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<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Agri-Hub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Agri-Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APAP</td>
<td>Agricultural Policy Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBBEE</td>
<td>Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASP</td>
<td>Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRDP</td>
<td>Comprehensive Rural Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSIR</td>
<td>Council For Scientific And Industrial Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAFF</td>
<td>Department Of Agriculture, Forestry And Fisheries</td>
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<tr>
<td>DBE</td>
<td>Department Of Basic Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEA</td>
<td>Department Of Environmental Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>District Municipality</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRDLR</td>
<td>Department of Rural Development &amp; Land Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRDP</td>
<td>District Rural Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPSU</td>
<td>Farmer Production Support Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>GVA</td>
<td>Gross Value Added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communications Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Integrated Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPAP</td>
<td>Industrial Policy Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>LED</td>
<td>Local Economic Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM</td>
<td>Local Municipality</td>
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<tr>
<td>LRAD</td>
<td>Land Redistribution For Agricultural Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>M &amp; E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSDF</td>
<td>Municipal Spatial Development Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>MTSF</td>
<td>Medium Term Strategic Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDP</td>
<td>National Development Plan</td>
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<td>NEMA</td>
<td>National Environmental Management Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NGP</td>
<td>New Growth Path</td>
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<td>NSSSD</td>
<td>National Strategy For Sustainable Development</td>
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<td>PGDS</td>
<td>Provincal Growth Development Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLAS</td>
<td>Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSDF</td>
<td>Provincial Spatial Development Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUMC</td>
<td>Rural Urban Market Centre Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>SANBI</td>
<td>South African National Biodiversity Institute</td>
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<td>SDF</td>
<td>Spatial Development Framework</td>
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<td>SLLI</td>
<td>Strategically Located Land Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMME</td>
<td>Small Medium Micro Enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPLUMA</td>
<td>Spatial Planning And Land Use Management Act</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This District Rural Development Plan (DRDP) for UThungulu district municipality forms an integral part of the implementation of the epochal National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030. In many ways, DRDP is a fitting response to the clarion call for a meaningful, responsive and sustained, inclusive and transformative rural economic development. Owing to the colonial, apartheid and now market-driven, and exclusionary ‘developmental logic’, the majority of black people residing in former homelands continue to bear the brunt of racialised poverty, economic marginalisation, and all other forms of ‘structural absences’ that form part of their everyday social suffering. It is the intention of the DRDP as well as other development-oriented spatial plans, programmes and initiatives to ensure that people residing in rural areas also enjoy socio-economic rights as espoused in the Constitution.

Indeed, skewed land ownership patterns remain a proverbial thorn on the side of the nascent South African democracy. However, there exist a range of remedial policies, strategies, plan and initiatives geared towards the realisation of an inclusive, post-racial, capable and developmental state. This DRDP for UThungulu municipality therefore is not conceptualized and cast in isolation. Instead, it forms part of a suite of strategic spatial planning instruments that have been in the making for almost two decades. These strategic spatial planning instruments include the municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Frameworks, Provincial Growth and Development Plans and Strategies (PGDP/S) as well as other sector plans oriented towards transforming the apartheid space economy.

While acknowledging the transformative effects of the aforementioned strategic spatial planning instruments and sector-specific plans over the last two decades; the persistent marginalisation of the rural populace has warranted the crafting of plans that focus on rural development. This DRDP therefore forms part of the implementation of the recommendations of Chapter 6 of the NDP i.e. fostering inclusive rural economies.

The DRDP for UThungulu also responds to the Presidential call for the prioritisation of key primary economic sectors, notably agriculture, mining, and manufacturing. Moreover, there is a realisation of the salience of ‘sunrise’ economic sectors emerging within the rural space economy. These include tourism, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) related industries, creative arts as well as the service industry.

At the heart of this DRDP is the prioritisation of the agricultural sector. It is envisaged that despite its vulnerabilities, the harnessing of the agricultural sector can unlock economic development in rural areas through; the creation of jobs, and the provision of food security. Moreover, the agricultural sector is envisioned to allow for the participation of small and medium farmers as well as entrepreneurs in varied agriculture-related value chains.

Realising the salience of the agricultural sector in stimulating rural economies, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), the Department of Agriculture and other departments tasked with the mandate of promoting rural development, have proposed the establishment of Agri-Parks (APs) in all rural district municipalities across the country. These Agri-Parks will act as critical sites for providing intellectual and technical support for farmers, with a deliberate bias towards creating linkages between established and emerging farmers.
While the agricultural sector is prioritised as one of the mainstay economic sectors for district economic transformation, the DRDP also takes into account the salience of mining, manufacturing, ICT, tourism and the service sector in the diversification of rural economies. The persistence of high levels of poverty and unemployment in UThungulu and other similar districts requires high levels of economic complexity. Economic complexity is defined by the level of economic diversification that in turn has a bearing on the industrialisation of a given region. It is also linked to the capacity of a given regional economy to provide adequate job opportunities, healthcare, as well as other services that characterise the human development index and quality of life.

This DRDP takes into account the recently reviewed KZN Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), the KZN Infrastructure Master Plan, as well as other municipal strategic spatial planning instruments. The developmental objectives and vision for the plan emerged through the distillation of the aforementioned planning instruments as well as through stakeholder engagements with various public sector departments, the private sector, farmers’ forums, and civil society.
1 SECTION ONE– BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The District Rural Development Plan (DRDP) for uThungulu district seeks to contribute to the transformation of the rural economy. In many ways, the DRDP forms part of the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP). For Chapter 6 of the NDP calls for a radical transformation of rural economies. Informing this call for economic transformation is the pressing need to address the persistent triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and socio-economic inequalities in uThungulu as well as other rural districts identified as priority intervention areas.

The DRDP forms part of a range of strategic spatial planning instruments as well as other sector plans aimed at transforming the apartheid space economy. In achieving the goal of economic inclusivity and transformation, the agricultural development has been identified as one of the critical sectors that can unlock development. The appreciation of agricultural development in uThungulu and other rural municipalities should be located within an appreciation of the country’s agrarian transformation agenda. In other words, the development of an inclusive, and competitive agricultural sector is informed by the appreciation of ongoing land reform processes as well as land tenure systems that continue evolve.

While agricultural development is important, the DRDP also takes into account contributions made by various sectors within the uThungulu region. These include mining, manufacturing, cultural and eco-tourism as well as other related Information and Communication Technology (ICT) related sectors. Thus, the diversification of the district’s economy is intrinsically dependent on the interplay between ‘sunset’ sectors (i.e. manufacturing and mining) as well as ‘sunrise sectors’ (particularly tourism and ICT related industries).

The DRDP therefore aims to:

- improve competitiveness in the agriculture sector
- improve mining, manufacturing and tourism sectors
- target and invest and market non-agricultural economic activities
- promote the revitalisation of rural towns and villages
- promote competitive and sustainable rural businesses.

1.2 Vision for District Rural Development Plans

All the strategic spatial plans as well as sector plans for uThungulu DM point to the fact that agriculture is at the heart of rural economic transformation. The Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) for KwaZulu Natal as well as the Agriculture Policy Action Plan (APAP) for instance attest to the fact that rural areas are faced with the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and lack of service delivery. To this end, while acknowledging the uniqueness of uThungulu with regard to population dynamics and economic development, it should be noted that the aforementioned triple challenges cut across all district municipalities throughout the province.

So, the vision for rural development can be shared across these five districts as it is informed by national objectives as espoused in the National Development Plan (NDP) the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), the Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP) and other related strategic initiatives and policies. Moreover, it also emerged from the multi-stakeholder engagements
that the uThungulu DM is predominantly rural. As such, issues of infrastructure provision, service delivery and harnessing of agricultural development, mining and tourism are a priority. The vision for rural development in Uthungulu can be couched as follows:

Fostering rural economic transformation through harnessing the agricultural sector and other existing economic sectors such as mining, manufacturing and tourism, with the intention of improving the quality of life of rural communities in the immediate, medium and long term.

In realising this vision, district municipalities in Northern KZN would have to ensure that DRDPs are meaningfully aligned to existing district strategic spatial plans, notably the district Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). In the same vein, DRDPs should be viewed as complimenting existing district plans, at the same time anchoring rural development objectives as articulated at provincial and national levels of governance.

1.3 Methodology
This situational analysis was formulated through the distillation and synthesis of the following sources of information:

a. Existing strategic spatial planning instruments and initiatives located at provincial, district and local scales of government. These include the National Development Plan (NDP), Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), KZN PGDP, APAP, district and local Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Local Economic Development (LED) strategies, Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and other related sector plans.

b. Inputs and discussions from multi-stakeholder engagements. These included comments, concerns and insights from traditional leadership, political leadership, administrative leadership and officials from provincial and local spheres of government.

c. Spatial mapping of all economic, socio-spatial and environmental issues was done to underscore this situational analysis with a sound spatial rationale.

The analysis of strategic planning documents, maps and inputs from the stakeholders for each district were categorised and presented in a table format as strengths, opportunities, threats and weaknesses. Emerging from this synthesis was a synoptic situational analysis. The situational analysis will inform the strategic thrust as well as the implementation plan of the DRDPs.

1.4 Uthungulu DRDP & Rural Economic Transformation
From the discussions held with DRDLR as well as inputs emerging from multi-stakeholder engagements, it became apparent that DRDPs must put emphasis on agriculture as the cornerstone of rural economic transformation. This sentiment was also echoed by the President of the country during his 2015 State of the Nation Address. Thus DRDPs must be characterised by the following:

- Emphasis on agriculture as the most critical sector that can transform rural economies: the presence of a vibrant and competitive agricultural sector plays an important role in generating and/or stimulating additional economic activities such as, food processing, agro-tourism and trade.
- Promoting agricultural businesses: these agri-businesses contribute immensely to economic growth and food security.
• Creation of sustainable jobs: agriculture is one of the major employers in all of Northern KZN’s five district municipalities. It is imperative therefore for the DRDPs to ensure that all agriculturally bases economic activities are optimally exploited.

• Promoting sector-specific i.e. targeted funding and investment: sector specific strategies have a propensity of yielding high returns in investment. Leveraging the potential of agriculture therefore is likely to result in rural economic transformation.

1.5 Rural Development Priorities
Rural development priorities are driven by the National Development Plan (NDP), the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) and Outcomes 7. Read together these aforementioned strategic documents aim to revitalise rural economic life primarily through agriculture by:

• fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture and forestry in rural areas
• enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability
• promoting food security and risk management in agriculture
• restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry
• promoting the green economy through resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors.

Rural development priorities are underscored by the realisation that in lagging regions, the agricultural sector is complimented by other primary industries such as mining, tourism, manufacturing and other labour intensive economic activities that can create employment for semi-skilled and unskilled population groups. The unlocking of rural economic potential will be done through:

• fostering knowledge transfer and beneficiation in mining, manufacturing and tourism
• mapping out the mining and manufacturing value chain
• harnessing the capacity of the energy sector through diversification of energy resources
• ensuring meaningful transformation and broad-based participation in the mining industry through empowering emergent black businesses in this sector
• ensuring that there is beneficiation within the mining and manufacturing sectors, leading to the improved quality of life for rural communities

The unlocking and/or harnessing of economic potential of these sectors is envisioned to promote social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. The DRDP provides a unique platform and opportunity to support the sustainable management and optimal utilisation of natural resources; growth of rural business and; improvement of the well-being of rural communities. The DRDPs are designed to be innovative, adaptable and integrated with other strategic spatial plans as a means of ensuring maximum value from investments.

The identification of agriculture business as a catalyst for revitalising rural economies does not neglect the vulnerability of this sector to climate change, drought as well as global market forces. To this end, DRDLR and other departments responsible for rural development have put emphasis on non-agricultural sectors. DRDPs for Northern KZN therefore will employ a targeted approach to key
sunrise sectors, notably tourism, creative industries, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector and the service sector. Such an approach will create opportunities for small businesses to a) collaborate with established ones and b) contribute to the growth of rural economies.

Investment in education as well as entrepreneurship also forms an integral part of the uThungulu DRDP. The building of physical infrastructure such as road networks as well as the provision of decent housing, schools, hospitals and places of entertainment and socialisation has been identified as by participants in DRDP formulation as pivotal in promoting rural development. So, rural development is predicated not only on developing places, but also people.

DRDPs therefore will act as catalysts for transformational medium to long-term change, creating resilient rural economies based on sustainable development principles, notably green growth.

1.6 Purpose of UThungulu District Rural Development Plan

Coordination of Rural Strategic Spatial Planning

DRDPs form is envisioned to act as critical levers for coordinating strategic spatial planning, specifically in rural municipalities. From 2009 onwards, South Africa’s development planning praxis has been steered towards harnessing rural development. This deliberate focus on rural development stemmed from the state’s quest for transforming the apartheid space economy. While Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) still remain the fulcrum of strategic spatial planning within the local government sphere; DRDPs are aimed at reinforcing strategic planning. Put succinctly, DRDPs will act as a platform for harnessing cross-sectoral development (Figure 1). Existing sector-specific planning instruments such as Local Economic Development Plans (LED), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Agricultural development plans for instance, will find a more nuanced expression within District RDPs.

Fostering Rural Economic Transformation

As articulated above, DRDPs are viewed as strategic instruments for transforming the apartheid space economy. Informing this transformation of the apartheid space economy is the identification of key levers of economic transformation; notably land reform and restitution and the identification of transformative economic sectors. In light of this, DRDPs have identified the agricultural sector as one of the key sectors with potential to unlock integrated and inclusive rural economic development. To this end, the Department of Rural Development & Land Reform (DRDLR) has identified strategic sites for Agricultural Parks (Agriparks). Moreover in the interest of promoting economic diversity and complexity, the DRDP’s will attempt to unlock other sectors such as tourism, mining and manufacturing in Northern KZN.

Figure 1: Contextualising the DRDP
Promoting Land Use Management & Productivity

Linked to district RDPs’ objective of rural economic transformation is the promotion of optimal utilisation of land in rural areas. This is tied to the application of sound land-use management principles in rural areas. District RDPs therefore are envisioned to assist the state as well as other stakeholders operating within Northern KZN’s development planning milieu to optimise land productivity. The optimal utilisation of land in rural areas takes into account a suite of other land uses i.e. economic, social, environmental as well as institutional factors.

Promoting Rural-Urban Functionality

District RDPs are meant to take into account existing as well as potential linkages and/or flows of an economic, social, institutional, cultural and environmental nature that promote regional (i.e. urban and rural) development. As the aforementioned factors coalesce and/or intersect, they result in the emergence of specific rural development trajectories. Thus, DRDPs take into account existing and potential development nodes emanating as a result of urban-rural linkages. Northern KZN’s geospatial positioning for instance (i.e. its proximity to Gauteng, Mpumalanga and other neighbouring countries), renders it one of the most important sites for regional development.

Alignment of District Rural Development Plan with Existing Planning Instruments

In identifying rural development issues at district level, there is an acknowledgement of a range of strategic spatial plans, strategies and policy initiatives located within all three levels of government. These include the National Development Plan (NDP), the Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP), the Northern KZN Development Plan (2015-19) as well as district IDPs, LED strategies, SDFs and sector-specific plans. The directive from the DRDRL on the formulation of Agriparks for all economically distressed rural regions also informs the DRDP formulation process. The aforementioned plans and development initiatives clearly spell out the developmental vision of the state, which then finds expression in provincial, and subsequent district municipalities.

1.7 Agripark as an Anchor for Agrarian Reform

The UThungulu DRDP is aimed at targeting specific sectors that will revitalise rural economies. As such, it is defined by sector-specific projects, thus acting as a critical platform for multi-sectoral
programmes and projects. Some of the key areas of intervention that the DRDP will focus on include the establishment of Agriparks (AP) as a means of stimulating rural economic growth.

The current primary focus of the Department of rural Development and Land Reform is on the development of Agri-parks (AP), which consist of a networked innovation system of agro-production, processing, logistics, marketing, training and extension services, located in District Municipalities. As a network it enables a market-driven combination and integration of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services.

Agriparks therefore are catalytic sites for agrarian reform. Responding to the National Development Plan’s (NDP) call for rural economic transformation, as well as Outcome 7 its emphasis on promoting food security through agrarian reform; Agriparks will act as agricultural industrial hubs. These hubs will be linked to existing rural villages and towns, providing key institutional, financial and spatial mechanisms for harnessing agro-related value chain belts and functional regions. Already, the government has set aside over R2 billion for kick-starting the Agriparks programme across the country. The objectives of Agri-Parks are as follows:

- Promote growth of the smallholder sector by contributing to the 300 000 new small-scale producers, as well as to the 145 000 new jobs in agro-processing by the year 2020 (as set out in the NGP);
- Promote the skills of and support to small-holder farmers through the provision of capacity building, mentorship, farm infrastructure, extension services, production inputs and mechanization inputs;
- Enable producer ownership of the majority of Agri-Parks equity (70%), with the state and commercial interests holding minority shares (30%);
- Bring under-utilized land (especially in Communal Areas Land and land reform farms) into full production over the next three years, and expand irrigated agriculture; and
- Contribute to achievement of the NDP’s objective of fostering an inclusive rural economy and target of 1 million jobs created in agriculture sector through creating higher demand for raw agricultural produce, primary and ancillary inputs, as well as generating increased downstream economic activities in the sector.

This concept is aimed at supporting the following stakeholders:

- Commonage Farmers (CF);
- Traditional Area Farmers (TAF);
- Smallholder Farmers (SHF);
- Commercial Farmers (CF);

The AP comprises of three basic units:

1. **The Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU):**

The FPSU is a rural outreach unit connected with the Agri-hub. The FPSU does primary collection, some storage, some processing for the local market, and extension services including mechanisation.

2. **Agri-Hub Unit (AH):**

The AH is a production, equipment hire, processing, packaging, logistics and training (demonstration) unit.
3. The Rural Urban Market Centre Unit (RUMC)

The RUMC has three main purposes;

i. Linking and contracting rural, urban and international markets through contracts.

ii. Acts as a holding-facility, releasing produce to urban markets based on seasonal trends.

iii. Provides market intelligence and information feedback, to the AH and FPSU, using latest Information and communication technologies.

The image below provides a spatial depiction of the above mentioned components in relation to each other.

**FIGURE 2: STAKEHOLDERS AND AP SUPPORT UNITS**

Source: DRDLR 2015

Within this agri-park environment the following activities will take place:

- **Knowledge Transfer & Innovation** – this will include development and training of farmers as well as people involved in agri-business, food and forestry sectors as well as agro-tourism. There will also be vertical and horizontal learning between emerging and established agri-business entrepreneurs. Agriparks will act as hubs for harnessing competitiveness, resource efficiency, and environmental consciousness of agricultural research centres and firms.

- **Advisory Services** – Agriparks will be centres of excellence where experts disseminate information related to markets, investments, funding and other agriculture-oriented modalities.
• **Cooperation** – there will be incubation of small-scale farmers as well as cooperatives within Northern KZN’s districts. This will allow for small-scale agri-business operators to forge a critical mass that would enable them to compete in both local and global markets.

• **Investment in Physical Assets** – the introduction of Agriparks in UThungulu as well as other adjoining districts within KZN will be accompanied by massive investments in physical infrastructure i.e. road, pack-houses, and other related supporting amenities. Tied to that is the provision of basic services such as water and electricity.

• **Agri-Business Development** – Agriparks will act as critical hubs for the identification and harnessing of agricultural belts as well as agricultural value-chains. The spin-offs from agri-business development will transform rural towns and villages into vibrant economies.

The identification of Agri-Park Sites was, and the management of the sites will, be based on the following ten (10) guiding principles:

1. One Agri-Park per District (44)
2. Agri-parks must be farmer controlled.
3. Agri-parks must be the catalyst around which rural industrialization will takes place.
4. Agri-parks must be supported by government (10 years) to ensure economic sustainability.
5. Strengthen partnership between government and private sector stakeholders to ensure increased access to services (water, energy, transport) and production on the one hand, while developing existing and create new markets to strengthen and expand value-chains on the other.
6. Maximise benefit to existing state land with agricultural potential in the provinces, where possible.
7. Maximise access to markets to all farmers, with a bias to emerging farmers and rural communities.
8. Maximise the use of high value agricultural land (high production capability).
9. Maximise use of existing agro-processing, bulk and logistics infrastructure, including having availability of water, energy and roads.
10. Support growing-towns and revitalisation of rural towns, in terms of high economic growth, high population growth over past 10 years and promote rural urban linkages.

In addition to the above identification and management principles, the support units, due to the hierarchy of support provided, is subjected to a catchment area/radius which it needs to serve. This in turn influences the locality of the various support units in relation to each other.

The below table, provides these catchment criteria’s, for low and higher farmer density areas.

**Table 1: Catchment areas for AgriPark Components.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Catchment area for low farmer density areas</th>
<th>Catchment area for high farmer density areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FPSU</td>
<td>30km</td>
<td>10km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRI-HUB</td>
<td>120km</td>
<td>60km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUMC</td>
<td>250km</td>
<td>150km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR SPSLUM - KZN
The above catchment criteria is depicted spatially in the below figure, where it is clearly depicted how the FPSUs serves farmers within the 10 to 30km service radius, and the how the FPSUs are situated within the 60 to 120km service radius of the Agri-hubs. The Agri-Hub is connected to the RUMC via main movement corridors.

**Figure 3: Catchment radii for support units**

Source: DRDLR 2015

1.7.1 **uThungulu Agri-Park Locality**

In uThungulu, Eshowe has been identified as the locality for the Agri-Hub site. This hub will be supported by the FPSUs located in various parts of the district. The exact site is in process of being identified by the District Agri-Park Operational task Teams.
1.7.2 Existing DRDLR Projects to be aligned with Airparks.

Although all DRDLR projects in future will be linked to the Agri-Park structure, the initial sites identified to produce for the Agri-Park Structure are contained in the below table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>Farm Category</th>
<th>Property description</th>
<th>No. of hectares</th>
<th>Existing commodity</th>
<th>Current lease arrangements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mthonjaneni        | PLAS          | • Portion 4 (of 3) and Portion 5 (of 2) of the Farm Schuilhoek No. 6142  
                   |                 | • Farm Morgenzon B 6729  
                   |                 | • Remainder and portion 1 of the farm Morgenzon A No. 6126 | Caretaker - active, Lease - expired |
|                    |               |                                                          | 2 200 Ha        | Livestock & Crop production        |                              |

Source: DRDLR SPLUM – KZN

The locality of these sites is depicted on the map below.
1.8 A Functional Regional Approach to Rural Planning

The rural development plan for uThungulu district municipality is informed by a functional regional approach. The salience of this approach to rural development rests in its emphasis on the nodal-hinterland economic and socio-spatial linkages. In other words, the economic development of uThungulu’s villages and rural townships is intrinsically dependent on these places’ linkages with established nodes, notably Richards Bay. A functional region therefore would typically have established nodes as well as areas in need of various forms of intervention from a development perspective.
Functional regions are defined as ‘a spatial economic system, which consists of a number of economically interdependent nodes (centres) of varying sizes and with varying geographical extensions’.1 From a regional economic development perspective, rural districts such as uThungulu can be identified as salient platforms for the harnessing of inclusive and sustainable economic development. What renders districts their functionality is the existence and interplay of a range of economic, demographic, infrastructural, cultural and technological flows and linkages. While administrative boundaries are important, the flow of goods, services, capital and people is not confined within these boundaries. As a result, in drafting a plan for uThungulu, its linkages with Zululand district, as well as other districts becomes even more important. A nodal and/or corridor-oriented approach to uThungulu’s development therefore is imperative.

The market potential of a functional region is defined by its economic complexity i.e. the internal and external concentration of a range of economic activities within a functional space. The harnessing of the competitiveness of functional regions is dependent on the optimal utilisation of both internal and external market potential. In instances where niche commodities, and/ skills exist within a functional region, value-chain potential ought to be fully nurtured. It must be noted that different areas within functional regions have different specialisations. In any given functional region, there exist areas with a) knowledge-intensive business services, b) land-intensive as well as c) transport-accessibility-dependent economic activities. Thus, while the centre/surrounding areas relations are important within functional regions, there has been a growing observation in regional economics and rural development discourse that functional regions are dependent on the existence of a range of centres or regions with varying specialisations. Thus, there exist a range of regions namely: diverse/composite service regions; specialised service regions; agricultural regions; manufacturing regions and; consumption regions.2

Labour market characteristics and behaviour within a given functional region are also worth noting. This is intrinsically tied to the population size, density and levels of literacy. Moreover, the commuting patterns of labour from home to work have a direct effect on the economic productivity as well as the quality of life of the labour-force. Thus, functional regions are interconnected, as they defy administrative boundaries. These regions act as critical units for spatial economics analyses. As district rural development plans attempt to transform rural economies, a functional regional approach is likely to provide a more nuanced understanding of rural development.

In identifying and mapping functional regions for uThungulu, various variables and datasets were used. These include;

- Strategically Located Land Index (SLLi). The SLLi takes into account the following variables notably: proximity to physical infrastructure; proximity to major towns/gateways and markets; average rainfall; slope elevation and temperature and; soil types. SLLi allows for the identification of strategically located land for various economic activities and land uses.

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2 Ibid.
• The Gross Value Add (GVA) – this data depicts average GVA contribution to district economy per sector (inter alia agriculture, mining, manufacturing, wholesale & retail, transport, community services and government services, and finance, and insurance services).
• Accessibility – this depicts the availability of transport networks and total travel time between points. The existence of a developed and integrated transport network makes it possible for both intra-regional and inter-regional flow of goods, services and people to occur.
• Population count per district municipality (decline and growth) – This value is indicative of urbanisation and depopulation trends in the district. As rural development is about improving people’s lives, the analysis of population trends allows for a more people-centric approach to municipal planning.

2 SECTION TWO – SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
The Uthungulu District Municipality (UDM) is one of ten district municipalities and one metropolitan municipality (eThekwini) within KwaZulu-Natal. It is located to the north-east of the KwaZulu-Natal province, and consists of the following six local municipalities:

• Mfolozi;
• Umhlathuze;
• Ntambanana
• Umlalazi;
• Mthonjaneni and;
• Nkandla
MAP 3: STUDY AREA
The UThungulu District Municipality covers an area of approximately 8213 km$^2$. This is divided among the six local municipalities, with Umlalazi occupying the largest area of 2214 km$^2$, followed by Nkandla covering approximately 1827 km$^2$, Mfolozi occupying approximately 1208 km$^2$, Mthonjaneni covering approximately 1086 km$^2$, Ntambanana covering approximately 1083 km$^2$, and Umhlathuze the smallest covering approximately 795 km.

The 2011 census data shows that the population of the Uthungulu District Municipality is approximately 885,963, with Umhlathuze being the most populous area in the region with an estimated 289,187 people (32.64%), followed by Umlalazi with 221,077 people (24.95%), Nkandla with approximately 133,596 people (15.08%), Mfolozi with approximately 106,949 people (12.07%), Ntambanana with 84,772 people (9.57%) and Mthonjaneni with a population of approximately 50,382 (6.89%).

The N2 national road passes through the Uthungulu District Municipality which connects major towns such as Richards Bay and Durban. The significance of this road to the District Municipality is that it serves as the major economic corridor in the area.

The Uthungulu District Municipality boasts significant economic centres both at the district and provincial level with Richards Bay (which is the largest deep water port on the African continent) and Empangeni both falling within its borders, with the majority of economic activity in the district taking place here. Richards Bay is a harbor and industrial town that attracts people from surrounding towns, rural areas, and across South Africa. Empangeni is an industrial and service centre to the settlements of Esikhaweni, Eshowe, Nkandla, Ntambanana and other rural centres.

The district is characterised by low levels of urbanization, with approximately 80% of the people in its borders living in rural areas. It has an abundance of natural resources, with the available arable land suitable for large scale agricultural initiatives such as sugar and forestry, the areas natural beauty also lends itself to tourism based initiatives. Agricultural development and sustainability are therefore of key strategic importance to the Uthungulu District Municipality.

### 3 SECTION THREE – POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

There are national, provincial and municipal policy frameworks in place that will influence and guide rural development planning for the Uthungulu District municipality. The national policy framework includes principles that underpin the rural development agenda, whilst the provincial policy framework translates this into an agenda for KwaZulu-Natal.

Uthungulu District Municipality aligns with these policies at the municipal level and requires a District Rural Development Plan to further enable it to contribute to the achievement of targets and objectives outlined for the country and province, and to deal directly with economic development and job creation in the district.

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3 Mfolozi Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review 2014/15
3.1 National Policies and Strategies
A review of the relevant national policies is outlined in the following sections, with a focus on those that have implications for rural development at the district level. The following documents are considered:

- National Development Plan ‘vision 2030’ (NDP)
- The New Growth Path (NGP)
- Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)
- Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP)
- Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP)

3.2 National Development Plan – Vision 2030 (NDP)
The National Planning Commission was appointed in May 2010 by President Jacob Zuma to draft a vision and national development plan. The National Development plan is a framework that aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The plan outlines the challenges faced by South Africa in achieving this vision and sets out a holistic approach for its fulfilment.

This approach is based on six interlinked priorities, namely:

- Uniting South Africans around a common programme
- Citizens active in their own development
- Faster and more inclusive economic growth
- Building capabilities
- A capable and developmental state
- Leadership and responsibility throughout society.

The third priority – faster and more inclusive economic growth – is supported by plans to create an inclusive and integrated rural community. It is based on the premise that South Africa’s rural communities should have the opportunity to participate in the economic, social and political life of the country, with successful land reform, job creation and rising agricultural production contributing to the development of an inclusive rural economy.

With the overall objective being to create an additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro processing and related sectors by 2030 thereby placing agriculture as a driving force behind this priority.

South Africa’s rural areas experience high levels of poverty and joblessness, with limited employment in agriculture. To address this, the NDP proposes a multifaceted approach:

- Creating more jobs through agricultural development, based on effective land reform and the growth of irrigated agriculture and land production.

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4 National Development Plan 2030

5 Ibid.
• Providing basic services that enable people to develop capabilities to take advantage of opportunities around the country, enabling them to contribute to their communities through remittances and skills transfer.
• Developing industries such as agro processing, tourism, fisheries and small enterprises where potential exists.

The Uthungulu District Rural Development Plan will align the Uthungulu District Municipality to the National Development Plan and, by boosting investment in agriculture, play a key role in promoting this approach.

The New Growth Path (NGP)

The New Growth Path framework although preceding the NDP, is twinned in its priorities for generating economic growth, alleviating poverty and inequality and promoting job creation. Its overarching objective is to create 5 million new jobs between 2010 and 2020.

According to the framework, achievement of this objective can be reached if there is a consistent focus on areas that have the potential for creating employment on a large scale. These areas are known as job drivers and include:

• Substantial public investment in infrastructure both to create employment directly, in construction, operation and maintenance as well as the production of inputs, and indirectly by improving efficiency across the economy.
• Targeting more labour-absorbing activities across the main economic sectors – the agricultural and mining value chains, manufacturing and services.
• Taking advantage of new opportunities in the knowledge and green economies.
• Leveraging social capital in the social economy and the public services.
• Fostering rural development and regional integration.

In their application, these drivers must leverage and reinforce each other based on their inter-linkages.

The second job driver, which includes the agricultural value chain, is seen as a key priority for job creation in rural areas with opportunities for employment creation through smallholder schemes and the processing and sale of agricultural products. The Uthungulu District Rural Development Plan, by focusing on inclusive agricultural projects that are spatially diverse will align itself closely with the New Growth Path.


The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is Government’s strategic plan for the 2014-2019 electoral term. It reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the NDP. The MTSF sets out the actions Government will

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6 New Growth Path: Framework
take and targets that need to be achieved. It also provides a framework for the other plans of national, provincial and local government.

The MTSF is structured around 14 priority outcomes which cover the focus areas identified in the NDP. These are made up of the 12 outcomes which were the focus of the 2009-2014 administration, as well as two new outcomes (social protection, nation-building and social cohesion). The outcomes are as follows:

- Quality basic education
- A long and healthy life for all South Africans
- All people in South Africa are and feel safe
- Decent employment through inclusive growth
- A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government
- Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
- Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world
- An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service
- A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system
- A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity.

In its focus on these priorities, and their elaboration into fourteen key outcomes and associated activities and targets, the MTSF has two over-arching strategic themes – radical economic transformation and improving service delivery.

The outcomes of the MTSF are directly translated into the KwaZulu-Natal provincial and development strategy (PGDS).

3.4 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme Framework (CRDP) – 2009

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme Framework (CRDP) forms part of government’s Medium Term Strategic Framework and is aimed at being an effective response against poverty and food insecurity that will maximise the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities. This comprises three distinct components, namely:

- Coordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation;
- Strategically increasing rural development;
- An improved land reform programme

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7 Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014-2019
8 The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme Framework - July 2009
Agrarian transformation is characterised as rapid fundamental change in the relationship between land, livestock, cropping and community. It focuses on, amongst others, initiatives that support the establishment of rural business initiatives, agro-industries, co-operatives and the empowerment of rural people and communities.

Rural development is about enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. Land reform is a national priority and is further entrenched in Section 25 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No.108 of 1996).

The Uthungulu District Rural Development Plan will provide a detailed program for the implementation of agrarian transformation in the district which will be aimed at stimulating agricultural production and bringing about improvements in all institutions concerned with rural development.

### 3.5 Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP)

APAP is a programmatic response to key policy documents including the NGP, the NDP and the MTSF in respect of the following outcomes: 

- **Outcome 4** – Decent employment through inclusive growth
- **Outcome 7** – Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
- **Outcome 10** – Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources

This policy provides a long-term vision and focused interventions in a 5-year rolling schedule, to be updated annually. The key outputs from APAP are well documented and have been broadly incorporated into the various provincial and district plans that are in place.

### 3.6 Provincial Policies and Strategies

A review of the relevant provincial policies is outlined in the following sections, with a focus on those that have implications for rural development at the district level. The following documents are considered:

- KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)
- KZN Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2030 (PGDP)
- KZN Provincial Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

#### 3.6.1 KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy 2011 (PGDS)

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy provides a strategic framework for accelerating and sharing economic growth through developmental interventions. It lays the foundation for attracting and instilling confidence from potential investors in the Province and seeks

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to provide the guidelines for developing social contracts that address the challenges faced by the Province.10

The backdrop to the KwaZulu-Natal PGDS can be found in the MTSF’s fourteen outcomes, the NGP and the NDP. There are great similarities between the issues identified in these policies at the national level and those identified at the provincial level i.e. increasing unemployment, poverty and inequality. The province has therefore built on these policies to develop its own growth and development trajectory. The purpose of the PGDS is therefore fourfold:

- Be the primary growth and development strategy for KwaZulu-Natal to 2030
- Mobilise and synchronise strategic plans and investment priorities in all spheres of government, state owned entities, business, higher education institutions, labour, civil society and all other social partners in order to achieve the desired growth and development goals, objectives and outcomes
- Spatially contextualise and prioritise interventions so as to achieve greater spatial equity
- Develop clearly defined institutional arrangements that ensure decisive leadership, robust management, thorough implementation and ongoing review of the growth and development plan

The KwaZulu-Natal PGDS sets out seven strategic goals, with related strategic objectives for the province, namely:

- **Goal 1 Job Creation**: aligned to outcome 4 of the MTSF and aimed at unleashing agricultural potential in the region by increasing employment in the agricultural sector and increasing the amount of land under active agricultural production;
- **Goal 2 Human resource development**: aligned to outcome 1 of the MTSF;
- **Goal 3 Human and community development**: This incorporates food security objectives;
- **Goal 4 Strategic infrastructure**: aligned to outcome 6 of the MTSF;
- **Goal 5 Response to climate change**: aligned to outcome 10 of the MTSF and aimed at increasing land productivity in the region through accelerated rural development and agrarian reform;
- **Goal 6 Governance and policy**: aligned to outcome 9 of the MTSF;
- **Goal 7 Spatial equity**: incorporating integrated land management and spatial planning initiatives.

Whilst the Provincial Government of KZN is leading the process of implanting these goals and objectives, its success depends on strong compacts with labour, civil society and business. Thus it is critical that all stakeholders be synchronised in the pursuit of shifting KZN’s growth path towards shared growth and integrated sustainable development.11

Agriculture has been established as a priority sector in the province as a driver for economic growth, and in support of key outcomes of the NDP:

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10 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy August 2011

11 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy August 2011
• **Outcome 4:** Decent employment through inclusive economic growth;
• **Outcome 7:** Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all;
• **Outcome 10:** Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced

The ability of agriculture to contribute to job creation makes it a key focus of the New Growth Path, and core to the KZN PGDS.

### 3.6.2 KZN Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) 2011-2030

The KwaZulu-Natal PGDP is the implementation framework that encompasses the monitoring, evaluation, reporting and reviewing components, brings together the proposed key indicators, targets and interventions needed to achieve the vision, high level goals and strategic objectives identified in the 2011 PGDS. It also sets out the targets to be achieved by 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030.\(^{10}\)

In August 2012 the PGDP was adopted by Provincial Cabinet with the recommendation that departmental work plans be aligned with the PGDP. This marked the deepening of the province’s commitment to integrate planning and resource utilisation across government departments and state-owned entities.\(^{12}\)

The primary purpose of the PGDP is therefore to:

• Describe the desired 2030 outcomes for the seven goals outlined in the PGDS;
• Agree on the set of indicators that will be applied to measure the progress KZN is making to achieve the desired outcomes;
• Agree on the targets and the KZN growth path in respect of each of the indicators
• Agree on the strategic interventions required to achieve the set targets;
• Describe the catalytic projects in support of the interventions, where possible; and
• Agree on the monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review framework of the plan.

The KwaZulu-Natal PGDP puts forward proposed interventions in support of the seven strategic goals and related strategic objectives for the province, selected interventions that can be leveraged by the Uthungulu District Municipality include:

• **Goal one Job Creation:** proposed interventions include support for and development of commercial farmers; enhancement of agriculture value adding and marketing; expansion of irrigation schemes and improved water use efficiency and the protection, rehabilitation and improved productivity of agricultural resources.
• **Goal five, response to climate change:** proposed interventions include promoting sustainable land use practices to preserve and enhance agricultural potential.
• **Goal seven, spatial equity:** proposed interventions include the implementation of land use management schemes across the entire provincial landscape.

\(^{12}\) KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2011-2030
In order to ensure that the Uthungulu District Municipality achieves the intended growth and development envisaged within the KZN Development Plans, the policies and legislatives mentioned above should serve as tools for the coordination of interventions. They will ensure that the synergies that exist between various government departments as well as the private sectors are exploited to their full potential in order to ensure that the investments of government have the maximum impact possible.

3.6.3 **KZN Provincial Spatial Development Framework (SDF)**

The KwaZulu-Natal PGDS recognised that environmental vulnerability, social need and economic development are not evenly distributed and spatial disparities will always exist due to the spatial distribution of natural resources, historical influences and cultural factors.

Past spatial planning has often aggravated these spatial disparities. This has resulted in a disjuncture between where people live and where social and economic opportunities are concentrated. This spatial marginalization from economic opportunities of the majority of the population needs to be addressed in order to reduce poverty and inequality and ensure shared growth and the protection of vulnerable bio-resources.

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has been developed in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the PGDS in a targeted and spatially coordinated manner. The Provincial Spatial Development Framework sets out to:

- Be the spatial expression of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and provide spatial context for proposed strategic interventions;
- Provide a set of normative principles or departure points that guide the Province’s approach to dealing with socio-economic issues that are manifested spatially;
- Provide a basis for informed consensus on the province’s spatial priorities by providing a map giving guidance for the future spatial development of the Province based on Broad Provincial Spatial Planning Categories (BPSPCs) and a series of other relevant features;
- Assist to prioritise and align where government directs its investment and development initiatives to ensure sustainable and maximum impact;
- Capitalise on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making,
- Guide municipal integrated development plans (IDPs), spatial development frameworks (SDFs) and provincial and municipal framework plans (i.e. sub-SDF spatial plans); with normative principles, approach and content.
- Provide clear intent to the private sector about desired development directions;
- Increase predictability in the development environment.

The KZN SDF identifies several areas of economic potential within the province including agriculture and Agri-processing. This is seen as key to addressing poverty in the province since most areas of poverty are rural. The focus on agricultural development initiatives in the KZN SDF will be supported by the Uthungulu District Rural Development Plan.
The KZN SDF further prioritised areas where the highest social impact will be reached if investment takes place in these areas first. The SDF went further by broadly proposing what type of interventions will be suitable, and will be supported by the provincial government.

The sections below outline the process of identifying these priority investment areas, the proposed initiatives, and selected projects.

### 3.6.3.1 Priority Intervention Areas

The KZN SDF identified priority intervention areas based on a combined data set cross referencing social needs and economic potential. As much as the end goal is to facilitate economic growth in all areas of the district, it needs to be done strategically due to the lack of resources to develop the area as a whole. Subsequently it was necessary to identify the areas where the highest “Rate of Return” on the combined investment in social and economic aspects will be obtained.

Although all data sets utilised to identify these areas are combined from various sources, the main categories included the following:

- Areas with high Social Needs
- Areas with Low Accessibility
- Areas with high economic potential
- Areas with low environmental potential

The image below depicts how the priority intervention areas were identified, where the above criteria intersected each other.

**Figure 4: KZN SDF – Identification of Priority Areas**
Source: KwaZulu-Natal Spatial Development Framework 2011
These intervention areas were classified into 5 categories, based on a variable weighted points system. The lowest and highest weighted scores per category is zero (0) and four (4), and with four overall categories the highest weighted score that could be obtained was 16. With the previous in mind, the Intervention areas were categorised as follows:

- Key Intervention Area Level 1 (Scoring **between 13 and 16** variable weighed points)
- Key Intervention Area Level 2 (Scoring **between 10 and 12** variable weighed points)
- Key Intervention Area Level 3 (Scoring **between 7 and 9** variable weighed points)
- Key Intervention Area Level 4 (Scoring **between 4 and 6** variable weighed points)
- Key Intervention Area Level 5 (Scoring **between 0 and 3** variable weighed points)

The SDF states that the classification criteria used defines in some instances the core urban areas as the highest priority areas. The SDF further indicates that it is not the intention that only these core areas benefit form strategic interventions, but in those cases will have the highest rate of return on social and economic investments. This is also where the highest levels of population densities are normally situated. As a minimum, Level 1 and Level 2 areas are identified as areas where urgent short term concentration and co-ordination of public interventions are required, with other intervention areas systematically being attended to.

With a number of provincial departments using the above as basis for investment prioritisation, the purpose of the District Rural Development Plan (and subsequently the DRDLP), is to focus on the more rural components, and ensure social and economic linkages with the core urban areas as a strategy to develop the rural areas.

The priority 1 & 2 areas identified in the uThungulu DM include the following areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3: KZN SDF – uThungulu DM Priority Intervention Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ditau Geo-Informatic Solutions / KZN SDF
3.6.3.2 Spatial Development Opportunities

Following from the identification of the Priority intervention areas, the KwaZulu-Natal Spatial Development Framework further highlighted the type of interventions that will be supported by the province, and which can feasibly be implemented, based on existing activities within the areas.

The table below provides an interpretation for the KZN SDF Extract of uThungulu DM.
### TABLE 4: KZN SDF - INTERPRETATION OF SPATIAL CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spatial Planning Category</th>
<th>Broad Intended Land Use and Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation Corridors</strong></td>
<td>Proposed regional critical conservation areas which are linked in a continuous system of ecosystems and bioregions traversing the province between the Drakensberg and the Indian Ocean. These areas were identified combining existing environmentally protected areas as well as conservation corridors proposed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, through combining extensive environmental research into bio-resources throughout the province as part of the formulation of a Critical Biodiversity Plan for the province. These Conservation Corridors are not suggested as absolute “no-go” areas, but rather highlighted as areas of environmental significance to the sustainable development of the entire province. Where economic opportunity (such as tourism development) and high social need exist within these Conservation Corridors, it implies both that the rich natural environment should contribute to the address such needs and potential, and further that any interventions in these areas need to consider the impact on such important regional ecological corridors. These corridors are however perceived as areas where extensive densification would be discouraged and sensitive development promoted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biodiversity Priority Areas</strong></td>
<td>Areas with a significantly high biodiversity value expressed in the number of species and sensitive environments as identified through extensive research by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. These areas are most often located in close proximity to the identified Conservation Corridors and may serve as an additional buffer to these corridors. These areas too are not (at a provincial level) proposed as absolute “no-go” areas, but are identified to indicate areas where extensive densification would be discouraged and sensitive development promoted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Areas of Economic Value Adding</strong></td>
<td>The key economic centres and areas where all of the variety of economic sectors (Agriculture, Tourism, Manufacturing, Services) are prevalent and perceived to have good potential to be further expanded on. These areas are visibly linked to high accessibility areas with existing bulk infrastructure and relatively high population densities which would both contribute to the economic expansion and benefit from interventions in these areas. Due to these factors, further economic processing and value adding at a provincial level, are mainly proposed within these identified areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Areas of Economic Support</strong></td>
<td>A number of regions resembled areas of good economic potential in more than just one of the key provincial economic sectors. Due to the fact that these areas represent a larger distribution across the entire province than the core areas of economic value adding, these zones are considered important areas of Economic Support. Typical interventions in these areas would include economic prioritisation of development, labour force interventions (e.g. skills development), key economic infrastructure investment and area promotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural Development</strong></td>
<td>Relatively high agricultural production areas, which are not located within biodiversity areas of combined with other potential economic sectors are highlighted by this category to identify and promote areas with the potential to make a significant contribution through agricultural production. Although successful farming practices are already occurring on some of these areas, it is proposed that underutilised agricultural land within these zones are more effectively utilised for sustainable agricultural production. Associated interventions may include agriculture specific infrastructure, skills development, market access interventions etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Areas of High Social Need</strong></td>
<td>The highest ranges of combined social need when considering the population density, dependency ratio as the provincial index of multiple deprivations is illustrated by this category of high social need. These are broadly the areas where the most intensive...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
social interventions area required and this category is further overlaid above all other
categories to provide a spatial reference to the types of interventions which might be
pursued towards addressing the concentrated social need within these areas. As
example where high social need is identified within an area earmarked as a
conservation corridor, this firstly provides a reference to the fact that social conditions
of communities will need to be addressed if any conservation is to be promoted within
such areas. Further it suggests that the effective utilisation of the high biodiversity
within such areas might be harnessed towards addressing social need through example
conservation tourism.

The areas which are not representative of any of the above mentioned categories are
classified as undifferentiated areas. It is acknowledged that these areas also have
communities residing on them with economic potential and environmental resources,
however, based on the approach followed these areas weren’t differentiated to the
same degree as the identified preceding categories. It is therefore important that this
category is not neglected from public and private interventions and as the various
departmental programmes are inclusive in nature, these areas should also benefit from
it. It is anticipated that the intensity of such programmes and the total portion of
resource allocation to these areas would be less than the identified categories as well
as the key intervention areas identified previously.

Source: KwaZulu-Natal SDF 2011.

The map below depicts the highest social needs in relation to economic potential / Interventions for
the District.

**Map 5: KZN SDF – KZN SDF: uThungulu DM Extract**
3.6.3.3 Major Projects Identified in KZN SDF

In promoting growth and development within the District the following provincial catalytic projects are envisaged by the KZN SDF:

- Passenger Cruise Terminal
- Industrial Development Zone (IDZ)
- P700 Road Linkage
- Industrial Support Services (Empangeni)
- Eco, Battlefields & Cultural Heritage Tourism Routes
- Urban Regeneration
- Industrial Regeneration
- Small Town Regeneration
- Regional Airports
- Innovation Hub
- Rural Service Centres
- ECD Centre Development
- Centres for the Disabled & Senior Citizens
- Substance abuse Rehabilitation Centres
- Rural Arts Centres
- Cultural Villages
- School Greening
- Rural Waste Management Units

3.7 District Municipality Policies & Strategies

A review of the relevant district and local municipality policies is outlined in the following sections, with a focus on those that have implications for rural development at the district and local level. The following documents are considered:

- Uthungulu District Municipality Growth and Development Plan Vision 2030
- Uthungulu District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Uthungulu District Municipality (SDF)
- Uthungulu District Municipality LED Strategy
- Uthungulu Agricultural Development Plan

3.7.1 Uthungulu District Municipality Growth and Development Plan - Vision 2030

The Uthungulu District Municipality envisions that by 2030 the Uthungulu district will be renowned for the vastly improved socio-economic status of its residents resulting from 15 years of sustained economic growth. The district will further be internationally recognized as a world leader in innovative and sustainable manufacturing.

This economic growth, together with the district rural development programme will result in the creation of decent employment opportunities leading to the fastest growing household and individual income levels in the province, and reducing the unemployment rate of the youth in the district by more than 50%. It also resulted in a significant decrease in the economic dependency ratio and improving the overall quality of life in the district.

The Uthungulu DGDP is aimed at ensuring that national, provincial and local initiatives and programmes are integrated and sustainable in order to maximize the growth and employment impact of economic and social development policies and programmes in the district.
The sections below highlight the nature and locality of catalytic projects in the District, as well as the prioritisation criteria of the projects.
3.7.2 DGDP Catalytic Projects

Catalytic projects are interventions that have strong leverage and/or multiplier effects by addressing a high number of strategic goals and by creating strong leverage factors towards achievement of overall objectives. These projects address root causes of obstacles to development, rather than symptoms.

It needs to unlock resources and opportunities that exist within government and private sector, and can have very different characteristics and prerequisites. Such characteristics and prerequisites include:

- Projects based on Situational Analysis, Strategic Plan and Service Delivery Plan of ZDM and each LM IDP’s.
- Cover the full value chain of the economic sector; include multiple sectors and sub sectors.
- Infrastructure projects should include projects that can increase investment into an area including water and sanitation projects.
- No minimum or maximum budget – also may not require finance.
- Must cut across two Strategic Goals.
- Must have Regional or District Impact (economic, social).
- Doesn’t have to be an existing or funded project.

Based on the above characteristics, the projects were identified and is outlined in the table below, as well as spatially depicted on the image below the table.
### Table 5: uThungulu DGDP – Catalytic Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of Biogas Projects throughout the District.</td>
<td>To further roll out the bio-gas initiative currently piloted within the District.</td>
<td>District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of the SEZ</td>
<td>The Richards Bay IDZ to be converted to a SEZ to influence the whole district.</td>
<td>PGDP</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards Bay Port expansion</td>
<td>The extension of the Richards Bay Harbour.</td>
<td>PGDP</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards Bay Airport</td>
<td>The upgrading and expansion of the Richards Bay Airport.</td>
<td>PSDF</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The formalisation of the Mzingazi / Nzialabantu Area</td>
<td>The formalisation of the Mzingazi / Nzialabantu Area to further attract investment to the area.</td>
<td>District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Town Regeneration</td>
<td>The regeneration of the following small Towns within the uMzinyathi District:</td>
<td>PSDF</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Melmoth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kwambonambi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Eshowe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Nkandla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu Fresh Produce Market</td>
<td>The establishment of the uThungulu Fresh Produce Market.</td>
<td>District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Mfolozi Industrial Development Node</td>
<td>The development of an Industrial Node within Mfolozi linked to the SEZ initiative.</td>
<td>District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZN Broadband</td>
<td>KZN Broadband: To roll out backbone and access networks broadband infrastructure to all 51 municipalities of the province so that broadband services are available to all parts of the province</td>
<td>PSDF &amp; District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodal Development of the R 66 Route</td>
<td></td>
<td>District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of Industrial Precinct among Primary Nodes across the District</td>
<td></td>
<td>District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development &amp; Implementation of Agribusiness Programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td>District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion and Upgrade of Alkastrand Beach Precinct</td>
<td></td>
<td>District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthunzini Shopping Complex</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siza Garage Shopping Complex</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heatonville Business Hub</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Based Tourism</td>
<td>PSDF &amp; District Service Delivery Plan</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Maritime School</td>
<td>Stakeholder Workshop.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtunzini Mixed Use Development</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gingindlovu Industrial Development</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eshowe Industrial Extension</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutledge Park Middle Income Housing</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumuleni Park Housing Development</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eshowe CBD Revitalisation and Extension</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDS shopping Centre</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla Smart Growth Centre</td>
<td>Nkandla LM/ CRDP</td>
<td>R 20 mil by DRDLR over 3 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsuze Irrigation</td>
<td>Nkandla LM/CRDP</td>
<td>R60 000 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu livestock infrastructure</td>
<td>Nkandla LM/CRDP</td>
<td>R10 000 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional abattoir for the District</td>
<td>Stakeholder Workshop</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHP E-Village (Industrial)</td>
<td>uMhalathuze LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nature Based Tourism

The establishment of nature based tourism activities within the District

Public Maritime School

To establish a public maritime school in the district and thus benefiting from the “blue economy”.

Nkandla Smart Growth Centre

Development of the Nkandla Smart Growth Centre: Government services; Boarding School; Retail facilities; Light Industrial Centre linked to Agro processing

Nsuze Irrigation

Construction of new irrigation Scheme of 500ha for vegetable production
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>uMhalathuze LM</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casdale Residential Development</td>
<td>The development proposes to establish a mixed residential development consisting of 671 single residential erven, 2 commercial erven, 1 group housing erf, 3 open space erven and 3 conservation erven. The property is situated on the western outskirts of Empangeni and abuts the existing residential suburb of Panorama. The property is traversed by the Mkhumbane River on the west, as well as Main Road P166 between Ngwelezane and the R34.</td>
<td>uMhalathuze LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westview Residential</td>
<td>The proposed development provides for about 540 single residential erven, 1 commercial erven, 3 high-density residential erven, 4 open space erven, 2 conservation erven, 1 Erf to be reserved for the construction of electrical works, 1 worship Erf and 1 primary school Erf. The total extent of the development is about 61 Ha and it is located to the east of the western outskirts of Empangeni town and abuts the existing residential suburb of Hillview. Commercial farmland is located to the west and south of the site while the Empangeni Prison is located to the east of the site. Tronox mining industry is located to the north-east of the site, across the R34.</td>
<td>uMhalathuze LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPPI Integrated Development</td>
<td>Sappi Manufacturing/MDC is proposing to establish an integrated residential township to the north of Birdswood. Proposed land uses include Commercial, Office, Filling Station, Community Facilities, Hospital, Frail care, Worship and Pre-School, High School, Primary Schools, Retirement village. The residential components contains a proposed 262 single residential erven, medium density residential stands for about 2400 units (at 30 units per hectare) as well as high density residential stands for about 3100 units (at 60 units per hectare). It is understood that the EIA for the above project has been submitted and the submission of the PDA for planning approval is awaited.</td>
<td>uMhalathuze LM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CBD North Lifestyle Centre

DFA approval for “Town Square/Northern Edge Lifestyle Centre” was obtained during Oct 2008. Latest reports indicate that a R600-million upmarket Lifestyle Centre and four-star hotel are to be developed on the site although plan submissions are still awaited.  

| uMhalathuze LM | R600 Million |

## Waterstone Lifestyle Estate

Thanda Group has applied for development approval for the proposed Waterstone Country Lifestyle Estate. The proposed development is situated on Sub 1 of Lot 197, Sub 2 of Lot 197 and Portion 6 of Wilton Park Farm No. 11484, being approximately 464 hectares in extent, to the north of Empangeni. The proposed development conforms to Spatial Development Framework Plan and consists of 14 Phases. Totalling 1283 erven.

| TBD |

## Richards Bay Water Front

| TBD |

## CBD South

| TBD |

## Coastal Dune Nodes

| TBD |

## SAPPI Development

- 260 single residential erven
- 2400 medium density units (based on a density of 30 units per hectare)
- 3100 higher density units (based on a density of 60 units per hectare)

| TBD |

## John Ross Interchange

- Retail and petrol filling station 5%
- Office accommodation 25%
- Wholesale and warehousing 40%
- Light and service industry 30%

| TBD |

## Strategic Corridor Development Plan For The N2 Corridor From Durban To Richards Bay

| TBD |

## Eskom Substations

A number of substations are planned for the district: Sokhulu SS Est. Empembeni SS Est. (Customer Supply)

<p>| ESKOM | TBD |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Service Centers</strong></td>
<td>The establishment of rural services centres throughout the district</td>
<td>PSDF, TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECD Centre Development (600 -50/DC &amp; 100 Metro)</strong></td>
<td>The construction of 50 ECD centres throughout the district.</td>
<td>PSDF, TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centres for the Disabled</strong></td>
<td>The construction of a centre focusing on the need of the disabled community residing within the district.</td>
<td>PSDF, TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centres for Senior Citizens (12 -1/DC &amp; 2/Metro)</strong></td>
<td>The construction of a centre catering for the needs of senior citizens.</td>
<td>PSDF, TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substance abuse Rehabilitation Centres (12 -1/DC &amp; 2/Metro)</strong></td>
<td>The construction of a substance abuse rehabilitation centre.</td>
<td>PSDF, TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Greening (600 -50/DC &amp; 100 Metro)</strong></td>
<td>The greening of existing schools within the district</td>
<td>PSDF, TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Establishment of a Land Committee</strong></td>
<td>This committee will assist with issues regarding land ownership and making land available for investment.</td>
<td>PSC, TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: uThungulu District Growth and Development Plan
SECTION THREE – POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT
3.7.3 **Uthungulu District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)**

The main objective of the Uthungulu District Integrated Development Plan would be to improve the coordination and integration of planning, budgeting, and development within the Uthungulu District Municipality.

The Uthungulu District Municipality IDP seeks to align and integrate with policies at the national and provincial level across the following impacts:

- Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Infrastructure Development and Service Delivery
- Basic Service Provision
- Local Economic Development
- Sustainable Human Settlements and Land Management
- Human Resource Development
- Rural Development and Food Security
- Community Development and Social Services
- Environmental and Resource

The Uthungulu Integrated Development Plan further identifies key development strategies for the district which, with the right levels of investment will provide opportunities for rural development related to agriculture, amongst others. These strategies include.\textsuperscript{13}

- **Economically sound district**: the main aim of this strategy is to establish economic growth and development in all economic sectors in the district, with a particular focus on agriculture and tourism, whilst contributing to poverty alleviation.
- **Effective infrastructure**: This strategy focuses on the improved maintenance of infrastructure and the provision of new infrastructural services to ensure the spatial integration of the district.
- **Ensuring an integrated environment**: This strategy includes investment related to the strengthening of development nodes and while ensuring the equitable development of rural areas.

The Uthungulu District IDP acts as a broad business plan for the Uthungulu District, and as such puts in place projects linked to budgets that will support the opportunities it outlines.

3.7.4 **Uthungulu District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF)**

The Uthungulu District Municipality SDF indicates that the vast majority of economic performance in the district is vested in Umhlathuze Local Municipality with its primary urban centres being Richards.

\textsuperscript{13} Uthungulu District Municipality consolidated departmental service delivery and budget implementation plan 2012/13 to 2013/14
Bay and Empangeni. Outside these economic hubs, the district is characterised by low levels of urbanisation with roughly 80% of the population living in rural areas\textsuperscript{14}.

The Uthungulu District SDF 2012 uses spatial variables to pinpoint key intervention areas throughout the region. The variables used are:

- Environmental sensitivity;
- Economic potential;
- Social need; and
- Urban accessibility.

These spatial intervention areas refer to specific places where deliberate actions from either the district or local municipality are required to improve the situation that prevails in that specific area.

### 3.7.5 Uthungulu District Municipality LED Strategy

The Uthungulu District Municipality identifies local economic development (LED) as one of its key performance areas (KPAs), and a strategic area of intervention. The Uthungulu LED Strategy includes the following local economic development goals.\textsuperscript{15}

- Grow tourism
- Grow manufacturing
- Support agricultural development
- Enhance the ICT sector
- LED support mechanisms

The Uthungulu LED plan highlights agriculture as one of the region’s comparative advantages, with the agriculture sector playing a strong role in the district’s economy. Sugar cane and timber production are the dominant production products, with cattle and citrus farming also providing significant commercial ventures. Agriculture is therefore cited as a sector that impacts significantly on employment, income generation land tenure, land reform and environmental considerations in the region.

### 3.7.6 Uthungulu Agricultural Development Plan Review

An Agricultural Development Plan was originally prepared for the Uthungulu District Municipality in 2003. The objective of the Agricultural Development Plan was to identify specific programmes and projects to address rural poverty and stimulate job creation. The Uthungulu agricultural development plan has recently been reviewed, and has the following vision\textsuperscript{16}:

“To develop the agricultural potential of Uthungulu through “climate-smart”, ecologically sustainable policies, practices and financing at the levels of food security production, small farmer

\textsuperscript{14} Uthungulu District Municipality Draft Spatial Development Framework 2012

\textsuperscript{15} Uthungulu review of the Spatial Development Framework summary Report 2012

\textsuperscript{16} Uthungulu District Municipality Agricultural Plan Review 2011
and commercial agricultural production, processing and marketing, so that agriculture regains its position as an essential contributor to economic and social stability within the district.”

To support the achievement of the vision, the Reviewed Agricultural Development Plan has the following objectives:

- To create an enabling policy and institutional environment at local level to facilitate climate-smart and ecologically sustainable agriculture;
- To encourage the adoption of agricultural systems and practices that are responsive to the challenges of climate change and the need for environmental and ecologically sustainable futures;
- To investigate financial and investment opportunities and mechanisms that will assist farmers at all three levels of production to adopt climate-smart and ultimately financially and economically smart agricultural practices;
- To promote training, capacity building and mentorship in order to improve skills levels in agriculture amongst farmers, extension officers and all other relevant stakeholders with the aim of optimising information, understanding and knowledge of environmentally, ecologically and socially sustainable agricultural practices;
- To promote processing and marketing of produce in Uthungulu; and
- To facilitate access to production inputs and transport for farmers at all three levels of production

To achieve these objectives and ultimately the Uthungulu District Municipality Agricultural Development Plan vision, programmes of work have been identified. These include putting in place an institutional Framework for agriculture in the district, and developing climate smart, sustainable agriculture in the region. Each programme of work is supported by a package of projects.

The Uthungulu district is proceeding with the establishment of their Agricultural Development Forum, which aims to improve service delivery, communication and liaison across the district on agriculture, with the ultimate goal of ensuring the implementation of the Reviewed Uthungulu Agricultural Development Plan.

3.8 Local Municipality Policies & Strategies
A review of the relevant local municipality policies is outlined in the following sections, with a focus on those that have implications for rural development at the district and local level. The following documents are considered:

- Mfolozi Local Municipality IDP;
- Umhlathuze Local Municipality IDP;
- Ntambanana Local Municipality IDP;
- Umlalazi Local Municipality IDP;
- Mthonjaneni Local Municipality IDP; and
- Nkandla Local Municipality IDP.
3.8.1 Mfolozi Local Municipality IDP
The Mfolozi Local Municipality is strategically located within the Uthungulu District Municipality. Mfolozi Municipality formally known as Mbonambi Municipality is located along the N2, and lies on the development corridor on the North Coast of Kwa-Zulu Natal. It is located on the major railway and road transportation route that links it to the two economic hubs in KwaZulu-Natal, which are Durban and Richards Bay.17

Due to its close proximity to Richards bay port it has been earmarked as a growth point for the Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone, however, the Municipality has a well-developed road network on a national, district, and local scale, but the condition of the majority of the local roads is poor, and access is problematic in wet conditions.

Whilst the forestry and timber industries are the major economic sectors in the Mfolozi Municipality, there is potential for broader agriculture initiatives in the form of farming and cultivation of crops. A substantial amount of food such as maize is imported to the region every month, and agriculture is viewed as one of the ways that the local economy could be made to grow and as a means of alleviating poverty.

There is an emerging sector on small-scale agricultural farming through the municipality and a number of co-operatives have been established and are supported through the LED initiatives of the municipality.

There were a number of key priority issues identified in the Mfolozi Integrated Development Plan; the following will be directly linked to the promotion of agriculture within the local municipality, i.e. ensuring that arable land is used productively, and ensure viable agribusiness development in the region, and the establishment of facilities for value added agricultural products.

3.8.2 Umhlathuze Local Municipality IDP
The Umhlathuze Local Municipality is the largest economy within the Uthungulu District Municipality and is the administrative hub for the district. It contains the Richards Bay harbour, which moves the highest volume of cargo of any port in South Africa, as well as Richards Bay, which is the largest city in the Uthungulu district. Umhlathuze serves primarily as an urban centre, but does contain a number of more rural areas.

Sugar cane and timber are the dominant crop types in the local municipality. There is a well-established sugar cane industry that supports local small-scale cane growers with technical advice, credit and market access.

The Umhlathuze IDP indicates the key challenges that the municipality is currently facing. Some of the key challenges are summarized as follows18:

- High rates of unemployment, low economic growth and sustainability of industries
- High levels of poverty

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17 Mfolozi Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15 Review
18 Umhlathuze Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan review 2014/15
• Climate change

With strategic priorities as follows:

• Good governance
• Sustainable infrastructure and service delivery
• Social and economic development
• Institutional development
• Sound financial management

3.8.3 Ntambanana Local Municipality IDP

The Ntambanana Local Municipality is located in the central part of the Uthungulu district, approximately 160km north of Durban. 85% of the land in the municipal jurisdiction belongs to the Ingonyama trust, with 15% of the land privately owned by commercial farmers.

Both traditional and commercial farming take place in the Ntambanana Local Municipality, with the majority of commercial farming occurring in the South Eastern Heatonville district, and is predominantly sugar cane farming. The area is about 80% irrigated, as the rainfall in the region is not adequate to make farming viable in the region without it\(^{19}\).

Key development challenges in the local municipality include\(^{20}\)

• Limited employment opportunities;
• Limited economic development;
• Land ownership;
• Ensuring food security;
• Sustainability of poverty alleviation projects.

The municipal strategic framework aims to put in place strategies to address these challenges in the area. These include:

• Rural Development strategies – including the establishment of rural cooperatives and land audits
• Infrastructure development – including the development of trading centres

3.8.4 Umlalazi Local Municipality IDP

The Umlalazi Local Municipality covers one of the largest land areas in the Uthungulu district and is characterised by commercial farming areas from the west of Eshowe to Gingindlovu and to the north of Mtunzini, with the farming of sugar cane and timber dominating the economy within the municipality. The Umlalazi local municipality has a number of important transport routes, some of

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\(^{19}\) Uthungulu green economy LED 2012

\(^{20}\) Ntambanana Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan review 2013/14
which are in great need of maintenance given the large number of heavy duty vehicles using the roads on a regular basis.\textsuperscript{21}

The Umlalazi agricultural sector has grown over the years, with a focus on traditional farming methods to enhance local economic development. The local municipality is reliant on the agricultural sector for its economic wellbeing with the sector employing the majority of the workforce in the area. A constraint to the expansion of these initiatives is the poor road conditions in the region, as well as accessibility.

The following shows some of the key challenges faced by the Umlalazi local municipality;

- Agricultural development including the establishment of cooperatives and Agri-industries
- Find innovative ways to realise the local municipality LED
- Reducing unemployment

The Umlalazi local municipality has put in place a strategic plan to address these and other challenges that the municipality faces. These include local economic development in the area by contributing towards the development of the agricultural sector.

The agricultural potential that exists in t

3.8.5 Mthonjaneni Local Municipality IDP

The Mthonjaneni Local Municipality is situated northwest of the coat line of the Indian Ocean, and its economy is closely tied to neighboring municipalities in the district. Within the local municipality, the town of Melmoth provides the majority of formal and informal employment opportunities. The local municipality is dominated by rural land use surrounding this town, and it acts as the commercial centre for the areas within the municipal area.

The rest of the municipal area consists of rural settlements as well as commercial farms that form the basis of the Mthonjaneni economy. Commercial farming in the area is based on timber and sugar cane production, with other farm products such as citrus, vegetables, beef and dairy being produced on a smaller scale.\textsuperscript{22}

The Mthonjaneni IDP set out strategic priorities for the region. These priorities include the following, which will assist in growing the area’s economy:23

- Focus on economic development;
- Focus on addressing service delivery backlogs and meeting basic needs of the people;
- Focus on capacity building and empowerment of poor and vulnerable groups

\textsuperscript{21} Uthungulu green economy LED 2012

\textsuperscript{22} Mthonjaneni Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2010

\textsuperscript{23} Ibid.
3.8.6 **Nkandla Local Municipality IDP**

The Nkandla local municipality is totally land locked, and its economy is primarily based on agriculture producing timber, tea, herbs and essential oils. Traditional agriculture generates approximately 16% of all household income in the area, with Nkandla town – located on the northeast boundary of the municipality - is the only urban centre within the local municipality.

The Nkandla IDP 2012-17 sets out short and long term strategic priorities for the region. These priorities include the following, which will assist in growing the areas rural economy:

- Agricultural development
- Local economic development
- Infrastructure development

3.9 **Synthesis**

The policies mentioned introduce a set of principles that are intended to influence the substantive outcomes of planning decisions in relation to the alleviation of poverty, inequality and underdevelopment in South Africa.

The overall aim of these principles is to achieve planning outcomes that:

- Promote sustainable development and use of natural resources;
- Channel resources to areas of greatest need and development potential, thereby redressing the inequitable historical treatment of marginalized areas;
- Take into account the fiscal, institutional and administrative capacities of role players, the needs of communities and the environment; and
- Stimulate economic development opportunities in rural areas; and support an equitable protection of rights to and in land.

Rural development has a common thread from the National and Provincial policy level through to the District and Local Municipality policy level and is seen as core to the achievement of stated policy outcomes.

Uthungulu, as a largely rural district municipality will therefore benefit from the implementation of a rural development plan that will guide the application of policy in the communities it serves.

The objectives of the Uthungulu RDP are therefore:

- To establish and outline long term vision and direction for rural development in the district
- To provide an overarching and coordinating framework for planning and rural development initiatives, within each of the local municipalities and across municipal boundaries;
- To provide a spatial context and justification for priority interventions;

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24 Nkandla Integrated Development Plan 2012-2017
- To develop institutional arrangement for an effective implementation of the Uthungulu rural development plan;
- To align and integrate departmental strategic plans at a district level;
- To facilitate commitment of resources (human, financial, etc.) towards the implementation of strategic objectives, catalytic initiatives and other district priorities.

4 SECTION FOUR – SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Socio-Economic Outline
The population of the Uthungulu District was 923,278 as at 2013. The population of the district has been growing steadily with major contribution by Umhlathuze (37% of district population); Umlalazi (24% of district population) and Mfolozi (14% of district population) local municipalities constitute 75% of the district population. This perspective is depicted in the graphs below.

FIGURE 5: POPULATION TRENDS

Source: Census 2011

25 Quantec 2013
Age distribution among the Uthungulu population, shows that the economically active population (20-64 years) constitutes 50% of the district population. The major contributors to this population age cohort is Umhlathuze and Umlalazi each respectively having 21% and 11% of the age cohort. This mirrors the population dynamics of the district and its municipalities, as well as the pull of urban life among this economically active population to areas that offer better economic prospects, these being the towns of Empangeni, Eshowe, Heatonville, KwaGingindlovu, KwaMbonambi, Melmoth, Mtinzini, Nkandla, Ntambanana, and Richards Bay.

Further analysis of dependency rates of the respective Local Municipalities, Nkandla LM has the highest dependency ratio of 86.6, Ntambanana LM with 79.3, Mthonjaneni LM with 75.6, Umlalazi LM with 74.9, Mfolozi with 68.2, and Umhlathuze LM (highly urbanised) with 48.2. From this, it is clear that the Nkandla LM thus places a higher dependency on the economically active population.

Source: Census 2011

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26 Ibid
The sex ratio measures gender distribution and shows that the district is dominated by the female gender with 53.75% of the population. This is due mainly to the male population from the age cohort of 20 and above migrating in search of better economic opportunities.\footnote{Statistics South Africa, Census 2011}

Health and mortality rates in the district show a rise in HIV prevalence, and an increase in AIDS deaths over the years 1995 to 2007, thereafter declining, and a moderate increase in deaths from other causes. Further analysis shows that HIV prevalence is mainly dominant in the urbanised Umhlathuze and Umlalazi local municipalities. The figure below illustrates these perspectives.

\textbf{FIGURE 7: HEALTH & MORTALITY}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{hiv-prevalence-by-lm.png}
\caption{Proportion of HIV prevalence by LM}
\end{figure}

The level of education in the district needs to improve to enable a better fit with the skills demanded by the local economy and global competitiveness of economic sectors. The district records 75% of its population having below some secondary education, 11% of whom have no schooling.

This has implications on employment by skill, confining most of the economically active population in the district to employment in the informal, semi and unskilled categories. The level of education in the district and its associated local municipalities is depicted in the figure overleaf.

\footnote{Statistics South Africa, Census 2011}
King Cetwayo DRDP

SECTION FOUR – SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

FIGURE 8: EDUCATION LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>No schooling</th>
<th>Some primary</th>
<th>Complete primary</th>
<th>Some secondary</th>
<th>Grade 12 / Standard 10 / Form 5 / Matric / NTC111</th>
<th>Higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla LM</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni LM</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntambanana LM</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze LM</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfolozi LM</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthungulu DM</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

Education and employment opportunities are strategically aligned. Employment by skill depicts moderate growth in total employment since 2001. Employment is growing moderately in the informal employment category, with noted marginal growth in skilled and highly skilled employment.

Substantial decline is experienced in the semi and unskilled category as from 2007. This has an immense negative impact on employment, especially youth employment in the uThungulu District Municipality, given the levels of education among the population.

Initiatives to stimulate the growth of primary sectors such as agriculture and mining are vital, as they have the capacity to absorb higher numbers and create employment in the informal and semi and unskilled categories.

FIGURE 9: EMPLOYMENT BY SKILL LEVEL

Source: Census 2011
The dominant employment sector is the tertiary sector whose employment trajectory has grown over the period from 1995 (53% of employment) to 2013 (72% of employment). It should be noted, that over the respective period, 24 651 jobs were lost (primary sector 21 367, secondary sector 3 284).

The primary sector, which is the highest absorber of informal and semi and unskilled employment, contributed 25% to total employment in 1995, while in 2013 it was 11%. The figure below illustrates this trend.

**Figure 10: Employment by Sector**

![Employment by Sectors](image)

Source: Census 2011

Primary sector employment contribution segmented by its industries, mining and quarrying as well as agriculture, forestry and fisheries; shows volatile fluctuations in employment generation. Between 1995 and 2013, agriculture forestry and fisheries declined in its contribution to employment from a high of 84% in 1995 to 65% in 2013. Over the same period, employment contribution in mining and quarrying grew from 16% to 35% respectively.

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28 Quantec 2013
Employment generation in the secondary sector industry has been dominated by the construction sector over the 1995 (51%) to 2013 (48%) periods. However, there has been a general decline in the employment contribution in the sector. The other key employment sector is metals, metal products, machinery and equipment; and food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing. The sector employment trends are illustrated in the figure below.

**Figure 12: Secondary Sector Employment**

Source: Census 2011
The key driver of employment in the tertiary sector is the wholesale and retail trade over the 1995 to 2013 period. The tertiary sector that is increasing employment by contribution is the wholesale and retail sectors as well as the business services sector.

Community, social and personal services, as well as the general government industry sectors have also marginally declined in their contribution to employment in the Uthungulu District economy. This is depicted in the figure below.

**FIGURE 13: TERTIARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT**

![Tertiary Sector Employment Chart](chart.png)

Source: Census 2011

Household income and expenditure shows increasing disposable income and final consumption among households. It also shows that households are increasingly spending more than they earn, thereby not having some savings, which negatively impacts on the level of personal investment in the district. This perspective is illustrated in the figure below.

**FIGURE 14: HOUSEHOLD INCOME & EXPENDITURE**

![Household Income and Expenditure Chart](chart.png)

Source: Census 2011
The urban and rural divide impacts heavily on migratory trends, with more urbanised areas attracting migrants into the urban economy. This is evident by the higher proportion of migrants streaming into the more urbanised Umhlathuze and Umlalazi Local Municipalities.

Migratory patterns also impact on population growth/decline in the district. The table below illustrates the situation in the district.

**TABLE 6: POPULATION GROWTH & DECLINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Population Growth</th>
<th>Population Decline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla LM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>regression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umlalazi LM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>regression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni LM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>regression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntambanana LM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>regression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfolozi LM</td>
<td>Moderate growth</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umhlathuze LM</td>
<td>Moderate growth</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

The key learnings from the demographics of the Uthungulu District Municipality are:

- Umhlathuze, Umlalazi and Mfolozi local municipalities constitute 75% of the Uthungulu District population, and are therefore the population centres within the area with future consequences on urban sprawl and land use management;
- Umhlathuze and Umlalazi Local Municipalities are the most urbanised, hence their pull on the population as people chase economic opportunity;
- The rate of urbanisation also drives the rate of dependency among the population, with Nkandla being the most rural, thus having the highest dependency ratio, that exerts pressure on the working age population in district and municipal economy;
- Health and mortality in the DM needs to be improved especially in the rural areas as this impacts on the productivity of the population, especially the working age population, hence the need to mitigate health aspects such HIV prevalence through education and aggressive health campaigns;
- Education also needs to be improved so as to ensure a better strategic fit between skills demanded by industry and education levels of the local populace, thereby mitigating the rate of unemployment - especially youth unemployment - and the social ills it fosters to peace and stability;
- Household income and expenditure has grown, however the impact of grants and remittances especially among the highly rural LM’s of the district (e.g. Nkandla) needs to be factored in;
- The district records a migratory pool to its urban centres Empangeni, Eshowe and Richards Bay, which exerts pressure on housing, especially informal settlements and demand for public services; and
- Subsequently functional regions are defined by accessibility and mobility of time to travel to work areas.
MAP 8: URBAN ACCESSIBILITY

Urban Accessibility Index

Legend
- PSEDs Nodes
- Ocean
- Urban Accessibility (Hours)
- 0.7 - 1.2
- 1.3 - 1.7
- 1.8 - 2.6
- 2.7 - 4.0
- 4.1 - 6.6

Transport Network
- Highway
- Arterial
- Secondary
- Railway

Administrative Boundaries
- UThungulu DM
- LM
- Surrounding DMs

0 10 20 40 Km
4.2 Key Economic Sectors & GVA Contribution

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of the district economy grew from R 5.766 billion in 1995 to R37.245 billion in 2013. The dominant economies in the District by LM are the Umhlathuze (64%), Umlalazi (12%) and Mfolozi (12%), constituting 88% of the district economy respectively.

The major growth in contribution to district GVA was from the Umhlathuze LM, having contributed 62% (R3.598 billion) in 1995 and 64% (R23.946 billion) in 2013. Umlalazi LM also regressed by (5%) having contributed 17% (R1.002 billion) to district GVA in 1995, and 12% (R4.513 billion) in 2013.²⁹

FIGURE 15: GVA CONTRIBUTION

Source: StatsSA

²⁹ Ibid
The tertiary sector has dominated the growth in GVA in the district economy. This has been followed by the secondary and primary sectors respectively. The key sector driving the growth has been the tertiary sector contributing 50% (R2.865 million) in 1995 to district GVA and 62% (R22.910 billion) in 2013. The secondary sector recorded the biggest decline in GVA contribution over the 1995 to 2013 periods, from a high of 32% (R1.870 billion) in 1995 to 25% (R9.331 billion) in 2013. The figure below illustrates the trend in GVA contribution by sector.
4.2.1 Primary Sector
Further analysis of Primary Sector GVA trends highlights a decline in GVA contribution to the district by the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry that constituted 63% (R652 million) of Primary Sector GVA in 1995 to 48% (R2.412 billion) in 2013. Growth was experienced in the Mining and Quarrying industry contribution to Primary Sector GVA from 37% (R379 million) to 52% (R2.591 billion) over the same period\(^\text{30}\). This is depicted in the figure below.

**Figure 18: GVA Primary Sector Trends**

![GVA Primary Sector Trends](image)

Source: StatsSA

The map below shows the GVA Agriculture in the district municipality. It illustrates that the higher GVA Agricultural production is experienced in Umhlathuze, Mfolozi, Ntambanana, Mthonjaneni, uMlalazi and Nkandla LM respectively.

4.2.1.1 Agriculture
The Agricultural sector can be harnessed in efforts to diversify the economy of the district and enable the absorption of the local populace in sector opportunities that call for semi and unskilled, as well as informal employment categories. The main agricultural activities in the district include; livestock (red meat and poultry), forestry (timber), sugarcane, citrus farming, and vegetables.

The agricultural potential of the district is illustrated in the map below. It shows the highest potential in Umhlathuze, Mfolozi, Ntambanana, Mthonjaneni, Umlalazi and Nkandla LM respectively. It shows the soil potential; land and climate potential.

4.2.1.2 Mining
The key mining activity was coal extraction. Mining activity includes:

\[^{30}\text{Ibid}\]
- Two aluminium smelters by BHP Billiton- Hillside Aluminium and Bayside Aluminium;
- Fertilizer plant by Forskor
- Iron ore, rutile (titanium oxide), zircon mined from sand dunes close to the lagoon by Richards Bay Minerals.

4.2.2 Secondary Sector
The secondary sector GVA has been dominated by the Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment sector over the 1995 (R668 million) to 2013 (R3.200 billion) periods. Its contribution to GVA in the sector has declined by 2% (36% in 1995 to 34% in 2013). The other key GVA contributor in the sector was the construction sector, whose contribution grew by 4%. These perspectives are captured in the figure below.

**Figure 19: GVA Trends in the Secondary Sector**

![GVA Secondary Sectors Chart](chart)

Source: StatsSA

Key aspects impacting on the fortunes of manufacturing in the district include:

- Labour regulations of the country are not well understood by foreign manufacturers, especially in the textile industry that has seen many Chinese and Taiwanese manufacturers close shop due to the cost of compliance with the regulations;
- Closure of mines in the DM such as Durnacol, Spring Lake Collieries and Balgray Colliery, and Welgedacht Collieries. The mining activity offered economies of scale and scope opportunities to the manufacturers. This has impacted on the diversity of manufacturing activity in the DM; and
- Bulk infrastructure challenges such as electricity, water, and roads have impacted on the cost of production and thus competitiveness of manufacturers.\(^\text{31}\)

\(^{31}\) Ibid
4.2.3 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector GVA was dominated by Transport and Storage contributing R686 million (24%) in 1995 to R4.737 billion (21%) in 2013. The dominant tertiary sector currently is the wholesale and retail sector contributing R579 million (20%) in 1995, to R5.614 billion (25%) in 2013. The figure below captures the GVA trend contribution of the tertiary sectors.

**Figure 20: GVA Trends in the Tertiary Sector**

Source: StatsSA

The growth in contribution of the wholesale and retail sector is a multiplier effect of the growth of the district economy especially driven by Umhlathuze and Umlalazi LM's. The map illustrates the GVA contribution of the sector in the space of the local economy.

Key highlights of the district economy include:

- The increased dominance of tertiary sector on the district economy requires efforts in diversifying the base of the economy away from consumptive economy whose growth is limited by the prospects of the primary and secondary sectors;
- Enhancing and growing the economy will require investment in skills development and training in order to enhance the skills base of the district away from employment opportunities in informal and semi and unskilled employment categories; and
- Harness the growth in agriculture, forestry and fisheries to expand manufacturing through agro-processing so as to grow the district’s GVA and enhance rural livelihoods, as well as food security.
4.3 Environmental

4.3.1 Sites of Cultural, Heritage, Religious and Historical interests
There are a number of national monuments and areas of cultural significance that can be found in the Uthungulu District. These include the Raffia Palm Monument, which is a natural heritage site and home to the palm nut vulture, Fort Charter and the Entumeni Mission.

4.3.2 Culture and Heritage
One of the dominant cultural materials that need to be noted are graves. It is known that communities are invariably culturally attached to burial sites due to various cultural beliefs. Potential disturbances of these sites could result in severe social and cultural conflicts.

4.3.3 Nature Reserves and Game Parks
The Umlalazi Nature Reserve and the Ngoye Forest should be conserved in terms of their biodiversity.

Umlalazi Nature Reserve
The Umlalazi Nature Reserve contains one of the best stands of mangroves on the Zululand coast. Furthermore the rare palm nut vulture breeds in the reserve.

Ngoye Forest
The Ngoye Forest boasts extensive tracts of beautiful high forest with unusual distribution records that link it with regions to the far north and south. Rare trees still found within the Ngoye Reserve include the Giant Umzimbeet, Giant Pock Ironwood, Zulu Bead-string, Natal Krantz Ash, Forest Mangosteen, Forest Water Berry and the Pondo Fig. Rare and endemic fauna is highlighted by the presence of red squirrel, green barbet, yellow-streaked bulbul and the green butterfly.

4.3.4 Protected Areas and Environmentally Sensitive Areas
Areas that are protected formally within the municipal area include the following:

Ngoye Forest Reserve
Covering close to 4 000ha of mainly indigenous forest within the Uthungulu District, the Ngoye forest is home to some rare South African wildlife such as the red bush squirrel.

Amatikulu Nature Reserve
Extending 20km north from the bank of the Tugela River to the estuary of the Matigulu River, the Amatikulu nature reserve is made up of several separate conservation areas covering over 2100ha. The reserve is home to a rich variety of wildlife including game, and covers a number of habitats such as forest, grasslands, coastal areas and wetlands.

Dlinza Forest

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33 Uthungulu District Municipality Spatial Development Framework summary report 2008
34 Uthungulu District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15
35 Uthungulu District Municipality Spatial Development Framework summary report 2008
This 205ha forest can be found within the town of Eshowe, and is one of South Africa’s prime birding spots.

**Enseleni Nature Reserve**
Situated close to Empangeni, the Enseleni Nature Reserve consists of coastal forest and grassland with a wide variety of flora and fauna.

**Entumeni**
Covering some 700ha, The Entumeni boasts an impressive bird list including the African Hornbill and the yellow-throated warbler.

**Richards Bay**
300 species of birds have been recorded in the Richards Bay area including rare migrant species

**Umlalazi**
The Umlalazi reserve covers over 1 000ha and includes forested coastal dunes, mangroves, small lakes and the Umlalazi river lagoon. The reserve boasts prolific birdlife as well as game. As well as the above, there are several protected landscapes/coastal areas in the region as well as important environmental management areas.

**Wetlands**
A wetland has been defined as "land where an excess of water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living at the soil surface. Wetlands occupy a characteristic position in the landscape with impeded drainage. Inland wetlands include fresh water areas and can be likened to a basin that is filled with soil that has an impervious layer that retains water. A rock dyke or sill or even an alluvial ridge that acts as a dam wall normally obstructs the lowest point. This key point is ultimately responsible for the wetland holding water and whilst resisting erosion, forces the collected water to the surface to support plant growth and sustain stream flow (Wyatt 1995). Wetlands are characterised by distinctive soil types formed under wet conditions.

Wetlands are considered to be one of the most seriously endangered ecosystems in the world and this is no more evident than in KZN. Wetlands offer a multitude of advantages to the environment in which they are located (as well as those downstream): The plant cover fills an important function of intercepting surface runoff and reducing water velocity through the increased resistance caused by the plants. This also allows time for water scrubbing, filtering and infiltration into the soil.

There are a number of wetlands in the Uthungulu district Municipality, the most notable of which are Lake Cubhu and the Greater Umhlathuze Wetland System to the south of Richards Bay at Esikhaweni. This system includes the riverine wetlands on either side of the Mzingwenya River and its tributaries and the lake margin wetlands around Lake Cubhu. The periphery of the wetlands surrounding the lake measures 139km and the average width is 314m. Lake Nsezi and its associated wetlands are also important. The Mbongolwane Wetland on the upper reaches of the Amatikulu River in the Ntuli Tribal area is of ecological importance and is presently unprotected.

**Grasslands**
The Kwambonambi Grasslands are considered critically endangered, and have been tagged as having a high degree of irreplaceability. In the Uthungulu District, they are found mainly in the Mfolozi
area36 and are of national importance for conservation as they are the only remaining relics of a once extensive vegetation formation that has been almost completely lost to forestation, urbanisation and agricultural transformation.

The present distribution of this grassland is 1 531ha. The KZN environmental protection Agency, EKZN, has set the conservation target of this grassland at 42 705ha. The district’s remaining grasslands should be identified and management and monitoring measures for their protection suggested in conjunction with EKZN.

36 http://bgis.sanbi.org/ecosystems/showecosystem
Map 9: Conservation Areas

Conservation

Legend
- PSEDS Nodes
- Ecological Corridor
- Conservation Areas
- Wetlands
- Ocean
- Rivers

Transport Network
- Highway
- Arterial
- Secondary
- Railroad

Administrative Boundaries
- Uthungulu DM
- LMs
- Surrounding DMs
4.4 Topography
The topographic features of Uthungulu are multi-faceted. The flat coastal region comprises of the Natal Coastal Belt and Zululand Coastal Plain with altitudes ranging from sea level to 450 metres. Inland adjacent to the coastal belt, the Lowveld of Zululand to the northeast and the Eshowe Block to the west are characterized by hilly topography with altitudes increasing to 900 metres. The terrain becomes more extreme towards the North West. In places, steeply incised valleys characterize the area with altitudes between 900 and 1 400 metres.

The Valley of the Tugela River bounds the district on the west. The coastal belt areas include sandstone, shale and mudstones, whose soils have a high agricultural potential. Low potential soils occur along the Tugela River as well as along portions of the Umhlathuze River.

4.5 Water Resources
Major rivers throughout the District include the Nseleni, Matigulu, Mhlatuze, Mlalazi, Mfolozi, Nyalazi and Mzingwenya Rivers. The many rivers in the system generally supply adequate water for domestic and stock use.

The Mfolozi and the Mhlatuze Rivers offer potential for irrigation. There are currently great demands on the Mhlatuze Supply System due to water demands in Empangeni and Richards Bay, with industry (e.g. Richards Bay Minerals and Mondi Kraft) placing the greatest demand on water resources including water from Lake Nhlabane, which lies within the Mfolozi area. In this regard, Richards Bay Minerals has an extraction point on the Nseleni River; however this is only used when required (the town of Nseleni also has an extraction point on the Nseleni River).

The surface water resources within the district are generally adequate to meet demands of rural supply. In spite of this there is some concern about the provision of portable water to rural areas. To a large extent, the problem is due to a lack of financing for the required delivery service system. Another complicating factor is the undulating topography that is characteristic of certain areas making the provision of services problematical and expensive. As such, rural areas derive most of their water from natural sources, i.e. streams, as well as boreholes.

The following rivers are found within each Municipal area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Area</th>
<th>Name of River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mfolozi</td>
<td>Msunduzi, Mfolozi River, Small localized dams throughout the Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umhlathuze</td>
<td>Nsezi, Umhlathuze, Lake Chubu, Lake Mzingazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntambanana</td>
<td>Mfule River, Hlambananyathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umlalalzi</td>
<td>Mlhathuzana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37 Uthungulu Integrated Development Plan 2014/15
Three coastal lakes lie within the Mfolozi area, Lake Nhlabane on the coast, Lake Eteza towards the north and Lake Mavuya between the two (within the Kwambo area). The Mpungase feeds Lake Nhlabane. This system is characterised by wetlands that lie behind the coastal forest. Other small water bodies within this system are the Lakes Ozwanini and Igwenyeni. The Msunduzi, the Mbabe and Ntobozi feed Lake Eteza. The Mvuya and the Mokana are tributaries of the Msunduzi which join with the Umfolozi at its mouth.

Lake Mzingazi, the Harbour and the Sanctuary are three large water bodies that lie parallel in a row close to the coastline within the Mhlathuze Municipality. These bodies collect runoff and subterranean water from the immediate drainage catchment of Richards Bay and from the Mhlathuze in the northwest. The three water bodies are linked to one another via channels and flow into each other depending on the tide and the runoff.

West of the Sanctuary is Lake Cubhu, a smaller water body which drains to the Sanctuary. Inland of the harbour and Lake Mzingazi, abutting the first coastal ridgeline, is the large water body of Lake Nsezi, which drains to the Sanctuary. The freshwater lakes on the coastal plain, such as Mzingazi, Nsezi and Cubhu (see further description below), are drowned valleys related to a former erosion cycle. These water bodies and their associated drainage systems play a key role in the functioning of the wetland environment of Richards Bay. Lakes Mbongolwane and Hlabane are also located within the area.

4.5.1 Mfolozi catchment
The Mfolozi/Msunduzi estuary is located north of Richards Bay. The Ntutunga, Mvamanzi and Ntinkulu Perennial Rivers, which occur in the North West, form part of the Mfolozi catchment, while the Munywana and the KwaMayayeni rivers drain to the White Umfolozi from the north. This system has a catchment area of approximately 11 068km². Agriculture (consisting mainly of subsistence agriculture and commercial forestry) accounts for about 23% of the catchment land-cover in the Mfolozi-Msunduzi system. Approximately 13% of the catchment is degraded, mostly comprising degraded grassland, bushland and forest while about 64% is natural. Natural land-cover generally consists of grassland, bushland, and forest and woodland. There is very little urban development (less than 1%) in the Mfolozi-Msunduzi catchment.

4.5.2 Mhlathuze catchment
The Mhlathuze estuary has been significantly altered by the construction of the Richards Bay harbour and now has an artificially constructed mouth and is home to a rapidly expanding mangrove forest. It is also one of the few remaining estuaries that still support sea grass beds.
(Zosteracapensis). This system consists of two separate components, a harbour (Richards Bay) and a sanctuary area (Mhlathuze estuary) into which the Mhlathuze River flows. The southern estuary is a formally protected area (since 1935). Approximately 41% of the Richards Bay-Mhlathuze catchment is under agriculture, comprising a mixture of commercial forestry, subsistence farming and sugar cane.

4.5.3 **The Umlalazi catchment**

The Umlalazi estuary is located just south of Richards Bay. There are extensive wetland systems (salt marshes, mangrove forests, swamp forests) associated with the Umlalazi estuary. The river is approximately 54 km long with a catchment area of 492km². Approximately 46% of the catchment land-cover of the Umlalazi system is utilized for agriculture and consists mainly of subsistence farming, sugar cane and commercial forestry.

4.5.4 **The Matigulu/Nyoni catchment**

The Matigulu/Nyoni estuary is situated south of Richards Bay. It is one of the only South African examples of an estuary shared by two individual river systems. This system drains a catchment area of over 900km². Approximately 60% of the catchment is under agriculture (mainly sugar cane and subsistence farming with some commercial forest).

4.5.5 **The Thukela catchment**

The Thukela (Tugela) estuary is situated approximately midway between Richards Bay and the coastal city of Durban. The Thukela is the largest river system in KwaZulu-Natal, it is approximately 405km long with a catchment area of 29 101km². About 15% of the Thukela catchments are under agriculture, comprising mainly subsistence farming, temporary commercial dry land agriculture, temporary commercial irrigated agriculture, and commercial forestry. Some sugar cane and improved grasslands were also present.

4.5.6 **Siyayi lagoon**

The Siyayi lagoon lies on the coast just east of Mtunzini. According to Begg (1978) the Siyayi was originally a clear and deep stream until sugarcane farmers began to reshape the terrain through ploughing down the slopes, planting up to the banks of the river, and removing spongy swamp vegetation along its course.

4.5.7 **Dams**

The Goedertrouw Dam is the one of the major dams in the area and is located on the Mhlathuze River approximately 10km north of Eshowe. Water is transferred to Goedertrouw Dam via the Thukela-Mhlathuze Scheme38. The dam is used to supply the following irrigation boards (Nkwalini Irrigators, uMfule irrigators, Heatonville irrigators, KwaZulu Natal irrigators and Lower Irrigators), the Mhlathuze Water Board (domestic and industrial water supply) and the Ingwelezane Town, in the area from Nkwalini Valley to Richards Bay. In addition, the dam offers the opportunity for a range of water sports, together with camping and picnic spots.

38 http://www.dwaf.gov.za/thukela/Background.htm
4.6 Vegetation
The vegetation of the Uthungulu District Municipality prior to the introduction of sugar cane and commercial scale plantations consisted mainly of iLala palm savannah along the coastal strip that evolved over centuries as a function of climate and soils. Further inland, there was mainly broadleaf and acacia woodlands.

Current vegetation types in the area include the following:

- Zululand coastal thornveld – endangered
- Maputaland wooded grassland – Endangered
- Maputaland coastal belt - vulnerable
- Northern Zululand sourveld – vulnerable
- Ngongoni veld – vulnerable
- Zululand lowveld – vulnerable
- KZN Hinterland thornveld – vulnerable
- Scarp forest – least threatened
  - Eastern valley bushveld – least threatened
  - Northern coastal forest – least threatened

4.6.1 Forestry
Forests are defined as a closed-canopy assemblage of woody tree species greater than 5 m in height. This definition purposefully avoids other definitions, developed in the tropics that use multiple strata and are as a result restrictive.

Cultivated land and forestry forms the backbone of the rural economy, situated mostly on both sides of the N2 with large forestry areas evident in the Mthonjaneni municipal area in the northeastern sector of Uthungulu.

4.7 Geology and Soil Types
The geology of the Uthungulu District area, which influences soil types, is closely related to the topography of the area. The following should be noted:

- The Coastal belt areas are underlain by Cainozic and Recent series which include sand stones, shale and mudstones. This band is narrow to the south of the district, northwards towards Mtubatuba. High potential soils have been identified for this area and since the area is relatively flat there is little risk of erosion.
- The Central area is underlain by the Ecca and Table Mountain series including granite, sand stone, shale and limestone. These soils have been classified as high to moderate potential and occur along the coastal areas adjacent to very high potential soils as well.

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39 Uthungulu District Municipality Spatial Development Framework – situational analysis

40 Adapted from Uthungulu Environmental Management Plan 2003

41 Uthungulu District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15

42 Uthungulu District Municipality Situational Analysis for the Spatial Development Framework
as to the west of Eshowe. The Ecca derived soils are prone to slight to moderate erosion whilst the Table Mountain series is prone to moderate to severe erosion. The risk of erosion is determined by both soil type and slope.

- The extreme topography characteristic of the western region is a result of the underlying Table Mountain Series and gneiss and granite of the Natal Monocline. Granite derived soils vary considerably but are generally highly productive but are prone to erosion particularly when cultivated on a slope. Productivity is also highly sensitive to poor agricultural practices, as nutrients tend to leach quickly.

- Low potentials soils occur along the Tugela River as well as along portions of the Mhlatuze River. Rock formations suitable for crusher stone occur in many of the old KwaZulu Natal areas to the north of the area and are actively mined. Sand is also mined and extracted from riverbeds in many areas especially those adjacent to the Tugela River. By law, a permit is required before sand can be quarried, but many operators work illegally. This has potentially serious implications for the natural environment as the necessary mitigating measures imposed by the permit are not always followed or monitored.

There are key issues that need to be considered when looking at Agricultural development in Uthungulu, as this will assist in the successful implementation of agricultural development in the area. These include reviewing the areas where development is promoted as developing agricultural practices in areas with problematic geological conditions (especially areas with hazards such as sink-holes) and problematic soil conditions will impact the success of the initiatives.

4.7.1 Soil Quality
The first band of soils inland of the beaches, typically 1 to 3 km wide, is made up of grey recent sands, up to 10 000 years old. Inland of this strip is a band of red recent sands, several km wide and approximately 10 million years old. These two soils, occurring almost exclusively inland of the R102 are easily recognised due to being very sandy and respectively grey and red to red-brown in colour.

Soils between the R102 and the Eshowe/Nkwalini hill system have evolved from Dwyka and Eccashale beds that formed on the floor of the Karroo Superbasin that once covered most of the southern half of South Africa. These are dark brown, dark grey or black. The Dwyka soils, in particular, are difficult to manage. Both soils have formed over a period of 250 to 300 million years.

Land Capability Class is measured on a scale of I to VIII, Class I being prime arable agricultural land (less than 2% of KZN’s soils) and Class VIII soils being suitable for game only. Only Land Capability Classes I to III are suitable for annual crop cultivation.

The Recent Sands usually fall into Class IV on the grounds of excessive permeability while the Dwyka and Eccashale based soils also frequently fall into Class IV due to shallow rooting depths, % slope and poor permeability.

Once over the Eshowe/Nkwalini escarpment and into the Uthungulu Hinterland there is a high incidence of Natal Group Sandstone soils that have weathered well over a period of 510 million years. This is where most of the Class II and III Capability Class soils will be found in the Uthungulu area.
There are isolated pockets of Class I soils where molten Dolerite has forced its way to the surface through the faults and sills in the earth’s crust. These soils are characterized by a deep red colour and high clay content.

### 4.8 Biodiversity

Biodiversity describes the variety of life in an area including the number of different species, the genetic wealth within each species, the interrelationships between them and the natural areas in which they occur.

The Uthungulu District Municipality’s sensitive vegetation and watercourses should be maintained for both the conservation of biodiversity and for their ecological functioning in water quality improvement and flood control.

The Uthungulu District environmental management framework report concluded that the biological environment may have a significant effect on future development in the area, for example:

- There are vegetation types in the area that are classified as vulnerable and critically endangered. They require protection to achieve targets set by national government.
- All the remaining habitats in the area are critical for the conservation of Red Data Species.
- There are critically important estuarine ecosystem types that have national conservation value and play a role in sustaining the east-coast prawn industry.

UThungulu District Municipality has both national and international recognition in terms of its biodiversity value. Thus all planning processes need to consider biodiversity conservation as an integral component of the planning processes. The following issues need to be considered in the preparation of the Rural Development Plan:

#### 4.8.1 Wetlands

Wetlands are protected areas by law. Buffers of 100m from the edge of the wetland need to be identified and a wetland assessment undertaken should any development within 50m of the buffer be envisaged.

### 4.9 Climate

Uthungulu District Municipality generally has a good climate and is well endowed with natural resources whose comparative advantages are:

- A good climate that opens up avenues for productive agricultural and tourism development;
- Agriculture with irrigation infrastructure in place;
- A scenic environment and the coastal terrain thus creating more opportunities for tourism development; and
- The district’s location within KwaZulu-Natal that is reputable for its African Experience.

The climatic conditions of the district are very diverse due to the topography, which plays a major role in modifying rainfall and temperature. Mean annual rainfall decreases from an average 1 200 –
1 400mm along the coastal region to an average of 650mm inland. Similarly mean annual temperatures vary from 21 degrees Celsius along the coast to 16 degrees Celsius inland.

The western portion of Uthungulu District Municipality lies within the Thukela catchments. The steepness and highly dissected nature of the topography result in small fast flowing watercourses, many of which are seasonal. The remainder lies within a large primary catchment with major rivers that run through it 43.

### 4.10 Agriculture

In the Uthungulu District Municipality, agricultural activity is more concentrated in the former Lower Mfolozi magisterial district than in any of the other areas in the district. The agricultural sector is of a dual nature, i.e. commercial and traditional agriculture. The commercial agriculture is based on two main crops, namely sugar cane and forestry. The cane and forestry sectors have been at the forefront of assisting emerging farmers. Traditional agriculture is practiced on most of the Traditional Council land in the district.

### 4.11 Tourism

During 2003, a Local Tourism Master Plan was originally prepared to provide clear guidelines to achieve sustainable tourism development within the Uthungulu area by setting and achieving implementable, realistic goals and objectives as well as tourism project implementation plans. This Tourism Master Plan was reviewed in 2010 and the tourism strategies as identified are focused to improve tourism products that will add value to tourism within the district. Projects as identified from the strategies are in line with National and Provincial strategies and programmes, and will assist economic development and investment in Uthungulu.

The main project findings and tourism vision alluded to the following key recommendations:

- Agreement to the principle to develop Uthungulu, manage, brand and market the areas as a ‘unique tourism destination’ within the existing provincial tourism branding, thereby increasing the number of domestic and foreign tourism visits.
- The Uthungulu District Municipality is to be responsible for the overall management and marketing of the Uthungulu district tourism sector. This includes liaison and coordination with the six Local Municipalities in terms of setting up and operations of Community Tourism Associations as well as communication with representatives of the private sector.

There are a number of infrastructure strategies proposed for the Uthungulu District Municipality. These strategies are designed to increase the levels of tourism within the district, which may also increase the opportunities for agricultural production, through the use of various value chains.

### 4.12 Strategic Priorities

- Develop the Coastline for Tourism purposes;

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43 Uthungulu District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15
• Pursue the development of a Big 5 game reserve in the district and provide support for private game reserve projects;
• Encourage cruise ship tourism in Richards Bay
• Extensively develop the Route 66 product
• Develop the great forests of Zululand experience
• Develop contemporary African cultural tourism
• Improve accessibility and visibility of existing attractions roads
• Develop adventure tourism in the Uthungulu District
• Ensure tourism safety in volatile areas
• Promote more family attractions and facilities
• Design and implement a Nodal Tourism Development Strategy

4.13 Tourism attractions
The Uthungulu District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2014/15 identified the tourism resources of the Uthungulu District Municipality as one of the key potentials for economic development in the district. These resources include:

Dlinza Aerial Boardwalk
The core of the 250-hectare coastal escarpment forest is declared nature reserve, but tracts of the forest as well as patches of wild flowers and grassland are dispersed throughout the town. Beside the forest itself, visitors can now get a new perspective on the forest - a bird's eye view - from the Dlinza Forest Aerial Boardwalk.

The boardwalk - the first in South Africa - is a 125m-walkway that takes visitors into the forest canopy giving a glimpse of life high above the forest floor. At the end of the walkway, visitors can climb the 20m-high viewing tower that emerges above the canopy of trees and has magnificent views over the forest and the countryside leading down to the coast.

Development of the R66 Heritage Route
The Uthungulu District Municipality Tourism Development Plan identified the development of the R66 as one of the priority projects for the District. The Route is located along the R66 from the junction of the N2 and R102 at Gingindlovu to eMakhosini. This project received funding from the Corridor Development Programme. Progress on the project has been made on stakeholder interaction, research and investigations.

Cruise Ship Tourism
A large part of the new potential for Cruise Ship Tourism lies on the Indian Ocean Coast. The Indian Ocean Coast forum is a platform to discuss what needs to be done to ensure a truly first class experience is provided from beginning to end for all cruise calls.

Zululand Birding Route
In February 2010, The Northern Zululand Birding Route (ZBR) was reconstituted as a self-standing association to co-ordinate and manage the on-going development of birding tourism projects in KwaZulu Natal. ZBR has been successful in re-establishing itself and extending the route towards Ballito (ILembe District Municipality) and North towards the Mozambique border (uThungulu District
Municipality). It is imperative that the route ensures higher returns on input costs, greater levels of private sector support and self-generated income activities.

**Urban Cultural Tourism**
The Tourism Section, in collaboration with the City of Umhlathuze and the Esikhaleni SeNkosi Tourism are the founders of the Esikhaleni Township Route. The development of a Township Tourism Route brings a new product to the District and the area, introducing cultural tourism in a new form. This is also in close proximity to the Port of Richards Bay and accessible for passenger liners docking in the harbour for one day.

**Forests of Zululand**
The “Great Forests of Zululand” is an important tourism product of the Uthungulu District and has been identified as a tourism nodal point that needs to be further developed.

**KwaBulawayo Tourism Development**
The development aims to create a tourism attraction based on historical significance and is situated in rural Bhekeshowe. The Tribal Authority consists of seven sub-wards in a 15km area. The actual site of the King Shaka KwaBulawayo Military Capital is the focus of the attraction, surrounded by a wealth of historical and cultural tourism sites. The Uthungulu District Municipality, in partnership with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, has spent over R8-million transforming the military capital into a tourism attraction of note.

**4.14 Synthesis**
The manufacturing sector at 32.1% is the largest contributor to the economy of the Uthungulu District Municipality, followed by Community Services at 11.9% and closely followed by Finance at 10.8% and mining at 9.7%. The least contributor to the economy is Electricity at 0.7%. Other sectors such as Construction 2.2%, Trade 6.7% and Agriculture 4.7% contribute respectively.

Given, the high Agricultural potential of Uthungulu and with close to 80% of the population residing in poverty stricken rural areas, there is a great opportunity to grow the agricultural sector into a bigger contributor thereby alleviating poverty and unemployment. It is generally accepted that mining, even though it is currently one of the big contributors, is not sustainable due to its impact on the environment as well as obvious future depletion of the mineral resources.

This is the basis for Uthungulu to prioritise agricultural based programmes and projects, most notably farmer support and fresh produce market establishment.

From the environmental desk top analysis conducted, it is clear that there are agricultural opportunities in the Uthungulu district which will drive economic growth and development and alleviate the core challenges of poverty and inequality in the region. In order to get full benefit from the range of opportunities outlined in the various policy documents at a national, provincial and local level it is vital that Uthungulu approaches planning in an integrated and holistic manner. The Uthungulu Rural Development Plan will fulfill this need for the district.

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44 Census 2011 data

45 Uthungulu Integrated Development Plan Review 2014/2015
5 SECTION FIVE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

The reform of an unequal distribution of land along racial division was one of the greatest challenges facing South Africa in the transition to democracy in 1994. Popular expectations were high that the new democratic government would affect fundamental changes to address the historic dispossession of land. The twenty years of implementation of the Land Reform Programme has seen several changes in strategy, the creation of numerous instruments to support redistribution, and more recently, a Recapitalisation and Development Programme to support production on farms.

However, land reform has not gone the way it was initially proposed and many newly settled black farmers happened to be worse off after acquiring access to land. Various reasons can be linked to this failure but it essentially due to the lack of a seamless alignment of both pre and post-settlement support services from government and the agricultural sector. These challenges remain despite the proactive initiative of the Provincial Government in establishing the Agribusiness Development Agency (ADA) to co-ordinate pre and post transfer activities in partnership with various role players.

The land reform programme can however, become a significant contributor to poverty eradication, economic growth and job creation in the province. This is dependent on the alignment of an effective pre-and-post transfer support programme in which government, commodity organisations, financial institutions and organized agriculture play their respective roles in providing an “envelope” of support services to new entrant black commercial farmers. It will also require the application of sound business practices to maximize production and explore opportunities in the agricultural value chain.

Large tracts of land in the District are Ingonyama Trust Land that falls under the Traditional Authorities. Out of the total district area of 8 215 km², the majority (64%) is owned by the Ingonyama Trust (ITB) and is therefore under communal, rather than private ownership. This is a significantly greater percentage than the figure for KZN as a whole (34.4% Ingonyama Trust land), and is in fact, the district in KZN with the highest percentage of ITB land. The two other major categories are privately owned or state land, which could either be commercial farm land/forestry, and urban land in the Richards Bay/ Empangeni and other nodes. The current SDF review process will include a land audit that would verify, update land ownership and restitution progress.

The key beneficiaries of Land Reform in the district are farm dwellers, usually those who work on the farms who are seeking more secure tenure, labour tenants, black, small scale commercial farmers who may be farming on Trust or Ingonyama Trust Land but who are seeking to expand their operations into larger and potentially more viable enterprises. These would generally be the farmers who are currently small cane growers but may also include those who would like to expand vegetable production but are limited by small communally allocated land holdings.

According to Uthungulu Agricultural Development Plan 2011, the state of land reform in the district, needs a serious overhaul and re-think otherwise agricultural production will continue to decline. Appropriate, cost-effective and targeted interventions are needed to start to turn land reform

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46 DARD Strategy for Agrarian Transformation in Kwazulu-Natal

47 Uthungulu Agricultural Development Plan 2011
failures into land reform successes. There are beneficiary farmers who are very willing and want to make a success of farming; however, the lack of pre-and post-settlement support is a major factor contributing to the decline in productivity and even the abandonment of once productive farms.

5.1 State land

The DRDLR is responsible for managing a number of properties registered in the name of either the DRDLR or other government entities, within the uThungulu District Municipality.

Spatial data with regards to lease agreements on properties are not available, and will be incorporated in later years as the information is digitised.

The below table provides a summary of properties that is registered in the name of the RSA or the DRDLR. In total the DRDLR is managing 276 properties within the district, with an extent of 63 862.1931Ha.

**TABLE 8: EXTENT OF STATE LAND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>DRDLR Properties</th>
<th>RSA Properties</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Area (Ha)</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfolozi LM (KZN281)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthomjaneni LM (KZN285)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11 722.1341</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Nkandla LM (KZN286)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6 478.5913</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ntambanana LM (KZN283)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14 177.6484</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze LM (KZN282)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 804.8172</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>uMlalazi LM (KZN284)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>12 177.0860</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>uThungulu DM Total</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>52 910.2716</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR

Map? On overleaf depicts the locality of the above 276 properties, with a complete property list inclusive of property descriptions attached in Annexure ?.

As a percentage, state owned land covers 7.7% of the UMzinyathi District Municipality, which have rates implications on the Department.

A total of 1.75% of the District has been developed and cannot be utilised for agricultural purposes.
SECTION FIVE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

Uthungulu District: DRDLR and RSA Stateland

Legend
- Other Roads
- Main Roads
- National Roads
- DRDLR Stateland
- RSA Stateland
- Traditional Areas
- Conservation Areas
- District Municipality
- Local Municipalities
5.2 DARD Projects
Map attached overleaf, depicts the combined projects of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as the various Branches of DRDLR. The table below provides specific details on these projects.

Table 9: Details of DARD Projects in Amajuba DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map ID</th>
<th>LM</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Inkosi</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Kwa Yanguye cluster</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>HC Biyela</td>
<td>Biyela progressive farmers (Ufasimba area)</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Dry beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>SD Ntuli</td>
<td>Masisukume (Oyaya area)</td>
<td>Tunnels</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Wonderdraai</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Nsuze irrigation</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Crop, vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sibisi</td>
<td>Sizanani (KwaChwezi area)</td>
<td>Piggery</td>
<td>Piggery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mhlathuze</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mkhwana zi</td>
<td>Beautiful pillers (Esikhaleni area)</td>
<td>Tunnels</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ST Zulu</td>
<td>Simunye (Dubeni area)</td>
<td>Poultry (Broiler)</td>
<td>Broiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>MB Mzimela</td>
<td>Mhlalwini (Mhlalwini area)</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Grazing camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SD Ntuli</td>
<td>Maqhongo (Oyaya area)</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Grazing camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Ntumeni Vuma cluster</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Maize and beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mhlathuze</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Inqanawe project</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Obizo (Cont)</td>
<td>Veld management</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cebekhulu</td>
<td>Wombane (Cont) (Wombane area)</td>
<td>Veld Management</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Mthumgweni Magwaza (new)</td>
<td>Cropping</td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zulu</td>
<td>Born Green (Ngudwini area)</td>
<td>Wetland Management</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR / DARD 2016

In summary DARD has 16 projects registered within the uThungulu DM, with the distribution and commodities per Local Municipality summarised in the table below.

Table 10: Summary of DARD Projects/LM in uThungulu DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LM</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Commodities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION FIVE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>nt</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mhlathuze</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DARD • Tunnels: Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DARD • Poultry: Broiler • Crops: Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>DARD • Irrigation: Crop &amp; Vegetables • Livestock Production: Piggery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>DARD • Crops: Dry beans, Maize and beans • Livestock Production: Grazing camp • Tunnels: Vegetables • Veld Management • Wetland Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR / DARD 2016
5.3 DRDLR Projects (RID / REID)
The below table depicts the projects being implemented by the Rural Enterprise & Industry Development Branch (REID). In summary the projects are distributed throughout the District as follows:

- Mfolozi: 4 Projects
- Mthonjaneni: 1 Projects
- Nkandla: 1 Projects
- uMhlathuze: 2 Projects
- uMlalazi: 3 Projects

Please refer to Map ?: DRDLR & DARD Projects, attached overleaf for a depiction of the spatial locality of these projects.

Table 11: REID Projects – uThungulu DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>LM</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Map ID</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fini Farm</td>
<td>Mfolozi</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Star</td>
<td>Mfolozi</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.T.E</td>
<td>Mfolozi</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkosi Yezizwe</td>
<td>Mfolozi</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isithombo piggery co-op</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Piggery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masuba blockmaking co-op</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Block Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwosa/mantonjaneni co-op(Empangeni)</td>
<td>uMhlathuze</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwosa/mantonjaneni co-op(Esikhawini Port Dunfort)</td>
<td>uMhlathuze</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qalekhaya desk manufacturing co-op</td>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>School Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wozanabo blockmaking co-op</td>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Block making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwosa/mantonjaneni co-op</td>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Crops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR / DARD 2016

The following projects are being implemented by the REID Branch within the 2016/17 Financial Year. Since these projects are situated within the Tribal Areas, the exact locality of these projects cannot be plotted as it is applicable to a wide area.

Table 12: REID Projects 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Comodity</th>
<th>Ha</th>
<th>Small-holder Farmers / Coop member</th>
<th>Projected Jobs created</th>
<th>Project Status</th>
<th>Status in procurement</th>
<th>Project Value</th>
<th>Budget 16/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SECTION FIVE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM
The below table depicts the projects being implemented by the Rural Infrastructure Development Branch (RID). In summary the projects are distributed throughout the District as follows:

- Mthonjaneni: 5 Projects
- Nkandla: 6 Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th># Projects</th>
<th>Implement. Stage</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>SLA Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uthungulu Livelihoods Project</td>
<td>vegetable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>R 2 000 000.00</td>
<td>R500 000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthungulu Grain project (Agripark) APP</td>
<td>beans and maize</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>R 1 500 000.00</td>
<td>R1 000 000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthungulu Red Meat Project (Agripark) IOP</td>
<td>livestock (Cattle)</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>R 2 000 000.00</td>
<td>R1 000 000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsuzi Irrigation Scheme (Agripark) IOP</td>
<td>RVCP</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>R 2 500 000.00</td>
<td>R1 000 000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu Goat Production (Agripark) APP</td>
<td>small stock (Goats)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>R 2 000 000.00</td>
<td>R 740 000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masuba Block-making Cooperative</td>
<td>Blocks</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>R5 000 000.00</td>
<td>R 144 874.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkunguma the Project (Agripark) APP</td>
<td>vegetable</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>R 18 000 000.00</td>
<td>R 740 000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu AGPs/Jobs</td>
<td>jobs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>R 514 360.00</td>
<td>R 514 360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills/Coop Students</td>
<td>trainings</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>R 260 766.00</td>
<td>R 260 766.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>R 33 775 126.00</td>
<td>R 5 900 000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR / DARD 2016
- uMlalazi: 1 Projects

Table 13: RID Projects – uThungulu DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>LM</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Map ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nkulisabantwana Water Scheme</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla_Ward7and9_VIP_Toilets</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla_Nkungumathe-fencing</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla_Nkungumathe-fencing</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfongosi-water-pump-station</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td></td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mdaba Water Treatment</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td></td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbongolwane-Crop-Fields</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbongolwane-Crop-Fields</td>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanguye Bulk Water Pipe</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi-Ward5_VIP_Toilets</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi-Ward5_VIP_Toilets</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi-Ward5_VIP_Toilets</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR / DARD 2016
5.4 Land Reform Projects (Redistribution)

The tables below outlines the extent to which Land Reform have been implemented within the District. Map? attached overleaf shows the spatial distribution of these projects. Further a complete list of all properties with ID’s that links to the mentioned map, is attached as Annexure?: Land Reform Projects. Within this District, only three Municipalities have land Reform Projects. These Municipalities Are:

- Hlabisa LM
- Jozini LM
- Mtubatuba LM

Table 14: Land Reform Projects Summary – Hlabisa LM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality:</th>
<th>Mfolozi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entities:</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Properties:</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Area Transfered (Ha)</td>
<td>2 268.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Area (Ha)</td>
<td>121 068.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of LM Transferred</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEGAL ENTITIES ESTABLISHED

- Bingelela
- Boardmans
- Dehaas
- Green Island Farm
- "Jengro Estate
- Lucky Star Farm
- Maduna
- Mokana
- Odendaal
- Suzi's Place

Source: DRDLR

Table 15: Land Reform Projects Summary – Jozini LM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality:</th>
<th>Mthonjaneni LM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entities:</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Properties:</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Area Transfered (Ha)</td>
<td>24 014.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Area (Ha)</td>
<td>108 600.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of LM Transferred</td>
<td>22.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEGAL ENTITIES ESTABLISHED

- Boegoenek No. 15636
- Boegoenek Ptn 1
- Boschoek/Amala Trust
- Dubazane/ Dubazane family/ P Ekuthuleni
- Havemann/ KwaMajikana Trust
- Katazo
- Morgenzon/Mthonjaneni
- Morgezon/Mapholoba farming c
- Mthonjaneni Cluster Rechterswell
- Siza Nemvelo
- Sweet Home/ Bheka Ophathe Tr
- Victory Ticket 293 CC
- Wandbeck
- "Wonderhoek"
- Zabalaza Farming

Source: DRDLR

Table 16: Land Reform Projects Summary – Mtubatuba LM
**Legal Entities Established**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>Legal Entities</th>
<th>Total Properties</th>
<th>Total Area Transferred (Ha)</th>
<th>Municipal Area (Ha)</th>
<th>% of LM Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ntambanana LM</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7,994.13</td>
<td>108,300.00</td>
<td>7.381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amandla Amagozi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bambela</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonna Vista</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Isibusiso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shorragh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johnniess Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lisegang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mtimona</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Needmore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nkobela Estates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nyalala Estates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pentecostal holiness Church</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perseverance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phezukomkhono Nqutshini Wome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shorrok Hill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wallenton&amp;Newla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thathunyawo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thorncreek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR

**Table 17: Land Reform Projects Summary – Mtubatuba LM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>Legal Entities</th>
<th>Total Properties</th>
<th>Total Area Transferred (Ha)</th>
<th>Municipal Area (Ha)</th>
<th>% of LM Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze LM</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,146.23</td>
<td>79,544.05</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cwaka Farmers Co-Op</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phambili Mshikila</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phezukomkhono Nqutshini Wome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Somopho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR

**Table 18: Land Reform Projects Summary – Mtubatuba LM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>Legal Entities</th>
<th>Total Properties</th>
<th>Total Area Transferred (Ha)</th>
<th>Municipal Area (Ha)</th>
<th>% of LM Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4277.8568</td>
<td>221,271.94</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Amandla Amagozi&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baleni Farm cc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cele Farming Enterprises CC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clifton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cottonlands Dimero Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harmony/ Nkwalini (Pro-Activ)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Krishna Loka&quot; Magelela cc/ Cottonlands Far Mine Own Trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nefic Estate / Nkwalini Clus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nkwenkwe &amp; Belmore Rhino Pack House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tedford/ Nkwalini Waterways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waterways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4.1 Summary
The table below summarises the total area (ha) that has been subjected to Land Reform Programmes. A total of 0.25% of the District has been transferred to Land Reform Beneficiaries.

Table 19: Land Reform Projects Summary – uMkhanyakude DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entities:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Properties:</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Area Transferred (Ha)</td>
<td>2 268.93</td>
<td>24 014.81</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7 994.13</td>
<td>1 146.23</td>
<td>4277.85</td>
<td>68 39 701.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Area (Ha)</td>
<td>121 068.06</td>
<td>108 600.53</td>
<td>182 758.69</td>
<td>108 300.00</td>
<td>79 544.05</td>
<td>221 271.94</td>
<td>821 543.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of LM Transferred</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>22.11</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Already Developed (Ha)</td>
<td>218.16</td>
<td>539.37</td>
<td>166.44</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11 767.98</td>
<td>1817.93</td>
<td>14 509.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Transferable Area (Ha)</td>
<td>118 580.97</td>
<td>84 046.35</td>
<td>182 592.25</td>
<td>100 305.87</td>
<td>66 629.84</td>
<td>215 176.15</td>
<td>767 331.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR

With regards to the number of Programmes per Municipality the following programmes are implemented within the various municipalities.

Table 20: Land Reform Projects Summary – uMzinyathi DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Land acquisition Grant (SLAG)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRAD/SLAG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR
Source: DRDLR
5.5 Recapitalisation Projects:
The Recapitalisation programme provides financial support to farmers as capital inputs into the farms. There is much overlap with other Land Reform Programmes / Projects, as this programme is applicable only to Land Reform Projects, and does not identify separate farmers / properties to assist.

The uMkhanyakude DM has a total of 17 Recapitalisation Projects. Although a Complete list of the Projects are attached as Annexure ?: Recap Projects.

Table 21: Recapitalisation Projects – uMkhanyakude DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Number of Properties</th>
<th>Area (Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mfolozi LM</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntambanana</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DRDLR

Further please refer to Map ?: Recap Projects attached overleaf for a depiction of the locality of these projects.

6 SECTION SIX – SECTOR SPECIFIC ANALYSIS & VALUE CHAIN
The total contribution to GVA of the Agricultural, forestry and fisheries industry declined from 63% to 48%, thus shrinking over the 1995 and 2013 periods. However, in monetary terms it grew from R652 million to R2.412 billion. The agricultural activity contributed to this GVA production is undertaken by agricultural households predominantly in Nkandla (59%), and Ntambanana (58%) local municipalities. The other municipalities in the district are not mainly comprised of agricultural households. This is depicted in the figures below.
**Figure 21: Number of HH per LM**

![Bar chart showing the number of households by LM in different groups.]

Source: StatsSA, 2011

**Figure 22: Number of Agricultural HH by Age Group of HH Head**

![Bar chart showing the number of agricultural households by age group of household head.]

Source: StatsSA, 2011
The table below relates population to agricultural household activity since agriculture is a food security issue and is targeted at the sustainability of human populations. It can be inferred that generally deeply rural areas constitute higher proportions of agricultural households e.g. Nkandla, and Ntambanana LM. This does have a possible implication on traditional agriculture and its potential to grow into a sustainable livelihood activity closer to population growth and urban centres.

**Table 22: Population and Agricultural HH Comparison**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>Population contribution to district</th>
<th>Agricultural household contribution to DM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mfolozi</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntambanana</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umhlathuze</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: StatsSA, 2011

The low level of educational attainment in the district and its attendant local municipalities is evident in the high proportion of agricultural household heads with no schooling averaging 40% in the district. This does influence the need to enable and enhance traditional agriculture in its subsistence form, as it is the highest absorber of low level skilled populations. This perspective is deduced from the figure below.

**Figure 23: Number of Agricultural HH by Education Level of HH Head**

Source: StatsSA, 2011

The ability of households to generate sustainable livelihoods is integral to their sustainability and does have food security implications given the ability of households to generate income. In respect to
agricultural households, determining the intensity and scale in which they will engage in agricultural activity and its potential to enhance food security, is founded on its potential to provide a decent living wage to cater for the household basic needs. Generally, most of the agricultural households are in the “no income” and income band of “R1-R 38,400” per annum (averaging 89%). This provides ample evidence that most of the households engage in subsistence agriculture and could be potential areas of poverty nodes throughout the respective local municipalities of the district.

**Figure 24: Agricultural HH by Income Level of HH Head**

The type of agricultural activity driving the incomes of these agricultural households is noted in the figure below. It shows the dominance of certain agricultural activities by the respective local municipalities. This includes:

- Mfolozi LM- Poultry production (36%), vegetable production (30%), livestock production (25%), production of other crops (4%), and fodder grazing (2%);
- Mthonjaneni LM- Poultry production (34%), livestock production (32%), vegetable production (21%), production of other crops (9%), and fodder grazing (2%);
- Nkandla LM- Poultry production (34%), livestock production (34%), vegetable production (23%), production of other crops (5%), and fodder grazing (1%);
- Ntambanana LM- Poultry production (37%), livestock production (36%), vegetable production (19%), production of other crops (5%), and fodder grazing (2%);
- Umhlathuze LM- Vegetable production (46%), poultry production (25%), livestock production (11%), production of other crops (10%), and fodder grazing (3%) and;
- Umlalazi LM- Vegetable production (31%), poultry production (27%), livestock production (26%), production of other crops (9%), and fodder grazing (3%).

This perspective is illustrated in the figure below. The figure shows that most (87%) of the agricultural activity is in poultry production, livestock production and vegetable production in the district.

**Agricultural activity by households**

**Figure 25: Number of Agric HH involved in specific agricultural activity**

Source: StatsSA, 2011
Livestock production being the predominant agricultural activity by households in the district shows that when decomposed to specific types of livestock activity, poultry production (averages 51% across the district) is the most dominant form. This is depicted in the figure below.

Source: StatsSA, 2011
Cattle production by scale in the district is mainly at subsistence level. However, commercial cattle production is negligible across the district, with smallholder production practised mainly in Mthonjaneni, Nkandla, Ntambanana, Mfolozi and Umlalazi local municipalities respectively. Sheep production is also mainly at subsistence level across the district. Commercial production is also mainly at subsistence level across the district. Commercial production is mainly in Umhlathuze and Ntambanana local municipalities, with smallholder production mainly in Umhlathuze, Ntambanana and Nkandla local municipalities.

Number of agricultural households owning cattle and sheep
Goat production in the district is also mainly at subsistence level. Commercial production is negligible across the district, with smallholder production practised in all the other local municipalities in relatively
equal measure. Pig production is done at modest commercial level throughout the district, with subsistence pig farming being the mainstay. This is depicted in the figure below.

**FIGURE 30: NUMBER OF AGRIC HH OWNING GOATS**

![Number of agricultural households owning goats by scale](image)

Source: StatsSA, 2011

**FIGURE 31: NUMBER OF AGRIC HH OWNING PIGS**

![Number of agricultural households owning pigs by scale](image)

Source: StatsSA, 2011

Water access and reticulation to agricultural households is central to enabling and enhancing agricultural activity and scale. Water reticulation is best provisioned generally in Umhlathuze local
municipality, mainly driven by having piped water inside the dwelling/ yard. This could explain its higher level of vegetable production by its agricultural households. The mining activity conducted there could another key reason for good water reticulation. The source of water for most agricultural households is through a regional water scheme (operated by a water service authority), except in the case of Nkandla where it is a river/ stream. This has obvious implication on water availability and impacts on potential of agricultural activity by households. This could explain the lower threshold of agricultural household activity in Nkandla. This is depicted in the figures below.

Water access and water source by agricultural households

**Figure 32: Number of Agric HH by Access to Water**

Source: StatsSA, 2011

Key learning from the data includes:

- The district is mainly rural with little urbanisation thereby impacting negatively on distance to market for agricultural products;
- Agricultural households mainly undertake subsistence farming;
- Key challenges to agricultural development by households includes:
  - Land tenure mainly in the form of traditional authority ownership that has certain implication in land use and access by households
  - Security of tenure of land is inhibited by land tenure mechanisms, due to absence of title deeds that could stimulate investment on the land for agriculture by the private sector; and
  - Water scarcity and energy impact on the potential for agro processing as they are critical inputs to operations.
These challenges in agricultural production have necessitated interventions and initiatives by government at various spheres. These initiatives, by local municipality, are depicted in the following tables.

**Table 23: Agricultural Projects in Umlalazi LM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Area</th>
<th>Ufasimba</th>
<th>Oyaya</th>
<th>Mhlawini</th>
<th>Oyaya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pillar/programme</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Farm Name</td>
<td>Biyela progressive farmers</td>
<td>Masisukume</td>
<td>Mhlalwini</td>
<td>Maqhongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Type</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Tunnels</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>Dry beans</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Grazing camp</td>
<td>Grazing camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Activity</td>
<td>Land preparation and production inputs</td>
<td>Supply, deliver material &amp; construct tunnels</td>
<td>Supply, deliver material and erect fencing</td>
<td>Supply, deliver material and erect fencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Category</td>
<td>200ha</td>
<td>10 tunnels 10 x30m</td>
<td>9,631 km (148 ha)</td>
<td>17 km (323.4 ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Ownership</td>
<td>Smallholder</td>
<td>Smallholder</td>
<td>Smallholder</td>
<td>Smallholder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DARD

**Table 24: Agricultural Projects in Umfolozi LM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT/FARM NAME</th>
<th>PROJECT TYPE</th>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>PROJECT ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sabhuza</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makhwezini</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuyeni</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntuthunga 1- Ntombela</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntuthunga 1- Isigwaca</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntuthunga 1- Quilwana</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntuthunga 2 – Sibiya</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntuthunga 2 – Esigquweni</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROJECT/FARM NAME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT/FARM NAME</th>
<th>PROJECT TYPE</th>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>PROJECT ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ntuthunga 2 – Madedeni</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mcuthungu: 1</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mcuthungu: 2</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekupheleli</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock watering dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DARD
### TABLE 25: AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS IN NKANDLA, MHLATHUZE AND MTHONJANENI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>Mhlathuze</th>
<th>Mthonjaneni</th>
<th>Mthonjaneni</th>
<th>Nkandla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Area</td>
<td>Esikhaleni</td>
<td>Dubeni</td>
<td>River Valley</td>
<td>Nxamalala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Pillar / Programme</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>River Valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project/Farm Name</td>
<td>Beautiful pillers</td>
<td>Kwa Yanguye cluster</td>
<td>Simunye</td>
<td>Nsuze irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Type</td>
<td>Tunnels</td>
<td>Vegetable</td>
<td>Poultry (Broiler)</td>
<td>irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Broiler</td>
<td>Crop and vegetable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Activities</td>
<td>Supply, deliver material &amp; construct tunnels</td>
<td>Land preparation and production inputs</td>
<td>Complete poultry unit and supply inputs</td>
<td>Land preparation and production inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Size</td>
<td>4 tunnels 10 x30m</td>
<td>60ha</td>
<td>5 x 1500 birds</td>
<td>316ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of farmer/s</td>
<td>Smallholder</td>
<td>Smallholder</td>
<td>Smallholder</td>
<td>Smallholder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land ownership</td>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>Communal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DARD

### Other Key Projects in Uthungulu District Municipality

#### TABLE 26: OTHER KEY PROJECTS IN UTHUNGULU DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Location</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Melmoth Iron ore project</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>The Melmoth Iron ore project is a joint venture between Jindal Africa Investments (Pty) Ltd and Sungu Sungu (PTY) Ltd. The project currently at an exploration level, a combined 20 170 hectares in extent divided into two concessions namely the North block and South Block respectively falling within wards 3 &amp; 5 of the Mthonjaneni Municipality and falls within land owned by Ingonyama trust and privately owned land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commercial sugarcane farming</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>The predominant commercial farming activity is sugarcane and this together with commercial forestry forms the base of the region’s economy, Sugarcane is able to be grown even in areas of restricted agricultural potential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION SIX – SECTOR SPECIFIC ANALYSIS & VALUE CHAIN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Municipality, Ward</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Traditional Agriculture:</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>A large portion of the community is engaged in subsistence agriculture which includes peasant farming and small-scale livestock husbandry. Subsistence agriculture is the most significant land use practice and functions as a survival mechanism in the traditional authority areas and other rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni Jewellery Project</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Jewellery Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Essential Oils Project</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Production of Essential Oils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Melmoth Industrial Park</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Industrial Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tourist Centre</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Tourism Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mining of an Area south of Mtunzini</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Tronox currently has since 1998 had a large business investment in the Uthungulu District Municipality with mining of the mineralized sand dunes in an area just north of Mtunzini, KwaZulu Natal, known as the Hillendale Mine, its central the mineralized sand dunes in an area just north of Mtunzini, KwaZulu Natal, known as the Hillendale Mine, its central processing complex (&quot;CPC&quot;) at Empangeni for refinement and the Fairbreeze and planned Port Durnford mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Erf 167, Mtunzini: Mixed Residential Development</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>The projects is to be known as Ongoye Views which is expected to encompass approximately 1,000 residential units and approximately 16 commercial and office sites. The total construction cost estimated at R1bn for residential component, and R 1.5bn for the total development (including residential). Typically for urban development, an average of 18 direct and indirect jobs is created during construction per R1m spend – leading to in this instance the creation of 27,000 construction-related jobs. Since construction is estimated at 10 years, this averages to 2,700 new construction-related jobs per year over the 10 year period. Once constructed, the development will give rise to permanent operational jobs. Assuming a gross leasable area of 100,000m2 of office and commercial, this is expected to lead to approximately 1,400 permanent jobs (assuming one employee per 70m2), most of which would be sourced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>King DinuZulu: Shopping Centre Development</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM - Eshowe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Eshowe Private Hospital</td>
<td>The developer has the following vision for the proposed 101 bed Eshowe Private Hospital: The proposed project will be owned as follows: 51% is owned by (Phulukisa Medical Investments -26% &amp; Yakhisizwe – 25%) 19% is owned by doctors share holdings; 30% is owned by commercial investors. It is planned that the hospital will meet the general demands of multi discipline medical services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>King DinuZulu: Shopping Centre Development</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM - Eshowe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dlinza Forest</td>
<td>Established in 1947, this 250 ha forest is uniquely situated within the urban environment of Eshowe. The Dlinza Forest historically provided a burial site for the Zulu dead during the Anglo-Zulu War in Eshowe. The forest is best known for its birds, two species in particular, the Spotted Thrush and Delagorgues Pigeon are sought after by birdwatchers in the forest. Numerous other beautiful species such as Green Coucal, Grey Cuckoo Shrike, Narina Trogon, Trumpeter Hornbill, Red backed Mannikin, Green Twinspot and Crowned Eagle are found in the forest. Numerous tree plaques provide information of biological interest and describe Zulu medicinal use of the various trees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entumeni Forest</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM-Entumeni</td>
<td>Established in 1970, this little-known 750 ha reserve consists largely of a gorge covered by forest. It can be found approximately 20 km from Eshowe on the Nkandla/Ntumeni Road. The Entumeni Forest is located on a beautiful but strenuous terrain, and consists of a spectacular waterfall on the Ngoje stream. At this point the rare Longtailed Wagtails are often observed along the stream. Birding can be very rewarding with species such as Delagorgues Pigeon, Brown Robin, Yellow streaked Bulbul, Olive Woodpecker, Grey Cuckoo shrike and Black Cuckoo. As with the Dlinza Forest, both blue duiker and bushbuck occur in the forest. The grasslands in the reserve are home to a herd of zebra, and numerous grassland bird species such as the Lazy and Croaking Cisticola.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Ongoye Forest</td>
<td>uMlalazi LM</td>
<td>Ongoye Forest is an exceptionally rare and diverse habitat. It is probably the most famous example of the extremely rare scarp forests. The Ongoye mountain range is well-drained by numerous fast-flowing streams such as the uMlalazi and its tributaries the Thondo and the Intuze arising from valley-head springs and is of great importance as a water catchment area. It has large array of rare and endemic tree and plant species which include magnificent giant umzimbeet, Millettia sutherlundii, forest mangosteen Garcinia gerrardii, forest water berry, Syzygium gerrardii and pondoland fig Ficus bizanae amongst others. The cycads Encephalartos ngoyanus and Encephalartos villosus are also found here. Birding and hiking are also very popular all year round. There are about 130 bird species found on the reserve. The green barbet is endemic to the forest. Bushbuck, red duiker and red squirrel are also found. The giant Wood’s cycad, Encephalartos woodii, now extinct in the wild, but surviving at the botanic gardens in Durban only occurred here. In the past, Ongoye forest was protected by the Zulu Royal household because of the medicinal value of the plants found there.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>uMlalazi Coastal Nature Reserve</td>
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<td>This coastal reserve is situated one km from Mtunzini on the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast. uMlalazi was established as a protected area in 1948 and is 1 028 hectares in extent. Home of the palmnut vulture, which is one of the rarest birds of prey in South Africa. There is an easy walk through one of the best examples of mangrove swamps in South Africa, where several species of Wildflowers and a great variety of bird life can be seen</td>
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<td>SECTION SIX – SECTOR SPECIFIC ANALYSIS &amp; VALUE CHAIN</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>UMLALAzi: HOUSING PLANNED PROJECTS RURAL AREAS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing Development</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>UMLALAzi: Manufacturing (Industrial)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The manufacturing sector in uMlalazi is largely influenced by the agricultural sector. This is because of the sugar mill located at Amatikulu. The manufacturing sector is currently the second biggest contributor to GVA in the uMlalazi Municipality with a contribution of 18.5%, while the sector is the biggest contributor at a district level with a contribution of 26.8% to the uThungulu District GVA. The following table provides an indication of the quantity and average annual growth rate of employment and GVA in manufacturing for the Province, District and uMlalazi Local Municipality.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>UTHUNGULU: KwaBulawayo Tourism Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>uMlalazi-Nkandla</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>UTHUNGULU: Route 66 Zululand Heritage Route</td>
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<td>uMlalazi-Nkandla</td>
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<td>Tourism</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>UTHUNGULU: UMLalaZi Bus and Taxi Rank Trading Centre (Launch)</td>
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<td>uMlalazi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Co-ops Trainings</td>
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<td>uThungulu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Skills development program that benefits co-ops in the province. This assists both the existing and the aspiring co-ops. and Current.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Industrial Economic Zones (IEH)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Richards Bay</td>
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<td>Richardsbay IDZ/SEZ</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>SMME Training &amp; Capacity Building</td>
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<td>uThungulu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Skills development programme done by the specialist in the field to benefit small businesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Provincial Informal Businesses Database Development and Archiving</td>
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<td>uThungulu</td>
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<td>The development of the data base for the informal businesses in the districts together with the informal economy registration process</td>
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<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Economic Sector</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Youth &amp; Women Economic Empowerment Interventions</td>
<td>uThungulu</td>
<td>Youths &amp; Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>NZEZA-NSELENI-MSINGAZI CONSERVATION CORRIDOR</td>
<td>Nseleni</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>KWAMBONAMBI GRASSLANDS</td>
<td>Mbonambi</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Fresh Produce Market</td>
<td>Richards Bay</td>
<td>Economic</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Tunnel Tomatoes Production</td>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Gel Fuel Manufacturing</td>
<td>Richards Bay</td>
<td>Economic</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Nkandla Essential Oils project</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>Economic</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Bulk Water Scheme</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Economic</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Poverty Alleviation Project</td>
<td>Mbonambi-Mfolozi-Ntambanana</td>
<td>Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>uThungulu's flagship community tourism project</td>
<td>uMhlathuze</td>
<td>Economic</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- **Youth & Women Economic Empowerment Interventions**: uThungulu
  - Youth skills development programme to benefit youth and women across the province. Current

- **NZEZA-NSELENI-MSINGAZI CONSERVATION CORRIDOR**: Nseleni
  - Tourism

- **KWAMBONAMBI GRASSLANDS**: Mbonambi
  - Tourism

- **Fresh Produce Market**: Richards Bay
  - uThungulu’s legacy project, the District Fresh Produce Market, is a Mayoral initiative that will cumulatively address the triple threats of poverty, food security and unemployment in the district. Farmers who were trained are already supplying local retailers with their produce and the municipality anticipates that the Pre-Market will be a sound vehicle for economic development and agricultural growth in rural areas.

- **Tunnel Tomatoes Production**: Umlalazi
  - Tunnel Tomatoes Production: 10 interlinked multispan greenhouses in the Umlalazi area on the farm Cloud’s Hill-privately owned farm. Production of tunnel long life tomatoes and at a later stage diversifies to produce cucumbers, spinach and peppers.

- **Gel Fuel Manufacturing**: Richards Bay
  - Gel Fuel Manufacturing and Marketing Project: Zululand Chamber of Business

- **Nkandla Essential Oils project**: Nkandla
  - Indian Ocean Trading: expansion of Nkandla Essential Oils project to meet the capacity of new distillation plant.

- **Bulk Water Scheme**: Mthonjaneni
  - Bulk Water Scheme: the uThungulu District Municipality's largest regional bulk water scheme in the Mthonjaneni Municipality was opened in 2014.

- **Poverty Alleviation Project**: Mbonambi-Mfolozi-Ntambanana
  - KwaMbonambi, with its abundance of land has been as identified as a primary development node. "The need to address poverty, crime and the HIV/AIDS pandemic are major challenges facing local government in the District. A multi-purpose centre and 'mini hospital' has been constructed in Ntambanana, the first of its kind in South Africa which will not only provide medical help for residents there, but also enrich all aspects of their lives

- **uThungulu's flagship community tourism project**: uMhlathuze
  - uThungulu’s flagship community tourism project, the Amatshenezimpisi Resort, was officially opened west of Nkandla on a small game reserve managed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. The stilted chalets offer sweeping views of the uMhlathuze River as it winds its way to the coast and the surrounding mountains.
The aforementioned projects are to enable and enhance subsistence farming agricultural activities on mainly communal land. Projects emphasis is on livestock production, enhanced water access to livestock, as well as crop and vegetable production.

National resource suitability for the district identifies these agricultural activities, namely:

- Crops: bananas, groundnuts, sugarcane, soyabean, macadamia, avocados, cowpeas, timber (pine, wattle and gum), maize, vegetables, tea, pastures (coastcross and kikuyu highlands), star grass and smutsfinger grass and;
- Livestock: beef, pigs and goats.

Commercial agriculture includes the production of sugarcane in the lower lying coastal belt of the district. Commercial forestry is well developed with the presence of large private companies such as Mondi and Sappi. Production of horticultural crops is also undertaken constituting citrus, sub-tropical fruits and vegetables. It is also developing in the niche production of essential oils, through the production of geranium oil.

The development of the district agri-park will thus compliment these projects and the district bio-resource suitability. Stakeholder consultation has further prioritised the following commodities anchored on current production, projects, and bio-resource suitability. These commodities include:

- Fruit and Vegetables;
- Poultry;
- Livestock (cattle, piggery);
- Maize;
- Dry beans; and
- Beef.

5.1 AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS

6.1.1 Vegetables Value Chain

Vegetable production is mainly undertaken through irrigation; hence need to have a constant water source and access. Vegetable production is thus practised throughout the district as households grow sweet potatoes and amaDumbe mainly for domestic use through community gardens. Subtropical fruit is grown in the warm east areas of Eshowe and the Nkwalini escarpments, supplementing the main
crop, which is sugar. Also grown are citrus, papayas and bananas. Avocados are grown inland on a small scale. The value chain of fruit and vegetables is depicted in the figure below.

**FIGURE 33: VEGETABLE VALUE CHAIN**

Source: © NDA Dept of Agriculture Programmes

Key issues in vegetable production include:

- Soil fertility and correct nutrient balance are integral to successful production of the land. However, subsistence and smallholder producers land has low soil fertility mainly due to inadequate application of fertiliser as a result of unaffordability;
- Communal lands that are not fenced and which are under crop farmers are challenged in the control of livestock away from their crops; hence undergo losses in production potential and viability in crop/ vegetable farming;
- Product standards catering to the size, shape, colour, and minimum residue levels of the fruit and vegetable impacts on one’s accessibility to market (processors);
- Process standards that incorporate audits from possible markets (supermarkets, pack-houses) to ensure compliance to standards such as GlobalGAP that also offer access to export opportunities for producers and processors; and
• Social standards referring to compliance to labour and social regulation e.g, BEE, hence these social codes include a higher cost of compliance that contributes to costs of production.\textsuperscript{48}

6.1.2 Poultry Value Chain
Projects are being undertaken to stimulate local poultry production in the district as noted earlier in the projects being executed. The low production volumes reared by subsistence farmers in the district, makes them participants in the informal market of live chickens. However, the increased reticulation of electricity in rural areas is seeing a shift in consumption to frozen chicken, which could impact on the fortunes of these emerging farmers, if they lack access to the formal value chain. The broiler value chain is illustrated in the figure below.

Key issues in poultry production include:

- Production is heavily biased to economies of scale with commercial contract farming entry stock at about 40 000 broilers at a single stocking level;
- Poultry development is based on a hub and spoke model of not more than 100 km from the abattoir in compliance with standards in the commercial sector;
- Growing imports from lower cost producing countries have seen increased closures from some commercial integrated producers;
- Production is strategically located to close proximity to grain growing areas as feedstock comprises 60-70\% of the costs of production;
- Availability of day old chicks is based on scale as larger producers get preference due to their easier scheduling and rearing consistency; and
- Becoming a highly integrated industry founded on increased formalisation of the value chain due to phyto-sanitary concerns, this therefore is resulting in the locking of many emerging producers in the formal values chain.

6.1.3 Sugarcane Value Chain
The district has two mills, Maidstone and Gledhow. Sugarcane production is suited for the coastal municipalities of Umlalazi and Umhlatuzhe. Proposed growth in sugarcane growing areas is forecasted for areas such as Makhathini Flats (with planned construction of sugar mill), as well as areas near Hluhluwe Park in the UThungulu district. The district is served by two sugar mills, namely; Mtubatuba Mill and Pongola Mill. This could anchor sugarcane growing in Uthungulu District. The sugarcane value chain is illustrated below.

\textsuperscript{48} http://www.capturingthegains.org/pdf/ctg-wp-2012-12.pdf
Key challenges facing the sugar industry include:

- Decline in tariff protection from sugar imports in the Southern African Customs Union has seen a surge in sugar imports;
- Lock out of South Africa from preferential access to EU markets locks out opportunities for sugar exports;
- SADC Trade Protocol allows countries such as Swaziland preferential access on duty free quota into the local market, thereby taking away some market share from local players;
- Land tenure uncertainty due to pending land claims, puts anxiety in investors, in making investments in sugarcane and sugar production. This is leading to declining yields, capacity utilisation and production capacity;
- Government support and subsidies by competing sugar producing countries with access to the South African market has further taken away market share from local producers in downstream sugar based products such as value added sugar/dairy products such as confectionaries; and
- Proposed increase in rentals for industry leases at the Durban Port further increase costs of production in light of increased global competition in the local sugar industry.  

### 6.1.4 Beef Value Chain

Agricultural statistics on livestock production in the district show a big proportion of agricultural households as subsistence livestock farmers. The key issue among subsistence livestock farmers is veld management that influences the carrying capacity of the land for livestock grazing. Good quality veld is thus a balance between undergrazing and overgrazing. The key problem in Uthungulu district is undergrazing especially when considering livestock breeds that feed between grazers and browsers. The beef value chain is illustrated below.

**Figure 35: Beef Value Chain**

Source: DAFF Beef Value Chain 2013

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49 Ibid
Key issues impacting the beef value chain are:

- Genetics are inferior among the emerging farmers who are either beneficiaries of land reform programmes (cattle are a hybrid of exotic and indigenous breeds) and communal livestock farmers (indigenous breeds) which have a longer throughput and time to market with associated costs of production;
- Industry is increasingly consolidating and vertically integrated through feedlots with associated abattoirs. This places increasing standards on market access that are formalising the value chain and may lock out smaller emerging farmers;
- Rising cost of beef, has seen white meat that is chicken become the cheapest form of animal protein due to improved genetics that have reduced its costs of production on the last 40 years. This has impacted on beef market growth negatively;
- Health concerns aligned to growing consumerism has seen the increased marketing of white meat as a healthier source of protein in efforts to mitigate and manage lifestyle diseases inflicting the growing urban populations;
- Water access and reticulation as livestock production and processing relies heavily on water;
- Land care challenges especially with regard to veld management that is caused by invasion of alien species, overgrazing in communal lands etc. negatively impact on the carrying capacity of land; and
- Land tenure systems on land use and management such as communal grazing impacts on the level of investment that can be made by emerging farmers in beef production.

6.1.5 **Maize Value Chain**

Maize production is undertaken on a large scale in the district with a developed value chain through the mill, Empangeni Milling. It mills white maize mostly, and to a much lesser extent yellow maize. It is mainly supplied by small scale growers. The western part of the district, encompassing Umlalazi and Nkandla local municipalities have the highest potential for maize production. The maize value chain is depicted below.
Aspects defining the development of the value chain include:

- Bulk infrastructure entailing roads and access to strategically located silos negatively impacts on post-harvest losses thereby reducing farmer income from the activity;
- Globalisation and trade liberalisation has also seen the increased imports of GMO maize into the country. This could threaten the optimal development of the local industry; and
• There is increased vertical integration especially with regard to owners of silos, and these impacts on aspects to do with industry competition and price pressures on farmers.

The analysis and identification of appropriate value chains in the district shows that subsistence farmers face big hurdles in enabling the growth of their agricultural activities into smallholder farmers. This is due to:

• Land tenure systems that impact on land use management that does not offer security of tenure to would aspiring subsistence farmers to grow their agricultural activity and access finance due to lack of security of tenure on the land;
• Evolving globalisation and consolidation of commodity value chains due to standards, legislations, and complimentary trading agreements and economic partnerships agreements, result in increased formalisation of value chains where economies of scale and scope grow exponentially; and
• Water scarcity, reticulation, and access to sources impact on the scale and level of agricultural activity, as emerging farmers remain heavily reliant on rain fed agriculture.

The aforementioned analysis of the district has shown its rural bias with key economic activity confined to agriculture, mining, and tourism. Of these, agriculture offers the best option to revive these rural economies due to the low educational attainment of the local population, huge unutilised land with potential for various forms of agricultural activity, and offers food security and sustainable livelihoods. It also offers economies of scope in agro-processing. In line with these developments, rural economic transformation had thus been designated by government to be propelled through Agrarian Transformation incorporating:

• Meeting basic human needs;
• Rural enterprise development;
• Agro-village industries anchored by credit facilities and value chain markets; and
• Improved land tenure systems.

6.2 Synthesis
Key strategic fundamentals to the plan will be the interplay between people, places, employment and economy.

6.2.1 People
Key characteristics discerned from the district population include:

• General low population growth rate signifying an area experiencing out migration and low economic growth and opportunities;
• Female dominated population and female headed households as male population migrates to better performing economic geographies;
• High dependency ratios as the economically active population migrates to urban areas, leaving older generations in the rural areas;
• Low education attainment with majority of the population having less than some secondary education; and
• High youth unemployment, as the dominant growing tertiary sector cannot absorb a significant proportion of the unemployed youth due to low educational attainment.

Implications of these characteristics include:

• Increased rural urban migration that will result in the growth of informal settlements in urban economic growth centres; and
• Development of poverty nodes in deep rural areas as they lack food security and sustainable livelihoods.

6.2.2 Places

Key aspects to be considered include:

• Land tenure and land use management systems, especially given the large tracts of communal land that mitigates security of tenure which could stimulate investment and access to finance to rural households;
• Urban accessibility and activity development corridor, as well as a developed beef cattle industry, identifies Eshowe as a strategic town to enable the development of an Agri-park with linkage to a National Transport Corridor (N2) to cater for distance to market factors.

Implicating factors include:

• Need to identify mechanisms to enable and enhance land tenure and land use for productive agriculture, human settlements and increased access to credit. This could be enabled through utilisation of idle state owned land to spur productive agriculture, tenure reform, strategic land reform, and land restitution.
• Linkage of human settlements to economic activity through the quickest time travel to and from work defining the development of a regional gateway and economic development node.

6.2.3 Employment

Aspects to be considered are:

• Job creation through adoption of labour intensive economic activity especially aligned to low levels of educational attainment. This is mainly enabled through agriculture of certain commodities that have natural bio resource in the district.
• Adoption of skills development and training to upskill the local population and mitigate the level of low educational attainment. This could be done through social infrastructure such as libraries.
MAP 10: SETTLEMENTS
Impacts of these aspects include:

- Small rural town revitalisation through job creation in rural agricultural nodes;
- Increased extension support and rural education attainment to spur rural entrepreneurship.

6.2.4 Economy
Key issues include:

- Growing tertiary (services sector) constrained by the level of growth of the primary and secondary sector;
- Economic and employment opportunities emanating from this growth not strategically aligned to skills profiles of the locals (require skilled and highly skill), thereby resulting in high unemployment.

Implications include:

- Increasing rates of unemployment;
- Requires a rethink on how to stimulate rural economic development through agriculture and available land resources especially catering to low educational attainment and absorptive capacity of these locals; and
- Need to unlock land potential through evaluation of land tenure systems while stimulating land restitution processes.

Underlying these strategic fundamentals is the need to develop a rural development vision and framework.

7 SECTION SEVEN – FUNCTIONAL REGIONS & INTERVENTION AREAS
The rural development plan for UThungulu district municipality is informed by a functional regional approach. The salience of this approach to rural development rests in its emphasis on the nodal-hinterland economic and socio-spatial linkages. In other words, the economic development of the district’s villages and rural townships is intrinsically dependent on these places’ linkages with established nodes. A functional region therefore would typically have established nodes as well as areas in need of various forms of intervention from a development perspective.

The functional regions for UThungulu are identified through the use of the following:

- Strategically Located Land Index (SLLi). The SLLi takes into account the following variables notably: proximity to physical infrastructure; proximity to major towns/gateways and markets; average rainfall; slope elevation and temperature and; soil types. SLLi allows for the identification of strategically located land for various economic activities and land uses.
- The Gross Value Add (GVA) – this data depicts average GVA contribution to district economy per sector (inter alia agriculture, mining, manufacturing, wholesale & retail, transport, community services and government services, and finance, and insurance services).
MAP 11: FUNCTIONAL REGIONS
• Accessibility – this depicts the availability of transport networks and total travel time between points. The existence of a developed and integrated transport network makes it possible for both intra-regional and inter-regional flow of goods, services and people to occur.

• Infrastructural investment – this involved taking into account existing physical infrastructure that support various economic activities, i.e. agriculture, wholesale and retail, mining, services and manufacturing and other relate industries.

• Population count per district municipality (decline and growth) – this value is indicative of urbanisation and depopulation trends in Uthungulu district. As rural development is about improving people’s lives, the analysis of population trends allows for a more people-centric approach to municipal planning.

The abovementioned datasets informed the spatial analysis and subsequent identification of functional regions for uThungulu district municipality. From the map above, it is apparent that functional economic regions are not confined by administrative boundaries. What is also apparent is a clear relationship between exiting PSED secondary nodes and their hinterlands, i.e. the villages and other forms of rural settlements.

7.1 Functional Region 1: Nkandla-Melmoth & surrounding areas

The spatial analysis results depict a relational linkage between Nkandla, Melmoth as well as the settlements surrounding these secondary nodes. Nkandla’s relatively fertile agricultural land renders it one of the most economically viable nodes in the district. Moreover, Melmoth’s agricultural contribution in timber and sugarcane renders it the one of the most salient district gateways. The flow and mobility of goods, capital and people in this functional region is important for the well-being of people residing within and without its boundaries.

The dismantling of the apartheid space economy will be dependent on investing in villages as well as settlements that remain deprived of basic services such as water, electricity, and decent housing and employment opportunities. As this plan is anchored on improving rural life for communities residing in rural spaces, the following interventions are proposed:

Proposed Interventions: Functional Region 1

• Investment in physical infrastructure to support agricultural development in this functional region. This includes the upgrading of roads and water infrastructure;

• Development of an agricultural corridor that will connect the proposed Farmers Production Support Units in Nkandla and Melmoth with the Eshowe Agri-Hub;

• Development of a fresh-produce market and supporting agricultural infrastructure to support small-scale and subsistence farmers as well as communities within the functional region;

• Linking small-scale farmers to new and existing (i.e. timber and sugarcane) agricultural value-chains, through Agri-Park;

• Provision of skills and training in agri-business to women and young people in the region;
• Development of creative industries that can take advantage of the young talent as well as the vibrant Zulu cultural heritage defining the Northern KZN region;
• Creation of decent jobs in both agricultural and non-agricultural industries;
• Development of the mining industry to reduce unemployment and poverty rates;
• Promoting connectivity and employment through ICT among the entrepreneurs and the youth;
• Commencing village revitalisation projects in the region. This should be linked to the establishment of Agri-villages;
• Provision of social infrastructure such as schools, shopping centres and entertainment areas, to allow for a better quality of life;
• Support of small-scale farmers through the FPSU to allow for entry into existing as well as new commodity value-chains, specifically in timber, and sugarcane;
• Provision of knowledge on agri-business to aspirant SMMEs in the region’s villages, with a special focus on women and the youth;
• Provision of support to small businesses with an interest in tourism;
• Provision of basic services such as water, electricity is important for this region. Given the growing population in the region, water scarcity puts a strain on the livelihoods of residents;
• Fast-track job creation initiatives in this functional region to curb the high dependency rate.

7.2 Functional Region 2: Eshowe & surrounding areas

Eshowe can be defined as secondary nodes in need of strategic intervention. It is characterised by relative poverty, unemployment and high levels of illiteracy. The identification of Eshowe as an Agri-Hub site is important as it will result in numerous physical, social and economic investments.

Proposed Interventions: Functional Region 2

• Investment in physical infrastructure as part of the Eshowe Agri-Hub as well as the Nkandla, Melmoth and Ntambanana FPSUs development. This includes the upgrading of roads, electricity and water infrastructure;
• Development of an agricultural corridor that will connect the Eshowe Agri-Hub to the Farmers Production Support Units in Nkandla, Melmoth and Ntambanana secondary nodes;
• Development of a fresh-produce market and supporting agricultural infrastructure to support small-scale and subsistence farmers as well as communities within the functional region;
• Development of all existing commodity value-chains to allow for the growth of existing as well as new entrants in this industry and the creation of employment;
• Provision of skills and training in agri-business to women and young people in the region;
• Development of creative industries that can take advantage of the young talent as well as the vibrant Zulu cultural heritage defining the Northern KZN region;
• Provision of social infrastructure such as schools, shopping centres and entertainment areas, to allow for a better quality of life;
• Creation of decent jobs in both agricultural and non-agricultural industries;
- Promoting connectivity and employment through ICT among the entrepreneurs and the youth;
- Commencing village revitalisation projects in the region. This should be linked to the establishment of Agri-villages.

7.3 Functional Region 3: Richards Bay-KwaMbonambi-Ntambanana & surrounds
With Richards Bay as one of the most vibrant economic nodes in the district, the development of this functional region is likely to unlock economic development. It is proposed that this region can also benefit from the establishment of a fresh produce market, as they are likely to bring in the needed investment in physical infrastructure.

**Proposed Intervention Areas for Functional Region 3**
- Investment in physical infrastructure such as roads as well as agricultural infrastructure such as silos, abattoirs for the development;
- Provision of financial support and skills development to subsistence farmers located in the functional region and its hinterlands;
- Investment in water infrastructure to support small-scale farming in the region;
- Participation of women and the youth in cultural heritage tourism opportunities;
- Provide opportunities for inter-district economic activities through the use of existing economic development corridors;
- Provision of social infrastructure such as agricultural colleges and other forms of vocational training as part of the job-creation drive;
- Encouraging cooperation between established agricultural and tourism-related businesses and emergent small-scale businesses;
- Increasing beneficiation in the timber and sugarcane industries.

7.4 Intervention Areas – Settlements
MAP 12: INTERVENTION AREAS - SETTLEMENTS
7.4.1 **Intervention Area 1:**
The area comprise of the following settlements Ntembeni, Izinyathi, Mpanala, Mbizane and Lunganaye just to mention a few. The area is lacking on essential service delivery thus improvement of transport infrastructure can boost the connection of the areas to the functional regions. Improvement of transport infrastructure necessitate development by unlocking doors for the movement of goods and services as well as trade and commerce between functional regions and intervention areas. The potential for development in the area can be realised from full utilisation of smallholder irrigation schemes by engaging most of the villages. Furthermore the area is close to a CRDP site, which can be channelled to initiate development in the area. Although the area is low on SLLI index agriculture, the agriculture potential data shows that the land is suitable for grazing and the availability of perennial streams can support livestock farming towards improvement of the socio-well-being of the populace. The area is close to red meat abattoirs in Eshowe. Proximity to Functional region 2 where Eshowe Agrihub will be located can see the area benefiting from such facility.

7.4.2 **Intervention Area 2:**
Villages in the areas comprise of Ndikwe, Ekukhanyeni, Mbizo, Mvumangoma, Thaleni and Mshisandlu. The areas lack on service delivery in addition to undeveloped transport infrastructure. The area is close to Nkandla which is a district gateway, that can support trade and commerce. The area is close to Functional region 1 and the development of transport infrastructure can initiate development in the area by the connection of the intervention area to the functional region. Some of the potential of the area for development can be realised by full utilisation of the CASP project in the area. The area is close to the CRDP site which can be used to support development. The SLL Index agriculture shows that part of the land is suitable for agriculture. In addition to that agriculture potential data shows that the land is arable and suitable for grazing, hence this can support livestock. Furthermore the area is close to red meat abattoirs which are located in areas within functional region 1.

7.4.3 **Intervention Area 3:**
Some of the villages and settlements in the area includes Emaqeleni, Mbiza, Habeni, Mkhunyana and Ngodini. The potential for development in the area can be harnessed by taking advantage of the Agrihub which will be located in Eshowe. The area is well supported by major road R68 which can allow for the movement of goods and services from the area to various areas in terms of market for agriculture produce. Furthermore it is located close to a district gateway. The area can benefit from the already existing smallholder irrigation schemes, by adopting strategies and learning on agriculture practises being conducted. The SLL Index agriculture shows that the land is suitable for agriculture hence the availability of perennial streams passing through the area can support agriculture. Agriculture potential data shows that the land is arable and can support grazing hence livestock farming can be fully supported to realise potential of meat industry. The area is close to a RID project, which can be fully utilised to support the villages.

7.4.4 **Intervention Area 4:**
Some of the villages and settlements found in the area includes Esikhawini, Gubethuka, Mandlankala, Engujini, Nqotsheni and Empangeni. The area is close to Richard’s bay which is a regional gateway, henceforth this can allow for the connection of the area to possible markets of any agricultural produce.
7.4.5 Intervention Area 5:
Settlements found in the area includes include Nanembeni, Entobozi, Mfolozane and Mazawula. The area is situated close to a coal mining commodity which can be a potential for development in the area, by supporting small scale mining activities. The area is well supported by good transport infrastructure which can allow for development with the area (railway line and main road N2). Such facilities allows for the connection of intervention areas and functional regions thus boosting trade and commerce as well as the movement of people from one point to another point. Land potential data shows that the land is arable and can support livestock farming with vast grazing lands, of which livestock farming can support these communities and develop of meat industry.

8 SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
This section outlines the proposed strategies, catalytic projects as well as the institutional framework viewed as important for unlocking development in uThungulu district municipality. The proposed strategies respond to the objectives of the DRDP as set in the introductory section of this document. When viewed together, the strategies, catalytic projects and the institutional framework form a sound implementation plan.

FIGURE 37: A DEPICTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Source: Ditau Solutions
This section also builds on the status quo analysis as well as findings emanating from the distillation of district, provincial and national strategic spatial and economic development plans. Moreover, inputs from multi-stakeholder engagements inform the proposed strategic interventions outlined below. The developmental challenges in uThungulu are multifaceted. However, there exist untapped potential and opportunities that can act as important levers for unlocking inclusive and sustainable rural development in the district. The proposed interventions are also informed by an appreciation of complex relational economic, socio-spatial and environmental factors that define the district’s development milieu. As this primary unit of analysis and intervention is the district, the proposed interventions do not purport to be pitted at a meso-local i.e. ward and village level. However, it must be noted that there exist numerous local plans that take into account village-specific needs, notably the local IDPs, LED strategies, and sector-specific plans. The salience of this district rural development plan is that it contributes to a broader family of strategic spatial and economic development plans aimed at fast-tracking integrated rural transformation and development.

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The analysis of uThungulu at a district level allows for the tracing and subsequent mapping of relational flows of goods, commodities, people and capital within and across the district. The existing economic system and its complexity in the district therefore, can best be captured through the employment of a functional regional approach to rural development. A functional regional approach to rural development creates conditions that allow for the identification of places and/or nodes that can act as developmental nucleus and catalysts for broader regional development. A functional regional approach also takes into account the synergic and/or symbiotic relationships between existing and potential development nodes and their hinterlands. The economic growth and competitiveness of Richards Bay, Eshowe, Nkandla and KwaMbonambi for instance, are intrinsically tied to the availability and flow of labour, and goods from the adjacent rural townships and villages. These flows as well as nodal linkages are facilitated by development corridors that can either be specialised/niche (as is the case in tourism corridors), or diverse.
8.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

In proposing development-oriented interventions in uThungulu, an attempt was made to take into account the DRDP objectives as articulated in the preceding sections, as well as the findings from the status quo analysis and multi-stakeholder engagements. This provided an opportunity for the formulation of operational strategies that are deemed critical for the realisation of the DRDP objectives. The DRDP objectives are outlined as follows:

- Objective 1: Improving productivity and competitiveness in the agriculture sector;
- Objective 3: Improving competitiveness in the manufacturing sector;
- Objective 4: Improving tourism competitiveness in the district;
- Objective 5: Promoting rural-urban linkages and functionality.

8.2 Objective 1: Improving productivity & competitiveness of the agriculture sector

Agriculture forms an integral part of Uthungulu district economy. Its climatic conditions are best suited for livestock production as well as the cultivation maize, vegetables as well as timber and sugarcane. Moreover agricultural development is likely to create jobs for many people residing in the district’s towns and villages. The objective for agricultural development however should however be underscored by a sound appreciation and conservation of the district’s natural capital.

8.2.1 Operational Strategy 1: Supporting small-scale farmers

- Improvement of the irrigation scheme will benefit farmers who are already producing sugarcane, vegetables, timber and other agricultural commodities;
- Investment in livestock, dryland cropping and irrigation infrastructure to be fast-tracked.

8.2.2 Operational Strategy 2: Harnessing existing commodity value-chains

In all of the district’s local municipalities there exist opportunities for harnessing sugarcane, soya bean, avocados, sweet potatoes, timber, maize, vegetables, pastures; and beef, game, dairy and sheep. It is imperative therefore for these value-chains to be harnessed through:

- The provision of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilisers as well as irrigation equipment to small-scale farmers;
- Borehole refurbishment;
- Re-instatement/refurbishment of dysfunctional water schemes;
- Operation and maintenance of water supply;
- Provision of new water infrastructure; and electricity programmes
- Inclusion of women and youth farmers in the existing commodity value-chains;
- Access to both international and local markets through improving product quality as well as marketing and branding strategies;
- Identification of new commodities and markets based on UThungulu’s competitive and comparative advantages;
- Access to funding for investment into new machinery and equipment, as well as agriculture and conservation-related research and development (R&D).
8.2.3 **Operational Strategy 3: Optimising the potential of Agri-Parks**

Agri-Parks provide a unique opportunity for the realisation of transformative agricultural development and rural economic transformation in uThungulu and beyond. The three components of Agri Parks i.e. Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU), the Agri-Hub (AH), and the Rural Urban Market Centre Unit (RUMC) allow for targeted financial, intellectual and infrastructural investment in agricultural development in the district. To this end, Agri-Parks are presented in this district rural development plan as providing a holistic operational strategy to agrarian reform and agri-business development. It is recommended that:

- The Eshowe Agri-Hub as a production, equipment hire, processing, packaging, logistics and training unit be utilised for strengthening and expanding agricultural commodity value-chain in the entire district municipality;
- It is suggested that the Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs) be located Nkandla, Melmoth and Ntambanana as these are rapidly growing secondary nodes in need of infrastructural development as well as industrialisation;
- Provision of agricultural related infrastructure in settlements and villages around Nkandla, Melmoth and Ntambanana as these are also strategically located as sites for FPSU because of the agricultural corridor that connects these localities;
- Development of Agri-villages across the district. These Agri-villages will be linked with the Agri-Hub in Eshowe as well as the FPSUs strategically located in the district;
- Provision of infrastructure to promote access to markets to all farmers with a bias towards emerging farmers and rural communities;
- Development of a strategy for optimal utilisation of high value agricultural in the entire UThungulu district;
- Formulation and implementation of town as well as village revitalisation programmes for all municipalities as a part of rural economic transformation agenda;
- Maximise use of existing agro-processing, bulk and logistics infrastructure, including having availability of water, energy and roads.
SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

MAP 13: AGRI-HUBS & FARMER PRODUCTION SUPPORT UNIT
8.2.3.1 **Priority Commodities**

Based on “Bio-resource Unit Analysis” (BRU) the following BRUs are present within the district: Zb1, Ya3, Yb4, Vb7

This translates to the following commodities being able to be grown successfully within the district.

**TABLE 27: POSSIBLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avocados</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Pastures: coast-cross, kikuyu (highlands), Star Grass, Smutsfinger</th>
<th>Sugarcane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>Soyabean</td>
<td>Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>Lucerne</td>
<td></td>
<td>Timber – Pine, wattle and gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpeas</td>
<td>Macadamias</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry bean</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite a wide range of commodities can be successfully grown the district has prioritised the following commodities in terms of processing at the main agri-hub.

- Beef
- Poultry
- Vegetables

The map overleaf depicts the localities in which these commodities can be grown. It is the intention that this should guide especially the Land Reform and Agrarian Transformation processes in guiding the locality where farms for agrarian transformation should be procured / acquired.
SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
8.3 **Objective 2: Promote tourism through existing development corridors**

The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) has identified a hierarchy of provincial nodes that are critical for provincial, regional and local economic development. UThungulu has Richards Bay as the main node, with Eshowe, KwaMbonambi, Ntambanana and Nkandla acting as secondary node. These nodes are connected by key development corridors that can play a critical role in promoting rural economic development and urban-rural linkages.

8.3.1 **Operational Strategy 1: Harnessing economic development corridors**

- Development of economic activities along Richards Bay-KwaMbonambi as well as the Eshowe-Melmoth PSED corridor;
- Provision of integrated and reliable transportation and connectivity infrastructure in the district such as roads, rail, freight, allowing for increased mobility (of goods, capital, services and people) between all key economic nodes, with the inclusion of remote rural areas;
- Provision and/or enhancing of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) (e.g. internet connectivity) for optimal communication, knowledge-sharing and access to markets across, especially in the PSED nodes;
- Encouraging intra and inter-regional collaborative ventures between commercial and small-scale farmers;
- Development of Agri-tourism sites and products linked to the Eshowe Agri-Park.

8.3.2 **Operational Strategy 2: Harnessing the cultural heritage development corridors**

- Promotion of the Cultural Heritage corridor, as a means of growing the cultural tourism sector in and across the district. Focus must be given to Nkandla, Eshowe and Ntambanana due to their strategic positioning within the cultural tourism corridor that stretched to Zululand.
- Improvement of the linkage between Nkandla, Melmoth and Eshowe as a means of stimulating district-wide economic growth;
- Initiating full-scale urban as well as rural revitalisation projects that link all cultural heritage sites in Uthungulu and other northern districts;
- Development of tourism-related activities in townships and villages to allow for broad-based participation in this sector, with a specific focus of women and youth participation.
MAP 15: PSED NODES & CORRIDORS
8.3.3 **Operational Strategy 3: Development of distinct Special Economic Zones**
- Establishment of niche industrial hubs in the district offering unique tourism products that take advantage of the district’s competitive and comparative advantages;
- Establishment of agro-processing and product development industrial hub in the district;
- Developing linkages between the production and processing sectors;
- Developing new, emerging and existing markets;
- Improving product quality and encouraging innovation;
- Developing skills across a broad range, including marketing and branding;
- Encouraging collaborative business ventures.

8.4 **Objective 3: Investment in rural industrialisation**
Rural industrialisation is critical for the provision of physical and social infrastructure that can allow for the creation of socio-spatial and economic linkages between urban nodes and the rural hinterlands. Integrated rural development is dependent on the strength of economic, social and technological relations between economic nodes such as Richards Bay, KwaMbonambi, Ntambanana, Eshowe and Nkandla as well as the townships and villages surrounding them. To this end, the economic functionality of the district must take into account the flow of goods and capital as well as the movement of people within and between urban and rural spaces. The following operational strategies are therefore proposed:

8.4.1 **Operational Strategy 1: Promoting urban-rural linkages & functionality**
- Provision of roads, rail, freight and ICT infrastructure that can foster intra and inter-district connectivity and mobility within and beyond uThungulu district;
- Harnessing of traditional economic sectors such as agriculture, mining and manufacturing through industrial innovation;
- Improving access to communication technology, and harnessing the use of new media for promoting urban-rural business interactions and innovation.

8.4.2 **Operational Strategy 2: promoting the revitalisation of rural areas**
- *Rural town revitalisation* projects must be implemented in all major towns. The renewal of these towns is important as it provides them with an opportunity to attract local and global investments of a financial, business and human capital nature;
- *Township revitalisation* – projects for the entire district must be implemented to allow for infrastructural investments as well as the provision of basic services such as water, electricity, and decent housing. As rural townships continue to grow, their revitalisation will attract more skilled people, as well as other forms of investments;
- *Village revitalisation* – projects must be implemented in all densely populated villages. The focus of these projects must be on provision of water, electricity and other social services critical for the improvement of quality of life, in accordance with the NDP;
• *Develop village place-making and/or branding strategy* – this is important as it promotes rural spaces as liveable and marketable places that can attract skills and tourism.

### 8.4.3 Operational Strategy 3: Completion of rural development projects

With numerous rural development projects underway in UThungulu, it is imperative to ensure that:

• Sustainable, long-term funding mechanisms are put in place for all rural development-oriented projects;

• Fostering of intergovernmental and interdepartmental coordination of rural development projects for strategic harmonisation and alignment of efforts.
8.5 **Objective 4: Conserving the natural environment**

Uthungulu district is endowed with a wealth of natural capital. Whereas rural industrialisation and economic development is important, there is also a need to ensure that the natural environment is protected. It is imperative to reiterate that the need for the improvement of people’s quality of life in rural areas, must not be separated from the need to conserve the natural environment.

8.5.1 **Operational Strategy 1: Formulation of the UThungulu Biodiversity Conservation Plan**

- This proposed plan should take into account the conservation of the district’s natural capital;
- Promoting sustainable use of natural resources, specifically water and wetland;
- Promoting environmental land management.

8.6 **Objective 5: Promoting integrated human settlements**

Following the recommendations set out in Chapter 8 of the NDP, there is a need for the district to fast-track the provision of adequate social services such as schools, clinics, community centres and recreational facilities. Moreover, the provision of water, electricity and housing has been identified as a priority for the district municipality. There are a number of water infrastructure as well as housing development projects underway in UThungulu. The completion of these projects is critical for the improvement of quality of life for all communities in the district.

8.6.1 **Operational Strategy 1: Reduction of service delivery backlogs**

- Monitoring of water services backlogs and development of water infrastructure plan;
- Installation of new sanitation connections to households;
- Implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programmes;
- Facilitation of Schools Nutrition Programmes.

8.6.2 **Operational Strategy 2: Promoting integrated rural spatial planning**

- Strengthening, and monitoring the implementation of all district and local planning instrument i.e. IDP, SDF and LED plans;
- Strengthening of district-wide public transport as well as ICT network.

8.7 **Catalytic Projects**

The criteria for the identification of catalytic projects are informed by the recently reviewed Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) (2015), as well as the KZN Infrastructure Master Plan. While the aforesaid criteria is still unfolding and thus in need of refinement, its potential in providing a conceptual scaffolding for project-identification cannot be doubted. The projects identification criteria is characterised in the PGDP as follows\(^50\):

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### TABLE 28: CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Projects</th>
<th>characterisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catalytic projects</strong></td>
<td>- <em>Economic game changers</em> - these are projects that profoundly redefine and/or alter the structure of a given economy (at a district, provincial or national level – or in all three scales)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>Major social needs projects</em> – these are projects that support immediate social needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>Major enablers</em> – projects that provide enabling infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure Interventions</strong></td>
<td>- <em>High priority backlogs</em> – projects in sensitive (most vulnerable) communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>High priority infrastructure</em> – bulk infrastructure projects that are in backlog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>High priority programmes</em> – programmes that have a long term social and economic transformation objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New (Planning) Projects</strong></td>
<td>- <em>High priority urban &amp; industrial nodes &amp; corridors</em> – regions that are high economic generators and service centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>Rural nodes &amp; corridors</em> – high priority rural service centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>Rural transformation nodes</em> – nodes that serve to become future consolidation &amp; development points for rural farming communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>Off-grid settlements</em> – areas that are vulnerable to low-none service provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure replacement/refurbishment</strong></td>
<td>- High priority replacements – infrastructure nearing life-cycle end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- High priority refubs – projects that deal with infrastructure affected by storm damage etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- High maintenance programmes – projects that are impacting on the budget, thus requiring funding/management solutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ditau Solutions

The project identification criteria set above allows decision-makers, development planner and other stakeholders in development to be able to engage in forward planning. In other words, the categorisation (and in some instances hierachisation) of projects allows for sound financial planning as well as strategic allocation of physical, human and intellectual resources.
### Table 29: Rural Development Projects

**Objective 1: Improving Productivity & Competitiveness of the Agriculture Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Actions</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Programme/Project</th>
<th>KPIs</th>
<th>Indicative Costs</th>
<th>Lead Role</th>
<th>Support Role</th>
<th>Location/Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Optimizing the potential of Agri-Parks</td>
<td>• Development of the Eshowe Agri-Hub that will act as a production, equipment hire, processing, packaging, logistics and training</td>
<td>• The development of the Eshowe Agri-Hub Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs) in Nkandla, Melmoth and Ntambanana</td>
<td>• Completion of the Eshowe Agri-Hub and the FPSUs in Nkandla, Ntambanana, &amp; Melmoth</td>
<td>• Dept. of Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</td>
<td>Dept. of Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</td>
<td>• UThungulu DM</td>
<td>Short – medium term Melmoth/Ntambanana/Nkandla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support of small scale farmers</td>
<td>• Development of Agri-villages across the district which will be linked with Eshowe Agri-Hub</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Dept. of Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</td>
<td>• Dept. of Small Business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establishment of cooperatives of small-scale farmers</td>
<td>• Provision of agricultural related infrastructure in settlements and villages around Nkandla, Melmoth and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Dept. of Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</td>
<td>• Dept. of Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Completion of the FPSUs</td>
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<td>• Dept. of Rural Development and Land Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in Nkandla, Ntambanana, &amp; Melmoth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Development Bank of Southern Africa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Commercial farmers</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Private sector</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2: Supporting small-scale farmers</th>
<th>• Establishment of cooperatives consisting of emerging, small-scale and medium-scale farmers,</th>
<th>• Development of Eshowe Agri-Hub to foster small and medium-scale agricultural development</th>
<th>• Numbe r of small-scale farmers benefiting and succeeding through the Agri-R120 000 000</th>
<th>• Dept. of Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</th>
<th>• UThungulu DM • Dept. of Small Business • Dept. of Water &amp; Sanitation • Dept. of Rural Development and Land Reform</th>
<th>District-wide/immediate – long-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Provision of</td>
<td>• Promoting agribusinesses</td>
<td>• Development of a strategy for optimal utilisation of high value agricultural in the entire UThungulu district;</td>
<td>• Number of small scale farmers successfully supported through Agri-hubs and FPSUs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Identifying towns in Uthungulu for revitalisation programmes linked to the establishment of Agri-villages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial &amp; Technical Support to Small Scale Farmers through the Agripark</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establish a timber processing hub for small scale forestry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Focus on SMME development as a means of promoting emerging entrepreneurs</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers Support and Networking Forum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Establishment of small-scale farmers’ development fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Identification of strategically located land that can benefit small-scale farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Provision of water through irrigation schemes boreholes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Revitalisation &amp; Restoration of farms that are part of land restitution programmes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Invest in livestock, dryland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park &amp; FPSUs initiatives,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Numbe of cooperatives formed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Numbe of small scale farmers successfully supported through Agri-hubs and FPSUs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Bank of Southern Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commerical farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditiona authoritie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Harnessing new and existing commodity value-chains to allow entry for small-scale farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Small farmers mentorship and support programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identification of new commodities and markets based on UThungulu’s competitive and comparative advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establishment of the Farmers Support and Networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Numeral of small-scale farmers meaningfully participating in the value-chain,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Numeral of cooperatives growing as</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scale of farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through the Agripark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link small-scale farmers to new and existing (i.e. timber and sugarcan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural value-chains, through the development of Agri-Parks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stakeholders:**
- Commercial farmers
- Traditional authorities
- Private sector (retailers)

**Other Actions:**
- Number of irrigation schemes and boreholes established and/or refurbished
- Number of women and youth participation in existing
**Objective 2: Promote tourism development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Actions</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Programme/Projects</th>
<th>KPIs</th>
<th>Indicative Costs</th>
<th>Lead Role</th>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Location/Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Harnessing economic development corridors</td>
<td>• Enhance the tourism sector to create employment and local economic development</td>
<td>• Development of economic activities along Richards Bay-KwaMbonambi as well as the Eshowe-Melmoth PSED corridor</td>
<td>• Number of transport and connectivity infrastructure</td>
<td>R200 00 000</td>
<td>• Department of Tourism • Dept. of Transport • Dept. of Communications</td>
<td>• UThungulu DM • Dept. of Small Business • Dept. of Rural Development and Land Reform • ICASA • ESKOM • Telecomunications compagnie</td>
<td>District-wide/ immediate – long-term Richards Bay (KwaMbonambi)/ Eshowe (Melmoth)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in the district such as roads, rail, freight, allowing for increased mobility (of goods, capital, services and people) between all key economic nodes, with the inclusion of remote rural areas;

- Repairing & expansion of roads infrastructure for economic functionality,
- Provision and/or enhancing of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) (e.g. internet connectivity) Development of Agri-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>optics installed (in km) within the district’s major towns,</th>
<th>Numbe r of businesses and households with access to ICT infrastructure</th>
<th>Service providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Section Eight: Implementation Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2: Promoting cultural tourism</th>
<th>• Harnessing cultural heritage development corridors</th>
<th>• Improvement of the linkage between Nkandla, Melmoth and Eshowe as a means of stimulating district-wide economic growth</th>
<th>• Number of emerging entrepreneurs engaged in the tourism industry, Number of women and youth-owned tourism companies</th>
<th>R90 000 000</th>
<th>• Department of Tourism</th>
<th>• Department of Arts &amp; Culture</th>
<th>• UThungulu DM</th>
<th>• Dept. of Small Business</th>
<th>• Dept. of Rural Development and Land Reform</th>
<th>• Tourism Agencies</th>
<th>District-wide/immediate – long-term Nkandla/Eshowe/Ntambanana/Melmoth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintenance of historical and cultural assets in Uthungulu</td>
<td>• Development of tourism-related activities in townships and villages to allow for broad-based participation in this sector, with a specific focus of</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heritage corridor with specific focus on Nkandla, Eshowe and Ntambanana due to their strategic positioning within the cultural tourism corridor that stretched to Zululand.

- Initiating full-scale urban as well as rural revitalisation projects that link all cultural heritage sites in UThungulu and other northern districts
- Initiate a comprehensive maintenance program for architectural resources in UThungulu DM
- Development of Tourist Centre in Mthonjaneni
- Women and youth participation.
- Numbe of cultural villages operating in the district
- New tourism offerings introduced in the district

3. Development of distinct

- Establishment of agro-processing
- Numbe r of agro-
- R70 000 000
- UThungulu DM
- Dept. of Trade and Industry
- District - Immediate - Long term
## Special Economic Zones

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| niche industrial hubs in the district offering unique tourism products that take advantage of the district’s competitive and comparative advantages; | and product development industrial hub in the district:  
- Develop linkages between the production and processing sectors in the district;  
- Provide a programme to encourage collaborative business ventures.  
- Specific targeting of the UThungulu tourist attractions to enhance tourism revenue | proces sing and produc t development industrial hubs in UThun gulu  
- Successful linkage between production and processing sector  
- Numbe r of progra mmes which encourage collaborative business |  
- Dept. of Agricultur e and Rural Developm ent |
### Objective 3: Investment in rural revitalisation & industrialisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Actions</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Programme/Projects</th>
<th>KPIs</th>
<th>Indicative Costs</th>
<th>Lead Role</th>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Location/Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Promoting urban-rural linkages & functionality | • Upgrading and expansion of roads  
• Provision supporting infrastructure for ICT  
• Renewal of major towns and settlements  
• Harnessing of traditional economic sectors | • Provision of roads, rail, freight and ICT infrastructure that can foster intra and inter-district connectivity and mobility within and beyond UThungulu district,  
• Promotion of use of new media for promoting urban-rural business interactions and innovation,  
• Rural town revitalisation | • Number of roads upgraded in the district (km)  
• Number of ICT support infrastructure developed  
• Number of successful urban and rural renewal project | R150 00 000 | • Dept. of Transport  
• Dept. of Communications | • UThungulu DM  
• Dept. of Small Business  
• Dept. of Rural Development and Land Reform  
• Cogta  
• ESKOM  
• Telecommunications companies/Service providers  
• Dept. of Science & Technology  
• Dept. of Trade and Industry | District-wide Short – medium term |
## SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### 2. Promoting the revitalisation of rural areas

- Such as agriculture, mining and manufacturing through industrial innovation
  - Improve access to urban and rural areas (markets)
  - Development of a renewable energy research park
  - Development of a technology

- Projects must be implemented in all major towns
  - Village revitalisation & development projects
  - Development of a laboratory for renewable energy research and demonstration
  - Establishment of district industrial hubs

- Completed in the district
### SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Completion of rural development projects</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sustainable, long-term funding mechanisms are put in place for all rural development-oriented projects</td>
<td>• Development of a funding strategy for all rural development projects</td>
<td>• Number of rural development projects implemented and identified</td>
<td>• Number of Infrastructure development projects</td>
<td>• Dept. of Rural Development and Land Reform</td>
<td>• UThungulu DM • COGTA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Development of a technology park to foster innovation and enable its commercial application in the UThungulu DM
### Objective 4: Conserving the Natural Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Actions</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Programme/Projects</th>
<th>KPIs</th>
<th>Indicative Costs</th>
<th>Lead Role</th>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Location/Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Conserving the natural environment</td>
<td>• Development of the UThungulu Biodiversity Conservation Plan</td>
<td>• Formulation of the uThungulu Biodiversity Plan</td>
<td>• Development &amp; implementation of the uThungulu Biodiversity Plan</td>
<td>R60 000 000</td>
<td>• Dept. of Agriculture &amp; Environmental Affairs</td>
<td>• UThungulu DM&lt;br&gt; • Dept. of Rural Development &amp; Land Reform&lt;br&gt; • COGTA&lt;br&gt; • CSIR&lt;br&gt; • Working for Water&lt;br&gt; • Environmenta l planning experts&lt;br&gt; • Eskom&lt;br&gt; • Private sector</td>
<td>District-wide Short - medium term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rehabilitation of wetlands</td>
<td>• Water management and conservation plan</td>
<td>• Implementation of the water management and Conservation Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conservation of water</td>
<td>• Review of the district Disaster management plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Land-use management</td>
<td>• Ecosystem conservation project</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conservation of pastures</td>
<td>• Development of a 'laboratory' for renewable energy research and demonstration</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
**Objective 5: Promoting Integrated Human Settlements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Actions</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Programme/Projects</th>
<th>KPIs</th>
<th>Indicative Costs</th>
<th>Lead Role</th>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Location/Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reduction of service delivery</td>
<td>• Creating sustainable and function</td>
<td>• Building of affordable houses in UThungulu</td>
<td>• Number of affordable</td>
<td>R500 00 000</td>
<td>• Dept. of Human</td>
<td>• UThungulu DM</td>
<td>District-wide/ immediate – medium term</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Develop a plan to address counteracting the effects of climate change
- R&D investigative activities completed and published
- Number of renewable energy pilot projects undertaken
### SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

#### 2. Promote integrated rural spatial planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>backlogs</th>
<th>Monitoring of water services backlogs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Development of water infrastructure plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electrification of all rural settlements through use of smart green energy technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building of schools, clinics, hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building of community centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitation of Schools Nutrition Programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed residential development in Ongoye – Ongoye Views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring &amp; reviewing of houses built in townships &amp; villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of households with water &amp; electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of schools &amp; clinics built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of community centres built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of schools nutrition projects rolled out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Settlements & Land Reform |
| --- | --- |
| | Cogta |
| | CSIR |
| | Non-governmental organisations |
| | Private sector |
### Localised Projects

**Localised Agricultural Development Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>LOCAL AREA</th>
<th>PROGRAMME</th>
<th>PROJECT/FARM NAME</th>
<th>PROJECT TYPE</th>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>PROJECT ACTIVITY</th>
<th>LEAD DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>DRDP Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>Ufasimba</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Biyela progressive farmers</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Dry beans</td>
<td>Land preparation and production inputs, Farmer category 200ha</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>Oyaya</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Asisukume</td>
<td>Tunnels</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Supply, deliver material &amp; contract tunnels</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>Oyaya</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Maqhongo</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Grazing Camp</td>
<td>Supply, deliver material and erect fencing</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>Sabhuza</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Sabhuza</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock Watering Dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Makhwezini</td>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>Makhwezini</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Watering</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
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<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Fuyeni</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Fuyeni</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Watering</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 1-Ntombela</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 1-Ntombela</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Watering</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 1-Isigwaca</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 1-Isigwaca</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Watering</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 1-Qudiwana</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 1-Qudiwana</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Watering</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 2-Sibiya</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 2-Sibiya</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Watering</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 2-Esigqulweni</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 2-Esigqulweni</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Watering</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 2 – Madedeni</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Ntuthunga 2 – Madedeni</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock Watering Dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Mcthunugu: 1</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Mcthunugu: 1</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock Watering Dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Mcthunugu: 2</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Mcthunugu: 2</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock Watering Dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMfolozi</td>
<td>Ekupheleni</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Ekupheleni</td>
<td>Livestock Production</td>
<td>Stock Watering Dam</td>
<td>Scooping of dam</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhlathuze</td>
<td>Esikhaleni</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Beautiful Pillers</td>
<td>Tunnels</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Supply, deliver material &amp; construct tunnels</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Kwa Yanguye</td>
<td>River Valley</td>
<td>Kwa Yanguye Cluster</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Land preparation and production inputs</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Dubeni</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Simunye</td>
<td>Poultry (Broiler)</td>
<td>Broiler</td>
<td>Complete Poultry unit and supply inputs</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Nkandla
- **Nxamalala River Valley**
- **Nsuzi Irrigation Irrigation**
- **Crops and Vegetables**
- **Land preparation and production inputs**
- **DARD**
- **Improving productivity & competitiveness of the Agriculture sector**

### Mthonjaneni
- **Melmoth Communal Estate**
- **The Melmoth Iron Ore Project Iron Ore**
- **The Melmoth Iron Ore project is a joint venture between Jindal Africa Investments (Pty) Ltd and Sungu Sungu (PTY) Ltd. The projects is currently at an exploration level, a combined 20,170 hectares in extent divided into two concessions namely the North block and South Block respectively falling within wards 3 & 5 of the Mthonjaneni Municipality and falls within land owned by Ingonyama trust and privately owned land**
- **DARD**
- **Investment in Rural Revitalization & Industrialization**

### Mthonjaneni
- **Melmoth Commercial Sugarcane**
- **Sugarcane**
- **The predominant**
- **DARD**
- **Improving productivity &**
### Mthonjaneni

- **Location**: Melmoth Communal Estate
- **Agriculture**: Traditional Agriculture, Livestock Production, Livestock Production
- **Activity**: Commercial farming activity is sugarcane and this together with commercial forestry forms the base of the region’s economy. Sugarcane is able to be grown even in areas of restricted agricultural potential
- **Improving productivity & competitiveness of the Agriculture sector**

### Umhlathuze

- **Location**: Richards Bay
- **Markets**: Fresh Produce Market, Fresh Produce Market
- **Activity**: UThungulu’s legacy project, DARD
- **Improving productivity & competitiveness of the Agriculture sector**
the District Fresh Produce Market, is a Mayoral initiative that will cumulatively address the triple threats of poverty, food security and unemployment in the district. Farmers who were trained are already supplying local retailers with their produce and the municipality anticipates that the Pre-Market will be a sound vehicle for economic development and agricultural growth in rural areas.

<p>| uMlalazi | uMlalazi | Communal Estate | Tunnel Tomatoes Production | Production | tomatoes | Tunnel Tomatoes Production: 10 interlinked multi-span greenhouses in the Umlalazi area on the farm Cloud’s Hill-privately owned farm. Production of DARD | Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emkhulu</th>
<th>Richards Bay</th>
<th>Gel Fuel Manufacturing</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Gel Fuel</th>
<th>Gel Fuel Manufacturing and Marketing Project: Zululand Chamber of Business</th>
<th>DARD</th>
<th>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Umhlanjeneni</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Bulk Water Scheme</td>
<td>Water Scheme</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Bulk Water Scheme: the uThungulu District Municipality's largest regional bulk water scheme in the Mthonjaneni Municipality was opened in 2014.</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>Umhlanjeneni</td>
<td>Pathan Poultry &amp; Sugarcane Farm</td>
<td>Poultry &amp; Sugarcane</td>
<td>Poultry &amp; Sugarcane</td>
<td>Pathan Poultry &amp; Sugarcane Farm: located in Gingindlovu area, near Eshowe, northern KwaZulu-Natal. Gingindlovu is administered by the Umlalazi Local Municipality in the Uthungulu District</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the Agriculture sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| tunnel long life tomatoes and at a later stage diversifies to produce cucumbers, spinach and peppers. |
The farm was acquired by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform through the Land Redistribution Programme.

### Revitalisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNIC. LOCAL AREA</th>
<th>PROGRAMME</th>
<th>PROJECT/FARM NAME</th>
<th>PROJECT TYPE</th>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>PROJECT ACTIVITY</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>DRDP Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni all wards</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Mthonjaneni Jewellery Project</td>
<td>Jewellery</td>
<td>Jewellery Manufacturing</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Investment in Rural Revitalisation &amp; Industrialisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni Ward 5</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Essential Oils Project</td>
<td>Essential Oils</td>
<td>Oils</td>
<td>Production of essential Oils</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Investment in Rural Revitalisation &amp; Industrialisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi Dinuzulu Centre</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>King Dinuzulu: Shopping Centre Development</td>
<td>Shopping Centre Development</td>
<td>Shopping Centre Development</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Investment in Rural Revitalisation &amp; Industrialisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi Eshowe</td>
<td>Communal Eshowe</td>
<td>Medical Services</td>
<td>The developer</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Investment in Rural Revitalisation &amp; Industrialisation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
King Cetwayo DRDP

**SECTION EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estate</th>
<th>Private hospital</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>has the following vision for the proposed 101 bed Eshowe Private Hospital.</th>
<th>Rural Revitalisation &amp; Industrialisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni</td>
<td>Melmoth</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Melmoth Industrial Park</td>
<td>Industrial Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umlalazi</td>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Industrial Manufacturing</td>
<td>Industrial Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>UThungulu-UMLalazi Bus and Taxi Rank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu</td>
<td>uThungulu</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Co-ops Trainings</td>
<td>Co-ops Training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Estate**

- **Melmoth Communal Estate**
  - **Melmoth Industrial Park**
  - **Industrial Park**
  - **Melmoth Industrial Park**

**Umlalazi**

- **uMlalazi Communal Estate**
  - **Industrial Manufacturing**
  - **Manufacturing**

**uMlalazi**

- **uMlalazi Communal Estate**
  - **uMlalazi Communal Estate**

**uThungulu**

- **uThungulu Communal Estate**
  - **Co-ops Trainings**
  - **Co-ops Training**
  - **Skills development**
  - **Skills development program that benefits co-ops in the**
  - **DARD**

**Investing in Rural Industrialisation**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu</td>
<td>uThungulu</td>
<td>Informal Businesses</td>
<td>Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>Nkandla</td>
<td>Essential Oils</td>
<td>Production of Oils, expansion of Nkandla Essential Oils project to meet capacity of new distillation plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfolozi-Ntambanana</td>
<td>Mbonambi</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Poverty Alleviation Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>KwaMbonambi, with its abundance of land has been identified as a primary development node.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provincial Informal Businesses Database**

This assists both the existing and the aspiring co-ops and Current.
HIV/AIDS pandemic are major challenges facing local government in the District. A multi-purpose centre and 'mini hospital' has been constructed in Ntambanana, the first of its kind in South Africa which will not only provide medical help for residents there, but also enrich all aspects of their lives.
### Localised Projects for Conservation of Natural Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNIC.</th>
<th>LOCAL AREA</th>
<th>PROGRAMME</th>
<th>PROJECT/FAR NAME</th>
<th>PROJECT TYPE</th>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>PROJECT ACTIVITY</th>
<th>Departmen t</th>
<th>DRDP Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uMlalazi</td>
<td>Eshowe</td>
<td>Communal Estate</td>
<td>Dlinza Forest</td>
<td>Conservation and tourism</td>
<td>Established in 1947, this 250 ha forest is uniquely situated within the urban environment of Eshowe. The Dlinza Forest historically provided a burial site for the Zulu dead during the Anglo-Zulu War in Eshowe. The forest is best known for its birds, two species in particular, the Spotted Thrush and Delagorgues Pigeon are sought after by birdwatchers in the forest. Numerous other beautiful</td>
<td>DARD</td>
<td>Conserving the natural environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
species such as Green Coucal, Grey Cuckoo Shrike, Narina Trogon, Trumpeter Hornbill, Red backed Mannikin, Green Twinspot and Crowned Eagle are found in the forest. Numerous tree plaques provide information of biological interest and describe Zulu medicinal use of the various trees.

| uMlalazi | Entumeni Communal Estate | Entumeni Forester | Conservatio n and tourism | Established in 1970, this little-known 750 ha reserve consists largely of a gorge covered by forest. It can be found approximately 20 km from Eshowe on the Nkandla/Ntume | DARD | Conserving the natural environment |
The Entumeni Forest is located on a beautiful but strenuous terrain, and consists of a spectacular waterfall on the Ngoje stream. At this point the rare Longtailed Wagtails are often observed along the stream. Birding can be very rewarding with species such as Delagorgues Pigeon, Brown Robin, Yellow streaked Bulbul, Olive Woodpecker, Grey Cuckoo shrike and Black Cuckoo. As with the Dlinza Forest, both blue duiker and bushbuck occur in the forest. The grasslands
in the reserve are home to a herd of zebra, and numerous grassland bird species such as the Lazy and Croaking Cisticola.
8.8 Institutional Framework

The implementation of the uThungulu DRDP is dependent on the strengthening of the existing institutional framework. As aptly articulated in the NDP (chapter 13) the realisation of all development-oriented is intrinsically linked to the building of a capable state. A capable state therefore is defined by the existence of functional, well-capacitated and well-funded institutions. Put succinctly, a capable, developmental state is characterised by the existence of institutional thickness and resilience primarily within government. As the NDP and the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) also outlines, the private sector, as well as civil society have an integral role to play in the development of communities.

In implementing the identified projects, programmes and initiatives, an integrated approach to development planning will be critical. As the DRDP is located at a district level, the uThungulu district will play a leading role in the implementation process. Moreover, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) will be one of the key custodians of the DRDP. The departments engaged in agricultural development, economic development, and social development and environmental planning also roles to play in realising the objectives of the DRDP.

The DRDP for uThungulu is also meant to allow for strategic planning and coordination within the internal branches of DRDLR i.e. Land Reform and Administration (LRA), Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development (REID), as well as Rural Infrastructure Development (RID). Moreover, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management unit within the DRDLR is mandated with ensuring that there is alignment and harmonisation of spatial planning, land reform as well as rural development initiatives, projects and programmes.