



Review and Development of the **Municipal**

Spatial Development Framework for

JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

September 2022

Phase 1: Project Inception

Phase 2: Status Quo Analysis, Policy Context and Spatial Vision

Phase 3: Spatial & Sectoral Analysis and Stakeholder Consultation

Phase 4: Spatial Proposals

Phase 5: Implementation Framework and CEF

Phase 6: Final Comprehensive SDF, Close-Out Report & Retention



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SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

A1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) has appointed Tshani Consulting CC to Review the Spatial Development Frameworks for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality.

The revised JTG Spatial Development Framework (SDF) will serve as a tool that ensures sustainability, is legally compliant with SPLUMA and provides clear guidance for the development of guidelines on the local level and Provincial SDF.

This report serves as Phase 2: Status Quo Analysis, Policy Context and Spatial Vision for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, Spatial Development Framework Review.

A2. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Section 26 (e) of the District Government Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 (MSA) stipulates that all municipalities are required to compile Spatial Development Frameworks as a core component of their Integrated Development Plans. Section 20(1) of SPLUMA requires a Municipal Council

to adopt a Spatial Development Framework by giving notice in the Provincial Gazette. Section 20(2) of SPLUMA and section 26 (e) requires the SDF to be prepared as part of the IDP.

The SDF informs development decisions and creates a framework for investment that facilitates both public and private spending. The SDF also provides a basis for land use management.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the project are to develop an SDF which will address spatial, environmental, and economic issues confronting rural and urban areas. An SDF that will facilitate rural development as required.

The Required SDF must, therefore:

- Give effect to the development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013.
- Include a written and spatial development vision statement for the municipal area, which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern for the next 10 to 20 years.

 Identify current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial elements of the municipality, including development corridors, activity spines & economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritized & facilitated.

A3. PROJECT PHASING

The following table highlights the project phases and the current phase that the project is in.

PHASE 1:	Project Inception
PHASE 2:	Status Quo Analysis, Policy Context and Spatial Vision
PHASE 3:	Spatial and Sectoral Analysis and Stakeholder Consultation
PHASE 4:	Spatial Proposals
PHASE 5:	Implementation Framework and CEF
PHASE 6:	Final Comprehensive Draft SDF, Close-Out and Retention

SECTION B: POLICY ALIGNMENT

The alignment with other policy documentation is of extreme importance through all the spheres of government as well as across sector departments. This is to ensure a holistic and integrative approach toward the development of spatial development frameworks.

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has set out guidelines on the development of spatial development frameworks through all the spheres of government (<u>DRDLR; SDF Guidelines, 2017</u>).

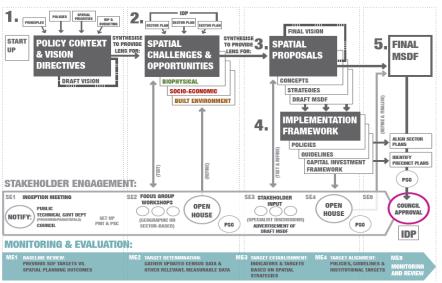
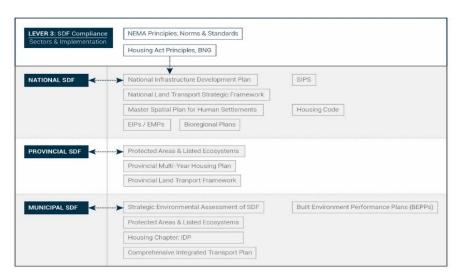


Figure 1: SDF Guidelines

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) provides a "geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society. At the same time, it is a scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach directed towards a balanced regional development and the physical organisation of space according to an overall strategy."

The SDF should co-ordinate the spatial implications of all strategic sector plans such as engineering, housing, community services, etc.



B1. GLOBAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

At the global level, multinational regional strategies could help direct investment to address global issues such as climate change and energy efficiency, enable the integrated expansion of urban areas in cross-border regions, mitigate natural risks and improve the sustainable management of shared natural resources.

The following guidelines should be used through the multiscale continuum of spatial planning:

Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) is a development framework that was developed as a response to fight poverty (Millennium Development Goals: Country report 2015).

The framework was thus translated into eight (8) MDGs, the eight (8) development goals are as follows.

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - Extreme poverty has declined significantly over the last two decades. In 1990, nearly half of the population in the developing world lived on less than \$1.25 a day; that proportion dropped to 14% in 2015.
 - Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half, falling from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015. Most progress has occurred since 2000.

- The number of people in the working middle class—living on more than \$4 a day—has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015. This group now makes up half the workforce in the developing regions, up from just 18% in 1991.
- The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990, from 23.3% in 1990–1992 to 12.9% in 2014–2016.

• Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- The primary school net enrolment rate in the developing regions has reached 91% in 2015, up from 83% in 2000.
- The number of out of school children of primary school age worldwide has fallen by almost half, to an estimated 57 million in 2015, down from 100 million in 2000.
- Sub Saharan Africa has had the best record of improvement in primary education of any region, since the MDGs were established. The region achieved a 20%-point increase in the net enrolment rate from 2000 to 2015, compared to a gain of 8 % points between 1990 and 2000.
- The literacy rate among youth, aged 15 to 24 has increased globally from 83% to 91% between 1990 and 2015. The gap between women and men has also narrowed.

- Goal 3: Promote gender quality and empower women
 - Many more girls are now in school as compared to 15 years ago.
 The developing regions as a whole have achieved the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary, and tertiary education.
 - In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. Today, 103 girls are enrolled for every 100 boys.
 - Women now make up 41% of paid workers outside of the agricultural sector, an increase from 35% in 1990.
 - Between 1991 and 2015, the proportion of women in vulnerable employment as a share of total female employment has declined by 13% point. In contrast, vulnerable employment among men fell by 9 % points.
 - Women have gained ground in parliamentary representation in nearly 90% of the 174 countries with data over the past 20 years. The average proportion of women in parliament has nearly doubled during the same period. Yet still only one in five members are women.

• Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

 The global, under five mortality rates has declined by more than half, dropping from 90 to 43 deaths per 1 000 live births between 1990 and 2015.

- Despite population growth in the developing regions, the number of deaths of children under five has declined from 12.7 million in 1990 to almost 6 million in 2015, globally.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, the annual rate of reduction of children under five mortality was over five times faster during 2005-2013 than it was during 1990-1995.
- Measles vaccination helped prevent nearly 15.6 million deaths between 2000 and 2013. The number of globally reported measles cases declined by 67% for the same period.
- About 80% of children worldwide received at least one dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2013, up from 73% in 2000.

• Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Since 1990, the maternal mortality ratio has declined by 45 % worldwide, and most of the reduction has occurred since 2000.
- In Southern Asia, the maternal mortality ratio declined by 64 % between 190 and 2013, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, it fell by 49 %.
- More than 71 % of births were assisted by skilled health personnel globally in 2014, an increase from 59 % in 1990.
- In Northern Africa, the proportion of pregnant women who received four or more antenatal visits increased from 50 % to 89% between 1990 and 2014.

 Contraceptive prevalence among women aged 15 to 49, married or in a union, increased from 55% in 1990 worldwide to 64 % in 2015.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, TB and other diseases

- New HIV infection fell by approximately 40 % between 2000 and 2013, from an estimated 3.5 million cases to 2.1 million.
- By June 2014, 13.6 million people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally, an immense increase from just 800 000 in 2003. ART averted 7.6 million deaths from AIDS between 1995 and 2003.
- Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 1015, primarily of children under five years of age in Sub Saharan Africa. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37% and the mortality rate by 58 %.
- More than 900 million insecticide treated mosquito nets were delivered to malaria endemic countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2014.
- Between 2000 and 2013, tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis, and treatment interventions saved an estimated 37 million lives. The TB mortality rate fell by 45 % and the prevalence rate by 41 % between 1990 and 2013.

- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
 - Ozone depletion substances have been virtually eliminated since 1990, and the ozone layer is expected to recover by the middle of this century.
 - Terrestrial and marine protected areas in many regions have increased substantially since 1990. In Latin America and the Caribbean, coverage of terrestrial protected areas rose from 8.8% to 23.4% between 1990 and 2014.
 - In 2016, 91% of the global population is using an improved drinking water source, compared to 76 % in 1990.
 - Of the 2.6 billion people who have gained access to improved drinking water since 1990, 1.9 billion gained access to piped drinking water on premises. Over half of the global population (58%) now enjoys this higher level of service.
 - Globally, 147 countries have met the drinking water target, 95 countries have met the sanitation target, and 77 countries have met both.
 - Worldwide, 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation. The proportion of people practising open defecation has fallen almost by half since 1990.
 - The proportion of urban population living in slums in the developing regions fell from approximately 39.4% in 2000 to 29.7% in 2014.

- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development
 - Official development assistance from developed counties increased by 66% in real terms between 2000 and 2014, reaching \$ 136.2 million.
 - In 2014, Denmark Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom continued to exceed the United Nations official development assistance target of 0.7% of gross national income.
 - In 2014, 79% of the imports from developing to developed countries were admitted duty free, up from 65 % in 2000.
 - The proportion of external debt service to export revenue in developing countries fell from 12% in 2000 to 3% in 2013.
 - As of 2016, 95 % of the world's population is covered by a mobile cellular signal.



Figure 4: Millennium Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call to action to combat poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 goals build on the success on of the Millennium Development Goals while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities (The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021).

Due to alarming statistics of the growing rate of urbanisation within cities of the global south, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities is critical to consider for rapidly urbanising towns and cities of the Northern Cape. This goal is also aligned with the importance achieving the goals to provide sustainable

Implications: The location of JTGDM is very crucial, linked not only to local towns but across borders, the world wide policies should be taken into consideration to ensure sustainable development for the future, addressing climate change and energy efficiency, enabling the integrated expansion of urban areas in cross-border regions, mitigate natural risks and improve the sustainable management of shared natural resources human settlements.





Figure 4 :Sustainable Development Goals

B2. NATIONAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

The national sphere of government develops and promulgates legislation, policies, plans and strategies which must be implemented by all spheres of government. This section aims to give a summary of the national policies and frameworks which have a direct and indirect impact on the spatial development and planning within the JTGDM. Key national and provincial and plans include the national development plan, national spatial development perspective, back to basics etc.

THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH AFRICA ACT NO. 108 OF 1996

This Act defines the relationship between government institutions through the introduction of three (3) overlying planning processes and sets plans, each relating to each sphere of Government. To enable the state to respect, protect, promote, and fulfil this right and to ensure that the quality of life of each citizen is improved, the Constitution awarded major developmental responsibilities to local government (Constitution of SA, 1996).

Section 153 states that as part of the development duties, a municipality must:

- Structure and manage its administration, budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community.
- Promote the social and economic development of the community; and
- Participate in national and provincial development programmes.

Schedule 4 of the Constitution provides for functional areas of concurrent National and Provincial legislative competence in terms of regional planning and development, urban and rural development; and municipal planning while Schedule 5 makes provision for provincial planning.

The development of this SDF must, therefore, take into consideration the provision of the basic community needs of the people, promotion the social and economic development of the Northern Cape province and at the same

time align to the national and other provincial development programmes and projects.

Implications: Based on the Constitutional directives reflected in the table above, JTGDM has the responsibility to respond in its area as follows:

Institutional Structure: To achieve its Constitutional duties, the JTGDM has a responsibility to ensure that its systems of administration, financial management, accountability, and public participation are adequately functional to support growth and development in the municipal area.

Basic Services: The JTGDM has the responsibility to provide cost effective, efficient, and sustainable infrastructure to its population. Provision of basic infrastructure is fundamental to economic growth and development.

Local Economic & Social Development: The JTGDM has the responsibility to ensure that it initiates activities or investments in areas that enhance its local economy and social development. It should work collaboratively with other spheres of government to ensure that it promotes programmes and projects that will increase job opportunities and eradicate poverty.

The JTGDM has the responsibility to promote a safe and healthy environment by discouraging development in its sensitive areas, dumping of garbage in appropriate policy and monitoring measures as part of enhancing the spatial quality in the district.

Community Involvement: The JTGDM has the responsibility to involve communities and community organizations in all its development as such developments have direct or indirect impact on them. Their participation in any development in the municipalities is enshrined in the constitution.

THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT 32 OF 2000

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA – Act 32 of 2000, as amended) gives substance to the provisions in the SA Constitution relating to the developmental roles and functions of local government, included in which is the function of Municipal Planning.

In this regard, Chapter 5 of the MSA requires all municipalities to prepare Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and, furthermore, Section 26(e) of the Act lists an SDF as a core component of an IDP.

Implications: The JTGDM should provide core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable it to move progressively towards social and economic upliftment of its communities.

PROMOTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE ACT 3 OF 2000

This Act gives effect to Section 33 of the Constitution (Just Administrative Action). It intends changing the way Government interacts with the people it serves as it ensures that decisions that affect the public must be taken in a way that is procedurally fair.

The Act seeks to protect the public from unlawful, unreasonable, and procedurally unfair administrative decisions and gives people affected by administrative decisions the right to request reasons for administrative actions and decisions and to have such actions reviewed in a court of law.

Among the gaps in this Act is that there are situations where officials do not inform citizens of their right to some administrative decisions that are taken by them, and nothing is done to them. Also, awareness-raising activities often do not create awareness of the need to provide reasons for decisions. It should also be stressed that while the need for administrative decisions is communicated to be fair, they do not explain what it means in practice.

Implications: The SDF must ensure that stakeholders are accessible to procedures and mechanisms that will promote administrative justice and protect the public from unlawful, unreasonable, and procedurally unfairness administrative decisions. It must give people affected by administrative decisions the right to request for reasons for administrative actions and decisions taken against stakeholders to promote understanding of the limited and vague conditions of the Act

THE INTER – GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT OF 2005

According to this Act, its objective is:

- To provide within the principles of co-operative government as set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments, and all organs of state within those governments.
- To promote and facilitate co-ordination in the implementation of policy and legislation, about coherent government; effective provision of services; monitoring implementation of policy and legislation; and realisation of national priorities.
- To provide mechanisms and procedures that assist in the facilitation the settlement of intergovernmental disputes and other matters connected therewith.

Implications: The development of the SDF must ensure co-ordination interventions of various role players in line with development vision of the SDF by playing a coordinating and integrating role among different sectors within government as well as between the public and private sectors. This in effect means that the public participation process should be central to the development of the SDF..

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ACT NO. 73 OF 1989

The Act provides for the listing of activities that require certain environmental impact assessment procedures to be complied with before implementation. This Act is of note for the activities of settlement planning and land use management, as it requires environmental approvals to be granted before land use changes that are listed may be approved by the land use regulating body.

Implications: The JTGDM is primarily characterised as rural area and has a large spatial spread of agriculture. The SDF should ensure that any development that will take place should be compliant to the regulation of Environmental Act.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BIO – DIVERSITY ACT NO. 10 OF 2004

The Act makes provision for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998; the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources; and the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute.

Implication: The JTGDM comprises four, separate ecological regions and has protected tree species within an area. Hence, the SDF should be aligned with National Environmental Management Biodiversity

THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ACT NO. 25 OF 1999

The Act provides for the creation of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). SAHRA and provincial heritage resources authorities are obliged to identify those places that have special national and/or provincial significance in terms of heritage assessment criteria. Once declared, a heritage resource site is protected in law from certain actions, including alteration, subdivision and/or a change in the planning status unless the relevant heritage resources authority issues a permit for such action.

Implications: The district municipality must liaise with the relevant department to coordinate and promote the management of its heritage resources.

THE NATIONAL WATER ACT NO. 36 OF 1998

The Act provides that no person or authority shall establish a township unless the Layout Plan or Site Development Plan indicates in a clear manner (that is acceptable to the approving authority) the maximum level likely to be reached by floodwaters on an average once in 100 years (i.e., the 1 in 100-year flood line). However, in practice, development is sometimes permitted up to the 1 in 50-year flood line, as this was previously the norm. In addition, the Act provides for a range of protective and preventative measures against

the pollution of wetlands, watercourses and estuaries, coastlines/shorelines etc.

Implications: JTG is characterized by a severe water scarcity and is classified as an arid zone. Hence the SDF should ensure that the developments proposed along watercourses are well managed, taking into account the National water act principles.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT NO. 107 OF 1998 (NEMA) AND ALL APPLICABLE SEMA'S WHICH IS THE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACTS UNDER NEMA

The Act establishes in law certain principles that provide a framework for environmental management in South Africa. In addition, NEMA makes provision for the formulation of Environmental Implementation Plans by Provinces. These Implementation Plans are the vehicle for implementing the NEMA principles, and municipalities are required to adhere to them.

Implications: The JTGDM is characterized by a number of intrinsic environmental qualities which needs to be enhanced and maintained as such it is important to comply with all environmental laws such as the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA). Priority conservation areas have been identified within the municipal area.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030

"The NDP reminds us that South Africa needs to invest in a strong network of economic infrastructure designed to support the county's medium- and long-term economic and social objectives". The National Development Plan 2030 was developed by the National Planning Commission in the office of the President in 2012. The Plan sets out an integrated strategy for accelerating growth, eliminating poverty, and reducing inequality by 2030. The NDP, supported by the New Growth Path and other relevant programmes, provides a platform to look beyond the current constraints to the transformation imperatives over the next 20 to 30 years. Its 2030 goals are to eliminate income poverty and reduce inequality.

The NDP's human settlement targets, as set out in Chapter 8, focuses on transforming human settlements and the national space economy. They include: more people living closer to their places of work; better quality public transport; and more jobs in proximity to townships. To achieve these targets the NDP advocates strong measures to prevent further development of housing in marginal places, increased urban densities to support public transport, incentivising economic activity in and adjacent to townships; and engaging the private sector in the gap housing market.

Transforming human settlement and the national space economy

KEY POINTS

- Respond systematically, to entrenched spatial patterns across all geographic scales that exacerbate social inequality and economic inefficiency.
- In addressing these patterns we must take account of the unique needs and potentials of different rural and urban areas in the context of emerging development corridors in the southern African subregion.
- The state will review its housing policies to better realise constitutional housing rights, ensure that the delivery of housing is to be used to restructure towns and cities and strengthen the livelihood prospects of

- Active citizenship in the field of spatial development will be supported and incentivised through a range of interventions including properly funded, citizen-led neighbourhood vision and planning processes and the introduction of social compacts from neighbourhood to city level.
- Planning in South Africa will be guided by a set of normative principles to create spaces that are liveable, equitable, sustainable, resilient and efficient, and support economic opportunities and social cohesion.
- South Africa will develop a national spatial framework and resolve the current deficiencies with the local system of integrated development planning and progressively develop the governance and administrative capability to undertake

Figure 5: NDP Chapter 8

Human Settlement Planning and Design

Crime prevention through environmental design can be defined as the implementation of measures to reduce the causes of, and the opportunities for, criminal events, and to address the fear of crime through the application of sound design and management principles to built environments (Redbook volume 1,2000).

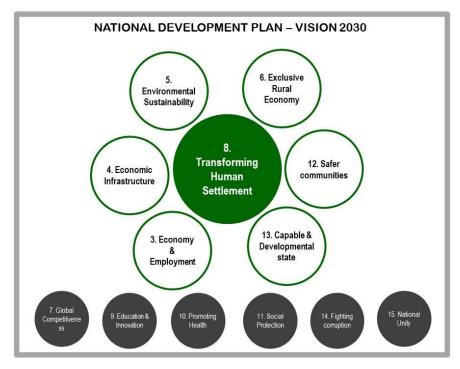


Figure 6:The Key Spatial Directives

Over the course of its 15 chapters, the NDP sets out its basic objectives and proposed actions in relation to a wide range of fundamental development

challenges, from developing the country's economy and increasing employment to fighting corruption and achieving nation building and social cohesion.(NDP,2030)

Implications: For the purposes of the JTGDM, key policy direction is provided across the span of the document but, regarding spatial development, the NDP applies most directly in chapter 8 of the NDP, which deals with transforming human settlement and the national space economy.

Other goals relevant to achieving the desired spatial form and a more viable space-economy are:

- Building of safer communities through developing community safety centres to prevent crime, and improvement of education,
- Training and innovation through strengthening youth service programmes and introducing new,
- Community-based programmes to offer young people life skills training, as well as entrepreneurship training and opportunities to participate in community development programmes while expanding the number of further education and training (FET) colleges.

Chapter 5 of the NDP focuses on environmental sustainability and resilience through an equitable

transition to a low-carbon economy, which will also have implications on the way the spatial planning and development in South Africa is approached.

Chapter 6 sets out specific targets and goals towards establishing a more inclusive rural economy through integrated rural development. The focus here is on increased investment in new agricultural technologies, research, and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture.

Chapter 8, which focuses on the country's spatial planning system, requires that: all municipal and provincial SDFs are translated into 'spatial contracts that are binding across national, provincial and local governments; the current planning system should 'actively support the development of plans that cross municipal and even provincial boundaries', especially to deal with biodiversity protection, climate change adaptation, tourism and transportation; and every municipality should have an 'explicit spatial restructuring strategy' which must include the identification of 'priority precincts for spatial restructuring'.

Within the context of aiming to transform the space economy and the unsustainable human settlement patterns of the past, the NDP proposes that specific focus areas for intervention should include: -

- Responding in a systematic and sustained way to dysfunctional spatial patterns of settlement that were entrenched in the past (i.e., it is crucial to break with the past way of fragmented and sprawling spatial development)
- Using housing development processes as tools to assist in the restructuring of urban settlements, over time.

- The improvement of planning systems and, particularly, the strengthening of collaborative approaches towards development planning and management between different spheres and agencies of government.
- In the latter regard, a priority is the progressive development of the capacity of responsible agencies of government to administer their functions, including planning.
- Crucially with reference to SPLUMA reaffirming a principleled approach to planning that steer away from previous deterministic and control-oriented approaches to planning.

The implication of these guiding principles is far reaching from a spatial development perspective. It is believed that Principle 2 has sustained and possibly fuelled the large scale of peri-urban sprawl which has occurred in municipalities. The reason being that public sector funding is directed across the province to provide basic infrastructure in response to burgeoning settlement growth. It is believed that because of this, opportunities influence development into corridors and nodes have largely been lost as a result. Therefore, as part of this SDF, the following will have to be determined:

- Where are the areas with economic potential and what local valuable resources exist that could help overcome the poverty in the area?
- How can the SDF assist in focusing efforts and funding programmes to maximize the potential which is underdeveloped?

 Where are the transport activity corridors, development nodes and special development areas where development could be directed?

The NSDPs "Shared Impact" approach, to achieve greatest impact and return on investment in common spatial areas, will enable focused investment by all spheres of government, according to economic potential, activity corridors and nodes, and prioritized intervention areas, is of critical importance.

Implications: The JTGDM does not appear prominently on the NDP. However, there were a few capital projects stipulated on the municipal IDP which share infrastructure developmental themes of the policy objective of NDP. These include the construction of RDP houses, the installation of electrification in the provision of enabling infrastructure for economic and social development with the intention to advance the quality of the community expectations, needs and desires of the district.

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, 2022

THE NSDF'S PURPOSE, FOCUS AND CONTENT

According to Section 12(1), which also deals with the SDFs of provincial governments and municipalities, the NSDF,2022 aims to:

• Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the national sphere of government;

- Be informed by a long-term spatial development vision statement and plan;
- Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant national sector policies and plans;
- Guide planning and development across all sectors of the national sphere of government;
- Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the three spheres of government;
- Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector, and provide direction for investment purposes;
- Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership/authorities, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and landholdings of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and government agencies, and ensure their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the national sphere of government;
- Address historical spatial imbalances in development;
- Identify the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
- Provide direction for strategic developments and infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investments by all sectors, and indicate priority areas for investment in land development;

- Promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;
 Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources, and the sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources; and
- Consider, and where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement in the framework

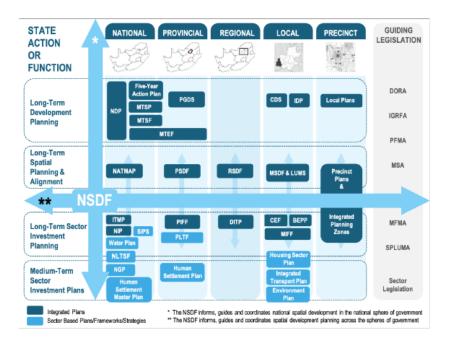


Figure 7:The role of the NSDF within the 'Family' of Strategic and Sector Plans of Government

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE, 2006

Government's key priority is to increase economic growth and to promote social inclusion. A clearly articulated set of spatial priorities and criteria is one of the mechanisms through which government provides a strategic basis for focusing government action, weighing up trade-offs and linking the strategies and plans of the three spheres and agencies of government. Therefore, the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP.2006) is a critical instrument for policy coordination, in relation to the spatial implications of infrastructure programmes in national, provincial, and local spheres of government.

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) provides: -

A set of principles and mechanisms for guiding infrastructure investment and development decisions.

- A description of the spatial manifestations of the main social, economic, and environmental trends that should form the basis for a shared understanding of the national space economy.
- An interpretation of the spatial realities and the implications for government intervention.

National spatial guidelines and perspectives are increasingly being recognised as critical tools for bringing about coordinated government action and alignment to meet social, economic, and environmental objectives. They provide a comprehensive and perceptive analysis of current

and future trends, of the factors driving these trends and of the strategic implications thereof.

The main purpose of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is to fundamentally reconfigure the apartheid spatial relations and to implement spatial priorities that meet the constitutional imperative of providing basic services to all and alleviating poverty and inequality.

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) has identified the following five principles: -

Principle 1: Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, among which poverty alleviation is key.

Principle 2: Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g., water, energy, health, and educational facilities) wherever they reside.

Principle 3: Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential to gear up private-sector investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities and to create long-term employment opportunities.

Principle 4: Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In localities where there are both high levels of

poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities.

Principle 5: To overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres.

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) emphasises that all government programmes and activities have an impact on communities located in space across the country and in instances where human settlements are scattered and fragmented over vast distances, providing infrastructure, and services becomes expensive. However, well-connected settlements, with sufficient densities to enable better public transport, are far more feasible and accessible.

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) put forward certain spatial planning and development management principles, aimed specifically at focusing government action and investment, avoiding the so-called "watering can" approach and enabling the Developmental State to achieve maximum social and economic impact within the context of limited resources. It argues for 'the idea of focusing government spending on economic infrastructure in areas with some potential for economic development' and for a 'differentiated policy approach'.

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is founded on the following assumptions:

- Location is critical for the poor to exploit economic growth opportunities;
- The poor that are concentrated around economic growth centres have greater opportunity of gaining from economic growth;
- Areas with demonstrated economic potential provide greater livelihood and income protection because of a greater diversity of income sources;
- Areas with demonstrated economic potential are most favourable for overcoming poverty;
- Areas with demonstrated economic potential are most favourable for overcoming poverty;
- Areas with demonstrated economic potential are most favourable for overcoming poverty;





Figure 14:The Ideal Post-Apartheid National Spatial Development Pattern

Implications: As per NSDF, Kuruman town which is located within JTGDM is identified as Regional Development Anchor, linked to Vryburg and Upington Regional development Anchors. Also, Kathu main town is 503,1 km via N14 & N18 to Border Posts (Gaborone, Botswana). The JTG SDF should note the identified regions, borders and road linkages (key rail routes, key regional routes) to ensure strategic and sustainable planning in the district level.

THE WHITE PAPER,2001

This White Paper, released in 2001, intends to show practical ways in which spatial planning and land use management in South Africa can move towards Integrated Planning for Sustainable Management of Land Resources. Overall, this is seen as planning that ensures:

- That development and developmental programmes are holistic and comprehensive so that all factors in relation to land resources and environmental conservation are addressed and included. In considering competing needs for land, and in selecting the "best" use for a given area of land, all possible landuse options must be considered.
- That all activities and inputs are integrated and coordinated with each other, combining the inputs of all disciplines and groups.
- That all actions are based on a clear understanding of the natural and legitimate objectives and needs of individual land users to obtain maximum consensus.

Whilst the White Paper also suggested the minimum elements that must be included in a Spatial Development Framework, it is submitted that the national Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA – Act 16 of 2013), will provide greater direction in that regard. In the interim, it is again reaffirmed in the White Paper that any Spatial Development Framework should operate as an indicative plan, whereas a Land Use Scheme should deal with the detailed administration of land development and land use changes.

THE NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT TRANSITION ACT 22 OF 2000

The purpose of the act is to provide for the transformation and restructuring of the national land transport system of the country (<u>The National Land Transport Act. (Act 5 of 2009</u>).

- Land transport planning must be integrated with the land development process,
- Enhance the effective functioning of cities, towns and rural areas through integrated planning of transport infrastructure and facilities,
- Direct employment opportunities and activities, mixed land uses and high-density residential development into high utilisation public transport corridors interconnected through development nodes within the corridors,
- Discourage urban sprawl where public transport services are inadequate,

- Give priority to infilling and densification along public transport corridors,
- Enhance accessibility to public transport services and facilities,
- There are various road traffic legislations in South Africa. The following are some of the legislations:
 - The National Road Traffic Act, (Act 93 of 1996),
 - o The National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000,
 - The National Land Transport Act, (Act 5 of 2009),
 - o The Cross-Border Land Transport Act, (Act 4 of 1998),
 - The South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, (Act 7 of 1998),
 - o Various Municipal and Provincial Road Traffic Bylaws, and
 - o The Road Transport Act, (Act 29 of 1989)

Implications: The JTGDM will ensure the SDF enhances the effective functioning of cities, towns and rural areas through integrated planning of transport infrastructure and facilities and consider all issues raised by the Land Transport Transition Act.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDE (REDBOOK), 2000

The overall aim of this guide is to give effect to the vision for South African human settlements by providing guidance regarding neighbourhood-level planning and design. The Guide is intended to address some of the challenges and assist in achieving the aims and objectives as well as support

South Africa's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and pursue the visions outlined in the New Urban Agenda and Agenda 2063 (CSIR; Volume 1,2000).

Principles of crime prevention through environmental design

Several basic principles emerge as fundamental in designing to reduce crime. While these principles are universal in the design of safer environments, they have been adapted to suit the characteristics and dynamics of South African cities

These basic principles are:

- Surveillance and visibility;
- Territoriality and defensible space;
- Access and escape routes;
- Image and aesthetics; and
- Target hardening.

The above-mentioned principles serve as a vital guideline to address the crime issue within the district, specifically in relating to health and safety of the residents and also promotes tourism.

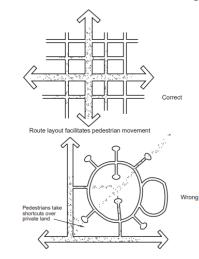


Figure 15:Environmental design

Implications: Indicate the qualities that should be sought within the neighbourhoods of the JTGDM and to provide practical guidance on how these qualities can be achieved

through the implementation of physical development projects. The guide is also used to inform neighbourhood-level decision-making related to the planning and design of the various physical components of human settlements; and encourage integrated settlement and neighbourhood planning and design, to promote sound urban planning and design principles and to assist in improving the efficiency of engineering services and infrastructure.

SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT NO. 16 OF 2013

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA.2013) was assented to by the President of the Republic of South Africa on 5 August 2013. SPLUMA is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. It seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making. Other objectives include addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments.

SPLUMA requires national, provincial, and municipal spheres of government to prepare SDFs that establish a clear vision which must be developed through a thorough inventory and analysis based on national spatial organization principles and local long-term development goals and plans.

SDFs are thus mandatory at all three spheres of government. Sub-section 12(2) confirms that all three spheres must participate in each other's processes of spatial planning and land use management and each sphere must be guided by its own SDF when taking decisions relating to land use and development.

Chapter 4 Part A. of SPLUMA sets out the focus and general requirements that must guide the preparation and compilation of SDF products at various scales. Chapter 4 is divided into six parts of which Part A provides an extensive introduction to the purpose and role of SDFs and sets out the preparation requirements and expectations of the SDF process.

Section 12 (1) sets out general provisions which are applicable to the preparation of all scales of SDFs. These provisions require that all SDFs must:

- Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority;
 - Be informed by a long-term spatial development vision;
 - Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans;
 - Guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government;
 - Guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this act or

- any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems;
- Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial, and municipal spheres;
- Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes;
- Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social, and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere;
- · Address historical spatial imbalances in development;
- Identify the long-term risks of spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
 - Provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable, and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development;
 - Promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;

- Take cognizance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority;
- Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources; and
- Consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

Section 12 (2) stipulates that:

The national government, a provincial government and a municipality must participate in the spatial planning and land use management processes that impact on each other to ensure that the plans and programmes are coordinated, consistent and in harmony with each other. A spatial development framework adopted in terms of this Act must guide and inform the exercise of any discretion or of any decision taken in terms of this Act or any other law relating to land use and development of land by that sphere of government.

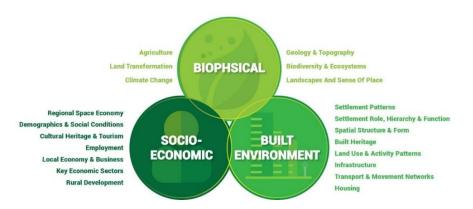


Figure 16:SPLUMA Pillars

The SPLUMA Principles are detailed as follows: -

Spatial Justice

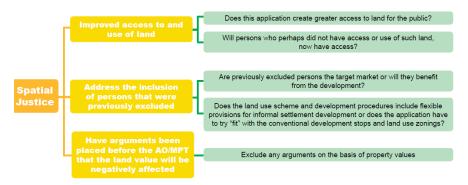


Figure 20 Spatial Justice

Each development application must be assessed to determine whether it will contribute to a more just and equitable spatial outcome. Spatial justice incorporates important active intentions, such as:

- Inclusivity actively promoting the inclusion, rather than the exclusion, of disadvantaged groups and areas;
- Redress to make up for past imbalances and injustices;
- Increased access by disadvantaged groups and spatially through well located developments;
- Incorporation of disadvantaged areas to create a more just spatial form, and

Flexible mechanisms with applicability in previously excluded areas – inclusion of incremental development procedures for upgrading informal settlements for example and developing suitable zoning and regulations for slums or informal areas or traditional areas where existing procedures made the development and use of land illegal and criminalized residents.

Spatial Sustainability

This principle looks at the longer-term view of development and embraces the concepts of environment, social and economic sustainability.

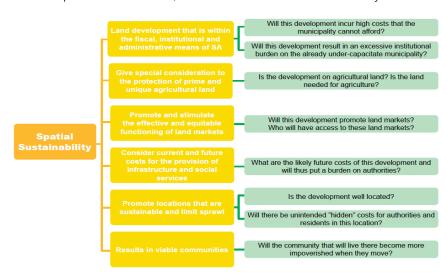


Figure 24 Spatial Sustainability

Spatial Efficiency

This principle embodies the notion that we need to use our resources efficiently and not be wasteful of them and of our time and capacity as we have resource constraints. We must make the best and most efficient use possible with the limited resources available.



Figure 25 Spatial Resilience

Spatial Resilience

This principle embodies the notion that communities that live in vulnerable spatial locations have less ability to withstand economic and social shocks so spatial plans and policies need to be flexible to enable them to continue to have sustainable livelihoods

When assessing an application in terms of this principle one could ask:

- Will this development make this marginal or vulnerable community more vulnerable?
- Will it deprive them of certain resources necessary to support their livelihoods?

Spatial Governance



Figure 27 Spatial Governance

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - BACK TO BASICS STRATEGY 2015

Back to Basics – serving our communities better" is simply a programme aimed at building a responsive, caring and accountable local government to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basic right ".

According to the Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), the key performance areas for the "Back-to-Basics" approach include the following:

- Basic services creating decent living conditions;
- Good governance the heart of the effective functioning of municipalities;
- Public participation putting people first;
- Sound financial management; and
- Institutional capacity building capable institutions and administrations.

The "Back-to-Basics" programme also calls for a collaborative relationship between Traditional Leaders and Municipalities in advancing development and service delivery issues.

It provides for an indicative framework for major infrastructural investment therefore the SDF must ensure that all three spheres of government (national, provincial, and local) have an important role to play in promoting that municipalities are well-functioned to fulfil their key performance areas. The SDF should promote an effective and responsive planning in all in governance activities to achieve community capacitation, stakeholder engagement (community participation) and sound financial management.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL (DDM)

The District Development Model was initiated by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his Budget Speech in 2019. The President in the 2019 Presidency Budget Speech (2019) identified the "pattern of operating in silos" as a challenge which led to "to lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government's programme difficult". The consequence has been non-optimal delivery of services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and employment.

The President further called for the rolling out of "a new integrated district-based approach to addressing our service delivery challenges [and] localise[d] procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities.

The Model consists of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan by all three spheres of governance resulting in a single strategically focussed One Plan for each of the 44 districts and 8 metropolitan geographic spaces in the country, wherein the district is seen as the 'landing strip'.

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

To which end, developmental local government is seen as having four interrelated characteristics of "maximising social development and economic growth; integrating and coordinating; democratising development; and leading and learning". For local government to advance this, the Constitution calls on "national and provincial governments to support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs".

Therefore, the model is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism to enable all three spheres of government to work together, with communities and stakeholders, to plan, budget and implement in unison.

In so doing the vexing service delivery challenges can also be turned into local level development opportunities, through localised procurement and job creation which "promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities

The objectives of the District Development Model are to:

- Coordinate a government response to challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequality particularly amongst women, youth and people living with disabilities.
- Ensure inclusivity by gender budgeting based on the needs and aspirations of our people and communities at a local level.
 Narrow the distance between people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the District and City levels.
- Foster a practical intergovernmental relations mechanism to plan, budget and implement jointly to provide a coherent government for the people in the Republic to maximise impact and align plans and resources at our disposal through the development of "One District, One Plan and One Budget".
- Build government capacity to support municipalities. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at district and local levels. Implement a balanced approach towards development between urban and rural areas.
- Exercise oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner.

THE NEW GROWTH PATH, 2010

The New Growth Path identifies areas where employment creation is possible, both within conventional economic sectors and in cross-cutting activities. It thus identifies "fostering rural development and regional integration" as one of the five key job drivers.:

Substantial public investment in infrastructure.

- Targeting more labour-absorbing activities across the main economic sectors - the agricultural and mining value chains, manufacturing, and services.
- Taking advantage of new opportunities in the knowledge and green economies.
- Leveraging social capital in the social economy and the public services.
- A critical element of the New Growth Path is to ensure that the drivers leverage and reinforce each other based on their interlinkages.

It further notes that while urbanisation will continue, a significant share of the population will remain in rural areas, engaged in the rural economy. As such, enhancing rural employment within the John Taolo Gaetsewe District municipality area which requires the preparation of a spatial perspective in terms of an SDF that sets out the opportunities available and the choices that have potential to form the basis for aligning government spending,

infrastructure and housing investment and economic development initiatives.

ACCELERATED AND SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVE (ASGI – SA), 2004

The Goals of ASGI-SA are the following: -

Formulate medium-term educational interventions to raise the level of skills in areas needed by the economy as immediate measures to acquire the skills needed for the implementation of AsgiSA projects.

- Ensure skills transfer to new graduates by deployment of experienced professionals and managers to local governments to improve project development, implementation, and maintenance capabilities.
- Leverage the increased levels of public expenditure, especially investment expenditure, to promote small businesses and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment.
- Linking small businesses to opportunities deriving from the 2010
 FIFA World Cup is another task for government.

Focus on expanding and accelerating access to economic opportunities including skills development and finance for women.

Leverage through Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment to support shared growth.

Support efforts to establish new venture funds for small, medium, and micro enterprises.

The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGI-SA) is aimed at the development of South Africa as a whole, but with the emphasis on development of previously disadvantaged areas. The broader aim is therefore not only to promote economic development, but to empower the communities through active involvement in projects.

This empowers communities through skills development to be able to participate in the formal economy and labour market. This obviously has implications on an institutional as well as physical/spatial level. To have an impact on communities, it is necessary to ensure that public investment expenditure, which are to promote small businesses and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment, be implemented in areas with the highest economic need. The occurrence of Economic need should coincide with areas which have the highest physical need as well, translated into the lack of services. The provision of services through a labour intensive, Extended Public Works Program will provide investment in the municipality as well as provide training and skills.

Through preferential procurement procedures, emerging contractors/entrepreneurs will be able to participate in the formal economy. The goal of uplifting poor areas implies that the strategies to be implemented by ASGISA, targets communities within the poorest rural areas of South

Africa, where the second economy (which needs to be combatted) functions. The philosophy for implementing ASGISA projects in the JTGDM is needed.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROTECTED AREAS ACT 57 OF 2003

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (PAA) was enacted to provide for declaration and management of protected areas in South Africa. The Protected Areas Act (PAA) should be read in conjunction with the principles set out in National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and Section 5 and 6 of National Environmental Management Act (NEMA,2003). Protected Areas Act (PAA) represents a shift in the approach to conservation from the historical "protectionist" approach (i.e., exclusion of local communities) to allowing controlled access to resources and participation in the management of protected areas.

NATIONAL FORESTS ACT (ACT 84 OF 1998)

The principles of the National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998) (NFA) pertain to:

- The protection of natural forests (except under exceptional circumstances where the Minister determines that the proposed new land use is preferable in terms of its economic, social, or environmental benefits);
- The conservation of a minimum area of each woodland type; and

 The management of forests to ensure sustainability of resources (wood, soil, biological diversity, etc).

No person may cut, disturb, damage, or destroy any indigenous living tree in, or remove or receive any such tree from, a natural forest except in terms of-

- (a) A license issued under subsection (1) or section 23; or
- (b) An exemption from the provisions of this subsection published by the Minister in the Gazette on the advice of the Council.

The Minister may declare to be a natural forest a group of indigenous trees whose crowns are not largely contiguous; or where there is doubt as to whether their crowns are largely contiguous, if he or she is of the opinion based on scientific advice, that the trees make up a forest which needs to be protected in terms of this Part. The Minister declares a forest to be a natural forest by publishing a notice in the Gazette; and publishing a notice in two newspapers circulating in the area; and airing a notice on two radio stations broadcasting to the area. The Minister may issue a license to cut, damage or destroy any indigenous, living tree in. or remove or receive any such tree from a natural forest.

WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2008

This Act notes the importance of waste management, set out norms and standards in relation to waste management, stipulate waste service standards at different spheres of government.

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008 was established to reform the law regulating waste management to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the:

Prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development;

- To provide for institutional arrangements and planning matters;
- To provide for national norms and standards for regulating the management of waste by all spheres of government;
- To provide for specific waste management measures;
- To provide for the licensing and control of waste management activities:
- To provide for the remediation of contaminated land;
- To provide for the national waste information system;
- To provide for compliance and enforcement; and
- To provide for matters connected therewith.

COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CRDP), 2009

Rural development in general is regarded as the actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living of communities in non-urban areas. These areas are usually characterised by a low ratio of inhabitants in wide open spaces where agricultural activities are prominent, while economic activities relate mainly to the production of food and raw materials

Integrated rural development is a concept for planning and thus a strategy for multi-sectoral and multi-facetted interventions designed to ensure sustained improvements in the lives of rural dwellers and rural economies. Rural development programmes are more effective and with sustainable impact if implemented in combination with community-based traditional knowledge. Public participation is therefore essential for successful and acceptable rural development.

The mandate of the Ministry and Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural development includes the following:

- Intensify the land reform programme to ensure that more land is made available to the rural poor, while providing them with technical skills and financial resources to productively use the land to create sustainable livelihoods and decent work in rural areas.
- Review the appropriateness of the existing land redistribution programme, introduce measures aimed at speeding up the pace of land reform and promote land ownership by South Africans.
- Expand the agrarian reform programme, which will focus on the systematic promotion of agricultural co-operatives throughout the value chain, including agro processing in the agricultural areas. Support measures will be developed to ensure improved access to markets and finance by small farmers, including fencing and irrigation systems.
- Establish a much stronger link between land and agrarian reform programmes, as well as water resource allocation to ensure that the

- best quality of water resources is available to all our people, especially the poor.
- Ensure that all schools and health facilities have access to basic infrastructure such as water and electricity by 2014.
- Introduce the provision of proper sanitation systems in rural areas.
- Strengthen the partnership between government and the institution of traditional leadership to focus on rural development and the fight against poverty.
- Work together with farming communities to improve the living conditions of farm dwellers, including the provision of subsidised houses and other basic services.
- Provide support for organised labour to organise and unite farm workers and increase the capacity of the Department of Labour to enforce labour legislation.
- Use the Expanded Public Works Programme during the implementation phase by making use of local labour thus furthering community involvement.

THE CLIMATE CHANGE BILL, 2022

The purpose of the Bill is to craft and implement an effective national climate change response, including mitigation and adaptation actions, that represents the Republic's fair contribution to the global climate change response.

The main object of the Bill is to enable the development of an effective climate change response and the long-term to transite to a climate-resilient and lower-carbon economy and society, and to provide for matters connected therewith.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BIODIVERSITY ACT NO. 10 OF 2004

The Act makes provision for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998; the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources; and the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute.

B3. PROVINCIAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

This section discusses Northern Cape provincial policy and legislation as it relates to the development of Spatial Development Frameworks.

PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2022

The Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP, 2022) developed by the Provincial Government of the Northern Cape, is a document aligned to the NDP and the National Spatial Development Framework. The purpose of a PGDP is to provide the strategic framework, sectoral strategies and projects that will place the province and its people on a trajectory of growth and prosperity. To achieve this, the PGDP addresses issues of economic growth, social development, environmental protection, employment creation, poverty eradication and good governance concretely with implementable projects to advance the liveability of all in the province.

The PGDP outlines that the Northern Cape Province's economy is highly dependent on the primary and tertiary sectors for growth and employment. This concentration implies economic vulnerability on several fronts such as external economic fluctuations, climate change, international commodity price changes and national government policy priorities.

Spatial transformation in the Northern Cape Province implies inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Small towns and rural communities must become Economic Transformation, Growth and Development drivers

through diversification, skills development, infrastructure development, optimised resource utilisation, the empowerment of vulnerable groups and investment attraction. In line with the SPLUMA Act 16 of 2013, critical factors in achieving spatial and economic transformation in the province include:

- Equitable access to economic and employment opportunities
- Equitable access to transport, energy, water, bulk and communications infrastructure
- Equitable access to land and food security
- Equitable access to social services and public amenities
- Equitable access to a healthy natural environment
- Equitable access to housing and municipal infrastructure
- Equitable access to natural resources

The characteristics underpinning the Northern Cape Growth & Development Strategy are centred towards a new socio-economic trajectory. This trajectory is one that advocates for the social and economic emancipation of the people of the province, from the clutches of colonial repression, through land reform initiatives, through the creation of environments that have a core focus on the reduction of poverty, unemployment and inequality and through initiatives that promote environmental sustainability, good governance and liveable environments. The output of the strategy is the overall attainment of social and economic transformation for the province by 2040, which is not only connected to the principles of the Freedom Charter and the National Development Plan but acts as an important vanguard for district and local development.

In ensuring that the Growth and Development Plan is holistic and sustainable in addressing the inherent issues that inhibit the prosperity of the province, a collaborative planning approach, which calls for the contribution of the private sector, public sector, academia and all citizens, from all walks of life is encouraged. In adding to the envisaged comprehensiveness of the provincial growth and development strategy, consultation district workshops, ensuring the facilitation of input from provincial government, public entities, municipalities, business, academia and civil society are proposed. In so doing, the improvement of the quality of life of the poorest of the poor is envisaged, through the effective address of structural deficiencies, as well as the reform of spatial and historical disparities that lead to the uneven distribution of wealth. Whilst the priorities of the Growth and Development Plan include the creation of economic opportunities for the marginalized in the province, the rural, the poor, women and the youth, as well as safeguarding vulnerable biodiversity and environmental resources, it also takes on the spatial dimension. The Growth and Development Plan, ensures that spatial justice and spatial equity through the context of the strategic and coordinated framework of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) and the spatial priorities of the PSDF is attained.

Furthermore, the concept of resilience is pertinent as the province's growth and development strategy is one susceptible to external economic fluctuations, climate change and international commodity price changes. If the aforesaid is not sufficiently entrenched, it undermines all efforts directed at changing the trajectory of the province, through infrastructure

development, integrated and sustainable development, as well as the Fourth Industrial Revolution and all efforts to ramp up the mining and Agriprocessing economy.

NORTHERN CAPE NATURE CONSERVATION ACT, 09 OF 2009.

The Act provides for the sustainable utilisation of wild animals, aquatic biota and plants; to provide for the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; to provide for offences and penalties for contravention of the Act; to provide for the appointment of nature conservators to implement the provisions of the Act; to provide for the issuing of permits and other authorisations; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

NORTHERN CAPE PROTECTED AREAS EXPANSION STRATEGY 2017/21

The Northern Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy has been developed by the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation with support from the Department of Environmental Affairs. The NCPAES is designed to implement the objectives of the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES 2016) in the province. The NCPAES achieves this aim through (I) providing for a representative network of protected areas on state, private and communal land (ii) identifying an explicit set of spatial priorities for protected area expansion; and (iii) developing an action plan that can be implemented by DENC over the next 5 years.

The NCPAES sets protected area expansion targets which are implementation targets that indicate how much of each ecosystem should be included in protected areas. They provide the basis for assessments and help to focus protected area expansion on the least protected ecosystems in order to ensure that expansion results in an efficient and representative reserve network.

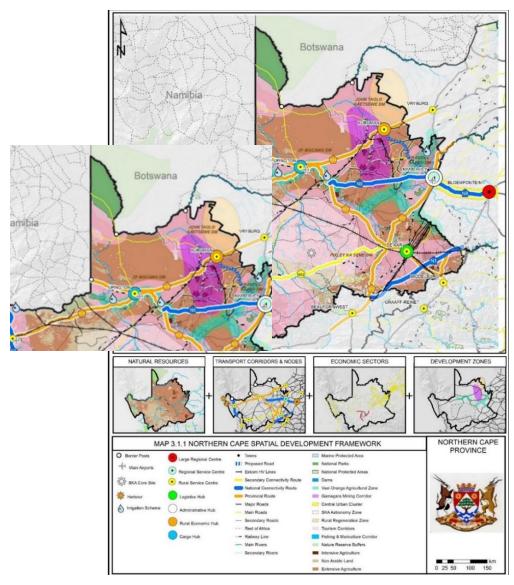
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, 2020

The metamorphosis of any area into a 'development state', be it at a national, provincial and/or local context, as enshrined by the constitution, requires a dedicated integrated planning process, which effectively incorporates innovative and best-practice strategies, pertaining to its obligation in achieving social, economic and environmental sustainability. It remains of paramount importance to remain cognizant of the fact, that the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), remains an extension of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan, expressing the needs and aspirations of the people of the province in the spatial context, as highlighted in the development drivers of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP).

Key Issues Facing the Province

It is cardinal to note that whilst the province is plagued with underlying key issues, many of which have been inherited from the scourge of Apartheid Planning, the effective redress of these inherent challenges, not only has the potential to change the trajectory of the province, but to birth opportunity in areas of ailments. As such the province is plagued by the following key issues;

- Human settlements characterized by high levels of poverty and limited job creation, which result in an exponential increase in urbanization and informal settlements, as well poor accessibility, thereby rendering it extremely difficult to provide crucial health and social services to isolated rural communities
- Infrastructure development- numerous areas and towns are experiencing water shortages and inadequate electricity supply, with many villages relying on contaminated groundwater, unsuitable for human consumption.
- Connectivity and mobility- the vast distances within the province lead to high transport costs, which tend to trap the previously, marginalized into poverty traps, as well as a limited number of roads are paved, thereby limiting overall connectivity and mobility,
- Provincial resources- a high level of water use, and environmental degradation is associated with mining or extractive industries, as well as continuous conflict between



PLAN 1 :NC PSDF, 2018

mining and agricultural land uses, and what is often found is that
agriculture and mining activities, often take place within close
proximity to environmentally sensitive areas. What is also found
is vast distances and poor transit systems to and from tourist
attractions within the province.

Vision

The vision of the PSDF is as follows:

"Sustainable urban and rural spatial development based on a modern space economy supported by an integrated national and provincial infrastructure network and the responsible use of natural resources providing sustainable livelihoods for all"

The vision is focused on forging towards a more inclusive, productive, and resilient economic trajectory. At the core of the Northern Cape Spatial vision is sustainable urban and rural development, which is connected and aligned with the national and provincial infrastructure and a move towards more responsible use, of natural resources in order to bring about more sustainable livelihoods.

Spatial Structuring Elements

At the core of spatial structuring elements is the effective movement of people, goods and services. As such the following spatial structuring elements are encompassed in the PSDF;

- The development and reinforcement of varied growth centres, with increased access to public transport, economic opportunities and social amenities.
- Growth centres in the form of urban regions e.g., Kimberley and regional growth centres viz. Kuruman and Upington
- Tourism nodes which represent growth centres with potential for Agri-tourism, eco-tourism, botanical tourism, marine and coastal tourism, heritage tourism and adventure areas.
- Development corridors, which increase of levels of mobility and access and reduces spatial marginalisation
- Development zones which guide where development can take place within the province

Key Proposals

 Bio-regional planning- which focuses on a paradigm shift towards a more sustainable and integrated approach to all aspects of governance, economic growth and land use and providing a coherent and place-specific methodology for planning

- Towards Sustainable Development Approach- to bring a practical effect to the overarching goal of the NSDF as well as the PGDP in ensuring an integration of development processes to facilitate sustainable development through the province
- Alignment with Policy- on an international, national and local arena as well the drivers of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan,
- Sectoral Policy Alignment
- Spatial intelligence-
- Ensuring development is underpinned by the principles of SPLUMA
- Giving a spatial direction for private and public sector development and promoting collaboration between these sectors, towards a single and well-coordinated development.
- Towards smart growth
- Integrated, mixed land uses must be promoted in strategic locations
- Redevelopment of existing areas, rather than abandoning key infrastructure
- Growth projections

Implications: As per NSDF, JTGDM is identified as a development Zone, hence the SDF should intend to show practical ways in which spatial planning moves integrated and sustainable planning by

strategically linking up Rural services centres, Border posts, and Cargo hubs.

B4.REGIONAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

4.1 Karoo Region Spatial Development Framework, 2021

The Karoo Region, as proclaimed on 19 October 2020 by the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, is situated in the western part of South Africa. It comprises just more than 40% of the total national land area. It includes (1) thirty-six Local Municipalities, (2) thirteen District Municipalities, and (3) one Metropolitan Municipality, and is spread across four provinces, i.e., the Northern, Northern and the Western Cape Provinces and the Free State Province.

The Region is characterized by:

- its arid nature.
- low to very low rainfall patterns.



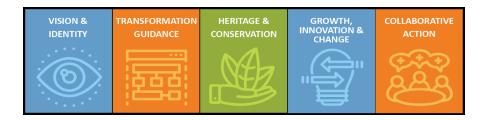
Figure 32 Arid-Innovation Region

The arid nature of the Karoo Region has resulted in serious challenges for local food security, specifically in the central part of the region, due to independent factors such as drought, fire, and biome



PLAN 2 Karoo SDF

An RSDF is regarded as an action-oriented document designed to (1) align and focus resources to support the development of the unique strengths of the region it is prepared for and (2) address the unique challenges it faces. Drawing from (1) the legal directives in SPLUMA, (2) the guidance in the NSDF, (3) the Terms of Reference of the KRSDF-project, (4) the intent and content of the STR Programme, and (5) the initiatives by the NGOs in the region, a five-point KRSDF Development Agenda is proposed:



The Karoo Strategic Regional Development Base

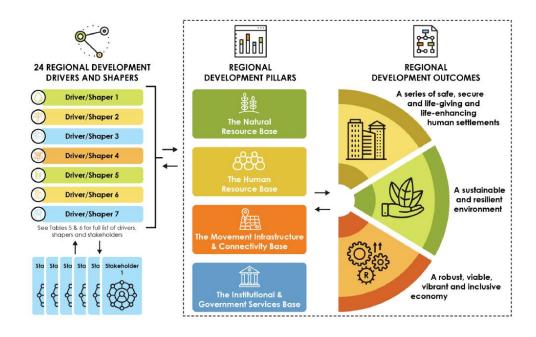


Figure 33The Karoo Strategic Regional Development Base

Implications: The JTG SDF should promote sustainable development that is aligned to the regional development pillars, taking into account the main existing economic activities such as mining that might cause negative impact on the surroundings

B5.DISTRICT POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

An assessment of the proposals contained in the District Municipality Spatial Development Framework plans was carried out to ascertain the nature of district spatial policy, areas of potential, key development issues, the alignment between districts and the nature of spatial structuring elements being used for land use management and development management.

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Growth and Development Strategy, 2017

This is a relatively new approach to address economic development at a local level. The plan 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.

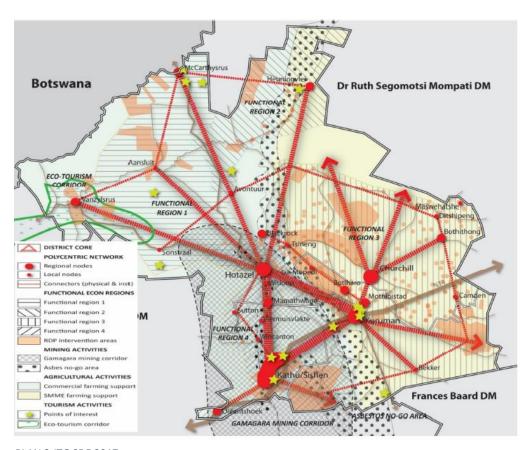
In order to contribute towards government's goals for 2014 – and beyond – the National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) vision for South Africa's industrialization trajectory is (JTG DGDS, 2022:

To facilitate diversification beyond our current reliance on traditional commodities and non-tradable services. This requires the promotion of increased value-addition per capita characterized particularly by movement into non-traditional tradable goods and services that compete in export markets as well as against imports.

- The long-term intensification of South Africa's industrialization process and movement towards a knowledge economy.
- The promotion of a more labour-absorbing industrialization path with a particular emphasis on tradable labour-absorbing goods and services and economic linkages that catalyse employment creation.
- The promotion of a broader-based industrialization path characterized by greater levels of participation of historically disadvantaged people and marginalized regions in the mainstream of the industrial economy.
- Contributing to industrial development on the African continent with a strong emphasis on building its productive capabilities.

Implications: JTGDM needs to put its focus on a limited but strategic, high impact, fast-track implementations that can act as catalysts for accelerated shared growth within the local municipalities. Furthermore, it must put its focus on creating jobs by exploiting the agricultural potential in its local municipalities 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.

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Spatial Development Framework 2022/2027 (Review 2017)



PLAN 3 JTG SDF,2017

Key Issues

Seven key issues were identified from the analysis and are:

- An economy, which has a strong mining sector, but which is otherwise undiversified and vulnerable;
- A persisting and deepening prevalence of poverty, a lack of economic development and unregulated settlement expansion in the Joe Morolong and Ga-Segonyana Local Municipalities;
- An already harsh climate, which is set to get worse, due to global warming;
- A growing threat of unplanned and unmanaged settlement expansion and an absence of traffic management in the core towns in the district;
- Decline on number of households involved in agricultural activities;
- Lack of regulatory framework for land use management in traditional areas; and
- Vulnerability of the water service authorities within the district.

Vision

The vision of the Revised JTGDM SDF (that of the Revised JTG SDF 2017) is proposed unchanged as follows that:

- The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality will become a district in which all its residents.
 - Engage in viable and sustainable wealth-generating economic activities.

- Live in sustainable human settlements that are safe, vibrant and in balance with the environment.
- Participate in the governance of the district, including settlement formation and expansion, economic development, education, and the provision of basic services.

The following elements guide the spatial structure of the district and form the basis of the SDF:

- Spatial structuring element 1: Intensified district core.
- Spatial structuring element 2: Polycentric network of nodes and (physical and institutional) connecting routes – Regional nodes, Local nodes and Human Development Hubs.
- Spatial structuring element 3: Functional economic regions –
 Functional Regions 1 4.
- Spatial structuring element 4: Mines and mining activities Gamagara Mining Corridor, Active mines and Asbestos no-go area.
- Spatial structuring element 5: Agricultural activities Commercial farming and rural extensive farming.
- Spatial structuring element 6: Tourism activities Points of interest and Eco-tourism Corridor.

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2022-2023

The role of the District Municipality's IDP is to provide an investment plan that will provide strategic investment plans and ensure that the required budgets are allocated to important projects within the DM.

JTG District IDP set out to ensure that they identify district priorities which are in-line with national key performance areas.

The table below gives an indication of these priorities and how they align with National Key Performance Areas.

Table 1 IDP, KPA'S 2022-23

National Outcomes – MSTF – Back to Basics		
NATIONAL	MTSF KPAs	BACK TO BASICS
OUTCOMES		KPAs
Quality Basic Education	Basic Services and Infrastructure	Basic Services: Creating decent living
2. A long and healthy life	2. Local Economic	conditions
for all South Africans 3. All people in South	Development (LED)	Good Governance Public Participation
Africa are and feel safe	3. Good Governance	4. Financial Management
 Decent employment through inclusive 	& Public Participation	5. Institutional Capacity
economic growth	4. Institutional	
5. A skilled and capable	Transformation	
workforce to support an	and Development	
inclusive growth path	5. Financial Viability	
6. An efficient,	and Management	
competitive and	6. Spatial Planning	

	responsive economic	
	infrastructure network	
7.	Vibrant, equitable,	
	sustainable rural	
	communities	
	contributing towards	
	food security for all	
8.	Sustainable Human	
	Settlements and	
	Improved Quality of	
	Household Life	
9.	Responsive,	
	accountable, effective	
	and efficient	
	developmental local	
	government system	
10.	Protect and Enhance	
	our Environmental	
	Assets and Natural	
	Resources	
11.	Create a better South	
	Africa, contribute to a	
	better and safer Africa	
	in a better world	
12.	An efficient, effective	
	and development-	
	oriented public service	
13.	An inclusive and	
	responsive social	
	protection system	
14.	Nation Building and	
	Social Cohesion	

Implication: The reviewing SDF will need to consider the district's IDP goals and objectives. This means that the planning tools will need to support developments that will assist the district in realizing its objectives and goals set out by the IDP.

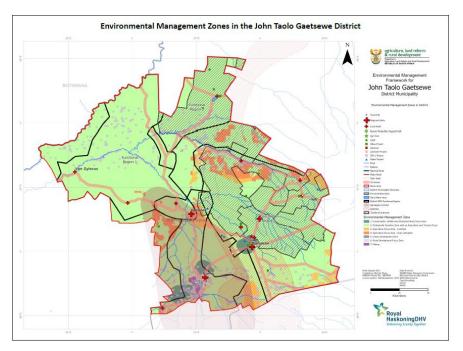
John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Environmental Management Framework, 2020

An EMF is a study of the biophysical and socio-cultural systems of a geographically defined area to reveal where specific activities may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land.

An EMF includes a framework of spatially represented information connected to significant environmental (i.e., ecological, social, and economic) parameters, such as ecology, hydrology, infrastructure and services. A key function of an EMF is to proactively identify areas of potential conflict between development proposals and critical/sensitive environments.

Environmental assessment should be taken to consideration, align to Chapter 2 of JTG EMF; Environmental and spatial planning legislation.

ensure that the negative impacts are minimised and distressed mining communities are supported.



PLAN 4 JTG EMZ

Development Planning

Development should therefore be planned in a manner that takes cognisance of the inherent limitations of the climate, the landscape character, the conflict over resources (e.g. mining versus surface developments) and the relative economic opportunities and advantages of the region (EMF,2020).

Development planning needs to make provision for the adequate protection of sensitive natural features and conservation of the groundwater resources upon which much of the region depends.

The areas to avoid, or carefully plan for, include:

- Groundwater recharge zones (Korannaberg, wetlands, dolomitic areas);
- Ecological corridors and core/ representative habitats (hills, ridges and koppies, water course and wetlands, intact habitats); and
- Agricultural resources.

In particular, the following environmental constraints on development must be taken into account:

- Poor soils and lack of water resources north of the N14;
- Low carrying capacity of the natural vegetation;
- Importance of the wetlands of the region;
- Spatial extent making service provision difficult;
- Spatially fixed nature of mineral resources; and
- Presence of dolomitic areas in the South-East.

Implication: JTGDM should set buffer zones around heritage and cultural sites, to prevent or limit potentially harmful activities in the proximity of the sites.

The EMF exclusion standards will include minor mining activities (e.g. ancillary infrastructure) which are not located in sensitive areas. All the activities which are deemed to cause significant environmental impacts will require an EIA process.

Urbanisation will require intact ecological systems for their role in providing ecosystem services. These services include stormwater management, water purification, groundwater recharge, pest control, micro-climatic control, pollination, etc.

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Integrated Infrastructure Plan 2022-23

South African government adopted a National Infrastructure Plan in 2012. With the plan we aim to transform our economic landscape while simultaneously creating significant numbers of new jobs and strengthen the delivery of basic services.

In addressing development needs, long-term development plans must be considered to ensure that systematic and sustainable development takes place. This requires looking at long-term economic development and growth opportunities, demand, practical spatial distribution, economic development and bulk infrastructure requirements.

It is envisaged that the Integrated Infrastructure Plans addresses the following,

- Effective linkages to a municipality's spatial development framework (SDF), IDP, Integrated Human Settlement Sector Plans
- Definite human settlement focus within the IDP and SDF, with clear direction for future infrastructure delivery

- Development of institutional structure and unpack clear roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders critical to achieving integrated infrastructure planning
- Provision of detailed infrastructure project plans within a clear implementation and funding strategy

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Development Model, 2022

The District Development Model announced by the President seeks to address the "pattern of operating in silos" which leads to a lack of coherence in planning and implementation and makes it difficult for government to monitor and have oversight in its programmes.

The Model consists of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan by all three spheres of governance resulting in a single strategically focussed One Plan for each of the 44 districts and 8 metropolitan Metros including the John Taolo Gaetsewe District in the Northern Cape.

The District Development Model and One Plan function within the provincial and local spheres' policy and planning frameworks. In essence it will entail that both provincial and local programmes and plans will be managed and implemented through a shared service approach from a District Municipal perspective.

The One Plan is a visionary and transformative plan addressing the following interrelated DDM key transformation focus areas namely:

- Demographic change and people development- To improve the quality of life and over all well-being of the people.
- Economic positioning- To build a resilient and transformed economy
- Spatial restructuring and environmental- To develop a transformed, efficient and sustainable spatial form for economic development and integrated human settlements.
- Infrastructure engineering- To mobilise, target, align and manage infrastructure investments sustainably
- Integrated service provision- To enable a reliable, cost effective, viable, sustainable and seamless service provision
- Governance- To improve the performance of all spheres of governance

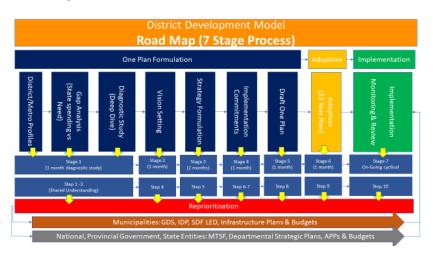


Figure 17 DDM process

One Plan formulation process according to the One Plan content guide



STRATEGIES

With regards to the JTGDM, the following strategic goals can be used to improve the economy within the municipality.

Table 2: DDM strategies

DDM Focal area	Strategic goal	Outcomes
Demographic	To improve the quality of	Poverty, inequality and
change and people development	life and over all well-being of the people.	unemployment alleviated
,		Human development
		enhancement

DDM Focal area	Strategic goal	Outcomes
		Upliftment of marginalised groups
Economic positioning	To build a resilient and transformed economy	Competitive advantage
	·	Development of key economic sectors
		Establishment of self-sustaining Communities
		Township economy
Spatial restructuring and environmental	To develop a transformed, efficient and sustainable spatial form for economic	Protection of natural resource base
	development and	Functional, effective &
	integrated human settlements.	equitable spatial structure
		Integrated, smart settlements
Infrastructure	To mobilise, target, align	Economic production
engineering	and manage infrastructure	adequately supported by
	investments sustainably.	Infrastructure networks and systems
		Integrated human settlements
		adequately supported by Infrastructure networks and
		systems
		Green, smart and innovative
		infrastructure networks and
Internated 1	To combine out 11	solutions deployed
Integrated service provision	To enable a reliable, cost effective, viable,	Basic integrated community and social services procedures
provision	sustainable and seamless	and social services procedures
	service provision	Universal access to services
		and housing
		Innovative service delivery

DDM Focal area	Strategic goal	Outcomes
Governance	To improve the performance of all spheres of governance	Well performed functions and coordination of entities with cooperation Institutional capacity and social capital developed and harnessed
		Social compacts developed and managed

John Taolo Gaetsewe Rural Development Sector Plan 2022 (reviewed 2019)

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR / the Department) is mandated by the President of the Republic of South Africa to champion the Rural Development Programme in the country. To achieve this, the department developed programmes and plans with the aim of addressing the needs of people who live in extreme poverty and who are subjected to underdevelopment in rural parts of South Africa.

In January 2015, the Lekgotla resolutions identified agricultural development as a key sector for rural economic transformation and called for the faster implementation of the Agriculture Policy Action Plan (APAP). The Agriculture Policy Action Plan aims to translate the high-level responses offered in the IGDP into tangible, concrete steps. It seeks to identify ambitious but manageable, focused actions, in anticipation of future iterations of the Plan.

JTG Rural Development Sector Plan direct rural development within John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality that ensures the continuous development and improvement of the lives of people living in the district. The RDSP should further be accommodated in the district and local IDP's to ensure alignment of the plans and projects of the Department in the rural space of municipalities.

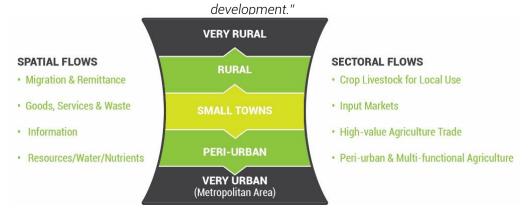
The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has further developed a programme called the rural economic transformation model-(RETM) which identified district "gateway" towns with the highest economic potential to establish agro-processing facilities. The model presents four development measurable targets, specifically being:

- Meeting basic human needs;
- Rural enterprise development;
- Agro-village industries sustained by credit facilities and value-chain markets; and
- Improved land tenure systems.

The Agrarian Transformation strives towards vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities through understanding and linkages of the urban – rural linkages and provide guidelines on how the municipality should understand and promote aspects of the urban rural interaction though proper land use management.

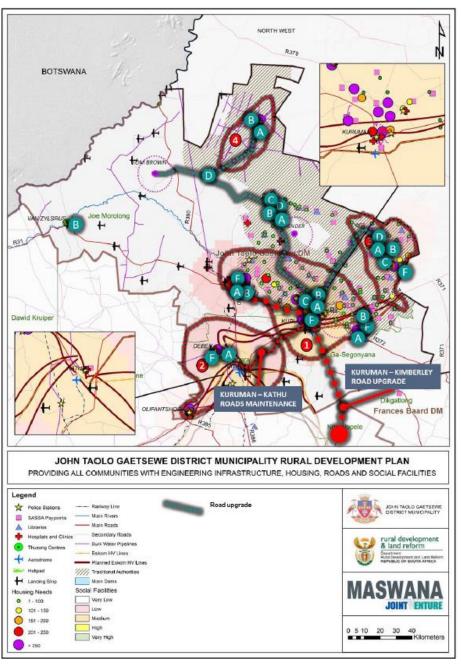
Rural Development Vision for The District Municipality

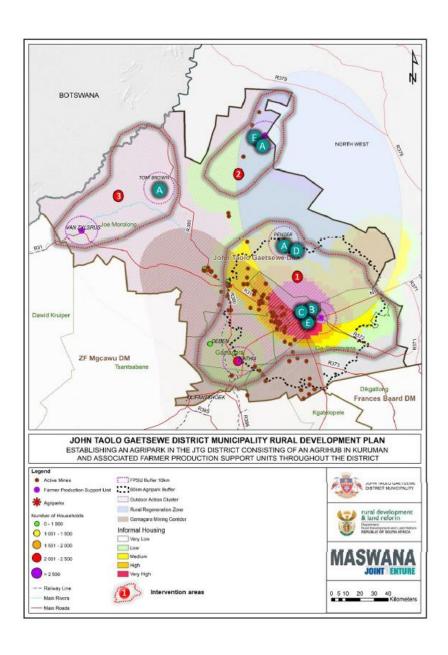
"To create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with emphasis on poverty alleviation, environmental protection, and economic



IMPLICATION: THE JTGDM MUST ALIGN TO AND SUPPORT THE AGRI-PARK INITIATIVE AND ASSOCIATED COMPONENTS. THE MUNICIPALITY MUST BE GUIDED BY THE FIVE (5) DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES AS CONTAINED IN CHAPTER 2 OF SPLUMA.

JTG SDF should align proposed development with Rural Development Plan.





Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2014-2019

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act, 2008 (No: 59 of 2008)1, all government spheres are required to develop and implement an IWMP.

JTGDM has identified its overall waste management objective as follows

"The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality provides an effective and inclusive waste manage service which protects the environment and promotes the health and wealth of its residents"

The ten goals forming the framework of the JTGDM Integrated Waste Management Plan are listed as follows:

- 1. Increased waste minimisation through recycling and waste re-use;
- 2. Regionalisation of landfills and centralisation of waste management facilities;
- 3. Improvement of waste monitoring and establishment of a waste information system;
- 4. Increased education awareness of households and small-medium businesses regarding waste management;
- 5. Improved landfill management and waste disposal;
- 6. Sustainable funding for waste management;
- 7. Strategic partnerships and arrangements regarding waste management;
- 8. Enhance waste collection in the local municipalities;

- 9. Increase skills and capacity building within the waste management sector of the JTGDM; and
- 10. Enforce and monitor by-laws and waste management arrangements.

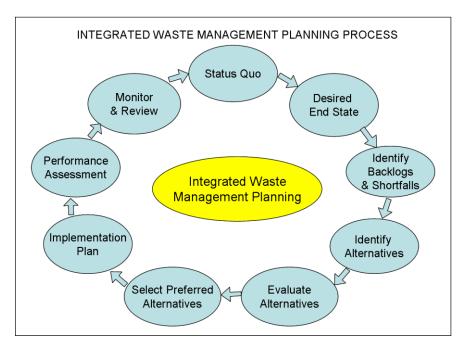


Figure 18 District integrated plan, 2022-23

District Integrated Transport Plan 2022/2023

The Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) is a statutory plan required by the National Land Transport Act No. 5 of 2009 and the Gauteng Transport Framework Revision Act, Act No. 8 of 2002 to guide transport development

and operations in the JTG Region. It forms an integral component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The ITP requirements encourage an incremental approach for preparing transport plans. A maximum of three transport plans are required for transport planning in the country. These plans include:

- One at national level
- One at provincial level
- One at local level

District Transport Goals

Transport Infrastructure :	To co-ordinate, facilitate and provide efficient	
	and effective transport infrastructure for all	
	private, public passenger and freight transport.	
Financial Framework	To ensure a sustainable financial dispensation	
	for the transport function.	
Institutional Framework	To ensure that transport is managed within a	
	sound institutional framework.	
Planning and Co-	To ensure that municipal transport planning	
ordination	and co-ordination procedures are developed	
	and applied.	
Transport Service	To co-ordinate, implement, monitor and	
Provision	regulate efficient and effective public	
	transport services and facilities within a	

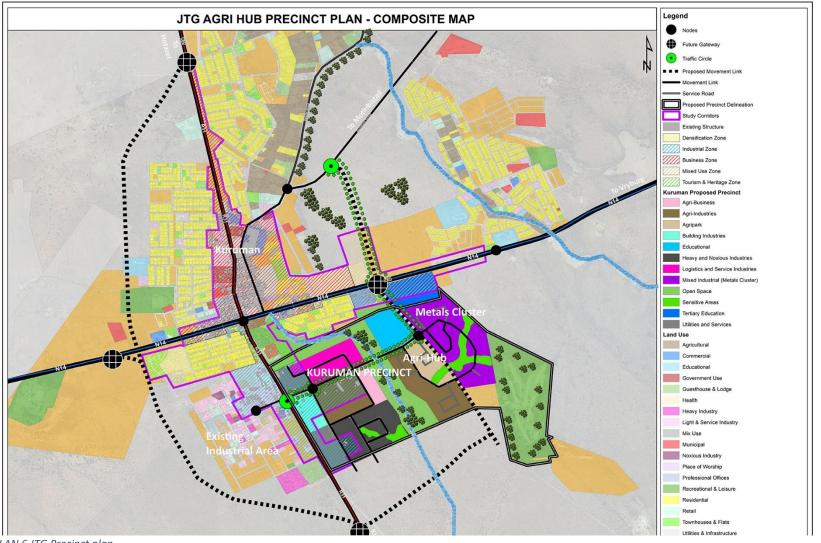
	balanced market demand and supply
	framework.
Regulation and	To ensure that freight transport can be
Competition	provided in a free competitive market
	environment, but within an orderly technical
	regulated system that would protect transport
	infrastructure and other users.
Traffic Control and Safety	To improve traffic management and safety
	through co-ordinated planning, maintenance,
	education and law enforcement actions
Social and Customer Care	To minimise the constraints to the mobility of
	customers, maximising speed and service,
	while allowing customers the choice of
	transport mode or combination of transport
	modes where it is economically and financially
	viable to offer a choice of modes.
Environmental Sensitivity	To commit to an integrated environmental
	management approach in the provision of
	transport so as to minimise damage to the
	physical and social environment, inter-alia
	through atmospheric or noise pollution,
	ecologic damage, and severance in providing
	transportation infrastructure, operations and
	services.

Implication: JTG SDF should structure the transport route to be in line with the district goals, whereby sustainability is achieved for long and short-term purposes. Also, considering different sectors, neighbouring LM, neighbouring DM, and cross-border country.

JTG Agri-Hub Precinct Plan, 2022

Vision

"To foster diversification of the local economy by expanding and harnessing the existing potential in the logistics, industrial and agricultural sectors, thereby enhancing the quality of life for the local community."



PLAN 6 JTG Precinct plan

B5. LOCAL POLICY ASSESSMENT AND ALIGNMENT

This section of the report discusses local level policy and legislation that affects the development of Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF).

Gamagara Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2021

The Gamagara Local Municipality (NC453) is a Category B municipality, situated in the south-western part of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province.

Gamagara Local Municipality is bordered by Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality on the Northern side, Tsantsabana Local Municipality on the southern and western boundary and Joe Morolong Local Municipality on the northern boundary.

The Gamagara Municipal area is predominantly a mining area and the economy is largely based on mining. This area is expanding its mining activities with the resulting increase in employment and population.

Vision

"Spatial development will strive to enhance integrated socio-economic and physical development in order to provide sustainable livelihoods for all citizens."

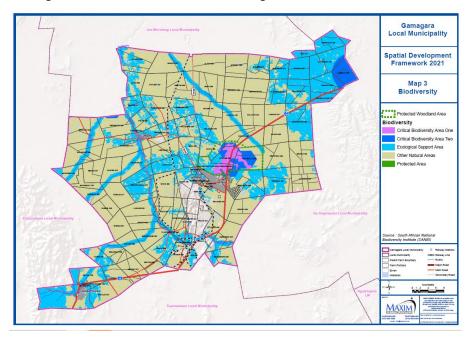
Spatial Objectives

• Give effect to National Spatial Development Principles

- Capitalization on the location of Gamagara along the N14 corridor of National and Provincial importance
- Enhancement of sustainable development which involves:
 Protection of Environmentally sensitive areas, agricultural land, heritage sites and open spaces.
- Improving the living standards of people within the dormitory townships as well as in the rural areas by providing much needed community facilities and business opportunities within accessible and centralized
- Alignment and identification of economic opportunities along major development corridors
- Identification of sufficient land for urban development within well demarcated urban edge, in such a manner that it will promote integration of areas and densification
- Address housing needs in an integrated manner based on the Breaking New Ground (BNG) principles
- Spatial coordination of land reform and rural development initiatives
- Improve the competitiveness of Gamagara (Proper maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure)
- Diversification of the local economy from total reliance on the mining sector to more sustainable industrial, manufacturing and commercial development

- Promote accessibility to communities to employment, recreation and social opportunities (integrated movement system)
- Taking into account and integrate local development with adjacent local municipalities land development proposals

The municipality has a good linkage with the other two municipalities making it convenient for one to travel throughout the JTGDM



PLAN 7 Gamagara SDF

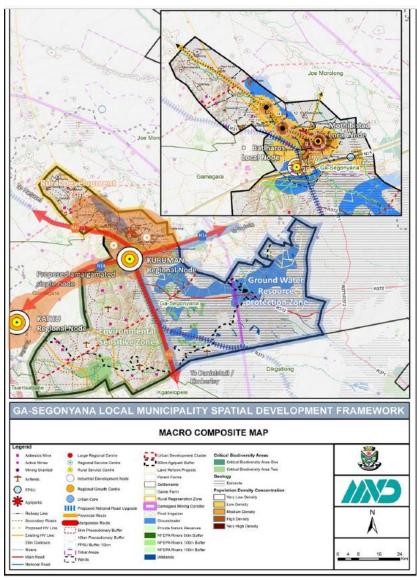
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2020

Ga-Segonyana local municipality consists of 34 residential areas of which 20% is constituted of urban and peri-urban areas and 80% is rural areas. All rural residential areas are administered by the Traditional Authorities. The municipality represented more than 40 percent of the total population of John Taolo Gaetsewe.

Main towns within Ga-Segonyana local municipality:

- Kuruman is the main town of the area and is known as the "Oasis of the Kalahari.
- Wrenchville main town

Mining is the most dominant economic activity, which is dependent on the rich mineral deposits within the region. The Ga-Segonyana Municipality is well known for its support towards the District's mining activities.



PLAN 8 Ga-Segonyana SDF

The following spatial strategies are identified.

- Expansion and strengthening of the road network through the development of ring roads and rural road networks.
- Expansion of the residential areas in and around Kuruman has been identified to take place in a western, north-western, south-western, south-Northern and easterly direction.
- Integration between Mothibistad, Mapoteng and Magojaneng.
- Promotion of business and industrial activities along the N14

GLM main town "Kuruman" is situated on a main route between Gauteng and Namibia/Cape Town via Upington (N14 National Road). This route is growing in popularity because of the unspoilt nature and wide variety of tourist attractions found on the route.

The existing SDF identified the major road transport routes within the municipality connecting settlements as the spatial opportunity.

Joe Morolong Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2017

Joe Morolong Local Municipality, formerly known as Moshaweng Local Municipality, is a Category B municipality within the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (JTGDM), in the Northern Cape Province.

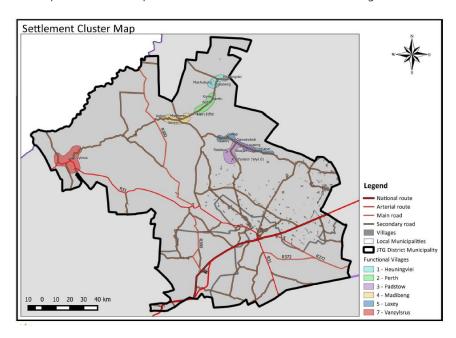
Joe Morolong is a rural area consisting of a traditional component where Traditional Leaders play a critical role in decision making. The area consists of approximately 198 traditional settlements. The municipal area also has Vanzylsrus, Hotazel, McCarthysrus areas and vast commercial land that is privately owned by mining companies.

The main economic activity in the area is mining, followed by agriculture, tourism and retail.

In Joe Morolong Local Municipality there are commercial and small scale farmers. The promotion of agro-processing in the agricultural space would greatly contribute to the sustainable economic growth in the future. Again, The JM LM has a unique array of tourism and heritage resources that not only have to be protected, but can also, if managed wisely, serve as a strong attraction for tourists to the area.

The N14 is the only corridor identified in the Municipality and only services a few villages in the south of the municipal area. The road connects Pretoria, Lichtenburg, Vryburg, Kuruman, Upington and Springbok and stretches 1200 km. The N14 carries substantial traffic and goods transported from Gauteng to these Regions and form an important regional link across these areas. Major trade centre's servicing the traditional settlements in Joe Morolong Local Municipality is Kuruman in the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality to the South on the N14 and Vryburg in the Naledi Local Municipality, also situated on the N14 to the south. The N14, as mentioned, being a lifeline of goods and services through the region plays an important role in the adjacent

Municipalities and provide income to centres along the road.



PLAN 9 Joe Morolong SDF

Implication: The spatial sustainability of the LM's highly depends on the well-strategized SDF. JTG SDF should ensure that the local future expansion is considered. For example, Gamagara Municipal area is measured as an expanding area in the mining activities which is results in the increase of employment and population. Spatial coordination of land reform and rural development should be taken into account and integrate local development with the adjacent local municipality

B.6 SPATIAL LINKS TO ADJOINING ENTITIES

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (JTGDM) is situated in the Northern Cape Province and is bordered by (1) The ZF Mgcawu and Frances Baard District Municipalities to the west and south; (2) The North West Province (Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality) to the east and northeast; and (3) Botswana to the northwest (IDP; 2022-23).

JTGDM is the second smallest district in the Northern Cape, occupying only 7% of the Province (27 498.9 km2) (StatsSA 2016)

It comprises the three local municipalities of Gamagara, Ga-Segonyana and Joe Morolong, and 186 towns and settlements, of which the majority (80%) are villages.

Botswana government has formulated a long term strategy to ignite economic development and alleviate poverty called Vision 2016. In realising Vision 2016, the government formulated National Development Plan 10 (NDP 10) with the vision: "Accelerating Achievement of Vision 2016 Through NDP". One of the development strategies of NDP 10 is to reduce the disadvantages of Botswana as a land locked country but to take advantage of export to neighbouring markets, and to export services with negligible transport costs. The R380 is a Regional Route that connects Kathu with the Republic of Botswana. The road will be very instrumental to ensure trade between South Africa and Botswana (JTG SDF Review, 2017).

The North West Province borders the north-eastern boundary of the JTGDM. According to the North West PGDS, the province is experiencing the following

challenges: (1) a slow population growth; (2) relatively low levels of private sector activity; (3) a low population density; (4) inadequate infrastructure and service delivery; (5) a predominantly poor population; (6) high levels of HIV/AIDS; and (7) the unequal distribution of resources (JTG SDF Review, 2017).

Adjoining Entity and Review of this SDF

1. ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (ZFMDM)

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality is located to the east of the JTGDM and covers an area of over a 100 000 km2 (almost 30% of the Northern Cape Province). However, almost 65 000 km2 of the land is covered by the Kalahari Desert, the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park and the Bushman Land. Due to the DM's environmental and agricultural characteristics, it is scarcely populated at approximately 1.7 people per square kilometre. Thus the provision of infrastructure and basic services is decidedly problematic for the DM.

According to Siyanda (ZF Mgcawu) SDF 2012, the spatial vision for the district is "An exciting mix of: (1) Tourism, i.e. Cultural, wilderness, floristic, river tourism ranging from the Kgalagadi International Transfrontier Park to the culture of the Riemvasmak community to river tourism on the mighty Orange River; (2) Mining and mining beneficiation; (3) Agriculture: river bank vineyards and expansive stock and game farming in the Kalahari; (4) and Renewable energy technology opportunities."

2. Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM)

According to the Frances Baard SDF 2014, the spatial vision: "To be a municipality that strives for socio-economic freedom through holistic spatial redress, sustainable development and environmental consideration for all communities in the district." An analysis of the Frances Baard Spatial Vision indicates the following basic elements: (1) socio-economic freedom for all communities; (2) economic freedom (economic development, job opportunities, skills training and the support of local economic development); (3) the reshaping of the existing spatial form in a holistic fashion (i.e. urban space including municipal services, transport corridors and land reform; rural space including conservation and heritage, agriculture, mining and building material; and peri-urban space).

3. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DRSMDM)

According to Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM IDP 2015/2016, the spatial vision is captured as "ensure integrated development planning by addressing key national, provincial and local priorities and focusing development support in areas in relation to their development potential". The spatial objectives includes: (1) to give expression to and integrate the strategic objectives as set in the national and provincial spheres of government with regards to sustainable development, natural resource management, regional economic investment, job-creation and poverty alleviation; (2) to provide guidelines that could assist the District Council with regard to the "where" of strategic development interventions; (3) to assist the District Council to prioritize between strategic interventions in the various local

municipal areas of jurisdiction; (4) provide specific guidelines to enable the District Council to fulfil its expected development role by guiding developers, investors and the public sector to appropriate locations and forms of development; (5) coordinate and align spatial development planning done in and by the Local Municipalities in the area of jurisdiction of the District Municipality; (6) provide guidelines for integrated rural development and land reform projects

The following deductions on issues of significance emanating from the above outlined adjoining entities are (JTG SDF Review,2017):

- Regional Integration/ Cooperation (ZF Mgcawu & Republic of Botswana)
 with respect to Gamagara Corridor and Eco-Tourism Development
 Corridor
- Positioning the John Taolo District as the preferred investment area for solar energy in due to its proximity to the Solar Corridor in ZF Mgcawu DM. The breakdown projects are found nearby Kathu and Hotazel on the Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of the Shirley Farm 367 and Portion 0 of the Farm Annex Langdon 278
- Agricultural development (livestock) to augment initiatives in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District (Kagiso-Molopo Local Municipality)
- Explore beneficial regional trade through the R380 that connects Kathu with the Republic of Botswana

B.7 KEY ISSUES ON JTG SDF, 2017

- The large portion of goods being transported via the Sishen-Saldanha railway line, a significant portion of transport takes place on the roads within the municipality, especially the N14.
- Traditional areas are moving into the district (Kuruman) on a weekly and almost on a daily basis, which increases the duplication of effort and resources, especially in the Joe-Morolong area
- Lack of and poor access to social services (health and education).
- Drought, reduced runoff, increased evaporation, and an increase in flood events will impact on both water quality and quantity.
 - o There is high issues of water scarcity and quality
- Poor road infrastructure condition
- Scattered Dense Rural Settlement and Service Sustainability
- Rural-to-Rural Transport, Market & Infrastructure Gaps
- Limited Economic Diversification and Declining Town Economies;
- Sparsely Populated Area and vulnerable Settlements;
- Climate Change Leads to Increased Arid Conditions and Temperatures;
- Dependence on Groundwater, Water Transfers and Management;
- Strategic Groundwater Production Areas and Catchment Pressure;
- Ecosystem over-use and Destruction;
- Municipal Service Infrastructure Backlogs;
- Declining or Dying Mining Activities; and

- Heritage sites are lost on a daily basis through developments in the District
- Law enforcement

SECTION C: LOCALITY

This section discusses the context of the JTG District Municipality in relation to the Northern Cape Province



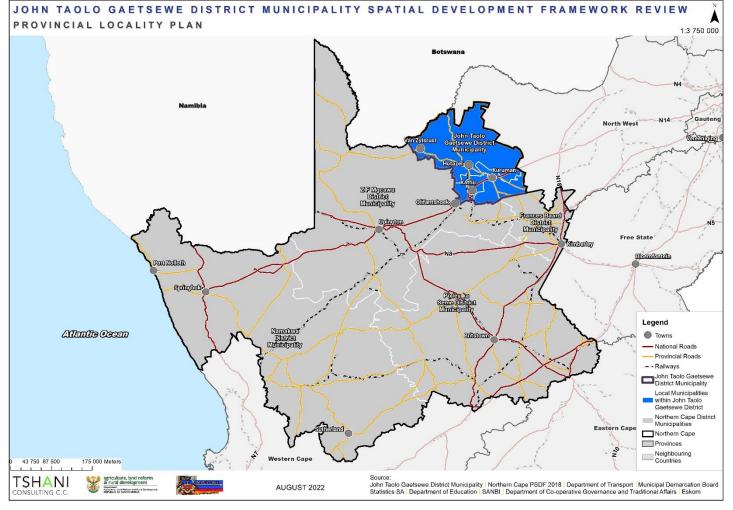
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C1. LOCALITY

1.C. 1 Provincial Locality

Northern Cape Province is located in the western part of South Africa. It is bordered by Namibia and Botswana to the north; to the north east by the North West Province, Free State to the east, and Eastern Cape Province to the south east.; To the south, the province is boarded by the Western Cape Province; and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean..

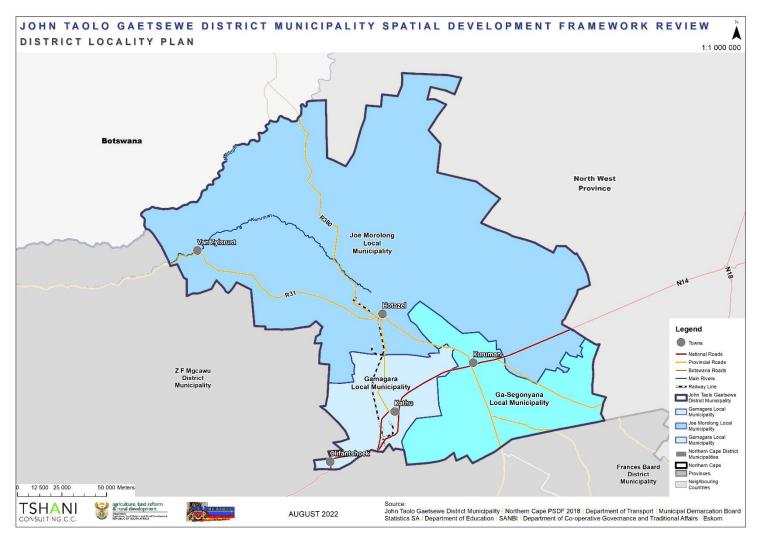
Kimberley is the provincial capital



PLAN 10 JTG Provincial Locality

1.C. 2 District Locality

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (previously Kgalagadi) is a Category C municipality located in the north of the Northern Cape Province, bordering Botswana in the north west. It comprises the three local municipalities of Gamagara, Ga-Segonyana and Joe Morolong, and 186 towns and settlements, of which the majority (80%) are villages.



PLAN 11 District Locality

1.C. 3 Local Locality

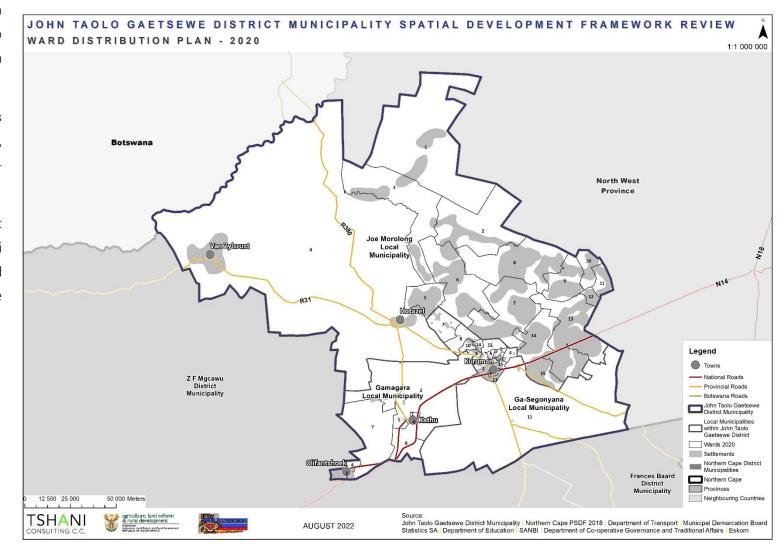
The following table provides and overview of the Local Municipalities and the respective towns and size in relation to the JTG District Municipality

Municipality	Main Towns	No. Wards	Area (km²)	% of the District
Ga-Segonyana LM	BankharaBodulongKurumanMothibistad	15	4 495km²	16,45%%
Gamagara LM	DebenKathuOlifantshoek	8	2 648km²	9.69%%
Joe Morolong LM	HotazelSantoyVanzylsrus	15	20 180km²	73,86%%
John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality	HotazelKathuKurumanVanzylsrus	38	27 323km²	100%

One of the five (5) district municipalities in the Northern Cape Province is John Taolo Gaetsewe, along with Namakwa, Pixley ka Seme, ZF Mgcawu, and Frances Baard.

Within the district area, there are 33 wards altogether, including Gamagara (5 wards), Joe Morolong LM (15 wards), and Ga-Segonyana LM (13 wards).

The JTGDM is bordered to the north-east by the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District, the south by the Frances Baard District, the west by ZF Mgcawu, and the northwest by the Republic of Botswana.



PLAN 12 Ward distribution

SECTION DISITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

"Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth...these are one and the same fight. We must connect the dots between climate change, water scarcity, energy shortages, global health, food security and women's empowerment. Solutions to one problem must be solutions for all"- Ban Ki-moon

This section of the report analyses the current municipal situation and is therefore carried out in terms of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Spatial Development Framework Guidelines and Evaluation Framework 2017.

These Guidelines outline 3 pillars which the SDF should be developed in line with, i.e., Biophysical, Socio – economic and Built environment. Each pillar has various subcomponents. These are outlined in the figure below.

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (JTGDM) is situated in the

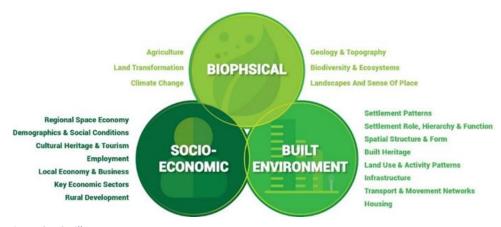


Figure 35: 3 Pillars

Northern Cape Province. JTGDM comprises of three Local Municipalities i.e. Gamagara, Ga-Segonyana and Joe Morolong. Kuruman town is the administrative seat of the district municipality. JTGDM is the second smallest district in the Northern Cape, occupying only 6% of the Province i.e. 27 293 km2. The John Taolo Gaetsewe District comprises of 186 settlements of which the majority (80%) are villages mainly located in the Joe Morolong Local Municipality.

D1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

An assessment of the proposals contained in the District Municipality Spatial Development Framework plans was carried out to ascertain the nature of

district spatial policy, areas of potential, key development issues, the alignment between districts and the nature of spatial structuring elements being used for land use management and development management.

Socio-Economic:

"Social and economic growth factors that influence growth or progress of/or within an area"

1. D.1 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The demographic analysis sets a basis for the socio-economic analysis as it primarily deals with statistical data relating to the population and particular groups within it.

Population

The total population for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality is estimated at 224 799 people dispersed across three (3) municipalities in 2011, while in 2016 the population was estimated at 242 264 as per the table below. The population growth rate was estimated at 1.5% from 2011 to 2016.

The increase in population growth is attributed to in-migration and high fertility rate. It is clear that the trend in the district municipal area is towards a growing population. This is largely attributable to the mining activities around the District area.

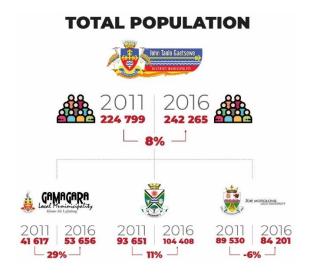
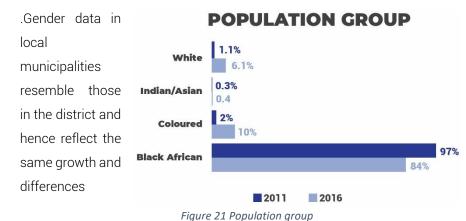


Figure 2036 Population

Since 2011, the overall population has increased by 17 465. Females make up the majority of the population, accounting for 51.53% of the total in 2011 and 51.53% in 2016. This trend can be attributed to employment opportunities that exist outside of the municipal boundary, forcing the majority of males to migrate outside to improve their chances of finding work. The Ga-Segonyana LM, which made up approximately 43% of the population in 2016, has the largest population, while the Gamagara LM has surged from 19% to 22% since 2011. & Joe Morolong LM's percentage of the market dropped from 40% in 2011 to 35% in 2016.

Population group

As seen in the table below, statistics show that Black Africans make up the majority of residents in the JTGDM, making up 84% in 2011 and 84%, in 2016 of the total population, followed by Coloured' 2% in 2011 and 10% in 2016 of the population), Whites 4.95% in 2011 (6.1% of the population), and Indian/Asian 0.3% in 2011 and 0.4% in 2016 people.



Population Projections

Local Municipalities of the JTGDM, 2023, 2024 and 2025

The below table outlines the population projection with the use of Annual growth rate. JTGDM population will increase from 268 in 2023 to 282 in 2025. The JTG SDF should ensure that the future expansion is considered and addressed.

Table 3 Population growth

Municipality	2023	2024	2025	Average Annual growth
Joe Morolong	97	98	98	0.55%
Ga-Segonyana	119	123	127	3.44%
Gamagara	56	58	61	4.26%
John Taolo Gaetsewe	268	275	282	2.55%

Gender

Within the JTGDM, the ratio of males to females was 48.47% to 51.53% in 2011 and 49.12% to 50.88% in 2016. This suggests that there is an almost equal balance in gender distribution between the two sex groups.. This demonstrates that the district is developing at a proportionately balanced rate for the two genders.

With the exception of Gamagara, GA-Segonyana LM and Joe Morolong LM have more females than males overall. This difference is primarily attributable to the district's availability of job possibilities such as mining, which draws men from other outside of the district.

The figure below outlines the percentage of females versus the percentage of males in the respective local municipalities within the jurisdiction of the JTGDM, as per Statistics South Africa Census of 2011 and Community Survey 2016.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION 2011 | 2016 | 2011 | 2016 | 48% | 49%

Figure 21 Gender distribution

Figure 21 Gender distribution

J	OE MOR	OLONG LOCAL I	MUNICIP	ALITY
	2011	Percentage	2016	Percentage
		(%)		(%)
Male	41	46	38	45
	262		206	
Female	48 268	53	45	55
			995	
GA-SEGONYANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY				
	2011	Percentage	2016	Percentage
	2011		2010	
		(%)		(%)
Male	44	48	38	45
	994		206	
Female	48	52	45	55
	658		995	
	GAMAC	BARA LOCAL M	UNICIPA	LITY
	2011	Percentage	2016	Percentage
Mala	22	(%)	20	(%)
Male	22 709,7	55	30 299	56
Female	18	45	23	44
	007		256	

356

907

Age Structure

According to Statistics South Africa the district is predominantly characterised by a young population. The following diagrams depicts the age structure within JTGDM:

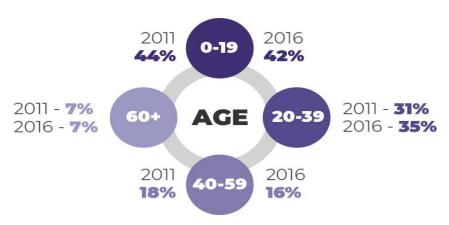


Figure 22 Age structure

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	0 - 19	20 - 39	40 - 59	60+
JOE MOROLONG	50%	24%	17%	9%
GA-SEGONYANA	43%	33%	18%	7%
GAMAGARA	33%	44%	19%	5%

Source: 2011 Census

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	0 - 19	20 - 39	40 - 59	60+
JOE MOROLONG	48%	28%	14%	109,6%
GA-SEGONYANA	41%	37%	16%	106%
GAMAGARA	35%	44%	17%	104%

Source: StatsSA 2016

The implication of this is that there should be equitable distribution of social facilities and development opportunities in line with gender and age proportions.

A relatively young population requires innovative economic interventions. The dominance of mining and agriculture may pose challenges to job opportunities, if there are no deliberate efforts to find innovative aspects of traditional sectors for integrating young population. A young population also requires responsive government, given the inclination for social unrest among this younger population. It also requires economic and social interventions modelled after the social and economic needs for younger population. Technology innovation, social programmes integrated into schools, sports and re-creation, skills development -all these are critical in responding to the socio-economic demands of a young population.

Language

There are 3 main languages spoken within the District Municipality namely Afrikaans 916% in 2011 and 18% in 2016, English 3% in 2011 and 0.5% in 2016, IsiXhosa 0.7% in 2011 and 0.6% in 2016, and Although there are other languages spoken in the municipality, they are very few calculating to an unmeasurable in number in percentages. (Community Survey, 2016).

LANGUAGE

	Afrikaans	English	IsiXhosa	Setswana
2011	16%	3%	0,7%	75%
2016	18%	0,5%	0,6%	75%



Figure 23 Language

Source: Community survey 2016 & Census 2011

Household size

Definition: A household is either a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person living on his/her own. An individual is considered part of a household if he/she spends at least four nights a week within the household. To categorise a household according to population group, the population group to which the head of the household belongs, is used.

In 2011, one-person homes dominated the John Taolo Gaetewe district, accounting for 28% of households in the district municipality and similar percentages in the local municipalities.

The average household size in the John Taolo Gaetewe District Municipality is growing, indicating that an increase in population could possibly be due to the job opportunities (Census, 2011)

HOUSEHOLD SIZE - 2011

1	2	3	4	5
28%	16%	13%	13%	10%
6	7	8	9	10
7%	5%	3%	2%	3%

Figure 24 Household size

Type of Dwellings

Turning to household types, it is important to note that decent housing matters in terms of improved access to health and the ability to participate in the labour market. Decent housing plays a critical role in savings, and investment, in addition to enabling positive social consequences such as identity and self-esteem (Harris and Arku, 2006). These benefits allow better living standards.

In survey shows the House on separate stand or farm to be to be 85% in 2011 and 76% in 2016.. The traditional dwelling ranges to 12% in 2011 and 6% in 2016

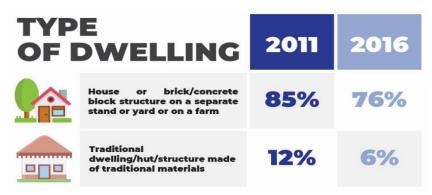


Figure 24 Type of dwelling

The most common type of dwelling is a house or a brick/concrete block dwelling. According to the data, this type of dwelling has decreased slightly in both the

Household Tenure

The majority of the households in the Ga-Segonyana LM and Joe Morolong LM own their properties. There are very high levels of renting in the

Gamagara LM (at approximately 11 000 properties) (IDP, 2022/23). The percentage distribution of households by tenure status and municipality is shown in the following table:

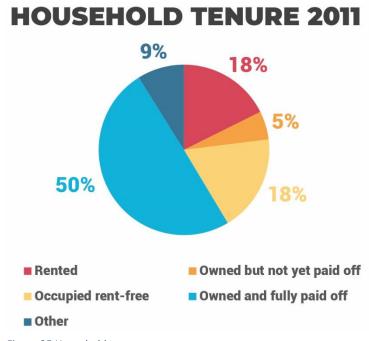


Figure 25 Household tenure

Geography	Joe Morolong	Ga-Segonyana	Gamagara	Total
Rented	1680,60	4140,43	4996,66	10817,69
Owned but not yet paid off	815,00	1172,02	1321,18	3308,22
Occupied rent-free	6416,02	3397,51	1457,55	11271,09
Owned and fully paid off	11640,33	16447,91	2410,80	30499,05
Other	3154,97	1657,74	621,78	5434,49
Total	23706,94	26815,63	10807,99	61330,56

Household Tenure Status

In terms of ownership, 76.6% of households in JTGDM are owned and fully paid off.

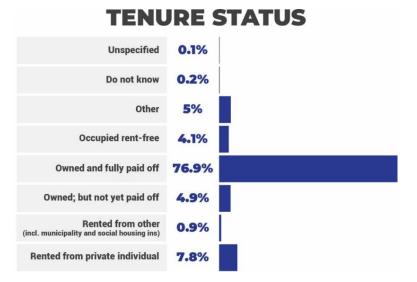


Figure 26 Tenure status

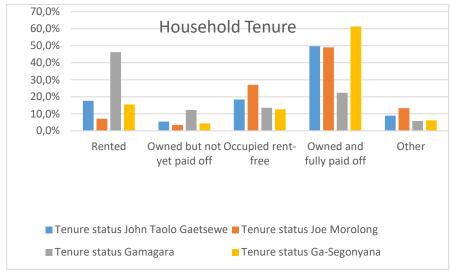


Table 5 Household tenure

Head of household

Globally and in South Africa, household headship is an important indicator of the overall characteristics of a given household. According to Rosenhouse, household heads are summed to occupy a hierarchical relationship, they are regularly present in the household they make major decisions in the household and, they provide economic support to the rest of the household members (Rosenhouse 1989;4). On this basis, women headed households are often more vulnerable than those headed by their male counterparts

The below in perspective, there are more male headed households in the district, the same is prevalent in the province as seen in the below. (Community Survey, 2016)

Table 9 Head of household

Gender	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Northern Cape
Male	56,85%	61,20%
Female	43,14%	38,79%
Unspecified	0,001%	0,01%

Levels of education

Statistics South Africa (2011) illustrates that 27.96% of the population has some secondary schooling, 20.69% has a Grade 12 with certificate and 1.49% is in possession of a higher Diploma. It therefore becomes important to interrogate why a significant proportion of the population has no individual monthly income

In JTG the education level shows as follows; No education is 9.2%, Matric-Grade 12 shows to be 12% in 2011 and 15% in 2016; Tertiary education is 1.7% in 2011 and 2.6% in 2016

EDUCATION LEVEL





Figure 27 Education level

Individual Monthly Income

Referring to the Statistics South Africa 2011, It is interesting to note that 41% of the population of JTGDM who are of working age, do not earn an income

at all. This is a significant figure to note.



42% of the population erns less than minimum wage in JTGDM and the majority ern between R1 and R400 in JTGDM





Table 11 Individual monthly income

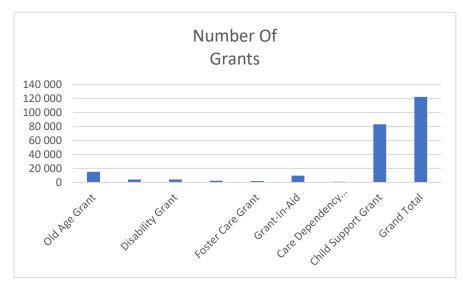


The above shows the income within all local municipality

Dependency On Grants And Subsidies

The figure below illustrates the grants and subsidies received as a % of total income within JTGDM.

Table 12 Number of grants



The type of grants and subsidy found in John Taolo Gaetsewe DM are Child Old Age Grant, Disability Grant, Foster Care Grant, Grant-In-Aid, Care Dependency Grant, Child Support Grant.

GDP Contribution

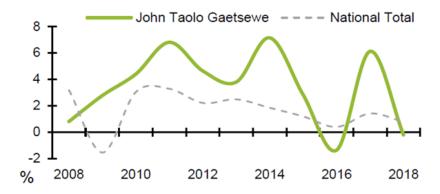
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an important indicator of economic performance, is used to compare economies and economic states. Gross

Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) represents the value of all goods and services produced within a region, over a period of one year, plus taxes and minus subsidies (IDP,2022-23).

With a GDP of R 15.9 billion in 2018 (up from R 8.82 billion in 2008), the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality contributed 16.11% to the Northern Cape Province GDP of R 98.6 billion in 2018. The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality contributes 0.33% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 4.87 trillion in 2018 (as measured in nominal or current prices) (IDP,2022-23).

The District's contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2008 when it contributed 0.37% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 0.37% in 2008 .

Economic growth: 2008-2018



Gross Value Added (GVA)

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA-R variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its value added produced in the local economy.

In 2018, the mining sector is the largest within John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality accounting for R 8.5 billion or 57.4% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality is the community services sector at 13.8%, followed by the finance sector with 8.2%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality is the manufacturing sector with a contribution of R 213 million or 1.44% of the total GVA (JTG SDF Review,2017).

Economic Sectors

The economic state of JTGDM is put in perspective by comparing it on a spatial level with its neighbouring district municipalities, Northern Cape Province and South Africa (<u>IDP,2022</u>-23).

The key economic sectors in the district are mining, social services, agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and construction. Mining is the largest employer followed by the agricultural sector (StatsSA 2011).

Mining

With the great mining expansions in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District, it is expected that mining will continue to be the biggest economic sector in the province (<u>District Growth Development Strategy</u>, 2017).

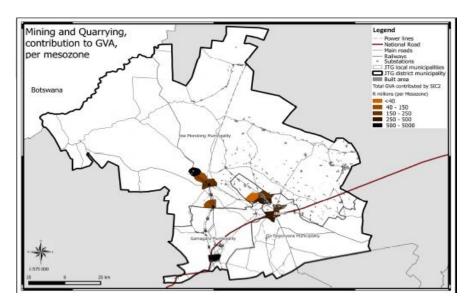
The JTGDM was the richest mining region in the Northern Cape until a decline in mining employment and the near extinction of the asbestos mining industry in the 1980s. Today, minerals mined include manganese ore, iron ore and tiger's eye. The Sishen iron-ore mine is one of the largest open-cast mines in the world and the iron-ore railway from Sishen to Saldanha is one of the longest iron-ore carriers in the world (van Weele, 2011).

A mining dominated area such as the Gamagara Corridor, the question will always be: How much do government and the private sector need to invest in infrastructure taking into account the lifespan of the mines in towns, whose economy is totally based on mining? On the one hand, one has the mines that needs to be provided with all the necessary bulk infrastructure so that the mines can be operated optimally in terms of delivering maximum output to the world markets, but on the other hand one has to deal with the explosive growth for a limited period of time in the history of the towns, after which growth stabilises and then subsides quickly when the mine nears the end of their economic life (District Growth Development Strategy, 2017).

The minerals being mined in the district are iron ore and manganese. According to Department of Mineral Resources, 2013 statistics 91, 5% of the country's iron ore is exported and the country is ranked number five in the world in terms of iron ore exports. 70% of the iron ore is mainly exported to thirty-six clients in sixteen countries via Saldanha port in Cape Town. The remaining percentage of iron ore produced is sold locally (JTGDM Strategy 2015/16).

The majority of JTGDM's mines are concentrated within and around local municipalities of Joe Morolong and Sishen (in the Gamagara Local Municipal area).

These mines are managed by Kumba Resources, BHP Billiton, and Assmang enterprises (<u>District Growth Development Strategy</u>, 2017).



The Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism SMEC Report 2013 identify the following three distinctive mining areas that will have a bearing on future urban developments of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality:

- Avontuur Mining Field in the North: Gravenhage Manganese by Aguila Steel.
- The Kalahari Manganese Field between Kathu and Hotazel/Blackrock and home of the Assmang and BHP Billiton Mines such as Mamatwan Wessels and Nchwaning mines as well as quite a number of new mines such as Kudumane, UMK, Amari, Kalagadi Manganese and Tsipi Borwa Mines.
- The northern tip of the Postmasburg Manganese Field around and just south of Kathu: Mostly iron ore mines such as Kumba's Sishen Iron Ore, Khumani and Burke Mines.

A number of opportunities in the mining and associated beneficiation sectors exist in the area, notably the following:

- Vast, extensive manganese deposits, which can be exploited both by large companies and small-scale operators where deposits are not suitable for large scale operations;
- Iron and manganese smelters;
- Semi-precious stones (e.g. granite, Tiger's Eye); and

Industrial minerals, such as clay, sand and salt.

Spatial Challenges (NC PSDF,2018)

- Difficulty is faced with sustaining mining towns or settlements, after mineral deposits are depleted, or become financially unviable.
- Financial cost of expanding basic infrastructure to areas in close proximity to mining activities.
- High level of water use and environmental degradation is associated with mining or extractive industries.
- As the main headquarters of mining houses are situated within the Gauteng Province, the income and profit are registered and allocated to the Gauteng Province.
- Continuous conflict between mining and agricultural land uses

Tourism

The JTGDM has a unique array of tourism and heritage resources that not only have to be protected, but can also, if managed wisely, serve as a strong attraction for tourists to the area. These resources/attractions are the following:

 World Heritage Site: The Wonderwerk Cave (situated on portion of Portion 23 of the farm Block AA 689 RD) was declared a National Heritage Site in terms of the South African Heritage Resources Agency Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) in March 2010

- Tourist Accommodation: International and domestic tourists on their way to and from the interior provinces, notably Gauteng and Mpumalanga, and the West Coast and Namibia, often use Kuruman as stopover point. While this is a welcome source of income for the guest houses and lodges in the area, it would add a substantial injection into the local economy if such stopovers could be extended to two or three nights. This would of course require that tourists are made aware of the attractions in the wider area and that the nodes in which the guest houses are located are developed and managed with such tourists in mind.
- Other attractions in the district area: There are a number of attractions that could be used to enhance the attractiveness of the area for
 - tourists. These include (1) the Kalahari Raptor Rehabilitation Centre; (2) the Kuruman Eye, which is the largest natural fountain in the southern hemisphere; (3) the Wonderwerk Caves; and (4) the Kuruman Moffat Museum. Again, the utilisation of these sites as tourist attractions would require strong management and in some cases upgrading, better signage and marketing.
- Undeveloped potential tourism attractions: Bothitong and Kiangkop
- Opportunities for adventure and 'green tourism': While these two
 associated tourism segments have not been extensively utilised in
 the area, the western parts of the Joe Morolong LM do have pristine
 natural environments, which are ideal for such activities (Tswalu
 Game Reserve).

Fco-Tourism

The activities listed as eco-tourism in JTGDM can be listed as camping, game drives, hunting, indigenous wildlife, natural springs and caves, etc. Most of these activities are situated in the east and north east of JTGDM. Some of the main eco-tourism attractions include the following (RDP,2019):

• The Eye: This is a geological feature bringing water from deep underground to the surface in the Kalahari Desert. The Eye is the biggest natural fountain in the southern hemisphere, proclaimed a national monument in 1992.



Recreation Apple Resort: situated in the Gamagara Municipality, the resort offers outstanding accommodation. camping caravanning facilities. fishing and horse riding



The Kalahari Raptor Trail: Kuruman, Kathu, Olifantshoek, Upington, Keimoes, Kakamas and the Augrabies Falls National Park fall within the Kalahari Raptor Trail.



Cultural Tourism

The cultural tourism attractions within the area are:

- Wonderwerk Cave (National Heritage Site): one of the longest-inhabited caves in the world, with San rock paintings in areas near its mouth
- Moffat Mission: established in 1820 by Scottish missionary, Robert Moffat, in Kuruman, the mission church was declared a national monument in 1993.
- Truce Tree: a treaty was signed under this tree by General JC Kemp surrendered to Capt. JP Frylinck on 8 November 1914.
- Dithakong is a well-known significant historical site, as two recognised battles took place in the area. In 1823, the Tswana mission settlement was saved from raiding Mantatee refugees by missionaries and Griguas that came to their aid. Later, in 1878, during the
- Grigualand West Rebellion, the BaTlhaping were shelled in their defensive positions amongst the ancient stone walls. During the Langeberg Rebellion of 1896-7, a major siege was enforced by British forces at Luka/Gamasep, located north of Olifantshoek in the eastern

Langeberg, during which Kgosi Luka Jantjie was killed. There is a strong possibility that the site will be declared a Provincial Heritage Site.



Educational Tourism

Educational Tourism is comprised of several sub-types including ecotourism, heritage tourism, rural/farm tourism and student exchanges between educational institutions (Smith, 2013: 2).

The educational tourism attractions within the area are::

 Archaeological and Paleontological Resources: Over and above the proposed National Heritage Site at the Wonderwerk Caves in Kuruman, the Kathu area is of considerable interest to the Archaeological and Paleontological communities. Mining activities as tourism opportunities: The mining companies in the area can, in collaboration with the District and Local Municipalities, set up and offer mining tours.

The forgotten Highway Expedition

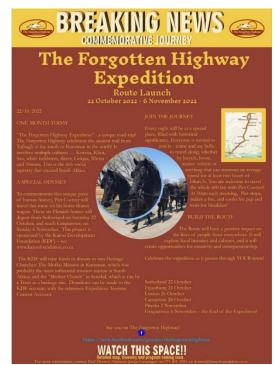
The forgotten Highway Expenditure- a unique road trip.

Build the route

The route will have a positive impact on the lives of people from everywhere. It will explore local histories and cultures, and it will create opportunities for creativity and entrepreneurship

JTG SDF should consider the identified route for any possible spatial development in order to enhance the tourism within the district.

The map below depicts the tourism route: forgotten Highway Expenditure



Risks And Challenges

While there are huge possibilities, there are also significant risks and challenges regarding the exploitation of these potential tourism sites.

These are the following:

- Climate change could wreak havoc on the aesthetic appeal of especially the natural beauty of the western side of the Joe Morolong LM;
- Unmanaged expansion of mining activities and associated expansion of human activities, could severely comprise the attractiveness and accessibility of areas with natural and historical significance;
- The absence of a coherent list of heritage resources in the area and absence of management plans could result in investment and spending decisions being taken by national, provincial and municipal organs of State that threaten these resources;
- The already strained water-availability situation in the area could worsen
 even further with an expansion in the tourism industry, as it could lead to
 (1) a greater use of water for the maintenance and upkeep of
 streetscapes and tourist sites and (2) the introduction of greater
 numbers of consumers of potable water to the area;
- With the exception of a few tourist activities situated next to the N14 or within Kuruman, the rest of the tourism activities (especially ecotourism & nature based tourism) is remotely located and dispersed over the whole District Municipality. Travel distances between these activities coupled hinder the integration or of tourist activities as specific tourist markets are targeted (JTG RDP:153);

- The basic principle of cultural heritage conservation is that archaeological and other heritage sites are valuable, scarce and non-renewable.
- Many such sites are unfortunately lost on a daily basis through development for housing, roads and infrastructure and once archaeological sites are damaged, they cannot be re-created as site integrity and authenticity is permanently lost.

Potential Niche Tourism Markets In The District.

The following niche tourism markets exist in the District of which could add value if developed, packaged and marketed correctly (<u>JTGDM Tourism Strategy,2016</u>).

- Avi-tourism;
- Adventure Tourism; and
- Cycle Tourism.

These attractions are the following:

- World Heritage Site:
- Tourist Accommodation:
- Undeveloped potential tourism attractions: Bothitong and Kiangkop
- Opportunities for adventure and 'green tourism'

Agriculture

Natural and agricultural resources both play a crucial role within the province. Both intensive and extensive agricultural activities take place within the Northern Cape, but intensive agriculture tends to be concentrated along the river systems (NC PSDF,2018)

From a land-cover perspective, agriculture is the second most significant economic activity in the JTGDM, comprising of large commercial livestock farms and subsistence grazing activities (<u>JTG SDF Review</u>, 2017).

Cultivation of land is mainly restricted to (1) the area stretching from Hotazel to Avontuur, (2) Aansluit, and (3) in tracts of land along the Molopo River. Agriculture does, however, not make a large contribution to the economy, nor does it provide a substantial amount of employment – only 4.67% of the employed population is active in this sector.

In order to boost rural economies, government has initiated the establishment of Mega Agri-Parks throughout the country (IDP,2022-23).

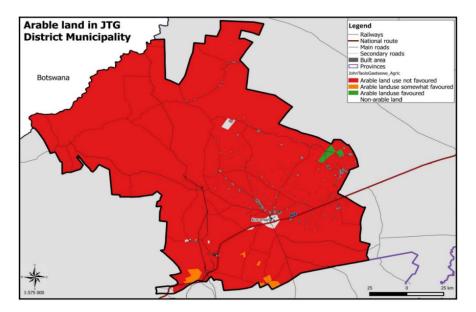
Twenty seven (27) District Municipalities have been identified as priority areas because of their poverty status and the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality is amongst those municipalities identified.

The arid nature of the district means that the carrying capacity for livestock production and potential for dry land cropping is low. Only irrigated cultivation and grazing at very low densities (as low as 0.06 large stock cattle

units/hectare, i.e., 16 hectares/head of cattle) are possible (<u>JTG SDF Review</u>, 2017).

Subsistence and survivalist farming predominate in the eastern half of the Joe Morolong LM. These activities consist mainly of livestock-keeping, poultry-rearing and planting of vegetables. Inefficient and inappropriate farming techniques and lack of exposure to skills-training, have, however, in many cases resulted in low yields. They have also been hugely detrimental to soils quality, land capability and grazing capacity and impacted in a very negative way on the environment.

The district is mostly not suitable for arable land use. It is only a small portion of the district that is suitable for arable land use, on the eastern side of the Joe Morolong LM, as is illustrated in the figure below.



PLAN 13 Arable land in JTG

Source: JTG SDF Review, 2017

Risks And Challenges

The agricultural sector is beset by serious risks and faces a number of serious challenges in the area. These include the following:

 The semi-arid climate, with its very low seasonal rainfall and high evaporation levels, which limits the development of the agricultural sector. Without (1) sizeable transfers from other catchment areas, and (2) the introduction of very different, environmentally suitable farming practices, the available water supply will not be able to support largescale agricultural expansion;

- Due to communities utilising more groundwater than is being replenished through precipitation and transfers, potable water sources in the district are running out;
- De-watering as a result of mining and related activities
- The salinity level of especially underground water sources in the area is constantly increasing, posing a serious threat to both human life and the environment:
- The low levels of socio-economic development in the area, and the lack of access to skills and high-tech farming technologies and equipment for arid areas, results in especially emerging farmers placing huge pressure on the already limited natural resources in the study area; and
- Global warming and climate change pose serious threats to agriculture in the district in four key respects:
 - Higher temperatures in the form of higher maximums and higher averages in an area that already has very high temperatures;
 - Lower annual rainfall figures in an area that already receives very little rain, and amongst the many other negative impacts, also

- worsens the already high salinity levels of the water resources in the region;
- o More erratic rainfall patterns, with a greater frequency of droughts, floods and freak thunderstorms, which can wreak havoc on soils, which have an already low vegetation cover and experience high levels of over-grazing; and
- Vegetation change, due to lower precipitation, higher watersalinity levels, increased erosion and an increased prevalence of survivalist human-induced exploitation of the natural vegetation base.

The available large-scale agricultural land must be kept from being overtaken by settlements; this can be done by properly zoning these land parcels to preserve good agricultural and production potential (NC PSDF,2018).

Industry

Industry for the purposes of this document will be classified as all the economic activities under that is within the secondary economic sector, these are:

- Manufacturing;
- Electricity, gas and water; and
- Construction.

Most of the heavy industrial activities are found near the mining towns of Kathu and Hotazel with smaller industrial and related activities in Kuruman and also Kathu. Agro-processing activities are found within the towns of Kuruman and Kathu, although there are only a few industries in this market segment (JTG RDP 2016).

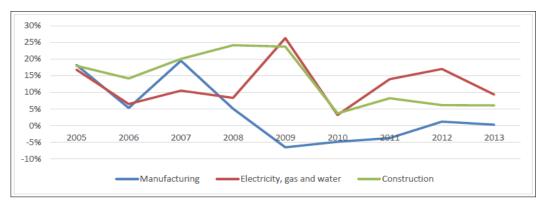


Table 13 Secondary economic sector

The year on year GVA growth rate for all three of the secondary sectors is provided in the above figure for JTGDM from 2005 – 2013.

Clearly evident is once again the effect of the global recession on manufacturing. Construction sector however remained high besides the recession in 2009. This is attributed to housing developments in Kuruman and Kathu to keep up with the housing demand by the mining population. Housing development projects by private sector (particularly mining companies) could not take-off due to unavailability of bulk services in

Kuruman and some of the planned or proposed developments include Galowe Integrated Human Settlement

Ga-Segonyana LM in terms of the local GVA per sector, has the biggest industrial area contributing most to the manufacturing GVA of JTGDM. Joe Morolong LM contributes most to the electricity, gas and water sector, while Ga-Segonyana LM contributes most towards construction, with Gamagara LM a closely in second as outlined in the graph below (*JTG SDF Review*, 2017)

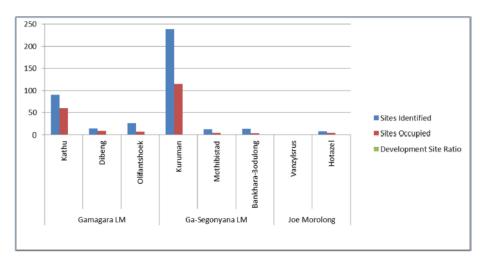


Table 18 Industrial Sites

Looking at some of the sites which were identified as industrial and possible industrial within the SDF's, it is clear that there is still a lot of

opportunity for industrial development in most of the town. Vanzylsrus has a large area demarcated for industrial development; however none of it has been proclaimed nor developed. The Development Site Ration (DSR) of Hotazel may seem surprising at first glance, considering how small the town is. However, the prevalence of big mines in the area allow for industrial development in the town (JTG RDP 2016)

Key Interventions

Manufacturing

- The District should target other manufacturing opportunities to target foreign investment, farm machinery and equipment, leather tanning. These industries are feasible as there will be linkages between the farm equipment manufacture industries and the farmers in the area towards the south of the District.
- The leather tannery will receive raw materials (hides) from livestock and game farmers.

Electricity, Gas & Water Supply

- Promote the equal distribution, or access to electricity.
- Research methods to improve the income base of local municipalities regarding the selling and distribution of electricity.
- Explore the potential of establishing solar farms specifically to generate and provide electricity to rural and tribal communities.

Business

Business will be classified under economic activities that occur within the tertiary economic sector. However, general governments' contribution is excluded as it is a government function. These tertiary economic activities are:

- Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation;
- Transport, storage and communication;
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services;
- Community, social and personal services; and
- General government (excluded).

Key Interventions

Wholesale and Retail Trade

- In order to promote trade, it will be crucial to support and expand the manufacturing sector within the district. By doing so, the value chain of the mining sector is strengthened.
- By producing and providing materials required by the mining sector, trade will be strengthened, while diversifying and promoting economic growth

1.D.2 CATALYTIC PROJECTS OF THE JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT

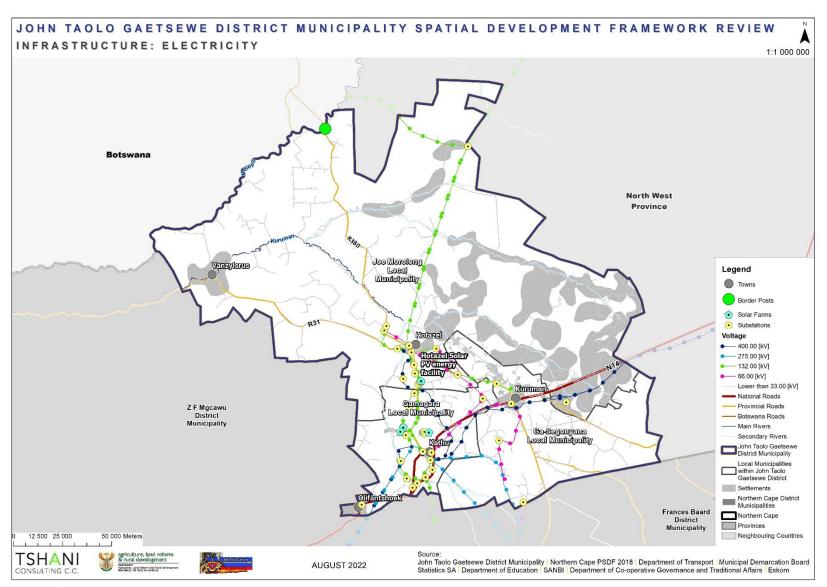
A number of key catalytic projects/initiatives were identified, which are aimed at (1) stimulating economic growth; (2) generating wealth; (3) diversifying the district economy; and (4) contributing to the recovery of the district economy in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic (DDM, 2022)

Key Catalytic Project

- Regional Hospital (Level 4)
- Iron Smelter and Sinter Plants
- Regional Airport
- Special Economic Zones
- Higher education facilities, i.e., University, University of Technology, FET College and Artisan training facilities
- Basic Education
- Agri-Hub and Park
- Bulk Infrastructure and distribution networks
- Telecommunication and information infrastructure
- Tourism promotion and development
- Transport corridor and gateway, with related infrastructure and networks
- Disaster management centre
- Integrated Human Settlement Development

Solar Farm Projects

- Shirley Farm 367
- Hotazel Solar PV energy facility (he Remaining Extent of the Farm York "A", No. 279)
- Farm Kameelaar-
- Tshepo Solar Power Plant (Rf) Pty Ltd): Farm London-
- Perth Kuruman Solar Development (Farm Perth no. 276)
- Roma Energy Mount Roper (Pty) Ltd (Farm Mount Roper no.321- Farm Mount Roper no.321,)



PLAN 14 Electricity

The section below aims to highlight the number of social facilities which are currently accessible to the people of the District Municipality, as well as determine if these social facilities are sufficient to cater to the population as per the CSIR thresholds above

SOCIAL FACILITIES

Social facilities are a vital aspect of human settlements as they serve as sources for social and public services; including health, education, recreation, cultural and socializing spaces among other services.

Access to and availability of social facilities is an important factor which attracts and keeps people in an area. Therefore, the section below indicates the number of social facilities within the municipality jurisdiction.

The following strategies for social infrastructure are based on the criteria as stipulated in terms of the CSIR Human Settlement Guidelines

Table 22 Social facilities

Planning Thresholds	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements
Crèche	2 km Radius	2 400 – 3 000 people
Primary School	5 km Radius	1 000 – 7 000 people

Secondary/ High School	5 km Radius	2 500 – 12 500 people
Library	8-10 km Radius	20 000 - 70 000 people
Clinic	5 km Radius	24 000 - 70 000 people
Hospital	30 km Radius	300 000 – 900 000 people
Police Station	8 km Radius	60 000 - 100 000 people
Post Office	5-10 km Radius	10 000 - 20 000 people
Pension Pay Points	5 km Radius	Variable
Community Halls	10 km Radius	10 000 - 60 000 people
Shops	10 km Radius	1 x 5000 people
Cemetery	15 km Radius	8.8Ha / 50 000 people

.Community Hall

The are 24 community halls within JTGD. The Majority of community hall are located within Kuruman and some scattered on the North-East of JTGDM

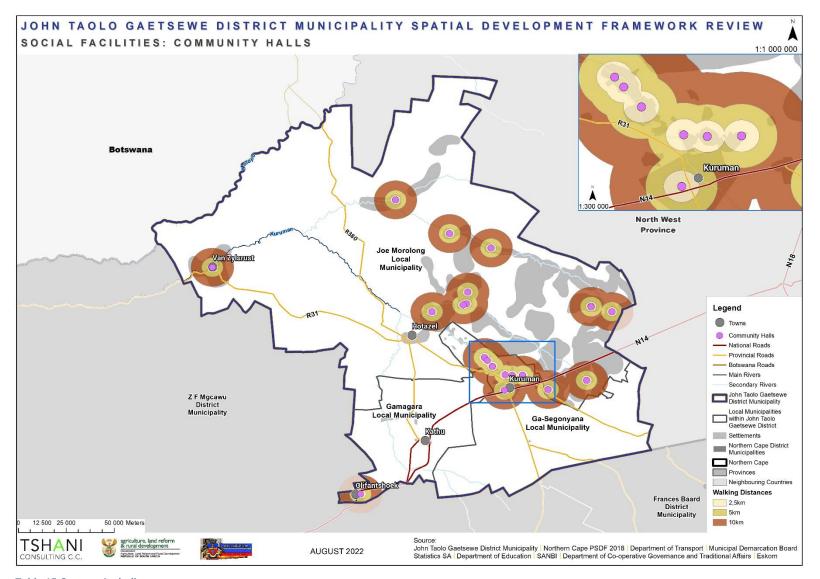


Table 15 Community halls

Educational Facilities

Educational facilities are categorised differently based on grades. For this section, education facilities will be differentiated according to grades / ages; Creche, Primary School, and Secondary School. In terms of the CSIR Standards on Human Settlement and Design, the following planning thresholds are applicable:

Table 23 Educational facilities

Facility	Use capacity and threshold
Creche	A maximum of 1.5km walking distance is applied here
Primary School	To serve an estimated minimum population of between 3 000 and 4 000
Secondary School	To serve an estimated minimum population of between 6 000 and 10 000

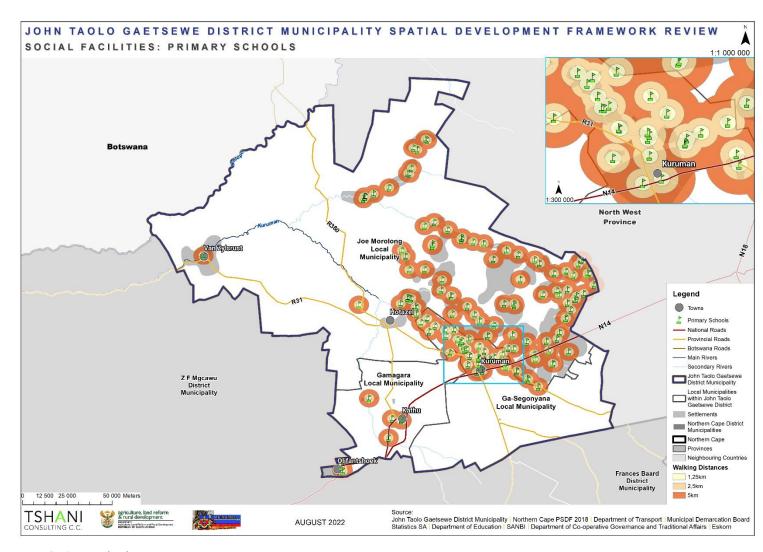
Primary Schools

Primary Schools play a very essential and important role in every area. Primary Schools are dispersed throughout the JTG area This plan has been formulated using CSIR guidelines, using a 1km – 5km walking distance radius. Primary education is the foremost and basic right of

every child. To ensure the accessibility to all children is not only the duty of government but also of parents.

The main objective of the primary education is to bring awareness among the children, opens avenues of opportunities along with self-development and reduces intergenerational poverty. It is the first step in the making of welfare and society. Primary education is an out-and-out pre-requisite for continuous development.

There are 137 Primary schools located in the JTGDM area Primary education and the Majority of schools are located in Joe Morolong LM (67) (NCDOE Master list, Northern Cape schools)



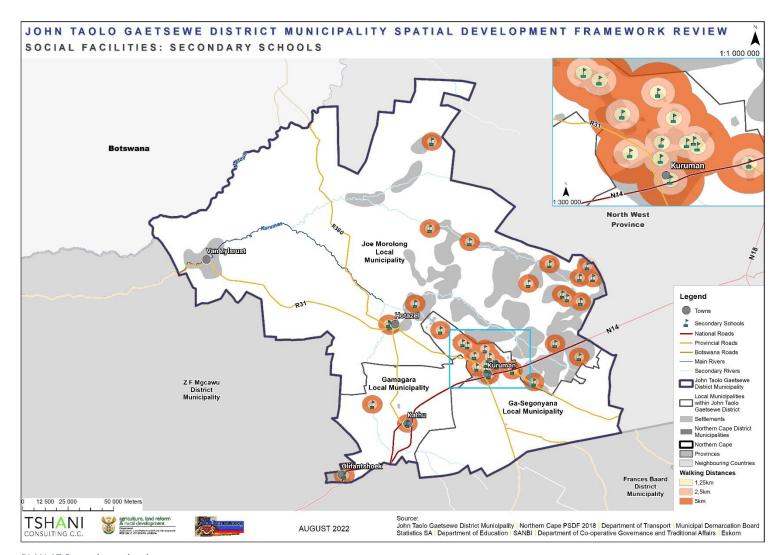
PLAN 16 Primary school

Secondary Schools

Secondary Schools play a very essential and important role in every area. There are 34 secondary schools located in the JTGDM area and the Majority of schools are located in Joe Morolong LM (16) (NCDOE Master list, Northern Cape schools)

Secondary education is an important segment in every person's life. It also serves as a means to potentially empower the youth, raise a person's economic status and reduce infant mortality rates as these listed facts will show. An education system in rural communities has the opportunity to build capacity and knowledge in the rural populace, helping them to make informed decisions about their own rural community such as farms and to innovate in agricultural affairs.

Education also exposes the masses to information and helps prevent the misinterpretation of information



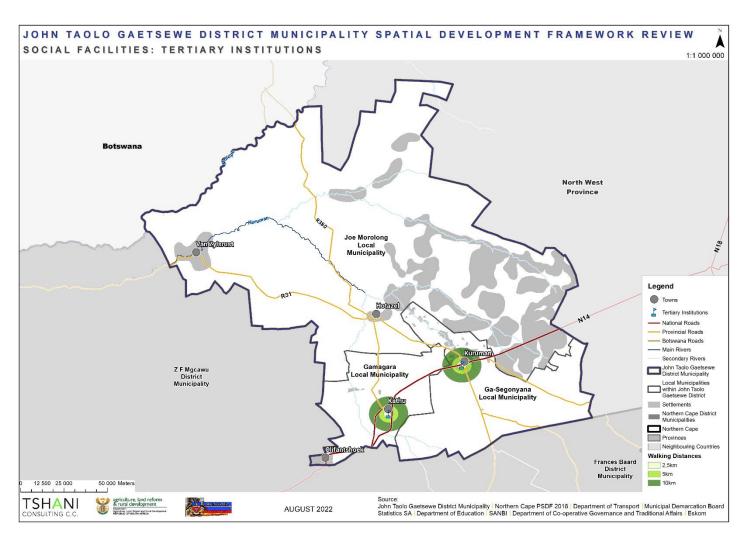
PLAN 17 Secondary school

Tertiary Education

There are 2 Tertiary education facilities within the JTGDM, namely, Kathu Campus, TVET College and Kuruman Campus, TVET College one is located in Kathu and the other is located within Kuruman These facilities brings in students from all over the country to the JTGDM.

The facilities specifically require the need to ensure that adequate facilities and activities are provided by the JTGDM to support the needs of these students.

The following plan highlights the location of this facility

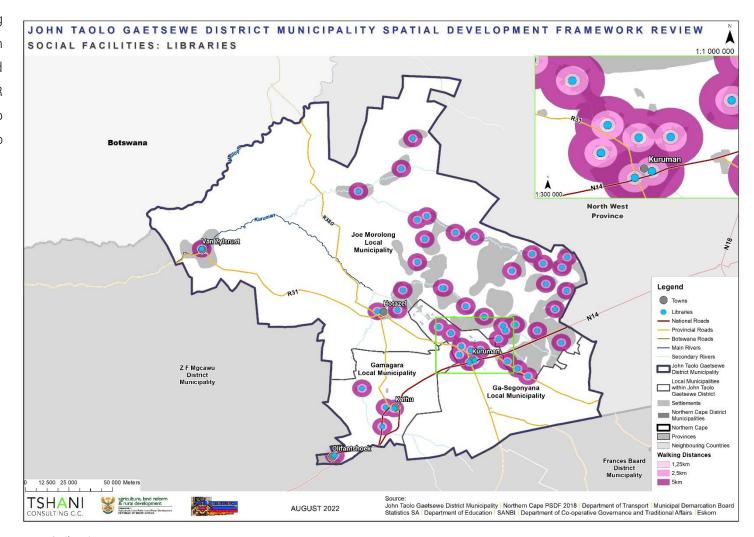


PLAN 18 Tertiary institution

Libraries

In terms of the Human Settlement Planning and Design (CSIR Guidelines), an 8km to 10km radius is deemed to be the recommended walking distance to a Library. The CSIR Guidelines also indicate that a Library is to serve a population of approximately 20 000 to 70 000 people.

There are 48 libraries in JTGDM

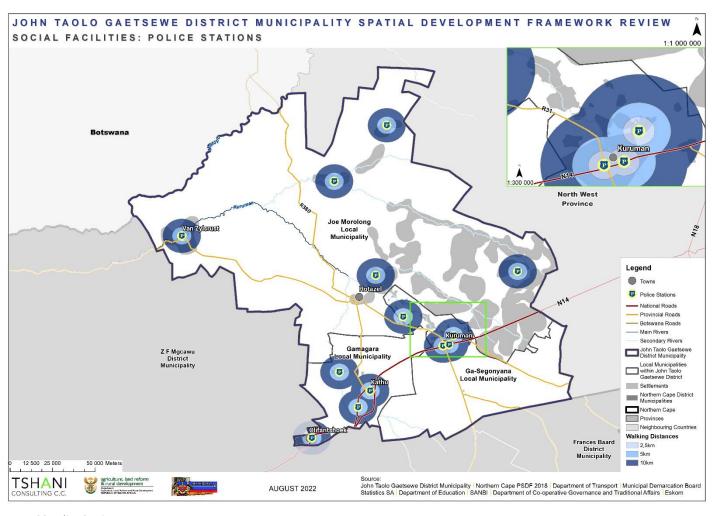


PLAN 19 Libraries

Police Stations

In terms of the Human Settlement Planning and Design (CSIR Guidelines), an 8km radius is deemed to be the recommended travelling distance to a Police Station. The CSIR Guidelines also indicates that a Police Station is to serve a population of approximately 60 000 to 100 000 people. The number of Police Stations for the area is considered sufficient as they are within the recommended traveling distance

The district municipality has 13 permanent police stations.



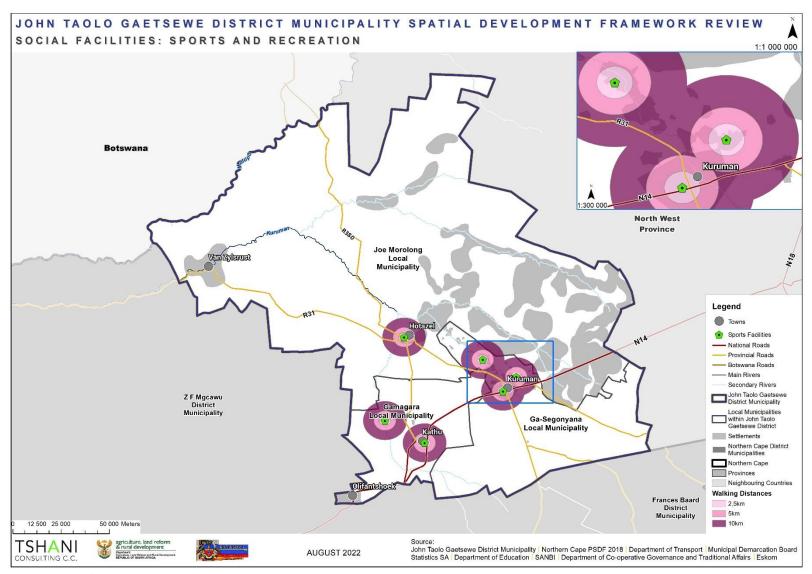
PLAN 20 Police Stations

Sports and Recreation

There are a total number of 6 Sport facilities within the JTGDM.

One is within Hotazel town, 3 are within Kuruman town and 2 are in Kathu town.

Hotazel is located within Joe Morolong LM, which constitutes approximately 72.6% of the total land mass of the JTGDM, however the sport facility is inadequate to serve the community.

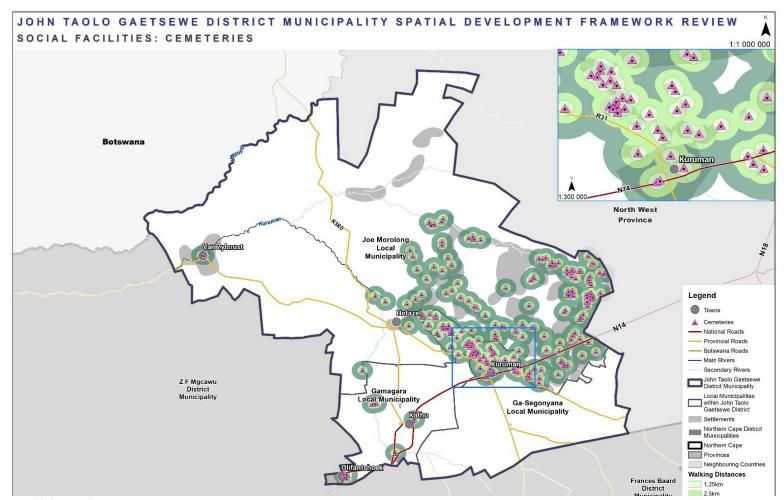


PLAN 21 Sport and Recreation

Cemeteries

According to CSIR, Cemeteries must be 15 km Radius walking distance with the Minimum Requirements of 8.8Ha / 50 000 people.

There are 205 cemetries within JTGDM and majority of cemeteries are situated in Joe Morolong LM and few are in Gamagara LM



PLAN 22 Cemeteries

Health Facilities

The Northern Cape Department of Health Service Transformation Plan outlined a plan to provide equitable distribution of health facilities so that:

- At least 85% of the population has access to a clinic within 10 minutes' drive and a maximum travel time of 40 minutes.
- Community health centre (CHC) within 30 minutes' drive.
- District hospital within one hour's drive.
- Regional hospital facility within two hours' drive from where they live.
- Tertiary hospital within three hours' drive.

Health Facilities In Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality

Table 24 Health Facilities In Ga-Segonyana LM

Municipality	Facility Name	Type Of Facility
Ga-Segonyana	Kuruman	Clinic Gateway at H
Ga-Segonyana	Wrenchville	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Gateway -Batlharos	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Maruping	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Gateway	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Seoding	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Kagiso CHC	CHC
Ga-Segonyana	Kagung	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Gamopedi	Clinic

Health Facilities In Gamagara Local Municipality

Table 25 Health Facilities In Gamagara LM

Municipality	Facility Name	Type Of Facility
Gamagara	Dingleton	Clinic
Gamagara	Olifantshoek	CHC
Gamagara	Kathu	Private Hospital and Clinic
Gamagara	Dibeng	Clinic

Health Facilities In Joe Morolong Local Municipality

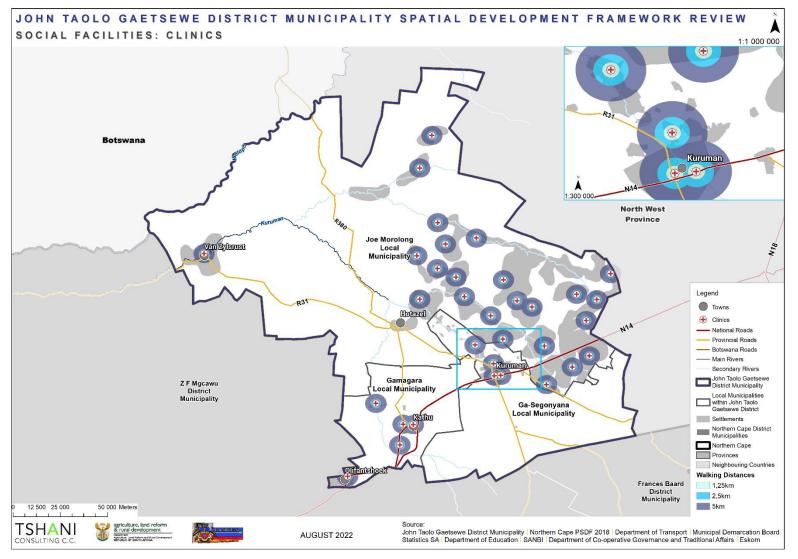
Table 26 Health Facilities In Joe Morolong LM

Municipality	Facility Name	Type Of Facility
Ga-Segonyana	Kuruman	Clinic Gateway at H
Ga-Segonyana	Wrenchville	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Gateway -Batlharos	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Maruping	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Gateway	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Seoding	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Kagiso CHC	CHC
Ga-Segonyana	Kagung	Clinic
Ga-Segonyana	Gamopedi	Clinic

Clinics

Most of the clinics within the district are concentrated in the Joe Morolong LM with total number of 36 clinics.

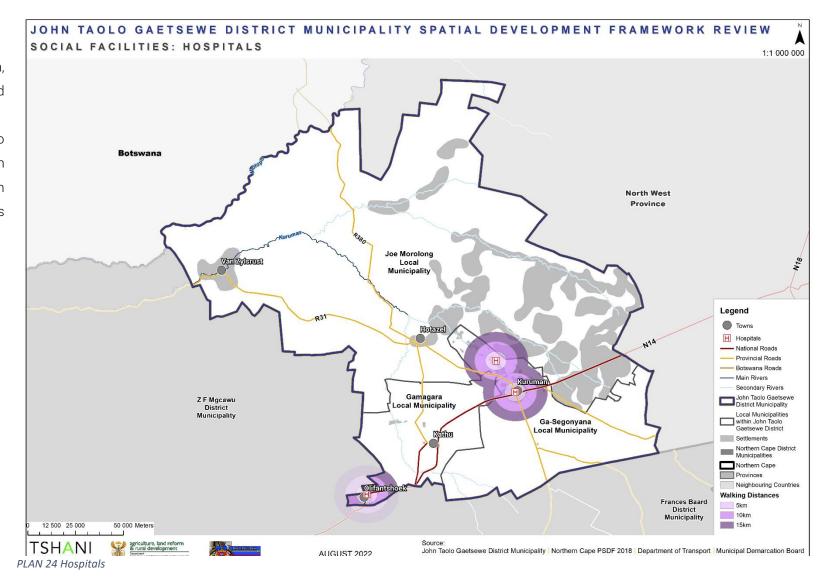
These clinics are not able to adequately address the needs of the communities; the result being that people have to travel great distances to access proper health facilities. This is especially the case for the villages within the DM.



PLAN 23 CLINICS

Hospitals

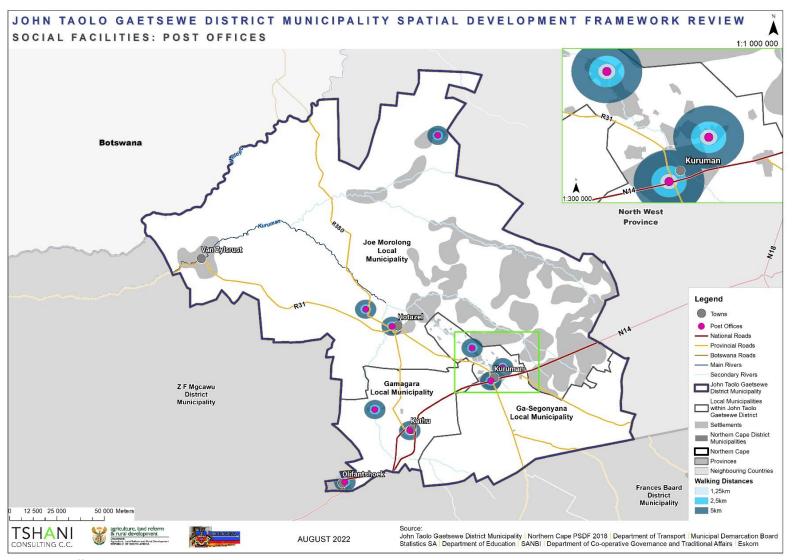
JTGDM have 3 hospitals which, two of these hospitals are situated in the Gamagara LM in Olifantshoek and Kathu and two in the Ga-Segonyana LM in Kuruman and Batlharos. The plan alongside depicts the hospitals located within JTGDM.



Post Offices

In terms of the Human Settlement Planning and Design (CSIR Guidelines), a 5km to 10km radius is deemed to be the recommended walking distance to a Post Office. The CSIR Guidelines also indicates that a Post Office is to serve a population of approximately 10 000 to 20 000 people

There are 9 post offices Located with JTGDM.



PLAN 24 Post Offices

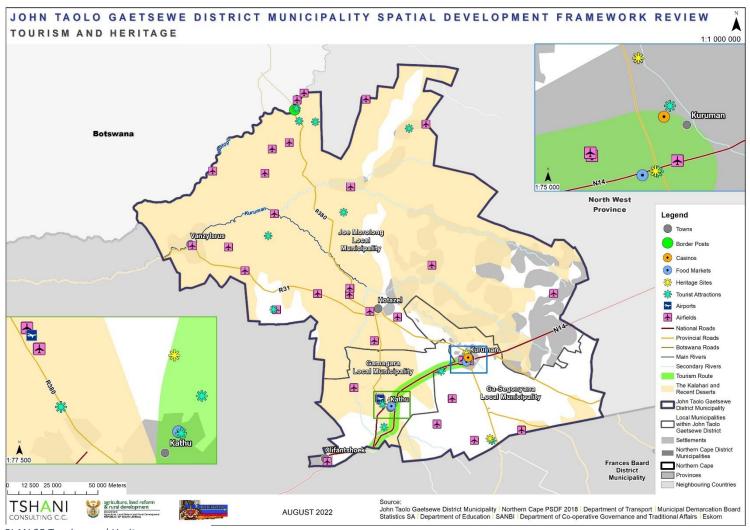
TOURISM AND HERITAGE

Tourism is internationally recognised as one of the world's largest industries. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organisation ("UNWTO") latest estimates, in 2015 global tourism arrivals reached 1,184 million representing an increase of 4.4% from the previous year

Internationally, tourism is recognised as a long-term growth industry and an important catalyst for economic growth (JTGDM Tourism Strategy, 2016).

TOURISM IN THE DISTRICT

- The mining activities within the District contribute to the number of business travellers making use of accommodation facilities in towns such as Kuruman and Kathu.
- The overall theme and experience mentioned by accommodation establishments was centred around "adventure tourism" with emphasis on "cultural and heritage" involvement.



PLAN 25 Tourism and Heritage

It was mentioned that tourism attractions need to be maintained and the development of unique attractions should be prioritised.

- It is clear that there is a need for a tourism forum which should manage and promote product development currently there is no involvement of private sector stakeholders in the development of tourism products in the area.
- The JTGDM contains a distinctive collection of tourism and heritage resources that not only need to be preserved but also, with careful management, may be a major draw for visitors to the area.

D2. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

"Nothing in this world is more simple and cheaper than making cities that provide better for people."- Jan Gehl

"The man-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from buildings and parks or green space to neighbourhoods and cities that can often include their supporting infrastructure such as water supply or energy networks."

Built form refers to the function, shape and configuration of buildings as well as their relationship to streets and open spaces. The Built Form Framework defines an overall structure for guiding the order and hierarchy of the future built quality and character of central area or main business and commercial area of a town or city. as shaped by the use, design, massing, scale and type of buildings.

Settlements

The 1976 Vancouver Declaration, defined Human Settlements as:

"The totality of the human community - whether city, town or village - with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustain it"

Over the years, this concept of human settlements has been broadened to become a framework for an overall national socio-economic development in the context of formulating housing strategies. It is now contended that human settlements are the spatial dimension as well as the physical expression of economic and social activity. No creative act takes place without being influenced by settlement conditions. In turn, the creation of workable human settlements inevitably becomes an objective of, an indicator of and a prerequisite for social and economic development. Settlements are an objective of development in that place where people can live, learn and work in conditions of safety, comfort and efficiency are a fundamental and elementary need.

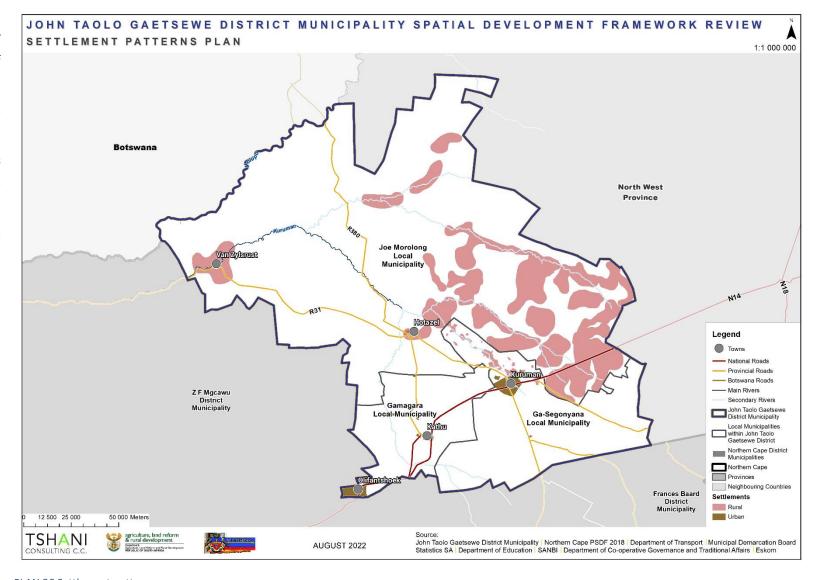
Settlements are also an indicator, in that they are the most visible expression of a society's ability to satisfy some of the fundamental needs of its members: they can mark accomplishments as well as expose destitution, neglect and inequality. Finally, settlements are a prerequisite for social and economic development, in that no social progress for sustainable economic growth can occur without efficient settlements systems and settlement networks. (https://www.virtualstatisticalsystem.org – 06/09/2016)

The term "settlement" clearly refers to the physical locale where people stay and perform socio-economic functions. (Tringham, 1972; Hagget et al, 1977; Nagle, 2000).

JTG is characterised as a rural district and there is also a fairly huge spatial distribution of agricultural activities in the district.

The major agricultural areas are located within Joe Morolong and Ga-Segonyana local municipalities and take the form of subsistence and survivalist farming

Settlements within JTG are predominantly located in North-East of Kuruman town. Urban towns are mainly in Kuruman and rural settlements between Hotzel and Kuruman



PLAN 26 Settlement patterns

Settlement hierarchy within the three local municipalities within JTGDM (JTG SDF Review,2017)

Table 27 Settlement hierarchy

Municipality/ Description	Ga-Segonyana LM	Gamagara LM	Joe Morolong
First Order Settlement	Kuruman	Kathu	Hotazel and Churchill
Second Order Settlement	Mothibistat, Wrenchville, BankharaBodulong, Seoding, Magobe, Batlharos, etc.	Olifantshoek, Sishen and Dibeng, Dingleton	Vanzylsrus and McCarthysrus
Third Order Settlement	Maruping, Seven Miles, Magojaneng, Kagung, etc.	None	Heuningvlei, Laxey, Bothitong, Dithakong, etc
Fourth Order Settlement	Gamopedi, Gantatelang, Pietbos, Gasehubane, Thamoyanche, etc.	None	Perth, Mahukhubung, Padstow, Eiffel, Ditshelabeleng, etc

Urban Settlements

The district's socioeconomic development highly depends on the form and structure of the settlements. John Taolo Gaetsewe DM comprises of both urban and rural areas, with most rural settlements situated in Joe Morolong LM, Gamagara LM serving the purpose of urban dominant local municipality, whilst Ga-Segonyana LM has the focus on both rural and urban settlements (JTG SDF Review,2017)

The urban settlements are found in Vanzylsrus, Hotazel and Black Rock, within the Municipal Area.

Rural Settlements

The Rural Settlements primarily includes rural villages with social facilities, subsistence agriculture but limited economic uses. functions as a small rural service centre (providing commercial and service facilities, and agricultural industries and services). There are a few rural settlements in the area, located near Hotazel, Vanzylsrus, and Blackrock and between Santoy and Hotazel. The scattered nature of these rural settlements can be attributed to the vastness of the area and the lack of job opportunities within the area (JTG SDF Review,2017). Subsistence agricultural activities and sprawling, unplanned human settlement resulting in dense rural settlements

are key contributors to these phenomena in the Northern part of the JTGDM in the Ditshipeng and Bothithong areas (EMF, 2011 in JTGDM SDF 2017).

Settlement density

There is a total number of 186 settlements in the JTGDM area. The Joe Morolong LM has the highest number of settlements, of which the majority is rural. The table below indicates the settlement densities for the JTGDM and its respective local municipalities.

Table 28 Settlement density

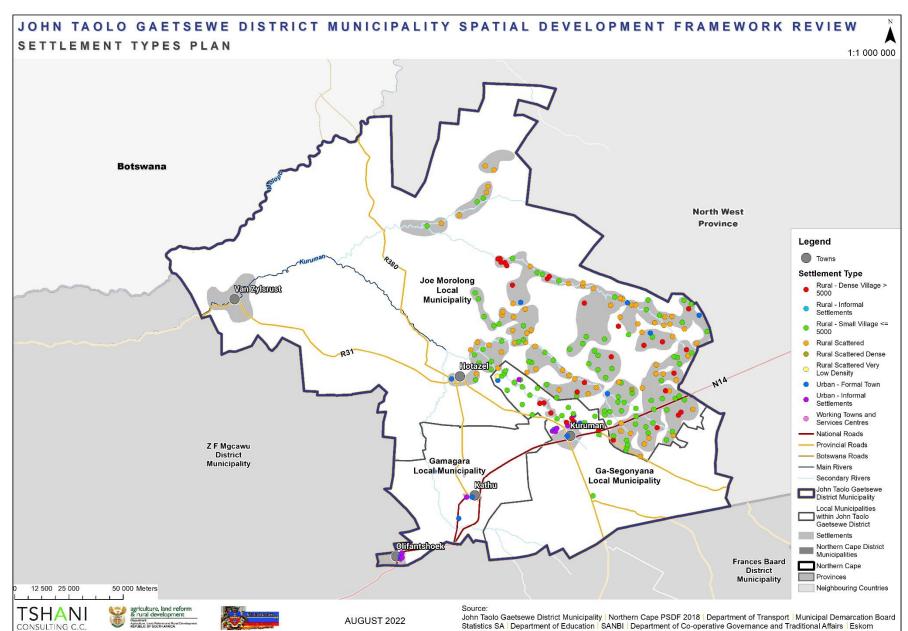
Density of people per square	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Joe Morolong	Ga- Segonyana	Gamagara
km	8.2	4	21	16

Source: JTGDM SDF Review 2017

Density of people per	Ga- Segonyana	Gamagara	Joe Morolong	John Taolo Gatesewe District
square km	25.2	21.44	4.24	9.36

Population density measures the concentration of people in a region. To calculate this, the population of a region is divided by the area size of that region. In 2018, with an average of 9.36 people per square kilometre, John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality had a higher population density than Northern Cape (3.54 people per square kilometre).

Compared to South Africa (47.6 per square kilometre) it can be seen that there are less people living per square kilometre in John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality than in South Africa.



JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK REVIEW METSIMANTSI SETTLEMENTS ASSESSMENT



Characteristics:

- Gravel roads
- No RDP Housing
- Mud Housing
- Pit toilets
- Poor water infrastructure







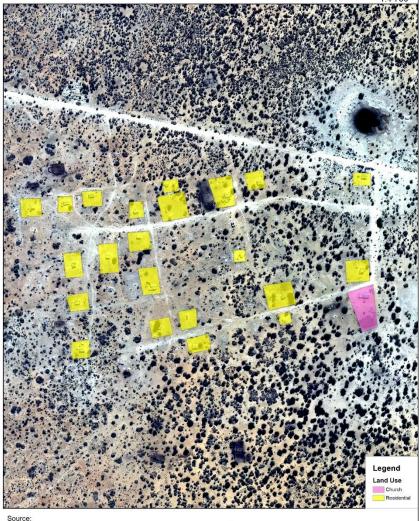








AUGUST 2022



Source:
John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality | Northern Cape PSDF 2018 | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board
Statistics SA | Department of Education | SANBI | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK REVIEW

SEVERN SETTLEMENTS ASSESSMENT



Characteristics:

- Old farm houses
- No public transportation, using horse and carts
- No RDP Housing
 No health facilities
- No water infrastructure
- No shops





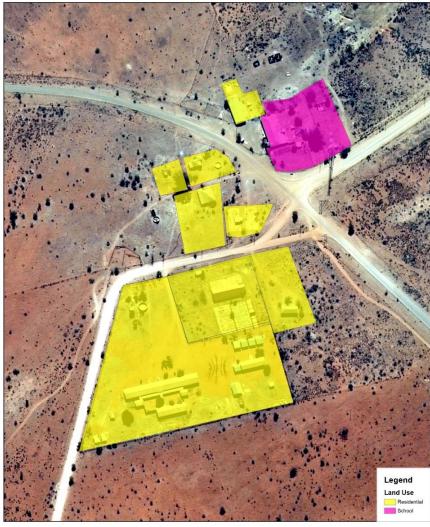








AUGUST 2022



John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Northern Cape PSDF 2018 Department of Transport Municipal Demarcation Board Statistics SA Department of Education SANBI Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs Eskom

Housing

Housing remain one of the key development challenges in the JTG district and is further weakened by the lack of formalisation of the rural and traditional areas. The scattered settlement pattern creates many challenges in terms of infrastructure provision, and would the region require a sustainable human settlements plan that promoted the clustering of settlements as well as urbanisation towards existing formalise areas such as Kuruman. Traditional leadership further plays a key towards fighting housing backlogs (RDP,).

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District is largely a mining area with mines planning to expand in the upcoming years. With the expansion of the mines additional employment opportunities will be created which will result in an increase in population

Infrastructure & Services: Access to Housing

Key Insights:

- Many residents in the district have access towards formal housing.
- Greenfield developments are implemented in the district, a mind shift
 may be required to roll out green field developments to service stands
 and make them available for the communities to take ownership of
 their own top structures

Key Interventions:

 New Greenfield development and formalisation of informal settlements is a high priority. New diverse housing typologies are available ranging from FLISP,
 RDP, BNG and CRU units for beneficiaries that could not own a house or piece of land.

The following are household growth projections 2016, 2021 to 2024 TS

Table 29 Household growth projections

	Total Ho	useholds		Growth
Municipality	CS 2016	2021 Estimates	2024 Estimates	(Calculated)
Joe Morolong	23 919	24 159	24 304	0,2%
Ga-Segonyana	32 669	40 517	46 104	4,4%
Gamagara	15 723	24 303	31 560	9,1%
John Taolo Gaetsewe	72 310	88 979	101 968	3,6%

Source: Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2022-23

Types of housing

In comparison to the four other DMs in the province, the JTGDM has the second lowest percentage of households living in a "House or brick structure on a separate stand". Amongst the three LMs in the district, the Ga-Segonyana LM has the highest percentage of households living in a "House or brick structure on a separate stand" (76.39%). Nearly half (45.6%) of all households in the DM living in such a dwelling are located in this LM.

Implication The proposal housing development plan within JTG should be aligned to the Integrated Human Settlements Sector Plan objectives in order to provide the strategic direction for transforming human settlements This transformation relates to accelerating human settlement delivery on well-located land that provide opportunities to beneficiaries to access the property market and have sufficient access to social amenities and economic opportunities. The transformation will further support the integration of

communities and the spatial restructuring of the towns and villages in the Municipal area.

Type of main dwelling	Northern Cape	John Taolo	Joe Morolong	Ga-Segonyana	Gamagara
		Gaetsewe			
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete	920,702	184,071	60940.00	80,831	42,301
olock structure on a					
raditional dwelling/hut/structure made of	25,457	14,406	10083.00	4,322	-
raditional mater					
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	7,754	743	45.00	337	361
Cluster house in complex	1,241	345	0	23	322
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a	3,648	683	27.00	336	320
complex)					
Semi-detached house	21,423	1,546	129.00	509	908
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in	58,229	15,567	7608.00	7,069	890
oackyard					
nformal dwelling/shack in backyard	45,013	7,177	2092.00	3,548	1,536
nformal dwelling/shack not in backyard	92,146	11,870	2853.00	3,594	5,423
e.g., in an informal					
Room/flatlet on a property or larger	2,875	700	-	655	45
dwelling/servants' quart					
Caravan/tent	862	238	39.00	17	183
Other	14,293	4,917	385.00	3,166	1,366
Jnspecified	137	-	-	-	-
- Fotal	1,193,780	242,264	84,201	104,408	53,656

Table 30 Types of main dwelling

The housing backlog and targeted delivery of housing units

Table 31 Housing backlog

		Gamagara	Joe Morolong	Ga-Segonyana	JTG
Housing Backlog 2022	Total Backlog/Need	7 300	4 817	7 441	16 698
Future Growth in Households (2021-2030) – Maximum	Future Demand: Low Income	12,180	5,046	6,867	24,094
growth scenario	Future Demand: Gap Market	9,035	765	2,657	12,457
	Total Housing Delivery/Supply Rate	2 609 units/year	1 112 units/year	1 770 units/year	5 491 units/year
Proposed Average Supply/	Supply for Backlog Eradication by 2030	488 units/year	530 units/year	817 units/year	1 836 units/year
Delivery of units – 2021-2030	Supply for Future Growth – Low Income group (moderate growth)	1218 units/year	505 units/year	687 units/year	2,409 units/year
	Supply for Future Growth – Gap Market	903 units/year	77 units/year	266 units/year	1,246 units/year

Source: JTGDM DDM 2022

Traditional Authorities Areas

There are two (2) Traditional Authorities in the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality and seven (7) in the Joe Morolong Local Municipality, making up the district's total of nine (9) Traditional Authorities.

The traditional authorities of the district is shown below, along with the location of their seats and identification of their leaders.

No.	NAME OF TRADITIONAL LEADER	CONTACT NUMBER	ADDRESS	COMMUNITY REPRESENTED	OFFICE LOCATION
	Vacant		Private Bag X113 Mothibistad 8474	Batlhaping ba ga Jantjie	Manyeding
2.	Kgosi Pelonomi Precious Toto (Chair: PHTL as well as Senior Traditional leader) Kgosi Batsasi Anna Toto Deputy STL	072 507 2741 083 2476 721	Private Bag X100 Mothibistad 8474		
3.	Kgosi Kgotlaame Surgeon Motshwarakgole STL, Member of NHTL	082 733 5302	Private Bag X111 Mothibistad 8474	Batlhaping ba ga Motshwarakgole	Dithakong
۱.	Kgosi Bogosieng Vincent Mahura STL	082 769 2005	Private Bag X 101 Mothibistad 8474	Batlhaping ba ga Mahura	Deerward
5.	Kgosi Sephiri Isaac Dioka STLs	082 769 2005	Private Bag X174 Mothibistad 8474	Batlharo ba ga Gamorona Phadima	
3.	Kgosi Bakang Desmond Phetihu STL & Member of NHTL	082 974 6861	Private Bag X174 Mothibistad 8474	Batlhaping ba ga Phetlhu	Camden
7.	Kgosi Pule Shadrack Bareki (Dep Chair PH and Senior Traditional leader)	071 859 6882	P.O.Box 22 Heunaar 8611	Batlharo ba ga Bareki	Heuningvlei (Tsoe)
3.	Kgosi Gaboitsiwe E. Thaganyane (Acting) (Chairperson: LHTL Member of NHTL)	079 514 8231	P.O.Box 2 Cassel 8587	Batlhaping ba ga Thaganyane	Cassel
9.	Tuduetse Daniel Molema Ba ga Jantjie (Deputy Senior Traditional	082 868 4820	Private Bag X113 Mothibistad 8474	Batlhaping ba ga Jantjie	Manyeding

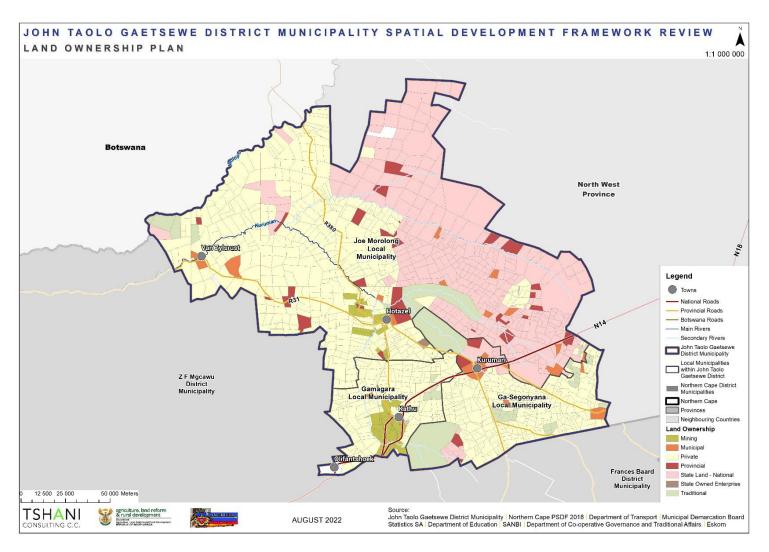
Table 32 Traditional Authorities

LAND OWNERSHIP

As the district includes numerous mining towns and tribal authority settlements, various land ownership patters exist within the district. The following section provides an overview of the current status of land ownership and tenure (Rural Development Plan, 2019)

Key Insights:

- The western parts of the district is mainly state owned, which is governed by various traditional leaders;
- Large portions of land are owned by mining houses;
- Western section district is mainly private owned land utilised for conservation or agricultural purposes;
- It is estimated that 60 % of the land in the district is privately owned, with 40% state owned land;
- Isolated areas exist where state owned properties have been transferred to Traditional Leaders.



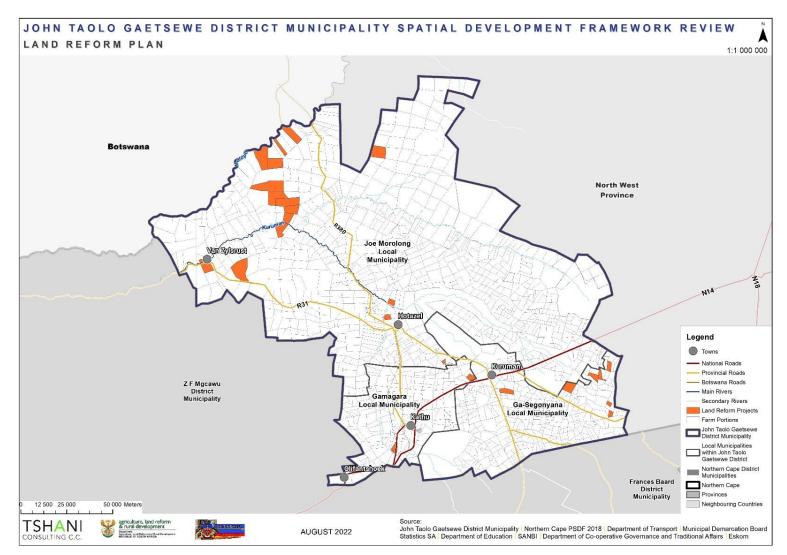
The areas surrounding the Farmer Production Support Units (FPSU)
 of Vanzylsrus is mostly private and municipal owned with the areas

surrounding the FPSU in Kathu being owned by either the mines or private sectors.

- The 10km buffer area surrounding the FPSU in Heuningsvlei is all state-owned land, which creates opportunities for small scale farming;
- Most parts of the western and southern area of the district are privately owned with state owned land towards the northeast.

LAND REFORM

The Rural Development and Agrarian Transformation (RDAT) Strategy, published in September 2009, is at present in discussion draft only. It aims to develop a strategy for rural transformation and development over the new electoral mandate 2009-14.



PLAN 29 Land reform

Critical implications of Land Reform

- Land Reform projects to be supported as per policy by the program within a 60km radius of the Agri Parks and or Farming Production Supporting Units;
- The agricultural activity supported must be beneficial towards to Agri Park value chain, thus increasing the production footprint and produce availability for the Agri Park processing facilities;
- Land Reform projects should be accessible towards both the Agri Hubs and Farming Production Supporting Units (FPSU);
- Can support the acquisition of farmland for agricultural development, acquisition is however based on land, which is line with the Agricultural potential identified, for example a sheep farm would be prioritized in the Karoo where success in the industry is proven; and
- Land Distribution provides the beneficiary with the opportunity to buy a farm while in a lease agreement, supported by the Land Bank, this programme can be seen as a "credit facility" to support emerging farmers to strive towards commercial practices

LAND CLAIMS

Land claim forms part of the second pillar whereby local tribes such as the been driven of their land and forced to move elsewhere. The pillar aims to redress the imbalances of land ownership by previous policies, through the restitution process. There are seven land claims registered in JTGDM. Four

(4) are located in Joe Morolong and three (3) in Ga-Segonyana LM's. However, not all registered land claims have been resolved. In addition, there is a need to empower the land reform potential beneficiaries with tangible business skills in order to increase the productivity levels of the land reform programme and enable beneficiaries to reap the full benefit of such a programme and this will have a long-term effect on job creation and poverty alleviation (RDP,2019).

LAND TENURE

Although the majority of the poor population have been able to secure land for housing purposes, challenges are still present within the district relating to the tenure status. To address the tenure challenge, government has placed programmes and initiatives in place to ensure that the wrongs of the past can get addressed by providing opportunities to the poor to own a piece of land (RDP, 2019).

Land Uses

The land uses within John Taolo Gaetsewe Municipal Area are diverse, with agriculture and mining dominating.

JTGDM was the richest mining region in the Northern Cape until a decline in mining employment and the near extinction of the asbestos mining industry in the 1980s. Today, minerals mined include manganese ore, iron ore and tiger's eye. The Sishen iron-ore mine is one of the largest open-cast mines in the world and the iron-ore railway from Sishen to Saldanha is one of the longest iron-ore carriers in the world (JTG SDF Review 2017).

The rural land in the district is used extensively for cattle, sheep, goat and game farming. The area is also well known for its good commercial hunting in the winter and holds potential as a tourism destination. The north-Northern region is comprised principally of high-density rural and peri-urban areas while the western and southern areas are sparsely populated and consist mainly of commercial farms and mining activities.

The main towns and villages within the district borders are Kuruman, Kathu, Deben, Dingleton, Olifantshoek, Vanzylsrus, Bothitong, Churchill, Manyeding, Laxey, Batlharos, Mothibistat, Hotazel and Heuningvlei (JTG SDF Review 2017).

Stock farming, parks and natural reserves, mining and mining settlements, agriculture and agro-processing, and mining are the main land uses and settlements within the JTG municipal area.

However, JTG SDF should make proposals that addresses current land use pattern in alignment with the existing development framework, whereby significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of its local municipalities are being taken to consideration.

LINKAGES

Networks and linkages are an important component of the economy and are a common tool used for development focusing on the mobility of people, goods and information. High density transport infrastructure and highly connected networks are commonly associated with high levels of development.

The JTGDM is administratively located within Northern Cape; however, it is geographically positioned within space economy of four provinces which are Free-State, North West, Northern Cape and Western Cape. The position of the JTGDM in the global space economy is tightly interlinked with cross border of Botswana

Implication: JTGDM SDF linkages should encourage multi sectoral growth with strong linkages, consider the neighbouring LM, DM and cross border.

The capacities and condition of proposed linkages ought to be monitored on a continuous basis. Planning for proposed new linkages and road upgrading should be initiated. Investment /Management: Capital and operational budgets for.

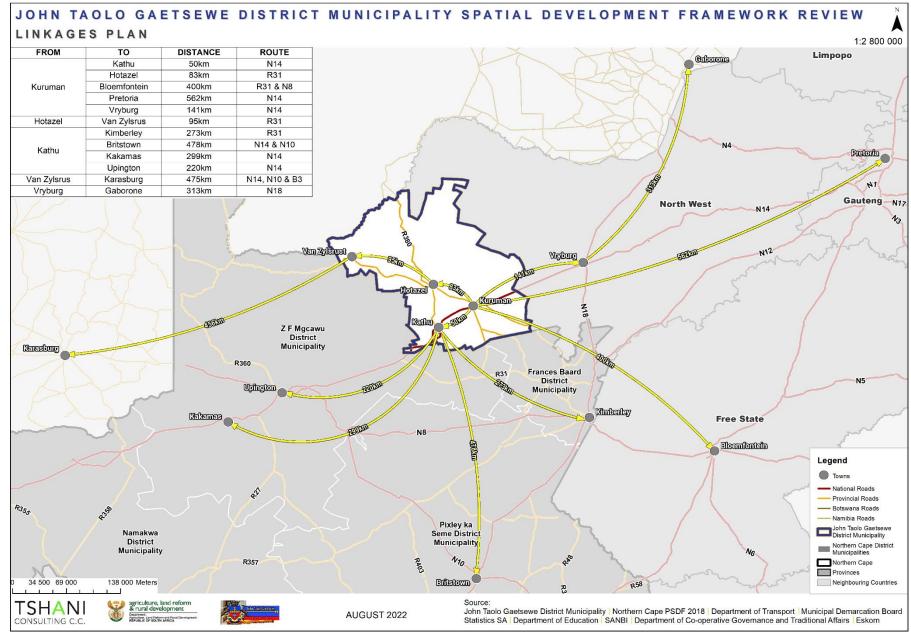
The following economic trading hubs are identified to have the following linkages to the JTGDM. was used as the point of reference.

LINKAGE TO:	DISTANCE	ROAD NETWORK
Gaborone, Botswana	503 km	N14 and N18
Mariental, Namibia	908 km	R380 to N14
Mahikeng	350 km	N14 and N18

Kimberley	273 km	R31
Bloemfontein	437 km	R31 and N8
Upington	220 km	N14

The N14 has been identified to be the primary mobility road. The provincial route R31 from Bloemfontein to Kimberley and then unto N14 (to Kathu) provides good linkages within the district. JTGDM and ZF Mgcawu DM, share the N14 route which links the town of Upington N10 to Kathu.





In JTGDM, there are roads that are managed and maintained by various spheres of government, as well as the private sector. The N14 is currently the only SANRAL road in the area and it cuts across the mining corridor roughly from west to east, linking the area with Upington in the west and ultimately Gauteng in the east.

There are currently 2594,26 km of municipal road network captured on the District Rural Road Asset Management System. Of which 45,65 km is Block paved, 1342,14 km is earth, 884.94 km gravel and 321.53 km have flexible pavement.

Walking and cycling are the most dominant mode of Non-Motorised Transport within the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality with animal drawn transport being the least dominant and found mostly in rural low-income communities.

Road Infrastructure Ga-Segonyana Local Municipal area

An existing road network is to be found throughout Ga-Segonyana Local Municipal area, with the state thereof ranging between very well-maintained tar roads, such as the N14, to gravel roads in the rural areas that are not in a very good condition (Integrated infrastructure Plan, 2022-23).

The following is the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality road network and visual condition assessment results

	Road	Visual Condition Index						
Surface Type	Network In km	1. Very Good	2. Good	3. Fair	4. Poor	5. Very Poor	Total	
Block	26.668	3.699	7.763	2.82	3.315	2.563	26.67	
Earth	738.489	3.249	191.645	62.208	48.07	386.205	738.49	
Flex	134.546	0.213	13.589	17.516	29.857	69.028	134.55	
Gravel	292.67	1.817	58.31	5.59	26.999	166.433	292.67	

Planned and unfunded Road Projects

The following are projects planned to be implemented in the municipality

Table 33 Road Infrastructure Ga-Segonyana

Project Description	Year	Status
Kagung (Westederby and hard paved road)	-	Planned

Road Infrastructure in Gamagara Local Municipality

Gamagara is serviced by one national road, namely the N14, which passes through the municipal area via Olifantshoek and Kathu, from Upington to Kuruman.

The Gamagara Municipality is known for the large number of mining activities that take place within its boundaries. It is important to note that these activities are extremely transport intensive. In addition to the large portion of goods being transported via the Sishen-Saldanha railway line, a significant portion of transport takes place on the roads within the municipality, especially the N14. This has caused numerous congestion issues, especially around Kathu. The intensive use of roads within the municipality may influence their long-term maintenance and consequently also issues on budgets and delivery ((Integrated infrastructure Plan,2022-23)

The following is the Gamagara Local Municipality road network and visual condition assessment results

Surface	Road Network	Visual Condition Index					
Туре		1. Very	2.	3. Fair	4.	5. Very	Total
	In km	Good	Good	3. Fall	Poor	Poor	
Block	3.724	0.21	1.229	0.119	0.18	0.05	3.72
Earth	48.352	0	13.644	11.921	11.019	7.648	48.35
Flex	158.629	0.131	73.519	45.647	14.211	7.38	158.63
Gravel	25.326	0	6.414	7.228	1.661	1.871	25.33

The Dingleton settlement has been demolished and the road were deproclaimed. The Dingleton roads were replaced with new surfaced roads in Kathu (Siyathemba) and are already included in the total network of the municipality.

PLANNED BUT UNFUNDED ROAD ANDSTORMWATER PROJECTS

The following are projects planned to be implemented in the municipality

Table 34 Road Infrastructure in Gamagara

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of Hans Coetzee Rd (1 km) (Planning)	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 1,6 km Storm water channel along Ben Alberts Street	-	Subject to funding
Construct new 3,6 km storm water channel along Frikkey Meyer road	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 1,4km storm water channel along Mopani Avenue	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 2,6km storm water channel	-	Subject to funding
Upgrading of all gravel roads	-	Subject to funding
Water Retention Pond	-	Subject to funding
Upgrade of 1,4 Km Internal Road	-	Subject to funding
Construction of New Canal	-	Subject to funding

Road Infrastructure in Joe Morolong Local Municipality

The N14 is the only National Road crossing the Municipality's Southern tip. The road connects Pretoria, Lichtenburg, Vryburg, Kuruman, Upington and Springbok and stretches 1200 km. The N14 carries substantial traffic and goods transported from Gauteng to these Regions and form an important regional link across these areas.

Major trade centre's servicing the traditional settlements in Joe Morolong Local Municipality is Kuruman in the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality to the South on the N14 and Vryburg in the Naledi Local Municipality, also situated on the N14 to the South

The Joe Morolong Municipality area consists mainly of gravel roads that are in a very poor condition. The bulk of the community can be characterised as poorly mobile due to the poor access, main and internal roads. Poor storm water systems have been provided which led to the quick erosion of the road surfaces after rains, resulting in the speedy decay of the roads. Rural communities become inaccessible and experience insufficient access to important services. Public Transport is therefore very poor and inadequate.

The following is the Joe Morolong Local Municipality road network and visual condition assessment results

	Road Network In km						
Surface Type		1. Very Good	2. Good	3. Fair	4. Poor	5. Very Poor	Total
Block	15.258	0	0.196	7.268	7.234	0.096	15.26
Earth	554.722	0	2.158	33.984	10.374	449.324	554.72
Flex	28.348	0	1.992	14.696	6.872	2.548	28.35
Gravel	567.56	0	0.417	4.97	19.772	492.941	567.56

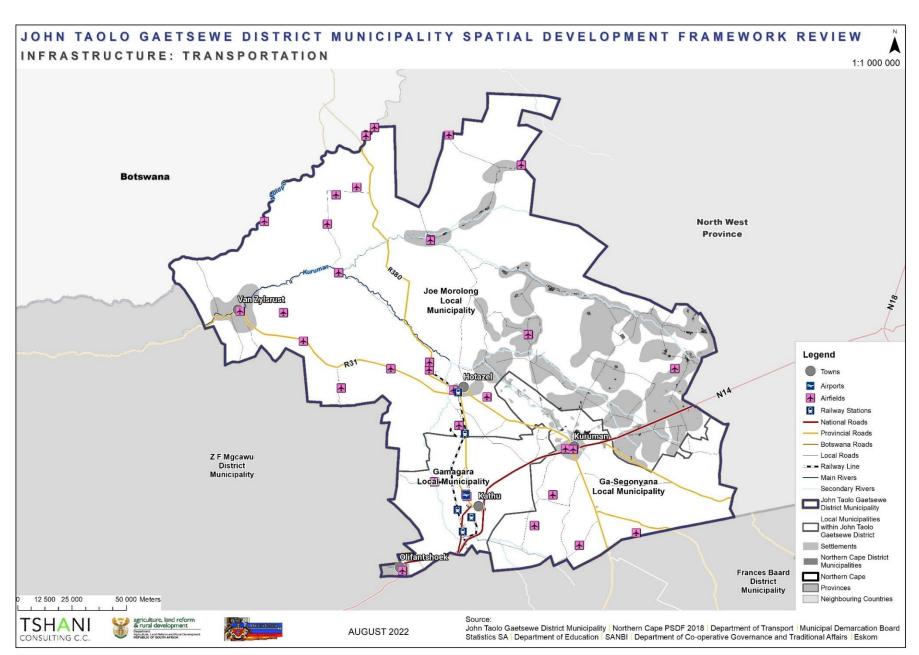
According to the District Rural Road management system, as of May 2022, Joe Morolong local Municipality's Road network was 1, 165.89 km. The visual conditions assessments were not prioritised this year for the municipality however most of road are earth and gravel roads. However, due to lack of capital/funds to refurbish/reseal roads conditions are slowly deteriorating (Integrated infrastructure Plan,2022-23)

Planned and unfunded Road Projects

The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Table 35 Road Infrastructure in Joe Morolong

Project Description	Year	Funds required
Gapitia	2021-22	R 7 500 000
Lubung – Mathanthanyaneng	2022-23	R 20 000 000
Ganap 1	2022-23	R 10 000 000
Eiffel	2022-23	R 10 000 000
Sekokwane	2020-21	R 15 000 000
Lebonkeng	2020-21	R 10 000 000
Gamadubu	2021-22	R 10 000 000
Seakong	2022-23	R 10 000 000
Melatswaneng	2022-23	R 20 000 000
Lokaleng	2021-22	R 10 000 000
Shalaneng	2021-22	R 10 000 000
Damrose 3	2022-23	R 11 000 000
Washington	2021-22	R 15 000 000
Maketlele	2022-23	R 10 000 000
Tsaelengwe	2020-21	R 20 000 000
Total		R 188 500 000

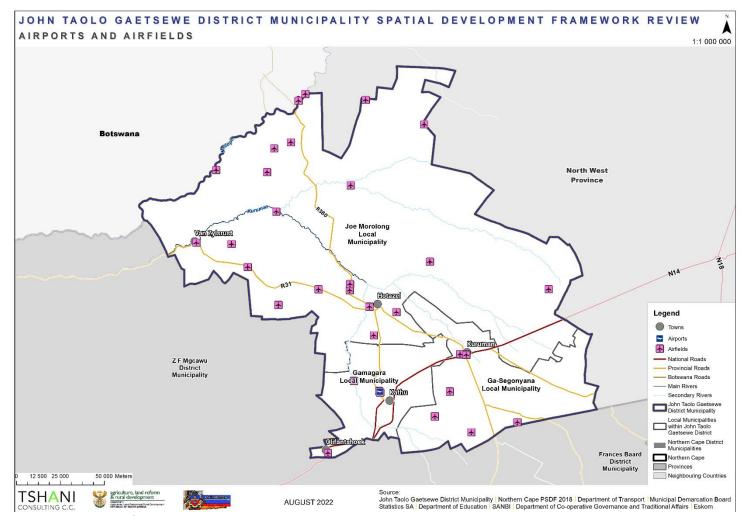


Airports and Airfields

The JTGDM has an airport located in Kathu, known as Sishen Airport, privately owned. Situated just outside of the Kalahari Desert, known for being the iron ore capital of the Northern Cape.

Another airport within JTGDM lis Kuruman airport.

The airport plays an important role in the economic development of the area with regards to accessibility for both goods and passengers. The growth of the airport could have an impact on a number of economic sectors and industries within the JTG District Municipality.



PLAN 32 Airports and Airfields

Electricity

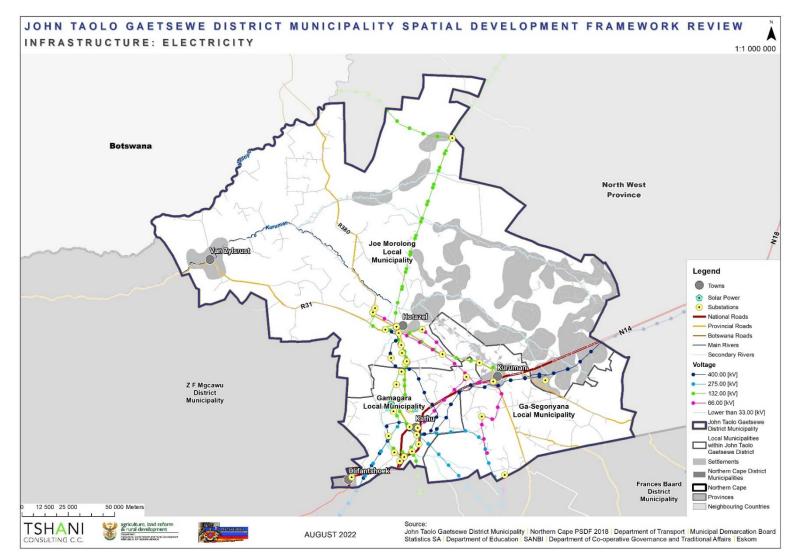
The Part B of Schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution in section 156(1) grant municipality executive authority to administer the local government matters and list as part of the powers and functions, Electricity reticulation (Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2022-23).

The Solar systems are located in Kathu

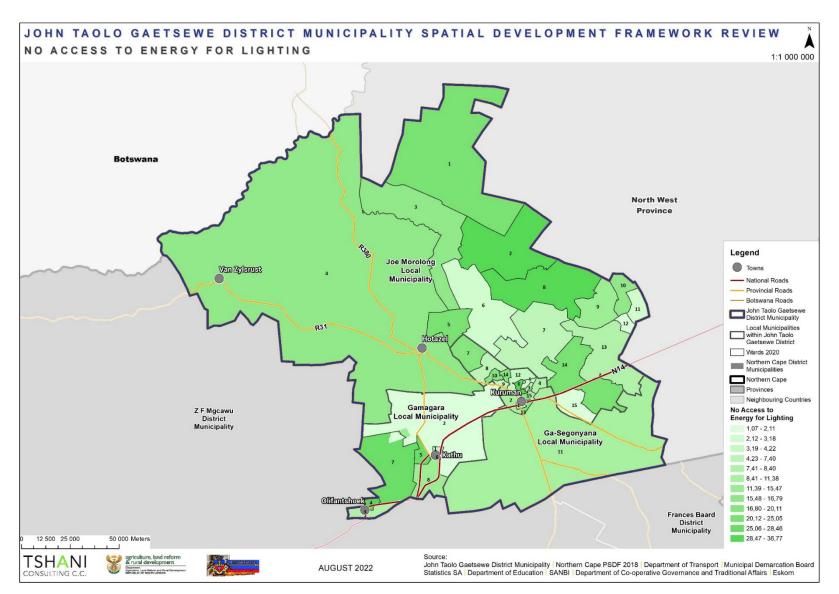
The substations are found in the following towns:

- Kathu
- Hotazel
- Kuruman

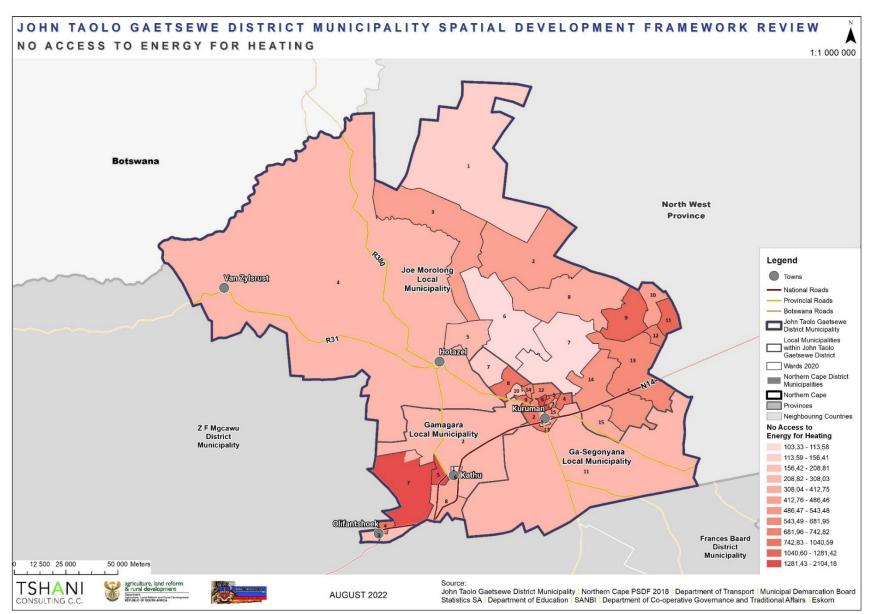
According to 2016 Community Survey, stated that 8,527 (11.8%) of the households are still with no electricity in the district. Majority 58 753 (81%) of the households are on Prepaid. Only around (1232) 1.7% households use alternative source of energy.

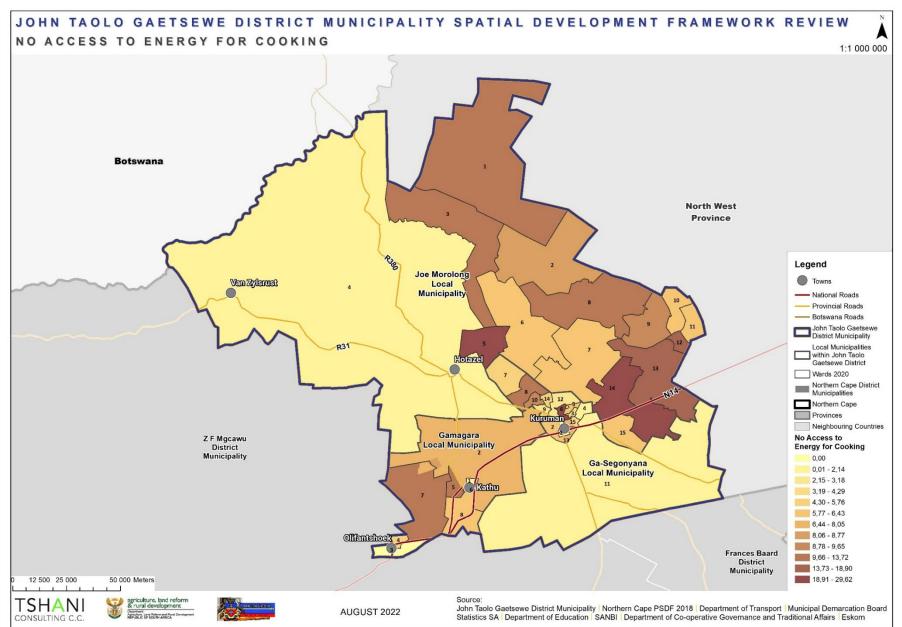


PLAN 33 Electricity



PLAN 34 No access to energy for lighting





Access to Refuse Removal

Waste refuse is the collection of waste and rubbish for disposal. This is usually disposed of in a municipal landfill site. A large number of households have their refuse removed at least once a week either by the local authority or by a private company.

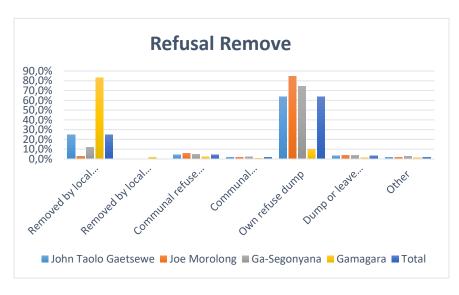
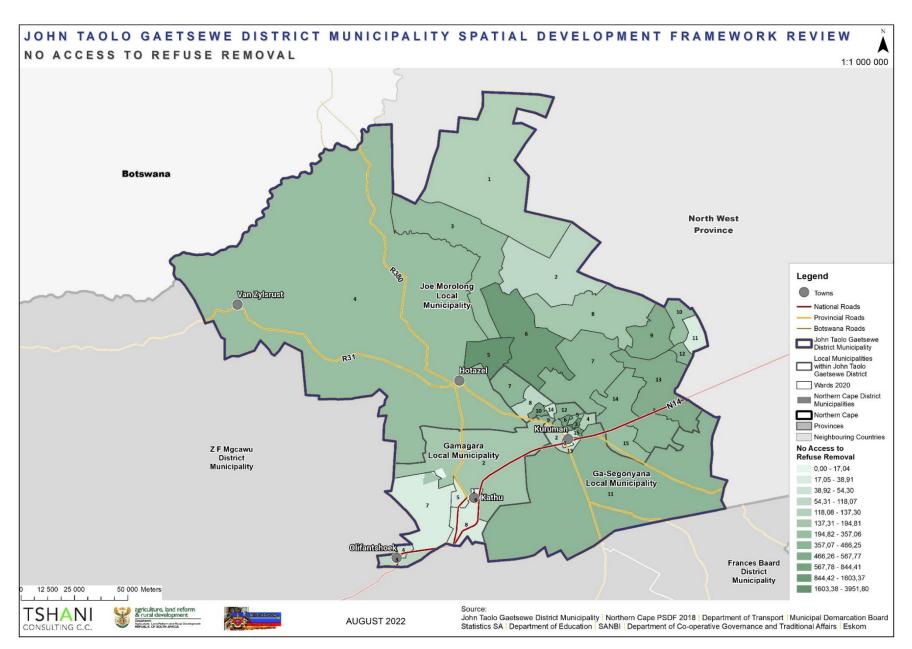


Table 37 Refuse Removal

A large number of households have their own refuse dump, more especially in Joe Morolong, 84%, Ga-Segonyana, 74,5% and John Taolo Gaetsewe, 63,6%.

The second largest is refuse removed at least once a week either by the municipality or by a private company strictly in JTGDM, 25% and Gamagara, 83%. A limited number of towns have their own refuse Removed by local

authority/private company/community members less often than once a week. Refuse removal in the JTG district area has not shown any real improvement in the past three years, nor in the 10 years between 2001 and 2011 Census, (SEAT, 2014).



Access to water

The municipalities have managed to reticulate all the villages in its jurisdiction however like most Municipalities in semi-arid areas with insufficient rainfall, most borehole are rapidly becoming dry.

Municipalities have intensified water provision through Municipal Infrastructure Grant programme as it will be observed projects undertaken per municipalities. Bulk is generally still issue, which hampers provision of waterborne sewerage in townships like Vanzylsrus

The municipality are now planning to utilise Vaal Gamagara water supply to augment the current water shortages due to depletion of underground source. Following are the 2016 Stats for the District and Municipalities (Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2022-23)

Water Infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality

The Municipality is the Water Service Authority (WSA) for the entire Municipal Area. It serves as the water service provider for Kuruman, Wrenchville and Bankhara-Bodulong. The rural areas, including Mothibistad, are serviced by Sedibeng Water as the appointed Water Service Provider for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality. The Municipality depends entirely on underground water sources for its domestic, agricultural and commercial consumption (Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2022-23).

The Local Municipality has the highest population in the district and has seen a sporadic migration of people from Joe Morolong municipality pitching tents in around the villages closer to town and the newly established informal

settlements like Promised Land and Obama Hills. And this accounts to the current backlog in water reticulation and supply.

In the more rural areas water is pumped from a borehole to a higher-level reservoir constructed on a stand about 10 m above ground level. From the reservoirs, a reticulation system transfers the water to standpipes.

In Kuruman "The Eye" water spring is also utilized for "grey water" for gardening and other non-consumable needs. Sedibeng Water Board is the Service Provider appointed by the Municipality to render water services in most of the "rural" villages outside Kuruman.

Planned And Unfunded Water Projects

Project Description	Year	Funding
Gamopedi / Sedibeng / Geeboom bulk water supply	2022/23	R 27 753 447.55
Magojaneng Tswelelopele bulk water supply	2022/23	R 10 921 349.45
Bankhara-Bodulong bulk water supply (450 sites)	2022/23	R 11 325 203.00

Water Projects in Gamagara Local Municipality

Gamagara Local Municipality is a Water Service Authority with Sedibeng water administering certain areas like Olifantshoek with the Bulk water. There are three systems of supply within the municipality which are; boreholes, dewatering from the mine and the bulk water supply from Sedibeng water board

Sedibeng water serves as the water service provider (supply only bulk water to the municipality). Sedibeng water source water from Vaal Gamagara Water Scheme. Sishen iron ore (Kumba Mine) supply the dewatering water to the municipality only in Kathu (Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2022-23)

In Gamagara Local Municipality the *scarcity of portable underground water* is depleting due to a rapid increase in population. The challenge is the continuously stealing and vandalism of the water infrastructure, illegal connection which result in water losses.

Planned And Unfunded Water Projects

The following shows planned and unfunded water Projects in Gamagara

Table 41 Planned And Unfunded Water Projects

Project Description	Year	Funds required
Construction of Sesheng 7ML east and 1.7ML	2019/20	R 31 000 000
elevated Tower	2020/21	R 27 000 000
	2021/22	R 51 395 000
Feasibility Study for provision of portable water	2019/20	R 3 200 000
	2020/21	R 3 200 000
Dibeng bulk water augmentation: equipping of	2019/20	R 10 985 620
boreholes and its ancillary works)		
Development of 8 Boreholes- KhaiApple	2019/20	R 6 000 000
Construction of water supply pipeline from water	2020/21	R 4 000 000
treatment works to Sesheng reservoir		
Construction of water link line from export pipeline	2020/21	R 4 000 000
to		
Refurbishment of WTW	2020/21	R 26 375 000
Bulk Water Supply	-	Subject to
		funding
Kathu 5700 - Bulk water services	-	Subject to
		funding
Construction of new 18ML Reservoir/3ML Elev.	-	Subject to
Tower - Kathu		funding

Water Infrastructure in Joe Morolong Local Municipality

Joe Morolong Local Municipality is the Water Services Authority in its area of jurisdiction.

The municipality experiences challenges on certain identified water systems and sources. The main water source is ground water (boreholes), apart from the Heuningvlei scheme, which is the only real bulk water scheme within the area, all other schemes are boreholes extraction.

The Municipality focused its efforts and resources in eradicating the Water backlog in three main areas, namely where there was no formal water infrastructure, where an extension of infrastructure is required and where there is no water source available

There are 24 villages that are without access to water at all, 66 villages requiring extension of existing water infrastructure, 37 villages who have access to infrastructure but no access to water due to source problems, and 17 villages have aging water infrastructure. (Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2022-23)

Blue Drop compliance is still a challenge for the Municipality, but it is improving the Municipality is constantly putting systems in place that will assist in complying with the requirements.

Planned And Unfunded Water Projects

The following shows planned and unfunded water Projects in Joe Morolong

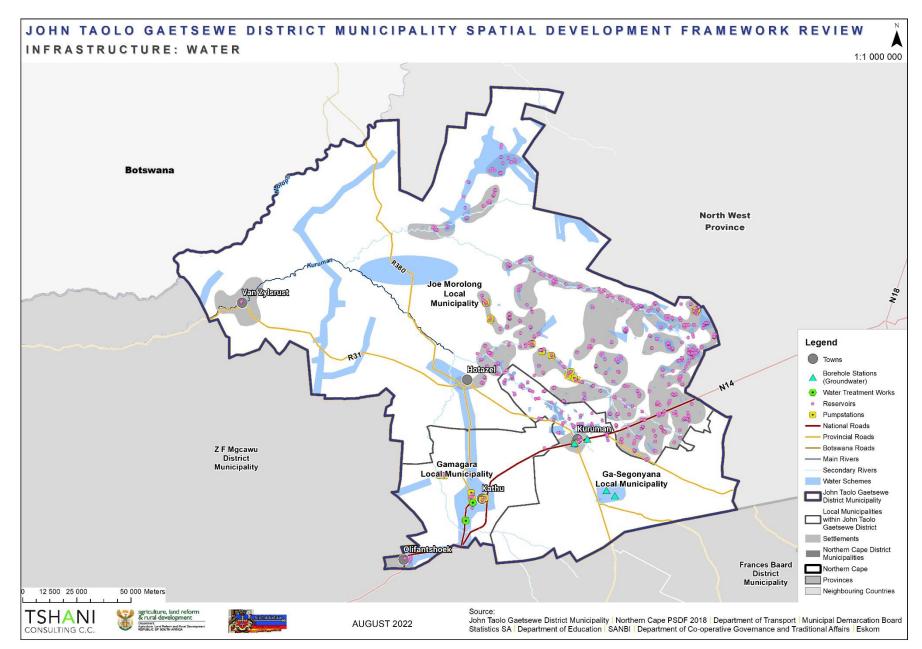
Table 42:Planned and Unfunded Water Projects

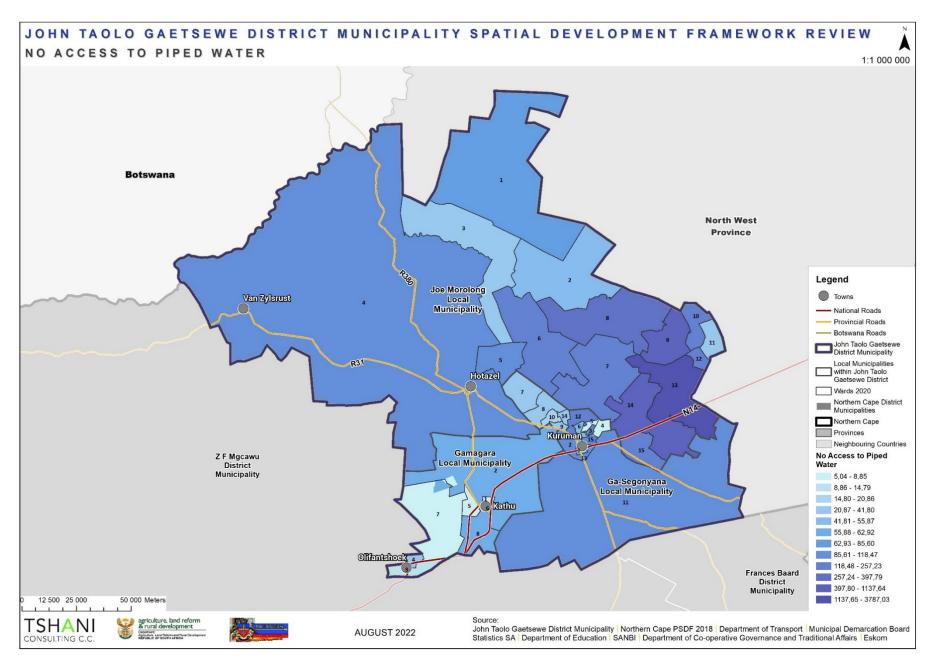
Project Description	Year	Budget
Molatswaneng water supply	-	Planned
Gamatolong water supply	-	Planned
Pepsi water supply	-	Planned
Gamokatedi water supply	-	Planned
Ganap water supply	-	Planned
Eiffel water supply	-	Planned
Matoro water supply	-	Planned
Koppies water supply	-	Planned
Suurdig water supply	-	Planned
Gasehunelo wyk 6 water supply	-	Planned
Gasehunelo wyk 10 water supply	-	Planned
Sekokwane water supply	-	Planned
Kubuge water supply	-	Planned
Kiangkop water supply	-	Planned
Loretlong water supply	-	Planned
Mmelorane water supply	-	Planned
Gammatlhare water supply	-	Planned
Maketlele water supply	-	Planned

Project Description	Year	Budget
Zero water supply	-	Planned
Washington water supply	-	Planned
Kikahela 1 water supply	-	Planned
Tsaelengwe water supply	-	Planned
Nowelengwe water supply	-	Planned
Magwagwe water supply	-	Planned
Gamothibi water supply	-	Planned
Heuningvlei water supply	-	Planned
Garapoana water supply	-	Planned
Tlhaping water supply	-	Planned
March water supply	-	Planned
Bosra water supply	-	Planned
Madibeng water supply	-	Planned
Van Zylsrust water supply	-	Planned
Kanana water supply	-	Planned
Maipeng water supply	-	Planned
Mosekeng water supply	-	Planned
Tlapeng water supply	-	Planned
Gadiboe water supply	-	Planned
Bendell water supply	-	Planned
Kangkhudung water supply	-	Planned
Damros (1-3) water supply	-	Planned

Project Description	Year	Budget
Drieloop water supply	-	Planned
Kganung water supply	-	Planned
Washington water supply	-	Planned

To ensure that water supply systems and infrastructure are operated, maintained and refurbished according to formal rules and guidelines in addition to operating Decision Support Systems (DSS) that are based on historical data, establish real-time operating systems to facilitate flood water harvesting, minimise system spillage losses, mitigate against risk of flooding damages, and also in preparation to regulate other emerging hydrological processes due to anticipated climate change.





Access to Sanitation

Sewerage and sanitation are basic needs of communities which can pose serious health and hygiene risks for communities and the environment at large scale, if not properly managed and monitored (integrated Infrastructure Plan,2022-23)

Sanitation Infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality

The 2019 Community survey indicates that the backlog in the municipality is 3,453, however, due to the mushrooming of shacks around villages and informal settlements like Promised Land, the backlog is way higher.

The municipality had a number of new households provided with access to basic level of sanitation as its KPI and have set a target of 3,200 toilets to be provided by 2022.

Septic tanks are, in principle, not permitted in the municipal area. This is to prevent the contamination of groundwater sources, which is the current supply for domestic water use. Some septic tanks are, however, still being used on remote sites and where tankers cannot reach them for routine servicing (integrated Infrastructure Plan,2022-23)

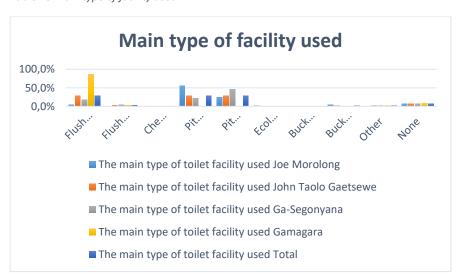
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All the rural villages are dependent on dry sanitation systems such as VIP and UDS toilets. All new extensions and new sites have NO sewer or sanitation system at all. This is a major challenge to the Municipality.

Sanitation Infrastructure in Joe Morolong Local Municipality

Sanitation is one of the priorities of the municipality. Due to the shortage or lack of water and the rural and vastness of municipality is unable to provide full adequate sanitation to the communities. A total of 1,514 (6,4%) households of Vanzylsrus and Hotazel are the only areas that have water borne system in the Joe Morolong municipality (integrated Infrastructure Plan,2022-23)

Table 43 Main type of facility used

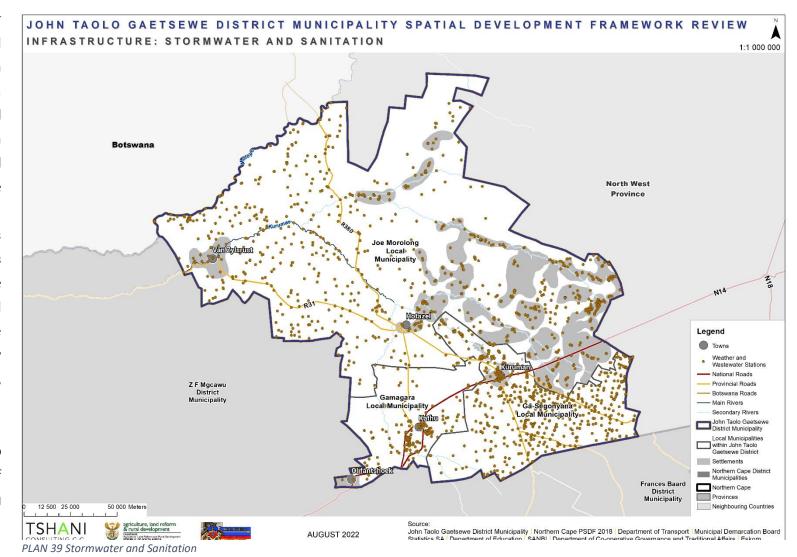


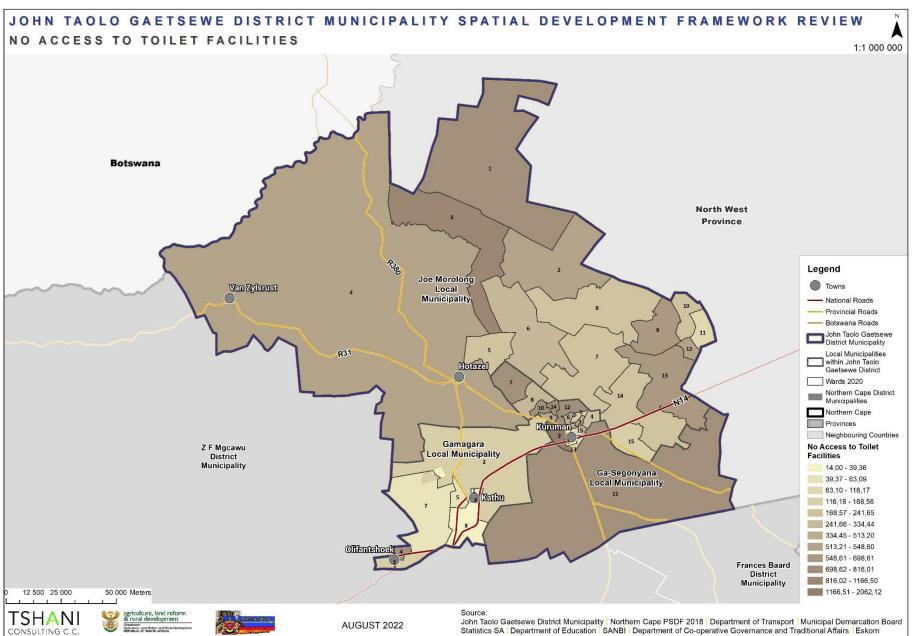
Wastewater Treatment

The existing Kuruman Wastewater Treatment Works and the Mothibistad Oxidation Ponds had already reach capacity due to the growth of both areas. The upgrading and refurbishment of the Kuruman Wastewater Treatment Works and Mothibistad Oxidation Ponds were completed in 2019.

The 2019 Community survey indicates that the backlog in the municipality is 3,453, however due to the mushrooming of shacks around villages and informal settlement like Promised Land, the backlog is way higher (Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2022/23).

The JTG SDF should take into condition of the challenge of Wastewater Treatment when planning future erven in this area.





D3. BIO-PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

"The Bio-physical refers to the biotic and abiotic surroundings. The shape, environmental character, and configuration of the municipality have a pivotal role in influencing the way people have chosen to reside within the area.

This section of the report will thus discuss the state of the physical environment within the municipal jurisdiction. The bio-physical analysis takes cognisance of hydrological features, land cover, agriculture, vegetation, biodiversity features, climate change and geology among other factors.

LAND COVER

As a primarily rural area, John Taolo Gaetsewe has a large spatial spread of agriculture. Joe Morolong and Ga-Segonyana local municipalities contain the bulk of the agricultural lands.

The broad land use covering the JTGDM include:

- Rural Settlements
- Commercial Agriculture
- Plantations
- Forests
- Grasslands

Of the different land covers grasslands (21%), thickets (54%), and shrubland (23%) cover the majority of the districts land area.

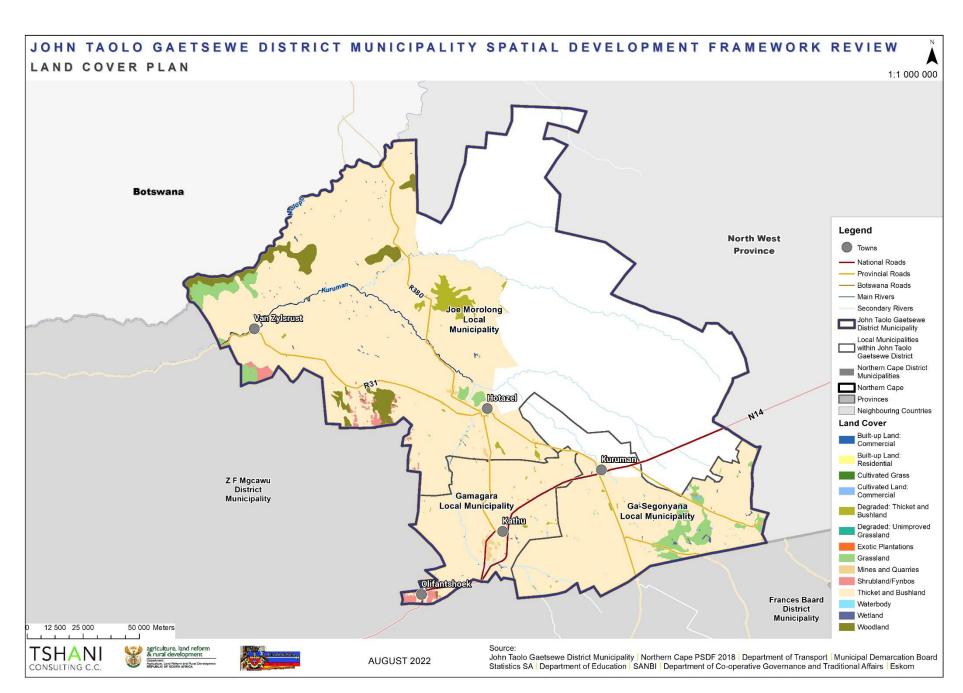
Gamagara LM has a geographical area of 2619 km2, characteristics of the land cover are as follows:

- 63.41% of the land is covered by thicket, bushland, bush clumps, and high fynbos bush fields
- About 97.62% of the entire LM territory is underdeveloped terrain
- Following a surge in mining activity, the municipal area is now part of the Gamagara Mining Corridor

Ga-Segonyana LM covers an area of 4 491km² with thirty-three residential areas, of which 20% represent urban and peri-urban areas while the remainder (80%) accounts for rural areas. characteristics of the land cover are as follows:

- Almost 50.20% of the municipality's area is covered in thicket, bushland, bush clumps and high fynbos bush fields
- 98.60% is vacant/undeveloped land

The overall character of Joe Morolong Local Municipality is mostly a highdensity rural population made up of 198 villages, two small cities, and surrounding commercial farms with poor links to mainstream economic activities.

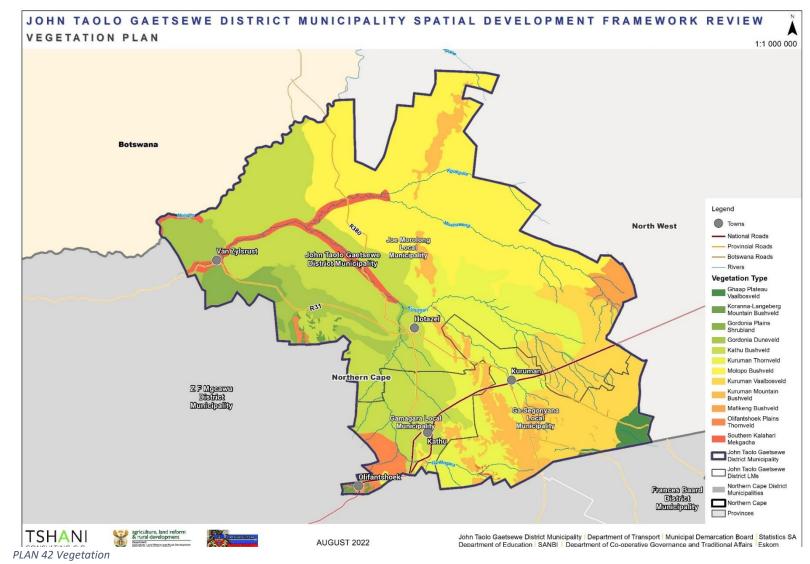


VEGETATION

The vegetation of the JTGDM is influenced by climatic conditions, soil and other biological factors. It therefore forms the basis for land and conservation planning. The vegetation type within the Municipality varies significantly but is dominated mainly by six vegetation types. These include:

- Grassland
- Thicket
- Savanna Biome
- Shrubland
- Acacia Erioloba and Hoodia Gordonii

The Savanna Biome dominates the JTGDM's vegetation, accounting for 46% of its total area. It has a grassy ground layer with a distinct top layer of woody vegetation. Where this upper layer is close to the ground, the



vegetation is called Shrubveld, where it is dense, Woodland, and the intermediate phases are called Bushveld.

Acacia Erioloba and Hoodia Gordonii are two Red Data Listed Plants, both of which are designated as 'Declining', found in the research area. The research region also contains three 'Protected' tree species: Acacia Erioloba, Acacia Haematoxylon, and Boscia Albitrunca. These trees, notably Acacia erioloba, are widely used as fuel and in the production of charcoal in the area.

The bulk of savannah vegetation types is being used for grazing, primarily by cattle, goats, or game. Overgrazing by these animals which is what affects the plant community composition by eliminating some species (usually palatable species) and fosters bush invasion, this is regarded to be the most serious hazard to the vegetation in the district.

Key Interventions:

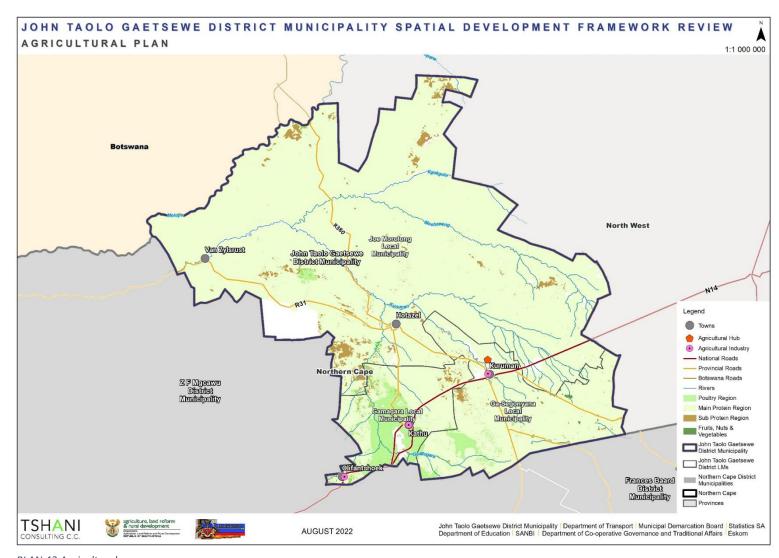
- Proper management of the Low Shrubland and Grassland areas is needed in order to prevent overgrazing;
- Training workshops for small scale farmers assisting them in field management; and
- The isolated cultivated areas can be kept in a healthy or acceptable state if proper management of the ecology and habitat takes place by the owners or people cultivating the land.

AGRICULTURE

Rural development, according to the Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development, is critical to maintaining sustainable livelihoods and food security in the district. In this respect, it has established a number of projects to support the growth of the sector.

Vegetation change, due to lower precipitation, higher water-salinity levels, increased erosion and an increased prevalence of survivalist human-induced exploitation of the natural vegetation base

Within JTGDM the Poultry Region is predominantly in Gamagara LM and Sub Protein Region is scattered around JTGDM.



PLAN 43 Agricultural

BIODIVERSITY

A Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) is a natural / pristine or semi-natural feature, habitat or landscape that stretches across the terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments that is considered critical for:

- Meeting national and provincial biodiversity targets and thresholds.
- Assists in safeguarding certain areas in the landscape that are required to ensure the persistence and functioning of species, ecosystems as well as the delivery of ecosystem goods and services
- Preserving habitats that are important for biodiversity or rare species

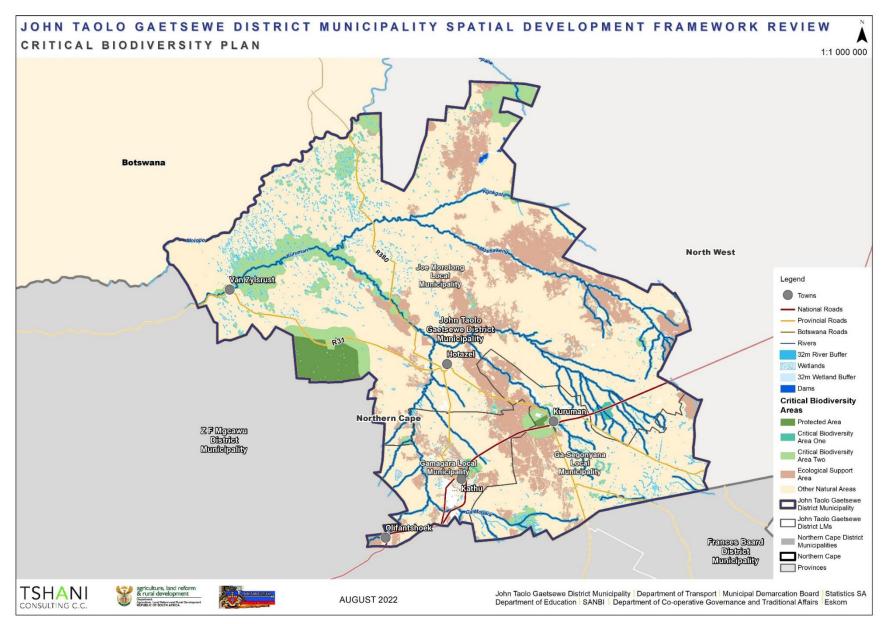
The JTGDM area comprises four, separate ecological regions, which extend beyond the region's boundaries, namely: the Kalahari Thornveld, Ghaap Plateau, Rocky Hills, and Ridges, and Kuruman Sourveld.

These ecological regions are not as rich in species as many such similar regions located outside of the area. However, at a more detailed level, there are upwards of sixty vegetation-landscape types which are unique to the district that can be identified. As previously noted, there are two Red List plant species (which are both listed as "declining"), as well as three protected tree species within the area.

The JTGDM is not well established for invasive alien plants, which has the potential to invade vast areas and pose a threat not only in terms of outcompeting indigenous species, which leads to another pathway of bush encroachment and its concomitant impacts, but also in terms of ground water resources, which has secondary effects on vegetation cover. After direct land destruction, alien organisms constitute the second greatest threat to biodiversity.

There are no protected areas apart from the Kathu Forest (2,245 ha) and Tswalu Private Nature Reserve (100,000 ha). However, game farms are also argued to be private conservation efforts.

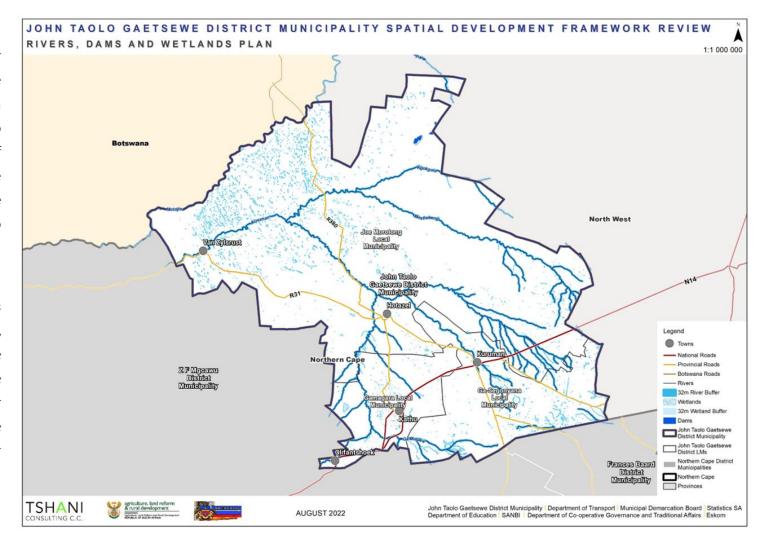
All wetlands in the JTGDM except for the Heuningvlei are considered to be ephemeral, only temporarily filling after the summer rains, and all wetlands are classified as "National Priority Areas." These wetlands attract a diverse range of birds, including certain Red List species and migratory birds protected by international treaties, such as the Greater Flamingo, Chestnut-banded Plover, and Yellow-billed Stork.



RIVERS

The JTGDM falls within the Orange River Basin. The primary river systems in the district are the Kuruman and Gamagara rivers. Although the district has no perennial rivers, it does include a variety of ephemeral systems, including the Kuruman and Molopo Rivers. The Kuruman River is a tributary of the Molopo River that flows into the Orange River. (Van Weele, 2011 and AGIS, 2015).

The areas through which these streams pass have been intensively cultivated, resulting in extensive degradation/transformation of these riverine habitats and 32m River buffer have been identified to mitigate the possible land degradation and water pollution



PLAN 45 Rivers, Dam and Wetlands

Catchments:

The district is an area with little surface water and no rivers with continuous water flows. The Korannaberg Mountains is the district's most important catchment area, where the majority of the district's streams originate and drain into the Kuruman River system. Although the catchment has been recognized as a "National Priority Freshwater Ecosystem," it has also been damaged by overgrazing, which has accelerated erosion, increased surface run-off, and decreased groundwater filtration.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Land degradation is a hazard in areas where communities are dependent on their natural environment for a living, especially in densely populated areas, such as the former Homelands.

An area with a high population density, where the main land use is classified as subsistence farming, is at risk of environmental degradation.

The natural environment in JTDM is said to be in decent shape, despite inadequate land management that has resulted in resource depletion. Overgrazing, poor fire regimes, wood harvesting, overuse of wetlands, and invasion by alien species and weeds are all causes for worry. These factors are typical to all veld types in Southern Africa, but the Northern Cape's harsh weather conditions and scarcity of surface water resources exacerbate the situation. They also contribute to the growing concern over the quality and quantity of groundwater resources, on which much of the district is dependent.

Poor land use management is the primary cause of land degradation, examples include overgrazing, foreign and invasive species, overstocking, uncontrolled grazing, injudicious use of fire, insufficient understanding, and urban growth are all to blame.

Overgrazing is the most common of the lot. The Northern and northern areas of the JTGDM see the most land degradation and alteration, whereas the western and southern sections are less damaged.

Mining activity in the municipality also has a direct effect on vegetation due to the physical damage to plants inside of the mining footprint. The high-risk sites are those where asbestos was mined, stored, used in industrial operations, and transported.

As a result, any project in the area should go through a screening process that is specifically created to identify high-risk zones.

IMPLICATIONS

- Climate change could have a profound effect on the area and suitable mitigation measures need to be in place.
- A decision to approve land use change should be guided by the objective of the BLMC for that land.
- Proposed developments which fall within the identified Critical Biodiversity
- Areas (CBAs) will have to have an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed

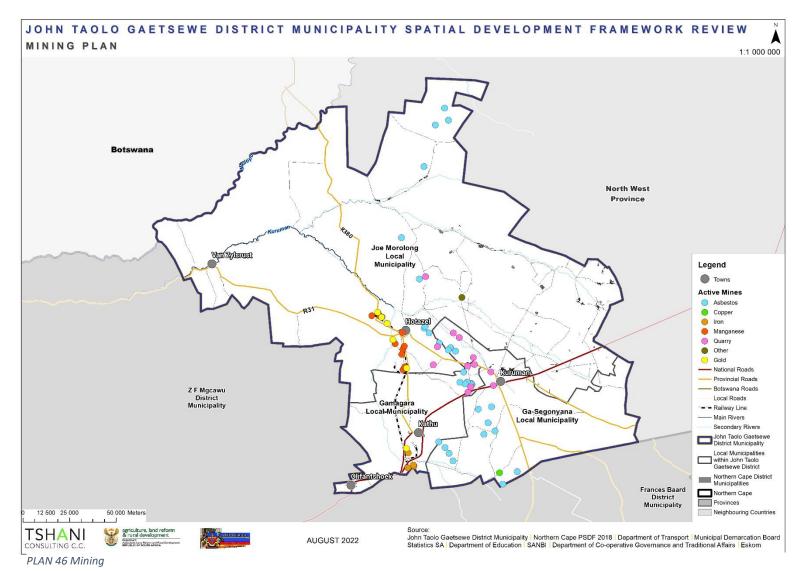
Mining

The iron and manganese mining in the JTGDM, which is predominantly located in the area between Sishen/Dingleton and Hotazel

The Asbestors are mainly in Ga-Segonyana LM and Joe Morolong.

The Kalahari Asbestos Polluted Roads Prioritisation Plan report concluded:

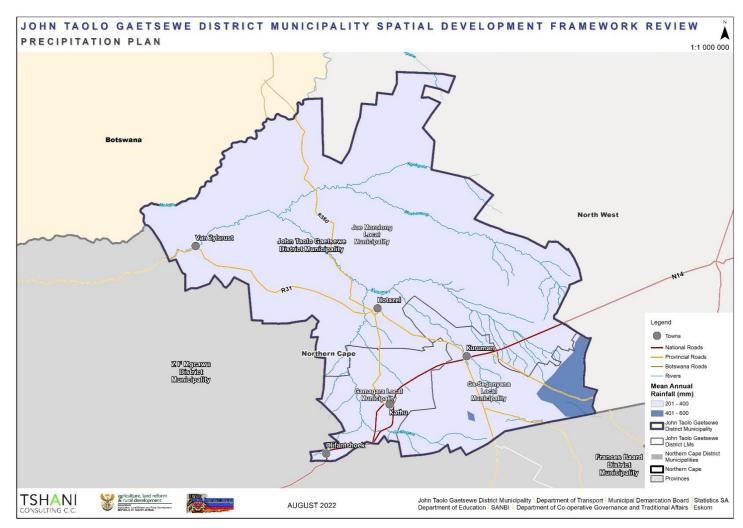
- The greater JTG district is polluted
- 300 km of road are polluted
- Asbestos is present on government property, including eighty schools.
- Private property (both residential and commercial) is polluted
- Some mines have been repaired, while others have not.



CLIMATE-RAINFALL

Climate change is expected to have a major impact in South Africa, with consequences for people, the economy ecosystems (National Water Resource Strategy 3,2021). Climate change is likely to result in changing rainfall patterns, increasing temperatures, as well as in intensity and frequency of extreme events. Increasing evaporation, changes in soil moisture, changes in recharge and runoff are also likely to occur and impact upon water availability and water quality.

The JTGDM is located in a semi-arid area of South Africa, with annual rainfall ranging from 401mm-600mm southeast and in the northern part of the district range from 201-400. This comes up short of the universally recognized average of 600mm per year for dry land



PLAN 47 Climate

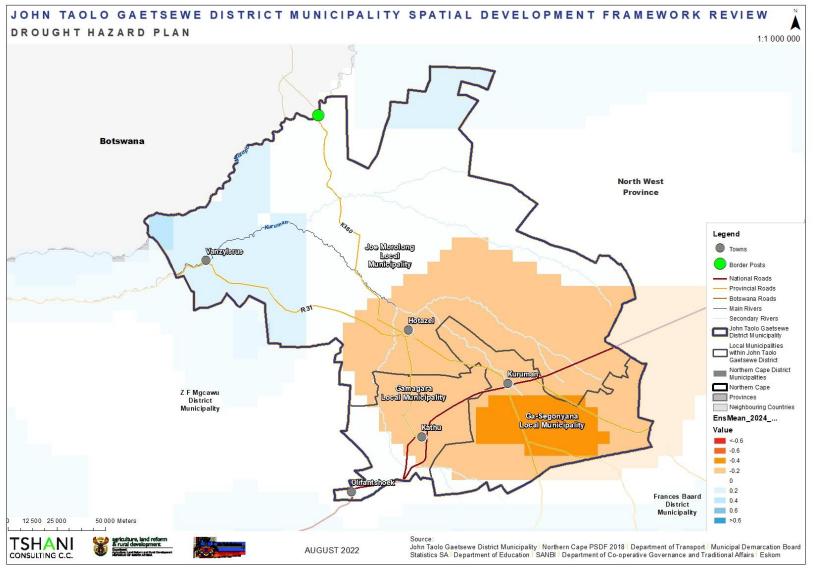
farming. The already depleted precipitation is frequently concentrated in a few downpours, which typically occur near the end of the summer season (particularly in February) when temperatures and evaporation are high.

Drought Hazard

Drought is common in the Northern Cape Province, with severely dry years occurring more regularly in the driest districts. Droughts are frequently followed by periods of abundant rainfall. This feature of "intermittent extremes" makes trend analysis and drought management planning extremely challenging.

Ga-Segonyana shows 0-4 possibility of drought within the area and in Gamagara LM the possibilities range from 0-2.

Joe-Morolong LM the level of drought is low, ranging from 0-4

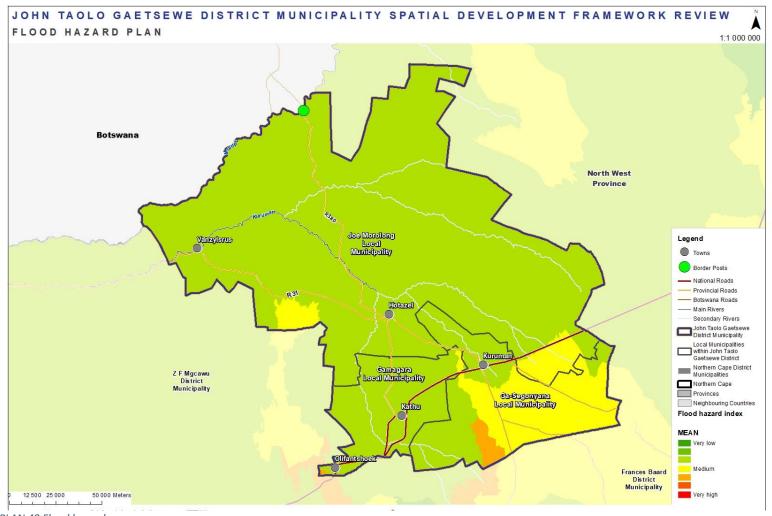


PLAN 48 Drought Hazard

Flood hazard

The flooding risk is shown to be at a low risk in Joe Morolong LM and Gamagara LM.

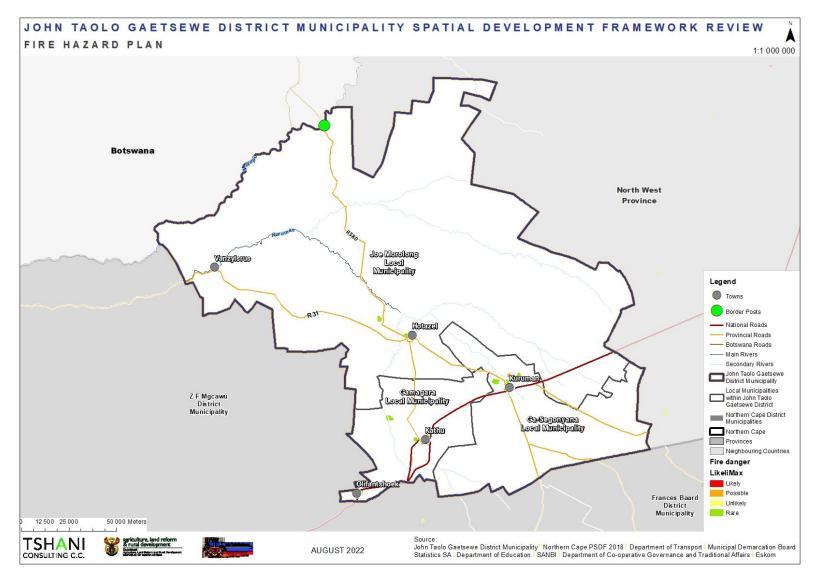
In Ga-Segonyana LM there are possibilities of flooding but on a medium level



PLAN 49 Flood hazard

The map depicts the likelihood of wildfires occurring in the wildland-urban interface (the boundary or interface between developed land and fire-prone vegetation) of the settlement.

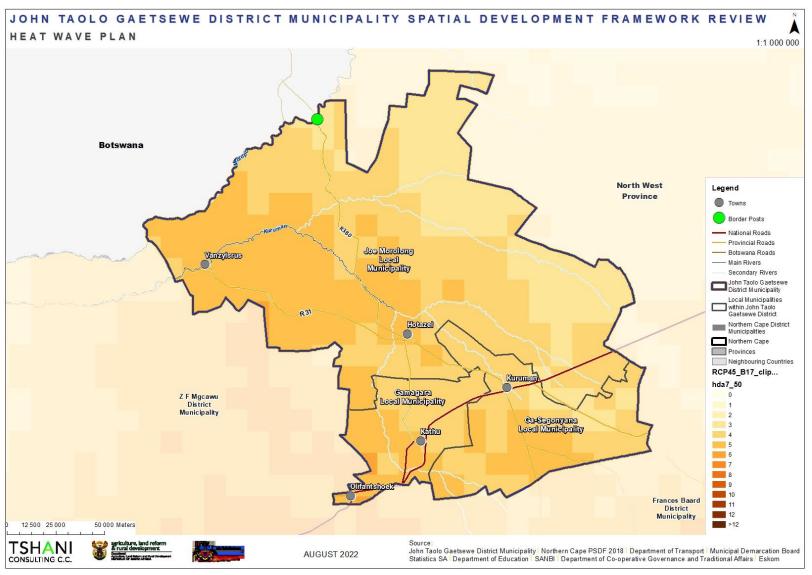
The risk of fire within the district is rare.



PLAN 50 Fire hazard

The JTGDM average temperature are shown in maps.

The level of heat within JTGDM shows to be warm with level 5 to 1.



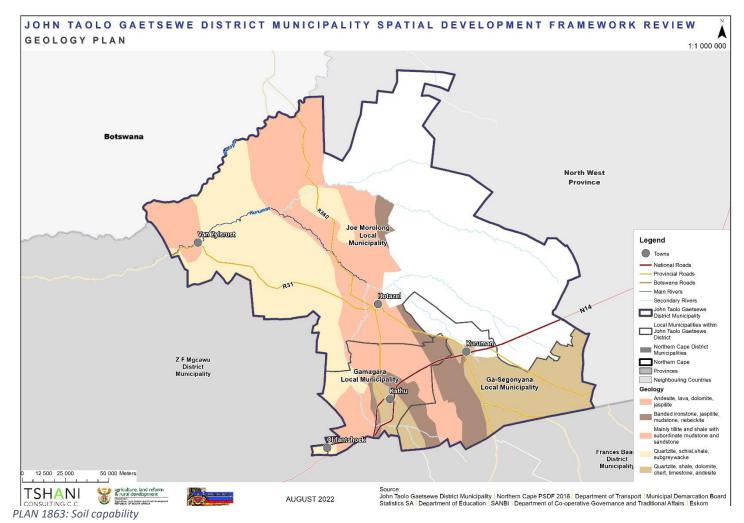
PLAN 51 Heat wave

GEOLOGY

South Africa, Botswana and Namibia situated Kalahari Basin. JTG is one of the districts which is situated on Kalahari Basin. The Kalahari Group is up to 65m thick and overlies a red clay layer 30m thick.

The red clay layer then unconformably blankets the Olifantshoek Supergroup, which is composed of shales and quartzites from the Lucknow Formation and is underlain by shales with quartzite bands from the Mapedi Formation. Unconformably under this sequence is the Hotazel Member's volcanogenic-sedimentary jasperlites and maganiferous ore deposit, which is part of the Voelwater Formation.

Kuruman is identified with dolomites and sands. Between Hotazel and Kuruman there is iron formation.



May receives water runoff from associated rocks

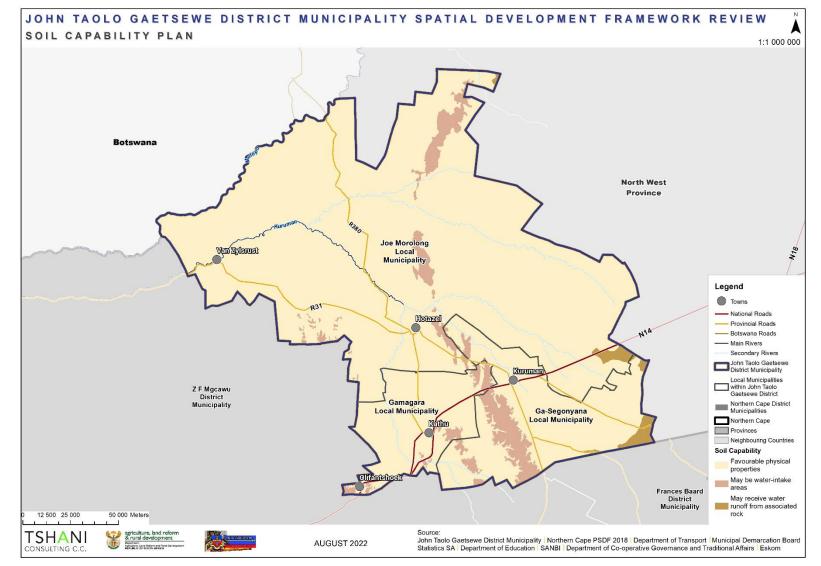
Soil Capability

The JTGDM is located in the Kalahari Basin, a flat, sand-covered semi-desert environment with

- huge pans to the north of Upington
- dry riverbeds like the Nossob and Molopo, and
- a stretch of dunes pointing north-west

In this sand-covered region, outcrops are sparse. The Cenozoic Kalahari Group concretized sediments cover the entire Early Proterozoic Kalahari manganese field in the Kuruman area.

The soil in Kuruman may be water intake areas and the majority of soil with JTG is favourable physical properties.



CLIMATE CHANGE-

Climate change is currently one of the biggest pressing issues on the development agenda. The need to reduce carbon emissions is great importance. Cities are said to be responsible for approximately 75% of greenhouse gases worldwide and should thus offer alternatives to change the status quo. It should be noted that the impacts of climate change are affecting everyone, this is seen through droughts, flooding and extreme weather conditions

As previously mentioned, droughts are common in the Northern Cape Province, with severely dry years occurring more regularly in the driest districts. Droughts are then frequently followed by periods of abundant rainfall. This feature of "intermittent extremes" makes trend analysis and drought management planning extremely challenging. According to future climate change projections, these already difficult conditions will worsen more as climate variability increases.

According to these future scenarios, increased temperatures of 1 to 3°C would occur throughout South Africa by 2050, with the highest rises occurring in the arid zones of the country's central and western regions, which include the JTGDM. Because groundwater is protected against short-term variations in rainfall, these climatic changes are predicted to have a greater influence on groundwater supplies than short-term climate changes.

The current low amounts of rainfall, together with expected future climate changes and JTGDM's reliance on groundwater, make water resource preservation and long-term management a top priority. This is also essential for the district's future economic development since the ongoing decrease in water resources presents a significant challenge to water-intensive businesses like mining and farming.

Equally concerning, if future climate change estimates come true and current water resource depletion rates continue, this could seriously hinder

- the district's agriculture being developed into a larger economic sector.
- the adoption of high-water-consumption agro-processing into the district; and
- the increase of mining activity in the surrounding area.

Climate change impacts will also render significant parts of the country increasingly hostile to human, animal and plant life, and hard to live in. In addition to this, the likelihood of more veld fires is set to increase, especially so in vast and remote rural areas where municipal services are already thinly spread, and the State's capacity to *deal with such disasters* is generally weak.(NCSDF,2022)

While some of the central and eastern parts of the country may experience more rain, the equally greater degree of uncertainty and intensity of the precipitation will not be conducive to traditional conventional agriculture.

- Sudden downpours may lead to:
- a greater loss of topsoil, and silting up of dams and water canals

the destruction of rural roads and infrastructure.

In urban areas, such sudden and severe downpours could lead to:

- flash-flooding
- loss of life and destruction of municipal infrastructure
- buildings and property, especially so in cases where these are not well-maintained

In many of our urban areas, it is especially *the poor, vulnerable and marginalised inhabitants* who live in vulnerable areas prone to flooding, and who are generally not insured, that will disproportionally suffer the impacts of such disasters (NCSDF,2022).

DRAINAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY

The landscape of the JTGDM is flat, with a ridge system dividing the greater municipality along a north-south axis. The Kuruman hills are the only significant variation in the municipality's otherwise flat topography.

The JTGDM district is situated in typical Kalahari surroundings. In the flats, the terrain alternates between high areas with inadequate soils and highly developed soil types with poor differentiation between soil layers. The biota in the area is strongly connected to the bedrock, soil, and land usage, and it is extremely vulnerable to unnatural perturbations.

The JTGDM is completely located inside the Orange River Basin. The primary river systems in the district are the Kuruman and Gamagara rivers. The

Kuruman hills also determine the drainage pattern of the Kuruman river system, with the ridge alignment causing water to drain northwards before turning sharply west.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Section 1 of the Disaster Management Act, No. 57 of 2002 defines "disaster management" as "a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at

- a) prevention or reducing the risks of disaster;
- b) mitigation the severity or consequences of disasters;
- c) emergency preparedness;
- d) a rapid response and effective response to disasters; and
- e) post-disaster recovery, and rehabilitation;".

To be able to faces such challenges, we need institutions that will have plans and mitigating measures for such disasters.

Implications

- Residents experience a poor livelihood.
- Sporadic village sprawl and encroachment on surrounding agricultural land could impact on agricultural livelihoods.
- Poor land and property ownership.
- Accessibility (road network) impacts negatively on the livelihood of the rural population.
- Land claims could introduce new demand for basic services.

• Lack of and poor access to social services (health and education).

JTGDM should implement programs that will assist people who are in emergency situations with the temporary accommodation in the district's urban and rural areas.

In a nutshell, there should be stringent policies and mitigation measures being developed prior to the day when disaster strikes.

SECTION E: PESTEL &SWOT ANALYSIS AND KEY ISSUES

"Cities have the capability of providing something for everyone, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody."- Jane Jacobs,

The Death and Life of American CitiesF1.

E1. PESTEL ANALYSIS

The PESTEL analysis gives a broad environmental context that affects the municipality. The analysis was drawn from the following elements: Political, Economic, Sociocultural, Technological, Legal, and Environmental

- There are nine (9) Traditional Authorities- Overlook the traditional areas.
- Economic Activities- Mining, Agriculture, Tourism
- Renewable energy comprises 25% of the province's energy generation capacity
- Mining Impact- land degradation

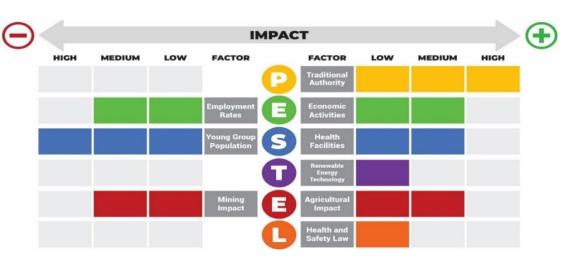


Figure 29 PESTEL

E2. SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT Analysis is an assessment in which the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats are unpacked for the municipality.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
 Airport in Kathu Renewable energy High development potential. Well position as gateway towards Namibia, Northern. Cape and Namibia as the N14 is seen is a trans Strong mining industry Kuruman has been identified as a regional growth centre (NSDF). 	 Lack of affordable rental units (Illegal second dwellings on stands as well as informal settlement) Inadequate infrastructure to cater for the rapid development in the municipality. Traffic congestion. Inadequate public transportation service network. Lack of relevant skills available to service local skills needs.

OPPORTUNITIES	THREAT
 International Tourism; Human Capital and Service Sector; Higher Education, Innovation and Research; Irrigation, Agro-Processing and Beneficiation; Large-Scale Agriculture; Ocean-Related Fishing and Related Enterprises; Renewable Energy Generation; and Mining. Conservation of archaeological and other heritage sites and features. Promotion of cultural festivals. Existing communal land under traditional authority 	 Scattered Dense Rural Settlement and Service Sustainability Rural-to-Rural Transport, Market & Infrastructure Gaps Limited Economic Diversification and Declining Town Economies; Agriculture Dependent Local Economies and Employment; Sparsely Populated Area and vulnerable Settlements; Climate Change Leads to Increased Arid Conditions and Temperatures; Dependence on Groundwater, Water Transfers and Management; Strategic Groundwater Production Areas and Catchment Pressure; Ecosystem over-use and Destruction; Municipal Service Infrastructure Backlogs; Declining or Dying Mining Activities; and Heritage sites are lost on a daily basis through developments in the District. The condition of transportation infrastructure and networks Health and education infrastructure Agricultural land fire Farming invasion

E3. KEY ISSUES

- An economy, which has a strong mining sector, but which is otherwise undiversified and vulnerable;
- A persisting and deepening prevalence of poverty, a lack of economic development and unregulated settlement expansion in the Joe Morolong and Ga-Segonyana Local Municipalities;
- An already harsh climate, which is set to get worse, due to global warming;
- A growing threat of unplanned and unmanaged settlement expansion and an absence of traffic management in the core towns in the district;
- Decline on number of households involved in agricultural activities;
- Lack of regulatory framework for land use management in traditional areas;
- Lack of a proper Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and
- Vulnerability of the water service authorities within the district.

E.4 VISION

Developing a vision for a District Municipality needs to be based on or ensured alignment to the visions from the various tiers above. The vision should take cognisance of the tiers of spatial representation where the vision of the minor context should be taken direction from the vision of the larger context. The vision would aim to direct growth of its spatial area based on the strengths of the area as well as aspiring to positively impact on the issues pertaining to the area.

The vision for the John Taolo Gaetsewe District SDF has been developed in line with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework and well as the John Taolo Gaetsewe Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The vision statements for these above-mentioned plans as well as the vision for the SDF are highlighted below.

National Spatial Development Framework Vision, 2022

"All Our People Living in Shared and Transformed Places in an Integrated, Inclusive, Sustainable and Competitive National Space Economy".

Provincial Spatial Development Framework Vision (Towards 2040)

"Sustainable urban and rural spatial development based on a modern space economy supported by an integrated national and provincial infrastructure network and the responsible use of natural resources providing sustainable livelihoods for all "

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Integrated Development Plan Vision (2022-23)

"A global centre of excellence for environmentally sustainable, innovative and competitive iron ore and manganese mining and steel beneficiation that anchors a diversified and inclusive economy with an empowered and prosperous local community"

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Development Plan

The vision of the JTG One Plan is "A global centre of excellence for environmentally sustainable, innovative and competitive manganese mining and steel beneficiation that anchors a diversified and inclusive economy with an empowered and prosperous local community".

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Spatial Development Framework Vision

The vision of the Revised JTGDM SDF is proposed unchanged ((the Revised JTG SDF 2017) as follows:

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality will become a district in which all its residents

- engage in viable and sustainable wealth-generating economic activities.
- live in sustainable human settlements that are safe, vibrant and in balance with the environment

participate in the governance of the district, including settlement formation and expansion, economic development, education, and the provision of basic services.

. SECTION E: PARTICIPATION

This section outlines the methods of public participation that was conducted within this phase

PROVINSIALE KOERANT. 12 SEPTEMBER 2022

No 2542

- Gazette notice calling for Interested and Affected Parties has been published
- Advert in the newspaper
- A3 notice (municipal office notice boards)
- Social media posts identifying what is an SDF and calling on the public to register as I&AP

GAZETTE NOTICE

- The Gazette Notice was published on the 12th of September 2022
- It was published in English and Afrikaans

MUNICIPAL NOTICE 116 OF 2022



REVIEW OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS (SDFs)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 20 (3) (a) and b of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) known as SPLUMA and read together with Section 28 (3) of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, of its intention to review the Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) of John Taolo Gaetsewe, Namakwa, and ZF Mgcawu District Municipalities as well as the Kai! Garib and Dawid Kruiper Local Municipalities.

The Spatial Development Framework is a long-term forward planning strategic and policy framework which spatially provides the direction regarding the growth and development path of the municipality. The SDF is the key component of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as stated in section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 which the municipality is obliged to adopt. It will also be used as a policy framework tool to guide decision-making, aimed at the creation of sustainable, integrated and economically viable settlements.

Interested and affected parties (I & AP) are hereby invited to register and will be informed of the projects progress during the different phases. To register please forward contact details to the below persons:

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

General Queries - Mr. Gerrie van der Westhuizen 053 712 2502 or vanderwesthuizeng@taologaetsewe.gov.za

Namakwa District Municipality

General Queries - Jannie Loubser 027 712 8000 or itloubser@gmail.com 067 867 0984 or tracin@tshani.co.za

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality General Queries - Tinus Galloway

054 337 2813 or tgalloway@zfm-dm.gov.za

Kai! Garib Local Municipality General Queries - Tinus Galloway

054 337 2813 or tgalloway@zfm-dm.gov.za

Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality General Queries - Jeremy du Plessis

054 338 7074 or jeremy.duplessis@dkm.gov.za

Register as I&AP - Nobubele Zulu

067 867 3788 or nobubele@tshani.co.za

Register as I&AP - Tracin Govender

Register as I&AP - Success Ngobeni

067 868 9382 or success@tshani.co.za

Register as I&AP - Nadine Poonusamy

082 515 3077 or nadine@tshani.co.za

Register as I&AP - Success Noobeni

067 868 9382 or success@tshani.co.za

ADVERT

REVIEW OF THE JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality hereby gives notice in terms of Section 20 (3)(a) and 24 (1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) and Section 28 (3) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) of its intention to review it's 2017 Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

The purpose of the Spatial Development Framework is to develop a strategic and policy framework that will address spatial, social, environmental, and economic issues faced by the Municipality. It will also be used as a policy framework tool to guide decision making, aimed at the creation of sustainable, integrated and economically viable settlement within the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality.

Should you wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) on the project, please forward your contact details to the below mentioned person. The project will be developed in close consultation with all stakeholders and I&APs.

Tshani Consulting CC	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality
Kreason Naidoo	GERRI VAN DER WESTHUIZEN
Project Lead: Town Planner	Town Planner
Tel No: 043 722 1198 • Cell No: 082 940 2502	Tel No: +27 (53)712 8700 • Cell No: 082 459 9254
E-mail: kreason@tshani.co.za	E-mail: vanderwesthuizeng@taolagaetsewe.gov.za
Postal: Postnet Suit 9	Postal: John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality
Private Bag X 9063	4 Federale Mynbou Street
East London • 5200	P.O. Box 1480 • 8460
Fax: +27 86 435 7631	Fax: +27 (53)712 2502

HERSIENING VAN DIE JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRIK MUNISIPALITEIT SE RUIMTELIKE ONTWIKKELINGSRAAMWERK

Die John Taolo Gaetsewe Distrik Munisipaliteit gee hiermee ingevolge Artikel 20 (3)(a) en 24 (1) van die Wet op Ruimtellike Beplanning en Grondgebruikbestuur (SPLUMA) 2013 (Wet 16 van 2013) en Artikel 28 (3) van die Wet op Munisipale Stelsels (MSA) kennis van sy voorneme om sy 2017 Ruimtelike Ontwikkelings Raamwerk (ROR) te hersien.

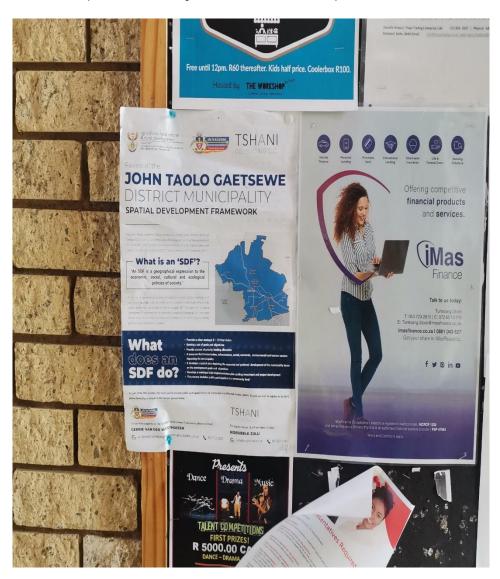
Die doel van die Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsraamwerk is om 'n strategiese en beleidsraamwerk te ontwikkel wat ruimtelike, maatskaplike, omgewings- en ekonomiese kwessies wat deur die Munisipaliteit in die gesig gestaar word, aan te spreek. Dit sal ook gebruik word as 'n beleidsraamwerkinstrument om besluitneming te lei, gemik op die skepping van volhoubare, geïntegreerde en ekonomies lewensvatbare nedersettings binne die John Taolo Gaetsewe Distrik Munisipaliteit.

Indien u as 'n Belangstellende en Geaffekteerde Partye op die projek wil registreer, stuur asseblief u kontakbesonderhede aan die onderstaande persoon. Die projek sal ontwikkel word in noue konsultasie met alle belanghebbendes en geaffekteerde partye.

Tshani Consulting CC	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality
Kreason Naidoo	GERRI VAN DER WESTHUIZEN
Stads Beplanner	Stads Beplanner
Tel No: 043 722 1198 • Sel No: 082 940 2502	Tel No: +27 (53)712 8700 • Sel No: 082 459 9254
Epos: kreason@tshani.co.za	Epos: vanderwesthuizeng@taolagaetsewe.gov.za
Pos Adres: Postnet Suite 9	Pos Adres: John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality
Privaatsak X 9063	4 Federale Mynbou Street
Oos Londen • 5200	Privaatsak 1480 • 8460
Faks: +27 86 435 7631	Faks: +27 (53)712 2502

PARAMETER AND ADDRESS OF THE PARAMETER AND AD

A3 Notice (JTG municipal: notice boards)



SOCIAL MEDIA

Social Media Posts for the notice have been sent to the Communications department for publishing.

The following details are to be used as captions:

Post 1

 Post 1: Die John Taolo Gaetsewe Districts Municipalities het begin met 'n hersiening van hul Ruimtelike. Ontwikkelingsraamwerk (SDF).
 Weet jy hoe die SDF jou kan bevoordeel? Kommentaar hieronder





• The caption for post 1 (what is an SDF) is - The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality has embarked on a review of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Do you know how the SDF can benefit you? Comment below.

Post 2

• The caption for post 2 (I&AP) is- Would you like to get involved in the review of the SDF? Send us your details and we will notify you for public meetings and when documents can be reviewed.



As part of the SDF process, the municipality requires public participation from all interested and affected parties (I&AP). Should you wish to register as an I&AP, please forward your details to the contact person below.



Review and Development of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework for

JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY





TSHANI



As deel van die **SDF-proses** vereis die munisipaliteit **openbare deelname** van alle **belanghebbendes en geaffekteerde partye** (l&AP). Indien u as 'n l**&AP wil registreer,** stuur asseblief u besonderhede aan die kontakpersoon hieronder.



JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRIK MUNISIPALITEIT
SE BUINTELIKE ONTWIKKELINGSBAAMWERK







• Post 2:Wil jy betrokke raak by die hersiening van die SDF? Stuur vir ons jou besonderhede en ons sal jou in kennis stel van openbare vergaderings en wanneer dokumente hersien kan word

SITE VISIT

Site visits were conducted in the following towns and villages:

- Kuruman
- Kathu
- Hotazel
- Vanzylsrus

Villages:

- Bankhara
- Batlharo
- Bendel
- Bothitong
- Dikolobeng
- Dithakong
- Ditshilabeleng
- Ditshepeng
- Ellendale
- Ga-Lotlhare
- Ga-Mopedi
- Laxey

- Maketlele
- Mamoratwe













PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JTG SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2017

The JTG SDF 2017 has addressed the District-wide spatial development, Joe Morolong Local Municipality Spatial Development Objectives, Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Spatial Development Objectives, Gamagara Local Municipality Spatial Development Objectives: including objective 6. The Land Use Management has been done within the local municipalities together with Precinct Plans.

However, there is significant change that has happened over the past 5 years which has impact on spatial planning. The pressing issues which has been identified above need to be addressed (Densification due to the mining boom, Water scarcity ect.) and align the Spatal Planning Principles as outlined on SPLUMA and other related spatial policies.

As per Revised JTG SDF 2017, the below outlined Gaps is still the issue that need to be addressed

- Lack of funding and Project Specifics
- The objective and the elaborative strategy is highly conceptualised as opposed to other objectives that have locality reference





SECTION F: CONCLUSION

"There is no logic that can be superimposed on the city; people make it, and it is to them, not buildings, that we must fit our plans."- Jane

Jacobs

. The JTG District Spatial Development Framework, Phase 2: Status Quo Analysis, Policy Context and Spatial Vision report outlines the key challenges and opportunities, which will provide a point of departure as the next Phase 3 begins and strategic direction for the district is developed.

It is envisaged that over the next 20 – 30-years, JTG District Municipality will be a prominent DM which is built upon the vision set forth in this SDF, supported by the IDP and Vision 2030 as well as the NPSDF. The proposals identified in the forthcoming phases will be realised through key rural development interventions, by developing strong infrastructure linkages with the neighbouring municipalities within and around the district.