

**2026/2027**



# **KZN212 UMDONI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

**2026/2027 FINAL IDP**



**Contents**

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	17
1 Who are we?	17
1.1 Demographics	17
1.2 Economic Profile	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2 How was this IDP Developed?	26
3 Our Key Development Challenges	29
3.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON COMMUNITIES	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4 Our Long-Term Vision	33
5 What are we doing to Improve Ourselves?	33
6 What is to be expected from Umdoni Municipality in the next 3 Years	35
7 How Will Our Progresses Be Measured?	35
SECTION B: GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES	36
1 Planning and Development Principles	36
2 GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES	39
2.1 The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGS)	39
2.2 The National Development Plan (NDP)	40
2.3 Integrated Urban Development Framework	40
2.4 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework	42
2.5 National Outcomes	43
2.6 National Infrastructure Plan (NIP and Strategic Integrated Projects)	44
2.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL – (DDM)	45
2.8 Back to Basics Approach	46
2.9 State of the Nation Address (SONA) SoNA (2026)	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>



2.10	State of the Province Address (SOPA)	50
2.11	Provincial Growth and Development Plan	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.12	UGu District Growth and Development Strategy	53
2.13	Horizontal Alignment of Key Strategies	57
SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS		58
1	CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS ANALYSIS	64
1.1	Regional Context and Administrative Entities	64
1.2	Existing Nodes and Corridors	67
1.3	Urban Edges	94
1.4	Broad Land Use and Cover	94
1.5	Land Ownership	95
1.6	Environmental Analysis	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
	Biomass Burning	109
1.7	Disaster Management	143
3	DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS	170
3.1	Population	170
4	MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	180
4.1	Institutional Arrangements	180
4.2	Organizational Structure	183
4.3	Organogram	184
4.4	Human Resource Development	184
5	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	191
5.1	Water and Sanitation	191
5.2	Solid Waste Management	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>



5.3	Transport Infrastructure	208
5.4	Energy	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.5	Human Settlements	266
5.6	Access to Community Facilities	280
5.7	Telecommunications	280
5.8	Basic Service Delivery SWOT Analysis	280
6	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	282
6.1	Comparative and Competitive Advantage	282
6.2	Social Development Analysis	288
6.3	Community Development with Focus on Vulnerable Groups	296
6.4	Local Development and Social Development SWOT Analysis	300
7	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS	303
7.1	Service Delivery Charter	303
7.2	Services Charter & Standards	304
7.3	Batho Pele Principles	307
7.4	Service Delivery Improvement Plan and its interface to OSS, DDM and Batho Pele Principles	307
7.5	Extended Public Works Programme	308
7.6	Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)	308
7.7	Municipal Structures	309
7.8	Municipal Risk Management and Risk Register	312
7.9	Public Participation Analysis	313
7.10	Good Governance and Public Participation SWOT Analysis	313
SECTION D: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES		315
1	MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION	315



8	PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	315
9	Strategic Framework 2022-2026	315
	SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING	318
1	Spatial Development	318
	SECTION G- SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (ANNEXURE TO THE IDP)	325
	SECTION G- ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	326
	SECTION H: STATUS OF SECTOR PLAN	328



**List of Tables**

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	17
1 Who are we?	17
1.1 Demographics	17
1.2 Economic Profile	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2 How was this IDP Developed?	26
3 Our Key Development Challenges	29
3.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON COMMUNITIES	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4 Our Long-Term Vision	33
5 What are we doing to Improve Ourselves?	33
6 What is to be expected from Umdoni Municipality in the next 3 Years	35
7 How Will Our Progresses Be Measured?	35
SECTION B: GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES	36
1 Planning and Development Principles	36
2 GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES	39
2.1 The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGS)	39
2.2 The National Development Plan (NDP)	40
2.3 Integrated Urban Development Framework	40
2.3.1 Cross Cutting Issues	41
2.4 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework	42
2.5 National Outcomes	43
2.6 National Infrastructure Plan (NIP and Strategic Integrated Projects)	44
2.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL – (DDM)	45



2.8	Back to Basics Approach	46
2.9	State of the Nation Address (SONA) SoNA (2025)	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.10	State of the Province Address (SOPA)	50
2.11	Provincial Growth and Development Plan	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
	Key implications for the Umdoni Local Municipality	53
2.12	UGu District Growth and Development Strategy	53
2.13	Horizontal Alignment of Key Strategies	57
SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS		58
1	CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS ANALYSIS	64
1.1	Regional Context and Administrative Entities	64
1.2	Existing Nodes and Corridors	67
1.2.1	Development Nodes	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.1.1	Primary Nodes	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.1.2	Secondary Nodes	72
1.2.1.3	Tertiary Nodes	78
1.2.1.4	Tourism Nodes	81
1.2.1.5	Rural Service Centres	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.2	Development Corridors	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.2.1	Primary Corridor	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.2.2	Secondary Corridor	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.2.3	Tourism Corridor	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.2.4	Development Corridor	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3	Urban Edges	94
1.4	Broad Land Use and Cover	94



1.5	Land Ownership	95
1.5.1	Land Ownership and Registration Status	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.5.2	Land Reform	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.5.3	Land Capability	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.6	Environmental Analysis	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.6.1	Climate/Air Quality	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
	Biomass Burning	109
1.6.2	Topography & Geology	125
1.6.3	River / Estuary	139
1.6.4	Environmental Management Framework	142
1.6.5	Critical Biodiversity Areas	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.6.5.1	Sites for Conservation	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.6.6	Vegetation Type	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.6.7	Climate Change	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.6.8	Alien Eradication Programme	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7	Disaster Management	143
1.7.1	Disaster Management Institutional Capacity	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.1.1	Municipal Fire Services	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.1.2	Emergency response vehicles	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.2	Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.3	Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.4	Disaster Risk Assessment	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.5	Community Consultation Meetings	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.6	Disaster Risk Reduction and Fire Services	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>



1.7.7	Response and Recovery	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.8	Training and Awareness	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.7.9	Funding Arrangements	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3	DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS	170
3.1	Population	170
4	MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	180
4.1	Institutional Arrangements	180
4.1.1	Municipal Public Accounts Committee	181
4.1.2	Executive Committee	181
4.1.3	Portfolio Committees	182
4.2	Organizational Structure	183
4.3	Organogram	184
4.4	Human Resource Development	184
4.4.1	Skills Development and Training	185
4.4.2	Municipal Competency Levels for Senior Management	185
4.4.3	Learnership and Experiential Learning	185
4.4.4	Occupational Health and Safety	186
4.4.5	Recruitment and Selection	186
4.4.6	Exit and Termination Procedure	186
4.4.7	Human Resource Strategy	187
4.4.8	Work Place Skills Plan	187
4.4.9	Employment Equity Plan	188
4.4.10	Information and Communication Technology	188
5	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	191



5.1	Water and Sanitation	191
5.2	Solid Waste Management	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.2.1	Humberdale Landfill Site	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.3	Transport Infrastructure	208
5.3.1	Road Network	209
5.3.2	Taxi Ranks	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.4	Energy	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.4.1	Access to Electricity	257
5.4.2	Alternative Energy: Renewable Energy	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.5	Human Settlements	266
5.6	Access to Community Facilities	280
5.7	Telecommunications	280
5.8	Basic Service Delivery SWOT Analysis	280
6	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	282
6.1	Comparative and Competitive Advantage	282
6.2	Social Development Analysis	288
6.2.1	Broad Base Community Needs Analysis	288
6.2.2	Access to Public Facilities	289
6.2.3	Public Open Spaces	295
6.2.4	Libraries	296
6.2.5	Cemeteries	296
6.3	Community Development with Focus on Vulnerable Groups	296
6.3.1	Youth Development	296
6.3.2	Development of People with Disabilities	297



6.3.3	Development of Elderly	298
6.3.4	Development of Women	298
6.3.5	People Affected by Crime, HIV/AIDS, Drugs etc.	299
6.3.6	Operation Sukuma Sakhe	299
6.4	Local Development and Social Development SWOT Analysis	300
7	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS	303
7.1	Service Delivery Charter	303
7.2	Services Charter & Standards	304
7.3	Batho Pele Principles	307
7.4	Service Delivery Improvement Plan and its interface to OSS, DDM and Batho Pele Principles	307
7.5	Extended Public Works Programme	308
7.6	Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)	308
7.7	Municipal Structures	309
7.7.1	Ward Committees	309
7.7.2	Establishment of Ward Committees	309
7.7.3	Composition of Ward Committees	309
7.7.4	Frequency of Ward Committee Meetings	310
7.7.5	IDP Representative Forum	310
7.7.6	Executive Committee (EXCO)	310
7.7.7	Council	310
7.7.8	Traditional Leadership	311
7.7.9	IDP Steering Committee	311
7.7.10	Municipal Public Accounts (MPAC)	311
7.8	Municipal Risk Management and Risk Register	312



7.9	Public Participation Analysis	313
7.10	Good Governance and Public Participation SWOT Analysis	313
SECTION D: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES		315
1	MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION	315
8	PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	315
9	Strategic Framework 2022-2026	315
SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING		318
1	Spatial Development	318
SECTION G- SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (ANNEXURE TO THE IDP)		325
SECTION G- ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM		326
SECTION H: STATUS OF SECTOR PLAN		328



**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AG	Auditor General
AC	Audit Committee
ASGISA	Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
CBD	Central Business District
COGTA	Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPF	Community Policing Forum
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DHS	Department of Human Settlement
DOT	Department of Transport
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EXCO	Executive Committee
FBS	Free Basic Services
GGP	Gross Geographical Product
GRAP	Generally, Recognised Accounting Practice
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
IAA	Internal Audit Activity



KPA	Key Performance Area
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LED	Local Economic Development
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SAPS	South African Police Services
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDP	Site Development Plan
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
TLC	Transitional Local Council
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
LUMF	Land Use Management Framework
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MTSF Medium -	Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework



NDBG	Neighborhood Development Partnership Grant
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
UMLM	Umdoni Local Municipality
PGDS	Provincial Growth Development Strategy
PMS	Performance Management System
PTO	Permission to Occupy
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDP	Site Development Plan
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
TLC	Transitional Local Council
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SCM	Supply Chain Management

Our duty as political principals of the Municipality are to ensure meaningful contribution in the eradication of the three social ills namely: poverty, unemployment and inequality in our municipal area. This can only be achieved through playing constructive oversight role over administration in their performance and monitoring the implementation of council approved municipal performance plans.



As the Mayor of the Municipality, I take pride in presenting 2026/2027 Draft IDP which will be used by the Municipality as the mechanism to determine how and where development and the allocation of resources are managed. It is known that the Municipality is at the coalface of development in its area of jurisdiction where the needs and priorities constantly changes as time goes by. In line with Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act No; 32 of 2000, Umdoni Municipality has a role to play in providing quality quick service delivery aimed at promoting quality of life for the people of this Municipality through a culture of public participation that promotes community participation in the affairs of the Municipality.

Our commitment is to maintain maximum participation of all stakeholders through an integrated approach towards development. This is envisaged to improve performance of the Municipality for the meaningful role of all stakeholders with intent of creating sense of ownership and sustainable development within Umdoni municipal area.

This IDP is the fifth generation IDP which is aligned to the local government's 5-year term which outlines in-depth the strategic agenda for the Umdoni Municipality. It is my pleasure to report on the progress in respect of what we pledge to deliver for the community of Umdoni Municipality in this current cycle. Our progress and pledge can be marked in accordance with the six key performance areas.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Councillors, Section 54 and 56 managers and all municipal staff, without them, we as Umdoni Local Municipality will not be able to present this 5-year strategic plan. Finally, I would like to thank the members of the public who actively and continuously participated during the formulation of this IDP, its programmes and projects and their support and understanding of all aspects with one intention, to have a better future for all in Umdoni LM.

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**Cllr M Cele-Luthuli**

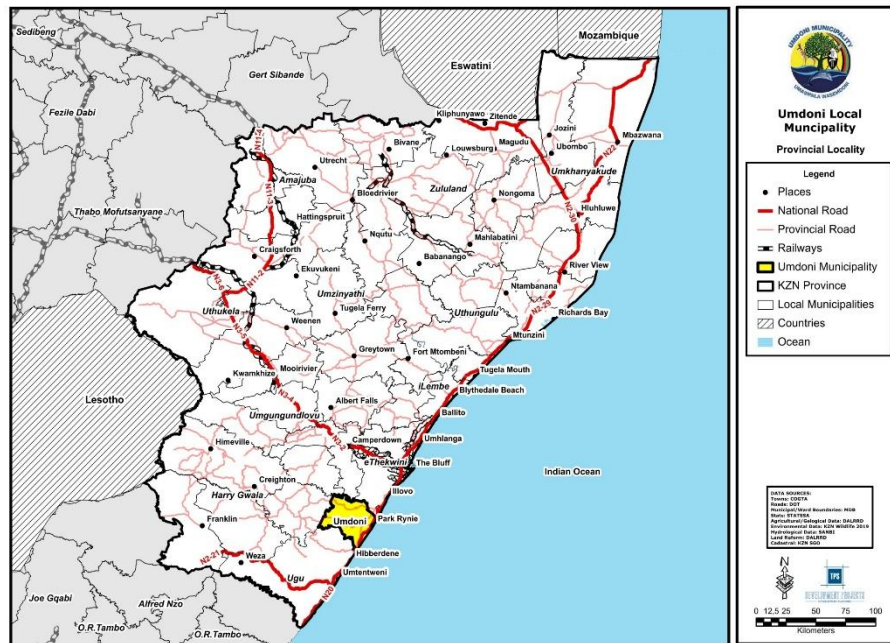
**Mayor Umdoni Municipality**

**SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**1 Who are we?**

Umdoni Local Municipality is located in the south-coast region of the KwaZulu-Natal Province (herein referred to as “KZN”). The N2 National Route runs along the coast, linking Umdoni to Durban and Port Shepstone. It is located about 50 km from Durban and 65 km from Port Shepstone (Refer to **Map 1: Provincial Locality**).

Umdoni Municipality, with its base in Scottburgh, covers an area of 236 square kilometres with a coastline that stretches approximately 40km. The N2 National Route runs along the coast, linking Umdoni to Durban and Port Shepstone. The R102 provides a secondary inland route parallel to the N2. The municipality can be divided into three major land uses. These being: commercial agriculture; traditional authority areas or coastal urban nodes.

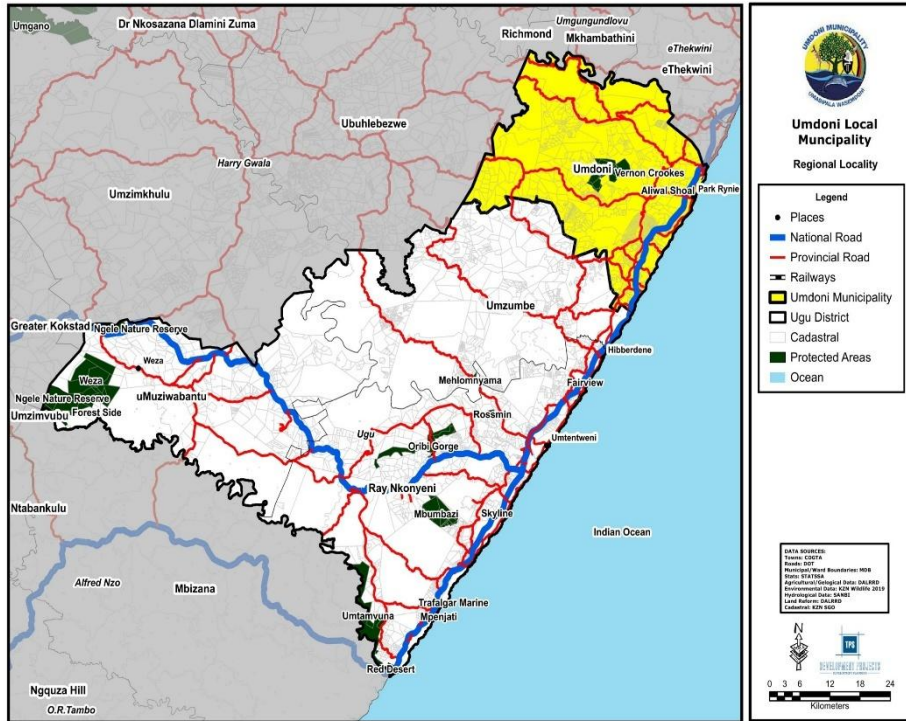


Map 1: Provincial Locality Map

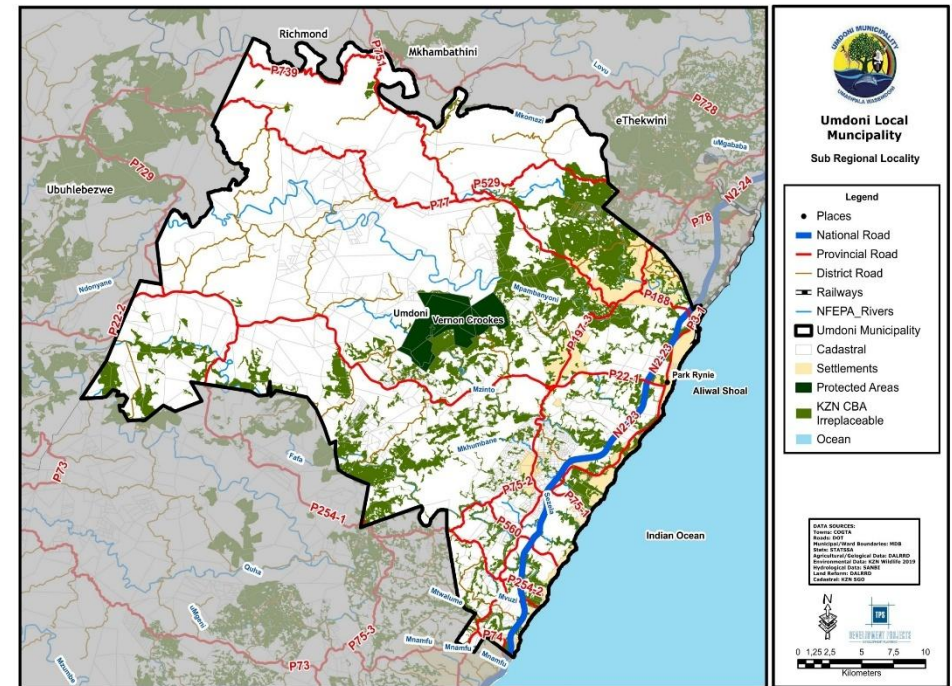
The urban areas of the municipality (in which 44% of the population live) comprise the coastal towns of Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington, Sezela, Bazely, Ifafa, Elysium and Mtwalume, and the inland towns of Umzinto / Umzinto North, including Shayamoya and Esperanza. The rural areas contain farms and Traditional Authority land, on which a number of rural settlements are to be found (Refer to **Map 2: Sub-regional Locality**)

Umdoni Municipality comprises of seven (7) traditional authority areas. The traditional Authorities fall under Ugu Local Houses of Traditional Leaders in KZN.

The Umdoni Local Municipality comprises of nineteen (19) wards, which have been demarcated according to the 2021 ward delineations by the Municipal Demarcation Board



Map 2: Regional Locality

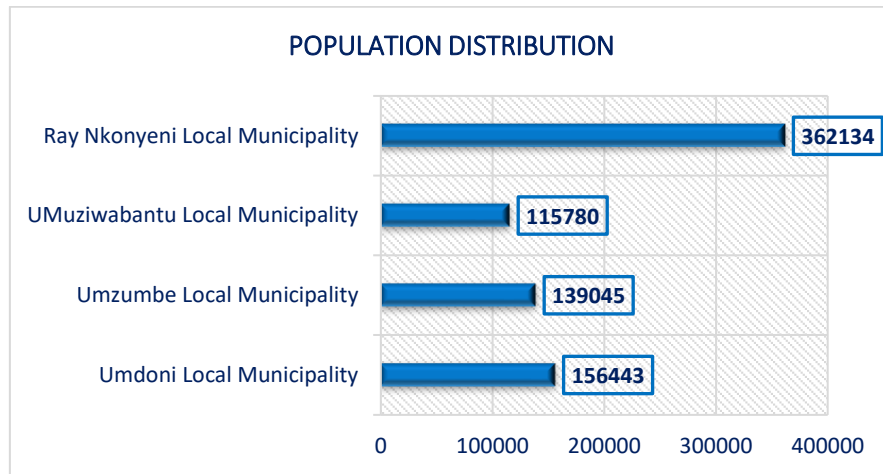


Map 3: Sub Regional Locality



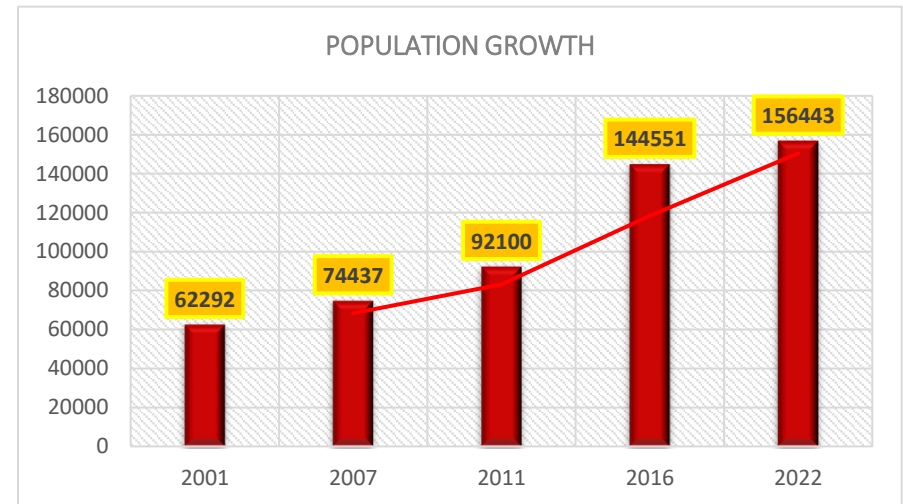
## 1.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Umdoni Municipality has an estimated population of 156 443 people, accounting for approximately 20.23% of the total population of Ugu District Municipality.



Graph 1: Population distribution - Census 2022

## POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS



Graph 2: Population Growth Trends, Census 2022

Umdoni’s population has shown sustained growth over the past two (2) decades, rising from 62 292 in 2001 to 156 443 in 2022 (StatsSA). The increase between 2001 and 2016 reflects both natural growth and a significant boundary adjustment in 2016, when portions of the former Vulamehlo Local Municipality (which was disestablished and its territory subdivided between eThekweni and Umdoni) were incorporated into Umdoni, thereby expanding its population base and geographic extent.

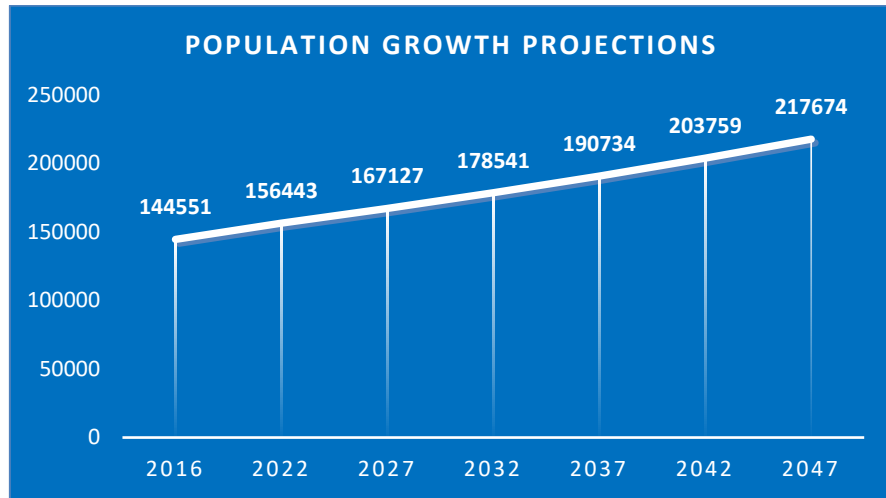
Prior to 2016, Umdoni’s historical figures are not fully comparable due to this change, as the municipality inherited additional settlement areas and communities from Vulamehlo. From 2016 onward, using consistent boundaries, Umdoni’s population grew from approximately 144 551 in 2016 to 156 443 in 2022, representing a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 1.33% over the six-year period.



The coastal nodes of Scottburgh, Umzinto and Pennington have experienced the highest growth pressure.

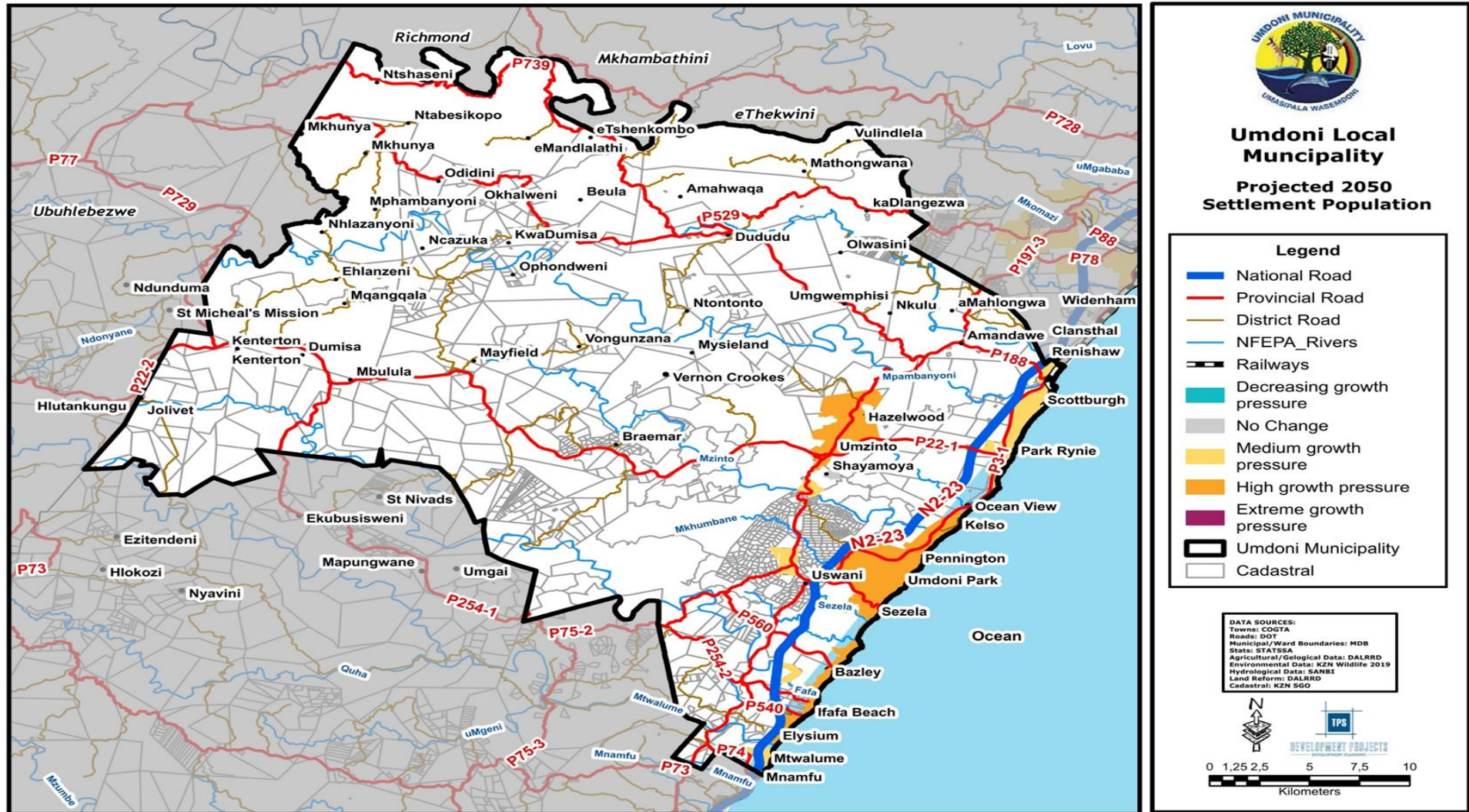
settlements north of Umzinto, including Park Rynie and Scottburgh, while lower growth pressure characterises inland areas such as Dududu, Amandawe, and surrounding rural settlements, where growth is largely driven by natural increase and incremental settlement consolidation.

**POPULATION GROWTH PROJECTIONS**



Graph 3: Population Growth Projections, Census 2022

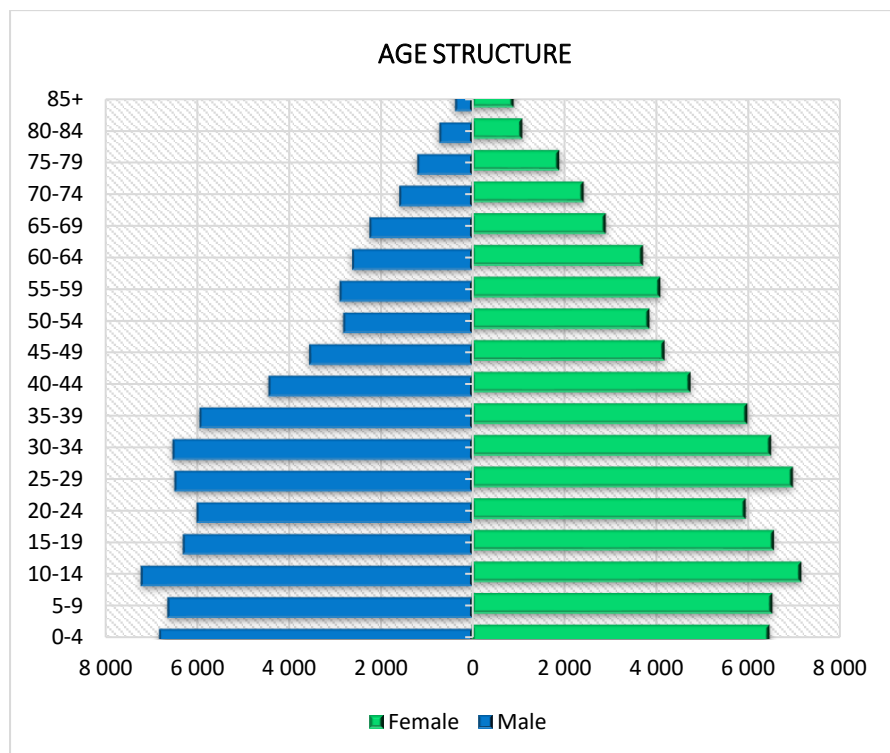
Based on a CAGR of 1.33%, calculated for the consistent post-boundary period between 2016 and 2022, Umdoni Local Municipality’s population is projected to increase from 144 551 in 2016 to approximately 217 674 by 2047. While this reflects moderate overall growth, the spatial distribution of growth is highly uneven. The highest growth pressure is concentrated along the coastal strip, centred on Umzinto and extending southwards through Shayamoya, Ocean View, Pennington, Bazley, Elysium, and Sezela, driven by settlement densification, housing demand, and strong N2 accessibility. High growth pressure is also evident in established coastal



Map 4: Projected Population Growth Pressure Areas



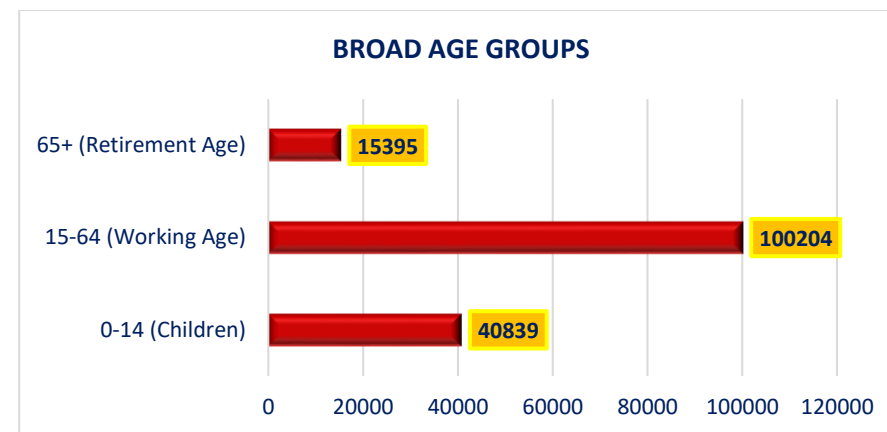
### 1. AGE STRUCTURE



Graph 2: Age structure, Census 2022

The population of Umdoni is dominated by the working-age cohort (15–64 years), comprising approximately 100 204 people, followed by 40 839 children (0–14 years) and 15 395 elderly residents (65+ years). The strong working-age base supports labour supply to local sectors such as retail, tourism, services, construction and agriculture, although limited local job absorption continues to drive commuter outflows. The sizeable youth population sustains demand for education and future employment, particularly in

inland settlements, while the growing elderly population, more concentrated along the coast, increases demand for healthcare, assisted living and accessible public infrastructure.



Graph 3: Broad age groups, Census 2022

### 2. DEPENDENCY RATIO

Table 1: Dependency ratio, 2016-2026, MSEP 2021

MUNICIPALITY	2016	2020	2026
UMDONI	52.9	52.1	52.0
UGU	68.4	68.2	68.0

Umdoni recorded a dependency ratio of approximately 52.1 in 2020, declining slightly from 52.9 in 2016 and projected to stabilise at 52.0 by 2026, indicating a moderate

dependency burden. The gradual decline reflects a growing working-age population, strengthening labour force participation and economic productivity potential. However, dependency pressures remain spatially uneven, with coastal settlements generally reflecting stronger economic participation, while inland settlements continue to experience higher household vulnerability and service demand. Despite improving demographic support ratios, continued population growth sustains pressure on employment creation and infrastructure provision.

### 3. POPULATION GROUPS

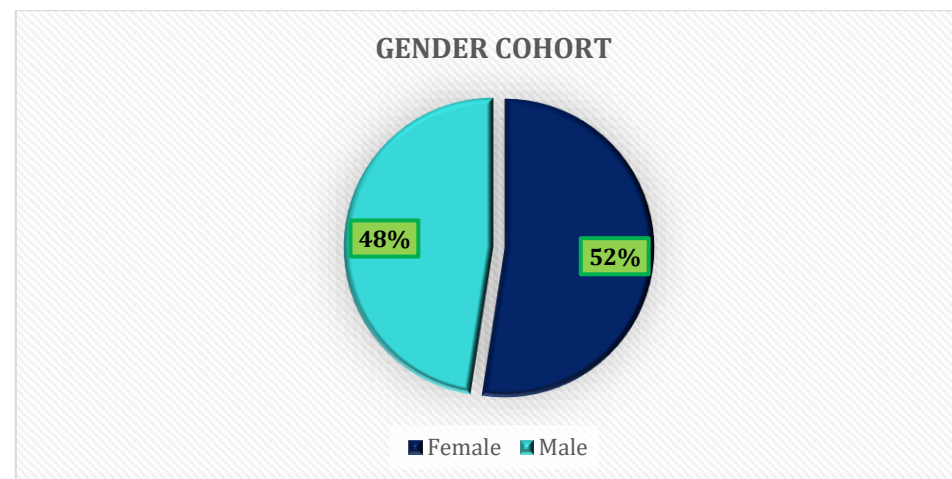
The population of Umdoni is predominantly Black African (78.85%), followed by Indian or Asian (13.28%) and White (7.13%) population groups, with other groups collectively representing less than 1%. Black African communities are primarily concentrated within inland rural and traditional authority areas such as Dududu and Amandawe, where higher levels of socio-economic vulnerability and service access challenges are evident. In contrast, Indian and White populations are more strongly represented along the coastal urban belt, including Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington and Umzinto, where economic participation, property ownership and service access are generally stronger.

Table 2: Population groups – Census 2022

POPULATION GROUP	NO. OF PEOPLE	%
Black African	123 358	78.85
Coloured	896	0.57
Indian or Asian	20 778	13.28
White	11 155	7.13
Other	243	0.16

POPULATION GROUP	NO. OF PEOPLE	%
Unspecified	14	0.001
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156 443</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4. UMDONI LM: GENDER COHORT



Graph 4: Gender Cohort, Census 2022

The municipality has a slightly female-dominated population structure, with females accounting for approximately 52% (82 051 people) and males comprising 48% (74 392 people) of the total population. This marginal gender imbalance reflects broader demographic trends associated with male out-migration for employment opportunities and the concentration of female-headed households – particularly in rural wards, where economic opportunities are limited. This trend furthermore reflects a likely increased demand for

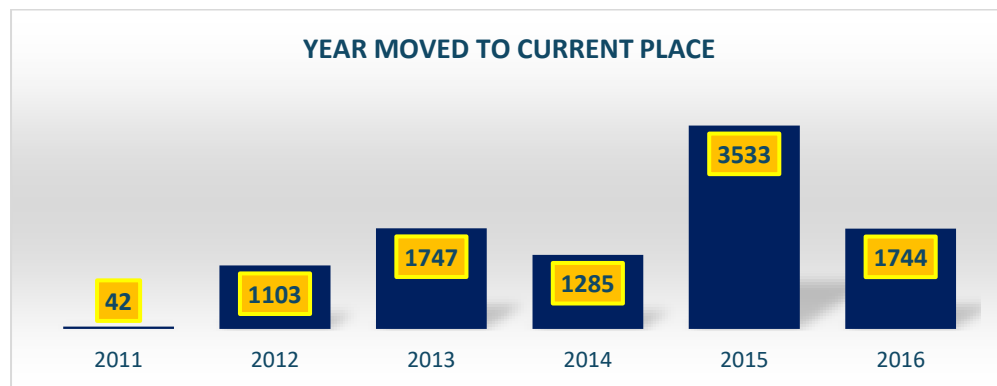


maternal and child health services, targeted social support, and economic empowerment programmes focused on women in rural and peri-urban areas.

along the coastal belt, particularly within Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington and Umzinto, reinforcing housing and infrastructure demand, while inland areas experience slower, family-linked settlement expansion.

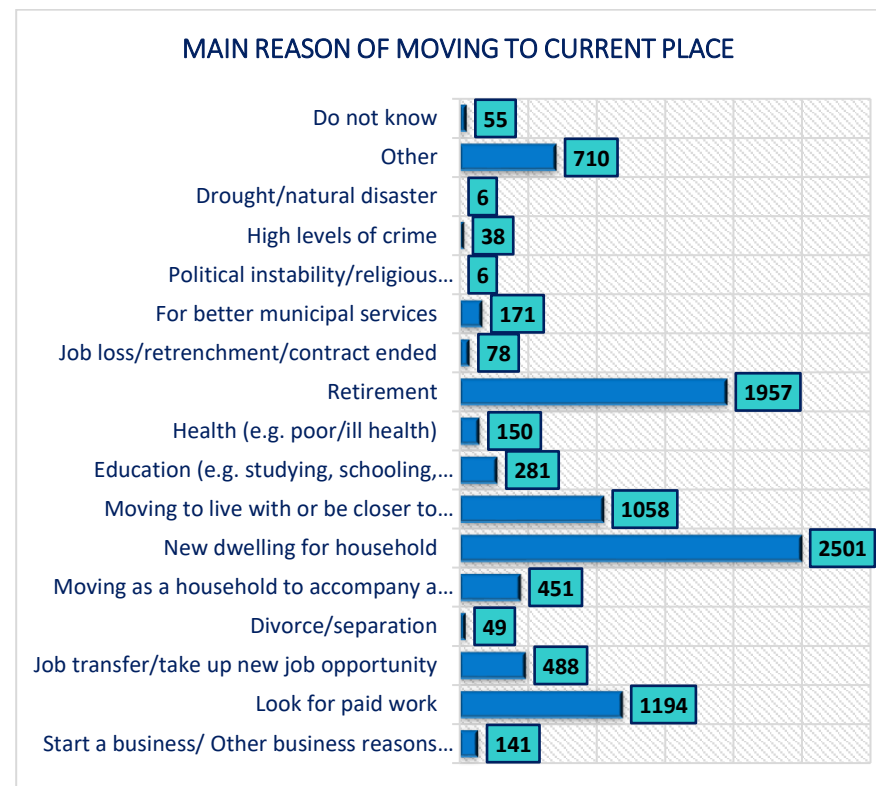
### 5. MIGRATION TRENDS

Migration is the movement of people from one permanent home to another. Migration trends in Umdoni show a significant spike in in-migration during 2015, when over 3 533 individuals relocated to their current place of residence.



Graph 5: Migration Trends

Migration into Umdoni is driven primarily by residential relocation, household formation and proximity to regional employment corridors. Graph 7 above shows inward migration rising from 42 people in 2011 to 1285 in 2014, peaking at approximately 3 533 in 2015, before declining to around 1 744 in 2016, likely influenced by municipal boundary reconfiguration. The main drivers of migration include access to new household dwellings (2,501 people), retirement relocation (1,957 people), moving closer to family (1,058 people) and seeking employment opportunities (1,194 people). Migration is largely commuter-linked and lifestyle-driven, particularly among working-age households and retirees. Inflows are concentrated



Graph 6: Main reason for moving to current place

The overwhelming majority of residents in Umdoni are originally from within the KwaZulu-Natal, confirming the municipality’s predominantly intra-provincial migration profile. Migration from other provinces, while minimal, is most notable from Gauteng (1 607 people), primarily associated with residential and retirement relocation into coastal towns such as Scottburgh,



Pennington and Park Rynie, while migration from the Eastern Cape (473 people) is more closely linked to family reunification, employment seeking and household formation within inland settlements. Smaller inflows from other provinces and approximately 334 international migrants are generally linked to employment in tourism, services, construction and agriculture, reinforcing coastal housing demand and incremental inland settlement growth.



## 2 How was this IDP Developed?

The Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Planning (MSA) and Performance Management Regulations (2001) elaborate on the process requirements for the development and review of an IDP.

Section 28 of the MSA requires all municipal councils to adopt a written process to guide how it will plan, draft, adopt and review its IDP. Municipalities need to inform and consult with the local community before this is adopted. Table 2.1 provides a summary of the 2026 / 2027 IDP Review.

Table 3:2026/2027 IDP PROCESS PLAN ACTIVITIES AND TIME FRAMES

Item No.	Activities	Responsibility	Dates
<b>Quarter One – July to September 2026</b>			
1.	Adoption of 2026/2027 SDBIP and signing of Performance Agreements for Sec 56/57	MM & HODs	30 June 2026
1.	Publicise projections for revenue and expenses for each month of the coming year, service delivery targets for each quarter and performance agreements.	CFO AND IDP Manager	July 2026
2.	Advertise the commencement of the IDP process to the public	IDP Manager	August 2026
3.	Present final process plan and comments to Council.	IDP Manager	August 2026
<b>Quarter Two – October to December 2026</b>			
4.	Commencement of consultation process with the community regarding their needs.	Mayor	October / November 2026
5.	COGTA municipal alignment sessions	IDP Manager	November 2026
6.	Liaise with National and provincial governments for planning and budgeting process	All	November 2026
7.	Determine which sector plans need to be reviewed or updated and commence with the review process	All	November 2026
8.	Commencement of the CBP process for the development of ward plans as per COGTA guidelines.	Public Participation	October 2026
9.	Estimate available sources & provide guidance for way forward for budgeting	CFO	November 2026



Item No.	Activities	Responsibility	Dates
10.	Review Capital/institutional/Operational/Maintenance projects (Drafting the budget)	All	November 2026
11.	Submit revised projects to Treasury	CFO	November 2026
12.	Submit Budget instructions to all relevant persons	CFO	December 2026
13.	Preparation of a summary of available funds from: Internal Funds, e.g. ULM and External Funding, e.g. MIG etc.	CFO	December 2026
<b>Quarter Three – January to March 2027</b>			
14.	Assess current year's budget performance	CFO	January 2027
15.	Table municipality's adjustment budget for the current year	CFO	January - March 2027
16.	Publicise (adjustment budget and) revisions to service delivery	CFO	January - March 2027
17.	Align and link all Key Issues in the IDP to KPA's	IDP Manager/ HODs/ MM	January 2027
18.	Determine objectives for each KPA	IDP Manager/ HODs/ MM	January 2027
19.	Set KPI's for each objective. KPI's to be based on the SMART principle, i.e. KPI's must be Simple, Measurable, Applicable, Relevant and Timely	IDP Manager/ HODs/ MM	January 2027
20.	Assessment of objectives, strategies and projects against cross cutting issues.	IDP Manager/ HODs/ MM	January 2027
22.	Submit first draft of the IDP to Manco and Council.	IDP Manager	March 2027
23.	Meeting with relevant officials – submitting inputs ( Second Draft Budget meeting)	CFO	February 2027
24.	Meeting with relevant officials – with submitted inputs( Third Draft Budget meeting)	CFO	February 2027
25.	Consideration of Draft Budget by Finance and Council (First Meeting)	CFO/ Council	February 2027
26.	Consideration of Draft Budget by Finance and Council (Second Meeting)	CFO/ MM/ Council	February 2027



Item No.	Activities	Responsibility	Dates
27.	Strategic Planning Sessions (Councillors and officials)	IDP Manager	February 2027
28.	Publicise tabled budget within 5 days after tabling to the Council	CFO	March 2027
29.	Send copy of tabled draft budget to National Treasury and Provincial Treasury	CFO	March 2027
30.	<b>Submit draft IDP review to province (COGTA) for assessment</b>	<b>IDP Manager</b>	<b>March 2027</b>
31.	Submission of Draft CBP to Council for Adoption	Public Participation	March 2027
<b>Quarter Four – April to June 2027</b>			
32.	<b>Provincial IDP forum assessment of IDP</b>	<b>IDP Manager</b>	<b>April 2027</b>
33.	Council to consider stakeholders input on the 2026/2027 draft IDP & 2026/2027 draft budget.	IDP Manager/CFO/ Council	April 2027
34.	Advertise IDP and budget for public comments (newspapers)	CFO, IDP Manager	April 2027
35.	Make public draft budget and IDP for the coming year and invite submissions from the community (through road shows), provincial treasury and others	IDP Manager/ CFO/ MM/ Mayor	April 2027
36.	Consider submissions and revise draft budget and IDP for the coming year	CFO/ IDP Manager	May 2027
37.	Submission of reviewed IDP 2026/2027 to Council for approval	IDP Manager/ Council	May 2027
38.	Prepare Budget in the required format and submission thereof to both Provincial and National Treasury.	CFO	June 2027
39.	Place annual budget (and all budget related documents) and IDP on the municipal website.	CFO, MM , IDP Manager	June 2027
40.	Submit draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) to the Mayor within 14 days after the approval of the budget.	MM	June 2027
41.	Approval of Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan by Council.	MM	June 2027



Item No.	Activities	Responsibility	Dates
42.	Compile, approve and sign performance contracts that are linked to the PMS of the Municipality for Municipal Manager, and all HODs.	IDP Manager, MM, Mayor, Council	June 2027
43.	Submit signed performance contracts to COGTA PMS.	IDP Manager	June 2027

### 3 Our Key Development Challenges

The municipal council and management have convened on 11-13 March 2026 to assess the blockages to efficient and effective service delivery. The following were identified as the main blockages that hindered service delivery

- a) Cascading of IPMS – the performance management system is limited to the senior management and has not been cascaded to all employees. This has led to a culture of poor performance in general. In an attempt to address this challenge, the municipality will incorporate the roles and responsibilities of all the respective employees in the SDBIP with intent of enabling accountability pertinent to performance management.
- b) Annual review of policies and policy register – the policy environment user friendly and policies are not easily available. The Municipality will conducted a workshop of the policies with the municipal employees with an aim of enhancing implementation of council adopted policies. Umdoni will conduct quarterly orientation workshops for all staff to ensure compliance with municipal policies

- c) Revenue from leasing property – the municipality is leasing quite a number of its property, however, the revenue received does not match the value of the property. In order to address this challenge, the Municipality will conduct a workshop on Leasing in partnership with Department of Public Works and Provincial Treasury in the 1st Quarter of 2026/27 financial year. The role of Asset Management and Maintenance will then be assigned to Technical and Infrastructure Unit.
- d) Skills Transfer and Development Programme – there is an outcry that there is a lack of skill development programme for employees and there are no skills transfer from senior management to middle management and junior staff. In order to address this challenge, the Municipality will conduct an internal workshop on Work Place Skills to ensure optimal transfer of skills and skills development programme. This initiative will further play a pivotal role in enabling the Retention of Scarce skills in the municipality.
- e) Plant breakdown, plant repairs and services taking longer and delaying operational progress of maintenance section and refuse collection - The

persistent breakdown of yellow plant (e.g., graders, excavators, tipper trucks, and loaders), coupled with prolonged repair and servicing timelines, has a significant negative impact on municipal roads infrastructure and service delivery. Delays in routine maintenance (grading, patching, re-gravelling) accelerate the deterioration of gravel and paved roads, leading to potholes, surface erosion, and drainage failures. Minor defects are not addressed timeously, resulting in more costly rehabilitation or reconstruction in the long term. The municipality allocated capital budget for the purchase of new and reliable yellow plant, prioritizing high-demand equipment such as graders, TLBs, and tipper trucks. This will: Improve availability and turnaround time for maintenance activities, Reduce dependence on aging, unreliable fleet and enhance internal capacity to deliver services efficiently.

- f) Implementation of Roads Rehabilitation/maintenance plan – the maintenance of municipal infrastructure has been long neglected. This has leads to high costs when maintenance is eventually done. To ensure optimal maintenance of roads infrastructure, the Municipality will develop a Rural/Urban & Pothole patching rehabilitation programme for implementation in the 2026/2027 Financial year. The municipal council developed a Yellow Plant Needs Analysis that will be submitted to the District and COGTA to seek assistance with Yellow Plant and Heavy Machinery. The municipality has also set aside budget for the procurement of additional yellow plant.

- g) Review of the organogram – It was established that there are certain functions that are not properly aligned and misplaced i.e. Vulamehlo Satellite office. The municipality has also developed a proposal to establish a service centre at the former Vulamehlo Offices and personnel and financial resources required has been established. To address this challenge the municipality is reviewed its Organogram that is in line with the Staff Regulations in August 2025.
- h) Work study – the common challenge that was identified by all departments is staff shortages whilst Finance Department reported high wage bill. It is critical that a work study is conducted to ascertain what skill the municipality has, where are these skills stationed versa viz what skills the municipality requires and where. The process to address this challenge has commenced and the 1<sup>st</sup> step is the verification of employees was conducted on 30 March 2025. After the verification of employees Management has prioritised vacant positions for budgeting in 2026/2027 FY so that human resources can be allocated accordingly.
- i) Fleet management – the assessment revealed that the bulk of Umdoni Municipality fleet is aged, unreliable and not road worthy. This poses a danger to the users which are municipal employees and if left unattended may lead to labour unrest. Furthermore, there is shortage of fleet to effectively perform day to day duties. The fleet challenges have an adverse impact on service delivery. To ensure optimal maintenance of Fleets, the Municipality will include the maintenance of Fleet in the Operations and Maintenance Plan in the 2026/27 financial year. The municipality will also develop and adopt a Car Allowance



Policy to augment the fleet shortage while increasing fleet that is will be in a pool available for service delivery operations.

- j) Employee wellness programmes – there is a lack of fully fledged employee wellness programmes in the municipality which gives a message to the employee that the employer is inconsiderate of their needs. The municipality will establish a panel of medical practitioners and professionals that will assist the municipality in implementing its wellness programmes that would curb challenges of substance abuse, financial management and medical check-ups that will inform re-allocation of employees to areas that are more suitable for their health needs/requirements in order to fast-track and effectively deliver municipal services to our communities.
- k) Revenue enhancement strategy – The municipality developed and adopted its Revenue Enhancement and Cost Containment strategy in May 2026. The Revenue Enhancement Strategy identified new revenue streams and identifies strategies for tackling government debt.
- l) SCM Contract management – there is an urgent need to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of contract management in the municipality. In order to address this challenge, the Municipality will establish a Contract Management working committee that will report to MANCO giving a live update of contracts in order to effectively manage municipal contracts.
- m) Batho Pele implementation – It was unanimously agreed the level of service that the municipality affords its citizens is not at the level it should be. There is

a need to develop or revise the service delivery and improvement plan. In order to address this challenge, will review its Service Delivery Charter & Standards in line with the IDP and also develop a Service Delivery Improvement Plan for the top 3 of its core services.

- n.) Low Skills Levels and Skills Development - The Municipality has a responsibility to facilitate the improvement of literacy levels of the community and to ensure adequate skills base to foster enterprise growth and job creation. Scarce skills need to be developed and transferred through partnership with industries and the different organizations that exist in the area. The municipality has partnered with the Moses Kotane Institute to facilitate the development of our Youth in soft skills. Youth Development working together with our LED Unit will facilitate the development of our youth skills through various training programmes that will have a direct impact on poverty and employment.
- o.) High rate of unemployment and sluggish economic growth - Considering the current economic climate and global recession, significant strides have been made to address the key development challenges in the Municipality. Different departments are engaging with different sector departments and agencies in search of sustainable economic development solutions that will assist in improving economic growth and creation of jobs. The municipality has developed and adopted a robust Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy in April 2026 that is aligned with the District and provincial growth plans it identifies and promotes key sectors (e.g. Agriculture, tourism, construction, and small manufacturing.)



p.) Aging Municipal Infrastructure - Aging municipal infrastructure results in continuous service failures and breakdowns thus affecting effective and efficient delivery of services to communities. It is therefore critical that the municipality work towards managing useful life of assets, ensure life cycle management of infrastructure, and adequate repairs and maintenance. The Municipality will partner with KZN CoGTA, Department of Public Works and Provincial Treasury to enhance implementation of planning (budget and performance) for the operations and maintenance of infrastructure.



#### 4 Our Long-Term Vision

In May 2017 the Umdoni Municipality Council adopted a long term vision which reads:

**“By 2030 Umdoni Municipality will be the J.E.W.E.L of the South Coast”.**

The long-term vision of Umdoni Local Municipality is also in line with the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which takes into cognisance the development principles and implementation of the Capital Investment Framework (CIF). It is importance to state that the long-term vision of Umdoni Municipality further envisages the effective implementation of PSEDS, PGDS, MSTF, IUDF, Ugu DGDP and Ugu DDM as well as Back to Basics programmes.

The vision was adopted together with the mission that reads:

**“Working together in contributing to Job Creation, Economic viability through Local Economic Development to ensure the well-being of our community in Eco friendly environment.”**

The municipal vision and mission was underpinned by the following values:

<u>Value</u>	<u>Value Statement</u>
<b>Integrity</b>	Display a level of unquestionable honesty and ethics
<b>Responsiveness</b>	Work to improve the quality of life for all our communities
<b>Dedicated</b>	Be Loyal and committed public servants
<b>Efficiency</b>	Ensure all actions are adding value to seamless service delivery

<b>Human Dignity</b>	Show profound respect and observance to human rights of all our communities
<b>Accountability</b>	Be transparent and open about all our actions

#### 5 What are we doing to Improve Ourselves?

Having identified the blockages to efficient and effective service delivery and key emerging issues from the situational analysis, the municipality developed priorities, goals and objectives to improve the municipality. These priorities, goals and strategic objectives are aligned to the national, provincial and district policy directives.

Table 5.1 provides the summary of the priorities, goals and objectives of the municipality.

Table 5.1: **PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<b>Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development</b>	Human Resources, Information Technology, Fleet Management, Performance Management & Legal and Compliance	Effectiveness and efficiency of Human Resource, IT, PMS and Auxiliary Services	To ensure an effective and efficient performance management culture that within the Municipality that enhances accountability, time management and achievement of service delivery targets
			To establish an efficient and effective ICT System within Umdoni which is compliant, advanced and enhances communication channels that will improve time management and increase service delivery and achievement of Performance targets



KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
			To ensure effective and efficient administrative processes that enable delivery of services to our communities
			To improve HR Policy Framework that is in line with the IDP and legislation and to ensure alignment of Organizational skills with the Organogram
			To ensure effective and efficient management of Municipal Fleet that is in line with service delivery objectives of the municipality
<b>Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development</b>	Roads & Infrastructure Maintenance, Sustainable Housing, Waste Management, Street Lighting & Verge Maintenance	To Improve access to Basic Services for all communities	To ensure provision, upgrading, and maintenance of infrastructure and services that enhances economic development
			To ensure the protection of our environment through the provision of effective waste management measures
			To ensure that the Housing Backlog is eliminated
<b>Local Economic Development</b>	Local Economic Development, Job creation and Tourism development	Vibrant Economic Development and Quality Services	To promote economic development to reduce poverty, inequality and unemployment
			To promote small businesses, Cooperatives and SMMEs

KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<b>Financial Viability and Management</b>	Financial Management	Financial sustainability and sound financial principles	To ensure financial sustainability and sound financial principles
<b>Good Governance and Public Participation</b>	Institutional Development: Accountability and Management tools and Frameworks	To support individuals infected and affected with HIV/AIDS, Disabled, Youth, effective Internal Audit and Communication	To effective and efficient internal and external communication
			To promote human rights and social upliftment of vulnerable groups
			To have a functional Internal Audit Unit
			To have a functional Municipal Public Accounts Committee
<b>Cross Cutting Interventions</b>	Sustainable Housing: Human Settlement, Broader Economic Development (SDF, LUMS, SEA)	Integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities	To ensure the provision of a safe and secure environment for all Umdoni residents
			To facilitate an integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities
			To manage, protect and conserve the Umdoni environment and natural resources in a manner that promotes sustainable development
			To Monitor and manage proposed buildings and buildings under construction



## 6 What is to be expected from Umdoni Municipality in the next 3 Years

In the quest to be the **JEWEL** of the South Coast, the following can be expected from Umdoni Municipality in the next 3 years:

- a) Improved access to Basic Services for all communities i.e. roads in good condition and well maintained and sustainable human settlements (housing).
- b) Vibrant Economic Development and Quality Services.
- c) Effective and efficient of Human Resource, Information Technology, Performance Management System and Communication.
- d) Financially sound and sustainable institution.
- e) Continuous support of individuals infected and affected with HIV/AIDS, Disabled, Youth, effective Internal Audit and Communication.
- f) Functional IDP Representative Forum to champion service delivery priorities
- g) Integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities

## 7 How Will Our Progresses Be Measured?

The Umdoni Municipality Council adopted a Performance Management System (PMS) in line with section 39 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000. The Umdoni PMS is implemented through the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) which is developed as per MFMA Circular 13. The SDBIP is an implementation plan approved by the Mayor and not Council, after Council has approved the budget.

The SDBIP is essentially the management and implementation tool which sets in-year information, such as quarterly service delivery targets, and links each service delivery

output to the budget of the municipality, thus providing credible management information and a detailed plan for how the municipality will provide such services and the inputs and financial resources to be used

The SDBIP therefore serves as a “contract” between the administration, council and community expressing the goals and objectives set by the council as quantifiable outcomes that can be implemented by the administration for a given financial year. This provides the basis for measuring performance in service delivery against end of year targets and implementing the budget.

Municipal Managers and Managers accountable to the Municipal Manager are responsible for Quarterly Performance Reports at a Departmental level. These reports are submitted to IDP / PMS office. The Departmental Performance Reports are consolidated to represent the Municipal Performance Reports and monitoring is performed against the targets set in the Organisational Scorecard. In compiling the Mid-Year Municipal Performance Report, the departmental MANCO and the organizational MANCO teams evaluates the effectiveness of current programmes and strategies for delivery in order to determine whether they are on track for delivering the desired outcomes.



## SECTION B: GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

### 1 Planning and Development Principles

During the review of the IDP it is important to assess the strategic alignment of the planning processes of Umdoni Municipality with the National, Provincial and District development planning framework. The continuous evolution and adjustments of policies and development strategies in the other spheres of government compels local authorities to also strengthen the strategic alignment with such policies and the most effective platform for these purposes is the annual review of the IDP. Table 1.1 towards the end of this section summarizes the integration of the developmental frameworks into one strategy for the Umdoni Municipality.

In terms of section 24 of the Municipal Systems Act –

*“(1) The planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution.*

*“(2) Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in section 153(b) of the Constitution.”*

It is therefore important for municipalities to align its strategic objectives with national and provincial development policies, strategies and programmes. Chapter 5 of the MSA,

in particular, provides direction on co-operative governance, encouraging municipalities to develop their strategies in line with other organs of state so as to give effect to the five-year strategic plan. It goes further to instruct that the IDP must link, integrate and co-ordinate development plans for the municipality. Resources and capacity must align with the implementation of the plan, forming the foundation on which the annual budget must be based. The plan must be compatible with national development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The Umdoni Municipality is not an island and must ensure a well-co-ordinated strategic relationship with other spheres of government. Therefore, Umdoni IDP must be aligned to other key planning and policy instruments from the national, provincial and the district government levels.

Table 2: **PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

Planning and Development Principles	Application of Principles
Development / investment must only happen in locations that are sustainable (NSDP)	During the review and consolidation of Umdoni SDF, the SDF identifies development to focus on identified development nodes and corridors.
Balance between urban and rural land development in support of each other (DFA Principles)	The reviewed SDF identifies various nodes-urban/rural with development potential.
The discouragement of urban sprawl by encouraging settlement at existing and proposed nodes and settlement corridors, whilst also promoting densification. Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centers (DFA)	SDF identifies nodes and corridors where investment and development should focus.



Planning and Development Principles	Application of Principles
The direction of new development towards logical infill areas (DFA).	The reviewed SDF for Umdoni Municipality identifies and directs development towards logical infill areas.
Compact urban form is desirable (DFA).	SDF identifies urban edge
Development should be within limited resources (financial, institutional and physical). Development must optimize the use of existing resources and infrastructure in a sustainable manner (DFA, CRDP, NSSD).	The SDF review identifies areas with potential for development.
Stimulate and reinforce cross boundary linkages.	SDF review identifies cross border alignment with neighbouring municipalities.
Basic services (water, sanitation, access and energy) must be provided to all households (NSDP).	The SDF review investigates issues of water resources in the municipality.
Land development optimizes the use of existing resources and infrastructure (SPLUMA Development Principles)	In the 2024/25, the Umdoni Municipality will develop an Integrated Sustainable Development Plan that - directs where massive expansion of transport, energy, water, communications capacity and housing should be. This will be in line with the municipal LED Strategy
Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets (SPLUMA Development Principles)	The Municipality must develop a Land Disposal Policy which translates this principle in a manner of offering different disposal of Municipal land to a variety of people with different economic backgrounds. The Map on Land Use Management by Traditional Authorities as well land suitable for development is attached in this document under cross-cutting KPA.
Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure (CRDP).	LUMS and housing development.
Prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands must be protected and land must be safely utilized.	The SDF review identifies environmentally sensitive areas for preservation and conservation. The Map on Environmental

Planning and Development Principles	Application of Principles
	Sensitive Areas is attached under cross-cutting KPA.
Engagement with stakeholder representatives on policy, planning and implementation at national, sectoral and local levels is central to achieving coherent and effective planning and development.	LED Strategy: integrative approach that includes all local role-players as well as all internal structure.
If there is a need for low-income housing, it must be provided in close proximity to areas of opportunity (Housing Wall-to –wall scheme)	Development of Housing Wall-to-Wall Scheme.
During planning processes and subsequent development, the reduction of resource use, as well as the carbon intensity of the economy, must be promoted (National Strategy on Sustainable Development).	Focus on sustainability and use of alternative source of energy and water conservation etc. The municipality has identified the importance of Climate Change. This is elaborated more on Climate Change under the Cross-cutting KPA.
Environmentally responsible behaviour must be promoted through incentives and (KZN PGDS, National Strategy on Sustainable Development)	The SDF review identifies environmentally sensitive areas for preservation and conservation. The Map on Environmental Sensitive Areas is attached under cross-cutting KPA.
The principle of self-sufficiency must be promoted. Development must be located in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their need locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each area’s unique competencies towards its own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency (KZN PGDS).	LED Strategy. Wall –to –wall housing scheme Housing Sector Plan
Planning and subsequent development must strive to provide the highest level of accessibility to resources, services and opportunities (KZN PGDS)	Identification of nodes and corridors to focus investment in line with the LED Strategy. The alignment of LED Strategy to the SDF and PSEDS is further elaborated on in the LED KPA. Furthermore, the SDF indicates areas of economic development, which enhances the



Planning and Development Principles	Application of Principles
	implementation of SPLUMA by Umdoni Municipality. The mapping of areas with economic development potential is attached under Cross-cutting KPA and LED KPA.

## 2 GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES

National policies and imperatives provide a framework within which development should take place. Umdoni Local Municipality acknowledges these and strives toward the effective implementation thereof. The following table demonstrates the Government Policies and Imperatives and how Umdoni Local Municipality applies / addresses them.

One of the key objectives of Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is to ensure alignment between national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies which include but not limited to the following:

- a) Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG's)
- b) National Development Plan (2030 Vision)
- c) National Spatial Development Plan (NSDP)
- d) Integrated Urban Development Framework
- e) Medium Term Strategic Framework
- f) National Outcomes
- g) National Infrastructure Plan (NIP and Strategic Integrated Projects SIP)
- h) Back to Basics
- i) State of the Nation Address
- j) State of the Province Address
- k) Provincial Growth and Development Plan
- l) Ugu District Growth and Development Plan
- m) Ugu District Growth and Development Model (DDM)
- n) Spatial Land Use and Management Act (SPLUMA)

### 2.1 The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGS)

15 years after they were created, the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have reached their expiration date. Progress has been made across the board, from combatting poverty, to improving education and health, and reducing hunger, but there is a long way to go.

Shockingly, surveys found that in September 2015 only 4% of the UK public had heard of the MDGs. These international agreements have the potential to change the lives of millions of the world's poorest. At Five Talents, we believe that public understanding of these big-picture development goals is of great importance, because of this we have put together this page on the set of goals the UN will be focusing on for the next 15 years: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Figure 2.1.1: Sustainable Development Goals

## 2.2 The National Development Plan (NDP)

The National Planning Commission was established in 2009 under the leadership of former Minister Trevor Manuel. After extensive research and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, a National Development Plan (NDP) commonly referred to as Vision 2030 has been drafted. It is quite evident that government places a high priority on the implementation of the plan and it can be expected that the NDP will be the compass by which the national government is going to steer the development path of South Africa into the future. The broad goal of this plan is to reduce unemployment, alleviate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The key focus areas of this plan are illustrated in the figure below:



Figure 2.2.1: Sustainable Development Goals

## 2.3 Integrated Urban Development Framework

The IUDF strategic goals (Access, Growth, Governance, and Spatial Transformation) inform the priority objectives of the eight levers. The levers address in combination all of the structural drivers that promote the status quo in the country.

- **Lever 1 -** Integrated Spatial Planning: Cities and towns that are spatially organised to guide investments that promote integrated social and economic development, resulting in a sustainable quality of life for all citizens

- **Lever 2 -** Integrated Transport and Mobility: Cities and towns where people can walk, cycle and use different transport modes to easily access economic opportunities, education institutions, health facilities and places of recreation.
- **Lever 3 -** Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements: Cities and towns that are spatially equal, integrated and multi-functional in which settlements are well connected to essential and social services, as well as to areas of work opportunities. The implementation of the Umdoni Municipal Housing Sector Plan addresses the objectives of the Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements. This is in line with the Human Settlements Master Plan and SDF in line with SPLUMA development principles.
- **Lever 4 -** Integrated Urban Infrastructure: Cities and towns that have transitioned from traditional approaches to resource efficient infrastructure systems which provide for both universal access and more inclusive economic growth.
- **Lever 5 -** Efficient land governance and management: Cities and towns that grow through investments in land and property, providing income for municipalities that allow further investments in infrastructure and services, resulting in inclusive, multi-functional urban spaces.
- **Lever 6 -** Cities and towns that are dynamic and efficient, foster entrepreneurialism and innovation, sustain livelihoods, enable economic growth, and generate the tax base needed to sustain and expand public services and amenities.
- **Lever 7 -** Empowered active communities: Cities and towns that are home to socially and culturally diverse citizens, who are actively involved in city life and committed to making South Africa work.
- **Lever 8 -** Effective urban governance: Cities and towns that have the necessary institutional, fiscal and planning capabilities to build inclusive, resilient and liveable urban spaces.

### 2.3.1 Cross Cutting Issues

- a) **Rural-urban interdependency:** The IUDF recognises that the rural and urban areas are interdependent and inter-linked and as such it advocates for an integrated and coordinated approach of the urban and rural areas. It is demonstrated through The IUDF that urban development is not an alternative to rural development. Both areas are connected through flows or people, and natural and economic resources. A good balance is therefore needed between urban and rural development especially given the interdependencies between the two.
- b) **Disaster risk reduction and climate change:** In recent years, South Africa has reflected an increasingly diverse spectrum of disasters and environmental challenges. These include impacts partly attributed to growing urban populations, changing settlement patterns, and climate

variability. Urbanisation and growing informality of urban settlements are also putting increased pressure on the natural environment. The IUDF gives direction and calls for consolidated effort to address environmental challenges and disaster risks.

In addition, the Umdoni Municipality has developed the Disaster Risk Management Plan as an intervention towards proactively address disaster in the identified areas prone to disasters. The map illustrating disaster prone areas is attached in this KPA. The presentation of disaster prone areas is also included in the SDF and Housing Sector Plan. Furthermore, the Climate Change Reduction and Adaptation Strategy presents the interventions of the Umdoni Municipality to address climate change issues and promote environmental resilience in line with Ugu Climate Change Plan, Umdoni SDF and SPLUMA.

- c) **Urban Safety:** Safety is a core human right and a necessary condition for people’s well-being, quality of life and for economic development. Safety in public spaces is an essential ingredient to the creation of liveable and prosperous cities. Therefore, urban spaces and facilities need to be designed and managed in a way that promotes community safety and makes citizens feel safe from violence and crime. To optimise Safety, the Umdoni Municipality has developed the Community Safety Plan, which will be workshopped with all the respective and relevant stakeholders and communities in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2025/26 financial year.

## 2.4 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

Medium-Term Strategic Framework: The MTSF base document is meant to guide planning and resource allocation across all the spheres of government. National and provincial departments have to develop their five-year strategic plans and budget requirements taking into account the medium-term imperatives. Municipalities are expected to adapt their Integrated Development Plans in line with the national medium-term priorities and aspire to address to such priorities. Critically, account has to be taken of the strategic focus of the framework as a whole.

This relates in particular to the understanding that economic growth and development, including the creation of decent work on a large scale, investment in quality education and skills development are at the centre of the government’s approach.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework lists 10 priorities: Speed up economic growth and transform the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods:

- a) Implement a massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure;
- b) Implement a comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security;
- c) Strengthen the skills and human resource base;
- d) Improve the health profile of society;
- e) Intensify the fight against crime and corruption;
- f) Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities;
- g) Pursue regional development, African advancement and enhanced international co-operation;



- h) Focus on sustainable resource management and use; and
- i) Build a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions

The 2026/27 IDP of Umdoni Municipality presents the inter-spherical alignment in the planning and implementation of national, provincial and local government service deliver imperatives. The infusion of national and provincial development priorities as presented in the NDP, PGDP and the Ugu District Development Model (DDM) are translated in the Umdoni IDP through the Umdoni IDP Objectives/ Priority Areas.

Furthermore, the functionality of IGR Forums enhances the implementation of the MTSF in the municipal programmes and projects, which are translated into the SDIP and SDBIP. The Implementation Plan attached to the IDP illustrates the implementation of the MTSF in the Umdoni Municipal jurisdiction.

## 2.5 National Outcomes

National Government has designed 14 Outcomes for Government and all its service delivery functions. The 14 Outcomes are based on a concept of The Outcomes Approach which is essentially a strategic approach which focuses on achieving the expected real improvements in the life of all South Africans.

The outcomes approach broadly defines what is expected to be achieved, how it is to be expected to be achieved and whether the outcomes are being achieved. The overall goal of the 14 outcomes that have been designed is to ensure that government does not just carry

out the functions it is supposed to, but to ensure that results from these functions are achieved and show impacts on the lives of South Africans.

The outcomes approach mainly:

- Focuses on results
- Makes explicit and testable the chain of logic in our planning, so we can see the assumptions we make about the resources that are needed
- Links activities to outputs and outcomes and to test what works and what doesn't
- Ensure expectations are as clear and unambiguous as possible
- Provides clear basis for discussion, debate and negotiation about what should be done and how it should be done
- Enables learning and regularly revising and improving policy, strategy and plans through experience
- Makes co-ordination and alignment easier

The 14 Outcomes have been based on the Election Manifesto and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (2014-2019), as well as consultation on ministerial and administrative levels. The outcomes are a representation of the desired development impacts to be achieved by government's policy priorities. The 14 Outcomes are listed as:

- 1) Quality basic education
- 2) A long and healthy life for all South Africans
- 3) All people in South Africa are and feel safe
- 4) Decent employment through inclusive growth

- 5) A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
- 6) An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- 7) Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities towards food security for all
- 8) Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- 9) Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government
- 10) Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
- 11) Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better World
- 12) An efficient, effective and development orientated public service
- 13) A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system
- 14) A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity.

## 2.6 National Infrastructure Plan (NIP and Strategic Integrated Projects)

The South African Government adopted the National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) in 2012. It seeks to transform the national economic landscape through the maximization of job creation and improved basic service delivery. The central premise includes upgrading existing and building new infrastructure. It calls for investments in: healthcare and education facilities; housing and electrification; sanitation facilities; roads infrastructure; construction of dams and ports.

The plan is furnished with 18 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) to help guide such investments. These catalytic projects align development and growth with cross-cutting areas.

Some of these projects are relevant to Umdoni Municipality, which the municipality takes cognizance of and seeks to align its development goals accordingly.

### **SIP 2: Durban-Free State-Gauteng logistics and industrial corridor**

The primary purpose of the SIP is to strengthen the logistics and transport between the main industrial hubs in South Africa.

### **SIP 6: Integrated Municipal Infrastructure Project**

SIP 6 identifies the significance of adequate delivery of bulk service infrastructure, particularly in 23 of the least resourced district municipalities. Ugu District Municipality has been identified accordingly. The project seeks to address maintenance backlogs of existing and required sanitation, water and electricity bulk infrastructure. It is also detailed with a road maintenance programme to promote a more efficient delivery capacity in this regard. Accordingly, the project advocates for the participation of key sector departments including Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Human Settlements.

The PICC has appointed DBSA to co-ordinate the functions of the project and facilitate related project activities. Currently, DBSA has conducted and completed an analysis of the current capacity of the relevant above mentioned district municipalities. This analysis is instrumental in the business plan currently being drafted to guide SIP 6 implementation. This business plan will be detailed with various interventions to help address the identified infrastructure backlog in each local municipality within the relevant district municipalities

### **SIP 11: Agri-logistics and rural infrastructure**

SIP 11 is crucial for predominantly rural municipalities such as Umdoni Municipality which incorporated six and half wards from former Vulamehlo Municipality which was predominantly rural. The SIP places emphasis on investment in agricultural and rural infrastructure. This allow for growth in production and employment from both small-scale farming and rural development. Requisites of SIP 11 include fencing of farms, processing facilities (abattoirs, dairy infrastructure), and irrigation schemes to poor areas, improved R&D on rural issues (including expansion of agricultural colleges), aquaculture incubation schemes and rural tourism infrastructure.

### **SIP 13: National School Build Programme**

The programme seeks to address national backlogs through the provision of adequate schools that are in good condition to harness learning environments. This includes the address of backlogs in classrooms, computer labs, libraries and administration buildings. Key priorities of the programme include uniformity in planning procurement, contract management and provision of basic services. As part of the programme, the Schools Infrastructure Backlog Grant (SIBG) provides funds for an Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI). The programme will be instrumental in the provision of rural schools and in reducing overcrowding in schools.

### **SIP 18: Water and Sanitation Infrastructure**

SIP 18 is a ten-year plan that seeks to address backlogs in water supply and basic sanitation to households. This will help serve social needs through efficient basic service delivery. It prioritizes on improving the management, rehabilitation and upgrading of existing infrastructure, the provision of new infrastructure.

## **2.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL – (DDM)**

The District Development Model was initiated by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his Budget Speech in 2019. Subsequently, the District Development Model was discussed and adopted by Cabinet, the 2019 Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC), the March 2020 extended PCC and various MINMECs. The President in the 2019 Presidency Budget Speech (2019) identified the “pattern of operating in silos” as a challenge which led to “to lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government’s programme difficult”. The consequence has been non optimal delivery of services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and employment.

The rolling out of “a new integrated district based approach to addressing service delivery challenges [and] localise[d] procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities is one of the objectives of the DDM.” This requires an approach where “National departments that have district-level delivery capacity together with the provinces ... provide implementation plans in

line with priorities identified in the State of the Nation address”. The District Development Model builds on the White Paper on Local Government (1998), which seeks to ensure that “local government is capacitated and transformed to play a developmental role”. The White Paper says developmental local government “is local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”.

### UGU District Development Model

The development of the first generation of One Plan is a collaborative process that requires inputs from national sector departments, provinces, municipalities, and the private sector. In that regard, the first generation of One Plan for UGU District family of municipalities focuses on the following areas:

- Few key economic infrastructure projects that require unblocking actions.
- Key catalytic projects (catalytic projects in the context of the One Plan refers large scale spatial transformation projects of greater investment value and is projected to make substantial contribution towards economic growth, job creation and skills revolution).
- Key projects that are aimed at stimulating and diversifying the economy.
- Short term service delivery improvement actions and
- Immediate LG stabilization and institutional strengthening actions.

All existing DDM processes initiated in the district and various at provincial and national departments, need to be aligned to the approach outlined in the developed

DDM framework to enable the DDM intent to be properly and fully realised. Success of the DDM framework will come to fruition upon cooperation and commitment by different spheres of government, by ensuring that programs and plans included in the DDM Framework are implemented and progress is continuously reported on at the different structures established. Umdoni Local Municipality is a stakeholder in the UGU District Development Model forum as well as the Planners Forum where matters of development and planning are discussed.

## 2.8 Back to Basics Approach

Following the national government elections of 2014, the national Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) embarked on a programme called “Back to basics – serving our communities better.” The programme acknowledges local government as the primary site for service delivery and the programme seeks to assist local government to enforce its mandate for service delivery. The programme identified the following as challenges that need to be addressed: 1) Collapse of municipal infrastructure services; 2) Inadequate and/or slow response to service delivery challenges; 3) Social distance” between the public representative and the communities reflects poor public participation in the processes of local government; 4) Financial viability of some municipalities in particular low revenue collection on Mismatch and/or lack of skills of the personnel in local government; 5) Breakdown in values and good governance which is manifested by rent seeking and corruption to address the challenges above, the back-to-basics programme has identified a set of indicators on which municipalities report against on



a continuous basis. These are discussed below and the Umdoni Municipality response to these challenges is provided.

Table 3: **BACK TO BASIC APPROACH**

Back to Basics	Objectives
<b>Good Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clear description of roles and responsibilities</li> <li>▪ Transparency and accountability</li> <li>▪ Community engagement</li> <li>▪ Functional oversight committee</li> </ul>
<b>Public Participation: Putting People First</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular and concise reporting (regular reports by ward councillors)</li> <li>▪ Regular feedback on petition and complaints</li> <li>▪ Clean engagement platforms with civil society, ratepayers and other stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Accountable and responsive governance</li> <li>▪ Functional Ward Committees</li> </ul>
<b>Basic Services: creating decent living conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Job creation through EPWP, CWP and Working for the Coast Programme</li> <li>▪ Develop and maintain infrastructure within the municipality</li> <li>▪ Implement infrastructure maintenance plan</li> <li>▪ Ensure provision of Free Basic Services</li> </ul>

Back to Basics	Objectives
<b>Sound Financial Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper book keeping of annual financial statements</li> <li>▪ Cut wasteful expenditure</li> <li>▪ Functional supply chain management structure with appropriate oversight</li> <li>▪ Increase revenue base</li> <li>▪ Ensure credit and internal controls</li> <li>▪ Ensure serious consequences for corruption, maladministration and fraud</li> <li>▪ Great transparency and scrutiny for supply management</li> <li>▪ Ensure efficient BID committees</li> </ul>
<b>Building Capable Institution and Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Functional administration through proper systems and delegation</li> <li>▪ Regular interaction between management and organised labour</li> <li>▪ Realistic organogram that should be aligned to municipal development strategy</li> <li>▪ Ensure competency standards to all managers</li> <li>▪ Ensure PMS is cascaded to all staff</li> </ul>

## 2.9 STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA 2026)

The 2026 State of the Nation Address (SONA), delivered on 12 February 2026, presents a narrative of cautious economic recovery coupled with a strong emphasis on structural reform, infrastructure-led growth, and rebuilding the capability of the state, particularly at local government level. The address recognises that while progress has been made in stabilising key sectors such as energy and improving macroeconomic indicators, the pace of growth remains insufficient to meaningfully reduce unemployment, poverty and inequality.

A central theme of SONA 2026 is that South Africa is at a “turning point”, transitioning from a period of crisis management to one of rebuilding and implementation under a Government of National Unity. This transition is anchored on three overarching national priorities: inclusive economic growth and job creation, reduction of poverty and the cost of living, and the establishment of a capable, ethical and developmental state. These priorities reflect a shift from policy formulation to execution, with a clear expectation that all spheres of government, including municipalities, must improve delivery outcomes.

The address places strong emphasis on infrastructure as the primary catalyst for economic growth and employment creation, with government committing over R1 trillion in public infrastructure investment over the medium term. This investment targets critical sectors such as transport, water, energy and digital infrastructure, and is complemented by reforms aimed at attracting private sector participation through public-private partnerships. Infrastructure is framed not only as a driver of economic expansion, but also as a mechanism to unlock local development opportunities, improve service delivery, and stimulate labour-intensive employment.

Another major emphasis in SONA 2026 is the urgent need to address failing municipal infrastructure, particularly in the water sector, which has now been declared a national crisis. The speech identifies poor maintenance, weak governance, and lack of technical capacity at municipal level as key contributors to service delivery failures. In response, national government has signalled stronger oversight, stricter accountability measures, and more direct intervention in municipalities that are unable to meet their obligations. This includes structural reforms to professionalise local government, enforce merit-based appointments, and improve financial and operational management

The SONA further highlights the importance of improving the business environment to stimulate investment and support small and medium enterprises, which are recognised as critical drivers of employment. Measures such as regulatory reforms, expanded funding support, and targeted youth employment programmes are intended to increase labour absorption, particularly among young people. At the same time, the speech underscores the role of sectors such as agriculture, tourism, mining, and the green and digital economy in driving future growth and diversification.

Crime and corruption are also identified as significant impediments to economic growth and service delivery, with organised crime specifically highlighted as a major threat to infrastructure projects and investment. Government’s response includes strengthening law enforcement, improving intelligence coordination, and enhancing anti-corruption mechanisms, with a particular focus on protecting public resources and ensuring accountability across all levels of government.



In aligning the Umdoni IDP with the 2026 SONA priorities, it was critical that the municipality positioned itself as an active implementing agent of the national development agenda by translating these priorities into localised, measurable interventions. At a strategic level, the municipality prioritised infrastructure-led development as a core pillar of its economic and service delivery strategy. This requires accelerating roads maintenance programmes, improving stormwater and waste management systems, and investing in infrastructure that supports economic activity, particularly along key transport and tourism corridors. The planned procurement of additional yellow plant, together with the utilisation of the established leasing panel for heavy equipment, provides a practical mechanism to enhance infrastructure delivery capacity and reduce maintenance backlogs, directly responding to the SONA emphasis on infrastructure investment and efficient service delivery.

The municipality is also strengthening its Local Economic Development (LED) programmes to support inclusive growth and job creation. This will be achieved by leveraging infrastructure projects to maximise local labour participation through Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) principles, supporting small businesses through procurement opportunities, and promoting sectors such as tourism and agriculture to align with regional economic strengths. In this regard, Umdoni will be able position itself as a facilitator of investment by ensuring that basic services are reliable and that regulatory processes are efficient and transparent.

In response to the national focus on failing municipal systems, particularly water and governance challenges, the municipality will prioritise asset management through preventative maintenance, and institutional capacity building. This includes improving turnaround times for repairs, strengthening internal technical capacity, and implementing performance management systems that ensure accountability for service delivery outcomes.

The establishment of clear service level agreements for plant maintenance and the optimisation of fleet management systems will further enhance operational efficiency.

The SONA's emphasis on building a capable and ethical state requires the municipality to invest in professionalisation, skills development and good governance practices. This includes ensuring that appointments are based on competency, strengthening financial management, and enhancing oversight mechanisms to reduce inefficiencies and prevent corruption. Improved governance will not only enhance service delivery but also build investor and community confidence.

Umdoni will align its interventions with the national priority of reducing poverty and unemployment by integrating social and economic programmes. This will be achieved through targeted youth employment initiatives and skills development by partnering with training institutions, and providing support for informal and emerging enterprises through our SMME/Co-Operative support programmes. By linking infrastructure delivery with job creation and skills development, the municipality will contribute meaningfully to addressing unemployment at local level.

The 2026 SONA provides a clear policy direction that prioritises infrastructure investment, economic growth, and improved governance, with a strong emphasis on implementation and accountability. For Umdoni Local Municipality, the key opportunity lies in translating these national priorities into practical, local interventions that improve service delivery, stimulate economic activity, and create employment. By strengthening infrastructure delivery capacity, supporting local economic development, and enhancing institutional performance, the

municipality can align effectively with the national agenda and improve the quality of life for its residents.

## 2.9 STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS (SOPA)

The 2026 State of the Province Address (SOPA) for KwaZulu-Natal, delivered by Premier Thami Ntuli on 27 February 2026, builds on the national reform agenda outlined in SONA, but contextualises it within the province's specific socio-economic realities. The address acknowledges that while the provincial economy is showing modest signs of recovery, structural challenges such as high unemployment, infrastructure backlogs, service delivery failures, and governance weaknesses continue to constrain inclusive growth and development.

The Premier frames the programme of action around the need to accelerate inclusive economic growth, strengthen infrastructure development, and build a capable, ethical and responsive state. These priorities align closely with national policy direction, but place particular emphasis on the provincial growth sectors and the practical realities of implementation across municipalities. The address highlights that economic growth in KwaZulu-Natal, although improving, remains insufficient to absorb the large number of unemployed people, with the province requiring hundreds of thousands of new jobs to significantly reduce unemployment levels.

A central theme of SOPA 2026 is the role of infrastructure as a driver of economic recovery and service delivery improvement. The provincial government has committed to a multi-

billion-rand infrastructure programme focusing on the rehabilitation and expansion of roads, public transport systems, schools, healthcare facilities, and water and sanitation infrastructure. The address recognises that poorly maintained and inadequate infrastructure continues to undermine both service delivery and economic activity, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas. As such, infrastructure investment is not only positioned as a public service imperative but also as a catalyst for job creation, investment attraction, and regional competitiveness.

Economic transformation and job creation are further prioritised through a focus on key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and the emerging green and digital economy. The provincial government outlines plans to stimulate these sectors through targeted investment, improved logistics and connectivity, and stronger partnerships with the private sector. Tourism, in particular, is identified as a strong contributor to the provincial economy, while agriculture remains critical for rural livelihoods and food security. The SOPA also emphasises the need to support township and rural economies, as well as small, medium and micro-enterprises, as key drivers of inclusive growth.

The address also places significant emphasis on skills development and youth employment, recognising that unemployment is disproportionately concentrated among young people and women. The provincial government has committed to strengthening partnerships with TVET colleges, expanding workplace-based learning opportunities, and implementing employment programmes that link skills development with industry demand. These interventions are intended to address the mismatch between available skills and labour market requirements, while improving access to economic opportunities.



Another critical issue raised in SOPA 2026 is the challenge of weak municipal performance and service delivery failures. The provincial government acknowledges that many municipalities are struggling with governance, financial management, and technical capacity, which negatively affects service delivery outcomes. In response, the province has committed to strengthening oversight, supporting municipalities through capacity-building initiatives, and ensuring that interventions are implemented where necessary to restore functionality. The emphasis is on improving accountability, enhancing institutional capacity, and ensuring that services are delivered effectively at local level.

Community safety and crime prevention are also highlighted as priority areas, with the Premier noting that crime undermines economic growth, discourages investment, and erodes social cohesion. The provincial government has committed to strengthening collaboration between law enforcement agencies, communities, and the private sector, as well as expanding community policing initiatives to improve safety and security across the province. The 2026 SOPA provides a clear provincial framework that requires Umdoni to play a role in implementation, particularly in relation to infrastructure delivery, local economic development, and institutional strengthening.

In aligning with the provincial focus on infrastructure-led growth, Umdoni Local Municipality has prioritised the rehabilitation and maintenance of its road network, stormwater systems, and waste management infrastructure as key enablers of economic activity and service delivery. The municipality's planned procurement of additional yellow plant, together with the operationalisation of its leasing panel for heavy equipment, directly supports this objective by improving the capacity to deliver infrastructure projects, reduce maintenance backlogs, and ensure more reliable service delivery. This approach aligns with the provincial emphasis on

accelerating infrastructure programmes as a means of stimulating economic growth and creating employment.

The municipality's recently adopted LED Strategy will strengthen support in the sectors identified in SOPA, particularly tourism and agriculture, which are critical to the local economy of Umdoni. By improving access roads, maintaining public infrastructure, and creating an enabling environment for small businesses, the municipality can contribute to expanding economic opportunities and attracting investment. In addition, procurement policies will be leveraged to support local SMMEs and contractors, thereby promoting inclusive economic growth and job creation in line with provincial priorities.

In response to the provincial focus on unemployment and skills development, Umdoni will integrate labour-intensive approaches into its infrastructure programmes, ensuring that projects create local employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women. Partnerships with training institutions and sector stakeholders can be used to provide skills development aligned with municipal service delivery needs, such as plant operation, construction, and maintenance.

The SOPA emphasis on improving municipal performance and governance requires Umdoni to strengthen its institutional capacity, particularly in areas such as asset management, financial management, and technical service delivery. The municipality will prioritise preventative maintenance, improve turnaround times for repairs, and implement effective fleet management systems to ensure optimal utilisation of plant and equipment. Enhancing accountability mechanisms and performance monitoring systems will further ensure that service delivery targets are met.

Furthermore, aligning with the provincial focus on safety and community wellbeing, Umdoni should strengthen collaboration with local law enforcement, community structures, and other stakeholders to improve safety, particularly in areas affected by infrastructure vandalism or illegal activities that disrupt service delivery.

The 2026 SOPA reinforces the imperative of translating policy into tangible outcomes at local level, with a strong focus on infrastructure development, economic recovery, and improved governance. For Umdoni Local Municipality, the successful integration of these priorities into the IDP requires a deliberate focus on strengthening infrastructure delivery capacity, supporting local economic sectors, creating employment opportunities, and improving institutional performance. By aligning its strategies with provincial priorities and leveraging its planned investments in plant and infrastructure, the municipality can play a meaningful role in advancing inclusive growth and improving the quality of life for its communities.

## 2.10 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is aligned within the current provincial, national as well as global policy frameworks, aimed at bettering the lives of its citizens through sustainable practices. The strategy is aimed at mobilising as well as synchronising 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. The purpose of the PGDS is to be the primary growth and development strategy for KwaZulu-Natal to 2030. It sets a long-term (20 years +) vision and sets out the strategic goals and objectives for the Province.



Figure 2.2.1: Sustainable Development Goals

The PGDS is meant to serve as the overarching strategic framework for development – It is not an inventory but focuses on strategic areas. The PGDS is meant to guide the activities and resource allocation of all levels of spheres of government as well as provide suggestions to private sector and non-government agencies that can contribute to development in the Province. The main challenge is to devise people-centred strategies to advance a sustainable and transformative agenda which also curb historically derived social and spatial disparities.

According to the PGDS, the various challenges affecting the growth of KwaZulu-Natal Province includes the current unsustainable settlement practices, capacity and skill constraints as well as inefficiencies in the governance and administrative landscape, non-performing economic development areas, dispersed rural settlements, high levels of adult illiteracy, unemployment, gender inequality and environmental degradation. In order to alleviate and eradicate these issues. The KZN PGDS states that consistent intervention and investment is required.

### **Key implications for the Umdoni Local Municipality**

The presentation of the PDGS presents Umdoni as an area which is mainly comprised of economic support and social investment areas. The implementation of these objectives and strategic goals should seek to achieve and stimulate economic growth and social development. The strategy should not only aim at increasing skills and education levels, but to also increase productivity, alleviate poverty, stimulate job creation, promote good health and achieve environmental sustainability. The development and implementation of the Umdoni Municipal IDP and SDBIP envisage enabling the realisation of the PGDS strategic goals and objectives.

## **2.11 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK 2024-2029**

The KwaZulu-Natal Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) Implementation Framework for 2024–2029 provides the overarching strategic blueprint that translates both the National Development Plan (NDP) and the priorities of the Government of National Unity into a coordinated programme of action across provincial and local government. It is designed to move beyond policy articulation toward measurable outcomes, with a strong emphasis on alignment across all spheres of government, including municipalities such as Umdoni.

At its core, the MTDP recognises that South Africa and KwaZulu-Natal continue to face persistent structural challenges, including high unemployment, inequality, slow economic growth, and weaknesses in service delivery systems. The framework therefore adopts a focused approach built around three strategic priorities: driving inclusive economic growth and job creation, reducing poverty and the cost of living, and building a capable, ethical, and developmental state. These priorities mirror those articulated in SONA and SOPA, reinforcing a coherent policy direction that requires consistent implementation at provincial and municipal level.

The first priority—driving inclusive economic growth and job creation—is positioned as the central pillar of the MTDP. The framework identifies the need to accelerate growth in key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and infrastructure, while simultaneously promoting investment, supporting local economic development, and strengthening township and rural economies. Infrastructure development is explicitly recognised as a critical enabler of economic growth, with strategic



infrastructure projects and catalytic investments aimed at improving connectivity, facilitating trade, and creating employment opportunities. This reflects a deliberate shift toward an investment-led growth model, where public and private sector collaboration is key to unlocking economic potential.

The second priority—reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living—focuses on improving access to basic services, strengthening social protection, and enhancing the quality of life for vulnerable households. The MTDP acknowledges that poverty is closely linked to unemployment and inadequate service delivery, and therefore promotes integrated interventions that combine social support with economic opportunities. This includes improving access to water, sanitation, housing, and energy services, as well as implementing programmes that enhance food security and support livelihoods in rural and peri-urban areas.

The third priority—building a capable, ethical and developmental state—addresses the institutional weaknesses that have hindered effective service delivery, particularly at local government level. The framework emphasises the importance of strengthening governance, improving financial and administrative capacity, and ensuring accountability across all spheres of government. It highlights the need for better coordination, clearer roles and responsibilities, and enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure that development outcomes are achieved.

A key feature of the MTDP Implementation Framework is its emphasis on integrated planning and alignment. The framework explicitly links national, provincial, and local planning instruments, including the District Development Model (DDM), provincial growth and development strategies, and municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). This alignment ensures that development priorities are coordinated across

spheres of government and that resources are directed toward common objectives. The framework also identifies catalytic projects and priority intervention areas, which are intended to concentrate investment and maximise impact in strategically important sectors and geographic locations.

Another critical aspect of the MTDP is its focus on implementation and accountability. Unlike previous planning frameworks, the MTDP places strong emphasis on measurable outcomes, performance monitoring, and regular evaluation. It establishes institutional arrangements that clarify roles and responsibilities across government departments and entities, ensuring that implementation is coordinated and progress is tracked effectively.

In aligning the Umdoni IDP with the KwaZulu-Natal MTDP Implementation Framework (2024–2029), the municipality must position itself as an integral part of a broader, coordinated development system that prioritises infrastructure delivery, economic growth, and institutional strengthening.

The MTDP’s emphasis on infrastructure-led growth provides a clear directive for Umdoni to prioritise the maintenance and upgrading of its core infrastructure, particularly roads, stormwater systems, and waste management services. The municipality’s strategy to procure additional yellow plant and utilise a leasing panel for heavy machinery directly supports this objective by strengthening its capacity to deliver infrastructure projects efficiently and reduce maintenance backlogs. By improving infrastructure reliability, the municipality will not only enhance service delivery but also create an enabling environment for economic activity and investment.

In supporting inclusive economic growth and job creation, Umdoni has aligned its Local Economic Development strategy with the priority sectors identified in the MTDP, particularly tourism, agriculture, and small enterprise development. The municipality will play a facilitative role by improving access to infrastructure, supporting local SMMEs through procurement opportunities, and promoting investment in local economic initiatives. In addition, infrastructure projects will be implemented using labour-intensive methods wherever possible to maximise employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women.

To address poverty and the high cost of living, the municipality should focus on improving access to basic services and reducing service delivery backlogs. This includes ensuring reliable refuse collection, maintaining road infrastructure to improve accessibility, and strengthening service delivery systems to respond effectively to community needs. Integrating social and economic interventions, such as linking EPWP opportunities with skills development, will further support households in building sustainable livelihoods.

In line with the MTDP's focus on building a capable and developmental state, Umdoni must prioritise institutional strengthening and governance improvement. This includes enhancing technical capacity, improving asset and fleet management systems, and implementing preventative maintenance programmes to reduce infrastructure failures. Strengthening financial management, improving accountability, and ensuring that performance monitoring systems are effectively implemented will also be critical to achieving service delivery outcomes.

Furthermore, the municipality will actively participate in the District Development Model to ensure alignment with district and provincial priorities. This will enhance

coordination, improve resource allocation, and ensure that local projects contribute to broader development objectives.

## 2.12 UGU DISTRICT GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Ugu District Growth and Development Strategy consists of 6 strategic drivers; which comprise of strategic objectives, followed by strategic programmes, and finally, key intervention areas. The 6 strategic drivers that have been identified are:

- 1) Sectoral Development and Support
- 2) Education and Skills development
- 3) Safety and Empowerment of Communities
- 4) Strategic Infrastructure Investment
- 5) Institutional development
- 6) Environmental Sustainability



Table 4:UGU DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY : STRATEGIC DRIVES

No	Strategic Divers	Objectives	Umdoni Priority Focus Area
1	<b>Sectoral Development and Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the Key Productive Sectors</li> <li>Enhance the Business and Investment Environment throughout the District</li> </ul>	Local economic Development and job Creation & Tourism Development
2	<b>Education and Skills development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure Early Childhood Development and Primary and Secondary Education</li> <li>Encourage Demand Driven Skills Development and Training linked to Industry</li> </ul>	Institutional Development: Accountability and Management tools and Framework
3	<b>Safety and Empowerment of Communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure Poverty Alleviation through Social Development and Food Security Provide Support to Create Healthy Communities &amp; Citizens</li> <li>Ensure the Establishment of Sustainable Human Settlements</li> <li>Guarantee the safety and security of communities</li> </ul>	Local economic Development and job Creation
4	<b>Strategic Infrastructure Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of airports and harbours</li> <li>Develop an integrated transport network to support both passenger and cargo transport</li> <li>Develop ICT Infrastructure to support knowledge</li> </ul>	Routine Road Maintenance Sustainable Housing and Human Settlements

No	Strategic Divers	Objectives	Umdoni Priority Focus Area
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of energy infrastructure capacity and efficiency</li> <li>Ensure effective and efficient water resource management and awareness</li> </ul>	
5	<b>Institutional Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing co-ordinated planning and implementation</li> <li>Strengthen intergovernmental relations &amp; Private Sector Partnerships</li> <li>Building Local Government capacity</li> <li>Eradicating Fraud and Corruption</li> <li>Ensuring participative, facilitative and Accountable Governance</li> </ul>	Review of HR, ICT and Security Management Policies Internal Auditing Charter and methodology Participation of municipality in IGR Structures
6	<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced alternative energy generation capacity</li> <li>Manage pressures on biodiversity and environmental quality</li> <li>Ensure efficient environmental monitoring, regulation and Disaster Management</li> </ul>	Disaster Risk Assessments Disaster Advisory Forums Fire and Disaster Awareness Strategic Environmental Assessment Estuary Management Plans

### 2.13 Horizontal Alignment of Key Strategies

Horizontal alignment is pursued through inter-governmental planning, consultation and co-ordination and ensured through aligning the respective vision, mission and strategic objectives of the municipalities in the region. The alignment of key national, provincial and regional strategies is illustrated in the table below:

**Table 5: HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF KEY STRATEGIES**

Sustainable Development Goals	National Development Plan	National Outcomes	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy	Ugu District Growth and Development Strategy	Umdoni IDP Objectives/Priority
Decent Work and economic growth	Faster and more inclusive growth	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Job Creation	Sectoral Development and Support	Local economic Development and job Creation
Quality Education	Building Capabilities: Improving the quality of Education	Improved quality of basic education National Outcome 5: A skilled capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	Human Resource Development	Education & Skills Development	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
Sustainable cities and communities	Quality Health care for all, social protection and building safer communities	All people in south Africa are and feel safe	Human and Community Development	Safety and Empowerment of Communities	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development Law Enforcement
Industry Innovation and Infrastructure	Building capabilities: Improving Infrastructure	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Strategic Infrastructure	Strategic Infrastructure Development	Roads Maintenance, upgrading and Rehabilitation as well as sustainable housing and Human Settlements
Peace and Justice	A Capable developmental state: towards better governance and fighting corruption, leadership and responsibility throughout society	A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system	Governance and Policy	Institutional Development	Institutional Development, Accountability and Management Tools and Framework



## SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

30 years into the democratic South Africa and 13 years into developmental local government is still a minor step taken considering the challenges that are facing municipalities. This is the fifth generation IDP that the municipality is reviewing and it will be reviewed yearly until the new council is elected again. Previously municipal planning mainly concerned itself with the provision of technical aspects of land-use control through various legal mechanisms, and the provision of infrastructure by the public sector. As such, it was relatively inflexible and predominately sector-based and public consultation was limited.

Despite this legislation and policy context integrated development planning failed to provide the tool it was envisaged to be, therefore an in-depth review of integrated development planning occurred in 2006, and the concept of a “credible integrated development planning process and plan” was developed which provides clear guidelines on IDP development and content requirements.

Therefore, development planning has “evolved”, and having evaluated previous experiences is now at the stage whereby its requirements, contents, approaches and best-practice have been widely communicated to be utilized – to ensure effective developmental planning and inter-spherical at municipal level.

It has also been the belief that municipalities “plan...plan ...plan”, we therefore need to overcome this perception and ensure that our IDP’s are fully implementable and that they talk to situations on the ground.

Integrated Development Planning is a process through which municipalities decide on their strategic development path for a five-year period: the IDP is a product of the process. The

third sphere of government is a key vehicle of the state in implementing its developmental goals. Prior to implementing programmes, however planning is required and hence integrated development planning at a municipal level is legally required.

### 6. KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR UMDONI LM

Name	2022	2011
Total population	156 443	130 413

Young children (0-14 years)	26,1%	31,2%
Working age population (15-64 years)	64,1%	61,6%
Elderly (65+ years)	9,8%	7,2%
Dependency ratio	56,1	62,3
Sex ratio	90,7	90,8
No schooling (20+ years)	11,4%	15,8%
Higher education (20+ years)	7,2%	5,9%
Number of households	33 084	34 191



Name	2022	2011
Average household size	4,7	3,8
Formal dwellings	75,3%	56,6%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	43,7%	32,4%
Weekly refuse disposal service	37,7%	35,6%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	41,5%	28,9%
Electricity for lighting	90,8%	76,3%

*UN says that the demographic window of opportunity is open when “the proportion of youth under 15 falls below 30 per cent and the population of people 65 years and older is still below 15 per cent”*

**Stages of demographic dividend**

**Pre-Dividend**, sparking the demographic transition. Improving human development outcomes to accelerate the fertility decline.

**Early-Dividend**, Accelerating job creation.

**Late-Dividend**, Sustaining productivity growth.

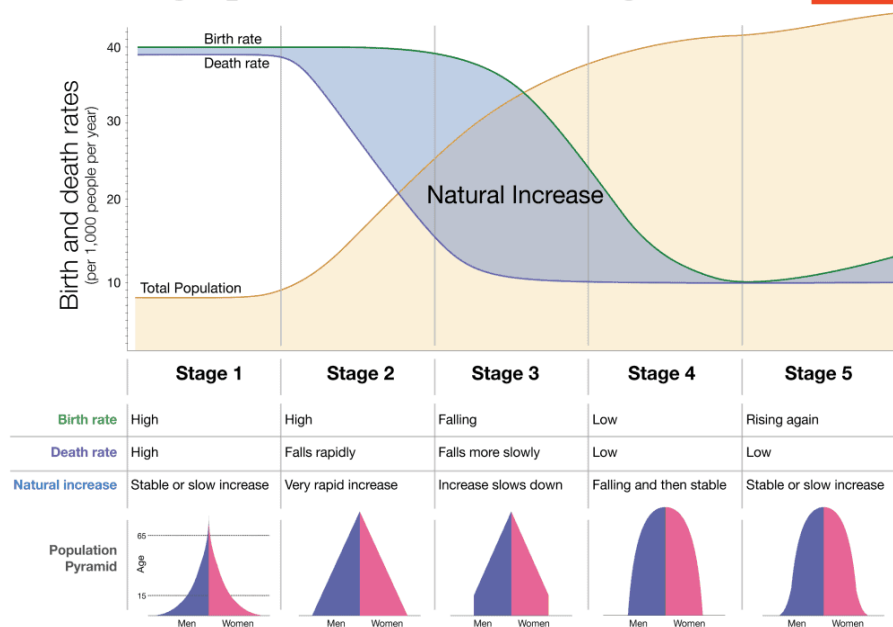
**Post-Dividend**, adapting to aging.

The graphs below show the stage population transitioning and where it is apparent for Umdoni Local Municipality that it's in stage 3 or early transition with characteristics of stage 3 depicted in the graph below in terms of birth, death rate

**7. DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

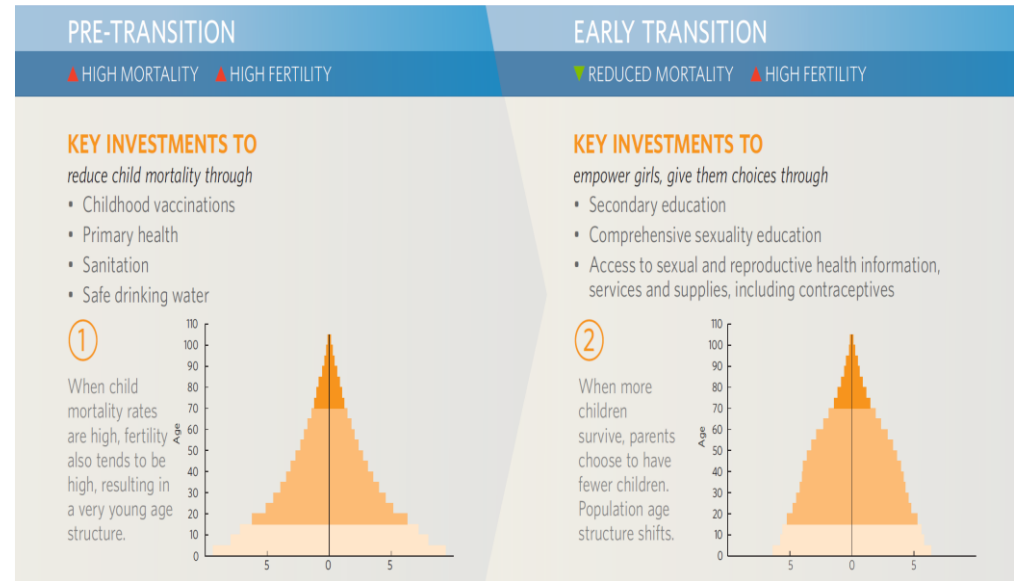
- Demographic dividend refers to the additional increase in growth per capita income arising from the growing number of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents.
- This is about the balance between the two groups, those who are dependent and those who are not. If the population age structure is going to be favourable, what should this balance look like?

# The demographic transition in 5 stages



The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You find more information at the source: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth>

Umdoni LM has shown in the above population pyramid to be at the Early Transition whereby the fertility rate remains high and mortality is decreasing.



With the picture portrayed above, it is imperative that planning in the LM prioritize investment in youth, children, BUT also mainstreaming vulnerable group responsive intervention across board.

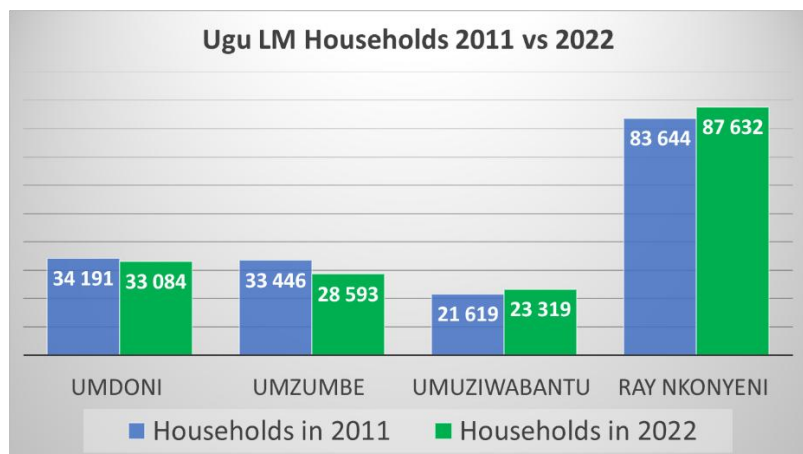
- Such investment must incorporate high quality education, ECDs, healthcare programmes, skills development, employment prospects.
- Other Services that are beneficial to youth include; health services, sexual reproductive health and rights services.
- Retaining youth means: economic empowerment, skills development, education, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities must be made available; this consequently addresses dependency in the LM. Hence the wheels of the demographic dividend are critical to achieve this transition.

### WHEELS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

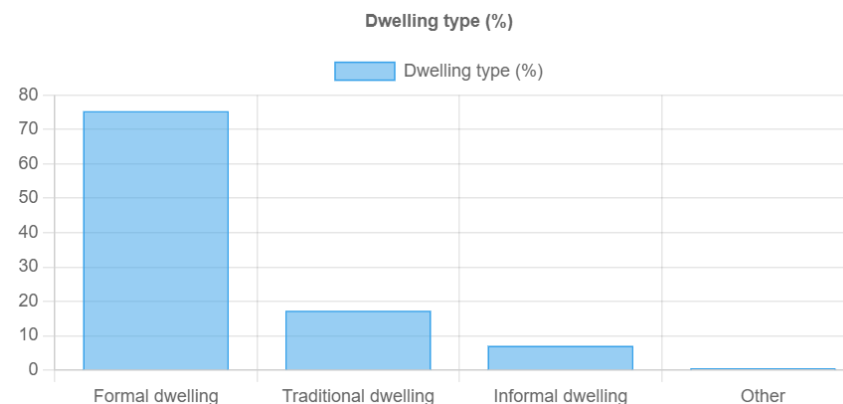
- Demographic variables
- Health and wellbeing
- Education and skills development
- Entrepreneurship and youth empowerment



### HOUSEHOLD DWELLING INFORMATION



### Umdoni Household



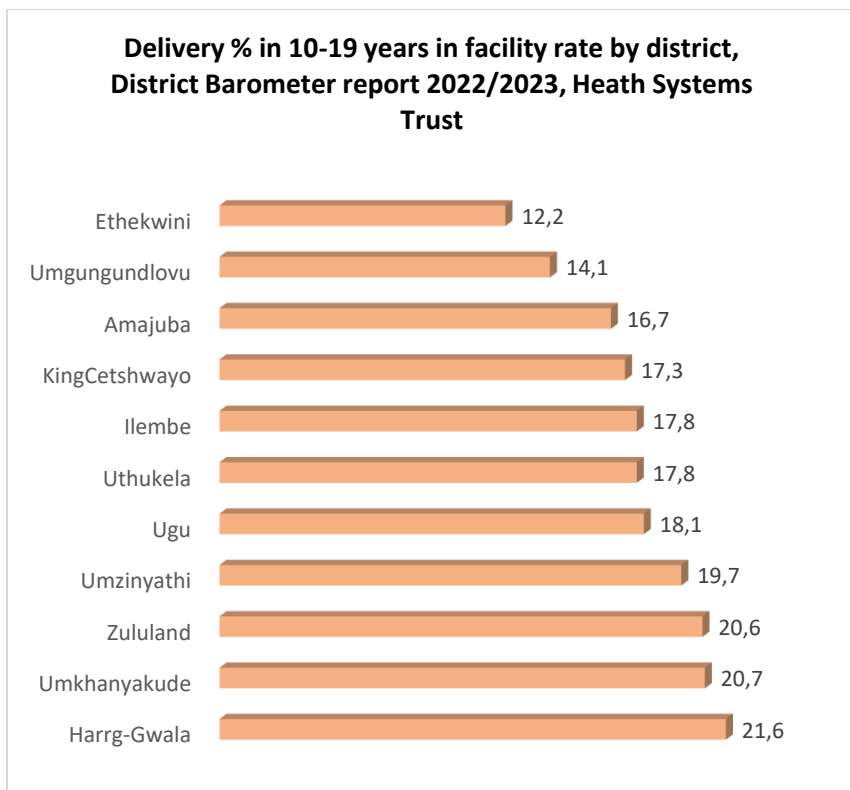
Household in formal dwelling is at 75.3%, indicating a move to improved service delivery, there is a room for improvement within the Municipality as there is 17.3% traditional dwellings, 7.1% informal dwelling and only 0.6% (96) indicated as other.

### 8. Education Related Information

Name	Frequency	%
No Schooling	10 912	11,4%
Some Primary	10 524	11,0%
Completed Primary	3 650	3,8%
Some Secondary	27 680	28,9%
Grade 12/Std10	35 161	36,7%
Higher Education	6 896	7,2%
Other	924	1,0%



### 9. HEALTH RELATED INFORMATION



Source: DISTRICT HEALTH BAROMETER 2022/2023, HST

Ugu District Municipality according to the latest district barometer is on 5<sup>th</sup> position in the province with deliveries reported at age 10-19 at facility, this is another explanation of the population pyramid that has high population of the age cohort 0-5.

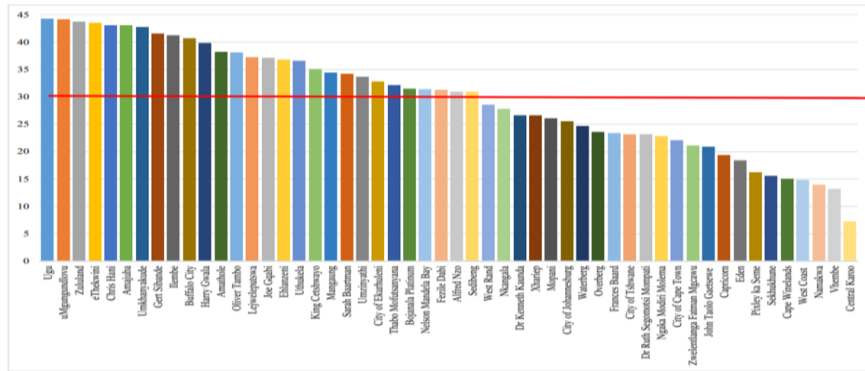
The challenge of delivery in 10 to 19 years which translates to early pregnancies in the province as shown in the table above requires ongoing interventions that addresses:

- a) Social determinants of teenage pregnancy and the socio-economic environment of children and adolescents
- b) Empowering young boys and girls, adolescents through effective life skills and sexual and reproductive health education.
- c) Strengthening access to appropriate sexual and reproductive health services through better implementation of adolescent- and youth-friendly health services at the primary health care level and its inclusion in the integrated school health programme.

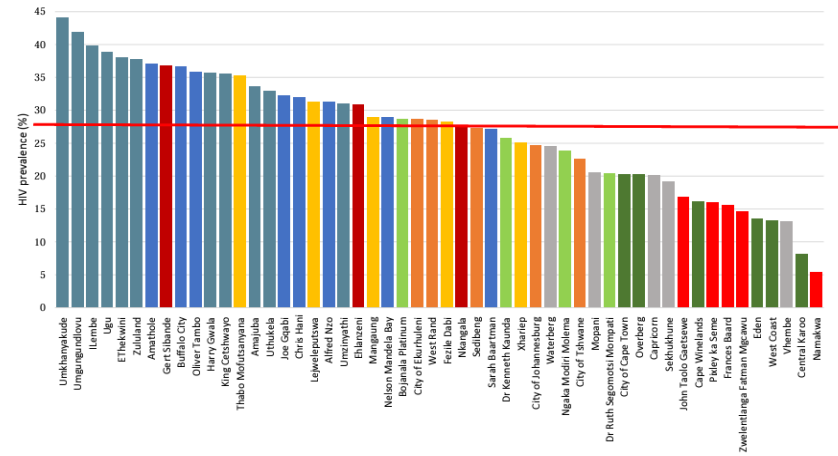
### 10. HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

#### 2021 AND 2022 REPORT

The graphs below aim to depict HIV/AIDS district trends for the 02 reports published 2021 and latest 2022 of National Sentenel HIV& Syphilis Survey. Ugu District Municipality in 2019 was rated no.1 throughout the Country, which was a major concern, however the 2022 report in the next slide shows that there were some kind of interventions that were done within the Municipality in order to rectify the situation. But there is still need to have a multi sectoral collaboration on the fight against HIV &AIDS within the Municipality, the Municipality is currently occupying number 4 throughout the Country. Contributing factors need to be addressed collectively by all sectors within Ugu District Municipality.



Redline shows national prevalence, Both first-ANC-visit attendees and follow-up visit attendees were included. Source: 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Survey Report Published 30 April 2021



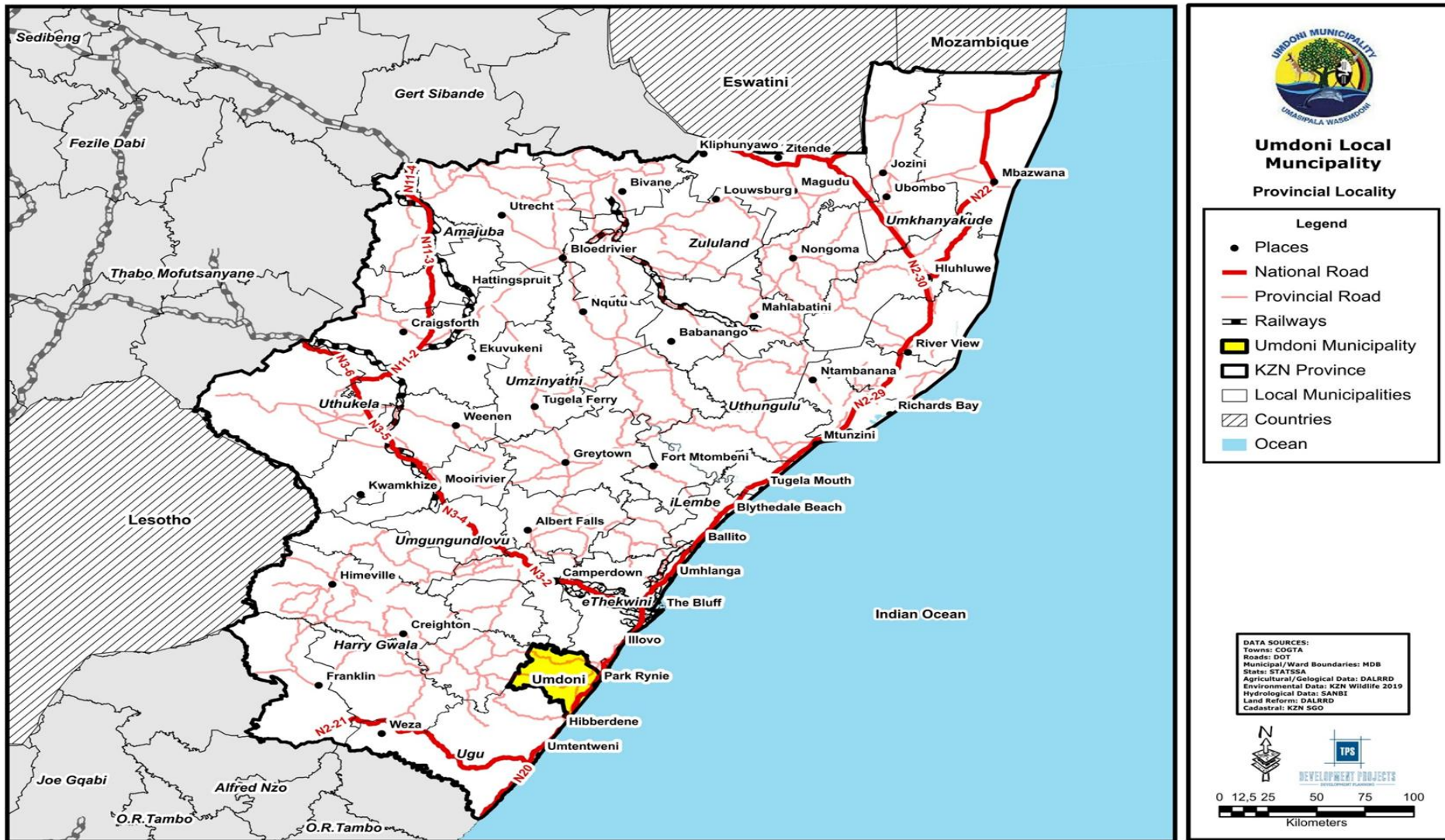
The red line indicates the national HIV prevalence (27.5%) Figure 8: HIV prevalence among pregnant women by district (2022), Antenatal HIV Sentinel Survey, South Africa



## 1 CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Regional Context and Administrative Entities

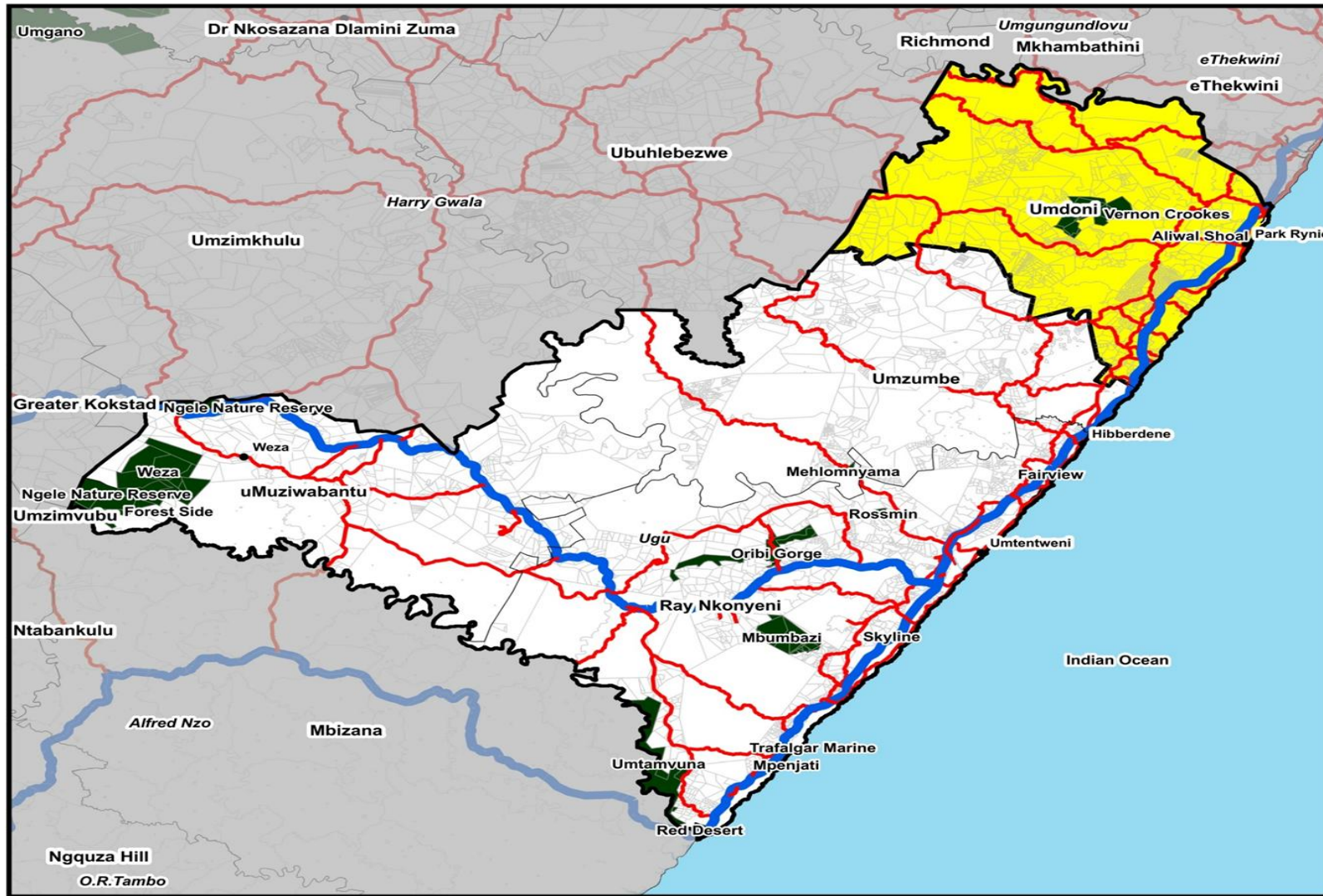
Umdoni Local Municipality is located in the south-coast region of the KwaZulu-Natal Province (herein referred to as “KZN”). The N2 National Route runs along the coast, linking Umdoni to Durban and Port Shepstone. It is located about 50 km from Durban and 65 km from Port Shepstone (Refer to **Map 1: Provincial Locality**).



Map1.1.1: Locality Plan (Provincial Context)



Map 1.1.2: Locality Plan (District Context)





**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
Regional Locality

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- Railways
- Umdoni Municipality
- Ugu District
- Cadastral
- Protected Areas
- Ocean

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

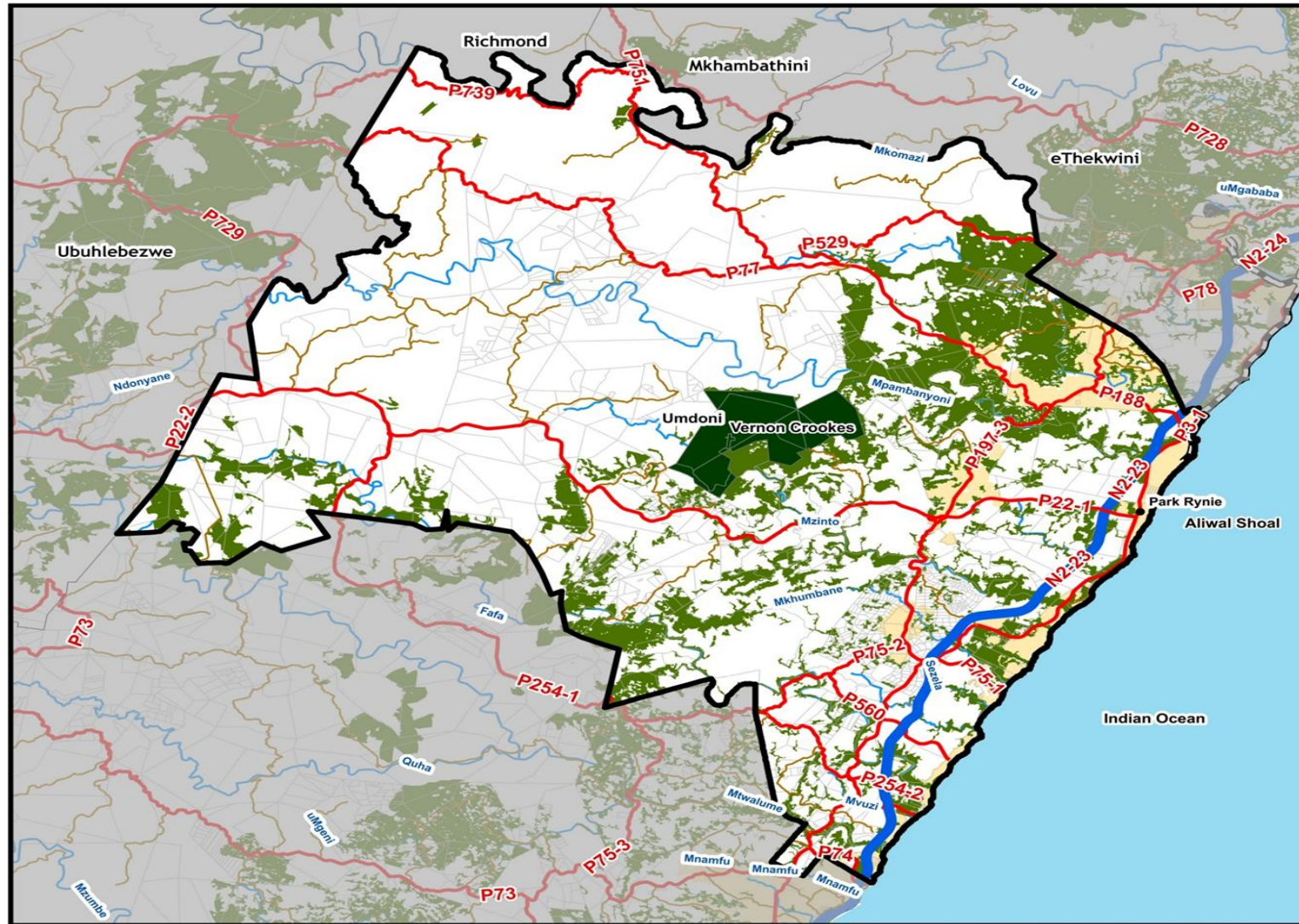



DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS  
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING





Map 1.1.3: Locality Plan (Municipal Context)





**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
Sub Regional Locality

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- Railways
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- ▭ Umdoni Municipality
- ▭ Cadastral
- ▭ Settlements
- ▭ Protected Areas
- ▭ KZN CBA
- ▭ Irreplaceable
- ▭ Ocean

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/ Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Referral: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



0 1,25 2,5 5 7,5 10  
Kilometers

## 1.2 Existing Nodes and Corridors

### 1.2.1 DEVELOPMENT NODES

Nodes' is term usually ascribed to cities, towns and villages. This tends to work against the need to achieve rural development through integration of urban and rural areas. It is accordingly proposed the term node is to be less prominent and less significant in future SDFs with the emphasis rather being placed on identifying "human settlement" where integrated programs can be shared. Such settlement/s can be both rural and urban in nature and could serve to bridge diversity between these communities.

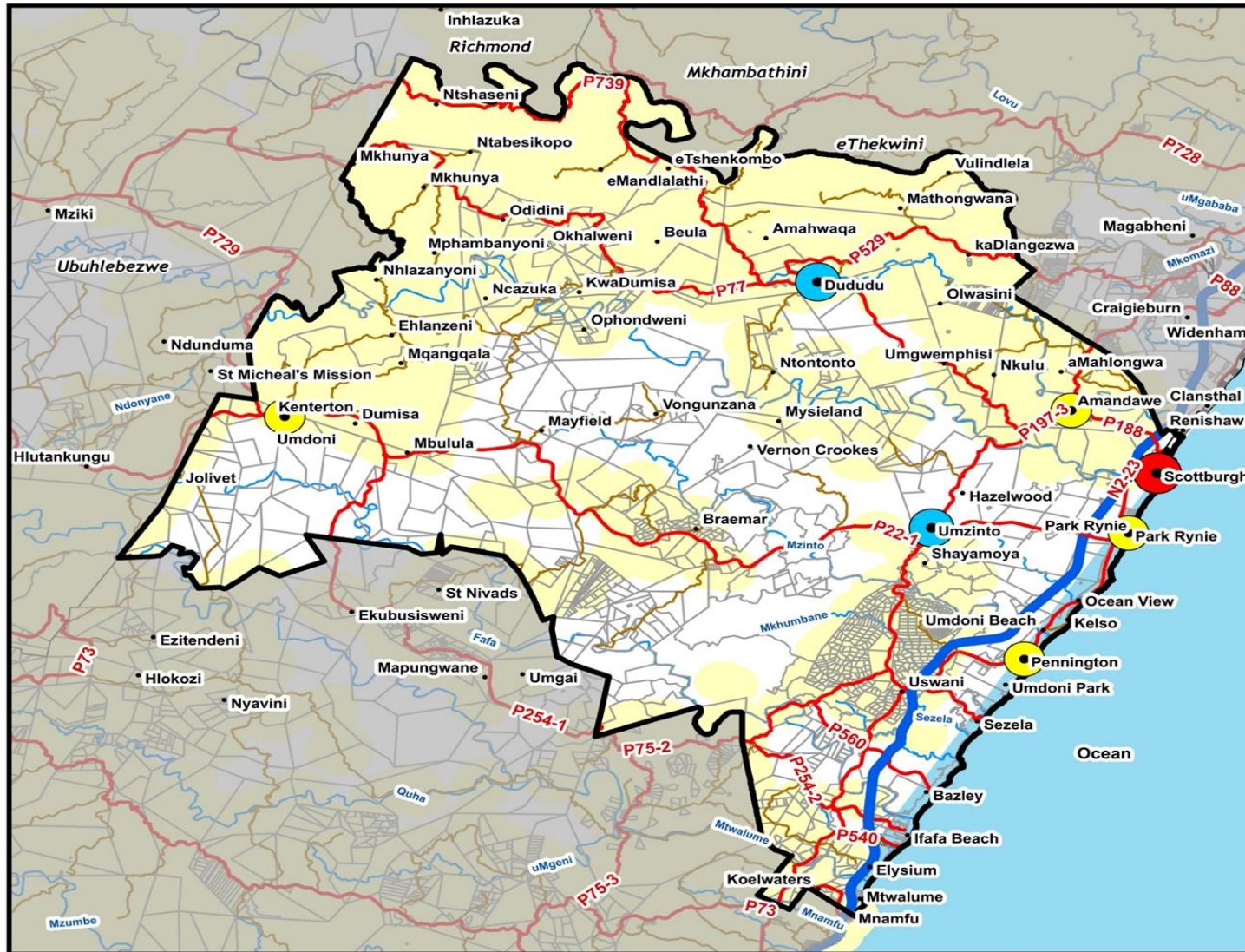
Nodes are generally described as areas of mixed-use development, usually having a higher intensity of activities involving retail, transportation, office, industry and residential land uses. These are the places where most interaction takes place between people and organisations, enabling most efficient transactions and exchange of goods and services. Nodes are usually located at interchanges to provide maximum access and usually act as catalysts for new growth and development.


Due to the intensity of activities/land uses found within nodes, they (nodes) can be further classified in terms of the level of service they offer i.e. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary nodes.

#### 1.2.1.1 PRIMARY NODES

These nodes are mainly centres which should provide service to the sub-regional economy and community needs. These centres were identified as Third Order Development nodes within the PSEDS. The following functions are envisaged for these centres: -

- Secondary Economic Growth Areas;
- Promote as Secondary Node in support of Corridor Development;
- Promote Compact Urban Development & Combat Urban Sprawl;
- Promote Focused Investment and Managed Growth;
- Promote Densification (Brown Agenda) & Infill Development;
- Provide Economies of Scale for Effective & Affordable Services Delivery;
- Infill where High Levels of Services Are Available (Restricting Nodes);
- Increased Residential Density (number of dwellings);
- Promote Socio-Economic Upliftment;
- Promote provision of sufficient bulk infrastructure Services (demand and supply);
- Promote Effective and Efficient Public Transportation Systems linked to Multi Modal Facilities; and
- Priority Spending on Infrastructural Upgrading Needs (New and Maintain).





**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
**Development Nodes**



**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Settlement Areas
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**Development Nodes**

- Municipal Development Node
- Community Development Node
- Settlement Development Node

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MMB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

## **SCOTTBURGH DEVELOPMENT NODE**

Scottburgh is the primary municipal development node in Umdoni and functions as a sub-regional service centre for the municipality and large parts of the former Vulamehlo hinterland. It is the municipality's main investment, service and administrative focus. Scottburgh is strategically located on the coastal belt, directly linked to the N2 national corridor and the P3-1 coastal route, with the railway line running along the eastern urban edge. This gives the node strong regional accessibility and visibility.

The Scottburgh shows a diverse and mature urban land use pattern, including Core Mixed Use, Multi-Purpose Retail, Medium Impact Mixed Use, Mixed Use Office, Suburban Office, Municipal and Government, Health and Welfare, Education, High Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, Petrol Filling Station, Utilities, Active and Passive Open Space, Public Parking and rail reservations. This confirms a compact mixed-use coastal node

Commercial activity is concentrated in the Scottburgh SP / CBD area and along the main internal road structure, where the scheme map indicates core mixed use, mixed-use office and retail zoning. This supports Scottburgh's role as the municipality's main formal business and service centre. The municipality's planning department also identifies business licensing, market stalls and informal economy support as part of its LED and planning functions, which is relevant to Scottburgh as the principal economic node.

Scottburgh is one of the strongest tourism anchors in Umdoni. Official tourism sources identify it as a gateway to the KZN South Coast, and Scottburgh Beach is promoted as a major family beach with lifeguards, tidal pool and coastal recreation facilities. This gives the node a strong recreational and visitor economy overlay in addition to its municipal service function.

The node contains a mix of medium- and high-density residential areas, especially within Scottburgh SP and the beach-facing parts of the node, while Scottburgh South shows a more suburban residential pattern. The coexistence of higher-density and lower-density residential zoning indicates capacity for both consolidation and differentiated housing products.

The Scottburgh node map confirms a notable concentration of schools, early childhood development centres, health facilities and a police station within the node. Named facilities visible on the map include Scottburgh Primary School, Scottburgh High School, Scottburgh Pre-Primary School, Casa Di Montessori, Hilltop Pre-Primary and Aftercare, Busy Bee Day Care and Sizathina Pre-School. This reinforces Scottburgh's role as a higher-order social service node.

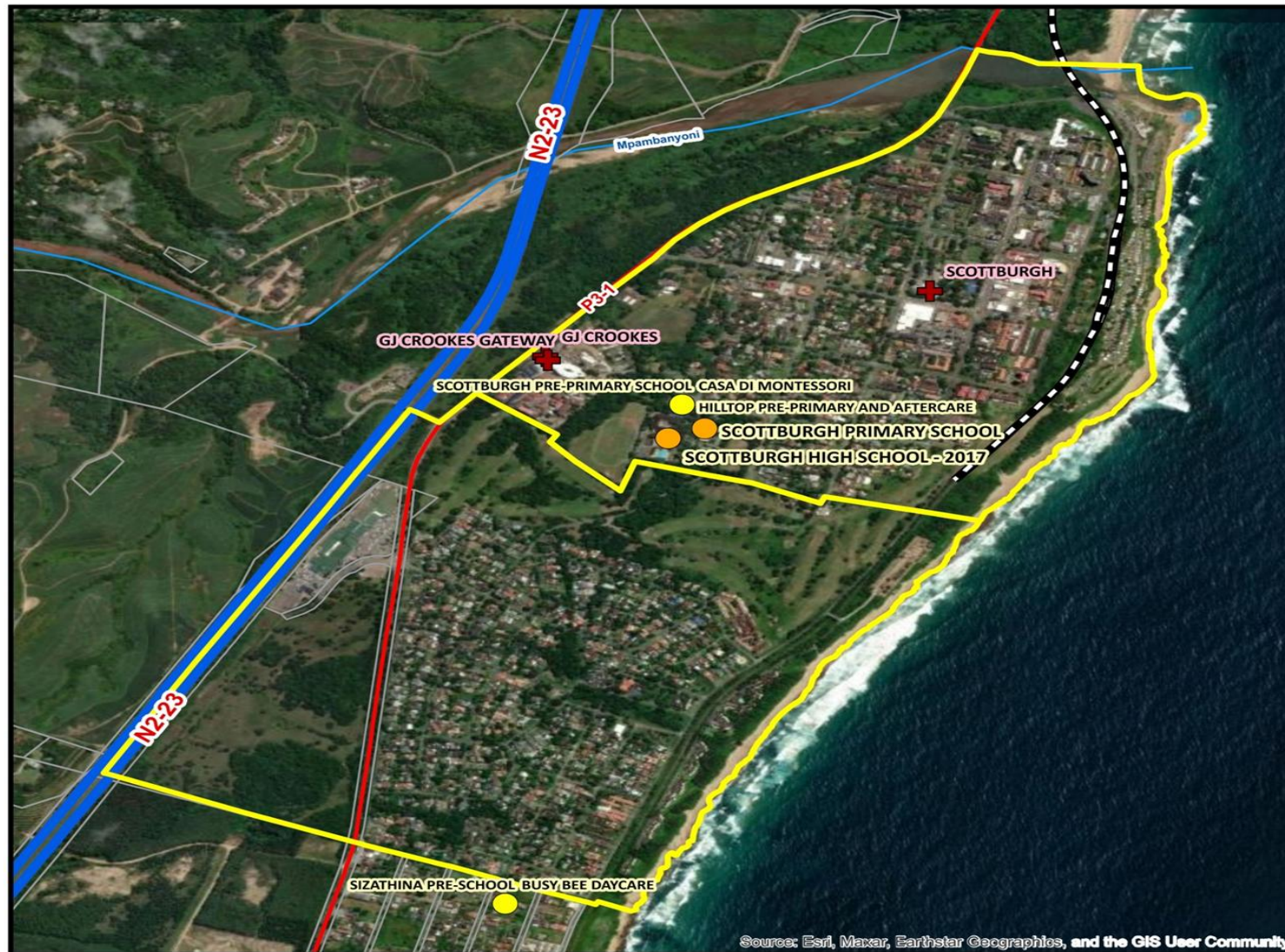
Scottburgh benefits from direct access to the N2, frontage to the P3-1, and proximity to the railway corridor, making it the most accessible node in the municipality. This strengthens its role as a service, tourism and commuter destination, and supports continued commercial and mixed-use activity.

Scottburgh's urban structure is shaped by its sensitive coastal position. The environmental interface includes river reserve, open space, amenity reserve and private conservation-related land uses within and around the node. This means future expansion and intensification must respond carefully to coastal and riverine constraints.

Key strengths for the Scottburgh node are strong regional access; established mixed-use core; tourism drawcard; concentration of social facilities; beachfront amenity; clear municipal service role; existing zoning diversity that supports intensification and mixed-use growth.

Whilst key challenges for the node are coastal environmental sensitivity; limited room for unconstrained outward expansion; pressure on the beachfront/CBD interface; traffic and parking pressures associated with tourism and service activity; need to maintain and upgrade an ageing urban core while protecting amenity and coastal quality. The municipality's continued spending in the Scottburgh CBD indicates that the node remains an active management focus.

Development opportunities for the Scottburgh development node can be achieved through Strengthen the CBD and mixed-use core; improving beachfront–CBD integration; encouraging infill and redevelopment in mixed-use and higher-density precincts; reinforce Scottburgh's role as the municipality's principal commercial and tourism hub; leverage N2 accessibility for investment attraction; improve public realm and parking management in the beach/CBD area. These directions are supported by the node's existing land use structure and municipal role.



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
**Scottburgh Municipal Development Node**

**Legend**

- Places
- Schools
- Early Childhood Development Centres
- ✚ Health Facilities
- Police Stations
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- ▭ Scottburgh
- ▭ Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



0 0,075 0,15 0,3 0,45 0,6  
Kilometers

### 1.2.1.2 SECONDARY NODES

These nodal areas do not provide services or economic advantages significant on a Provincial Level, but fulfil very important service delivery functions within the local economies of the municipalities and are the only areas providing some commercial choice to the residents of the respective municipalities.

These nodes were identified as fourth order nodes within the KZN PSEDS. Key strategic interventions specifically targeted at these nodes and the directly surrounding areas might include:

- Focused Investment in area of Poverty Concentrations;
- Promote Integration (Green Agenda);
- Integration in terms of Mixed Densities and Uses;
- Improve Transportation Linkages to Nodes;
- Promote social- economic Integration;
- Eradicate Backlogs and Promote Basic Services Infrastructure and Delivery;
- Promote Socio Economic Upliftment;
- Promote provision of sufficient Bulk Infrastructure Services (demand and supply);
- Priority spending on Infrastructural Upgrading Needs (New and Maintain);
- Rural Service Delivery Point;
- Promote and Establish PPP's;
- Promote Cultural & Community Based Tourism.

### UMZINTO DEVELOPMENT NODE

Umzinto is a secondary node / second-order community development node in the municipal settlement hierarchy. The IDP identifies secondary nodes as places that perform important local service delivery and economic functions even where they do not operate at a provincial scale.

Umzinto is the municipality's main inland urban centre, located in the eastern half of Umdoni and strategically tied to the R612–N2 interface and the broader Park Rynie–Umzinto development corridor. The IDP specifically identifies the intersection area of the R612 and N2 as a key development focus linked to Umzinto and Park Rynie.

Umzinto performs a community-serving urban role. Umzinto is a rapidly growing urban centre with residential property, public amenities, limited industry and commercial facilities. It functions as the principal inland service centre for surrounding rural and peri-urban communities.

The Umzinto shows a diverse internal land use pattern rather than a single-use residential town. The node contains a Core Mixed Use spine, Multi-Purpose Retail, Medium Impact Mixed Use, medium- and high-density residential areas, education, worship, utilities, municipal/government-related land, open space, cemetery, and surrounding urban agriculture. This indicates a compact inland node with a recognisable mixed-use core and residential hinterland.

Commercial activity is concentrated in the central mixed-use core, supported by formally zoned retail and mixed-use land on the scheme map. Municipal performance reporting also confirms the importance of the Umzinto Bus Rank and Traditional Healers Market, which is being formalised through signage and rank-related improvements. That is significant because it shows that Umzinto's commercial role is not only formal retail, but also market-based and transport-linked local trade.

Umzinto has a mixed residential structure. Umzinto reflects a combination of Residential Only zones, Medium Density Residential, and High Density Residential 2. Future growth to mixed-use and medium- to high-density residential development is anticipated along the corridor away from the nodal points. This gives Umzinto stronger densification potential than the municipality's smaller inland settlements.

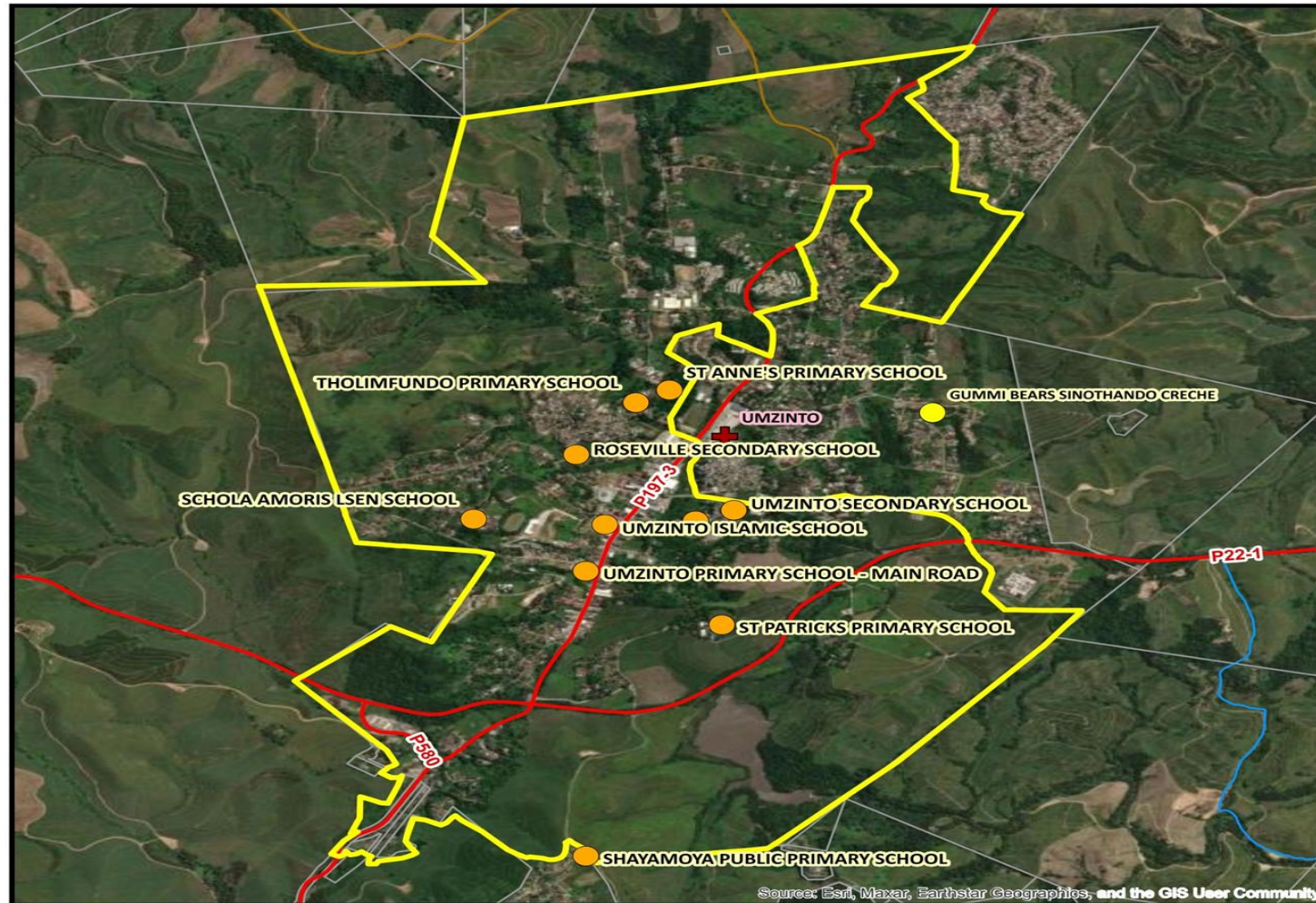
The node has a broader economic role than a normal rural service centre. The R612/N2 intersection area associated with Umzinto and Park Rynie is intended for light industry, warehousing, office parks, industrial estates, motor-show rooms and large commercial centres of a regional or sub-regional character. This gives Umzinto a clear employment and enterprise function beyond neighbourhood-scale service delivery.


Umzinto contains a concentration of community facilities appropriate to a second-order node. The IDP already identifies it as having public amenities, and the official KwaZulu-Natal clinic listing confirms the presence of an Umzinto provincial clinic. The scheme map also shows education and other civic-type zones within the node.

Umzinto is well positioned in mobility terms. Its development role is strengthened by proximity to the N2, by the R612 corridor, and by its role in the Park Rynie–Umzinto–Kenterton development corridor identified in the IDP. The bus rank and traditional healers market further reinforce its function as a local movement and exchange point.

The key challenge in the Umzinto Development Node is rapid growth that is already putting pressure on the node. This rapid growth placed a need to revitalise the precinct through an Urban Design Framework. This suggests challenges around urban management, integration of residential and commercial areas, and the need to improve the quality and structure of the town as it expands. The delayed implementation of bus-rank signage also hints at slower roll-out of some public realm/economic-support interventions.

The strongest opportunities are to: consolidate the mixed-use core, strengthen the bus rank / market precinct, support medium- and high-density residential infill, improve links between residential areas and the CBD, and leverage the R612/N2 interface for light industrial, warehousing and larger-scale commercial investment. These opportunities are already embedded in the IDP's intended development direction for Umzinto.



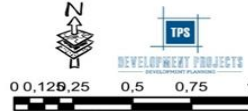


**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
**Umzinto Community Development Node**

**Legend**

- Places
- Schools
- Early Childhood Development Centres
- ✚ Health Facilities
- Police Stations
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- ▭ Umzinto
- ▭ Umdoni Municipality
- ▭ Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DDT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 State: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



0, 125, 250, 500, 750, 1000  
Kilometers

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

## DUDUDU SECONDARY NODE

Dududu functions as a settlement development node within the Umdoni municipal settlement hierarchy. It serves as the primary inland service centre for surrounding rural settlements and traditional authority areas.

Dududu is located in the western inland portion of Umdoni Municipality, forming part of the municipality's rural hinterland. The settlement lies along provincial and district road connections that link the inland rural areas to the coastal urban corridor, particularly Scottburgh and Umzinto.

The node primarily performs a community service and rural support role. It provides access to essential services such as education, health care, small-scale retail and administrative services for surrounding rural settlements including KwaDumisa, Nhlazanyoni, Mkhunya and other dispersed traditional settlements.

The spatial structure of Dududu reflects a rural service centre embedded within an agricultural and traditional settlement landscape. The core node contains institutional facilities, small-scale commercial activity, and clustered residential development, while the surrounding area is characterised by traditional homesteads, agricultural land and dispersed rural settlements.

Commercial activity within Dududu is primarily small-scale and locally oriented, consisting of convenience retail, spaza shops, informal trading and service businesses that support daily household needs. These activities are typically

concentrated along the main road corridor through the settlement and near community facilities.

Residential development in Dududu is largely low-density and traditional in character, consisting of dispersed homesteads and small rural settlements rather than formal township-style neighbourhoods. Housing development reflects incremental rural settlement patterns and extended family homestead structures.

The local economy is strongly linked to agriculture, small-scale trade and rural livelihoods. Land cover analysis indicates extensive agricultural land and cultivated areas surrounding the node, supporting activities such as crop production, grazing and smallholder farming.

As a community development node, Dududu contains a number of key social facilities, including schools, community services and local administrative functions that serve surrounding rural populations. These facilities reinforce Dududu's role as a rural service hub.

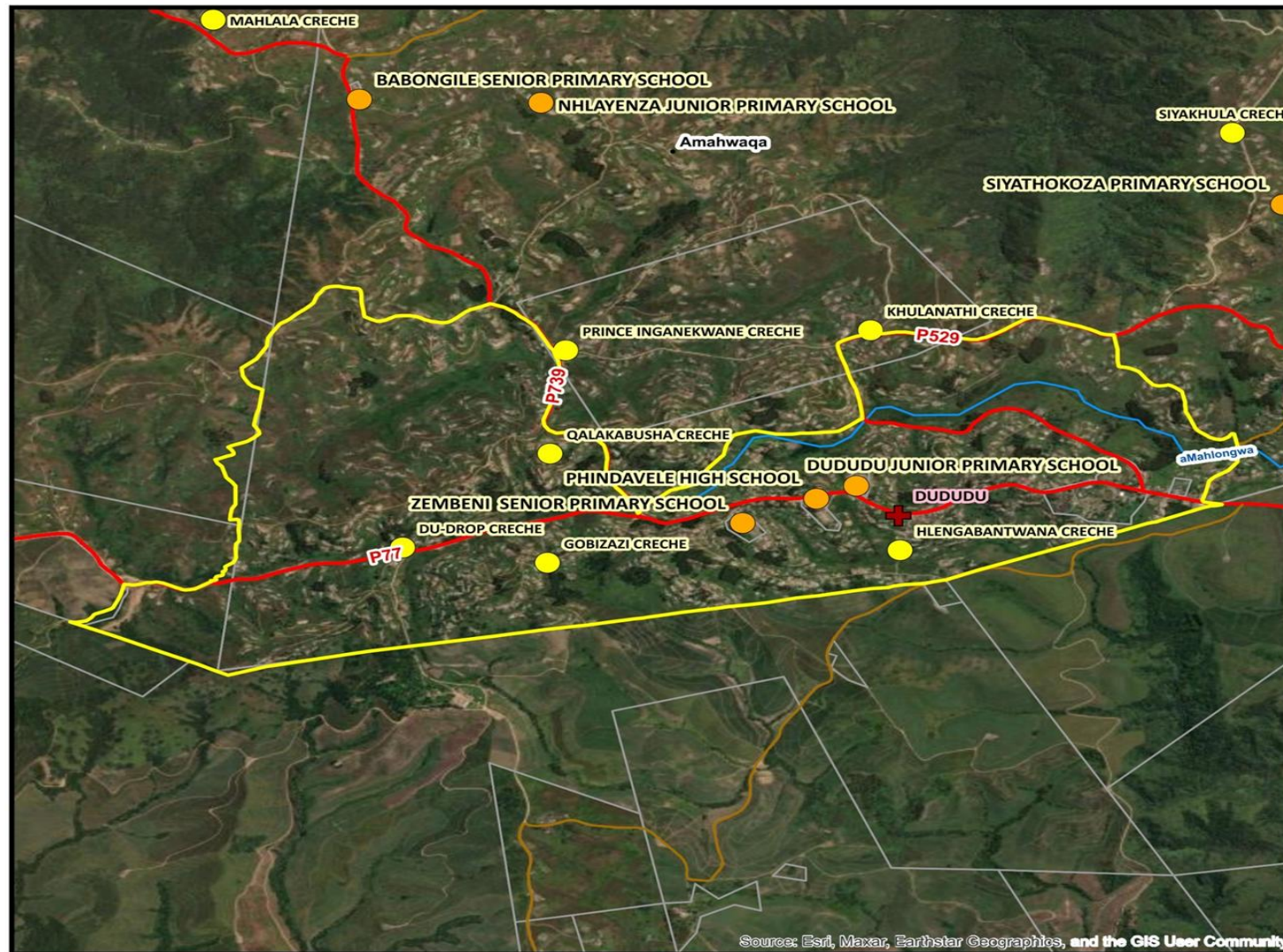
Dududu is connected to the broader municipal system through provincial and district roads linking the inland rural areas to coastal urban centres. Although accessibility is lower than that of the coastal nodes, the settlement functions as an important local transport and service point for surrounding communities.



The broader Dududu area includes significant agricultural land, natural vegetation and river systems, which influence settlement patterns and limit the expansion of compact urban development.

The key challenge in the Dududu community development node is the dispersed rural settlement patterns that complicate service delivery; limited formal economic base; infrastructure constraints associated with rural settlement patterns; limited commercial diversification.

Opportunities exist to strengthen Dududu's role as a rural service node through improved social infrastructure, expansion of local retail and service activity, and support for agricultural and agro-processing value chains linked to surrounding farming areas.





**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
**Dududu Community Development Node**

**Legend**

- Places
- Schools
- Early Childhood Development Centres
- ✚ Health Facilities
- Police Stations
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- Dududu
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COSTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



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Kilometers

### 1.2.1.3 TERTIARY NODES

These small centres will serve as location points for community facilities serving the local community which will include:

- Primary and secondary schools;
- Clinics including mobile clinics;
- Pension pay points; and
- Community halls and other community facilities.

Tertiary Nodes are optimal locations for lower order services serving the neighbouring communities. The following Tertiary Nodes have been identified as follows: **Pennington, Park Rynie, Amandawe and Kenterton.**

#### PENNINGTON SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT NODE

Pennington functions as a Settlement Development Node within the Umdoni settlement hierarchy. It performs a localised service and residential role while supporting tourism activity along the South Coast corridor.

Pennington is located along the coastal belt of Umdoni Municipality, situated between Scottburgh and Sezela, with direct access to the P3-1 provincial coastal route and close proximity to the N2 national corridor. The Mzinto River system and coastal edge form important environmental boundaries shaping the node’s spatial extent.

The node functions primarily as a residential and tourism-oriented coastal settlement, providing limited local services while supporting nearby tourism and recreational activities. It also serves surrounding residential estates and coastal communities.

The land use structure indicates a predominantly residential coastal settlement structure with supporting mixed-use and tourism land uses. Significant portions of land are also allocated for conservation, open space and eco-agricultural recreation, reflecting environmental sensitivity along the coastline.

Commercial activity is relatively limited and generally concentrated along the P3-1 corridor, where Medium Impact Mixed Use and Multi-Purpose Retail zoning support small-scale retail and service activity catering to residents and visitors.

Residential development in Pennington is characterised by low- to medium-density coastal housing, including traditional suburban layouts and gated residential estates. The map highlights areas such as Selbourne Golf Estate, which contributes to the node’s residential and recreational character.

Pennington plays an important role in the coastal tourism economy of Umdoni. The presence of resort zoning, golf estates, caravan parks and beachfront access areas indicates a strong recreational and tourism function linked to the South Coast tourism corridor.

The node contains several early childhood facilities including Pennington Pre-Primary School, and Nicma Kidz Daycare. The node also benefits from a primary healthcare clinic, i.e. Pennington Clinic, providing essential community services for local residents.

Accessibility is primarily provided by the P3-1 provincial road, which runs through the node and connects it to Scottburgh and Sezela. The N2 national highway located slightly inland further enhances regional connectivity.

The node is strongly influenced by environmental considerations, with extensive river reserves, amenity reserves, passive open spaces and conservation areas identified on the land use map. These environmental features limit urban expansion but also enhance the area's recreational and tourism appeal.

Key challenge at the Pennington node is limited economic diversification beyond tourism and residential uses; environmental constraints restricting expansion; seasonal tourism pressures; dependence on larger nodes such as Scottburgh for higher-order services.

Opportunities exist to strengthen tourism and hospitality-related development, enhance small-scale commercial activity along the P3-1 corridor, and support sensitive residential infill development within existing settlement areas while protecting coastal environmental assets.

Future development within this node should substantially follow the following guidelines/directives:

- Initiatives that support nature conservation and the associated eco-tourism should be promoted and supported.
- This will enhance the role of Pennington as an eco-tourism node.
- Redevelopment on the existing development footprint (single residential properties) which may involve putting down some existing structures and replacing them with new econ-friendly ones.
- The existing town planning scheme should be reviewed to provide for the changing role of the town. Pennington will cease to exist as a small isolated settlement, and become one of the major nodes within the South Coast Tourism Region
- The surrounding natural environment serves as an urban edge and should be observed as such. Any outwards expansion should not be promoted. This includes areas across the river.
- Intensity of development within the town should be kept at low to medium density through the introduction of height and density controls. Buildings with more than three storeys in height should be avoided as a means to curb visual impact.





**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
**Pennington Tertiary Development Node**

**Legend**

- Places
- Schools
- Early Childhood Development Centres
- ✚ Health Facilities
- Police Stations
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- Pennington
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO




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Kilometers

**PARK RYNIE SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT NODE**

Park Rynie functions as a tertiary node (Settlement Development Node) within the Umdoni municipal settlement hierarchy. The node performs a mixed residential, industrial and coastal service role, supporting surrounding settlements and economic activities along the coastal corridor.

Park Rynie is located along the central coastal belt of Umdoni Municipality, positioned between Scottburgh and Pennington. The settlement lies adjacent to the N2 national corridor, with access provided via the P22-1 provincial road and the P3-1 coastal route, linking the node to surrounding coastal towns and inland rural areas.

The node functions as a secondary coastal service centre within the local settlement system, providing residential areas, community facilities and employment opportunities linked to nearby industrial activity and the coastal tourism economy.

Park Rynie has a diverse land use structure relative to other tertiary nodes. Residential areas dominate the coastal strip, while industrial land uses are located west of the settlement core along the P22-1 corridor. Additional land uses include medium impact mixed use, multi-purpose retail, institutional facilities, and municipal land use.

Commercial activity is primarily concentrated along the P3-1 coastal route and within the central Park Rynie settlement area, where mixed-use and retail zoning support small businesses, local retail outlets and service activities that cater to residents and visitors

Residential development consists mainly of medium-density coastal housing, with areas of high density residential 2 and 3 zoning located near the settlement centre. Residential

neighbourhoods extend linearly along the coastline and are interspersed with community facilities and mixed-use areas.

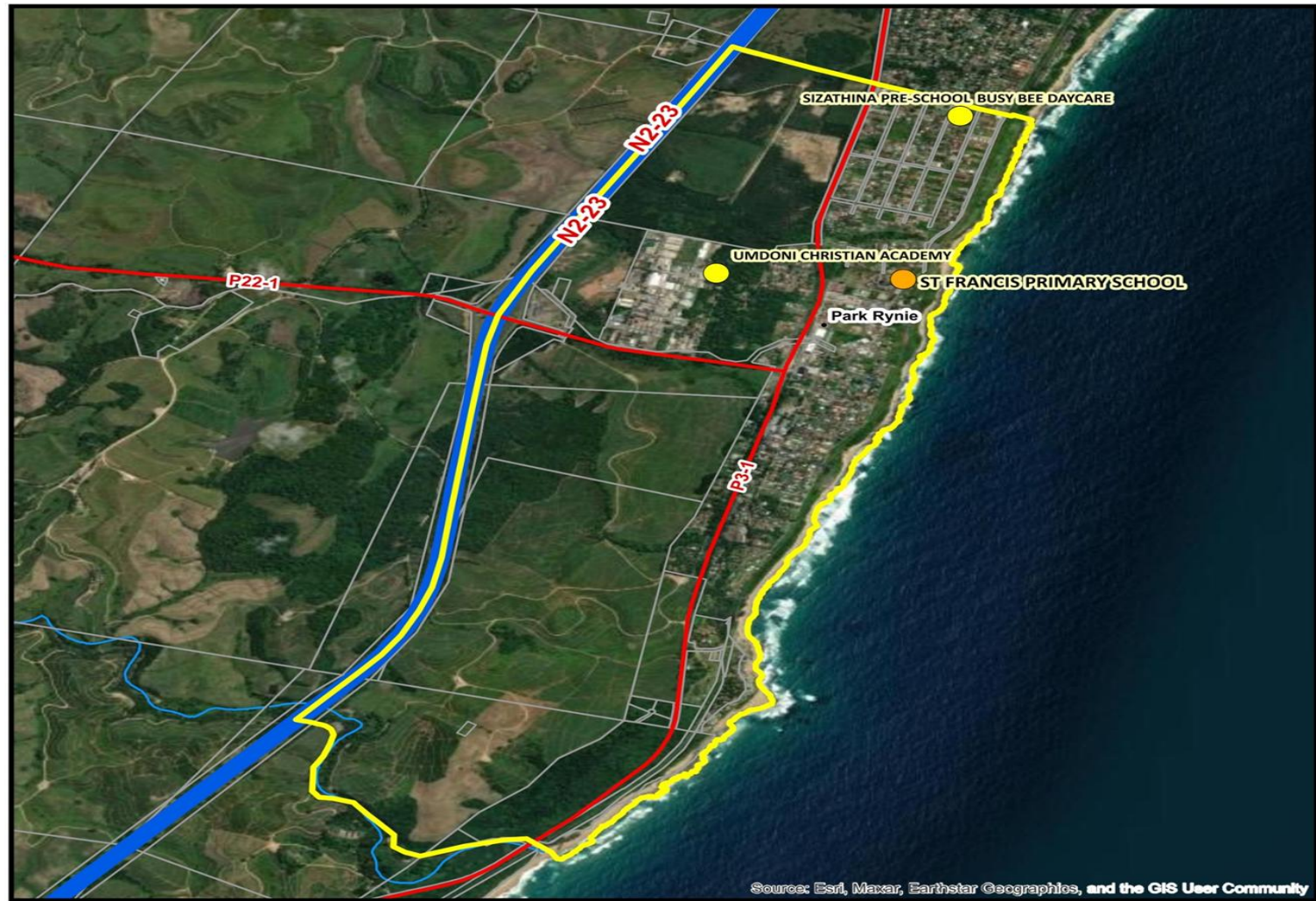
Community facilities identified within the node include St Francis Primary School, Umdoni Christian Academy, St Francis Primary School, providing educational services to the local population.

Accessibility is supported by the N2 national corridor, which runs parallel to the settlement inland, while the P22-1 road provides direct access to the node. The P3-1 coastal road forms the main local circulation route through the settlement and connects Park Rynie with neighbouring coastal towns.

The settlement is bordered by the Indian Ocean coastline to the east and agricultural land to the west. Environmental features such as coastal buffers, river systems and open space areas influence the extent and pattern of development within the node.

Key challenges within this node are exposure to coastal environmental risks; limited expansion space due to environmental and agricultural constraints; dependence on larger nodes for higher-order services; infrastructure pressure in coastal areas during peak tourism periods.

Opportunities exist to strengthen the industrial and employment base, support mixed-use development along the P3-1 corridor, and enhance tourism-related activities associated with the coastline and recreational amenities.





**Umdoni Local Municipality**

**Park Rynie Tertiary Development Node**

**Legend**

- Places
- Schools
- Early Childhood Development Centres
- ✚ Health Facilities
- Police Stations
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- Park Rynie
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 State: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



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Kilometers

## AMANDAWE SETTLEMENT NODE

Amandawe functions as a tertiary node (Settlement Development Node) within the Umdoni municipal settlement hierarchy. The node performs a rural community service function and supports surrounding dispersed settlements located within traditional authority areas.

Amandawe is located in the northern inland portion of Umdoni Municipality, close to the boundary with eThekweni Municipality. The node lies along the P197-3 provincial road corridor, with additional connections to the P188 road and the N2 national route further south, linking the area to coastal settlements such as Scottburgh and Umzinto.

Amandawe serves as a localised rural service centre that supports surrounding communities such as aMahlongwa and neighbouring rural settlements. The node provides access to essential social infrastructure including schools and early childhood development facilities for the wider rural population.

The node is embedded within a predominantly rural landscape dominated by rural residential settlements, reflecting traditional homestead-based settlement patterns. These areas are interspersed with agriculture, as well as pockets of active open space and river reserve areas associated with the Amahlongwa river system.

Formal commercial development within Amandawe is limited. Economic activity largely consists of small-scale local retail and informal trading. These activities provide basic goods and services to surrounding rural households.

Residential development is characterised by traditional homestead settlement patterns, with scattered dwellings distributed across the landscape rather than concentrated in a compact

urban form. Settlement density varies across the node, with some areas reflecting higher intensity traditional settlement associated with the Rural Residential 2 zoning category.

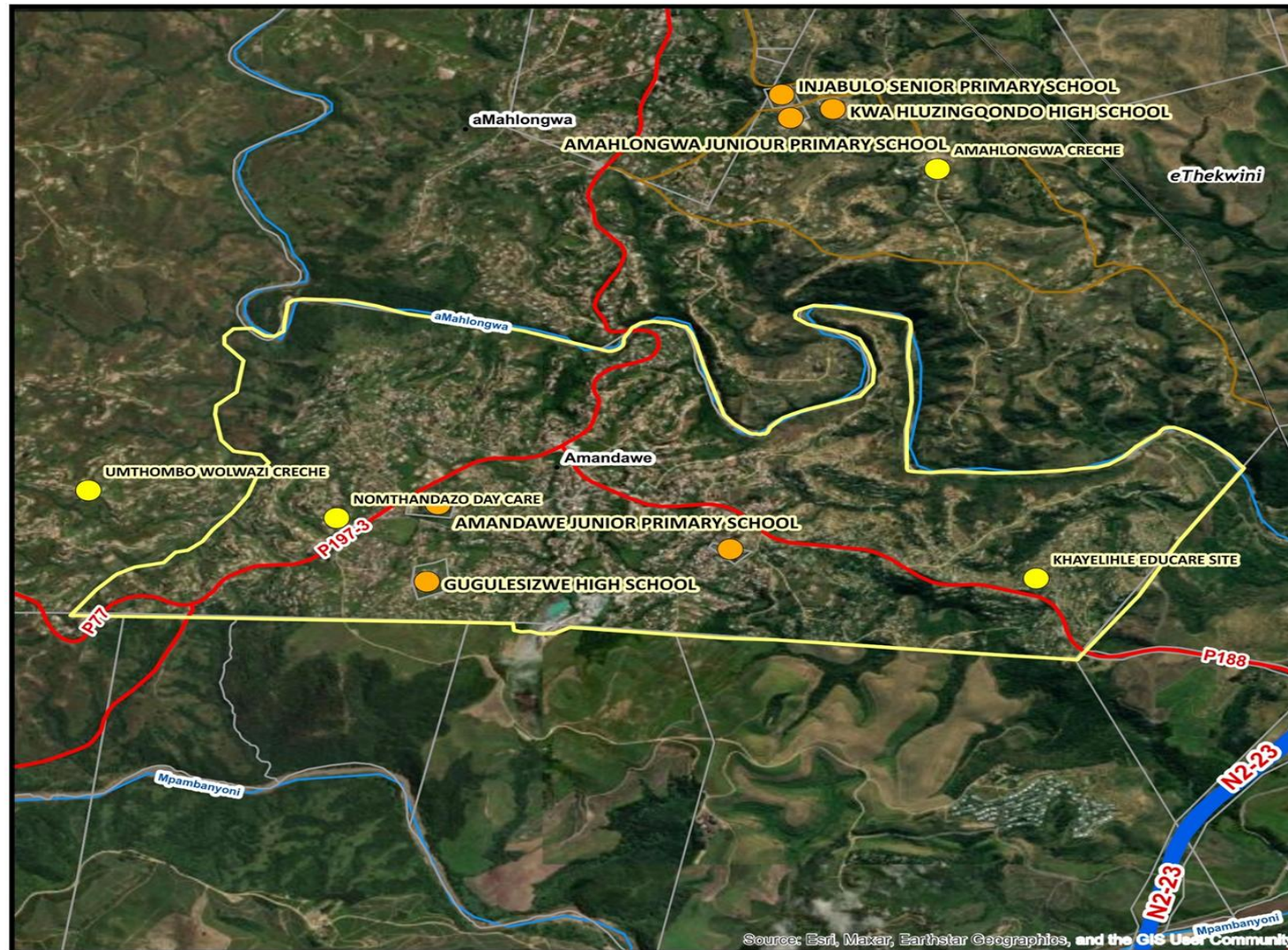
Amandawe contains a cluster of educational facilities which support the surrounding population. Facilities identified on the node map include Amandawe Junior Primary School, Gugulesizwe High School, as well as several early childhood development centres such as Nomthandazo Day Care and Khayelihle Educare Site.

The node is structured around the P197-3 provincial road, which acts as the main mobility spine linking the settlement to neighbouring rural areas and the broader regional road network. Secondary local roads provide access to dispersed homesteads and community facilities.

The settlement is closely associated with the Amahlongwa river corridor and surrounding natural vegetation areas, which create environmental constraints but also support agricultural activity and local livelihoods. These environmental systems play an important role in shaping settlement distribution within the node.

Key challenges within this node are dispersed settlement patterns that complicate infrastructure provision; limited formal economic activity; dependence on higher-order nodes for employment and specialised services; environmental constraints associated with river systems and steep terrain.

Opportunities exist to strengthen community service infrastructure, support small-scale rural enterprise development, and improve transport connectivity between dispersed settlements and the central service cluster.



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
**Amandawe Settlement Development Node**

**Legend**

- Places
- Schools
- Early Childhood Development Centres
- ✚ Health Facilities
- Police Stations
- ▬ National Road
- ▬ Provincial Road
- ▬ District Road
- ▬ NFEPA\_Rivers
- ▬ Railways
- ▬ Amandawe
- ▬ Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



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Kilometers

### **KENTERTON SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT NODE**

Kenterton functions as a tertiary node (Settlement Development Node) within the Umdoni settlement hierarchy. It operates as a rural service point that supports surrounding dispersed settlements and agricultural communities in the western inland areas of the municipality.

Kenterton is located in the western inland portion of Umdoni Municipality, close to the municipal boundary with Ubuhlebezwe and Vulamehlo areas. The node is situated along the P22-2 provincial road, which provides connectivity between inland rural settlements and the broader regional road network.

The node performs a localised community support role, providing access to essential services such as education and early childhood facilities for surrounding rural communities including Mgangeni, Mqangqala, and Dumisa areas.

Kenterton is located within a predominantly rural landscape dominated by Agriculture, with scattered areas of rural residential settlement zones representing traditional homestead-based settlement patterns. Limited pockets of low impact mixed use and institutional land uses occur within the central service cluster.

Formal commercial activity within Kenterton is minimal. Economic activity is largely informal and service-oriented, typically occurring in small-scale trading or local community-based retail activities that support surrounding rural households.

Residential development is characterised by dispersed traditional homestead settlements, with households located on relatively large land parcels across the rural landscape.

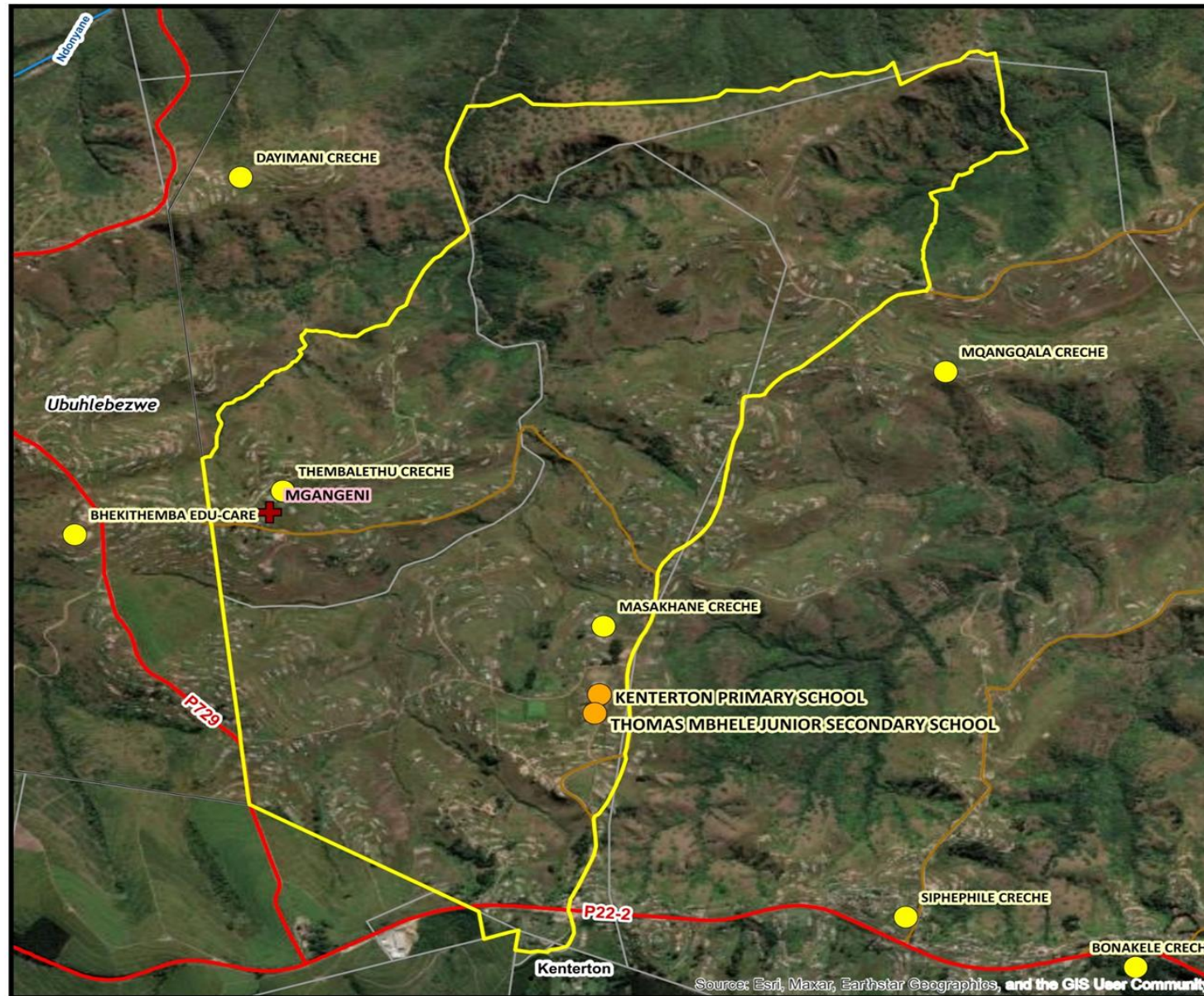
The node contains several education and early childhood facilities which serve surrounding rural communities. Facilities shown on the node map include Kenterton Primary School, Thomas Mbhele Junior Secondary School, and multiple early childhood development centres such as Masakhane Creche, and, Thembaletu Creche. A health facility is also indicated within the node, i.e. Mgangeni Clinic.

The P22-2 provincial road forms the main mobility spine through the settlement and provides connectivity to nearby rural areas and neighbouring municipalities. Local access roads and tracks connect dispersed homesteads to the central service area and surrounding facilities.

The surrounding landscape is dominated by agricultural land and natural vegetation, with extensive areas zoned for agricultural production and open space. These environmental and agricultural areas play an important role in supporting local livelihoods and subsistence farming activities.

Key challenges for this node are dispersed settlement patterns complicate service delivery; limited formal economic activity; dependence on larger nodes for higher-order services; constrained infrastructure provision across scattered rural settlements.

Strengthening local community services and facilities; improving road connectivity between dispersed settlements and the central node; supporting agricultural development and small-scale agro-based economic activity.





### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Kenterton Settlement Development Node

**Legend**

- Places
- Schools
- Early Childhood Development Centres
- ✚ Health Facilities
- Police Stations
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- Kenterton
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



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Kilometers

## DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

### PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR: N2 NATIONAL CORRIDOR

PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR: N2 NATIONAL CORRIDOR	
<b>Corridor</b>	N2 National Corridor
<b>Hierarchy</b>	Primary / National Development Corridor
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	National route managed by SANRAL forming part of South Africa's strategic freight and mobility network.
<b>Spatial Alignment within Municipality</b>	Runs north-south through the eastern portion of Umdoni, parallel to the coastline. Key access points occur near Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Sezela and the Umzinto area where interchanges connect the corridor to local and provincial road networks.
<b>Regional Connectivity Function</b>	Provides direct regional connectivity between Umdoni and major economic centres including Durban (north) and Port Shepstone and the lower South Coast (south). The route carries significant freight, tourism and commuter traffic along the KwaZulu-Natal coastal corridor.
<b>Municipal Development Role</b>	Functions as the municipality's primary economic mobility spine. The corridor provides strategic access to coastal settlements, supports industrial and logistics activity near interchange areas, and strengthens connectivity between coastal urban nodes and inland settlements through connecting routes such as the P197 corridor toward Umzinto and Amandawe.
<b>Associated Economic Activities</b>	Industrial and logistics activity associated with the Park Rynie and Umzinto areas; agro-processing linked to the Sezela sugar mill; tourism flows supporting coastal destinations such as Scottburgh and Pennington; commuter mobility linking Umdoni residents to employment opportunities along the South Coast and in eThekweni.
<b>Linked Nodes</b>	Scottburgh (primary coastal service centre), Park Rynie industrial area, Sezela agro-industrial node, Umzinto inland service town.
<b>Land Use Characteristics Along Corridor</b>	Mixed coastal settlement pattern consisting of tourism-oriented residential areas, agricultural land (particularly sugarcane production), industrial land around Park Rynie and Sezela, and scattered settlement expansion near interchange access points.
<b>Development Opportunities</b>	Strategic location for industrial and commercial investment near interchange areas; potential logistics and agri-processing expansion linked to sugar industry and regional freight movement; tourism access corridor supporting the South Coast visitor economy.



**PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR: N2 NATIONAL CORRIDOR**

<b>Key Constraints</b>	Controlled access restrictions limit direct frontage development; large sections of adjacent land remain under agricultural production; development must be coordinated with SANRAL access management regulations; spatial fragmentation between coastal urban areas and inland rural settlements reduces corridor integration.
<b>Strategic Planning Direction</b>	Encourage interchange-based development rather than ribbon development; strengthen connections between the N2 and inland service corridors (particularly toward Umzinto and Amandawe); align industrial and logistics development with existing industrial nodes; protect agricultural land from uncontrolled settlement encroachment.

**SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS: R102 AND P197/3**

**R102 COASTAL DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR**

<b>Corridor</b>	R102 Coastal Development Corridor
<b>Hierarchy</b>	Secondary Development Tourism Corridor (Sub-Regional)
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	Provincial route forming part of the KwaZulu-Natal coastal transport network.
<b>Spatial Alignment within Municipality</b>	Runs north–south parallel to the coastline through Freeland Park, Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington, Sezela and toward Mtwalume, linking the coastal settlements within the municipality.
<b>Regional Connectivity Function</b>	Serves as the primary local coastal mobility corridor linking the chain of coastal towns. While the N2 carries high-speed through movement, the R102 functions as the development-facing route providing direct access to settlements, businesses and tourism destinations.
<b>Municipal Development Role</b>	Acts as the municipality’s principal coastal urban corridor, structuring development across the coastal settlement ribbon. It supports tourism activity, local commerce, and residential development associated with beach settlements and holiday accommodation.
<b>Associated Economic Activities</b>	Coastal tourism, hospitality, beachfront residential development, small-scale commercial activity, service businesses, and supporting tourism infrastructure linked to the South Coast visitor economy
<b>Linked Nodes</b>	Scottburgh (primary coastal service centre), Park Rynie (industrial and residential settlement), Pennington (tourism and residential settlement), Sezela (agro-industrial node associated with the sugar mill).



R102 COASTAL DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR	
<b>Land Use Characteristics Along Corridor</b>	Linear pattern of coastal settlements interspersed with agricultural land, tourism establishments, beachfront residential areas, and industrial land associated with the Sezela mill and Park Rynie industrial area.
<b>Development Opportunities</b>	Strengthening coastal tourism economy; regeneration and expansion of Scottburgh CBD; improving public realm and tourism infrastructure along coastal towns; supporting mixed-use development and local commerce within coastal settlements.
<b>Key Constraints</b>	Fragmented settlement structure along the coastline; environmental sensitivity of coastal areas; transport conflicts between tourism traffic and local mobility; limited availability of development-ready land between coastal towns.
<b>Strategic Planning Direction</b>	Consolidate development within existing coastal settlements; promote tourism-oriented mixed-use development; enhance public realm and beachfront integration; prevent uncontrolled ribbon development between coastal towns.

P197-3 INLAND DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR	
<b>Corridor</b>	P197-3 Inland Development Corridor
<b>Hierarchy</b>	Secondary Development Corridor (Municipal Structuring Corridor)
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	Provincial road managed by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport.
<b>Spatial Alignment within Municipality</b>	Extends through the inland portion of Umdoni linking Amandawe, Umzinto and areas toward Ifafa Glebe, forming one of the main north–south routes within the interior of the municipality.
<b>Regional Connectivity Function</b>	Provides an inland mobility corridor connecting rural settlements and traditional authority areas with the coastal urban system and the N2 corridor.
<b>Municipal Development Role</b>	Serves as the municipality’s primary inland structuring corridor, supporting the consolidation of dispersed rural settlements and improving access to services and economic opportunities centred around Umzinto.
<b>Associated Economic Activities</b>	Small-scale agriculture, rural service activity, local commerce within Umzinto, commuter mobility between inland settlements and coastal employment areas.
<b>Linked Nodes</b>	Amandawe (community service node), Umzinto (inland urban node and service centre), Ifafa Glebe (settlement area with potential for housing development).
<b>Land Use Characteristics Along Corridor</b>	Mixed landscape consisting of traditional authority areas, dispersed rural settlements, agricultural land (including sugarcane production), and urban settlement associated with Umzinto.
<b>Development Opportunities</b>	Strengthening Umzinto as an inland service hub; improving service access for Amandawe and surrounding rural settlements; supporting agricultural value chains and rural economic activity; potential consolidation of settlement around service nodes.



P197-3 INLAND DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR	
<b>Key Constraints</b>	Dispersed settlement patterns along the corridor; infrastructure capacity limitations in inland areas; land tenure complexities associated with communal land administration; limited development-ready land in proximity to services.
<b>Strategic Planning Direction</b>	Promote nodal development around Umzinto and Amandawe rather than linear ribbon growth; prioritise infrastructure investment within existing settlement nodes; support agricultural land protection while enabling structured rural settlement upgrading.

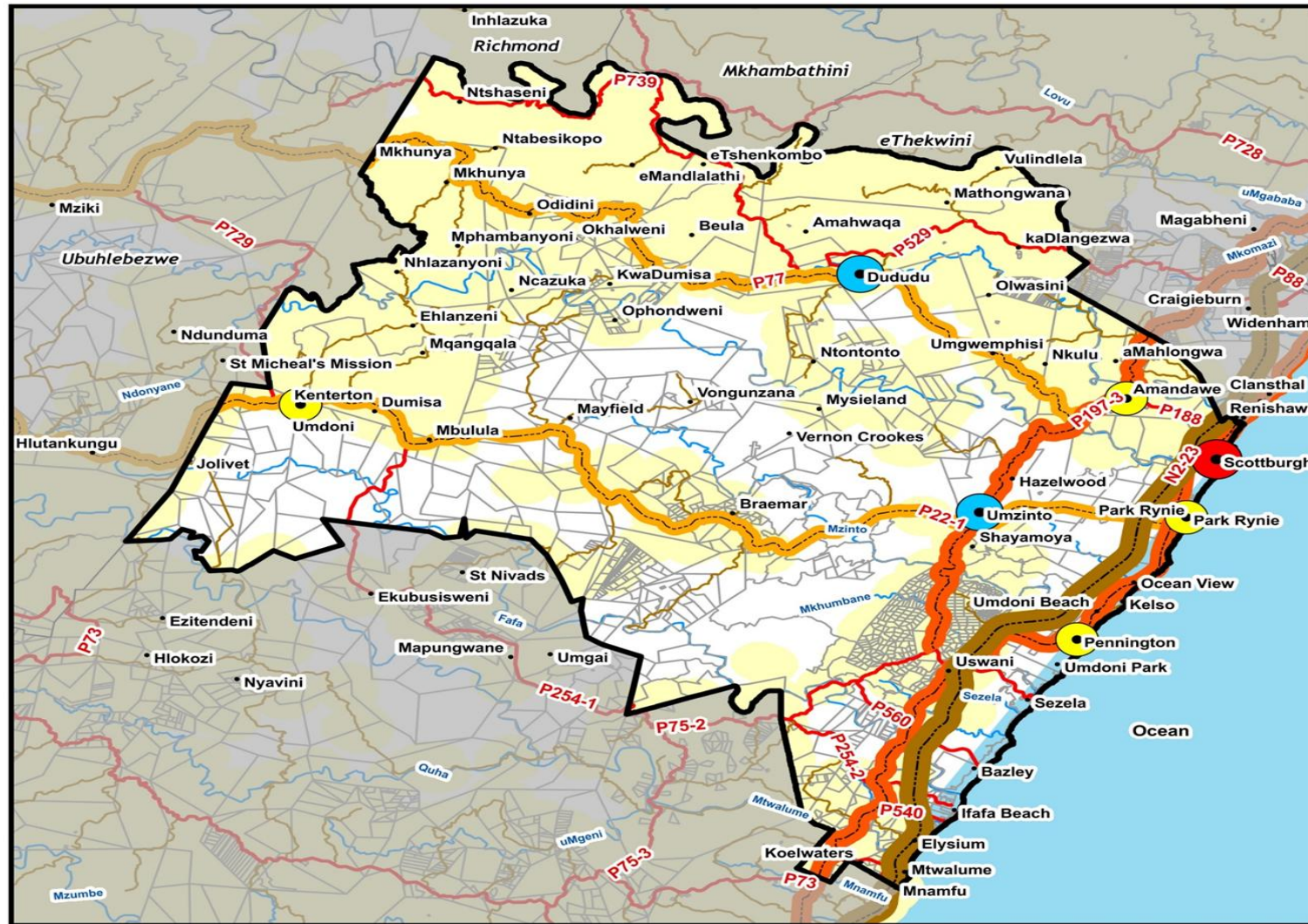
**TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR: P77 AND PARK RYNIE – UMZINTO NORTH -BREAMER CONNECTOR CORRIDOR**


P77 Kenterton–Dududu Corridor	
<b>Corridor</b>	P77 Kenterton–Dududu Corridor
<b>Hierarchy</b>	Tertiary Corridor (Rural Service and Access Corridor)
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	Provincial road managed by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport.
<b>Spatial Alignment within Municipality</b>	Extends westward from Kenterton through Dududu and surrounding settlements, providing one of the primary road connections serving the western hinterland of the municipality.
<b>Regional Connectivity Function</b>	Links rural settlements in the western portion of the municipality with inland service centres and the broader municipal road network connecting to the coastal corridor.
<b>Municipal Development Role</b>	Serves as the main access corridor for the Dududu service area, which functions as a local service centre for surrounding rural settlements such as Qiko, Ncakuza, Mkhunya and Ophendweni.
<b>Associated Economic Activities</b>	Local retail services, small-scale agriculture, community facilities and administrative services centred around Dududu.
<b>Linked Nodes</b>	Kenterton (secondary inland node) and Dududu (western rural service node).
<b>Land Use Characteristics Along Corridor</b>	Predominantly rural landscape consisting of dispersed homestead settlements under traditional authority areas, agricultural land and small service clusters around Dududu.
<b>Development Opportunities</b>	Strengthening Dududu as a rural service centre; improving access to public facilities and social services for surrounding settlements; potential improvement of agricultural market access for rural producers.



P77 Kenterton–Dududu Corridor	
<b>Key Constraints</b>	Poor road quality along portions of the corridor; limited infrastructure capacity within Dududu; dispersed settlement patterns that reduce development efficiency; limited economic activity outside of local services
<b>Strategic Planning Direction</b>	Prioritise road upgrading and maintenance to improve rural accessibility; consolidate public services within Dududu; avoid uncontrolled ribbon development along the corridor while strengthening nodal development at Dududu

P22 PARK RYNIE – UMZINTO NORTH – BRAEMAR CONNECTOR CORRIDOR	
<b>Corridor</b>	Park Rynie – Umzinto North – Braemar Connector Corridor
<b>Hierarchy</b>	Tertiary Corridor (Local Connector Corridor)
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	Combination of provincial and local municipal road infrastructure forming part of the inland connector network.
<b>Spatial Alignment within Municipality</b>	Connects the coastal settlement of Park Rynie with inland areas including Umzinto North and continues toward Braemar and the broader interior settlements linking to the R612 corridor
<b>Regional Connectivity Function</b>	Provides an important east–west connection linking the coastal urban corridor with inland rural settlements and service areas beyond the municipality
<b>Municipal Development Role</b>	Functions as a connector corridor linking the coastal economic system with inland settlements, improving access between the coastal towns and the interior rural areas that historically formed part of the Vulamehlo municipal area
<b>Associated Economic Activities</b>	Agricultural production areas, commuter movement between inland settlements and coastal employment areas, and small-scale trading activities within roadside settlements
<b>Linked Nodes</b>	Park Rynie (coastal settlement), Umzinto (inland service town), and inland settlements toward Braemar and Highflats.
<b>Land Use Characteristics Along Corridor</b>	Mixed landscape including sugarcane agriculture, rural homestead settlements and transitional settlement areas closer to Umzinto.
<b>Development Opportunities</b>	Improved connectivity between inland communities and coastal economic opportunities; strengthening Umzinto's role as an inland service centre; improved access for agricultural producers to coastal markets
<b>Key Constraints</b>	Road infrastructure limitations along sections of the corridor; dispersed settlement patterns; agricultural land constraints limiting large-scale settlement expansion
<b>Strategic Planning Direction</b>	Strengthen the corridor primarily as a mobility and access route rather than a linear development corridor; support nodal development in Umzinto while protecting agricultural land along the corridor





### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Development Nodes



**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA Rivers
- Primary Development Corridor
- Secondary Development Corridor
- Tertiary Development Corridor
- Settlement Areas
- ▭ Umdoni Municipality
- ▭ Cadastral

**Development Nodes**

- Municipal Development Node
- Community Development Node
- Settlement Development Node

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

### 1.3 Urban Edges

An “urban edge” is normally used to define the limit of urban built up areas and enables limitations to high capacity infrastructure provision. As part of the effort to consolidate the urban areas and achieve a more compact town, the Spatial Development Framework proposes that an Urban Edge be introduced to all nodal areas. The urban Edge is a distinguish line that serves to manage, direct and control urban expansion.

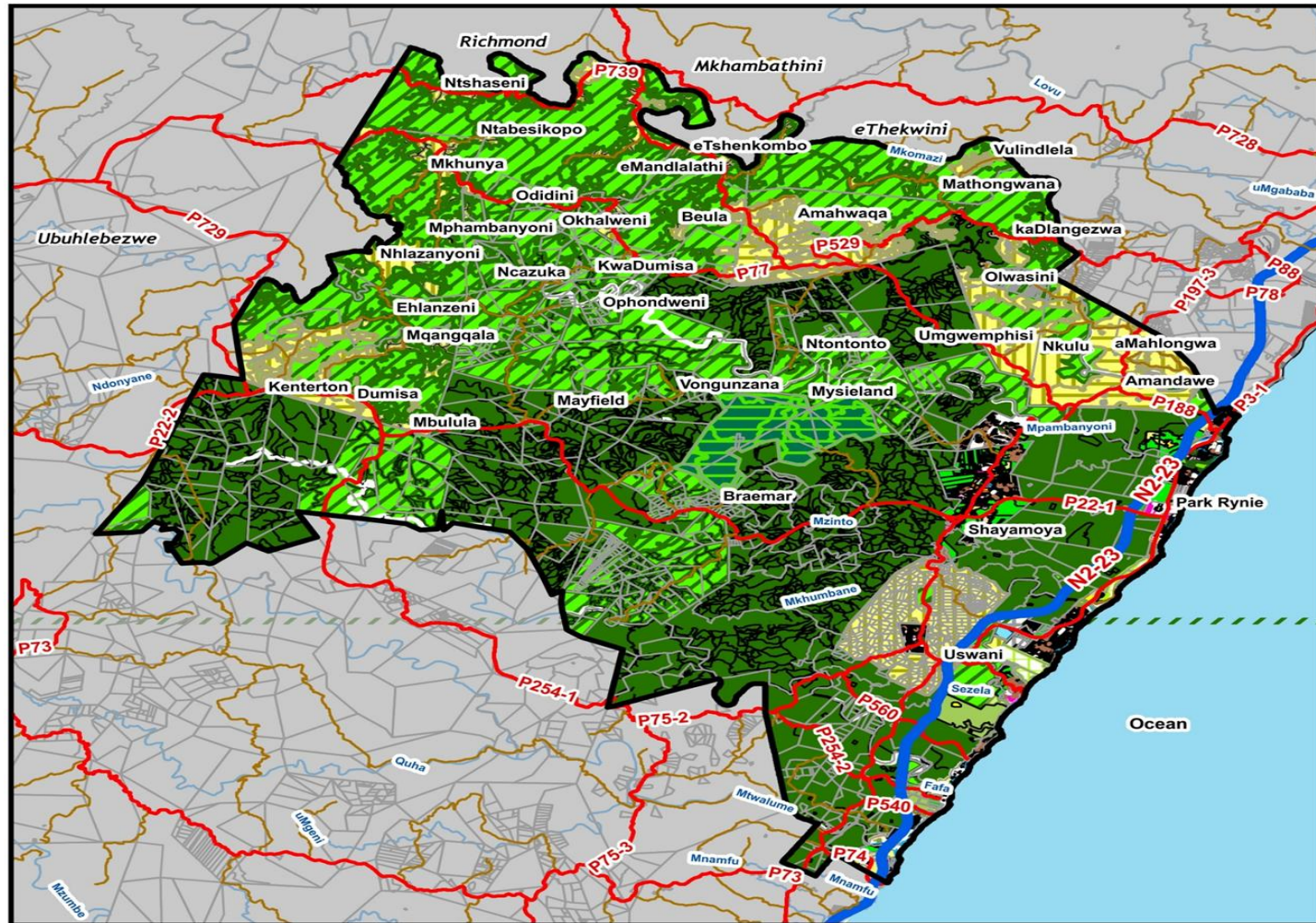
The Urban Edge will be used to:

- Contain Urban Sprawl
- Protect significant environments and resources
- Re-orientate Growth Expectations
- Densify built environments
- Restructure growth
- Rationalize service delivery area

Urban Edges were delineated by analysing and utilising the Precinct Plans Conceptual Frameworks which were prepared for each major area. The urban edges include

### 1.4 Broad Land Use and Cover

The land cover in rural areas of Umdoni comprises predominantly sugar cane, bananas and commercial forestry. The majority of the remaining area is under formal and informal urban development. There are limited areas of indigenous vegetation interspersed in the commercial crop lands. The majority of the rural areas of Umdoni Municipality appear to be under sugar cane production. There are relatively small areas of commercial forestry or plantation, particularly in the south of the Municipality. Banana production also occupies a relatively small area of the municipality.



### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Land Use Zoning

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- Active Open Space
- Agriculture 1
- Agriculture 2
- Bus and Taxi Rank (Reservation of Land)
- Conservation
- Education
- Existing Road (Reservation of Land)
- Health and Welfare
- Light Industry 1
- Low Impact Mixed Use 2
- Municipal and Government
- Passive Open Space
- River Reserve (Reservation of Land)
- Rural Residential 1 (Low Intensity Traditional Settlement)
- Rural Residential 2 (High Intensity Traditional Settlement)
- Tracks
- Utilities Facility
- Worship 2
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 State: STATSEA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGG

0 1,25 2,5 5 7,5 10  
Kilometers

## 1.5 Land Ownership

DESCRIPTION	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
<b>PRIVATE OWNERSHIP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 54.4% of the land is privately owned.</li> <li>• Privately owned land covers the majority of the land in the Umdoni municipality.</li> <li>• It is concentrated heavily in the coastal belt (Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington) and parts of central Umzinto.</li> <li>• Well-located along major transport corridors (N2, R102, P68)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market Pressure and Rezoning: High land values and conflicting interests between owners and municipal planning objectives can hinder cohesive development.</li> <li>• Land prices and market forces can limit municipal influence on development priorities.</li> <li>• Some private owners may resist rezoning or subdivision that conflicts with their business interests</li> <li>• Generally straightforward to develop if zoning and approvals are in place (fewer administrative layers).</li> <li>• Attracts investment in commercial, industrial, or tourism projects, potentially boosting local job creation.</li> <li>• Private ownership can streamline development, encouraging investment in housing, industrial parks, and tourism facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (RSA) OWNERSHIP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA owns approximately 6.5% of the land.</li> <li>• The National government custodian of land.</li> <li>• It includes schools, police stations, health facilities and state farms.</li> <li>• It is found in the following areas: Uswani, Vongunzana, Mysieland, Okhalweni, Ncazuka and Bewula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lengthy administrative processes and budget constraints can delay development or repurposing</li> <li>• Intergovernmental coordination is needed to align local projects with provincial/national policies.</li> <li>• Can be leveraged for community facilities (e.g., social housing, public amenities) without requiring private negotiations.</li> <li>• Limited land owned by the municipality</li> </ul>
<b>KWAZULU-NATAL GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KZN Provincial Government land covers 1.9% of the area.</li> <li>• It is located in Vernin Crookes and is characterised as vacant land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lengthy administrative processes and budget constraints can delay development or repurposing</li> <li>• Intergovernmental coordination is needed to align local projects with provincial/national policies.</li> <li>• Can be leveraged for community facilities (e.g., social housing, public amenities) without requiring private negotiations.</li> </ul>



DESCRIPTION	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited land owned by the municipality</li> </ul>
<b>LAND AFFAIRS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land owned by Regional and Land Affairs (DRDLR) accounts for 0,76% of the municipal area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lengthy administrative processes and budget constraints can delay development or repurposing</li> <li>Intergovernmental coordination is needed to align local projects with provincial/national policies.</li> <li>Can be leveraged for community facilities (e.g., social housing, public amenities) without requiring private negotiations.</li> <li>Limited land owned by the municipality</li> </ul>
<b>MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal-owned land covers about 2.9%</li> <li>It is scattered near urban nodes: Umzinto, Park Rynie, Pennington These are likely urban or peri-urban areas where the municipality controls land for development, services, and housing projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity constraints as the municipality may lack technical and financial capacity to develop the land.</li> <li>Land might be tied up in red tape or legal disputes.</li> <li>Encroachments or informal settlements without service delivery plans.</li> <li>Municipality can plan housing, business hubs, or community projects.</li> <li>Revenue generation through potential for leases, rates, or partnerships.</li> </ul>
<b>INGONYAMA TRUST BOARD (ITB) OWNERSHIP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ITB-owned land covers approximately 29.9% of the municipal area.</li> <li>This is communal land under traditional authority custodianship.</li> <li>Mostly rural with limited infrastructure</li> <li>Located in areas such as Dududu, Mkhunya, Mahlongwa and Kenterton.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development projects require intensive consultations and agreements with traditional leadership, which can delay implementation.</li> <li>Formal planning can be complex due to customary practices and communal land allocation.</li> <li>Scope for community-based development, such as agri-villages, cultural tourism, or rural enterprise.</li> <li>Strong communal ties can foster inclusive local economic development if aligned with traditional leadership structures.</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION (CPA) OWNERSHIP</b>	



DESCRIPTION	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPA owned land covers 5.5% of the municipal area.</li> <li>• These are restituted lands held by communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak institutional capacity and governance disputes within CPAs.</li> <li>• Unclear internal land allocation limits development certainty.</li> <li>• Difficulty attracting private investment due to tenure insecurity.</li> <li>• Limited access to finance because land cannot easily be used as collateral.</li> <li>• Slow development approvals due to representation and consent processes.</li> <li>• Can support community-based agriculture, agri-processing, and eco-tourism.</li> <li>• Potential for structured partnerships with private developers (leases, joint ventures).</li> <li>• Suitable for inclusive housing projects and rural service centres if tenure is formalised.</li> </ul>
<b>SANRAL OWNERSHIP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SANRAL land covers 0.7% of the municipal area</li> <li>• It is along the N2 Road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underutilised rail infrastructure.</li> <li>• Potential for freight-oriented development.</li> <li>• Potential to support industrial and logistics hubs.</li> <li>• Opportunity to revive rail-linked economic activities.</li> </ul>
<b>TRANSNET OWNERSHIP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transnet-owned land covers 1.6% of the municipality</li> <li>• It is located near existing rail or freight infrastructure.</li> <li>• It includes servitudes and pipelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underutilised rail infrastructure.</li> <li>• Potential for freight-oriented development.</li> <li>• Potential to support industrial and logistics hubs.</li> <li>• Opportunity to revive rail-linked economic activities.</li> </ul>



### 1.5.1 LAND REFORM

Umdoni Local Municipality forms part of the Ugu District Municipality. As is the case throughout much of South Africa, land reform in Ugu District Municipality has been slow. This has been attributed to the high number of Restitution Claims existing in the district and limitations on capacity in the Commission dealing with Restitution.

Trends in Umdoni Local Municipality appear to be similar to those in the District; that is few of the Restitution Claims have been settled. A limited number of Redistribution Claims have been made in Umdoni Local Municipality the majority of which have been settled through the Ugu Land Affairs' office. Land Reform claims taking place in Umdoni Local Municipality comprise of two products, land Restitution and land Redistribution. There are currently 74 Restitution claims making up 91% of all claims in the municipality. Of the 74 Restitution claims, only four have been settled while the remainder are processed and gazetted.

Concerning Redistribution claims, six of the seven have been completed with the land having been settled in most cases since 2003. In all of the seven redistribution claims, the land was settled under the Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme and is under sugarcane cultivation. The total area in the municipality under land reform is 4071.274 hectares. This equates to 17% of the total land area of Umdoni Local Municipality. Those areas under Restitution claims account for 3358.954 hectares with the size of the individual claims varying from 1311.202 hectares to 0.041 hectares. Of the total land area under Restitution claims 1456.974 hectares or 43% has been settled. The Redistribution claims make up the remaining 712.32 hectares of which 681.045 hectares have been settled. It

should be noted that there are a number of Land Redistribution projects that border Umdoni Local Municipality in the west but exist within the former Vulamehlo Local Municipality.

The majority of land reform claims in Umdoni Local Municipality exist inland of the N2 highway towards the south of the municipality. The exception is five Restitution Claims with a total area of 221.7 Hectares on the Umdoni – eThekweni border. This area is bisected by the N2. Inland of the N2 Restitution Claims exist in the South of the municipality near the Umzumbe Local Municipal Border. Land use in the area is dominated by sugarcane cultivation with small pockets of forest and plantations. Further north, running along the border of former Vulamehlo Local Municipality, are two Restitution claims one of which is for 1311.202 hectares, the largest claim in the municipal area. The land use in these areas is predominantly commercial sugarcane. The seven Redistribution Claims in Umdoni Local Municipality exist on the borders of Umdoni and Umzumbe. As stated in the 'Extent of Land Reform section' (above) as one moves north there are numerous Redistribution Claims in Vulamehlo Local Municipality that border on Umdoni Local Municipality.

Land reform is taking place in Umdoni Local Municipality using two products, Land Restitution and Land Redistribution. In the case of Land Redistribution, the Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme has been used.

Potential difficulties arise when land reform takes place on commercial agricultural land as is the case in Umdoni Local Municipality. Cases of land reform being implemented without sufficient planning are common, with a lack of post-settlement support making commercial farming unviable (Sisonke Area Based Plan, 2007).

Commercial agriculture is an important sector of Umdoni economy and has been identified as critical in stimulating economic development. Poor planning, lack of post settlement support and the slow implementation of land reform is likely to impact negatively on the agricultural sector, the local economy and as a result the broader community. This is particularly pertinent to Restitution roll out in KwaZulu-Natal and given the fact that 14% of the land area of Umdoni is under claim; this could have negative long-term implications for commercial agriculture.

The potential effect of land reform on the natural environment of Umdoni will only become apparent in the longer term. This largely depends upon the land use planned for each property included in a land claim and the commitment to that plan in post project support by the beneficiaries and implementing agencies.

### 1.5.2 LAND CAPABILITY

The majority of cultivable land in Umdoni, which is not under alternative forms of development, is already under commercial agricultural production. The majority of the cultivable area is under sugar production relatively small areas of land are being used for commercial timber and banana production. Traditional areas will be characterised by mixed use including smallholder cane production. There may be land available in traditional areas, which could be considered for commercial agricultural expansion; the opportunities for expansion of existing areas of land under agriculture appear limited. Farming methods associated with the different crops produced will determine the impact of agriculture on the surface and ground

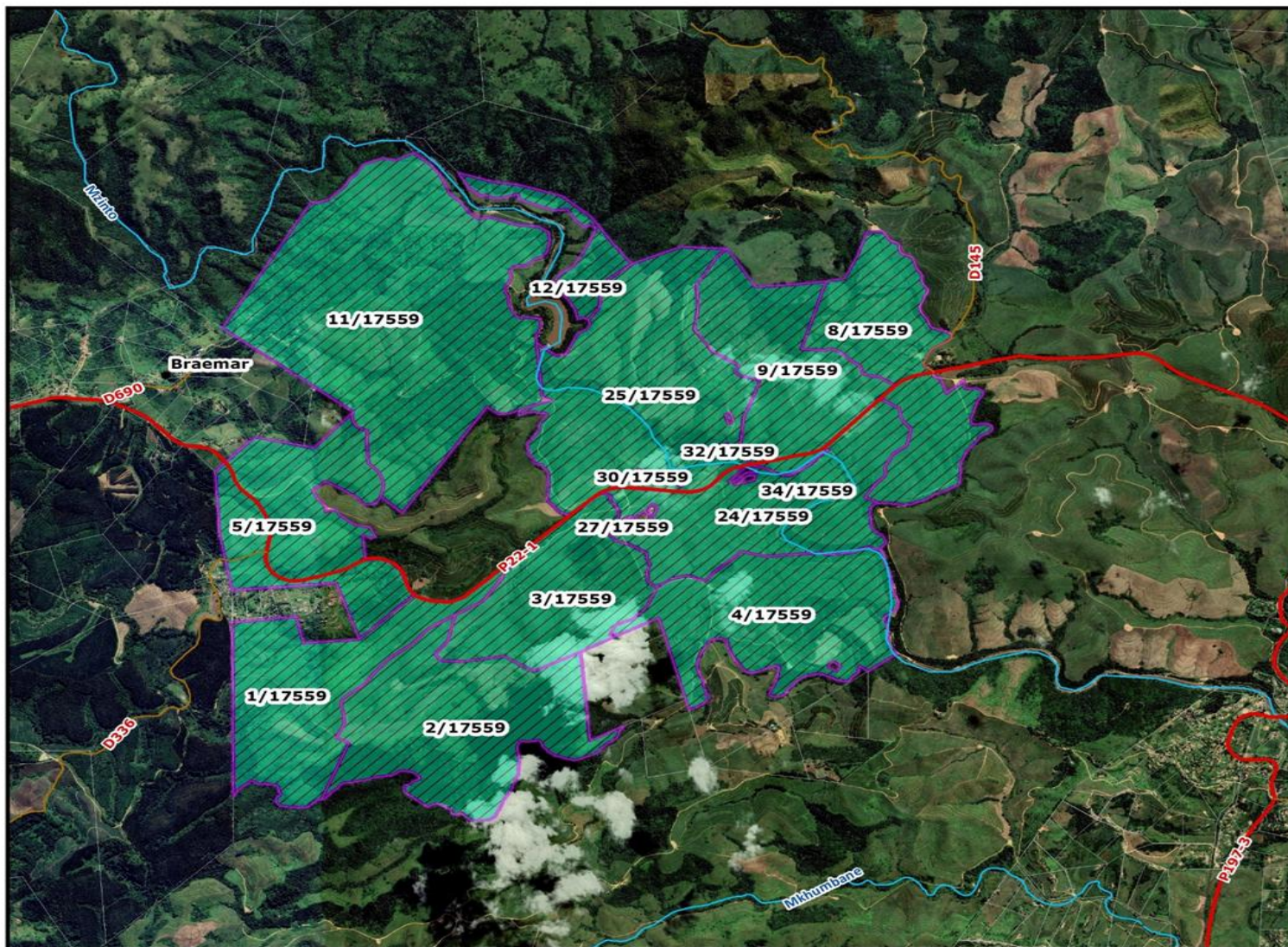
water in each of the catchments, pollution from fertilisers, top soil loss and siltation of estuaries at river mouths.


Table : Land Reform

LAND REFORM PROJECTS	PARCEL NO.	PRODUCT TYPE	LEGAL NAME	YEAR SETTLED
<b>BENEEVA FARM</b>	1/17466	Sugarcane Farming	RSA	2007
<b>CEDARS FARM</b>	1/6803 1/10794 1/8070 1/1400 2/1400 RE/1400 9250 2/8051 16580	Sugarcane, Bananas	Sibusiso Land Trust	2009
<b>EQUEEFA SMALL SCALE FARMERS</b>	34/17559 32/17559 31/17559 28/17559 30/17559 29/17559 27/17559 24/17559 26/17559 11/17559 9/17559 12/17559 5/17559 4/17559 2/17559 1/17559 3/17559 25/17559 8/17559	Sugarcane Farming	Equeefa Small Scale Farmers Co-op	2002
<b>FARM INSONTI</b>	17464 1/14812 2/17464	Settlement	RSA	2010













LAND REFORM PROJECTS	PARCEL NO.	PRODUCT TYPE	LEGAL NAME	YEAR SETTLED
	1/7701			
<b>GLEN ALIE/ PASTURE BJ GASA</b>	2/6214 1/6214 REM/2037 REM/2037 REM/2037	Sugarcane Farming	B J Gasa Farm CC	2003
<b>KYLASSA FARMING TRUST</b>	RE/9672	Sugarcane, Forestry & Livestock	Kylassa Farming Trust	2009
<b>MGAYI</b>	18/16801 12/16801	Food Safety and Settlement	Amadunge CPA	2002
<b>UMOBA FARMS (PTY) LTD</b>	2/17466 2628	Sugarcane Farming	Umoba Farms Pty Ltd	2005




  
**UMDONI MUNICIPALITY**  
 Transferred Redistribution  
 Projects;  
 Equeefa Small  
 Scale Farmers

**Legend**

- Sub-Places
- Places
-  National Road
-  Provincial Road
-  District Road
-  Local Road
-  NFEPA Rivers
-  Umdoni LM
-  Equeefa Small Scale Farmers
-  Local Municipalities
-  Cadastral
-  Ocean

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reforms: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

  
 0      0.75      1.5  
 Kilometers

Map 1: Equeefa Small Scale Farmers

Map : Transferred Redistribution Projects

## 1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

In recognizing and to give attention to the requirements of The Bill of Rights, Umdoni Municipality undertook an environmental evaluation and planning process known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA – during 2021.

The intention of the SEA is to support the planning and decision making process to ensure development and land transformation activities are undertaken in a sustainable manner. In addition, it is hoped that the SEA will assist the competent authorities in their ability to accelerate the decision making process surrounding applications for authorisation.

The areas of concern for Umdoni LM, which are focused on are as follows:

- Impacts of climate change including increased flooding and sea level rise;
- River health – Largely attributed to poor water quality as a result of agricultural runoff, erosion, untreated effluent and sewer discharges;
- Loss and decrease in the functionality of wetlands through environmental degradation. Wetlands may be used for wrong purposes instead of their natural recycling and cleaning services;
- Coastal and Marine management. Problems include: exploitation of marine resources, dune erosion, encroachments and destruction of vegetation within the admiralty reserve, lack of coastal and estuary management plans. Sewer and effluent discharges onto the beaches via Stormwater outfalls. It must be noted that 10km of Umdoni coastline falls within a Marine Protected Area;

- Deforestation – Unsustainable harvesting of indigenous vegetation for domestic purposes and destruction of coastal forest as a result of urban sprawl and poor agricultural practices;
- Loss of valuable Coastal Grasslands – Loss due to poor land management, development and agriculture;
- Invasive alien species pose one of the greatest risks to biodiversity. It is estimated that over 30% of Umdoni open spaces have been severely invaded;
- Loss of habitat- The rapid transformation in Umdoni over the three past decades has substantially reduced the habitat of fauna and flora;
- Decrease in species diversity; - Land use planning without a formal plan that identifies the areas that are suitable for development and the areas that must be protected for the conservation of natural assets; and
- In the absence of sound environmental decision-making, the risk associated with environmental degradation, climate change and natural disasters remain strong.

The coastal belt is characterised by urban formal development and is more developed with economic nodes of different hierarchies while the interior has sparsely populated housing typologies with less development. The hinterland is further characterized by steep topography which has resulted in substantially less development. The northern part of the municipality is largely characterized by protected and conservation worthy areas. There are no economic nodes in the hinterland except for the small town of Umzinto. Also in the hinterland is the Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve which serves as a tourist attraction as well as home to a number of rare species and indigenous forests and extensive grasslands.

### 1.6.1 CLIMATE CHANGE & AIR QUALITY

Umdoni Local Municipality, located along the southern KwaZulu-Natal coast, experiences relatively higher average temperatures compared to inland areas, influenced by its proximity to the Indian Ocean.

Climate change projections for the district indicate a clear trend toward increasing temperatures, more variable rainfall patterns, and an intensification of extreme weather events. These changes are expected to place additional pressure on natural ecosystems, water resources, infrastructure, and livelihoods, particularly in coastal municipalities such as Umdoni LM.

The anticipated rise in temperatures is likely to affect agricultural productivity, biodiversity integrity, and human comfort levels, while changing rainfall patterns may exacerbate both drought and flooding risks. These projected climatic shifts necessitate the integration of climate resilience measures into spatial planning, infrastructure development, and environmental management frameworks across the district.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE HAZARDS

##### DROUGHT

Ugu District Municipality displays spatial variability in drought vulnerability. Coastal areas, including much of Umdoni Local Municipality, are generally less drought-prone than inland

regions due to relatively higher rainfall. However, future climate projections indicate an increased risk of periodic drought events, which may affect water availability for domestic use, agriculture, and ecosystem functioning. Water resource management and demand reduction measures are therefore increasingly important for long-term resilience.

##### HEAT

Rising temperatures are expected to increase the frequency of very hot days across the district. In coastal municipalities such as Umdoni LM, heat stress may be moderated to some extent by maritime influences, but higher temperatures can still impact vulnerable populations, agricultural activities, and infrastructure performance. Long-term planning responses include the promotion of climate-sensitive settlement design, urban greening, and appropriate building standards.

##### WILDFIRE

Wildfire risk within Ugu District is closely linked to vegetation types, agricultural practices, and settlement patterns. Areas where natural vegetation interfaces with human settlements, including parts of Umdoni LM, are vulnerable to veld and forest fires, particularly during dry and windy conditions. Climate change is expected to increase fire risk through higher temperatures and altered rainfall regimes, necessitating improved fire management, early warning systems, and community awareness initiatives.

## FLOODING

Flood risk is a significant climate-related hazard in Ugu District Municipality, particularly in coastal and riverine areas. Umdoni LM is susceptible to flooding associated with intense rainfall events, river overflow, and coastal storm surges. Climate projections indicate an increased likelihood of extreme rainfall events, which may heighten flood risks and associated damage to infrastructure, settlements, and ecosystems. Proactive flood risk management, including development controls in flood-prone areas and the protection of natural flood attenuation systems such as wetlands, is therefore essential.

## AIR QUALITY

Air quality within Ugu District Municipality, including Umdoni Local Municipality, is generally good, reflecting the predominantly rural and peri-urban character of much of the district and the absence of heavy industrial activities. The main sources of air pollution are associated with agricultural practices, residential fuel use, and transport-related activities.

In Umdoni LM, air pollution is most commonly linked to:

- Seasonal sugarcane burning associated with agricultural activities
- The use of fuel wood and other solid fuels for household energy in some settlements
- Dust emissions from unpaved roads and construction activities

These sources are generally localised and episodic, and they do not currently pose a significant district-wide air quality concern. However, the cumulative impacts of these activities can affect local environmental health, particularly in densely settled or low-lying areas.

Environmental health and air quality management are supported through the enforcement of municipal Environmental Health and Encroachment By-laws, which regulate activities that may negatively affect environmental quality and public health within Ugu District and its local municipalities. At present, there is no standalone Air Quality Management Plan specific to Umdoni Local Municipality.

### 1.6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

Umdoni Local Municipality displays high to very high environmental sensitivity, particularly along the coastal belt, river corridors, wetlands, and inland biodiversity priority areas. The municipality contains a dense overlap of CBAs, threatened ecosystems, aquatic systems, and protected buffers, indicating limited capacity for further intensive land transformation.

#### COASTAL & ESTUARINE SENSITIVITY

The entire coastline, including areas around Park Rynie, Scottburgh, Pennington, Sezela, Bazley, and Ifafa Beach, is classified as highly sensitive.

Coastal zones are dominated by:

- Estuaries
- NFEP A wetlands
- Floodlines
- 32 m river buffers

These systems provide coastal protection, nursery habitats, water filtration, and climate resilience, making them irreplaceable. Development pressure is evident, but ecological risk is extremely high, particularly from:

- Urban expansion
- Tourism-related infrastructure
- Coastal erosion and sea-level rise

Only low-impact, carefully managed development may be considered, subject to strict environmental authorisations.

### RIVER SYSTEM & WETLANDS

Major river systems (e.g. Umzinto River and tributaries) and inland drainage networks are clearly mapped with:

- KZN rivers
- Wetlands and 500 m buffers
- Flood-prone areas

Wetlands are widely distributed across both coastal and inland areas, acting as:

- Flood attenuation systems

- Groundwater recharge zones
- Biodiversity refuges

Development within wetland buffers and floodlines should be avoided. These areas are best suited for conservation, ecosystem restoration, or controlled agriculture.

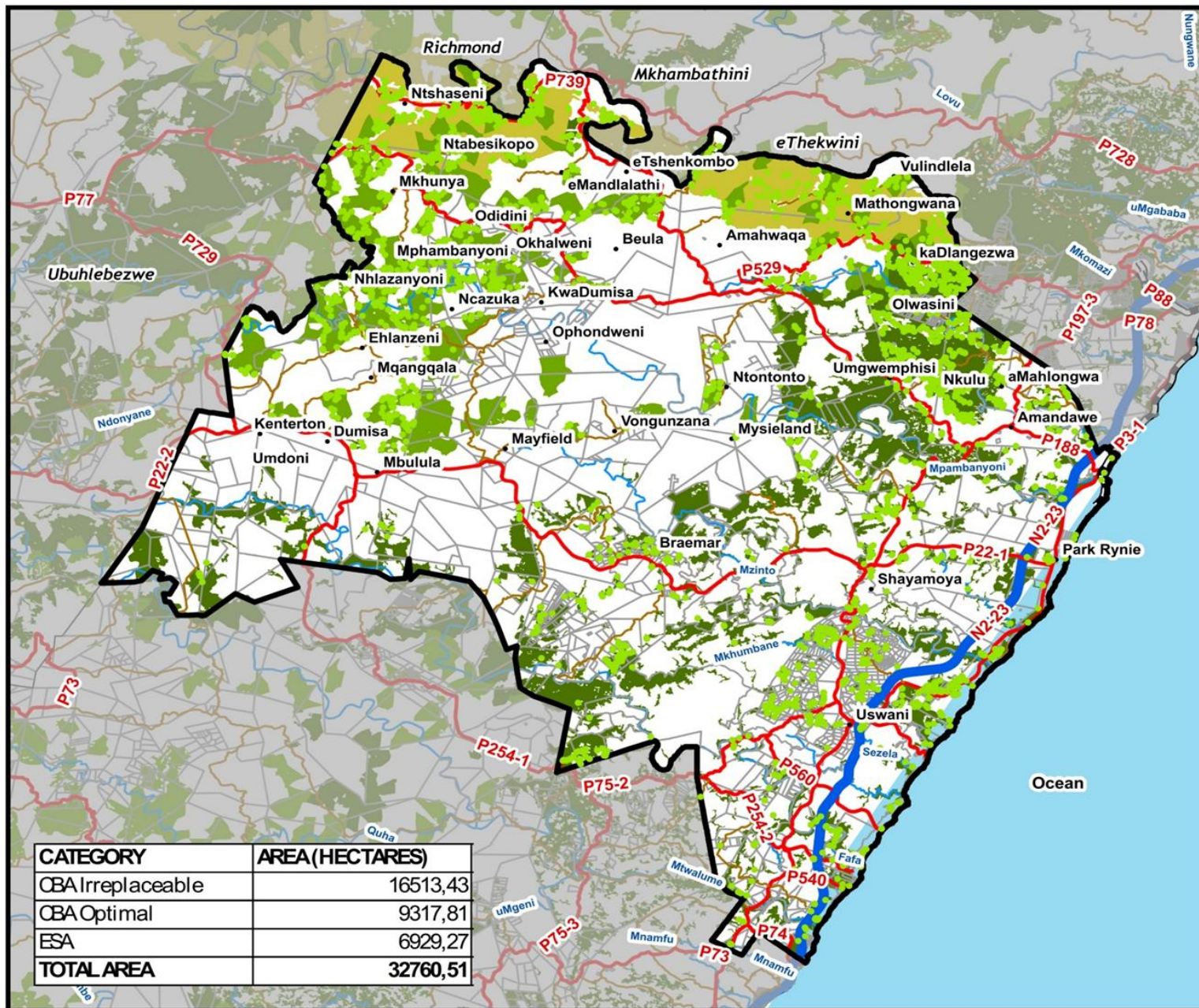
### CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS

The presence and identification of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) play a vital role in meeting biodiversity targets and thresholds, as well as ensuring the preservation of habitats necessary for the long-term survival of species populations and the overall functioning of ecosystems. CBAs, along with Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) that complement them, serve as essential references for land-use planning, environmental assessments, authorizations, and natural resource management. They inform decision-making processes across various sectors that have the potential to impact biodiversity through their policies and actions. The following table outlines the occurrence of CBAs within the study area:

CATEGORY	AFFECTED AREAS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	GENERAL GUIDELINES	SPECIFIC GUIDELINE FOR MEETING MINIMUM REQUIREMENT
<p><b>CBA IRREPLACEABLE:</b></p> <p>Areas that are required to meet biodiversity conservation targets and where no alternative sites are available. (Category is driven by species and feature presence).</p>	<p>CBA Irreplaceable occupies <b>16 513.43 hectares</b> of the study area. The areas comprising CBA Irreplaceable are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Olwasini</li> <li>• Dududu</li> <li>• Nkulu</li> <li>• Amahlongwa</li> <li>• Umzinto</li> <li>• Pennington</li> <li>• Sezela</li> <li>• Ifafa Beach</li> <li>• Mysieland</li> </ul>	1 968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open space</li> <li>• Low-impact tourism</li> <li>• Recreation</li> <li>• Pre-existing settlements permitted.</li> <li>• Discourage additional settlements.</li> <li>• Sustainably managed rangelands</li> </ul>	Maintain in a natural state with limited to no biodiversity loss
<p><b>CBA OPTIMAL:</b></p> <p>Areas that are the most optimal solution to meet the required biodiversity conservation targets while avoiding high-cost areas as much as possible.</p>	<p>CBA optimal occupies <b>9 317.81 hectares</b> of the study area. It is found in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mkhunya</li> <li>• Ntabesikopo</li> <li>• Odidini</li> <li>• Emandlalathi</li> <li>• Ntontonto</li> <li>• Vongunzana</li> </ul>	1 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open space</li> <li>• Low-impact tourism</li> <li>• Recreation</li> <li>• Pre-existing settlements permitted.</li> <li>• Discourage additional settlements.</li> <li>• Sustainably managed rangelands</li> </ul>	Maintain in a natural state with limited to no biodiversity loss.
<p><b>ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS (ESA)</b></p> <p>Areas that support the ecological functioning of protected areas or CBAs. These areas are identified as influencing land-use management that is not derived based on biodiversity priorities alone but also addresses other</p>	<p>ESA occupies <b>6929. 27 hectares</b> of the study area. It is found in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ntshaseni</li> <li>• Ntabesikopo</li> <li>• Etshenkombo</li> <li>• Mathongwana</li> <li>• KaDlangezwa</li> </ul>	583	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-impact ecotourism or recreation</li> <li>• Sustainably managed rangelands</li> <li>• Certain forms of low-density housing</li> </ul>	Further intensification of land use is discouraged. Influencing land-use management that is not only derived based on biodiversity priorities alone but also addresses other legislation/agreements which the biodiversity sector is mandated to address, e.g., WHS Convention, triggers for EIA Regulations, etc.



CATEGORY	AFFECTED AREAS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	GENERAL GUIDELINES	SPECIFIC GUIDELINE FOR MEETING MINIMUM REQUIREMENT
legislation/agreements which the biodiversity sector is mandated to address, for example, triggers for EIA Regulations.				

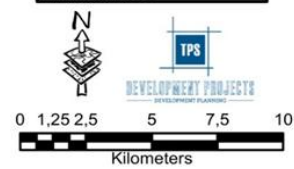


## Umdoni Local Municipality Critical Biodiversity Areas

**Legend**

- Places
- Households in CBA
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- KZN CBA Irreplaceable
- KZN CBA Optimal
- KZN ESA
- ▭ Umdoni Municipality
- ▭ Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
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 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO





## THREATENED ECOSYSTEMS

The municipality contains multiple categories of threatened ecosystems:

- Critically Endangered (Dominant in the southern and coastal zones)
- Endangered (Interspersed through inland and coastal landscapes)
- Vulnerable (Found in transitional inland areas)

These ecosystems have experienced extensive historical transformation (e.g. sugarcane cultivation, settlements). Remaining intact portions are extremely valuable and should be prioritized for protection and rehabilitation.

## PROTECTED AREAS & BUFFERS

The development and land use around Protected Areas needs to be compatible with the values of the protected areas, with a gradient of development/land use density and scale, as well as type, occurring from the edge of the protected area to the outer edge of the buffer.

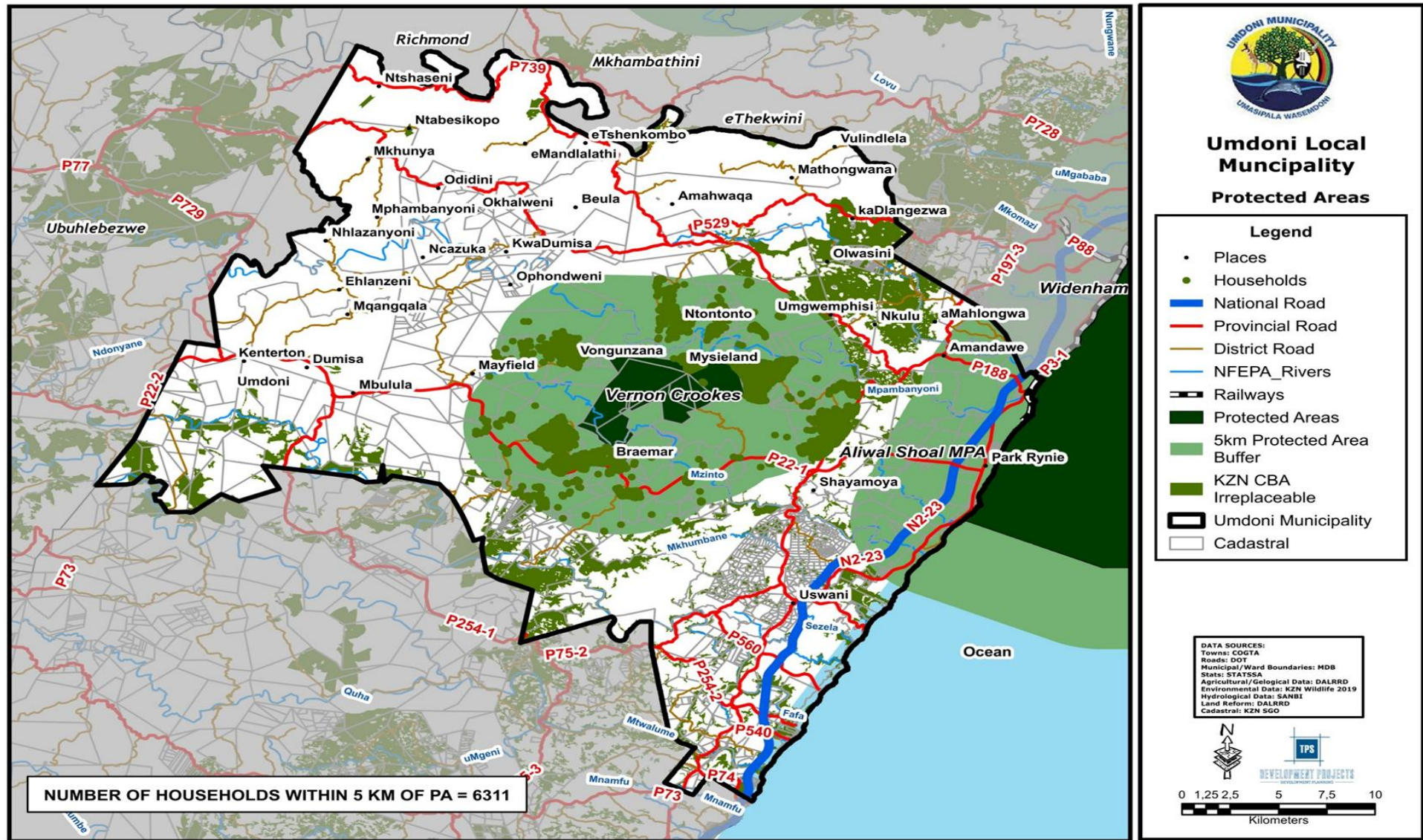
To achieve this gradient, the control measures are divided into distance-based subsections. The strictest controls, aimed at mitigating activities that could cause noise, light, visual pollution, and animal conflict impacts, are implemented at the edge of the Protected Area and gradually decrease toward the outer boundary of the 5 km buffer zone around a Nature Reserve and the 10 km buffer zone around a World Heritage Site. Umdoni Local Municipality includes the Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve, which covers an area of 2 189 hectares. There are approximately 6 311 households located within a 5 km buffer of the protected area.

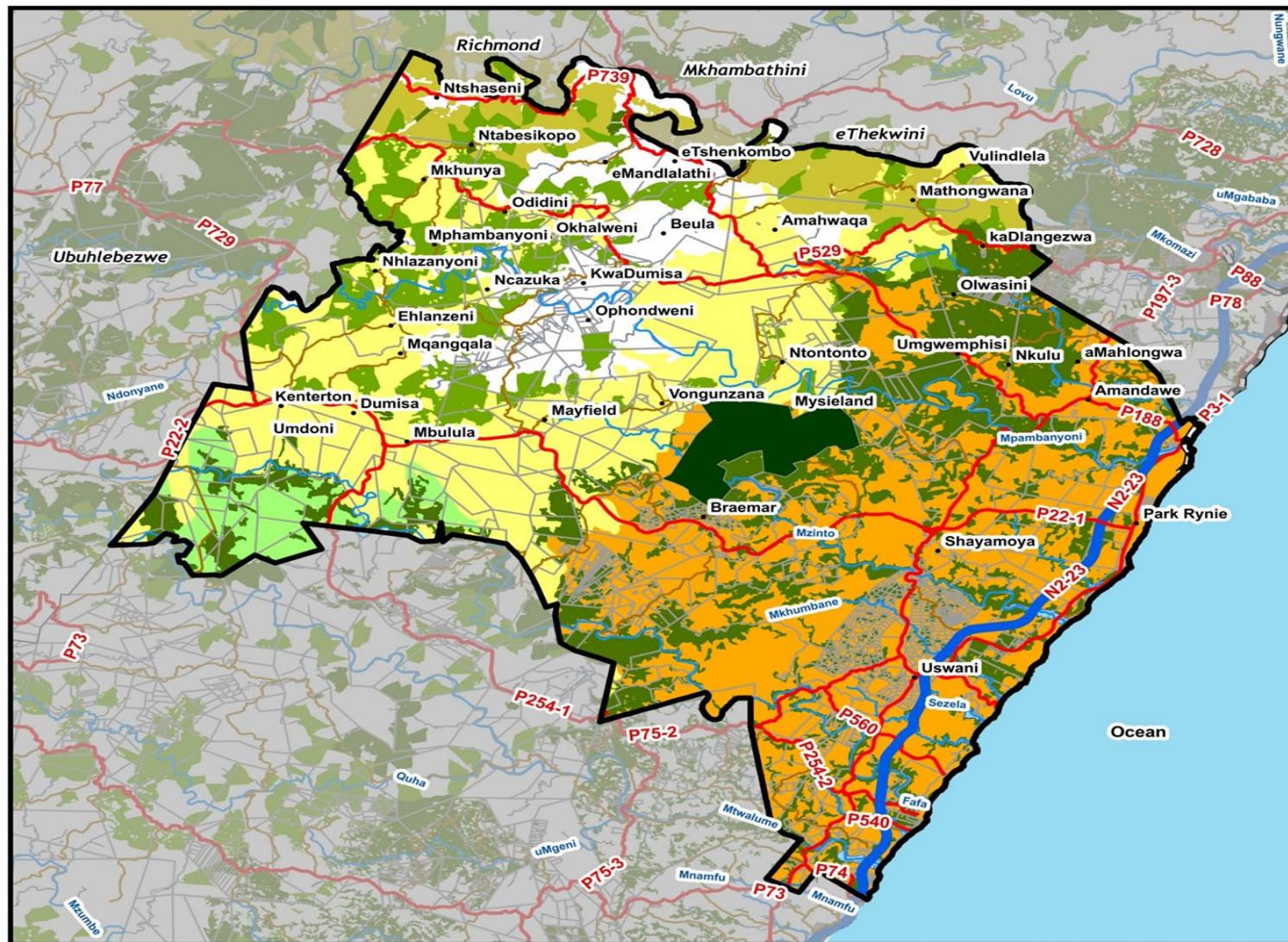
Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve is a major ecological anchor. Surrounding areas include:

- Protected area buffers (500 m)
- Linked CBAs supporting landscape-scale biodiversity.
- These zones are essential for:
  - Reducing edge effects
  - Maintaining ecological processes

Land uses in buffers must be compatible with conservation objectives.

PROTECTED AREA	AREA (Ha)	PROTECTED SPECIES	IMPLICATIONS	EXISTING ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES	PROCLAMATION STATUS	OWNERSHIP TYPE
Vernon Crookes	2 189 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African Crowned Eagle</li> <li>Martial Eagle</li> <li>Cape Vulture (nesting colony ±100)</li> <li>Blue Crane</li> <li>Oribi</li> <li>Reedbuck</li> <li>Eland</li> <li>Microchaetus vernalis (world's largest earthworm – endemic &amp; endangered)</li> <li>Various rare butterflies and indigenous flora</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High conservation sensitivity</li> <li>Development strictly limited</li> <li>Protection of grassland, forested ravines and wetland systems required</li> <li>Disturbance to nesting birds and endemic species must be avoided</li> <li>Activities must comply with NEM:PAA and provincial conservation legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Game drives on dirt roads</li> <li>Hiking (short to long trails)</li> <li>Bird watching</li> <li>Picnicking &amp; braai facilities</li> <li>Mountain biking (designated routes)</li> <li>Environmental education &amp; guided walks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanded eco-tourism (guided birding tours)</li> <li>Environmental education programmes</li> <li>Citizen science (bird counts, biodiversity monitoring)</li> <li>Controlled photographic safaris</li> <li>Research on endemic species and grassland ecosystems</li> </ul>	Formally proclaimed Provincial Nature Reserve under KwaZulu-Natal conservation legislation	Public ownership – managed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife





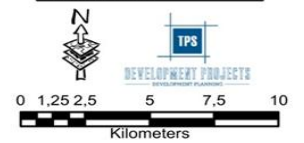
## Umdoni Local Municipality

### Environmental Sensitivity

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- KZN CBA Irreplaceable
- KZN CBA Optimal
- KZN ESA
- Critically Endangered
- Endangered
- Vulnerable
- Floodline
- Estuaries
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGG



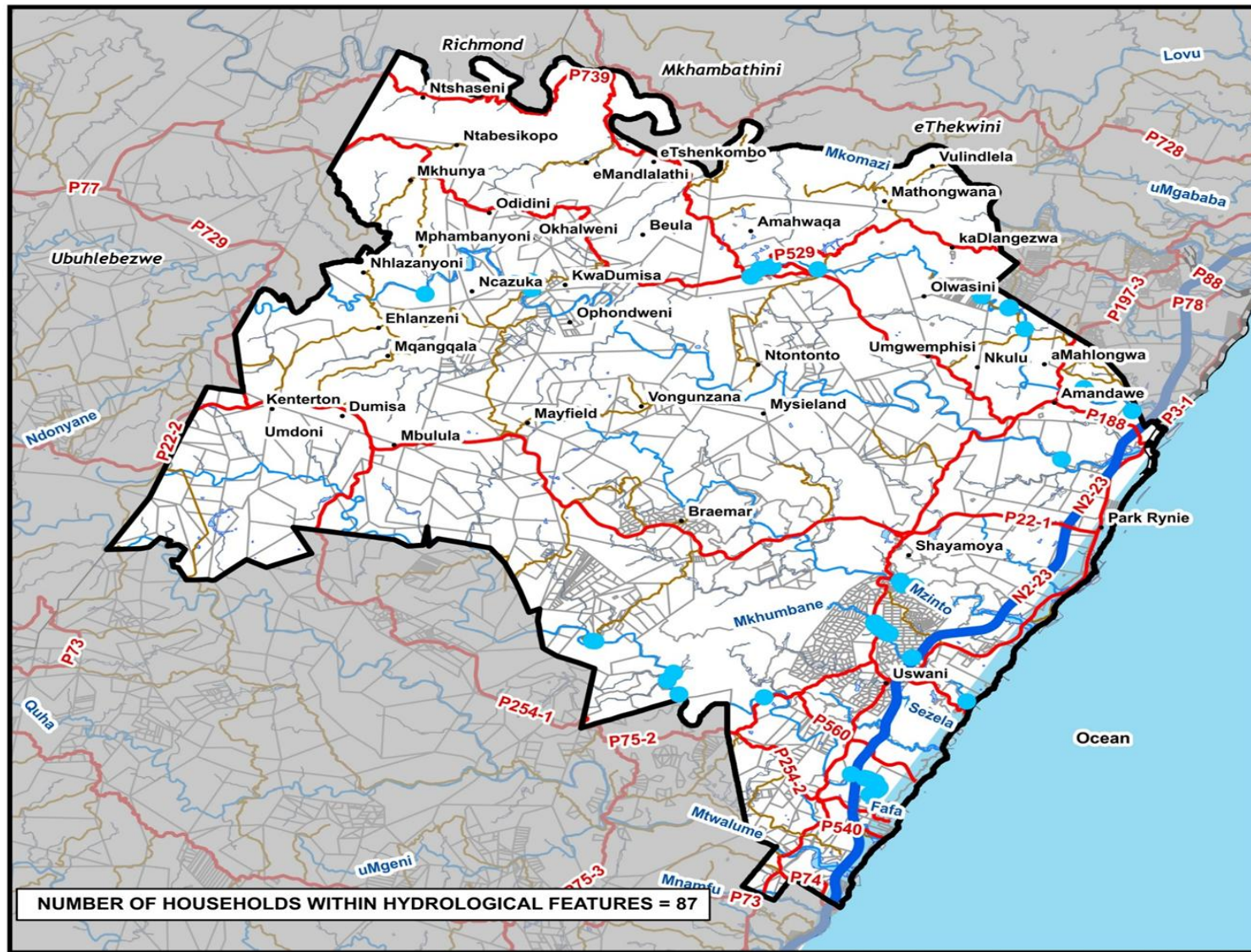
## HYDROLOGY

The table below depicts the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) Rivers in Umdoni local municipality.

RIVER NAME	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	RIVER FLOW TYPE	RIVER TYPE	DESIRED STATE
<b>CLASS B: LARGELY NATURAL</b>				
<b>Mdesingane</b>	Central–northern Umdoni, flowing through rural settlements near Dududu and inland catchments	Impounded	Perennial	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
<b>Mkhumbane</b>	Central Umdoni, inland of Umzinto and Vernon Crookes area	Impounded	Perennial	
<b>Mnamfu</b>	Southern coastal belt around Ifafa Beach, Elysium and Mnamfu	Free-flowing	Perennial	
<b>Mvuzi</b>	Northern coastal catchment near Scottburgh and Park Rynie	Free-flowing	Perennial	
<b>Sezela</b>	Central-eastern Umdoni, flowing through Sezela and Pennington	Free-flowing	Perennial	
<b>Amahlongwa</b>	North-eastern inland areas near Amahlongwa settlement	Free-flowing	Perennial	
<b>Mpambanyoni</b>	Northern inland Umdoni near Dududu and surrounding rural settlements	Free-flowing	Perennial	
<b>Mtwalume</b>	Southern coastal boundary near Mtwalume settlement	Free-flowing	Perennial	
<b>Ndonyane</b>	Inland southern Umdoni near Umgai and rural settlements	Free-flowing	Perennial	
<b>CLASS C: MODERATELY MODIFIED</b>				
<b>Fafa</b>	South-western Umdoni	Impounded	Perennial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers in this category have experienced moderate modifications due to human activities.</li> <li>While they still support some ecological functions, their biodiversity and habitat quality are reduced compared to A and B categories.</li> </ul>
<b>Mkomazi</b>	Northern boundary of Umdoni near Scottburgh and Park Rynie	Free-flowing	Perennial	
<b>CLASS D: LARGELY MODIFIED</b>				



RIVER NAME	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	RIVER FLOW TYPE	RIVER TYPE	DESIRED STATE
<b>Mzinto</b>	Central Umdoni flowing from inland areas through Umzinto to the coast	Free-flowing	Perennial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These rivers are significantly altered and generally cannot be rehabilitated back to an A or B state.</li> <li>• They often face severe degradation, impacting their ability to support native species and ecological processes.</li> </ul>





### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Hydrology

**Legend**

- Places
- Households within 32-metre buffer
- ▬ National Road
- ▬ Provincial Road
- ▬ District Road
- ▬ NFEPA\_Rivers
- ▬ Railways
- ▬ NFEPA Rivers 32m Buffer
- ▬ NFEPA Wetlands
- ▨ Floodline
- ▬ Estuaries
- ▭ Umdoni Municipality
- ▭ Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO




DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS





## VEGETATION

The table depicts vegetation types in Umdoni local municipality.

VEGETATION TYPE	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	KZN CONSERVATION STATUS	GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT	RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>Alluvial Wetlands</b>	879.82 Ha (0.89%)	Along river systems mainly around Umzinto, Vernon Crookes, Dududu, Umkomaas River, Mkhomazi River, Ocean View, Park Rynie	Endangered	Avoid infilling, channel modification and disturbance of riparian buffers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EIA required for any development impacting wetlands</li> <li>Maintain 32 m buffer from watercourses</li> <li>Wetland delineation and rehabilitation plans required</li> </ul>
<b>Dry Coast Hinterland Grassland</b>	606.70 Ha (0.61%)	Inland areas around Dumisa	Vulnerable	Development should avoid intact grassland patches and ridgelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrict development footprint</li> <li>Biodiversity offset where loss is unavoidable</li> </ul>
<b>Eastern Scarp Forests</b>	1 006.01 Ha (1.01%)	Localized forest patches near Dududu, Umgwephisi, Amahlongwa, Nkulu,	Endangered	No further loss of indigenous forest permitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full ecological assessment required</li> <li>Retain ecological corridors</li> </ul>
<b>Eastern Valley Bushveld</b>	14 927.76 Ha (15.04%)	Dominant inland vegetation across Dududu, Beula, KwaDumisa, Ophondweni, Mayfield, Vongunzana	Least threatened	Low-impact development permissible subject to environmental controls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement alien vegetation control</li> <li>Cluster development to avoid fragmentation</li> </ul>
<b>Freshwater Wetlands</b>	27.43 Ha (0.03%)	Small isolated patches near Ezitendeni, Ekubusisweni	Critically endangered	No development permitted within wetland footprint.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetland protection and rehabilitation</li> <li>Long-term monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt Grassland</b>	37 345.82 Ha (37.62%)	Extensive coverage around Umzinto, Vernon Crookes, Hazelwood, Shayamoya,	Vulnerable	Urban expansion should avoid remaining intact grassland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic environmental assessment required</li> </ul>



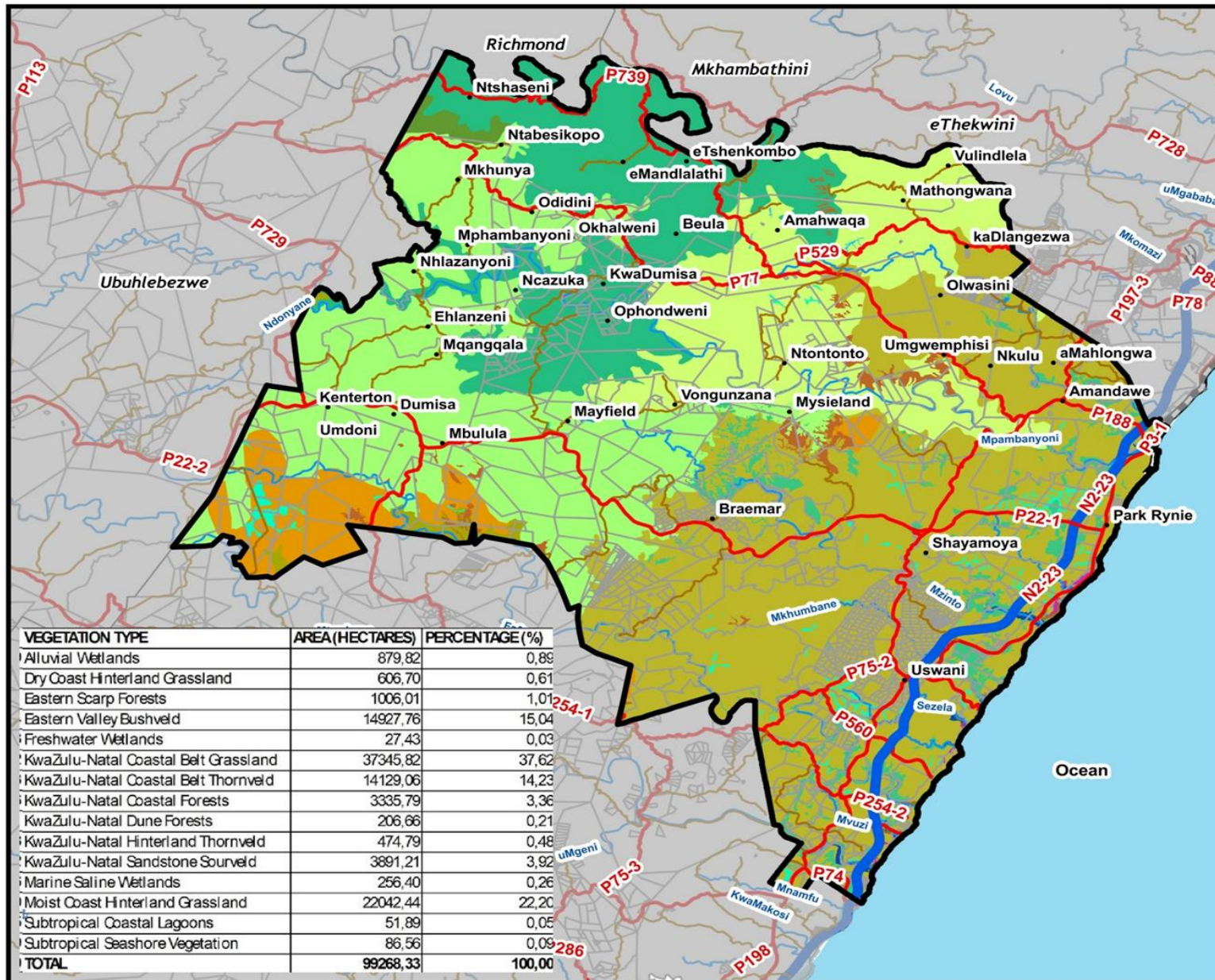
VEGETATION TYPE	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	KZN CONSERVATION STATUS	GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT	RECOMMENDATIONS
		Pennington, Ifafa Beach (inland)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation servitudes encouraged</li> </ul>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt Thornveld</b>	14 129.06 Ha (14.23%)	Coastal and near-coastal areas including Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington, Ocean View	Vulnerable	Limit clearing and maintain habitat connectivity.	Avoid linear infrastructure fragmentation
<b>KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forests</b>	3 335.79 Ha (3.36%)	Patches near Scottburgh, Pennington, Bazley, Ifafa Beach, Sezela	Endangered	No transformation of primary forest areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict development controls</li> <li>Ecological buffer zones</li> </ul>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forests</b>	206.66 Ha (0.21%)	Narrow coastal strip at Scottburgh, Pennington, Bazley, Ifafa Beach	Critically endangered	Development highly restricted due to instability and sensitivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal setback lines to be enforced</li> <li>Rehabilitation of disturbed dunes</li> </ul>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal Hinterland Thornveld</b>	447.79 Ha (0.48%)	Scattered inland areas near Dumisa	Vulnerable	Minimise land-use change and clearing.	Conservation-oriented land uses encouraged
<b>KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld</b>	3 891.21 Ha (3.92%)	Concentrated around Ekubusisweni, Ezitendeni	Critically endangered	No further loss of natural habitat permitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory EIA</li> <li>Biodiversity offsets and stewardship agreements</li> </ul>
<b>Marine Saline Wetlands</b>	256.40 Ha (0.26%)	Estuarine environments near Umzinto Estuary, Sezela Estuary, Ifafa Beach	Endangered	No infilling or alteration of estuarine systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estuarine management plans</li> <li>Maintain natural tidal flows</li> </ul>
<b>Moist Coast Hinterland Grassland</b>	22 042.44 Ha (22.20%)	Large inland areas around Mayfield, Vernon Crookes, Braemar, Dududu	Vulnerable	Controlled development with conservation planning.	Environmental screening prior to rezoning



VEGETATION TYPE	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	KZN CONSERVATION STATUS	GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT	RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>Subtropical Coastal Lagoons</b>	51.89 Ha (0.05%)	Coastal water bodies near Ifafa Beach, Pennington, Sezela	Critically endangered	No development within lagoon functional zones.	Lagoon protection buffers
<b>Subtropical Seashore Vegetation</b>	86.56 Ha (0.09%)	Immediate coastline at Scottburgh, Pennington, Bazley, Ifafa Beach	Endangered	Development restricted by coastal management lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce coastal setback</li> <li>• Dune and vegetation stabilisation</li> </ul>



## Umdoni Local Municipality Vegetation



**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Alluvial Wetlands
- Dry Coast Hinterland Grassland
- Eastern Scarp Forests
- Eastern Valley Bushveld
- Freshwater Wetlands
- KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt Grassland
- KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt Thornveld
- KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forests
- KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forests
- KwaZulu-Natal Hinterland Thornveld
- KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld
- Marine Saline Wetlands
- Moist Coast Hinterland Grassland
- Subtropical Coastal Lagoons
- Subtropical Seashore Vegetation
- ▭ Umdoni Municipality
- ▭ Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 State: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

0 1,25 2,5 5 7,5 10  
Kilometers

VEGETATION TYPE	AREA (HECTARES)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Alluvial Wetlands	879,82	0,89
Dry Coast Hinterland Grassland	606,70	0,61
Eastern Scarp Forests	1006,01	1,01
Eastern Valley Bushveld	14927,76	15,04
Freshwater Wetlands	27,43	0,03
KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt Grassland	37345,82	37,62
KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt Thornveld	14129,06	14,23
KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forests	3335,79	3,36
KwaZulu-Natal Dune Forests	206,66	0,21
KwaZulu-Natal Hinterland Thornveld	474,79	0,48
KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld	3891,21	3,92
Marine Saline Wetlands	256,40	0,26
Moist Coast Hinterland Grassland	22042,44	22,20
Subtropical Coastal Lagoons	51,89	0,05
Subtropical Seashore Vegetation	86,56	0,09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99268,33</b>	<b>100,00</b>

## AGRICULTURE

The table below depicts the agricultural land potential within Umdoni Municipality. A total of **40 364 households** are located within areas classified as high agricultural potential in the municipality.

AGRICULTURAL LAND POTENTIAL	DESCRIPTION	AFFECTED AREAS
<b>High Potential Land</b>	This land is well-suited for a wide range of crops and livestock. It typically has deep, fertile soils, a favorable climate, and good drainage. High-potential land can be used to produce high yields of crops with minimal inputs.	High potential land covers approximately 42 452.70 ha (42.83%) of the municipality and is mainly found in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vernon Crookes</li> <li>• Umzinto</li> <li>• Hazelwood</li> <li>• Ocean View</li> <li>• Pennington</li> <li>• Ifafa Beach</li> <li>• Elysium</li> <li>• Mnambithi (southern coastal hinterland)</li> </ul>
<b>Good Potential Land</b>	This land is suitable for a wide range of agricultural crops and livestock but may have some limitations, such as shallow soils or a less favorable climate. Good potential land can still produce high yields of crops with some inputs.	Good potential land covers approximately 33 519.00 ha (33.81%) and occurs mainly in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dududu</li> <li>• Ntontonto</li> <li>• KwaDumisa</li> <li>• Ophondweni</li> <li>• Mayfield</li> <li>• Dumisa</li> <li>• Ekubusiweni</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate Potential Land</b>	This land is suitable for some agricultural crops and livestock but may have more limitations, such as shallow soils or a less favorable climate. Moderate potential land can still produce yields of crops with some inputs, but the yields may be lower than on high or good potential land.	Moderate potential land covers approximately 8 249.17 ha (8.32%) and is mainly located in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nhlazanyoni</li> <li>• Mkhunya</li> <li>• Ntabezikhopo</li> <li>• Peripheral areas around Dududu</li> </ul>



AGRICULTURAL LAND POTENTIAL	DESCRIPTION	AFFECTED AREAS
<b>Restricted Potential Land</b>	This land is only suitable for a limited range of agricultural crops or livestock, or that requires significant inputs to be productive. Restricted potential land may have poor soils, a harsh climate, or a steep slope. The yields of crops on restricted potential land may be low, even with significant inputs.	Restricted potential land covers approximately 1 628.08 ha (1.64%) and is found primarily in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mphambanyoni</li> <li>• Odidini</li> <li>• Beula</li> <li>• Amahlongwa</li> <li>• Upper catchment areas north of Dududu</li> </ul>
<b>Very Restricted Potential Land</b>	This land is only suitable for a very limited range of agricultural crops or livestock, or that requires very significant inputs to be productive. Very restricted potential land may have very poor soils, a very harsh climate, or a very steep slope. The yields of crops on very restricted potential land may be very low, even with very significant inputs.	Very restricted potential land covers approximately 13 280.67 ha (13.40%) and occurs mainly in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ntshaseni</li> <li>• Upper parts of Nhlazanyoni</li> <li>• Northern Dududu periphery</li> <li>• Mountainous and escarpment areas</li> </ul>



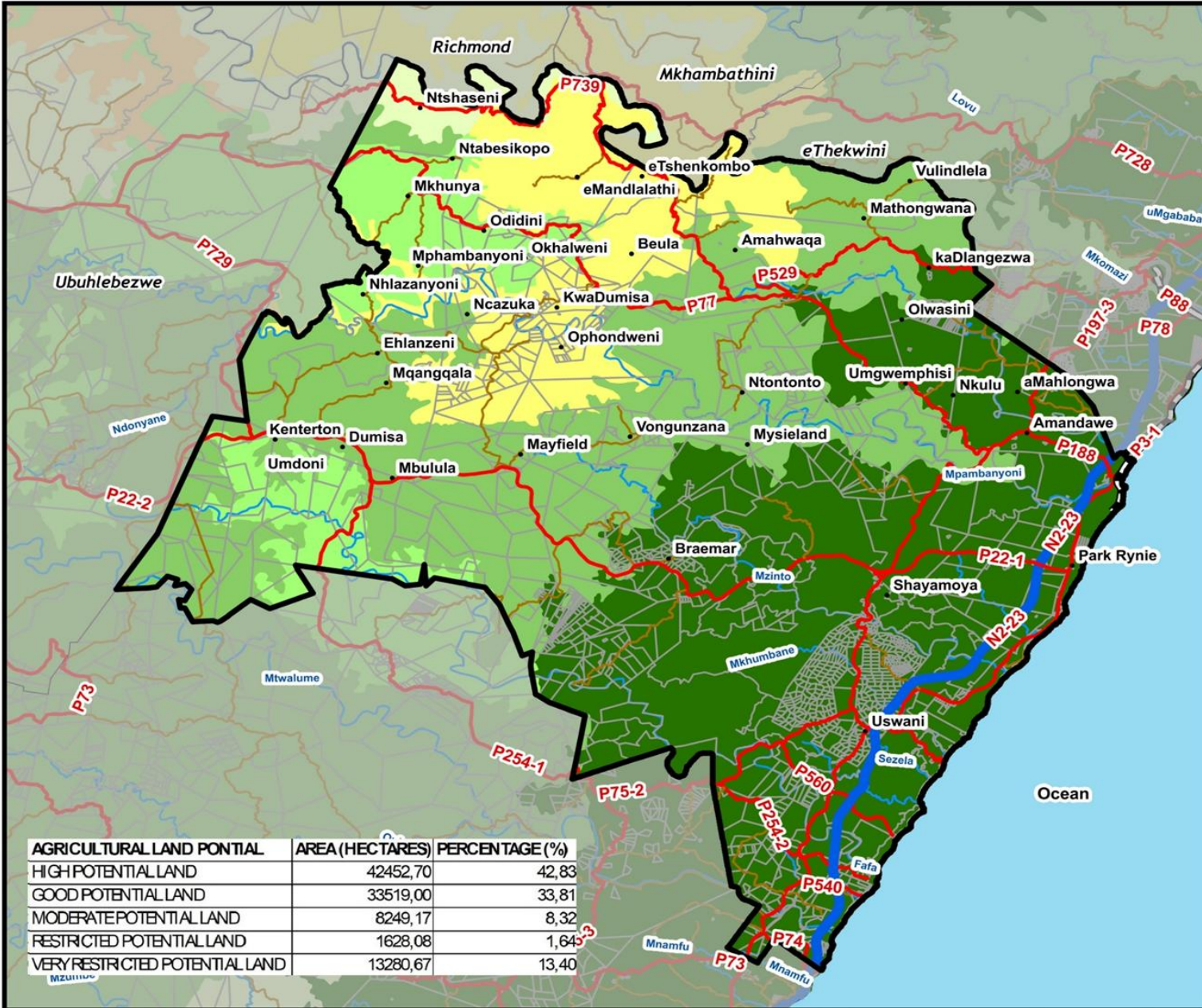
## Umdoni Local Municipality Agricultural Land Potential

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- High Potential
- Good Potential
- Moderate Potential
- Restricted Potential
- Very Restricted Potential
- Low Potential
- Very Low Potential
- Vleis
- Dams
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

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Kilometers

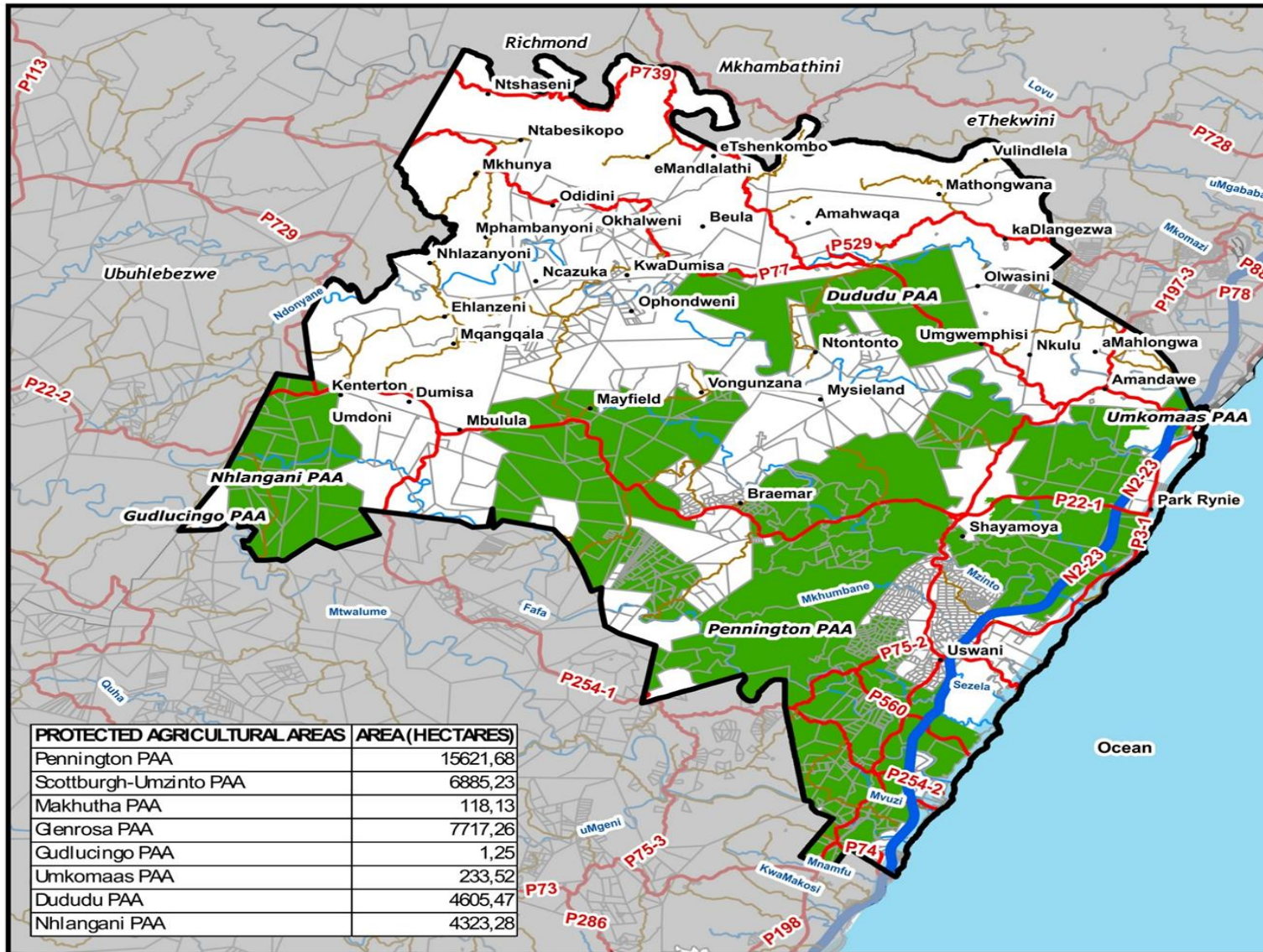



AGRICULTURAL LAND PONTIAL	AREA (HECTARES)	PERCENTAGE (%)
HIGH POTENTIAL LAND	42452,70	42,83
GOOD POTENTIAL LAND	33519,00	33,81
MODERATE POTENTIAL LAND	8249,17	8,32
RESTRICTED POTENTIAL LAND	1628,08	1,64
VERY RESTRICTED POTENTIAL LAND	13280,67	13,40

## PROTECTED AGRICULTURE AREAS

Protected Agricultural Areas (PAAs) in Umdoni comprise strategically important, high-value agricultural land essential to food security, sustained production, and rural economic development. These areas are delineated using National DALRRD methodology, based on land capability, crop suitability, and agro-ecosystem conditions. In Umdoni, PAAs are primarily located within the coastal hinterland, river valleys, and inland agricultural nodes where favourable soils, climate, and water access support rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. The PAA designation serves as a key spatial planning mechanism to protect productive agricultural land from inappropriate development and fragmentation, while reinforcing Umdoni's role in regional agri-economic systems.

PAA	AREA (Ha)	AREAS OF OCCURRENCE	PLANNING SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Pennington PAA</b>	15 621.68 ha	Pennington, Ocean View, Umtentweni coastal hinterland, areas south of Umzinto	Forms the largest PAA in the municipality; supports intensive agriculture and is closely linked to coastal agri-economies and irrigation potential.
<b>Scottsburgh–Umzinto PAA</b>	6 885.23 ha	Umzinto, Hazelwood, Braemar, Scottsburgh hinterland	Strategically located near established transport routes; supports mixed farming and agri-processing opportunities.
<b>Genrosa PAA</b>	7 717.26 ha	Glenrosa, Mayfield, Mbulula, areas south-west of Dududu	Key inland agricultural node with strong rain-fed cultivation potential forming part of a larger agro-ecosystem.
<b>Dududu PAA</b>	4 605.47 ha	Dududu, Ntontonto, Umgwenyphisi	Important rural agricultural area supporting subsistence and emerging commercial farming.
<b>Nhlangani PAA</b>	4 323.28 ha	Nhlangani, areas north-west of Dududu	Supports agricultural livelihoods in predominantly rural settlement areas; requires careful land-use management to prevent fragmentation.
<b>Umkomaas PAA</b>	233.52 ha	Umkomaas River corridor, inland of coastal settlements	Small but strategically important irrigated agricultural area associated with river systems.
<b>Makhutha PAA</b>	118.13 ha	Makhutha area (north-western Umdoni)	Localised high-value agricultural pocket within a predominantly rural landscape.
<b>Gudlucingo PAA</b>	1.25 ha	Gudlucingo area near Ekubusiweni	Very small PAA, mainly of local agricultural importance; sensitive to land-use change.







**Umdoni Local Municipality**  
**Protected Agricultural Areas**

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA Rivers
- Protected Agricultural Areas
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



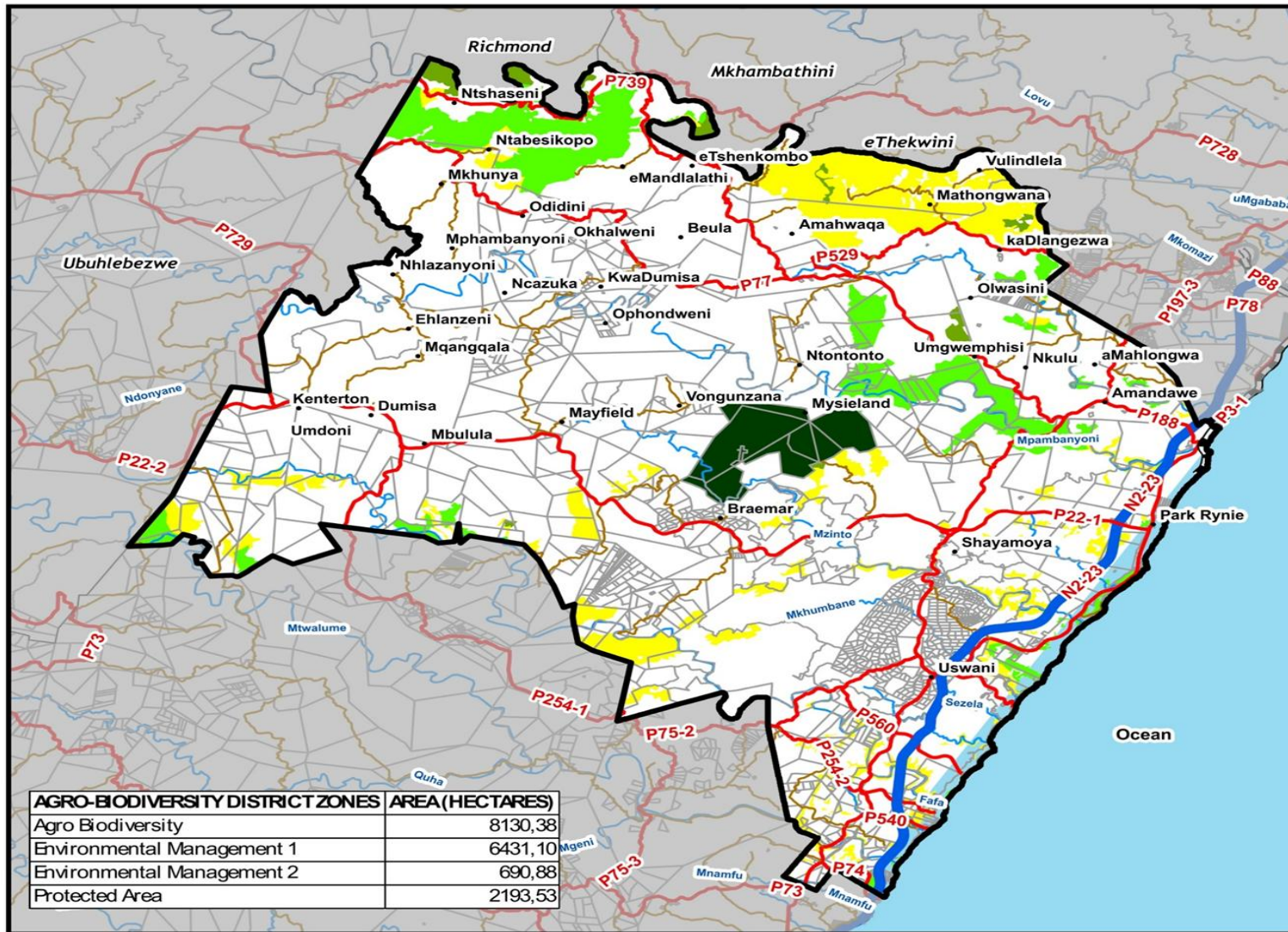
### AGRO-BIO DIVERSITY ZONE AREAS

The Agro-Biodiversity Zone Districts in Umdoni Local Municipality represent a strategic spatial designation that integrates sustainable agricultural production with the conservation of high-value biodiversity assets. As reflected on the Agro-Biodiversity Zone Districts map, this zone occurs predominantly within rural landscapes characterised by moderate to high agricultural potential, ecological corridors, NFEPA rivers, wetlands and proximity to formally protected areas. The purpose of this designation is to ensure that agricultural development within the Umdoni SDF does not undermine ecosystem services, food security, or long-term environmental resilience, but rather enhances them through compatible land-use practices. In line with the KwaZulu-Natal Agricultural Land Potential and General Development Principles, the Agro-Biodiversity Zone supports extensive grazing, sustainable farming, and conservation-oriented land uses while discouraging irreversible transformation, fragmentation of productive land, and activities that compromise biodiversity and water resources.

AGRO-BIODIVERSITY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	PERMITTED LAND USES	PROHIBITED LAND USES
<b>Agro-Biodiversity</b>	Areas with high to moderate agricultural potential combined with high biodiversity value, intended to balance sustainable agriculture with conservation and ecological connectivity. Indigenous vegetation should be retained and ecological corridors maintained.	The agro-biodiversity zone consists of 8 130 ha. Predominantly within the central and western rural hinterland of Umdoni, including areas around Mthwalume inland, Mkhumbane, KwaCele, KwaFakazi, and portions of Mbangweni. These areas form ecological linkages between agricultural land and protected areas.	Extensive grazing, sustainable agriculture, conservation, eco-tourism activities (low-impact), single primary dwelling, agricultural support infrastructure (clustered).	Mining, large-scale industrial development, intensive urban uses, irreversible land transformation, major transport infrastructure.
<b>Environmental Management 1</b>	Environmentally sensitive areas requiring strict management to protect ecological functioning, including river buffers, wetlands, and steep or erosion-prone land.	Comprises of 6 431 ha and it is concentrated along NFEPA river corridors and wetlands, including the Mthwalume River, Mkhumbane River, Mnyameni River, Mhlangamkulu tributaries, and inland wetland systems north of Umzinto.	Conservation, rehabilitation, controlled grazing, eco-tourism, environmental education, low-impact agriculture.	Intensive agriculture, urban development, mining, infrastructure that alters natural hydrological or ecological processes.
<b>Environmental Management 2</b>	Moderately sensitive environmental areas acting as buffers between conservation areas and productive land, allowing limited compatible use.	Occupies 691 ha and occurs mainly in transition zones surrounding Environmental Management 1 areas, including parts of KwaMavundla, KwaZikhali, Mthwalume inland, and areas adjacent to river catchments feeding into the Umzinto coastal system.	Extensive agriculture, conservation-compatible activities, eco-tourism, limited rural dwellings (subject to controls).	High-impact land uses, mining, large-scale commercial or industrial development.



AGRO-BIODIVERSITY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	PERMITTED LAND USES	PROHIBITED LAND USES
<b>Protected Area</b>	Formally protected conservation areas of high biodiversity importance, forming the ecological core of the Agro-Biodiversity network.	Occupies 2 194 ha, it includes Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve and associated formally protected conservation areas within the north-western portion of Umdoni LM.	Conservation, biodiversity management, research, environmental education, controlled eco-tourism.	Agriculture (except conservation management), mining, urban or industrial development, infrastructure not related to conservation.





### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Agro-Biodiversity District Zones

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Agro Biodiversity
- Environmental Management 1
- Environmental Management 2
- Protected Area
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
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 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRD  
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AGRO-BIODIVERSITY DISTRICT ZONES	AREA (HECTARES)
Agro Biodiversity	8130,38
Environmental Management 1	6431,10
Environmental Management 2	690,88
Protected Area	2193,53

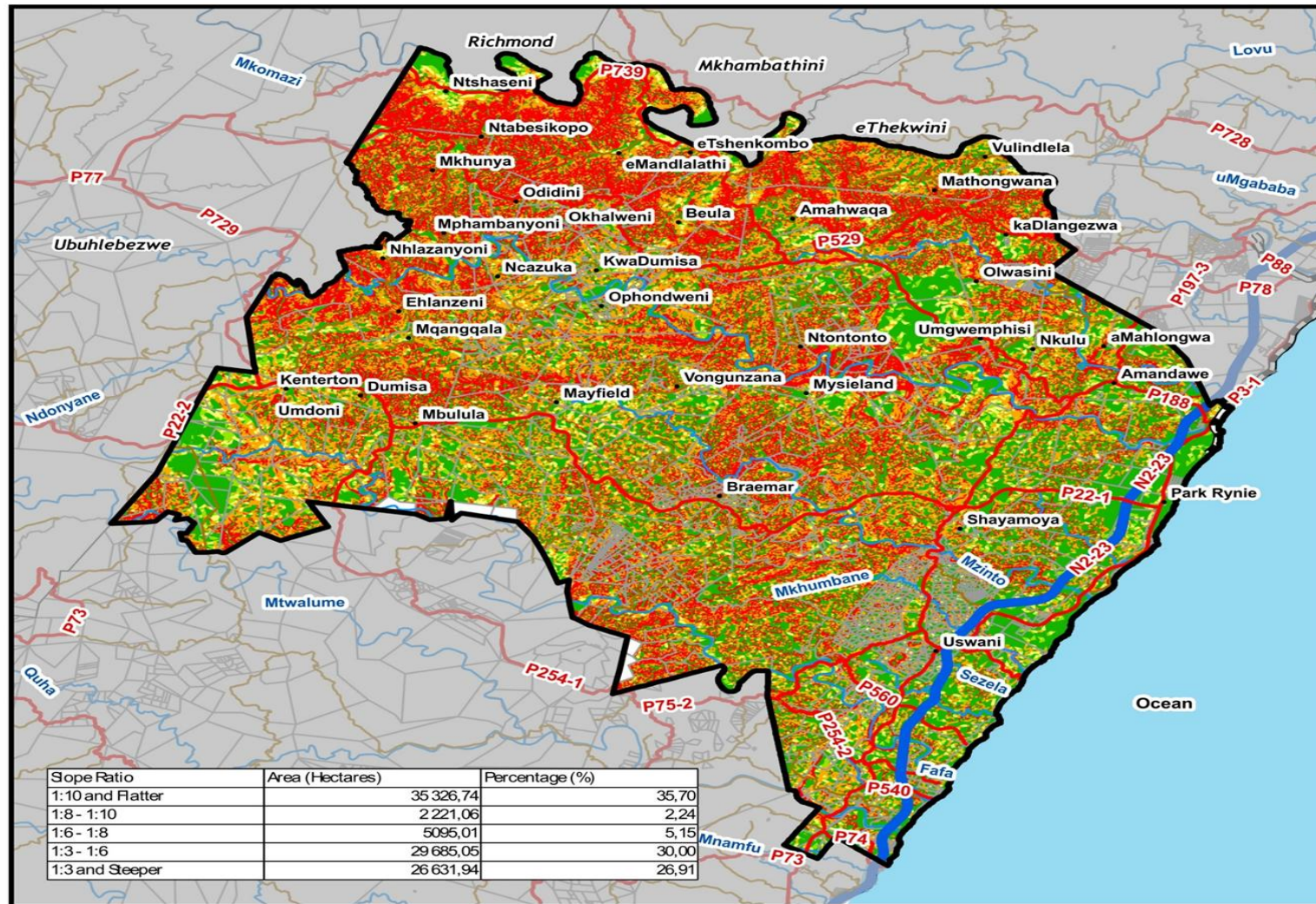
### 1.6.3 TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

The table below depicts the slope analysis in Umdoni LM. It also details the spatial development challenges and opportunities associated with the slope gradient ratio.

SLOPE RATIO	AREA (HA)	PERCENTAGE (%)	AFFECTED AREAS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	HOUSEHOLDS IN STEEP SLOPES
<b>1:3 and Steeper</b>	26 631.94	26.91	Dududu, Mkhunya, Ntshaseni, Ntabisokoppe, Odidini, Mphambanyoni, Okhalweni, Beula, KwaDumisa, Nhlazanyoni, Ncazuka, Ophondweni, Mqabqala, eZihlanzeni, Mayfield, Vonguzana, Mysieland, Ntontonto, Umgwenyiphi, Nkulu, Olwasini, Umzinto (upper catchment), Sezela (upper catchment), Bazley (inland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very steep terrain limits formal settlement expansion and infrastructure provision.</li> <li>• High erosion and slope instability risk.</li> <li>• Increased runoff leading to downstream flooding and sedimentation.</li> <li>• Difficult access for roads, emergency services, and bulk infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for environmental protection and conservation areas.</li> <li>• Opportunities for rehabilitation, catchment management, and erosion control programmes.</li> <li>• Potential for eco-tourism and low-impact land uses.</li> </ul>	<p>There are <b>6463 households</b> located within steep slopes in Umdoni local municipality. Below are challenges associated households residing in areas where the slope ratio is 1:3 and steeper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steep slopes are highly susceptible to soil erosion, slope instability, and landslides, particularly during periods of intense rainfall.</li> <li>• Dwellings constructed on steep terrain often face foundation instability, increasing the risk of structural failure and damage.</li> <li>• Steep terrain restricts road construction and limits access for vehicles, emergency services, refuse collection, and public transport.</li> <li>• Installation and maintenance of water supply, sanitation, electricity, and stormwater infrastructure are technically complex and costly in steep areas.</li> <li>• On-site sanitation systems are often ineffective on steep slopes, increasing the risk of</li> </ul>
<b>1:3-1:6</b>	29 685.05	30.00	Dududu, Odidini, Mkhunya, Mphambanyoni, Okhalweni, Beula, KwaDumisa, Ncazuka, Ophondweni, Ntontonto, Mayfield, Vernon Crookes, Umgwenyiphi, Nkulu, Olwasini			
<b>1:6-1:8</b>	5 095.01	5.15	Vernon Crookes, Braemar, Mayfield, Umzinto (central areas), Shayamoya			
<b>1:8-1:10</b>	2 221.06	2.24	Umzinto (lower areas), Sezela (inland), Pennington (inland), Bazley (inland)			
<b>1:10 and Flatter</b>	35 326.74	35.70	Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington, Ocean View, Ifafa Beach, Elysium, Vernon Crookes (coastal plateau), Umzinto			



SLOPE RATIO	AREA (HA)	PERCENTAGE (%)	AFFECTED AREAS	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	HOUSEHOLDS IN STEEP SLOPES
			(coastal plain), Sezela (coastal plain)			pollution to nearby rivers and streams. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased rainfall intensity linked to climate change heightens the risk of slope failure and disaster impacts on households.</li> </ul>



### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Slope Analysis

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- 1:3 and Steeper
- 1:3 - 1:6
- 1:6 - 1:8
- 1:8 - 1:10
- 1:10 and Flatter
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

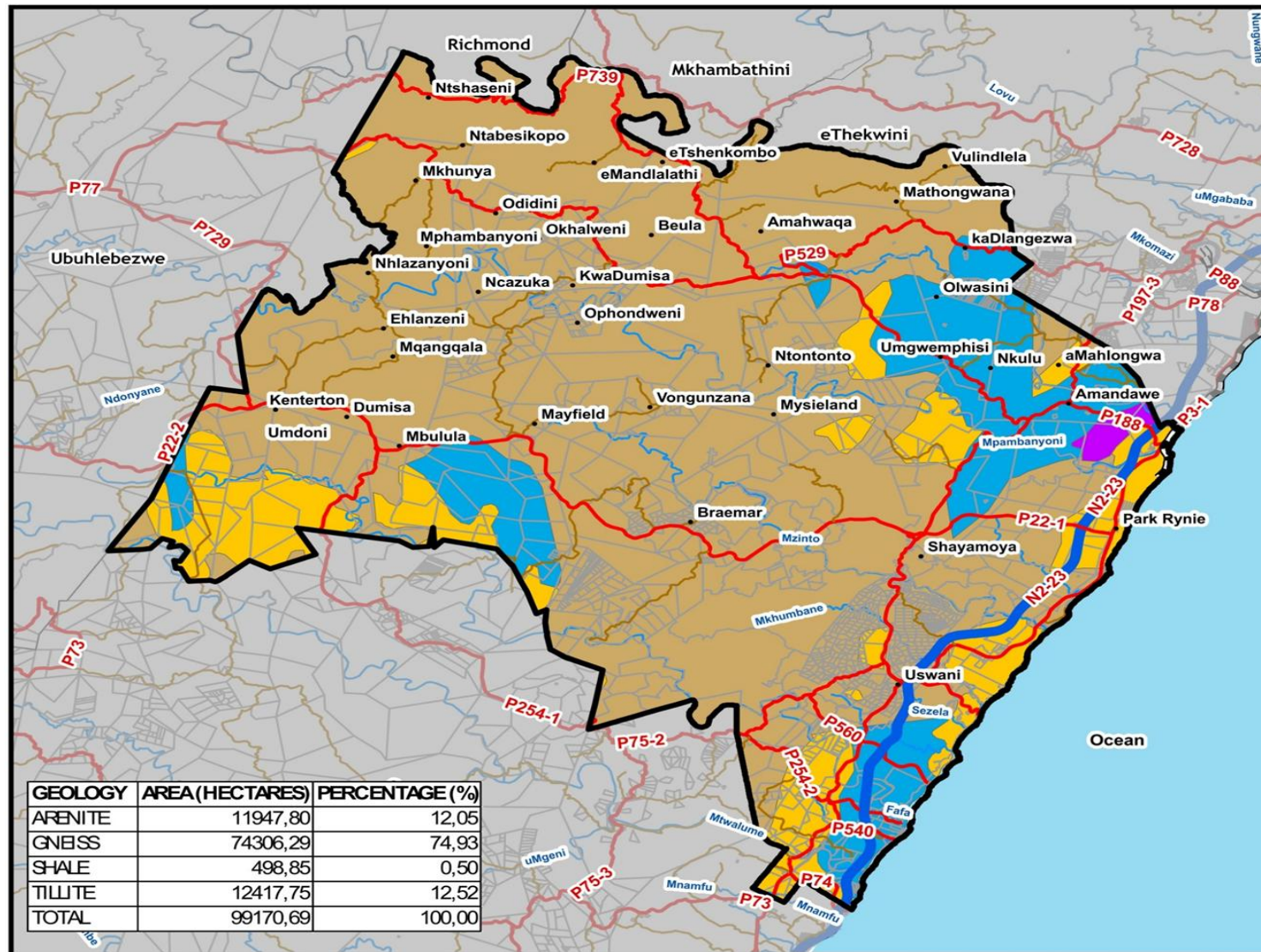
0 1,25 2,5 5 7,5 10  
Kilometers

Map :Slope Analysis



The table below depicts the geology in Umdoni municipality.

GEOLOGY	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	CHALLENGES OF THE GEOLOGY	OPPORTUNITIES OF THE GEOLOGY
<b>Arenite</b>	11 947.80 Ha (12.05%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ekubusisweni</li> <li>• Pennington (inland portions)</li> <li>• Bazley (pockets)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate to low water-holding capacity</li> <li>• Susceptible to erosion when vegetation is removed</li> <li>• Variable foundation stability for heavy structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for certain crops with soil improvement</li> <li>• Potential source of construction material</li> <li>• Favorable for light industrial and residential development</li> </ul>
<b>Gneiss</b>	74 306.29 Ha (74.93%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dududu</li> <li>• Umzinto</li> <li>• Vernon Crookes</li> <li>• Mphambanyoni</li> <li>• Nhlazanyoni</li> <li>• Ophondweni</li> <li>• Braemar</li> <li>• Shayamoya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shallow soils in some areas</li> <li>• Rock outcrops may increase construction costs</li> <li>• Limited groundwater storage in fractured zones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very stable bedrock for infrastructure</li> <li>• Suitable for major roads, industrial buildings and settlements</li> <li>• Supports forestry and grazing activities</li> </ul>
<b>Shale</b>	498.85 Ha (0.50%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Localised pockets near Nhlazanyoni</li> <li>• Small occurrences around Mkhunya and Ntontonto</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor drainage characteristics</li> <li>• Expansive soils may affect building foundations</li> <li>• Higher erosion risk when exposed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertile soils suitable for crop cultivation</li> <li>• Potential for brick-making materials</li> <li>• Supports subsistence and small-scale agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Tillite</b>	12 417.75 Ha (12.52%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Umgwempisi</li> <li>• Nkulu; Scottburgh</li> <li>• Hazelwood; Park Rynie</li> <li>• Ocean View; Sezela</li> <li>• Elysium</li> <li>• Ifafa Beach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hard rock increases excavation costs</li> <li>• Limited soil depth in coastal zones</li> <li>• Potential slope instability in incised valleys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent foundation conditions for infrastructure</li> <li>• Suitable for coastal development and transport corridors</li> <li>• Supports tourism-related development and urban expansion</li> </ul>



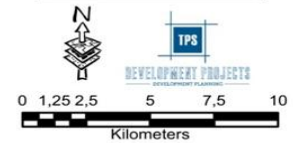
### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Geology

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- ARENITE
- GNEISS
- SHALE
- TILLITE
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 State: STATSA  
 Agricultural/ Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



GEOLOGY	AREA (HECTARES)	PERCENTAGE (%)
ARENITE	11947,80	12,05
GNEISS	74306,29	74,93
SHALE	498,85	0,50
TILLITE	12417,75	12,52
TOTAL	99170,69	100,00

## **Waste Management**

Umdoni Local municipality is responsible for waste management within its area of jurisdiction. The Umdoni Municipality has the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), which is implemented by the municipality. The IWMP is attached as Annexure to the IDP. Waste services are one of the key service delivery areas of the municipality, with services rendered in the form of refuse collection from residential and business premises as well as supplying a basic service to rural areas by strategically placing large skips into which the communities can place their waste; these skips are then removed to the licensed landfill. Other waste management requirements consist of maintaining the formal town areas clean as well as the management of the landfill as per its permitted requirements.

The Waste management plan puts measures in place to provide a more effective and efficient waste management service thereby reducing operational costs and improving service delivery. A significant part of the municipal budget is allocated to waste related services and this is likely to increase. It is therefore imperative to state that the Umdoni Municipality has taken measures to reduce the costs of waste disposal by implementing plans to promote recycling and reuse – adopting the cradle-to-cradle philosophy.

## **Recycling initiative**

The municipality has signed an MOU with UMDONOMUHLE & HLC PACKWORLD. The ultimate aim of the Municipality with regards to implementation of a recycling initiative is for the protection of the environment and public health by reducing the ever increasing volumes of waste being generated by developing societies, as well as reducing the amount of natural resources necessary for the manufacture of any product. The Municipality has not made much progress in relation to recycling having only two recycling depots around one being at Pennington and the other at the Humberdale landfill site. This has been a growing call for solid waste recycling programme from the environmental management fraternity within the

Municipality's area of jurisdiction and a strong advocacy from the National Environmental Affairs Department for minimisation of waste stream and avoidance of the generation of waste wherever possible.

The Municipality has also been inundated by proposals for implementation of recycling programmes from community based organisation, non-governmental organisations and private institutions. The implementation of the recycling initiative within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction was included in the IDP Implementation Plan. Implementation / initiation of a Solid Waste Recycling Programme by its very nature requires a collaborative effort from the Government, Community, academia, research institutions and private sector. Furthermore, it involves multi-dimensional implementation avenues.

## **Proposed establishment of transfer station.**

The Municipality has identified the land that may be suitable for the storing and sorting general waste for the purposes of recycling and recovery. The identified land has a zoning that does not accommodate the proposed activity or use which then necessitate the rezoning of the site. The identified land is formally described as Erf 31 Umzinto.

The proposed site development and activities on site will include, inter alia:

- I. The storage of waste for recycling purposes;
- II. The sorting, grinding, crushing, screening and baling of general waste at a waste facility that has an operational area that is 72m<sup>2</sup> will take place. The building footprint is approximately 900m<sup>2</sup> with associated facilities such as, offices, ablution, canteen, tipping areas, recycling stations, temporary waste storage (to be kept in skip bins), weighbridge, etc.

- III. Workers at a transfer station will sort the garbage dropped off by delivery trucks. Items that aren't accepted at local landfills, such as batteries or other hazardous items will be removed and reloaded onto trucks to be taken to a final destination;
- IV. Weighbridge: all waste will be recorded and reported to SAWIS; V. Ablution facilities; and VI. Operational offices.

It is anticipated that the amount of waste that will go to the facility per day is approximately 20tons. This is based on the fact that the municipal landfill receives approximately 1000 tonnes/ pm. Therefore, it is estimated that recyclable material for the proposed project will be approximately 40% (400tonnes/pm) of the current waste that is received within the landfill. This translates to approximately 20tonnes per day. Base on the extent of the operational area and the amount of waste that is anticipated to go to this facility per day, the proposed activity does not trigger an environmental authorisation. However, the facility will be registered to SAWIS and waste will be recorded according to the Norms and Standards.

### Coastal Management

Coastal Municipalities such as Umdoni have in terms of sections 20, 25, 34 & 48 of the ICMA specific responsibilities with regard to coastal access land; the establishment of coastal setback lines and the incorporation of this line onto maps that form part of the municipal zoning scheme; the preparation and adoption of both coastal and estuarine management plans.

The Integrated Coastal Management Act - Act 24 of 2008 that became effective in 2009 – stipulates to:

- The establishment of a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management in the Republic, including norms, standards and policies, in order to promote the conservation of the coastal environment, and maintain the natural attributes of coastal landscapes and seascapes, and to ensure that development and the use of natural resources within the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable and ecologically sustainable;
- to define rights and duties in relation to coastal areas; to determine the responsibilities of organs of state in relation to coastal areas;
- to prohibit incineration at sea;
- to control dumping at sea, pollution in the coastal zone, inappropriate development of the coastal environment and other adverse effects on the coastal environment;
- to give effect to South Africa's international obligations in relation to coastal matters; and
- to provide for matters connected therewith.

The coastal protection zone is established for enabling the use of land that is adjacent to coastal public property or that plays a significant role in a coastal ecosystem to be managed, regulated or restricted in order to —

- a) Protect the ecological integrity, natural character and the economic, social and aesthetic value of coastal public property;
- b) Avoid increasing the effect or severity of natural hazards in the coastal zone;

- c) Protect people, property and economic activities from risks arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the risk of sea-level rise;
- d) Maintain the natural functioning of the littoral active zone;
- e) Maintain the productive capacity of the coastal zone by protecting the ecological integrity of the coastal environment; and
- f) Make land near the seashore available to organs of state and other authorised persons for (i) performing rescue operations; or (ii) temporarily depositing objects and materials washed up by the sea or tidal waters.

An estuarine management plan may form an integral part of a provincial coastal municipal coastal management programme.

In terms of section 20 (1) a municipality in whose area coastal access land falls, must amongst other duties, control the use of, and activities on, that land; maintain that land so as to ensure that the public has access to the relevant coastal public property; ensure that the provision and use of coastal access land and associated infrastructure do not cause adverse effects to the environment; describe or otherwise indicate all coastal access land in any municipal coastal management programme and in any municipal spatial development framework prepared in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.

In terms of section 25 (1) An MEC must in regulations published in the Gazette establish or change coastal set back lines after consulting with any local municipality within whose area of jurisdiction the coastal set-back line is, or will be, situated. Such setback lines are so delineated to, inter alia, protect the coastal protection zone; to protect coastal public property, private property and public safety; preserve the

aesthetic values of the coastal zone; prohibit or restrict the building, erection, alteration or extension of structures that are wholly or partially seaward of that coastal set-back line. Further, a local municipality within whose area of jurisdiction a coastal set-back line has been established must delineate the coastal set-back line on a map or maps that form part of its zoning scheme in order to enable the public to determine the position of the set-back line in relation to existing cadastral boundaries.

In terms of section 40 (1) A coastal municipality must, within four years of the commencement of this Act, prepare and adopt a municipal coastal management programme for managing the coastal zone or specific parts of the coastal zone in the municipality; must review any programme adopted by it at least once every five years and when necessary, amend the programme.

In terms of section 34 a coastal municipality may prepare and adopt an estuarine management plan that should address the protection and any required rehabilitation of estuaries that occur within the Municipality's boundaries. Such a plan must be consistent with the national estuarine management protocol and the national coastal management programme and with the applicable provincial coastal management programme and municipal coastal management programme. An estuarine management plan may form an integral part of a provincial coastal municipal coastal management programme.



### 1.6.4 River / Estuary

The quality of the water in most rivers within the Umdoni Municipality is poor creating unsuitable habitats for aquatic organisms and presenting a possible health risk to rural communities that depend on such rivers for their water supply. This degradation / pollution of our rivers is largely attributed to agricultural runoff, erosion, contamination by waste and untreated effluent and sewer discharges.

A rehabilitation plan ensures programs/ projects are in place that prevents negative impacts on rivers/estuaries; projects could include clearing of alien invasive vegetation in rivers, preventing waste from entering the system and improving biodiversity. Improved functionality of these riverine systems will assist in combating climate change and the supply of free goods and services such as carbon sequestration and flood attenuation etc.

The estuaries and the condition thereof are depicted in the table below: -

**Table 8:UMDONI ESTUARIES AND CONDITIONS**

Name	Type	Health
Ifafa	Temporarily closed estuary	Good
Mdesingane	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair
Mkumbane	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair
Mpambanyoni	Temporarily closed estuary	Poor
Mtwalume	Temporarily closed estuary	Poor
Mvuzi	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair

Mzimayi	Temporarily closed estuary	Poor
Umzinto	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair
Sezela	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair

### Estuarine Management Plans

Estuaries are recognised as particularly vulnerable and dynamic ecosystems, which require specific care in the planning and control of activities related to their use and management. The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008 as amended by Act 36 of 2014) (ICMA) was developed, in part, for this purpose and to facilitate the sustainable use and management of South Africa’s coastline and estuarine resources.

The ICMA requires that estuaries within South Africa be managed in a co-ordinated and efficient manner, and in accordance with the National Estuarine Management Protocol (NEMP). This forms the basis for requiring the development of Estuarine Management Plans (EMP).

The municipality had developed four Estuarine Management Plan namely:

- uMtwalume
- IFafa
- Umphambanyoni
- Umuziwezinto

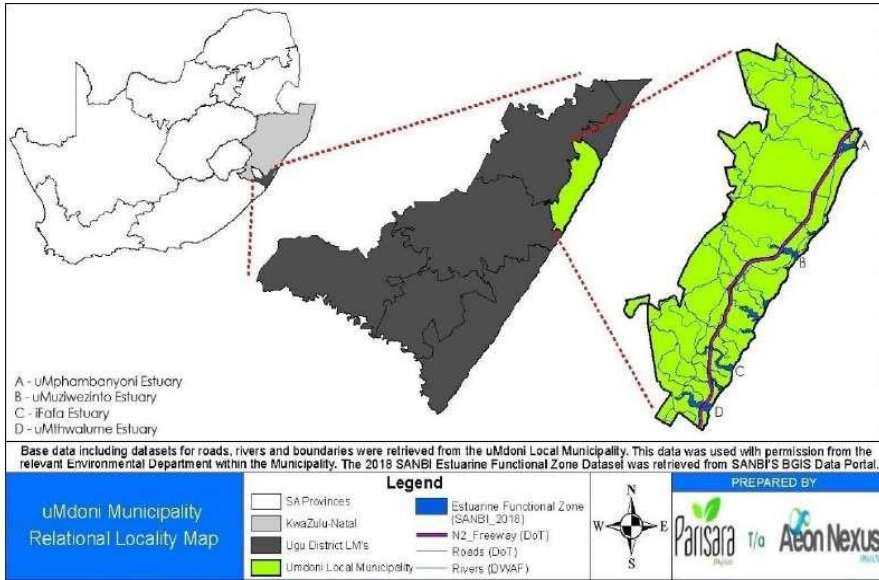
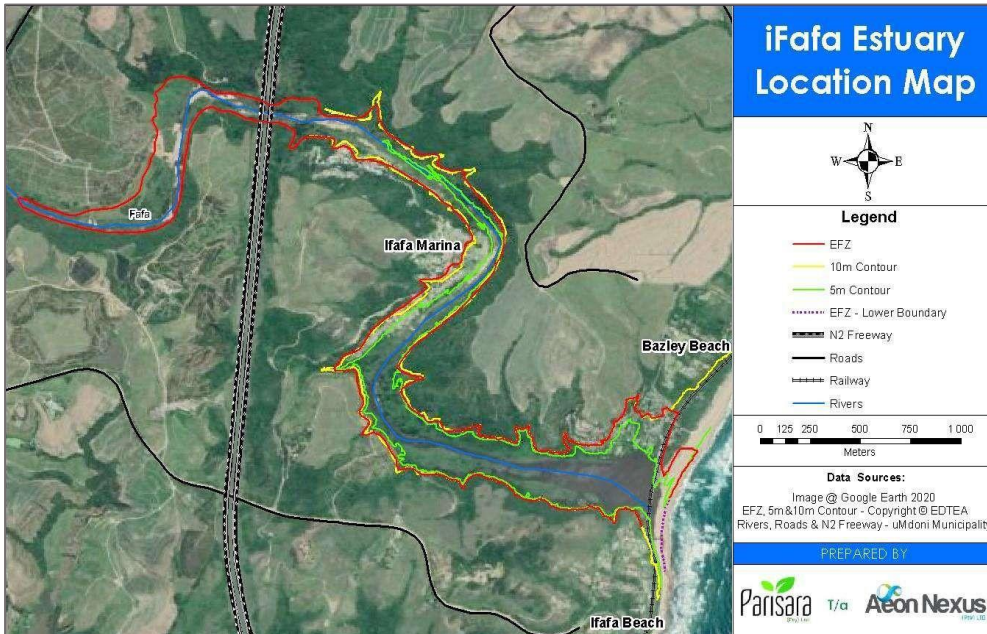
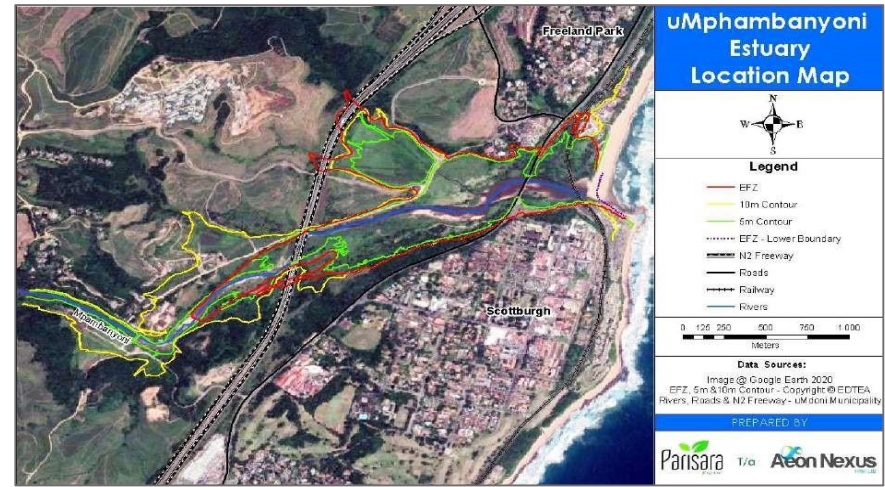


Figure1: The geographical boundaries of the iFafa Estuary showing the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ) 5m contour and 10m contour



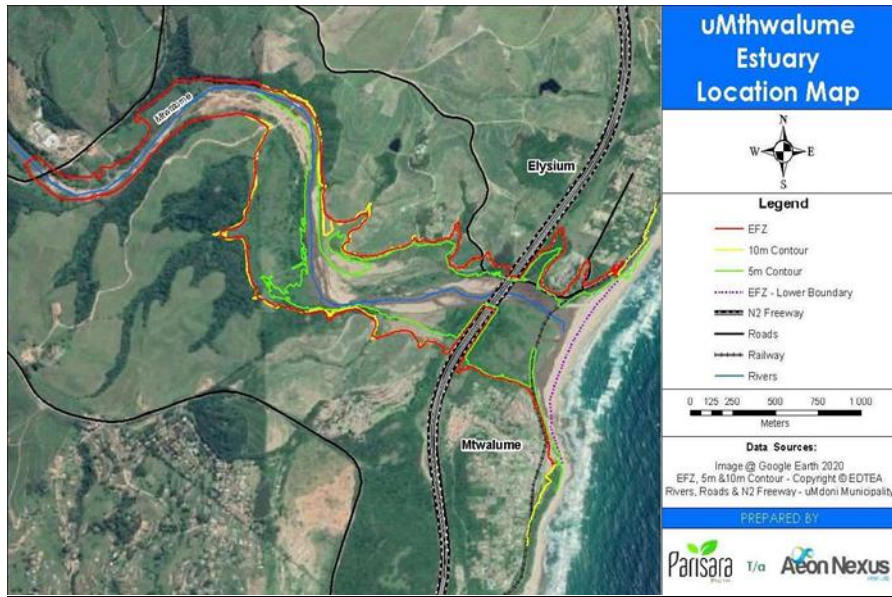


Figure 2: The geographical boundaries of the uMphambanyoni Estuary representing the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ), 5m contour and 10m contour

Figure 3: The geographical extent of the uMthwalume Estuary as delineated by the EFZ



Figure 4: The geographical boundaries of the uMuziwezinto Estuary showing the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ) 5m contour and 10m contour



### 1.6.5 Environmental Management Framework

The National Environmental Management Act (1998) provides for the development and adoption of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF). EMF is a study of the biophysical and socio-cultural systems of a geographically defined area to reveal where specific land uses may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land. Such an EMF is being developed by the Ugu District Municipality and will greatly benefit the Umdoni Municipality, however with the review of the Umdoni Strategic Environmental Assessment that will be adopted by June 2024 would assist and guide the municipality in developing its own Environmental Management Framework.

#### Environmental management Structures.

The municipality has active Environmental structures to the following forums:

- **Municipal portfolio Committee** -sits on a monthly basis where the environmental activities that are conducted are presented to the committee.
- **Invasive Alien Forum**-Sits quarterly. The Forum discusses progress on alien invasive control plans developed by the municipality.
- **Biodiversity forum**- sits on a quarterly basis, Issues discussed in this Forum entail encroachments, harvesting of straritza seeds etc
- **Environmental Education and awareness forum**-sits monthly  
Report back on all events that may have taken place as well as support from other sector departments who deal with environmental issues are some of the issues discussed in this forum

D8: The Umdoni municipality have five ski boat lodge site that promotes fishing commercial and private: These Ski boats are as follows:

- Scottburgh
- Parkrynie
- Pennington
- Umtwalume
- Bazley

#### Programs Aimed at Protecting the Environment

- **Arbour day:** Arbour day is celebrated annually where environmental awareness is presented to communities, schools and households, Indegenouse as well as fruit trees are distributed.
- **Nature reserves protected area:** The municipality has signed two SLA with the penngington conservancy to managed and maintain Nkomba sanctuary and Makamati river. The municipality also has existing SLA with private committees for the management and maintenance of TC Robertson nature reserve. These areas have bio-diversity species. People are encouraged to visit this area to learn about the importance of nature preservation.

Communities, schools and business sector are capacitated on environmental issues through environmental awareness campaigns, school competitions and clean up campaigns (rivers, streams and waste). Environmental days are celebrated in collaboration with the District Municipality and Provincial Department of Environmental



Affairs. Communities are educated on recycling and re use. There are also recycling competitions held with schools.

### Environmental SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Awareness programs</li> <li>• Partnering with Schools and private sectors</li> <li>• Protection of the Environmental protected areas.</li> <li>• Alien Invasive plan is in place</li> <li>• Partnering with recyclers</li> <li>• Pennington Blue Flag Beach</li> <li>• Abundant water resources i.e. rivers</li> <li>• Signed Service Level Agreement with Pennington conservancy for the maintenance of the Nkomba Sanctuary</li> <li>• Signed Service Level Agreement with TC Robertson committee for the maintenance of the TC Robertson Nature reserve</li> <li>• Signed public- private partnership with silver Jupiter for the implementation of recycling within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget constraints in funding environmental programmes.</li> <li>- Under staffed</li> <li>- Funding challenges to implement Alien Invasive and Greening Strategy.</li> <li>- Lack of Coastal Management Plan</li> <li>- Lack of Environmental Management Plan</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed MoU with Pennington conservancy for the maintenance of the Makamati wetland</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Construction of Buyback centre</b></li> <li>• <b>Harvest methane from the landfill site and convert it into energy.</b></li> <li>• <b>40 KM Coastline</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategically located between Durban &amp; Port Shepstone</b></li> <li>• <b>Geographical location of the municipality is advantageous in terms of waste management (transport)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of dune forestry for sea view</li> <li>• Sewer spillages into our rivers causes threats to the water quality of our rivers and destruction to aquatic species.</li> <li>• Removal of protected and indigenous trees by property owner.</li> <li>• Development in Floodlines and wetlands</li> <li>• uMdoni is prone to heavy rainfall and flooding, particularly in low-lying coastal areas. This is exacerbated by climate change, leading to more frequent and intense storms.</li> <li>• Climate variability is also causing periods of drought, putting pressure on water resources and agriculture, which are vital to the local economy</li> <li>• Capacity of Landfill site</li> </ul>

## 1.7 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### 1.7.1 STATUS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

INSTITUTION CAPACITY	DESCRIPTION	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
<b>MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE</b>	<p>The municipality has the Umdoni emergency control centre/ group, which provides a 24-hour emergency standby responsible for day-to-day emergency response by municipal departments and for the establishment of strategic communication links.</p> <p>Umdoni is in the transition phase of working towards the establishment of a shared service centre jointly between the district and the local municipalities.</p> <p>There is a lack of a satellite disaster management centre to service the rural parts of the municipality</p>	<p>Lack of satellite disaster management centres in rural areas limits emergency response coverage, potentially affecting industrial operations outside the main urban centres.</p> <p>The municipality is still transitioning to a shared service centre, which may delay full operational integration and coordinated emergency response.</p> <p>Dependence on centralised resources could limit responsiveness to widespread incidents.</p>	<p>Umdoni has a 24-hour emergency control centre, ensuring rapid response to incidents.</p> <p>The municipality has an established emergency response group, which provides coordination for day-to-day incidents across municipal departments.</p> <p>Existing emergency systems provide a foundation for integrating industrial emergency preparedness, supporting industries located near urban centres.</p> <p>Potential to improve efficiency and coverage through the establishment of satellite centres.</p> <p>Shared service centre model could optimise resource utilisation across local and district municipalities.</p>
<b>FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES</b>	<p>The municipal Disaster Management fire services section operates in Umzinto CBD</p> <p>The department operates 24 hours with assistance of uGu District contributing towards 10 fire reservists (trained volunteers)</p>	<p>Limited personnel only 10 trained fire reservists from the uGu District may constrain capacity during multiple or large-scale incidents.</p> <p>Concentration in Umzinto CBD reduces the rapid response to remote areas.</p> <p>Ageing equipment or insufficient coverage could hinder effective firefighting</p>	<p>The department operates 24 hours daily, ensuring rapid emergency response in Umzinto CBD and surrounding urban areas.</p> <p>Collaboration with uGu District enhances operational capacity and access to additional trained personnel and resources.</p> <p>Potential to expand fire and rescue service coverage strategically to underserved areas</p>
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM</b>	<p>The municipality has established a disaster management advisory forum and it started being fully functional in the 2024/25 financial year.</p>	<p>Forum only became fully functional in the 2024/25 financial year, so institutional experience may still be limited.</p>	<p>Provides a formal structure to coordinate disaster risk assessments and planning</p>



INSTITUTION CAPACITY	DESCRIPTION	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
	The function of the forum is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To coordinate strategic issues related to disaster management such as risk assessment.</li> <li>To approve and or review the disaster management plan before it is submitted to the council.</li> </ul>	Early-stage operations may lead to delays in strategic coordination, risk assessments, and implementation of disaster management measures affecting industrial areas.	Can play a key role in reviewing and improving the municipal disaster management plan.  Opportunity to strengthen stakeholder engagement and community awareness.
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT RESOURCES AND VEHICLES</b>	The municipality has the following emergency response vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1x Fire Engines</li> <li>2x Skid unit (with jaws of life)</li> <li>3x Disaster management response vehicles</li> <li>2x water tankers</li> <li>1x rescue vehicle</li> </ul>	Limited fleet size is insufficient for large-scale or simultaneous emergencies, potentially affecting industrial facilities.  Vehicles are concentrated in Umzinto CBD and slows the response in rural areas. Maintenance and operational costs limit availability during peak demand..	Existing resources provide a solid foundation to expand response capacity.  Opportunity to strategically position vehicles and equipment closer to high-risk rural areas. Scope to enhance capabilities through additional equipment and modern technology (such as GIS-based response tracking).

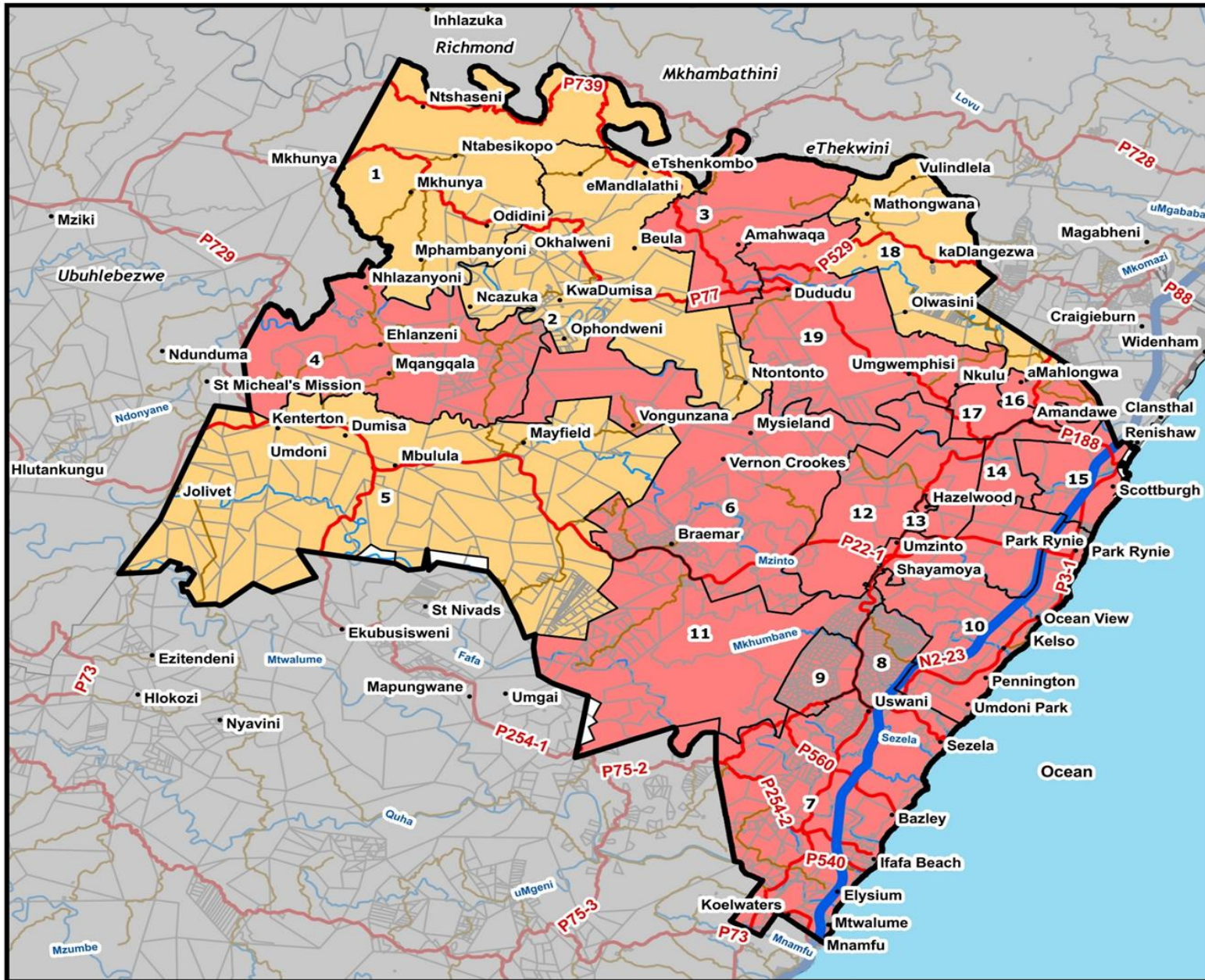


1.7.2 DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

DISASTER RISK & WARDS	HIGH RISK AREAS	MODERATE RISK AREAS	CONSEQUENCES
<b>FLOOD RISK</b>	Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19	Wards: 1, 2, 5, 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of life and severe injury</li> <li>• Loss of homes and displacement</li> <li>• Increased risk of waterborne disease</li> <li>• Reduced workforce availability</li> <li>• Damage to factories, machinery, warehouses, stock</li> <li>• Interruption of production cycles &amp; supply chains</li> <li>• Damage to roads, bridges, and transport access</li> <li>• Damage to electricity, water, stormwater, telecoms</li> <li>• Pollution from industrial chemicals</li> <li>• Wetland and river degradation, erosion, sedimentation</li> <li>• Loss of agricultural produce</li> </ul>
<b>STRONG WINDS</b>	Wards 1, 2,3,4,5, 7, 8, 9,14, 17, 18 and 19	Wards 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injury or fatality from falling structures or trees</li> <li>• Damage to factories, warehouses, roofs, and equipment</li> <li>• Loss of stock and materials exposed to wind</li> <li>• Damage to electrical infrastructure and power outages</li> <li>• Blocked roads due to fallen trees</li> <li>• Disrupted transport and logistics networks</li> <li>• Uprooted trees causing erosion or damage to natural buffers</li> <li>• Potential secondary hazards such as fires from downed power lines</li> </ul>
<b>LIGHTNING</b>	Wards 1, 2,3,4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19	Wards 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injury or fatality to workers and community members</li> <li>• Risk to animals on farms or near industrial zones</li> <li>• Damage to factories, warehouses, and machinery</li> <li>• Loss of data and electronic equipment</li> <li>• Disruption of industrial operations and downtime</li> </ul>



DISASTER RISK & WARDS	HIGH RISK AREAS	MODERATE RISK AREAS	CONSEQUENCES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to electrical infrastructure, transformers, and municipal power supply</li> <li>• Disruption of water and communication services</li> <li>• Risk of fires caused by lightning strikes</li> <li>• Fires ignited in vegetation or storage areas</li> <li>• Secondary hazards from damaged infrastructure (oil spills, chemical leaks)</li> </ul>



## Umdoni Local Municipality

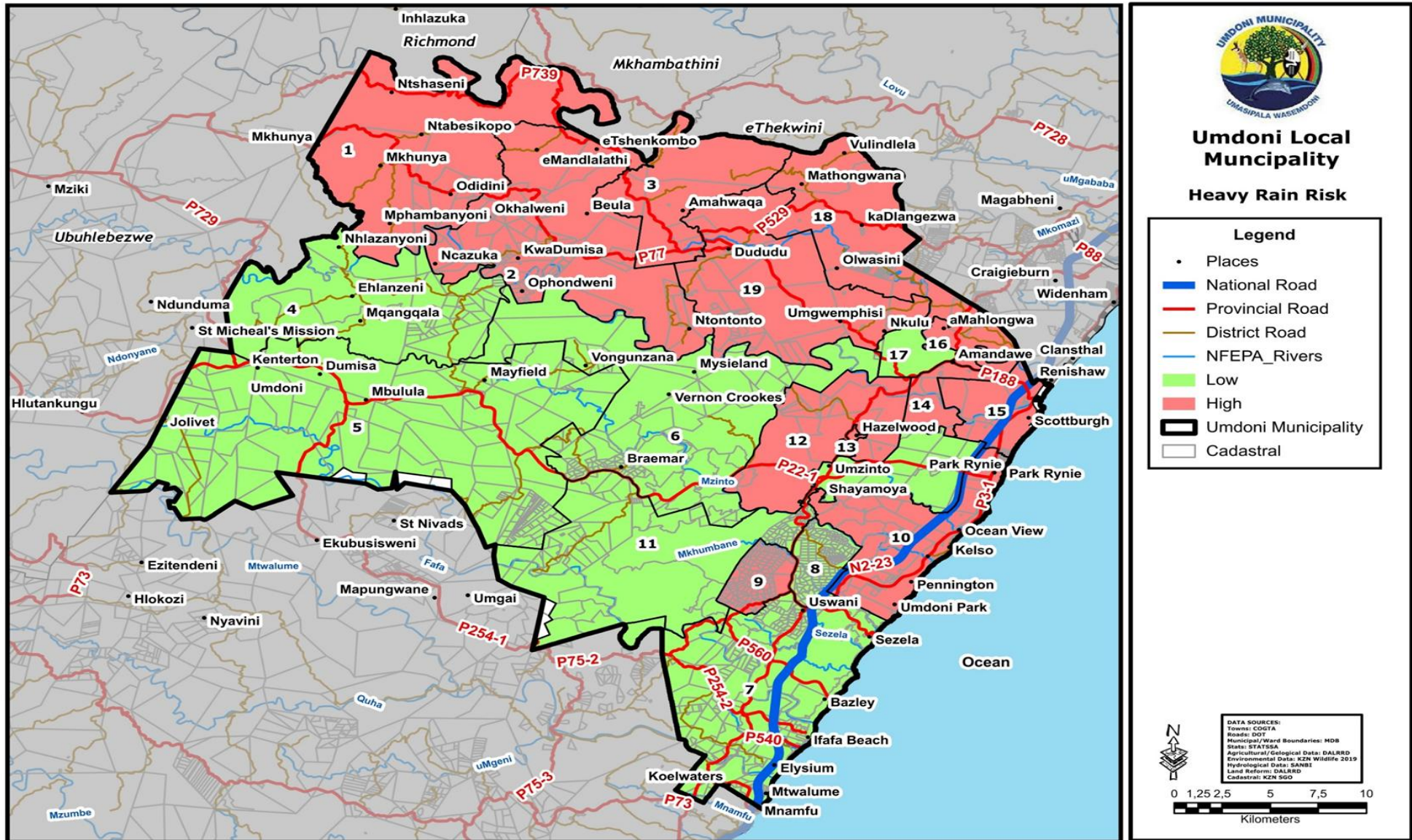
### Flood Risk

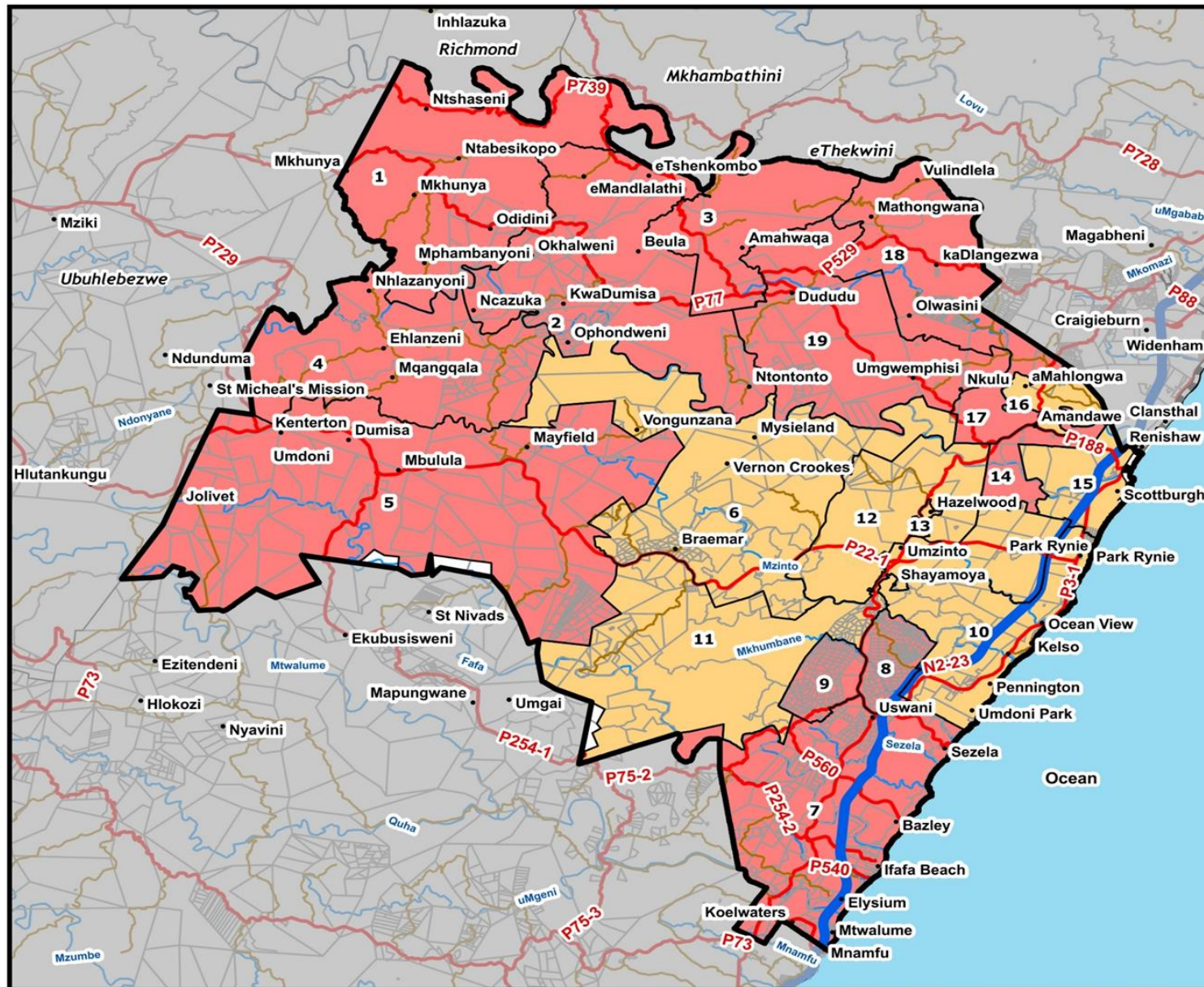
**Legend**

- Places
- Blue line: National Road
- Red line: Provincial Road
- Yellow line: District Road
- Blue line: NFEPA\_Rivers
- Yellow box: Moderate
- Red box: High
- Thick black outline: Umdoni Municipality
- Thin grey outline: Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

0 1,25 2,5 5 7,5 10  
 Kilometers





### Umdoni Local Municipality Strong Winds Risk

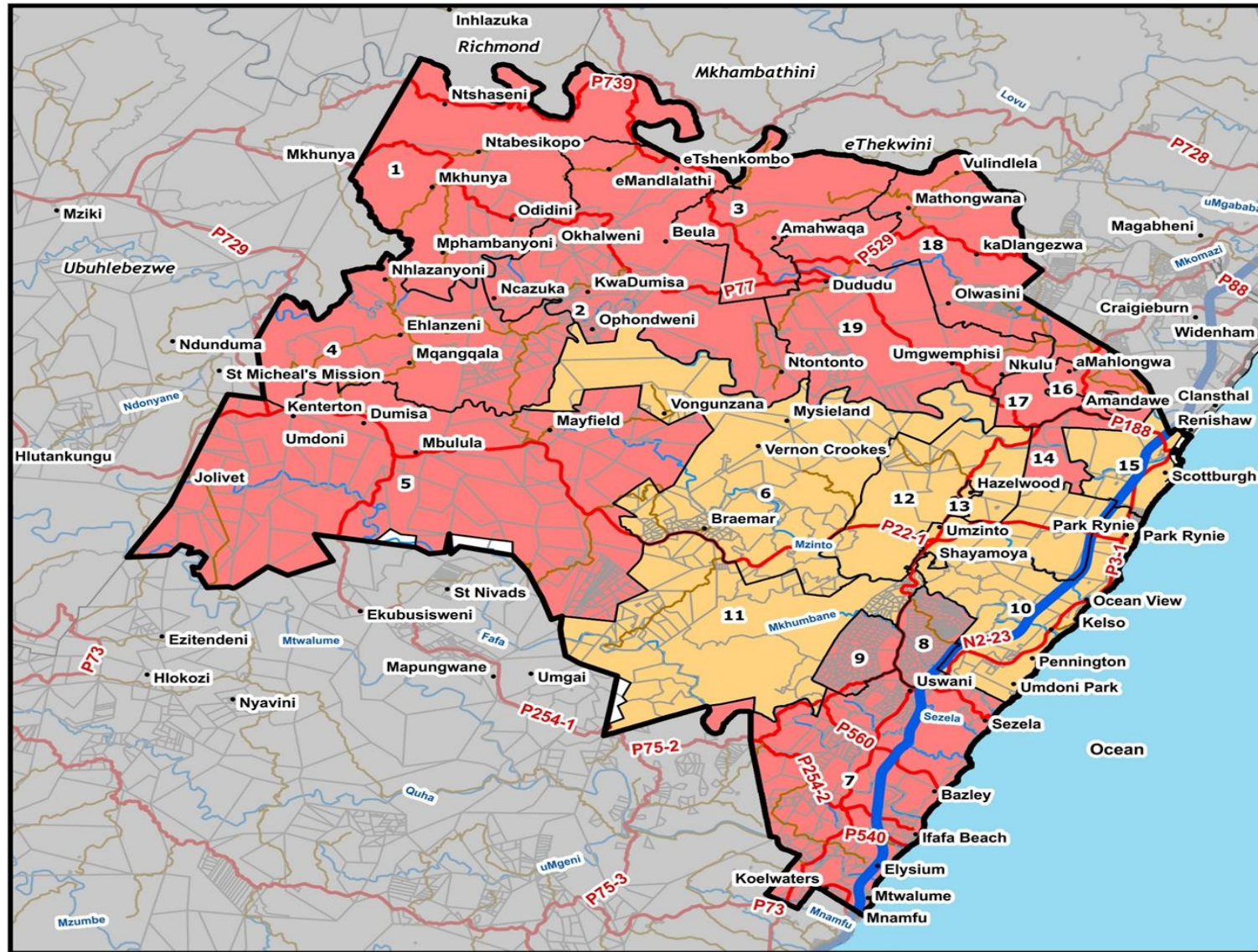
**Legend**


- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- █ High
- █ Moderate
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral



DATA SOURCES:  
Towns: COGTA  
Roads: DOT  
Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDR  
Stats: STATSSA  
Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
Hydrological Data: SANBI  
Land Reform: DALRRD  
Cadastral: KZN SGO









### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Lightning Risk

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- High
- Moderate
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 State: STATISSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



### 1.7.3 DISASTER INCIDENTS

The table and maps below indicate that disaster incidents across Umdoni Municipality are predominantly related to structural fires, heavy rainfall, and strong winds, affecting almost all wards. Structural fires are the most frequent incidents and account for the highest number of injuries, particularly in Wards 3, 6, 12, 13, and 19. Causes include unknown factors, illegal electricity connections, and general fire outbreaks.

Weather-related incidents such as heavy rainfall, strong winds, mudslides, and flooding-related structural damage are widespread, especially in Wards 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, and 17. These incidents have resulted in injuries in several wards, notably where mudslides, drowning, and electricity-related impacts occurred. Less frequent but notable incidents include drownings and lightning strikes, mainly associated with heavy rains, with drowning incidents recorded in Wards 4 and 19.

Overall, the data indicate that fire hazards and climate-related events pose the most significant disaster risk within the municipality, with injuries concentrated in areas experiencing repeated fires and severe weather impacts. This underscores the need for strengthened fire prevention measures, safer electrical connections, and climate resilience interventions, particularly in high-risk wards.

UMDONI MUNICIPALITY DISASTER INCIDENTS			
LOCATION	INCIDENT TYPE	INCIDENT CAUSE	INJURED
Ward 1	Structural damage	Structural Fire	0
	Structural fire	Unknown	2
Ward 2	Heavy Rainfall	Heavy Rains	0
	Strong Winds	Strong Wind	0
	Structural Fires	House fire	2
Ward 3	Structural fire	Fire	6
	Heavy Rainfall	Heavy Rains	0
Ward 4	Strong Winds	Strong Wind	2
	Mud Slide	Heavy Rains	2
	Drowning	Heavy rains	2



UMDONI MUNICIPALITY DISASTER INCIDENTS			
LOCATION	INCIDENT TYPE	INCIDENT CAUSE	INJURED
	Structural Damages	Heavy Rains Electricity	4
Ward 5	Structural Damage	Unknown	2
	Strong Winds	Strong wind	2
	Structural Fires	Unknown	2
Ward 6	Structural Fire	Structural fire Illegal electricity connections	6
	Heavy Rainfall	Heavy rain	2
	Strong Winds	Strong Wing	2
Ward 7	Structural Damage	Heavy Rains	2
	Strong Winds	Strong Winds	6
	Structural Fire	Unknown	0
	Heavy Rainfall	Heavy Rainfall	0
Ward 8	Structural Fire	Structural Fire	3
	Strong Winds	Strong Wind	0
	Structural Damage	Heavy rain	0
Ward 9	Structural Fire	Unknown	0
	Structural Damage	Heavy rains	0
Ward 10	Structural Fires	Unknown	0
Ward 11	Structural Fires	Unknown	0
	Lightning	Lightning	0
Ward 12	Structural Fire	Structural Fire	4
Ward 13	Heavy Rainfall	Heavy Rains	0



UMDONI MUNICIPALITY DISASTER INCIDENTS			
LOCATION	INCIDENT TYPE	INCIDENT CAUSE	INJURED
	Structural Fire	Structural Fire	12
	Lightning	Lightning	0
Ward 14	Structural Damage	Unknown	0
	Structural Fire	Structural Fire	2
Ward 15	Structural Damage	Heavy Rain	0
Ward 16	Structural Fire	Structural Fire	2
	Strong Winds	Strong Winds	0
Ward 17	Strong Winds	Strong Winds	0
	Structural Fires	Unknown	2
	Mudslide	Heavy Rains	0
	Structural Damages	Heavy Rains	0
Ward 18	Structural Fires	Unknown	0
	Structural Damage	Strong Winds	2
Ward 19	Structural Fire	Structural Fire	4
	Drowning	Drowning	0

#### 1.7.4 DISASTER HAZARDS

Umdoni Local Municipality faces multiple disaster hazards, with climate-related risks being the most prominent according to the Green Book. The hazards below indicate current disaster hazards and are projected for the year 2050 in the municipality as sourced from the Green book.

##### HEAT STRESS HAZARD


The Umdoni Municipality's annual number of very hot days (exceeding 35°C) ranges from 0 to 10 days. Approximately 2 heat wave days per year are in the eastern, southern and central parts of the municipality and the western and northern parts of the municipality experience 3 heat wave days per year. The risk of an increase in heat stress (combination of increasing number of very hot days and heatwave days) by 20250 for Umzinto, Hazelwood, Shayamoya, Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Uswani, Pennignton, Sezela, Bazley, Ifafa Beach, and Elysium settlements is very low.

The following can assist in reduction of heat stress in the study area as well as in the municipal area:

- Design open spaces that provide social, economic and environmental benefits, while reducing the impacts of extreme climate events.
- Increase the ability of plant and animal species to forage, breed, migrate and disperse throughout all green spaces within urban areas.
- Green spaces play a vital role in mitigating heatwaves by cooling the air while improving its quality and providing habitat for different species.
- Hence, housing projects in the study area must plan for green open spaces in their plans.

- Identify areas where vegetation can be increased and where it would be most appropriate and this will help reduce urban heat island effect





### Umdoni Local Municipality

**Current Climate:  
Very Hot Days  
(Annual Number of  
Very Hot Days)**

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- 0 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 30
- 31 - 45
- 46 - 60
- 61 - 75
- 76 - 90
- 91 - 150
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

DATA SOURCES:  
Towns: COGTA  
Roads: DOT  
Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
Stats: STATSSA  
Agricultural/Biological Data: DALRRD  
Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
Hydrological Data: SANBI  
Land Reform: DALRRD  
Cadastral: KZN SGO

0 1,25 2,5 5 7,5 10  
Kilometers





### Umdoni Local Municipality

**Current Climate: Heatwave Days (Annual Number of Heatwave Days)**

**Legend**

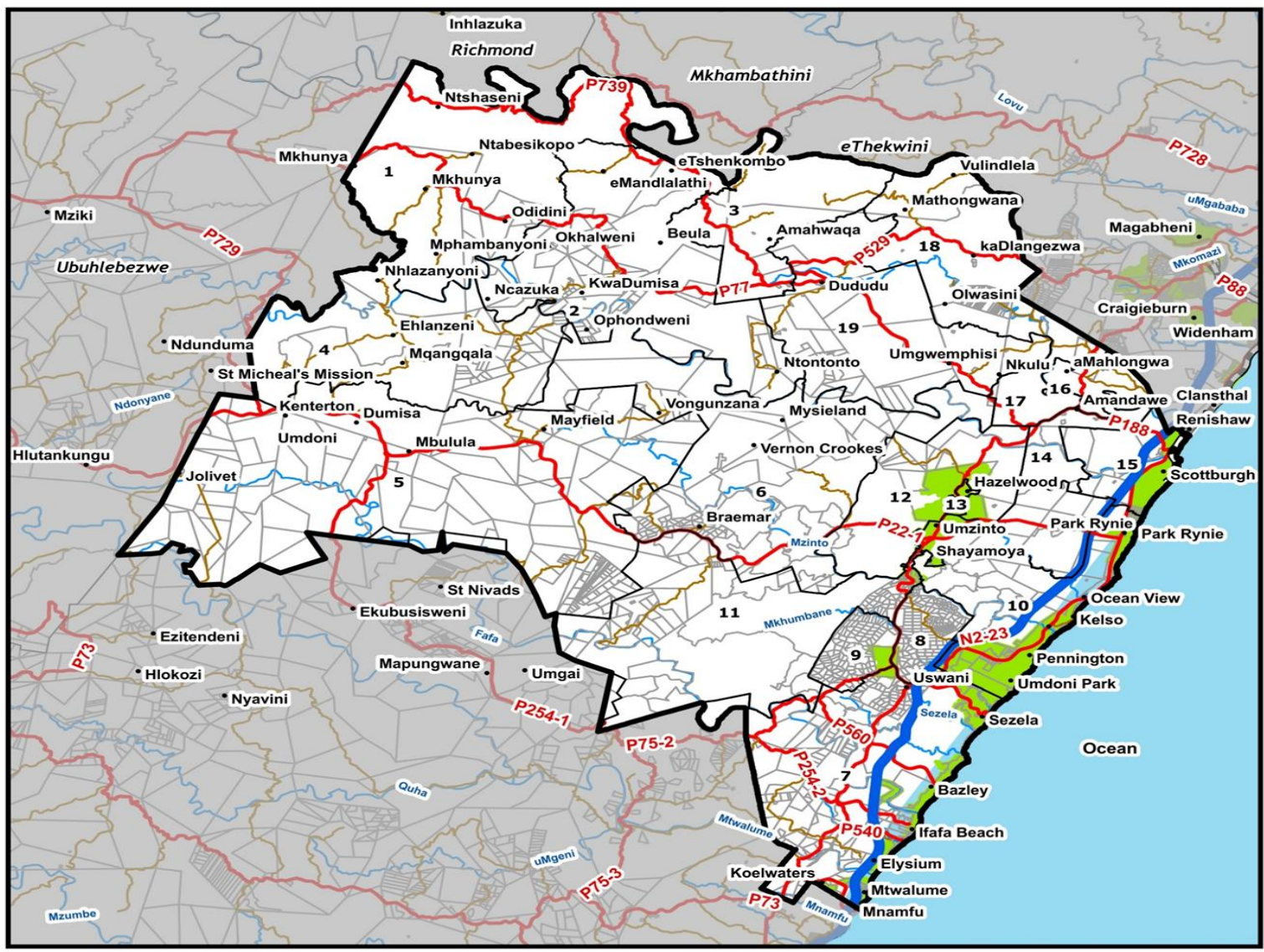
- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers


0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
>12

- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDR  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO





### Umdoni Local Municipality

**Projected 2050 Settlement:  
Heat Risk Likelihood of  
Increase in Extreme Heat**

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

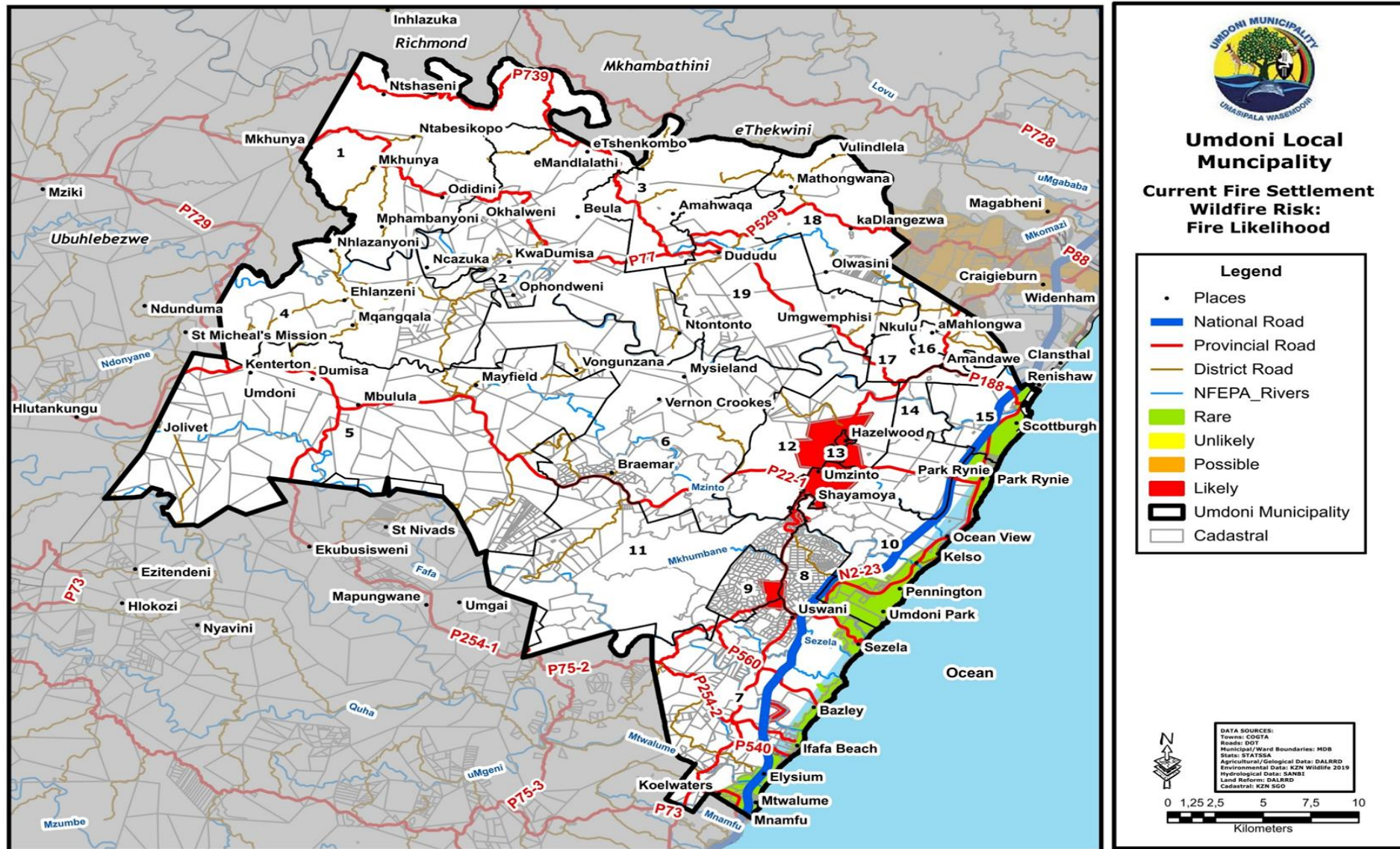


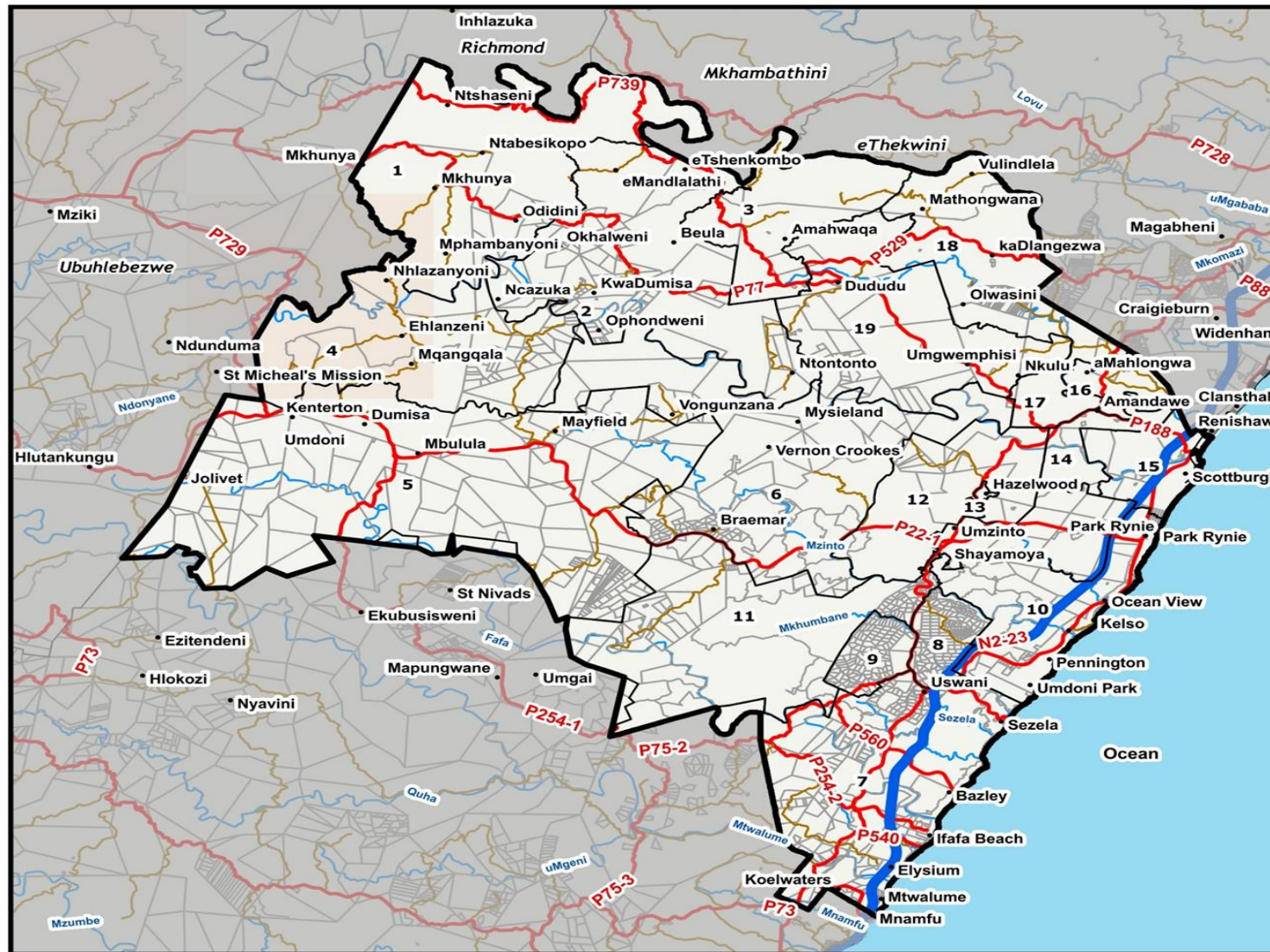

### 1.7.5 FIRE HAZARD


There is likelihood for fire to occur in Umdoni Municipality in areas such as Umzinto, Hazelwood and Uswani. . By 2050 the projected change in number of fire danger days under an 8.5 RCP is 0 for the Umdoni Municipality. The risk of increase in wildfires is moderate for areas such as Umzinto, Shayamoya and Uswani; while; increase in wildfires for settlements along the coast is very low.

The following can assist in reduction of fire hazard in the municipal area:

- Promotion of sustainable and efficient use of land to limit urban sprawl and to increase urban densities. This can limit the cost of providing infrastructure and social services. Redevelopment pressures and infill development in the urban centres can relieve development pressures in peri-urban areas. The urban edge can also be used to restrict development in high-risk areas.
- Identify areas to be designated as firebreaks and include these areas in municipal Disaster Management Plan.
- Provide information in support of protecting public and private property from fire risk through identification of areas requiring firebreak









### Umdoni Local Municipality

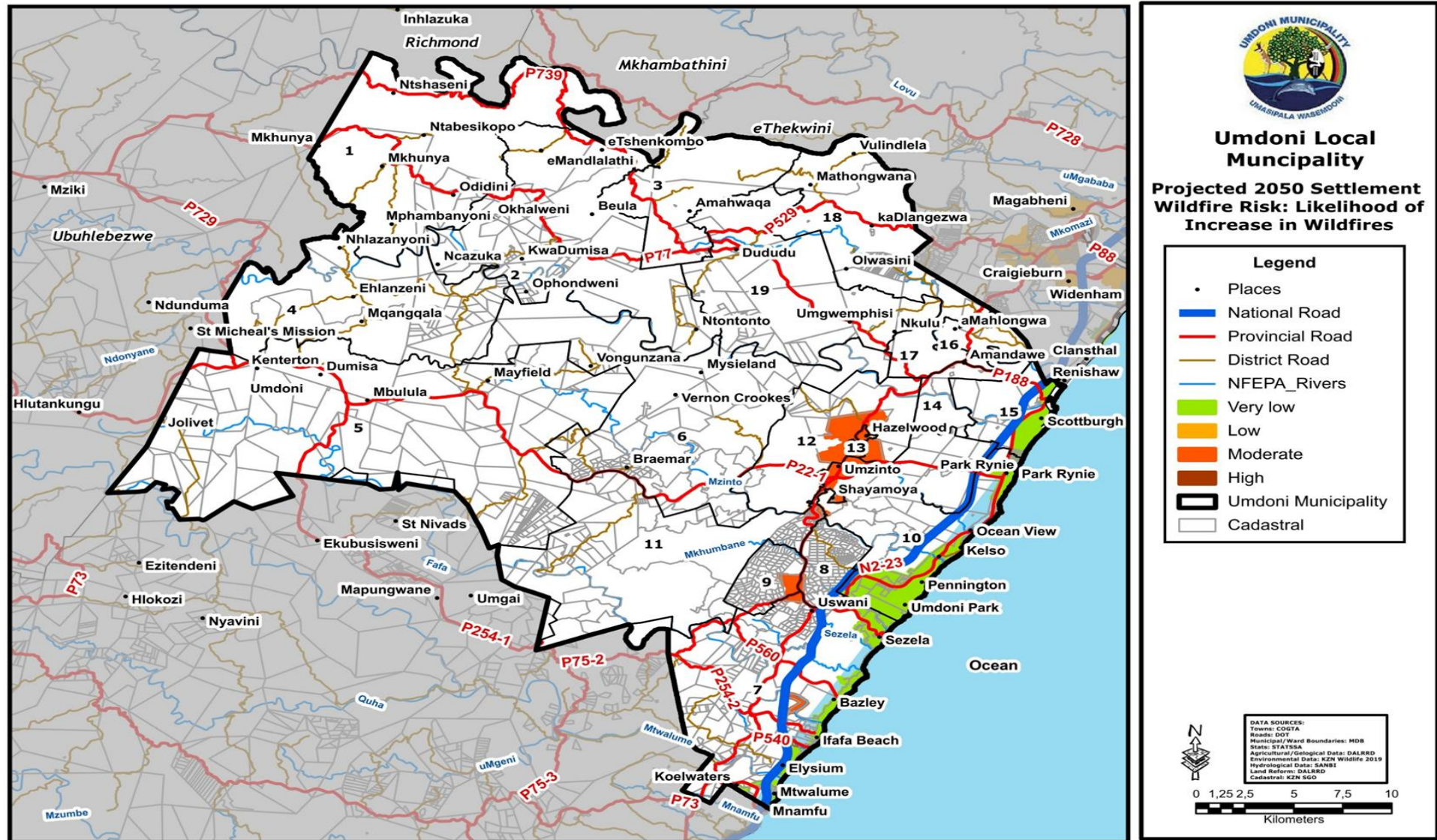
#### Projected 2050 Fire Danger Days

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- 0
- 20
- 40
- 60
- 80
- 100
- 120
- 140
- 160
- 180
- 200
- 220
- 240
- 260
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 State: STATSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2015  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



### 1.7.6 FIRE HAZARD

The flood risk index for the Umdoni municipality is medium. By 2050, the projected change in extreme rainfall days are significant increase for the majority the municipality and slight increase in the following areas:

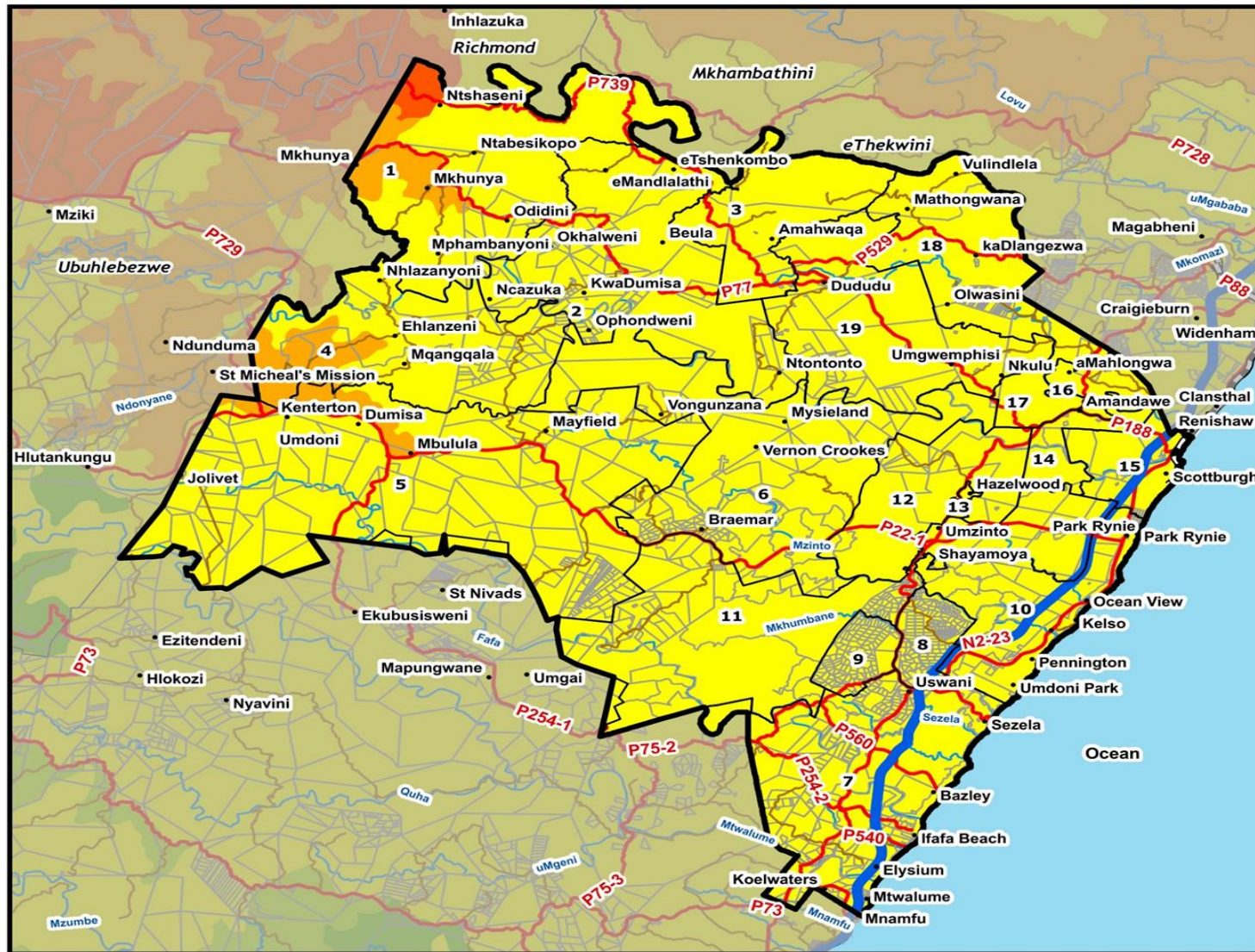
- Umzinto; Hazelwood
- Shayamoya; Uswani
- Pennington; Umdoni Park
- Sezele

The risk of an increase in flooding under an 8.5 RCP by 2050 is low for areas such as Umzinto, Hazelwood, Shayamoya, Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Uswani, Pennington, Sezela, Bazley, Ifafa Beach, and Elysium.

The following can assist in reduction of flood hazard in the study area as well as in the municipal area:

- Determine the outer limit of urban expansion or the urban edge this is to prevent urban sprawl this will assist in reducing pressures on the infrastructure.
- Identify areas where vegetation can be increased and where it would be most appropriate vegetation serves as both mitigation and adaptation function to climate change by increasing surface area for water saturation and reduction of surface water run-off.
- Restricting development in high-risk areas.
- High risk areas need to be captured in the land use scheme

- Demarcation of flood lines especially in areas where informal development is likely to occur to discourage settlement development.
- Use visible demarcations such as signage, trees, shrubs and bollards.
- Regular monitoring of high flood risk areas
- Design storm water and rainwater harvest systems this will have the following benefits:
  - Reducing cost of water
  - Provide onsite water supply reducing reliance on municipal supply and provides buffer in case of outage
  - Reduction of storm water runoff and risk of flooding
- Construct flood control measures, this involves hard engineered measures to protect infrastructure and developments along floodplains from erosion and flooding
- River rehabilitation to reintroduce a variety of physical habitats that will improve the ecological functioning of a degraded river ecosystem





### Umdoni Local Municipality

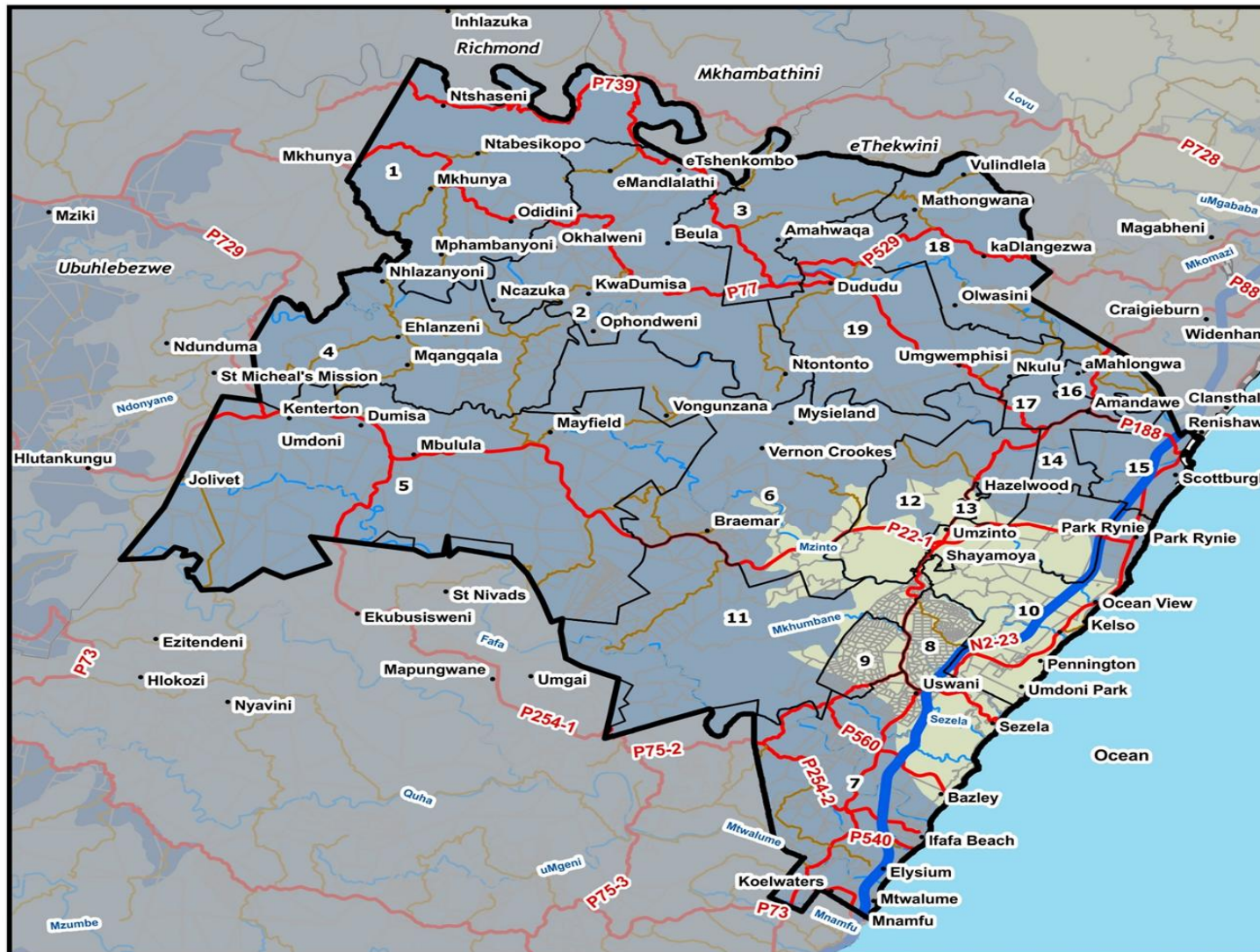
**Current Flood Hazard Index: Flood likelihood per quinary catchment**


**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Very low
- Medium
- Very high
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO







### Umdoni Local Municipality

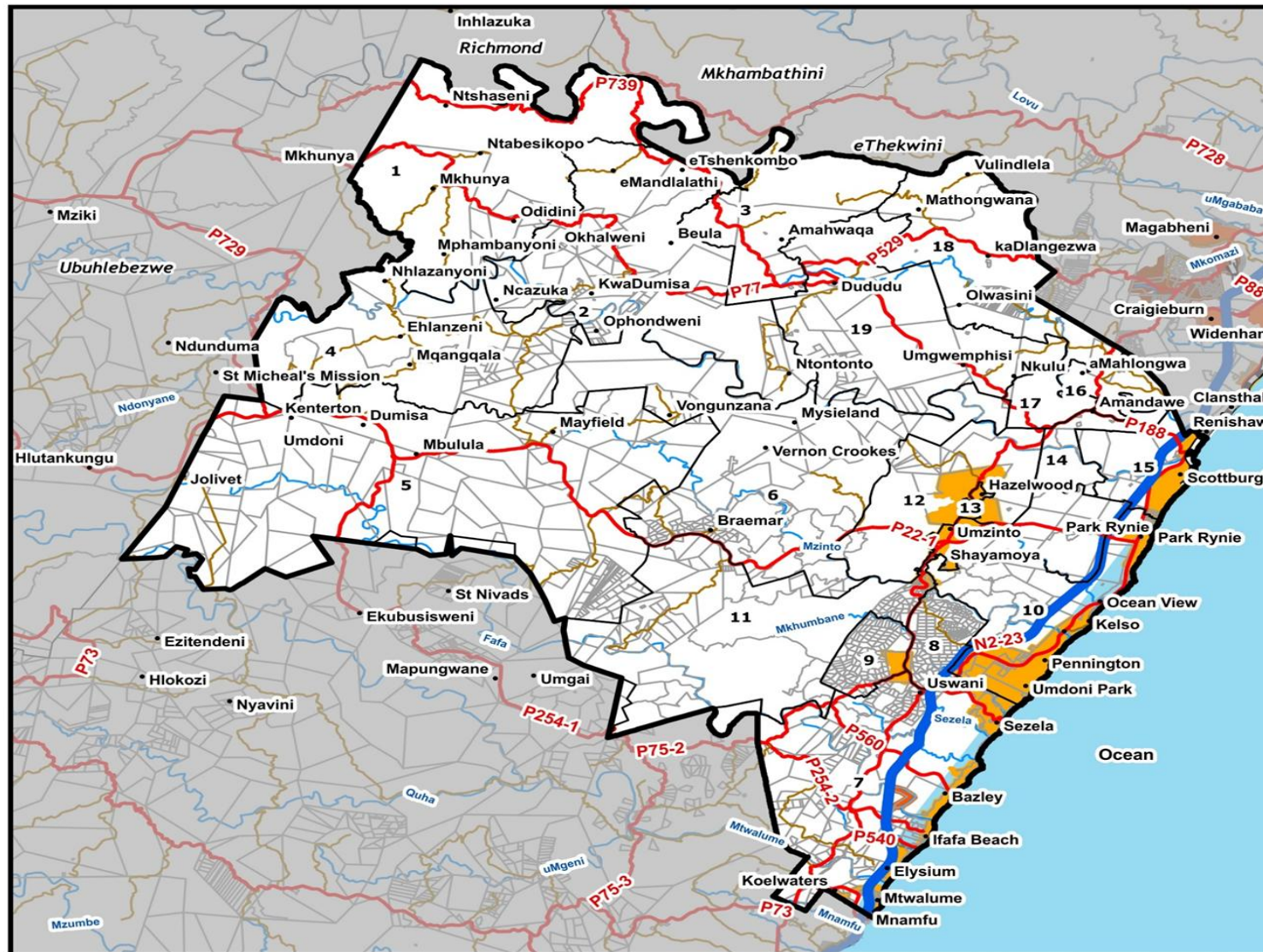
#### Projected 2050 Extreme Rainfall: Change on Quinary Catchment Level


**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- █ Significant decrease
- █ Slightly decrease
- █ Slightly increase
- █ Significant increase
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MOB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/ Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO





### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Projected 2050 Settlement Flooding Risk: Likelihood of Increase in Flooding

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDR  
 State: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/ Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO




Table 9: CROSSCUTTING INTERVENTIONS SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Umdoni has a growing population base and a strong working-age cohort, with a gradually declining dependency ratio. This gives the municipality a potentially productive labour base and supports future market demand, particularly along the coastal corridor and in the Umzinto growth area.</p>	<p>The labour force remains dominated by low- and semi-skilled workers, while unemployment, low incomes and household vulnerability remain severe, especially in inland and traditional authority areas. A large share of residents have no or very low income, limiting local purchasing power and reducing household resilience.</p>	<p>The municipality's demographic profile presents an opportunity to convert its working-age population into a stronger economic asset through skills development, labour-market alignment, entrepreneurship support and improved access to post-school training.</p>	<p>If employment growth does not keep pace with population growth, the municipality risks a widening burden of youth unemployment, social dependency, poverty and crime, particularly in inland labour-sending settlements.</p>
<p>Umdoni has a diversified but functioning local economy, supported by community services, finance, trade, tourism, manufacturing, agriculture and construction. Tourism spending has shown strong long-term growth, and the municipality benefits from its position within the Durban–South Coast corridor.</p>	<p>The economy remains service-heavy and moderately fragile, with limited higher-value industrial activity, modest local beneficiation and strong sensitivity to broader economic conditions. Tourism is spatially concentrated and seasonal, while construction and manufacturing are constrained by weak investment, skills shortages and external supply-chain dependence.</p>	<p>There is strong scope to deepen economic diversification through inland tourism, agro-processing, small-enterprise development, value-added manufacturing, local contractor development and formalisation of sectors such as small-scale mining and construction material supply.</p>	<p>Continued dependence on a narrow set of service and tourism functions exposes the municipality to seasonal volatility, external shocks and uneven spatial benefit, while unregulated extraction and weak local value chains may deepen environmental damage without broad-based economic gains.</p>
<p>Umdoni has a clear spatial structure anchored by the coastal urban belt, with Scottburgh as the primary municipal development node and Umzinto as a key community development node. The N2, R102 and P197/3 corridors provide a strong regional movement framework and support corridor-based development.</p>	<p>The municipality's spatial form is weakened by fragmented rural settlement patterns, tenure complexity, informal and incremental growth, illegal land uses and limited enforcement capacity, especially in inland traditional authority areas such as Dududu, Amandawe and KwaDumisa.</p>	<p>The existing node-and-corridor structure provides a strong basis for targeted densification, infill, corridor investment and settlement consolidation, especially in Umzinto, Scottburgh and selected inland service points.</p>	<p>If growth continues in an unmanaged way, Umdoni faces increasing sprawl, rising service costs, land-use conflict, encroachment onto agricultural and sensitive land, and weakening of its intended spatial hierarchy.</p>
<p>The municipality has a substantial base of urban and coastal infrastructure, including</p>	<p>Infrastructure access is highly uneven. Inland and traditional authority areas face</p>	<p>Planned and ongoing housing projects, service upgrades, corridor-linked growth</p>	<p>Ageing sewer and pump infrastructure, limited inland service reach, water-supply dependence on regional</p>



STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
formal coastal settlements, access to the South Coast bulk water system, two WWTWs, high overall electrification, formal taxi ranks in Scottburgh and Umzinto, and established bulk corridors.	major backlogs in piped water, sanitation quality, waste collection, road conditions, internet access and public transport facilities. Housing need remains substantial, with an estimated backlog of 8,176 units.	and renewable energy potential provide an opportunity to direct investment toward under-served inland settlements while strengthening existing infrastructure footprints.	systems, waste-service limitations and climate pressure on bulk systems create long-term risks of service failure, rising maintenance costs and widening spatial inequality.
Umdoni is comparatively well supplied at municipal scale with health, education and civic facilities, including 14 public health facilities, 89 public schools, 9 libraries, 31 community halls, 27 formal sports fields and 4 police stations. This gives the municipality a relatively strong social facility platform.	Despite numerical adequacy, access is functionally uneven. Inland areas face long travel distances, poor roads and over-reliance on a limited number of facilities. Dududu Clinic is over-capacitated, Braemer lacks a secondary school, and many sports facilities in inland settlements are poorly equipped or vandalised.	Existing facility networks can be leveraged through better spatial targeting, expansion of outreach services, selective infill facilities, upgrading of underperforming assets and stronger alignment with growth pressure areas.	If accessibility constraints persist, inland communities will continue to face unequal service access, long travel burdens, weakened educational and health outcomes, and reduced social cohesion, despite overall municipal-level adequacy.
Umdoni has a strong environmental and agricultural base, including productive agricultural land, commercial sugarcane and forestry systems, subsistence farming areas, CBAs, river corridors, Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve and coastal/estuarine systems. These assets give the municipality a strong ecological and productive landscape foundation.	Much of the municipality's development space is constrained by environmental sensitivity, hydrological systems, topography, fragmented rural landholding and weak agricultural support infrastructure. Emerging farmers face limited access to finance, irrigation, inputs, markets and extension services.	There is significant opportunity for climate-smart agriculture, farmer support infrastructure, agro-processing, eco-tourism, conservation-compatible development and stronger integration with district and provincial agricultural programmes.	Ongoing settlement expansion, land degradation, climate variability, flooding, erosion and pressure on sensitive biodiversity areas threaten both agricultural productivity and ecosystem integrity, especially where development control is weak.
Umdoni's position between Durban and Port Shepstone, together with its links to eThekweni, Umzumbe, Richmond, Ubuhlebezwe and Mkhambathini, creates strong cross-border functional linkages in	The municipality remains functionally dependent on neighbouring higher-order centres, especially eThekweni and Ray Nkonyeni, for employment and broader economic pull. Some cross-border	Cross-border alignment offers scope for joint corridor planning, catchment management, biodiversity protection, freight and mobility planning, and coordinated investment in shared interface areas.	Umdoni risks continuing to absorb freight pressure, infrastructure wear, environmental spillover and unmanaged settlement/interface pressures without proportional funding, local capture of benefits or harmonised controls.



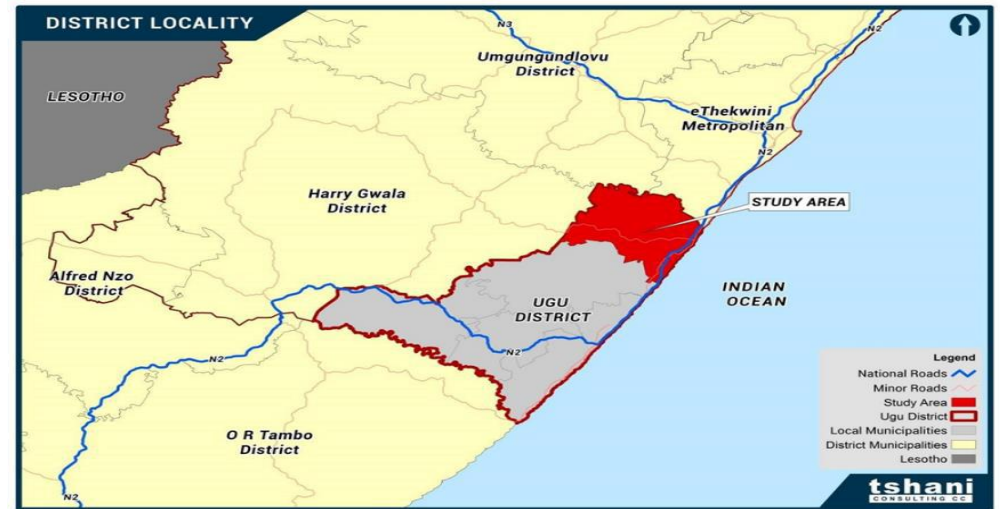
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>movement, environment, agriculture and service access.</p>	<p>linkages also generate pressure without equivalent local benefit.</p>		
<p>The municipality has an established disaster management platform, including a 24-hour emergency control function and a clearer picture of hazard patterns across wards. This gives a basis for more targeted resilience planning.</p>	<p>Disaster vulnerability remains significant, with repeated incidents linked to structural fires, heavy rainfall, flooding, strong winds and unsafe electricity connections across many wards. Institutional capacity in rural response remains limited.</p>	<p>The municipality can use the existing risk evidence to strengthen fire prevention, flood mitigation, settlement risk management, climate adaptation and safer infrastructure planning, especially in high-risk wards and growth areas.</p>	<p>Climate change, repeated weather shocks and fire incidents threaten to intensify infrastructure damage, household vulnerability, displacement, loss of life and service disruption, especially in already under-served settlements.</p>

### 3 DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

#### 3.1 Population

Umdoni local municipality is located in KwaZulu-Natal within the Ugu District municipality (DC21) (Figure 1.1). Umdoni municipality consists of 19 wards with a geographical area of 994 square kilometres. It abuts eThekweni Metro to the north, and Umzumbe to the south, and Ubuhlebezwe to the west, making it almost halfway from Port Shepstone and Durban. The Municipality is therefore strategically located about 50 km from Durban and 70 km from Port Shepstone. Umdoni has an approximate coastline of 40 km and stretches inland as far as Kenterton. It includes the towns of Scottburgh, Umzinto and urban areas and settlements such as Pennington, Ifafa, Bazely, Elysium, Amandawe, Emalangeni and Amahlongwa and Dududu.

According to Statistics South Africa 2022 Census, Umdoni Local Municipality has a total population of 156 443. Umdoni is the second largest municipality after Ray Nkonyeni and it contributes 20,2% of the total population of the UGU district.. 82 051 people which is 52,4% of the total population are females while 74 392 which constitutes 42,6% of the population are males. The sex ratio of the municipality is 91 males per 100 females.



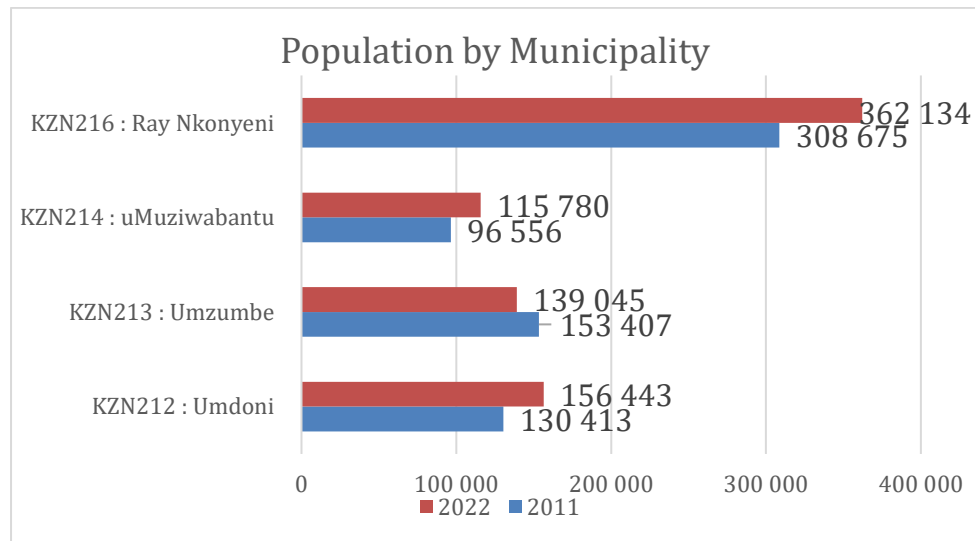
#### 11. MUNICIPALITY POPULATION RANKING

Name	Population size	Rank
Ray Nkonyeni	362 134	1
<b>Umdoni</b>	<b>156 443</b>	<b>2</b>
Umzumbe	139 045	3
uMuziwabantu	115 0	4

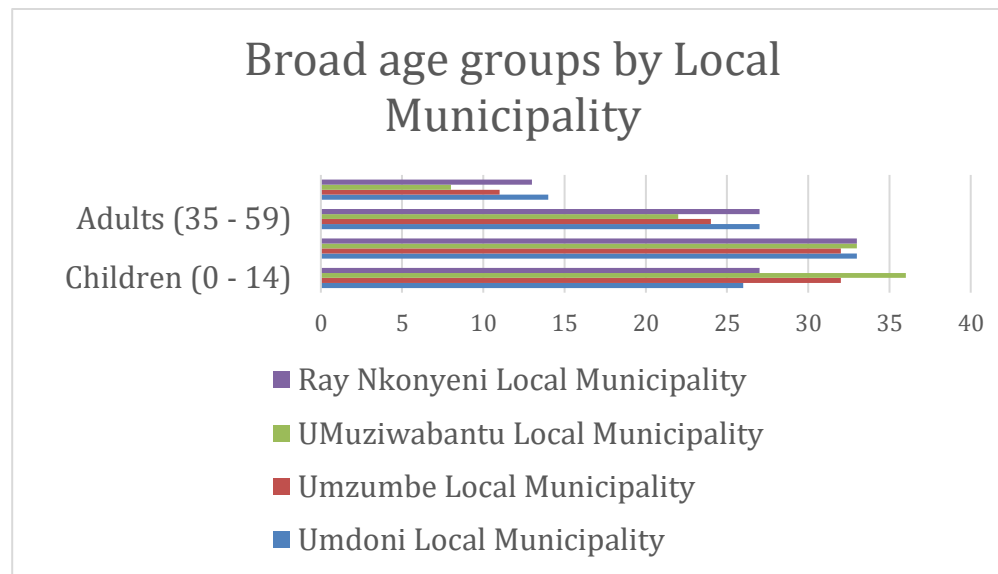


### 12. POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITY

Data source: census 2011, 2022 comparison



### 13. POPULATION BY AGE WITHIN UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



	Total population
Census 2011	130 413
Census 2022	156 413

Source: STATS SA

### 14. UMDONI LM: POPULATION BY GENDER



**% MALE**  
**47, 6**

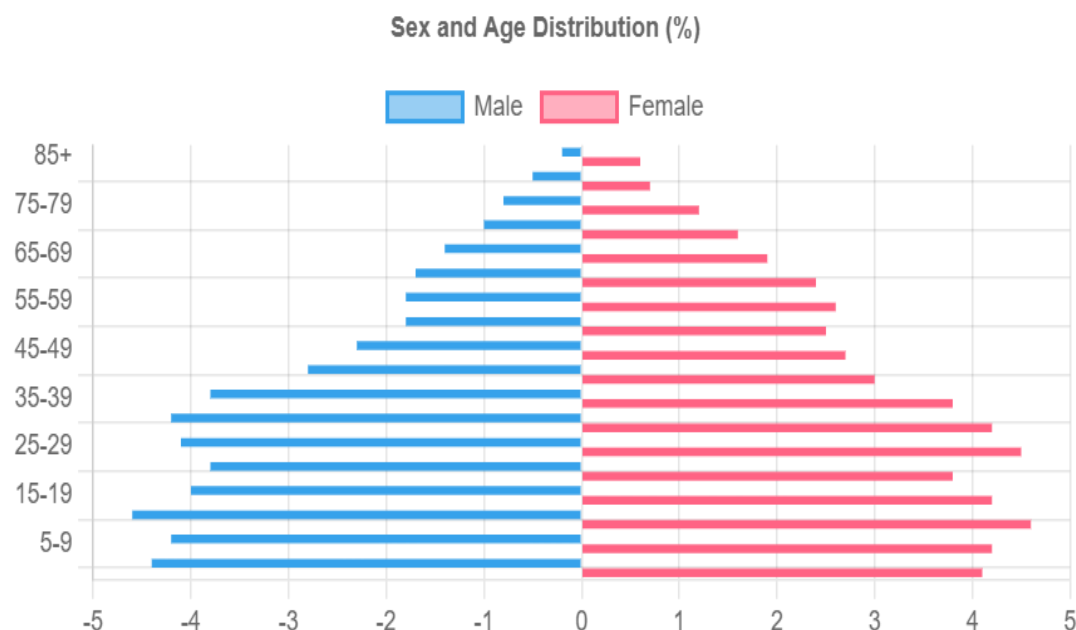
**POPULATION 2022**  
**KZN212: UMDONI**  
**156 443**

**% FEMALE**  
**52, 4**

**SEX RATIO**  
*91 males per*  
*100 females*

Umdoni LM has a majority of Females occupying 52.4% compared to Males at 47.6%. It therefore important to provide services for the population within the area and be able to mainstream gender throughout the programme as this will enable to balance the stratus quo and align budget with programmes and projects as per disaggregated data.

### 15. POPULATION PYRAMID FOR UMDONI LM



Source: Census 2022, STATS SA

The pyramids for Umdoni, Census 2022 depicts positive growth where the broad-base age cohort graduated to young adults. With the picture above, important to invest in children and youth, but also ensuring that the investments prioritise education, health, skills development. There is a high proportion of age cohort 0-4 which requires investment also in this age group ensuring that ECD, health services are of priority. Moreover, the Sexual Reproductive Health intervention are critical for Umdoni LM youth so as to ensure that unplanned pregnancies and early pregnancies are prevented.



According to Stats SA, the age 15-64 constitutes 62.1% of the population at which according to stats SA is with working age population. Having highlighted this, the population has grown in a positive manner irrespective of the age 0-4 and 5-9 age cohort which still need to be attended to respectively.

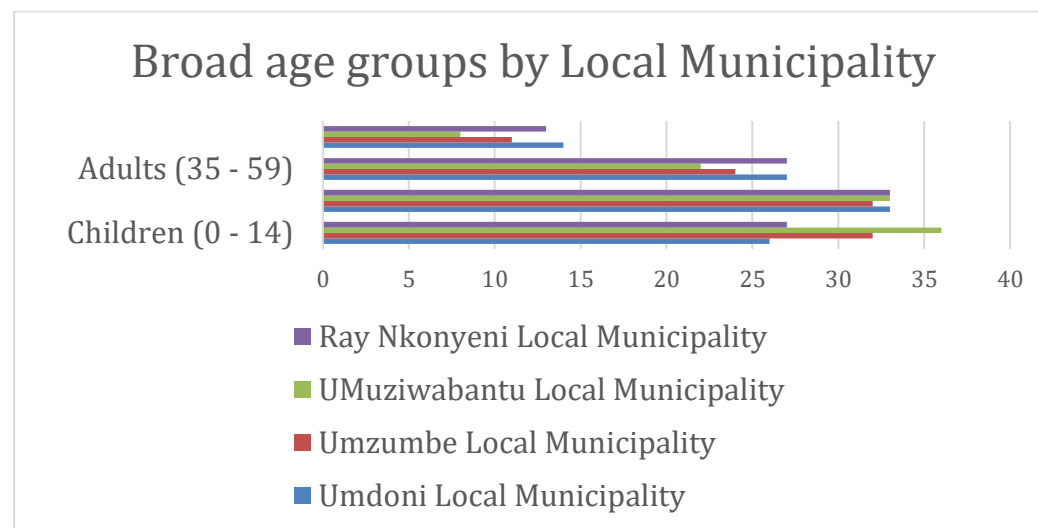
Nonetheless, the municipality must accelerate on the economic participation of working age population especially the youth and also collate information on the skills and education levels of this group in order to ascertain whether they are currently employed or contributing towards the economy, and make relevant interventions thereof.

### Dependency Ratio

The United Nations Development Programme<sup>1</sup> (UNDP) defines the dependency ratio as the ratio of the sum of the population aged 0-14 and that aged 65+ to the population aged 15-64. The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 65 years or over to the population aged 15-64. All ratios are presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64). This means that a dependency ratio of 0.5 implies that for every 100 people that are economically active 50 are dependents. The dependency ratio of Umdoni Municipality is 56, 1% as compared to 2011 where it was 62, 3%. This then implies Umdoni LM is moving towards a positive direction as it has decrease by 6.2% in 2022.

In terms of the responsive programmes and budget allocation, the LM must respond as per this population growth trend, the Population Age Structure information illustrated above is crucial for planning and plans must respond according to: Age, Gender, each group has different needs including vulnerable groups (elderly, disability, youth, women, children, LGBTIQ+) ensuring gender mainstreaming is considered and this cut-across

- **Population size:** is linked directly to demand for services (size of population determine feasible interventions e.g provide secondary education opportunities etc)
- **Geographic distribution of population:** allows for resources to be directed to where they are most needed



## 16. KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR UMDONI LM



Name	2022	2011
Total population	156 443	130 413
Young children (0-14 years)	26,1%	31,2%
Working age population (15-64 years)	64,1%	61,6%
Elderly (65+ years)	9,8%	7,2%
Dependency ratio	56,1	62,3
Sex ratio	90,7	90,8
No schooling (20+ years)	11,4%	15,8%
Higher education (20+ years)	7,2%	5,9%
Number of households	33 084	34 191
Average household size	4,7	3,8
Formal dwellings	75,3%	56,6%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	43,7%	32,4%

Name	2022	2011
Weekly refuse disposal service	37,7%	35,6%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	41,5%	28,9%
Electricity for lighting	90,8%	76,3%

**17. DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

- Demographic dividend refers to the additional increase in growth per capita income arising from the growing number of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents.
- This is about the balance between the two groups, those who are dependent and those who are not. If the population age structure is going to be favourable, what should this balance look like?

*UN says that the demographic window of opportunity is open when “the proportion of youth under 15 falls below 30 per cent and the population of people 65 years and older is still below 15 per cent”*

**Stages of demographic dividend**

**Pre-Dividend**, sparking the demographic transition. Improving human development outcomes to accelerate the fertility decline.

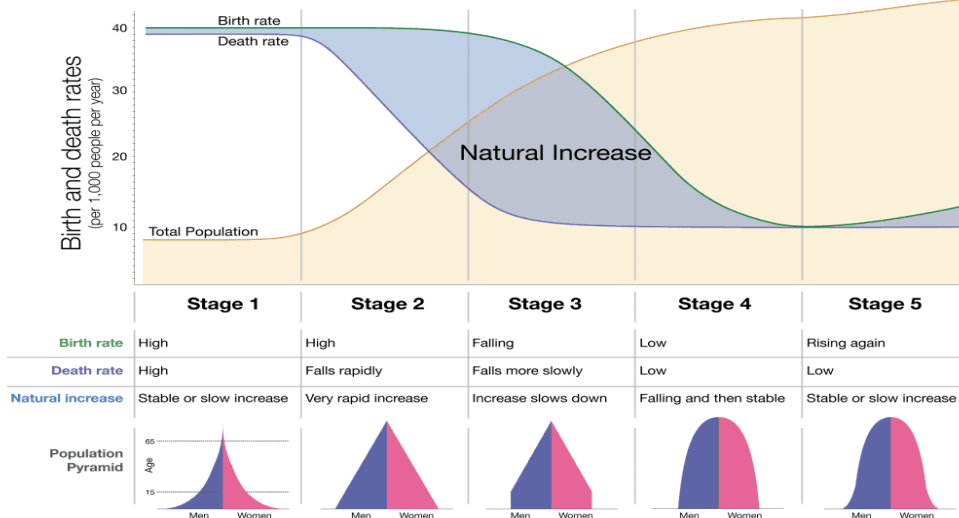
**Early-Dividend**, Accelerating job creation.

**Late-Dividend**, Sustaining productivity growth.

**Post-Dividend**, adapting to aging.

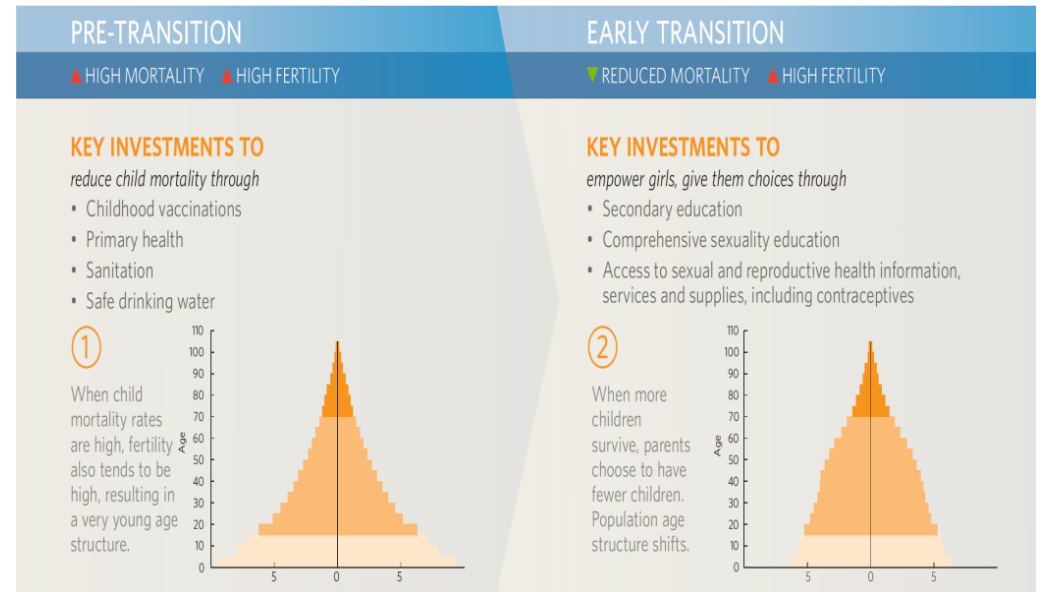
The graphs below show the stage population transitioning and where it is apparent for Umdoni Local Municipality that it's in stage 3 or early transition with characteristics of stage 3 depicted in the graph below in terms of birth, death rate

### The demographic transition in 5 stages



The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You find more information at the source: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth>

Umdoni LM has shown in the above population pyramid to be at the Early Transition whereby the fertility rate remains high and mortality is decreasing.



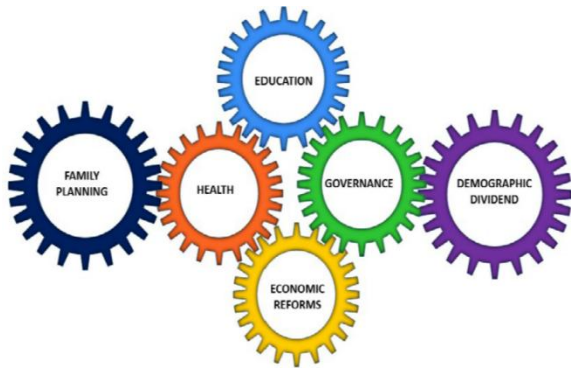
With the picture portrayed above, it is imperative that planning in the LM prioritize investment in youth, children, BUT also mainstreaming vulnerable group responsive intervention across board.

- Such investment must incorporate high quality education, ECDs, healthcare programmes, skills development, employment prospects.
- Other Services that are beneficial to youth include; health services, sexual reproductive health and rights services.
- Retaining youth means: economic empowerment, skills development, education, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities must be made available; this

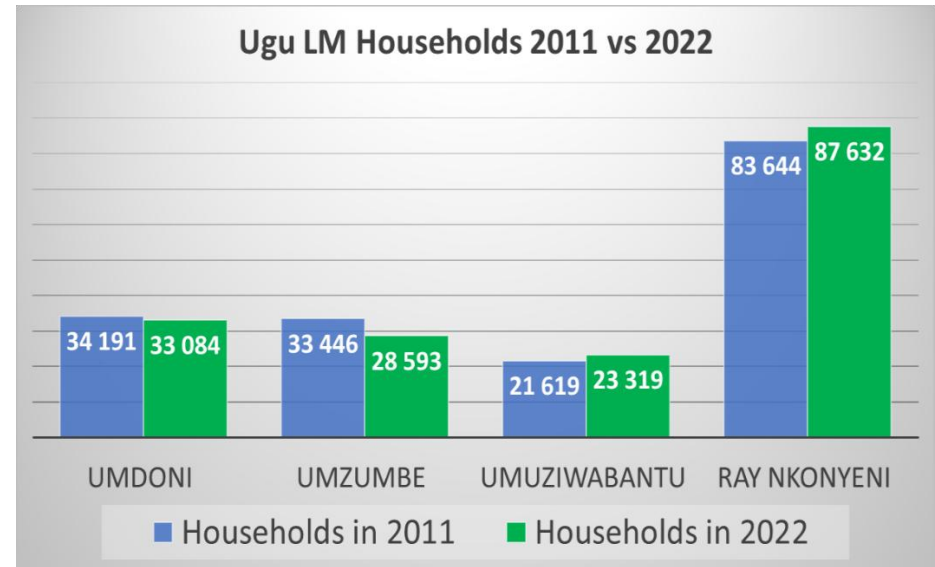
consequently addresses dependency in the LM. Hence the wheels of the demographic dividend are critical to achieve this transition.

**WHEELS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

- Demographic variables
- Health and wellbeing
- Education and skills development
- Entrepreneurship and youth empowerment

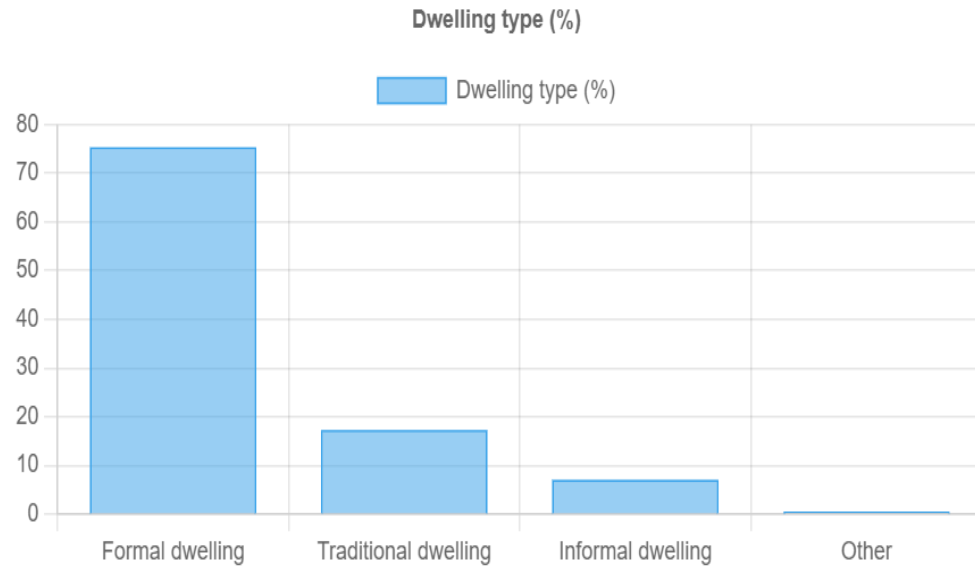


**18. HOUSEHOLD DWELLING INFORMATION**





**Umdoni Household**



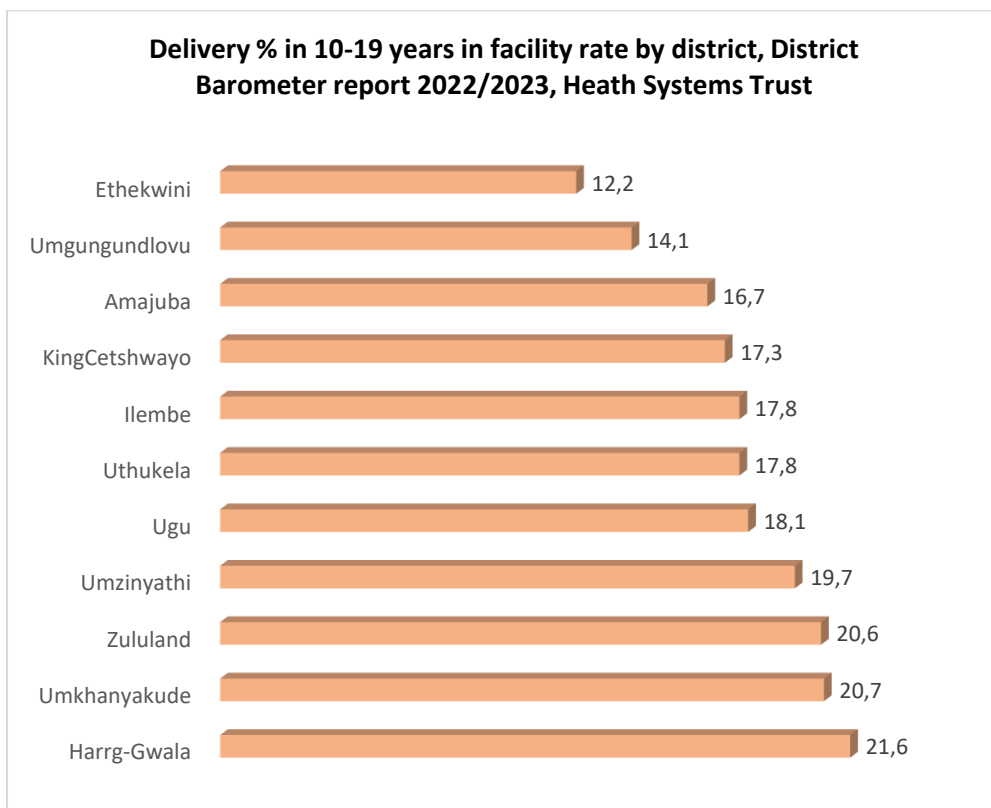
Household in formal dwelling is at 75.3%, indicating a move to improved service delivery, there is a room for improvement within the Municipality as there is 17.3% traditional dwellings, 7.1% informal dwelling and only 0.6% (96) indicated as other.

**19. Education Related Information**

Name	Frequency	%
No Schooling	10 912	11,4%
Some Primary	10 524	11,0%
Completed Primary	3 650	3,8%
Some Secondary	27 680	28,9%
Grade 12/Std10	35 161	36,7%
Higher Education	6 896	7,2%
Other	924	1,0%



## 20. HEALTH RELATED INFORMATION



Source: DISTRICT HEALTH BAROMETER 2022/2023, HST

Ugu District Municipality according to the latest district barometer 2022/2023 is on 5<sup>th</sup> position in the province with deliveries reported at age 10-19 at facility, this is another explanation of the population pyramid that has high population of the age cohort 0-5.

The challenge of delivery in 10 to 19 years which translates to early pregnancies in the province as shown in the table above requires ongoing interventions that addresses:

- d) Social determinants of teenage pregnancy and the socio-economic environment of children and adolescents
- e) Empowering young boys and girls, adolescents through effective life skills and sexual and reproductive health education.
- f) Strengthening access to appropriate sexual and reproductive health services through better implementation of adolescent- and youth-friendly health services at the primary health care level and its inclusion in the integrated school health programme.

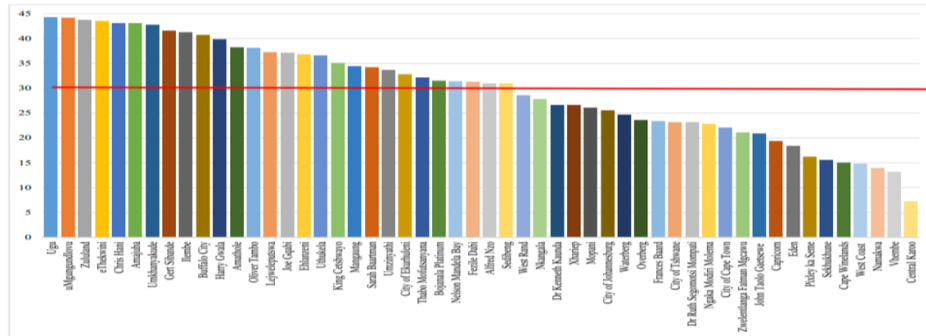
## 21. HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

### 2021 AND 2022 REPORT

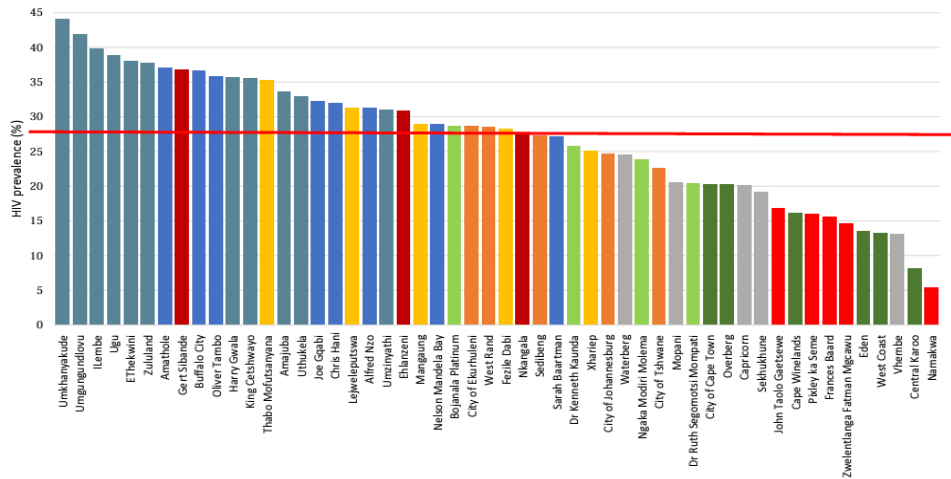
The graphs below aim to depict HIV/AIDS district trends for the 02 reports published 2021 and latest 2022 of National Sentenel HIV& Syphillis Survey. Ugu District Municipality in 2019 was rated no.1 throughout the Country, which was a major concern, however the 2022 report in the next slide shows that there were some kind of interventions that were done within the Municipality in order to rectify the situation. But there is still need to have a multi sectoral collaboration on the fight against HIV &AIDS within the Municipality, the Municipality is



currently occupying number 4 throughout the Country. Contributing factors need to be addressed collectively by all sectors within Ugu District Municipality.



Redline shows national prevalence. Both first-ANC visit attendees and follow-up visit attendees were included. Source: 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Survey Report Published 30 April 2021



The red line indicates the national HIV prevalence (27.5%). Figure 8: HIV prevalence among pregnant women by district (2022). Antenatal HIV Sentinel Survey, South Africa



## 4 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Umdoni Municipality’s focus is to improve knowledge, ability, skills and other talents for employees. This is achieved through training and development. The training and developments aim to improve the performance and focuses on three main areas, namely, human resources management, quality improvement and career development. While training focuses on providing the knowledge and skills required for doing a particular job It also allows for future job’s responsibilities by increasing an employee’s capabilities. Furthermore, the Municipality is committed in a continuous process in an individual progression and this focuses on mainly two areas, namely, career planning which involves activities to be performed by the employee as well as career management which generally focuses on the steps that the Municipality is taking to foster career development which is done through offering bursaries.

This Municipality also has initiatives to retain staff and is confident in sustaining such initiatives i.e. Provision of Bursaries to staff, Housing Provision/ Allowance and Trainings. The Municipality also has Employment Equity Plan, which is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The Employment Equity Plan outlines numerical goals and targets that will ensure fair distribution amongst race and gender. The Employment Equity Plan is in line with the Municipality’s Human Resource Strategy, which is also attached as Annexure to the IDP.

Umdoni Municipality also provides effective and efficient labour relations support and is guided by Labour Relations Act as well as collective agreements concluded at National,

Divisional and local Level. The Local Labour Forum (LLF) was established and sits as per the year plan of meetings scheduled and the Forum creates a platform to maintain relations between employer and employees by addressing employee related issues as well as the consultation and bargaining process.

LLF Structure	
Councillors	<b>3 Councillors</b>
Management	<b>4 HODs</b>
Local Labour	<b>10 Labour (SAMWU &amp; IMATU)</b>

### 4.1 Institutional Arrangements

Approval of key operational matters within the Municipality follows the following approval process, namely Management Committee (MANCO); Portfolio Committees, EXCO, and Council.

As per the adopted municipal delegation framework, the Municipal Manager will ensure that the delegation of functions or tasks to appropriate levels of staff is properly documented. Umdoni Local Municipality has the right to do anything reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective exercise of its powers. It has all the powers assigned to it in terms of the Constitution as well as other relevant legislation. The executive and legislative authority of the Municipality vests in the Council. The Council will take all the decisions of the Municipality except:

Decisions on those matters that it has delegated to a delegated office bearer and Decisions on those matters that by law have been assigned to a political structure, Administrative Structure, Political office-bearer or employee of the Council.

The Council will exercise executive and legislative authority within the Municipal area only. All the powers of the Municipality that have not been reserved for the Council, or that have not been delegated to a political structure, Administrative Structure, political office-bearer or employee of the Council, will be delegated to the Executive Committee.

#### 4.1.1 Municipal Public Accounts Committee

The first layer of committees is the Municipal Standing Committee on Public Accounts (MPAC) which consists of ordinary Councillors to oversee the expenditure of public funds in order to ensure the efficient and effective utilization of council resources and to enhance the political accountability of Council.

EXCO members account to MPAC on issues related to their portfolios. MPAC reports back to Council via the Speaker. The primary purpose of the municipal MPAC is to assist council to hold the executive and the municipal administration to account.

#### MPAC MEMBERS:

Member	Position
Cllr MA Khan	Chairperson
Cllr RB Bhoola	Ordinary Member
Cllr J Ndlela	Ordinary Member
Cllr TN Nzama	Ordinary Member
Cllr BA Cele	Ordinary Member
Cllr PK Khumalo	Ordinary Members
Cllr GM Phungula	Ordinary Member
Cllr MA Mbanjwa	Ordinary Member
Cllr S Sookhraj	Ordinary Member
Cllr SD Mdluli	Ordinary Member
Cllr A Cutten	Ordinary Member

#### 4.1.2 Executive Committee

The second layer of committees is the EXCO which reports in terms of section 44 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 to the municipal council on decisions made in terms of its delegated powers as well as recommendations made on those issues the municipal council did not delegate to the EXCO. The EXCO consists of 7 Members plus the Speaker.

**Table with the Names of EXCO members.**

Member	Position
Cllr MJ Cele-Luthuli	Mayor
Cllr PE Thabethe	Deputy Mayor
Cllr P Naidoo	Ordinary Member
Cllr SD Mdluli	Ordinary Member
Cllr SG Dlamini	Ordinary Member
Cllr ZZ Duma	Ordinary Member

**4.1.3 Portfolio Committees**

The third layer of committees is the Portfolio Committees (in terms of Section 80 of the Local government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998), which makes recommendations to the EXCO and report back on resolutions taken in terms of its delegated powers.

All Portfolio Committees report to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may refer a matter back to the Portfolio Committee for further consideration, amend or adopt the recommendations if it has delegated authority to do so, or submit its (Executive committee) recommendations to council. There are 5 (five) section 80 committees, namely:

- Infrastructure & Housing Portfolio Committee;
- Planning and Development Portfolio Committee;

- Community Services Portfolio Committee;
- Corporate Governance Portfolio Committee; and
- Finance Portfolio Committee.

**Powers and Functions**

The powers and functions of Umdoni Municipality are derived from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and a range of local government legislation, and could be summarised as follows. It is imperative that the Municipality utilises the Ugu District Air Quality Management Plan as a means of enabling intergovernmental relations in planning and implementation of municipal strategic plans. This approach is envisaged to further respond to the district-wide DGDP and optimise functionality of the DDM structures. The implementation of the Ugu District Air Quality Management Plan within the jurisdiction of Umdoni Local Municipality is in line with the National Environmental Air Quality Management Act 39 of 2004.

*Table 14: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS*

MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	Function Applicable to Umdoni Local Municipality (Yes /No)*
<b>Constitution Scheduled 4, Part B functions:</b>	
Air pollution	No
Building regulations	Yes
Child care facilities	No
Electricity and gas reticulation	No
Firefighting services	Yes
Local tourism	Yes
Municipal airports	No



MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	Function Applicable to Umdoni Local Municipality (Yes /No)*
Municipal planning	Yes
Municipal health services	No
Municipal public transport	Yes
Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under this Constitution or any other law.	No
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.	No
Storm water management systems in the built-up areas	Yes
Trading regulations	Yes
Water and sanitation services limited to portable water supply system and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems	No
Beaches and amusement facilities	Yes
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Yes
Cleansing	No
Control of public nuisances	Yes
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public.	No
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.	No
Fencing and fences	No
Licencing of dogs	No
Licencing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public.	No
Local amenities	Yes
Local sport facilities	Yes
Markets	Yes

MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	Function Applicable to Umdoni Local Municipality (Yes /No)*
Municipal abattoirs	No
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes
Municipal roads	Yes
Noise pollution	Yes
Pounds	Yes
Public places	No
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.	Yes
Street trading	Yes
Street lighting	Yes
Traffic and parking	Yes

Although the Municipality is currently carrying out most of its assigned powers and functions it lacks this ability in certain areas, e.g. Street lighting (maintenance), Municipal Pound & Municipal Public Transport. In an attempt to address the inability of the municipality in performing the aforesaid tasks, the Municipality has formed Public-Private Partnership where external agencies have been contracted to undertake these functions on a contract basis.

#### 4.2 Organizational Structure

Umdoni Municipality organizational structure provides for six departments to be managed by the Municipal Manager. The organizational structure was last reviewed and adopted in August 2025 to meet the current circumstances. The six municipal departments are as follows:

- Office of the Municipal Manager
- Technical Services
- Community Services



- Budget and Treasury Office
- Corporate Services
- Planning and Development

Each of these Departments is headed by a General Manager, who ensures that services are effectively and efficiently delivered to the people of Umdoni Municipality. The municipal manager and her team of General Managers hold weekly meetings to discuss key strategic service deliverables, and to offer guidance on achieving IDP goals. The administrative component is aligned with the six (6) National Key Performance Areas (named below); and they are linked to Back to Basic Pillars.

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Basic Service Delivery
- Local Economic Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Cross.Cutting

The top administrative structure has no vacant positions. All Senior Management positions are currently occupied. Positions of Municipal Manager & Chief Financial Officer were filled in 2023.

### 4.3 Organogram

Council has an Organogram in place that aims to ensure alignment to the municipal vision and mission as well as the 5<sup>th</sup> Generation IDP that was adopted 2025/2026 FY. The current organogram was reviewed in 2025/2026, the municipality has adopted an

Organogram in consultation with Labour through LLF to ensure its compliance and alignment to the requirements of the Municipal Staff Regulations. The reviewed organogram will give priority to service delivery and recruitment of key service delivery personnel within technical services. The organogram provides a detailed management hierarchy of all the departments in the municipality and the vacant positions and is attached as (Appendix A) of this document. The overall vacancy rate of the municipality is 8,29%

### 4.4 Human Resource Development

The Municipality has the Human Resource Management Plan, which was adopted by Council. The Human Resource Management Plan is attached to the IDP as Annexure. The Municipality's HR department shall be responsible for ensuring that: The Municipality's employees contain suitable skills and competence to contribute towards the Municipality's strategic goals and objective of delivering sustainable solutions, advice and capacity building to the Municipality;

The Municipality makes optimum use of human resources and anticipates and manages surpluses and shortages of staff; and value is added to the following areas:

- a) human resource planning
- b) equal employment opportunity
- c) staffing (recruitment and selection)
- d) compensation and benefits
- e) employee and labour relations



- f) health, safety, and security
- g) human resource development
- h) job design
- i) performance management/ performance appraisal systems
- j) research and information systems
- k) training and development
- l) Organisational development
- m) Career development

#### 4.4.1 Skills Development and Training

The Municipality conducts a training needs survey and analysis of both Councillors and employees on an annual basis with a purpose of addressing the skill development needs. An annual training plan is formulated with the purpose of ensuring that training interventions are in line with the Workplace Skills Plan. An annual training budget is allocated for in-service training interventions and conditional educational grants. There has also been an intervention for unemployed graduates who volunteer their service to the Municipality.

The Municipality has, through the Financial Management Grant (FMG) appointed five budget interns and one Budget and Compliance Manager who are allocated to the Finance department to ensure that the Municipality complies with relevant legislation and legislated reporting requirements. COGTA has also addressed some of Municipal capacity challenges by providing interns to our municipality in various

departments such as Finance, Town Planning, Corporate Services, Technical Services and Housing section.

#### 4.4.2 Municipal Competency Levels for Senior Management

The Municipal Finance Management Act, Sections 83, 107 & 119 prescribe that the Accounting Officer, Senior Managers, the Chief Financial Officer and other financial officials of a municipality must meet the financial management competency levels prescribed by regulation. National Treasury issued regulations on Minimum Competency Levels on the 15 June 2007 the regulation prescribes the minimum competency levels for the following categories of employees: -

- Accounting Officers of Municipalities and Municipal entities;
- Chief Financial Officers of Municipalities and Municipal entities;
- Senior Managers of Municipalities and Municipal entities;
- Other Financial Officials of Municipalities and municipal entities; and
- Supply Chain Management Officials of Municipalities and Municipal entities.

#### 4.4.3 Learnership and Experiential Learning

In recognizing government's policy, the Municipality has established a policy for the intake of unemployed graduates either in the form of Learnership, in-service training / experiential learning. The intakes are generally undertaken at the beginning of the



financial year for a period of a year and learners are placed according to their field of study. The contract is then terminated at the end of the financial year or after a period of 18 months.

In – Service training has been designed to offer individuals experience in order to complete their qualifications whilst experiential learning is aimed at providing experience to those individuals that have completed their qualification.

For the period under review Umdoni Municipality has managed to offer 11 (Eleven) youth graduates with in-service training/experiential learning in various fields ranging from Finance, Public Management, Planning & Development as well as Customer Care and Public Participation. The Municipality affords all participants in – Service and Experiential learning a stipend of R3000 per month with the exception of Financial Interns that are paid a stipend as per the Provincial Treasury Regulations. The Stipends are aimed at covering their traveling costs.

#### **4.4.4 Occupational Health and Safety**

The Municipality reviewed and adopted the Occupational Health and Safety Policy in September 2025, the policy has been amended to be in line with the COVID-19 Regulations. Based on the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety the policy is aimed at ensuring that employee safety controls are in place with the view to guarantee employee health and safety in the work place. An Employee Wellness Programme has been established to strengthen the employer support to employees

affected, infected by HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and psychosocial and health related problems.

An Occupational Health & Safety Officer has been appointed and the Committee for Occupational Health and Safety has been revived to monitor compliance with the Occupational Health & Safety Act and meets quarterly.

#### **4.4.5 Recruitment and Selection**

The Municipality has formulated the Recruitment and Selection policy that was adopted by Council as means of enhancing the implementation of Municipal Recruitment Strategy. The recruitment and selection policy and its implementation is aimed at matching the human resources to the strategic and operational needs of the Municipality and ensuring the full utilization and continued development of these employees.

All aspects of the staffing, structuring, recruitment, selection, interviewing and appointment of employees will be non- discriminatory and followed in a fair, objective, consistent and transparent manner thereby reducing the risk of alleged Unfair Labour Practice.

#### **4.4.6 Exit and Termination Procedure**

The main objective of the Exit and Termination procedure is to facilitate the effective administration associated with all circumstances of termination of employment with the Municipality. The main issues covered in the procedure are as follows:

- a) Resignation, retrenchment and dismissal
- b) Retirement
- c) Medical Boarding
- d) Death

The Exit and Termination Procedure was adopted by Council on September 2025. The implementation of the Exit and Termination Procedure has been executed as of October 2025..

#### 4.4.7 Human Resource Strategy

Managing people is a significant task and should be conducted in a professional manner. This HR Strategy sets out the Municipality’s plans to ensure the recruitment, development and retention of the best quality staff in all departments in order to fulfil the Municipality’s mission and vision and thereby meeting its strategic aims and objectives.

Human resources planning involves ensuring that the Municipality has the correct amount of employees, with the required composition and competencies, in the right places with functioning systems and structures that will allow the Municipality to be effective and efficient in delivering on its mandates.

The aim of the HR Strategy and Plan is to set guidelines for strengthening leadership, planning and developing a municipal workforce that is skilled and driven to strive towards service excellence and in doing so attract and retain scarce and critical skills for the Municipality.

#### Human Resource Strategy on Retention of Employees

Umdoni Municipality has developed a Human Resources Strategic document, which was reviewed and adopted by Council. The Human Resource Strategy is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The Human Resource Strategy further provides initiatives by the Municipality to address staff turn-over and promote retention of employees. The strategic document was formulated to pursue the following objectives:

- To ensure recognition of excellent performance
- Training and Skills Development
- To this end, the Strategy is structured around the following key themes:
  - Recruitment & Retention
  - Reward System
  - Training and Development
  - Diversity & Equal Opportunities
  - Performance Management
  - Policy Framework
- The Human Resource Strategy was adopted in September 2019.

#### 4.4.8 Work Place Skills Plan

The Municipality has developed the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP), which incorporated the Skills Development Plan for the 2026/2027. The development of the Workplace Skills Plan is based on the recommendations of the skills Audit process conducted by the Municipality. The municipality’s Work Place Skills Plan



will be submitted to Local Government SETA to source funding for the capacity building of Staff and Councillors.

The skills Audit and training needs analysis and qualification profile of staff will be conducted in the 2025 / 2026 Financial Year that will assist in the formulation and development of the Work Place Skills Plan for 2026 / 2027 Financial Year.

#### 4.4.9 Employment Equity Plan

The municipality has drafted an Employment Equity Policy and Plan, which is scheduled for adoption by the Council on 30 June 2026. This policy and plan aims to establish a framework for enhancing gender equity within the municipal workforce. The implementation of the Employment Equity Plan is integrated and aligned to the Recruitment and Selection Policy. Umdoni Municipality has consciously acknowledged the serious need to address existing gaps on implementation of the Employment Equity Plan. The Draft Employment Equity Policy is attached as Annexure to the IDP.

<b>Labour Relations</b>	Labour Unions needs to be educated on the difference between matters of consultation and matters of negotiation. Establishment of LLF Sub-committees at Departmental Levels
<b>Poor Performance Management Culture</b>	Cascading of Performance Management to middle managers, supervisors and Superintendents to monitor and evaluate service delivery as well as create a culture of performance monitoring and reporting at lower levels.
<b>Skills Development</b>	The municipality has conducted a skills audit for the review of the 2023/2024 WSP that has identified and prioritized service delivery departments in capacitation or skills development programmes in order to meet the objectives of the IDP.

#### 4.4.10 Information and Communication Technology

Umdoni Municipality embarked on a municipal-wide integrated strategic ICT reform. The purpose of the Information Technology (ICT) is to provide the municipality with a cohesive strategy to ensure that all the ICT initiatives strive towards a common goal, which in turn will ensure that optimal use is made of the ICT investments of the Municipality. The ICT Strategy is attached as Annexure to the IDP.

Another purpose of the ICT Strategic Plan is to align the future direction of ICT with the Municipal objectives. The three main areas of the ICT Strategy aim to enhance:

##### Information Systems [IS]

The various software applications used by the organization to automate business processes.

##### Information Communication Technology [ICT]

The technology deployed to provide access to systems, information and people.

Table 15: HUMAN RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
<b>Work Place Safety</b>	The Occupational Health and Safety Committee has been revived to monitor compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
<b>NON - Compliance with OHS Act:-</b>	Convene Occupational Health & Safety Committees quarterly



Information Management [IM]

The responsibility for IS and IT, governance, staffing, etc. The ICT strategic plan will be updated and revised continuously because both the technology it is based on as well as the business needs it supports, are not static. The Municipality proposed that it should be standard item on the agenda of the relevant portfolio Committee in order to will review the plan on a quarterly basis to ensure it remains current.

The following goals were identified:

- Establish an ICT governance framework that supports and enables the business, delivers value and improves performance.
- Design and implement formal controls over ICT systems to ensure the reliability of the systems and the availability, accuracy and protection of information.
- Implement appropriate risk management activities to ensure that regular risk assessments, including consideration of ICT risks and fraud prevention, are conducted and that a risk strategy to address the risks is developed and monitored.

Table 16: ICT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
ICT infrastructure and systems does not have proper ICT security and monitoring	Installation of centralised Antivirus and e-mail security
Municipality doesn't have an integrated Telephone system	Deployment of VoIP Telephone system to all Municipal sites utilize one service provider for telephone system services Implementation of geographical telephone numbers Installation of telephone system management (user codes and expenditure report per user)

<b>Ageing ICT network infrastructure</b>	Installation of CAT6 cables and Power over internet switches Deployment of server and monitoring of infrastructure ICT Cloud hosting ICT infrastructure maintenance plan Backup generator
<b>Lack of Website Management</b>	Redesigning of municipal website Developing of SOP and forms to monitor the information uploaded

Table 17: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Institutional Systems in place Established and functional performance management systems All Top Management (sec 56) positions are filled. Workplace skills plan is being reviewed and implemented on an annual basis SDBIP in place and is reporting done on a monthly basis Adopted 2017/18 organisational structure Established and functional internal Audit Established customer care Unqualified Audit Outcome	Ad-hoc handling of increased legal matters Limited office space Dominance of males in management. Representation of women and the disabled in total staff complement. Weak knowledge management and institutional memory systems. Retention Strategy/Policy not in place Delays in the implementation of Job Evaluation Shortage of office furniture /equipment Policies outdated Vacant posts are not filled Capacity building workshops are being facilitated
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
establishing an electronic performance management system Clean Audit outcome High staff turn-over (institutional memory loss) Establishment of wellness centre	Municipal financial constraints Established customer care Work overload on existing staff



Work Study Assessment on utilization of staff	
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## 5 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

### 5.1 WATER & SANITATION

#### 5.1.1 BULK WATER SUPPLY

Water services in Umdoni fall under the authority of Ugu District Municipality as the Water Services Authority, with bulk water supply forming part of regional schemes in which uMngeni-uThukela Water plays a supporting role as a bulk water utility.

Umdoni Municipality forms part of the South Coast System which comprises of 3 sub-systems namely:

- The Upper South Coast (Amanzimtoti to the uMkhomazi River);
- The Middle South Coast (uMkhomazi River to the Mtwalume River just north of Hibberdene); and
- The Lower South Coast (Mtwalume River to the Mtamvuna River)

Most of Umdoni, including Scottburgh, Umzinto, Pennington and Park Rynie, is supplied as part of the Middle South Coast sub-system, while the southernmost portion of the municipality interfaces with the Lower South Coast sub-system under the administration of Ugu District as the WSA.

Key bulk water supply sources for Umdoni Local Municipality form part of the South Coast water supply system, primarily within the Middle South Coast sub-system. This system supplies Scottburgh, Umzinto, Pennington and Park Rynie through regional surface water

schemes and treatment works located outside the municipal boundary, with bulk distribution managed by Ugu District as the WSA and supported at regional scale by uMngeni-uThukela Water.

Key Bulk Water Sources Include:

- Middle South Coast Sub-System, which is supplied by Nungwane Dam, Umzinto Dam, E.J. Smith Dam, Mhlabatshane Dam and the St Helen's Rock abstraction site, which together provide raw water to the Middle South Coast supply network serving Scottburgh, Umzinto, Pennington and Park Rynie.

#### CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING THE DAMS SUPPLYING UMDONI'S BULK WATER SYSTEM

- Water security in Umdoni is influenced not only by local dams but also by inter-basin transfers and regional system performance, meaning disruptions or capacity constraints elsewhere in the network can affect the South Coast system.
- Certain treatment works serving the Middle South Coast operate close to or at full capacity, limiting the system's ability to accommodate significant additional demand without upgrades. Even if raw water is available in storage dams, treatment capacity can become a bottleneck in supplying additional settlements or supporting growth.
- The Nungwane Dam system experiences raw water quality challenges, particularly related to algal growth and water quality deterioration, which can affect treatment performance and potable water output. In addition, shortfalls in supply from Nungwane Dam have historically required augmentation from the uMngeni system, with treated water from Wiggins Water Treatment Plant conveyed through the South

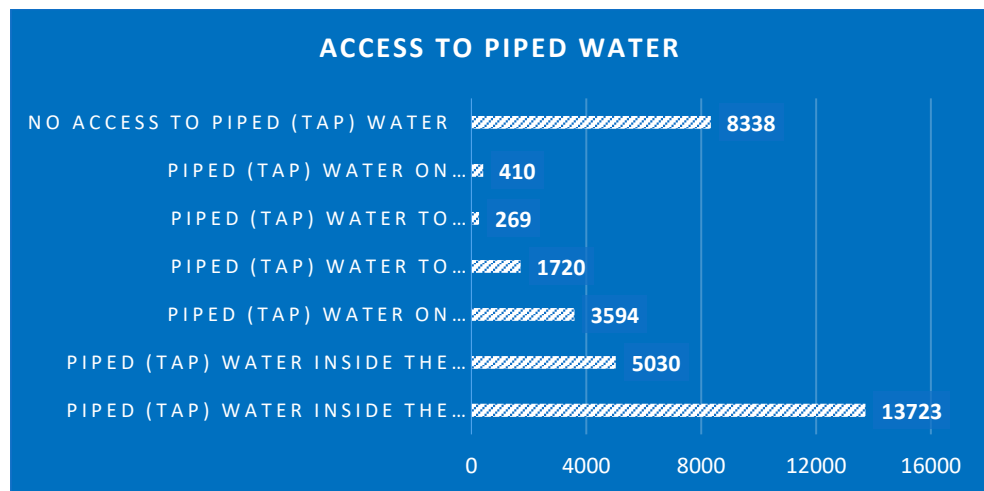


Coast Augmentation (SCA) pipeline to Amanzimtoti WTP to supplement supply to the South Coast areas.

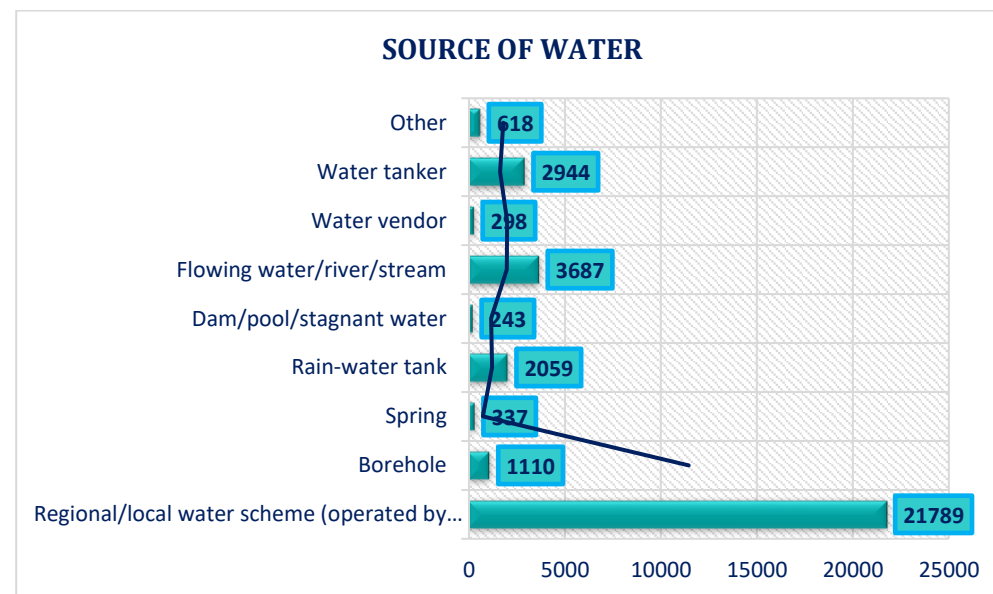
**ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES**

Household access to water services in Umdoni reflects a mixed service profile, with formal piped supply concentrated in coastal and urban settlements and more varied water sources in inland and rural areas. Of the municipality’s 33,084 households, 13,723 households have piped water inside the dwelling and 5,030 households have piped water within the yard, while a further 5,593 households rely on communal standpipes located within 500 m of the dwelling. However, 8,338 households have no access to piped water, indicating continued reliance on alternative sources.

In terms of supply, 21,789 households are served through regional or local water schemes, while others rely on rivers or streams (3,687 households), water tankers (2,944 households), rainwater tanks (2,059 households), boreholes (1,110 households), springs (337 households), dams or stagnant water (243 households), and water vendors (298 households). Spatially, higher levels of piped household access occur along the coastal corridor around Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington, Sezela and Ifafa, where bulk supply infrastructure is established, whereas greater proportions of households without piped water occur in inland settlements such as Mkhunya, Ntabesikopo, Amahlongwa, Nontonto, Umgwenyeni, KwaDumisa and surrounding rural areas, where dispersed settlement patterns and topography constrain the extension of full reticulation networks.



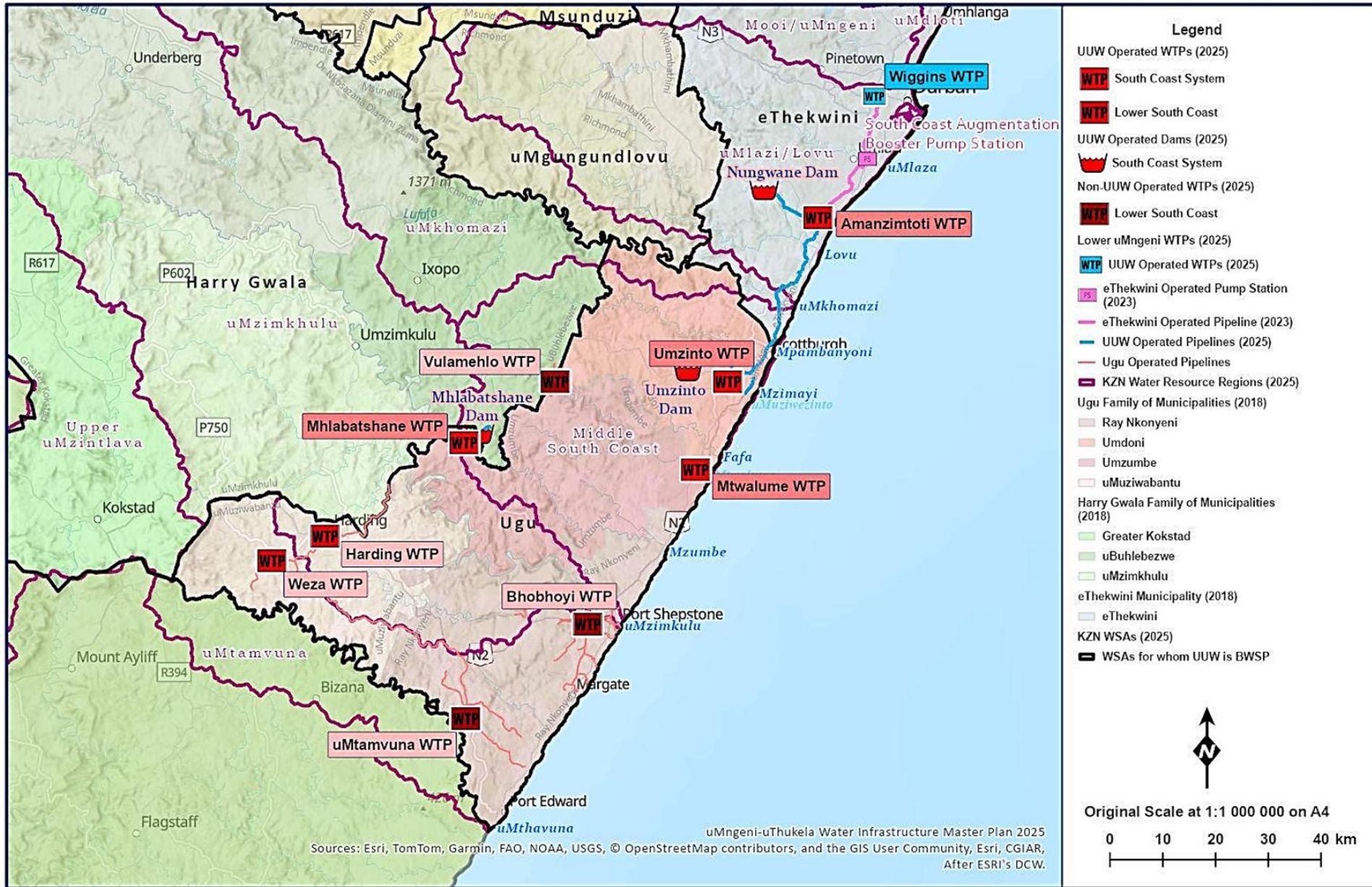
Graph: Access to piped water, Census 2022



Graph: Source of Water, Census 2022

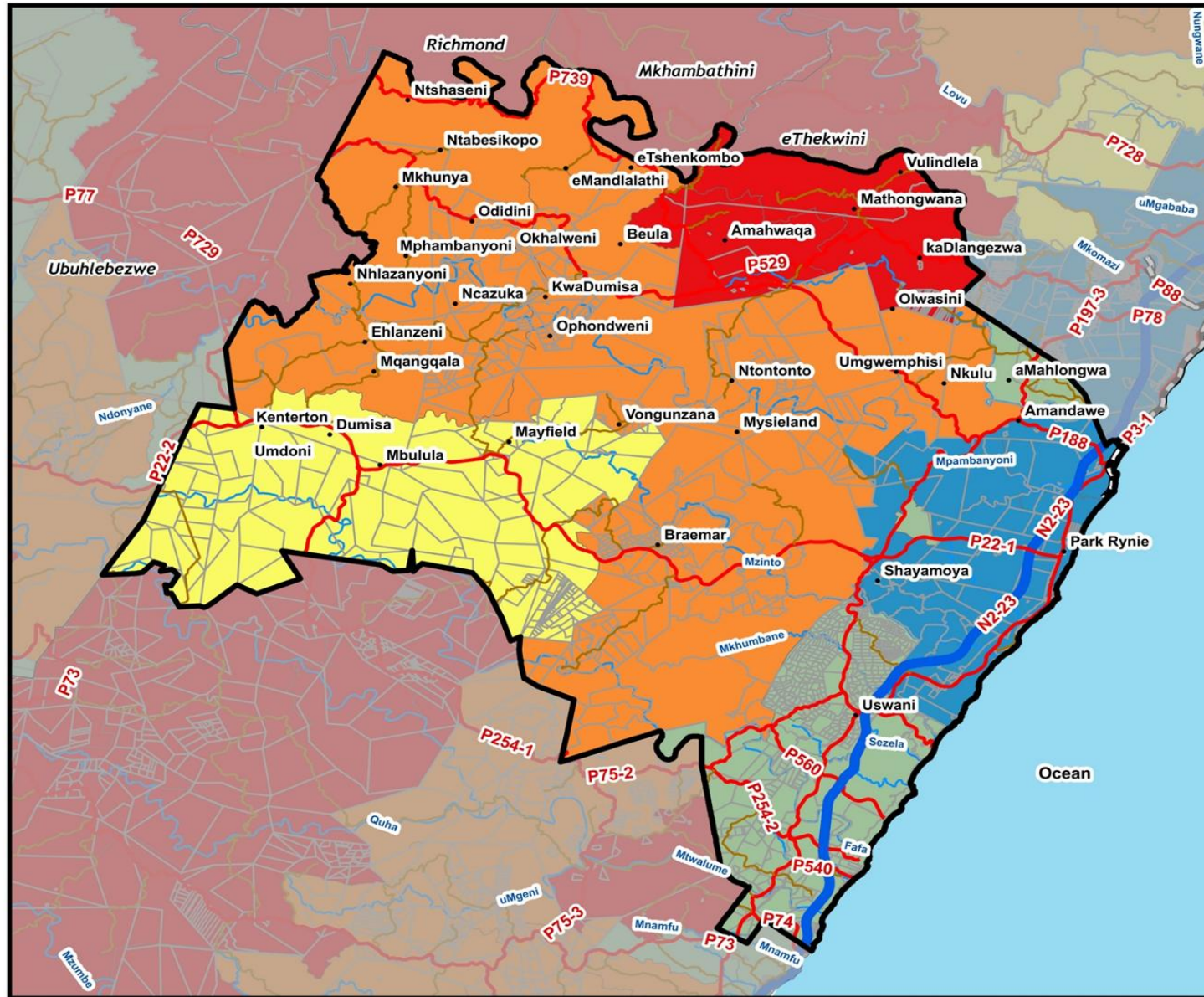



Map : General Layout of South Coast System, Umgeni 2025





Map : Access to Water/Water Infrastructure backlogs







**Umdoni Local Municipality**

**% Households with no access to Water**


**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- 0,06 - 10,88
- 10,89 - 28,36
- 28,37 - 48,77
- 48,78 - 71,10
- 71,11 - 97,80
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS  
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING





The most critical bulk water infrastructure constraint in Umdoni is the Middle South Coast bulk water treatment works system serving Scottburgh, Umzinto, Park Rynie, and Pennington, which is operating at or near full capacity. This is the binding constraint on all densification, commercial intensification, and industrial development proposals in the coastal urban corridor.

**MALANGENI WATER & SEWER RETICULATION**

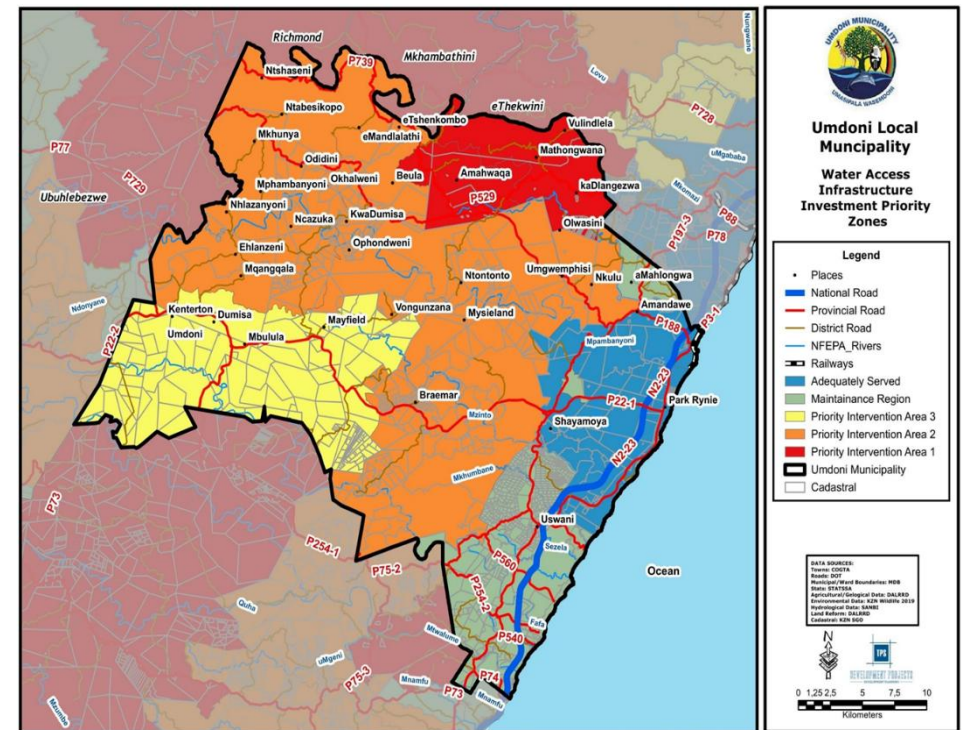
The Malangeni water and sewer reticulation programme (INF-12, total cost R164.3 million across Phases 2D–2G) is the most significant current infrastructure investment in inland water supply and must be maintained as an implementation priority through the current IDP term. The programme covers Malangeni settlement in Wards 7, 8, 9, and 11 — a catchment that is both a current housing delivery area (HSG-02 and HSG-05) and a future growth area with the Ifafa Industrial Park proximity. It is proposed that phases of the Malangeni reticulation programme be sequenced ahead of housing delivery approvals in the corresponding sub-areas, ensuring that infrastructure leads rather than follows residential development.

**RURAL BOREHOLE EMERGENCY PROGRAMME**

The emergency borehole programme (INF-13, R28.7 million) provides interim water supply to rural communities in Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 17, and 19 where piped water is absent. This programme is identified as a shortterm (2026–2031) essential service programme that creates the infrastructure threshold for rural service centre activation at Ward 7 and Braemar (Ward 6) as described in Strategy 1. The borehole sites at each rural service centre must be confirmed and developed before any community facility construction is committed. A borehole maintenance protocol and a pump replacement reserve fund are to be incorporated into the

municipality’s operational budget as ongoing programme commitments — boreholes without maintenance funding are not a durable infrastructure solution.

Map : Water Access Infrastructure Priority Zones



Map 43: Water Infrastructure Priority Investment Areas

## 5.1.2 SANITATION

### **BULK SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE**

Sanitation treatment in Umdoni is supported by two (2) Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW), located at Scottburgh and Umzinto, which serve the municipality's formal urban and coastal settlements, including Scottburgh, Umzinto, Pennington and Park Rynie. Both WWTW operate within limited sewer service footprints, with no treatment infrastructure serving inland and traditional authority areas, which remain dependent on on-site sanitation systems.

### **SEWER RETICULATION & PUMP INFRASTRUCTURE**

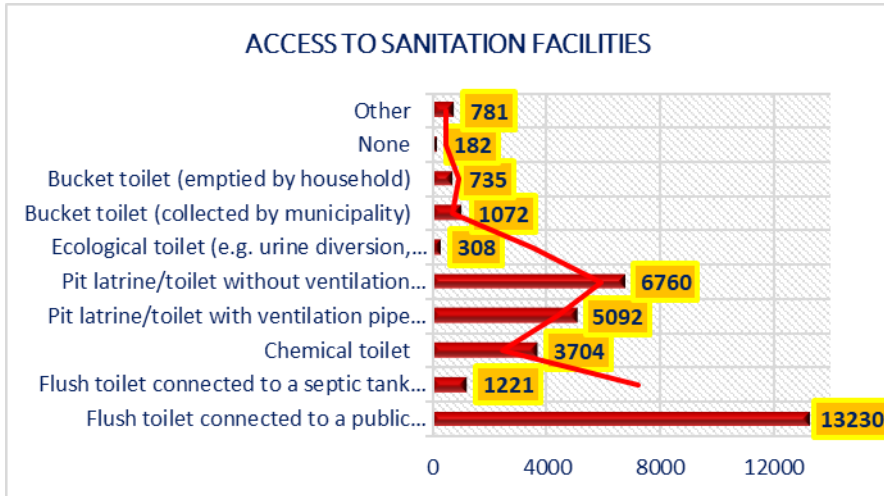
Sewer reticulation and pump infrastructure in Umdoni is limited to the coastal urban settlements of Scottburgh, Umzinto, Pennington and Park Rynie, where gravity sewers, supported by localised pump stations and rising mains, convey wastewater to the Scottburgh and Umzinto WWTWs. No sewer or pump infrastructure exists in inland or traditional authority areas, which remain outside the bulk sanitation network. Aging sewer and pump assets and stormwater ingress place pressure on the system during wet-weather conditions, making sanitation performance in Umdoni dependent on infrastructure condition and maintenance within a limited reticulation network.

### **ON-SITE SANITATION SYSTEMS**

On-site sanitation systems dominate sanitation provision in Umdoni's inland and traditional authority areas, including Dududu, Dumisa, Amahlongwa, Kenterton, Malangeni, Mkhunya and Emandleni, where bulk sewer infrastructure is absent. Sanitation is provided primarily through VIP latrines, with limited use of septic tanks, supporting dispersed settlement patterns outside the coastal urban belt. For many households, on-site sanitation systems require ongoing self-maintenance and emptying, placing time, cost and health burdens on residents.

### **HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES**

Household access to sanitation in Umdoni is high overall but spatially unequal. Flush toilets connected to sewer (13,230 households) or septic tanks (1,221 households) dominate in coastal and urban areas, while on-site pit-based systems remain prevalent inland, including VIP latrines (5,092 households) and unventilated pit toilets (6,760 households). The lowest deprivation is predominantly along the coast (Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington, Umzinto) and highest deprivation in inland and traditional authority areas such as Dumisa, Kenterton, Dududu, Amahlongwa, Mkhunya and Emandleni, reflecting the limited reach of sewer infrastructure beyond the coastal corridor.



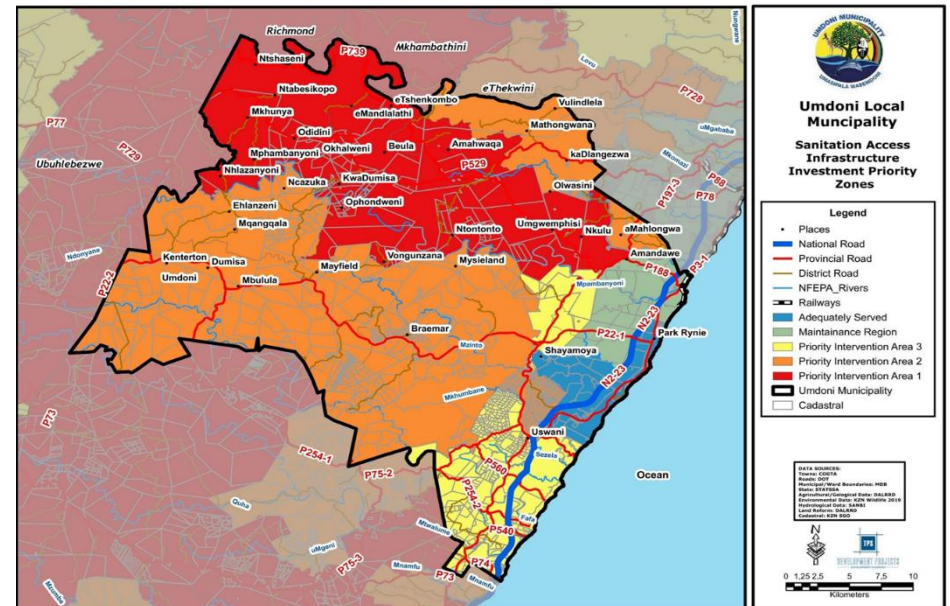
Graph : Sanitation Facilities, Census 2022

### VIP SANITATION ROLL-OUT PROGRAMME

Approximately 27,000 households across all rural wards of Umdoni lack access to adequate sanitation — the majority dependent on unventilated pit latrines or open defecation. The VIP sanitation rollout programme (INF14) is a fifteen-year continuous programme funded through UGU District Municipality and DWS capital allocations.

### URBAN SEWER REFURBISHMENT & EXTENSION PROGRAMME

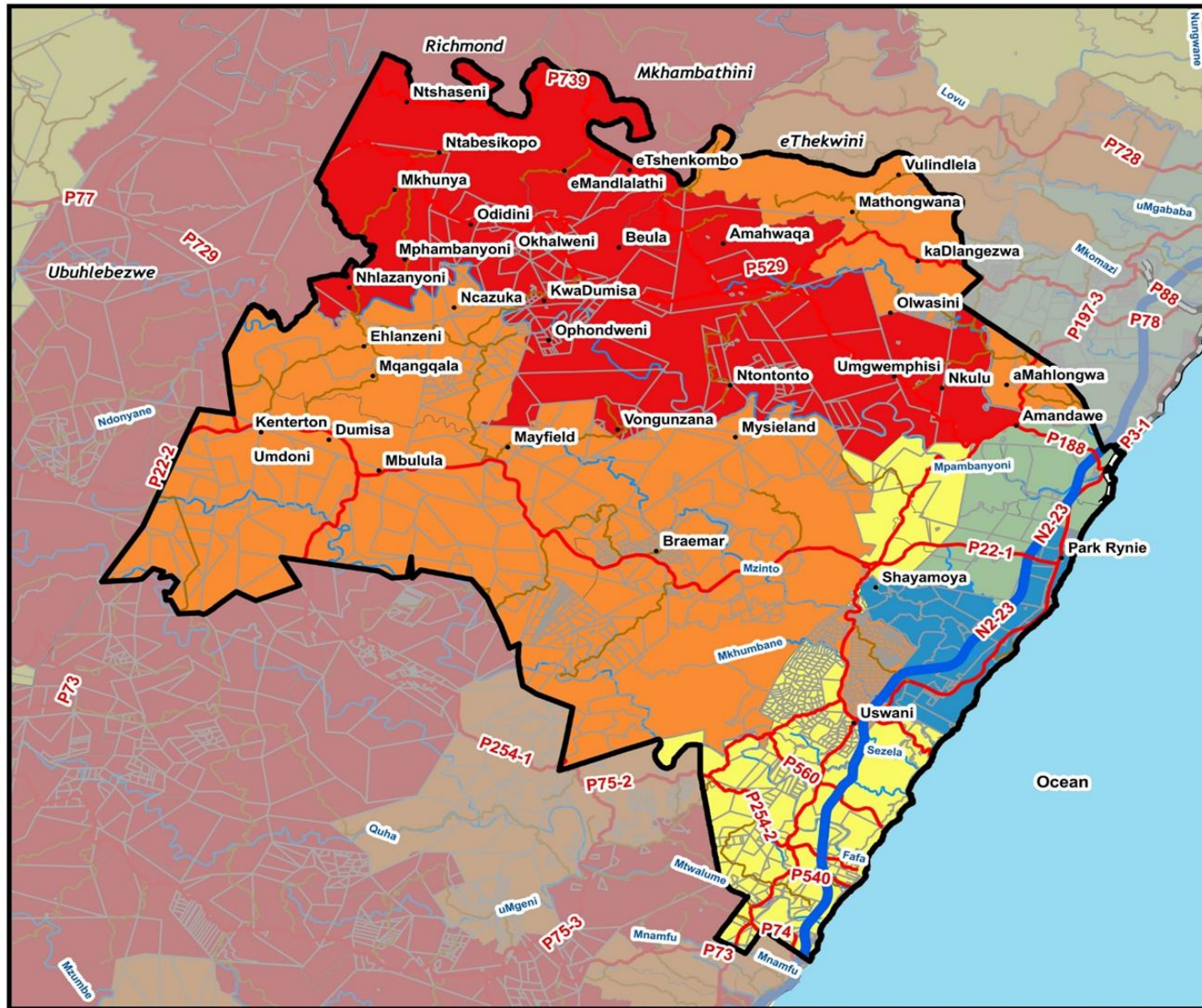
The coastal urban corridor sewer refurbishment and extension programme (INF-15, estimated total cost R55 million) covers Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Kelso, and Pennington waterborne sanitation infrastructure — pump station refurbishment, rising main replacement, and sewer network extension. Pennington Waterborne Sanitation Phase 3A (approximately R23 million within INF-15) is the most critical outstanding component and is a dependency for Pennington's continued functioning as a residential and tourism node. The SDF requires that INF-15 be maintained as a continuously funded programme within UGU District's capital programme and that Pennington Phase 3A be completed before any net new residential development approvals are granted in the Pennington node.




Map: Sanitation Access Infrastructure Priority Zone



Map : Sanitation Infrastructure Backlog







### Umdoni Local Municipality

**% Households with no access to Sanitation**

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- 0,27 - 16,64
- 16,65 - 41,09
- 41,10 - 65,30
- 65,31 - 85,16
- 85,17 - 99,57
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

0 1,25 2,5 5 7,5 10  
Kilometers



**UGU SANITATION PROJECTS FUNDED BY MG**

PROJECT NAME	Wards/Villages	BUDGET	STATUS	IMPACT
1 Umzinto Slum Clearance: Farm Isonti Low cost Housing Water and Sanitation Scheme	Ward 12&13	R 19 011 464.93	Procurement Stage	Reduction of VTS & Chemical Toilets and more revenue
2 Umzinto Waste Water Treatment Works and Outfall Sewers Upgrade and Rehabilitation	Ward 12&13	R 21 950 000.00	Procurement Stage	Increase on Capacity of WWTW
3 Margate Extension 3 & 7 Sanitation Scheme - Ward 6	Ward 6	R 21 192 638.07	Implementation Stage	Reduction of VTS & Chemical Toilets
4 Refurbishment And Upgrade Of Margate Storm-Damaged Infrastructure, Wastewater Treatment Works And Effluent Main (Phase 1)	Ward 6 & 2	R 32 500 000.00	Procurement Stage	Reduction of VTS & Chemical Toilets and more revenue
5 Refurbishment of Sanitation Infrastructure	District Wide	R 15 895 000.00	Planning Stage	Optimal Performance of Sanitation Infrastructure
6 Pennington Waterbourne Sanitation Phase 3A	Ward 10	R 23 000 000.00	Planning Stage	Reduction of VTS & Chemical Toilets and more revenue
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R 133 549 103.00</b>		

**UGU WATER RELATED PROJECTS FUNDED BY MIG**

WATER RELATED PROJECTS FUNDED BY MIG				
PROJECT NAME	Wards/Villages	BUDGET	STATUS	IMPACT
1 KwaMgai and Surrounds Water (Umzumbe)	Umzumbe Ward 8, 15, KwaMgayi and Mbiyane	R 19 183 778.00	Procurement Stage	Security of Water Supply and increase on universal access of Water
2 Vulamehlo Cross-Border Water Scheme	ward 7	R 23 300 000.00	Implementation Stage	Increase on Capacity form Source (WTW)
3 Umzimkhulu Bulk Water Augmentation Scheme - Phase 2	Ward 13	R 35 750 000.00	Implementation Stage	Reduction of Water Lost during Purification Process
4 KwaLembe Water Supply Scheme Extension Implementation - Phase 1	Ward 1	R 33 955 719.00	Procurement Stage	Increase on Capacity form Source (WTW)
5 Emergency Borehole Programme Phase 2 - Implementation	Accross the district	R 28 672 700.00	Planning Stage	Increase on Universal Access to Water
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R 140 862 197.00</b>		

**UGU CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDED BY WSIG**

NO.	PROJECT NAME	WARD	AMOUNT	PROJECT STATUS	IMPACT
1.	Supply, Installation & Commissioning of non-revenue water reducing equipment	District Wide	R40 273 259.01	Implementation	Optimal performance of water infrastructure & Reduction of water losses
2.	Replacement of Sewer mains & Refurbishment of sewer pump stations & Backup generators in Scottburgh & Sanitation Networks	District Wide	R6 500 000.00	Planning Appointment expected December 2025	Optimal performance of sanitation infrastructure

**WATER SERVICES PLANNED INTERVENTIONS FOR 2025/2026**

No	Project Name	Description	Village/ Ward No	Proposed Budget
1.	Umzinto Pipeline replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 100mm to 150mm on Hazelwood Drive, Lily Road, Azad Road	Umzinto	R10 000 000
2.	Umzinto WTW to Park Rynie Res and from Umzinto WTW to Kelso - Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement 150mm from Umzinto WTW to Park Rynie Res and Umzinto WTW to Kelso	Park Rynie and Kelso	R22 000 000
3.	Park Rynie - Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 100mm to 225mm -Park Rynie	Park Rynie	R3 700 000
4.	Kelso - Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 150mm to 225mm on Barracuda Bend and Dolphin Drive	Kelso	R3 700 000
5.	Pennington Pipeline replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 100mm to	Pennington	R3 500 000



No	Project Name	Description	Village/ Ward No	Proposed Budget
6.	Pennington Pipeline Replacement	150mm on Beefwood Rd, Robert Rd and Savell Rd Construction of pipeline replacement from 100mm to 150mm on Gumtree, Umdoni South Rd, Douglas Rd and Dolphin to Pennington Reservoir	Pennington	R5 000 000
7.	Malangeni Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 110mm Malangeni Mdasha River Crossing	Malangeni	R5 000 000
8.	Scottburgh Pipeline replacement	Marine Terrace-Scottburgh Central and Scottburgh South under N2	Scottburgh	R4 000 000
9.	Mandawe Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 63mm to 100mm on Percy Road, Quarry Rd, Gqayinyanga outlet distribution line	Mandawe	R6 000 000
10.	Umdoni Rural Pipeline Replacement at Vulamehlo	Construction of pipeline replacement from 63mm to 100mm on Sibiyi mains, Mayfield to Mbungulu Link	Vulamehlo	R6 500 000
11.	Umdoni Rural - Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 63mm to 100mm on Mgobhozini main	Mgobhozini	R3 000 000
12.	Umdoni Rural - Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 63mm to 100mm on Mkhunya Pipeline and KwaLembe (Mthembu)	KwaLembe	R3 000 000

**UGU PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION**

No	Project Name	Description	Village/ Ward No	Proposed Budget
1.	Malangeni Phase 2E	Contract UGU-07-1570-2021 - Construction of ±9,4 km of 110ND – 250ND PVC Sewer Reticulation Pipelines, ±3,6 km of 50ND – 110ND	Malangeni	R 29 940 827.58

No	Project Name	Description	Village/ Ward No	Proposed Budget
2.	Malangeni Phase 2F	HDPE Water Reticulation Pipelines and 602N° Consumer Connections Contract UGU-07-1571-2021 - Construction of ±3,8 km of 110ND – 160ND PVC Sewer Reticulation Pipelines, ±2,7 km of 50ND – 110ND HDPE Water Reticulation Pipelines, 1 N° Small Pumpstation and 245 N° Consumer Connections	Malangeni	R 14 424 115.96
3.	Malangeni Phase 2G	Contract UGU-07-1572-2021 - Construction of ±6,8 km of 110ND – 160ND PVC Sewer Reticulation Pipelines, ±3,1 km of 50ND – 90ND HDPE Water Reticulation Pipelines and 423N° Consumer Connections	Malangeni	R 19 598 860.00
4.	Malangeni Phase 2D	Contract UGU-07-1595-2021: Construction of 1Mℓ Wastewater Treatment Works	Malangeni	R70 243 041.62
5.	Malangeni Rising Main and Malangeni Reservoir	Construction of IFAFA 2ML Reservoir and 250mm Steel pipe rising main, at Malangeni/Esperanza	Malangeni	R35 234 100.21
6.	Construction Of Malangeni Low-Cost Housing Project Stage 2-Afa	Construction of 160/200mm diameter 2.6 km UPVC Gravity Pipe Line from Umzinto WTW Esperanza Reservoir, Modification of Electromechanical Works and Additional Storage	Malangeni	R15 001 236.53

**UGU EMERGENCY BOREHOLE PROGRAMME PHASE 1**

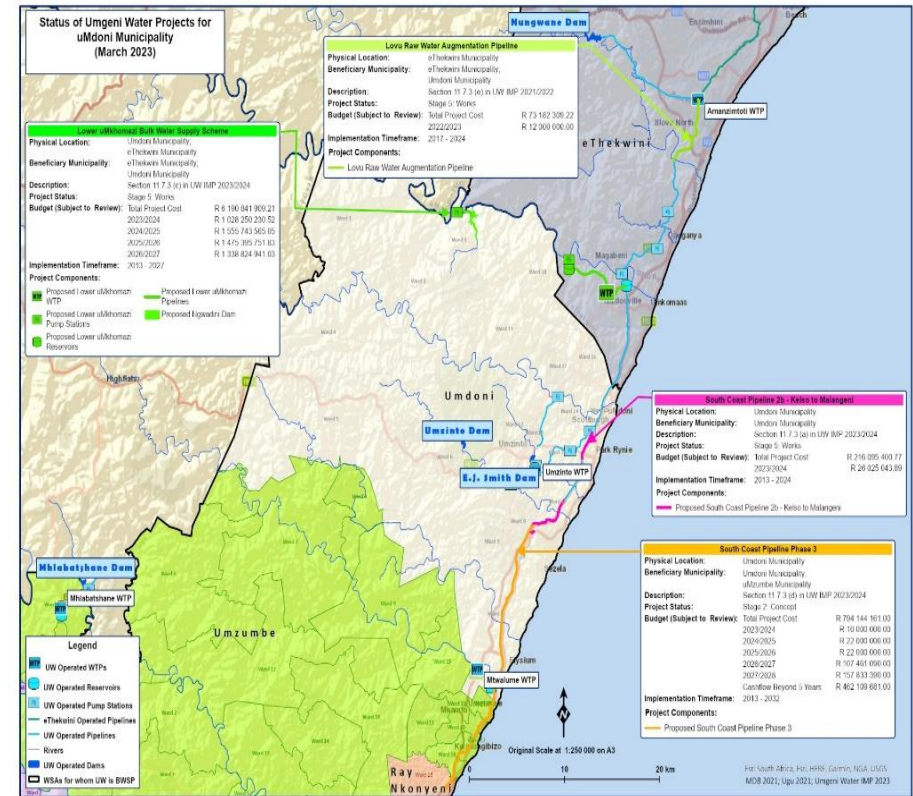
Allocation per Ward	Progress / status
1 x Borehole (Mushane) Ward 1	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (Mkhunya, Mzimlilo) Ward 1	100% Complete and Operational
1x Borehole (KwaJonny1 Khakhama) Ward 2	100% Completed and Operational



1x Borehole (Kwajoni 2) Ward 2	100% Completed and Operation (Water was found to be salty and treated accordingly)
1 X Borehole (Bhewula hall, dududu) Ward 3	Borehole collapsed
1 x Borehole (Qwembe) Ward 4	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (Dayeni,Dumisa) Ward 5	100% Complete and Operational
1x Borehole (Measland Mvrokwe) Ward 6/11	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (Golvani) Ward 6	100% Complete and Operational
1x Boreholes (Khuphuka , Kapeyi) Ward 7	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (GDP, Nkombo) Ward 8	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (Mdasha, Bhudu) Ward 8	100% Complete and Operational
1x Boreholes (Ntontonto) Ward 19	100% Complete and Operational

4	Mqanqala	52	Ongoing
2	Khakhama	05	Ongoing contractor appointed
14	Okhalweni	25	Ongoing contractor appointed
02	KwaQiko	20	Complete

UMGENI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS



UGU EMERGENCY BOREHOLE PROGRAMME PHASE 2

WARD	VILLAGE	NUMBER OF HH TO BENEFIT	PROGRESS	COMMENTS
19	Zithokozise School	15	Complete	
19	Alexandra/Macebo School	P 10	Complete	Refurbished privately by the school at the time contractor went to site
3	Amahwaqa	18	Complete	Converted to Solar Borehole
2	Mvuyane	25	Complete	Converted to Solar Borehole
5	Mayfield	30	Complete	Converted to Solar Borehole
5	Mbulula/Mayfield	25	Complete	
17	KwaCele	41	Complete	
07	Khuphuka/Sezela	42	Ongoing	

## 5.2 REFUSE REMOVAL/SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

### LANDFILL SITE

Waste disposal in Umdoni is reliant on the Humberdale Landfill Site, located on Portion 16 of the farm Humberdale No. 12770, with an approximate extent of 117,527 m<sup>2</sup>. The site is municipally owned and operated, supported by a leachate management system and fogging infrastructure, and operates in terms of an approved Landfill Site Master Plan. The landfill is expected to reach the end of its permitted lifespan by July 2027, creating an urgent need for alternative waste disposal or treatment solutions. Continued reliance on the site places pressure on access infrastructure and transport efficiency, while limited post-closure planning poses potential environmental risks, particularly to groundwater and nearby watercourses.

### WASTE TRANSFER STATION

The Municipality does not currently have a waste transfer station, requiring all collected waste to be transported directly to the Humberdale Landfill Site, which increases haulage distances, fuel consumption, vehicle wear and operational costs. The municipality is planning a transfer station in Umzinto (Erf 31), but the site is zoned for agriculture, necessitating rezoning and land use amendments, as well as environmental authorisation. Development is further constrained by capital and operational cost requirements.

### GARDEN WASTE DROP-OFF FACILITY

Umdoni does not currently have a dedicated garden waste drop-off facility, resulting in organic waste being disposed of through general waste streams or illegally dumped. This leads to the unnecessary use of landfill space and represents a missed opportunity for composting and soil improvement initiatives. The absence of a formal facility limits the municipality's ability to divert green waste from landfill. Establishing a garden waste drop-off facility would enable the collection of organic waste for composting, reduce landfill volumes and extend the lifespan of the Humberdale Landfill Site, while also creating opportunities for community composting, environmental education and small-scale urban agriculture.

### WASTE MANAGEMENT FLEET

Umdoni relies on an aged waste management fleet, which is prone to breakdowns, inefficient fuel use and rising maintenance costs, resulting in service delays and reduced collection reliability. These constraints limit consistent service delivery, particularly in outlying areas.

### RECYCLING & WASTE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Recycling and waste management initiatives in Umdoni are in place but remain underdeveloped, with significant volumes of recyclable material still being disposed of at the Humberdale Landfill Site. The municipality operates two recycling drop-off points, located in Pennington and Humberdale, but these facilities are underutilised and have not yet achieved meaningful diversion of waste from landfill. While the municipality has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Umdonimuhle and HLG Packworld to establish a Public-Private

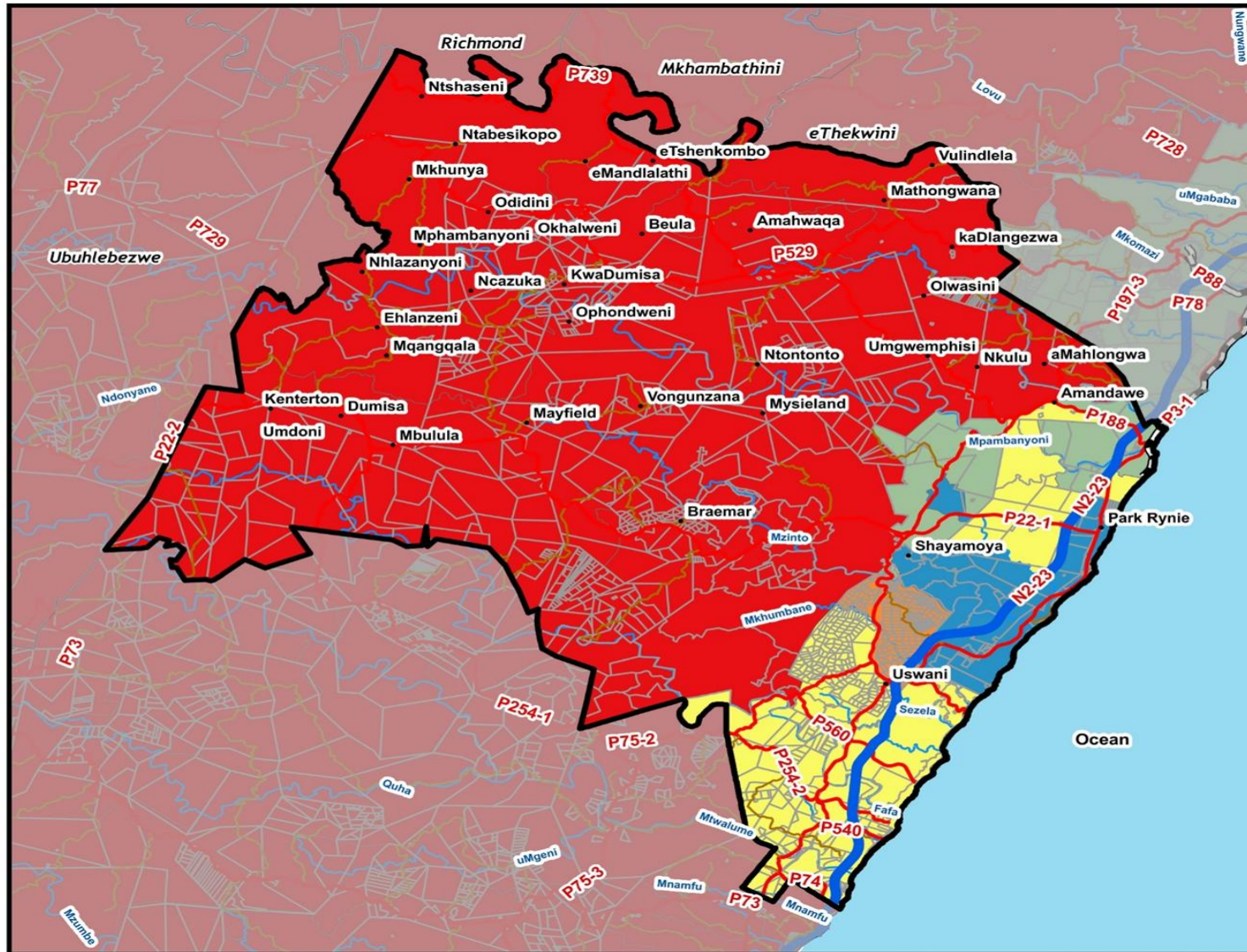


Partnership for waste recycling, progress in implementing recycling programmes has been limited by low public awareness, weak participation and underdeveloped market demand for recyclables. Strengthening recycling initiatives presents opportunities to expand curb-side collection, buy-back centres and sorting operations, improve community awareness, and explore composting and waste-to-energy options, with potential benefits for landfill lifespan extension and local job creation.

## WASTE COLLECTION

Waste collection services in the municipality vary markedly by settlement type and are reflected in the spatial pattern of refuse collection backlogs. Scottburgh and Umzinto CBDs receive daily refuse collection and regular street sweeping, while residential areas such as Pennington, Park Rynie and Ifafa Glebe are generally serviced once a week, resulting in

relatively higher service reliability along the coastal corridor. In contrast, inland and traditional authority areas, including Dumisa, Kenterton, Dududu, Amahlongwa, Mkhunya and Emandleni, rely largely on skip-bin collection, which corresponds with the highest backlog levels shown on the map. Approximately 56 skip bins serve rural and peri-urban areas, with around 10 damaged, reducing collection effectiveness and contributing to waste accumulation and illegal dumping. The backlog pattern highlights a clear coastal–inland service gradient, driven by lower service frequencies, longer collection routes and aging refuse vehicles, underscoring the need for route optimisation, skip-bin replacement, fleet upgrades and strengthened community participation to improve waste collection equity and reliability.



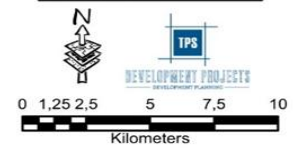
## Umdoni Local Municipality

### % Households with no access to Refuse Collection

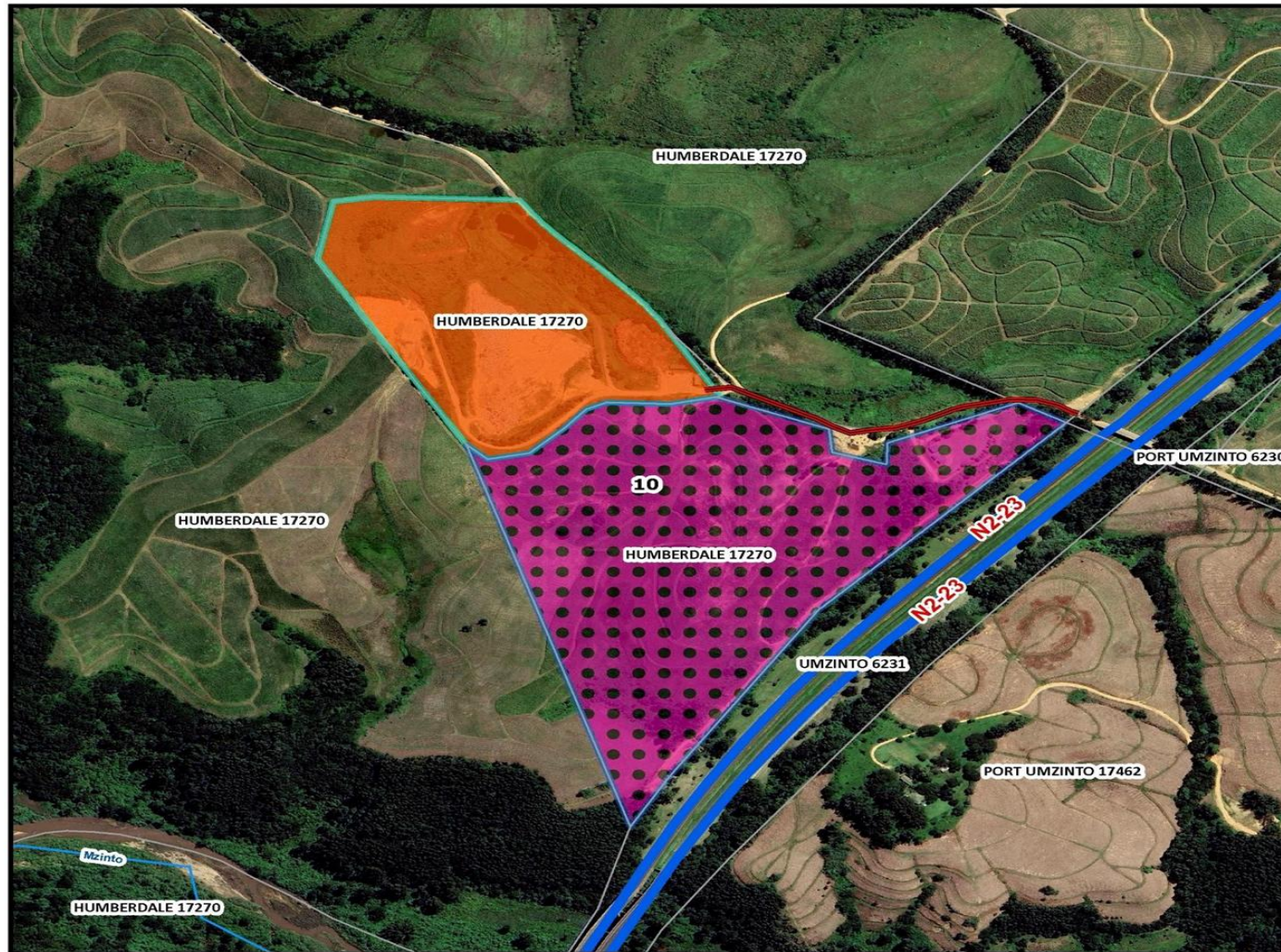
**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- 0,039 - 17,72
- 17,73 - 44,45
- 44,46 - 70,05
- 70,06 - 89,46
- 89,47 - 99,88
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO



Map : Refuse Collection Backlog





**Umdoni Local Municipality**

**Humberdale Waste Management Precinct**

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- Proposed Humberdale Access Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral
- Wards
- Proposed Waste Management Humberdale Precinct
- Humberdale Landfill

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO




0 37,5 75 150 225 300  
Meters

Map : Waste Management Precinct

**Table 20: WASTE MANAGEMENT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS**

WASTE MANAGEMENT	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Landfill Transition and & Future Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and formalise the Humberdale landfill site as the short-term disposal node until its closure in 2027</li> <li>• Develop and implement a comprehensive landfill Master Plan, including: Operational Management, Environmental monitoring &amp; phased closure &amp; rehabilitation</li> <li>• Establish a 500 m environmental buffer to protect surrounding sensitive areas</li> <li>• Upgrade the access road to a surfaced standard to improve logistics and reduce operational inefficiencies</li> </ul>
Waste Transfer and Decentralisation (Umzinto Node)	<p>Introduce a decentralised transfer and processing system to reduce haulage costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and reserve land for a new regional landfill site in the western/central municipality, prioritising proximity to R612 and N2 corridors</li> <li>• Develop a post-closure land use strategy, including: ecological restoration; solar energy generation; controlled open space</li> <li>• Fast-track Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and rezoning for Erf 31, Umzinto</li> <li>• Develop a Waste Transfer/Recycling Station in Umzinto as a secondary waste node</li> <li>• Establish a multi-functional facility, including: transfer station; recycling sorting facility; public drop-off centre; composting area; small buy-back centre</li> <li>• Reduce direct waste haulage to Humberdale through waste consolidation and transfer systems</li> </ul>
Recycling Infrastructure and Circular Economy	<p>Develop a spatially distributed recycling network linked to key nodes</p> <p>Establish a network of recycling hubs at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pennington Depot</li> <li>• Humberdale landfill precinct</li> <li>• Umzinto transfer station</li> <li>• Scottburgh CBD</li> </ul>
Illegal Dumping and Environmental Protection	<p>Protect environmentally sensitive areas through enforcement and spatial controls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and monitor illegal dumping hotspots</li> <li>• Install signage, surveillance, and enforcement measures</li> <li>• Protect rivers, wetlands, and agricultural land through buffer zones</li> <li>• Link waste management interventions to environmental management programmes</li> <li>• Upgrade existing depots into fully operational Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs)</li> <li>• Implement separation-at-source programmes with the distribution of recycling bags</li> <li>• Develop buy-back centres in high-footfall areas (CBDs, taxi ranks, community halls)</li> </ul>



<p>Umzinto Town/CBD is not in a desirable state</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Municipality conducts quarterly Clean-Up and educational campaigns in Umzinto</li><li>• Update Waste management bylaws in order to strengthen enforcement and address illegal dumping</li><li>• Initiate programmes to clean illegal dumpsites</li><li>• Ensure strict waste management conditions in trading licences</li><li>• Employment of additional staff in the waste management section</li></ul>
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### 5.3 TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

Adequate provision of telecommunication infrastructure in areas outside of the main towns and urban areas (in the outer rural wards) remains a challenge. Major cell phone companies provide coverage to the rural areas of the municipality, but internet access is not available in the majority of the municipality. The following data regarding internet access was extracted from the Statistics SA Community Survey 2016:

Approximately 83.85% of the population have no access to internet services. This represents 121 208 persons of the 144 551 persons who reside in the LM (CS 2016)

- Of the 144 551 persons living in the LM (CS 2016), 8 091 access the internet from an internet café at a distance of more than 2km
- Approx. 15.29% access the internet via library facility connections
- 64 864 persons (or 44.87%) can access the internet from any place with their cell phones.

## **5.4 ROADS & TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **5.4.1 NATIONAL ROAD NETWORK**

The N2 national route traverses Umdoni in a north–south direction and is the municipality's only national road and primary transport corridor. It is fully blacktop-surfaced and provides high-capacity connectivity between eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality and the South Coast, carrying commuter, freight and tourism traffic serving coastal settlements such as Scottburgh, Park Rynie and Pennington. The route functions as a through-movement corridor, with access to surrounding settlements via controlled interchanges and provincial feeder roads, and its performance is critical to municipal mobility and economic activity.

### **5.4.2 PROVINCIAL/REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK**

The provincial road network in Umdoni provides the municipality's main regional and sub-regional connectivity, linking coastal settlements, inland rural areas and the N2 national route. The R102 (Old South Coast Road) is the key coastal provincial corridor, running north–south parallel to the N2 and connecting Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington and Umzinto, while accommodating public transport, tourism traffic and local freight and functioning as a critical secondary regional spine and relief route to the N2. Inland provincial routes, particularly the P22/P22-1 corridor, link the coastal belt to Dududu, Dumisa, Kenterton, Amahlongwa and Malangeni, supporting daily commuting and agricultural freight movement.

### **5.4.3 DISTRICT AND LOCAL ROAD NETWORK**

District and local access roads in Umdoni function as a single lower-order access system serving inland and rural areas. These roads provide the only vehicular links between settlement clusters such as Dududu, Sawoti, Mkhunya, Dumisa, Amahlongwa, Kenterton, Malangeni and Emandleni and higher-order provincial routes, and are used daily for school travel, clinic access, public transport operations, agricultural movement and emergency response. Trips typically involve long taxi routes on gravel roads, with Class L tracks feeding into extended Class D distributors.

### **5.4.4 ROAD CONDITIONS**

Road conditions in Umdoni vary sharply by hierarchy and location. The N2 and higher-order regional roads generally provide reliable year-round access along the coastal corridor, while most district and local access roads are gravel surfaced and prone to deterioration. In inland and traditional authority areas, poor drainage and rainfall exposure cause corrugation, rutting and periodic impassability during wet conditions, reducing travel reliability and constraining public transport, school access, service delivery and emergency response away from coastal and urban areas.

### **5.4.5 PUBLIC TRANSPORT FACILITIES**

Public transport facilities in Umdoni consist of two (2) formal taxi ranks, located in Scottburgh and Umzinto, and a wider network of informal loading and off-loading points.

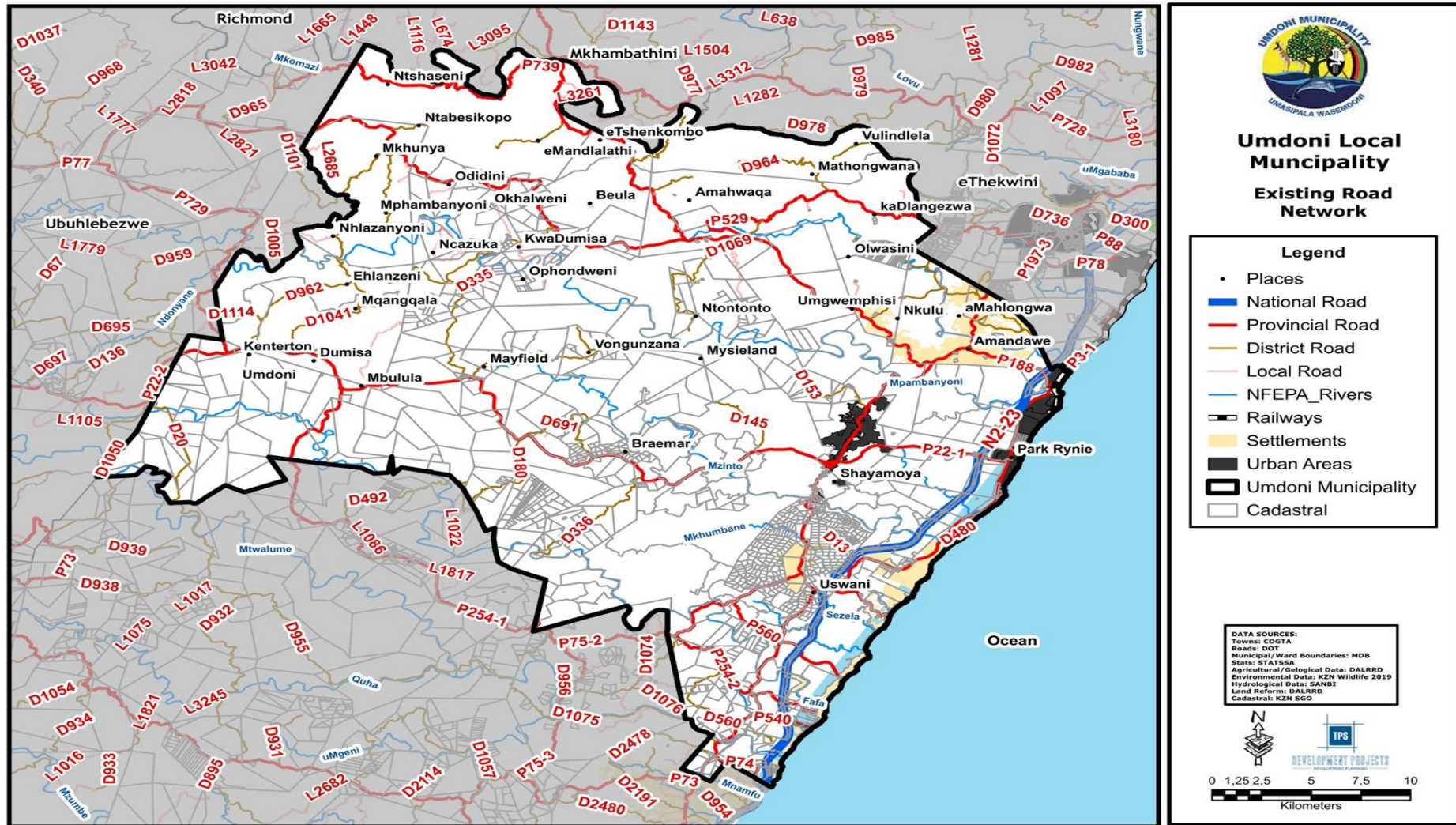
Outside these coastal nodes, public transport access relies on informal roadside facilities in settlements including Pennington, Park Rynie, Dududu, Dumisa, Amahlongwa, Kenterton, Malangeni and Sawoti. These informal facilities provide essential access for inland and



traditional authority areas, enabling connections to the Scottburgh and Umzinto ranks and onward routes.

#### 5.4.6 RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE

Rail infrastructure in Umdoni is confined to the former South Coast rail corridor, which runs parallel to the N2 and historically served Scottburgh, Park Rynie, Pennington and Umzinto. Passenger rail services along this line are not operational, and stations within the municipal area are inactive, resulting in rail infrastructure having no functional role in current commuter or freight movement.



Map : Existing Road Network





Table 21: ROAD AND STORM WATER KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTION

ROADS & STORMWATER	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Lack of Routine maintenance of our Roads & Stormwater network	The municipality has developed a Roads Rehabilitation programme for 2026/2027 Financial Year for urban roads and rural roads as well as the upgrading of Steep Hills.
Severe Rutting & Potholes	The Technical Service Department has developed a Pothole Patching Programme utilizing the complaints management register and roads identified in the IDP as priority to address pothole patching backlogs and resolve complaints.
Lack of Roads Maintenance Fleet to conduct routine maintenance and the municipality is reliant on hiring of roads maintenance plant/fleet	The municipality will make budget provision for the repairs/leasing of heavy machinery to ensure the maintenance of our rural roads. The municipality will also procure tools and materials to ensure functionality of the roads & Stormwater section that will enable it to conduct routine maintenance, pothole patching and rehabilitation of roads internally.





IDP REF NUMBER	Ward No.	Voting District	Project Name	Funding Source Internal/External	Year 4 2025/2026	Year 5 2026/2027	Year 6 2027/2028	Year 7 2028/2029	Year 8 2030/2031
BSD/1	1	Nkanini	Construction of Steep Hills in all access roads	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/2	1	Nkanini	Upgrading of Jiza Road steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/3	1	Miso	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngodini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/4	1	Sivelile	Upgrading of Mushana Road from gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/5	1	Mtholi	Quarry & Regravelling of all Access Roads in Mtholi	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/6	1	Lembe	Quarry & Regravelling of Bhudubhudu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/7	1	Lembe	Upgrading of Mzimlilo Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/8	2	Bhewula	Upgrading of Bhewula Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/9	2	Mceleni	Upgrading of Mdabuka Road steep hills from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/10	2	Siyathuthuka	Upgrading of Mabhongo Access Road steep hills from gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/11	2	Shukumisa	Upgrading of Mthembu Road steep hill from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/12	2	Shukumisa	Quarry & Regravelling of Umkomaas River Access Roads	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/13	2	Ophondweni	Rehabilitation of Gqosha Bridge and Regravelling of Gqosha Access Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/14</b>	2	Nduduma	Upgrading of Buhlebezwe Access Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/15</b>	2	Nduduma	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngobolo Access Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/16</b>	2	Twostick	Upgrading of Twostick Road from gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/17</b>	2	TwoStick	Upgrading of Steep Hills of TwoStick Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/19</b>	2	Mceleni	Upgrading of Odidini Steep Hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/19</b>	2	Bhewula	Upgrading of Bhewula Road steep Hills from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/20</b>	2	Bhewula	Rehabilitation of Mbhizana Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/21</b>	2	Siyathuthuka	Quarry & Regravelling of 2020 Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/22</b>	2	Siyathuthuka	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Mabhongo Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/23</b>	2	Shukumisa	Quarry & Regravelling of Maromeni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/24</b>	2	Shukumisa	Construction of new access road leading to Hlabathini Deep Tank	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/25</b>	2	Shukumisa	Quarry & Regravelling of Access Roads	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/26</b>	2	Sangqulo	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Ngongoma Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/27</b>	2	Sangqulo	Upgrading of steep hills on Matendeni Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/28</b>	2	Ophondweni	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Ophondweni Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/29</b>	2	Khakhame	Upgrading of Steep Hills on all access roads from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/30</b>	2	Nduduma	Quarry & Regravelling of Mcanzi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/30</b>	2	Mandalalathi	Upgrading of portion of Mthembu Road (150m) from gravel to Concrete	Internal/External funding					
<b>BSD/30</b>	2	Kukhanyeni	Upgrading of portion of Khukhanyeni School Road (150m) from gravel to Concrete	Internal/External funding					
<b>BSD/30</b>	2	Nongoma Store	Upgrading of portion of Nongoma Store Road (150m) from gravel to Concrete	Internal/External funding					
<b>BSD/31</b>	3	Nhlanyeza	Upgrading of Mabhelani Road steep hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/32</b>	3	Nhlanyeza	Upgrading of Mabhelani Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/33</b>	3	Nhlanyeza	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Nhlanyeza Road from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/34</b>	3	Nhlanyeza	Upgrading of Ngcece Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/35</b>	3	Bhewula	Upgrading of Bhewula Road steep hills from gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/36</b>	3	Bhewula	Upgrading of Mabetha Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/37</b>	3	Skebheni	Upgrading of Skebheni Road steep hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/38</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Tafuleni Road Steep Hills from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/39</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Mbanda Road steep hills from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/40</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Nyongweni Access Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/41</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Ntabaskobho Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/42</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of KwaMfundisi Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/43</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Njilo Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/44</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Ngwane Road Steep Hill from gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/45</b>	3	Nkampula	Upgrading of Mqadi Road Steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/46</b>	3	Nkampula	Upgrading of Mhoqa Road Steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/47</b>	3	Nhlonhlweni	Upgrading of Ngodoyi Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/48</b>	4	Qwembe	Quarry & Regravelling on Tony Zuma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/49</b>	4	Qwembe	Steep Hill Upgrade on Mabutho Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/50</b>	4	Qwembe	Steep Hill Upgrade on Sgwaza Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/51</b>	4	Qwembe	Steep Hill upgrade on Mabhala Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/52</b>	4	Qwembe	Quarry & Regravelling on Ngabiso Nsele Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/53</b>	4	Qwembe	Quarry & Regravelling on Govu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/54</b>	4	Bhadane	Construction of Bridge on Khawula Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/55</b>	4	Bhadane	Upgrade of Mngadi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/56</b>	4	Bhadane	Regravelling of Lundi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/57</b>	4	Bhadane	Upgrade of Bamingane Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/58</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Zama Zama Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/59</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbumbe Sfundo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/60</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Makhekhe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/61</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Nqamula Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/62</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Ntobeko Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/63</b>	4	Mqangqala	Upgrade of Ncezu road Steep hill from gravel to concrete and installation of stormwater pipes	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/64</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Frank Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/65</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Mkwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/66</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Chiliza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/67</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Ntabinamandla Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/68</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Etsheni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/69</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Budget Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/70</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Quarry & Regravelling of Mncwabe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/71</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Quarry & Regravelling of Shandu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/72</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Upgrading of Duma Road steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/73</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Regravelling of Mpambanyoni Hall Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/74</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbhele Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/75</b>	4	Kenterton	Quarry & Regravelling of Mtambo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/76</b>	4	Kenterton	Quarry & Regravelling of Russel Maphanga Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/77</b>	4	Kenterton	Quarry & Regravelling of Mayibuye Mbumbe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/78</b>	4	Kenterton	Installation of Stormwater Management System on Kenterton School Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/79</b>	4	Manyuswa	Upgrade of Steep Hill on Moyeni Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/80</b>	4	Manyuswa	Regravelling of Diamond Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/81</b>	4	Manyuswa	Regravelling of Hlongwa Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/82</b>	4	Manyuswa	Regravelling of Mbhedeyajika Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/83</b>	4	Manyuswa	Regravelling of Namathela Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/84</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Upgrading of Bhadane Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/85</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Upgrading of Bhadane Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/86</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Quarry & Regravelling of Bhadane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/87</b>	5	Vukaphi	Construction of Mgenge Bridge on Mgenge Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/88</b>	5	Vukaphi	Upgrade of Nongoloza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/89</b>	5	Vukaphi	Quarry & Regravelling of St Petros Church Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/90</b>	5	Vukaphi	Quarry & Regravelling of Vukaphi School Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/91</b>	5	Vukaphi	Upgrading of Bridge to Vukaphi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/92</b>	5	Vukaphi	Upgrade of Steep Hill on Sphapheme Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/93</b>	5	Vukaphi	Regravelling of Egoli Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/94</b>	5	Mayfield	Installation of Stormwater Pipes on Mzawlane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/95</b>	5	Mayfield	Upgrade of steep hill on Moba Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/96</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Quarry & Regravelling of Shange Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/97</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Quarry & Regravelling of Mzobe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/98</b>	5	Himmelburgh	Quarry & Regravelling of Duma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/99</b>	5	Himmelburgh	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbelu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/100</b>	5	Zamani	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbulula Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/101</b>	5	Zamani	Upgrading of Mathozela Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/102</b>	6	Mbungulu	Upgrading of Mndaweni Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/103</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Vezi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/104</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Shezi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/105</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Myeza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/106</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngogoma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/107</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Hlongwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/108</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Y Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/109</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Ndlovu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/110</b>	6	Mysie Land	Upgrading of Mbabala Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/111</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbabala Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/112</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Myeza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/113</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/114</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngidi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/115</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngcobo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/116</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Duma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/117</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Foyo Mbutho Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/118</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Construction of Gabion Baskets on Vincent Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/119</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Construction of Bridge on Dovoza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/120</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Construction of x2 Bridges on Golvane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/121</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Construction of Bridge to join Foyo Mbutho and Vincent Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/122</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Upgrade of Steep Hills on Shozi & Nduna Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/123</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Quarry & Regravelling of Mzizi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/124</b>	6	Mahlathini	Quarry & Regravelling of Myeza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/125</b>	6	Mahlathini	Upgrade of Steep Hill on Khathi Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/126</b>	6	Mahlathini	Quarry & Regravelling of Shembe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/127</b>	6	Mahlathini	Quarry & Regravelling of Shozi Nduna Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/128</b>	6	Mahlathini	Upgrade of Chiliza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/129</b>	6	Mahlathini	Upgrade of Nuza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/130</b>	6	Braemar	Quarry & Regravelling of Amavenya Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/131</b>	6	Braemar	Upgrading of steep hill on Kwasqwayi Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/132</b>	6	Braemar	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Mbhaca Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/133</b>	6	Braemar	Quarry & Regravelling of Mazubane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/134</b>	6	Braemar	Upgrading of Nkanini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/135</b>	6	Braemar	Upgrading of Duma Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/136</b>	6	Braemar	Quarry & Regravelling of Myandu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/136</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of 5 Steep Hills on Mapitoli Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/138</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Khathi Road from gravel to concrete and maintenance and installation stormwater management system	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/139</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of steep hills on Shangase road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/140</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Mashilomu Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/141</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Long Beach Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/142</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Sbu Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/143</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Khoza Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/144</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Gumede Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/145</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Mangathini Road from gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/146</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Thafeni Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/147</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Ntabeni Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/148</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Duma Road steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/149</b>	7	Phase 1	Maintenance of Stormwater Management System on Phase 1 Road & Installation of Speed Humps	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/150</b>	7	Phase 1	Maintenance of all concrete access roads	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/151</b>	7	Sezela	Rehabilitation of Beach Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/152</b>	7	Sezela	Upgrading of Willow Road from Gravel to Asphalt	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/153</b>	7	Ifafa Beach (Bazley)	Rehabilitation of Marine Drive and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/154</b>	7	Ifafa Beach	Rehabilitation of Ridge Road and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/155</b>	7	Ifafa Beach	Rehabilitation of Ifafa Beach Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/156</b>	7	Elysium	Rehabilitation of Elysium Main Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/157</b>	7	Coveway	Rehabilitation of Coveway Road and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/158</b>	7	Coveway	Rehabilitation of Buccaneer Walk Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/159</b>	8	GDP	Upgrading of Maphumulo Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/160</b>	8	P4	Quarry & Regravelling of Mkhubane Road and Stormwater maintenance	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/161</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrading of Bholokodo 1 Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/162</b>	8	Nkombo	Stormwater Management Maintenance on Nkombo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/163</b>	8	Section 16	Upgrade of Mnguni Road from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/164</b>	8	Bongumbhele	Upgrading of Bongumbhele Road steep hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/165</b>	8	Golokodo	Upgrading of Chiliza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/166</b>	8	P4	Construction of Bridge on Shozi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/167</b>	8	P4	Quarry & Regravelling on Zungu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/168</b>	8	Nkombo	Upgrading of Goba Road steep hill from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/169</b>	8	Bongumbhele	Upgrading of Nkosini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/170</b>	8	Section 16	Upgrading of Zondi Road Steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/171</b>	8	Section 16	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngcobo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/172</b>	8	Golokodo	Upgrading of Ngubo Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/173</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Stormwater Management maintenance on Mtolo & Shange Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/174</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of Shange Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/175</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of Gobhozi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/176</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of steep hill on Vusisizwe Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/177</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of Beneva Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/178</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrade of Mkhukhwini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/179</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrade of Mqongqo Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/180</b>	9	Sihle	Quarry & Regravelling of Zwelisha Road and installation of V-Drains	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/181</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrading of Mancwane Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/182</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrade of Sibiya Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/183</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrading of Mgwempisi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/184</b>	9	Sihle	Widening of Beneva Road (Mbhele Road)	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/185</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrading of Nduneni Road Steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/186</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrade of Khoza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/187</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrading of Gwaza Road steep Hill from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/188</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrade of Shoeway Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/189</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrade of Hlongwa Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/190</b>	9	Mafithini	Regravelling of Sishi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/191</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrade of Hlongwa Road steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/192</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrading of Shozi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete and maintenance of stormwater management system	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/193</b>	9	UCC	Upgrade of Mthimkhulu Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/194</b>	9	UCC	Upgrade of Ntombela Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/195</b>	9	UCC	Regravelling of Gumede Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/196</b>	9	UCC	Installation of Sidewalks on UCC Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/196</b>	9	Duma	Regravelling of Duma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/196</b>	9	Kotela	Regravelling of Kotela Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/196</b>	9	Gobhozi	Regravelling of Gobhozi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/196</b>	9	Mageza	Regravelling of Mageza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/196</b>	9	Mdasha	Regravelling of Hlongwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/197</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Adrienne Avenue and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/198</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Anne Arbour Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/199</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Allen Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/200</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Allen Place and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/201</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Beefwood Road and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/202</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Botha Place and installation of Stormwater Management System	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/203</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Botha Road and Installation of Stormwater Management System	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/204</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Cheery Lane and Installation of Stormwater Management System	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/205</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Coral Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/206</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of David Avenue and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/207</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Dirk Uys Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/208</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Douglas Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/209</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Edward Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/210</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Elizabeth Avenue and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/211</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Figtree Lane and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/212</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Flatcrown Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/213</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Gerald Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/214</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Gumtree Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/215</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole patching on Impanthle Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/216</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Ironwood drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/217</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Lynda Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/218</b>	10	Pennington South	(Quarry & Regravelling) Rehabilitation of Mahogany Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/219</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Marion Avenue and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/220</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Minerva Avenue and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/221</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Nanette Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/222</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Natalia Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/223</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Oyster Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/224</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole patching of Palm Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/225</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Pennington Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/226</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Pienaar Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/227</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Piet Retief Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/228</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Plum Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/229</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Rahle Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/230</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Roberts Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/231</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Sandra Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/232</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole patching on Savell Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/233</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Shad Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/234</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Sheila Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/235</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Syringa Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/236</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Umdoni North Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/237</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Umdoni South Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/239</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Whale Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/239</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Quarry & Regravelling of Abrahams Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/240</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Pothole Patching on Barracouta Bend and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/240</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Pothole Patching on Bream Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/241</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Pothole Patching on Cod Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/242</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Pothole Patching on Dolphin Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/243</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Garrick Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/244</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Grunter Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/245</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Kingfish Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/246</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Marlin Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/247</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Pinkie Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/248</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Porpoise Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/249</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Salmon Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/250</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Sardine Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/251</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Shark Avenue and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/252</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Alkins Drive South	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/253</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management Maintenance and rehabilitation of Gardner Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/254</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management maintenance and rehabilitation of Guy Close	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/255</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management maintenance and rehabilitation of Mallet Avenue	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/256</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Marine Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/257</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management Maintenance and rehabilitation of Mc Donald Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/258</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management maintenance and rehabilitation of Miller Avenue	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/259</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Oceanic Grove	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/260</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Preston Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/261</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Saville Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/262</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of South Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/263</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management maintenance and rehabilitation of Steven Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/264</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater maintenance and rehabilitation of Alkins Drive North	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/265</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Hazel Avenue	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/266</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Payne Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/267</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Slayley Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/268</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Smith Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/269</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Walnut Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/270</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Caine Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/271</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Garnet Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/272</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Lotus Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/273</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Marine Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/274</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Rocklyn Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/275</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of School Circle	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/276</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Wright Lane	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/277</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of First Avenue	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/278</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Second Avenue	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/279</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of First Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/280</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Second Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/281</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Thirst Street	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/282</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Forth Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/283</b>	11	Ifafa	Upgrading of Mvubu Road 3 steep hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/284</b>	11	Ifafa	Construction of Bridge on Mvubu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/285</b>	11	Imverogro	Upgrading of Deshi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/286</b>	11	Zamani	Upgrading of Chibini Road from gravel to asphalt and installation of stormwater management system	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/287</b>	11	Zamani	Regravelling of Goldstone Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/288</b>	11	Zamani	Construction of Zamani Bridge on Agriculture Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/289</b>	11	Zamani	Construction of Esperanza Bride on Esperanza (P) Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/290</b>	11	Egoli	Upgrading of Beneva Road steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/291</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of St Andrews road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/292</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Protea Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/293</b>	11	Boardroom	Pothole Patching on Azalea Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/294</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Lotus Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/295</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Old Ixopo Road and stormwater maintenance	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/296</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of St Patricks Lanes and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/297</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Hycint Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/298</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Hibiscus Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/299</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Ridge Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/300</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Vale Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/301</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Rajen Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/302</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Ridge Road (Sasol)	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/303</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of St Patricks Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/304</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Mbetheni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/305</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Phakathi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/306</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Albany Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/307</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Majuba Lane	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/308</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Vivian Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/309</b>	11	Ellingham	Rehabilitation of Mandela Road and stormwater maintenance	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/310</b>	11	Ellingham	Rehabilitation of Centenary Road (Sasol Road)	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/311</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Puffin Lane and stormwater management maintenance and installation of Gabions	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/312</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Pothole Patching and Stormwater maintenance on Flamingo Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/313</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Falcon Road and installation of Gabion Baskets on River Bank	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/314</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Nightingale Road & Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/315</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Penguin Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/316</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Robin Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/317</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Nkonka Road steep hill from gravel to concrete & Regravelling	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/318</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Widening of Bailey Textile Road & Regravelling	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/319</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrade of Thokoza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/320</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Flower Road from gravel to asphalt	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/321</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Lotus Road from gravel to asphalt and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/322</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Evergreen Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/323</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Prospect Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/324</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Camel Foot Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/325</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrade of Ester Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/326</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Stormwater management system maintenance on Temple Road	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/327</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Quarry & Regravelling of Grey Section Access Roads & Steep Hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/328</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Quarry & Regravelling of Yellow Section Access Roads & Steep Hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/329</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Quarry & Regravelling of Peach Section Access Roads & Steep Hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/330</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Regravelling of Roshan Heights Road and installation of stormwater management system	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/331</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Rehabilitation of Centenary Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/332</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching on Lilly Road installation of gabion baskets along river bank	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/333</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Upgrading of Fern Road from gravel to asphalt	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/334</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Upgrading of Kauser Road from gravel to asphalt and installation of gabion baskets on river banks and stormwater management maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/335</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Rehabilitation of Hibiscus Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/336</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching on Azad Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/337</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching on Daffodil Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/338</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching on Petunia Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/339</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching, stormwater maintenance and installation of crash barrier on Ester Road (Moosa Store)	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/340</b>	12	Roshan Heights	Potho Patching on St Anne Road	Internal Funding					



BSD/341			Rehabilitation of Ester Road (Village Mall)	Internal Funding					
BSD/342	12	Asoka Heights	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Court Road	Internal Funding					
BSD/343	12	Asoka Heights	Pothole Patching of Pine Road	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/344</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Reh349abilitation of Malibu Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/345</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Rehabilitation of Glen Terrance Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/346</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Pothole Patching of Ocean View Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/347</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Rehabilitation of Hazelwood Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/348</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Upgrading of Ryland Drive from Gravel to Asphalt	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/349</b>	13	Umzinto	Re-gravelling of Ryland Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/349</b>	13	Umzinto	Re-gravelling of Ilah Grove	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/349</b>	13	Umzinto	Re-Gravelling of End Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/349</b>	13	Umzinto	Re-Gravelling of Junction Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/349</b>	13	Hazelwood	Rehabilitation of Palm Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/349</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Rehabilitation of Bhonobhono Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/350</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Regravelling and installation of stormwater pipes in Diza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/351</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Thafeni Road from gravel to concrete & Regravelling	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/352</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Magubane Road and Regravelling	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/353</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Upgrading of Mbhozambhoza Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/354</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Upgrading of Gugulesizwe Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/355</b>	14	Mahlashana	Upgrade of Steep Hill on Mahlashana Road from gravel to concrete & Quarry & Regravelling	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



BSD/356	14	Mahlashana	Upgrading of Masanini Road steep hill from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
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<b>BSD/357</b>	14	Mahlashana	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngalo Road and installation of Gabion Baskets	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/358</b>	14	Mahlashana	Construction of Bridge on Mbambo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/359</b>	14	Mahlashana	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Zikalala Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/360</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrading of Shozi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/361</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrade of Victor Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/362</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrade of Mphemba Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/363</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrade of Khwela Road from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/364</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Quarry & Regravelling of Xaba Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/365</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrading of Ggcwensa Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/366</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Quarry & Regravelling of Gama Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/367</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Bushy Grove and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/368</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Edgerton Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/369</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Escombe Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/370</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Freeland Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/371</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Hayden Close and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/372</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Lagoon Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/373</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Link Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/374</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Mill Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/375</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Moodie Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/376</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Olive Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/377</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Pioneer Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/378</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Richmond Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/379</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Short Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/380</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Sylvia Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/381</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Wesley Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/382</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Woodford Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/383</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Adams Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/384</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Airth Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/385</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Allen Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/386</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Arbuthnot Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/387</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Caroline Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/388</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Cordiner Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/389</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Erskine Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/390</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Galway Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/391</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Landers Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/392</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Marine Terrance and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/393</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Radcliffe Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/394</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Scott Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/395</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Sir Matthew Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/396</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Strelitzia Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/397</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Taylor Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/398</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of William Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/399</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Adrienne Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/400</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Anne Arbour Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/401</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Ashley Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/402</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Aubrey Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/403</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Bahama Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/404</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Barbra Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/405</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Bermuda Way and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/406</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Collocott Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/407</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Davallen Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/408</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of David Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/409</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Lindsey Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/410</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Margaret Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/411</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Marion Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/412</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Memory Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/413</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Minerva Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/414</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Rahle Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/415</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Raymond Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/416</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Roger Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/417</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Savil Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/418</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Stephen Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/419</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Stephen Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/420</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Marine Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/421</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Second Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/422</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of First Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/423</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Second Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/424</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Third Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/425</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Fourth Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/426</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Fifth Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/426</b>	15	Central Scottburgh (Town)	Rehabilitation of of Scotts Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/427</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Mhluzini Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/428</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Mhluzini Road steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/429</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Construction of Bridge on Mhluzini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/430</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Cele Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/431</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Ntsongeni Road from gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/432</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Shazi Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/433</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Sbhekedu Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/434</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Quarry & Regravelling of Mangweni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/435</b>	16	Methodist	Upgrading of Danganya Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/436</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Mgothozi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/437</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Ngcobo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/438</b>	16	Methodist	Upgrading of Qalweni Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/439</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Maphumulo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/440</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Danganya SS Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/441</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Sundwini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/442</b>	16	Zama Store	Quarry & Regravelling on Mdletshe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/443</b>	16	Zama Store	Upgrading of Mfundisi Zama road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/444</b>	16	Zama Store	Upgrading of Bhengu Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/445</b>	16	Zama Store	Quarry & Regravelling on Malishaba Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/447</b>	16	Zama Store	Upgrading of Danisa Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/448</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Bhakajane Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/449</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Bhakajane Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/450</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Wrongturn Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/451</b>	17	Shonkweni	Installation of Stormwater Management on Sdlangaleni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/452</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Sgewu Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/453</b>	17	Shonkweni	Installation of Stormwater Management System on Mbongo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/454</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Mvovo Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/455</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Ndwalane Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/456</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of MaCele Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/457</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of Esitaladini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/458</b>	17	Mandawe	Maintenance/ installation of stormwater management system on Khomo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/459</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of Malukazi Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/460</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of Cele Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/461</b>	17	Mandawe	Quarry & Regravelling of Skebheni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/462</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading Gqayinyanga Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/463</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of Ntuthuko Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/464</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Quarry & Regravelling on Khumalo Road & Installation of Stormwater management system	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/465</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Regravelling of Shozi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/366</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Upgrading of Nyando Road steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/467</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Regravelling of Qhakaza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/468</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Regravelling of Mngadi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/469</b>	18	Ellingham	Construction of Bridges on Olwasini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/470</b>	18	Ellingham	Regravelling of Mgomodwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/471</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Construction of Sandanolwazi Road Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/472</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Installation of Stormwater Management System on Mfulawenkomo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/473</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Construction of Shlophe Road Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/474</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Upgrading of Ntsunguzini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/475</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Quarry & Regravelling on Khubalweni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/476</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Quarry & Regravelling on Maye Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/477</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Quarry & Regravelling & Installation of stormwater management system on Ekukhanyeni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/478</b>	18	Moyeni	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbanjwa Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/479</b>	18	Moyeni	Upgrading of Ngidi Road Steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/480</b>	18	Moyeni	Upgrading of Mgebhozi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/481</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Quarry & Regravelling on Vulindlela Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/482</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Construction of Hlongwa Road Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/483</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Quarry & Regravelling on Khathi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/484</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Quarry & Regravelling on Msomi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/485</b>	18	Olwasini	Quarry & Regravelling on Ringini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/486</b>	18	Olwasini	Upgrading of Cele Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/487</b>	18	Olwasini	Upgrading of Myandu Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/489</b>	19	Macebo	Upgrading of Skanisweni Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/490</b>	19	Macebo	Installation of Storwater Management System on Masondo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/491</b>	19	Macebo	Upgrading of Steep hill on Nkanini Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/492</b>	19	Macebo	Quarry & Regravelling of Mandeni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/493</b>	19	UCC	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Mathabethe Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/394</b>	19	UCC	Quarry & Regravelling on Molo Khumalo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/395</b>	19	UCC	Upgrading of Thokoza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/496</b>	19	UCC	Quarry & Regravelling on Msweli Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/497</b>	19	UCC	Quarry & Regravelling on Ngqobheni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/498</b>	19	UCC	Upgrading of Steep hill onMbumbe Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/499</b>	19	Swelihle	Upgrading of Shinga Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/500</b>	19	Swelihle	Construction of Khuzwayo Road Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/501</b>	19	Swelihle	Quarry & Regravelling on Sindlovini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/502</b>	19	Swelihle	Quarry & Regravelling on Mkhwanazi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/503</b>	19	Ntontonto	Upgrading of steep hill on Ntontonto Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/504</b>	19	Ntontonto	Upgrading of Nduna Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/505</b>	19	Ntontonto	Construction of new road at Kwamlungu area	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/506</b>	19	Celokuhle	Quarry & Regravelling on Induna Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/507</b>	19	Celokuhle	Upgrading of steep hill on Mathe Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/508</b>	19	Celokuhle	Upgrading of Sdlangalaleni Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/509</b>	19	Celokuhle	Regravelling of Nkangala Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/510</b>	19	Celokuhle	Upgrading of Slengeni Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/511</b>	19	Celokuhle	Upgrading of Mntengana Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/512</b>	19	Mahlabathini	Quarry & Regravelling of Mthombeni road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/513</b>	19	Mahlabathini	Upgrading of Mahlabathini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



IDP NUMBER	Ward No.	Voting District	Project Name	Funding Source
				Internal/External
BSD:DOT/1	1	Nkanini	Upgrading of P77 from gravel to Asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/2	1	Nkanini	Quarry & Regravelling of P739	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/3	2	Shukumisa	Upgrading of P79 Steep Hills from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/4	2	Mandalalathi	Rehabilitation of Bridge on D2386	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/5	3	Nkampula	Upgrading of D20 Road steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/6	4	Qwembe	Upgrading of D962-D1038 from gravel to Asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/7	4	Manyusweni	Upgrading of D1114 from gravel to asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/8	4	Manyusweni	Upgrading of D1114 steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/9	4	Manyusweni	Quarry & Regravelling of D1114	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/10	4	Mpambanyoni	D1038 Steep Hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/11	4	Bhadane	D1040 Steep hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/12	6	Mbungulu	Rehabilitation of D307 Road	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/13	6	Mahlathini	Upgrading of D691 from gravel to asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/14	7	Ifafa Beach	Quarry & Regravelling of P254	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/15	7	Ifafa Beach	Quarry & Regravelling of Dewa Road (P560)	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/16	7	Ifafa Beach	Quarry & Regravelling of Mthwalume Road (D56)	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/17	7	Ifafa Beach	Quarry & Regravelling of Ifafa Beach Road (D482)	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/18	7	Ifafa Beach	Rehabilitation of P3 Road and installation of Speed Humps	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/19	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of D13 from gravel to asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/20	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Installation of Speed Humps on D13 Road	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/21	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Bus Shelter on D13 Road	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/22	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Installation of Bus Shelter on D13 near Goba Store	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/23	8	GDP	Verge Maintenance on National Road & Installation of Bus Shelter	Department of Transport



<b>BSD: D)T/24</b>	15	Renishaw/Scottburgh	Pedestrian Bridge below GJ Crooks Hospital	Department of Transport
<b>BSD:DOT/25</b>	11	Zamani	Construction of Esparanza Bride on Esparanza (P) Road	Department of Transport
<b>BSD:DOT/26</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Upgrading of D963 Steep hills from gravel to concrete	Department of Transport
<b>BSD:DOT/27</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Construction of bridge on D963 Road	Department of Transport
<b>BSD.DOT/28</b>	15	Scottburgh	GJ Crookes Pedestrian Bridge	Department of Transport
<b>BSD.DOT/29</b>	15	Scottburgh	Traffic Lights Installation at P188 & R102 (Cutty Sark) Intersection	Department of Transport
<b>BSD.DOT/30</b>	15	Scottburgh	Redesign of TC Robertsons entrance on R102	Department of Transport

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT PROJECTS 2026/2027**

Project Name	Activity	SPECIFIC LOCATION	Construction Start	Construction End	Current Project Status (FIDPM)	2025/26 Tabled Budget Allocation
Rehabilitation of P22-1 (km 0,0 to km 36,360)	Rehab Roads	Umzinto	2024/11/01	2029/01/22	Stage 5 Site handed over to contractor	R 78 438 121,11
Upgrade of P77 (km15 to km25)	Upgrade Roads	Dududu	2023/02/23	2026/01/24	Stage 5 Works 26 to 50%	R 10 621 488,97
Construction of GJ Crookes Hospital Pedestrian Bridge	New Pedestrian Bridge	Scottburgh	2026/06/01	2026/12/31	Stage 4 Design Documentation Report-IDT	R 500 000,00
Low Level Bridge Response Programme- D2386 km0.2	New Vehicular Bridge	Mandalalathi	2028/01/20	2030/01/17	Stage 1 Project Initiation/ Prefeasibility Report	R 500 000,00
Low Level Bridge Response Programme- D2386 km0.75	New Vehicular Bridge	Mandalalathi	2028/01/20	2030/01/17	Stage 1 Project Initiation/ Prefeasibility Report	R 500 000,00
Low Level Bridge Response Programme-D2386 km2.40	New Vehicular Bridge	Mandalalathi	2028/01/20	2030/01/17	Stage 1 Project Initiation/ Prefeasibility Report	R 500 000,00
Low Level Bridge Response Programme- D971 km4.4	New Vehicular Bridge	KwaDumisa	2028/01/20	2030/01/17	Stage 1 Project Initiation/ Prefeasibility Report	R 500 000,00
Betterment and Regravelling for KZN212_Umdoni	Betterment and Regravelling		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 24 251 985,58
Blacktop Patching and Rut Repair for KZN212_Umdoni	Blacktop Patching and Rut Repair		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 4 608 828,90
Blading for KZN212_Umdoni	Blading		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 10 476 313,55
Crack Sealing for KZN212_Umdoni	Crack Sealing		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 4 995 365,94
Routine Maintenance for KZN212_Umdoni	Routine Maintenance		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 10 445 179,15
Safety Maintenance for KZN212_Umdoni	Safety Maintenance		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 2 745 588,09
Special Maintenance for KZN212_Umdoni	Special Maintenance		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 500 000,00

## 5.5 ENERGY

### 5.5.1 ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity supply in Umdoni Municipality is supported by Eskom Distribution infrastructure, consisting of a medium-voltage substation and associated powerlines that form part of the South Coast supply network. This infrastructure serves both coastal urban settlements and inland rural areas, with bulk supply focused on feeding local distribution networks. Electricity challenges are primarily related to distribution capacity, network reach and dispersed inland settlements, where reliance on Eskom-operated infrastructure is greatest.

#### ELECTRICAL SUB-STATIONS

One (1) electricity substation is confirmed within the boundary of Umdoni:

- Dududu 22/11 kV Substation
- Status: Commissioned
- Voltage: 22/11 kV
- Owner: Eskom Distribution
- Location: Dududu
- Commissioned: 2008

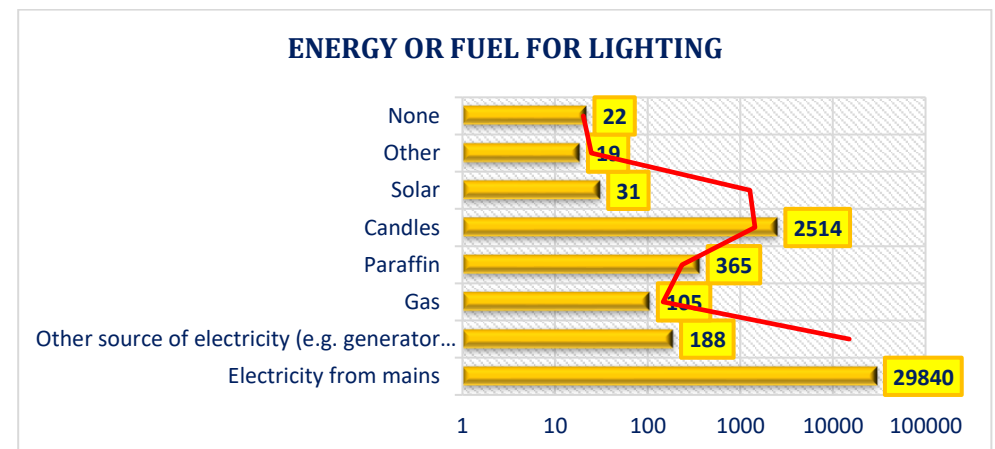
#### HIGH VOLTAGE & MEDIUM-VOLTAGE POWERLINES

Umdoni Municipality is traversed by an extensive network of Eskom-owned high-voltage powerlines, which form part of the broader South Coast electricity supply system. The HV cable dataset confirms the presence of multiple commissioned 88 kV and 132 kV lines within the municipal boundary, including corridors associated with Nkonka–Oribi, Nkonka–

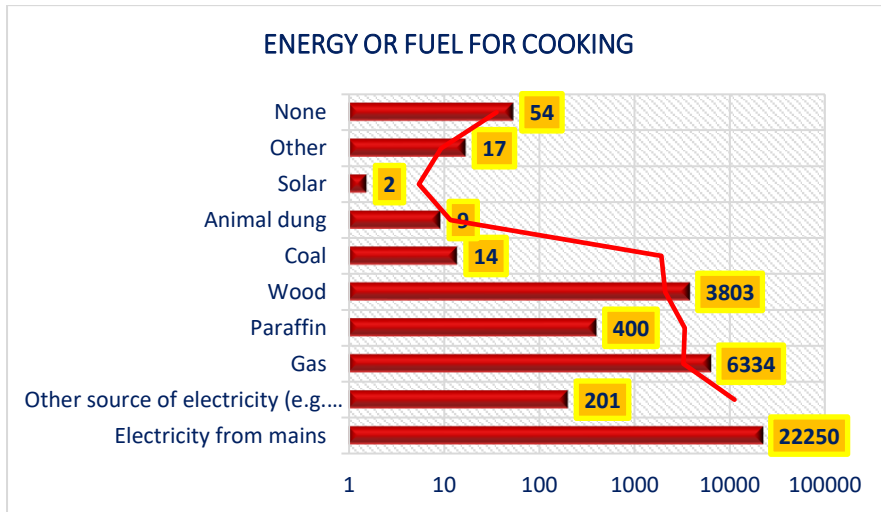
Scottburgh, Nkonka–Umzinto, Illovo–Nkonka, Bendigo–Nkonka and Nkonka–Rayon routes. These lines provide bulk electricity transmission and distribution feeding substations and local reticulation networks serving Scottburgh, Umzinto, Pennington, Park Rynie and inland settlements.

#### 1.1.1. household Access to electricity

Household access to electricity in Umdoni is high overall, but spatially uneven. Census 2022 data shows that the vast majority of households use electricity from the mains for lighting, with approximately 29 840 households relying on grid electricity, while only a small proportion depend on alternatives such as paraffin, gas, candles or solar. For cooking, electricity also dominates, used by approximately 22 250 households, although a notable number of households continue to rely on gas (6 334 households), wood (3 803 households) and paraffin (400 households), indicating partial energy switching rather than exclusive dependence on electricity. This pattern reflects generally good electrification levels, alongside ongoing reliance on non-electric fuels for cooking in some households.



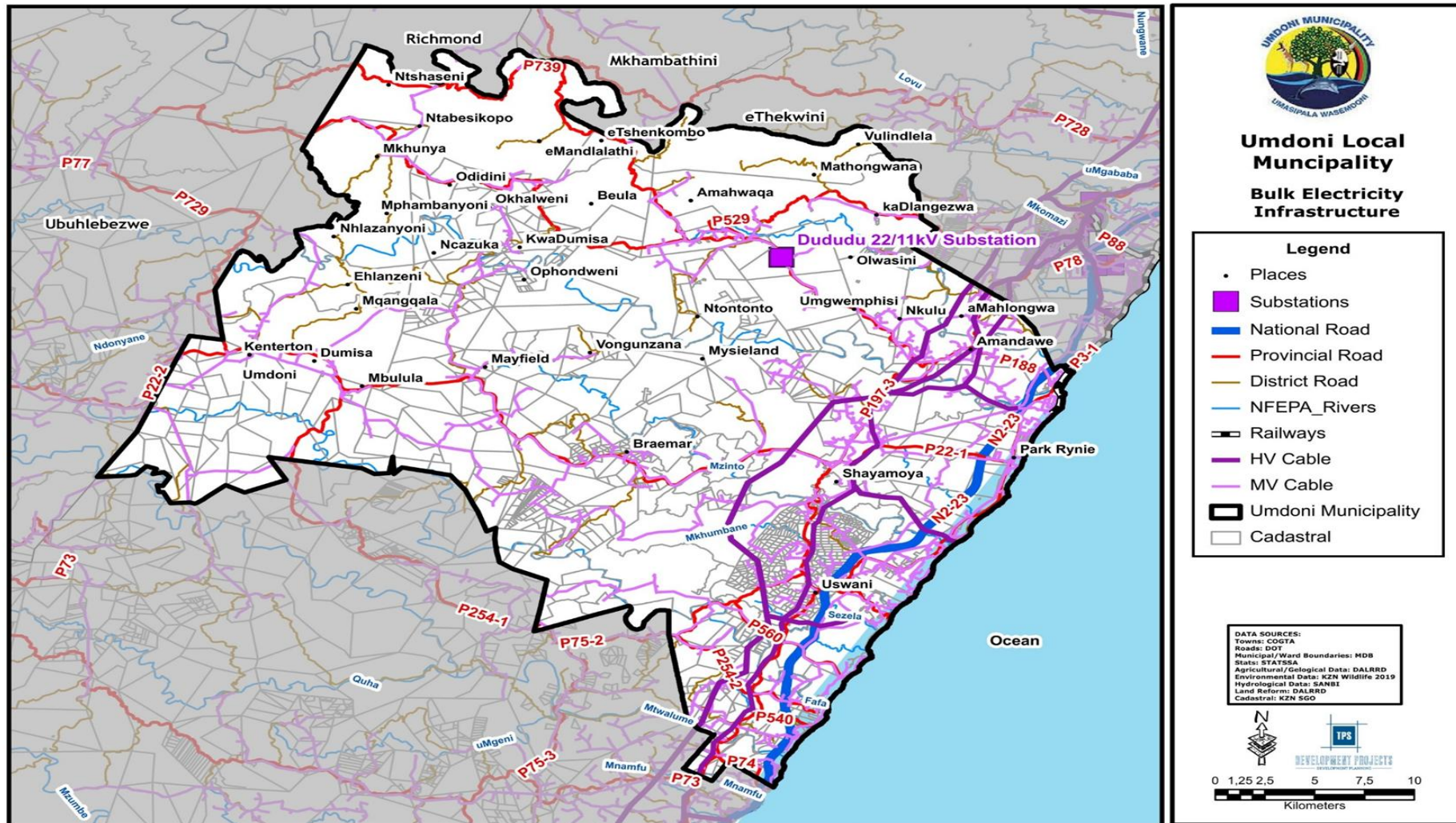
Graph: Energy for fuel & lighting, Census 2022

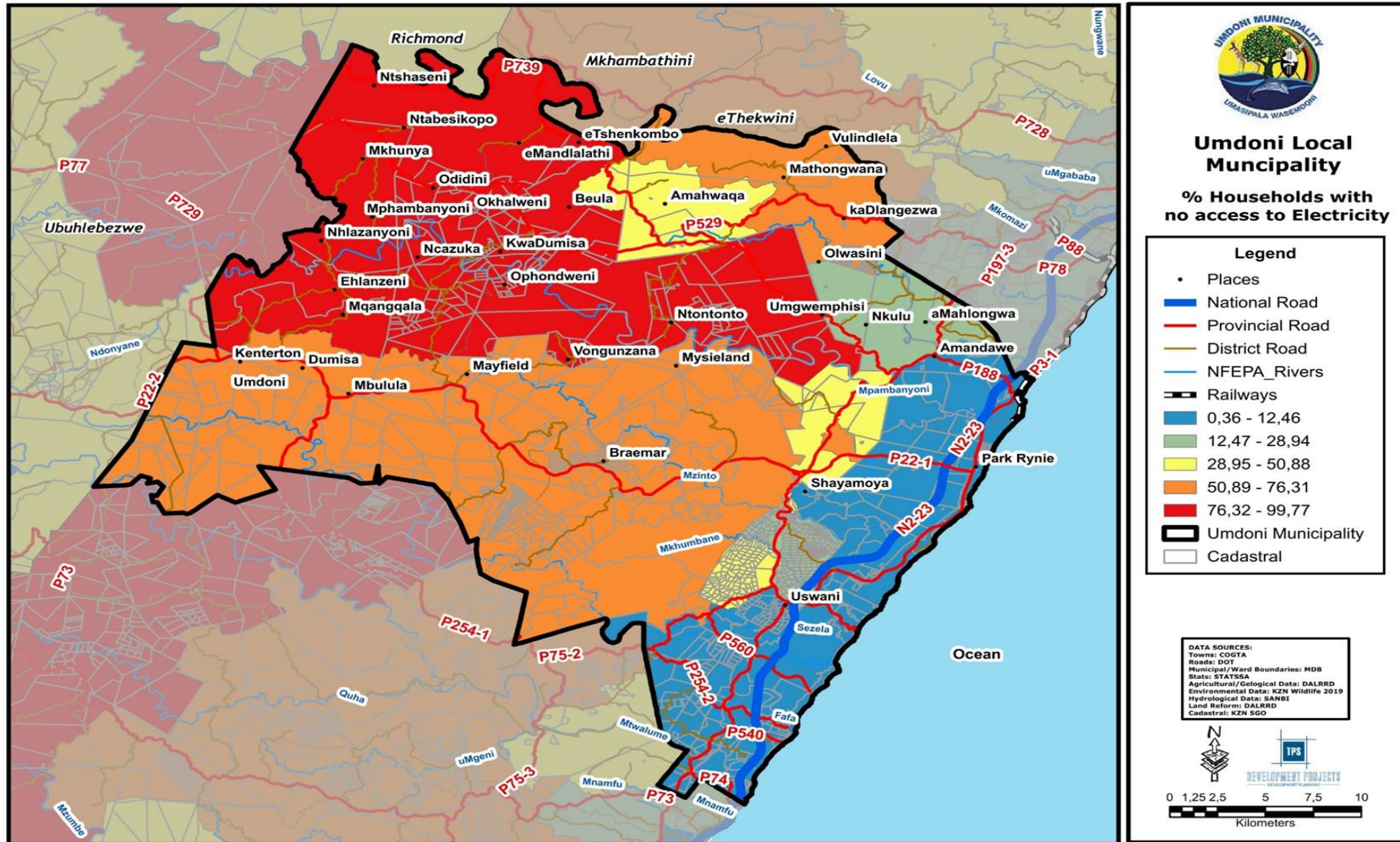


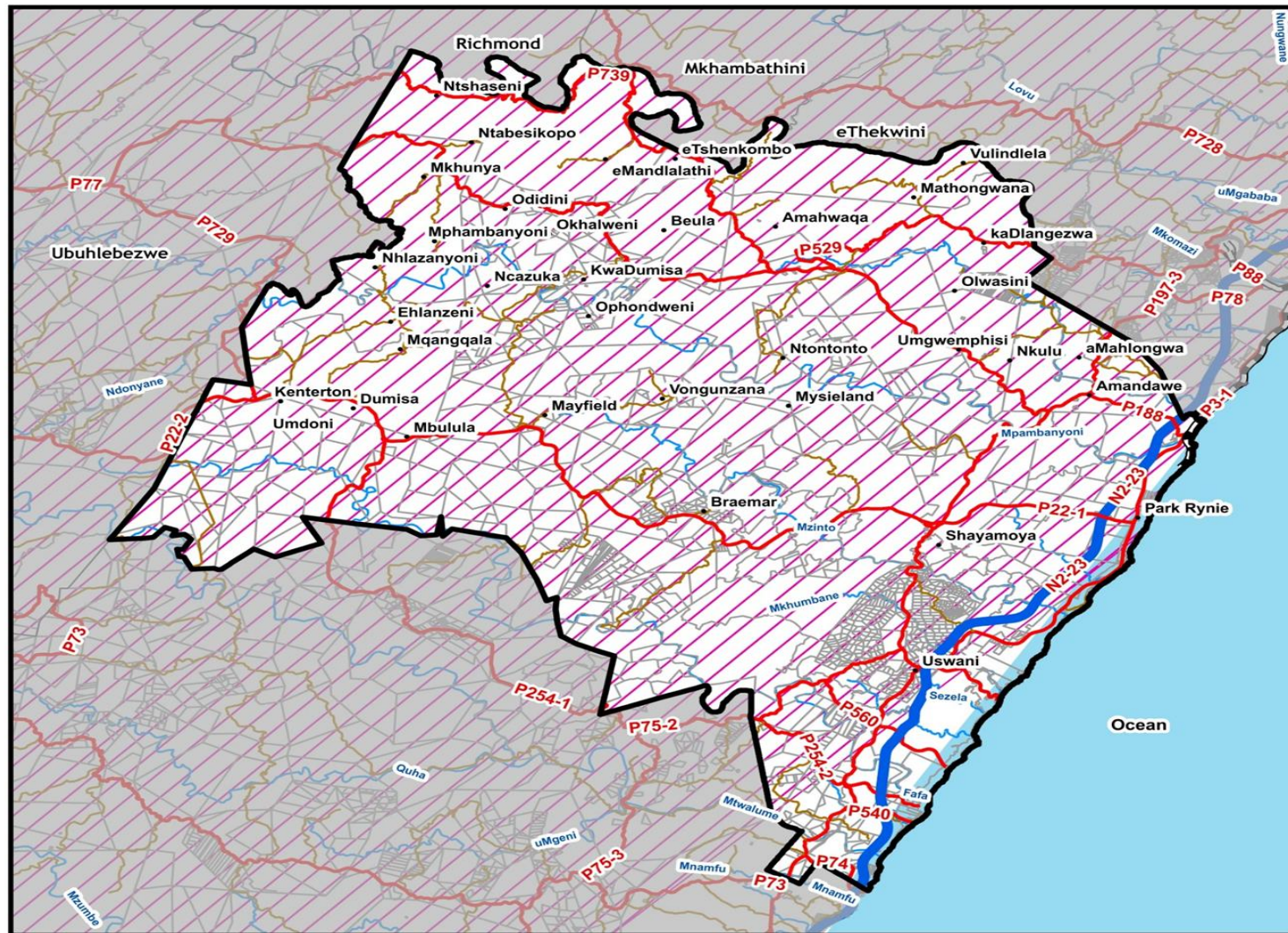
Graph: Energy for Cooking, Census 2022


### RENEWABLE ENERGY

Umdoni Local Municipality lies within a renewable energy development corridor, reinforcing its suitability for renewable energy generation within a regional planning context. This aligns with the municipality’s South Coast location, established 88 kV and 132 kV Eskom distribution infrastructure, and demand nodes in Scottburgh, Pennington and Umzinto, which support grid-connected and embedded generation. National solar and wind resource mapping used for feasibility screening in South Africa confirms technically viable renewable energy potential along the South Coast. Within Umdoni, these conditions intersect with dispersed rural settlements and Eskom-dependent supply areas, making embedded and decentralised renewable energy systems a locally relevant response to electricity access patterns and long-term energy resilience.











### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Renewable Energy Development Zone Power Corridor

**Legend**

- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- Renewable Energy Dev Zone Power corridor
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS  
 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

0 1,25 2,5 5 7,5 10  
 Kilometers



## **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BACKLOG**

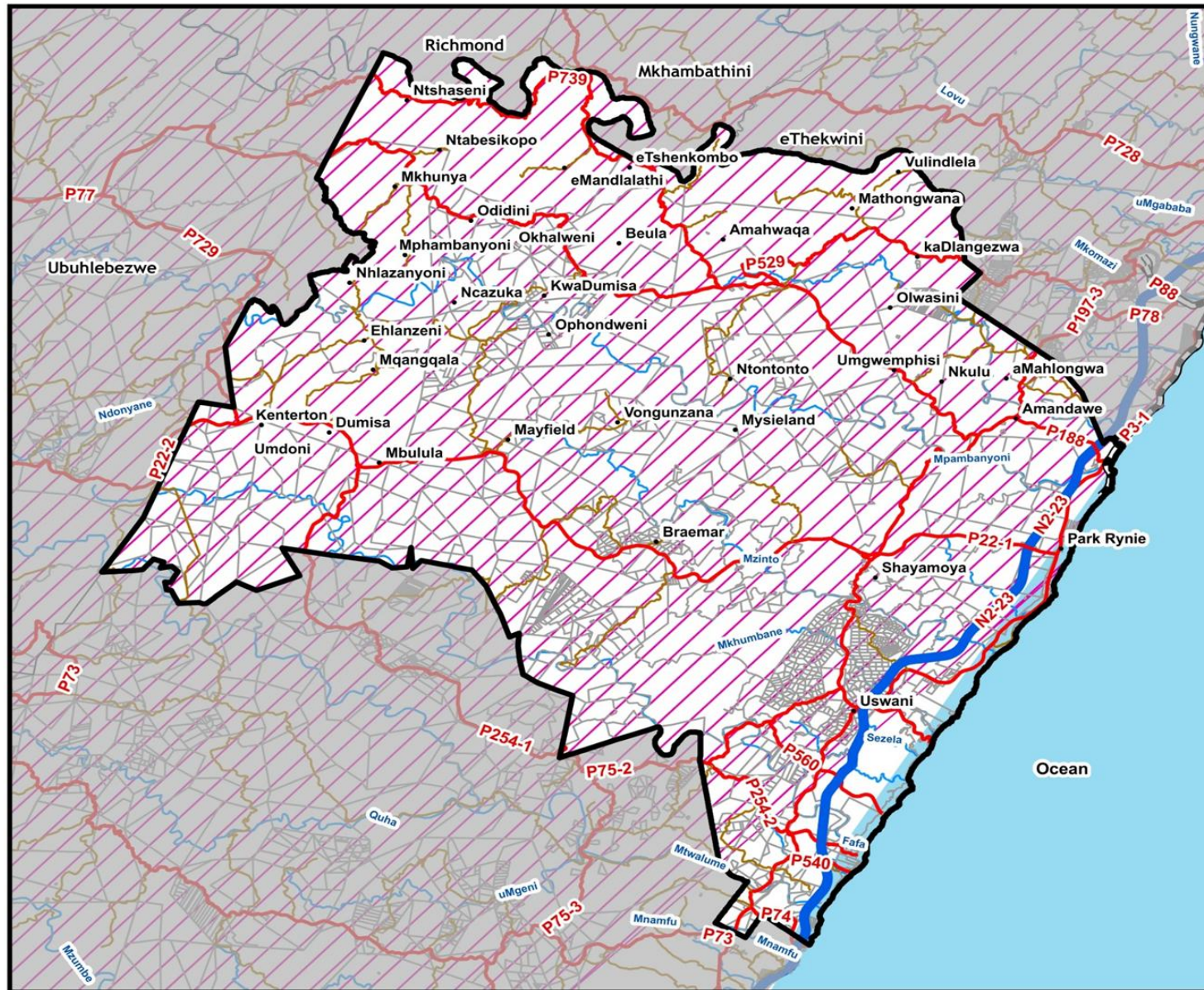
Approximately 3,985 households across Wards 1, 2, 7, 8, 18, and 19 remain without formal electricity connections (INF-16, INF-28, INF-30, INF-43, INF48, INF-55), with the largest backlogs in Ward 19 (1,675 households), Ward 8 (910 households), and Ward 18 (280 households). These backlogs are primarily in Ingonyama Trust areas where grid extension requires servitude agreements with Traditional Authorities — the framework for which is established in Strategy 2. Umdoni Municipality must formally advocate to DMRE and Eskom through the IDP's MTREF and SDBIP process for the INEP electrification programme to prioritise these six wards. All rural service centre facilities in Wards 1, 2, 7, 8, 18, and 19 must receive electrical connections as a prerequisite for community use — the lightning conductor installation programme (SF-32, SF-52, INF-54) is a companion investment that addresses documented safety risks at unprotected public facilities.

## **RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR**

It is proposed that the municipality leverage its inclusion within the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) Eastern Corridor, as identified through the national Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Wind and Solar PV. The Eastern Corridor spans from eThekweni through Umdoni, presenting high solar irradiation levels, suitable topography, and proximity to existing Eskom transmission infrastructure.

Designating a Renewable Energy Investment Precinct within the municipality, particularly in the rural hinterlands, would unlock opportunities for:

- Solar photovoltaic and hybrid micro-grid projects supplying nearby industrial, logistics, and agricultural clusters;
- Battery-storage and energy-service facilities supporting grid reliability;
- Green skills and employment hubs linked to youth development and community beneficiation programmes





### Umdoni Local Municipality

#### Renewable Energy Development Zone Power Corridor

**Legend**

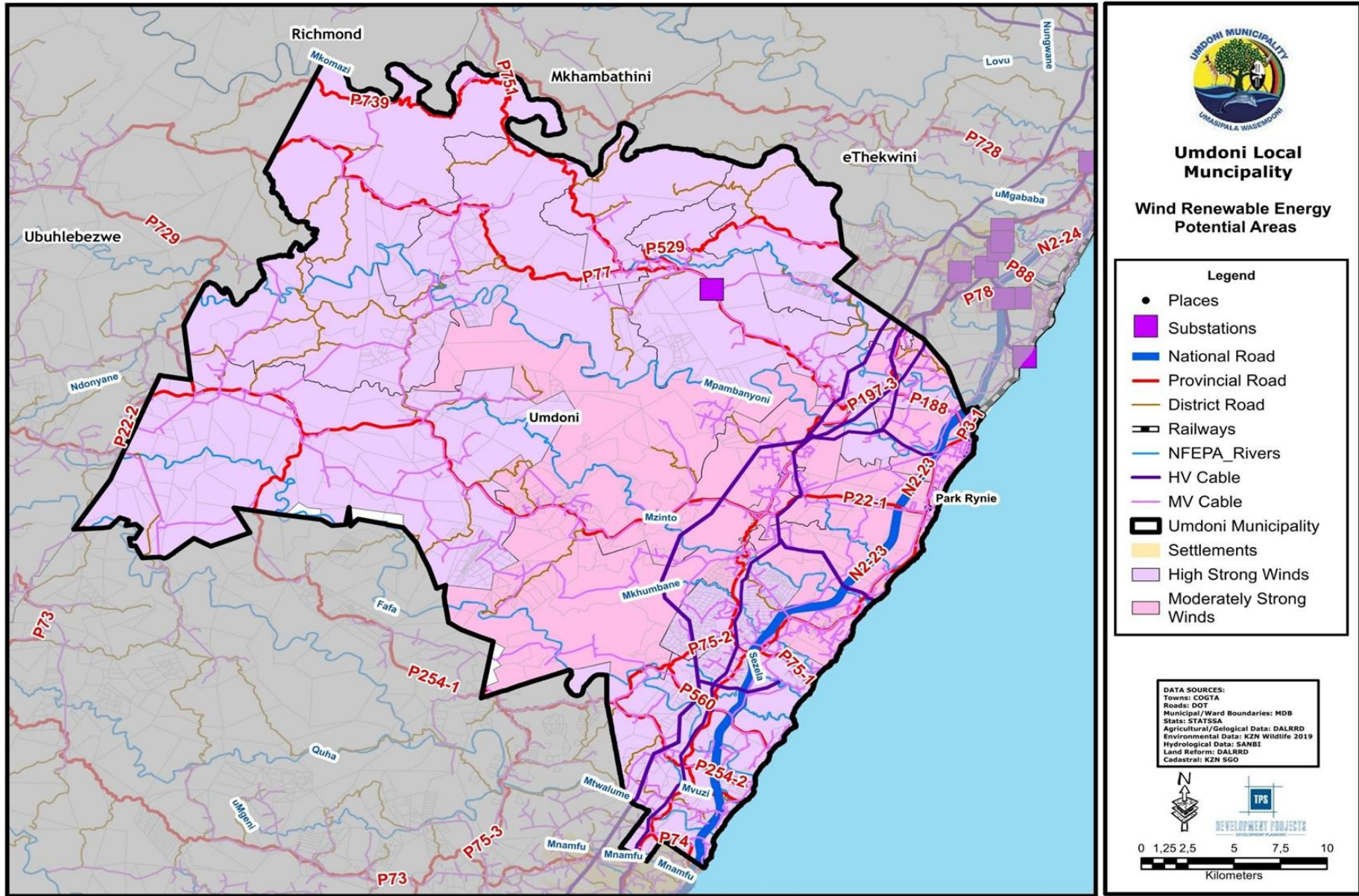
- Places
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- NFEPA\_Rivers
- Railways
- Renewable Energy Dev Zone Power corridor
- Umdoni Municipality
- Cadastral

**DATA SOURCES:**  
 Towns: COGTA  
 Roads: DOT  
 Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB  
 Stats: STATSSA  
 Agricultural/Geological Data: DALRRD  
 Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife 2019  
 Hydrological Data: SANBI  
 Land Reform: DALRRD  
 Cadastral: KZN SGO




DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS







**ESKOM INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN & PROGRESS**

	<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>PROJECT CATEGORY</b>	<b>PLANNED COMPLETION DATE</b>
1	Kenterton 22kV New Feeder Establish	CRA	Strengthening	2028
2	Ngwadini 132kV Substation Establish	CRA	Electrification	2032
3	Umkomaas 132 kV Substation Establish	ERA	Direct Customer	2027
4	Temple Road 22/11kV Indoor Board Replacement	DPA	Refurbishment	2029
5	Scottburgh 22kV indoor Board Replacement	DPA	Refurbishment	2028
6	Umkomaas Substation 11kV Indoor Switchboard Refurbishment	DPA	Refurbishment	2029
7	Dududu NB144 Additional Reclosers	CRA	M. Maintenance	2026
8	Temple Road NB101 11kV Cable Overhead Line Interconnector	CRA	M. Maintenance	2026
9	Kingsdale NB8 Additional Reclosers Major Maintenance	CRA	M. Maintenance	2027
10	Umzinto 88/22/11kV Indoor Board Replacement	DPA	Refurbishment	2029
11	Golf Course 22/11kV Substation Refurbishment	ERA	Refurbishment	2030



**2026/2027 ESKOM PROPOSED PROJECTS**

PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	PROJECT TYPE	ESTIMATED CONNECTIONS	STATUS
Odidini Phase 2	3	Households	399	To complete balance of work
Umdoni Type 1 Infills	Various Wards	Households	300	Construction not commenced

**2027/2028 PLANNED PROJECTS**

PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	PROJECT TYPE	ESTIMATED CONNECTIONS	STATUS
Umdoni Ward 9 Rural settlement	9	Households	150	Design in progress
Magwaza Long Beach	7	Households	300	Design in progress
Amahlongwa village rural settlement	16	Households	650	Design in progress

## 5.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Since the inauguration of the democratic government in South Africa, housing and human settlements have been one of the major topics of conversation. This has been seen through the policies and legislation that has come about as a result thereof. The country has been faced with massive and increasing levels of inequality which is evident primarily in basic services provision. One of the most basic services is housing.

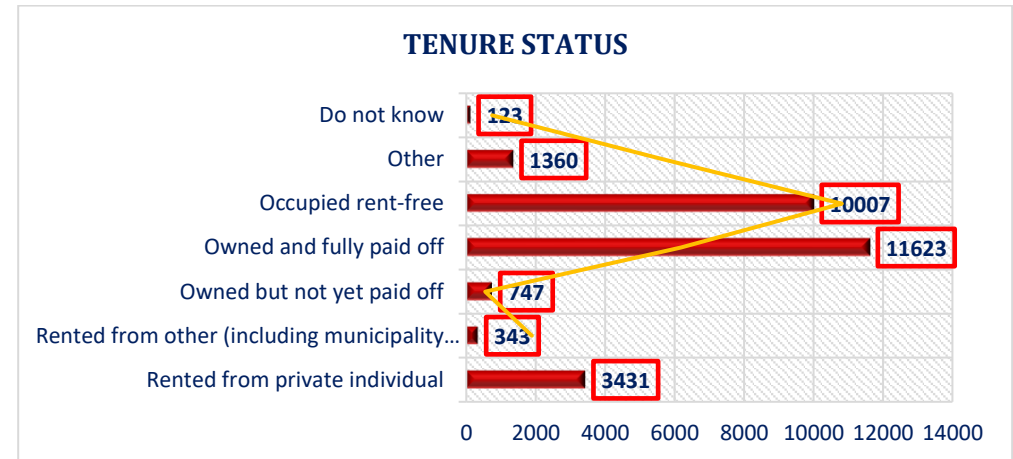
### 5.6.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

The Municipality recorded 33 084 households in Census 2022, with household sizes dominated by smaller units. Single-person households (9 610) and two- to three-person households (11 498 combined) form the majority, while larger households of six or more persons, including 1 077 households with ten or more members, are less prevalent and mainly associated with rural and traditional authority areas.

### 5.6.2 TENURE STATUS

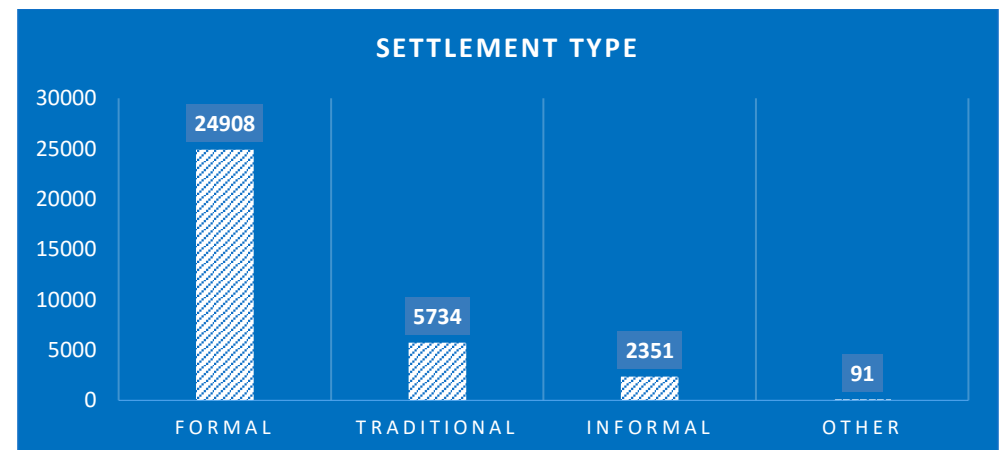
Owned and fully paid-off dwellings account for 35.1% (11 623 households) and are most prevalent in established coastal and peri-urban areas such as Pennington, Park Rynie, Scottburgh South, Ifafa Beach, and Sezela, while rent-free occupation constitutes 30.3% (10 007 households) and is characteristic of rural and traditional settlements including Amahlongwa, Dududu, KwaCele, KwaNdimande, and Vulamehlo.

Formal rental remains limited (11.4% combined), mortgage-based ownership is low (2.3%), and a significant share of households fall under unspecified or other tenure categories (20.6%), indicating tenure informality and data gaps, particularly within inland wards.



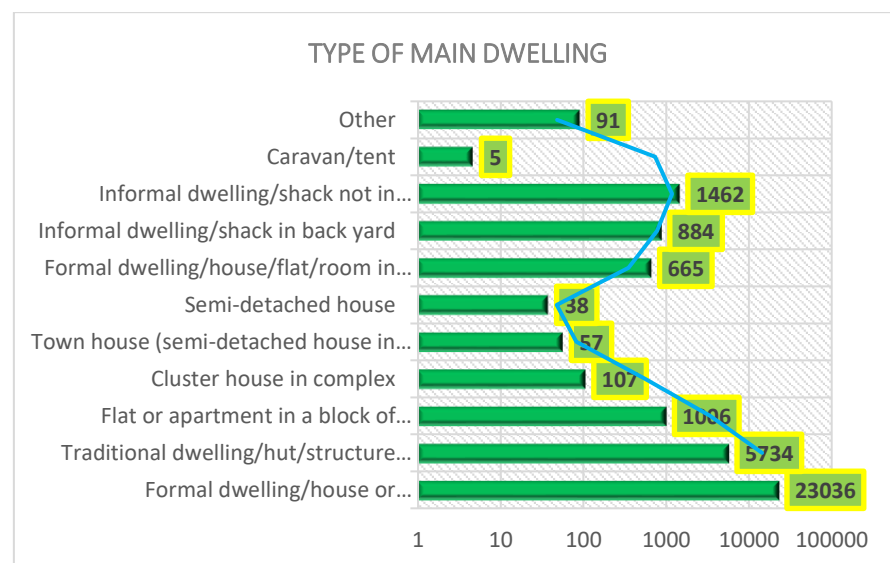
Graph : Tenure Status, Census 2022

### 5.6.3 SETTLEMENT TYPE



Graph : Settlement Type, Census 2022

Census 2022 indicates that the housing stock is predominantly formal, with 69.6% (23 036 households) residing in formal dwellings such as brick or concrete houses on separate stands or farms. These dwelling types are most common in established coastal and peri-urban settlements including Pennington, Park Rynie, Scottburgh South, Ifafa Beach, and Sezela, reflecting higher levels of formalisation and service access. Traditional dwellings account for 17.3% (5,734 households) and are largely associated with inland rural and traditional authority areas such as Amahlongwa, Dududu, KwaCele, KwaNdimande, and Vulamehlo, where customary land tenure and incremental housing development remain prevalent.



Graph : Type of Dwelling, Census 2022

Informal dwellings constitute 2,346 households, including backyard structures and informal settlement housing, indicating pockets of housing informality primarily around

service nodes and settlement edges. The 7.1% of households living in informal dwellings reflects thousands of residents experiencing insecure shelter, limited services, and heightened vulnerability, often at the margins of formal settlements. Flats, townhouses, and cluster housing together make up a small share (less than 4% combined), underscoring the limited role of higher-density housing typologies in the municipality.

#### 5.6.4 INFORMALITY

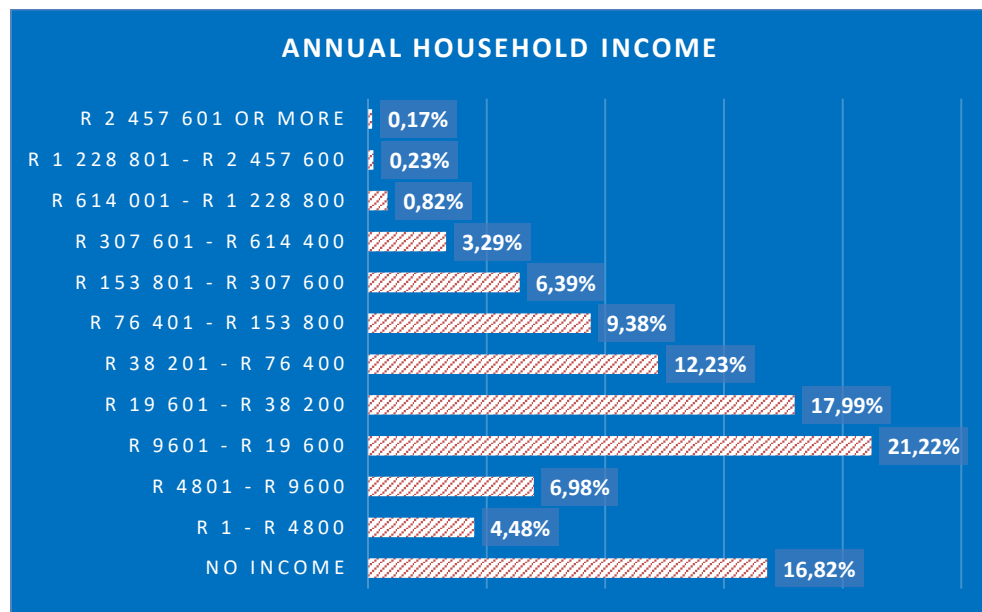
Slum-type informal settlements are concentrated within the urban regions of the municipality, and include Kiss Kiss, Alex and Mbetheni informal settlements. These areas consist of high-density informal structures on constrained land, marked by insecure occupation, inadequate sanitation, illegal electricity connections, poor drainage, and high exposure to fire and flooding risks.

These settlements serve as arrival areas for low-income households and job-seekers drawn by proximity to transport routes, employment opportunities, and public services in Umzinto, resulting in persistent overcrowding and deteriorating living conditions that reflect deep-seated urban housing pressures rather than short-term or isolated informality.

#### 5.6.5 HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVELS

The annual household income profile reflects widespread low-income vulnerability, most evident within the rural counterparts of the municipal area, where many households rely on social grants, informal work, and irregular earnings. A significant share of households report

no income (16.8%), while the largest concentration falls within the R9 601–R19 600 range (21.2%); when combined with households earning below R38 200 per year, this indicates that well over half of households survive on very low annual incomes, limiting access to formal housing, reliable services, and transport.

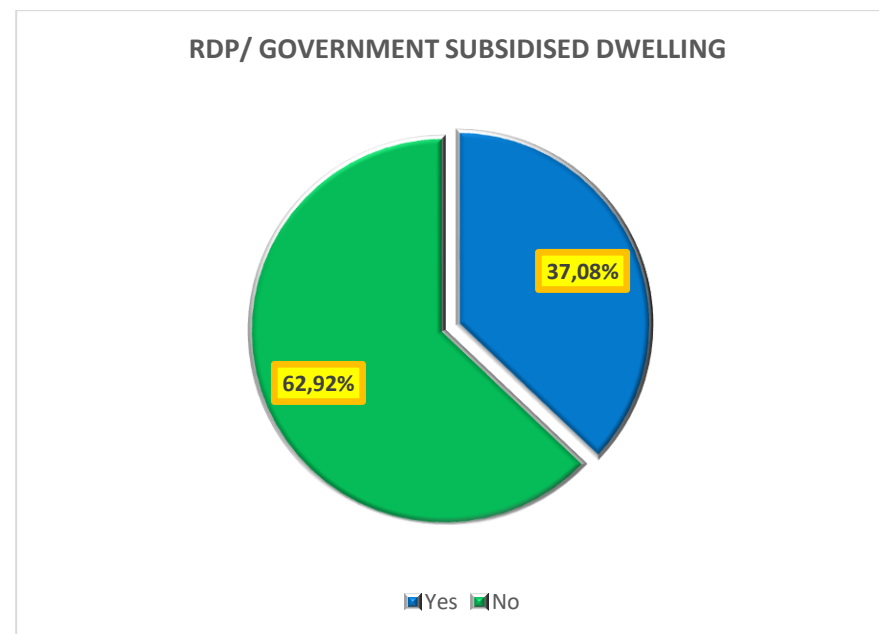


Graph :Household Income Levels, Census 2022

By contrast, households earning above R153 800 per year form a small minority and are more commonly associated with coastal settlements such as Pennington, Park Rynie, Sezela, Ifafa Beach, and Scottburgh South, highlighting a narrow middle-income base. On the ground, this income structure results in persistent affordability pressures, strong dependence on subsidised housing and public services, and limited resilience to economic shocks across much of the municipality.

### 5.6.6 RDP/GOVERNMENT SUBSIDISED DWELLING

The municipal area is also characterized by low-income (RDP/ government subsidized) dwellings that are provided by government, as stand-alone households. The graph below shows that 37.08% of households in Umdoni live in RDP/government-subsidised dwellings, while 62.92% do not. This confirms that a vast proportion of the municipality’s residential development has been driven by the state, which is consistent with the municipality’s low-income profile and historical housing backlog.



Graph :RDP/Government Subsidised Dwelling, Census 2022



### 5.6.7 CURRENT HOUSING DEMAND/BACKLOG

The municipality does not have a housing needs register. Calculations of the housing demand in the municipal area are therefore based on:

- An evaluation of the number for inadequate households in the municipal area
- Income eligibility criteria (proportion of households in each dwelling type by annual household income bracket)
- Housing status (RDP or government subsidized dwelling by rating overall quality of RDP or government subsidized dwelling)

The table below presents the housing backlog typologies in Umdoni Municipality, totalling 8 176 units, or 24.72% of total households. These backlogs are concentrated in non-conventional housing types, particularly traditional dwellings and informal structures – which are disproportionately located in underdeveloped, rural, or peri-urban areas.

Table : Type of typology that make up housing demand

HOUSING TYPOLOGY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBEER OF UNITS
Traditional dwelling	17.33	5 734
Informal dwelling (shack in backyard)	2.67	884

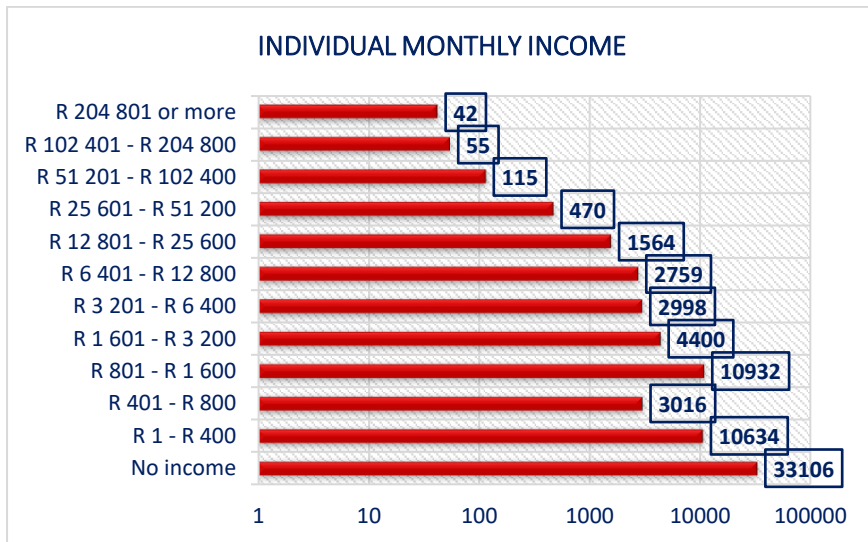
HOUSING TYPOLOGY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBEER OF UNITS
Informal dwelling (not in the backyard)	4.42	1 462
Caravan/ Tent	0.02	5
Other	0.28	91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24.72%</b>	<b>8 176</b>

It is assumed that the total number of households who are in need of housing based on the aforementioned housing typologies are 8 176 units. Other factors such as income, dependencies, extended households also further accentuate the need for housing within the municipality. The current backlog will be subject to change based on the number of housing projects within the municipality that are in the construction phase. This, coupled with all the projects that are currently in the planning / preliminary planning phase, would appear to eradicate the backlog in future if all the envisaged housing units are constructed in all projects. However, it is also noted that the demand for housing is not static, thus there needs to be continuous planning and delivery of housing



**5.6.8 IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON DEMAND FOR HOUSING IN MEDIUM TO LONG TERM**

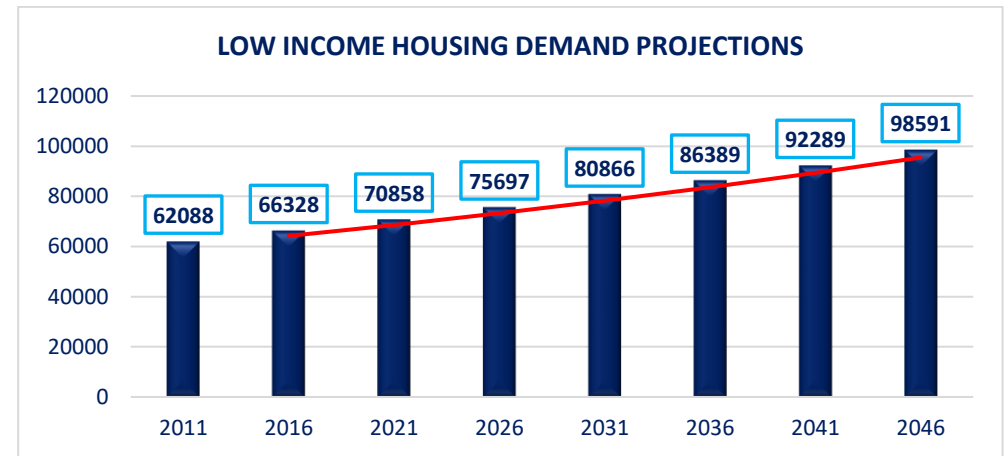
Approximately 15 432 households in Umdoni Municipality are eligible for low-cost housing subsidies, including 3 847 destitute households with no disposable income and 6 403 households qualifying for Social Housing and FLISP. Middle-income households account for 28% of housing demand, reflecting a significant need for subsidised and gap-market housing. While social housing addresses rental needs, FLISP beneficiaries must secure mortgage finance or self-fund the balance. These estimates are based on Stats SA Census 2011 income data and remain subject to Department of Human Settlements eligibility criteria. Higher-middle-income and affluent households represent only 4.52% of households, earning above R307 601 per annum and falling outside subsidy thresholds, indicating limited but distinct demand for open-market, greenfield housing development.



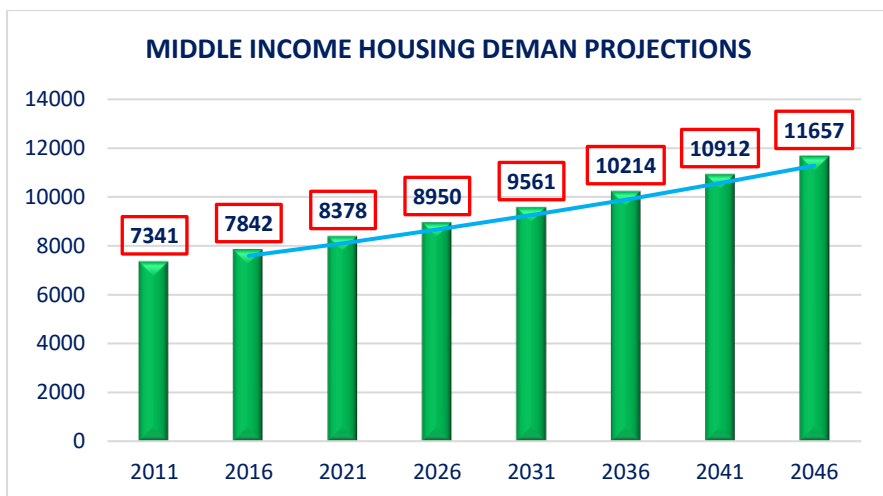
Graph : Individual monthly income, census 2022

**5.6.9 IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON LAND REQUIREMENTS FOR FUTURE HOUSING**

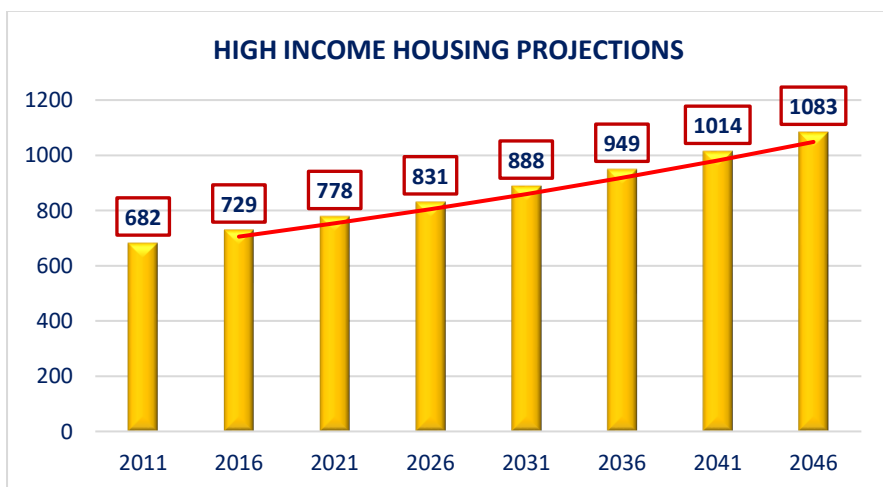
Section 1 of the IDP (Demographics) above calculated the annual growth rate for the municipal population to be 1.33% (compounded annual growth rate). From this figure, the housing demand for the municipality can be projected over the next 20 years. This will assist the municipality in identifying land for the development of housing within their jurisdiction.



Graph : Low Income housing demand projections



Graph :Middle Income Housing Demand projections



Graph :High Income Housing Demand projections

**LOW INCOME HOUSING DEMAND:** To meet the demand of 98 591 low-cost housing households in 2046, Umdoni will need to procure or make available approx. 1 775 hectares of land for green field development. This is calculated using the minimum site size of 180m<sup>2</sup> for a low-cost housing project

**MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING DEMAND:** To meet the middle-income housing demand of 11 657 households in 2046, the Municipality will need to procure or make available approximately 350 hectares of land for green field development. This is calculated using the minimum site size of a FLISP housing project which is 300m<sup>2</sup>.

**HIGH-END INCOME HOUSING DEMAND:** The high-income market is an open market and as such, there is no actual size for housing project, however it is often not less than 650m<sup>2</sup> depending on what and how the owner of the land deems to construct a particular housing. To meet the demand of 1083 households in 2046, the municipality will need to at least avail 70 hectares of green field development land. This is assumed using an average 650m<sup>2</sup> site size of an open market project.

### 5.6.10 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Housing demand in Umdoni is concentrated in the Umzinto–Sezela coastal corridor, where the municipality’s main economic activities, transport routes, and social services are located. As a result, settlement expansion is occurring primarily around Umzinto and adjacent coastal settlements, while inland areas remain characterised by dispersed rural homesteads. This concentration of demand within a narrow coastal belt places pressure on available residential land and municipal services in these settlements.

Informal settlement growth is most evident in Ocean View and the peri-urban areas surrounding Umzinto, where informal structures occupy large areas of land. In Ocean View in particular, informal dwellings form a consolidated settlement footprint that extends across the landscape rather than appearing as scattered backyard structures. Informal occupation has also occurred on privately owned farmland on the edges of Umzinto, reflecting limited access to serviced residential land within the formal urban area.

### 5.6.11 COMMUNAL LAND ADMINISTRATION IN THE IN-LAND TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY AREAS

A substantial portion of the inland western areas of the municipality falls under communal land administered through traditional leadership structures and governed through Permission to Occupy (PTO) arrangements rather than registered title ownership. Housing development in these areas therefore requires agreements with traditional authorities and landholding institutions before projects can proceed. This tenure structure slows the preparation of formal housing projects and complicates land assembly for settlement development in the inland parts of the municipality.

### 5.6.12 LIMITED DEVELOPMENT LAND NEAR INFRASTRUCTURE

Land that is both suitable for housing development and located near existing infrastructure is limited. Much of the land surrounding existing towns is either agricultural land associated with the sugarcane economy along the coastal belt or land subject to restitution claims. These conditions restrict the availability of development-ready land within proximity of Umzinto and other established settlements, placing additional pressure on the limited land that can realistically support housing expansion.

Table 25: HUMAN SETTLEMENT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTION

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Human Resources are a challenges as the section has a manager, 2 Housing Officers and a clerk which in turn makes ICT difficult to monitor and report accordingly on housing programme/projects	Appointment of Housing Officer – Project Management to increase the capacity of the Human Settlement section. Acquisition of Housing Fleet to conduct site inspections
Limited identified land for Housing Development	To negotiate with private land owners and request DHS to purchase land on behalf of the municipality Expropriation of land for housing delivery purposes
Challenges with funding as the National Department of Human Settlements has been experiencing budget cuts by the Department of Treasury	To identify other government and international funding agency that support human settlements development
No Partnerships with developers and financial institutions to deliver housing for middle & high income earners	To forge public private partnership to fund mix type housing development targeting middle and high income earners
Local contractors lack financial capability and skills to undertake housing subcontracting work	To include and enforce skills transfer/mentorship/support in agreements between municipality and appointed implementing agents in order to empower emerging local enterprises. To empower local contractors through our LED capacity building programmes as the municipality



Table 26: HOUSING DEMAND

Ward No.	Housing demand (HH)	Type of Housing
1	500 Houses	RDP
2	1890 Houses	RDP
3	2605 Houses	RDP
4	1080 Houses	RDP
5	3750 Houses	RDP
6	3200 Houses	RDP
7	3500 Households	RDP
8	3500 Houses	RDP
9	500 Houses	RDP
10	550 Houses	RDP & Rental Stock & Urban Housing
11	3500 Houses	RDP, Rental Stock
12	500 Houses	Rental Stock
13	500 Houses	Rental Stock
14	2500 Houses	RDP & Rental Stock
15	40 Houses	RDP
16	500 Houses	RDP
17	500 Houses	RDP
18	980 Houses	RDP

Ward No.	Housing demand (HH)	Type of Housing
19	4460 Houses	RDP

**INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING & RELOCATION**

Informal settlements in Umdoni Municipality, particularly in areas such as Umzinto, are increasingly facing a myriad of challenges that significantly impact the quality of life for their residents. These challenges include inadequate access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, and electricity, as well as poor infrastructure and housing conditions. Furthermore, the inhabitants of these settlements are often exposed to high levels of vulnerability due to their precarious locations in disaster-prone areas. Seasonal flooding, landslides, and other environmental hazards pose significant risks, exacerbating socio-economic difficulties and threatening the safety and well-being of communities.

In situ upgrading is considered an ideal approach as it addresses poor conditions in settlements without negatively impacting on beneficiaries’ lives. However, there are certain instances when In situ upgrading is not feasible which then requires relocation of communities to the areas which are suitable for human settlement.

Umdoni Municipality is one of the municipalities in UGU District which are prone to storm disasters. Informal Settlements such as KwaMbetheni, NPA, Roseville and a portion of Temporal Houses are located in flood prone areas and are always affected when there are floods and therefore require urgent relocation. The Umzinto Slums Clearance Project was prioritized as a solution to the informal settlements around Umzinto Town. A greenfield site in Farm Isonti was identified for a total migration of all informal settlements that suitable land.



The National Department of Human Settlements, through the National Upgrading Program (NUSP), appointed a Professional Resource Team (PRT) to conduct the assessment, categorization, and develop informal settlement’s upgrading plans for the Umdoni Local Municipality. The main aim of this exercise is to understand the status quo of the informal settlements and how the municipality should plan for future informal settlements eradication projects

The National Upgrading of Informal Settlements Program (NUSP) classifies informal settlements into four categories: A, B1, B2, and C. This classification is primarily based on the potential for upgrading the settlement versus the need for relocation, with a strong emphasis on the inherent disaster risk exposure of each settlement.

Below is a detailed explanation of NUSP categorization:

NUSP CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
A	Settlements in this category generally exhibit stable conditions and possess some basic infrastructure. Residents may have access to essential services such as water and sanitation, albeit in informal formats. The approach for Category A involves formalizing and improving existing services and infrastructure. Strategies may include upgrading housing quality, legalizing land tenure, enhancing community development, and ensuring reliable public service access.
B1	These settlements show some access to basic services but still have considerable gaps that create health and living condition challenges. The focus for Category B1 is on enhancing existing infrastructure and establishing more dependable access to essential services, such as water and sanitation improvements, road access, and community engagement initiatives.

NUSP CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
B2	This category includes settlements with minimal access to basic services. Residents often rely on informal sources for crucial utilities, leading to precarious living conditions. Upgrading efforts for Category B2 aim at providing fundamental services and infrastructure improvements, such as installing communal toilets, establishing water supply projects, and exploring safe energy alternatives while engaging the community.
C	Settlements classified as Category C are situated in areas with high inherent disaster risks, such as flood zones or unstable slopes. These communities face severe socio-economic challenges and are at significant risk of eviction or disaster-related impacts. The strategy for Category C is urgent relocation to safer areas. Emphasis is placed on disaster risk reduction, ensuring residents are moved to secure locations, and addressing their immediate needs throughout the relocation process.

This categorization by the NUSP enables targeted strategies that consider the specific risks and conditions of informal settlements. By focusing on disaster risk exposure, the program can determine whether to upgrade or relocate communities, aiming for sustainable living conditions and improved safety for residents. The NUSP categorization results in the table 1 above show that informal settlements around Umzinto Town require urgent relocation of households.

The assessment conducted by the Implementing Agent (Zutari) on the five informal settlements in Umzinto produced the results tabled in Table 1 and the assessments conducted by Mabune Consulting cc produced the results tabled in Table 2 as follows: -



MUNICIPALITY	SETTLEMENT NAME	AREA (HA)	STRUCTURES	NUSP CATEGORY
UMDONI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	KwaMbetheni	5,04	417	B2 and C
	NPA	5,21	587	B1 and C
	Roseville	10,98	759	B2 and C
	Sanathan	5,73	861	B1
	Temporal Houses	10,17	216	B1 and C
<b>Total number of informal structures</b>			<b>2 840</b>	

MUNICIPALITY	SETTLEMENT NAME	AREA (HA)	STRUCTURES	NUSP CATEGORY
UMDONI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Alexandra	3,57	58	A
	Karims Lane	1,59	106	A
	Kiss Kiss	1,44	76	A

The Municipality has two options that can be adopted to find suitable relocation solution for identified disaster prone informal settlements. The first one is to relocate them to FARM SONTI, a project that was identified solely for the purpose of dealing with housing backlog around Umzinto. This option has its own challenges that will be outlined below. The second option is finding another piece of vacant land for a new greenfield project. For this option to work several land parcels identified through vacant land audit will need to be further assessed, classified, acquired where applicable and then packaged accordingly for

submission to KZN Provincial Housing department for land acquisition funding request. Both options are elaborated further below:

The FARM SONTI project was planned based on the Breaking New Ground (BNG) approach which incorporates principles such as :-

- *Integrating subsidised, rental, and bonded housing*
- *Providing municipal engineering services at a higher level and being applied consistently throughout the township*
- *Providing ancillary facilities such as schools, clinics and commercial opportunities*
- *Combining different housing densities and types, ranging from single-stand units to double story units and row houses*

The sites in Farm Isonti were allocated as follows:-

- 1 925 sites for low-cost housing
- 325 sites for middle income housing (FLISP)
- Community Residential Units
- Sites for socio & economic amenities

The Farm Isonti Housing project is considered as a blocked project as there is a challenge with the provision of bulk services by UGU District Municipality. The 500 units constructed and handed over to beneficiaries made a minimum impact in eradicating informal settlements. Some of the challenges that led to the project being inefficient are: -

- Beneficiary administration was not conducted to facilitate the effective demolition of existing structures. The first 500 beneficiaries were from different informal



settlements, which made it impossible to demolish the shacks. The shacks that were

No	Area_Ha	Status	Town	Owner Of Affected Property	Description Of Affected Properties
1	4.74	Registered	Umzinto	Province Of KZN Provincial Government, Unknown	<b>State Owned:</b> Erf 317 Umzinto <b>Unregistered/Unknown:</b> 36/83, 37/83, 38/83, 39/83, 40/83, 41/83, 42/83, 43/83, 44/83, 45/83, 46/83, 4/36, 5/86, 1/680, 2/680, 3/680, 4/680, 5/680, 6/680, 7/680, 8/680, 9/680, 10/680, 11/680, 12/680, 13/680, 14/680, 15/680, 16/680, 17/680, 18/680, 19/680 Umzinto
2	0.88	Registered	Umzinto	Transnet Ltd	Erf 151 Umzinto
3	0.50	Registered	Umzinto	Transnet Ltd	Erf 152 Umzinto
4	9.33	Registered	Umzinto	Provincial Government Of The Province Of Kwazulu-Natal	Erf 313 Umzinto
5	2.42	Registered	Umzinto	Zama Lungi Beatrice	Erf 1/362 Umzinto
6	9.60	Registered	Umzinto	Utic Pty Ltd	Efr 661 Umzinto
7	1.18	Registered	Umzinto	Province Of KZN Provincial Government, Kadville Pty Ltd	<b>State Owned:</b> 787 Umzinto <b>Private Owned:</b> Erf 740 -749, 751, 752, 781-785, 788 - 794 Umzinto
8	2.13	Registered	Umzinto	Transnet Ltd	Erf 150 Umzinto
9	1.73	Registered	Umzinto Sugar Co	Transnet Ltd	Erf 15/1403 Umzinto

demolished were re-built.

- Farm Isonti is far from Umzinto Town – After the relocation of beneficiaries, some returned and rebuilt their shacks to have walkable access to schools and work.
- The project focused on housing units rather than creating sustainable human settlements with access to social and economic amenities. There is a need to link the Farm Isonti Project to other Infrastructure development projects such as sportsfields, and community halls; and invite other stakeholders like education, health, and SAPS to prioritize projects in Farm Isonti

According to the Land Audit Report (2020), the municipality comprises mostly privately owned land (approximately 69 180,80 Ha – 49,09%), followed by ITB land (approximately 30 535.67Ha – 21,67%). unknown land (approximately 22 828.39 Ha – 16, 20%), state land (including unalienated state land (approximately 17989.75 Ha – 12, 76%). The municipality comprises the least percentage of land ownership.

The table below indicates the informal settlements identified through the land audit report within the municipality. It is evident that the majority of these informal settlements occur within state-owned properties. This could be an opportunity for the municipality to upgrade these areas into sustainable human settlements depending on the physical feasibility of the land as per the Umdoni Informal Settlements Upgrading Plans.

Acquisition of land that is privately owned generally follows a “willing buyer” or “will seller” approach. Once the land has been identified the municipality must appoint the suitable representative from the municipality to initiate land negotiations with the landowner. The private land acquisition processes often lead to expropriation if the landowner is not willing to sell.



In cases where the property is necessary for the continuation of the project and the development of infrastructure, the property will be expropriated in terms of the law.

The table below provided detailed solution for each settlements based on the intervention options above:

Settlement Name	NUSP Category	Households	Number of available sites	Overflow	Proposed Intervention	Proposed site
Sanathan		861	168	693	-Relocation of beneficiaries that qualify for low-cost housing - the available stands can be earmarked for Social Housing and Community Rental Units (CRU) - High-density housing can be prioritized to maximize on available land	Farm Isonti
Kwa-Mbetheni		417	-		-Urgent relocation of households from flood-prone areas -Transnet owns the land, therefore after the relocation of beneficiaries the owner will be required to protect the land against future invasion	Farm Isonti
NPA		587	171		- Urgent relocation of households from flood-prone areas	Farm Isonti
Roseville		759			-Urgent relocation of households from flood-prone areas - servicing the settlement as part of in situ upgrading would be challenging and costly	Farm Isonti
Temporal Houses		216	233		-in situ upgrading is possible -land is privately owned -infrastructure upgrading cost is estimated at R38 million - The land can be procured and developed for mixed-residential - construction of high-density houses and include social amenities e.g park, outdoor gym and play areas	Insitu Upgrading
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 850</b>				

#### LIMITATIONS IDENTIFIED ON THE CURRENT INFORMAL UPGRADING PLAN

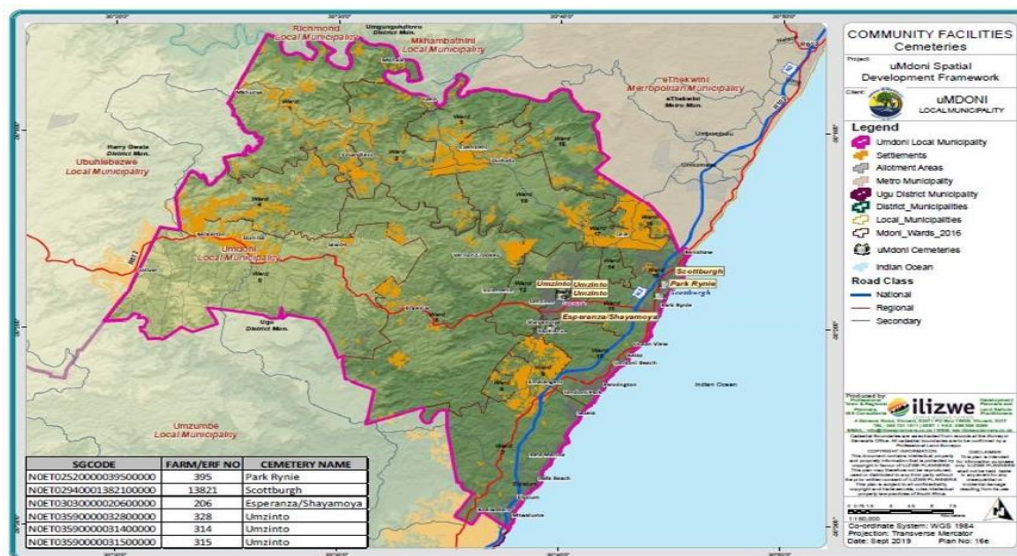
- The Report by Zutari could not determine the exact number of informal settlements as other informal settlements were unsafe to access due to illegal electricity connections
- There is a growth of “new” informal settlements – there is a new informal settlement that is growing rapidly near the Roman Catholic Church which is not included on the study

## 5.7 Access to Community Facilities

The Municipality has sufficient cemetery sites. In line with the Municipal Vision and Values, the Municipality provides services to its community in a manner that enables realisation of municipal SDF, Capital Investment Framework (CIF) and SPLUMA.

The following cemeteries are located within Umdoni:

- Park Rynie Cemetery.
- Scottburgh Cemetery.
- Kelso Cemetery
- Shayamoya Cemetery.
- Umzinto.



## Animal Pounds

The Municipality has entered into Public-Private Partnership to address the issue of animal pounds through contractual basis.

## Disability Mainstreaming in providing community facilities

The Municipality has some ramps to ensure that disabled people access the municipal facilities. In addition, the Municipality has partnered with the Department of Social Development and Education to raise awareness on disability mainstreaming and integration.

## 5.8 Telecommunications

The Municipality is also using the telecommunications, which is mostly supported by Telkom. The Map illustrating telecommunications accessibility within Municipal jurisdiction is presented below.

The challenges on the broadband, maintenance of telecommunications is conducted by the service providers including Telkom and other mobile companies.

## 5.9 Basic Service Delivery SWOT Analysis

Table 27: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Electricity plan developed and adopted</p> <p>There is a number of housing projects that are under</p> <p>Basic infrastructure (water, housing and sanitation) in place There has been an increase in the number of households with access to running water within the yard.</p> <p>The municipality provides subsidized electricity and other services to indigent households</p>	<p>Lack of attractive infrastructure</p> <p>Need incentives to attract investments</p> <p>High property prices and rates</p> <p>Ageing Infrastructure of water, sanitation and transport channels Limited land availability</p> <p>The lack of bulk services for housing developments</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS



Infrastructure maintenance and construction to attract investment	Housing delivery delayed
Council prioritizing and budget for road maintenance plant to ensure routine maintenance of our road infrastructure	Electrical infrastructure is aging
There are sufficient systems in place to manage Waste in urban areas	Pressure on the existing electricity systems
Housing and Electricity backlog is currently being addressed	Ageing infrastructure is placing the council under pressure to refurbish
Recycling Plan to be developed and adopted by Council	Low quality of roads is causing the municipality's maintenance costs to rise and inconsistent appointment of contractors
Implementation of Food for Waste Programme as part of poverty alleviation strategies	Limited Land availability for development
	Dumping of refuse haphazardly has become a problem especially outside the Umzinto town;
	The lack of funding and the non-alignment of municipal and government department budgeting processes;
	Urbanisation results in growing number of informal settlements;



## 6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

### 6.1 Comparative and Competitive Advantage

Comparative and competitive advantage: Comparative advantage indicates relatively more competitive production function for a product or service in a specific local economy than on the aggregate economy (provincial or national). It therefore measures whether a specific economy produces a product more efficiently. Competitive advantage allows an entity to outperform its competition through having a stronger market position than its competitor. For example, ICT may have stronger resources or skills and therefore maximize its economy of scale in certain goods and services, at lower but competitive prices.

The comparative advantages identified for Umdoni LM are:

- The tourism sector provides comparative advantage. Therefore, the development of tourism in particular areas, alleviate the spatial skewing of tourism where it currently is, as well as contributing to the overall development of the district LED strategy. The LED Strategy of Umdoni Local Municipality was developed in 2019, it therefore not more than five years. The Municipality will review the LED Strategy in 2024/25 financial year. The LED Strategy is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The existing LED Strategy was reviewed in line with the MEC Assessment Panel comments.

### LED Forum: Promoting IGR in the implementation of LED Priorities

The Municipality does not have the Umdoni LED Forum, however, the Municipality participates in the LED Forums as per the DDM Structures. In addition, the Municipality implements the Ugu DDM, PSEDS, PGDP and DGDP in line with the Umdoni Municipal LED Strategy. The Ugu DGDP, Ugu DDM and PSEDS are attached as Annexure to illustrate the alignment of strategic priorities in the implementation of LED initiatives within the Umdoni Municipality.

**Table on LED IGR Related Forums and LED Forums In Umdoni Municipality**

Forums	Frequency of Engagement	Stakeholder/s
Ugu DDM	Quarterly	All Local Municipalities
UGU LED Forum	Quarterly	All Local Municipalities

### Alignment of Sector Specific Forums: Promoting Green Economy and SMMEs

The Umdoni Municipality aligns the implementation of the LED Strategy in line with the Ugu DGDP. In addition, the Municipality implements the Green Economy through Recycling and community awareness programmes. It is imperative to state that the LED interventions in Umdoni Municipality promotes the realisation of the KZN PGDP.

The Municipality presents the alignment of sector specific programmes at various Forums. Engagements are convened with Edtea (Environmental Unit for Waste Management to promote Green Economy through recycling) and CoGTA: LED on the implementation of Provincial LED Imperatives entails in the PGDP, Ugu DGDP and DDM.



**Table on Green Economy in Umdoni Municipality**

Green Economy Initiatives		Wards	Stakeholder/s
Recycling		Ward	

**Unleashing Economic Potential of Informal Economies**

The implementation of sector specific Forums such as promotion of SMMEs in line with the Informal Economic Policies is executed by Umdoni Municipality in partnership with Edtea, Department of Transport, Department of Public Works and CoGTA LED.

**Table on Umdoni Municipal Informal Economic Interventions**

Informal Economy Intervention	Municipal Ward
Scottburgh Crafters Market	EDTEA
Beach Market	EDTA & Umdoni

**Table on EPWP Phase 4 Policy In Umdoni Municipality**

EPWP Initiatives	Wards	Stakeholder/s
Grass Cutting	All Wards	Umdoni
Litter Picking	All Wards	EDTEA
Landfill Site	Ward 10	EDTEA

The Municipality envisages enabling the realisation of EPWP Phase 4 and Phase 5 Policy Frameworks through the implementation of the programmes that will not only

focus on job creation and poverty alleviation. The implementation of EPWP Phase 4 and Phase 5 Policy Frameworks are aimed at promoting skills transfer in a manner that will impact significantly towards enabling the realisation of KZN PGDP, Ugu DGDP and Ugu DDM of inclusive economic growth.

**Creation of Job Opportunities through EPWP and CWP**

The implementation of the EPWP Policies as indicated in the aforesaid Tables is aimed at promoting not only job creation but further promote skills transfer, poverty alleviation and community development. The Municipality has identified EPWP as one of the major economic and job creation interventions that will augment the implementation of Municipal Council adopted LED Strategy.

The Municipality plans to enhance partnership with Department of Public Works and Department of Transport in order to optimise the job creation initiatives in the municipal jurisdiction.

**Analysis of Economic Resources and Economic Infrastructure**

The Municipality has identified the importance of maintaining infrastructure in terms of promoting infrastructure planning and maintenance. The maintenance of infrastructure particularly the roads networks, telecommunications and energy as well as water has been addressed under the Basic Service Delivery KPA with the intent of ensuring that economic development programmes and projects in Umdoni Municipality are augmented by sound infrastructure initiatives. In addition, the Operations and Maintenance (O and M) interventions is widely presented and addressed under the Basic Service Delivery KPA and Financial Viability KPA.



### Roll-out of Township and Rural Economy in Umdoni Municipality

The Municipality through its council adopted LED Strategy has identified the areas that need to be developed to address economic stagnation and unleash economic potential of informal economic and development of SMMEs. This planned intervention is not only aimed at improving the Township and Rural Economies, it is also aimed at enabling the realisation of KZN PSEDS, Ugu DGDP, Ugu DDM and Spatial Development Framework: Capital Investment Framework in a manner that will address spatial economic inequities.

Table on Economic Development Initiatives in Township and Rural Areas

Economy Intervention	Municipal Ward
Umzinto Bus Rank Upgrade	Ward 13
Issuing of Tuck-Shop Permits	All Wards

### Promotion of LED programmes through Public-Private Partnerships

The Municipality has identified Tourism as one of major contributing segments to drive economic development.

### The LED Capacity:

In accordance with the Council adopted Organogram, which is attached as Annexure to the IDP, the Municipality has an LED Manager who is employed on permanent basis.

- Strategic location of Umdoni Local Municipality needs to be exploited and other comparative advantages to achieve economic development. Umdoni Local

Municipality is located along the N2 and forms part of the South Coast Ribbon Development

- The environmental assets of Umdoni are clearly the main attraction of the area and provide a strong comparative advantage. These assets include the beaches and sea which provide recreational activities such as surf and rock fishing, deep-sea fishing, tidal pools, surfing and scuba diving.
- Carvelo indicates that the mining, manufacturing and business services sectors have a comparative advantage in their respective sectors. This indicates that these sectors are out performing their respective sectors at district level and thus, play a major role in the development and growth of the local and district economies.

The competitive advantages identified for Umdoni LM are:

- The agricultural land in Umdoni is currently progressing strongly with the commercial sugarcane production. Further growth can be assisted by the various well-developed transport enterprises in the district as well as the usage of the established agricultural export market for sugar and macadamia products.
- To make the area more competitive an extension of the production capacity in terms of new products and services and application of new technologies that is not being applied in production processes.



**Table 28: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTION**

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Tourism Sector lack of projects and programmes as well as insufficient resources to fund tourism programmes	Identify and develop tourism attraction sites database to be linked to USCT Coordinate annual events tourism Linking urban tourism and rural tourism Facilitating and co-ordinating the grading of BnBs and Lodges in partnership with the South Coast Tourism Entity Development of Database for Heritage and Cultural Sites in the hinterland to develop, promote and market Hinterland tourism Promotion of Tourism Events
Shortage of Industries within the manufacturing sector that could increase employment opportunities	Package land sites suitable for commercial purposes Develop and adopt investment and incentive policy Develop brochures and website to marker business opportunities available Provide youth portable skills and engage with TVET college Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships with small farmers and expansion of our Agro-processing market Park Rynie Industrial Park Facelift

	Development of Umzinto Textile Revitalization Plan Implementation of investment initiatives to townships
Lack of programmes for ocean economy	Co-ordinate and Facilitate the Investment Seminar that will have key business drivers and stakeholders and focus on key economic drivers including ocean economy, industrial development, investment opportunities and establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to grow the local economy Conduct Youth Business consultations on Ocean Economy
Enterprise and SMME's do not grow as anticipated	SMME & Co-Operatives Support Programmes Conduct Awareness Campaigns on Business permits Facilitate Business Indaba Exhibition with other institutions and stakeholders Conduct Bulk Buying Workshops Feasibility study for local fresh produce market Incubation programme for small businesses focusing on youth and PWD Engage SEDA for marketing strategy support Develop local business web-page and link to Umdoni website
Lack of informal trading infrastructure and regulation	Construction of Umzinto Informal Trader Stalls Engage relevant sector departments for funding Identify other areas to be rezoned for informal economy in CBD and other outlying areas and all beaches Enforce compliance with by-laws

## UMDONI CATALYTIC PROJECTS

Table 29 : UMDONI CATALYTIC PROJECTS

Ward	Name of the Project	Description of the project	Estimated Budget	Estimated No. of jobs
11, 12, 13	Umzinto construction and upgrading of stormwater infrastructure.	Construction and upgrading of stormwater infrastructure.	R21 000 000	600
11, 12, 13	Umzinto construction and detention and retention ponds.	Construction and detention and retention ponds.	R3 000 000	86
13	Umzinto Taxi and Bus Ranks refurbishments	Refurbishment of Taxi and Bus Ranks	R8 183 654	234
14	Amanadawe Taxi Rank Development with shelters	Construction of Amandawe Taxi Rank	R5 000 000	143
11, 12, 13	Repairing of Umzinto collapsed pipes and infrastructure filling washed away areas.	Repairing collapsed pipes and infrastructure filling washed away areas.	R1 000 000	29
15	Scottburgh Taxi Rank	Construction of Scottburgh Taxi Rank	-	-
15	Scottburgh Pedestrian Walkway improvements	Improvements and upgrade of pedestrian walkways	R6 070 000	173
15	Scottburgh Traffic Calming	Construction of traffic calming infrastructure	R3 050 000	87
10	Leachate Management System	Installation of Leachate Fogging System and Stormwater Storage Tank	R3 200 000	91



3 & 19	Experimental medicinal cannabis	Piloting the cultivation of 50 hectares of fallow fields with cannabis for medicinal purposes. The fields are currently fallow and if the pilot proves successful ICT will be replicated in other parts of the district. Discussions have commenced with EDTEA, Rural Development and the KZN Department of Agriculture for the necessary technical skills.	R3 500 000	70
7	Ifafa Industrial Park	The 1st ever post 1994 greenfield industrial park is planned adjacent the N2 / Ifafa interchange to provide light industrial premises to would be investors within a 50-kilometre radius to the Durban harbour. Ugu South Coast Development Agency is currently at a stage of concluding both EIA and rezoning which will then enable the construction of platforms. An amount of R400 000 is needed to conclude the EIA and rezoning and R210m for the earthworks and platforms post rezoning. An estimated 250 jobs would be created during construction excluding the multi-plier effects during operations.	R 120 000 000	110
15	Scottburgh beachfront development	Funding for the EIA and Rezoning to enable the implementation of the ground-breaking Scottburgh beachfront redevelopment into an iconic mixed-use node. The project at full scale will create in excess of 300 permanent jobs excluding the multiplier effects of attracting high-end tourists into the municipality	R 2 000 000	
10	Eden Rock Forest Estate Agri-Tourism	5 Villa - built v Boutique Hotel - 30 Keys, Wellness Spa, Fruit Juicing processing facility, Resultant, distillery and gin school, Conference and wedding venue, Boutique retail outlet (health and wellness) , 20 hectares medicinal plants		
15	Scottburgh Aeropark Development	Based on concept studies by GWI for CJ Landers & Son (Pty) Limited (the Company), the proposed ultimate core aviation area is a 'displaced threshold' runway modelled on Farnborough, UK, which will offer take-off distances of up to 1 200m on a 23m wide runway, with parallel taxiway and a mix of public and private aprons, provision for helicopter and drone facilities and communal infrastructure.		



		A privately developed bespoke terminal (FBO - fixed base of operations), business centre and commercial area is also proposed, subject to feasibility. The core aircraft manoeuvring areas will occupy between 15 and 20 Ha, leaving the balance available for viable mixed-uses		
10	Park Rynie Industrial Strip	Maintenance and upgrades to Stormwater systems, Verge maintenance, road names and signage, Sidewalks for pedestrians Economic Node at the N2/R612 intersection. Government service hub, truck stop, fuel station, motel, training centre, etc. Redesign of the R612 adjacent to the Industrial zone to provide passing lanes and safe access/egress		

## 6.2 Social Development Analysis

### 6.2.1 Broad Base Community Needs Analysis

The involvement of community members and/or community organisations in matters of local government and in development will enhance the effectiveness of local governments in various ways, including the following.

Firstly, since communities or community organisations know the challenges their communities face, they are not likely to struggle in identifying them. Secondly, involving them in the process of finding solutions to such problems creates a sense of ownership of the programmes/projects that are designed to address them. Thirdly, the fight against poverty can be won if it is fought at the grassroots level. Skills development has been identified as a challenge that hinders economic growth and employment opportunities during ward engagements. The table below identifies LED programmes/projects proposed to enhance economic development within Umdoni Local Municipality.

**Table 30: PROPOSED LED PROGRAMMES/PROJECT**

Ward No.	Proposed Programme/Project	Beneficiaries
All	Skills Development in (Bricklaying, Welding, Mechanical, Plumbing)	Youth
All	Establishment of SMMEs & Co-Operatives in trade Skills (Plumbing, Bricklaying, Electrification, Welding, Mechanical Engineering etc.)	Youth
All	Development of Tourism Businesses Database	
10	Ellingham Estate Development Project	
10	Park Rynie Industrial Park Development	
10	Park Rynie Promenade	

10	Identification of Spaces suitable for Informal Trading	Youth & Women
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### 6.2.2 Access to Public Facilities

Community Facilities have a staff complement of 9 staff, of which 8 staff are general workers and 1 x Community Facilities Officer. 3 general workers are based at the Scottburgh Town Hall and 1 general worker is based at the Umzinto Town Hall. The balance of the 4 general workers are roving in the different halls. The general workers also assist in the sportsfield and cemeteries and Thusong Centres sub-section. The 30 halls under this section has caretakers employed in each hall on Friday to Sundays as well as public holidays. These caretakers are employed on a 3-month basis and reside in close proximity to the respective hall to open and close the halls as well as general cleaning over the weekends.

The Public Facilities and Open Spaces section comprises of 5 units namely:

- Building and Maintenance
- Community Facilities,
- Cemeteries and Sportsfields,
- Thusong centre and
- Parks and Gardens.

The main function for Building & maintenance is to ensure that all Municipal owned buildings are maintained. Community Facilities has 31 halls throughout Umdoni Municipality. The main function of this unit is to ensure all the community facilities are

maintained and well-kept for public use. The table below indicates community facilities that have deteriorated and require refurbishment or maintenance. **Table 31:**

### FACILITIES REQUIRING MAINTENANCE

Ward No.	Name of Facility	Maintenance Requirements
1	Mtshingwana Community Hall	Windows, Fence, & Low Roof
1	Bhudubhudu Community Hall	Doors, Windows, Fence, Gate
2	Mphelandaba Sportfield	Maintenance, Goal Posts & Nets
2	Bhewula Sportfield	Goal Posts, Nets, Maintenance & Change Rooms
2	Bhewula Community Hall	Maintenance & Caretaker
2	Vumaneni Sportfield	Lights, Fencing & Verge Maintenance
2	Shukumisa Sportfield & Community Hall	& Maintenance
2	Nkosi Qiko Community Hall	Complete Project & Handover
2	Ekuthuleni Community Hall	Caretaker, Windows, Doors & Maintenance
3	Skebheni Sportsfield	Refurbishment
4	Mandalalathi Sportfield	Maintenance
6	Mahlathini Community Hall	Fencing & Installation of Plug Points
6	Mbungulu Community Hall	Hal Furniture



Ward No.	Name of Facility	Maintenance Requirements
6	Mbungulu Sportfield	Fencing, Replacement of Goal Posts, & Construction of Ablution Facilities
6	Mistake Farm Sportfield	Fencing, Goal Post & Maintenance of Change rooms
6	Mysie Land Community Hall	Hall Furniture
8	Nkombo Sportfield	Maintenance & Fencing
8	Msani Sportfield	Maintenance and Goal Posts
8	Nhlanti Sportfield	Maintenance & Goal Posts
8	Beneva Sportfield	Regular Grass Cutting & Goal Posts
8	MPCC Sportfield	Grass Cutting, Fencing, Goal Posts & Wheel Chair racing area
9	Mafithini Community Hall	Electrification
11	Esparanza Sportfield	Goal Posts, Fencing & Regular Grass Cutting
11	Shayamoya Sportfield	Extension to accommodate Netball Field & Outdoor Gym
11	Mbetheni Sportfield	Re-grassing & Fencing
12	Gandhinagar Sportfield	Refurbishment (Ablution Facilities, Fencing, Drainage System, Floodlights & Outdoor Gym)
12	Roseville Park	Verge Maintenance & Installation of Play Area

Ward No.	Name of Facility	Maintenance Requirements
12	Ghandinager Community Hall	Ablution Facilities & Extension of Hall to accommodate ECD Center
15	Scottburgh CBD Public Ablutions	Refurbishment
15	Park Rynie Camp Site	Refurbishment
15	Scottburgh main Beach Ablution Facilities	Refurbishment
15	Scottburgh Town Hall	Maintenance of Ablution Facilities, air conditioning, curtains, stage floor, parking, lights, doors and painting, installation of generator
15	Scottburgh Clinic	Relocation of Scottburgh Clinic to GJ Crooks Hospital
15	Scottburgh Library	Refurbishment, Maintenance of memorial Plaque
17	Amandawe Community Hall	Maintenance
18	Olwasini Sportfield	Maintenance of Ablution Facilities
19	Dududu Community Hall	Maintenance
19	Celokuhle Sportfield	Maintenance

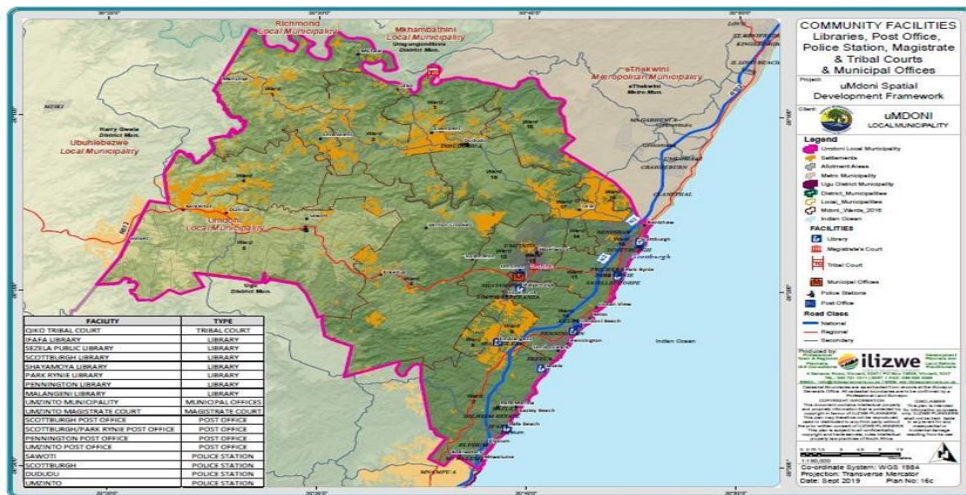
The Parks & Gardens unit is responsible for verge maintenance in the urban areas of Umdoni Municipality as well as the maintenance of civic buildings and public open spaces throughout its jurisdiction.

The following strategies for social infrastructure is based on the criteria as stipulated in terms of the CSIR Human Settlement Guidelines

The community needs and the existing Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDs) in each Municipal ward is presented in the ward-based plans. Furthermore, the IDP indicates the Provincial Strategic Goal of promoting human and community development through access to educational facilities. The educational facilities (primary and secondary) and ECD Centres in municipal ward, are presented through the map attached above.

Spatial Representation and Priorities of Community Needs

The Municipality responds to the community needs, which are identified during the IDP Roadshows. The mapping illustrating the community needs within the Municipal jurisdiction is presented below.





**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROJECTS**

School Name	Wardno	Implementing Agent	Project Stage	Subprogram	Main Program	2025_26
Amahlongwa Primary School	16	Dbsa	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R2 669 392,00
Amandawe Primary School	14	Dbsa	Design	Early Childhood Development ( Grade R)	Upgrades And Additions	R -
Amandlalathi Primary School	2	Dbsa	Design	Early Childhood Development ( Grade R)	Upgrades And Additions	R -
Dalusizo High School	18	Public Works	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Dududu Primary School	3	Idt	On Hold	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions	R -
Dumisa Primary School	5	Dbsa	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Dumisa Primary School	5	Dbsa	Construction 76% - 99%	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R1 908 449,07
Gugulesizwe High School	14	Public Works	Final Completion	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R 219 141,00
Ifafa Primary School	8	Dbsa	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Indunduma Primary School	2	Public Works	Onhold-Low Enrolment	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Injabulo Senior Primary School	16	Dbsa	Final Completion	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R386 096,29
Isulabasha Primary School	6	Public Works	Practical Completion (100%)	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R96 177,58
Kwamaquzuka Primary School	19	Dbsa	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Mceleni Combined Primary School	2	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R437 368,48
Mceleni Primary School	2	Public Works	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Mhlangamkhulu Junior Primary School	8	Public Works	Tender	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R736 830,99
Mmoyeni Primary School	18	Public Works	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Mtholi Primary School	1	Idt	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Mtwalume Primary School	7	Public Works	Design	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions	R -
Nhlayenza Primary School	3	Public Works	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Nhlayenza Primary School	3	Dbsa	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Phindavele High School	3	Dbsa	Construction 76% - 99%	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R1 119 738,26
Roseville Secondary School	12	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R105 187,44
Sandanolwazi Primary School	18	Public Works	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Sandanolwazi Primary School	18	Dbsa	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Schola Amoris Special School	12	Dbsa	Project Initiation	Learners With Special Educational Needs	New /Replacement Infrastructure Assets	R -
Scottburgh High School	15	Public Works	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -

Sezela Primary School	7	Public Works	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Sezela Primary School	7	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R118 989,55	
Shonkweni Primary School	17	Public Works	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Shonkweni Primary School	17	Dbsa	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Shonkweni Primary School	17	Coega	Design	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
Sibuyile Senior Secondary School	4	Public Works	Final Completion	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R187 578,64	
Sihle High School	9	Public Works	Design	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
Siphapheme High School	5	Dbsa	Construction 51% - 75%	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R1 318 297,10	
Siphapheme High School	5	Dbsa	Project Initiation	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
Siyathokoza Primary School	19	Public Works	Practical Completion (100%)	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R156 610,00	
Siyathokoza Primary School	19	Public Works	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Siyathokoza Primary School	19	Dbsa	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Sizathina Secondary School	2	Idt	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Sizophumelela High School	5	Public Works	Design	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
Sizophumelela High School	5	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R103 284,76	
St Annes Primary School	12	Public Works	Project Initiation	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
St Odilo Primary	11	Dbsa	Onhold-Low Enrolment	Early Childhood Development ( Grade R)	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
St Odilo Primary School	11	Dbsa	Onhold-Low Enrolment	Early Childhood Development ( Grade R)	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
St Patricks Primary School (Umzinto Primary School)	11	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R131 551,13	
Tholimfundo Primary School	12	Public Works	Project Initiation	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or		R	-
Tholisu Secondary School	6	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R111 289,72	
Vukaphi Primary School	5	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R106 783,23	
Vulindlela Primary School	18	Dbsa	Onhold-Low Enrolment	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R-	

Table 32: ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITEIS

Planning Thresholds	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements
Crèche	2 km Radius	2 400 – 3 000 people
Primary School	5 km Radius	7 000 people
Secondary/ High School	5 km Radius	12 500 people
Library	8 - 10 km Radius	20 000 – 70 000 people
Clinic	1.5 km Radius	5 000 – 20 000 people
Primary Hospital	5 km Radius	24 000 – 70 000 people
Police Station	8 - 24 km Radius	60 000 – 100 000 people
Post Office	5 km Radius	40 000 people
Church	15 km Radius	3 000 – 6 000 people
Pension Pay Points	5 km Radius	40 000 people
Community Halls	15 km Radius	10 000 – 15 000 people

### 6.2.3 Public Open Spaces

The Municipality has cemetery sites, which are currently functional. The Table illustrating the functionality of Cemeteries is presented below:

The following cemeteries are located within Umdoni:

- Park Rynie Cemetery.
- Scottburgh Cemetery.
- Kelso Cemetery
- Shayamoya Cemetery.
- Umzinto.

Under the Cemeteries & Sportsfields unit there are 4 cemeteries, 28 sportsfields and 2 fully equipped and fenced outdoor gyms. Umdoni has also developed a number of parks, golf courses, and sports facilities, which includes, amongst others:

- Gandhinagar Sports field: This sports field was built with a surface of 8000m<sup>2</sup> with change rooms, ablution facilities and an open space stand seating area.
- EMalangeneni Sports Field/ Complex: This sports field is located in the Malangeneni area and was constructed in 2009. This sport facility is supplied with water and sanitation services. The facility is also with a change room.
- Amandawe Sports Field- with ablution facilities and changing rooms.
- Amahlongwa Sports Field: This field is located in Amahlongwa in ward. According to the Rural Development Strategy these public facilities are not

in good condition, they are not well maintained. The road leading to the facility needs upgrading.

- Kwa Cele Sport Field: This field is located in Kwa Cele in ward 2 and this field is not well maintained. It is accessed via a gravel road and water and sanitation facilities are not available.

The users of this facility depend on the neighbouring houses for these services.

- Olwasini Sport Field: This field is located in Nkulu area and was constructed in 2009.
- Umdoni Park.
- Scottburgh Golf Course.
- Selbourne Park.

Commemorative Park: This Park was constructed in Ward 13 in Umzinto. The edges of the park are defined with face-brick columns and galvanised palisade. Recreational facilities form an important aspect within the community. It provides a place for physical activity, as well as a space for social functions where people can gather and interact. The application of planning standards indicates that at least one sports field is required for every 7 700 – 12 000 people. Umdoni thus has 27 sports fields.

#### **6.2.4 Libraries**

Umdoni Municipality has 9 operational public libraries. The Scottburgh Ifafa, Sezela, Pennington and Park Rynie libraries are situated along the coast and the Malangeni, Shayamoya, Vulamehlo and Umzinto are situated further inland.

The Umzinto and Scottburgh are open for 43 ½ hours, Pennington 40hours, Malangeni 43 hours to the public per week. The Sezela, Shayamoya, Ifafa and Park Rynie libraries are open for 31hours to the public per week. Scottburgh, Umzinto and Malangeni libraries are managed by Librarians and Pennington and Shayamoya libraries are managed by senior library assistants while the Sezela, Park Rynie, Shayamoya and Ifafa libraries are managed by library assistants.

In terms of planning standards, at least one library should be provided for every 5000-50 000 people. As such, a maximum of 15 libraries is required and a minimum of 1.5. There is also an outcry from the Amandawe Community with regards to the establishment of a Library in Amandawe and has been identified as a need and a priority.

#### **6.2.5 Cemeteries**

Umdoni is one out of three municipalities in the Ugu District, which has formal cemetery sites. Informal cemetery sites are however found in rural settlements, where burial practices are conducted traditionally within the residential plots.

The following cemeteries are located within Umdoni:

- Scottburgh Cemetery.
- Shayamoya Cemetery has a capacity of 1500 graves.
- Park Rynie Cemetery.

- Humberdale Cemetery located in Kelso include crematorium

#### **Implications for Umdoni**

From the plans above, it can be seen that there are many social facilities, which are lacking in most of the settlements/villages. The Municipality needs to provide these for communities. Once the population has access to these facilities, this will have many positive implications on the municipality in relation to the following: -

- Increased child development facilities, educational and skills levels;
- Better access to health facilities and medical assistance;
- Increased community cohesion
- Better access to services such as police services, post offices, pension pay points, places of worship, etc.

Access to these social facilities will lead increased socio-economic, economic, infrastructure and human development within the Municipality. Thus, resulting in an increase in the quality of settlements and quality of life.

### **6.3 Community Development with Focus on Vulnerable Groups**

#### **6.3.1 Youth Development**

Youth development is a process that prepares a young person to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood and achieve his or her full prospective. Youth development is promoted through activities and experiences that help youth develop social, ethical, emotional, physical, and cognitive competencies. Youth Development is essential to helping the youth of Umdoni as a whole succeed in life. Children and Youth up the age of 35 years' account for approximately 40 percent of



Umdoni population which makes them a key factor for shaping the future of the municipality.

Without the constructive engagement of youth, socio – economic development will be hampered and it is unlikely that Umdoni will fulfil its developmental mandate. Youth, like any other previously disadvantaged groups were victims of previous unjust government systems and were not afforded opportunity to develop to their fullest potential. As a developmental local government one of our responsibilities is to play our part in redressing the imbalances of the past through developing a coordinated and integrated response to challenges facing young people.

Table 33: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Lack of Youth Offices to address and engage with the Youth of the Municipality	The municipality has identified Youth Offices in Umzinto Sportfield
Youth Development Programmes are not impact driven	<p>Main streaming of Youth Development programmes through LED programmes, Human Resources, Supply Chain Management, Arts and Culture.</p> <p>The Municipality also conducts job readiness workshops through the Moses Kotane Institute to assist in the preparation of CVs that will be attractive when they enter the job market.</p> <p>The Municipality will also create a platform for Youth in Business to access information from Business Owners through the Youth in Business Indaba information dissemination session.</p>

Poor beneficiary identification for Youth Development Programmes	Develop and Adopt Youth Development Policy that will clearly set out procedures for beneficiary identification.
Lack of initiatives to encourage Umdoni Youth into the Agricultural Sector	The Municipality will establish Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development Structures per ward.

### 6.3.2 Development of People with Disabilities

Although the Constitution of South Africa protects the rights of people with disability and prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability, limited facilities currently exist in the Umdoni Municipality for people living with disability. Currently public amenities such as libraries, community halls, municipal offices & buildings and road infrastructure are badly designed for people with disabilities. Council has however lately demonstrated more cognizance of this fact and new buildings and renovations to existing infrastructure are developed in such a way that access for people with disability are provided for. The municipality has recently formed a partnership with the Department of Social Development to develop focussed social development programs to up-scale representation of people with disabilities within our community as well as in municipal decision making processes.

The municipality has also set specific targets in its Employment Equity Plan. The shift from pure service delivery to a developmental approach has presented our municipality with new challenges. Umdoni Municipality is expected not only to respond to the service needs of local communities, but also to establish, understand and accommodate the needs of disabled people, and ensure that they benefit from development initiatives.

Umdoni Municipality has been making attempts to implement key legislation such as the Employment Equity Act, Skills Development Act and the Preferential Document Act, to appoint people with disability and also provide for people with disability in the EPWP projects that are currently being implemented in the different wards. A database of people with disability will be established which will also indicate their skills and competency levels.

Generally, these efforts are still at a very infant stage, at best fragmented and with very few pockets of excellence. Umdoni Disability Forum was launched and we have engaged in the development of a local strategic plan in partnership and with assistance from Kwa- Zulu Natal Premiers Office. This strategic plan will assist in accelerating our pace in developing decisive interventions for the benefit of disabled people

### **6.3.3 Development of Elderly**

Senior citizens have been one of the neglected sectors in terms of targeted programmes in all spheres of governance other than old age grants. The programme targeting senior citizens has recently been introduced at a Provincial and District level.

With limited budget the municipality will hosts a formal event in celebration of the senior citizens, awareness campaign on chronic diseases in partnership with

Department of Health as well as Christmas Party Celebration and participation in Golden Games.

The events are to celebrate the lives of our seniors and affirm their value in the society. The municipality has launched a senior citizens' forum, which is a civil society structure that will be interacting with Umdoni Municipality as part of our public participation programme.

### **6.3.4 Development of Women**

Women form a significant percentage of our population and government; through various legislations have shown commitment to address their social and economic needs. Part of the government commitment has been to make decisive interventions to redress imbalances of the past where women were seen as secondary citizens to men.

Through the guidance of spheres of government above Umdoni Municipality, we have since launched a women council, which was later changed to Gender Forum. The purpose of the forum is to consult and advise municipality on matters and priorities relating to women programmes. The municipality has made budget provision for gender programmes.

Umdoni vulnerable group fund has been one of our flagship projects aimed at assisting women agricultural groups with garden tools and seeds. The Municipality

is looking at the establishment of a Flea Market where the elderly and women can showcase their skills and talents and sell their products.

### 6.3.5 People Affected by Crime, HIV/AIDS, Drugs etc.

In South Africa, the AIDS pandemic is no longer a distant threat but an immediate reality reflected in the early death of hundreds of people every year. About 34% of the total population is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS. People having HIV may be symptom- free for years without developing AIDS. The scale of the problem has been largely hidden. Today's invisible HIV pandemic is tomorrow's AIDS pandemic. In theory, they follow each other like waves, eventually becoming similar in size. Hundreds of thousands of South Africans are already infected and there is no way to avert their illness and eventual death. HIV is spread in other ways but mainly through sexual transmission and this means that it can be prevented by behavioural change as has happened in countries as diverse as Australia, Thailand and Uganda. HIV and AIDS is perceived by many as a disease and the emphasis has been on prevention. Others, however, see HIV and AIDS as more than a disease. It affects the whole of society. No part of society could be excluded from the impact of HIV and AIDS, although some sectors such as mining and transport would be affected more than others. It is this factor, which makes HIV and AIDS important to the business community.

The Municipality has adopted its HIV and AIDS Policy. The Municipality is currently putting together an employee wellness programme. A number of support services not necessarily confined to HIV and AIDS will be provided to support employees.

The recent statistics could not be obtained from the Department of Health to confirm the data that is presented.

There is a need for more strategic and driven HIV/AIDS awareness programmes as the level of AIDS related deaths, especially amongst the youth is high. It is imperative that there is buy-in from communities if the programmes and campaigns are to be successful.

According to a 2005 publication of Development Bank of Southern Africa, the KZN population that was HIV positive during 1991, 1996 and 2001 was, 40000, 634000 and 1643000 respectively-the highest concentration of HIV positive people in South Africa. The following effect of HIV/Aids social should be noted:

- Poorer households are more vulnerable and the epidemic is therefore likely to deepen poverty and compromise upward mobility;
- A greater demand for additional healthcare facilities; and
- A greater demand for financial and welfare support for orphans.

### 6.3.6 Operation Sukuma Sakhe

Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) is a strategy to integrate departmental programmes and deliver jointly on outcomes since success depends on the cooperation of several departments. It has ensured that services are brought together at the level of communities in the wards and empowers communities to discuss with various government officials who do not necessarily work at ward levels in a venue designated as 'WAR ROOM.' This strategy has been implemented by the



Municipality to coordinate the efforts of various sectors and mobilize society for a common purpose.

Operation Sukuma Sakhe has the 'whole of Government's approach as its philosophical basis. It spells out every initiative and how it links to initiatives being implemented by the different sector departments and the spheres of government. Therefore, delivery of services is required through partnership with the community, stakeholders and government. Umdoni Local Municipality has ensured that all 19 ward committees together with ward councillors do participate in this program through the formation of war rooms at ward level.

Operation Sukuma Sakhe is a continuous interaction between Government and the community to come together to achieve the 14 National Outcomes. The program encourages the social mobilization where communities have a role, as well as the delivery of government services in a more integrated way. The Government has structured programs which need to get as deep as to the level of the people they are serving. This is at ward level, translating to all 19 wards and all households within Umdoni area of jurisdiction. The KwaZulu-Natal provincial government humbly accepts that it cannot achieve this alone, but needs the community's hands in building this nation together.

There are challenges experienced with the Operation Sukuma Sakhe Programme and challenges can be noted as follows;

Ward 16 War Room has no venue

- Some wards have no Community Care Givers and Community Development Workers
- Lack of attendance of Sector Departments in War Rooms
- Government Departments not resolving War Room issues/matters pertaining to them
- Poor Submission of War Room reports

The Municipality has presented the aforesaid challenges to the DDM Structures in order to facilitate the interventions by respective OSS Champions. These interventions will be presented in detail in the Municipal SDBIP and SDIP. The main intent of including these interventions in the Municipal SDIP is to ensure that the implementation of OSS promotes the realisation of Batho Pele principles.

#### 6.4 Local Development and Social Development SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis illustrates that while there is some infrastructure, policy and institutional challenges facing Umdoni, there are also latent opportunities for further development. Existing business activities (even in rural areas or by disadvantaged groups) need to be supported to realized impactful economic development. Small-scale activities that were started by people seeking to uplift their communities are doing just that and are already having a positive impact on a small scale. The formalisation of these activities and the identification of points of future development will require a lot of effort but will ultimately assist in consolidating business needs. The agricultural sector has greater potential to alleviate poverty and unemployment as it can absorb labour and upskill people. Current efforts in implementing community gardens, skills training and accelerated land reform need to be further supported. The



tourism sector is one of Umdoni greatest treasures and has the potential to unlock further LED opportunities. The focus on rural and township tourism activities will diversify the sector in unique ways. Exploring ecotourism will also assist in alleviating the pressures on the electricity grid, should green economic infrastructure be incorporated. With the assistance of the South Coast Tourism Development Agency

and the district, marketing Umdoni as the JEWEL of the south coast will attract more tourists once the infrastructure matches the level of its natural riches. Prioritising the support and development of agriculture and tourism will spur the growth of the manufacturing sector and small businesses.

SECTOR	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
AGRICULTURE	Availability of land for agricultural development	Unreliable water supply	Exporting due to proximity to Durban	Climate change and global warming
	Well-established agricultural sector	Focus on commercial agriculture	Competitive advantage of traditional medicine	Droughts and water shortage
	Ability to absorb labour despite current economic conditions	Small-scale farmers not getting opportunities to scale up	Ability to contribute to reducing youth unemployment through innovative interventions	High input costs
MANUFACTURING	Rail link to Durban	Electricity supply	Potential for green energy production	Climate change - droughts and flash flood
	Strength lies in food production and processing	Limited funding opportunities	Production opportunities in the oceans economy	Increase in fuel price
	Sezela as anchor of manufacturing	Difficulty attracting skilled workers	Agro-processing of vegetables, fruits and medicinal plants	Mechanisation- need for the sector to advance but employment is compromised
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	Labour absorptive	Lack of geographic spread of high order retail	Increase in distribution of social grants improve households buying power	Cheap imports to compete with
	Diversity of retail services for various groups	Relocation of banks into shopping malls compromised the lifespan and vitality of CBD	Opportunities to diversify tenant-mix with closing down of big retailers	Stricter labour laws reducing the flexibility of labour
	Retail sector improved quality of life and people's access to finance		Creation of temporary exhibition spaces for small businesses where big businesses have failed or left	Inflation rate reduces affordability of households goods

**Table 5.5.1: Social Development SWOT Analysis**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>The fight against HIV/AIDS is handled in a co-ordinated manner by government departments and NGO's;</p> <p>War room attendance</p> <p>Operational Sukuma Sakhe Programme an ongoing success in terms of meeting with relevant key role players on monthly basis;</p> <p>Good relations with the Civic organizations</p>	<p>Poorly maintained public facilities, including Cemeteries and open spaces.</p> <p>Ageing equipment;</p> <p>Unreliable fleet</p> <p>Some of the health facilities lack essential services;</p> <p>High illiteracy rate;</p> <p>Low personal and households' income levels;</p> <p>Schools in the rural areas are under resourced;</p> <p>Management of libraries and traffic by province and the municipality</p> <p>Position of Youth Manager Vacant</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Building more schools and tertiary facilities;</p> <p>Opportunity to liaise with the Department of Education, Department of Social Services and other stakeholders to improve the level of education;</p> <p>Upgrade of facilities and equipment.</p> <p>Libraries are funded by the province and therefore more equipment can be purchased</p> <p>Province is prepared to fund EPWP projects</p> <p>Scottburgh can be the cleanest town</p> <p>LED through recycling</p> <p>Mainstreaming of Special Programmes</p>	<p>Increase in HIV /AIDS Deaths;</p> <p>Low personal and households' income levels will increase poverty levels;</p> <p>Increase in theft / robbery;</p> <p>Low level of education limits the ability of absorbing new skills and effectively compete for higher paying jobs;</p>

Table 34: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

## 7 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS

Good governance encourages municipal representatives and officials to collaborate with their communities in order to fulfil their needs in a more efficient manner and accountability. The participation of the public in all IDP processes forms the indispensable and integral part of the process and ensures identification with the final product.

### 7.1 Service Delivery Charter

The Municipality has the Service Delivery Charter, which is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The Municipal Service Standards helps to define what a customer can expect from a service that Umdoni Municipality provide, and how it should be delivered by the respective department to our citizens. The services standard may be expected from each service department with Umdoni Municipality and are listed below. Our service standard and services Charter will be published in the municipal website not later than August each year. The service Standard and Charter will further be published on the Municipal website throughout the Year.

#### GENERIC SERVICE STANDARDS

##### Office Hours

*We will commit to these office hours Monday to Friday*

**07:30-16:00**

#### Motor licensing

**07:30-15:00**

#### Driver Licensing

**07:30-14:00**

Note: The council will endeavour to keep customer desks such as libraries, the rates, halls, open during lunch periods as well.

#### TELEPHONIC CALLS

- We will endeavour to answer our telephone calls within ten (10) rings
- If we are unable to take your call, you will be able to leave a message on our voice mail system and we commit to respond within two (2) working days.

#### MAIL & FAX CORRESPONDENCE

- We will acknowledge receipt of your correspondence immediately or within two working days.
- If we are unable to respond to issues within two (2) working days, we will provide as estimate time , based on the complexity of the enquiry within a further five (5) working days.

#### WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCES

- If it must be posted, we will respond in five (5) working days.
- Walk in customers
- Appropriate signage will be displayed to ensure easy access to our facilities
- We will have received by informed and responsive staff
- We will identify who is serving you and who is in charge

## 7.2 Services Charter & Standards

<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>	
The IDP process to be conducted and concluded as per the approved process plan	IDP review conducted and a draft if finalised in March and adopted before the end of June before the commencement of the new financial year.
Public engagement are to be conducted in a safe and healthy environment	Final IDP and Budget are concluded in May
<b>TECHNICALS SERVICES – ROADS</b>	
Grading of gravel roads	Will be conducted as per the Rural Roads Rehabilitation Programme
Pothole repair	Will be conducted as per the Pothole Patching Programme
Maintenance of tarred roads	Will be conducted as per the Urban Roads Rehabilitation programme
<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES – STORM WATER DRAINAGE</b>	
Floods / emergencies	Reaction within 24 hours after the incident has been reported
<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES – WASTE REMOVAL</b>	
Collection of Refuse in Residential, business waste	Weekly, accordingly to the schedule per area
Collection of Refuse in Businesses and CBDs	Daily according to the refuse collection schedule
Disruption of waste removal	Councillors to be informed immediately, Communications unit to publicise the notice on social media platform
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING – BUILDING PLANS</b>	
Acknowledgement of Receipt	3 Days
Finalisation of Building plans process – Buildings below 500m <sup>2</sup>	30 Days
Finalisation of Building plans process – Buildings above 500m <sup>2</sup>	60 Days
Non- standard building plans occupancy certificate	14 Days
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING – APPLICATION FOR LAND USE</b>	
Acknowledgement of receipt of application	14 Days

<p>Consideration of standard application if the application meet the minimum requirement. If the below activities are not finalised with the stipulated time frame the feedback will be given.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rezoning and removal of restrictions</li> </ul>	90 Days to make final decision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Site Development plans</li> </ul>	90 Days to make final decision



● Building Plan Relaxation	90 Days to make final decision
● Consolidations	90 Days to make final decision
● Township Establishment	90 Days to make final decision
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING – OTHER</b>	
Formal Trade Licence	21 Days
Application for trading on Demarcated Areas	14 Days
Application for trading in the not demarcated areas	14 Days
Application for business selling food	21 Days
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – SPORTSFIELD MAINTENANCE</b>	
Mowing of Grass and removal of weed of sports field	Quarterly and as and when required
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES - PUBLIC OPEN SPACES</b>	
Mowing of Grass and removal of weed	Quarterly and as and when required
Pruning of shrubs and trees	
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – OTHER</b>	
Replace Damaged Stop Signs	3 days after reporting subject to availability of stock
Repaint of faded stop markings	3 days after reporting subject to availability of material
Rental of Municipal Facilities	Confirmation immediately upon proof of payment
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – LIBRARIES</b>	
Will be opened from Saturday From	08:00 – 12:00 Noon
Emergencies	Not Applicable
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – EMERGENCIES</b>	
Police Services 10111	24 HRS
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	
Response after the disaster	Dispatch within 1 hour depending on the area where the disaster occurred dispatch may take more than 1 hour.
<b>CORPORATE SERVICES</b>	



Council	Open to the members of public meeting held monthly
<b>FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>	
Clearance Certificate Turn around time	Within 14 business days
Cashiers office	07h30 – 15h00

Table 35: Services Standard

### 7.3 Batho Pele Principles

The Municipality strives to achieve the following Batho Pele Principle both the administrative and political structure always attempt to achieve when delivering the services to the people of Umdoni. The Municipality has Batho Pele Policy and Procedure Manual, which is attached to the IDP as Annexure. The Municipality has identified three maximum services to be delivered per each ward.

**Consultation:** The municipality undertake its development priorities through community participation and engagements. The municipality has engaged the community in its development through the following channels: Ward Committees, radio slots, newsletters articles, meetings, suggestion boxes and through Izimbizo, etc.

**Courtesy:** Citizens are treated with courtesy and consideration, their views taken into account and addressed in a respectable and professional manner.

**Customer Impact:** If we put all the Batho Pele Principles into practice, we then increase the chances of improvements in our service delivery. This in turn will have a positive impact on our customers. It is about how the ten principles link together to show we have improved our overall service delivery.

**Service Standards:** The municipality is striving towards providing services to the community that are of good quality and satisfying.

### 7.4 Service Delivery Improvement Plan and its interface to OSS, DDM and Batho Pele Principles

The main rationale of the SDIP is to optimise service delivery in a manner that impact significantly in the realisation of Municipal Vision and responds effectively in service delivery programmes. Furthermore, the implementation of the SDIP is aimed at enhancing the interventions made through the Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) Programme and the District

**Access:** The municipality is striving to ensure that the community has access to the basic services such as water, electricity, etc. Whilst there are challenges such as limited financial resources in realizing this aspect, a lot has been achieved thus far.

**Information:** Information on municipal developments and projects is always conveyed to the community through ward committee meetings, newsletters, newspapers, radio, posters, and through public consultation meetings.

**Openness and Transparency:** The municipality has established various structures that ensure that the public knows municipal activities. Information is made available to the public through annual reports, social media, printed media statements etc.

**Redress:** Redress is making it easy for people to tell us if they are unhappy with our service. The municipality has a suggestion box that is attended to. Complaints are attended to effectively and efficiently.

**Value for Money:** Our municipality is striving to make the best use of its available resources, avoid wasteful expenditure, prevent and mitigate fraud and corruption and finding new ways of improving services at little or no cost.

**Leadership and Strategic Direction** - Our leaders must create an atmosphere which allows for creativity. Management must ensure that goals are set and that planning is done.

Development Model (DDM). The implementation of SDIP is one of the mechanisms of Umdoni Municipality that promotes inter-spherical planning and community engagements and municipal accountability in line with Batho Pele principles. Three Critical Service Delivery requirements to be improved



### Waste Management

Ageing waste removal equipment is a result of continuous disruption in waste management. The municipality have identified a number of areas which requires skips provision in rural areas. A plan in being put together to ensure that the waste removal is introduced in all areas of the municipality. New equipment will be sourced in the 2025/2026 financial year to increase capacity and reduce downtime in waste removal.

### Roads Rehabilitation

The Municipal roads are dilapidating this is due to some other things the absence of a comprehensive maintenance plan. The municipality has conducted road assessment exercise which was finalised in June 2022. An annual Roads Rehabilitation Programme has been developed for 2025/2026 Financial year.

### Verge Maintenance

The Municipality needs to maintain the verges on an ongoing basis across the municipality the shortage in human resources prevent the municipality from achieving its intended service delivery standard in the component. The municipality has introduced its own EPWP component to augment the current human resources capacity.

## 7.5 Extended Public Works Programme

The Extended Public Works Programme in the municipality is very active. To date, the programme has offered several job opportunities and skills upliftment to many in the community. The municipality is continuously engaging with Department of Public Works in an attempt to improve our reporting and increase our funding to ensure that

the majority of the community feels the impact of this programme. The municipality strongly feels that the programme is helping in curbing down poverty and unemployment and it is positively contributing to the municipal economic growth and development.

## 7.6 Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)

The municipality fosters relations with other spheres of government and participates in various intergovernmental activities to promote a closer working relationship between the various spheres of government. Council is of the view that these relationships can assist in enhancing government’s services to the communities of the Umdoni Municipal Area.

The municipality delegated officials and Councillors to the following forums:

Forum	Frequency	Responsibility
Premiers coordinating forum	Quarterly	Municipal Manager/Mayor
Provincial and District Municipal Manager’s Forum	Quarterly	Municipal Manager/Mayor
MuniMeC	Quarterly	Municipal Manager/ Mayor
District Development and Planning Forum	Quarterly	General manager Planning and Development/IDP Manager/Senior Town Planner
Local economic development forum	Quarterly	General Manager Planning and Development LED
Disaster Management Forum	Quarterly	Fire and Disaster



Provincial Planning Law Forum	Quarterly	General Manager Planning and Development/IDP Manager/Senior Town Planner
Asset Management Forum	Quarterly	CFO/manager Budget
SCM Forum	Quarterly	CFO/manager SCM
Property Rates Forum	Quarterly	CFO/Manager Income
Provincial CFO,s Forum	Quarterly	CFO

Table 36: OFFICIAL AND COUNCILLORS DELEGATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN PROVINCIAL FORUMS

## 7.7 Municipal Structures

### 7.7.1 Ward Committees

Section 152 of the Constitution places the participation of communities at the centre of service delivery and other matters of Local Government, the Municipal Structures Act, and (Act 117 of 1998). Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000) provides the legislative framework for the establishment of Ward Committees within the municipality and its area of jurisdiction. Ward Committees were introduced in municipalities as community structures to play a critical role in linking and informing the municipality about the needs, potentials and challenges of the communities.

The ward committees represent diverse interests and serve as the means for public participation in the IDP and municipal affairs generally. The Ward Committees played a meaning full role during IDP/ Budget preparation as they outline the prioritization of service delivery needs of the communities per ward.

### 7.7.2 Establishment of Ward Committees

Notice was given in terms of Chapter 4 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and Part 4 of Chapter 4 of the Municipal Structures Act. Act 117 of 1998 for the established of Ward Committees in all Wards that fall within the jurisdiction of Umdoni. A Ward Committee was established for each Ward in the Municipality. Umdoni is sub-divided into 19 Wards comprising of Rural and Urban components. To enable Ward Committees to perform their functions and exercise their powers effectively, a fully equipped office was allocated for the Ward Secretariat to perform his/her duties. The provisions of these facilities are to ensure that the Ward Committee’s duties are performed in an efficient and effective manner. A Ward Committee Official is available at the office to offer support and assist administratively were necessary.

### 7.7.3 Composition of Ward Committees

A Ward Committee consists of the Councillor representing that Ward in the Council, who must also be the Chairperson of the Committee; and not more than 10 other persons. When electing members, the following is taken into account as follows: -

- Women must be equitably represented in a Ward Committee
- Diversity of interests in the Ward to be represented
- Gender equity may be pursued by ensuring an even spread of men and women on a Ward Committee.

During the Weeks of 01 March – 18 March 2022 the Municipality had engagements with all 18 ward committees with the exception of Ward 13 as the position of Ward

Councillor for the ward is vacant. The main purpose of these ward committee engagements was for the development of Ward Based Plans that will form annexures to this 5 year IDP. The Ward Base Plans were adopted by the Council in June 2022 and still relevant in enabling the realisation of community participation in municipal planning initiatives.

#### 7.7.4 Frequency of Ward Committee Meetings

In accordance with the Ward Committee Policy Ward Committees must meet at least once every quarter. Extra-ordinary meetings may be convened as and when the Committee deems it necessary. An annual schedule of meetings is circulated to all Ward Committees in preparation for forthcoming meetings. Due to the Local Government Elections that took place in the first quarter, no meetings were convened during this period

#### 7.7.5 IDP Representative Forum

The IDP Representative Forum (IDP RF) is constituted as part of the preparation phase of the IDP and will continue its functions throughout the annual IDP Review processes. This forum represents all stakeholders and will be as inclusive as possible. Efforts will be made to bring additional organisations into the IDP RF and ensure their continued participation throughout the process. The proposed composition of the IDP RF is as follows:

- EXCO members;
- Councillors;

- Traditional leaders;
- Ward Committee Members;
- Senior Municipal Officials;
- Stakeholder representatives of organised groups;
- Resource persons;
- Other community representatives;
- National and Provincial Departments regional representatives;
- NGO's; and
- Parastatal organizations

#### 7.7.6 Executive Committee (EXCO)

The Executive Committee meets once on a monthly basis. Her worship the Mayor: Cllr MJ Cele-Luthuli is the Chairperson of the Executive Committee, the Committee also comprises the following Councillors: Deputy Mayor: Cllr PE Thabethe, Cllr SD Mdluli, Cllr P Naidoo, Cllr SG Dlamini, and Cllr B Duma . The EXCO has delegated powers to functions of the municipality except for Approval of the Budget, IDP, PMS, raising of tariffs, approval of policies and bylaws and appointment of Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager.

#### 7.7.7 Council

Umdoni Municipal Council consists of 37 Councillors, seven of which are full time Councillors. Council is responsible for the approval of the Approval of the Budget, IDP, PMS, raising of tariffs, approval of policies and bylaws and appointment of the Municipal Manager and Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager.



### 7.7.8 Traditional Leadership

Section 81 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 provides for the participation of traditional leaders in municipal councils. Traditional Leaders are an important component of Municipal stakeholders, and their representative are always inviting in the council sitting to participate in the municipal strategies and policy decisions. The seven (7) Traditional Leaders represented participate in the Portfolio committees. The Traditional Leadership participate in public engagements which are planned by the municipal the participation of Amakhosi and Izinduna in the IDP processes is of paramount importance in the municipality as this also assist the municipality in identifying community members which are affected by poverty eradication and are in the need of basic services as we know that Umdoni Municipality is dominantly rural areas.

### 7.7.9 IDP Steering Committee

The municipality has the intention of reviving its IDP steering committee whereby all Senior Managers will be members of the steering committee and chairperson the Municipal Manager.

The IDP SC acts as a support to the IDP Representative Forum, making technical decisions and inputs, to the Municipal Manager and the IDP Manager. This IDP SC, as well as the Representative Forum will be reconstituted for the IDP preparation process. The IDP SC will be chaired by the Municipal Manager and in his absence, by the IDP Manager. Secretariat will be provided by the IDP Manager. Members of the IDP SC will comprise of the Top Management, the staff responsible for the

preparation of the IDP, PMS and Budget and any other members as the Municipal Manager may deem fit.

### 7.7.10 Municipal Public Accounts (MPAC)

Umdoni Municipality established the following committees: - Economic Development and Planning, Infrastructure and Housing, Finance, Community Services, Corporate Governance and MPAC in line with Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act.

The main role of these committees is to play an oversight function on any administrative matters and make recommendations to Council. The committees assist both administrative and political leadership to make informed decisions and deal with matters objectively and transparently.

### Audit and Performance Audit Committee

The various pieces of legislation for South Africa requires the establishment of an Audit Committee, with its roles and responsibilities clearly defined within a written terms of reference.

The Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations 2001 require a municipality to appoint, as an integral part of its mechanisms, systems and processes for auditing results of performance measurements a Performance Audit Committee.

The Municipality considered appropriate in terms of economy, efficiency and effectiveness to consolidate the functions of the aforementioned committees and

establish an Audit and Performance Audit Committee (PAC). The PAC is the shared amongst local municipality of the Ugu District Municipality. Municipality's PAC consists of four members with different areas of expertise. The committee meets quarterly.

The PAC is an independent advisory committee appointed by Council to create a channel of communication between Council, management and the auditors both internal and external. It provides a forum for discussing accounting practices, business risk control issues and performance management. This Committee reports directly to Council.

The primary objective of this committee is to advise the municipal Council, the political office –bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipality on matters relating to:

- Internal financial control
- The Safeguarding of assets
- The maintenance of an adequate control environment and systems of internal control
- The successful implementation of the council's risk management Strategy and effective operation of risk management processes
- The preparation of accurate financial reporting in compliance with all legal requirements and accounting policies and standards
- Effective corporate governance

- The effectiveness of the municipality's performance management system in ensuring the achievements of objectives set as per the Municipality's IDP.
- Any other issues referred to it by the municipality.
- The detailed Internal Audit Chapter which clearly defined the roles and responsibilities, composition of the committee as well as meetings has been adopted.

## 7.8 Municipal Risk Management and Risk Register

A risk-based audit plan which spans over three-year period has been adopted by Council. Risk-based audit Plan is attached as Annexure to the IDP. Subsequent to an annual revision of the Risk assessment register, an Annual Internal Audit Plan is collated. Risk management is prevalent and rife with salient challenges which are not unique to the Umdoni environment, as a result of ongoing fraud and corruption related articles and statement the municipality have included fraud risk indicators in its risk management action plan. The municipal risk management plan and risk register os attached as Annexure to the IDP.

Risk is addressed in the categories of Operational; Strategic; Informational; Financial; Legislative and Reputational/Social and is monitored on a low, medium and high rating scale.

Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been established. The Annual Internal Audit Plan for Financial Year 2023-24 will be primarily informed by the Risk Profiling process. To date a Risk Management Committee as per regulations has been established by the municipality.



Council has adopted a phased-in approach herein. The Risk Profiling Register has been reviewed by management with a support role by Representatives from Provincial Treasury.

### 7.9 Public Participation Analysis

The municipality does not have a separate community participation strategy but does however have a Draft Communication strategy. The municipality also has community participation programmes, such as:

- Mayoral Izimbizo – these took place in the second quarter of the financial year
- IDP/Budget Roadshows – these take place in the third quarter of a financial year and are done in collaboration with the district municipality
- Customer Care vehicle – this service is new to the municipality and the first of its kind in the district where the municipality goes to the people in trying to assess their needs utilising a specialized vehicle and in doing so working together with other departments that offer social services to our communities.

The targeted communities are those communities living in poverty stricken areas and those that have difficulty in accessing government services and information. The theme of the programme is “taking services closer to the people”.

During the review process of the IDP and particularly the public participation process it became apparent that approximately 50% of the issues raised and the projects suggested by communities relate to competencies which fall outside of the ambit of local government. Integrated planning between the different spheres of government is thus critically important if government wants to effectively fulfil its constitutional

mandates and effectively address the socio-economic challenges faced by communities. IDP is increasingly becoming a cornerstone for intergovernmental planning and budget alignment. Resources are also limited and establishing strategic partnerships between the different spheres of government will certainly optimise the impact of such resources.

The IDP should therefore guide where sector departments allocate their resources at local government level. The municipality should however also take into consideration the sector department’s policies and programmes when developing its own policies and strategies. For this reason, it is in the interest of the sector departments to participate in the IDP review process of the municipality to ensure alignment between development programmes.

### 7.10 Good Governance and Public Participation SWOT Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
Councillors elected by the community interact and give feedback to communities in the form of Ward Committees; ward meetings; IDP road shows; IMBIZOs etc.	Strikes Limited financial constraints Failure to obtain a clean Audit report from the Auditor General.
Communicate through website and media informing the stakeholders about the activities of the institution.	Legislative compliance. ineffective media interaction
Holding awareness campaigns like road safety campaigns; back to school campaigns; career guidance etc.	lack of public confidence and good media coverage



Use of website for information update like notices; adverts; and other municipal documents	
Updated risk register	
Unqualified Audit opinion	
Functional portfolio committees that perform an oversight function.	
Functional ward committees	
<b>OPPORTUNITY</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
Support from national and provincial government.	Demotivated Staff
Communicate through various forums like Mms' forum; CFOs' forum etc.	Constant changes in local government legislation and policies.
Recycling of waste	Slow pace of service delivery which may spark service delivery protests.
Mobilization of media houses	
Automated PMS	
Paperless system for issuing of agendas through emails, document management system	

Table 37: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS



## SECTION D: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

### 1 MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION

In April 2022 the Umdoni Municipality Council reviewed and adopted a long term vision which reads

*“By 2030 Umdoni Municipality will be the Jewel of the South Coast”*

The vision was adopted together with the mission that reads

*“Working together in contributing to Job Creation, Economic viability through Local Economic Development to ensure the well-being of our community in Eco friendly environment.”*

The municipal vision and mission was underpinned by the following values:

<u>Value</u>	<u>Value Statement</u>
<b>Integrity</b>	Display a level of unquestionable honesty and ethics
<b>Responsiveness</b>	Work to improve the quality of life for all our communities
<b>Dedicated</b>	Be Loyal and committed public servants

<b>Efficiency</b>	Ensure all actions are adding value to seamless service delivery
<b>Human Dignity</b>	Show profound respect and observance to human rights of all our communities
<b>Accountability</b>	Be transparent and open about all our actions

### 8 PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The municipal priorities, goals and strategic objectives that were adopted by the council in May 2021 are contained in the table below:

### 9 Strategic Framework 2022-2026

The 2022 / 2026 strategic framework will be underpinned by the vision, mission, values, priorities, goals and objectives. (Annexure A: Implementation Plan)



Table 2.1: Priorities, Goals and Strategic Objectives

KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<b>Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development</b>	Human Resources, Information Technology, Performance Management	Effectiveness and efficiency of Human Resource, IT, PMS and Communication	To ensure an effective and efficient performance management culture that within the Municipality that enhances accountability, time management and achievement of service delivery targets
			To establish an efficient and effective ICT System unit within Umdoni which is compliant, advanced and enhances communication channels that will improve time management and increase service delivery and achievement of Performance targets
			To ensure effective and efficient administrative processes that enable delivery of services to our communities
			To improve HR Policy Framework that is in line with the IDP and legislation and to ensure alignment of Organizational skills with the Organogram
			To ensure the implementation & Compliance to the Occupation Health & Safety Policy that is in line with relevant legislation
			To ensure effective and efficient management of Municipal Fleet that is in line with service delivery objectives of the municipality
<b>Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development</b>	Roads, Maintenance and Sustainable Housing	To Improve access to Basic Services for all communities	To ensure provision, upgrading, and maintenance of infrastructure and services that enhances economic development
			To ensure that the Housing Backlog is eliminated
<b>Local Economic Development</b>	Local Economic Development, Job creation and Tourism development	Vibrant Economic Development and Quality Services	To promote economic development in order to reduce poverty, inequality and unemployment
			To promote small businesses, Cooperatives and SMMEs
<b>Financial Viability and Management</b>	Financial Management	Financial sustainability and sound financial principles	To ensure financial sustainability and sound financial principles



KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<b>Good Governance and Public Participation</b>	Institutional Development: Accountability and Management tools and Frameworks	To support individuals infected and affected with HIV/AIDS, Disabled, Youth, effective Internal Audit and Communication	To effective and efficient internal and external communication
			To promote human rights and social upliftment of vulnerable groups
			To have a functional Internal Audit Unit
			To have a functional Municipal Public Accounts Committee
			To ensure the provision of a safe and secure environment for all Umdoni residents
<b>Cross Cutting Interventions</b>	Sustainable Housing: Human Settlement, Broader Economic Development (SDF, LUMS, SEA)	Integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities	To facilitate an integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities
			To Monitor and manage proposed buildings and buildings under construction

Table 38: PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING

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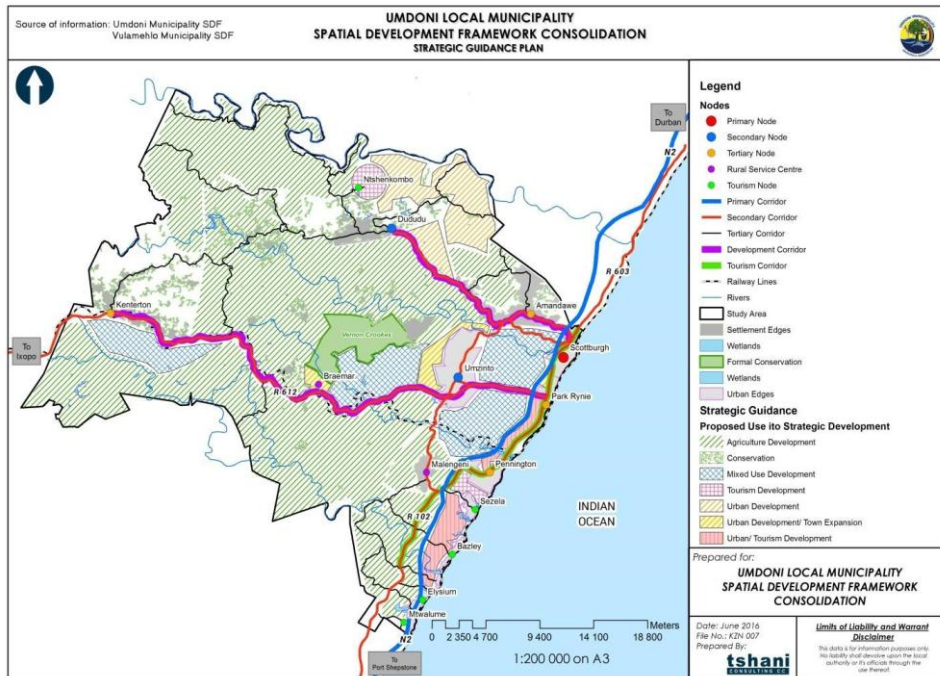
### 1 Spatial Development

This section of the IDP indicates the desired growth and development of Umdoni Local Municipality and is presented by maps that specifically reflect the following:

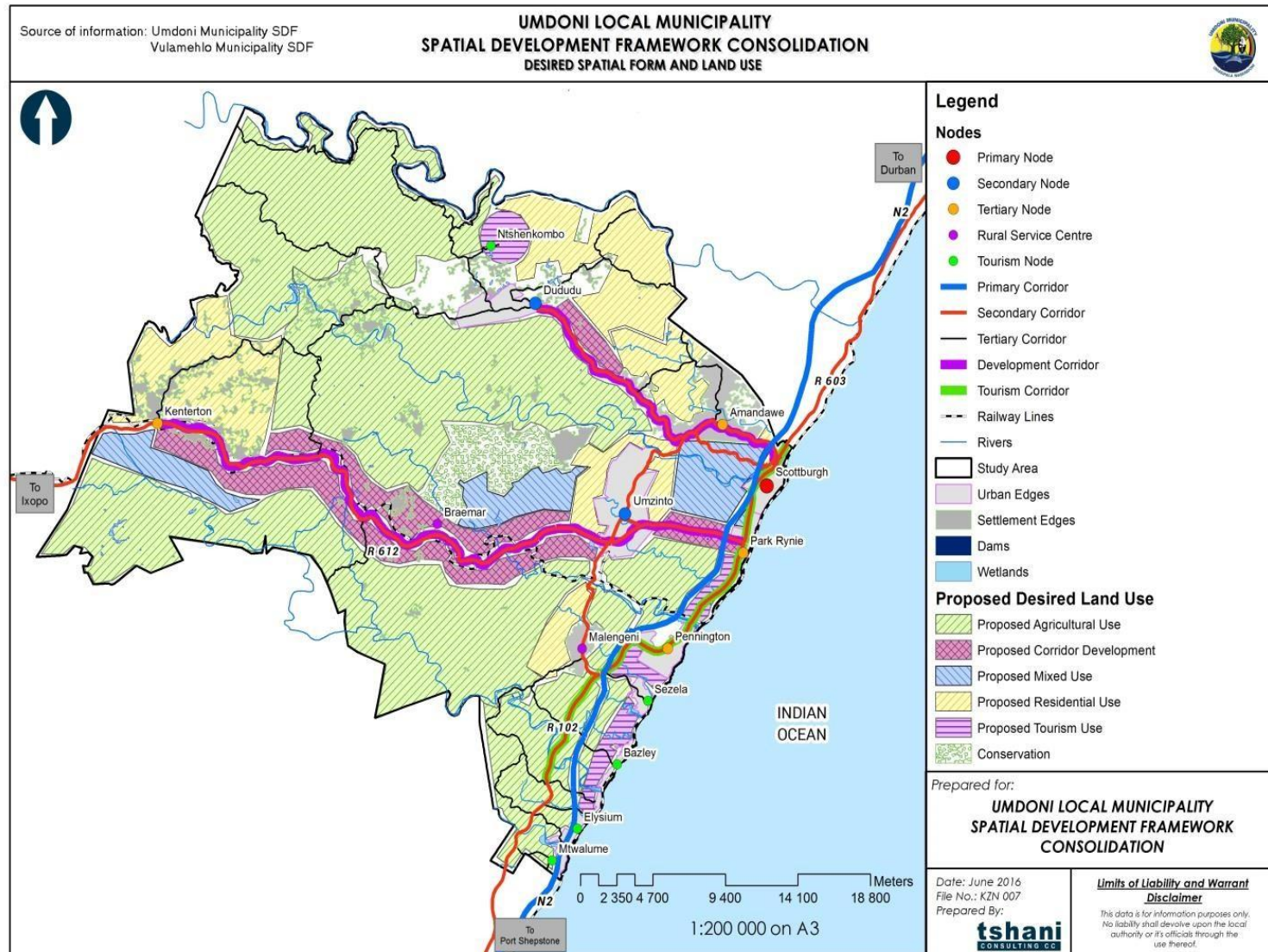
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas;
- Strategic Guide Plan;
- Municipal desired spatial form and land use;
- Spatial reconstruction of the Municipality;
- Spatial alignment with neighbouring municipalities;
- Priority Spending Areas
- Indication on where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place



Map 1.1: Strategic Framework Guide

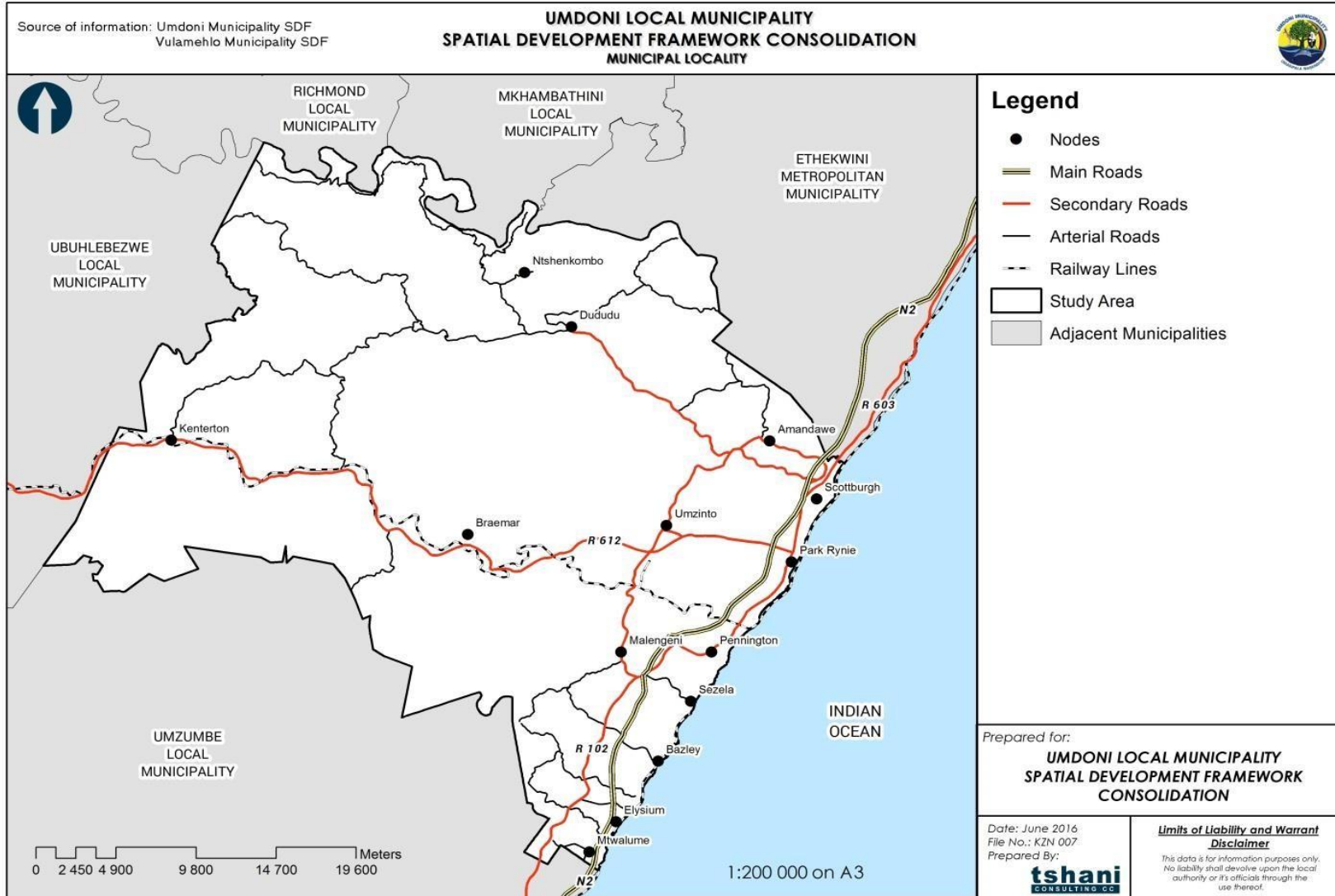


Map 1.2: Desired Spatial Form and land use

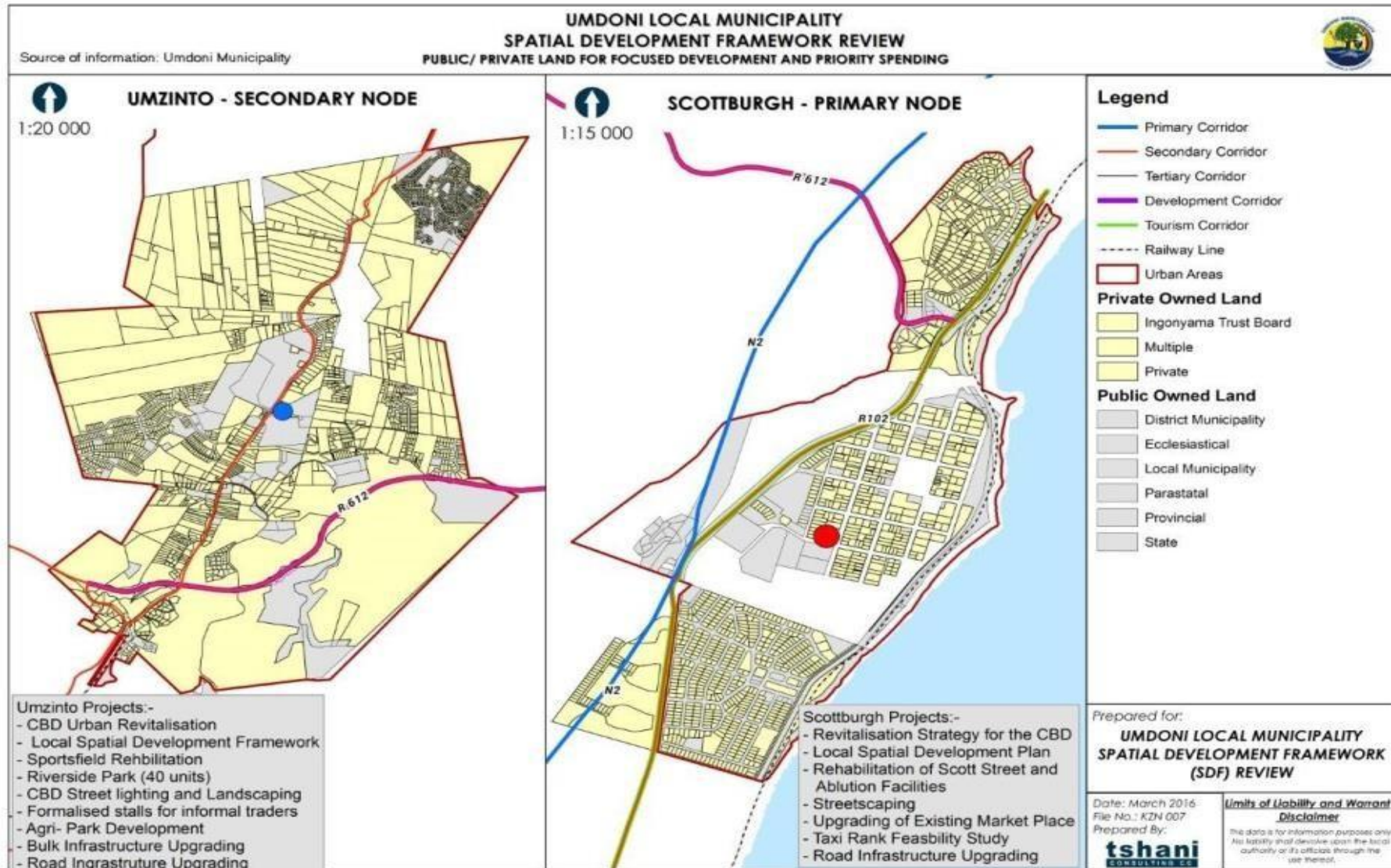




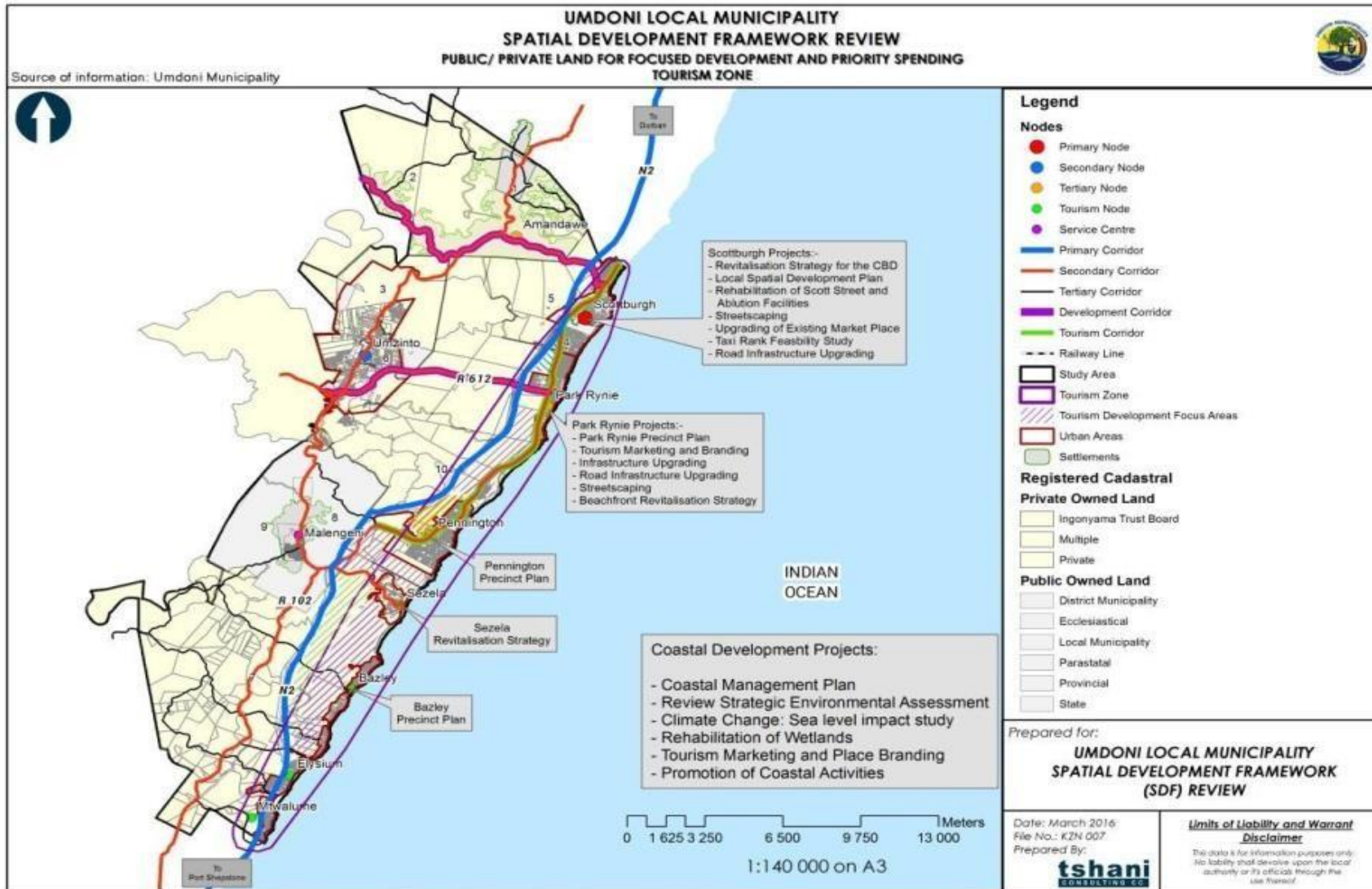
Map 1.3: Spatial Alignment with neighbouring Municipalities



Map 1.4: Public and Private Land Development and infrastructure investment



Map 1.5: Priority Spending Areas



## **SECTION F: FINANCIAL PLAN**

ANNEXURE (BUDGET & BUDGET POLICIES)

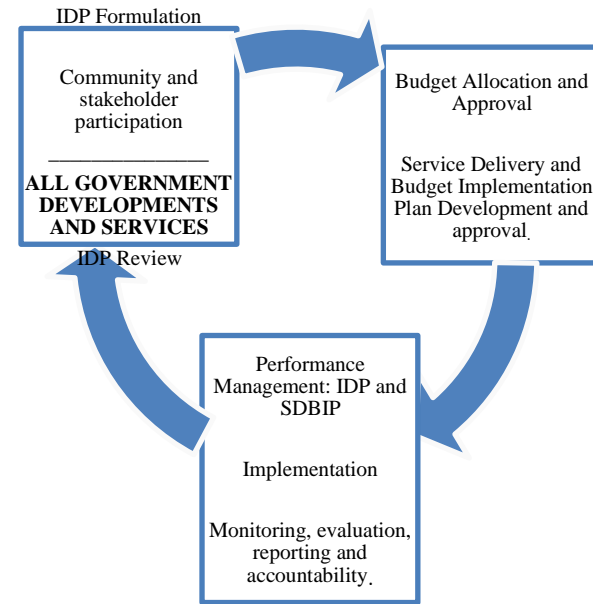
**SECTION G- SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (ANNEXURE TO THE IDP)**

Section 69(3) (a) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003(MFMA) requires the Accounting Officer to submit a draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) to the Mayor no later than 14 days after the approval of the Budget and drafts of the performance agreements as required in terms of Section 57 (1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000. The Mayor must subsequently approve the SDBIP no later than 28 days after the approval of the Budget in accordance with section 53(1) (c) (ii) of the MFMA.

This is a one year detailed implementation plan which gives effects to the IDP and Budget and provide measuring performance in service delivery against end year targets and for the purposes of our municipality will be used as an implementation plan.

The final SDBIP for the 2026/2027 financial year will be adopted by June 2026 after the adoption of the budget. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) will be serving as our implementation which will be derived from proceedings of the strategic planning session.

Every attempt has been made in this Process Plan to align the IDP and Budget preparation process, and the Performance Management System (PMS) review/SDBIP. The linkages of the three processes are summarised in the following diagram:



In this financial year, the Umdoni municipality in order to address queries raised by the Auditor General in the 2024/2025 financial year working together with the internal audit unit have developed and Audit Action plan to address audit findings.

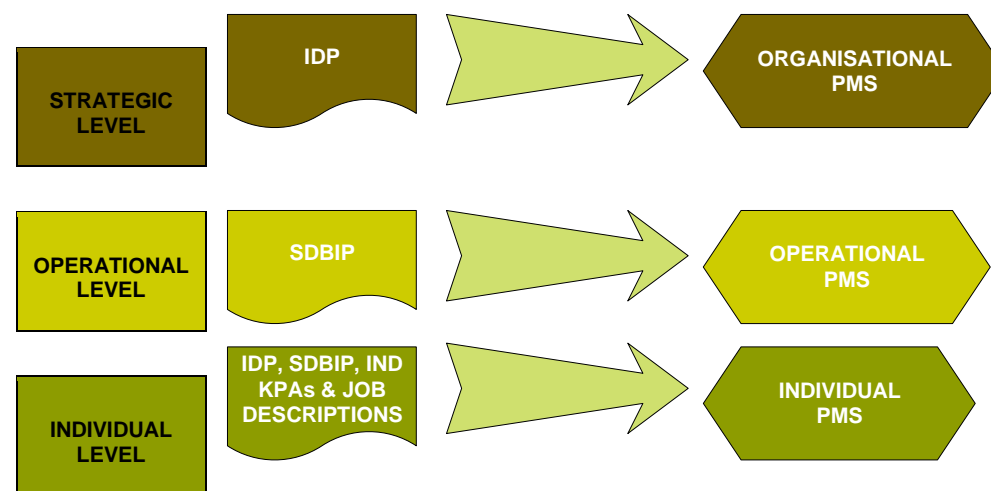
## SECTION G- ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Performance Management has been developed internally and has since been separated from being a combined SDBIP/PMS into an SDBIP and OPMS as separate documents. This Section details the OPMS framework. The Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires the establishment of both an IDP and PMS and links the two. Specifically, section 26 of the MSA identifies the core components of the IDP which includes the establishment of performance indicators and performance targets. The Organizational Performance Framework is in place and is currently being reviewed to include the Standard Operating Procedures and the Compliance Checklist.

It identifies core components of the PMS as including:

- An appropriate set of Key Performance Indicators for measuring performance in relation to IDP and
- Setting measurable performance targets for each development priority and objective in the IDP.

Umdoni Council has undergone an intensive strategic planning session where it mapped out its development priorities and came out with clear strategies to deliver on its mandate for the coming year which is in line with Local Government Development agenda and other National and Provincial and provincial programs and priorities. This is in accordance with the five National KPA's with the addition of the sixth KPA on Spatial Rationale and Environment. The table below indicates roles and responsibilities of Umdoni Municipal Structures in Performance Management Systems.



Strategic (Organizational) Performance linked to the integrated development plan (IDP) of a municipality

At this level, the performance of the municipality is measured and managed against the progress made in achieving the strategic objectives as set out in the integrated development plan (IDP) of the municipality. This is done based on key performance indicators and targets set for each of the IDP objectives of a municipality. Given that an IDP has, a five-year timespan the measures set at this level should be of a strategic and mostly long-term nature with an outcome and impact focus.

The measures set for the Municipality at organisational level is captured in an organisational scorecard structured in terms of the preferred performance management model of the Municipality.



Below is the diagrammatic illustration of the components of Umdoni Organisational Performance Management Systems, which further illustrate the linkages and reporting cycles.



Table 39: STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS/POLICIES & BYLAWS

**SECTION H: STATUS OF SECTOR PLAN**

NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
<b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	Housing Sector Plan	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Capital Investment Plan	No	No	2025/2026
	Strategic Environmental Assessment	No	Draft	2026/2027
<b>SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	Local Economic Development Strategy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Informal Economy Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Tourism Plan/Strategy	No	No	2026/2027
	Youth Development Strategy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Youth Registration Fee Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
<b>FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT</b>				
	Budget Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Rates Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy	Yes	Yes	2025/2026
	Revenue Enhancement Policy	Yes	Yes	2025/2026
	Asset Management Policy	Yes	Yes	2025/2026
	Funding & Reserves Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Virement Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Anti-Fraud & Corruption Prevention Strategy & Prevention Plan	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Whistle Blowing Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Disposal of Immovable Assets Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Allocation of Council Houses for Rental Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>				



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Community & Image Management Strategy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Social Media Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Batho Pele Policy & Principles	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Customer Care & Complaints handling Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
<b>MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	Acting Allowance Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Attendance of Seminars, External Meetings & Workshops Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Bereavement Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Bursary Policy for Employees	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Communicable Diseases Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Confidentiality Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Draft Affirmative Action and Employment Equity Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Employee Wellness and Assistance Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Dress Code Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	EPWP Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Exit Management Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Gift Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Housing Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Individual Performance Management, Rewards & Incentives Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Internship & Learnership Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Leave Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Mentoring Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Municipal Protective Clothing Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Night & Standby Allowance Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	OHS Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Overtime Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Placement Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Private Work Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Recruitment & Selection Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Remuneration Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Secondment of Employees Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Sexual Harassment Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Skills Development Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Smoking Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Subsistence & Travel Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Substance Abuse Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Succession Planning Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Transfer Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Incentives Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Work Place gender based violence & femicide Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Working from Home Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	PMS Framework	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
<b>SPATIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS</b>				
	SDF	Yes	Yes	2025/2026
	Coastal Management Plan	No	No	2026/2027
	LUMS	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	IWMP	Yes	Yes	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	SEA and IEMP	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Disaster Management Plan	Yes	Yes	2026/2027