UMUZIWABANTU
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

land reform &
rural development
Department:
Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



DEVELOPMENT OF A

MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

for Umuziwabantu Local Municipality (KZ 214), Ugu District Municipality (DC 21), in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal within a Period of Seventeen (17) Months.

UMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY CONSOLIDATED
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

TSHANI
CONSULTING C.C.

CONTENTS

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 10

A1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES 10

A2. SUMMARY OF THE STATUS QUO 11

A2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT 11

A2.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT 11

A2.3 BIOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT 11

A2.4 KEY ISSUES 11

A2.5 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 12

A2.6 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES 12

A3. UMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 13

A3.1 BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK 13

A3.2 AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK 13

A3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK 14

A3.4 BUILT-ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK 15

A3.5 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK 18

SECTION B: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS 20

B1. LOCALITY 20

B1.1 DISTRICT LOCALITY 20

B1.2 MUNICIPAL LOCALITY 20

B1.3 WARD PLAN 20

SECTION C: POLICY ALIGMENT 23

C.1 GLOBAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT 23

C2. NATIONAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT 23

C3. PROVINCIAL POLICY ALIGNMENT 24

C4. REGIONAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT 25

C5. DISTRICT POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT 25

C6. LOCAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT 25

SECTION D: SUMMARY OF THE STATUS QUO....26
D1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE....26
D1.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION....26
D1.2 POPULATION DENSITY....26
D1.3 HOUSEHOLD GROWTH....27
D2. SOCIAL FACILITIES....27
D3. TOURISM....28
D3.1 ATTRACTIONS....28
D4. ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT....28
D4.1 LED....28
D4.2 GROSS VALUE ADDED....29
D4.3 SECTOR EMPLOYMENT....30
D5. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS....30
D5.1 LINKAGES....31
D5.2 DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT AND LAND USE PATTERNS..32
D5.3 GENERAL LAND USE GUIDELINES....35
D5.4 URBAN EDGE ANALYSIS....39
D5.5 LAND OWNERSHIP....40
D5.6 SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY....41
D5.7 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS....45
D5.8 TRANSPORT MOVEMENT SERVICES....51
D5.9 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES....54
D6. BIO-PHYSICAL ANALYSIS....70
D6.1 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS AND ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS....70
D6.2 PROTECTED AREAS....70
D6.3 AGRICULTURE LAND POTENTIAL....74
D6.4 PRIORITY GRAZING AREAS....75
D6.5 LAND COVER....76
D6.6 VEGETATION....76

D6.7 AGRI PARKS 78
D6.8 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PILLARS 79
D6.9 MINING 89
D6.10 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION 89
D6.11 RIVERS, CATCHMENTS AND WETLANDS 90
D6.12 CLIMATE-RAINFALL 93
D6.13 TOPOGRAPHY 95
D6.14 GEOLOGY AND SOILS 95
D6.15 CLIMATE CHANGE 100
D6.16 DISASTER MANAGEMENT 101
SECTION E: SWOT ANALYSIS 110
E1. SWOT ANALYSIS 110
SECTION F: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 113
SECTION G: CROSS BORDER ASSESSMENT 116
SECTION H: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 117
H1. SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS 118
H1.1 NODES 118
H1.2 CORRIDORS 123
H1.3 URBAN/ SETTLEMENT EDGES 126
H2. BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK 133
H3. AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK 143
PILLAR 1 | RESOURCE-BASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 147
PILLAR 2 | SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 147
PILLAR 3: SECURITY OF TENURE 149
H4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK 152
H4.1 ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK 157
H4.2 TOURISM 165
H4.3 SOCIAL FACILITIES 171
H5. BUILT ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK 173
H5.1 LAND USE PROPOSALS 173

H5.2 SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 195
H5.3 BULK INFRASTRUCTURE 202
H5.4 PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS (PIA) 209
H6. OVERALL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 216
SECTION I: LAND USE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES 218
SECTION J: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 227
J1. WHAT IS AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 227
J2. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS 228
J3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 228
J4. COMPONENTS OF IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK 229
J5. HOW ARE THE PROJECTS CATEGORISED? 231
J6. HOW PROJECTS ARE REPRESENTED 240
J7. LINKAGE TO IDP AND MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 241
SECTION K: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK 260
K1. A PROJECT COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED: 260
K2. A PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED 261
K3. PROVINCIAL FORUM 261
K4. MANDATE/FUNCTION OF THE UMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 262
K5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION 263
K6. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 267
K7. STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT AND REFINEMENT 270
K8. PRIVATE SECTOR STRATEGY 271
SECTION L: CONCLUSION 273
ANNEXURE 1 - CEF 274
ANNEXURE 2 - CIF 275

FIGURES

Figure 1: Population Growth (2022-2050) 14

Figure 2: GVA Contributions 30

Figure 4: Employment Status 30

Figure 5: Type of Dwelling 45

Figure 6: Access to piped water 54

Figure 7: Sanitation Provision 58

Figure 8: Energy for Lighting 62

Figure 9: Energy for Cooking 63

Figure 10: SPLUMA 117

Figure 11: Settlement Edge 126

Figure 12: Population Growth 152

Figure 13: Dwelling Type 195

Figure 14: Integration of Spatial Alignment with Technical Assessment with Financial Alignment - Capital Expenditure Framework Model 242

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the text of this report:

ABET – Adult Basic Education and Training

BBBEE – Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment

CBA – Critical Biodiversity Area

CEF – Capital Expenditure Framework

CIF – Capital Investment Framework

CLARA – Community Land Rights Act

CoGTA – Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

CSIR – Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

DEA – Department of Environmental Affairs

DEFF – Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries

DEDEA – Department of Economic Development, Environment and Agriculture

DM – District Municipality

DSDF – District Spatial Development Framework

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment

EMF – Environmental Management Framework

ESA – Ecological Support Area

IDMS – Infrastructure Delivery Management System

IDP – Integrated Development Plan

IGR – Inter-Governmental Relations

IUDF – Integrated Urban Development Framework

KPAs – Key Performance Areas

LED – Local Economic Development

LM – Local Municipality

LUMS – Land Use Management System

MSA – Municipal Systems Act

MSDF – Municipal Spatial Development Framework

NDP – National Development Plan

NSDF – National Spatial Development Framework

PPP – Public-Private Partnership

PSDF – Provincial Spatial Development Framework

ROD – Record of Decision

SACPLAN – South African Council for Planners

SALA – Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act

SDF – Spatial Development Framework

SOE – State-Owned Enterprise

SONA – State of the Nation Address

STEP – Subtropical Ecosystem Planning

TVET – Technical and Vocational Education and Training

FOREWORD

uMuziwabantu Local Municipality is distinguished by its rich natural landscapes, vibrant communities, and growing economic potential. The Municipality proudly presents the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which reflects a strong commitment to addressing developmental challenges while creating sustainable opportunities for current and future generations. This framework outlines the Municipality's vision, guiding principles, and strategic priorities, and highlights the importance of collaborative partnerships, particularly with the private sector and community stakeholders.

The reviewed uMuziwabantu SDF is the outcome of an extensive planning process undertaken in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, the Ugu District Municipality, and other relevant stakeholders. The framework is aligned with national and provincial legislation, policies, and planning instruments aimed at promoting sustainable land use, inclusive economic growth, and responsible management of natural resources.

All departments and institutions within the Municipality have endorsed the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality SDF and remain committed to its effective implementation. The planning process was inclusive and participatory, incorporating meaningful engagement with communities, traditional leadership, government departments, and development partners to ensure that the voices and aspirations of residents were reflected.

The SDF further draws guidance from the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), the District One Plan developed under the District Development Model, and other strategic planning frameworks that seek to advance integrated and coordinated development across KwaZulu-Natal.

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government envisions municipalities such as uMuziwabantu becoming models of sustainable rural and local development, where economic opportunity, environmental stewardship, and social wellbeing coexist. Realizing this vision will require collective commitment from government, the private sector, and local communities. All stakeholders are therefore encouraged to support and champion the implementation of the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, working together to achieve the Municipality's long-term spatial vision and to build a prosperous, resilient, and inclusive future for all residents.

SECTION A:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The adoption of this Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a legal requirement and fulfils the provisions of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013) (SPLUMA). For uMuziwabantu Local Municipality, the SDF is an integral component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), providing the spatial translation of the IDP and guiding how implementation should occur within the municipal space. The SDF directs the overall spatial distribution of land uses across the municipality to give effect to its spatial vision, goals, and objectives.

This SDF is aligned with provincial and municipal sector plans and strategies to ensure that the desired spatial form and outcomes of the municipality are achieved. It is a strategic, municipal-wide document linked to the IDP and should be read alongside other Council-approved sector plans, as it does not provide exhaustive detail on every aspect of spatial development.

The previous uMuziwabantu Local Municipality SDF was completed prior to the adoption of the National Spatial Development Framework, 2022 (NSDF), and the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2021 (PSDF). The current review ensures alignment with these frameworks, as well as with the District Development Model (DDM)/One Plan, adopted nationally in 2019 by Cabinet, the Presidential Coordinating Council, and various MINMECS. Since then, municipalities have developed first- and second-generation DDM One Plans, placing greater emphasis on aligning uMuziwabantu' s planning with this integrated framework to strengthen implementation and coherence across all spheres of government.

A1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Section 20(1) of SPLUMA requires a Municipal Council to adopt a Spatial Development Framework by giving notice in the Provincial Gazette.

KZN COGTA conducts an annual assessment of Municipal IDP's, in which Municipal SDFs are assessed as a key component to the IDP. The outcomes of the assessment in which the department is involved indicates that the uMuziwabantu LM SDF is partially compliant with the provisions of section 21 of SPLUMA hence the need to assist the municipality in ensuring compliance with the relevant legislation related to the development of SDFs.

Section 20(2) of SPLUMA and section 26(e) of Municipal Systems act No. 32 of 2000 requires the SDF to be prepared as part of the IDP. Section 21 of SPLUMA sets ou.t the content of a Municipal SDF which must be incorporated within the development of the SDF.

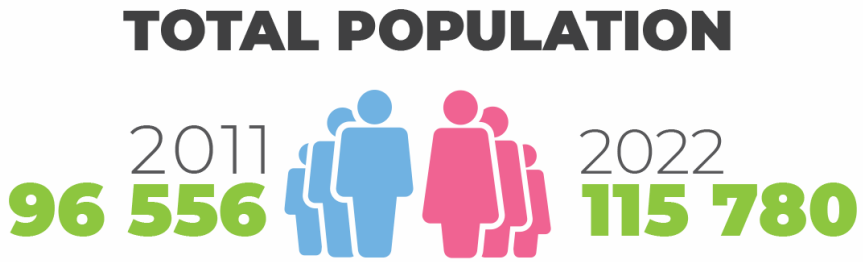
A2. SUMMARY OF THE STATUS QUO

This section includes the status of sectors within the district and has been developed through alignment with the SPLUMA Pillars of Biophysical, Built Environment and Socio Economic.

A2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

The population of KwaZulu-Natal grew by 2.15 percentage points between 2011 and 2022, from 10 267 300 persons in 2011 to 12 423 907 persons in 2022. KwaZulu-Natal is the second most populated province in South Africa.

The population growth for Umuziwabantu is expected to stabilise over the next 20 years, however, it is expected that growth will be significantly slower than over the past 25 years. According to Census 2022, UMuziwabantu Local Municipality had a total population of 115 780 people in 2022 and 96 556 in 2011.



A2.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Rural villages occupy a significant portion of the area, characterized by dispersed settlements and low population densities. Urban areas have experienced rapid growth due to migration and economic opportunities, leading to the emergence of informal settlements and a growing housing backlog.

In uMuziwabantu, , the settlement patterns are rural, with Harding serving as the administrative and commercial centres, respectively.

A2.3 BIOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT

Land is a critical issue towards the development of our urban centres as well as the promotion of sustainable livelihoods. It is on land that we reap most of our economic benefits, including farming and building infrastructure. Land coverage will be considered based on three (3) classifications: urban, traditional, and agriculture.

A2.4 KEY ISSUES

The section highlights the key Issues pertaining to the uMuziwabantu LM. These have been developed through a Workshopping session with the Local Municipality and Internal and External Municipal Departments. Some of the key issues that are of importance include but are not limited to:

- Environmental management is least prioritised.
- Limited water resources.
- Climate change.
- No tertiary institutions.
- Dispersed settlements with high unemployment.
- Limited social services.
- Lack of water reticulation and distribution.

- Poverty in rural areas.
- Aging infrastructure and poor maintenance.

A2.5 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The "Strategic Framework" in relation to a Spatial Development Framework refers to the strategic background and guidelines which will underpin the development of the Spatial proposals. It aims to identify the strategic spatial focus of the municipality. The development strategy includes meaningful target measures and objectives that help focus on the key efforts that implement the strategy.

uMuziwabantu Local Spatial Development Framework Vision

Short-Term:

"To deliver reliable basic services, strengthen community participation, and promote sustainable local development that improves the daily lives of residents while protecting our environment."

Long-Term:

"By 2046, UMuziwabantu Local Municipality will aim to be a resilient, inclusive and sustainable municipality with humanistic service delivery that enhances the quality of life for residents while preserving the municipality's natural heritage for future generations".

A2.6 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The spatial development strategies provide guidance for directing future growth and development within the municipality.

A2.6.1 NODE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Nodes represent areas where economic activities, services and infrastructure investment should be concentrated.

PRIMARY NODE

Harding serves as the main administrative, economic and service centre within the municipality.

SECONDARY NODES

Secondary nodes include Weza, Jabulani, Nqabeni and other rural service settlements that provide local services to surrounding communities.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES WITHIN NODES INCLUDE:

- Commercial and mixed-use development
- Social facility clustering
- Public transport accessibility
- Densification of residential areas

A2.6.2 CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Transport corridors support economic development and regional connectivity.

PRIMARY CORRIDORS:

- N2 Corridor
- R33 Corridor
- R602 Corridor

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES ALONG CORRIDORS INCLUDE:

- Agro-processing industries

- Logistics facilities
- Tourism development
- Commercial activities

A2.6.3 RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The majority of the municipality's population resides in rural settlements located within traditional authority areas.

The rural development strategy aims to strengthen rural livelihoods through:

- Agricultural development programmes
- Support for small-scale farmers
- Development of rural service centres
- Infrastructure investment in rural settlements development of the Spatial proposals. It aims to identify the strategic spatial focus of the municipality

A3. UMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

An SDF is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality, to give effect to the vision, goals, and objectives of the municipal IDP.

A3.1 BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK

There are five (5) different types of biodiversity conservation areas that can be found within the Umuziwabantu local municipal area:

- Terrestrial CBAs and ESAs
- Aquatic CBAs and ESAs
- Water Management Area FEPAs
- Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
- Wetland FEPAs

A3.2 AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK

The protection of high potential agricultural land is vital for food security and sustainable growth, yet such land near settlements faces pressure from non-agricultural development and related social impacts. Agri-Hubs and Farmer Production Support Units, through the national Agri-parks initiative, provide integrated systems of production, processing, logistics, and training within the municipality. They strengthen rural-urban linkages, support small-scale farmers, and promote rural transformation. In Umuziwabantu, the Agri-parks programme enhances market access, fosters rural economic development, and creates sustainable livelihoods.

Table 1: uMuziwabantu Agri-Parks Summary

Agri park Components	Key Commodities
• 6 FPSUs to be in: Port Edward, Umzinto, Indu Dudu, **Weza (ward 7),** Oribi Flats and Ungather	• Vegetables • Sub-tropical Fruit (bananas and macadamias) • Essential oils

A3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The Socio-Economic Framework is broken down into 4 spheres as follows:

1. Population Growth
2. Economic Framework
3. Tourism Framework
4. Social Facilities Framework

A3.3.1 POPULATION GROWTH

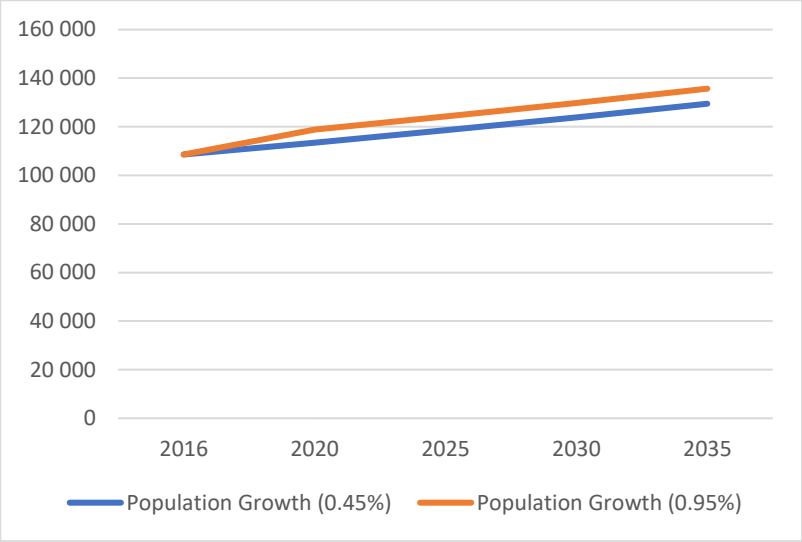
Employing the methodology developed by COGTA to generate population estimates, it is possible to generate projections for the municipality up to 2035 using a five-year interval.

The population growth rate of low growth rate 0.45% and high growth rate 0.95% of the population in five-year intervals up to 2035 which is presented in the below table 2 and represented on figure 2. Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022. Based on population growth rates stabilising between an annual 0.95% and 0.45% growth rate the following table provides a projection of the population for the municipality based on a higher and lower growth rate.

Table 2: Population Growth - 2 Year Intervals

Year	Projected Population	
	Low Growth (0.45%)	High Growth (0.95%)
2016	108 576	108 576
2020	113 462	118 891
2025	118 568	124 241
2030	123 904	129 832
2035	129 480	135 675

Figure 1: Population Growth (2022-2050)



A3.3.2 ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

This section focuses on how the district can grow the following proposed economic sectors.

MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS



AGRICULTURE SECTOR



TOURISM SECTOR

A3.3.3 TOURISM FRAMEWORK

The primary tourism service and products currently within the municipality are centred on The Ingeli Forest Lodge.

The Ingeli mountain range lies on the western boundary of the municipality and provides a visually distinctive landmark on the municipality. It includes important biodiversity features, some of which have been afforded protected status. The whole range should be recognised as having landscape value supported by guidelines for development and protection. The mountain range also falls within an important water yield area.

Ingeli (Ngele) Forest area includes birding tours. Thes bird tours are included particularly for the critically endangered Cape Parrot including various other bird species within the Forest.

Potential in Umuziwabantu includes utilising natural resources, proposing hiking trails in Weza and across Umtamvuna river to attract investors. There are also presently eight accommodation areas:

A3.3.4 SOCIAL FACILITIES FRAMEWORK

Access to and availability of social facilities is an important factor which attracts and keeps people in an area; There is a need for more primary school, library, clinic, and post office facilities in the district.

A3.4 BUILT-ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

To promote sustainable urban development, the uMuziwabantu District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF) aims to balance land-use demands, rehabilitate existing settlements, and guide future development in ways that uphold environmental integrity, social well-being, and economic efficiency. Development applications are assessed against standard town planning criteria, including the protection of natural resources, prevention of urban sprawl, and promotion of densification. The SDF strengthens these principles to support sustainable and integrated urban growth.

A3.4.1 SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

KZN Human Settlements Master Plan assumes a backlog of 716 079 units which is 17.9% of the total provincial households. The province is endeavouring to decrease this figure to 14% by the year 2020. KZN Human Settlements Master Plan identify Umuziwabantu as a Dense Rural settlement in terms of typology with more than 88% of the people who earn very low income.

The housing backlog is ascertained by combining the total number of traditional dwellings and the total number of informal dwellings. It must be

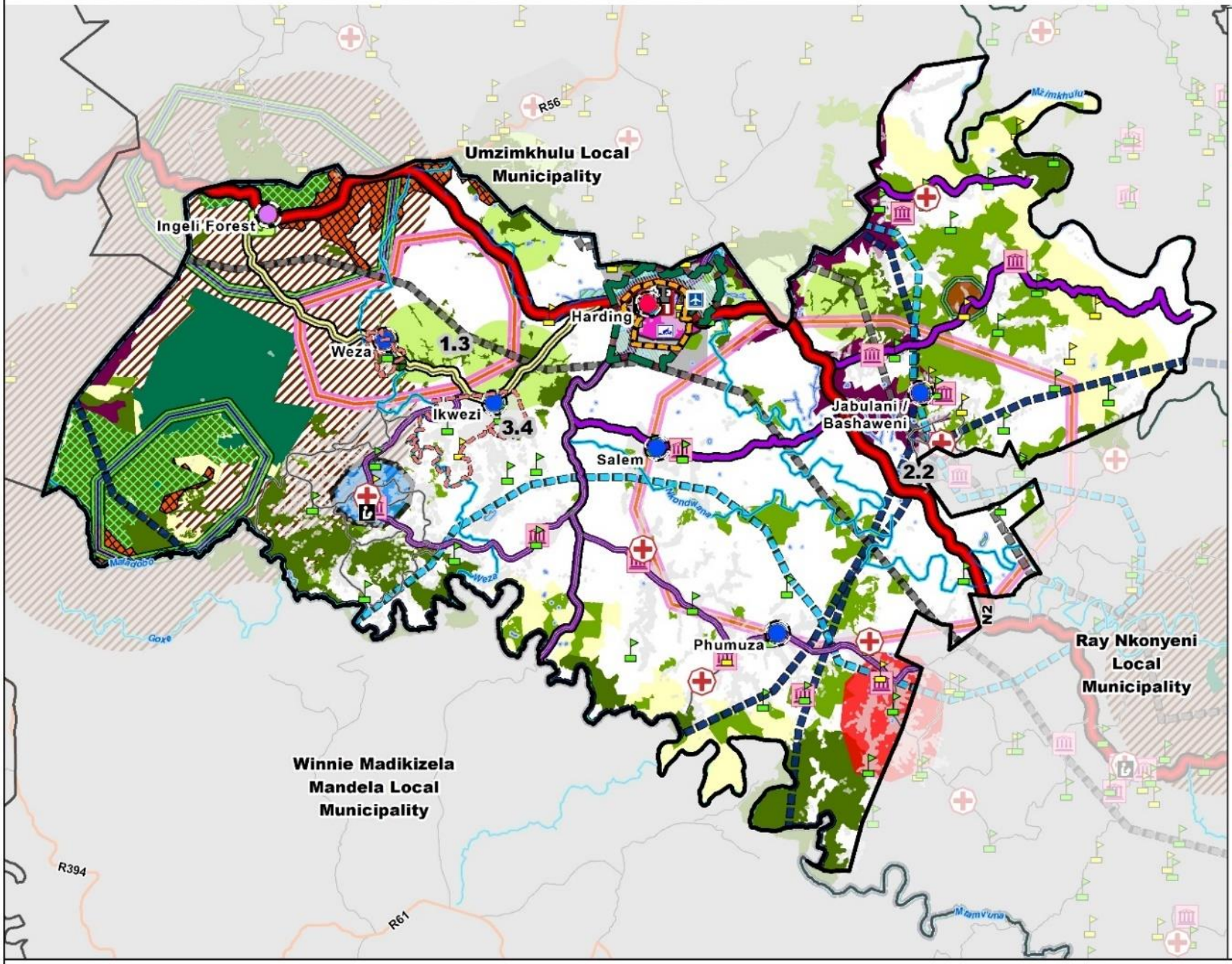
noted however, that not all traditional dwellings are inadequate in terms of their structures and building materials. However, these dwelling do not comply with the national building regulations as in the most part they have do not have approved building plans. The overall SDF plan is represented below:

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

OVERALL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:190 000


Umzimkhulu Local Municipality
Ingeli Forest
R56
Harding
Weza
1.3
Ikwezi
3.4
Salem
Jabulani / Bashaweni
2.2
N2
Phumuza
Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality
Winnie Madikizela Mandela Local Municipality
R394
R61
Umzimkhulu
Mzimvubu
Mzimkhulu
Mtamvuna
Mzimkhulwana
Mzintlava
Mtentu
Mkhomazana
Mkhomazi
Mpendhlana
Mpendhlana
Mzimayi
Mzimayi
Mzimayi

A3.5 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The Implementation Plan depicts the projects reviewed and identified as part of this SDF development process. Some of the Catalytic Projects are listed below.

Table 3: Catalytic Projects

Project Name	Project Description
KwaFodo tourism node	Development of KwaFodo tourism node
Mthatha-Port Shepstone Development Corridor	From Mthatha following the old N2 via Kokstad and Harding to Port Shepstone
Harding-Bizana Corridor Link:	From Harding to the R61 close to Bizana.
Urban renewal	Infrastructure upgrade, redevelopment and refurbishment of buildings in the Harding
Carbon gas emission	Promote reduction of carbon gas emission
Identify new water sources	establish new water sources to mitigate the impact of lower precipitation and promote water wise measures.
Agri-Process plan	Development of an Agri-Process Plan in Weza
Boreholes	Upgrade and maintenance of existing boreholes
Promote green technology	Encourage green technology, solar power and wind energy use and implement a rebate strategy
Conservation of Biodiversity Corridors	Prioritise Conservation of Biodiversity Corridors that are most resilient to Climate Change
Rural intervention areas	Pillar 1,2 and 3
CBD Road improvement	CBD road improvement programme will be implemented to allow a smooth flow of traffic and delivery trucks ought to be redirected from the CBD area
Informal Trading	Support expansion of the trading centre at the Harding CBD
Harding settlements	Develop and improve current settlements in Harding
Upgrade rural housing	Upgrade rural housing in areas such as KwaJali, KwaMbotho and KwaMachi
Informal trading stands	Informal trading stands in uMuziwabantu along the areas where there are informal traders.
Bins	Provide skip bins in areas where illegal dumping is taking place
Human settlement project	KwaMachi Rural Housing Project
Human settlement project	KwaMachi Phase 2 Rural Housing Project

Land reform	Profiling of land reform farms
Human settlement project	KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project
Umuziwabantu red meat development project	Establishment of beef abattoirs, tanneries, deboning facilities and feedlots.
Small town regeneration and intervention areas	Interventions related to economic development, infrastructure and social services.
SMME developments	Supporting SMME through business management and financial skills development
Development of Eco-Tourism Zone	Development of an Eco-Tourism Zone to promote sustainable tourism, protect natural resources, and boost local livelihoods.
Refurbishment of Harding Airfield	Refurbishment of Harding Airfield to improve infrastructure, safety, and operational efficiency.
Agro-Processing	Promoting agro processing to add value, create jobs, and strengthen local economies.
Cultural and Heritage Centre	Development of a Cultural and Heritage Centre to preserve history, promote tourism, and support community identity.
Arts and Culture Station	Establishment of an Arts and Culture Station to showcase creativity, support local talent, and promote cultural exchange.
Upgrade of Sports Facility	Upgrading sports facilities to enhance accessibility, participation, and community development.

A3.5.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MONITORING

The monitoring system for the uMuziwabantu SDF focuses on:

- Ensuring the adoption of the SDF by the local municipality.
- Implementation of the SDF and its strategies, policies, and projects by the local municipality, SOE's, sector departments and private sector.
- The impact of the plan to achieve its desired effects in terms of the type, form, rate, and impact of growth as well as investment generated for the local municipalities through the SDF.

REVIEW

Whilst monitoring is ongoing, the review of the SDF plan should occur every five (5) years. Any form of review must be based on the assessment of the

SECTION B: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

B1. LOCALITY

B1.1 DISTRICT LOCALITY

The uMuziwabantu Local Municipality has three other neighbouring local municipalities within the district i.e. Ray Nkonyeni, Umdoni, and Umzumbe.

B1.2 MUNICIPAL LOCALITY

uMuziwabantu Local Municipality is a Category B municipality located on the western boundary of the Ugu District in KwaZulu-Natal. It lies at the foot of the Ingeli Mountain Range and the Umtamvuna River marks the southern boundary. It shares its borders to the north, west and south with the Eastern Cape, and to the east with the uMzumbe and Ray Nkonyeni Municipalities. It is one of four municipalities in the district.

The topography is rugged, with many catchments and sub catchments of both the Umzimkhulu and Umtamvuna rivers, which are from the northern and southern borders of the municipality.

The inland portion of the abandoned Port Shepstone and Alfred County Railway (PSACR) runs through the municipality and for which Harding was the terminus. The line was a narrow gauge (610mm) railway used primarily for transporting agricultural produce to Port Shepstone for onward shipping. Due to actions by Transnet and the changing economics of land transport, the railway fell into disuse and operations ceased in the mid 2000's. The rail reserve is owned by Transnet Freight Rail.

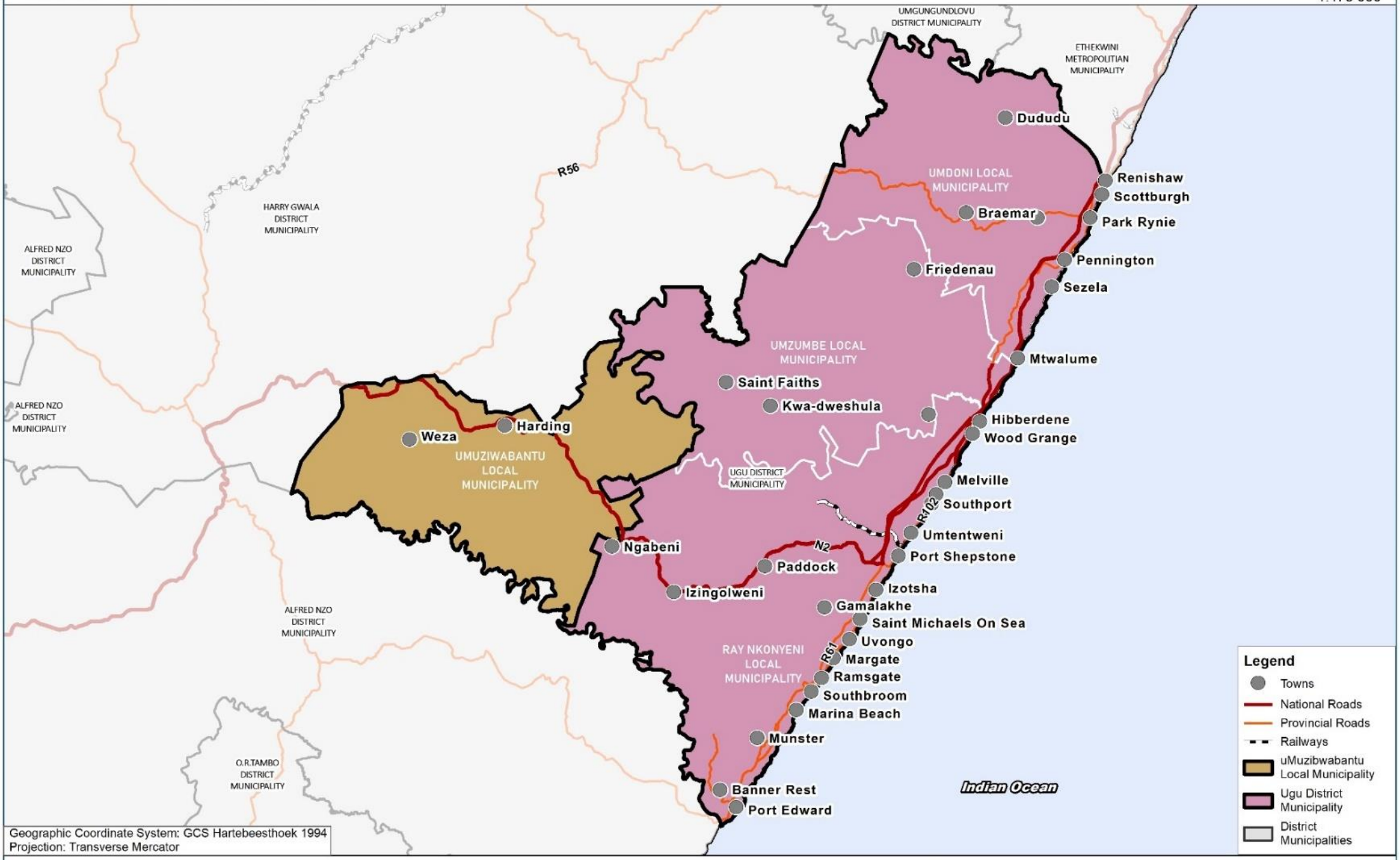
B1.3 WARD PLAN

The uMuziwabantu Local Municipality is composed of 11 wards, each representing diverse communities within the jurisdiction. The municipality covers both urban and rural areas, but most of its wards are rural. Notably, the revenue generation is concentrated in only two wards, as the remaining areas are primarily rural residential and agricultural, lacking significant commercial activities.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

DISTRICT LOCALITY PLAN

1:475 000



Geographic Coordinate System: GCS Hartebeesthoek 1994
Projection: Transverse Mercator

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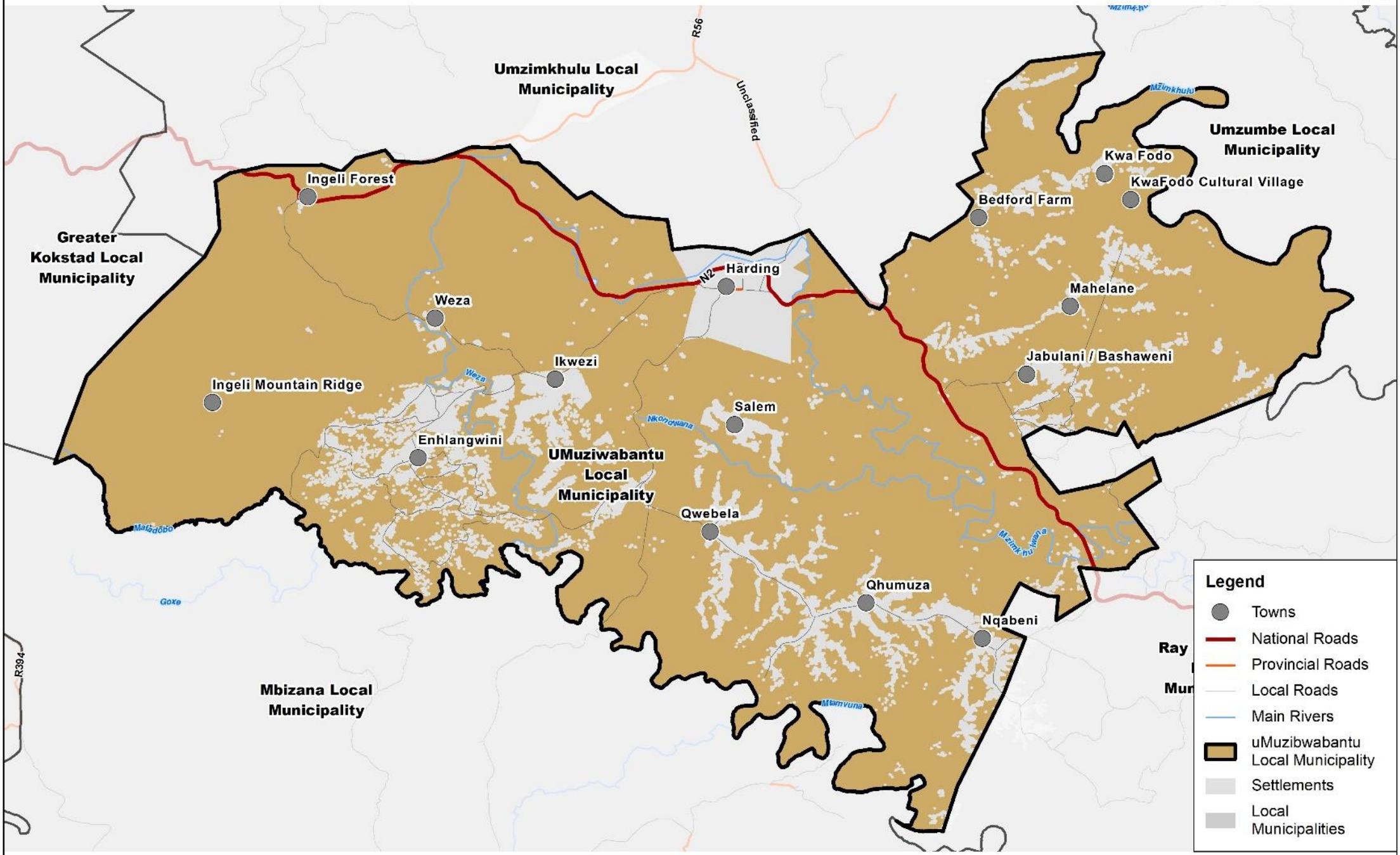
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November 2024

Sources:
Statistics SA | Municipal Demarcation Board | Department of Transport | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

MUNICIPAL LOCALITY PLAN



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

October 2024

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

SECTION C: POLICY ALIGMENT

The alignment with other policy documentation is of extreme importance, through all the spheres of government as well as across sector departments. This is to ensure a holistic and integrative approach towards the development of spatial development frameworks.

The following list of legislation and policy documentation was assessed for this review. The detailed assessment can be found in the Phase 2 Report...

C.1 GLOBAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

The government of the Republic of South Africa is mandated to enforce certain measures to achieve global and national developmental agendas

- Millennium development goals, 2015
- Sustainable Development Goals, 2030
- New Urban Agenda, 2016
- African Agenda Towards, 2063

C2. NATIONAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

The following policies have been assessed and analysed from a national perspective in terms of alignment to the uMuziwabantu SDF. The detail summary of each legislation and policy can be viewed in the Phase 2 Policy Context and Vision Directive report.

- The Constitution of South Africa Act No. 108 of 1996
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013
- Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994
- The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
- The Inter – governmental Relations Framework Act of 2005
- Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act No. 70 of 1970
- Protection and Development of Agricultural Land Bill
- The National Environmental Management Bio – Diversity Act No. 10 of 2004
- The Environmental Conservation Act No. 73 of 1989
- The National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA)

- National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003
- The National Water Act No. 36 of 1998
- National Water Source Strategy, 2023
- Waste Management Act of 2008
- The National Land Transport Transition Act 22 of 2000
- The National Heritage Resource Act No. 25 of 1999
- National Housing Act (Act 107 of 1997) and National Housing Code 9
- The National Development Plan, 2011
- National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), 2022
- District Development Model (DDM), 2019
- Comprehensive Land and Agrarian Strategy
- Agriculture & Agri-Processing Master Plan (AAMP) 2022
- Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), 2009
- Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy 2004
- Rural Development Framework
- Rural Development Strategy 1995
- Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)

C3. PROVINCIAL POLICY ALIGNMENT

Ensuring that the Local Municipality's SDF aligns with legislation and provincial plans is of utmost importance. The section below outlines the key areas of provincial policy alignment. Detailed summaries of each policy and legislative framework are available in the Phase 2 Policy Context and Vision Directive report.

- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), 2021
- KwaZulu – Natal Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2022
- Provincial Rural Development Framework, 2013
- KwaZulu – Natal Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan, 2019
- KwaZulu – Natal Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan, 2016
- Provincial Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), 2014
- Provincial Norms and Standards Public Social Facilities, 2020
- Provincial Norms and Standards Spatial Equity, 2020
- Provincial Planning and Development Norms and Standards for Electronic Communication Facilities, 2016
- KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Board trading as Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Strategic Plan 2015/20

C4. REGIONAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

- Eastern Seaboard Regional Spatial Development Framework (COGTA)

C5. DISTRICT POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

Ensuring that the Local Municipality's SDF aligns with legislation and plans developed at the district scale is of utmost importance. The SDF is guided under the framework of National Treasury. The section below highlights the district policy alignment.

- Ugu District Development Plan (One Plan)
- Ugu District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2024-2025
- Ugu District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2017-2040)
- Ugu District Rural Development Sector Plans, 2023
- Ugu District Municipality Environmental Management Framework, 2018
- Ugu District Municipality Sector Plan, 2014

C6. LOCAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

- uMuziwabantu Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF) 2024 - 2025
- UMuziwabantu Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP), 2022/2023 – 2026/2027
- Umuziwabantu Municipal Draft Housing Sector Plan (HSP)
- Disaster Management Plan Umuziwabantu Local Municipality, 2016
- Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management Umuziwabantu Local Municipality, 2023

SECTION D: SUMMARY OF THE STATUS QUO

This summary provides a comprehensive analysis of the current status quo within the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality. It includes an assessment of infrastructure, services, policies, and socioeconomic conditions. By examining existing realities and identifying key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges, the analysis offers valuable insights to guide informed decision-making and strategic planning within the municipality.

D1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The demographic profile provides an overview of the population characteristics within the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality. Understanding demographic trends is essential in guiding spatial planning decisions, infrastructure investment, and service delivery priorities.

According to Census 2022, uMuziwabantu Local Municipality had a total population of approximately 115 780 people, reflecting steady population growth from the 96 556 people recorded in 2011. Population growth within the municipality remains moderate compared to provincial trends, however growth is expected to continue as economic and service opportunities expand within the district.

D1.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Population distribution within the municipality is uneven, with the majority of residents located in dispersed rural settlements and traditional authority areas. The town of Harding serves as the primary administrative and economic centre within the municipality and therefore accommodates a higher concentration of population and economic activities.

D1.2 POPULATION DENSITY

Population density within the municipality remains relatively low due to the predominance of rural settlements and subsistence agricultural activities. Higher population densities occur around:

- Harding urban centre
- Weza settlement
- Areas located along major transportation routes

Lower densities are characteristic of remote rural settlements located in traditional authority areas where settlements are dispersed and infrastructure provision is limited.

D1.3 HOUSEHOLD GROWTH

Household growth within the municipality has increased steadily due to natural population growth and the expansion of rural settlements. This growth has contributed to increasing demand for:

- Housing opportunities
- Basic service infrastructure
- Social facilities such as schools and clinics

The continued expansion of rural settlements highlights the need for improved spatial planning and service provision strategies.

D2. SOCIAL FACILITIES

Social facilities are a vital aspect of human settlements as they serve as sources for social and public services; including health, education, recreation, cultural and socializing spaces among other services.

Access to and availability of social facilities is an important factor which attracts and keeps people in an area. Therefore, the section below indicates the number of social facilities within the municipality jurisdiction.

The following strategy for social infrastructure is based on the criteria as stipulated in terms of the CSIR Human Settlement Guideline:

Table 4: Social Facilities

Planning Thresholds	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements	Shortfall
Crèche	2 km Radius	2 400 – 3 000 people	-
Primary School	5 km Radius	1 000 – 7 000 people	-
Secondary/ High School	5 km Radius	2 500 – 12 500 people	-
Library	8-10 km Radius	20 000 – 70 000 people	2
Clinic	5 km Radius	24 000 – 70 000 people	-
Hospital	30 km Radius	300 000 – 900 000 people	-
Police Station	8 km Radius	60 000 – 100 000 people	-
Post Office	5-10 km Radius	10 000 – 20 000 people	-

Pension Pay Points	5 km Radius	Variable	-
Community Halls	10 km Radius	10 000 – 60 000 people	-
Shops	10 km Radius	1 x 5000 people	-
Cemetery	15 km Radius	8.8Ha / 50 000 people	-

D3. TOURISM

Tourism is the non-commercial organization that also coordinates vacations and trips to interesting locations. All forms of travel, including business trips, vacations, pilgrimages, and visits to loved ones, are considered forms of tourism. (See Plan 12 below).

Tourism plays a significant role in the economic growth of the municipalities which also strengthens the role of the development corridors traversing the municipalities, particularly Ray Nkonyeni and Umzumbe Municipalities.

D3.1 ATTRACTIONS

The primary tourism service and products currently within the municipality are centred on The Ingeli Forest Lodge.

The Ingeli mountain range lies on the western boundary of the municipality and provides a visually distinctive landmark on the municipality. It includes important biodiversity features, some of which have been afforded protected status. The whole range should be recognised as having landscape value supported by guidelines for development and protection. The mountain range also falls within an important water yield area.

Ingeli (Ngele) Forest area includes birding tours. Thes bird tours are included particularly for the critically endangered Cape Parrot including various other bird species within the Forest.

Potential in Umuziwabantu includes utilising natural resources, proposing hiking trails in Weza and across Umtamvuna river to attract investors. There are also presently eight accommodation areas.l

D4. ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

The identification of important industries is made possible by a presentation on the structure of the economy, which also offers guidelines for where to expect economic expansion and job creation. Through household incomes, household forms, and the geographic location of housing demand, this necessarily has an impact on the economic sector.

D4.1 LED

The objective of the Local Economic Development (LED) process is to stimulate interaction, cooperation and collaboration between the Municipality, the local business sector, and the community to establish a

common framework and mutual comprehension of the existing opportunities to improve economic growth and development and employment for betterment of people's lives.

LED is intended to maximise the economic potential of the municipality and to enhance the resilience of the macro-economic growth through increased local economic growth, employment creation and development initiatives within the context of sustainable development. The "local" in economic development points to the fact that the political jurisdiction at a local level is often the most appropriate place for economic intervention as it carries alongside it the accountability and legitimacy of a democratically elected body.

The LED unit provides support in the following areas:

- Development of a strategy and guidelines on LED and alignment to National and Provincial government imperatives and policies.
- Providing direct and hands-on support to local businesses.
- Management of the Local Economic Development Fund.
- Management and Technical Support to Nodal Economic Development Planning;
- Facilitating coordinating and monitoring of donor programmes, an
- Assisting on LED capacity building processes.

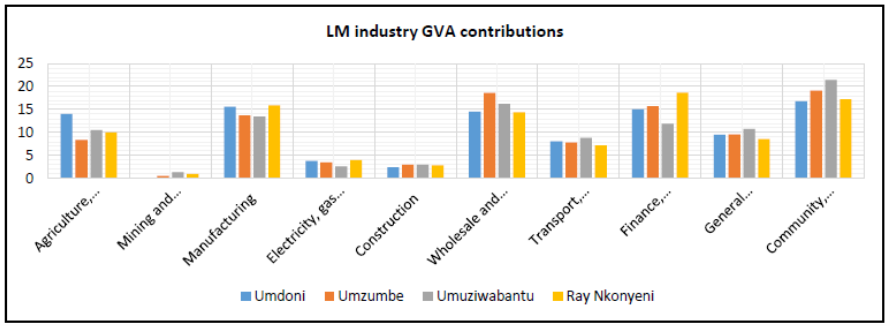
Umuziwabantu municipality has, like most predominantly rural municipalities in the province and throughout the country, high levels of poverty, unemployment and inadequate economic growth to provide good quality of life to most of its residents. The N2 between Port Shepstone and Kokstad is not much of a corridor, but rather a conduit through the region as very few vehicles stop along the route. Most travellers who travel between the Eastern Cape and Durban use the main road (N2 east and west) which passes alongside Harding. This is a great opportunity (LED) as there are two petrol stations in town and a one stop shop to accommodate these travellers.

D4.2 GROSS VALUE ADDED

The contribution by the Ugu District to the Provincial GVA is 4.4%, and all the local municipalities within the district contribute less than 1%, except for Ray Nkonyeni Municipality – contributing 2.8%. The strategic gateway and multi-sectoral corridor of N2 does include Durban to Port Shepstone and Port Shepstone to Kokstad: and this contributes 16% to the provincial GVA.

According to the Ugu District Municipality's LED Strategy, in terms of GVA contributions, Umuziwabantu Municipality provides the greatest GVA contribution in the community, social and personal services sector, the second greatest GVA contribution in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector, and second greatest in wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and catering sector.

Figure 2: GVA Contributions



Source: Ugu District Municipality LED Strategy

The Ugu District and every local municipality in the district have comparative advantage in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Considering the sectors other than agriculture, forestry and fisheries the best one comparative advantage Umuziwabantu has is construction and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation.

D4.3 SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

The employment profile of the study area and the overall municipal profile. Approximately 5489 of the adult economically active population within the study area indicated to be unemployed. These figures include persons older than the age of 15 who indicated that they were unemployed at the time of the survey but seeking employment and are willing to take up any employment position should it be presented. Approximately 11128 of the economically active population within the study area indicated that they were employed at the time of the survey and 4489 were discouraged work seekers.

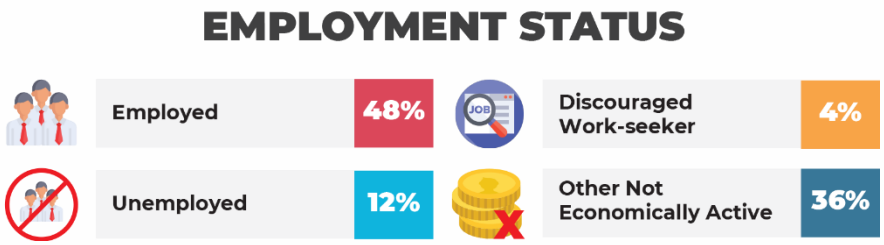


Figure 3: Employment Status

The key employment sectors during have been Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, followed by the Wholesale and Retail sector and thirdly the Manufacturing sector. In 2011 the above changed with the Government sector being the major employer in the municipality, followed by the Manufacturing sector and Wholesale and Retail.

D5. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

This section presents a comprehensive analysis of the built environment within the municipality, examining various aspects such as infrastructure, land use, transportation, and urban design. It offers valuable insights into the current state of the district's physical surroundings, including strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas for improvement.

D5.1 LINKAGES

Networking and linkages are an important component of the economy and are a common tool used for development focusing on the mobility of people, goods, and information. High density transport infrastructure and highly connected networks are commonly associated with high levels of development.

The uMuziwabantu Local Municipality is characterised by one main urban centre, namely Harding. This urban centre has the potential for high levels of economic development, growth, and expansion. The objective of this urban centre is to serve the sub-regional economy of the district. It is a prime location for retail development comprising of goods, services as well as speciality products. For this urban centre to function to its fullest potential, a strong link needs to be founded between that urban centre and surrounding areas. The major routes which act as linkages within the local municipality are the R33, R34, R68, R69 and R74 (Provincial Route), the R602 (Regional Route) and, the N3 and N11 (National Route). (Refer to Table 1 and Table 2 indicating the distance between Harding and surrounding towns using these routes)

D5.1.1 URBAN AND RURAL LINKAGES

Better integration between urban and rural areas is crucial for the socioeconomic performance of both places, because they each have unique and frequently complementary strengths. Aspects related to demographics, labour, public services, and the environment could all have connections. District municipalities are required because local governments alone cannot handle these linkages in growing both urban and rural populations. Partnerships between rural and urban areas are a successful strategy to address the need for regulation of these interactions as well as to promote prosperity and economic growth.

Different kinds of linkages that frequently cross traditional administrative boundaries connect urban and rural areas. Successful rural-urban cooperation can aid in both parties' economic development goals being met. Better access to jobs, amenities, and diverse services is made possible by stronger connectivity. Partnerships between rural and urban areas benefit regional economies of scale in the delivery of public services and can aid in the creation of new business opportunities.

The following areas are identified to have the following Regional and National linkages towards the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality.

Table 5: Regional Linkages

Regional Linkages		
Area (Base Town – Harding)	**Distance (Km)**	**Route**
Kokstad	74 km	R33
Durban	162 km	R68
Port Shepstone	125 km	R33

Port Edward	68.9 km	R602 and N11
Umzimkhulu	154 km	N3
Ixopo	70.8 km	R68 and N11

Table 6: National Linkages

National Linkages		
Area (Base Town – Harding)	**Distance (Km)**	**Route**
Matatiele	206 km	R33 and R69
Richards Bay	293 km	R34
East London	235 km	R33 and R74
Durban	303 km	N3
Vryheid	224 km	N3
Johannesburg	357 km	R34 and N3
Pongola	212 km	N11

D5.2 DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT AND LAND USE PATTERNS

The municipality exhibits a mix of rural and urban characteristics. Land use evolution is influenced by economic growth, new settlements, natural environment, regional access routes, and area uniqueness. Most of the population resides in low-density rural settlements, dependent on environmental goods and services for subsistence agriculture and economic opportunities. Despite a large development footprint, significant areas of high biodiversity and relatively intact natural habitat remain.

Broad Land Use Categories:

- Urban: Harding is the only town (0.3% of total land), with land use mapped from the valuation roll.
- Rural Residential: Represents ~7.5% of land; concentrated in six traditional authority areas and Weza, shaped by topography and main roads, higher in KwaJali and Izibonda.
- Traditional Authority: ~40% of land; characterized by customary land allocation, low-density residential clustering (indlu within umuzi), subsistence farming, and secondary land uses (spaza shops, schools, crèches, churches).
- Natural Open Space: 44% of land; includes dams, golf courses, abandoned fields, with significant areas along the Ingeli range and Umzimkulu River.
- Commercial Agriculture: 6% of land; largely sugar-cane cultivation southeast of Harding, indicating underperformance in this sector.

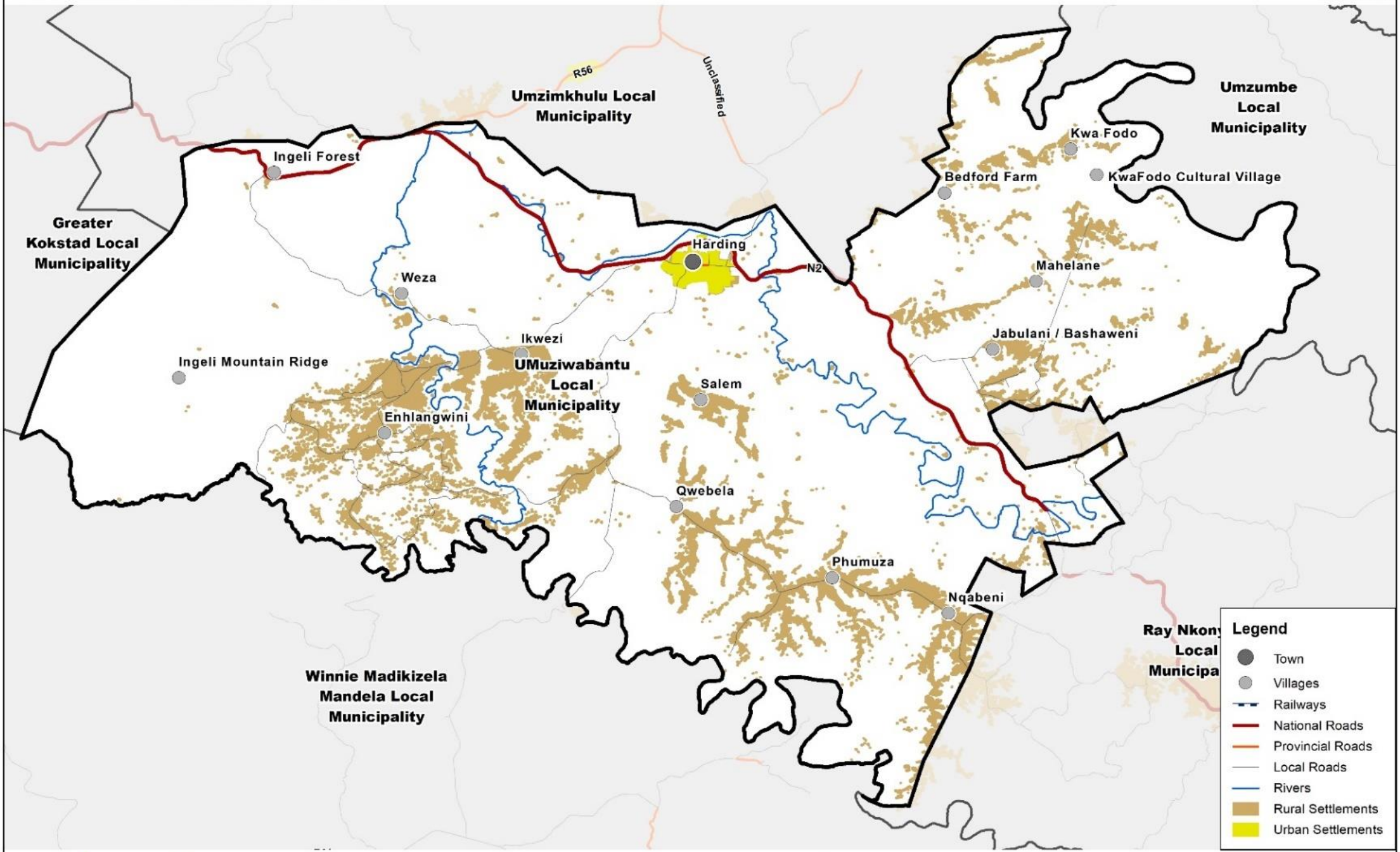
- Subsistence Agriculture: 12% of land; concentrated in southern traditional areas (KwaJali, KwaMachi), informal grazing and crop cultivation practices, leading to overgrazing and environmental degradation.
- Mines and Quarries: 7 Ha; negligible proportion of total land.
- Transport: 1.8% of land; includes roads, rail, and Harding Airfield.

Overall Settlement Pattern:

Settlement patterns are diverse, reflecting history, culture, and economy. The municipality lacks a strong nodal hierarchy and features dispersed development. Primary determinants include uneven topography, community membership, and traditional land allocation practices.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS PLAN



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D5.3 GENERAL LAND USE GUIDELINES

All applications are required to comply with the requirements of the applicable legislation such as the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Municipal Town Planning By-Laws. The following general guidelines are applicable to applications:

- A Site Development Plan for all developments must contain details of the proposed development, density, coverage, layout, landscaping, position of all structures, property building lines, proposed parking, internal roads and the 100-year flood line above any water course;
- Any developments occurring in properties with a water body, a Water Use License Application (WULA) should be submitted to the DWAF;
- 100-meter buffers (preferably 50 meters) are applicable to rivers;
- The abstraction of water for any use, from any river, must have prior approval from DWAF and should require a full EIA to ensure that environmental impacts are negligible;
- All developments on heritage structures should comply with processes of the National Heritage Act;
- All applications pertaining to Communal Land are to be read in conjunction with and applied with respect to the Communal Land Tenure Bill;
- No application pertaining to land development on or change the land use purpose of communal land may be submitted unless accompanied by Power of attorney signed by the applicable traditional council;
- All applications pertaining to land development on or change the land use which has a high impact on the community must be applied for at the Municipality, in a manner provided for in the municipal planning by-law.
- Newly developed buildings should comply with Green Building Standards and Norms.

Defined Nodes Outside of the Urban Edge:

These encompass the proposed rural service centres. Shops; service industries, offices and limited size tourist related businesses could be allowed at such nodes. In addition, social, health, education and safety and security facilities are to be encouraged to locate in these nodes. Standard provisions of approved policies, Town Planning controls, building by-laws, aesthetic and signage controls are in place for these areas as defined in municipal policy documents and this SDF.

Natural Tourism Areas

These are areas where limited development may occur subject to an environmental assessment and management plan, the STEP guidelines, and associated protocols.

- Limited and regulated tourism facilities; Small accommodation facilities that are low-key, low-impact and in harmony with the natural environment;
- Agricultural activities;
- Existing rural settlement.

Any development contemplated in the Nature Tourism Areas would need to adhere to the following guidelines:

- The development of a site must not be dependent on the creation of a new road. Existing roads may be upgraded to improve access, but where there is no existing road, this should inform the type of tourism facility that is developed.
- The maximum carrying capacity for all development sites, until an SEA or EIA has taken place, is 36 beds or 20 small units. All development sites should be well located in the Nature Tourism buffer area to safeguard the sense of place and eco-tourism opportunities available to that site.
- Development of these sites requires a full EIA and a live Environmental Management Plan that addresses, inter alia, the disposal of solid waste.
- Full IEM procedures are to precede any development whereby the precautionary principle shall apply with approval conditions requiring rehabilitation of the environment and specifications regarding the use of the remainder (for example; conservation, private nature reserve etc).

No Development Areas

There are areas that have experienced land loss and have been exposed to various ecological threats within the province; hence, they should be preserved. Areas that are highlighted as “no development areas” include, but not limited to the following:

- Areas of high environmental sensitivity;
- Within 500 meters of a sewage treatment facility;
- 50 meters within a wetland area;
- Below 5-meter contour around an estuary;
- In areas with slopes of 1:3;
- Along ecological corridors

Limited Development Areas

There are areas that indicate limited impacts on the environment and offer reasonable economic benefits. These are also areas that can be regarded as safe for development although they have certain levels of limitation and should thus follow applications of certain legislation and authorisation. These areas are:

- Areas outside of the urban edge; although authorisation is required;
- Urban Settlements;
- Resort Developments;
- Areas of heritage value and importance.

The guidelines noted in this section should be effectively implemented and enforced to ensure that the municipality achieves the goals of a Land Use Management System. Various policies and legislation should serve as a base to enforcing the requirements of the Land Use Management Systems.

Subdivision of Agricultural Land

The subdivision of farms into multiple individual farms to avoid the rezoning process and/or to achieve de facto residential development is not considered desirable, as it negates the intention and spirit of the zoning categories provided in the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970 (SALA). However, it must be noted that SALA will soon be replaced by the Protection and Development of Agricultural Land Bill.

The Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970, Scheme 8 Regulations, indicate that the minimum subdivision of agricultural land is 0.8 Hectares. Where no subdivision is involved, a density of 1 dwelling unit for every 10 Hectares, up to a maximum of 5 dwelling units, is permitted, subject to consent and proof that the farming programme is sustainable and economically viable.

Accordingly, and with due cognisance of the trends and pressures for land development on land currently zoned for agricultural purposes, it is proposed that the guidelines of Subdivision of Agriculture Land Act 70 of 1970 be applied within the Umuziwabantu Municipality, but with a recommended minimum subdivision size of 10 Hectares for agricultural land.

Should an applicant with to pursue intensive farming activities on land holdings smaller than 10 Hectares, the application for Subdivision of Agricultural Land must be accompanied by a full motivation, including an Agricultural Feasibility Report indicating sustainability of the proposed enterprise

The development of this land for non- agricultural purposes should only be allowed if:

- 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 Tennant Projects.

The Department of Agriculture does not consider anything less than 20 Ha as a viable unit; therefore, it is proposed that subdivisions of less than 20 Ha should not be allowed. This information is also recommended for inclusion into the draft Land Use Management Guidelines.

Cooperative Governance Approach to Spatial Planning

The Constitution makes it clear that all the three spheres of governments are interdependent and interrelated. The Constitution therefore assigns planning responsibilities to the provinces to undertake the following:

- Implementation of provincial and regional planning policies and regulations as enshrined in Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution;
- Implementation and regulations to monitor and support municipalities in exercising their municipal functions.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management in South Africa, which seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making as well as addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments. SPLUMA, mandates the KwaZulu – Natal province to be responsible for the co-ordination, integration, and alignment of the following:

- Provincial plans and development strategies with policies of National Government;
- The plans, policies, and development strategies of Provincial Departments; and
- The plans, policies and development strategies of district and local municipalities.

There should be inter-governmental relation (IGR) structures that should be used to facilitate implementation of the SDF, that is, there should be co-operative approach to spatial planning and land use management to achieve sustainable governance system in the SDF.

In the Municipality, proposals for SDF governance, amongst others, should include the following:

- A need to establish interdepartmental spatial coordination committee in the Office of the Premier with the necessary oversight to formulate the SDF, resolve the responsibilities for spatial planning within the provincial government level, remove duplications and recommend that COGTA be responsible for overseeing spatial planning in the province.
- Ensure limiting peri-urban sprawl through strong local land use controls.
- Establish an integrated LUMS in the province involving all stakeholders
- Preparation of credible “wall-to wall” SDFs by LMs with both technical and tradition leaders / indigenous approach to land use management.
- Regular capacitating of municipal planners with guidelines from SACPLAN
- There should be CoGTA’s capacity assistance to LMs in terms of co-operative governance

Contents of Land Use Schemes

A Land Use Scheme is a legislative plan and should consist of a written document and maps. The plan should have the following contents:

- Introduction
- Vision and Statements of Intent
- The Zones, Management Areas and Management Plans required for the area of applicability
- Land Use Matrices and Development Control Templates showing permitted and prohibited land use
- Definition of terminology
- Policies and Guidelines
- Procedures regarding application, consent, appeal etc
- Land Use Scheme Maps, Maps

Communal Land

- An applicant who wishes to develop on or change the land use purpose of communal land located in the area of a traditional council where such development will have a high impact on the community or such change requires approval in terms of a land use scheme applicable to such area, must apply to the Municipality in the manner provided for in relevant chapter of the municipal planning by-law;
- No application pertaining to land development on or change the land use purpose of communal land may be submitted unless accompanied by power of attorney signed by the applicable traditional council;
- All application pertaining to Communal Land are to be read in conjunction with and applied with respect to the Communal Land Tenure Bill.

D5.4 URBAN EDGE ANALYSIS

An urban edge is a demarcated line that is used to indicate the boundaries in which urban development should occur. Urban edges are one of the key spatial management tools that are used to spatially direct growth and development. Urban edge guidelines must therefore be established to ensure that the urban edge is delineated in a manner that does not hinder further development or increase existing levels of inequality by encouraging growth in urban areas and discouraging growth in areas outside of the boundary. The main element that should however be noted about urban edges is that they serve the purpose of guiding development rather than determining development.

The following aspects were taken into consideration when delineating the urban edges:

I. The impact of further spatial growth on the natural environment such as agricultural land, riverine systems, water bodies and biodiversity areas.

II. The current rate of urban growth and its implications on the socio-economic activities. This will in turn assist in informing policies to either urban sprawl or allow for further spatial development.

III. The vision for each of the nodes is also a determining factor. This informs whether urban edge will allow for further spatial development or will contain development to encourage densification.

An urban edge in the context of this report is a defined line drawn around an urban area as a growth boundary, i.e. the outer limit of urban areas. The urban edge marks the transition between rural and urban land use, i.e. generally between urban areas where full municipal services are provided to land uses other than agriculture and the rural, predominantly agricultural, conservation and nature areas. Urban edges are intended to include an adequate supply of land that can be efficiently provided with urban services (roads, sewers, water lines, storm water systems and streetlights) to accommodate the expected growth of the urban area for a defined period. By providing land for urban uses within the urban edge (growth boundary), the rural area can be protected from urban sprawl.

There is only one (1) Urban Edge that has been identified within Umuziwabantu Municipal Area (Harding).

D5.5 LAND OWNERSHIP

Land ownership within Umuziwabantu is diverse but the dominant owner within the inland is Ingonyama Trust.

STANDARDS FOR RENTAL HOUSING AND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

Municipality may reasonably require. The following minimum areas per dwelling unit will apply to a Medium Density Housing site:

- Private Open Area - 30 m^2
- Usable Common Open Space - 50 m^2
- Utility Area - 15 m^2

INGONYAMA TRUST LAND

Land ownership within Umuziwabantu is diverse but the dominant owner within the inland is Ingonyama Trust. This represents ownership of 39% of the total land. This also indicates that not all the land under traditional council land is owned by the trust – approximately 2 374 Ha of traditional council land falls outside of the Ingonyama Trust ownership.

STATE LAND

The state is another significant land owner representing 23% of the total land ownership here. This is a fairly high figure for any municipality and is attributed to the significant extent of land falling under the Weza State Forest which is located towards the western edge of the municipality.

UMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The Umuziwabantu Municipality owns 486 ha which makes up 0.4% of land.

PRIVATELY OWNED LAND AND OTHER

The remaining 36% of land is under private ownership, trusts or other ownership. This land is largely focused around Harding, within the central and the central areas towards the east of the municipality. The pattern tends

to correlate with the eastern most area under plantations and commercial agriculture growing areas within the central eastern half of the municipality.

This land is largely focused on Harding, within the central and the central areas towards the east of the municipality. From the land, legal point of view there does not appear to be many hinderances that could affect future housing initiatives.

D5.6 SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY

Umuziwabantu Local Municipality has a diversity of settlements given the fact that it entails some urban and predominantly rural character while it is also within an active tourism region. These broad characteristics implies that over the years the area has evolved with a need to provide formal urban settlements for different income groups within the area, while the rural population has also made means providing themselves with settlement in a traditional way and the private sector developers has responded to the demands for tourism/ holiday accommodation. The settlement typologies that have been created as a result are as follows

Influence of the Central Place Theory: Umuziwabantu Municipality has been highly influenced by the Central Place Theory. This is evidence from the influence of the town of Harding being the highly developed main service centre for the entire municipality. This theory was originally published in 1933 by a German geographer (Walter Christaller).

By examining and defining the functions of the settlement structure, it possible to model the pattern of settlement locations using geometric shapes. The sphere of influence is the area under influence of the Central Place. Harding town is considered to be a 'Central Place' which is a settlement which provides one or more services for the population living around it, simple basic services (e.g. grocery stores) are said to be of low order while specialized services (e.g. tertiary institutions) are said to be of high order and having a high order service implies there are low order services around it, but not vice versa.

There are obviously a number of limitations prevalent towards the application of the Central Place theory in Harding due to the fact it assumes that the area is an isotropic (all flat) surface, an evenly distributed population, evenly distributed resources, similar purchasing power of all consumers and consumers will patronize nearest market, transportation costs equal in all directions and proportional to distance and no excess profits. Further limitations include the fact that this theory is urban Bias, it is easily applied in urban areas where densities are high i.e. low-density rural settlements hardly qualify to be provided with basic facilities due to a small catchment population.

Terrain factors are problematic in Harding since most of the rural areas are characterized by steep terrain which creates an even longer traveling distance compared to the "as crow flies' distance". The concentric model of using radius has tended to mislead the concept of centrality of the town within a prescribed distance while that may not the case in reality. Physical bearers were not taken into account include rivers and dams may also distort the perceived centrality of the town.

Areas Under Transitioning from Rural to Urban: SDF promotes the development of a system of nodes and corridors as a primary tool for shaping human settlement across the municipality. These include several nodal points in areas which can be classified as rural settlement. However, due to the overall scale of these settlements, the continuing expansion of these areas, and the need to manage growth appropriately, a number of these nodal points can be considered as areas which are transitioning from rural to urban settlement and which in the longer term will achieve more formalised development with a higher level of services within their core areas.

The transition from rural settlement to urban settlement must support the objectives of increased efficiently, ecological and social sustainability, greater economic opportunity and also increased choice around lifestyle and livelihoods within areas which are currently considered to be rural. To achieve these objectives, various strategies are required and include the following:

- *Compaction and densification:* compaction and densification refer to processes which support more intensive development and results in increased population within a given area. Compaction involves increasing the density of development through more effective use of space. This could for instance involve subdivision of properties, designing smaller site sizes, allowing increased building bulk and height, and reducing the area required for road reserves and other facilities through more careful design.
- *Containment:* an urban edge is a tool for containing the horizontal expansion of urban settlements. The delineation and application of an urban edge define an area within which urban standards of services will be provided and is based on population and land use growth projections over a period of time. Development must not be allowed to leapfrog this edge.
- *Resource Protection*: areas which are identified as either important areas of biodiversity or are required to support ecological function, as well as areas which demonstrate relative significance for agricultural production, must be identified and protected. Such areas must be protected from the impact of housing, and related land uses and development. These areas can be protected through conservation measures and through zoning in the municipality's scheme.

The areas of Ikwezi, Salem and Bashaweni all suggest settlement areas which are transitioning from rural settlements towards small rural towns. Compaction within the core will promote the conditions appropriate for the delivery of urban standards of municipal services, the development of higher order economic and social services and greater variety of housing choices.

Informal Settlements: The 2009 National Housing Code's informal settlement upgrading programme 13 identifies informal settlements on the basis of the following characteristics illegality and informality, inappropriate locations, restricted public and private sector investment, poverty and vulnerability; and social stress. The processes to upgrade these using

housing subsidy instruments from the Department of Human Settlements would need to be considered. The upgrading of informal settlements programme applies to all settlements that demonstrate one or more of the above characteristics, subject to certain household and individual qualifiers.

A sustainable approach towards creating liveable settlement and healthy environment concurrently investigations into food security and agricultural best practise must be undertaken as part of DRDLR. KZN Human Settlements Master Plan assumes a backlog of 716 079 units which is 17.9% of the total provincial households.

The province is endeavouring to decrease this figure to 14% by the year 2020. KZN Human Settlements Master Plan identify Umuziwabantu as a Dense Rural settlement in terms of typology with more than 88% of the people who earn very low income.

Formally Established Townships: The Harding is one of the two only proclaimed township within the municipality. Its function as the primary node must be maintained. Harding is one of two formally established township areas within the municipality. Harding contains important public facilities, and government services, and functions as the primary service centre within the municipality.

Rural Settlements: The majority of traditional settlements that are located within Ingonyama Trust land are nucleated and densely populated. These settlements are deeply rural with unique features such that each homestead has more than one dwelling, cattle kraal or chicken coop, home burial and on-site disposal pit. These are the practices that have persisted for a long time within the rural environment but are prohibited within the urban areas.

Farmlands: Most of the municipal area is occupied by privately owned commercial farms. These farms are primarily used for food production and breeding of livestock. There are also settlement areas for the farming community including a farmer homestead and smaller homesteads for the farm labours. Some of these farms have rural settlements which has been discussed on the previous subsection.

Subsequently, the CSIR developed a spatial planning “tool” to assist analysis of settlement even further. Van Huyssteen, et. al. 2015: Updated CSIR/SACN South African Settlement Typology describes that “The functional settlement typology provides a mechanism to identify, calculate and analyse a set of development information and trends pertaining to the range of towns and cities, as well as high density rural settlements across South Africa. It enables understanding and analyses of the network of settlements, towns and cities and the hierarchical and functional relationships between them, especially related to government and economic service provision and migration.”

The CSIR therefore developed the following Settlement Types included in Table 13 to describe the South African planning milieu for settlements. The CSIR (CSIR 2018) mentions that “These typologies were developed to provide spatial planning evidence, analysis, modelling outputs to provide a platform support to government planning and development and with a focus on strengthening strategic regional, inter-regional and intergovernmental

planning, resource allocation and monitoring and evaluation in South Africa."

Table 7: CSIR Settlement Typology

Regional location and service role	Description of functional town area types
City Region	Population: >1 million people; Morphology: Large urban conurbations; Economy: Diverse
Cities and very large regional centres	Population: > 500,000 people; Morphology: Dense urban areas; Economy: Service related
Large Regional centres	Population: 10,000 – 300,000 people; Morphology: Regional node
Regional centres	Population: < 100,000 people; Morphology: Regional node consisting of interconnected settlements
Service towns	Population: 15,000 – 100,000 people; Economy: Providing economic and social service anchor role to hinterland
Small Service towns	Population: < 20,000 people; Morphology: Monochrome small town; Local Service role: Playing an anchor role as social service point, serving many people within 30km from the town in denser areas and within 50km from the town in sparser areas; Economy: Government and community services
Rural Service settlement	Population: Varied in nodal settlement, large population in direct hinterland; Morphology: Emerging nodes of consolidation in Dense Rural Settlements; Local Service role: Strategically located to play an anchor role as social service point, serving many people within 30km from the town in denser areas and within 50km from the town in sparser areas
Small towns	Population: < 20,000 people; Morphology: Monocentric small towns, often apartheid landscape double centre towns; Economy and service role: Primarily serve local population and/or 'niche' economic activity such as mining, tourism, or fisheries
Rural settlement areas and villages	This area incorporates both formal rural settlement area as well as Traditional Authority Rural Settlement Area. Both have very small formal service economy activities
Sparsely populated rural areas	Sparsely populated areas (meso zone areas without rural settlements)

In terms of the above, the following hierarchy of towns can be identified within the LM. The following will discuss the uses, node function, opportunities for growth and challenges affecting functionality and growth and needed interventions.

Table 8: Role of Towns in the LM

Settlement Name	CSIR Service Role	NSDF Classification
Harding	Small Town	-
Weza	Village	-

Ikwezi	Village	-
Jabulani - Bashaweni	Village	-
Nqabeni	Village	-
Pisgah	Village	-
Phumza	Village	-
Qwebela	Village	-

D5.7 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Section (26) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, states that “everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing”. The NDP vision is that by 2030 human settlements in the country will be transformed into equitable and efficient spaces. Citizens should live near their workplaces, and they should have access to social facilities and the necessary infrastructure.

D5.7.1 TYPE OF DWELLINGS

Regarding household types, it is significant to emphasise that access to a healthy lifestyle and the capacity to participate in the labour market are both benefited by having appropriate housing. Along with providing good social effects like identity and self-esteem, decent housing is essential for saving and investing (Harris and Arku, 2006).

In the LM, there were 17 061 formal dwelling, 6 067 traditional dwellings, 143 informal dwellings, and 48 uncategorised dwellings, according to Census 2022.

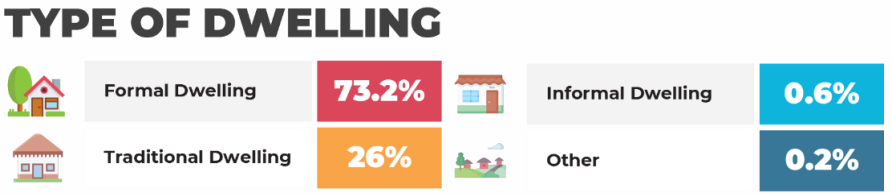


Figure 4: Type of Dwelling

The following can be observed from the figure 11 above:

- Formal housing: Formal dwellings are predominant in the Harding. This type of housing typically consists of permanent, brick-built structures with access to basic services like water, electricity, and sanitation.
- Rural housing: In the rural areas of the LM, housing tends to be more traditional in nature, with many families living in small, mud-brick houses or rondavels. Access to basic services can be limited in these areas, particularly in more remote villages and hamlets.
- Informal settlements: Informal settlements, also known as shantytowns or squatter settlements, are a common feature in the LM. These settlements are characterized by substandard housing made from materials like corrugated iron, plastic sheeting, or wooden poles. Informal settlements often lack access to basic services like water, electricity, and sanitation, and residents are often exposed to health and safety risks.

D5.7.2 HOUSING BACKLOG

KZN Human Settlements Master Plan assumes a backlog of 716 079 units which is 17.9% of the total provincial households. The province is endeavouring to decrease this figure to 14% by the year 2020. KZN Human Settlements Master Plan identify Umuziwabantu as a Dense Rural settlement in terms of typology with more than 88% of the people who earn very low income.

The housing backlog is ascertained by combining the total number of traditional dwellings and the total number of informal dwellings. It must be noted however, that not all traditional dwellings are inadequate in terms of their structures and building materials. However, these dwelling do not comply with the national building regulations as in the most part they have do not have approved building plans.

D5.7.3 LAND TENURE

The Ingonyama legislation indicates that the Trust land shall “be administered for the benefit, material welfare and social well-being of the members of the tribes and communities” living on the land. In general terms, day-to-day land administration of the land is undertaken by the Traditional Councils in terms of indigenous law. There are two main tenure instruments that the Ingonyama Trust Board makes use of which is leases and PTOs. Accessing Ingonyama Trust Land is guided by two important policies. The first relates to the distinction between PTOs and leases. The Board has a rental policy that is market based for commercial land uses.

Leases are therefore determined at a market level, while PTOs are fixed at a more nominal amount. The second is that the Ingonyama Trust Board, in general, does not sell land or dispose of it where this is not deemed to be necessary. In the case of a commercial development, the Ingonyama Trust Board would prefer to enter into a lease at commercial rates than dispose of the land or issue a PTO. Traditional Council areas throughout KwaZulu-Natal have endured tremendous pressure from the investors and local communities to release land for commercial and social development.

As a result, a number of Permission to Occupy (PTO) have been issued granting the holders land tenure rights which in most instances have been interpreted to include development rights. Only the Minister for Land Affairs is empowered to take these rights away and should happen with the consent of the holder. Also important are the ‘informal land rights’ held by members of the community residing within the centre area. These rights and interests in land are protected in terms of the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act of 1996 (Act 31) (IPILRA). The Act provides for the recognition of a beneficial occupier, which is a person in occupation of land as if she or he is the owner, without force, openly and without the permission of the registered owner.

The informal land right includes the use of occupation of or access to land in terms of any tribal, customary or administrative practice and the right or interest in land of a beneficiary under a trust arrangement. The Act states that the occupier must have occupied the land for a continuous period of not less than 5 years prior to 31 December 1997. The rights under this Act are recognized as being functional tenure for the purposes of applying for

housing subsidies. The Act does not create any real rights but merely recognizes existing interests in land. The Act protects existing interests by preventing unlawful deprivation of land rights and by giving the beneficial occupier the right to be compensated in the event of being deprived of his land rights in the property.

D5.7.4 INGONYAMA TRUST LAND AND JURISDICTIONAL AREAS OF AMAKHOSI

The LM's land ownership patterns reveal that the ITB owns approximately 39% of Umuziwabantu Local municipality land amounting to 2 374 hectares.

Table 9: TC Jurisdictional Areas

Ward	Areas Covered
1	KwaFodo and Dumisa Tribal Areas and farmland
2	KwaMbotho and Bashaweni Tribal Areas and farmland
3	Harding, part of KwaMbotho Tribal Area and Farmland
4	Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area
5	Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area
6	Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area
7	Part of KwaJali and KwaMachi Tribal areas, Weza State Forest and Farmland
8	Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area
9	Part of KwaJali Tribal Area
10	Part of KwaMachi Tribal Area

D5.7.5 LAND REFORM

Land reform in the municipality has been rather slow and as yet has not translated into the establishment of adequate sustainable new black farmers and restitution. Even with good integrated development planning processes in Umuziwabantu Municipality, alignment between land tenure reform and spatial planning within the municipality remains secluded. Rural development is intended to create lively, fair and sustainable rural communities. There are a number of factors/challenges affecting the sustainability of land reform including but not limited to:

- Lack of access to services such as mentorship, training, credit and transport by beneficiaries;
- Lack of access to markets;
- Lack of skills, infrastructure and capital;
- A lack of serviced and zoned industrial land;
- Delays in gaining access to Ingonyama Trust land for commercial development and community agriculture;
- Slow pace and/or failure of land reform programmes;

- Lack of monitoring and evaluation of projects;
- Competing land uses;
- Large number of beneficiaries per project resulting in unmanageable projects and thus results in conflicts and infighting which affects the progress of the projects negatively;
- Threats of land invasion; either as an organized invasion or by creeping appropriation.
- Improper land use leading to degradation of the natural environment and uncontrolled urbanization

The effectiveness of land reform will only be effective access to inputs, equipment, draught power, Infrastructure for transport and communications, and support services such as extension, training and marketing advice and channels are essential. These are mainly lacking in the communal areas or are inadequately provided for in most land reform projects. The municipality needs to play a significant role in planning and implementing such programmes and must work closely with other relevant government departments, agencies such as NGOs and the private sector, and with the surrounding communities. The promotion of sustainable agriculture and awareness creation by the local municipality will assist in dealing with concerns expressed relative to the environmental sustainability of small-scale agriculture and natural resource harvesting in communal areas. Thus, an extensive redistribution of land and resources should be accompanied by the securing of tenure rights both in practice and in law, to ensure long-term sustainability. The KZN provincial growth and development strategy makes way to provide potential interventions to addressing sustainable agriculture from land reform including:

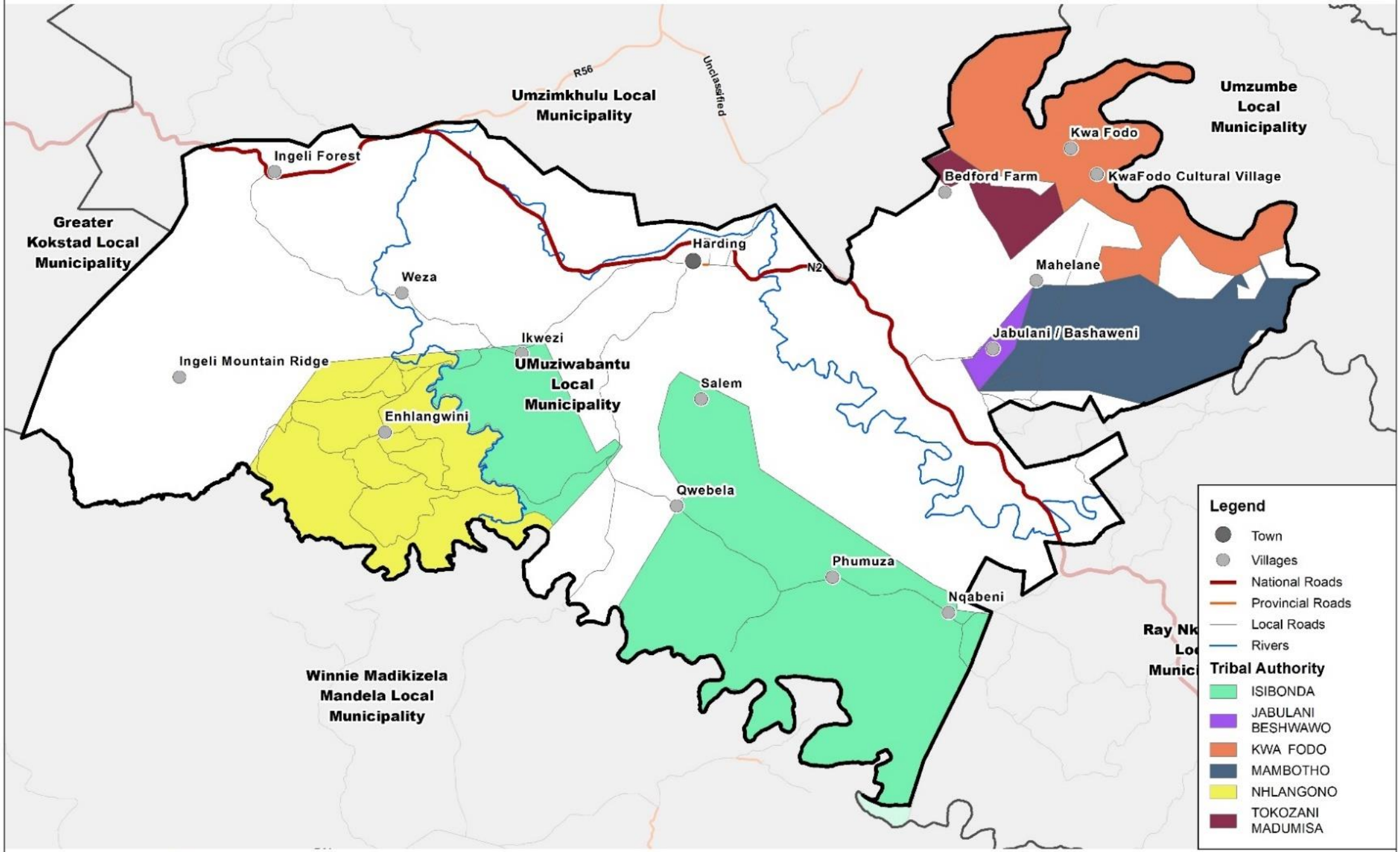
- Establishing a mechanism that will help shorten the land claim processes to secure land tenure for aspiring commercial farms (including agricultural land with high potential under Ingonyama Trust Board), as well as the acceleration and optimisation of post–settlement agricultural support on land reform farms (i.e. Technical, financial and capacity development support).
- Recognising the importance of stimulating commercial farming as a means of expanding agricultural production and enhancing the contribution of small-scale farmers within the sector in KZN and providing support to new commercial farmers, particularly access to new trade markets and opportunities, improved production methods and mechanisation, access to funding, and skills training and mentorship as key.
- Further emphasising the need for integration as being crucial such that all work on commercial farmer development being done by various key stakeholders should be integrated; through strengthening of strategic partnership between government and private sector, streamlining of support packages, and consolidation of funding.
- The establishment and support of commercial farmers through the full range of agricultural sub-sectors with reference to the municipality the sugar and timber industries have been identified as presenting several opportunities.

- innovative and sustainable agricultural practices within the commercial, subsistence and/or small-scale farming sectors is required.
- It is of great significance that for each land reform claim there should be a settlement plan in place that will ascertain that no houses are built outside the boundary.
- Tougher measures are required to ensure that if the land has reached full capacity people should not be allowed to continue building, this will also require the involvement of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

There will be a need to promote off-farm settlement as a land delivery approach where the main need for land is settlement. This land should be situated in accessible areas which can be provided with social facilities and basic services in a resourceful manner which will facilitate housing delivery and development of such settlements as sustainable human settlements.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

TRIBAL AUTHORITY PLAN



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D5.8 TRANSPORT MOVEMENT SERVICES

All transport land uses, including roads, rail and the Harding Airfield were grouped under transport. This represents 1.8% of the total land area.

CORRIDORS AND TRANSPORT

Table 10: Road Infrastructure

Type of Road	Road	Description
Primary Corridors	N2	Links Ray Nkonyeni to Port Shepstone and coastal regions
Tertiary Corridors	R56	Links with Umzimkhulu, Ixopo, Richmond, PMB and Kokstad to Rietvlei, Ibisis and Clydesdale

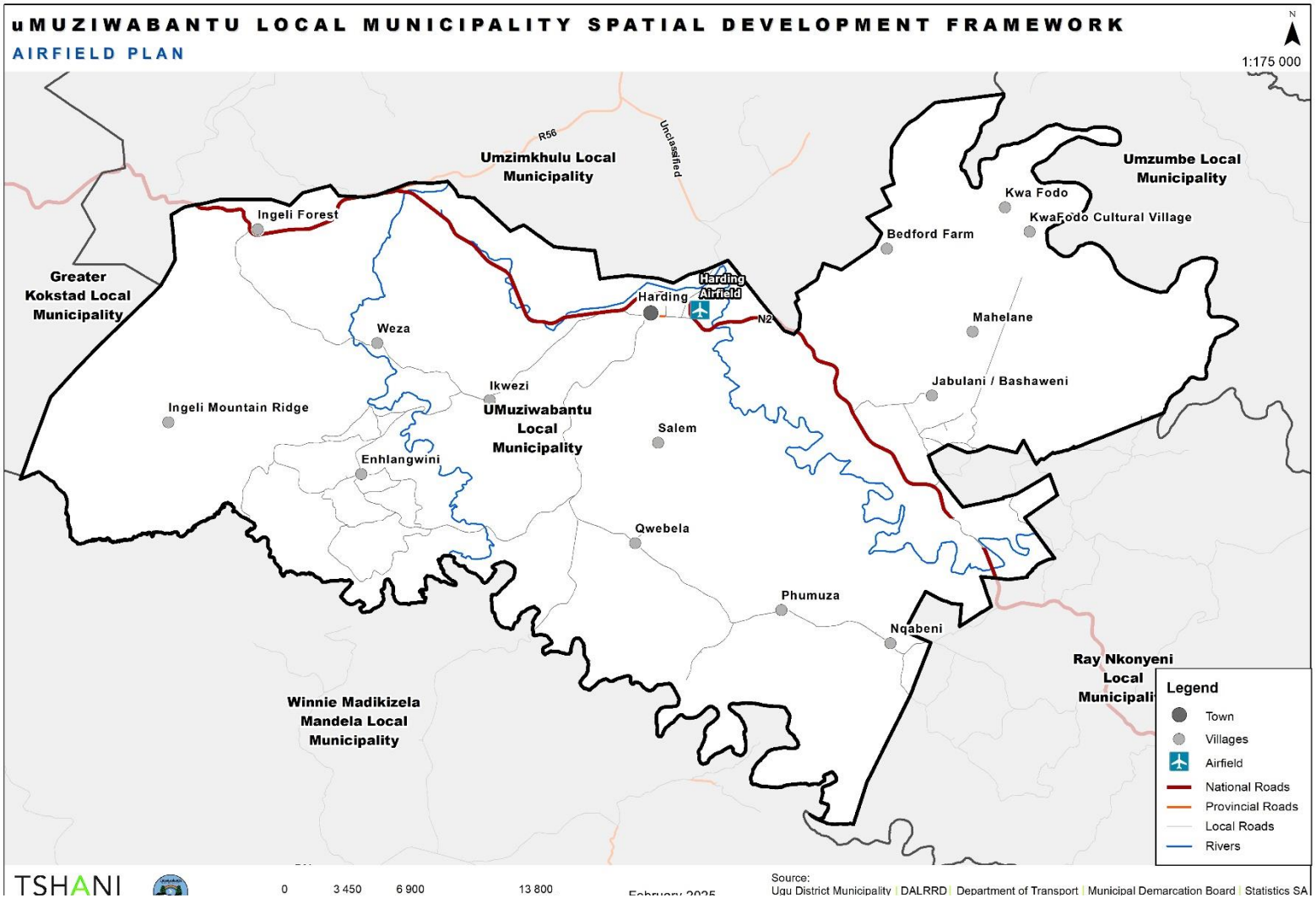
RAILWAYS

The inland portion of the abandoned Port Shepstone and Alfred County Railway (PSACR) runs through the municipality and for which Harding was the terminus. The line was a narrow gauge (610mm) railway used primarily for transporting agricultural produce to Port Shepstone for onward shipping. Due to actions by Transnet and the changing economics of land transport, the railway fell into disuse and operations ceased in the mid 2000's.

The rail reserve is owned by Transnet Freight Rail. Though there is a moratorium on the alienation of rail reserves and associated land, the status of this rail line remains closed with no indication of future rollout within the area. Current infrastructure is not in an operational condition.

AIRPORTS AND AIRFIELDS

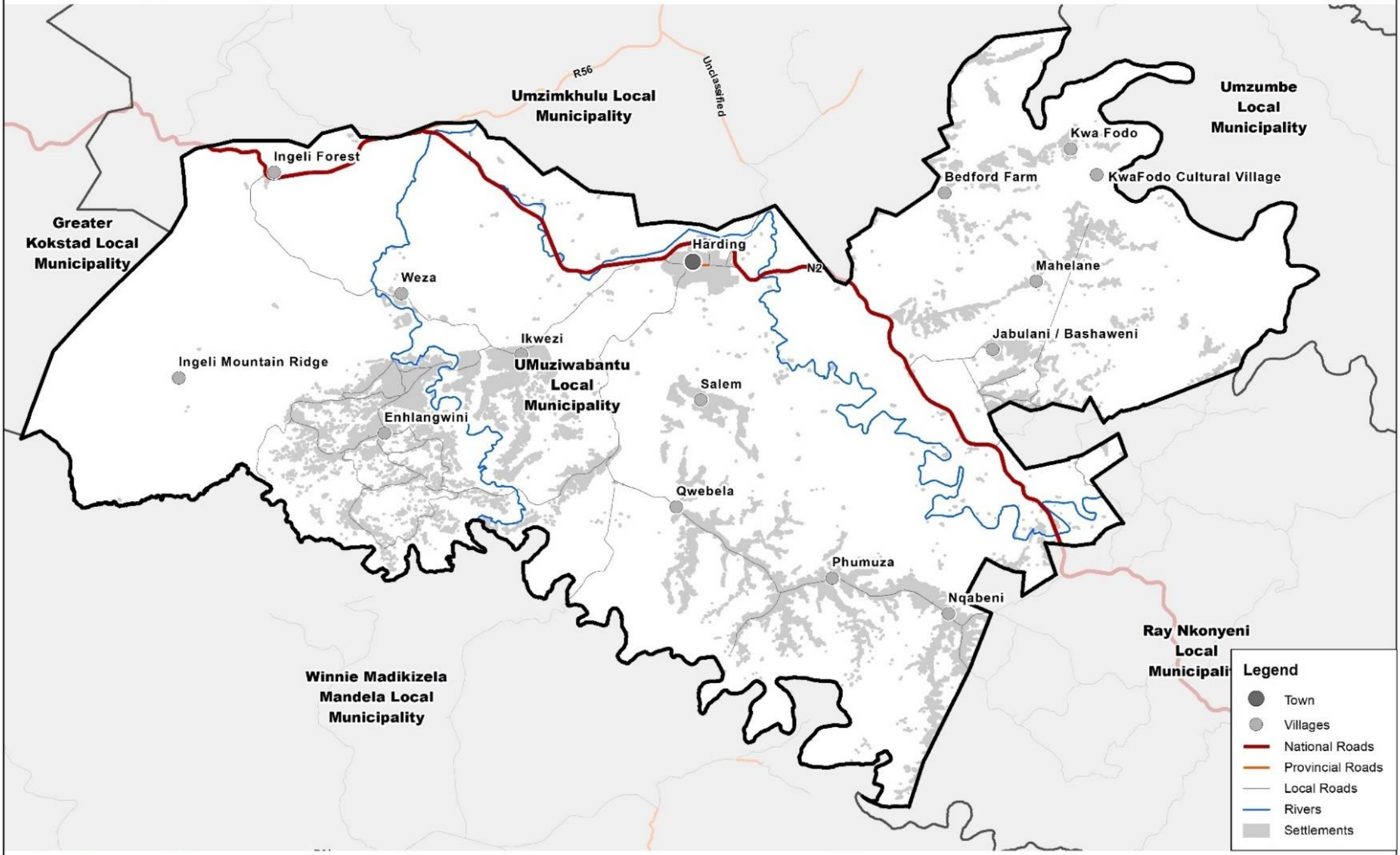
The Harding Airfield is located in very close proximity to Harding on the eastern side of the N2. It is very well located in relation to both the town and to the national road infrastructure. It is an officially licenced, municipal owned airstrip, ICAO code: FAHJ. The airstrip is a category 1 grass surfaced runway, 800m in length. It is understood to be operated and maintained by the municipality.



Plan 6: Airfield Plan

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

ROAD NETWORK PLAN



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D5.9 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

This section will explore infrastructure as the facilities and structures required for the successful running of the Umuziwabantu municipality.

Harding is the main urban centre which defines Umuziwabantu Local Municipality. The urban area has the potential to experience rapid economic expansion, growth, and development. These facilities exist to support the LM's sub-regional economy. They make an excellent location for high-end offices and modest retail developments that include commodities, services, and specialty products.

D5.9.1 ACCESS TO WATER

- Number of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling has improved, as it was 10,3% in 2011 and 23,3% (5 423) in 2022.
- Only 7,5% (1 739) of households have access to piped water in their yard. 44,5% (10 383) have access to piped water on a community stand. 24,8% (5 774) of households do not have access to piped water.
- The levels of service delivery derived from acceptable national policy frameworks which are relevant for the level of water services indicate the following definitions as being applicable:
- A 'survival' level of service providing five (5) to eight (8) litres of water per capita per day at 800 – 1500 meters walking distance; The RDP level of service providing twenty-five (25) litres of water per capita per day at 200 meters walking distance; and a higher level of service providing more than twenty-five (25) litres of water per capita per day and at less than 200 meters walking distance. It even includes a yard or house connection. The National legislated (RDP) minimum norms and standards in respect of water supply in South Africa are therefore considered to be a maximum 200 m's walking distance between a communal stand pipe and one's residence.
- This national standard has been accepted by the Department of Housing as their minimum norms and standards for the rural housing instrument as far as subsidised housing provision is concerned. Therefore, since the provision of water amounts to housing purposes in terms of the Housing Board/ Department of Human Settlements explanation of rural subsidies, the provision of water at the minimum RDP level of service provision at least should constitute a key municipal objective for implementation in the Umuziwabantu Municipal area as a whole.

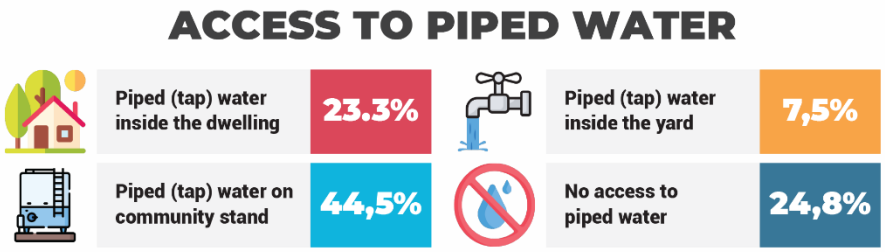


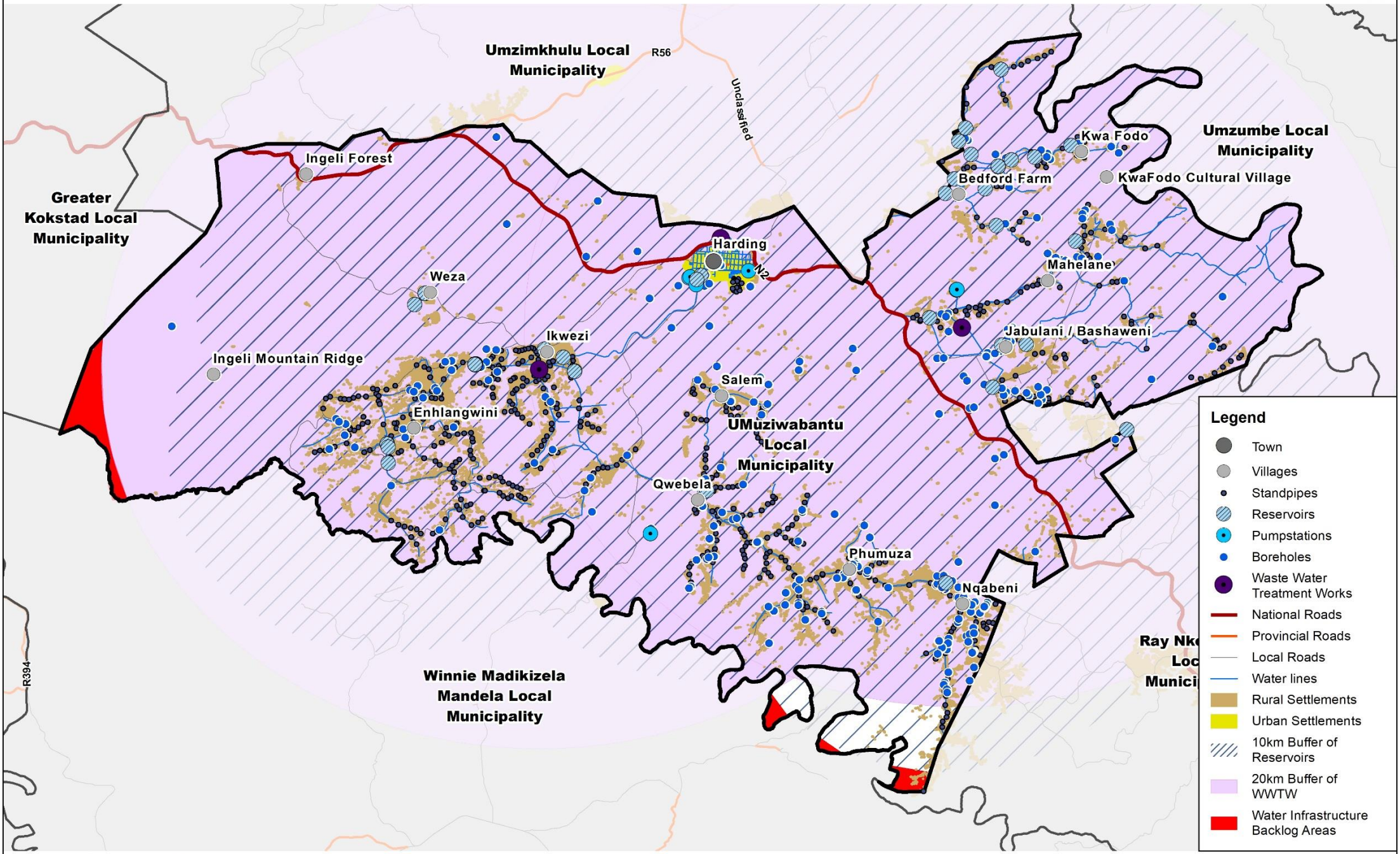
Figure 5: Access to piped water

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN - WATER

N

1:180 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

Blue drop assessment:

Blue Drop Risk Rating (BDRR) focuses on four critical risk areas, namely water treatment capacity, water quality, technical skills, and water safety planning. Risk-based regulation therefore allows the municipality to identify and prioritise these critical risk areas within its drinking water treatment process and to take corrective measures to abate these. *Source: Department of Water and Sanitation, 2023*

Table 11: Blue Drop Assessment

Sr No.	Water Supply System	Score	Risk Rating		
1	Harding	55.51%		Medium	
2	Weza	62.78%		Medium	

The Department of Water and Sanitation proposes the following recommendations for Umuziwabantu to urgently implement towards delivery of safe drinking water for all consumers:

- Classification and linking of applicable WTW.
- Installation of calibrated inflow meters to verify operational capacity.
- Implementation of corrective measures in the event of microbiological and chemical failures to always ensure delivery of safe drinking water.
- Implementation of monitoring programmes with sufficient samples based on population size as outlined in SANS 241:2015.
- Appointment of suitably qualified staff and/or training of existing staff (supervisors, process controllers and maintenance teams) to ensure adequate alignment to set criteria. Supervisors and process controllers should then be classified on IRIS.
- Development of Water Safety Plan as per SANS 241:2015 and WHO guidelines including risk assessment of entire supply system, water quality evaluation based on full SANS 241:2015 analysis of raw and final water, development of risk-based monitoring programmes, and implementation of mitigating measures to address all medium and high-risks.

Water Scarce Areas:

In terms of delegated powers and functions, the function of water and sanitation service delivery rests with Ugu District Municipality. As the Water Service Authority (WSA), UGU DM is responsible for the provision of water and sanitation access, planning of projects, regulation of projects, and overseeing water provision both effectively and efficiently, maintaining customer relations, and billing.

The Ugu District water supply is derived from dams, rivers, ground water (as well as bulk purchases from eThekwini Water and Umgeni Water). The treatment of water is handled by the Ugu District at district owned treatment plants before distribution to individual consumers. There are three operational Water Treatment plants within Umuziwabantu Municipality namely:

- KwaMbotho Water Treatment (within the Umzumkulu catchment)

- Umuziwabantu Water Treatment (within the Umzumkulwana catchment)
- Mbonwa (KwaMbonwa) Water Treatment (within the Weza catchment)

According to the Ugu District Development Model (DDM), the following project is being intervened in Umuziwabantu represented in Table below:

Table 12: Umuziwabantu WSA Project Intervention

MEDIUM/LONG TERM INTERVENTIONS – UGU DISTRICT (WSA)					
WSA	LM	SCHEME/AREA	ROJECT/INTERVENTION REQUIRED		IMPACT
			IMMEDIATE	COST	
	ULM	Harding Weza RBWSS	Dam and transfer system, upgrading of Weza treatment works from 6ml/day to 14 ml/day, bulk supply scheme – resevrvoirs, pumps station and pipelines, reticulation networks.	R115 000 000	This will include the Weza Dam funded by MIG

The areas to be noted are the identification of additional bulk water requirements, largely to service areas served by the Weza, Umtamvuna and Umzumkulwana catchments such as Harding within Umuziwabantu and the proposal of the Weza Dam. Both Harding and Weza achieved Blue Drop status determined in terms of national norms and standards and denote the average quality of water delivered throughout the municipality from these plants.

According to the Ugu DM Water Services Master Plan, 5% dysfunctional systems are systems where water interruptions occur on a regular basis. The area most effected is the Umuziwabantu municipal area due to the drought in this area. There are other systems where water shedding has been implemented to ensure that resources are being shared amongst consumers.

D5.9.2 ACCESS TO SANITATION

Sanitation can be divided into specific types of sanitation to which a household has access as follows:

- No toilet – no access to any of the toilet systems explained below.
- Bucket system – a top structure with a seat over a bucket. The bucket is periodically removed, and the contents disposed of.
- Pit toilet – a top structure over a put.
- Chemical toilet – portable toilets

- Flush toilet – Waste is flushed into an enclosed tank, thus preventing the waste to flow into the surrounding environment. The tanks need to be emptied or the contents pumped elsewhere.

The following figure (14) illustrates the access provision by type of toilet to households in the LM, as it can be seen, the number of households without access to toilet facilities had improved significantly in 2022 with no sanitation facilities accounting to 2,6% (612). The municipality disputes the percentage of 0,1% (23) relating to households utilising the bucket system, as the bucket system was eradicated by the municipality in 2008. It is important to note that the pit toilet system dominates the LM with 64,7% (15 084). *Source: Census 2022*

The data highlights the need for ongoing efforts to improve sanitation access in the Umuziwabantu Municipality and to address the specific sanitation needs of each ward. There is a need for continued investment in sanitation infrastructure to ensure that all households have access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities, which could help reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases and improve overall health outcomes.

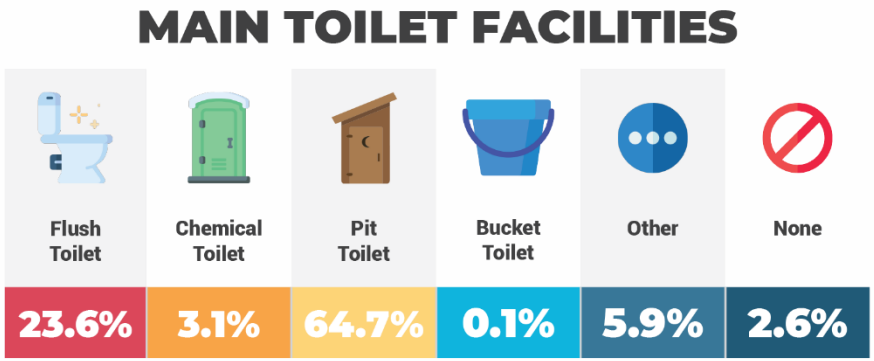


Figure 6: Sanitation Provision

Green Drop Assessment:

The Green Drop assessment evaluates wastewater treatment plants (WWTP/W's) based on their compliance with national standards and guidelines for wastewater treatment (WWT). The assessment criteria include aspects such as the design and operation of the treatment plant, the quality of the treated effluent, the management of the plant, and the environmental impact of the plant.

Ugu District wastewater treatment plants were found to be in high Cumulative Risk Rating (CRR) risk positions, which means that some or all the risk indicators were in a precarious state, i.e. operational flow, technical capacity, and effluent quality. WWTWs in high risk and critical risk positions pose a serious risk to public health and the environment. Ugu DM was required to assess their risk contributors and develop corrective measures to mitigate these risks.

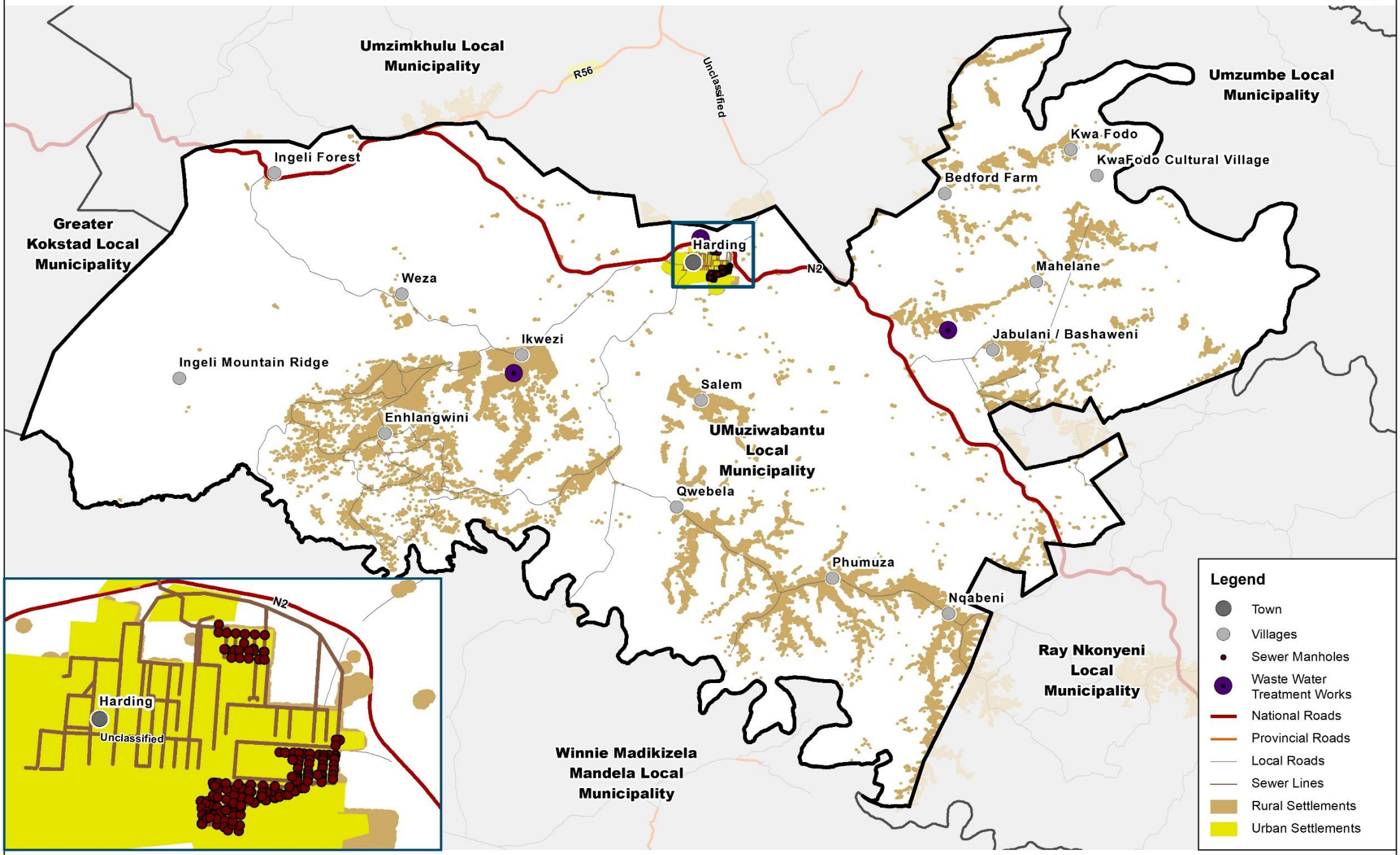
Table 13: - %CRR/CRRmax scores and WWTWs in critical and high-risk space

WSA Nam	2021 Average CRR/CRRmax % deviation	WWTW's in critical and high-risk space	
		Critical Risk (90-100%CRR)	High Risk (70-<90%CRR)
Ugu DM	59.5%		**Harding,** Malangeni, Murchison Hospital, Southbroom, Umzinto

The Green Drop Assessment risk rating is an important tool for identifying areas where improvements are needed in the management of the Ugu District's wastewater treatment plants. As can be seen in Table 21, the District's WWT plants are generally in the high-risk category, indicating that the plants are not functioning effectively, and pose a significant risk to the environment and public health.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN -SANITATION



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D5.9.3 ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

Solid waste management is a shared function between the Ugu District and the local municipalities. The municipal waste removal is in limited operation within the town of Harding. In terms of solid waste collection by the local municipalities, Table below shows that most of the households (an estimated 90,6% which is a total of 94 243) in the area have their own methods of refuse dump, An estimated number of 9 796 households (estimated 9,4%% of the total population) which benefit from the provision of municipal services of whom are the residents in and around the Harding Town which indicates that their refuse is removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week.

Effective solid waste management is crucial for maintaining public health and the environment, as well as promoting economic development. Poor waste management practices can result in environmental pollution, the spread of disease, and other negative impacts. By properly managing solid waste, the municipality can help ensure a clean, healthy, and sustainable community for its residents.

Table 14: Access to Refuse Removal

Waste Removal	Umuziwabantu LM	%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	**9 796**	**9,4**
Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often	**1 149**	**1,1**
Communal refuse dump	**767**	**0,7**
Communal container/central collection point	**521**	**0,5**
Own refuse dump	**87 584**	**84,2**
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	**1 726**	**1,7**
Other	**2 466**	**2,4**
Total	**104 009**	**100**

D5.9.4 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Settlement and economic initiatives are more feasible in areas served by bulk and network electrical infrastructure. To encourage social and economic development in rural areas, access to electricity is a crucial aspect. Energy availability opens a wealth of prospects for the agricultural industry as well as other sectors of the economy. A lot of agricultural processes, such as agro processing, depend on having access to energy.

Figure illustrates access to electricity for lighting purposes in the LM, it can be seen, the number of households without access to electricity has decreased as it was 19.7% in 2011 and 3.5% in 2022.

Table 15: Energy for Lighting (2011)

Name	Frequency	%
Electricity from mains	17 360	80.3%
Gas	72	0,3%
Paraffin	160	0,7%
Candles	3 833	17,7%
Solar	63	0.3%
None	131	0.6%

Table 16: Energy for Lighting (2022)

Name	Frequency	%
Electricity from mains	100 258	96.4%
Gas	161	0.2%
Paraffin	171	0.2%
Candles	2 796	2.7%
Solar	2	0%
None	231	0.1%

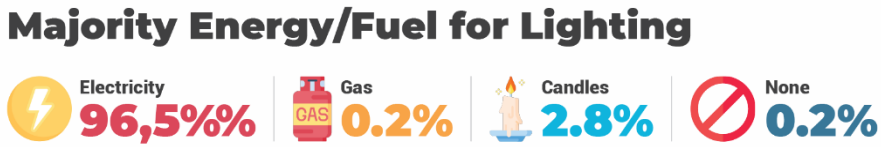


Figure 7: Energy for Lighting

ACCESS TO COOKING

Figure 13 illustrates access to electricity for cooking purposes in the LM, it can be seen, the number of households without access to electricity from the mains has decreased as it was 80.3% in 2011 and 96.5% in 2022.

Table 17: Energy for Cooking (2011)

Name	Frequency	%
Electricity from mains	10 132	46,9%
Gas	641	3.0%
Paraffin	1 196	5,5%
wood	9 436	43,6%
coal	56	0.3%
Animal dung	24	0.1%
Solar	35	0.2%
Other	50	0.2%
None	49	0.2%

Table 18: Energy for Cooking (2022)

Name	Frequency	%
Electricity from mains	16 094	69,0%
Gas	3 317	14,2%
Paraffin	259	1.1%
wood	3 547	15,2%
coal	9	0.0%
Animal dung	12	0.0%
Solar	5	0.0%
Other	12	0.1%
None	66	0.3%

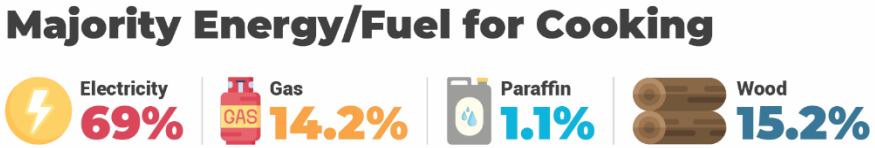
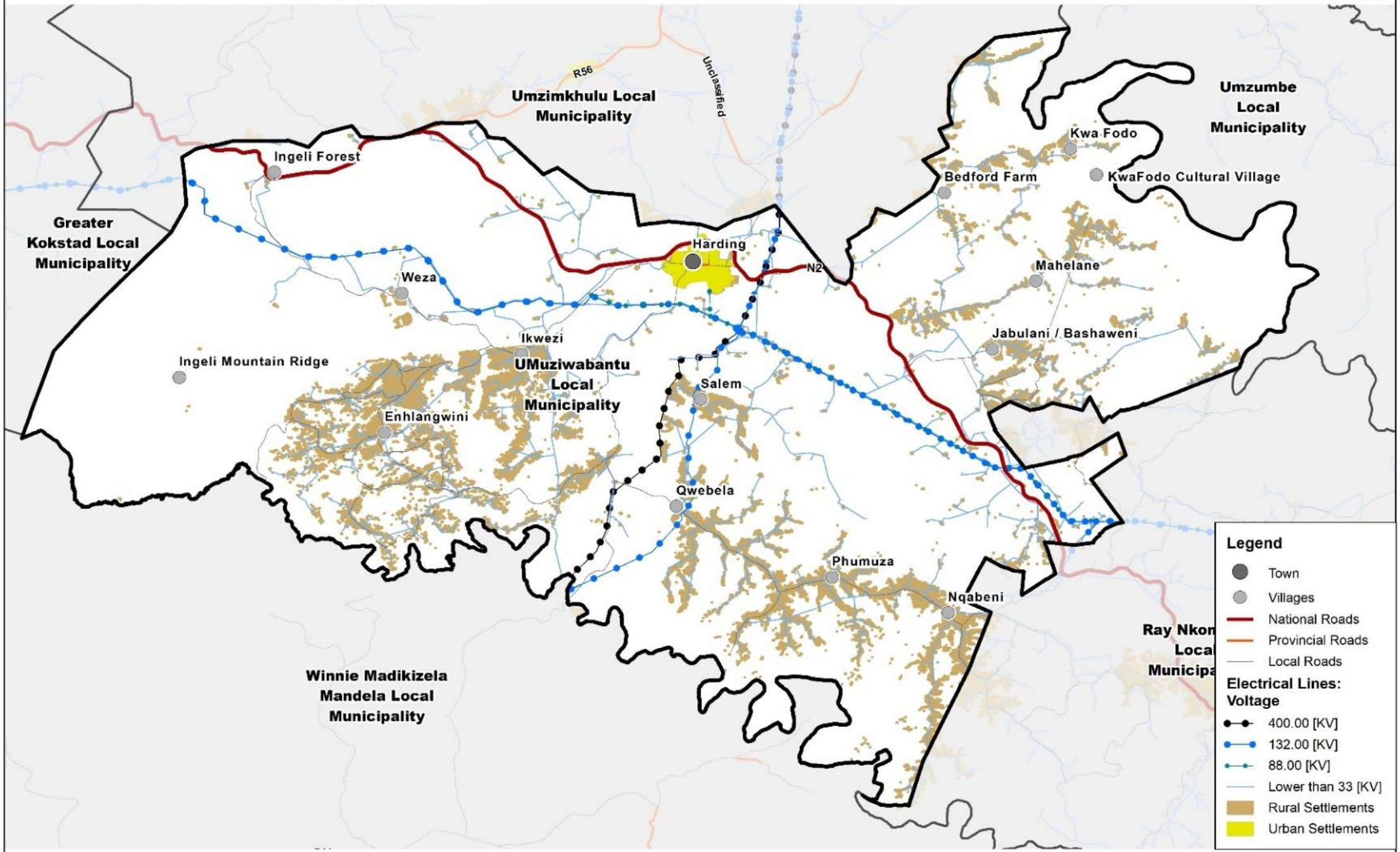


Figure 8: Energy for Cooking

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN - ELECTRICITY



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February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D5.9.5 SERVICE BACKLOG ANALYSIS

Service backlogs remain a significant challenge within the municipality, particularly within rural and traditional authority areas where settlements are dispersed and infrastructure provision is limited.

WATER BACKLOGS

While Harding and surrounding settlements have relatively good access to piped water, many rural communities rely on communal standpipes or alternative water sources.

Water service challenges include:

- Aging infrastructure
- Limited treatment capacity
- Water interruptions during drought periods

SANITATION BACKLOGS

Sanitation backlogs are primarily concentrated within rural settlements where access to formal sewer systems is limited. Many households rely on basic pit latrine systems which require upgrading to meet health and environmental standards.

ELECTRICITY BACKLOGS

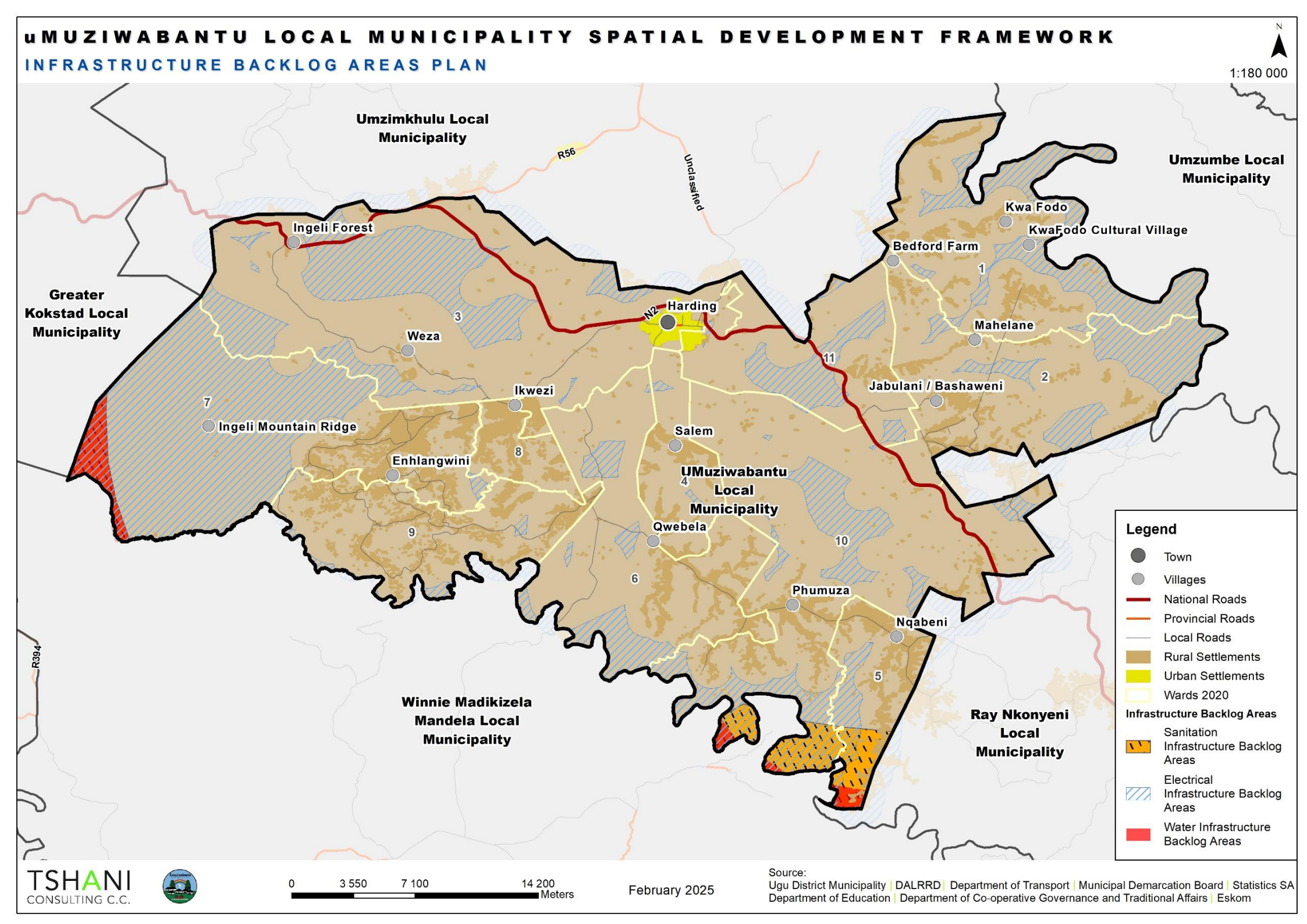
Electricity backlogs occur mainly within remote rural settlements where grid infrastructure has not yet been extended. Expanding electrification programmes will support economic development and improve living conditions.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal waste collection services are primarily limited to Harding and surrounding urban areas. Most rural households rely on informal waste disposal methods.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG AREAS PLAN



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0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D5.9.6 RENEWABLE ENERGY

One of the main priorities is addressing load shedding, which has been a major challenge for the country. Government, therefore, declared a national state of disaster to respond to the electricity crisis and its effects. The national state of disaster will enable the government to implement practical measures to support businesses in the food production, storage, and retail supply chain. This will include the rollout of generators, solar panels, and uninterrupted power supply. The following are strategies which the local municipalities have been creating for renewable energy and green hydrogen.

- Working for Energy is a new programme that the Department of Energy is responsible for implementing . This programme's focus on renewable energy and labour-intensive projects in areas such as biomass, charcoal, solar power etc may also present opportunities for Umuziwabantu.
- Hydropower turbines within rivers and streams. These do not require costly dam construction and have minimal environmental impact. The turbines will provide a sustainable source of renewable energy with low spatial requirements. Advancements have been made in recent years to allow the turbines to operate under extremely low flow conditions as well as dirty high turbid waters. These turbines will provide electricity to local communities and possibly be added to the grid.

Umuziwabantu' s efforts to develop renewable energy infrastructure are part of its commitment to sustainable development and reducing its carbon footprint. These green energy infrastructure projects not only promote sustainable development but also create job opportunities and support the local economy.

D5.9.7 ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

Information and communications technology in its broadest form pertains mainly to the internet-enabled domain, the mobile environment and to a lesser extent landline telephones, radios, and televisions. It is an environment that is diverse and constantly changing with new and better technology enhancements that grow as the requirements grow and the demand for access and communication through the different spheres evolve. One of the principal factors for the growth and roll-out of these technologies is demand and the provision of access to the areas where the demand necessitates upgrades and installation of hardware to cater for the demand as well as future growth. This factor plays an enormous role in the information and communication technology landscape for the Umuziwabantu LM.

Many areas of the LM lack coverage or access to the internet. However, the major towns and cities are well served.

Presently, the Umuziwabantu Municipal area does not have a developed ICT sector. There is one Internet Café in the area which has a limited number of services. However, it has recently been indicated by Vodacom and MTN that 90% of the municipal area is covered by cell phone signal.

Further, Telkom has also introduced the microwave signal technology to the area and provides a telephone service to a number of inhabitants within the rural areas.

Umuziwabantu Municipality has 2 IT officers, and 2 full-time cyber cadets in the Municipal libraries. The IT officers, report to the Manager administration services, within the corporate services directorate.

This position is one of the critical positions which have in the past years seen a high staff turnover. ICT services are very poor within the municipality due to the enormous burden placed on the acting personnel. The organisation experiences amongst other challenges, a high rate of cable theft in the area, which hinders with the organisational ICT. However, an ICT policy framework is in place and is partially implemented.

In the table below, it is evident that ICT service is poor in the municipality. 96 247 (88.65%) people are without internet access and only 9 784 (9.01%) have internet access. 2 545 (2.34%) is unspecified.

Table 19: Internet Services (ICT Infrastructure)

Source: Community Survey 2016

Internet Services		
Yes	9 784	9.01%
No	96 247	88.65%
Unspecified	2 545	2.34%
Total	108 576	100%

D5.9.8 BUILT ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS

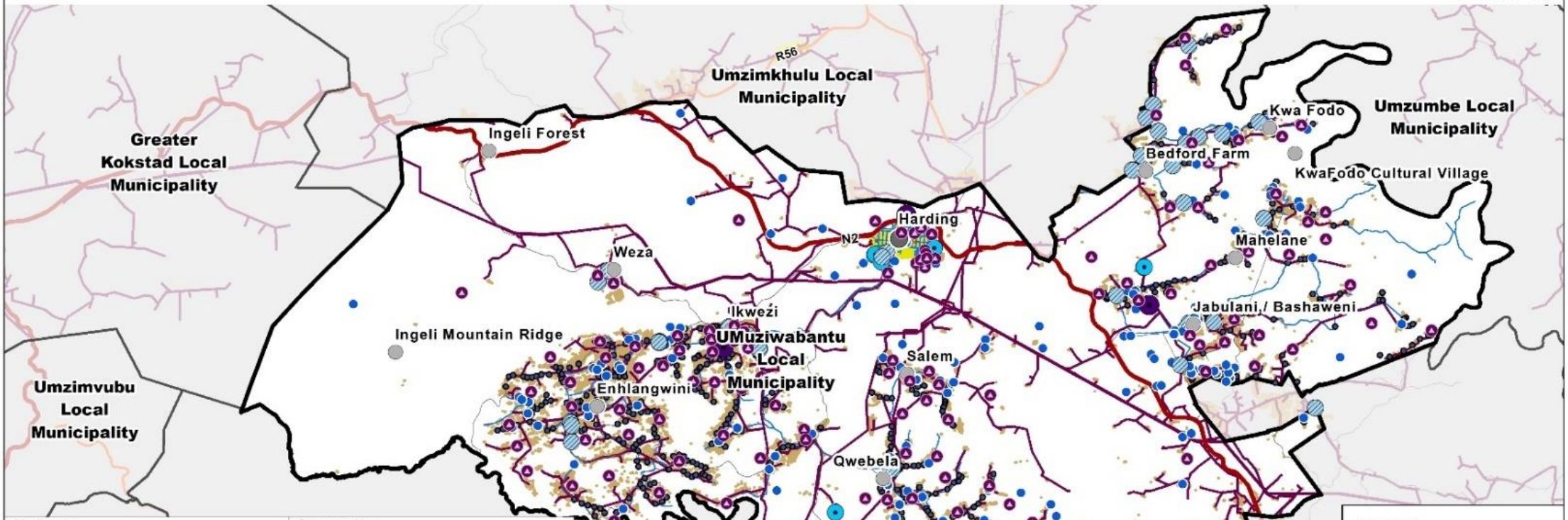
Table 20: Built Environment Projects

Built Environment Projects	
Create an ICT Strategy	• Improvement of ICT Skills • Coordinating ICT research and development • Establishing joint ventures with other ICT industry companies to promote economic growth • Access to technology and the internet should be made more affordable.
New Technologies & Infrastructure	Internet Connectivity
Renewable Energy	Alternative Energy Demonstration Projects
Green Economy Sector	Green (renewable) energy creation and green manufacturing
Low-cost housing development	Meant to address housing backlogs as well as provide a basket of municipal services like water, electricity and sanitation.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN : BUILT ENVIRONMENT

1:200 000



Challenges	Opportunities
Poor access to technology	Infrastructure is the primary contributor to the economy of the Municipality. The LM has provided investment opportunities for infrastructure development
Provision of basic services hampered by illegal service connections	An ICT policy framework is in place and is partially implemented.
Change of Planners in the municipality therefore plans are not being implemented	An annual assessment and budget allocation for the installation and upgrading of water and sanitation services to improve the delivery of sustainable services, especially in rural communities.
There is no fully sketched fire and disaster department	The creation of an asset management programme to support and sustain current infrastructure.
Lack of electricity in rural areas	
Lack of strategic future plan for Harding	
ICT sector is underdeveloped	

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February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D6. BIO-PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

This section of the report will discuss the state of the physical environment within the municipal jurisdiction. The bio-physical analysis takes cognisance of hydrological features, agriculture, vegetation,

D6.1 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS AND ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife has systematically mapped Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) in KwaZulu-Natal since 2005, using studies on fauna, flora, and water resources. CBAs represent landscapes that need to be maintained in a natural state to support species, ecosystems, and ecosystem services. Their purpose is to spatially indicate critical areas for biodiversity and prescribe the desired ecological state. Land uses within CBAs are determined based on the impact of activities on biodiversity patterns and processes. Some CBAs are designated as no-go or limited development areas because of their ecological value or the presence of unique species and habitats.

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) are functional areas, not necessarily fully natural, that support CBAs. They include landscapes, local corridors, and buffer zones around CBAs and act as migration corridors to maintain biodiversity patterns and ecological processes. In Umuziwabantu, ESAs dominate the southern and northern border regions, supporting both replaceable and irreplaceable biodiversity sections. Species-specific ESAs are particularly important for protecting the critically endangered Blue Swallow, which breeds near the Ingeli Mountains. Development planning, including forestry, must protect the remaining grassland patches within these areas to ensure species survival.

CBAs and ESAs must be integrated into the Umuziwabantu Spatial Development Framework (SDF) to guide compatible land uses and safeguard biodiversity.

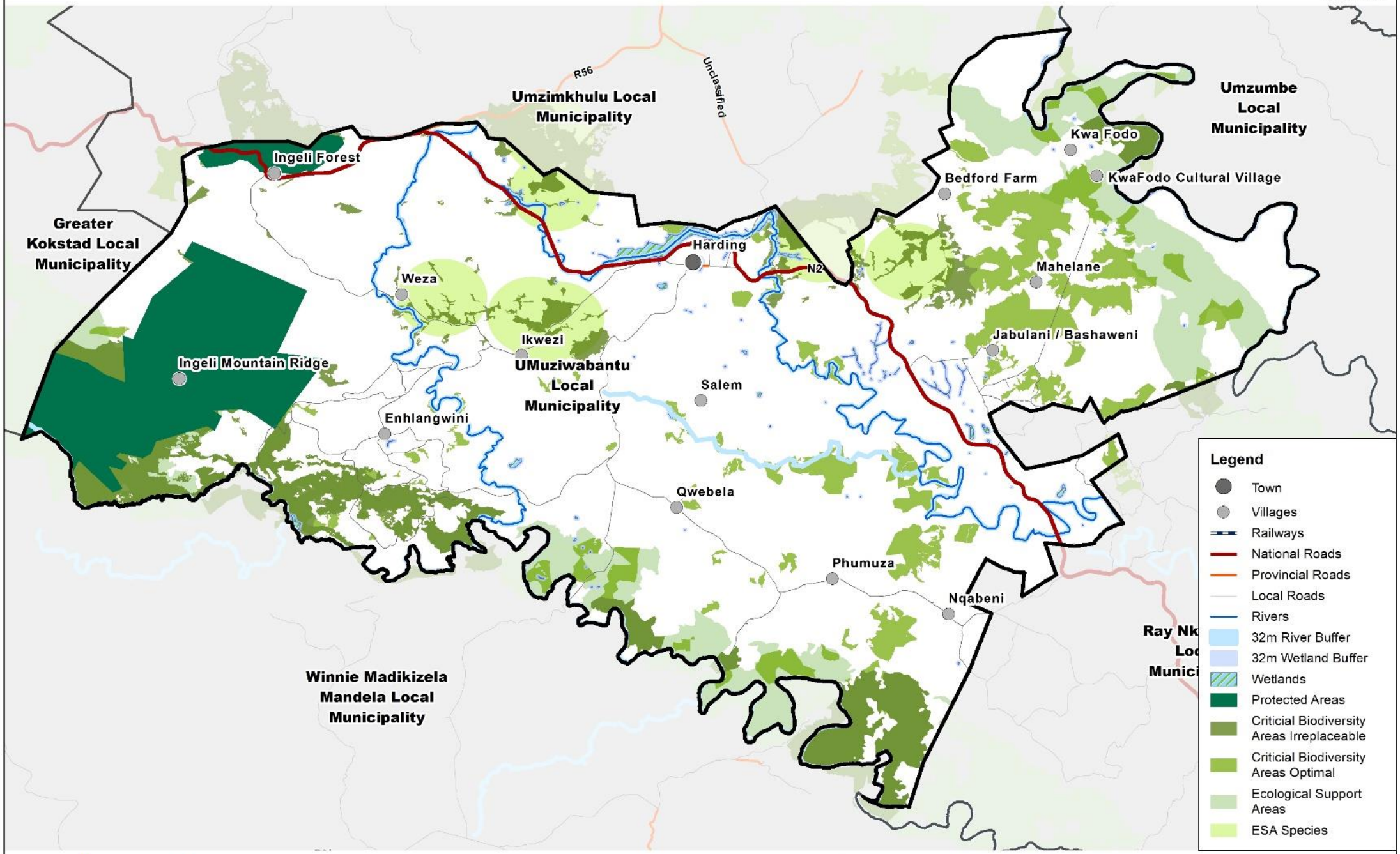
D6.2 PROTECTED AREAS

Protected areas are areas of land that are protected by law under the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003), and as a result are managed for the conservation of biodiversity. Critical Biodiversity Areas are natural or near natural landscapes that are considered critical for meeting biodiversity targets and thresholds, and which safeguard areas required for the persistence of viable populations of species and the functionality of ecosystems.

There are three (3) Protected Areas in Umuziwabantu namely Weza Protected Environment, Forest Side Nature Reserve, Ingeli Forest (Mountain Range) and two (2) Conservation Areas namely Harding Grassland and Umzimkhulu River. The implications for development are that certain activities are prohibited or restricted within these high conservation value areas. There should be careful management of activities which can potentially impact negatively on the biodiversity of these areas.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS PLAN



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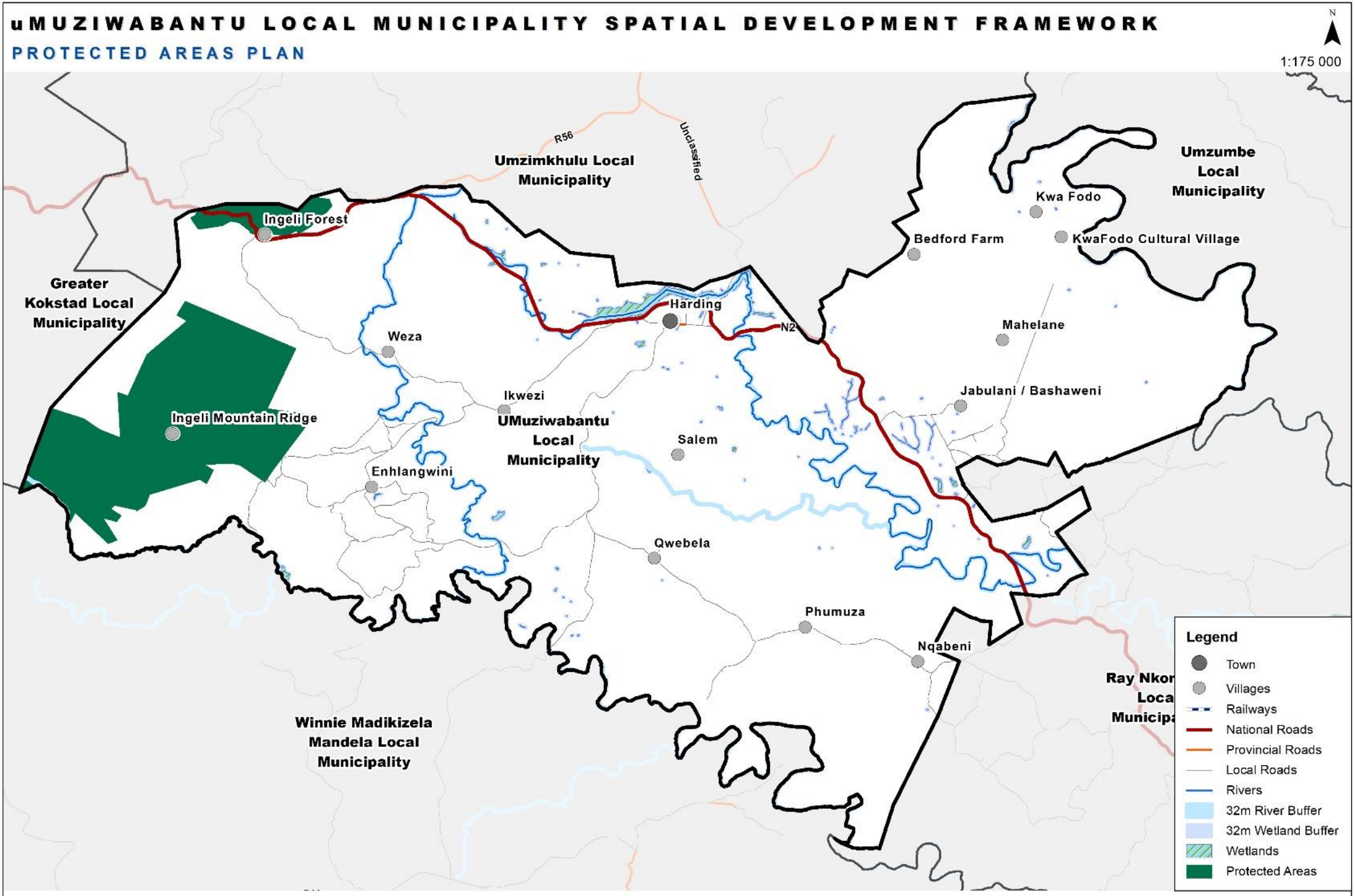
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February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

PROTECTED AREAS PLAN



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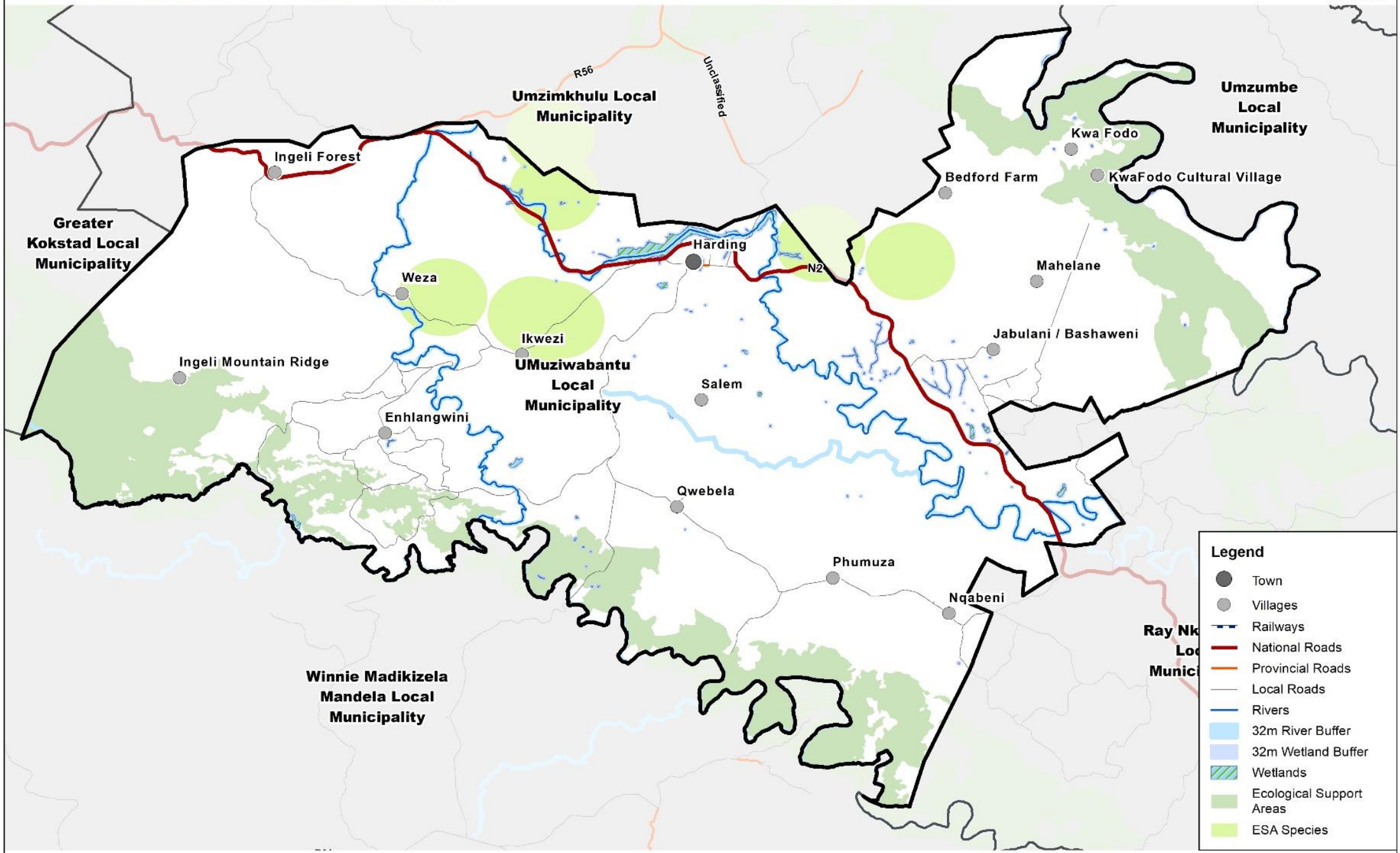
0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS PLAN



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February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D6.3 AGRICULTURE LAND POTENTIAL

Most of the land in the municipality is utilised for commercial agriculture, and a significant proportion of the land has a very high production potential. Those areas identified through the agricultural assessment as having the highest agricultural potential have been reflected on the Spatial Framework Map as areas of agricultural development only. In general, the subdivision of prime agricultural land is discouraged and the development of this land for non-agricultural purposes should only be allowed if:

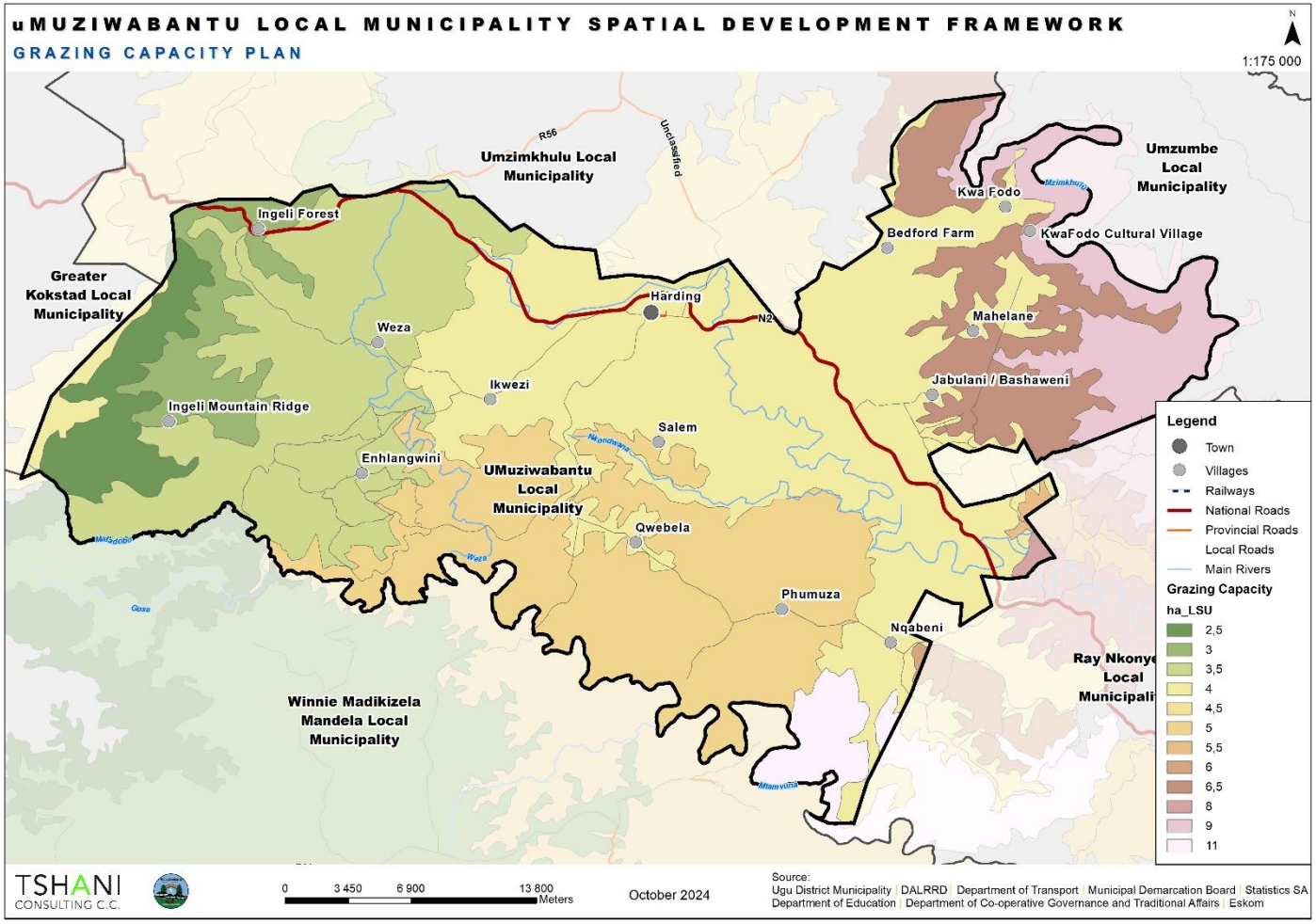
- The land has already been subdivided to such an extent that it is no longer agriculturally viable.
- The land has already been developed for non-agricultural purposes;
- The proposed development does not compromise the primary agricultural activity of the property;
- The proposed development comprises a secondary activity to supplement a landowner's income;
- It will facilitate the implementation of the Land Reform
- Programme and Labour Tenant Projects.
- Rural housing projects to accommodate the rural poor and farm and tourism workers will be allowed in appropriate locations.

The identification, protection and reservation of land which may be identified as only having moderate (Category C) agricultural potential or less but which may be required for future food security and for supporting communal livelihoods. The zone is applicable to intensive and extensive agricultural production on moderate to low value agricultural land under private, state, community trust, and Ingonyama Trust ownership. The Intention of the zone is the protection of both moderate potential land (Categories C and lower) that has been cultivated in the recent past and should be held in reservation for community agricultural use.

It is vital to note that Land Act No. 70 of 1970 will soon be replaced by the Protection and Development of Agricultural Land Bill.

D6.4 PRIORITY GRAZING AREAS

The plan below shows the grazing capacity within the municipal area. The grazing capacity of the area is expressed in terms of animal hectares per large stock units (ha per LSU). A ha/LSU is a unit of measurement used to describe how much land is needed to support one large stock unit (LSU) for one year. An LSU is an animal that weighs 450 kg and gains 0.5 kg per day. As evident in the map it confirms the capability assessment. The general grazing capacity in the ULM area is very low and it is only in a few areas in the mountainous parts where the grazing capacity is between 2.5 to 3.5. In the rest of the area, not classified as transformed rangelands the grazing capacity is below 5 ha/LSU.



Plan 16: Grazing Capacity

D6.5 LAND COVER

Land cover and land use changes often indicate major impacts on biodiversity especially if those changes show the loss of natural habitat due to urban sprawl, cultivation, etc. Different land uses affect the condition of the land and the functioning of associated ecosystems. There is a distinct pattern of land use activities concentrated in specific areas:

- Built up dense settlement primarily occurs in the town Harding.
- Residential/settlement is scattered across the landscape while the majority of the population congregates towards the south and south-west of the municipality.
- With the exception of small-scale sugarcane, limited small-scale banana production and woodlots, the traditional authority areas are generally characterised by subsistence agriculture in the central and southern parts of the municipality.
- Large commercial plantations and agri-processing (timber mills and processing plants) are located mainly in the high rainfall areas near and around the Weza forest areas.
- Inland areas comprise land generally more available for livestock.
- Natural open space is dispersed in between the above land uses and along the outer edges of the municipality.

D6.6 VEGETATION

The definition of vegetation is the assortment of plants that form a geographic area's greenery. Due to heavy rainfall in the area and the diversity in landscape features have created a variety of moisture environments and vegetation types in Umuziwabantu. The following plant types are common in the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality area:

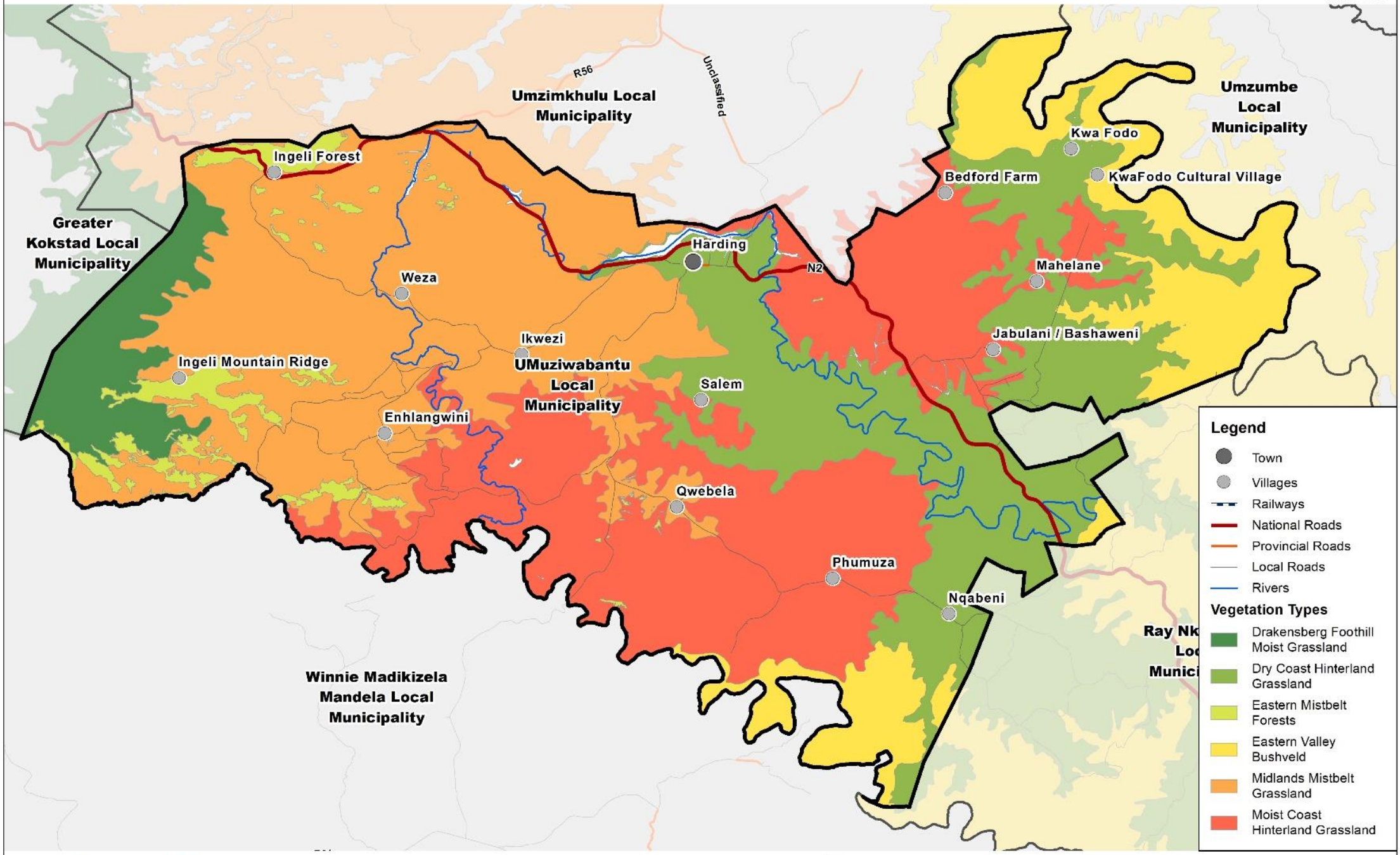
- Midlands Mistbelt Grassland
- Moist Coast Hinterland Grassland
- Dry Coast Hinterland Grassland
- Eastern Valley Bushveld
- Eastern Mistbelt Forests
- Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland

Although the LM needs to consider all vegetation types as important, Critically Endangered & Endangered vegetation types & endemic vegetation types, as well highly modified vegetation types need to be prioritised for protection and avoided for future development or modification. (spatially represented on Plan 51 below).

Additionally, it is vital to note the 2021 National Red List of Ecosystems (RLE), which is the update of the 2009 Threatened Ecosystems. When using the RLE and the KZN Vegetation, Ezemvelo has subcategories of forest types, and the national RLE does not. Thus, the endangered status of the Eastern Mistbelt Forest under KZN Vegetation should be utilised, not the lower status of the RLE.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

VEGETATION PLAN



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0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D6.7 AGRI PARKS

The Agri-parks initiative in South Africa, supports rural enterprises, develops rural industries, and facilitates the efficient movement of rural produce to markets. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform defined an Agri-park as 'a networked innovation system of Agro-production, processing, coordination, marketing, training, and extension services, located in a Municipality. As a network, it enables a market-driven integration and combination of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services. The Agri-Parks function as support structure for the growth of towns and aids in the promotion of rural-urban linkages with the intention to strengthen partnerships between public-private sector investments.

The guiding principles that have been adopted by the Department in terms of identification of Agri-Parks are:

- One Agri-Park per District Municipality.
- Agri-parks must be farmer controlled.
- Agri-parks must be the catalyst around which rural industrialization will takes place.
- Agri-parks must be supported by government (10 years) to ensure economic sustainability.
- Strengthen partnership between government and private sector stakeholders to ensure increased access to services (water, energy, transport) and production on the one hand, while developing existing and create new markets to strengthen and expand value-chains on the other.
- Maximise benefit to existing state land with agricultural potential in the provinces, where possible.
- Maximise access to markets to all farmers, with a bias to emerging farmers and rural communities.
- Maximise the use of high value agricultural land (high production capability).
- Maximise use of existing Agro-processing, bulk, and coordination infrastructure, including having availability of water, energy, and roads; and
- Support growing-towns and revitalization of rural towns, in terms of high economic growth, high population growth over past 10 years and promote rural urban linkages.

In 2016, an Agri-Park Business Plan was developed for the Ugu District which included a review of the local landscape circumstances. The following table below is a summary of the information extracted from the Ugu Rural Development Plans which includes Weza located in Umuziwabantu:

Table 21: Ugu Agri-Parks Summary including Weza (Umuziwabantu)

Agri park Components	Key Commodities
• 6 FPSUs to be in: Port Edward, Umzinto, Indu Dudu, **Weza**, Oribi Flats and Ungather	• Vegetables • Sub-tropical Fruit (bananas and macadamias)

• 1 Agri-Hub located in Horseshoe Farm	• Essential oils

AGRO PROCESSING

The vision of the Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan is as follows:

"Globally competitive agriculture and agro-processing sectors drive market-oriented and inclusive production to develop rural economies, ensure food security, and grow decent and inclusive employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all participants in agriculture and agro-processing value chains".

In the agricultural sector, there is a marked division between the commercial sector (first economy) and the subsistence sector (subsistence agriculture). Furthermore, the commercial sector involves both primary production and agro-processing activities.

The following Agro-Processing business opportunities have been identified for the Umuziwabantu.

Table 22: Identified Agro-Processing business opportunities.

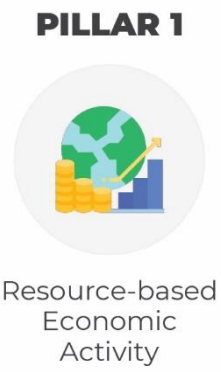
Agro-Processing Business Opportunities	Key Catalytic Projects Linked to Agri-Parks
Macadamias: cleaning, drying and grading nuts for export.	**Macadamia nuts**: Macadamia nut oil has a broad variety of uses in the cosmetic industry (soap, shampoo, and sunscreen). Investment through PPPs in this type of Agro processing could help to assist farming cooperatives in entering this market.

D6.8 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PILLARS

The DALRRD's many programmes and branches, which will be organised in accordance with the three main pillars of the department's Comprehensive Rural Development Programme outlined in the Guidelines for Rural Development Planning, will contribute inputs to the Rural Spatial Concept to reinforce it. These Pillars are:



D6.8.1 PILLAR 1: SECURITY OF TENURE



PILLAR 1 seeks to enhance the Ugu District's security of tenure. The rural intervention areas that apply to better security of tenure have been defined using the following key priority areas:

- Land Redistribution.
- Land Restitution.
- Tenure Reform.

Key subs focus areas in terms of Security of Tenure include:

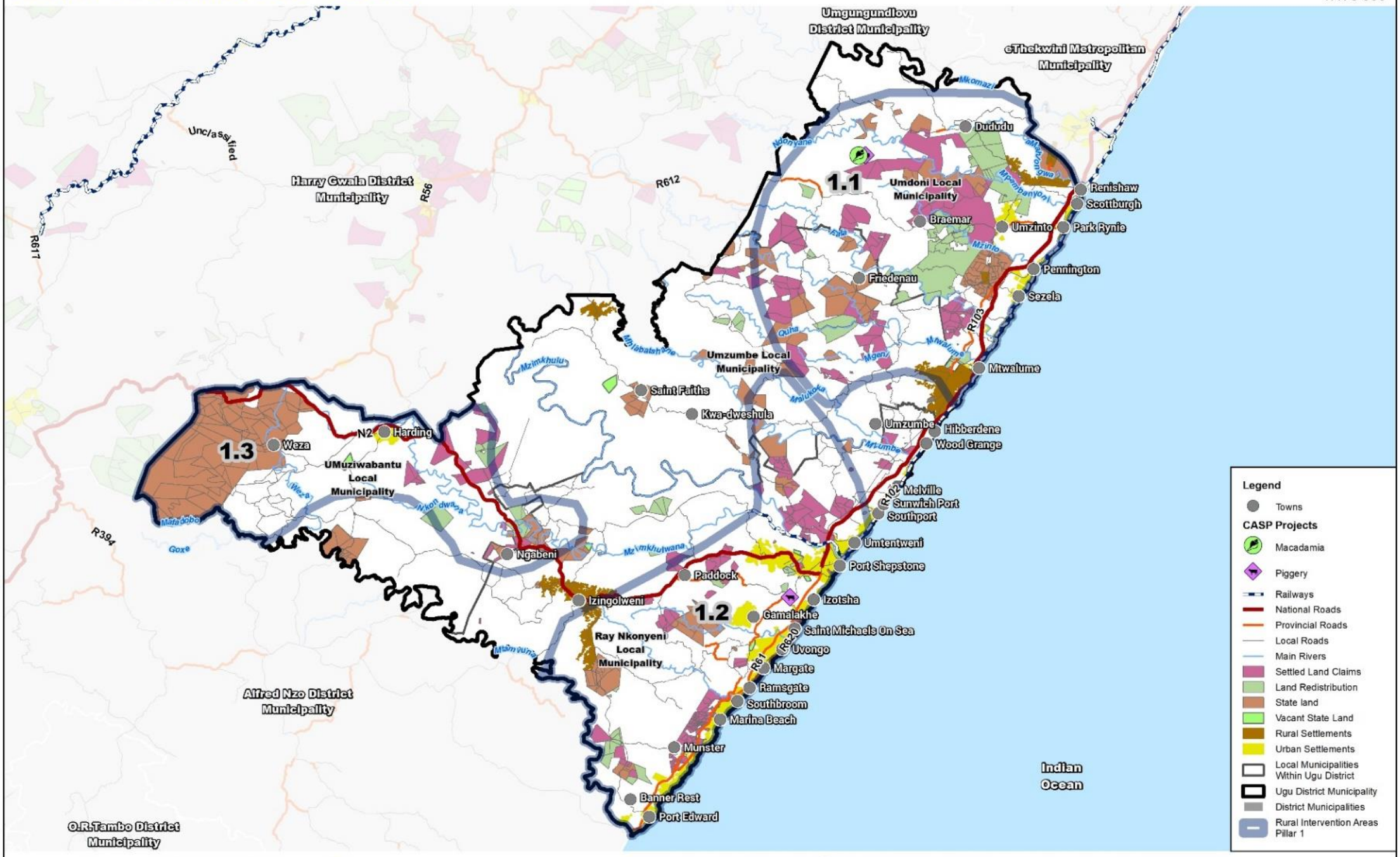
- The status and development of rural villages.
- The management and development of rural informal settlements.
- The identification and targeting of priority land reform areas.
- Improved security of tenure for farm workers.

Secure land tenure is critical for promoting sustainable agricultural practices. When tenure is short-term, ambiguous, or contested, farmers prioritize immediate gains over long-term productivity, leading to soil degradation and reduced agricultural output. These effects can manifest in the broader economy as food shortages and rising prices. Secure property rights encourage farmers to make medium- to long-term investments, such as tree planting, soil and water conservation, and other improvements, because they are more likely to benefit from their efforts and avoid disputes or litigation. However, agriculture and agro-processing are generally seen as blue-collar fields, and few young people pursue careers in these sectors. Access to land through communal property, inheritance, or land reform alone is insufficient to attract youth. Effective government involvement at the local level is necessary to create opportunities that can make agriculture a viable path for social and economic advancement, potentially addressing broader socioeconomic challenges. To combat hunger and poverty, Security of Tenure must advance agricultural and rural development. This necessitates:

- Working toward economic diversification, agricultural innovation, and regional adaptation on a large scale to ensure that local livelihoods are more resilient.
- Targeted agrarian reform through:
  - The choice of land with the optimal potential for raising the appropriate varieties of crops and cattle.
  - The clustering of agricultural operations, which provides the critical mass needed to support the present and future systems of transportation, economic, social, and engineering infrastructure.
  - Economic infrastructure built around Agri-processing and logistic support hubs inside a well-developed Agri park system made up of marketplaces, Agri hubs, and FPSUs.
  - Tenure reform involving Land Reform, Land Restitution and Tenure Upgrading

REVIEW OF THE DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

PILLAR 1 : SECURITY OF TENURE



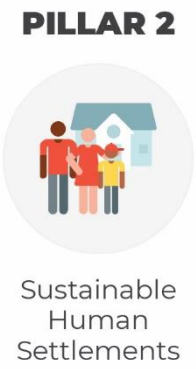
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agriculture, land reform & rural development

February 2023

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
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D6.8.2 PILLAR 2: SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



PILLAR 2 seeks to enhance rural settlement development's sustainability. The following issues need to be addressed in this regard:

- Sustainable Settlement Development
- Sustainable Engineering Infrastructure
- Rural Nodes
- Movement Networks towards enabling viable Rural-Urban linkages.
- Viable Rural Economies

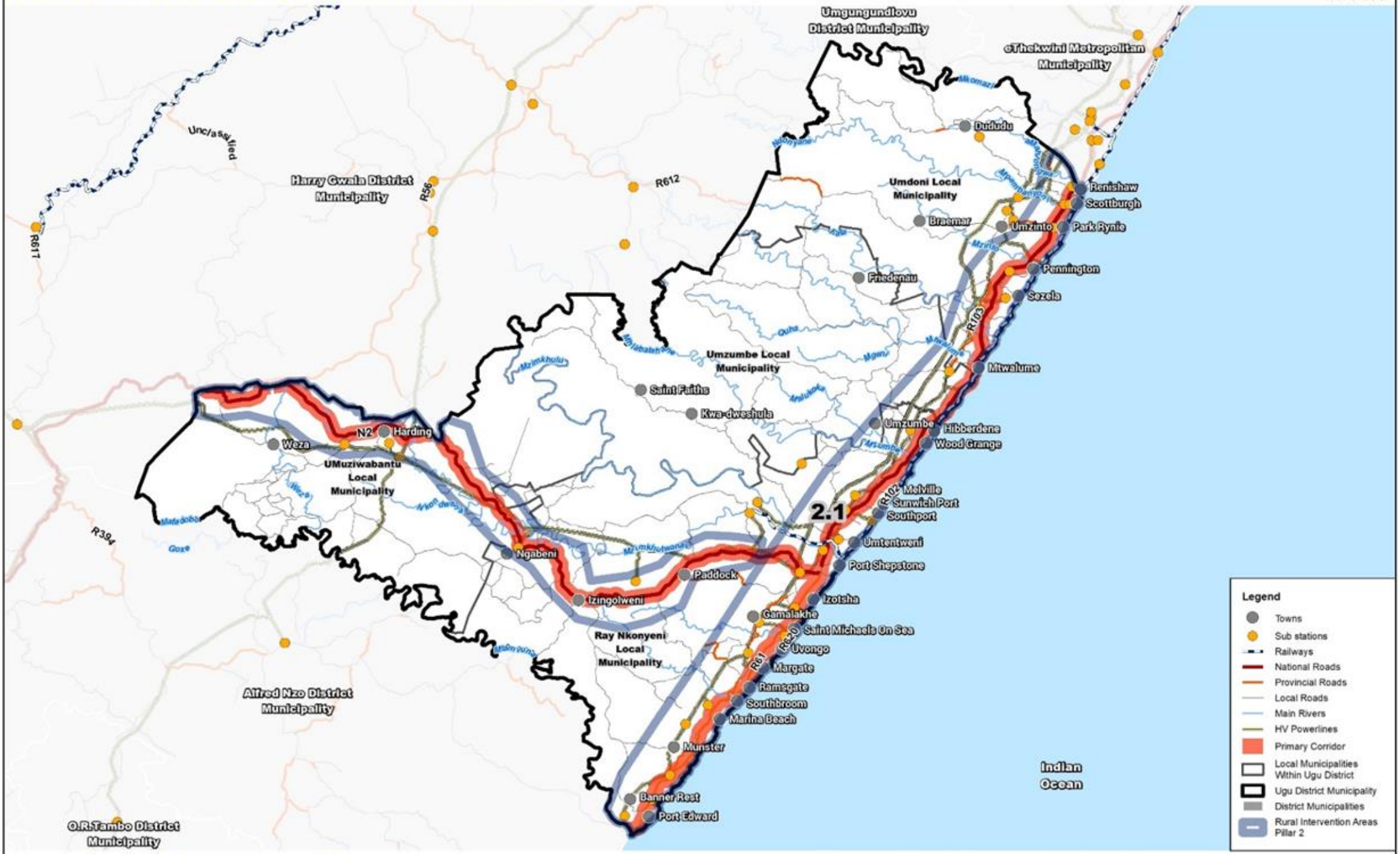
Rural intervention areas can be found in Umuziwabantu which is deemed a priority as represented in Plan 53.

KEY ACTIONS AND INTERVENTIONS REQUIRED IN THE STUDY AREA

1. **Electricity**
    a. Replacing and upgrading minisubs,
    b. Switching to solar-powered streetlights and equipment,
    c. Upgrading the current electrical infrastructure,
    d. Creating an electricity master plan,
    e. Upgrading the electrical network, and
    f. Replacing infrastructure.
2. **Roads**
    a. Road infrastructure development and improvement.
    b. Prioritise roads recognised as rural development corridors.
    c. Internal road enhancements to interlocking block paved roadways; and
    d. Upgrading gravel roads to have double seal and manage runoff on the roads.
3. **Waste Management**
    a. According to the Umuziwabantu municipal Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), the municipality current dump waste in an unlicensed landfill site (old Harding landfill site). The old Harding landfill site is not serviced and is used for rudimentary waste management purposes i.e. collection and disposal.
4. **ICT**
    a. The construction of a Rural Data Centre with a Wi-Fi tower.
    b. The installation of more Wi-Fi hotspots throughout all settlements to enable access for all communities.
5. **Water and Sanitation**
    a. The formulation of a bulk water supply enhancement plan.
    b. The provision of bulk sewer.
    c. The supply of water to towns.
6. **Transportation**
    a. The development of major public transit links, especially in tribal regions, could improve regional accessibility.

REVIEW OF THE DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

PILLAR 2 : SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



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D6.8.3 PILLAR 3: RESOURCE BASESD ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture undoubtedly plays a significant role in the development of rural areas. However, relying solely on agriculture to drive rural development and reduce poverty is ineffective. Therefore, it is essential that initiatives to strengthen the rural economy expand beyond agriculture and include other economic sectors.

The following steps would be necessary to reduce poverty in the region:

- Identify subsistence and small-scale farmers and provide them with training and skill development.
- Construction of transportation infrastructure connecting rural and urban areas.
- Locate and assist innovative small and medium-sized businesses.
- Establish and maintain a favourable climate for business and investment.

Urban and rural residents benefit from increased agriculture, particularly in supply networks with high value, in terms of wages and employment. Through higher agricultural revenues, the indirect income effect surely lifts many rural and/or urban households out of poverty. Food prices fall because of increased agriculture, making it easier for low-income urban or rural households to afford food.

AGRI PARK DEVELOPMENT

The processing of "agricultural goods" is the focus of the Agri-park. Smallholder farmers will be chosen and trained as part of the Agri-park strategy, which will also involve choosing farms within each province for the placement, incubation, and training of unemployed agricultural graduates and other agro-entrepreneurs. Farmers are to oversee the Agri-parks.

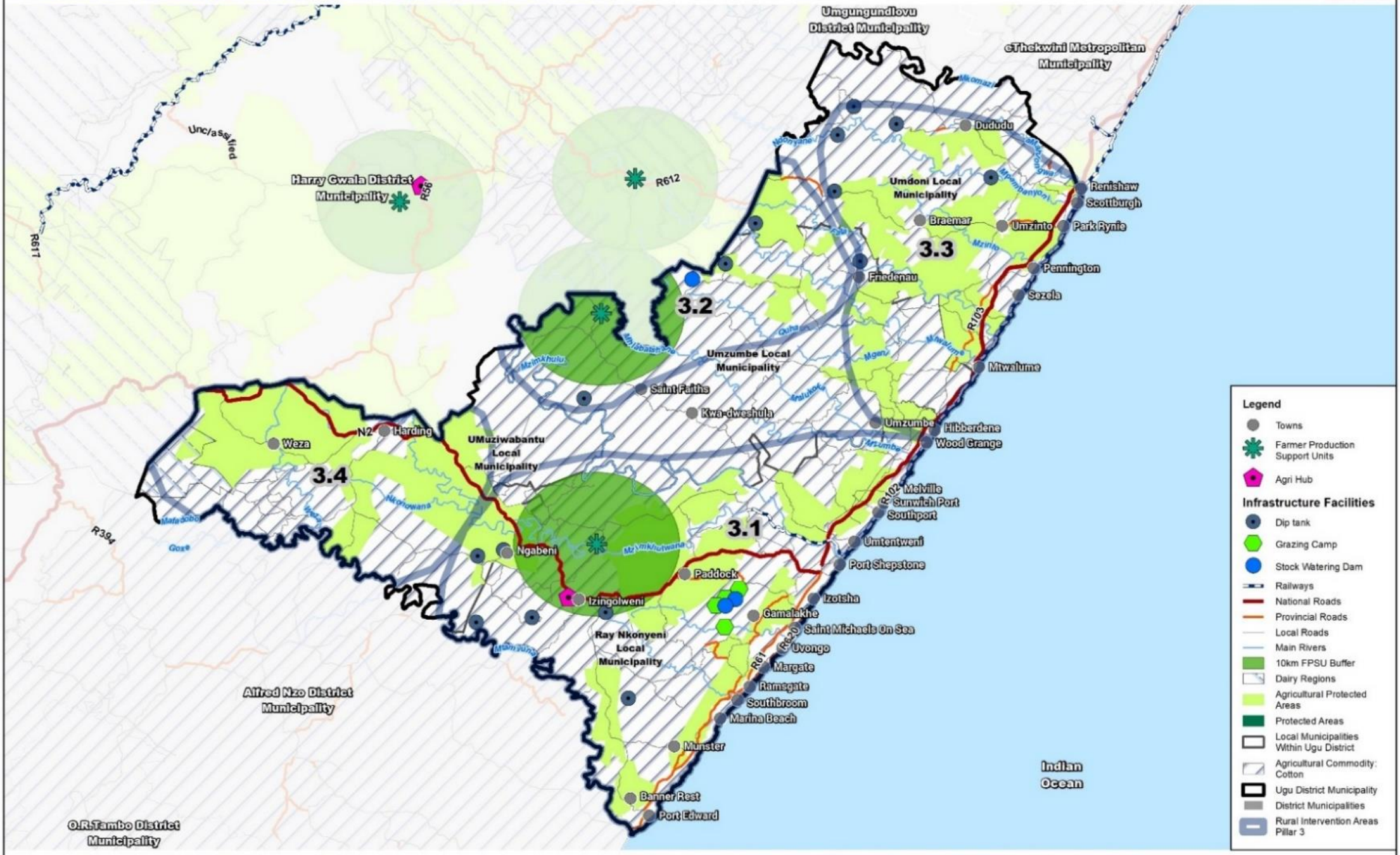
Agricultural Protected Areas (Plan 56) and the Agricultural Commodity: Cotton are prominent in Umuziwabantu.

REVIEW OF THE DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

PILLAR 3 : RESOURCE BASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

N

1:475 000



Legend

- Towns
- Farmer Production Support Units
- Agri Hub

Infrastructure Facilities

- Dip tank
- Grazing Camp
- Stock Watering Dam
- Railways
- National Roads
- Provincial Roads
- Local Roads
- Main Rivers
- 10km FPSU Buffer
- Dairy Regions
- Agricultural Protected Areas
- Protected Areas
- Local Municipalities Within Ugu District
- Agricultural Commodity: Cotton
- Ugu District Municipality
- District Municipalities
- Rural Intervention Areas Pillar 3

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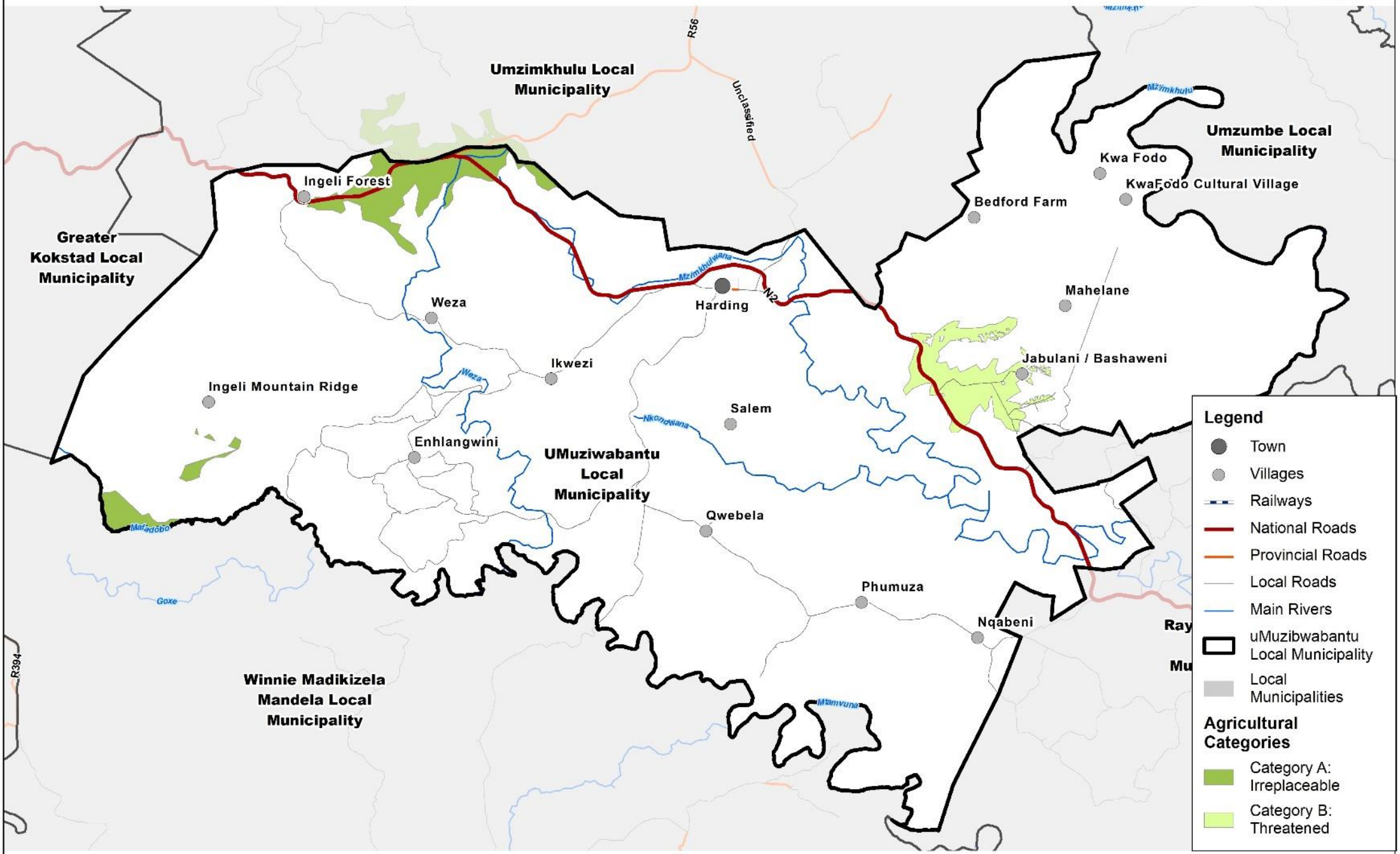
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uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

AGRICULTURAL CATEGORIES PLAN



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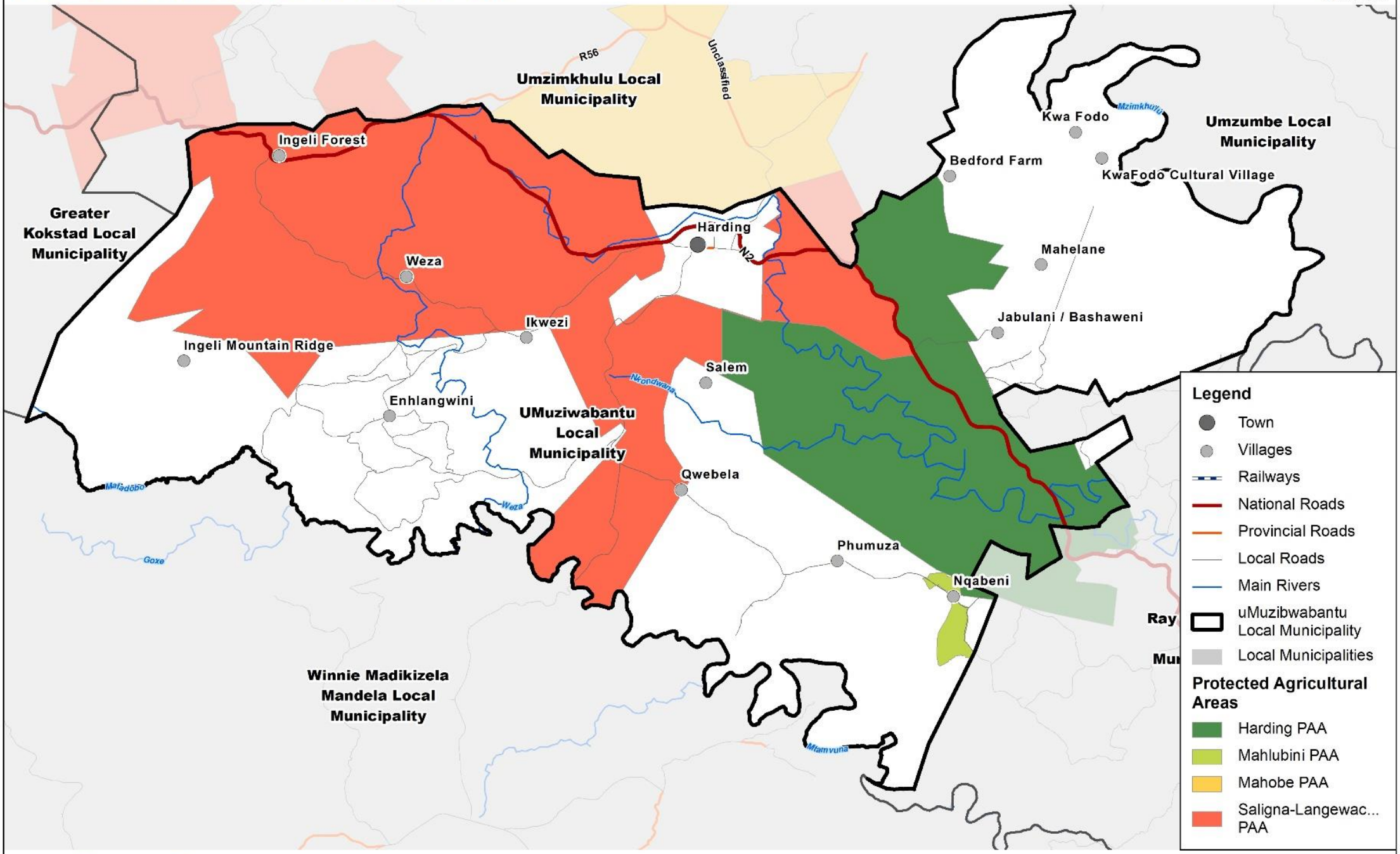
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October 2024

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Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
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uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

PROTECTED AGRICULTURAL AREAS PLAN



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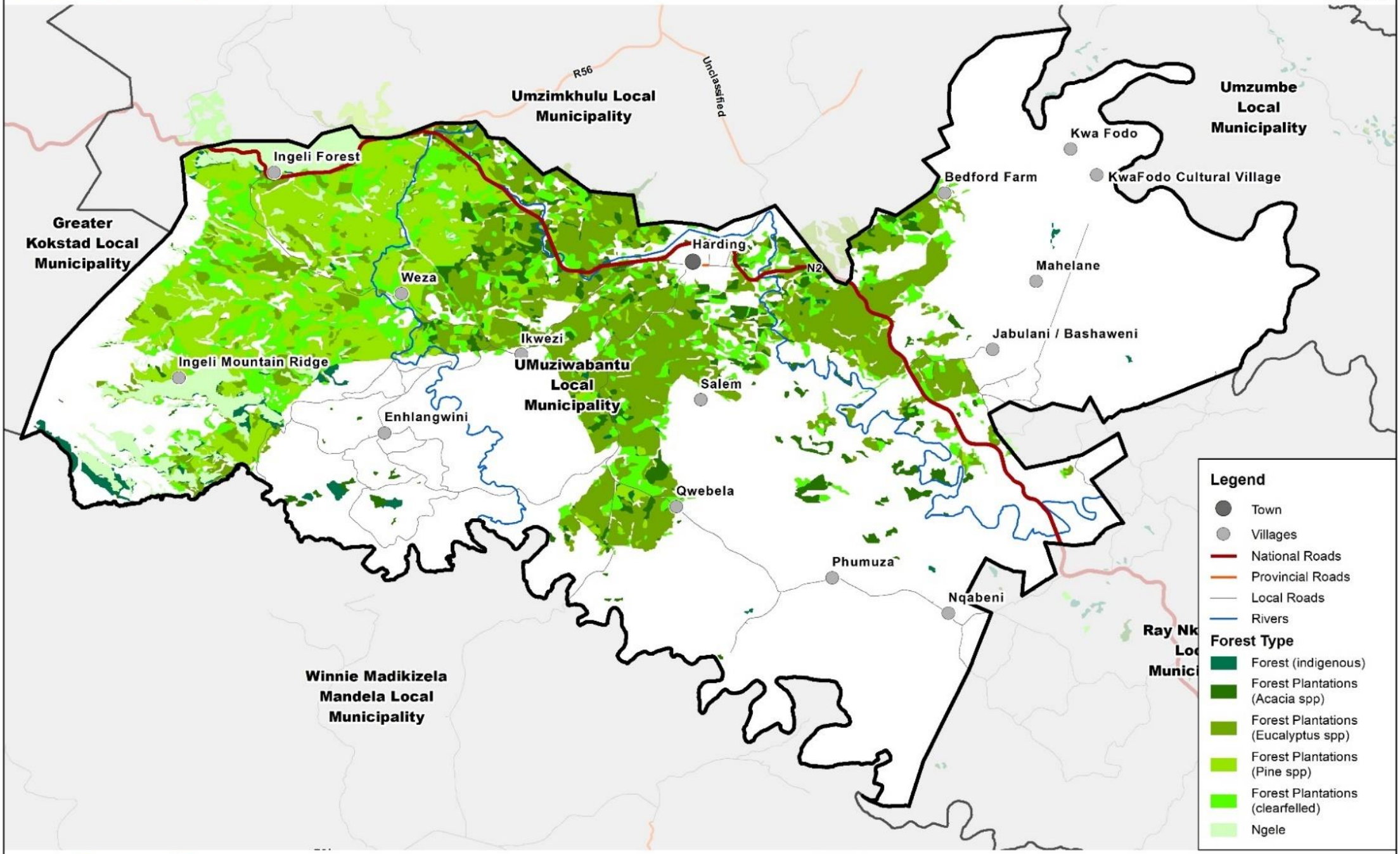
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October 2024

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
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uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

FORESTRY PLAN



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February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
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D6.9 MINING

The mining sector in Umuziwabantu is relatively underdeveloped and is done at a small scale and contributes with 0.7 % to the GDP and 0.4 % to the employment. The sand and gravel pits and bauxite found within the Weza Forest constitute so far, the mineral potentialities of Umuziwabantu. These potential opportunities need further exploration and investigation. The only South African deposits of bauxite that are well developed are those found in the high rainfall areas of the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands and are all situated on high-lying and well-drained plateau underlain by Karoo dolerite.

In May 2018, it has been widely reported in the media that “gold” was discovered in the rural village of KwaMachi. This resulted in what is termed a “gold rush” where local people spent nights and days on the local site digging the gold. This gold was discovered when a by a construction company appointed to dig up and quarry stones for paving of a gravel road in the area.

Coal mining is also another possibility. Umuziwabantu has a carbon-rich sedimentary deposit; owing to the high vegetation content of the original sediment i.e. some of the areas that have this type of geological formation contain mineral occurrences for coal mining.

The linkages with other industries in the municipality is holding the sector back in becoming one of the key drivers. There is a strong need to develop backward and forward linkages between local mining companies and other sectors of the local economy, based on the fact that none of the large mining industries in the municipality source any of their inputs locally, and due to the small contribution to employment. A thorough investigation in the mining sector in the municipality is needed. The following programmes have been identified under the mining sector expansion and promotion along value-chains thrust:

D6.10 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Environmental degradation refers to the deterioration of the natural environment caused by various factors such as pollution, deforestation, climate change, and biodiversity loss, leading to negative impacts on ecosystems and human health.

Land degradation refers to the deterioration of the quality and productivity of land due to natural or human-induced factors, such as soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, overgrazing, and urbanization. This can lead to reduced agricultural productivity, biodiversity loss, and other environmental and socioeconomic problems.

Land degradation is the most significant environmental issue in Umuziwabantu and can be observed by means of common symptoms such as the direct removal of natural vegetation, sparse vegetation cover, soil degradation (erosion) patterns and/or the presence of alien invasive plant species in the landscape. The cumulative environmental effects of degradation can also be observed in:

- The transformation of ecosystems to the extent that four (4) ecosystems that occur in the area have been listed as threatened and are in urgent need of protection;

- The fragmentation of ecosystems to the extent that the functionality of two (2) threatened ecosystems may be compromised if trends prevail;
- Significant deterioration of the Nkondwana-Mzimkhulwana Rivers; and
- A significant reduction in the amount of land that is still available for agricultural production.

While the degradation of land is caused by a combination of inappropriate land-use, poor management and unsustainable resources utilisation, it is also driven by past policies and inequities, and the land rights system where high levels of poverty forces people to exploit resources as a livelihood strategy.

Umuziwabantu Municipality has a variety of environmentally related challenges. These need to be addressed from an environmental perspective:

- There are a number of dongas which are susceptible to soil erosion which need to be properly maintained and rehabilitated. Development in these areas should be minimised.
- Areas located in the vicinity of the river banks, should be protected.
- Wetlands should be protected as a limited development zone.
- According to the Umuziwabantu municipal IWMP, the municipality current dump waste in an unlicensed landfill site (old Harding landfill site). The old Harding landfill site is not serviced and is used for rudimentary waste management purposes i.e. collection and disposal. The management of solid waste and the treatment of all waste should be considered the shortage of landfill sites and waste recycling programmes is a concern.
- The high-density rural settlements should be upgraded from VIP to waterborne sewerage system. It should be noted that before such developments start, the applicant should consult relevant authorities on sanitation management for informed decisions.

D6.11 RIVERS, CATCHMENTS AND WETLANDS

The Municipality is richly blessed with numerous naturally occurring water bodies which range from riverine systems, wetlands, wet marshes and most importantly the ocean. Most rivers run in an easterly direction from high altitudes and finally channelling into the warm Indian Ocean.

D6.11.1 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater is known to be an important resource in various areas of the Republic of South Africa. It provides a more cost-effective alternative to creating storage for surface water resources, i.e. The construction of a dam. Furthermore, when well-managed and monitored ground water resources tend to be more resilient during periods of drought. However, if these resources are not well-managed, the result will be known for the wells being run dry and as groundwater recharge can take an extended period to occur, which could have significant negative impacts on activities reliant on this resource.

Rivers

The are four major rivers within Umuziwabantu Municipality including:

1. Umtamvuna River forming the southern municipal boundary with the Eastern Cape.
2. Umzimkulu River with its deep northern valley and shallow southern valley forming a long, steep boundary in the north and a low-lying river drained plateau in the south with Umzumbe Municipality.
3. Mzimkulwana River runs into the Mtamvuna River near the Ray Nkonyeni (Ezinqoleni) Municipal boundary with Umuziwabantu Municipality in the south.
4. Nkondwana and Weza Rivers in the west.

D6.11.2 WETLANDS

Wetlands are vital for maintaining the ecological health of the region, providing habitat for various species of flora and fauna, regulating water quality, and supporting the livelihoods of local communities.

The Umuziwabantu Local Municipality has several wetland systems which are spatially represented on plan 58.

Threats And Pressures

In Umuziwabantu, soil erosion causes siltation of rivers. Sand mining activities also negatively impact rivers. Wastewater causes the decline in the quality of the water quality in the river ecosystem.

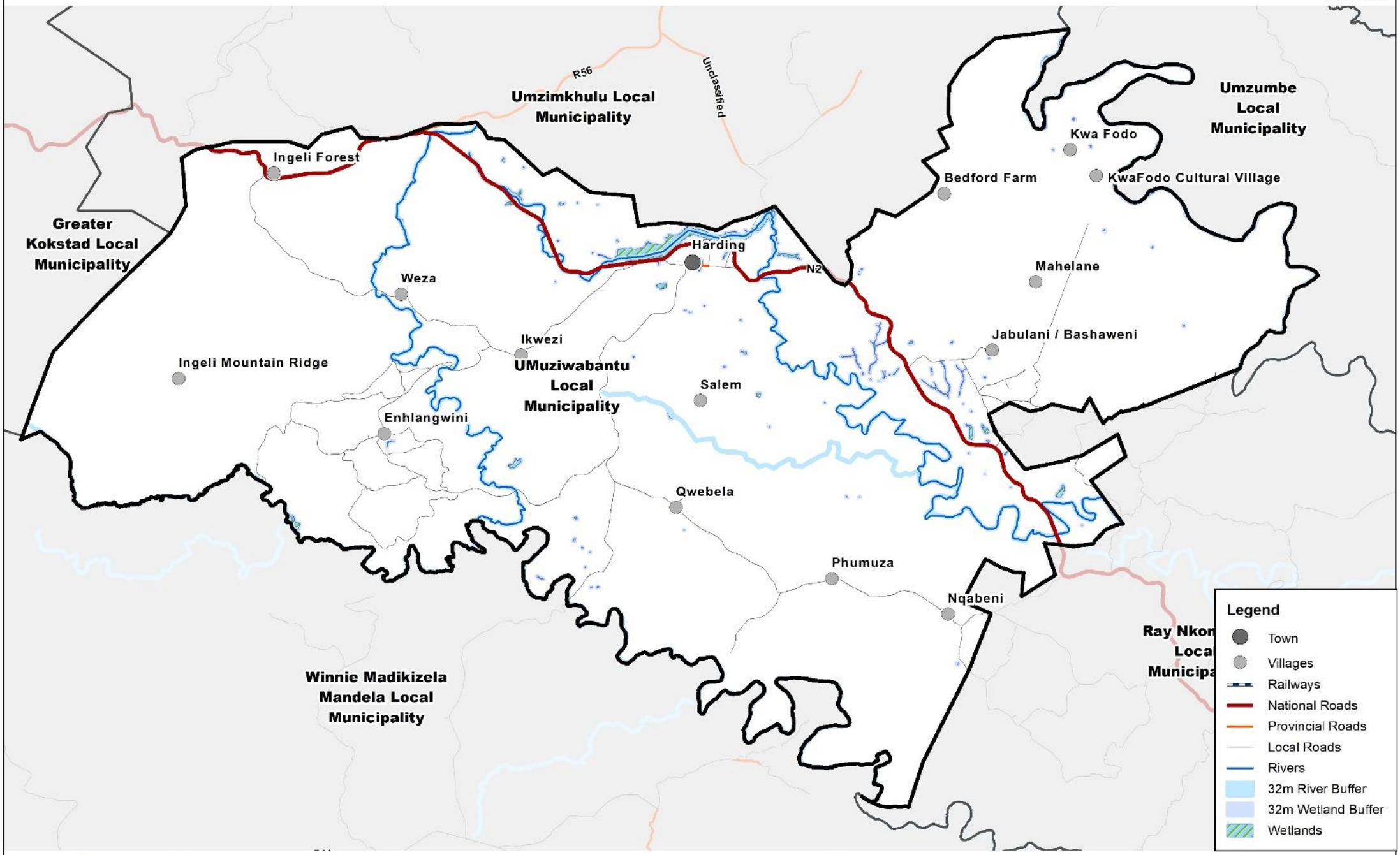
Aquatic ecosystems comprise the living organisms and the non-living components of the water system, and include rivers, wetlands, lakes, ground water, estuaries and the marine environment. These systems are usually inter-related, meaning that activities impacting on one part of an ecosystem (such as the headwaters of a river catchment) can have consequences elsewhere (e.g. wetlands downstream). As South Africa's limited aquatic resources are falling under increasing pressure as a result of competing water uses and ever-increasing demand.

South Africa's groundwater scenario has become an increasing concern for the rural community as thousands of communities rely on borehole water. Insignificant volumes of groundwater are utilised in the water resources zone, with a potential for future groundwater development. There is an emphasis to protect surface and groundwater resources in the LM.

The major wetland FEPAs are located within the upper river reach of Mzimhulwana, near the town Harding. Wetland FEPAs in Umuziwabantu are associated with low-lying and higher rainfall areas. These same areas are generally under pressure from development. However, wetlands and their ecological linkages must be protected from adverse impacts to safeguard the functions they provide in terms of water supply, water quality and biodiversity. Wetlands should be protected as a limited development zone.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

RIVERS AND WETLANDS PLAN



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February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D6.11.3 STRATEGIC WATER SOURCE AREAS

The 2021 strategic water source areas (SWSA) as an important feature, which means that careful land use planning is required to ensure the protection of this valuable water resource. A key environmental challenge which needs to be addressed is the natural resource degradation, a depletion of Ecological infrastructure. The goal of the municipality is to build partnerships to facilitate investment is ecological infrastructure and the green economy which might also create “green jobs”.

There needs to be a focus more on practical solutions for adapting to climate change. Instead of just talking about ideas, we must take action that can shape real-world policies. One powerful approach is Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). This method uses nature to help people prepare for climate challenges by protecting and restoring natural systems like forests, wetlands, and wildlife habitats. These ecosystems provide natural defences against extreme weather and climate shifts, while also supporting communities through clean water, food, and other essential resources.

EbA does not solely involve climate, but it also helps people handle other risks such as economic or social challenges. By working with nature, we can build stronger, more resilient communities in the ULM.

D6.12 CLIMATE-RAINFALL

In terms of climate, the Municipal area is characterised by warm summers and cool winters. In Harding, the mean maximum temperature reaches 25°C in January and a mean minimum temperature of 0.6°C is reached in July.

Some of the predictions of possible consequences on the LM that are associated with future climate change include:

- Local sea-level rise
- Increased temperatures that may result in increased fire frequencies
- Increased land degradation and spread of invasive alien plants
- Increased flood risk (and associated waterborne diseases)
- Increased water shortage risk.

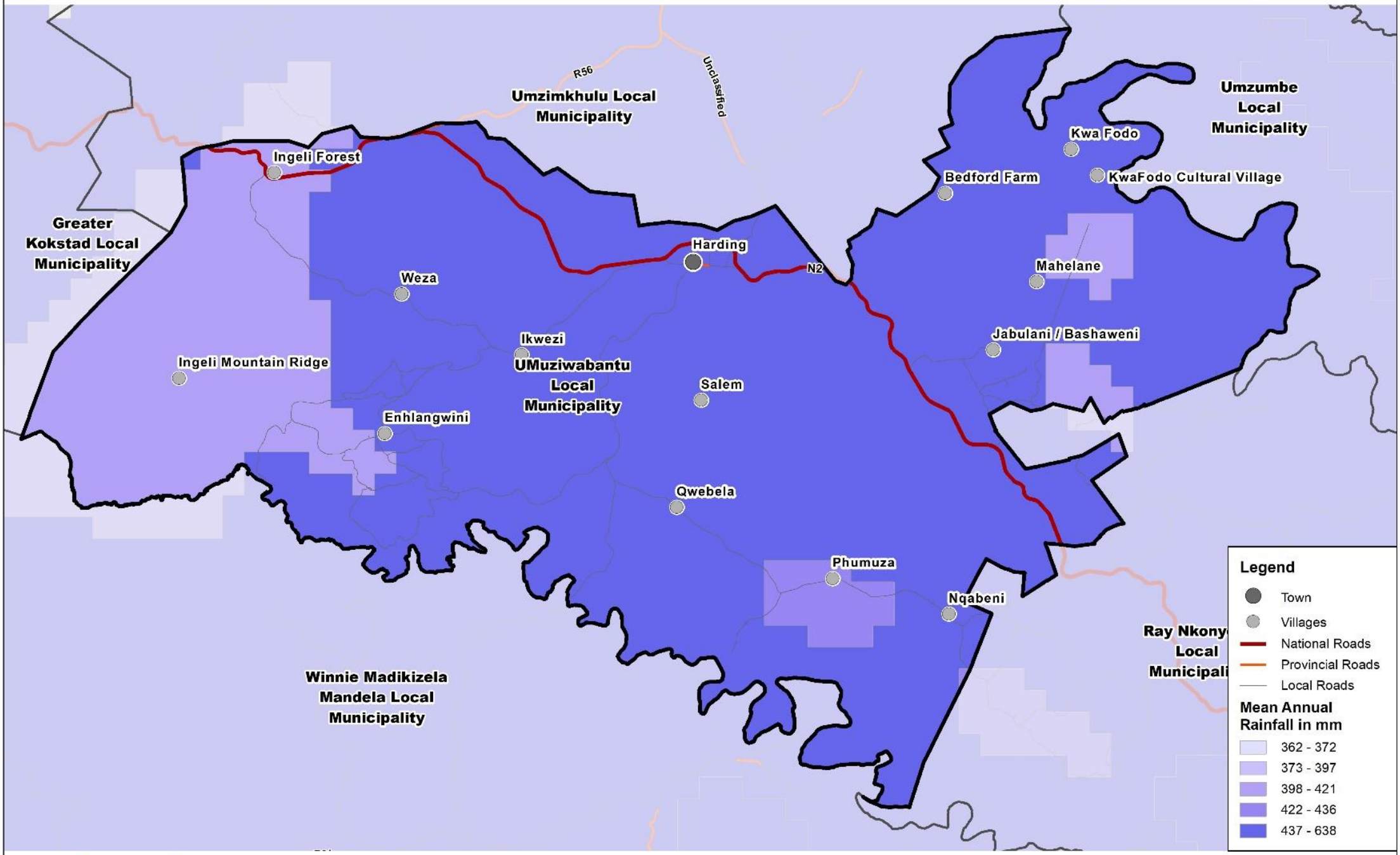
Rainfall is strongly seasonal in the municipal area, with in excess of 80% of rain occurring as thunderstorms during the period of October to March.

The peak rainfall months are December to February in the inland areas. Rainfall increases with increasing altitude from east to west over the Municipal area (See Map below). Thus, in the Umzimkulu River gorge in the north-east, 700mm is the average rainfall occurring annually.

At Weza, below the Ingeli range, rainfall increases to 1100mm annually. At Harding, which is centrally located, 800mm of rainfall occurs annually. The estimated average annual evaporation within the municipal area is approximately 1350mm

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

PRECIPITATION PLAN



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0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

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Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D6.13 TOPOGRAPHY

The Umuziwabantu exhibits dramatic topography stemming from its distinctive terrain which rises steeply from the east at approximately 169m above sea level to the west with the Ingeli mountain range reaching a height of 2,266m above sea level.

The deeply incised Umzimkulu River valley lies at approximately 160m above sea level and rises steeply in the north and south-east to approximately 600m above sea level.

The western and central sections of the municipal area are largely made up of steep forested land at 820m – 2,260m above sea level.

The south-eastern and north-eastern areas are made up of lower, but incised land which is largely 300m – 820m above sea level.

The topography is rugged, with many catchments and sub catchments of both the Umzimkhulu and Umtamvuna rivers, which are from the northern and southern borders of the municipality. The extent of the Umuziwabantu Municipal area is 10 862 ha (1088 km²). This area is constituted as follows:

- Urban: Harding which is about 2% of the area;
- Farmland: This constitutes 36%;
- Forestation: 20%; and
- Tribal Areas: approximately 42%

D6.14 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

D6.14.1 GEOLOGY

The soil geology of the area indicates that Umuziwabantu is covered by six (6) geological formations (Arenite, Dolerite, Gneiss, Mudstone, Shale, Tillite). The Infrastructure Master Plan identified the natural drainage lines as functioning as the major drainage system in Harding. Harding is underlain by Karoo complex geology resulting in generally low permeability soils; high run-off volumes and ponding of stormwater in low-lying areas is reported as common. Nevertheless, the report determined that the natural system was sufficient for dealing with major storms. The minor stormwater system is generally by way of open channels and surface flow into the main system.

The geology of the site also includes Arenites. Arenites is a sedimentary geological formation found in Karoo Basin region of Southern Africa. It is carbon-rich sedimentary deposit; owing to the high vegetation content of the original sediment i.e. some of the areas that have this type of geological formation contain mineral occurrences for coal mining.

Shale is a fine-grained, clastic sedimentary rock composed of mud that is a mix of flakes of clay minerals and tiny fragments (siltsized particles) of other minerals, especially quartz and calcite. The ratio of clay to other minerals is Shale is characterized by breaks along thin laminae or parallel layering or bedding less than one centimetre in thickness, called fissility. Shales are typically composed of variable amounts of clay minerals and quartz grains

and the typical colour is gray. Addition of variable amounts of minor constituents alters the colour of the rock.

Dolerite is also widely distributed into both groups of sediments. Although the dolerites occur over large areas, there are usually underlain by shale even on what appears to be dolerite ridges. This also implies that these tend to be very narrow, and shale is the most predominant parent material. There are poorly drained soils that occur on older alluvial.

Further to this, the study area features Gneiss. Gneiss does not preferentially break along planes of foliation because less than 50% of the minerals formed during the metamorphism are aligned in thin layers. Because of the coarseness of the foliation, the layers are often sub-parallel, i.e. they do not have a constant thickness, and discontinuous. Gneiss is typically associated with major mountain building episodes. During these episodes, sedimentary or felsic igneous rocks are subjected to great pressures and temperatures generated by great depth of burial, proximity to igneous intrusions and the tectonic forces generated during such episodes. Shale originates from Beaufort Geology Group of the Karoo Super Group, which comprises shale.

This type of geology has high potential of eroding, low potential for underground water supplies but suitable for foundations. The area's soils is moderately hydromorphic, shallow to partially shallow, sandy grey with Kroonstad (contains particles of clay subsoil) and Cartref (shallow with particles of stony soil). It is suitable for grazing, agriculture and urban development.

Marble is a non-foliated metamorphic rock composed of recrystallized carbonate minerals, most commonly calcite or dolomite. Geologists use the term "marble" to refer to metamorphosed limestone; however, stonemasons use the term more broadly to encompass un-metamorphosed limestone. Marble is commonly used for sculpture and as a building material.

Natal Group Arenite is a sedimentary geological formation found in Karoo Basin region of Southern Africa. It is carbon-rich sedimentary deposit; owing to the high vegetation content of the original sediment i.e. in some instances this type of geological formation contains mineral occurrences for coal mining. In terms of construction mudstone is characterized with few serious geotechnical problems compared with other soil formations but it is significant to the construction industry because it is frequently encountered in civil engineering activities involving foundations, excavations and earthworks.

Its nature is such that its properties may vary between a soil and a rock depending on its detailed lithology and its state of weathering. As a result of this, in some cases, weaker material may be found below stronger rather than the more normal weathering progression where the weakest material occurs at the surface and becomes fresher and stronger with depth.

D6.14.2 EROSION SUSCEPTIBILITY

Soil erosion is a major environmental concern as it influences the availability of water resources (siltation of dams) and agricultural potential (Loss of topsoil, and thus nutrients etc). There are several factors that influence the susceptibility of soils to erosion and can be further illustrated as follows:

- Climatic factors (Rainfall Intensity etc.)
- Peak runoff rate and volume (Higher rate and volume of water movement = higher erosive energy)
- Soil erodibility (Composition of the soil)
- Slope gradient and length (steeper longer gradients means higher rate of runoff)
- Vegetation cover (Exposed soils are more susceptible than covered soils)
- Management practices (Overgrazing is a poor management practice and can leave the soil exposed)

The figures in the below-mentioned table indicates - the more mountainous western interior areas within the municipality landscape are moderately susceptible to water erosion, while most of the soils in the municipality are fairly to moderately susceptible to wind erosion. However, a full soil assessment should be undertaken to establish the actual potential for soil erosion in this landscape, as well as aim to establish what should be done to mitigate against the erosion matters.

D6.14.3 SOIL EROSION AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Rehabilitation of land is required to halt the spread of environmental degradation, restore the efficient functioning of environmental systems, and in particular the effective management of stormwater. Consequently, this intervention aligns strongly with the integrated water resource strategy identified below. Environmental rehabilitation measures are required to halt/reverse soil erosion, reduce the silting of rivers, halt and reverse the spread of alien vegetation. Priority areas for rehabilitation should be identified. Priority areas for rehabilitation and restoration should focus on terrestrial and aquatic CBAs and ESAs (e.g. degraded wetlands and rivers, risk of plant invasion, etc.). The following approach to prioritising rehabilitation will apply:

- Degraded terrestrial and aquatic CBAs and ESAs
- Areas of extensive and severe erosion or alien infestation
- Eroded and alien infested land within or adjacent to riparian zones
- Eroded and alien infested land within high water recharge areas
- Overgrazed or eroded steep slopes
- Overgrazed areas of moderate slope

CAUSES OF SOIL EROSION

Strong wind gusts: Heavy winds remove dry tiny earth particles, which is a typical problem in semi-arid regions leading to desertification.

Climate change: Abnormal rainfalls or temperature leaps destroy the field surface. Another effect of climate change on soil erosion is stunted vegetation growth that reduces field cover and exposes it to rains and winds.

Rainfall and Flooding: Excessive rains wash away topsoil particles, while large raindrops hit the field surface and destroy it with heavy splashes. Running currents during floods is another cause of soil erosion.

Wildfires: Trees and shrubs slow down water run-offs. When forests or buffer zones are destroyed by wildfires, water streams have no obstacles in their way.

Human activities: Apart from natural factors, soil erosion occurs due to irresponsible farm management or deforestation for urban area expansion, tourism development, road construction, and more.

Framing Practices: Natural vegetation is by far better protection than crops because farmlands are more vulnerable to rainfall and winds. Besides, agricultural practices can cause soil erosion due to a reduction of biodiversity both in vegetation variety and soil microorganisms. In its turn, a lack of organic matter and beneficial biota negatively impacts field fertility because not only earth particles, but nutrients are taken away from bare fields.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Produce Crops on Suitable Lands: Some terrains are extremely prone to erosive processes, so they can't be used for farming without certain preventive measures to mitigate the risks. Besides, each field type requires specific management to protect soil from erosion.

Practice Terracing And Contour Farming: Because erosion develops fast due to quick run-offs, terrace farming is the only way to grow crops on steep hills. Contour farming decreases soil erosion because plants absorb water and ridges stop it from flowing, which mitigates the destruction risks. Plants with strong roots also fix the land and prevent it from sliding down the slope.

Don't Leave the Soil Bare: Field cover helps not only reduce but prevent field destruction. Over 30% ground cover for erosion control helps essentially mitigate the risks. Complete cover can be practiced in most grazing and crop production systems.

Plant Vegetation: Planting crops help prevent soil erosion by ensuring continuous ground cover, while leaving the field bare promotes erosive processes. Provide soil cover in between the growing season with crop rotation and cover crop practices. Besides, crop rotation reduces soil erosion by fixing the land with alternatively planted deep-rooted crops. Additionally, sequences of high vegetation protect fields from the wind.

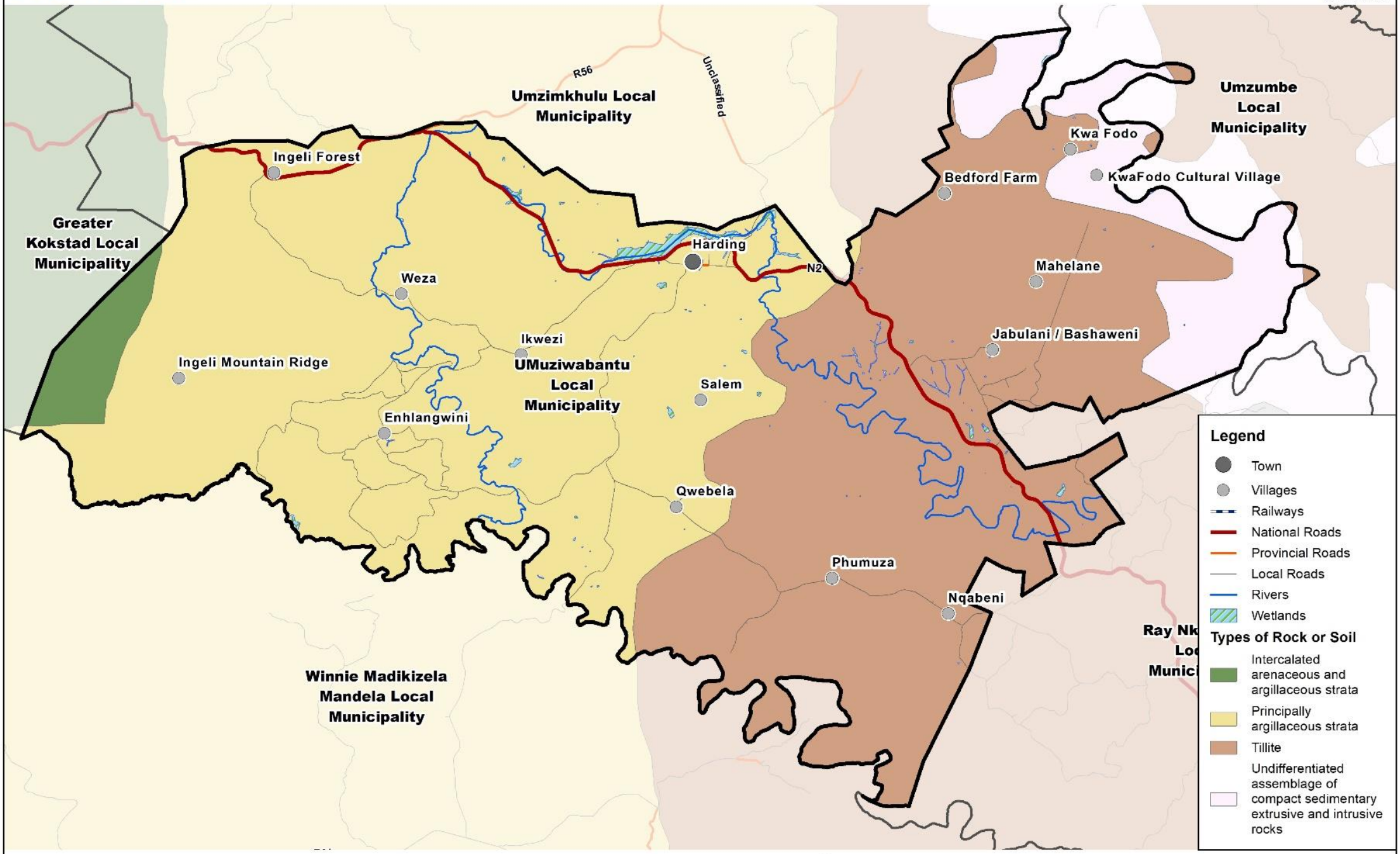
Switch to No-Till or Minimum Tillage: Ploughing is a common practice in conventional farming, yet studies prove that the reduction of farmland disturbance in the no-till approach can help reduce soil erosion, too. When soil aggregates and ground cover remain nearly untouched, erosive processes develop slowly.

Add Organic Matter: Healthy topsoil must contain organic matter from decomposed animal manure and plant manure. Organic matter prevents soil erosion in several ways: supplies vital nutrients to crops making the ground cover more vigorous; improves water retention properties and decreases run-offs; binds the earth particles to help it resist currents and winds.

Use Rotational Grazing: When livestock grazes in the same place for a long time, it eats up nearly all vegetation. In turn, ground cover loss often provokes erosion. This is why it is important to let the grazed areas regenerate by moving the cattle to other pastures.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

GEOLOGY PLAN



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0 3 450 6 900 13 800 Meters

February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

D6.15 CLIMATE CHANGE

The effects of climate change in South Africa are not limited to increased water scarcity in some parts of the country and drastic qualitative changes in the water supply, but extend to losses in biodiversity and rangelands, which impacts in the farming and agricultural sector, as well as possible increases in infectious and respiratory diseases. Climate change will have a significant impact on food availability, food accessibility and food systems stability.

Climate change affects the large proportion of South Africa's population who have a low resilience to extreme climate events due to poverty, inadequate housing infrastructure and location. Climate change affects the decision-making processes of the vulnerable poor people in South African communities, such as; where they choose to live and which areas are sustainable for their livelihoods. In some household's people survive on subsistence farming as they may not have the opportunities to access formal employment neither are they close to any public facilities which could enable them to access employment opportunities.

Therefore, in such cases subsistence farming becomes a way of life and survival. However, because of climate change, this form of livelihood is mostly threatened leaving subsistence farmers vulnerable to drought or forced to relocate from one area to another, where there is rainfall or access to water in order to survive. In some cases, the inability to access potable water forces people to relocate into other areas where water is available. These patterns then directly affect settlement patterns, in terms of where most informal settlements tend to conglomerate within a Municipal area. Furthermore, they determine which parts of municipal areas have the most sporadic development of informal settlements despite efforts by planners and local authorities to curb housing backlog and demand. Climate change may also influence the switch from subsistence farming as a form of livelihood to people moving closer to areas in which they can access public facilities or areas of mobility such that they have access to economic opportunities in the market.

Cities are also required to deal with the rising threats of climate change and dwindling resources. These constraints mean that cities that do not plan adequately will face higher costs to residents, a decline in welfare, and reduced economic competitiveness. Preparations for these circumstances typically require decades of forward-thinking development guidance. Climate change impacts for the Umuziwabantu may include:

- An increase in the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts;
- A decrease in water availability due to changed rainfall patterns and increased evaporation; this will affect subsistence dry land farmers the most.
- An increase in erosional capacity of river courses, resulting in the loss of more top soil, thus decreasing the agricultural value of land and increasing siltation in dams.
- Infrastructural damage as a result of extreme weather events causing flooding, affecting human wellbeing and safety as well as insurance costs;

- An increase in economic losses due to property damage and decreased tourism revenue;
- An increase in heat stress, leading to dehydration, particularly for those that reside in the urban areas, as well as children and the elderly;
- Changes in the geographical distribution of plants and animals with extinction of species that are unable to move and an increase in the prevalence of alien invasive species. This will negatively affect the biodiversity of the Municipal Area and the associated goods and services;
- Further loss of critically endangered grassland habitats as they are outcompeted by woody species able to utilize the higher concentrations of CO2 in the atmosphere.
- A reduction in yield of staple food crops, such as maize;
- Changes in the optimal planting and harvesting dates for crops as well as land suitable for crop production;
- Heat stress increasing livestock and poultry mortality rates; and
- Deterioration of foods leading to increased incidents of food-borne diseases.

The areas particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise are coastal wetland and dune ecosystems. Shoreline Management Plans are required to determine what adaptation interventions if any are required now or in the future.

The municipality is also exploring ways to switch to energy saving alternatives in its traffic and streetlights as well as all public infrastructures in the municipal area. The use of solar for heating water and lighting is being considered. The municipality can tap into Green Funding opportunities in order to mitigate this.

D6.16 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The identification of disaster-prone areas is essential in ensuring that spatial development decisions are risk-sensitive and environmentally sustainable.

The municipality is exposed to several environmental hazards including:

- Flooding along major river systems
- Drought conditions affecting water supply
- Soil erosion and land degradation
- Fire risks within forest and plantation areas

D6.16.1 AVERAGE RAINFALL

The municipality experiences a moderate to high rainfall regime typical of the KwaZulu-Natal south coast and inland escarpment climatic zones. Average annual rainfall across the area generally ranges between 800 mm and 1 100 mm per annum, with the majority of precipitation occurring during the summer months between October and March. Rainfall during this period is often associated with convective thunderstorms and occasional intense rainfall events, which may increase the risk of flooding along major river systems and drainage lines. Winter months (May to August) are typically drier with lower rainfall totals, contributing to seasonal water availability challenges and increasing the likelihood of drought conditions.

D6.16.2 AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

The municipality experiences a warm temperate climate, influenced by both inland elevation and proximity to the Indian Ocean. Average annual temperatures are generally between 20°C and 24°C, with summer temperatures often exceeding 25°C during the hottest months of December to February. Winter temperatures are milder, with daytime averages ranging between 16°C and 21°C, although cooler conditions may occur in higher elevation areas. Overall, the climate is warm for most of the year, supporting agricultural activities but also increasing vulnerability to heat-related climate impacts.

D6.16.3 DROUGHT TENDENCIES

Despite relatively high annual rainfall, the municipality is periodically affected by seasonal and multi-year drought events, particularly when rainfall during the summer season is below average. Extended dry spells during winter and delayed onset of summer rainfall can place pressure on water supply systems, agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods. Climate variability and increasing temperatures associated with climate change may further increase the frequency and severity of drought events, affecting both surface water and groundwater availability.

D6.16.4 FLOOD HAZARD

Flood hazards within the municipality are primarily associated with major river systems such as the Umzimkhulu and Umtamvuna Rivers, as well as smaller tributaries and drainage channels. Heavy rainfall events during the summer rainfall season may result in riverine flooding, flash flooding and inundation of low-lying areas. Settlements, infrastructure and agricultural activities located within floodplains or along riverbanks are particularly vulnerable to flood damage. Effective land-use management, floodline protection and environmental buffer zones are therefore essential to reduce flood risks and prevent inappropriate development within high-risk areas.

D6.16.5 HEAT WAVES

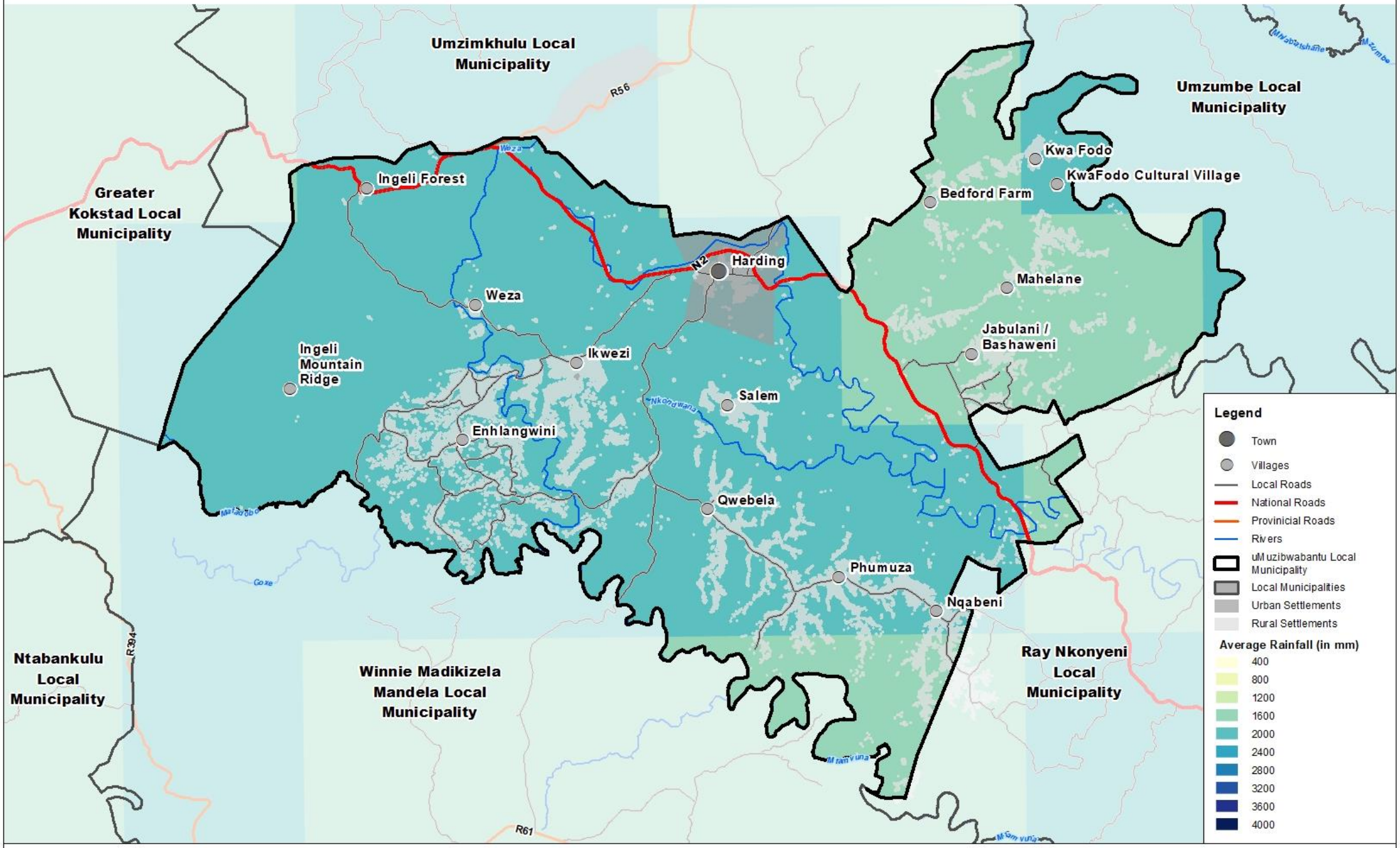
Heat waves are becoming increasingly common in many parts of KwaZulu-Natal due to rising average temperatures and climate variability. During extreme heat events, temperatures may exceed 35°C in certain areas, particularly during late spring and summer. These conditions can place stress on human health, water resources, agriculture and energy demand. Vulnerable populations such as the elderly, young children and outdoor workers are particularly at risk during prolonged periods of extreme heat.

D6.16.6 FIRE HAZARD

Fire hazards are primarily associated with grasslands, plantations and forested areas, particularly during the dry winter months when vegetation becomes highly combustible. Human activities, accidental ignition and lightning during dry conditions can trigger veld and forest fires. Fire outbreaks may threaten plantation forestry, rural settlements, biodiversity areas and infrastructure, particularly where fire management measures are inadequate. Integrated fire management, including firebreaks, early warning systems and community awareness programmes, is essential to reduce wildfire risks within the municipality.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

AVERAGE RAINFALL PLAN



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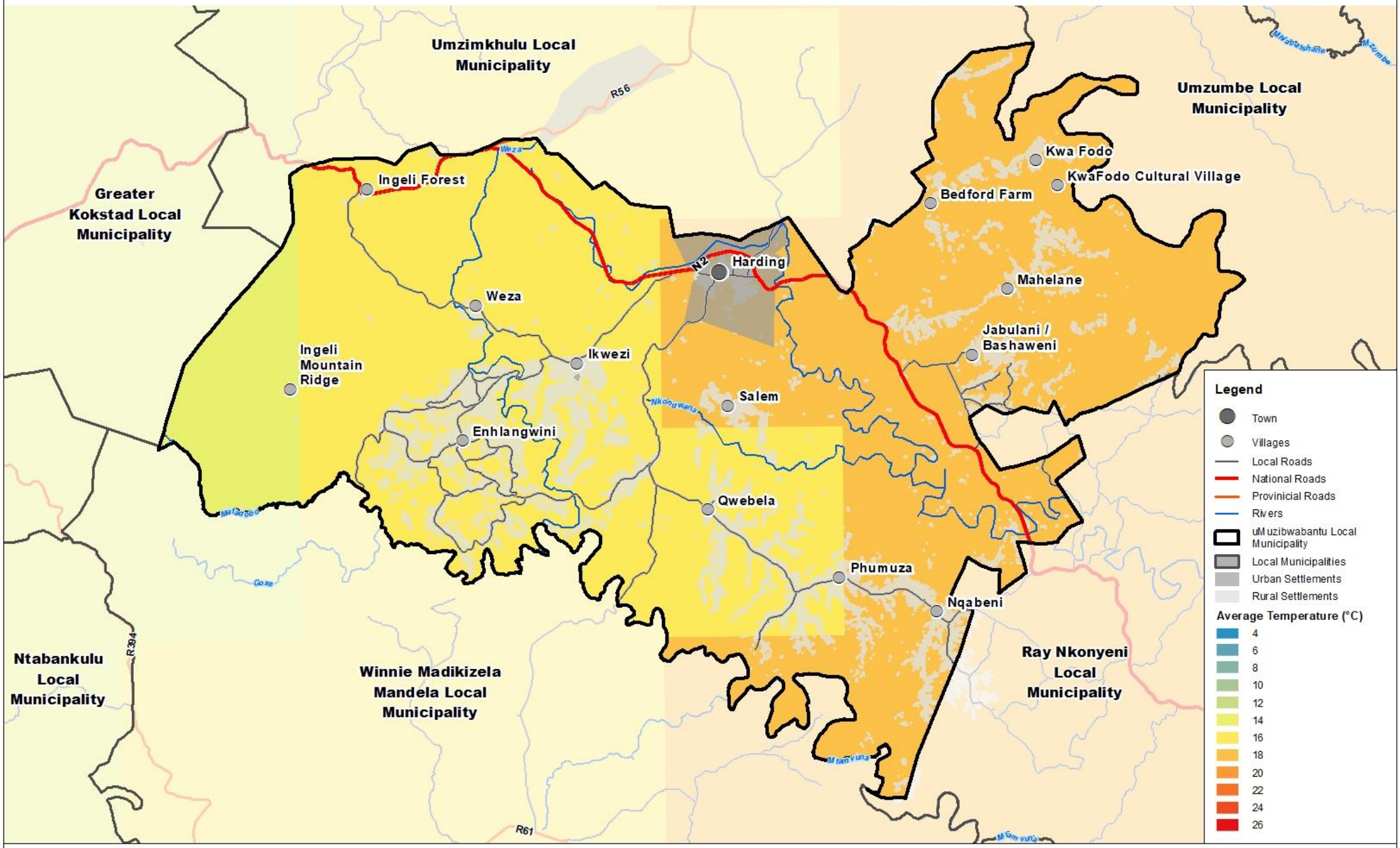
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March 2026

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom | Council of Scientific and Industrial Research |

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE PLAN



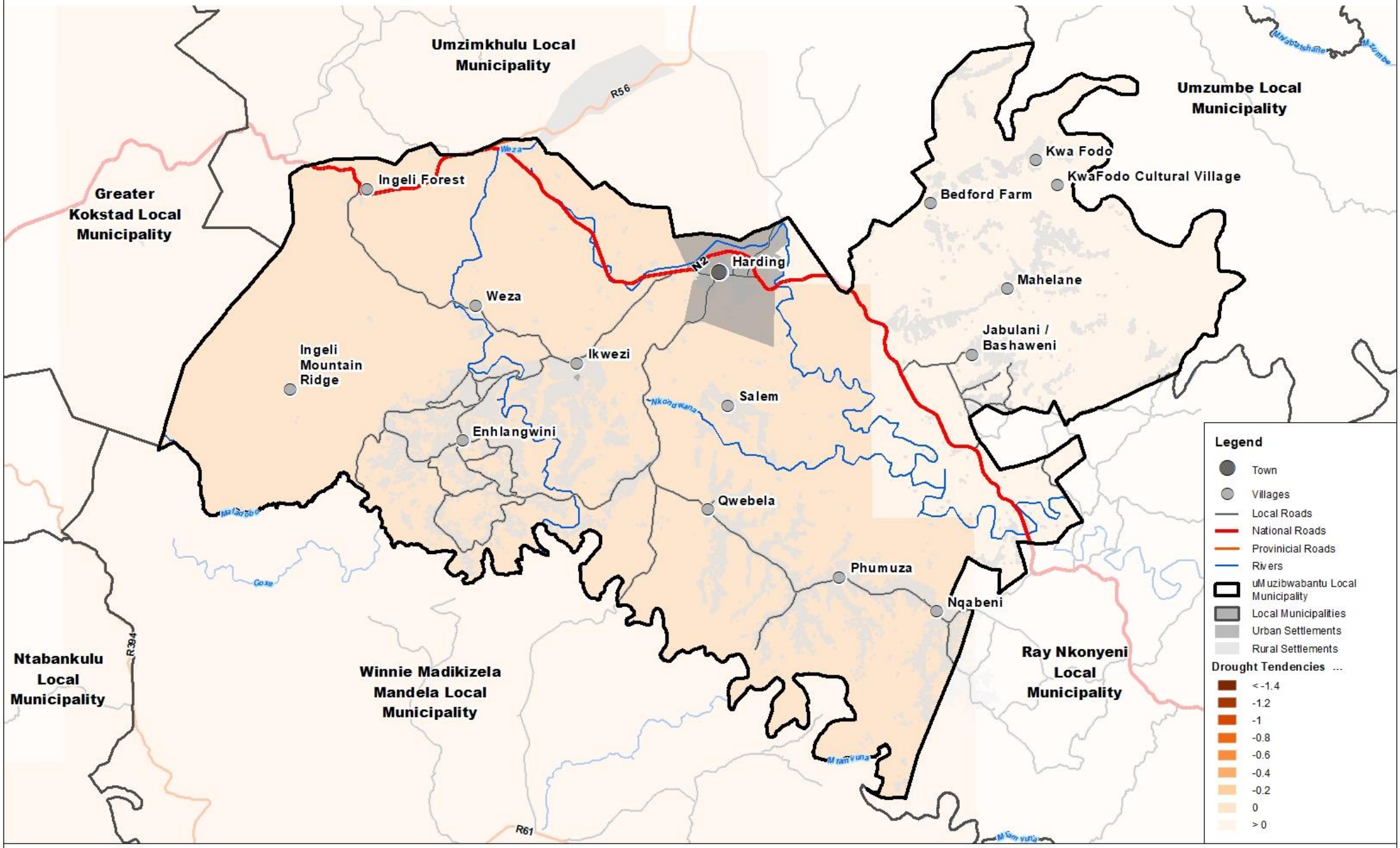
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March 2026

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom | Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

DROUGHT TENDENCIES PLAN



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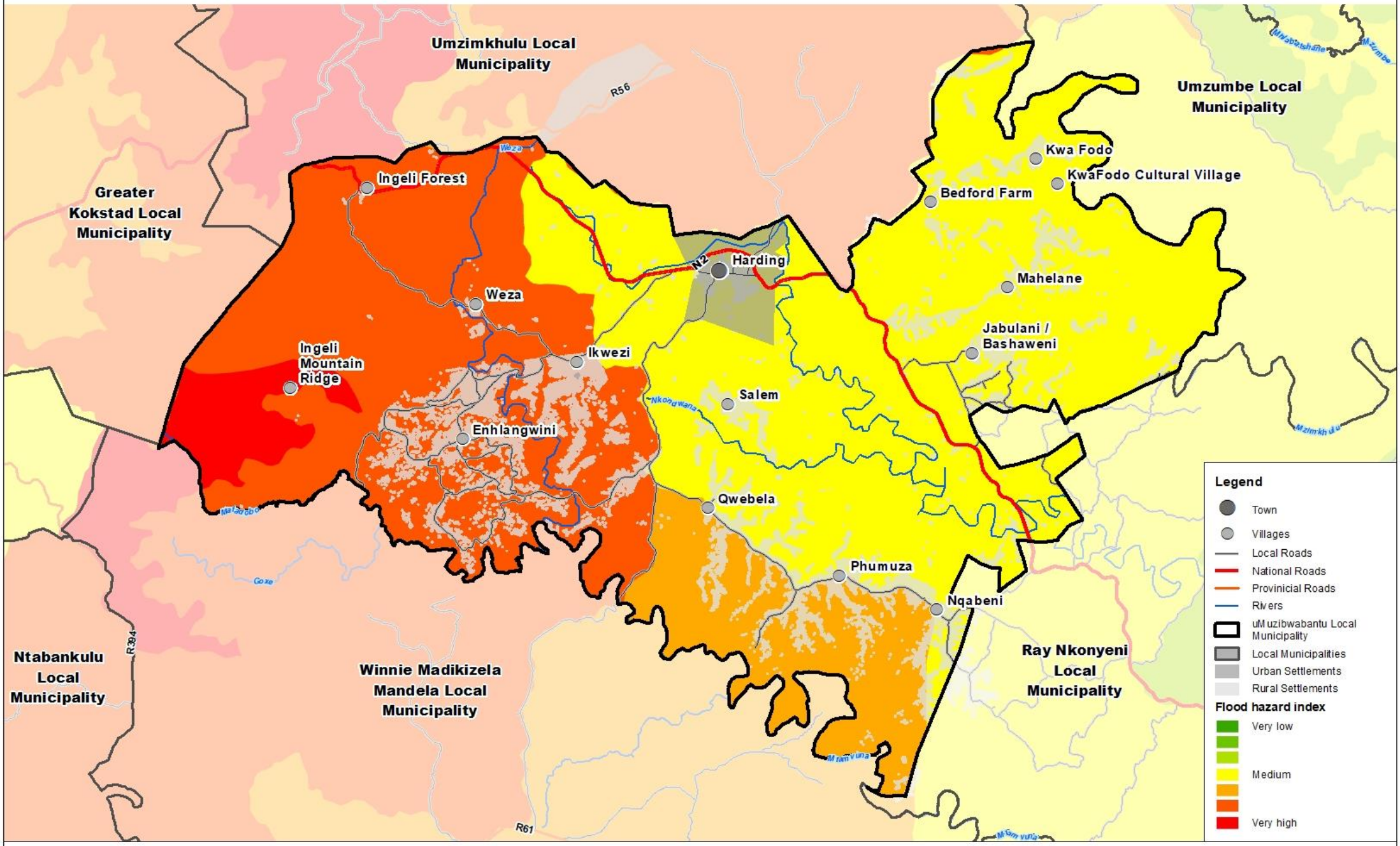
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Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom | Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

FLOOD HAZARD PLAN

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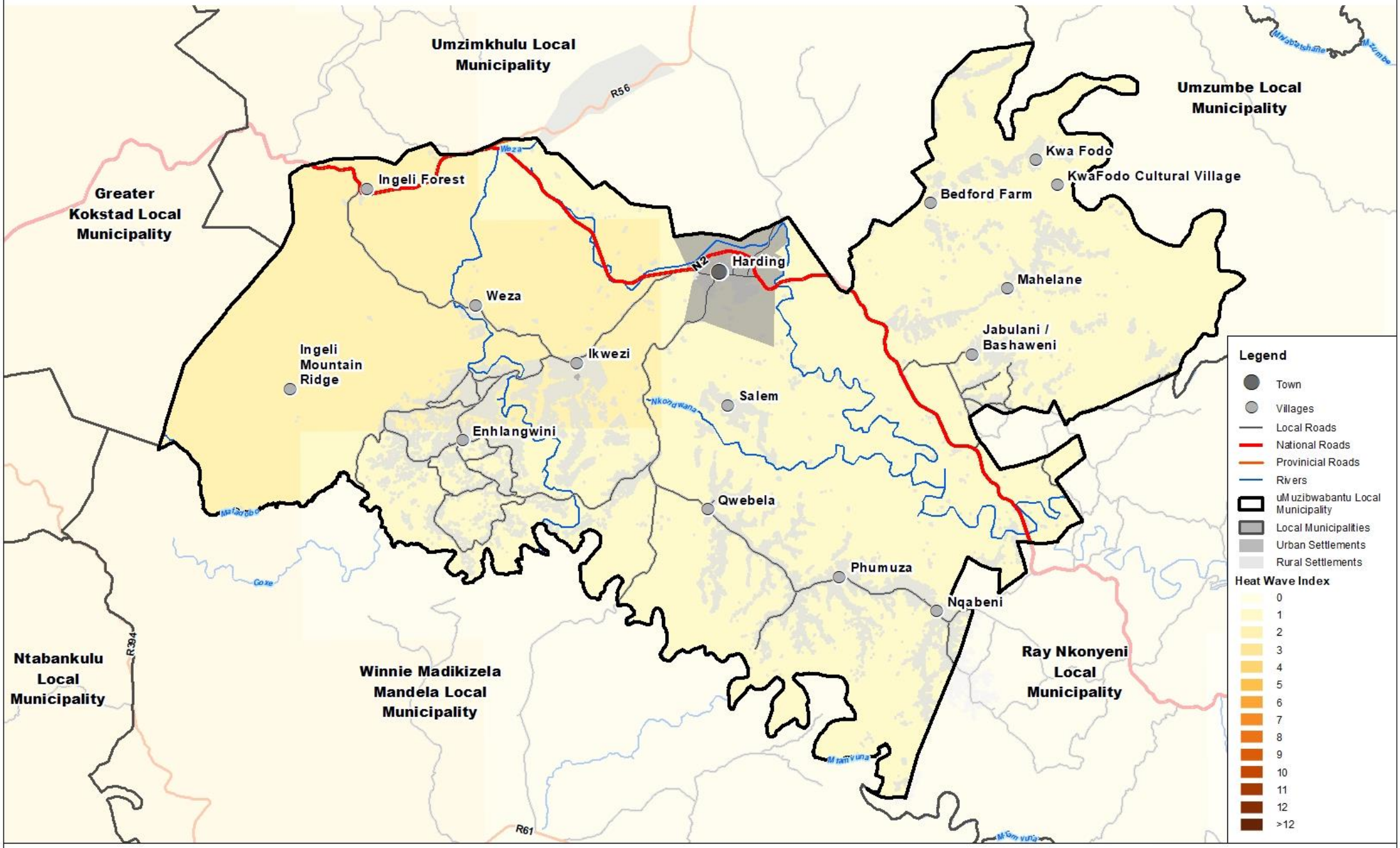
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March 2026

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Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom | Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

HEAT WAVE PLAN



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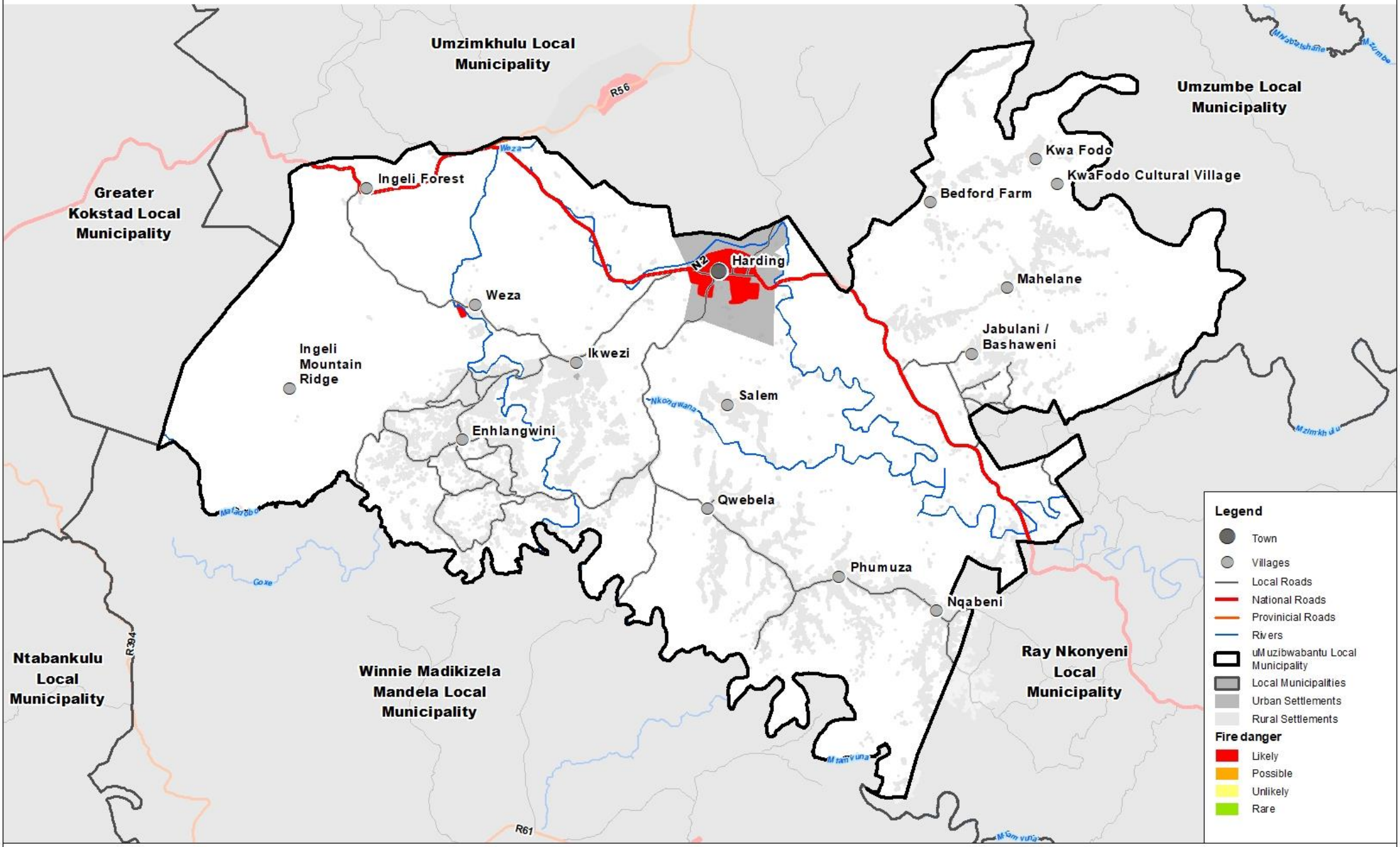
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uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

FIRE DANGER PLAN

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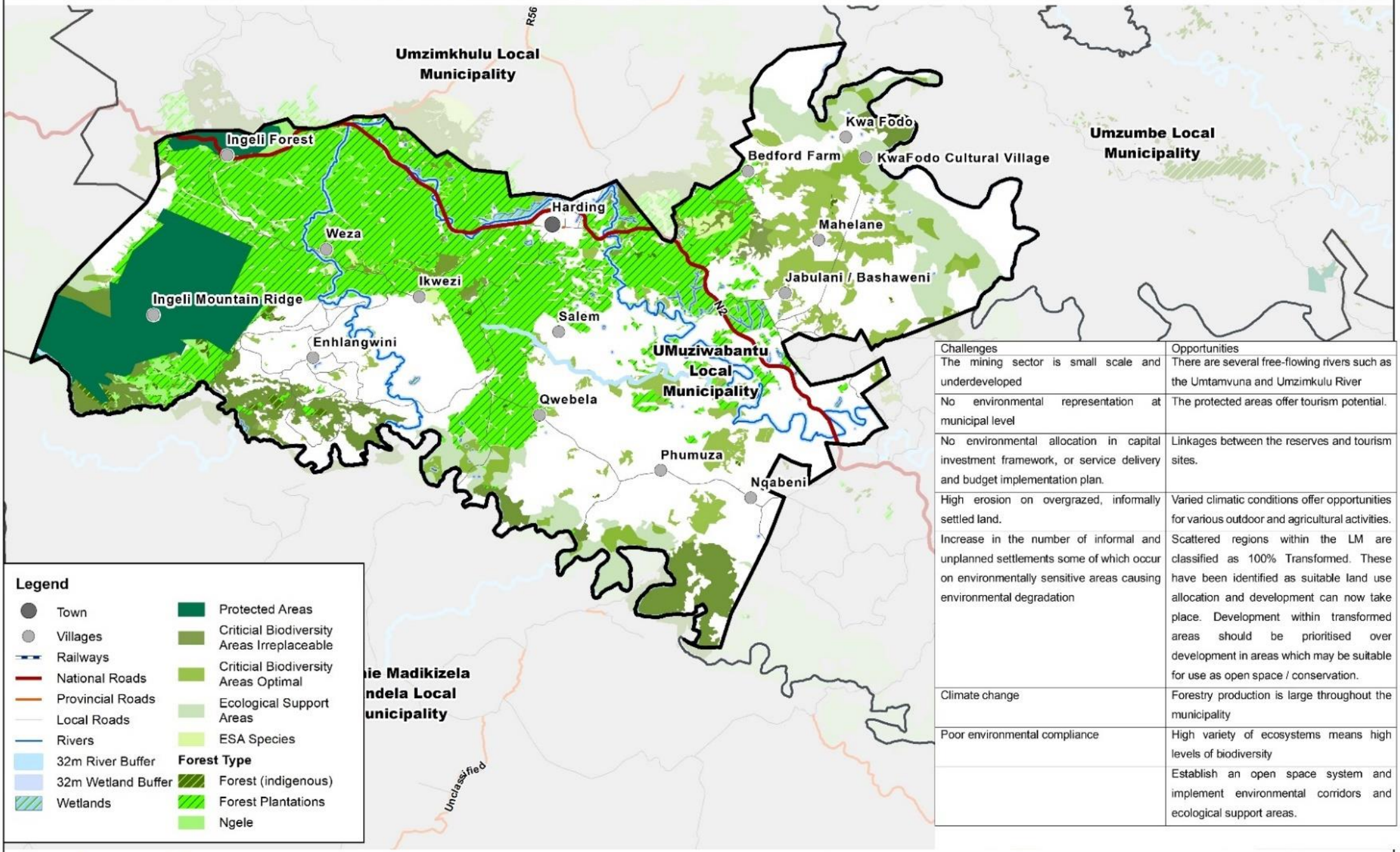
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uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN: BIO - PHYSICAL



Challenges	Opportunities
The mining sector is small scale and underdeveloped	There are several free-flowing rivers such as the Umtamvuna and Umzimkulu River
No environmental representation at municipal level	The protected areas offer tourism potential.
No environmental allocation in capital investment framework, or service delivery and budget implementation plan.	Linkages between the reserves and tourism sites.
High erosion on overgrazed, informally settled land.	Varied climatic conditions offer opportunities for various outdoor and agricultural activities.
Increase in the number of informal and unplanned settlements some of which occur on environmentally sensitive areas causing environmental degradation	Scattered regions within the LM are classified as 100% Transformed. These have been identified as suitable land use allocation and development can now take place. Development within transformed areas should be prioritised over development in areas which may be suitable for use as open space / conservation.
Climate change	Forestry production is large throughout the municipality
Poor environmental compliance	High variety of ecosystems means high levels of biodiversity
	Establish an open space system and implement environmental corridors and ecological support areas.

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February 2025

Source:
Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA
Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

SECTION E: SWOT ANALYSIS

E1. SWOT ANALYSIS

Table 23: SWOT Analysis of the Natural Environment

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
• Agriculture potential (forest, beef, Agri hubs, subsistence farming) • Forestry production is large • Open land/ vacant land which is suitable for agriculture. • Arable Land	• Poor environmental compliance	• Bee and honey tours to attract tourists • Agri-industries • Farmer supports • Natural environment in Ingeli	• Change in agri-products (sugarcane to macadamia nuts • Climate change

Table 24: SWOT Analysis of the Socio-Economic Context

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
• Tourism site – Ingeli Forest Lodge attracting visitors to the area • N2 can be a tourism route by developing around it to attract people	• Limited tourism facilities • Far from popular tourism attractions • Potholes on provincial roads affecting tourism development	• Additional tourism sites/ attractions is to be identified in the LM • Rural Areas of Umzimkhulu and Bizana use Harding for shopping	• Lack of good governance • Land transformation not guided by policies • Lack of skilled job opportunities • Institutional stability

• Service Centre in Umzimkhulu • Future Tourism Development • Private security in town • There is a regional hospital when coming from Bizana	• Lack of source funding for development project • No attraction when you enter the town	• Municipal plantations create job opportunities • Tourism – node development • People development • Education • Skilling	

Table 25: SWOT Analysis of the Built Environment

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
• Eastern Cape Border • uMuziwabantu is a link between different provinces • Strategic location – close to a national highway • Institutional capacity • Municipal and institutional councils working together	• Municipal Administration in general • The Planning Department need to avail land for development of factories that produce furniture for example • Change of Planners in municipality and plans are not implemented • Lack of strategic future plan for the Town Area • Poor network and access to technology • Poor Relationship and co-ordination of development order	• Prioritised human settlements development area • Restructuring zones • Land next to the N2 belongs to the municipality • Availability of potential land for development from the municipality • Land availability for the installation of renewable energy • Road Network/hierarchy – concept of breaking space down to ensure access	• Location proximity • Investment infrastructure • Poor network • Road network is still mostly gravel and some areas are still not accessible (including gravel roads linking Bizana and Umzimkhulu) • Electricity needs to be upgraded • Lack of electricity in rural areas • Do not have a fully sketched fire and disaster department

	decisions between the municipality and Traditional sectors • Slow development • Relocation of the N2 • Red Tape on land reduces the availability for development		

SECTION F: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Strategic Development Framework translates the spatial vision of the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality into actionable spatial strategies that guide development and investment within the municipal area. The framework provides a strategic spatial structure that directs growth, infrastructure investment, environmental protection, and socio-economic development.

The strategic framework is informed by the following principles:

- Spatial Justice
- Spatial Sustainability
- Spatial Efficiency
- Spatial Resilience
- Good Administration

These principles are aligned with the provisions of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), and the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF).

The spatial restructuring of uMuziwabantu Municipality is guided by five key strategic development pillars.

Strategic Pillar 1: Spatial Restructuring and Settlement Consolidation

The municipality is characterised by dispersed rural settlements and low-density development patterns which increase the cost of infrastructure provision and service delivery. The spatial restructuring strategy aims to consolidate development within identified nodes and corridors to improve spatial efficiency and access to services.

Key Strategies:

- Strengthen Harding as the primary urban node and administrative centre.
- Promote densification and infill development within the Harding urban edge.
- Consolidate secondary rural service nodes including Weza, Jabulani, and Nqabeni.

- Support rural service centres that provide social facilities and economic opportunities to surrounding rural communities.
- Promote compact settlement patterns that reduce urban sprawl.

Expected Outcomes:

- Improved service delivery efficiency
- Reduced infrastructure costs
- More sustainable settlement patterns

Strategic Pillar 2: Local Economic Development and Diversification

The municipality's economy is largely dependent on agriculture, forestry and government services. Economic diversification is necessary to stimulate job creation and economic resilience.

Key Strategies:

- Establish agro-processing facilities within agricultural production areas.
- Promote tourism development linked to the Ingeli mountain range and surrounding natural resources.
- Support SMME development and informal trading within the Harding CBD.
- Promote investment along major transport corridors including the N2 and R33 routes.

Encourage private sector investment in renewable energy and agagro processing Expected Outcomes:

- Increased employment opportunities
- Strengthened rural economy
- Diversified economic base

Strategic Pillar 3: Infrastructure Development and Service Delivery

Infrastructure investment is required to address existing service backlogs and to support economic growth and settlement development.

Key Strategies:

Upgrade water supply infrastructure including the Weza Water Treatment Works.

- Expand electricity distribution infrastructure to rural settlements.
- Improve road infrastructure linking rural settlements to economic nodes.
- Strengthen waste management systems.
- Improve ICT infrastructure to support digital connectivity.

Expected Outcomes:

- Improved access to basic services
- Enhanced economic productivity
- Increased quality of life for residents

Strategic Pillar 4: Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

Environmental resources are a critical asset for the municipality and require protection to ensure long-term sustainability.

Key Strategies:

- Protect Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs).
- Promote sustainable agricultural practices.
- Protect wetlands, rivers and water catchments.
- Promote renewable energy initiatives including solar and wind energy.
- Integrate climate change adaptation measures into spatial planning.

Expected Outcomes:

- Protection of ecological assets
- Improved environmental sustainability
- Climate-resilient development patterns

Strategic Pillar 5: Integrated Human Settlements Development

The municipality experiences significant housing demand and infrastructure backlogs within rural settlements.

Key Strategies:

- Upgrade informal settlements where feasible.
- Promote rural housing development programmes.
- Encourage mixed-use development within nodes.
- Improve access to social facilities including clinics, schools and libraries.

Expected Outcomes:

- Improved living conditions
- Enhanced access to social services
- Sustainable human settlements

SECTION G: CROSS BORDER ASSESSMENT

The municipality is linked in the following way:

1. uMzumbe Local Municipality
2. uMshwathi Local Municipality
3. iLembe District Municipality
4. uMgungundlovu District Municipality
5. uMdoni Local Municipality
6. uMuziwabantu's neighbouring traditional authority areas

The cross-border alignment of Umuziwabantu Local Municipality focuses on promoting cooperation and collaboration between the municipality and neighbouring areas, including other local municipalities within KwaZulu-Natal.

There are challenges to cross-border alignment in Umuziwabantu, including differences in policies and regulations between neighbouring areas, as well as logistical and administrative barriers to collaboration. To address these challenges, the municipality has focused on improving communication and coordination with its neighbours and has worked to identify common priorities and areas of mutual benefit.

Overall, cross-border alignment is an important part of Umuziwabantu's efforts to promote economic growth and development, and to build stronger relationships with neighbouring areas. Ongoing collaboration and cooperation will be critical to addressing challenges and realizing the potential benefits of cross-border alignment in the region.

SECTION H: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Development Framework of a town/city should direct and arrange the development activities and the built form in such a way that it can accommodate ideas and desires of people without compromising the Spatial Development Framework should provide general direction to guide decision-making and action over a multi-year period aiming at the creation of integrated and habitable cities, towns, and rural areas.

To enhance the objectives of efficiency, sustainability, accessibility, integration, equality and good governance, the following strategies must be used in developing policies and processes:

- Adopting a growth management approach
- Understanding the city's development context
- Using a city-wide approach to development
- Implement area-based development initiatives and interventions.
- Identify marketable opportunities.
- Providing development guidelines

The structure of the Spatial Development Framework will be aligned to the 3 SPLUMA Pillars of Biophysical, Socio Economic and built Environment

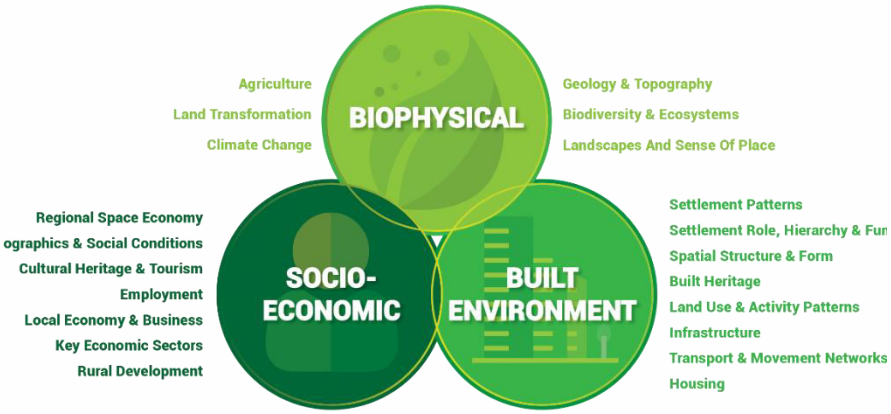


Figure 9: SPLUMA

H1. SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

To plan efficiently, addressing structuring and restructuring elements will not only provide a look ahead regarding the location and nature of development within the Municipal area, but also an indication of priority focuses to increase the return and benefits of a particular industry, especially those that are labour intensive. This will also ensure that the SDF strategies and proposals are aligned with an adopted and long-term Local Economic Development. There needs to be certain structuring elements to give guidance to development and spatial planning. For the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality's Spatial Development Framework, there are Spatial Structuring Elements that can guide spatial development and decision-making in the municipality. These are broken down in the section below.

H1.1 NODES

Nodes are designated activity areas within the municipality, specifically chosen for targeted economic, infrastructural, and social development. This serves as a structuring mechanism to support viable public transport systems, increase accessibility, and create economic opportunities. It also helps manage spatial equity, urban sprawl, and development pressures. Residential densification and infill around nodal areas are key strategies for maintaining the viability of these areas and promoting consolidated, compact development systems.

Public investment areas are directed both by the priority intervention areas as well as the identified provincial nodes. The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) identified a hierarchy of provincial nodes which contribute strategically to the provincial, regional and local economies and serves as vital service centres to communities. These nodes operate at different scales and play different roles in the provincial space economy and are identified as primary, secondary, quaternary nodes and rural service centres.

The Umuziwabantu LM Spatial Development Framework (SDF) draws upon guidance from the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) 2022 and the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) 2022 to define and categorize nodal areas within the municipality. These nodes align with the NSDF's System of Nodes, which categorizes settlements based on their strategic roles and development priorities.

The framework identifies two key national networks of development anchors and rural service centres:

Rural Service Centre refers to designated areas like Harding, strategically positioned to provide essential services and amenities such as healthcare, education, markets, administrative offices, and limited commercial activities to surrounding rural communities. These centres play a crucial role in improving rural residents' quality of life by minimizing travel to larger urban centres.

Other Smaller Towns and Settlements

The framework emphasizes:

- Consolidating and enhancing essential services in a network of small towns and settlements.
- Ensuring urban consolidation and basic service delivery in growing regions keep pace with population and economic growth.
- Consolidating settlements into nodes and implementing spatial planning and rural design to manage future development in densely populated rural areas.
- Discouraging new settlement formation in ecologically sensitive areas facing severe climatic challenges.

This assessment has been broken down in terms of the nodes within the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality and a brief overview of the nodes in Ugu DM. It outlines the location of the node, the function of the node, and the appropriate terminology for the node in terms of alignment to the NSDF, PSDF, and previous MSDF.

Umuziwabantu LM:

The following nodes have been identified within the Umuziwabantu LM:

Harding –

Harding is the primary node within the municipality. Its functional role as the primary location of economic goods and services, social and government services, and social and community facilities must be enhanced. The town will need to transform into an ordered and regulated urban node offering an attractive environment for people to live, work and play. A set of strategies specifically addressing the interventions required, and the outcomes sought are contained in the primary nodal strategy.

Function:

- Harding is regarded as a primary node in the Umuziwabantu SDF (2024-2025)
- Economic centre that serves the entire municipal area.
- Its functional role as the primary location of economic goods and services, social and government services, and social and community facilities must be enhanced.
- Centre for the coordination of delivery of services to the local communities
- Seat for the local municipality offices. Location of decentralized government offices

Ikwezi, Salem, Jabulani/Bashaweni–

Ikwezi, Salem, Jabulani/Bashaweni are the main candidate settlement areas that are targeted for development as secondary order nodes. The scale, locality, density and existing level of investment within these places suggests the opportunity for more compact and intensive development. Secondary nodes will service a local catchment area which is defined by household distribution and accessibility to the node. These centres must be developed based on the principles of compact, smart development. A range of land uses, besides residential housing must be promoted. The core of these secondary nodes should be developed as compact rural villages or hamlets. The following are basic conditions for identifying areas to be developed as tertiary nodes:

- Settlement – the area has already demonstrated natural growth and is expected to accommodate additional population growth.
- Growth Potential – the area and its surroundings have some potential for economic growth. Growth will largely emerge from agrarian reform and the development of agricultural projects, agri-processing, and tourism opportunities and the creation of a stable, safe environment with good access to services.
- Catchment – The node should serve a minimum catchment of 500 households (1500 to 2000 people).
- Accessibility and catchment – the node must have good accessibility in order for it to service a rural catchment. Ideally these nodes should be located at a junction point within the local connectivity grid (i.e. not on regional mobility routes). The node should be easily accessible from multiple other locations on the accessibility grid.
- Topography – the node should be located on relatively flat or moderate ground and should rather be on a ridge than in a valley for purpose of visibility and legibility and to protect agricultural land.
- Institutional – The involvement of traditional councils (TCs) will be key to formalising and focusing development within more compact nodal settlements. The settlement areas within Ikwezi, Salem and Jabulani Bashaweni are the main candidates for further development as secondary nodes, with Ikwezi being the largest of these.

The area known as Ikwezi has experienced high growth over the last decade or so. The area lies at the junction of the P238 and P61 within the KwaMachi TC area. The P238 connects the P61 and the P59. The area contains a small township layout, containing relatively small plots of about 300 m² each, social facilities and some limited higher order economic facilities. The development of Ikwezi as a secondary node to Harding is promoted. Growth within the node must be governed by a framework plan to identify a core where higher order, diversified land uses are promoted, and high order services are clustered.

Salem is located on the P327 which is located centrally in the municipality and connects the P59 with the N2 south-east of Harding and is also supported as a secondary node, though with a smaller catchment than Ikwezi. Bashaweni is located within the TC area of Jabulani-Bashaweni and provides an entry point into the KwaMbotho TC area.

The following facilities and land use activities are supported within secondary nodes:

- High school and or primary school
- Crèche
- Clinic
- Postal services
- Municipal payments
- Taxi Rank
- Recycling depot
- Agricultural hub/ support centre

- Commercial facilities
- Religious centre
- Community hall
- Recreational grounds
- Housing

Tertiary Nodes–

Various smaller nodes are promoted as tertiary nodes. Primarily these will function as rural service centres for a rural catchment. Concentration and compaction in order to encourage the development off small compact villages and hamlets is promoted. A higher level of services and development must be encouraged in these areas to encourage compaction. Tertiary nodes may contain the following community facilities and services:

- Primary school
- Crèche
- Mobile Clinic
- Postal services
- Taxi Rank
- Recycling depot
- Agricultural hub/ support centre Commercial facilities
- Religious centre

The SDF promotes the development of tertiary nodes along rural accessibility corridors in particular to provide localised services to rural catchments.

Weza–

The role of Weza as a company village centred on a primary economic activity is supported. However, the node should be developed and further integrated into the functional identify of the municipality. Some diversification of the node is supported where this does not compete with Harding as the primary node. The node could provide community facilities to support a broader catchment if there is demand. The node could also support tourism activity by providing an access point to the forest reserve.

Ingeli Forest–

Tourism nodes are provided for in the SDF and are focused on areas which have potential to offer a point of access into the primary tourism features of the municipality. The nodes are therefore focused on core environmental features within the municipality. The three tourism nodes are:

- The Ingeli Forest within the vicinity of the junction of the P61 and the N2. The locality contains a South Coast Tourism Information Kiosk and the Ingeli Forest Lodge, which offers accommodation and hospitality services and supports tourism-related activities in the area.
- The Ingeli Mountain Range and Weza Forest Reserve should be considered a second tourism node. There may be opportunity to build on initiatives related to the Weza Protected Environment and Forest Side Nature Reserve.

- KwaFodo Tourism Node – Currently the KwaFodo Cultural Village provides a key tourism facility within this very large core environmental area. There is the possibility that the tourism node could be developed in conjunction with this facility. However, the best gateway opportunities associated with the future reserve will depend on a range of factors, including accessibility and serviceability. The ultimate location of this node will therefore depend on more detailed planning and feasibility studies.

Table 26: Nodes

Towns Name	NSDF (2022)	PSDF (2022-2027)	DSDF (2024)	MSDF (2024-2025)	Recommended Term
Harding	Rural Service Centre	Small Town	Municipal Development Node	Primary Node	Small Town
Ikwezi, Salem, Jabulani/Bashaweni	-	-	Neighbourhood/Settlement Development Nodes	Secondary Node	Rural Villages
Weza	-	-	Neighbourhood/Settlement Development Nodes	Economic node	Rural Village
Ingeli Forest	-	-	-	Tourism Node	Tourism Centre

H1.2 CORRIDORS

A “Development Corridor” is normally used to symbolise the area where important economic activities are to be encouraged along a particular route. There is often difficulty in stakeholder perceptions regarding the term ‘corridor’ and the purpose of such planning tool. It is proposed that the use of the term ‘transport route’ be adopted in future because it places emphasis on the transportation activity, which is critical for economic clusters to grow in both urban and rural environments.

Development corridors are identified to guide spatial and economic planning, typically along roads or railway routes that facilitate the movement of goods and people. These corridors create opportunities for economic activity, particularly at junctions, and can range from local corridors along town streets or rivers to regional and provincial corridors. Corridors do not necessarily form continuous bands of activity; high-access points along the corridor experience more intense development, while areas of lower access may remain as natural open space. The purpose of corridors is to improve mobility efficiency, promote spatial connectivity, and support economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

The N2 Regional Access and Mobility Corridor is a primary route traversing the municipality, connecting Harding with Kokstad to the west and Port Shepstone to the east. While the proposed Wild Coast N2 toll road may reduce its traffic volume, the N2 will continue to serve as the main route for regional movement of people and goods, providing access to commercial farmland and rural settlements. Limited commercial activity can be supported at major intersections, and attention should be given to maintaining views, vistas, and landscaping along the route.

The P61 Freight Transportation Corridor connects Weza with the N2, serving the timber industry and staff transport to the Weza Sawmill. This corridor also has potential for tourism development, providing access to attractions in the western municipality. The P59 and P147 form the Secondary Regional Connectivity Corridor, facilitating north-south movement through extensive agriculture and plantations, linking Harding with rural areas in the Eastern Cape and provincial routes to the north.

Tertiary Regional Connectivity Corridors address local connectivity challenges created by topography and dispersed rural settlements. Proposed linkages such as the D121/D927, D250, and D1079 aim to improve connections across the Umzimkhulu River, supporting linear settlement while prioritizing nodal development. The P58 serves as an east-west tertiary corridor with high population catchment, feeding several district roads and supporting concentrated nodal growth while allowing linear settlement along its length. The P327 connects Salem, commercial farmland, and key nodes, facilitating central east-west connectivity.

Rural Accessibility Corridors structure rural settlements by connecting clusters along ridgelines and linking them to core areas and higher-order roads. Key roads in this role include the D250 or D121, D862/D913, D912, D120, D907, and proposed new links between D907-D862 (via A2425) and D1078-D250. These corridors provide access to low-density settlements and ensure efficient service delivery while supporting linear growth along

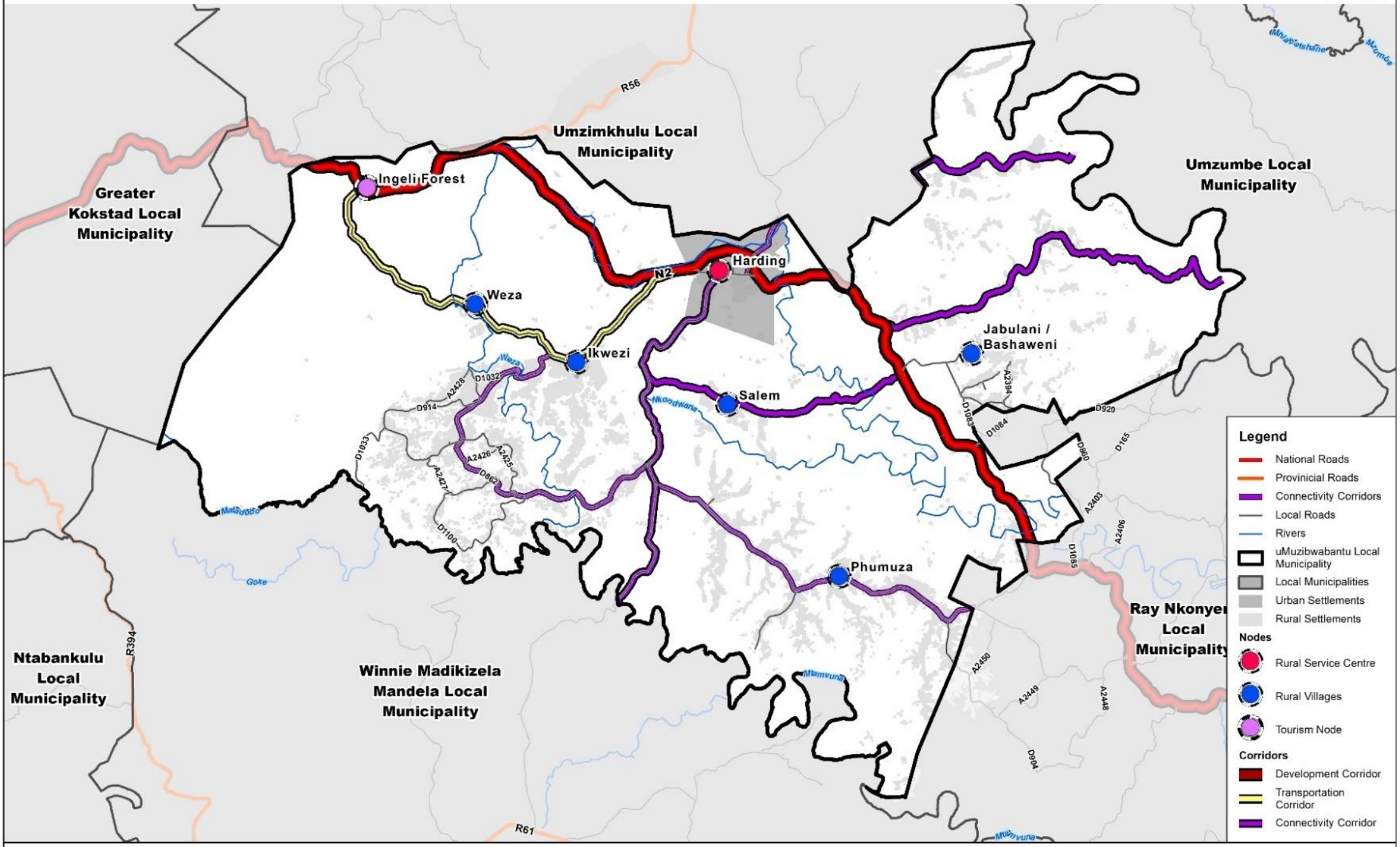
their catchments. Feasibility studies are recommended for new proposed links to optimize connectivity and development distribution across the municipality.

Table 27: Corridor Classification

WEZA	NSDF (2022)	PSDF (2022)	DSDF (2024)	MSDF (2024-2025)	Recommended Term
N2	National Development Corridor	Development Corridor	Primary Corridor	Primary Corridor	Development Corridor
P61	-	-	Primary Corridor	Freight Transportation Corridor	Transportation Corridor
P59 and P417	-	-	Secondary Corridor	Secondary Regional Connectivity Corridor	Secondary Regional Connectivity Corridor
P58	-	-	Secondary Corridor	Secondary Regional Connectivity Corridor	Secondary Regional Connectivity Corridor
D927, D250, D862, and P327	-	-	Tertiary Corridor	Tertiary Regional Connectivity Corridor	Tertiary Regional Connectivity Corridor

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

NODES AND CORRIDORS PLAN



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H1.3 URBAN/ SETTLEMENT EDGES

A 'settlement edge' is the dividing line or boundary between areas of urban development (a settlement) and non-urban or rural development.

The Guideline set by Department of Land Reform and Rural Development for the development of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks specifies that an SDF should define urban edges around settlements. The delineation of an Urban Edge is vital for the achievement of Spatial Transformation, that is, the containment of urban sprawl, the intensification of development at designated localities, and the improved integration of urban areas. Beyond the Urban Services Edge, rural land uses and densities are intended to be less intense. As a result, the Urban Edge focusses more on managing densities.

The DLRRD Guidelines for the development of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks notes that peri-urban sprawl is a challenge because the increasing housing densities, often on communally owned land, are creating conditions which are too dense for successful rural livelihoods but not dense enough to sustain efficient convenient urban settlements. Peri-urban sprawl is thus considered unsustainable for both residents of peri-urban settlements and for the city. This also highlights the need for sufficient serviced land within urban areas.

Urban / settlement edge defines the logical boundary between areas with different features and purposes, such as the boundary between areas considered environmentally sensitive and those suitable for development.

Settlement edges are used to manage investment and characteristics of infrastructure levels according to the needs of communities and economic activities located within settlement edges or outside settlement edges; and are used to encourage more efficient use of underutilized land existing in a settlement or town, through development of vacant land or the re-use of "brownfield" degraded land areas.

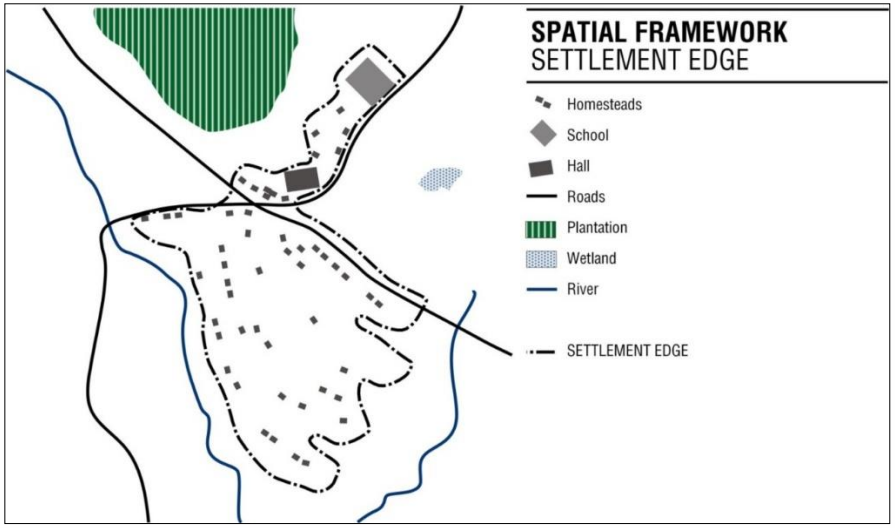


Figure 10: Settlement Edge

Settlement edges are used to **manage investment** and **characteristics of infrastructure levels** according to the needs of communities and economic activities located within settlement edges or outside settlement edges; and are used to encourage more efficient use of underutilized land existing in a settlement or town, through development of vacant land or the re-use of "brownfield" degraded land areas.

According to the Development Edges: A Settlement Typology Updated Approach and Data Report, 2015, prepared by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, over the last decade, throughout the world, and in South Africa, there has been a new focus on approaches to managing urban growth. The acceptance and use of several planning concepts has received widespread support. Many of these concepts and practices are not necessarily new, but they have become part of an integrated toolbox of concepts addressing common approaches.

These approaches are responses to several concerns and the need to address a growing awareness of the interrelatedness of issues. The undesirable features that were identified were:

- Urban sprawl, which has several dimensions, unlimited outward and "leapfrog" expansion, as well as being extremely low density.
- Large scale conversion of open space and environmentally sensitive land to urban uses
- Promote Spatial Transformation and restructure growth patterns.
- Densify built environments;
- Lead and guide growth expectations;
- Worsening traffic congestion
- Costly requirements to expand roads and other infrastructure.
- Conversion of valuable agricultural land to urban uses.
- Protect the finances of the city as required in terms of SPLUMA Principle 7(b)(i) by rationalising service delivery areas to ensure a sustainable level of service provision.

The following goals will be achieved through the identification of development/ settlement edges:-

- Achieving Balance (There are two dimensions to this concept of balance.)
- Achieving a Dynamic Balance between the Landscapes of Society
- Achieving Greater Urban Efficiencies
- Protecting Important Elements within Urban Settlements
- Promoting Small-Scale Agriculture
- Managing Urban Wastes
- Issues of Sustainability and Recycling
- Co-ordination of Line and Point Bulk Services to Achieve Efficiencies
- Avoiding Hazards
- Limiting the outward extension of new developments
- Raising densities in both new and existing areas
- Emphasizing public transport
- Creating what is called “sustainable” development (development that limits consumption of resources and is maintainable into the future)

HARDING URBAN EDGE

Rationale:

The establishment of an urban edge around Harding is proposed to manage and guide the town’s future spatial growth. Harding is the primary urban

centre in Umuziwabantu and serves as the administrative, economic, and service hub for surrounding rural areas.

The urban edge will:

- Prevent uncontrolled urban sprawl and ensure efficient land use.
- Promote densification and infill development within existing serviced areas.
- Support the development of mixed-use and business nodes in alignment with the town's economic role.
- Encourage the efficient delivery of infrastructure and services by consolidating development within a manageable boundary.
- Protect surrounding agricultural and environmentally sensitive land from urban encroachment.
- Facilitate strategic urban expansion in line with infrastructure capacity, nodal development, and public investment priorities.

This approach aligns with SPLUMA principles of spatial efficiency, sustainability, and justice, and will help transform Harding into a well-managed, economically vibrant urban node.

IKWEZI RURAL SETTLEMENT EDGE

Rationale

The Ikwezi rural settlement edge is proposed to manage the future growth of the settlement, support rural service delivery, and guide investment in basic infrastructure. Ikwezi is a growing rural node with visible informal expansion patterns, putting pressure on land, services, and mobility networks.

The rural edge will:

- Define the boundary for planned rural densification and human settlements.
- Support the development of rural housing, public facilities, and communal infrastructure.
- Allow for the integration of home-based enterprises, agriculture, and rural services in a planned way.
- Ensure future investment in roads, electricity, water, and sanitation is spatially focused.
- Prevent scattered, unregulated settlement patterns that are expensive to service and hard to manage.

Ikwezi's location along emerging movement routes makes it a suitable secondary node to absorb some of the municipality's rural population growth in a structured manner.

WEZA RURAL SETTLEMENT EDGE

Rationale:

A rural settlement edge for Weza is proposed to guide future land use, preserve the area's environmental assets, and enable sustainable rural development. Weza is located near valuable forestry areas and natural landscapes, making it sensitive to unplanned expansion.

The settlement edge will:

- Manage growth and ensure compatibility with surrounding forestry and ecological zones.
- Direct rural development (housing, services, SMMEs) to appropriate land parcels.
- Protect natural assets and forestry production zones by containing settlement within a defined boundary.
- Promote the integration of rural livelihoods (e.g., small-scale farming, timber-based microenterprises) with spatial planning.
- Align with future forestry-industrial linkages and eco-tourism opportunities in the area.

This proposal will support the long-term sustainability of Weza as a strategic rural node, while preserving the surrounding landscape for productive and conservation uses.

SERVICES EDGE

The Services Edge is described as the area within which the Umuziwabantu LM can provide services within.

This is the space that is promoted for densification. Development within this zone serves to manage, direct, and limit urban expansion.

TRANSITION ZONE

The Transition Zone is described as the area between the Urban Services Edge and the Urban Edge. The area within the Transition Zone is where future expansion can occur in the coming years. This is envisaged within the areas of Industrial activity, Agro processing, and at sometimes Residential and Commercial.

These land uses can be allowed for development provided that the land uses are in line with the spatial pattern and desired spatial form of the area.

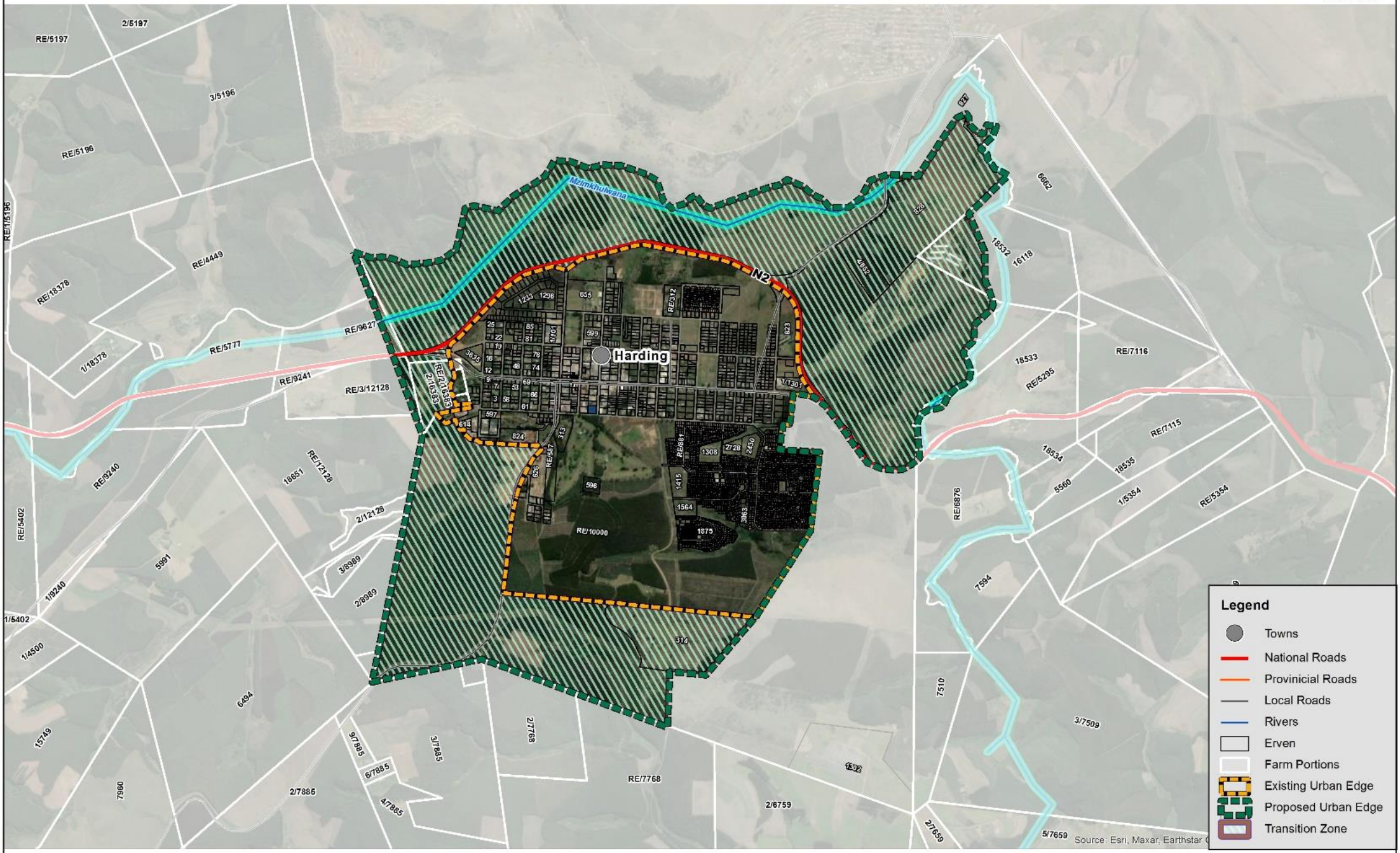
Due to the spatial goal of increased densification within the Urban services edge, Infrastructure provision within the Transition Zone is to the responsibility of the developer.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

HARDING URBAN EDGE PLAN

N

1:30 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 550 1 100 2 200 Meters

June/2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

WEZA SETTLEMENT EDGE PLAN

N

1:10 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 195 390 780 Meters

July/2025

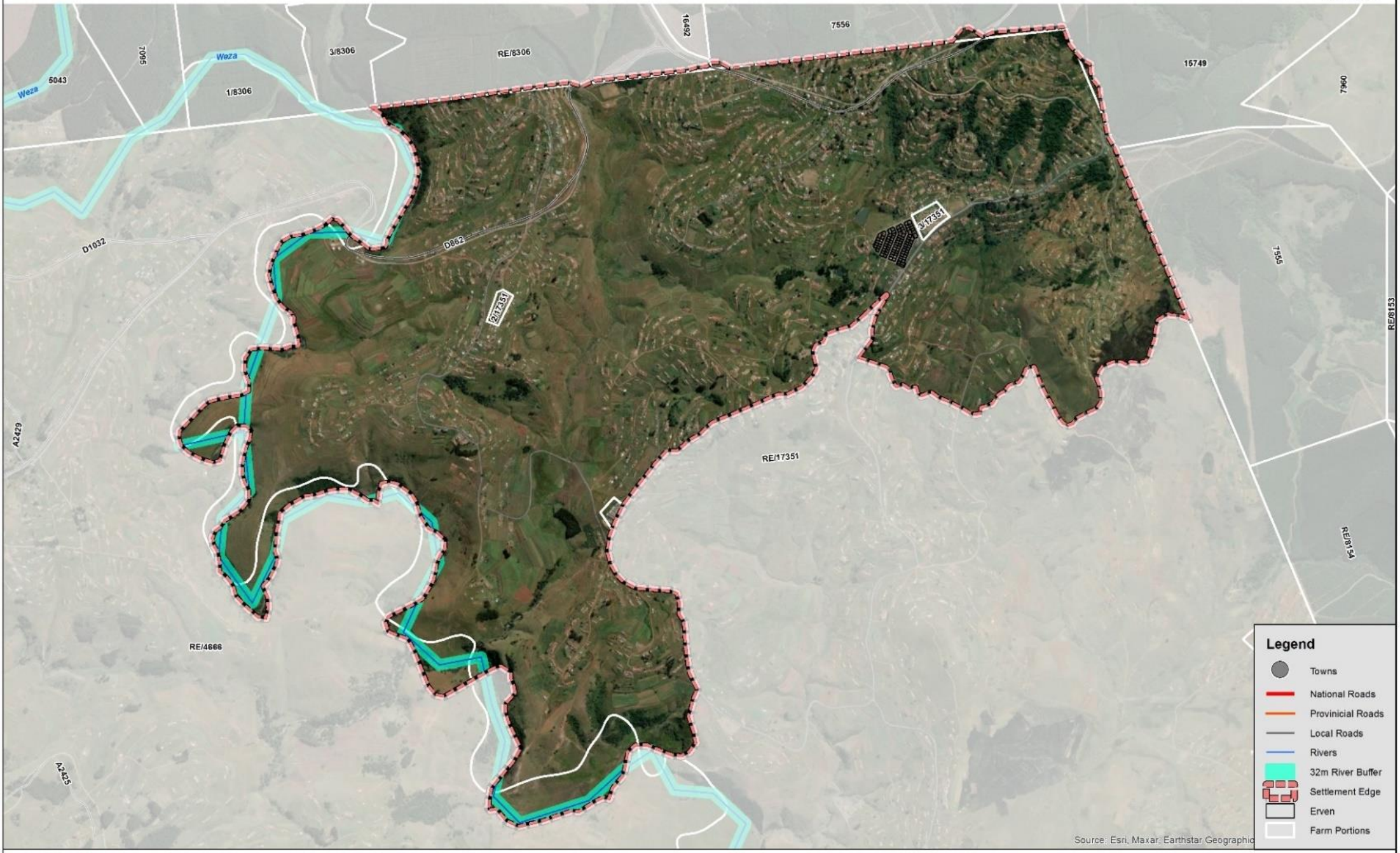
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

IKWEZI SETTLEMENT EDGE PLAN

N

1:20 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 395 790 1 580 Meters

July/2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H2. BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK

There are five (5) different types of biodiversity conservation areas that can be found within the Umuziwabantu local municipal area:

- Terrestrial CBAs and ESAs
- Aquatic CBAs and ESAs
- Water Management Area FEPAs
- Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
- Wetland FEPAs

Terrestrial CBAs and ESAs: Critical Biodiversity Areas are natural or near natural landscapes that are considered critical for meeting biodiversity targets and thresholds, and which safeguard areas required for the persistence of viable populations of species and the functionality of ecosystems.

The majority of the municipal area is characterised by irreplaceable terrestrial CBA`s which mainly lie within and along the formally protected areas. The majority of these CBA`s are “irreplaceable”, meaning their natural status meets the biodiversity targets and thresholds and this may require the municipality to adopt mechanisms in dealing and managing such areas of significance which forms a major component of the municipal natural assets.

Aquatic CBAs and ESAs: Aquatic ecosystems comprise the living organisms and the non-living components of the water system, and include rivers, wetlands, lakes, ground water, estuaries and the marine environment. These systems are usually inter-related, meaning that activities impacting on one part of an ecosystem (such as the headwaters of a river catchment) can have consequences elsewhere (e.g. wetlands downstream). As South Africa’s limited aquatic resources are falling under increasing pressure as a result of competing water uses and ever-increasing demand. Thus, it is critical to ensure the efficient use of water and protection of the aquatic environment in general

Aquatic CBAs and ESAs within Umuziwabantu were mapped and defined according to the following data:

- **CBA: Irreplaceable:**
  - All wetlands within the Functional Systematic Conservation Plan (FSCP)
  - Perineal rivers within FSCP
  - 20m buffer on perineal rivers
  - National Flagship free flowing rivers
- **CBA: Optimal (Expert Input)**
- **ESA**
  - 80m buffer on 20m CBA buffers on perineal rivers
  - 100m buffer on CBA wetlands
  - Freshwater Ecological Priority Areas (FEPA) rivers
  - High Yield Strategic Water Source Areas
- **Contextual Layers (land cover base information)**
  - Natural area (Natural/near natural land cover types)
  - Modified (all categories 100% biodiversity loss, excluding settlements)

- Built-up Settlements (100% biodiversity loss via high-, medium- and low-density settlements)

Water Management Area FEPAs: Water Management Areas (WMAs) is divided into several WMAs broadly based on the catchments of large tributaries within the WMA. The total area of the Umzimkulu and the Coastal Mvoti WMA that have been identified as FEPAs 44% of the total Umzimkulu WMA is identified as a FEPA. 27% of the total Coastal Mvoti WMA is identified as FEPA.

Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas: River FEPAs were identified based on rivers that achieve biodiversity targets for river ecosystems, and that are currently in a good condition. River FEPA's status applies to the actual river reach within such a sub-quaternary catchment shown in dark green. Shading of the whole sub-quaternary catchment(s) indicates that the surrounding land and smaller stream network need to be managed and maintained in order for the river reach to remain in good condition.

The locality of freshwater ecosystems (generally within the lowest point in the landscape) makes these resources the receivers of wastes, sediment and pollutants in run-off. This, combined with the strong connectivity of freshwater ecosystems, means that they are highly susceptible to upstream, downstream and upland impacts.

Phase 2 FEPAs were identified in moderately modified rivers (C ecological category), only in cases where it was not possible to meet biodiversity targets for river ecosystems in rivers that were still in good condition (A or B ecological category).

The river condition of these Phase 2 FEPAs should not be degraded further, as they may in future be considered for rehabilitation once FEPAs in good condition (A or B ecological category) are considered fully rehabilitated and well-managed.

The Phase 2 FEPAs within Umuziwabantu comprise a very small portion on the north-western periphery of the municipality shown in white with diagonal grey lines.

Free-flowing rivers within Umuziwabantu include the Mtamvuna and Mzimkhulu Rivers along the north-eastern and south-western border of the municipal. Free-flowing rivers within South Africa's landscape is extremely rare and is defined as long stretches of rivers absent of major flow alterations e.g. in-stream dams. Free-flowing rivers therefore flow undisturbed from their source to confluence the sea.

These rivers are also identified as Flagship Rivers, which should receive top priority for retaining their free-flowing character as well as their importance to ecosystem processes and biodiversity value

Table 28: Rivers

Rivers	River Condition	FEPA Status	Flagship Free Flowing River
Mtamvuna	Largely natural, few modifications	FEPA	✓

Mzimkhulu	Largely natural, few modifications	FEPA	✓
Weza	Moderately modified	Upstream Management Area	
Nkondwana	Tributary condition modelled as not intact, according to national land cover.	Upstream Management Area	
Mzimkhulwana	Largely modified	FEPA/ Upstream Management Area	

Wetlands and FEPAs

Wetland FEPAs in Umuziwabantu were identified based on ecological features, including rare species, intact wetlands, and threatened flora and fauna. Major FEPAs are located in the upper Mzimkhulwana River near Harding, in low-lying, high-rainfall areas often under development pressure. To protect water supply, water quality, and biodiversity, a generic 100m buffer around wetlands is recommended, with adjustments possible based on site-specific biodiversity considerations. Developments within 500m of wetlands require a Water Use License under the National Water Act, and no development is recommended within flood lines or sensitive areas.

Environmental Guidelines and Land Use

Urban expansion must balance development with environmental sustainability. Formal residential areas are encouraged to include indigenous gardens, retain open spaces, and avoid environmentally sensitive zones, while informal settlements should be formalized to provide basic services and reduce pollution. Industrial and commercial development should occur in designated areas with minimal pollution and comply with Environmental Management Plans. Indigenous vegetation harvesting is permissible for domestic use but restricted in protected areas. Limited development areas can support controlled development without compromising ecological integrity. Alien invasive vegetation requires continuous management, including monitoring, physical removal, selective herbicides, habitat modification, biological control, and community education.

Open Space and Natural Areas

Natural open spaces maintain ecological integrity, support biodiversity, enhance liveability, and attract investment and tourism. Key areas include wetlands, rivers, forests (with minimum 50m buffers), mountains, and ridges, notably along the Ingeli range and Umzimkulu River.

Climate Change and Environmental Vulnerability

Umuziwabantu is highly sensitive to climate change due to natural variability, extreme events, and socio-economic vulnerability. Impacts include increased floods and droughts, reduced water availability, soil erosion, infrastructure damage, heat stress, vector-borne diseases, biodiversity loss, invasive species expansion, decreased crop yields, and livestock mortality. Climate change threatens food security, livelihoods, and socio-economic development.

Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

Adaptation measures focus on understanding local climate risks, identifying priority hazards, establishing goals, and integrating climate considerations into planning. Actions include infrastructure development (seawalls, levees), green infrastructure (urban green spaces, permeable pavements), ecosystem restoration (wetlands, mangroves, dunes), resilient urban planning, early warning systems, innovative water management, and community education. Both anticipatory and reactive measures are required to enhance resilience, protect vulnerable communities, and ensure sustainable development.

Environmental Authorisations

Certain activities require environmental authorisation under NEMA, including development near protected areas, rivers, wetlands, removal of vegetation, construction of roads or pipelines, agri-industrial facilities, livestock concentration, and land transformation exceeding thresholds.

Overall, Policy Approach

Umuziwabantu's environmental and climate policies aim to ensure sustainable development by protecting wetlands, biodiversity, and natural habitats; regulating urban and industrial expansion; managing alien invasive species; and integrating climate adaptation measures across planning and infrastructure. Effective implementation relies on environmental monitoring, community education, and coordination across municipal departments.

Air Quality Management

According to the KZN Air Quality Management Plan, 2024 (KZN AQMP 2024), there are many uncertainties about the true extent of air quality impacts in the KZN which includes Umuziwabantu. Limited data is available, and emissions are extrapolated from areas that might have some variation. Industries, biomass burning, mines, quarries and vehicles dominate the quantified emissions by total mass of pollutants emitted. Waste burning and residential fuel burning raise concerns in terms of potential health impacts.

- By mass, CO is the largest pollutant emitted within KZN followed by PM10.
- Particulate matter is largely emitted from mines and quarries (53%).
- Vehicles emit 58% of the NOX emissions; followed by Biomass Burning (27%).
- Biomass burning emissions contribute the most to CO emissions.
- Vehicles emit 58% of the VOC emissions in KZN followed by listed activities (33%). Every year, approximately 1 426 116 tonnes of waste from uncollected household waste are burnt within the province. The Zululand, uMkhanyakude, King Cetshwayo, uMgungundlovu, and Ugu district municipalities have the highest waste-burning emissions. CO (32 515 442 kg/year) is the main criteria pollutant generated by waste burning
- Listed activities account for the highest SO2 emissions

Proposed Interventions

Interventions for the various emission sources have been proposed for implementation. The two main sources of emissions were identified as industry and biomass burning. The key interventions proposed for these sources include:

Listed Activities

The municipality will investigate opportunities to market waste as raw material inputs to other industries, including discarded coal, and assess the feasibility of renewable energy solutions. Research will be undertaken to improve abatement technologies and reduce retrofitting costs, while mechanisms to regulate newly identified technologies will be explored. Existing listed and controlled activities operating without emissions licences will be identified, and emission reduction plans and measures will be developed and enforced for controlled emitters.

Biomass Burning

Fire early warning systems will be developed, and fire services maintained to assist with air pollution control. Collaboration with system operators, such as CSIR and ARC, will quantify emissions from biomass burning. Areas prone to fires will be identified, and the impact of landcover removal evaluated. Buffer zones will be established between residential areas and high-risk vegetation to create fire breaks. Public awareness programs will educate communities about health risks associated with fires and encourage participation in reporting and combating illegal veld fires.

Residential Fuel Burning

A residential fuel burning emissions inventory will be developed to better understand spatial impacts. Priority areas using fossil fuels will be identified for air quality monitoring equipment installation. A residential fuel burning strategy will be implemented, alongside public awareness campaigns highlighting health impacts and the financial benefits of alternatives. Electrification of informal settlements and energy efficiency measures, such as insulated ceilings, solar water heaters, wall insulation, smokeless stoves, and energy-efficient lighting, will be promoted in low-cost housing.

Waste Burning

Records at official landfills will be maintained to support air quality planning, and landfill management practices will prevent waste burning. The extent of uncontrolled waste burning outside landfills will be quantified to evaluate impacts on air quality. A waste burning prevention strategy will be implemented, including the Regional Recycling Project to minimise waste. Public awareness campaigns will educate communities on the dangers of uncontrolled waste burning and its implications for health and air quality.

Source: EDTEA KZN AQMP, 2024

Implementation

Short medium- and long-term targets were drawn up for the KZN province based on the mission, vision and goals for air quality management as set out in this document. Actions that need to be implemented in the immediate to short-term period are:

- Implementing the Air Quality Management Plan within the KZN.
- Integrating the AQMP into the province's strategic developmental plan.
- Motivating for a dedicated, full time air quality officer in the province.
- Assigning clear responsibilities and functions for air quality management.
- Training of air quality personnel at the provincial and district level.
- Reporting and submitting online emissions inventory data into the South African Atmospheric
- Emission Licencing and Inventory Portal (SAAELIP).
- Developing electronic databases of emission sources in KZN that are not yet required to be reported on the National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System (NAEIS).
- Developing an electronic complaints response database.
- Obtaining the necessary resources and funding for air quality management.
- Compliance monitoring and enforcement of air quality legislation, policies and regulations.
- Assessing the contribution of various activities/sources to ambient air quality and establishing measures to control emissions from these sources.
- Implementing community awareness programmes.

Environmental Health

Environmental health refers to the direct interaction between the environment and human well-being. It focuses on the identification, prevention, and management of environmental factors that pose risks to human health.

Key concerns under this focus area include:

- Air Quality: Managing emissions from industries, transportation, and residential energy use to improve air quality.
- Water Quality: Ensuring access to safe drinking water and the protection of water sources from contamination, especially in rural areas.
- Food Safety: Promoting safe agricultural practices and improving food storage and distribution systems to reduce contamination risks.
- Waste Management and Sanitation: Improving solid waste collection, recycling programmes, and sanitation services to prevent disease and environmental degradation. The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008 was established to reform the law regulating waste management to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures.
- Pollution Control: Addressing hazardous chemical exposure, landfill management, and pollution from industrial and domestic sources.

Efforts in this area will focus on strengthening municipal environmental health services, enforcing regulations related to pollution and waste, and promoting clean energy solutions in households and businesses.

Environmental Management

Environmental management addresses the broader protection, conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources and ecological systems. It seeks to ensure that environmental assets are managed responsibly for the benefit of both current and future generations.

Key priorities include:

- Biodiversity Protection: Conserving critical habitats, forests, and endangered species, with emphasis on sensitive ecological areas such as the Ingeli Forest.
- Catchment and Water Resource Management: Safeguarding river catchments, wetlands, and dams to ensure long-term water availability and ecological balance.
- Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation: Implementing measures to reduce climate-related risks such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves, including promoting green infrastructure and renewable energy.
- Land Use Management: Controlling development in environmentally sensitive areas and enforcing zoning regulations to prevent land degradation.
- Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry: Encouraging agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and sustainable land use practices to

balance economic activities with environmental protection. According to the Ugu Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024, **large areas in uMuziwabantu have been transformed into forest plantations,** while fruit and crop agriculture dominate in the more coastal regions.

Environmental management will be integrated into land-use planning, infrastructure development, and community-based resource management programmes to build resilience and support sustainable livelihoods.

Protection of Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are landscape elements or places which are vital to the long-term maintenance of biological diversity, soil, water, or other natural resources both on the site and in a regional context. They include wildlife habitat areas, steep slopes, wetlands, and prime agricultural lands. (Ndubisi et al, 1995). Environmentally sensitive areas are protected under the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003.

When ESAs are interconnected, they could form greenway corridors consisting of networks of linked landscape elements that provide ecological, recreational, and cultural benefits to a community. The protection of environmentally sensitive areas is a high priority for our municipality as these areas offer a variety of benefits including beautiful scenery, opportunities for outdoor recreation, and plant and animal habitat, to name a few. Preserving sensitive areas often provides an additional benefit of protecting citizens and property against natural hazards. For example, protection of floodplains and the wildland urban interface not only safeguard natural resources; they also help reduce vulnerability to flood and wildfire hazards. Additionally, protecting natural areas helps meet other community goals such as providing for open space, parks and recreation, and habitat conservation.

Critical Biodiversity Areas

The majority of the municipal area is characterised by irreplaceable terrestrial CBA`s which mainly lie within and along the formally protected areas. The majority of these CBA`s are “irreplaceable”, meaning their natural status meets the biodiversity targets and thresholds and this may require the municipality to adopt mechanisms in dealing and managing such areas of significance which forms a major component of the municipal natural assets.

Table 29: CBA Category

CBA MAP CATEGORY	ADAPTION MEASURES
Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA): Irreplaceable	• All wetlands within the Functional Systematic Conservation Plan (FSCP) • Perineal rivers within FSCP • 20m buffer on perineal rivers • National Flagship free flowing rivers All the CBA Irreplaceable identified areas must be protected to ensure the persistence of the species and habitat, as there are no alternative sites.

Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA): Optimal	CBA Optimal uses the least amount of land; loss of these areas would result in a configuration that is more land hungry. Thus planning should try and avoid modification in these areas.
Ecological Support Area (ESA)	• 80m buffer on 20m CBA buffers on perineal rivers • 100m buffer on CBA wetlands • Freshwater Ecological Priority Areas (FEPA) rivers • High Yield Strategic Water Source Areas

Cultural and Heritage Areas

Umuziwabantu holds cultural assets (history, heritage, indigenous knowledge) and natural assets (places with unique biodiversity features and landscapes) that could be converted to economic value through tourism initiatives. The Municipality's SDF underscores the need to optimise these resources and proposes a range of interventions to promote a range of tourism opportunities and products across the area. However, the lack of spatial information about the natural and cultural assets of the area and the current development trends may detract from the potential that do exist.

Potential heritage sites and places of cultural significance in the Umuziwabantu include:

- Kwa Fodo Cultural site (accessed through Umuziwabantu LM)
- The Old prison site as a community and cultural museum.

Certain religious sites could be utilized as heritage attractions (e.g. St James Parish Church)

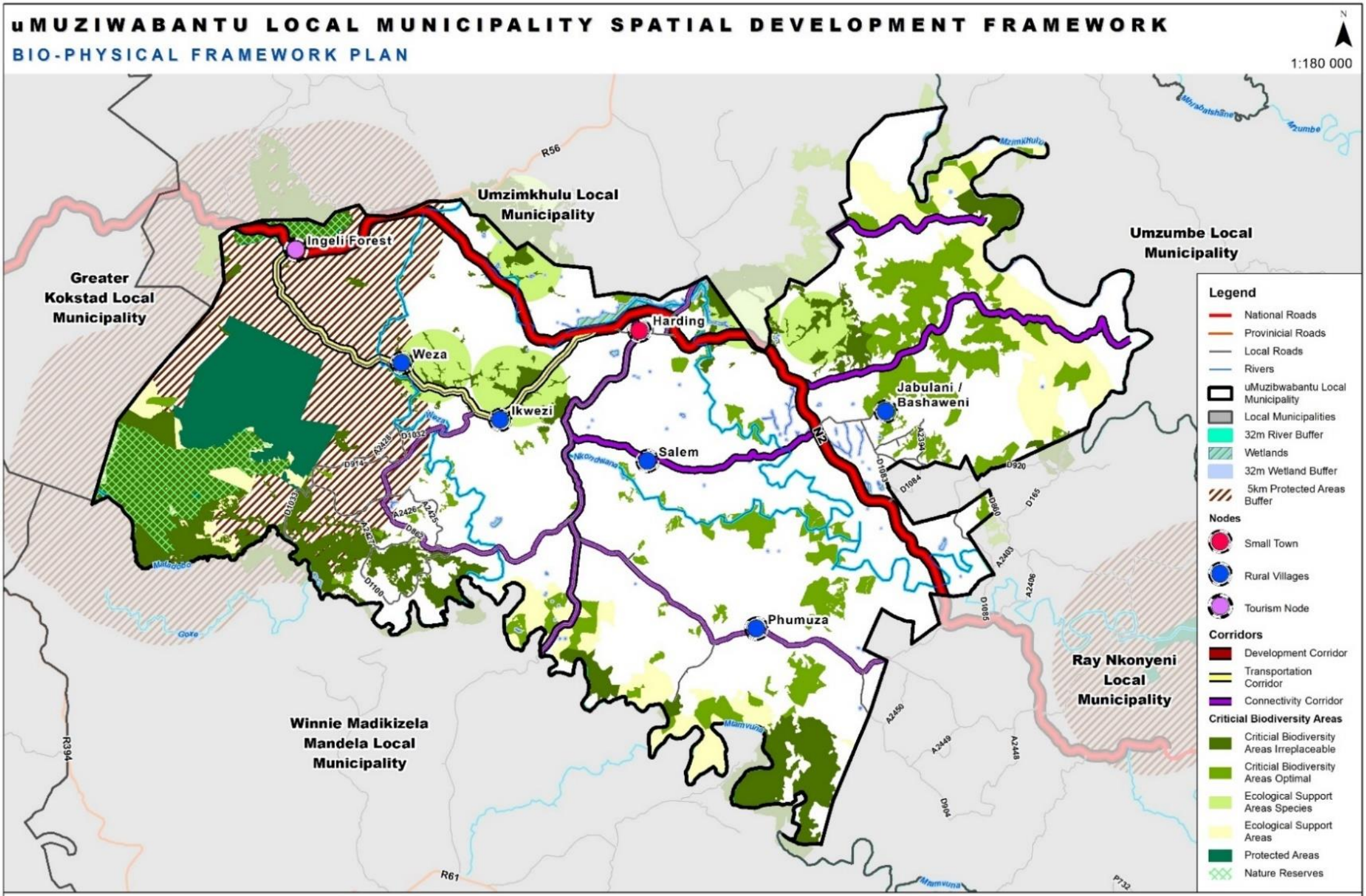
Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs)

The Umuziwabantu Municipality falls within Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSA), making water resource management a high priority. The focus should be on maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services, limiting water-intensive land uses (such as afforestation or irrigated crops), those which have a high potential for surface water pollution (such as heavy industry or crops requiring high levels of fertilizer or pesticides), or those which result in a considerable "hardening" of the catchment area (such as land uses that result in hard, impermeable surfaces like urban areas where rainwater cannot infiltrate the ground).

Development applications in these areas should be strictly considered in terms of their interference with these water resources.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

BIO-PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

July 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H3. AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK

The protection and appropriate use of high potential agricultural land is of critical importance for sustainable economic growth and food security. High potential agricultural land near settlements is often subjected to non-agricultural development pressure, while negative social impacts associated with such settlements often have a significant detrimental impact on the production potential of such land. It is therefore imperative that the highest priority be given to the protection of high potential agricultural land and that measures be instituted to create and maintain circumstances conducive to sustainable agriculture.

Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs)

The establishment of an FPSU in Weza is planned for as stated in the Ugu District Rural Development Plan 2023. Weza FPSU has been identified as being part of the Agri-Park project for the Ugu District.

The town of Weza is proposed by the district as the best location for the establishment of a Farmers Production SU due to the following reasons:

1 FPSU is to be in Umuziwabantu Local Municipality (Weza) in the following location:

Table 30: Ugu FPSUs including Weza (Umuziwabantu)

Agronomy (Maize and other grains) & Vegetable FPSUs	
Agri Park components	**Ket commodities**
6 FPSUs to be in: Port Edward, Umzinto, Indu Dudu, **Weza (ward 7),** Oribi Flats and Ungather	• Vegetables • Sub-tropical Fruit (bananas and macadamias) • Essential oils

The Ugu District Municipality Agri-Hub and FPSUs are part of a larger effort to promote agricultural development and food security in the region. These initiatives aim to empower small-scale farmers, improve their incomes, and reduce food insecurity in the area.

Linkages and trade-offs to other Agri-hubs and initiatives outside the district and even across provincial boundaries should be explored to reinforce an expand the value chain for all concerned.

AGRO-PROCESSING

There is potential for agro processing in Umuziwabantu Local Municipality (LM) due to the availability of agricultural commodities, such as vegetables and maize, which can be used as inputs. The agro-processing sector can contribute to the growth and development of the local economy by adding value to agricultural products, creating jobs, and promoting entrepreneurship.

The agro-processing sector in the Umuziwabantu LM is currently underdeveloped, and there is a need to invest in infrastructure, technology, and skills development to promote growth in the sector. Some of the challenges facing the agro-processing sector in the region include a lack of access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and limited market access.

However, if these challenges can be addressed, the agro-processing sector in Umuziwabantu LM has the potential to contribute significantly to the local economy and improve the livelihoods of the local population.

Agro-Processing Business Opportunities

- **Vegetables.** Cabbage: juicing slicing and dicing for slaw. Carrot: washing, sorting, Fresh packing, branding, slicing, dicing, drying, baking, powdering, and canning. Tomatoes: Storage, ripening, washing, sorting, fresh packing, branding, freezing, slicing, dicing, cooking, drying, canning, bottling, and preserving. Onions: canning, dehydrating, storage, ripening, washing, sorting, fresh packing, branding, preserving. Other vegetables: canning, slicing, dicing, extraction, drying and juicing.
- **Meat processing**: establishment of beef abattoirs, tanneries, deboning facilities and feedlots
- **Maize:** milling and maize meal, packaged popcorn, popped maize cakes, reconstructed maize chips, starch, corn steep liquor, glucose fructose syrup, fermented beverages, ethanol, and animal feed

Key Catalytic Projects Linked to Agri-Parks

Table 31: Identified Agro-Processing business opportunities

Agro-Processing Business Opportunities	Key Catalytic Projects Linked to Agri-Parks
Macadamias: cleaning, drying and grading nuts for export.	**Macadamia nuts**: Macadamia nut oil has a broad variety of uses in the cosmetic industry (soap, shampoo, and sunscreen). Investment through PPPs in this type of Agro processing could help to assist farming cooperatives in entering this market.

Value Chains

A value chain is a collection of interconnected tasks that enhance the value of a product. It consists of individuals and activities that enhance a product while connecting producers of raw materials to processors and markets. When participants in value chains work together to produce higher-quality goods, value chains function best. The creation and distribution of plant and animal genetic material, farmer organisation, farm production, post-harvest handling and processing, and other associated activities may all be included in an agricultural value chain. Numerous activities could be included in value chains.

Proposed Value Chain for Umuziwabantu:

Umuziwabantu has a diverse economy that includes agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, and tourism. Here is a proposed value chain for the Umuziwabantu Municipality:

1. Agriculture:

- The Umuziwabantu Local Municipality has a strong agricultural sector, with sugarcane, bananas, and vegetables being the main

crops grown in the region. The value chain for agriculture in Umuziwabantu could include:

- Seed suppliers and nurseries providing high-quality planting materials.
- Farmers growing crops using modern farming techniques and inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides.
- Harvesters and transporters collecting the crops and transporting them to the next stage in the value chain.
- Processors turning the crops into value-added products such as canned vegetables, juices, and sugar.
- Distributors and retailers selling the products to consumers, both locally and internationally

2. Forestry and Timber-Based Industries:

Umuziwabantu has a significant forestry industry, with timber being the main product. The value chain for forestry in Umuziwabantu could include:

- This sector connects directly to both agriculture and potential downstream manufacturing.
- Presence of land availability, job opportunities, and processing potential.
- It addresses rural employment, supports value-add, and is spatially plannable
- Tree nurseries providing seedlings for planting.
- Foresters managing the forests and ensuring sustainable harvesting practices.
- Sawmills processing the timber into planks and boards.
- Manufacturers using the timber to produce furniture, paper, and other wood-based products.
- Distributors and retailers selling the products to consumers, both locally and internationally

3. Tourism:

Umuziwabantu has the potential to be a popular tourist destination. It has a high-growth potential sector supported by location, environment, and existing attractions. It is ideal for node development and local job creation. The value chain for tourism in Umuziwabantu could include:

- Tour operators offering guided tours and activities for tourists.
- Accommodation providers such as hotels, lodges, and guesthouses
- Restaurants and food suppliers offering meals and refreshments to tourists.
- Souvenir shops and craft markets selling locally made goods to tourists

4. Food security

The local economy heavily depends on the agricultural sector. The local economy depends heavily on agriculture for increased jobs and food security. In the upstream supply chain, agriculture also provides the raw materials for other sectors. This results in the creation of secondary and tertiary jobs in metropolitan regions. A few interventions have been created to help the province reach its strategic agricultural goals. The Agri-park

programme aims to increase value addition, market development, and compositeness in agricultural products, all of which contribute to agricultural progress.

5. Agricultural potential

How these resources are utilized, and risk-managed will ultimately determine the financial and social impact that agriculture will have on the region. The objective of this section is to indicate the options that are suitable for the region, and what their financial impact could be given the resources available.

Overall, these value chains could create jobs and generate income for the people of Umuziwabantu, while also contributing to the regional and national economy

SMALLER FARM COMPETENCIES

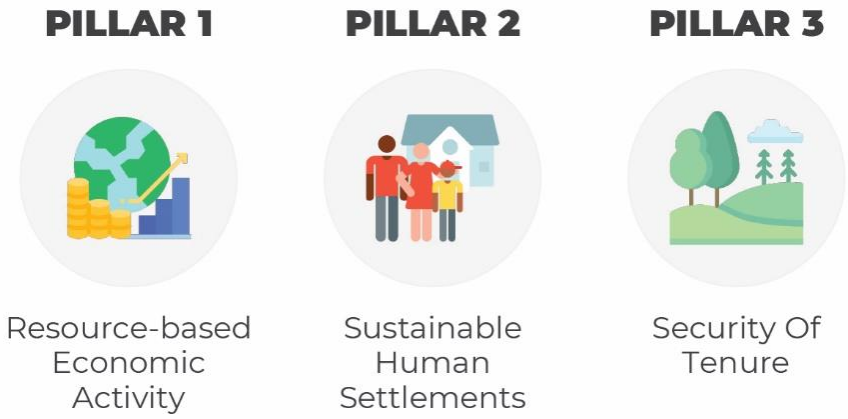
Smallholder farmers play a crucial role in food production, particularly in the rural areas along the Mtamvuna river. Enhancing small farmer competencies involves improving their knowledge, skills, and access to resources to increase productivity and income.

Proposals:

- In the LED Strategy, Goal 1 outlines the support of the agricultural sector in Umuziwabantu because there is limited small-scale farmer support and assistance, a lack of diversity, a need for greater linkages between stakeholders, underinvestment in large-scale infrastructure (mostly road infrastructure), and the need for redevelopment/regeneration of unoccupied farms are all factors.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PILLARS

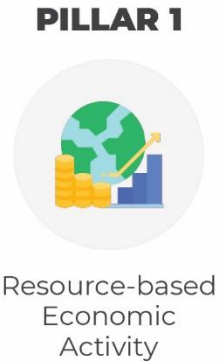
The DALRRD's many programmes and branches, which will be organised in accordance with the three main pillars of the department's Comprehensive Rural Development Programme outlined in the Guidelines for Rural Development Planning, will contribute inputs to the Rural Spatial Concept to reinforce it. These Pillars are:



PILLAR 1 | RESOURCE-BASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Agriculture Development

Agriculture undoubtedly plays a significant role in the development of rural areas. However, relying solely on agriculture to drive rural development and reduce poverty is ineffective. Therefore, it is essential that initiatives to strengthen the rural economy expand beyond agriculture and include other economic sectors.



The following steps would be necessary to reduce poverty in the region:

- Identify subsistence and small-scale farmers and provide them with training and skill development.
- Construction of transportation infrastructure connecting rural and urban areas.
- Locate and assist innovative small and medium-sized businesses.
- Establish and maintain a favourable climate for business and investment.

Urban and rural residents benefit from increased agriculture, particularly in supply networks with high value, in terms of wages and employment. Through higher agricultural revenues, the indirect income effect surely lifts many rural and/or urban households out of poverty. Food prices fall because of increased agriculture, making it easier for low-income urban or rural households to afford food.

PILLAR 2 | SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

PILLAR 2 seeks to enhance rural settlement development's sustainability. The following issues need to be addressed in this regard:



- Sustainable Settlement Development
- Sustainable Engineering Infrastructure
- Rural Nodes
- Movement Networks towards enabling viable Rural-Urban linkages.
- Viable Rural Economies

Rural intervention areas can be found in Umuziwabantu which is deemed a priority as represented in Plan 9.

Key Actions and Interventions Required in the Study Area

7. **Electricity**
    a. Replacing and upgrading minisubs,
    b. Switching to solar-powered streetlights and equipment,
    c. Upgrading the current electrical infrastructure,
    d. Creating an electricity master plan,
    e. Upgrading the electrical network, and
    f. Replacing infrastructure.
8. **Roads**
    a. Road infrastructure development and improvement.
    b. Prioritise roads recognised as rural development corridors.

c. Internal road enhancements to interlocking block paved roadways; and
d. Upgrading gravel roads to have double seal and manage runoff on the roads.

9. Waste Management

a. According to the Umuziwabantu municipal Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), the municipality current dump waste in an unlicensed landfill site (old Harding landfill site). The old Harding landfill site is not serviced and is used for rudimentary waste management purposes i.e. collection and disposal.
b. Improved dump landfill site management through recycling programmes and landfill licencing.

10. Energy

a. Development of Green Energy Alternatives

11. Proposed ICT

a. The construction of a Rural Data Centre with a Wi-Fi tower.
b. The installation of more Wi-Fi hotspots throughout all settlements to enable access for all communities.

12. Water and Sanitation

a. The formulation of a bulk water supply enhancement plan.
b. The provision of bulk sewer.
c. The supply of water to towns.

13. Transportation

a. The development of major public transit links, especially in tribal regions, could improve regional accessibility.
b. This could be achieved through grouping communities together so that connecting highways can be created from major access points.

RID - RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 4: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus:

In the Ugu District Municipality, infrastructure development is a key focus, with particular attention given to upgrading roads, building bridges, erecting Wi-Fi towers, implementing renewable energy solutions, and developing irrigation systems and water provision.

Actions:

To achieve these goals, responsible parties will take several actions, including enhancing accessibility to and within rural areas, prioritizing road development, improving transportation infrastructure, developing sustainable water sources, creating off-grid and self-sustaining "green" villages for remote settlements, enhancing ICT infrastructure (as shown on plan 34) through Wi-Fi tower development, and improving waste disposal through upcycling and recycling initiatives.

Responsibility:

The responsibility of community consultation falls on stakeholders, including sector-specific consultation, and alignment to municipal IDPs. Consultants will be appointed as required, and responsible parties will manage the

design and tender documentation, contractor appointments, and implementation of the projects. Overall, responsible parties will provide strategic direction for project implementation to ensure their success.

PILLAR 3: SECURITY OF TENURE

PILLAR 3 seeks to enhance the Ugu District's security of tenure. The rural intervention areas that apply to better security of tenure have been defined using the following key priority areas:



- Land Redistribution.
- Land Restitution.
- Tenure Reform.

Key sub focus areas in terms of Security of Tenure includes:

- The status and development of rural villages.
- The management and development of rural informal settlements.
- The identification and targeting of priority land reform areas.
- Improved security of tenure for farm workers.

It is challenging for farmers in agricultural contexts to take a long-term approach and invest in the sustainability of their farm systems as long as their security of tenure is short-term. A consequence of short-term tenure is that land gets used for short-term gains rather than being maintained for long-term productivity.

When land ownership is ambiguous or contested, individuals who work the land are less likely to invest in it, care for it, and conserve it. As a result, the soil is not nearly as healthy or productive as it could be. These negative consequences are visible in the macroeconomy through price increases and food shortages. Public and commercial sector awareness initiatives can counteract these unfavourable growth tendencies in agriculture.

If their tenure is secure, farmers are more inclined to make medium- to long-term investments because they are more likely to get financial rewards from their investments. There would be fewer disputes, and they could employ resources that would have been needed for litigation instead. There is ample evidence that secure property rights are associated with a larger predisposition to invest in tree planting, manuring, soil and water conservation, and other "permanent" improvements, regardless of whether the system of land tenure is communal or individual.

Few young people are interested in careers in agriculture or agro processing because these fields are primarily thought of as blue-collar jobs. The initial mode of production that the youth have access to through communal property rights, inheritance, and the current land reform activities is merely land for agriculture, but few perceive this as a means of advancing their social and economic circumstances. To generate interest in them, serious government involvement at the local level is required. This might be a chance to fix some of its socioeconomic problems.

To combat hunger and poverty, Security of Tenure must advance agricultural and rural development. This necessitates:

- Working toward economic diversification, agricultural innovation, and regional adaptation on a large scale to ensure that local livelihoods are more resilient.
- Targeted agrarian reform through:
  - The choice of land with the optimal potential for raising the appropriate varieties of crops and cattle.
  - The clustering of agricultural operations, which provides the critical mass needed to support the present and future systems of transportation, economic, social, and engineering infrastructure.
  - Economic infrastructure built around Agri-processing and logistic support hubs inside a well-developed Agri park system made up of marketplaces, Agri hubs, and FPSUs.
- Tenure reform involving Land Reform, Land Restitution and Tenure Upgrading

In terms of Umuziwabantu which can be seen spatially represented on Plan 9, the western side is mainly state-owned land dominating the Ingeli Forest area. There are also parts of the municipality that are categorised as land redistribution areas and settled land claims which are considered priority areas. Urban settlements can be shown in the town of Harding.

Table 32: Rural Infrastructure Programme

SUBPROGRAMME NAME	SUBPROGRAMME PURPOSE
Rural Infrastructure Development	Facilitates infrastructure development in rural areas.

Source: Ugu Rural Development Plan 2023

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Table 33: Agricultural Framework M&E

Key Indicators	Monitoring Method	Evaluation Frequency
Number of active agricultural projects	Agricultural database updates	Quarterly
Expansion of agro-processing facilities	Site inspections and investor reports	Annually
Land under productive agriculture	GIS land-use surveys	Annually
Access to farmer support services	Surveys and progress reports	Annually
Participation in training programmes	Training attendance registers	Bi-annually

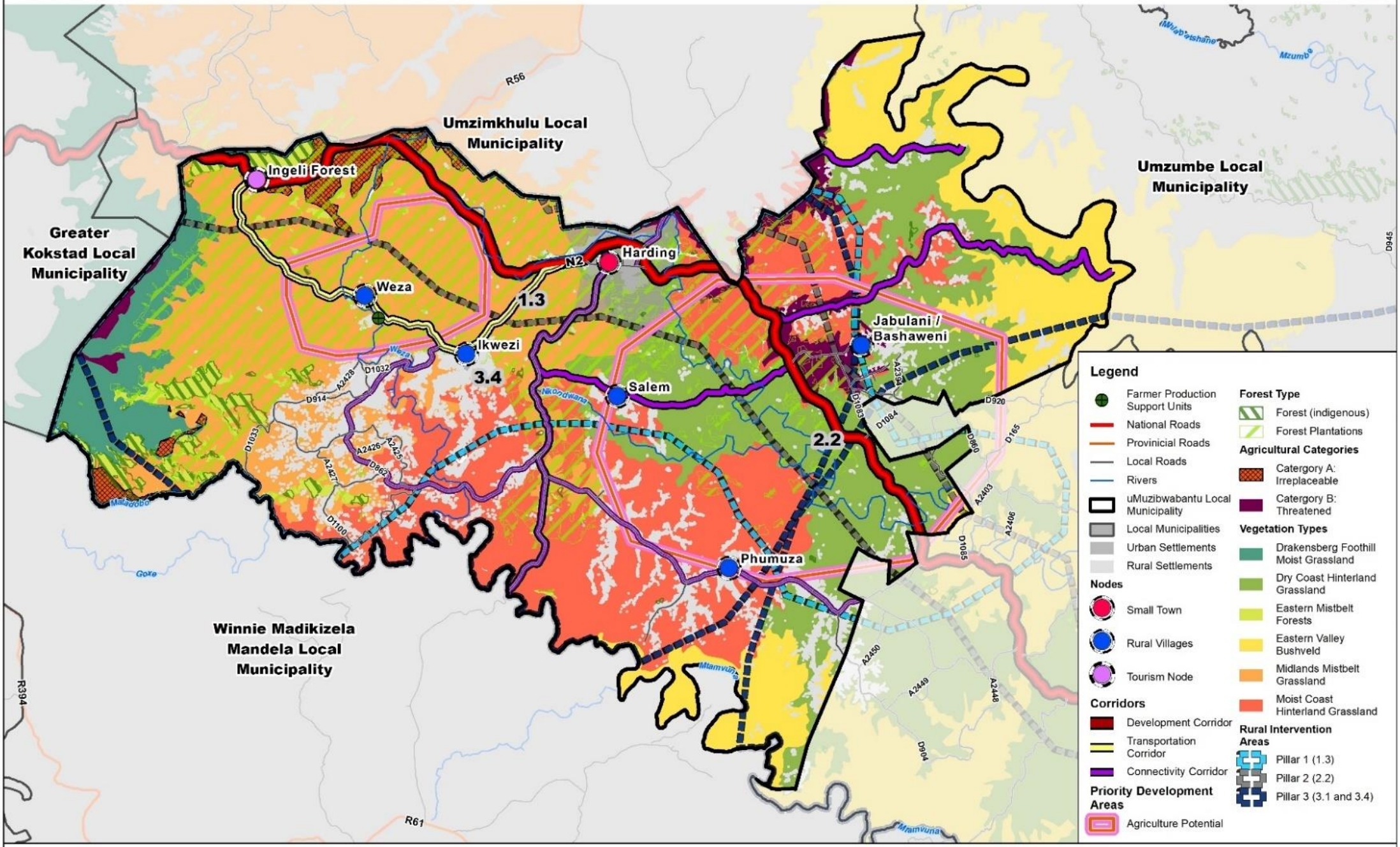
Responsible Parties: Department of Agriculture

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:180 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

July 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The Socio-Economic Framework aims to address the social and economic issues pertaining to the ULM. This includes skills development in the municipality as well as social amenities that may be required. This framework also addresses the tourism aspects as it has been noted in the SWOT Analysis that the municipality has potential for tourism.

The Socio-Economic Framework refers to the social and economic aspects that underpin the proposals for the Umuziwabantu LM. The following components form part of the Socio-Economic Framework:

The Socio-Economic Framework is broken down into 4 spheres as follows:

1. Population Growth
2. Economic Framework
3. Tourism Framework
4. Social Facilities Framework

POPULATION GROWTH

Figure below projects the population growth rate of 0.45%. The municipality's population in five-year intervals up to 2035 on a low growth rate and a high growth rate of 0.95% is presented in the below figure. Source: Statistics South Africa, 2022.

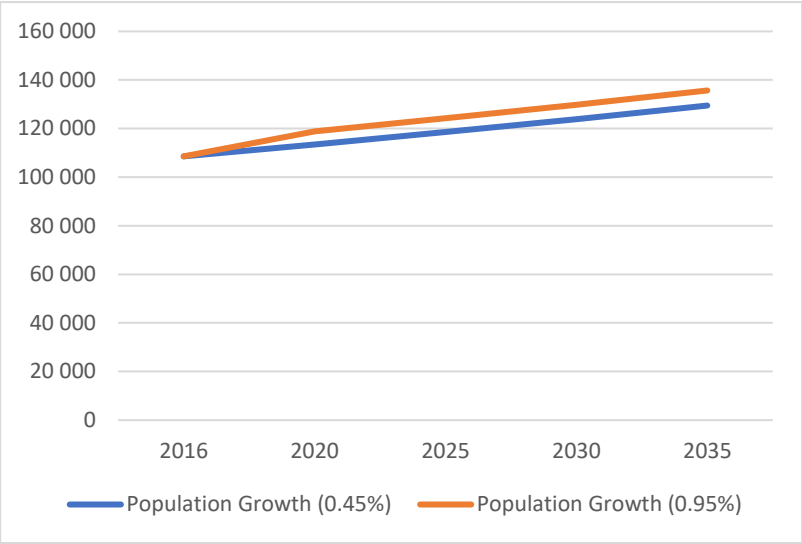


Figure 11: Population Growth

The population growth for Umuziwabantu is expected to stabilise over the next 20 years, however, it is expected that growth will be significantly slower than over the past 25 years. This can be seen in the in-migration being relatively low and the population growth rate decreasing from 1.5% in 1995 to 1.1% in 2013. Based on population growth rates stabilising between an annual 0.95% and 0.45% growth rate the figure above provides a projection of the population for the municipality based on a higher and lower growth rate.

As the population of Umuziwabantu continues to grow — particularly in rural settlements and peri-urban areas like Harding — it places increased pressure on the environment, infrastructure, services, land, and governance systems.

Key Spatial Implications:

Environmental Implications

- Land degradation and deforestation due to increased demand for housing, firewood, and informal agriculture
- Encroachment on environmentally sensitive areas (wetlands, forests, riverbanks)
- Increased waste generation without proper management systems
- Water resource stress, especially in rural settlements reliant on rivers or boreholes

Pressure on Human Settlements and Land

- Unplanned settlement expansion around Harding and rural villages
- Informal land occupation without proper layout, zoning, or service planning
- Increased land use conflicts (e.g., between agriculture, housing, and traditional authority zones)
- Risk of urban sprawl, making infrastructure delivery more costly and inefficient

Service Delivery Impacts

- Strain on water supply, sanitation, electricity, roads, and waste removal
- Backlogs in housing delivery and basic services
- Overburdened healthcare, education, and social service facilities
- Growing informal service needs (e.g., informal refuse collection, backyard dwellings)

Institutional and Governance Challenges

- Municipal systems struggle to plan and manage growth
- Budget constraints and infrastructure backlogs grow faster than funding
- Lack of accurate data and land-use control in rapidly growing informal areas
- Pressure on intergovernmental coordination, especially with traditional councils

Recommendations:

Strengthen Settlement Planning and Land Use Management

- Define and enforce urban and rural settlement edges
- Introduce formal layouts and site demarcation in high-growth rural settlements
- Create a land-use register in partnership with traditional leaders
- Promote compact, mixed-use development in Harding and strategic rural nodes

Upgrade and Extend Infrastructure and Services

- Prioritise infrastructure investment in high-growth zones (especially around Harding, Ikwezi, Weza)
- Introduce incremental infrastructure models in rural areas:
  - Community-managed water systems, VIP toilets, solar mini-grids

Implement Proactive Environmental Management

- Identify and protect environmental buffers in the spatial plan
- Introduce community-based natural resource management
- Enforce environmental compliance through by-laws and awareness campaigns
- Promote sustainable building practices and land rehabilitation where needed

Expand Service Access through Nodal Development

- Strengthen Harding as a primary service and economic node
- Develop secondary nodes (Ikwezi, Weza, rural clusters) with:
- Basic services (clinics, schools, electricity, refuse points)
- Mobile service delivery (health outreach, admin services)
- Use corridors and road upgrades to connect these nodes for easier access

Build Institutional Capacity and Partnerships

- Strengthen municipal planning departments to monitor and plan for growth
- Work with traditional authorities to manage rural land allocation responsibly
- Improve data collection and GIS mapping for accurate planning
- Advocate for increased funding and intergovernmental support

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS:

Settlement patterns are influenced by certain factors of survival such as the availability of land for farming or grazing, mineral resources, proximity to water and its resources, safely from potential enemy attack and ethnic or group homogeneity or characteristics. Settlement patterns and concomitant population density and growth vary in response to climatic and natural resource factors, land availability, historical and political factors and economic opportunities. The driving forces behind current settlement patterns are economic activities, and industrial employment opportunities resulting in increasing urbanisation.

Following the abolition of separate development policies and practices based on race and ethnicity, there has been a general tendency amongst the unemployed and labourers in rural areas to over-estimate the capacity of the urban environment to provide employment opportunities for them and their families. The quest for employment opportunities has proven to be an extremely strong economic force for the seemingly dominant migratory trends into urban centres.

Abject poverty and unemployment in the rural areas has resulted in the migration of rural males into most of these cities in search of employment opportunities. This has created huge population pressures on these urban centres and its resources, and a corresponding low rural population deprived of its economically active group and thus crippling, in particular, the subsistence agricultural sector.

In essence where there is economic growth or development, there will always be sporadic developments of informal settlements around as it is the common belief that developments and urban areas; are tangible economic opportunities. Migration patterns of temporary residents in a Municipal area are one of the major drivers of change. People erect temporary dwellings close to areas of work if their permanent residency is in another area or a different province. This sort of developments alters the way Municipalities are effectively able to monitor their progress in meeting the housing backlog.

The spatial distribution of settlements in Umuziwabantu is historically influenced by subsistence-based survival factors such as access to arable land, grazing areas, water resources, and group homogeneity. In recent years, however, economic migration, urbanisation, and informal settlement formation have emerged as dominant forces shaping settlement growth.

The municipality continues to experience increased migratory pressures towards urban and peri-urban nodes such as Harding, driven by the perception of employment opportunities. Simultaneously, rural areas suffer from depopulation of economically active individuals, contributing to the decline of subsistence agricultural activities and weakening the resilience of rural communities.

To respond to these spatial dynamics, the following recommendations are proposed to guide sustainable, equitable, and manageable settlement development patterns within the Municipality.

Recommendations:

Promote a Hierarchical Nodal Settlement Structure

To manage growth and ensure spatial efficiency, settlements should be organised into a clear hierarchy:

- Primary Node: Harding – the administrative and economic hub, to absorb managed urbanisation.
- Secondary Rural Nodes: Weza, Ikwezi and other high-potential traditional authority settlements, to act as rural service centres.
- Tertiary Local Service Points: Smaller clusters around schools, clinics, or existing infrastructure in rural areas to serve outlying communities.

This structure enables efficient resource allocation and supports equitable access to services.

Define and Enforce Urban and Rural Settlement Edges

Urban and rural settlement edges must be introduced around identified nodes to contain sprawl and guide infrastructure investment.

- The Harding Urban Edge should accommodate densification and structured expansion, prioritising infill development and service efficiency.
- Rural Settlement Edges should be demarcated around Ikwezi, Weza, and other strategic rural settlements to enable planned growth while preserving agricultural and environmentally sensitive land.

Edges must be legally supported and implemented in partnership with traditional authorities.

Upgrade and Formalise Informal Settlements

The proliferation of informal dwellings around Harding and along economic corridors requires a formal response:

- In-situ upgrading should be implemented for well-located informal settlements.
- Basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, roads) should be progressively provided.
- Layout planning and tenure security must be introduced to promote legal, safe, and integrated neighbourhoods.

Where informal settlements are in environmentally unsuitable areas, managed relocation and appropriate alternatives must be provided.

Plan for Temporary Migration and Transitional Housing Needs

The municipality must accommodate seasonal and temporary migration patterns, particularly related to employment:

- Allocate transitional accommodation zones near industrial sites, commercial farms, and urban construction areas.
- Promote multi-household or backyard rental units in Harding and rural nodes to accommodate mobile populations.
- Collaborate with local employers and provincial departments to manage temporary housing demand responsibly.

This allows for flexible, responsive planning that reflects real demographic dynamics.

Reinforce Rural Livelihoods to Reduce Economic Push Factors

To prevent excessive urban migration, rural settlements must be revitalised through:

- Investment in rural agri-hubs, cooperatives, and SMMEs
- Strengthening of public works programmes (e.g., EPWP, CWP)
- Development of community-based service centres (clinics, ECDs, libraries, ICT access)
- Zoning support for home-based enterprises and informal trading

This ensures that rural settlements remain economically viable and socially stable.

Improve Settlement Data Collection and Monitoring

Effective spatial planning requires accurate, up-to-date information on population dynamics and settlement growth:

- Conduct a municipal-wide settlement audit, capturing formal, informal, and traditional dwellings.
- Implement a GIS-based settlement monitoring system to track population density, land use changes, and growth patterns.
- Use this data to inform service delivery prioritisation, housing planning, and infrastructure investment.

H4.1 ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The following section aims to unpack the Economic Framework underpinning ULM and aims to highlight the areas of focus to lead to economic growth for ULM as per the SONA, President Ramaphosa stated that prioritisation needs to me made to revitalise our economy and end the inequality and injustice that impedes our progress. There is agreement among a broad and diverse range of South Africans that fundamental reforms are needed to revive economic growth, there is a need both to address the immediate crisis and to create conditions for long-lasting stability and development. To achieve this, South Africa needs a new consensus. A consensus that is born out of a common understanding of our current challenging situation and a recognition of the need to address the challenges of unemployment, poverty, and inequality this section thus places this focus through finding the key opportunities for private and government investment that will boost the economy.

The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) recognises that: social and economic development is never uniformly distributed; apartheid created an unnatural distortion of development, and; this distortion must be addressed through an interventionist approach. PSEDS is part of broader economic developmental policy within the province, hence it should not be implemented in isolation.

In doing this, ULM can invest in opportunities to accelerate economic growth, job creation and transform the Local Municipal area. Spatial strategies and plans as well as the land use management regime administered by the ULM must be designed so as to facilitate and enhance the opportunities for sustainable economic development in the area

G4.1.1 SMALL-TOWN REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (STR)

The Umuziwabantu Local Municipality is committed to supporting the national government's initiative on Small-Town Rehabilitation in the municipality. The overall The programme aims to revitalise rural/semi-rural towns to encourage private sector confidence and enhance the physical attributes thereof promoting a clean environment and cleaner towns and To address the physical structure of the urban/rural centres, this will promote functionality within the broader municipal economy as well as attracting and leveraging public and private investment. **Harding is regarded as a small-town intervention area according to the Eastern Seaboard RSDF.**

The development concept includes the upgrade of the Harding Town Centre (CBD) including possibilities for infill developments close to the CBD. Within the Umuziwabantu municipality the most economic development is concentrated in the town of Harding. This makes the town an important commercial and service centre for the surrounding areas including parts of former Transkei.

The close proximity of the saw mills and factories to forestry plantations provides comparative locational advantages and economies of scale. The provision of additional education and training facilities together with the upgrading of skills will stimulate the local economy.

The N2 between Port Shepstone and Kokstad is not much of a corridor, but rather a conduit through the region as very few vehicles stop along the route. Most travellers travelling between the Eastern Cape to Durban use the main road that is off Harding. There are no petrol filling stations or" One stop "facilities on this section of the routes that requires attention.

The agricultural sector within the municipal area is polarised between highly developed commercial farming enterprises and subsistence farming. The Business Development, Agricultural and Forestry, as well as Education are three most strategies aimed at establishing a training and human development programme.

H4.1.2 INFORMAL TRADING

Informal trading is as much a part of the past, present and future of towns in the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality as are other forms of economic activity. It contributes towards job creation and thereby helps in the absorption of many who would otherwise be economically idle. As with the formal economy, it helps in the alleviation of poverty, the indirect medium to long-term outcome of which includes reduced levels of petty crime and criminality.

Spatial development will focus on the gradual development of aesthetically inferior and poorly serviced demarcated informal trading spaces. Spatial planning requirements for the accommodation of informal trading shall apply to private property developers as well, especially if the new development displaces a present market, or has potential to attract the interest of informal traders in the long run.

The process of registering informal traders should become transparent, simple, and user-friendly. LED will coordinate an inter-departmental standing committee meeting which intended to sit on weekly basis an approval of trading process to compile a single, comprehensive form with sections that address all the requirements necessary to ensure that any informal trading licenses, certificates or permits that are issued are registered.

A basic site rental should be set by Umuziwabantu LM, then differentiate rentals for other levels should be determined accordingly. The methodology used to determine an amount of rental payable should consider, inter alia, the services and infrastructure available at the trading space allocated.

Informal trading is **proposed within the CBD of Harding** to promote LED and address poverty and generate rates for the municipality. This type of trading will also supply the basic needs to the surrounding small towns/settlements.

Some examples of formalising Informal trader stalls are shown below.



H4.1.3 SMALL, MEDIUM, AND MICRO ENTERPRISES (SMME) DEVELOPMENTS

SMME developments are aimed at supporting the growth of small and medium enterprises through business management and financial skills development.

SMME developments present a wide spectrum of opportunities for developing entrepreneurs through the growth of innovative industries. SMME developments can be regarded as a critical developmental strategy to boost economic growth and development. The success of SMME developments, however, is heavily reliant on enabling policies, financial support and enabling environments from local spheres of government.

SMME developments drive economic growth and development in the following ways:

- Job creation;
- Exploration of innovative industries;
- Curb Unemployment;
- Address Inequality
- Some industries require low skill levels;
- Harness entrepreneurial skills.

Due to the predominant rural nature of the municipality, various enabling approaches are needed to expand SMME developments to areas outside of the urban areas. Various enabling approaches are needed for the expansion of this sector to various areas of the municipality, these include:

- Awareness;
- Financial support;
- Knowledge empowerment;
- Skills development

SMMEs are also critical tools to promote empowerment, especially empowering previously disadvantaged groups such as women and rural residents. The promotion of SMME developments within the municipality will not only promote employment opportunities but will also promote entrepreneurs and the empowerment of individuals or groups

The SMMEs sector represents an important component of the economy of the Umuziwabantu Municipality and plays a major role in the job creation, economic growth and poverty alleviation. As per the Ugu District Growth and Development Strategy, 2012 (Ugu DGDS) the informal economy contributes 6% of employment and the figure is steadily growing.

One of the strategic objectives put forward by the Ugu DGDS, 2012 is to “ensure effective assistance and support to SMME`s, Cooperatives and Informal Trading”. It is highlighted that SMMEs, Cooperatives and Informal Trading have the dual benefit of creating employment and distributing wealth and are key in expanding the key productive sectors. In addition, in order to ensure effective assistance and support to these structure, the following interventions should be put to place:-

- Implementing an SMME support strategy, improving access to markets, supporting small-scale mining and farming including processing and creating linkages to commercial businesses,

Provision of Nguni cattle;

- Implementation of the provincial livestock improvement project, and
- Developing SMME incubators and mentorship programmes.

The Umuziwabantu LED Strategy aligns to the District Strategy as far as economic development is concerned but also align to the Provincial Strategy that is aimed at promoting prosperity and improving quality of life in a sustainable manner. The Umuziwabantu LED Strategy responds to the NSDP, the PGDS and the District LED Strategy by focusing on localities of economic growth and economic potential in order to encourage private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and create long-term employment opportunities.

One of the municipality's core functions is to create conducive environment for local economic development in the area. The municipality has invested over R1.5 million in the development of SMME's in the past four year, and continues to provide assistance such as:

- Provision of machinery
- Aid in development of business plans

Provision infrastructures (as per requests)

Capacity building workshops for SMME's and Coops

Through applications for assistance, walk-ins and assessments, the LED unit has identified the following prospective projects which are in need of assistance from the municipality and other sectors.

H4.1.4 REDUCTION OF RED TAPE

The creation and promotion of an enabling environment for business is fundamental to a competitive and vibrant economy. The amount of red tape and bureaucracy faced by business when dealing with government is considered a key constraint to economic development and growth.

Directly linked to an enabling environment is the concept of "ease of doing business" (EDB). The World Bank Group defines EDB as the extent to which the regulatory environment is conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm.

Red tape is defined as:

- Non-essential procedures, forms, licenses, and regulations that add to the cost of dealing with government, or
- Anything obsolete, redundant, wasteful, or confusing that diminishes the competitiveness of the province, which stands in the way of economic growth and job creation or wastes taxpayers' time and money.

Red tape interferes with:

- The ability of business to compete in a global marketplace because of unnecessary costs and or delays;
- The rate of establishment of new businesses; and the sustainability and/or growth of existing enterprises.

Reducing Red Tape is all about using a wide range of specific tools that promote service delivery excellence. There are three main determinants of

customer service excellence - people, processes, and technology. They should be viewed as overlapping circles with the so-called 'sweet spot of service quality' being achieved when the three operate in harmony with the customer's preferred method of doing business. Source: Guidelines for reducing municipal red tape, 2013

To effectively reduce Red Tape, it is important to follow a well-organised and managed process, which involves the following stages:

1. Identify what the critical Red Tape problems are facing businesses in the area, and which fall within the control of the municipality, by either conducting a survey or holding a workshop.
2. Design a participative and consultative process that involves both businesses and municipal officials involved in, knowledgeable about and affected by the Red Tape issue.
3. Begin by identifying the various causes of the Red Tape problem (using the Fish Bone diagram).

Develop a Red Tape Action Plan, which includes identifying practical ideas and solutions to address each of the causes and identifying a Red Tape Champion to take responsibility for taking forward and ensuring the Action Plan is implemented.

Reducing The Red tape is seen as a strategic intervention by the municipality. The municipality has identified interventions to challenges posed by the red tape in terms of unlocking business potential. It has engaged with all units with red tape problems whereby recommendations have been put in a report to utilize when developing measures of reducing it. Business licence processes is one example that is a big challenge for businesses to operate, and this is being looked at to identify the red tape and eliminate it to improve processes. The municipality wants to ensure that it will expedite and expand an incubation programme for small businesses, do its best to reduce "red tape" for small business and support access to funding through soft loans and grants. The municipality is looking at exploring the option of signing up for the KZN Automated Business licencing and information management system (2019) in the quest to reduce red tape and efficiency.

H4.1.5 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Economic Development (LED) is an approach towards economic development that encourages local people to work together to achieve sustainable economic growth and development. It is aimed at bringing economic benefit and improved quality of life for all residents within the municipal area. Among other factors, LED seeks to achieve the following:

- Development of a strategy and guidelines on LED and alignment to National and Provincial government imperatives and policies.
- Providing direct and hands-on support to local businesses.
- Management of the Local Economic Development Fund;
- Management and Technical Support to Nodal Economic Development Planning;
- Facilitating coordinating and monitoring of donor programmes, and
- Assisting on LED capacity building processes.

Within the municipality, various LED key focus areas are proposed, as part of this SDF. This is aimed at promoting economic opportunities in the predominantly rural areas of the municipality, address the high dependency on social grants and promote a varied economic base among other factors.

Umuziwabantu municipality has, like most predominantly rural municipalities in the province and throughout the country, high levels of poverty, unemployment and inadequate economic growth to provide good quality of life to most of its residents. The N2 between Port Shepstone and Kokstad is not much of a corridor, but rather a conduit through the region as very few vehicles stop along the route. Most travellers who travel between the Eastern Cape and Durban use the main road (N2 east and west) which passes alongside Harding. This is a great opportunity (LED) as there are two petrol stations in town and a one stop shop to accommodate these travellers.

LED POLICY AND REGULATIONS

The informal economy is one of the top economic drivers of the local community. The informal trading is currently not regulated as such the municipality is busy developing a plan and policy to ensure control of this sector. The informal trader's forum has been set up and the municipality uses this structure to put in place a regulatory plan which will be accepted by all affected stakeholders. The informal Trading Policy was adopted by council in May 2021. However this structure is yet to be revived, as it has become dysfunctional. The high influx of traders from neighbouring towns necessitated the need for control measures to be created through the establishment of informal trading policy and bylaws. However, adherence to such is proving unsuccessful due to the lack of proper infrastructure for the Informal economy within Harding. The Department of Small Business has made an attempt to assist in this regard by providing funding for the Establishment of the Informal Traders Market Square. The Informal Traders Market Square has been completed and handed over to the community, however, it was not enough for all the informal traders in the Municipality.

H4.1.6 STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

There is a need to strengthen and build collaborative partnerships within government for Umuziwabantu, and between the public, private and civil society sectors. The acknowledgement is that better co-ordination, collaboration, good governance and the creation of an enabling environment for businesses and institutions to thrive will be essential for development in the region.

The economic function Umuziwabantu has been constrained and extremely over undermined over a period. Hence, the organisation of relevant bodies to participate in LED was not prioritised.

The level of willingness and enthusiasm from the local partners necessitate the formalisation of the relevant forum and execution of the programme as per conditions of the Partnership Agreement.

Objectives

- To formalise stakeholder engagements thereby allow them to find common economic ground for the district.
- To extend the area of responsibility to all people with vested interest of growing the district to be a home for all races and address collaboratively all existing social ills.
- To understand the scope of planned economic initiates beyond the public sector or government driven initiatives.

Key Actions

1. Area-Based Management

The SDF proposes developing an Area-Based Planning and Management (ABM) approach which will allow for the development and formalisation of local institutional arrangements which are focused on developmental objectives and finding unique local and tailored solutions to service delivery, socio-economic development, land use allocation, and spatial and settlement planning challenges. An ABM approach requires developing and formalising an appropriate institutional arrangement, involving municipality structures, the community and other stakeholders implicated in the local service delivery and development environment. The goal of the ABM strategy will be the strengthening of democratic and developmentally orientated local government while building capacity within local communities so that they become an active part of the decision-making process and in the implementation of development strategies.

The ABM will provide the primary institutional framework for addressing local planning, service delivery and development issues and for practicality sake must align with the four defined LAP areas. The ABM becomes a key structure for aligning local community initiatives with those of council through implementing a proactive community-based planning approach. It is important that the institutional structure is supported through the development of infrastructure and facilities required to support each ABM.

2. Establish Business Chamber for Businesses

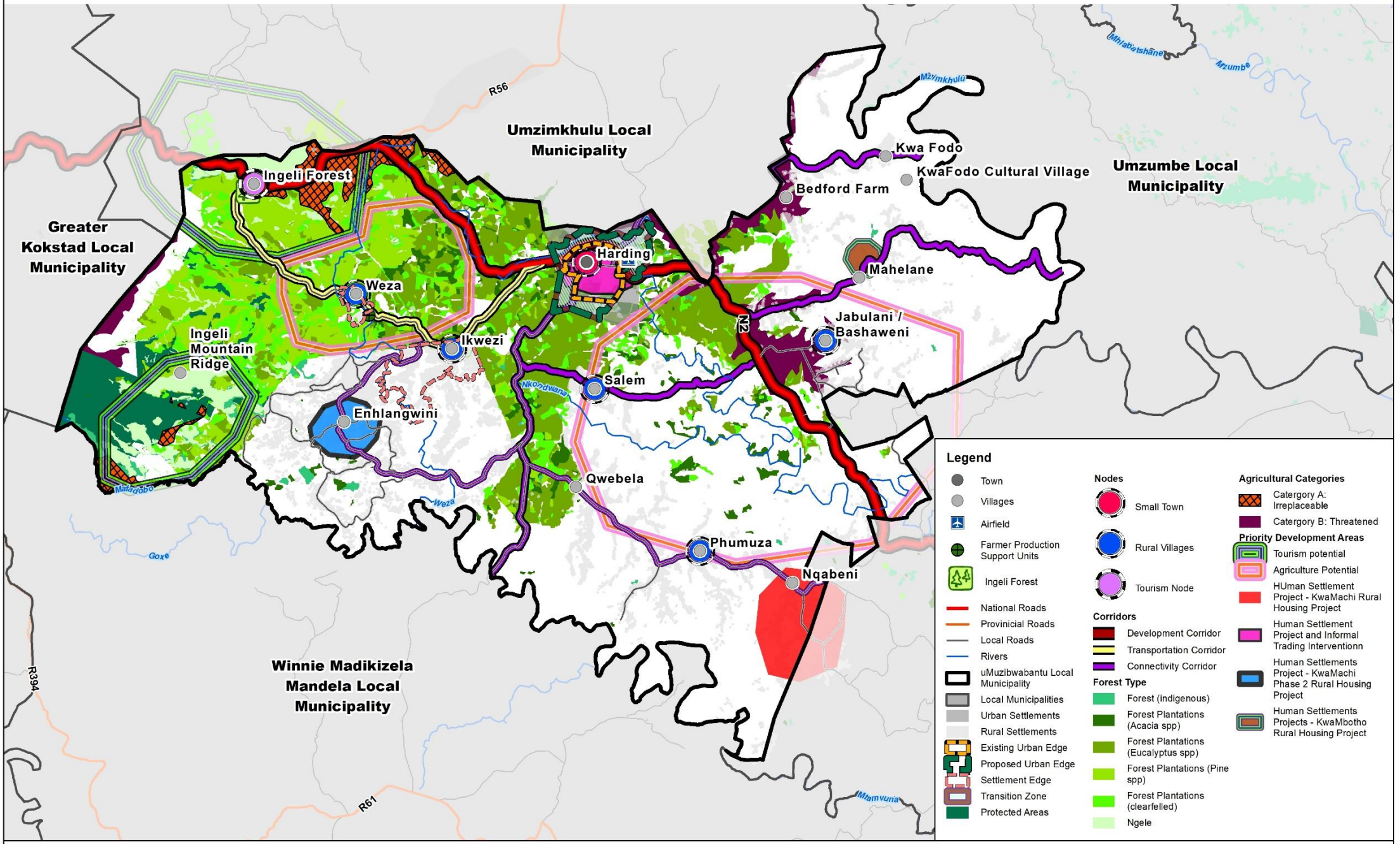
In general, the Business Chambers have a strong co-ordinating role to play in any economy and they further represent a united front of businesses that operate in the area. It is always easy to understand the planned business growth in the area through consultation and liaison with the Chamber.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:190 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 750 7 500 15 000 Meters

March 2026

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H4.2 TOURISM

Tourism plays a significant role in the economic growth of the municipalities which also strengthens the role of the development corridors traversing the municipalities, particularly Ray Nkonyeni and Umzumbe Municipalities.

While the municipality may not contain any stand out attractions, the municipality has a number of valuable resources which should be harnessed to develop a range of tourism opportunities and products across the municipality. With some coordination in the development and promotion of these assets, the tourism offering should be considered a valuable part of the municipality's economic development strategy.

Tourism must be expanded within an integrated framework through development of additional community and private sector tourism projects. The municipality and government can support initiatives through zoning and the provision of services and infrastructure. The tourism strategy is likely to be based on the natural and landscape resources within the municipality. These provide opportunities for outdoor and nature-based activities. There are numerous existing dams, rivers and landscapes of interest that could be developed as nature-based tourism attractions.

TOURISM NODE

The primary tourism service and products currently within the municipality are centred on The Ingeli Forest Lodge. However, the following have been identified as potential tourism assets, and which may contain some tourism offering and could be developed further as they should be considered as primary nodes for tourism development:

Weza Forest Reserve

The reserve provides access to commercial forest, natural forest and mountain grassland landscapes, is state owned and leased by one operator. The forestry and timber operations are well organised and provide a good platform for accessing the area. Conditions exist for developing complex, well-managed and coordinated tourism activities and products.

Ingeli Forest and Grassland Wilderness Complex

In conjunction with the Weza Forest Reserve these areas provide the primary tourism prospect for the area

KwaFodo Tourism Node

Currently the KwaFodo Cultural Village provides a key tourism facility within this very large core environmental area. There is the possibility that the tourism node could be developed in conjunction with this facility. However, the best gateway opportunities associated with the future reserve will depend on a range of factors, including accessibility and serviceability. The ultimate location of this node will therefore depend on more detailed planning and feasibility studies

Umzimkhulu River Valley

The valley offers dramatic and remote landscapes. These provide the basis for wilderness and cultural tourism products

Umtamvuna River Valley

As with the Umzimkhulu River the Umtamvuna river valley provides opportunity for nature based and cultural tourism products. As this is perhaps more accessible it could provide an important east west link between Ingeli/Weza with Izingoleni and the Coast for mountain biking and hiking.

These primary nodes must be supported through **secondary tourism** and **recreational nodes**, and **tourism linkages**. These include:

- Harding dam and the future Weza dam have potential to support tourism and water-based recreational and tourism attractions;
- Various unique landscape assets in Traditional Council areas, such the remnant eastern mistbelt forest clusters in Nhlangano/Kwajali TC area, could combine with the rural cultural landscape experience;
- Hiking and cycle trails and road-based tourism routes; and
- The Alfred County Rail system has remnant sections which might form part of a hiking and cycling network.

TOURISM LINKAGES

Linkages between primary and secondary tourism nodes must be developed using both the environmental and movement network. This includes the Umzimkhulu Valley, Umtamvuna River and Weza-Ingeli complex as primary resources for development of hiking and cycling routes. Routes along the river systems connecting Umuziwabantu with Izingoleni and Mzumbe must be considered as part of a regional network. The N2, P61, P327, D250, D121 and D862 may be important routes providing access to potential tourism resources and products.

Community-based tourism projects and agri-tourism can be developed in rural areas, specifically in those areas offering unique or special natural scenery, such as that found in the Umzimkulu River valley and the Umtamvuna River valley. Such community tourism projects provide opportunity for visitors to experience rural culture and hospitality. Communities can offer services, such as transportation, guided hiking and cycle trails, accommodation and hospitality, amongst others.

ARTS AND CULTURE CENTRE

The development of cultural resources will be important in terms of a holistic development agenda for the municipality. Cultural intervention can have direct economic benefits through the generation of unique products for consumption, which can support local industry or tourism products which may support tourism services.

Secondary benefits from a cultural development strategy will include greater self-awareness and the development of local identity. This in turn deepens cultural identity and increases the sense of fulfilment and reward related to the experience of place. This strategy intervention seeks to create a space where cultural production can take place which will support tourism development, economic enterprise and which will foster creativity and self-identity amongst the community of Harding and the municipality as a whole.

It is proposed that an arts and culture centre be established within Harding in a central and accessible location, and that this centre be used to cultivate artistic and craft enterprises and to develop, protect and share local historical and cultural knowledge which will support the overall tourism product offered by the municipality while contributing to the development of local identity. This centre will also provide a valuable community and civic resource as a meeting space as part of the communication strategy.

The existing police barracks (Old Gaol) was proposed as a potential site for this centre during the vision and strategies workshop phase in the SDF preparation. The current SAPS barracks are located in historical stone buildings within town. Initial assessment suggests these buildings have historic merit and should be conserved as part of the town's historical legacy. Development of a cultural centre should also have positive benefits for the surrounding context and for building the tourism value of the town centre.

Tourism Proposals

Tourism in Umuziwabantu is currently underdeveloped, despite the municipality's rich natural landscapes, cultural heritage, and strategic location along the N2 corridor. This proposal outlines spatial and developmental strategies to position tourism — including eco-tourism, cultural tourism, and heritage-based experiences — as a key economic sector contributing to inclusive growth, rural upliftment, and youth employment.

1. Leverage Natural Assets for Eco-Tourism

Key Assets:

- Ingeli Mountain Forest and surrounding hiking/biking trails
- Weza Forests and surrounding rivers
- Scenic landscapes along the N2 and rural settlement edges

Proposals:

- Develop eco-tourism zones near Ingeli and Weza with facilities such as:
- Hiking trails, forest lodges, picnic sites, zip-lining, bird-watching stations
- Support the establishment of community-run nature tourism projects
- Partner with the private sector to develop mid-range eco-lodges
- Protect natural features through zoning and land management to maintain biodiversity and attraction value

These initiatives attract eco-tourists and create rural jobs in conservation, guiding, and hospitality.

2. Promote Arts, Culture, and Heritage Tourism

Local Strengths:

- Deep traditional knowledge and cultural practices
- Existence of craft makers, performers, storytellers

- Proximity to Eastern Cape border, where cultural exchange is active

Proposals:

- Establish a Cultural and Heritage Centre in Harding or the KwaFodo Tourism node.
- Could host traditional performances, exhibitions, workshops
- Space for artists, crafters, and storytellers to showcase and sell work
- Develop a “Heritage Route” linking traditional homesteads, cultural landmarks, and rural craft villages
- Support community art hubs in schools and libraries to promote youth talent
- Host annual Umuzi Cultural Festival to attract regional and provincial visitors

These projects boost community pride, intergenerational knowledge transfer, and local entrepreneurship

3. Activate Tourism Through Nodal and Corridor Development

Opportunities:

- N2 can serve as a tourism development corridor
- Rural areas depend on Harding for trade and services

Proposals:

- Create tourism nodes along the N2:
- Signage, scenic viewing spots, agri-tourism stalls (e.g. honey tours)
- Small rest-stop markets for crafts, food, and local products
- Upgrade Harding’s CBD and entry points to make it a tourism gateway
- Walkable areas, cafes, heritage signage, safe taxi/public transit hubs
- Promote development of backpacker lodges and farm stays in rural areas

These spatial interventions make Umuziwabantu more visible, accessible, and attractive to tourists.

4. Develop Community-Based Tourism Enterprises

Focus Areas:

- Youth, women, cooperatives, and unemployed rural residents

Proposals:

- Train local residents as tour guides, hosts, and cultural interpreters
- Support cooperatives that produce:
- Handcrafts, beadwork, woven goods, woodwork
- Local cuisine (home-based food tourism, traditional cooking demos)
- Use municipal land near rural nodes for craft markets and cultural spaces

This ensures that benefits from tourism stay in local hands and build long-term livelihoods.

5. Spatial Planning and Land Use Support for Tourism

Proposals:

- Identify and zone land for tourism use near key natural and cultural assets
- Integrate tourism-supporting uses (lodges, markets, cultural spaces) into rural settlement layouts
- Protect scenic and ecological areas from incompatible land uses
- Include tourism needs in infrastructure planning (roads, signage, water, electricity)

This embeds tourism in the core spatial logic of the municipality and ensures that it's well supported into the future.

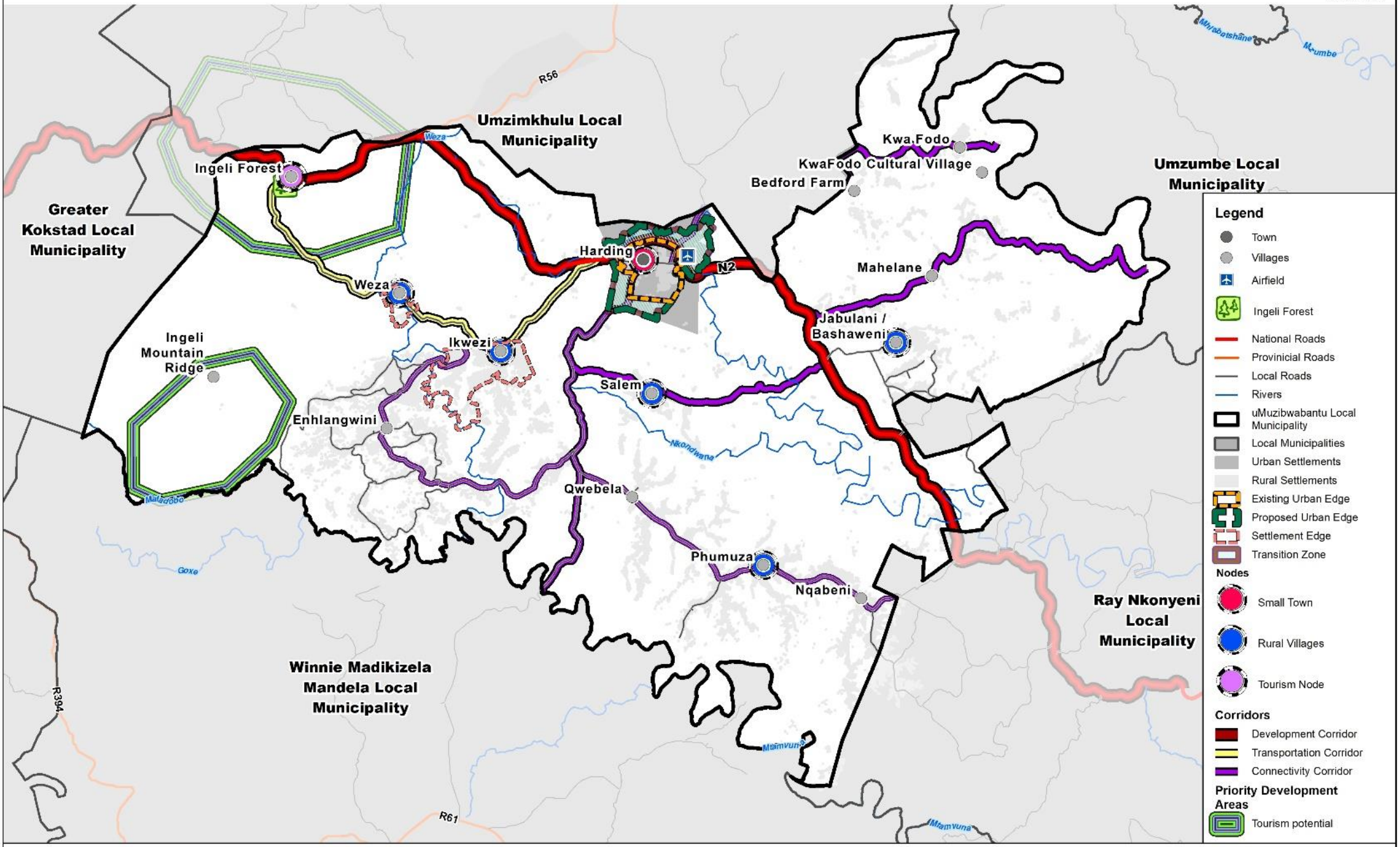
MON ITORING AND EVAULATION (M&E)

Table 34: Tourism framework M&E

Key Indicators	Monitoring Method	Evaluation Frequency
Number of tourists visiting key sites	Tourism statistics and surveys	Quarterly
Development of new tourism facilities	Site progress reports and tourism audits	Annually
Cultural and heritage site preservation	Heritage site inspections and compliance checks	Annually
Tourism-related employment	Labour market data and business surveys	Annually
Tourism marketing and promotional activities	Campaign evaluations and media tracking	Bi-annually

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

TOURISM FRAMEWORK PLAN



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

July 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H4.3 SOCIAL FACILITIES

Social facilities are a vital aspect of human settlements as they serve as sources for social and public services; including health, education, recreation, cultural and socializing spaces among other services.

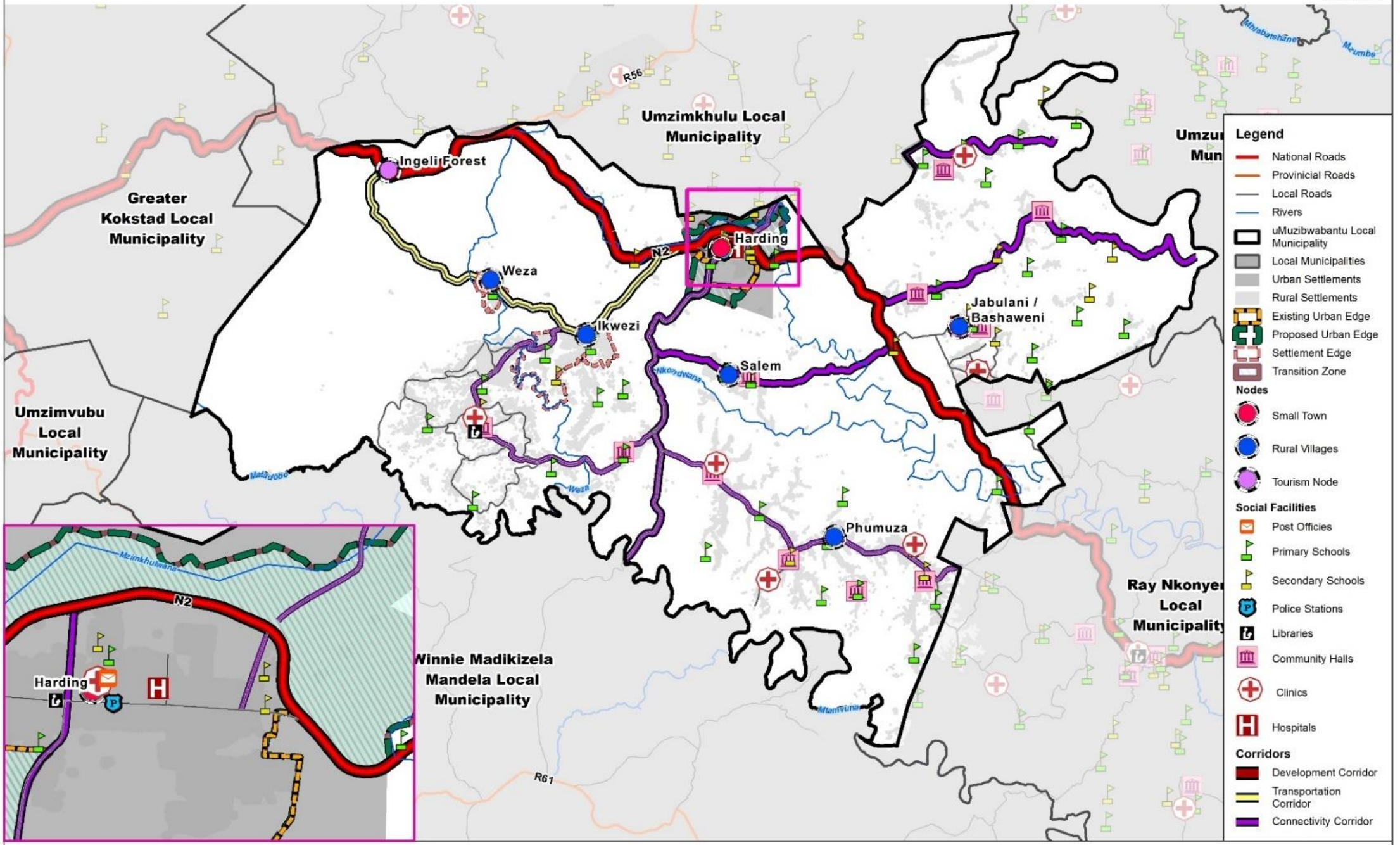
Access to and availability of social facilities is an important factor which attracts and keeps people in an area. Therefore, the section below indicates the number of social facilities within the municipality jurisdiction.

Table 35: Existing and Required Social Facilities

Year			2022	2030		2040	
Population			115 780	129 832		142 243	
Facility	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements	Existing	Required	Shortfall/ Oversupply	Required	Shortfall/ Oversupply
Primary School	5km Radius	1 000 – 7000 people	42	32	10	36	6
Secondary School	5km Radius	2 500 – 12 500 people	18	17	1	19	-1
Library	8-10km Radius	20 000 – 70 000 people	1	3	-2	3	-2
Clinic	5km Radius	24 000 – 70 000 people	12	3	9	3	9
Hospital	30km Radius	300 000 – 900 000 people	1	0	1	0	1
Police Station	8km Radius	60 000 – 100 000 people	1	2	1	1	0
Post Office	15km Radius	200 000 people	1	1	0	1	0
Community Halls	10km Radius	10 000 – 60 000 people	13	4	9	4	9

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SOCIAL FACILITIES FRAMEWORK PLAN



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 750 7 500 15 000 Meters

July 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H5. BUILT ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK

To promote sustainable urban development, it is essential to strike a balance between competing land-use interests. This is a key objective of the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which aims to rehabilitate existing settlements and ensure that future developments are sustainable and promote environmental integrity, human well-being, and economic efficiency. It is important to note that standard town planning criteria still apply to the evaluation and assessment of development applications, building plan approvals, change of land-use requests, and other related matters. These criteria include considering natural and unique resources, preventing urban sprawl, prioritizing the strengthening and densification of existing nodes, and considering the cumulative impact of development. The SDF does not replace these criteria but rather complements them to promote sustainable urban development in Umuziwabantu Local Municipality.

H5.1 LAND USE PROPOSALS

The towns in Umuziwabantu are characterized by their isolation and inaccessibility. Distances between the towns are also vast. These towns have a low growth potential and in most cases are losing economic power, serviceability, and infrastructure strength.

The purpose of this section is establishing patterns and issues that affect potential development within each of two (2) towns.

HARDING LAND USE PROPOSALS

The Land Use Proposals applicable to Harding are as follows:

Residential:

The strategically located and prime land parcels within Harding should be unlocked for future integrated residential developments. These land parcels are within the urban areas of the Municipality and should be seen as an opportunity for future housing opportunities which include integrated residential development with diverse typologies.

In the framework of integrating neighbourhoods and settlements - making them more efficient to provide access to economic opportunities and providing services and amenities - shelter becomes a major imperative in government’s attempt to address the distorted spatial economy. The key issue is the economy and how it manifests itself in spatial terms:

- Inadequacy of dwellings in terms of resilience to disasters and compliance - Limited access to dignified level of diverse services
- Distances between work and home effect the poorest people’s disposable income most adversely - The pressure on the mobility networks (vehicular) and limited supply and safety of non-motorised mobility routes and public transport
- Limited choice in location of affordable housing opportunities
- The programmatic focus on large-scale spectrum of the economy
- The culture of non-payment that negatively influences the delivery of mixed-income settlements

- The dominance of greenfields development

A strategic and systematic response, based on real understanding of the demand and supply dynamics in human settlements and how they play out in spatial terms, is needed if integrated neighbourhoods and settlements are to be developed. This increased understanding should also provide the basis for a more efficient and effective direction of investment.

Harding is identified as a primary node within the municipal SDF. The town will need to transform into an ordered and regulated urban node offering an attractive environment for people to live, work and play. This implies a need for diverse housing typologies within the municipality.

Mixed use:

Mixed use development is supported in the central commercial district. This is already supported by the scheme under 'Business Zone I' and Business Zone II'. However, the extension of this zone along Hawkins Street is promoted in order to integrate the new shopping mall with the main commercial district.

Business:

Business land use is proposed to support economic diversification, local job creation, and the development of structured trading and service centres. This will be aligned with nodal development principles, with strategic focus along the N2 corridor, Harding town, and select rural settlements to encourage inclusive economic growth and spatial equity.

Multiuse and Business:

It is proposed that key urban and rural nodes in Umuziwabantu adopt a Mixed-Use and Business land use category to promote compact development, increase access to services and economic opportunities, and reduce infrastructure delivery costs. This land use supports spatial justice by enabling informal trade, small businesses, and residential co-location within a shared urban footprint.

Open Space:

The maintenance of public land for both active and passive recreation and amenity. Passive open spaces allow for conservation of heritage areas, important landscapes, landscape features such as ridges, watercourses, and wetlands and must be maintained in a predominantly natural state in order to maintain ecosystem services, landscape quality and biodiversity. Development can further be managed through the environmental management plan overlay.

Active Open Space:

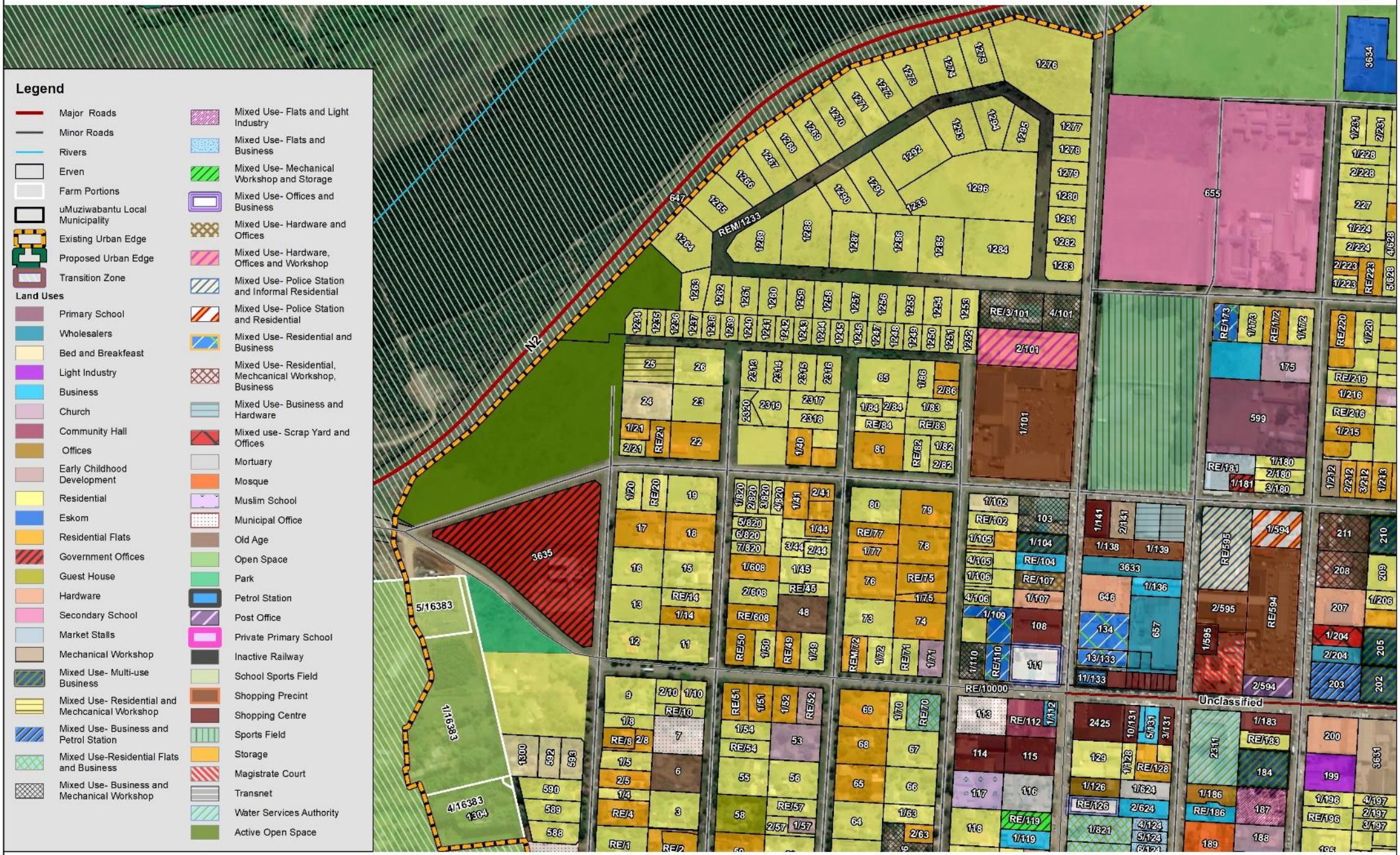
This zone provides part of the sustainable open space system which includes independent or linked open space areas and green lung areas of the urban environment for sporting and recreational needs and associated activities of the local and visiting public and may include areas of passive open space where appropriate, these areas are to be developed and maintained for a range of active pursuits.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 1

N

1:5 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 95 190 380 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 2

N

1:5 000



Legend

- Minor Roads
- Erven
- Farm Portions
- uMuziwabantu Local Municipality
- Existing Urban Edge
- Proposed Urban Edge
- Transition Zone

Land Uses

- Golf Club
- Primary School
- Abandoned Infrastructure
- Agricultural Industry
- Wholesalers
- Bed and Breakfeast
- Light Industry
- Business
- Church
- Community Hall
- Offices
- Early Childhood Development
- Residential
- Residential Flats
- Forestry
- Guest House
- Hardware
- Mechanical Workshop
- Mixed Use- Multi-use Business
- Mixed Use- Residential and Mechcanical Workshop
- Mixed Use-Residential Flats and Business
- Mixed Use- Business and Mechanical Workshop
- Mixed Use- Flats and Light Industry
- Mixed Use- Flats and Business
- Mixed Use- Mechanical Workshop and Storage
- Mixed Use- Offices and Business
- Mixed Use- Primary School and Farm
- Mixed Use- Residential Flats and Mechanical Workshop
- Mixed Use- Saw Mill and Church
- Mortuary
- Mosque
- Muslim School
- Municipal Office
- Old Age Home
- Open Space
- Private Primary School
- Inactive Railway
- School Sports Field
- Shopping Centre
- Storage
- Transnet
- Water Services Authority

TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 95 190 380 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 3

N

1:5 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 95 190 380 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 4

N

1:3 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 55 110 220 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 5

N

1:4 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 75 150 300 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 6

N

1:2 500



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 45 90 180 Meters

June 2025

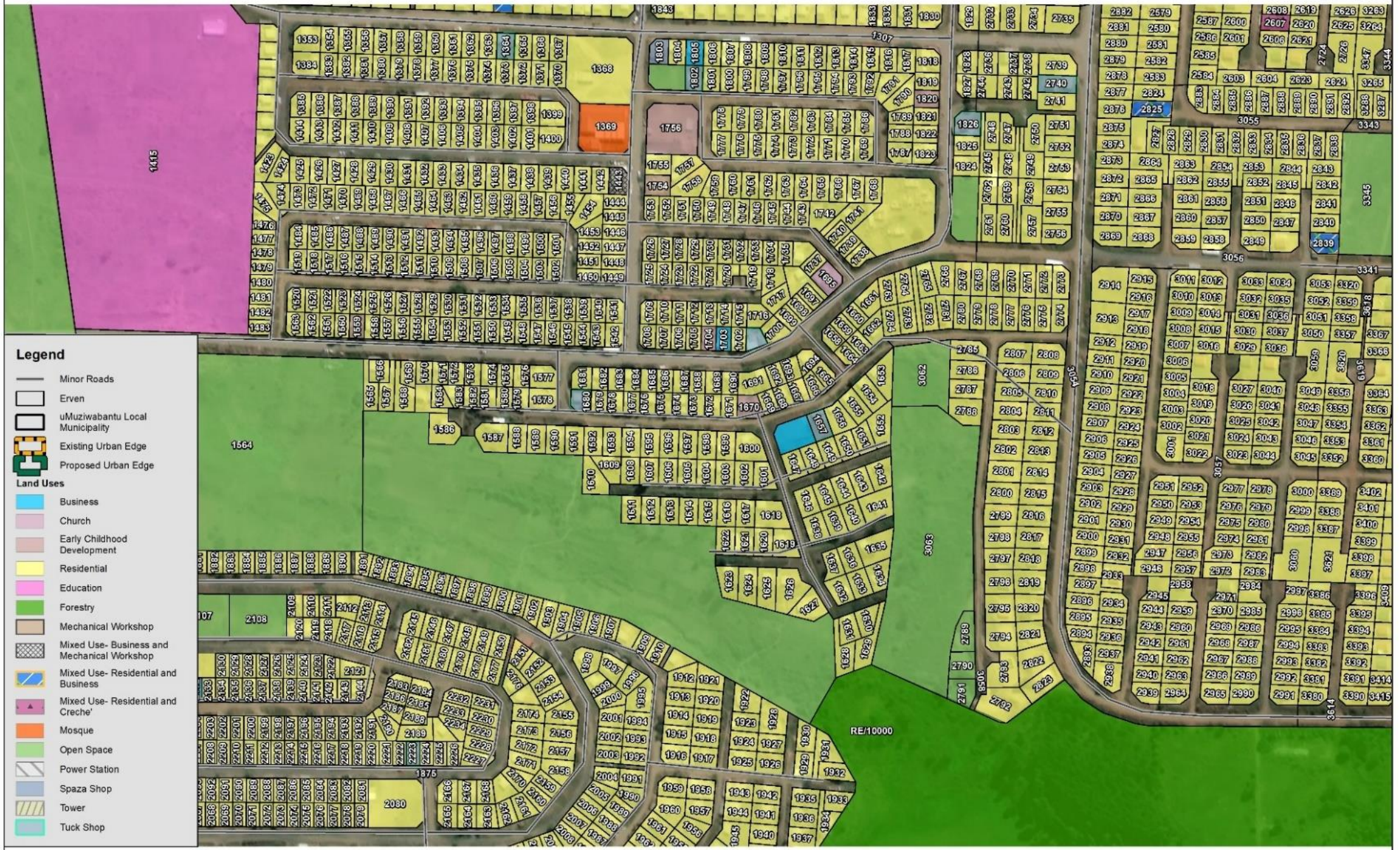
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 7

N

1:2 500



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 45 90 180 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 8

N

1:2 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 37,5 75 150 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 9

N

1:2 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 37,5 75 150 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 10

N

1:1 500



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 25 50 100 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING ZOOM IN 11

N

1:835



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 15 30 60 Meters

June/2025

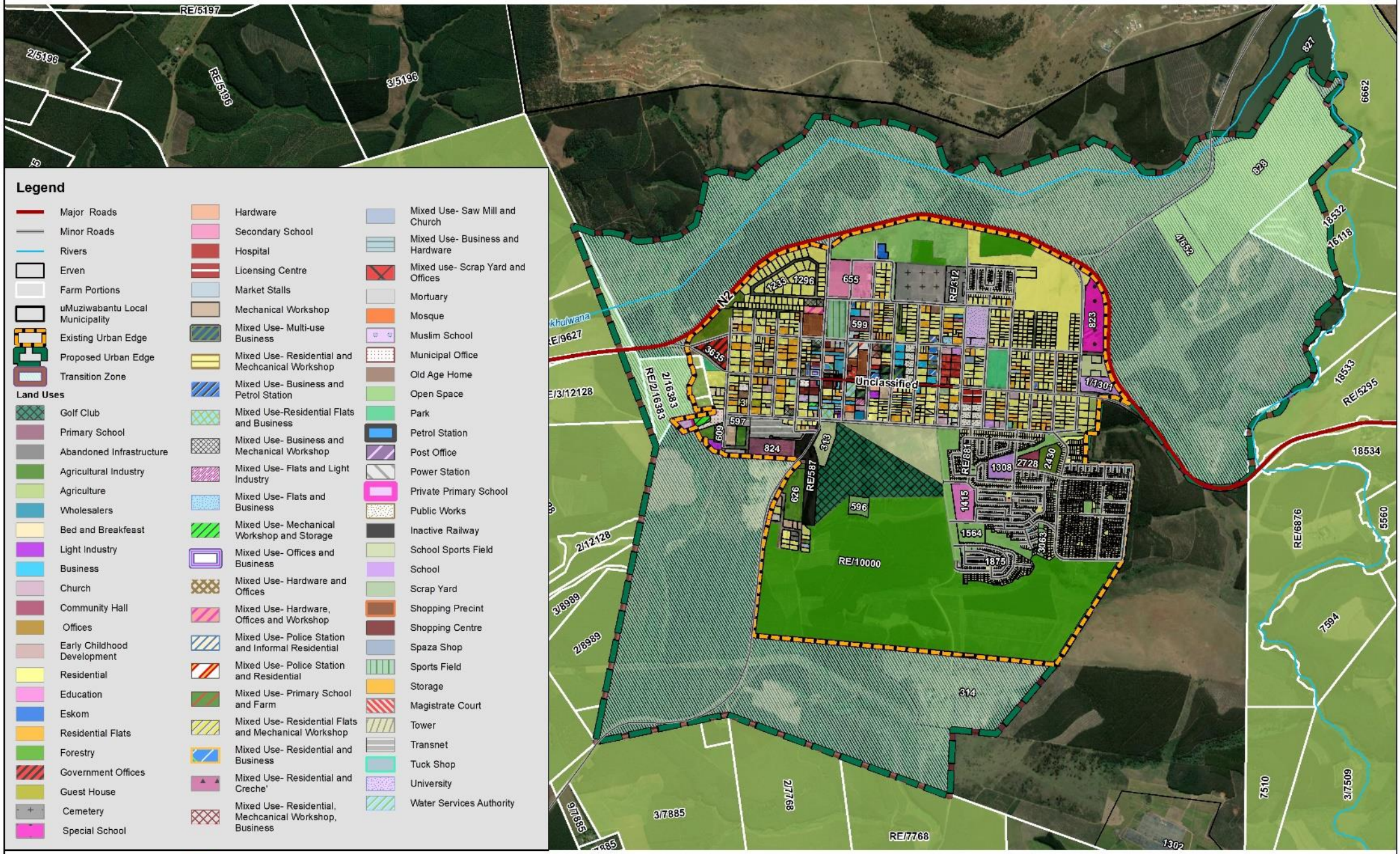
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN - HARDING

N

1:25 000



Legend

- Major Roads
- Minor Roads
- Rivers
- Erven
- Farm Portions
- uMuziwabantu Local Municipality
- Existing Urban Edge
- Proposed Urban Edge
- Transition Zone

Land Uses

- Golf Club
- Primary School
- Abandoned Infrastructure
- Agricultural Industry
- Agriculture
- Wholesalers
- Bed and Breakfeast
- Light Industry
- Business
- Church
- Community Hall
- Offices
- Early Childhood Development
- Residential
- Education
- Eskom
- Residential Flats
- Forestry
- Government Offices
- Guest House
- Cemetery
- Special School
- Hardware
- Secondary School
- Hospital
- Licensing Centre
- Market Stalls
- Mechanical Workshop
- Mixed Use- Multi-use Business
- Mixed Use- Residential and Mechcanical Workshop
- Mixed Use- Business and Petrol Station
- Mixed Use-Residential Flats and Business
- Mixed Use- Business and Mechanical Workshop
- Mixed Use- Flats and Light Industry
- Mixed Use- Flats and Business
- Mixed Use- Mechanical Workshop and Storage
- Mixed Use- Offices and Business
- Mixed Use- Hardware and Offices
- Mixed Use- Hardware, Offices and Workshop
- Mixed Use- Police Station and Informal Residential
- Mixed Use- Police Station and Residential
- Mixed Use- Primary School and Farm
- Mixed Use- Residential Flats and Mechanical Workshop
- Mixed Use- Residential and Business
- Mixed Use- Residential and Creche'
- Mixed Use- Residential, Mechcanical Workshop, Business
- Mixed Use- Saw Mill and Church
- Mixed Use- Business and Hardware
- Mixed use- Scrap Yard and Offices
- Mortuary
- Mosque
- Muslim School
- Municipal Office
- Old Age Home
- Open Space
- Park
- Petrol Station
- Post Office
- Power Station
- Private Primary School
- Public Works
- Inactive Railway
- School Sports Field
- School
- Scrap Yard
- Shopping Precint
- Shopping Centre
- Spaza Shop
- Sports Field
- Storage
- Magistrate Court
- Tower
- Transnet
- Tuck Shop
- University
- Water Services Authority

TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 495 990 1 980 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

IKWEZI LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:3 500



Legend

- Minor Roads
- Erven
- Farm Portions
- Settlement Edge
- uMuziwabantu Local Municipality

Land Uses

- Primary School
- Business
- Church
- Formal Residential
- Spaza Shop
- Rural Residential
- Active Open Space

TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 65 130 260 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

INGELI FOREST LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:5 500



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 105 210 420 Meters

June 2025

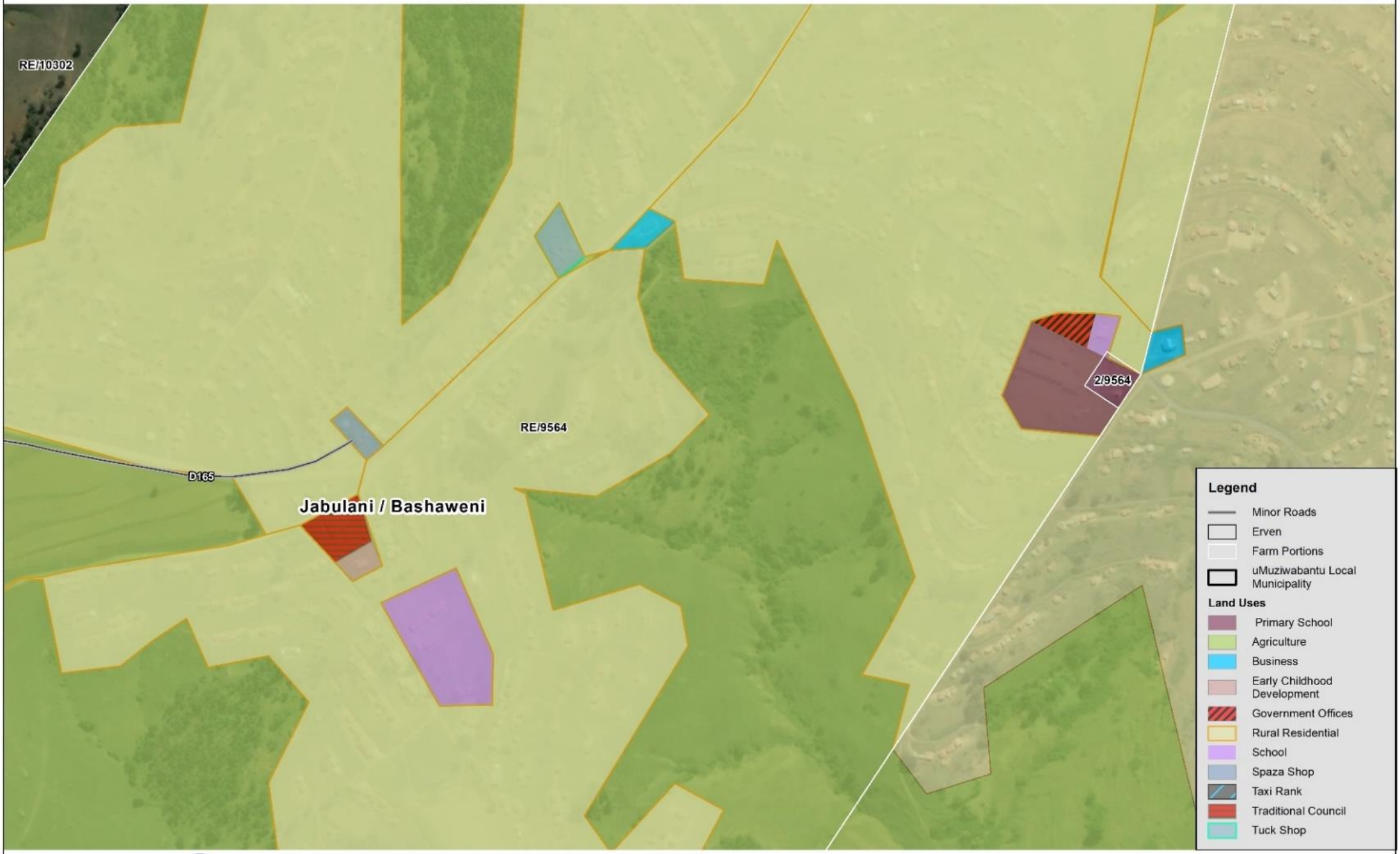
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

JABULANI LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:3 750



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 70 140 280 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

NQABENI LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:12 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 237,5 475 950 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

PHUMUZA LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:7 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 137,5 275 550 Meters

June 2025

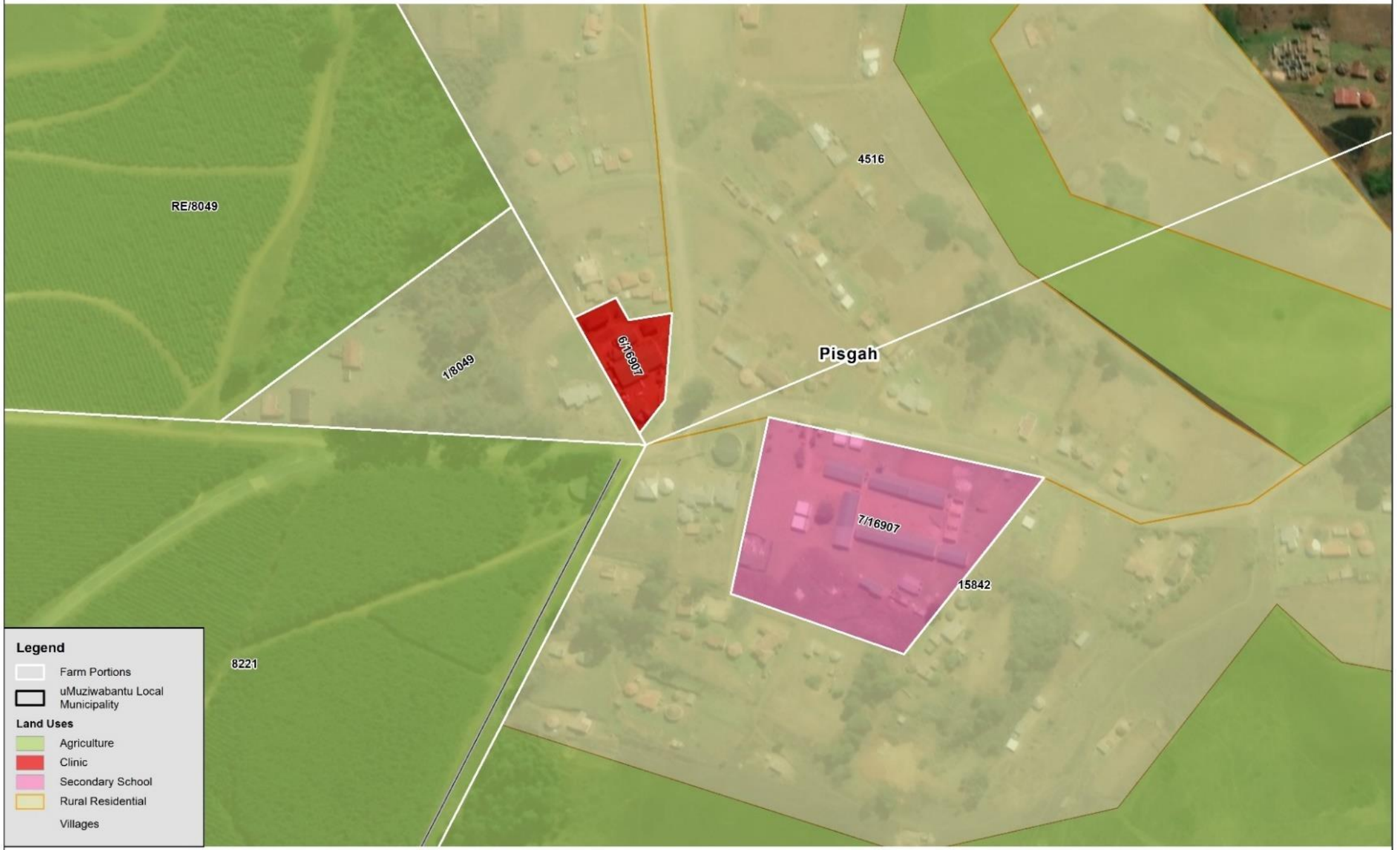
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

PISGAH LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:2 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 37,5 75 150 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

QWEBELA LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:6 500



Legend

- Minor Roads
- Erven
- Farm Portions
- uMuziwabantu Local Municipality

Land Uses

- Agriculture
- Clinic
- Community Hall
- Early Childhood Development
- Municipal Office
- Rural Residential
- Spaza Shop

TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 125 250 500 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

WEZA LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

N

1:9 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 175 350 700 Meters

June 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H5.2 SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Umuziwabantu Local Municipality, given the household growth rate of 1, 28% per annum, an estimated 841 new households migrate to the primary and secondary trade area per annum. Of this, an estimated 83.5% of households fall within the subsidy bracket (less than R3 500 per month).

In the context of above, the estimated housing backlog is calculated at ±11 337. Given the number of houses planned for the area (±8 670 units), the municipal housing backlog amounts to ±2 667 units.

Given the rate of growth, the housing backlog could escalate to ±4 071 by 2016 and ±6 177 by 2019. It is evident that the municipal has a large and growing housing backlog that needs to be addressed

Human Settlements

Section (26) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, states that “everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing”. The NDP vision is that by 2030 human settlements in the country will be transformed into equitable and efficient spaces. Citizens should live near their workplaces, and they should have access to social facilities and the necessary infrastructure.

Umuziwabantu Municipality will promote the development of sustainable human settlements on a progressive basis which are affordable, safe and secure. This will not be achieved unless the municipality:

- upscales delivery on human settlements (housing delivery);
- secures and coordinate funding for human settlement development; and
- introduces effective measures to manage development of sustainable settlements across the spectrum.

The long-term goal is to transform existing areas and develop future settlements as sustainable human settlements within the framework of developing a well governed, sustainable, productive and inclusive municipality.

Type of Dwellings

Regarding household types, it is significant to emphasise that access to a healthy lifestyle and the capacity to participate in the labour market are both benefited by having appropriate housing. Along with providing good social effects like identity and self-esteem, decent housing is essential for saving and investing (Harris and Arku, 2006).

In the LM, there were 17 061 formal dwelling, 6 067 traditional dwellings, 143 informal dwellings, and 48 uncategorised dwellings, according to Census 2022..

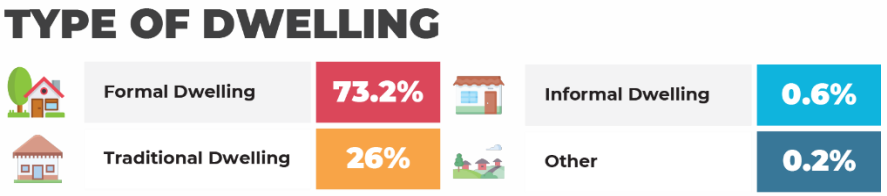


Figure 12: Dwelling Type

The following can be observed from the figure above:

- Formal housing: Formal dwellings are predominant in the Harding. This type of housing typically consists of permanent, brick-built structures with access to basic services like water, electricity, and sanitation.
- Rural housing: In the rural areas of the LM, housing tends to be more traditional in nature, with many families living in small, mud-brick houses or rondavels. Access to basic services can be limited in these areas, particularly in more remote villages and hamlets.
- Informal settlements: Informal settlements, also known as shantytowns or squatter settlements, are a common feature in the LM. These settlements are characterized by substandard housing made from materials like corrugated iron, plastic sheeting, or wooden poles. Informal settlements often lack access to basic services like water, electricity, and sanitation, and residents are often exposed to health and safety risks

Housing Projects

The following form part of the housing development projects that were recently completed in Umuziwabantu:

Table 36: Recently Completed Projects

Project Name	Project Type	Units
KwaDumisa Housing	Rural	353
Bashaweni Housing	Rural	445
KwaJali Housing	Rural	890
Nhlanwini/ KwaFodo Housing	Rural	1 000
Izibonda KwaMachi Housing	Rural	1 000
MazaKhele/Winterton Phase 1 & 2	Greenfields/ Urban	934
TOTAL		**4 622**

Source: Umuziwabantu HSP (2018)

The past human settlement planning projects have been invested within the rural areas. This covered the projects listed above in wards 1 – 3. A total of 3 688 units were delivered which reduced the backlog that existed at the time. The total backlog was estimated based on Census 2001 which indicated that at least 12 018 units were residing in traditional, informal and backyard.

Housing Demand as per the Housing Sector Plan:

Project Name	Project Type	Units
KwaJali (Phase 2)	Rural	2 000
KwaMbotho	Rural	2 000

KwaMachi (Phase 2- cluster 1)	Rural	2 000
KwaMachi (Phase 2- cluster 2)	Rural	2 000
KwaMachi (Phase 2- cluster 3)	Rural	2 000
KwaMachi (Phase 2- cluster 4)	Rural	2 000
KwaMachi (Phase 2- cluster 5)	Rural	2 000
Harding (RDP)	Urban	1 057
Harding (Middle Income)	Urban	46
Lot R Development	Urban	150
TOTAL		**9 253**

The Municipality and the Department of Human Settlement have commenced with the process to further confront the remaining housing backlogs through the delivery of 8 000 units within the rural areas and 1 103 within the urban areas.

Rural Settlements

The majority of traditional settlements that are located within Ingonyama Trust land are nucleated and densely populated. These settlements are deeply rural with unique features such that each homestead has more than one dwelling, cattle kraal or chicken coop, home burial and on-site disposal pit. These are the practices that have persisted for a long time within the rural environment but are prohibited within the urban areas. It must be noted that rural settlements in Umuziwabantu is scattered which is below RDP standards.

Farmland and Farm Dwellers

Most of the municipal area is occupied by privately owned commercial farms. These farms are primarily used for food production and breeding of livestock. There are also settlement areas for the farming community including a farmer homestead and smaller homesteads for the farm labours. Some of these farms have rural settlements which has been discussed on the previous subsection.

Location and Context:

Farm dwellers in Umuziwabantu are predominantly located in the rural hinterlands surrounding the municipal urban centres, particularly:

- Areas surrounding Weza, Ikwezi, Salem, Bashaweni/Jabulani, and other secondary nodes.
- Scattered households on commercial farms, forestry plantations, and communal lands administered by Traditional Authorities.
- Isolated settlements located along district roads and in proximity to agricultural production areas, especially in the northern and central parts of the municipality.

These areas are typically remote, with limited access to urban services, low population densities, and a high dependency on local agriculture or forestry-based livelihoods.

Bulk Infrastructure and Service Delivery Proposals:

Given the dispersed nature of farm settlements, infrastructure provision must focus on scalable, decentralised solutions that are practical for low-density areas.

Service Type	Proposed Intervention
Water Supply	• Expansion of rural water schemes, including boreholes and rainwater harvesting systems. • Small-scale solar-powered pumps for remote areas.
Sanitation	• Installation of VIP toilets or ecological sanitation systems in remote locations. • Community-managed sanitation projects.
Electricity	• Off-grid solutions such as solar home systems and mini-grids where Eskom grid expansion is unfeasible. • Gradual grid connections where feasible, especially along existing powerlines.
Road Access	• Upgrade of gravel access roads linking farm areas to nearest main roads and nodes. • Routine maintenance of existing farm roads to improve connectivity.
Solid Waste	• Establish rural waste collection points for periodic municipal collection. • Promote recycling and composting initiatives.
Telecommunications	• Facilitate partnerships with private operators to extend mobile coverage and introduce rural ICT hubs (via satellite or signal boosters).

Table 37: Proposed Service Delivery for Farm Dwellers

Proposed Future Services expected or Farm Dwellers:

Farm dwellers are entitled to basic services and will benefit from:

- Basic water and sanitation as priority services under the municipal Rural Services Programme.
- Household electrification through off-grid and grid expansion projects.
- Improved road maintenance for better access to markets, schools, and healthcare.
- Waste management solutions adapted to rural settings.
- Gradual rollout of telecommunications and ICT access to support education and livelihoods.

Proposed Timeframes:

Timeframe	Priority Services
Short-Term (0–3 years)	• Water supply (boreholes, rainwater harvesting) • Sanitation (VIP toilets) • Road maintenance and gravel upgrades • Small-scale solar power pilots
Medium-Term (3–5 years)	• Expansion of electrification projects • Rural waste collection points • Telecommunications extension (ICT hubs, mobile coverage)
Long-Term (5–10 years)	• Broader infrastructure upgrades (where feasible) • Integrated transport services for remote farming areas • Full off-grid energy solutions or grid connection (based on density and viability)

Table 38: Proposed time-frame for service delivery for farm dwellers

CEMETERIES AND BURIAL PRACTICES

SEA stakeholders raised concern about the adequacy of cemetery space in the area as well as traditional burial practices. This issue is also included in the municipal planning documents which indicate that:

- Nine (9) cemeteries are identified within the Umuziwabantu Municipality, with four of these being located within Traditional Authority areas. Currently the municipality has identified the need for an additional facility which has resulted in the development of a new Cemetery in Harding;

- The need for an additional facility has been identified but the geotechnical conditions in the vicinity of Harding is a challenge to the development of a cemetery due to a high water table; and
- The need for a new cemetery and for a more comprehensive strategy to address burials in rural areas is included in the Services and Infrastructure Development Strategy

The issue of traditional burial practices, which involves the on-site burial of deceased family members, is a sensitive matter with cultural implications.

It is a traditional land use associated with homesteads and there is general resistance to the development of cemeteries. The approach that is adopted to respond to this issue must therefore respect this important cultural tradition while recognising that the practice reinforces settlement patterns and affect spatial planning. The Municipality's SDF (2024/25) also notes that "the universal continuation of this practice is evidently unsustainable and runs contrary to the spatial rationalisation and densification required to achieve more efficient land development practices and to support higher order rural nodes".

The biggest risk associated with traditional burial practice and cemetery planning in general relates to the contamination of water resources with potential negative effects on human health. This risk may intensify in situations where a burial site is in close proximity to water that is used for drinking, preparing food and washing. In order to avoid this risk while promoting the best practicable solutions for this issue it is important to:

- Ensure that the Community Services Department of the Municipality, who is responsible for cemeteries, are aware of the potential environmental and health risks associated with cemeteries and traditional burial practices;
- Take cognisance of the "Guidelines on Protecting Groundwater from Contamination by Burial Sites" which, amongst others identify areas to be avoided when selecting burial sites;
- Ensure that specialist geohydrological investigations are undertaken when planning new cemetery sites;
- Ensure appropriate public participation when selecting land for cemeteries;
- Ensure environmental authorisation is obtained in terms of the EIA Regulations before construction of a formal cemetery site commences; and
- Encourage the proposal as contained in the Ugu IDP to undertake a detailed study with a strong social focus, to assess the need for, and provision of, cemeteries in the district.

There is a new cemetery proposed as an extension of the existing cemetery located in Harding.

LANDFILL SITES

The landfill site (also known as a tip, dump, rubbish dump or dumping ground), is used to dump rubbish, either directly on the ground or filling an unwanted hole in the ground.

The Municipality took the initiative of constructing a new Municipal landfill site to which was completed in October 2017. The Landfill Site is now fully constructed, the operation side of the Landfill site is being outsourced, of which the Municipality has appointed Clive Transport to assist the Municipality operate the Landfill Site for a period of 3 years. It must be noted that Umuziwabantu Municipality was issued with the required license which permits the construction and operation of a Municipal landfill site. The Service Provider reports monthly as per the waste management license. The operations of the landfill site are audited by internal and externally audits conducted annually.

A Landfill monitoring committee had been established and all Harding Landfill issues will be discussed in this committee and the municipality had been in the process of rehabilitating CELL 0 in the 2022/23 financial year. The municipality has a fully functional Material Recovery Facility and tonnages are recorded monthly and municipality also reports waste tonnages to SAWIS monthly.

The new landfill site called Harding Landfill Site has been operational since July 2019. The landfill site is currently compliant, and leachate is monitored through internal and external audits conducted annually. All engineering activities are conducted by landfill site operator and qualified engineer, Cell construction, mining of cover material on site, maintenance of treatment plant, construction of drainage system on site and monitoring leachate dam. The site is fully fenced and is connected to the electric grid. There is a sorting facility onsite with clean water storage tanks, a tap and ablution facilities. There is a guard house at the entrance of the facility and two guards are present per shift.

Infrastructure associated with the site comprises of:

- Lined 1300m2 leachate pond
- Leachate treatment plant with volume of 159.9m2
- Administration block
- Guard house
- Ablution Facility
- Weigh Bridge
- Signage
- Board displaying the landfill site information

Disposal of hazardous and medical wastes from industries, hospitals and clinics are collected by accredited service providers. Medical wastes from clinics and private practices are temporality stored at the regional hospital where medical waste service provider (Compass wastes and Oilkol) collects them once a week and dispose it to a medical landfill site in Durban. Industrial waste from the industries around the area is mostly oil, which some industries reuse, while others utilise the service providers (OilKol) to dispose it on their behalf.

The municipality conduct basic waste management services which includes, waste collection and disposal, street cleaning, verge maintenance, plot clearing and tree felling, waste advocacy campaigns in communities and waste minimization projects. Out of the 11 Wards within the municipality, only ward three which covers Harding, part of KwaMbotho Tribal Area and

Farmland, and a portion of ward eight (Ikwezi) are the only three wards that receive waste collection service from the municipality.

The Municipality is proposing locating skip bins central in hot spots in the wards not receiving waste collection and introduce waste minimization/recycling initiatives. This will be regarded as extension of services to areas that are currently not receiving waste services and the exercise will be budgeted for in the 2023/2024 financial year. The Municipality currently services the Central Business District twice a day and residential areas are serviced twice a week. The municipality currently has waste management vehicles to ensure that waste is removed timeously to protect human health and the environment; 2 x compactor trucks, Skip truck, 2 x garden refuse trucks and 2x tractors. Private vehicles are allowed to dump on site and the waste is screened at the gate, this is done so as to ensure that only the accepted waste enters the site.

With the recent establishment of the Community services directorate and appointment of the manager cleansing, parks and recreation, the Municipality with the assistance of the Department of Environmental Affairs has an adopted Municipal Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), the next review is projected for the 2022/23 financial year.

The Manager Cleansing and Maintenance and the Environmental officer are responsible for environmental management in the Municipality and the Manager Law Enforcement is responsible for enforcing contraventions in relation to environmental management policies and bylaws with the guidance of the cleansing and maintenance unit. The Municipality is currently in the process of developing a Climate Change Strategy which will be headed by the Cleansing and Maintenance Unit together with the Disaster Management Unit. The Municipality also has a budget for Environmental Awareness campaigns which are conducted 4 times a year for both the community and in schools, this is viewed as strategic capacity building initiative for the community on environmental issues.

The municipality creates socio-economic opportunities for the green economy through recycling initiatives in the landfill site, river clean-up campaigns and removal of alien invasive species. This is used to inform existing and proposed socio-economic development which create healthy and safe environment for the community of Umuziwabantu and these areas are identified spatially in the SEA.

H5.3 BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

Ugu District Municipality is responsible for the provision of bulk water and sanitation infrastructure within Umuziwabantu Local Municipality. Ugu District water supply is derived from dams, rivers, ground water (as well as bulk purchases from eThekwini Water and Umgeni Water). The treatment of water is handled by the Ugu District at district owned treatment plants before distribution to individual consumers. There are three operational Water Treatment plants within Umuziwabantu Municipality namely:

- KwaMbotho Water Treatment (within the Umzumkulu catchment)
- Umuziwabantu Water Treatment (within the Umzimkulwana catchment);
- Mbonwa (KwaMbonwa) Water Treatment (within the Weza catchment)

Harding is the main urban centre which defines Umuziwabantu Local Municipality. The urban area has the potential to experience rapid economic expansion, growth, and development. These facilities exist to support the LM's sub-regional economy. They make an excellent location for high-end offices and modest retail developments that include commodities, services, and specialty products.

Roads

Umuziwabantu Municipality is responsible for all local roads within Harding. The key local roads are the urban streets within Harding. Only some of the roads are surfaced and maintenance is required. This maintenance falls under local municipality responsibility. The municipality is responsible for the construction, maintenance and upgrading of these local and access roads within its area of jurisdiction and has in place a draft infrastructure maintenance plan which will be adopted and implemented in from the 2021/2022 financial year.

- District and Local Roads

A total of 283.664 km of district road lies within the bounds of the municipality. Very little of this road network is surfaced. A total of 27.457 km of local road lies within the bounds of the municipality. The conditions of these roads vary widely, with the Department of Transport having budgeted a sum of R9 500 000 for periodic maintenance to the betterment and re-gravelling of the D1033, D907, D252, D908 and D120 district roads. Various district roads which have also been earmarked for routine maintenance including; Patch gravelling, drain clearing and verge maintenance are: D904, D862, D1033, D211, D149 The Municipality has also dedicated more than R30M to upgrade roads in Harding (Town and Rehabilitation). Further to this the Department has appointed a service provider to develop an urban renewal framework, which will help the municipality in the planning and implementation of beautifying the Harding town.

- Provincial Roads

Historically, there are two roads which were properly constructed: Hawkins (P59) to Bizana) and Murchison Streets. The rest of the roads were gravel roads which were covered with the blacktop to reduce dust. However, given the significant increase of traffic in the last ten to fifteen years and the lack of proper maintenance, this blacktop has deteriorated to an extent that in some roads there is more gravel surface than tar and potholes. This has resulted in the town being dusty and unpleasant to drive in. The main provincial road which proceeds through the municipality is the P61, which intersects the N2 in two locations, linking Weza to the National road. A total of 101.635 km of provincial road runs through the Umuziwabantu Municipality, with approximately 49.8% of these roads being surfaced. The condition of the provincial roads within the municipality varies, with the Department of Transport budgeting for small safety maintenance works in

the form of asphalt patching and road studs and routine gravel patch maintenance.

- National Road (N2)

A stretch of the N2 between Durban and the Eastern Cape traverses the municipality; the total distance within the Umuziwabantu Municipality is 51.91 km. It runs from the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality to the south-east and then along the northern border and into the Umzimkhulu Municipality. The road is single carriageway and is in good condition. The road network through the Umuziwabantu Municipality totals approximately 494.6 km, of which 102.548 km is surfaced.

Rail

The inland portion of the abandoned Port Shepstone and Alfred County Railway (PSACR) runs through the municipality and for which Harding was the terminus. The line was a narrow gauge (610mm) railway used primarily for transporting agricultural produce to Port Shepstone for onward shipping. Due to actions by Transnet and the changing economics of land transport, the railway fell into disuse and operations ceased in the mid 2000's. The rail reserve is owned by Transnet Freight Rail. Though there is a moratorium on the alienation of rail reserves and associated land, the current status of this rail line remains closed with no indication of future rollout within the area. Current infrastructure is not in an operational condition.

Due to the rail being of the narrow gauge type installation, it is seen to have a very limited service capability and is confined to only servicing a certain type of older transport technology. Due to this narrow spectrum capability there is a limited variety of usage for this rail and/or its expansion. As such Transnet Freight Rail has taken the stance that the continued operation of this rail is no longer economically viable. Since the closing of this rail line, maintenance has ceased and the line has fallen into disrepair, resulting in a large outlay of capital being needed if the rail was ever to be opened again. It has, however, been highlighted that this portion of network could have possible heritage rail value.

Electricity

The provision of energy is vital in a modern society. The availability of energy remains a serious resource challenge. ESKOM does not have the generation capacity to meet the rising energy demand resulting from the rapid economic growth in South Africa. Electricity fuels industry. Electrical railway transportation, telecommunications and determines among other aspects what cooking methods a household uses, how households warm themselves and what methods they use for lighting.

Settlement and economic initiatives are more feasible in areas served by bulk and network electrical infrastructure. To encourage social and economic development in rural areas, access to electricity is a crucial aspect. Energy availability opens a wealth of prospects for the agricultural industry as well as other sectors of the economy. A lot of agricultural processes, such as agro processing, depend on having access to energy.

The backlog of electrification through the municipality is only dealt with by Eskom in the form of their Rural Electrification Program. Information

received by Eskom indicates that the roll out of bulk infrastructure has been completed, with only individual house connections required in places

Water

According to the Provincial SDF, Umuziwabantu is regarded as a water priority area. Approximately 85.4% of households in KZN have access to piped water; with 37.4% of households with access to piped water inside their dwellings and 28.8% with access to piped inside their yard, while 19.2% have an access point to water outside their yard (StatsSA Community Survey 2016). It is also noted that 81% of households have access to safe drinking water, while about 19% do not have access to safe drinking water. Msinga, Umzumbe, Maphumulo, Nongoma and uMuziwabantu local municipalities have very low proportions of households accessing piped water less than 200m from their dwelling (between 12% - 14%). In these local municipalities about half of the households do not have access to tap water at all, relying on other sources of water, including municipal run water schemes as well as rivers and streams in the more rural areas

In terms of delegated powers and functions, the function of water and sanitation service delivery rests with Ugu District Municipality. As the Water Service Authority (WSA), UGU DM is responsible for the provision of water and sanitation access, planning of projects, regulation of projects, and overseeing water provision both effectively and efficiently, maintaining customer relations, and billing.

It is important to state from the onset that the gaps in the levels of services include a rural/urban national design standard, which affects the rural area increasingly because the level of service required in the rural area increases annually and the actual level of service cannot keep up with the demand. This trend will continue until service levels are equalised. Furthermore, aged water and sanitation infrastructure, lack of capacity of key treatment plants continues to be challenges and result in many interruptions and service delivery challenges. A turnaround strategy has been adopted by Council to turn the water and sanitation services around. This will require approximately R 2 billion and will take between 3 and six years to accomplish.

Umuziwabantu Municipality is serviced by the Harding/Weza supply zone which includes the town of Harding as well as the rural areas of Kwajali, KwaMachi, Mthimude, Kwafodo, KwaMbotho and KwaNyuswa.

Weza Proposed Dam

Harding WTW & Weza WTW supply area has had supply challenges for several years. The lack of raw water has been the main issue. The ongoing drought in this area is an ongoingchallenge. The only sustainable water source in the area is the Weza river. A new dam must be constructed to harvest the raw water from the Weza river. the dam has been designed and will be constructed as soon as funds become available. The capacity of the Weza dam will also be inadequate for the 15 to 30-year demands. A larger dam in the Umtamvuna river will be required to supply 15 to 30 year-rawwater demand. The shortage of raw water effects the entire supply area.

The construction of the proposed new Weza dam and WTW will take several years to materialize. The lack of funding is currently a major obstacle. The

existing Harding and Weza WTW will have to be managed at optimal capacities to supply the demand until such time as the proposed new Weza dam and WTW has been completed. Umgeni Water is in the process of installing an alternative raw water supply line that will supply raw water to the Harding dam. This will assist in meeting the required demand. This is however a short-term solution and the construction of the proposed dam and WTW must commence as soon as possible.

Sanitation

Sanitation infrastructure is an essential aspect of public health and environmental management. Umuziwabantu recognizes the importance of providing safe and sustainable sanitation infrastructure to its communities. The municipality is responsible for the provision, operation, and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure in its jurisdiction.

Approximately 1103 households do not have access to sanitation facilities within the appropriate standards. This makes up 5,1% of the total population within Umuziwabantu Municipality.

Access to basic service remains a priority of most societies. It is well understood if one considers the improvement in livelihood and lifestyle that result from accessibility of key services. To this end, the Umuziwabantu municipality has enjoyed dramatically slow improvement in sanitation access as compared to all other local municipalities within the district. Poor sanitation practices impact negatively on the health and wellbeing of the whole community and also on the environment. A water services institution should support the viability and sustainability of sanitation services to the poor by providing basic sanitation services (for example the removal of sludge from pit latrines) at as low a cost as it can afford to and preferably for free

Proposals:

- Regularly Creating the base for efficiency in the delivery of services which includes sanitation, etc.
- Harding Sanitation Scheme upgrading reticulation, new pumpstations waste water works servicing Harding town and Mazakhele housing.
- Water Reuse Technology– The reuse of Waste Water will alleviate the strain that agriculture, landscape irrigation and industrial processes have on the potable water network. South Africa's groundwater scenario has become an increasing concern for the rural community as thousands of communities rely on borehole water. Water reuse technology will be able to replenish exhausted aquifers (also known as ground water recharge). This will have a massive financial benefit as well as positive environmental impact.

Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is an essential service provided by municipalities to ensure the cleanliness and health of their communities. Solid waste management is a shared function between the Ugu District and the local municipalities. The municipal waste removal is in limited operation within the town of Harding.

Effective solid waste management is crucial for maintaining public health and the environment, as well as promoting economic development. Poor waste management practices can result in environmental pollution, the spread of disease, and other negative impacts. By properly managing solid waste, the municipality can help ensure a clean, healthy, and sustainable community for its residents. .

It is recommended that ULM review and then implement its draft Refuse Removal and Disposal By-Laws (Department of Traditional and Local Government Affairs, Provincial Government Notice, adopted by Council on 26/05/2010) to manage the following issues:

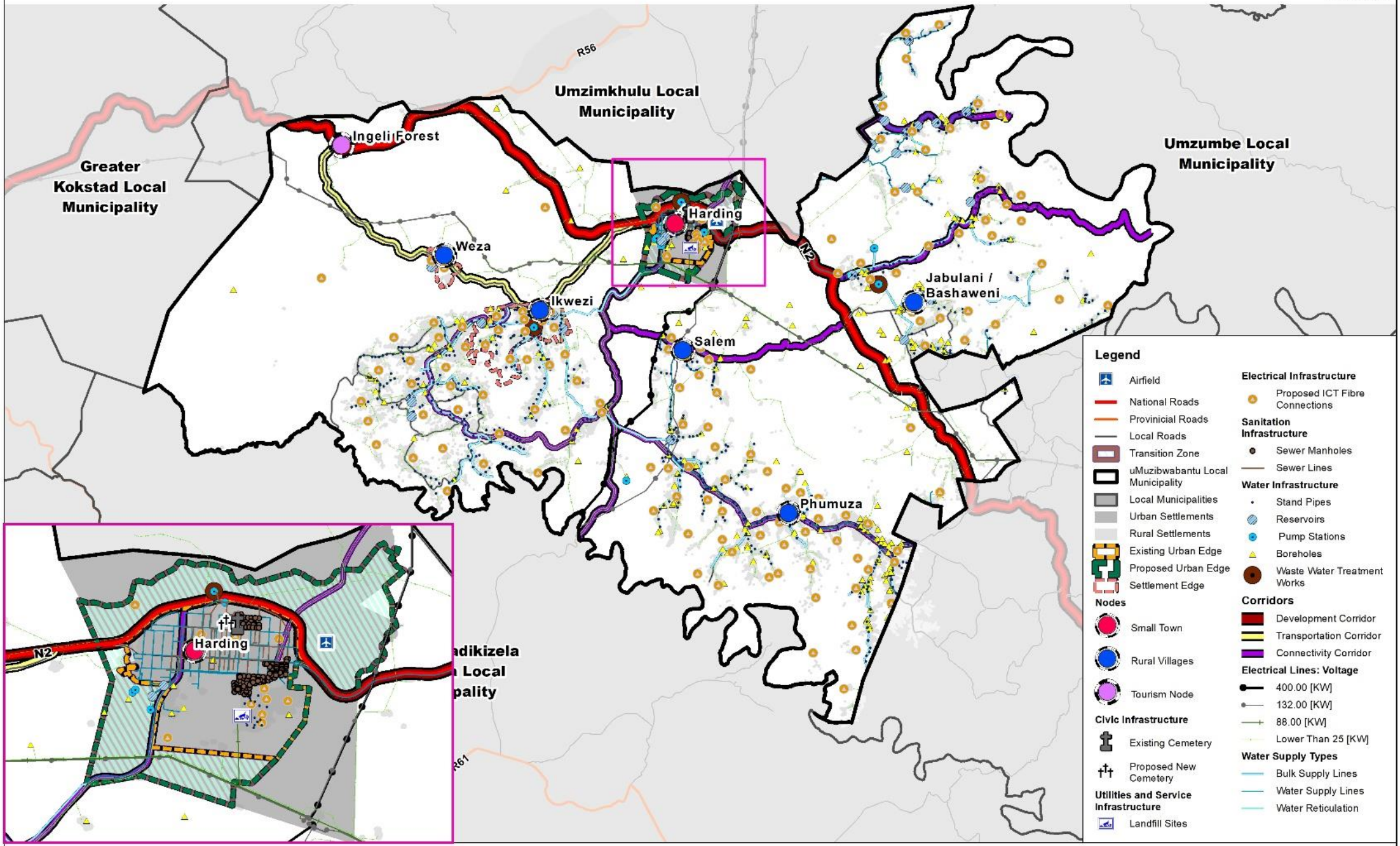
- Domestic waste littering and illegal dumping;
- Resident landfill site reclaimers;
- Medical waste from private medical institutions (e.g. GPs and private clinics);
  Industrial waste; and
- Commercial waste, particularly disposal of used oils, old vehicle body parts, chassis, etc

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

BUILT ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

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0 3 750 7 500 15 000 Meters

July 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H5.4 PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS (PIA)

Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) represent spatially defined locations within the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality where targeted development interventions will be prioritised in order to support the municipality's spatial restructuring objectives. These areas have been identified based on a combination of factors including population concentration, infrastructure backlogs, economic potential, environmental sensitivity, and strategic development opportunities.

The identification of PIAs allows the Municipality to spatially focus public investment and development initiatives in areas where interventions will have the greatest impact in improving service delivery, stimulating economic development and promoting sustainable land use.

Within uMuziwabantu Municipality, the identified Priority Intervention Areas include:

- Harding Town Centre, which functions as the primary economic and administrative node within the municipality and is prioritised for urban renewal, infrastructure upgrades and economic revitalisation.
- Key transport corridors, particularly those connecting Harding with neighbouring municipalities and regional economic centres, which are prioritised for transport infrastructure improvements to enhance mobility, accessibility and regional connectivity
- Weza and surrounding areas, which are prioritised for agro-processing, forestry development and agricultural value chain expansion in order to strengthen rural economic development and support local livelihoods.
- Tourism development areas, particularly the Ingeli Forest and surrounding natural landscapes, which provide opportunities for eco-tourism development and environmental conservation initiatives.
- Rural settlements, including Ikwezi, Salem and Jabulani/Bashaweni, which are prioritised for the provision of basic services, rural housing development and the upgrading of social infrastructure.

These areas have been strategically selected to maximise development impact, address service delivery backlogs and stimulate inclusive economic participation across the municipality.

HIGH PRIORITY AREAS:

High Priority Areas represent locations where immediate development intervention is required due to high population densities, infrastructure backlogs, service delivery gaps or significant economic development potential.

These areas typically include:

- Urban centres such as Harding, which require infrastructure upgrades, urban regeneration and economic revitalisation initiatives.

- Rural settlement clusters and traditional authority areas with high population concentrations and limited access to basic services.
- Strategic economic development areas, including locations with high agricultural potential and tourism opportunities such as the Ingeli Forest tourism area.
- Development corridors and rapidly growing settlements, where proactive planning is required to manage growth and support infrastructure provision.

Priority interventions within these areas include:

- Upgrading of bulk infrastructure and service delivery networks
- Urban regeneration and town centre revitalisation programmes
- Housing development and settlement upgrading
- Tourism infrastructure development
- Agricultural development and agro-processing initiatives

These areas are spatially represented on the plan below: Overall High Priority PIA Map.

MEDIUM PRIORITY AREAS:

Medium Priority Areas represent locations where moderate development pressures exist and where strategic investment can guide and support sustainable growth.

These areas typically include:

- Secondary settlement nodes and rural service centre
- Areas where infrastructure exists but requires improvement or expansion
- Locations with emerging economic potential but lower levels of development pressure

These areas may require targeted investment in infrastructure upgrades, service extension and economic development support to stabilise and guide future growth.

Priority interventions within these areas include:

- Incremental infrastructure upgrades
- Strengthening of rural service centres
- Support for small-scale economic activities and local enterprises
- Improved connectivity between rural settlements and economic nodes

Medium Priority Areas are spatially represented in Overall Medium Priority PIA Map.

LOW PRIORITY AREAS:

Low Priority Areas represent locations where development pressures are limited and where environmental protection, conservation or sustainable land management should be prioritised.

These areas typically include:

- Environmentally sensitive areas such as Ecological Support Areas (ESAs

- Protected environmental areas and conservation landscapes
- Areas with significant physical constraints such as steep slopes, wetlands or flood-prone zones
- Areas with very low population density and limited development demand

Within these areas, development is generally discouraged and land use management should focus on environmental conservation, sustainable agriculture and the protection of ecological resources.
Priority interventions within these areas include:

- Environmental protection and conservation initiatives
- Sustainable agricultural practices
- Protection of biodiversity corridors and natural ecosystems
- Regulation of development to prevent environmental degradation

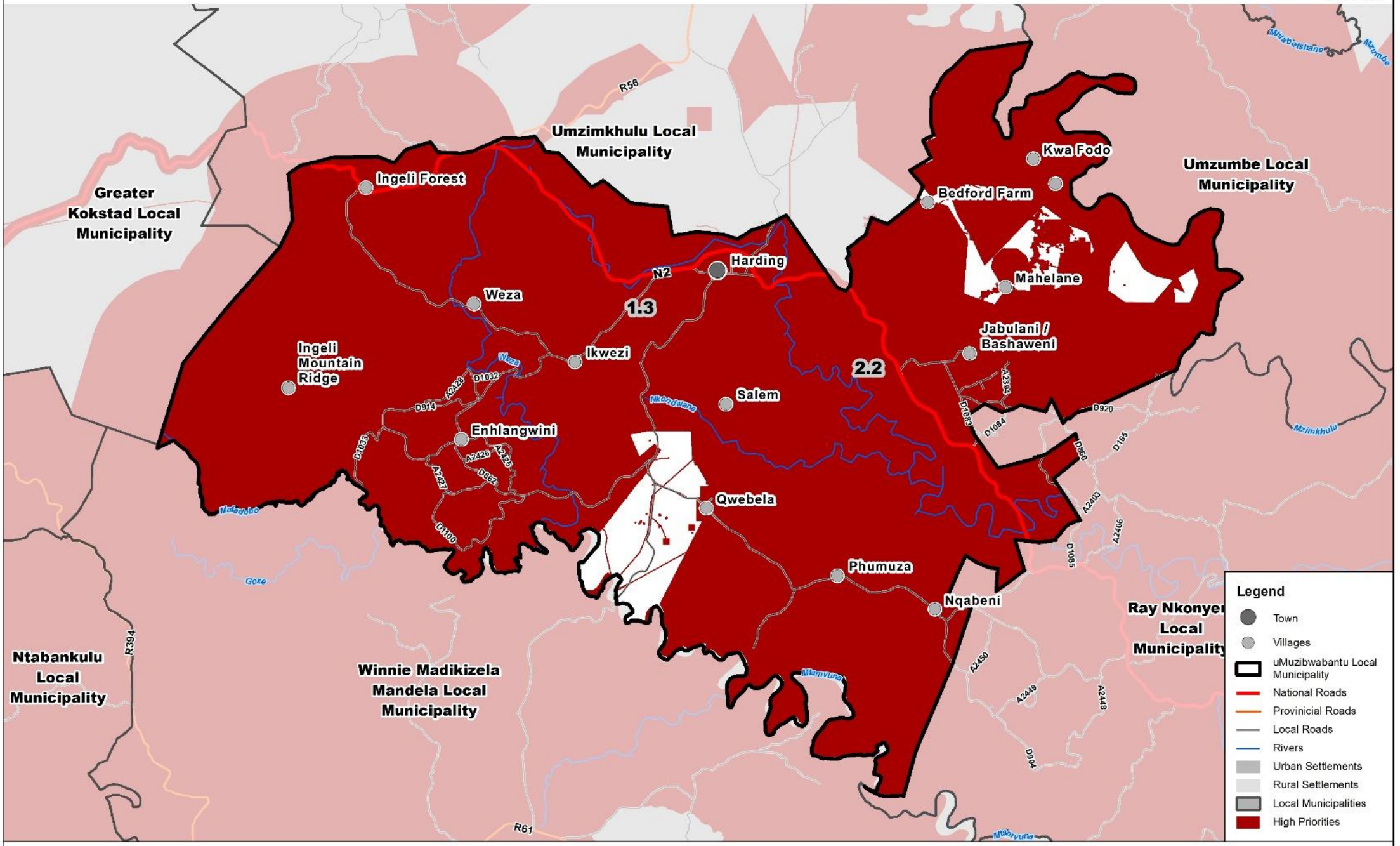
Low Priority Areas are spatially represented in Plan Overall Low Priority PIA Map.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

OVERALL HIGH PRIORITY ARAES MAP

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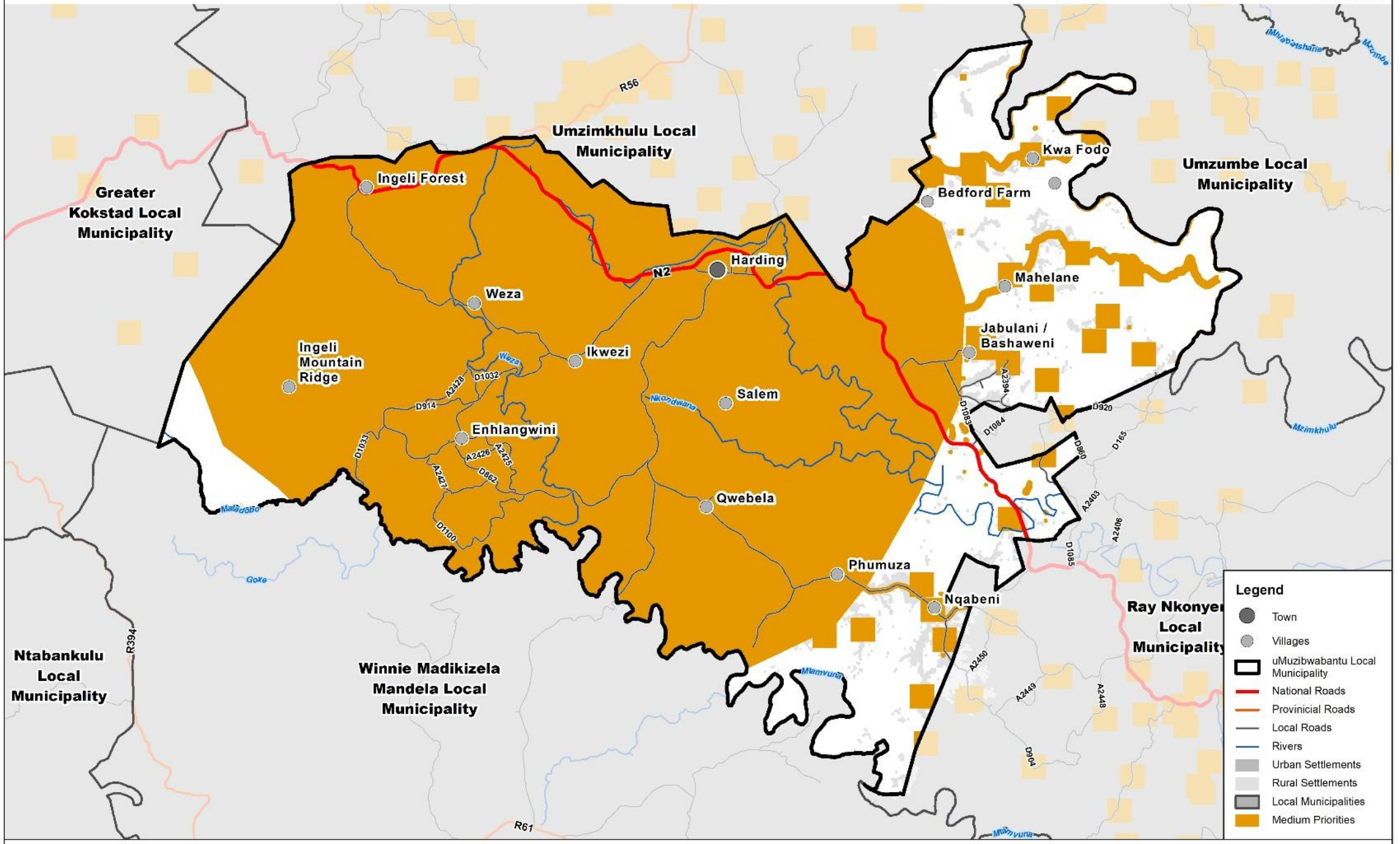
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July 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

OVERALL MEDIUM PRIORITY AREAS MAP



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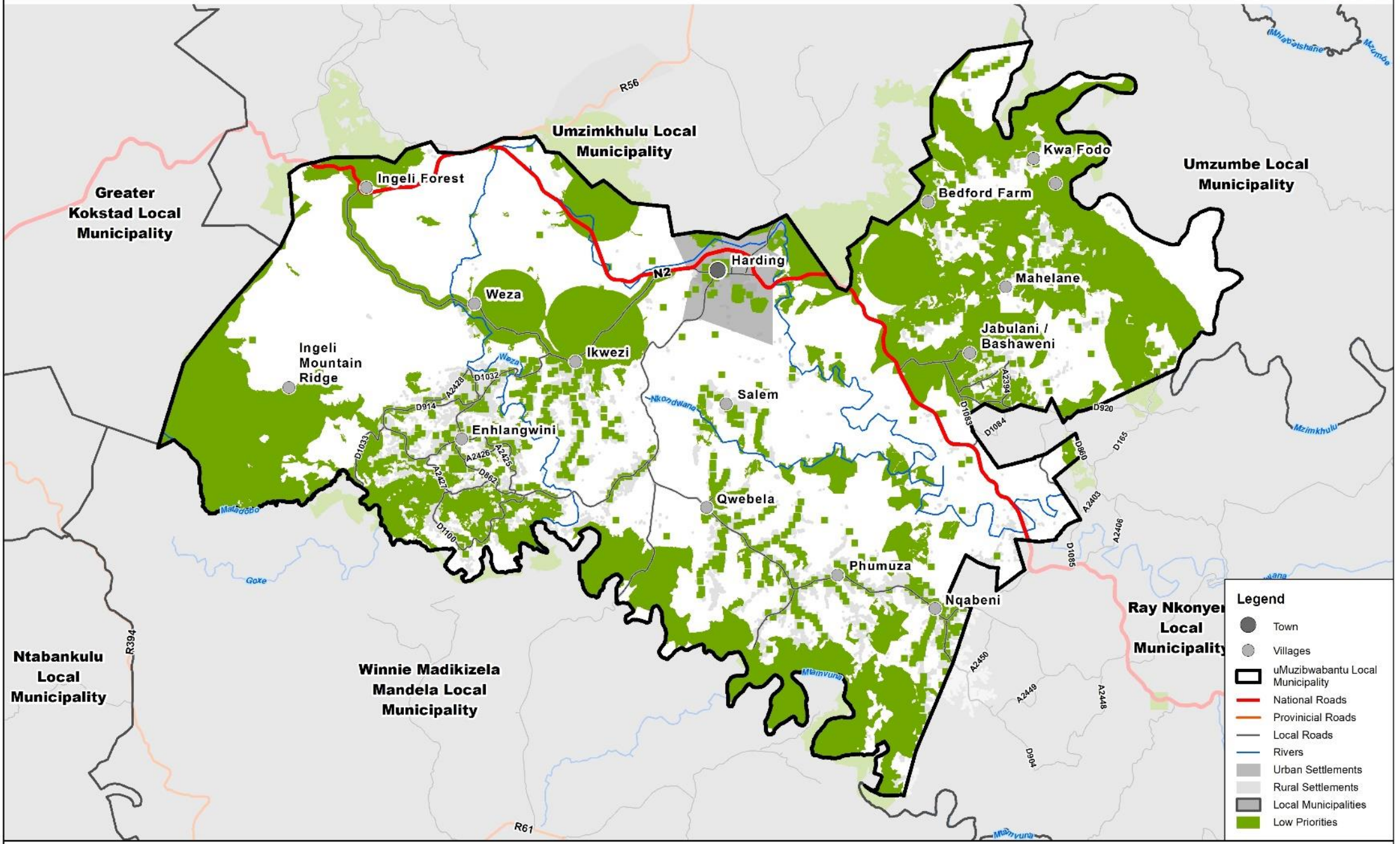
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

OVERALL LOW PRIORITY AREAS MAP

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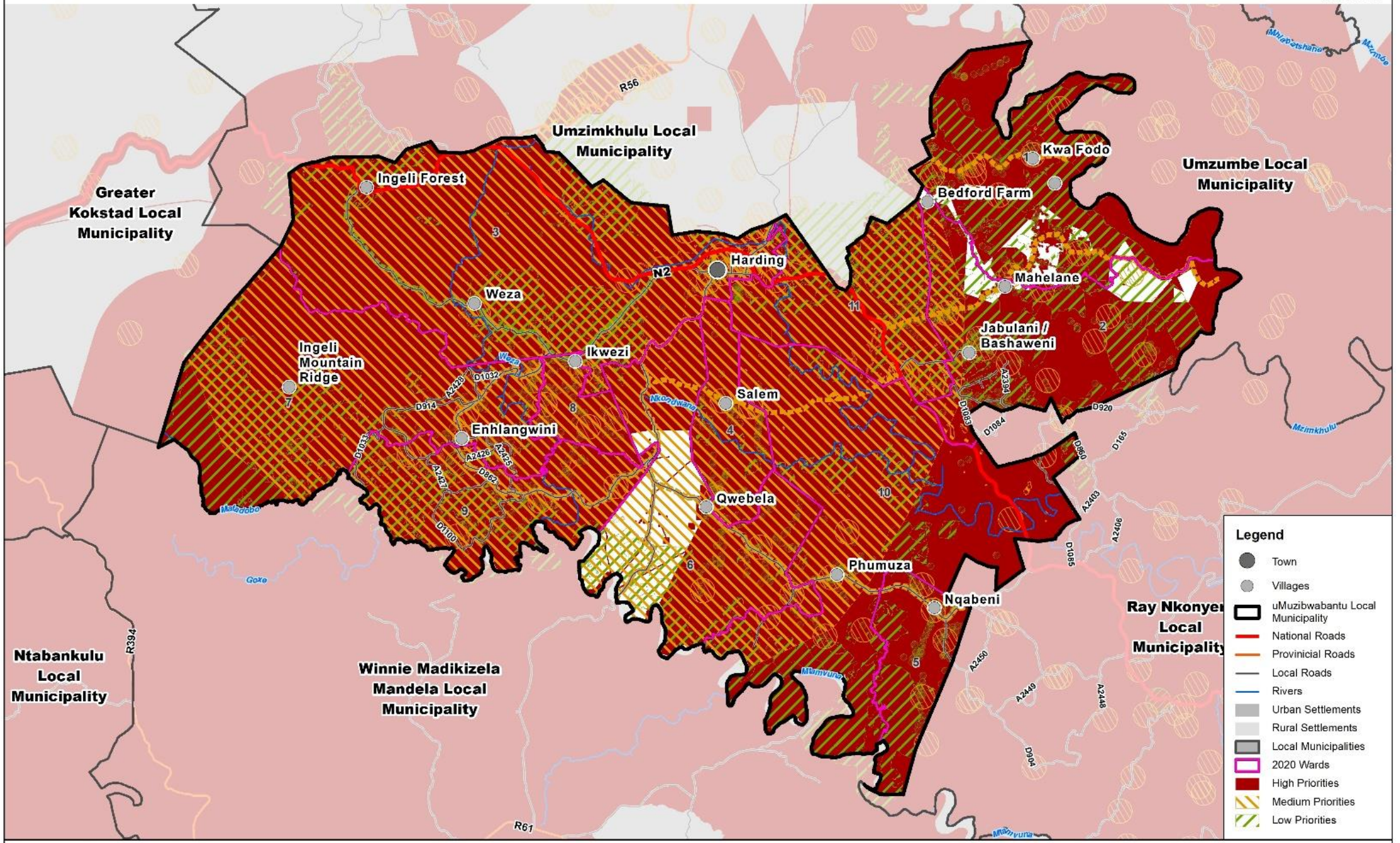
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

OVERALL PRIORITY AREAS MAP

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Legend

- Town
- Villages
- uMuzibwabantu Local Municipality
- National Roads
- Provinicial Roads
- Local Roads
- Rivers
- Urban Settlements
- Rural Settlements
- Local Municipalities
- 2020 Wards
- High Priorities
- Medium Priorities
- Low Priorities

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0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

July 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

H6. OVERALL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The overall Municipal Spatial Development Framework is an accumulation of all the identified frameworks; built environmental, socio-economic and biophysical frameworks. These frameworks thus serve as basis for the future development trajectory of the

This Final Draft SDF presents a comprehensive spatial vision and development pathway for Umuziwabantu Municipality, aligned with national, provincial, and district planning priorities. It integrates critical themes such as environmental sustainability, economic development, social inclusion, built environment improvements, and institutional capacity-building.

The SDF identifies a clear spatial strategy based on nodes, corridors, compact growth areas, rural service clusters, and environmental protection zones. The framework provides detailed proposals across key sectors including agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, housing, social facilities, and economic development. It also outlines spatial proposals and infrastructure priorities for specific nodes such as Harding, Weza, Ikwezi, Salem, Jabulani/Bashaweni, and Ingeli Forest.

Guided by sound planning principles—spatial justice, sustainability, integration, efficiency, resilience, and inclusivity—the SDF introduces a realistic, phased development trajectory from 2026 to 2046, with short, medium, and long-term priorities aimed at achieving a balanced, well-connected, and resilient municipality.

The Final Draft incorporates detailed Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms for each framework to track progress, ensure accountability, and inform adjustments over time. It also responds to key stakeholder and committee inputs by applying appropriate planning theory and ensuring that spatial proposals are firmly linked to the identified development themes.

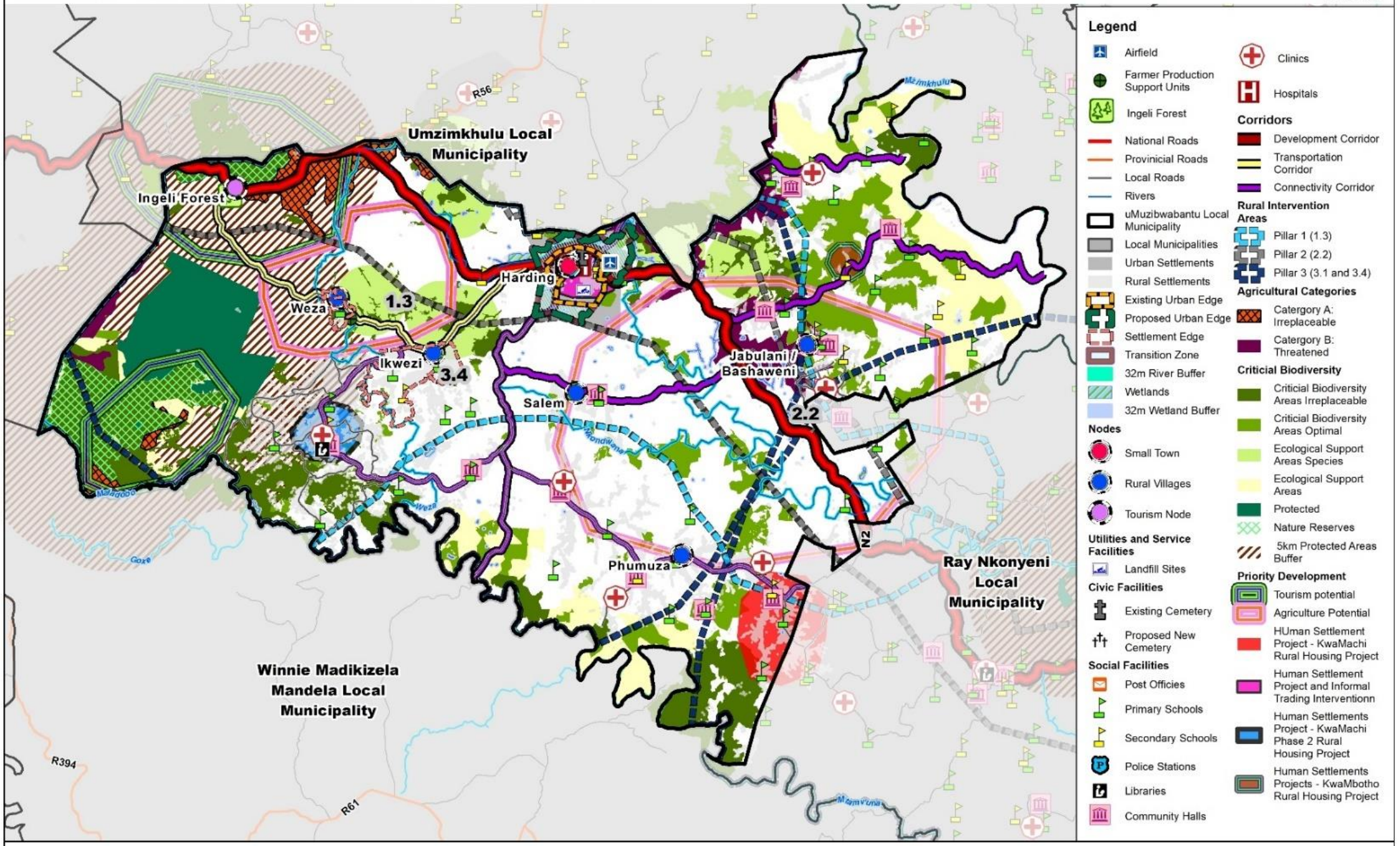
This SDF serves as a strategic and action-oriented guide to support future growth, guide investment, improve service delivery, and protect natural resources, all while promoting equitable, sustainable development across Umuziwabantu Municipality.

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

OVERALL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

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0 3 750 7 500 15 000 Meters

July 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

SECTION I: LAND USE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

"Bringing nature back to the city is a way to deal with urban sprawl. If cities feel a little more natural, people like to live there rather than moving out and dividing up another piece of land that shouldn't be touched. "-Stone Gossard

Land Use Management is the system of legal requirements and regulations that apply to land, to achieve desirable and harmonious development of the built environment. Land Use Guidelines and regulation of land includes Zoning Schemes and building Regulations.

PURPOSES OF A LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

The purpose of a Land Use Management System is to promote coordinated and environmentally sustainable development. The following are of importance for LUMS:

- Address spatial inequality;
- Promote efficient land systems;
- To promote wall-to-wall planning;
- Promote development in previously disadvantaged areas;
- Preserve environmentally sensitive areas;
- Balance opportunity for human and economic development with requirements for biodiversity persistence
- Maintaining landscape connections (ecological corridors) that connect CBAs;
- Promote infrastructural improvement and efficient public transport systems'
- To preserve archaeological and historic heritage

Guidelines For Preparation of Municipal Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS):

In the preparation of Municipal LUMS, the following processes or phases adopted from Chapter 4 of Department of Land Reform and Rural Development Guidelines for the development of LUMS (2015) must be followed by local municipalities.

- Phase 1: Inception – compilation of work plan and obtaining council resolution
- Phase 2: Research Analysis and Recommendation – data collection and analysis, land audit, translating SDF into more detailed broad land use areas and status quo report
- Phase 3: Draft Report and Supporting Documents – select zones and prepare the scheme map, land uses and development parameters, draft general and land use definitions, develop policies

and additional controls as well as procedures to be included in scheme

- Phase 4: Consultation and Amendments – public participation, circulation to relevant authorities, submission to council for support of the scheme in principle, obtain public comments and revision based on public comments.
- Phase 5: Final Report and supporting material – preparation of final scheme clauses and scheme maps and submission to council for adoption / approval.
- Phase 6: Implementation – promulgation of scheme and training of officials

CONTENTS OF LAND USE SCHEMES:

A Land Use Scheme is a legislative plan and should consist of a written document and maps. The plan should have the following contents:

- Introduction
- Vision and Statements of Intent
  - The Zones, Management Areas and Management Plans required for the area of applicability
  - Land Use Matrices and Development Control Templates showing permitted and prohibited land use
  - Definition of terminology
  - Policies and Guidelines
  - Procedures regarding application, consent, appeal etc
  - Land Use Scheme Maps, Maps

General Guidelines for Development:

Umuziwabantu Local Municipality is in the process of finalising its Wall-to-Wall Land Use Management Scheme for its area of jurisdiction. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), requires all municipalities in the province to develop and introduce wall-to-wall Land Use Schemes throughout their area of jurisdiction. This has to take place within 5 years from the promulgation of SPLUMA which implies that the target is now 2018. According to the Municipal Systems Act, a Land Use Scheme is a key component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Table 39: Broad Land Use Categories

LAND USE CATEGORY	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	LAND USE TYPE	COMMON TERMS	LUMS GUIDELINES PREFERRED OUTCOMES
Environmental Areas	To protect main biodiversity areas, natural resources, and the ecological systems through the integration of SDFs, environmental policy and other spatial frameworks	Conservation	Nature Reserves, heritage sites, cultural tourism	*Typical Land Uses*: Conference facilities; tourism, leisure, and adventure activities, limited residential accommodation *Level of infrastructure and services*: limited infrastructure, management should include maintenance of existing trails and limited facilities, access
		Core	Wetlands, Protects areas	
Human Settlements	To manage and facilitate the development of integrated sustainable human settlements, with appropriate infrastructure,	Towns and Settlement Regions	Small Towns/ Local service centres	*Typical Land Uses*: Residential, business and offices, industrial parks, government and administration, transportation, leisure, and recreation *Level of infrastructure and services*: Basic to Full municipal services
		Major Settlements	Cities/ Large Towns/Large urban built up areas with CBDs, industrial complexes etc	*Typical Land Uses*: Residential, large business and offices, industrial parks, government and administration, transportation, leisure and recreation, busy CBD *Level of infrastructure and services*: Full municipal services

	socioeconomic opportunities, and social amenities	Dispersed Settlements	Villages/homesteads/Resorts	*Typical Land Uses*: Residential, agriculture and farming, shops, sporting facilities, resorts, nature, taverns, access roads *Level of infrastructure and services*: Basic services
		Informal Settlements	Informal settlements	*Typical Land Uses*: Residential, social facilities, shops, access roads, *Level of infrastructure and services*: Basic services
Resource Areas		Agriculture, forestry, oceans	Commercial and subsistence farming, commercial plantations,	Tourism attraction, agricultural activity, rural development, youth empowerment, infrastructure development
Infrastructure	To promote efficient and integrated infrastructure and transportation systems	Strategic transport routes, telecommunications, sustainable energy	Higher order infrastructure (rail, roads, sea, air), radio telecommunications, green buildings, solar panels, cellular masts, water services	-Requirements of NEMA are applicable; -Certain applications will require EIA and Special Consent Applications (e.g., cellular masts, radio telecommunications)

All applications are required to comply with the requirements of the applicable legislation such as the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Municipal Town Planning By-Laws. The following general guidelines are applicable to applications:

- A Site Development Plan for all developments must contain details of the proposed development, density, coverage, layout, landscaping, position of all structures, property building lines, proposed parking, internal roads and the 100-year flood line above any water course;
- Any developments occurring in properties with a water body, a Water Use License Application (WULA) should be submitted to the DWAF;
- 100-meter buffers (preferably 50 meters) are applicable to rivers;
- The abstraction of water for any use, from any river, must have prior approval from DWAF and should require a full EIA to ensure that environmental impacts are negligible;
- All developments on heritage structures should comply with processes of the National Heritage Act;
- All applications pertaining to Communal Land are to be read in conjunction with and applied with respect to the Communal Land Tenure Bill;
- No application pertaining to land development on or change the land use purpose of communal land may be submitted unless accompanied by Power of attorney signed by the applicable traditional council;
- All applications pertaining to land development on or change the land use which has a high impact on the community must be applied for at the Municipality, in a manner provided for in the municipal planning by-law;
- Newly developed buildings should comply with Green Building Standards and Norms.

Defined Nodes Outside of the Urban Edge:

These encompass the proposed rural service centres. Shops; service industries, offices and limited size tourist related businesses could be allowed at such nodes. In addition, social, health, education and safety and security facilities are to be encouraged to locate in these nodes. Standard provisions of approved policies, Town Planning controls, building by-laws, aesthetic and signage controls are in place for these areas as defined in municipal policy documents and this SDF.

Natural Tourism Areas

These are areas where limited development may occur subject to an environmental assessment and management plan, the STEP guidelines, and associated protocols.

- Limited and regulated tourism facilities; Small accommodation facilities that are low-key, low-impact and in harmony with the natural environment;
- Agricultural activities;
- Existing rural settlement.

Any development contemplated in the Nature Tourism Areas would need to adhere to the following guidelines:

- The development of a site must not be dependent on the creation of a new road. Existing roads may be upgraded to improve access but where there is no existing road, this should inform the type of tourism facility that is developed.
- The maximum carrying capacity for all development sites, until an SEA or EIA has taken place, is 36 beds or 20 small units. All development sites should be well located in the Nature Tourism buffer area to safeguard the sense of place and eco-tourism opportunities available to that site.
- Development of these sites requires a full EIA and a live Environmental Management Plan that addresses, inter alia, the disposal of solid waste.
- Full IEM procedures are to precede any development whereby the precautionary principle shall apply with approval conditions requiring rehabilitation of the environment and specifications regarding the use of the remainder (for example; conservation, private nature reserve etc);

No Development Areas

There are areas that have experienced land loss and have been exposed to various ecological threats within the province, hence, they should be preserved. Areas that are highlighted as “no development areas” include, but not limited to the following:

- Areas of high environmental sensitivity;
- Within 500 meters of a sewage treatment facility;
- 50 meters within a wetland area;
- Below 5 meter contour around an estuary;
- In areas with slopes of 1:3;
- Along ecological corridors
- Limited Development Areas

There are areas that indicate limited impacts on the environment and offer reasonable economic benefits. These are also areas that can be regarded as safe for development although they have certain levels of limitation and should thus follow applications of certain legislation and authorisation. These areas are:

- Areas outside of the urban edge; although authorisation is required;
- Urban Settlements;
- Resort Developments;
- Areas of heritage value and importance.

The guidelines noted in this section should be effectively implemented and enforced to ensure that the municipality achieves the goals of a Land Use Management System. Various policies and legislation should serve as a base to enforcing the requirements of the Land Use Management Systems.

Subdivision of Agricultural Land

The subdivision of farms into multiple individual farms to avoid the rezoning process and/or to achieve de facto residential development is not

considered desirable, as it negates the intention and spirit of the zoning categories provided in the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970.

The Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970 (SALA), Scheme 8 Regulations, indicate that the minimum subdivision of agricultural land is 0.8 Hectares. Where no subdivision is involved, a density of 1 dwelling unit for every 10 Hectares, up to a maximum of 5 dwelling units, is permitted, subject to consent and proof that the farming programme is sustainable and economically viable.

Accordingly, and with due cognisance of the trends and pressures for land development on land currently zoned for agricultural purposes, it is proposed that the guidelines of Subdivision of Agriculture Land Act 70 of 1970 be applied within the OR Tambo District Municipality, but with a recommended minimum subdivision size of 10 Hectares for agricultural land.

Should an applicant with to pursue intensive farming activities on land holdings smaller than 10 Hectares, the application for Subdivision of Agricultural Land must be accompanied by a full motivation, including an Agricultural Feasibility Report indicating sustainability of the proposed enterprise

The development of this land for non- agricultural purposes should only be allowed if:

- 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 Tennant Projects.

The Department of Agriculture does not consider anything less than 20 Ha as a viable unit; therefore, it is proposed that subdivisions of less than 20 Ha should not be allowed. This information is also recommended for inclusion into the draft Land Use Management lines.

Cooperative Governance Approach to Spatial Planning

The Constitution makes it clear that all the three spheres of governments are interdependent and interrelated. The Constitution therefore assigns planning responsibilities to the provinces to undertake the following:

- Implementation of provincial and regional planning policies and regulations as enshrined in Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution;
- Implementation and regulations to monitor and support municipalities in exercising their municipal functions.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management in South Africa, which seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making as well as addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments. SPLUMA,

mandates the KwaZulu – Natal province to be s responsible for the co-ordination, integration, and alignment of the following:

- Provincial plans and development strategies with policies of National Government;
- The plans, policies, and development strategies of Provincial Departments; and
- The plans, policies and development strategies of district and local municipalities.

There should be inter-governmental relation (IGR) structures that should be used to facilitate implementation of the SDF, that is, there should be co-operative approach to spatial planning and land use management to achieve sustainable governance system in the SDF.

In the Ugu District Municipality, proposals for SDF governance, amongst others, should include the following:

- A need to establish interdepartmental spatial coordination committee in the Office of the Premier with the necessary oversight to formulate the SDF, resolve the responsibilities for spatial planning within the provincial government level, remove duplications and recommend that COGTA be responsible for overseeing spatial planning in the province.
- Ensure limiting peri-urban sprawl through strong local land use controls.
- Establish an integrated LUMS in the province involving all stakeholders
- Preparation of credible “wall-to wall” SDFs by LMs with both technical and tradition leaders / indigenous approach to land use management.
- Regular capacitating of municipal planners with guidelines from SACPLAN
- There should be CoGTA’s capacity assistance to LMs in terms of co-operative governance

Contents of Land Use Schemes

A Land Use Scheme is a legislative plan and should consist of a written document and maps. The plan should have the following contents:

- Introduction
- Vision and Statements of Intent
- The Zones, Management Areas and Management Plans required for the area of applicability
- Land Use Matrices and Development Control Templates showing permitted and prohibited land use
- Definition of terminology
- Policies and Guidelines
- Procedures regarding application, consent, appeal etc
- Land Use Scheme Maps, Maps

Communal Land

- An applicant who wishes to develop on or change the land use purpose of communal land located in the area of a traditional council where such development will have a high impact on the community

or such change requires approval in terms of a land use scheme applicable to such area, must apply to the Municipality in the manner provided for in relevant chapter of the municipal planning by-law;

- No application pertaining to land development on or change the land use purpose of communal land may be submitted unless accompanied by power of attorney signed by the applicable traditional council;
- All application pertaining to Communal Land are to be read in conjunction with and applied with respect to the Communal Land Tenure Bill

SECTION J: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

As we are nearing the concluding stages of the Spatial Development Framework, there is a need to summarise where we have come from and how we have been led to this phase.

This section serves as the Project Identification and Implementation Plan section, which outlines the key development proposals identified in the Spatial Proposals and the overall Spatial direction of all sectors of the local municipality. Along with this, we have included an Implementation Plan of the identified projects, including a list of likely funders, budget estimates, and the period of implementation over a three-year period linked to the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

Municipalities must be guiding where investment should be taking place and not accepting projects just anywhere within municipal space.

J1. WHAT IS AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

An implementation plan is a management tool designed to illustrate the critical steps in developing the various sectors within a Municipality. It is a guide that helps the municipality be proactive in developing an identifying any challenges along the way. It also allows any person to fully understand the goals of the municipality.

The aim of the Implementation Plan is to assist the municipality achieve their development goals by identifying staged development processes, supporting institutional arrangements as well as defining clear and implementable projects.

The Implementation Framework for this SDF is made up of two parts. The first section comprises of an implementation action matrix that sets out the priority actions needed to bring the SDF proposals into reality. The second is an outline and proposed foundation for a “Capital Investment Framework” for Umuziwabantu Local Municipality. This action agenda is organised in relation to the main SDF strategies and includes three main categories of action, namely:

- Policy Actions
- Institutional Actions
- Project Actions

The Implementation Plan provides a description of the action, indicates the agency responsible for the action, and an estimated timeframe and (where this information is available) provides a high-level indication of the budget required to implement the action. In cases where the implementing agent may be different to the responsible agency, this has also been highlighted.

J2. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

According to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013, municipal spatial development frameworks are required to determine a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) for the municipality's development programs, depicted spatially. However, SPLUMA does not provide detailed information on the content or purpose of a CEF, nor does it distinguish between the focus of such a framework in district versus local municipal SDFs.

To address this gap, the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality SDF includes a "Capital Investment Framework" (CIF) in line with current thinking within National Treasury. The CIF serves as a foundation for more effective integration of the municipality's spatial development strategies with the IDP and budget and is crucial to implementation. Without explicit connection to these instruments, there is little chance of the proposals being realized.

The CIF provides specific guidance on which investments should be made where and in what order of priority, ensuring alignment between the municipality's strategies, plans, and policies. This helps mitigate the risk of budget allocations undermining or contradicting the SDF. The municipality's Capital Expenditure Framework should be informed by the SDF's key spatial strategies, particularly regional accessibility for inclusive and equitable growth, and coordinated growth management.

Developing the CEF into an effective tool for coordinated development based on a shared set of development strategies speaks directly to the municipality's mandate to coordinate infrastructure planning. Ultimately, the Capital Expenditure Framework is an essential tool for realizing the SDF's fourth, foundation strategy, which is the need to plan, budget, and manage as one government for financial sustainability.

J3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and the Spatial Development Plan (SDP) are both important tools in urban and regional planning, but they serve different purposes and have distinct characteristics.

Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

Purpose: The SDF provides a broad vision and strategy for spatial development within a specific area. It outlines key principles, objectives, and guidelines for future land use and development.

Scope: It is often more strategic and high-level, addressing issues like economic development, environmental sustainability, and social equity. It typically spans a longer time frame and guides policymaking.

Content: The SDF includes maps, policies, and objectives that reflect the desired spatial patterns and development priorities. It serves as a guiding document for decision-makers and stakeholders.

Spatial Development Plan (SDP)

Purpose: The SDP translates the strategic vision of the SDF into detailed, actionable plans. It focuses on specific projects, initiatives, and land-use designations.

Scope: The SDP is more tactical and site-specific, often addressing shorter-term development projects. It includes detailed designs, zoning regulations, and implementation strategies.

Content: The SDP provides concrete details, including land-use allocations, infrastructure planning, and regulatory frameworks, to guide development at a local level.

Summary

SDF: Broad, strategic framework guiding long-term spatial development.

SDP: Detailed, actionable plan implementing the SDF's vision at a local level.

Both documents are essential for effective urban planning, ensuring that development aligns with broader goals while addressing specific community needs.

J4. COMPONENTS OF IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The Implementation Framework consist of the following components.



Identification of projects

Alignment to NSDF

- Interdependencies and demands unnational and geo-specific resources & assets.
- National spatial patterns, needs, opportunities, and trends.
- Place-based opportunities, challenges and interdependences impacting the government ability to achieve national priorities.
- Patterns, dynamics, and spatial forces that can be pro-actively be used to address legacy of the apartheid and colonial past and prepare for implications of the fast-changing spatial patterns.

The Umuziwabantu Local Municipality's alignment with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) is noteworthy and has been captured in the municipality's spatial development strategies. The municipality recognizes the importance of **promoting spatial transformation and reducing spatial inequality, which are key objectives of the NSDF.** The

municipality's strategies are designed to achieve these objectives and promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

In addition, the **Umuziwabantu Local Municipality has identified the development of rural areas and small towns as a key priority, in line with the NSDF's focus on promoting balanced regional development.** The municipality's strategies seek to support the development of small towns and reduce urban-rural inequalities.

Furthermore, the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality's spatial development strategies promote **integrated spatial planning** and development, which is a central focus of the NSDF. The municipality recognizes that integrated planning is essential for achieving sustainable development outcomes and has developed its strategies with this in mind. The strategies aim to promote coordinated growth management and efficient use of land and resources, as well as the development of infrastructure that supports sustainable development.

Alignment to KZN PSDF

In terms of aligning with the KZN PSDF, the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality (ULM) is expected to implement spatially targeted interventions that support the broader spatial vision and strategic objectives of the province. The KZN PSDF serves as a guiding tool for spatial planning and land use management across the province, aiming to promote balanced development, environmental sustainability, and efficient use of land and infrastructure. It provides a long-term spatial blueprint that informs decisions on development patterns, investment priorities, and resource allocation.

To align with the KZN PSDF, uMuziwabantu Local Municipality would need to focus on strengthening spatial equity, promoting compact and sustainable human settlements, and enhancing connectivity within the municipality and to the wider municipality and province. This may involve identifying and supporting local development anchors such as Harding, strengthening rural service centres, and leveraging regional economic corridors, while ensuring the protection of areas of agricultural and environmental significance. Strategic investments should be directed towards improving accessibility, facilitating integrated human settlements, and unlocking the local economic potential of the municipality in line with provincial spatial priorities.

Furthermore, the municipality should ensure alignment between its IDP, SDF, and Local Area Plans with the spatial logic and goals of the KZN PSDF. Close collaboration with provincial departments, Ugu District Municipality, neighbouring local municipalities, and sector stakeholders is essential to promote spatial integration, avoid fragmented development, and create resilient, well-planned communities. Through coordinated and spatially coherent planning, uMuziwabantu can contribute meaningfully to the realization of a more equitable, efficient, and sustainable spatial structure for KwaZulu-Natal.

Alignment PGDP

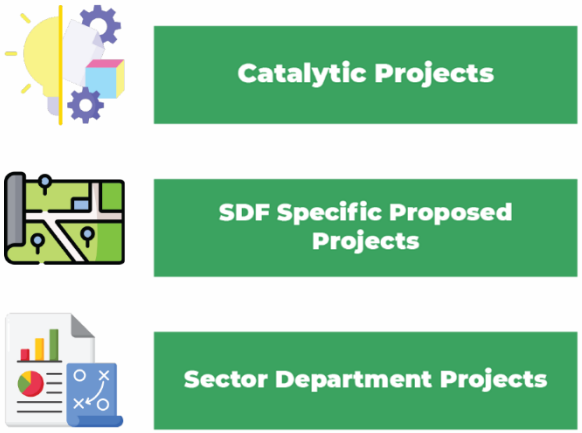
In terms of aligning with the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Development Growth Plan (PGDP), the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality is expected to implement projects and programs that contribute to the realization of the broader developmental objectives of the province. The PGDP outlines a comprehensive and integrated plan for the province's economic and social development over a period of several years. It aims to create an environment that is conducive to sustainable economic growth, social cohesion, and poverty reduction.

To align with the PGDP, the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality would need to focus on priority areas such as infrastructure development, job creation, and social development. This could involve investing in infrastructure such as roads, water and sanitation systems, and energy infrastructure to support economic growth and job creation. It could also involve investing in education, health, and social services to improve the well-being of communities in the LM.

The Umuziwabantu Local Municipality would also need to work closely with other municipalities, the provincial government, and the private sector to coordinate development efforts and maximize resources. Collaboration and partnership building are critical to realizing the objectives of the PGDP and ensuring that development is sustainable, inclusive, and equitable

J5. HOW ARE THE PROJECTS CATEGORISED?

The projects are categorised in terms of Catalytic projects, SDF specific projects, and Sector Department Plans. this is reflected in the diagram below:



CATALYTIC PROJECTS



Catalytic projects can be defined as those projects that when pursued, would have a significant positive impact on more than one area, community, sector and directly or indirectly improve the lives of the people within the LM.

As part of the DDM process, several catalytic projects have been identified. These projects are seen as having the potential to catalyse broader economic and social development in the region and are intended to be implemented in a collaborative and coordinated manner.

The identified catalytic projects are linked to specific drivers of change to illustrate how this plan could potentially support the provincial strategic and spatial vision.

Proposed Catalytic Projects, (Umuziwabantu Local)

Some of the catalytic projects identified in the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality include:

Table 40: Proposed CEF/ Catalytic Projects, (Umuziwabantu LM)

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description
C1	Industrial Parks Revitalisation and Development	One industrial park (for inc production of goods and services) per LM focus: either revitalise or develop new one
C2	Smart Connectivity Broadband and Connectivity Roll Out	Various initiatives but not consolidated for an integrated approach. Pockets within LMs. Need for consolidated, integrated approach.
C3	Harding Integrated Residential Development Project	Integrated Residential Development Project consisting of 553 (343 serviced sites, 210 community residential unites
C4	Harding Private Hospital	Development of a Private Hospital in Harding
C5	Renewable Energy Promotion Programme	Project to ensure energy security across the district: solar, on and off shore wind, biofuel, hydro. Aim is to have energy security as the competitive advantage of the district.

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description
C6	Renewable Energy Development (Solar Farms)	Development and construction of a solar farm
C7	Rehabilitation and Development of Railway Lines	The railway line between Durban and Port Shepstone is vital to the proposed Industrial Development in the Ugu district. The rehabilitation and its maintenance remain the primary responsibility of Transnet. There is also a PRASA proposal to develop a south coast rail corridor which will cover KZN, Eastern Cape and Western Cape which is subject to a feasibility to be done.
C8	Bulk Water Infrastructure Harding-Weza Bulk Regional Scheme	Preliminary Design & BP Prep Stage. Construction of Weza Dam, Weza WTW, bulk pipelines, pumpstations and storage.
C9	Office Park Developments & Business Hubs	This Development aims to serve as a Government Precinct and Office Precinct for the Private Companies
C10	Harding Urban Renewal Programme	Revitalisation of the Harding CBD through infrastructure upgrades, public space improvements, and commercial redevelopment.
C11	Eco-Tourism Zone Development	Development of eco-tourism infrastructure and nature-based tourism activities linked to the Ingeli mountain range and surrounding natural assets.
C12	Agri-Processing Plan (Weza)	Establishment of agro-processing facilities to support local agricultural production and enhance value-chain development.
C13	KwaFodo Tourism Node	Development of tourism facilities and supporting infrastructure to promote KwaFodo as a local tourism destination.
C14	Rural Housing Projects (KwaMachi & KwaMbotho)	Provision of formal housing and associated services to address rural housing backlogs in KwaMachi and KwaMbotho.

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description
C15	CBD Road Improvement	Upgrading and rehabilitation of roads within the Harding CBD to improve traffic flow and accessibility.
C16	Red Meat Development Project	Development of livestock production and processing facilities to strengthen the local red meat value chain.
C17	Cultural & Heritage Centre	Establishment of a cultural and heritage centre to promote local history, arts, and tourism.
C18	Informal Trading Infrastructure	Provision of formal trading facilities and infrastructure to support informal traders within key economic nodes.
C19	Real Estate Development (High to Middle Income Residential Estates)	Development of residential estates to diversify housing opportunities and attract private investment.
C20	Harding Dam Tourism Infrastructure Development	Development of tourism infrastructure around Harding Dam including recreational facilities and accommodation.

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description
C21	Harding N2 Interchange	Development of a strategic interchange along the N2 to improve accessibility and support economic development.
C22	Commercial and Mixed-Use Precinct Developments	Development of mixed-use precincts combining commercial, residential, and service activities within urban nodes.
C23	Wonderland Experience (Snow in Winter)	Development of a seasonal tourism attraction that simulates a winter snow experience to attract visitors.
C24	Bee Farming Tour	Development of agri-tourism experiences showcasing local bee farming and honey production.
C25	Weza Hiking Trail	Development of hiking trails within the Weza area to promote eco-tourism and outdoor recreation.
C26	Worm Farming	Promotion of vermiculture initiatives to support organic waste recycling and sustainable agriculture.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

The projects reflected in the SDF aims to identify projects to the spatial proposals mentioned in the previous phase.



SDF Specific Proposed Projects

These projects speak to the key issues experienced in the DM and aims to address the quality of life of communities, access to basic services (both basic infrastructure services, and socially) to create an enabling environment for investors to invest in the municipality.

The plan below is a copy of the SDF plan highlighting the spatial proposals.

Projects include security of tenure, in-situ upgrades, or economic revitalization, and promoting sustainable environment and vibrant livelihoods etc. Interventions could be undertaken by both government and/or private partnerships, part of developer contributions.

SDF Proposed Projects

Table 41: SDF Proposed Projects

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description
SDF1	KwaFodo tourism node	Development of KwaFodo tourism node
SDF2	Mthatha-Port Shepstone Development Corridor	From Mthatha following the old N2 via Kokstad and Harding to Port Shepstone
SDF3	Harding-Bizana Corridor Link:	From Harding to the R61 close to Bizana.
SDF4	Urban renewal	Infrastructure upgrade, redevelopment and refurbishment of buildings in the Harding
SDF5	Carbon gas emission	Promote reduction of carbon gas emission
SDF6	Identify new water sources	establish new water sources to mitigate the impact of lower precipitation and promote water wise measures.
SDF7	Agri-Process plan	Development of an Agri-Process Plan in Weza
SDF8	Boreholes	Upgrade and maintenance of existing boreholes
SDF9	Promote green technology	Encourage green technology, solar power and wind energy use and implement a rebate strategy
SDF10	Conservation of Biodiversity Corridors	Prioritise Conservation of Biodiversity Corridors that are most resilient to Climate Change

SDF11	Rural intervention areas	Pillar 1,2 and 3
SDF12	CBD Road improvement	CBD road improvement programme will be implemented to allow a smooth flow of traffic and delivery trucks ought to be redirected from the CBD area
SDF13	Informal Trading	Support expansion of the trading centre at the Harding CBD
SDF14	Harding settlements	Develop and improve current settlements in Harding
SDF15	Upgrade rural housing	Upgrade rural housing in areas such as KwaJali, KwaMbotho and KwaMachi
SDF16	Informal trading stands	Informal trading stands in uMuziwabantu along the areas where there are informal traders.
SDF17	Bins	Provide skip bins in areas where illegal dumping is taking place
SDF18	Human settlement project	KwaMachi Rural Housing Project
SDF19	Human settlement project	KwaMachi Phase 2 Rural Housing Project
SDF20	Land reform	Profiling of land reform farms
SDF21	Human settlement project	KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project
SDF22	Umuziwabantu red meat development project	Establishment of beef abattoirs, tanneries, deboning facilities and feedlots.
SDF23	Small town regeneration and intervention areas	Interventions related to economic development, infrastructure and social services.
SDF24	SMME developments	Supporting SMME through business management and financial skills development
SDF25	Development of Eco-Tourism Zone	Development of an Eco-Tourism Zone to promote sustainable tourism, protect natural resources, and boost local livelihoods.
SDF26	Refurbishment of Harding Airfield	Refurbishment of Harding Airfield to improve infrastructure, safety, and operational efficiency.
SDF27	Agro-Processing	Promoting agro processing to add value, create jobs, and strengthen local economies.
SDF28	Cultural and Heritage Centre	Development of a Cultural and Heritage Centre to preserve history, promote tourism, and support community identity.

SDF29	Arts and Culture Station	Establishment of an Arts and Culture Station to showcase creativity, support local talent, and promote cultural exchange.
SDF30	Upgrade of Sports Facility	Upgrading sports facilities to enhance accessibility, participation, and community development.

SECTOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS (BUDGETS APPROVED) – PART OF THE SDP



Sector Department Projects

Proposed Sector Department Projects are broken down into the following sections and provides a list of the projects planned for the municipality with an infographic showing the total estimated budget for the projects and the breakdown in the coming financial years.

Each sector is summarised for ease of reference whereby the total estimated spend of projects is reflected as well as the amount of money that is expected to be spent per year.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROJECTS

Project Number	Project and Description
DOHS1	Disaster Phase 2
DOHS2	Gorge cpa
DOHS3	KwaJali Phase 2 Rural Housing Project
DOHS4	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 1 Rural Housing Project
DOHS5	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 2 Rural Housing Project
DOHS6	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 3 Rural Housing Project
DOHS7	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 4 Rural Housing Project
DOHS8	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 5 Rural Housing Project
DOHS9	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 6 Rural Housing Project
DOHS10	KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project
DOHS11	Mazakhele IRDP Winterton Phase 3
DOHS12	OSS 02 Beneficiaries within the LM
DOHS13	OSS 34 Beneficiaries within the LM
DOHS14	OSS 50 Beneficiaries within UGU DM

UMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS

Project Number	Project Name and Description
ULM1	Upgrade of Field Street in Ward 3
ULM2	Upgrade of Conor Street in Ward 3
ULM3	Construction of Madamini to Clinic Access Road in Ward 8
ULM4	Construction of Masimini Access Road in Ward 5
ULM5	Construction of Ntunjini Access Road in Ward 6
ULM6	Sqalakabusha Cooperative
ULM7	Upgrade of Gallaway Street in Ward 3
ULM8	Construction of Mhlwazini Access Bridge Phase 2 in Ward 2
ULM9	Construction of Harding Sports Precinct Phase 3
ULM10	Construction of Harding Sports Precinct Phase 2

SOUTH COAST TOURISM AND INVESTMENT ENTERPRISE

Project Number	Project and Description
SCTIE1	KwaFodo Cultural Village
SCTIE2	Weza Hiking Trail
SCTIE3	Bee Farming Tours
SCTIE4	Heritage Route
SCTIE5	Enhlalakahle Greytown 497 - Phase 1
SCTIE6	Harding N2 intercange for ease of access to Harding
SCTIE7	Harding Dam along Umzimkhulu river
SCTIE8	Worm Farming
SCTIE9	Wonderland Experience
SCTIE10	Real Estate Development
SCTIE11	Industrial Park Development
SCTIE12	Rural Horse Racing
SCTIE13	Renewable Energy (Solar)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Project Number	Project and Description
DOE1	Mbusi Secondary School
DOE2	Mdlanhathi Senior Secondary School

DOE3	Umzokhanyayo Primary School
DOE4	Emjalisweni Primary School
DOE5	Mbambuya Primary School
DOE6	Siyephu Primary School
DOE7	Mzukela Primary School
DOE8	Mkhandi Primary School
DOE9	Mjika Primary School
DOE10	Enyandeni Primary School
DOE11	Mehlomane Primary School
DOE12	Hafuleni Secondary School
DOE13	Maqakala Primary School
DOE14	Umzokhanyayo Primary School

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Project Number	Project and Description
DOH1	St Andrews Hospital - Category A
DOH2	St Andrews Hospital - Category B
DOH3	St Andrews Hospital - Category D
DOH4	St Andrews Hospital - New Staff Accommodation
DOH5	St Andrews Hospital - Asbestos Eradication
DOH6	Weza Clinic - Installation of Standby Generator
DOH7	Installation of 20kl elevated water tank

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Project Number	Project and Description
DOT1	Rehabilitation of P61 (0km to 25km)

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMINC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Project Number	Project and Description
EDTEA1	Bee Farming Tours
EDTEA2	Heritage Route
EDTEA3	Kwafodo Cultural Village
EDTEA4	Weza Hiking Trail

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROJECTS (IDP)

Project	Budget
Review of LED Strategy	450 000
Conduct Business Breakfast	1 500 000
Construction of Harding Market Stalls	4 600 000
Agriculture Market	1 000 000
Provision fresh produce, & livestock infrastructure	400 000
Support SMMEs	4 500 000
Tourism Marketing Plan	200 000
Development of Taxi Rank	20 000 000
Reconfiguration of road network	500 000
Harding CBD beautification	2 000 000
Development of Hawkins Street corridor	500 000.00

J6. HOW PROJECTS ARE REPRESENTED

Projects are represented in the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) Table.

Why a Capital Expenditure Framework

Several tools exist to project the capital investment needs in space, against which the available resources can be matched, sequenced, and prioritised. This is informed by the leadership priorities of the respective councils.

Preparing a Capital Expenditure Framework

This section refers to the preparation of a Capital Expenditure Framework supported by a Medium-Term Integrated Infrastructure Investment Framework (MTIIF).

Why Undertake Spatial Integrated Infrastructure Investment Planning

- **Resources** are **limited.**
- The LM need to **understand the drivers of growth** and **respond with infrastructure** to support growth and development – no more, no less.
- Planning is fragmented and **regional scale issues are missed in local scale planning**.

- The most **appropriate funding mechanisms** need to be **selected** to match the source of the demand, i.e., balance grant funding, municipal own sources (including borrowing), development
- charges and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- **Costs vary in space and spatial planning decisions** may have long-term consequences.
- There is a need to **balance investment** in what you have (asset renewal) versus creating new infrastructure to address backlogs This can be described as catering for growth and the ability to operate and maintain infrastructure in the long-term.

J7. LINKAGE TO IDP AND MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

How does the CEF guide sector plans and IDPs?

The term "sector plans" refers to the master plans for each of the engineering/technical services provided by the municipality, as listed in the CEF table. The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) includes development programs aligned with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and budget breakdown derived from the Long-Term Financial Plan. This budget breakdown sets the average amount that the municipality can spend on infrastructure per development program over the long term. The sector plans must align their infrastructure investment programs with this budget and make choices about which projects to prioritize in the short or medium term (within the 3-year budget cycle) through the project pipeline.

These programs provide a broader framework for the sectors to conceptualize and initiate specific projects. Projects that meet all project readiness criteria and mature through the project pipeline are eligible for consideration during the 3-year budget cycle. These projects are then included in the municipality's Strategic Development Budget Implementation Program (SDBIP).

SPLUMA GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING A CEF

It is important to note that the term ‘Capital Expenditure Framework’ is introduced in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 (SPLUMA) in section 21(n) where it states that an SDF needs to: "(n) Determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially."

There is currently no specification for a SPLUMA-compliant CEF, however COGTA has developed a guide in the hopes that it is a contribution towards the development of such a specification. The COGTA guide states the following:

A CEF is a plan to match infrastructure needs with affordability for the next 10+ years. It must align with a spatial vision for sustainability and meet the goals of the IUDF. A program budgeting approach is suggested to assess needs and costs, screen projects, and include them in appropriate programs.

There are three key parts of the CEF to create a 10-year plan for infrastructure that fits with the municipality's vision. The goal is to analyse

growth, identify infrastructure needs for different areas, and define the affordability limit for the whole municipality.

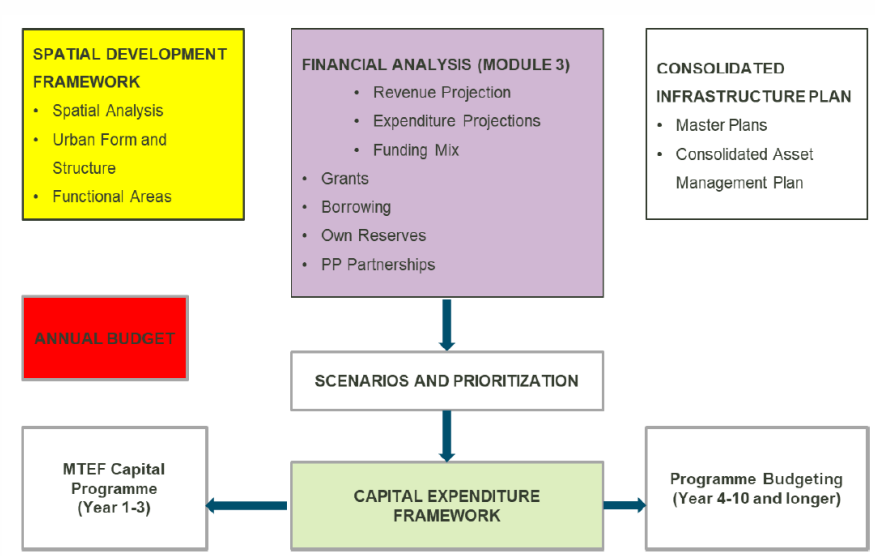


Figure 13: Integration of Spatial Alignment with Technical Assessment with Financial Alignment - Capital Expenditure Framework Model

The three parts of the CEF are integrated and aligned in a continuous process to create a plan that supports the SDF.

- Conduct a growth analysis of the spatial framework. This analysis will capture the intended spatial form outlined in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and the planned development strategy for infrastructure provision in response to the functional area's needs.
- Determine the critical infrastructure needs.
- Establish an affordability envelope for the LM, which outlines the financial limitations and constraints for municipal spending.

This is a holistic planning exercise that develops appropriate projects to transform the urban space and ensure long-term sustainability while addressing spatial restructuring.

WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CEF?

The development of a CEF requires collaboration between technical departments, the municipal treasury,

and planners.

- Sector departments have the knowledge of infrastructure,
- technology, water, energy, waste balances, and asset conditions.
- The municipal treasury understands financing options, limitations, and factors.
- Planners know the municipality's spatial development framework, spatial priorities, and population statistics for growth analysis.

WHAT ARE THE ACTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED?

Structure all requirements into sectors that support the development strategy of the LM while following the principles of the SDF. A CEF is a summary (consolidation) of development projects intended to address developmental and spatial transformation issues that falls within the mandate of the municipality. Existing projects must be fitted into these

sectors and new projects must be conceived to ensure relevance and alignment in terms of the spatial transformation agenda.

The developed Capital Expenditure Framework:

- Is based on a quantified spatial plan.
- That responds to long-term land development needs.
- Provide outcomes for the different priority development areas that are assessed and then consolidated.
- Compiled into a single statement of infrastructure investment requirements.
- Spread over at least a ten-year period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK TABLE

The CEF indicates capital expenditure that is required within the Municipal area over the next 20 years to meet the spatial development vision and its objectives. These capital expenditure projects will include those that need to be funded by the Municipality itself (in terms of their service delivery mandates) and those that would need to be funded by Sector Departments (that support their mandates of service delivery and/or support to local government).

Developing the CEF into an effective tool for co-ordinated development based on a shared set of development strategies and speaks directly to the municipalities mandate to co-ordinate infrastructure planning.

WHY UNDERTAKE SPATIAL INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PLANNING

The following points highlight the challenges faced by municipalities in managing growth and development in a sustainable manner.

1. Resources are limited, which means that municipalities must prioritize their investments and ensure that they are making the most of the resources available to them.
2. It is important for municipalities to understand the drivers of growth and respond with appropriate infrastructure to support development. This requires a careful balance between investing in new infrastructure and renewing existing assets, while also considering the long-term costs and consequences of spatial planning decisions.
3. Planning at the LM level can lead to fragmented approaches that miss regional scale issues. It is important to consider the broader context and collaborate with neighbouring municipalities to develop integrated solutions.
4. Selecting the most appropriate funding mechanisms is crucial to ensure that the source of demand is matched with the right financing options. Municipalities should consider a range of options, including grant funding, municipal own sources (including borrowing), development charges, and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

5. It is essential to strike a balance between investment in existing infrastructure and creating new infrastructure to address backlogs and cater for growth. This requires careful consideration of the long-term costs and consequences of investment decisions, and a focus on the ability to operate and maintain infrastructure in the long-term.

What Should a Capital Expenditure Framework Look Like?

The Capital Expenditure Framework should consist of a list of projects that includes their name, description, and the challenge or issue they aim to address. Each project should also be aligned with the SDF/IDP, and its benefits to the community should be identified. Additionally, a timeframe for each project should be established, along with who is responsible for its execution and the funds needed to complete it.

The framework should also include a scoring system that rates each project based on its total score, which is determined by factors such as its alignment with the LM vision, alignment to the various SDFs and the DDM and its community benefits. Finally, the projects should be prioritized based on their total score to ensure that the most important ones are given the necessary attention and resources.

PREPARING A PIPELINE OF PROJECTS

A Capital Expenditure Framework should endeavour to articulate a portfolio of investment priorities aligned to strategic development and spatial planning objectives in the municipalities' IDP and SDFs. The CEF should be informed by the above-mentioned MTIIIF, and position these within a pipeline based on a robust project preparation methodology. This will allow for the progressive realisation of development projects and avoid wasteful expenditure based on poor project planning. In addition, this will empower the DM to ensure that major investment projects are adequately prepared and prioritised in a manner that they do not compete with one another for the same investment resources, and the most critical investment projects are prioritised based on an understanding of the DM's long-term sustainability. This is critical in the context of substantial fiscal constraints.

There are three important questions to consider when presenting this pipeline:

- Are the proposed projects supporting or detracting from the IDP Priorities and SDF Strategies?
- Is there a line of sight from the DM's holistic understanding of its growth projections (demand), backlogs (capital and operating),
- network functionality, affordability envelope and financial sustainability.

Are the resources (people and funding) present and available to run the project through a rigorous project preparation?

CRITERIA BASED MATRIX

When it comes to potential and long-term capital expenditure, these projects are usually considered urgent by different stakeholders. In noting that the

government's resources are limited, and without enough time or funds to tackle them all at once, it becomes important to prioritize these projects towards implementation.

Prioritizing capital projects for expenditure is not an easy process. With many different parties involved, all of which seem to have differing opinions about how projects should be handled, however, implementing strategies to help with project prioritization and creating a prioritization system can make this task more efficient and effective.

Developing a Matrix is necessary to involve all relevant stakeholders to establish what criteria will be used to judge each of the projects. These criteria will be specific to each Municipality and should be specifically catered to match the Municipality's needs. However, when crafting these criteria, it is important to ensure that they are factors that can be measured objectively and easily rather than subjectively or with difficulty (open to interpretation).

The following criteria have been used to score the projects:

1. Community satisfaction
2. Competitive advantage
3. Estimated project costs
4. Potential economic benefit
5. Ease of implementing

Rating is given in terms of:

Each project is given a project rating number according to the above criteria. To give the rating, the project is assessed with the following aspects.

- Vision
- Spatial Fundamentals

Vision

Short-Term:

"To deliver reliable basic services, strengthen community participation, and promote sustainable local development that improves the daily lives of residents while protecting our environment."

Long-Term:

"By 2046, Umuziwabantu Local Municipality will aim to be a resilient, inclusive and sustainable municipality with humanistic service delivery that enhances the quality of life for residents while preserving the municipality's natural heritage for future generations".

Table 42: Vision Elements

Elements of vision	Spatial fundamentals
Short- Term	
Provision of Basic Services	The equitable distribution and accessibility of essential services, such as education, healthcare, water, sanitation, and electricity, across different geographic areas to ensure that all individuals and communities have equal opportunities and access to these vital services regardless of their location.
Targeted Investment into Specific Sectors	Identification of areas with potential for growth and development in those sectors based on factors such as proximity to raw materials, availability of skilled labour, existing infrastructure, market accessibility, and regional development plans.
Long- Term	
Well-Established LM	Refers to the carefully planned and organized spatial layout and design principles that contribute to the district's functionality, efficiency, and liveability, including factors such as well-connected transportation networks, diverse land uses, pedestrian-friendly streetscapes, green spaces, and amenities that support the needs of residents and businesses.
Thriving Towns	This involves well-planned and sustainable urban design that encompasses efficient land use, accessible public spaces, diverse housing options, mixed-use development, pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, reliable transportation networks, and the integration of green spaces to promote community engagement, economic growth, and a high quality of life for residents.
Growing Agriculture	Involves the strategic planning and utilization of land, water resources, and infrastructure to optimize agricultural productivity, ensure efficient resource allocation, and support sustainable farming practices, considering factors such as soil quality, climate conditions, topography, and proximity to markets and transportation networks.
Tourism	The spatial distribution of tourism resources, attractions, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as their accessibility, connectivity, and the spatial pattern of tourist flows and movements.
The beneficiary in Industries which	The strategic placement and distribution of industries to ensure optimal accessibility and

Elements of vision	Spatial fundamentals
Creates Employment Opportunities	resource utilization, fostering economic growth, job creation, and regional development.
Sustainable Livelihoods	Refers to the geographical dimension and spatial distribution of resources, opportunities, and activities that contribute to the long-term well-being and resilience of individuals and communities, considering factors such as access to natural resources, markets, services, infrastructure, and social networks in a sustainable and equitable manner.

The CEF projects table can be found on Annexure 1

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

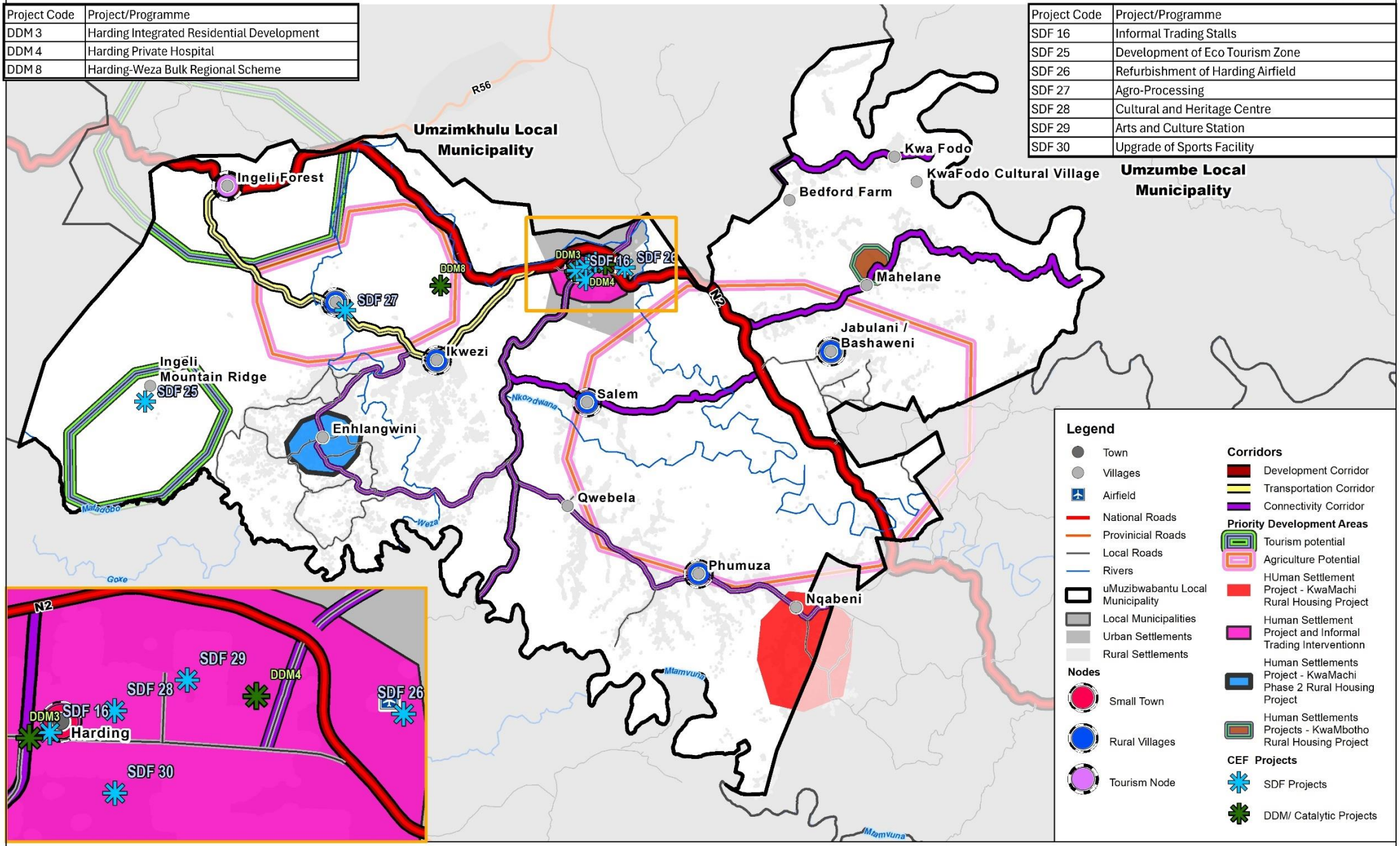
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORKS PLAN

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Project Code	Project/Programme
DDM 3	Harding Integrated Residential Development
DDM 4	Harding Private Hospital
DDM 8	Harding-Weza Bulk Regional Scheme

Project Code	Project/Programme
SDF 16	Informal Trading Stalls
SDF 25	Development of Eco Tourism Zone
SDF 26	Refurbishment of Harding Airfield
SDF 27	Agro-Processing
SDF 28	Cultural and Heritage Centre
SDF 29	Arts and Culture Station
SDF 30	Upgrade of Sports Facility



Legend

- Town
- Villages
- Airfield
- National Roads
- Provinicial Roads
- Local Roads
- Rivers
- uMuzibwabantu Local Municipality
- Local Municipalities
- Urban Settlements
- Rural Settlements

Nodes

- Small Town
- Rural Villages
- Tourism Node

Corridors

- Development Corridor
- Transportation Corridor
- Connectivity Corridor

Priority Development Areas

- Tourism potential
- Agriculture Potential
- HUman Settlement Project - KwaMachi Rural Housing Project
- Human Settlement Project and Informal Trading Interventionn
- Human Settlements Project - KwaMachi Phase 2 Rural Housing Project
- Human Settlements Projects - KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project

CEF Projects

- SDF Projects
- DDM/ Catalytic Projects

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September 2025

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Department of Treasury | Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Department of Health | Department of Education | Department of Human Settlements

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK TABLE

As with the CEF, the Capital Investment Framework (CIF) is more than just a budgeting tool but rather provides a system to support and enable implementation. The CIF is thus 1) the implementation plan and tool of the SDP and 2) the short-term implementation tool of the SDF. The CIF includes budgeting by all spheres of government (local, provincial and national) that is applicable to the Municipal area for the short-term (5 years) to align the timeous delivery of infrastructure (both bulk and social) in support of the Municipal development objectives and long-term plan.

The CEF indicates capital expenditure that is required within the Municipal area over the next 20 years to meet the spatial development vision and its objectives. These capital expenditure projects will include those that need to be funded by the Municipality itself (in terms of their service delivery mandates) and those that would need to be funded by Sector Departments (that support their mandates of service delivery and/or support to local government).

The CIF, by comparison, will look at that 20-year plan but only in terms of the applicable 5-year block period (as illustrated by the previously discussed and annexed CEF example). All capital expenditure projects shown within this 5-year period are infrastructure and spatially related (fixed assets, intangible assets, repairs and upgrades) that have actually been invested in by both the Municipality and Sector Departments in terms of their own budgets, for that particular period – having the projects within a CIF will mean that the project has progressed from possible to actual or from wish list to being gazetted.

One of the outputs of the CIF would be the extraction of capital expenditure projects, that relate to the Municipality's mandates and therefore budget, on an annual basis (for each of the 5 years) to inform the Municipal Budget in terms of planned CapEx projects. Simultaneously, the IDP will use the CIF to extract all capital expenditure projects, which have projected budget by both the Municipality and Sector Departments, for the next 3 years, which will be included as part of its financial plan (MSA Section 26 [h]) along with the budgets related to other aspects such as social and governance programs.

PROJECTS REQUIRING APPROVAL

These projects are strategic, capital-intensive or spatially transformative and therefore require deeper motivation before Council approval:

- KwaFodo Tourism Node
- Agri-Process Plan (Weza)
- Harding Urban Renewal
- Refurbishment of Harding Airfield
- Eco-Tourism Zone
- Red Meat Development Project
- Human Settlement Projects (KwaMachi, KwaMbotho)
- Mthatha–Port Shepstone Development Corridor
- CBD Road Improvement Programme

1. KwaFodo Tourism Node Development

Purpose

To establish KwaFodo as a structured rural tourism service node linked to biodiversity assets and regional corridors.

What Must Be Done Before Approval

1. Conduct feasibility study (tourism demand, economic viability, environmental constraints).
2. Undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
3. Confirm land ownership (Ingonyama Trust / private / municipal).
4. Develop Precinct Plan and Land Use Scheme alignment.
5. Prepare infrastructure costing (water, sanitation, electricity, roads).
6. Engage Traditional Council and local stakeholders.
7. Develop PPP investment model.
8. Align to District One Plan catalytic tourism programme.
9. Secure funding through EDTEA / DALRRD / DBSA.

Why This Is Critical

This project unlocks rural economic diversification, supports SMMEs and reduces unemployment.

2. Agri-Processing Plan – Weza

Purpose

To develop an agro-processing hub aligned to the Agri-Parks initiative.

Pre-Approval Steps

1. Commodity value-chain analysis (vegetables, macadamias, essential oils).
2. Land capability and soil assessment.
3. Water availability assessment.
4. Infrastructure audit (access roads, electricity bulk capacity).
5. Business model (co-operative vs PPP).
6. Market access agreements.
7. Compliance with SALA and agricultural land protection.
8. Funding alignment with AAMP 2022.

Strategic Impact

- Job creation
- Value addition
- Strengthening rural-urban linkages

3. Harding Urban Renewal Programme

Purpose

Revitalisation of Harding CBD to improve functionality and attract investment.

Pre-Approval Requirements

1. Urban Precinct Plan.
2. Traffic impact assessment.
3. Informal trader integration strategy.
4. Stormwater and bulk service audit.
5. Public participation.
6. Heritage assessment (where applicable).
7. Phased capital expenditure plan.

Implementation Components

- Streetscape upgrades
- Façade improvement
- Informal trader demarcation
- Road resurfacing
- Lighting & CCTV

4. Refurbishment of Harding Airfield

Pre-Approval Steps

1. Technical aviation compliance assessment (CAA).
2. Runway condition audit.
3. Economic viability study.
4. Tourism linkage analysis.
5. Safety and security plan.
6. Capital funding model.

Strategic Value

Supports tourism, emergency services, agri-logistics.

5. Eco-Tourism Zone Development

Pre-Approval Requirements

1. Biodiversity sensitivity mapping.
2. Carrying capacity study (max 36 beds until EIA complete).
3. Conservation Management Plan.
4. Community beneficiation model.
5. Tourism product packaging strategy.

6. Environmental authorisation.

6. Red Meat Development Project

Pre-Approval Requirements

1. Livestock supply analysis.
2. Veterinary compliance.
3. Abattoir licensing.
4. Environmental approval.
5. Feedlot feasibility.
6. Market linkage agreements.

7. Human Settlement Projects

Before Council Approval:

1. Housing demand database verification.
2. Land tenure confirmation (IPILRA / ITB / PTO / Lease).
3. Geotechnical study.
4. Bulk infrastructure capacity assessment.
5. Township establishment (if required).
6. DHS funding approval.
7. Social facilitation.

◈ 8. Mthatha–Port Shepstone Development Corridor

Pre-Approval Work

1. Corridor spatial structuring plan.
2. Economic node identification.
3. Infrastructure investment mapping.
4. Inter-municipal agreements.
5. Provincial DOT alignment.

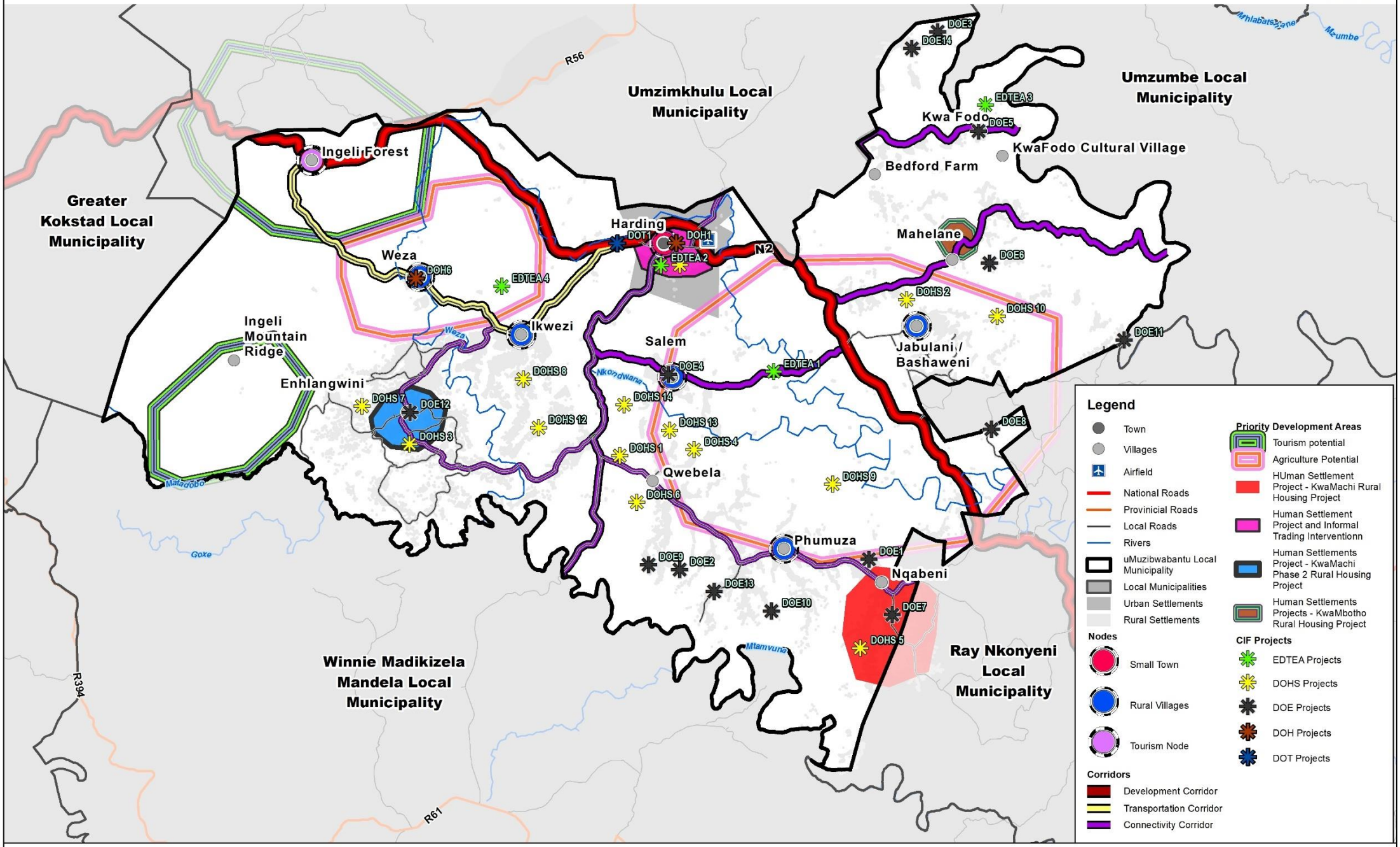
The CIF projects table can be found on Annexure 2

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORKS PLAN

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Legend

- Town
- Villages
- Airfield
- National Roads
- Provinicial Roads
- Local Roads
- Rivers
- uMuzibwabantu Local Municipality
- Local Municipalities
- Urban Settlements
- Rural Settlements

Nodes

- Small Town
- Rural Villages
- Tourism Node

Corridors

- Development Corridor
- Transportation Corridor
- Connectivity Corridor

Priority Development Areas

- Tourism potential
- Agriculture Potential
- HUman Settlement Project - KwaMachi Rural Housing Project
- Human Settlement Project and Informal Trading Interventionn
- Human Settlements Project - KwaMachi Phase 2 Rural Housing Project
- Human Settlements Projects - KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project

CIF Projects

- EDTEA Projects
- DOHS Projects
- DOE Projects
- DOH Projects
- DOT Projects

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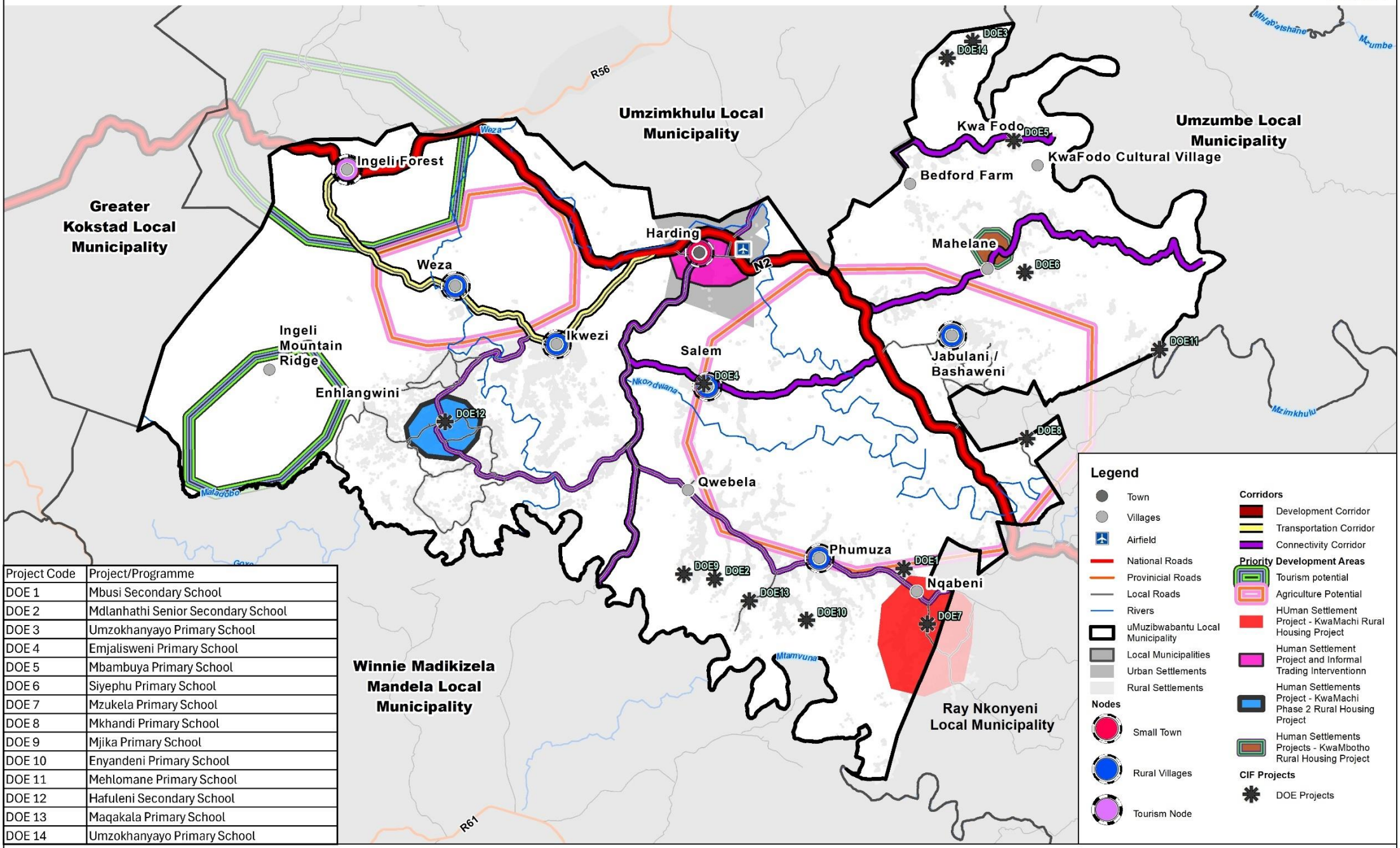
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Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Department of Treasury | Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Department of Health | Department of Education | Department of Human Settlements

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORKS PLAN: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROJECTS



Project Code	Project/Programme
DOE 1	Mbusi Secondary School
DOE 2	Mdlanhathi Senior Secondary School
DOE 3	Umzokhanyayo Primary School
DOE 4	Emjalisweni Primary School
DOE 5	Mbambuya Primary School
DOE 6	Siyephu Primary School
DOE 7	Mzukela Primary School
DOE 8	Mkhandi Primary School
DOE 9	Mjika Primary School
DOE 10	Enyandeni Primary School
DOE 11	Mehlomane Primary School
DOE 12	Hafuleni Secondary School
DOE 13	Maqakala Primary School
DOE 14	Umzokhanyayo Primary School

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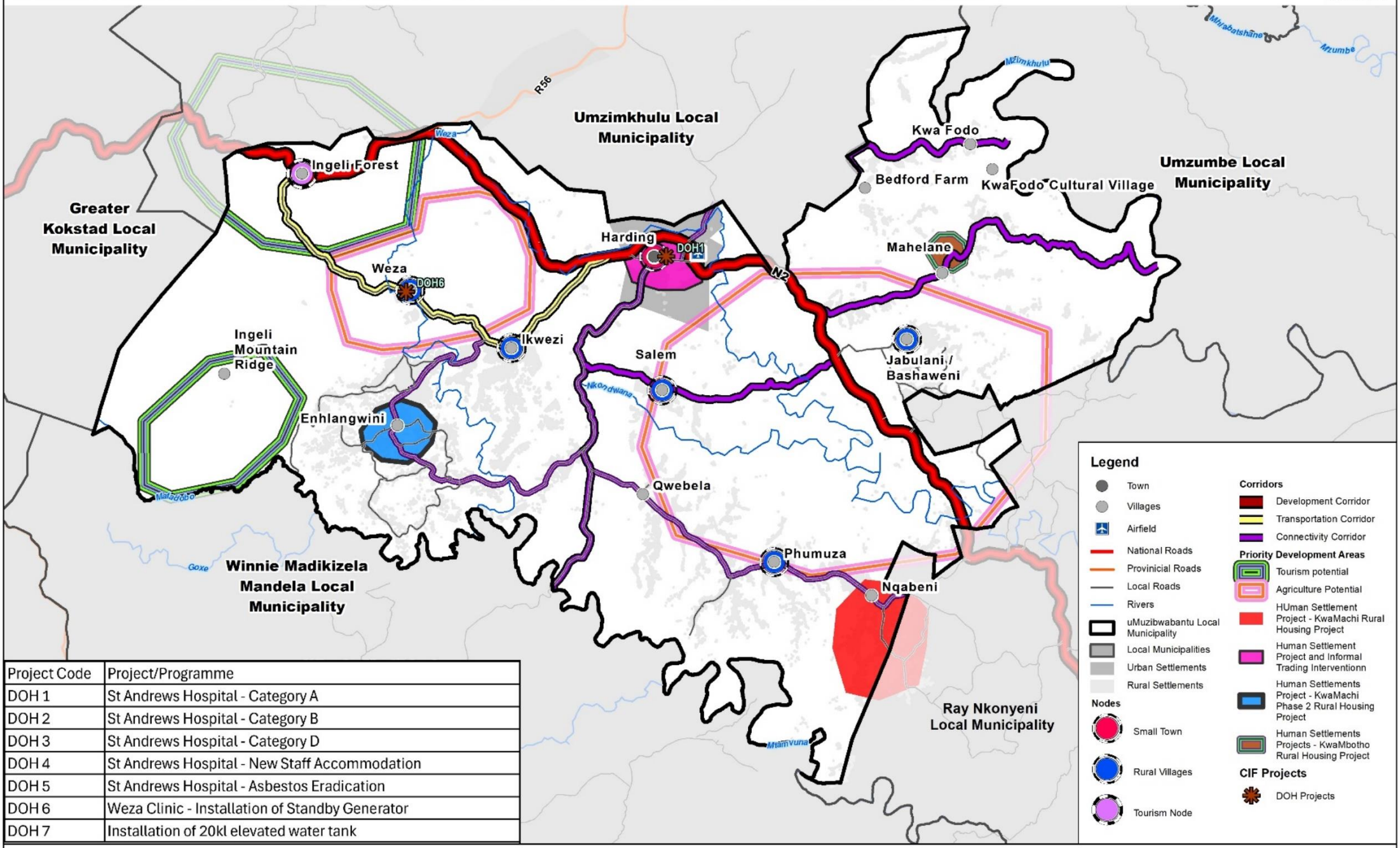
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | DALRRD | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Statistics SA | Department of Education | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORKS PLAN: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PROJECTS

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Project Code	Project/Programme
DOH 1	St Andrews Hospital - Category A
DOH 2	St Andrews Hospital - Category B
DOH 3	St Andrews Hospital - Category D
DOH 4	St Andrews Hospital - New Staff Accommodation
DOH 5	St Andrews Hospital - Asbestos Eradication
DOH 6	Weza Clinic - Installation of Standby Generator
DOH 7	Installation of 20kl elevated water tank

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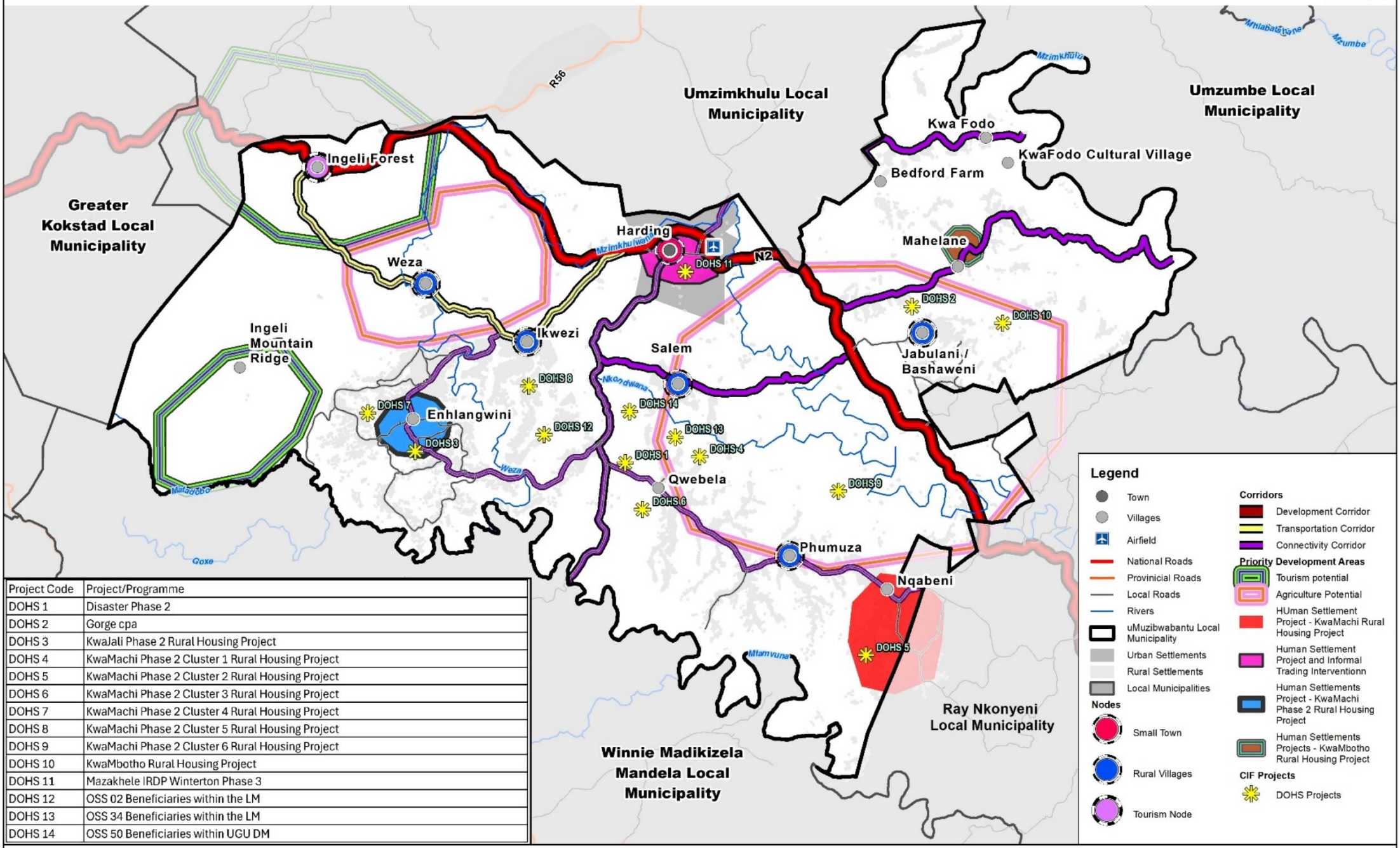
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Department of Treasury | Department of Health

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORKS PLAN: DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

N

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Project Code	Project/Programme
DOHS 1	Disaster Phase 2
DOHS 2	Gorge cpa
DOHS 3	KwaJali Phase 2 Rural Housing Project
DOHS 4	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 1 Rural Housing Project
DOHS 5	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 2 Rural Housing Project
DOHS 6	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 3 Rural Housing Project
DOHS 7	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 4 Rural Housing Project
DOHS 8	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 5 Rural Housing Project
DOHS 9	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 6 Rural Housing Project
DOHS 10	KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project
DOHS 11	Mazakhele IRDP Winterton Phase 3
DOHS 12	OSS 02 Beneficiaries within the LM
DOHS 13	OSS 34 Beneficiaries within the LM
DOHS 14	OSS 50 Beneficiaries within UGU DM

Legend

- Town
- Villages
- Airfield
- National Roads
- Provinicial Roads
- Local Roads
- Rivers
- uMuzibwabantu Local Municipality
- Urban Settlements
- Rural Settlements
- Local Municipalities

Nodes

- Small Town
- Rural Villages
- Tourism Node

Corridors

- Development Corridor
- Transportation Corridor
- Connectivity Corridor

Priority Development Areas

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- Human Settlements Project - KwaMachi Phase 2 Rural Housing Project
- Human Settlements Projects - KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project

CIF Projects

- DOHS Projects

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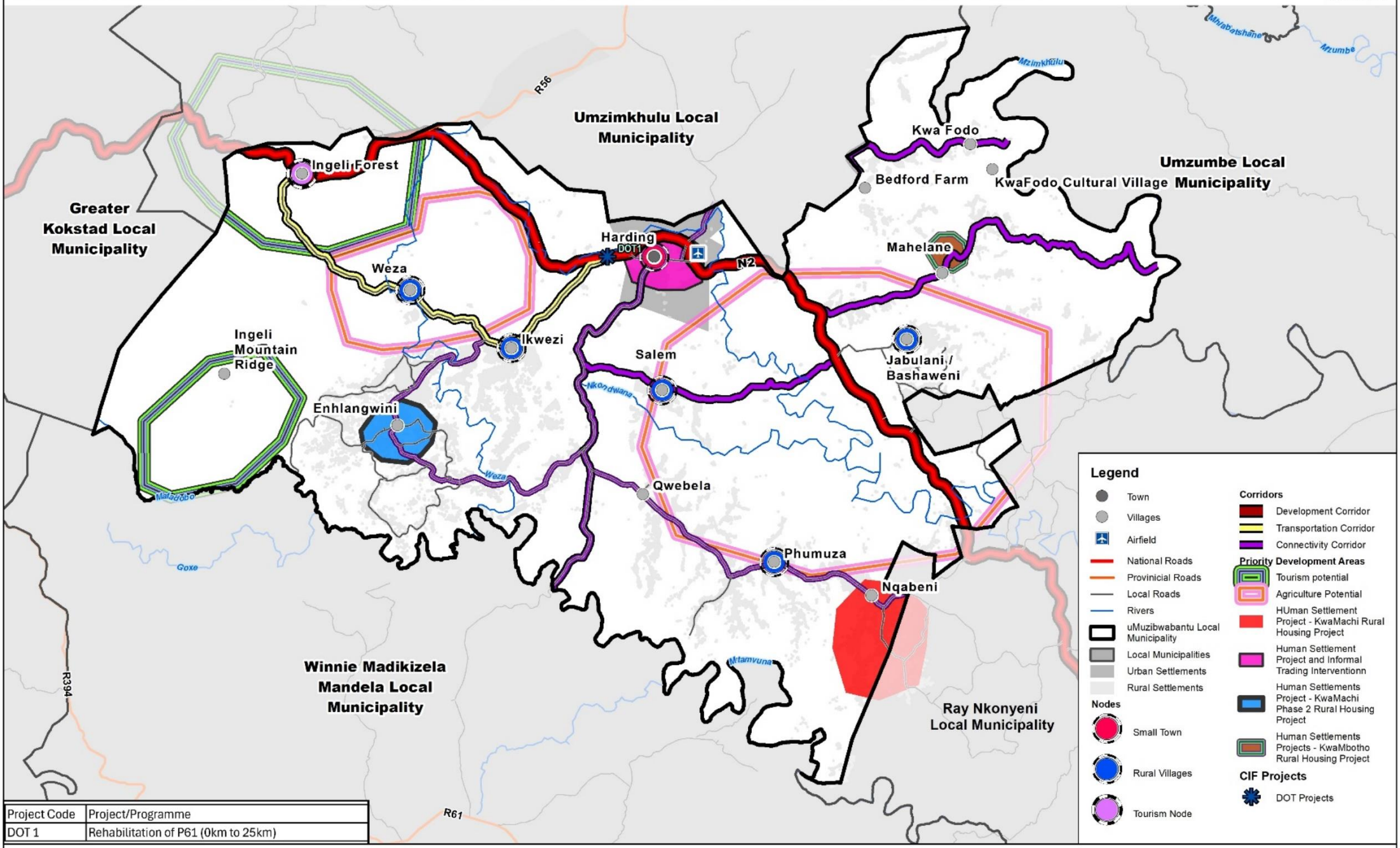
Source:
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uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORKS PLAN: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT PROJECTS

N

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Project Code	Project/Programme
DOT 1	Rehabilitation of P61 (0km to 25km)

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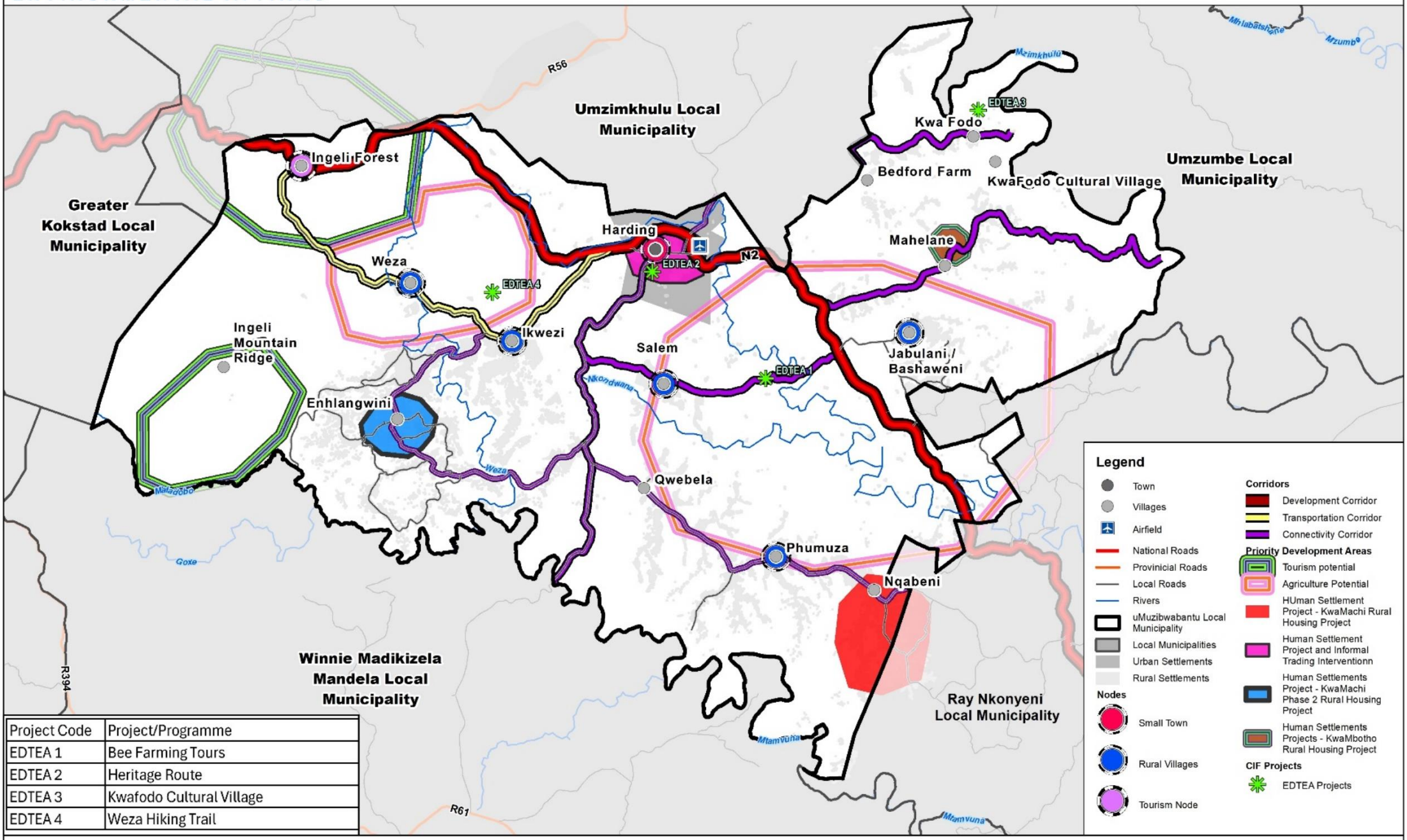
Source:
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uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORKS PLAN: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT , TOURSIM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

N

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Project Code	Project/Programme
EDTEA 1	Bee Farming Tours
EDTEA 2	Heritage Route
EDTEA 3	Kwafodo Cultural Village
EDTEA 4	Weza Hiking Trail

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0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

September 2025

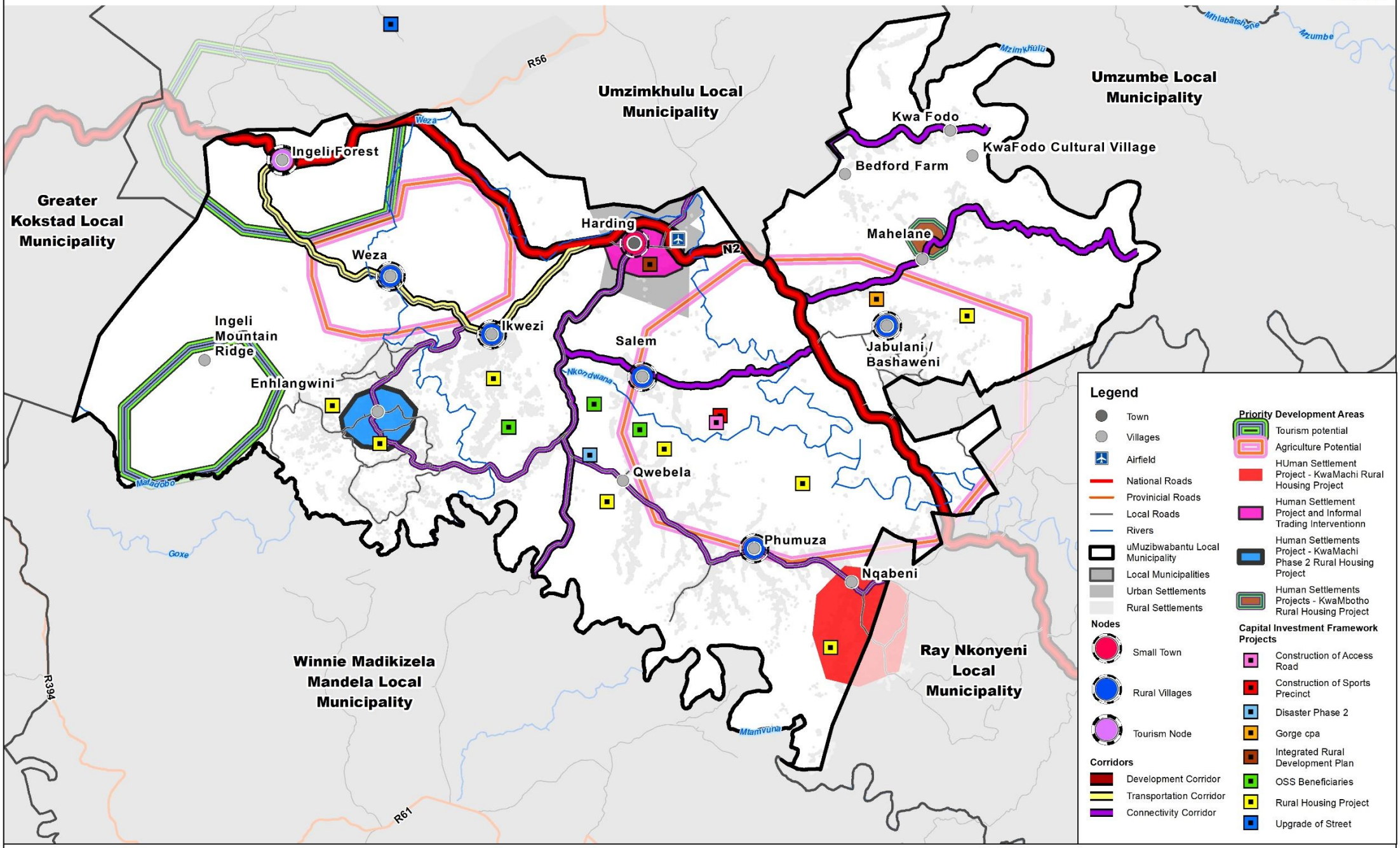
Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Department of Treasury | Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs

uMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORKS PLAN: UMUZIWABANTU PROJECTS

N

1:180 000



TSHANI CONSULTING C.C.

0 3 550 7 100 14 200 Meters

March 2026

Source:
Umuziwabantu Local Municipality | Ugu District Municipality | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board | Department of Human Settlements |

SECTION K: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Operationalising the Spatial Development Framework represents a challenge in that many of its spatial proposals are directed at guiding investment in the municipal space economy. However, many specific actions and projects that would ordinarily proceed from the Spatial Development Framework remain the function and responsibility of the Local Municipality and the identified funding agent. Consequently, the main role to be played by the Local Municipality in this regard is to ensure that local actions are in alignment with the provisions of Sector Plans, the IDP and the District and Provincial Spatial Development Framework.

For the imminent implementation of SPLUMA, it is proposed that the LM needs to take a proactive role in ensuring that the LM has the necessary capacity to carry out spatial planning and land use management in a manner that gives effect to the Development Principles of SPLUMA.

Therefore, as part of the implementation of the Spatial Development Framework, the following KEY PROJECTS and/or ACTIVITIES are proposed regarding devising an acceptable institutional arrangement concerning the provision of the spatial planning and land management function: -

The approach is given from a bottom-up approach to ensure that the core team spearheading the implementation is the Local Municipality which has the most vested interest in benefiting from the implementation.

K1. A PROJECT COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED:

This team would consist of members from the Local Municipality, which will include the Municipal Manager, technical personnel including the IDP Manager, Town Planner (where no town planner, the District Town Planner would fill this role), and Municipal Engineer.

The Project Committee is to meet monthly on assessing the progress regarding the implementation of the SDF, including progress on the applications.

Updates are also to be given regarding development applications received and whether applications are in line with the Spatial Vision of nodal areas and the Municipality as a whole.

This action has been deemed a priority to ensure that the Local Municipality has adequate access to sound technical skills relating to planning (planning for future land developments) and land use management (overseeing planning permissions, including rezoning, subdivisions, and consolidations, and building plan approvals).

K2. A PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED

The Programme Steering Committee can stem from the existing Project Steering Committee (PSC) currently being utilised for the development of the SDF but would be led by the Local or District Municipality (where there is a lack of capacity in the LM). The team would be to consist of the District Municipality technical representatives, and internal and external sector departments.

This committee would meet once a quarter. The aim of the discussion as these sessions would be to track the progress of projects to be implemented by sector departments. Sector departments would be required to give updates on projects which are meant to be implemented in that financial year.

Where there are delays in implementation, this is to be escalated to the PC, where it is escalated to the highest political arm in the municipality, i.e., the Municipal Manager, and Mayor, as well as the Provincial Forum (discussed below), is the overall provincial oversight of provincial wide projects.

For the above to take place appropriately, it is imperative that the District Municipality, the neighbouring Local Municipalities, the Department of Co-Operative Governance & Traditional Affairs and other key stakeholders, acknowledge the importance of the spatial planning and land use planning function and structure their inter-relationships in such a manner that the necessary capacity is made available wherever necessary within the ULM and that appropriate processes are set in place to ensure Wise Land Use towards a sustainable future.

K3. PROVINCIAL FORUM

With the guidance of Provincial support departments, it is advised that a Provincial Forum be established which will include provincial representatives of the Office of the Premier, Provincial Treasury as well as the Project Committee. This meeting can be combined with the DDM technical committee.

It is advised that this forum meets three (3) times a year. This forum would be established under the mandate of the achievement of the entire development vision of the province and ensuring that all districts and Local Municipalities fulfil their roles.

The forum would also allow and provide a platform for Local and District municipalities to request assistance from the province when projects are delayed or where support and guidance are needed. The province can also identify common challenges within the LM and streamline their support and actioning of items with the respective departments.

The provincial representatives would also be able to liaise with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) where international funding is required.

K4. MANDATE/FUNCTION OF THE UMUZIWABANTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The role of the ULM in implementing projects with spatial implications, and its ability to realise the proposals of the ULM SDF, are subject to the mandate and functions of the LM. The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) sets out the functions of a Local Municipality. The functions performed by the ULM, as reflected in the ULM IDP, are summarized in the table below.

	Function/Mandate	uMuziwabantu. LM
1	**Integrated development planning**. Coordination of functions between local municipalities.	✓
2	**Fire services** - veld and mountain fires, and fire services rendered to municipalities where required	✓
3	**Municipal Health** (Section 1 of the National Health Act, 61 of 2003). • Water Quality Monitoring • Solid Waste Management • Environmental Pollution Control • Air Quality Control	✓
4	**Environmental Management** • Air pollution • Refuse removal, refuse dump, and solid waste disposal management. • Cleansing • Control of public nuisance • Invasive species control • The implementation of the national biodiversity framework and bioregional plans (if applicable) • Protection of listed ecosystems	✓
5	**Tourism** (Regional Tourism Organisation – promotion through marketing and development)	✓
6	**Regional Economic Development**. (New Approved RED Strategy.)	x
7	**Disaster Management**	x
8	**Bulk Water Supply**.	x
9	**Roads Agency** (provincial roads - upgrade and maintenance on behalf of Dot).	✓

K5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

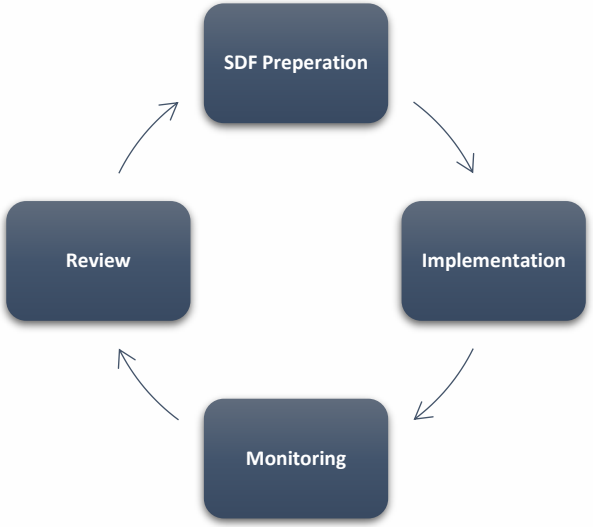
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Umuziwabantu SDF is required to manage and track the implementation of the SDF proposals. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are a process that involves collecting and analysing data to measure progress toward achieving specific goals and objectives and to judge how well the intervention is being implemented.

The **Monitoring** part of the program is all about collecting information about how many projects are being implemented, and the overall status of projects. The **Evaluation** component of the program delves deeper into assessing the impact of the project. This may include the evaluation of changes and the measuring of the changes. This information is gathered after the project and used to determine the overall effectiveness of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for spatial projects refer to all bodies, instruments, and processes established and regulated by legislation to promote effective feedback on spatial projects. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) identifies trends, measures changes, and captures knowledge to improve project performance and increase transparency. The aim is to assess effects and progress in terms of advances towards the generation of public satisfaction and improvements in people's livelihood, focusing on programme outcomes and not just activities.

The SDF prepared is not a blueprint for development and therefore must be able to respond to changing circumstances to remain relevant so that the policy environment can adapt to changing circumstances. Such changes include changes within the broader policy environment, sector alignment, development pressures and/or changing political priorities. These changes, however, need to be conducted through a coordinated monitoring and review system which is aligned to the institutional structures within the municipality and ensures a link to the local space in which the project is located.

Monitoring and review are a process by which the success of the plan is assessed using key performance indicators that measure development trends, the plan is reviewed considering these, and where necessary amended, or replaced to reflect necessary changes. The projects need to be conducted through a dedicated body or entity that solely focuses on the spatial trajectory of the municipality.



Monitoring & Review Process for the SDF

- *MONITORING*

The monitoring system proposed for the Umuziwabantu SDF focuses on:

- Ensuring the adoption of the SDF by the municipality.
- Implementation of the SDF and its strategies, policies, and projects by the LM, SOEs, sector departments and private sector.
- the impact of the plan on achieving its desired effects in terms of the type, form, rate, and impact of growth as well as investment generated for the LM through the SDF.

Review

Whilst monitoring is ongoing, the review of the plan should occur every five (5) years. Any form of review must be based on the assessment of the MSDF according to the KPAs adopted to monitor the progress achieved.

Tools

Monitoring and review require several tools. These include:

ULM Trends Document – a proposed mid-term (2.5 years) publication which provides statistical information on a range of social, economic, and environmental indicators, including development trends, i.e., average annual take-up rates for industrial development, population and employment growth, housing delivery, public transport ridership, modal splits in public transport, changes in income levels, environmental impacts, etc. This will be an effective tool when comparing the statistical information obtained in the situation analysis of the present SDF compared with the information obtained when developing the trends report.

Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework – ensuring that the budget priorities of various municipal departments within the LM and government departments align with the proposed SDF and protocols of Municipal and District Municipalities will assist in releasing funding opportunities in a coordinated manner.

Program Steering Committee – integration between municipal departments, different spheres of government and private stakeholders is best achieved through continued structured interaction and networking evenings.

Project Prioritisation - The Implementation Framework has identified several projects that are critical to the successful implementation of the SDF. These projects have the potential to make a significant contribution to the strategic objectives and targets of the municipality. Given the shortage of resources to implement projects and the resulting need to prioritise projects.

Monitoring & Review Process for the SDF Projects

The monitoring system proposed for the ULM SDF projects focuses on:

- Initiating a project checklist/ pipeline approach to monitor the progress of projects from planning to implementation.
- Including the concept of a Project Steering Committee in any approved SDF that will be able to monitor and ensure that plans get implemented and that this structure is empowered to report to the Council if there are problems with implementation.
- Establish steering committees for projects that get identified in the planning process to monitor the implementation of these specific projects.
- Evaluate past planning efforts before formulating new projects. Learn from past lessons as to what was successful and what posed problems.
- Require regular evaluations of planning methodologies. The process of formulating an SDF should be reviewed every five years.
- Planners should reconsider the whole planning approach, which would imply a shift from the present planning approach to a possible modified future planning approach as outlined below:
    - In the present approach (plan-action), the following process is followed:
        - Planning specifies a desired future outcome by showing corridors, land use zones, locations of future projects/ initiatives, etc.
        - The plan then lists all the steps to reach this outcome. For example, to achieve this outcome, responsibilities and resources must be allocated, and this should be monitored over time.
    - In the possible new approach (plan - action – review – re-plan), planning would be about:
        - Providing a broad vision
        - Identifying only the basic/ first initial steps to move towards this broad vision:
        - Monitoring and evaluation of the success of implementing these initial steps in moving towards the broader vision, and identification of the next follow-up steps to keep one moving towards this broader long-term vision.
- What is lacking in the present planning system is a strong feedback loop. Plans are there but they are not being implemented, and people don't know what to do to steer the plan and hold those responsible for implementing the plan to account.
- National government through the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is presently responsible for the planning function and should establish a planning innovation fund and or programme (an innovation unit) This unit/ fund must make money available to municipalities (and others) to experiment with how they do plan. In some instances, this programme/ unit must be able to override certain planning.

- Requirements and procedures that existing legislation imposes so that people can do things differently and learn from these experiences.
- This unit or programme should have the necessary capacity with a strong monitoring and evaluation section so that serious evaluations can be done on which planning systems work in which contexts, to inform and provide lessons for further planning.

Monitoring and Evaluation Vs. IDP

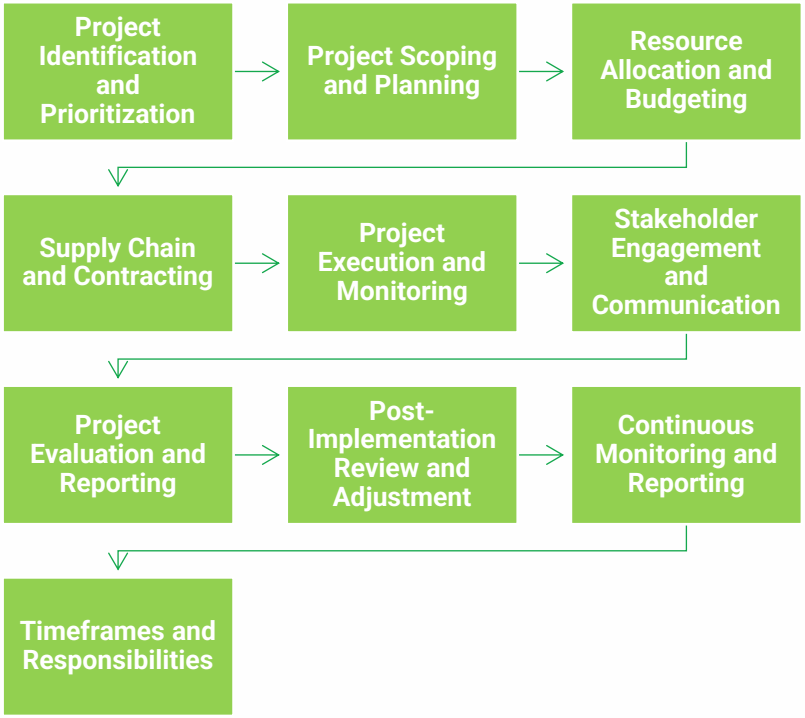
According to Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a legal component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). It is recommended to incorporate the Umuziwabantu Spatial Development Framework (ULM SDF) into the upcoming 2024/25 IDP Review process. The ULM SDF should serve as the foundation for evaluating and appraising all developmental requirements, projects, and initiatives.

Alignment with the SDF's principles should be ensured for projects and programs implemented by various government spheres, parastatal organizations, and the private sector, before inclusion in the next financial year's IDP. The IDP Technical Committee and IDP Representative Forum, involving stakeholders from technical, political, public, and private sectors, can promote the development objectives and projects of the Umuziwabantu SDF. Utilizing Working Groups/Task Teams and involving representatives from all three government spheres can enhance the alignment and synchronization of sectoral department programs.

Incorporating the ULM SDF into the IDP process ensures the integration of SDF projects and programs into the IDP and subsequent municipal budgeting. An annual assessment/audit should be conducted to measure the achievement of SDF goals and address any identified shortcomings in the Revised IDP and Budget for the following year. The IDP Review process provides an opportunity for all development partners to report on their spatial initiatives and demonstrate how they support the realization of the spatial vision outlined in the ULM SDF

K6. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the systematic approach to implementing projects identified within the Umuziwabantu Local Spatial Development Framework (ULM SDF) after its official adoption by the Council. The SOP aims to provide a structured framework for project identification, prioritization, planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation, ensuring efficient and effective project delivery aligned with municipal goals and strategic objectives.



Project Identification and Prioritization

- Upon the adoption of the SDF by the Council, the relevant municipal departments shall convene to identify and prioritize projects outlined in the SDF based on strategic importance, feasibility, and alignment with municipal goals.
- A Project Prioritization Committee comprising representatives from key departments, including Planning, Infrastructure, Finance, and Community Development, will be established to oversee and manage this process.

Project Scoping and Planning

- A Project representative will be identified within the relevant department, will lead the scoping and planning phase, ensuring alignment with SDF goals and strategic objectives.
- The Project representative for each identified project will develop a detailed project scope, objectives, deliverables, timelines, and resource requirements.

Resource Allocation and Budgeting

- The Finance Department will assess all projects and allocate resources and budgetary provisions for each project, if it is within the municipalities mandate, based on the prioritization and scoping outcomes.

- A Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) Budget will be prepared to ensure coordinated funding for SDF projects over the specified timeframe.

For projects requiring external funding, the following steps will be undertaken:

1.3.1. Preparation of Business Plans.

- Representatives, in coordination with the Relevant municipal Department, will prepare detailed business plans for projects requiring external funding. These plans will include project objectives, scope, budget estimates, timelines, expected outcomes, and a sustainability strategy.
- Business plans will be aligned with sector department funding requirements, ensuring compliance with eligibility criteria and strategic priorities set forth by external funding sources.

1.3.2. Seeking Funding from Sector Departments.

- Upon approval of business plans, the Relevant municipal Department will initiate the process of seeking funding from relevant sector departments, government agencies, and funding bodies.
- Representatives will collaborate with sector departments to submit funding applications, proposals, and supporting documents as per the requirements of each funding source.

1.3.3. Applying to Non-Government Agencies and Private Sector.

- In addition to sector departments, Representatives will explore opportunities to secure funding from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), development agencies, and the private sector.
- Business plans will be tailored to meet the funding criteria of non-government agencies and private investors, highlighting the social, economic, and environmental benefits of the projects.

Responsibilities and Timelines

- The Relevant municipal Department, in coordination with Representatives, will track funding applications, approvals, and disbursements, ensuring transparency and accountability in financial management.
- Responsibilities for funding applications, budget management, and reporting will be clearly defined in project charters, with Representatives accountable for meeting funding targets and timelines.
- Quarterly progress reviews and financial audits will be conducted to monitor funding utilization, project expenditures, and alignment with budget estimates outlined in the MSDF.

Supply Chain and Contracting

- The Supply Chain Department will initiate the procurement process for goods, services, and contractors required for project implementation, adhering to municipal procurement policies and regulations.
- Contracts will be awarded to selected vendors or contractors through a transparent and competitive bidding process.

Project Execution and Monitoring

- The Project representative, in collaboration with the appointed project team, will commence project execution according to the approved project plan and timelines.
- Regular project progress meetings will be conducted to monitor implementation milestones, address challenges, and ensure adherence to quality standards and budget constraints.

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication

- The Communication Department in collaboration with the project representative and appointed project team will develop a stakeholder engagement plan to ensure transparent communication with key stakeholders, including community members, local businesses, and government agencies.
- Regular progress updates, stakeholder consultations, and public information sessions will be conducted to keep stakeholders informed and engaged throughout the project lifecycle.

Project Evaluation and Reporting

- Upon project completion, a comprehensive assessment will be conducted to assess project outcomes, achievements, challenges, and lessons learned.
- The Project representative will prepare a final project report highlighting key findings, recommendations, and next steps for continuous improvement and learning.

Post-Implementation Review and Adjustment

- A Post-Implementation Review Committee, comprising representatives from relevant departments and external stakeholders, if necessary, will conduct a thorough review of project outcomes and impacts.
- Based on the review findings, necessary adjustments, revisions, or follow-up actions will be recommended to optimize project effectiveness and ensure alignment with long-term strategic goals.

Continuous Monitoring and Reporting

- The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Department will continue to monitor project outcomes and impacts beyond implementation,

providing regular progress reports to Council and relevant stakeholders.

- Feedback loops will be established to incorporate stakeholder input and lessons learned into future project planning and decision-making processes.

Timeframes and Responsibilities

- Project timelines and responsibilities will be clearly defined and documented in project charters, with designated Project representative accountable for timely and successful project delivery.
- Quarterly progress reviews and annual project assessments will be conducted to track progress against timelines, milestones, and strategic objectives outlined in the MSDF.

By following this SOP for project implementation post-MSDF adoption, the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality can ensure effective coordination, accountability, and successful execution of projects outlined in the MSDF, contributing to sustainable development and community well-being.

K7. STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT AND REFINEMENT

Over the years, most municipalities develop numerous plans, strategies and guidelines. The true challenge, however, is not a lack of policies, strategies or initiatives, but the translation thereof into effective implementation.

1. **Define Objectives and Goals**

Clearly articulate the strategic objectives based on the vision. Ensure goals are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).

2. **Conduct a Situational Analysis**

Assess the current environment, including strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis). Gather data on demographic, economic, and social conditions relevant to the strategy.

3. **Engage Stakeholders**

Identify and involve relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, community organizations, and private sector partners. Facilitate consultations to gather input and build support.

4. **Develop an Action Plan**

Outline specific actions needed to achieve the goals. Assign responsibilities, timelines, and resources required for each action.

5. **Allocate Resources**

Ensure financial, human, and technological resources are available for implementation. Identify funding sources, including government budgets, grants, or private investments.

6. **Establish Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework**

Set up indicators and benchmarks to measure progress. Schedule regular reviews to assess the effectiveness of the strategy and make adjustments as needed.

7. **Communicate the Strategy**

Develop a communication plan to inform stakeholders and the public about the strategy and its benefits. Utilize various channels, including social media, public meetings, and reports.

8. Implement the Strategy

Execute the action plan while ensuring coordination among stakeholders. Foster collaboration and adapt to challenges as they arise.

9. Monitor Progress

Regularly track the implementation of actions against the established M&E framework. Collect data and feedback to inform future decisions.

10. Evaluate Outcomes

Assess the overall impact of the strategy based on the initial objectives. Identify lessons learned and best practices for future strategies.

11. Adjust and Refine the Strategy

Use evaluation findings to modify and improve the strategy. Remain flexible to adapt to changing circumstances and new insights.

Conclusion

Implementing a strategy for local and district municipalities require careful planning, stakeholder engagement, and continuous monitoring. By following these steps, organizations can work toward effective outcomes that align with national and local priorities.

K8. PRIVATE SECTOR STRATEGY

Engaging the private sector in projects can significantly enhance resources, expertise, and innovation. Here are some effective strategies to involve them:

1. Identify Shared Goals

- Align Interests: Understand the private sector's objectives and demonstrate how the project aligns with their goals, such as corporate social responsibility or business development.

2. Build Relationships

- Networking: Establish connections with industry leaders and organizations through networking events, industry conferences, and community forums.
- Engagement: Maintain open lines of communication to build trust and rapport.

3. Create Clear Value Propositions

- Benefits: Clearly articulate the benefits for private sector involvement, including potential financial returns, brand enhancement, and community impact.
- Risk Sharing: Offer opportunities for shared risks and responsibilities in the project.

4. Utilize Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- Frameworks: Develop frameworks for PPPs that outline roles, responsibilities, and profit-sharing models, making it easier for businesses to participate.

- Success Stories: Highlight successful case studies of previous **PPPs to demonstrate effectiveness.**

5. **Provide Incentives**

- Tax Benefits: Explore and communicate any available tax incentives, grants, or subsidies that could encourage participation.
- Recognition: Offer public recognition or awards for contributions, enhancing their corporate image.

6. **Involve Them Early**

- Consultation: Involve private sector stakeholders in the planning and design phases to incorporate their insights and expertise.
- Feedback Mechanisms: Establish channels for ongoing feedback to keep them engaged throughout the project lifecycle.

7. **Develop Clear Communication Strategies**

- Transparency: Maintain transparency about project goals, processes, and impacts to build trust and credibility.
- Regular Updates: Keep stakeholders informed through newsletters, reports, or meetings.

8. **Leverage Technology and Innovation**

- Showcase Opportunities: Highlight how their innovative solutions or technologies can enhance project outcomes.
- Collaboration Platforms: Create platforms for collaborative brainstorming and idea sharing.

9. **Provide Training and Capacity Building**

- Workshops and Training: Offer training sessions that help private sector partners understand project goals and how they can contribute.
- Capacity Building: Support local businesses with skills development related to the project.

10. **Establish Clear Governance Structures**

- Roles and Responsibilities: Define clear roles for private sector participants, ensuring they understand their contributions and expectations.
- Accountability: Implement mechanisms to ensure accountability and track contributions effectively.

Successfully involving the private sector in projects requires strategic planning, relationship building, and clear communication. By demonstrating mutual benefits and fostering collaboration, you can create impactful partnerships that drive project success.

ANNEXURE 1 - CEF

CHALLENGE TO BE ADDRESSED	LONG-TERM SPATIAL OBJECTIVE	LONG-TERM SPATIAL STRATEGY	PROGRAM/PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF PROGRAM/PROJECT	LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES OF INTERVENTION	PROPOSED SPECIFICATIONS	ESTIMATED BUDGET	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE OVER 10 YEARS	PROPOSED SOURCE OF FUNDING	ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT (GATES 1 - 6)	PRIORITY LEVEL (1-5)	ESTIMATED START AND END DATES																						CURRENT STATUS OF PROJECT (GATES 1 - 6)	PERCIEVED RISKS TO IMPLEMENTATION/ DEPENDENCIES ON OTHER PROJECTS	MEANS OF MITIGATING PERCIEVED RISKS	APPLICABLE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES AND/OR	ESTIMATED DATE BY WHEN THE PROCEDURE OR APPLICATION NEEDS TO BE
													5 YEARS					10 YEARS					15 YEARS					20 YEARS									
													2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044					
CATALYTIC PROJECTS																																					
Declining infrastructure and underutilisation.	Modern, competitive industrial hubs.	Upgrade infrastructure, attract investment, cluster industries.	Industrial Parks Revitalisation and Development	Infrastructure Development	Entire District.	Local communities, businesses, commuters.	Upgrading of existing industrial parks with modern utilities, warehousing, ICT, and logistics infrastructure.	R400 million	R100 million.	National Department of Transport, Provincial Infrastructure Fund, PPP contribution.	4 years (2025–2029).	High	x	x	x	x	x																		Stage 1: Initiation	Delays in funding allocation; land acquisition issues; dependency on environmental approvals.	Early engagement with Treasury, fast-tracked land acquisition, environmental compliance planning.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), rezoning, wayleave approvals.	Within 12 months.
Limited digital access in rural/urban areas.	Universal, reliable digital connectivity.	Expand broadband networks, enable smart services.	Smart Connectivity Broadband and Connectivity Roll Out	Infrastructure Development	Entire District.	Local communities, businesses, commuters.	Fibre-optic backbone, 4G/5G towers, Wi-Fi hotspots in schools, clinics, and public facilities.	R250 million.	R80 million.	National Department of Transport, Provincial Infrastructure Fund, PPP contribution.	4 years (2025–2029).	Medium	x	x	x	x	x																		Stage 5: Works	Delays in funding allocation; land acquisition issues; dependency on environmental approvals.	Early engagement with Treasury, fast-tracked land acquisition, environmental compliance planning.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), rezoning, wayleave approvals.	Within 6 months.
Housing backlog and fragmented settlements.	Inclusive, well-located human settlements.	Mixed-income housing, integrated with services and transport.	Harding Intergrated Residential Development Project	Road Infrastructure Development.	uMuziwabantu	Local communities, businesses, commuters.	Mixed-use housing (low- and middle-income units), schools, clinics, retail and public spaces.	R4,689,993.00	R2 000 000,00	Provincial Roads Department, SANRAL contribution, Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG).	8 years (2025–2031).	High	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																Stage 3: Design Development	Possible delays in land acquisition, dependency on budget allocation cycles, contractor availability.	Early community engagement, phased budgeting, framework contracts for roadworks.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approval, wayleave for utilities, rezoning for road reserve where required.	Within 9 months.
Limited healthcare facilities.	Accessible, quality healthcare services.	Establish modern private medical facility as regional anchor.	Harding Private Hospital	Health	uMuziwabantu	Local communities, businesses, commuters.	150–200 bed modern hospital with surgical theatres, maternity, ICU, outpatient and diagnostic facilities.	R154,689,993.00	R15 000 000,00	Provincial Roads Department, Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), potential PPP contribution.	8 years (2026–2033).	High.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x														Stage 3: Design Development	Risk of delayed funding, dependency on environmental approvals, contractor shortages.	Early budgeting engagement with Treasury, fast-tracking EIA process, use of pre-approved contractor panels.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), wayleaves for service crossings, road reserve registration.	Within 12 months.
Reliance on unstable/non-renewable power.	Clean, resilient local energy supply.	Invest in diverse renewable energy projects.	Renewable Energy	Infrastructure Development	Entire District.	Local communities, businesses, commuters.	Deployment of solar PV farms, small wind farms, and hybrid storage systems. Estimated Budget: R1 billion.	R1 billion.	R220 million.	SANRAL, Provincial Roads Department, National Treasury allocations.	4 years (2025–2029).	High.	x	x	x	x	x																		Stage 1: Initiation	Land acquisition challenges, delays in SANRAL approval process, possible cost escalations.	Engage SANRAL early, conduct proactive land negotiations, include contingency in budget.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), land acquisition agreements, wayleave approvals.	Within 6 months.
Energy shortages and carbon emissions.	Sustainable, low-carbon energy generation.	Develop large-scale solar energy facility.	Umuziwabantu Solar Farm	Infrastructure Development	uMuziwabantu	Local communities, businesses, commuters.	50MW solar photovoltaic plant with grid connection and battery storage.	R25,000,000.00	R5 000 000,00	Provincial Roads Dept., Department of Agriculture, MIG.	3 years (2026–2029).	High.		x	x	x																		Stage 2: Concept	Funding shortfalls, seasonal construction delays.	Phased implementation, budget ring-fencing.	EIA, wayleaves	Within 6 months.
Deteriorated freight and passenger rail.	Efficient, reliable rail transport.	Upgrade lines to support logistics, commuters, and trade.	Rehabilitation and Development of Railway Lines	Infrastructure Development	Entire District.	Local communities, businesses, commuters.	Upgrading track, stations, signalling, and freight facilities between Harding and regional connections.	R2.5 billion.	R600 million.	MIG, District Roads Agency.	2 years (2025–2027).	Medium	x	x	x																					Stage 1: Initiation	Insufficient maintenance funding, storm damage.	Annual maintenance budgeting, climate-resilient designs.	Basic EIA, wayleaves.	Within 18 months.
Water shortages and unreliable supply.	Secure regional bulk water capacity.	Implement regional bulk supply scheme with storage and reticulation.	Bulk Water Infrastructure Harding-Weza Bulk Regional Scheme	Infrastructure Development	uMuziwabantu	Local communities, businesses, commuters.	Bulk water pipelines, pump stations, reservoirs, and purification works.	R1,051,088,848.00	R100 000 000,00	DOT, Provincial Planning Grants.	4 years (2025–2029).	High.	x	x	x	x	x																		Stage 3: Design Development	Limited stakeholder engagement, misalignment with budgets.	Broad consultations, align with IDP.	Council adoption process.	Within 9 months.
SDF PROPOSED PROJECTS																																					
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	KwaFodo tourism node	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 74 000 000,00	R 7 481 832,00	National Department allocation, Provincial Infrastructure Fund	2 years (2026–2028)	High.			x	x	x																		Design	Utility relocations, Environmental approvals	Utility coordination forum, EIA scoping early	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Mthatha-Port Shepstone Development Corridor	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Upgrade 29 km; pavement rehab, drainage, safety features, intersections	R 1 193 000 000,00	R 160 473 487,00	Donor/Grant funding, Provincial Infrastructure Fund	4 years (2025–2029)	High.		x	x	x	x	x																		Substantial Completion	Funding delays, Environmental approvals	Utility coordination forum, Fast-track land processes	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Harding-Bizana Corridor Link:	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Upgrade 56 km; pavement rehab, drainage, safety features, intersections	R 952 000 000,00	R 87 940 138,00	National Department allocation, Donor/Grant funding	3 years (2026–2029)	High.			x	x	x	x																		Concept	Environmental approvals, Funding delays	Pre-qualification of contractors, Early Treasury engagement	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Promote reduction of carbon gas emission	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 195 000 000,00	R 15 911 272,00	Provincial Infrastructure Fund, Public-Private Partnership	2 years (2025–2027)	High.		x	x	x																		Feasibility	Utility relocations, Environmental approvals	Community liaison committees, EIA scoping early	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Identify new water sources	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Bulk supply upgrades; reservoirs and pipelines, +93 ML/day capacity	R 556 000 000,00	R 54 870 692,00	Provincial Infrastructure Fund, National Department allocation	4 years (2026–2030)	High.			x	x	x	x	x																		Implementation	Funding delays, Community disruption	Early Treasury engagement, Fast-track land processes	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Agri-Process plan	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 59 000 000,00	R 7 496 351,00	Donor/Grant funding, Public-Private Partnership	1 years (2025–2026)	High.		x	x																					Concept	Contractor capacity, Community disruption	Community liaison committees, Fast-track land processes	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Boreholes	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 179 000 000,00	R 18 967 656,00	Provincial Infrastructure Fund, Donor/Grant funding	1 years (2026–2027)	High.			x	x																					Feasibility	Contractor capacity, Community disruption	Fast-track land processes, Community liaison committees	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Promote green technology	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 74 000 000,00	R 6 152 637,00	Provincial Infrastructure Fund, Public-Private Partnership	1 years (2025–2026)	High.		x	x																					Substantial Completion	Community disruption, Land acquisition	Community liaison committees, EIA scoping early	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Conservation of Biodiversity Corridors	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Upgrade 36 km; pavement rehab, drainage, safety features, intersections	R 1 203 000 000,00	R 151 958 494,00	National Department allocation, Provincial Infrastructure Fund	3 years (2025–2028)	High.		x	x	x	x																		Substantial Completion	Funding delays, Land acquisition	Early Treasury engagement, Utility coordination forum	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Rural intervention areas	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 231 000 000,00	R 28 172 019,00	National Department allocation, Donor/Grant funding	1 years (2026–2027)	High.			x	x																					Feasibility	Utility relocations, Environmental approvals	EIA scoping early, Early Treasury engagement	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	CBD Road improvement	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Upgrade 45 km; pavement rehab, drainage, safety features, intersections	R 426 000 000,00	R 38 010 938,00	Public-Private Partnership, Donor/Grant funding	2 years (2025–2027)	High.		x	x	x																					Procurement	Environmental approvals, Land acquisition	Utility coordination forum, Early Treasury engagement	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Support expansion of the trading centre at the Harding CBD	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 229 000 000,00	R 20 420 855,00	National Department allocation, Public-Private Partnership	2 years (2025–2027)	High.		x	x	x																					Design	Contractor capacity, Environmental approvals	Pre-qualification of contractors, Utility coordination forum	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Develop and improve current settlements in Harding	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Servicing & top structures for ~3754 units; roads, water, sanitation, electrification	R 747 000 000,00	R 61 059 902,00	Public-Private Partnership, Provincial Infrastructure Fund	2 years (2026–2028)	High.			x	x	x																					Concept	Utility relocations, Funding delays	Early Treasury engagement, Community liaison committees	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Upgrade rural housing	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Servicing & top structures for ~4232 units; roads, water, sanitation, electrification	R 402 000 000,00	R 54 243 243,00	Public-Private Partnership, National Department allocation	4 years (2026–2030)	High.			x	x	x	x	x																		Feasibility	Land acquisition, Contractor capacity	Pre-qualification of contractors, Community liaison committees	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Informal trading stands	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 192 000 000,00	R 20 904 961,00	Donor/Grant funding, Public-Private Partnership	1 years (2025–2026)	High.		x	x																					Design	Land acquisition, Environmental approvals	Fast-track land processes, Community liaison committees	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.
Inadequate infrastructure/services limiting development opportunities	Enhance socio-economic growth and spatial integration	Promote integrated development and improve connectivity	Provide skip bins in areas where illegal dumping is taking place	Infrastructure / Economic Development	ULM	Local communities, businesses, and public sector	Basic infrastructure upgrades; civil, electrical, and ancillary works	R 250 000 000,00	R 21 842 366,00	Donor/Grant funding, Provincial Infrastructure Fund	3 years (2025–2028)	High.		x	x	x	x																					Feasibility	Utility relocations, Funding delays	Pre-qualification of contractors, Utility coordination forum	EIA, wayleaves, rezoning (where applicable)	Within 9 months.

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ANNEXURE 2 - CIF

CHALLENGE TO BE ADDRESSED	LONG-TERM SPATIAL OBJECTIVE	LONG-TERM SPATIAL STRATEGY	IMPLEMENTING PROGRAM/PROJECT	PROGRAM/PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF PROGRAM/PROJECT	LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES OF INTERVENTION	PROPOSED SPECIFICATIONS	ESTIMATED BUDGET	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE OVER 10 YEARS	PROPOSED SOURCE OF FUNDING (including partnerships)	ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT (GATES 1 - 6)	INTERNAL RESOURCES REQUIRED TO SUPPORT PROJECT	REQUIRED INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO SUPPORT THE PROJECT	BUDGETING WITH ESTIMATED START AND END DATES					CURRENT STATUS OF PROJECT (GATES 1 - 6)	PERCIEVED RISKS TO IMPLEMENTATION/ DEPENDENCIES ON OTHER PROJECTS	MEANS OF MITIGATING PERCIEVED RISKS	APPLICABLE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES AND/OR APPLICATIONS	IMPLICATIONS FOR THE LAND USE SCHEME	ESTIMATED DATE BY WHEN THE PROCEDURE OR APPLICATION NEEDS TO BE INITIATED
															2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030					
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS																								
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	DISASTER PHASE 2	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R35 756 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	Gorge CPA	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R120 000 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	KwaJali Phase 2 Rural Housing Project	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 64 906 220.00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 1 Rural Housing Project	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 58 085 254.50	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 2 Rural Housing Project	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 72 655 926.00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 3 Rural Housing Project	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 56 937 867.00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 4 Rural Housing Project	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 58 018 226.00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 5 Rural Housing Project	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 55 995 404.50	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	KwaMachi Phase 2 Cluster 6 Rural Housing Project	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 57 577 541.00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	KwaMbotho Rural Housing Project	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 450 000 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	Mazakhele IRDP Winterton Phase 3	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 600 000 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	OSS 02 Beneficiaries within the LM	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 50 000 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	OSS 34 Beneficiaries within the LM	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 85 000 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
Housing backlog, infrastructure deficits, disaster recovery needs	Provide sustainable human settlements and resilience	Integrate housing with basic services and economic nodes	Human Settlements Programme	OSS 50 Beneficiaries within UGU DM	Housing / Infrastructure Development	ULM	Vulnerable households, rural communities, disaster-affected families	Standard RDP/IRDP housing units, serviced sites	R 125 000 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Human Settlements Dept, Municipal Funding, PPPs	2 - 6 years	Technical teams, municipal housing unit, planning staff	Coordination with provincial housing, municipal planning, local contractors						Concept / Planning Phase	Land acquisition delays, insufficient bulk services, funding delays	Fast-track approvals, engage COGTA, phased roll out	Rezoning, EIA, township establishment, SPLUMA approvals	Zoning changes, land development rights, and compliance with SPLUMA	Within 12 - 18 months
SOUTH COAST TOURISM AND INVESTMENT ENTERPRISE																								
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	KwaFodo Cultural Village	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	5 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Weza Hiking Trail	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	1 year	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Bee Farming Tours	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	2 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Heritage Route	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	4 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months

Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Enhlalakahle Greytown 497 - Phase 1	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	8 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Harding N2 intercange for ease of access to Harding	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	7 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Harding Dam along Umzimkhulu river	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	7 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Worm Farming	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	1 year	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Wonderland Experience	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	2 **years**	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Real Estate Development	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	5 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Industrial Park Development	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	5 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Rural Horse Racing	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	2 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
Infrastructure gaps, lack of amenities, limited economic opportunities	Promote sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development	Develop tourism, agriculture, industry, and infrastructure nodes	Integrated Development Programme	Renewable Energy (Solar)	Tourism / Agriculture / Infrastructure / Energy / Real Estate	ULM	Local communities, businesses, tourists, future generations	Project-specific designs aligned with municipal and national standards	TBC	TBC	Municipal & Provincial Government, PPPs, Donor Funding	7 years	Municipal technical staff, sector specialists, project managers	Coordination across sector departments, private sector, local communities						Concept / Planning Phase	Funding shortfalls, delays in land acquisition, stakeholder misalignment	Early stakeholder engagement, phased implementation, blended finance models	Rezoning, EIA, subdivision, consent use, SPLUMA approvals	May require rezoning to Tourism, Commercial, Industrial, Utility, or Mixed-Use zones; overlays for heritage, environmental protection, and special use areas	Within 12 - 24 months
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION																								
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	MBUSI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.72749, 29.9942	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R4 839 457,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.						Construction 26% - 50%	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	MDLANGATHI SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.7316, 29.8894	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R46 633 480,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R354 252,00	R1 551 114,00				Design	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	UMZOKHANYAYO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.47584, 30.03474	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R6 098 027,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R1 627 061,00	R1 135 703,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	EMJALISWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.63827, 29.88438	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R2 464 049,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R53 375,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.

Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	MBAMBUYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.52335, 30.05685	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R4 466 650,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R74 238,00	R0,00				Final Completion	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	SIYEPHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.58647, 30.06229	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R2 021 574,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R50 730,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	MZUKELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.75408, 30.00677	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R2 087 768,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R400 020,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	MKHANDI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.66592, 30.06268	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R2 159 447,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R49 543,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	MJIKA PRIMARYSCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.7291, 29.87233	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R1 888 502,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R58 187,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	ENYANDENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.75175, 29.93997	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R2 315 745,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R53 555,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	MEHLOMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.62378, 30.13637	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R2 400 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R0,00	R0,00				Construction 1% - 25%	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	HAFULENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.65512, 29.74133	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R14 272 370,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R1 506 557,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	MAQAKALA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.74222, 29.90843	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R2 400 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R2 000 000,00	R0,00				Construction 26% - 50%	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient laboratory and sanitation facilities.	Provide a safe, modern school that supports improved learning outcomes.	Upgrade core teaching facilities, add science laboratory and sanitation blocks, and improve access and recreational spaces.	Provincial Department of Education in partnership with the Municipality.	UMZOKHANYAYO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education infrastructure.	-30.48367,30.0204	Learners, teachers and school support staff in the catchment area.	Eight new classrooms, one science laboratory, one resource/library room, improved water supply, borehole backup, improved ablutions and perimeter fencing.	R11 119 106,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial education capital budget, municipal support for services, private sector corporate social investment for library and laboratory equipment.	3 years	Project manager, quantity surveyor, civil engineer, school facilities officer.	Project steering committee with Provincial Department of Education, municipal planning and school governing body.	R1 003 215,00	R0,00				Tender	Funding shortfalls and procurement delays.	Phased delivery, ring-fenced funding and early contractor engagement.	Building plan approvals and service connection applications.	Confirm education facility land use or amend zoning to formalise school expansion.	Within six months.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH																							
Critical infrastructure requiring urgent refurbishment.	Ensure hospital readiness and compliance with health standards	Upgrade facilities in phased manner aligned to provincial health standards	Department of Health & Umuziwabantu Municipality.	St Andrews Hospital - Category A	Health infrastructure upgrade.	-30.5755607, 29.8892833	Patients, staff, surrounding communities.	Upgrade wards, outpatient facilities, plumbing, and electrical systems.	R499 878 991,00	10% of capital costs	Department of Health, Provincial Treasury.	3 years	Project managers, engineers, clinical planners.	Provincial Health Dept with hospital management.	R800 000,00	R1 000 000,00				Construction 51% - 75%	Budget overruns, contractor delays.	Strict procurement oversight, phased delivery.	Building plan and possible minor rezoning.	Minor amendment to permit staff housing.	Within three months.
Critical infrastructure requiring urgent refurbishment.	Ensure hospital readiness and compliance with health standards	Upgrade facilities in phased manner aligned to provincial health standards	Department of Health & Umuziwabantu Municipality.	St Andrews Hospital - Category B	Health infrastructure upgrade.	-30.5755607, 29.8892833	Patients, staff, surrounding communities.	Upgrade wards, outpatient facilities, plumbing, and electrical systems.	R309 179 899,00	10% of capital costs	Department of Health, Provincial Treasury.	3 years	Project managers, engineers, clinical planners.	Provincial Health Dept with hospital management.	R1 000 000,00	R1 000 000,00				Construction 51% - 75%	Budget overruns, contractor delays.	Strict procurement oversight, phased delivery.	Building plan and possible minor rezoning.	Minor amendment to permit staff housing.	Within three months.
Critical infrastructure requiring urgent refurbishment.	Ensure hospital readiness and compliance with health standards	Upgrade facilities in phased manner aligned to provincial health standards	Department of Health & Umuziwabantu Municipality.	St Andrews Hospital - Category D	Health infrastructure upgrade.	-30.5755607, 29.8892833	Patients, staff, surrounding communities.	Upgrade wards, outpatient facilities, plumbing, and electrical systems.	R1 021 120,00	10% of capital costs	Department of Health, Provincial Treasury.	3 years	Project managers, engineers, clinical planners.	Provincial Health Dept with hospital management.	R200 000,00	R200 000,00				Construction 51% - 75%	Budget overruns, contractor delays.	Strict procurement oversight, phased delivery.	Building plan and possible minor rezoning.	Minor amendment to permit staff housing.	Within three months.
Critical infrastructure requiring urgent refurbishment.	Ensure hospital readiness and compliance with health standards	Upgrade facilities in phased manner aligned to provincial health standards	Department of Health & Umuziwabantu Municipality.	St Andrews Hospital - New Staff Accommodation	Health infrastructure upgrade.	-30.5755607, 29.8892833	Patients, staff, surrounding communities.	Upgrade wards, outpatient facilities, plumbing, and electrical systems.	R5 966 135,00	10% of capital costs	Department of Health, Provincial Treasury.	3 years	Project managers, engineers, clinical planners.	Provincial Health Dept with hospital management.	R2 000 000,00	R5 000 000,00				Feasibility	Budget overruns, contractor delays.	Strict procurement oversight, phased delivery.	Building plan and possible minor rezoning.	Minor amendment to permit staff housing.	Within three months.
Critical infrastructure requiring urgent refurbishment.	Ensure hospital readiness and compliance with health standards	Upgrade facilities in phased manner aligned to provincial health standards	Department of Health & Umuziwabantu Municipality.	St Andrews Hospital - Asbestos Eradication	Health infrastructure upgrade.	-30.5755607, 29.8892833	Patients, staff, surrounding communities.	Upgrade wards, outpatient facilities, plumbing, and electrical systems.	R3 946 565,00	10% of capital costs	Department of Health, Provincial Treasury.	3 years	Project managers, engineers, clinical planners.	Provincial Health Dept with hospital management.	R3 300 000,00	R3 500 000,00				Design	Budget overruns, contractor delays.	Strict procurement oversight, phased delivery.	Building plan and possible minor rezoning.	Minor amendment to permit staff housing.	Within three months.
Critical infrastructure requiring urgent refurbishment.	Ensure clinic readiness and compliance with health standards	Upgrade facilities in phased manner aligned to provincial health standards	Department of Health & Umuziwabantu Municipality.	Weza Clinic - Installation of Standby Generator	Health infrastructure upgrade.	-30.59111, 29.74543	Patients, staff, surrounding communities.	Upgrade wards, outpatient facilities, plumbing, and electrical systems.	R511 216,00	10% of capital costs	Department of Health, Provincial Treasury.	3 years	Project managers, engineers, clinical planners.	Provincial Health Dept with hospital management.	R0,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Budget overruns, contractor delays.	Strict procurement oversight, phased delivery.	Building plan and possible minor rezoning.	Minor amendment to permit staff housing.	Within three months.
Intermittent water supply and low water pressure in the community.	Ensure reliable water supply and improve community health and sanitation.	Provide elevated storage to maintain consistent water pressure and storage capacity.	Municipal Infrastructure Department in partnership with the Provincial Department of Water and Sanitation.	Installation of 20kl elevated water tank	Water supply infrastructure.	-30.7277, 30.4473	Local residents, schools, clinics, and public institutions in the area.	20 000 litre steel tank, reinforced elevated structure, inlet/outlet piping, overflow and drainage, access ladder and safety rails.	R860 000,00	10% of capital costs	Municipal capital budget, Provincial Water and Sanitation grants, possible donor contributions.	6-9 Months	Civil engineer, project manager, site supervisor, water services technician.	Municipal water services coordination and provincial approval for infrastructure standards.	R0,00	R0,00				Practical Completion (100%)	Delays in material supply or site access, technical installation issues.	Early procurement, site assessment, engagement with local contractors.	Building approvals, environmental clearance if near sensitive areas.	Confirm water infrastructure designation on municipal plan.	Within three months.
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT																							
Road deterioration affecting transport safety, accessibility, and economic activity.	Improve road safety, reduce travel time, and enhance connectivity between communities.	Full rehabilitation of the 25-kilometre section with upgraded pavement and drainage systems.	Rehabilitation of P61 (0km to 25km)	Pavement rehabilitation, resurfacing, culvert upgrades, and road signage installation.	Road infrastructure improvement.	-30.57545, 29.8568	Commuters, freight operators, local businesses, and surrounding communities.	Full-depth pavement reconstruction, asphalt surfacing, shoulders, improved drainage, culverts, road markings, and safety signage.	R2 000 000,00	10% of capital costs	Provincial Department of Transport budget, municipal co-funding, possible public-private partnership for maintenance.	3 years	Civil engineers, project manager, site supervisors, quality control officers.	Provincial Roads Agency coordination, municipal oversight, community liaison for disruptions.		R2 000 000,00				Construction 1% - 25%	Weather delays, contractor capacity, material supply.	Phased construction, multiple supplier sourcing, contingency scheduling.	Roadworks permits, environmental impact assessments, servitude clearances.	None – existing road corridor.	Within 3 months.
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS																							
Lack of alternative livelihoods and limited local tourism activities.	Promote sustainable rural tourism and income generation.	Develop community-led agro-tourism initiatives.	Department of Economic Development and Tourism in partnership with local cooperatives.	Bee Farming Tours	Tourism and skills development.	ULM	Local farmers, youth, tourists.	Tour infrastructure, signage, safety measures, small visitor centre.	TBC	TBC	Provincial tourism grants, municipal funding, partnerships with beekeeping cooperatives, private sponsorships.	1 Year	Project manager, tourism coordinator, marketing officer, local guides.	Collaboration between municipality, tourism department, and local cooperatives.	TBC					Concept Design	Weather impacts, low tourist uptake, supply of honey products.	Seasonal planning, marketing campaigns, training programs.	Land use approval for tourism activities.	Tourism overlay; minimal impact on agricultural zoning.	Within 3 months.

Underutilized cultural and historical sites.	Promote heritage tourism and local economic development.	Connect heritage sites via a designated tourism route.	Department of Arts, Culture, and Tourism with municipalities.	Heritage Route	Cultural tourism infrastructure.	ULM	Communities, cultural practitioners, tourists.	Signage, walking paths, visitor centres, marketing materials.	TBC	TBC	Provincial tourism grants, public-private partnerships, municipality support.	1-1.5 Years	Project manager, heritage officer, marketing officer.	Heritage council, municipal tourism offices.	TBC	TBC				Concept Planning	Site degradation, community non-participation.	Community engagement, protective signage, monitoring.	Land use approval, heritage impact assessments.	Tourism overlay.	Within 4 months.
Lack of structured cultural tourism offerings.	Preserve and showcase local cultural heritage.	Develop community cultural village with active participation.	Kwafodo Cultural Village	Kwafodo Cultural Village	Cultural tourism development.	ULM	Cultural practitioners, artisans, tourists.	Huts, exhibition areas, amphitheatre, craft markets.	TBC	TBC	Provincial tourism grants, private sponsorship, municipal funding.	2 Year	Project manager, architects, cultural coordinators.	Municipal cultural office, tourism department, local committees.	TBC	TBC				Design	Community buy-in, construction delays.	Regular consultation, phased construction.	Building approvals, environmental clearance.	Tourism overlay; may require rezoning.	Within 6 months.
Limited eco-tourism and recreation opportunities.	Promote eco-tourism and sustainable outdoor activities.	Develop marked and maintained hiking trails with facilities.	Weza Hiking Trail	Weza Hiking Trail	Eco-tourism development.	ULM	Hikers, tourists, local communities.	Trail markings, footbridges, benches, interpretation panels.	TBC	TBC	Provincial eco-tourism grants, municipality support, private sponsorships.	1 Year	Project manager, trail engineer, environmental officer, local guides.	Environmental and tourism departments, municipal parks.	TBC					Concept Planning	Environmental damage, trail misuse, low uptake.	Environmental monitoring, community awareness, signage.	Land use approvals, environmental permits.	Tourism/eco-tourism overlay.	Within 3 months.

SECTION L: CONCLUSION

"We are realising that if you have people walk and bicycle more, you have a more lively, more liveable, more attractive, more safe, more sustainable, and healthier city. And what are you waiting for?"- Jan Gehl

In concluding the uMuziwabantu Spatial Development Framework, this report serves as the Composite report which outlines the Spatial Development Framework for the uMuziwabantu Local Municipality. Based on the spatial development strategy and direction of growth identified for the Municipality, a detailed Implementation Plan has been developed and included in this report. It is envisaged that over the next 20 – 30 years, uMuziwabantu Municipality is built upon the vision outlined in this SDF, supported by the IDP, District One Plan as well as the KZN PSDF.