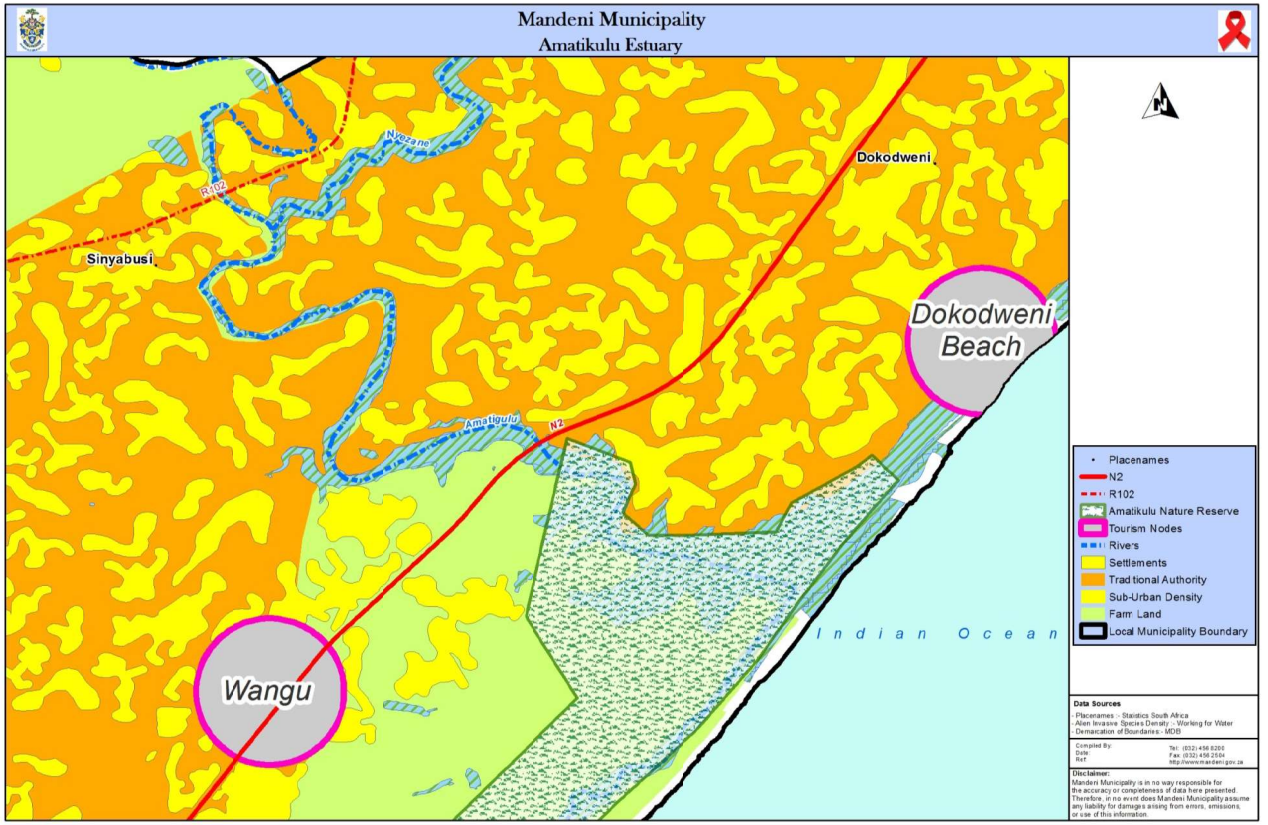
The bullet points below provides opportunities for the for estuaries of the Mandeni local municipality. It is noted that based on future development scenarios, opportunities can be deemed as constraints and vice versa.

- Reverse and improve poor estuarine health;
- Improve ecosystem services;
- Increase nursery function and improve local fishing industry;
- Conserve estuaries and associated environs and high biodiversity through formal protected areas;
- Increase protected area coverage of the Amatikulu Nature Reserve;
- Facilitate appropriate and environmentally sensitive recreation;
- Facilitate appropriately situated development;
- Conduct research to increase knowledge on estuarine systems;
- Preserve sense-of-place;
- Maintaining added property value due to good visual aesthetics;
- Continue existing sugar cane cultivation as economically vial production units for the medium term, provided high standards of management are maintained (setback from estuarine functional zone);
- Improve treatment of wastewater and strict management of industrial effluent;
- Protect human life and property by introducing development setbacks in the estuarine functional zone;
- Promote education and awareness raising on the value of estuaries;
- Encourage responsible eco-tourism;
- Implement potential Local Economic Development through sustainable prawn farming;
- Implement sustainable livelihood opportunities (e.g. guided walks);
- Promote co-operative governance via establishment of estuary advisory forums; and
- Implement integrated catchment-estuarine management.

The figure below depicts the Nyoni Estuary.

Map: 17 Matikulu/Nyoni Estuary 1



Source: Mandeni Municipality GIS & Environmental Management Framework for iLembe District MunicipalityILembe Environmental Management

The iLembe District Environmental Management Framework suggests relevant environmental protection areas which need to be considered before any development is proposed or approved. Further detail in terms of specific areas and resources will need to be established via an environmental management plan. This is discussed further in Chapter 9 of this document.

The Environmental Management Framework has two components that need consideration, namely the **"Desired State of the Environment"**, which the SDF needs to work towards, and the "**Environmental Management Plan**", of which aspects with the spatial manifestations needs to be incorporated in the SDF

Particular attention is required regarding the appropriate protection, management and rehabilitation of natural areas, river valleys, areas of natural beauty, etc. in the western parts of the District. These elements will contribute to establishing recreational and tourism opportunities that link into the more traditional beach-orientated activities.

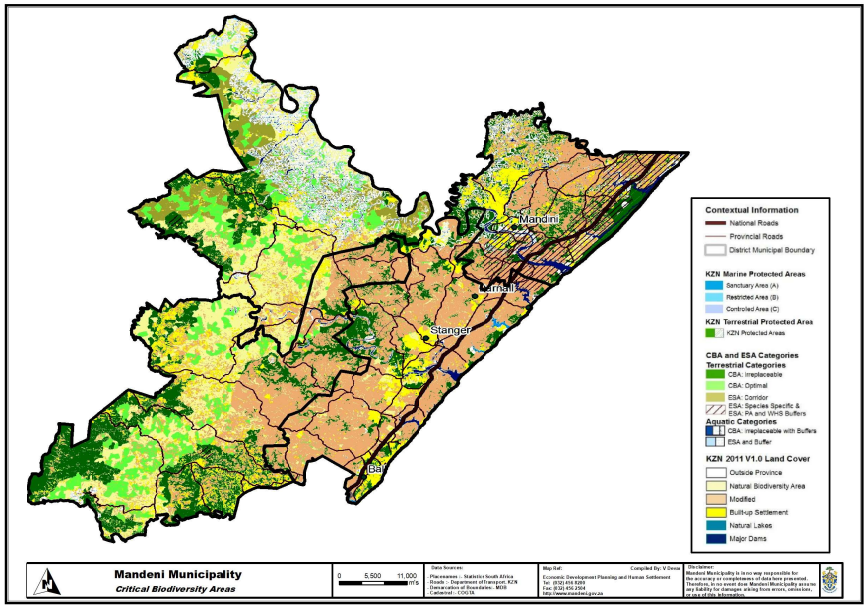
The Mandeni SDF has taken note of the environmental, tourism and agricultural opportunities and constraints as discussed within the document.

4.4 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

The iLembe District has finalised the regional Environmental Management Framework (EMF) which indicates a number of critical biodiversity occurring within the Mandeni Municipality. In addition, the iLembe Biodiversity Sector Plan (BSP) has been finalised by the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, as an institution responsible for biodiversity management. This a planning tool will be used to manage biodiversity, and as a precursor to a bioregional plan, which is required as per Section 48 of National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 and the Bioregional Guidelines (DEAT, 2009).

These tools will assist the Municipality to set out the baseline information for the conservation of the critical biodiversity within the iLembe and the Mandeni Municipality, specifically. A map is provided by the BSP which indicates the Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas. The Map (as attached below) is accompanied by the land use planning and decision making guidelines, to inform land use planning, as well as natural resource management by a range of sectors whose policies and decision impact on biodiversity.

Map 18: Mandeni Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas



4.4.1 Conservation Strategies

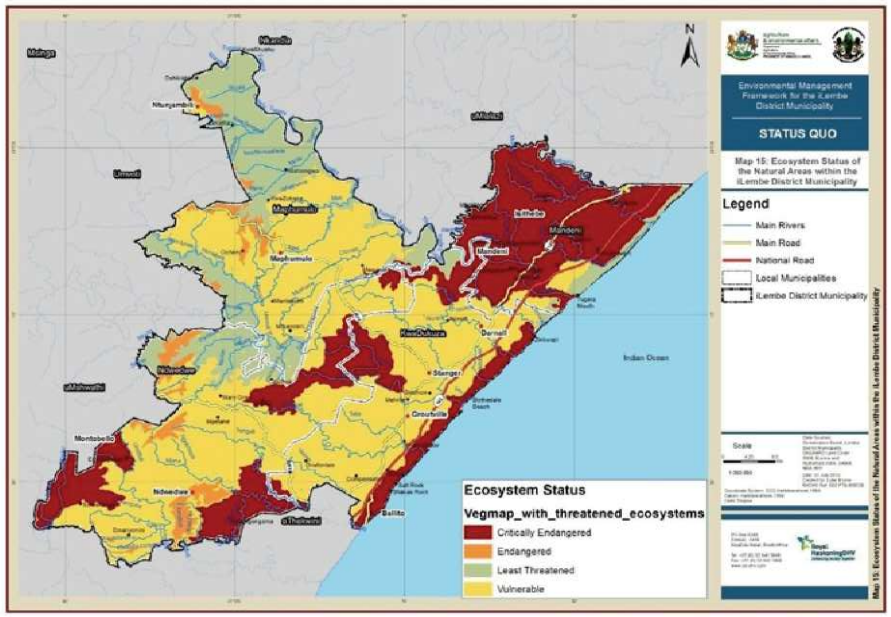
Conservation is a critical programme for biodiversity management. There are three (3) Nature Reserves existing within the Municipality that is Harold Johansson Nature Reserve, AmaTigulu and Ngwenya Conservation Area.

Furthermore, the Municipality is willing to contribute to the objectives of the National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES) of having 50% of land protected by 2020. In that light, the Environmental Management Framework has identified certain areas, within the Municipality, that are having conservation value and such area can be introduction to the programme of the National Protected Area expansion or in the stewardship programme.

b) Species in details

A number of threatened species also occurs within the Municipality as indicated in the map below:

MAP 19: STATUS OF THE ECOSYSTEM



c) Summary of Biodiversity in Mandeni Municipality

Table 10: Summary of Biodiversity issues within the Municipality

Mandeni Local Municipality	
Municipal Area	58 226.3 ha
Remaining natural areas	19 703.4 ha (33.8% of municipality)
Areas where no natural habitat remains	38 013.9 ha (65.3% of municipality)
Protected areas	3 reserves covering 1816ha (3.6% of municipality) - Amatikulu Provincial Nature Reserve, 1476 ha (2.92% of municipality) - Harold Johnson Provincial Nature Reserve, 104ha (0.17% of municipality) - Red Hill Provincial Nature Reserve, 236ha (0.49% of municipality)
Biomes	- Indian Ocean Coastal Belt 54050.4ha (92.83% of municipality) - Savanna 3749.8ha (6.44% of municipality)

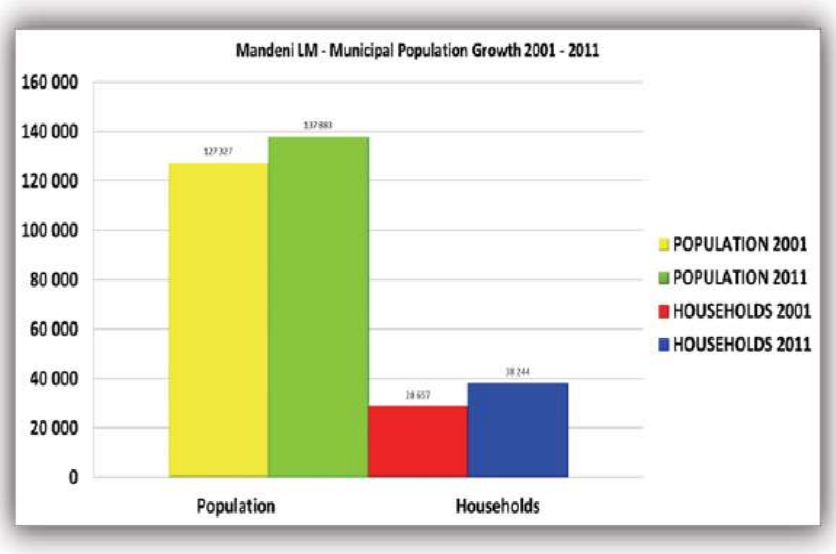
Vegetation Types	- Eastern Valley Bushveld 3749.8ha (6.44% of municipality) - KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt 46984.4ha (80.69% of municipality) - Maputaland Coastal Belt 5479.4ha (9.41% of municipality) - Northern Coastal Forest 1203.8ha (2.07% of municipality) - Subtropical Coastal Lagoons 284.3ha (0.49% of municipality) - Subtropical Dune Thicket 98.5ha (0.17% of municipality)
Threatened Terrestrial Ecosystems	Critically endangered (2) - Eshowe Mtunzini Hilly Grasslands - 16053.2ha (27.57% of municipality) - North Coast Forest Collective - 201ha (0.35% of municipality) Endangered (1) - KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forest - 14.5ha (0.02% of municipality) Vulnerable (1) - KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt - 529.2ha (0.91% of municipality)
Estuaries	2 - Matigulu/Nyoni - Permanently open estuary – good condition - Tugela/Thukela - River mouth - fair condition

4.5 Human Resources

4.5.1 Population

According to the 2001 Census data, the Mandeni Local Municipality had a total population of 127 327, which increased to 138 078 in 2011 which is a positive growth of 0.08% per annum and an increase in population of 10,751. The households increased from 28,675 to 38,235. The municipal population and household increases are depicted in the graph below.

Graph 1: Population and Household Increase

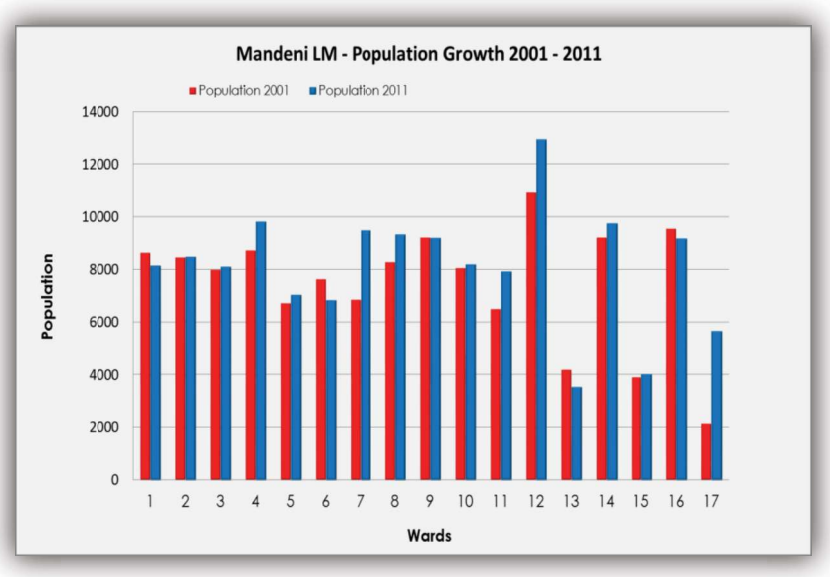


Source: Stats SA – Census 2001/2011

The Graph below depicts the distribution of the above increase in population.

An increase in population can be observed in just over 50% of the municipal wards, namely wards 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17.

Graph 2: Population Distribution



Source: Stats SA – Census 2001/2011

Drastic increase in population can be observed in wards 7, 11, 12 and 17. The areas that experienced the highest amount of growth therefore are:

Table 10: Wards Experiencing Growth

Ward	Locality
4	Southern Expansion of Tugela Town, south of Tugela River.
5	Largely Rural Ward which provides expansion area west of Sundumbili B.
7	Sundumbili CBD & Residential Surrounds
8	Large ward situated east and west of the R102 and N2. Assumed increase in population is east of R102 in rural areas including Amatikulu Reserve, Isulabashe, Ngulule, Fort Crealock.
10	Endlondlweni, which is situated between Sundumbili and Isithebe Industrial Estate.
11	Mambane. Residential Area directly north of iSithebe Industrial Estate.
12	A Large Ward. Includes the expansion of Sundumbili B in a northern direction. Residential area directly west of iSithebe Industrial Estate.
14	Sundumbili B.
15	Sundumbili A.
17	Residential areas directly north of iSithebe Industrial Estate

Source: Black Balance Projects / Stats SA Census 2011

The growth rate of 0.08% per annum was utilised to estimate a population growth for the 5 year implementation cycle of the reviewed SDF.

4.6 Demographics

As per the Community Survey 2016 conducted by Statistic South Africa, the Mandeni Local Municipality had experienced a population growth of approximately 8% from the last Census conducted in 2011. In the previous census the municipality had a population of 138 078 and now is at 147 808. The increase in population growth for the municipality has triggered challenges especially in the provision of basic services and demand for employment opportunities.

Table 11: Population distribution as per ILembe Region

	2011	2016
Municipality	**Population**	**Population**
ILembe	606 808	657 612
Maphumulo	96 724	89 969
Mandeni	**138 078**	**147 808**
KwaDukuza	231 187	276 719
Ndwedwe	140 820	143 117

Source: Statistic SA: Community Survey, 2016

The table above provides an indication of the total number of households per municipality in the ILembe district. Eskom classifies areas in terms of Rural or Urban depending on the level of service they require.

Ward No.	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Other
1	8 135	9	16	11	2
2	8 456	22	12	12	2
3	5 782	413	797	1 128	43
4	8 275	129	1 336	84	28
5	7 019	13	14	6	2
6	6 849	1	5	3	-
7	9 487	9	7	1	12
8	9 305	7	14	20	12
9	9 170	27	10	9	5
10	8 165	6	24	11	10
11	7 918	4	6	7	4
12	12 919	10	9	7	12
13	3 549	11	-	-	-
14	9 727	24	5	9	10
15	4 029	8	3	1	17
16	9 133	20	21	6	5
17	5 641	7	8	2	32
18	6337	13	9	6	-
Total	**136 896**	**743**	**2296**	**2646**	**196**

The 2007 Eskom Household Count identified 100% of houses as being rural in Maphumulo and Ndwedwe. In the case of KwaDukuza and Mandeni those areas identified as urban in the 2007 Rural Settlement Survey was excluded from the Rural Household Count.

Table 12: Rural Urban Household Distribution in ILembe Municipalities

MUNICIPALITY	CS 2007 HOUSEHOLDS	2007 RURAL HH COUNT	ADJUSTED TOTAL HHs	% RURAL
Maphumulo	19,934	18,376	18,376	100%
Ndwedwe	26,409	31,422	31,422	100%
Mandeni	33,702	14,642	33,702	43%
KwaDukuza	44,481	6,497	44,481	15%
ILEMBE	**124,526**	**70,937**	**127,981**	**55%**

Source: ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

Regardless of iLembe being viewed as one of the urbanised Districts in KwaZulu-Natal an estimated 55% of its population still resides in the rural areas, due to the close proximity to perceived employment opportunities in the more urban areas of the district like Mandeni and KwaDukuza. Addressing the needs of rural people and ensuring their integration into the planning for the District as a whole will therefore be important.

Table 14 below applies directly to KwaZulu-Natal and illustrates that estimated growth rates for this province is substantially lower than that for the rest of South Africa.

Table 13: KwaZulu-Natal Population Growth Rates 2006 to 2016

GENDER	2006	2016	Est. Annual Growth
Male	4,658,470	4,855,675	0.42%
Female	5,133,345	5,248,674	0.22%
Total	**9,793,821**	**10,106,365**	**0.31%**

Source: ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

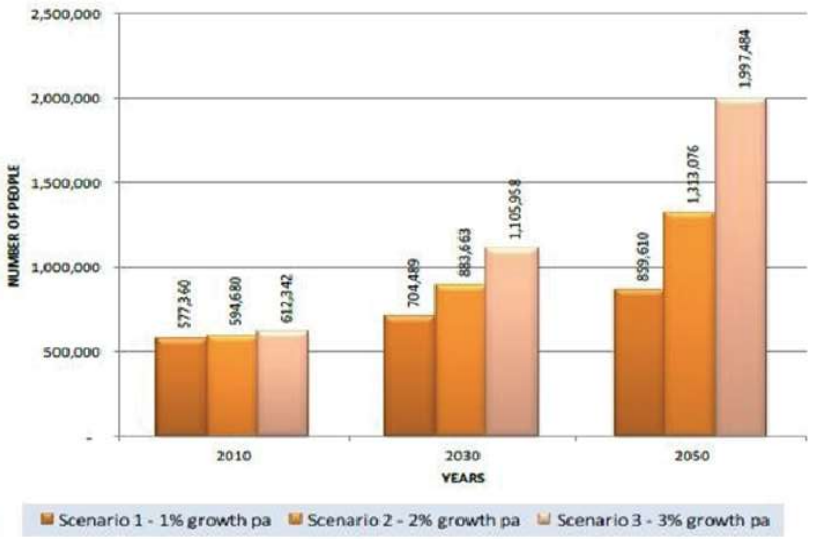
The Centre for Actuarial Research suggested that the annual population growth rate in KwaZulu-Natal will be as low as 0.3% with the growth rate for women being at a lower 0.22%. As a result of the location of the iLembe District in relation to eThekwini and uMhlathuze, as well as its location in relation to Swaziland and Mozambique, and it's location on the coast, inter provincial and inter regional migration may impact on future development in the area. Considering development dynamics in the district intra district migration may also impact on future population trends.

4.6.1 The 2050 Population

According to the StatSA 2007 community survey the population was 560 380 people for the district of ILembe. Census 2011 statistics more recently confirmed that the 2011 ILembe population was 606 000, confirming a growth rate of just less than 3% per annum for the period.

The 2050 planning is based on the High Road Scenario which anticipates the population of ILembe District Municipality to be approximately 2 million. The graph below compares the impact of the various growth scenarios on overall population numbers within the iLembe district Municipality.

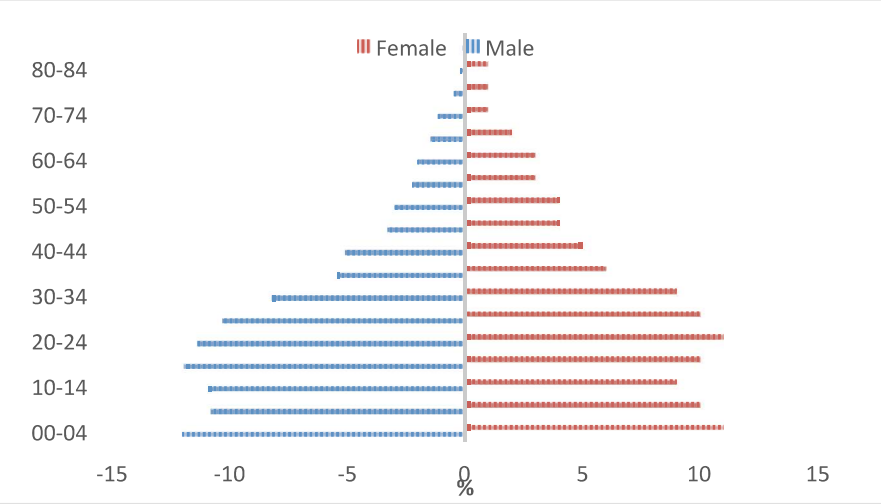
Graph 3: Overall Population Scenarios for ILembe 2010 to 2050



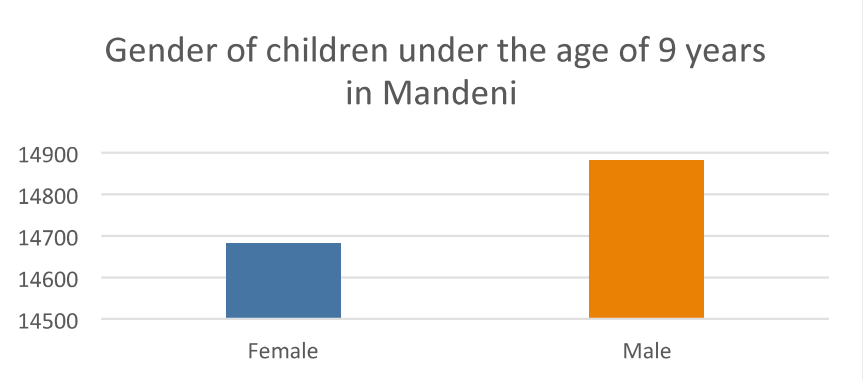
Source: ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

4.6.2 Age & Gender Distribution

The pyramid graph below indicates the age distribution in percentage to that of the entire population within the municipality. The graph enables us to understand that in Mandeni the highest population recorded is amongst the ages 20-24, being youth and the lowest population recorded is amongst the ages 70-85 and this trend is common amongst females only. When compared to males the graph indicates that the highest percentage of population is ages 0-4 & 15-19, and the lowest percentage of population is ages 80-84. Refer to the Pyramid Graph below. This analysis provides the understanding that majority of the population within the municipality is youth thus holding great potential for the area.



Graph 4: Indicating municipal age distribution in percentages



16.1.1 The 2050 Population Profile

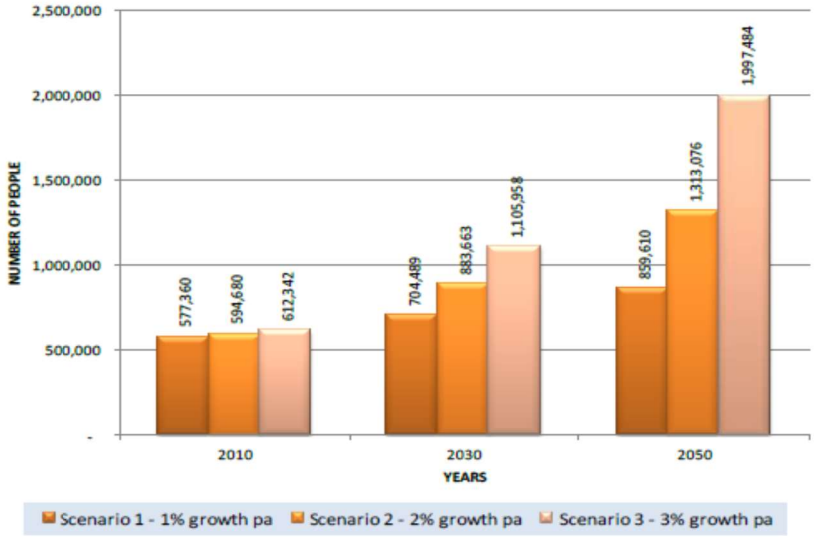
The population profile of the ILembe District, and specifically the population age profile, is expected to change substantially over the next 40 years. This changing profile will inform strategic planning decision-making and will be impacted on by the specific population dynamics including:

- Declining fertility rates;
- Increasing crude death rates;
- Substantially lower life expectancy; and
- An ageing population.

Based on this it is suggested that the 2050 population pyramid will have the following features:

- The largest proportion of the population will still be in the under 30 age category;
- The declining fertility rates will start to have an impact on the under 10 category with this no longer being the largest grouping;
- A large percentage of the population will be in the older age categories; and
- The distribution between men and women will be almost equal considering specifically the impact of HIV/AIDS on the female population.

Figure 11: The Anticipated 2050 ILembe Population Pyramid



Source: ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

The table below reflects the anticipated population distribution in real terms considering the High Road Scenario of 3% population growth.

Table 14: High Road Scenario Population Age Distribution In 2050

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 – 10	199,748	199,748	399,497
11- 20	209,736	209,736	419,472
21 – 30	189,761	189,761	379,522
31 – 40	139,824	139,824	279,648
41 – 50	99,874	89,887	189,761
51 – 60	79,899	69,912	149,811
61 – 70	39,950	39,950	79,899
71 – 80	29,962	29,962	59,925
81 – above	19,975	19,975	39,950
TOTAL	**1,008,729**	**988,755**	**1,997,484**

Source: ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

4.6.4 Household Size

The average household size of the Mandeni Local Municipality was calculated by subdivision of the population figures with the number of households recorded. The average household size is therefore is 3.6 persons per household.

4.6.5 Population Density

Population density is measured as number of people per Hectare, and is outlined in the table below. The wards highlighted in red depict the higher population densities (double figures). Some of the ward are very big and includes vast open spaces. An example of this is Ward 3 which includes Mandeni Town as well as Tugela Mouth of which both are settled densely when considered separately. The "Settlement" Column therefore provides some perspective on the areas is included, and what the actual densities should be.

Table15: Population Densities per ward

Ward	Population	Ha	Pop / Ha	Settlement
1	8 171	3 429.2903	2.38	Dokodweni
2	8 501	5 761.7693	1.48	Mangeza
3	8 120	7 343.8037	1.11	Mandeni Town / Tugela Mouth
4	9 824	8 648.5191	1.14	Tugela Town / New Ark
5	7 052	3 019.2440	2.34	Mathonsi TA / Khovothi
6	6 859	5 656.5627	1.21	Sikhonyane TA
7	9 504	247.7251	38.37	Sundumbili CBD & Residential Surrounds
8	9 345	7 403.3496	1.26	Nsunduzane
9	9 217	3 417.0845	2.70	Mhlubulweni
10	8 206	3 540.8136	2.32	Nyoni / Endlondlweni
11	7 935	2 853.3722	2.78	Mhambuma / Mambane
12	12 945	1 072.3060	12.07	Indlondlo / Sundumbili B
13	3 560	44.3487	80.27	Sundumbili B
14	9 764	118.5033	82.39	Sundumbili B
15	4 041	69.3866	58.24	Sundumbili A
16	9 180	1 378.9129	6.66	Nkunzempunga
17	5 659	543.1459	10.42	iSithebe
18	-	-	-	

Source: Black Balance Projects / SA Census 2011

When compared to the image below, the distribution of households can clearly be seen, with the higher densities close to the main economic activity areas.

Figure 15: Mandeni Household Distribution

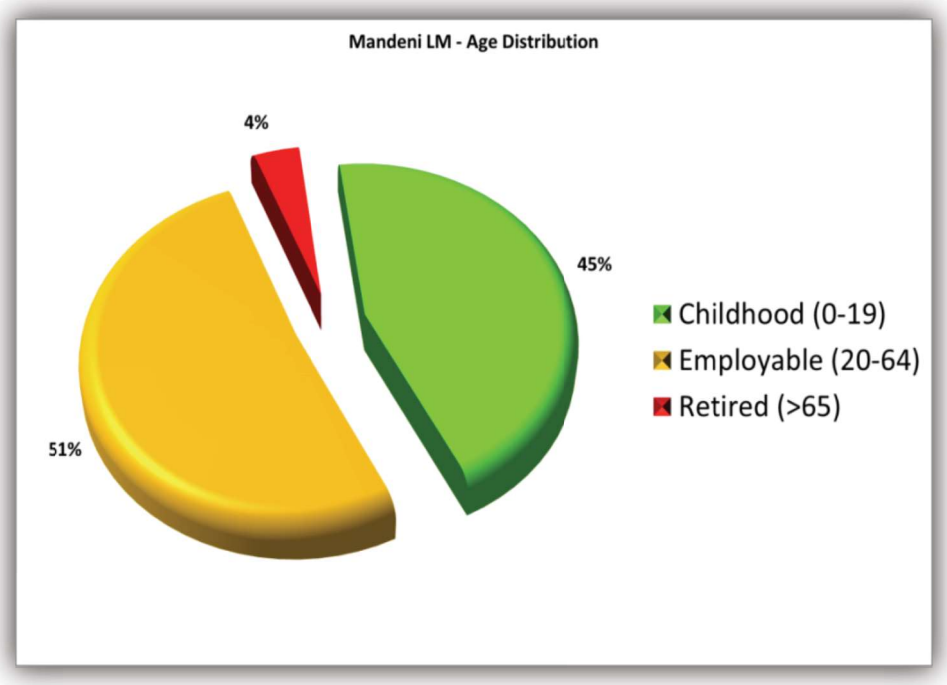
WARD NO	Black African	Coloured	Indian	White	Other
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2	8 456	22	12	12	2
3	5 782	413	797	1 128	43
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5	7 019	13	14	6	2
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9	9 170	27	10	9	5
10	8 165	6	24	11	10
11	7 918	4	6	7	4
12	12 919	10	9	7	12
13	3 549	11	-	-	-
14	9 727	24	5	9	10
15	4 029	8	3	1	17
16	9 133	20	21	6	5
17	5 641	7	8	2	32
* New ward 18	*6786	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	*147 808	720	2 287	1 317	196

Source: Stats SA 2011

4.6.6 Levels of Education

The graph below depicts the level of Education for the Mandeni Municipality as a whole. It depicts the general low levels of education with only 31% of the population completing Secondary School Education, with only 4% having tertiary education.

Graph 1: Levels of Education

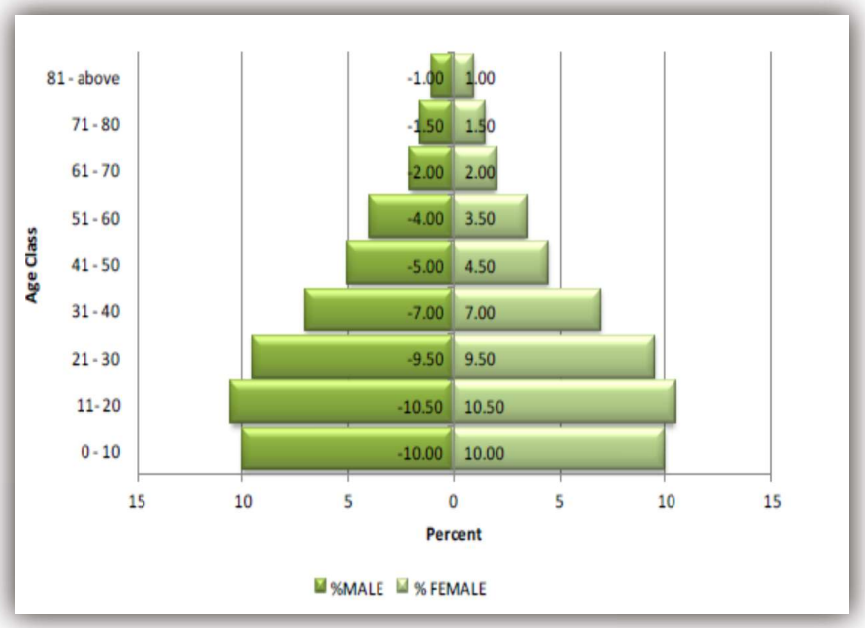


Source: Stats SA – Census 2011

The graph below depicts the difference in Education levels between the various wards. The wards with the highest levels of education are wards 3, 7, 13, 14, 15, which includes all of the urbanised areas of the municipality.

As will be seen in Section 2.4 – Social Resources, there are sufficient number of schools to provide education. Subsequently the quality of education and the social circumstances resulting in lower levels of education needs to be considered and addressed.

Graph 2: Levels of Education per Ward



Source: Stats SA – Census 2001/ 2011

4.7 Social Resources

4.7.1 Land Tenure

The municipality has a wide range of ownership types, ranging from Private Ownership, Community Trusts, Closed Corporations, Government Entities and Traditional Councils.

The ownership category with the highest impact on the proposed expansion opportunities and consolidation of the Isithebe and Mandeni nodes is the Traditional Areas and the Ingonyama Trust.

Large portions of land in the Primary Node of the Municipality, namely Sundumbili is registered in the name of the Ingonyama Trust Board.

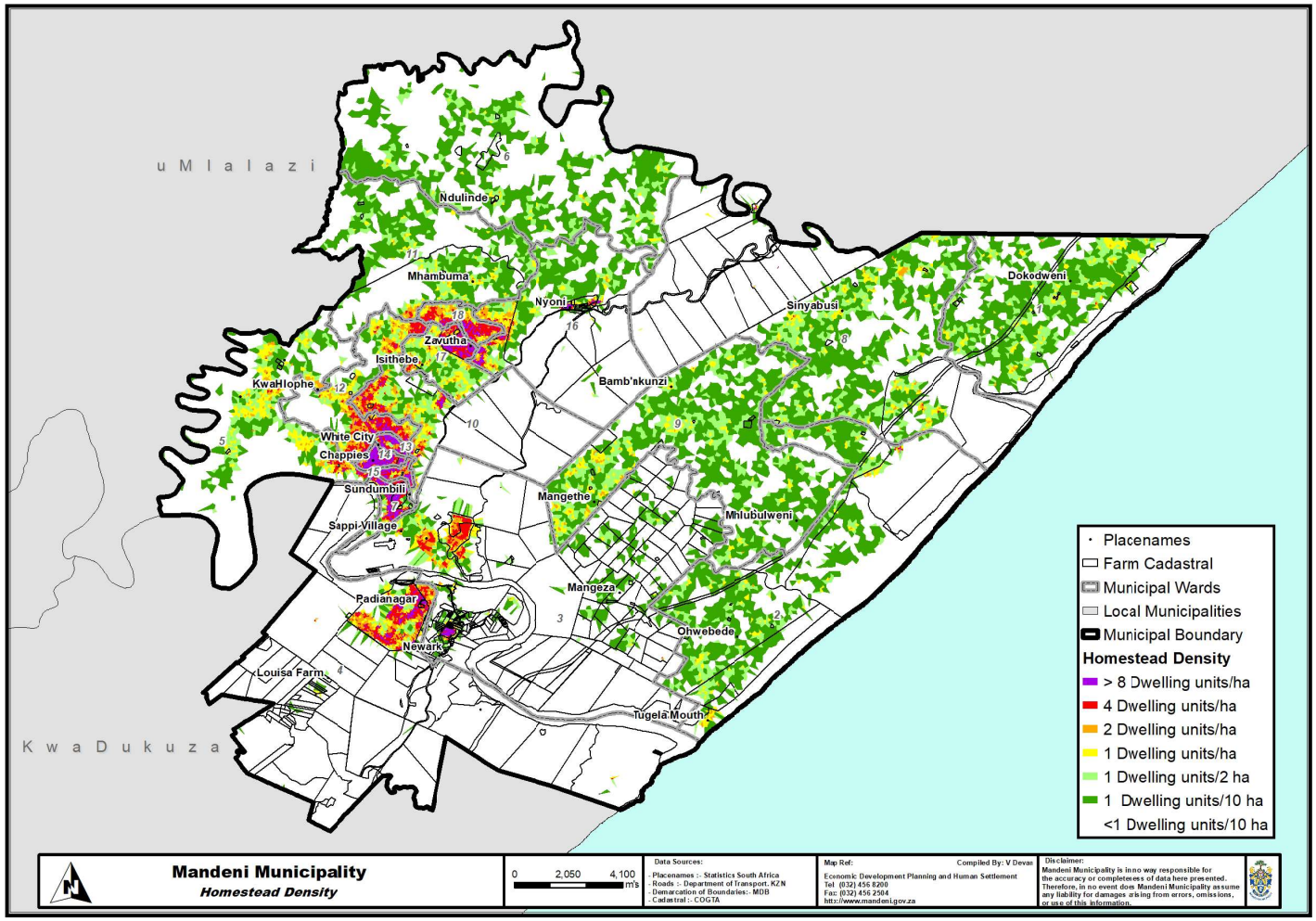
The full Valuations roll was not available during compilation of this report, and will be updated shortly. The ownership is an important factor to consider when planning for expansion of the development of the Municipality.

4.7.2 Settlement Pattern

Land tenure pattern within the Municipality generally dictates the land usage and the Mandeni Municipality is made up of three Traditional Authority areas where settlement is controlled by Traditional Authorities according to a traditional system of land allocation by the Nkosi to the families of his tribe. These TA areas cover approximately 63% of the total area where the State and the Ingonyama Trust own the majority of the land within Municipality and coastal and inland reaches of Mandeni (49%). TA areas are generally characterised by subsistence farming activities, harsh topographical conditions and the worst of agricultural potentials with the exception of the Macambini Tribal Authority which lies along the coast. Large areas are under-utilised with traditional settlement patterns and low densities which are not conducive to the provision of infrastructural services. Smaller rural nodes, such as, Tribal courts, trading stores or clinics are scattered through the TA. Traditional housing dominates, but there is a range of other formal and informal structures proliferating in these predominantly rural areas.

The map below depicts the distribution of households with a clear low density sprawling pattern in the rural TA areas, with high density of over 8 units per Ha in the urban areas.

Map 20: Homestead Density



4.7.3 Housing

Housing Demand

Mandeni Municipality doesn't have a register of applicants for housing therefore this register will have to be compiled in order to establish the real current demand. It is recommended that the municipality embark on an intensive registration drive with a time limit. This will enable all the relevant role-players to proceed with the planning of future housing projects in an informed manner, addressing the established demand. In order to proceed with this document it will be endeavoured to establish the current housing demand by making use of the available census data It can be assumed that all the dwelling types not indicated as Formal in the census figures will be the current demand to be addressed by the housing plan.

The Census Data Distinguishes are between the below mentioned Housing Categories. It is also depicted what is classified as formal and informal housing, in order to determine the housing demand.

Table 11: Formal vs Informal housing Typologies

Formal Dwellings	Informal Dwellings (Need)
House	Traditional
Flat	Settlement
Dwell Rest	Backyard
Complex	Informal
Semi-Detach	Caravan
Townhouse	Dwell Other
Granny Flat	

Source: Stats SA: Census 2011 Metadata

Based on the Above Explanation, the table below depicts the housing need for each of the wards.

Table 12: housing needs per Ward

Ward	Formal Housing	Housing Need
Ward 1	925	443
Ward 2	1 050	589
Ward 3	2 182	221
Ward 4	2 978	423
Ward 5	484	894
Ward 6	687	710
Ward 7	2 745	750
Ward 8	1 631	466
Ward 9	1 490	360
Ward 10	1 057	1 945
Ward 11	710	1 754
Ward 12	1 557	2 608
Ward 13	1 248	148
Ward 14	3 006	74
Ward 15	1 530	187
Ward 16	1 276	2 423
Ward 17	1 559	2 245
Ward 18	1 252	936
Total	27 367	17 176

Source: Mandeni Housing Sector Plan 2018/19 Review

The Current housing Sector plan proposed the following projects to be implemented. The status of these projects is unknown and needs to be verified. The Housing Sector Plan further highlighted the following projects proposed for implementation.

Housing Projects

The IDP, although the latest document dealing with housing related issues, does not include a list of Housing Projects. Subsequently it is not possible to demine the status of projects proposed by the much older housing sector plan.

The projects as per the housing Sector Plan is presented in the sections below, for verification purposes.

Recommended housing Projects

The table below highlights the recommended projects as per the current housing sector plan.

Table 13: Mandeni Housing Projects

Project	Number of units	Status
Rural housing projects		
Sikhonyane Phase 1	1000	Completed
Mathonsi Phase 1	1000	Completed
Mathonsi/Sundumbili Phase 2	1000	Under-construction
Macambini Ext 2	2000	Under-construction
Inyoni Housing Phase 1-2	1000	Under- construction

Source: Mandeni Housing Sector Plan 2018/19 Review

Planned Projects

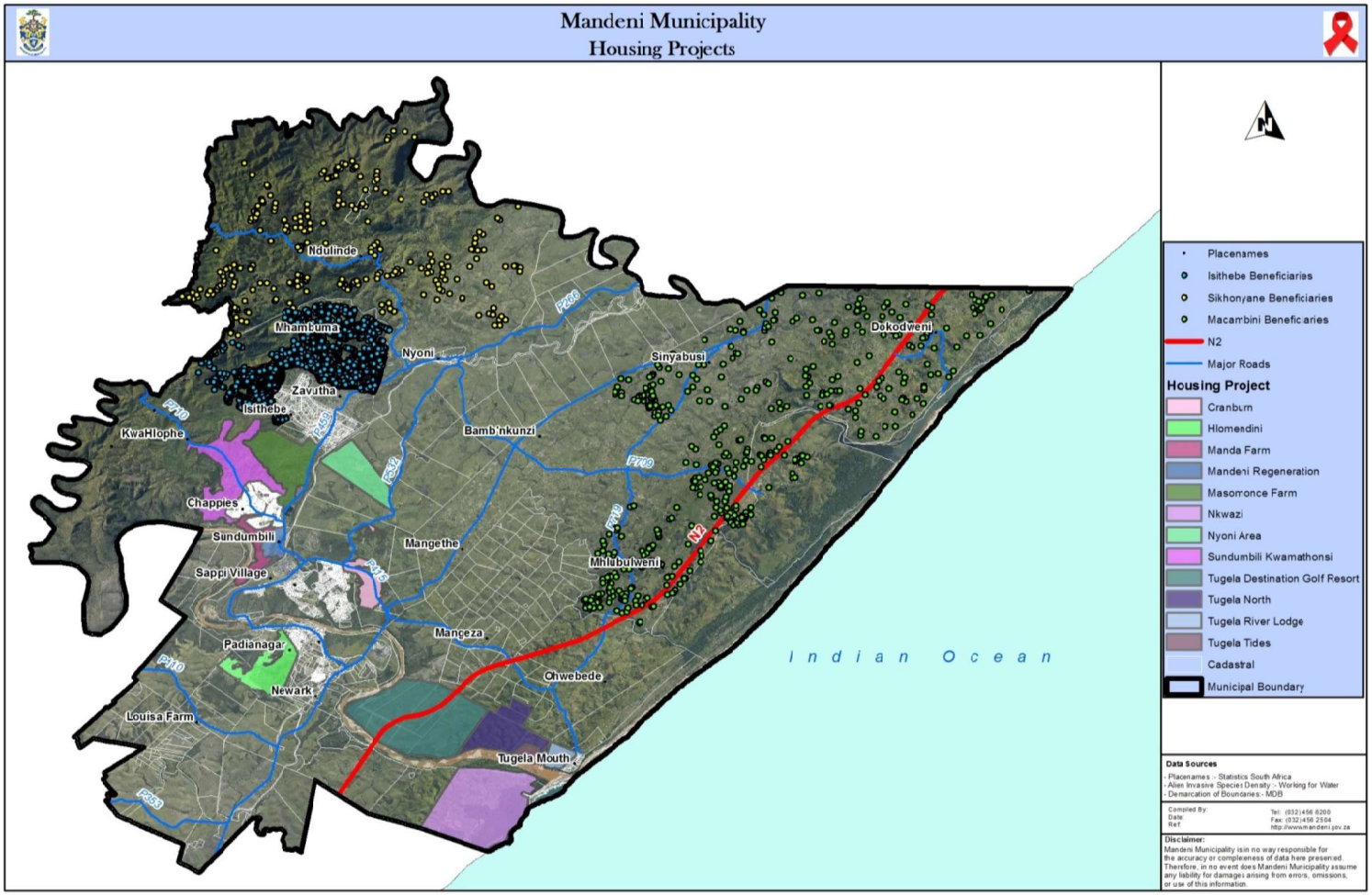
The table below depicts the projects that was being planned when the housing Sector Plan was developed.

Table 14: Mandeni Planned Housing Projects

Housing Project	Units	Implementing Agent	Completion date	Beneficiary registration status
IsiThebe Housing Projects	2000	CHS	Not Available	Available
Sikhonyane Phase 2	2,000	SMA	Not Available	Not Available
Thorny park	2,000	Not appointed yet	Not Available	Not Available
Total	6 000			

Source: Mandeni Housing Sector Plan 2018/19 Review

Map 21: Settlement pattern/Housing projects



Current Projects

According to the housing Sector Plan dated 2010, the following projects were implemented during the last few years. The status of these projects is indicated in the following table.

Map 21 attached overleaf depicts the areas where these projects are being implemented.

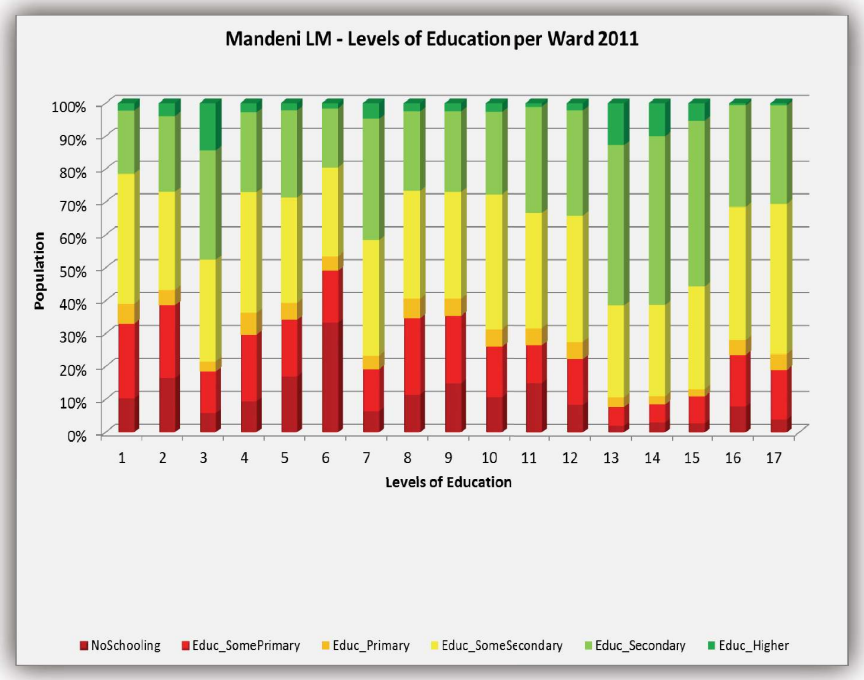
Table 15: Mandeni Planned Housing Projects

Project Number	Project Name	No. of sites	Status
K03090010	Hlomendini Housing Project	1000	Completed
K03100025	Macambini Ext 1 Phase 2	1000	Completed
K04110015	Kwamathonsi/Sundumbili Housing Project	1000	Completed
K06030001	Hlomendini Phase 2	909	2009/10
K04080002	Masomonce Rural	500	Completed
K05100006	KwaMathonsi Rural Housing Project	1000	Completed

Source: Mandeni Housing Sector Plan 2018/19 Review

The housing projects depicted on the plan over leave only depicts projects headed by the Mandeni housing Department and the Provincial Department of Human Settlements. To ensure that all developments are considered, the image below (extracted from the IDP) depicts the other housing projects being implemented, that needs consideration in terms of infrastructure provision.

Figure 12: Housing Projects



Source: Mandeni IDP 2018/19 Review

4.8 A HIGH ROAD HOUSING FORECAST

The sustainability of ILembe residents is dependent on the provision of appropriate accommodation for all residents of ILembe. The table below, based on the foregoing, presents:

- the 2050 housing need in real terms based on the above typology;
- the additional units to be provided between 2007 and 2050 per category; and
- The average annual supply of units required between 2007 and 2050.

Table 16: The High Road 2050 Housing Forecast

Housing Type	2050 Housing Need	Additional Units To Be Provided By 2050	Units To Be Provided Per Annum 2007-2050
Other			
Informal in back yard			
House/flat/room in back yard			
Room/flatlet on shared	2,628	Existing	
Workers' hostel	2,628	Existing	
Informal dwelling (settlement)	10,513	Existing	
Traditional dwelling	52,565	Existing	
Town/cluster/etc house	63,078	62,169	1,554
Flat in block	78,848	73,592	1,840
House or brick structure (separate)	315,392	266,325	6,658
TOTAL	**525,654**	**401,128**	**10,052**

Based on the above it is concluded that the High Road Scenario will require close to 10 000 new housing units per year to be supplied in the ILembe District Municipality.

Source: ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

4.8.1 Health Care Facilities

The ILembe family of municipalities falls within the Durban Planning Region of the Department of Health. This region comprises four Health Districts; two of which cover the ILembe area, i.e. Ndwedwe Health District and Lower Tugela Health District. The health care strategy is hospital-centered for each Health District and these hospitals assume responsibility for the outlying clinics within that Health District from a financial, personnel, referral and support point of view. Mobile clinics augment this health care system and also fall under the auspices of the hospitals.

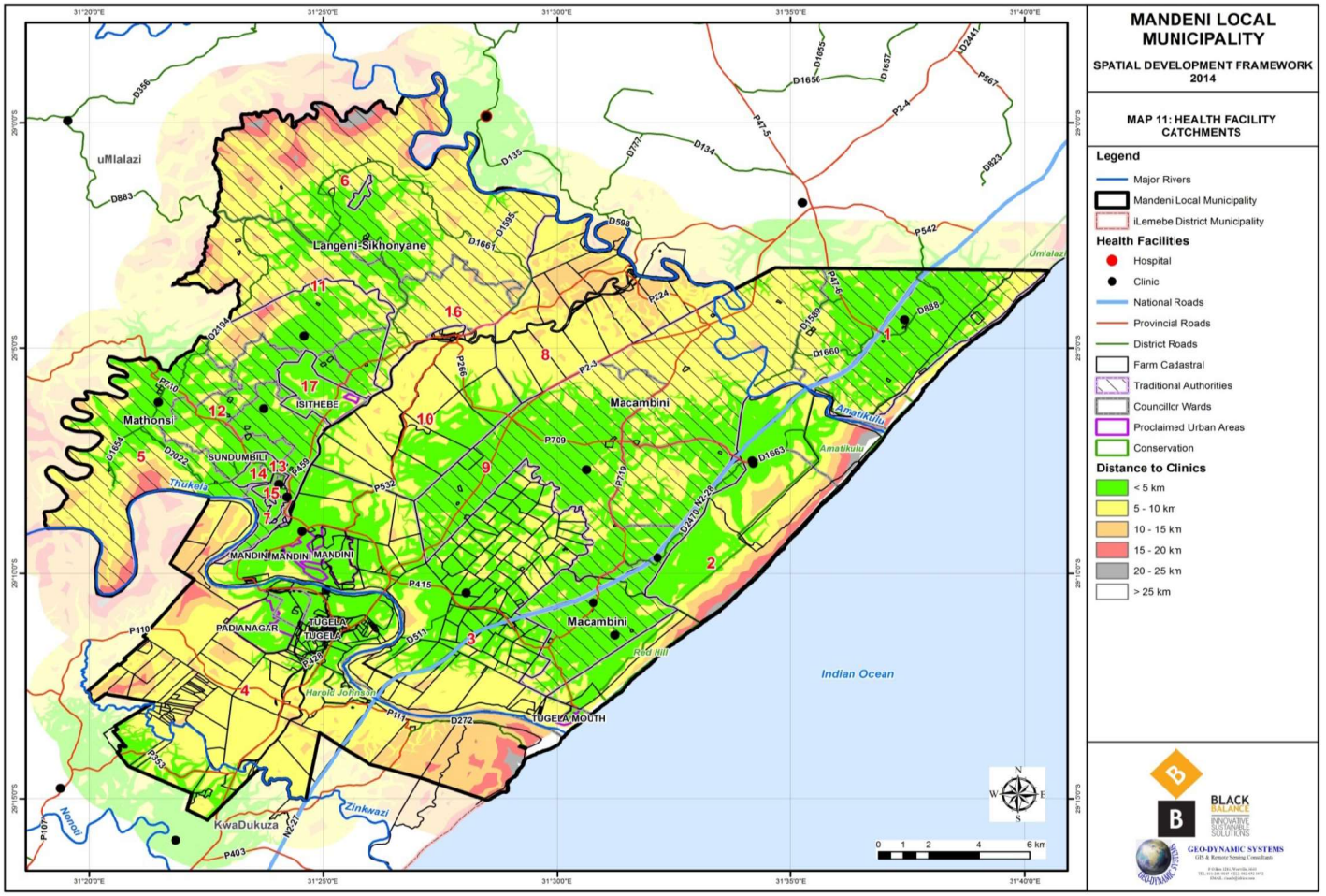
Hospitals are located in Stanger and existing clinics and mobile clinic stops are associated with local service nodes. The Stanger hospital serves a relatively large Health District servicing the Mandeni Municipality, this implies long travel distances for the people. In some instance the Catherine Booth which falls within uMlalazi Municipality is generally accessed by the local community, it can be generally recorded that the is well serviced in terms of the provision of health services.

The following shows the health care facilities within the Municipal area:

- Dokodweni Clinic
- Macambini Clinic
- Ohwebede Clinic
- Ndulinde Clinic
- Hlomendlini Clinic
- Mandeni Clinic
- Isithebe Clinic
- Sundumbili CHC
- Amatikulu Primary Health Care Centre

Map 22: Health Facilities Attached over leave for a depiction of the locality of these facilities. When considering accessibility to these facilities, it is clear that most of the communities are serviced within a radius of 10km by a clinic. The Limited areas that are situated in ward 6 and on the northern most boundary of the municipality are serviced only within a 20km radius. This area is very sparsely populated, and can be serviced with mobile clinics.

Map 22: Health Facilities



Source: Mandeni GIS

4.9 MANDENI FACILITIES

The 2013 ILembe Regional Spatial Plan identifies that despite the extensive and dense nature of the Mandeni, Isithebe, Sundumbili area, these major Rural Towns and villages appear to possess an inadequate level of all facilities. The areas of both Infill and extension of the extensive rural town will need both an upgrading and provision of new Primary and Secondary Schools.

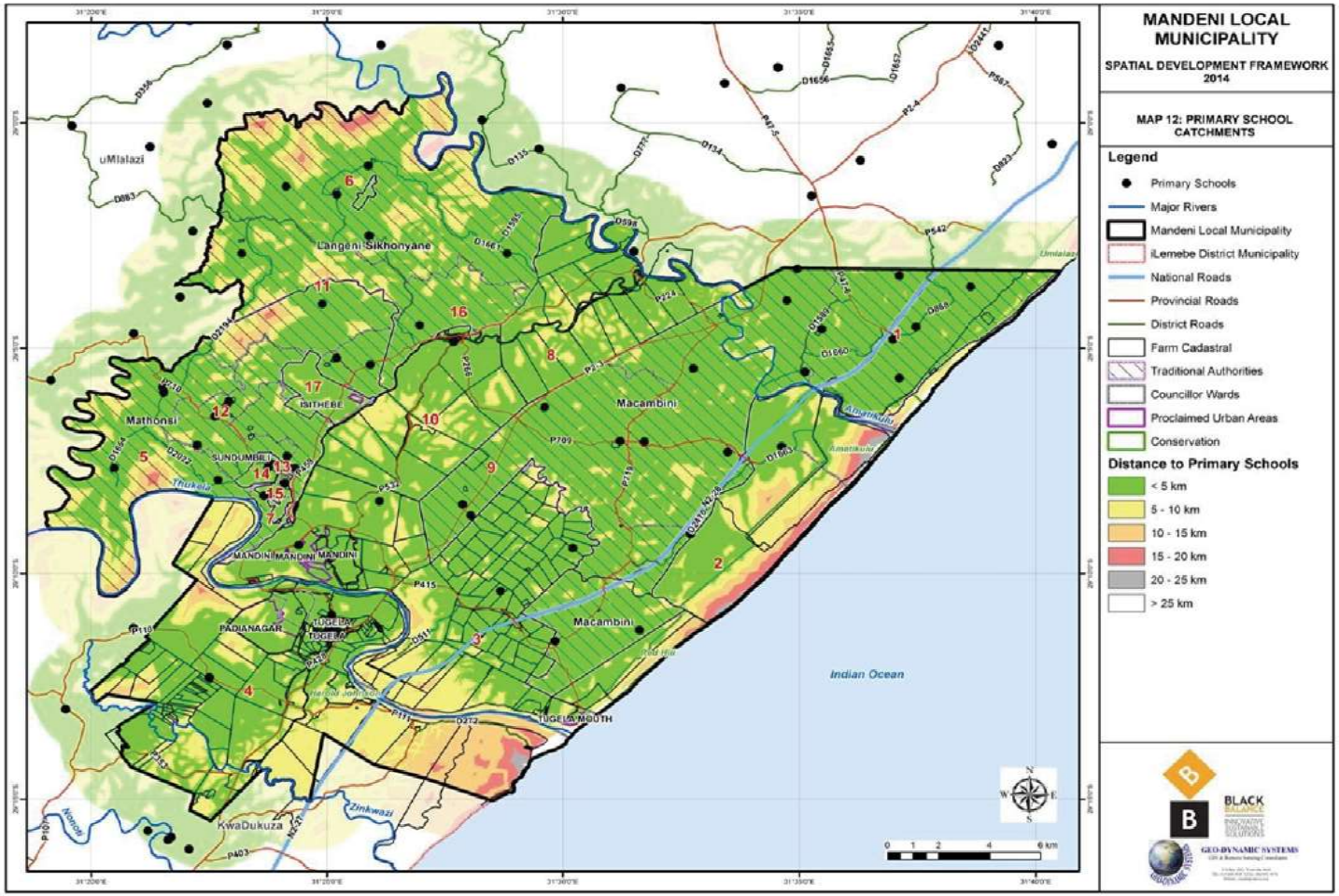
Mandeni is a relatively low-income area which means that it needs to be provided with a range of public facilities which further need to be clustered and coordinated to create the catalyst for the creation of appropriate urban centres. The new extension areas to existing development and the various new Rural Villages and Coastal villages will require a full range of facilities and consequently new social facilities such as schools, parks, etc. ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

4.9.1 Education Facilities

Primary Schools

The Mandeni Municipality is well-serviced by the 50 primary schools. All of the settlements are serviced by primary schools within a distance of 5 to 10 km.

Map 23: Please refer to a depiction of the Locality of the Educational Facilities.

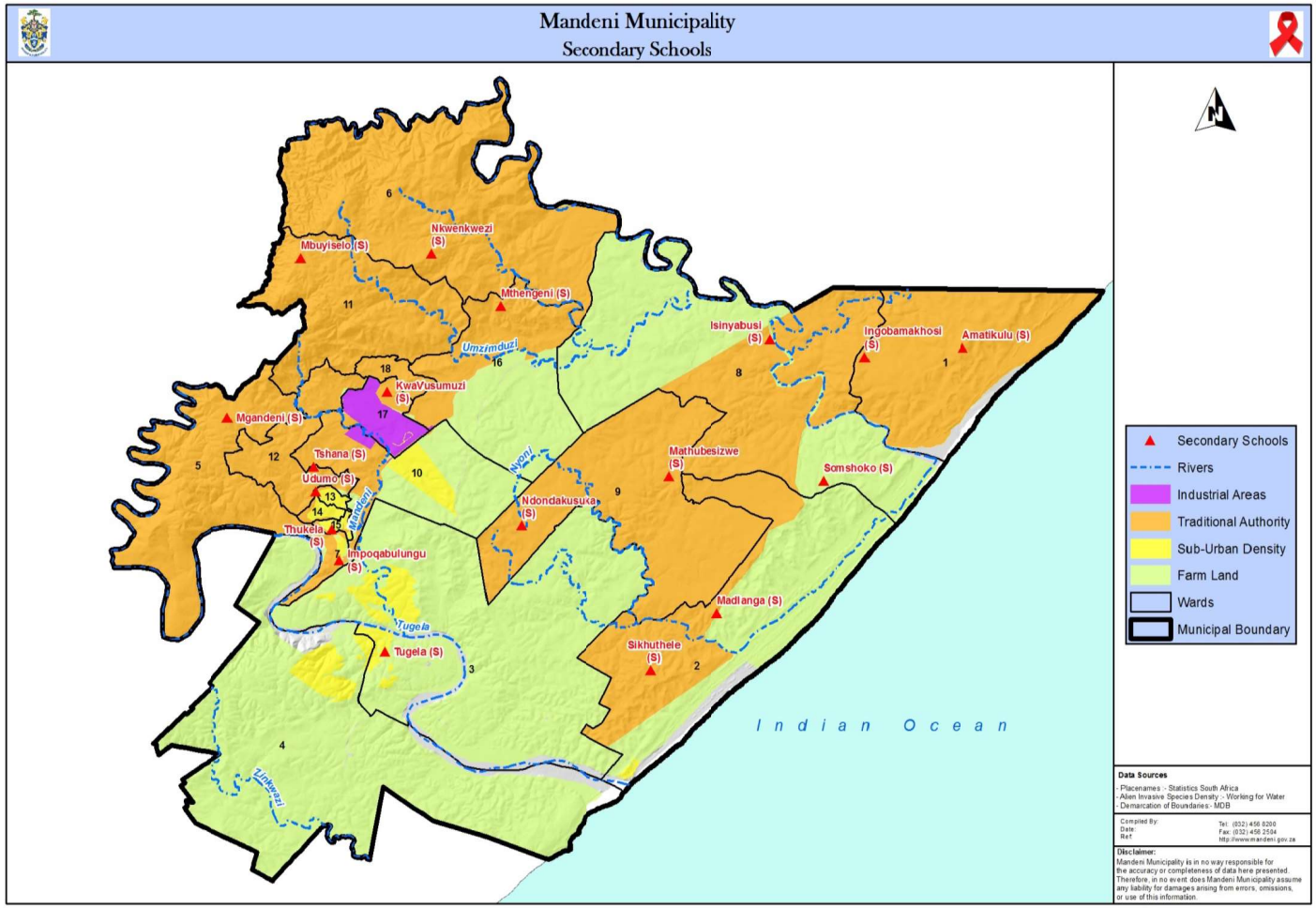


Source: Mandeni Municipality: GIS

Secondary Schools

The Mandeni Municipality is serviced with 15 Secondary Schools similar to the primary schools; the average distance travel by pupils is 5 to 10 km. One of the challenges is not only the access to schools facilities but the quality of the infrastructure is deteriorated. The majority of these schools were built by the apartheid government and some of the facilities which provide a conducive environment for learning ad growing are not available such as access to Libraries.

Map 24: Secondary Schools



Source: Mandeni Municipality: GIS

4.9.2 Libraries

The Mandeni Municipality is serviced with 1 Main Library situated on the same premises as the Municipal Offices, at 2 Kingfisher Road, Mandeni. There are two other libraries within the municipality one is located in Sundumbili and the second one is located in Ndulinde.

4.9.3 Police Services

Mandeni Municipality is serviced by three police stations and two satellite stations. The main Police offices are situated at

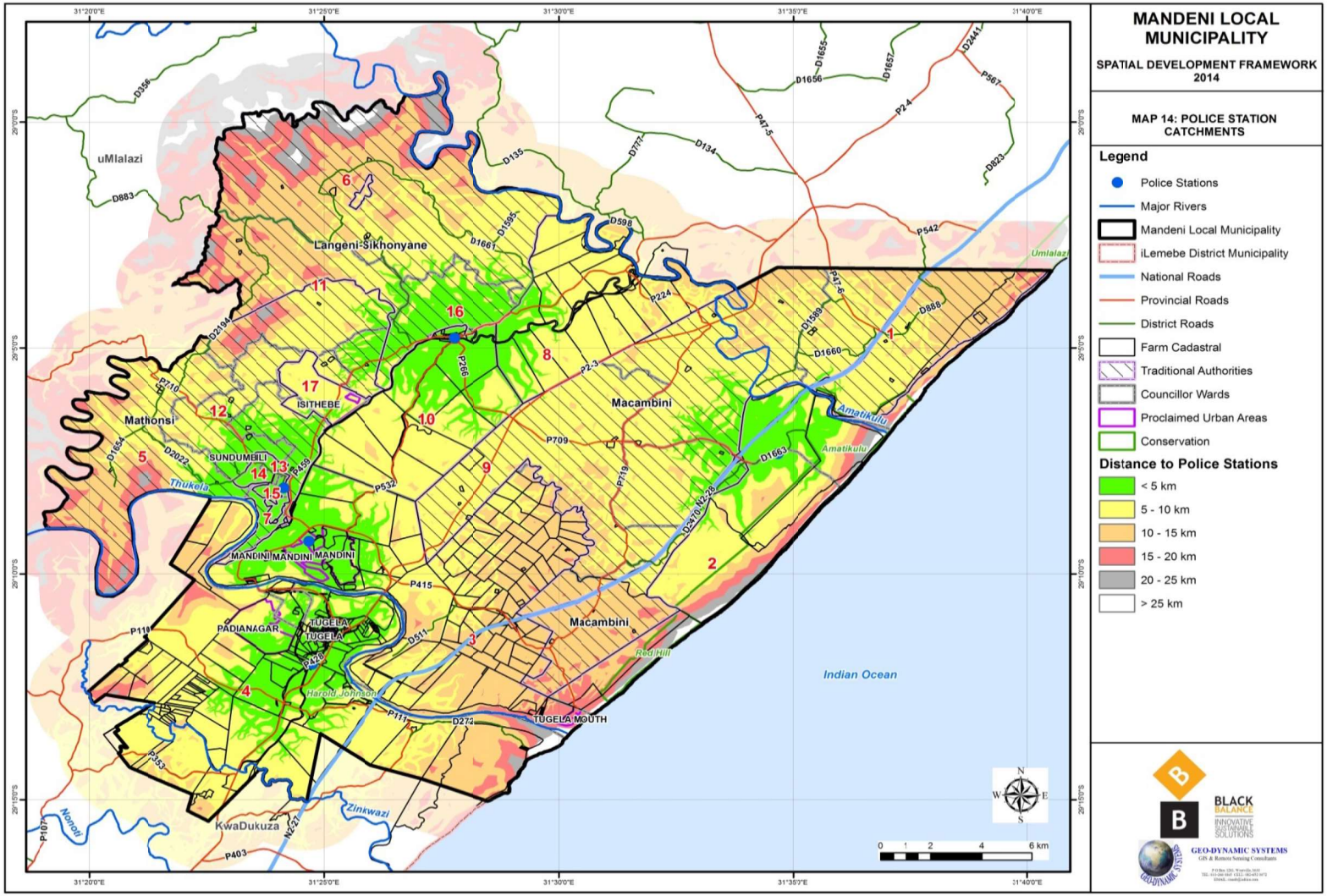
- Mandeni SAPS Sundumbili
- Nyoni
- Newark

The service radius of a police station is 20km. Apart from the extremities of the municipality, with areas such as Tugela Mouth, the northern areas of Ward 6 and the eastern periphery of wards 4 and 5, the whole of the municipality is serviced within a traveling distance of 20 km.

4.9.4 Emergency Services

The Municipality is serviced with only one Emergency Medical Retrieval Facility (EMRS) situated within Sundumbili. Although the urban areas are serviced within a 5km Radius, the larger part of the HH is situated in excess of 10km from the facility.

Map 25: Police Stations



4.9.5 Community Halls

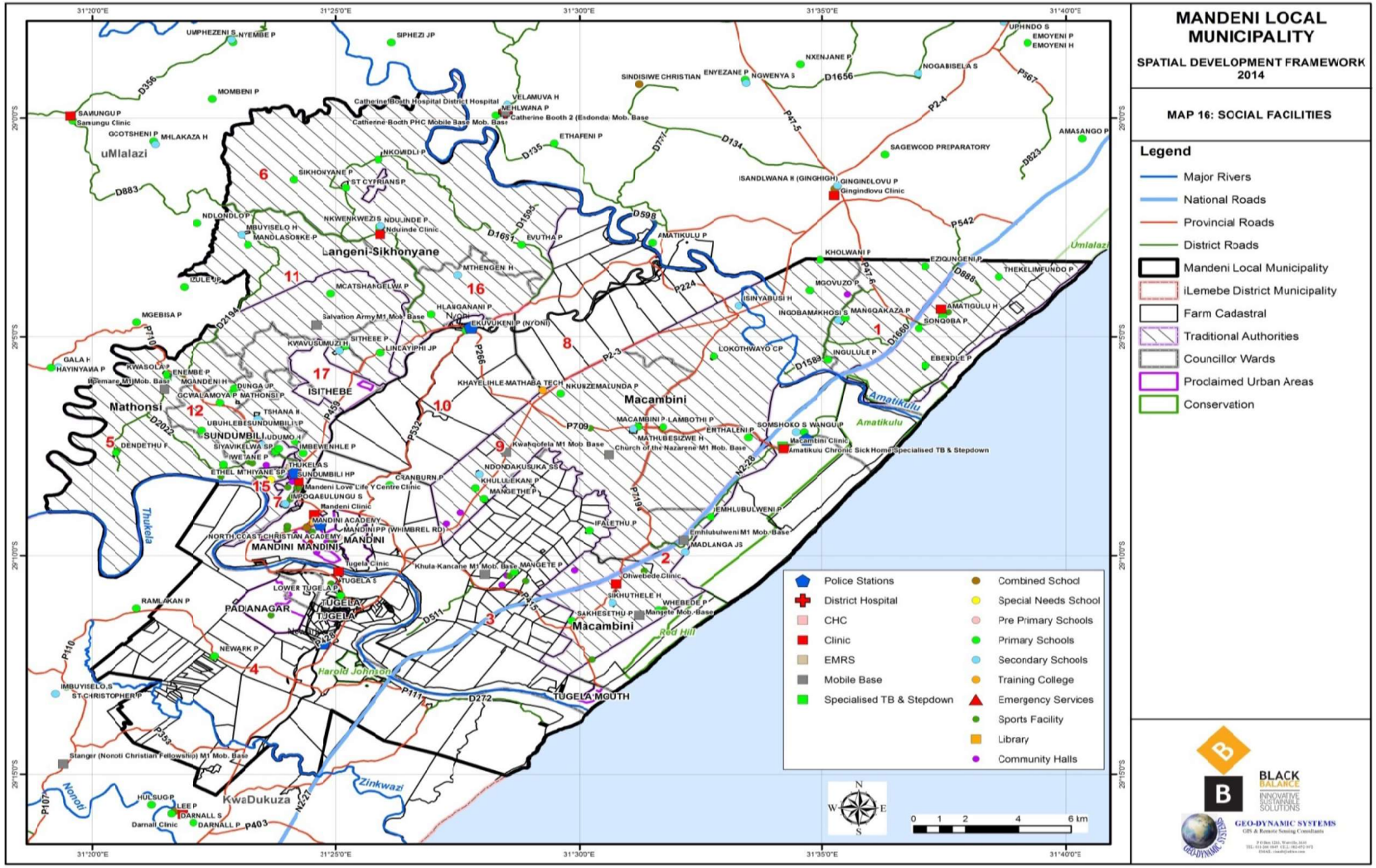
There are eleven (11) community halls within the Mandeni area. These halls are not evenly spaced throughout the municipality and are clustered as follows:

Table 17: Distribution of Community Halls

Locality	Number of Halls
Mandeni	2
Sundumbili	3
Macambini (R102 P415 Intersection)	2
Macambini (R102 N2 Intersection)	3
Macambini (Along P47-6)	1

Source: Geo-Dynamic Systems

Map 26: Social Facilities



4.10 Physical Resources

4.10.1 Transportation Network

In addition to the main movement and development corridors as described under **Section 3.2: Areas of Potential Intervention**, the municipality is fairly well serviced with an extensive road network of ±700km.

Most of these roads are gravel (85% of the roads), and needs regular maintenance to ensure ease of accessibility. These roads are marked in brown on **Map 27: Transportation Network** attached overleaf.

These rural roads require mechanical plant and equipment to carry out repairs and maintenance, and there is currently insufficient mechanical plant to be able to address the exceptionally high demands from 17 wards.

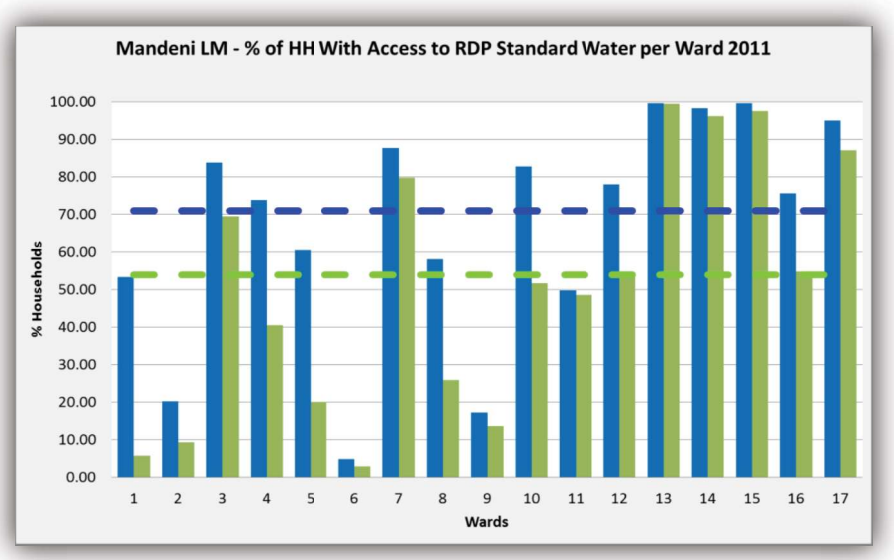
4.10.2 Water & Sanitation

Water Infrastructure

The graph below depicts the level of water services within the Mandeni Municipality.

The municipality has an average level of service of 72% of the HH being serviced with RDP Standard services. In comparison to the RDP Level of Service, only an average 54% of the HH has yard connections or a higher level of service. The urban areas can once again be clearly identified by the level of services, whilst it is clear that substantial improvement of services in rural areas are required.

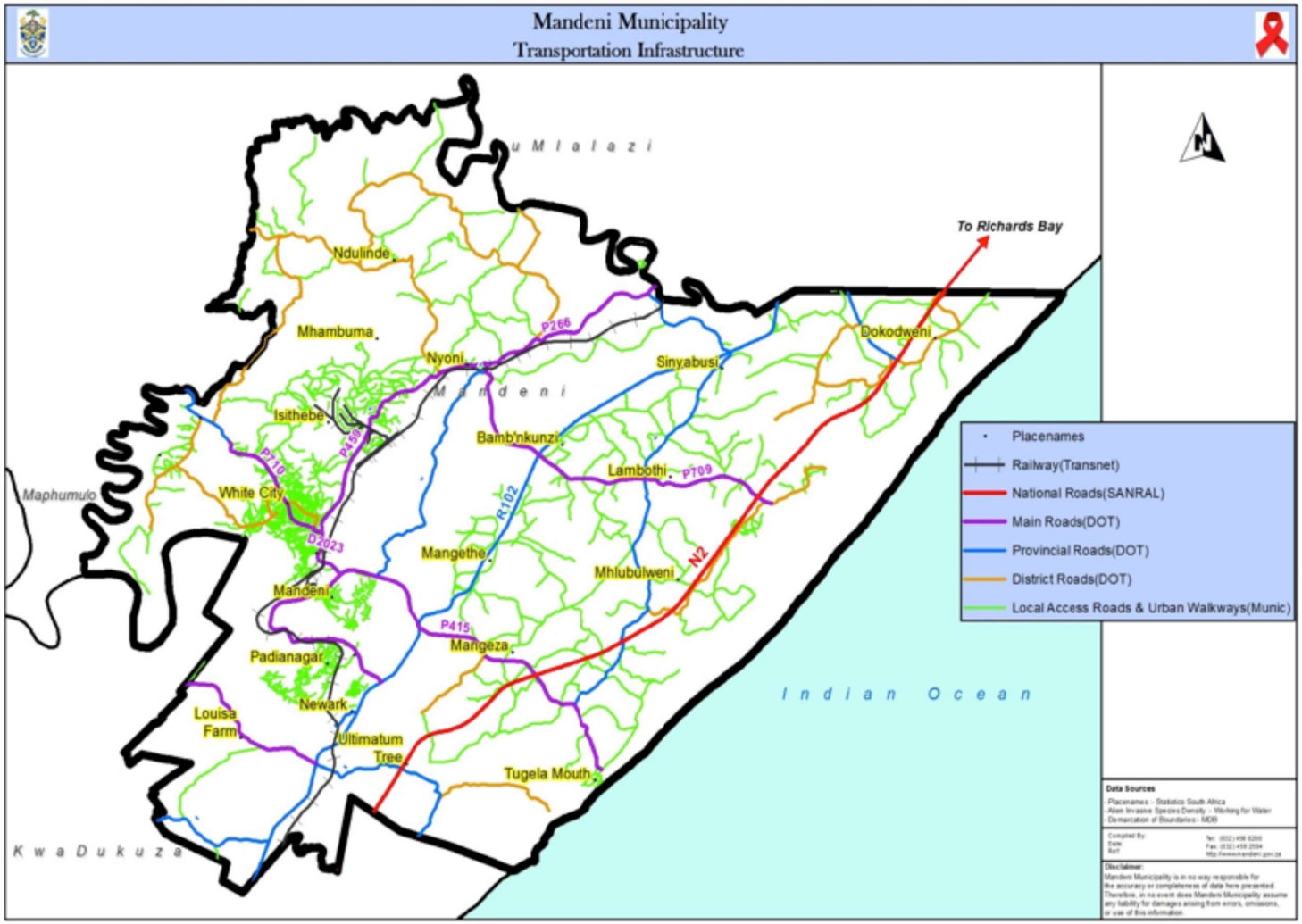
Graph 3: Water Service Level



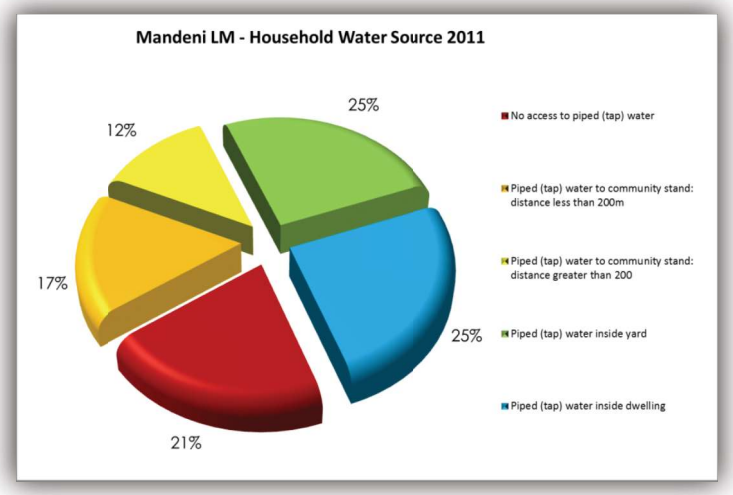
Source: Stats SA – Census 2011

In conjunction with the above, the below graph depicts the distribution between water sources, and confirms the distribution of the levels of service as depicted in the graph above.

Map 27: Transportation Network



Graph 4: Water Sources



Source: Stats SA – Census 2011

Mandeni Municipality is serviced by the following eight (8) Water Treatment Works. The table below further depicts the quality of the water being provided from the various Water Treatment Works.

Table 18: Water Treatment Works & Water Quality

WTW	Microbiological (Health)	Chemical (Health)	Physical Organoleptic	Operational
Uthukela WTW	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent
Hlanganani	Intervention Required	Intervention Required	Intervention Required	Intervention Required
Sundumbili Reticulation	Intervention Required	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Amatikulu	Intervention Required	Excellent	Excellent	Intervention Required
Mandeni	Needs Attention	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Mazitapele	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Ohwebede	Intervention Required	Needs Attention	Intervention Required	Needs Attention
Lambothi	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Needs Attention

Source: Environmental Management Framework for iLembe District Municipality: Status Quo

From the above water sources the municipality is fairly well serviced with water infrastructure as is visible on above table.

The urban areas are serviced with potable water and an extensive network of pipelines, whilst the rural areas are serviced with a combination of reticulation pipelines and rudimentary water schemes. When considering the distribution of households, the Mathonsi and Langeni-Sikhonyane Traditional Areas are well serviced, whilst the southern parts of the Macambini TA has substantial backlogs in water infrastructure.

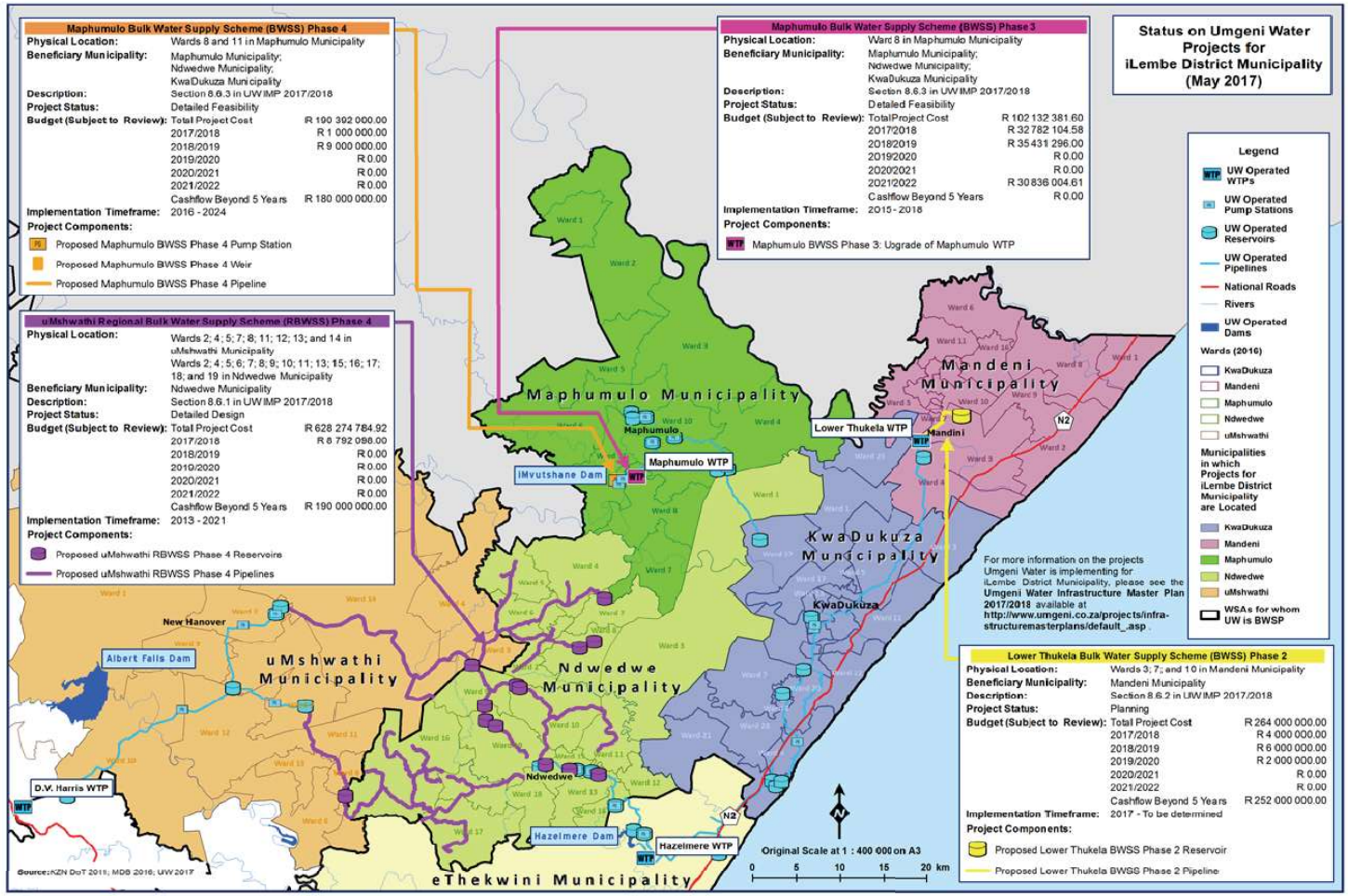
The following two (2) Planned Bulk Water Schemes will assist in the water supply backlog.

Table 19: Planned Bulk Water Schemes

Project	Ndulinde Sub-Regional Water Supply	Macambini Sub-Regional Water Supply
Service Area	Wards 5, 6, 11	Wards 1, 2, 3, 8, 9
Water Source	Reservoir C – fed from Sundumbili Water Works	Sundumbili Water Works
Population Served	Population: 42,752 Households: 10,691	Population: 58,480 Households: 7,310
Estimated Implementation	2017 / 2018	2017 / 2018
Status	-	-

Source: ILembe District municipality IDP 2013/14 Review

Map 28: Water Projects Funded by Umgeni Water



Source: uMgeni Water

Sanitation Services

The Data from Stats SA identifies the following types of sanitation services levels"

Table 20: Levels of Services

1. Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system) 2. Flush toilet (with septic tank) 3. Chemical toilet 4. Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Acceptable service levels – dependant on budgetary constraints.
5. Pit latrine without ventilation 6. Bucket latrine 7. None	Unacceptable service level.

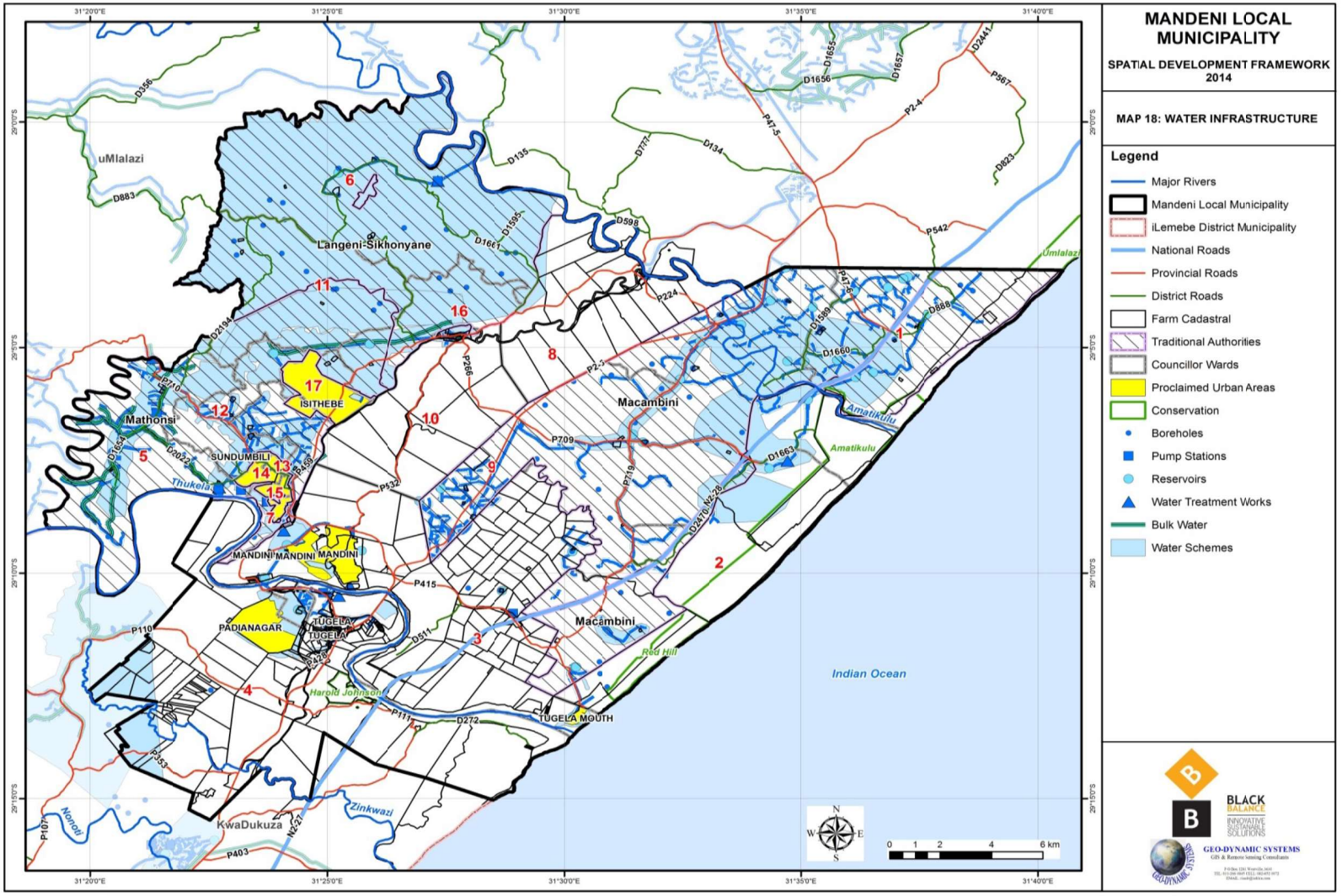
Source: Stats SA – Census 2011

The current localities of waste water treatment works, as well as the capacity thereof could not be verified. The ILembe Regional Spatial Development Plan referred to only one WWTW situated within Mandeni Town with the capacity of receiving 1.2Ml per day, and a planned regional WWTW to handle approximately 20Ml per day. The status of these facilities is unclear and needs to be confirmed.

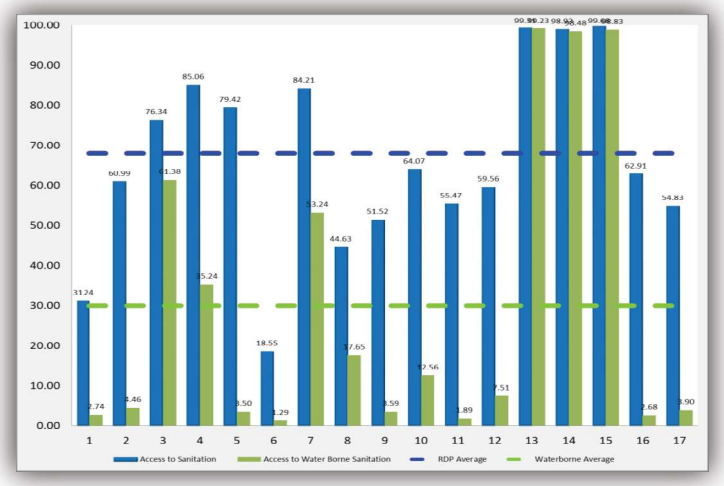
When considering the Statistical Information from the 2011 Census it depicts that the municipality has an average level of service of 68% of the population serviced within RDP standard of sanitation services. The graph further depicts that only an average of 30% of the municipality is serviced with waterborne (Municipal System / Soak Away) infrastructure.

The long term aim is to have all households linked to waterborne sewerage systems, although the circumstances and the densities of the various communities needs to be taken into consideration for cost effective and prioritised implementation.

Map 29: Water Infrastructure



Graph 5: Access to Sanitation per Ward



Source: Stats SA – Census 2011

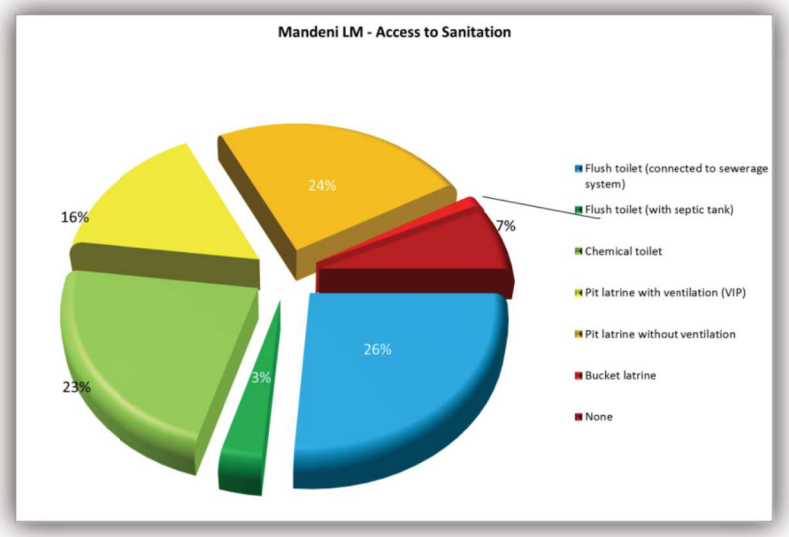
The level of service here clearly depicts the urbanised wards within the municipality. The map overleaf depicts the areas where the need for sanitation services is the highest.

The rural areas of Wards 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as the Industrial node of Isithebe, has a sanitation backlog of 0%.

Ward 5 has the lowest level of services with a backlog in excess of 50%, whilst the remaining wards has a backlog of anywhere between 1% and 50%. Please refer to **Map 29: Sanitation Backlog**, attached overleaf for a depiction of the above mentioned.

To confirm the above, the graph below depicts the distribution of the various service levels between the households.

Graph 6: Access to Sanitation

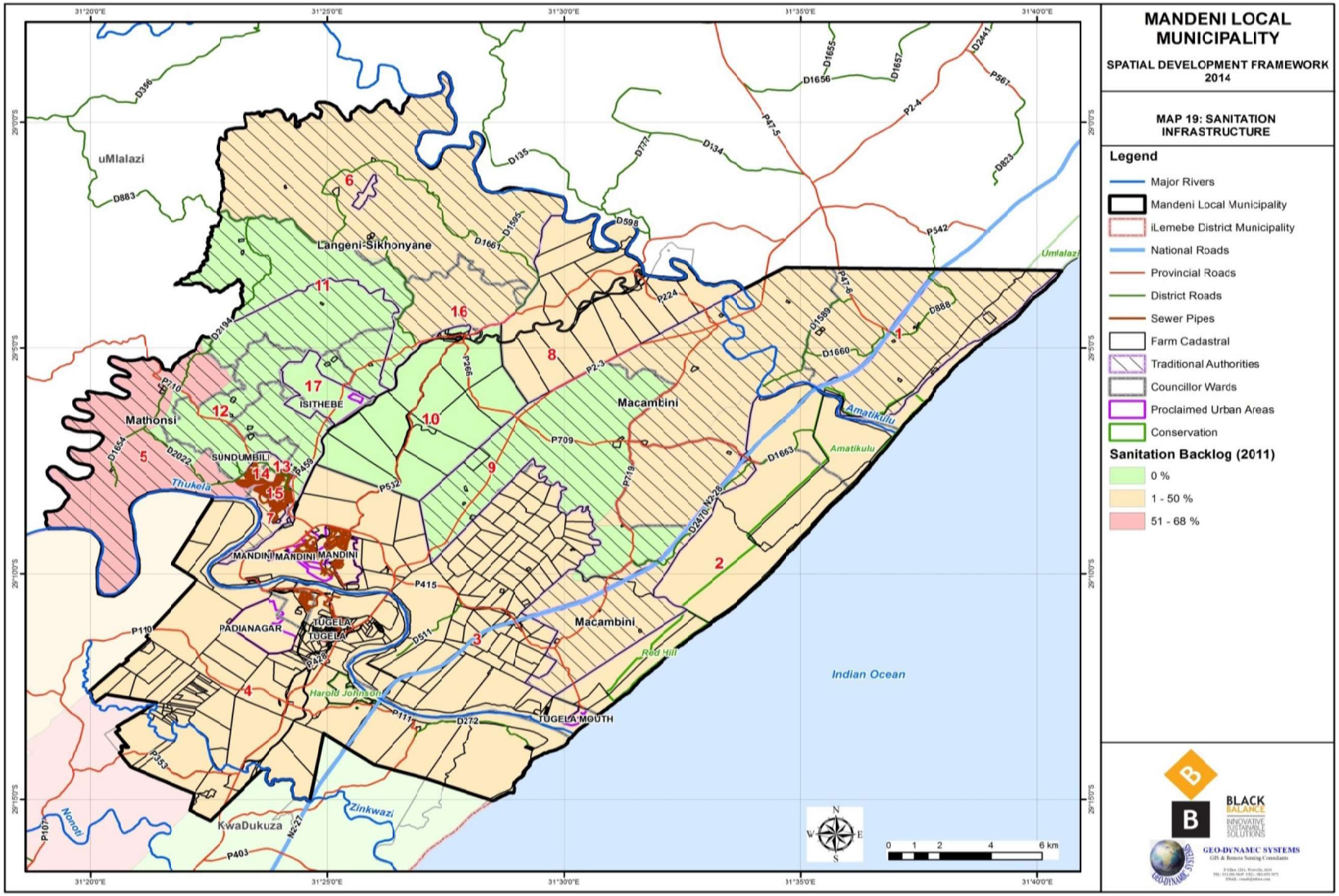


Source: Stats SA – Census 2011

The Infrastructure Summit Report highlighted the following key interventions specifically towards the development of rural sanitation infrastructure.

- Proactive Routing and planning to expedite provision of bulk services.
- Water Bourne Sanitation to be prioritised for improve standards and protect environment
- Promote and establish local manufacturing of components for infrastructure provision
- Need to assess and address leaking septic tanks to protect investment potential.

Map 29: Sanitation Backlog



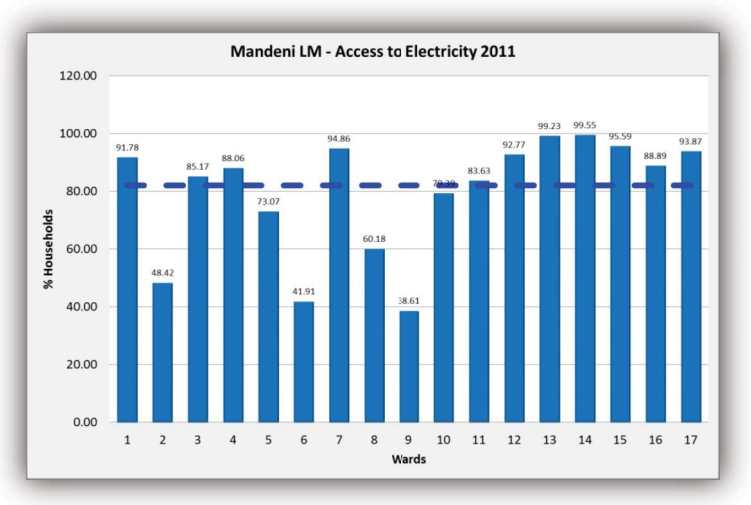
4.10.3 Electricity Network

The Census Data do not distinguish between population with and without electricity, and it is therefore difficult to determine exactly which households are connected to the power grid. In order to estimate access to electricity, statistics related to using electricity for lighting purposes was used.

It is clear from **Map 30: Access to Electricity** attached overleaf that the Mandeni Municipality is very well serviced with Electrical Infrastructure.

The graph below depicts that the municipality has an average service level of 82% of the population being serviced with electricity.

Graph 7: Access to electricity



Source: Stats SA – Census 2001/2011

The iLembe Energy Master Plan (iLembe District Municipality, 2007) indicates that renewable energy supply will be considered for the following reasons:

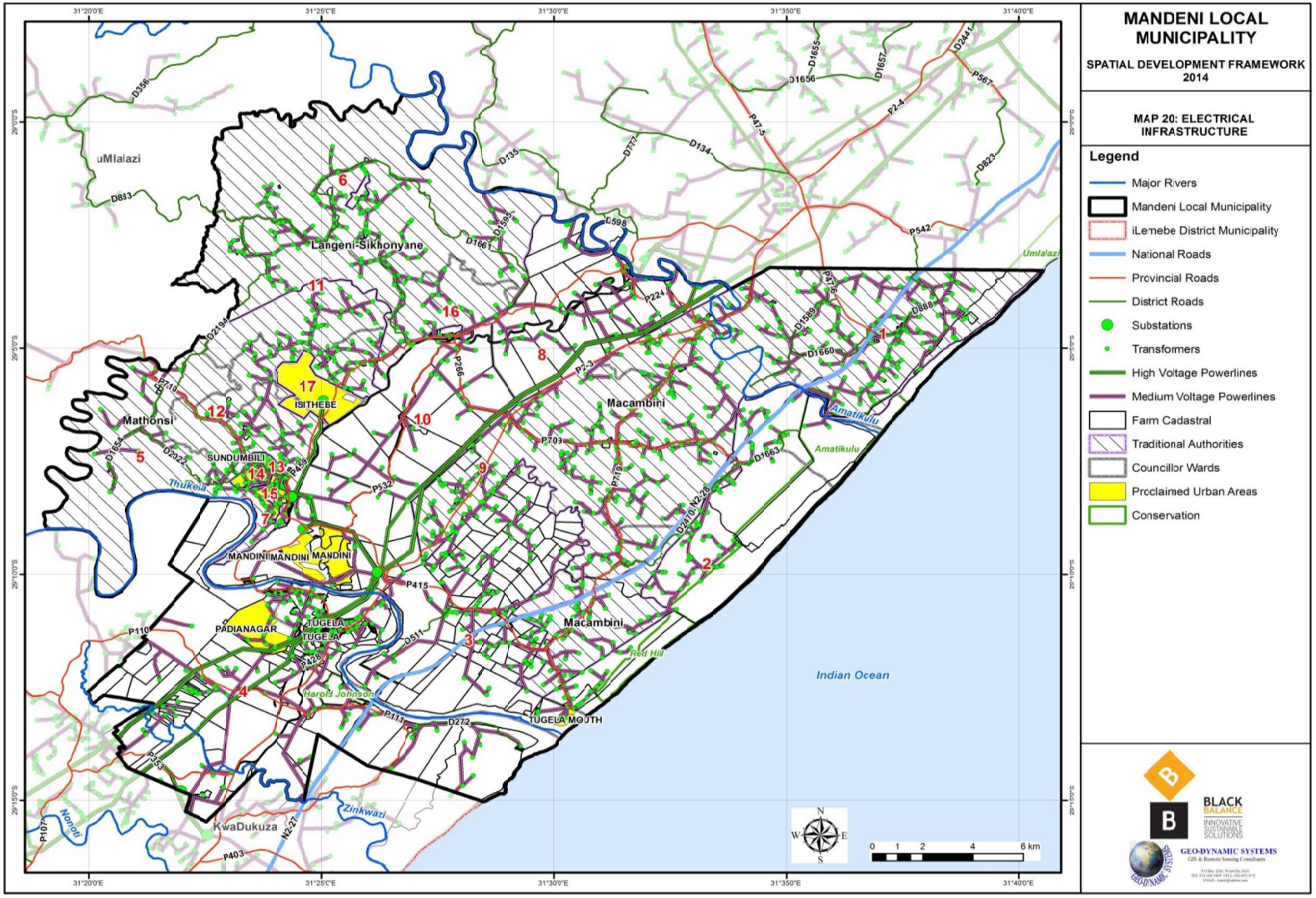
- To provide an alternative energy supply to indigent households with no access to electricity;
- To provide environmentally friendly and sustainable 'green' energy;
- To ensure that the iLembe District Municipalities energy needs are met in order to sustain economic growth;
- Renewable energy projects implemented could earn equivalent carbon credits which could be sold or traded and the resulting funds could be used to further Economic Development; and
- To reduce dependence on the national power utility (Eskom) for its energy needs.

Alternatives are under consideration in iLembe includes photovoltaic solutions, solar water geysers, mini grids, mini hydro, wind, biogas (from waste disposal sites) and biofuels. According to the ILembe Environmental Management Framework, only Mandeni Local Municipality expresses a firm intention to invest in renewable energy. The Municipality do experience severe reluctance from communities to accept alternative energy sources, and therefore the Municipality have made financial provision to improve public awareness and investigate pilot opportunities.

Actual investment by iLembe in renewable technologies includes:

- PV technology awareness campaign
- A solar water heaters pilot at schools and clinics
- Two mini-hydro pilot sites on the Umvoti river
- Bio-gas pilot sites in Stanger and Mandeni
- Agricultural activity, predominately large-scale private sugar farming is located on the northern edge of Ndwedwe, the central corridor of Mandeni and KwaDukuza Municipalities accounting for approximately 31% of land use in the District.

Map 30: Access to Electricity



4.10.4 Solid Waste

Arcus GIBB collated the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) and associated strategy for the Mandeni Municipality during 2009.

Despite there being a number of privately owned landfill sites and other waste handling facilities, the Municipality does not own or operate any such facilities as feasibility studies proved it more feasible to transport waste to the regional privately owned Landfill Site in KwaDukuza Municipality.

This regional waste disposal site has recently been issued a license to accept hazardous waste. This license was under appeal due to possibility of reckless transportation of hazardous waste, illegal disposal of hazardous was, pollution incidents to surface and groundwater. The Department pointed out that this could be an opportunity as well as it could attract industry as there is a local point to get rid of hazardous waste.

All the landfill facilities within the Mandeni area have reached their capacity. The privately owned and operated KwaDukuza Landfill has been specifically developed as a regional landfill site that would also provide for the airspace needs of the Mandeni area.

The Municipality has contracted two waste service providers, one for day to day collection and removal of refuse from formalised urban areas, and the other for the disposal thereof.

The needs and gaps identified regarding waste collection in the municipality is summarised below:

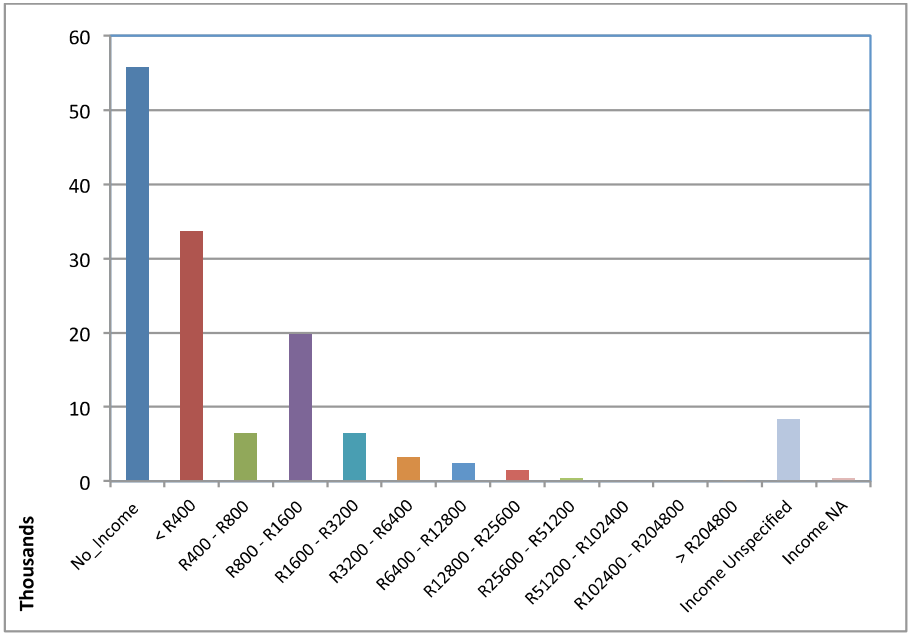
- Development of a comprehensive waste information system;
- Finalisation of the refuse removal by-laws;
- Collection services need to be extended to the informal, peri-urban areas and newly developed areas to ensure environmental compliance and to expand the customer rate base;
- The Municipality needs to monitor and regularly audit the collection service – this with regard to contractor performance, as well as record keeping;
- A strategy needs to be developed, for the provision of basic collection services to the rural areas;
- The Municipality needs to initiate a series of awareness programmes in order to inform Mandeni residents of waste services, recycling and waste minimisation initiatives and publishing of bylaws;
- Recycling, waste minimisation and re-use initiatives must be promoted and implemented;
- Tariffs need to be reassessed for content and then revised in amount, to reduce the shortfall in service cost recovery.

4.11 Economic Profile, Resources & Sector Analysis

4.11.1 Income & Poverty Distribution

The graph below clearly depicts the very low levels of income of the municipality. A total of 43% of the households does not receive any income on a monthly basis, and only 26% of the households earning more than R9, 000/month.

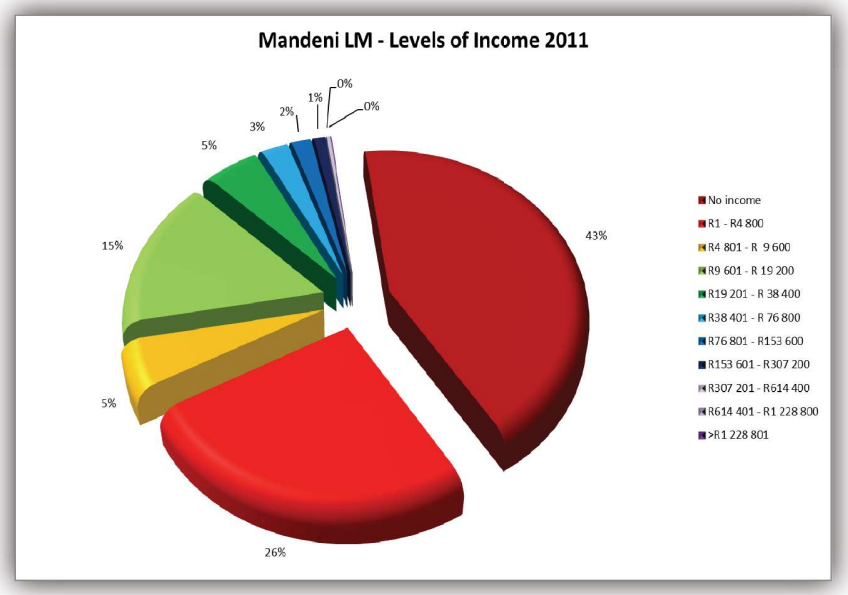
Graph 8: Levels of Income



Source: Stats SA – Census 2011

When considering the levels of income per ward, it is clear that the rural areas with traditional councils have the lower levels of income and includes wards 1, 2, 5, 68, 9, 11, and 16. The more urbanised wards with the higher levels of income are deniable by the small percentage of the households that earns between R1 and R4, 800 / Month. Thus there are two types of groups, there is a large High income group and a large group with no income at all. These wards includes wards 13, 14, 15, 17 as well as wards with commercial agricultural activates, and a subsequent low population density.

Graph 9: Levels of Income per Ward

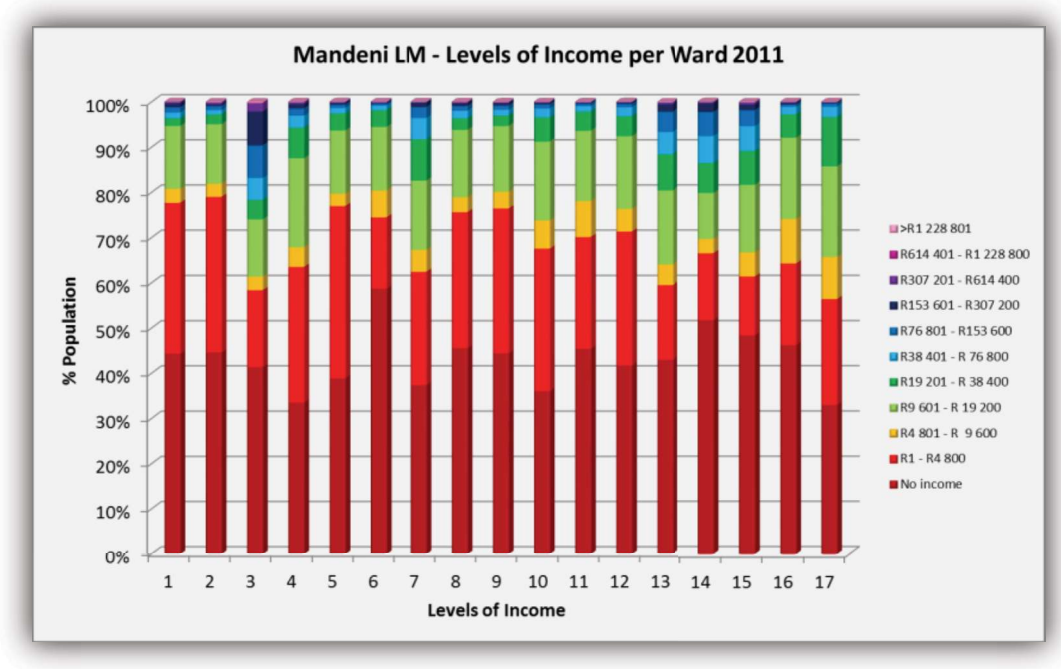


Source: Stats SA – Census 2001/2011

4.11.2 Unemployment Distribution

The graph below depicts the actual number of population unemployed per ward. It is clear from the below graph that wards 7, 8, 9, 12, 14 have by far the highest amount of people that is unemployed.

Graph 10: Level of Unemployment Per Ward



Source: Stats SA – Census 2001/2011

The locational factors influencing the high unemployment levels are depicted in the table below.

Table 21: Locational Factors influencing levels of unemployment

Ward	Locality
7	Sundumbili CBD & Residential Surrounds. Due to increase in population searching for economic opportunities, there is an oversupply in labour and subsequently the high level of unemployment in this area.
8	Large ward situated east and west of the R102 and N2. Assumed the high levels of unemployment situated within the Macambini TA, where little employment opportunities to the scale provided in Isithebe exists.
9	Large ward situated within the Macambini TA, where little employment opportunities to the scale provided in Isithebe exists.
12	A Large Ward. Includes the expansion of Sundumbili B in a northern direction, as well as the residential area directly west of iSithebe Industrial Estate. Increased population in close proximity to economic opportunities resulted in over supply of labour.
14	Sundumbili B. Due to historical situation, which resulted in low levels of education, the market for unskilled labour has been saturated.

Source: Stats SA – Census 2001/2011

4.11.3 Economic Sector Analysis

This section provides an overview of the economic activities and opportunities that exist within the Mandeni Municipality.

Table 22 and Table 23, according to the Mandeni Local Economic (2015), as well as the Mandeni IDP (2018/2019 review), the manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of Mandeni Municipality, accounting for approximately 37% of total GVA and employs approximately 26.86% of the labour force. This is followed by finance, insurance, real estate and business services (28.99%), wholesale and retail trade, and catering and accommodation (15.96%). Agriculture; general government; mining and quarrying; electricity, gas and water and the transport and construction sectors contribute minimally to the municipal GVA, accounting for 3.78%, 3.69%, 1.51%, 0.23%, 5.11% and 0.93%, respectively. GVA is the difference between the value of goods and services produced and the cost of raw materials and other inputs used for production.

Table 22: GVA Contribution

Year	2011	%
Industry		
Total	3336.466	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	126.2756	3.78
Mining and quarrying	50.38561	1.51
Manufacturing	1247.823	37.40
Electricity, gas and water	7.566253	0.23
Construction [SIC: 5]	31.06001	0.93
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	532.4409	15.96
Transport, storage and communication	170.4363	5.11
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	967.154	28.99
Community, social and personal services	80.35822	2.41
General government	122.966	3.69

(Source: Mandeni Local Economic Development Strategy: 2014)

Table 23: Contribution to employment

INDUSTRY	NUMBER	%
Total	27886.78	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1071.665	3.84
Mining and quarrying	301.3812	1.08
Manufacturing	7489.876	26.86
Electricity, gas and water	8.89915	0.03
Construction	609.71	2.19
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	7160.496	25.68
Transport, storage and communication	796.8299	2.86
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	6349.034	22.77
Community, social and personal services	2529.07	9.07
General government	1569.818	5.63

(Source: Mandeni Local Economic Development Strategy: 2014)

Agricultural Resources

The Agricultural Potential of Mandeni Municipality ranges between the following categories of land:

- Category B: Threatened Agricultural Land
- Category C: Primary Agricultural Land
- Category D: Secondary Agricultural Land
- Category E: Mixed Agricultural Land
- Permanently Transformed Areas
- Proclaimed Reserves

These categories are directly linked to the Topography of the Municipality, with high potential agricultural land situated in the More evenly sloped fertile plains along the coast and central municipal area, and the lower agricultural potential land situated in the north western parts of the municipality in the more mountainous areas.

Error! Reference source not found. for a depiction of the distribution of the agricultural activities.

When considering the Ilembe District Municipality as a whole, the northern areas of Ndwedwe LM, the central corridor of Mandeni and KwaDukuza LM are the commercial farming hubs of the District, which consist mainly of privately owned sugarcane farms, covers 31% of the iLembe District.

In addition to the privately owned farms commercial farms, the District implemented a total of 8 Hydroponics (Agri Hub Projects) in the District of which two (2,500m² each) is situated within Mandeni Municipality. This project is mainly focusing on highly value crops such as patty pants, peppers, and cucumbers. All fresh produce that is harvested from the tunnels gets processed at the processing facility and sold to Spar in Ballito and Umhlali and Enterprise iLembe is looking at the expanding the program due to high demand of fresh produce by the markets. This program has generated of jobs more especially among youth.

In considering development potential, one also needs to consider land regulated by the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970, (Act 70 of 1970). The central part of the Municipality where current commercial sugarcane farming is occurring, as well as the areas surrounding the Main development Corridor, namely the R102 is regulated by Act 70 of 1970. Please refer to **Map 21: Agricultural Land Categories** for a depiction of the areas affected by this act.

Industry & Manufacturing

Isithebe Industrial Estate is the base of all manufacturing activities within Mandeni Municipality and has the opportunity to play a significant role in production of textiles on a national base. More than 40% of South Africa's textiles are produced in KwaZulu-Natal which provides a distinct comparative advantage to grow the textile and clothing market.

The clothing sector is the largest employer within KwaZulu-Natal's manufacturing sector. This fact, coupled with the relatively low barriers of entry to the industry, makes it a very strategic industry for development purposes. The industrial and manufacturing sector is the most significant sector in this municipal area as it generates the most employment opportunities and output and contributes the largest amount to the Municipality's GVA (37%).

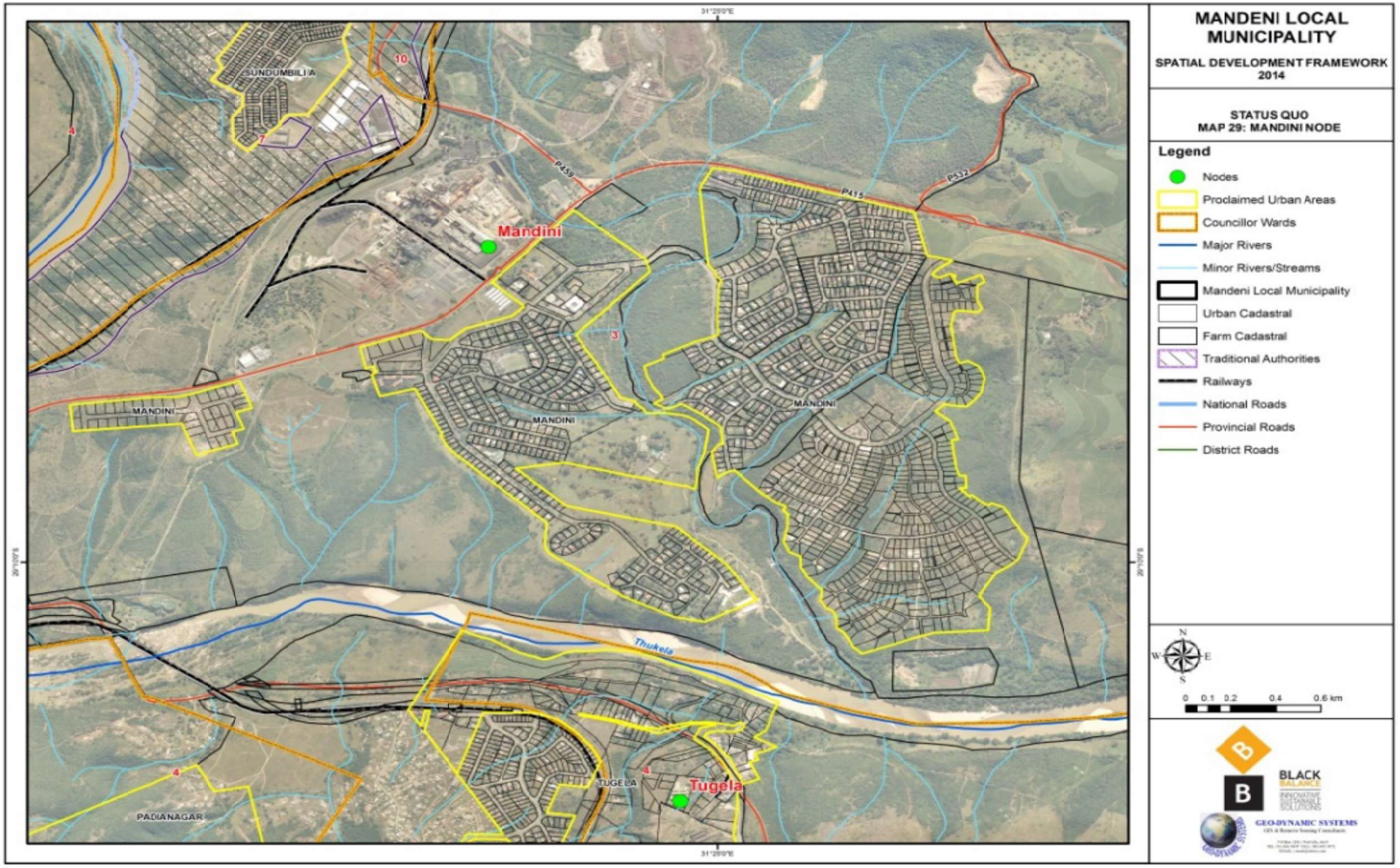
The Ilembe District Municipality EMF identified Isithebe as an Economic Opportunity Zone and has been proposed as a development area for heavy industry.

The Isithebe Industrial Estate is managed by Ithala, and the estate manager states that the estate is almost 100% occupied. There are a wide variety of industries in the estate including textiles, plastics, chemicals, and furniture. However, there is a lack of space in the estate for the future expansion of the industrial sector. The Sappi Paper Mill is the largest single manufacturer in Mandeni.

Enterprise iLembe has initiated the following project:

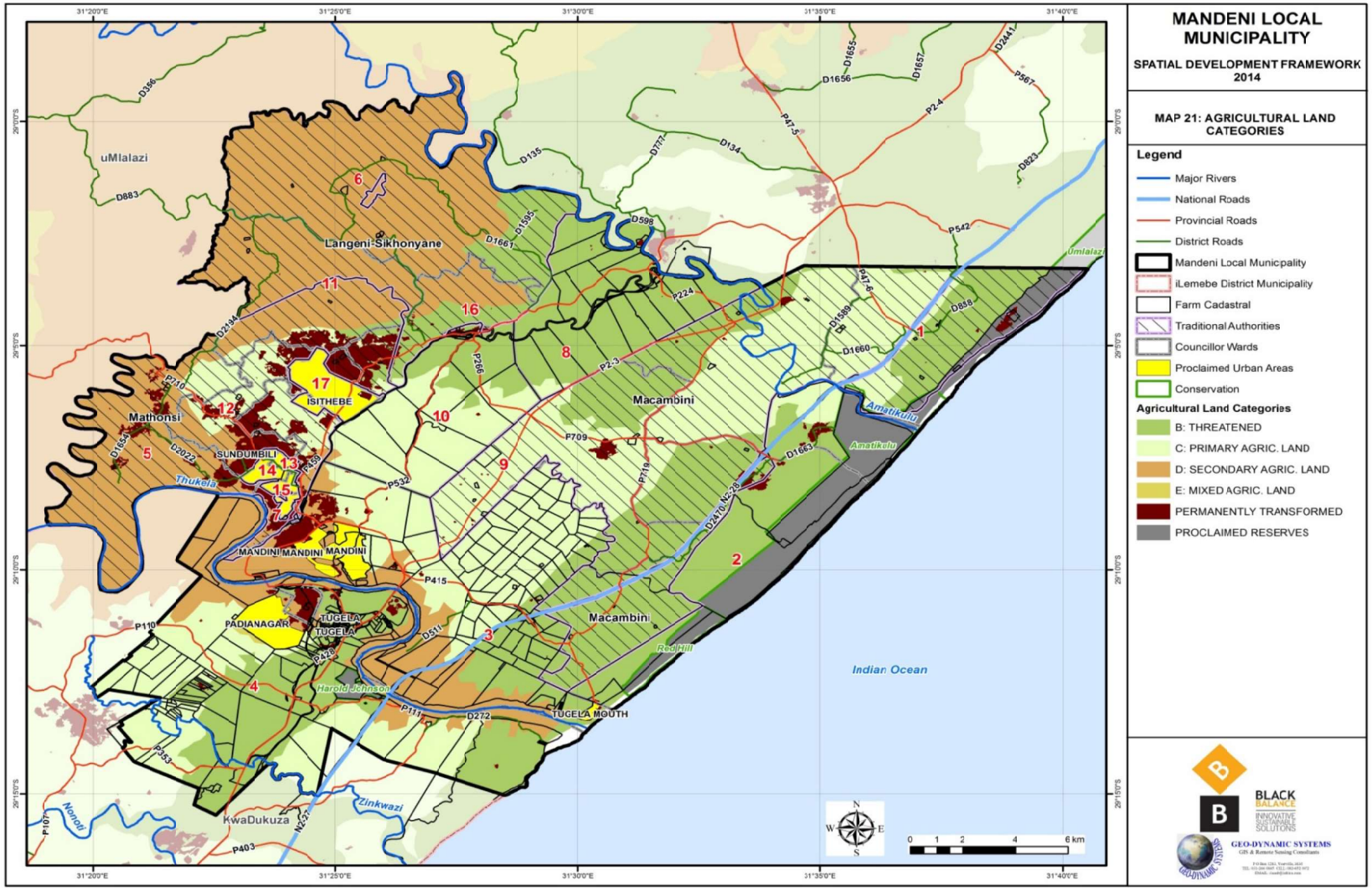
- **Bio-diesel:** Enterprise iLembe has initiated a Biodiesel project at Isithebe at the Isithebe industrial in Mandeni. The aim is to produce bio fuel through the Moringa plants that have been planted within the iLembe district Municipality. The Image below depicts the Isithebe Industrial Estate.

Map 31: Isithebe Industrial estate

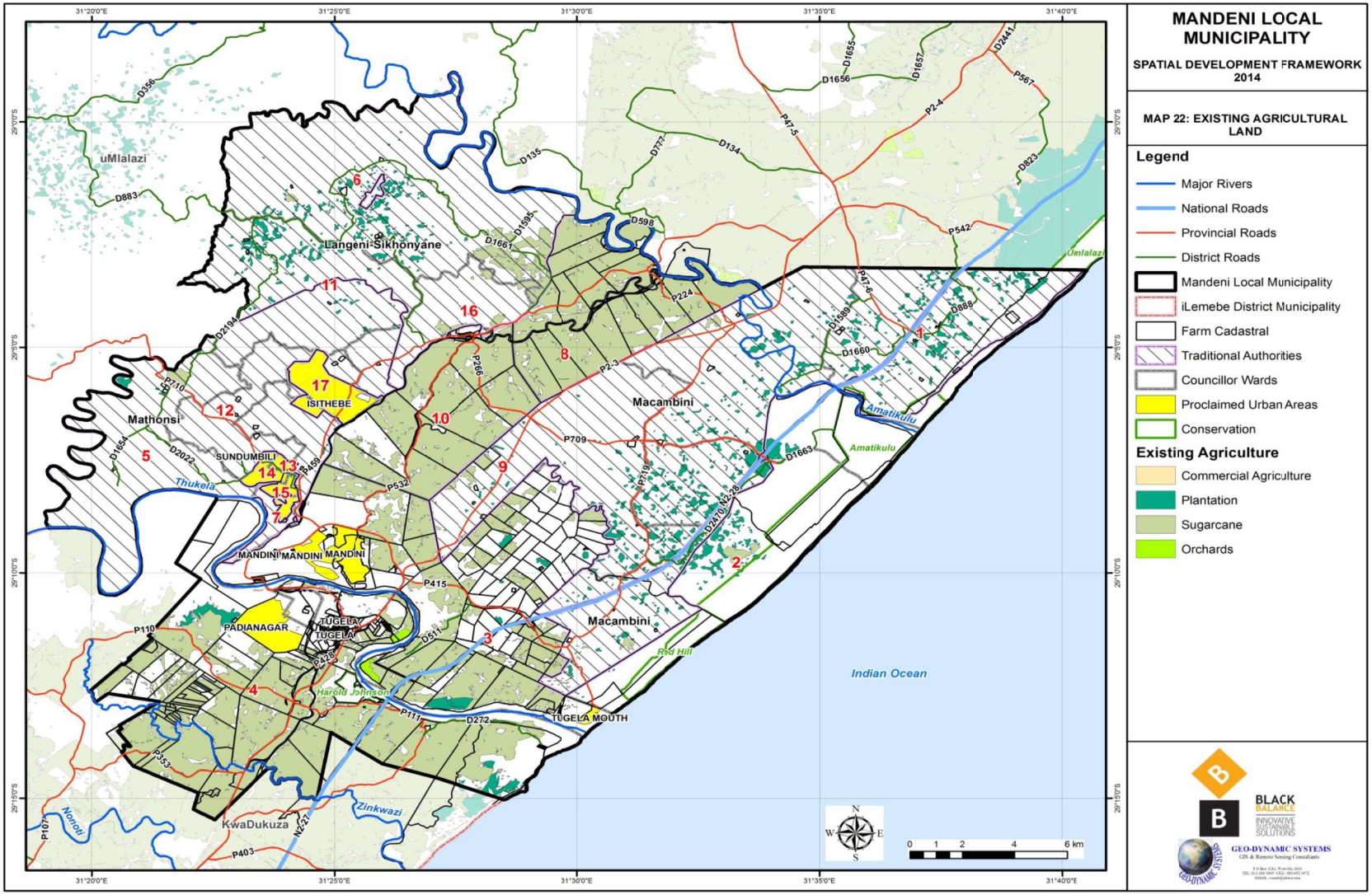


Source: Black Balance Projects

Map 32: Agricultural Land Categories



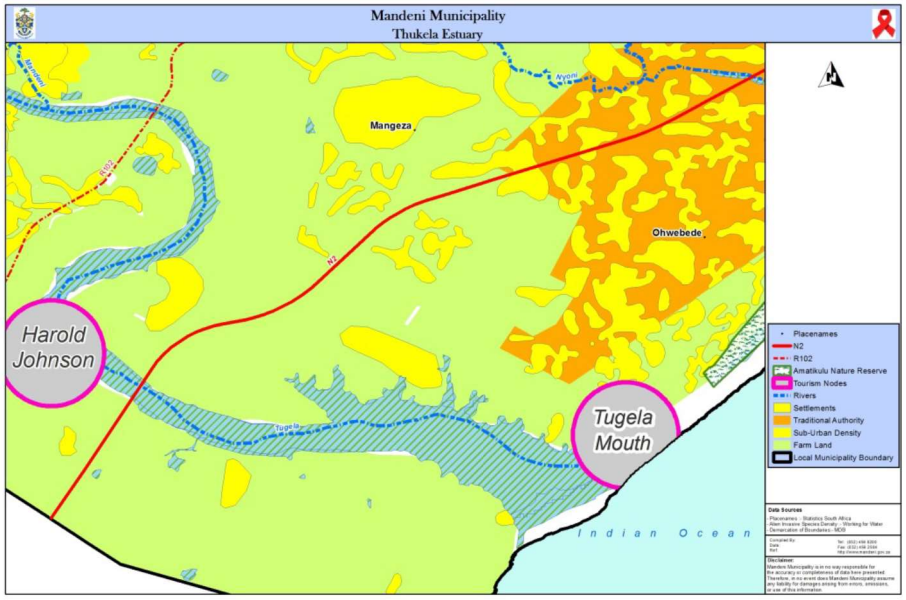
Map 33: Agricultural land: Act 70 of 1970



Tourism Resources

The primary factor that attracts tourist to the Municipal area is its beaches, estuaries and natural resources. The main tourism activities and tourism lure to the municipality is therefore situated at Tugela Mouth, which consist of guest houses, caravan park and camp sites with lovely swimming and fishing beaches, and is in close proximity to the Amatikulu Nature Reserve, Ndulunde Hills and Ndondakusuka Hill.

Figure 16: Thukela Estuary



Source: Mandeni GIS

In addition to this the Mandeni Municipality is a historically rich area, linked to historical sites and the Zulu Culture, of which the potential is not fully harnessed to develop Tourism opportunities stemming from the rich history.

The basis of the historical events includes the following:

- Great battles have been fought by the Zulus against the British in this area through the involvement of King Cetshwayo.
- The legacy of the Scottish immigrant, John Dunn, and his 48 Zulu wives and 117 children.
- Battle of Tugela: Fought on the slopes of Ndondakasuka in 1838 between a group of settlers from Port Natal under John Cane and Robert Biggar, and an Impi of Dingane's forces. King Dingane sent forces to eThekwini to destroy the settlers, but they took refuge in their ships, and were not attacked.
- Battle of Ndondakasuka (1856): Fought between King Mpande's sons Cetshwayo and Mbuyazwe to contest the right of succession to the Zulu throne, provoked by Colonial interests.
- Deteriorating relations between King Cetshwayo and the colonial authorities resulted in the Ultimatum given to King Cetshwayo's Izinduna on 11 December 1878 at the Ultimatum Tree on the banks of the Tugela in the Mandeni Municipality area.
- Invasion of the Kingdom of KwaZulu on 22 January 1879, and the start of the Anglo - Zulu War.
- Fort Tenedos located on the northern bank of Tugela River and part of the Harold Johnsons Nature Reserve.

The sector is able to generate employment opportunities without significant capital investment. About R1 million of tourism spent generates and sustains 11 annual direct and indirect jobs. Tourism outstripped Gold as the leading generator of foreign exchange

earnings in South Africa in 2003, generating R53 billion and driving foreign direct spend into the country.

Current Proposals to revive economic activities includes the following:

- Adventure Hub situated along the Thukela River;
- Resort Developments along the Thukela;
- Conference Facility within the Ngwenya Conservation Area;

The LED strategy identified a number of projects for implementation, but after careful consideration of the Projects by Graham Muller & Associates, a number were found to be unfeasible at the current moment and time, although situations might change which makes these projects feasible. A constant review of the circumstances preventing these projects from materialising must therefore be conducted on a frequent basis. Only three feasible Catalytic Projects were identified. The above mentioned projects are depicted below:

Table 24: Feasible / Non-Feasible Tourism Project

Feasible with business Plans Developed	Non-Feasible (At Present)
• Conference Facility in "Ngwenya Conservation Area" • Development of an Adventure Hub along the Banks of the Tugela River • Revival of Battle of Ndondakusuka	• N2 Service Station • Queen Nandi Memorial • Amatikulu Resort • Increased Accommodation at the Amatikulu Nature Reserve

Source: Graham Muller & Associates.

Trade & Services

The commercial sector in Mandeni consists of the Renckens Spar, Mandeni Plaza, Sundumbili mall with smaller stores catering for the basic needs of the Mandeni Population, and small "Spaza Shops" distributed throughout the municipality to provide in very basic needs.

The service sector is fairly well established, but has opportunity for growth, should other economic opportunities expand within the municipal area.

Informal Economy

The informal economy, in terms of trade is largely operating from behind the Mandeni plaza, but also trade along main pedestrian routes. The competitiveness of the formal market, as well as the lack of funding and appropriate business skills prevents entrepreneurs from developing their businesses to operate in the formal economy. Services are also offered in the informal market.

4.11.4 Property Development

There are three private developments being planned which will provide opportunity for local businesses and service providers to expand. The proposed developments are summarised in the table below:

Table 25: Pros:Private Residential Developments

Tugela River Lodge	Place of Kings Resort	Tugela Tides
• 50 Bed Hotel • Conference Facility • 150 Apartment Units with Swimming Pool & Clubhouse • 55 Freehold Residential Plots • 40 Boathouses with 20 residential staff	• 900 Residential Units • Hotel Complex • Open Space • Conservation Space • Wellness Centre • Sport Lodge • Business Park • Cultural Centre • Staff Village	• 500 Residential Units • Club House • Boutiques Shop • Active & Passive Recreational Facilities.

Tugela River Lodge	Place of Kings Resort	Tugela Tides
units	• Timeshare Resort • Entertainment Centre • 18 Hole Golf Course & Club house • Hydroponics & Organic Farming • Wedding Chapel & Guest house	

Source: LED Strategy 2015

4.11.5 Economic Development Strategies

Based on the economic realities within the municipality The Local Economic Development Strategy proposed a number of strategic programmes and projects to be implemented. Not all has spatial manifestation but is important to consider when developing the SDF. The Projects with spatial manifestation is discussed in slightly more detail following the below list.

1. Establishment of Chamber of Commerce
2. Investor Attraction
3. Expansion of the Ithala Industrial Estate (Isithebe Phase 2)
4. Crime Reduction
5. Skills Development
6. School of Sporting Excellence
7. Development of a Petro port
8. Development of a Skills Register
9. Medicinal Plant
10. Essential Oils
11. Bio-Fuels
12. King Shaka Statue & Cultural Village
13. Water Activities on the Tugela River
14. Establishment of a Small enterprise Development Agency
15. Youth Centres
16. Appointment of an LED Officer
17. Establishment of a LED Forum and Business Coalition.

From the above projects only a few have spatial manifestation, or has been found feasible within the Tourism Development Strategy. The table below provides more details on the intentions of the projects mentioned above.

Table 26: LED Projects with Spatial Manifestation

Intervention	Description
Special Intervention areas	• Macro-Economic developments situated outside area of jurisdiction but have an influence on the Municipal Economy. This includes developments such as Dube Trade port, the harbours and surrounding industrial areas
Expand and Grow the Manufacturing Sector	• Re-introduction of incentives to establish plants at Isithebe. Increase the space requirements. Target export opportunities linked to the Two Ports and Dube Tradeport
Expand the Agricultural Sector	• Livestock Farming Activities needs to be expanded • Focus on Niche markets such as essential oils, Medicinal Plants and other niche market products • Grow subsistence farming activities into Commercial Activities • Increase productivity of farming methods
Develop the Tourism Sector	• Maintain and grow eco-tourism and beach tourism and cultural oriented tourism in conjunction with the Tourism Development Plan.

Source: Source: LED Strategy 2015

4.12 A HIGH ROAD ECONOMIC FORECAST

Justification for the High Road economic forecast of 5% growth per annum for the period 2010 to 2050 has been provided. The table below provides a comparison of various economic growth scenarios that can potentially play out in ILembe and then confirms the implications of the 5% growth scenario in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA).

Table 27: ILembe Gross Value Added Estimates 2010 to 2050 In R Million

YEAR			ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
2%	4%		5%	6%
2010 GVA	R 10,241	R 10,241	R 10,241	R 10,241
2020 GVA	R 12,484	R 15,160	R 16,682	R 18,341
2030 GVA	R 15,218	R 22,440	R 27,173	R 32,845
2040 GVA	R 18,551	R 33,217	R 44,262	R 58,821
2050 GVA	R 22,613	R 49,169	R 72,099	R 105,340
Per Capita GVA 2010 (R)			R 16,725	
Per Capita GVA 2050 (R)	R 11,321	R 24,615	R 36,095	R 52,736

Source: ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

From the above it evident that growth continuing at a below expected 2% will see poverty levels, in this case measured in terms of GVA per capita, increase significantly by 2050. A 5% per annum increase will, however, see the 2050 GVA being substantially higher and will, despite the nearly fourfold increase in population, also contribute to a threefold increase in per capita GVA.

The 2050 structure of the economy will guide the future allocation of land for the various sectors of the economy. In the case of the manufacturing sector it was estimated, using current eThekwini standards as a guideline, that over and above the 807 hectares of industrial land already available in Ilembe a further 4 000 hectares of industrial land would be required by 2050, or nearly 100 hectares per year, if the anticipated contribution of the industrial sector to the economy is achieved.

The settlement patterns in the four municipalities vary significantly, viz.

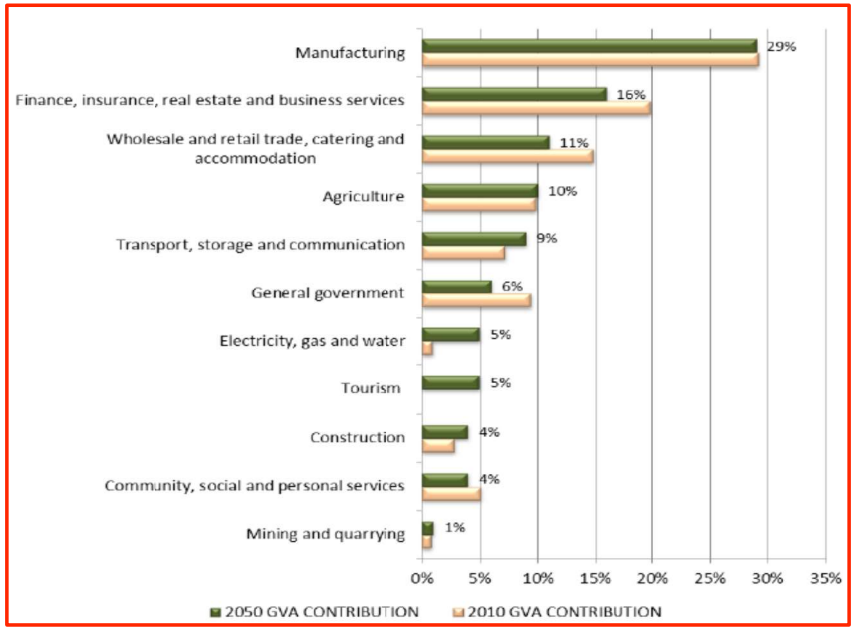
- KwaDukuza (urbanised population and commercial agriculture),
- Mandeni (substantial urban areas, but with traditional settlement areas and agriculture),
- Maphumulo (substantially traditional settlement), and
- Ndwedwe (substantially traditional settlement with some commercial farming).

Major formal commercial centres in the District include KwaDukuza, Ballito and Mandeni / Sundumbili, with industrial activity in the District historically concentrated in Stanger and Isithebe, as well as at the various sugar and paper mills.

The rural nodes of the Ndwedwe and Maphumulo Municipalities are underdeveloped. Both the Ndwedwe and Maphumulo Villages have received regeneration planning attention in the past, but experienced limited implementation to date. Agriculture in the area is dominated by sugar cane production in the coastal strip and small cane farming

activities in inland areas. In recent years the vegetable production capacity of the area has grown and tunnel farming has been promoted.

Figure 13: Actual 2010 and Forecasted 2050 GVA Contribution per Sector



Source: ILembe Regional Spatial Plan Consolidated Report (July 2013)

4.13 STANDARDS FOR PROVISION OF FACILITIES

The former KwaZulu-Natal Planning Commission embarked on an exercise to determine the correct standards for provision of facilities within the province. The findings of these studies was published in the in a document titled "Standards for the Provision of Social Facilities in KwaZulu-Natal" of which the standards are displayed in the table below. In addition to the standards for service delivery, the table below depicts the required facilities based on the said standards; it further depicts the existing facilities, and then calculates the shortfall of facilities, which will give an indication of the needs of the municipality.

From the table (attached overleaf) it is clear that the Mandeni Municipality falls far short of the requirements set by the KwaZulu-Natal Planning Commission. It needs to be noted that the requirements set by the KZN Planning Commission is not a legal requirement, but a guideline which can be used. It therefore needs to be determined if the Mandeni Municipality will accept these standards, or whether a new set of standards will be developed to fit the needs and means of the municipality. In order to guide the decision on development of a new set of standards, the current rate of provision for the known facilities in the municipality is as depicted in the table overleaf.

5. SWOT ANALYSIS

The SWOT analysis is based on the existing situation within the municipal area and focuses on the human, social, physical and economic resources that determine the status quo.

Table 28: Mandeni SWOT Analysis

Mandeni Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats Analysis	
STRENGTHS	**OPPORTUNITIES**
• Natural landscape (Coastal area). • Conservation areas. • Good agricultural land • The P415 as a municipal wide corridor. • Highest rainfall in the whole region. • Most industrialised area within Ilembe. • Increasing population. • Well serviced in terms of health facilities and schools (primary and secondary). • The Municipal area is well serviced with electrical infrastructure	• High potential for Tourism and preservation of natural habitats. • High potential for agriculture • Increasing investment through the development of the P415 development corridor. • High rainfall increases the availability of water to the municipal area and overall region. • A high population indicates a greater labour pool as 51% of the population is of an employable age.
WEAKNESSES	**THREATS**
• Increase in tourism and demand for coastal settlements . • Low levels of higher education.	• Strain on the coastal areas and risk of encroachment. • Increasing population puts

Mandeni Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats Analysis	
STRENGTHS	**OPPORTUNITIES**
• lack of employment opportunities. • A majority of the roads are gravel. • Relatively young population. • Low levels of generation of income. • High levels of inequality between urban and rural areas (urban-rural divide).	pressure on existing infrastructure and resources. • Low levels of income indicate a low tax base. • Odour problems in residential areas as a result of the industrial area (SAPPI paper mill). • Emigration from rural areas which may put pressure on urban infrastructure and cause an oversupply of labour. • 45% of the population falls within the "childhood" indicating a greater need for schools, childcare centres, skills training centres and social facilities.

6. DEVELOPMENT VISION

6.1 Community Based Development Challenges

In terms of Municipal Systems Act 2000 regarding community participation as critical tool for effective government and Section 16 of the Act requires that a culture of community participation be developed. Thus, Section 17 of the Act talks about mechanisms, processes and procedures for community participation.

The Mandeni Municipality is confident that the public participation has been the cornerstone of the preparation of the 2012-2016 IDP. The preparation of the 2002 IDP the Municipality formulated a number of community based structures, mechanism, process and procedures which are used to encourage public participation in matters of local Government.

Participation and consultation took place at different levels; the initial focus was to capacitate the local community about the concept of IDP and their role in the preparation, rather than being exclusively applied for assessment of services and prioritisation of needs or problems in preparation of the IDP.

The following are specific issues identified by the community:

- The upgrade of the road to Dokodweni beach off the N2 to the black top.
- The maintenance of the storm water drainage to control sheet flow and road erosion.
- The use of MIG funding and other grant as means of job creation, labour-intensive community based road maintenance programs.
- There is a need for community facilities such as the library, Sports fields, Crèche halls and Clinic to cater for the rural communities.
- There is a need for Deepings Tanks.
- There is a need for additional Pension pay-out points within wards.
- There is a need for the provision of water to pension pay out points and shelter where possible.
- There is need for community training centre in the area.
- There is a need for the AIDS awareness campaigns to educate people about AIDS.
- There is a need for the orphanages, care givers and hospices.
- The establishment of effective Community Policing Forums and provision of training thereof.
- The provision of rural housing projects.
- Optimization of the tourism potential presented by the coast.
- Agricultural projects for emerging black farmers who intend to practice commercial farming.
- Fencing of Community Gardens.
- Community based programs for removal of alien plants and vegetation.
- Facilitation of the training of life guards to mentor beach.
- Maintenance and upgrading of Matikulu Nature Reserve.
- Facilitation of public access to the beach.

In summary, the key priority issues identified are:

- **Roads**: Most of the wards, especially those that have gravel roads were much concerned about the state of Gravel roads & Access roads. There is a dire need for the maintenance and upgrade of the entire existing road infrastructure throughout the municipal area.
- **Electricity**: Most of the wards do not have access to electricity especially the rural community. There is a need to provide electricity supply to all areas that are not already not covered
- **Water**: The issue of the lack of portable water was raised and identified as the pressing need, in most instances the water schemes are not functioning. There is a need for the provision of water standpipes to the local community who do not have access to water.
- **LED**: A significant number of wards indicated that there is pressing need for the LED projects focusing in Job creation, Poverty Alleviation, Promotion of SMMEs and Cooperatives.
- **Social Services**: Most of the wards raised concerns with the lack of community facilities such as Housing, Sport & recreation, Welfare, Facilities, Cemeteries and Health Facilities. Youth & Woman empowerment was also raised as the central feature of the Municipal Development and service delivery.

6.2 IDP Identified Challenges

The main challenges for the Municipality as per the situational analysis in this IDP relate to lack and or poor infrastructure services i.e. Water, Electricity, Roads, socio economic spatial and housing issues as well as the issues around social facilities and services. The following is the summary of key priority issues identified

- **Roads**: Most of the wards, especially those that have gravel roads were concerned about the state of gravel roads and access roads. There is a dire need for maintenance and upgrade of the entire existing road infrastructure throughout the municipal area.
- **Electricity**: Most of the wards do not have access to electricity especially the rural community. There is a need to provide electricity supply to all areas that are not already covered.
- **Water**: The lack of portable water was raised and identified as a pressing need as in most instances the water schemes are not functioning. There is a need for the provision of water standpipes to the local community who do not have access to water.
- **LED**: A significant number of wards indicated that there is pressing need for LED projects focusing on job creation, poverty alleviation, promotion of SMMEs and co-operatives.
- **Social Services**: Most of the wards raised concerns with regard to the lack of community facilities such as housing, sport and recreation, welfare, cemeteries and health. Youth and woman empowerment was also raised as a central feature of municipal development and service delivery.
- **Housing Development**: The Municipality is faced with serious demands for a variety of housing development ranging from low income/ PHP Subsidy, middle income/ social housing and high income.

STRENGTHS

- Mandeni is the only coastal municipality that maintains its rustic and naturally aesthetic environment.
- The Municipality area has an international fibre optic cable which presents a world of opportunity that is waiting to unblocked.

- The proximity to the proposed Dube Trade Port and King Shaka International Airport has important implications for the future development of manufacturing, agriculture and tourism in Mandeni. New markets will be opened up accessed
- Strategic location of Mandeni Municipality mid-way between the two major economic power houses in the KZN Province, i.e. Durban and Richards Bay present opportunities for expansion of Industrial Area, Tourism Development and Commercial/Property development.
- The transport infrastructure linkages N2 and railway lines present a good opportunity for investment.
- Isithebe Industrial estate is the important centre for manufacturing in the province as Richards bay and Durban are almost reaching saturating point.
- The Municipal area has high potential agricultural land.
- The Municipality enjoys good climate favourable for tourism.
- The Municipality has rich natural resources Tugela River, Nyoni River, Matikulu River, Matikulu Nature Resave, Ingwenya Nature reserve.
- The area has a rich cultural history linked to Zululand.

❖ WEAKNESSES

- The area is characterized by high unemployment rates with the number of people being employed between 2011 and 2016 having decreased.
- Tourism potential is underdeveloped.
- Little or retail competition, Retail sector.
- Traditional Authority areas are underutilized.
- Economic leakage due to employees living outside the area.
- Limited number of people with technical skills.
- High HIV/AIDS incidence starting to manifest in the workplace.

6.3 Mandeni's Development Vision

❖ IDP VISION

"TO BE A RELIABLE PEOPLE CENTERED AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC HUB BY 2030."

This vision is derived from current realities and can be broken down into five key strategic goals:

- Good Governance (sound governance and ethical conduct are the pillars of success in local government)
- Improving the quality of life of our citizens (eradicating unemployment, poverty and inequality)
- Improved and sound revenue (debt collection)
- Providing social and economic infrastructure (eradicating backlogs and providing strategic infrastructure to grow the economy)
- Grow the economy and create jobs (attract investment and market Mandeni as an investment node)
- Promote spatial equity and protect natural resources (the natural and rustic character of the municipality should be our selling point; beaches, nature reserve, Tugela River).

❖ MISSION

We will achieve our mission by:

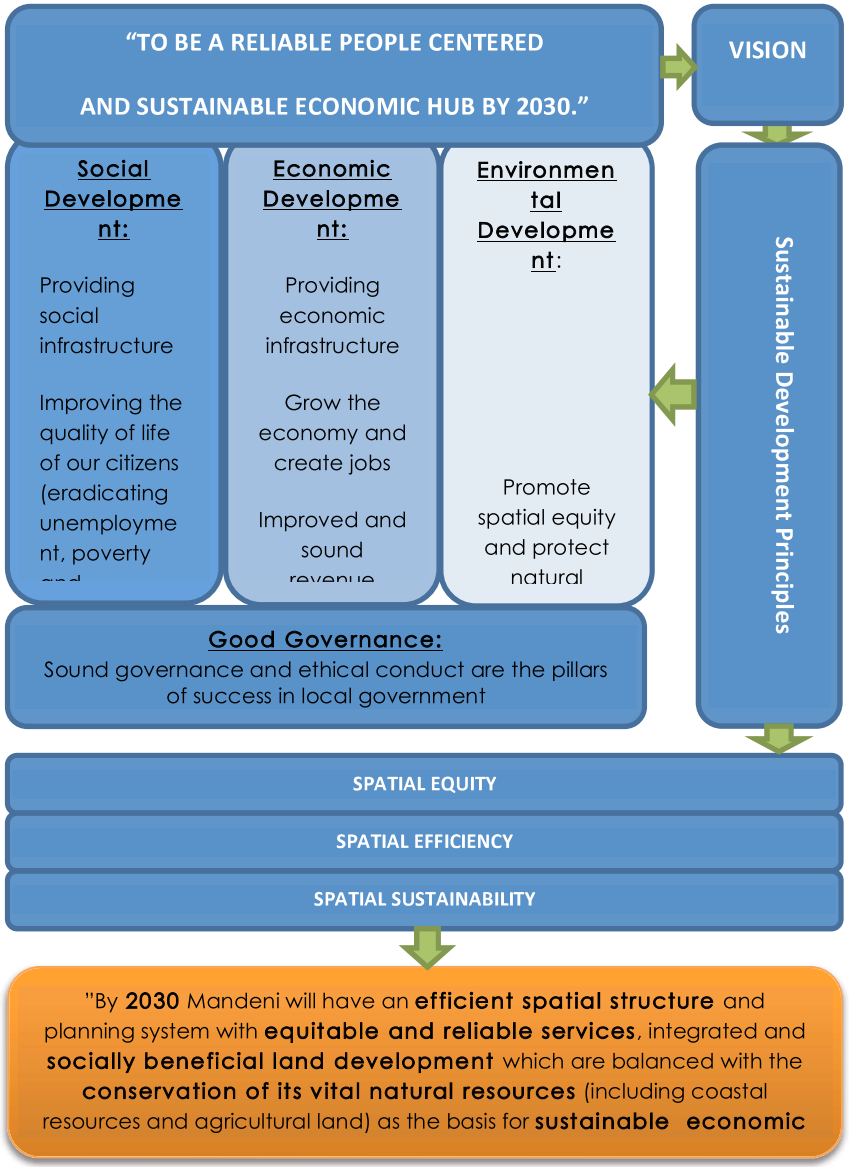
- Continuously striving for better
- Excelling in all key processes of service delivery
- Continuously listening and responding to our communities and all stakeholders
- Remaining financially astute

16.1.2 Spatial Vision

As the central future concept for development within the municipality, this vision needs to be translated spatially in order to ensure the development of land as well as the future management of all resources all work towards the achievement of this vision and does not contradict it.

In translating the development vision of the municipality, the core elements of the vision is firstly identified and then expressed in terms of spatial concepts, responsibilities or challenges. The entire Spatial Development Framework which then follows should ideally be structured and linked to the **core spatial challenges** based on an interpretation of the overall development vision as illustrated below:

Figure 17: Spatial translation of IDP Vision



Current Trends and Key Spatial Issues

As indicated before, the core spatial challenges of the Spatial Development Framework would be to ensure spatial equity, efficiency and sustainability. However, current practices does not always promote these concepts and it is therefore vital to identify in which manner current trends does not impact on the achievement of these responsibilities and the eventual realization of the Vision. This analysis will assist in identifying key spatial issues to be addressed.

SPATIAL EQUITY		
TRENDS	EFFECTS	**SPATIAL ISSUES**
□ Many communities do not have easy access to urban opportunities. □ Uneven distribution of employment opportunities exist especially between urban and rural areas. □ Public facilities and services are being scattered across community areas rather that grouped together at access points, although this is emerging in some areas such as Wangu. □ While integration occur to some extent in major commercial and high activity areas e.g. CBD, for the most part socio-economic barriers continue to prevail. (E.g. very limited economic investment in Tugela Mouth and Nyoni)	□ It is expensive and time consuming for poor people to move to places of employment and social facilities. □ Limited employment opportunities result in high levels of commuter traffic, particularly east west movements □ If community facilities are scattered in different locations then the thresholds (number of people needed) to promote local development activities and access to opportunities is decreased. □ High degrees of segregation between places of work and home and uneven access to social and economic activities within community areas.	1. Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes and link roads to corridors. 2. Promotion of economic activities in closer proximity to the unemployed. 3. Clustering of social and community facilities at more accessible points. 4. Promotion of private sector investment in disadvantaged areas. 5. Spatial focus of resources to redress inequalities in services standards and quality of life.

SPATIAL EFFICIENCY		
TRENDS	EFFECTS	**SPATIAL ISSUES**
□ Current land use patterns do not support principle of efficiency. □ Economic investment mainly in western and south western segments of the urban area. □ Centrally located urban area continue to have generally low density development □ The economic growth path of industry is decentralising to outer areas and requires new platform infrastructure and logistics to be built. □ In situ low income	□ The poor conditions of certain economic distributors are costing the traveller in terms of time and money. □ Effective transport service is hampered by road conditions which impacts on accessibility of opportunities for the poor. □ The loss of employment opportunities in the mining industry results in an increased pressure on urban economic opportunities. □ The location if housing on the edge of urban periphery	1. Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes. 2. Infill planning is required to make the delivery of services more cost effective. 3. Stimulation of economic districts and nodes to promote sufficient market thresholds. 4. Planning around bulk capacities to ensure more cost effective developments. 5. Promotion of economic opportunities in close proximity to residential functions (where

housing is being formalised on the urban periphery. □ Lack of structured spatial economic strategy to guide private investment.	means long and expensive journeys to work and social facilities. □ Economic investment occurs on an ad hoc basis and is scattered by sporadic opportunities.	sustainable).

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY		
TRENDS	EFFECTS	**SPATIAL ISSUES**
□ Insufficient maintenance of existing Council physical infrastructure. □ Urban Open Spaces is being lost to other competing land uses. □ Economic activity and human settlements are contributing to air and water pollution. □ Current poor land management in human settlements, the clearing of natural vegetation, conversion of agricultural land and inadequate storm water provisions have high costs for remedial and mitigation actions, e.g. damage to roads and houses after heavy rains.	□ The people in outlying areas have low per capita incomes, which often means that full services are unaffordable and this leads to non-payment which is financially unsustainable for the City and the poor. □ Once disrepair reaches a critical point complete reconstruction is required at a great cost. □ Loss of a free services within the green space e.g. water supply, wasted treatment, flood attenuation, food production, nutrient cycling cannot be viably replaced through engineering services. □ Pollution impacts on human health and living conditions and limits future industrial development potential, with implications for export competitiveness, tourism potential and health costs. □ Pressure on the upper river catchments areas impacts on management issues related to air quality, flooding, and water quality in the entire Municipal area. □ Poor land management impacts on community health and economic potential such as agriculture and peri urban tourism potential.	1. Plan service standards in line with economic and environmental affordability. 2. Conservation and maintenance of infrastructure and resources are better than replacement. 3. Fragmented spatial structure causes sprawl and should be countered. 4. Planning should promote the sustainable use of resources, rather that exclusion of use. 5. Improved land management measures to control potential conflicts are required.

These challenges are crosscutting in nature and needs to addressed within all the development sectors identified, within all of the development priorities as well as within all geographical areas of the municipality; urban as well as rural settings. Thus these three spatial challenges will form the basis of the entire Spatial Development Framework in order to achieve the municipal development vision.

6.6 Spatial Development Objectives

In order to address the above issue, a set of objectives have been formulated, based on a review of the objectives and strategies contained in the approved Mandeni Integrated Development Plan and represent a spatial refinement thereof as follow:

Table 29: Development Objectives

Development Sector	Objectives
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT	• To promote a compact urban structure through urban infill and densification within the primary node of Sundumbili/ Mandeni. • To create a logical hierarchy of settlements to support effective service delivery aligned with intervention zones and defines level of services
HOUSING	• To pro-actively identify sufficient land for future housing development. • To quantify housing backlogs and future needs • To locate new housing development within a rational spatial structure around activity points, rural settlement clusters and within specific intervention zones.
ENVIRONMENT	• To protect ecologically sensitive natural areas • To establish a municipal wide open space system, comprising ridges, mountains, rivers and dams. • To respect the flood lines and riverine areas of the major rivers and dams. • To respect the conservation guidelines for Nature Reserves such as the Amatikulu Nature Reserve.
TRANSPORT	• To focus urban development along major public transportation routes to establish transport corridors in line with development corridors. • To establish public transport access points (drop-off/ collection points) located at Rural Service Delivery Centres and Activity Points.
SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE	• To locate urban development, specifically housing development, within reach of bulk municipal services. • To spatially inform the future planning and delivery of bulk municipal services.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	• To ensure that any future settlement development include the full range of community facilities to ensure viable and sustainable living environments. • To ensure that community facilities are clustered with business facilities in service delivery centres. • To ensure that service delivery centres are located in such a way that ensures equitable access for all communities. • To provide social facilties according to accepted planning and development standards and guidelines.

16.1.3 Spatial Development Strategies

Although the current spatial pattern is inefficient and expensive, one has to admit that it is a fixed spatial pattern. Therefore, the aim should not be to alter the existing spatial structure, but one should rather guide its future development towards a better, more efficient

and more cost-effective urban structure. In short, one should start addressing the weaknesses of the spatial structure through the planning and development of its future growth. Five strategies can by adopted to achieve this.

6.7.1 Strategy 1: Urban integration

One should move away from the fragmented and sprawling urban structure existing within the areas of Sundumbili. Consolidating all the existing outlying settlements with each other and the business core area should achieve this. This can be done by filling in the unpopulated areas between these settlements with the future growth of these settlements. By doing this, the settlements will join together and towards the business core area, forming consolidated urban areas. Such an integrated urban structure will form the bases for providing cost-effective municipal services and public transportation infrastructure. It should however be noted that the position of the relatively large industrial area of Isithebe, this integration path will need to stretch fairly wide towards Nyoni.

6.7.2 Strategy 2: Bulk infrastructure development

Providing bulk infrastructure can be an important tool to achieve the above-mentioned spatial pattern and will, in turn, result in cost savings when developing the bulk infrastructure. All future bulk infrastructure should be developed within the urban areas described above; because where bulk infrastructure is developed, urban development will follow. In this manner, bulk services will force future urban development into a more rational and desirable urban pattern. At the same time, the location, implementation and functioning on the bulk services network will be rationalised.

6.7.3 Strategy 3: Equitable access to social services

As was mentioned, the settlements located on the outskirts of the Municipal Area are located far from the social services provided in the Mandeni core area. This result is high public transportation cost for the poor living in these areas to access these services. It is imperative that a number of these social services be provided in these outlying settlements through the development of Service Delivery Centres. A hierarchy of such SDCs, containing facilities such as clinics and community centres, will place these facilities closer to these settlements, thus making them more accessible and achieving greater urban integration.

6.7.4 Strategy 4: Land use and transportation integration

In South Africa, public transportation costs make up a large proportion of household incomes, a cost that is augmented by the sprawling nature of our cities. Land use development and public transportation are therefore interlinked and affect each other greatly. Urban corridors create the optimal land use structure for the cost-effective operation of public transport systems. Public transportation works most effectively in a linear pattern, as opposed to winding its way through a widespread urban area. Such a linear land use pattern also benefits commuters, because it implies that residential settlements hug the corridor road or railway line, placing commuters within short walking distances of such public transportation termini.

6.7.5 Strategy 5: Protection of agriculture and open space

A way to integrate urban areas is to deliberately protect high-potential agricultural areas and ecologically sensitive natural open spaces. By rigorously protecting such areas, urban areas are

prohibited to sprawl freely and are therefore forced into denser urban agglomerations. Therefore, such an approach not only protects agriculture and the environment, but also helps create a more rational, cost-effective and manageable urban structure.

6.8 Mandeni's Spatial Development Thrusts

The SDF challenge and key issues that need to be addressed in the Mandeni context revolve around the fact that the communities residing in the rural areas are more severely affected by aspects such as poverty and service backlogs than the urban community. Community up-liftmen and economic empowerment should involve integrated projects of social infrastructure development, environmental management and local economic development.

Empowerment programmes should essentially be focused on the rural areas. The general improvement and growth of the economy of ILembe should focus on economic development, job creation, and attraction of investment and maintenance of development standards within the urban areas. The spin-offs would ensure the future sustainability of this area and enable the Mandeni community to improve their quality of life.

6.8.1 Strategic Thrust: Accelerating Growth and Development Strategies

- Promote investment within defined nodes.
- Promote investment that contributes to regeneration and renewal.
- Promote investment in industrial hubs and introduce incentives.
- Participate in the iLembe Shared Services Centre as a seat of capacity building and fast-tracking of delivery.
- Promote investment along existing and new corridors.
- Optimising on the opportunities presented by the Umhlathuze-Ilembe-eThekwini Corridor to act as catalyst to accelerate and share growth and development in the municipality and the district.
- Re-enforcing and strengthening the Mandeni - Sundumbili hub as main driver of economic growth and development in the municipality.
- Specific and focused packages and interventions to stimulate the competitive advantage of the dominant agricultural, tourism and manufacturing sectors in the Municipality.

6.8.2 Strategic Thrust: Sharing Growth and Development Strategies

- Eradicate the backlog in the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing, especially in the rural areas and in the informal settlements.
- Eradicating poverty and addressing specific areas in reducing the number of people below MLL.
- The HIV/AIDS pandemic and its impact on regional demographics.
- Provide sufficient, affordable, reliable infrastructure services.
- Encourage rural settlement along road networks and existing Infrastructure
- Undertake skills development and maintain an updates skills database within the municipality, incorporating EPWP and ASGISA principles.