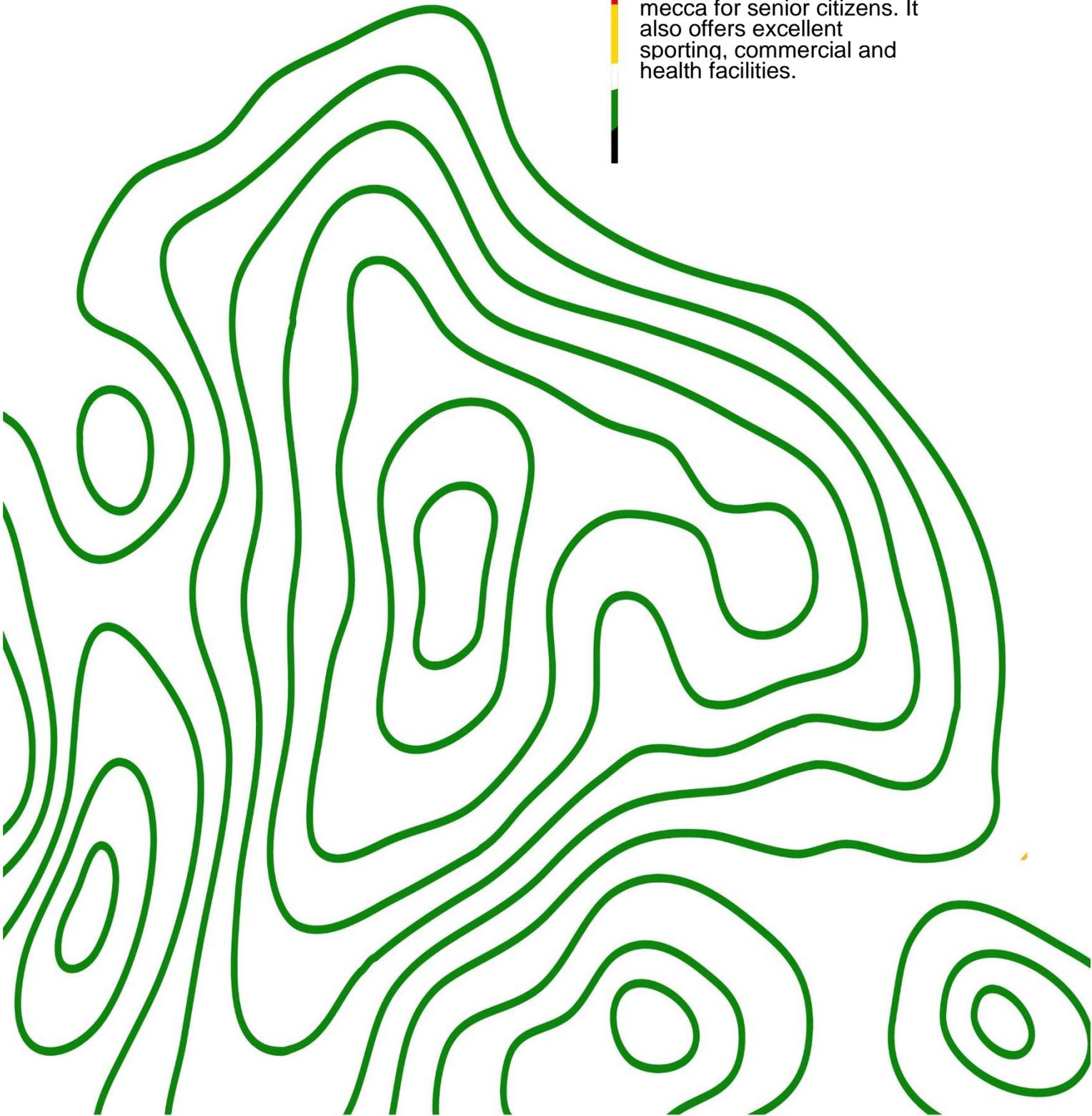


UMGUNGUNDLOVU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, KZN

PROFILE AND ANALYSIS DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Umgungundlovu, offers distinguished education facilities and is a retirement mecca for senior citizens. It also offers excellent sporting, commercial and health facilities.





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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The uMgungundlovu District Municipality is a Category C municipality located in the Midlands, KwaZulu-Natal. uMgungundlovu is home to Pietermaritzburg the capital city of KwaZulu-Natal, which is located 80km from the country's busiest harbour in Durban and is linked to the country's industrial hub - Gauteng by the N3 which cuts through the District.

The District enjoys a competitive advantage in the field of agriculture as the Spatial Development Framework shows that a large portion of the land falls into the high/good and relatively good potential for agriculture. This, coupled with the abundance of water resources in the form of six significant rivers and five major dams, puts uMgungundlovu into the country's top bracket for agriculture yield potential.

Another major challenge is the overwhelming prevalence of poverty in the District. It is estimated that approximately 63.4% of the population in the District is living below the poverty line. Of this 63.4%, approximately 45.6% has no source of income and about 17.8% earn less than R400 per month.

All Local Municipalities within the District have a high dependency ratio with the exceptions of Impendle, Richmond and Umshwathi Municipalities that have extreme levels of dependency and requires urgent intervention. In terms of the age structure, it is noted that there is a considerable portion of the population between the ages of 20-29 that has the potential of being a strong labour/economic force if properly educated and skilled.

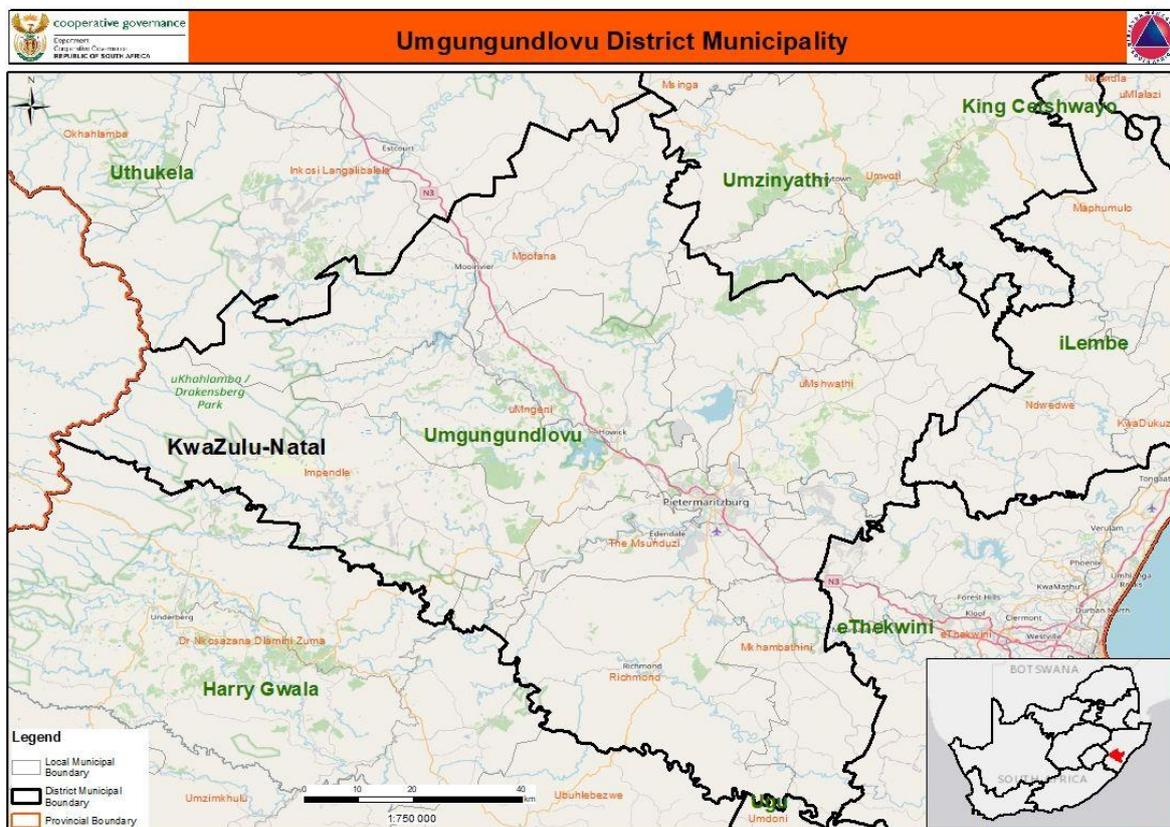
The economic contribution in Umgungundlovu is largely driven by the tertiary sector, which contributes 69% to the District's economy. The main industries in the tertiary sector are community and personal services, followed by trade and accommodation and finance and business services, with lesser contributions from the transport, storage and communications and government services sectors. The secondary sector which makes up 23% of the district economy consists predominantly of manufacturing activities, but also some utilities and construction activity (DRDLR, 2015). The primary sector constitutes 7% of the economy and predominantly comprises agriculture and forestry.

2. INTRODUCTION: BRIEF OVERVIEW

2.1 Location

The uMgungundlovu District Municipality is a Category C municipality located in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands. uMgungundlovu is home to Pietermaritzburg the capital city of KwaZulu-Natal, which is located 80km from the country's busiest harbour in Durban and is linked to the country's industrial hub - Gauteng by the N3 which cuts through the District.

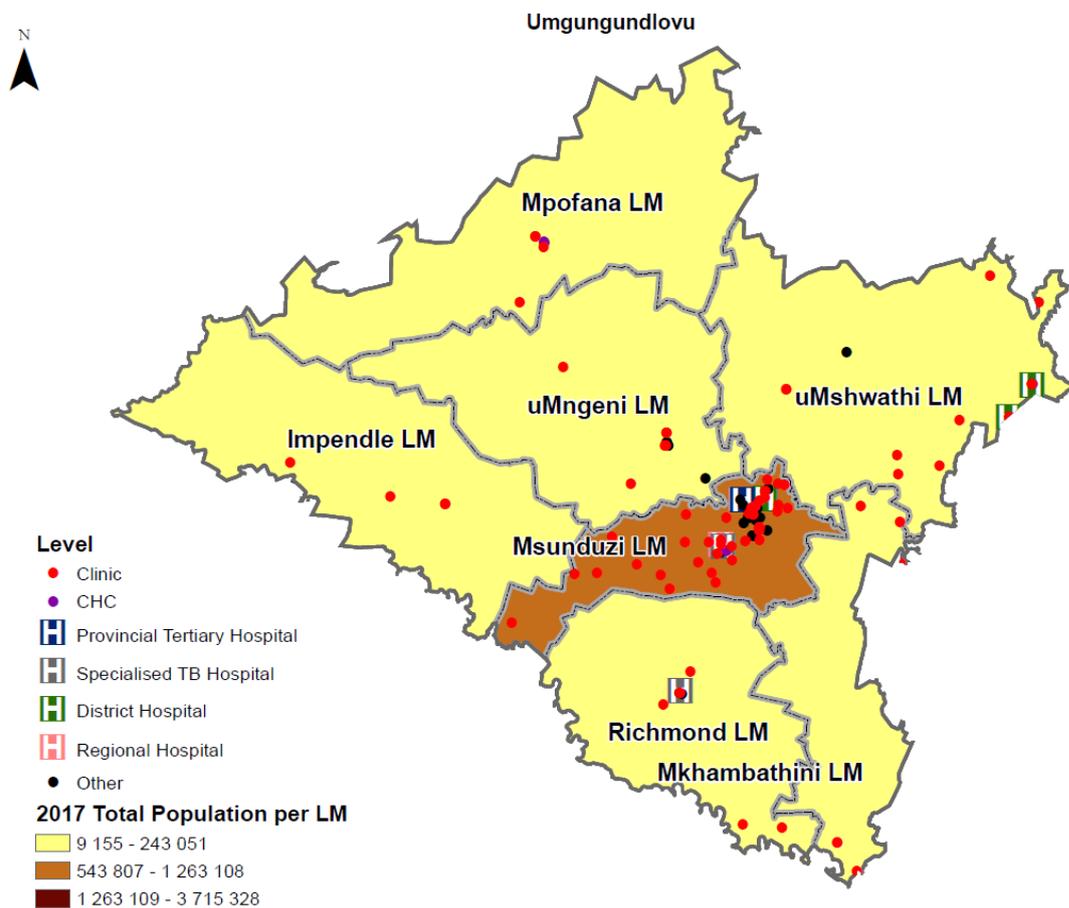
The area is bordered by: the Ilembe District Municipality to the east; the Umzinyathi District Municipality to the north-east; the Ethekwini Metropolitan Municipality to the south-east; the Harry Gwala District Municipality to the south-west; and both the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg World Heritage Site and the Uthukela District to the north. The District consists of seven Local Municipalities, namely: Msunduzi; Impendle; Umshwathi; Mkhambathini; Mpofana; Umngeni; and the Richmond Local Municipality.



2.2 Historical Perspective

The district offers distinguished education facilities and is a retirement mecca for senior citizens. It also offers excellent sporting, commercial and health facilities. It is an important industrial, timber, dairy and agricultural hub that has a modern, sophisticated infrastructure with easy access to airports, the N3 arterial, and railway stations.

2.3 Spatial status



Source: *Mid-Year Population Estimates 2016, StatsSA*

2.4 Land ownership

Holistically, the Umgungundlovu District area is the home to approximately 1,095,865 people (2016 Community Survey) and has an extent of 9,603 m² with a population density of about 110/km². The population is characterised as: 58% living within urban settlements, 38% living within rural settlements and 9% living in small holdings on various farms.

Given the Districts overall agricultural land potential and local climates, most of the area is preserved for commercial farming, with a considerable number of land claim and resituated farms prevalent in a number of Local Municipalities. The settlement landscape also comprises of land that is governed by the Ingonyama Trust wherein 20 Traditional Councils are scattered across 6 of the Local Municipal areas (excluding the Umngeni Municipality).

In terms of the current landscape, a range of land tenure types are reflected in the District, however, and as noted above, the largest type of land ownership is characterised as privately owned commercial farm land of which a substantial portion is owned by corporate entities within the timber and sugar cane industries.

By comparison, the Ingonyama Trust is the second largest land owner in the District, with other land ownership categories including state and parastatal owned land (including conservation areas) and to a lesser extent, church owned land.

Whilst 38% of the District population resides in rural areas, these areas only make up 11% of the entire District Municipal area. In terms of settlement patterns, the District SDF notes that the highest concentration of people are found in the Pietermaritzburg, Edendale, and Vulindlela areas which form the core settlement region of the District. Outside of this dense urban/rural core, other significant settlements in surrounding areas are mainly found on Ingonyama Trust land and within established settlements/towns such as, Mpophomeni, Mooi River, Richmond and Howick.

Based on the 2016 Community Survey, the Umgungundlovu District IDP (2019) notes that the main dwellings within settlement areas in the District are characterised as: 228,768 being formal; 22,387 being informal; 520,244 being traditional; and 19,062 as being other.

Having regard to land reform, the Umgungundlovu District Rural Development Plan (DRDP) adopted in 2019 by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform,

notes that a total of 2,228km² of the District area was subjected to Land Restitution claims with 252km² being settled and 1,975km² being gazetted. The majority of the gazetted claims are located within the Impendle, Mkhambathini, Richmond, Umngeni and Msunduzi Municipalities whilst settled claims are far less and scattered across the District.

A total of 505km² of land (consisting of 234 projects) was transferred as part of land redistribution through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS), Land Distribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD), Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG) and Production Land Acquisition Grant (SPLAG). In this regard, the majority of transferred redistribution claims are located in the northern parts of Mpofana Municipality.

In its entirety, the Umgungundlovu District area is characterised by complex and intricate land tenure reform challenges. These include farm dwellers whose land rights are protected in terms of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA) wherein households are established within commercial farms but their members are no longer providing labour to the farm. Although these households may not be evicted unless an ESTA process has been followed, their land tenure remains insecure. As at 2019, the DRDP notes that approximately 62km² of land has been acquired for land tenure reform.

3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

3.1 Key Social Demographics

3.1.1 Population

As per the DRDP and information collated from Statistics South Africa (StatSA), it is noted that the District has a population of 1,095,865 with a population growth rate of 1.90% (between 2011 and 2016) and an average household size of 3.7 people per household with 46.4% of the estimated 272,666 households being female headed. In terms of National StatSA Projections (2018), the District population projection for the period of 2019 - 2023 is as follows:

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1,146,599	1,158,708	1,170,804	1,180,973	1,192,038

At a local level, the population for each of the Local Municipalities is as follows:

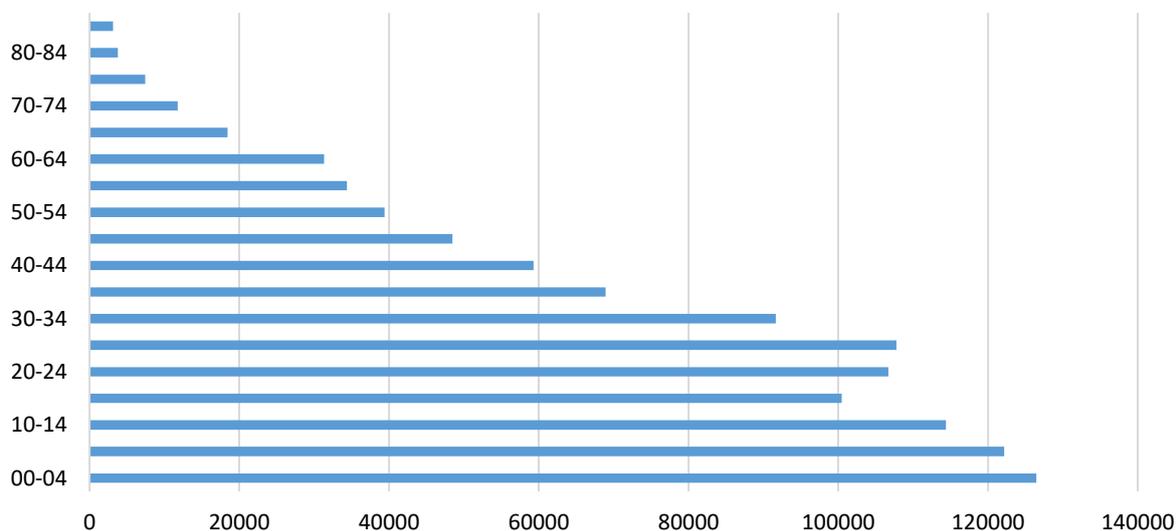
Municipality	2016 Dependency Ratio
Impendle	29,526
Mkhambathini	57,075
Mpofana	37,391
Msunduzi	679,039
Richmond	65,540
Umngeni	109,867
Umshwathi	111,645
TOTAL	1,095,865

In terms of population structure, it is noted that 52% (567,138) is female and 48% (528,727) is male.

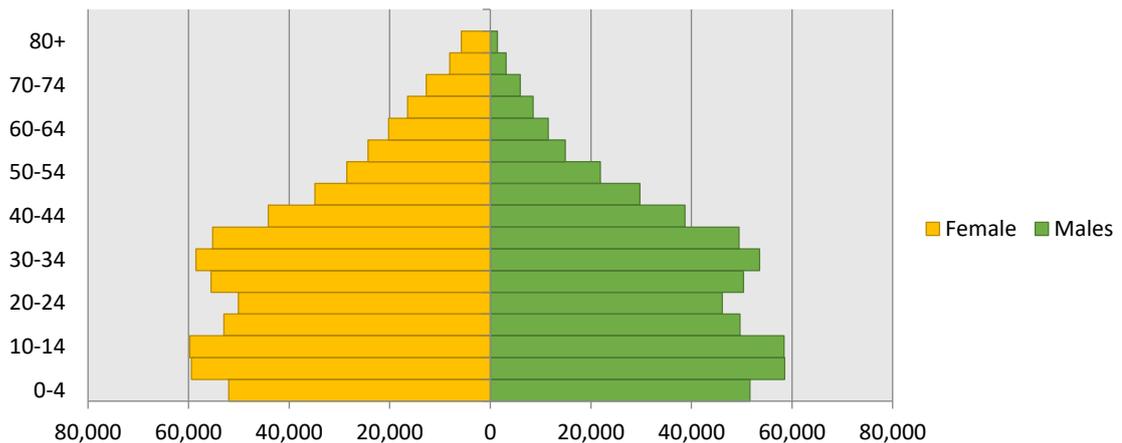
3.1.2 Race Gender and Age

As per age groups (below), the 2016 Community Survey notes that the bulk of the population in the District are between the ages of 0-14 with a high dependency ratio of 59.2% (increased from 50.7% in 2011). The result is that there is an increased burden on the average adult because the needs of the dependents must be met by the rest of the adult and abled population.

Population Age Groups (2016)



As per the below population pyramid (StatSA 2018), the Umgungundlovu District Health Plan 2018/19 - 2020/21 notes that that the population pyramid for Umgungundlovu District is slowly normalising with a larger base and narrow point. There is a concern noted about the age groups 15 to 19 which shows a contraction. This appears to be a knock-on effect caused by the scourge of HIV and AIDS decimating the younger population in the early years before the success of the PMTCT programme in reducing the transmission of HIV from HIV+ve mother to unborn baby.



It appears that females generally outlive males at the later years of life with there being almost double the number of females' alive vs males from 65 to 80+ years. It is thought that the poor access to health services by males during their earlier years is a contributing factor to this coupled with the higher stressful, active lives that they lead. Plans need to be developed to improve access to health facilities for males, looking at hours of service and services rendered that would improve male health beyond male medical circumcision. Services to focus on prostate health, impotence as a precursor to hypertension and diabetes, need to be considered and planned.

3.1.3 Households

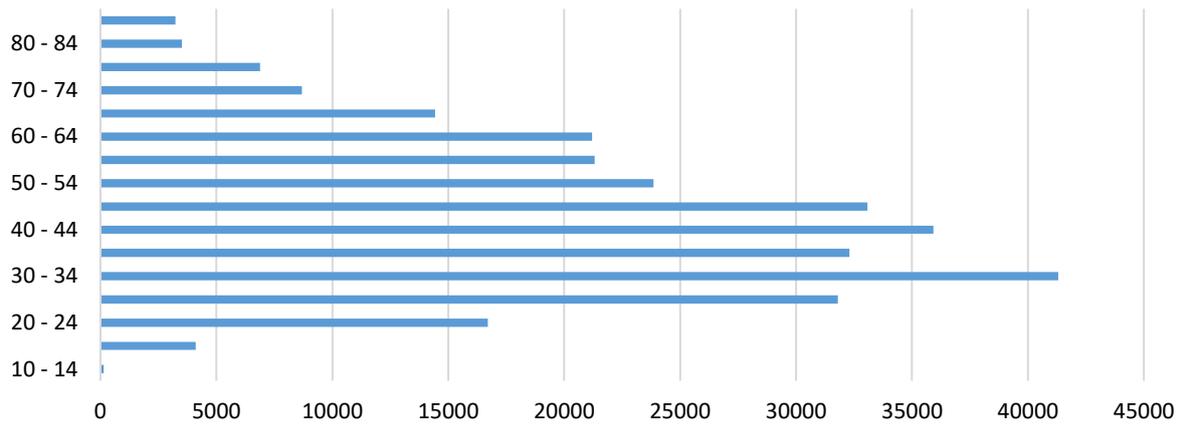
As per the DRDP, the table below provides a summary of household information for the District.

Municipality	HH 2011	HH 2016	Average HH Size (2011)	Average HH Size (2016)	Female Headed HH % (2011)	Female Headed HH % (2016)	Formal Dwellings % (2011)	Formal Dwellings % (2016)
Impendle	7,519	7,011	3.9	4.2	56.5%	57.8%	44.2%	58.2%
Mkhambathini	13,502	15,460	3.7	3.7	44.8%	46.0%	52.1%	62.4%
Mpofana	9,843	10,927	3.3	3.4	43.0%	48.1%	80.0%	83.7%
Msunduzi	164,772	180,469	3.6	3.8	45.2%	45.9%	73.5%	80.0%
Richmond	16,358	17,570	3.7	4.1	48.9%	46.9%	54.6%	69.3%
uMngeni	30,639	37,943	2.8	2.9	42.9%	44.8%	85.2%	86.7%
uMshwathi	28,131	29,082	3.6	3.8	49.0%	48.8%	62.7%	56.3%
District Total	270,764	298,462	3.5	3.7	45.8%	46.4%	70.9%	76.6%

It is noted that formal dwellings increased in the district from 70.9% to 76.6%, which is a positive for district. The average household size for the district increased slightly from 3.5 to 3.7 between 2011 and 2016. Average household size indicates relatively smaller nuclear families.

According to the 2016 Community Survey Data, there are a total of 298,463 households within the District with 14% being headed by individuals between the ages 30 – 34 and the Msunduzi Municipality with the highest number of elderly persons (85+) heading a household (1,711).

District Age of Household Head



3.1.3.1 Child Headed

As per the 2016 Community Survey, 133 households have been recorded in the Umgungundlovu District as being headed by individuals between the ages of 10 – 14 – of which 70 households have been identified in the Umshwathi Municipality and 62 in the Msunduzi Municipality.

By extension, the data also notes the following with regards to households that are headed by individuals that are between the ages of 15 -19:

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY 15 -19 AGE GROUP
UMSHWATHI LM	809
UMNGENI LM	578
IMPENDLE LM	147
MSUNDUZI LM	2,065
MKHAMBATHINI LM	211
RICHMOND LM	175
MPOFANA LM	127
UMGUNGUNDLOVU DM	4,110

3.1.3.2 Women Headed

As per the 2016 Community Survey, 54% of households in the District are headed by men with 46% being headed by women.

In this regard, the following is noted per Local Municipality:

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY MALES	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES
UMSHWATHI LM	14,902	14,181
UMNGENI LM	20,930	17,013
IMPENDLE LM	2,962	4,050
MSUNDUZI LM	97,683	82,786
MKHAMBATHINI LM	8,351	7,109
RICHMOND LM	9,339	8,232
MPOFANA LM	5,672	5,255
UMGUNGUNDLOVU DM	159,838	138,625

3.2 Health Profile

The District Growth and Development Plan (DGDP - 2019) notes that one of the major contributors to the maternal mortality rate in the district is the inability of Provincial EMRS to ensure that patients from outlying districts that are transferred into this district reach the next level of care. The quality of health care, together with the high HIV prevalence rate in the District, contribute to the high maternal mortality rate.

Other factors that can contribute to infant mortality include the mother's level of education, environmental conditions, and political and medical infrastructure. Improving sanitation, access to clean drinking water, immunization against infectious diseases, and other public health measures could help reduce high rates of infant mortality.

The Umgungundlovu District has been selected as part of the National Health Insurance (NHI) pilot programme, which is now in its second year of implementation. This pilot programme is structured toward the implementation of NHI, which is aimed at improving access to quality healthcare services for the whole population expenditures.

3.3 Covid 19

As at 04 July 2020, the number of Covid-19 cases within the District are now at 1594 with 367 recoveries and at least 8 Covid-19 related death.

3.4 Poverty Dimension

3.4.1 Distribution

It is estimated that approximately 63.4% of the population in the District is living below the poverty line. Of this 63.4%, approximately 45.6% has no source of income and about 17.8% earn less than R400 per month. As noted previously, there is a high dependency ratio in the District with an associated high expenditure on social grants. As per mapping below, the highest concentration of people in poverty live within rural areas, especially in settlements within Traditional Authority areas. Other poverty pockets coincide with rural settlements across the District landscape with the highest concentration being located in the Mpfana Municipality.

3.4.2 Inequality

The District SDF and IDP do not address inequality or undertake an analysis into the causes nor the ramifications.

3.4.3 Employed /Unemployed

The DGDP notes that the District unemployment rate is 30.4%, with an even more concerning youth unemployment rate of 39.5%. The Umgungundlovu area contributes 10% to KZN's Gross Value Added and 12% to KZN's employment, which further stresses the importance of the district to KZN. Furthermore, employment in Msunduzi has been growing at 2.8% since 2012, which is a percent higher than growth in KZN. Whilst the District's unemployment rate is 1% less than that of the province, the Impendle Local Municipality has a very high unemployment rate of 37%.

The table below shows the total employment per sector for uMgungundlovu District Municipality, the percentage contribution of each sector to Umgungundlovu's employment and the compound average annual growth rate of employment per sector from 2012-2017.

Sector	Total employment	% contribute	5 yr CAAGR
Agriculture	24,423	8%	4.9%
Mining	608	0%	-1.4%
Manufacturing	35, 753	11%	0.3%
Electricity	1,381	0%	0.6%
Construction	22, 749	7%	2.7%

Trade	63,171	20%	2.7%
Transport	15, 293	5%	0.2%
Finance	39,274	12%	2.0%
Government	84,342	27%	4.5%
Households	31,183	10%	2.4%

Employment in the agricultural sector has experienced a significant recovery since 2012 as it has grown at an average annual rate of 4.9%. Employment in the manufacturing sector, on the other hand, has stagnated since 2012. Community services has also contributed significantly to the district's employment growth as it has grown at 4.5% on average annually.

3.4.4 Crime

As per information sourced from Crimes Stats SA, the following data was recorded in 2019 per Police Precinct within the District:

POLICE PRECINCT	NUMBER OF CRIMES RECORDED IN 2019
Nottingham Road	273
Howick	1,618
Impendle	612
Boston	102
Mpophomeni	608
Hilton	548
Taylors Halt	1,865
Plessislaer	7,586
Alexandra Road	3,714
Prestbury	640
Mountain Rise	5,215
Thornville	457
Richmond	778
Cramond	154
New Hanover	396
Bishopstowe	272
Dalton	205
Harburg	199
Wartburg	476

Camperdown	711
Mid Illovo	194
TOTAL	26,623

3.5 Education and Skills Profile

According to the Umgungundlovu District IDP (2019), there are currently 542 educational facilities within both urban and rural areas.

These facilities include:

- 335 Primary schools (Grade 1-7);
- 137 Secondary schools (Grade 5-7);
- 61 Combined schools (Grade 1-12); and 9 ELSEN schools (for learners with special needs).

Low levels of education limit people from getting better employment and wage. The wage has a direct relation with affordability level of the individual and household. Due to affordability level, children from low earning households are more likely drop out from schools. Approximately 15% (2016 Community Survey) of the district population has no form of schooling with 28% only having primary education. These figures justify the low-income levels of the district population.

In order to increase income levels of the individuals, it is essential to provide more accessible specifically higher education and training to the people. In addition, availability of skilled human resources is also essential for attracting investment. Therefore, skills development is an essential area of improvement in the district. In terms of further education, the 2016 Community Survey notes that 27% of the District population has some secondary education with 23% having attended Matric and 8% having a tertiary education.

Higher educational facilities in the district include the University of KZN and the Durban University of Technology (DUT). These facilities plays an important role in the context of the district, by providing higher educational opportunities to students residing in close proximity, who might not be able to access other educational facilities in the country.

The levels of education within rural areas provides insight into the ability of the area to utilise localised skills toward economic production as well as its ability to access

nearby economic opportunities. It can therefore be used to identify the settlement where low education levels suggest a reduced opportunity by local residents to access economic opportunities, which requires a certain level of education and/or skills.

4. DRIVERS OF THE ECONOMY

4.1 STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

Umgungundlovu District contributes 10% to KZN's GVA and 12% to KZN's employment, which further stresses the importance of the district to KZN. Furthermore, employment in Msunduzi has been growing at 2.8% since 2012, which is a percent higher than growth in KZN.

Education, historic sites and world class sporting events are amongst the most attractive features in the District coupled with investment opportunities in ICT, tourism, construction and property development, transport and logistics and farming. The District has also been earmarked for major corridor development which is expected to boost the District's economy and attract local, national and international role players.

The District enjoys a competitive advantage in the field of agriculture as the Spatial Development Framework shows that a large portion of the land falls into the high/good and relatively good potential for agriculture. This, coupled with the abundance of water resources in the form of six significant rivers and five major dams, puts uMgungundlovu into the country's top bracket for agriculture yield potential. It is strong in terms of the following:

Industrial - Aluminium, footwear, textiles, furniture, wood products, electronics, motor components.

Agriculture- Timber, beef, dairy, sugarcane, citrus, exotic fruit, cut flowers.

Business- Major Service centre for the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands area, legal services.

Tourism- Parks and gardens, historical buildings and architecture, water sport, major international sporting events and game viewing.

4.2 Primary Sector

The economic contribution in Umgungundlovu is largely driven by the tertiary sector, which contributes 69% to the District's economy. The main industries in the tertiary sector are community and personal services, followed by trade and accommodation and finance and business services, with lesser contributions from the transport,

storage and communications and government services sectors. The secondary sector which makes up 23% of the district economy consists predominantly of manufacturing activities, but also some utilities and construction activity (DRDLR, 2015). The primary sector constitutes 7% of the economy and predominantly comprises agriculture and forestry.

Mining makes up a relatively small part of the economy and it is mainly focused on sand dune mining (DRDLR, 2015). The major concern for this industry is around the environmental impact of these activities.

The District is home to diverse agricultural activities, including crops such as maize, sugarcane, fruit and vegetables, farming of cattle and sheep, horse breeding, and timber plantations. Expanding this sector is core to the vision of the district and partly as a consequence of this political will, the sector has experienced growth over the previous 5 years.

There is opportunity for decentralised agro-processing in rural settlements, and opportunities exist to link rural nodes into the broader agro-processing supply chain and to include rural communities in dairy processing on dairy farms throughout the district (DRDLR, 2015). Maize, vegetable and beef farming have been identified by the Department of Rural Development as opportunities for development through their Agri-Parks programme.

4.3 Secondary Sector

Most manufacturing enterprises are situated within the Msunduzi and Umngeni Municipalities, as well as Camperdown within the Mkhambathini Municipality (DRDLR, 2015). Manufacturing activities in the district are varied depending on the Municipality. Numerous businesses have chosen to be situated in the Mkhambathini Municipality due to its proximity to eThekweni and Msunduzi, but relatively cheaper land and electricity costs.

In Msunduzi, manufacturing activities include aluminium and steel processing, and manufacturing in the food and beverage industry. In Umngeni, most manufacturing takes place in Howick and focuses on agricultural products. Timber processing is important for the district and major firms in this industry comprise Sappi, NCT Forest

and Mondi. Other notable industries include rubber, sawmills, pallet-making factories, as well as biodiesel and fuel replacement industries.

Pietermaritzburg, Howick, Mooi River, Camperdown and Richmond-Ndaleneni have formalised retail and commercial industries, whilst areas such as Dalton, Impendle and Vulindlela have a mix of formal and informal retail activities. Pietermaritzburg, being a large second-order node within KZN, has a significant and varied retail and government service offering, and as such has significant regional linkages with rural communities within the surrounding districts of Harry Gwala, Umzinyathi and uThukela. There is potential to establish retail and fresh produce outlets in rural areas, as well as the decentralisation of medical and government services (DRDLR, 2015).

4.4 Tertiary Sector

The economic contribution in Umgungundlovu is largely driven by the tertiary sector, which contributes 69% to the District's economy. The main industries in the tertiary sector are community and personal services, followed by trade and accommodation and finance and business services, with lesser contributions from the transport, storage and communications and government services sectors.

The table below shows the District's GVA per sector in relation to the tertiary sector, the percentage contribution of each sector to the total District GVA, and CAAGR per sector.

Sector	GVA 2017 (R'1000)	% Contribution	5 yr CAAGR
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering and Accommodation	10,077,798	15%	1.8%
Transport, Storage and communication	7,919,575	11%	2.5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	10,623,028	15%	2.3%
General Government	4,515,754	7%	3.6%
Community, Social and Personal Services	14,733,112	21%	2.0%

The tourism industry in Umgungundlovu is mainly historic, cultural and nature-based. Some notable sites include the Midlands Meander, uKhahlambaDrakensberg and Umkhomazi River Valley. The local Municipalities in the district also support these

main tourist attractions because they also have historic sites and natural attractions (see below mapping on facilities - DRDP).

Visitors come to Umgungundlovu to enjoy the hiking trails, for kayaking, fishing, birdwatching and white-water rafting. In addition to the above mentioned, Pietermaritzburg hosts a number of international and national events such as the Comrades Marathon, the Midmar Mile, the Msunduzi Canoe Marathon and the BMX Championship.

4.5 Informal Economy

As per the DRDP (with information sourced from EDTEA - 2018), the table below shows the number of formally and informally employed persons in uMgungundlovu District Municipality and its local Municipalities, along with the percentage contribution of each.

	Unemployment rate	Formal employment	% Formal of total	Informal Employment	% Informal of total	Total Employment	% Contribution	5 yr CAAGR
KwaZulu-Natal	24%	2,151,665	81%	493,468	19%	2,645,133		1.8%
uMgungundlovu	23%	261,616	82%	56,561	18%	318,176	12%	2.8%
uMshwathi	19%	20,762	76%	6,496	24%	27,258	9%	3.0%
uMngeni	17%	30,218	85%	5,540	15%	35,758	11%	3.0%
Mpofana	18%	9,564	74%	3,430	26%	12,995	4%	2.9%
Impendle	37%	3,108	79%	818	21%	3,925	1%	3.2%
Msunduzi	25%	175,239	84%	33,448	16%	208,687	66%	2.7%
Mkhambathini	20%	9,886	80%	2,395	20%	12,281	4%	2.3%
Richmond	20%	12,838	74%	4,434	26%	17,272	5%	3.1%

5. SERVICE DELIVERY

5.1 Water and Sanitation

The Umgungundlovu District Municipality is responsible to supply potable water to six local Municipalities (LMs) in its designated operational area. Potable water supplied to these LMs is monitored as per monitoring programme which is reviewed annually and in line with water safety plan. The Municipality has also six wastewater treatment works which are maintained by Umgeni Water on behalf of the District Municipality.

Final effluent from these wastewater treatment works is also monitored as per the monitoring programme. Together with Umgeni Water, the Municipality developed wastewater risk abatement plan so as to minimise the risk associated with poor performance of the wastewater treatment works.

In this regard, household access to water from a regional or local water scheme is accessed by 69.0% of households within the District. A large percentage of households have access to natural water systems for water use; 12.4% of households access water from a river/stream, 1.9% households draw water from springs and 4.5% of households use borehole water. The RDP standard for water supply is that each household should be supplied with 6000 litres of potable water, within 200m of the home.

Most households within the District has access to flush toilets that are connected to the public sewerage system whilst a considerable portion has access to pit latrines (both ventilated and nonventilated). There is however, a worry that 1,859 households still use the bucket toilet which needs to be investigated further and rectified. The District IDP notes that there are a number of sewage treatment works amongst the Local Municipalities, located in the following areas: Howick, Darvill, Lynifield Park; Camperdown; Mooi River; Apple Bosch; Richmond and Albert Falls. Plans to upgrade some of the sewer treatment works are currently underway.

5.2 Human Settlements

All the local Municipalities in the district developed Housing Plans as sector plans to IDPs, which expresses their housing needs. Access to housing as per Census 2011 indicates that 60% of households live in brick houses; 21% in traditional dwellings; and that 9.3% of households do not have proper access to housing. In addition to the provision of services, the district is also faced with challenges relating to upgrading of

informal settlements, settlements located on areas not suitable for development, and overcoming the past spatial imprints of planning.

Although the need and typology of human settlements within the district varies, the ultimate objective should be to create sustainable and liveable settlements that offers good quality of life and is connected to the necessary social amenities.

AS per the Settlement Master Plan (mapped below) as extracted from the KwaZulu-Natal Master Spatial Plan (2016), developed by the HDA, it is noted that the Msunduzi area has been, for the most part, identified as ideal for human settlement along with the Howick area, land in the southern portion of the Umshwathi Municipality and land in the northern portion of the Mkhambathini Municipality.

Towns that also serve as administrative hubs in the various Municipalities (such as New Hanover, Richmond, Mooi Rover and Camperdown etc.) have also been identified but to a lesser suitability degree.

Land towards the southern portions of the Richmond, Umshwathi and Mkhambathini Municipalities as well as certain areas along Nottingham Road and in the Impendle Municipality have been identified as not ideal for human settlement.

Whilst the Human Settlement Master Plan does highlight the importance of engaging and working with communities, the DRDP, DGDP and IDP do not provide processes or information related to partnering with communities to deliver integrated human settlements with Municipal and community services.

As per local Municipal SDFs, this is a constraint for sustainable human settlements as beneficiaries to housing projects often sell their units or land within the first few months as the location of projects are far away from economic opportunities and social facilities.

5.3 Waste Management

Most households within the District utilise their own refuse dumps whilst most of the remainder have their refuse removed once a week by the local authority/private company/ community members. Of concern is the fact that 10,387 households have no rubbish disposal methods and dump wherever possible. As per the District IDP, it is noted that solid waste management is a major issue of concern within the District.

The unmanaged disposal of solid waste causes pollution and degradation of the natural environment, as also poses a health risk to humans. According to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, waste is classified as general or hazardous. General waste includes household waste, garden refuse, general industrial waste and wooden byproducts. This type of waste is collected in a formal waste stream and disposed of in a general landfill.

The key challenges in terms of waste management in District include, but not limited to:

- No landfill sites in some Municipalities;
- Current landfill sites are fast reaching life expectancies and Municipalities have not initiated decommissioning processes nor identified new sites (with associated applications for licensing);
- Fragmented legislation and ineffective enforcement, and no by-laws relating to refuse removal;
- Lack of waste management in rural areas (i.e. waste collection services) results in illegal dumping and uncontrolled burning;
- Institutional challenges relating to waste management;
- Under-resourced operational resources; and
- Dysfunctional financial planning and budgeting for waste management.

5.4 Roads and Transport

Roads:

The region's transport system is central to its economy and its people and include road, rail and air. The N3 is the most important national corridor traversing the district from the northwest to the south-east. It passes through Mpozana Municipality in the northwest, through Umngeni and Msunduzi Municipality and exits at Mkhambathini Municipality. Other important transportation routes include the main road (R56) through from Msunduzi to the Eastern Cape via Ixopo and Kokstad. The other main road traversing the district is the (R617) which links Msunduzi to Bulwer, Underberg and Kokstad.

There is a linkage route from the coast at Park Rynie to Ixopo and Bulwer. The R56 from Pietermaritzburg through Ixopo, Umzimkhulu and Kokstad and R612 from Port Shepstone and P68 both via Highflats and Ixopo, creates opportunities for economic

and infrastructural development. In particular, P68 cuts across a number of areas that are considered as priority zones as indicated in the SDF. The R56 continues to serve as a major economic and link between KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Province.

The condition of provincial roads in the District is sometimes poor and some routes require upgrading. Freight transport and a lack of maintenance are contributing to the deterioration of provincial road infrastructure.

Railway:

The district is serviced by numerous rail linkages and is characterised by a developed system of rail, although it remains underutilised. The main Gauteng line follows the N3 and passes through Pietermaritzburg, while the line to the Eastern Cape starts at Pietermaritzburg and runs through a number of areas in the district.

Air:

The district is serviced with one airport, located in Pietermaritzburg. The Oribi Airport has recently been upgraded, which included the extension of the existing runway, together with the terminal buildings.

5.5 Electricity

In 2011, electricity, which is supplied through Eskom, was accessed by 85.2% of households within the District. This percentage increased to 94.2% in 2016.

Approximately 12.1% of households used candles, whilst 1.1% used paraffin. Statistics indicate that these percentages also decreased in 2016 to 3.1% for candles and 0.3% for paraffin. Only 0.4% of households did not have access to any energy for lighting in 2011, which decreased to 0.1% in 2016. It is further noted that high voltage lines roughly follow the route of the N3 and extends into the peripheral areas of Umshwathi, Richmond and Impendle.

According to District IDP, 75, 847 households use inhouse conventional meters whilst 192,736 use inhouse prepaid meters. Approximately 5,088 households are connected to other paid-for sources of electricity whilst 3,266 households are connected to sources of electricity that are not paid for.

It is estimated that 611 household use solar home systems whilst 2,241 households use other sources of electricity such as generators. However, 18, 673 households have no access to electricity. This demonstrates that although the percentage of

households with access to electricity has increased from 85.2% to 94.2% between 2011 and 2016, there is still a high demand of households that need access to electricity.

6. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 Municipality Performance

The Mpofana, Msunduzi and Richmond Local Municipalities are under Intervention in terms of Section 139 of the Constitution. COGTA is supporting these Municipalities to get them out of this situation by early 2020. The District experiences poor financial health including a negative cash position, operating deficit, a debtors collection rate under 80% and the creditors days are more than thirty days. The Umshwathi, uMngeni and Richmond Municipalities have Unqualified Audit Opinions.

6.2 Municipal Capacity

INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE FROM DISTRICT MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS

6.3 Traditional Affairs Governance

There are a total of 26 Traditional Leaders within the District area, 9 of which are gazetted to participate in Municipal Councils. However, it is recorded that there is only a 75% rate of participation in Council meetings.

There are currently a number of recognised traditional leaders and their communities for whom no traditional councils with defined areas of jurisdiction have been established and recognised in the province of KwaZulu-Natal. The-old order legislation provided for the recognition of traditional leaders and their communities without the concomitant need to establish a “tribal authority” and define an area of jurisdiction of the “tribal authority”. These traditional leaders and their communities are currently referred to as “*landless traditional leaders and traditional communities.*”

A number of traditional leaders and communities are officially recognised. The community members do not stay together but reside on privately owned farms where they work as farm labourers while others work and reside in urban areas.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY
UMGUNGUNDLOVU (DC22)	uMshwathi (221)	Bomvu/Efaye
		Gwamanda
		Madladla
	Mkhambathini (226)	Qamu/Dunyini
		Embo/Thimuni
		Thembu/Sithole
Richmond (227)		

These traditional leaders and communities acquired land from the Department of Land Affairs and established CPA's, each with its own designated area. No traditional council has been established and no area of jurisdiction designated. As these communities reside within an identifiable area, it is possible to establish traditional councils and to designate areas of jurisdiction for the communities.

However, members of the CPA's will have to agree that they want to be recognised as traditional communities and that traditional councils be established for them. If they decide not to do so, the official recognition of the traditional leaders and their communities will have to be withdrawn.

7. PROJECTS TO DIVERSIFY AND GROW PEOPLE AND THE ECONOMY

7.1 Social Development Projects

- Venture Tourism Projects.
- Development of Capture Site: Expansion and upgrade of Nelson Mandela Capture site in the Natal Midlands.
- Richmond Town Regeneration: Consolidation of the Taxi Rank, Upgrade of road infrastructure and slums clearance (Bhongoza Informal Settlement).

7.2 Spatial Development

- Formalisation of Rural Towns - Impendle: Formalisation of the town per relevant legislation in order to unlock development and investment as well as to ensure security of tenure.
- Integrated Bus Rapid Transit System and Network: Development of the EdendaleNorthdale Corridor to support the IRPTN program. Construction underway.
- Development of Richmond Commonage: Establishment of a housing estate that is multidimensional. It is anticipated to stimulate growth in Msunduzi and Camperdown. Inclusive of petroport / truck stop, retail space, Proposed Light Industry and a private hospital.
- Richmond Town Regeneration: Consolidation of the Taxi Rank, Upgrade of road infrastructure and slums clearance (Bhongoza Informal Settlement).

7.3 Infrastructure Projects

- Hilton-Mondi mixed-use development: 100ha development including a business park, offices, retail facilities and residential opportunities. Construction underway.
- Government Precinct: Development of a new Government Precinct in Pietermaritzburg. Planning phase underway.
- Oribi airport upgrade: R40 million upgrade funded through Provincial Treasury. Implementation underway.
- Establishment of Pietermaritzburg Technology Hub: To be coupled with the proposed creation of an aerospace innovation hub based on the Oribi Airport (Msunduzi) with the establishment of an Aviation Academy and establishment of a Cycling Science Centre.

7.4 Economic Projects

- District Industrial Hubs: DEDTEA has completed a Comparative Advantages Study and leather processing and agro-processing hubs identified. Location and planning to be undertaken.

- Development of The Agri-Park: To be located at Umngeni Municipality but to service the entire District. Commodities have been allocated as follows: beef: Mpofana, Vegetables: Richmond, Maize: Impendle.
- Sengani Sustainable Dairy Transformation Project: The Sengani Sustainable Dairy Transformation Project is working towards the transformation for the dairy sector in Kwa-Zulu Natal by identifying development opportunities to restore, support and grow agricultural enterprises or community/state owned farms. The project aims to provide support, skills transfer, and education to partners to grow and build the dairy industry.

7.5 Environmental Forecast

INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE FROM DISTRICT MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS

8. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Prioritise Integrated Development Plan

The Review of the IDP, in relation to the DDM, must focus on the following strategies (as per DGDP):

- Development of Special Economic Zones and Industrial Hubs.
- Develop and promote that agricultural potential of KZN.
- Enhance the resilience of ecosystem services.
- Spatial biodiversity planning, decision-support tool development and monitoring.
- Cooperative environmental governance procedures.
- Environmental quality management.
- Climate change policy, planning and monitoring.
- Enhance disaster management planning and monitoring.
- Establish a hierarchy of District Nodes with clearly defined functions and interventions per node.
- Development of Corridor Plans to co-ordinate interventions around District Corridors.
- Facilitate integrated Land Use Management and Spatial Planning.

8.2 Investor and Sponsorship opportunities

The following Catalytic Projects have been identified within the District and provide opportunities for both government and private investment in terms of implementation as well as associated backward and forward linkages:

NAME OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	SOURCE	FUNDER	BUDGET	TIMEFRAME
Development of The Agri-Park	To be located at Umngeni Municipality but to service the entire District. Commodities have been allocated as follows: beef: Mpofana, Vegetables: Richmond, Maize: Impendle.	Umngeni Municipality	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	DRDLR	Unknown	Unknown
Sengani Sustainable Dairy Transformation Project	The Sengani Sustainable Dairy Transformation Project is working towards the transformation for the dairy sector in Kwa-Zulu Natal by identifying development opportunities to restore, support and grow agricultural enterprises or community/state owned farms. The project aims to provide support, skills transfer, and education to partners to grow and build the dairy industry.	Umgungundlovu District family of Municipalities	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

NAME OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	SOURCE	FUNDER	BUDGET	TIMEFRAME
Umati Trust	Umati Trust (Midlands Agricultural Transformation Trust) is a private sector company which aims to coordinate education from a primary school level. The Trust will start early mentorship programmes and send successful candidates to agricultural high schools and tertiary institutions.	Umgungundlovu District family of Municipalities	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Mpofana Irrigation Project	The Mpofana irrigation project is an initiative of the commercial farmers in KZN Midlands, aimed at agricultural transformation through infrastructure and education. The Mooi-Mpofana Agricultural Association drives the initiative and the program aims to facilitate and mentor aspiring developing farmers and communities by assisting government and other role players to provide infrastructure,	Mpofana Municipality	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

NAME OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	SOURCE	FUNDER	BUDGET	TIMEFRAME
	education and training in the Upper Midlands region of the Mooi River and upper Umgeni catchments.					
Development of Capture Site	Expansion and upgrade of Nelson Mandela Capture site in the Natal Midlands.	Umngeni Municipality	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Establishment of Pietermaritzburg Technology Hub	To be coupled with the proposed creation of an aerospace innovation hub based on the Oribi Airport (Msunduzi) with the establishment of an Aviation Academy and establishment of a Cycling Science Centre.	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	EDTEA	Unknown	Unknown

NAME OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	SOURCE	FUNDER	BUDGET	TIMEFRAME
Development of Richmond Commonage	Establishment of a housing estate that is multi-dimensional. It is anticipated to stimulate growth in Msunduzi and Camperdown. Inclusive of petroport / truck stop, retail space, proposed Light Industry and a private hospital.	Richmond Municipality	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hilton-Mondi mixed-use development	100ha development including a business park, offices, retail facilities and residential opportunities. Construction underway.	Umngeni Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	MONDI	R1 200 000 000	Unknown
Government Precinct	Development of a new Government Precinct in Pietermaritzburg. Planning phase underway.	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	Provincial Treasury	R17 000 000 000	Unknown
Legislative Precinct Development	This is a medium to long-term initiative which will see the development of a new Legislative Precinct that will better cater for the needs of the legislature and facilitate good governance.	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	Provincial Treasury	R2 000 000 000	Unknown

NAME OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	SOURCE	FUNDER	BUDGET	TIMEFRAME
Oribi airport upgrade	This is a short term project that will see the extension of the existing runway and terminal buildings to allow for larger aircrafts to make use of the facility.	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	Msunduzi	R500 000 000	Unknown
Formalisation of Rural Towns: Impendle	Formalisation of the town per relevant legislation in order to unlock development and investment as well as to ensure security of tenure.	Umgungundlovu District family of Municipalities	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Vulindlela Housing Development	292ha development catering for 2,458 affordable housing opportunities as well as light industrial, commercial and retail development.	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	DoHS	R2 359 050	Unknown
District Industrial Hubs	DEDTEA has completed a Comparative Advantages Study and leather processing and agro-processing hubs identified. Location and planning to be undertaken.	Umgungundlovu District family of Municipalities	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

NAME OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	SOURCE	FUNDER	BUDGET	TIMEFRAME
Renewable Energy Farm	A wind farm has been identified in Impendle. Drafting of Business Plan underway.	Impendle Municipality	UMDM District Growth and Development Plan (2019)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Integrated Bus Rapid Transit System and Network	Development of the Edendale-Northdale Corridor to support the IRPTN program. Construction underway.	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	Msunduzi	R3 200 000 000	Unknown
Msunduzi Freeway Node development	This is a medium-term project that involves the upgrade of key freeway interchanges within the Municipality so as to ensure more efficient movement of traffic, as well as unlocking strategically located areas.	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	Msunduzi	R1 000 000 000	Unknown
International Convention Centre and 5 star Hotel	This is a medium to long term project that will see the development of an International Conference Centre. This will allow the City to host international events. As a short to medium term, a 5 star Hotel will be developed.	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	Msunduzi	R2 545 995	Unknown

NAME OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	SOURCE	FUNDER	BUDGET	TIMEFRAME
Pietermaritzburg Bypass	Design phase	Msunduzi Municipality	Public Works Infrastructure Master Plan	SANRAL	R2 036 000 000	Unknown
Lusizo Vegetable Processing through Gijima LCF projects	The Lusizo Vegetable Processing Project was approved through the Gijima KZN program	Msunduzi Municipality	OTP List of Projects	EDTEA	R2 198 000	Unknown

