



Advancing and Building with GEVDI

South African cities are generally characterised by fragmented, dispersed, inequitable and inefficient urban forms as a result of apartheid policies and modernist planning. There is an urgent need for urban development strategies to make urban spaces liveable, equitable, sustainable, resilient and efficient in order to support economic growth, spatial integration and social cohesion.



Presentation Outline



1. National Development Imperatives
2. Provincial Development Imperatives
3. Msunduzi Context
4. GEVDI in Context
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes
6. Institutional Framework
7. Monitoring and Evaluation
8. Critical Success Factors
9. Recommendations



1. National Development Imperatives



National Development Imperatives

- SONA and NDP
- NDP Outcomes
- Msunduzi Response to the NDP
- Integrated Urban Development Framework
- Strategic Integrated Projects – SIPS 2 – N3 Corridor
- Radical Agrarian Social Economic Transformation
- Integrated Action Plan 2
- Integrated Township Economic Development Programme

1. National Development Imperatives

SONA and NDP



National Development Plan

The NDP is an overarching Government Plan which stipulates the medium term strategic direction, development priorities and implementation strategies;

- It focuses on growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, **enhancing the capacity of the state** and promoting leadership and partnerships through society;
- Arresting the triple threat of poverty, unemployment and inequality;
- Focusing on key capabilities: including skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions; State foresees playing a transformative and developmental role, which will require effective government coordinated initiatives and improved relations between all spheres of government;
- The National Development Plan sets a vision for human settlement in South Africa. It aims to have transformed human settlements into equitable and efficient spaces within citizens living within proximity to work with access to social facilities and necessary infrastructure.

“Government has responded with an economic stimulus and recovery plan that redirects public funding to areas with the greatest potential for growth and job creation. We introduced a range of measures to ignite economic activity, restore investor confidence, support unemployment and address the urgent challenges that affect the lives of the vulnerable members of our society”
Honourable President Cyril Ramaphosa, 2019 SONA.

1. National Development Imperatives

NDP Outcomes



Outcome 1

Quality basic education



Outcome 2:

A long and healthy life for all South Africans



Outcome 3:

All people in South Africa are and feel safe



Outcome 4:

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth



Outcome 5

A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path



Outcome 6:

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network



Outcome 7

Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing to food security for all



Outcome 8

Sustainable Human Settlement and Improved quality of life

1. National Development Imperatives

NDP Outcomes



Outcome 9

A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system



Outcome 10:

Protecting and enhancing our environmental assets and natural resources



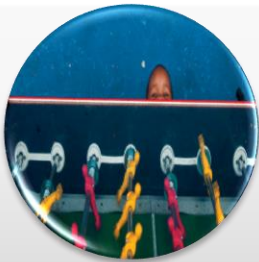
Outcome 11:

Create a better South Africa, contribute to a better and safer Africa in a better world



Outcome 12:

An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service



Outcome 13:

An inclusive and responsive social protection system



Outcome 14:

A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity

1. National Development Imperatives

NDP Outcomes



Outcomes	Targets
Outcome 1: Improved Quality Of Basic Education	Target 1: Improve the quality of teaching and learning. Target 2: Undertake regular assessment to track progress. Target 3: Improve early childhood development. Target 4: Ensure a credible outcomes-focused planning and accountability system.
Outcome 2: A Long And Healthy Life For All South Africans	Target 1: Increasing life expectancy Target 2: Decreasing maternal and child mortality rates Target 3: Combating HIV and AIDS and decreasing the burden of disease from Tuberculosis Target 4: Strengthening health system effectiveness
Outcome 3: All People In South Africa Are And Feel Safe	Target 1: Address overall levels of crime and reduce the levels of contact and trio crimes Target 2: Improve effectiveness and ensure integration of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) Target 3: Combat corruption within the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster to enhance its effectiveness and its ability to serve as deterrent against crime Target 4: Manage perceptions of crime among the population Target 5: Ensure security at the border environment Target 6: Secure the identity and status of citizens Target 7: Integrate ICT systems and combat cyber crime Output 8: Corruption
Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Target 1: Productive investment is effectively crowded in through the infrastructure build programme Target 2: The productive sectors account for a growing share of production and employment Target 3: The elimination of unnecessary regulatory burdens and lower price increases for key inputs and wage goods fosters business confidence, reduces costs for working people and producers, and sustains investment and economic growth Target 4: Workers' education and skills increasingly meet economic needs Target 5: Spatial imbalances in economic opportunities are addressed through expanded employment in agriculture, the build programme and densification in the metros Target 6: Macroeconomic conditions support employment-creating growth

1. National Development Imperatives

NDP Outcomes



Outcomes	Targets
Outcome 5: A Skilled And Capable Workforce To Support An Inclusive Growth Path	Target 1: Establish a credible institutional mechanism for skills planning Target 2: Increase access to programmes leading to intermediate and high level learning Target 3: Increase access to occupationally-directed programmes in needed areas and thereby expand the availability of intermediate level skills (with a special focus on artisan skills) Target 4: Increase access to high level occupationally-directed programmes in needed areas Target 5: Research, development and innovation in human capital for a growing knowledge economy
Outcome 6: An Efficient, Competitive And Responsive Economic Infrastructure Network	Target 1: Improving Competition and Regulation Target 2: Ensure reliable generation, distribution and transmission of electricity Target 3: To ensure the maintenance and strategic expansion of our road and rail network, and the operational efficiency, capacity and competitiveness of our sea ports. Target 4: Maintenance and supply availability of our bulk water infrastructure Target 5: Communication and Information technology Target 6: Develop a set of operational indicators for each segment
Outcome 7: Vibrant, Equitable And Sustainable Rural Communities And Food Security For All	Target 1: Sustainable agrarian reform, Target 2: Improved access to affordable and diverse food Target 3: Rural services and sustainable livelihoods Target 4: Rural job creation linked to skills training and promoting economic livelihoods Target 5: Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth
Outcome 8: Sustainable Human Settlements And An Improved Quality Of Household Life	Target 1: Upgrading 400 000 units of accommodation within informal settlements Target 2: Improving access to basic services Target 3: Facilitate the provision of 600 000 accommodation units within the gap market for people earning between R3 500 and R12 800 Target 4: Mobilisation of well located public land for low income and affordable housing with increased densities on this land and in general

1. National Development Imperatives

NDP Outcomes



Outcomes	Targets
Outcome 9: Responsive, Accountable, Effective And Efficient Local Government System	<p>Target 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support.</p> <p>Target 2: Improving access to basic services.</p> <p>Target 3: Implementation of the Community Work Programme</p> <p>Target 4: Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome</p> <p>Target 5: Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model</p> <p>Target 6: Administrative and financial capability</p> <p>Target 7: Single window of coordination</p>
Outcome 10: Environmental Assets And Natural Resources That Are Well Protected And Continually Enhanced	<p>Target 1: Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources</p> <p>Target 2: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric quality</p> <p>Target 3: Sustainable environmental management</p> <p>Target 4: Protected biodiversity</p>
Outcome 11: Create A Better South Africa, Contribute To A Better And Safer Africa In A Better World	<p>Target 1: SA's national priorities advanced in bilateral engagements</p> <p>Target 2: An economically integrated Southern Africa</p> <p>Target 3: Political cohesion within Southern Africa to ensure a peaceful, secure and stable Southern African region</p> <p>Target 4: A Peaceful, secure and stable Africa</p> <p>Target 5: A sustainable developed and economically integrated Africa</p>
Outcome 12: An Efficient, Effective And Development Oriented Public Service And An Empowered, Fair And Inclusive Citizenship	<p>Target 1: Service delivery quality and access</p> <p>Target 2: Human resource management and development</p> <p>Target 3: Business processes, systems, decision rights and accountability management</p> <p>Target 4: Tackling corruption in the public service</p>

1. National Development Imperatives

Msunduzi Response to the NDP



- Economic Transformation and Job Creation: linking well with Msunduzi strategic focus of an economically prosperous city
- Education, skills and health: linking well with Msunduzi strategic focus on healthy capable communities, & the establishment of Imbali Educational Precinct
- Consolidated the social wage through reliable social services: linking well with Msunduzi strategic focus on a well serviced city
- Spatial integration, human settlement and local government: well with Msunduzi's strategic focus spatial justice and high density housing
- Social cohesion and safe communities: linking well with Msunduzi strategic focus on a friendly and safe city
- A capable, ethical and developmental state: linking well with Msunduzi strategic focus of a well serviced, well governed and financially viable city

1. National Development Imperatives

Msunduzi Response to the NDP



Chapter 3: Economy and Employment

3. Economy and employment
4. Economy infrastructure
5. Environmental assets and natural resources
6. Environmental sustainability An integrated and inclusive rural economy
7. Positioning South Africa in the world
8. Transforming human settlement and the national space economy
9. Improving education, training and innovation
10. Promoting health
11. Social protection
12. Building safer communities
13. Building a capable and developmental state
14. Fighting corruption
15. Transforming society and uniting the country



1. National Development Imperatives

Msunduzi Response to the NDP



Chapter 3: Economy and Employment	GEVDI Interventions
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3. Environmental assets and natural resources	
4. Environmental sustainability An integrated and inclusive rural economy	
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12. Fighting corruption	
13. Transforming society and uniting the country	

1. National Development Imperatives

Msunduzi Response to the NDP



Chapter 8- Transforming Human Settlements

1. Develop a national spatial framework
2. Start a conversation about cities, towns and villages
3. Develop a more coherent and inclusive approach to land
4. Radically revise housing financing regime
5. Revise the regulations and incentives for housing & land use management
6. Support the transition to environmental sustainability
7. Support rural spatial development
8. Provision of infrastructure in rural areas
9. Investigate and respond to shifting settlement patterns
10. Small town development strategy
11. Spatial Intervention to support agricultural development
12. Build an active citizenry to rebuild local place and community



1. National Development Imperatives

Msunduzi Response to the NDP



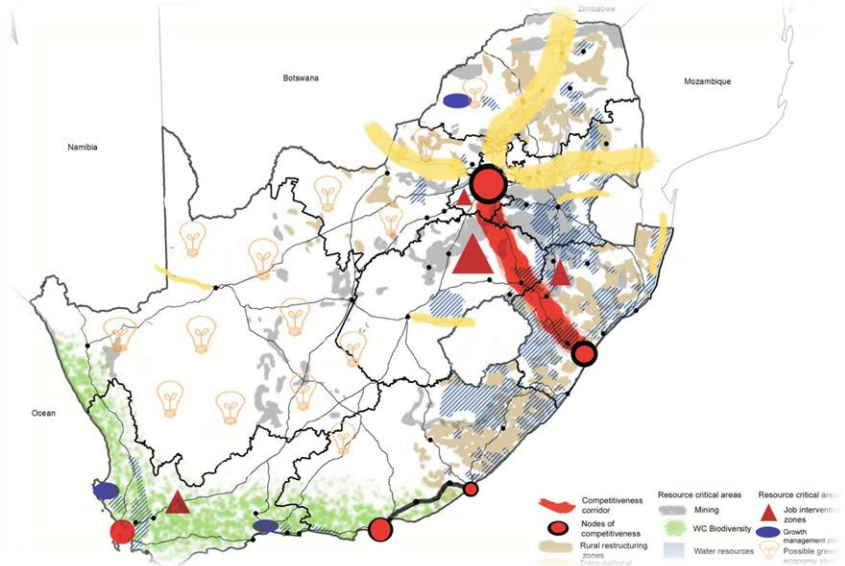
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1. National Development Imperatives

Integrated Urban Development Framework



- The IUDF illustrates options for a more effective and efficient management of urban spaces. It contributes to the NDP's aim of cities being the country's economic drivers through improved spatial efficiency and inclusion. In the economic history of humanity, urbanisation has always been an accelerator of growth and development, bringing about enormous changes in the spatial distribution of people and resources, and in the use and consumption of land.
- Moreover, it is a response to various chapters of the National Development Plan (NDP), particularly Chapter 8, 'Transforming human settlements and the national space economy' and its vision for urban South Africa.
- The IUDF is a policy framework to foster a shared understanding across government and society about the best practices to manage urbanisation and achieve the goals of economic development, job creation and improved living conditions for our people.



IUDF

INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1. National Development Imperatives

Integrated Urban Development Framework



The National Development Plan (NDP) indicated that by 2030 South Africa should observe meaningful and measurable progress in creating more functionally integrated, balanced and vibrant urban settlements. Hence, the IUDF was developed to transform and restructure South Africa's urban spaces.

The IUDF seeks to foster a shared understanding across government and society about how best to manage urbanisation and achieve the goals of economic development, job creation and improved living conditions by addressing current urban inefficiencies as outlined in the NDP. The IUDF responds to, and also builds on various chapters of the NDP, particularly chapter 8 'Transforming human settlements and the national space economy'.

Vision

Liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life.



**NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2030**



IUDF

INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1. National Development Imperatives

Integrated Urban Development Framework



Strategic goals **Access:** To ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices. **Growth:** To harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development. **Governance:** To enhance the capacity of the state and its citizens to work together to achieve social integration. **Spatial Transformation:** To forge new spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas.

These goals inform the priority objectives of the eight levers. The eight levers are premised on an understanding that

1. Spatial planning forms the basis for achieving integrated urban development, which follows a specific sequence of urban policy actions:
2. Integrated transport that informs
3. Targeted investments into integrated human settlements, underpinned by
4. Integrated infrastructure network systems and
5. Efficient land governance, which all together can trigger
6. Economic diversification and inclusion, and
7. Empowered communities, which in turn will demand
8. Deep governance reform to enable and sustain all of the above. The levers address in combination all of the structural drivers that promote the status quo.

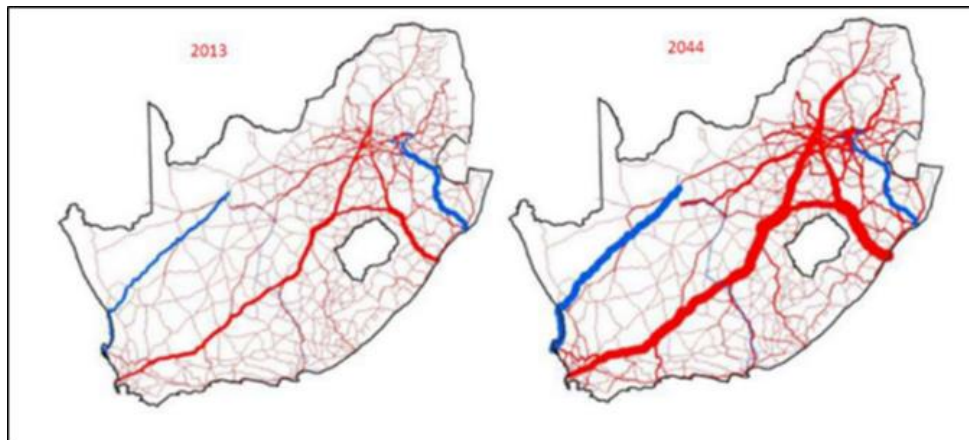
1. National Development Imperatives

Strategic Integrated Projects - SIP2 – N3 Corridor



As a direct outflow from the National Development Plan, the National Infrastructure Plan comprises 18 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) aimed at co-ordinating major catalytic, enabling and cross-cutting infrastructure programmes aimed at socio-economic growth and development at a national and regional scale.

The [SIP2](#) Durban-Free State-Gauteng Logistics & Industrial Corridor was identified as one of four major national catalytic projects and aims to improve logistics and economic integration between the main economic centres and raise the efficiency of the export operations.

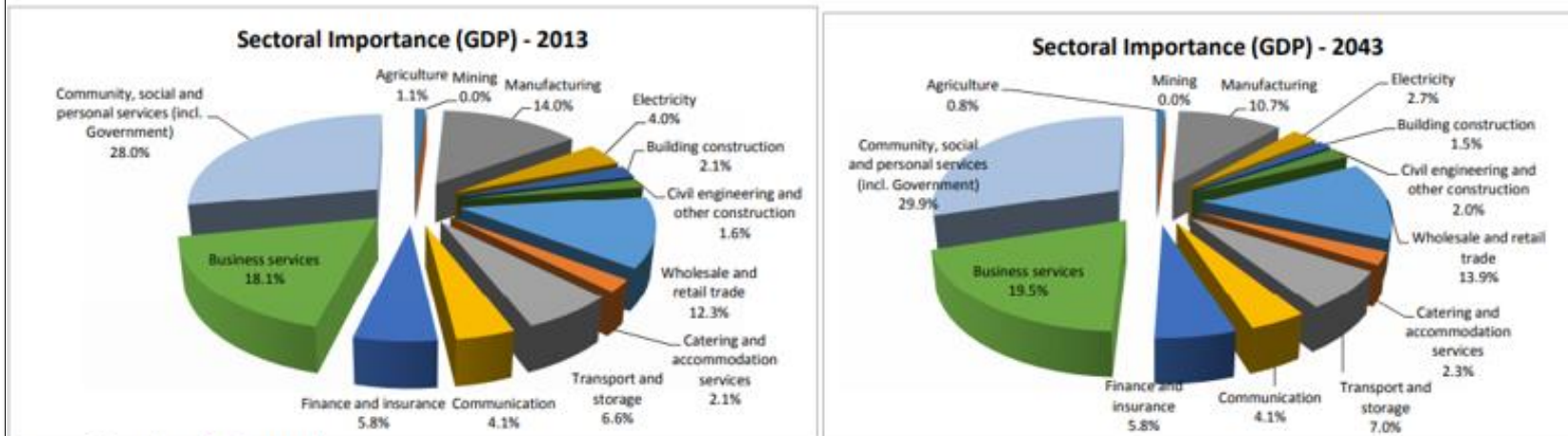


1. National Development Imperatives

Strategic Integrated Projects - SIP2 – N3 Corridor

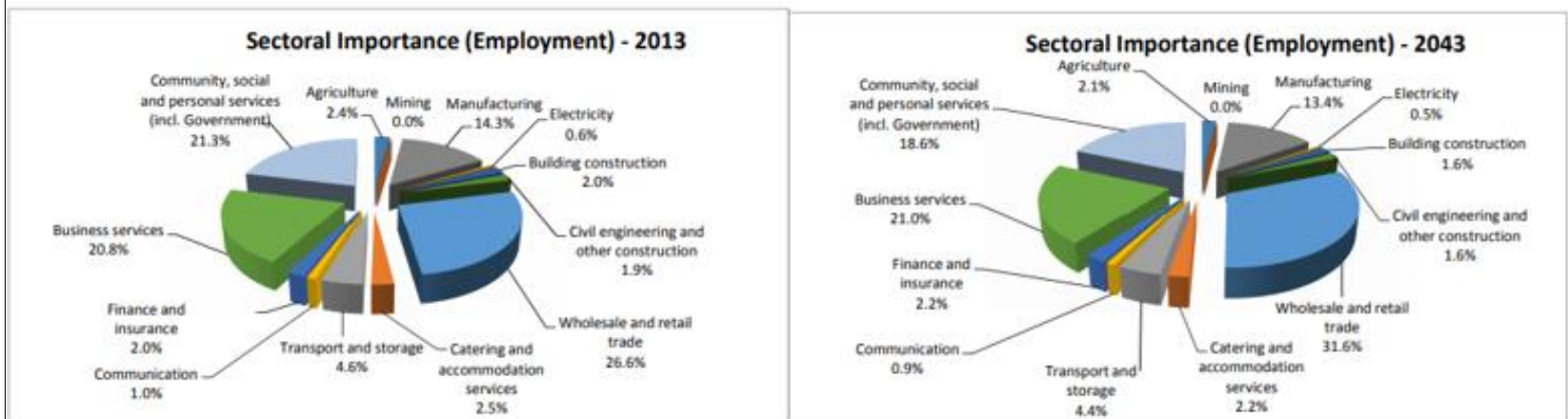


Figure 3-7: Msunduzi Sectoral Importance in terms of GDP (Baseline Scenario, 2013-2043)



Source: Conningarth Economists

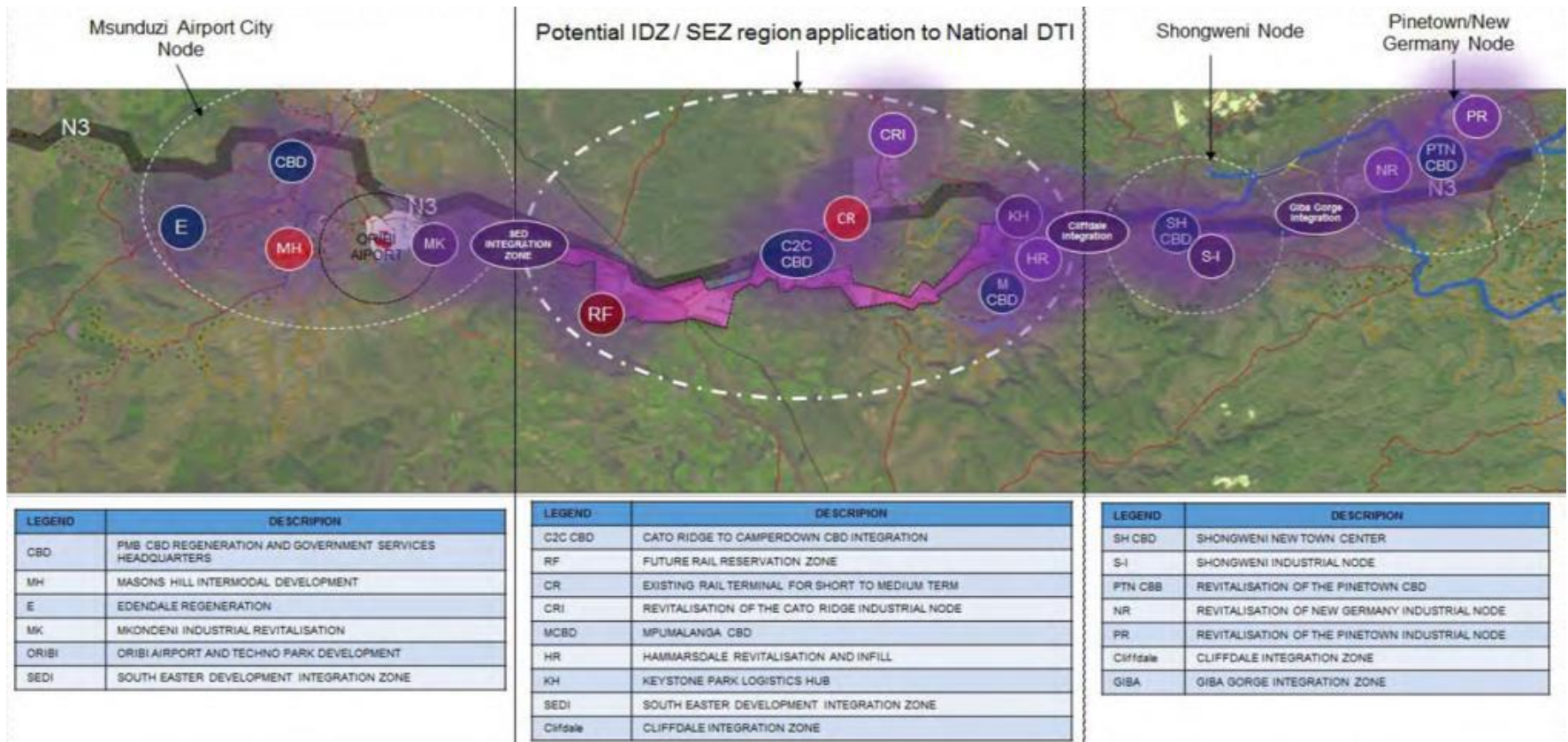
Figure 3-8: Msunduzi Sectoral Importance in terms of Employment (Baseline Scenario, 2013-2043)



Source: Conningarth Economists

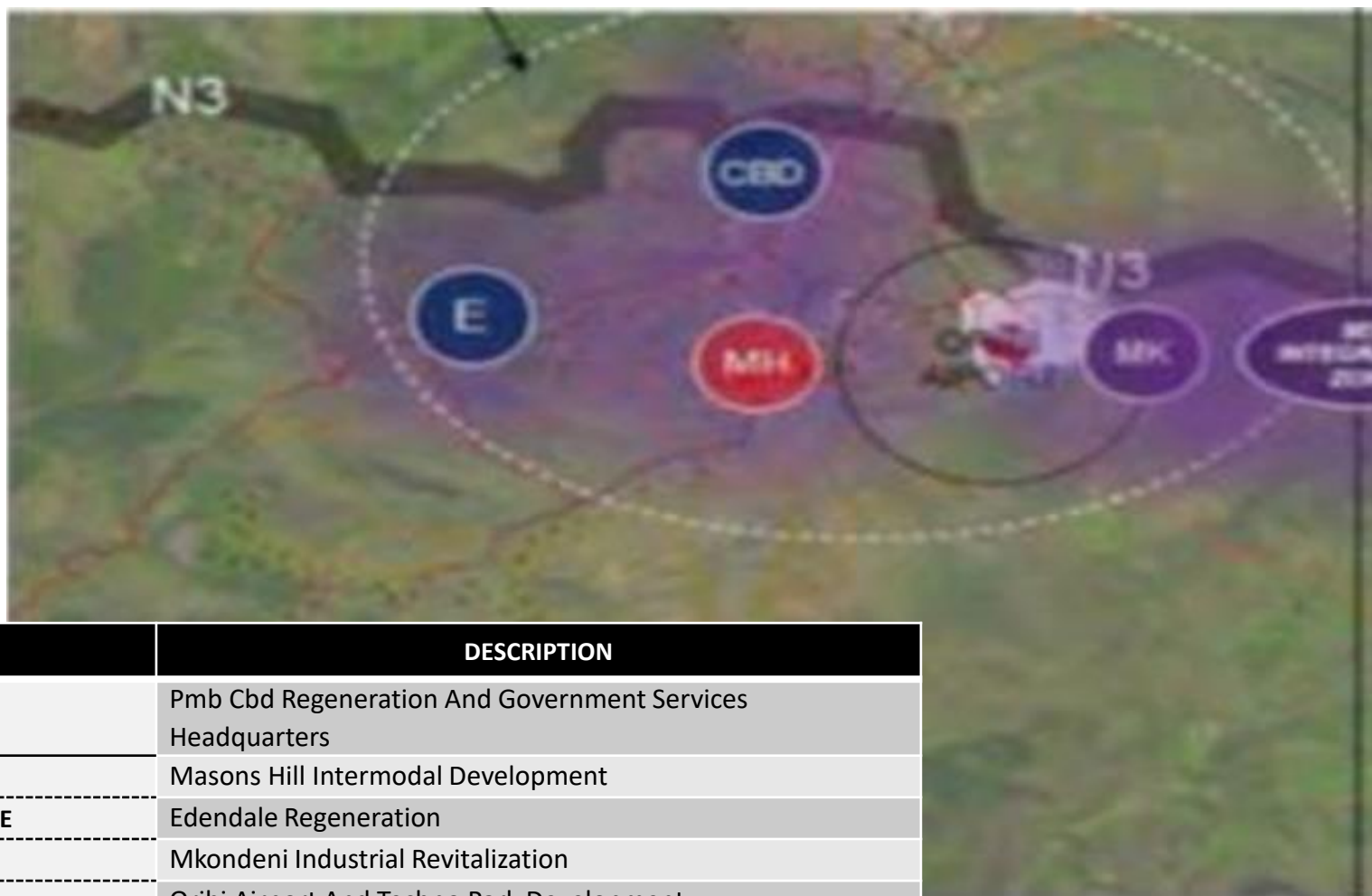
1. National Development Imperatives

Strategic Integrated Projects - SIP2 – N3 Corridor



1. National Development Imperatives

Strategic Integrated Projects - SIP2 – N3 Corridor



LEGEND	DESCRIPTION
CBD	Pmb Cbd Regeneration And Government Services Headquarters
MH	Masons Hill Intermodal Development
EDENDALE	Edendale Regeneration
MK	Mkondeni Industrial Revitalization
ORIBI	Oribi Airport And Techno Park Development
SEDI	South Easter Development Integration Zone

1. National Development Imperatives

Radical Agrarian Socio-economic Transformation (RASET) Programme



In 2030, South Africa's rural communities must be able to fully participate in the economic, social and political life of the country. They must enjoy good-quality education, health care, transport and other basic services. Successful land reform, job creation and rising agricultural production must have created an inclusive rural economy.

Rural development – The vision

The National Development Plan's vision is that, in 2030, South Africa's rural communities have better opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country. Access to high-quality basic services ensures people well nourished, healthy and skilled. Rural economies are supported by agriculture and, where possible, by mining, tourism, agri-processing and fisheries. Successful land reform, infrastructure development, job creation and poverty alleviation have made rural areas better integrated. Underdevelopment in the former homelands has been overcome by agricultural development, improved land management, infrastructure and targeted support for rural women.

By 2030:

- An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs have been created in the agriculture, agri-processing and related sectors.
- A positive trade balance for primary and processed agricultural products has been maintained.



1. National Development Imperatives

Radical Agrarian Socio-economic Transformation (RASET) Programme



- As part of government's effort to break down barriers in the food value chain and ensure that there is transformation in the agricultural sector, ECOD approved the Radical Agrarian Socio-Economic Transformation (RASET) Programme. This is a government programme aimed at creating an alternative value chain to deal with structural barriers to economic transformation in the agriculture sector.
- RASET is broad based and will be able to cover majority of players in the agriculture sector by eradicating poverty, unemployment and inequality.
- RASET is part of the Government Agri Park programme that is currently being rolled out country wide and the key pillar of the programme is to enhance access to government markets in food supply
- All government departments that procure food will participate in the programme, however, private sector such as hotels and restaurants will also be targeted.

1. National Development Imperatives

Industrial Policy Action Plan 2



- The industrial policy action plan reflects work that has recently been undertaken by the DTI and other Government departments and is mostly ready for implementation. It has three main components. A range of sectoral actions, including:
 - Fast-track implementation of the four lead sectors that have emerged from research and
 - Intensive interactions with stakeholders:
 - Capital/transport equipment and metals;
- Automotives and components;
- Chemicals, plastic fabrication and pharmaceuticals;
- Forestry, pulp and paper, and furniture.
- Maintaining momentum on implementation of asgi-sa sector priorities: business process
- Outsourcing & offshoring (BPO&O), tourism and biofuels,
- Implementation of other substantive sector projects in: diamond beneficiation and jewellery;
- Agro-processing; film and crafts.
- Further strategy work needs to be developed in a range of other sectors including: mining and
- Mineral beneficiation; agriculture /agro-processing; ICT (services and products) and creative
- Industries and white goods.

1. National Development Imperatives

Industrial Policy Action Plan 2



Economic restructuring

- IPAP supports radical economic transformation by an on-going effort to fundamentally change the structure of the economy
- The focus is on patterns of ownership, management and control, with a central emphasis on the manufacturing sector
- Employment & integration
- Sustainable job creation is a key priority.
- An ever-stronger focus on labour-intensity in key sectors of the productive economy and
- The integration of primary, manufacturing and service value chains across sectors

1. National Development Imperatives

Industrial Policy Action Plan 2 Core Objectives



Developmental model
focused on radical economic
transformation and social
inclusion

Emphasis on R&D and
movement towards a
knowledge economy



Diversifying the economy and providing
strong support for value-added
manufacturing



Building regional investment,
trade and industrial
development integration



4



Working with the private
sector to prepare for and
adapt to the challenges in
digitised production and
logistics associated with the
“4th Industrial Revolution”

1. National Development Imperatives

Integrated Township Economic Development Programme (ITEDP)



The National Development Plan (NDP) – calls for the realization of vibrant and sustainable township economies - greater need to concentrate a multiplicity of government interventions in townships. The Revised National Framework for LED – identifies the creation of inclusive economies as one of its key pillars, with a view to integrate township economies into the mainstream economic landscape. The approach to focus on townships is informed by the reality that South African townships are characterised by the highest levels of unemployment, poverty and inequality. In order to respond to the problems of high unemployment and poverty in townships, township economies have been identified as a critical vehicle to drive the South African economy to upward trajectory.

Therefore, the intended Township Economic Development Programme will seek to respond to the imperative of developing thriving local economies and position township economies as focal points of government intervention. **Imabli which forms part of the Greater Edendale Complex is the only Township in KwaZulu- Natal that has been selected for this programme.**

The objectives of the ITEDP are to:

- ✓ Address issues of unemployment, segregation and to ensure that township economies form part of the mainstream economy.
- ✓ Address socio-economic challenges in townships.
- ✓ Design a coordinated approach in order to measure impact of various programmes.



2. Provincial Development Imperatives



Provincial Development Imperatives

- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Goals and Targets
- Generating Spatial Intervention Maps: Themes
- PGDS – Spatial Economic Framework Proposals [Msunduzi]
- Msunduzi CDS, IDP, PGDS [Alignment](#)
- Msunduzi/GEVDI Contributors to Provincial Indicators

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Provincial Growth and Development Strategy



Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) envisions that “by 2035 KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, acting as a gateway to Africa and the world” (PGDS, 2016).

Such a vision is further expounded by the PGDS as follows: ‘By 2035, the PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL should have maximized its position as a GATEWAY to South and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources, so creating a safe, healthy and sustainable living environment.

Abject poverty, inequality, unemployment and current disease burden should be history, basic services must have reached all its people, domestic and foreign investors are attracted by world class infrastructure and a skilled labour force.

Vision 2035

Kwazulu-Natal will be a **prosperous** Province with a **healthy, secure** and **skilled** population living in **dignity** and **harmony** and acting as a **gateway** to Africa and the world.

PGDS Principles

These spatial principles underpin the spatial intentions of the PGDS and are expected to be pursued at both district and local level for planning at these scales to align with the provincial spatial development strategy.



Sustainable Communities



Economic Potential



Environmental Planning



Sustainable Rural Livelihoods



Spatial Concentration and Urban Development



Local Self-Sufficiency



Coordinated Implementation



Accessibility



Balanced Development

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Goals and Targets



KZN PGDS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

JOB CREATION

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

SPATIAL EQUITY

**VISION
2030**

- Gateway to Africa and the world
- Healthy educated communities
- Safe, healthy and sustainable living environments
- Employable people are employed
- Sustainable use of natural resources
- More equitable Society
- Basic services delivered
- World class infrastructure
- Investor confidence
- Skilled labour force
- People centred development
- Strong and decisive leadership
- Foster social compacts

STRATEGIC GOALS

1. Unleash the Agricultural Sector
2. Enhance Sectoral Development through Trade & Investment
3. Improve efficiency of Government-led job creation programmes
4. Promote SMME & Entrepreneurial Development
5. Develop the Knowledge Base to Enhance the Knowledge Economy
6. Improve Early Childhood Development, Primary and Secondary Education
7. Support Skills alignment to Economic Growth
8. Enhance Youth Skills Development & Life-Long Learning
9. Poverty Alleviation & Social Welfare
10. Enhancing Health of Communities and Citizens
11. Enhance Sustainable Household Food Security
12. Sustainable Human Settlements
13. Safety & Security
14. Social Capital
15. Development of Harbours
16. Development of Airports
17. Development of Road & Rail Networks
18. Development of ICT Infrastructure
19. Improve Water Resource Management and Supply
20. Improve Energy Production and Supply
21. Increase Productive Use of Land
22. Advance Alternative Energy Generation and Reduce Reliance on Fossil Fuels
23. Manage pressures on Biodiversity
24. Adapting to Climate Change
25. Strengthen Policy, Strategy Co-ordination & IGR
26. Building Government Capacity
27. Eradicating Fraud & Corruption
28. Promote Participative, Facilitative & Accountable Governance
29. Actively Promote Spatial Concentration and Coordination of Development Activities
30. Effective Spatial Planning and Land Management Systems are Applied Across the Province

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Goals and Targets

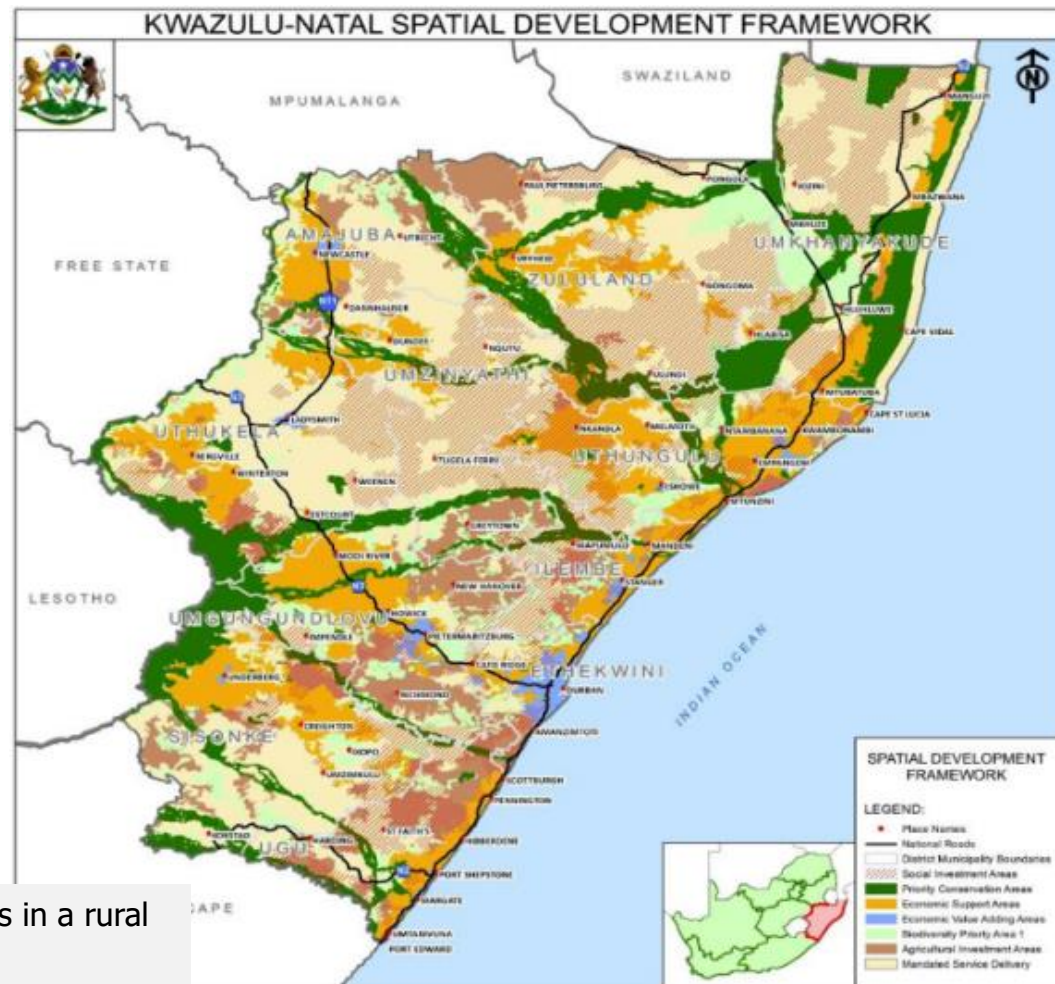


In response to challenges highlighted in the profile, the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government adopted a Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) in 2007; The PSEDS sets out to half poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and HIV Aids prevalence by 2014. This is to be achieved through accelerated and shared growth, focusing on both urban and rural areas.

- One of nine provinces in RSA;
- Third smallest province;
- 92 100 km² (7.6%);
- Second largest population
- 10 million (21%)

• 49% of the KwaZulu-Natal Population resides in a rural Environment

• 32 % of the province's population is living within the eThekweni Metropolitan area

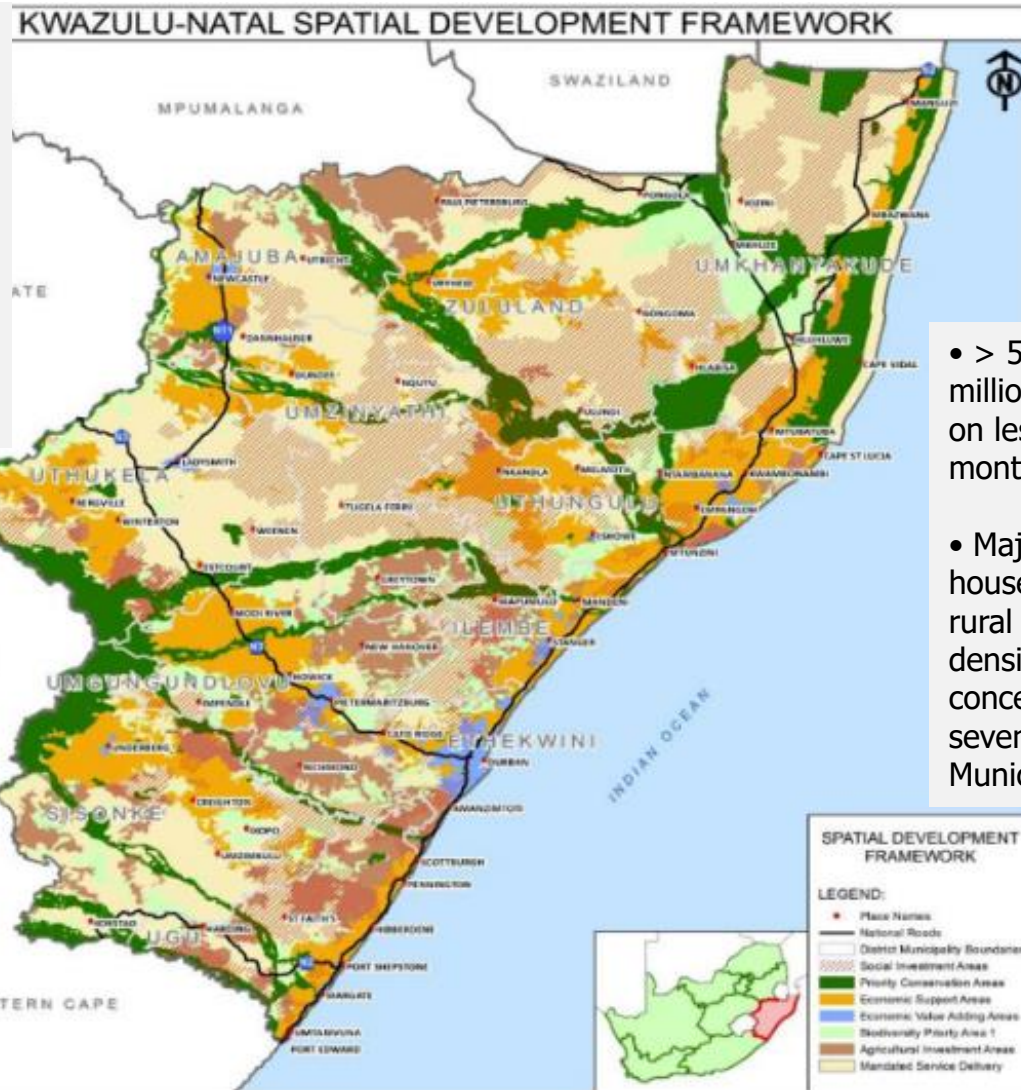


2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Goals and Targets



- Urban based **services sector** is largest contributor to GDP (45%) and employment
- Rural based **agricultural sector** is smallest contributor to GDP (4%) and is responsible for only 11.6% of all formal employment
- Contributing to **migration** to a predominantly urban based economy.



• > 50% of the 2.2 million households survive on less than R 1 600 per month;

• Majority of poor households are found in rural areas, but the density of poverty is concentrated in the seven, mainly urban, Municipalities

70% of population resides within the seven municipal areas;

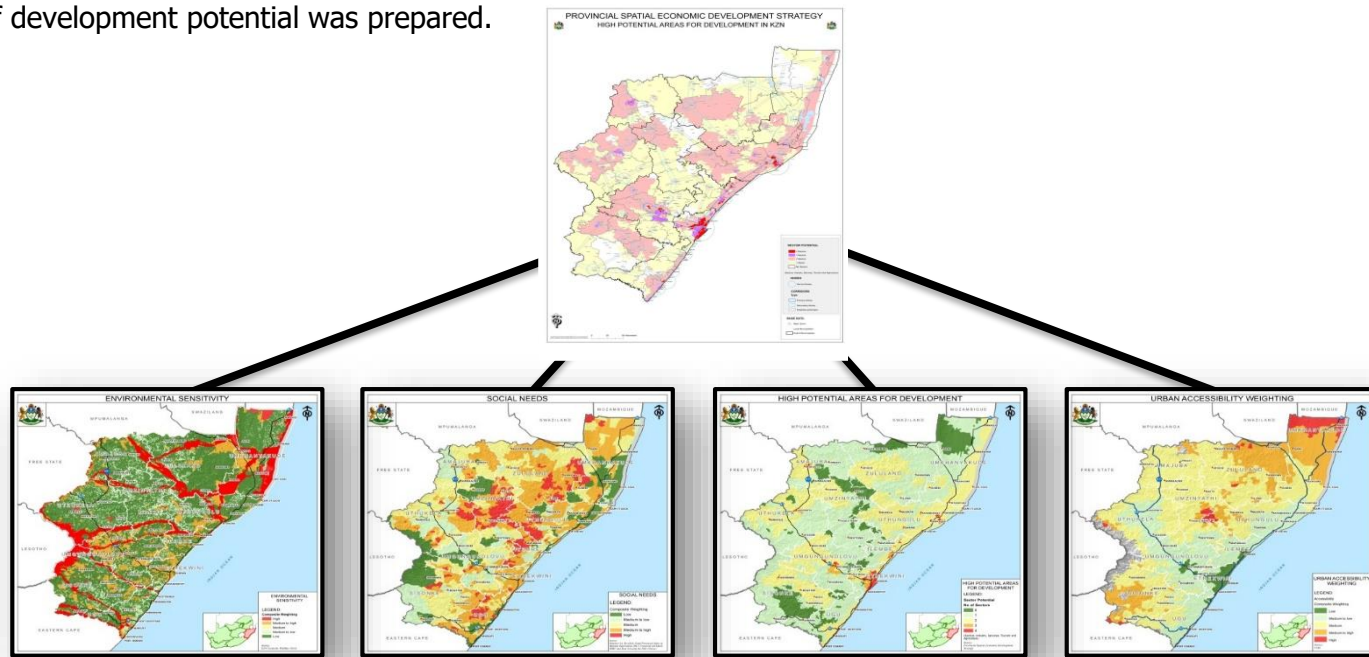
- These 7 municipalities are also responsible for 90% of the Provincial GDP;
- Projection for rapid urbanisation over next five years

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Generating Spatial Intervention Maps: Themes [Composite]



The PSEDS identifies agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and the service sector as the four key drivers of the KwaZulu-Natal economy with the largest potential being identified in the field of agriculture. The approach followed in drafting the PSEDS was to identify and map areas with the highest existing and future development potential for each of these four key drivers; These four maps were then overlaid and a composite map of development potential was prepared.



Ranking And Weighting To Inform Intervention Categories

COMPOSITE ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

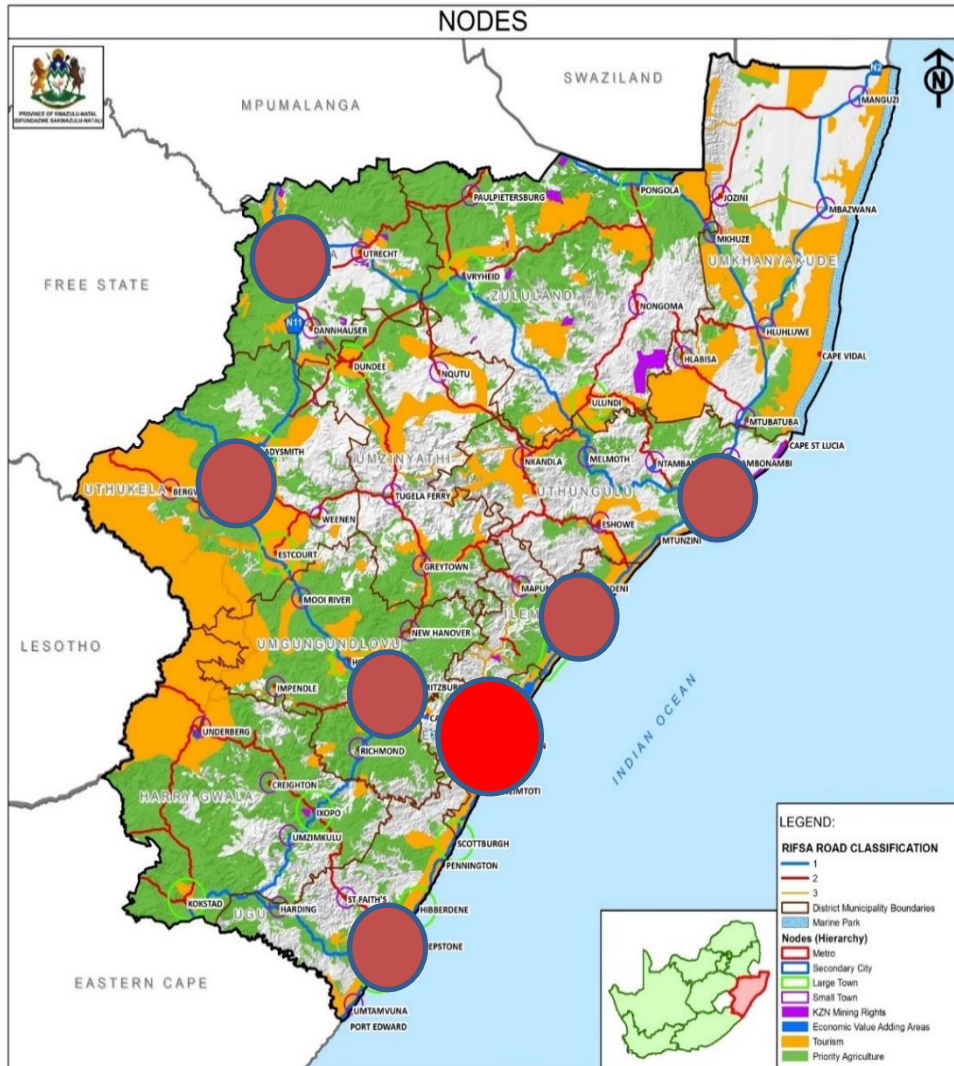
COMPOSITE SOCIAL NEEDS

COMPOSITE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

COMPOSITE ACCESSIBILITY

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Generating Spatial Intervention Maps: Themes [KZN Nodes]



KZN PSEDS was adopted by cabinet in 2007 and has since its adoption acted as a framework for the prioritization of spatial economic development initiatives in the province. Constantly refined and aligned since then.

- PSEDS is part of broader economic developmental policy within the province, hence it should not be implemented in isolation.

- The PSEDS aims to answer the question: **"WHERE should development take place"**

Or put differently

"WHERE should provincial government focus its' RESOURCES?"

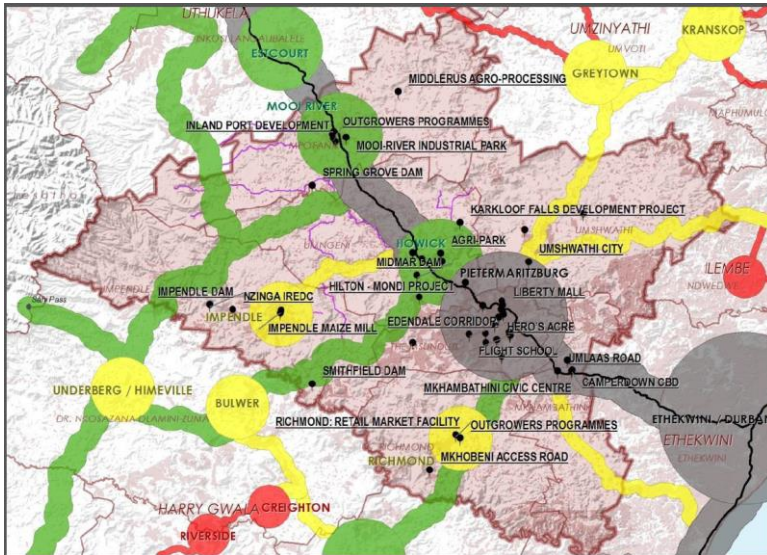
- PSEDS further identifies those nodes and corridors which area of primary importance to support and develop the provincial **economies of scale**.

- These areas are seen as the backbone to the provincial economy and areas where a **multiplier of returns** would be realised from **multi-sector investments**.

- Pietermaritzburg identified as a key **secondary provincial node** which will serve as an important hub along the **N3 corridor**.

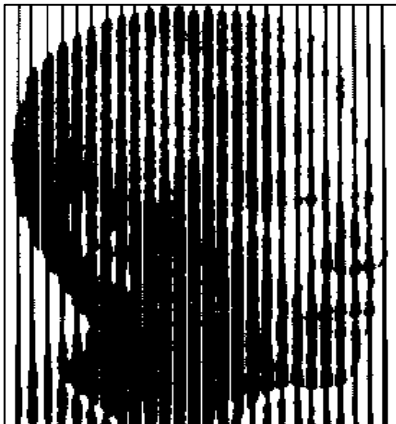
2. Provincial Development Imperatives

PGDS- Spatial Economic Framework Proposal [Msunduzi]



PSEDS: Catalytic Projects

Aligned with the Provincial and District Growth and Development Plans, a series of catalytic projects are identified within the PSEDS in order to stimulate the intended development within the nodes and corridors.



Municipality	Category	Project
The Msunduzi	DGDP	CBD Revitalization
The Msunduzi	DEDTEA	Development of an eco-estate in PMB
The Msunduzi	DEDTEA	Development of large scale conference Centre
The Msunduzi	DGDP	Edendale Corridor
The Msunduzi	DGDP	Edendale Land Tenure Upgrade
The Msunduzi	NGDP	Edendale Town Centre
The Msunduzi	DEDTEA	Establish a museum and heritage cluster
The Msunduzi	DEDTEA	Flight school
The Msunduzi	DGDP	Hero's Acre

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Msunduzi CDS, IDP, PGDS Alignment



CDS Strategy	IDP goal that the CDS will contribute towards	PGDS goal that the CDS will contribute toward	NDP Alignment
Strategy 1: Building a capable and developmental municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A well serviced city 4. A friendly, safe city 6. A financially viable and well governed city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 6: Governance and Policy Goal 2: Human Resource Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developmental Local Government Building a capable, ethical and developmental state
Strategy 2: Back-to-basics: cleaning, repairing, enforcing, and responding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A well serviced city 3. A clean green city 4. A friendly, safe city 6. A financially viable and well governed city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3: Human and Community Development Goal 6: Governance and Policy Goal 5: Environmental sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development orientated public service Social Protection Environmental sustainability Building Safer Communities Reliable Social Services
Strategy 3: Improved infrastructural efficiency planning, budgeting, spending, implementing, maintaining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A well serviced city 2. An accessible and connected city 3. A clean green city 5. An economically prosperous city 6. A financially viable and well governed city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 4: Strategic Infrastructure Goal 5: Environmental sustainability Goal 3: Human and Community Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Infrastructure

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Msunduzi CDS, IDP, PGDS [Alignment](#)



CDS Strategy	IDP goal that the CDS will contribute towards	PGDS goal that the CDS will contribute toward	NDP Alignment
Strategy 4: Financial sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. An economically prosperous city 6. A financially viable and well governed city 	Goal 6: Governance and Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development local government Better South Africa Fighting corruption Economy and employment
Strategy 5: Growing the regional economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A well serviced city 2. An accessible and connected city 4. A friendly, safe city 5. An economically prosperous city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 1: Job Creation Goal 4: Strategic Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled work force Economic Transformation and Job Creation Economic infrastructure
Strategy 6: Serving as a provincial capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. An accessible and connected city 3. A clean green city 4. A friendly, safe city 5. An economically prosperous city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 6: Governance and Policy Goal 7: Spatial Equality Strategic Project 34: Government Precinct, Pietermaritzburg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development orientated Public Service

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Msunduzi CDS, IDP, PGDS [Alignment](#)



CDS Strategy	IDP goal that the CDS will contribute towards	PGDS goal that the CDS will contribute toward	NDP Alignment
Strategy 7: Creating a learning city and city of learning	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. An accessible and connected city3. A clean green city4. A friendly, safe city5. An economically prosperous city	<p>Goal 3: Human and Community Development</p> <p>Goal 1: Job creation</p>	Improving education, training and innovation
Strategy 8: Spatial effectiveness and justice: increasing densities and improving mobility	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A well serviced city2. An accessible and connected city3. A clean green city5. An economically prosperous city	<p>Goal 7: Spatial Equality</p>	Spatial Integration and spatial justice, transforming human settlements and the national space economy

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Msunduzi/GEVDI contribution to Provincial Indicators



Catalytic Projects			
	Game Changers	Major Enablers	Major Needs
	<p>This applies to projects that will structurally change the economy and the way we interact with it</p>	<p>This applies to projects that will unlock downstream infrastructure services</p>	<p>This applies to projects that are meant to address wide-scale regional needs or significant private sector project</p>
National and parastatal focus areas/ competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Airport Development • Port Development • Intermodal Development • Mining Licenses • Refinery • IDZs / SEZs • <i>Flagship Integrated Human Settlements</i> • <i>New Towns</i> • <i>IRPTN / IPTN</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 1 roads upgrade • Freight Rail upgrades • Pipeline infrastructure • ICT infrastructure • Energy Upgrades / Power plants / Subs • Dam development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Settlements • Higher education facilities (excluding Universities) • Health facilities • Business incubators • Skills centers
Provincial competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Airport Development • IDZs / SEZs • Technology Hubs • Industrial Hubs • Cluster Parks / Industrial Parks • AgriZone / Agri-Parks • <i>Flagship Integrated Human Settlements</i> • <i>New Towns</i> • <i>IRPTN / IPTN</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 2 & 3 roads upgrade • Intermodal • Energy Upgrades • Dams / Water transfer schemes • WWTW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Settlements • Hospitals • Small Town Rehabilitation & Urban renewal • Business incubators • Skills centers
District, Metro and Local Govt. competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Airport Development • IDZs / SEZs • IT / Technology Hubs • Industrial Hubs • Industrial Cluster development • Intermodal • New nodal development • <i>Flagship Integrated Human Settlements</i> • <i>New Town Centres</i> • <i>IRPTN / IPTN</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 3 & 4 roads upgrade • Energy Upgrades • Water transfer schemes • WWTW • Substations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Settlements • Urban Renewal • Business incubators • Skills centers

2. Provincial Development Imperatives

Msunduzi/GEVDI contribution to Provincial Indicators



District, Metro And Local Govt. Competencies

			GEVDI Projects
Game Changers	This applies to projects that will structurally change the economy and the way we interact with it	• Universities	
		• Airport Development	
		• IDZs/ SEZs	
		• IT/ Technology Hubs	
		• Industrial Hubs	
		• Industrial Cluster development	
		• Intermodal	
		• New nodal development	
		• Flagship Integrated Human Settlements	
		• New Town Centres	
Major enablers	This applies to projects that will unblock downstream infrastructure services	• IRPTN/ IPTN	
		• Class 1 roads upgrade	
		• Freight Rail Upgrades	
		• Pipeline infrastructure	
		• ICT infrastructure	
		• Energy Upgrades/ Power Plants/ Subs	
Major Needs	This applies to projects that are meant to address wide-scale regional needs or significant private sector project	• Dam development	
		• Human Settlements	
		• Higher Education facilities (e.g. Universities)	
		• Health Facilities	
		• Business Incubators	
		• Skills Centres	

3. Msunduzi Context



Msunduzi Context

- Regional Connectivity and Capital Status
- Development Context and Statistical Profile
 - Msunduzi Population [Growth]
 - Population [2050]
 - Economic and the District
 - Employment Trends
- City Development Strategy
- Problem Statement and Challenges
- Vision and Mission
- SPLUMA and Msunduzi Planning and Land Use Management System

3. Msunduzi Context



Msunduzi Context

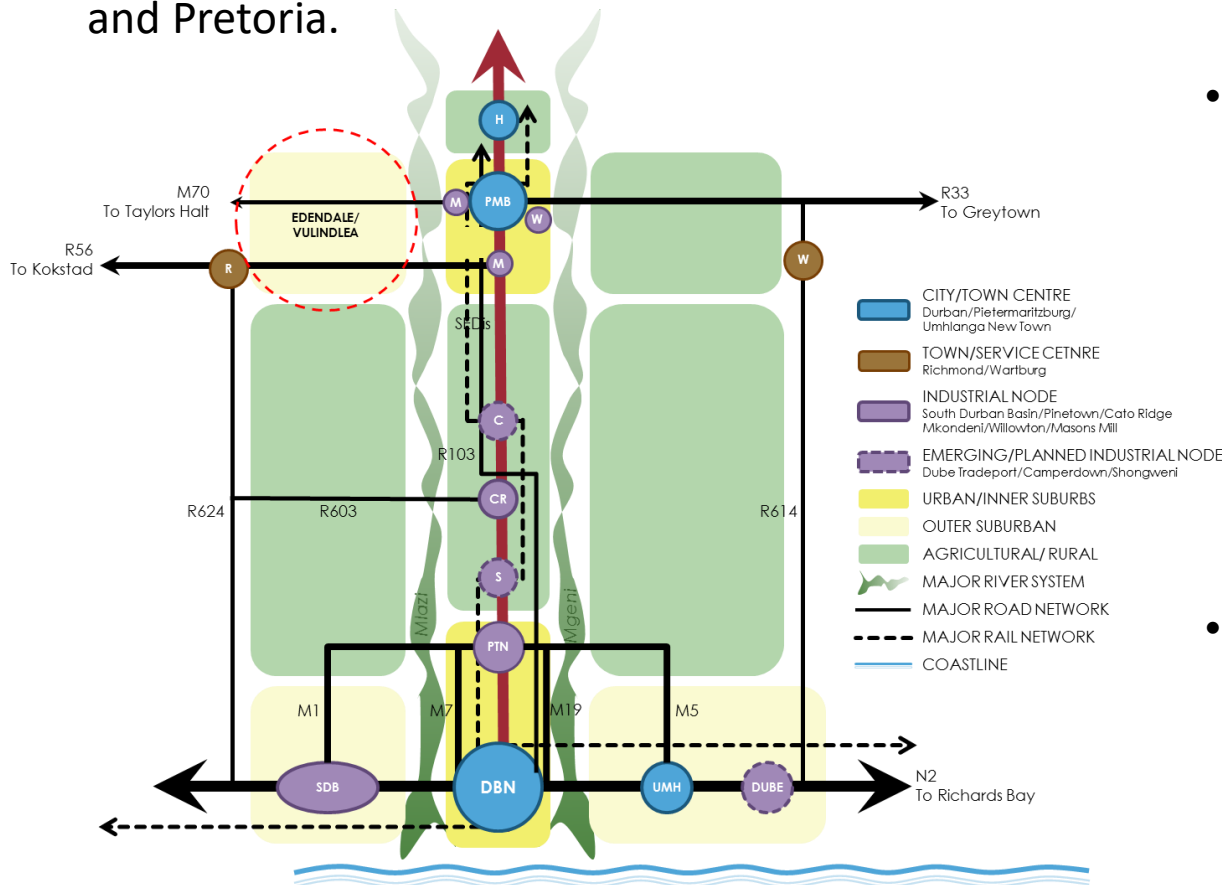
- Spatial Development Framework
- Urban Network Strategy and Spatial Restructure
- Catalytic Projects and Programmes
 - GEVDI [Greater Edendale Vulindlela Development Initiative]
 - CBD Regeneration
 - Edendale Northdale Corridor
 - Airport Precinct
 - Market, Forestry and Tourism
 - Northern Areas
 - Smart Cities
 - Strategic Land Release and Acquisition
 - Foundary Park and Railway Precinct
 - N3 Inter-Face-Alignment and Integration Zone

3. Msunduzi Context

Regional Connectivity and Capital Status



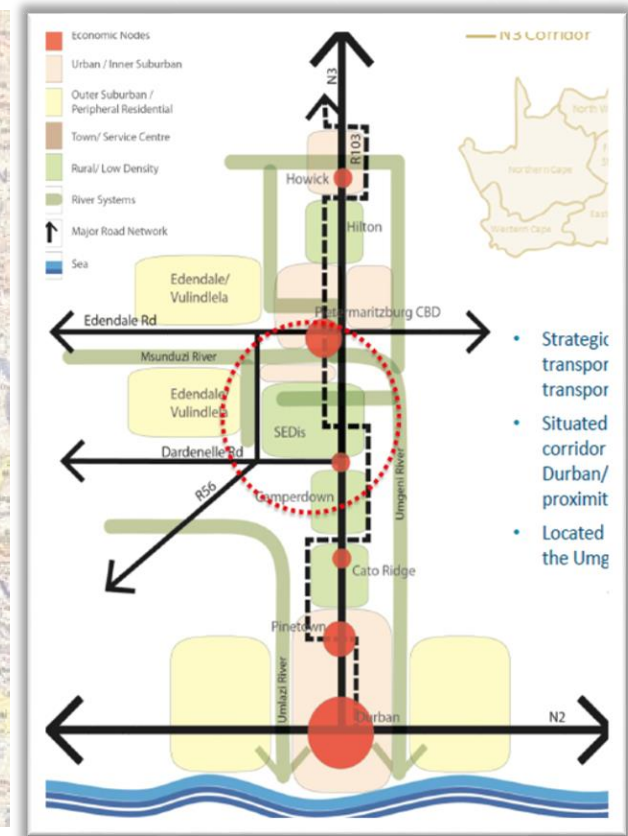
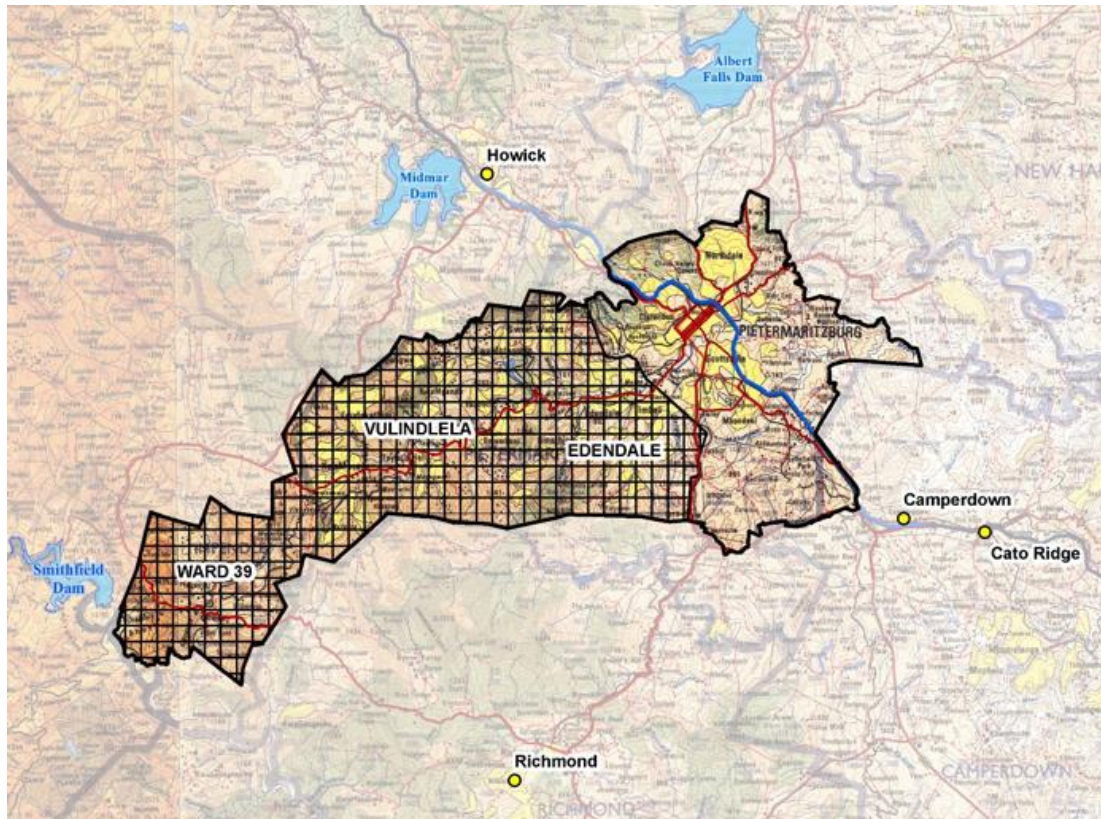
- [Pietermaritzburg or the “City of Choice” is located along the N3 at a junction of an industrial corridor 80km inland from Durban on the major road route between the busiest harbour in Africa, and the national economic power houses of Johannesburg and Pretoria.



- It is a primary economic hub within uMgungundlovu District Municipality and its strategic location has favoured and helped the city establish and develop a strong and commanding industrial base.
- The city portrays a high degree of functional integration across a larger geographic area.

3. Msunduzi Context

Regional Connectivity and Capital Status



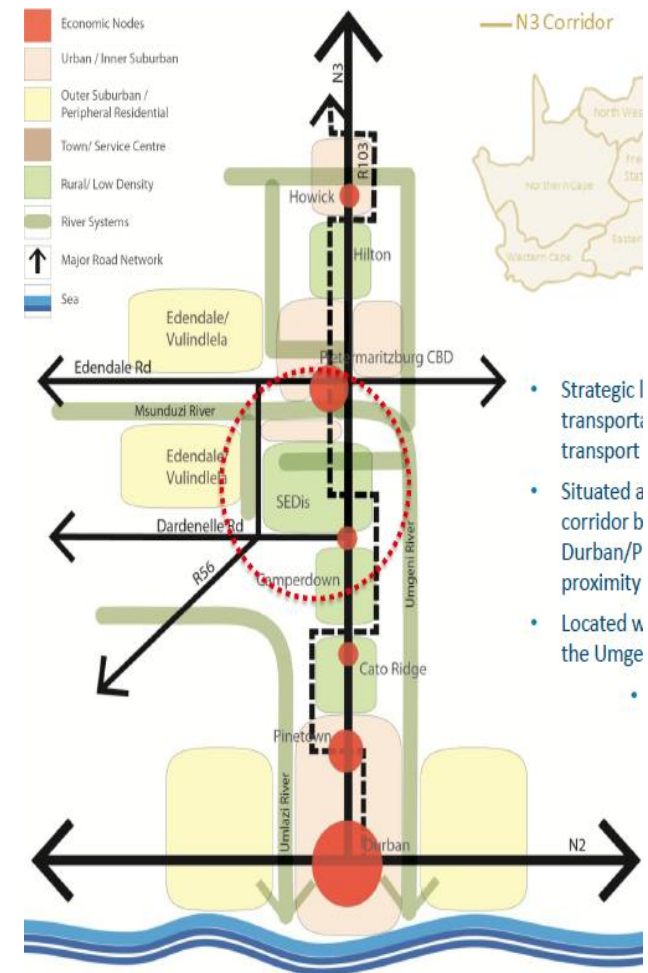
The Msunduzi Municipality is the second Largest urban centre within the province of KwaZulu-Natal and the main economic hub within uMngungundlovu District Municipality. Its location has a strong influence on the regional channels of investment, movement and structuring of the Provincial spatial framework for growth and development. Pietermaritzburg, located within the Msunduzi Municipality is the capital city of the Province with a population of 682 000 (IDP 2018/2019 – stats 2017) Msunduzi, as a primary node within the District dominates the regional economy and accounts for between 75% and 80% of the district economy

3. Msunduzi Context

Regional Connectivity and Capital Status



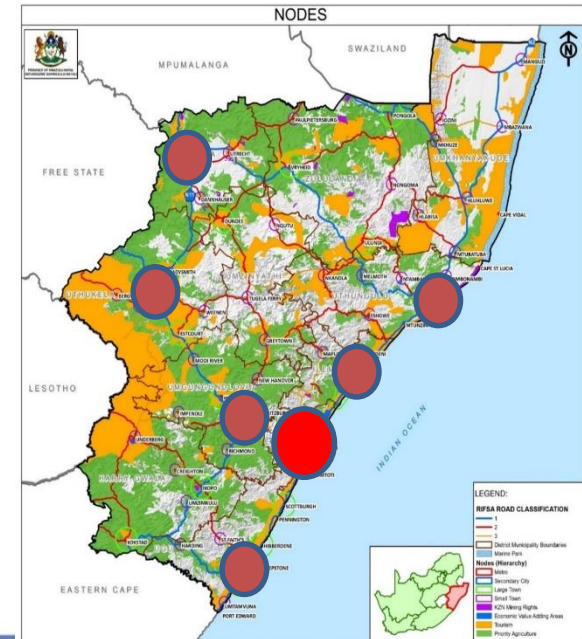
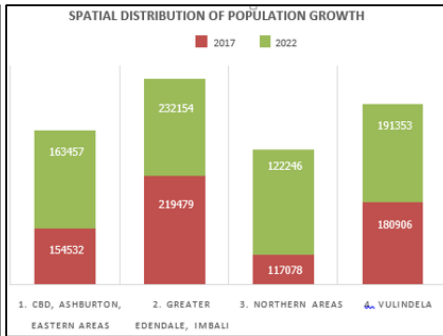
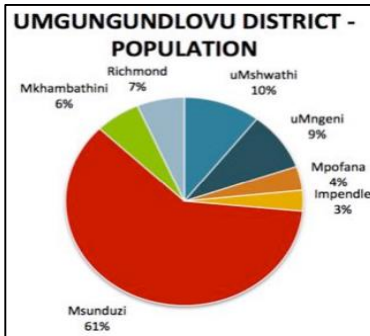
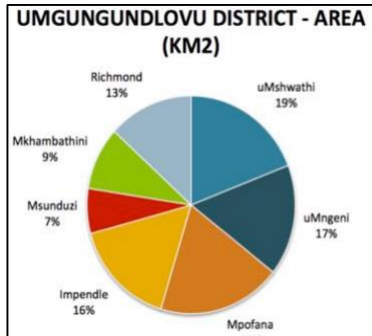
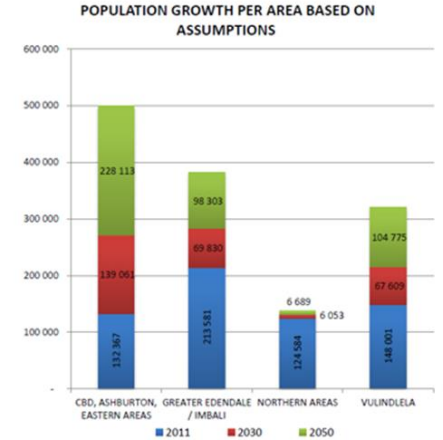
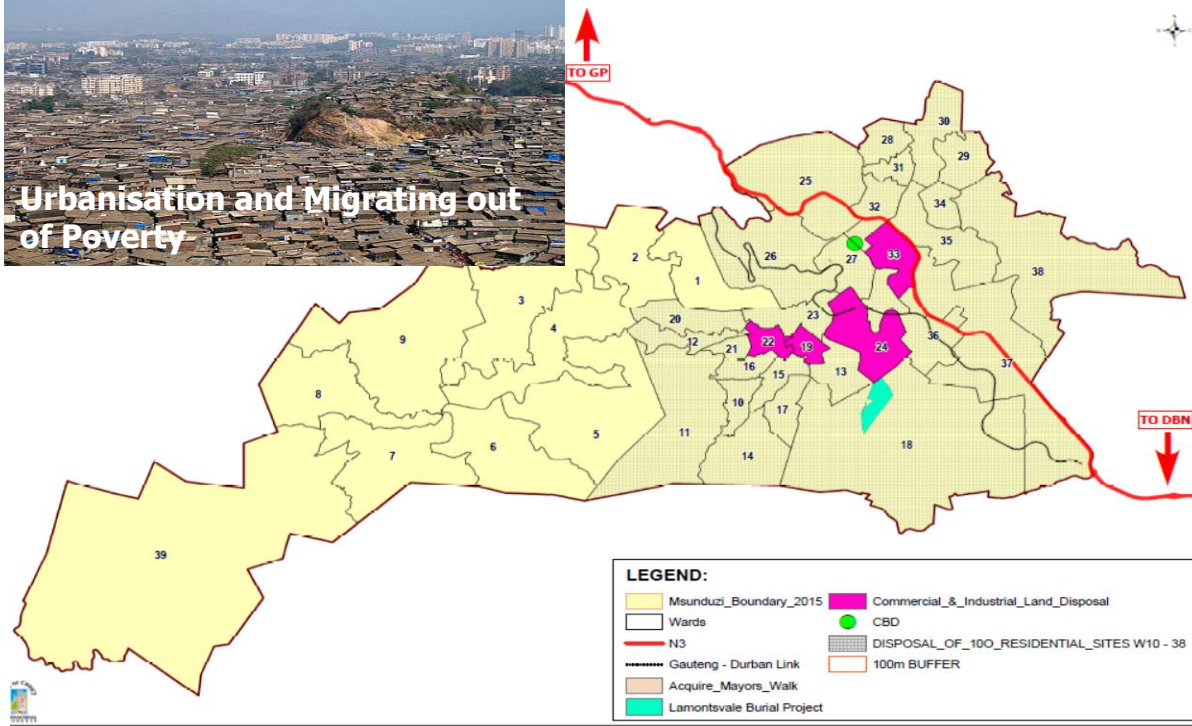
- [Pietermaritzburg or the “City of Choice” is located along the N3 at a junction of an industrial corridor 80km inland from Durban on the major road route between the busiest harbour in Africa, and the national economic power houses of Johannesburg and Pretoria.
- The confirmation of the capital status has entrenched its role and position as the administrative and political hub of the Province and in this case, the capital status and its associated seat of power has produced a distinctive spatiality.
- It is a primary economic hub within uMgungundlovu District Municipality and its strategic location has favoured and helped the city establish and develop a strong and commanding industrial base. In this regard, the city portrays a high degree of functional integration across a larger geographic area.
- Steeped in history, the City is a cultural treasure-trove brimming with diversity and colour and has a profound and perplexing urban metamorphosis



- Strategic I transport transport
- Situated a corridor b Durban/P proximity
- Located w the Umge

3. Msunduzi Context

Development Context and Statistical Profile



3. Msunduzi Context

Profile: Msunduzi Population (Growth)



The Msunduzi Municipality accounts for the highest population (38,86 %) in the Umgungundlovu District Municipality.

The population in the Msunduzi Municipality increased from 618 536 in 2011, to 679 039 in 2016 (Community Survey 2016).

The population growth rate between 2001 and 2011 was 1.12 %. Population figures in the IDP Review (2018/2019) have indicated a further expected population growth of 702 865 people by 2021.

A summary of population growth from 2017 to 2021 is provided.

When looking at population growth per Area Based Management (ABM) zone, it is clear that the areas that will experience the highest growth are Greater Edendale/ Imbali (280 195 people), in contrast to the northern areas (112 985 people), which will experience a decline in population numbers by the year 2023.

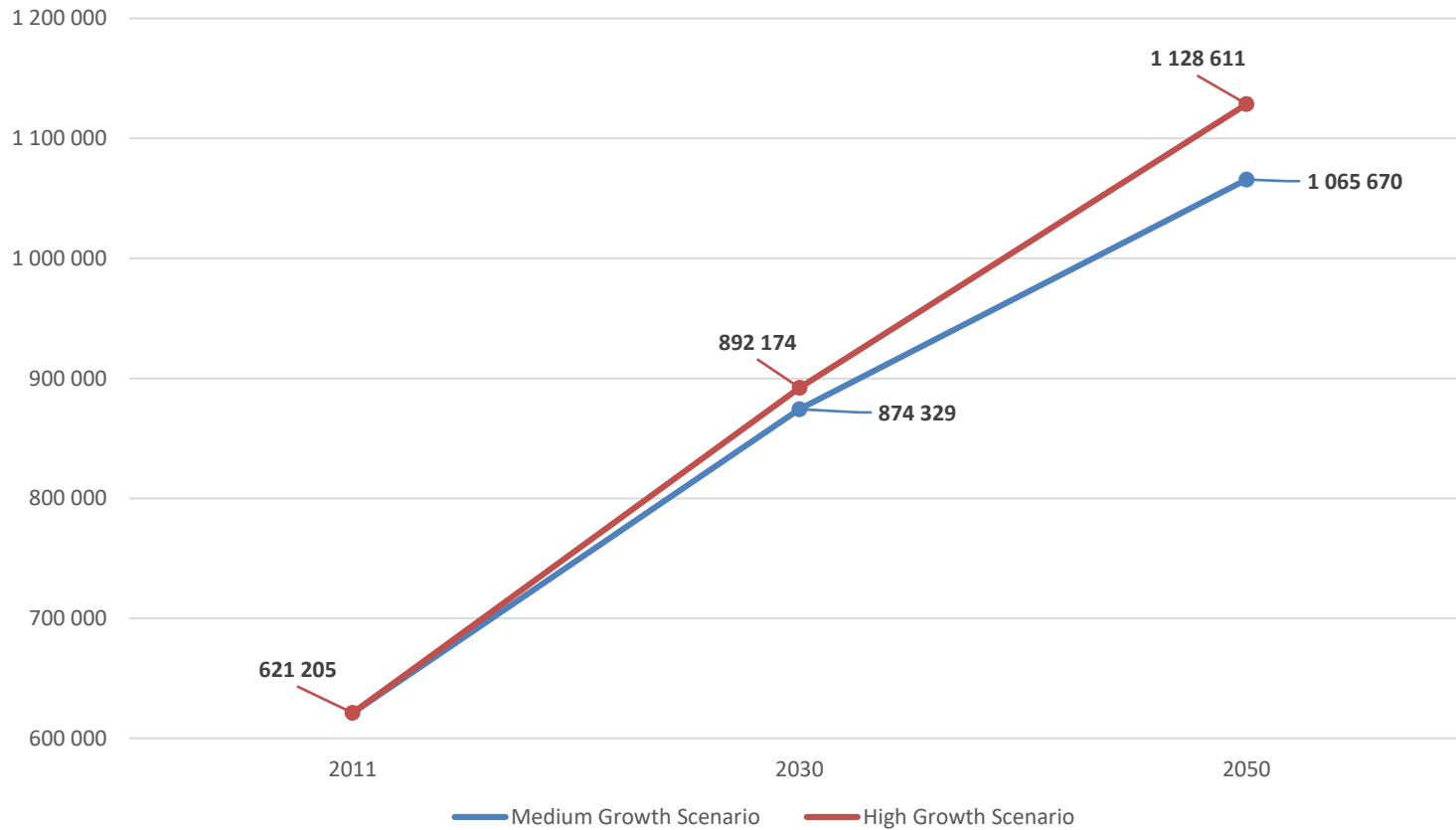
	Anticipated Growth Rate 1.1 %	Medium Growth Rate 2.2 %	High Growth Rate 3.3 %
2017	671 994	704 807	751 565
2018	679 582	720 313	776 367
2019	687 256	736 160	793 447
2020	695 017	752 355	810 903
2021	702 865	768 907	828 743

3. Msunduzi Context

Profile: Population [2050]



Graph showing projected population estimates for Msunduzi Municipality



Greenbook Growth Projection	2011	2030	2050
Medium Growth Scenario	621 205	874 329	1 065 670
High Growth Scenario	621 205	892 174	1 128 611

3. Msunduzi Context

Profile: Economy and the District

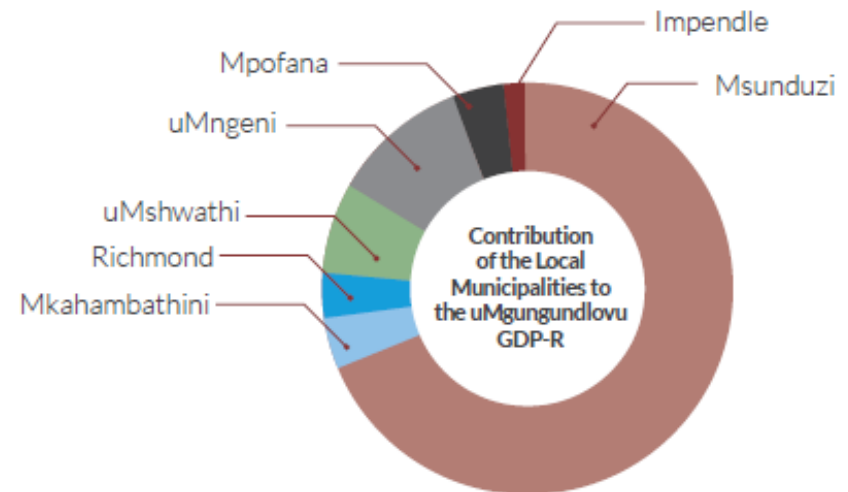


GDP-R

The Msunduzi Municipality contributes almost 70 % to the uMgungundlovu District Municipality's Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) (Global Insight, 2015, as cited in the Msunduzi Municipality 2017/2018 Annual Report).

The Msunduzi Municipality's tertiary sector (i.e. trade, transport, finance and community services) contributed 71.8 % of the overall GDP-R in 2014, which was higher than the district (66.2 %) and the provincial (68.0 %) GDP-R.

The second-highest contributing sector was the secondary sector (i.e. manufacturing, electricity and construction) (23.3 %), followed by the primary sector (i.e. agriculture and mining) (4.9 %) (Global Insight, 2015, as cited in the Msunduzi Municipality 2017/2018 Annual Report).

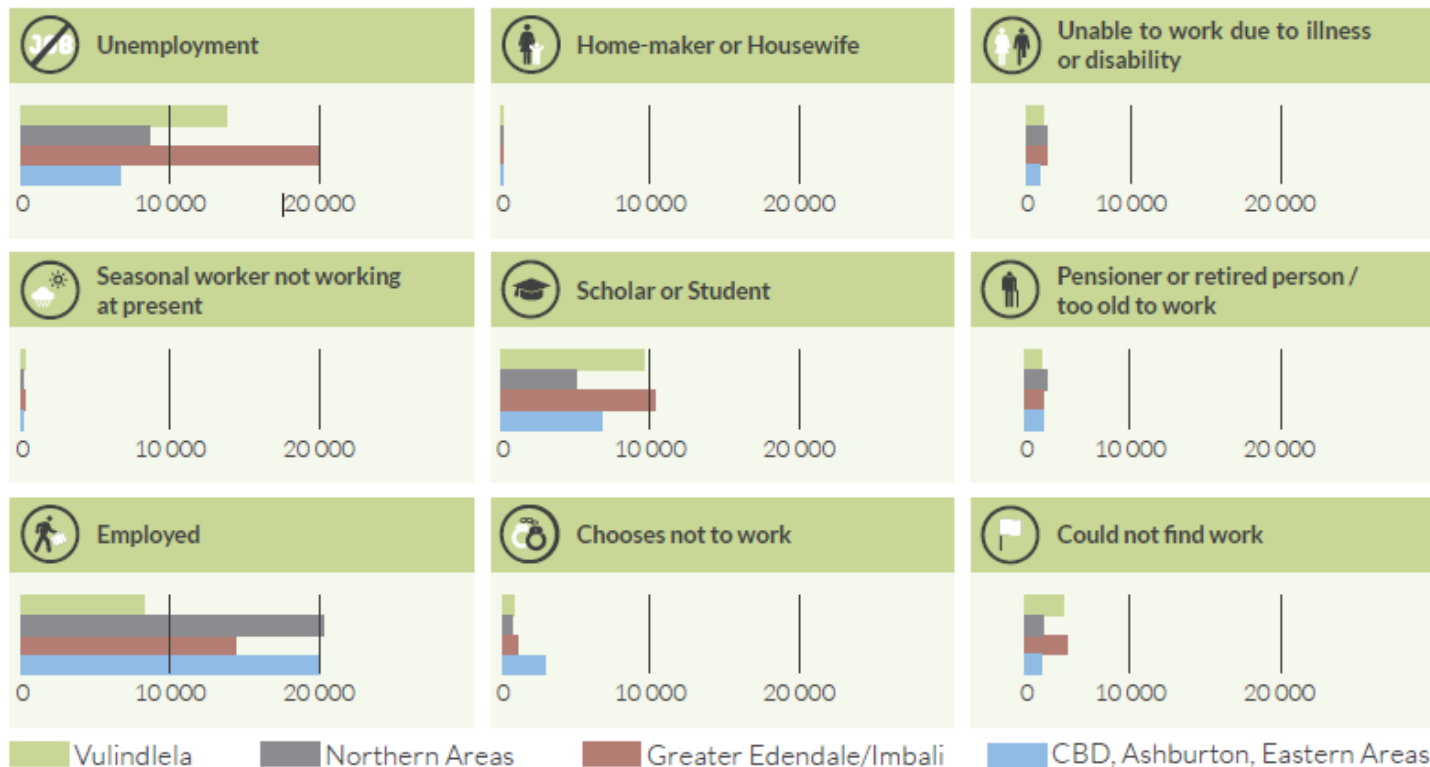


3. Msunduzi Context

Profile: Employment Trends



The percentage of the population that was employed within the Msunduzi Municipality in 2011, was 60.6 %, which increased to 65.8 % in 2016. Employment levels in the Msunduzi Municipality, per ABM, indicate that the Greater Edendale/ Imbali area has the highest levels of unemployment, followed by the Vulindlela area. This is in contrast to the northern areas, the central business district (CBD), Ashburton and the eastern areas, which indicated the highest levels of employment.

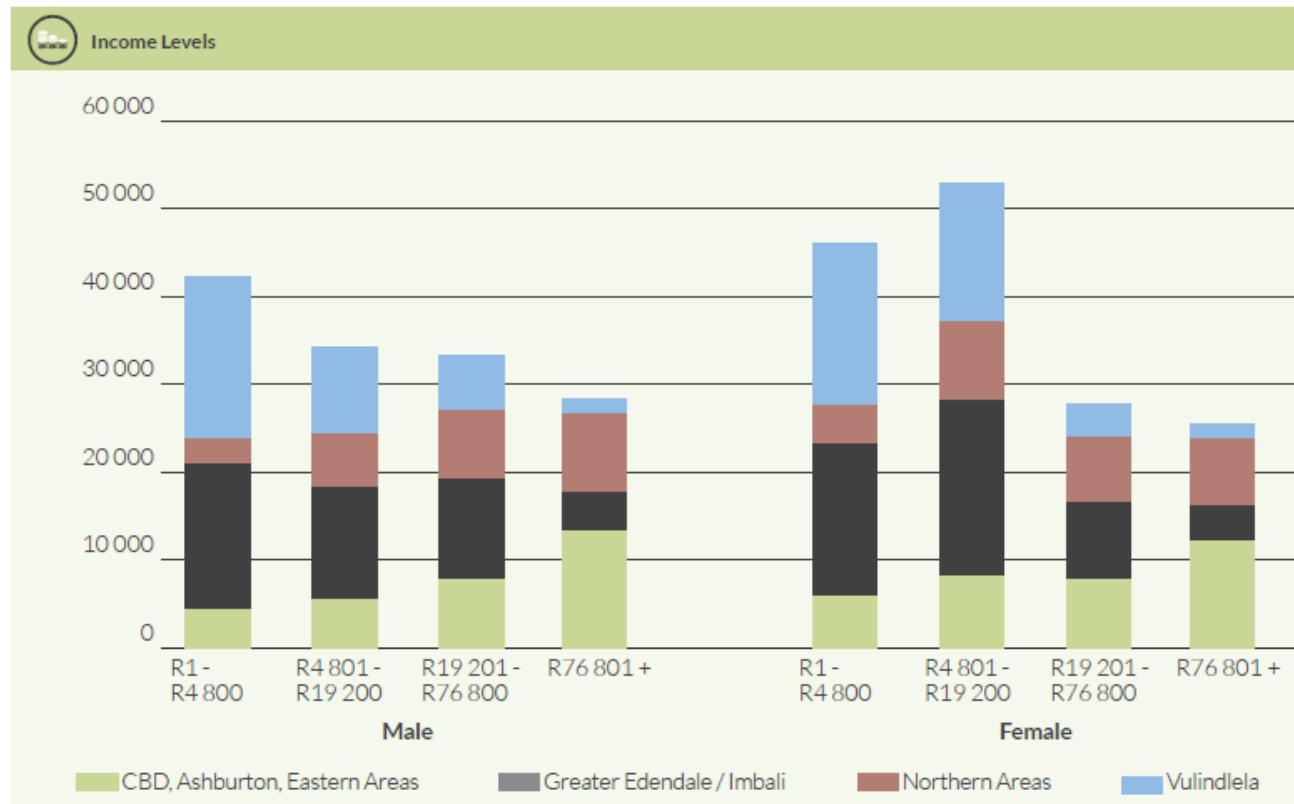


3. Msunduzi Context

Profile: Employment Trends



Income Levels Poverty levels in the Msunduzi Municipality have decreased between 2011 and 2016. The poverty headcount in the Municipality declined from 5,9 % in 2011 to 3,8 % in 2016. The poverty intensity on the other hand, decreased from 42,5 % in 2011 to 41, 9 % in 2016. The reduction in poverty levels may be attributed to the increase in employment that occurred between 2011 and 2016.



3. Msunduzi Context

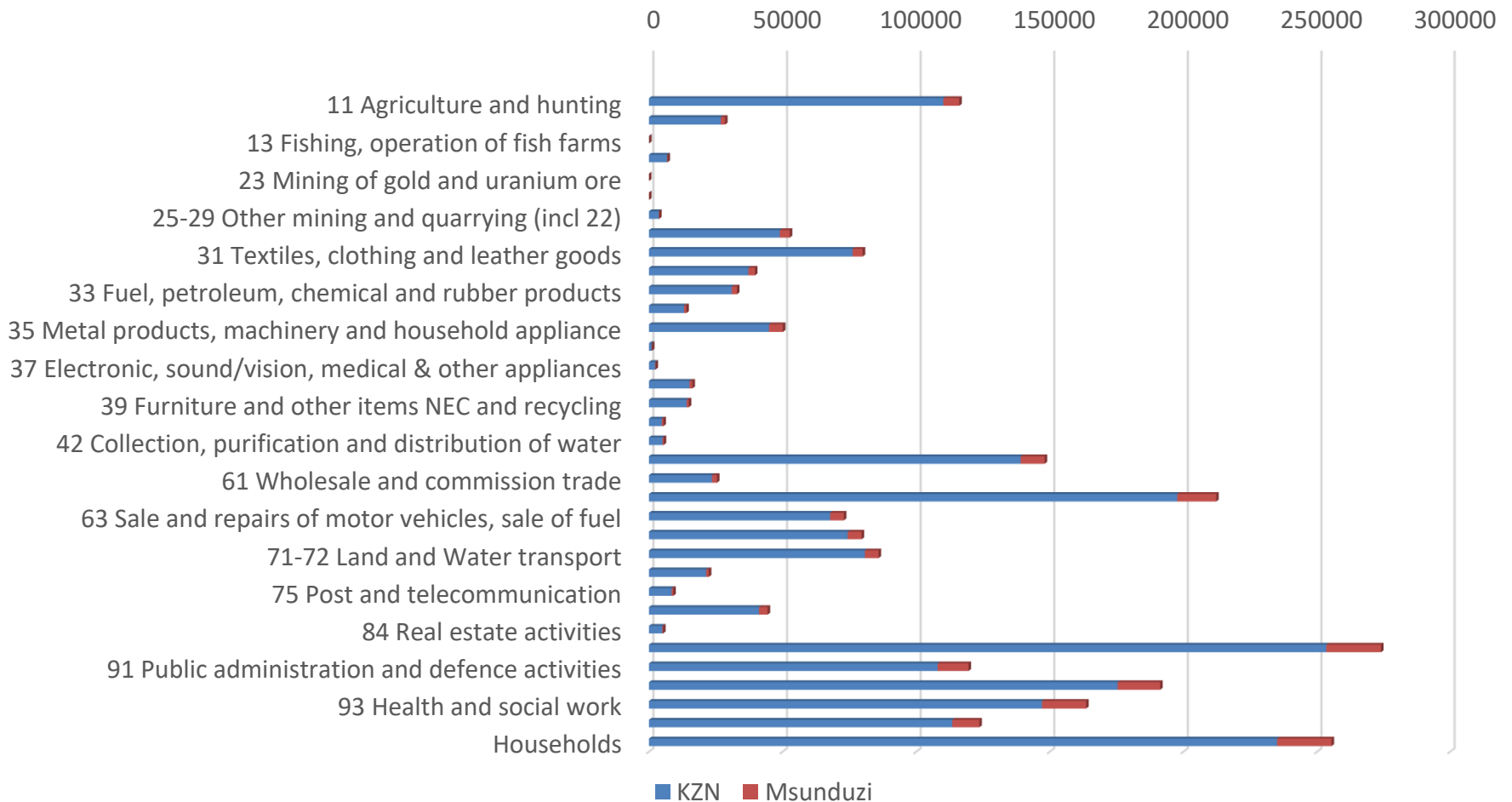


IHS Markit		Economic		
Regional eXplorer 1749 (2.6f)		Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R)		
		Current prices (R 1000)		
		2018		
Code		SGPX18		
Provinces (2016 boundaries)				
JP05	KwaZulu-Natal	780 762 924		
Metropolitan Municipalities (2016 boundaries)				
J002	ETH eThekwini	467 559 013		
KwaZulu-Natal				
JC21	DC21 Ugu	35 697 398		
JC22	DC22 uMgungundlovu	84 305 242		
JC23	DC23 uThukela	30 348 883		
JC24	DC24 uMzinyathi	11 546 163		
JC25	DC25 Amajuba	21 384 158		
JC26	DC26 Zululand	23 566 560		
JC27	DC27 uMkhanyakude	16 279 184		
JC28	DC28 King Cetshwayo (Uthungulu)	53 364 862		
JC29	DC29 iLembe	23 416 139		
JC43	DC43 Harry Gwala (Sisonke)	13 295 322		

3. Msunduzi Context



Carvalho Classification Showing Msunduzi Sector Performance Compared With KZN Over The Period 2006 - 2016



3. Msunduzi Context

City Development Strategy



A city is not isolated from external realities and risks, and nor is it immune to its own set of **Changes, Challenges And Opportunities**

Successful cities have what is called a **Future Orientation**

City development strategies calls for different perspectives of what is needed to advance towards a future city all can aspire to live in ie. a coherent story of Msunduzi future development path.

Development of Medium to Longer Term Strategic Plans

- 10 – 30 years focus
- Likely scenario's and growth paths
- Addressing impact of possible changes in environment, energy, Land use, transport etc

3. Msunduzi Context

City Development Strategy



Defining the Strategic Plan: The Strategic Plan consists of three parts, each with their own tasks:

- **A Strategic Framework** that is capable of delivering a strategic agenda for the area with long term goals and objectives, strategies and implementation plans and a system that can monitor and evaluate progress for continued improvement
- **An Operational Framework** that is capable of operationalizing the strategic agenda into detailed strategies to influence actions and decisions of role-players on a daily basis.
- **A Spatial Part** that is capable of illustrating the result of the strategic planning process [the strategic agenda] and that offers role-players a user-friendly way of making informed spatial development choices

3. Msunduzi Context

City Development Strategy



- Serves as a lens through which the City aims to view, conceptualise and refine its approach to development issues;
- Defines a City development and spatial vision;
- Pragmatically confronts complex challenges and defines long-term strategic choices;
- Serves as a flexible, indicative forward planning tool/instrument;
- Articulates and defines the City growth and development trajectory;
- Defines development imperatives and inform the revision of the SDF/IDP.
- Frames medium-term operational plans;
- Allows for the timeous conceptualisation and initiation of projects requiring long-term development;
- Links long-term city-wide outcomes with operational outputs;
- Stimulates public interest in and action towards agreed future outcomes including a platform for development dialogue.



To achieve sustainability, cities must mediate multiple tensions. To do this, a finer understanding of such tensions is, needed. In this regard, aspects of uncertainty, change, predictability and continuity exist side by side and an understanding of the trade-offs, the consequences of decisions, and necessary balancing required, is critical in any robust strategy process and the focus of the Sustainable Development and City Enterprises Strategic Business Plan.

3. Msunduzi Context

Problem Statement and Challenges



- South African cities are generally characterised by fragmented, dispersed, inequitable and inefficient urban forms as a result of Apartheid policies and modernist planning.
- There is an urgent need for urban development strategies to make urban spaces liveable, equitable, sustainable, resilient and efficient in order to support economic growth and social cohesion.
- The National Development Plan mandates a series of interconnected interventions required to address economic solutions, institutional reforms, change to land management systems and infrastructure investment.



City strategies support continuity amidst uncertainty.

Cities have to mediate the tensions that exist between economic growth, human and social development, and the impact of these on the environment and natural resources. In addition, climate change, global competitiveness, instability and commodity constraints represent a snapshot of the complex changes affecting cities on a global scale. Improving the well-being of citizens, managing scarce natural resources and ensuring economic growth must continue amidst uncertainty and rapid change.

3. Msunduzi Context

Problem Statement and Challenges



Challenges - City Wide

1. Urban Decay [litter/grime/crime dilapidated buildings]
2. Declining revenue income and eroding rates base
3. Lack of enforcement and security
4. Continued and unabated land invasion
5. CDB decline and revitalization
6. Street children and social realities
7. Business retention and expansion
8. Land legal complexities
9. Lack of incentives to advance a competitive advantage
10. Inconsistent alignment between SDBIP & IDP

Challenges –Business Unit

1. Uncoordinated land disposal processes
2. GEVDI – not fully operational
3. Policies and Strategies not implemented due to budget issues
4. Not using the Airport potential fully
5. Neglected Tourism Attraction
6. Weak Economic spinoffs
7. Industrial Sectors – Not Capitalised on nor Supported
8. Forestry not managed properly
9. Lack of GIS system
10. silo working mentality within the BU
11. Instability in terms of LMO
12. Coordination and Alignment in projects within the units and externally

3. Msunduzi Context

Vision and Mission



Vision:

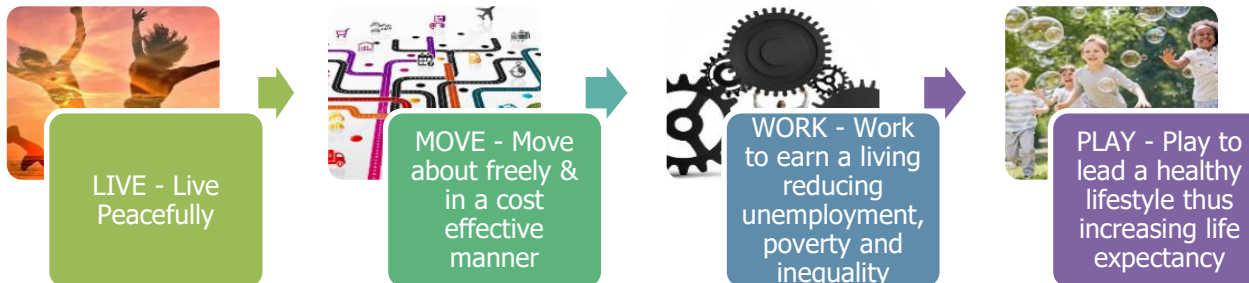
The Msunduzi IDP, the Vision of the City of Choice, Second to None is to develop a city where its entire citizenry can:

- ❖ Own a financially viable and well-governed city
- ❖ Live in peace
- ❖ Move about freely, and in a cost-effective manner
- ❖ Work to earn a living, thereby reducing unemployment, poverty, and inequality
- ❖ Play to lead a healthy lifestyle, thus increasing life expectancy.

The Msunduzi Municipality shall deliver on six strategic city-wide outcomes to achieve this vision, as follows:

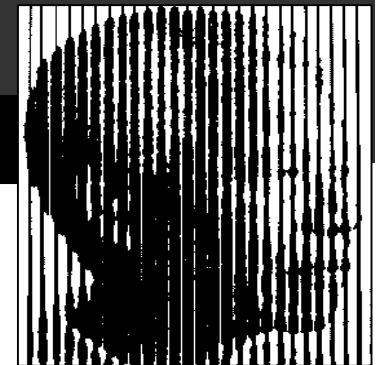
- ❖ A well-serviced city;
- ❖ An accessible, connected city;
- ❖ A clean, green city;
- ❖ A friendly, safe city;
- ❖ An economically prosperous city; and
- ❖ A financially viable and 20 well-governed city

Vision: Sustainable Development and City Enterprises:



Mission:

Provide a renewed focus on decisive interventions to ensure accelerated and shared economic growth, poverty alleviation, improved service delivery and eradicating historical inequalities such as spatial distortions, inefficient and unproductive cities and so on; and finally fitting the municipal's actions into a coherent spatial term of reference



3. Msunduzi Context

Vision and Mission



The Vision of the City of Choice Second To None is to develop a City where its entire [Citizenry](#) can:

LIVE

- Live Peacefully

MOVE

- Move about freely & in a cost effective manner

WORK

- Work to earn a living reducing unemployment, poverty and inequality

PLAY

- Play to lead a healthy lifestyle thus increasing life expectancy

“No political democracy can survive and flourish if the mass of our people remain in poverty, without land, without tangible prospects for a better life. Attacking poverty and deprivation must therefore be the first priority of a democratic government”

The Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1994.

3. Msunduzi Context

Vision and Mission



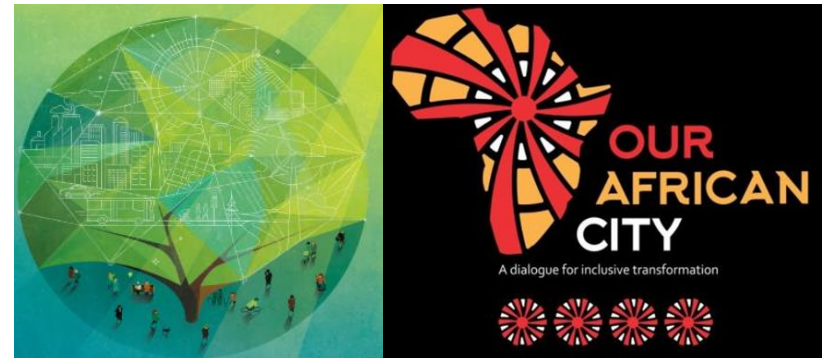
Core Values: These are the fundamental beliefs of an organization and are the guiding principles dictate behaviour. The ethos of the Business Unit work practice, value and significance are to be found in the Batho Pele principles and further entrenched in the Msunduzi Customer Service Charter.

Good Governance Principles: Governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law Batho Pele Principles - Batho Pele - "People First" was conceived with the intention of transforming service delivery in the public sector. There are 8 principles or guidelines for Batho Pele:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Consultation | 6. Openness and Transparency |
| 2. Service Standards | 7. Dealing with complaints |
| 3. Courtesy | 8. Giving Best Value |
| 4. Access | |
| 5. Information | |

Core Function: The core value and primary purpose of the Business Unit as its name implies is to promote the sustainable development of the city and in this regard, effective governance of the Business Unit should result in:

- ❖ Well-functioning and highly capable Msunduzi that deliver on its roles and responsibilities;
- ❖ Constructive collaboration that advances common purpose across the development terrain;
- ❖ Accountable and transparent municipal entities able to respond to the social and economic demands of growth and transformation, and
- ❖ A responsive citizenry that engages with growth and development in Msunduzi.



3. Msunduzi Context

Vision and Mission



Msunduzi Municipality is striving to address various challenges, high levels of poverty and unemployment within the context of widespread and deeply entrenched imbalances, as a result of decades of apartheid planning within its area of jurisdiction. Given the long years of neglect that have to be reversed, the transformation challenges that face the City are formidable. Municipalities stand at the cutting edge of sustainable development in the country and have a clearly defined mandate in terms of the Constitution.

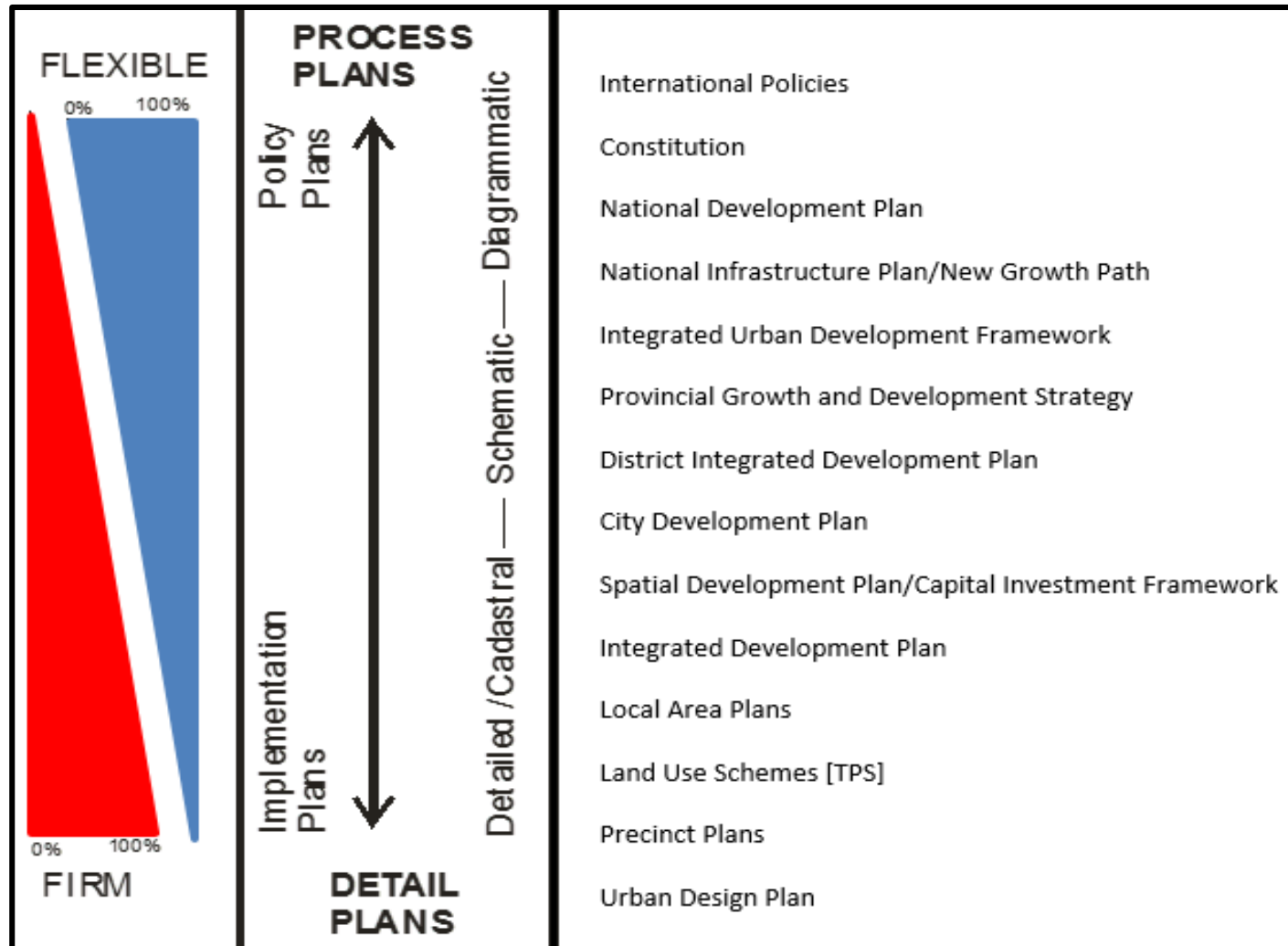
The Constitution of South Africa envisages a robust local government system, which can provide democratic and accountable government for local communities; ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner; promote social and economic development; promote a safe and healthy living environment; and encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.



The role and purpose of this Strategic Plan is not only to capture change, but to review and confirm various imperatives through a process of dialogue and engagement. For success, the strategic decision-making process must be opened up, to source multiple opinions and divergent views. It is submitted that consensus-building, open dialogue and the promotion of an active civil society are key ingredients to long term sustainable development. It thus emphasizes the primacy of negotiation and influence rather than the exercise of rule in local politics.

3. Msunduzi Context

SPLUMA and Msunduzi Planning and Land Use Management System



3. Msunduzi Context

SPLUMA and Msunduzi Planning and Land Use Management System



SPLUMA provides general development principles in Chapter 2, Sub-section 7(a)-(e) of the Act, that are applicable to spatial planning and land-use management, including:

Spatial justice:

Past spatial, and other, development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to, and use of, land.

Spatial sustainability

Spatial planning and land use management systems must promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of South Africa, protect prime and unique agricultural land, comply with environmental laws and limit urban sprawl.

Efficiency

Land development should optimize the use of existing resources and infrastructure, and decision-making procedures must be designed to minimize negative financial, social, economic or environmental impact.

Spatial resilience

Flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land-use management systems are accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities that are most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.

Good administration

All spheres of government are to ensure an integrated approach to land-use and land development, that is guided by the spatial planning and land-use management systems. All governmental departments are to provide sector inputs, comply with any other requirements and follow a transparent public process have been developed as guideline documents, with a few municipalities developing by-laws in support of their regulatory functions.



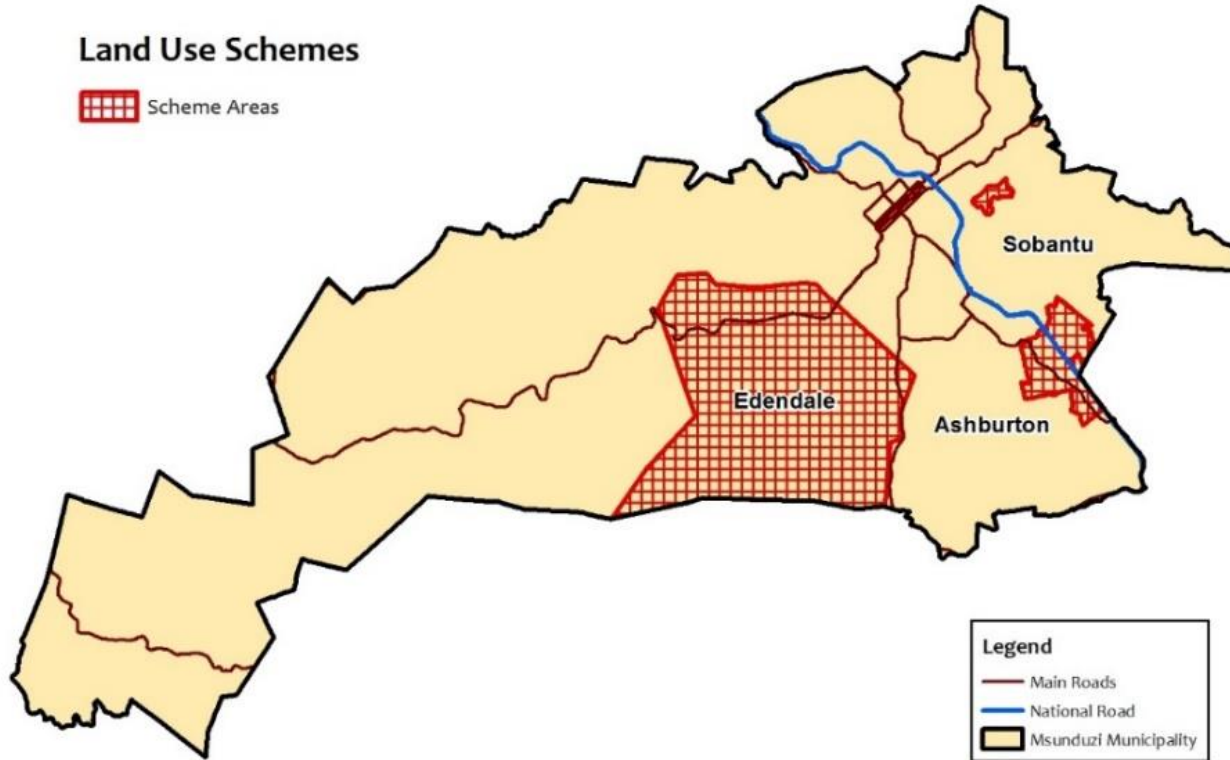
Figure 2.6 SPLUMA Principles

3. Msunduzi Context

SPLUMA and Msunduzi Planning and Land Use Management System



Land Use Schemes



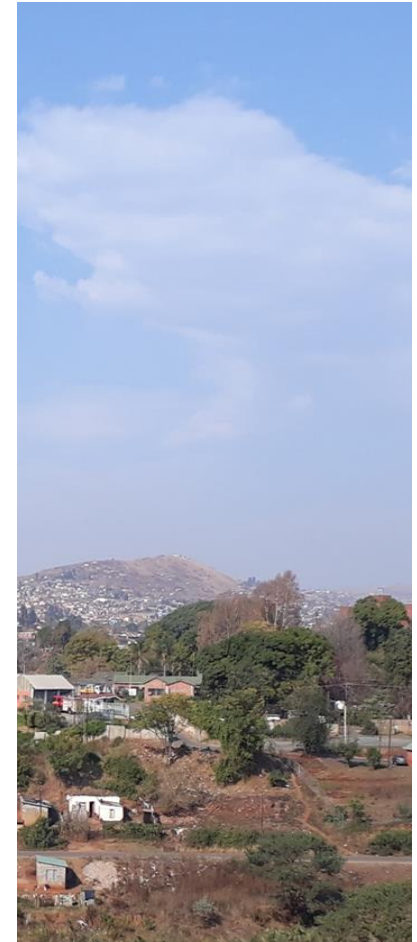
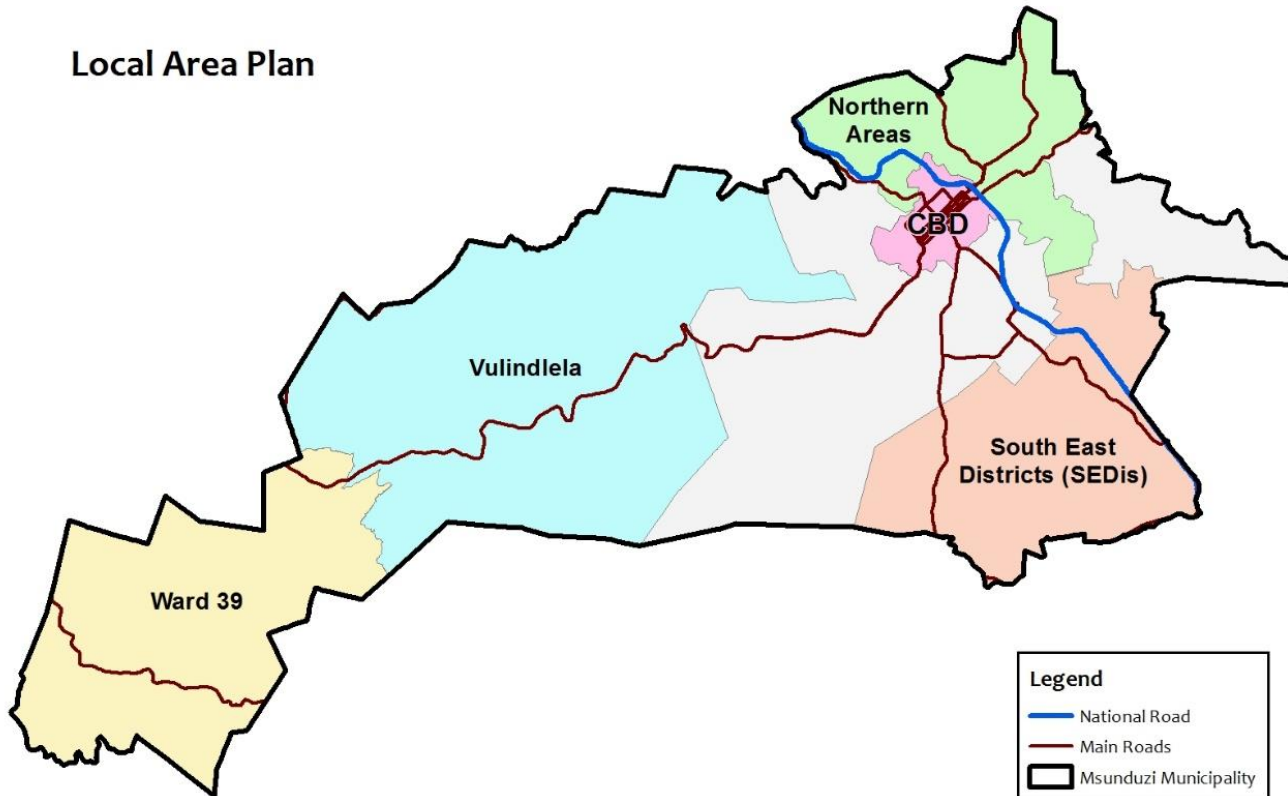
3. Msunduzi Context

Msunduzi Planning and Land Use Management System: LAP



Local Area Plan

Local Area Plan



3. Msunduzi Context

Spatial Development Framework: Fast Facts



53.7%
of the municipal land
has been transformed

33%
of the population has a
MATRIC CERTIFICATE

36%
of the population
is employed



36%
DO NOT
live in formal
housing



1.12% Growth rate
2001-2011

56%
of the population use
public transportation



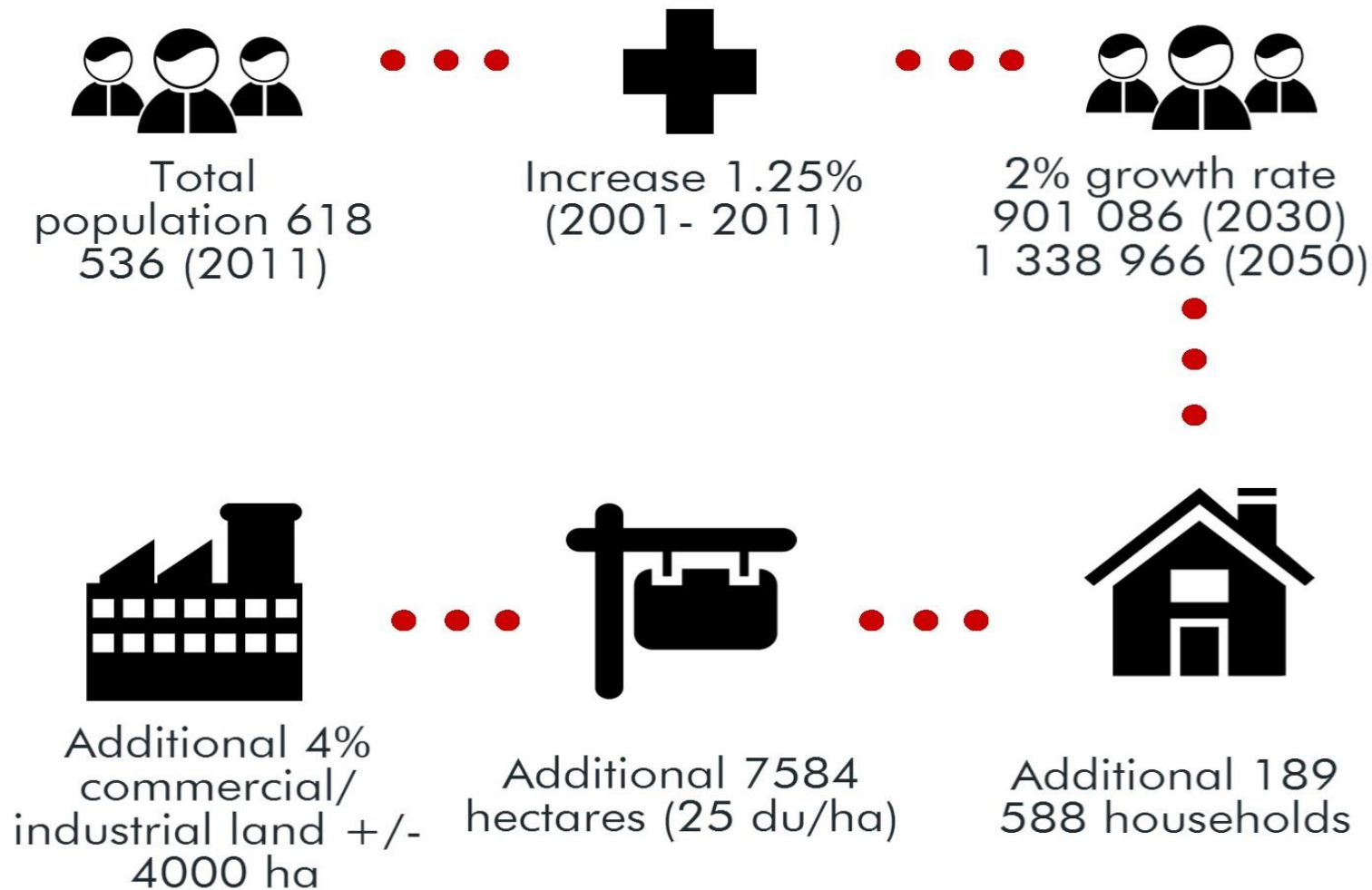
45%
of vulindlela population
is under 20 years

60%
of the population earns
between R1 - R1 600 p/m

75%
of the population
is below the age of
40 YEARS

3. Msunduzi Context

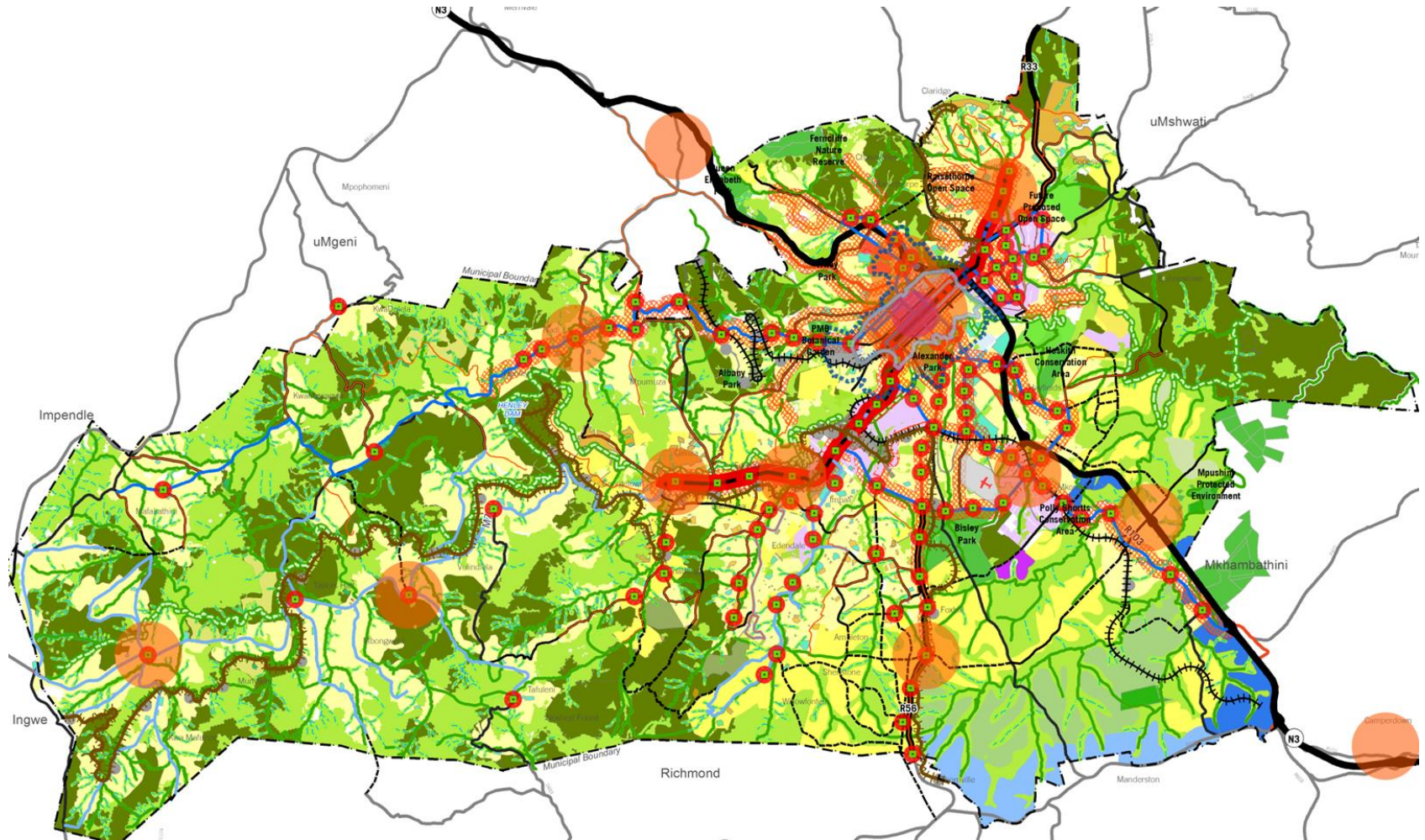
SDF: Accommodating Growth



Accommodating Growth

3. Msunduzi Context

SDF – Composite Map



3. Msunduzi Context

SDF: Land Provisions



LAND USE	TIMEFRAME			TOTAL AREA
	Short term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Residential low density	1 364 ha	810.4 ha	959.5 ha	3 134 ha
Residential high density		5 860.4 ha		5 860.4 ha
Sustainable urban centres	48.6 ha	461.9 ha		510.5 ha
Agri-business and commercial	19 ha	845.4 ha		864.4 ha
Industrial	60.7 ha			60.7 ha
Logistics and business parks	653.8 ha			653.8 ha
Tourism		1 279.5 ha		1 279.5 ha
Agriculture	11 517 ha			11 517 ha
Recreational parks			2.4 ha	2.4 ha
Environmental corridors		1 625 ha		1 625 ha

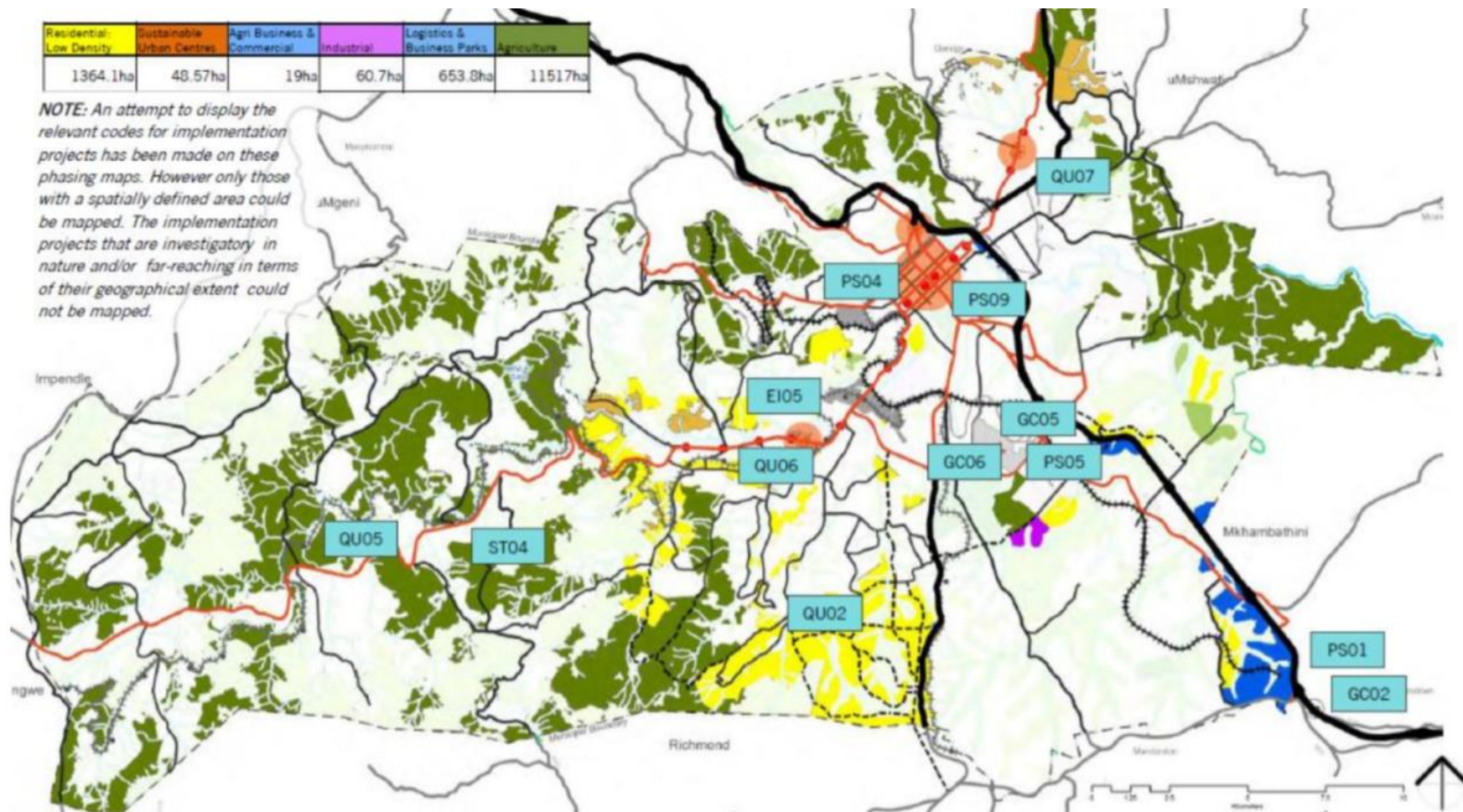
3. Msunduzi Context

SDF: Land Provisions



Residential Low Density	Sustainable Urban Centres	Agri Business & Commercial	Industrial	Logistics & Business Parks	Agriculture
1364.1ha	48.57ha	19ha	60.7ha	653.8ha	11517ha

NOTE: An attempt to display the relevant codes for implementation projects has been made on these phasing maps. However only those with a spatially defined area could be mapped. The implementation projects that are investigatory in nature and/or far-reaching in terms of their geographical extent could not be mapped.



3. Msunduzi Context

Urban Network Strategy and Spatial Restructuring



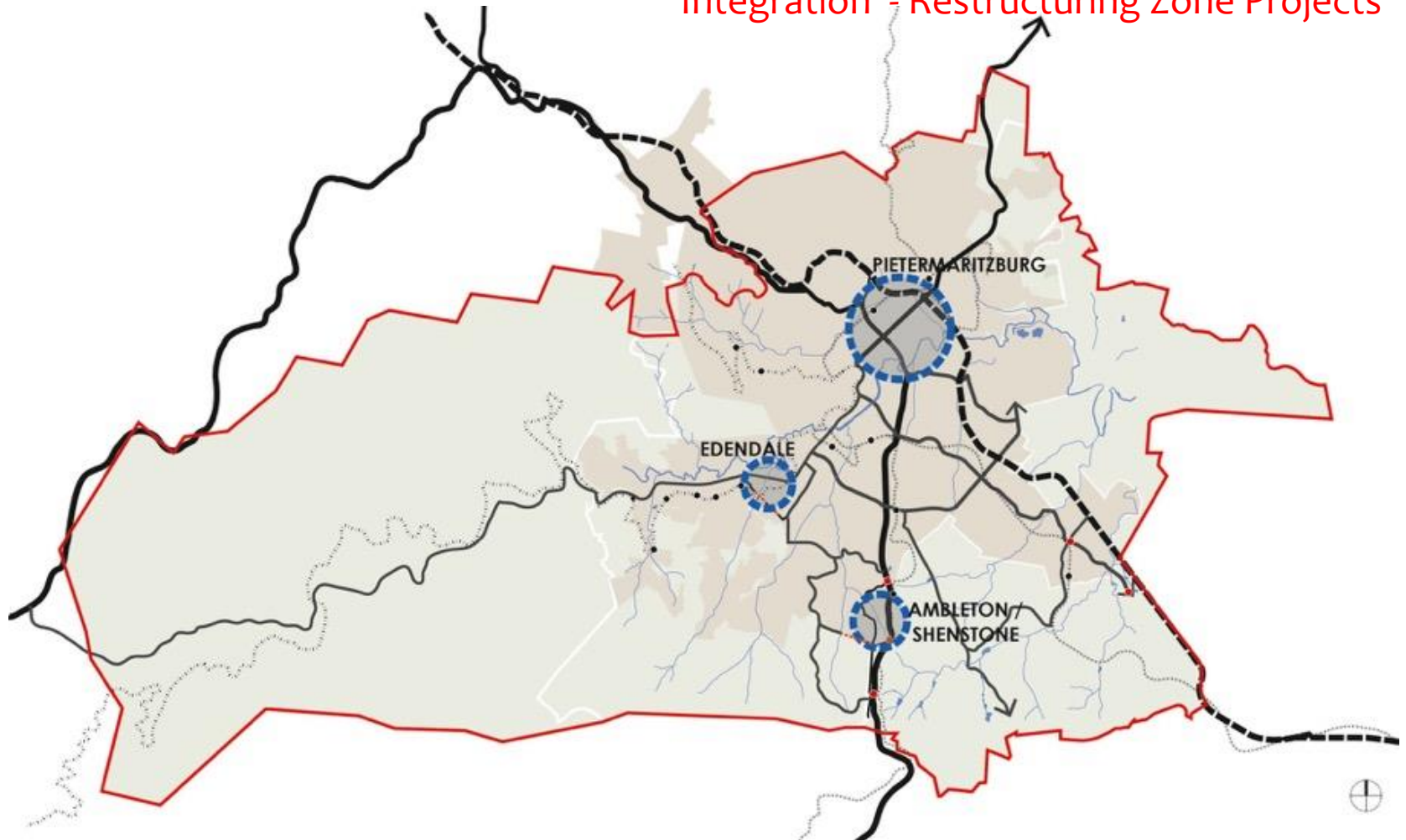
- Strategic spatial targeting and larger scale spatial interventions
- Integrated and co-ordinated city wide approach to re-shaping the urban spatial form
- Transit Orientated Precinct Investment Planning & development
- Focus on public transport linkages connecting different nodes eg. Edendale Hospital Node to CBD, Moses Mabida, Church, Rail accepted as Primary Link

3. Msunduzi Context

Urban Network Strategy and Spatial Restructuring



Integration - Restructuring Zone Projects

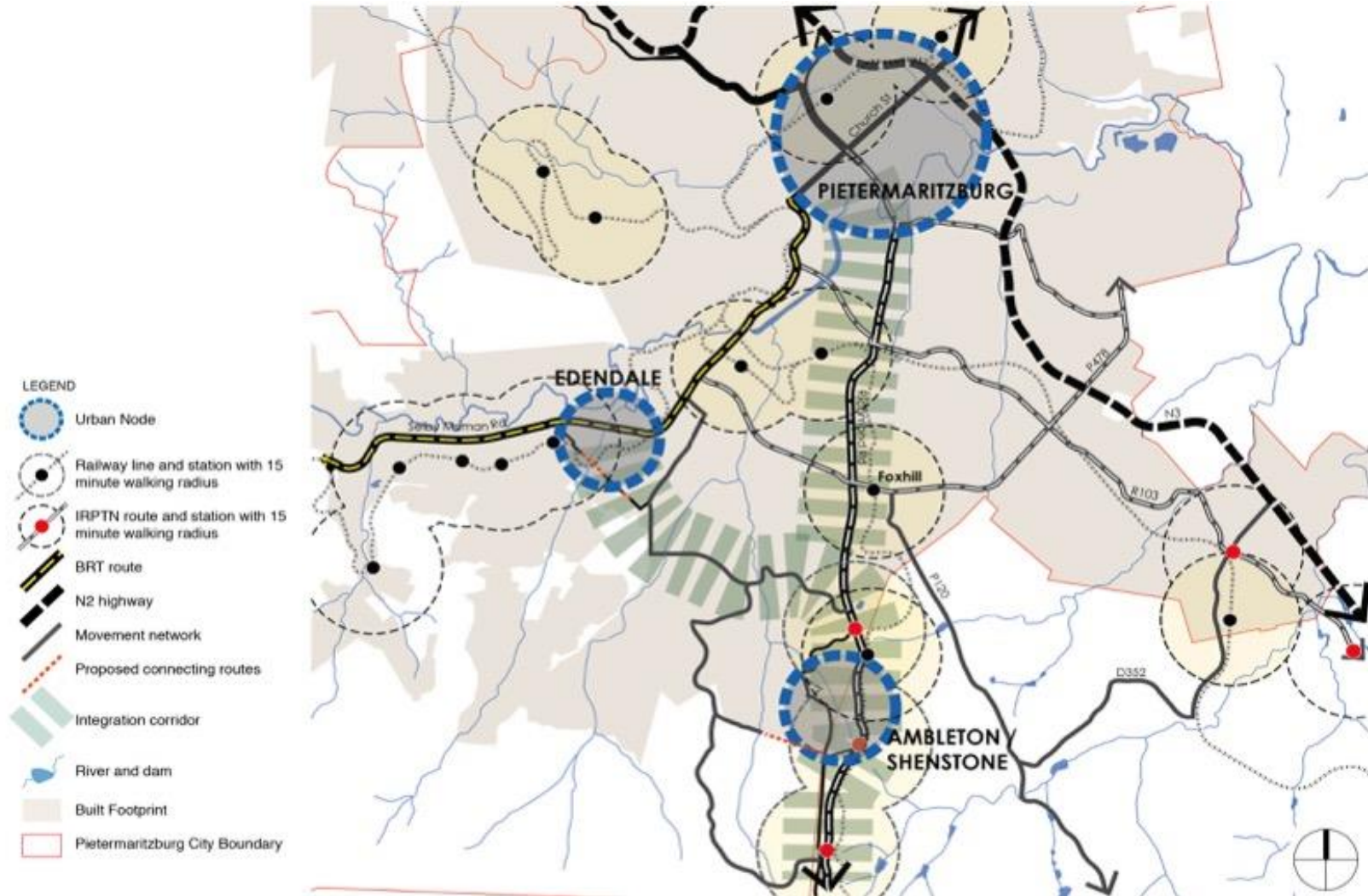


3. Msunduzi Context

Urban Network Strategy and Spatial Restructuring

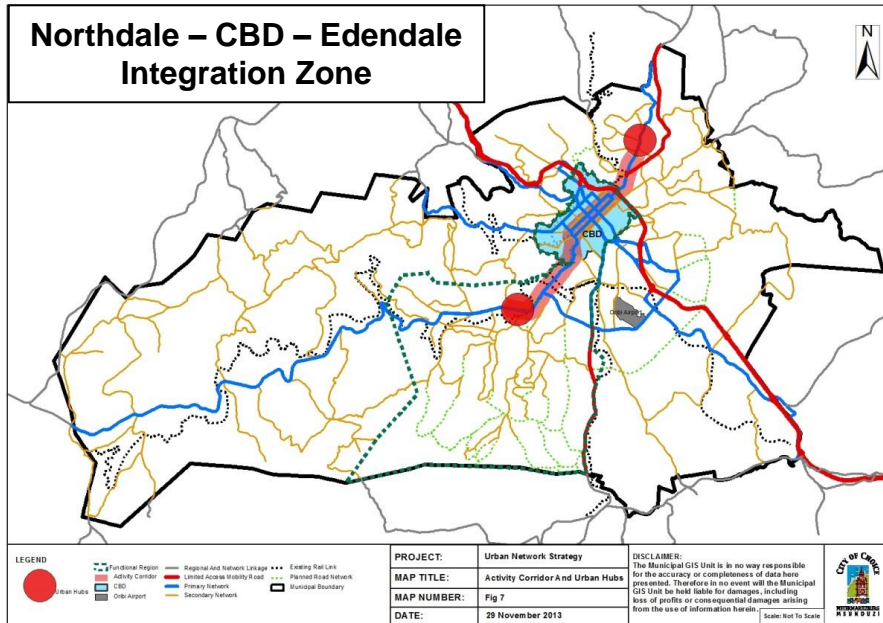


Edendale & Ambleton/Shenstone Hubs: Part of a System of Development Corridors



3. Msunduzi Context

Urban Network Strategy and Spatial Restructuring



In accordance with the [SDF](#) and at a lower level of planning, the Integration and Restructuring zones have been emphasised through the following particular City Planning Initiatives:

- CBD Local Area Plan [Regeneration Plan]
- South East District [LAP] - N3 Corridor development and City Competitive Region]
- Edendale Regeneration [Town Center and Human Settlement]
- Airport Precinct [Connectivity & Enterprise Restructuring Zone]
- IRPTN [Network linkage & appropriate symmetry]
- ICT Hub [Developmental and Commercial interest]

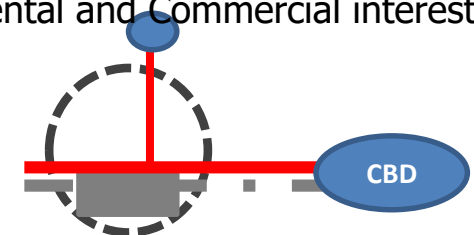
City Spatial Planning Initiatives



Existing / Planned Nodes



Public Transport Point



Link Primary & Secondary Network; Gateway

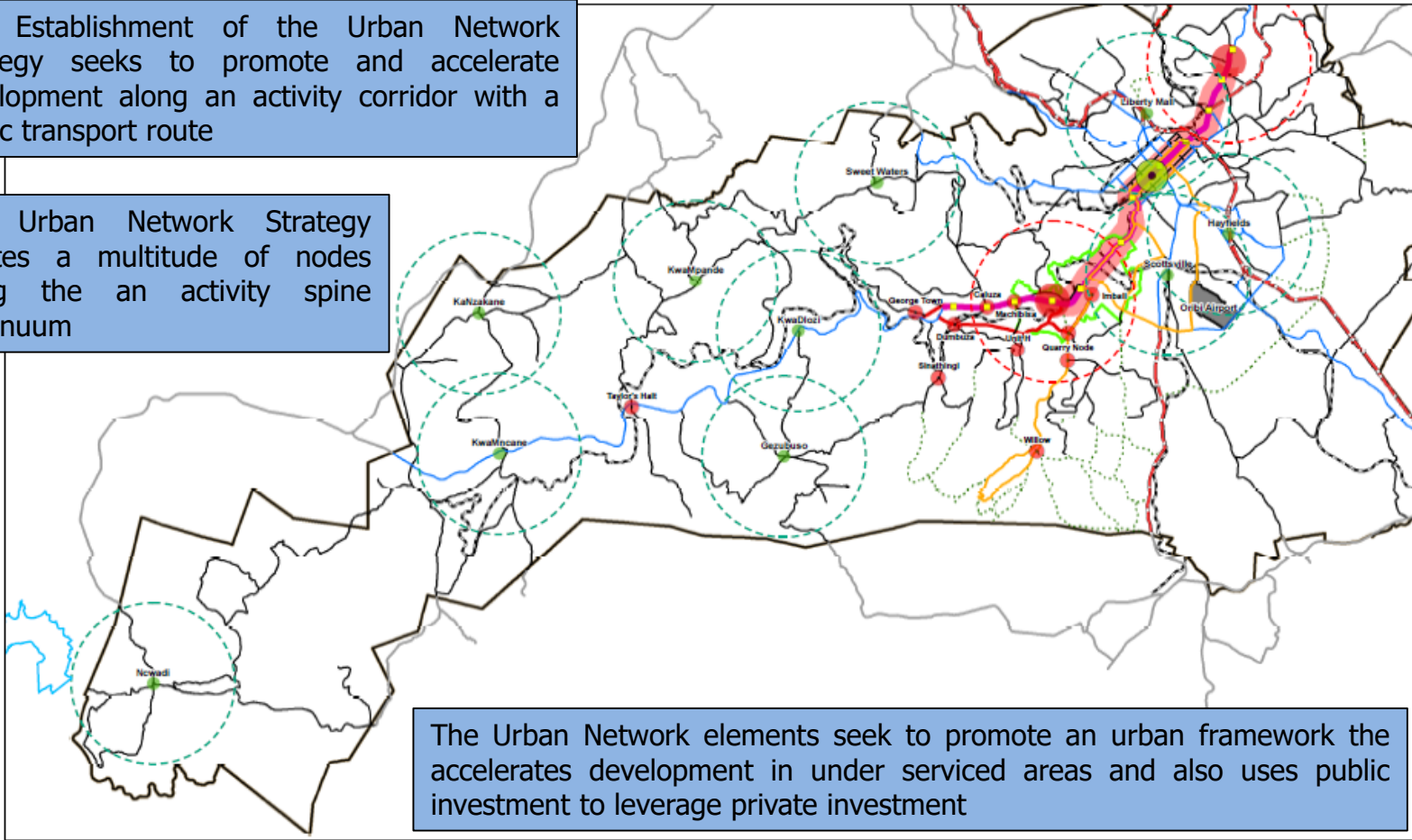
3. Msunduzi Context

Urban Network Strategy and Spatial Restructuring



The Establishment of the Urban Network Strategy seeks to promote and accelerate development along an activity corridor with a public transport route

The Urban Network Strategy creates a multitude of nodes along the an activity spine continuum



The Urban Network elements seek to promote an urban framework the accelerates development in under serviced areas and also uses public investment to leverage private investment

LEGEND	
	CBD
	Urban Hubs
	Existing Municipal Nodes
	Secondary Nodes
	Catchment Area Existing Nodes
	Catchment Area Urban Hubs
	Regional And Network Linkage
	Limited Access Mobility Road
	Primary Public Transport Link (ROW - Phase 1)
	Primary Network
	Existing Road Network
	Secondary Network
	Planned Road Network
	Existing Rail Link
	IRPTN Acceleration Plan Routes
	Municipal Boundary
	Activity Corridor
	Oribi Airport
	Imbali Heroes Acre Precinct
	IRPTN Stations and Terminals
	Proposed Smithfield Dam

PROJECT:	Urban Network Strategy
MAP TITLE:	Urban Network Elements
MAP NUMBER:	Option 1
DATE:	November 2019



3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes



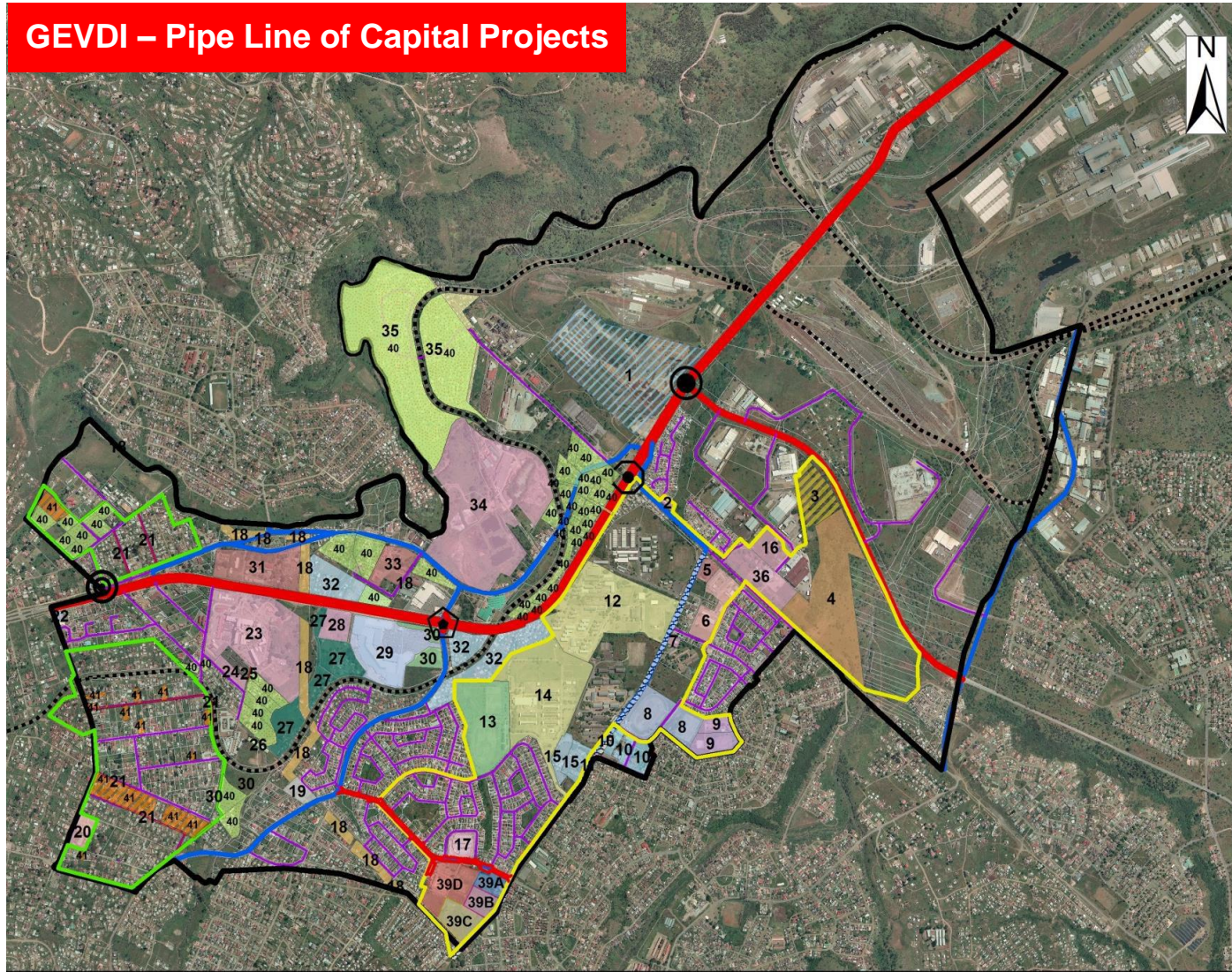
	Name of Project	Description
1	GEVDI [Greater Edendale Vulindlela Development Initiative]	
2	CBD Regeneration <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Real and Urban Cleaning• Inner City Housing• Mixed Use Housing development	
3	Edendale Northdale Corridor (IRPTN Densification)	
4	Airport Precinct	
5	Market, Forestry and Tourism	
6	Northern Areas	
7	Smart City	
8	Strategic Land Release and Acquisition	
9	Foundary Park and Railway Precinct	
10	N3 Inter-face-Alignment and Integration Zone	

3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: GEVDI



GEVDI – Pipe Line of Capital Projects



- Investment Pipeline & Partnerships**
- 1 - Proposed IRPTN Bus Depot
 - 2 - Proposed Creche
 - 3 - Proposed Private Hospital
 - 4 - Imbali Heroes Acre
 - 5 - GEVDI Offices
 - 6 - Ekuhanyeni Special School Upgrade
 - 7 - Manaye Hall Upgrade
 - 8 - Proposed Imbali Stadium
 - 9 - School PDA Application/ State Land Transfer
 - 10 - Proposed Upgrade Of Retail Node
 - 11 - F.J Sithole Road Urban Renewal
 - 12 - DUT Hostel Upgrades
 - 13 - Proposed Regional Sport Facility
 - 14 - Proposed Transnet Lodge into CRU's
 - 15 - Proposed SMME Incubator
 - 16 - Proposed Training Centre
 - 17 - Proposed Sub-division of Clinic
 - 18 - Relocate Structures Found Under Powerline
 - 19 - Eskom Power Station Upgrade
 - 20 - Henryville Primary School Upgrade
 - 21 - Road Improvements
 - 22 - Build-It Store
 - 23 - Edendale Hospital Upgrade
 - 24 - Donation Of Land for Road Construction
 - 25 - Proposed Hospital Road Construction
 - 26 - Proposed Kwapata Bridge Crossing
 - 27 - PDA Application/State Land Transfer
 - 28 - Step-down Facility PDA Application
 - 29 - Edendale Mall
 - 30 - Rehabilitated Wetland
 - 31 - Upgrade Of Municipal Facilities & Services
 - 32 - Proposed Economic Expansion
 - 33 - Police Station
 - 34 - Tannery Upgrade
 - 35 - Peace Valley Housing Project
 - 36 - SLOt's [School Leavers Opportunity]
 - 37 - Thwala Road Upgrade
 - 38 - Imbali Education Precinct
- 39 - School Site Layout**
- 39A - Commercial
 - 39B - Library
 - 39C - Residential CRU's
 - 39D - School
- 40 - Properties Identified for Land Acquisition
 - 41 - Properties that have been Expropriated
- Housing Projects Boundaries**
- █ Precinct Boundary

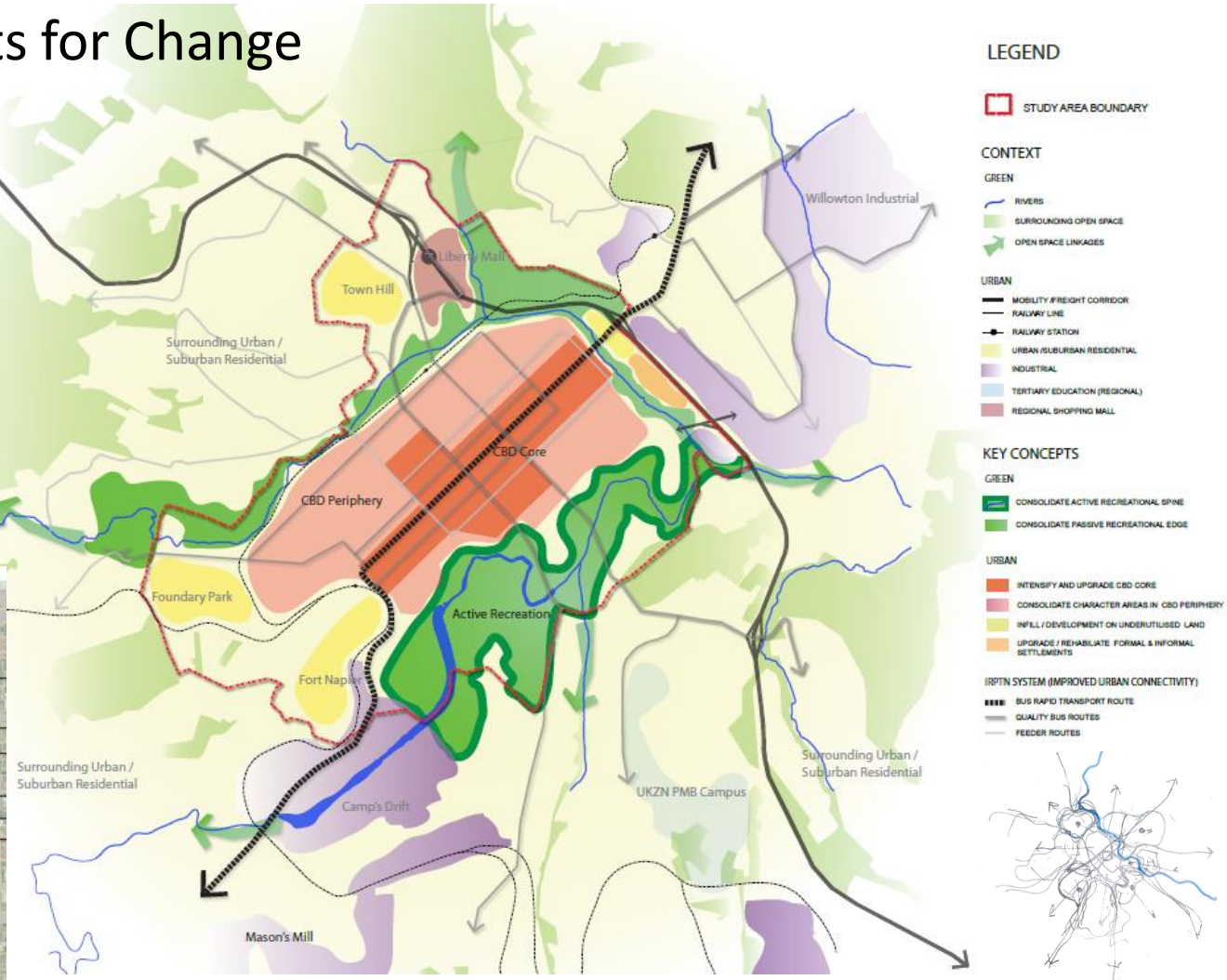
3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: CBD Regeneration



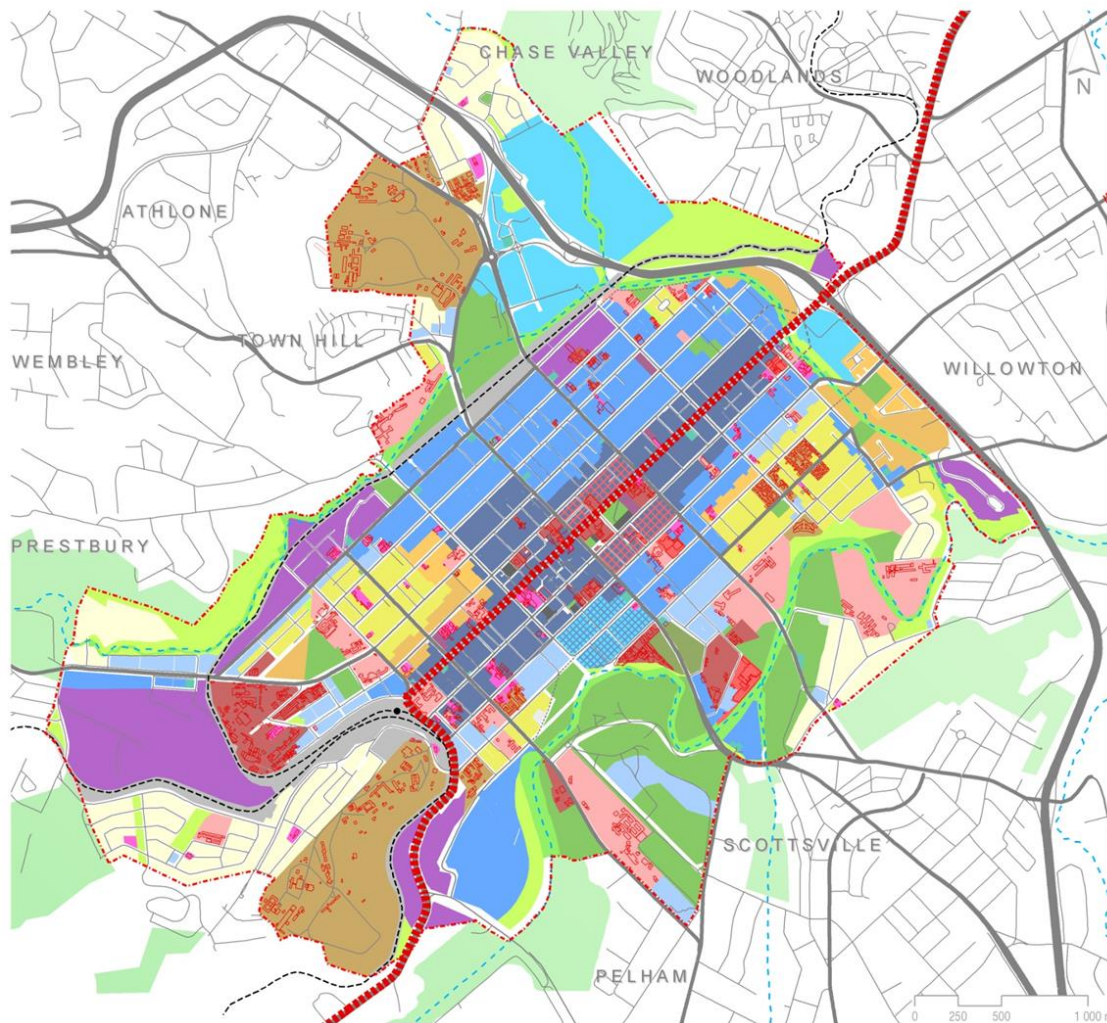
Concept – Catalysts for Change

- Get the Basics Right (Urban Management)
- Support the BRT system (Transit Orientated Development)
- Integrate the surround neighbourhoods
- Integrate the River System



3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: CBD Regeneration



- Reinforce the role of the Central area as the **Capital City** of KwaZulu-Natal
- Develop an **integrated public transport system** consisting of bus rapid transport, a quality bus system and feeder routes
- Establish an integrated **high density mixed use civic, commercial and residential district** around Church Street associated with the proposed BRT route.
- Enhance the **Civic Precinct** between Pietermaritz, Jabu Ndlovu, Chief Albert Luthuli and Boschhoff Roads as highly accessible, pedestrian friendly, commercial and civic precinct commensurate with its role of Provincial Capital

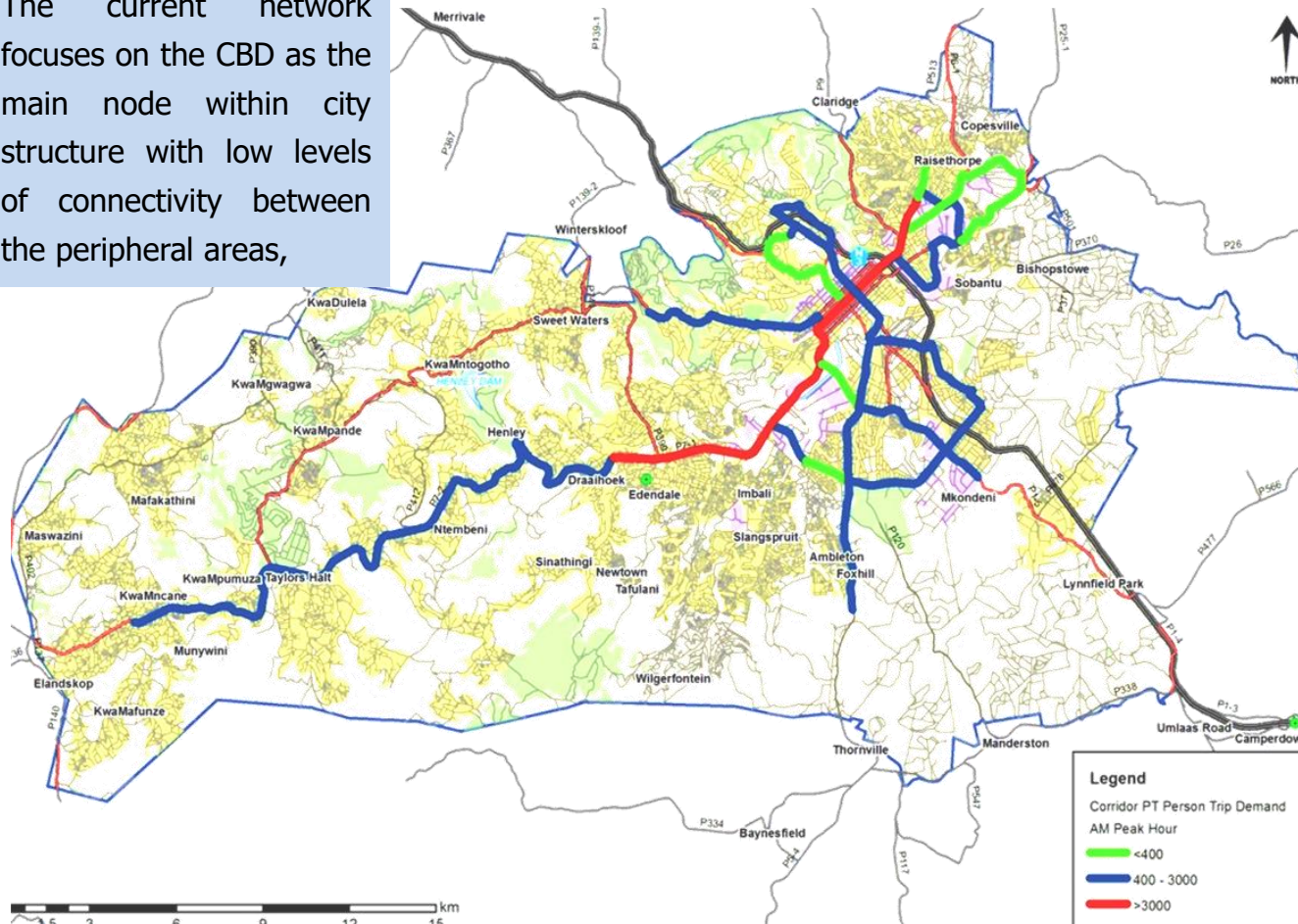


3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Edendale-Northdale Corridor (IRPTN Density)



- The City has a radial transport system
- The current network focuses on the CBD as the main node within city structure with low levels of connectivity between the peripheral areas,



- The SDF is a schematic plan that indicates the broad spatial intentions of the municipality.
- The introduction of the IRPTN reinforces the development corridors and nodes [as per the sdf]
- The identification and approval of the R.O.W. Which extends from Northdale through the CBD and into Georgetown enhances the development axis of the Integration Zone

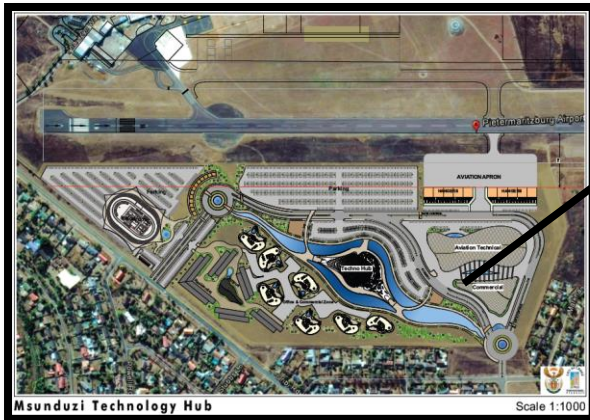
The IRPTN addresses the geo-spatial history of the City with a BRT Right of Way, Quality Bus service and MBT feeder service to ensure it caters for demand with appropriate fleet and infrastructure gearing

3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Airport Precinct

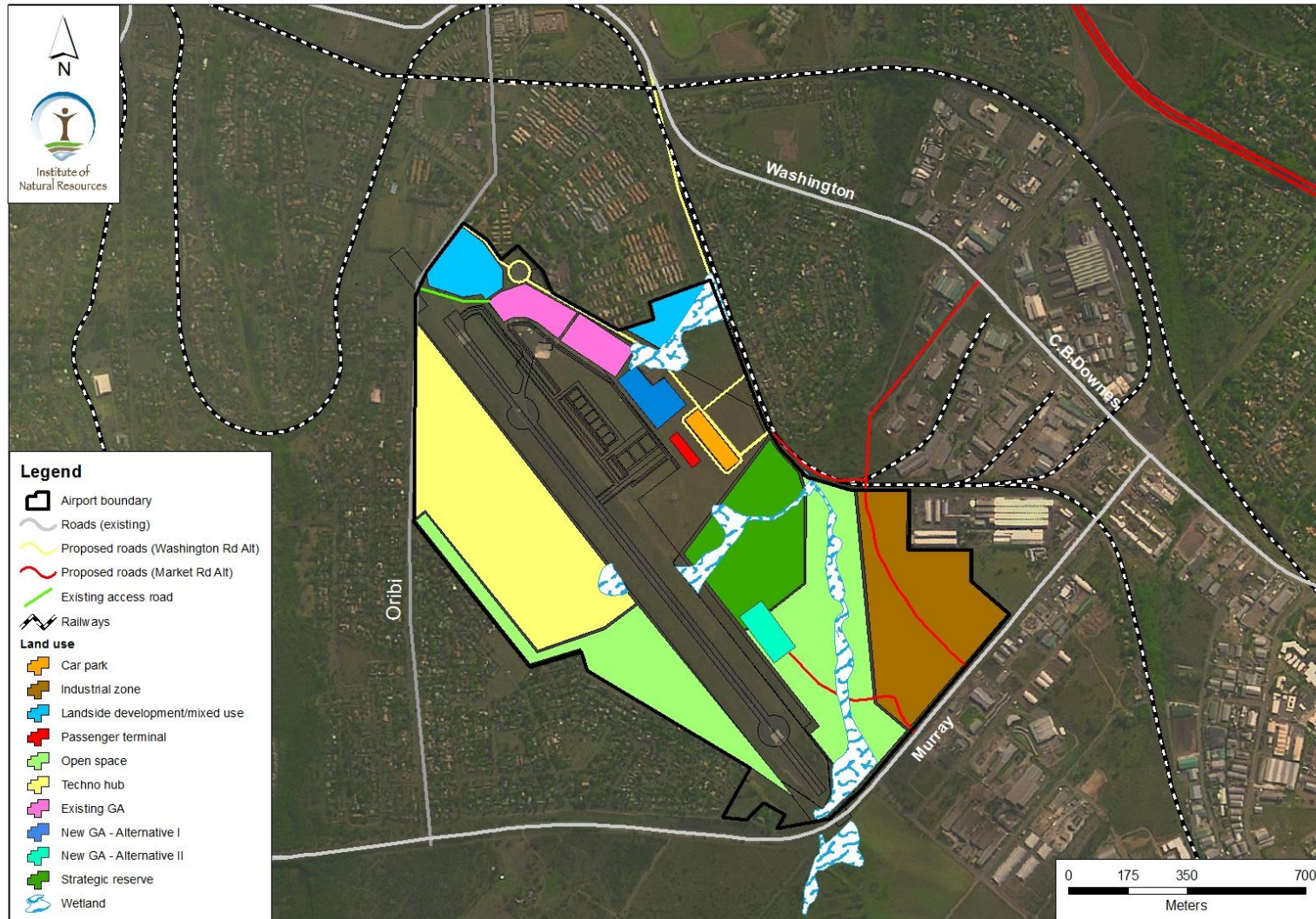


- The Airport Precinct is considered and understood as a key focal point required to successfully support the functioning of the N3 Development Corridor, along with the SIP proposals.
- Convert PMB into an Airport City
- To reposition and restructure the competitive and comparative advantage of the PMB Airport in the aviation industry
- To Increase the current capacity, for passengers and to also harness other economic opportunities associated with air movement



3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Airport Precinct

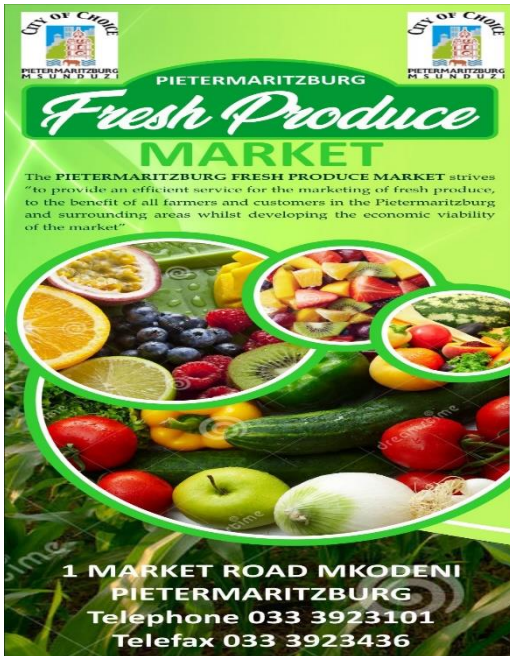


3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Market, Forestry and Tourism



- Timber treatment plant
- Factory for wood products – partnership with DETEA
- Release of 400 HA land for housing development
- Agro-business (Mushrooms and Honey)



3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Market, Forestry and Tourism



Capital Shot left Heritage & Culture Tours

Showcasing Freedom Route & Liberation Heritage Route

MEDIA LAUNCH & GOLDEN TOUR SEND OFF

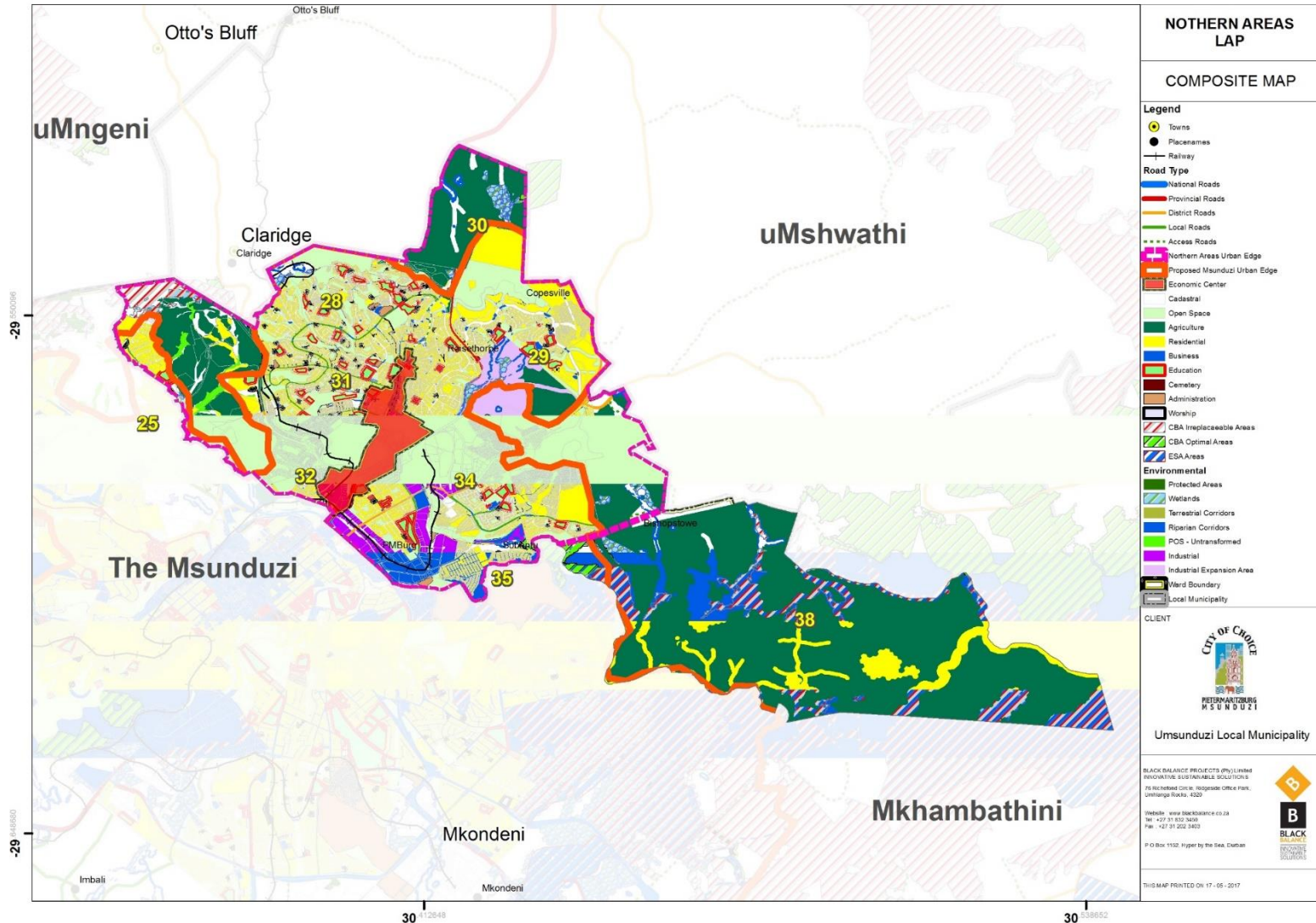
THURSDAY 31 OCT
Tourism Hub
(NEXT TO CITY HALL)
09h00

RSVP
033 345 1348/9
events@pmbtourism.co.za



3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Northern Areas



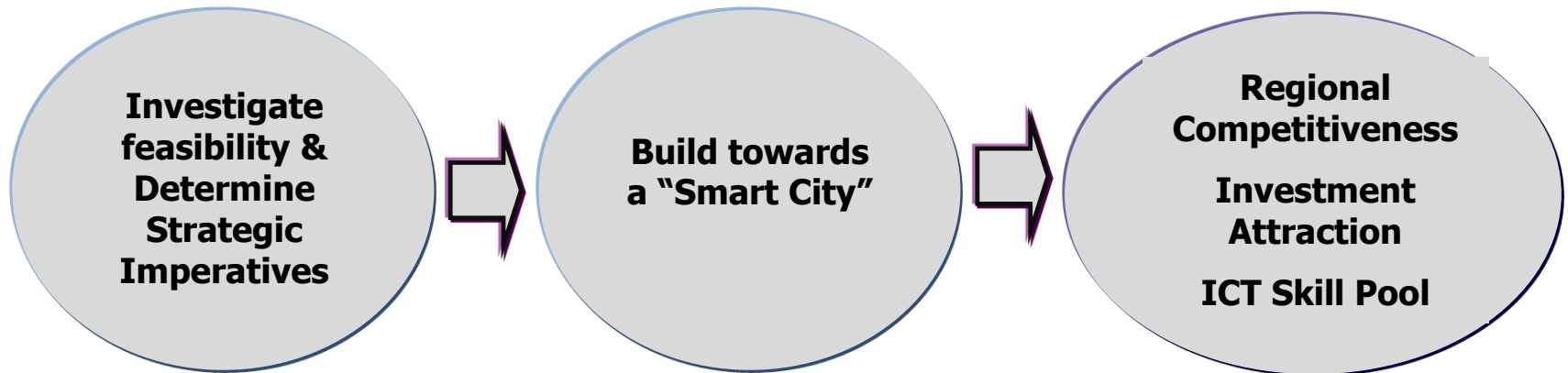
3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Smart City



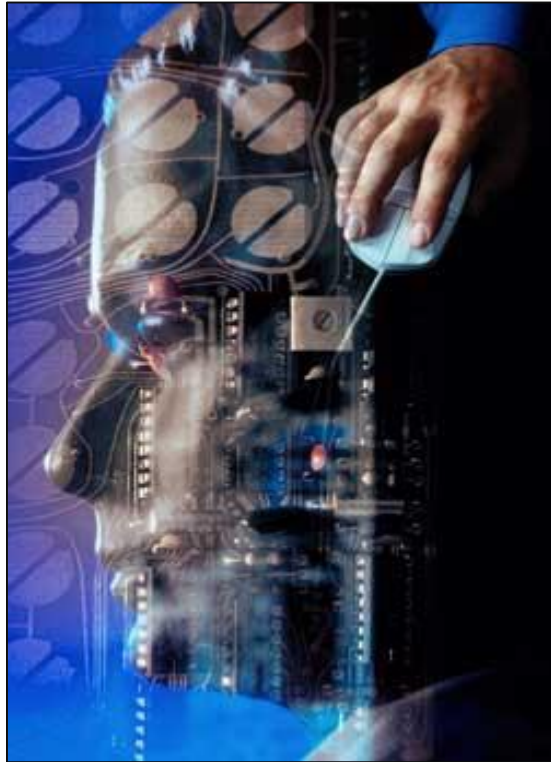
3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Smart City



3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Smart City



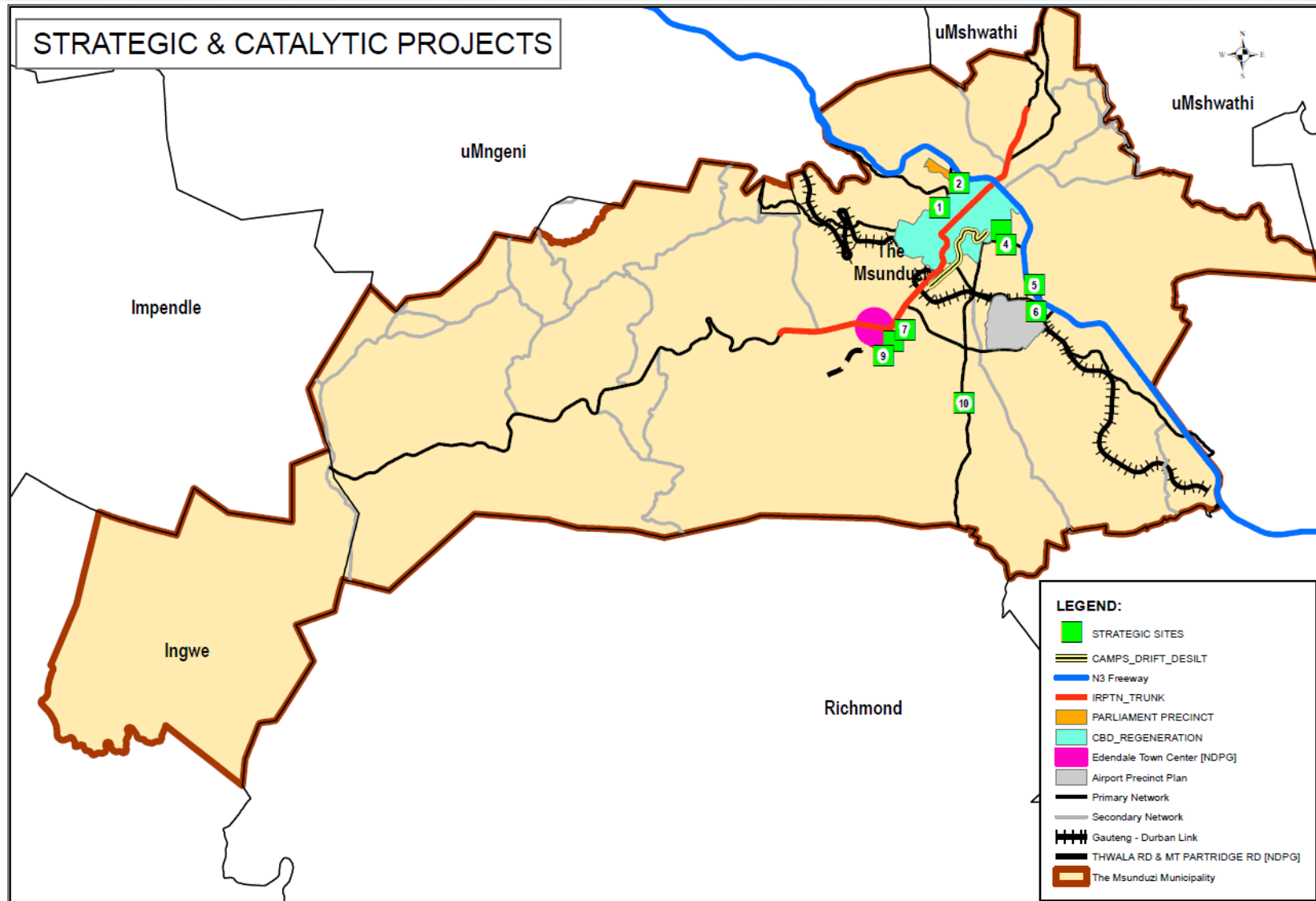
Knowledge Driven
Economy

Municipality

- Investment destination of choice
- ICT support infrastructure & support services
- ICT-supported LED programmes
- Municipal services delivery and government support programmes
- New class of enterprise development to support programmes

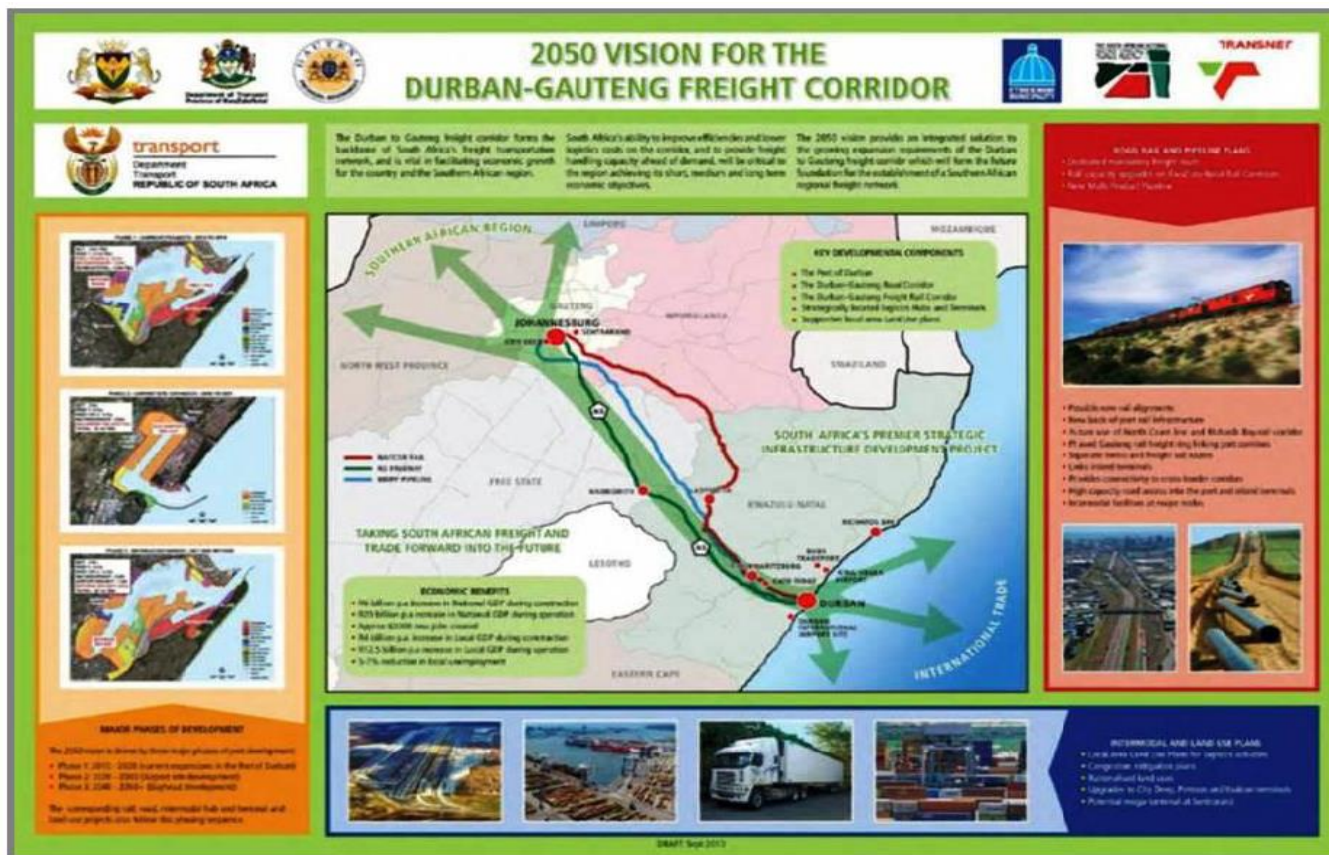
3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Strategic Land Release and Acquisition



3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: N3 Inter-face-Alignment and Integration Zone



- The **National Development Plan** is a plan for the country to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030 through uniting South Africans, unleashing the energies of its citizens, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capability of the state and leaders working together to solve complex problems (NPC 2012).
- Based on the **National Infrastructure Plan**: Strategic Infrastructure Project 2 (referred to as SIP2) focuses on establishing and developing the Durban – Gauteng Freight Corridor, as reflected in the Diagram above.

3. Msunduzi Context

Catalytic Projects and Programmes: N3 Inter-face-Alignment and Integration Zone

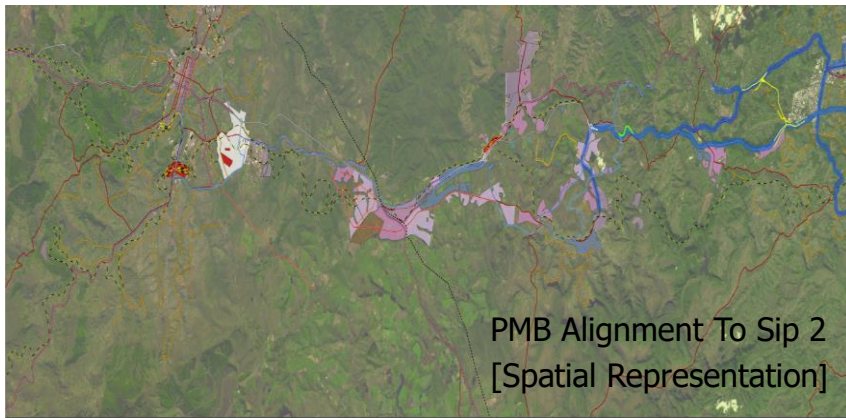


Objective:

- Generate spatial frameworks that will both accommodate and guide development and investment in SEDis

Frameworks:

- Open Space Framework
- Movement Framework
- Land Use Framework
- Public Space, Landscaping and Built Form Framework
- Infrastructure Framework



PMB Alignment To Sip 2
[Spatial Representation]



4. GEVDI in Context

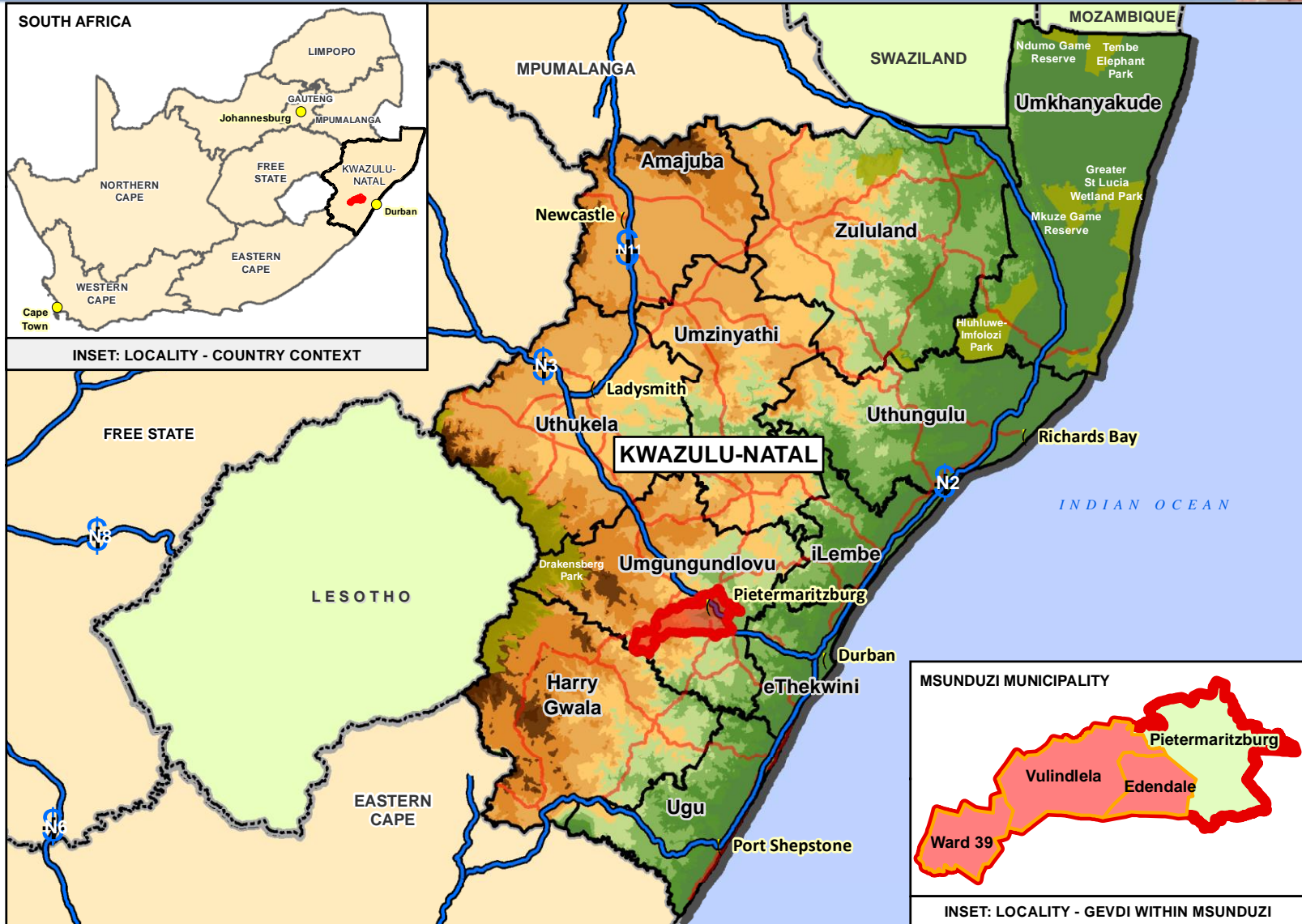


GEVDI in Context

- Locality
- GEVDI Background and History
- Problem Statement
- Key Implementation Challenges
- The Strategic Starting Point
- Where do we start? SPLUMA
- Development Practice and Agenda

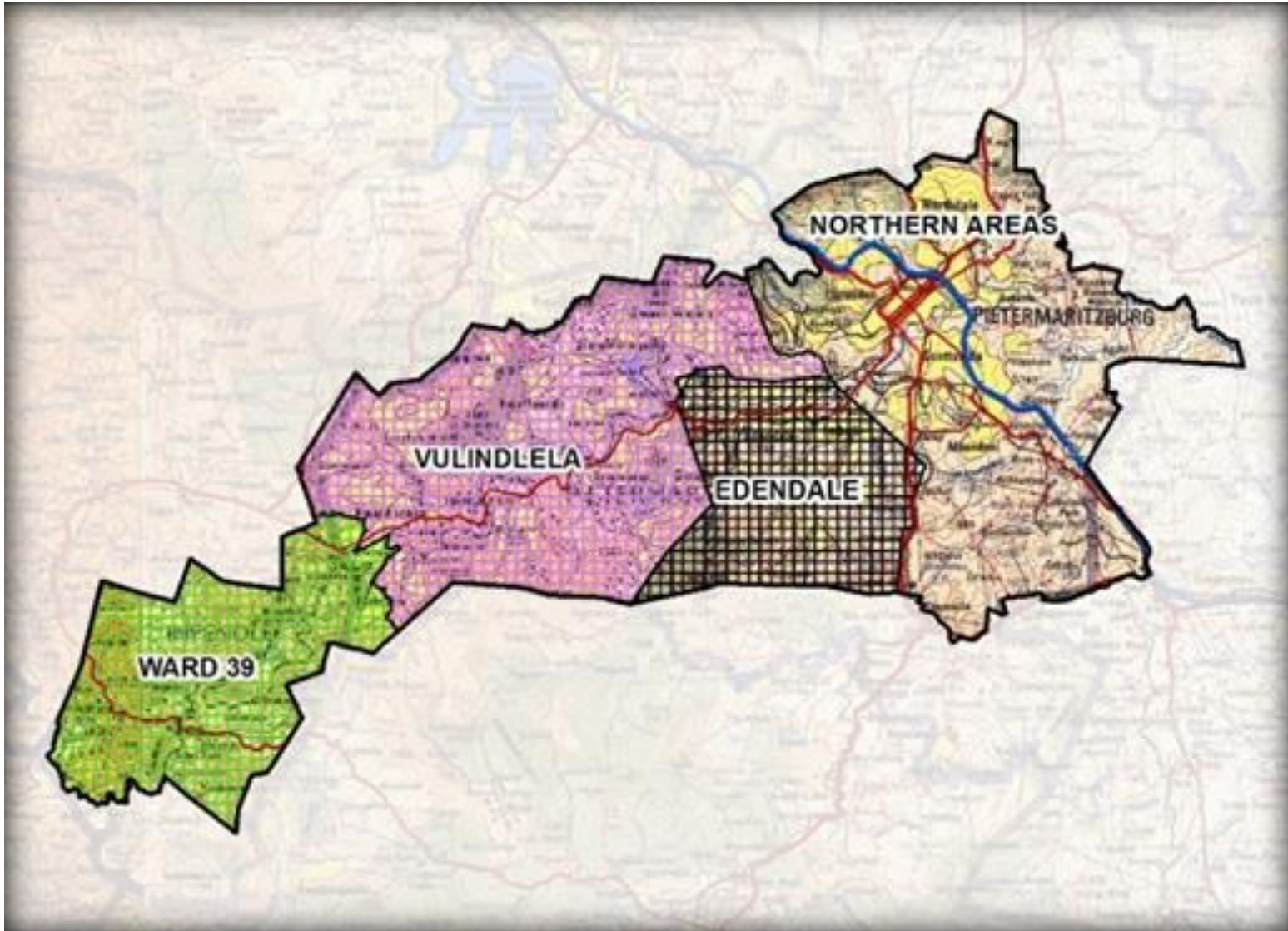
4. GEVDI in Context

Locality



4. GEVDI in Context

Locality

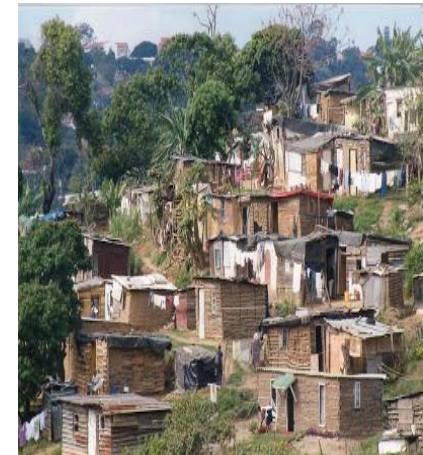


4. GEVDI in Context

GEVDI Background and History



- Greater Edendale was established as a Section 30 Town, as per the Black Administration Act 38 of 1927, Edendale was isolated and inferior in the city.
- Edendale is divided into two areas:
 1. First of which is categorized as the traditional area of Edendale proper, where virtually all land is privately owned.
 2. Second is land vested in the ownership of either the state or the provincial government [now transferred to Msunduzi]
- The present urban landscape reflects the blueprint apartheid planning and various areas within Edendale are occupied by large number of people on private land without:
 1. Adequate access to infrastructure,
 2. Formal houses and security of tenure.
 3. fractured economic base which limits the circulation of capital in the area which contributes to urbanisation
 4. Edendale has the highest level of poverty and unemployment
- GEDI was, duly extended to include the Vulindlela tribal authority area [2013], and later Ward 39 [2016]. This sub business unit is, now officially designated and recognised as the Greater Edendale Vulindlela Development Initiative [GEVDI].



4. GEVDI in Context

GEVDI Background and History



Who is Gevdi [expressed in terms of its founding resolution]?

- Gevdi was established by the Municipality as a by design, self purpose sub business unit
- It was established in pursuit of a developmental local government agenda towards an inclusive and new growth path directive

Why was Gevdi created?

- As a voice to champion a post democratic dispensation
- As a fixed and focused intervention to redress the imbalances and hypotonic grip and grief of Apartheid
- As a vehicle to unravel the complexities of urbanisation and post modern development
- An active agent of change
- An ambassador of a development manifesto and gateway to a high performance landscape

What is Gevdi [core value]

- A human centered approach working towards a unicity of being
- Ubuntu – I am because we are

What does Gevdi represent?

- An effective and efficient urban development practice, which is transparent and accountable

What is its principle mandate and subject matter [Goals]?

- ...
- ...

What does Gevdi seek to achieve [Aim]?

- ...



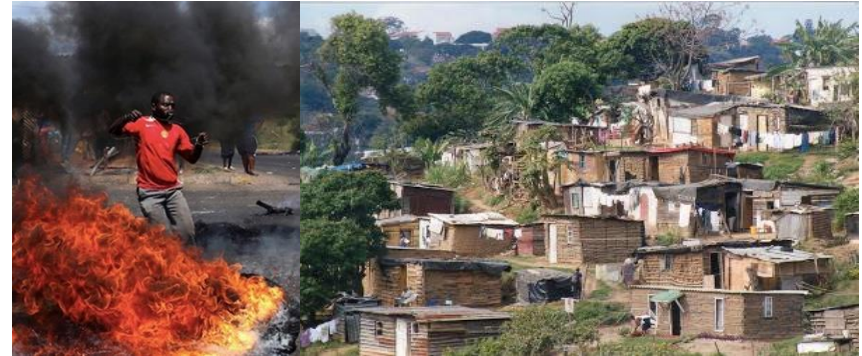
4. GEVDI in Context

Problem Statement



Some of the Key Implementation Challenges:

- Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality
- Rapid Urbanisation and low density sprawl
- Tribal Land, Traditional Authority, Institutional Framework
- Dynamics of Rural Settlements
- Disconnect from Business Centres
- Land invasion and informal settlements
- Distorted and Fragmented settlement patterns and limited mix of land use [mono functional]
- Land Conflict & Tenure Security
- Lack of Public transport service and enhanced network
- Lack of Service Industrial Land and economic zones
- Inequitable distribution of public amenities and services
- Urban decay and unauthorised uses
- Infrastructure constraints [capacity and aging]
- Disparity between Vulindlela and Edendale; different areas requiring different approach, focus and skill.
- Municipal funding
- Increased numbers of households resident on limited areas of land has led to settlement sprawl and densification particularly in and around Sweetwaters, Taylors Halt, KwaMncane, Mafakathini and Henley Dam

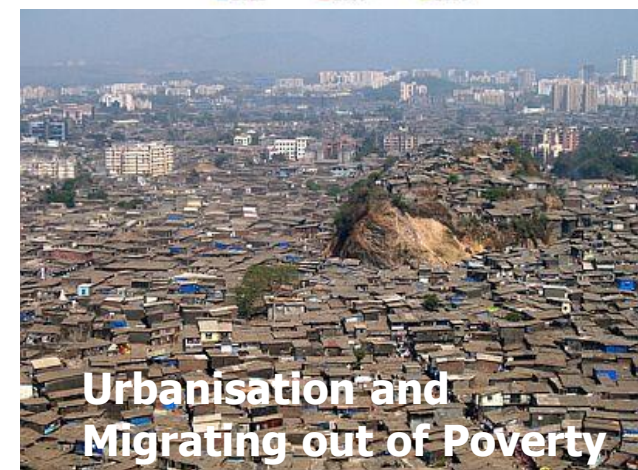
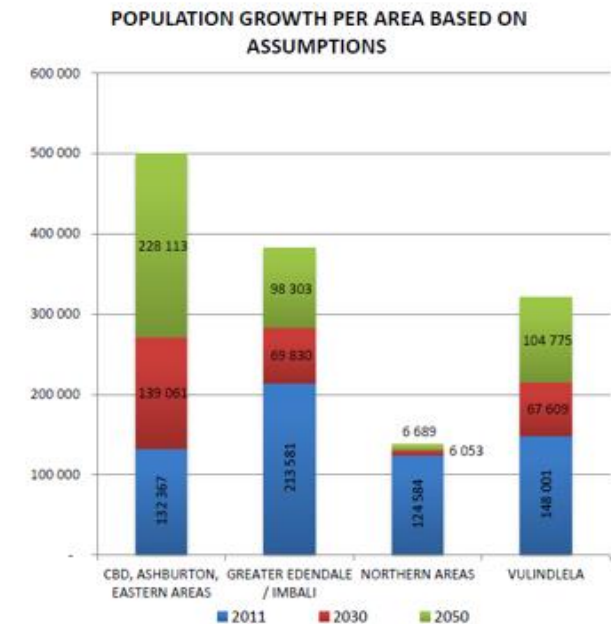


4. GEVDI in Context

Problem Statement



- ❖ At a City Level: South African cities have inherited a dysfunctional urban environment with skewed settlement patterns that are functionally inefficient and costly, and huge service infrastructure backlog in historically underdeveloped area. Historically, the growth of South African cities was truncated by mechanisms to inhibit black urbanization. Whilst this process ultimately collapsed under the weight of the pressure to urbanize, cities were slow to respond to the new challenge. Apartheid produced a multitude of distortions in the form of income distribution, spatial inequality, living conditions, fragmented markets, unequal educational systems, and disarticulated political structures.
- ❖ At a local Level: Restructuring; transforming; reconstructing; and integrating separate and divided cities pose pertinent spatial planning challenges. Where apartheid policies had meshed perfectly with modernist urban planning philosophies of “the idea of progress and a belief in the power of rationality to overcome spatial chaos and disorder; the notion that, in order to bring into being a better world, control should be exercised by the state and its agents at virtually every level of society; the suppression of cultural and gender differences; and a belief in a homogenous public in whose interest the planner is empowered to act”, new policies had to be formulated to move explicitly away from general urban planning to development planning principles

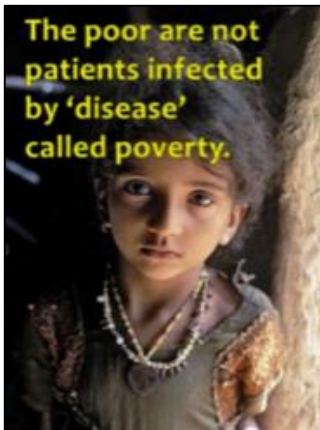


4. Problem Statement

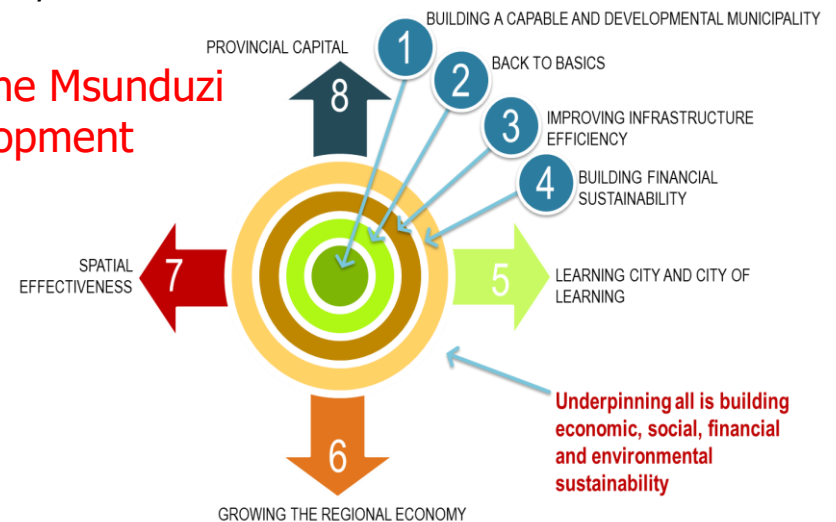
Key Implementation Challenges



- ❖ In order to reach a condition where the uneven geography of the city is address and balanced, it is important that this spatial organisation shifts away from the existing Msunduzi radial and apartheid city structure and form towards a hierarchical, multidirectional, legible, open-ended accessibility system, which facilitates convenient access and multidirectional movement on a citywide basis, between districts, and locally between suburbs. The central concern underpinning contemporary planning is the need to create a new spatial form and structure for the settlements to improve their performance. This position rejects the low density, sprawling, fragmented and largely mono-functional settlement forms that resulted under the apartheid system and which imposed considerable hardship on people
- ❖ The National Development Plan [NDP] was prepared by the National Planning Commission [NPC], a structure that was appointed by President in May 2010. The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The National Development Plan proposes to invigorate and expand economic opportunity through investment in infrastructure, more innovation, private investment and entrepreneurialism. The plan presents a development trajectory and road to inclusion, cohesion and shared prosperity.



Pillars of the Msunduzi City Development Strategy



4. Problem Statement

The Strategic Starting Points



The Strategic Business Plan is built around the following statements towards becoming a sustainable and equitable city whilst managing urban growth within.

Plan for employment and improve access to economic opportunities: Msunduzi Municipality's intention is to encourage economic development, both formal and informal, in accessible locations in order to ensure that the opportunities they offer can be accessed by a broader range of people. In order to facilitate increased economic growth and more employment-generating opportunities, there needs to be spatial sensitivity for the needs and requirements of the economic sectors that are attracted to, and function within Msunduzi Municipality. The movement system should accommodate economic development as well.

Manage urban growth and create a balance between urban development and environmental protection: In the decades to come, the development pressures associated with rapid urbanisation, high levels of poverty and unemployment, and housing infrastructure and service backlogs are likely to be ever-present challenges. These pressures will shape the nature, the form and extent of urban development. Informal development is likely to remain a part of Msunduzi Municipality's urban fabric. Creative, proactive and pragmatic actions need to be taken across a number of sectors to address urbanisation-related development pressures.

Build an inclusive, integrated vibrant city: The city is challenged with redressing the legacies of apartheid and housing backlogs. The upgrade of informal settlements, low-income areas and identification of land for new developments should be carefully considered. In addition, of creating and maintaining a high quality living environment within Msunduzi Municipality, the value of both natural and cultural assets throughout the municipality needs to be recognised. These assets are what make Msunduzi Municipality unique, and what will enhance the City of Choice as an attractive place to live in and to visit.



4. GEVDI in Context

Where do we start? [SPLUMA]



Principles	GEVDI Objectives
Spatial Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resolve Historical Land Legal Issues Inherited From Precious Regime• Resolve Chaotic Deeds Registry And Cadastral Inherited From DDA
Good Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transfer Of State land To The Municipality Via Gpoa No. 540/1997• Upgrading Of Land Tenure Rights And Resolution Of Tenure Conflict And Rectification
Spatial Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove Land Legal Blockages To Allow For The Transfer Of Ownership With Respect To Housing Projects• Land Tenure Rights Must Be Upgraded To Full Title
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish & Implement A High Level Disposal And Ennoblement Strategy For All Land Acquired• Establish A Comprehensive Gis And Other Integrated We Based Systems To Support Land Acquisition And To Ensure Accurate Information
Spatial Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removal Of Redundant Historical Restrictive Conditions Of Title• Acquire Privately Owned Land That Has Been Marginalised By Informal Settlements.

4. GEVDI in Context

Development Practice and Agenda



4. GEVDI in Context

Development Practice and Agenda



District, Metro And Local Govt. Competencies

			GEVDI Projects
Game Changers	This applies to projects that will structurally change the economy and the way we interact with it	• Universities	
		• Airport Development	
		• IDZs/ SEZs	
		• IT/ Technology Hubs	
		• Industrial Hubs	
		• Industrial Cluster development	
		• Intermodal	
		• New nodal development	
		• Flagship Integrated Human Settlements	
		• New Town Centres	
Major enablers	This applies to projects that will unblock downstream infrastructure services	• IRPTN/ IPTN	
		• Class 1 roads upgrade	
		• Freight Rail Upgrades	
		• Pipeline infrastructure	
		• ICT infrastructure	
		• Energy Upgrades/ Power Plants/ Subs	
Major Needs	This applies to projects that are meant to address wide-scale regional needs or significant private sector project	• Dam development	
		• Human Settlements	
		• Higher Education facilities (e.g. Universities)	
		• Health Facilities	
		• Business Incubators	
		• Skills Centres	

4. GEVDI in Context

Development Practice and Agenda



No.	Projects and Programmes	Description
1	GEVDI: Provincial Catalytic Project / Nkululeko Project	Declare GEVDI a Provincial Catalytic Project / Nkululeko Project
2	Provincial Catalytic and Inkululeko Pilot Projects	Activate and launch various Pilot projects in terms of Provincial Catalytic and Inkululeko Status
3	Inter- Governmental Relations and Government Support Programmes: Engagement Model	GEVDI Intergovernmental Strategic Committee and Implementation Protocol
4.	Land Acquisition and Assembly	Acquisition of land for human settlement and development purposes
5.	Bulk Infrastructure	Infrastructure Gearing and Funding
6	ICT Hub	ICT HUB aims to enhance the ICT competitiveness of the city, and support the municipality's drive towards a "Smart City. It will also contribute to local economic development in the ICT sector, creating job opportunities, grow the ICT technical skills base.
7	Precinct Management	To develop the Edendale Town Centre in a way that is sustainable and that empowers local community and business. To provide a higher level of service and preserve the aesthetic appeal of the precinct

4. GEVDI in Context

Development Practice and Agenda



No.	Projects and Programmes	Description
9	Vulindlela: Redevelopment of Taylor's Halt Node	Taylor's Halt is fast developing into an important economic node in respect of Vulindlela. Commercial activities are developing on an ad hoc basis along the M70 corridor. The need for effective planning of this node is further accentuated by the intended development of a new disaster management centre at Taylor's Halt. The precinct plan must include a detailed densification strategy and tangible plans to give effect to controlled growth.
10	Vulindlela: Redevelopment of Sweetwater's Node	The Sweetwaters area, also identified as a node in terms of the Vulindlela LAP, is developing at a rapid rate, but without due recognition of the socio-economic facilities which should be commensurately provided for it. It is essential that a detailed precinct plan be developed to ensure the effective long term planning of the area.
11	Land Reform and Tenure Rectification	Meaningfully address the tenure insecurity in historical state townships (15 townships).
12	Elandskop	Elandskop is located on the western side of Vulindlela on a ridge line (east west) that is located between three well defined drainage lines. Elandskop is located close to the outer boundary of greater Msunduzi and the intersection between the M70 and the R617 linking this area to Pietermaritzburg, Boston and Howick
13	Ncwadi	In the proposed hierarchy Ncwadi is submitted as a third order centre (approximately 10-20kms apart) along with Centocow, Donnybrook, Hlanganani and Boston. The lowest order centres (4th order) are located 5-10kms apart at Elandskop station, Deepdale station and Gudlintaba. These 4th order centres perform a satellite function for the higher order centres in the Ward
14	Multipurpose centre's in Vulindlela & Ward 39	To provide a multi-purpose center to provide for community needs
15	Construction of libraries in Vulindlela and Ward 39	Construct a community library to assist the students in the area and broader community

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes



GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes: Edendale

- Investment Pipeline and Catalytic Projects
- Municipal Infrastructure Grant Projects - Greater Edendale
- Urban Network Strategy – Pipe Line of Capital Projects
- Edendale Town Centre
- Civic Zone

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes



GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

- Informal Settlement Relocation
- Youth Enterprise Park
- Manaye Hall
- Land Acquisition, Assembly and Edendale Human Settlements
- Land Legal and Reform Initiatives
- ICT Hub Model

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Investment Pipeline and Catalytic Projects



Project	Description
Upgrade Of Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade Of Roads – Edendale - Ward 11,ward 12,ward 13,ward 14,ward 17,ward 18,ward 20,ward 21,ward 23, Old Edendale Road Upgrade, F.J Sithole Road Upgrade
Community Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Of Community Hall In Ward 13
Sewer Pipes Azalea - PH 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access To Sanitation – Edendale – Azalea – Ward 10
Sewer Pipes Unit H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access To Sanitation – Edendale – Ward 16,ward 21
Shenstone Ambleton Sanitary System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access To Sanitation – Edendale – Ward 13,ward 18
Elim Of Conserv Tanks:sewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access To Sanitation – Edendale – Ward 21
Serv Midbl Erad (Sob)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation Pipeline To Be Replaced – Ward 15
Serv Mid Erad Sob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Pipeline To Be Replaced – Ward 19
Alteration Of Asbestos Roof Covering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal Of Asbestos Roof Covering In Imbali Township And Ashdown To Other SABS Approved Roof Covering
Edendale Town Centre	
Edendale Town Centre: Promenade 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Provide Efficient Access In And Around The Edendale Town Centre.
Edendale Town Centre: Promenade 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Provide Efficient Access In And Around The Edendale Town Centre.
Civic Zone Phase 1:market Stalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Is To Create A Relationship That Encourages Humans To Use The Spaces

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Investment Pipeline and Catalytic Projects



Project	Description
Civic Zone Phase 1: Sky Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Encourage Human Activity And Use Of The Spaces, Allowing Function And Encouraging The Culture Of The Edendale Town Center.
Edendale Walkway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Provide People With Space To Travel Within The Public Right-of-way That Is Separated From Roadway Vehicles
Edendale Town Centre: Stream Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Work Conducted To Improve The Environmental Health Of A River Or Stream, In Support Of Flood Management And/Or Landscape Development
Air Pollution Monitoring Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It Is A Legal Requirement In Terms Of National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act No.39 Of 2004 For The Provincial Authority To Monitor Ambient Air.
Installation Of High Mast Lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Of High Mast Lights In Vulundlela And Ward 39
Stream & River Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Work Conducted To Improve The Environmental Health Of A River Or Stream, In Support Of Flood Management And/Or Landscape Development
Edendale Hospital Upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Expansions Will Change The Hospitals Status From District To Regional Health Care Facility.
Crèche Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Is A Much-needed Social Project That Will Provide A Safer And Much Improved Facility To Children.
Taxi Rank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Project Will Enhance The Quality Of The Environment And The Overall Quality Of Life. The Taxis Are Currently Parking Informally At The Intersection Of Fj Sithole And Route 9a That Links To The Slangspruit Area.
Community Hall Upgrading And Provision Of Parking Area	<p>This Project Should Entail The Upgrading Of The Imbali Community Hall, Which Is Also In Need Of A Proper Parking Area.</p>

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Investment Pipeline and Catalytic Projects



NDPG Projects - Greater Edendale

No.	Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Edendale town centre: promenade 1 (planning & design in 2017/18)	22	Upgrade	10 700 387	R 10,000,000.00	
2	Edendale town centre: promenade 2 (planning & design in 2017/18)	22	Upgrade	R 5,926,655.00	R 10,000,000.00	R 15,000,000.00
3	Civic zone phase 1:market stalls	22	Upgrade	R 15,114,594.00	R 25,645,000.00	R 2,240,406.00
4	Civic zone phase 1:sky bridge	22	Upgrade	R 7,220,000.00	R 14,600,000.00	R 17,180,000.00
5	Edendale walkway	22	Upgrade	R 1,000,000.00		
6	Edendale town centre: stream rehabilitation	22	Upgrade	R 1,000,000.00		
7	Old edendale road upgrade	22	Upgrade	R 2,500,000.00		
				R 32,761,249.00	R 60,245,000.00	R 34,420,406.00

COGTA Funded Projects - Greater Edendale

No.	Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Youth Enterprise Park	19	New	R 8,324,713.00		
2	Manaye Hall	19	Upgrade	R 2,888,603.00		
				R 11,213,316.00		

Council Funded Projects - Greater Edendale

No.	Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Thwala Road Upgrade		Upgrade	250,000.00		
2	Gevdi Land Acquisition		New		2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00
				250,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Municipal Infrastructure Grant Projects - Greater Edendale



Municipal Infrastructure Grant Projects - Greater Edendale

No.	Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	High mast lights-vul & great edn	All wards		R 8,700,000.00	R 9,570,000.00	R 9,000,000.00
2	Basic sanitation vip toilets	All wards		R 10,000,000.00		
3	Rehab of sanitation infrastr	All wards		R 2,000,000.00	R 6,906,919.00	R 7,459,473.00
4	Upgr grv rd-greater edn-snathing	11		R 2,300,000.00	R 2,200,000.00	R 2,200,000.00
5	Upg grv rd-station	12		R 3,000,000.00		
6	Ward 13 community hall	13	New	R 2,000,000.00	R 6,000,000.00	
7	Rehabilitation of roads - france ward 13 edendale	13	Rehab	R 2,300,000.00	R 7,000,000.00	R 1,940,959.00
8	Ward 15 community hall	15	New	R 1,359,524.00		
9	Non-motorised transport infrastr	15 - 17	Upgrade	R 1,543,500.00	R 1,500,000.00	R 1,697,850.00
10	Upgrade of gravel roads - willowfountain	17	Upgrade	R 2,300,000.00	R 5,500,000.00	R 6,840,959.00
11	Upgrading of gravel roads - edn-roads in unit 14 / unit p	18	Upgrade	R 2,300,000.00	R 1,000,000.00	R 1,000,000.00
12	Upgr grv rd-greater edn-caluza	20	Upgrade	R 1,300,000.00	R 1,430,000.00	R 1,430,000.00
13	Upgr grv rd-greater edn-harewood	20	Upgrade	R 2,300,000.00	R 1,100,000.00	R 1,100,000.00
14	Elim of conserv tanks:water and sewer	21	New	R 8,500,000.00	R 7,500,000.00	R 10,652,525.00
				R 49,903,024.00	R 49,706,919.00	R 43,321,766.00

Water Sewer Infrastructure Grant Projects - Greater Edendale

No.	Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Wsig:Za:Basic Water Supply	All Wards	Upgrade	40 000 000	R 39,000,000.00	R 40,000,000.00

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

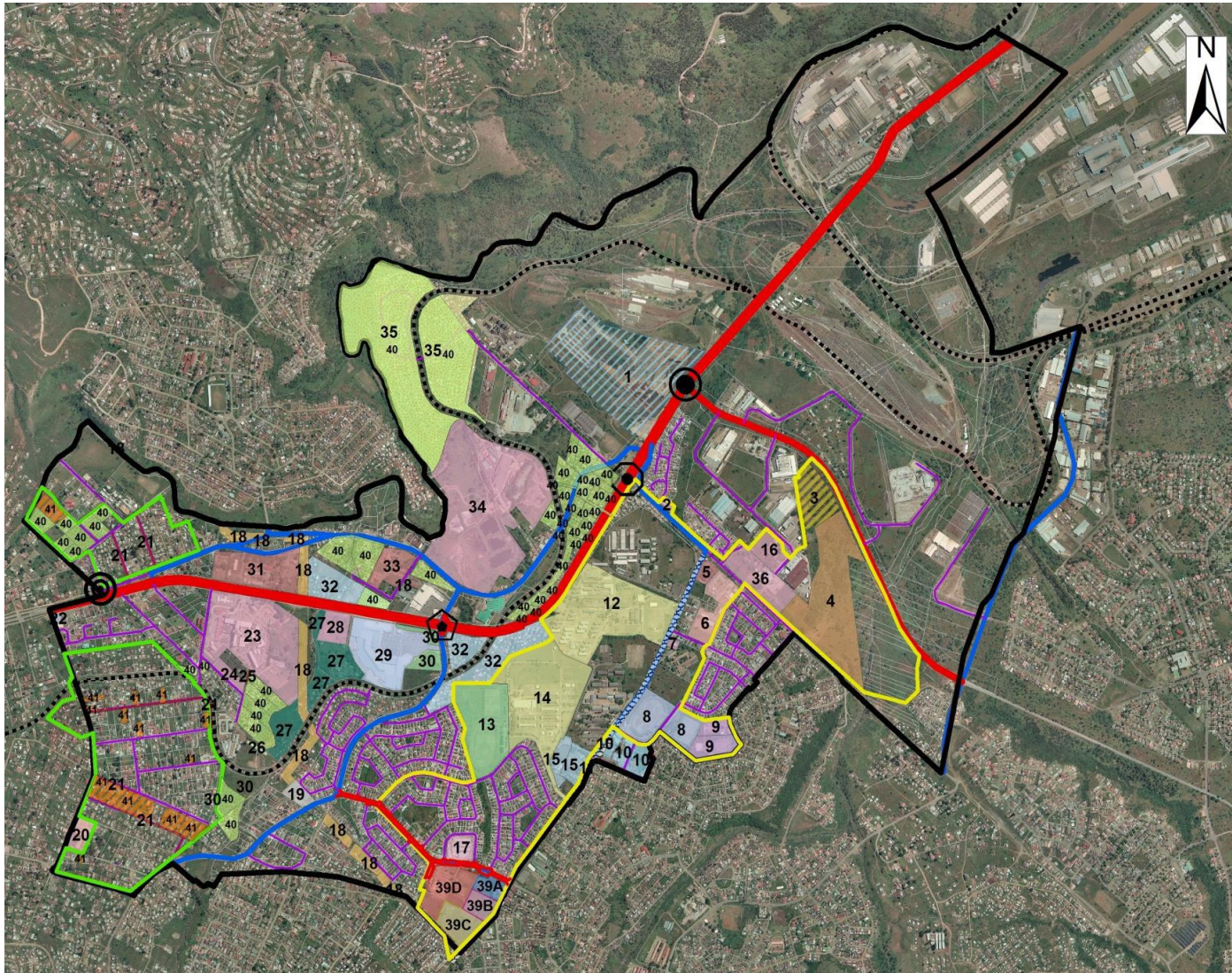
NDPG Edendale



NDPG Projects - Greater Edendale					
Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Edendale Town Centre: Promenade 1 (Planning & Design In 2017/18)	22	Upgrade	10 700 387	R 10,000,000.00	
Edendale Town Centre: Promenade 2 (Planning & Design In 2017/18)	22	Upgrade	R 5,926,655.00	R 10,000,000.00	R 15,000,000.00
Civic Zone Phase 1:market Stalls	22	Upgrade	R 15,114,594.00	R 25,645,000.00	R 2,240,406.00
Civic Zone Phase 1:sky Bridge	22	Upgrade	R 7,220,000.00	R 14,600,000.00	R 17,180,000.00
Edendale Walkway	22	Upgrade	R 1,000,000.00		
Edendale Town Centre: Stream Rehabilitation	22	Upgrade	R 1,000,000.00		
Old Edendale Road Upgrade	22	Upgrade	R 2,500,000.00		
			R 32,761,249.00	R 60,245,000.00	R 34,420,406.00
Cogta Funded Projects - Greater Edendale					
Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Youth Enterprise Park	19	New	R 8,324,713.00		
Manaye Hall	19	Upgrade	R 2,888,603.00		
			R 11,213,316.00		
Council Funded Projects - Greater Edendale					
Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Thwala Road Upgrade		Upgrade	250,000.00		
GEVDI Land Acquisition		New		2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00
			250,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Urban Network Strategy – Pipe Line of Capital Projects



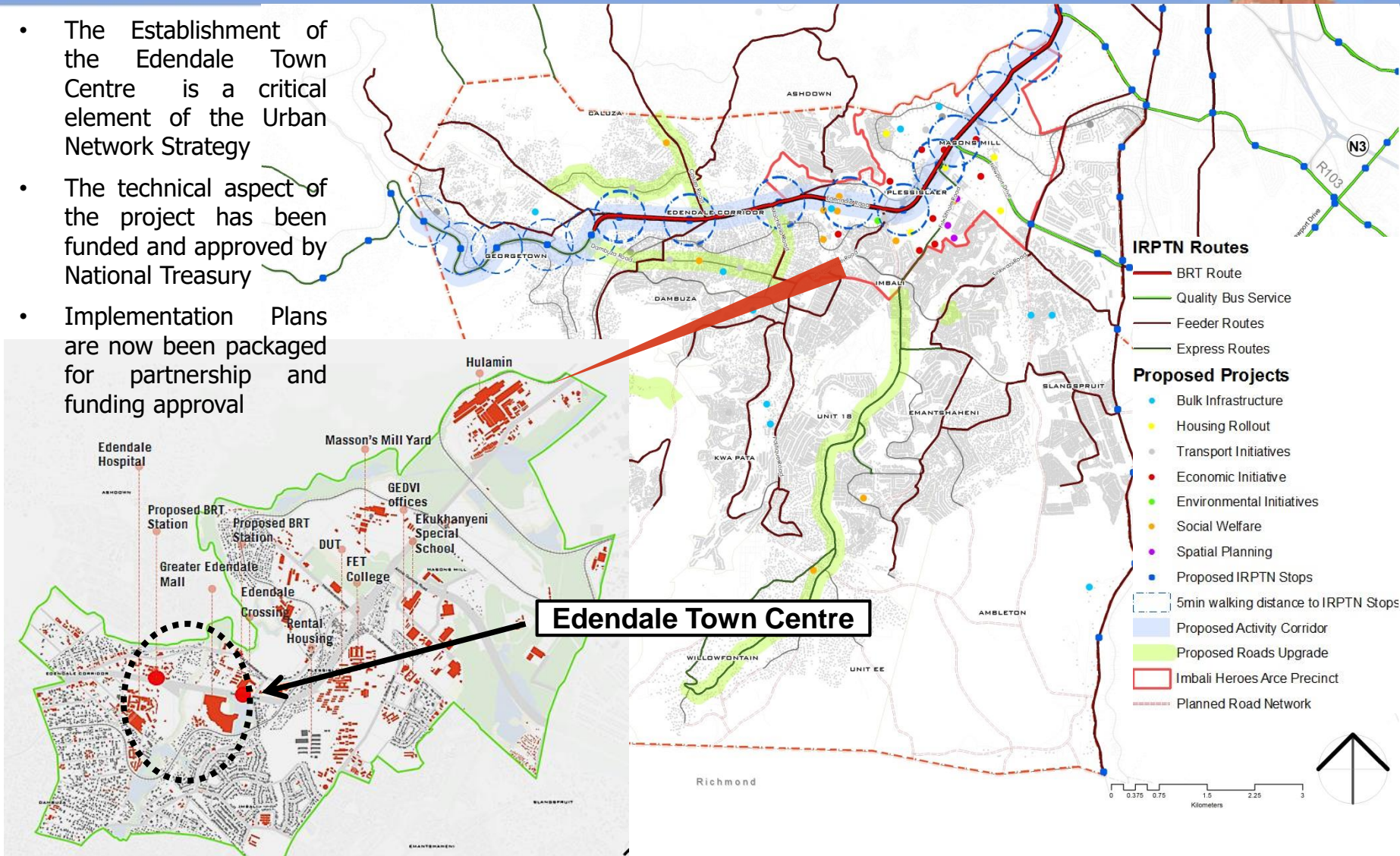
- Investment Pipeline & Partnerships**
- 1 - Proposed IRPTN Bus Depot
 - 2 - Proposed Creche
 - 3 - Proposed Private Hospital
 - 4 - Imbali Heroes Acre
 - 5 - GEVDI Offices
 - 6 - Ekukhanyeni Special School Upgrade
 - 7 - Manaye Hall Upgrade
 - 8 - Proposed Imbali Stadium
 - 9 - School PDA Application/ State Land Transfer
 - 10 - Proposed Upgrade Of Retail Node
 - 11 - F.J Sithole Road Urban Renewal
 - 12 - DUT Hostel Upgrades
 - 13 - Proposed Regional Sport Facility
 - 14 - Proposed Transnet Lodge into CRU's
 - 15 - Proposed SMME Incubator
 - 16 - Proposed Training Centre
 - 17 - Proposed Sub-division of Clinic
 - 18 - Relocate Structures Found Under Powerline
 - 19 - Eskom Power Station Upgrade
 - 20 - Henryville Primary School Upgrade
 - 21 - Road Improvements
 - 22 - Build-It Store
 - 23 - Edendale Hospital Upgrade
 - 24 - Donation Of Land for Road Construction
 - 25 - Proposed Hospital Road Construction
 - 26 - Proposed Kwapata Bridge Crossing
 - 27 - PDA Application/State Land Transfer
 - 28 - Step-down Facility PDA Application
 - 29 - Edendale Mall
 - 30 - Rehabilitated Wetland
 - 31 - Upgrade Of Municipal Facilities & Services
 - 32 - Proposed Economic Expansion
 - 33 - Police Station
 - 34 - Tannery Upgrade
 - 35 - Peace Valley Housing Project
 - 36 - SLOT's [School Leavers Opportunity]
 - 37 - Thwala Road Upgrade
 - 38 - Imbali Education Precinct
- 39 - School Site Layout**
- 39A - Commercial
 - 39B - Library
 - 39C - Residential CRU's
 - 39D - School
- 40 - Properties Identified for Land Acquisition
 - 41 - Properties that have been Expropriated
- Housing Projects Boundaries
 - Precinct Boundary

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Edendale Town Centre

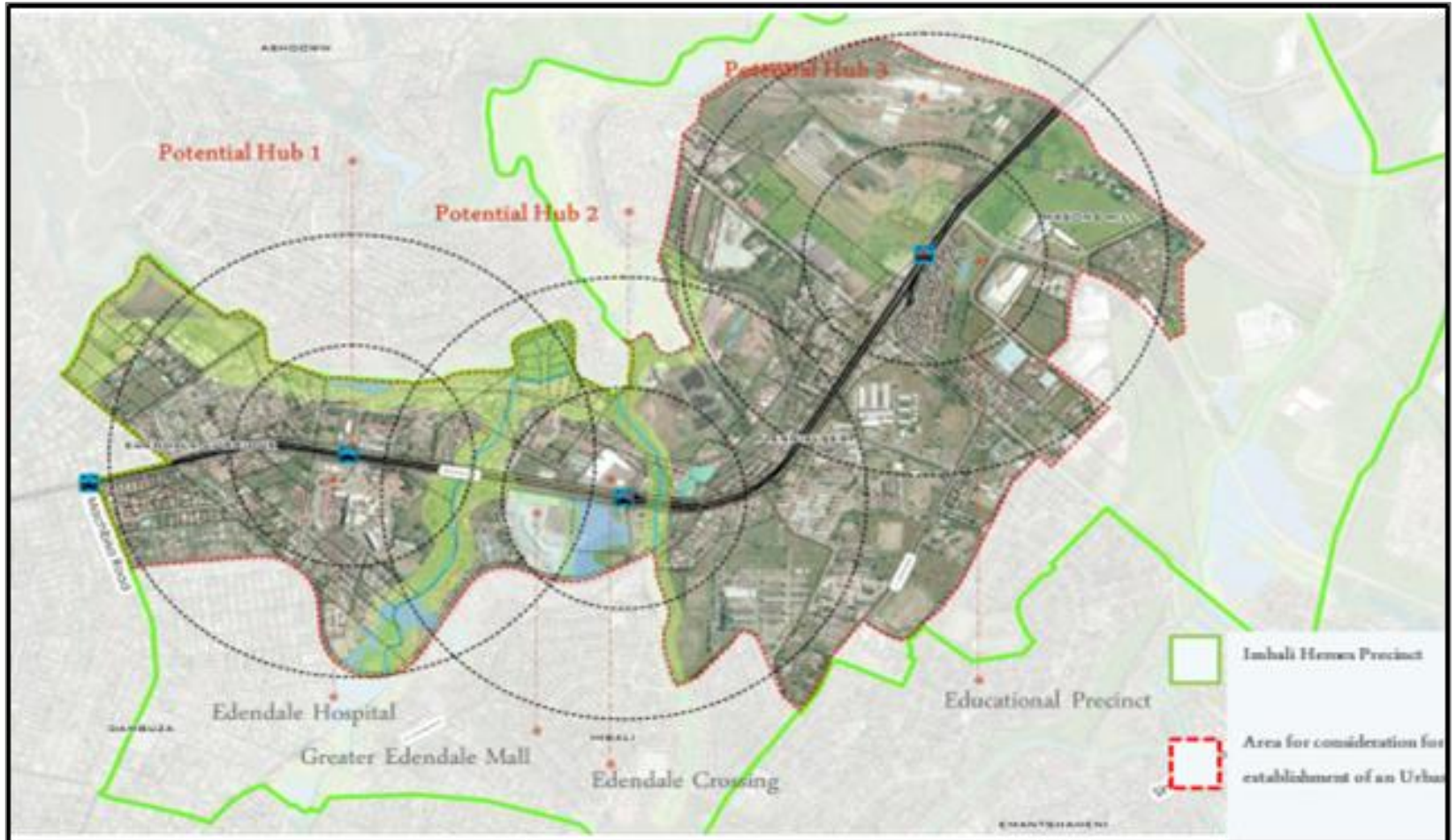


- The Establishment of the Edendale Town Centre is a critical element of the Urban Network Strategy
- The technical aspect of the project has been funded and approved by National Treasury
- Implementation Plans are now been packaged for partnership and funding approval



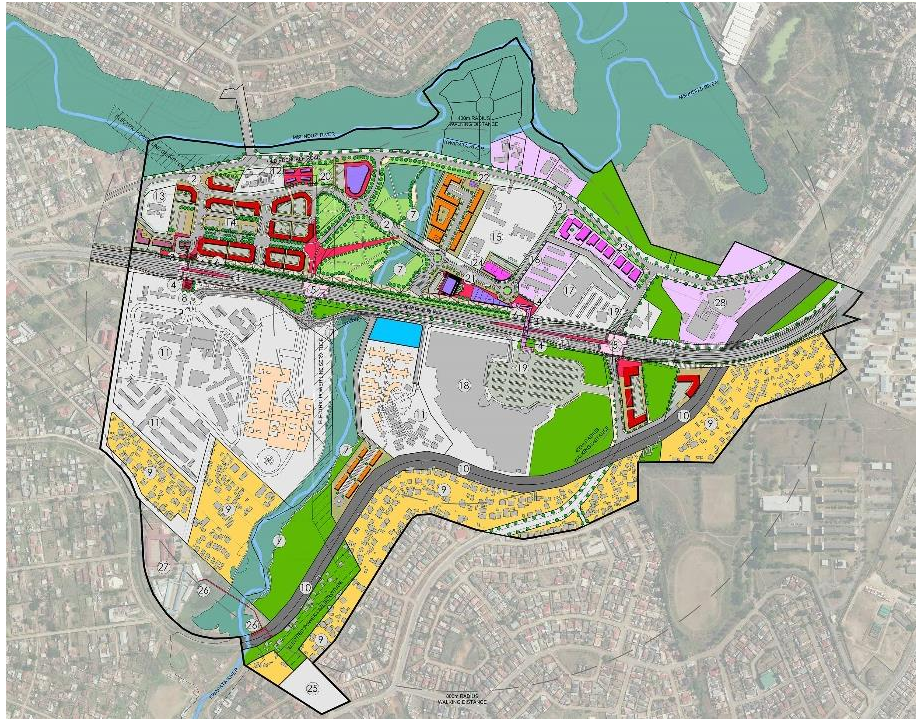
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Edendale Town Centre



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Edendale Town Centre



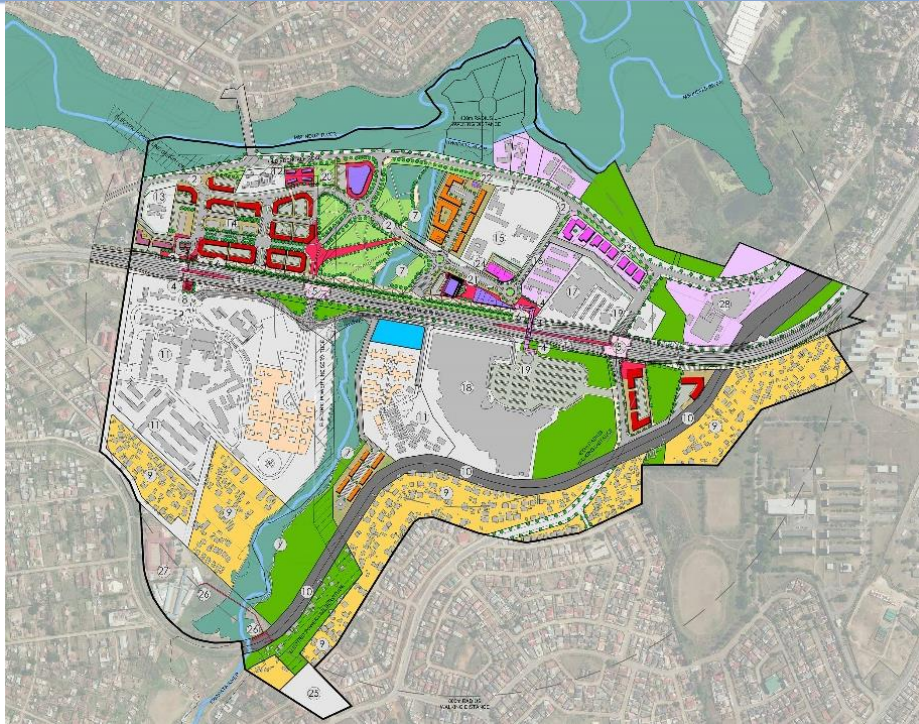
The total GLA for the entire hub is estimated around 80 940m² which is allocated as follows;

- 11718m² for SMME/Informal Sector
- 27878m² for Commercial Formal
- 41345m² for Residential.
- Approximately 699 units at an average unit size of 55m² are proposed within the Hub.



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Edendale Town Centre – Time Series Maps



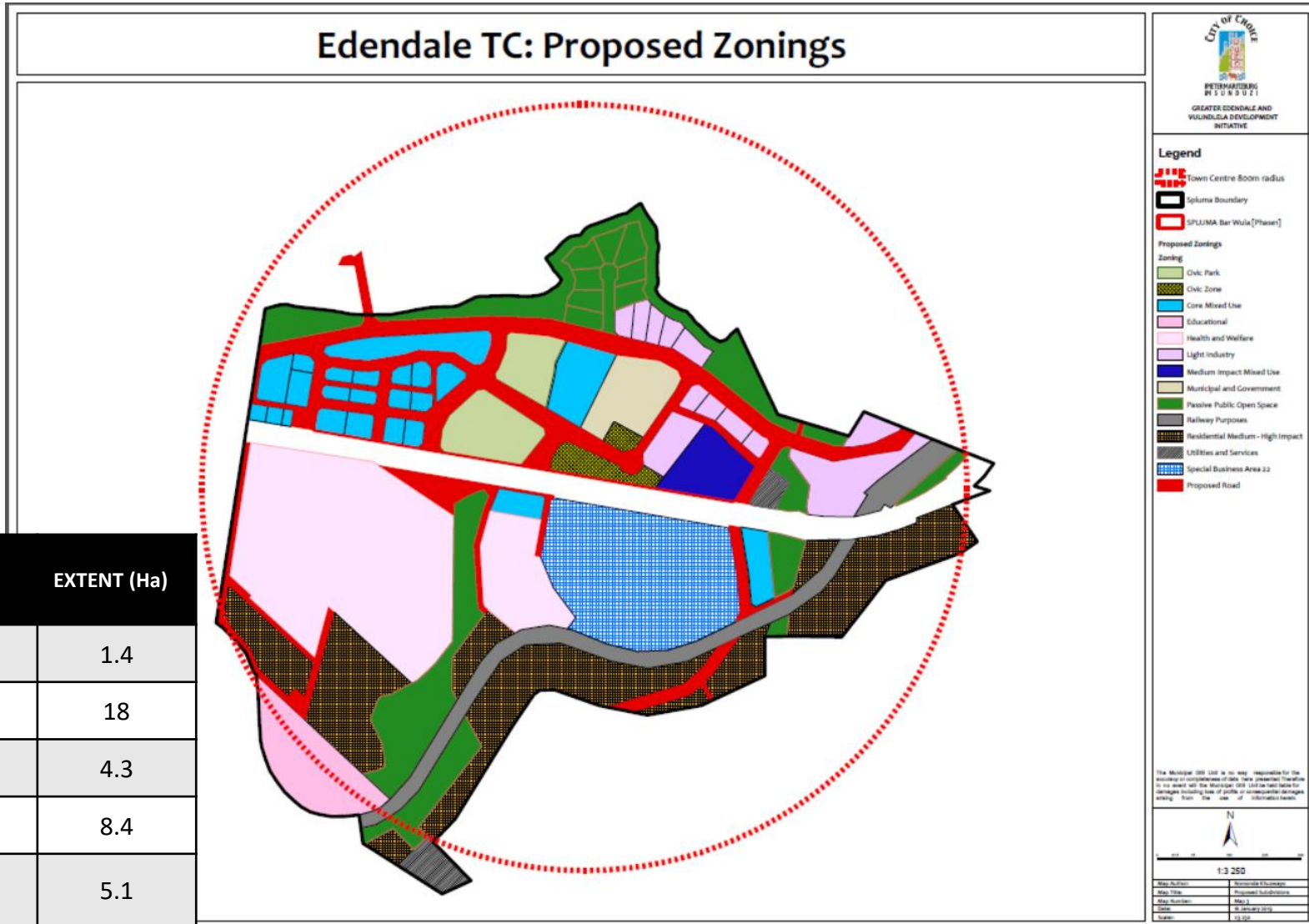
Time Series Map showing the full planned roll-out programme of the Edendale Town Centre and phasing of the project

- [Town Centre Time Series](#)

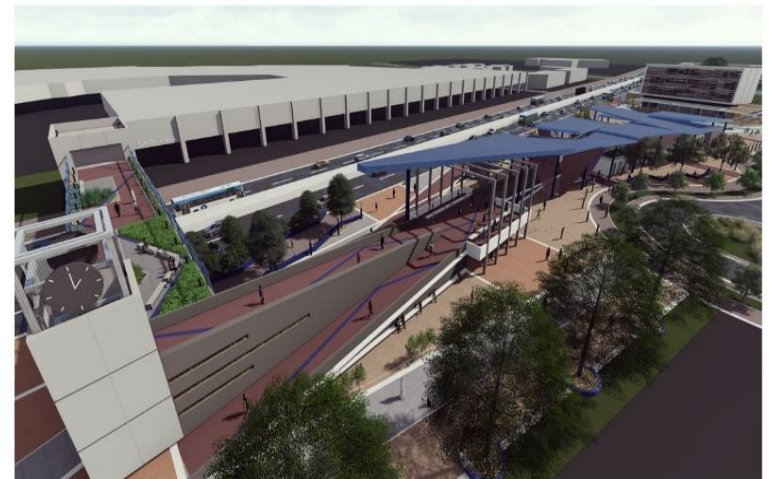
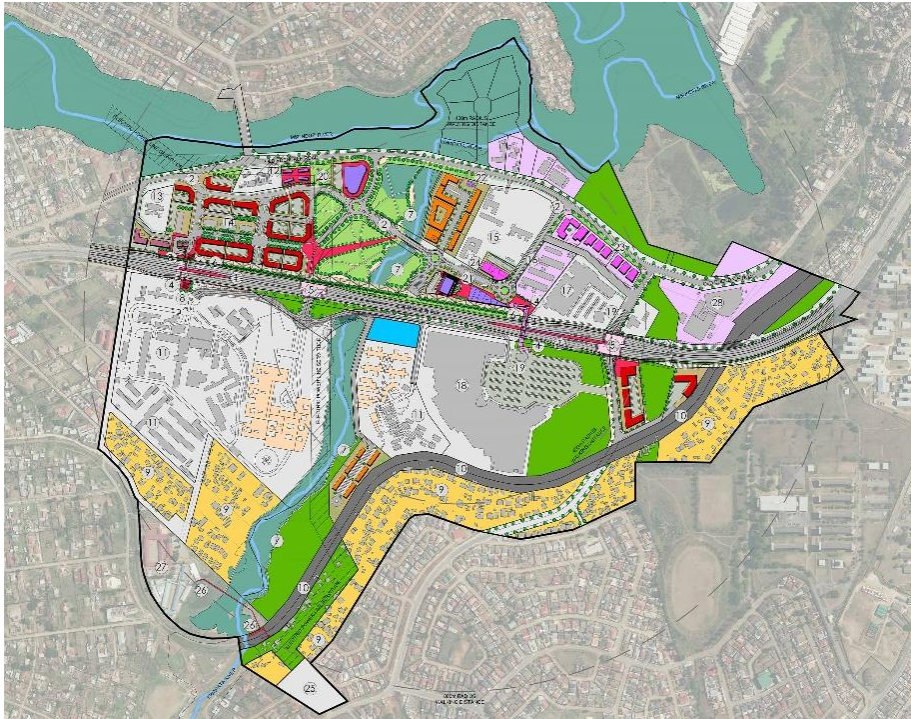


5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Edendale Town Centre

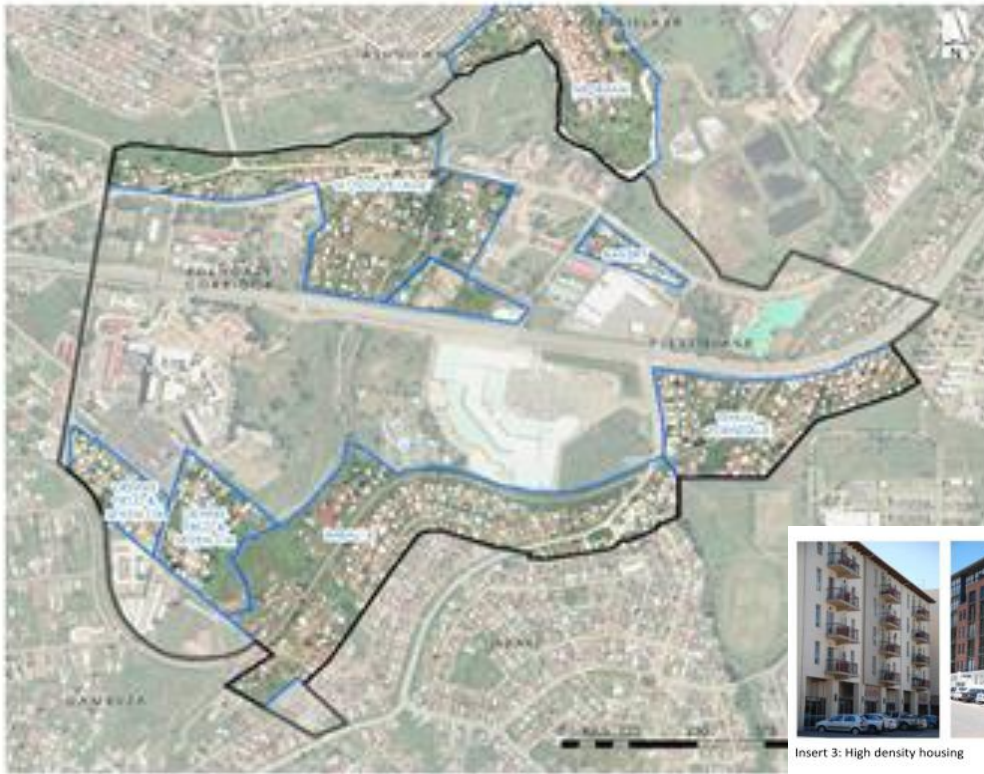


5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes Civic Zone



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Informal Settlement Relocation



- 7 informal settlements located within the Edendale Town Centre [1350 structures]
- 88% surveyed
- 60% were aware of the Hub Project with 74% supporting the development (potential for job opportunities)
- 52% agreed to potential relocation provided they remained in and around Edendale



Insert 3: High density housing



Insert 4: Medium density housing

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Youth Enterprise Park



- Developed in partnership between the Msunduzi Municipality & COGTA
- Transnet donated 18 containers for the YEP



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Manaye Hall – Broader Area Urban Design



Mixed-use
Entrance
From Main Rd

Legends
Park

Gateway Feature
Traffic Circle

Manaye Hall
Precinct



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

The Manaye Hall Concept Design



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

The Manaye Hall Implementation



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Land Acquisition, Assembly and Edendale Human Settlements



Land Acquisition, Assembly and Edendale Human Settlements

- Edendale: Human Settlement
- Human Settlement- Edendale Land Acquisition Programme
- Human Settlement- Land reform Projects 2019
- Human Settlement- Planned Implementation 2019-2022

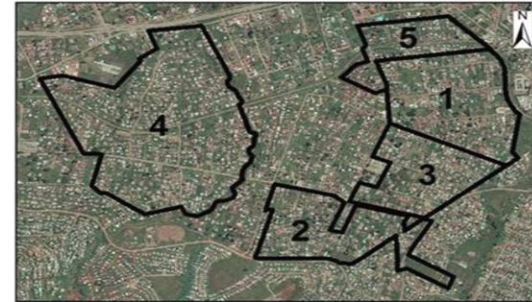
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Edendale: Human Settlement



- The Edendale land acquisition, tenure conflict and rectification programme is an ambitious initiative to redress the imbalances of the past and transform the geographic landscape
- To date significant inroads has been made with vast tracks of land now under municipal ownership and over 20 000 deeds upgraded to full tenure
- The Executive has approved five priority housing project along the Edendale Corridor
- The magnitude of this initiative demands the support of relevant role players

Edendale 5 Priority Housing Projects



Example: Draft Land Use Framework



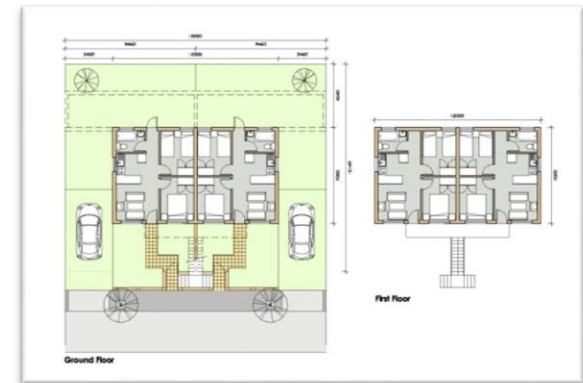
Example: Concept



Example: Preliminary Layout



First Floor



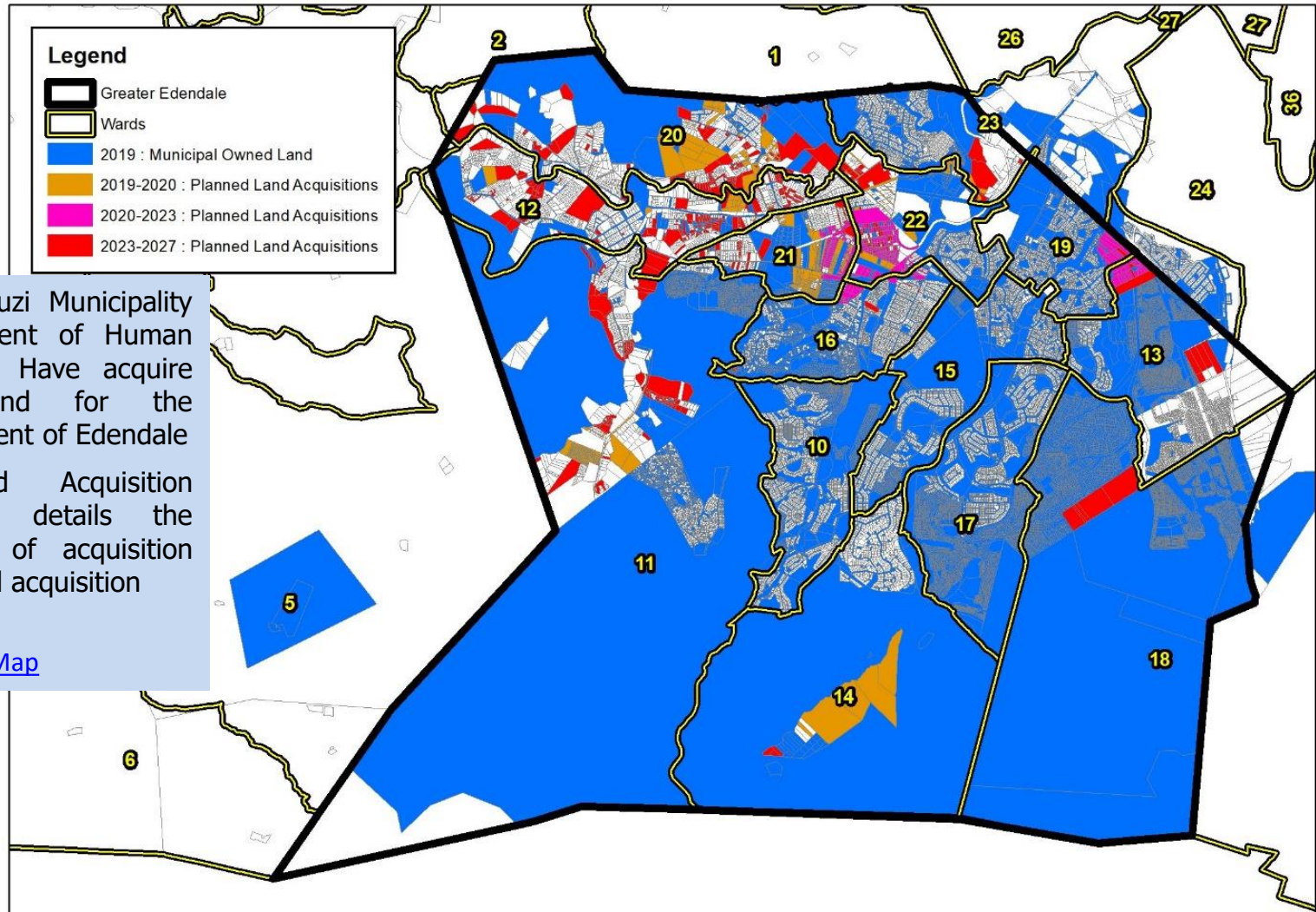
Ground Floor

First Floor



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

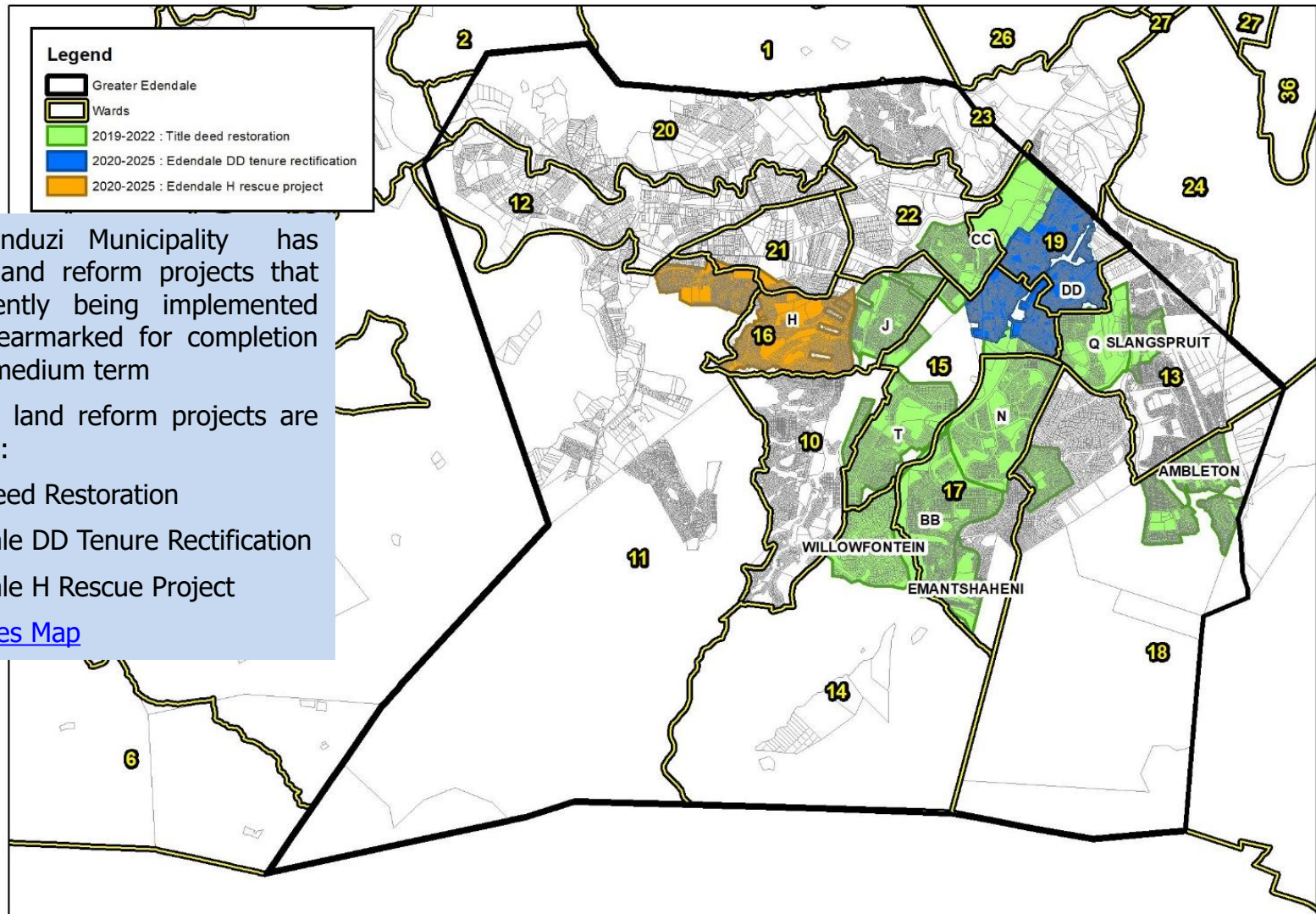
Human Settlement- Edendale Land Acquisition Programme



- The Msunduzi Municipality & Department of Human Settlements Have acquire private land for the redevelopment of Edendale
- The Land Acquisition programme details the chronology of acquisition and planned acquisition
- [Time Series Map](#)

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Human Settlement- Land reform Projects 2019



➤ The Msunduzi Municipality has initiated land reform projects that are currently being implemented and are earmarked for completion with the medium term

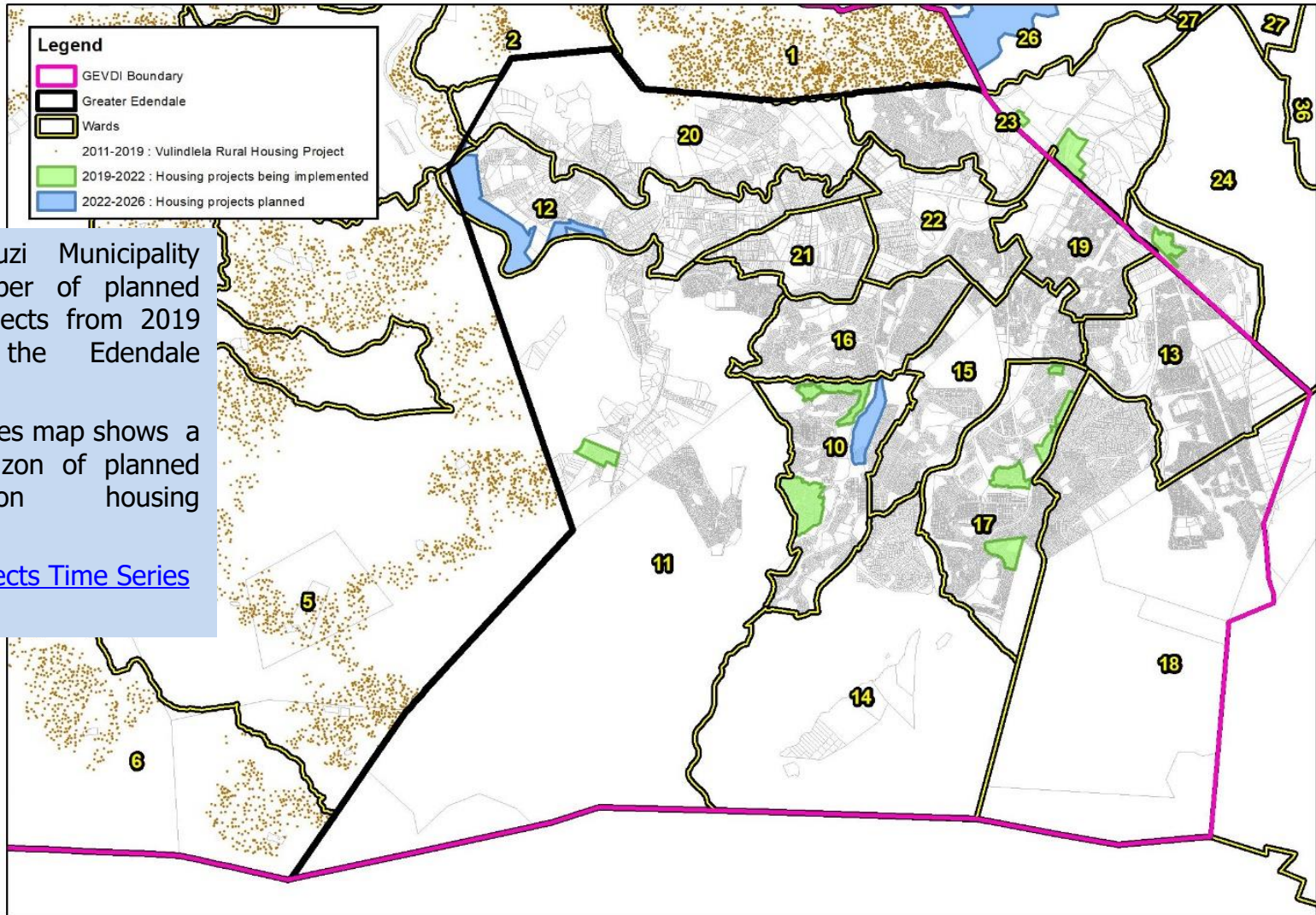
➤ The main land reform projects are as follows:

- Title Deed Restoration
- Edendale DD Tenure Rectification
- Edendale H Rescue Project

➤ [Time Series Map](#)

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Human Settlement- Planned Implementation 2019-2022



- The Msunduzi Municipality has a number of planned Housing projects from 2019 to 2029 in the Edendale area.
- The time series map shows a 10 year horizon of planned implementation housing projects
- [Housing Projects Time Series](#)

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Land Legal and Reform Initiatives

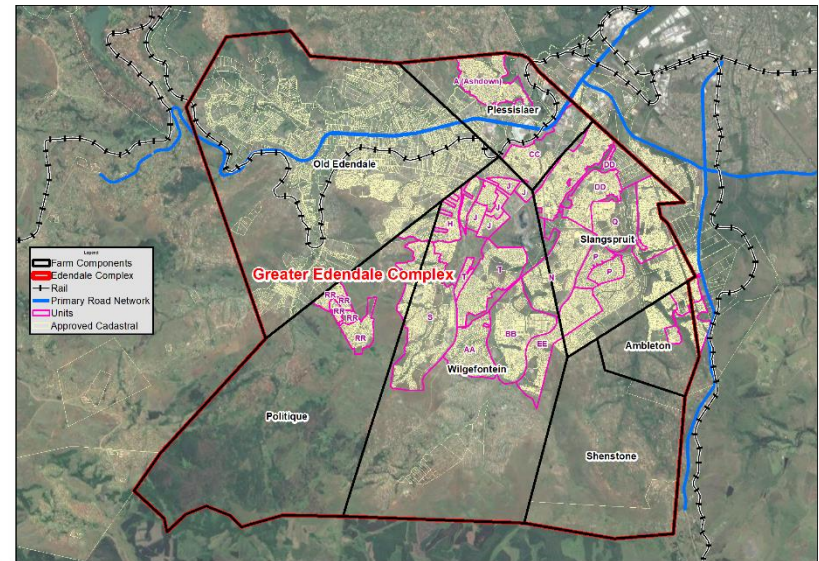
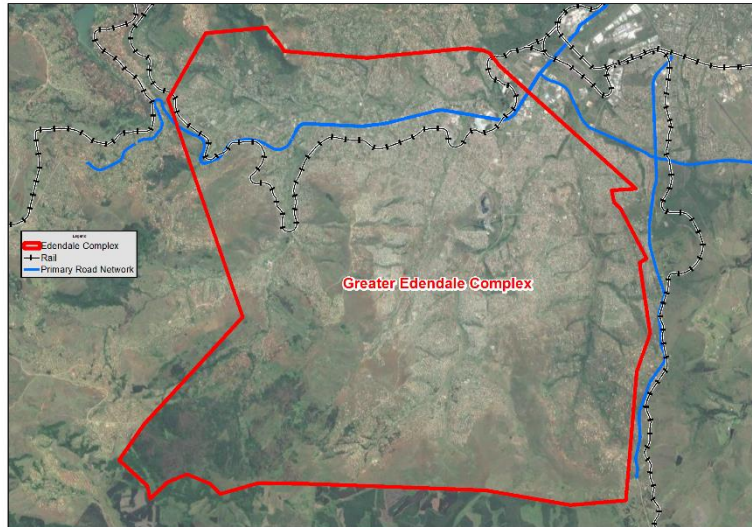


Land Legal and Reform Initiatives

- History of cadastral and the making of Greater Edendale
- Tenure Conflict
- Tenure Rectification
- Upgrading of Tenure [ULTRA]
- Transfer of State Land and Reversion
- Transfer of Other State Land
- Expropriation
- Land Title Adjustment Commissioners

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

History of Cadastral and making of Greater Edendale

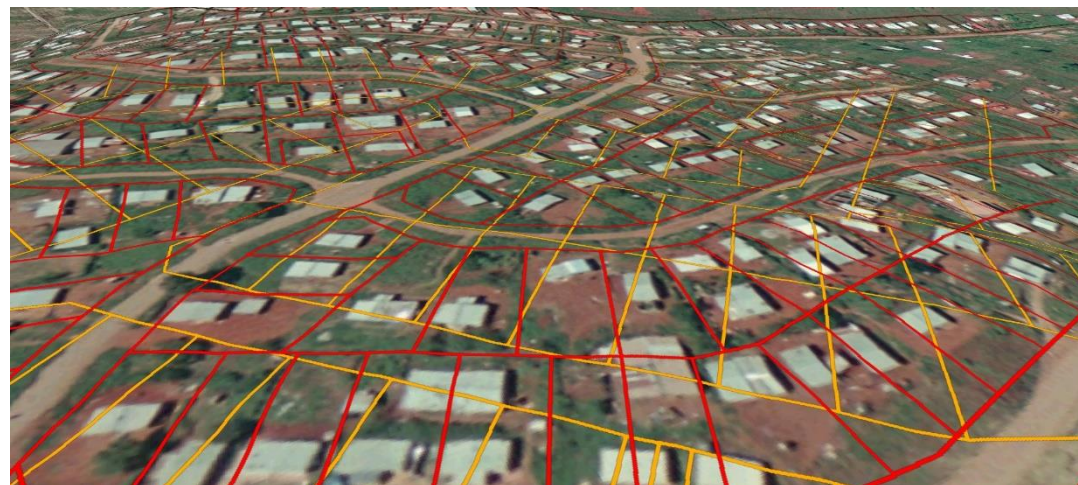


5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Tenure Conflict – Example



 Historical General Plan Properties with Township Registers Opened



 Historical General Plan Properties with Township Registers Opened

 Amending General Plan Properties

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

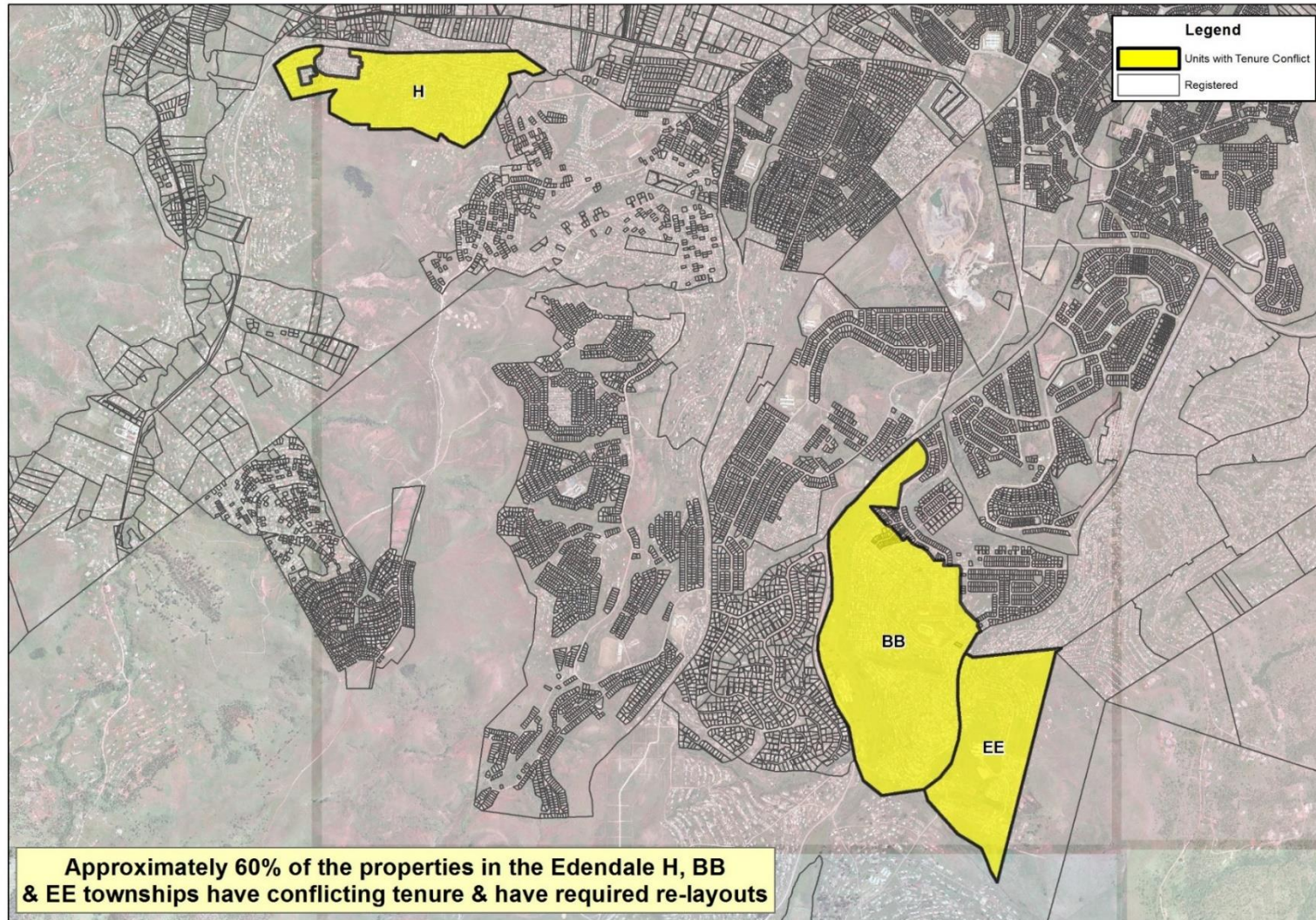
Tenure Conflict – Example



Amending General Plan Properties

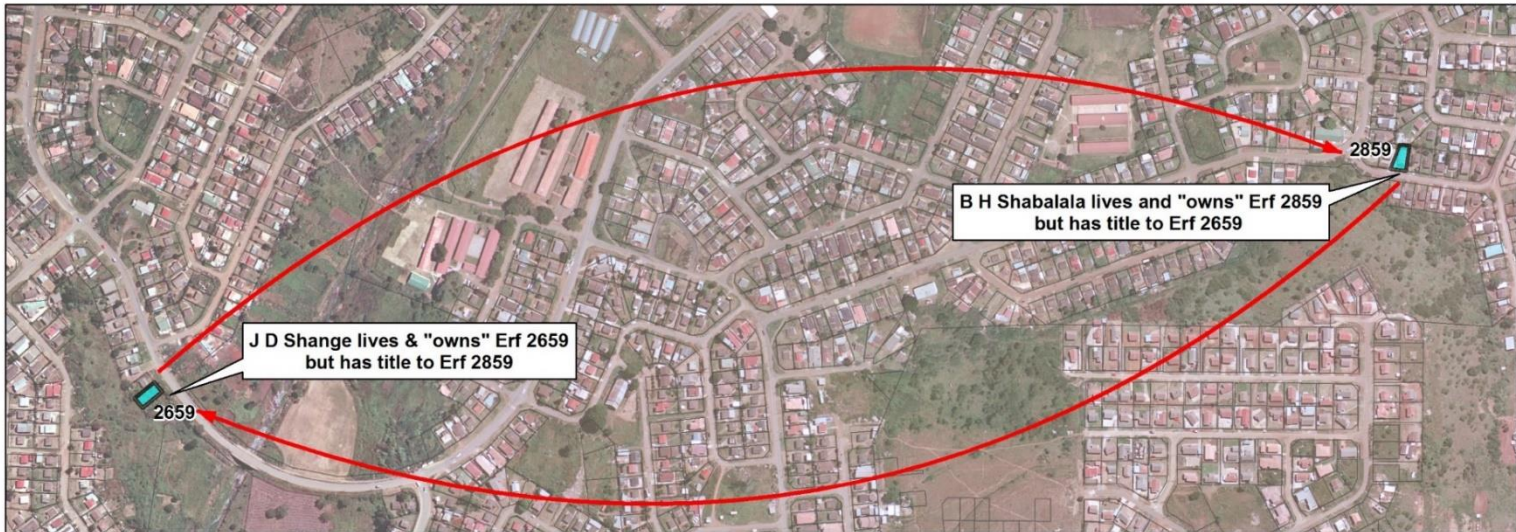
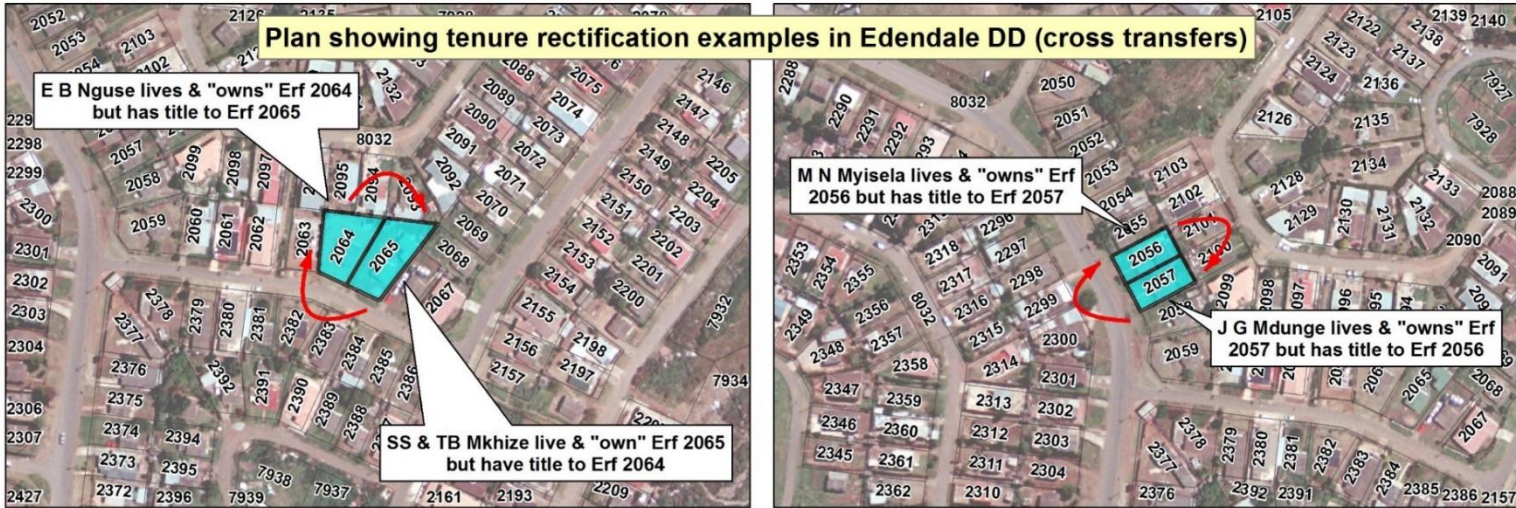
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Tenure Conflict – Magnitude



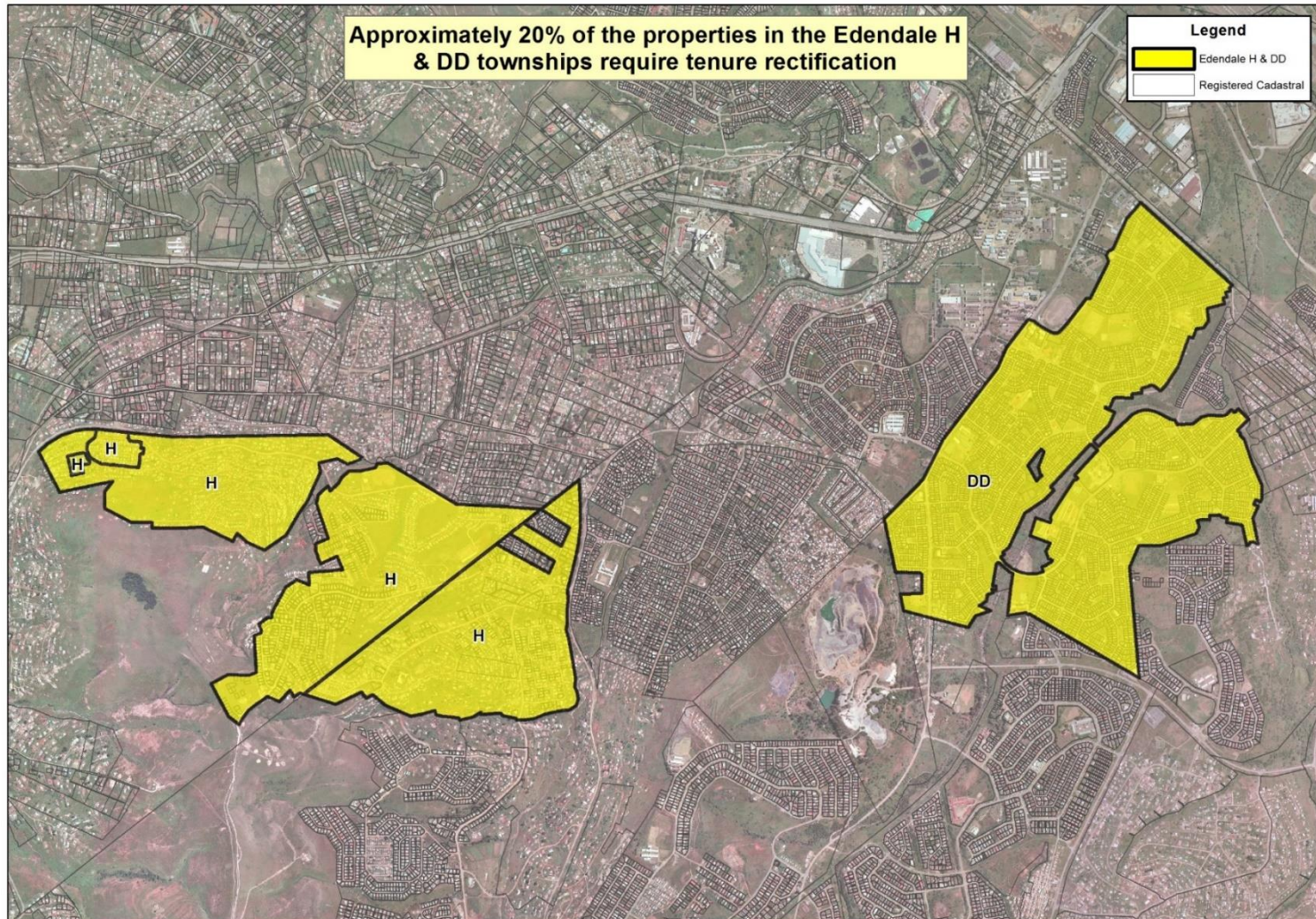
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Tenure Rectification - Example



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Tenure Conflict – Magnitude



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Tenure Rectification - Solution

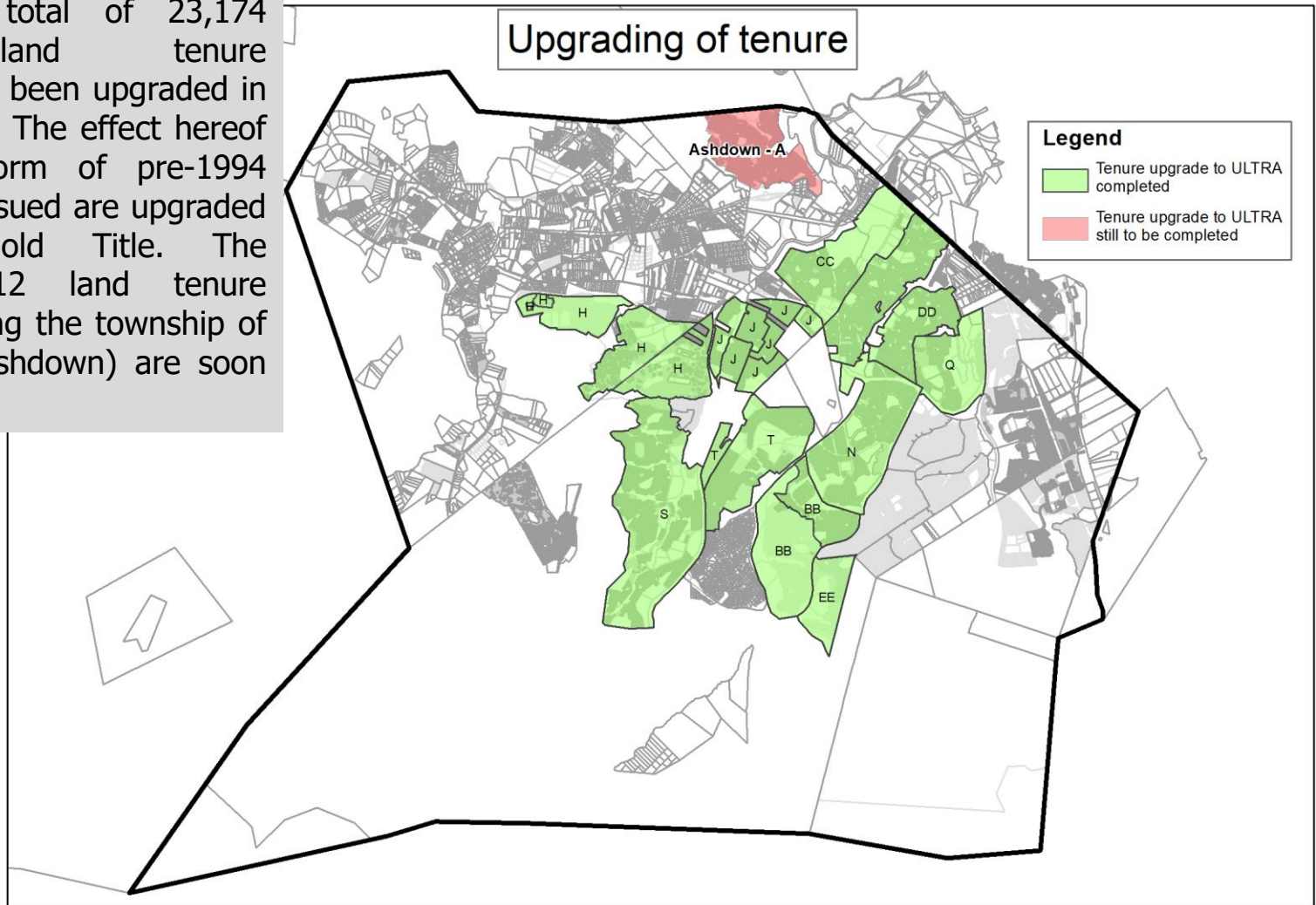


5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Upgrading of Tenure [ULTRA]

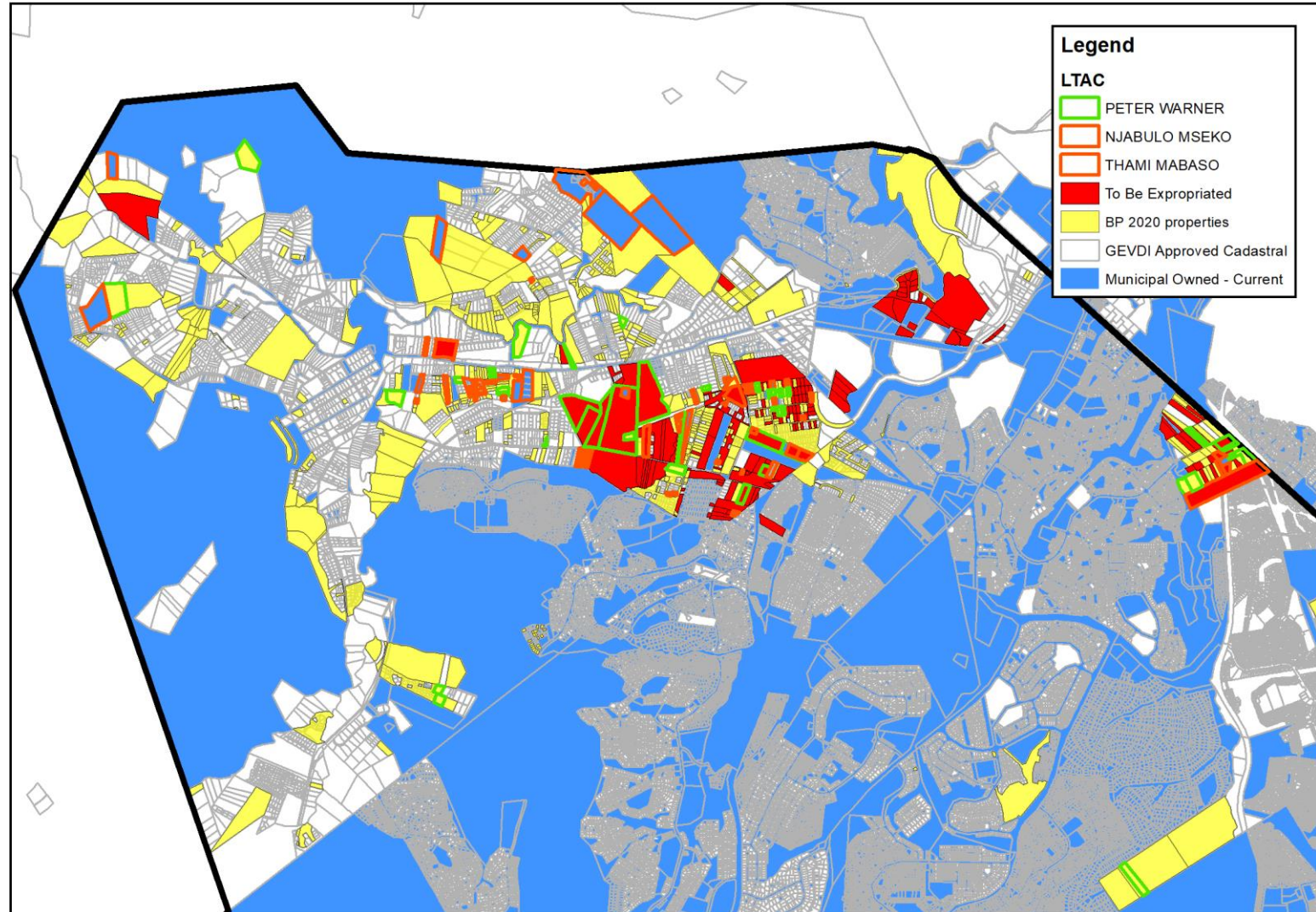


21,762 of a total of 23,174 historical land tenure properties have been upgraded in terms of ULTRA. The effect hereof is that any form of pre-1994 Tenure rights issued are upgraded to full freehold Title. The remaining 1,412 land tenure properties (being the township of Edendale A - Ashdown) are soon to be upgraded.



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Land Title Adjustment Commissioners



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

ICT Hub Model



A **smart city** uses digital technologies or ICT to enhance quality and performance of urban services, to reduce costs and resource consumption, and to engage more effectively and actively with its citizens.

Smart city applications are developed with the goal of improving the management of urban flows and allowing for **real time responses** to challenges

A **Smart City** may therefore be more prepared to respond to challenges than one with a simple 'transactional' relationship with its citizens

Utilises ICT to meet the demands of the market (the citizens of the city), and that **community involvement** in the process is necessary for a smart city

A **Smart City** brings together **technology, government** and **society** to enable the following characteristics: smart cities, a smart economy, smart mobility, a smart environment, smart people, smart living, smart governance.



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

ICT Hub Model



Commercial Programmes (BPO)

- Call Centre managed by Private Sector for Private sector companies. Can be extended to include Local and Provincial Government: Support Service Delivery of Government Programmes
- Managed ICT Services Centres: Providing ICT Engineering Services to Public and Private sector, on SLA, Micro to Small Business Support Services : such as Accounting Services, Inventory Procurement using eTailing Catalogues, Financial Loan Services with SEFA, Logistics Services for Delivery of Procured Goods
- Multi-Media Centre: Graphic Design and Print, Video Publishing & Editing, Video-Conferencing Facilities



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

ICT Hub Model



Innovation Programmes: Smart City capability using Innovative Technologies, partnering with private sector, Universities and other R&D institutions.

- **Smart Energy:** Uses of Solar Power, Wind Power to generate Electricity for communities.
- **Smart Buildings:** Green, energy efficient, and intelligent with advanced automated infrastructure that controls and manages aspects such as lighting and temperature, security, and energy consumption independently or with minimal human intervention – with IOT (Internet of Things).
- **Smart Technology:** Will connect the home, office, mobile phone and car on a single wireless IT platform. Smart Technology includes adoption of smart grid system, smart home solutions, high speed broadband connection, and roll out of 4G/5G technology
- **Smart Healthcare:** Is the use of advanced systems and, intelligent and connected medical devices. It also involves implementation of policies that encourage health, wellness and well-being for its citizens and health monitoring and diagnostics as opposed to treatment.

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Vulindlela

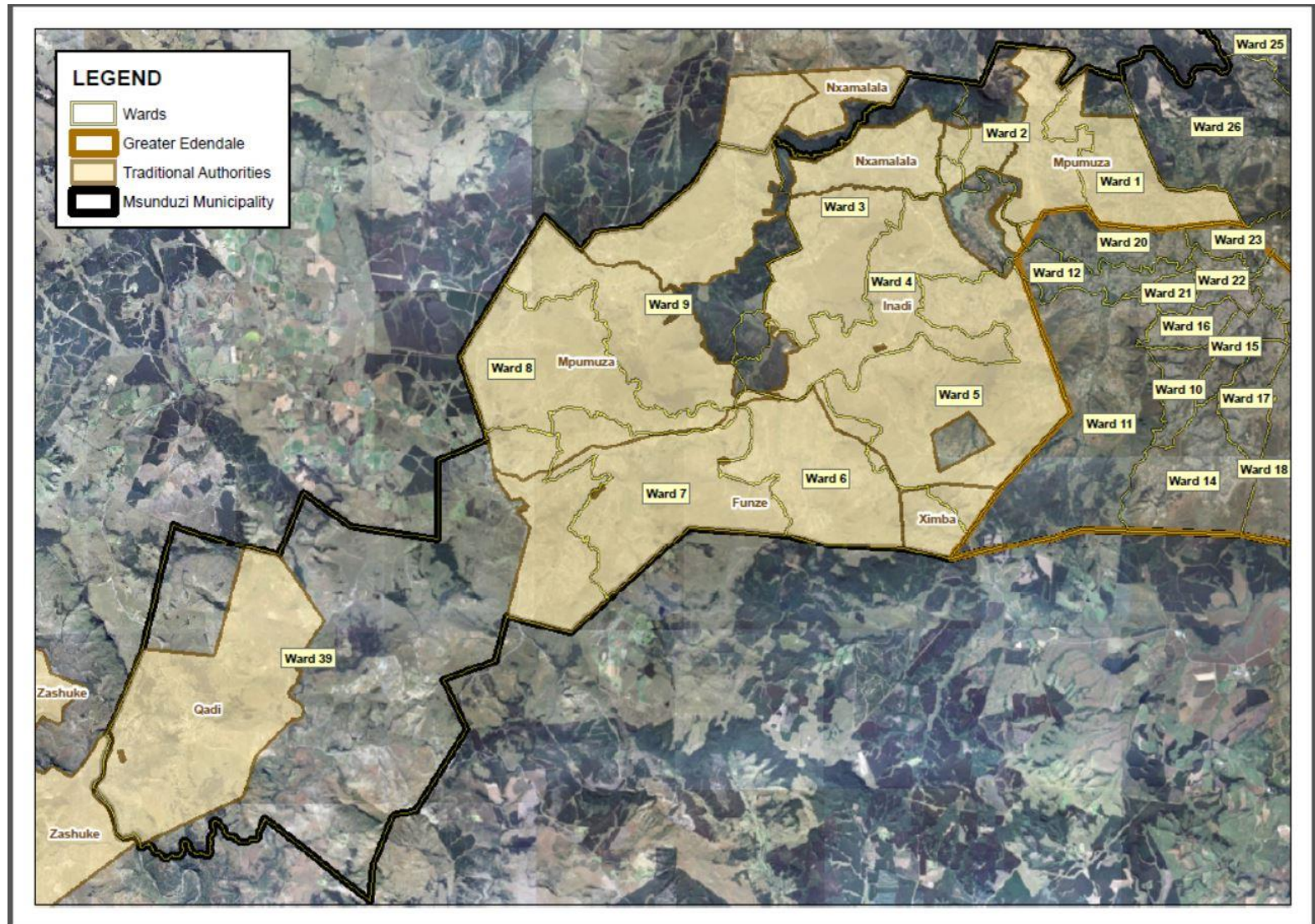


Vulindlela

- ICT Vulindlela Traditional Authority Area
- Spatial framework for Vulindlela & Ward 39
- Proposed Interventions for Vulindlela & Ward 39:
- Areas of Intervention Vulindlela
- Human Settlements: Vulindlela Rural Housing Project 2011 - 2019
- Joint Management unit (JMU)
- Edendale Vulindlela and Ward 39 Projects
- Vulindlela & ward 39 Current Projects
- Critical Success Factors
- Institutional Framework & IGR

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

ICT Vulindlela Traditional Authority Area



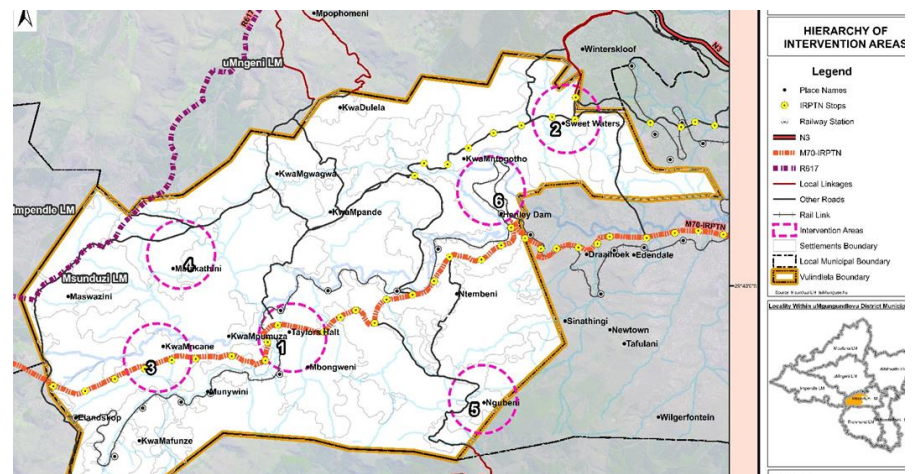
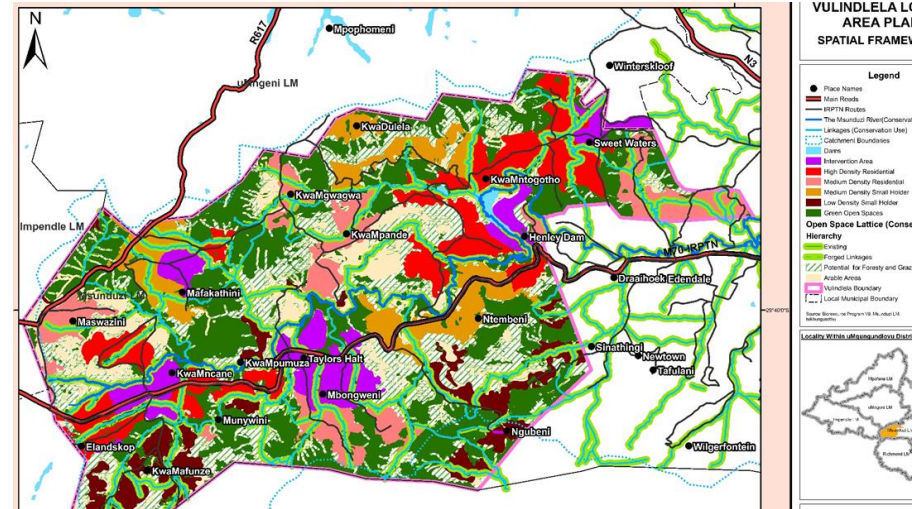
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Spatial framework for Vulindlela & Ward 39



Key land uses in Vulindlela:

- Open space and biodiversity.
- Cultivation, plantation and livestock production areas.
- Medium and low density rural residential areas.
- High density and upmarket residential areas.
- Urban centres inclusive of the full range of social and utility services with opportunities for investment by the private sector in retail, industry and different forms of high density housing development.
- Transportation routes linking together all the planned densification areas



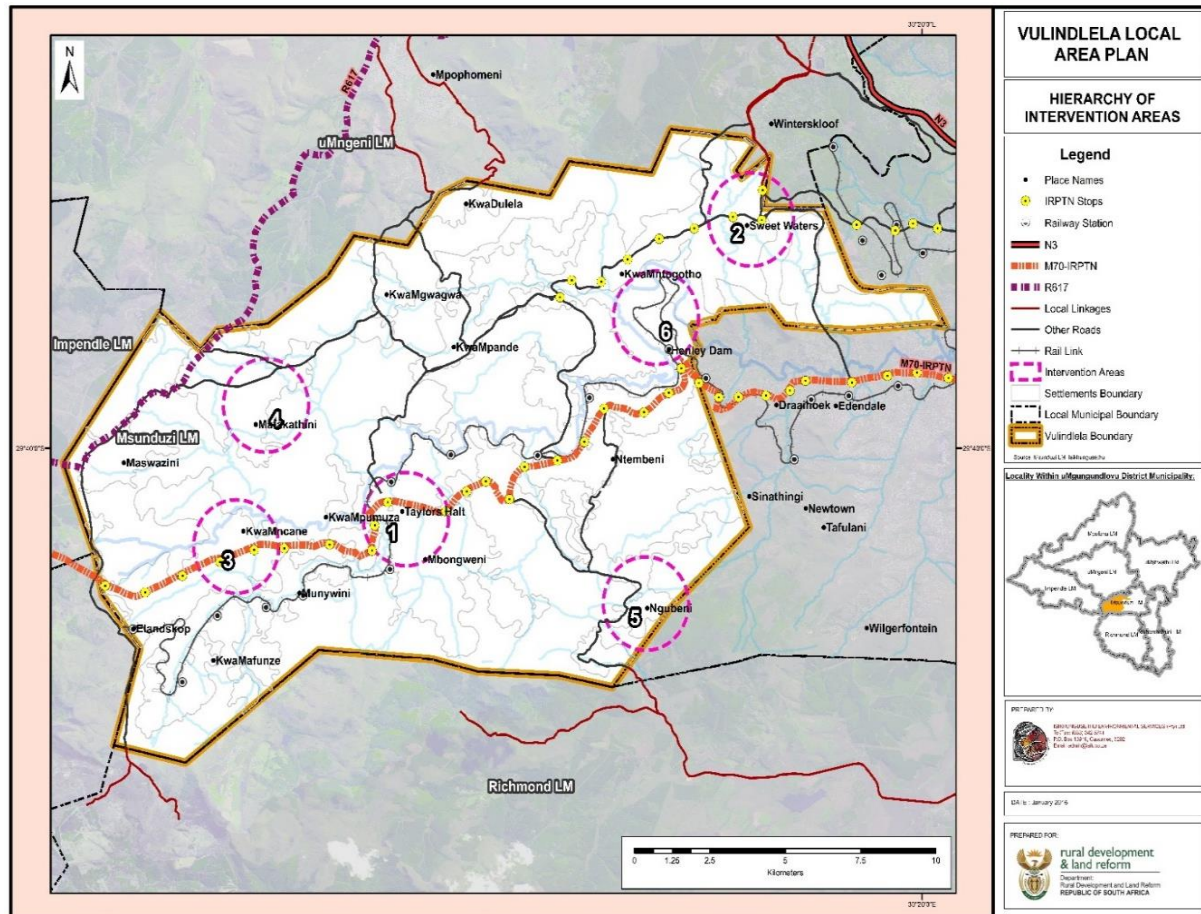
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Areas of Intervention Vulindlela & Ward 39: Nodes



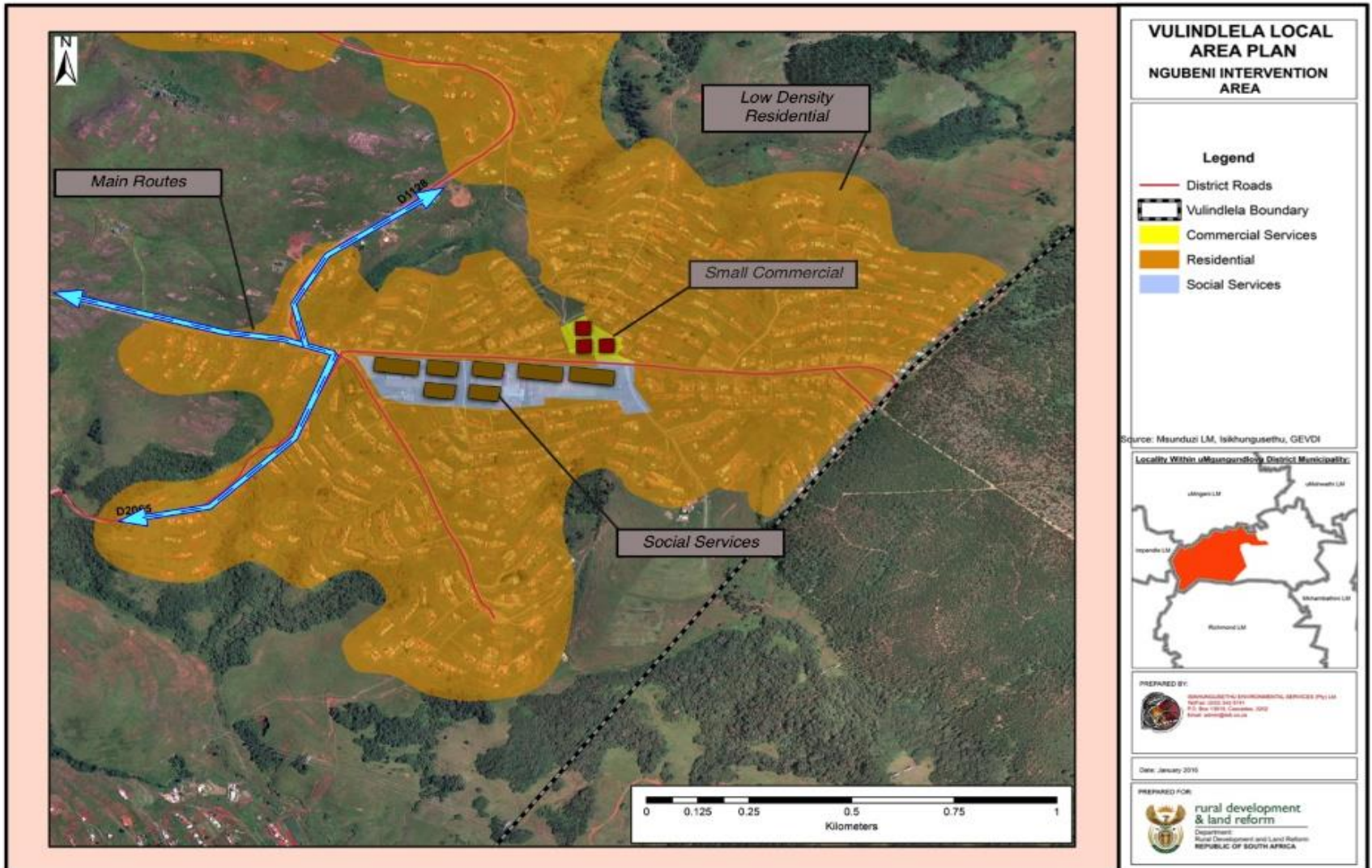
Nodes in Vulindlela & Ward 39:

- Sweetwater's
- Ngubeni
- KwaMncane
- Mafakatini
- Taylor's Halt
- Henley Dam
- Incwadi



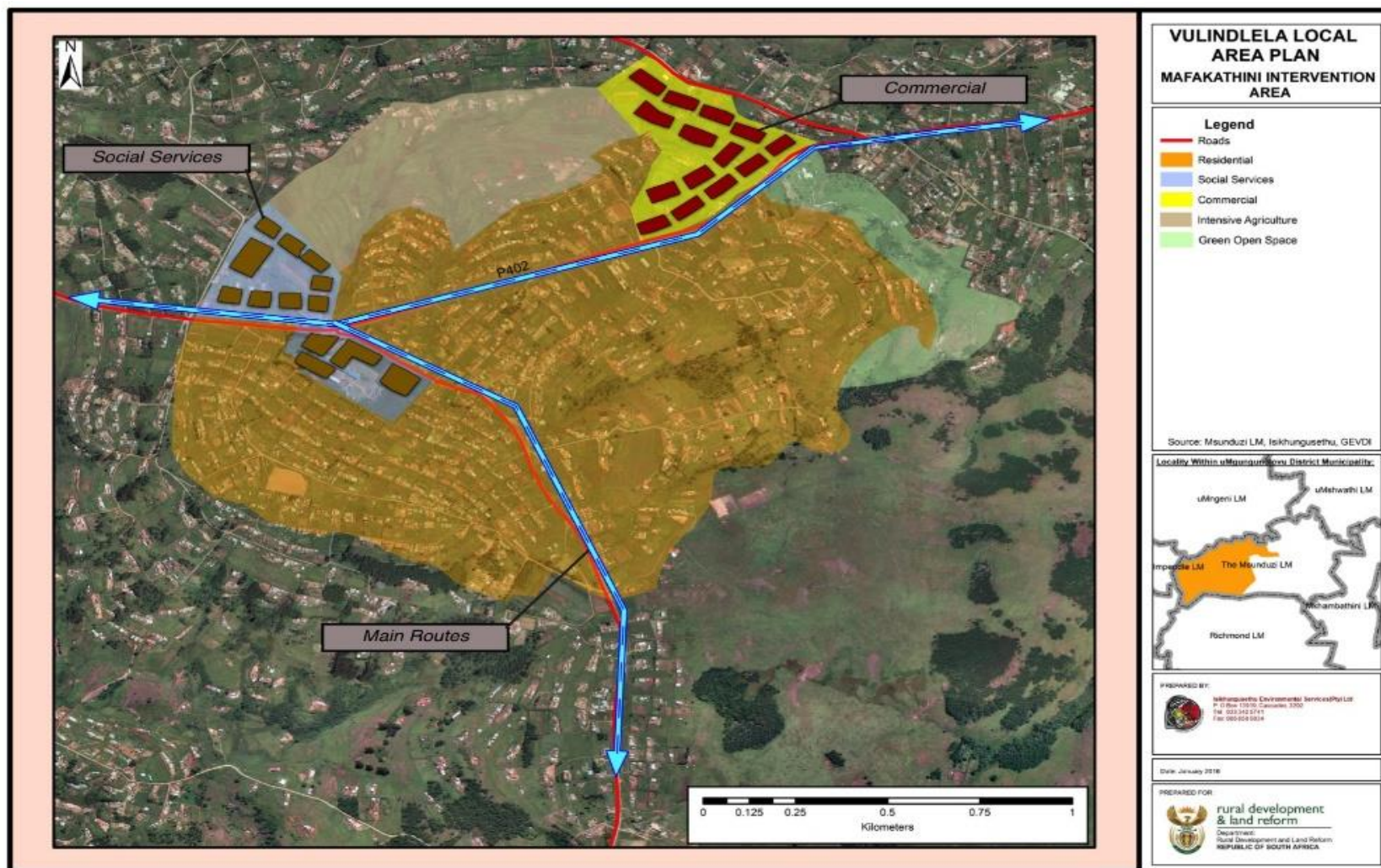
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Areas of Intervention Vulindlela: Nodes Ngubeni



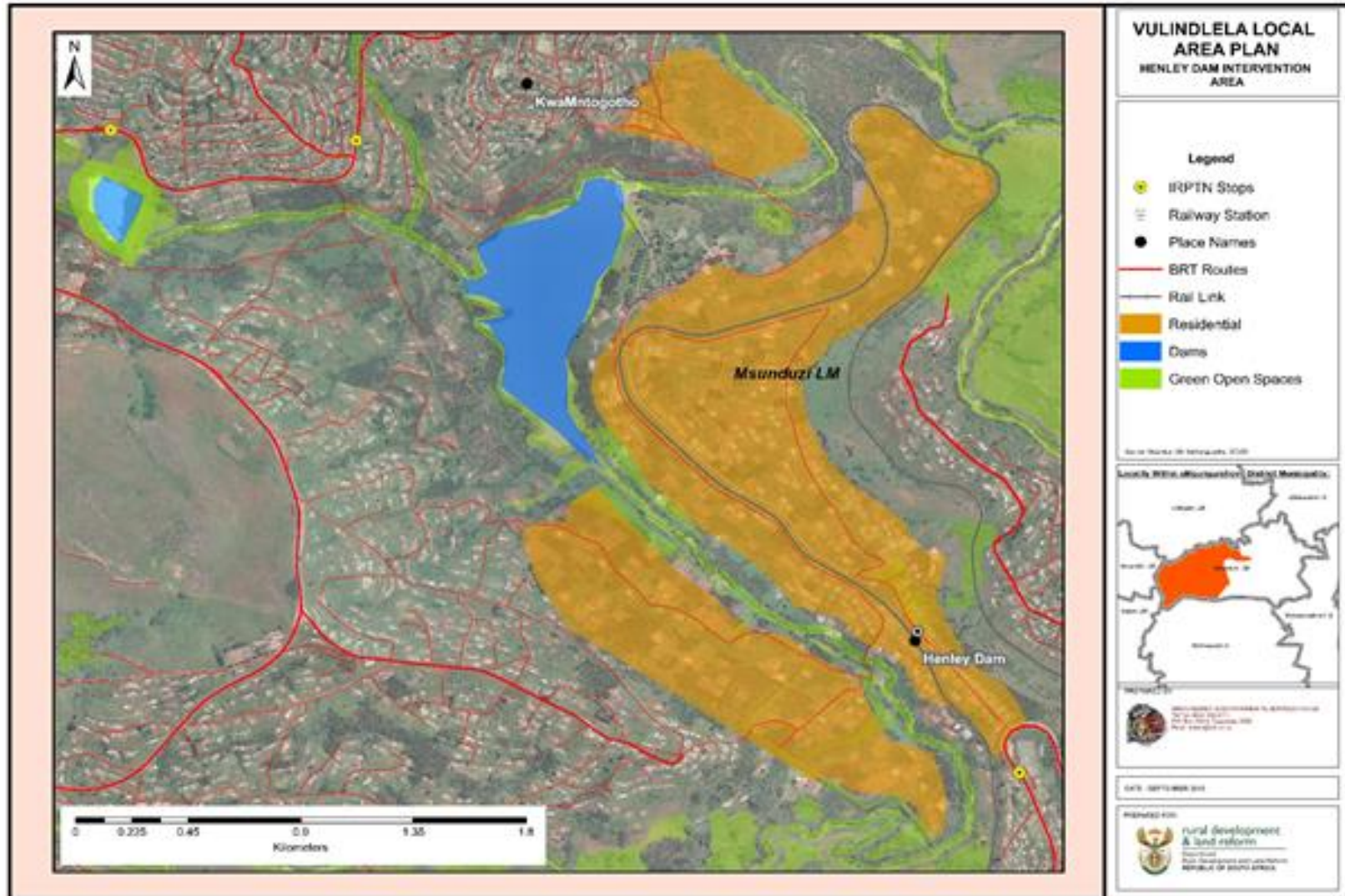
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Areas of Intervention Vulindlela: Nodes Mafakatini



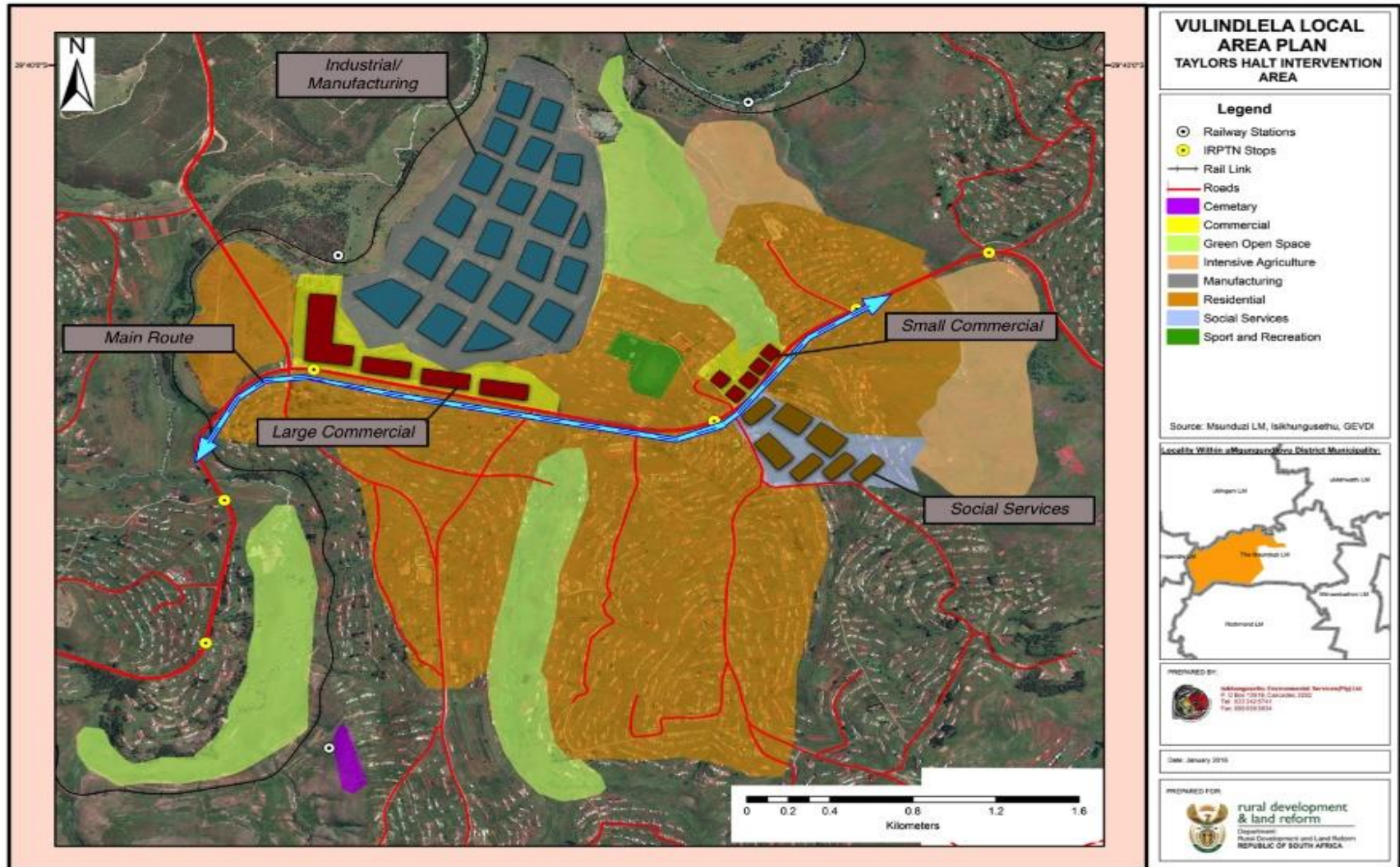
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Areas of Intervention Vulindlela: Nodes Henley Dam



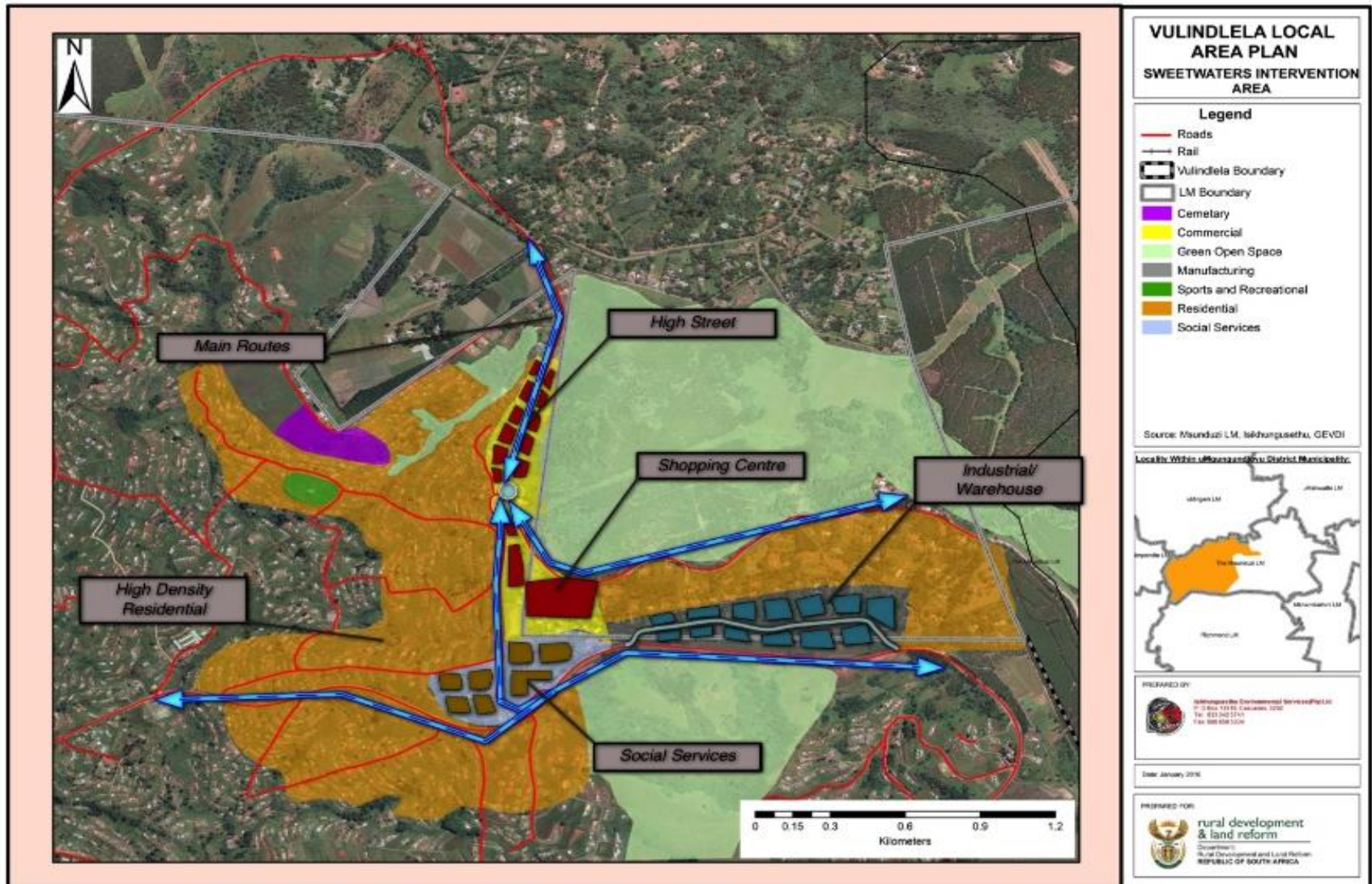
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Areas of Intervention Vulindlela: Nodes Taylors Halt



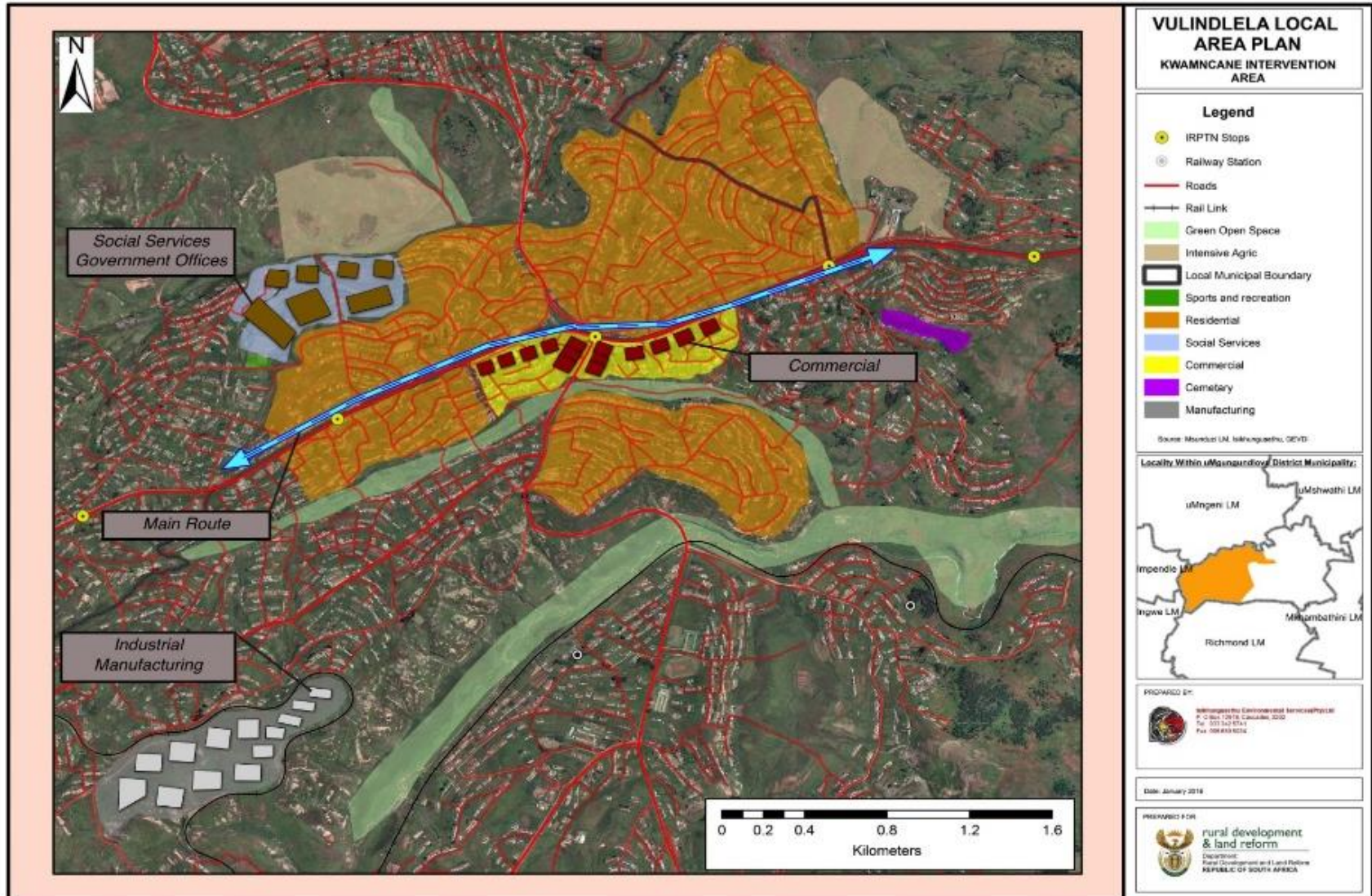
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Areas of Intervention Vulindlela: Nodes Sweetwater's



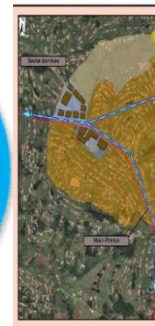
5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Areas of Intervention Vulindlela: Nodes KwaMncane



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

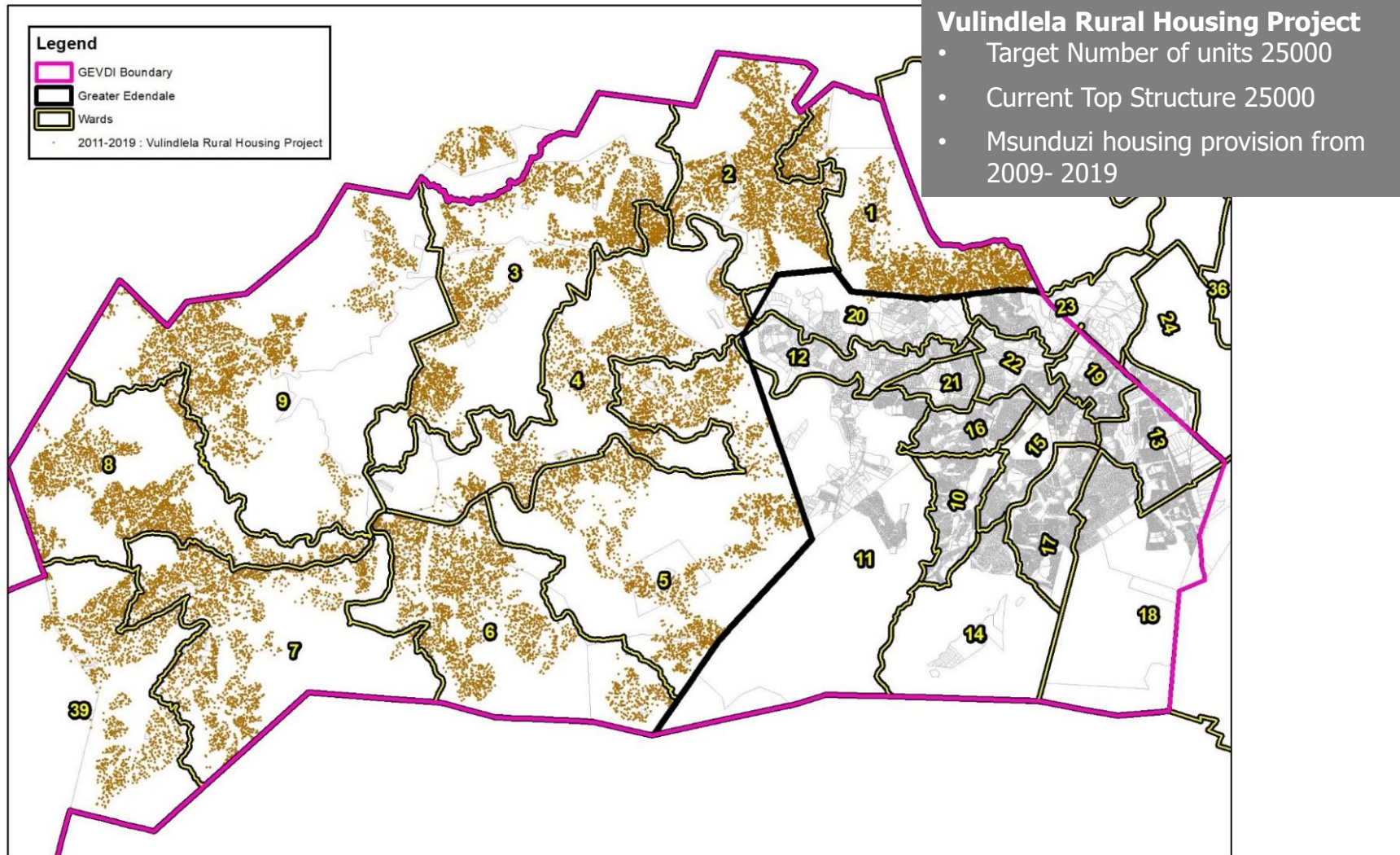
Areas of Intervention Vulindlela



Urban Interventions Areas	Rural Intervention Areas	Agricultural Intervention Areas	Green Open Space Intervention Areas	Institution Structure and Implementation
High Density areas	Low Density Areas	Forestry & Grazing areas	Open Space System	Local Area Plans
All Major Nodes	Small Holder Areas	Production Areas	Biodiversity, Wetland and flood line areas	Vulindlela Joint Management Unit

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Human Settlements: Vulindlela Rural Housing Project 2011 - 2019



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Joint Management unit (JMU)



- Council on the 28 June 2018 resolved to Adopt the Vulindlela Joint Management Unit as the main institutional and implementation structure for the VLAP
- In order to function effectively it has been recognised that the proposed JMU needs to be supported at the following levels:
 - Grassroots households and communities in Vulindlela.
 - Traditional structures.
 - Municipal administrative, financial and technical structures.
 - Political support from ward structures and from the Msunduzi Municipality Council.
 - Provincial government and associated political structures.
- The structure, functions and modus operandi of the JMU would need to be clearly defined by all participating parties by way of an all-inclusive agreement i.e. memorandum of agreement (MOA) underpinning the business plan

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Edendale Vulindlela and Ward 39 Projects



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Vulindlela & ward 39 Current Projects



Municipal Infrastructure Grant Projects - Vulindlela & Ward 39

No.	Project	Ward	Project type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Roads upgrade	1	Upgrade	R 3,800,000.00	R 2,200,000.00	R 3,040,959.00
2	Rehabilitation of roads	2	Rehab	R 2,300,000.00	R 4,000,000.00	R 3,000,000.00
3	Roads upgrade	3	Upgrade	R 4,800,000.00	R 5,000,000.00	R 4,636,509.00
4	Roads upgrade	4	Upgrade	R 2,300,000.00	R 2,200,000.00	R 3,040,959.00
5	Roads upgrade	5	Upgrade	R 7,000,000.00	R 5,000,000.00	R 8,210,959.00
6	Roads upgrade	6	Upgrade	R 2,300,000.00	R 2,200,000.00	R 3,040,959.00
	Roads upgrade	7	Upgrade	R 2,300,000.00	R 2,200,000.00	R 3,040,959.00
7	Roads upgrade	8	Upgrade	R 2,300,000.00	R 2,200,000.00	R 3,040,959.00
8	Roads upgrade	9	Upgrade	R 4,800,000.00	R 3,778,500.00	R 4,619,459.00
9	Roads upgrade	39	Upgrade	R 2,300,000.00	R 2,200,000.00	R 3,040,959.00
10	Community hall	7	New	R 300,000.00	R 3,000,000.00	R 5,000,000.00
11	Community hall	8	New	R 300,000.00	R 3,000,000.00	R 5,000,000.00
12	High Mast Lights-Vula & Greater Edn	All wards	Upgrade	R 8,700,000	R 9,570,000	R 9,000,000
13	Basic Sanitation Vip Toilets	All wards	New	R 10,000,000		
14	Rehab Of Sanitation Infrastructure	All wards	Rehab	R 2,000,000.00	R 6,906,919.00	R 7,459,473.00
				R 55,500,000.00	R 53,455,419.00	R 65,172,154.00

Water Sewer Infrastructure Grant Projects - Vulindlela & Ward 39

No.	Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Wsig:Za:Basic Water Supply	All wards	Upgrade	40 000 000	39,000,000.00	40,000,000.00

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Vulindlela & ward 39 Current Projects



Water Sewer Infrastructure Grant Projects - Vulindlela & Ward 39

No.	Project	Ward	Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1.	Wsig:za:basic Water Supply	All Wards	Upgrade	40 000 000	39,000,000.00	40,000,000.00



**Total Infrastructure investment Committed-
Medium Term 3 years**

Municipal Infrastructure Grant-
Water Sewer Infrastructure Grant-

**R174 000 000
R120 000 000**

Total Investment-

R294 000 000



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Vulindlela & ward 39 Current Projects



Project	Description	Project value
Upgrade to Bulk Inlet Pipeline to Reservoir 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 100m of 200mm Ø steel pipeline and 2km of 110mmØ uPVC pipeline in ward 6 	±R11,000,000.00
Extension of Water Reticulation in Ward 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 5km of water reticulation pipeline within Ward 3 	R12,225,313.78
Bus stop shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of bus shelters in wards ;1,6,8,9 	
Implementantion of ADSL fibre optic high speed communications network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation into implementantion of ADSL fibre optic high speed communications network linking proposed centres in Vulindlela 	
Bulk potable water supply to high density centres in Vulindlela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility of bulk potable water provision to proposed centres Implementation & operation of bulk potable water supply to centres 	R 6 000 000
Bulk potable water supply to high density centres in ward 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility of bulk potable water provision to proposed centres Implementation & operation of bulk potable water supply to centres 	R 6 000 000
Basic water upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic water upgrade for wards 1-9 , 39 	R 99 191 000
Umngeni water upgrade for Vulindlela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umngeni water upgrade for Vulindlela 	R 72 000 000
Bulk sewerage provision in proposed high density centres & high density rural settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility of bulk sewerage provision in proposed high density centres & high density rural settlements Implementation & operation of bulk sewerage system(s) 	
Establishment of cemetery sites in main intervention areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility into establishment of Vulindlela cemetery sites in each of the intervention areas Implementation & operation of cemetery sites 	R 3 000 000

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Vulindlela & ward 39 Current Projects



Project	Description	Budget
Provision of state subsidized housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rollout Vulindlela housing program. Provision of low income housing for Vulindlela area 	R 440 674 000
Construction of libraries in Vulindlela and Ward 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity of giving comprehensive education and making education an efficient factor in the development of a strong personality and readiness for professional. 	
Stream & River rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction work conducted to improve the environmental health of a river or stream, in support of flood management and/or landscape development 	
Construction of 4 boreholes in Ward 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing with safe potable water which is suitable for lifetime consumption as required by legislation 	±R1,500,000.00
Multipurpose centre's in Vulindlela & Ward 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide needs specific counselling, HIV/testing, Skills development etc 	
Construction of sports fields in Vulindlela and Ward 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To benefit communities socially and through the improved physical health of the citizens 	

5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Critical Success Factors



- Strong Leadership
- Cooperative Governance
- Stakeholder and Community Buy-In
- Human Resource Capacity
- Land Acquisition
- Blended Sources of Funding; public and private
- Institutional Arrangements
- Precinct Management
- Positioning and Marketing



5. GEVDI Catalytic Projects and Programmes

Institutional Framework & IGR



- Various MOUs with National and provincial government signed which gave rise to high level strategic Steering Committee; the GISC
- Derives authority and mandate from the IGR Act (2005)
- Allows for Dialogue between role players; and understanding of each stakeholders role and commitment to GEVDI
- Clear and Common Vision
- Foster Cooperative Governance through an Implementation Protocol provided for within the IGR ACT
- Responsibility of coordinating intergovernmental relations through an Implementation Protocol lies with the PREMIER
- Allows the Municipality to ensure the Committee can rely on the commitments made as a collective and agreed timelines

6. Institutional Framework

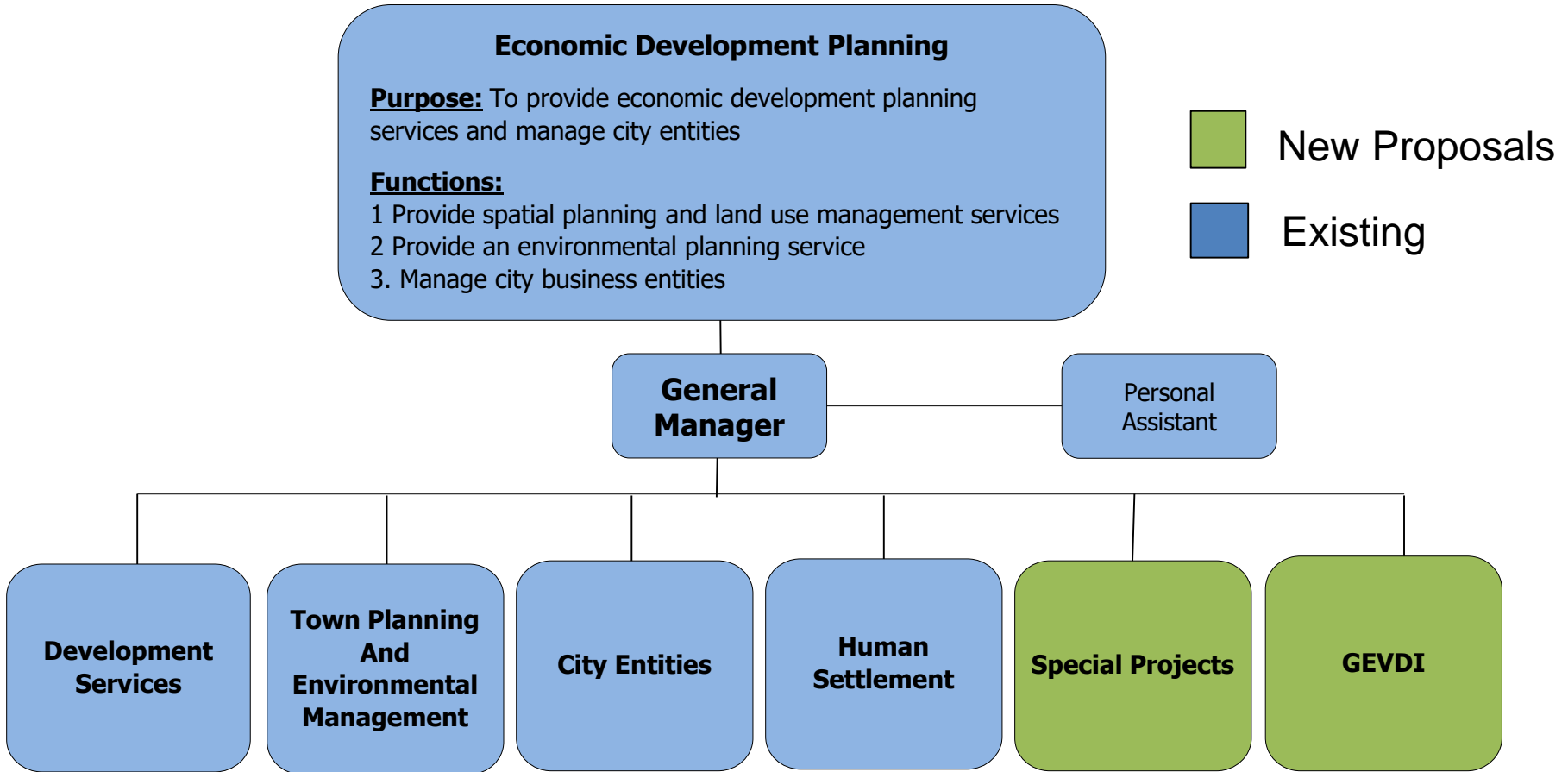


Institutional Framework

- Proposed Business Unit Organogram
- Sub-Business Unit Objectives
- GEVDI Strategic Focus Areas
- Intergovernmental Relations
- Hierarchy

6. Institutional Framework

Proposed Business Unit Organogram



6. Institutional Framework

Sub-Business Unit Objectives



Specific Objectives as per Sub-Business Units

Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To initiate and plan integrated and sustainable human settlement projects;• To provide engineering services design and construction as well as house construction;• To manage and maintain all council residential rental stock and facilitate new rental housing projects.• To monitor and assess informal settlements, facilitate community participation/ social facilitation and beneficiary administration including consumer education.• To effectively manage human settlements finances and contracts
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administer, regulate and enforce the Business Act 71 as promulgated: Business Licencing• Promote local economic development, through supporting and developing sustainable Coops and SMME's: Economic Development• Regulates and support street trading and informal economy and trading;
City Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">••
Planning and Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that the package of Plans includes corporate policies; strategies and implementation tools which includes Local area plans, Precinct plans, Land use scheme etc.,• The development of a long-term (20+ years) vision and plan that provides a long-term spatial planning context for the IDP, which is revised in 5-year cycles.• To ensure that the objectives of international, national and provincial policies influence the development of the strategic and spatial direction of the Municipality• Regulate and Manage land use development throughout the City;• Create an enabling environment for the investors ;• Discourage urbanization and promote gentrification within the Vulindlela area.
Strategic Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To facilitate and fast track catalytic projects by removing bottlenecks and improving the municipality's ease with which it does business.

6. Institutional Framework

GEVDI Strategic Focus Areas



GEVDI Strategic Focus Areas:

- Integrated Planning and Sustainable City
- Land Acquisition and Human Settlements
- Social Equity and Inclusive Economic Growth
- Infrastructure and Resource Efficiency
- Land Reform and Security of Tenure
- Good Governance and Finance

6. Institutional Framework

GEVDI Strategic Focus Areas



Integrated Planning and Sustainable City

Integrated planning looks at how an organization can plan across multiple functions, levels, locations, and other natural or artificial divisions. Integrated planning is not solely an effort internal to an organization as it also has the objective of examining external economic, social, political, and environmental costs and benefits. Combining internal and external integration provides the ability to evaluate the best courses of all options and to plan suitable courses of action. It also has multiple social dimensions and depends on the engaged participation of all stakeholders and affected entities. Generally, urban sustainability is defined as an urban form of development that meets the needs of the present without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is characterised by low ecological footprint, lowest quantity of pollution possible, efficient use of land, recycling and re-use of materials and conversion of waste to energy.

Social Equity and Inclusive Economic Development

Social equity is a concept that applies concerns of justice and fairness to social policy. The concept of social inclusion and inclusiveness can thus be thought of as “a society for all ... in which every individual, each with rights and responsibilities, has an active role to play”.⁶ Furthermore, its concern should be to encourage “processes of change that lead to improvements in human well-being, social relations and social institutions, and that are equitable, sustainable, and compatible with principles of democratic governance and social justice. The issues of access to good quality health and education services as well as supporting gender equality rights form key components of such a perspective of inclusive development. Above all, it embodies the original calls of the 2011 protests and advocates “respect for the values of equality, equity, rights and participation, as well as social and economic justice”.⁸

6. Institutional Framework

GEVDI Strategic Focus Areas



Land Transactions and Human Settlements

Land transactions can play an important role by (a) providing land access to those who are productive, but who own no or little land; (b) allowing the exchange of land as the off-farm economy develops; and (c) facilitating the use of land as collateral to access credit markets where the conditions for doing so exist. The ability to transfer land also increases the incentive to undertake land-related investments. The role of local government is to facilitate the development of sustainable and integrated human settlements, and to provide housing opportunities to qualifying beneficiaries – enabling secure tenure and quality living environments. The provision of housing is informed by national policies including Outcome 8 of the Programme of Action, which calls for the creation of sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

Infrastructure and Resource Efficiency

Infrastructure is a key component of a functioning economy connecting capital and workers more efficiently. Accessibility to infrastructure contribute to higher quality of life and reduce the level of inequality and poverty Infrastructure increases job availability, improves education and the possibility to have access to goods and services Consumption of infrastructure services (e.g. clean water and sanitation) are essential for human health and the creation of economic welfare. Adequate infrastructure development significantly contribute to achieving sustainability and addressing global climate challenge. Infrastructure is directly mentioned in the SDGs: Goal 9 and 11 both stress the importance of sustainable and resilient infrastructure

6. Institutional Framework

GEVDI Strategic Focus Areas



Land Reform and Security of Tenure

The National Development Plan (NDP) states that land reform will unlock the potential for a dynamic, growing and employment-creating agricultural sector. The NDP bases land reform on the following principles:

- Enable more rapid transfer of agricultural land to black beneficiaries without distorting land markets or business confidence in the agri-business sector.
- Ensure sustainable production on transferred land by making sure that human capabilities precede land transfer through incubators, learnerships, mentoring, apprenticeships and accelerated training in agricultural sciences.
- Establish monitoring institutions to protect land markets from opportunism, corruption and speculation.
- Bring land-transfer targets in line with fiscal and economic realities to ensure that land is successfully transferred.
- Offer white commercial farmers and organised industry bodies the opportunity to significantly contribute to the success of black farmers through mentorships, chain integration, preferential procurement and meaningful skills development.

Land tenure is important in rural development interventions which place an emphasis on building people's endowments of assets so they can enjoy sustainable livelihoods. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with, and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. In this context, a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. Property rights to land, together with labour, form the most common endowments used to produce food for home consumption as well as cash crops that allow the family or individual to pay for other needs such as health and education. Property rights to land are thus one of the most powerful resources available to people to increase and extend their collection of assets beyond land and labour to the full portfolio necessary for sustainable livelihoods, i.e., natural resources, social, human, and financial capital as well as physical assets

6. Institutional Framework

GEVDI Strategic Focus Areas



Good Governance and Finance

Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.

6. Institutional Framework

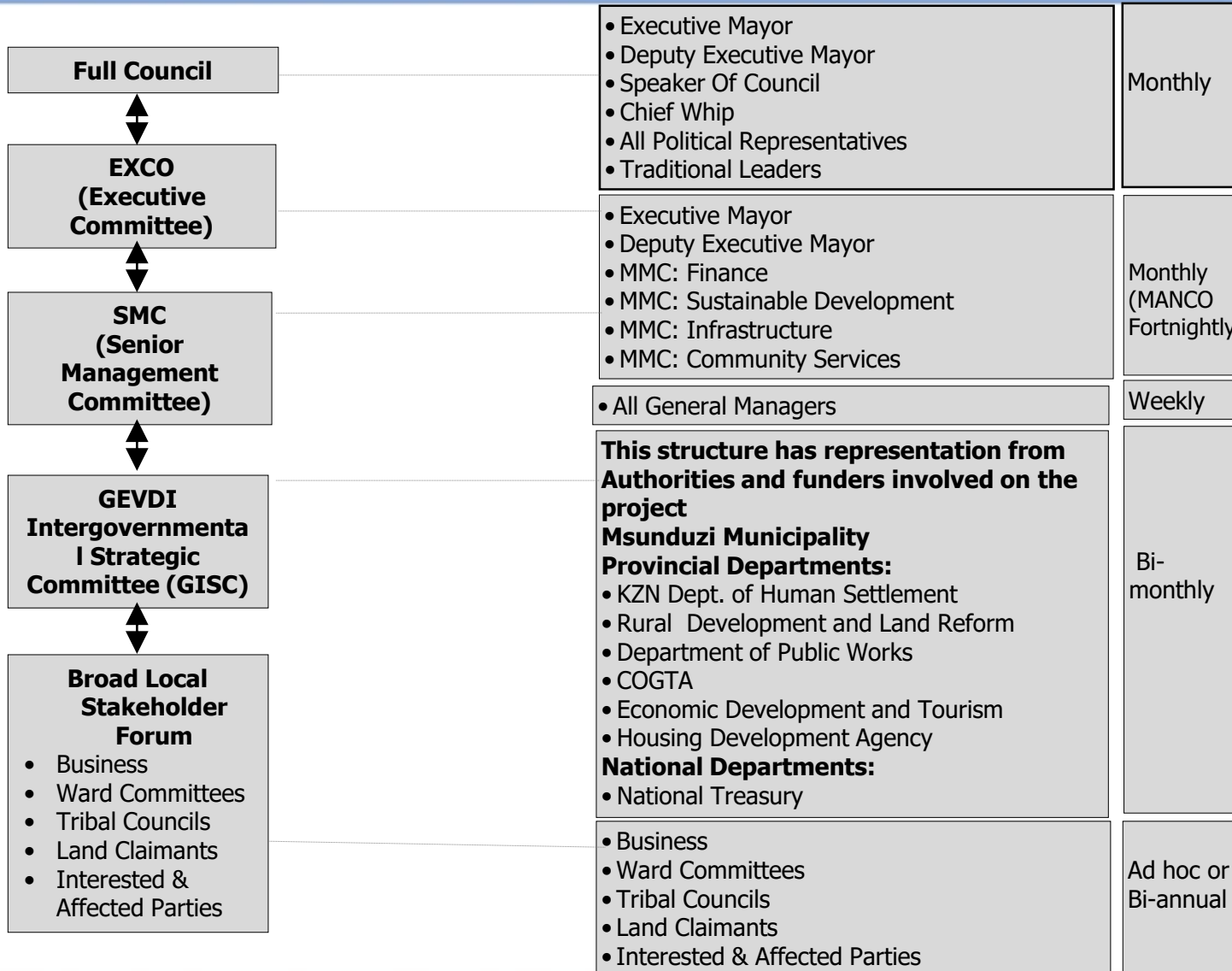
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6. Institutional Framework

Hierarchy

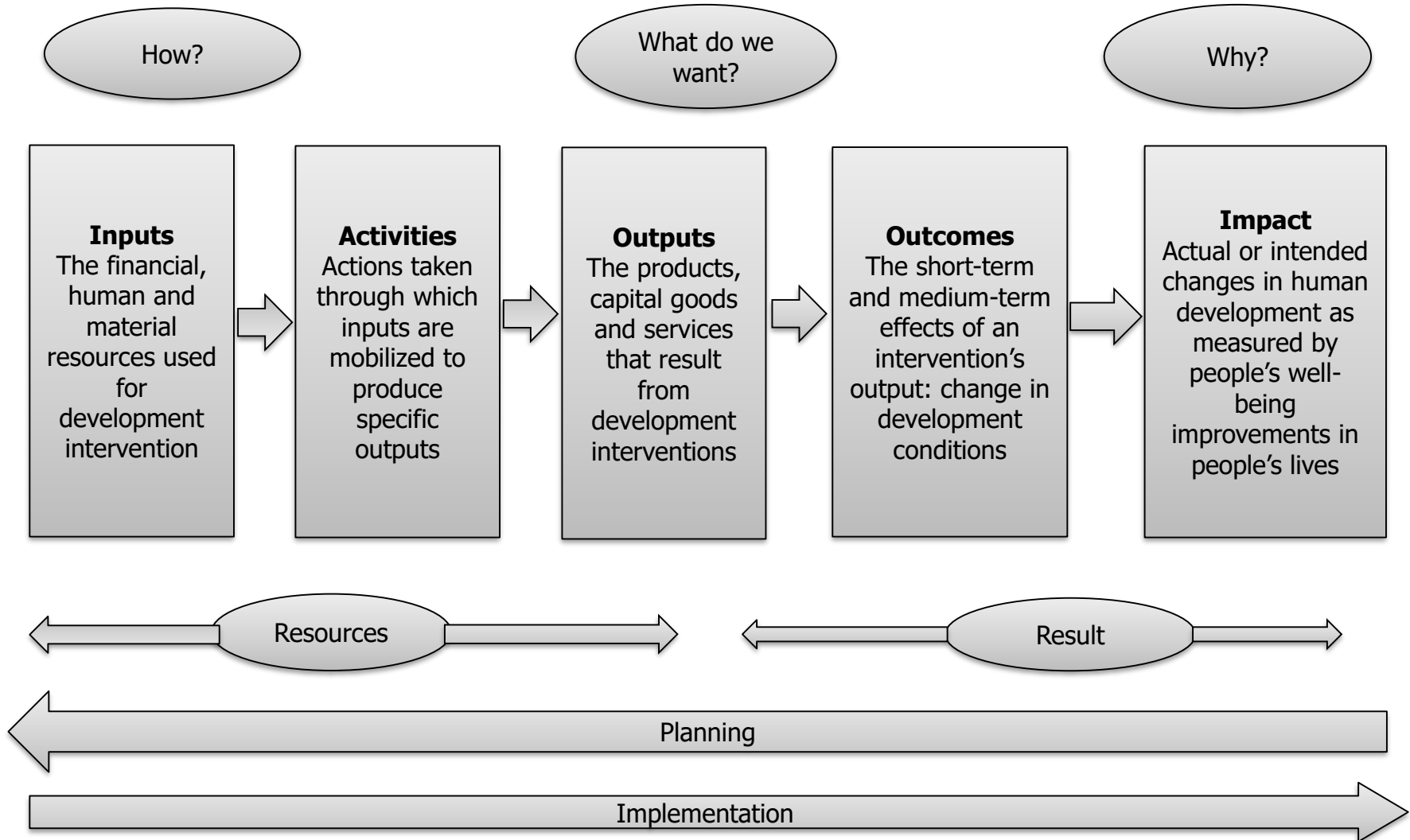


7. Monitoring and Evaluation



- Monitoring and Evaluation reports on actual performance against what was planned, assessing efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability
- It's a continuous function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators and achievement of objectives.
- Staff and Principal Meetings; MANCO, SMC, EXCO, COUNCIL
- Participatory Reviews; Ward Committees, Public Participation & Workshops, GISC
- Progress Reports – Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

7. Monitoring and Evaluation Process



8. Critical Success Factors



- Strong Leadership
- Cooperative Governance
- Stakeholder and Community Buy-In
- Human Resource Capacity
- Land Acquisition
- Blended Sources of Funding; public and private
- Institutional Arrangements
- Precinct Management
- Positioning and Marketing

9. Recommendations



- Note current status and challenges faced by GEVDI
- Position GEVDI as a priority municipal & provincial programme
- Position GEVDI as an Inkululeko/Catalytic Project
- Endorse proposed expansion of GEVDI to include Ward 39
- Support a specialist approach to addresses issues with Edendale and Vulindlela
- Support a revised institutional framework for management of Edendale and Vulindlela. (Need to be at senior manager level)
- Approve this presentation to be made to relevant Provincial Executive Cluster