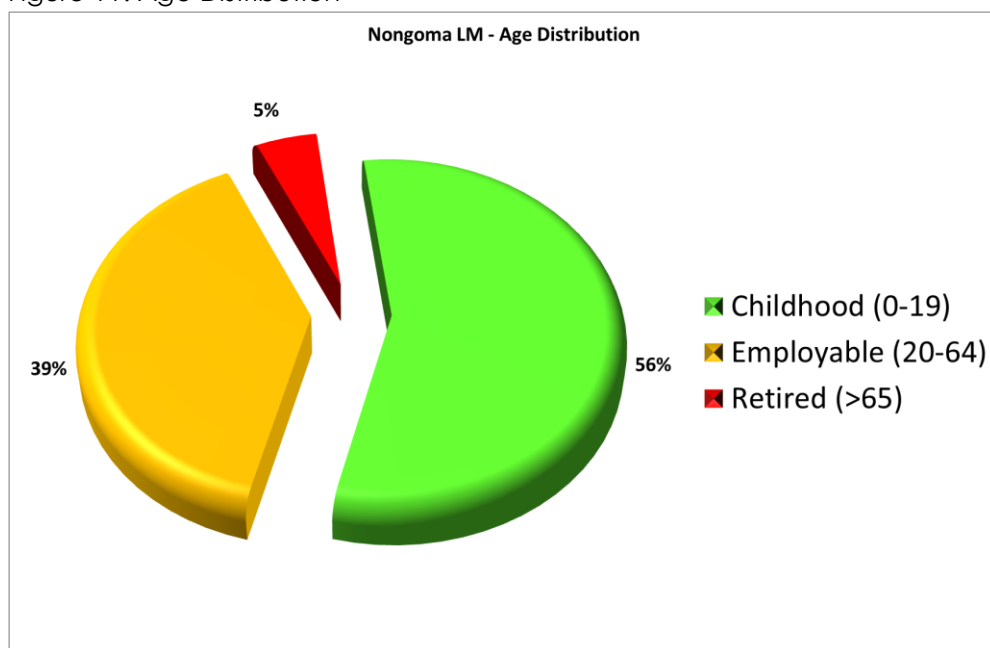
Figure 10: Gender and Age distribution



Source: Census 2011

In addition to the above age distribution graph the, below graph depicts the distribution of the population in terms of school going, employable and retired. The graph depicts that only 40% of the population is employable and therefore supports 60% of the population.

Figure 11: Age Distribution



Source: Census 2011

#### 4.3.3. Household Size

The average household size for Nongoma is calculated by subdividing population with the number of households recorded. The average household size for Nongoma LM is 6 persons per household.

#### 4.3.4. Population Density

The table below, read in conjunction with **Plan 6: Population Density** depicts the densities of households and concentrations thereof in throughout the Municipality.

Table 4: Population Densities per Ward

Ward	KM <sup>2</sup>	Population	Pop / km <sup>2</sup>
1	192	10600	55
2	197	10518	53
3	211	10886	52
4	95	12255	129
5	1 079	448	88
6	72	7569	105
7	121	9943	82
8	65	8275	128
9	42	13121	309
10	111	8926	80
11	130	10021	77
12	146	10164	69
13	706	546	93
14	117	11267	96
15	99	7521	76
16	69	15340	222
17	65	8454	130
18	132	10476	79
19	2	402	227
20	525	807	112
21	84	7369	88

Source: Census 2011

The densities of the wards are closely related to the internal migration patterns as depicted in an earlier section, with the wards situated adjacent Nongoma Town and along the movement corridors having higher densities than the remainder of the Municipality. Ward 9, with the highest household density is situated directly south of the Nongoma CBD and contains the hospital Development, Palace of the King, and the Provincial Hospital. Subsequently land use measures should be put in place to manage the rapidly densifying area.



#### 4.4. SOCIAL RESOURCES

##### 4.4.1. Land Tenure

**Plan 8: Land Tenure** depicts the ownership of the properties within Nongoma. Apart from the town of Nongoma, the whole of the Municipality is owned and administered by a Traditional Councils (TC). There are three Traditional Councils within the municipality, that being Usuthu TC on the west, Mandlakazi TC in the north and Matheni TC in the south east.

Depending on existing communication structures between the local authority, and the Traditional Councils, careful planning & co-ordination will be required to ensure proper and effective provision of services in the areas administered by the Traditional Councils.

##### 4.4.2. Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern in Nongoma can be analysed with the aid of Plan 10: Settlement Pattern. Significant pointers which can be identified on the map, is that settlements across the whole municipality are located along the roads as opposed to inaccessible areas, which is mostly the case in rural Municipalities. Furthermore, settlements seem to be denser within the vicinity of Nongoma Town, which could be a result of families seeking better employment opportunities and living conditions. However there are still an abundance of settlements located far from the already services areas such as Nongoma Town (ward 19). This raises issues of supplying services and facilities to these areas, because the furtherer they are the more expensive it is for the municipality to service them. **Plan 8: Settlement Pattern** depicts the scattered settlement pattern of the municipality as well as the Urban Edge of Nongoma Town.

##### 4.4.3. Community Facilities

Nongoma is serviced by a different number of community facilities that are funded by those respective sector departments. These facilities are built according to threshold and distance factor. Therefore the number of facilities according to each specific threshold or distance do not serve the community of Nongoma efficiently. This is due to the nature of the municipality that is predominantly rural and dispersed, making it hard for some communities to be serviced by some facilities due to distance to be travelled because another facility cannot be built due to threshold needs.

Next sub-sections to follow depict the different community facilities available to the Nongoma community and the distance each facility covers as per requirement. These maps help to depict the realities of community services towards the existing settlement and access to them.

##### 4.4.3.1. Community Halls

The available data depicts only three Community Halls registered, although this function is linked to the Traditional Courts which serves as a Multi-Purpose Facility.

#### 4.4.4. Health Facilities

The health facilities are categorised as clinics and hospitals and are separately depicted on **Plan 9: Clinics** and **Plan 10: Hospitals**.

The standards for provision of Health Facilities are sourced from the KZN Provincial Publication "Guidelines for Planning of Facilities in KwaZulu-Natal". The KZN Department of Health as well as the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional affairs are in the process of revising standards for provision of facilities.

Clinics – Please refer to **Plan 9: Clinics**

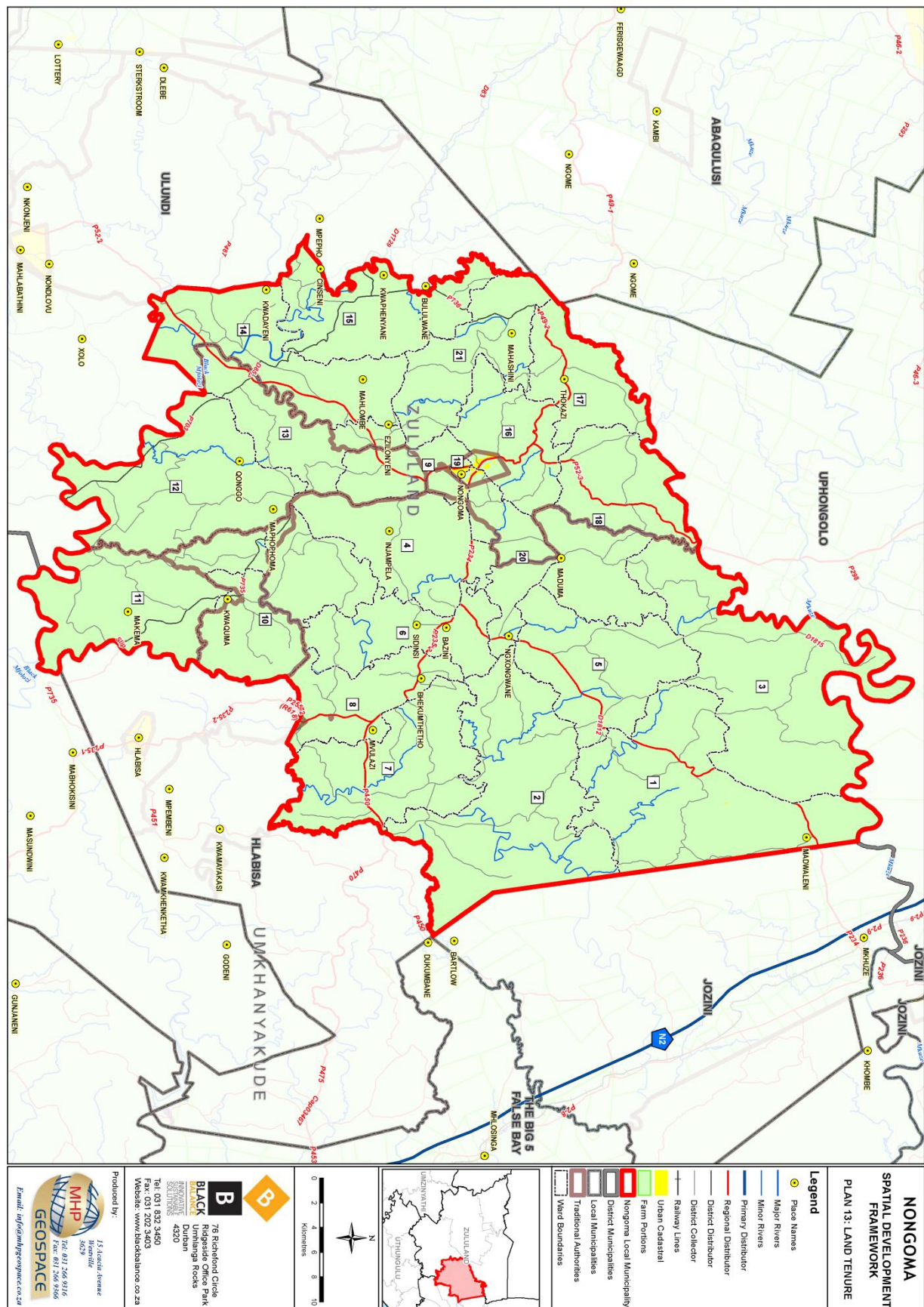
The plan depicts existing clinics with an optimum walking distance of 1 to 2.5 km and a maximum walking distance of 5km. The municipality does not conform to this standard. Facilities are fairly evenly spread along main access routes and concentrated within dense core area (Apart from Injampela). The facilities fail to service some of the outlying areas in the east and south.

One Additional Clinic has been constructed and is not currently depicted on the maps. This needs to be updated once the locality of the project has been confirmed.

#### Hospitals

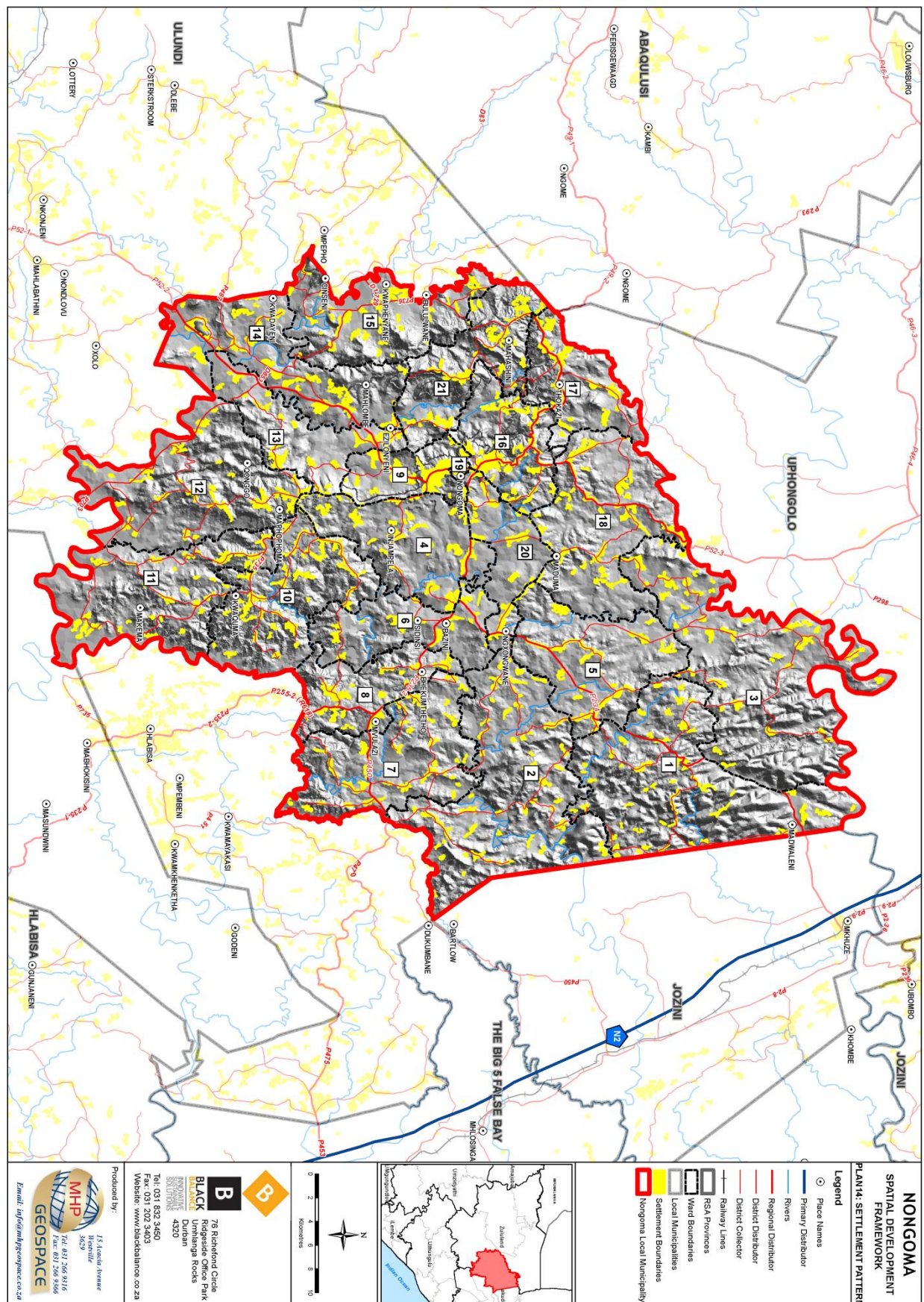
There are two hospitals situated within Nongoma Town, the State Hospital located on the R66 North to Phongola and the Private Hospital located on the R66 South to Ulundi. According to the standards contained in Section 7.4, the municipality is in need of 1 more Hospital on the eastern side of the municipality.

## Plan 7: Land Tenure



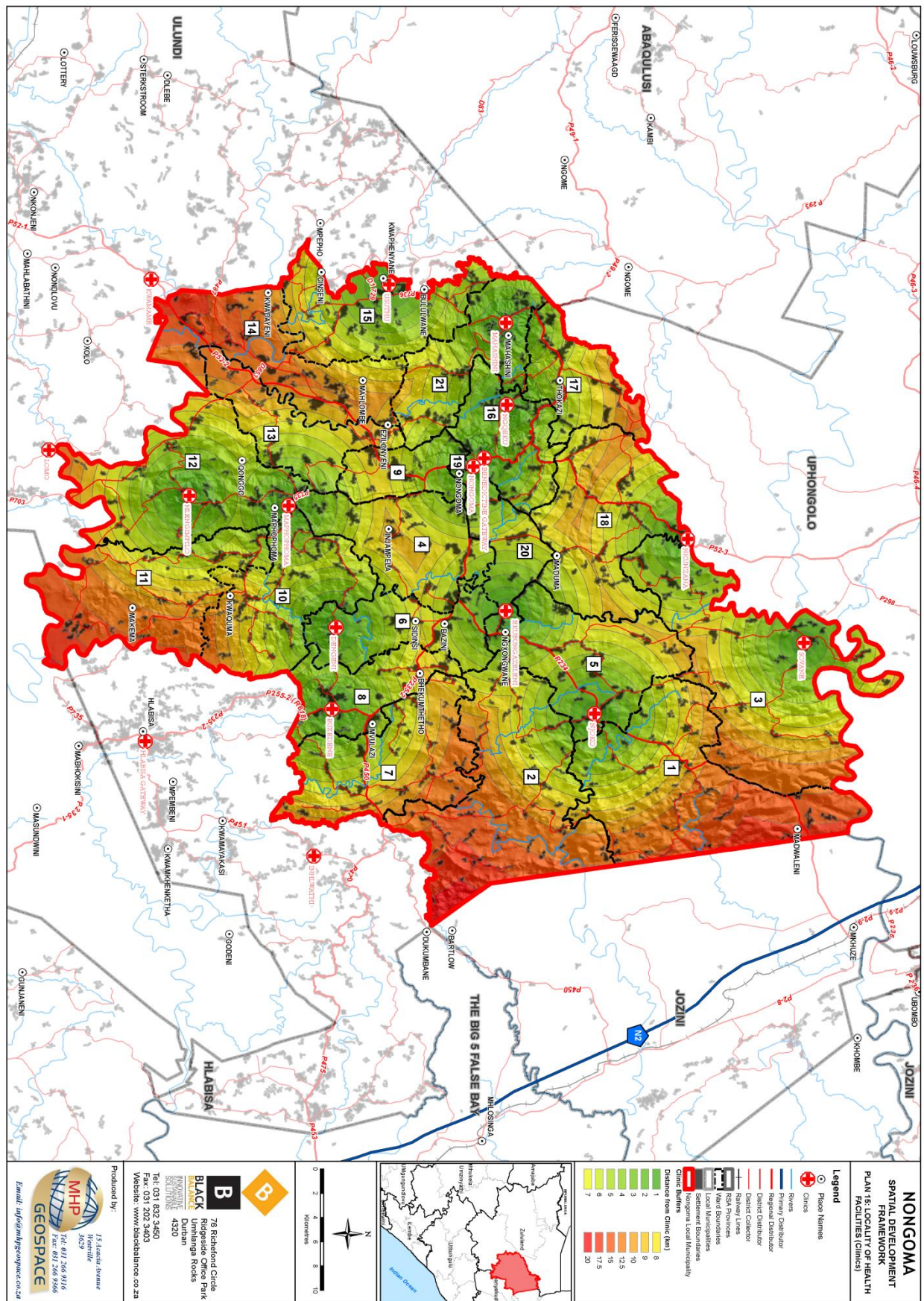


Plan 8: Settlement Pattern



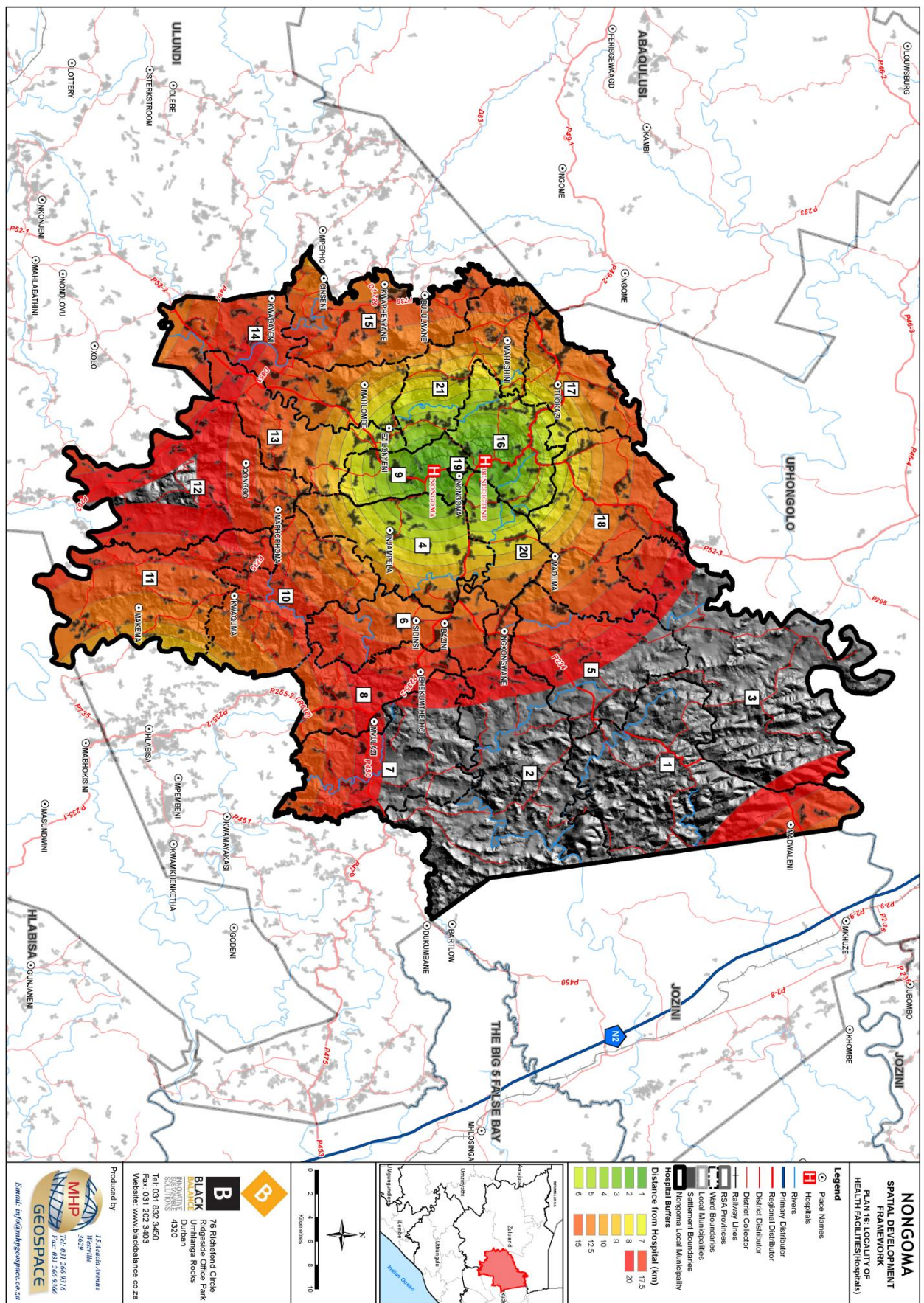


## Plan 9: Clinics





Plan 10: Hospitals



#### 4.4.5. Education

##### 4.4.5.1. Education Facilities

Nongoma is served by primary and secondary education facilities. **Plan 11: Primary Schools** and **Plan 12: Secondary Schools**, depicts the localities of the Educational facilities within the Municipality.

The municipality is very well serviced in terms of primary schools, as is depicted on Plan 13: Primary Schools. There are two small areas in the eastern area, not covered by the standard. It will not be cost-effective to provide schools for these two areas alone, and a cross-border agreement is proposed to determine if an additional primary school can serve the two adjacent municipalities.

The challenge, with this amount of facilities, will be the maintenance, upgrading and quality of these facilities. Depending on the topography, accessibility might also pose challenges to the community.

Nongoma is very well serviced with secondary schools, apart from a few small areas on the boundaries of the municipality in wards 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, and 21. It is clear that the main concentration of schools is around Nongoma, which can be ascribed to the higher densities of population in and around the town of Nongoma. It will not be worth the while and cost-effective to establish schools for the areas not serviced by the existing high Schools. As with the primary schools challenges will include the maintenance and quality of the educational facilities.

##### 4.4.5.2. Levels of Education

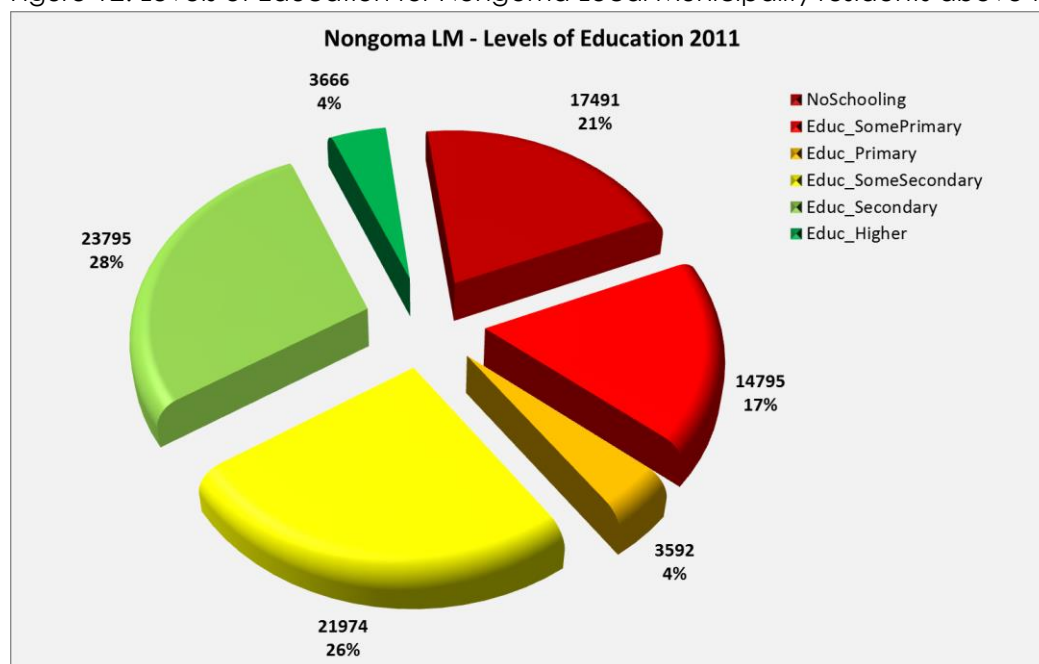
The graph below depicts the levels of education for Nongoma residents above the age of 20. 21% of these adults had no formal school education, whilst only 4% of the population had education higher than grade 12.

Only 28% of the population finished high school and is eligible for further studies. The very low levels of education impacts drastically on the type of work opportunities one can create for the populace, but also indicates the need for adult education programmes.

Unskilled & semi-skilled labour can be used for labour intensive projects such as infrastructure implementation, but in order for the communities to benefit from opportunities such as tourism, or other opportunities presented by the unique locality of the area, it might be possible or needed that some training be presented to the communities to empower them to utilise these opportunities.

Possible projects include manufacturing initiatives which utilise unskilled or semi-skilled labour that requires in-job training.

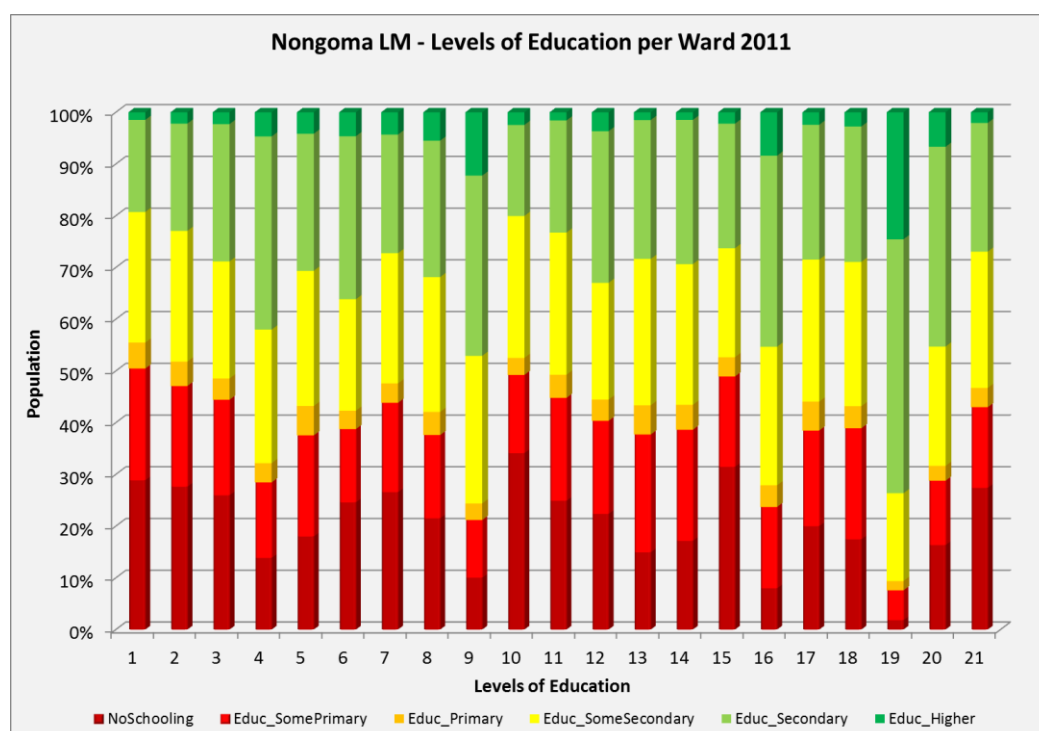
Figure 12: Levels of Education for Nongoma Local Municipality residents above the age of 20



Source: Census 2011.

Where the above graphs depicts the Levels of education for the municipality the below graph depicts the levels of education per ward. When comparing these figures with the spatial structure of Nongoma one can clearly see that the wards with the higher levels of education are situated closer to the Urban Areas and movement routes which makes education facilities more accessible. Ward 19 is clearly distinguishable with high levels of education. This is the Nongoma CBD area where government officials, business owners, professional people are grouping.

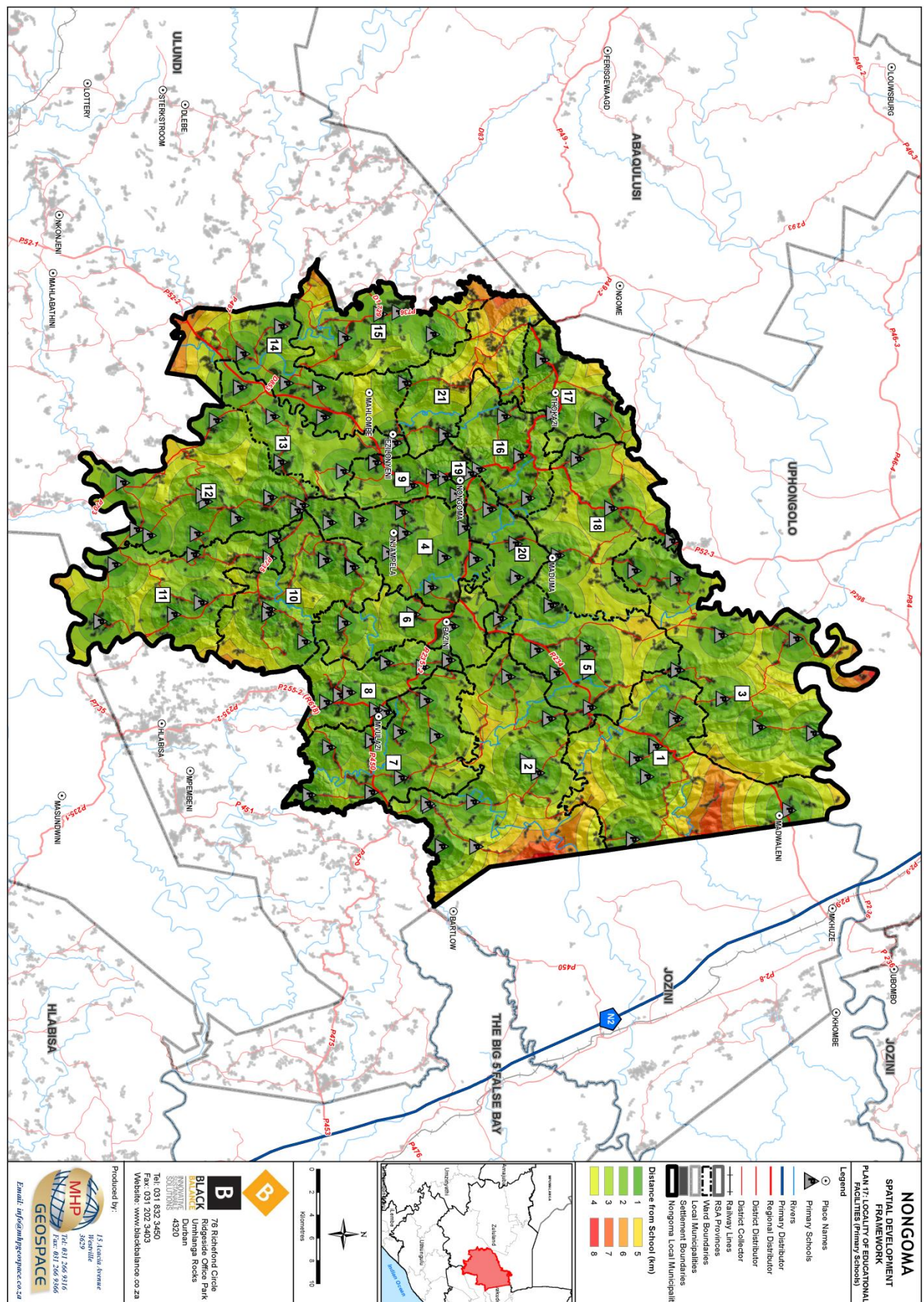
Figure 13: Levels of Education per Ward



Source: Census 2011.

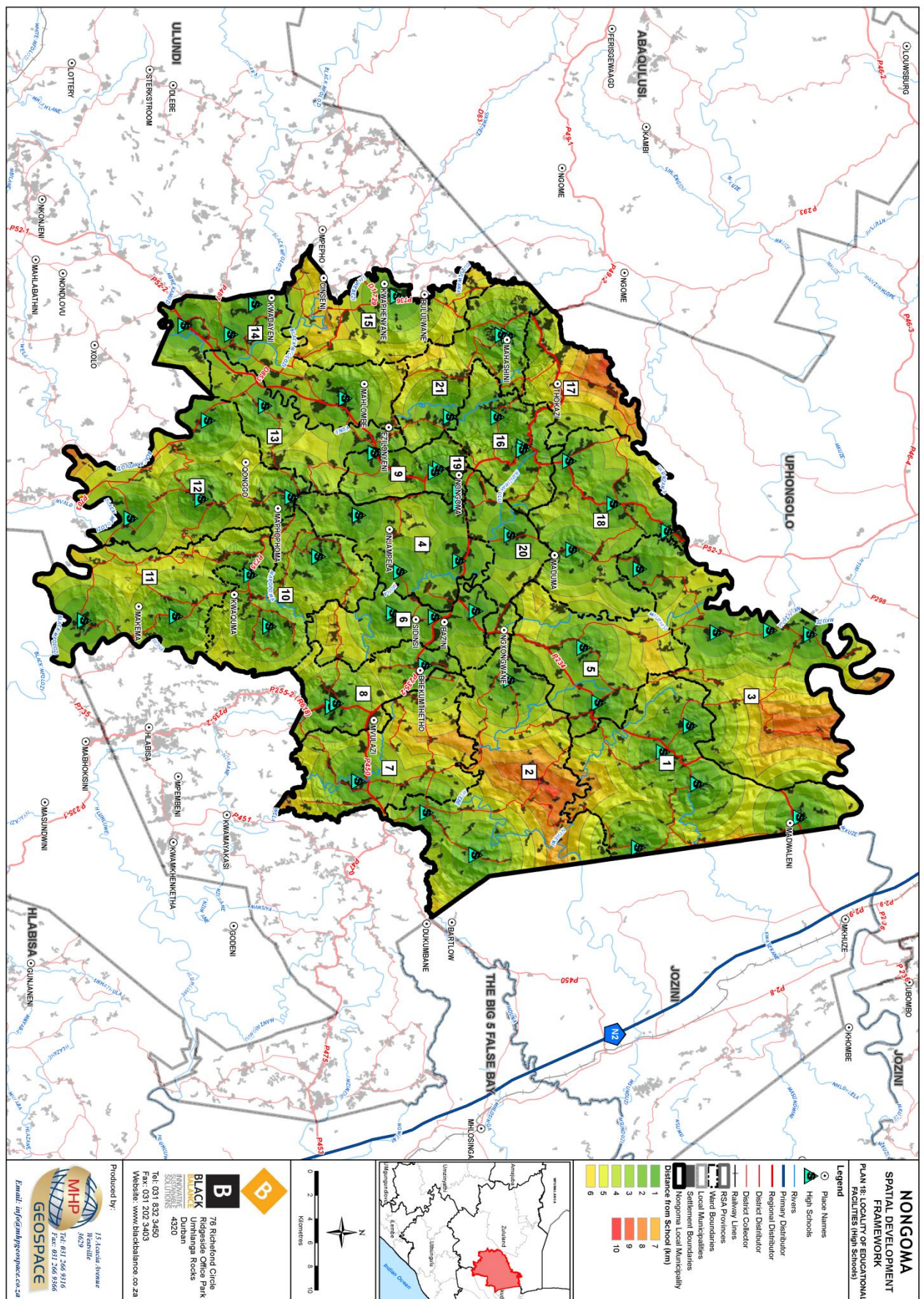


## Plan 11: Primary Schools





## Plan 12: Secondary Schools





#### 4.4.6. Libraries

Although the standards as contained in Section 7.4 are the official standards, the Director of the Librarian Services indicated that these levels of provision are not at all achievable, and is not cost effective. In a densely populated city such as Johannesburg, or Cape Town this might be achievable, but in rural KZN it is difficult to provide a number of cost-effective libraries within the Limited Budget. The situation is constantly assessed and libraries are then provided in close proximity to concentration of schools, urban areas, where the accessibility to the library is the highest, and the largest number of people can be reached.

Nongoma is currently serviced by 1 Library situated at 103 Main Street, opposite Telkom Offices in Nongoma.

Plan 13: Police Services

## 4.5. Physical Resources

### 4.5.1. Transportation Network

The Municipality is serviced with an extensive road network, of which the quality varies drastically. The largest part of the Municipality is accessible via some hierarchy of road.

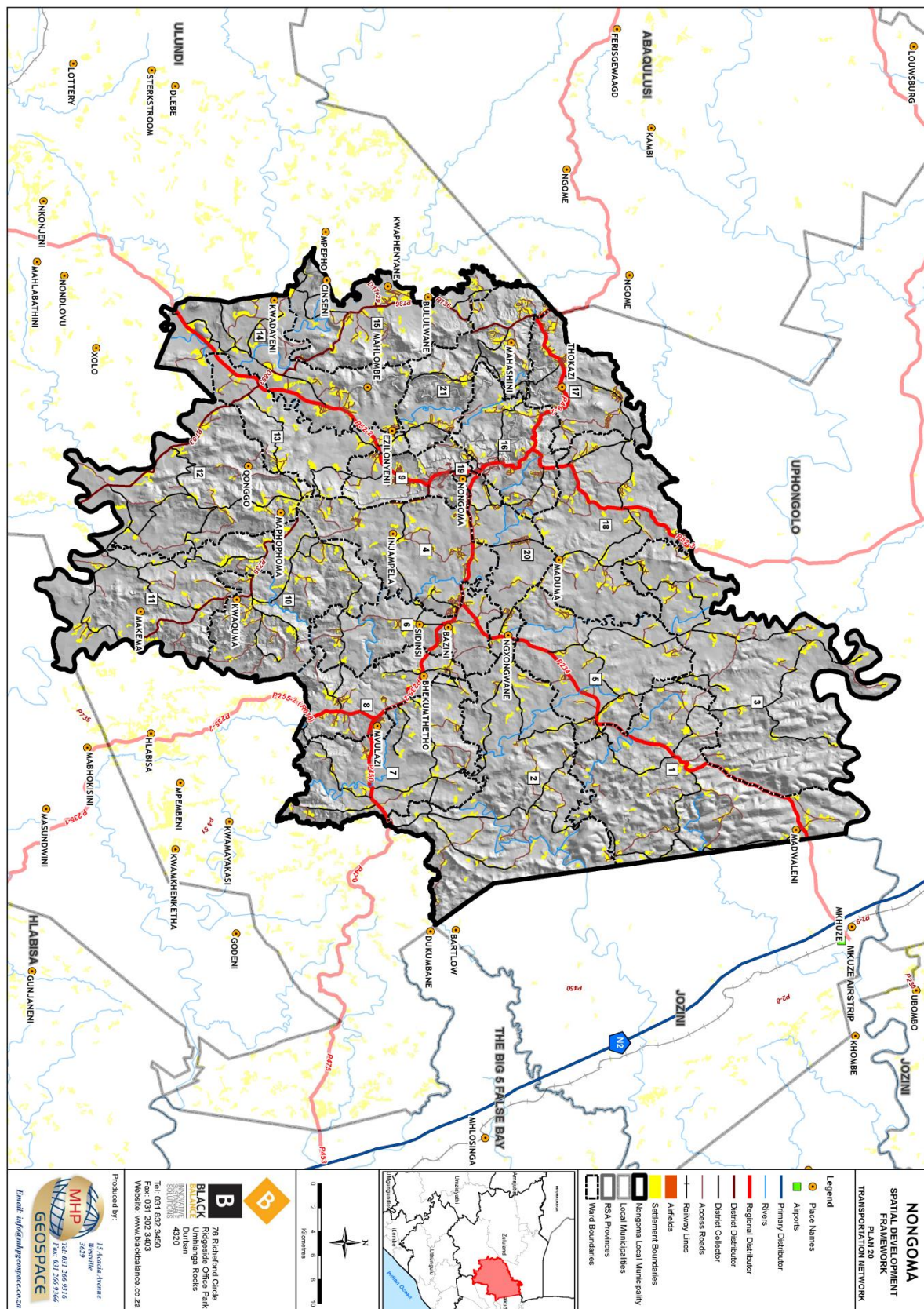
Nongoma has three separate District Secondary Corridors meeting within the town. These corridors are.

- Nongoma to Vryheid (Abaqulusi Local Authority) – R618.
- Nongoma to Hlabisa and the N2 – R618.
- Nongoma - Mkhuze and N2 –P234

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

Please refer to **Plan 14: Transportation Network**.

## Plan 14: Transportation Network

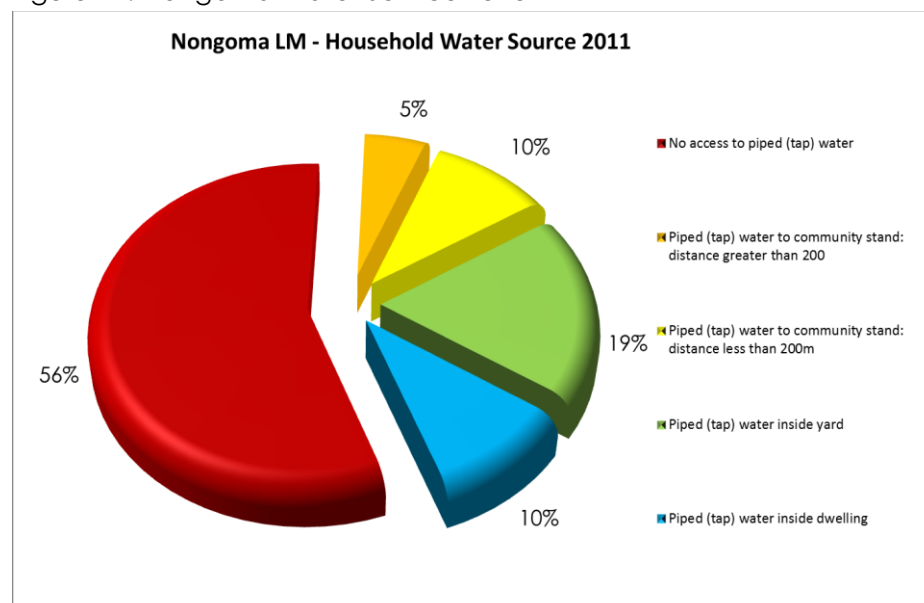




### 4.5.2. Water Services

Nongoma as a whole has a very low service level with 56% of the municipality having no access to piped water, which is provided by means of trucks. Only 30% of the population is serviced within RDP standards as is depicted in the graph below.

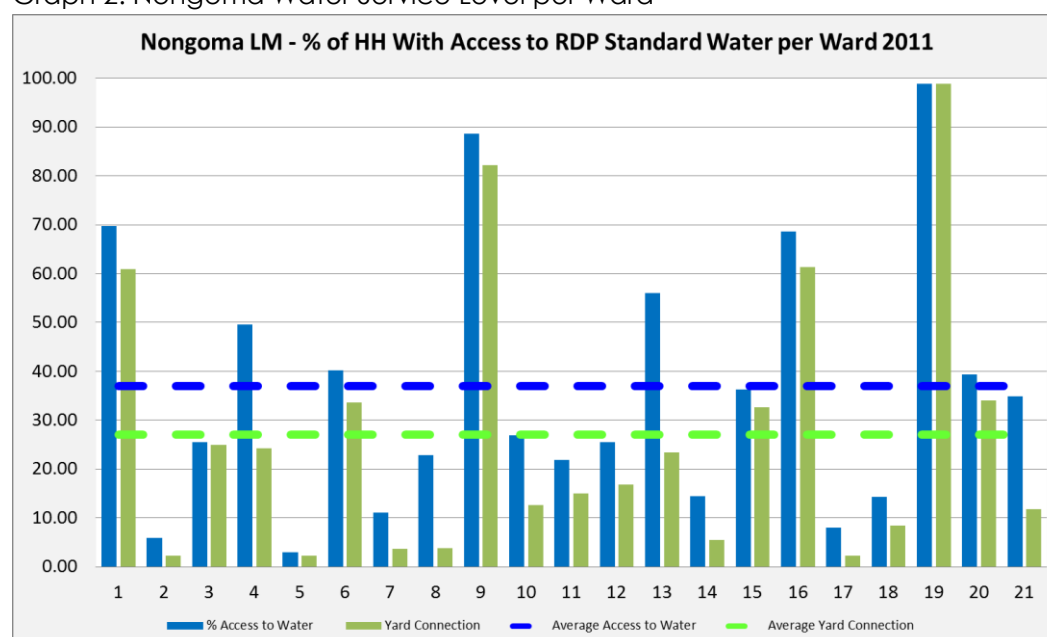
Figure 14: Nongoma Water Service Level



Source: Census 2011

When considering level of service on a ward level it can be seen that only 6 of the wards have infrastructure levels higher than the average of 38% provision. These are also the more urbanised wards situated around Nongoma Town (Ward 19). Ward 19 is also clearly identifiable as the ward with the highest level of services. The graph further depicts the difference in RDP level of services and % of households serviced with yard and or house connections. There is clearly a large discrepancy between the RDP standard and the Preferred Standard of Provision.

Graph 2: Nongoma Water Service Level per Ward

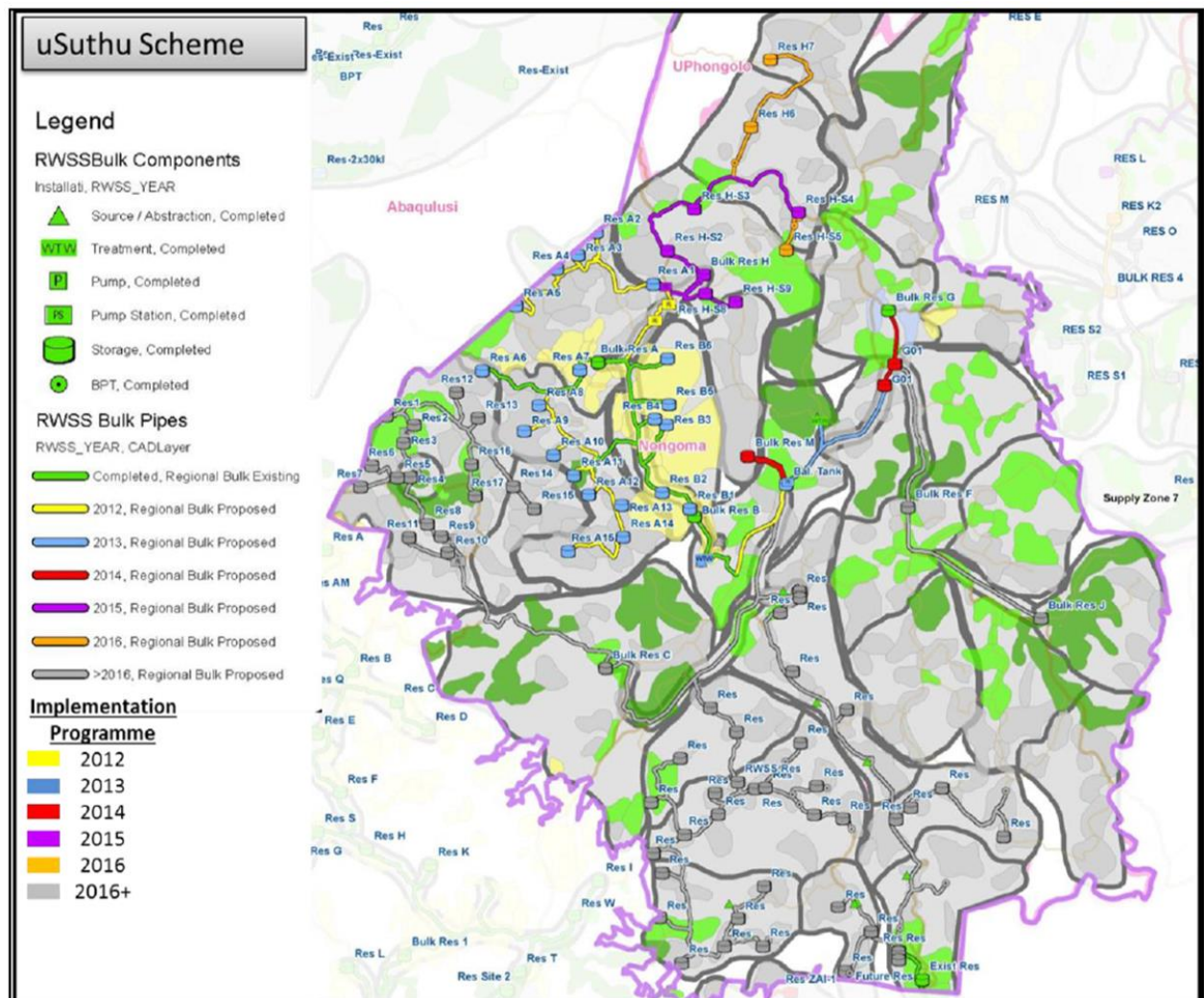


Source: Census 2011

Nongoma is situated within two Water Provision Areas namely the uSuthu (West) and Mandhlakazi (East) Schemes. The Zululand District Municipality Water Services Development Plan has an extensive implementation and roll-out plan for Water as well as Sanitation services. Water provision within the town is intermittent and not trusts worthy. This is due to lack of maintenance of infrastructure.

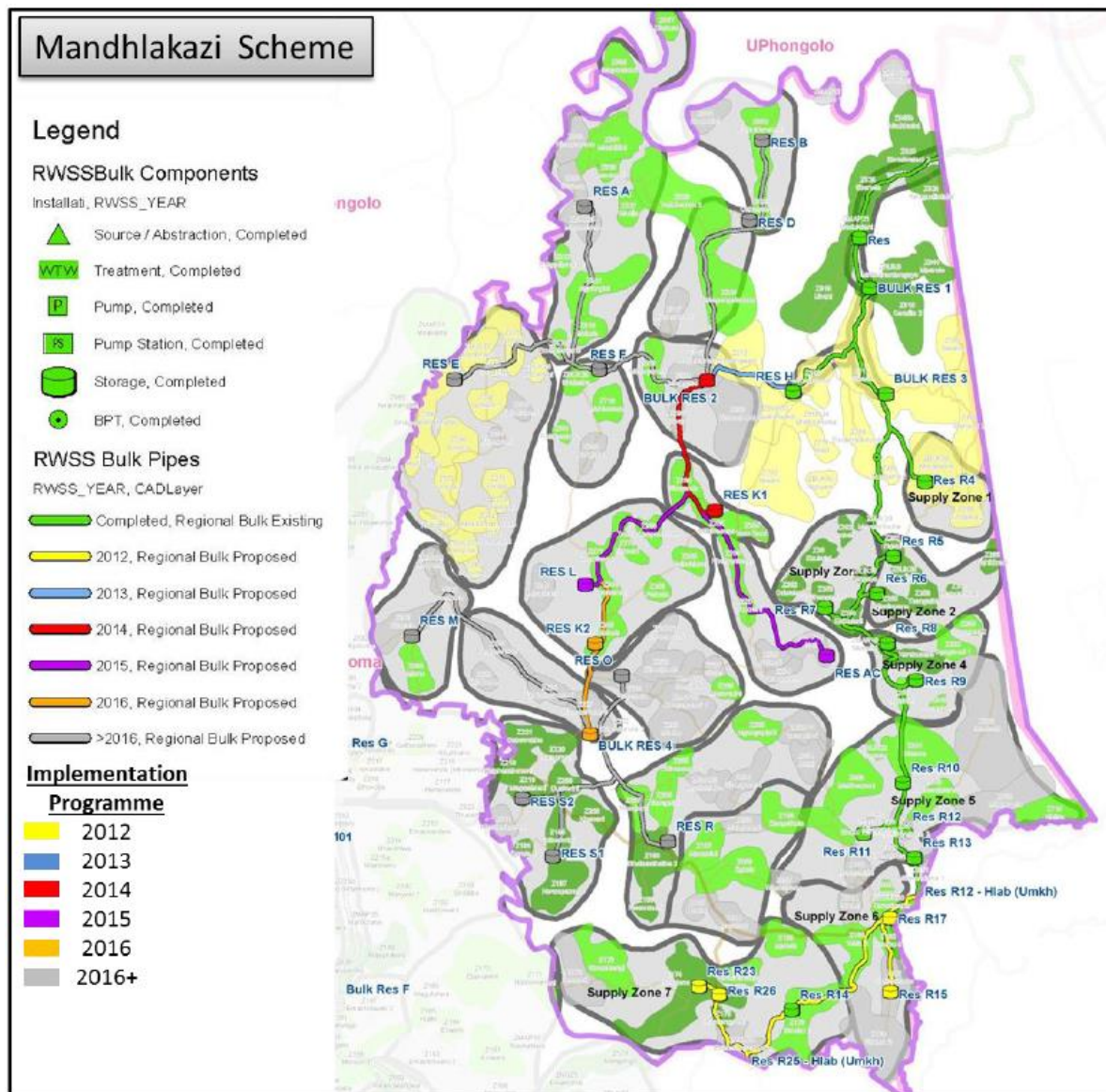
The image below depicts the scheme areas earmarked for roll-out over the period 2014 to 2017.

Figure 15: WSDP Water Roll-Out Programme (uSuthu Scheme)



Source: ZDM WSDP

Figure 16: WSDP Water Roll-Out Programme (Mandhlakazi Scheme)



Source: ZDM WSDP

### 4.5.3. Sanitation Services

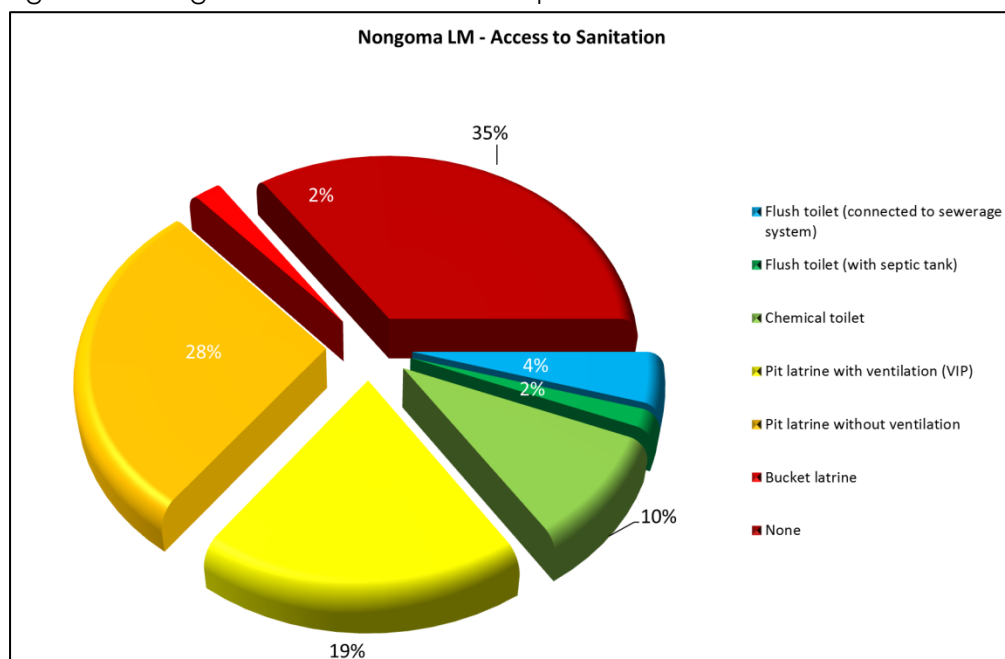
The statistical Data from Stats SA distinguishes between the following types of sanitation services to be provided to the communities.

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

The obvious long term target is to provide all residents with waterborne sanitation and sewer but even with one of the above listed forms of sanitation are considered as serviced.

The graph below depicts that only 45% of the households are serviced at RDP levels and higher.

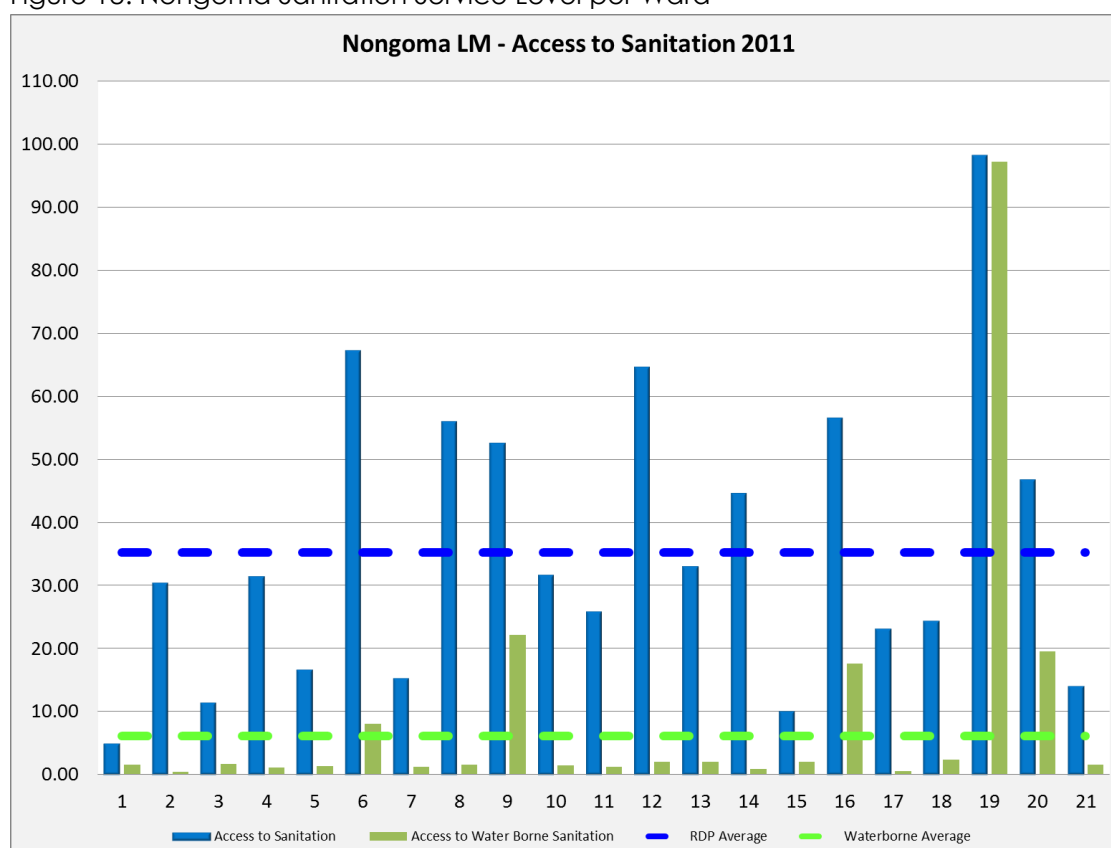
Figure 17: Nongoma Water Service Level per Ward



Source: Census 2011

When considering service levels per ward, one can clearly identify ward 19 again as the more urban ward. Due to the sanitation not linked to availability of running water the service levels are not directly linked to the availability of water, and 8 wards have above average level of services. This average is still very low, with an average of 35% of households being serviced within RDP Standard.

Figure 18: Nongoma Sanitation Service Level per Ward

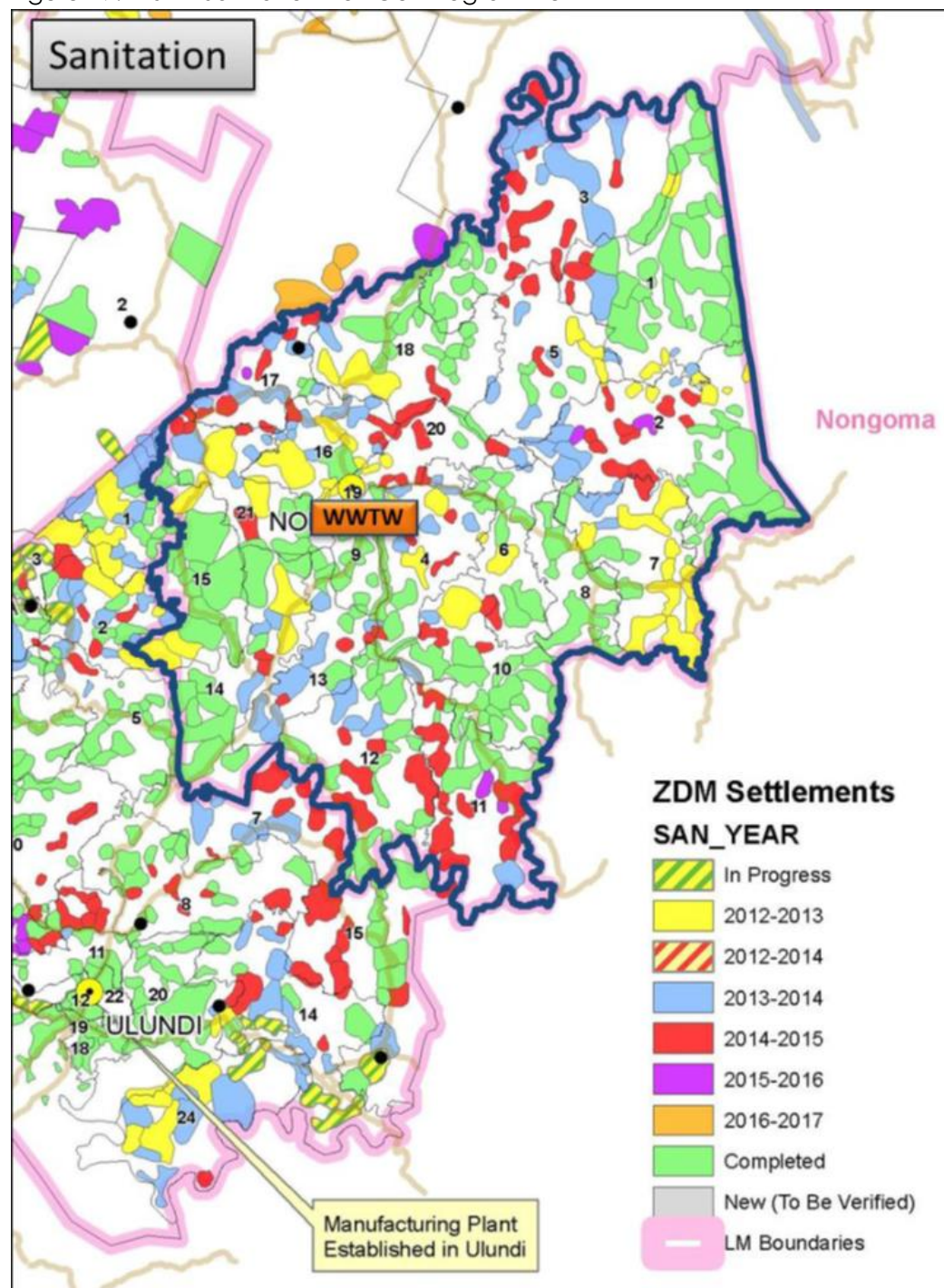


Source: Census 2011



The image below depicts the roll-out programme of Sanitation Projects for the Nongoma Local Municipality.

Figure 19: WSDP Sanitation Roll-Out Programme



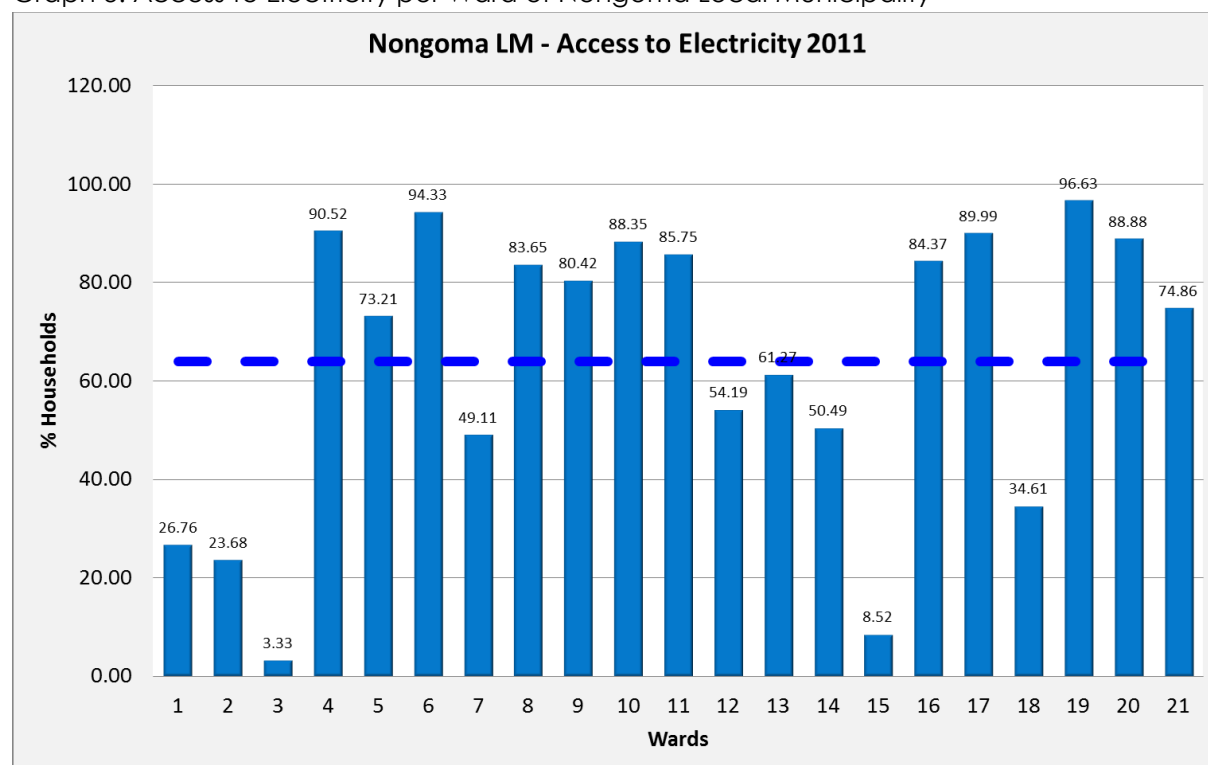
Source: ZDM WSDP



#### 4.5.4. Electricity Network

Access to electricity was measured according to the energy used for lighting purposes. The graph below depicts that the municipality as a whole is fairly well serviced with an average level of service of 63%. 12 of the 21 wards has an almost 100% level of service.

Graph 3: Access to Electricity per Ward of Nongoma Local Municipality



Source: Census 2011

**Plan 15: Electricity Network** depicts the electrical infrastructure within Nongoma Local Authority. From the visual analysis it is clear that the municipality is very well serviced with infrastructure, although the provision of electricity is still intermittent. The image below depicts the infrastructure in town and it is clear that there is sufficient infrastructure. Once again it's the intermittent provision of electricity that hampers the economic development of the town.

## Plan 15: Electricity Network

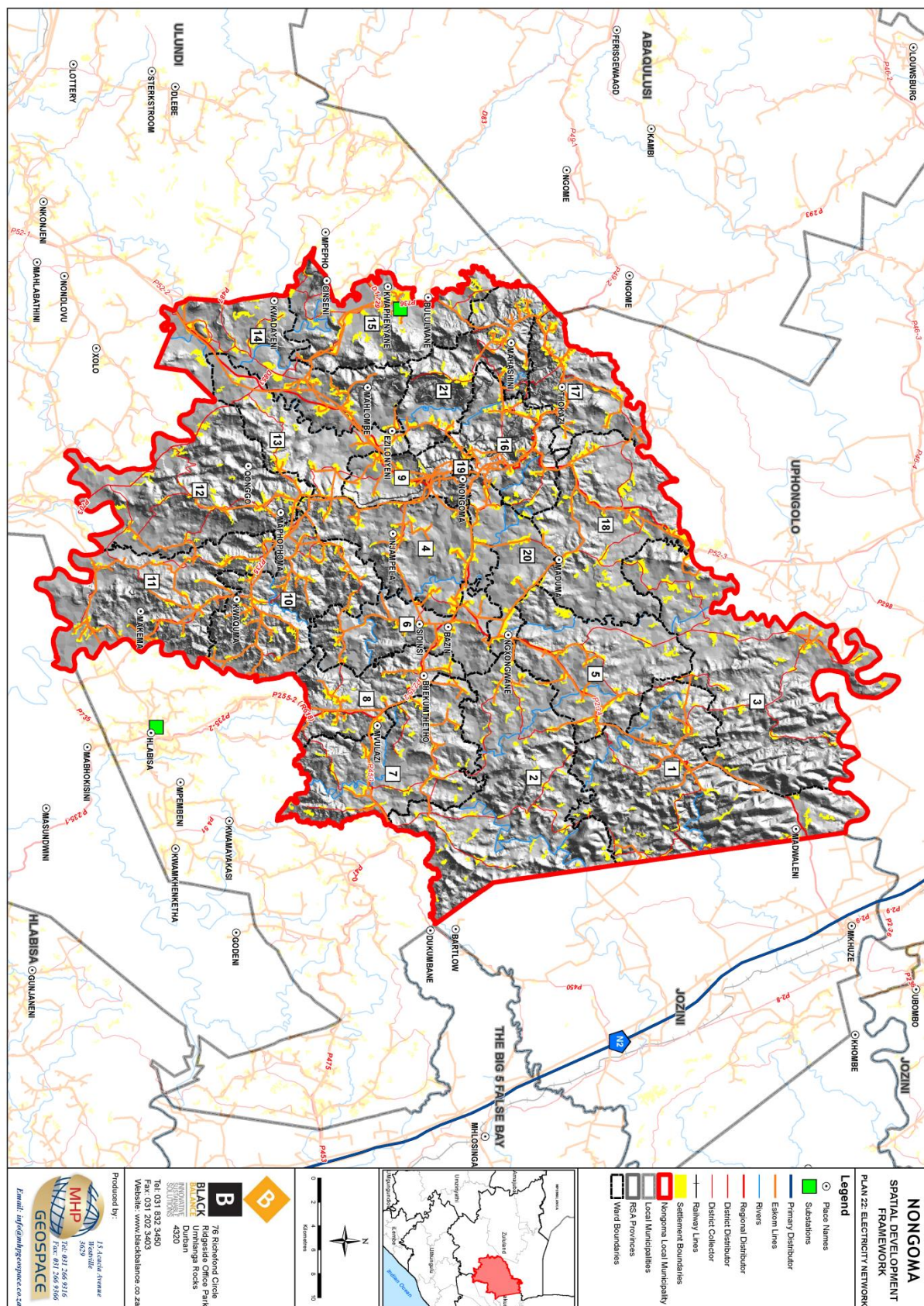
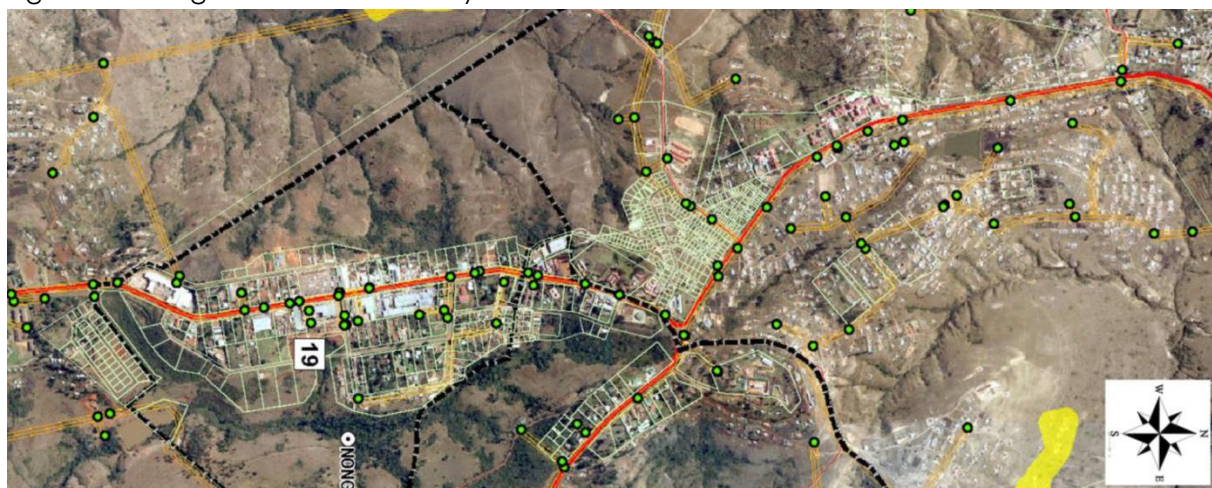




Figure 20: Nongoma Town electricity Infrastructure



Source: Black Balance Projects

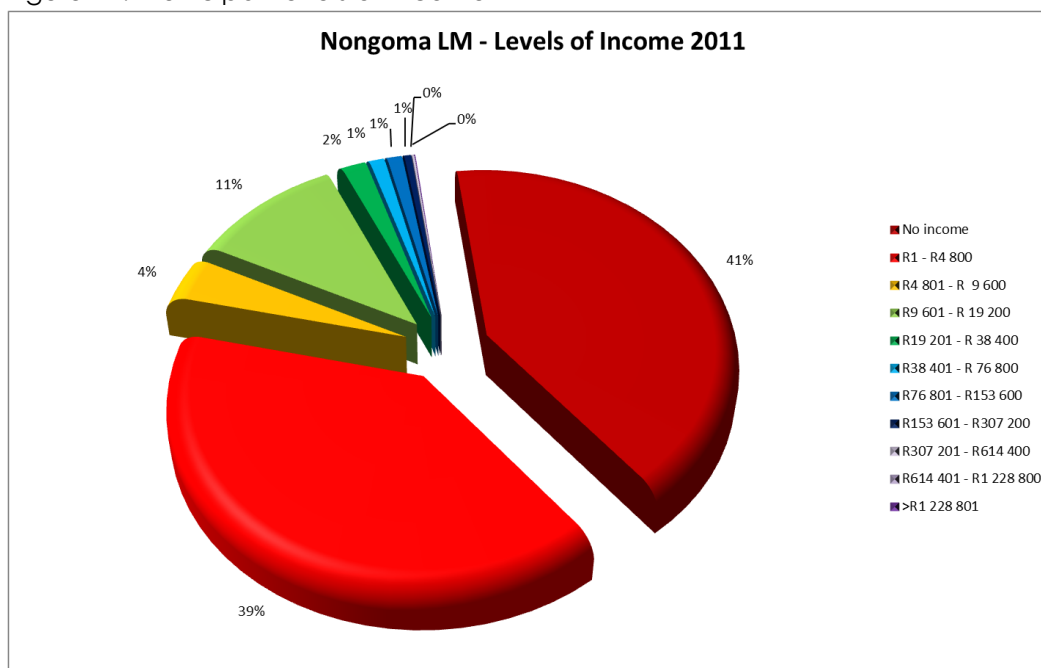
#### 4.6. Financial Resources

##### 4.6.1. Income Distribution

The Graph below depicts the income distribution throughout Nongoma Local Municipality. With an overall low level of income with 41% of the Households not receiving any income. A further 41% earns less than R4,800-00 per month.

The dependency ration for the municipality is obviously very high with 20% of the population economically supporting the remaining 80%.

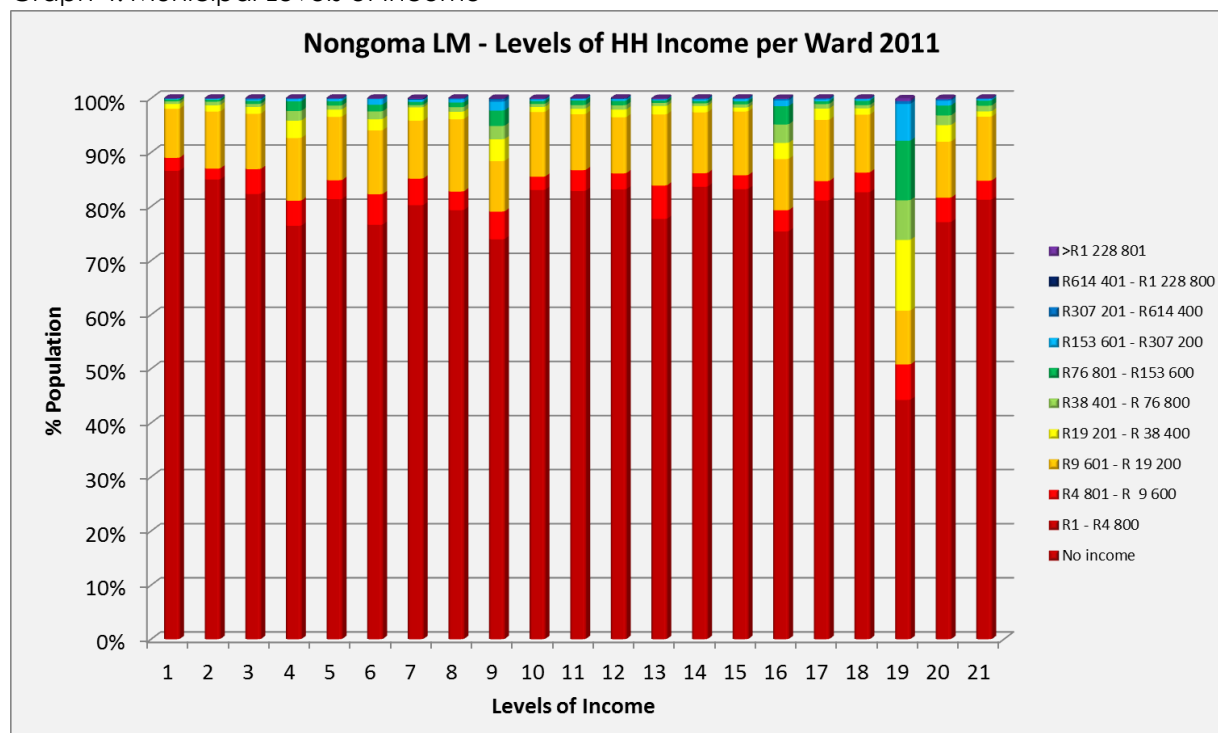
Figure 21: Municipal Levels of Income



Source: Census 2011

The below graph depicts the income per ward, and it is clear that only ward 19, due to it being the economic hub of the municipality, having higher levels of income, although still low in comparison to the Province.

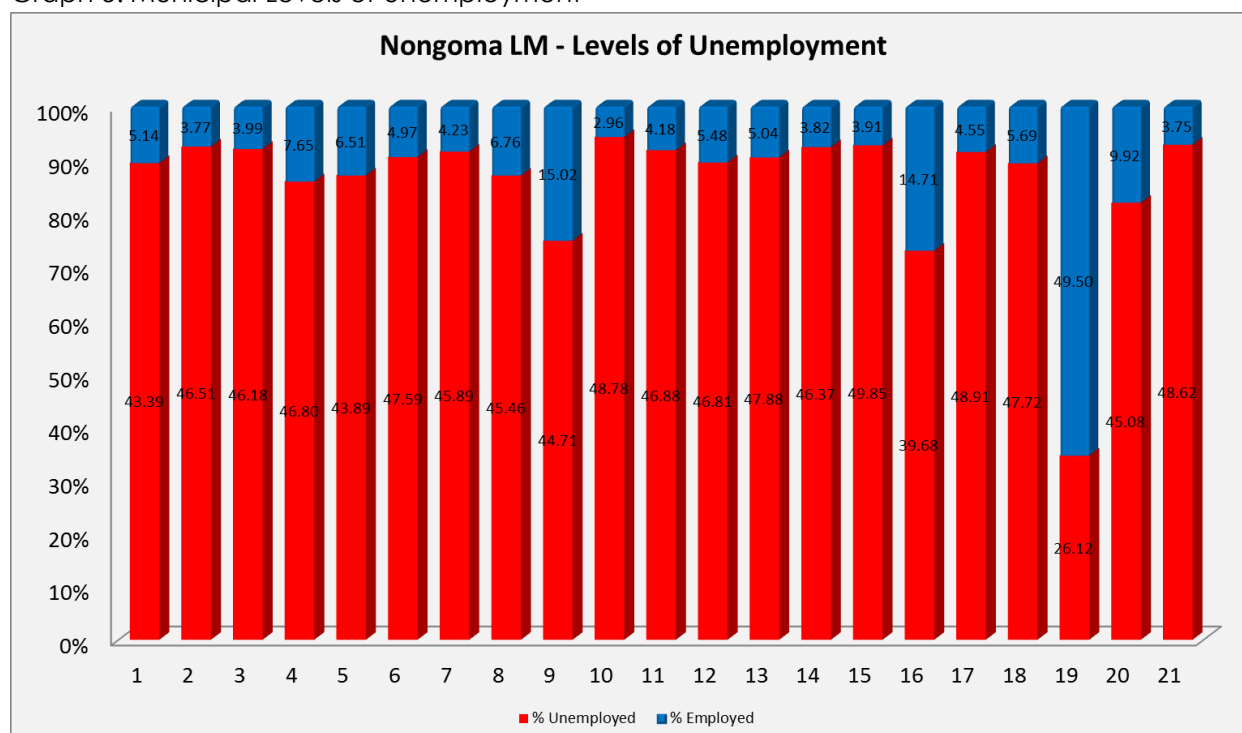
Graph 4: Municipal Levels of Income



Source: Census 2011

Directly linked to the levels of income are the levels of employment. The below graph depicts similar to the above graphs, that ward 19 is the only ward with a substantial economic base. The trend depicted in all the economic oriented graphs, are that of low levels of employment, low levels of income, and a high dependency on Social Grants.

Graph 5: Municipal Levels of Unemployment



Source: Census 2011



#### 4.6.2. Sector Analysis

Nongoma Town is the Main Economic Centre and only formally developed economic node within the Municipality. Most of the retail activities is situated within Nongoma Town. Retail and Government Services provides for 75% of the Municipal GDP.

GDP Contributions by other sectors are summarised below:

- Mining 10% of GDP
  - Prospecting rights have been granted at Ekubungazeleni.
- Wholesale & Trade – 54% of GDP
- Financial Services – 31% of GDP
- Community Services – 12% of GDP
- Construction, Transport, Storage and Communication 3% of GDP

The informal sector is also very active within Nongoma Town, and provision needs to be made to accommodate these traders within the formal setup. Of the 107 informal traders, 50% sells perishable food products, which is produced outside the municipality. Income retention should therefore be a consideration, by producing the necessary food products locally.

Existing proposals for economic development within the Municipality, includes a proposed development at

Mona Market, the finalisation of the Taxi Rank and provision of trading space linked to the rank, and the Regeneration of Nongoma Town.

##### 4.6.2.1. Agricultural Resources

Agricultural Potential was determined by the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, and was categorised into 5 Categories A to E.

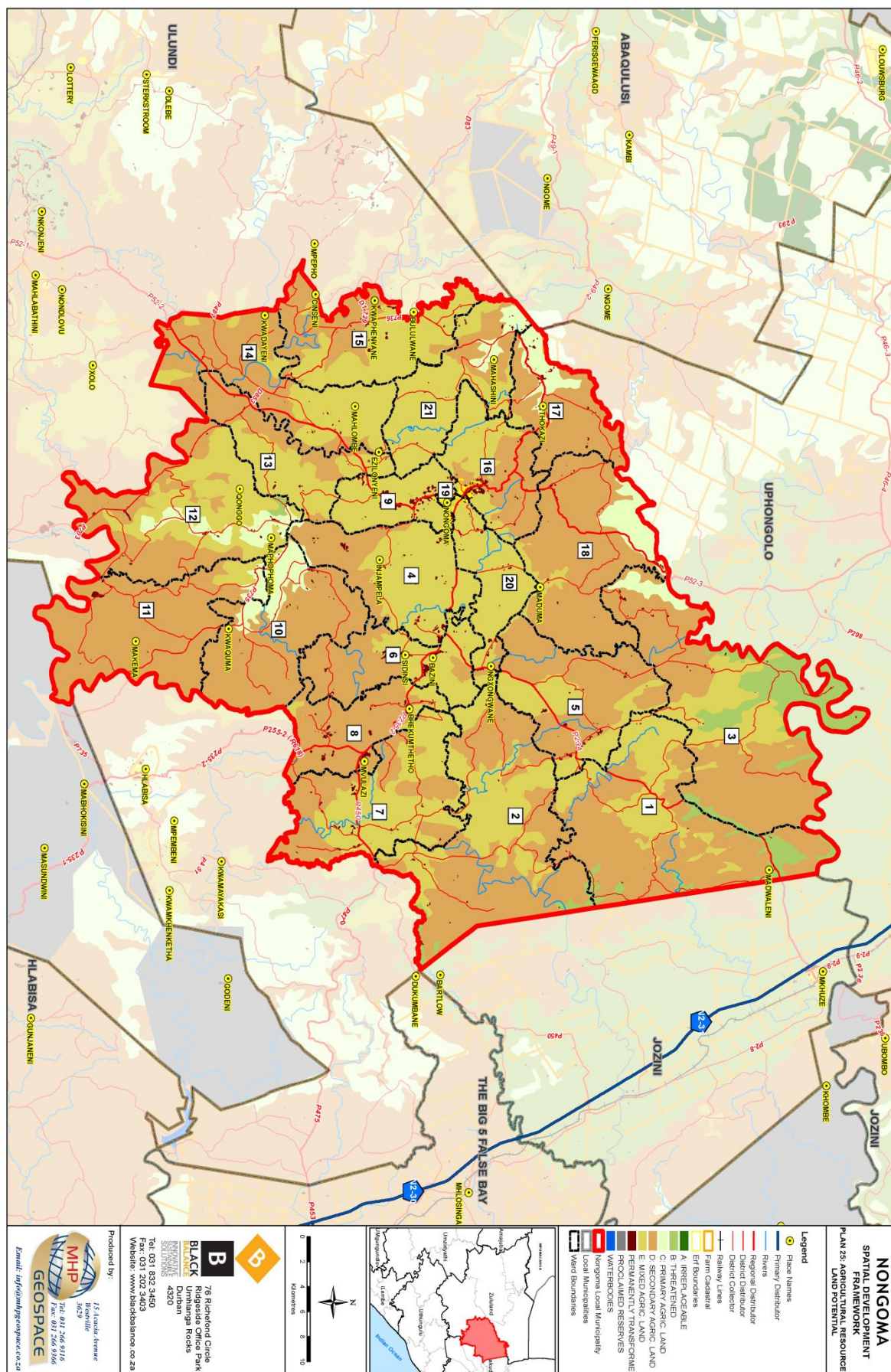
**Plan 16: Land Potential**, attached overleaf depicts that the higher potential land is situated on the Northern boundary with uPhongolo Local Municipality, around Maphophoma,

The lowest category seems to follow the movement routes of the R66 and R618, and was transformed due to human activity along these routes.

The current cultivation pattern does not correspond to the potential of the land and is more linked to the settlement pattern as the settlements are dependent on agriculture and subsistence farming for survival. This might have to affect that some of the farms are not as productive as the areas in close proximity to the higher agricultural potential land.

The land use map depicts a much larger spread of subsistence farming than the land cover plan. It also depicts only a small portion of the high agricultural land being used for Commercial farming activities. This provides an opportunity for the expansion of commercial farming within the municipality.

## Plan 16: Land Potential



Agricultural opportunities consist of the following aspects as outlined in the Local Economic Development Strategy.

- Improve production & marketing of vegetables grown at Bulelwane Irrigation scheme
- Ngome tea estate
- Small irrigation schemes
- Livestock (Beef & Goats)
- Access to markets for beef farmers.
- Fruit and Nut Tree Planting Programme
- Piggeries
- Peanut processing
- Broilers
- Goat Projects
- Wood Lot
- Home, Community and Clinic gardens

#### 4.6.2.2. Tourism Resources

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Although tourism operations are currently limited in Nongoma, there are ample opportunity to expand this sector.

Advantages in the tourism sector relates to the following aspects which needs to be exploited:

- Royal Palaces
- Vibrant Traditional African markets
  - Opportunities around Nguni Cattle (King's Cattle Auction)
  - Monthly Mona Market
- Events, e.g. Umkhosi woMhlanga
- Kwa-Ndunu Battlefield and Heritage Site - Museum and Environmental Centre
- Sinkonkonko Craft / Cultural Village
- Imfolozi & Ithala game reserve
- Accommodation sector
  - Offers slice of Africa in the raw
  - Positioned to Attract International Tourists

Existing attractions to form part of the tourism development plan consist of the following:

- Linduzulu Royal Palace
- Enyonkeni Royal Palace -the only traditional palace
- Khethomthandayo Royal Palace
- Dlamahlahla Royal Palace
- Khangelamankengane Royal Palace
- Mona Market
- Nongoma Tourism Arts & Crafts Centre (Nhlopenkulu)
- Vusuzulu Craft Centre
- Nongoma Town
- Fort Ivuna
- Ntendeka Wilderness Area , Ngome State Forest
- Graves of King Solomon and King Cyprian Bhekuzulu
- Battlefield of Msebe Valley
- Bhekumethetho Hideout

## 5. CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

The Spatial Development Concept was developed by combining a set of informant maps developed by analysing four main themes as is depicted in the table below:

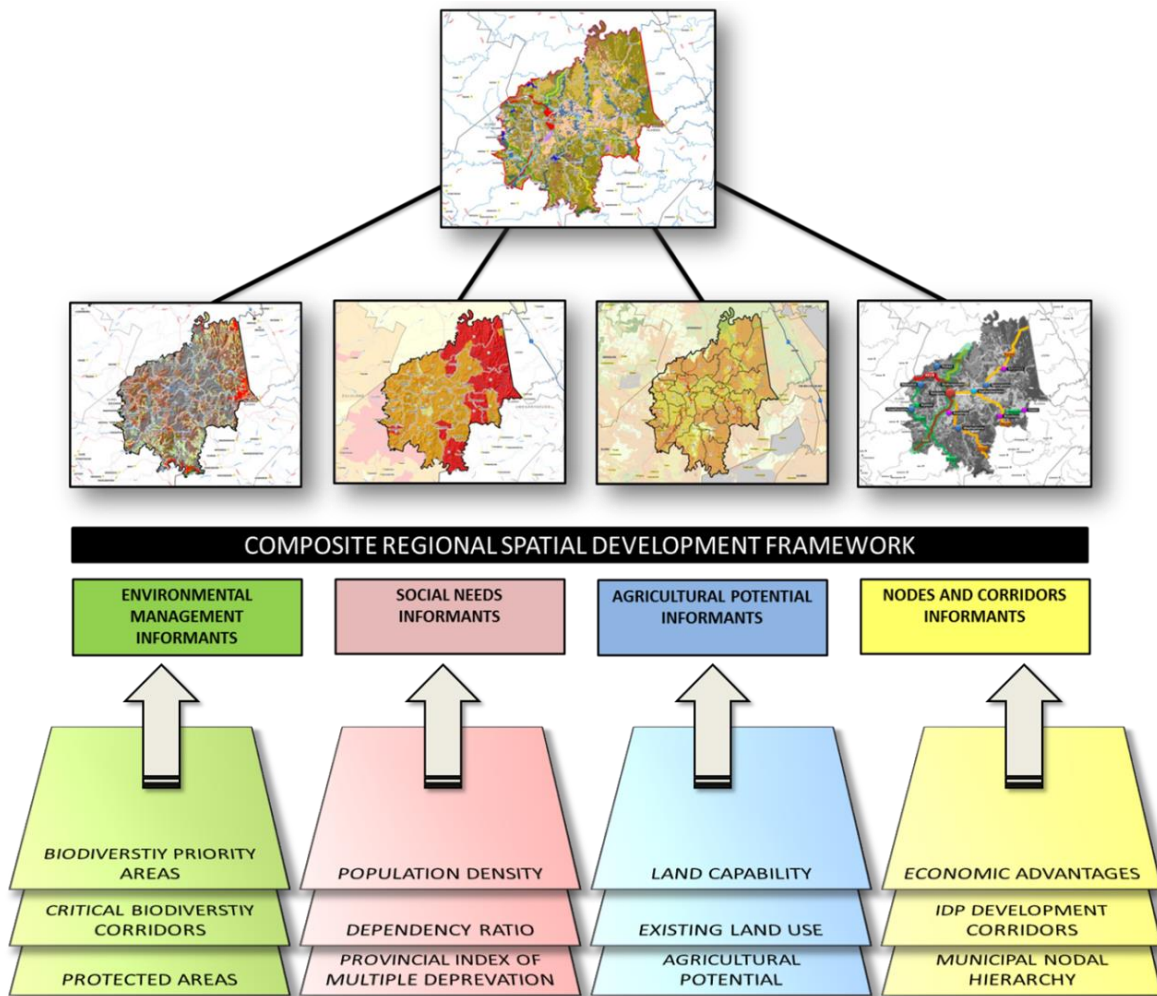
Theme	Content
<b>Environmental Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formally Protected Areas</li> <li>Critical Biodiversity Areas</li> <li>Biodiversity Corridors (KZN SDF)</li> </ul>
<b>Social needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population Density</li> <li>Dependency Ratio</li> <li>Provincial Index of Multiple Deprivation</li> </ul>
<b>Agricultural Potential</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Capability</li> <li>Existing Land Use</li> <li>Agricultural Potential</li> </ul>
<b>Investment Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Advantages</li> <li>Development Corridors</li> <li>Hierarchy of nodes</li> </ul>

The compilation of these themes and the eventual development of the SDF are conceptually depicted with the image attached overleaf.

The development of the concept forms the basis of spatial structure of the existing and proposed future spatial form of the municipality. Refinement of these aspects lead to the development of the spatial development framework as is depicted in the following sections.



Figure 22: Concept SDF Development and Informant Maps



## 6. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

This section deals with the spatial principles as highlighted within the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), as well as the KwaZulu-Natal Spatial Development framework. This section aims to reconcile the KZN Policy Document with that of the National Legislation, and depicts how these two documents are compatible.

Utilising these principles, specific development objectives, and subsequent interventions were identified.

### 6.1. Spatial Development Objectives

#### 6.1.1. Principles from the SPLUMA

The SDF is guided by the following 5 spatial principles which form the foundation of an appropriate SDF. These principles were formulated as part of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013).

Table 4: SPLUMA

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and limit urban sprawl;</li> <li>Result in communities that are viable;</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial Efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure;</li> <li>Decision-making procedures are designed with a view to minimising negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and</li> <li>Development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and time frames are adhered to by all parties;</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems is accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks;</li> </ul>
<b>Good Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and land use management systems as embodied in this Act;</li> <li>No government department may withhold their sector input or fail to comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of Spatial Development Frameworks;</li> <li>The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously;</li> <li>The preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, to include transparent processes of citizen participation and all parties to have the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and</li> <li>Policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set out and inform and empower citizens.</li> </ul>

Source: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013

## 6.2. Principles From The KwaZulu-Natal SDF

In addition to the principles developed by the SPLUMA the recently developed KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial

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

Figure 23: PGDS Spatial Development Principles



Source: KZN PGDS

#### 6.2.1.1. Principle of Sustainable Communities

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

Again the sense of Quality of Living refers to the balance between environmental quality, addressing social need and promoting economic activities within communities.

Often communities within the rural context of KwaZulu-Natal are not located in the areas with perceived highest economic potential. Where low economic potential exists planning and investments should be directed at projects and programmes to address poverty and the provision of basic services in order to address past and current social inequalities towards building sustainable communities.

#### 6.2.1.2. Principle of Economic Potential

The Principle of Economic Potential aims to improving productivity and closing the economic performance gap between the various areas of KwaZulu-Natal towards economic excellence of all areas. Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is seen as a pre-requisite for the achievement of poverty alleviation.

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



### 6.2.1.3. Principle of Environmental Planning

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

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

### 6.2.1.4. Principle of Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

The Principle of Sustainable Rural Livelihoods considers rural areas in a way which is integrated with other decision making associated with the Sustainable Livelihoods framework. This principle requires that spatial planning consider the locality and impact of human, physical, natural, financial and social capitals of an area and spatially structure these in support of each other.

Another aspect of this principle is promoting spatial planning in a continuum where rural areas are not addressed as completely separate entities to urban centres, but rather a gradual change in landscape with the potential progression of rural areas to more closely resemble the service standards and quality of living achieved in some urban contexts.

### 6.2.1.5. Principle of Spatial Concentration

The Principle of Spatial Concentration aims to build on existing concentrations of activities and infrastructure towards improved access of communities to social services and economic activities. In practical terms this promotes concentration along nodes and corridors with multi-sectoral investment i.e. roads, facilities, housing etc.

This is envisaged to lead to greater co-ordination of both public and private investment and result in higher accessibility of goods and services to communities while ensuring more economic service delivery. This principle will further assist in overcoming the spatial distortions of the past. Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres in order for them to become regional gateways.

### 6.2.1.6. Principle of Local Self-Sufficiency

The Principle of Local Self-Sufficiency promotes locating development in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their need locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each area's unique competency towards its own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency.

#### **6.2.1.7. Principle of Co-Ordinated Implementation**

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

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

#### **6.2.1.8. Principle of Accessibility**

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

#### **6.2.1.9. Principle of Balanced Development**

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The Principle of Balance Development promotes the linking of areas of economic opportunity with areas in greatest need of economic, social and physical restructuring and regeneration at all spatial scales. In practical terms the principles sought to find a balance between the potentially competing land uses by understanding the relationship and integration between major dimensions within the province and promoting a synergetic mixture of land uses in support of each other at various spatial scales.

Before analysing the spatial realities and the implications of these principles on the Ulundi Local Municipality, it is necessary to depict the relationship between the two sets of principles.

The PGDS principles incorporate the PGDS principles in the following way:

Figure 24: SPLUMA Principles - Acknowledging PGDS Principles



Source: Black Balance Projects

### 6.3. Spatial Development Objectives and Key Development Strategies

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

The table below outlines the logical framework between the Spatial Development Drivers, the principles that needs to be adhered to, and the objectives that needs to be reached and the strategies to achieve these development objectives. The section further aims to provide a framework for conflict resolution between various land uses. Subsequently the Spatial Drivers as well as the Spatial principles are presented in order of Most important to least important, which will guide decision making when conflict in land use principles present itself.



Table 5: Spatial Strategies – Analysis

Philosophy / Driver	Spatial Development Principles	Land Development Objectives	Land Development Strategies
1. Spatial Sustainability	1.1. Biodiversity and Ecological Integrity	1.1.1. To preserve the municipality's biodiversity and rehabilitate environmentally sensitive areas.	1.1.1.1. Identification of Critical Biodiversity Areas and diverting development concentration around such areas.
		1.1.2. To ensure that the <b>quality of water</b> from rivers, streams and wetlands is suitable for the maintenance of biodiversity and the protection of human well-being.	1.1.1.2. Improved <b>land management measures</b> to control potential conflicts are required (LUMS).
			1.1.2.1. Identification, protection and usage of all natural Hydrological Systems.
	1.2. Long Term Economic Growth	1.2.1. To promote the agricultural development and use of <b>prime agricultural land</b> .	1.1.2.2. Establishment of appropriate development buffers / density control areas around natural water resources.
			1.1.2.3. Plan service standards in line with <b>economic and environmental affordability</b> .
		1.2.2. To consider <b>environmental, social and economic balance</b> in	1.2.1.1. Identification and protection of current and future agricultural development areas with differentiation of potential land uses.
2. Spatial Justice	2.1. Protecting Human Rights	1.2.3. Promote Eco-Tourism infrastructure development linked to the Tourism Corridor and opportunities .	1.2.1.2. Expansion of agricultural initiatives and development of Agri-Village.
			1.2.2.1. Consideration of the Critical Biodiversity Management Overlay.
			1.2.2.2. Consideration of the Economic Investment Overlay.
	2.2. Social Equity	2.2.1. To spatially target interventions towards areas where <b>minimum legislated service standards</b> do not occur.	1.2.2.3. Consideration of the Social Investment Overlay.
			1.2.3.1. Establishment of tourism accommodation, linked to eco-tourism corridor and opportunities situated in neighbouring Municipalities.
			2.1.1.1. Social Investment Overlay.
3. Spatial Efficiency	3.1. Settlement Efficiency	3.1.1. To promote and develop <b>residential &amp; employment opportunities</b> in close proximity to each other.	2.1.2.1. Infrastructure Investment Overlay.
			2.1.2.2. Develop alternative infrastructure solutions within landscape of the Municipality.
			2.1.2.3. Spatial Representation of the Capital Investment Framework.
	3.2. Financial Efficiency	3.2.1. To ensure the <b>optimal use of existing resources and infrastructure</b> .	2.1.3.1. Identification of population with informal rights;
			2.1.3.2. Ensure Security of Tenure.
			2.2.1.1. Social Investment Overlay.
3.3. Concentration and	3.3.1. To discourage settlement and	3.3.1.1. Identification of development boundaries (Settlement	3.1.1.1. Identification of economic and service delivery nodes near all settlement areas.
			3.1.1.2. Promotion of effective road linkages and public transport services between settlements and key areas of economic opportunity.
			3.1.1.3. Provision of Residential Developments within Nongoma Town.
			3.1.1.4. Formalisation of expansion areas to facilitate efficient provision of services.
			3.2.1.1. Identification of development boundaries.
			3.2.1.2. Identification of areas of integration and concentration.
			3.2.1.3. Phased Planning around bulk capacities to ensure more cost effective developments.
			3.2.1.4. Clustering of social and community facilities at more accessible points within rural service nodes.
			3.2.1.5. Maintenance plan to prevent the need for replacement.
			3.3.1.1. Identification of development boundaries (Settlement

Philosophy / Driver	Spatial Development Principles	Land Development Objectives	Land Development Strategies
	Densification	development sprawl.	3.3.1.2. Complexes to be densified). Identification of areas of integration and concentration.
	3.4. Socio-Economic Synergy	3.4.1. To spatially focus public investment in areas where economic potential and social needs most coincide.	3.4.1.1. Key Interventions Overlay with description of investment potential to benefit both economic growth and social development.
		3.4.2. Promotion of private sector investment in rural areas within diverse economies.	3.4.2.1. Focused Public Investment as Catalyst for Private Investment.
	4.1. Land Use Diversity	4.1.1. To promote diverse combinations of land uses in support of each other.	4.1.1.1. Local Area Plans for key land use systems. 4.1.1.2. More detailed corridor development investigations and plans. 4.1.1.3. More detailed precinct level investigations and plans for identified nodes. 4.1.1.4. Encourage mixed land use in interaction with each other at a scale and intensity that will contribute to economic development.
4. Spatial Resilience	4.2. Community Development	4.2.1. To systematically improve access to land and proper land management practices in Traditional Authority areas.	4.2.1.1. Identification of Settlement Complexes with proposed broad land use structure.
		4.2.2. To ensure that cultural and historical assets are protected and utilized towards local benefits.	4.2.2.1. Identification of Tourism Development Corridors and areas.
		4.2.3. To develop and maintain flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems is accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks	4.2.3.1. Establish a series of spatial development principles underlying all development applications.
	4.3. Lifestyle Choice	4.3.1. To ensure that rural and urban development are in support of each other.	4.3.1.1. Identification of development boundaries. 4.3.1.2. Identification of key linkages between urban and rural functions and communities.
	4.4. Differentiated Service Delivery	4.4.1. To promote that establishment of varied service delivery standards and strategies between various settlement typologies.	4.4.1.1. Identification of development boundaries (with proposed service delivery standards).
5. Spatial Administration	5.1. Legal Compliance	5.1.1. To ensure full legislative compliance in all aspects of land development.	5.1.1.1. Incorporate a summary of legal requirements within the Implementation Strategy.
	5.2. Orderly Planning	5.2.1. To prepare, maintain and adhere to comprehensive municipal spatial planning policies and strategies.	5.2.1.1. Broad land use categories and associated management guidelines.
			5.2.1.2. Local Area Plans for key land use systems.
			5.2.1.3. More detailed corridor development investigations and plans.
			5.2.1.4. More detailed precinct level investigations and plans for identified nodes.
			5.2.1.5. Establishment of a municipal wide planning scheme.
	5.3. Administrative Integration	5.3.1. To ensure sectoral and spatial integration in all land improvement and development.	5.3.1.1. Establishment of clear planning and development communication and co-ordination framework addressing communication with: 5.3.1.1.1. Internal Departments; 5.3.1.1.2. Adjacent Municipalities; 5.3.1.1.3. Provincial Sector Departments;
		5.3.2. Fair and transparent Processes	5.3.2.1. Ensure Sufficient Public Participation / Consultation
	5.4. Capacity Management	5.4.1. To develop institutional capacity towards effective land management.	5.4.1.1. Identification of development planning and management capacity requirements towards the implementation of the various development policies.
		5.4.2. To implement streamlined development application and decision making procedures.	5.4.2.1. Establishment of clear planning and development communication and co-ordination framework.

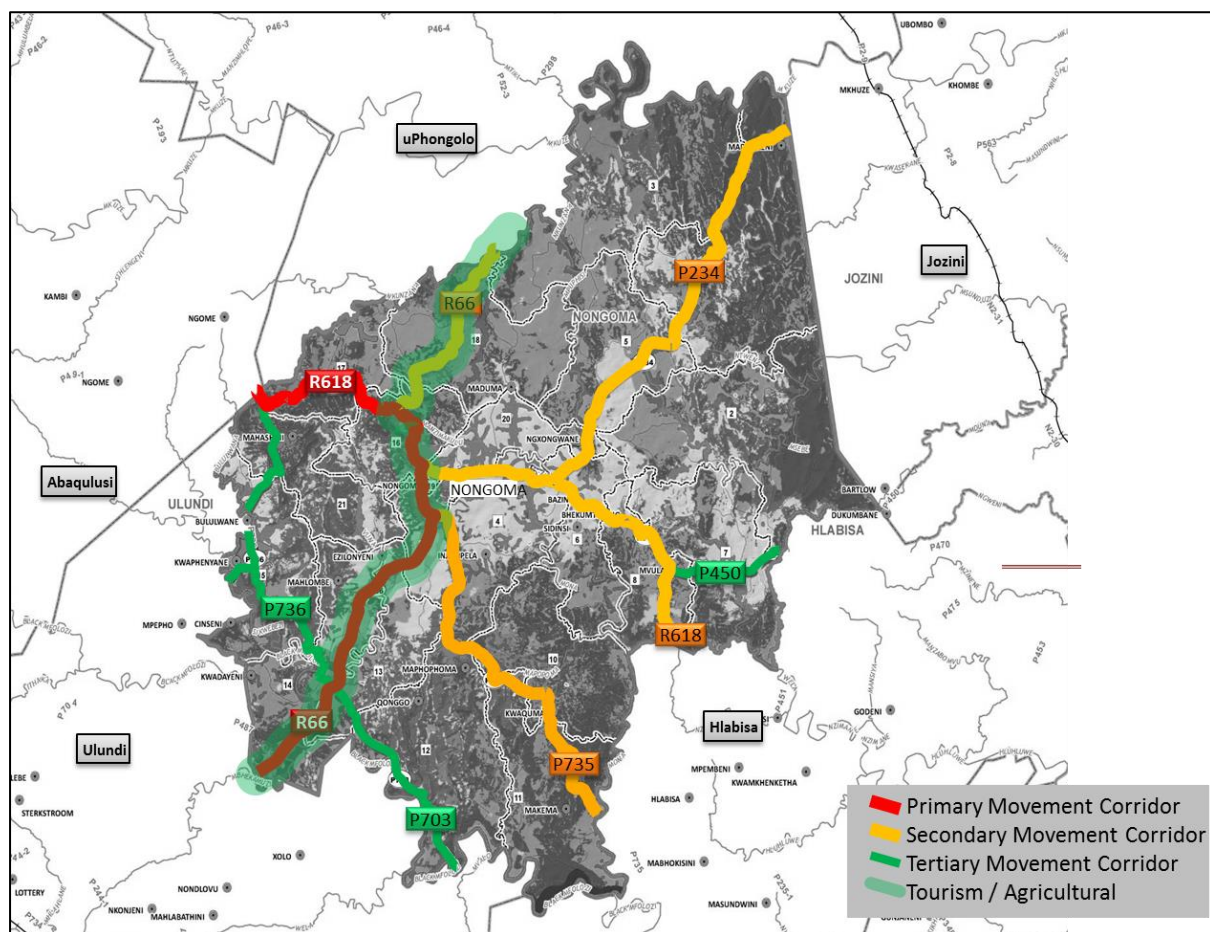
## 7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The following sections depict the elements linked to the spatial development strategies for the development of the Nongoma Local Municipality. The culmination of the below sections leads to the compilation of the draft Nongoma Spatial Development Framework.

### 7.1. Development Corridors

The major structuring element for determining the existing and future concentration of development, activity and investment in the Nongoma Municipality consists of an access and movement hierarchy that has been established through the major internal and external national and provincial linkages.

Figure 25: Corridors



#### 7.1.1. Regional Development Corridor

The primary transport corridor for Nongoma Municipality, as Identified by the Zululand District Municipality, is the R66 which stretches through Nongoma and links Ulundi to Pongola. This primary corridor has a very high economic growth potential within all three sectors, and serves areas of high poverty. This road is only partly surfaced, which has to effect that most travellers choose not to use this route.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:



- (i) Constant Inter Governmental communication and co-ordination relating to the development of the district primary corridor and its impacts on the Nongoma Area.
- (ii) Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategy which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- (iii) Tarring of the road between Nongoma and Pongola (R66). According to Zululand District IDP this will open up the district to tourism sector. Tour buses enter the district at Golela on a daily basis but do not spend time and money in the district. The tarring of this road will strengthen the status of Ulundi and Nongoma as the main service centres in the Southern part of the Zululand District Municipality.

### 7.1.2. Secondary Corridor

The secondary Corridors identified serves areas of high poverty levels with good economic development potential within one or two sectors. The following Secondary Transport corridors in the area are:

- R618 linking Nongoma to Vryheid (West)
- R618 linking Nongoma to Hlabisa and the N2 (South East)
- R66 linking Nongoma to uPhongolo LM in the North
- P234 linking Mona Market to Mkuse (North)
- P735 linking Nongoma to the southern parts of Hlabisa near the Hluhluwe Imfolozi Park.
- Nongoma - Mkhuze and N2 (North East)

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

a) Tarring of the road between Nongoma and Pongola (R66). According to Zululand District IDP this will open up the district to tourism sector. Tour buses enter the district at Golela on a daily basis but do not spend time and money in the district. The tarring of this road will strengthen the status of Ulundi and Nongoma as the main service centres in the Southern part of the Zululand District Municipality.

b) Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions, and open up additional economic opportunity in opening the areas. Accessibility is of key importance.

c) Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategies which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.

d) Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.

### 7.1.3. Tertiary Movement Roads

The following routes have been identified as important link roads to ensure secondary access to the Regional Development Corridor:

- P736 and P703 which provides additional accessibility from the R66 to the settlement clusters in the Southern parts of the Municipality.



- P450 which provides accessibility from Buxeden in an eastern direction.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to the upgrading to black top surfaces of roads to perform the distribution function intended. As these roads are provincial roads, this will imply that the municipality engage with the Department of Transport in order to co-ordinate the upgrading of these routes. The following roads have been identified for upgrading:

- Nongoma - uPhongolo link road: A section of this road between Nongoma and uPhongolo (about 35km) need to be upgraded to blacktop.
- Nongoma Vryheid link road: There is a portion of road between Nongoma and Vryheid, from Nongoma to Vryheid that need to be upgraded to blacktop standard.
- Ceza R66 road: A section of the road needs to be upgraded to blacktop.
- Nongoma/Mkuze road: A section of the road needs to be upgraded to blacktop standard.
- Nongoma Ulundi Road: The portion of road between the two towns is tarred, but certain sections of the road need to be upgraded and refurbished

### 2.1.2 Agricultural Corridors

The PSEDs identifies the R66 between Nongoma and Pongola Town as an agricultural Corridor. This route is identified by the PSEDs as a secondary Provincial Corridor. The agricultural production areas are situated partly on the boundary between Nongoma LM and uPhongolo, but the main arable production area is situated on the northern boundary of Nongoma. The agricultural corridor does not only refer to processing of arable agricultural product, as a large portion of the land is suitable for livestock grazing.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

#### 1. 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 – in other words, beneficiation of primary agricultural commodities.

#### 2. 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.

#### 3. Expansion of trade opportunities related to agricultural activities – formal and informal

### 2.1.3 Tourism Corridors

Nongoma Local Municipality is situated in the District municipality acting as the main entrance point into the Province from the Kingdom of Swaziland, and the Mpumalanga Province. There is subsequently a large number of tourist traffic traversing the district on a daily basis.

Nongoma unfortunately is not very accessible from the main entrance points to the District, but through development of the R66, and the completion of the tarred surface, a number of tourism development opportunities can be unlocked linked to the increase in tourism traffic through Nongoma.

## 7.2. Economic Development

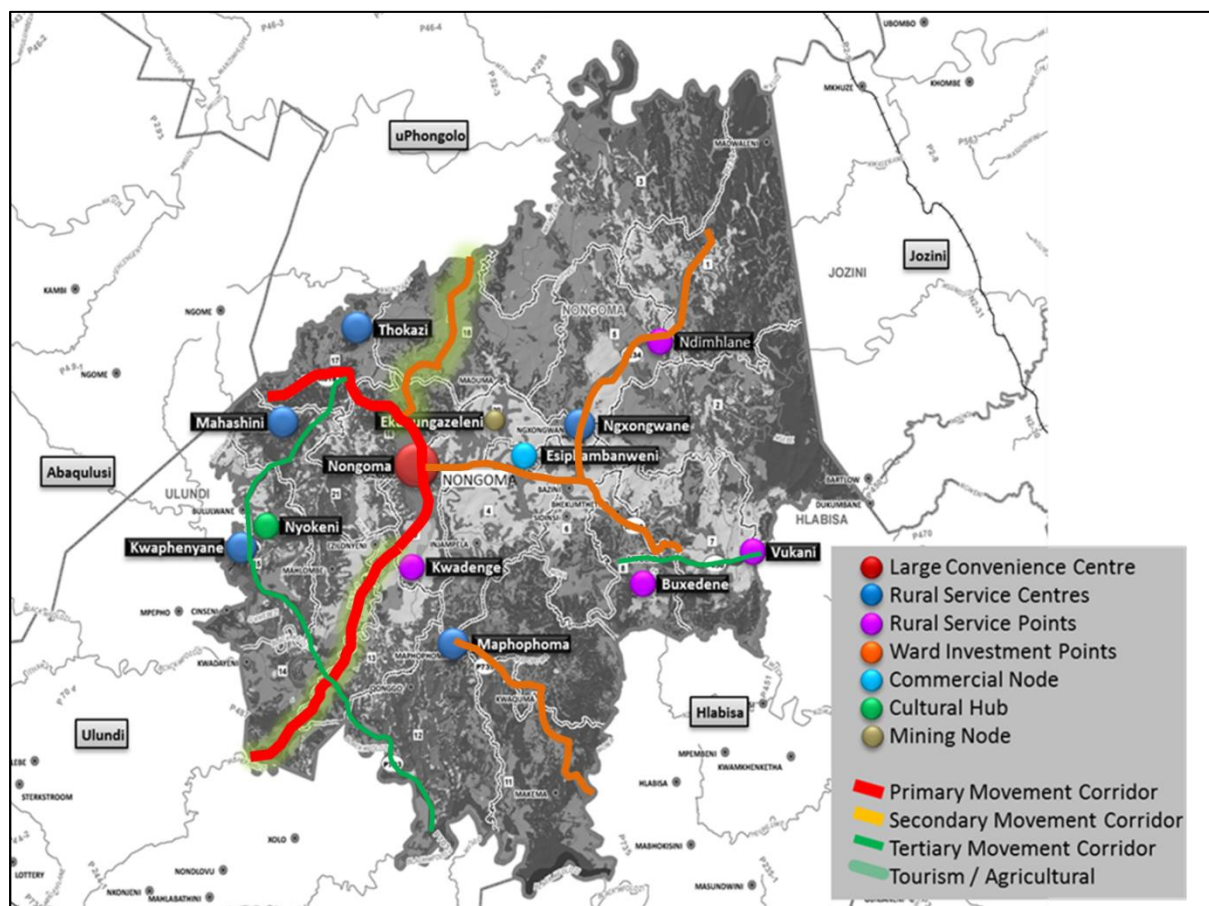
Local Economic Development in Nongoma provide a fairly comprehensive overview on the structure of the Nongoma economy. Three characteristics of the Nongoma economy:

- High dependence on two sectors: The Nongoma economy is nearly totally dependent on the government services and retail / commercial sector with these sectors contributing close to 75% of the GDP of the municipality. the agriculture and mining sector have little contribution towards the growth of the Nongoma economy.
- Limited contribution to regional economy: The Nongoma economy makes a limited contribution to the KwaZulu-Natal and Zululand District economies

Limited extent of the Nongoma economy: The economy of Nongoma is small and indicators and trends are therefore of limited value.

### 7.2.1. Focused Investment (Service Centres and Activity Points)

Figure 26: Focused Investment



### 7.2.1. Tourism Node

Nongoma is a potential tourist destination. The town offers the best mix of eco-attractions as a holiday destination with a rich diversity and scenic nature trails, historic heritage and a unique moderate climate.

Family members of the Zulu king play an important part in encouraging tourists to visit Nongoma and are often willing to appear at dinners to chat informally to guests about the Zulu Royal House and the traditions of its people.

The Nongoma Municipality currently only has one formal tourist destination namely the Zulu Cultural Learning Centre.

The Ntendeka Wilderness Area on the western border of the Municipality (within uPhongola Local Municipality), also might offer some opportunities to exploited, such as day trip tours with overnight facilities within Nongoma. Nongoma is the Royal City of KZN and certain features around traditional Zulu Live can be explored and marketed.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Develop an Aggressive Marketing Strategy of tourist attractions in the Municipality
- b) Marketing and exploitation of the following traditional Zulu activities and daily life in Nongoma LM:

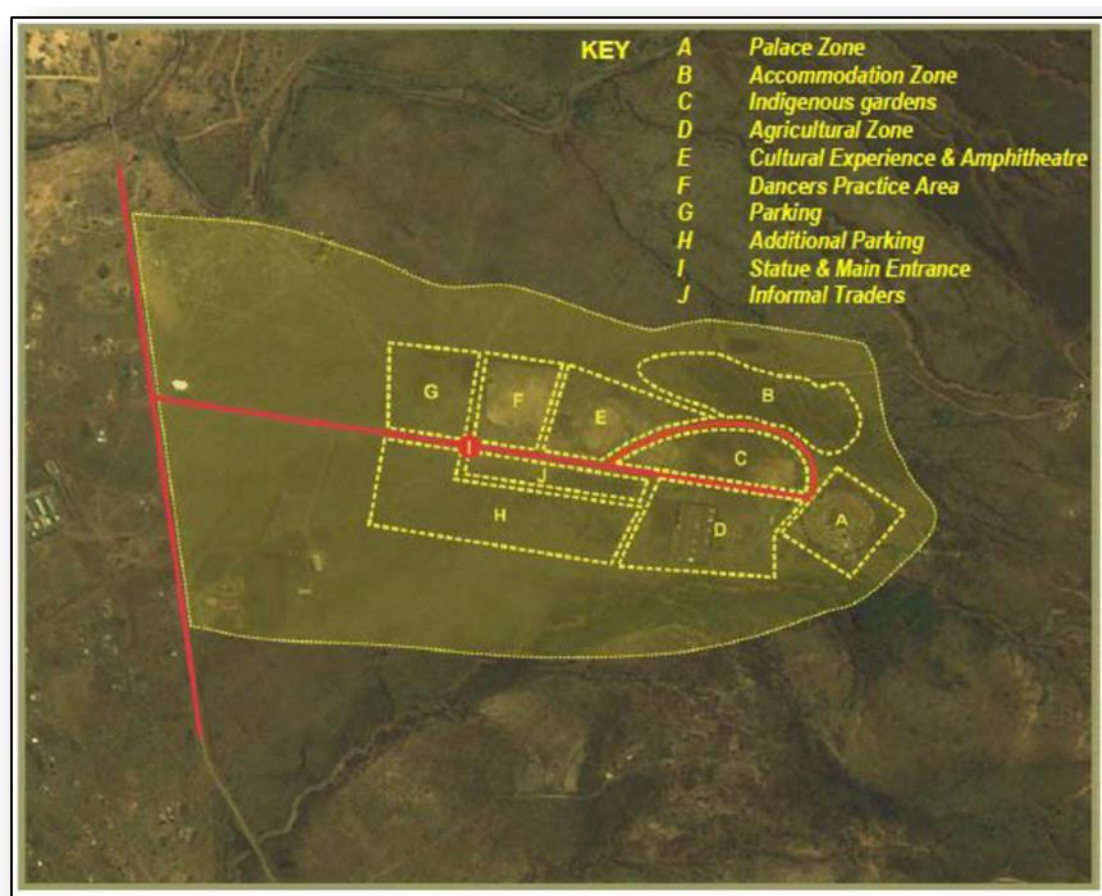
- Zulu Royal Palace
- Mona Market
- Umkhosi woMhlanga – Royal Reed Dance
- Nguni Cattle - opportunity for sales pens & Beneficiation of leather products such as hand bags.
- Nongoma Lodge
- Making Nongoma More Accessible to Tourists – Road upgrading and tarring.
- Co-ordination of a regional marketing effort of the District Tourist Attractions.

- a) Making Nongoma More Accessible to Tourists – Road upgrading and tarring.
- b) Co-ordination of a regional marketing effort of the District Tourist Attractions.

The Nongoma Investment Strategy drafted by Strategic Planning Resources, contains a concept framework for a tourism node development at the Enyokeni Palace. This Tourism Node is situated adjacent to the Kwaphenyane Rural Activity Point. The image below depicts the concept framework.

It needs to be noted that the below image represents only a concept, and the area is affected by environmentally sensitive areas and erosion. Subsequently this concept will have to be revised by means of an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Figure: Concept Framework



#### 7.2.2.1. Government Services

Government services play an important role for the Nongoma population, especially where at least 49.3% people are unemployed and relying on government support. Youth unemployment rate sitting at 59.9%, this means that the government should prioritise in creation job opportunities that will mostly encourage youth employment.

#### 7.2.2.2. Subsistence Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture generally occurs within the traditional settlement areas, and the Nongoma Municipality is no exception. Communities have been living and practicing subsistence agriculture in these areas for several years, without any management controls or systems being developed. Owing to the fact that majority of this land is designated as “secondary agricultural land”, it lends itself to the current practices of subsistence agriculture and therefore important to preserve and conserve these areas for such. As part of improving subsistence agriculture, it is imperative that these efforts are consolidated through agricultural Co-operatives to promote outputs and markets for produce.



From this perspective, it is also important to develop necessary management controls for rural land use within the traditional settlements. Further to this, awareness campaigns that seek to educate communities about better agricultural practices and environmental issues would go a long way towards local production and better livelihoods.

### 7.2.3. Residential Areas

Various areas have been earmarked for Urban Infill through the identification of developable land with the following characteristics. The identified areas are indicated on the final Spatial Development Framework attached at the back of the Document. Existing Human Settlements, which have been used as a base from which rural expansion is determined, is indicated on Error! Reference source not found.. The criteria for identifying future residential areas are:

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

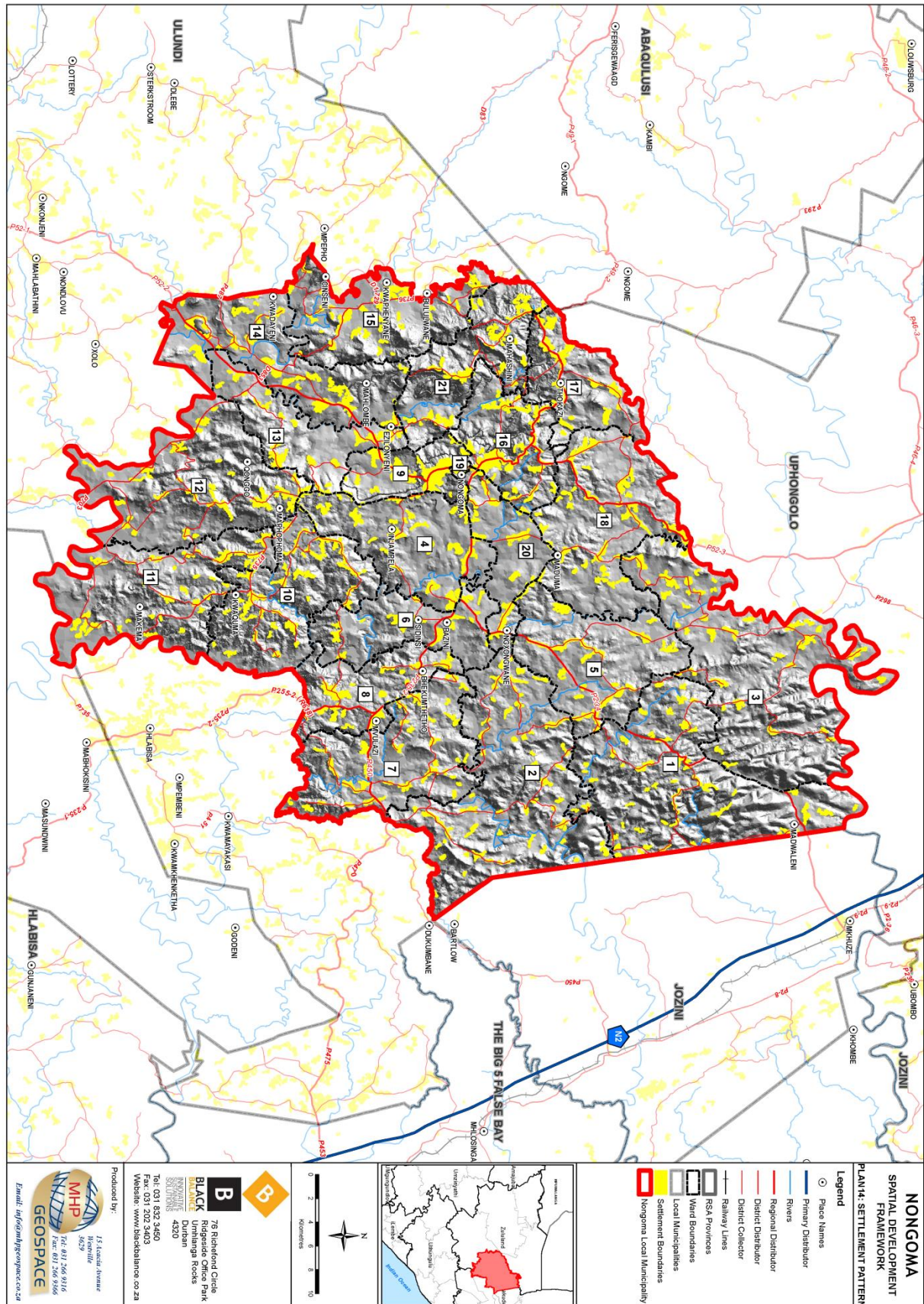
The most significant areas for infill are situated in Ward 6 just North of Bazini, between Bazinina and Ngxongwane. The western portion of the municipality, being characterised as more "Urban", also provides a number of infill opportunities around Ezilonyeni, Mahlobe, as well as infill opportunities between the existing residential areas close to KwaPhenyane and Cinseni in Ward 15.

The goals of compact residential areas and urban infill developments are to promote sustainable functional and integrated settlement patterns in order to:

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

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

## Plan 19: Human Settlement



### 7.3. Nodal Development

The relative importance of development nodes is a reflection of an area's of economic development potential and the range of service that should be provided. At the local SDF level, the identification and classification of nodes should follow a similar methodology as that of the district but it must be influenced by the various centres in the local economy.

The identification of development nodes is of most importance as they: -

- Optimise the use of existing bulk infrastructure and social facilities
- Discourage urban sprawl
- Ensure compact and efficient urban areas
- Protect agricultural land with high production potential
- Provide guidance to both public and private sectors investors
- Promote economic, social and environmental sustainability
- Accommodate reasonable future demand for development

TERMINOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	Nodes
<b>Primary Node (PN)</b>	An urban centre with very high existing economic growth and the potential for expansion thereof. Provides service to the national and provincial economy.	Nongoma
<b>Secondary Node (SN)</b>	An urban centre with good existing economic development and the potential for growth. Services the regional economy	Kwaphenyane Buxedene Esiphambanweni
<b>Tertiary Node (TN)</b>	A centre which should provide service to the sub-regional economy	Mahashini, Maphophoma Ndimhlane

#### 7.3.1. Primary Node

The Nongoma Business District has been identified as the primary service centre within previous IDPs of the municipality as well as the Zululand Spatial Development Framework. Due to the fact that Nongoma Municipality does not have a clear distinction between a Primary Node and its Rural Service Centres Nongoma Town is seen to function as both. As the heart of the emerging core urban complex encompassing Nongoma town, the Zulu Royal Palace and other government functions, this node performs a function to the surrounding regional settlements beyond the borders of the Nongoma Municipality.

The conceptual boundaries of the primary node have been defined within the Nongoma Urban Nodal Regeneration project funded by the Department of National Treasury through the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG). The project aims to improve the



quality of life while stimulating economic regeneration within the Nongoma Node where most commercial activity and social functions conflate.

The Node and its boundaries are illustrated on the Diagrams below, with the yellow outline depicting the extent of the town's residential component, whilst the red border depicts the economic investment area. Figure 24 also depicts actual cadastral boundaries of the town as registered with the Surveyor General.

Figure 28: Nongoma Node

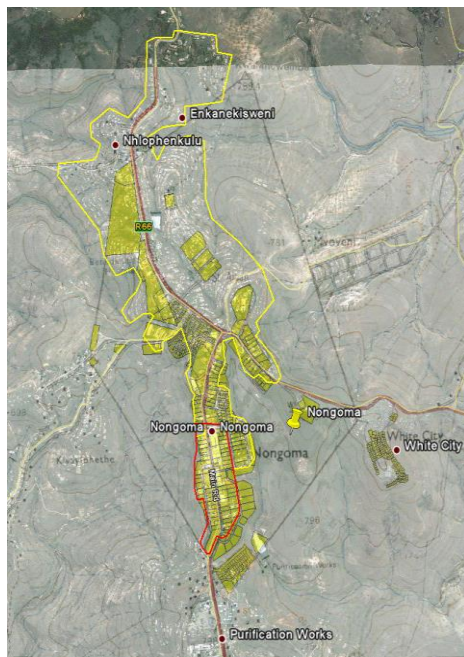
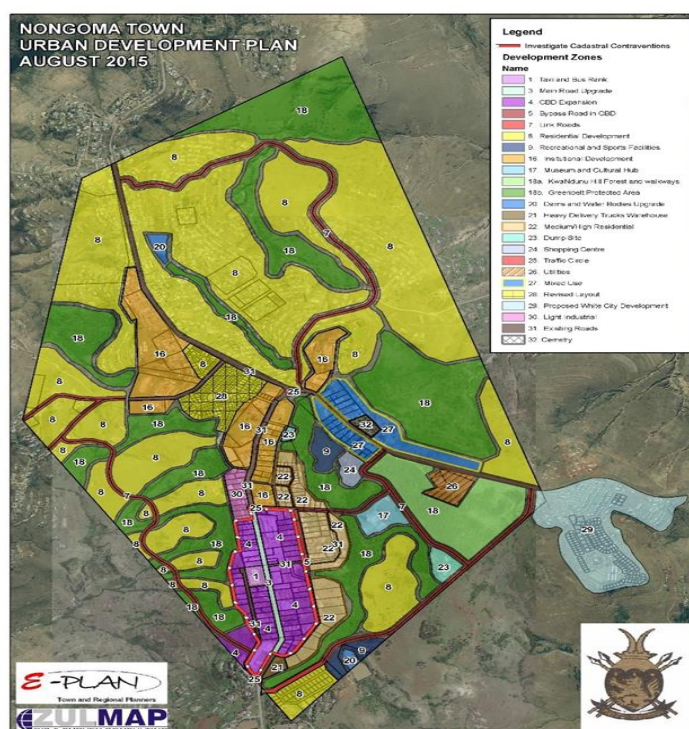


Figure 29: Nongoma Node



The images below are extracted from the Nongoma Urban Nodal Regeneration project which depicts the development intent for Nongoma.

### Nodal Plan 1: Nongoma Town



The town of Nongoma is identified as a Primary Node which is the main growth of the municipal area. An urban development framework and the town planning scheme was developed in 2015 for the area. There are a number of infrastructure proposals that were developed for the area in order to resource this important node for future economic development. These are as follows:

- Taxi and Bus Rank;
- Main Road Upgrade;
- CBD Bypass Road

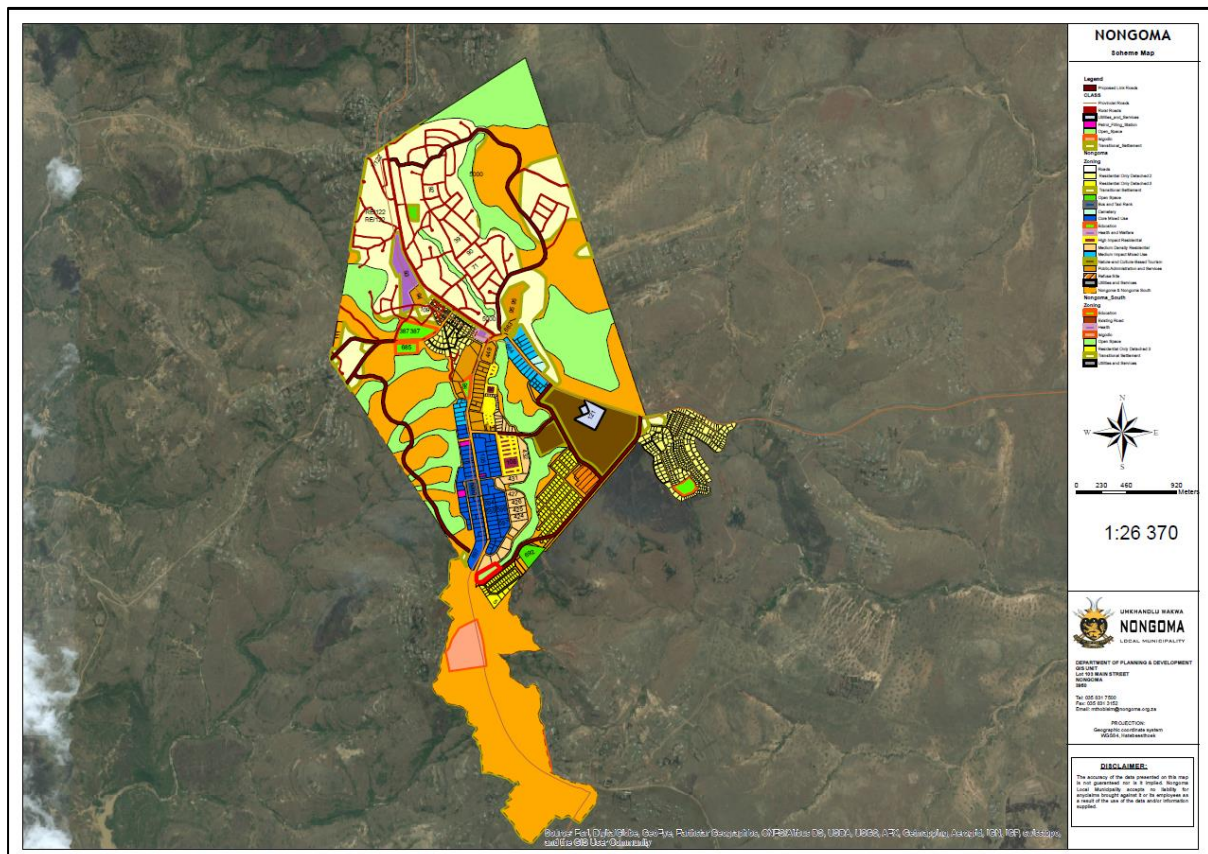
A Nodal Sphere of Influence could technically be defined as the halfway mark between two nodal areas. This is an assumption made when a fairly



even spread of population exist. It is necessary to investigate traveling distances, traveling times and locational challenges which impacts on accessibility of a node.

The image below depicts the current Nongoma Scheme, as a base from which the growth of the town was based upon, and the process for identification of the expansion areas and proposals towards the scheme development as highlighted at the end of this document

Figure 31: Nongoma Land Use Scheme



The table below depicts the following information with regards to Nongoma Node:

- Existing Facilities within the Node
- Planned Facilities for this node as extracted from the Nongoma IDP and Relevant Sector Plans, and recorded in the list of Capital Projects.
- Proposed New Facilities to provide in the need of the population according to the set of standards.

A Nodal Sphere of Influence could technically be defined as the halfway mark between two nodal areas. This is an assumption made when a fairly even spread of population exist. It is necessary to investigate traveling distances, traveling times and locational challenges which impacts on accessibility of a node.

Nodal areas cannot provide in all the social needs and other projects and amenities i.e. water & sanitation reticulation is implemented within the communities. Social Amenities to be implemented, as extracted from the Nongoma IDP and Relevant Sector Plans, and recorded in the list of Capital Projects inter alia:

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

### 7.3.2. Secondary Nodes

These rural service centres (Secondary Nodes) are identified by the existing and (potential future) clustering of primary services and often at key intersections of access routes in especially the Traditional Authority Areas. These points serve as the first entry point to service delivery in the rural areas and provide a plausible threshold for the clustering of groups of small, localised businesses, thus providing the starting points for the emergence of mixed use activity nodes. With very limited services, and limited information available the presence of a Clinic were utilised as the main criteria to identify Activity Points/Centres. High Schools and primary schools are distributed quite evenly, and do not give an indication of activity areas. Social facilities (such as clinics) usually have a presence of some limited economic activities as well.

Secondary Nodes identified within Nongoma Includes the following settlement areas:

- Enyokeni
- Buxedene
- Esiphambanweni

The services provided within these centres and the services required for the nodes are quantified in the following sections:

#### 7.3.2.1. Enyokeni

Enyokeni is situated in the western region of the Municipality. The nodal point is situated at the Tjunction entrance to the Enyokeni Royal Palace. The existing developments and concept boundaries are depicted on the map overleaf **Nodal Plan 1: Enyokeni Node**.

Nodal Plan 1: Enyokeni Node

#### 7.3.2.2. Buxedene

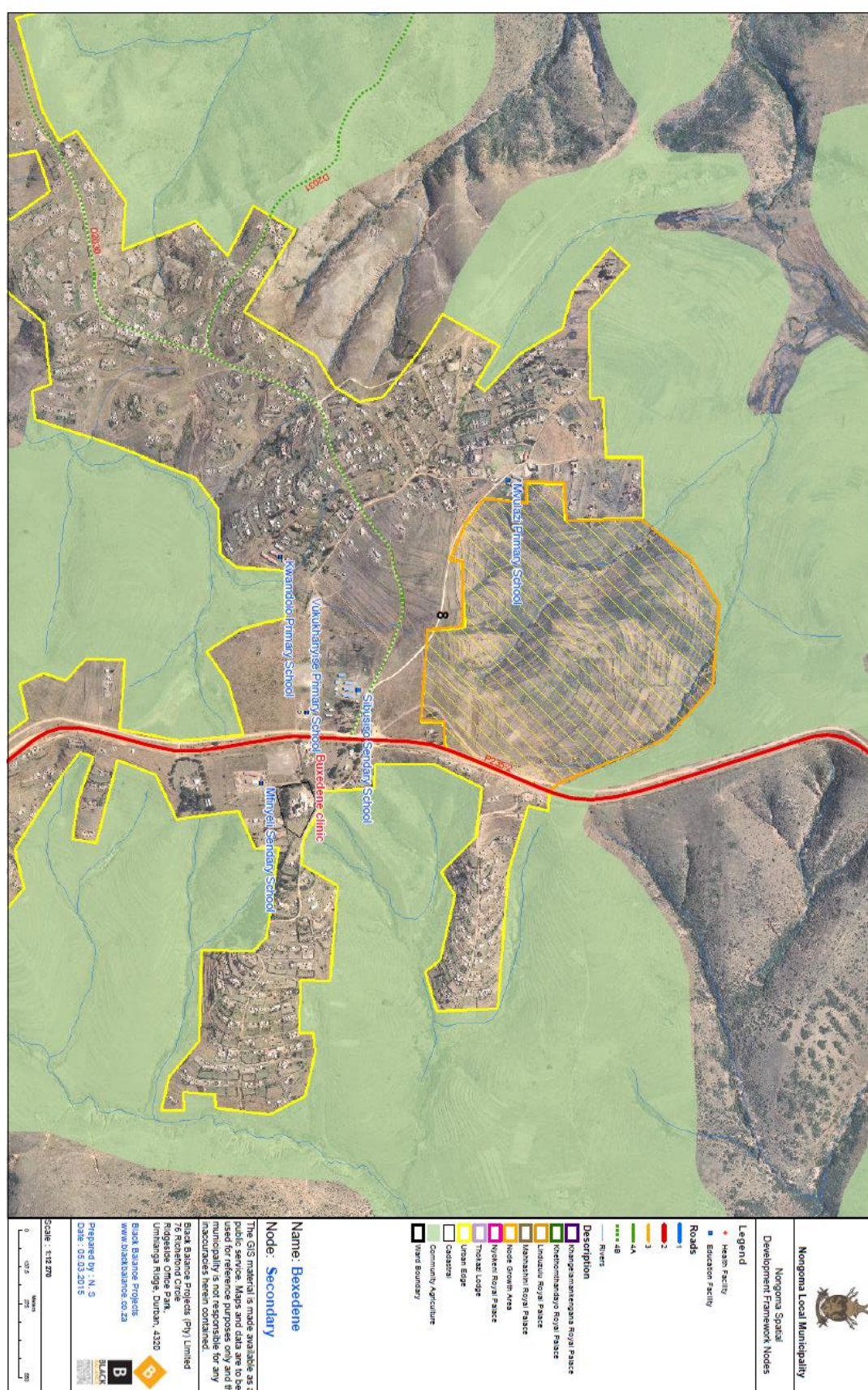
Buxedene is situated in the south eastern part of the municipality along the R618 close to the boundary of the Hlabisa Local Municipality. Buxedene has received EDT funding for a poetry project and there are investors interested in building a secondary shopping centre in Buxedene which will contribute to strengthening this area as a secondary node. The existing developments and concept boundaries are depicted on the map overleaf Error! Reference source not found. .

#### 7.3.2.3. Esiphambanweni

Esiphambanweni node is situated east of Nongoma Town at the intersection of the P234 and P235-2 . This node acts as a gateway from Mkhuze in the north east of the Municipality and Hlabisa in the south. The Mona market serves as the primary economic hub for this nodewhere locals sell and buy local products. The existing developments and concept boundaries are depicted on the map overleaf Error! Reference source not found..

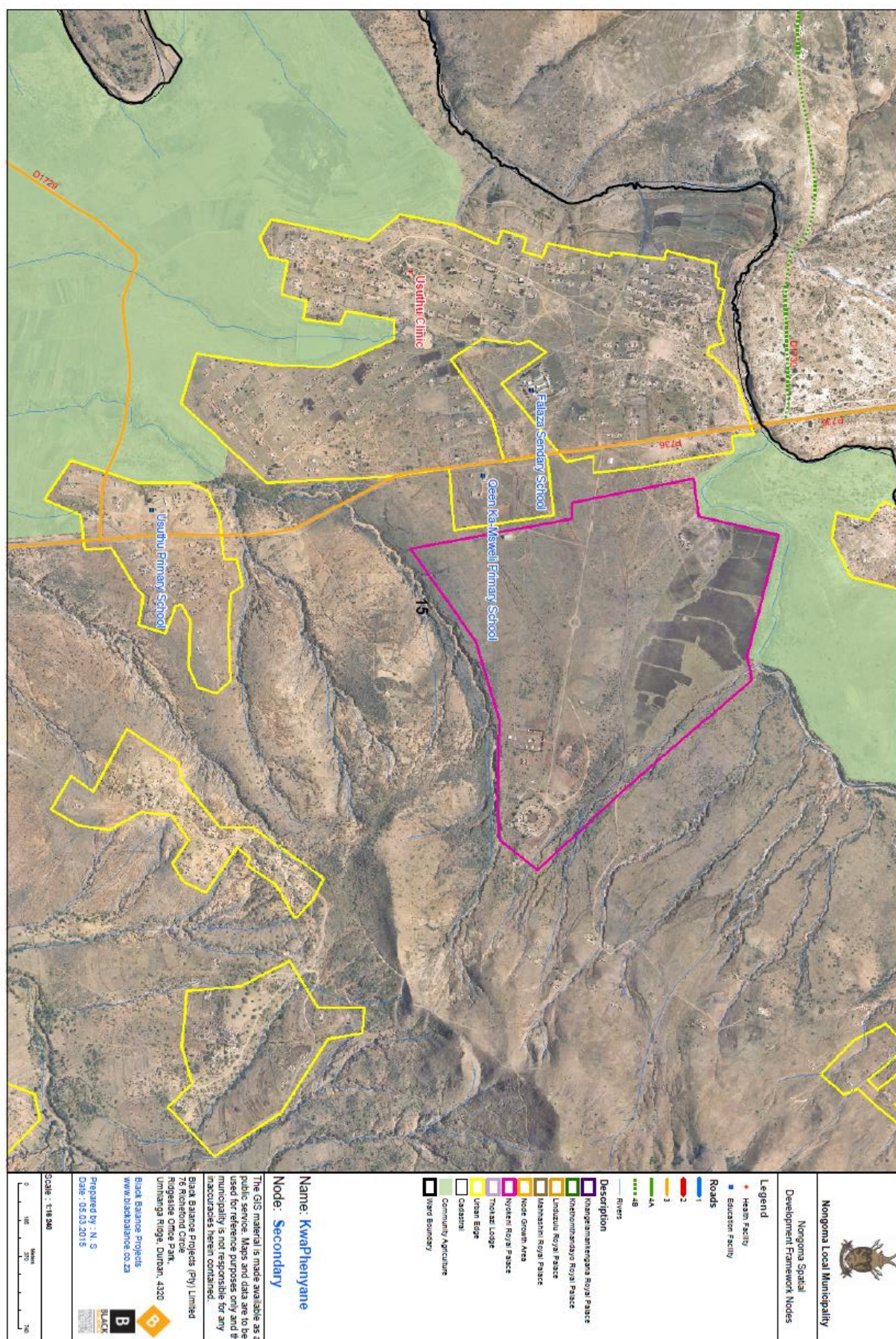


### Nodal Plan2: Buxedene Node



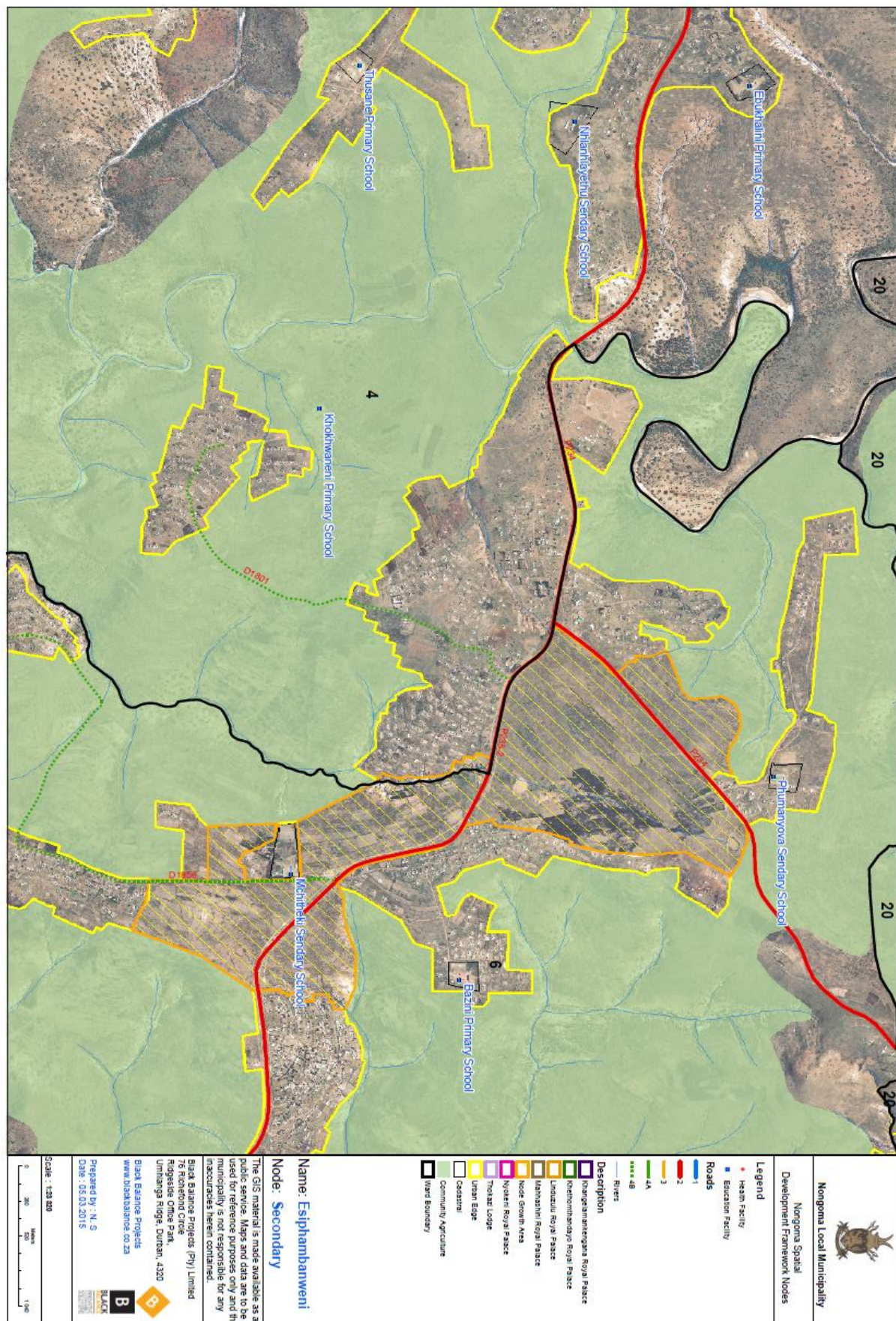


### Nodal Plan 3: Enyokeni Node





### Nodal Plan 4: Esiphambanweni Node



### 7.3.3. Tertiary Node

In terms of the Detailed Settlement Definitions (contained within the DSM Manual of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry) a non-formalised settlement with between 500 to 5000 persons residing in it is classified as a village. Although the same definition parameters are used, this SDF refers to these areas as Rural Settlement Clusters as the distinction between one village to the next is not always as definable. Three (3) rural settlement clusters have been identified within the municipality by using population density data. These include (amongst others) the villages of **Mahashini**, **Maphophoma**, **Ndimhlane**. The three Rural Activity Points are centrally located within these clusters, and serves as the service points to these settlement clusters. Public interventions envisaged in these areas relate to:

- Focussing priority rural water and sanitation projects to these areas centred on servicing these communities.
- Maintaining access roads to these areas to at least the current standard (mainly gravel road surfaces).

#### 7.3.3.1. Maphophoma

Maphophoma is situated in the South Central region of Nongoma Local Municipality, and serves settlement clusters within the Qonggo, and KwaQuma regions. This node is situated on the P735 road midway between Nongoma town and the border with Hlabisa Local Municipality. This is one of two main North–South Linkages within the municipality.

#### 7.3.3.2. Mahhashini

This Node is situated to the South of the P49-2 road which links Nongoma LM to Ngome in the Abaqulusi Local Municipality in the North West, as well as the Uphongola LM in the North, via Thokazi and The P52-3.

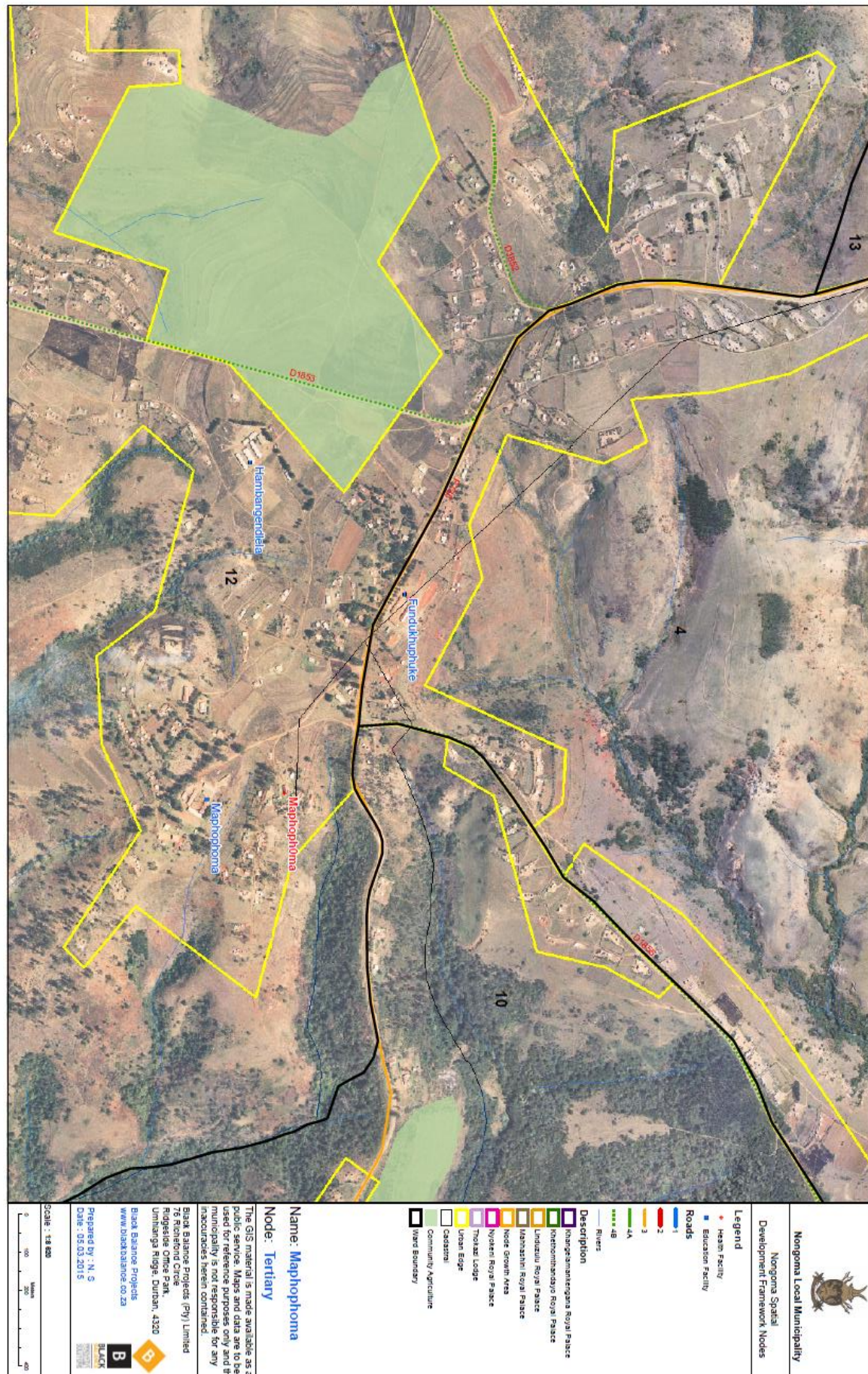
The node is centrally situated between a web of settlements. Though not situated within Mahhashini itself, this specific crossing is the most accessible to the adjacent villages. Education facilities are situated just to the east of the crossing in Mahashini. The node is situated next to the P736, which provides a connection with Kwaphenyane via Bululwane. The image below depicts the concept nodal boundary.

#### 7.3.3.3. Ndimhlane

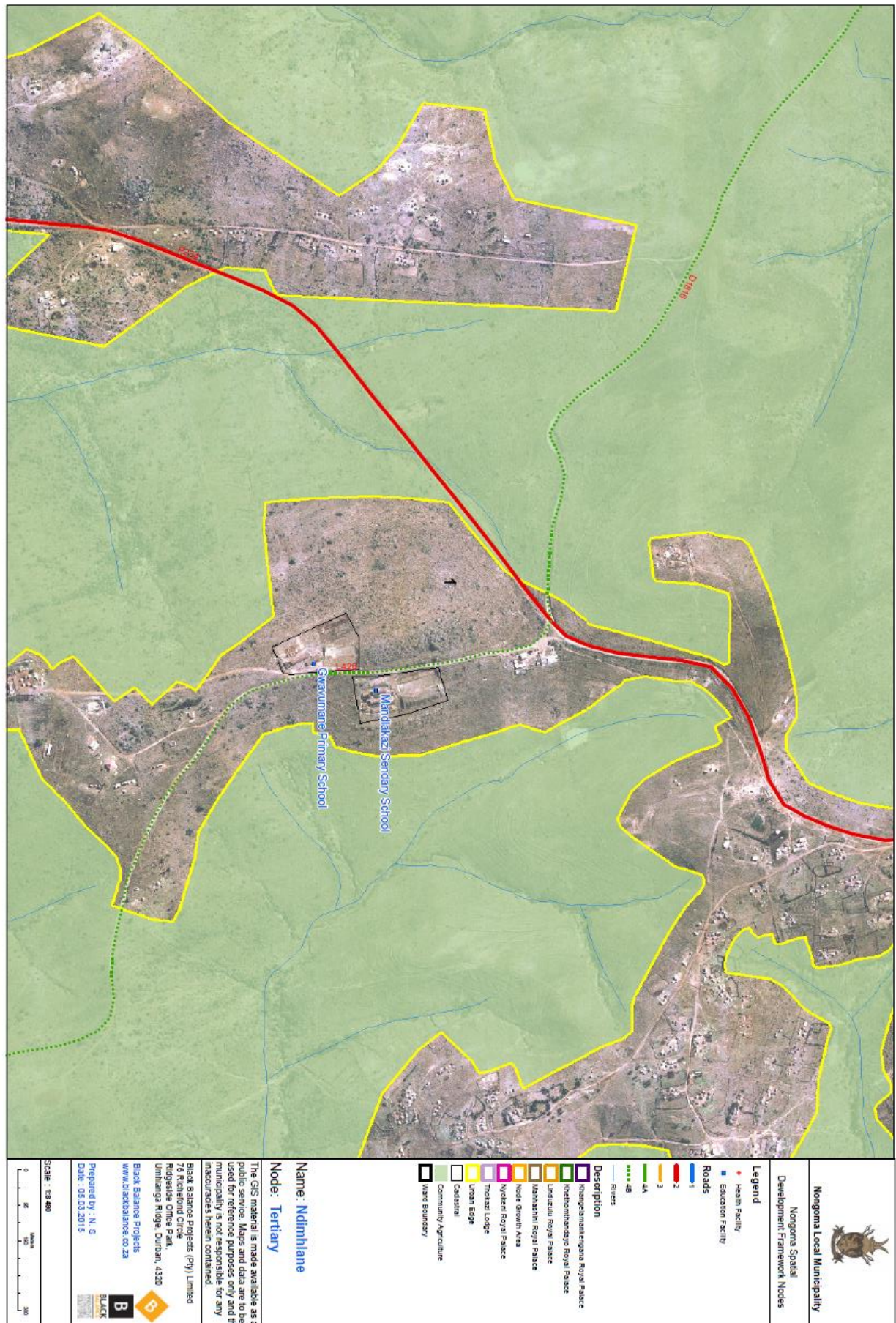
Ndimhlane is situated in the northern parts of the municipality along the P234 leading from the Mona Market to Mkuze.



## Nodal Plan 5: Maphophoma







## 7.4. Intended Future Land Uses

This section aims to describe the proposed uses within the use zones as identified on the SDF Map, and will form the basis on which the Scheme is to be developed.

### 7.4.1. Primary node - Nongoma

The following sub-sections are covering the intended future land uses for the primary node.

#### 7.4.1.1. Urban and nodal Areas

Large Scale residential densification is mainly envisaged within the designated nodal area of Nongoma. Should housing developments be approved within the rural areas it should as far as possible be developed in close proximity to the identified nodal areas.

#### 7.4.1.2. Mixed Use

These areas occur mainly along major transport routes, and proposed development corridors in which a wide range of land uses will be encouraged, namely commercial, office complexes and residential development.

These mixed use zones should be limited to the nodal areas. The proposed uses need to complement each other, and comply with environmental requirements. More detailed master planning is therefore required for Nongoma

#### 7.4.1.3. Urban Edge

Nongoma will be delineating "Urban Edges" for all its developmental nodes in order to guide the above mentioned "Focused Investment Areas" to function efficiently. The delineation line is determined through the exercise of determining the availability of basic services to the surrounding community in order to grow; this includes assessment of community facilities expansion to service the community and the needed support to expand economic development of that settlement or node by investment.

#### 7.4.1.4. Infill areas

Nongoma has only one urban node within the municipality that serves a vital function to communities within the entire municipal area. The town is proclaimed and has a layout that is infused a ridge; hence the compaction of the town on already limited land resources is important for its continued growth and functioning. And projects from the Urban Regeneration process are currently being implemented to facilitate the above described scenario. It is for this reason that Nongoma will be enforcing "Infill Areas" within the "Urban Edge" of the town of Nongoma as a primary node and other identified nodes before venturing into finding expansion areas. Infill areas have been identified for each and every node, as a conceptual urban edge has been drawn around the nodal areas as per nodal map.

### 7.4.2. Secondary Nodes

The following sub-sections are covering the intended future land uses for the secondary nodes that are sparsely located within the municipal area.

#### 7.4.2.1. Transportation Infrastructure

As a secondary node it is important to provide more formalised Public Transport Facilities, at the correct scale of usage.

#### 7.4.2.2. Residential

Throughout the length of this development area is room for residential developments. It is proposed that a higher density be made applicable. Residential Developments could include rental units linked to existing social infrastructure, e.g. the police Station.

#### 7.4.2.3. Social Infrastructure

The existing Facilities should be upgraded to provide an improved service to the surrounding community. In addition the following facilities are provided based on the Land Use Budget and identified needs for the Municipality.

- Library – To support Schools within
- Node and surrounding areas.
- Clinic
- Community Hall

### 7.5. Environmental Management

It is critical for the development of a sustainable Spatial Development Framework to identify environmentally sensitive areas in order to direct and manage intensive development away from such areas. The Nongoma Spatial Development Framework considers both formally registered conservation areas as well as additional potential/future conservation worthy areas. No formal conservation areas are demarcated in Nongoma but MINSET data depicts an area, classified as Mandatory Reserve that has been marked.

Plan 19: Environmental Analysis

#### 7.5.1. Water Management Areas

As a municipality with limited water resources, where implementation of water schemes will only be concluded by 2017, and where the population will be dependent on the natural water sources it is important to protect these water sources, to prevent contamination.

These water management areas consist of the following:

- Riverine Areas with buffer of 50m
- All river and stream areas, Wetlands & Dams in excess of 1 Ha with a 30m buffer around the boundary.
- Riverine buffer areas. A conceptual buffer of 30m from centreline was utilised.



### 7.5.2. Agriculture – High Intensity

Consist of following areas:

- Categories B & C Agricultural Land – High Potential Agricultural Land.
- Initiate projects aimed at commercial farming due to availability of water and High Potential Soils.

It is possible to distinguish between commercially cultivated land as well as high Potential Agricultural Land, which gives input into the identification of future expansion of agricultural activities. In general, the subdivision of prime agricultural land is discouraged and the development of this land for non-agricultural purposes should not be allowed unless:

- The land has already been subdivided to such an extent that it is no longer agriculturally viable;
- The land has already been developed for non-agricultural purposes;
- The proposed development does not compromise the primary agricultural activity of the property;
- The proposed development comprises a secondary activity to supplement a landowner's income;
- It will facilitate the implementation of the Land Reform Programme and Labour Tenant Projects.

The municipality does not have large portions of high potential Agricultural Land which can be ascribed to the topography of the Municipality. The existing high potential land should therefore be protected and utilised to grow the commercially oriented agricultural sector within the Municipality.

### 7.5.3. Agriculture – Low Intensity

This proposed land use zone consists of "Category D Agricultural Land" which is seen as land with Moderate Potential. It will require high input costs to make small portions of land economically viable. The intension is to have large portions that can be subjected to Extensive Agricultural Activities such as grazing, or large tracts of crops to facilitate more volumes of agricultural crops being grown. The intension is to allow for substance farming on these land adjacent the rural settlements, but to steer development away from the lends, unless it is for the improvement or the provision of agricultural infrastructure such as Hydroponics to increase productivity of the land.

### 7.5.4. Agriculture – Eco-Tourism

This zone contains the lowest agricultural potential land, and is not really environmentally sensitive. Although subsistence farming will continue within this zone, the focus will not only be on agriculture, but on Tourism related developments linked to the natural environmental. It should therefore be rural based and of a small, labour orientation, and linked to the natural resource base.

Other developments could include rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor will be allowed in appropriate locations Land subdivision will not be supported if it will jeopardize the agricultural viability of the existing and/or potential future farming operations; and/or if

subdivision will negatively impact upon the biodiversity and ecosystem service such as clean water production. Particular attention should be paid to retention of the integrity of rural landscapes. Development footprint in such areas will be kept as low as possible.

#### 7.5.5. Waste Management Facilities

The current Nongoma Solid Waste Disposal Facility has a limited lifespan and requires closure licensing for some sections and an Environmental Impact assessment for the extension of the facility.

Provision of additional facilities should be explored in close proximity to the nodal areas of Nongoma.

#### 7.5.6. Environmental Impact Structuring

In addition to the Urban Edges and Infill Areas as depicted for Nongoma Town under the section dealing with Intended Future Land Uses, the Environmental Impact Structuring component was considered.

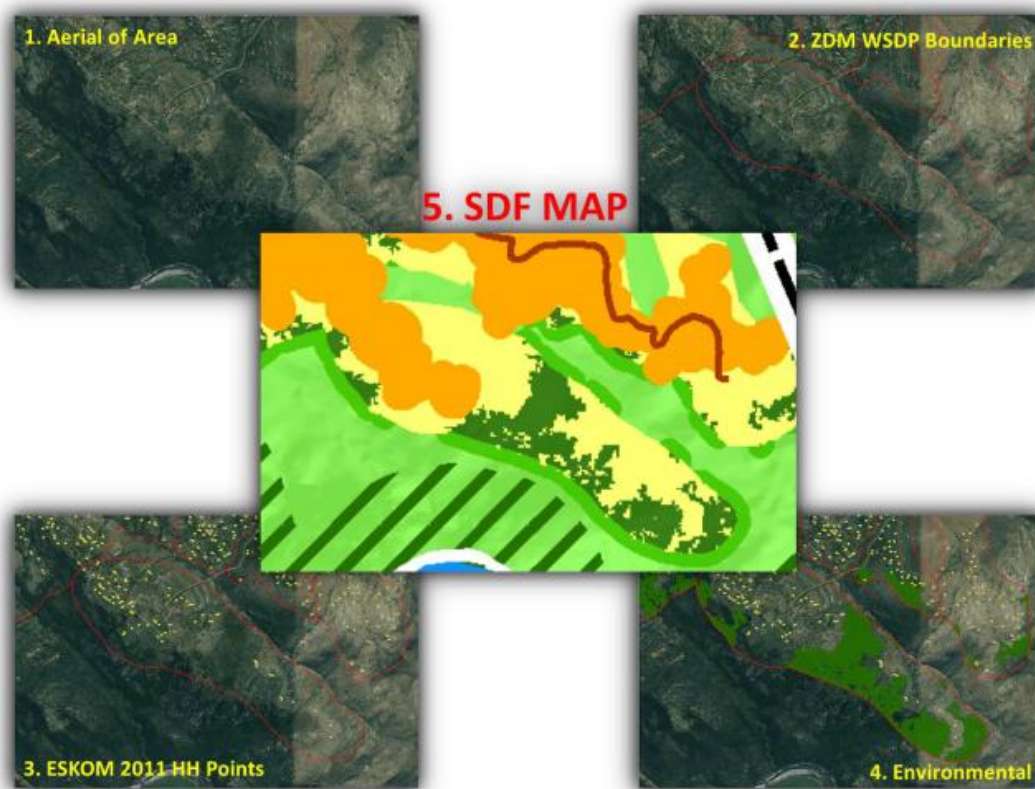
The image and text below depicts the spatial analysis of the settlement clusters to identify expansion areas, taking due cognisance of environmental sensitivity within the municipal areas.

The process involved the following steps:

- Obtain aerial Photo of the study area;
- Overlaying the Settlement Boundaries from the Zululand District Water Services Development Plan on the aerial.
- Overlay the 2011 Household Points on the Aerial Photo and buffer the points with a 50m radius to allow for the incorporation of the existing Imizi, with its garden and kraal, and a possible expansion of the umuzi with additional traditional houses.
- Overlaying the Environmental Sensitivity Analysis Data on the settlement boundaries to indicate areas not available for development.
- The remainder of the areas then is available for residential expansion.

The image below visually depicts this process and the resulting SDF map from this analysis.

Figure 26: Rural Communities



source: Black Balance Projects

Areas adjacent to these settlement clusters are then identified as either agricultural areas, or as environmentally sensitive areas that are not to be utilised for any activity.

The goals of compact settlement areas are guided by the delineation of Urban Edges and the identification of Infill Areas to promote sustainable functional and integrated settlement patterns in order to:

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

In turn it also has an effect on maximizing resources efficiency through:

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



## 8. IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

### 8.1. Implementation Approach

As part of the Nongoma IDP, the SDF and its implementation is crucial to the development of the municipal area and its communities. Through the IDP, the SDF will influence budgeting and resource allocation and specific interventions will be measured through the performance management system. Practical implementation of the SDF will be achieved through the further detailed planning of special development areas and the development/review of the Nongoma Land Use Management System.

The Nongoma Spatial Development Framework is to contribute in a meaningful manner towards the spatial restructuring and development within the municipality, and it is therefore vital to address key implementation aspects related to the SDF and spatial planning in general. It is envisaged that the implementation of an SDF will have to address at least the following three aspects:

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

The outcomes of each of these areas of implementation planning then results in an overall systematic implementation strategy with a number of proposed interventions with the short, medium and long term and intends to directly influence the formulation of the Nongoma Integrated Development Plan.

### 8.2. Alignment Of Spatial Development Frameworks

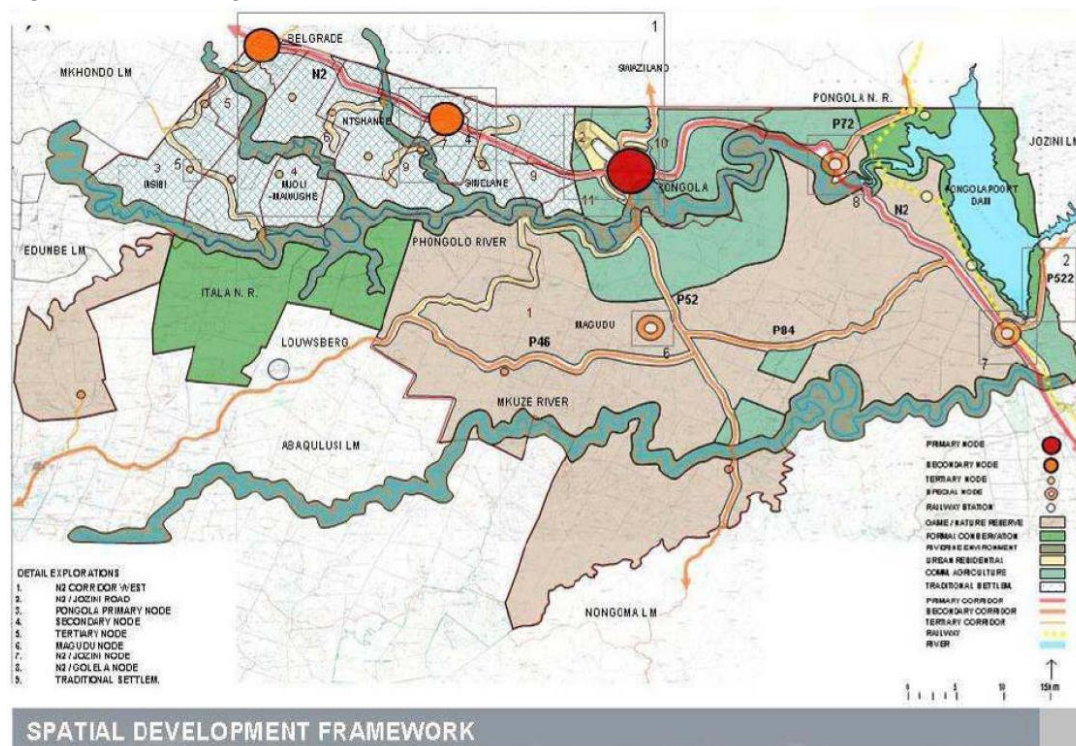
The Nongoma Municipality is adjoined by five other local municipalities, namely:

- uPhongola Local Municipality,
- Jozini Local Municipality,
- Hlabisa Local Municipality,
- Ulundi Local Municipality,
- Abaqulusi Local Municipality

### 8.2.1. uPhongola Local Municipality SDF

The figure below illustrates the uPhongola Municipality SDF adopted as part of the 2010-11 IDP for the municipality.

Figure 27 - uPhongola SDF, 2010-11



Source: uPhongola IDP, 2010-11

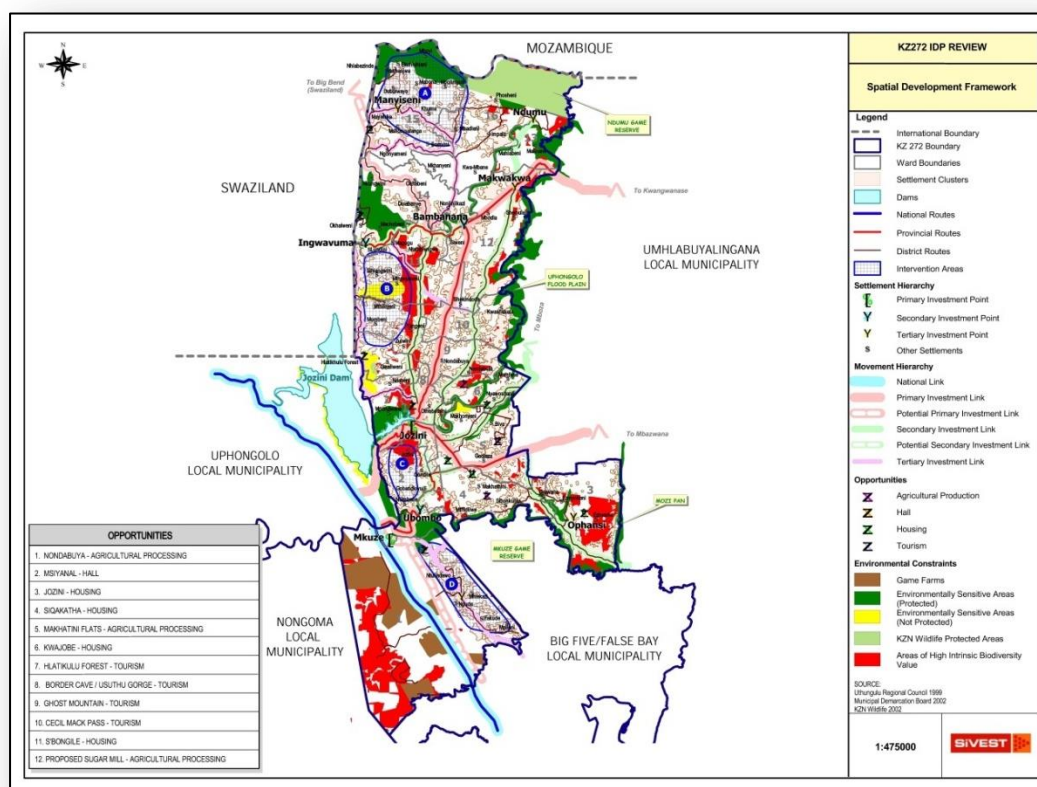
Table 6: uPhongola LM SDF Alignment Aspects

Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	The uPhongola SDF indicates the R66 route as a secondary corridor stretching from Pongola, via Magudu and towards Nongoma. This corresponds to the Distribution linkage identified within the Nongoma SDF.
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	<p>A Recently completed land reform project at Thokazi within Nongoma has resulted in various communities from this area owning land within Ward 1 of the uPhongola Municipality. Although a call for a possible re-demarcation of the municipal boundary in this area has been made, it is currently important that both municipalities consider this cross boundary dependency.</p> <p>The Magudu river in Phongola flows into Nngoma therefore the two authorities need to communicate in terms of the management of this water body.</p>
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	The identified potential for "Game/Nature Reserve" development within the southern portions of the uPhongola Municipality, adjacent to the Nongoma boundary, will require cross boundary co-operation towards ensuring regional management and beneficiation of these areas.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	None apparent.

### 8.2.2. Jozini Municipality SDF

The figure below illustrates the Jozini SDF adopted as part of the 2010-2011 IDP review.

Figure 28 - Jozini SDF, 2010-11



Source: Jozini IDP, 2010-11

Table 7: Jozini LM SDF Alignment Aspects

Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	While the Nongoma SDF indicates the importance of the P234 as a secondary route towards Mhuzi, the Jozini SDF does not indicate this route at all. It is believed that this route serves as an important regional distribution link between Jozini and Nongoma.
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	The scattered nature of the settlements within Nongoma Municipality results in an interaction of residents in the north eastern portions of the municipality with Mkhuzi as a more accessible service centre than Nongoma, due to travel distance. This dependency should be considered when planning for thresholds of facilities and services within Mkhuzi.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	The indicated game reserves and high biodiversity value areas within the Jozini SDF corresponds with the Environmental Management areas indicated within the Nongoma SDF and provides an opportunity for cross boundary co-operation.  The maintenance of the entire length of the P234 road between Nongoma and Mkhuzi needs to be co-ordinated between these two municipalities.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	As mentioned above, the P234 is not indicated within the Jozini SDF although it serves as an important secondary distribution route and is

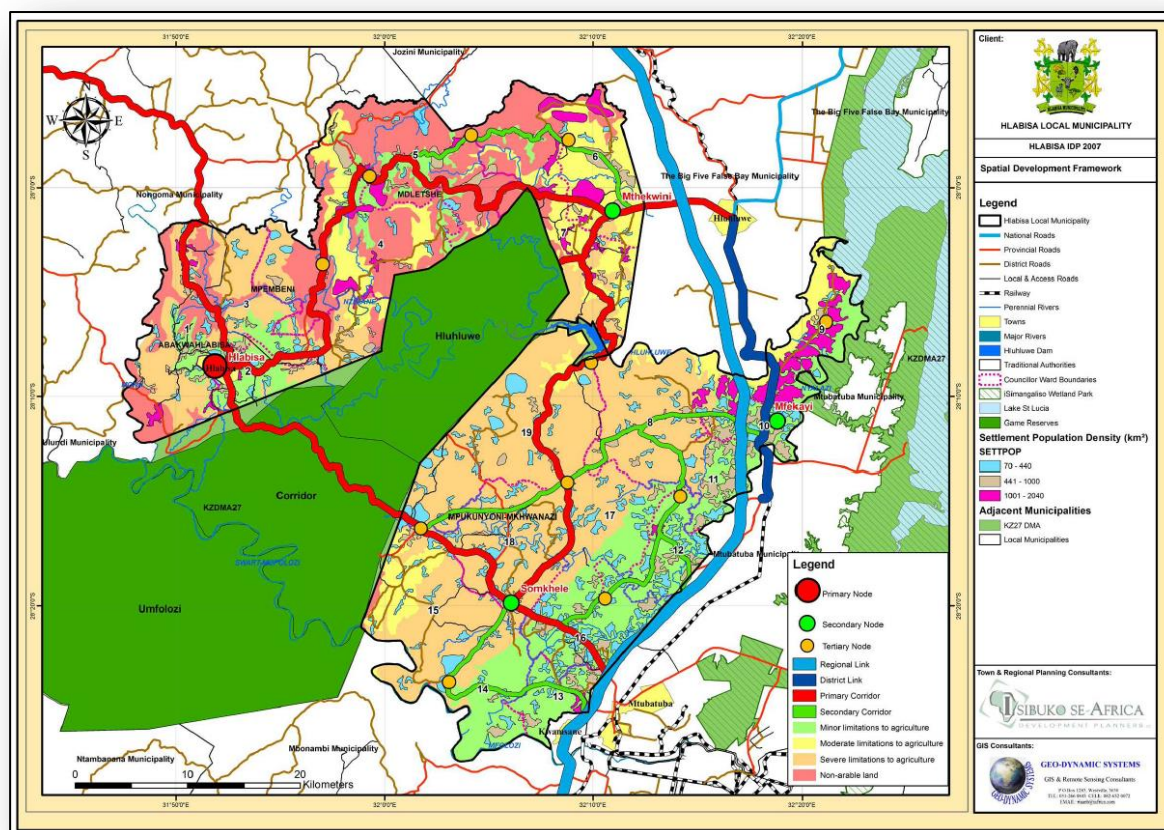


indicated as such on the Nongoma SDF.

### 8.2.3. Hlabisa Municipality Sdf

The figure below illustrates the Hlabisa SDF adopted as part of the 2010-11 IDP review.

Figure 29 - Hlabisa SDF, 2010-11



Source: Hlabisa IDP, 2010-11

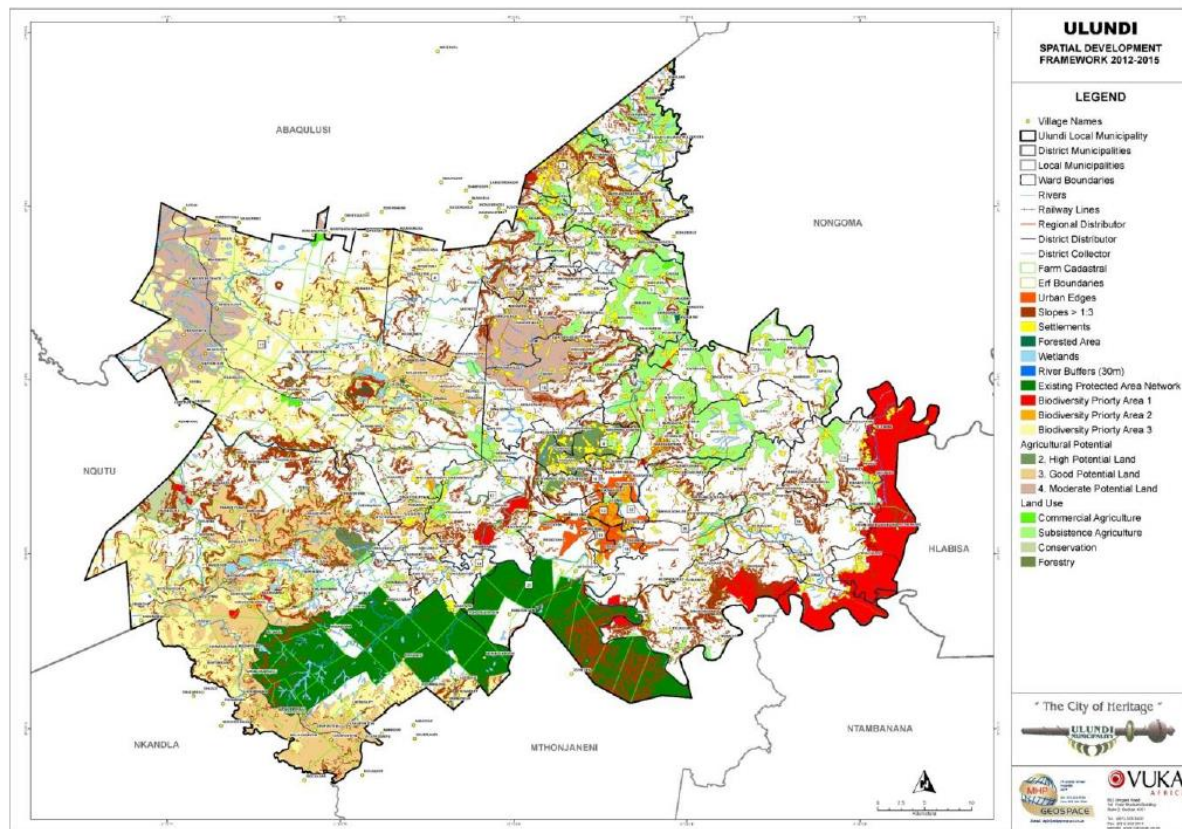
Table 8: Hlabisa LM SDF Alignment Aspects

Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	Both the Hlabisa and Nongoma SDFs indicates the P235-2 road a provincial road and important regional distribution route.
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	There are settlements located along the P235-2 road at the boundary between the two municipalities and it is important that service delivery efforts to these edge communities are co-ordinated properly.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	As indicated above.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	None apparent.

### 8.2.4. Ulundi Municipality Sdf

The figure below illustrates the Ulundi SDF adopted as part of the 2012 IDP for the municipality.

Figure 30 - Ulundi SDF 2012



Source: Ulundi SDF, 2012 (Vuka Planning Africa)

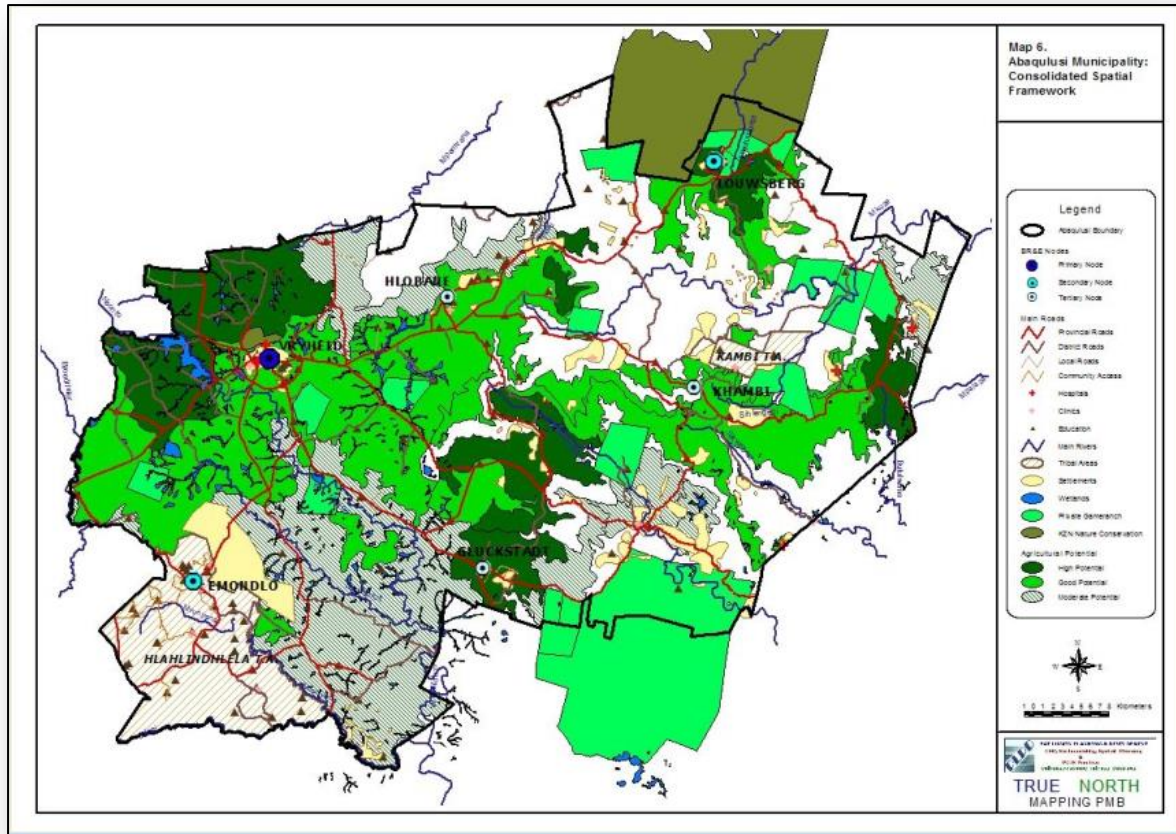
Table 9: Ulundi LM SDF Alignment Aspects

Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	Both municipalities have acknowledged the R66 route as important provincial route linking the towns of Ulundi and Nongoma.  There is great potential to create a heritage/cultural corridor between the two Municipalities due to the rich cultural and historic background in the two municipalities.
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	Due to the level of detailed contained within the Ulundi SDF, no clear cross border dependencies are apparent.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	Maintenance and management of the R66 route between Ulundi and Nongoma will need to be coordinated between the two municipalities.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	None apparent.

### 8.2.5. Abaqulusi Municipality Sdf

The figure below illustrates the Abaqulusi SDF adopted as part of the 2010-11 IDP for the municipality.

Figure 31 - Abaqulusi SDF



Source: Abaqulusi IDP,

Table 10: Abaqulusi LM Alignment Aspects

Area of Alignment	Observations
<b>Development Corridors</b>	<p>The route between Nongoma and Vryheid has been identified as a provincial distributor in both SDFs and serves as an important link between these two areas.</p> <p>The Ngoni forest was identified to having multiple job opportunities for Nongoma, Abaqulusi, Ulundi and Phongola through Biodiversity tourism; timber; Historical tourism and tea plantation. The Ngoni forest will need to be protected and shown in all SDFs by all four municipalities sharing it.</p>
<b>Cross Boundary Dependencies</b>	Both municipalities have identified high value agricultural land in the area of their adjoining boundaries and it is anticipated that cross boundary interaction will exist as these agricultural opportunities are developed.
<b>Cross Boundary Co-operation</b>	The development of the agricultural potential between these two municipalities (especially considering the dependency of the region on agriculture and tourism) should be co-ordinated as far as possible.
<b>Potential Contradictions</b>	Non apparent.



## 9. GUIDELINES FOR SCHEME & LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this section is to give guidelines for the development of the Nongoma Wall to Wall Scheme, and the updating of the Nongoma Land Use Management System (LUMS), based on an updated land information system.

### 9.1. The Relationship between the SDF and LUMS

The purpose of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is to inform the development of a Land Use Management Scheme. However, a Spatial Development Framework is one component of a Land Use

Management System. Other components include:

- Spatial Development Framework
- Land Use (Planning) Schemes
- Rates database
- Cadastral and property (registration) database
- Valuation system
- Property ownership and tenure
- Information regarding the provision of infrastructural services
- Environmental management system
- Transportation management system
- Information system GIS

The SDF provides the best-use scenario for land use, and it is the function of the Land Use Management Scheme to regulate these land uses. An SDF therefore does not change the rights of properties but gives guidance and direction for growth of a municipality. It is however necessary to align the Land Use Management Scheme with the Spatial Development Framework to ensure that the objectives of the SDF are met.

A (Land Use) Schemes should address the following:

- Land Use Zones (Based on land uses identified within the SDF)
- Statements of Intent for use Zones
- Management Areas and Management Plans required for applicable areas of the land use scheme, together with such Land Use Matrices as may be required to identify the land uses permitted or prohibited.
- Development Control Templates with permissions, conditions, limitations or exemptions, subject to which such developments may be permitted.
- Definition of Terminology.
- Procedures regarding application, consent, appeal, etc.
- Scheme Maps, Management Area Overlays and Management Plans to spatially depict the land use rights.

As the SDF informs the Scheme, the Scheme again provides input into the aspects of a Land Use Management System as mentioned above.

### 9.1.1. LUMS Strategies

- Establish a detailed land information system for the entire Municipal area.
- Establish an integrated land use management system for the entire Municipal area [LUMS].
- Ensure the incorporation of integrated environmental principles and policy into the land use management system.
- Ensure the appropriate institutional capacity to manage, implement and monitor land use throughout the Local Authority area.
- Formulate appropriate land use-related policies in support of the Spatial Development Frameworks.
- Ensure an appropriate level of community consultation and participation in relation to any proposed changes of land use.

### 9.1.2. Scheme Implementation Approach

Nongoma LM has received funding from the KZN COGTA - Spatial Unit to formulate the a scheme for Nongoma Town and surrounding settlements that directly feed into the town. The intention is to first review the existing draft and then work on the new proposed scheme area. The intention is to have a Scheme for the town and a Rural Land Use Policy for the rest of the municipality. The following general/ broad steps are proposed:

- Compile Layout for the "Transitional Settlements" as depicted on the current Draft Scheme Map
- Facilitate formalisation of the areas rapidly densifying expansion areas to the East and South of Nongoma Town, and highlighted on the nodal Image of Nongoma Town.
- Develop Wall to Wall Scheme Map taking cognisance of the following Aspects:
  - Settlement Clusters
  - Nodal Development Areas
  - Environmentally Sensitive Areas
  - Existing and proposed Social Infrastructure
  - Transportation Infrastructure

## 9.2. Further Planning

### 9.2.1. Detailed Research & Planning

As mentioned above, certain key areas are vital economic generators and /or social development areas. It is therefore proposed that more detailed planning is undertaken for the following areas illustrated below:

Table 11 : Necessary Further Planning & Research

<b>Detailed Research / Planning</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
<b>Agriculture Assessment and Planning</b>	Detailed study into the potential expansion agricultural development areas which will include an agricultural potential assessment, market analysis, land ownership audit, extensive consultation, management plan and infrastructure requirements towards a comprehensive agricultural business plan.
<b>Mining Assessment and Development Planning</b>	Assessment of Mining potential, Environmental Management Areas, Beneficiation and management plan and infrastructure requirements towards sustainable mining operations within the municipality.
<b>Nongoma Urban Regeneration Plan</b>	The completion of the Nongoma Urban Regeneration Plan with specific attention to the potential additional facilities to be incorporated within this node to serve the wider community of the municipality.
<b>Nodal Development Plans</b>	Nodal Development Plan Study with more detailed spatial structure and implementation planning for each of the identified nodes and addressing the land requirements for proposed facilities and services.
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>	Including State of the Environment Reporting at a municipal level in order to determine the current state of rivers, soil conditions, biodiversity areas under development threat within the entire municipality.
<b>Facilities Quality Survey</b>	Survey of the condition and quality of service standards currently experienced within all social facilities within the municipality in order to determine upgrading and non-capital interventions required. This will assist in determining local service standards.



### 9.2.2. Components of the Next SDF Review

It is envisaged that the annual review of the municipal IDP and its related SDF does not prepare an entirely new Spatial Development Framework, but rather build on the base SDF and refine and adjust the implementation direction as circumstance change and new information become available.

During the course of preparing this SDF, a number of key elements were identified to be address during the next SDF review as far as possible:

1. **River Flood line Areas** – The Department of Human Settlements is currently engaged in a project to determine broad river flood lines for all rivers within KwaZulu-Natal based on GIS methodology being piloted. These flood lines will identify all households within the floodplains and engage in projects to educate and relocate such households where needed. It will be important to incorporate this information into the next SDF review as it might impact on the planned future land uses envisaged within the SDF. The inclusion of the Floodlines was propose as part of the previous SDF, but due to the project not being finalised on provincial level, the information could not yet be incorporated into this SDF Review.
2. **Updated Capital Projects** – Update of capital projects in terms of their relevance, budgets, locality and timeframes for implementation toward more accurate indication of a capital investment framework.
3. **Cross Border Co-ordination** – Interactive discussions with all the surrounding local municipalities regarding the cross boundary co-ordination of key elements as discussed in previous sections. This should influence the incorporation of key environmental management zones within the SDFs of surrounding municipalities.
4. **Incorporation of Additional Studies** – Incorporation of available additional studies, such as reviewed LED Strategies Agricultural Potential Studies etc.

### 9.2.3. SDF Identified projects

There are no specific projects identified under the SDF. However the improvement to future Sector Plans shall provide projects to be done by Nongoma Municipality.

## 10. Improvements to Future Sector Plans

The following table illustrates recommendations made for the review of Nongoma sector plans those that have particular spatial reference.

Sector Plan	Status	Recommendations
<b>Wall to Wall Scheme</b>	Currently being undertaken (2016/17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To cover whole Municipal boundary as it currently covers the Nongoma town</li> </ul>
<b>Nongoma Town Precinct Plan</b>	In-place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a precinct plan for the town of Nongoma</li> </ul>
<b>LED Strategy</b>	Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review current LED strategy with consideration of historical landscape and indigenous knowledge.</li> </ul>
<b>Housing Sector Plan</b>	Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide clear spatial location of projects (ie: place names or GPS co-ordinates)</li> </ul>
<b>Capital Investment Framework</b>	developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To spatially reference all capital investment within the municipality</li> </ul>
<b>Waste Management Plan</b>	Currently being undertaken (2015/2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipality is to spatially locate site suitable for refuse to prevent community from disposing domestic waste.</li> </ul>

## Plan 17: Conceptual Spatial Development Framework

