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# Amajuba District Growth and Development Plan 'Vision 2030'

COMPOSITE  
REPORT



# Amajuba District Municipality Growth and Development Plan 'Vision 2030' FINAL COMPOSITE REPORT

Prepared for:  
Amajuba District (DC25)



Prepared by:  
Lazarus Developments cc





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## SECTION 1: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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### 1.1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

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The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs (KZN COGTA) has initiated a process towards the preparation of a Growth and Development Plan for Amajuba District Municipality (Amajuba DGDP). Lazarus Developments cc has been contracted to undertake this project.

### 1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE AMAJUBA DGDP

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The objectives of the Amajuba DGDP are:

1. To establish and outline long term vision and direction for development in the district (vision 2030);
2. To provide an overarching and coordinating framework for planning and development initiatives within each of the local municipalities and across municipal boundaries;
3. To provide a spatial context and justification for priority interventions;
4. To guide resource allocation of various spheres of government, service delivery agencies and private sector working within the district;
5. To develop institutional arrangement for an effective implementation of the Amajuba DGDP and the PGDS;
6. To align and integrate departmental strategic plans at a district level;
7. To facilitate commitment of resources (human, financial, etc) towards the implementation of strategic objectives, catalytic initiatives and other district priorities.

### 1.3 OUTCOMES OF THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS PHASE

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The intended outcomes of the situational analysis phase are:

- To provide a contextual analysis of the Amajuba DGDP planning process with regard to national (NDP) and provincial (PGDP) planning processes.
- To provide a clear policy and legislative review relevant to Amajuba District.
- To provide an economic, social and environmental analysis of the Amajuba District.
- To provide a spatial analysis of the Amajuba District.
- Thus forming the basis of the next phase – synthesis and implications.



## 1.4 METHODOLOGY

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The situational analysis assessment utilised the following methodologies:

- Review and analysis of existing desktop information (statistical databases; existing plans and strategies of the municipality; national and provincial economic development strategies and policies, and any other relevant information and date identified).

## 1.5 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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The following sources of information were utilised during the situational analysis assessment:

- Quantec Database;
- StatsSA;
- Existing district and provincial policies, strategies and plans;
- Consultations with various key stakeholders.



## SECTION 2: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE AMAJUBA DGDP

### 2.1 THEORETICAL CONTEXT

District Growth and Development Planning is a relatively new approach to address economic development at a local level. It has already achieved great success internationally and in South Africa. However, for it to have national, provincial and local application, it is necessary to be sustainable and effectively align to prevailing provincial and local initiatives, programmes, and interventions.

One of the most important purposes of a District Growth and Development Planning policy and strategy is to ensure that national, provincial and local initiatives and programmes are integrated and sustainable to maximize the growth and employment impact of economic and social development projects and programmes. At a district level, economic and social development policy is directly the rationalisation of some of the existing provincial and local institutional structures, the suggestion of new institutions; to target direct programmes to those areas where it would have the greatest impact on local economies, to consolidate funding that flows into local areas for economic development and to provide support services that would assist local communities in realising their economic goals and visions

Economic growth is seen as the fundamental driver of social and human development. It has been argued that economic growth is the cross-cutting issue and implicit aim in every single aspect of the Amajuba DGDP. Economic growth is thus the lens through which this Amajuba DGDP must be viewed. The importance of the rights of women, youth, the disabled and the aged is acknowledged –as these rights are safeguarded in the Constitution of South Africa. Targets for the participation of so-called “vulnerable groups” are set within government programmes from national provincial level and are well established in principle and increasingly, in practice. The Amajuba DGDP takes its lead from the Provincial Planning Commission in stating that employment equity and other measures of redress should continue and be made more effective by focusing on the environments in which capabilities are developed. <sup>1</sup>

### 2.2 QUALIFYING THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The prevailing objective of the Amajuba DGDP is that before Amajuba District proposes future initiatives toward Growth and Development within its jurisdiction, it must have undertaken a thorough status quo review to assess the potential economic and social issues that exists. To this end the status quo assessment is a set of logical steps which helps Amajuba District to do this. It is a process that prepares evidence for sound decision-making on the advantages and disadvantages of possible empowerment options by assessing past practices and their impact. Further, this status quo review forms the basis of a sustainability plan for future growth and development initiatives.

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2011 – 2030, 2013 v 30



A premise of this approach is that the effective socio-economic status quo must be conducted. The research design that has been developed is intended for application at the preceding sections, with this as a baseline. This strategy is adopted in recognition of the fact that effective review and socio-economic impact of the Amajuba DGDP is a long-term process. However, there is an immediate need to establish baseline data, where none (or limited) exist at present.

There is also a need to situate the Amajuba DGDP within the current context of Growth and Development programmes within KZN and South Africa. An appropriate contextualisation that details the introduction of growth and development programmes against the backdrop of economic recession is all the more important. Within this contextualisation, the role of the Amajuba DGDP implementation planning as the key catalytic agent for Amajuba is also detailed. The process of drawing on external literature and internal literature, and contextualisation interviews with stakeholders will have to be repeated in all future applications to provide an appropriate context for data emanating from this study.

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) was adopted as a strategic guide for growth and development at a provincial level. The PGDS presents a long term vision and outlines a strategic growth and development agenda for the province. It identifies seven strategic goals and 34 strategic objectives. In the context of the PGDS defining 'growth' and 'development' includes 'growing the economy for the development and the improvement of the quality of life of all people living in the province of KwaZulu-Natal'.<sup>2</sup>

The PGDS acknowledges that the effective implementation and accomplishment of these goals and objectives requires that they should be localized and refined to take into account the unique circumstances and character of Amajuba District Municipality. It therefore, supports the preparation of Amajuba District Growth and Development Plan.

The Amajuba DGDP is not intended to be 'inventory' development plan for the district, but will rather focus on a limited but strategic, high-impact, fast-track interventions that can act as catalysts for accelerated and shared growth. Therefore, the 5-Year Strategic Programme as outlined in the Integrated Development Plan and the associated sector plans, and the other district or local municipal planning and service delivery instruments will continue along-side and align with the Amajuba DGDP. The Amajuba DGDP will therefore serve as a district translation and an implementation framework for the PDGS.

Amajuba DGDP will be a description of the strategic goal areas, their objectives and related indicators and targets to the year 2030. These statements describe the goal, the rationale for its inclusion in the provincial plan and how the achievement of the goal will contribute to KwaZulu-Natal's growth and development trajectory. It is imperative that during this process, a comfortable alignment between the proposed strategic goals of the Amajuba DGDP and the 7 provincial outcomes set by the KZN Provincial Cabinet.

Each goal area will have an overall cumulative measure of success proposed – 'apex indicator'. Each objective will further be described as well the 'primary indicators' relevant to the successful achievement of the strategic objective. These are proposed with targets up to 2030. A set of

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<sup>2</sup> Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2011 – 2030, 2013 v 30



interventions is proposed for each objective. These are not exhaustive; they are strategic interventions proposed to achieve the main goals and objectives of the Amajuba DGDP and will also be the subject of consultations going forward. The development indicators will be a product of a variety of official statistics, government data bases and research by various institutions and will clustered into each of the themes. The development indicators are important in that they are measures that assist in understanding the impact of various government policies and programmes on Amajuba District and its citizens. The development indicators come at a right time with the launch of the outcomes methodology under the leadership of the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, complementing the data that enables Amajuba District Municipality to improve its performance and for citizens to hold local government accountable for performance.

The main narrative of indicators and interventions will be supported by a detailed monitoring and evaluation framework which sets out details such as interim targets, means of verification and sources of data. This section will also define the reporting and monitoring framework with reference to the institutional support framework including government and non-government components. In order to replicate the KwaZulu-Natal Planning Commission, Amajuba District must institute, facilitate and support the convening sector departments to develop detailed trajectories to ensure that the roadmap is absolutely clear on what is required to achieve the 2030 Vision for Amajuba District. Within government, the system or structure of Action Work Groups has been set up to take responsibility for the implementation and reporting of the various Strategic Objectives of the KZN PGDP. These work groups operate across government departments and promote collaborative planning, resource allocation, implementation and reporting.

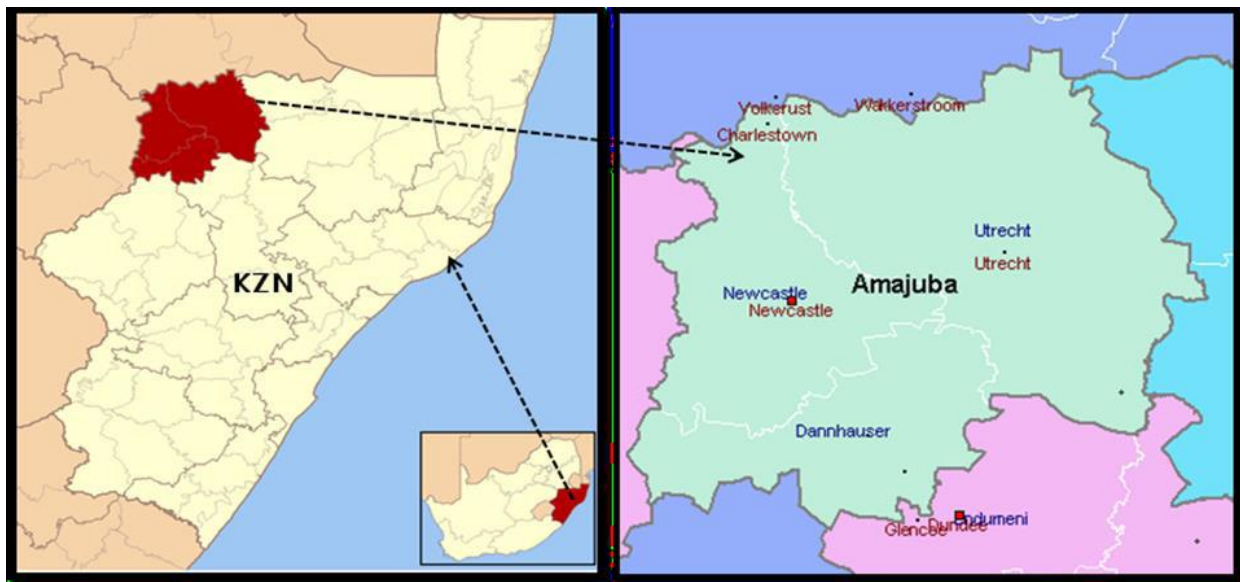
## SECTION 2: REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Amajuba District Municipality is one of ten (10) district municipalities within KwaZulu-Natal, located within the north-western corner of the province. The Amajuba District Municipality is constituted of the following three local municipalities:

- Newcastle (KZ252);
- Emadlangeni (KZ253); and
- Dannhauser (KZ254).

The map below displays the location of the district and local municipalities in relation to the rest of KZN:

MAP 1: AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN THE PROVINCIAL CONTEXT



The Amajuba District Municipality is approximately 6 910 km<sup>2</sup> in size with Emadlangeni occupying the largest area of 3 539 km<sup>2</sup>, Dannhauser some 1516km<sup>2</sup>, and Newcastle approximately 1 855 km<sup>2</sup>.

Although the district is peripherally located when viewed at a national and provincial scale, it is well connected and enjoys a relatively high level of accessibility within its spatial and economic functional region. N11, which is a national trade and movement route linking KwaZulu-Natal with the Mpumalanga and Gauteng provinces, runs through the western part of the district while regional connector distributor routes such as P483, R34 and others, traverse the district in an east-west direction ensuring functional linkages with the surrounding towns such as Ladysmith, Dundee and Vryheid.



The district is predominantly rural and dominated by extensive commercial farmlands. Newcastle is the main urban centre and economic hub. Towns such as Dannhauser and Utrecht serve as secondary service centres with limited thresholds. A continuum of settlements ranging from urban and high density areas of Osizweni and Madadeni Townships through informal settlements in Johnston, Blaawbosch and Cavan (JBC) to rural settlements forming part of Ubuhlebomzinyathi occur mainly along the Buffalo River.

Large scale commercial agriculture is extensive throughout the district with intensive irrigated production taking place west of the town of Newcastle around the Chelmsford dam below the escarpment. This is a fertile area used for high value crop production. The areas north of Newcastle are characterised by dryland and limited areas of irrigated agriculture around Groenvlei. Commercial timber has been established along the escarpment to the west and north of Newcastle. The high lying areas of the municipality in the north east are mainly used for extensive livestock production and limited commercial timber. The remaining lower lying areas of the municipality are generally drier and hence used for extensive livestock production.



## SECTION 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

### 3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

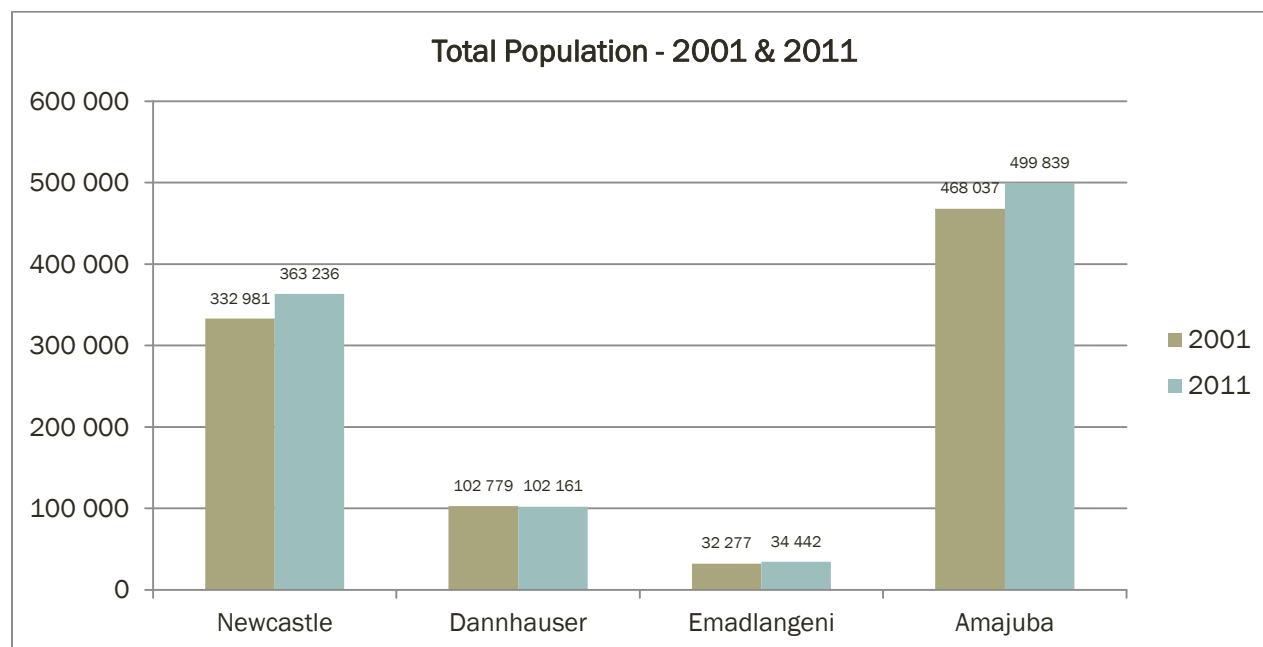
According to Census 2011 figures, Amajuba District experienced an increase in its total population figures from 468 037 in 2001, to 499 839 in 2011 (0.7% growth rate). Newcastle accounts for 72.7% of the district population (363 236 people), followed by Dannhauser with 102 161 (20.4%). Emadlangeni accounts for 6.9% of the population figures for the district (34 442). It is interesting to note that Dannhauser has experienced a decline in its population figures between 2001 and 2011 (-0.1% growth rate). This could be attributed to outward migration from the locality, ill health or an increase in mortality rate due to poverty and/or the HIV/AIDS epidemic<sup>3</sup>.

TABLE 1: TOTAL POPULATION BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011

Municipality	Total Population		Population Growth Rate (2001-2011)
	2001	2011	
Newcastle	332 981	363 236	0.7%
Emadlangeni	32 277	34 442	0.9%
Dannhauser	102 779	102 161	0.6%
Amajuba	468 036	499 839	-0.1%

Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

FIGURE 1: TOTAL POPULATION IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT – 2001 & 2011



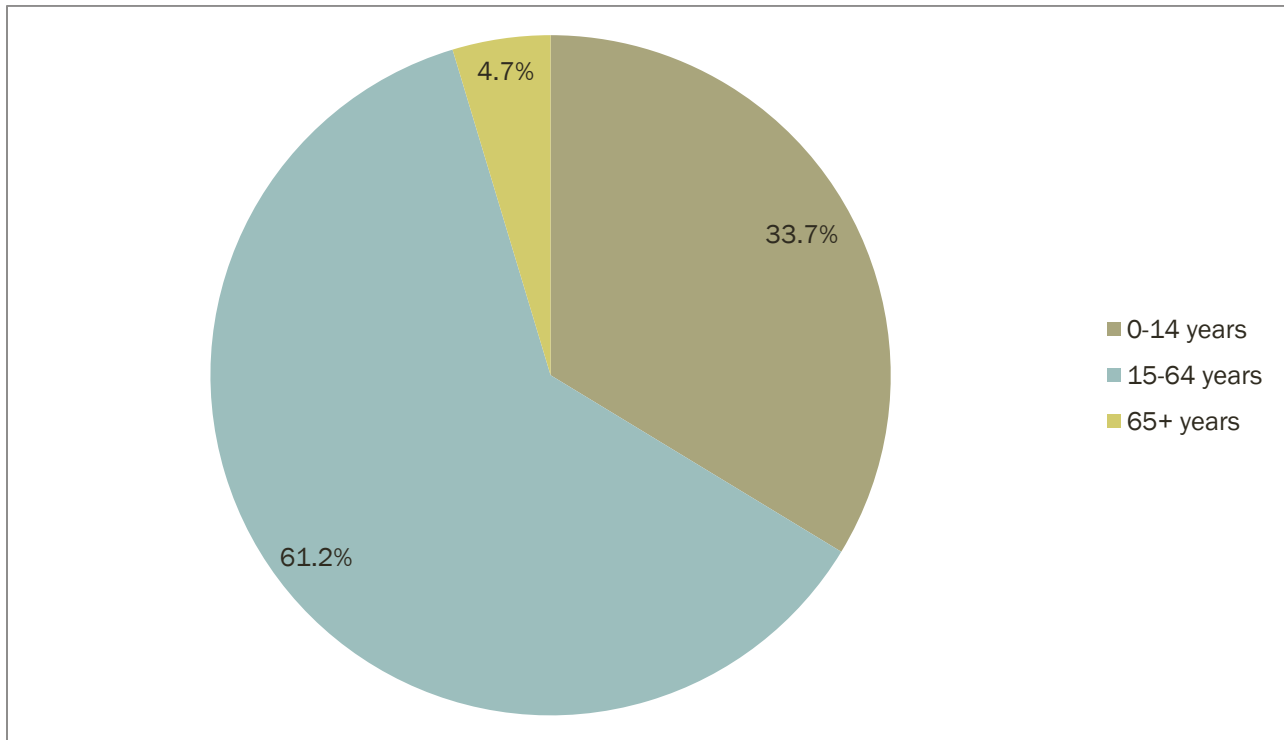
<sup>3</sup> Dannhauser Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review 2013/14



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

The majority of the district population (61.2%) are of working age i.e. 15-64 years, with 33.7% and 4.7% comprising of the young (0-14 years) and elderly (65+ years) respectively. There has been a marginal change in the gender profile of the district – with females accounting for 52.2% in 2011 (an increase of 0.1% from 2001).

FIGURE 2: AGE PROFILE OF AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY - 2011



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

TABLE 2: GENDER PROFILE FOR AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011

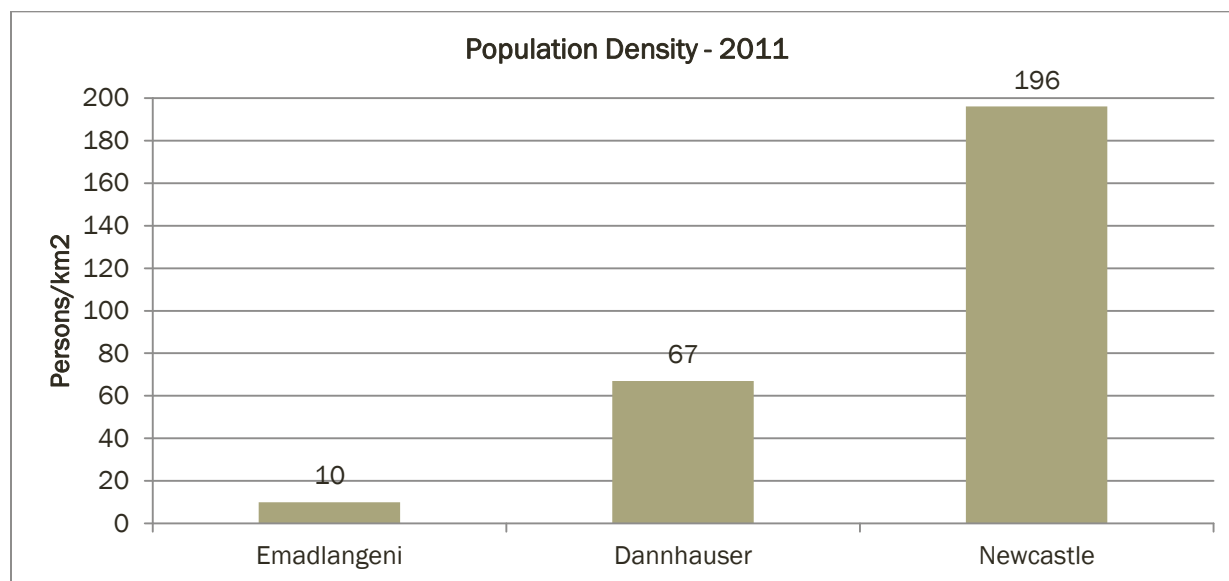
Male		Female		Sex Ratio	
2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
224 154	238 712	243 882	261 127	92	91

Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

Newcastle Local Municipality had the highest population density in comparison to the other local municipalities in 2011 - expressed in persons per km<sup>2</sup> per ward.



FIGURE 3: POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER KM<sup>2</sup>) BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - 2011



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

The number of households within the district has increased between 2001 and 2011, from 96 670 to 110 963, with a corresponding decline in the average household size (from an average of 4.7 persons per household to 4.4 persons per household). Across all of the local municipalities and the district, a larger percentage of households were headed by females in 2011 compared to 2001, most likely as a result of males moving outside of the municipal area to seek employment.

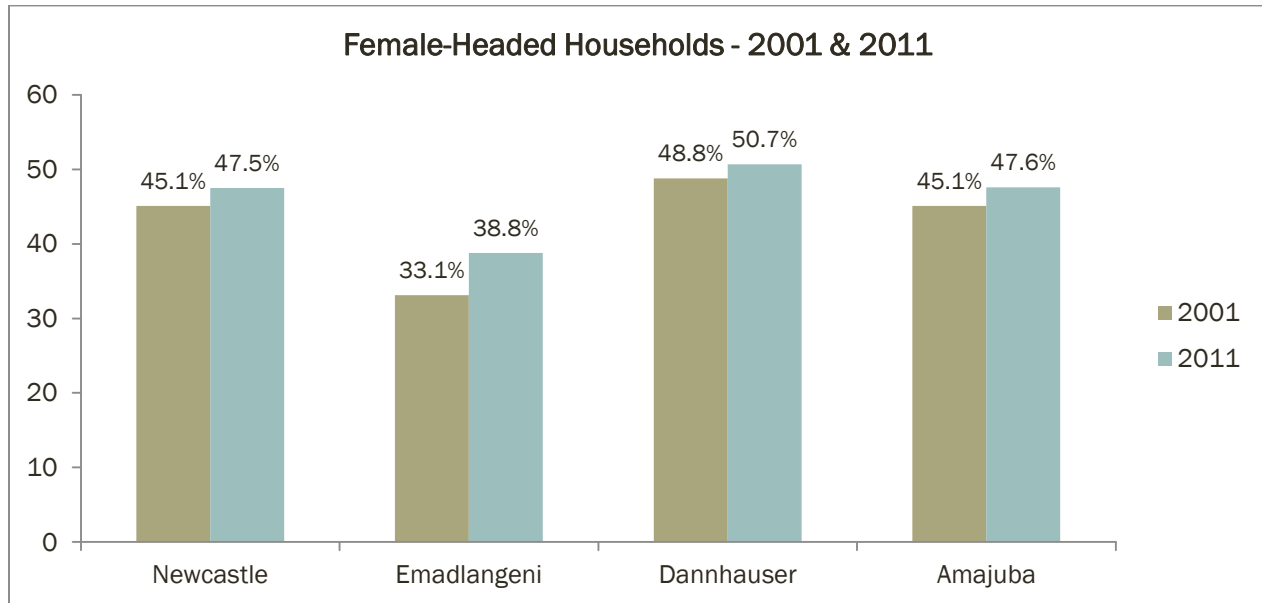
TABLE 3: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - 2001 & 2011

Municipality	Total Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Newcastle</b>	328 036	355 879	71 164	84 272	4.6	4.2
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	28 829	32 597	6 187	6 252	4.7	5.2
<b>Dannhauser</b>	101 992	100 841	19 320	19 320	5.3	4.9
<b>Amajuba</b>	458 857	489 317	96 670	110 963	4.7	4.4

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN



FIGURE 4: PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS – 2001 & 2011

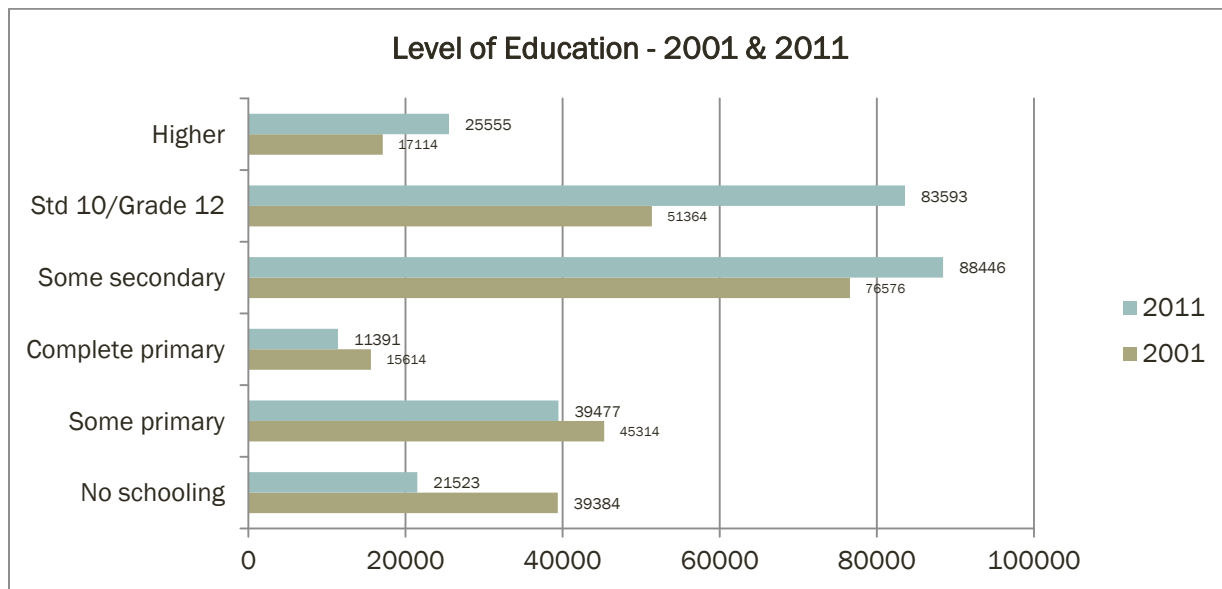


Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

### 3.2 EDUCATION

Figure 5 below presents the distribution of the district population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education attained for the years 2001 and 2011.

FIGURE 5: LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011



Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN



It is encouraging to note that the proportion of the population with no schooling has declined significantly between 2001 and 2011, from about 16% to 8%. Furthermore, this has been accompanied by increases in the secondary and Standard 10/Grade 12 figures. Higher education levels have also increased, and now account for 9.5% in 2011 from 7.0% in 2001.

### 3.3 INCOME PROFILE & DEPENDENCY LEVELS

Table 4 below reflects annual household income figures for the Amajuba District and its constituent local municipalities. The figures indicate low annual household income figures for the District in 2011, with about 70% of the population earning below R38 200 per annum (approximately R3 200 per month). In Dannhauser and Newcastle, the majority of their local households earn below R19,600 per annum (i.e. R1 600 per month). For Emadlangeni, the majority of the population (25%) earn up to R38 200 per annum.

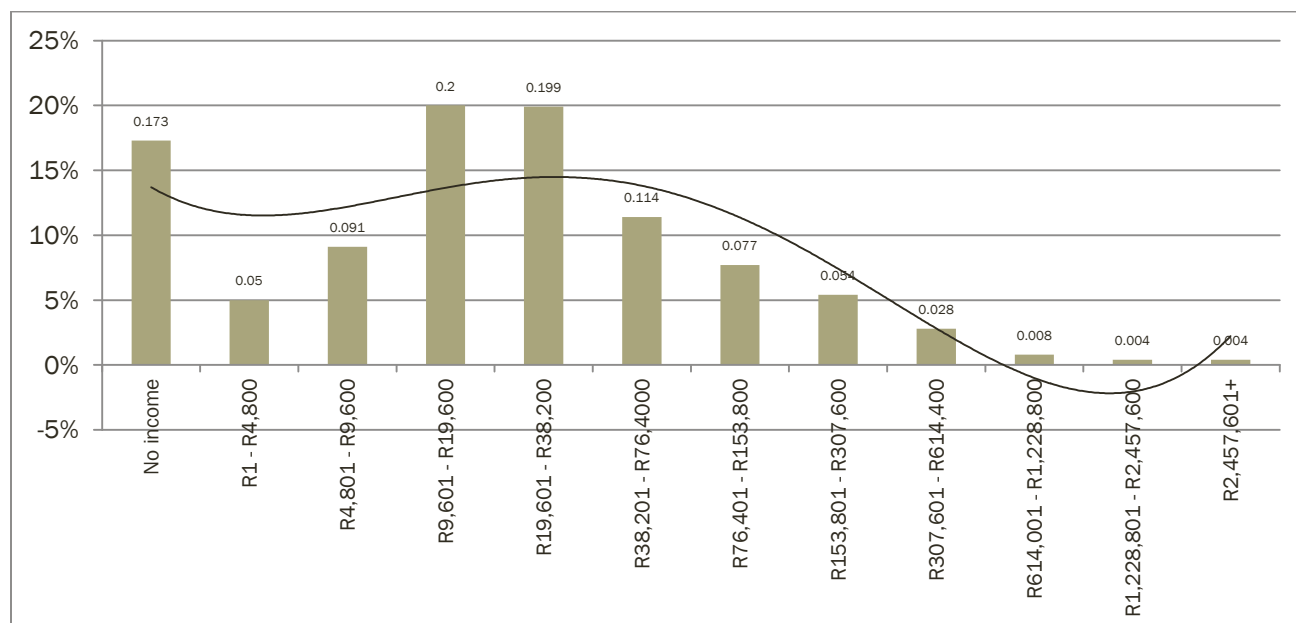
TABLE 4: ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - 2011

Income	Dannhauser	Emadlangeni	Newcastle	Amajuba
No income	17,0%	11,6%	18,0%	17,3%
R1 - R4,800	5,3%	3,6%	5,1%	5,0%
R4,801 - R9,600	10,3%	10,1%	8,7%	9,1%
R9,601 - R19,600	23,9%	20,8%	19%	20,0%
R19,601 - R38,200	23,4%	25,0%	18,6%	19,9%
R38,201 - R76,4000	11,7%	14%	11,1%	11,4%
R76,401 - R153,800	4,9%	7,6%	8,5%	7,7%
R153,801 - R307,600	2,2%	4,1%	6,5%	5,4%
R307,601 - R614,400	1,1%	2,5%	3,3%	2,8%
R614,001 - R1,228,800	0,1%	0,3%	0,8%	0,8%
R1,228,801 - R2,457,600	0,1%	0,3%	0,2%	0,4%
R2,457,601+	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,4%

Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011



FIGURE 6: ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME – AMAJUBA DISTRICT - 2011



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

The dependency ratio measures the proportion of the population outside of the labour force (i.e. proportion of the population between the ages 0-14 years and over 65 years) that is dependent on the economic activity of those working (i.e. population between the ages 15-64 years). The dependency ratio can be interpreted as a crude measure of poverty – insofar as it reflects the number of people in the labour force sustaining dependents i.e. the young and old population. The table below highlights the dependency rates for the district for 2001 and 2011.

TABLE 5: DEPENDENCY RATES FOR AMAJUBA DISTRICT – 2001 & 2011

	2001	2011
<b>Population 0-14 years</b>	165 858	168 374
<b>Population 65 years+</b>	19 389	23 271
<b>Dependent population</b>	185 247	191 645
<b>Population 15-64 years</b>	282 789	308 194
<b>Dependency ratio</b>	65.5%	62.2%

Source: Statistics SA, Census 2001 and 2011

The District has seen a decline in the dependency rate from 65.5% in 2001 to 62.2% in 2011. However, when interpreted in conjunction with the low income levels of households/people employed, the figures reflect that the high proportion of the population below the age of 14 years and above 65 years, place an additional burden on the economically active population within the district.



### 3.4 POVERTY & INEQUALITY

The KZN Provincial Treasury released the KZN Multiple Deprivation Index in 2011. The index is based on income levels, employment levels, health, education, access to services, and crime rates. Each local municipality is allocated a score for each of the indicators, which are then totaled in order to derive the deprivation index for each locality. Fifty one local municipalities in KZN were analysed, and then ranked in ascending order - from 1 (highest level of deprivation) to 51 (lowest level of deprivation).

The table below lists the rankings for each local municipality within Amajuba District Municipality according to each indicator, and provides the final ranking of each locality against the other municipalities within the province.

TABLE 6: KZN MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION INDEX - 2011

	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Living Environment	Crime	Final Ranking
<b>Newcastle</b>	45	50	11	45	45	30	49/51
<b>Emangadleni</b>	20	19	5	36	36	29	21/51
<b>Dannhauser</b>	3	8	44	21	16	28	11/51

Source: KZN Provincial Treasury, 2011

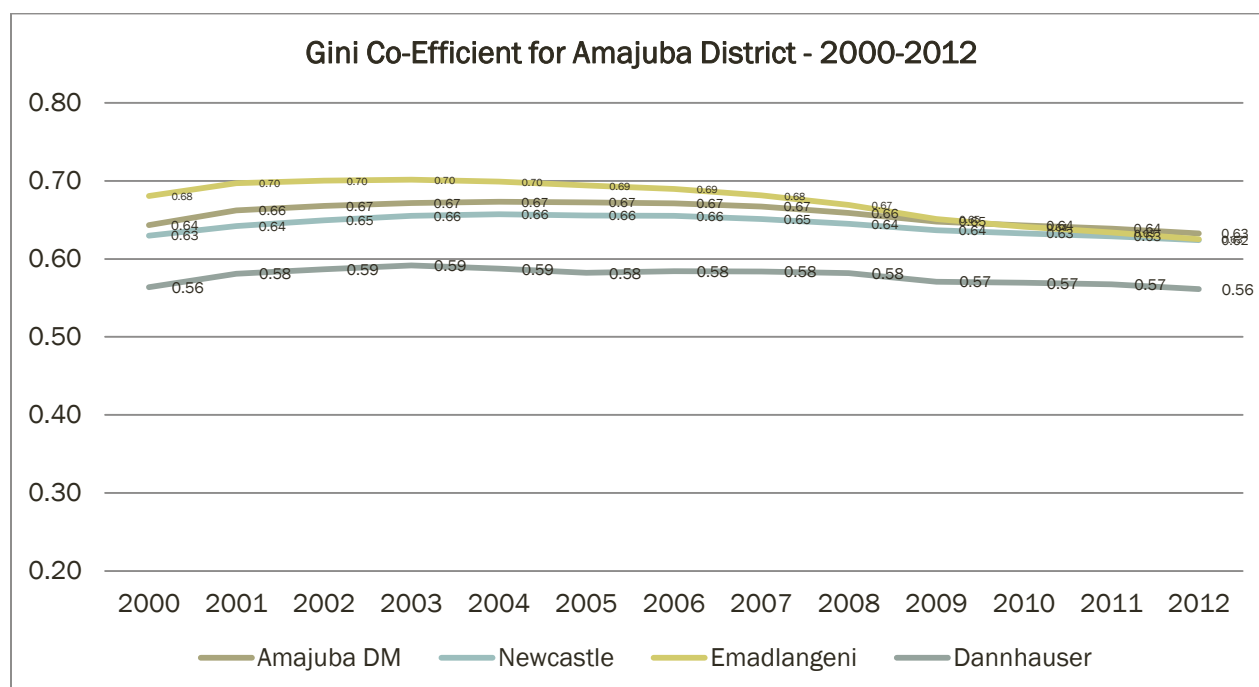
Dannhauser has the highest levels of deprivation within the District, ranked 11 out of the 51 municipalities in the province. Newcastle has the lowest levels of deprivation and ranks more favourably within the district and provincial context (49/51).

The Gini coefficient is commonly used as a measure of inequality of income or wealth. The Gini co-efficient ranges from 0 to 1 - where a low Gini coefficient indicates a more equal distribution (with 0 corresponding to complete equality); while higher Gini coefficients indicate more unequal distribution, (with 1 corresponding to complete inequality).

The highest level of inequality between 2000 and 2012 within the Amajuba District is found in the Emadlangeni Local Municipality. In 2012, Dannhauser had the lowest level of inequality at 0.56, indicating a comparatively more equal distribution than the other localities.



FIGURE 7: GINI CO-EFFICIENT FOR AMAJUBA



The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country’s overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. Calculation of the index combines four major indicators: life expectancy for health, expected years of schooling, mean of years of schooling for education, and Gross National Income per capita for standard of living. HDI is used to keep track of the level of development of a country, as it combines all major social and economic indicators that are responsible for economic development<sup>4</sup>.

In a report compiled by the Central Policy Unit within The Office of the Premier in 2004, the Amajuba District had an HDI of 0.55, and was considered more developed in comparison to other districts such as Umkhanyakude, Umzinyathi, Zululand, Ilembe and Ugu whose HDI was below 0.5<sup>5</sup>.

TABLE 7: HDI FOR DISTRICTS IN KZN - 2004

Ranking	District Municipality	HDI
11	Umkhanyakude	0.40
10	Zululand	0.44
9	Sisonke	0.44
8	Umzinyathi	0.46
7	Uthukela	0.48
6	Uthungulu	0.50
5	Ilembe	0.50

<sup>4</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.amajuba.gov.za/demography>



4	Ugu	0.50
3	<b>Amajuba</b>	<b>0.55</b>
2	Umgungundlovu	0.59
1	Ethekwini	0.66

Source: Central Policy Unit Document on Informa-Bits 2003 (Jan 2004) (Office of the Premier KZN)<sup>6</sup>

Global Insight figures for 2008 show a decline in the index for Amajuba to 0.52. The table below reflects the HDI figures and poverty rates for the district and the three local municipalities.

TABLE 8: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX & POVERTY RATES IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT - 2012

	Amajuba	Newcastle	Emadlangeni	Dannhauser
<b>HDI</b>	0.52	0.56	0.40	0.39
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	56.3%	47.6%	80.7%	78.6%

Source: Global Insight 2012

The information above reflects that the highest poverty rates (percentage of people in poverty) in the District are in the eMadlangeni and Dannhauser Local Municipalities (80.7% and 78.6% respectively). Of these two localities, Dannhauser has the lowest HDI (0.39).

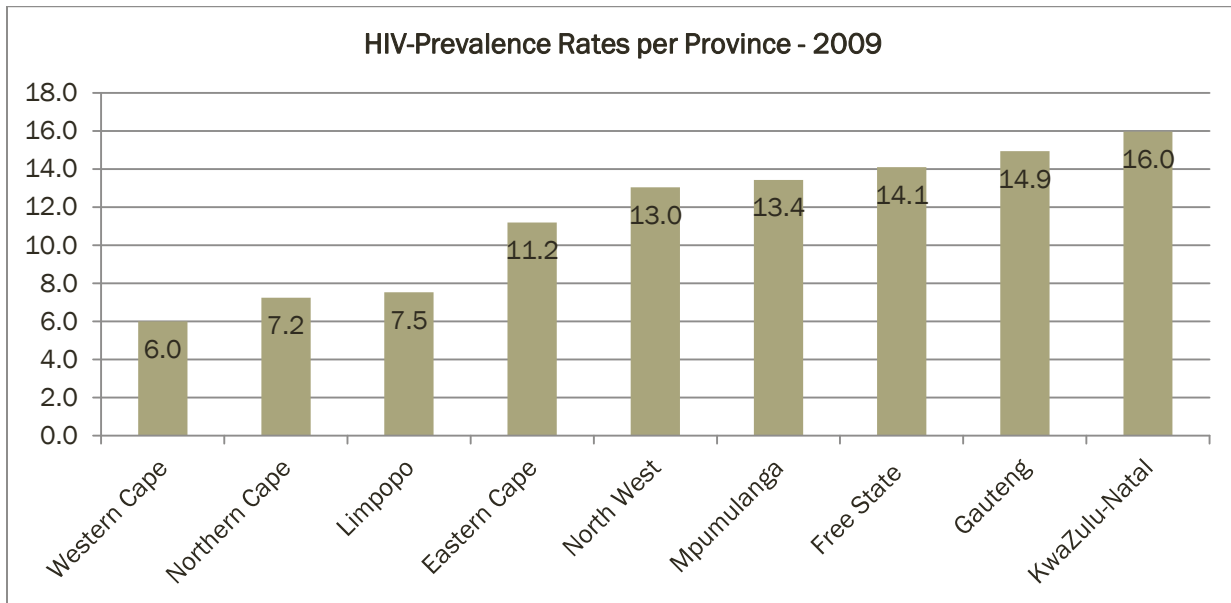
<sup>6</sup> Information extracted from <http://www.amajuba.gov.za/demography>



### 3.5 HIV/AIDS

KwaZulu-Natal currently accounts for approximately 21% of the South African population. However, the province has the highest recorded HIV-positive rate in the country (16% in 2009) indicating that the impact is likely to be more severe than in the other provinces.

FIGURE 8: HIV-PREVALENCE RATES BY PROVINCE - 2009

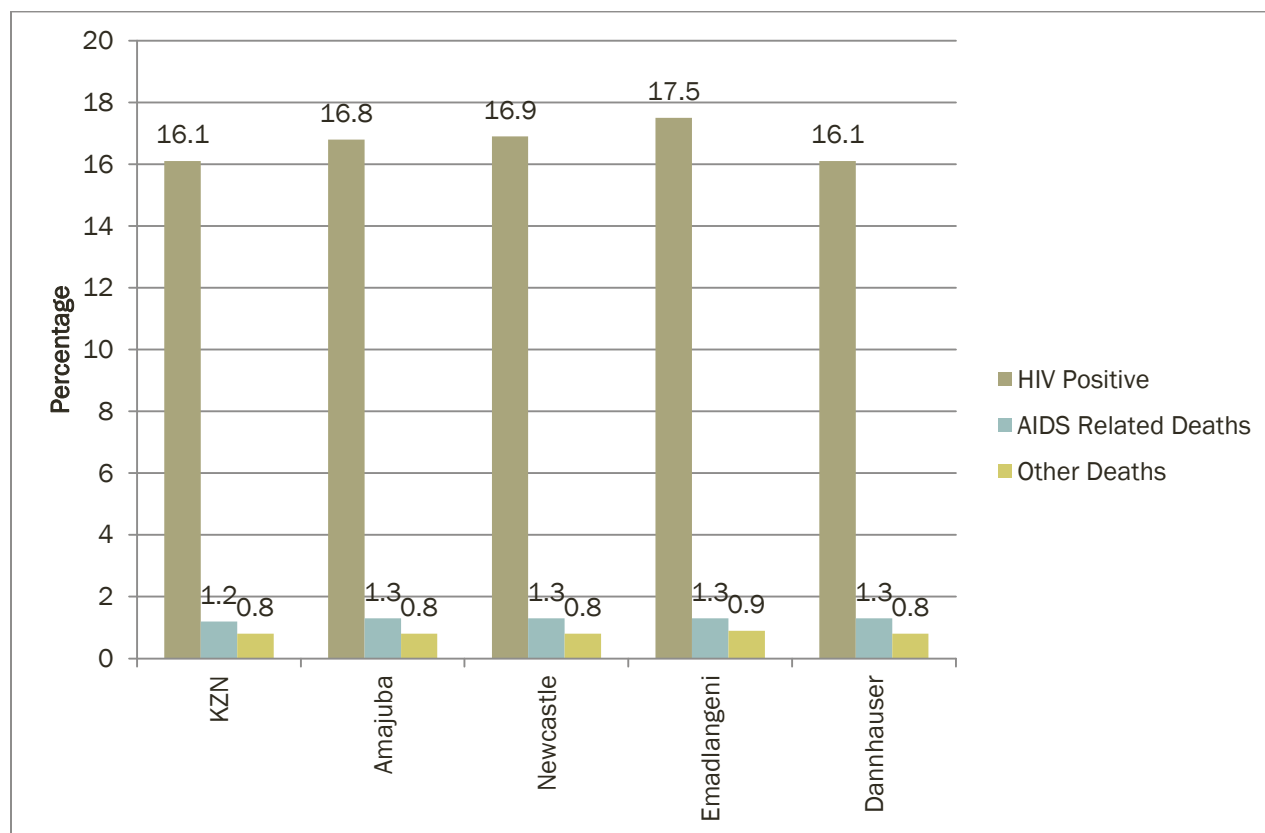


Source: Quantec data, 2009

In terms of the Amajuba District, figure 9 lists the HIV-prevalence rates for each constituent local municipality in 2010. The district only has slightly more individuals who are HIV-positive than the province (16.8%). Emadlangeni Local Municipality recorded the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in 2010 (17.5%), with Dannhauser recording the lowest rate of 16.1%. Between 1.2-1.3% of the province, district and local municipal populations died from AIDS, compared to 0.8% from other deaths. The increase in the HIV-prevalence rate between 2005 and 2009 was 0.2% in Amajuba, in comparison to the province which experienced a 2% increase over the same period. Between 2005 and 2009, the number of AIDS-related deaths increased by 1.4% for the Amajuba District. KZN increased by 2.9% per annum between 2005 and 2009.



FIGURE 9: HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE RATES IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY - 2010



Source: Quantec data, 2011

### 3.6 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### 3.6.1 WATER

Table 7 below provides a comparison of the levels of access to piped (tap) water within each local municipality in 2001 and 2011.

TABLE 9: ACCESS TO PIPED WATER BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011

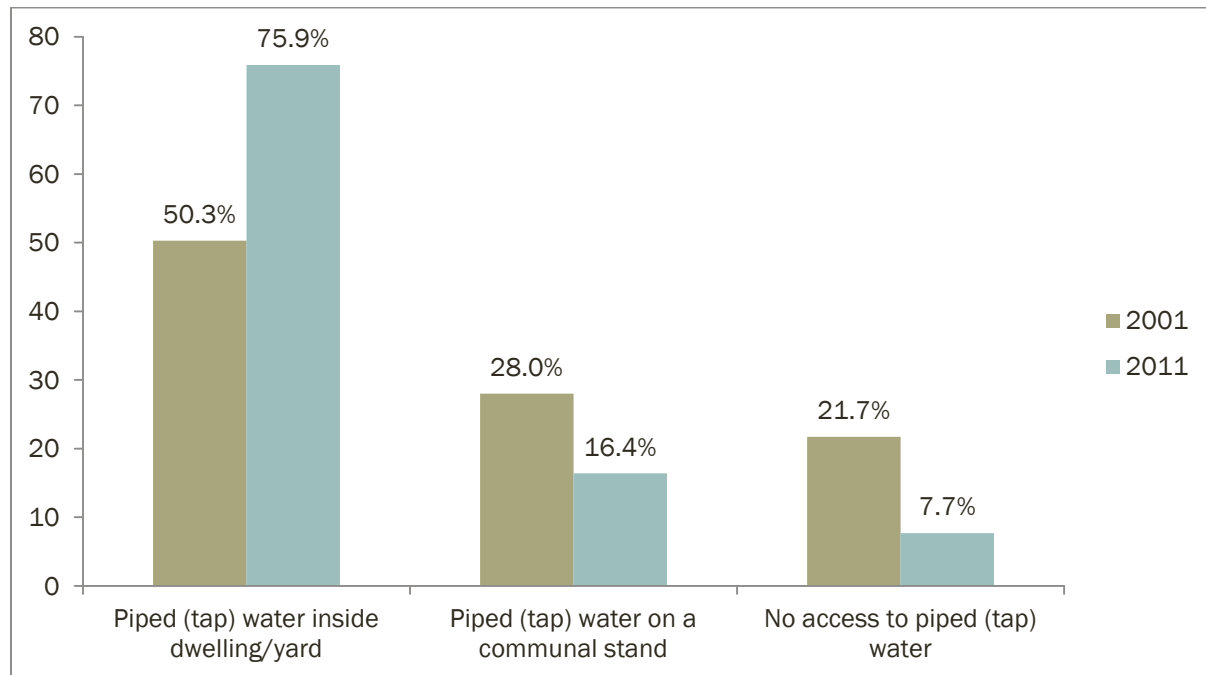
Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/yard		Piped (tap) water on a communal stand		No access to piped (tap) water	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Newcastle</b>	43886	71635	18175	9347	9103	3290
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	1947	2410	1154	1260	3086	2581
<b>Dannhauser</b>	2798	10175	7693	7595	8829	2669
<b>Amajuba</b>	<b>48631</b>	<b>84220</b>	<b>27022</b>	<b>18202</b>	<b>21018</b>	<b>8540</b>

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN



The information presented above highlights a significant improvement in the levels of access to piped (tap) water across all the local municipalities – with more households having access to tap water inside their dwellings/yards - (approximately 76% of the total households in the District in 2011, compared to 50.3% in 2001). Within the same period there has been an overall decline in the number of district households who access piped water from a communal stand (28.0% to 16.4%). Furthermore, the proportion of the district population without access to tap water has fallen to 7.7% in 2011. However, it remains a concern that although Dannhauser has seen an improvement in the levels of access to piped water between 2001 and 2011, the majority of the households in the locality still do not have access to piped (tap) water (41.3% of households) in 2011.

FIGURE 10: ACCESS TO PIPED WATER IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011



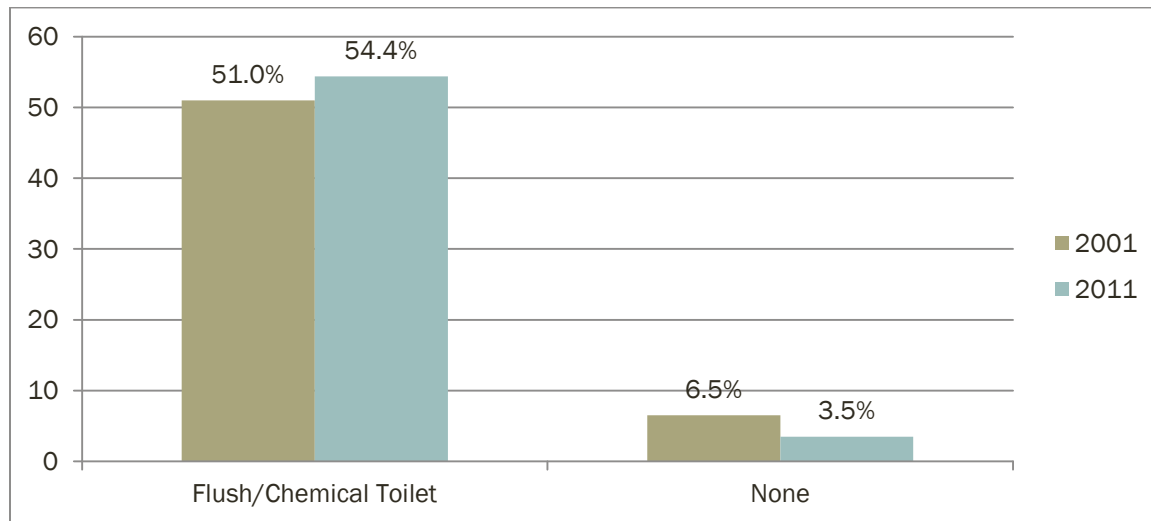
Source: Statistics SA, Census 2001 and 2011

### 3.6.2 SANITATION

Figure 11 shows that the percentage of households in the Amajuba District Municipality with access to flush or chemical toilets has increased, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion with no access to a toilet facility between 2001 and 2011.



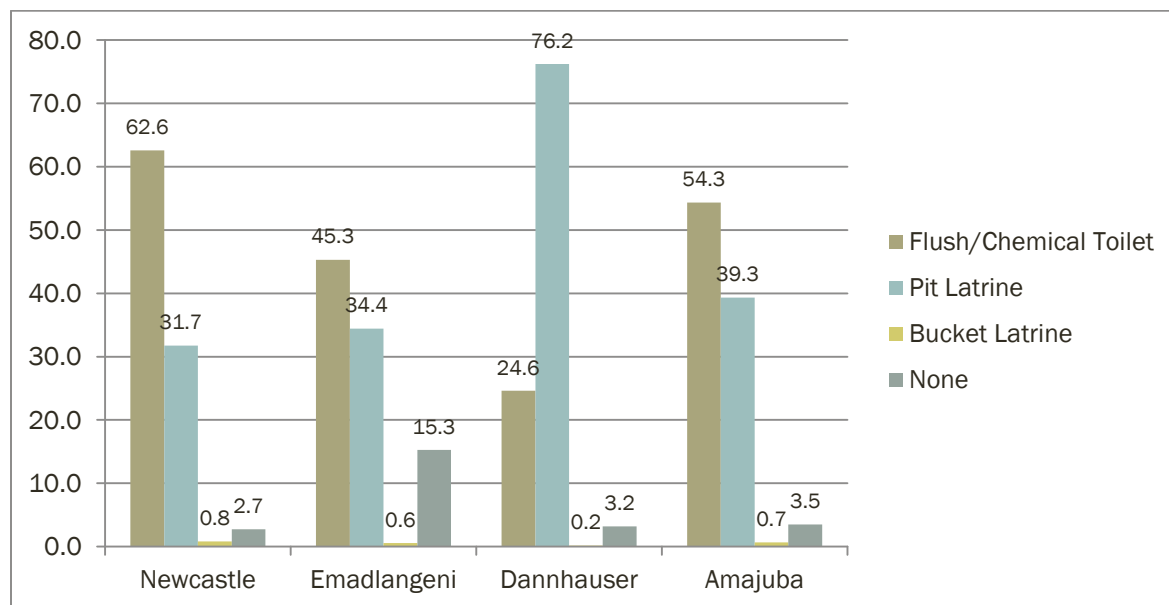
FIGURE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT BY TOILET FACILITY – 2001 & 2011



Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN

The levels of access to sanitation facilities within each local municipality in 2011 are presented below.

FIGURE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY - 2011



Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN

The highest proportions of households in Newcastle and Emadlangeni have access to a flush or chemical toilet (62.6% and 45.3% respectively). Over 70% of the households in Dannhauser use pit latrines, with 24.6% having access to a flush or chemical toilet. For the district as a whole, 3.5% of the population did not have any type of toilet facility. Emadlangeni is the most severely affected with 15.3% of the households indicating that they do not have access to toilet facilities.



### 3.6.3 ENERGY SOURCES

Electricity is provided to the district population by way of connections to the Eskom grid or by way of non-grid electricity. Census data for the years 2001 and 2011 indicate a significant increase in the usage of electricity for lighting, cooking and heating purposes across the district.

TABLE 10: ELECTRICITY USAGE FOR LIGHTING, COOKING & HEATING BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - 2001 & 2011

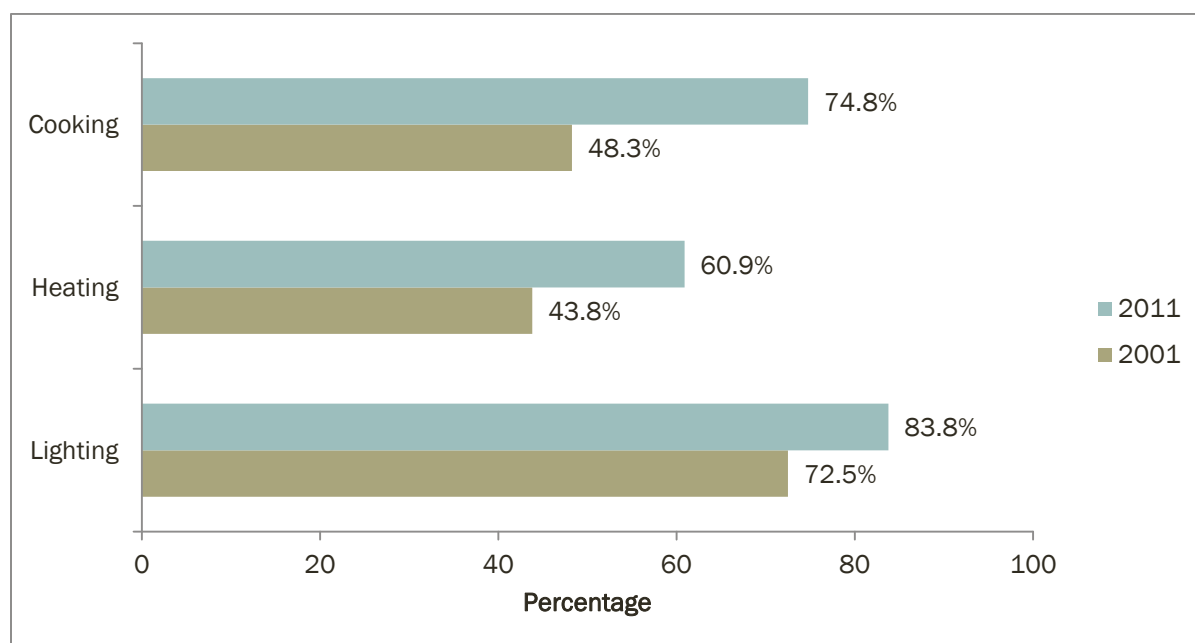
Municipality	Lighting		Heating		Cooking	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Newcastle</b>	84.1	87.2	53.3	68.7	58.3	82.8
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	29.1	48.5	24.2	32.0	25.2	40.2
<b>Dannhauser</b>	43.5	85.4	15.2	39.9	18.7	55.1
<b>Amajuba</b>	72.5	83.8	43.8	60.9	48.3	74.8

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN

Census data for the years 2001 and 2011 indicate a significant increase in the usage of electricity for lighting, cooking and heating purposes across all of the local municipalities in the district. The highest proportion of households with access to electricity are located in the Newcastle Local Municipality. It is interesting to note that Dannhauser experienced the highest increases in its levels of access to electricity between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 13 below provides a graphical representation of electricity usage for the Amajuba District for 2001 and 2011.

FIGURE 13: ELECTRICITY USAGE IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY - 2011



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2001 & 2011



## SECTION 5: ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITIES

### 5.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

#### 5.1.1 NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

According to the Newcastle IDP Review (2013/14), access to education facilities in the Newcastle Local Municipality is fairly good, with the area having about 118 schools (including both primary and secondary schools). The average size of schools is 995. Planning standards for education facilities reveal that in terms of the threshold<sup>7</sup>, Newcastle should have between 90 and 120 primary schools to accommodate the population size. There is therefore a need for additional primary schools. The application of planning standards in respect of secondary schools indicates that between 36 and 60 secondary schools are required in the area.

Tertiary education facilities include the old Madadeni College of Education (which is now used as a College for Further Education and Training), the Majuba FET (Newtech Campus), Majuba College FET, and Majuba FETC (MTC Campus).

There are approximately 48 early childhood educational facilities within NLM, which is spread throughout the municipal area. The crèches in the area operate from either a dedicated facility, community facility or a home.

#### 5.1.2 EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

There are 49 schools in the Emadlangeni municipal area with 19 schools offering Grades 1 to 7. In terms of primary schools, the municipality is very well serviced as most settlements and towns have a primary school within 5 km of the community. The majority of the municipality is also well covered in terms of access to secondary schools

All schools need additional classrooms and the upgrading of facilities. Due to their location, some schools do not even have access to basic infrastructural services e.g. access roads. The accommodation of teachers in the rural areas is also a challenge - educators are forced to travel far and accessibility during the rainy season is difficult<sup>8</sup>.

#### 5.1.3 DANNHAUSER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

There are 64 schools within the Dannhauser Municipality that range from junior primary through to senior secondary schools, and are spread unevenly in space with the highest concentration coinciding with the settlements in the north. An application of planning standards for education facilities shows that the municipal area is adequately provided with primary schools. However, a further two high/ secondary schools are needed in order to comply with the standards.

<sup>7</sup> The planning standards for education facilities is 1 primary school per 600 households, and 1 secondary school for every 1 200 households

<sup>8</sup> Emadlangeni Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



There are no tertiary education facilities in Dannhauser Municipality. The nearest ones are found in Newcastle<sup>9</sup>.

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#### 5.1.4 COMPARISONS WITH OTHER DISTRICTS<sup>10</sup>

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The total average number of learners per school is 555 in the Amajuba District, which is significantly higher than all other district municipalities within the province (the second highest figure is Ugu at 463 learners per school).

The District has the highest average number of educators per school in KZN (16), where figures for other districts ranged between 11 and 16 educators per school. In terms of the average number of learners per educator, the figure for Amajuba was 34.3 - similar to other district municipalities within the province. The relationship between the number of educators per school and learners per school seem to support the argument that schools in more urbanized areas are able to accommodate and sustain larger schools.

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### 5.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

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#### 5.2.1 NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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The Municipality has three hospitals, namely: - (1) Madadeni Hospital which serves the district function; (2) Newcastle Hospital which is classified as a Provincial Hospital and provides services to the whole of the Amajuba District and surrounding areas; and (3) Newcastle Private Hospital which is the only private hospital within the municipal area.

There are approximately twelve mobile clinics that serve the municipality and 10 permanent clinics. The backlog is mainly in the Newcastle East where the majority of the population lives. Emergency Rescue Services (EMRS) is located in Madadeni<sup>11</sup>.

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#### 5.2.2 EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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In terms of healthcare facilities within the Emadlangeni Local Municipality, there is 1 district hospital, 1 prison hospital, 2 provincial fixed clinics (gate clinic), 2 mobile provincial clinics, 2 EMRS bases, and 1 forensic mortuary<sup>12</sup>. The district hospital offers district level services. Patients needing regional level, advanced and specialized health care are referred to the Madadeni and Newcastle hospitals.

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<sup>9</sup> Information extracted from the Dannhauser Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14

<sup>10</sup> Information extracted from the Amajuba District Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14

<sup>11</sup> Newcastle Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14

<sup>12</sup> Emadlangeni Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



### 5.2.3 DANNHAUSER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

There are no hospitals located within the Dannhauser Municipality. The locality has 10 clinics that are administered by the Department of Health. There is one Community Health Care Centre in Dannhauser, which is currently under construction that is aimed at ensuring that health services are accessible and closer to the people.

The Department of Health further supports 36 mobile clinics in areas where health services are not available. An application of planning standards for health services<sup>13</sup> in the area shows that the Dannhauser Local Municipality area is well provided in terms of clinics and primary health facilities, except for a concern of facilities being mobile<sup>14</sup>.

### 5.2.4 OVERVIEW OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT

Based on the preceding information for each local municipality, Table 9 below reflects the level of basic infrastructure services in the health care facilities within the Amajuba District.

TABLE 11: BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES

Municipality	Facility Type	Number	% with Electricity	% with Piped Water Supply	% with Fixed Line Telephones
<b>Dannhauser</b>	District Hospital	Nil	100%	100%	100%
	Clinics	10	100%	100%	100%
<b>Newcastle</b>	District Hospital	2	100%	100%	100%
	Clinics	13	100%	100%	100%
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	District Hospital	1	100%	100%	100%
	Clinics	2	100%	50%	50%
<b>District Total</b>	District Hospital	3	100%	100%	100%
	Clinics	25	100%	90%	96%

Source: Department of Health, 2010

The information above shows that all district hospitals and clinics have access to electricity. Only 50% of the clinics have access to piped water and fixed telephone lines.

- In terms of challenges identified by the Department of Health with regards to facilities in the Amajuba area, the following is noted:
- There is currently almost 100% compliance with the provision of sanitation, water, electricity and telephones;

<sup>13</sup> Planning standards for health facilities are one clinic for every 6 000 households, or one clinic within a 5km radius

<sup>14</sup> Dannhauser Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



- There is a need to involve clinic committees and community leaders to address the vandalising of telephone poles;
- Telephone systems are not always functional at Greenock, Thembalihle and Ladybank Provincial Clinics as communities in these areas regularly cut off telephone poles; and
- There is no Community Health Centre (CHC) in the district<sup>15</sup>.

The KZN Department of Health provides a range of health facilities to the Amajuba population as outlined in the table below:

TABLE 12: KZN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH STANDARDS AND FACILITIES

Population	Recommended Facility	Estimated Attendees (per month)
Scattered <5000	Mobile Point	100
Clustered 5000	Health Station	400-600
5000-10000	Small Clinic	2000
5000-10000	Small Clinic with maternity	2000 (20 deliveries)
10000-20000	Medium Clinic	3000
10000-20000	Medium Clinic with maternity	3000 (20 deliveries)
30000-50000	Large Clinic	4000-5000
30000-50000	Large Clinic with maternity	4000-5000 (30-50 deliveries)
60000-70000	Extra Large Clinic	6000-10000
60000-70000	Extra Large Clinic with maternity	6000-10000 (30-50 deliveries)
70000-100000	Community Health Centre	10000-30000

Source: Department of Health, 2010

The district, through the District Health System (DHS), provides health services to the population using the Primary Health Care (PHC) approach. A complete list of the range of health care facilities and services available within the Amajuba District, are provided below<sup>16</sup>.

TABLE 13: HEALTH CARE FACILITIES & SERVICES WITHIN THE AMAJUBA DISTRICT

Health Care Facility	Clinic	
<b>Hospital</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newcastle Provincial Hospital (District &amp; Regional)</li> <li>• Niemeyer Hospital - District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madadeni Provincial Hospital (Regional)</li> </ul>
<b>24-hour Service Clinic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rosary Clinic</li> <li>• Madadeni Clinic 1</li> <li>• Madadeni Clinic 5</li> <li>• Madadeni Clinic 7</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nellie's Farm Clinic</li> <li>• Osizweni Clinic 2</li> <li>• Naasfarm Clinic</li> </ul>
<b>10-hour Service Clinic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emfundweni Clinic</li> <li>• Greenock Clinic</li> <li>• Ladynick Clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Niemeyer Gate Clinic</li> <li>• Osizweni Clinic 1</li> <li>• Osizweni Clinic 3</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> Information extracted from the Amajuba District Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14

<sup>16</sup> Information extracted from: <http://www.kznhealth.gov.za/Amajuba/services.htm>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madadeni Gate Clinic</li> <li>• Mndozo Clinic</li> <li>• Newcastle Gate Clinic</li> <li>• Newcastle PHC Clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Starfford Clinic</li> <li>• Thembalihle Clinic</li> <li>• Charlestown Clinic</li> <li>• Durnacol Clinic</li> </ul>
<b>8-hour Clinic Service</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thandanani Clinic</li> <li>• Madadeni Mobile Clinic 1</li> <li>• Madadeni Mobile Clinic 2</li> <li>• Madadeni Mobile Clinic 3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newcastle Mobile Clinic 1</li> <li>• Newcastle Mobile Clinic 2</li> <li>• Utrecht Mobile Clinic 1</li> <li>• Utrecht Mobile Clinic 2</li> </ul>
<b>Mobile Clinics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madadeni Mobile Clinic 1</li> <li>• Madadeni Mobile Clinic 2</li> <li>• Madadeni Mobile Clinic 3</li> <li>• Newcastle Mobile Clinic 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newcastle Mobile Clinic 2</li> <li>• Utrecht Mobile Clinic 1</li> <li>• Utrecht Mobile Clinic 2</li> </ul>
<b>Gateway Clinics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Niemeyer Gate Clinic</li> <li>• Newcastle Gate Clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madadeni Gate Clinic</li> </ul>

Source: KZN Department of Health, 2011

South Africa is in the process of introducing an innovative system of healthcare financing - the National Health Insurance (NHI). The objective of the NHI is to ensure that all South Africans have access to appropriate, efficient and quality health services. It will be phased-in over a period of 14 years. This will entail major changes in the service delivery structures, administrative and management systems. The NHI is intended to bring about reform that will improve service provision. It will promote equity and efficiency so as to ensure that all South Africans have access to affordable, quality healthcare services regardless of their socio-economic status<sup>17</sup>.

In 2012, the Department of Health named the 10 districts in the country identified for the pilot of the National Health Insurance (NHI), which commenced on 1 April 2012. Due to high population numbers and a high disease burden, two districts were identified in KwaZulu-Natal - uMzinyathi and uMgungundlovu. However, the province added a third district – Amajuba – for which it will use its own funds to carry out the pilot. Amajuba was chosen by the Provincial leadership because of its peculiarity in that it is both rural and urban; has adequate health care facilities, and will yield immediate results in terms of readiness for the actual implementation of the NHI.

In Amajuba, capacity building involving change management training has been given to 53 Managers and all operational managers in the primary health care institutions have been trained on data collection and reporting tools. The District has also commenced with mobile pharmacy services where more than 1,200 clients now collect their medicine in the Sukuma Sakhe War Rooms. Twelve (12) school health teams have been appointed and are already servicing 4 232 Grade 1 learners at 98 schools. The District has also appointed a clinical specialist team that consists of 1 advanced midwife and a primary health care nurse. To improve the quality of care, procurement of essential equipment for both clinics and hospitals is now in the tender stage and the replenishment of linen in hospitals underway<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> Green Paper: National Health Insurance in South Africa, Department of Health, 2011

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.kznhealth.gov.za/mediarelease/2013/NHI\\_on\\_track.htm](http://www.kznhealth.gov.za/mediarelease/2013/NHI_on_track.htm)



## 5.3 ACCESS TO SPORTS & RECREATION FACILITIES

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### 5.3.1 NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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There are a total of 4 sports complexes within the Newcastle Local Municipality, namely Paradise Playgrounds, Phelandaba Playgrounds, Fairleigh, and Amajuba Sports Complex. In addition, there is the K.R. Rumelin Stadium, 18 sports fields and the Newcastle Swimming Pool<sup>19</sup>.

Newcastle East, particularly JBC and the surrounding settlements are poorly provided with sports facilities.

The municipality is in the process of revamping the Phelandaba sport field in order to provide facilities for a range of sporting codes e.g. soccer, athletics, volleyball and netball. The project has begun with the development of a swimming pool which will cater for the residents of Madadeni and surrounding areas<sup>20</sup>.

### 5.3.2 EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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Disparities exist with regards to the provision of sporting facilities and community halls between the urban and rural areas of the municipality. Furthermore, many of the existing facilities are not maintained.

However, the Emadlangeni Municipality has prioritized various projects in order to provide enhanced sporting and recreational facilities to the local population:

- The renovation of the combo court for the stadium in Bensdorp, Utrecht.
- A soccer stadium in Groenvlei
- Rehabilitation of the horse racing turf in ward 4<sup>21</sup>.

### 5.3.3 DANNHAUSER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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A number of sports facilities are available in the Dannhauser Municipality, which include South Park, Emafusini Park, and Durnacol Sports Stadium. The Amajuba District Sport Sector Plan (2007) lists the various facilities and their status/condition. The KwaMdakane indoor sports centre is identified as the only sports facility in Dannhauser that is in a relatively good condition.

The Dannhauser IDP Review 2013/14 identifies the need to develop further public facilities to serve the northern settlements of the municipal area.

## SECTION 6: LAND AND LAND LEGAL ISSUES

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<sup>19</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Sport Sector Plan, 2007

<sup>20</sup> Newcastle Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14

<sup>21</sup> Emadlangeni Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



## 6.1 LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

According to the Amajuba Area-Based Plan (2007), the total land area for the Amajuba District Municipality is 693 769 hectares.

Analysis of the land ownership pattern in the Amajuba District Municipality indicates that 51% of the land is held privately (i.e. this means by individuals). Following private ownership, Trust ownership accounts for 18% and this is followed by commercial ownership (i.e. company) of 16% of the District land. The private, trust and commercially owned land comprise a total of 584,103 hectares or 84% of the total land in the District. State ownership accounts for 2.4%, municipal ownership 1.4%, and Traditional Authority land comprises 4.2% of the land area.

TABLE 14: Amajuba District Municipality Land Ownership Profile - 2007

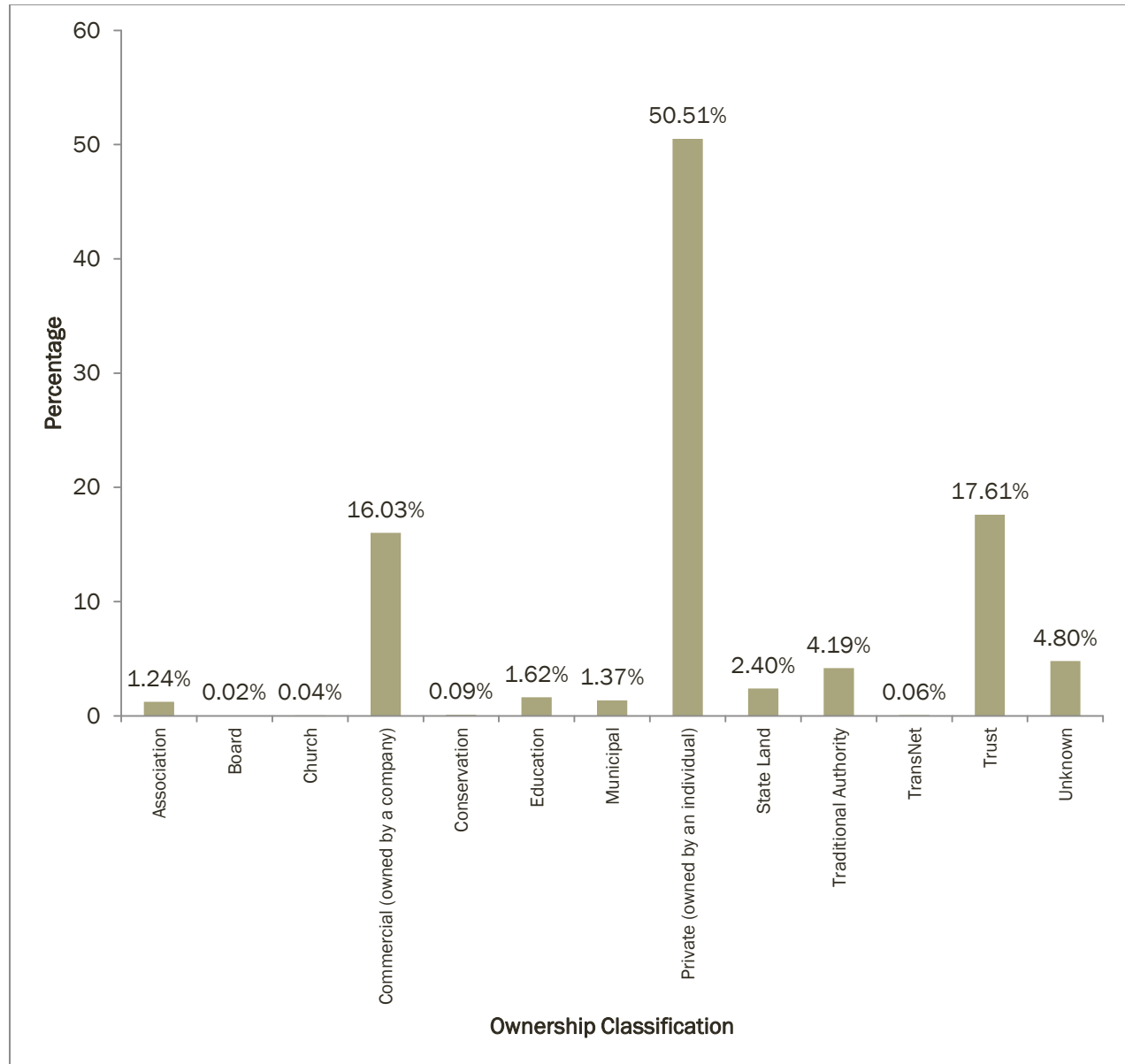
OWNERSHIP CLASSIFICATION	AREA (Ha)	% of total
Association	8,609	1%
Board	123	0%
Church	308	0%
Commercial (owned by a company)	110,882	16%
Conservation	645	0%
Education	11,237	2%
Municipal	9,448	1%
Private (owned by an individual)	349,368	51%
State Land	16,610	2%
Traditional Authority	28,953	4%
TransNet	427	0%
Trust	121,832	18%
Unknown	33,232	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>691,674</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Amajuba District Municipality Area-Based Plan, Situational Analysis Report, 2007



The above information is graphically and spatially represented in Figure 14 and Map 2 below.

FIGURE 14: Distribution Of Amajuba Land Ownership



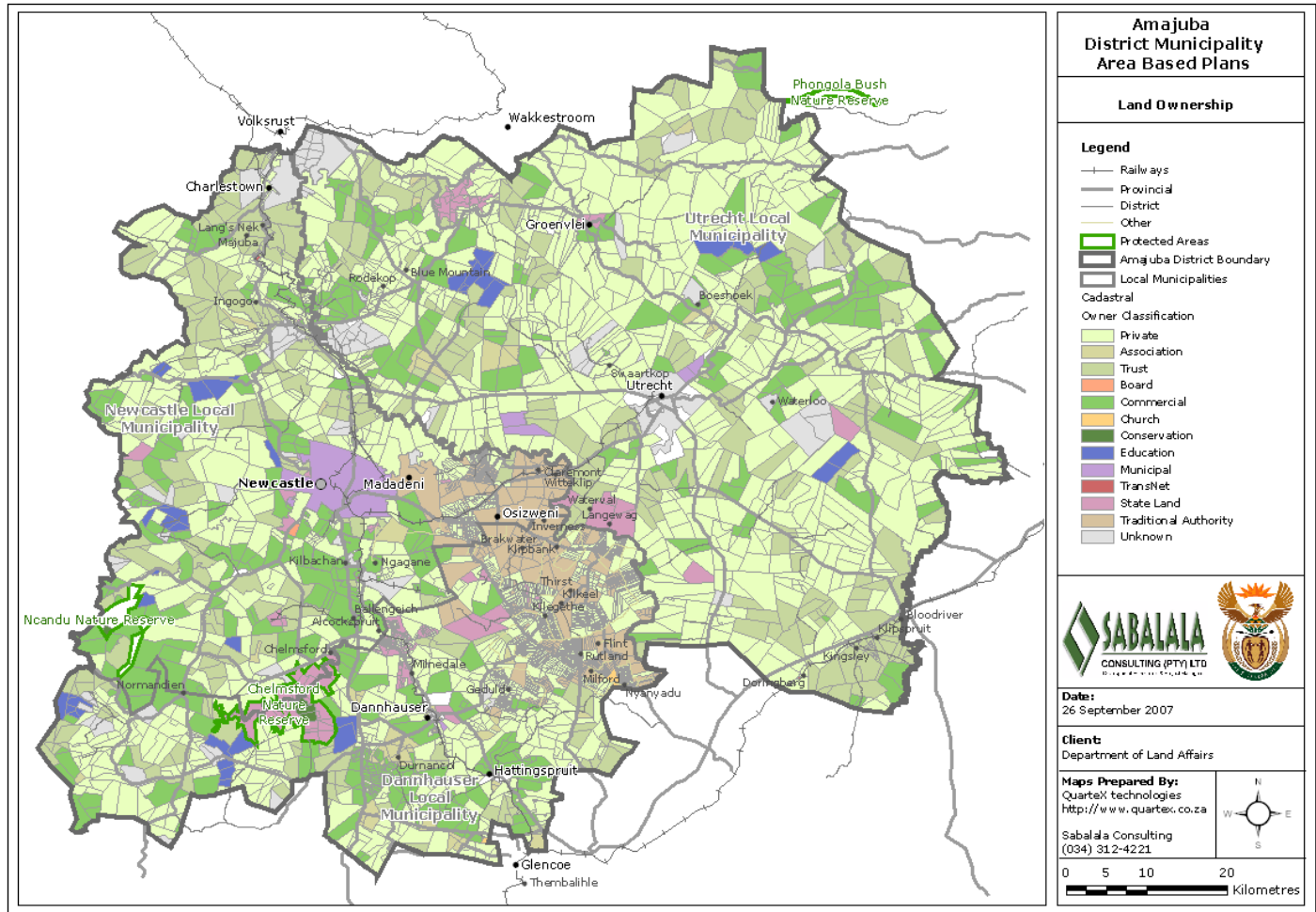
Source: Amajuba District Municipality Area-Based Plan, Situational Analysis Report, 2007

Amajuba is characterised by complex and intricate land tenure reform challenges. These include farm dwellers whose land rights are protected in terms of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act. These are households that are established within commercial farms but their members are no longer providing labour to the farm. Although these households may not be evicted unless an ESTA process has been followed, their land tenure remains insecure. 116



907ha of land has been identified for land tenure reform and only 8 628 was prioritized through the Area Based Plan (ABP)<sup>22</sup>.

MAP 2: Amajuba Land Ownership Profile (2007)



Source: Amajuba District Municipality Area-Based Plan, Situational Analysis Report, 2007

## 6.2 LAND DEMAND

The Amajuba District Area-Based Plan (2007) states that demand for agricultural land is tied up in a number of unresolved land claims which have yet to be properly processed and resolved and maintains that once this is completed then the real demand for agricultural land will be clarified. The provincial growth trends assume that the future population will not necessarily translate into demand for agricultural land for housing in designated urban centres where people have access to services. It also states that a significant portion of land in the district is under restitution claim. These claims when settled will contribute significantly to the 30% redistribution target in the

<sup>22</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Spatial Development Framework 2013/14



district. The very extensive nature of farming with livestock off natural veld would require considerable capital investment via PLAS and/ or an improved in the LRAD programme to ensure sustainability of operations. Securing of finance sources is of great importance so as to ensure the productive nature of farms that are claimed under restitution, which in turn will ensure that agricultural output is maintained.

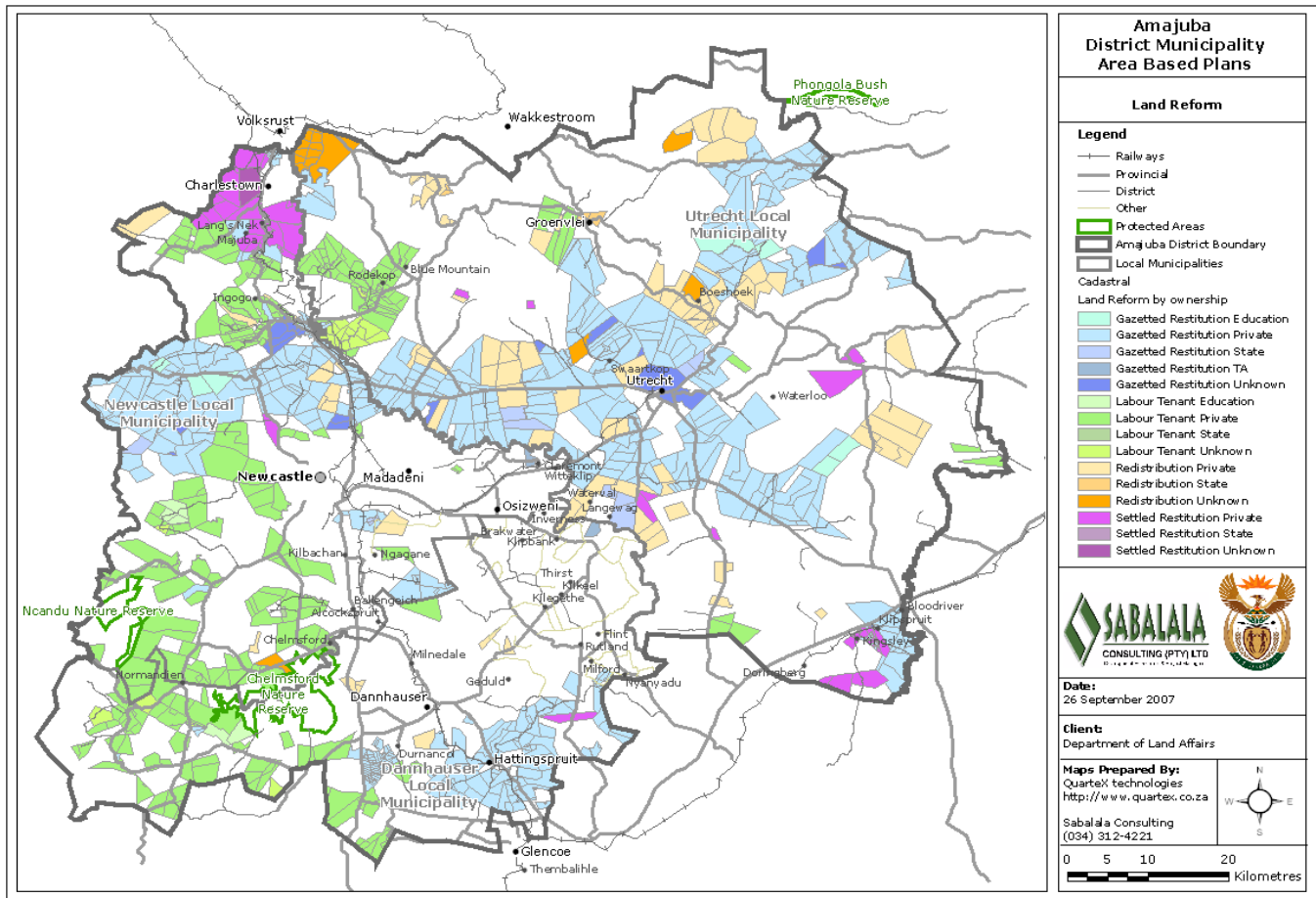
### 6.3 RESTITUTION, REDISTRIBUTION AND LABOUR TENANT DEMAND

Despite years of relatively good Integrated Development Planning processes in Amajuba District Municipality, issues of land tenure reform have in the final analysis remained marginal and isolated due to a lack of high-level integration and alignment between land tenure reform and spatial planning within the municipality. Lack of sustained co-ordination between the Rural Development, Commission for Restitution of Lands Rights and municipalities in the District has manifested itself in delays in the delivery of basic services to communities that were assisted to reclaim their land and to gain access to land such as Ndlamlenze, Amantungwa, and Thekwane etc.

The known extent of restitution claims, redistribution projects and farms over which there are labour tenant claims in the Amajuba District Municipality, are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**Map 3 below.



MAP 3: Amajuba Land Reform Projects (2007)



Source: Department of Land Affairs

### 6.3.1 LAND REFORM IN EMADLANGENI

#### A. LAND REDISTRIBUTION

In terms of land redistribution, Emadlangeni currently has the largest number of land reform projects taking place within the Amajuba District which is seeing large portions of land being transferred to rural communities<sup>23</sup>. Many of the projects identified correspond with the service satellites and service sub-satellites identified as secondary and tertiary nodes.

#### B. LABOUR TENANT PROJECTS

A large number of projects have been registered by people living on individual farms (mainly in Wards 3 and 4) which will have an impact on the provision of infrastructure and social services.

<sup>23</sup> Emadlangeni Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2012



## C. RESTITUTION PROJECTS

There are a large number of restitution claims in the Emadlangeni Local Municipality. These are still to be validated. The localities of these projects have environmental significance and therefore proper planning is essential. The Groenvlei settlement is located in close proximity to a major wetland. The Amantungwa settlement is located in close proximity to the Boschoffsvlei and the Mabaso community is located in a mist belt grassland area, an area of high erodability, along the headwaters of the Bivane River.

### 6.3.2 LAND REFORM IN DANNHAUSER

#### A. LAND RESTITUTION

According to the Dannhauser Municipality's IDP (2010/11) Review Report, nine land restitution claims were lodged with the Land Claims Commission, of which the claim is still being verified for 7 claims, and 2 claims are at an advanced stage.

#### B. LAND TENURE REFORM

Dannhauser Municipality is characterised by complex and intricate land tenure reform challenges, which include<sup>24</sup>:

- Farm dwellers that are established within commercial farms but are no longer providing labour to the farm. Although these households may not be evicted unless an ESTA process has been followed, their land tenure remains insecure;
- Labour tenants - Approximately 300 labour tenant claims were lodged with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The process towards the finalisation of these claims has not been concluded. As such, it is not possible to establish its spatial impact except that on-site settlement will result in the establishment of small isolated settlements, which cannot be provided with services and public facilities effectively and efficiently. Identification of land for the resettlement of labour tenants and other farm dwellers is critical as a means to address this issue comprehensively;
- Land tenure upgrading in the Buffalo Flat includes both title adjustment and addressing the needs of people who have settled and used privately owned land with the consent of the landowners as if it is theirs for more than five years. Title Adjustment Commission was appointed some years back and this process is nearing completion.

### 6.3.3 LAND REFORM IN NEWCASTLE

According to the Amajuba District Municipality Area-Based Plan (2007), the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is implementing the following projects within the Newcastle Local Municipality:

<sup>24</sup> Dannhauser Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



- **Land Redistribution (LRAD):** There are 15 completed land restitution projects where 5,097ha of land has been transferred to 283 households (1456 individuals).
- **Land Restitution:** There are 130 claims on farms in the Newcastle area, totaling 53,000ha. Of this total, 34 claims have been settled, making up 12,700ha. The majority of the claims are large in size and riddled with complexities. Charlestown, which involves dairy farming, timber plantations, crop production and livestock farming has been resolved successfully with the community obtaining access to more than 10000ha of good agricultural land. The process towards the resolution of the other land claims such as Ingogo is progressing slowly. In view of the size of these claims and potential for agricultural development, it is critically important for Newcastle Municipality to ensure that they are integrated into the economic and service delivery programmes of the municipality.
- **Tenure Security (Labour Tenants):** There are tenure security claims on 99 farms, making up a total area of 973ha. The process towards the resolution of these claims has been frustratingly slow. It is critically important for the municipality to follow this process closely as it may result in the establishment of small isolated settlements that encroach onto agricultural land in an uncontrolled manner.

The Amajuba Area-Based Plan (2007) further notes that 73,212ha of land has been transferred under the land reform programme. An application of the 30% target suggests that 109,447ha is required in order to bring the programme in Newcastle in line with the national targets.

#### 6.4 IMPLICATIONS OF LAND REFORM

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One of the common scenarios that have characterized the negative output of a land reform programme is a situation whereby the agricultural productive land is misused or is transformed into settlements. The outcome of this process has serious spatial implications including emergence of small isolated settlements in the middle of commercial agricultural land. The pressure to expand the existing settlement in order to accommodate future increase of local population should not and must not risk the loss of agricultural land within the commercial farms<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2013/14



## SECTION 7: INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

### 7.1 WATER AND SANITATION

It must be noted that the Newcastle and Amajuba Municipalities are both Water Services Authorities (WSA) with Amajuba serving the Emadlangeni and Dannhauser municipal areas, and Newcastle being responsible for its own municipal area. Both municipalities make use of uThukela Water as the Water Services Provider.

### 7.2 DANNHAUSER & EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

#### 7.2.1 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of water infrastructure within the District, the Amajuba Water Services Development Plan (2012) provides a breakdown as follows:

TABLE 15: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE – AMAJUBA DISTRICT 2012

<b>Total number of schemes</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total bulk pipeline km</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Total number reservoirs</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total number pump stations</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total number of water treatment works</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total number of waste water treatment works</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Amajuba WSDP, 2012

#### 7.2.2 ACCESS TO WATER

According to Census 2011 statistics, 92.3% of the district population has access to piped (tap) water (either on dwelling or site). Despite the relatively high level of water provision, the figures hide wide disparities among the three local municipalities. Up to 91% of households with piped water supply either to dwelling or on site, reside in Newcastle Municipality, while 46% of households in Emadlangeni Municipality are reliant on natural and other water supplies. Almost 20% of households in Dannhauser Municipality are reliant on natural and other water supplies<sup>26</sup>.

The Amajuba Internal Backlog Monitoring Database (2010) indicates that the following has emerged in terms of access to water within the Amajuba WSA area of jurisdiction:

<sup>26</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



TABLE 16: ACCESS TO WATER – DANNHAUSER & EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES - 2010

STANDARDS	DISTRIBUTION (%)	
	DANNHAUSER	EMADLANGENI
<b>Below basic level of services (backlog)</b>	19.0	76.0
<b>Basic level of service</b>	73.0	13.2
<b>Above basic level of service</b>	8.0	17.0
	100.0	100.0

Source: Amajuba Internal Backlog Monitoring Database (2010)

The backlog data for Dannhauser shows an improvement from a 73.5% backlog (according to the 2005 backlog study) and 45% in the 2010/11 IDP, to a 19% backlog. This improvement can be attributed to several reticulation projects on the Buffalo Flats. Households enjoying basic levels of services have also improved from 19% in the 2005 backlog study and 47% in the 2010/11 IDP, to 73%. Households above the basic levels of service have remained unchanged at 8%.

The figures for the Emadlangeni Local Municipality have largely remained unchanged. However, it is anticipated that the situation will improve with the construction of the Emadlangeni bulk pipe line and the Water Resources Development Plan being adopted<sup>27</sup>.

### 7.2.3 SANITATION

With regards to sanitation, access to flush toilets and the number of VIP toilets in the Emadlangeni municipal area have increased between 2001 and 2011, which indicates positive service delivery. However, it is a concern to note 15.3% of the local population still does not have access to sanitation facilities (according to Census 2011 figures).

Census 2011 data shows that approximately 3% of the households within the Dannhauser municipal area do not have access to sanitation facilities. Rural settlements use pit latrines for sanitation purposes, whilst most commercial farms have on-site septic tanks. The sewerage system is concentrated mainly in town, but the infrastructure in this regard is old and requires upgrading and maintenance<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14

<sup>28</sup> Dannhauser Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



## 7.2.4 ADDRESSING THE WATER & SANITATION BACKLOGS – DANNHAUSER & EMADLANGENI

Water and sanitation backlogs in the Dannhauser and Emadlangeni are highlighted in the table below:

TABLE 17: WATER & SANITATION BACKLOGS – DANNHAUSER & EMADLANGENI

Municipality	Total No. of Households	Water Backlog		Sanitation Backlog	
		No. of Households	Percentage	No. of Households	Percentage
<b>Dannhauser</b>	20 800	4 591	22%	17 235	83%
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	6 803	5 194	76%	5 625	83%

Source: Adapted from Amajuba Internal Backlog Monitoring Database (2010)

In 2012/2013, it was estimated that R295 million was required to eradicate the district's water and sanitation backlogs by 2014 (an estimated R97 million per annum for the period until 2014).

The following table illustrates the total funding needs for backlog eradication, upgrading and refurbishment of bulk systems for water and sanitation, as reflected in the Amajuba IDP Review (2013/14):

TABLE 18: FUNDING REQUIRED TO ERADICATE WATER & SANITATION BACKLOGS IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT – 2012/13

Cash flow required to eradicate water & sanitation backlogs within the national target timeframe in Amajuba WSA Situation 2012/13	DWA Basic Level of Services			
	Water Backlogs		Sanitation Backlogs	
	(No HHs)	R	(No HHs)	R
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	5 194	85 400 000	5 194	40 000 000
<b>Dannhauser</b>	4 591	43 890 000	18 959	120 000 000
<b>Sub-Totals</b>	<b>9 785</b>	<b>129 290 000</b>	<b>24 153</b>	<b>160 000 000</b>
<b>Total backlog for basic water &amp; sanitation services</b>	<b>R 289 290 000</b>			
<b>Backlog for bulk water supply</b>	<b>R 16 000 000</b>			
<b>Refurbishment and/or Upgrading of WTWs</b>	<b>R 85 669 242</b>			
<b>Refurbishment of WWTWs</b>	<b>R 12 692 020</b>			
<b>Total for water and sanitation backlogs</b>	<b>R 403 651 262</b>			
<b>MIG allocation for 2012/13</b>	<b>R 49 992 000</b>			
<b>Additional funds needed</b>	<b>R 353 659 262</b>			

Source: Extracted from the Amajuba IDP Review, 2013/14

## 7.3 NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



The NLM is one of a few local municipalities that have the responsibility to plan, provide and regulate infrastructure development throughout its area of jurisdiction. This includes both bulk infrastructure development and reticulation.

### 7.3.1 WATER

The infrastructure in Newcastle East is in a fairly good condition. However, the water infrastructure in the Newcastle West area is poor with aging asbestos networks, resulting in high maintenance costs. The estimated capital investment required for this is in the order of R500 million rand.

According to the local IDP Review (2013/14) a new pumping main from Ngagane Plant to Braakfontein Reservoirs is needed. The existing two lines do have sufficient capacity for the medium term but require maintenance and to decommission one line to carry out repairs will result in inadequate supply owing to the insufficient storage capacity at Braakfontein reservoirs.

### 7.3.2 SANITATION

The Newcastle Local Municipality faces a number of challenges with regards to sanitation. One of the main problems is the need for a sewer master plan, which will enable the municipality to plan for future developments including addressing the backlogs in basic sanitation services. Other areas of concern are the lack of adequate sewer systems for 13 481 households that do not have waterborne sanitation. This need is especially evident in the MBO area<sup>29</sup>.

### 7.3.3 ELECTRICITY

The Amajuba IDP Review (2013/14) provides an overview of the estimated electricity backlogs in the district, as shown below:

TABLE 19: Estimated Electricity Backlogs

Municipality	Estimated Total No. of Households	Electricity	
		No. of Households	Percentage
<b>Newcastle</b>	102 861	11 300	11%
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	6 803	3 742	55%
<b>Dannhauser</b>	20 800	5 408	26%
<b>Total for Amajuba</b>	130 464	20 450	16%

The Amajuba District Municipality is in the process of completing its Electricity Supply Development Plan (ESDP). The purpose of the ESDP is to formulate a rational basis for extending grid and non-grid electricity service supply to the population of the Amajuba District Municipality within as short a time as possible, within the national as well as provincial electrification guidelines and budget available.

<sup>29</sup> Newcastle Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



The ESDP has identified a grid backlog of 9739 connections and 472 non-grid connections within the DM.

The increase from the previous number of 8771 is mainly due to the addition of farm worker housing outside of the rural areas. The farm worker housing was divided into grid and non-grid electrification in accordance with the availability of grid in the areas<sup>30</sup>.

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<sup>30</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



## SECTION 8: TRANSPORTATION

### 8.1 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

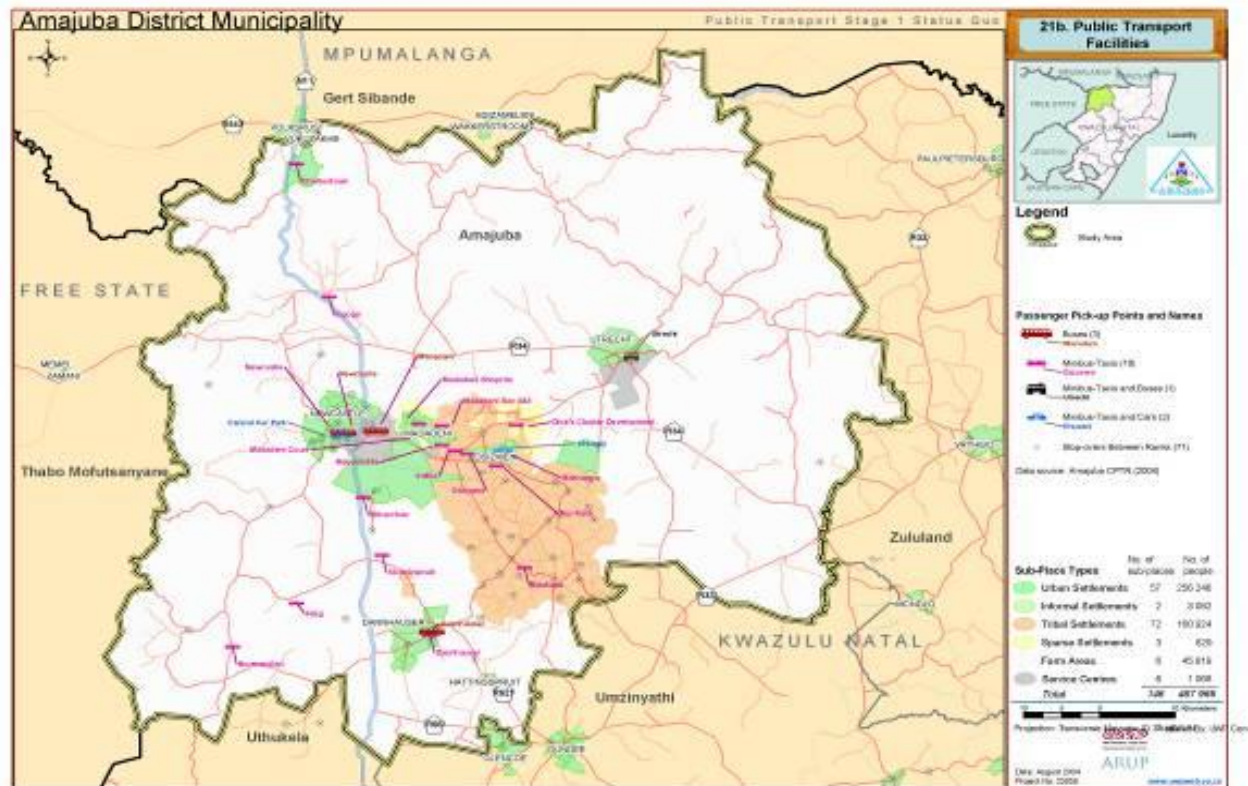
Approximately 62% of the Amajuba population make their work trips by foot, approximately 10% of passengers are transported by car, approximately 8% of passengers are transported by taxi, approximately 5% of passengers by bus, and the remainder is made up of train and other.

The three main public transport modes within the District are bus, taxi and bakkie-taxi. Comparing the three dominant modes of public transport for work trips, it is shown that 59% of passengers are transported by taxi, followed by bus at 39% and then train at 2%<sup>31</sup>.

Public Transport surveys shows that 1 670 public transport vehicles within Amajuba District transport approximately 40 000 passengers. The survey results also showed that 66% of passengers are transported by minibus-taxis, 22% by bus and the remaining 12% by bakkie or 4 + 1 vehicles.

Map 4 below shows the location of all the Public Transport Facilities in Amajuba.

MAP 4: PUBLIC TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT



Source: Amajuba PTP, 2008

<sup>31</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Public Transport Plan, 2008



According to the 2004 CPTR, there are a total of 20 public transport facilities within the Amajuba area with 14 minibus-taxi ranks, 3 bus ranks and 1 minibus-taxi and bus rank. The 4+1 and bakkie ranks form part of the Minibus-taxi ranks. The majority of these facilities fall within the Newcastle, Madadeni and Osizweni areas with limited facilities in Utrecht and Dannhauser. There is an equal split of formal and informal facilities with the formal facilities mainly located in the urban areas and informal facilities located in the rural settlements.

Surveys conducted during the development of the Public Transport Plan found that facilities ranged from formal ranks to informal bus/taxi bays/stops along each route. Of the 19 facilities logged, 8 were considered formal facilities, the majority of which are located in the Newcastle Local Municipality.

TABLE 20: PUBLIC TRANSPORT FACILITIES BY TYPE – LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

Local Municipality	Facility Status		Facility Type		
	Formal	Informal	Minibus/Taxi Rank	Bus Terminal	Bakkie-taxi
<b>Newcastle</b>	5	9	11	2	1
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	1	1	1	1	0
<b>Dannhauser</b>	2	1	2	1	0

Source: Adapted from Amajuba PTP, 2008

## 8.2 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

There are five classes of roads in Amajuba, namely national, provincial, district, and local. Amajuba is mainly served by the N11 North-South corridor between Ladysmith, Newcastle and Volksrus. The P37 provincial road to the north of Newcastle provides further access to Utrecht and Vryheid. The P483 provincial road forms the major access road from Newcastle to Madadeni, Osizweni and Utrecht all located to the east of Newcastle. The rest of Amajuba are served by lower order provincial surfaced roads as well as gravel roads.

The total length of road in Amajuba is 1 592.4km, of which 67.4% are unsurfaced. The national and provincial main roads that run through the District are mainly surfaced whilst the majority of district and community access roads are not. Table below 17 gives an indication of the length of surfaced and gravel roads for each local municipality.

TABLE 21: SURFACING OF ROADS IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Local Municipality	Surfaced		Unsurfaced		Total Length (km)
	Roads (km)		Roads (km)		
	Length	(%)	Length	(%)	
Newcastle	162,7	44,4%	203,9	55,6%	366,6



Local Municipality	Surfaced		Unsurfaced		Total Length (km)
	Roads (km)		Roads (km)		
	Length	(%)	Length	(%)	
Utrecht	115,2	16,3%	592,9	83,7%	708,1
Dannhauser	240,5	46,5%	277,2	53,5%	517,7
Amajuba	518,4	32,6%	1 074,0	67,4%	1 592,4

Source: Adapted from Amajuba PTP, 2008

Most community access unsurfaced roads are not constructed to proper geometric design standards due to the rough terrain and limited funding available. Several of these access roads are used by public transport vehicles, resulting in high maintenance cost of vehicles and unsafe travel conditions for passengers. Unsurfaced roads are often very slippery during the rainy season due to flooding and poor in-situ soil conditions, which results in the rural communities having no vehicle access or an unreliable public transport service.

In terms of traffic volumes, the highest number of vehicles in Amajuba is on the N11 south of Newcastle, with high traffic volumes on the main provincial road P483 between Newcastle, Madadeni and Osizweni. The N11 between the P204 (turn-off to Dannhauser) and Newcastle carries in excess of 10 000 vehicles per day while the P483 carries between 5 000 and 10 000 vehicles per day.

### 8.3 RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE

The main rail link between Gauteng and Ethekeeni passes through Ladysmith, Newcastle, Charlestown and Volksrust. The railway line is a freight railway line serving the Iscor area and runs parallel to and abutting the road, linking Newcastle, Madadeni, Osizweni and Utrecht. Spoornet is the landowner of the station as well as the rail line. No commuter rail service currently exists within the Amajuba area and is mainly the result of the location of the Newcastle station in relation to the actual residential areas and the employments centres. Although the alignment of the railway line lends itself to the provision of a rail commuter service several factors hamper the actual provision of such a service. These include:

- High capital investment for the provision of rolling stock
- Increase in the annual maintenance of the rail line because of the inclusion of passenger transport service and not only freight service
- High capital investment for the provision of suitable stations along the rail line in the areas of Madadeni and Osizweni
- Remote location of the current station in terms of residential areas and employment opportunities<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>32</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Public Transport Plan, 2008



It is however important to further investigate the possibility of establishing a rail commuter service that will complement the existing public transport service, and become significant in terms of settlement expansion.

#### 8.4 AIR TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

A minor airfield is located to the east of the industrial area within the Newcastle Local Municipality and serves the local area and some parts of South Africa as a charter services by private individuals<sup>33</sup>. Classified as a Category II airport, the Amajuba IDP Review (2013/14) highlights the need to upgrade the existing landing strip into an Airport, given the role of Newcastle as a manufacturing and a notable business centre within Amajuba and beyond. Having the airport can help in retaining existing companies in the area, as well as promote the export success of companies located in the area by the provision of passenger and freight links to key markets.

### SECTION 9: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Information based on Census 2011 data shows that the district population resides in the following settlement types:

TABLE 22: SETTLEMENT TYPES

Settlement Types	Description
<b>Urban</b>	Built-up areas
<b>Tribal/Traditional</b>	Traditional Authority areas
<b>Farms</b>	Communities living outside tribal areas on farms

TABLE 23: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY SETTLEMENT TYPE AND LOCATION - 2011

Area	Dannhauser	Emadlangeni	Newcastle
<b>Urban</b>	10,1%	26%	70,8%
<b>Tribal/Traditional</b>	82,1%	0%	25%
<b>Farm</b>	7,7%	74%	4,2%

Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

In 2011, the majority of urban settlements were located in the Newcastle Municipality (70.8%). Dannhauser has the highest proportion of its population residing in the tribal/traditional authority areas (82.1%). Most of the district populations, who live in urban areas, are located in Newcastle, Utrecht and Dannhauser.

Dannhauser Municipality is predominantly rural in character with urban areas limited to Dannhauser and surrounding areas that formed part of the coal mining activities. The locality is also characterized by vast commercial farmlands populated at very low densities by commercial

<sup>33</sup> Newcastle Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2012



farmers and farm dwellers. The development in most of the area is scattered with an absence of a strong nodal hierarchy. Uneven topography, membership of the community and traditional land allocation practices are the major factors that shape this settlement pattern<sup>34</sup>.

In Emadlangeni, the main urban settlements are situated in Utrecht, where an urban edge has been demarcated. Other significant settlements are Groenvlei, Amantungwa Kingsley, Blue Mountain, Nzima and Mabaso. Scattered settlement patterns exist throughout the municipality and this mainly occurs along roads<sup>35</sup>.

The settlement pattern in Newcastle has largely followed access routes thus forming an economic system with definite interdependencies between and among various elements. However, it has also been highly influenced by the past apartheid planning and segregationist policies. The current settlement pattern reflects a continuum of settlements from a highly urban Newcastle town through peri-urban settlements in the JBC to extensive commercial farmlands with small isolated farm-dweller settlements<sup>36</sup>.

The main issues facing Amajuba Municipality is a poor settlement pattern, which manifests in the form of the dominance of small towns as a regional service centres and economic hubs, as well as the expansive farming areas and a general rural character of the area. The net effect of this is the inability to decentralise and coordinate service delivery at a localised level.

Almost 90% of the Amajuba District households (97 342) reside in formal dwellings an increase from 75 154 in 2001. In 2011, some 4.6% of households resided in informal dwellings (5 099 households) and 7.2% (7 949 households) resided in traditional dwelling - representing significant decreases from the 2001 figures.

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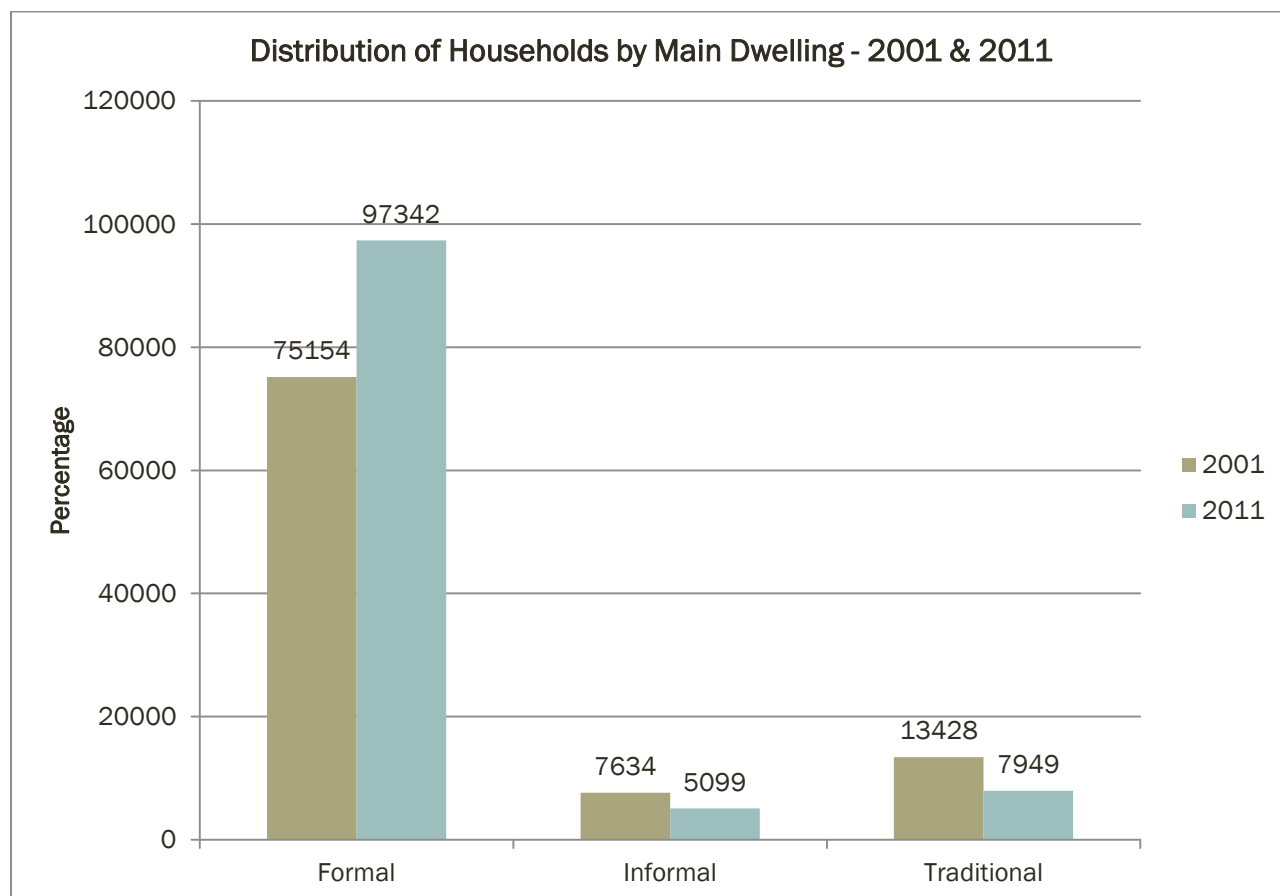
<sup>34</sup> Dannhauser Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14

<sup>35</sup> Emadlangeni Local Municipality Spatial Development Plan Framework, 2013/14

<sup>36</sup> Newcastle Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



FIGURE 15: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN DWELLING - 2001 & 2011



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

The Amajuba Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan (2009) indicated that 34 694 households within the District fall below RDP standards. This figure has since increased since 2009 to an estimated 45 910<sup>37</sup>.

TABLE 24: ESTIMATED HOUSING BACKLOGS - 2012/13

Local Municipality	Estimated Total No. of Households	Housing	
		No. of Households	Housing
Newcastle	102 861	23 000	22%
Emadlangeni	6 803	5 646	83%
Dannhauser	20 800	17 264	83%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130 464</b>	<b>45 910</b>	<b>35%</b>

Source: Amajuba IDP Review, 2013/14

All the Local Municipalities have completed their Housing Sector Plans. However, some of these plans are outdated and need to be reviewed and updated. It is therefore important for the District to adopt a coordinated and sustainable approach to human settlements, with appropriate service levels and strategies for addressing the needs of scattered settlements and the more densely

<sup>37</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review, 2013/14



populated rural nodes and corridors, in order to ensure sustainable infrastructure planning and alignment.



## SECTION 10: SPATIAL ANALYSIS

The Amajuba District Municipality is located in the north-western corner of KwaZulu Natal Province, as shown in Map 5 and consists of the three local municipalities, namely Newcastle, Emadlangeni (previously Utrecht) and Dannhauser.

MAP 5: AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



The

District is 6 912 km<sup>2</sup> in size with Emangadleni being the largest municipality occupying an area of 3 540 km<sup>2</sup> with Newcastle and Dannhauser occupying 1 856 km<sup>2</sup> and 1 516 km<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

The main transportation routes linking the District to its surroundings includes the N1 which is the alternative route to Johannesburg from Durban, and the rail line which is the main line from



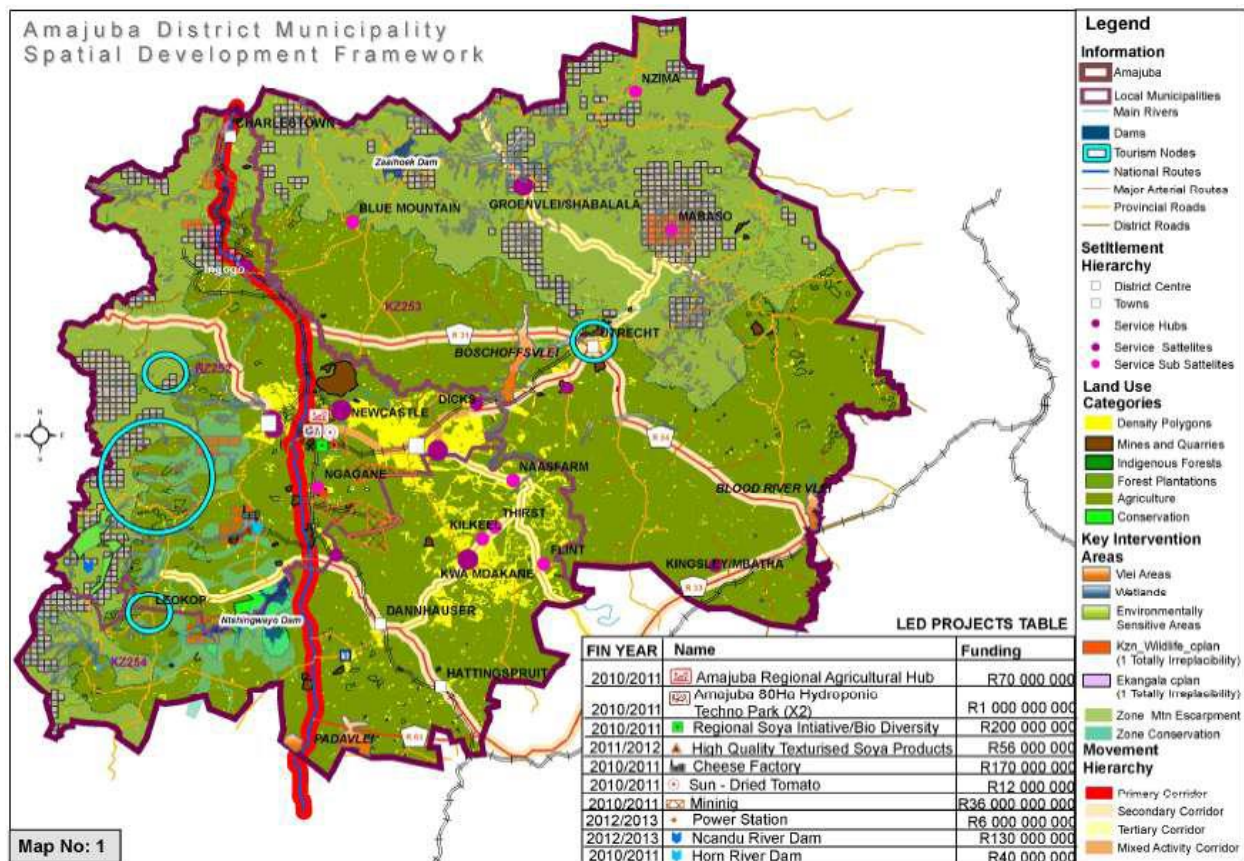
the Durban harbour to Gauteng. The R34 also bisects the District in an east-west direction and provides a linkage from the port city of Richard Bay to the interior.

### 10.1 DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

Map 6 below reflects the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the Amajuba District Municipality. The SDF clearly identifies:

- Primary, secondary and agricultural corridors;
- Primary, secondary and tertiary nodes; and
- Agricultural land categories.

MAP 6: AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)



Source: Amajuba SDF 2013/14

According to the PSEDS District Profile (2012), Newcastle is the key economic node of the district, with Utrecht and Dannhauser being the smaller urban centres in the district. Owing to the racial segregation and industrial decentralisation policies during the apartheid era, there are major population concentrations located to the north east of the town of Newcastle including residential and commercial, Newcastle industrial, Newcastle airport and rail yard, Madadeni residential and limited commercial, Osisweni residential, Dicks Halt residential, Jobstown and



Mndoza residential. The majority of industrial, commercial and services activities are located in Newcastle along the N11 and follow the road linking Newcastle to Madadeni - Osisweni.

The N11 is the main transport route through the area linking Ladysmith with Newcastle and Gauteng via Volksrust and Standerton. The main rail link between Gauteng and Ethekewini passes through Ladysmith, Newcastle, Charlestown and Volksrust.

Large scale commercial agriculture is extensive throughout the district with intensive irrigated production taking place west of the town of Newcastle around the Chelmsford dam below the escarpment. This is a fertile area used for high value crop production. The areas north of Newcastle are characterised by dryland and limited areas of irrigated agriculture around Groenvlei. Commercial timber has been established along the escarpment to the west and north of Newcastle. The high lying areas of the municipality in the north east are mainly used for extensive livestock production and limited commercial timber. The remaining lower lying areas of the municipality are generally drier and hence used for extensive livestock production.

Utrecht and Dannhauser were mining and agricultural services sector towns in the 1960s and 1970s, but since the closure of these *collieries*, these towns have experienced an economic downturn. At the present time they are performing sub-regional residential, social and commercial service centre functions with limited manufacturing opportunities<sup>38</sup>.

## 10.2 ACCESS AND MOBILITY ROUTES

Within the Amajuba District Municipality key road infrastructure includes<sup>39</sup>:

- The N11 runs north to south through the central part of the district municipality. It is the busiest corridor in the province and a major link between the national industrial hubs of Johannesburg and Durban. Considered an important mobility route, many opportunities exist for development that can capitalize on the existence of this route. It has been acknowledged by national government for its tremendous role in linking Amajuba District to its key exporting destination i.e. Richards Bay Port.
- The R34 route bisects the Amajuba District in an east-west direction and forms the primary linkage between Richards Bay and Newcastle, and Gauteng and the Free State. This route plays a role in exporting outputs from mines as it links Amajuba District to exporting destinations. However, the heavy volumes of traffic and coal trucks have resulted in bad rutting, potholes and poor driving conditions. The upgrading of this route should be prioritized in order to encourage investment, improve accessibility and enhance mobility.
- The R621 main road links the town of Dannhauser to the N11 (and onto Newcastle) to the north, and to Dundee and Glencoe (and on to the R33 main road) to the south.
- R34 is a direct link between Newcastle town and Memel.

The railway line runs parallel to the N11 until the R621, and is the main rail link between Gauteng and Ethekewini passing through Ladysmith, Newcastle, Charlestown and Volksrust.

<sup>38</sup> PSEDS District Economic Profile: Amajuba District Municipality, 2012

<sup>39</sup> Information extracted from the Amajuba District Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2013/14



### 10.3 POPULATION & ECONOMIC GROWTH AREAS

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Newcastle is the key economic node of the district, with Utrecht and Dannhauser being the smaller urban centres in the district. These centres vary substantially in terms of population size and type of economic activity. Furthermore, each of the major towns in the District has a distinct character, which as outlined in the Amajuba District SDF (2013/14), represents unique potentials to be exploited:

**Newcastle** - The town of Newcastle (incorporating the CBD, associated surrounding suburbs, JBC and MBO) has developed, positioned and proven itself as an important regional economic hub for the Amajuba District and surrounding areas, including small towns and townships in the Free State and Mpumalanga. Newcastle has a diversified economy that is mainly driven by the manufacturing sector which is value adding and provides numerous employment opportunities. It forms part of the provincial spatial systems and is identified in the PSEDS as one of the economic hubs within the province.

**Dannhauser** - Dannhauser functions as a small rural service centre providing commercial and service facilities. It is an appealing town that essentially serves the mining economy of Amajuba. It forms part of the provincial spatial systems and is identified in the Amajuba SDF as the mining hub of the district. It has a good potential as a secondary node for investment promotion and centre of supply of services in the District. However, due to a decline in mining activities in the area, the town has since become a somewhat ramshackle rural town with aging infrastructure, poorly maintained roads, and lack of aesthetic appeal. It consists of one main street, and the main shops include the post office, bank, chemist and some grocery and hardware stores. The residential component of the town has also been subjected to urban. This node currently functions as the rural centre to the community it serves.

**Utrecht** - Utrecht town is the main administrative centre for the Emadlangeni Local Municipality and is identified in the District SDF as the Agricultural Hub of the region. It has a good potential as a tertiary node for investment promotion and centre of supply of services in the district. Utrecht has a good potential for agriculture, which can enhance the growth of the town and boost the economy of Emadlangeni. The layout of the town is simple, with a commercial centre (CBD) at the centre of it and residential/ dwelling uses around it. Similar to Dannhauser, the town is dilapidated with aging infrastructure and a lack of aesthetic appeal.



## 10.4 LAND USE

The table below extracted from the Amajuba Area Based Plan (2007) highlights the land use by type and area for the district:

TABLE 25: AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY LAND USE CATEGORIES

Land Use Category	Area (ha)	%
Bushland and Bushland Thicket	88 626	12.8%
Cultivated, Commercial, Dryland	42 127	6.1%
Cultivated, Commercial, Irrigated	6 014	0.9%
Cultivated, Subsistence	23 404	3.4%
Eroded/Degraded Areas	3 218	0.5%
Indigenous Forest	6 777	1.0%
Industrial/Mines/Quarries	3 213	0.5%
Plantation	17 590	2.5%
Primary Grassland	417 792	60.2%
Residential	12 709	1.8%
Secondary Grassland	58 791	8.5%
Water bodies	5 825	0.8%
Wetlands	7 683	1.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>693 769</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

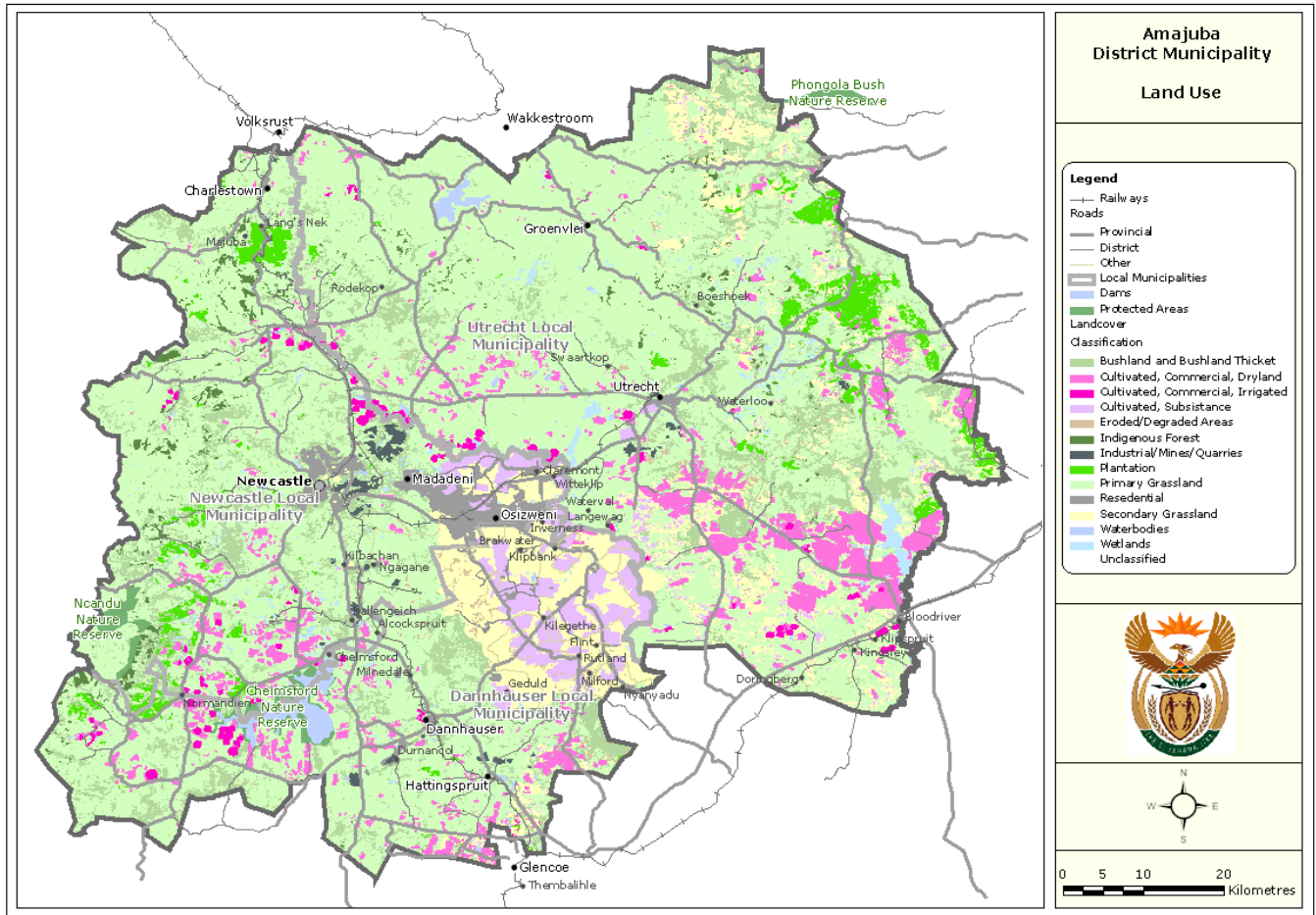
Source: Amajuba ABP, 2007

The category of land use covering the greatest area of the Amajuba District Municipality is “primary grassland” (60.2%), which is aligned with the high incidence of stock farming in the District. Primary and secondary grassland account for a total of 69% of the land use of the Amajuba District. Approximately 10% of the area is cultivated with 6% being commercial dryland (rainfed) production, 1% commercial irrigated production and 3% subsistence dryland (rainfed) production. Plantations, eucalyptus, acacia (wattle) and pine, account for 2.5% of the area. It is suggested that the area under acacia may be greater than that indicated as a result of this species being found in degraded and bushland thicket areas. Industrial and residential land use categories account for 0.5% and 1.8% respectively.

The above land use categories are spatially depicted in Map 7 below.



MAP 7: Amajuba District Land Use Map



Source: Amajuba ABP, 2007

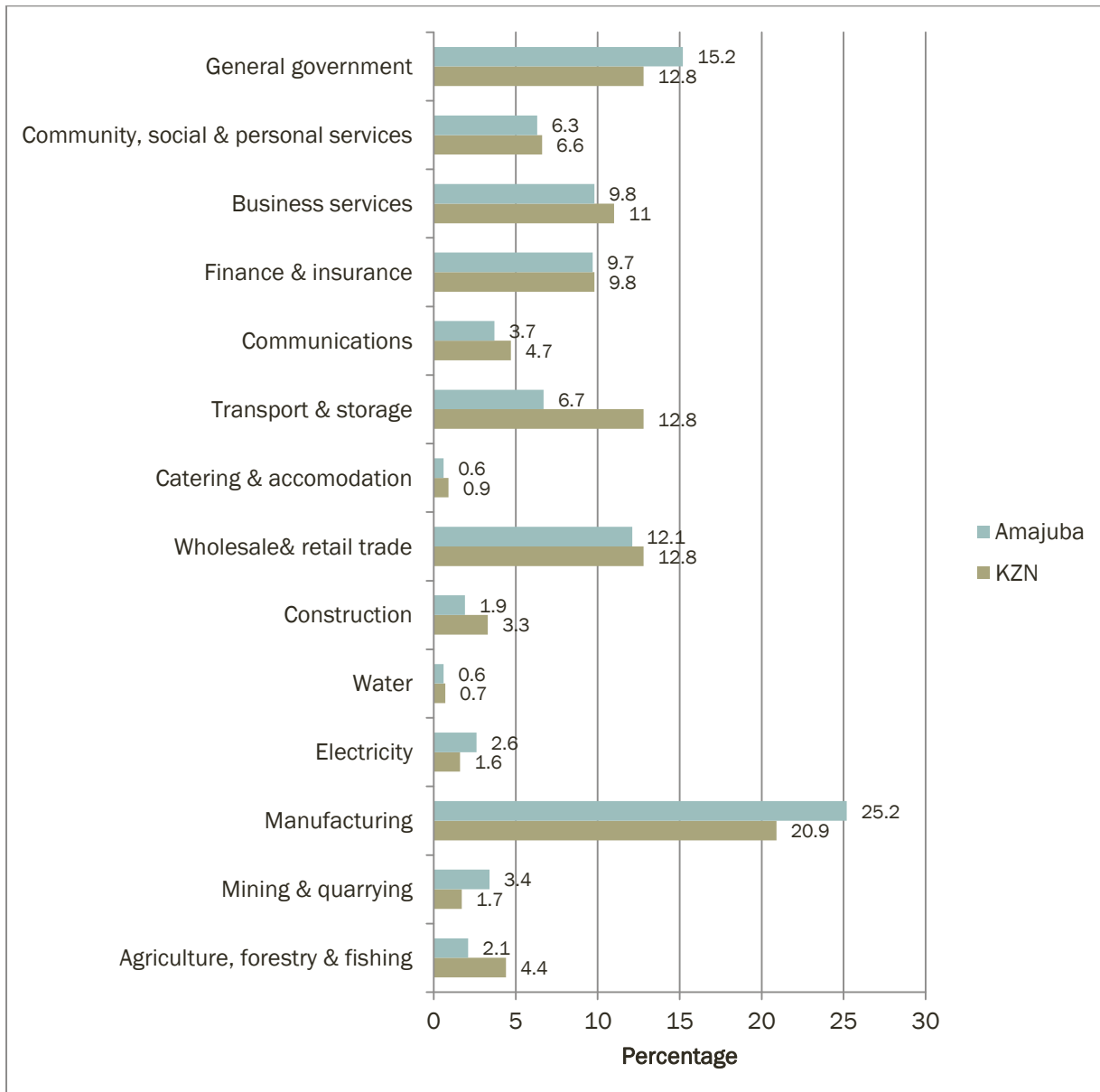


## SECTION 11: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

### 11.1 DISTRICT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

Figure 16 below provides a graphical representation of the Amajuba District economy in relation to the province based on Quantec 2010 figures.

FIGURE 16: GVA CONTRIBUTION FOR AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY & KZN - 2010



Source: Quantec data, 2010



In overall terms, the Amajuba District made a limited contribution to the economy of KwaZulu-Natal in 2010, contributing for about 3.5% of the total provincial GVA, with the structure of the District economy differing from the structure of the provincial economy.

Agriculture accounts for approximately 4.4% of the provincial GVA, and has grown in the province on average by approximately 3.2% over the past 5 years. Agriculture contributes 2.1% towards the district economy, and has declined dramatically by about -8.3% per annum on average.

21% of the province's GVA stems from the manufacturing sector, while this figure is 25.5% for the Amajuba district. This indicates the importance of manufacturing in the region, and highlights the importance of ensuring sustainable growth in the manufacturing sector in Amajuba. However, the Amajuba District experienced negative growth (-1.6%), compared to an average annual growth in the province of 0.4%.

Mining is relatively small within the district contributing 3.4% to total GVA, but this is more than the province's contribution of 1.7%. This is due to the coal deposits found within the north-western areas of the province.

The wholesale and retail trade sector contributes significantly to both the provincial and district economies. The sector accounts for 12.8% of the provincial GVA, and 12.1% of the district GVA. However, average annual growth in the province was 2.4% and 1.3% in the province and district respectively over the past 5 years. This sector relies on growth in primary and secondary sectors in order to increase production and income. Given that growth has been relatively low in these sectors, this low growth in retail and trade is expected.

The general government sector contributes approximately 12.8% to the provincial GVA, while this figure is 15.2% for the district, with the province and district experiencing an average annual growth rate of 3.9% and 3.3% respectively.

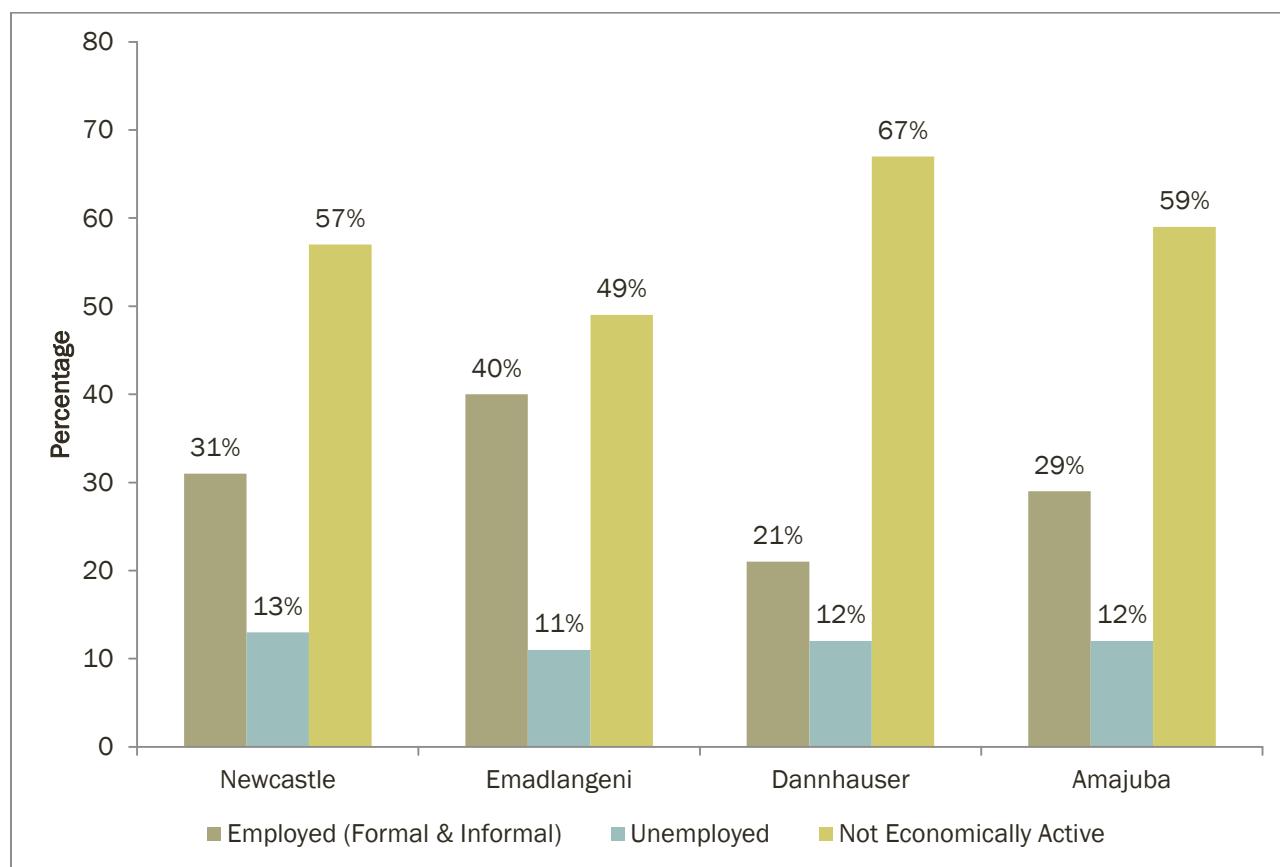
The business services sector accounts for almost 10% of total GVA in Amajuba, in comparison with 11% in the province. Average annual growth was about 6.6% for the district, compared to 2.7% for KZN. The communications sector and finance and insurance sectors have experienced 11.1% and 14.7% average annual growth respectively within the district, indicating the potential to further exploit these sectors.



## 11.2 EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Figure 17 below illustrates the proportion of employed (in both the formal and informal sectors), unemployed and not economically active populations within the three local municipalities and Amajuba District.

FIGURE 17: EMPLOYMENT LEVELS BY MUNICIPALITY - 2010



Source: Quantec data 2010

Almost 30% of Amajuba's working age population, are either formally or informally employed, with 31% for Newcastle, 40% for Emadlangeni, and 21% for Dannhauser. Newcastle Local Municipality has the highest proportion of its population that are unemployed at 13%. In terms of the not-economically active population, Dannhauser has the highest number at 67%. Key areas of concern are the significant gaps between the percentage of working age population, employment and the large numbers of not economically active residents, indicating high dependency levels.

Table 22 below reflects the strict and expanded definitions of the unemployment rate for Amajuba District and the three local municipalities.



TABLE 26: STRICT & EXPANDED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE – 2010

	Newcastle	Emadlangeni	Dannhauser	Amajuba
<b>Strict definition</b>	30%	22%	36%	30%
<b>Expanded definition</b>	70%	60%	79%	71%

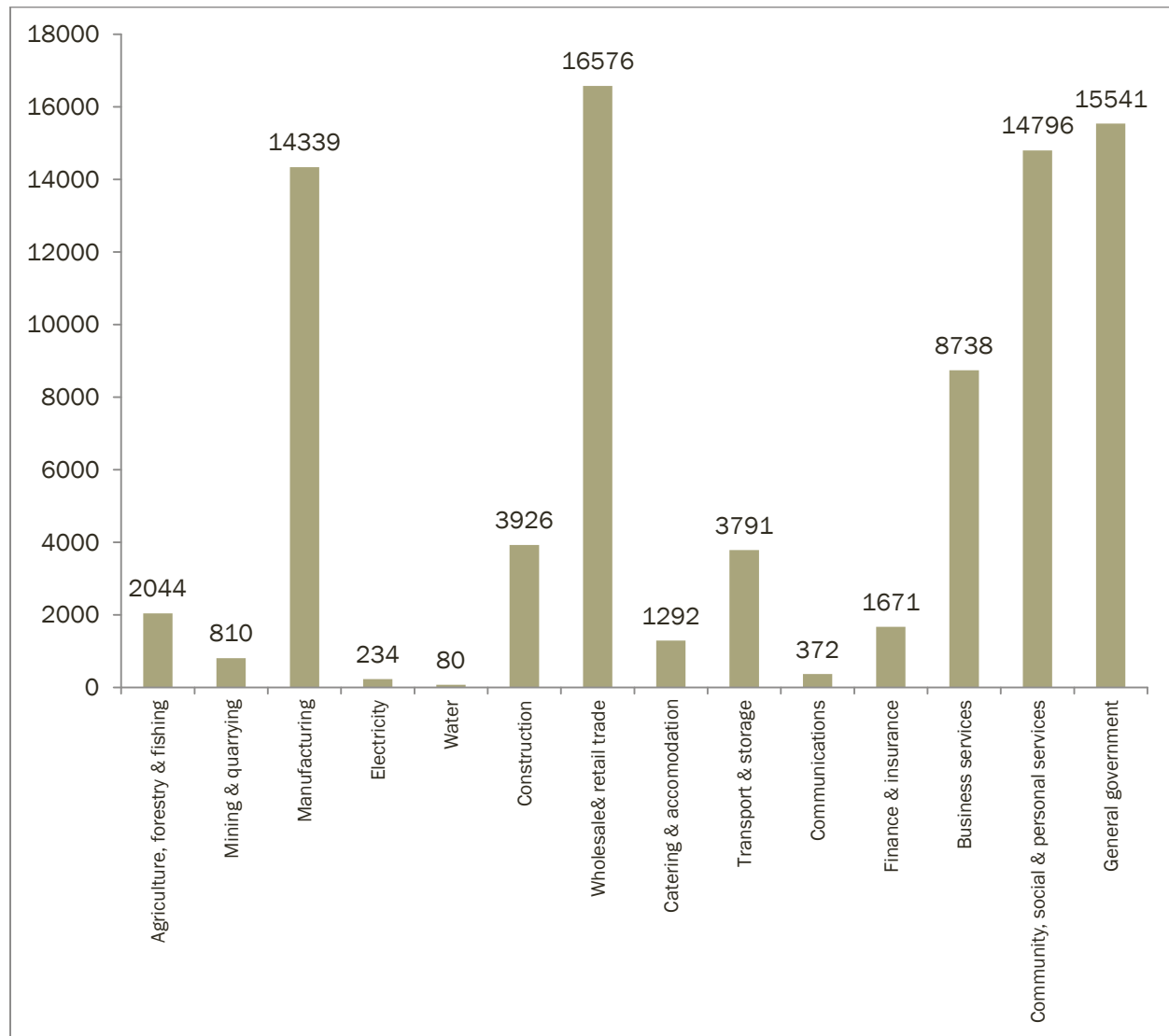
Source: Quantec data 2010

The strict definition of the unemployment rate excludes those who are not-economically active, i.e. those who have become discouraged from seeking employment. The expanded definition includes all people who are within the working age population. It is noted that up to 71% of those within the working age population in Amajuba are unemployed according to the expanded definition. In Dannhauser, 79% of all those willing and able to work, are unemployed. Overall however, the high unemployment rates are a reflection of a large portion of the working age population that have either been discouraged from seeking employment due to a lack of opportunities, or who are actively seeking employment but cannot find any opportunities.

Figure 18 below displays the number of people employed per sector in the Amajuba District in 2010.



FIGURE 18: NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED BY SECTOR IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT - 2010



Source: Quantec data 2010

Agriculture experienced a -8% decline in employment over the past 5 years, while this figure was -1% for the tourism industry. Both the catering and accommodation, and agricultural sectors only contributed 2% each to total employment in Amajuba. It is therefore important that initiatives are taken to ensure sustainable agricultural developing within the region, as well as to enhance employment in tourism related industries.

Although the manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to total district GVA (25.5%), this sector only contributed 17% to total employment in 2010, which is an indication of the capital intensiveness of the manufacturing activities within the district, and also highlights the importance of creating further employment opportunities within the manufacturing industry. In addition, the manufacturing sector has experienced a -1.6% decline in average annual growth of employment over the past 5 years (in line with GVA growth), which indicates a gradual decline



within the sector, and highlights the need for further interventions in order to retain and expand existing manufacturing businesses.

The wholesale and trade sector makes the largest contribution towards district employment levels, accounting for 20% of total employment in the district. The other two largest contributing sectors are community, social and personal services, and general government services, each contributing about 18% to total employment in the district. These sectors only contribute 6.3% and 15% respectively to total GVA, indicating that they are labour-intensive industries within the region. Both sectors only experienced between 0.5% - 1.1% growth in employment over the past five years.

Overall, no sectors have experienced sufficient employment growth since 2005, with the greatest growth being Business Services, with 2.7% on average over the past five years.

Both the catering and accommodation, and agriculture sectors only contributed 2% each to total employment. Initiatives need to be developed to ensure sustainable agricultural developing within the region, as well as to enhance employment in tourism related industries.



## SECTION 12: ECONOMIC SECTOR ANALYSIS

### 12.1 AGRICULTURE

#### 12.1.1 AGRICULTURE IN AMAJUBA

The Amajuba District Municipality is one of the most fertile regions within KwaZulu-Natal, and therefore has a comparative advantage in terms of agriculture. The agricultural sector accounts for approximately 2.2% of total GVA in the Amajuba District, while the contribution of this sector to total formal employment is 2%. Although the sector only contributes a small proportion to the total output in the district, the importance of agricultural development and sustainability in the province has been prioritised recently in many of the provincial and national policies and strategies.

The sector has experienced a substantial decline in GVA growth over the period 2005 – 2009, with a -6.7% average annual growth rate over this period. The decline in agricultural production in the region can be attributed to a number of factors including:

- Uncertainty about the large number of pending land claims;
- Lack of support for small-scale and informal farming operations;
- Lack of relevant skills and training programmes;
- Access to markets;
- Access to funding for investment into new machinery and equipment;
- Increasing input costs and competition;
- Poor institutional support and assistance in the region<sup>40</sup>.

According to the Amajuba Agricultural Plan (2006) the main commercial crops that are produced in Amajuba are Maize, soybeans, peanuts, wheat, drybeans, potatoes, cabbage and barley. The agricultural activities occurring within the district are crop farming (varied vegetables and seedling production), dairy production, aquaculture, poultry and livestock<sup>41</sup>.

The Dannhauser Local Municipality contributes almost 40% to total agricultural production in the district, and has experienced the smallest decline of -2% between 2005 and 2009. Newcastle and Emadlangeni contribute 33% and 28% respectively to total agricultural output in the district, and have both experienced a decline in growth of -6% from 2005 – 2009. However, agricultural activities contributed 10% and 9% to total employment in the Emadlangeni and Dannhauser municipalities in 2009, indicating the importance of ensuring growth and development within this sector.

<sup>40</sup> Amajuba District Municipality – Review of the LED Strategy, 2012

<sup>41</sup>Trade & Investment KZN website - [www.tikzn.org.za](http://www.tikzn.org.za)



Large areas of the region have comparatively low agricultural potential, as they are included within the relatively unproductive Bioresource group TUc1<sup>42</sup>. This is evident in terms of the land resource potential of the District, 11.2% (77 514ha) is considered to be high potential, whilst 4.1% (28 333ha) is categorised as good potential land. The majority of the district (40.6% or 280 490ha) is regarded as moderate potential land<sup>43</sup>.

Therefore, the conclusion is that good potential agricultural land needs to be kept productive and lower potential land will have to be well managed (i.e. not overstocked) to conserve the limited production potential that does exist.

## 12.2 MINING AND QUARRYING

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Mining and quarrying only contributes a small amount to total GVA in the district (3.4% in 2010). The area has experienced a significant decline in formal commercial mines over the past 5-10 years (largely due to the down-scaling of coal mining in Dannhauser), with small-scale mining accounting for more recent growth. The only substantial product that is still mined within the district is coal.

In terms of employment, this sector accounts for approximately 1% of total employment in the district, a substantial long-term decline from 7% contribution in 1996, and a smaller short-term decline from a 2% contribution to employment in 2000.

An alarming issue is the large number of coal mines that have been abandoned within the Newcastle and Emadlangeni municipalities, with only 1 significant commercial coal mine remaining in Newcastle. As mentioned above, the mining industry has however experienced positive growth off a small base within the district due to an increase in small-scale coal operations<sup>44</sup>.

## 12.3 MANUFACTURING

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Manufacturing contributes 25.2% to the total district GVA, making it the largest contributor to the district economy. The sector has undergone changes over the past 30 years. During the apartheid era Newcastle was established as an industrial de-concentration point primarily for the processing of iron and steel products at ISKOR. While government subsidies and policies remained in place, the iron and steel industry continued to operate in this area. During the 1970s and 1980s, the production of textiles and clothing entered into the area as an additional manufacturing sub-sector along with chemicals and associated steel processing plants (e.g. galvanising, fabrication etc). Over the last 10-15 years the economy has undergone a further change, with the decline of the textile industry in Newcastle, the decline of the iron and steel industry and the emergence of large scale retailing.

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<sup>42</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Agricultural Plan, 2006

<sup>43</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Area-Based Plan, Situational Analysis Report, 2007

<sup>44</sup> Amajuba District Municipality – Review of the LED Strategy, 2012



Over this period there has been a shift from large scale plants to a variety of smaller scale manufacturing and processing units. A large number of the manufacturing companies in the greater Newcastle area produce for national and international markets (mainly Gauteng at national level)<sup>45</sup>.

Most large industry is located within Newcastle, which accounts for over 83% of total GVA in the Amajuba manufacturing industry, followed by Dannhauser with 12.7% and Emadlangeni with 3.8% of GVA Newcastle has a strong base of existing infrastructure geared towards manufacturing, and is considered an important node within the wider provincial manufacturing sector. The sector consists of strong clusters of manufacturing industries, and has historically attracted a large number of foreign (mainly Chinese and Taiwanese) manufacturers due to incentives offered. The sector is however dominated by a few large firms, which presents the opportunity to diversify the manufacturing base to promote the growth of SMME's within the sector<sup>46</sup>.

The dominant sub-sectors within the district's manufacturing sector include<sup>47</sup>:

- Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment - contributes almost 45% to total GVA, and 30% to total employment within the industry. This is largely due to the presence of two major producers of primary metal within the Amajuba, both located in Newcastle, namely, ArcelorMittal Steel (Newcastle Steel) and Xstrata/Silicon Technologies (Glencore).
- Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic – this sub-sector contributes about 15.4% to total GVA, but only contributes 6.7% to total employment in the district, indicating the capital-intensiveness of the industry. The industry has experienced a decline since 2005 (-1.7%).
- Clothing, textiles and leather goods - accounts for approximately 12.5% of GVA and over 36% to total employment in the sector. Newcastle accounts for approximately 86% of all textile and footwear manufacturing operations in the district. However, due to non-compliance with labour regulations, many of the Chinese and Taiwanese manufacturers in the area have been shut down. This has damaged the textile industry substantially, with thousands of jobs being shed in the industry.
- Furniture manufacturing - this industry contributes 8.9% to GVA in the manufacturing sector within Amajuba. The industry has experienced a -3.7% average annual decline between 2005 and 2009. Approximately 1267 people are employed in this industry (8.8% of total manufacturing employment) which is in line with the province (8.2% of employed in manufacturing).
- Food, beverages, tobacco contributes 8.2% to GVA in Amajuba. The industry has experienced growth, with an average annual growth rate of 1.6% in Amajuba. The industry accounts for 6.6% of total employment in manufacturing.

<sup>45</sup> PSEDS District Profile: Amajuba District Municipality, 2012

<sup>46</sup> Amajuba District Municipality – Review of the LED Strategy, 2012

<sup>47</sup> Information sourced from the Amajuba District Municipality Manufacturing Strategy (2006) and LED Strategy Review (2012)



## 12.4 TOURISM

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It is difficult to measure the contribution of tourism to the district economy, since GVA from the tourism industry is spread across a number of other sectors. However, catering and accommodation within Amajuba contributed 0.6% to total GVA in 2010. This is expected to be only a portion of the total GVA generated from the industry. The contribution of this sector to total employment is 1.5%.

The Amajuba District is not considered to be a major tourism destination within KZN due to its historical association with industrial and mining activities. However, it is a key sector that presents opportunities for economic development within the region. Tourism within the town has grown over the past years, which is justified by the growing number of accommodation facilities and activities offered within the region.

Major tourist attractions in Amajuba include avi-tourism/birding tourism; nature and game reserves; adventure and sports tourism; and natural, cultural and historical attractions (e.g. Battlefields)<sup>48</sup>. These attractions present a clear opportunity for the district to position itself to take advantage of this sector.

The district has a large number of accommodation facilities, which range from lodges, to B&B's, to self-catering facilities and hotels. However, most of these facilities are located within Newcastle, with only a limited number of facilities within the Emadlangeni and Dannhauser Municipalities.

During the LED Strategy review process in 2012, the following issues were identified as being constraints to the sector:

- Historical association of the district as a mining and industrial centre;
- Lack of coordinated promotion of the region and attractions offered;
- Run-down and lack of tourism facilities;
- No specific draw-card attraction to make the district a priority for tourists;
- Lack of sufficient signage along the N3 and also within the district to promote tourism facilities and attractions; and
- Loss of tourists to larger tourist attractions such as the Durban beachfront, Drakensberg Mountains, and the north and south coast.

## 12.3 TERTIARY SERVICES (INCL GOVERNMENT SERVICES)

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The tertiary services sector includes communications, finance and insurance, business services, community and social services, and general government. Average growth for these sectors has been 8% per annum from 2005 - 2009, far surpassing growth in the primary and secondary sectors of the district. These sectors contribute over 45% to total GVA in Amajuba district. In terms of employment, over 62,000 people are employed within these sectors, which accounts for 74.5% of total employment in the sector. This indicates the significance of these tertiary sectors within Amajuba.

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<sup>48</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Tourism Strategy, 2012



Wholesale and retail trade is the largest contributing sector to tertiary services, accounting for almost 20% of total GVA within the district. General government spending and community, social and personal services contribute 18.5% and 17.6% respectively. This trend indicates the need to diversify the district economy in order to create a wider economic base in support of long-term sustainable job creation.

#### 12.4 INFORMAL TRADE

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Within the Amajuba District Municipality, informal trade accounts for over 20% of total employment within the region. Over 74% of informal trade in the district occurs within the Newcastle Local Municipality, with only 7.5% in Emadlangeni, and 17.6% in Dannhauser. Informal trade is predominately clustered around public transport facilities and along main transport corridors, although there are a number of activities that occur in backyards and on the periphery of each of the towns.

Informal traders face a number of constraints which make it difficult for them to successfully operate, expand their business, or formally register. These are factors such as:

- Lack of financial and business skills
- Lack of access to funding
- Lack of access/finance for trading premises;
- Low turnovers;
- Harsh trading conditions and crime.

It is important that the above issues be addressed in order to create a more conducive environment for small informal business within the district to function, expand and thrive.



## SECTION 13: GOVERNANCE IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT

One of the strategic goals set out in the KZN PGDS (2011) is to make government more effective, efficient, responsive and accountable, and to ensure that it becomes more inclusive in its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of delivery.

The PGDS highlights the need for local government to continuously improve the quality of integrated planning, and to ensure that government-related institutions/agents of delivery do work closely and collaboratively with local government, especially through structures and alignment processes at the district municipality level. In line with this strategic objective, the Amajuba District established the Intergovernmental Forum (IGR), which consists of the Amajuba District Municipality, and the Newcastle, Dannhauser and eMadlangeni Local Municipalities. In accordance with the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No. 13 of 2005), the protocol on the relations between the municipalities was duly approved and signed in early 2007<sup>49</sup>. A Technical Committee, comprising the Municipal Managers and relevant officials from participating municipalities, meets prior to the IGR Forum meetings in order to ensure proper coordinated advice to the forum.

In addition to the IGR Forum, the District has established a number of other forums that include provincial government, the private sector and civil society. These structures have been established in alignment with the PGDS objectives of ensuring inclusive planning, collaboration, and partnership building to strengthen the developmental approach of local government. These forums include<sup>50</sup>:

1. *Amajuba Forum for Local Economic Development (AFLED)*: the forum consists of 60 members with representatives from national, provincial, and local government; private sector; organised labour; and civil society. The main aim of the Forum is to coordinate and create partnerships between the public and private sector in ensuring local economic development within the District. Some of the functions of the Forum include: coordinating the formulation and implementation of LED policies and strategies; monitor LED implementation; and sourcing funding for LED projects.
2. *Amajuba Tourism Forum*: The Tourism Forum consists of 22 members that include the main tourism stakeholders in the District, and plays an important role as the Project Steering Committee for a number of tourism-related sector plans e.g. the Tourism Sector Plan, the Tourism Route Development Plan, and the Battlefields Development Plan.
3. *Amajuba Agricultural Committee*: The Agricultural Committee is composed of 32 members and served as the Project Steering Committee for the development of the Amajuba District Agricultural Plan.
4. *Amajuba GIS Forum*: The forum comprises officials from the District and the three local municipalities who are responsible for rendering GIS services and functions in their respective municipalities. The objectives and responsibilities of the GIS forum include: ensuring and facilitating the exchange of GIS datasets between government institutions

<sup>49</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan 2014/15

<sup>50</sup> Information extracted from the Amajuba District Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan 2014/15



- within the District; promotion of GIS awareness; addressing issues relating to training, capacity and technical assistance.
5. *IDP and PMS Committee*: Some of the functions of this committee include: ensuring alignment between IDPs and Spatial Development Frameworks, and performance management.
  6. *Planning Committee*: The planning committee consists of representatives from COGTA, the Amajuba District and Newcastle Local Municipality and deals with all planning applications.
  7. *Amajuba ICT Forum*: The forum comprises officials from the District and the three local municipalities who are responsible for the ICT functions in their respective municipalities. The objectives and responsibilities of the GIS forum include: coordinating the formulation and implementation of municipal ICT policies and strategic plans within the municipalities; sharing ICT information regarding training and capacity building; and providing advice on the standardisation of systems.

The District also ensures that the Amakhosi participate in a number of the abovementioned structures such as AFLED; the Agricultural Committee; and IDP Representative Forum. The District further ensures that the traditional authorities participate in all planning structures relating to infrastructure development in their respective areas e.g. water and sanitation projects, and rural roads projects.

As stated in the PGDS, District Growth Summits are an important platform for building partnerships between government, business and civil society. In March 2013, the Amajuba Growth and Development Summit brought together a range of stakeholders including businesses, financial institutions, provincial government departments, and representatives from the local municipalities and the District. The summit focused on economic growth and development in Amajuba District. The aim of the Summit was to reach broad agreement on a development path and programme for the district and what each social partner (government, business, labour and community sector) should contribute to the implementation of the programme. The resolutions from the Summit are expected to guide implementation of strategic projects and programmes in the District<sup>51</sup>.

The PGDS stresses the importance of building government capacity to effectively implement government policies, strategies, and programmes; and the need for greater sharing of knowledge, resources and specialist services amongst district and local municipalities. In line with the PGDS's objective to strengthen the "shared services centre" approach, and in response to the need to create planning-related capacity in the smaller municipalities where staff turnovers are high and capacity low, the Amajuba District, eMadlangeni and Dannhauser Local Municipalities have been part of planning shared services since 2010. The scope of work and functions associated with the Amajuba planning shared services centre include spatial planning; development administration; information management and systems development; geographic information systems; and building inspections and control<sup>52</sup>.

<sup>51</sup> Information extracted from the Amajuba Growth & Development Summit Report, March 2013

<sup>52</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan 2014/15



The PGDS asserts the importance of consulting with stakeholders and communities in the planning and implementation of initiatives that affect their lives; and recognizes the importance of ward committees for enhancing community participation in the governance process. The Amajuba District has made use of the Ward Committees of the three local municipalities to publicise the budget and the IDP, and has trained Ward Committee Councillors on the IDP and budget, to enhance their understanding and knowledge of the District planning processes.



## SECTION 14: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS – SYNTHESIS OF ISSUES

### 14.1 INTRODUCTION

The preceding situational analysis provides in detail the status quo regarding each of Amajuba District's key sectors of growth and development. This section presents a summary of the key elements of each sector report and raises the issues which are critical to growth and development in Amajuba District Municipality.

- How and where do we create sustainable jobs that build on our growing integration into KZN and South Africa?
- How do we ensure that our people, and in particular our youth, have the education and skills to take up these job opportunities?
- How do we address social ills and restore pride in communities that are prepared to work hard at improving their quality of life?
- How do we reduce crime, violence and corruption?
- How do we improve the health status of people and entrench healthy lifestyles?
- How do we better utilise the natural resource base and the land still available for agricultural and other development, while ensuring stronger commitment to environmentally sustainable planning and development?
- How do we address the backlogs in delivery of basic services to those who do not yet have them, whilst also investing in maintenance of our infrastructure and also improving the quality of service delivered?
- How do we improve the way that local government works so that there are much higher levels of integration and collaboration between the sector departments and institutions in the national, provincial, district and local municipal spheres, and simultaneously achieve lower levels of corruption?
- How do we address issues of land reform and stimulate the development of rural areas in Amajuba District?
- How do we address issues of food security in both rural and urban areas?
- How do we respond to the great challenges posed by climate change, and find opportunities for growth, offered by new innovations driven by the need for sustainability, such as renewable energy?
- How do we develop more community-empowering ways of planning and working as Government and social partners, so that the strategies to eradicate poverty and inequality are owned and championed by its people, and not merely seen as Government initiatives?
- How do we manage the growth and development process in a way that builds partnership – between spheres of Government, Institutions of Traditional Leadership, implementation agencies, support institutions and the social partners of the private sector, organised labour and the community sector?



The answers to these questions must be based on a thorough understanding of the facts regarding the state of Amajuba District – the natural resource base, the environmental landscape, the economic makeup and opportunities, the social challenges, the infrastructure and spatial landscape and the institutional and governance status.

## 14.2 THE PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE

The Amajuba District Municipality is one of ten (10) district municipalities within KwaZulu-Natal, located within the north-western corner of the province. The Amajuba District Municipality is constituted of the following three local municipalities:

- Newcastle (KZ252);
- Emadlangeni (KZ253); and
- Dannhauser (KZ254).

The district is predominantly rural and dominated by extensive commercial farmlands. Newcastle is the main urban centre and economic hub. Towns such as Dannhauser and Utrecht serve as secondary service centres with limited thresholds. A continuum of settlements ranging from urban and high density areas of Osizweni and Madadeni Townships through informal settlements in Johnston, Blaawbosch and Cavan (JBC) to rural settlements forming part of Ubuhlebomzinyathi occur mainly along the Buffalo River.

Large scale commercial agriculture is extensive throughout the district with intensive irrigated production taking place west of the town of Newcastle around the Chelmsford dam below the escarpment. This is a fertile area used for high value crop production. The areas north of Newcastle are characterised by dryland and limited areas of irrigated agriculture around Groenvlei. Commercial timber has been established along the escarpment to the west and north of Newcastle. The high lying areas of the municipality in the north east are mainly used for extensive livestock production and limited commercial timber. The remaining lower lying areas of the municipality are generally drier and hence used for extensive livestock production

The availability of uncontaminated groundwater is the basis for meeting water supply needs.

Conservation of water resources has become a central concern in considering the long term integrity of the environment for supporting human and economic life. Quality and availability of water resources coupled with the demand for improved standards of living, implies that planning for the development of the province needs to be balanced with the improvement and management of water resources as well.

In particular, the riverine areas hold the key to improved water management within KwaZulu-Natal.

There are implications for land use management and waste management regulations. Pressures for urban settlement, economic growth and associated infrastructure result in the permanent loss of prime arable land. In addition, declining returns from agriculture is driving farmers to sub-divide and transform their land to other more profitable, non-farming uses and there is an alarming decline in the area of high potential land which is under cultivation.



In reviving agriculture in Amajuba District, there is an acknowledged need to explore and establish innovative agricultural approaches and to support cultivation for targeted niche markets. Besides producing for food security at the level of households, there is the need to support efforts to grow products for wider domestic use and for lucrative African and northern hemisphere markets.

In summary, the physical landscape suggests that there is a need to entrench a balanced approach to exploitation and management of the natural resources available in Amajuba District. These challenges and opportunities include the following:

- Quantity of surface water available is declining
- Quality and decreasing ecological health of water sources
- Land degradation from natural and human causes - erosive weather patterns and unsustainable land use patterns
- Declining amount of arable land available for agricultural production
- Necessary to improve the management of water catchment areas -through regulation and through education and establishment of sustainable water use techniques in communities close to water sources
- Opportunity to establish comprehensive awareness-raising and training programmes regarding sustainable land-use, agricultural production and land-care techniques
- Opportunity to expand agricultural production: explore innovative and sustainable agricultural approaches within the commercial farming sector and the subsistence and small-scale farming sectors
- Opportunity to rehabilitate abandoned mines and / or establish new mining operations with new technologies
- Opportunity to harness natural resources for feasible production of renewable energy.

### 14.3 THE ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPE

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The Amajuba District Municipality is one of the most fertile regions within KwaZulu-Natal, and therefore has a comparative advantage in terms of agriculture. The agricultural sector accounts for approximately 2.2% of total GVA in the Amajuba District, while the contribution of this sector to total formal employment is 2%. Although the sector only contributes a small proportion to the total output in the district, the importance of agricultural development and sustainability in the province has been prioritised recently in many of the provincial and national policies and strategies.

The sector has experienced a substantial decline in GVA growth over the period 2005 – 2009, with a -6.7% average annual growth rate over this period.

Climate change scenarios predict major changes in biome distribution in South Africa. Individual species and ecosystems will respond differently to climate change, some potentially increasing in abundance or range, others declining or contracting. The impact of climate change will increase the risk of species extinction and impact on biodiversity integrity. This District comprises biophysical and altitudinal gradients extending in all directions, primarily as a result of the central



and western highland areas, which highlights the critical role that this municipality is likely to perform in biodiversity conservation in response to climate change. It is concluded that this District includes areas of biome resilience, where the current biome may persist in the face of climate change, under different climate change scenarios. However, ongoing fragmentation increases vulnerability to climate change and reduces resilience.

Although mining activity is evident in the district, the dust inside the mines is usually addressed through occupational boundary and usually does not affect the whole community as it is below the acceptable threshold levels.

Amajuba District faces two critical environmental challenges, namely the effects of climate change, as well as the environmental degradation. Most of the ecosystems within the district are deemed to be vulnerable to degradation from human activity. On the other hand, Amajuba has climates and natural resources to support sustainable agriculture and tourism.

The challenges and opportunities include the following, namely;

- Responsiveness to climate change requires:
  - Disaster management plans and implementation readiness.
  - Choice of sustainable agricultural production techniques and judicious water management practices
- Measures to monitor and preserve natural resources –need for committed institutional capacity and coordination.
- The degradation of natural resources is a serious concern in SA and internationally.
- Opportunity to develop the agricultural sector. Need technological inputs, information for awareness, training and support - regarding the matching of crop and animal requirements with the production potential of the natural resources.
- Sound ecologically-based development planning and land-use management required in agriculture, infrastructure construction, human settlement development and in the survivalist strategies employed by rural and urban communities.

#### 14.4 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LANDSCAPE

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In terms of governance, Amajuba District has a complex environment. For the growth and development plan process, the following key components of the governance framework, and the interrelationship between these components, become relevant:

Municipal structures comprised of Amajuba District Municipality and 3 local municipalities namely: Newcastle (KZ252); Emadlangeni (KZ253); Dannhauser (KZ254) Local Municipalities. Amajuba District Municipality is meant to provide bulk services, as well as coordinate and support local municipalities.

Provincial government administration with 16 separate departments develop and facilitate implementation of plans to develop all of the areas of KwaZulu-Natal, working collaboratively with other spheres of government and relevant agencies. The work of these departments is coordinated mainly through the 4 Cabinet Clusters: Economic Sector & Infrastructure



Development; Social Protection, Human and Community Development; Governance & Administration; Justice, Crime Prevention & Security.

A number of national departments who implement their programmes locally, a number of key national state-owned enterprises such as Transnet and Eskom, as well as regionally-based water boards;

A KwaZulu-Natal House of Traditional Leaders and eleven local houses of traditional leaders (at District level) and 265 traditional councils at local level. The District also ensures that the Amakhosi participate in a number of the abovementioned structures such as AFLED; the Agricultural Committee; and IDP Representative Forum. The District further ensures that the traditional authorities participate in all planning structures relating to infrastructure development in their respective areas e.g. water and sanitation projects, and rural roads projects.

The Ingonyama Trust Board, appointed custodian of traditional land, holding about 40% of the land of the KZN Province;

Provision of Water Services: “Water Service Authorities”- the Amajuba District municipality holds the status of “water service authorities”, along with the local municipalities of Newcastle local municipality.

Provision of Electricity: The 3 local municipalities are holders of electricity distribution licenses and are responsible for the onward distribution/sale of electricity from Eskom (the national electricity supplier) to the areas within their jurisdiction. For other municipal areas, Eskom is the direct supplier to consumers, and uses its own planning and financial frameworks to decide on prioritisation of reticulation of electricity supply to un-serviced areas.

Provision of Housing: Each local municipality is mandated to plan housing development and to then liaise with the Provincial and National departments of Human Settlements to have these proposed developments approved and funded. Often such developments are done without a properly integrated plan for the provision of other key services, such as appropriate roads, water, sanitation and electricity provision plans being in place.

Development Agencies: The Amajuba Development Agency is currently being developed.

Additional support for development is given to Amajuba District through KwaZulu-Natal Local Government Association (Kwanaloga).

From national level, support is also given, albeit in an inconsistent manner, by agencies such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC).

The key challenges and opportunities presented by the administrative landscape:

Disjuncture between the alignment of municipal Water Service Authorities and the National Government’s Water Services Boards;

Disjuncture in electricity provision from bulk supplier to end user: planning and funding is disjointed.



Inconsistencies and lack of integration in planning human settlements and their core services. Need to integrate levels and spheres of government, service and support institutions and communities' requirements / expectations.

The Premier's Coordinating Forum comprised of the Premier of the Province, mayors and municipal managers of all municipalities. The forum promotes shared vision and commitment to collaboration between Provincial and local structures and leadership.

Strengthening relations between local municipalities and traditional councils in their respective areas. Given that such a large proportion of the land under rural municipalities is under the custodianship of the Ingonyama Trust and traditional leadership, it is imperative that more effective systems and processes for integrating municipal planning and service delivery in Ingonyama Trust areas be developed. In turn there is a need for enhancement of the participation of members of traditional councils in the processes of municipalities.

In summary, the complexity and multi-institutional nature of governance in the province, and the enormity of the service delivery challenges that exist, mean that the Amajuba District must seek to propose new pragmatic mechanisms to improve integration amongst the planning and implementing institutions active at provincial and at local spheres.



## 14.5 THE DEMOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE

### 14.5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

According to Census 2011 figures, Amajuba District experienced an increase in its total population figures from 468 037 in 2001, to 499 839 in 2011 (0.7% growth rate). Newcastle accounts for 72.7% of the district population (363 236 people), followed by Dannhauser with 102 161 (20.4%). Emadlangeni accounts for 6.9% of the population figures for the district (34 442). It is interesting to note that Dannhauser has experienced a decline in its population figures between 2001 and 2011 (-0.1 growth rate). This could be attributed to outward migration from the locality, ill health or an increase in mortality rate due to poverty and/or the HIV/AIDS epidemic<sup>53</sup>.

TABLE 27: TOTAL POPULATION BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011

Municipality	Total Population		Population Growth Rate (2001-2011)
	2001	2011	
Newcastle	332 981	363 236	0.7%
Emadlangeni	32 277	34 442	0.9%
Dannhauser	102 779	102 161	0.6%
Amajuba	468 036	499 839	-0.1%

Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

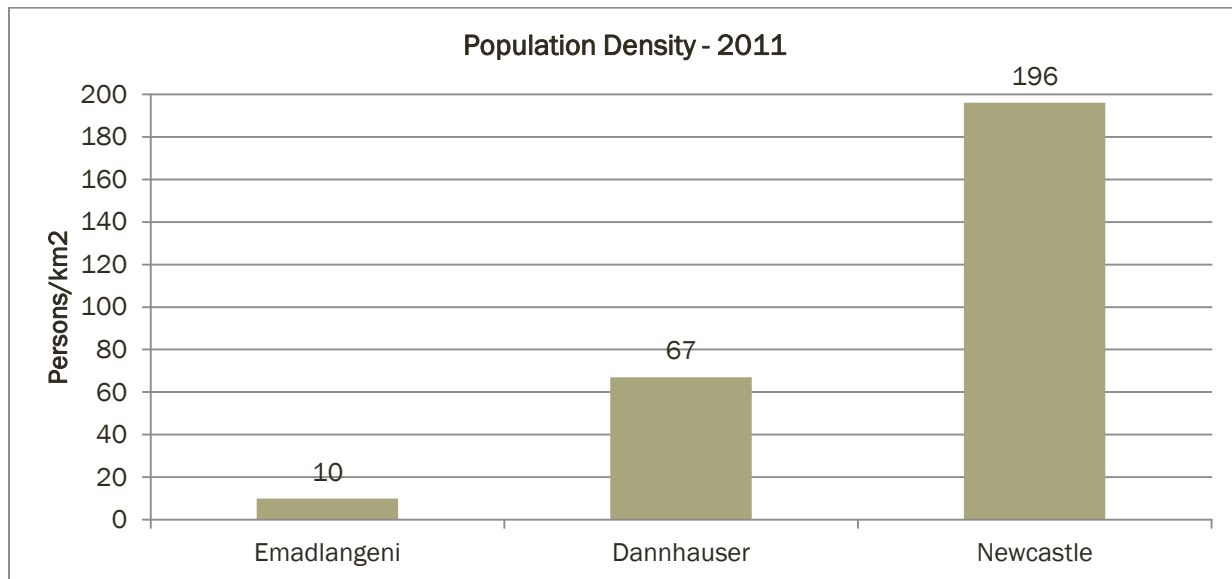
<sup>53</sup> Dannhauser Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review 2013/14



### 14.5.2 POPULATION DENSITY

Newcastle Local Municipality had the highest population density in comparison to the other local municipalities in 2011 - expressed in persons per km<sup>2</sup> per ward.

FIGURE 19: POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER KM<sup>2</sup>) BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - 2011



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

### 14.5.3 EDUCATION

Although there has been a decline in the proportion of the population with no schooling, the Census 2011 data still reflects a high incidence of illiteracy in the district (10%). Although there has been an improvement between 2001 and 2011 in the secondary and Grade 12/Std 10 figures, there remains a very low incidence of completed higher or tertiary education (only 3% of the population in 2011).



#### 14.5.4 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The number of households within the district has increased between 2001 and 2011, from 96 670 to 110 963, with a corresponding decline in the average household size (from an average of 4.7 persons per household to 4.4 persons per household). Across all of the local municipalities and the district, a larger percentage of households were headed by females in 2011 compared to 2001, most likely as a result of males moving outside of the municipal area to seek employment.

TABLE 28: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011

Municipality	Total Household Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Newcastle</b>	328 036	355 879	71 164	84 272	4.6	4.2
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	28 829	32 597	6 187	6 252	4.7	5.2
<b>Dannhauser</b>	101 992	100 841	19 320	19 320	5.3	4.9
<b>Amajuba</b>	458 857	489 317	96 670	110 963	4.7	4.4

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN

#### 14.6 THE SOCIAL LANDSCAPE

The Social Sector analysis reflects that there are different challenges in the Amajuba District related to different types of social issues. Social issues can be classified into three categories:

- Quality of life (poverty alleviation; sustainable livelihoods; and socio-economic mobility);
- Social necessities (health; education; sports, arts and culture; and sustainable human settlements); and
- Social relations (youth development; social cohesion; gender issues and the advancement of women).

These issues have been identified as afflicting the district in different measures over different social groups and spatial spread.

Despite high levels of government spending in health and welfare, the quality of life as impacted upon by poverty and the high burden of diseases has not been relieved - high levels of mortality and decreasing life expectancy are still the norm.



### 14.6.1 DEPENDENCY LEVELS

TABLE 29: DEPENDENCY RATES FOR AMAJUBA DISTRICT – 2001 & 2011

	2001	2011
<b>Population 0-14 years</b>	165 858	168 374
<b>Population 65 years+</b>	19 389	23 271
<b>Dependent population</b>	185 247	191 645
<b>Population 15-64 years</b>	282 789	308 194
<b>Dependency ratio</b>	65.5%	62.2%

Source: Statistics SA, Census 2001 and 2011

The District has seen a decline in the dependency rate from 65.5% in 2001 to 62.2% in 2011. However, when interpreted in conjunction with the low income levels of households/people employed, the figures reflect that the high proportion of the population below the age of 14 years and above 65 years, place an additional burden on the economically active population within the district.

### 14.6.2 POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

The KZN Provincial Treasury released the KZN Multiple Deprivation Index in 2011. The index is based on income levels, employment levels, health, education, access to services, and crime rates. Each local municipality is allocated a score for each of the indicators, which are then totalled in order to derive the deprivation index for each locality. Fifty one local municipalities in KZN were analysed, and then ranked in ascending order - from 1 (highest level of deprivation) to 51 (lowest level of deprivation).

Dannhauser has the highest levels of deprivation within the District, ranked 11 out of the 51 municipalities in the province. Newcastle has the lowest levels of deprivation and ranks more favourably within the district and provincial context (49/51).

The Gini coefficient is commonly used as a measure of inequality of income or wealth. The Gini co-efficient ranges from 0 to 1 - where a low Gini coefficient indicates a more equal distribution (with 0 corresponding to complete equality); while higher Gini coefficients indicate more unequal distribution, (with 1 corresponding to complete inequality).

The highest level of inequality between 2000 and 2012 within the Amajuba District is found in the Emadlangeni Local Municipality. In 2012, Dannhauser had the lowest level of inequality at 0.56, indicating a comparatively more equal distribution than the other localities.

### 14.6.3 HIV / AIDS

KwaZulu-Natal currently accounts for approximately 21% of the South African population. However, the province has the highest recorded HIV-positive rate in the country (16% in 2009) indicating that the impact is likely to be more severe than in the other provinces.



In terms of the Amajuba District, HIV-prevalence rates for each constituent local municipality in 2010. The district only has slightly more individuals who are HIV-positive than the province (16.8%). Emadlangeni Local Municipality recorded the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in 2010 (17.5%), with Dannhauser recording the lowest rate of 16.1%. Between 1.2-1.3% of the province, district and local municipal populations died from AIDS, compared to 0.8% from other deaths. The increase in the HIV-prevalence rate between 2005 and 2009 was 0.2% in Amajuba, in comparison to the province which experienced a 2% increase over the same period. Between 2005 and 2009, the number of AIDS-related deaths increased by 1.4% for the Amajuba District. KZN increased by 2.9% per annum between 2005 and 2009.

The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS poses a severe developmental challenge the district, as HIV/AIDS inhibits economic growth by reducing the availability of human capital. The labour force shrinks as more people fall sick and/or die, resulting in a young labour force that lacks experience, subsequently leading to reduced productivity and a smaller skilled population.

#### 14.6.4 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

The table below provides a comparison of the levels of access to piped (tap) water within each local municipality in 2001 and 2011.

TABLE 30: ACCESS TO PIPED WATER BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011

Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/yard		Piped (tap) water on a communal stand		No access to piped (tap) water	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Newcastle</b>	43886	71635	18175	9347	9103	3290
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	1947	2410	1154	1260	3086	2581
<b>Dannhauser</b>	2798	10175	7693	7595	8829	2669
<b>Amajuba</b>	<b>48631</b>	<b>84220</b>	<b>27022</b>	<b>18202</b>	<b>21018</b>	<b>8540</b>

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN

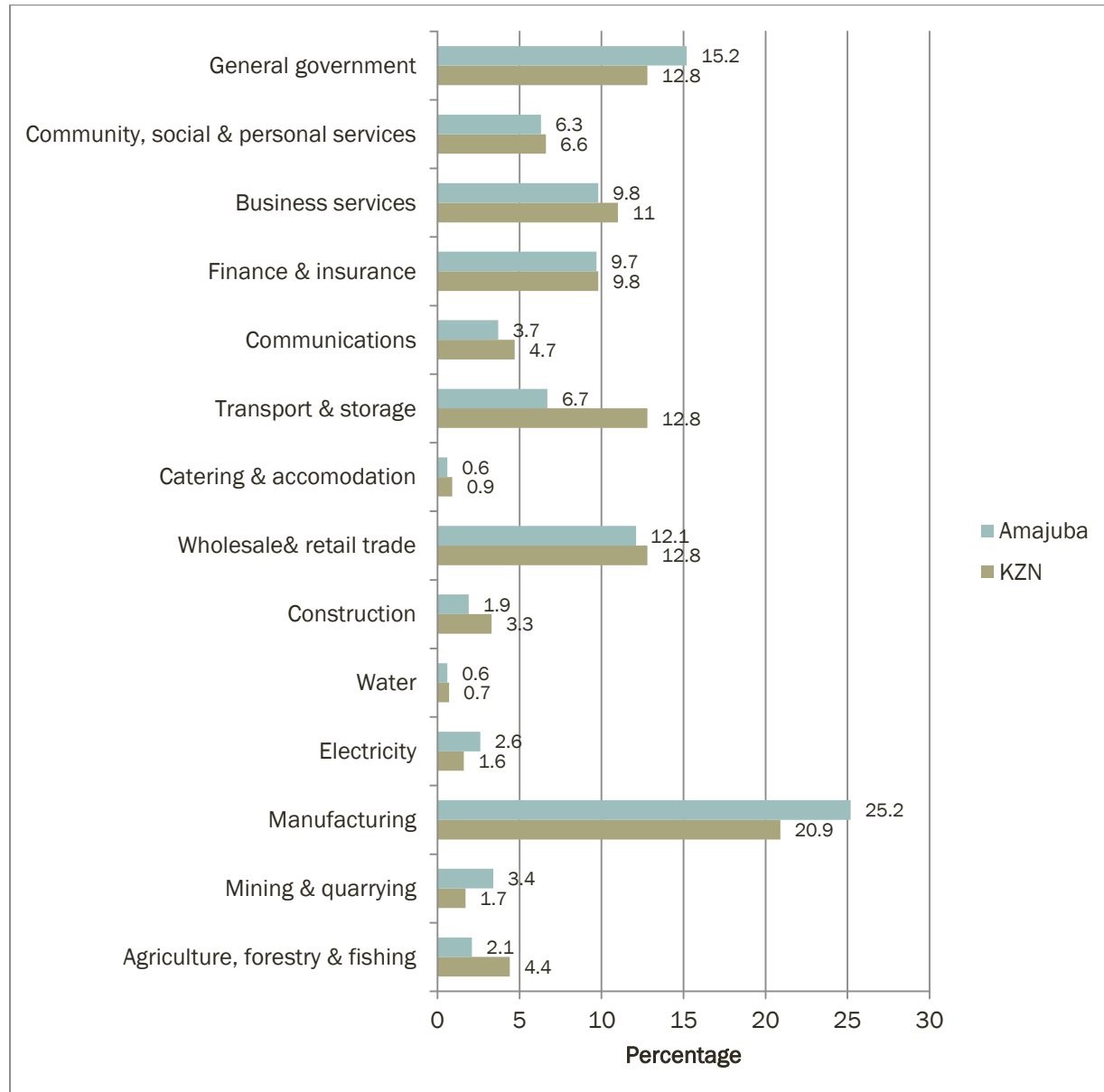
The information presented above highlights a significant improvement in the levels of access to piped (tap) water across all the local municipalities – with more households having access to tap water inside their dwellings/yards - (approximately 76% of the total households in the District in 2011, compared to 50.3% in 2001). Within the same period there has been an overall decline in the number of district households who access piped water from a communal stand (28.0% to 16.4%). Furthermore, the proportion of the district population without access to tap water has fallen to 7.7% in 2011. However, it remains a concern that although Dannhauser has seen an improvement in the levels of access to piped water between 2001 and 2011, the majority of the households in the locality still do not have access to piped (tap) water (41.3% of households) in 2011.



### 14.7 THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

Figure 20 below provides a graphical representation of the Amajuba District economy in relation to the province based on Quantec 2010 figures.

FIGURE 20: GVA CONTRIBUTION FOR AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY & KZN - 2010



Source: Quantec data, 2010

In overall terms, the Amajuba District made a limited contribution to the economy of KwaZulu-Natal in 2010, contributing for about 3.5% of the total provincial GVA, with the structure of the District economy differing from the structure of the provincial economy.



Agriculture accounts for approximately 4.4% of the provincial GVA, and has grown in the province on average by approximately 3.2% over the past 5 years. Agriculture contributes 2.1% towards the district economy, and has declined dramatically by about -8.3% per annum on average.

21% of the province's GVA stems from the manufacturing sector, while this figure is 25.5% for the Amajuba district. This indicates the importance of manufacturing in the region, and highlights the importance of ensuring sustainable growth in the manufacturing sector in Amajuba. However, the Amajuba District experienced negative growth (-1.6%), compared to an average annual growth in the province of 0.4%.

Mining is relatively small within the district contributing 3.4% to total GVA, but this is more than the province's contribution of 1.7%. This is due to the coal deposits found within the north-western areas of the province.

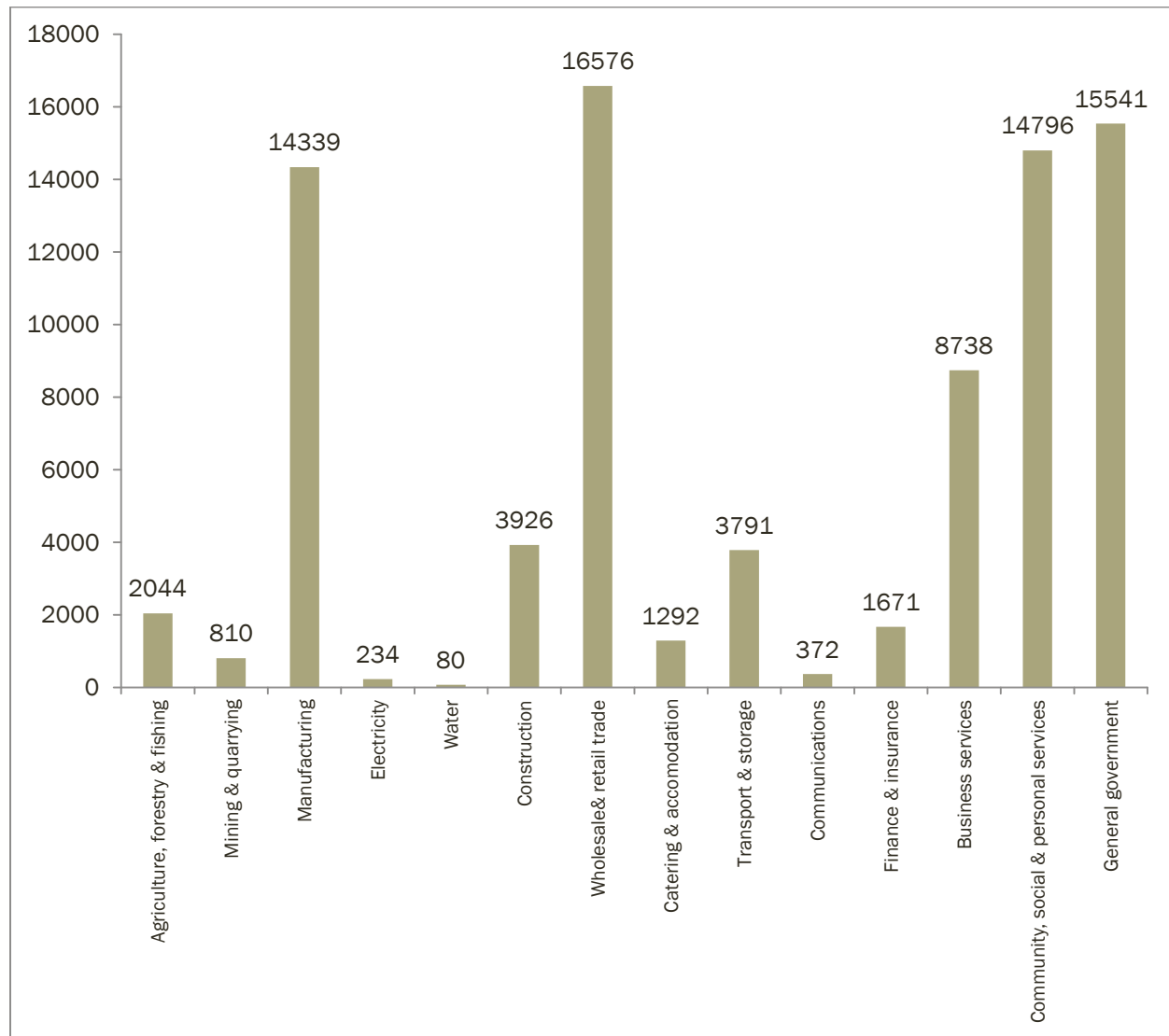
The wholesale and retail trade sector contributes significantly to both the provincial and district economies. The sector accounts for 12.8% of the provincial GVA, and 12.1% of the district GVA. However, average annual growth in the province was 2.4% and 1.3% in the province and district respectively over the past 5 years. This sector relies on growth in primary and secondary sectors in order to increase production and income. Given that growth has been relatively low in these sectors, this low growth in retail and trade is expected.

The general government sector contributes approximately 12.8% to the provincial GVA, while this figure is 15.2% for the district, with the province and district experiencing an average annual growth rate of 3.9% and 3.3% respectively.

The business services sector accounts for almost 10% of total GVA in Amajuba, in comparison with 11% in the province. Average annual growth was about 6.6% for the district, compared to 2.7% for KZN. The communications sector and finance and insurance sectors have experienced 11.1% and 14.7% average annual growth respectively within the district, indicating the potential to further exploit these sectors.



FIGURE 21: NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED BY SECTOR IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT - 2010



Source: Quantec data 2010

Agriculture experienced a -8% decline in employment over the past 5 years, while this figure was -1% for the tourism industry. Both the catering and accommodation, and agricultural sectors only contributed 2% each to total employment in Amajuba. It is therefore important that initiatives are taken to ensure sustainable agricultural developing within the region, as well as to enhance employment in tourism related industries.

Although the manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to total district GVA (25.5%), this sector only contributed 17% to total employment in 2010, which is an indication of the capital intensiveness of the manufacturing activities within the district, and also highlights the importance of creating further employment opportunities within the manufacturing industry. In addition, the manufacturing sector has experienced a -1.6% decline in average annual growth of employment over the past 5 years (in line with GVA growth), which indicates a gradual decline



within the sector, and highlights the need for further interventions in order to retain and expand existing manufacturing businesses.

The wholesale and trade sector makes the largest contribution towards district employment levels, accounting for 20% of total employment in the district. The other two largest contributing sectors are community, social and personal services, and general government services, each contributing about 18% to total employment in the district. These sectors only contribute 6.3% and 15% respectively to total GVA, indicating that they are labour-intensive industries within the region. Both sectors only experienced between 0.5% - 1.1% growth in employment over the past five years.

Overall, no sectors have experienced sufficient employment growth since 2005, with the greatest growth being Business Services, with 2.7% on average over the past five years.

Both the catering and accommodation, and agriculture sectors only contributed 2% each to total employment. Initiatives need to be developed to ensure sustainable agricultural developing within the region, as well as to enhance employment in tourism related industries.

A substantial decline in investment into the primary and secondary sectors (predominantly agriculture and manufacturing) over the past decade has reduced employment (particularly within agriculture and textiles manufacturing), and reduced the growth potential of the provincial economic substantially. As a consequence, the district's industrial base has experienced a declined national market share, and the district has become a net-importer of agricultural goods, which illustrates the threat to food security and the loss of export potential. The tertiary sector has however performed well, with sectors such as ICT experiencing good growth albeit off a low base.

The Department of Trade and Industry released the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Bill in 2011. The introduction of SEZs was seen as a means on improving the concept of Industrial Development Zones (IDZs), which have enjoyed mixed success since being introduced in South Africa in 2000. SEZs are regarded as being crucial in improving the attractiveness of South Africa as a destination for foreign direct investment, and have the potential to play a crucial role in advancing government's strategic objectives of broad-based industrialisation, regional development and job creation.

Three potential SEZs have been identified within KZN, namely: N3 Corridor SEZ, Dube Trade Port SEZ, and the Richards Bay IDZ. These SEZs are viewed as being critical in stimulating industrial decentralization from the province's main urban centres of Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Richards Bay; and enhancing export growth, job creation, foreign exchange earnings, industrial decentralization, and access to foreign manufacturing technology and know-how. As feeders or part of the multi-site to the identified provincial SEZs, district industrial hubs have also been identified that are considered to be critical to the overall economic development of the province.



## 14.8 INFRASTRUCTURE LANDSCAPE

Huge disparities exist within the Amajuba District in terms of the nature and structure of the built environment. The disparity in the level of services and development is more pronounced between the rural and urban areas of the District, where the towns have comparatively good levels of infrastructure and services.

The table below provides a comparison of the levels of access to piped (tap) water within each local municipality in 2001 and 2011.

TABLE 31: ACCESS TO PIPED WATER BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011

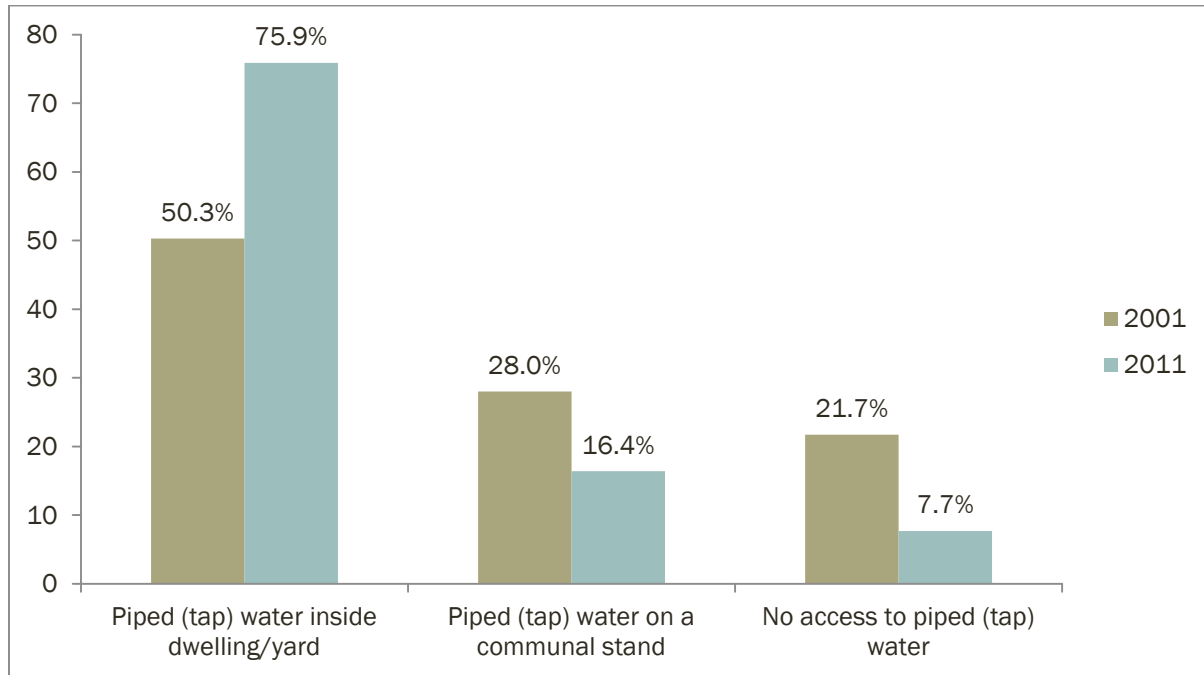
Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/yard		Piped (tap) water on a communal stand		No access to piped (tap) water	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Newcastle</b>	43886	71635	18175	9347	9103	3290
<b>Emadlangeni</b>	1947	2410	1154	1260	3086	2581
<b>Dannhauser</b>	2798	10175	7693	7595	8829	2669
<b>Amajuba</b>	<b>48631</b>	<b>84220</b>	<b>27022</b>	<b>18202</b>	<b>21018</b>	<b>8540</b>

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN

The information presented above highlights a significant improvement in the levels of access to piped (tap) water across all the local municipalities – with more households having access to tap water inside their dwellings/yards - (approximately 76% of the total households in the District in 2011, compared to 50.3% in 2001). Within the same period there has been an overall decline in the number of district households who access piped water from a communal stand (28.0% to 16.4%). Furthermore, the proportion of the district population without access to tap water has fallen to 7.7% in 2011. However, it remains a concern that although Dannhauser has seen an improvement in the levels of access to piped water between 2001 and 2011, the majority of the households in the locality still do not have access to piped (tap) water (41.3% of households) in 2011.



FIGURE 22: ACCESS TO PIPED WATER IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY – 2001 & 2011



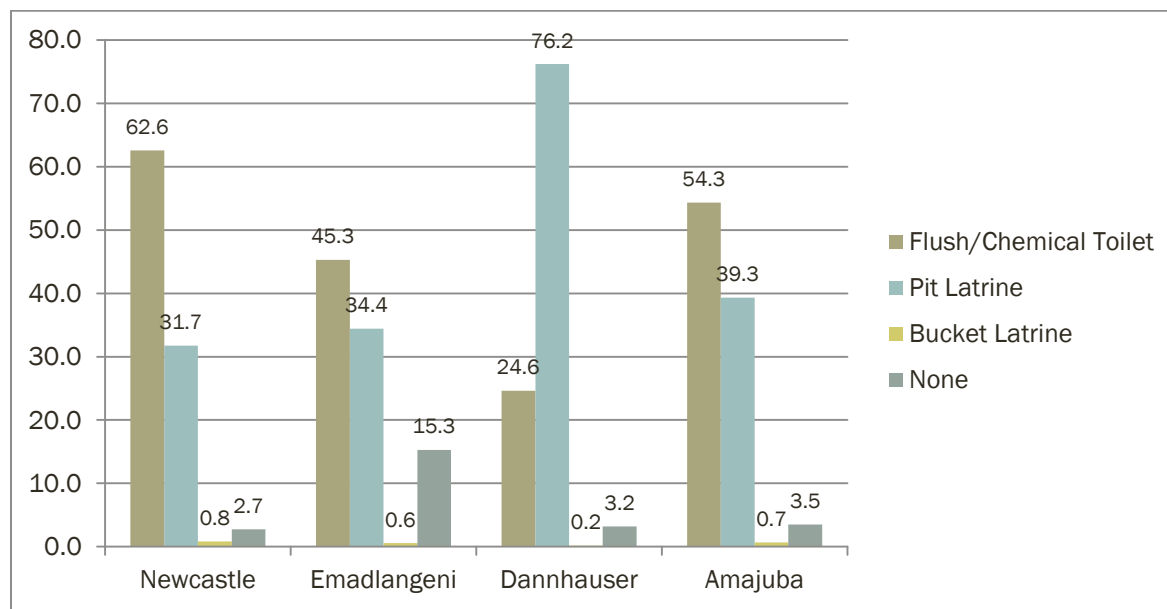
Source: Statistics SA, Census 2001 and 2011



### 14.8.1 SANITATION

The levels of access to sanitation facilities within each local municipality in 2011 are presented below.

FIGURE 23: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY - 2011



Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report, KZN

The highest proportions of households in Newcastle and Emadlangeni have access to a flush or chemical toilet (62.6% and 45.3% respectively). Over 70% of the households in Dannhauser use pit latrines, with 24.6% having access to a flush or chemical toilet. For the district as a whole, 3.5% of the population did not have any type of toilet facility. Emadlangeni is the most severely affected with 15.3% of the households indicating that they do not have access to toilet facilities.

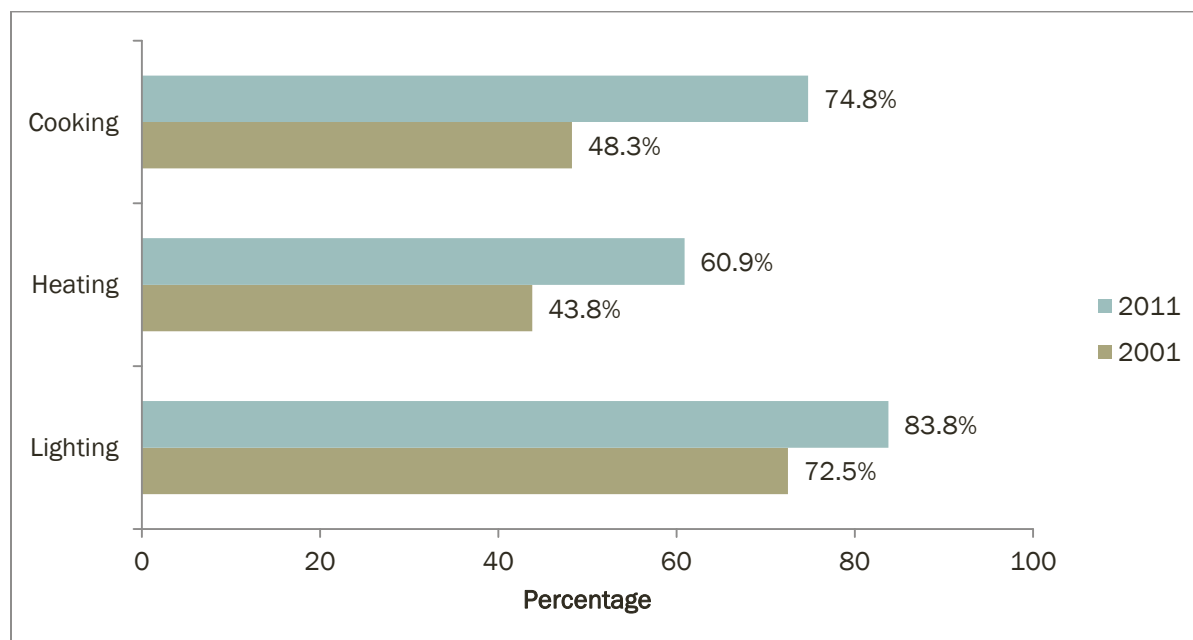
### 14.8.2 ELECTRICITY

Census data for the years 2001 and 2011 indicate a significant increase in the usage of electricity for lighting, cooking and heating purposes across all of the local municipalities in the district. The highest proportion of households with access to electricity are located in the Newcastle Local Municipality. It is interesting to note that Dannhauser experienced the highest increases in its levels of access to electricity between 2001 and 2011.

The figure below provides a graphical representation of electricity usage for the Amajuba District for 2001 and 2011.



FIGURE 24: ELECTRICITY USAGE IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY - 2011



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2001 & 2011

### 14.8.3 ROAD NETWORK

There are five classes of roads in Amajuba, namely national, provincial, district, and local. Amajuba is mainly served by the N11 North-South corridor between Ladysmith, Newcastle and Volksrus. The P37 provincial road to the north of Newcastle provides further access to Utrecht and Vryheid. The P483 provincial road forms the major access road from Newcastle to Madadeni, Osizweni and Utrecht all located to the east of Newcastle. The rest of Amajuba are served by lower order provincial surfaced roads as well as gravel roads.

The total length of road in Amajuba is 1 592.4km, of which 67.4% are unsurfaced. The national and provincial main roads that run through the District are mainly surfaced whilst the majority of district and community access roads are not. Table below 17 gives an indication of the length of surfaced and gravel roads for each local municipality.

TABLE 32: SURFACING OF ROADS IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Local Municipality	Surfaced		Unsurfaced		Total Length (km)
	Roads (km)		Roads (km)		
	Length	(%)	Length	(%)	
Newcastle	162,7	44,4%	203,9	55,6%	366,6
Utrecht	115,2	16,3%	592,9	83,7%	708,1



Local Municipality	Surfaced		Unsurfaced		Total
	Roads (km)		Roads (km)		
	Length	(%)	Length	(%)	
Dannhauser	240,5	46,5%	277,2	53,5%	517,7
Amajuba	518,4	32,6%	1 074,0	67,4%	1 592,4

Source: Adapted from Amajuba PTP, 2008

Most community access unsurfaced roads are not constructed to proper geometric design standards due to the rough terrain and limited funding available. Several of these access roads are used by public transport vehicles, resulting in high maintenance cost of vehicles and unsafe travel conditions for passengers. Unsurfaced roads are often very slippery during the rainy season due to flooding and poor in-situ soil conditions, which results in the rural communities having no vehicle access or an unreliable public transport service.

In terms of traffic volumes, the highest number of vehicles in Amajuba is on the N11 south of Newcastle, with high traffic volumes on the main provincial road P483 between Newcastle, Madadeni and Osizweni. The N11 between the P204 (turn-off to Dannhauser) and Newcastle carries in excess of 10 000 vehicles per day while the P483 carries between 5 000 and 10 000 vehicles per day.

#### 14.8.4 RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE

The main rail link between Gauteng and Ethekewini passes through Ladysmith, Newcastle, Charlestown and Volksrust. The railway line is a freight railway line serving the Iscor area and runs parallel to and abutting the road, linking Newcastle, Madadeni, Osizweni and Utrecht. Spoornet is the landowner of the station as well as the rail line. No commuter rail service currently exists within the Amajuba area and is mainly the result of the location of the Newcastle station in relation to the actual residential areas and the employments centres. Although the alignment of the railway line lends itself to the provision of a rail commuter service several factors hamper the actual provision of such a service. These include:

- High capital investment for the provision of rolling stock
- Increase in the annual maintenance of the rail line because of the inclusion of passenger transport service and not only freight service
- High capital investment for the provision of suitable stations along the rail line in the areas of Madadeni and Osizweni
- Remote location of the current station in terms of residential areas and employment opportunities<sup>54</sup>.

It is however important to further investigate the possibility of establishing a rail commuter service that will complement the existing public transport service, and become significant in terms of settlement expansion.

<sup>54</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Public Transport Plan, 2008



#### 14.8.5 AIR INFRASTRUCTURE

A minor airfield is located to the east of the industrial area within the Newcastle Local Municipality and serves the local area and some parts of South Africa as a charter services by private individuals<sup>55</sup>. Classified as a Category II airport, the Amajuba IDP Review (2013/14) highlights the need to upgrade the existing landing strip into an Airport, given the role of Newcastle as a manufacturing and a notable business centre within Amajuba and beyond. Having the airport can help in retaining existing companies in the area, as well as promote the export success of companies located in the area by the provision of passenger and freight links to key markets.

### SECTION 15: SPATIAL ANALYSIS

The Amajuba DGDP recognises that environmental vulnerability, social need and economic development are not evenly distributed and spatial disparities will always exist due to the spatial distribution of natural resources, historical influences and cultural factors. These spatial disparities have often been aggravated by past spatial planning. This has resulted in a disjuncture between where people live and where social and economic opportunities are concentrated. This spatial marginalization from economic opportunities of the majority of the population needs to be addressed in order to reduce poverty and inequality and ensure shared growth and the protection of vulnerable bio-resources.

The strategic and targeted nature of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy implies that specific interventions will be undertaken within key geographical areas of need and potential. Provincial strategies aimed at promoting growth and development must therefore be developed on the basis of a thorough understanding of the existing profile of the province and an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the current situation. Strategies, programmes and plans would be developed to build on the strengths, eliminate the weaknesses, explore the opportunities, and to mitigate the threats within social, economic and environmental realms. Provincial strategies for growth and development must therefore also make clear pronouncements on specific geographic areas of focus for the phased implementation of Province's strategy. This will require a thorough understanding of the physical, demographic, social, economic and institutional profile and the state of the environment of the Province as well as careful analysis of development trends and future projections.

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Strategy has therefore been developed in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the PGDS in a targeted and spatially co-ordinated manner. The Provincial Spatial Development Strategy sets out to:

- Be the spatial expression of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and provide spatial context for proposed strategic interventions;
- Provides a set of normative principles or departure points that guide the Province's approach to dealing with socio-economic issues that are manifested spatially;

<sup>55</sup> Newcastle Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2012



- Provide a basis for informed consensus on the province's spatial priorities by providing a map giving guidance for the future spatial development of the Province based on Broad Provincial Spatial Planning Categories (BPSPCs) and a series of other relevant features;
- Assist to prioritise and align where government directs its investment and development initiatives to ensure sustainable and maximum impact;
- Capitalise on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making,
- Guide municipal integrated development plans (IDPs), spatial development frameworks (SDFs) and provincial and municipal framework plans (i.e. sub-SDF spatial plans); with normative principles, approach and content.
- Provide clear intent to the private sector about desired development directions;
- Increase predictability in the development environment,

The spatial planning context for Amajuba District hence follows the same methodology.

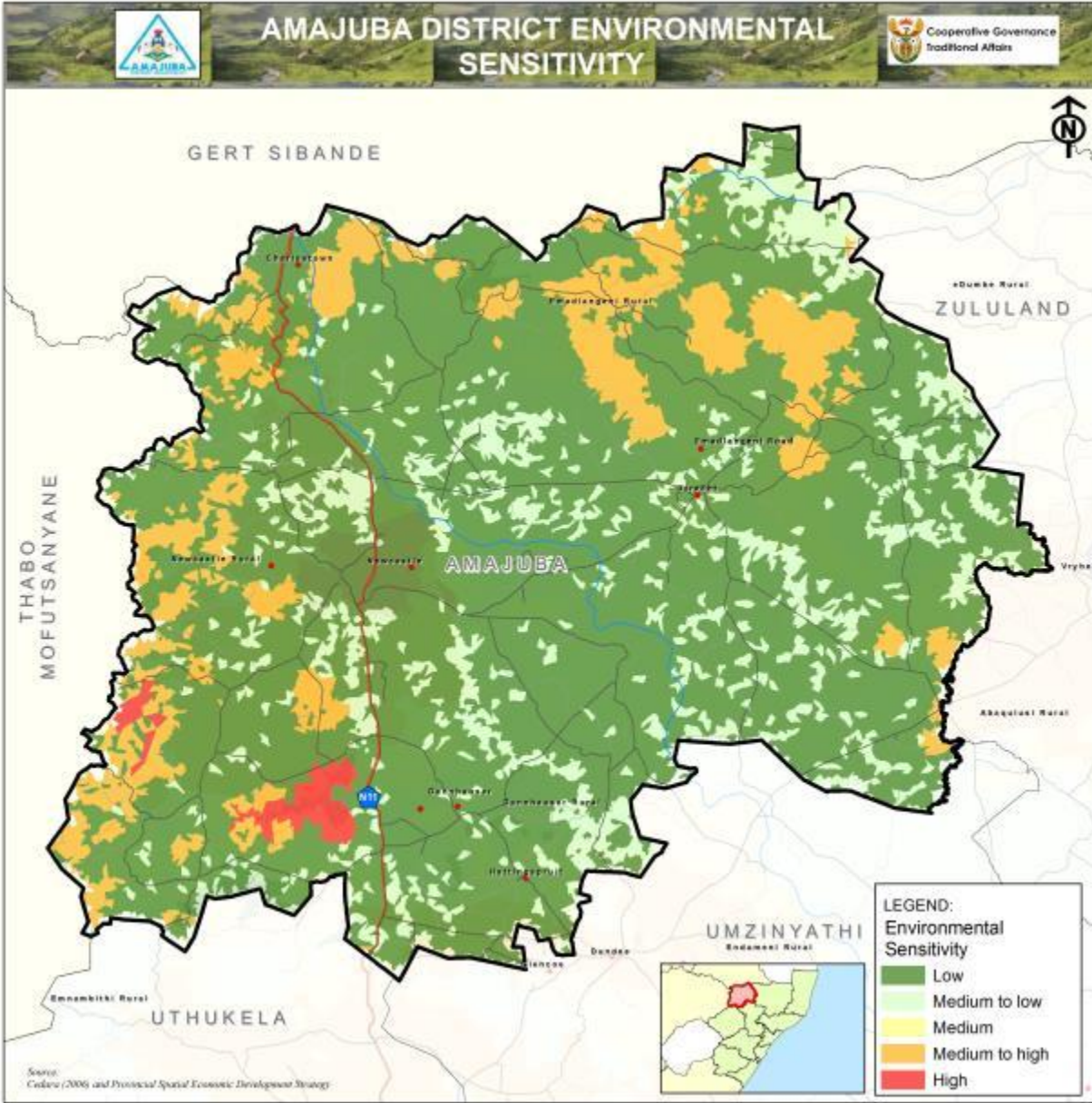
Further, it is further vital to consider general accessibility as a cross-cutting variable which impacts all three pillars of sustainable development and as a result the four main spatial variables informing the provincial spatial development framework include:

- Environmental Sensitivity;
- Economic Potential;
- Social Need; and
- Urban Accessibility.

These variables themselves are also in turn represented by a number of spatial variables which are directly and indirectly representative of the particular spatial component as illustrated below:

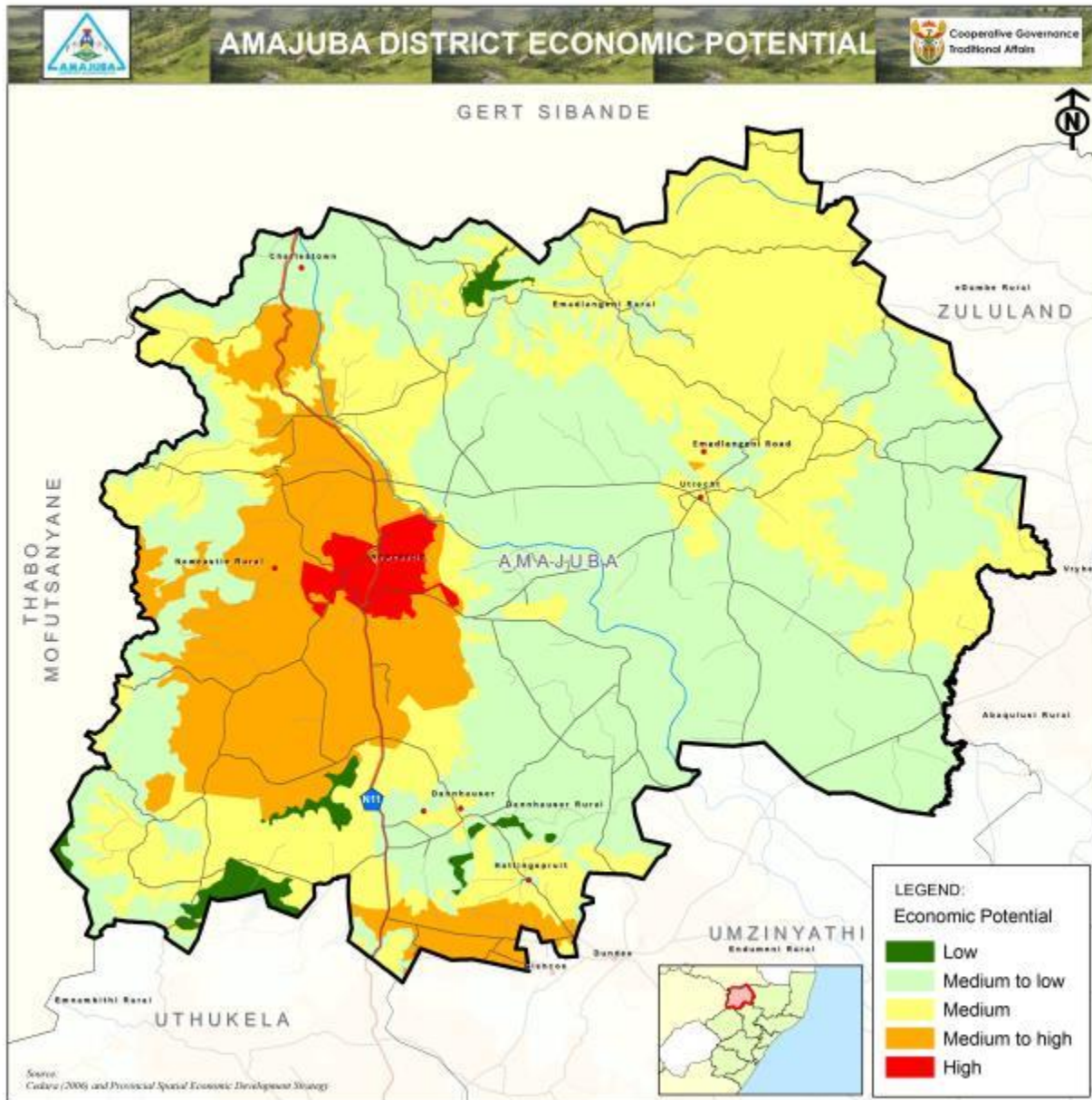


MAP 8: ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY





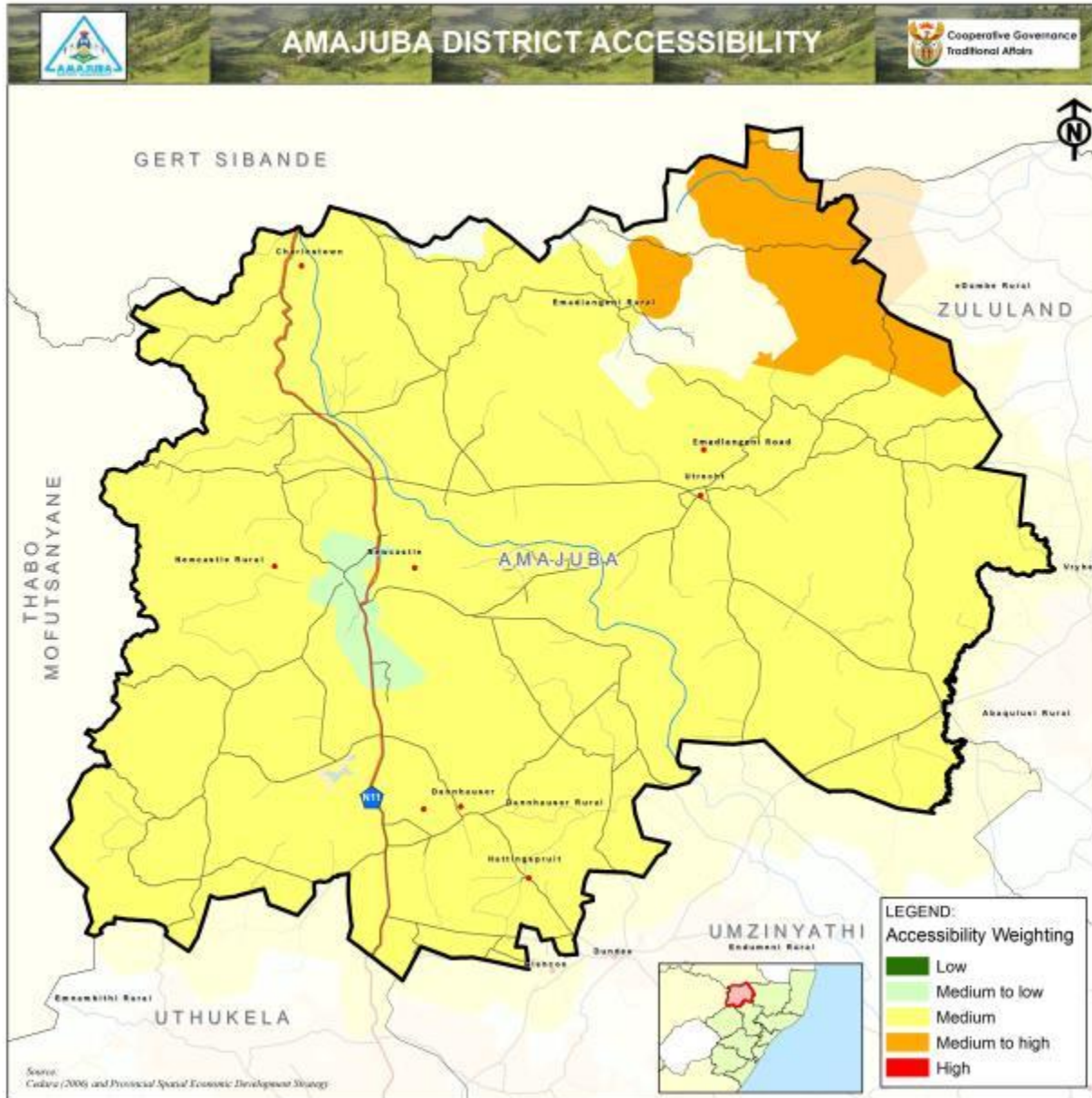
MAP 9: Economic Potential







MAP 11: ACCESSIBILITY



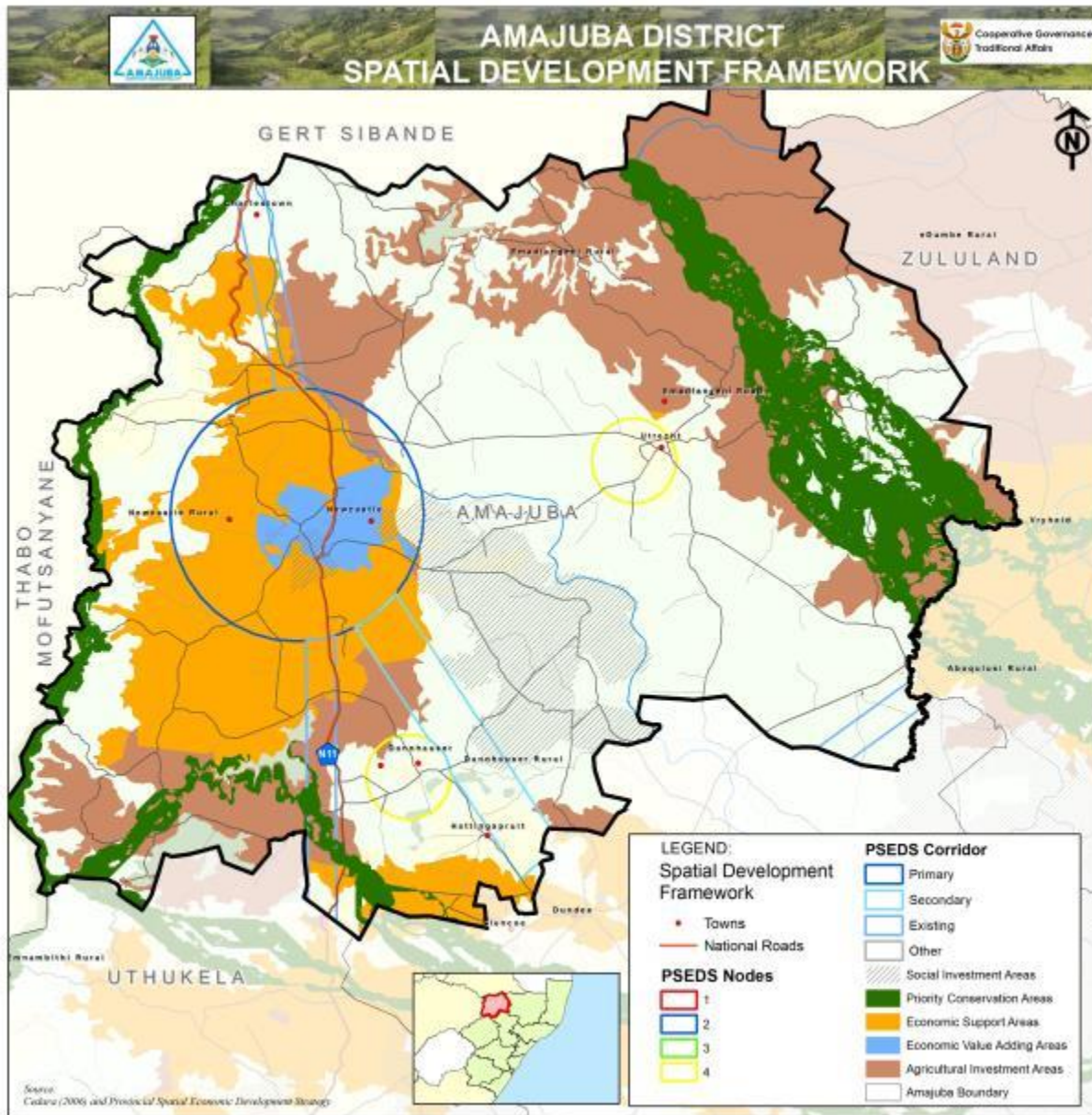
In order to effectively combine these four variables or pillars into a single map of key intervention areas, the categories/level of each variable was weighted and ranked into five similarly described categories to allow for effective overlaying comparisons.

The same set of variables, and their input maps were then also expressed into Broad District Spatial Planning Categories to be combined into a single District Spatial Development Framework. These categories are discussed in detail in the Amajuba's Spatial Development Framework and summarised below. These spatial variables were considered collectively and a ranking order to key elements was used to formulate a composite Amajuba Spatial Development Framework which identifies Broad District Spatial Planning Categories.



The map below shows the areas identified as social investment areas, priority conservation areas, economic support areas, economic value-adding areas, biodiversity priority areas and agricultural investment areas. Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary nodes are also shown. These provide broad guidelines for spatial planning within and across districts.

MAP 12: AMAJUBA SDF

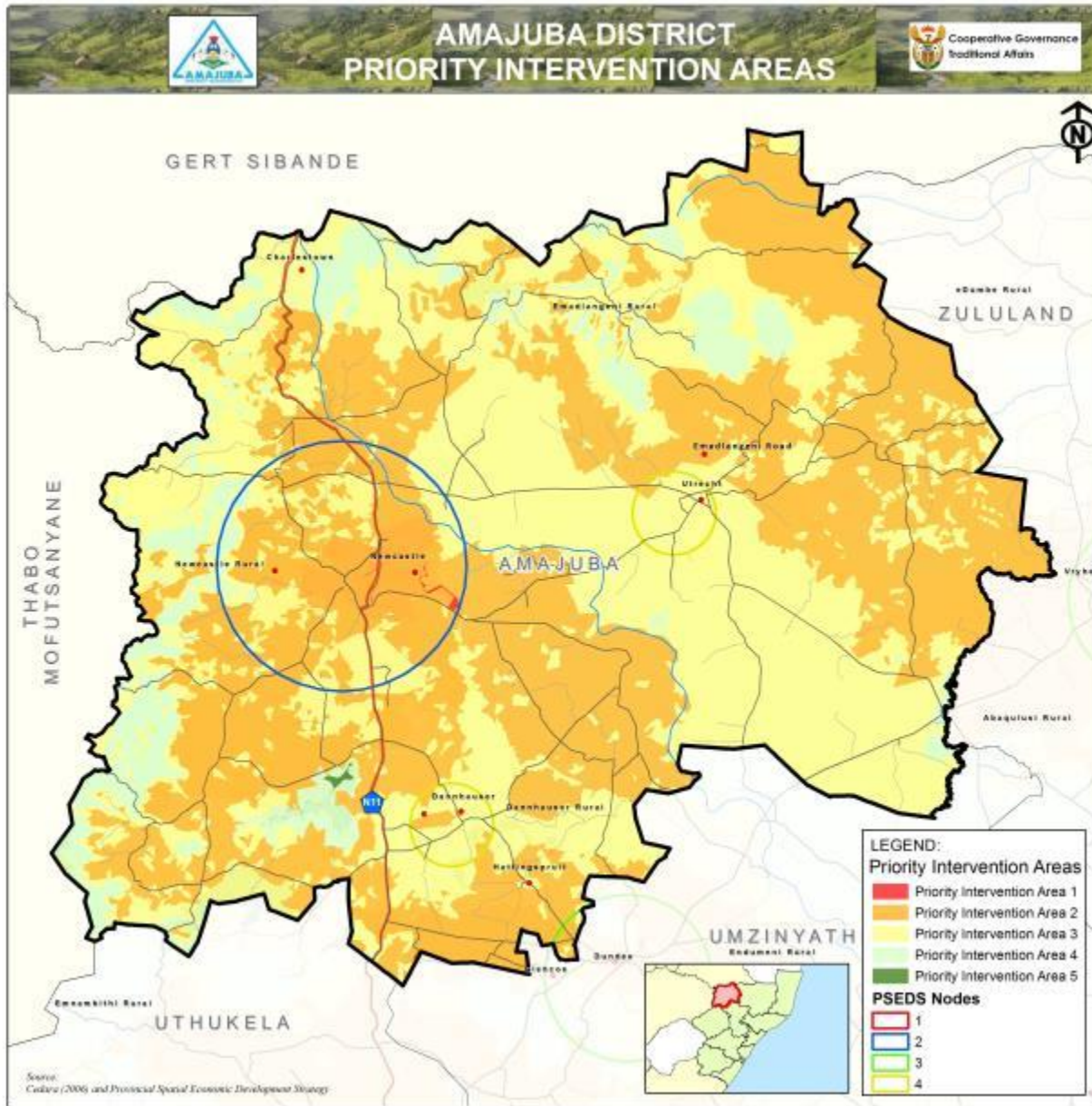




### 15.1 PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS

The composite map of priority intervention areas, based on the variable weighting is illustrated below.

MAP 13: PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS FOR AMAJUBA DISTRICT





## SECTION 16: SCENARIO PLANNING

### SCENARIO 1 - INSUFFICIENT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Scenario 1 assumes that the current low growth trajectory continues for the medium to long-term. This scenario is highly unfavourable as it does not create sufficient employment opportunities and does not assist in addressing the social challenges, leading to increased poverty, unemployment and inequality within the District.

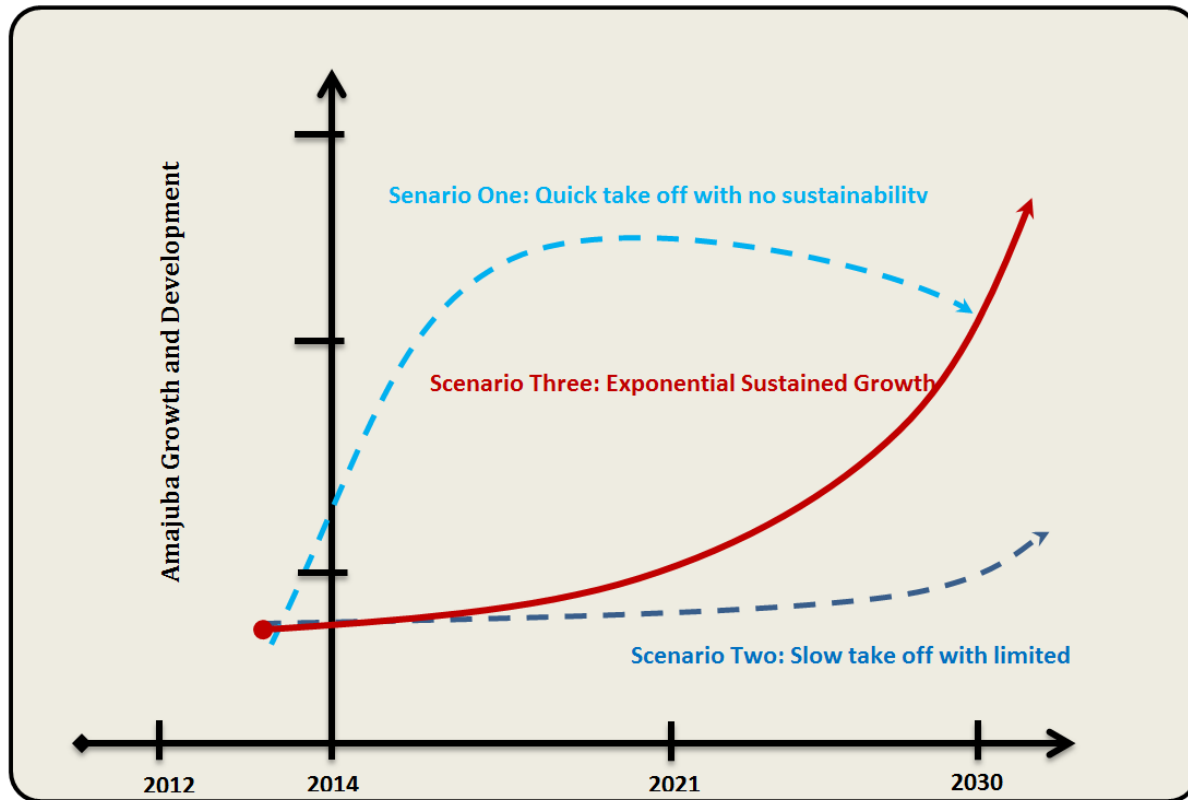
### SCENARIO 2 - UNSUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Scenario 2 is another undesirable scenario for the district. It assumes a short-term, un-sustained response to the challenges facing the district by both the public and private sector. Commitment soon diminishes and the growth tapers off.

### SCENARIO 3 - EXPONENTIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Scenario 3 is the desired scenario in order to achieve the levels of growth and development required to sustain job creation and social development. It is based on all stakeholders committing to a shared vision for the district and underpinning this with increased levels of sustainable investment, co-operation and innovation.

FIGURE 25: SCENARIO PLANNING





## SECTION 17: EMERGING STRATEGY

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The communities of the Amajuba District have risen up to the challenge and have decided to change the current development trajectory and turn the region around. All sectors of the community, public, private and civil society have come together to develop a Growth and Development Plan that will deliver on a better life for all. The 2030 Vision for the district is that:

Amajuba will be a leading and pioneering District characterised by sustainable development and quality services

### **MISSION**

The Amajuba District Municipality will championing good governance through:

- effective public participation
- vibrant local economic development - integrated service delivery
- intergovernmental relations

### **VALUES**

The following values to be followed by the organisation were identified:

- Integrity
- Responsiveness
- Accountability
- Commitment
- Effectiveness

The ADM's Vision, Mission and Values were reviewed as part of the 2014/2015 IDP process. The strategies, however, have been reviewed as part of this round of the IDP review so as to ensure the following:

- Relevance due to changing circumstances;
- Better alignment with the SDBIP;
- Alignment with sector plans;
- Alignment with the new national and provincial priorities;
- Alignment with the NSDP; and
- Alignment with the PGDS and PSEDS.



## SECTION 18: STRATEGIC GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

### STRATEGIC GOAL 1: JOB CREATION

Unemployment has been identified as one of the major structural constraints within the Amajuba District and contributes to high levels of poverty and income inequality, which deteriorates the overall quality of life of the people of the district. High unemployment results in high dependency ratios, with many more people relying on fewer wage earners. This has resulted in the phenomenon of a large number of working households living near or below the poverty line. Currently an unequally large proportion of the population of the district relies on grants and related forms of welfare as a source of income.

Job creation is viewed as a primary means through which economic growth and transformation can occur, by distributing the benefits of growth more widely and consequently reducing dependency on a the welfare system. This will require investment and interventions by both the public and private sector in order create a more enabling environment to stimulate the generation of employment opportunities and inclusive economic growth.

Key strategic objectives and interventions are proposed to stimulate economic growth and create jobs; so as to remedy the real constraints facing our traditional sectors and facilitate a process of unlocking opportunities and promoting the formation of new industries by emerging participants in the economy. Creating meaningful employment is a major cross-cutting issue, and is vital in achieving the vision of the district.<sup>56</sup>

#### Apex Indicators

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##### APEX INDICATOR 1:

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Total value of output of all sectors within the district economy should increase from 2010 value of R 194,7 bn to R 200 bn in 2020; and to R 220 bn in 2030 (as measured by Gross Value Added in Real Rands, 2010)

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##### APEX INDICATOR 2:

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Total employment within the district economy of Amajuba should increase from 2010 baseline of 159 258 people employed to 180 000 in 2020; and 220 000 people employed in 2030.

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##### APEX INDICATOR 3:

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The GDP per Capita within the district economy of Amajuba should increase from 2010 baseline of R 27,347 per capita to R 35, 690 in 2020; and R 48,000 in 2030. This is doubling of GDP Per Capita as per the National Development Plan.

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<sup>56</sup> Adapted from KZN PGDP, 2012



The apex indicator 1 specifies the rate of economic growth that the district needs to achieve in order to provide its share of the national job creation as set out by the National Development Plan of the National Planning Commission. Overall, Amajuba District needs to grow at 5.43% annually to achieve this. In the Apex Indicator 2 on employment, the rate of employment grows at almost 168% over the period from 2010 - 2030. This allows for issues around economic development to be resolved and unemployment to decrease.

Apex indicator 2 relating to total employment within the district economy is based on the current available Statistics SA Data Quarterly Labour Force Survey. This indicator is aligned with the PGDP, which indicates that the Province contribute to the national target by creating 2.1 million jobs, which is 19% of the total national job creation target. The average annual real growth rate required to create 2.1 million jobs is 3.2%.

Apex indicator 3 relates to the GDP per Capita. This is a measure of economic equality and is calculated by dividing the GDP-R by the population of a specific year, and again uses constant prices to ensure that inflationary increases are excluded and the real rate of economic growth per capita is measured. This indicator is aligned to the National Development Plan, which indicates that GDP per Capita must double by 2030, requiring the current GDP per Capita to grow at an average growth rate of 3.5% per annum between 2010 - 2030. Please note that this growth rate is based in doubling the GDP per capita and does not take into account population growth. Therefore, the GDP growth rate required (as measured by GVA) in order to align with the National Development Plan must still be 5.4%.

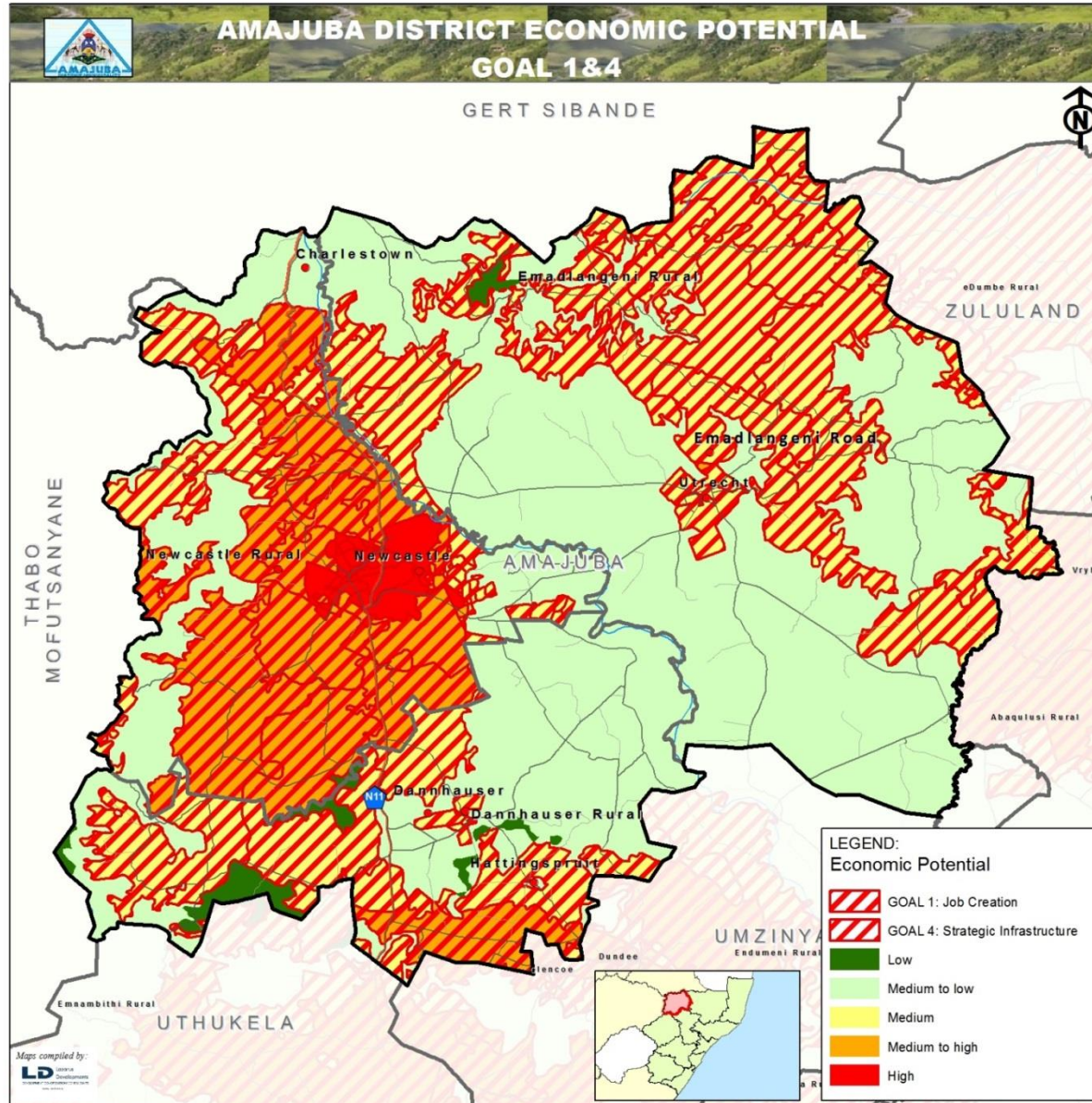
The district must focus on the creation of employment through unleashing agricultural potential, tourism, enhancing industrial development through investment into the key productive sectors of manufacturing, tourism, transport and logistics, the green economy and service sectors, expansion of government-led job creation programmes, promoting SMME and entrepreneurial development and developing the knowledge base to enhance the knowledge economy.

TABLE 33: GOAL 1: JOB CREATION

GOAL 1: JOB CREATION Expanded Provincial economic output and employment  Apex Indicators: Apex Indicator 1: Total value of output of all sectors within the district economy Apex Indicator 2: Total employment in all sectors within the district economy Apex Indicator 3: GDP per Capita within the district economy				
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Unleash agricultural potential</b>	<b>Enhance sectoral development through trade and investment</b>	<b>Improve efficiency of government led job creation programmes</b>	<b>Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development</b>
	<i>The Amajuba agricultural sector grows and generates employment.</i>	<i>Amajuba trade and investment grows and generates employment.</i>	<i>Government-led job creation programmes yield incomes and prepare participants for entry into the labour market.</i>	<i>SMME promotion increases economic participation and generates employment.</i>
<b>Primary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total employment within the agricultural sector (including forestry and livestock) within the district.</li> <li>Value of agricultural contribution to the district economy</li> <li>Number of emerging commercial farmers within the district.</li> <li>Hectares of land under agricultural production excl. ITB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total employment within all sectors excluding primary agriculture within the district.</li> <li>Total value of the provincial economy excluding primary agriculture within the district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Rand Value of each EPWP job in district within the district.</li> <li>Number of small contractors created through Vukuzakhe Emerging Contractor Development Programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Cooperatives and SMMEs registered in the district that has been in operation for more than 2 years.</li> <li>Number of new jobs created through establishment of SMMEs and Coops within the district.</li> <li>A balanced KZN B-BBEE scorecard utilised to measure progress in B-BBEE within the district.</li> </ul>
<b>Interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for and Development of Commercial Farmers (new entrant, small-scale, land reform and ITB farmers).</li> <li>Enhancement of agricultural value-adding and marketing.</li> <li>Expansion of irrigation schemes and improved water use efficiency</li> <li>Protection, rehabilitation and improved productivity of agricultural resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance Value-Adding within the Manufacturing Sector.</li> <li>Develop, diversify and market the tourism sector to increase Domestic and Foreign visitors.</li> <li>Facilitate the Expansion of Investment into the Services Sector</li> <li>Establish District Agencies to drive LED and Investment.</li> <li>Establish an integrated Business Retention and Expansion Programme (BR&amp;E).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support enhanced implementation of the EPWP (incl CWP) Programme.</li> <li>Facilitate expanded access to the Jobs Fund.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation of access to markets for small enterprises.</li> <li>Facilitation of access to finance for small enterprises.</li> <li>Capacity building and Mentorship Support for small enterprises.</li> <li>Access to appropriately located facilities with linked services.</li> <li>Implementation and enforcement of B - BBEE</li> </ul>



<p><b>Secondary Indicators</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value of total crop production.</li> <li>• Value of total horticulture production.</li> <li>• Value of total animal production.</li> <li>• Hectares of active agricultural land under irrigation.</li> <li>• Diversification of agricultural products.</li> <li>• Ratio of Agricultural exports to Imports within the district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value of direct fixed capital formation in the district.</li> <li>• Total value of exports generated from within the district.</li> <li>• Ratio of Exports to Imports within the district.</li> <li>• Total value of foreign and domestic tourism expenditure within the district.</li> <li>• Total value of foreign direct investment into the district.</li> <li>• Total value of domestic investment into the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new work opportunities created annually through CWP.</li> <li>• Number of new full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created annually through EPWP/CWP.</li> <li>• Number of successful contractor relationships and / or PPP's created and sustained through the EPWP/CWP.</li> <li>• Number of EPWP and CWP beneficiaries that have graduated into formal employment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new business entities registered within the district.</li> </ul>
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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1: UNLEASH AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

The Amajuba agricultural sector grows and generates employment

The agricultural sector is of key strategic importance in Amajuba District. As a key sector, agriculture contributes about 5% to district GVA. At present, the primary agricultural sector contributes over 6.1% to total employment. If appropriately harnessed, the agricultural sector in Amajuba has the potential to create a substantially higher number of jobs in a shorter time frame. Over the short to medium term the agricultural value chain can support labour-intensive absorbing activities generating large-scale employment. This in turn contributes towards addressing food security and enabling sustainable livelihoods.

Notwithstanding the above, this sector currently faces severe constraints which have resulted in a significant decline in production and has contributed towards increased job losses. These constraints include:

- inadequate access to funding for infrastructure;
- lack of agri-industries and therefore value-adding;
- ineffective linking of graduates to commercial farms;
- increased competition due to subsidisation of international farming;
- land reform process, and
- access to Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB) Land for agricultural production.

### INDICATORS

1.1.1 Total employment within the agricultural sector - including forestry and livestock farming. This should increase from the current estimated baseline of 2044 jobs in 2010 to 3584 jobs in 2020 and to 5200 jobs in 2030.

1.1.2 Value of agricultural contribution to the district economy.

This must improve from 2010 baseline of R 351 151 m to R 351 151 m in 2020 and to R 387 000 in 2030 (Real Rands, 2005).

1.1.3 Development of commercial farmers (new entrant, small-scale, ITB and Land reform)

This figure must improve from 2007 baseline of 128 farming units, to 143 farming units in 2020 and 186 farming unit in 2030. This excludes ITB and Land Reform farmers, and merely measures farming units that were Vat and Tax registered in 2006/2007, and is utilised given the lack of updated data available.

1.1.4 Hectares of land under agricultural production including forestry and livestock farming.

This measure will include both dry land and irrigated activities. The current 2010 baseline of 48,743 ha does not include land currently administered by the ITB. This figure should increase to 56,000 ha in 2020 and to 67,000 ha in 2030. This does not include Land reform agricultural land.



The secondary indicators for success will track progress in the above-mentioned activities, for example: value of crop and horticultural production for those products identified in relation to markets and the diversification of agricultural products; value of total livestock production; hectares of active agricultural land under irrigation; hectares of agricultural land; and ratio of agricultural exports to imports within the Amajuba.

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## PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 1.1.a: Support for and Development of Commercial Farmers (new entrant, small-scale, land reform and ITB farmers)

The district recognises the importance of stimulating commercial farming as a means of expanding agricultural production and enhancing the contribution of small-scale farmers within the sector in Amajuba. Agriculture is a major sector within the district and has the potential to contribute to the development of employment opportunities as well as addressing matters related to food security. The KZN Department of Agriculture has three primary programmes that focus on the emerging farmer community within the district. Large commercial farms are located within the western part of the district; these farmers require limited assistance from the Department. Each ward in the district has its own farmers association representing the interests of the farmers, commercial and emerging, in that ward.

Intervention 1.1.b. Enhancement of agricultural value-adding and marketing

It has been argued that, in order for the agriculture sector to be developed, opportunities for tapping into the international markets need to be created and in the case of Amajuba, these opportunities can be linked to the Dube Trade Port Developments.

Intervention 1.1.c. Expansion of irrigation schemes and improved water-use efficiency

The provision of good infrastructure, particularly irrigation, as a requirement for achieving higher levels of agricultural productivity and profitability is widely acknowledged.

Intervention 1.1.d: Protection, rehabilitation and improved productivity of agricultural resources

This intervention aims to protect and rehabilitate agricultural land through co-ordinated planning for the protection of zoned agricultural land. It is essential to establish a practical arrangement between national and provincial authorities in respect of the regulation of the sub-division of agricultural land. High-value agricultural land must be protected through appropriate statutory land use management schemes.

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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2: ENHANCE SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TRADE AND INVESTMENT

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Trade and investment grows and generates employment



The enhancement of sectoral development is fundamental to the creation of employment and to growth and development within the district.

Manufacturing contributes 25.2% to the total district GVA, making it the largest contributor to the district economy. The sector has undergone changes over the past 30 years. During the apartheid era Newcastle was established as an industrial de-concentration point primarily for the processing of iron and steel products at ISKOR. While government subsidies and policies remained in place, the iron and steel industry continued to operate in this area. During the 1970s and 1980s, the production of textiles and clothing entered into the area as an additional manufacturing sub-sector along with chemicals and associated steel processing plants (e.g. galvanising, fabrication etc). Over the last 10-15 years the economy has undergone a further change, with the decline of the textile industry in Newcastle, the decline of the iron and steel industry and the emergence of large scale retailing.

Over this period there has been a shift from large scale plants to a variety of smaller scale manufacturing and processing units. A large number of the manufacturing companies in the greater Newcastle area produce for national and international markets (mainly Gauteng at national level)<sup>57</sup>.

Most large industry is located within Newcastle, which accounts for over 83% of total GVA in the Amajuba manufacturing industry, followed by Dannhauser with 12.7% and Emadlangeni with 3.8% of GVA Newcastle has a strong base of existing infrastructure geared towards manufacturing, and is considered an important node within the wider provincial manufacturing sector. The sector consists of strong clusters of manufacturing industries, and has historically attracted a large number of foreign (mainly Chinese and Taiwanese) manufacturers due to incentives offered. The sector is however dominated by a few large firms, which presents the opportunity to diversify the manufacturing base to promote the growth of SMME's within the sector<sup>58</sup>.

The dominant sub-sectors within the district's manufacturing sector include<sup>59</sup>:

- Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment - contributes almost 45% to total GVA, and 30% to total employment within the industry. This is largely due to the presence of two major producers of primary metal within the Amajuba, both located in Newcastle, namely, ArcelorMittal Steel (Newcastle Steel) and Xstrata/Silicon Technologies (Glencore).
- Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic – this sub-sector contributes about 15.4% to total GVA, but only contributes 6.7% to total employment in the district, indicating the capital-intensiveness of the industry. The industry has experienced a decline since 2005 (-1.7%).
- Clothing, textiles and leather goods - accounts for approximately 12.5% of GVA and over 36% to total employment in the sector. Newcastle accounts for approximately

<sup>57</sup> PSEDS District Profile: Amajuba District Municipality, 2012

<sup>58</sup> Amajuba District Municipality – Review of the LED Strategy, 2012

<sup>59</sup> Information sourced from the Amajuba District Municipality Manufacturing Strategy (2006) and LED Strategy Review (2012)



86% of all textile and footwear manufacturing operations in the district. However, due to non-compliance with labour regulations, many of the Chinese and Taiwanese manufacturers in the area have been shut down. This has damaged the textile industry substantially, with thousands of jobs being shed in the industry.

- Furniture manufacturing - this industry contributes 8.9% to GVA in the manufacturing sector within Amajuba. The industry has experienced a -3.7% average annual decline between 2005 and 2009. Approximately 1267 people are employed in this industry (8.8% of total manufacturing employment) which is in line with the province (8.2% of employed in manufacturing).
- Food, beverages, tobacco contributes 8.2% to GVA in Amajuba. The industry has experienced growth, with an average annual growth rate of 1.6% in Amajuba. The industry accounts for 6.6% of total employment in manufacturing.

## INDICATORS

### 1.2.1 Total employment within all sectors excluding primary agriculture.

The current baseline is 53 898 jobs - which should increase to 55 889 jobs in 2020 and rise to 57 662 jobs in 2030 (Real Rands, 2005).

### 1.2.2 Value of the district economy excluding primary agriculture

Currently, sectors excluding agriculture account for R 9 635 m. This figure should increase to R 10 121 m by 2020 and to R 11 245 m by 2030 (Gross-Value Added in Real Rands, 2005).

## PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

### Intervention 1.2.a: Enhance Value-Adding within the Manufacturing Sector

There is much potential to develop manufacturing SMME's in Amajuba. The manufacturing industry is dominated by few large companies. This presents SMME's with an opportunity to venture into the manufacturing industry. They will however require government support, for them to overcome barriers of entry as well as to maintain competitive momentum –at least in the beginning. Food, beverages and tobacco processing industry has experienced growth, with an average annual growth rate of 1.6% and 2.8% in Amajuba and KZN respectively. The industry employs just less than 1000 people in the district (6.6% of total employment in manufacturing), while 15.3% of employment in the sector is generated from this industry in KZN. This highlights the potential to expand the current processing and manufacturing of food and beverages.

### Intervention 1.2.b: Develop, Diversify and Market the Tourism Sector to increase Domestic and Foreign Visitors in the District

It is difficult to measure the contribution of tourism to the district economy, since GVA from the tourism industry is spread across a number of other sectors. However, catering and accommodation within Amajuba contributed 0.6% to total GVA in 2010. This is expected to be only a portion of the total GVA generated from the industry. The contribution of this sector to total employment is 1.5%.



The Amajuba District is not considered to be a major tourism destination within KZN due to its historical association with industrial and mining activities. However, it is a key sector that presents opportunities for economic development within the region. Tourism within the town has grown over the past years, which is justified by the growing number of accommodation facilities and activities offered within the region.

Major tourist attractions in Amajuba include avi-tourism/birding tourism; nature and game reserves; adventure and sports tourism; and natural, cultural and historical attractions (e.g. Battlefields)<sup>60</sup>. These attractions present a clear opportunity for the district to position itself to take advantage of this sector.

The district has a large number of accommodation facilities, which range from lodges, to B&B's, to self-catering facilities and hotels. However, most of these facilities are located within Newcastle, with only a limited number of facilities within the Emadlangeni and Dannhauser Municipalities.

During the LED Strategy review process in 2012, the following issues were identified as being constraints to the sector:

- Historical association of the district as a mining and industrial centre;
- Lack of coordinated promotion of the region and attractions offered;
- Run-down and lack of tourism facilities;
- No specific draw-card attraction to make the district a priority for tourists;
- Lack of sufficient signage along the N3 and also within the district to promote tourism facilities and attractions; and
- Loss of tourists to larger tourist attractions such as the Durban beachfront, Drakensberg Mountains, and the north and south coast.

#### Intervention 1.2.c: Establish District Agencies to drive LED and Investment

This intervention aims at creating a more conducive environment for existing business and potential investors by establishing district-level agencies to realise the economic potential of each district. Currently, a number of districts have development agencies which seek to improve the business and investment environment within their respective regions, facilitate business expansion, promote investment opportunities, and assist in coordinating the implementation LED initiatives and projects. There is however a need to ensure that all districts are capacitated to undertake and coordinate economic development activities, through establishment of agencies in each district that speak to the specific requirements of that district.

Essentially district agencies are mechanisms that are tasked with ensuring that the economic development potential of a specific area is realised, through integrating and coordinating the activities of various stakeholders. District agencies must therefore seek to address the blockages to development through coordinating the activities of all key role-players in order

<sup>60</sup> Amajuba District Municipality Tourism Strategy, 2012



to facilitate business expansion and new investment. In the case of trade and investment promotion and facilitation, district agencies must work in close coordination with the provincial trade and investment agency, TIKZN, while facilitating other development and business expansion in coordination with the various national and provincial departments, state-owned enterprises, private sector, and any other key role-players.

Intervention 1.2.d: Establish an integrated Business Retention and Expansion Programme (BR&E)

The district must develop a standardised BR&E programme that can be rolled out while incorporating existing information received through previous BR&E programmes. Through such an intervention the key issues and challenges facing the private sector can be identified and spatially referenced in order to provide a clear understanding of the real action that is required to address these issues. Currently TIKZN is conducting a BR&E programme in Newcastle.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.3: EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT-LED JOB CREATION PROGRAMMES

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Government-led job creation programmes yield incomes and prepare participants for entry into the labour market.

There is significant potential to create employment through improving the efficiency and expansion of government-led investment programmes, specifically through enhancement of existing mechanisms such as the Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP), the Community Work Programmes (CWP) and the Jobs Fund. Provincial government is committed to creating sustainable employment opportunities through investment into labour-intensive programmes targeting infrastructure development, food security, health and safety, social and community development, environmental protection and rehabilitation, development of sport and recreation, and road maintenance. In particular, there is a focus on the development of youth and vulnerable groups within these government-driven programmes.

#### INDICATORS

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1.3.1 Total rand value of each EPWP job in the District.

A study is currently being undertaken by the Department of Public Works to determine the value of EPWP jobs.

1.3.3 Number of small contractors created through Vukuzakhe Emerging Contractor Development Programme in the district.

From a baseline of 834 in 2010 - the targets are 1070 in 2020 and 1530 in 2030.

#### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 1.3.a: Support enhanced implementation of the EPWP (incl CWP) Programme



The district must ensure the identification of strategic infrastructure and facilities, community service projects, and environmental projects, and lobby with National Government for the implementation of EPWP programmes for these identified projects. Roll-out of the Community Works Programme (CPW) needs to be expedited to ensure the creation of sustainable employment opportunities at a local level. The district must continue to support local government and ensure that they identify programmes within: food security; home-based care; care for orphans, vulnerable children, and child-headed households; social programmes; development of recreational space; environmental rehabilitation; informal settlement upgrading and road maintenance. These programmes must ensure the participation of youth and vulnerable groups, and facilitate the adsorption of trained youth into Public Sector (artisans, tradespersons, etc) and development of Cooperatives.

#### Intervention 1.3.b: Facilitate expanded access to the Jobs Fund

The district must facilitate access to the Jobs Fund through the provision of support to enterprises.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.4: PROMOTE SMME AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Promotion of small enterprises increases economic participation and generates employment

Within the district there is a low rate of start-up of small enterprises and a low rate of success for start-ups. This is due to factors such as a lack of business management, financial and technical skills; incorrect targeting of markets; strict lending criteria by formal financial institutions and a general lack of economic opportunities. In addition there is insufficient growth and stability of small and medium-sized business entities. These are the entities that provide significant job creation in developing countries. They also form crucial parts of supply chains in all industries.

SMME's are greatly dependent on the existing economic base. Without an established economic base consisting of medium and large industry, backward linkages are limited and this reduces the potential opportunities available for small business to become involved in the supply chain. Although there is a significant industrial base within the district, growth has not been sufficient enough to stimulate supporting industries and attract new SMME's into the market. Additionally, SMME's and Cooperatives are often unsuccessful due to challenges such as low levels of access to finance and other support services, access to markets, and a lack of business and management skills. These challenges all exist within the ADM and need to be addressed to ensure that conditions are right to stimulate both the establishment of SMME's and Cooperatives.

Given the growth potential within the ADM in regards to tourism, manufacturing and agriculture, a number of opportunities that are expected to be created for SMME's and Cooperatives in support of these sectors. Within tourism, accommodation and tourism facilities are predominately operated by SMME's while opportunities exist for cooperatives within catering and event management. However, the relevant support and skills are required should small business be able to take full advantage of the opportunities that might exist.



Within manufacturing, SMME's generally develop in response to demand from new industry, and given the anticipated growth in the sector, SMME's must inhibit the relevant skills, expertise and resources to take advantage of new opportunities that might arise. Within agriculture, opportunities exist for cooperatives to become more involved in small and medium scale commercial farming. This will require skills and resources, as well as training and assistance, in order to establish cooperative structures that are able to achieve economies of scale and access commercial markets.

The mining sector has experienced a substantial decline within the ADM over the past decade, largely due to the downscaling of coal mining within Dannhauser. Additionally, a number of mines have been abandoned with the Newcastle and Emadlangeni municipalities, with only one commercial mining still in operation within Newcastle.

Although the mining sector only contributes about 3.4% to total GVA, the sector has the potential to create numerous jobs within the district, not to mention various downstream industries. There are various opportunities available within the sector which must be explored to ensure that the district can take full advantage of the potential of the mining sector. These include rehabilitation of abandoned mines as well as new mining opportunities that are presented.

A number of mines have been abandoned within the ADM over the past decade, many of which still have the potential to be rehabilitated to again become operational. Many communities relied in mining activity as a means of survival, and the closure of many mines has lead to a dramatic decline the quality of life of residents. Mines that have been abandoned must be assessed to determine their potential to be rehabilitated, and thereafter business plans must be developed.

The advancement of technology has provided the opportunity to mine areas that might once have been infeasible. In addition, new technology allows certain areas that have already been mined to be re-mined. The ADM must ensure that potential opportunities linked to new mining equipment and technology are identified and that the private sector are aware of these opportunities.

## INDICATORS

1.4.1 Number of Cooperatives and SMMEs registered in Amajuba District that have been in operation for more than 2 years.

In 2010 the baseline for businesses in operation for more than 2 years is 2 835. This should rise to 2 993 by 2020 and to 3 286 by 2030.

1.4.2 Number of new jobs created through the establishment of SMMEs and coops.

By 2020 there should be 380 new jobs and by 2030 there should be 750 new jobs created.

1.4.3 A balanced KZN B-BBEE scorecard utilised to measure progress in B-BBEEE A baseline will be developed by DEDT.



## PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

### Intervention 1.4.a: Facilitation of access to markets for small enterprises

The establishment of the KZN SMME Entity by the DEDT is expected to create a platform off which small enterprises can access new markets.

### Intervention 1.4.b: Facilitation of access to finance for small enterprises

This intervention seeks to facilitate access to finance for small enterprises through a number of tailored programmes and initiatives.

### Intervention 1.4.c: Capacity building and Mentorship Support for small enterprises

Skills development and training, as part of capacity building, is a crucial element to the success of both SMME's and cooperatives within the ADM. Most SMME's and cooperatives lack the necessary skills and capacity to successfully undertake financial, management and marketing activities, effectively reducing their potential to succeed as a viable commercial entity. The ADM, through this programme, must ensure that SMME's and cooperatives are able to access skills development and training programmes on offer through institutions such as SEDA, as well as mobilise funding to undertake private sector training and skills development programmes.

Both cooperatives and SMME's currently lack support in key areas such as access to finance, access to markets, and marketing and promotion of activities. This programme is designed to ensure that the relevant assistance and support for cooperatives and SMME's is made available. This will require the ADM to identify and assess current support mechanisms to ensure that these are operating in the desired manner, and to develop an institutional framework which provides guidelines on how to best provide assistance and support to SMME's and Cooperatives.

### Intervention 1.4.d: Access to appropriately located facilities with linked services

This intervention recognises the key role of location and services in business operations. "Appropriately located facilities" would mean different things to different businesses; to some it would mean accessible to consumers while to others, it would mean affordable manufacturing space on transport routes.



## STRATEGIC GOAL 2: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The human resource capacity in Amajuba is relevant and responsive to the growth and development needs.

The strategic goal related to human resource development seeks to highlight the need to look at the whole education continuum starting with early childhood development, through school and adult basic education, as well as artisanal and technical training, and higher education rendered at university level. The linkages in relation to this continuum must be emphasised, although by definition most of the indicators can only be measured at the end of the process. However there are a number of input and process indicators which will generally predict particular outcomes.

The key issue for consideration is how the system locks together to produce the desired output – the ability of as many people as possible to be socially and economically productive. It must be stated upfront that this will not be by accident – key decisions will have to be taken and implemented by the state for the right numbers to be enrolled in appropriate programmes at the right time.

### APEX INDICATOR 1: GROSS ENROLMENT RATES: PRIMARY (7-15) AND SECONDARY (16-18)

Current rates are available from the provincial and national Departments of Education. In 2012 there was 87.5% participation by 7 to 15 year olds, and 76.7% among 16 to 18 year olds. The goal here should be 100%, although this is statistically not possible. The aim is that there should be universal participation for the compulsory phase, and this target makes that point. A goal of 90% is set for post-compulsory levels. Both of these indicators are significant.

### APEX INDICATOR 2: PARTICIPATION IN FET COLLEGES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

Present baseline shows a 3% participation rate, which should be massively expanded. The targets provide for a modest increase to 6% in 2020, and then rapid growth to 15% in 2030.

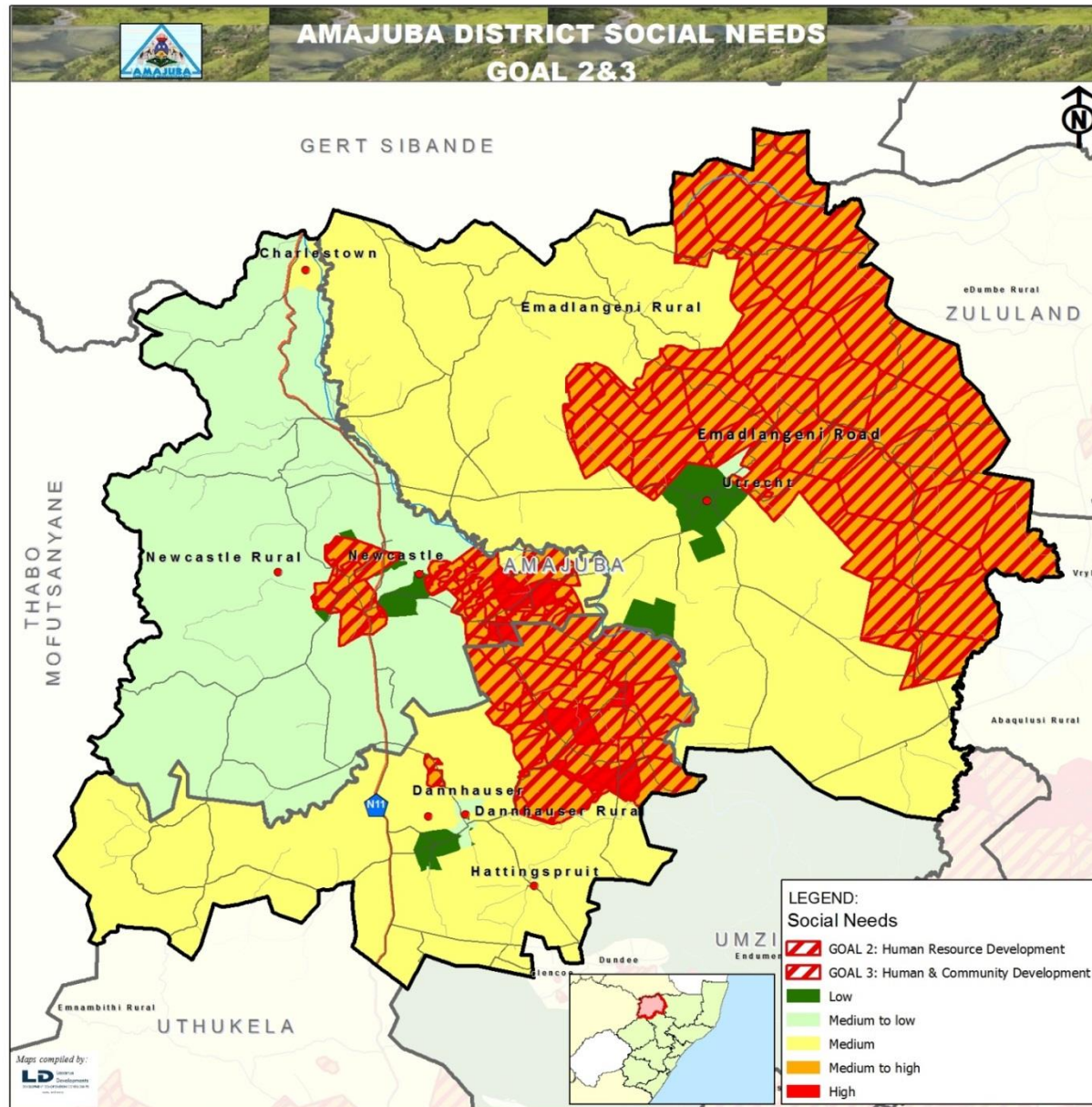
### APEX INDICATOR 3: ADULT LITERACY RATE

This serves as a broad marker of human development. At present the baseline is 60% within the district and should be raised to 90% by 2030.



TABLE 34: GOAL 2: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

<b>GOAL 2: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b> The human resource capacity of the province is adequate, relevant and responsive to growth and development needs  Apex Indicators: Apex Indicator 1: Gross enrolment rates: Primary (7-15) and Secondary (16-18) Apex Indicator 2: Participation in FET Colleges Apex Indicator 3: Adult literacy rate			
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	Improve early childhood development, primary and secondary education  <i>The education sector produces sufficient people with relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes to contribute to growth and development.</i>	Support skills alignment to economic growth  <i>The development of skills is sufficient and appropriate to service the economic growth and development needs of the district</i>	Enhance youth skills development and life-long learning  <i>The skills level of youth and adults are enhanced</i>
<b>Primary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of 3 to 5 old children in education institutions (public and private)</li> <li>% of Grade 1 learners who have attended a Grade R class</li> <li>Retention rates: Grades 10-12</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full and part time students in public FET Colleges for NC(V), N courses and occupational programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of youths supported by the National Skills Funds, SETAs and other youth programmes</li> <li>Participation in AET</li> </ul>
<b>Interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting the use of new technologies and improving infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate the development of a Skills Plan for every major sector in the District, as the start of a comprehensive data base on human resources supply and demand, on a spatial basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant life-long learning to be delivered by accessible and vibrant community-based adult education and training (AET) Centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of schools meeting the standards of facilities benchmark.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further Education and Training (FET) participation rate (all institutions) FET College graduation rate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of youth, adults and women accessing skills development programmes which are explicitly designed to promote employment and income-promoting outcomes.</li> </ul>





## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: IMPROVE EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

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The school sector produces students with the ability to study further, or to enter the workplace.

Education is regarded as fundamental to the aspirations of the district in relation to growth and development. The focus is placed on language literacy, mathematics and science abilities as these are key to economic growth and development. However this emphasis must not detract from the social and aesthetic needs of society for which education systems must also cater. The goal of our education system must be to give every child an equal opportunity to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes to make a positive contribution in society.

### INDICATORS

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#### 2.1.1 Percentage of three to five year old children in education institutions (public and private)

The National Development Plan calls for two years of pre-school experience, so this indicator is relevant. The HRD Strategy calls for ECD programmes for children over 4, and for “educational stimulation and play facilities” for those under 4. The current levels of participation are 16%, which is cited as a matter of concern for the district. 50% of children are targeted for 2030.

#### 2.1.2 Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have attended a Grade R class

This indicator is more reliable than the former, since it is based on actual headcounts. 72% are currently in this category and the goal is 100%.

#### 2.1.3 Retention rates: Grades 10-12

The baseline here is 57%, which is concerning. Although there were 8 454 pupils in Grade 11 (in 2012), there were only 5 238 in Grade 12. A target of 85% is set for 2015

### INTERVENTIONS

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#### Intervention 2.1.a: Promoting the use of new technologies and improving infrastructure

A backlog analysis (households at a distance further than 5km from a primary school were considered to be a backlog and every 3500 people constituting the need for a another primary school) was undertaken that indicates the backlog.

This intervention has four elements, of which the major goal is to ensure that all schools are connected and able to receive electronic communications. In addition and expanded effort to ensure all school infrastructure is compliant with the proposed Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure, which should be finalised shortly, and that secondary schools have laboratory facilities for Science.



## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.2: SUPPORT SKILLS ALIGNMENT TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

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The development of skills is sufficient and appropriate to service the economic growth and development needs of the district.

### INDICATORS

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2.2.1 Full and part time students in public FET Colleges for NC(V), N courses and occupational programmes

No statistic available at this time.

### INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 2.2.a: Develop skills plans for lead economic sectors in the district based on skills demand and implement in partnership with post-school institutions.

The need for local level analysis and intervention is critical in order to overcome the spatial and other disparities in the district. Institutional planning and provision must respond to this information as required.

This intervention will be guided by the work of the provincial HRD Council, and its establishment and successful operation is a key project under this intervention.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.3: ENHANCE YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING

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The education and skills level of youth and adults is enhanced in Amajuba District

2010 population statistics for Amajuba indicate that 58% of the population is between 0-19 years of age, and that only 39% of adults have Grade 12 education.

### INDICATORS

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2.3.1 Number of youths supported by the National Skills Funds, SETAs and other youth programmes.

In 2012 the DHET reports that there are 2953 youths in the district are supported by these initiatives, which should increase to at least 7100 by 2030. This is an important contribution to HRD, but since it is largely non-institutional it is not always visible or recorded.

2.3.2 Participation in AET

Enrolment in formal AET programmes is currently 2 320, and the target for 2030 is 5 700. The HRD Strategy may also consider participation in informal literacy programmes, as a supplement to this figure.



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## INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 2.3.a: Relevant life-long learning programmes to be delivered by accessible and vibrant community-based adult education and training (AET) Centres

AET Centres need to be lively and attractive venues, in use 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Programmes should include a mix of formal, qualification bearing courses, relevant skills programmes, informal short courses, and even self-help and motivational programmes. Internationally this is shown to be an important intervention to pursue in support of general development.



## STRATEGIC GOAL 3: HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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Poverty and inequality in Amajuba is reduced.

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### APEX INDICATOR 1: DGDP ADJUSTED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

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A composite indicator of human development that combines scores for the health and longevity of the population of Amajuba, its knowledge and education and its economic standard of living. The 2012 baseline is 0.55. The overall target to 2030 is 1.00 with an interim 2020 target of 0.88.

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### APEX INDICATOR 2: ABSOLUTE POVERTY

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This refers to the percentage of the population below food poverty line. The aim is to reduce the percentage of households that lie below the Food Poverty Line to zero. The current 2012 baseline is 36 %. The overall 2030 target is 0.00 and the interim 2020 target is 11.79 %.

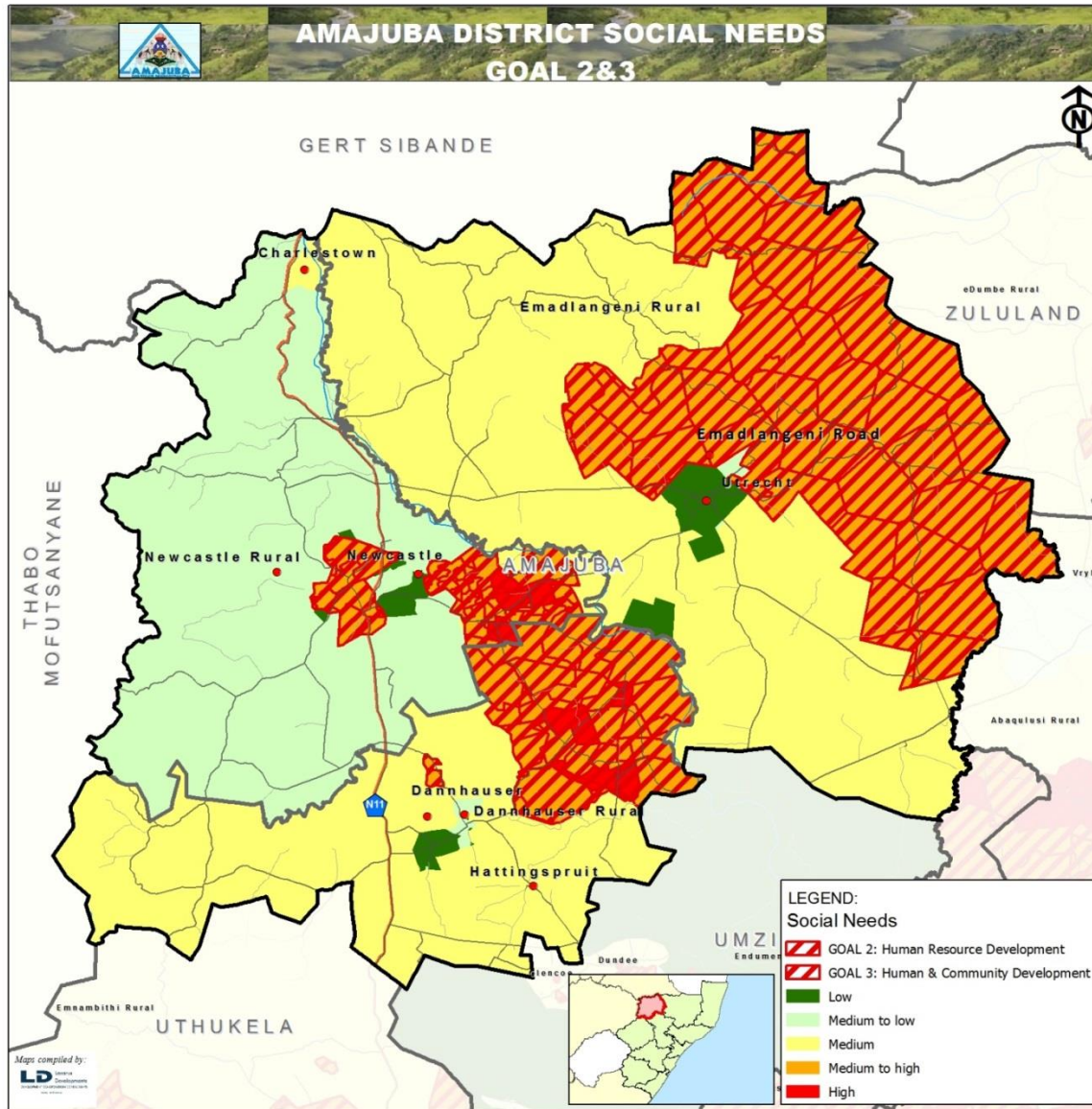
Apex indicator 3: Total number of crimes measured as the number of crimes reported per 100000/population

The baseline is to be determined and the reduction must be in the order of 4 – 7%.



TABLE 35: STRATEGIC GOAL 3: HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Poverty and inequality in Amajuba is reduced. Apex Indicators: Apex indicator 1: DGRP Adjusted Human Development Index Apex indicator 2: Absolute poverty Apex indicator 3: Total number of crimes measured as the number of crimes reported per 100 000/population					
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	Poverty alleviation and social welfare <i>Grants and allied social welfare transfers reduce poverty in the Amajuba population</i>	Enhancing health of communities and citizens <i>The health of the Amajuba population is improved.</i>	Enhance sustainable household food security in Amajuba <i>Ensure household food security in Amajuba</i>	Sustainable human settlements <i>Amajuba households have secure residential tenure and access to basic utility services</i>	Safety and security <i>The safety and security of the Amajuba people and their property is improved.</i>
<b>Primary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in relative poverty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in maternal and child mortality rates/ratios</li> <li>Life expectancy at birth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dietary Diversity Index</li> <li>Hunger episodes: household member has gone hungry at least sometimes in past 12 months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of district households with yard water connections</li> <li>% of district households with sanitation to MIG standards,</li> <li>% of district households with a source of electrical supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of contact crimes per 100,000 people registered per annum</li> <li>Number of trio crimes per 100,000 people registered per annum</li> </ul>
<b>Interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding social welfare services to under-served areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate HIV and AIDS intervention programmes</li> <li>Ensure equitable access to health services</li> <li>Support the implementation of the National Health Insurance System.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing infrastructure for local markets.</li> <li>Support to informal economy</li> <li>Skills development to support local production.</li> <li>100 Hectare Programme by Traditional Councils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Densification of Human Settlements</li> <li>Transformation of informal settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Community Protection through Environmental Design</li> <li>Strengthen partnerships: civil society, business and criminal justice system</li> <li>Strengthen activities to reduce stock theft</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty gap / severity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of births attended by Skilled Health Attendant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of district food insecurity</li> <li>Existence of an early-warning system indicating indigent-prone households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of district households living in Informal Settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact &amp; trio crime detection rates.</li> <li>No of communities supported lighting, building rehab, clearance</li> <li>Stock theft cases resolved</li> </ul>





## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1: POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

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Grants and allied social welfare services and transfers reduce poverty in Amajuba.

### INDICATORS

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#### 3.1.1 Measures of relative poverty

The overall aim is to halve the percentage of households that lie below the Upper Bound Poverty Line. The 2012 Baseline is 68.5 % for Amajuba. The overall aim is a target of 33.8 in 2030. The interim target is 54.7 in 2020.

Intervention 3.1.a: Expanding social welfare services to under-served areas

There are many communities where social and economic distress is evident, but which do not receive adequate welfare services. Providing a comprehensive social welfare system includes not only providing access to grants, but to providing a range of services to distressed and vulnerable individuals and communities.

This intervention covers key elements and catalytic projects to lead the expansion of welfare services to under-served areas. These include awareness and prevention services aimed at mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS by improving access to psycho-social care and support services, the extension of family preservation services, the expansion of early childhood development services and the improvement of centre-based services, increasing the number of service centres for active aging, and the expansion of care and prevention services aimed at children in conflict with the law.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.2: ENHANCING HEALTH OF COMMUNITIES AND CITIZENS

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The health of Amajuba population is improved

Enhancing healthy communities and citizens is dependent on a comprehensive primary health care programme in Amajuba. This is premised on a proactive approach and the capacity to deal with diseases. A comprehensive health care system includes developing local and institutional capacity to enhance health for communities, and is also dependent upon the provision of adequate sanitation, water and other infrastructure without which community health will be compromised regardless of the level of services provided.

### INDICATORS

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#### 3.2.1 Decrease in maternal and child mortality rates/ratios

National MMR (population-based) is currently recorded as 300 –suspected that KZN is higher Facility maternal mortality ratio - proxy (per 100 000 live births) - Baseline: 195, target is 130 by 2020 and 5 by 2030.



Source: Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths in SA

### 3.2.2 Life expectancy at birth

Monitoring of Life expectancy at birth. DOH routinely reports on Life Expectancy (using Stats SA mid-year projections)

Baseline 2010: M-49.1; F -50.2, Source: Census; Stats SA Mid-Year Estimates.

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## INTERVENTIONS

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### Intervention 3.2.a: Accelerate HIV and AIDS intervention programmes

HIV and AIDS interventions are affected by a variety of issues in different parts of the district. Stigma is one –and it is clear that this is strongly socially embedded. It is not simply that people affected are unable to speak about it, but that institutions and social value schemes make it difficult for people to seek counselling and access medication. This intervention needs to understand local dynamics and review the access to services and medication in different districts, and to ensure that the medical facilities and services are accessible and confidential.

### Intervention 3.2.b: Ensure equitable access to health services.

This intervention is aimed at ensuring that all of the citizens of Amajuba have equitable access health facilities and services. Equitable access covers all health services. Equitable access to health services and facilities is necessary for a population that is increasingly mobile. Using population to determine what services and how many facilities may be required in a community is an increasingly unreliable measure of demand. Using headcount alone may mean that some communities in need of services and facilities will not qualify in terms of simple quantitative norms used.

### Intervention 3.2.c: Support the implementation of the National Health Insurance System

Amajuba is a pilot area for the NHI. The National Health Insurance system will on the one hand be a systems change project and on the other will require structural interventions around health facilities. This intervention revolves around the implementation of the first phase of the National Health Insurance Scheme in a phased roll-out in three pilot districts, and strengthening health systems effectiveness in three pilot districts.

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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.3: ENHANCE SUSTAINABLE HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN AMAJUBA

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### Ensure household food security in Amajuba

The concept of sustainable livelihoods is critical to promoting individual and community empowerment for self-sustenance. This approach enables the identification of individual and community strengths and works towards the deployment of these strengths, together with appropriate inputs from various sources to enable people to act on and in their environments, to produce results for their own livelihoods.



## INDICATORS

### 3.3.1 Dietary diversity index

This refers to the percentage of households consuming the fewer than the 15 major food categories in the previous month. The current baseline is 70 %. The 2030 target is 40 % and the interim 2020 target is 50 %.

## PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS:

### Intervention 3.3.a: Developing infrastructure for local markets.

This intervention is meant to deal with expansion of local economic sustainability in Amajuba. In Amajuba, products suitable for soil and micro-climate have been identified; crucially important are support mechanisms for productivity and access to local markets. This may include fresh as well as processed produce.

### Intervention 3.3.b: Support to informal economy

Within the Amajuba District Municipality, informal trade accounts for over 20% of total employment within the region. Over 74% of informal trade in the district occurs within the Newcastle Local Municipality, with only 7.5% in Emadlangeni, and 17.6% in Dannhauser. Informal trade is predominately clustered around public transport facilities and along main transport corridors, although there are a number of activities that occur in backyards and on the periphery of each of the towns.

Informal traders face a number of constraints which make it difficult for them to successfully operate, expand their business, or formally register. These are factors such as:

- Lack of financial and business skills
- Lack of access to funding
- Lack of access/finance for trading premises;
- Low turnovers;
- Harsh trading conditions and crime.

It is important that the above issues be addressed in order to create a more conducive environment for small informal business within the district to function, expand and thrive.

### Intervention 3.3.c: Skills development to support local production.

This programme is aimed at promoting support services and skills development and training within the agricultural sector to ensure that stakeholders are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of agricultural opportunities. This will require the formulation of structures specifically tailored to provide on-going assistance and training to agricultural stakeholders, especially small-scale farmers.

This intervention is about linking communities with skills agencies that will enable them to generate production –whether this is in the line of crafts, agriculture, dress-making, etc. This



intervention is linked to intervention 3.3.b. in that it seeks to enhance the potential for local enterprise to produce quality products and enhance their own competitiveness.

Intervention 3.3.d: 100ha Programme by Traditional Councils

This intervention seeks to ensure the productivity of Ingonyama Trust Land by promoting the availability of land through designating at least 100 ha land each within individual traditionally designated enclaves towards agricultural production.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.4: SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Amajuba households have secure residential tenure and access to basic utility services

Housing is an ongoing concern for the district. Human settlements needs to be addressed in a manner that is sustainable to ensure that sufficient housing is provided for the growing population, as well as ensuing that settlements are inclusive, and provide the necessary facilities required by the expected population. This programme suggests projects aimed at the expansion of human settlements as a means to meet the demands of the population.

### INDICATORS

3.4.1 Percentage of Amajuba households with yard water connections

The 2012 baseline is 78.9%. The 2020 target is 88% and the 2030 target is 97%.

3.4.2 Percentage of Amajuba households with sanitation to Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) standards

The 2011 baseline is 89.91%. The target to 2020 is 100% and should be maintained at that level into the future.

3.4.3 Percentage of Amajuba households with a source of electrical supply

The 2012 baseline is 85.9%. The target to 2020 is 91% and the 2030 target is 98%.

### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Intervention 3.4.a: Densification of settlement patterns

This intervention recognises that the current settlement patterns are not conducive to cost effective service delivery or environmentally sustainable settlements. This is as a result of dispersed and fragmented settlement patterns that require people to travel long distance to access economic opportunities or lesser density per hectares that are more expensive to service. This intervention is about proposes an alternative densification model that uses current housing instruments to achieve greater urban densities and more coherent integrated settlements around identified emerging nodes. This intervention will also again be informed by the identified urban and rural nodes within the Amajuba Spatial Development Framework.

Intervention 3.4.b: Transformation of Informal Settlements



This intervention is about providing housing opportunities to people at the low end of the housing market. It proposes to transform these informal settlements via the business instruments of: Informal Settlements Upgrade; Integrated Residential Development Programme; and Enhanced Peoples Housing Programme.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.5: SAFETY AND SECURITY

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The safety and security of Amajuba people and their property is improved.

#### INDICATORS

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3.5.1 Number of contact crimes per 100,000 people registered per annum.

The 2012 baseline is 938 crimes per 100 000 / population. The target to 2015 is 723 with a reduction of 7% per annum to 462 in 2030.

3.5.2 Number of trio crimes per 100,000 people registered per annum.

The 2012 baseline is 61.8 per 100 000 / population. The target in 2015 is 50.8 with a reduction of 7% per annum to 30 in 2030.

#### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 3.5.a: Implementation of Community Protection through Environmental Design

Community protection through environmental design is a multi-disciplinary approach to deter criminal behaviour through planning and environmental design. Changing the areas we live in to deter criminals from committing acts in our communities is the main goal of Community Protection through Environmental Design. With good urban design, planning and maintenance citizens can feel more secure, and be safer. Similarly, the reformation or rehabilitation of older communities can have positive impacts in reducing crime.

One of the main aims of the safety and security objective is to design human settlements in a

Intervention 3.5.b: Reduction in livestock theft

Livestock theft had been classified as a priority crime in KwaZulu-Natal. Research has been conducted that has led to an understanding of the way livestock theft is perpetrated in KwaZulu-Natal through organised networks and local petty criminals and stock speculators. Livestock is central to both livelihoods and to the success of commercial enterprises in the province, and communities are central to combating stock theft.



## STRATEGIC GOAL 4: STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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Strategic infrastructure provides for the social and economic growth and development needs of Amajuba.

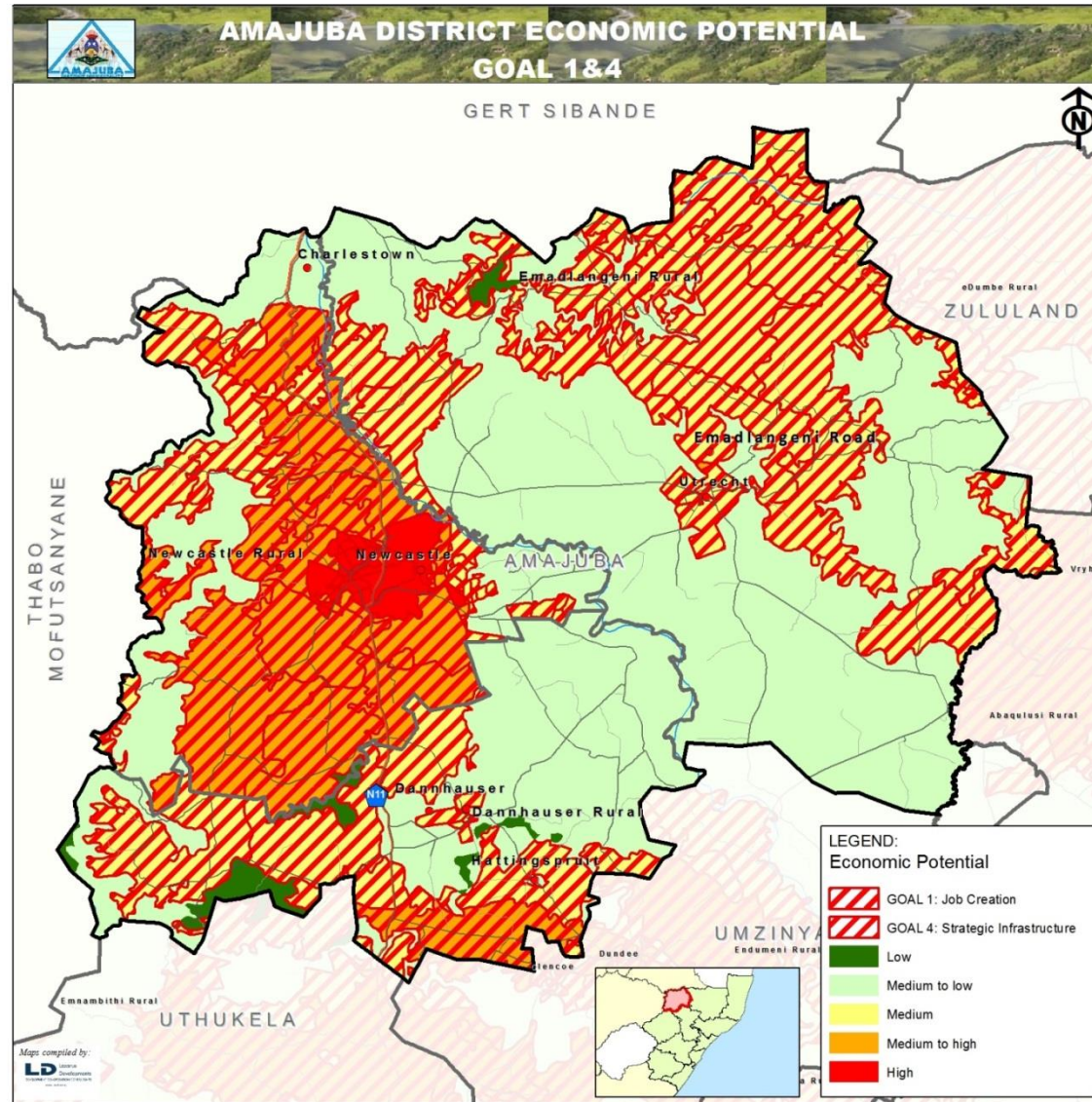
Studies confirm that infrastructure development is the foundation for poverty reduction and economic growth in developing countries. As KZN is en route to greater socio-economic growth, there are many unfulfilled needs in the provision of services and infrastructure. The long-term success and participation in the global market will be in its ability to maintain good governance, to continue to provide services and improve its transport and logistics infrastructure.

Historic under-investment in basic infrastructure (roads, transportation, water provision, sanitation etc.) has undermined the growth potential of this province. In line with national government policy, public sector investment in infrastructure is seen as key to building the overall levels of investment in fixed assets which is central to achieving growth and development targets. The need is therefore to invest in infrastructure in order to stimulate and sustain growth and development and this includes both operational infrastructure (water, sanitation, roads etc.) and connectivity (information technology, mobility) infrastructure.



TABLE 36: STRATEGIC GOAL 4: STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL 4: STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE</b> Strategic infrastructure provides for the social and economic growth and development needs of Amajuba District  Apex Indicators: Apex indicator 1: % of fixed capital investment in relation to provincial GDP			
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Development of airports</b> <i>The airport in Newcastle operates at optimal capacity</i>	<b>Development of road and rail networks</b> <i>The roads and rail networks in Amajuba provide efficiently for cargo and commuter needs</i>	<b>Development of ICT infrastructure</b> <i>Sufficient ICT infrastructure is available for the growth and development needs of Amajuba</i>
<b>Primary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of passengers through Newcastle airports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% Tonnage to Capacity Utilization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICT infrastructure established in Amajuba.</li> </ul>
<b>Interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and Implement Amajuba Regional Airports Strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revitalise Branch Rail Lines.</li> <li>Create additional Capacity along Primary Movement Corridors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICT infrastructure nodes established in Amajuba.</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passengers' arrivals at Newcastle airports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of rail deliveries in timber industry</li> <li>Improvement in secondary road maintenance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Digital Community Hubs</li> </ul>





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## APEX INDICATORS

### APEX INDICATOR 1: PERCENTAGE OF FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN RELATION TO DISTRICT GDP.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.1: THE AIRPORT IN NEWCASTLE OPERATE AT OPTIMAL CAPACITY

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There are no established and operational passenger air transport system within Amajuba. However there is a landing strip in Newcastle Municipality. It is located on the south eastern side of the Central Business District i.e. industrial area or between Newcastle town and Madadeni Townships. It is in a functional condition.

#### INDICATOR

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##### 4.1.1 Measured in Number of Passengers

Baseline is unknown.

#### PROPOSED INTERVENTION

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Intervention 4.1.a: Develop and Implement Amajuba Regional Airports Strategy.

Airfields play an important role in health and in disaster management for delivering equipment and relief / aid. KZN Provincial Government has initiated and concluded a study to optimize the use of our regional airfields. The purpose of this intervention is now to implement the findings and recommendations. Small airports and airfields have the potential to contribute effectively towards sustainable and equitable development through increasing connectivity to markets and places.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.2: DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD AND RAIL NETWORKS

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The road and rail networks in Amajuba provide sufficiently for cargo and commuter needs.

The road networks within Amajuba Municipality reflect a link of the districts roads (R21 & R32) from Dannhauser and Emadlangeni municipalities with the N11 that traverses Dannhauser and Newcastle municipality respectively. These road networks link the towns of Dannhauser and Utrecht with that of Newcastle. There is a possibility that the condition or state of the road surfaces might have changed since the development of the PTP but the information contained in the document has been utilised for this exercise and updated information will be obtained from DOT and included in the final report.

The national and provincial main roads are mainly surfaced whilst the majority of district and community access roads are not. Most community access unsurfaced roads are not constructed to proper geometric design standards due to the rough terrain and limited



funding available. Several of these access roads are used by public transport vehicles, resulting in high maintenance cost of vehicles and unsafe travel conditions for passengers. Unsurfaced roads are often very slippery during the rainy season due to flooding and poor in-situ soil conditions, which results in the rural communities having no vehicle access or an unreliable public transport service.

Other infrastructure available in the Amajuba District municipal jurisdiction is rail way lines which are predominantly used for the transportation of coal locally and also by other companies when moving freight. There is also an active airport in the vicinity of the Newcastle Local Municipality.

There are currently no commuter rail service provided for within the Amajuba DM. However, there is a station and rail line that runs from Newcastle past Madadeni and Osizweni towards Utrecht which provides an opportunity in the long term for a rail commuter service due to its alignment to the above mentioned areas. There is also a railway line that runs through Dannhauser past Newcastle to Charlestown in the Newcastle Municipality. It is not yet clear as to whether this railway line is being utilised and to what benefit to the district as it connects from other districts to the south.

#### INDICATOR

##### 4.2.1 % Tonnage to Capacity Utilization (Demand Installed)

Baseline and projections unknown

#### PROPOSED INTERVENTION

##### Intervention 4.3.a: Revitalise Branch Rail Lines

##### Intervention 4.3.b: Expand and Maintain Coal line to Richards Bay

The volume of coal transported on the coal line decreased from 68.7 million tonnes in 2005/6 to 63.5 million tonnes in 2007/8 which is believed to be due to capacity constraints rather than decreased demand by the coal export industry. The potential linking of the coal mines that might develop in the western areas of Limpopo Province to the Richards Bay coal line will increase the demand for capacity on the coal line significantly. Most of the coal produced in KwaZulu-Natal is used by industries in the province or exported via the port of Durban, with very little distribution into other provinces to the north. The coal mining industry has in the past used rail transport wherever possible, and where necessary newer mines transport coal by road to a point where it can be railed. However, due to railway policy regarding minimum consignment size, it has become necessary to divert most of the production of the KZN mines to road transport to meet the needs of customers all over the province. As a result, large fleets of articulated tippers with 28-32 ton loads are currently running on KZN roads, delivering coal from the local mines and from as far afield as the Mpumalanga coal producing area, to industries all over the province.



## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.3: DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

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Sufficient Information & Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure is available for the growth and development needs of Amajuba

### INDICATORS

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#### 4.3.1 Number of ICT Infrastructure Nodes

Baseline and projections unknown

### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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#### Intervention 4.3.a: Develop ICT Backbone Infrastructure

This intervention is largely driven by businesses need for fast efficient telecommunications. All types of business logistics in micro and large companies would benefit from cost efficient and reliable ICT services.

The following catalytic programmes/projects are in support of the proposed intervention, contributing to the overall target indicators:-

- Establish Primary District & Municipal Open Access (POP's); and
- To roll-out Urban & Rural Fibre Optic Infrastructure

## STRATEGIC GOAL 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

---

Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and create social-ecological capacity to adapt to climate change.

Attainment of the 2030 DGDP vision is strongly dependent on the extent to which growth and development activities will advance principles of environmental sustainability. The depletion of natural resources in Amajuba and the impacts associated with the decline in resource quality is of concern as it threatens the future well-being of the province's people and economy. The threat associated with climate change intensifies concerns about the future of the province as the province is particularly vulnerable to change and it is highly likely that the poor will be the first to suffer under conditions of environmental change.

This goal area recognises the undesirable situation which was created by past patterns of resource use in the province and the Constitutional imperative of the need "to secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development".

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### APEX INDICATORS

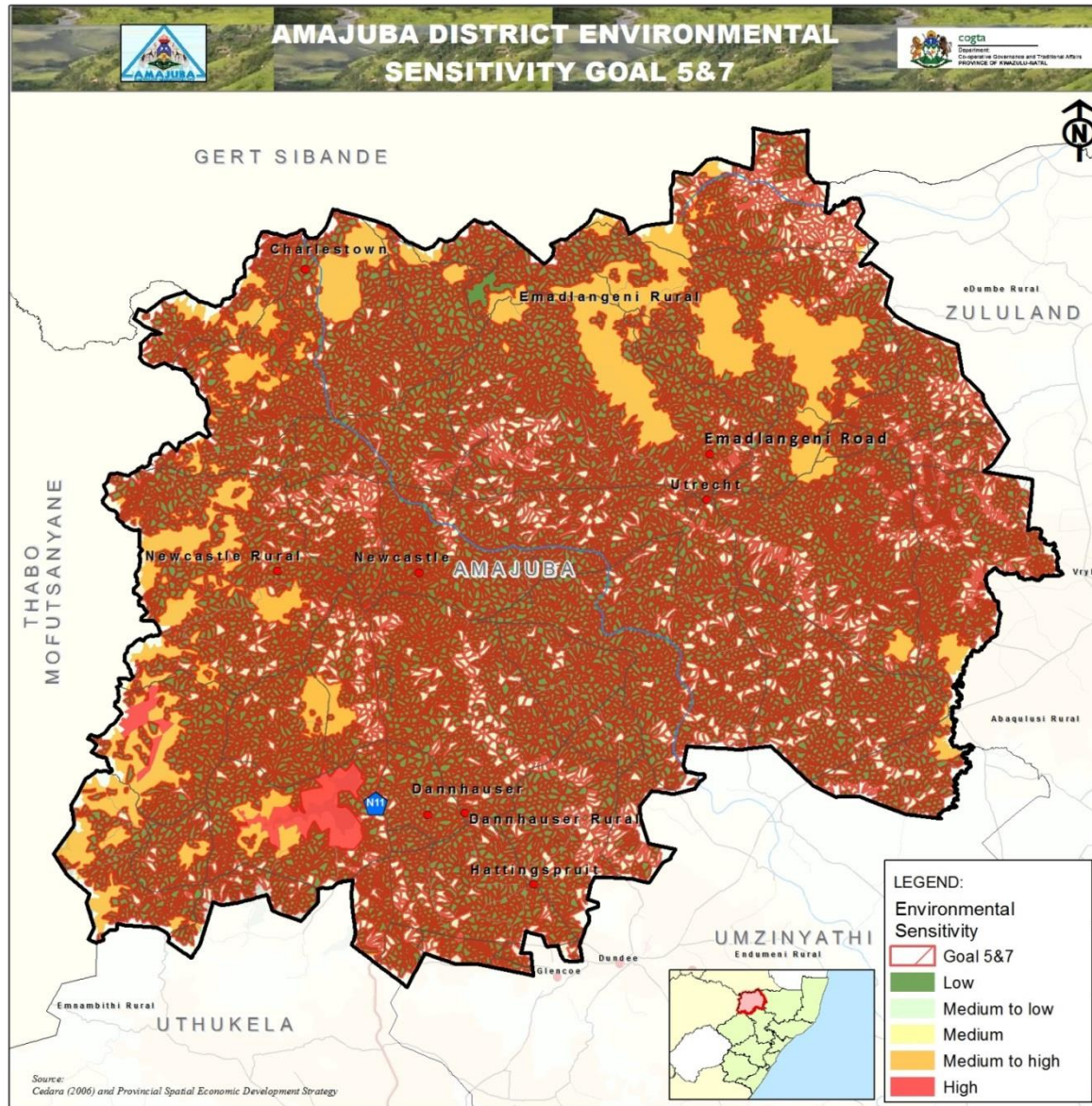
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Apex indicator 1: Green House Gas Emissions

The baseline for this indicator has yet to be ascertained for Amajuba.

TABLE 37: STRATEGIC GOAL 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

STRATEGIC GOAL 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and create social-ecological capacity to adapt to climate change Apex Indicators: Apex Indicator 1: Green House Gas Emissions			
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Increase productive use of land</b> <i>Land productivity sustainably improved</i>	<b>Advance alternative energy generation and reduce reliance on fossil fuels</b> <i>Greater proportion of renewable energy used in Amajuba</i>	<b>Manage pressures on biodiversity</b> <i>The Amajuba District is able to effectively anticipate, respond to and mitigate the effects of climate change</i>
<b>Primary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ha of land rehabilitated annually</li> <li>• % use of high production potential land for non-agricultural activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Units of energy produced commercially through alternative energy generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land transformation in High-Risk Biodiversity Planning Units in Amajuba.</li> </ul>
<b>Interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable land use practices to preserve and enhance agricultural potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme for development of alternative energy demonstration projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial planning, decision-support tool development and monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hectares of land under active agricultural production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No of Alternative Energy Demonstration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ha of priority areas for expansion of protected areas network declared.</li> </ul>



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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.1: INCREASE PRODUCTIVE USE OF LAND

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Land productivity is sustainably improved

ADM is considered as among the most fertile regions in the province. Decline of the other economic sectors have determined increasing focus on agriculture, in the interest of increased production value and employment creation. The main agricultural activities in ADM include crop farming, dairy production aquaculture, poultry and livestock.

In some areas the productivity of land needs to be increased, whilst in other areas it is necessary to prevent land degradation from occurring. Land degradation affects all consumers of food due to decreases in production, but its impact is the most severe on rural communities who are dependent on agriculture for survival. It also impacts on water quality and the general condition of the natural environment.

The land degradation index is a composite measure for soil and vegetation degradation in the bio resource units of the province. It measures a change in status of land resources which gives an indication of the production potential of Amajuba. The indicator reports on the % improvement (as a total in different classes of degradation).

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### INDICATORS

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5.1.1 Hectares of land rehabilitated annually

This indicator would measure the reclamation of degraded land in Amajuba.

5.1.2 Percentage use of high production potential land for non-agricultural activities.

Baseline to be established.

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### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 5.1.a: To promote sustainable land use practices to preserve and enhance agricultural potential

The aim of this intervention is to optimise use of high agricultural potential land and to protect largescale agricultural practices, to map areas of high potential agricultural land (based on the National Land Classification undertaken by the Department of Rural Development & Land Reform standard for land use classifications, methodology, reporting and notations in South Africa to integrate land use management guidelines into Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) in relation to identified areas, and the enhancement and implementation of the LandCare programme.

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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.2: ADVANCE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY GENERATION AND REDUCE RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS

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Greater proportion of renewable energy used in Amajuba



Energy costs and the sustainable generation thereof has in recent times become more important than ever before. Against the backdrop of climate change, the rapid loss of non-renewable resources such as coal and the pressures on Eskom to provide increasing supply, the pursuit of alternative energy options is both an economic and environmental concern.

#### INDICATORS

##### 5.2.1 Units of energy produced through alternative energy generation

The current baseline is yet to be calculated accurately.

#### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

##### Intervention 5.2.a: Programme for development of alternative energy demonstration projects

The rollout of alternative energy demonstration projects, such as biogas digesters, wind turbines and hydro projects, can be supported through the Green Economy Technical Assistance Fund (TAF). The TAF, managed by Trade and Investment KZN (TIKZN) is aimed at providing financial assistance to support projects which promote economic development within the province. The TAF scheme provides financial assistance in the form of non-repayable grant of up to 50% of qualifying costs incurred in the development of a specific initiative while the balance of the funding is required from the applicant. Since 2012, TIKZN and DEDT in partnership have put forward equal contributions for the funding of green economy project proposals that meet the requirements set out by the TAF.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.3: MANAGE PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY WITHIN ALL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

#### Biodiversity loss trends are halted and reversed

Excessive use of natural resources, changes in land use, and emissions of chemicals and waste into the natural environment are pressures that cause environmental damage. The purpose of this objective is to ensure that pressures are managed responsibly in order to ensure that growth and development meets society's needs in an equitable manner while the needs of future communities are also taken into account. The aim is to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the process of service delivery and strategic interventions are proposed to address the most significant pressures in the context of the PGDS.

#### INDICATORS

##### 5.3.1 Land transformation in High-Risk Biodiversity Planning Units in Amajuba

Baseline information: at the average rate of transformation of 127 909 ha/annum the persistent threshold will be met in 2012 and the fragmentation threshold will be met in 2030.



In 2020: not exceeding connectivity thresholds, i.e. 75% of land in identified planning units remains untransformed. In 2030 not exceeding connectivity thresholds, i.e. 75% of land in identified planning units remains untransformed.

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## PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 5.3.a: Spatial biodiversity planning, decision-support tool development and monitoring

In line with biodiversity legislation and the need for projects to support the management and conservation of biological diversity in Amajuba, a suite of spatial planning and decision support tools need to be developed, with the aim of an integrated biodiversity planning system, implementation of biodiversity spatial planning and decision support tools.

Projects include:

- Development of Amajuba Biodiversity Sector Plans by 2015 –these sector plans are aimed at ensuring that biodiversity priority areas are mainstreamed into the planning tools, including IDPs and SDFs;
- To continue efforts to enforce protection of sensitive environmental features through review and comment on development and land use applications, the inclusion of biodiversity mitigation measures in Environmental Authorisations, and monitoring of conformance of land resources use with biodiversity guide lines in SDF scheme guideline documentation and in Schemes; and
- Protected area expansion strategy for Amajuba.



## STRATEGIC GOAL 6: GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

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The population of Amajuba District is satisfied with the levels of government service delivery.

The implementation of the DGDP is heavily dependent on there being effective and efficient governance systems, across all sectors, but particularly in the Government sector. Similarly, the practical interventions proposed for growth and social transformation are dependent on a policy environment and policy alignment which facilitates change and better efficiencies.

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### APEX INDICATOR

#### APEX INDICATOR 1: IMPROVEMENT IN THE LEVEL OF CLIENT SATISFACTION

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This will be deduced from periodic citizen surveys. The first such study is due to be undertaken 2012 –2013. (Unknown status).

TABLE 38: STRATEGIC GOAL 6: GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL 6: GOVERNANCE AND POLICY</b> The population of Amajuba is satisfied with the levels of government service delivery Apex Indicators: Apex Indicator 1: Improvement in level of client satisfaction				
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Strengthen policy, strategy coordination and IGR</b> <i>Public expenditure is spent in accordance with coordinated policy and strategy</i>	<b>Building government capacity</b> <i>Government is able to effectively and efficiently deliver infrastructure and services to the population of Amajuba</i>	<b>Eradicating fraud and corruption</b> <i>Government is corruption free</i>	<b>Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance</b> <i>Government listens to and is accountable to the people</i>
<b>Primary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of public sector expenditure spent in accordance with the municipal Integrated Development Plan</li> <li>% of development applications that meet time norms for processing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% municipal expenditure spent on capital infrastructure (new construction, maintenance and operation).</li> <li>Clean Audit for Amajuba.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased audit disclaimers, qualifications</li> <li>Total value of Amajuba sector funds affected by fraud and corruption.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voter participation in municipal and provincial elections.</li> </ul>
<b>Interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an Integrated Funding and Implementation Management Framework for various funding sources (eg.MIG, RBIG, MWIG)</li> <li>Create a single window of co-ordination between the Provincial Government, Municipalities and non-government forums</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an integrated HRD and professional support programme for Amajuba.</li> <li>Promote shared services amongst municipalities in Amajuba.</li> <li>Align DGDP interventions to staff performance agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement proactive measures to prevent fraud through establishment of a business intelligence tool and fast track disciplinary processes and effective prosecution</li> <li>Implement proactive integrity management programmes</li> <li>Municipal clean audit programme implemented in Amajuba.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve relationships between traditional councils, Amajuba and provincial departments.</li> <li>Develop advocacy programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% increase in credibility of Integrated Development Plans in KZN</li> <li>Effectiveness of the Premier's Coordinating Forum and its support structures and the performance record of the Cabinet Cluster system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of funded posts within Amajuba District that are vacant for longer than 6 months.</li> <li>% of government employees complying with the PSC determined norms and standards for the post they occupy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of government entities with effective contract management systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop advocacy programmes.</li> </ul>



## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.1: STRENGTHEN POLICY, STRATEGY COORDINATION AND IGR

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Public expenditure is spent in accordance with coordinated policy and strategy

### INDICATORS

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6.1.1. Percentage of public sector expenditure spent in accordance with the municipal Integrated Development Plan

No baseline available - this analysis is not currently undertaken and needs to be instituted.

The target for 2020 is set at 75% and the target for 2030 is set at 95%.

6.1.2. Percentage of development applications that meet time norms for processing.

Baseline is 60% in 2010. This must improve to 80% in 2020 and 90% in 2030.

### PROPOSED INTERVENTION

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Intervention 6.1.a: Develop an Integrated Funding and Implementation Management Framework

This is with reference to funding instruments such as MIG, Housing, DWA, BIG, Electricity, NDGP, Jobs Fund, etc.). There are a range of legislative and policy instruments which speak to the financing of service delivery and development programmes of Government. These include the Division of Revenue Act, the Public Finance Management Act, the Municipal Systems Act, the Municipal Finance Traditional Affairs, Provincial Treasury as well as the Premier's Coordinating Council.

Intervention 6.1.b: Create a single window of co-ordination between the Provincial Government, Amajuba District and Non-Governmental forums.

This intervention is about creating a single window of co-ordination between the Provincial Government and Amajuba District; it is proposed that this Premier's Coordinating Council be this window, but that the Council establish working committees structured along the KZN Cabinet Cluster themes, constituted of Heads of Departments and municipal managers.

The task of these working committees, which should meet quarterly, would be to develop and implement the plans to implement the DGDP strategic objectives/interventions in line with the spatial framework, ensuring that the Amajuba District is integrating these objectives/interventions into their planning, programmes and budgeting, and that a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for this is in place.



## Strategic Objective 6.2: Build government capacity

Government is able to effectively and efficiently deliver infrastructure and services to the population of Amajuba.

### INDICATORS

6.2.1 Percentage of municipal expenditure spent on capital infrastructure (new construction, maintenance and operation)

The current baseline is 16.9%. This must increase to 30% in 2020 and to 43% in 2030.

6.2.2 Amajuba District with a clean audit.

The target is to achieve 100% clean audits in 2020.

### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Intervention 6.2.a: Develop an integrated public sector HRD and professional support programme for Amajuba.

Provincial Government is in the process of developing an integrated human resource development strategy for KZN which is intended to also provide direction on the development of appropriate skills and capacity within the public sector in the province. Once finalised, this strategy will become a key reference point for more detailed planning of interventions in the public sector space. It is however clear that financial and other capacity-building programmes of municipalities must be intensified. Together with the relevant provincial stakeholders Amajuba District will:

- Develop specific targets for verified skills levels and competence for all key levels in the Amajuba District.
- Work with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants on the Local Government Accounting Certificate targeted at municipal finance officials.
- Participate in the piloting of new certificated courses in technical areas of local government management and facilitate the involvement of the private sector in assisting municipalities with their financial management challenges.

Intervention 6.2.b: Promote shared services in Amajuba District

The aim would be to:

- Support comprehensive infrastructure planning at municipal level;
- Support municipal infrastructure development, maintenance, operations and service provision in low capacity municipalities through the procurement of relevant service providers, and ensuring performance as contracted;
- Support the management of operations and ensuring a proper maintenance programme for municipal infrastructure;
- Coordinate a focused technical support programme with existing support partners (national sector departments, provinces and service providers) in terms of an agreed



- Support Plan to assist municipalities to deliver on their comprehensive infrastructure plan, its delivery modalities and funding streams;
- Monitor the quality of infrastructure provided;
  - Develop and coordinate the implementation of an appropriate sector-wide capacity development initiative and assist municipalities to develop a capacity development plan to strengthen their institutions over the long term.

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### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.3: ERADICATE FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

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Amajuba District is corruption-free

The eradication of fraud and corruption is an especially critical objective of the DGDP, as the credibility of the entire governance system rests on people being able to trust that the system works and is transparent, fair and accountable.

#### INDICATORS

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6.3.1 Decreased audit disclaimers, qualifications

No baseline established.

6.3.2 Amajuba District value of public sector funds affected by fraud and corruption

No baseline established.

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#### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 6.3.a: Fast track disciplinary processes & effective criminal prosecution

In order to achieve much speedier resolution of disciplinary cases in the public sector a rigorous and centralised tracking system needs to be developed and implemented, where provincial departments and municipalities are compelled to report and explain any delays in the processes immediately.

Intervention 6.3.b: Implement proactive measures to prevent fraud through a business intelligence tool. Provincial Treasury will be implementing a tool that will enable the easier detection of fraudulent activity through the proper management and analysis of information within each public sector organisation in the province.

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### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.4: PROMOTE PARTICIPATIVE, FACILITATIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

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Government listens to and is accountable to the people

The Constitution as well as many of the regulated planning processes of Government imposes a requirement for Government to consult with stakeholders and communities in the formulation of their plans. However an honest assessment would agree that in many instances, such consultation is done merely for the sake of compliance with the requirement rather than



in the belief that stakeholders and communities should be important and respected partners to Government in the planning and implementation of initiatives which affect people's lives;

## INDICATORS

### 6.4.1 Voter participation in municipal and provincial elections

Baseline: Provincial elections 2009 turnout was 78.81 % and Local Government Elections 2011 turnout was 61.52%. The targets for 2020 are Provincial: 82% and Local: 67%. In 2030 it is expected that turn out will increase by 10% and 20% respectively from 2020 and 2030.

#### Intervention 6.4.a: Develop advocacy Programmes

The ward committee system is in theory a very powerful mechanism for enhancing community participation in the governance process, but the system lacks resources and support and needs to be enhanced significantly. Ward committees are intended to enhance participatory democracy and strengthen the alignment between municipal planning and community needs at a local level. Whilst the ward councillors, who chair the ward committees, are expected to be the voices of ward committees, there is evidence for the need to strengthen the capacity and space for ward committee members to themselves become more directly involved in the planning and implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes of the municipality. A wide range of measures need to be implemented to strengthen the ward committee system and to enhance the accountability of both municipal councillors and officials to the communities they serve. Amongst some of the key interventions are:

- Providing appropriate training to ward committees in a range of relevant fields of service delivery planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring/evaluation.
- Training selected members of ward committees in skills to gather and process more detailed information on local community needs and proposals relating to municipal/government services/support, e.g. conducting community surveys.
- Developing stronger collaboration and accountability system between ward committees, community development workers, and traditional leadership at local level.
- Developing a better financial strategy for support of ward committees to address unintended negative consequences of the voluntary status of ward committee membership (e.g. appropriate levels of payment of out-of-pocket costs for ward committee members is a significant factor, especially in rural areas).
- Integrating an evaluation report of ward committees into the auditing and annual reporting of local municipalities.
- Most importantly, there needs to be a provincially-driven campaign to develop and entrench a sense and approach which appreciates the value of the type of public participation in governance that ward committees provide. Municipal officials in particular need to be encouraged to structure their programme and project planning in consultation with the relevant councillors and ward committees.



## STRATEGIC GOAL 7: SPATIAL EQUITY

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### Increased spatial access to goods and services

One of the fundamental components of the national vision statement contained within the National Development Plan: Vision for 2030 (August 2012) highlights the importance of spatial planning and equity linked to development. It is therefore acknowledged that growth, development and overall human well-being is inextricably linked to sustainable use of the land and its life-giving resources. Our actions, guided by spatial planning, both enrich and complicate the contribution we make towards the sustainable use of land.

Spatial equity and planning underpins economic, environmental and social development in order to:

- Achieve sustainability,
- Adapt to climate change,
- Ensure place-making,
- Ensure social safety and security,
- Ensure environmental protection and enhancement,
- Achieve economic development
- Address service delivery –infrastructure, transport, energy, utilities and flood management.

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### APEX INDICATOR

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#### Apex Indicator 1:

Improved population physical access to goods and services as measured by the Spatial Equity / Accessibility Index. Current index calculated at 0.499 with a target to improve to 0.585 by 2030.



TABLE 39: STRATEGIC GOAL 7: SPATIAL EQUITY

STRATEGIC GOAL 7: SPATIAL EQUITY Increased spatial access to goods and services in Amajuba  Apex Indicator: Apex indicator 1: Improved population physical access to goods and services in Amajuba as measured by the Spatial Equity / Accessibility Index		
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	Actively promote spatial concentration and co-ordination of development interventions <i>Concentrate public and private investment in locations that have been selected on the basis of their developmental potential</i>	Effective spatial planning and land management systems are applied across the province <i>Effective spatial planning and land management systems are applied across the Amajuba District</i>
<b>Primary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in the population density resident in areas falling within designated development areas in Amajuba.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of total provincial geographical area with Land Use Management Schemes.</li> </ul>
<b>Interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of specific Corridor Plans to co-ordinate interventions along provincial corridors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of a hierarchy of plans</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial Nett Settlement Density</li> <li>Share of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks complying to Environmental Management Regulations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of municipal wards with a ward development plan(business plans) in Amajuba.</li> </ul>

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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7.1: ACTIVELY PROMOTE SPATIAL CONCENTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS.

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Concentrate public and private investment in locations that have been selected on the basis of their development potential.

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### INDICATORS

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7.1.1 Increase in the population density resident in areas falling within designated development areas in Amajuba.

From the District Spatial Development Framework a number of areas where potential for a variety of economic sectors exist, have been identified as areas where economic value adding could and should occur. These are also typically area where a large number of households are concentrated and thus also serve as key service delivery areas and important designated development areas.

No Baseline established.

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### PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 7.1.a: Development of specific Corridor Plans to co-ordinate interventions along District corridors

A number of corridors will be identified which is linked to the nodal areas. The aim is to ensure mobility and accessibility to services where limited services are provided within smaller nodes. It will also facilitate the following:

- That the influence sphere and positive spill over effects of major nodal areas are extended as far as possible.
- That high level of accessibility is facilitated to ensure access to higher level services.
- That potential economic drivers within the corridor is identified and capitalised on in support of nodal development.
- Facilitate possible establishment of additional economic drivers.

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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7.2: FACILITATE INTEGRATED LAND MANAGEMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

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Effective spatial planning and land management systems are applied across the District

The Municipal Systems Act (2006) prescribes in terms of Section 26, what the content of an Integrated Development Plan contains. An integral part of this IDP is a Spatial Development Framework, which essentially is a desired spatial pattern for a Municipality. Land Use Management Schemes essentially are spatial planning tools used to manage urban growth. They also are the only planning tools that confer development rights to a designated area. Land Use Schemes are also prescribed by the current Planning Legislation, the KZN Planning and Development Act (2008). This Act not only has indicated that all Local Municipalities must have

schemes governing their areas within five years of the Act being implemented, but has also prescribes what the legislative requirements needed to develop and implement a scheme.

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## INDICATORS

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7.2.1 Percentage of total district geographical area with Land Use Management Schemes.

Baseline is not established but 100% is envisaged by 2030.

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## PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

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Intervention 7.2.a: Implementation of a suite of plans

This singular intervention speaks to the legislative requirements of spatial transformation and prescribed in our Constitution, but also the associated projects are a systematic and programmatic approach to achieve spatial transformation.

## SECTION 19: CATALYTIC PROJECTS

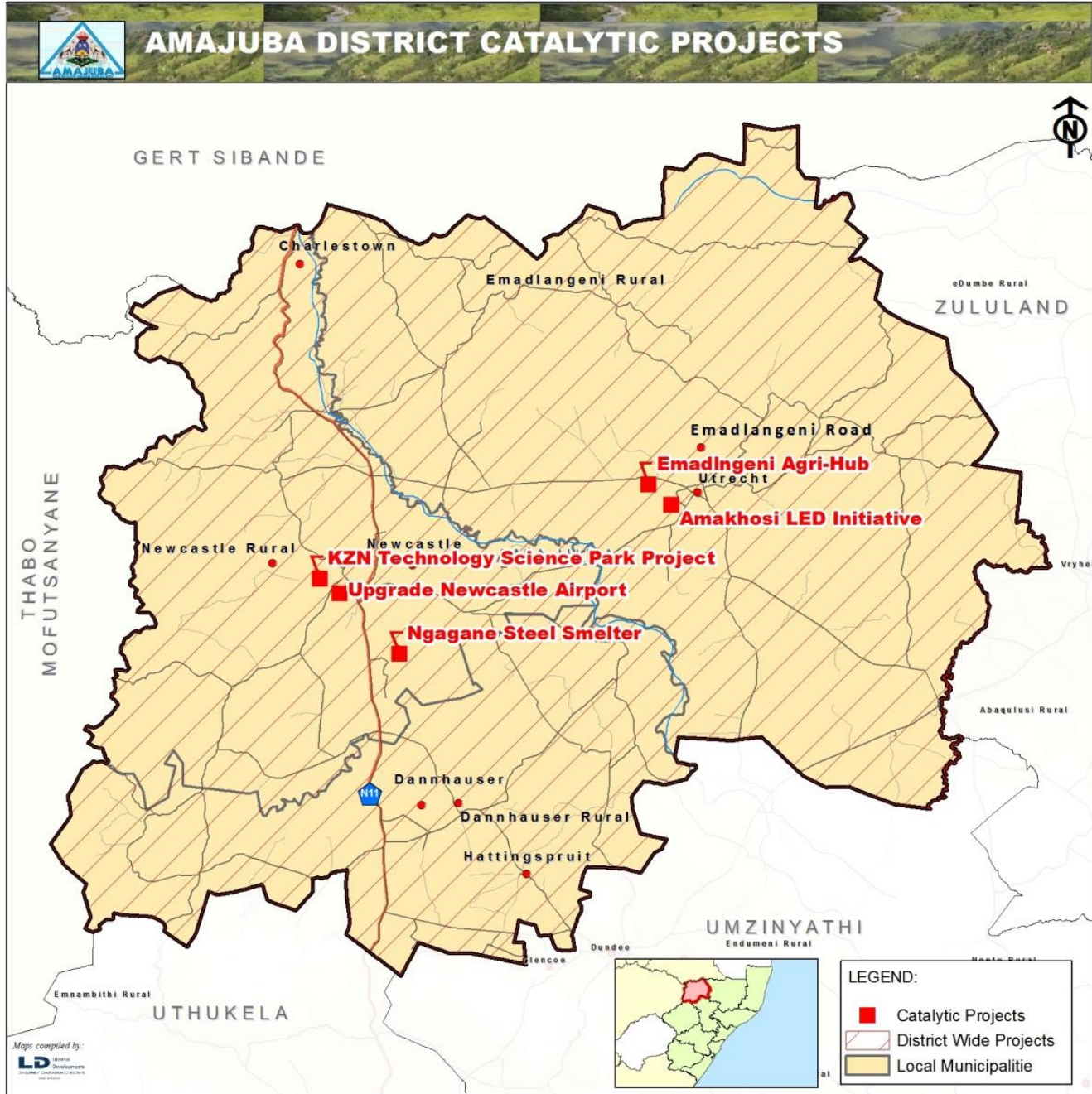
A catalytic project is an intervention that has a strong leverage and/or multiplier effect by addressing three or more strategic goals, or by creating a strong leverage factor toward the achievement of the overall objectives of the Amajuba DGDP. A catalytic project addresses the root cause of obstacles to development in Amajuba, rather than symptoms. It unlocks resources and opportunities that exist within government and private sector. Catalytic projects can have very different characteristics and prerequisites:

- Contributes to 3 or more strategic goals;
- Major financial resources needed and secured; and
- High commitment to cooperation needed and secured – all implementation partners have been contacted.

The following catalytic projects have been identified for implementation in Amajuba District.

TABLE 40: CATALYTIC PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN AMAJUBA DISTRICT

Name of Project	Sector	Location	Value
<b>Establishment of Special Economic Zone – Manufacturing (Textile)</b>	Economic, Manufacturing, Human Capital	District Wide , Newcastle	R45 million
<b>Upgrade of Newcastle Airport</b>	Economic, Infrastructure, Human Capital	Newcastle	TBD
<b>Ngagane Steel Smelter</b>	Economic, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, Human Capital	Newcastle	R 10 Billion
<b>KZN Technology /Science Park project</b>	Economic, IT, Human Capital	Newcastle	R 1,5 Billion



## SECTION 20: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND OPERATIONAL ISSUES FOR THE AMAJUBA DGDP

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### 20.1 INTRODUCTION

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Institutional arrangements is described as the systems, and processes that Amajuba District will use to legislate, plan and manage their activities efficiently and to effectively coordinate with others in order to fulfil the mandate of the Amajuba DGDP. A key step is to review the institutions and role-players involved in the Amajuba DGDP. Governance is hence broader than municipal government in that it looks at the roles of all stakeholders in managing various aspects of the plan. Therefore, responsibility and accountability does not end with Amajuba district institutions, but is the responsibility of all citizens and role-players within the district. These role-players include: the government (National, Provincial, District and Local), private sector, non-profit sector, residents, and international role-players. This section seeks to understand what the responsibilities of these role-players are, as well as the linkages/interactions between them, and to identify the gaps and conflicts in order for the Amajuba DGDP to address them.

The success of the Amajuba DGDP rests to a large extent on having an institutional framework which:

- Promotes an action-oriented approach to the objectives and interventions of the Amajuba DGDP
- Promotes the involvement of all the social partners and relevant stakeholders, and not just Government
- Sets clear parameters and lines of accountability for each area of work in the plan
- Brings high levels of integration in action planning for interventions across the objective areas
- Leverages existing capacity within the public sector, private sector and civil society in both planning and implementation across all strategic objective areas
- Discourages duplication of efforts in the public and private sectors and promotes appropriate sharing of intellectual and capacity resources.

The Amajuba DGDP must be both owned and driven by the district and social partners – including the private sector, organised labour and community sector. Organisations of civil society, the academic and research sector, and specialist interest groups in the development sector must be able to have access to the implementation machinery and add their value in the implementation planning and execution of plans, within the parameters of the legal framework. The institutional framework therefore tries to give effect to this openness and opportunity for all stakeholders to participate and add their value to the implementation process.

### 20.2 KEY ROLE-PLAYERS

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**Government Institutions:** National, Provincial and Local governments provide the basic rules of governance (i.e. through legislation) and have the legal and authoritative framework to promote policymaking. It is important to note that the Amajuba DGDP recognises that all three spheres of government are intrinsically involved in development with the district.

**Parastatals, and State-funded initiatives:** play an important role in policy making and policy implementation, as the other role-players will look to these actors as examples for compliance to policies and implementation of the district's legal and authoritative framework. The State funded initiatives are also viewed as implementing mechanisms, such as the electricity and water programmes, or as supporting mechanisms to assist the district develop their implementation frameworks.

**Traditional authorities:** In terms of chapter 12 of our Constitution, the institution, status and role of traditional leadership according to customary law are recognised. Traditional authorities emphasise an established system of societal organisation, which had ensured effective local governance for centuries, and is respected under a democratic order.

**The private sector:** The private sector from small-scale (small and medium enterprises, SMEs) to large scale have a very influential role as actors in policy-making. The small and medium enterprises are critical for the district economy. This includes the informal sector.

**The Non-Profit Sector:** the non-government organisation (NGO) sector which also includes non-profit organisations (NPOs) and community based organisations (CBOs), espouses a number of causes such as developmental, social, and environmental needs and rights. This sector is often very influential in pushing its problem definition and its solutions on to society using a range of techniques at its disposal –lobbying legislators, public awareness campaigns, advocacy etc. NGOs play an important role in holding all stakeholders accountable, including themselves. Important NGOs in the district include Childline, The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

**The residents:** The individual residents of the Amajuba District also influence the policymaking process through their votes, public protests and public demands. In Amajuba politics is particularly sensitive to previously disadvantaged groups –such as women, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples, thereby ensuring participation and engagement of all stakeholders.

**International actors:** domestic activities of districts are no longer isolated from international influences. The most direct influence stems from international environmental agreements which impact on local policy; however, there are more subtle influences as well. International environmental NGOs have a major impact on domestic policy processes. Aid agencies and Development Banks have influenced national policymaking through the process by which aid is provided to projects.

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### 20.3 THE AMAJUBA DGDP INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

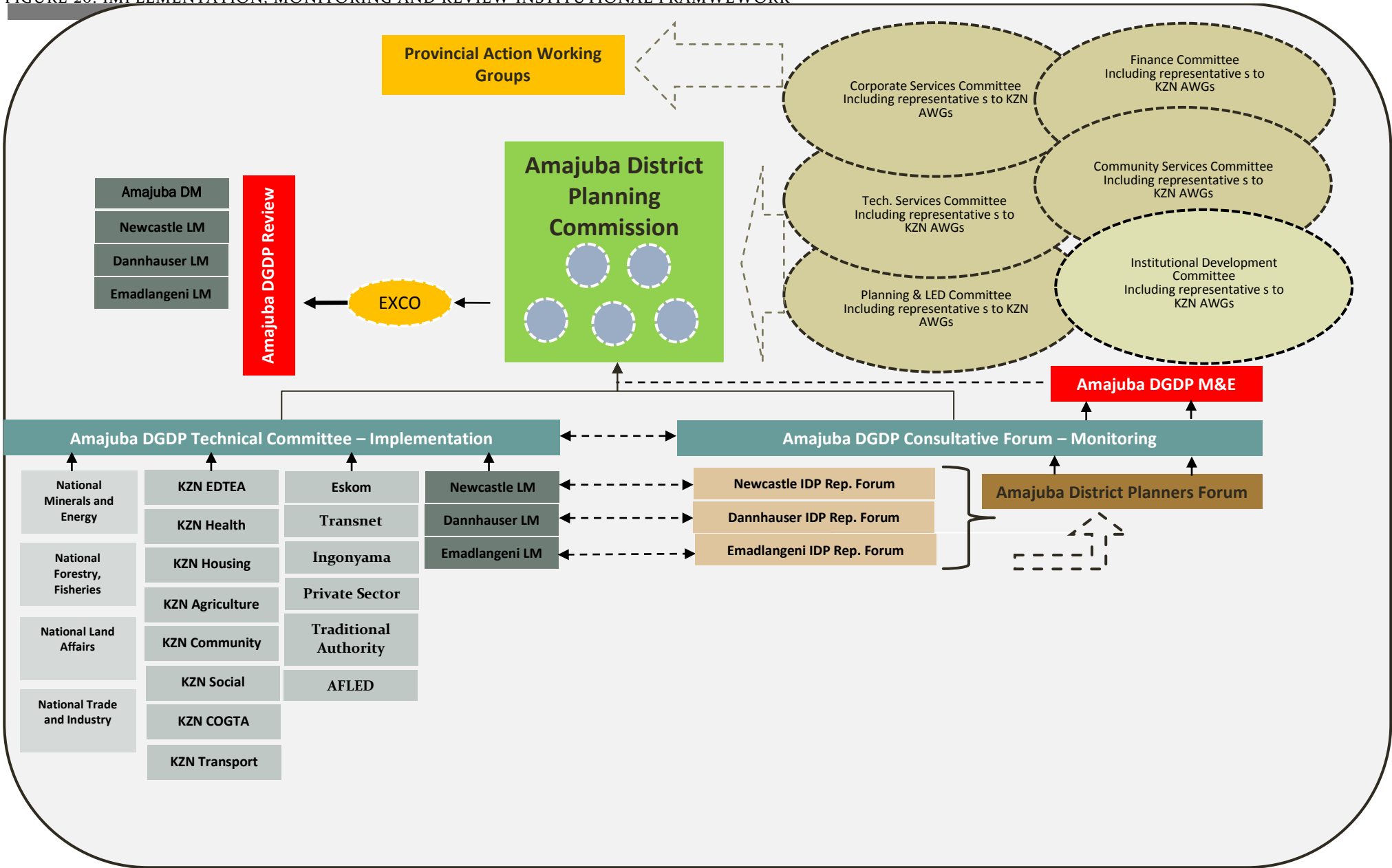
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The figure below depicts the institutional arrangement for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and review of the Amajuba DGDP.

Amajuba District Municipality Growth and Development Plan  
*Vision 2030*  
Draft Composite Report



FIGURE 26: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW INSTITUTIONAL FRAMWEWORK



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### 20.1.1 IMPLEMENTATION

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Amajuba DGDP Technical Committee: the efficient and effective implementation of the Amajuba DGDP is the responsibility of the Technical Committee. This committee is comprised of institutions either responsible for implementation or enablers for implementation. These include: national government departments, provincial government departments, parastatls, private sector, traditional authorities, AFLED and each local municipality.

It is envisioned that all implementation plans are consolidated and presented at the committee which will be chaired by Amajuba District.

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### 20.1.2 MONITORING

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Implementation progress is then channeled through each local municipality IDP forum to the district IDP forum which then provides an oversight function and monitors progress. This forum is currently well constituted and functions well. The District Planners Forum is further tasked with ensuring alignment to the DGDP and other relevant sector plans.

Reports are then generated to special committees that cover the six key performance areas of municipality. These committees also nominate an individual to represent Amajuba at the provincial action working groups of which there are 18.

The seven goals of the DGDP are structured into 23 strategic objectives and the AWGs are the implementation vehicles. The AWGs oversee a range of projects which contribute to the achievement of the particular strategic objective and this is how the collaborative nature of government work comes in to play. Each AWG has a convener who provides leadership to the AWG and is also responsible to report progress to the relevant Cabinet Cluster (provincial).

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### 20.1.3 REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT

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The Amajuba DGDP provides for the appointment of a 'District Growth and Development Commission (DPC)'. The DPC complements the Provincial Planning Commission (PPC) and advises Cabinet on matters related to:

- The long term strategic development perspective and vision of the District;
- Ensuring coherence in policy development and planning across the District including local municipalities; and
- Strengthening performance monitoring and evaluation to enable assessment of the pace required to deliver on the desired outcomes

The core functions of the DPC, supported by a small technical professional secretariat are to:

- Develop and periodically review the long term Vision and the District Growth and Development Strategy for the District;
- Guide the review of the of relevant strategies;
- Guide the development of Strategic Infrastructure Projects; and

- Lead investigations into critical long term trends in the District.

The DPC then periodically reports to EXCO on progress and possible reorientation of the DGDP.

## SECTION 21: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

### 21.1 INTRODUCTION

The Monitoring and Evaluation framework is developed to operationalise the strategic orientation provided for in the Amajuba District Growth and Development Plan. This framework aims at informing decision makers about progress towards achieving targets as set in the Amajuba DGDP. In combination with other initiatives, the M&E Framework will focus the attention of stakeholders and direct efforts towards the ultimate vision for the District. In order to do so, the M&E Framework needs to provide strategic information to decision-makers, who will combine this information with other strategic information to make evidence-based decisions. This is relevant to provincial, district and local (public and private) institutions within the Amajuba District Municipality. At provincial level, strategic information will be used by the management and partnership/governance structures described in the previous section for improved management and service delivery.

This Monitoring and Evaluation framework is based on principles intended to institutionalize the use of M&E as a tool for better public sector management, transparency and accountability, so as to support the overall direction of the Amajuba DGDP and achievement of the results.<sup>61</sup>

Table 41: Key Principles of the Amajuba DGDP M&E Framework

<b>1 M&amp;E contributes to improved governance:</b>	
<b>Transparency</b> <b>Accountability</b> <b>Participation</b> <b>Inclusion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All findings are publicly available unless there are compelling reasons otherwise.</li> <li>Use of resources is open to public scrutiny.</li> <li>Voice is provided to historically marginalised people.</li> <li>Traditionally excluded interests are represented through M&amp;E processes.</li> </ul>
<b>2. M&amp;E is developmentally-oriented</b>	
<b>Rights-based: Bill of rights</b> <b>Pro-poor orientation</b> <b>Service delivery and performance</b> <b>Learning</b> <b>Human resource management</b> <b>Impact awareness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A rights-based culture is promoted and entrenched by its inclusion in the value base for all M&amp;E processes.</li> <li>Poverty's causes, effects and dynamics are highlighted and the interests of poor people are promoted and prioritised.</li> <li>Variables reflecting institutional performance and service delivery are analysed and reviewed, links are identified and responsive strategies are formulated.</li> <li>Knowledge and an appetite for learning are nurtured in institutions and individuals.</li> <li>The skills needed for deliberative M&amp;E are available, fostered and retained.</li> </ul>
<b>3. M&amp;E is aligned and integrated</b>	
<b>Aligned</b> <b>Integrated</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The M&amp;E framework is aligned with national policy on M&amp;E and provincial strategic planning frameworks.</li> <li>Integration mechanisms ensure alignment is achieved and maintained, in terms of who does what, within the multi-sector and multi-department situation.</li> </ul>

<sup>61</sup>Based on Framework for the Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System', The Presidency, November 2007

<b>4. M&amp;E is undertaken ethically and with integrity</b>	
<p><b>Confidentiality</b>  <b>Respect</b>  <b>Representation of competence</b>  <b>Fair reporting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is responsible use of personal and sensitive information and promises of anonymity and non-identifiability are honoured and relied upon.</li> <li>• Dignity and self-esteem is built amongst stakeholders and affected people.</li> <li>• There is skilful and sensitive implementation of M&amp;E processes.</li> <li>• Those engaged in monitoring and evaluation fairly represent their competence and the limitations of their reports.</li> <li>• Reporting provides a fair and balanced account of the findings.</li> </ul>
<b>5. M&amp;E is use oriented</b>	
<p><b>Defining and meeting expectations</b>  <b>Supporting utilisation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E products meet knowledge and strategic needs.</li> <li>• A record of recommendations is maintained and their implementation followed up.</li> <li>• An accessible central repository of evaluation reports and indicators is maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>6. M&amp;E is methodologically sound</b>	
<p><b>Consistent indicators</b>  <b>Data/evidence-based</b>  <b>Appropriateness</b>  <b>Triangulated</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common indicators and data collection methods are used where possible to improve data quality and allow trend analysis.</li> <li>• Findings are clearly based on systematic evidence and analysis.</li> <li>• Methodology matches the questions being asked.</li> <li>• Multiple sources are used to build more credible findings.</li> </ul>
<b>M&amp;E is operationally effective</b>	
<p><b>Planned Scope</b>  <b>Managed</b>  <b>Cost effective</b>  <b>Systematic</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The M&amp;E tasks match the available resources: staff should not be overburdened by inappropriate M&amp;E activities.</li> <li>• Conscientious management of the function leads to sustained on-time delivery of excellence</li> <li>• The benefits of M&amp;E are clear and its scale is appropriate given resource availability.</li> <li>• Robust systems are created that are resilient and do not depend on individuals or chance.</li> </ul>

## 21.2 THE AMAJUBA DGDP M&E TABLES

## GOAL 1: JOB CREATION

### Expanded District economic output and employment

APEX INDICATORS	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				VERIFICATION	Frequency and Source of Information
		2015	2020	2025	2030		
Total value of output of all sectors within the District economy (Real Rands, 2005)	R 194,7 bn	R 198,7 bn	R 200 bn	R 211bn	R 220 bn	Statistics South Africa and associated databases (Global Insight and Quantec)	Annual DEDT
Total employment in all sectors within the District economy	159 258	164 352	180 000	201 352	220 000	Statistics South Africa and associated databases (Global Insight and Quantec)	Annual DEDT
GDP per capita within the District economy	R 27,347	R 30,387	R 35, 690	R 41,248	R 48,000	Statistics South Africa and associated databases (Global Insight and Quantec)	Annual DEDT

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Source of Information
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
1.1	Unleash Agricultural Potential	1.1.1	Total employment within the agricultural sector (including forestry and livestock)	2044	2466	3584	4873	5200	Statistics South Africa and associated databases such as Global Insight or Quantec	Annual DEDT

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Source of Information
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
		1.1.2	Value of agricultural contribution to the District economy (Real Rands, 2010)	R 351 151 m	R 351 151 m	R 361 151 m	R 371 151 m	R 387 000 m	Agricultural Census, Statistics South Africa and associated databases such as Global Insight or Quantec	Annual DEDT
		1.1.3	Number of emerging commercial farmers in the district.	128 (2008)	132	143	173	186	Agricultural Census and National Dept of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and KwaNalu	Annual DAEA
		1.1.4	Hectares of land under agricultural production (excluding land under ITB)	48,743 ha	51,000 ha	56,000 ha	63,000 ha	67,000 ha	Agricultural Census, National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries / Stats SA	Annual DAEA
1.2	Enhance sectoral development through trade and investment	1.2.1	Total employment within all sectors excluding primary agriculture including mining	53 898	54 332	55 889	56 462	57 662	Statistics South Africa and associated databases such as Global Insight or Quantec	Annual DEDT

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Source of Information
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
		1.2.2	Value of the District economy excluding primary agriculture (Real Rands, 2005)	R 1203 m	R 1400 m	1603 m	R 1900 m	R 2300 m	Statistics South Africa and associated databases such as Global Insight or Quantec	Annual DEDT
1.3	Improve efficiency of government led job creation programmes	1.3.1	Cumulative total number of FTEs created through EPWP and CWP, inclusive of all sectors	834	934	1070	1243	1530	Department of Transport, Department of Agriculture, Department of Human Settlement and others that undertake job creation. Nerve Centre	Annual DPW
		1.3.2	Total Rand Value of each EPWP job in Amajuba. Indicator currently being developed. TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Department of Transport, Department of Agriculture, Department of Human Settlement and others that undertake job creation. Nerve Centre	Annual DPW

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Source of Information
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
1.4	Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development	1.4.1	Number of Cooperatives and SMMEs registered in the District that has been in operation for more than 2 years.	2 835	2 886	2 993	3 181	3 286	District database, DEDT	Annual DEDT
		1.4.2	Number of new jobs created through establishment of SMMEs and Coops within the district.	TBD	TBD	300	500	700	Survey, District database, DEDT	Annual DEDT
		1.4.3	Balanced KZN B-BBEE Scorecard used to measure B- BBEE progress within District government departments	Level 4 Compliance	Level 3 Compliance	Level 2 Compliance	Level 1 Compliance	Level 1 Compliance	DEDT, BBBEE Advisory Council	Annual DEDT

## GOAL 2: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

THE HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY OF THE DISTRICT IS ADEQUATE, RELEVANT AND RESPONSIVE TO GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

APEX INDICATORS	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting
		2015	2020	2025	2030		
Gross enrolment rate (GER) Primary	87.5%	95%	97%	98%	100%	DoE statistics Collected in Annual EMIS Survey	Annual
Secondary	76.7%	88%	89%	90%	90%		DOE
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in FET Colleges	3%	4%	6%	8%	15%	DHET uses enrolment data against last census information	Annual OTP (DHET)
Adult Literacy rate	60%	62%	72%	87%	90%	Contained in General Household Survey (GHS) of StatsSA	Periodic OTP (DoE)

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting period
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
2.1	Improve early childhood development, primary and secondary education	2.1.1	Enrolment of 3-5 year old children in educational institutions (public and private)	29%	33%	35%	40%	50%	Extracted from General Household Survey (GHS) of StatsSA	Annual DoE
		2.1.2	Percentage of Grade 1 learners who attended a Grade R class	72%	75%	85%	100%	100%	DoE Statistics Collected in Annual EMIS	Annual DoE

		2.1.3	Retention rates: Grades 10-12	57%	75%	78%	83%	85%	Survey by DoE DoE Statistics Collected in Annual EMIS	Annual DoE
2.2	<b>Enhance youth development and life-long learning</b>	2.2.1	Participation in AET	2353	2323	3500	4200	5800	Data contained in DHET Annual Reports; collates from National Skills Authority and others	Annual DHET

## GOAL 3: HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN THE DISTRICT IS REDUCED

APEX INDICATORS	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				VERIFICATION	REPORTING
		2015	2020	2025	2030		
PGDP Adjusted Human Development Index (Baseline, Stats SA, KZN Department of Health, 2006)	0.39	0.72	0.80	0.90	1.00	Indicator of inequality calculated from official statistics provided by Stats SA, Census, LCS, IES, DHS, Gross Regional Product from Stats SA and National Accounts	Every three years DSD and Nerve Centre
Longevity, life expectancy	M: 49.1 F: 50.2	M: 56.4 F: 60.7	M: 58.4 F: 62.7	M: 61 F: 65	M: 63.7 F: 68	Estimated years of life at birth Census, Stats SA life tables, NDOH-DHA estimates from population register and ASSA 2008 model	Every five years DOH and Nerve Centre
Decrease in social inequality: share of income earned by poorest 60% (source data: NIDS)	17.6	19.4	22.1	25.4	29.2	Indicator of inequality calculated from official statistics provided by Stats SA LCS, IES	Every three years DSD and Nerve Centre
Total number of crimes measured as the number of crimes reported per 100 000 /population)	71.8 2011/12)	68	53	41	30	Collated by National SAPS.	Annually Dept of Com Safety & Liaison

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
3.1	Poverty alleviation and social welfare	3.1.1	Reduction in relative poverty: % below upper bound poverty line, PL = 1.25 R418 proposed by PGDP) (Baseline: NIDS, 2008)	67.5	60.8	54.7	43.7	33.8	Composite indicator showing the % households below a relative poverty line. Calculated from official statistics provided by Stats SA. LCS, IES	Every 3 years. DOH
3.4	Sustainable human settlements	3.4.1	Percentage housing backlog	17.9%	Decrease by 7%	Decrease by 7%	Decrease by 7%	Decrease by 7%	Census data	5 Years
		3.4.3	Percentage of District Human Settlements budget spent on formal settlement development	36%	37%	42%	45%	50%	Municipal Housing Plans. Dept. Human Settlements, Municipalities Statistics South Africa	Annual DHS
3.5	Safety and security	3.5.2	Number of trio crimes per 100,000 people registered per annum	71.8 (2011/12)	68	53	41	30	SAPS Annual Crime Report	Annual DCSL

## GOAL 4: STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDES FOR THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT

APEX INDICATORS	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				VERIFICATION	REPORTING
		2015	2020	2025	2030		
% of fixed capital investment in relation to District GDP	20%	22%	25%	28%	30%	5 year intervals	District IDP
District average lead/lag time difference between development application submission and completion RMSE Method	20 months	14months	10 Months	Zero	Zero	Monthly Building Plan Report Submissions to StatsSA by Each Municipality. StatsSA Monthly Reports consolidated into a single database	District IDP

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
4.1	Development of airports	4.1.1	Volume of passengers through Newcastle airport.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual
4.2	Development of road and rail networks	4.2.1	Total number of TEUs on rail line	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual
4.3	Development of ICT infrastructure	4.3.1	Percentage of local municipalities with established Access Networks	19%	40%	100%	100%	100%	DEDT database and reports	Annual DEDT

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
		4.3.2	Percentage of households with access to the internet at home, or for which at least one member has access to/uses the Internet	22,4%	25%	70%	85%	100%	Telkom, Cell C, MTN, Vodacom, Virgin Mobile database and reports	Annual DEDT
		4.3.3	Number of ICT Infrastructure Nodes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual
4.4	Improve water management and supply resource	4.4.1	Cubic metres per capita per year available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Department of Water Affairs National Water Management System.	Annual DCOGTA
		4.4.2	Non-revenue water	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Water Loss Surveys. District Municipalities / Water Authorities	Annual DCOGTA
		4.4.3	% of households with access to water	86 %	95 %	100%	100%	100%	District and local municipal IDPs	Annual
		4.4.4	% of households with yard water connections	23.8%	28%	35%	42%	50%	District and local municipal IDPs	Annual DCOGTA

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
		4.4.6	% of households with sanitation to MIG standards	85.61%	93.12%	100%	100%	100%	Total households without sanitation services divided by total District number of households. District and local municipal IDPs	Annual DCOGTA
4.5	Improve energy production and supply	4.5.1	Value of development/rezoning applications not approved due to electricity supply constraints	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Development application reports. Electricity Supply Authorities, Municipalities	Annual DCOGTA

## GOAL 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

### REDUCE GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CREATE SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL CAPACITY TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

APEX INDICATORS	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				VERIFICATION	REPORTING
		2015	2020	2025	2030		
Green House Gas Emissions	Baseline to be established	To be established	To be established	To be established	To be established	National Greenhouse Gas Report. Department of Environment Affairs	Annual DAEA
% protection of High -Risk Planning Units (HRBPU) Biodiversity	To be determined	To be established	To be established	To be established	To be established	District Environmental Outlook Reports, Land Cover study, District Biodiversity Sector Plans, TSCP, DAEA	Annual DAEA

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting Intervals
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
5.1	Increase productive use of land	5.1.1	0% increase in the Municipal Land Degradation Index	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Agricultural Plans	Annual
		5.1.2	Ha. Of land rehabilitated annually	Baseline to be established	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Agricultural Plans	Annual
		5.1.3	% use of high production potential land for non-agricultural activities	Baseline to be established	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Agricultural Plans	Annual
5.2	Advance alternative energy	5.2.1	Units of energy produced through alternative energy generation.	Baseline to be established	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Sustainable Energy Plan	Annual

generation and reduce reliance on fossil fuels	5.2.2	Units of energy saved through energy efficiency interventions	Baseline to be established	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Sustainable Energy Plan	Annual
	5.2.3	Number of solar water heating units	Baseline to be established	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Sustainable Energy Plan	Annual

## GOAL 6: GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

THE POPULATION OF DISTRICT IS SATISFIED WITH THE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE DELIVERY

APEX INDICATORS	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				VERIFICATION	REPORTING
		2015	2020	2025	2030		
Improvement in level of client satisfaction	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Citizen Survey by OTP for District	Annual OTP Reports

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting	
					2015	2020	2025	2030			
6.1	Strengthen policy, strategy co-ordination and IGR	6.1.1	Percentage of public sector expenditure spent in accordance with the municipal Integrated Development Plan	No baseline available - this analysis is not currently undertaken and needs to be instituted.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual analysis of Levels of Public Sector Expenditure. Reports submitted by municipalities. Analysis by OTP, in conjunction with Treasury.	Annual. Reports to be submitted after end of their financial year.
		6.1.2	Percentage of public sector capital expenditure within KZN spent in accordance with the PGDS identified/aligned projects	No baseline available - this analysis is not currently undertaken and needs to be instituted.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual analysis of Levels of Public Sector Expenditure. Reports submitted by municipalities. Analysis by OTP, in conjunction with Treasury.	Annual. Reports to be submitted after end of their financial year.

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS					Verification	Reporting
					2015	2020	2025	2030			
6.2	Building government capacity	6.2.1	Percentage of municipal expenditure on capital infrastructure (new construction, maintenance and operation)	Baseline to be established	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Municipal IDP and Report to KZNCOGTA	Annual Reports Municipal IDP and Report to KZNCOGTA
		6.2.3	Clean audits		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Auditor-General's office	Annual OTP
6.3	Eradicating fraud and corruption	6.3.1	Audit disclaimers, qualifications	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Auditor-General's office	Annual KZNT

## GOAL 7: SPATIAL EQUITY

### INCREASED SPATIAL ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES

APEX INDICATORS	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				VERIFICATION	REPORTING
		2015	2020	2025	2030		
Improved population physical access to goods and services as measured by the Spatial Equity / Accessibility Index	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Calculated by standardised method based on population and facilities distribution	Annual DCOGTA

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2010)	TARGETS				Verification	Reporting
					2015	2020	2025	2030		
7.1	Actively promote spatial concentration and co-ordination of development interventions	7.1.1	Increase in the population density within designated development areas	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Dept Rural Development and Land Reform, Dept. of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs,	Every 5 years. COGTA
		7.1.2	Spatial Distribution of Human Development Index (HDI) at district scale	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Index of Multiple Deprivation	Every 5 years. COGTA
7.2	Effective spatial planning and land management systems are applied across the District	7.2.1	Percentage of total District geographical area with Land Use Management Schemes.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Calculated from total areas under PDA Schemes. Dept. of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs.	Annual DCOGTA