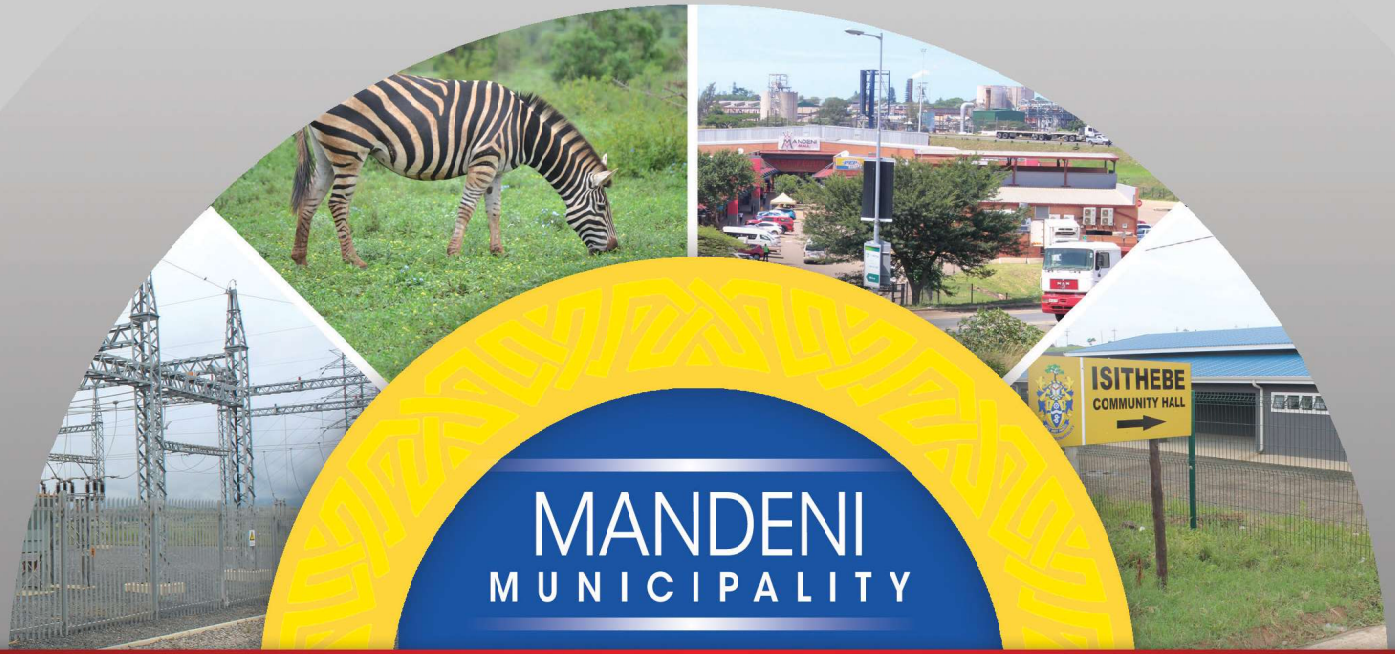




MANDENI
MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

FINAL 2018/2019 REVIEW

PEACE UNITY PROGRESS
MANDENI MUNICIPALITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION 7

1.1 Background to the Study 7

1.2 Delineation of the Study Area 8

2 MEC COMMENTS ON 2017/2018 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 11

3. LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE 14

3.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996) 14

3.2 The Sustainable Development Goals 15

3.3. National Policies / Legislation 16

3.3.1 State of the Nation Address 2018 16

3.3.2 COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CRDP) 16

3.3.3 National Development Plan Vision for 2030 18

3.3.4 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) 19

3.3.5 National Government Outcomes 20

3.3.6 Industrial Policy Action Plan 2014/2015 – 2016/2017 21

3.3.7 New Growth Path 22

3.4 Provincial Policies 24

3.4.1 State of the Province Address 2017 24

3.4.2 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy 25

3.4.3 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy 29

3.5 ILEMBE DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN 31

3.5.1 DGDP STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 32

3.6 Mandeni Integrated Development Plan 34

3.6.1 Vision: 34

3.6.2 Mission: 34

3.6.3 ILembe Regional District Spatial Development Plan (IRSDP) 36

3.6.4 Mandeni Coastal Management Programme 36

3.6.5 Coastal Management Focus Areas 44

4.STATUS QUO ANALYSIS 46

4.1 Available Base Information 46

4.2 INVESTMENT AREAS 47

4.2.1 Service Centres and Activity Points (Nodes) 47

4.3 Natural Resources 50

4.3.1 Topography 50

4.3.2 Environmental Sensitive Areas 55

4.3.3 Protected Areas – Amatikulu Nature Reserve 55

4.3.4 Protected areas- Ingwenya Conservation Area 55

4.3.5 Air Quality 64

4.3.6 Estuaries 64

4.4. BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT 72

4.4.1 Conservation Strategies 73

4.5 Human Resources 75

4.5.1 Population 75

4.6 Demographics 77

4.6.1 The 2050 Population 79

4.6.2 Age & Gender Distribution 80

4.6.3 The 2050 Population Profile 80

4.6.4 Household Size 82

4.6.5 Population Density 82

4.6.6 Levels of Education 84

4.7 Social Resources 86
4.7.1 Land Tenure 86
4.7.2 Settlement Pattern 87
4.7.3 Housing 89
4.8 A HIGH ROAD HOUSING FORECAST 93
4.8.1 Health Care Facilities 93
4.9 MANDENI FACILITIES 96
4.9.1 Education Facilities 96
4.9.2 Libraries 100
4.9.3 Police Services 100
4.9.4 Emergency Services 100
4.9.5 Community Halls 102
4.10 Physical Resources 104
4.10.1 Transportation Network 104
4.10.2 Water & Sanitation 104
4.10.3 Electricity Network 113
4.10.4 Solid Waste 115
4.11 Economic Profile, Resources & Sector Analysis 116
4.11.1 Income & Poverty Distribution 116
4.11.2 Unemployment Distribution 117
4.11.3 Economic Sector Analysis 118
4.11.4 Property Development 126
4.11.5 Economic Development Strategies 127
4.12 A HIGH ROAD ECONOMIC FORECAST 128
4.13 STANDARDS FOR PROVISION OF FACILITIES 129
5 SWOT ANALYSIS 130
6 DEVELOPMENT VISION 131
6.1 Community Based Development Challenges 131
6.2 IDP Identified Challenges 132
6.3 Mandeni's Development Vision 133
6.4 Spatial Translation of the Vision 134
6.5 Current Trends and Key Spatial Issues 135
6.6 Spatial Development Objectives 137
6.7 Spatial Development Strategies 137
6.7.1 Strategy 1: Urban integration 138
6.7.2 Strategy 2: Bulk infrastructure development 138
6.7.3 Strategy 3: Equitable access to social services 138
6.7.4 Strategy 4: Land use and transportation integration 138
6.7.5 Strategy 5: Protection of agriculture and open space 138
6.8 Mandeni's Spatial Development Thrusts 139
6.8.1 Strategic Thrust: Accelerating Growth and Development Strategies 139
6.8.2 Strategic Thrust: Sharing Growth and Development Strategies 139
6.8.3 Strategic Thrusts: Environmental Sustainability Strategies 140
7 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC FOCUS 141
7.1 DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS 141
7.1.1 Regional Development Corridor 141
7.1.2 Activity Corridor 141
7.1.3 Link Roads 142
7.2 NODES AND ACTIVITY AREAS 143
7.2.1 Primary Node 143
7.2.2 Industrial Node 145
7.2.3 Rural Service Centres 147
7.2.4 Activity Points 147
7.2.5 Rural Settlement Clusters 147
7.3 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT 148

7.3.1 Management Zones 151
7.3.2 Global Warming 152
7.3.3 Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation 152
7.4 Urban Edge Delineation for Mandeni, Sundumbili and Tugela 154
7.5. SPATIAL INTERVENTION AREAS 154
7.5.1 Intervention Zone One (Accelerate Growth) 155
7.5.2 Intervention Zone Two (Sharing Growth) 156
7.5.3 Intervention Zone Three (Stimulating Growth) 157
7.5.4 Intervention Zone Four: Environmentally Sensitive Areas 158
7.5.5 Tourism Intervention Area 159
7.6 INTENDED FUTURE LAND USES 160
7.6.1 Conservation Areas 160
7.6.2 Agricultural Areas 161
7.6.3 Urban Infill 163
7.6.4 Residential 163
7.7 ALIGNMENT WITH SURROUNDING SDF's 163
7.7.1 ILembe District Municipality 163
7.7.2 Alignment with surrounding Local Municipalities 164
7.8 Consolidated Mandeni Spatial Development Framework 170
8 IMPLEMENTING THE SDF 172
8.1. SERVICE LEVEL GUIDELINES 172
8.2. SPATIAL POLICY GUIDELINES 174
8.2.1 Relationship of the Spatial Development Framework to Land Use Management 174
8.2.2 Components of Land Use Management System 181
8.3 SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT 185
8.3.1 Mandeni Spatial Development Framework against the strategic priorities of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. 186
8.3.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 193
8.4 Monitoring and evaluation 194
8.5 Regional strategies for Ilembe DM Municipalities 197
9 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK 202
10 Conclusion 210

List of Tables:

TABLE 1: MANDENI NODAL AREAS & SETTLEMENTS....8
TABLE 2: AMENDMENTS TO DEFAULT COASTAL PROTECTION ZONES....37
TABLE 3: MANDENI COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME – KEY FOCUS AREAS....44
TABLE 4: CORRIDOR HIERARCHY....48
TABLE 5: AMATIKULU NATURE RESERVE ZONATION SYSTEM....61
TABLE 6: PARTICIPATION STRUCTURES....62
TABLE 7: AMATIKULU RESERVE PROJECTS....63
TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF ESTUARY CHARACTERISTICS....65
TABLE 9: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF THE ESTUARIES....69
TABLE 10: WARDS EXPERIENCING GROWTH....76
TABLE 11: RURAL URBAN HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION IN ILEMBE MUNICIPALITIES....78
TABLE 12: KWAZULU-NATAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES 2006 TO 2016....78
TABLE 13: HIGH ROAD SCENARIO POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 2050....82
TABLE 14: POPULATION DENSITIES PER WARD....83
TABLE 15: FORMAL VS INFORMAL HOUSING TYPOLOGIES....89
TABLE 16: HOUSING NEEDS PER WARD....89
TABLE 17: MANDENI RECOMMENDED HOUSING PROJECTS (HOUSING PLAN 2010)....90
TABLE 18: MANDENI PLANNED HOUSING PROJECTS (HOUSING PLAN 2010)....90
TABLE 19: MANDENI PLANNED HOUSING PROJECTS (HOUSING PLAN 2010)....92
TABLE 20: THE HIGH ROAD 2050 HOUSING FORECAST....93
TABLE 21: DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY HALLS....102
TABLE 22: LAND USE BUDGET & STANDARDS FOR PROVISION OF FACILITIES....100
TABLE 23: WATER TREATMENT WORKS & WATER QUALITY....106
TABLE 24: PLANNED BULK WATER SCHEMES....107
TABLE 25: WATER PROJECTS FUNDED BY UMGENI WATER....108
TABLE 26: LEVELS OF SERVICES....109
TABLE 27: LOCATIONAL FACTORS INFLUENCING LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT....118
TABLE 28: GVA CONTRIBUTION....119
TABLE 29: CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT....119
TABLE 30: FEASIBLE / NON-FEASIBLE TOURISM PROJECT....126
TABLE 31: PROS:PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS....126
TABLE 32: LED PROJECTS WITH SPATIAL MANIFESTATION....127
TABLE 33: ILEMBE GROSS VALUE ADDED ESTIMATES 2010 TO 2050 IN R MILLION....128
TABLE 34: MANDENI SWOT ANALYSIS....130
TABLE 35: DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES....137
TABLE 36: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ZONES....148
TABLE 37: CONSTRAINTS IDENTIFIED FOR THE ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S DEVELOPMENT....149
TABLE 38: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL IN ILEMBE MANAGEMENT ZONES....151
TABLE 39: MAPHUMULO LM ALIGNMENT ASPECTS....164
TABLE 40: KWADUKUZA LM ALIGNMENT ASPECTS....166
TABLE 41: UMLALAZI LM ALIGNMENT ASPECTS....168
TABLE 42: SERVICE LEVEL GUIDELINES....172
TABLE 43: LEVELS OF LUMS....182
TABLE 44: CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK....203

List of GRAPHS

GRAPH 1: LEVELS OF EDUCATION....85
GRAPH 2: LEVELS OF EDUCATION PER WARD....86
GRAPH 3: WATER SERVICE LEVEL....104
GRAPH 4: WATER SOURCES....105
GRAPH 5: ACCESS TO SANITATION PER WARD....111
GRAPH 6: ACCESS TO SANITATION....111
GRAPH 7: ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY....113
GRAPH 8: LEVELS OF INCOME....116
GRAPH 9: LEVELS OF INCOME PER WARD....116
GRAPH 10: LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT PER WARD....117

List of FIGURES

FIGURE 1: CONSTITUTIONAL DIRECTIVES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT....14
FIGURE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: SOCIAL COHESION AND DEVELOPMENT....17
FIGURE 3: PSEDS INDUSTRIAL COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE....27
FIGURE 4: PSEDS TOURISM COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE....27
FIGURE 5: PSEDS NODES & CORRIDORS....28
FIGURE 6: PSEDS AGRICULTURAL COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE....28

FIGURE 7: PSEDS POVERTY REGIONS 29
FIGURE 8: SPATIAL PRINCIPLES 30
FIGURE 9: PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 31
FIGURE 10: BOUNDARY LINE: AMATIKULU NATURE RESERVE 35
FIGURE 11: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES 32
FIGURE 12: RURAL URBAN HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION 73
FIGURE 13: THE ANTICIPATED 2050 ILEMBE POPULATION 73
FIGURE 14: HIGH ROAD SCENARIO POPULATION 75
FIGURE 15: MANDENI HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION 77
FIGURE 16: THUKELA ESTUARY BOUNDARY LINE 80
FIGURE 17: SPATIAL TRANSLATION OF IDP VISION 123
FIGURE 18: HIERARCHY OF PLANS IN RELATION TO MANDENI 159

List of PLANS

MAP 1: LOCALITY PLAN WITHIN DISTRICT 11
MAP 2: CONTEXTUAL PLAN 104
MAP 3:CMP: PLANNING AREA 1 52
MAP 4: CMP: PLANNING AREA 2 35
MAP 5: CMP: PLANNING AREA 3 36
MAP 6: CMP: PLANNING AREA 2: DOKODWENI 37
MAP 7: CMP: PLANNING AREA 3 : 38
MAP 8: NODES AND CORRIDOR 44
MAP 9: MANDENI TOPOGRAPHY 48
MAP 10: PRECIPITATION 48
MAP 11: SLOPE ANALYSIS 49
MAP 12: SIMPLIFIED LAND COVER 50
MAP 13: TERRESTRIAL CONSERVATION AREA 53
MAP:14: CONSERVATION AREA & WETLAND 54
MAP 15: SIYAYA COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 63
MAP 16: EXPANSION OF MATIKULU NATURE RESERVE 64
MAP 17: MATIKULU AND NYONI ESTUARY 67
MAP 18: MANDENI CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREA AND ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT 69
MAP 19: STATUS OF ECOSYSTEM 70
MAP 20: HOUSING PROJECTS 81
MAP 21: SETTLEMENT PATTERN 82
MAP 22:HEALTH FACILITIES 85
MAP 23: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES: PRIMARY SCHOOLS 87
MAP 24: SECONDARY SCHOOLS 89
MAP 25: POLICE STATIONS 91
MAP 26: SOCIAL FACILITIES 93
MAP 27: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE 98
MAP 28: SANITATION BACKLOG 100
MAP 29: ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY 105
MAP 30: ISITHEBE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE 112

Abbreviations:

AMAFA	-	KwaZulu Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 10 of 1997)
ANR	-	Amatikulu Nature Reserve
BAR	-	Basic Assessment Report
CARA	-	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)
CBD	-	Central Business District
CDP	-	Concept Development Plan
CHC	-	Community Health Centre
DAEARD	-	Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development
DM	-	District Municipality
DMR	-	Department of Mineral Resources
DWA	-	Department of Water Affairs
EMF	-	Environmental Management Framework
EMPR	-	Environmental Management Programme
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
Ha	-	Hectares
HH	-	House Holds
ICMA	-	Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008)
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
IWMP	-	Integrated Waste management Plan
KZN	-	KwaZulu-Natal
KZNNCMA	-	KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Management Act, 1997 (Act No. 9 of 1997)
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LM	-	Local Municipality
LUMS	-	Land Use Management System
MIG	-	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
ML	-	Mega Litre
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
NEMBA	-	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
NEMPAA	-	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003
NHRA	-	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NSDP	-	National Spatial Development Perspective
PDA	-	KZN Planning & Development Act, 2008 (Act 6 of 2008)
PGDS	-	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
RDP	-	Reconciliation and Development Programme
ROD	-	Record of Decision
SDF	-	Spatial Development Framework
WTW	-	Water Treatment Works
WWTW	-	Waste Water Treatment Works

1 BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Municipalities are required to compile Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) as a core component of their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) in terms of Section 26(e) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000, Act 32 of 2000. In addition to this, the recently enacted Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013), requires municipalities to develop SDF's for its area of jurisdiction, and in Section 21 outlines aspects that needs to be addressed in the Spatial Development Framework.

The Mandeni Local Municipality intends compiling a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (as part of the IDP) that will guide future development within the Municipality. The SDF will provide a good foundation for the municipality in the development of the municipality for the next five year term of Councillors' office and beyond. The SDF must have a set of objectives, strategies and policy guidelines that direct development and development options to ensure that the envisaged long-term urban and rural structure and target deliverables are realised. The SDF should find balance between Environmental sensitivity and Development pressures.

Section 28(1) of the Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000) indicates that "each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan". In this regard, the SDF's generally require attention in the following areas:

- Alignment of the SDF with the IDP;
- Alignment of the SDF with:
    - The capital budget of the municipalities;
    - The SDF's of surrounding municipalities;
    - National and Provincial spatial planning initiatives;
    - Provincial Spatial Planning Guidelines.
- The identification of urban edges within municipalities in line with the Departments guidelines.
- Building of local economies;
- Regional resource conservation;
- Mapping all capital investment projects in the SDF e.g. infrastructure projects.

This report represents the second phase in the process, namely the Current Realities report, which will form the basis of analysis for the compilation of a spatial concept and the subsequent interventions and spatial development strategies.

The information in this report is presented in order to provide the municipality opportunity to confirm that the basis information from which the Spatial Framework is developed is correct and sufficient to make informed decisions.

The report considers the following:

- Areas Of Potential Intervention Identified
- Natural Resources
- Human Resources
- Social Resources
- Physical Resources
- Economic Resources

1.2 Delineation of the Study Area

The Mandeni Local Municipality is located on the east coast of KwaZulu-Natal and situated on the northern Boundary of the District Municipality, and shares a district boundary with uThungulu District Municipality. Please refer to **Map 1: Locality Plan**, and **Map 2: Regional Locality** for a depiction of the Municipal Area within the iLembe District Municipality.

The study area for this project will include the entire municipal jurisdiction area of the Mandeni Local Municipality.

The Mandeni Municipal area is approximately 545 km² in extent and consists of 18 wards with a total of 36 councillors. The Municipal Demarcation board has currently added another ward which is ward 18 around the IsiThebe industrial area (Vutha) due to the number of VD's. 49% of the municipality held under traditional tenure with the following aMakhosi Preside within the municipality:

- iNkosi uMhlongo
- iNkosi uMathonsi
- iNkosi uMcambi
- iNkosi uNgcobo

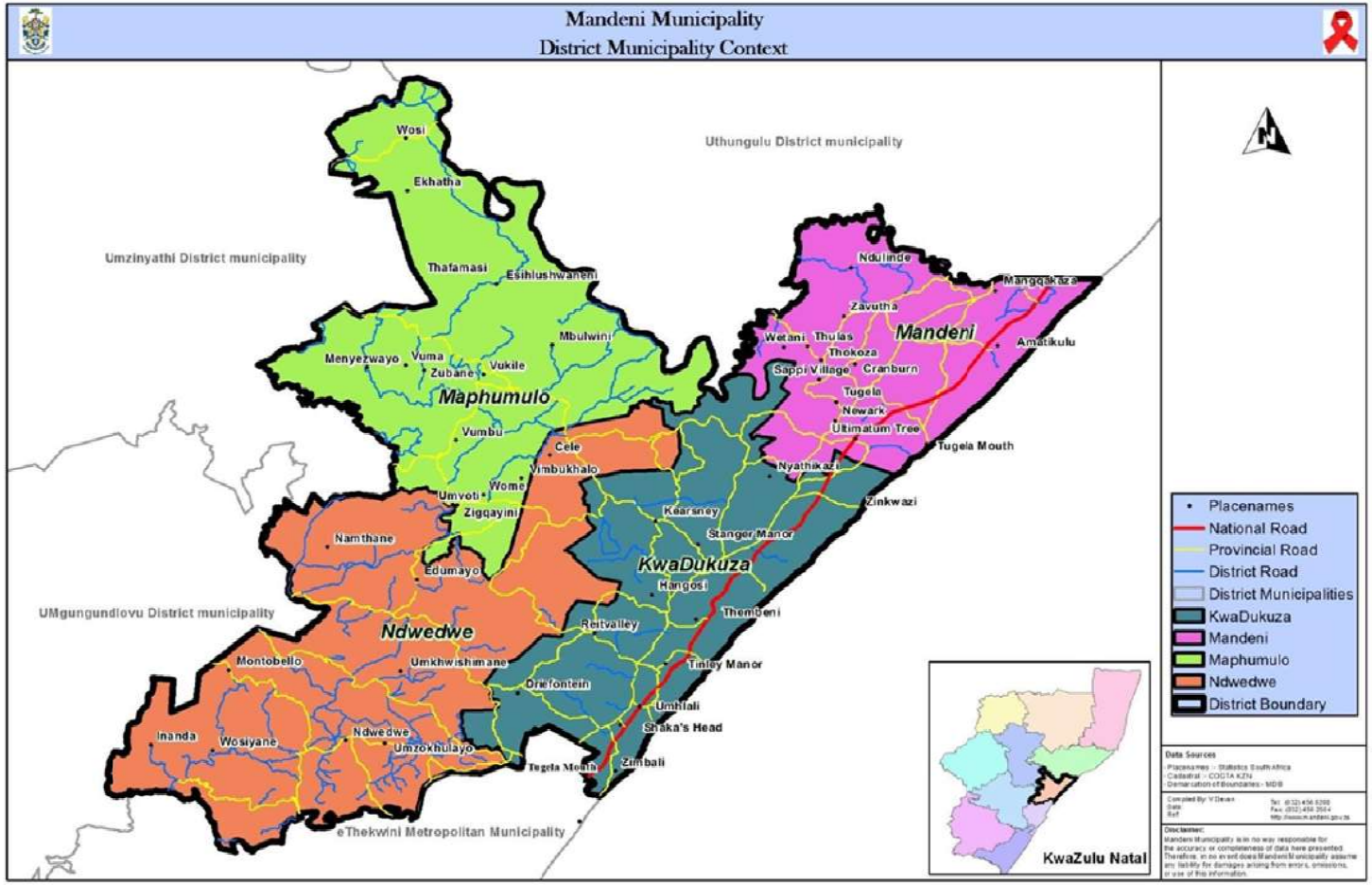
Although numerous rural settlements are scattered throughout the Municipality, the following areas have been identified as the main nodal areas.

Table 1: Mandeni Nodal Areas & Settlements

Primary	Secondary	Activity Points	Industrial
Mandeni/ Sundumbili	Wangu Amatikulu Ohwebede Tugela Mouth	Nyoni	isiThebe

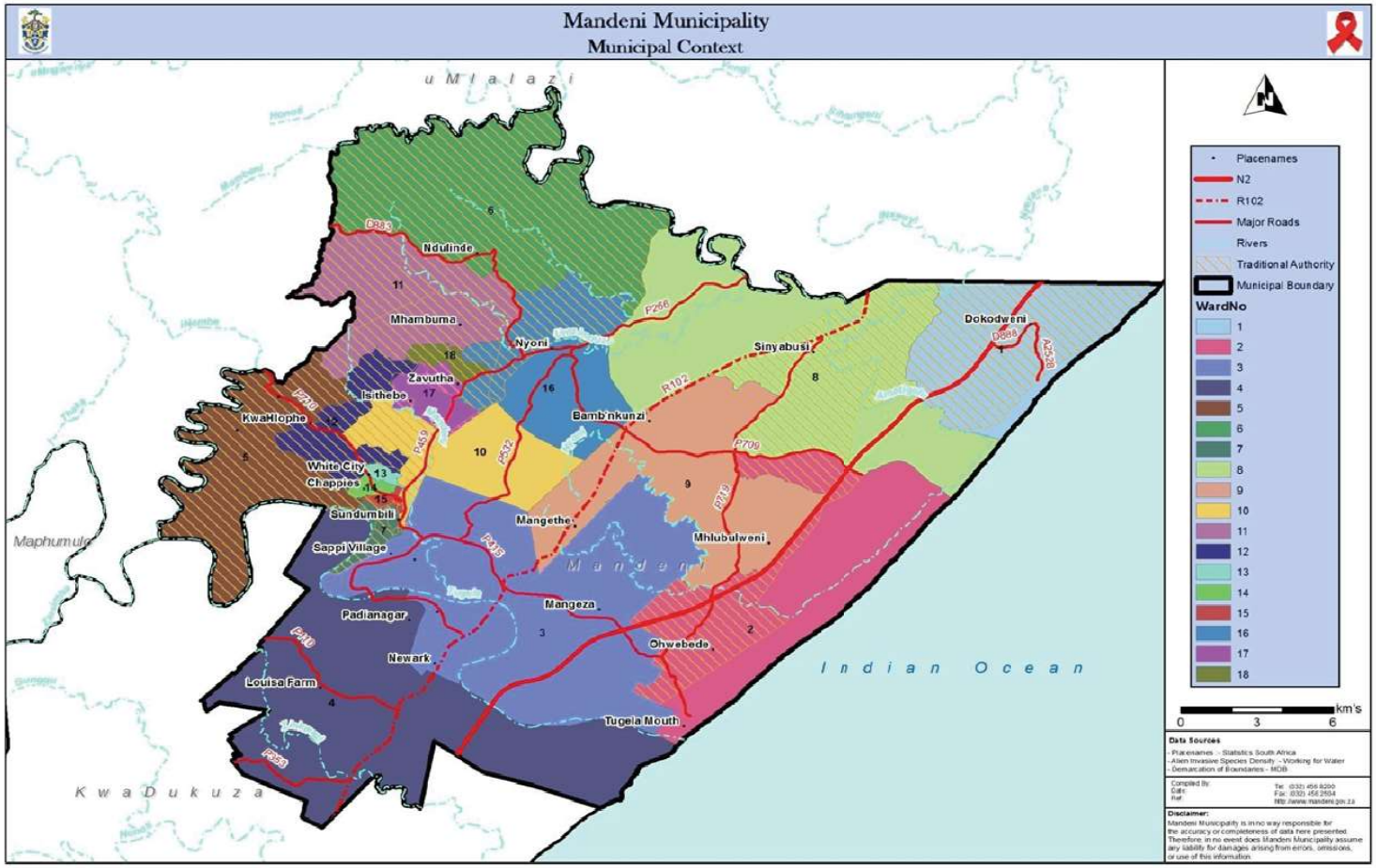
Please refer to **Map 2: Contextual Map** for a Depiction of the Municipal Structure.

Map 1: Locality Plan within District



Source: Mandeni Municipality GIS

Map 2: Contextual Plan with 18 wards



Source: Mandeni Municipality GIS

2 MEC COMMENTS ON 2017/2018 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

MEC Comments	Action plan	Responsible Department / Unit	Progress As of March 2018	Progress as of May 2018
SDF not fully complaint with provision of SPLUMA	23.1. To respond, the unit has extended Mandeni Scheme project to incorporate other areas especially the rural component of the area in order to have single land use management system as required by SPLUMA. Work plan has been devised	IDP and Planning	Extension of Mandeni Land Use Management Scheme project in progress	Project undertaken in house. Project is progress
SDF to quantify the number of required services and infrastructure	24.1. To address this gap, looking at other best practise example e.g. eThekwini use MSCOA system to show this information, further show spatial locations though CIIF	IDP and Planning	Awaiting finalization of Budget capturing process. To be in place in the final submission	Refer to Page 202 for Municipal Capital Budget
Incorporation of Public participation process on SDF		IDP & Planning	1st round of meeting for Public participation process already undertaken in September awaiting 2nd round to be finalized in April 2018	Schedule of meetings for both draft and final included. Refer to page 12 -13.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMME

Mandeni Local Municipality took a decision that in this phase of the IDP Mayoral Izimbizo, the municipality would engage its communities within the various wards by clustering the wards and ensuring that each municipal ward is represented through the ward committees and Community Development Workers. This is to ensure that the needs of the community in each ward/community were captured appropriately and in manner that would give the municipality a clear picture of the service delivery needs and achievements. This programme included visiting the Ratepayers' Association in order to ascertain their assessment of needs in terms of service delivery. One of the main issues that came strongly in this meeting was the issues of safety and security and the rates structure and associated tariffs. The following programme was then formulated whereby the Honourable Mayor visited each ward within the cluster

DATE	WARDS TARGETED	PROPOSED VENUE	TIME
30 August 2017	Traditional council Ward committees	iThala	10:00am
05 September 2017	Machibini Wards 05, 10, 12	Machibini	12:00 Midday
06 September 2017	Isithebe Wards 06, 10, 11, 16, 17 & 18	Steel window / Makhemphini Open space	12:00 Midday
12 September 2017	Macambini Wards 1, 2, 03, 08 & 09	kwaChili Sports Field / Multi-purpose	13:00
13 September 2017	Hlomendlini / Novas farm (ward 04)	Hlomendlini Open Space	12:00 Midday

	Ratepayers, Farmer association etc (Tugela Mouth, Kwatas, Padianagar, Highview park	Mandini Golf Club	17:00
20 September 2017	Mandeni Youth	Sbusisiwe hall	12:00 Midday
17 September 2017	Ward 07, 13, 14 & 15	Ngcedomhlophe Stadium	13:00

Table 1: Showing municipal public engagement schedule for Review 2018/19 IDP/SDF & Budget and SDF Plan

Table 2: 2nd Round of Community Outreach Meetings

Wards	Date	Cluster	Venue
2, 3 & 4	4 April 2018 17:00	Rate Payers and all organised groups.	Mandeni Golf Club
1, 2, 3, 8 & 9	11 April 2018 10:00am	Macambini Wards	Macambini Multipurpose Hall
05, 06, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17 & 18,	07 or 08 April 2018 12:00 midday	Isithebe & Ndulinde Wards	Isithebe Community Hall
All Wards	18 April 2018 11:00am	Mandeni Youth	Sibusisiwe Hall
04, 05, 07, 10, 12, 13, 14 & 15	22 April 2018 13:00	Sundumbili, Hlomendlini and Mathonsi Wards	Sibusisiwe Hall

Table 2: Showing municipal public engagement schedule for 2018/2019 IDP/ SDF and Budget Draft Review

3. LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

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

3.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) in its desire for local government was conceived as "the local sphere of government with the constitutional mandate to carry out a number of developmental duties". Chapter 7 of the Constitution states that it is the object of local government to "encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government". Local government must also promote the Bill of Rights, which reflects the nation's values about human dignity, equality and freedom, and uphold the principles enshrined in the Constitution. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) mandates local government to promote and undertake the following tasks as outlined in figure below.

Figure 1: Constitutional Directives for Local Government



Based on these Constitutional directives as shown in Figure 1 Mandeni Municipality has a responsibility to its area of jurisdiction, by addressing issues such as:

- Environmental Responses: uncontrolled expansion of settlements into environmentally sensitive areas which consequently has adverse effects on natural habitats, cultural landscapes and air and water quality will have to be addressed through appropriate policy and monitoring measures as part of enhancing the spatial quality of Mandeni.

- Efficient and sustainable infrastructure provision: basic services and infrastructure provisions should be undertaken within the premise of cost efficiency. Maintenance culture and social sustainability with consideration for dire need areas, areas of potential productivity to aid in ploughing back benefits, without negating the efforts of achieving efficient public spending and investment.

- **Institutional Efficiencies:** in order to discharge its constitutional duties, Mandeni. Municipality has a responsibility to ensure that systems of administration, finance management, accountability and community involvement are adequately functional to support activities of the Municipality and to the general public.
- **Local Economic and Social Development:** harnessing and finding new opportunities for socio-economic development is a key responsibility of local government through support from the provincial and national spheres of government. Mandeni will have to act proactively in this regard.

3.2 The Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations realised noted some of the limitations and challenges associated with Millennium Development Goals in terms of achieving the objectives. The initial target for achieving most of the goals was in 2015, the United Nations developed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the main emphases of ending all the challenges as indicated in the seventeen goals and 169 targets that re to operationalize them. **Below are the 17 SDGs;**

1.	End Poverty in all its forms everywhere
2.	End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote Sustainable Agriculture
3.	Ensure Healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5.	Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls
6.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10.	Reduce inequality within and among countries
11.	Make Cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.
12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts(in line with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
14.	Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global partnership for sustainable development

Although, each of these is assigned to a relevant government department or organ of state the implemented of all these goals demands a collective approach. . The section below outline these principles by looking briefly the overview of the role and purpose of spatial planning, land use management and land development at a local level in addressing some of the SDGs and concludes with clear implications for the Mandeni Local Municipality.

3.3 National Policies / Legislation

3.3.1 State of the Nation Address 2018

The State of the Nation address delivered by the President in February 2018 emphasises the commitment by government in dealing with triple challenges facing the country: Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment. It therefore identified key focus areas and programmes that will be implemented by government for eradicating poverty, decreasing the levels of inequality and reducing unemployment. The key focus areas for the budget are listed below:

- Infrastructural Development
- Education
- Health
- Crime and corruption
- Rural development
- Land reform
- Ocean Economy: Operation Phakisa

The state of the Nation Address also acknowledges the major milestones that have been made by Government in dealing with poverty. However poverty, unemployment and inequality are still the major challenges facing our country. One of the interventions by government in dealing with unemployment and slow economic growth is focusing in investing on public infrastructure such as road networks, rural development projects, etc.

In terms of the infrastructural enrolment programmes by National government the Mandeni Local Municipality through the SDF is identifying areas where the municipality will indirectly benefit from any of the projects that will be implemented by National or Provincial Departments.

3.3.2 COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CRDP)

Mandeni Municipality has a very strong Rural Component with four Traditional Councils governing a large portion of the Municipality.

Subsequently there are a number of rural policies from the Department of Rural Development & Land Reform to be considered. Overarching to these strategies is the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, which has as its aim the development of rural South Africa, to create vibrant, sustainable and equitable rural communities. The CRDP is different from past government strategies in rural areas due to its approach which focus on proactive

participatory community-based planning rather than an inter-ventionist approach to rural development.

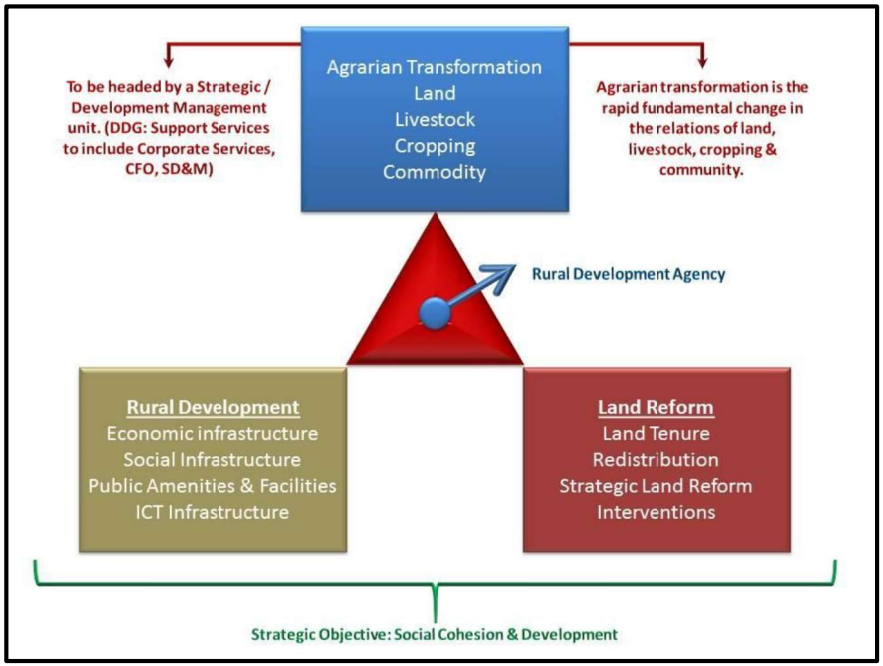
Through the polices to be implemented as part of the CRDP the following two main themes are present

- Agricultural Reform;
- Rural Development; and
- Land Tenure Reform;

National government envisages the rural development to be done through agrarian transformation, which implies the rapid and fundamental change in the relations (systems and patterns of ownership and control) of land, livestock, cropping and the communities. The strategic objective of this approach is "social cohesion and Development".

The diagram below depicts the relationship between the components of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, what aspects needs to be addressed under each component, and how they should interact to reach the strategic goal of Social Cohesion on the Rural Areas.

Figure 2: Strategic objective: Social cohesion and development



It must be noted that this is only a strategy, which differs in its approach from the NSDP in the sense that it does not make reference to specific areas/municipalities, or prescribe what actions needs to be taken within specific municipalities. It merely outlines the aspects that must be addressed to ensure the comprehensive development of rural areas.

Not all aspects as listed under the three components (e.g. land redistribution/restitution), are applicable to the development of a Spatial Development Framework, as the SDF is a planning tool that

focuses on land use irrespective of the ownership. Redistribution for example is a political aspect/tool which focuses on land ownership, and more specific the ownership of agricultural land.

The aspects that are applicable to land use, includes items such as Economic & Social Infrastructure, Public Amenities and the protection of agricultural land and activities. The Spatial Development Framework will be the tool that ensures the future development of the rural Municipalities by providing direction on the provision of facilities, and identifying economic catalytic projects which will kick-start the development and exponential growth of the rural communities in all areas that is deemed as being part of a vibrant community.

3.3.3 National Development Plan Vision for 2030

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

The NDP diagnostic report has identified 9 core challenges that require urgent attention:

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

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

- **The economy and employment:** This requires creating an environment for sustainable employment and economic growth. These conditions may be created through the identification of key economic sectors as well as the key challenges that affect the efficiency of these sectors such as transport, lack of facilities and infrastructure. Spatial alignments will also be required in order to deal with the impending problems that affect economic growth and levels of employment. This is also directly linked to the economic infrastructure focus area.
- **Economic infrastructure:** There is an unequal distribution of economic infrastructure which therefore increases regional inequalities. The SDF is a key tool in achieving sustainable and inclusive growth as it can identify the key infrastructural needs, direct investment and allocation of key resources such water and energy (electricity). Dealing with infrastructural sustainability also requires putting in place an effective and efficient transport system, thus creating an environment where there is an affordable, safe and reliable transport system.
- **An inclusive rural economy:** The NDP identifies the need for rural communities to have greater opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country.

Rural communities therefore have a great need for basic infrastructure as well increasing the economic growth through agriculture and tourism. Agriculture is a land intensive activity and the identification and protection of agricultural land from development is a high priority as this also has a direct impact on the food security. The SDF is therefore one of the key documents that can assist in the accomplishment of this vision.

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

The National Development Plan is therefore a key policy document in the compilation of the Mandeni SDF as it identifies key issues as well as the strategies that may be implemented to effectively deal with those challenges.

3.3.4 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)

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

- **Spatial Justice**: in which past spatial and other development imbalances are redressed through improved access to and use of land; Spatial Development Frameworks and policies at all spheres of government address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterized by widespread poverty and deprivation; spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, include provisions that enable redress in access to land and property by disadvantaged communities and persons; land use management systems are inclusive of all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas; land development procedures will include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and where a planning tribunal considers an application before it, the planning tribunal's exercise of discretion may not be impeded or restricted on the ground that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application.
- **Spatial Sustainability**: ensures that special consideration is given to the protection of prime and unique agricultural land; uphold consistency of land use measures in accordance with environmental management instruments; promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets; consider all current and future costs to all parties for the provision of

infrastructure and social services in land developments; promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; and result in communities that are viable;

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

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

3.3.5 National Government Outcomes

In January 2010 the South African government through a Cabinet meeting adopted 12 outcomes within which to frame public service delivery priorities, they have since been revised into 14 National outcomes. Each outcome has a limited number of measurable outputs and sub outputs as well as clear targets for each of those desired outputs.

These are the 14 National Outcomes as per the Medium Term Strategic Framework;

3 Quality Basic education
4 A long and healthy life for all South Africans
5 All people in South Africa are and feel safe
6 Decent employment through inclusive growth
7 Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
8 Ann efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
9 Comprehensive rural development
10 Sustainable Human Settlements and improved quality of household life.
11 Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient development local government system.

12 Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
13 Create a better South Africa, contribute to a better and safer Africa and a better world
14 An efficient, effective and development oriented public service
15 An inclusive and responsive social protection system
16 Transforming society and uniting the country.

One of the main focuses in terms of the Municipal SDF in relation to National Government Outcomes is:

1. **Outcome 9**: focuses on "A response and, accountable, effective and efficient local government system".
2. **Outcome 10**: focuses on Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources.

The above outcomes formed the foundation in the development of the SDF and in ensuring alignment and achievement of National goals. The seven desired outcomes are integral to the preparation of the Mandeni SDF.

3.3.6 Industrial Policy Action Plan 2014/2015 – 2016/2017

The IPAP is informed by the National Development Plan vision of an equitable society and constitutes a key pillar in the perspectives set out in the New Growth Path. Its core objectives remain as set out in the National Industrial Policy Framework of August 2007:

- To facilitate diversification beyond our current reliance on traditional commodities and non-tradable services. This requires the promotion of increased value-addition characterised particularly by movement into non-traditional tradable goods and services that compete in export markets as well as against imports.
- The long-term intensification of South Africa's industrialisation process and movement towards a knowledge economy.
- The promotion of a more labour-absorbing industrialisation path with a particular emphasis on tradable labour-absorbing goods and services and economic linkages that catalyse employment creation.
- The promotion of a broader-based industrialisation path characterised by the increased participation of historically disadvantaged people and marginalised regions in the mainstream of the industrial economy.
- Contributing to industrial development on the African continent, with a strong emphasis on building its productive capacity.

The IPAP recognises the dynamic and non-static nature of the economy. Its programmes therefore reflect a continuing process of response to the readjustments to the changing environment. It further takes into consideration the unique elements that determine the economic efficiency of the different economic sectors and different geographical areas.

The IPAP identifies key intervention areas that will be contemplated throughout the 2014/2015 period. The aim of these intervention areas is to put in place an integrated set of solutions that will directly deal with the major problems that are facing the current South

African economic structure. In order to achieve its key objectives the IPAP has identified key areas of intervention:

- Economy-wide: this involves a pursuit of a stronger articulation of macro and micro economic policies, stronger alignment of industrial policies and programmes with investment and export promotion programmes. It further involves better alignment to general and specific sector strategies.
- Procurement: it focuses on maintaining a sustained effort to secure compliance with existing public procurement policies and strategic supplier development /sourcing measures with the overall aim of supporting the manufacturing sector to raise domestic production and increase employment.
- Industrial finance: Industrial finance requires stronger alignment and progressive strengthening of industrial financing across all Development Finance Institutions (DFI's).
- Developmental Trade Policy: This focuses on the key components that will strengthen developmental trade policy.
- Competition Policy: This aims to combat anti-competitive and collusive behaviour which should then have a ripple positive effect by lowering the cost of procurement to the national fiscus and of wage goods to working families.
- Regulation and Intellectual Property: This involves striking a balance between encouraging incremental innovations, providing protection for indigenous knowledge and providing enough incentives for innovators to make the necessary research and development investments.
- Innovation and Technology: New policies and programmes to ramp up competitive capabilities in the production and services sectors of the economy.

IPAP further identifies key economic sectors that have the potential to contribute to economic growth and development. It identifies the key challenges that may hinder growth in these sectors and the key programmes aimed at boosting and increasing their economic contributions including milestones to monitor the progress of implementation of the strategy.

IPAP is based on the need for sustainable, long-term development that is underpinned by higher growth, exports and labour-intensive, value-adding economic activity in the production sectors, led by manufacturing. The current IPAP is informed and aligned to the National Infrastructure Plan currently being implemented. It is an infrastructure building programme aimed at boosting industrial development and unblocking critical bottle necks will contribute to providing industrial and economic potential priority areas for the Mandeni SDF.

3.3.7 New Growth Path

The aim of the New Growth Path for South Africa is to knit together the Industrial Policy Acton Plan (IPAP) as well as policies and programmes in rural development, agriculture, science and

technology, education and skills development, labour, mining and beneficiation, tourism, social development and other areas.

The strategy followed by the New Growth Path includes:

- Identifying areas where employment creation is possible on a large scale as a result of substantial changes in conditions in South Africa and globally.
- Developing a policy package to facilitate employment creation in these areas, above all through:

    i. A comprehensive drive to enhance both social equity and competitiveness;
    ii. Systemic changes to mobilise domestic investment around activities that can create sustainable employment; and
    iii. Strong social dialogue to focus all stakeholders on encouraging growth in employment-creating activities.

Job Drivers need to facilitate the creation of employment opportunities. It is thus necessary to develop new approaches to strengthen the job drivers which are:

- **Job Driver 1**: Infrastructure.
    - Maintenance of spending plans

- **Job Driver 2**: Main economic sectors.
    - Agricultural value chain
    - Mining value chain
    - Manufacturing
    - Tourism & High-level services

- **Job Driver 3**: Seizing the potential of new economies.
    - The Green Economy
    - Growing the Knowledge Economy

- **Jobs Driver 4**: Investing in social capital and public services.
    - The Social Economy
    - The Public Sector

- **Jobs Driver 5:** Spatial development.
    - Rural Development
    - African Regional Development

While urbanisation will continue, a significant share of the population will remain in rural areas, engaged in the rural economy. Government need to step up efforts to provide public infrastructure and housing in rural areas, both to lower the costs of economic activity and to foster sustainable communities.

In order for the job drivers to be successful and accordingly developed three strategies/approaches were developed to support the drivers. These strategies are called development packages, which entails the following:

- **Macro-Economic Package:** Careful balancing of more active monetary policy interventions to achieve growth and job targets.

- **Microeconomic Package:** Targeted measures to control inflationary pressures and support competitiveness and increased equity through ten programmes:

1. Active Industrial Policy
2. Rural Development Policy
3. Competition Policy
4. Stepping up Education and skills development
5. Enterprise development
6. BBBEE
7. Labour Policies
8. Technology Policy
9. Developmental Trade Policy
10. Policies for African Development

- Stakeholder commitments: National consensus on wages, prices and savings.

Implications on local

The new growth path must aim to break the spatial challenges introduced by the Apartheid Era through the identification of areas for focused investment in infrastructure, and the identification of viable and sustainable opportunities for historically disadvantaged regions.

Rural development will always be dependent on road network links with main urban areas in order to grow and become sustainable for example linking the primary node with rural areas. Infrastructural linkage is very important in ensuring that we realised this objective, hence the Mandeni SDF has welcomed the construction of D888 road passing the rural service node by the Provincial Government.

A spatial economic strategy will indicate how the jobs drivers affect different provinces, municipalities and rural areas, linking in to the rural development strategy and industrial policies. The purpose of a spatial development framework at the Municipal Level will entail identification of the unique aspects provided by the Mandeni municipal area to develop the job drivers.

3.4 Provincial Policies

3.4.1 State of the Province Address 2018

The 2017 State of the Province Address (SOPA) emanates from the State of the Nation's Address which was delivered by President Jacob Zuma. In highlighting the priorities set by the National Development Plan, SOPA is based on the theme, "Moving forward with speed, ensuring a better quality of life for all". Whilst acknowledging the strides of development during 22 years of democracy, the Premier outlined five key priorities for the province as part of the Province's commitment to the priorities of the National Development Plan which include the following:

The key priority areas that the State of Province Address 2017 has identified for the next five years include the following:

- Creation of more jobs, decent work and sustainable livelihoods for inclusive growth: The province acknowledges the creation of jobs through investments in strategic infrastructure to unlock economic opportunities in which most will be driven in the

implementation of the Strategic Integrated Projects. The SDF need to take into account improvement in infrastructural development of the municipality to unlock the economic opportunities that exist in municipality.

- Rural development, land reform and food security: Through the Rural Development Programme the Province is aiming at improving the livelihoods of the rural communities through expansion of rural development programmes to ensure sustainability. This includes empowering rural communities to move from limited subsistence and food security activities to gain access to the formal economy. The SDF calls for investments in the agricultural sector in which the rural agricultural land need to be well- maintained in order to draw in investments that will put forward adaptation of proper food systems required to improve the municipal food security.
- Education: The province aims at delivering professional management and relevant teacher support programme which will include the expansion and improvement of tertiary education and training system. Although there are a sufficient number of schools in the municipal area, it does not indicate that the condition of those education facilities is up to standard. There province has identified the need for infrastructural improvement in the province.
- Health: The province aims at expanding facilities and training of health professionals. The province was generally characterised by a need for the overhaul of infrastructure, upgrades of existing facilities as well as construction of new facilities. The Mandeni Municipal area is one of the areas that have been well serviced in terms of health facilities; however, there are some areas that may need attention. The Mandeni SDF will identify these areas in order to ensure equal distribution of these health services.
- Fighting crime and corruption: Over the next five years, the province has aimed at seeing better policing which is the engine room of safety and crime-prevention in the Province.

3.4.2 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy

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

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

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

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

Principle 3: Where low economic potential exists investments should be directed at projects and programmes to address poverty and the provision of basic services in order to address past and current social inequalities;

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

Four key sectors have been identified as drivers of economic growth in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, namely:

- The Agricultural sector (including agri-processing and land reform)
- The Industrial sector (Including Manufacturing)

- The Tourism sector
- The Service sector (including government services)

The logistics and transport sector (including rail) in the services sector are important sub-sectors underpinning growth in all four sectors. Sustainable and affordable water and energy provision is crucial to the economic growth & development of the province. A classification of potential for the entire province and as it relates to

Mandeni Municipality is shown in the following discussion and maps.

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

The PSEDS recognises that: Social & economic development is never uniformly distributed; apartheid created an unnatural distortion of development and this distortion must be addressed. The

PSEDS has been developed in order to achieve the objectives of ASGISA within the framework of the NSDP and aims to achieve the following:

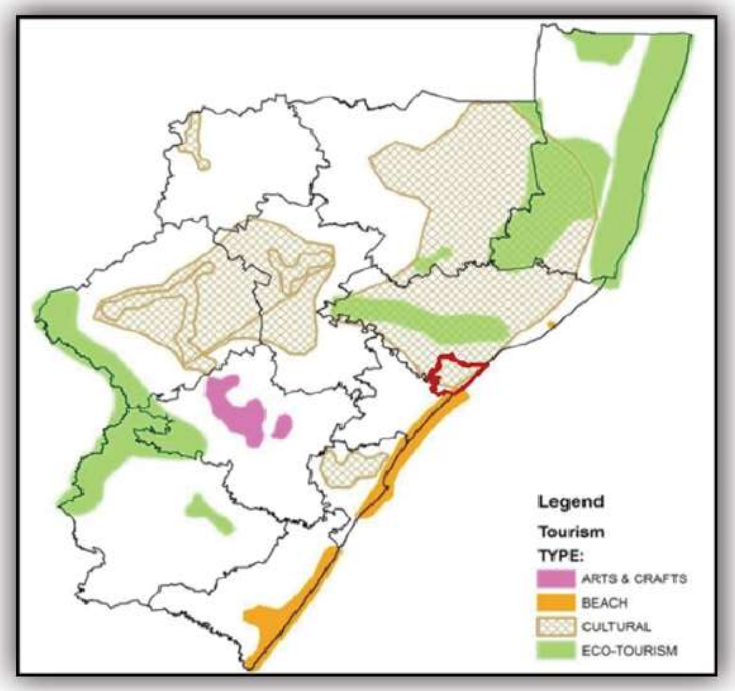
• Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger; • Promotion of gender equality & empowerment of women; • Reduction in child mortality; • Improvement of maternal health; • Combating HIV-AIDS, malaria and other diseases; • Ensuring environmental sustainability; • Developing a global partnership for development;	• Sustainable governance and service delivery; • Sustainable economic development and job creation; • Integrating investment in community infrastructure; • Developing human capability; • Developing comprehensive response to HIV-AIDS; • Fighting poverty & protecting vulnerable groups in society.

The PSEDS prescribed that Mandeni can achieve some of its economic and financial needs by focussing on Industrial Sector and Service Industry.

3.4.2.1 INDUSTRY

Existing Industrial areas in Mandeni could make significant contributions to industrial development at a provincial scale and have therefore been identified for major industrial regeneration, as depicted on the above image.

Figure 3: PSEDS Industrial Comparative Advantage

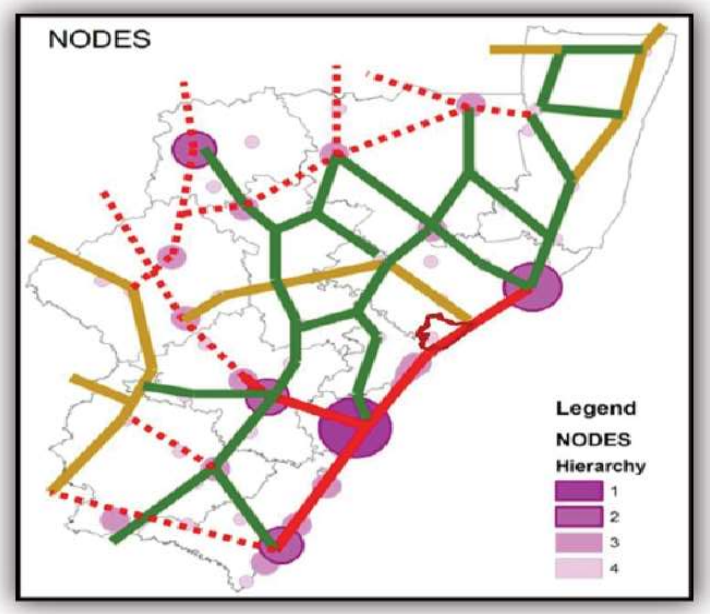


Source: KZN PSEDS

3.4.2.2 Tourism

The below image illustrates areas within KZN identified as areas with large impact tourism opportunities. The coastal corridor of iLembe can contribute significantly towards beach tourism, with areas north of Mandeni contributing towards cultural tourism. Dokodweni Beach has received blue flagship status therefore opening up great opportunities for the Tourism sector in Mandeni and ILembe district as a whole.

Figure 4: PSEDS Tourism Comparative Advantage

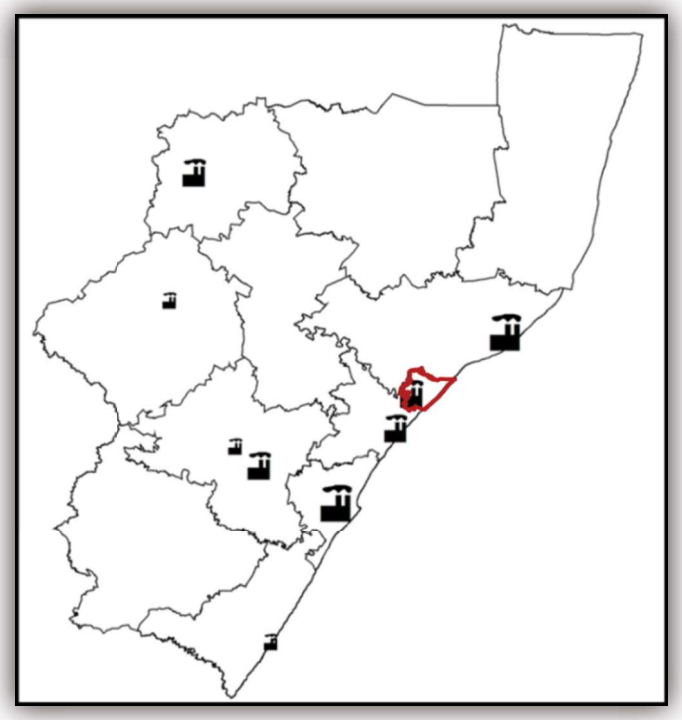


Source: KZN PSEDS

3.4.2.3 Nodes & Corridors

Mandeni has been identified as a quaternary node which should offer services to the local economy and community needs.

Figure 5: PSEDS Nodes & Corridors

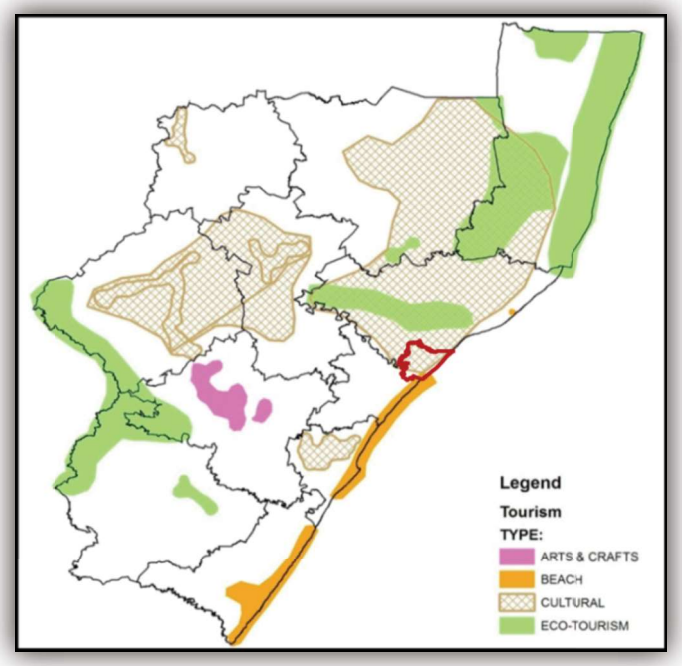


Source: KZN PSEDS

3.4.2.4 Agriculture

Although Mandeni has some good potential agricultural land, it is not identified as a municipality that can contribute to the Provincial Economy in the Agricultural Sector.

Figure 6: PSEDS Agricultural Comparative Advantage

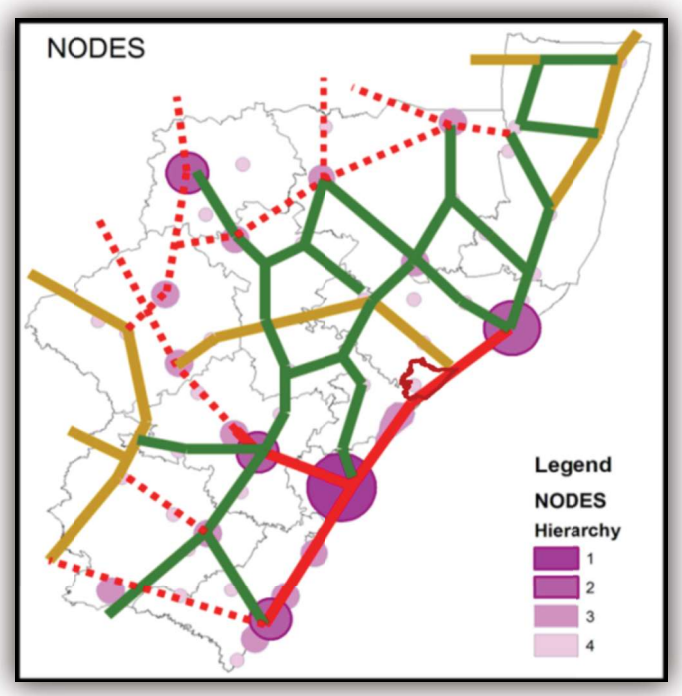


Source: KZN PSEDS

3.4.2.5 Poverty

The larger part of the Municipality is not classified as poverty stricken. There are however areas that requires social intervention. These areas are aligned with the locality of the Traditional Authority Areas as well.

Figure 7: PSEDS Poverty Regions



Source: KZN PSEDS

3.4.3 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The proposed interventions of the SDF should be aligned with the provisions of the KwaZulu-Natal Growth and Development Strategy, where the Strategic Goals have spatial manifestations. The PGDS is a key provincial tool in achieving the vision as set out in the National policy. The 2011 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is a primary strategy for KwaZulu-Natal intended to drive growth and development in the Province, premised on a 2030 vision. It provides the province with a strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and developmental interventions, within a coherent equitable spatial development architecture; putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable; and building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments. The policy also put its focus on the provision of infrastructure and services, restoring the natural resources, public sector leadership, delivery and accountability, ensuring that these changes are responded to with resilience, innovation and adaptability. The PGDS encompasses nine spatial principles which are considered critical to the Mandeni SDF as reflected in figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Spatial Principles



Source: KwaZulu-Natal Spatial Development Framework (2011)

The PGDS goals and objectives are aimed at ensuring that the growth and development is people orientated. It further ensures that any form of development takes into consideration the different facets of society, such as the social, spatial, economic and environmental considerations in order to create sustainable development. The SDF must therefore be aligned with both the strategic goals and objectives as set out in the PGDS:

- Goal 1: Job Creation;
- Goal 2: Human Resource Management;
- Goal 3: Human & Community Development;
- Goal 4: Strategic Infrastructure
- Goal 5: Response to Climate Change;
- Goal 6: Governance & Policy;
- Goal 7: Promote Spatial Concentrations

The PGDS notes that in order for the strategy to reach its full potential and desired vision of equitable and sustainable development, all spheres of government must commit to the following:

- The implementation of catalytic projects and interventions.
- Effective participation in the institutional implementation framework
-
- The incorporation of the strategic goals and objectives in their priorities and programmes.
- The reporting of progress and;
- The provision and allocation of the required support and resources.

The SDF is therefore an imperative tool in ensuring that Mandeni Municipality is reaching the set goals of the PGDS.

Figure 9: PGDS Strategic Goals and Objectives

LISTING OF STRATEGIC GOALS + OBJECTIVES		
STRATEGIC GOAL	**No**	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**
1 JOB CREATION (19)	1.1	Unleash Agricultural Potential (4)
	1.2	Enhance Industrial Development through Trade, Investment & Exports (7)
	1.3	Expand Government-led Job Creation Programmes (2)
	1.4	Promote SMME, Entrepreneurial and Youth Development (3)
	1.5	Enhance the Knowledge Economy (3)
2 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (11)	2.1	Improve Early Childhood Development, Primary and Secondary Education (6
	2.2	Support Skills alignment to Economic Growth (3)
	2.3	Promote and Enhance Youth Skills Development & Life-Long Learning (2)
3 HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (33)	3.1	Alleviate Poverty and Improve Social Welfare (5)
	3.2	Enhance Health of Communities and Citizens (5)
	3.3	Safeguard Sustainable Livelihoods & Food Security (8)
	3.4	Sustain Human Settlements (3)
	3.5	Enhance Safety & Security (4)
	3.6	Advance Social Cohesion (3)
	3.7	Promote Youth, Gender and Disability Advocacy & the Advancement of Women (5)
4 STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE (20)	4.1	Develop Ports and Harbours (8)
	4.2	Develop Road & Rail Networks (5)
	4.3	Develop ICT Infrastructure (2)
	4.4	Improve Water Resource Management (4)
	4.5	Develop Energy Production Capacity (1)
5 RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE (15)	5.1	Increase Productive Use of Land (3)
	5.2	Advance Alternative Energy Generation (3)
	5.3	Manage pressures on Biodiversity (6)
	5.4	Manage Disaster (3)
6 GOVERNANCE AND POLICY (16)	6.1	Strengthen Policy, Strategy Coordination and IGR (7)
	6.2	Build Government Capacity (4)
	6.3	Eradicate Fraud & Corruption (2)
	6.4	Promote Participative, Facilitative & Accountable Governance (3)
7 SPATIAL EQUITY (10)	7.1	Promote Spatial Concentration (4)
	7.2	Facilitate Integrated Land Management & Spatial Planning (6)

Source: PGDS 2011

3.5 ILEMBE DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.5.1 OBJECTIVES

The iLembe District Municipality recognised the need and the gap that exist in the implementation and alignment of National Legislations/Policy at the Local Level. Thus the ILembe District developed an ILembe District Growth and Development Plan to address some of these issues and also to provide a guideline when it comes to development within ILembe District Municipality. **The objectives of the DGDP are to;**

- To translate the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Plan into a detailed implementation plan at a district level, inclusive of a detailed activity-level framework with targets and responsibilities assigned to the appropriate local municipality and government departments. In turn, across all districts, this will enable the province to measure its progress in achieving the accepted growth and development goals.
- In alignment with the provincial-level a major focus is placed on the interventions identified in the PGDS-PGDP, the DGDP has proposed specific milestones that will have to be achieved by various sector departments in the municipal space. This will be refined in a collaborative approach with the relevant stakeholders – provincial sector departments and state-owned enterprises to ensure ownership of targets that will be set for specific time horizons. The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Planning Commission will facilitate and support the lead provincial departments to develop these detailed trajectories to ensure that the roadmap is absolutely clear on what is required to achieve the 2030 Vision for KwaZulu-Natal.

3.5.2 DGDP STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

No.	STRATEGIC GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	
1	A diverse and growing economy	1.1.	Re-Invent agriculture
		1.2.	Trade and Investment promotion
		1.3.	Expand SMME and Entrepreneurial development
		1.4.	Neutralise youth unemployment by expanding EPWP programmes
2.	Promote Social well-being	2.1.	Develop world class human resources
		2.2.	Develop Health Service
		2.3.	Implement programmes to address Soci-economic welfare
		2.4.	Implement safety and security programmes
3.	Equity of Access	3.1.	Develop inter-modal transportation system
		3.2.	Develop road network
		3.3.	Develop rail network
		3.4.	Improve water resource management and supply
		3.5.	Improve energy production and supply

		3.6.	Development of ICT infrastructure
		3.7.	Development of an airstrip
4.	Living in harmony with nature	4.1.	Advance alternative energy generation and reduce reliance of fossil fuels
		4.2.	Manage pressure on Biodiversity
		4.3.	Adapt to Climate change
5.	A liveable region	5.1.	Develop Liveable Human Settlements and Economic Nodes
		5.2.	Actively promote Spatial concentration and co-ordination of development interventions
		5.3.	Effective Spatial Planning and land Management Systems are applied across the District
6.	Effective Governance, Policy and Social Partnership	6.1.	Strengthen Policy, Strategy Co-ordination & IGR
		6.2.	Building Government Capacity
		6.3.	Eradicate fraud and corruption

Figure: 10: DGDP Goals

In the adoption of the District Growth Development Plan by the ILembe District with key focus on the objectives/goals in alignment with the Provincial Growth Development Plan. The Mandeni Local Municipality as part of their key intervention has focused on the six District Goals in ensuring alignment and has unpacked them through Municipal strategies contained in the Municipal vision for 2030 as indicated below.

3.6. MUNICIPAL POLICIES

3.6.1 Mandeni Integrated Development Plan

The information depicted within this Status Quo in the SDF document is aligned with the broader municipal document Mandeni IDP 2018/19 Review.

The IDP vision which is the broader municipal vision forms the main foundation in the development of the Municipal SDF, as well as the development strategies that needs to find spatial manifestation through the SDF.

3.6.2 Vision:

"TO BE A RELIABLE PEOPLE-CANTERED AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC HUB BY 2030"

3.6.3 Mission:

In support of the vision the Mission of the Municipality reads as follows:

We will achieve our vision following a culture of:

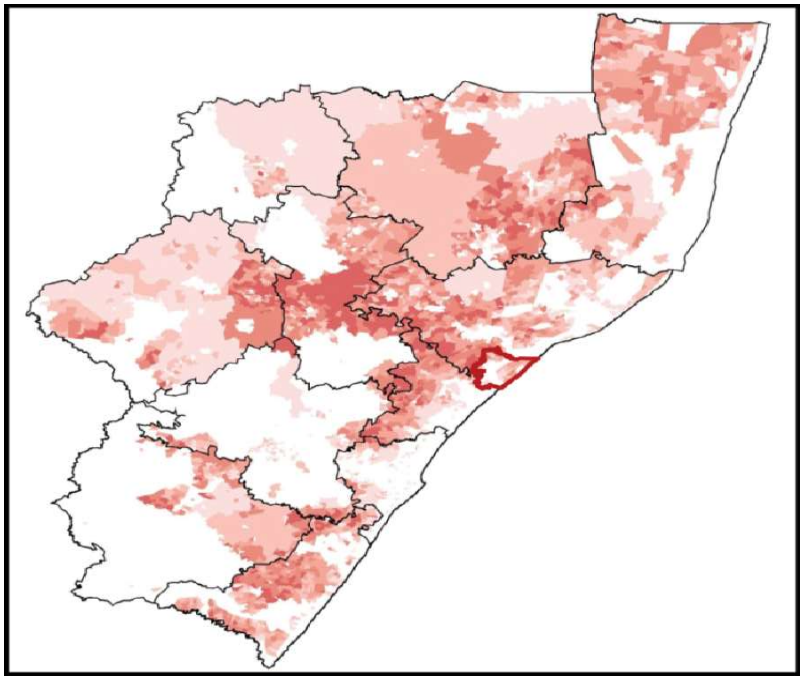
- Continuously striving for better
- Excelling in all key processes of service delivery
- Continuously listening and responding to our communities and all stake holders
- Remaining financially astute

The values underpinning the manifestation of the Vision and Mission are the following, which is linked to the principles of Batho Pele:

- Honestly
- Transparency
- Integrity
- Inclusiveness
- Commitment
- Professionalism

3.6.3 Mandeni IDP Vision – Spatial Translation

Figure 11: Spatial Development Objectives (Informants)



Source: Black Balance Projects 2015

3.6.4 IDP Broad Strategies

The IDP specifically highlights the following strategic thrusts that all development must contribute to. This is fundamental to be considered during development of the SDF.

- Promoting development and **investment that contribute to the regeneration** and renewal of CBDs.
- Establishing a **town centre** in Mandeni.
- Ensuring **improved Land use Management system** (wall to wall scheme).
- Promoting and **facilitating development and investment along the coast** in a harmonized and sustainable manner – environmentally, economically and socially with specific reference to the Coastal Management Programme.
- Promoting and directing **investment within defined nodes** and specific to the functionality of such nodes i.e. Mandeni, Tugela Mouth, Wangu and Isithebe Industrial Zone.
- Promoting **investment in industrial investment hubs** and provide for sufficient, affordable, reliable infrastructure services.
- Introducing **incentives that attract development initiatives**, the municipality has undertaken a planning exercise aimed at expansion and marketing strategy of the Industrial area.
- Encouraging **settlement** within the **rural context along road networks and existing infrastructure**.
- Introducing **performance project management systems** to track and monitor progress.
- Exploring and **promoting PPPs** as a means to delivery services.
- Establishing **cooperatives to maximize economic opportunities** in the agricultural sector.
- Preserving and **protecting the natural environment** must be preserved and protect and applying conservation management.
- Ensuring the regular **maintenance and upgrade of existing infrastructure**.

3.6.5 ILembe Regional District Spatial Development Plan (IRSDP)

The IRSDP is intended to provide a clear direction for the management of development and economic growth in the region. The IRSDP identifies five key pillars that are aimed achieving sustainable development and achieving the desired vision:

- **A Diverse and Growing Economy:** A diverse economy would be an economy that offers a range of employment opportunities (formal and informal) and one that is not entirely dependent on one sector. According to the IRSDP a sustainable diverse economy is an economy is one that has at least four economic sectors that equally contribute to the overall GDP. This requires a great deal of investment to not only encourage diversity but also to encourage a growing economy.
- **A Liveable Region:** A livable region is one that offers a range of economic, social, spatial options within a reasonable distance. This requires an equal distribution of infrastructure, quality housing and accessibly through quality roads and accessibility to public transportation.
- **Living in Harmony with Nature:** Being in harmony with the environment requires a number of measures that include the protection of valuable ecosystems by setting conservation areas to prevent encroachment. Identifying valuable agricultural land is not only relevant in terms of living in harmony with nature but also has a direct positive impact on food security. This objective is not only important for nature but also for the protection of infrastructure and human life from disasters such as fires, floods. This also requires a well-informed population regarding the use of natural resources and implications of over using resources (i.e. fire wood).
- **Equity of Access:** Equity of access refers to access to urban infrastructure, ease of access to social amenities, access to work opportunities and promoting global connectivity through Information and Communications technology. This is directly connected to the objective of creating liveable regions.
- **Promote Social Well-being:** Social wellbeing deals with both the mental and physical well-being of individuals. If focuses on the education, health (life expectancy and levels of mortality) and food security. The gini-coefficient can be used as a measure to indicate the level of social development in an area thus indicating the need to put measures in place to decrease the level of inequality.

The IRSDP not only identifies the desired objectives that need to be met but also sets in place quantitative targets that need to be met by the year 2050 as well as key measures to indicate whether objectives are being met, these may be indicated using the GDP, quality of housing and proximity to facilities and measuring the carbon footprint. These will not only indicate the economic growth of the region but indicate whether there is an equal improvement in the quality of lives.

3.6.6 Mandeni Coastal Management Programme

Although the ILembe District Environmental Management Framework raised points with regards to Coastal Management within the District, the Mandeni Local Municipality developed a

detailed coastal management plan for its coastline. This information is much more site specific and provides a more recent up to date overview of development possibilities within the Mandeni Municipality. This section therefore highlights the provisions of the Mandeni Coastal Management Plan.

The **Coastal Management Plan** identifies the default "Coastal Protections Zone", based on a definition contained in the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act 24 of 2008)" (ICMA). According to the above act, the following defines the Coastal Protection Zone:

- Sensitive coastal areas, as defined by the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989, section 21 [1]);
- Any part of the littoral active zone that is not coastal public property;
- Any coastal protected area, or part of such an area, which is not coastal public property;
- Any rural land unit that is situated within one kilometre (1000 metres) of the HWM which is zoned as agricultural or undetermined;
- Any urban land unit that is situated completely or partly within 100 metres of the HWM;
- Any coastal wetland, lake, lagoon, [river]1 or dam which is situated completely or partially within a land unit situated within 1000 metres of the HWM that was zoned for agricultural or undetermined use, or is within 100 metres of the HWM in urban areas;
- Any part of the seashore which is not coastal public property (including all privately owned land below the HWM);
- Any Admiralty Reserve which is not coastal public property; and
- Any land [adjacent to an area referred to in sub-sections (a) to
- (h)] that would be inundated (submerged or covered) by a 1:50 [100]3 year flood or storm event (this includes flooding caused by both rain storms and rough seas).
-

The inland area between the CPZ and the N2 that, due to its proximity to the coastal zone, has an impact on the coastal zone, and has subsequently been identified as **"Precinct 5: *Coastal Influence Zone***". The ICMA allows for the amendment of the Default Coastal Protection Zone, which was amended by the municipality on the following base.

Table 2: Amendments to Default Coastal Protection Zones

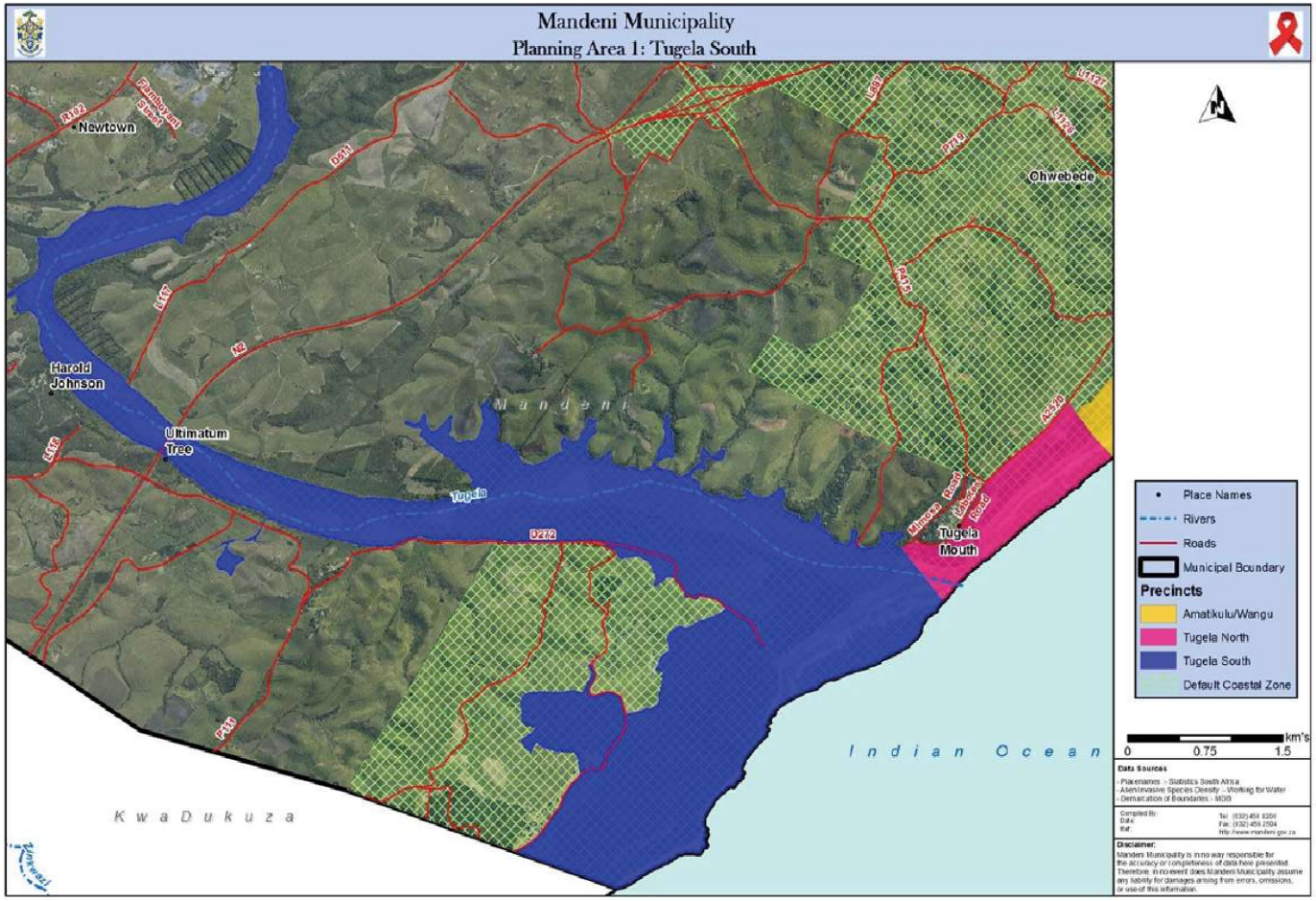
Precinct	Amendments to Default Coastal Protections Zone
Precinct 1	Reduce the default coastal zone by locating the CPZ adjacent to the coastal forest and extend up Thukela River estuarine functional zone;
Precinct 2	Extend the default coastal zone by locating the CPZ landward of the 1st row of properties as well as following the road between Tugela Mouth and the Amatikulu Nature Reserve boundary;
Precinct 3	Reduce the default coastal zone by locating the CPZ on the Amatikulu Nature Reserve boundary and extend up Nyoni and Matikulu estuarine functional zones;
Precinct 4	Reduce the default coastal zone by locating the CPZ on the cadastral boundary demarcating the de-proclaimed nature reserve; and
Precinct 5	Coastal influence zone – between the amended CPZ and the N2.

Source: Mandeni Coastal Management Plan

Although the Spatial Management Plan outlines the areas for intervention, the content of the **Coastal Development Planning Tool**, is more applicable to the provisions of the Spatial Development Framework and subsequently needs to be consulted to ensure comprehensive inclusion of its proposals into the SDF.

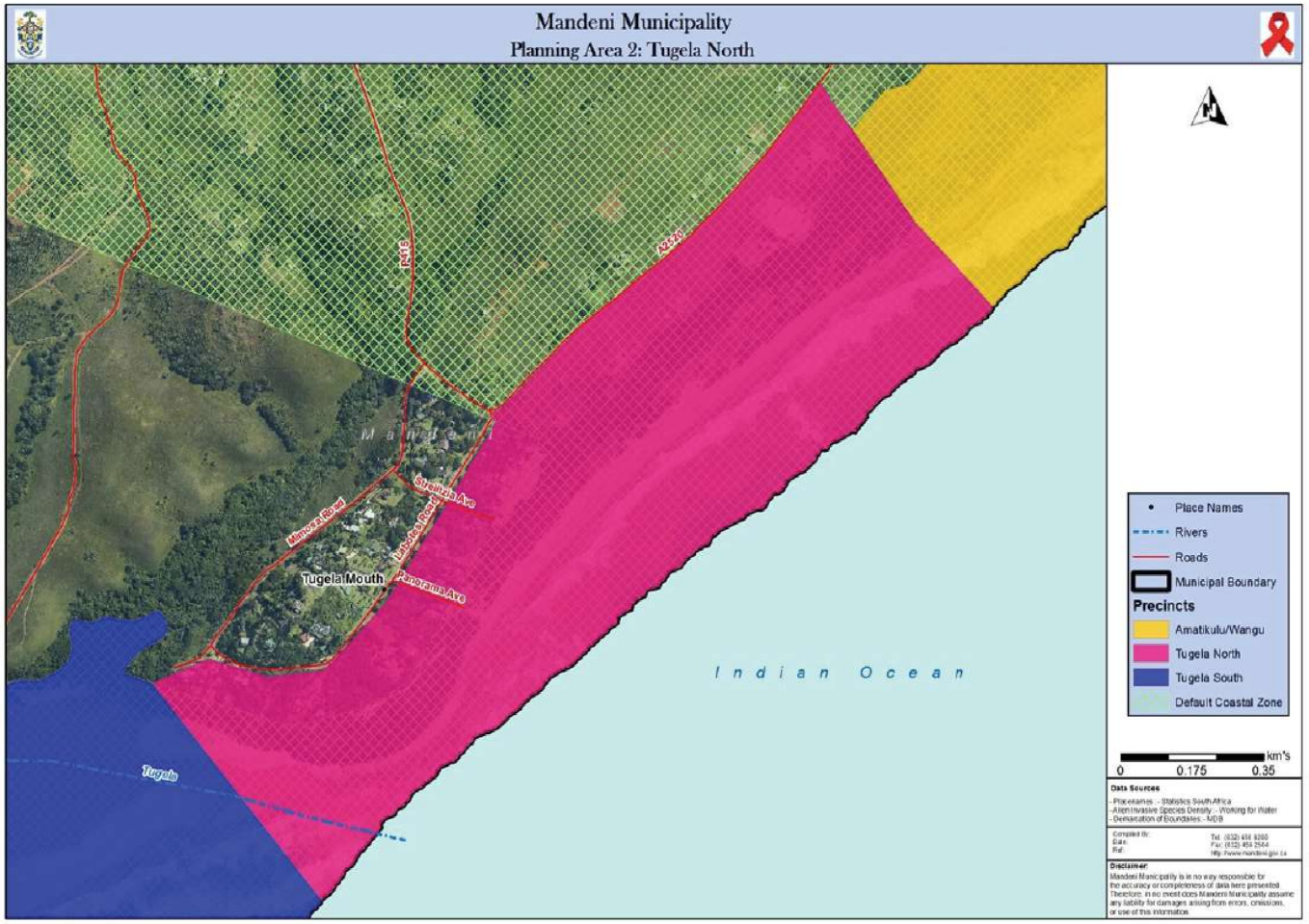
The Images below identifies the Planning Areas.

Map 3: CMP – Planning Area 1: Tugela South



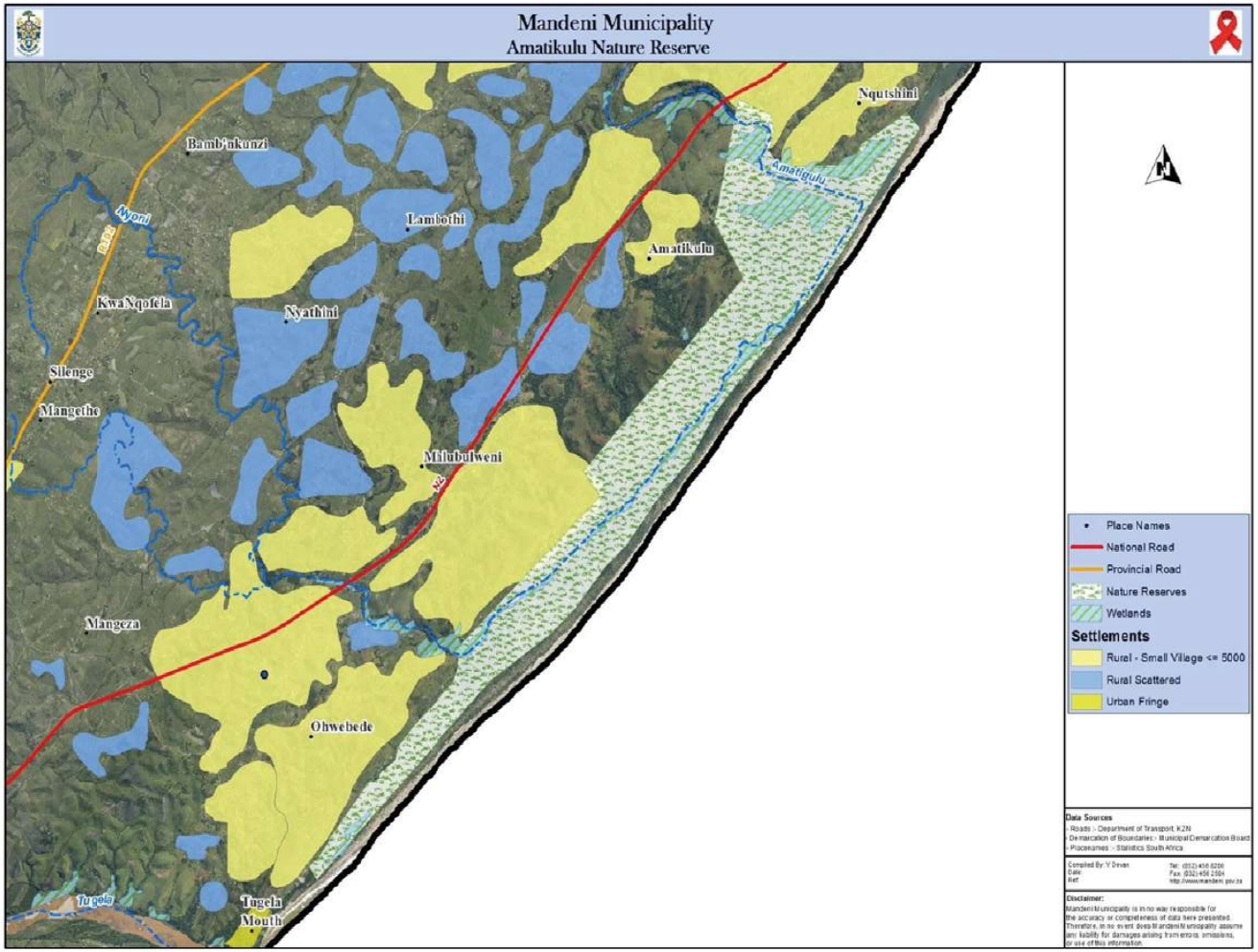
Source: Mandeni Coastal Management Plan

Map 4: CMP – Planning Area 2: Tugela North



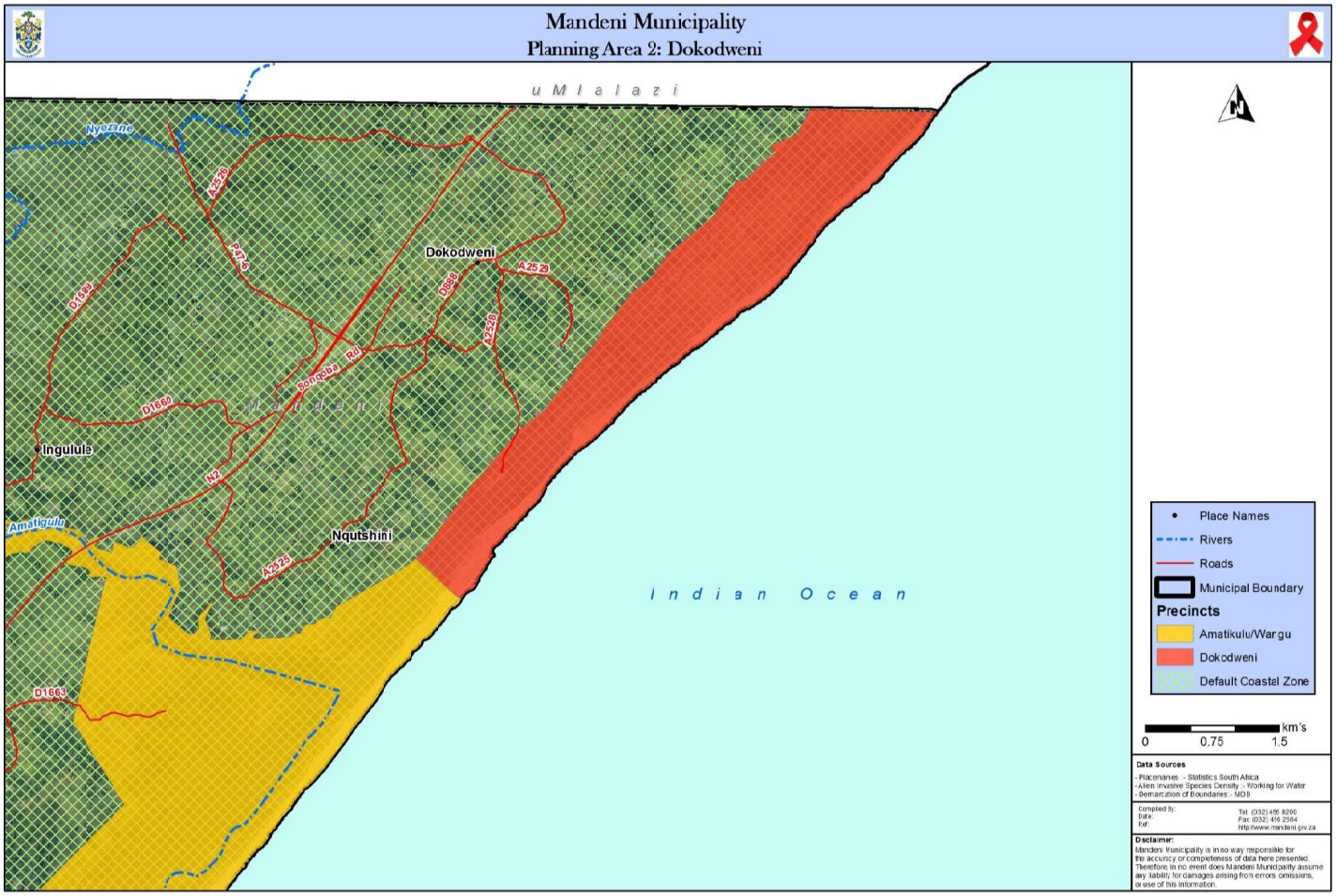
Source: Mandeni Coastal Management Plan

Map 5: CMP – Planning Area 3: Amatikulu Nature Reserve



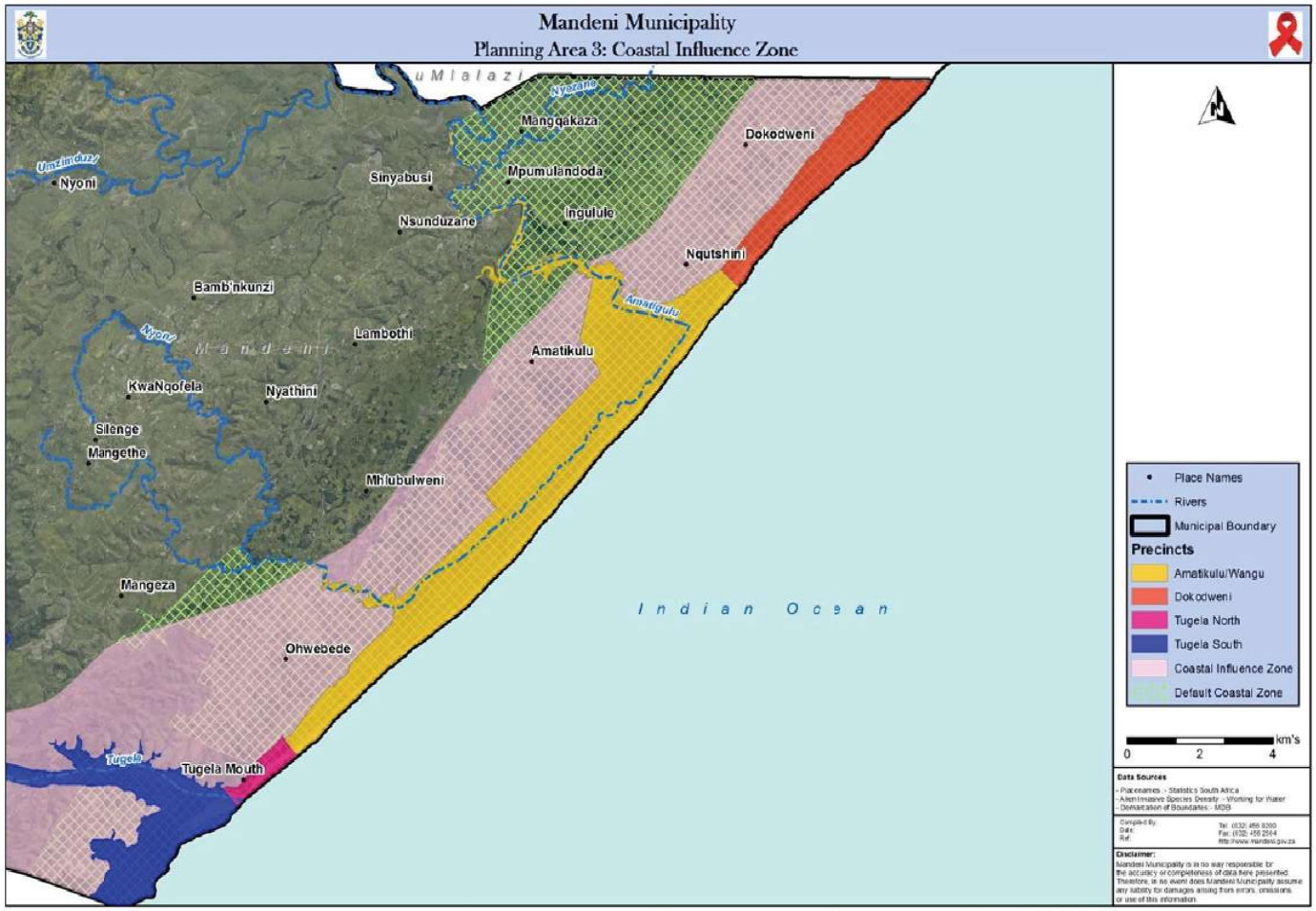
Source: Mandeni Coastal Management Plan

Map:6 CMP:Planning Area 2: Dokodweni



Source: Mandeni Coastal Management Plan

Map 7: CMP – Planning Area 3: Coastal Influence Zone



Source: Mandeni Coastal Management Plan

3.6.7 Coastal Management Focus Areas

The Mandeni Local municipality Identified 7 Key areas of focus to ensure the sustainable development and management of the Mandeni Coast Line. The table below outlines the Key Priority Areas and the associated key issues to be addressed and considered when developing the SDF and other sector plans. It needs to be noted that not all of these aspects have physical manifestation.

Table 3: Mandeni Coastal Management Programme – Key Focus Areas

PRIORITY AREA 1: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	• Lack of institutional capacity and resources with regards coastal management issues; • Lack of compliance and/or enforcement capacity to ensure regulations and procedures are followed; • Limited funding and access to funding for upgrading infrastructure; • Amendments to the so-called Off Road Vehicle Regulations and potential implications for the existing Lebotes and Amatikulu launch sites; • Lack of on-going marketing / awareness raising programmes promoting Mandeni as a tourism destination; • Lack of involvement of the Macambini Tribal Authority and Ingonyama Trust in on-going coastal planning processes; and
	• Thukela River been constrained in terms of water supply capacity.
PRIORITY AREA 2: COASTAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	• Inadequate Infrastructure as a result of basic services backlog - inadequate electrical infrastructure; limited water supply capacity; and inadequate sanitation infrastructure; • Planning undertaken and approvals granted without considering basic infrastructure needs/constraints; • Demands for future adequate transport, housing, sanitation, water infrastructure and swimming beaches; • Lack of safe swimming beaches and limited public amenity at existing & proposed swimming beaches; • The need to learn from mistakes made in other coastal areas – such as maintaining a natural buffer, preventing ribbon development and encouraging nodal development; • Challenges in balancing conservation and economic development needs; • Approval of potentially inappropriate development at Tugela Mouth as a result of the high demand for tourism development; • Challenges in enticing the right type of development – preferably non-intrusive low impact; • Demand for additional coastal settlement;

	• Potential development is constrained by the lack of bulk infrastructure and the need to share the costs of installing bulk; and • Maintenance of existing unspoilt view-sheds.
PRIORITY AREA 3: CLIMATE CHANGE AND DYNAMIC COASTAL PROCESSES	• The dynamic and unpredictable nature of natural coastal processes which exert influence on the coastline and the resultant dune, shoreline & sandy beach degradation; • The impacts of dynamic coastal processes such as climate change; sea-level rise; coastal erosion and sand replenishment malfunction; • Increased frequency of storm events and increased rates of erosion and greater geotechnical instability of dune systems, with 'slippages' or failures becoming increasingly prevalent where ancient dune systems date back thousands of years; and • The need to learn from mistakes made in other coastal areas – such as maintaining a natural buffer and avoiding inappropriate storm water management.
PRIORITY AREA 4: LAND AND MARINE-BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND WASTE	• The negative impacts of pollution on the coastal environment from upstream industrial and agricultural practices; localised pollution; and poor water quality; • Beach Litter; • Wastewater treatment works is in urgent need of upgrade/refurbishment;
	• Marine pollution and other debris on the beach; and • Illegal dumping is a major problem identified below the Isithebe Industrial Area.
PRIORITY AREA 5: ESTUARIES	• Continued water abstraction from the Thukela River; • Poor farming practices and illegal sand winning and the resultant siltation of estuarine environments; • Continued sand/stone mining and specially illegal operations upstream in the Matikulu River; • Artificial breaching; • Agriculture encroachment; and • Faecal, organic and industrial pollution.
PRIORITY AREA 6: THE FACILITATION OF COASTAL ACCESS	• The provision of coastal access as well as accessibility to the coastal zone, specifically access to the Thukela South Bank and protected areas; • Access to and access-related infrastructure must be maintained (OPEX funding in addition to CAPEX); • Vehicular access and associated parking facilities are needed in this area; • Resolving issues of access with private land holders (Tongaat Hulett Development) and conservation authority (Ezemvelo KZN wildlife); • The promotion of access to development

	opportunities provided by the coastal area (sustainable coastal livelihoods); • Ongoing security of existing and future beachgoers; • Accessing extensive studies undertaken as part of the unsuccessful proposed Ruwaad Group development; • Access to CMP implementation funding; • The need to learn from mistakes made in other coastal areas – such as facilitating public access, preventing ribbon development and encouraging nodal development; and • Management of traditional practices in the coastal zone.
PRIORITY AREA 7: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	• Ecological degradation / transformation of natural resources and the resultant biodiversity loss; • Degradation of natural vegetation due to the presence of alien invasive species specifically in relation to protected areas, tribal areas, undeveloped land parcels; • The perceived move from intensive agricultural practices towards less intensive subsistence activities; • Reduced water quality and degradation of wetland areas; • Extensive and uncontrolled harvesting of marine stocks, specifically as a result of off-shore trawling of the Thukela Banks; • Cattle on the beach; • DMR attitude and lack of support regarding issuing of sand mining permits promotes current illegal practices; • The need to investigate the viability of applying for Blue Flag Status; • Rich cultural heritage needs to be maintained and looked after; and • Illegal fishing is a major problem identified below the Isithebe Industrial Area.

4. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

4.1 Available Base Information

The following sector plans were provided by the Municipality, and was scrutinized as part of the Status Quo Analysis.

- ILembe Environmental Management Framework
- ILembe Regional Spatial Development Plan
- ILembe District Growth and Development Plan (2016)
- Mandeni Coastal Management Plan
- Mandeni Housing Sector Plan (2015)
- LED Strategy 2015
- Tourism Strategy
- Current Mandeni SDF (2015)
- Mandeni LED Summit Report
- Mandeni IDP 2016/17
- Mandeni Road Master Plan

4.2 INVESTMENT AREAS

4.2.1 Service Centres and Activity Points (Nodes)

The Existing Development Plan in the IRSDP (2013) identifies the various existing Nodes/centres in terms of the basic Two Metropolitan Core centres; Coastal Towns and Village Centres, as they are; Urban Towns and Village Centres; and Rural Town and Village centres, where they possess such centres. Currently the IRSDP (2013) regards Mandeni as a Rural Village; however the SPD for ILembe identifies the Mandeni/Sundumbili area as an Urban Town Centre. This could be attributed to the current development proposals that are occurring in Mandeni.

The hierarchy of nodes within the municipality on local level is summarised in the table below, and is discussed in more detail in the sections following the table.

Urban Town Centre	Urban Village Centre	Coastal Village Centre	Rural Village Centre	Industrial	Tourism
Mandeni Sundumbili	Nyoni Tugela	Tugela Mouth	Ndulinde, Wangu, Macambini Ohwebede .	isiThebe	Dokodweni Tugela Mouth

Urban Town Centre

The Urban Town Centre of the Municipality is the area surrounding the **Mandeni / Sundumbili Business District** and has been identified as the primary service centre within previous IDPs of the municipality as well as the iLembe Spatial Development Framework. As the heart of the emerging core urban complex encompassing Mandeni, SAPPI, Sundumbili and Isithebe, this node performs a function to the surrounding regional settlements beyond the borders of the Mandeni Municipality.

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

Urban Village Centre

Urban Village Centre is identified by the existing and (potential future) clustering of primary services and often at key intersections of access routes in especially the Traditional Authority Areas. These points serve as the first entry point to service delivery in the rural areas and provide a plausible threshold for the clustering of groups of small, localised businesses; thus providing the starting points for the emergence of mixed use activity nodes. The following nodes are identified as urban village centre:

- Nyoni
- Tugela

Nyoni was identified as an urban village centre. Because this centre in itself is rural in nature, but due to its locality serves as a vital service centre to especially commercial farmers and communities from traditional authority areas. Nyoni is located along the Activity Corridor, and often serve as residential destination in its own right.

Coastal Village Centre

Coastal Village Centres are those areas located along the coast. These nodes provide basic services for the settlements along the coast. The following nodes are identified as coastal village centre:

- Tugela Mouth

Industrial Node

The **isiThebe Industrial Park** and potential expansion around it, mainly forms the industrial node within the municipality. Although the SAPPI plant represents a major industrial area and some additional light service industrial developments are envisaged around it, it is not intended to serves as a growing industrial node, mainly due to its locality. IsiThebe Industrial Park has been identified as the Renewable Energy Hub within the ILembe District Municipality.

Rural Settlement Clusters

In terms of the Detailed Settlement Definitions (contained within the DSM Manual of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry) a non-formalised settlement with between 500 to 5000 persons residing in it is classified as a village. Although the same definition parameters are used, this SDF refers to these areas as Rural Settlement Clusters as the distinction between one village to the next is not always as definable. A total of 12 such rural settlement clusters have been identified within the municipality by using population density data. These include (amongst others) the villages of **Ndulinde, Wangu, Macambini and Ohwebede**.

Ndulinde has been identified as one of the emerging rural nodal point within the District and Mandeni municipality. Hence with the current construction of provincial road D888 this will play a huge role in improving connection links with the surrounding areas and satellite activities such as Municipal library.

Tourism Node

Dokodweni Beach has been identified as a tourism node with great potential for improving the District tourism sector. A Local Area Plan (LAP) for Tugela Mouth and Dokodweni have been adopted which provide detailed planning in terms of the development of these areas. The tourism route R66 / King Shaka Route need to be exploited as this route could open up more economic opportunities for the community. Dokodweni beach has recently obtained Blue Flag status.

The Dokodweni area has been recognised outside municipal jurisdiction as the place for hosting events i.e ibeach Xperience Corridors

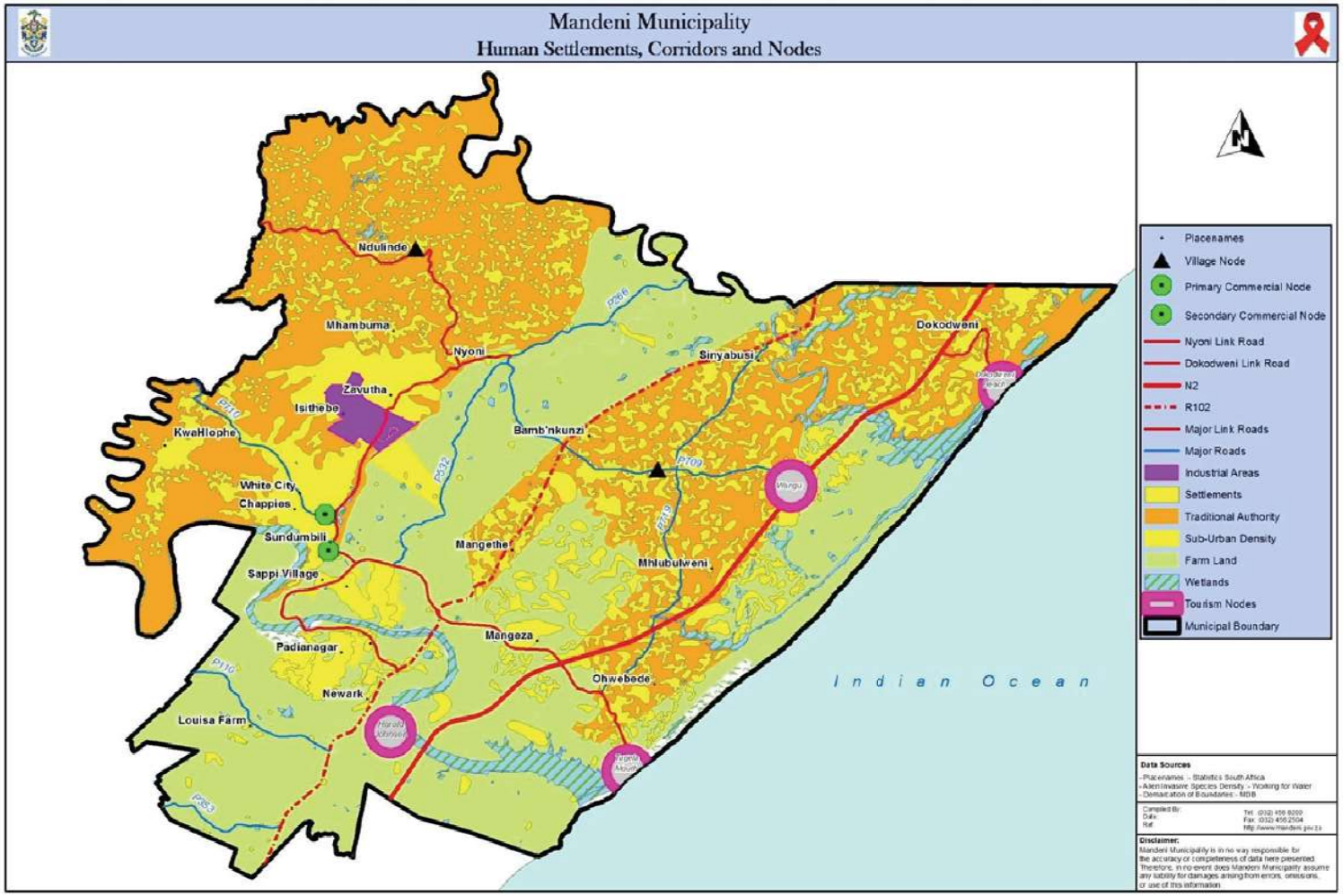
The Table Below summarises the hierarchy/classification of roads & Corridors, as is discussed in more detail in the sections following the table.

Table 4: Corridor Hierarchy

Regional Thoroughfare	Regional Development Corridor	Primary Activity Corridor	Local Corridor	Link Roads
N2	R102	MR459 P266 P415 P523	Thokoza Rd	P110 P224 P710 P719

The Image below depicts the above mentioned nodal areas and corridors within the municipality.

Map: 8 Nodes & Corridors



Source: Mandeni Municipality: GIS

Regional Development Corridor

The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy has identified the N2 route between uMhlathuze and eThekwini as a primary provincial corridor.

The R102, which runs parallel to the N2 serves as regional development corridor within municipalities along this route. This can be ascribed to the fact that no direct accesses onto the N2 from potential developments are envisaged and the result in other areas such as KwaDukuza has already been that developments cluster along the R102 for localise and regional access and in close proximity to the N2 route.

The Provincial Department of Transport have commenced with the construction of the Provincial Road District D883 joining P415 to IsiThebe. This route aimed to increase accessibility towards activity nodes of Ndulinde and Isithebe industrial area.

Activity Corridor

The P415 is identified as a municipal wide activity corridor crossing over the N2, linking the coast and the hinterland; it runs from east-west linking the Tugela Mouth Service Centre and Mandeni/ Sundumbili Primary Node. From the primary node the activity corridor diverge from the P415 in a northern direction along the MR459, passing isiThebe towards Nyoni and Amatikulu.

The Mandeni Municipality has identified P415 as the municipal activity corridor, which crosses the N2, and becomes the Tourism link to Tugela Mouth, linking the coast and hinterland. It also links the Mandeni/Sundumbili primary node.

The Current Spatial Development Framework illustrates that this activity corridor is characterised as a mixed use development corridor linking all the different land uses and development areas within the municipality while provided excellent access to the R102 and N2. The promotion and development of this activity corridor as the vital spine to this municipality cannot be understated.

Link Roads

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

- The P709 as link road crossing over N2 linking the Amatikulu Nature Reserve through the Wangu Activity Point, via Nyoni with the Isithebe Industrial Node east-west, linking the coast with the hinterland. This is the road has high economic potential and is vital for the expansion of the Industrial area and development along the coast. Currently this road is gravel again strategic intervention to upgrade the road into black top surface is of high importance.

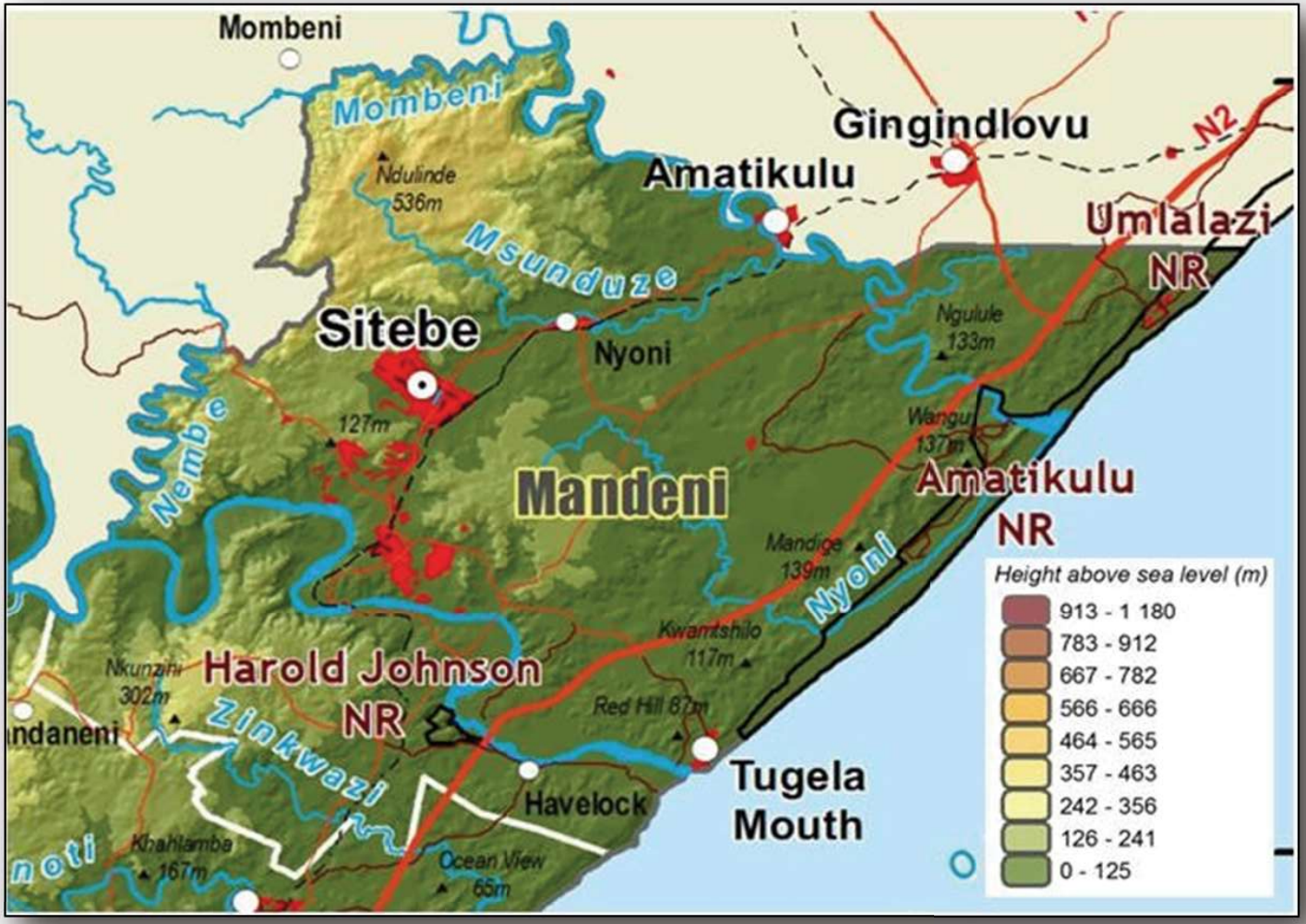
Natural Resources

This section aims to provide information with regards to the natural environment that needs to be considered in developing the spatial development framework. And will highlight no-go areas and areas where various development densities should be considered.

Topography

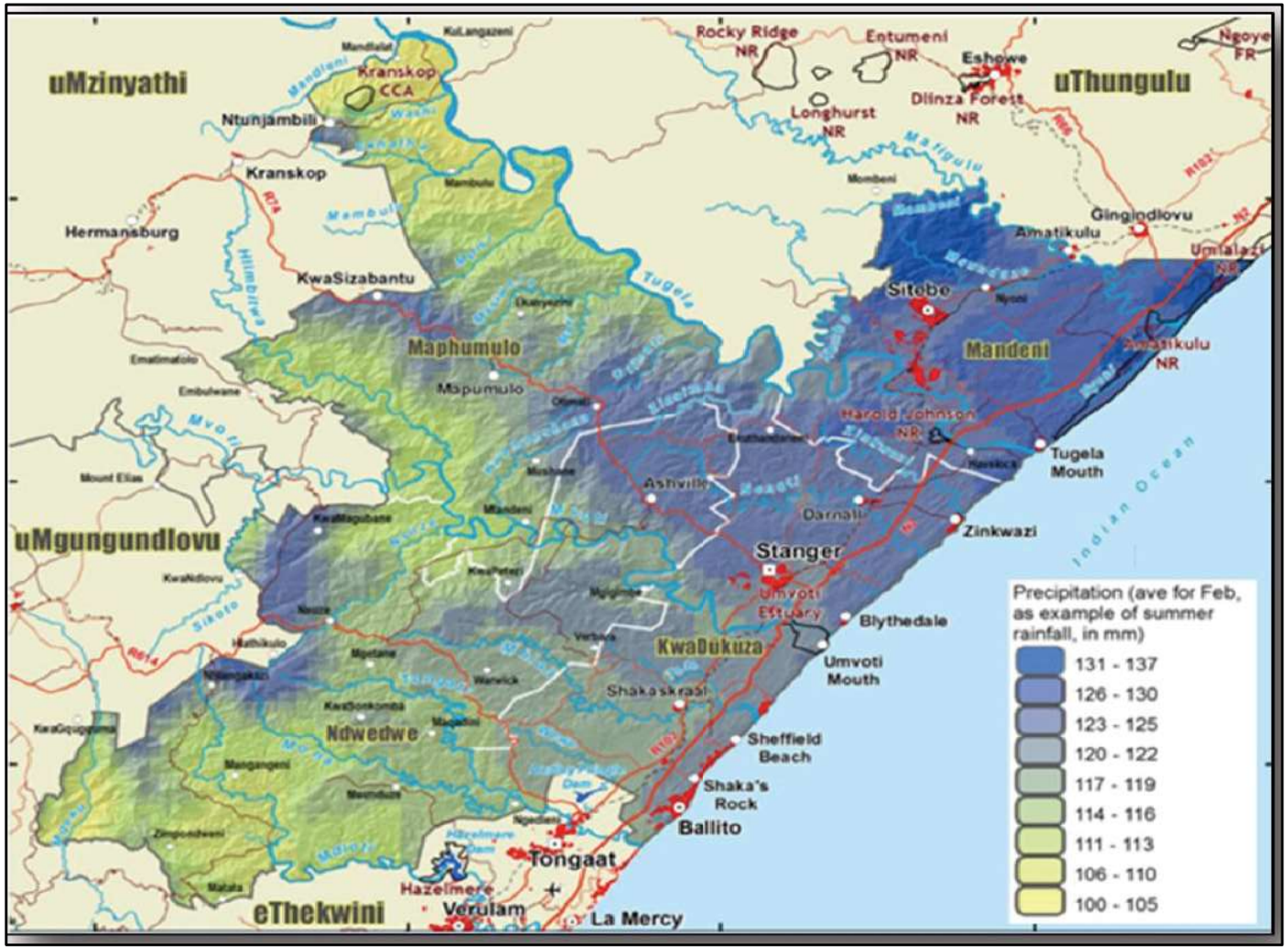
From the Topography map below it is evident that the north western portions of the municipality is the highlands although not exceeding 650m above sea level. The areas around the built up areas of Sundumbili and Mandeni are located within the topographically transitional areas and the majority of the municipality on its eastern portions characterised by fairly low laying and even landscapes with the occasional undulating range.

Map 9: Mandeni Topography



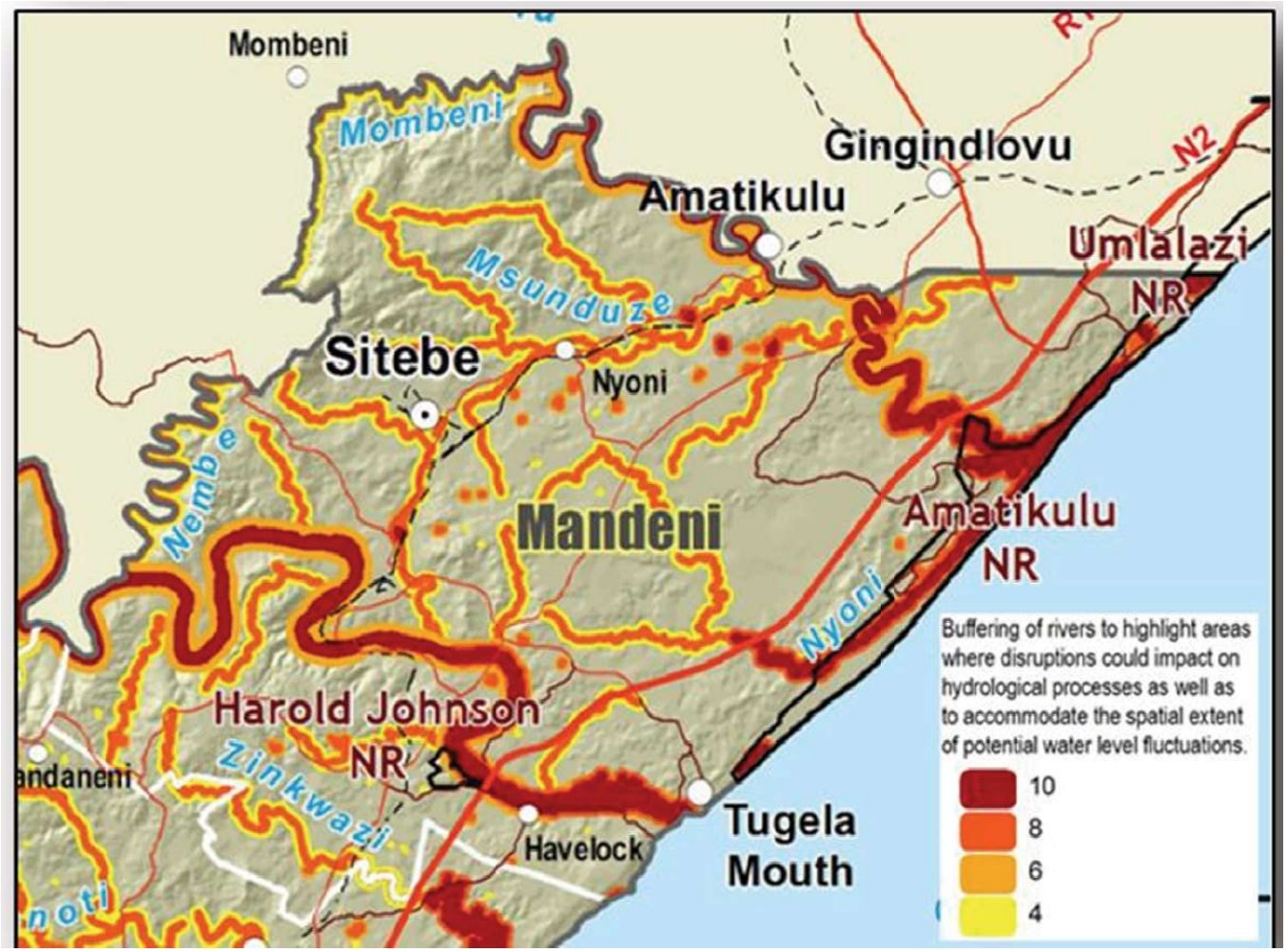
Source: Mandeni SDF 2010.

Map 10: Mandeni Precipitation

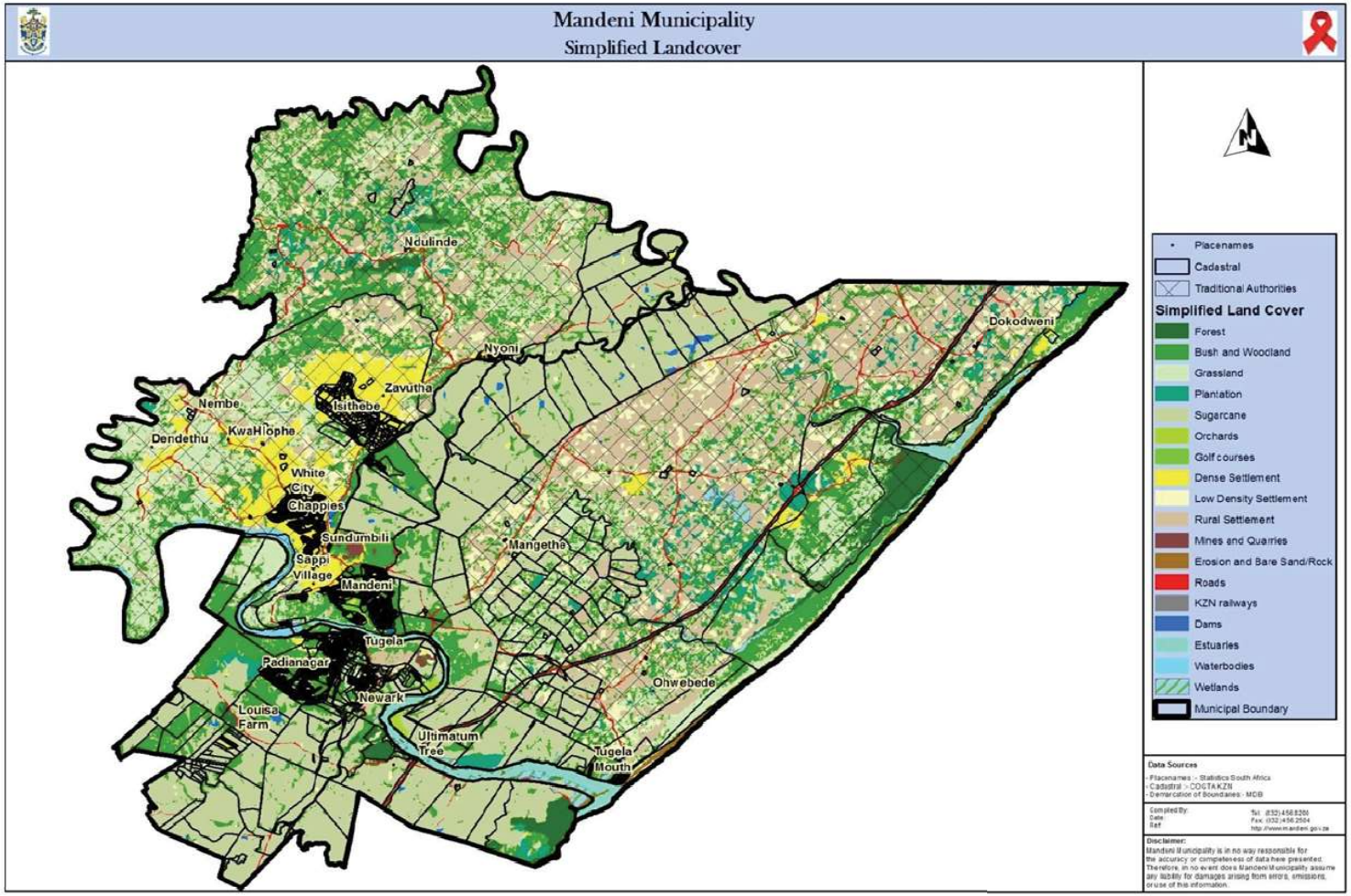


Source: Mandeni SDF 2010.

Map 11: Slope Analysis



Map 12: Simplified Land Cover



Source: Mandeni Municipality: GIS

- Forest
- Bush and Woodlands
- Grassland
- Commercial Agriculture
- Plantation
- Sugarcane
- Orchards
- Golf Courses
- Dense Settlements
- Low Density Settlements
- Rural Settlements
- Mines and Quarries
- Erosion and Bare Sand / Rock
- Roads
- Railways
- Dams
- Estuaries
- Water Bodies
- Wetlands

4.3.2 Environmental Sensitive Areas

The Biodiversity Priority Conservation areas as defined by the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs.

A significantly large portion of the municipality is classified as Biodiversity Priority 1. These areas are situated in general North West of the N2 national route and include commercial agricultural areas as well as rural Tribal Authority Areas.

100% transformed areas are situated between the R102 and the P459, as well as the most southern boundary of the municipality. Land uses within these areas consist of Commercial Sugarcane farming activities.

Since theses Biodiversity Priority 1 areas are situated adjacent Mandeni/Sundumbili, as well as adjacent to Isithebe, expansion of the area will have to be strictly monitored and managed in terms of Biodiversity Conservation targets.

Further, there are four (4) formal conservation areas in the municipality:

- The Harold Johnson Conservation Area
- Amatikulu Conservation Area
- Red Hill Conservation Area (Managed as part of the Amatikulu CA)
- Ingwenya Conservation Area

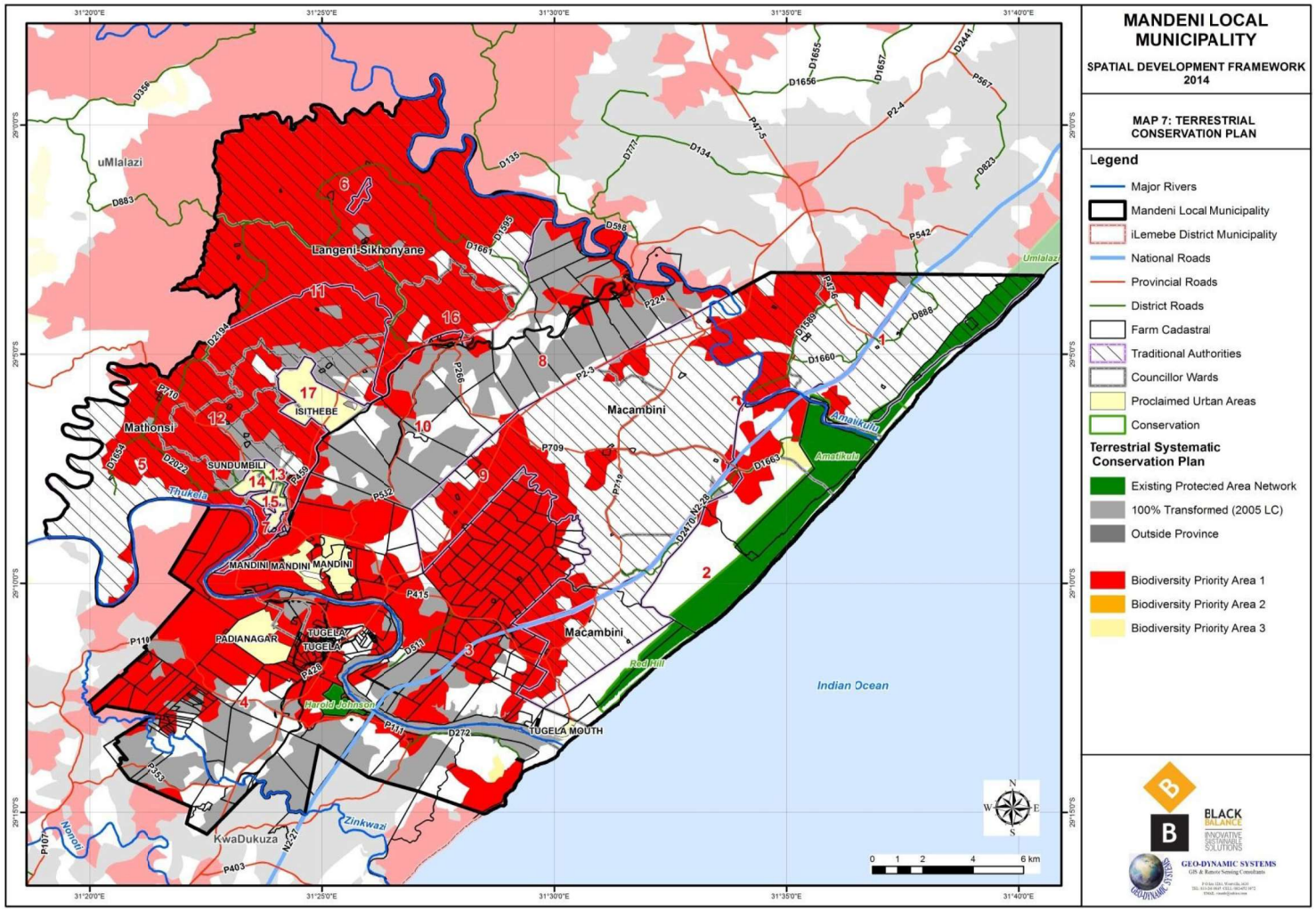
4.3.3 Protected Areas – Amatikulu Nature Reserve

The Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife Management Planning Unit has recently reviewed the **Amatikulu Nature Reserve Integrated Management Plan** for the period 2009-2013. Due to the significant value of this nature reserve along the coastal area of Mandeni as well as the anticipated development pressure along this part of the municipality, the brief intentions and management zones from the plan are summarised below and was considered within the formulation of the SDF. The Image below depicts the locality of the Amatikulu Nature Reserve.

4.3.4 Protected areas- Ingwenya Conservation Area

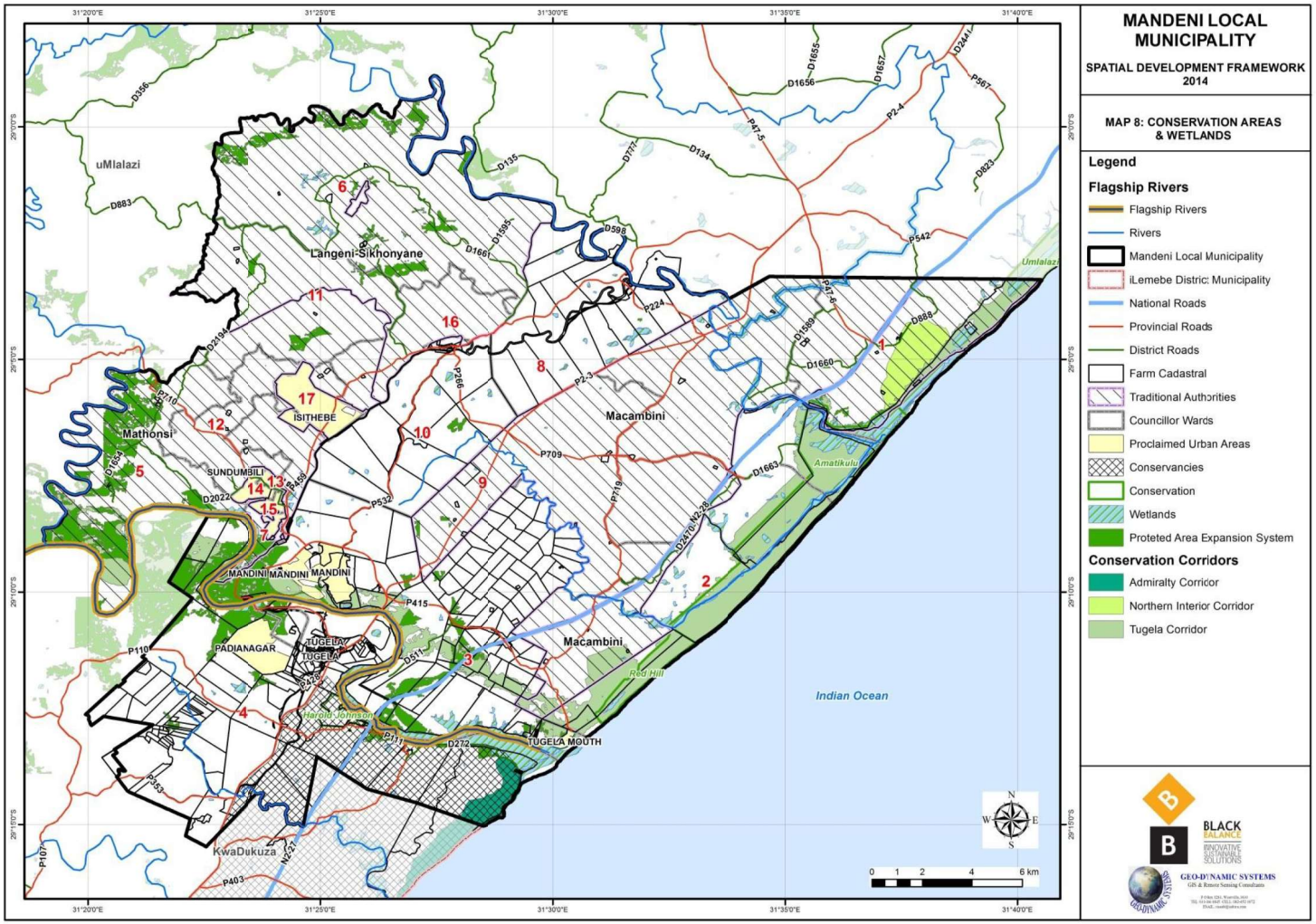
Ingwenya Conservation Area was proclaimed as Nature Reserves by the KZN Department of Ezemvelo Wildlife in the previous years and now is no longer holding this status. The conservation of these areas as part of the Mandeni environmental resources/ Tourism point is very important in the development of Tourism sector. Currently the Mandeni Local Municipality is in a process of revitalisation of this area, now we are busy with fencing.

Map 13: Terrestrial Conservation Plan



Source: Black Balance Projects

Map 14: Conservation Areas and Wetlands



Source: Black Balance Projects

Mission

The Mission of the Amatikulu Nature Reserve is:

"A commitment to sustainably manage and conserve the natural and cultural resources of the Amatikulu Nature Reserve, based on sound environmental principles, that benefit both the visitor and host community in an equitable manner."

Vision

The Vision of the Amatikulu Nature Reserve is:

"A consolidated and legally protected Nature Reserve, providing sustainable and tangible benefits to visitors, neighbours and the metropolitan area through the provision of appropriate access to the cultural and natural resources, such as environmental education, ecotourism, partnerships and sustainable resource utilisation. A Nature Reserve that practices sound conservation practices and contributes to the biodiversity targets of KZN".

- MO1: **Conservation** of key biodiversity features, biophysical processes, landscapes, abiotic, historical and archaeological resources.
- MO2: The provision of **socio-economic benefits** (benefit flow) to the Reserve's neighbours and to contribute to the local economy and the efforts of conservation in a sustainable manner based on sound business principles (EKZN Business Plan).
- MO3: The provision of appropriate ecotourism **business** opportunities in the natural and cultural environment based within the influence sphere of ANR
- MO4: The formation of functional **partnerships** to integrate the ANR with regional development plans and other initiatives which underwrite the vision of ANR.
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Management Objectives

The 17 management objectives for ANR were not set according to ranking:

1. Conserve the Amatikulu Nature Reserve, its associated biodiversity and maintain its developed infrastructure.
2. Conserve the rare and endemic ecosystems and species.
3. Contribute to sub-regional eco-tourism initiatives.
4. Contribute to the achievement of National and Provincial conservation targets.
5. Facilitate controlled access to cultural heritage sites.
6. Facilitate environmental and cultural education and awareness, including access to historical information related to the history of the reserve and the surrounding area.
7. Identify and control threats to biodiversity.
8. Minimise threats to the sense of place (retain the aesthetic value of the area).
9. Participate as a key stakeholder in local environmental management initiatives.
10. Play a key role in local eco-tourism initiatives.
11. Play a notable role in local, regional, national and international conservation initiatives.

12. Promote and encourage community involvement in biodiversity conservation.
13. Promote and ensure effective communication between the local communities and EKZNW through integrated, shared and co-operative working relationships.
14. Promote conservation as a viable and sustainable land use option.
15. Promote supervised access to the Nature Reserve and its resources, both natural and cultural, and promote responsible use of the facilities by the public.
16. Provide appropriate recreational opportunities.
17. Safeguard the archaeological, historical, paleontological and living cultural heritage of the Nature Reserve.

Conservation Targets

In order to assist in developing a conservation management strategy more effectively linked to budget and resources, it is necessary to have specific conservation objectives (or 'targets' in conservation planning terms) in place. Monitoring of status relative to these targets will then allow for measurement of success of management interventions (and consequent budget and resource adjustments where required), and to trigger management interventions when certain thresholds are reached. This removes the 'monitoring to extinction' problem that has arisen in many organisations.

Apart from the need to monitor the success of implementation of the strategy in terms of achievement of conservation targets, a basic requirement for a systematic approach to conservation planning, impact assessment and protected area management effectiveness assessment is the identification of a clear set of provincial goals for the province, which for operational use needs to be translated into a more specific set of quantitative 'targets' (Margules &Pressey 2000).

A key (but faulty) assumption often made with provincial Systematic Conservation Plans in terms of conservation priorities outside the protected area network is that protected areas continue to conserve key species and habitats at the same levels at which they occurred when the plan was developed. Where protected areas have failed to do so, it will result in an underestimate of conservation requirements outside protected areas and hence the real possibility of provincial conservation objectives and targets not being achieved. It is therefore essential to design and implement management and monitoring strategies to ensure that ANR continues to conserve those species and habitats which are important at a provincial level.

Conservation targets for biodiversity are not easily set, and indeed, conservation managers, scientists, decision makers and politicians have been reluctant to formalise and agree to targets. In reality our understanding of 'how much is enough', in what spatial configuration this will be, what the most critical processes are for the maintenance of biodiversity and how one can conserve these is poor, and the debate and research around this topic will continue for some time to come. This information will be continuously updated over time as our knowledge of area, connectivity and other process requirements improves for the conservation of ecosystems, communities and species.

However, management has to take place despite these deficiencies so it is necessary to make best use of available information, stating the assumptions and limitations, and to see

conservation targets as a set of working hypotheses around which conservation planning and evaluation can take place. Another advantage of developing strategies around targets is that this process serves to highlight the critical knowledge deficits thus guiding future research and monitoring priorities.

Conservation Targets for the Nature Reserve

Specific conservation targets for the ANR are required to develop a strategy linked to budget and resources, to allow for monitoring and evaluation, as well as policy improvement.

Below is a summary of the conservation targets, although more detail can be found within the ANR IMP.

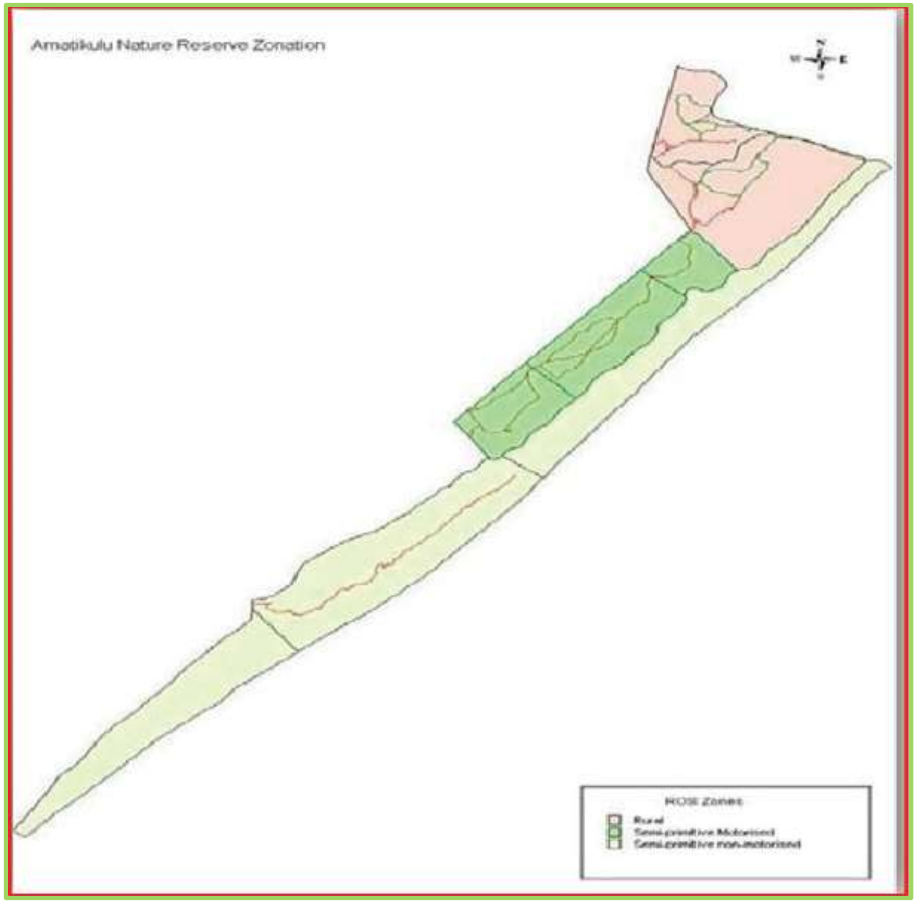
- Objective: Conserve the endangered and critically endangered Veld types in ANR:
    - ANR contribute 0.73 % to the provincial remains.
    - ANR contribute 1.0% to the provincial remains.

- Objective: To conserve critically endangered and endangered Red Data plant species.
    - ANR needs to conserve this species in good condition. Species list to be determined.

Zoning

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) provides visitors to Protected Areas with a range, or continuum of choices based on their personal recreational needs. People differ and while some seek unspoilt wilderness that provides solitude and an experience close to nature, others feel insecure in that environment. Different categories or zones of Protected Areas are therefore defined which describe the level of development allowed in each zone. The plan below illustrates the main recreation zones and is further explained within the table that follows.

Figure 10: Boundary line: Amatikulu Nature Reserve



Source: Amatikulu Nature Reserve – Integrated Management Plan 2009-2013

Table 5: Amatikulu Nature Reserve Zonation System

Category	Criteria To Be Used For Zonation Setting	Descriptions (From ROS Handbook)
Semi-Primitive Non-motorised	Closely related to the above zone, but usage of formalized trails at a high intensity –concreting/rock-packing of trails Natural environment experience, non-motorised use, usually a buffer between Wilderness and semi-primitive wilderness/roaded natural areas Visual and audio impact from outside, at a short distance (< 5km) May be hiking huts or other types of low scale accommodation, possible field ranger outposts.	Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural appearing environment of moderate to large size, interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed such that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorised use is not permitted
Semi-Primitive Motorised	4x4 trails and their area of impact (audio and visual) Visitor and management tracks and their zone of visual and audio impact (GIS to be used to determine exact range of impact, hence an initial distance of 100m other side has been set) Rustic accommodation or low-level, low intensity	Area is characterized by predominantly natural or natural appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but is suitable. Motorised use is allowed

	tourism nodes (no bigger than 10 – 20 beds).	
Rural	A rural recreational node/area, rather than as a nature-based experience. Resort type development rather than a nature-based tourism facility.	Area is characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Resource modifications and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident and the interaction between users is often moderate-high. A number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

Source: Amatikulu Nature Reserve – Integrated Management Plan 2009-2013

Community and Stakeholder Participation

The ANR IMP already developed/Constituted a number of forums. These forums are listed below, and will be encouraged through the SDF process to continue its function of ensuring integrated planning.

Table 6: Participation Structures

Local board	Community participation in the park is realised, mainly, through a Local Board which is established in terms of Chapter 5 of the KZNNCMA. The EKZNW Policy on Conservation Partnerships provides an operational relationship framework for the park and its Local Board to ensure effective community participation in the management of the park. Currently the HiP Local Board is operational. It is imperative that this forum is supported and continues to exist.
Community levy trust fund	Communities adjacent to the park benefit from income generated by the park through a community levy paid by visitors. These funds are administered through the Community Trust Fund and provided to communities for development needs as prescribed by EKZNW Board Policies.

Source: ANR IMP

Eco-Cultural Tourism and Marketing

Eco-cultural tourism and marketing will be considered within the framework of, amongst others, Board Policy E1 to E19 with regard to Commercial Operations (Appendix 1 Item 2). (Accessed EKZNW Intranet on 9/08/2009)

EKZNW has the mandate to sustainably develop ANR within the framework of its approved IMP and Concept Development Plan (CDP). This will be undertaken to fully realise its eco-cultural tourism

and associated income-generating potential, while respecting and giving access to the Nature Reserve's natural and cultural heritage features.

To fulfil this mandate, and in accordance with NEMPAA, EKZNW will initiate the compilation of a CDP. It will address future new development as well as the upgrading and maintenance of all existing infrastructure including tourist facilities.

The CDP will be guided by the framework of the ANR Mission, Management Objectives, Zonation and Management Policy Guidelines as adopted and approved for this IMP. The approach adopted in the compilation of the CDP will involve an objective and integrated assessment of the Nature Reserve in terms of its natural and cultural heritage sensitivities, management and bulk infrastructure, its particular sense of place and its visitor infrastructure and facilities.

EKZNW will strive to provide a quality eco-cultural tourism experience for visitors to ANR. A range of appropriate facilities and services will be provided for the use of visitors to ANR. While some of these will serve recreational and social needs, emphasis will be placed on facilities and services that enrich the visitor's understanding and appreciation of the Nature Reserve.

In order for ANR to realise its full income-generating potential:

- The quality and standard of facilities will be maintained at a high level.
- Professional standard tourism service delivery will be provided.
- Its tourism opportunities will be competitively and effectively marketed.
- Cultural heritage tourism will require emphasis.
- A partnership strategy, that takes full advantage of appropriate opportunities for outsourcing (joint venture or otherwise) needs to be put in place while linkages will be sought with other regional tourism initiatives.
- A visitor orientation and interpretation strategy will be developed and implemented.

The above policies and values will be supported by an ANR Eco-cultural Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy that will be compiled and approved. Projects proposed to develop eco-tourism within the park include the following:

Table 7: Amatikulu Reserve Projects

Policy File No.	COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS
E 1	Concessions for Welfare Groups.
E 2	Hiking and Mountaineering.
E 3	Educational Concessions.
E 4	Club Facilities within Board Areas.
E 5	Hutted Camps.
E 6	Joint Venture Scheme.
E 7	Allocation of Sites in terms of the Joint Venture Scheme.
E 8	Access to Protected Areas through Unofficial Entry Points.
E 9	Visitor Facilities Management by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.
E 10	Lease of Lakeshore at State Dam Protected Areas.
E 11	Execution, Control and Management of Leases and Concession Contracts (excluding Biodiversity Conservation Partnerships and Leases of Wildlife).

Policy File No.	COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS
E 12	Private Sector Reservations Policy.
E 13	Partnerships for Eco-Tourism Development within or Adjacent to Protected Areas.
E 14	Discounting of Tariffs for Walk-in Guests.
E 15	Ecotourism Discounting Strategy.
E 16	Travel Trade Commissions: Tour Operator/ Travel Agency.
E 17	Policy and Procedure for the establishment and monitoring of Commercial Operations Public Private Partnership (PPP) Agreements.
E 18	Administrative and operational policy on Professional hunting in South Africa.
E 19	Commercialisation.

Source: Amatikulu Nature Reserve – Integrated Management Plan 2009-2013

The Management plan indicates a proposed enlargement of the reserve area, and although only a proposal, the extension of this reserve will be investigated as part of the SDF development.

4.3.5 Air Quality

Sulphur Dioxide (SO2) has a 10-min standard of 191 ppb, a one hour standard of 134 ppb and a 24 hour standard of 48 ppb. Monitoring data shows no exceeded of the standards. Despite Mandeni being the most industrialised area within the iLembe DM, the levels of sulphur dioxide are low. For the short and medium term exposure periods, ambient levels are a below a safe margin from the SA sulphur dioxide standards.

Despite this being the case, the Mandeni area is known for sulphurous odours due to the SAPPI paper mill. These odours are due the reduced sulphur compounds. Whilst there is compliance with the priority pollutants, there is an odour problem associated with sulphur based compounds such as hydrogen sulphide and other reduced sulphurs. These odours do characterise this industrial area and have an impact on the local quality of life. There are no objective ambient measurements of these compounds.

4.3.6 Estuaries

Mandeni Municipality has two estuaries, namely the Matikulu/Nyoni Estuary (Situated on the Northern most boundaries of the municipality, and the Thukela Estuary, situated in the southern parts of the municipality.

Although more detail is provided in sections below, the following table outlines the general Characteristics of the Estuaries.

Table 8: Summary of Estuary Characteristics

	THUKELA	MATIKULU / NYONI
Estuary Type	River Mouth	Permanently Open
Environmental Condition	Poor	Good
Estuary area (ha) (5m contour)	627.2 ha	609.9 ha
Estuary length (km) (5m contour)	35.6 km	79.3 km
Catchment area (km2)	28 702 km2	990 km2
Fish Fauna	Moderate	Good
Water Quality	Good	Not surveyed
Aesthetics	Moderate	Good
Ecosystem threat status	Critically endangered	Least Threatened
Ecological category	C	B
Importance Score	69.3	78.8
National Rank (N=256)	66	39

Source: Environmental Management Framework for iLembe District Municipality

Thukela Estuary

The Thukela River is the largest river in KZN and its catchment area was a former designated Water Management Area. It is a critical component of water resource utilisation in South Africa with a number of inter-basin transfer schemes including the Vaal, Mhlathuze and Mngeni river systems. Overall it traverses three municipal districts from its origin in the Drakensberg Mountains before emerging at the coast as a river mouth estuary. It is one of only three river mouth systems in KZN, the others being the Mvoti and the Mfolozi estuaries (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2013). The image below depicts the Tugela Estuary.

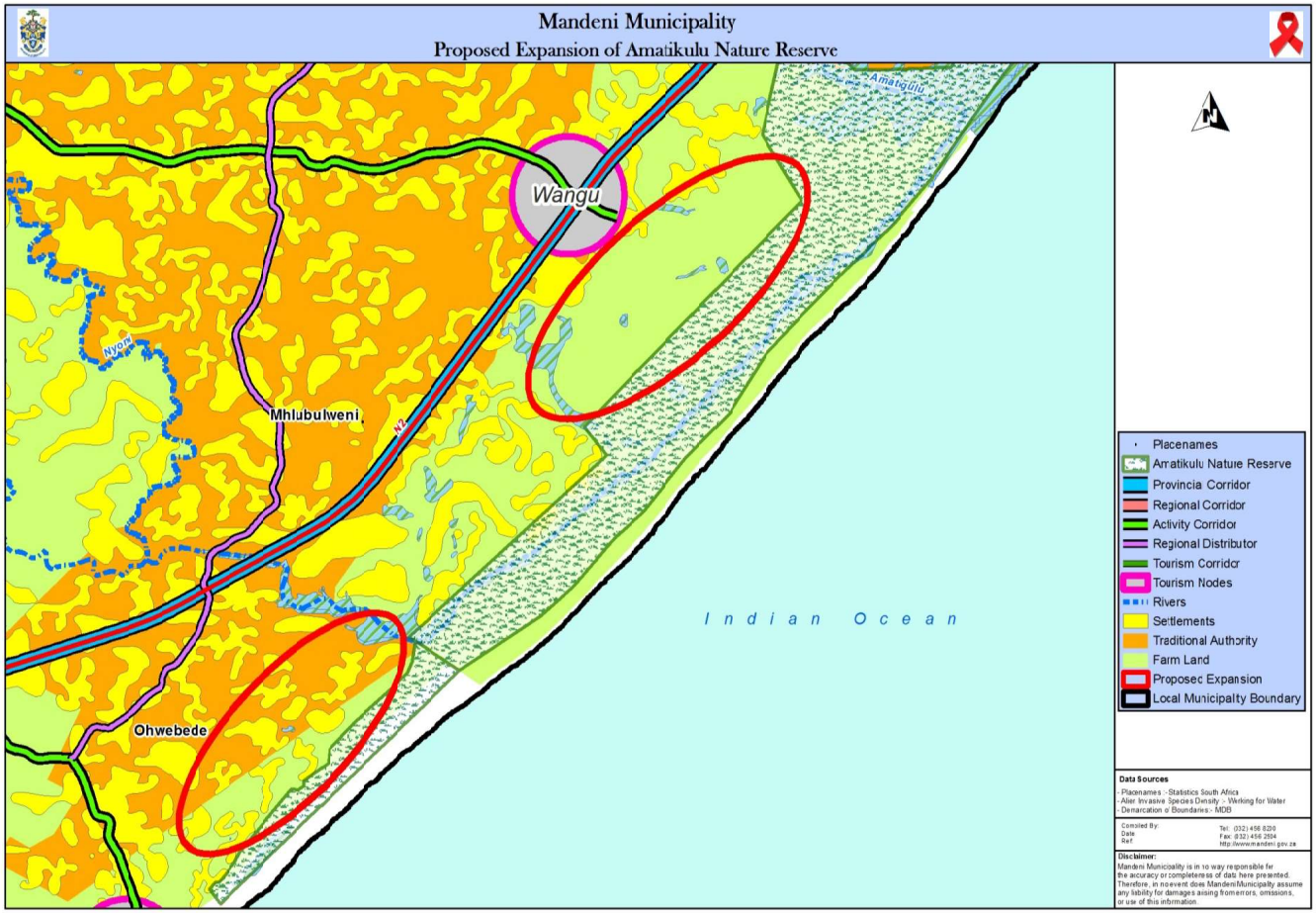
Major issues for this estuarine system are excessive siltation and poor water quality (Whitefield, 2000) as a result of the cumulative catchment impacts, namely, poor veld management and overgrazing; run-off from agricultural irrigation; organic pollution; industrial spills and effluent discharges; mining, mining decant and industrial activities; and urban settlement with poor sanitation resulting in faecal contamination.

Map 15: Siyaya Coastal Development Plan – Analysis Map



Source: Siyaya Coast Development Plan

Map 16: Proposed Expansion of Matikulu Nature Reserve



Source: Environmental Management Framework for iLembe District Municipality

Expansion of Matikulu Nature Reserve

In general, it is particularly important from a conservation perspective due to its large size, the rarity of this estuarine type and the biodiversity which it supports, specifically birds (Turpie and Clark 2007). Harrison *et al* (2000) classified the fish community health and aesthetics as moderate, and water quality as good despite significant anthropogenic impacts (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2013). An intermediate ecological reserve determination has been
The Nyoni River is considered a "*natural phenomenon*" because of its unique channel configuration that runs parallel to the coastline for approximately 8km before joining the Amatikulu River forming the estuary (Mandeni IDP, 2011). This joined system is classified as a permanently open estuary despite the frequent occurrence of closed conditions. Siltation is of concern (Whitfield, 2000), likely ascribed to poor farming practises, as the catchment is characterised by sporadic rural settlement and subsistence farming.

The Amatikulu prawn farm, which ceased production in 2005, abstracted water and discharged treated wastewater into the system near the mouth (Ezemvelo, 2006). It is noted that an Aquaculture Development Zone has now been planned for Amatikulu by the Department of Forestry and Fisheries. The hatchery, located south of the mouth, has been converted into holiday accommodation. The water quality may be potentially enriched by organic pollution and industrial effluent from the

completed for the Thukela Estuary and it has been classified as a Category C system, i.e. **moderately modified** (DWA, 2004). It is considered **critically endangered** because it has lost much of its original natural habitat, such that ecosystem functioning has collapsed and species associated with the ecosystem have been lost or are likely to be lost (Van Niekerk and Turpie, 2011).

Matikulu/Nyoni Estuary

Amatikulu Sugar Mill. Most of the Nyoni 'arm', and a portion of the lower reaches of the joined system, is protected by the Amatikulu Nature Reserve (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2013).

The ecological health of the Matikulu/Nyoni Estuary has been estimated as ***largely natural with few modifications*** (Category B) (Turpie and Clark, 2007).

The table below summarises the issues experienced within both the estuaries.

Table 9: Environmental Issues of the estuaries

Estuary	Siltation	Agricultural encroachment	Artificial Breaching	Urban encroachment	Mining	Nutrient loading	Faecal contamination	Impoundments / weirs	Abstraction	Chemical contamination	Aquatic invasive alien plants	Aquaculture
Matikulu/ Nyoni	X	X				X	X		X			X
Thukela	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Source: Environmental Management Framework for iLembe District Municipality