LOCAL AREA PLAN FOR FOLWENI-ADAMS-GOLOKODO

PRESENTATION OF FINAL PLAN REPORT

ETHEKWINI DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
DURBAN
4000

Gabhisa Planning and Investments
DEFINING THE STUDY AREA

The study area is located approximately 10 kilometres south of Durban and encompasses sections of Ward 100, 96, 67, 95 and 94 which include settlements such as Folweni, Adams Mission, Dodoza, Emsahweni, Kwahlongwa, Mkhazena, Emansomini, Golokodo-Ensimbini, Mpushini and Enkanyiswni-Shozi.

Access is provided via the N2 Freeway (Southbound), R603, MR80 and MR197 and the Ezimbokodweni River is the Northern boundary of the project area. Neighbouring settlements include Umlazi, Kwamakhutha, Adams Rural, Nquthshini Russia, Baphlehli etc.
**OBSERVATIONS**

- Most meetings well attended
- Involved both izinduna and councilors
- In all instances presence of council official commended.
- Izinduna surprisingly still very much respected as leaders
- Very passionate and patient with developmental issues

**ISSUES**

- Sanitation a major problem in all areas (VIP products failing, unhygienic and fill up quickly)
- Lack of meeting venues
- Lack of recreational facilities
- Lack of tertiary educational facilities
- Housing by way of upgrade of existing structures.
- Road safety a concern
CONCEPTS

BROAD PLANNING APPROACHES AND CONCEPTS

• Central to addressing the backlogs in social and physical infrastructure are appropriate development approaches and principles as these will assist in the optimal utilization of limited resources.

• ACCESSIBILITY is perhaps the most crucial consideration in the provision of not only social infrastructure, but services in general. This relates to affordability, physical accessibility and use accessibility.

• With regards to AFFORDABILITY the socio-economic condition of beneficiaries should inform the operational plan of infrastructure.

• Good ROAD NETWORKS AND CENTRALITY on the other hand are important influencers in the provision of services and the location of facilities for wider benefit.

• NODES and areas attracting larger human thresholds are further crucial influencers for locating social services and infrastructure.

• Appropriate systems in the OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT of facilities should compliment capital investment into physical structures.

• Associated with accessibility and location of social infrastructure is the HIERARCHY of development.
  – Higher order facilities should be located in places in which they can easily benefit a collection of settlements whereas
  – Lower order facilities should allow for location within shorter and easy reach.

• With regards to FUNCTIONALITY, MULTI USE FACILITIES (especially at higher level / order) can play a major role in integrating functions and ensuring optimal use.

• Furthermore the use of central areas and nodes can facilitate the INTEGRATION of functionally diverse settlements.

• UNIQUENESS of each settlement area is the basis of planning appropriate interventions for different communities. In this regard some areas will remain sparsely populated in the short to medium term whilst others should be properly laid out to manage ever increasing densities. With the understanding of this uniqueness certain areas may be conducive to agriculture than others.
TRAFFIC TRANSPORTATION

- From a functional planning aspect the Provincial Roads are classified by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport according to their mobility requirements, i.e. their use by high speed through traffic as opposed to a local access function, Roads which are considered essentially as through roads with only minor access functions (i.e. with high mobility) are considered as Class 2 - regional distributors or Class 3 - district distributor roads.
- Whereas roads having a local access function are classified as Class 4 - district collector roads and Class 5 - access roads.

BUILDING LINE CONTROLS ALONG PROVINCIAL ROADS

- The Department of Transport have the responsibility of controlling ribbon development along Provincial Roads in terms of the powers provided in the Provincial Roads Act No 4 of 2001. A 15m building line is required in terms of the legislation measured from the road reserve boundary.
- Provincial Main Roads have 30m minimum road reserve widths, which is normally measured 15m on each side of the road centreline as shown in the diagram.
- Building Line Restrictions along Provincial Roads
- No direct access be permitted from any and all properties to high mobility roads, being Class 2 - regional distributor and Class 3 - district distributor roads.
- Town planning layouts and zoning should recognise the above restriction, and provide access to properties using remote service roads. The township layouts should ensure that the properties facing the provincial roads should be large enough to permit the application of the 15m building line.
- The remote service roads should be planned to connect with Class 2 and 3 roads
- All township layouts and development plans should be reviewed and approved by the Department of Transport.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPTS

Key sustainable development guidelines include:

- (i) Disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied
- (ii) Pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied
- (iii) Disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation’s cultural heritage is avoided or where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimised and remedied
- (iv) Waste is avoided or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimised and re-used or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner
- (v) Use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible, equitable and considers the consequences of the depletion of the resource
- (vi) Development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems, of which they are part, do not exceed the level or ‘critical limits’ beyond which their integrity is jeopardised

ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

- Integrated Approach
- Agglomeration and clustering of like activities.
- Linkages
- Promoting SMME’s and Local Businesses
- Broaden Economic Base
- Location of favourable locational factors and improving the investment climate
- Enabling Environment
- Public Private Partnership
GOAL 1 – ENSURING PROPER LAND MANAGEMENT

STRATEGY 1: TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND STRUCTURES INVOLVED IN LAND MANAGEMENT

Key intervention: It is suggested that training programmes be developed to ensure that the traditional authorities are kept abreast of land management techniques. The training should include land restrictions e.g. servitudes, road reserves, environmental zones etc.

- Possible programmes will include:
  - Training ward committees
  - Training and education on environmental issues
  - Training and education on road safety

STRATEGY 2 MAPPING OF THE TRADITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

- Because traditional households do not have proper subdivision, a process should be embarked upon to GPS all existing households so that they are linked to GIS. Future allocations should henceforth be linked to GPS coordinates so that there is ongoing update of the GIS system.

- Possible programmes will include:
  - GIS capture and of households
  - Appropriate land management database

STRATEGY 3 TRAINING OF AREA MONITORS

- The community should be encouraged to play a meaningful role in land management. Land monitors should be appointed for each area on voluntary basis to:
  - Monitor and Report environmental programmes issues, including reporting environmental violations, illegal allocations (not sanctioned by the traditional leaders etc.)
  - Assist in areas of road crossing in areas closer to schools

STRATEGY 4: PROVIDE A SPATIAL FRAMEWORK THAT ENCOURAGES ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT IN LINE WITH THE SPATIAL INTENSITIES.

This should result in the identification of areas for:

- housing development
- Agricultural development
- Environmental protection and development
- Future roads

STRATEGY 5 ROLL OUT EQUIPMENT TO SELECTED IZINDUNA TO MANAGE LAND ALLOCATIONS

- Once proposed training has been undertaken the following equipment should be provided:
  - GPS equipment
  - Area map with structures already linked to GPS
GOAL 2 – IDENTIFY AND EXPAND THE KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS WHICH BROADEN THE ECONOMIC BASE OF FOLWENI-ADAMS

STRATEGY 1 – ENCOURAGE URBAN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND AS A LOCAL ECONOMIC DRIVER

• Key programmes to include:
  • Agriculture development
  • Identification of markets

STRATEGY 2 - SUPPORT AND PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMME’S AND CO OPERATIVES

• Key programmes to include
  • SMME development
  • Establishment of FET college
  • Skills training programmes

STRATEGY 3 – ENHANCE THE INFORMAL SECTOR

• Key programmes to include
  • Identification of appropriate location of trading stalls especially in areas of higher thresholds like centres

STRATEGY 4 – IDENTIFY AND PROMOTE POTENTIAL AND/OR EXISTING TOURISM INITIATIVES IN FOLWENI-ADAMS

• Potential programme include:
  • Linking to existing tourism route
  • Encouraging arts craft production
  • Training tour operators

STRATEGY 5 – INVESTIGATE THE LINKAGES AND POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES THAT THE ADJACENT INDUSTRIAL BASIN WOULD HAVE ON THE RESIDENTS OF FOLWENI-ADAMS

• Key interventions should be skills training and education related to the demand that the adjacent developments require.

STRATEGY 6 - PROMOTION OF COMMERCIAL/RETAIL FACILITIES:

• Key interventions include upgrading existing commercial and retail facilities and provision of extra facilities (such as a community centre for example which incorporates larger chain stores to hinder going out of the study area to purchase higher order goods) identified as a need where there is demand.

STRATEGY 7 – PROMOTION OF MANUFACTURING AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

• Key interventions to promote this sector include identification of ancillary light industrial and manufacturing uses that could potentially develop in the area.
GOAL 3 - HUMAN CAPITAL ENRICHMENT

• **Strategy 1 – Provision of education and skills training**
  • *Key interventions* include provision of skills training and transfer according to the demand of the potential employment opportunities.
  • Possible programmes to include:
    • Multi purpose Centre
    • FET college.

• **Strategy 2 – Business Support Services and Business Retention Services**
  • *Key interventions* include provision of facilities to host business support services such as information training centres, FET colleges for tertiary education and technical skill transfer.
  • Key programmes to include:
    • Social facilities
    • Business facilities

GOAL 4 – CREATING A FAVOURABLE INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

• **Strategy 1: Ensure that existing infrastructure is upgraded and maintained**
  • *Key interventions* include infrastructure upgrades which will include road upgrades
  • Key programmes to include
    • New roads
    • Road upgrade
    • Review of sanitation solutions

• **Strategy 2: Identify potential areas of intervention which foster an enabling environment for economic development**
  • *Key interventions* include key programmes such as the production and upgrades of taxi and bus ranks where there is demand, preferably at key nodes.

• **Strategy 3 - To complement a hierarchy of nodes and provide a framework for suggested uses per node**
  • This strategy is in response to population densities varying per node and the functions that are inherent in each node.
  • Possible programmes will include:
    • Housing framework
    • Services framework
    • Traffic framework
    • Environmental framework
    • Social framework.
DEVELOPMENT NODES

- Inevitably the development nodes are largely main centres but can be by comparison be seen as secondary nodes and by physical presence they are rural service centres.
- Nodes are important points providing concentration of different activities.
- Again nodal points have a potential to expand in size based on different uses.
- Nodal points can be used to concentrate specific activities which could have a multiplier effect to a broader municipal area. Apart from this it can be cost effective to put certain land uses together to both the supplier and the user in that other associated services could be found within a short radius.

There are four identifiable tiers of nodes:

- Primary node
- Secondary node
- Rural Service centre
- Tertiary

DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

- Whilst development corridors are strongly influenced by access and key roads, they can be defined as routes of highest intensity of activities that should be managed in a particular way.

Four levels of development corridors can be defined:

- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Tertiary Roads
- Local Roads
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF LAND USE</th>
<th>STATEMENT OF INTENT</th>
<th>THRESHOLD; LOCATION; LAND USE;</th>
<th>POSSIBLE ZONES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RURAL INVESTMENT NODE: (primary level) Kwankonka-Nsimbini. | This node is to be promoted as a subregional centre and as such should accommodate a range of higher order services. It does not only serve the study area but also interconnects the study area with the adjoining communities. The presence of the magisterial court is a major influence to the present and the future of this node. Land uses in this node are to be restricted to public services. In this regard allocation of free standing residential units is to be discouraged. | The node was suggested to locate at Nsimbini. It is proposed that the following land uses are considered here:  
⇒ Thusong centre  
⇒ Clinic (0.75ha)  
⇒ Shopping facility  
⇒ Fire-station or any appropriate EMRS  
⇒ Local shop  
Furthermore it was proposed that various compatible activities could be accommodated as part of the mixed used zone.  
It is necessary to provide proper pedestrian crossing and a taxi stop closer to the road four way intersection (within the planning norms of DOT). | Typical services that may be included here include:  
⇒ Thusong centre  
⇒ Mini Shopping centre  
⇒ Multi-Purpose Centre which incorporates -  
  o Sports facility  
  o Training facility  
  o Arts craft or market stall  
  o Administration  
  o telecentre  
⇒ Primary Health centre  
⇒ Main Library  
⇒ Police station  
⇒ Fire fighting service  
⇒ Post Office  
⇒ Taxi rank  
In terms of retail the size of land suggested is 1.5ha – 3.6ha  
⇒ Petrol filling station  
⇒ Informal trade and markets (up to 50m²)  
⇒ Activities related to food, clothing, furniture, anchor store, take--aways, ATM facilities.  
⇒ Light industrial and manufacturing are also feasible in the primary node. |
Traffic count 4241

- Clinic
- Some form of municipal satellite service /fire station
- Thusong centre
- FET / training facility
- Library
- Taxi rank
• Library / resource centre
• Sports facility
• Multi-purpose facility
• Swimming pool
• Offices
• Landscaping and greening
• Upgrade to sportsfield
• Satellite resource centre
- Multi purpose centre
- Postal services
- Sportsfield upgrade
- Swimming facility
• Sportsfied upgrade
• Supermarket / convenience / spaza shop
• New taxi rank incorporating
  • Repair shop
  • Taxi offices
  • Spaza shop
• Fuel Service station
• Supermarket
• Trading stalls
• Spaza shop
• Transport shelters
Proposed process

Applicant identifies portion of land and approach Induna.

Induna determines if the land in question is appropriately zoned and provides application form.

Applicant fills the form with correct information and returns it to Induna.

Induna forwards application to Planning department of Municipality.

Municipality checks the application for compliance (turn-around time is 14 days).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFORMATION</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SITE LOCATION –</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Description of approximate location using key features and adjoining household names.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FULL CONTACT DETAILS OF THE APPLICANT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ADDRESS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREVIOUS ADDRESS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCE LETTER FROM AREA OF ORIGIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTENDED USE FOR THIS SITE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS THERE COMMUNITY MEMBER SUPPORTING THIS APPLICATION AT THIS STAGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a) Site identification by applicant

- Applicant identifies piece of land and approaches induna for further clarity.
- Induna clarifies khonza fee and provides a form for further information set out as below:
- Applicant fills the form, returns it to induna with correct information and administration fee to be levied.
- Induna forwards application to planning of the municipality.

b) Municipal process

- The office of the local town planner should be responsible for assessing this application and should do so within a period of 14 days
- The municipality occupies itself with checking the following issues
  1. Coordinates for the proposed site.
  2. Spatial Development Framework for use suggested for the site.
  3. Land Use Management System for proposed uses.
  4. SEA plan if available or any environmental tool specific to this site.
  5. IDP for any intended project that may affect the site.
  6. Natural features
  7. Physical constraints
     1. Roads
     2. Infrastructure
  8. Land legal
     1. Services
     2. Land claims
     3. Mineral rights
  9. Cooperative governance
     1. Any development interest from other government structures.
     2. Any legal trigger from various legislations
- Within a specified time frame (not more than 14 days) municipality checks for compliance issues as outlined above and contact induna to collect municipality’s comments.
Municipality returns application after 14 days

Induna informs neighbours & applicant of date of inspection and also confirms with Municipality

Site inspection is done

Neighbours engage and confirm boundaries

Municipal official GPSs outer boundaries

Induna issues proforma for approval, a copy of which will be forwarded to tribal secretary

Municipal official updates the plan

- Once induna has received the comments from the municipality, s/he sets a date for neighbours to witness and confirm boundaries.
- It is highly recommended that izinduna are trained to use GPS so that they could pick up coordinates of boundaries. In the absence of such training the municipal official will also attend the neighbours’ inspection and pick up these boundary coordinates.
- On the said date the neighbours will engage and if in agreement confirm the boundaries.
## Planning

### Area Plans / Indicative Layouts

To provide area / izigodi plans that will result in the quantification of required services as well as responding to appropriate densities.

**Tope-survey**
- Household definition (house quality / owner data / GPS coordinates)
- Infrastructure / services plan
- Layout plan
- Broad environmental plan

**Completed Area Layout Plan**

- Nsimbini
- Adams
- Mangamazini
- Emsahweni

**Development Planning and Environmental Management**

- Nsimbini R 500,000.00
- Adams R 500,000.00
- Mangamazini R 500,000.00
- Emsahweni R 500,000.00

**Development Planning and Environmental Management**

- Interactions with Amakhosi and local councilors
- Engagement of Ingonyama Board
- Engagement with COGTA
- Establishment of coordinating forum

### Awareness

Training and awareness about environmental sensitivities.

- Development of programmes
- Appointment of environmental champions
- Implementation
- Public Informed Of Environmental Issues
- LAP wide

**Development Planning and Environmental Management**

- Internal
- Environmental branch

**Development Planning and Environmental Management**

- Medium term - 3 to 5 years
- Presentation and appointment of environmental champions
- Implementation
- Can be linked to Precinct plans

### Conservation

Various programmes aimed at protection of environmental sensitivities.

- Detail design to various areas identified in the Concept plan
- Fencing and or demarcation of sites
- Facilitation of establishment of local
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas Identified, Rehabilitated

**Development Planning and Environmental Management**

- Environmental branch

**Development Planning and Environmental Management**

- Medium term - 3 to 5 years
- Presentation and appointment of environmental champions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
<th>ROAD S</th>
<th>SEWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction of New Waterborne Sewer Infrastructure in certain sections of the study area while the remaining sections will maintain the UD level of service. A separate study is to be conducted by the Municipality to determine the capacity of the Wastewater Pumpstations. The existing waterborne sewer infrastructure is to be refurbished as part of maintenance.</td>
<td>Construction of new infrastructure, refurbishment of existing infrastructure, a separate study to determine Pumpstation capacities.</td>
<td>The study will determine if the planned waterborne sewer infrastructure can be implemented. The eventual construction of new infrastructure will allow for the economic development of the study area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High density areas-</th>
<th>Tertiary Nodes &amp; Surrounding Areas</th>
<th>R 21,600,000.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary Nodes &amp; Surrounding Areas</td>
<td>R 17,280,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Nodes &amp; Surrounding Areas</td>
<td>R 28,800,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>R 67,680,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingency @ 10%</td>
<td>R 6,768,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>R 74,448,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vat @ 14%</td>
<td>R 10,422,720.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Total</td>
<td>R 84,870,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Fees (ECSA)</td>
<td>R 8,287,140.01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| WATER | The planning of waterborne sewer infrastructure dictates that an upgrade of water infrastructure is required in certain areas. A separate study is to be conducted by the Municipality to determine the capacity of the existing bulk infrastructure. Refurbishment of the existing network should be carried out as part of maintenance. | Installation of water meters as part of the EBU rollout process, a separate study to determine bulk infrastructure capacities and the possible construction of new infrastructure. | The study will determine if the planned water infrastructure can be implemented. The eventual construction of new infrastructure will allow for the sanitation upgrade and the installation of water meters with electronic bailiff units will allow for effective cost recovery. |

| To be confirmed | To be confirmed | To be linked to area plans- short term | Dependent on funding and completion of area plans. |
The area is currently serviced adequately, however, new electrical infrastructure is required relative to the actual facilities being planned at the nodes.

Facility Dependent.

The construction of new infrastructure will allow for the planned economic boom at the nodal areas.

| Rural Nodes & Surrounding Areas | R 72,480.00 |
| Tertiary Nodes & Surrounding Areas | R 72,480.00 |
| Secondary Nodes & Surrounding Areas | R 691,200.00 |
| Primary Nodes & Surrounding Areas | R 387,600.00 |
| Sub Total | R 1,223,760.00 |
| Contingency @ 10% | R 122,376.00 |
| Sub Total | R 1,346,136.00 |
| Vat @ 14% | R 188,459.04 |
| Construction Total | R 1,534,595.04 |
| Professional Fees (ECSA) | R 153,393.85 |

Dependent on funding and completion of area plans.
Drainage occurs via natural watercourses and formal infrastructure in certain areas. Refurbishment of this infrastructure is required as part of maintenance.

The refurbishment/construction of new infrastructure will allow for effective stormwater management and control.

<p>| Rural Nodes &amp; Surrounding Areas | R 480,000.00 |
| Tertiary Nodes &amp; Surrounding Areas | R 350,000.00 |
| Secondary Nodes &amp; Surrounding Areas | R 350,000.00 |
| Primary Nodes &amp; Surrounding Areas | R 750,000.00 |
| Sub Total | R 1,930,000.00 |
| Contingency @ 10% | R 193,000.00 |
| Sub Total | R 2,123,000.00 |
| Vat @ 14% | R 297,220.00 |
| Construction Total | R 2,420,220.00 |
| Professional Fees (ECSA) | R 262,173.09 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTIONAL</th>
<th>ESTABLISHMENT/STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES</th>
<th>Awareness and CIVIC PARTICIPATION</th>
<th>Capacity Building For Management Of Community Facilities</th>
<th>Developing Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Five capacity building workshops targeting ward and traditional structures</td>
<td>Five capacity building workshops targeting broader stakeholders across different structures</td>
<td>Two workshops targeting ward and traditional structures to develop a collective plan to manage community facilities jointly</td>
<td>Develop two policies, 1) worship site allocation, 2) collective management of community facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake capacity building need assessment / develop capacity building programme</td>
<td>Separate capacity building needs into target groups e.g. Leadership or broader stakeholders</td>
<td>Develop training material responding to the need</td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement/confirm need/identify strategies to rectify problem/policy formulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake capacity building need assessment / develop capacity building programme</td>
<td>A plan with specific target</td>
<td>Workshop report and attendance register</td>
<td>Implementtaion plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Capacity building plan</td>
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<td>250,000 Ethekwini Municipality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ethekwini Planning and Environmental Management</td>
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<td>2 Years</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Allocate a budget / develop a brief / appoint consultants</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Allocate a budget / develop a brief / appoint consultants</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRANSPORTATION</td>
<td>ROAD UPGRADES</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>4, 5, 6, 7 and 15 of concept plan</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>An extent of 13 935 metres of road surfacing and roundabouts north of M35 at DODOZA - NTABANKULU - EMANGAMAZINI</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>12, 13 and 14 of concept plan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11 683 440</td>
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<tr>
<td>An extent of 4 868 meters of road improvements south of M35 at GOLOKODO - EMANGAMAZINI</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>12, 13 and 14 of concept plan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11 683 440</td>
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<tr>
<td>An extent of 2 470 meters of north and south of M35 at KWANKONKA</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>9, 10 and 11 of concept plan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 427 448</td>
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<td>An extent of 5 794 meters of road improvements north of M35 at Folweni</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>3 and 17 of concept plan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21 226 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>An extent of 3 903 meters of road improvements north of M35 at Mpushini</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>19 and 21 of concept plan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 368 160</td>
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<tr>
<td>An extent of 2 418 meters of road improvements east of Adams mission</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>23 of concept plan</td>
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<td>5 803 920</td>
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<tr>
<td>An extent of 4 137 meters of road improvements north and south of M37 at intersection</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>34, 35 and 36 of concept plan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12 204 750</td>
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<tr>
<td>INSTITUTIONAL ESTABLISHMENT/STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES</td>
<td>Five capacity building workshops targeting ward and traditional structures</td>
<td>Undertake capacity building need assessment / develop capacity building programme</td>
<td>Capacity building plan</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>AWARENESS AND</td>
<td>Five capacity building workshops</td>
<td>Separate capacity building</td>
<td>A plan with specific target</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIVIC PARTICIPATION</td>
<td>targeting broader stakeholders across different structures</td>
<td>needs into target groups e.g. Leadership or broader stakeholders</td>
<td>group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES</td>
<td>Two workshops targeting ward and traditional structures to develop a collective plan to manage community facilities jointly</td>
<td>Develop training material responding to the need</td>
<td>Workshop report and attendance register</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVELOPING POLICIES</td>
<td>Develop two policies, 1) worship site allocation, 2) collective management of community facilities</td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement / confirm need / identify strategies to rectify problem / policy formulation</td>
<td>Implementation plan</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPORTATION ROAD UPGRADES</td>
<td>Extent of road improvements</td>
<td>Surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>4, 5, 6, 7 and 15 of concept plan</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>An extent of 13 935 metres of road surfacing and roundabouts north of M35 at DODOZA - NTABANKULU - EMANGAMAZINI</td>
<td>An extent of 4 868 meters of road improvements south of M35 at GOLOKODO - EMANGAMAZINI</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>12, 13 and 14 of concept plan</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An extent of 2 470 meters of north and south of M35 at KWANKONKA</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>9, 10 and 11 of concept plan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DOT / Ethekwini Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An extent of 5 794 meters of road improvements north of M35 at Folweni</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>3 and 17 of concept plan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DOT / Ethekwini Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An extent of 3 903 meters of road improvements north of M35 at Mpushini</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>19 and 21 of concept plan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DOT / Ethekwini Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An extent of 2 418 meters of road improvements east of Adams mission</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>23 of concept plan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DOT / Ethekwini Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An extent of 4 137 meters of road improvements north and south of M35 at intersection</td>
<td>surfaced roads and new roundabouts</td>
<td>34, 35 and 36 of concept plan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DOT / Ethekwini Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Facilities</td>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Task Details</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Responsible Ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td>Primary schools to be accessible within 1.5-2 kilometres</td>
<td>GIS survey schools to assess accessibility / Map up walking distances to school</td>
<td>Map showing existing Primary school</td>
<td>Department of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary Schools with 5 kilometres</td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement to get support / identify suitable site / FET college planning design / business plan</td>
<td>Business plan / Architectural plan</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Further Education and Training College which is accessible to everyone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Map showing existing Secondary school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW WORSHIP FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td>To provide vacant sites for worship purposes for future allocation</td>
<td>Develop a criteria for allocation of worship sites / GPS coordinates</td>
<td>Area layout for proposed sites</td>
<td>Ethekwini Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional hospital, site to be allocated</td>
<td>Identify suitable site / hospital plan / business plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW HEALTH FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td>Three fully functional clinics (at Nsimbini, Nkanyisweni and Zwelisha / Emkhazini)</td>
<td>Develop a clinic plan / Collect GPS coordinates / assess site suitable</td>
<td>Architectural plan</td>
<td>R 7,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three sportfields at Nkanyisweni, Ezimbokodweni and Mpumuleni</td>
<td>Identify site / assess site suitability / draw a proposed plan</td>
<td>Site plan with GPS coordinates</td>
<td>R 1,800,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three swimming pools at Nkanyisweni, Ezimbokodweni and Folweni</td>
<td>Identify site / assess site suitability / draw a proposed plan</td>
<td>Site plan with GPS coordinates</td>
<td>R 750,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW RECREATIONAL FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td>Two Multi-Purpose Centres at Ezimbokodweni and Nkanyisweni</td>
<td>Develop layout / assess site suitability / develop a plan</td>
<td>Layout and Multi-Purpose Centre plan</td>
<td>R 7,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Thusong Centre at Mpumuleni/Dodoza</td>
<td>Develop layout / assess site suitability / develop a plan</td>
<td>Layout and Multi-Purpose Centre plan</td>
<td>R 6,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW PUBLIC FACILITIES</strong></td>
<td>Police Station to extent working hours, increase resources and increase capacity.</td>
<td>Police Forum to communicate with Regional Police structures</td>
<td>Communication plan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orphanage looking after orphans and vulnerable children</td>
<td>Assess the need for orphanage</td>
<td>Need assessment</td>
<td>R 400,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>A Livelihoods and Occupational programme</td>
<td>1) Undertake a Land Audit</td>
<td>2) Source and train potential trainers. Trainers skill, educate and train interested farmers</td>
<td>3) Trainers to identify land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household Urban Agriculture in Folweni</td>
<td>This agricultural intervention focuses on the 'one-home-one garden' concept with limited commercial potential - aggregate is sold at informal/periodic markets.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Household Urban Agriculture in Nsimbini</td>
<td>This agricultural intervention focuses on the 'one-home-one garden' concept with limited commercial potential - aggregate is sold at informal/periodic markets.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-Urban Agriculture in Adams</td>
<td>Smaller scale commercial agriculture carried out in the garden of a homestead with the potential for community gardens and cooperatives. This project can be utilised for poultry and crop farming.</td>
<td>1) Undertake a Land Audit</td>
<td>2) Source and train potential trainers. Trainers skill, educate and train interested farmers</td>
<td>3) Trainers to identify land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-Urban Agriculture in Empushini</td>
<td>Smaller scale commercial agriculture carried out in the garden of a homestead with the potential for community gardens and cooperatives. This project can be utilised for poultry and crop farming.</td>
<td>1) Undertake a Land Audit</td>
<td>2) Source and train potential trainers. Trainers skill, educate and train interested farmers</td>
<td>3) Trainers to identify land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-Urban Agriculture in Emansumini</td>
<td>Smaller scale commercial agriculture carried out in the garden of a homestead with the potential for community gardens and cooperatives. This project can be utilised for poultry and crop farming.</td>
<td>1) Undertake a Land Audit</td>
<td>2) Source and train potential trainers. Trainers skill, educate and train interested farmers</td>
<td>3) Trainers to identify land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Semi-Intensive Farming in Enkanyisweni | Focus on Commercial Agriculture and creation of sustained production and access to markets. This project sees the potential to become a sustained practice through consistency and more intensive labour and capital input. Semi extensive farming is envisaged to draw a common link to both intensive and extensive farming practices creating a niche for itself. | 1) Undertake a Land Audit  
2) Source and train potential trainers. Trainers skill, educate and train interested farmers  
3) Trainers to identify land  
4) Trainers to identify necessary infrastructure and Resource planning  
5) Source and provide necessary inputs  
6) Formulate community Forums and enterprises  
7) Accessing to markets | Larger scale commercial agriculture and enterprise development with access to markets and sustained produce | Enkanyisweni | R 3.5 mil | Agricultural Management Section (eThekwini) SEDA | Agricultural Management Section | Long term - 5 to 10 years | The establishment of a hub or sub-hub for the implementation of the services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Sub-Hub in Folweni-Adams | This sub hub will accommodate the facilities needed for agricultural practices such as a storage facility, informal market areas with supporting infrastructure, offices to keep the trainers and manager in order to run the daily operations of the above mentioned projects. It also consists of storage facilities for the resources and infrastructure as well as an area for training. Therefore the sub hub is essential to the projects and is interrelated. | 1) Make land available  
2) Draw up a feasibility study and business plan  
3) Source funding | A plan for the implementation of a sub hub which will aid skills development and employment creation | Identified Primary node subject to land availability | 600000 | Agricultural Management Section (eThekwini) SEDA | Agricultural Management Section | Short term - 1 to 3 years | The establishment of a hub or sub-hub for the implementation of the services |
| Agricultural Processing facility | The processing of the agricultural produce that are grown in the area. It is envisaged that the processing of the produce could be facilitated by the sub-hub initially at a micro/household level to grow and develop into a fully-fledged facility including a distribution facility from where the metro markets could be accessed | 1) Source necessary funding  
2) Make land available  
4) Build a storage facility | Employment Creation / Income generation | Identified Primary node subject to land availability | To be determined | Agricultural Management Section (eThekwini) SEDA | Agricultural Management Section | Medium term - 3 to 5 years | The establishment of a hub or sub-hub for the implementation of the services |
| A Pack house | The purpose of the pack house would be to clean, inspect and package fruit and vegetable for distribution. | 1) Make land available  
2) Draw up a feasibility study and business plan  
3) Source funding  
4) Implementation | Employment Creation / Income generation | Identified Primary Node subject to land availability | To be determined | Agricultural Management Section (eThekwini) SEDA | Agricultural Management Section | Medium term - 3 to 5 years | The establishment of a hub or sub-hub for the implementation of the services |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action 1</th>
<th>Action 2</th>
<th>Action 3</th>
<th>Action 4</th>
<th>Action 5</th>
<th>Action 6</th>
<th>Action 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SMME AND COOPS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Business Support Centre</strong></td>
<td>1) Identify and make land available</td>
<td>2) Draw up a business plan</td>
<td>3) Source funding</td>
<td>4) Provide a top structure for the centre</td>
<td>5) Hire 2 staff members to manage the facility</td>
<td>6) Coordinate the delivery of government services</td>
<td>In the primary node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhance the Informal Sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>Informal Sector Market</strong></td>
<td>1) Make land available and confirm location</td>
<td>2) Access funding</td>
<td>3) Implement</td>
<td>A market area which will aid job creation</td>
<td>R 3 to 5 million</td>
<td>Dept of transport and MIG Funding</td>
<td>BSUM and T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish street trader facilities and upgrade informal markets</td>
<td>The R603 as a Tourism Route/Corridor linking Umbumbulu and Adams Mission</td>
<td>Adams Mission as a Tourism Hub</td>
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<tr>
<td>This will create an enabling and healthy environment for informal traders which includes infrastructure provision such as storage, shelters, access to water and ablution. To provide proper facilities for traders to work in.</td>
<td>The tourism route presents an opportunity for other projects to be concentrated here for tourist passing by, such as game farms, accommodation, etc.</td>
<td>The school is one of the project area’s most notable tourist attractions, this should be emphasised and used as a draw card for other employment generation activities such as the development of craft shops which links to the Umbumbulu Craft Centre on the R603 from where the booming coastal markets may be serviced with local craft and craft work. The hub will consist of other projects such as a memorial stone or monument (museum) and an Cultural interpretive centre. Infrastructure would also need to be aligned to service provision.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1) Gain Land Rights  
2) Appointment of service provider / contractor  
3) Source Funding  
4) Liaison with traders  
5) Design of trading facilities  
6) Construction of trading facilities | 1) Develop an investment strategy and plan for the tourism route/corridor  
2) Conduct a feasibility study  
3) Source Funding  
4) Implement | 1) Make land available  
2) Conduct a feasibility study  
3) Source Funding  
4) Implement |
| Infrastructure upgrades. Fostering a conducive environment | Strategy for a Tourism route, strategically creating tourist attractions | Detailed plan and feasibility study for a potential Tourist Hub, tourist attractions which will generate employment creation |
| Where concentrations of people take place i.e. taxi ranks and along the busy routes | To be determined | To be determined |
| R 2 mil | R 603 | Adams Mission |
| Dept of transport and MIG Funding | Tourism KZN, Dept. of Economic Development and Tourism | Tourism KZN, Dept. of Economic Development and Tourism |
| Short term - 1 to 3 years | Short term - 1 to 3 years | Short term - 1 to 3 years |
| Identification of land and funding | Identification of land and funding | Identification of land and funding |
### Commercial Facilities

This project can be seen as an alternative to the community centre where existing commercial facilities and infrastructure is upgraded and extended to increase shopping options and create variety.

1. Identify existing potential structures
2. Approach and gain buy-in from the owner

An upgraded commercial facility with more of a variety of shops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary node</th>
<th>Private sector but land allocation in the node should take place</th>
<th>Private sector</th>
<th>Economic development</th>
<th>Medium term - 3 to 5 years</th>
<th>Land identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

### Manufacturing

Premises for light industrial hives and construction facilities

This project relates to the possible opportunities that could transpire from the planned housing construction to take place in Folweni-Adams. Blocks could be utilised in the construction processes. This will create employment for the people of Folweni-Adams. This project will allow opportunities for local block manufacturers to supply local housing projects. However, in order for this to be feasible, the municipality needs to ascertain that a constant supply is demanded for housing projects, and that contractors are obliged to use the local produce, or a percentage thereof. Business skills and support will be attained from the business support centre. This facility can grow and support surrounding areas as well.

1. Identify and make land available
2. Draw up a business plan
3. Gain support from stakeholders (local block makers and contractors)
4. Subsidies inputs and resources needed
5. Legalise the process
6. Implement

A physical area to accommodate block making activities which supports employment generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At the primary node in the area</th>
<th>R 10 million</th>
<th>Economic Development &amp; BSUM&amp;T</th>
<th>BSUM&amp;T</th>
<th>Medium term - 3 to 5 years</th>
<th>Land identification and funding</th>
</tr>
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</table>

### Skills Development

Establish a satellite campus of a tertiary training institution

The need to increase the skills of the local people have been identified. To increase access the facility is suggested than a FET college be encouraged to locate a satellite campus in the area. It should be located in the primary node of the area.

1. Identify demand of skills
2. Source possible mentors
3. Facilitate a mentoring programme related to skills demanded

Improved skills of the local residents and increase employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary node</th>
<th>To be determined</th>
<th>BSUM&amp;T</th>
<th>BSUM&amp;T</th>
<th>Medium term - 3 to 5 years</th>
<th>Funding</th>
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</table>

### Mentorship and Incubation Project

Identify the skills demanded and train the people accordingly.

1. Identify demand of skills
2. Source possible mentors
3. Facilitate a mentoring programme related to skills demanded

Improved skills of the local residents and increase employment

To operate from the Satellite campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To be determined</th>
<th>BSUM&amp;T</th>
<th>BSUM&amp;T</th>
<th>Short term - 1 to 3 years</th>
<th>Funding</th>
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