

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK(SDF)2019-MLM

UMZIMVUBU CATCHMENT

Definition

- An SDF is a **framework** that seeks to guide, overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP.
- It is a core component of a Municipality's economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional and environmental vision. -it is a tool for moving towards a desired spatial form for the Municipality.
- Component of IDP

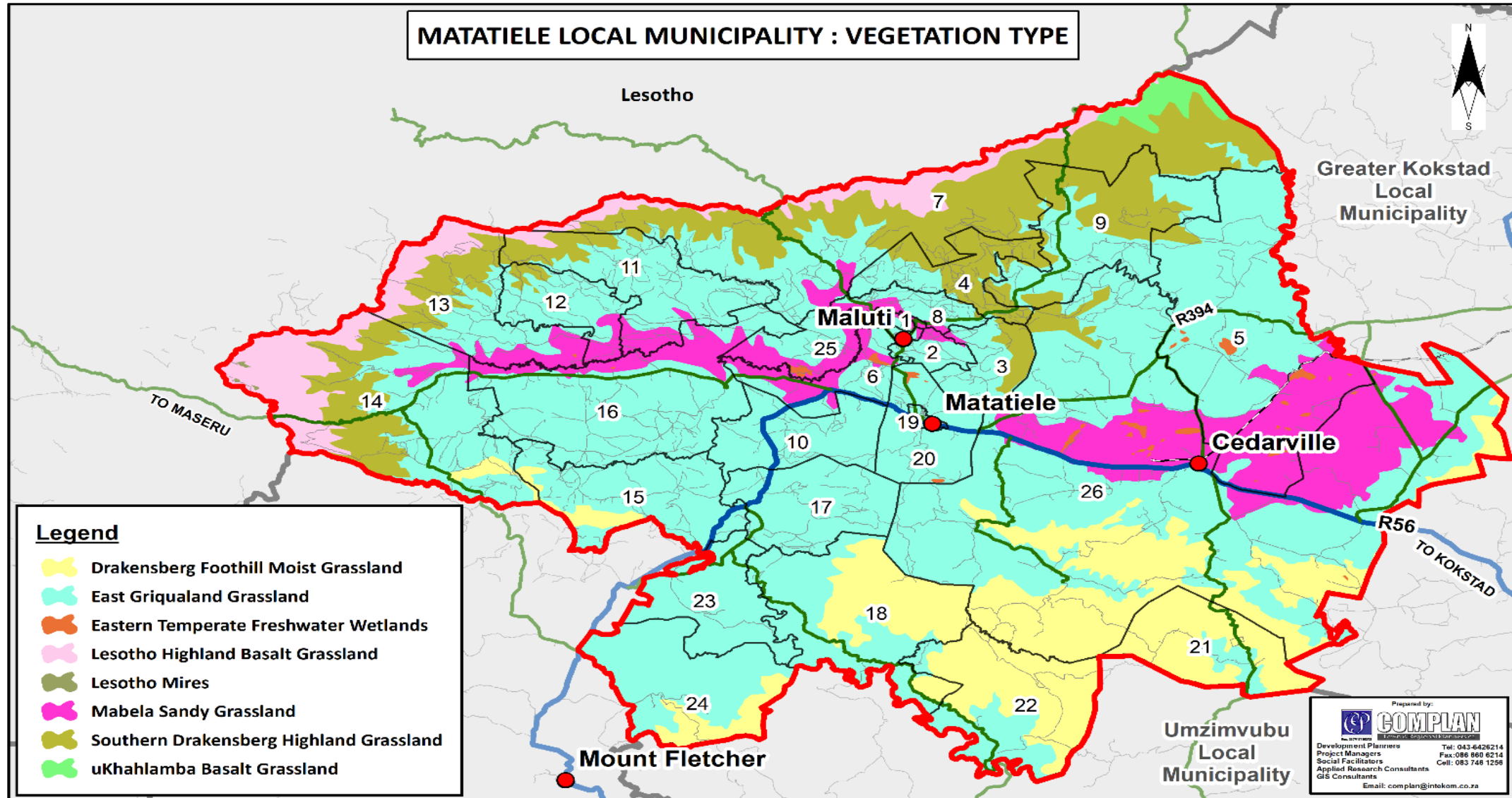
Legislation guiding SDF

- **Municipal Systems Act**, (Act 32 of 2000) and the
- **Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act**, (SPLUMA).
- (Chapter 4, of 2013)

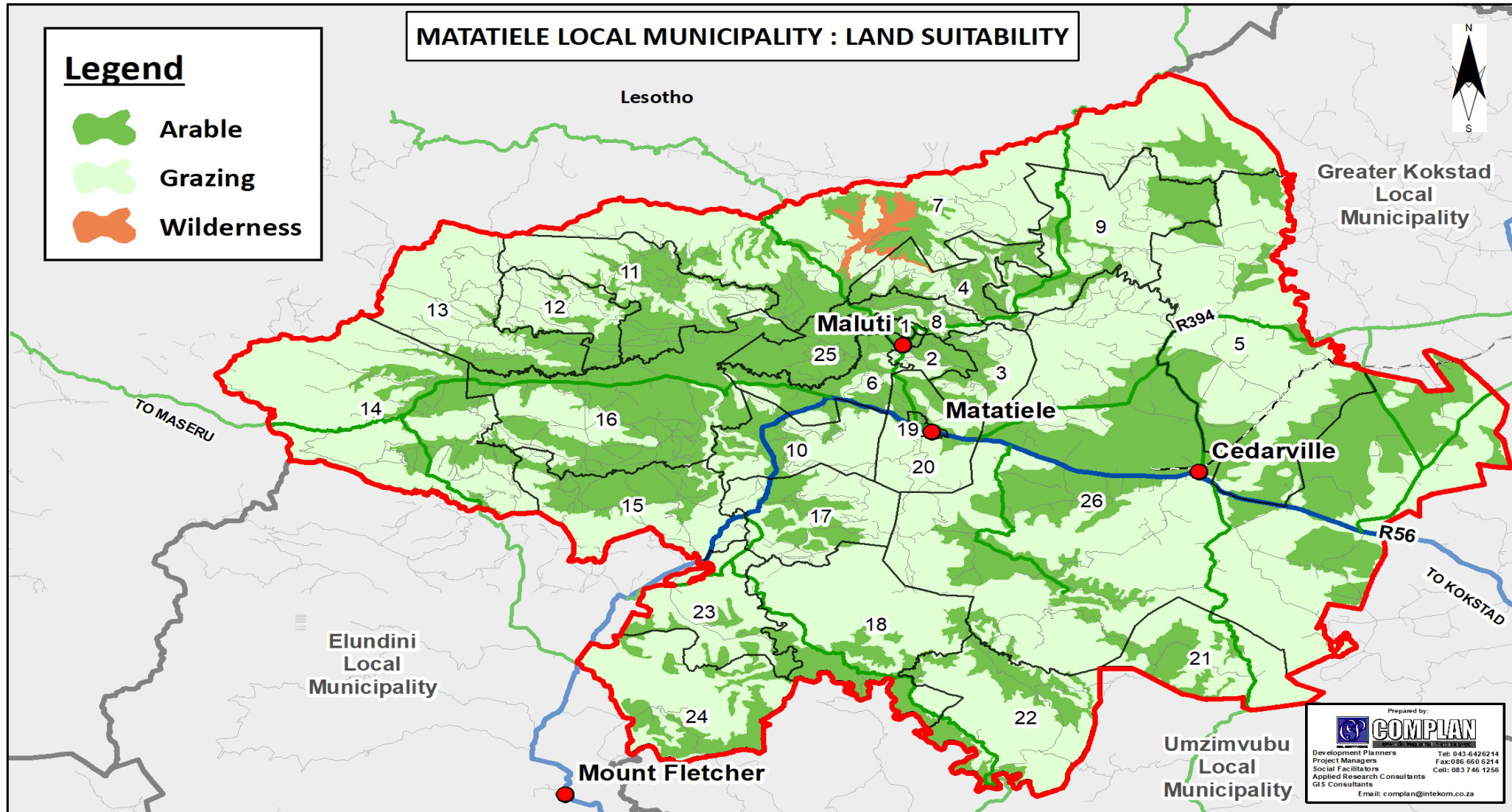
QUOTED PLANS FOR UMZIMVUBU CATCHMENT

- **Ongeluksnek Precinct Plan (2014)** developed to address challenges within ward 14 of the municipality. It promotes the following:
- Infrastructure development i.e. water supply, road development and maintenance, electricity, sanitation etc.
- Economic development i.e. agriculture and tourism activities etc.
- The implications of the above are that the SDF should be aligned with the precinct plan in order to give effect to the objectives of a precinct plan.

Vegetation type-map



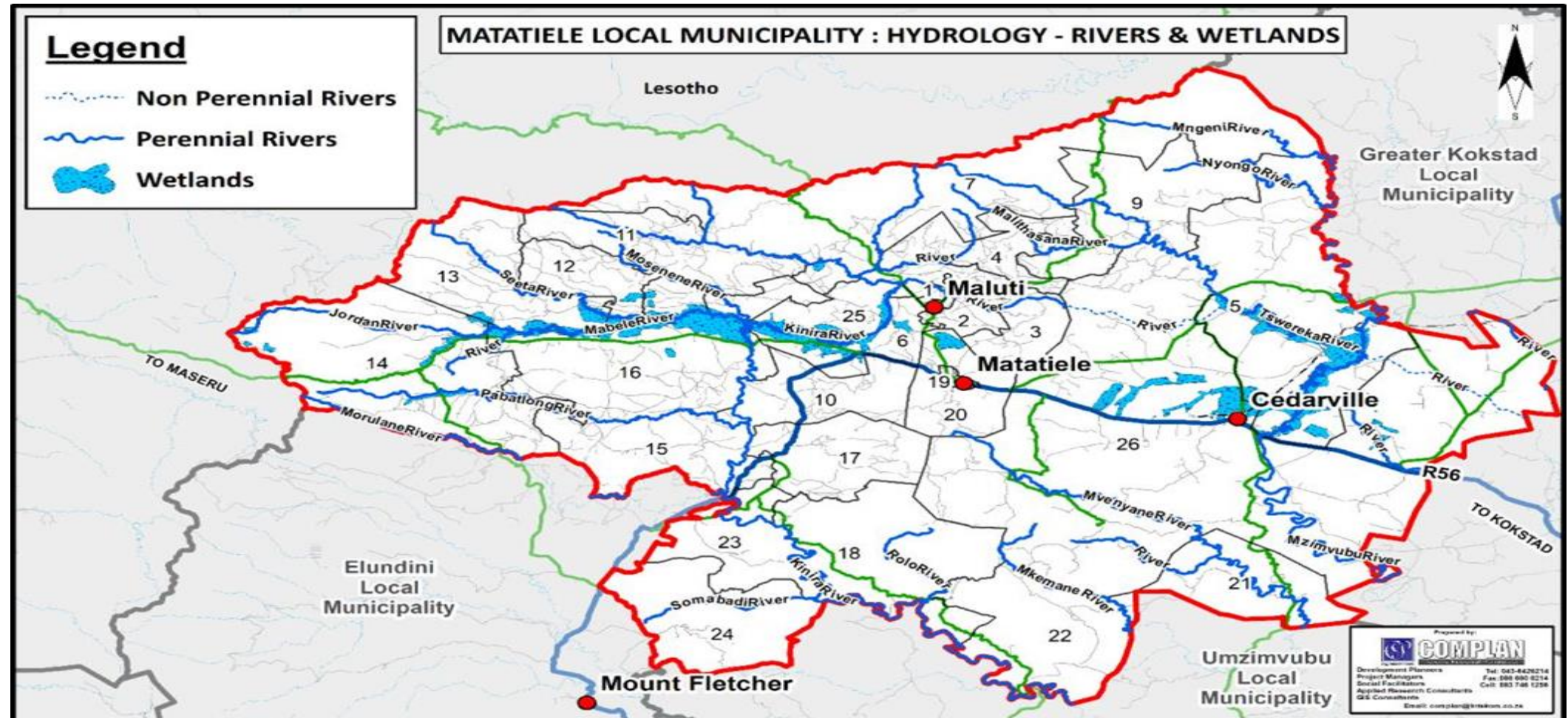
SUITABILITY MAP



NODES

Tertiary Node (Major Rural Service Centre)	Ndakeni, Hillside Ongeluksnek Nkau Queens Mercy Thabachitja Peballong, Kwamango		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are “major rural service centres” within MLM where higher to medium order community facilities such as hospitals, schools etc should be “focused” or “bundle” in order to ensure that a great number of rural residents are served in a more efficient and effective way.• Ideally, these “nodes” should be located in close proximity to public transport routes to ensure maximum accessibility to facilities.• Need for local planning to maximize use of resources.• Provision and upgrade of existing infrastructure and social facilities.• Provision of public-funded rural housing.• Strengthening of the following activities in major rural service nodes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Development of low-key commercial centre to service the villages and their catchment areas○ Location of public facilities, such as, multi-purpose community halls, junior and senior primary schools, senior secondary schools, clinics, sports field, transportation facilities, to serve the villages and their catchment areas.• Local land use scheme to be negotiated.• Environmental Management (protection of natural and cultural resources)
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Hydrology- rivers and wetlands

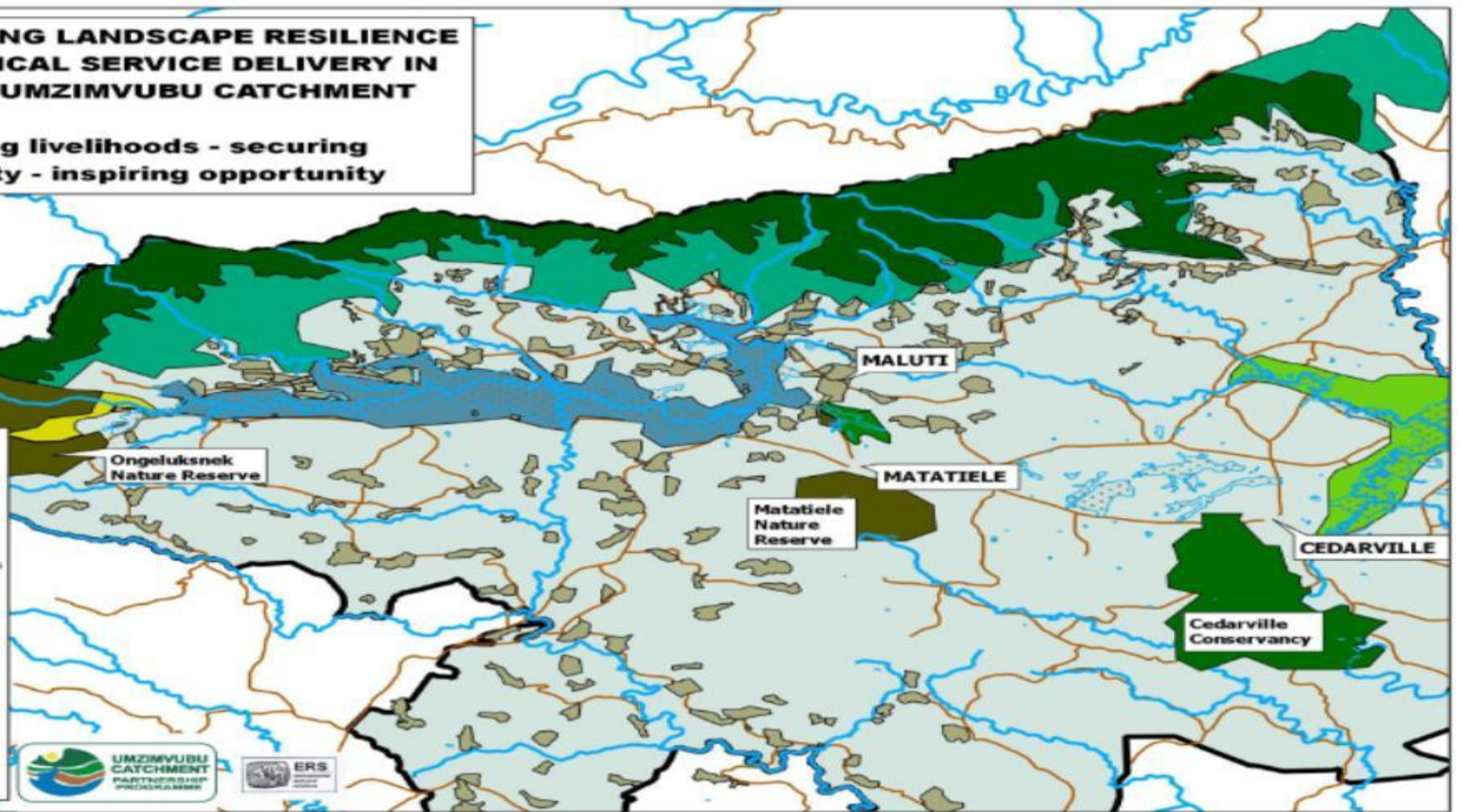


**STRENGTHENING LANDSCAPE RESILIENCE
FOR ECOLOGICAL SERVICE DELIVERY IN
THE UPPER UMZIMVUBU CATCHMENT**

**enhancing livelihoods - securing
biodiversity - inspiring opportunity**

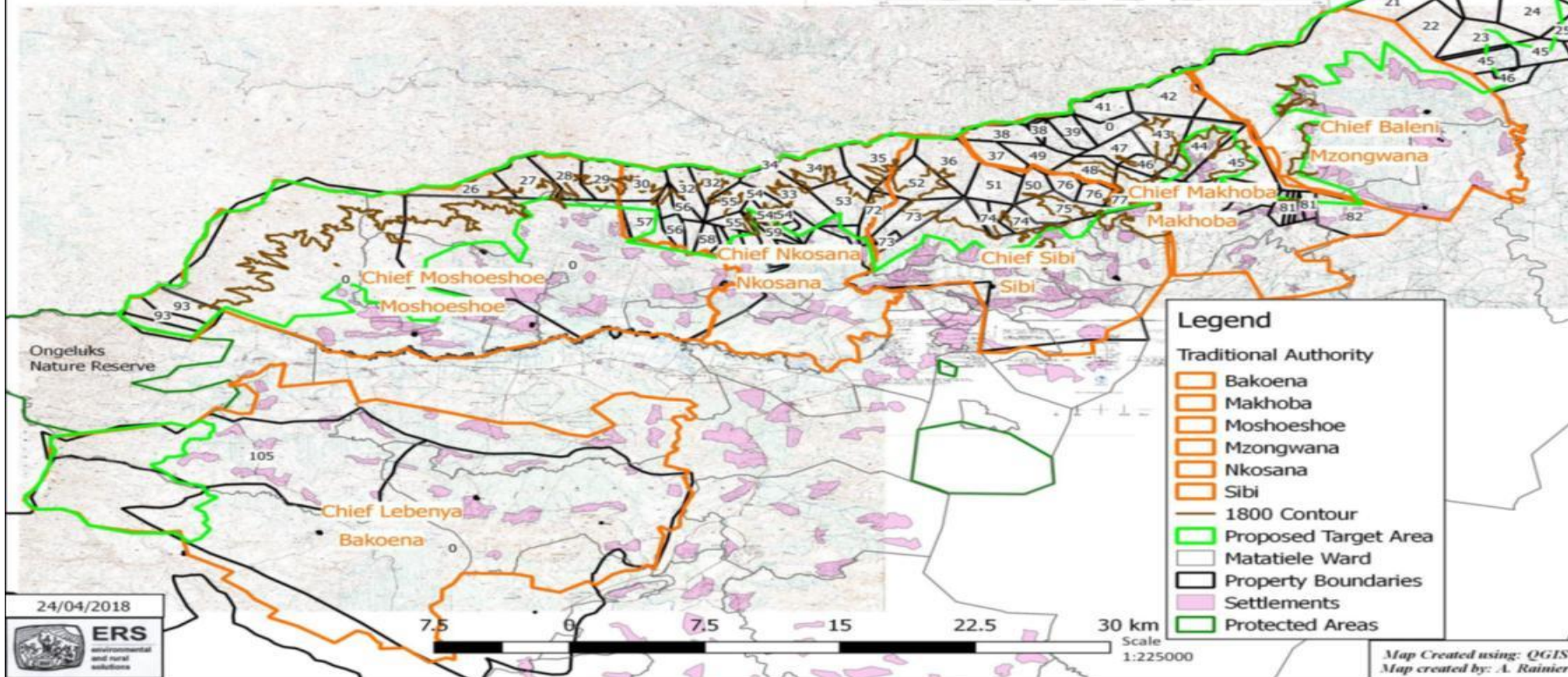
Legend

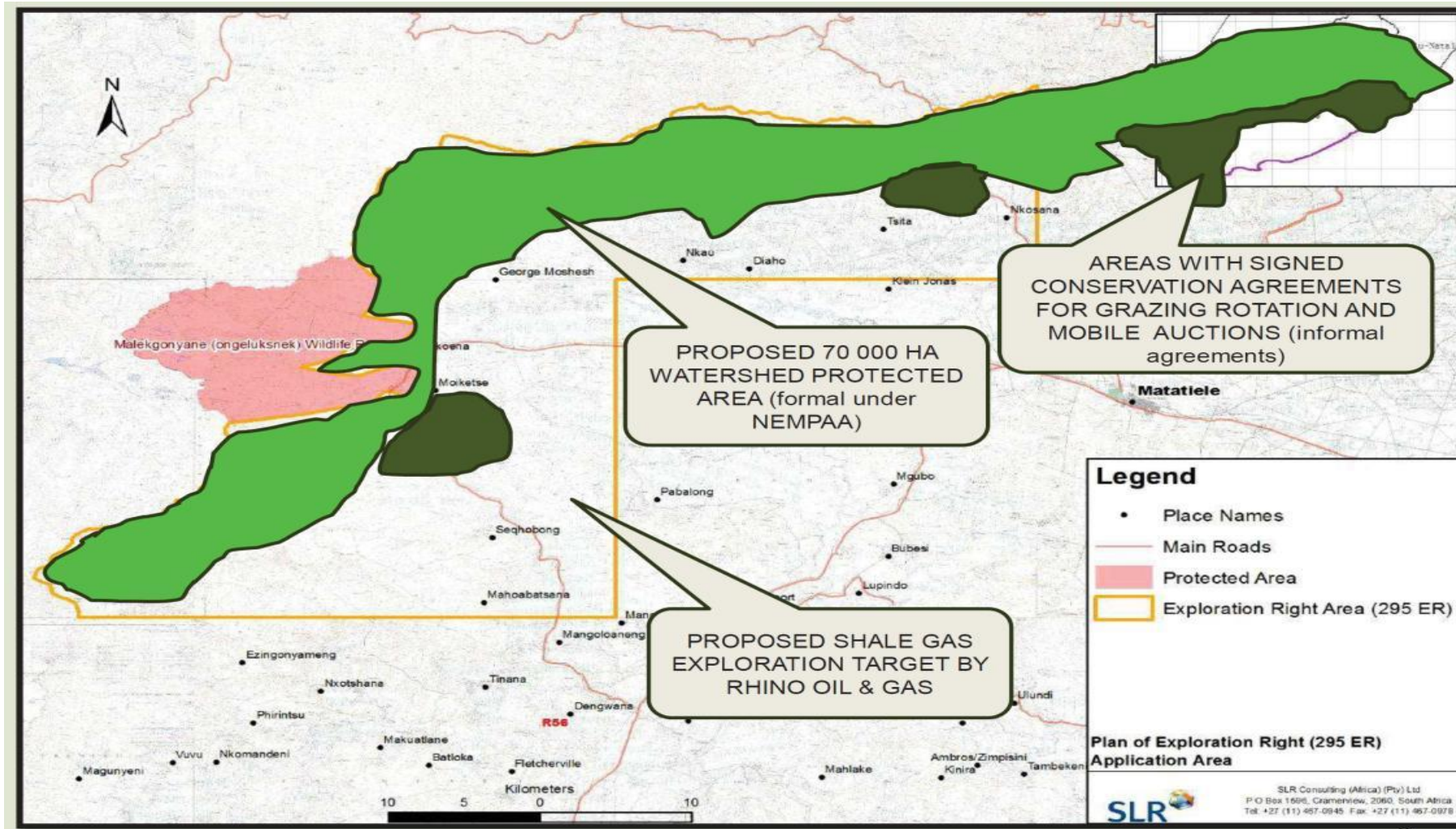
-  Wetlands
-  Settlements
-  CDV conservancy
-  NFEPA river status
-  Current Protected Areas
-  MLM PAs draft 1
-  NAME
-  1750m contour
-  grazing lands
-  Khoapa WBaur-extr
-  Kinira wetlands
-  Molseng CPA
-  MTE CDV highground
-  Vubu floodplain
-  roads
-  Matatiele LM





Matatiele Watershed Proposed Protected Area Showing Surveyed Properties & Traditional Authorities





Benefits to communities

- Declaring Upper Matatiele Watershed as a Protected Area would benefit and improve the livelihoods of many communities residing in and around the proposed area. Some of the opportunities would include:
- Optimising use natural resources e.g. grazing, water, arable lands, etc. through improved co-management systems and practices, with communities and their leadership along the protected area regaining control of and increased responsibility for their natural resources.
- Improved governance of land use, leading to better productivity and reduced degradation, including improved strategies for stock theft reduction and decreased human-wildlife conflict.
- Developing integrated management and fire plans for the area which benefits the downstream catchment landscape and land uses.
- Improved awareness opportunities and networking in terms of exposure to other opportunities and working groups, providing a platform for assessing other projects, such as tapping into opportunities presented under EPWP Projects etc.
- Creating a profile for the catchment area and reviving traditional and cultural ways of living, through exploring complementary Eco – Tourism opportunities and attractions with research opportunities and associated spin offs.
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