

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Update and Overview of the Compilation Process

May 2018



rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



planning, monitoring
& evaluation

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- 1. Introduction and Background**
- 2. Overview of key elements in the 'NSDF Consolidated Draft Discussion Document'**
- 3. Next steps in the NSDF compilation process**



1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. NSDF compiled in terms of **SPLUMA 4a,3a,Part B; NDP,chpt8.**
2. DRDLR, DPME; project steering committee: **National Treasury** and **DCoG**
3. The NSDF enhanced by engagements with:
 - A **NSDF National Technical Working Group (NTWG)**, established 2015
 - ❑ representation from all provinces, key national sector departments and government partners;
 - ❑ A series of ongoing bi-lateral meetings; on-line survey (2018); NSDF YPP (2017).
4. A '**NSDF Consolidated Draft Discussion Document**' has been prepared in order to narrow into key challenges, issues and proposed opportunities to be considered in the Draft NSDF.
5. This will be followed by:
 - The compilation of the Draft NSDF, and
 - A series of further NSDF NTWG and Province, municipal-specific engagements

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKK PROCESS



Phase 1:
Preparatory

● NSDF
Concept
Report,
2015

● Technical Working
Group, 2015
(TWG):
7 Thematic
Research Reports

● TWG: Engagement on
Visioning (spatial outcomes) &
Spatial Analysis & Proposals;
NSDF YPP; 2017, 2018

Presentations:
Exploratory Spatial
Analysis & Proposals

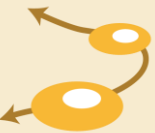
● Extended Provincial & National
Sector TWG; On-line survey;
Bi-lateral Engagements

Consolidated
Discussion Document:
Towards Draft NSDF



Phase 2:
Research/Investigative

● Synthesis
Research Report,
2016



Phase 3:
Spatial Analysis & Proposals



Phase 4:
Draft NSDF Phase



Phase 5:
Cabinet Approval

**Draft NSDF
Document,
End May
2018
& Extended
Engagement
Process,
June 2018**

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2. OVERVIEW OF KEY ELEMENTS IN THE 'NSDF CONSOLIDATED DISCUSSION DOCUMENT' (NSDF CDD)

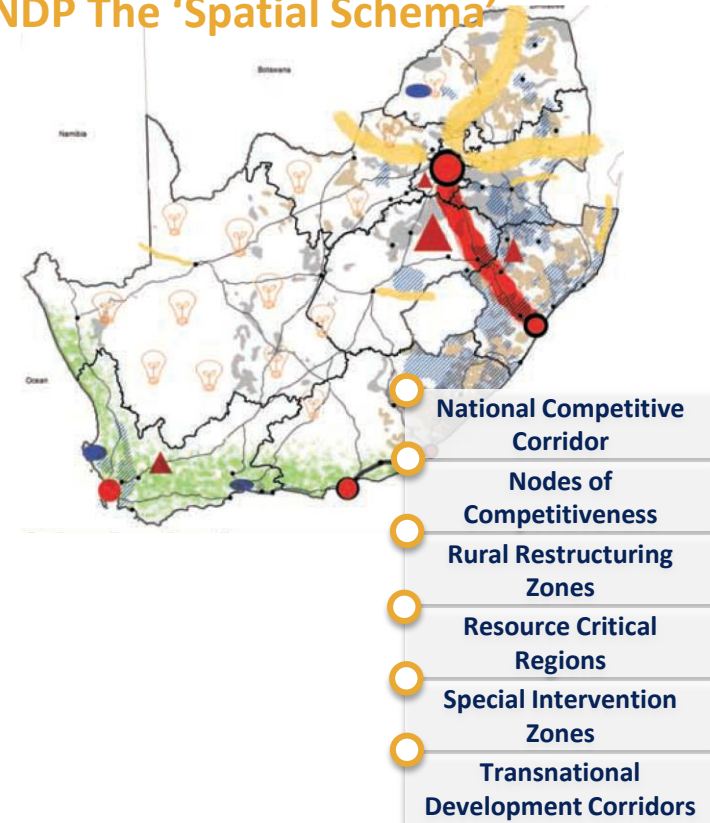
OVERVIEW OF KEY ELEMENTS IN THE NSDF CDD

- 1. The NSDF Mandate**
- 2. The NSDF as a Strategic Spatial Transformative Instrument**
- 3. The NSDF Vision and Spatial Outcomes as Guiding Elements**
- 4. Moving from Spatial Outcomes to Spatial Priorities**
- 5. Discussions on Implementing the NSDF**

THE NSDF MANDATE

- 1. The National Development Plan (NDP)**
 - Calls for the preparation of a 'national spatial development framework'
 - Puts forward a vision, a proposal for a 'Spatial Fund' to realise the vision, and a 'Spatial Schema' to support targeted investment
- 2. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA)**
 - Section 5(3)(a) provides for the compilation of a National Spatial Development Framework
 - Sections 13(1) and (2) mandate the Minister to, *'after consultation with other organs of state and with the public, compile and publish a national spatial development framework'* and review it at least once every five years

NDP The 'Spatial Schema'



THE NSDF AS STRATEGIC TRANSFORMATIVE INSTRUMENT

- 1. The NSDF must (1) ensure redress, i.e. 'spatial justice', and (2) have a future orientation**
 - The colonial and apartheid spatial legacy of separation, dislocation and inefficiency must be attended to as a matter of urgency.
 - At the same time, the aspirational goals of inclusive growth, prosperity and equity must be realised in the context of climate change, global economic realities and demographic trends.
- 2. The NSDF must**
 - Provide a clear outline of our *desired spatial future; spatial logic and development patterns*
 - Indicate how this spatial future will manifest in different parts of our country
 - Explain how this future will be accomplished through:
 - More rigorous spatial planning and spatially-targeted implementation by all spheres and sectors of government, and the private sector;
 - A robust spatial accountability system.
- 3. To achieve the desired outcomes, the NSDF must be built on a spatial logic that encourages a more compact footprint of human activity with higher levels of diversity, adaptability and connectivity.**

NSDF SPATIAL VISION

The proposed NSDF spatial vision is based on (1) the NDP drivers and (2) the SPLUMA principles

The vision will be realised by four distinct but interrelated spatial elements, currently framed as

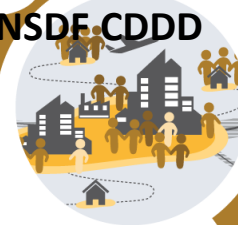
'Outcomes' in the NSDF CDDD

A Foundation of Natural Resources Shared Between Us & Future Generations



All our People Living in Shared and Transformed Places in an Integrated, Sustainable and Competitive National Space Economy

A Spectrum of Inclusive & Well-Functioning Urban & Rural Places



A Consolidated & Efficient Core National Network



A Fundamental Redress of Generational Disadvantage In Rural Regions





Outcome One: A Spectrum of Inclusive and Well-Functioning Urban and Rural Places

In future, all our people have access to services and livelihood opportunities, including jobs and productive land, in integrated places with inclusive economies. In these places people, social services and economic activities are optimally concentrated and connected. People are provided with a range of choices for housing and tenure, transport and social services that enable them to enjoy a decent quality of life. People have direct access to water, sanitation and a clean and safe environment.

This outcome is enabled through the **development of a consolidated network of catalytic nodes based on the future roles that different types of settlement must fulfil**

This settlement typology consists of:

- **Primary Urban Core Areas:** Functional city region areas, e.g. Gauteng & eThekweni
- **Secondary Urban Core Areas:** Fast-growing secondary and intermediary cities e.g. Polokwane & Mbombela
- **Rural Growth Points:** Key towns that must support wider regional rural development, e.g. Mthatha & Thohoyandou
- **Rural Service Towns:** Priority service towns and rural settlements, e.g. Ingwavuma & Phondweni



Outcome One: A Spectrum of Inclusive and Well-Functioning Urban and Rural Places

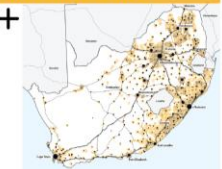
Strategic Objectives:

- To enable **inclusive economic growth and ensure the well-being of all our people**, especially those that were forcefully excluded from the dividends that provide access to, and ownership of land in towns and cities provided.
- To sustain and grow centres of **national and regional productive capacity, industrialisation, employment and enterprise establishment and growth**.
- To ensure that all communities have access to **high quality places** to support a decent quality of life and viable and sustainable livelihoods.
- To support **sustainable urbanisation, inclusive growth and effective service delivery** within the context of significant population growth, infrastructure maintenance risks, climate change and pressure on scarce natural resources.

Outcome One: A Spectrum of Inclusive and Well-Functioning Urban and Rural Places: Current Situation



Population Distribution



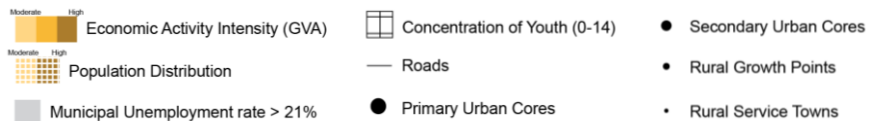
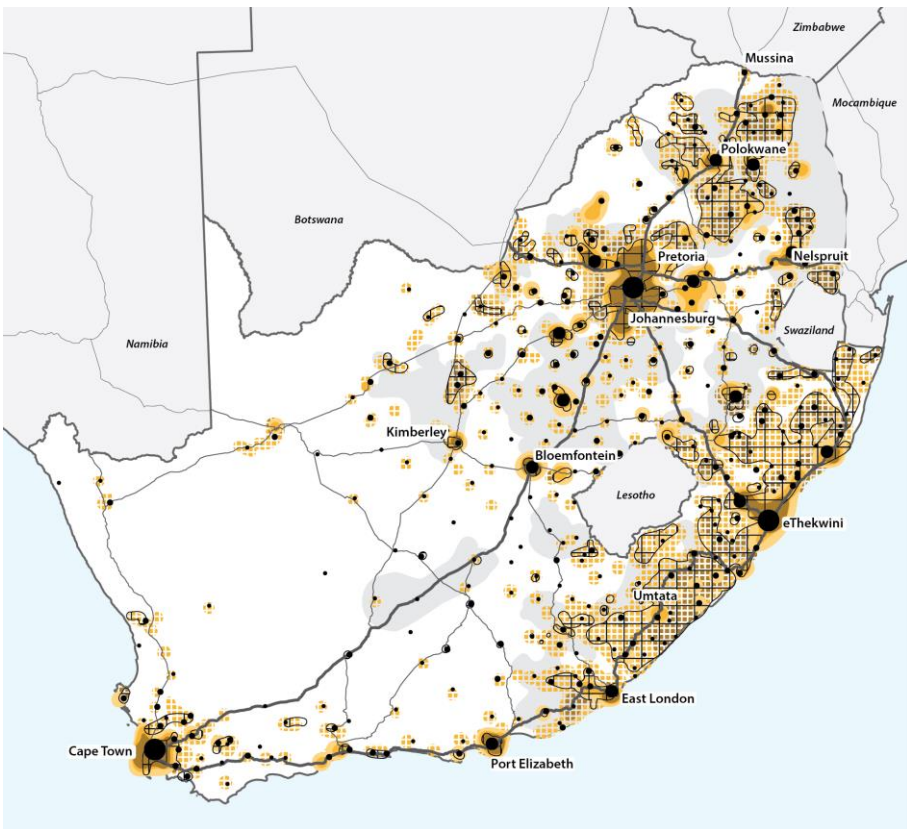
Economic Production



High Unemployment



Youth Concentration



- High rates of urbanisation in national **urban cores** that **increase pressure** on the infrastructure and services that support our country's economic growth engines
- Several secondary cities are struggling with **economic decline and provision of services**
- Several cities and large towns are **not able to realise their potential as economic growth anchors** and are not well-connected to the national economic network, especially those in rural regions
- There is **not a consolidated network of smaller settlements** that can act as service nodes for urban and rural communities
- In densely populated **rural areas, townships and informal areas, people do not have access to services, amenities or opportunities** to improve their lives

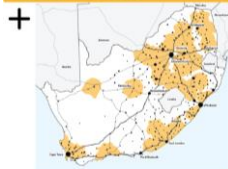
Outcome One: A Spectrum of Inclusive and Well-Functioning Urban and Rural Places: Ideal Situation



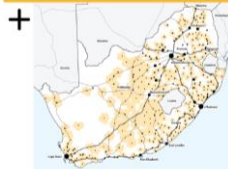
Primary & Secondary Urban Cores



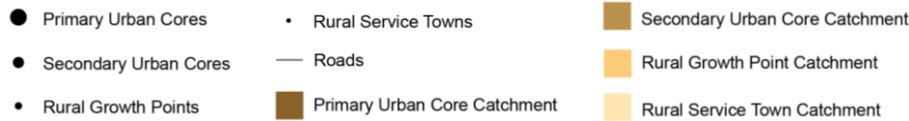
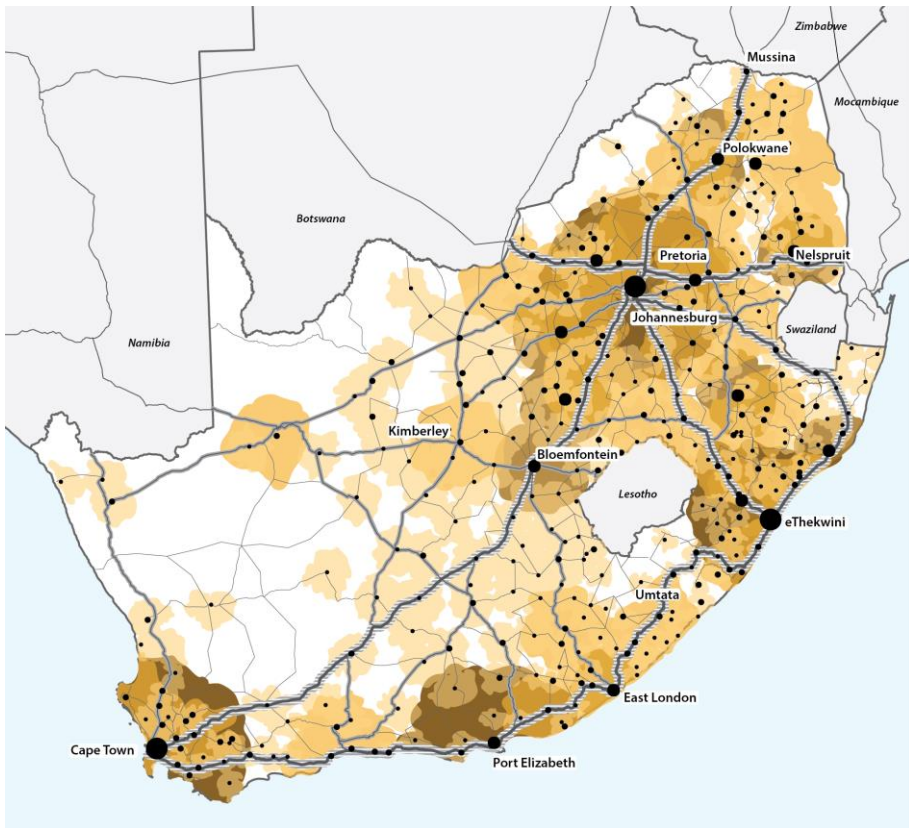
Rural Growth Points



Rural Service Centres



Improve Accessibility



- Define and support (1) a **well-connected network of settlements** with **defined roles** in our country's space economy, and (2) a range of economic activities to strengthen our country's economy.
- **Consolidate** and **expand** national competitive advantages, enhance the resilience of regional urban cores – engines of transformation.
- **Consolidate the capacity** of fast-growing and **emerging secondary** regional urban cores (Polokwane, Mbombela) and settlement corridors to act as anchors for regional and rural development.
- **Consolidate** and develop **strong rural growth points**, Mthatha, Thohoyandou.
- Develop a **network of rural service towns** (Ingwavuma, Phondweni) that have high levels of national, regional and local **connectivity**.
- **Consolidated national footprint that's compact, densified and with a diversified network of well connected high-quality settlements at all scales.**



Outcome Two: A Foundation of Natural Resources Shared Between Us and Future Generations

In future, natural resources are responsibly and productively used for the benefit of all, including land, water and renewable energy. Resources are used in such a way that they support the livelihoods and health of the current generation, respect the needs of future generations and mitigate the risks of climate change. Sensitive ecosystems are protected in the interest of biodiversity and resilience, and responsibly used as economic assets.

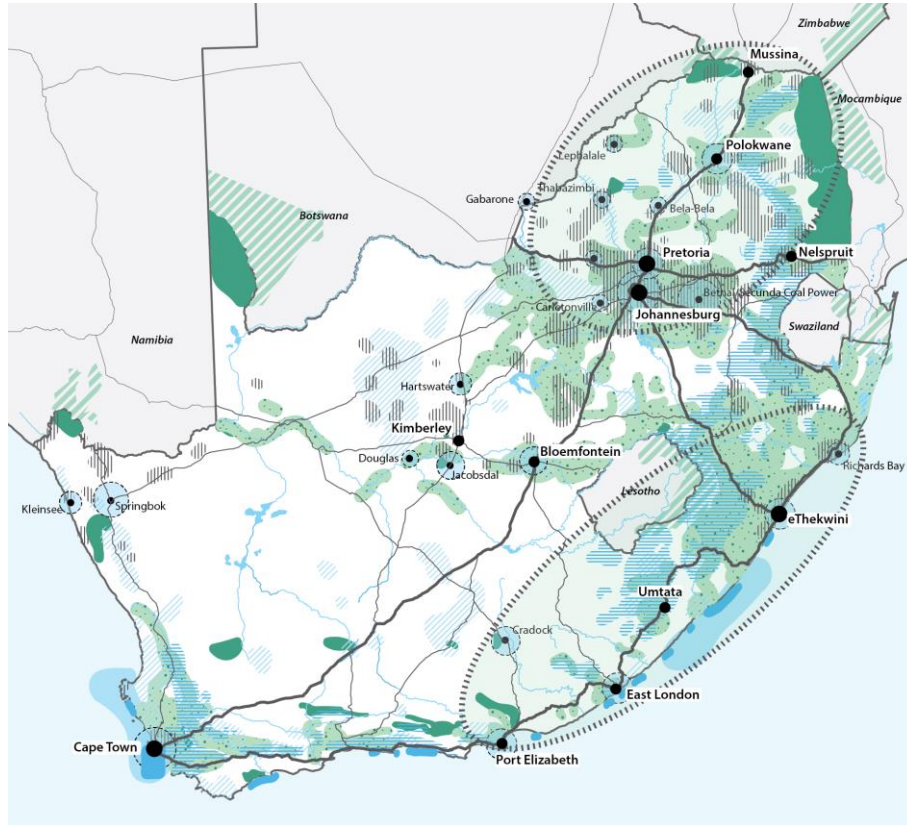
This outcome relates to both the ecological and economic value of natural resources, and focuses on (1) water, (2) energy, (3) land, including agriculture, access and security of tenure, and (4) minerals

Strategic Objectives:

- To ensure that natural resources will be available to **support current and future economic activity**
- To ensure **equitable access** to the economic value of our natural resources



Outcome Two: A Foundation of Natural Resources Shared Between Us and Future Generations: Current Situation



- High levels of competition between (1) the use of ecological infrastructure for **economic gain**, and (2) the **protection of sensitive ecosystems** from harm.
- A **resource-intensive economy**, which places pressure on our natural resources and risks long-term economic growth and social stability.
- The establishment of settlements in proximity to **toxic mine dumps and active, polluting mines**.
- A lack of access to (1) well-located urban land and (2) productive rural land for most black South Africans.
- Climate change and its devastating impacts.



Outcome Two: A Foundation of Natural Resources Shared Between Us and Future Generations: Ideal Situation

Expand Agricultural Production



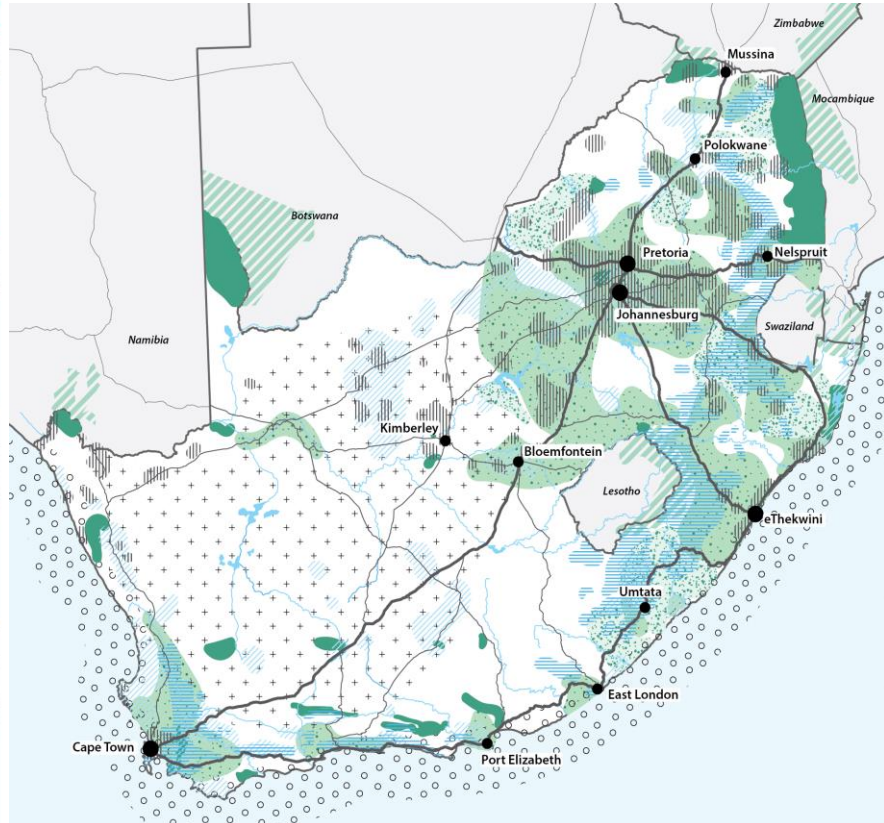
Protect and Manage SWSA



Manage Competing Land Uses



Green-Energy Development



- Conservation
- SWSA Surface Water
- SWSA Ground Water
- Mining - Competing Land Use Management
- Coastal Management Area
- Cross-border Conservation Areas
- New Agriculture Potential Areas
- Green - Energy Development

- **Wisely use, protect and manage** ecological infrastructure, notably water sources, high-value agricultural land and renewable energy sources
- **Implement legislative measures** and establish constructive relationships, to support the efficient use of scarce resources
- **Increase national food production** through sustainable use of high-value agricultural land and scarce water resources
- **Sustainably use mining-related resources** and development and strengthen associated industries.
- Enforce legislation around the **rehabilitation** of mining areas
- Enable **shared natural resources** role-players at all scales to enter the resources sector;
- Fast-track land reform and security of tenure
- Promote viable and sustainable innovative enterprise and job creation opportunities



Outcome Three: A Consolidated and Efficient Core National Network

In future, high functioning cities, towns, villages and productive rural landscapes are linked through an efficient infrastructure and services network. Diverse nodes and productive areas of different sizes are interconnected to support the flows that are required for a sustainable, inclusive economy. Well-managed gateways provide access to the global economy.

This outcome is enabled through a focus on a connective infrastructure network, including ICT, roads, national gateways, IDZ, SEZ that supports economic diversification, trade, and access to opportunity

Strategic Objectives:

- To establish, strengthen and maintain the infrastructure connections that are of **national importance for economic development and quality of life**
- To establish, strengthen and maintain the infrastructure that **contributes to social cohesion and redress of marginalised communities**

Outcome Three: A Consolidated and Efficient Core National Network: Current Situation



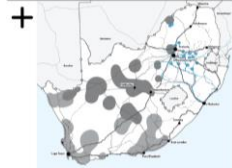
Transport & Lack of Accessibility



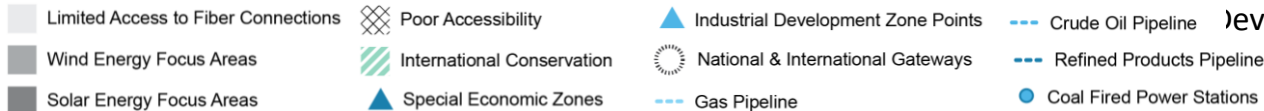
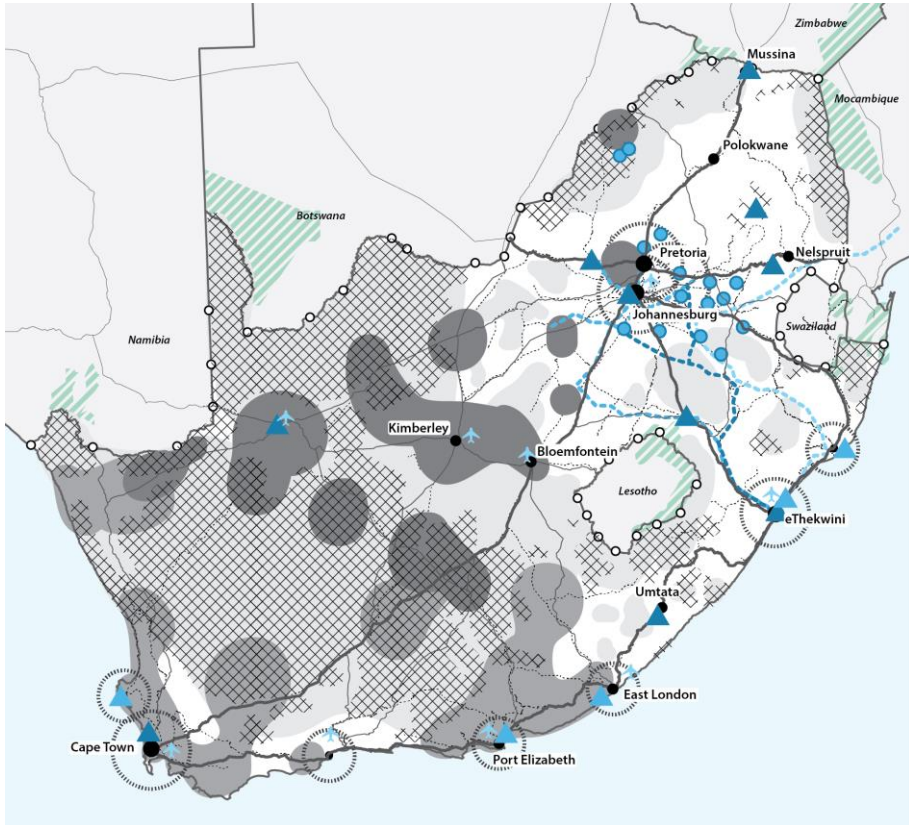
SEZ & IDZ Points



Energy Network

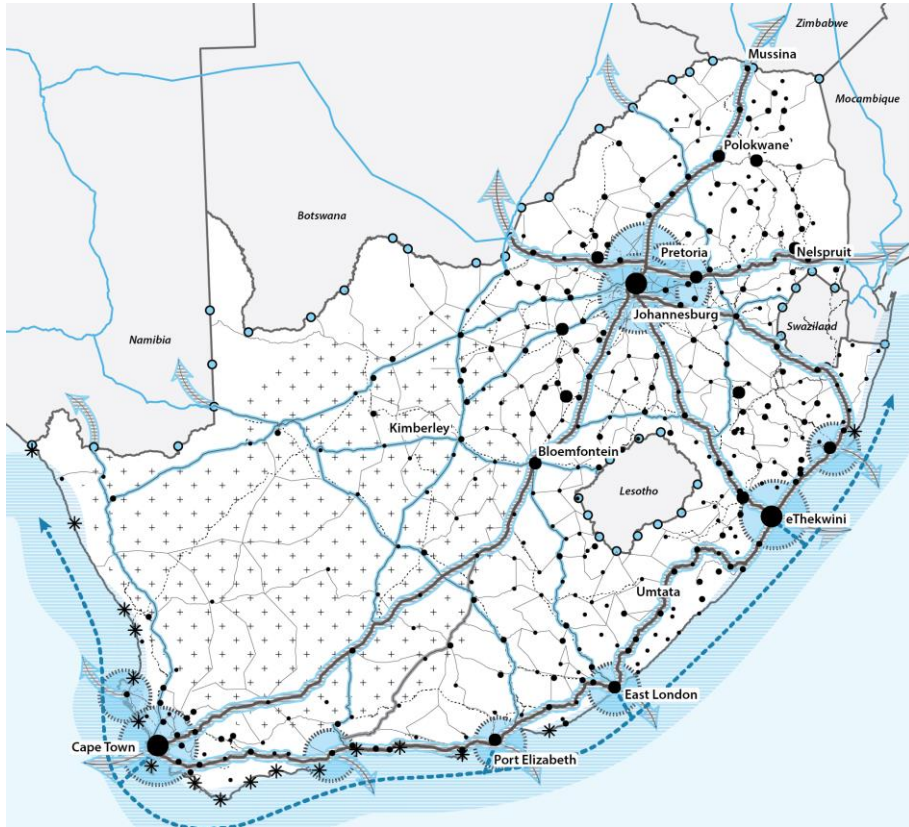


National & International Gateways



- The **persisting disconnect** between townships and places of employment
- The continued **isolation of former Bantustan** areas from the country's core economic areas
- High levels of dependence on (1) the extractive industries, (2) the export of commodities, and (3) coal-based energy generation
- Dense rural settlements in areas (1) far away from economic opportunities and (2) where basic service provision is **difficult and expensive**.
- **Sprawling, unstructured informal settlements** in city regions and around cities and large towns
- Increasing pressure on infrastructure networks due to continued low-density urban expansion
- **Underutilised extensive opportunities for wind and solar energy generation.**
- Limited success and integration of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Development Zones (IDZs)

Outcome Three: A Consolidated and Efficient Core National Network: Ideal Situation



- **Consolidated** movement and communications infrastructure that supports trade between SA and SADC.
- Consolidate the infrastructure network that links (1) **settlements**, (2) **economic production areas**, and (3) **markets**, to act as an internal ‘national economic enabler’.
- **Enhance** local and rural connections to capitalise on regional and rural markets.
- **Maintain, expand and refocus** our infrastructure network to enable and sustain bulk water and energy distribution.
- Make appropriate use of spatial planning instruments to **guide the interface between settlement planning, land-use, development and infrastructure planning**.
- Focus on **place-making principles** and **green economy solutions**.





Outcome Four: A Fundamental Redress of Generational Disadvantage in Rural Regions

In future, previously disadvantaged rural regions have a diverse, thriving economy around strong rural anchor towns. People have access to basic services, education and livelihood opportunities. Resources are protected and used in a sustainable way to support economic growth and well-being of all.

This outcome is an example of **integrated spatial prioritisation through targeted intervention**. In the Draft NSDF, this outcome may be changed to become one of a series of **national spatial priorities** that will entail the joint pursuit of the three previous outcomes in **'key national spatial focus areas'** within the context of the global and national economy, demographic trends, the impacts of climate change, the availability of connecting, transport and service infrastructure and natural resource constraints.

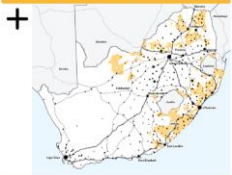
Strategic Objectives:

- To establish a **strong spatial structure** consisting of nodes and movement networks, to support a more vibrant and diverse economy in disadvantaged rural regions
- To **prioritise spending on human capacity-building** to improve the future potential of especially the children and youth living in disadvantaged rural regions
- To enable individuals and communities to **gain value from natural resources and productively participate** in sustainable agriculture, agri-processing and a green energy generation.

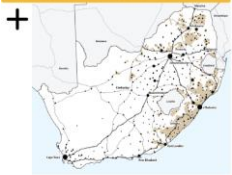
Outcome Four: A Fundamental Redress of Generational Disadvantage in Rural Regions: Current Situation



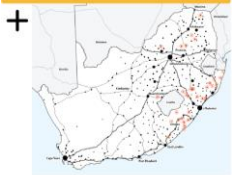
Traditional Authorities



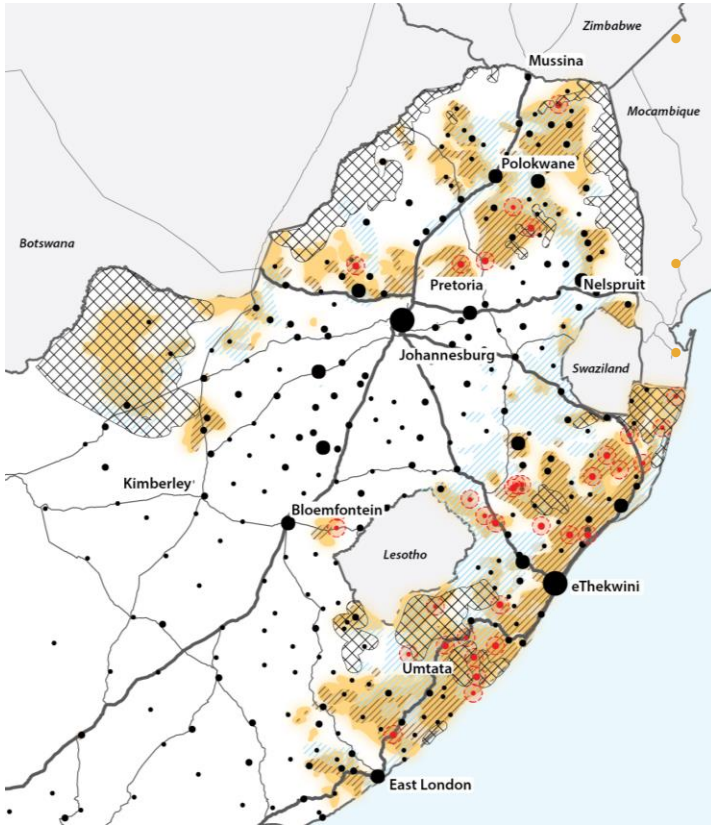
Concentration of Youth



Towns with Declining Economy



Poor Accessibility



- Traditional Authorities
- Towns with Declining Economy
- Rural Service Towns
- Primary Urban Core Area
- Strategic Water Source Areas
- Roads
- Secondary Urban Core Area
- Poor Accessibility
- Overlap of SWSAs, CBAs & High Value Agricultural Land
- Rural Growth Points

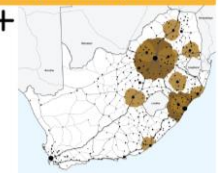
The persisting negative impacts of **lack of access, persistent poverty and low-quality environments** in former Bantustans, which include high levels of (1) poverty and unemployment, (2) poor access to services, and (3) tenure insecurity.

A large proportion of our country's **children and youth** live in these areas.

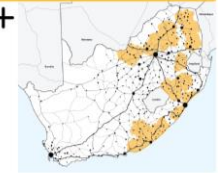
These areas are home to (1) important water-catchment areas, (2) high-potential agricultural land, (3) minerals and metal resources, (4) potential sites for sustainable energy generation, (5) critical biodiversity areas, and (6) nature reserves, which not only **hold significant opportunities for economic development and job creation, but also necessitate wise natural resource use, management and protection.**

Outcome Four: A Fundamental Redress of Generational Disadvantage in Rural Regions: Ideal Situation

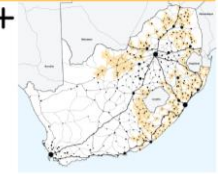
Primary & Secondary Urban Cores



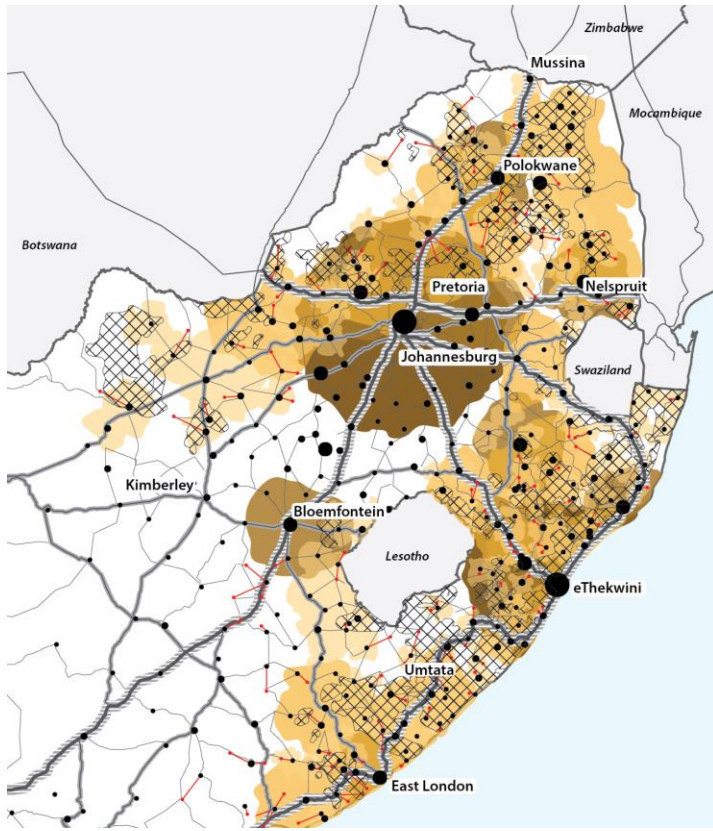
Rural Growth Points



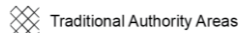
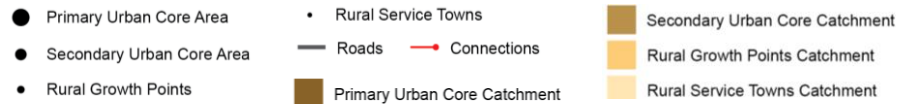
Rural Service Towns



Improve Accessibility

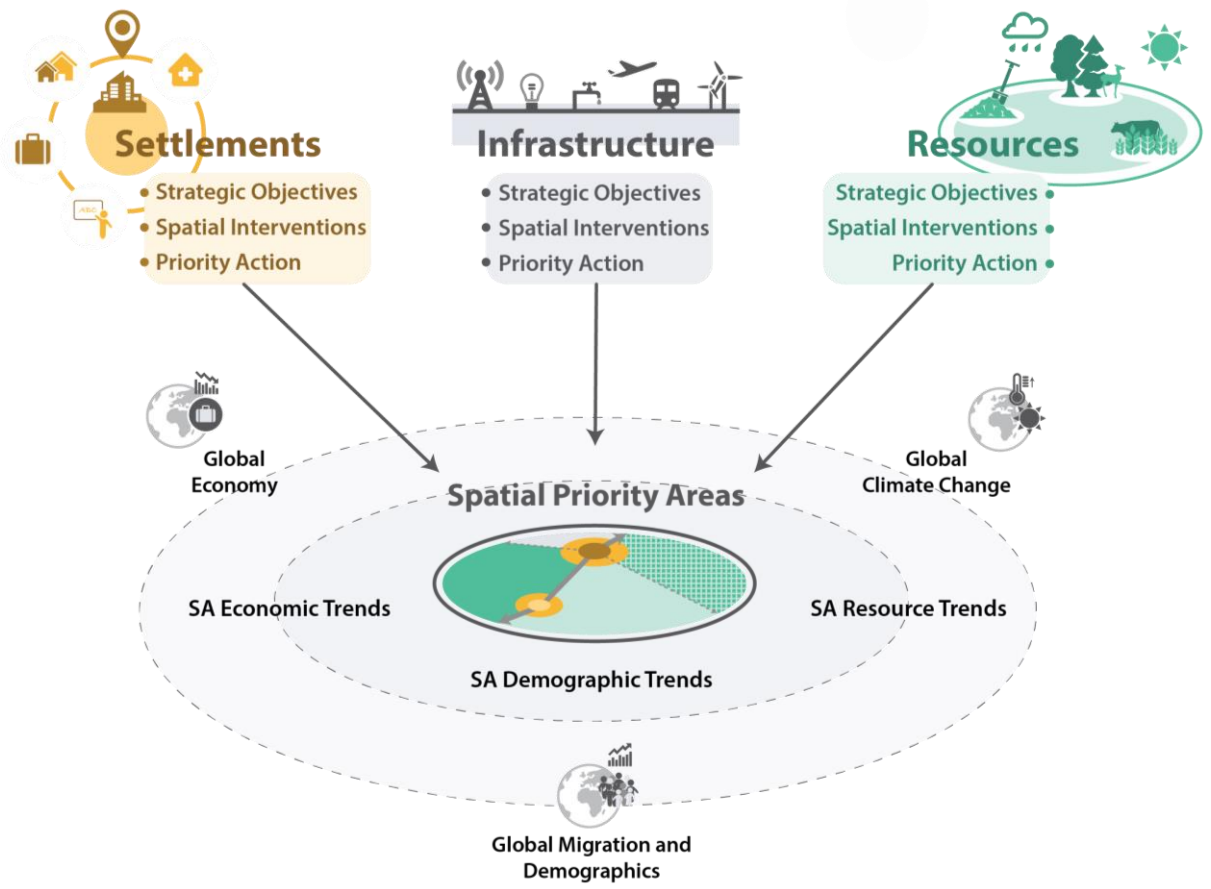


- Develop (1) **strong 'rural growth points'** to support rural regional development, and (2) **accessible 'rural service towns'** to provide access to social services in rural areas in accordance with the **Constitution**
- Build and maintain a **high-quality road network to connect these rural growth points and rural service towns in the national network**
- Provide Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure networks suitable for remote rural areas
- Prioritise the provision of **sustainable basic services**
- Provide a **high-quality education learning network**
- Prioritise **land reform and security of tenure**
- **Support** agriculture, agro-processing, agro-research and sustainable energy sectors
- **Engage with role-players** in the **mining and coal-based energy generation sectors** to (1) manage negative impact, (2) ensure sustainable settlement development, and (3) focus infrastructure and Corporate Social Investment (CSI) in accordance with rural regional development priorities
- Develop strategies to **wisely use, manage and protect major national water production sources**





From Spatial Outcomes to Spatial Priorities



IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation of the NSDF will require:

- The identification of national spatial priorities **for targeted government investment and spending by all.**
- The **raising of awareness** of the framework and the communication of its contents so that it is broadly understood, and its use is enabled.
- The establishment of a strong **championing** capability regarding the **desired outcomes** and objectives of the framework.
- The strengthening of the capabilities required to **align** and **coordinate planning, budgeting and investment** and spending both (1) within government spheres and sectors, and (2) in the private sector, civil society and learning organisations.
- The strengthening of the ‘centre of government’ institutions, to **improve developmental outcomes** through the evolving systems of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.



To ensure this, the NSDF must be:

- **Championed**
- **Communicated**
- **Institutionalised**
- **Embedded**
- **Actioned**

3. THE NEXT STEPS



THE NEXT STEPS

1. A final draft of the Draft NSDF will be ready at the end of May 2018, and will be followed by:
 - A National Technical Working Group work-session.
 - Provincial engagements in each of the provinces.
 - Ongoing bi-laterals with national sector departments.
 - Private sector engagements.
 - Possibly an NSDF Indaba.
2. Following on from these engagements, the final draft of the Draft NSDF will be amended and made available for public comment at the end of June/early July 2018, in accordance with SPLUMA's 60-day public comment process.

THANK YOU!

For more information and any input please contact:

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