

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (PSDF)

FINAL POLICY CONTEXT AND DRAFT VISION DIRECTIVES



cogta

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Table of Contents

	Page number
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PURPOSE.....	1
1.2 KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE	1
1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT	3
1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT	4
2 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT	5
2.1 INTERNATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT	5
2.1.1 <i>Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Agreement</i>	5
2.1.2 <i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>	6
2.1.3 <i>The New Urban Agenda (Habitat III)</i>	7
2.1.4 <i>The African Union Agenda 2063</i>	8
2.1.5 <i>Trans-National Spatial Development Initiatives</i>	10
2.2 NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT	11
2.2.1 <i>National Legal Framework</i>	11
2.2.2 <i>National Development Plan</i>	12
2.2.3 <i>Draft National Spatial Development Framework</i>	13
2.2.4 <i>Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) 2016</i>	14
2.2.5 <i>Comprehensive Plan For The Development Of Sustainable Human Settlements</i>	15
2.2.6 <i>National Transport Master Plan (NATMAP), 2050</i>	16
2.2.7 <i>National Infrastructure Plan 2012</i>	18
2.2.8 <i>National Strategy For Sustainable Development</i>	19
2.2.9 <i>Medium Term Strategic Framework</i>	20
2.2.10 <i>Industrial Policy Action Plan</i>	23
2.2.11 <i>Nine Point Plan</i>	25
2.2.12 <i>National LED Framework 2018</i>	25
2.2.13 <i>Comprehensive Rural Development Programme</i>	26
2.2.14 <i>Agricultural Policy Action Plan</i>	27
2.2.15 <i>Programme Combating Land Degradation</i>	29
2.2.16 <i>Agricultural Resource Policy and Plans</i>	30
2.2.17 <i>Biodiversity Policy and Plans</i>	33
2.2.18 <i>Water Policy and Plans</i>	34
2.2.19 <i>National Coastal and Marine Policy and Plans</i>	36
2.2.20 <i>Waste Management Policy and Plans</i>	37
2.2.21 <i>Air Quality Policy and Plans</i>	40
2.3 PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT.....	42
2.3.1 <i>Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2016</i>	42
2.3.2 <i>Provincial Spatial Development Framework 2011</i>	43
2.3.3 <i>KZN Agricultural Master Plan</i>	44
2.3.4 <i>Provincial Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan 2016</i>	44
2.3.5 <i>Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy 2017</i>	46
2.3.6 <i>KZN Infrastructure Master Plan</i>	48
2.3.7 <i>Provincial Environmental Implementation Plan (2016)</i>	50
2.3.8 <i>KwaZulu-Natal Environmental Outlook Report (2017)</i>	51
2.3.9 <i>Provincial Spatial Biodiversity Plan</i>	53
2.3.10 <i>KZN Coastal Management Programme</i>	54
2.3.11 <i>Provincial Waste Management Plans</i>	56
2.3.12 <i>Provincial Air Quality Management Plans</i>	56

2.3.13	<i>Other Provincial Plans</i>	56
2.4	MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLANNING POLICY	57
2.4.1	<i>Municipal Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks</i>	57
2.4.2	<i>District Growth and Development Plans</i>	57
2.4.3	<i>District Rural Development Plans</i>	59
2.4.4	<i>New District Coordination Model</i>	62
2.4.5	<i>Local Environmental Management Frameworks</i>	63
2.5	SUMMARY OF POLICY DIRECTIVES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE VISION	63
2.5.1	<i>Economic</i>	64
2.5.2	<i>Infrastructure</i>	66
2.5.3	<i>Social</i>	67
2.5.4	<i>Environmental</i>	69
2.5.5	<i>Cross Cutting</i>	72
3	TOWARDS A PROVINCIAL SPATIAL VISION	75
3.1	PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT VISION	75
3.1.1	<i>Current Provincial Spatial Vision</i>	76
3.2	APPROACH TO THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL VISION.....	76
3.3	ENVISAGED SPATIAL AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES.....	78
3.3.1	<i>An Equitable Province</i>	78
3.3.2	<i>A Resilient Province</i>	79
3.3.3	<i>A Sustainable Province</i>	79
3.3.4	<i>A Productive Province</i>	80
3.3.5	<i>A Well-Managed Province</i>	80
3.4	KEY ISSUES FACING THE PROVINCE	82

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Overview of Sustainable Development Goals	6
Table 2: Overview of the New Urban Agenda	8
Table 3: Overview of the African Union Agenda 2063	9
Table 4: Overview of the IUDF	15
Table 5: Overview of the BNG	16
Table 6: Overview of the National Transport Master Plan	17
Table 7: Overview of the National Infrastructure Plan	18
Table 8: Overview of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development	20
Table 9: Overview of the MEDIUM-TERM Strategic Framework	21
Table 10: Overview of the Industrial Policy Action Plan	24
Table 11: Overview Of The Nine Point Plan	25
Table 12: Overview of the National Framework for Local Economic Development	26
Table 13: Overview of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme	27
Table 14: Overview of the Agriculture Policy Action Plan	28
Table 15: Overview of the National Action Programme Land Degradation and Rural Poverty (DEA, 2005)	29
Table 16: Overview of the Integrated Growth and Development Plan for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ..	31
Table 17: Overview of the Draft Policy on the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land	32
Table 18: Overview Of The National Coastal Management Programme (2014)	37
Table 19: Overview of the National Waste Management Strategy (2019)	38
Table 20: Overview of the Municipal Waste Sector Plan (2011)	39
Table 21: Overview of the National Strategy to Address Air Pollution in Dense Low-Income Settlements	41
Table 22: Key Elements Of The PGDS	43
Table 23: Overview of PSDF	44
Table 24: Overview of the KZN Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan	45
Table 25: Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy	47
Table 26: Overview of the KZN Infrastructure Master Plan	49
Table 27: Issues of Provincial Environmental Concern (EOR, 2017)	52
Table 28: Overview of the KZN Coastal Management Programme (2019)	54
Table 29: Other Provincial Plans	56
Table 30: Overview of the District Growth and Development Plans	59
Table 31: District Rural Development Plans	60
Table 32: Overview of the DDM	62
Table 33: Status of District Environmental Management Frameworks	63
Table 34: Summary of Policy Economic Challenges and Opportunities	64
Table 35: Economic Principles from Policy Directives	65
Table 36: Economic Indicators and Goals	65
Table 37: Summary of Policy Infrastructure Challenges and Opportunities	66
TABLE 38: INFRASTRUCTURE PRINCIPLES FROM POLICY DIRECTIVES	67
Table 39: Infrastructure Indicators and Goals	67
TABLE 40: SUMMARY OF POLICY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES	67
TABLE 41: SOCIAL PRINCIPLES FROM POLICY DIRECTIVES	68
Table 42: Social Indicators and Goals	69
TABLE 43: SUMMARY OF POLICY ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES	70
Table 44: Environmental Principles from Policy Directives	71
Table 45: Environmental Indicators and Goals	72
TABLE 46: SUMMARY OF POLICY CROSS CUTTING CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES	72
TABLE 47: CROSS-CUTTING PRINCIPLES FROM POLICY DIRECTIVES	73
Table 48: Cross Cutting Indicators and Goals	73

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: KwaZulu-Natal Province within South Africa	1
Figure 2: The KZN Province	2
Figure 3: Schematic Overview Of International Policy	5
FIGURE 4: STRATEGIC FOCUS AND CONTENT OF SDFs	11
Figure 5: Approach to the Formulation of the Vision	76
Figure 6: Focus Areas for Webinars	77
Figure 7: Envisaged Provincial Outcomes	78

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

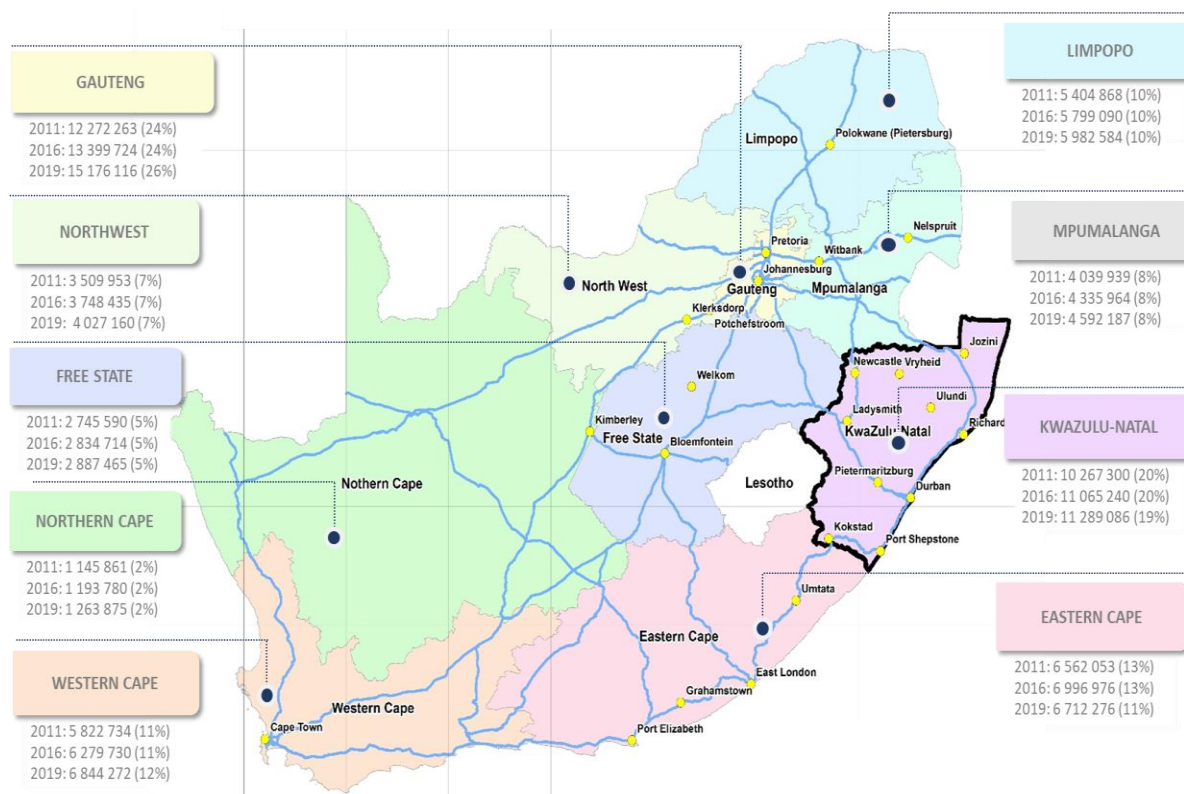
This document is the second deliverable in the preparation of the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). It presents the review and identification of implications of each policy or piece of legislation for the KZN PSDF. Spatial informants/directives emanating from the spatial policy review are also outlined.

This phase also includes the approach that will be used in the formulation of a draft spatial development vision depicting the desired long-term spatial pattern. The above-mentioned policies and the SPLUMA principles will be applied to define different aspects of the desired future spatial pattern.

1.2 KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) is one of the nine (9) provinces in the Republic of South Africa (RSA). It is the third smallest province (in geographic size) and covers approximately 94361 km² or 7.7% of South Africa's land mass.

FIGURE 1: KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA



It is situated along the east-coast of South Africa and shares a border with Mozambique and Swaziland to the north, and Lesotho to the south west. Mpumalanga Province lies along the north-eastern

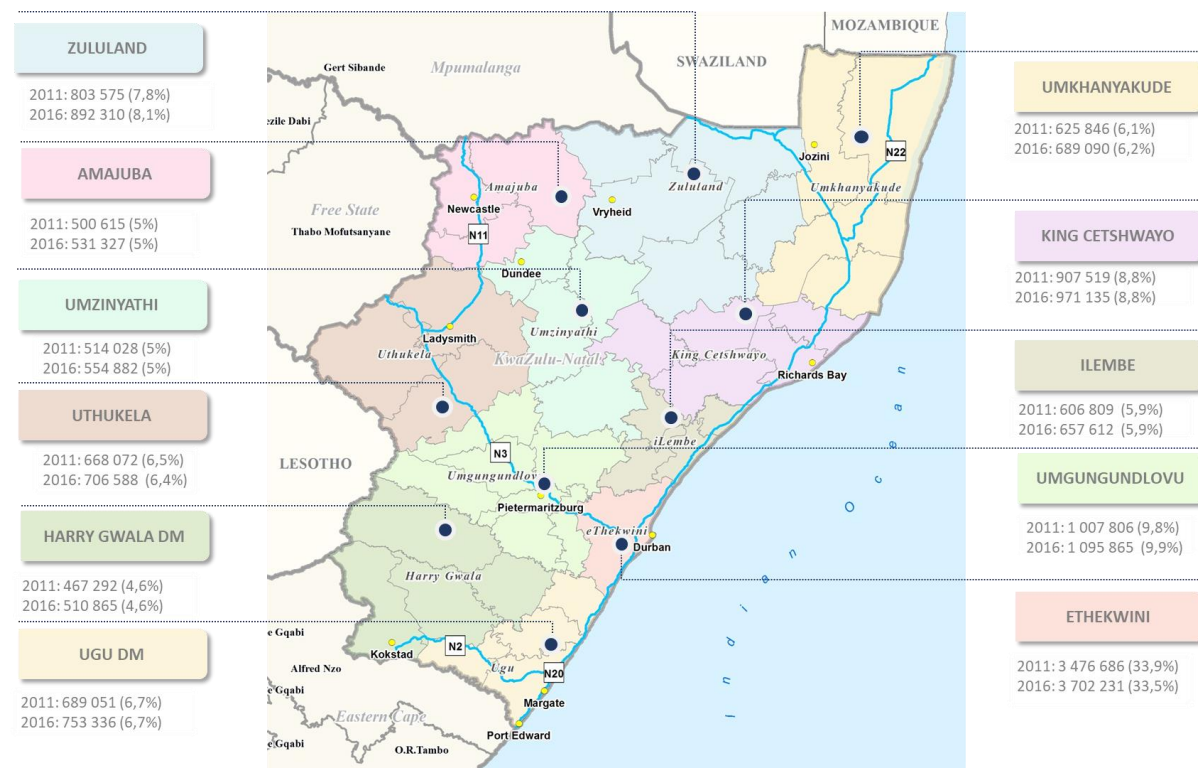
boundary while the Free State and the Eastern Cape provinces are along the western and southern boundaries respectively (refer to Figure 1).

Access to the province occurs through the N2 north-south corridor that links the KZN Province with the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga provinces and the N3 east-west corridor which links KZN province with Gauteng Province. Other major access routes are the N11 and R56.

The King Shaka International Airport (KSIA), Richards Bay Coal Terminal (RBCT) and the Port of Durban (commonly known as Durban Harbour) also serve as primary entry and exit points from the province for both passengers and goods.

KZN has the second largest population with about 10 267 300 persons or 19.8% of the total population of South Africa. Gauteng is the smallest province in geographic size but has the largest population as it accounts for 26% of the total population of South Africa. Although the KZN population increased from 10 267 300 persons in 2011 to 11 065 240 in 2016, and again to 11 289 086 persons in 2019, the provincial share of the national total population has decreased from 21.4% to 19.7% between 2011 and 2018.

FIGURE 2: THE KZN PROVINCE



The KZN Province consists of one metropolitan municipality (eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality), 10 District Municipalities and 43 Local Municipalities. In addition, approximately 32% of the land within the province falls under the custodianship of the Ingonyama Trust.

Settlement and land use pattern in the province reflect a combined impact of the successive political regimes (particularly Mfecane, colonialism, apartheid and the current democratic dispensation); natural features (such as terrain, river catchments and other ecological corridors); physical

infrastructure; and climate change. Settlement pattern in the province ranges from low to high density expansive settlements on Ingonyama Trust (IT) land through dislocated settlements in the commercial farming regions to towns and cities. Each of these settlement types has its own dynamics and complexities that equally reflect the impact of the above-mentioned factors. Primary land uses in the province include rural settlements, agricultural land, urban centres, nature conservation, mining, road network and forestry. The key challenge is to strengthen functional linkages between the urban centres and the surrounding rural hinterland.

KZN is the second largest contributor to the economy of the country, generating 16% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) after Gauteng which accounts for 35.2% of the national GDP. 52.8% of KZN's total Gross Value Add (GVA) is with eThekweni. The other main contributors to the provincial economy are uMgungundlovu District where the town of Pietermaritzburg is located; and King Cetshwayo District where the town of Richards Bay is located. These account respectively for another 11.6% and 7.7% of the value of economic activities in KZN. (PPDC, 2016: 294). As such, Economic activity in KwaZulu-Natal remains concentrated in three main centres, namely, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Richards Bay. While the province will facilitate further economic growth in these areas, the major challenge is to distribute economic activity more evenly and to create opportunities in the other regions.

The province has a competitive advantage in sectors such as manufacturing; finance, real estate and business services; commerce; agriculture; and tourism. In addition to the three main economic centres, there are a number of major towns and smaller economic centres that are generally supported by the surrounding rural and urban settlements. Major towns include Newcastle in Amajuba District, Ladysmith in Uthukela District, Stanger-Ballito in Ilembe District and Port Shepstone in Ugu District.

KZN has two world heritage sites, that is the Okhahlamba Drakensburg Park and Isimangaliso Wetland Park. It has a rich heritage and has some of the prime tourist destinations in the country. Other key tourist destinations include beaches along the coast, game reserves and various scenic routes.

Although the democratic government has made significant progress in reshaping the spatial structure, stubborn spatial imprints of the apartheid past remains one of the key challenges facing the province. These manifests themselves in the form of differences in the level of development, lack of spatial planning in the rural areas and poor functional integration between areas previously separated by apartheid. Other spatial challenges facing the province include urbanisation, declining towns, densifying rural settlements, impact of climate change, spatial marginalisation, overharvesting (depletion) of natural resource and economic decline in some regions.

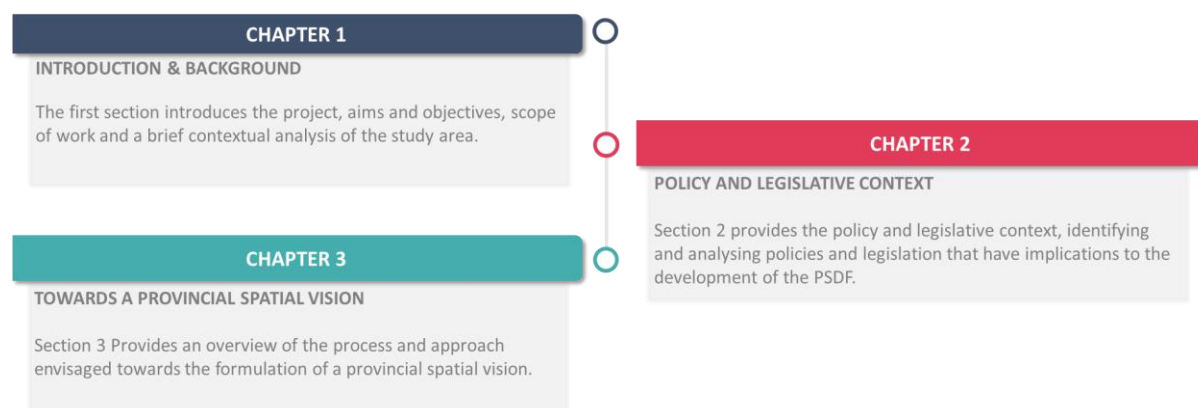
1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The scope of the project includes the preparation of a strategic PSDF to give effect to the directives of the SPLUMA and development strategy outlined in the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and

Development Strategy (PGDS) and the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP). This includes completion of the following main activities:

- Identification, mobilization and consultation of stakeholders and interested and affected parties (I & AP). The mobilisation of stakeholders and interested and affected parties should be in support of a common vision for the future spatial setting of the Province.
- Review of government policies focusing mainly on the implications of these for the Province. This will include the alignment of spatial development programmes with the provincial and national spatial planning policies and directives.
- Formulation of a provincial spatial development vision based on the SPLUMA principles.
- Current situation analysis, which covers provincial development trends and patterns, spatial distribution of the population, settlement pattern, current land use pattern, environmental characteristics, agricultural land, physical infrastructure, cross-boundary and inter-sphere alignment issues, location of catalytic projects, movement patterns, investment and spending pattern, strategically located vacant land, urbanisation trends, etc.
- Identification and analysis of the development trends and patterns that impact on land use and settlement pattern in the Province. This may include provincial and regional access and movement patterns, nature conservation initiative, catchment management, climate change, etc.
- Preparation of a spatial development concept based on the time horizon reflected in the provincial development vision and strategic framework. This is essentially an application of the spatial planning concepts within the context of the project area, potential urban/ peri-urban investment areas, strategic areas for suitable rural investment, identification of nodal development points, detailed but specific recommendations on existing or potential nodes and corridors, etc.
- Preparation of an implementation framework which include Capital Expenditure Framework, proposals on how the SDF can be used to implement projects by sector departments, institutional capacity recommendations, monitoring and evaluation techniques, etc.
- Strategies that could influence the settlement pattern that would result in the effective delivery of services and infrastructure.
- The integration of environmental management practices and systems.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

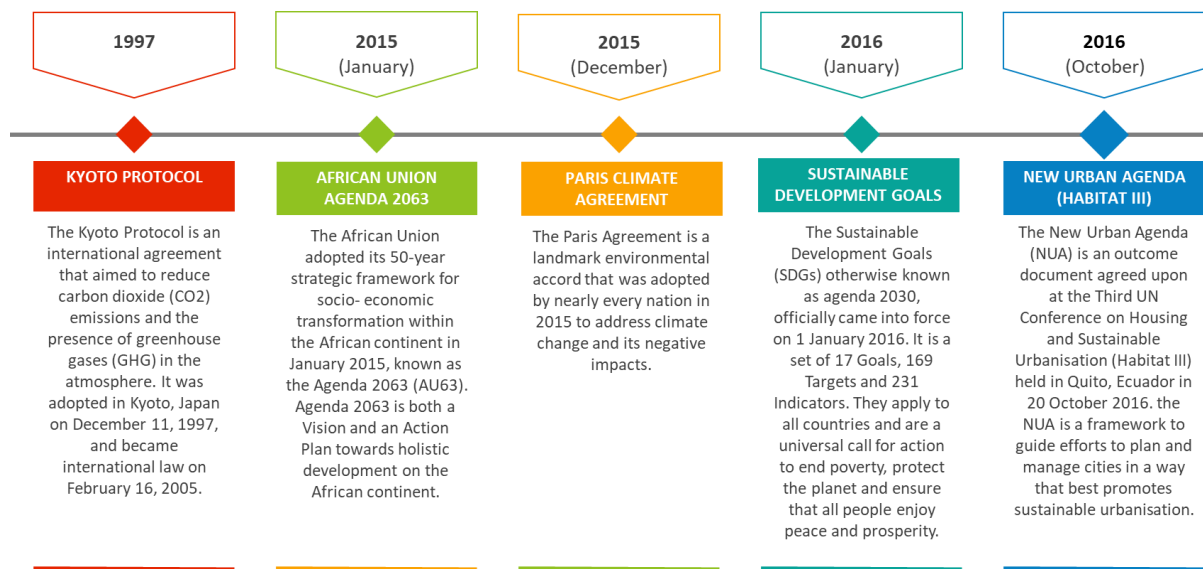


2 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 INTERNATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

The figure below provides a schematic overview of international policy that has implications for spatial planning. Each of these policies are discussed individually in subsequent sections.

FIGURE 3: SCHEMATIC OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY



2.1.1 KYOTO PROTOCOL AND THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that aimed to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and the presence of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere. It mandated that industrialized nations cut their greenhouse gas emissions and was linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on December 11, 1997, and became international law on February 16, 2005.

An amendment to the original Kyoto agreement was adopted in December 2012 in Doha, Qatar. However, the Doha Amendment had a short life and was replaced by the Paris Climate Agreement that was signed in 2015 by all UNFCCC participants at the sustainable development summit held in Paris. The aim of the Paris Climate Agreement was to address climate change and its negative effects and includes commitments from all major GHG-emitting countries to cut their climate-altering pollution and to strengthen those commitments over time.¹ It is the objective of the UNFCCC is to achieve stabilisation of the concentrations of the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

South Africa ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as the Kyoto protocol in August 1997. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change was ratified in November 2016.

¹ <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/k/kyoto.asp>

The Paris Agreement required all Parties to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, considering their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. The main goals are:

- Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.
- Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and **foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions** development, in a manner that does not threaten food production.
- Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. (https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/)

2.1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) otherwise known as agenda 2030, officially came into force on 1 January 2016. It is a set of 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 231 Indicators. They apply to all countries and are a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. They build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected which means that progress in tackling one goal will have ripple effect on the other goals. While the SDGs are not legally binding, the South African Government has adopted and integrated them in the national development programme. The main outcome of the SDGs is to set out together on the path towards sustainable development.

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Key challenges identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development • Climate change • Poverty and inequality • Unemployment • Global health threats • Natural disasters • Environmental degradation 	<p>Key principles/ pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. • International law. • Universal Declaration of Human Rights. • Millennium Declaration. • 2005 World Summit Outcome • Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. 	<p>The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. 2. End hunger achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages. 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full 	<p>The 17 SDGs are broken down into 169 specific targets that address the most urgent challenges for people and the planet in the next 15 years.</p> <p>Goal 11: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable have the following 10 targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. • By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
		<p>and productive employment, and decent work for all.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation. 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries. 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss. 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. • Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. • By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations. • By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management. • By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. • Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning. • By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. • Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

2.1.3 THE NEW URBAN AGENDA (HABITAT III)

Member states of the United Nations (UN) adopted the New Urban Agenda (NUA), being the outcome document agreed upon at the Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urbanisation (Habitat III) held in Quito, Ecuador in 2016. The NUA is a framework to guide efforts to plan and manage cities

in a way that best promotes sustainable urbanisation. It calls for the rethinking of the urban agenda by:

- Embracing urbanization at all levels of human settlements, more appropriate policies can take advantage of urbanization across physical space, bridging urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and assist governments in addressing challenges through national and local development policy frameworks.
- Integrating equity to the development agenda. Equity becomes an issue of social justice, ensures access to the public sphere, extends opportunities and increases the commons.
- Fostering national urban planning and planned city extensions.
- Deciding how relevant sustainable development goals will be supported through sustainable urbanization.
- Aligning and strengthening institutional arrangements with the substantive outcomes of Habitat III, to ensure effective delivery of the New Urban Agenda.

It is intended to guide the efforts around global urbanization for the next 20-years and lay the groundwork for policies and planning approaches for making cities safe, socially inclusive, sustainable, and resilient. While the call for action is global, planning and implementation occurs within each country and involves mobilising municipalities, provincial governments, and local communities for change.

TABLE 2: OVERVIEW OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES
<p>22 challenges were identified in Issue Papers, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inclusive cities (Pro-poor, Gender, Youth, Ageing) ● Inclusive cities (Pro-poor, Gender, Youth, Ageing) ● Housing ● Migration and refugees in urban areas ● Safer Cities ● Urban Culture and Heritage ● Urban Rules and Legislation ● Urban Governance ● Municipal Finance ● Urban and Spatial Planning and Design ● Urban Land ● Urban-rural linkages ● Public Spaces ● Local Economic Development ● Jobs and Livelihoods ● Informal Sector ● Urban Resilience ● Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management ● Cities and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management ● Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services, including energy ● Transport and Mobility ● Smart Cities ● Informal Settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions. ● Providing equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure and basic services as well as adequate and affordable housing. ● Sustainable and inclusive urban economies, by leveraging the agglomeration benefits of well-planned urbanization, high productivity, competitiveness, and innovation; promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, ensuring decent job creation and equal access for all to economic and productive resources and opportunities; preventing land speculation; and promoting secure land tenure and managing urban shrinking where appropriate. ● Environmental sustainability, by promoting clean energy, sustainable use of land and resources in urban development as well as protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, including adopting healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature; promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns; building urban resilience; reducing disaster risks; and mitigating and adapting to climate change.

2.1.4 THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063

The African Union adopted its 50-year strategic framework for socio-economic transformation within the African continent in 2015, known as the Agenda 2063 (AU63). Agenda 2063 is both a Vision and

an Action Plan towards holistic development on the African continent. Furthermore, it builds on past and present growth initiatives and seeks to accelerate the implementation of these. The framework identifies seven aspirations for growth and development within the African continent across all sectors: social, economic, political and environmental.

Some of the key outcomes of the Agenda are improved standards of living; transformed, inclusive and sustained economies; increased levels of regional and continental integration; a population of empowered women and youth and a society in which children are cared for and protected; societies that are peaceful, demonstrate good democratic values and practice good governance principles and which preserve and enhance Africa's cultural identity.

South Africa is also dedicated to the realisation of these aspirations and has aligned these with national priorities. Some of the key priorities of Agenda 2063 are echoed in the Key Performance Areas within the IDP and overall, they are echoed in the strategies and priorities of South Africa's National Development Plan.

TABLE 3: OVERVIEW OF THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Agenda 2063 does not identify any specific challenges, but it does indicate the need to revise and adapt its development agenda due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • structural transformations; • increased peace and reduction in the number of conflicts; • renewed economic growth and social progress; • the need for people centered development, gender equality and youth empowerment; • changing global contexts such as increased globalization and the ICT revolution; • the increased unity of Africa which makes it a global power to be reckoned with and capable of rallying support around its own common agenda; • emerging development and investment opportunities in areas such as agri-business, infrastructure development, health and education as well as the value addition in African commodities. 	<p>There are no specific development principles underlying Agenda 2063. There are however 7 aspirations that it strives toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development • An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance • An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law • A Peaceful and Secure Africa • Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Common Heritage, Values and Ethics • An Africa Whose Development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African People, especially its Women and Youth, and caring for Children • An Africa as A Strong, United, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner 	<p>15 goals were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens. • Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation. • Healthy and well-nourished citizens. • Transformed Economies. • Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production. • Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth. • Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities. • United Africa (Federal or Confederate). • Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions are established and functional. • World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa. • Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched. • Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place. • Peace Security and Stability is preserved. • A Stable and Peaceful Africa. • A Fully functional and operational APSA. • African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent. • Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life. • Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children. 	<p>The flagship projects of Agenda 2063 refers to key programmes and initiatives which have been identified as key to accelerating Africa's economic growth and development. It includes the following 15 flagship projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated High Speed Train Network • Formulation Of An African Commodities Strategy • Establishment Of The African Continental Free Trade Area (Afctfa) • The African Passport And Free Movement Of People • Silencing The Guns By 2020 • Implementation Of The Grand Inga Dam Project • Establishment Of A Single African Air-Transport Market (Saاتم) • Establishment Of An Annual African Economic Forum • Establishment Of The African Financial Institutions • The Pan-African E-Network • Africa Outer Space Strategy • An African Virtual And E-University • Cyber Security • Great African Museum • Encyclopaedia Africana

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence. • Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development. 	

2.1.5 TRANS-NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

The Lebombo Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) is a cross-border collaboration that aims to develop previously neglected areas that straddle northern KZN, southern Swaziland and southern Mozambique. The Spatial Development Initiatives programme aims to kick-start economic growth and job creation in South Africa by attracting local and international investors into the country's competitive industries².

From a spatial perspective, the PSEDS identified the Lebombo SDI Corridor as part of its Provincial Corridor Development Programme. The Lebombo SDI Corridor to Maputo (R22), (from Hluhluwe - Mbazwana - Manguzi - Ponta Du Ouro) focuses primarily on developments along the southern and eastern sections of the Pongola Poort Dam, tourism facilities along the new SDI Route to Mozambique, large scale agricultural development and enhancing the development opportunities related to the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park. It is thus an important for regional integration with Mozambique and is foreseen to become an important trade route. The PGDS (2016: 366) identified the Lebombo Border Dry Port that is about the establishment and the development of a Logistics Precinct for goods to and from Mozambique, as a new SEZ opportunity.

Other Transboundary Environmental Policies that needs to be recognised includes the following:

- Transfrontier Conservation Areas:
 - Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Park.
 - Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area (KZN-Mozambique-Eswatini).
- World Heritage Convention.
- Transboundary Water Resources Management.

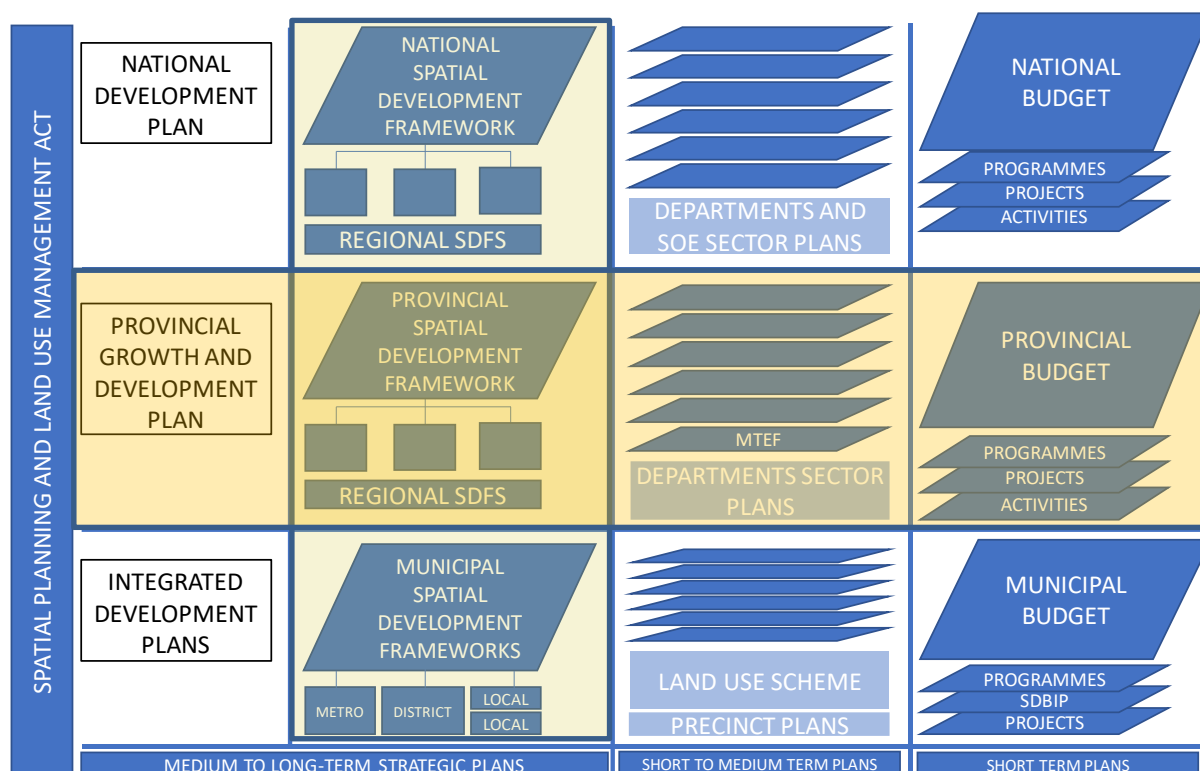
²<https://m.engineeringnews.co.za/article/erwin-reflects-on-a-decade-of-trade-and-industrial-development-2004-04-16>

2.2 NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.2.1 NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act No. 16 of 2013 was introduced to “provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management” in South Africa. It introduces a new spatial planning system in South Africa consisting, *among others*, of a hierarchy or system of spatial development frameworks, that is national, provincial, regional and municipal spatial development frameworks. While each of these should inform and give spatial expression to development policy and plans that applies in an area of jurisdiction of each sphere of government, SDFs should align and integrate both horizontally and vertically within the Constitutional principle of cooperative governance. The SPLUMA provides details on the strategic focus and content SDFs.

FIGURE 4: STRATEGIC FOCUS AND CONTENT OF SDFs



The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) must satisfy the requirements of the SPLUMA, particularly Sections 15, 16 and 17 which deals with the PSDFs, their content and legal effect. The SPLUMA requires a PSDF to be consistent with and be formulated within the context of the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF).

More specifically, it must:

- present a spatial depiction of the land development policies, strategies and objectives of the province including the PGDS and the PGDP;

A PSDF must coordinate, align and integrate:

- provincial plans and development strategies with policies of national government;
- the plans, policies and development strategies of provincial departments; and
- the plans, policies and development strategies of municipalities.

- indicate the desired and intended pattern of land use development in the province, including the delineation of areas in which development in general or development of a particular type would not be appropriate;
- coordinate and integrate the spatial expression of the sectoral plans of provincial departments;
- provide a framework for cross-boundary alignment and coordination of municipal spatial development frameworks with each other where they are contiguous;
- coordinate municipal spatial development frameworks with the provincial spatial development framework and any regional spatial development frameworks as they apply in the relevant province; and
- incorporate any spatial aspects of relevant national development strategies and programmes as they apply in the relevant province.

2.2.2 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The National Development Plan (NDP) is SA's long-term development plan to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality, and it sets out the objectives and targets to be achieved by 2030.

The NDP serves as an action plan for securing the future of South Africans as charted in the Constitution. The Constitution requires that "we must build a united and democratic South Africa, able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations". The NDP is founded on 6 pillars that represent the broad objectives of the plan to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality.

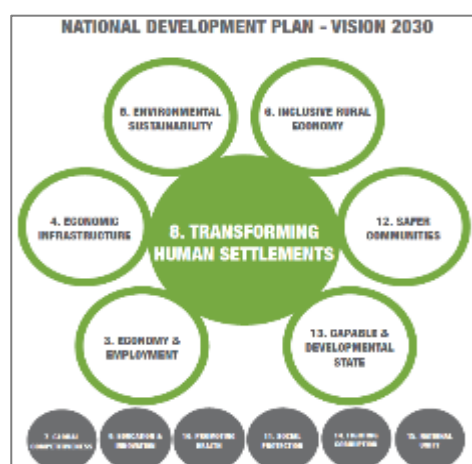
The NDP identifies a 'clean environment' as one of the core elements to ensure the achievement of a decent standard of living and it addresses issues of environmental sustainability in Chapter 5 (Ensuring environmental sustainability and an equitable transition to a low- carbon economy) where it shows alignment with the strategic sustainability priorities from the NSSD.

NDP 2030 ENVIRONMENTAL VISION

By 2030, South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well under way.

Key strategies to move towards the vision include:

- Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently
- Building sustainable human communities
- Responding effectively to climate change: mitigation and adaptation
- Managing a just transition
- Enhancing governance systems and capacity



A summary of the key elements of the NDP to consider as part of the PSDF review is provided below:

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, water, electricity and sanitation • Safe and reliable public transport • Quality education and skills development • Safety and security • Quality health care • Social protection • Employment • Recreation and leisure • Clean environment • Adequate nutrition 	<p>The Following pillars are identified within the NDP:</p> <p>The development plan is built on six pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity between all people towards a common goals. • Active citizenry which contributes to their own development. • Growing an inclusive economy • Capability Improvement in all resources. • Capable and developmental state • Responsible and co-operative Leadership 	<p>The NDP aims to achieve the following objectives by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniting South Africans of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality • Encourage citizens to be active in their own development, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable • Raising economic growth, promoting exports and making the economy more labour absorbing • Focusing on key capabilities of both people and the country • Capabilities include skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions and partnerships both within the country and with key international partners • Building a capable and developmental state • Strong leadership throughout society that work together to solve our problems 	<p>The NDP set a series of priorities to achieve the state vision by 2030.</p> <p>The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) was developed as a five-year implementation plan towards the achievement of the priorities of the NDP 2030.</p> <p>The intention was to develop five year plans towards the achievement of the 2030 vision, aligned to the electoral cycles. The implementation targets for the NDP is thus better expressed within the MTSF below.</p>

2.2.3 DRAFT NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) is the first national spatial strategy compiled in terms of the Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), and new addition to the range of spatial development frameworks (SDFs) in the Republic of South Africa.

The NSDF builds on the efforts of the National Development Plan; providing an instrument to guide spatial development planning from a national perspective. While taking stock of planning and development legacies of the past, the NSDF casts its view towards South African 2050 with strategic spatial recommendations designed to address the challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

A summary of the key elements of the NSDF to consider as part of the PSDF review is provided below:

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Trying to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional 17 to 22 million people by 2050 • Redress of past land ownership patterns • Impacts of rapid urbanisation • Need for Rural Development • Changing agricultural sector into a mixed system • Maintaining national biodiversity and ecosystem integrity • Natural Resource limitations • Competition between human activity and nationally important ecosystems and the essential services they provide • Pollution • Water Security Crises • Managing surface and groundwater use • Climate Change implications and adaptations • Land Reform • Dependency on primary economies • Dense, compact and diverse urban agglomerations and development corridors • Exploitation of technology and innovation • Improving the quality of life and human capability • Competing in the global economy • Optimising our existing national transport infrastructure network • Institutional weakness • Fragmentation of efforts • Greener, low-carbon, more service-based economy 	<p>Mainly focussed on the achievement of the SPLUMA principles with specific focus areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spatial Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redress access to economic opportunities • Include all areas in national space economy • Pursue intergenerational justice 2. Spatial Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development within limits of natural resource base • Viable settlements and sustainable economies • Concentrated, well-connected and more compact settlements 3. Spatial Resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive minimisation of settlement risk • Reduce dependence on carbon based fuels 4. Efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimised use of state and non-state resources • Diversity and densify settlements to reduce need for motorised transport 5. Good Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination, integration and spatial alignment • Maximum Participation • Adherence to the law 	<p>National Spatial Development Levers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Areas and Regions as Engines of National Transformation, Innovation and Inclusive Economic Growth • National Development Corridors as Incubators and Drivers of New Economies and Quality Human Settlements • Productive Rural Regions as Drivers of National Rural Transitions and Cornerstones of our National Resource Foundation • A National Spatial Social Service Provisioning Model to Ensure Effective, Affordable and Equitable Social Service Delivery • A National Ecological Infrastructure System to Ensure a Shared, Resilient and Sustainable National Natural Resource Foundation • A National Transport, Communications and Energy Infrastructure Network to Ensure a Shared, Inclusive and Sustainable Economy 	<p>National Spatial Development Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A network of consolidated, transformed and well connected national urban nodes, regional development anchors, and development corridors. 2. National corridors of opportunity enable sustainable and transformative national development. 3. National connectivity and movement infrastructure Systems. 4. Productive rural regions, supported by sustainable resource economies and strong and resilient regional development anchors 5. National ecological Infrastructure and the national natural resource foundation is well-protected and managed.

2.2.4 INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IUDF) 2016

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) is a policy initiative of the Government of South Africa, coordinated by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). The IUDF responds to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular to Goal 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It also builds on various chapters of the National Development Plan (NDP) and extends Chapter 8 ‘Transforming human settlements and the national space economy’.

The IUDF marks a New Deal for South African cities and towns. It sets a policy framework to guide the development of inclusive, resilient, and liveable urban settlements, while addressing the unique conditions and challenges facing South Africa’s cities and towns. It advocates the effective management of urbanisation so that the increasing concentration of an economically active population translates into higher levels of economic activity, greater productivity, and higher rates of growth, thereby transforming our South African cities into engines of growth.

The key outcome of the IUDF is spatial transformation. The identified policy levers and priorities are crucial for maximising the potential of urban areas, by integrating and aligning investments in a way that improves the urban form. The intention is to retrofit existing city footprints to produce compact, coordinated and connected cities, using transit-oriented and other urban planning strategies to yield desirable social, economic and environmental outcomes, as envisioned in the National Development Plan. This should be done in a way that strengthens rural-urban linkages and promotes urban resilience and urban safety. It is intended that the IUDF be used as a guide to achieve a unified and innovative response to the building of inclusive, resilient, safe, and liveable urban settlements.

TABLE 4: OVERVIEW OF THE IUDF

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical spatial patterns of economic exclusion still exist which causes inefficient urban structures and further marginalisation of excluded communities. Anticipated 71.3% of SA population will live in urban centres by 2030 and cities seen as primary economic engine rooms, contributing 80% of GDP. Poor urban-rural linkages need to be improved to give access to economic opportunity to all. With growing urban areas, the risk and impacts of climate change is amplified. 	<p>IUDF Vision: Liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life.</p> <p>Three key principles/ pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compact urban growth, Connected infrastructure, Coordinated governance and investments 	<p>Five Goals Identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To forge new integrated spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas. To ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices. To harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development. To enhance the capacity of the state and its citizens to work together to achieve spatial and social integration. <p>Strategic levers / programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Urban Planning and Management (Spatial Planning) Integrated Transport and Mobility Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements Integrated Urban Infrastructure Efficient Land Governance and Management Inclusive Economic Development Empowered Active Communities Effective Urban Governance Sustainable Finances 	<p>Envisaged outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More compact cities and towns to reduce sprawl, More connected cities and towns by reducing travel costs and distances and improving public transport and co-ordination. Inclusive cities and economic growth which create jobs. (Preventing settlement development in marginal places). Improved employability of the unemployed (investing in healthcare, education, skills training and social protection). Adaptation of competitiveness to changing global economic markets. Improved city and community resilience. Improved holistic disaster risk management at all levels Increased public services and accountability.

2.2.5 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The National Department of Human Settlements released the Comprehensive Housing Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements in 2004 and is commonly referred to as 'Breaking New Ground (BNG)'.

The Breaking New Ground strategy aims to promote an integrated society by developing sustainable human settlements and quality housing within a subsidy system for different income groups. Enabling an environment for the delivery of affordable housing form a large part of this.

Breaking New Ground, or BNG housing, represents a more updated version of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, or RDP housing. BNG subsidy housing builds on the existing housing policies

but shifts the strategic focus from simply ensuring the delivery of affordable housing to making sure that housing is delivered in settlements that are both sustainable and habitable.

TABLE 5: OVERVIEW OF THE BNG

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>The following challenges lead to the formulation of the BNG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow delivery of housing • Direct linkage between housing delivery and poverty eradication • Stimulating job creation through housing delivery • Subsidised houses do not always lead to asset and wealth creation • Barriers between first and second economy residential property markets • Need for integrated and sustainable settlements beyond mere housing delivery 	<p>The BNG incorporates principles such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrating subsidised, rental, and bonded housing • providing municipal engineering services at a higher level and being applied consistently throughout the township • providing ancillary facilities such as schools clinics and commercial opportunities • Combining different housing densities and types, ranging from single-stand units to double storey units and row houses. 	<p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating the delivery of housing as a key strategy for poverty alleviation • Utilising provision of housing as a major job creation strategy • Ensuring property can be accessed by all as an asset for wealth creation and empowerment • Leveraging growth in the economy • Combating crime, promoting social cohesion, and improving quality of life for the poor • Using housing development to break down barriers between the First-Economy residential property boom and the Second-Economy slump • Utilizing housing as an instrument for the development of sustainable human settlements, in support of spatial restructuring. 	<p>The implementation approach of the BNG policy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust institutional arrangements • Institution and capacity building • Improve Financial Arrangement • Information, Communication, and awareness building • Systems, monitoring and evaluation <p>This approach has been articulated into seven associated business plan which are constantly implemented and include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stimulating the Residential Property Market 2. Spatial Restructuring and Sustainable Human Settlements 3. Social (Medium-Density) Housing Programme 4. Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme 5. Institutional Reform and Capacity Building 6. Housing Subsidy Funding System Reforms 7. Housing and Job Creation

2.2.6 NATIONAL TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN (NATMAP), 2050

The National Transport Master Plan (NATMAP) was approved by Cabinet on 19 October 2016. The government identified the need to develop a transport master plan for South Africa that is comprehensive, multi modal, integrated, and dynamic, and provides a sustainable framework not only for implementing transport but also for providing infrastructure and service. Most importantly, such a plan must seek to develop continuously and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of a multimodal transport system – a transport system that is well regulated and well managed within a multisectoral sphere of effective coordination within and cooperation between various government spheres, relevant private sectors, civil society partners and stakeholders up to 2050.

The NATMAP 2050 Synopsis Update reinforces the NATMAP 2050 Vision that transport is the heartbeat of the economy and the fabric of our country's socio-economic development as well as its alignment with key policy, legislation and planning frameworks recently developed.

In line with this vision, the NATMAP 2050 has adopted a thematic approach centred on key strategic themes.

TABLE 6: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>The goal of NATMAP is to fill the gaps in transport needs that are created by the sometimes uncoordinated spatial and transport planning of the past, as required by the National Development Plan 2030.</p> <p>In reinforcing the vision and supporting the objectives for transport, key National Strategic Priorities for the short, medium and long terms covering all sectors of transport as well as areas of biggest concern, have been identified by the NATMAP 2050.</p>	<p>An integrated, smart and efficient transport system supporting a thriving economy that promotes sustainable economic growth, supports a healthier lifestyle, provides safe and accessible mobility options, socially includes all communities and preserves the environment.</p>	<p>Therefore, the NATMAP 2050 seeks to achieve a national transport system for South Africa that (Strategic Themes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is well planned, integrated and aligned across sectors • Is responsive to growing passenger and freight customer needs • Supports an inclusive spatial vision • Is well maintained and preserved and further developed to address/overcome developmental challenges • Supports economic competitiveness through seamless multimodal trade corridors • Offers safe, affordable and accessible modal options for passengers • Preserves the environment • Is managed by strong institutions • Is supported through effective policy and regulation • Is innovative/adaptive and reflects emerging priorities • Is sustainably funded • Is effectively implemented through accountable delivery mechanisms. 	<p>Short-term priorities (5 years – 2015–2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding policies, strategies and reallocation • Transport/road safety • Urban transport and land use and transport integration • Eradicating inefficient planning to enable better decision making and positive outcomes • Institutional reform to enhance intergovernmental relations and coordination and strengthen institutional and organisational planning structures and processes • Refocusing public transport (including scholar transport) initiatives to be demand- and developmentally responsive, customer-focused and commercially driven within the context of integrated land use and transport • Providing opportunities for empowerment in public transport provision • Country-wide land transport infrastructure improvements (road and rail) • Rural transport – improving rural mobility and accessibility • to economic opportunities • Examining the operational hours of heavy goods vehicles on public roads in support of road safety objectives. The action should include a full regulatory impact assessment, which includes the impact on labour, pricing and manufacturing competitiveness. • Tourism and transport integration. • Science, technology and innovation in transport. • Supporting the green economy strategy. • Economy <p>Medium- (2020–2030) to long-term (2030–2050) priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban densification • Preparing regulations on universally accessible transport • National TDM strategy and a traffic congestion management plan • National freight transport operations across all modes must work together to supply services to meet pit-to-port demands • Supporting the green economy strategy • Developing a national TOD strategy and guidelines for Cities • Investing in a mobility strategy and its implementation in • rural areas, providing access to transport opportunities.

2.2.7 NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN 2012

The South African Government adopted a National Infrastructure Plan in 2012 that intends to transform our economic landscape while simultaneously creating significant numbers of new jobs, and to strengthen the delivery of basic services. The plan also supports the integration of African economies. Key to the master plan is the identification of strategic infrastructure projects.

Eighteen strategic integrated projects (SIPs) have been developed which integrate more than 150 of the individual infrastructure plans into a coherent package. The SIPs cover social and economic infrastructure – across all 9 provinces (with an emphasis on lagging regions). SIPs cover catalytic projects that can fast track development and growth. Work is being aligned with key cross-cutting areas: human settlement planning and skills development. The SIPs comprise:

- 5 Geographically-focussed SIPs;
- 3 Spatial SIPs;
- 3 Energy SIPs;
- 3 Social Infrastructure SIPs;
- 2 Knowledge SIPs;
- 1 Regional Integration SIP; and
- 1 Water and Sanitation SIP.

TABLE 7: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>18 years into our democracy, there are still major challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The New Growth Path sets a goal of 5 million new jobs by 2020; identifies structural problems in the economy to be overcome and points to opportunities in specific sectors and markets or “jobs drivers”.</p> <p>The first jobs driver is infrastructure: laying the basis for higher growth, inclusivity and job creation. Yet weak capacity, poor coordination and weak integration limit the development impact of infrastructure.</p>	<p>In order to address these challenges and goals, Cabinet established the PICC, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinate, integrate and accelerate implementation • develop a single common National Infrastructure Plan that will be monitored and centrally driven • identify who is responsible and hold them to account • develop a 20-year planning framework beyond one administration to avoid a stop-start pattern to the infrastructure roll-out. 	<p>Infrastructure is critical to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote balanced economic development. • Unlock economic opportunities. • Promote mineral extraction and beneficiation. • Address socio-economic needs • Promote job creation. • Help integrate human settlements and economic development. 	<p>An infrastructure book has been compiled, which contains more than 645 infrastructure projects across the country. A National infrastructure Plan with 18 identified Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) has been developed and adopted by Cabinet and the PICC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIP 1: Unlocking the northern mineral belt with Waterberg as the catalyst • SIP 2: Durban-Free State-Gauteng logistics and industrial corridor. • SIP 3: South-Eastern node & corridor development. • SIP 4: Unlocking the economic opportunities in North West Province. • SIP 5: Saldanha-Northern Cape development corridor. • SIP 6: Integrated municipal infrastructure project. • SIP 7: Integrated urban space and public transport programme. • SIP 8: Green energy in support of the South African economy. • SIP 9: Electricity generation to support socioeconomic development. • SIP 10: Electricity transmission and distribution for all. • SIP 11: Agri-logistics and rural infrastructure.

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIP 12: Revitalisation of public hospitals and other health facilities. • SIP 13: National school build programme. • SIP 14: Higher education infrastructure. • SIP 15: Expanding access to communication technology. • SIP 16: SKA & Meerkat. • SIP 17: Regional integration for African cooperation and development. • SIP 18: Water and sanitation infrastructure.

2.2.8 NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The *National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD)*, which was approved by Cabinet in 2008, is government's framework policy for sustainability. It seeks to articulate South Africa's national **vision for sustainable development** and defines the priority areas for strategic intervention to re-orientate the country's development path in a more sustainable direction. The NFSD

VISION FOR A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY

South Africa aspires to be a sustainable, economically prosperous and self-reliant nation state that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations, and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration.

describes in broad terms how the existing activities of government and its social partners will be strengthened, refined and realigned in a phased manner to achieve inter-related sustainable development goals relating to the economy, society and the environment, and how governance systems will be capacitated to facilitate this process.

PRINCIPLE OF SUSTAINABILITY



The significance of the NFSD is that it defines sustainable development and sustainability in the South African context stating that "sustainability (or a sustainable society) is seen as the overall goal, while sustainable development is the process by which we move towards that goal". It further explains that sustainable development requires a healthy environment (green) for social well-being (yellow) which is a prerequisite for economic prosperity (orange), and that these systems are integrated via the governance system (blue) that holds all the other systems together via a legitimate regulatory framework.



The NFSD further draws attention to the situation of continuing inequality, accompanied by a deteriorating resource base, and the need to go beyond thinking in terms of trade-offs and the simplicity of the 'triple bottom line' in order to meet the country's development challenges. It must be acknowledgement that there are non-negotiable ecological thresholds; natural capital need to be maintained over time; and a precautionary principle must be employed.

The *National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan* - also referred to as NSSD1 - builds onto the NFSD and was approved by Cabinet in 2011. The NSSD refines the **strategic sustainable development priorities** as identified in the NFSD, and includes an action plan with key interventions,

targets and indicators. It also includes headline indicators to monitor progress towards implementation of NSSD1. An overview of the NSSD is synthesised in the table below while the figure unpacks more detail about the strategic sustainability priorities that serve as catalysts for policy change towards the national vision.

TABLE 8: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Strategic sustainability concerns which acknowledge the link between the environmental and socio-economic challenges that South Africa are facing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme poverty and high levels of inequality and unemployment. • Inadequate access to basic household services • Issues of food security and the increase in prices of staple foods • A highly energy-intensive economy, with per capita carbon emissions ranking among the highest in the world. • Globalisation and a struggling economy • A natural resource base (water, soil, biodiversity) that is under severe pressure with many ecosystems already seriously degraded • Threats that the national water requirements will exceed availability by 2025; • Pollution that also poses a threat to water scarcity and to people's health; and • A country that is likely to be significantly affected by climate change, including serious concerns about reduced crop yields and altered rainfall patterns which will further exacerbate food and water security. 	<p>Three sets of principles:</p> <p>Fundamental Principles: <i>Principles that are related to the fundamental human rights guaranteed in the Constitution.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human dignity and social equity; • Justice and fairness; and • Democratic governance. <p>Substantive principles: <i>Sustainable development principles that are already enshrined in South Africa law and underscoring a systems approach to achieving sustainable development.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient and sustainable use of natural resources; • Socio-economic systems are embedded within, and dependant on, ecosystems; and • Basic human needs must be met to ensure resources necessary for long-term survival are not destroyed for short term gain. <p>Process principles: <i>Principles that apply to the implementation of sustainable development.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration and innovation; • Consultation and participation; and • Implementation in a phased manner. 	<p>Strategic Goals (overarching):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote new social and economic goals based on ecological sustainability and build a culture that recognises that socioeconomic systems are dependent on and embedded in ecosystems. • Increase awareness and understanding of the value of ecosystem services to human wellbeing. • Ensure effective integration of sustainability principles into all policies, planning and decision-making at national, provincial and local levels. • Ensure effective system-wide integration and collaboration across all functions and sectors. • Monitor, evaluate and report performance and progress in respect of ecological sustainability in relation to socioeconomic goals. <p>Five Strategic Priorities (catalysts for policy change):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation. • Sustaining ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently. • Building sustainable communities • Towards a green economy. • Responding effectively to climate change. 	<p>Institutional arrangements to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align sustainability indicators and targets with the existing government-wide monitoring and evaluation system. • Integrate sustainability indicators and targets into the national planning system and the hierarchy of planning frameworks (including medium-term and annual planning frameworks) • Decentralise implementation of sustainable development action through the strategic plans of all spheres of government, public entities, civil society, organised labour and business. • Strengthen baseline information and monitoring performance and progress towards achieving sustainable development. • Facilitate the participation of government, private sector, civil society, and science & technology in sustainable development • Finance sustainable development activities. <p>20 headline indicators to monitor progress towards the implementation of the NSSD1.</p>

2.2.9 MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024 specifies the short- to medium-term strategic direction, development priorities and proposed implementation plan. The MSTF represents the plan and outcome-based monitoring framework for implementing the NDP and outlines the priorities to be implemented in the sixth administration. It also outlines the priorities and interventions across South Africa's national development pillars.

The purpose of the MTSF is to outline the Government strategic intent in implementing the electoral mandate and NDP Vision 2030. The MTSF is also informed by the recommendations of the 25 Year

Review the State of the Nation Address (SONA) and the electoral mandate which inform the approach, targets and interventions, and its specific recommendations for the next five years.

The MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on seven priorities and related interventions, resourcing, social compacts with social partners, coordination and integration at all levels of government and delivery, through the District Model One Plan. It prioritises the need to address the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment and rid our society of segregation, exclusion, discrimination, marginalisation of the majority of our people from the benefits of democracy. In implementing the MTSF, government will factor-in the interests of Women, Youth and People with Disabilities, who are mainly affected by poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The MTSF's structure is the following:

- 7 Priorities
- 81 Outcomes
- 337 Interventions
- 561 Indicators

TABLE 9: OVERVIEW OF THE MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>The MTSF 2019-2024 aims to address the challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty through three pillars of the NDP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieving a more capable state 2. Driving a strong and inclusive economy 3. Building and strengthening the capabilities of South Africans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seven priorities of this strategic framework are embedded into these three pillars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2019 – 2024 identifies 7 priorities. • These will be achieved through more focused implementation, coordination and integration by the various levels of government including state owned enterprises, the private sector and civil society, are as follows: • Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state • Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation • Priority 3: Education, skills and health • Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services • Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government • Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities • Priority 7: A better Africa and world 	<p>The five fundamental goals: Within the next 10 years the MSTF Aims to have made progress in tackling poverty, inequality & unemployment, where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No person in South Africa will go hungry; 2. Our economy will grow at a much faster rate than our population; 3. Two million more young people will be in employment; 4. Our schools will have better educational outcomes and every 10-year-old will be able to read for meaning; and 5. Violent crime will be halved <p>The MTSF 2019–2024 Commitments The commitments within the period of the 2019 – 2024 MTSF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate learning under the trees through the Department of Basic Education • Eradicate mud schools through the Department of Basic Education • Eradicate inadequate sanitation in Schools through the Department of Basic Education • Eradicate the backlogs of issuing title deeds • Eradicate wasteful and fruitless expenditure. 	<p>The MSTF outlines 2024 IMPACT statements for each of the 7 priorities as follows:</p> <p>PRIORITY 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the governance system of of State owned enterprises by 2023 • Modernise service processes in the public sector • 100% reduction of wasteful and fruitless expenditure • Implementing the Integrated Financial Management • System in the public sector <p>PRIORITY 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment reduced to 20%-24% with 2 million new jobs especially for youth • Economic growth of 2%-3% and growth in levels of investment to 23% of GDP • 4G coverage of high demand spectrum allocated by 2020 • Support the establishment of 100 000 new youth owned start ups per annum • Facilitate and support 200 000 functional small businesses and cooperatives by 2024. • Create 275 000 jobs per year through Job Summit • R5 billion Infrastructure Fund established and operationalised by 2020 <p>PRIORITY 3:</p>

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to pre-schooling expanded to 95% and quality improved • Develop and operationalise school readiness assessment system • Enabling legal framework created for the implementation of National health Insurance Bill • Introduction of Coding and Robotics curriculum implemented by 2023. • Increase the number of universities offering accredited • TVET college lecturer qualifications • Improve the Management of Childhood Diseases of children under 5 years' severe acute malnutrition case fatality rate to <5.0% by 2024 <p>PRIORITY 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total life expectancy of South Africans improved to 70 years by 2030 • An inclusive and responsive social protection system • Human dignity for persons with severe disabilities, women and girls' achieved through freedom of choice and decent living conditions <p>PRIORITY 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid land and agrarian reform contributing to reduced asset inequality, equitable distribution of land and food security • Land Fund established by Mar 2020 with R3.6bn allocated over 5 years • Achieving spatial transformation through improved integrated settlement development and linking job opportunities and housing opportunities • Identify 3 existing towns and cities for refurbishment and transformation into smart cities. <p>PRIORITY 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity 70% conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in public sector <p>PRIORITY 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better South Africa • Increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and • increased exports to the value of R1.2 trillion to contribute in economic growth • Increase international tourist arrival by 6% annually till 2024

2.2.10 INDUSTRIAL POLICY ACTION PLAN

In January 2007 Cabinet adopted the National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) which sets out Government's broad approach to reindustrialise the economy and double exports. Implementation of industrial policy was set out in the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), which was later revised to incorporate a longer-term 10-year view of industrial development, to form the IPAP 2. The analysis indicated that seven sets of policies are critical to achieve a scale-up of industrial policy and a shift towards strengthening the productive side of the economy in general. These policies are:

- Stronger articulation between macro and micro economic policies,
- Industrial financing channelled to real economy sectors,
- Leveraging public and private procurement to raise domestic production and employment in a range of sectors, including alignment of BBBEE and industrial development objectives, and influence over private procurement,
- Developmental trade policies which deploy trade measures in a selected and strategic manner, including tariffs, enforcement and SQAM (standards, quality assurance and metrology) measures,
- Competition and regulation policies that lower costs for productive investments and poor and working-class households,
- Skills and innovation policies that are aligned to sectoral priorities, and
- Deploying these policies in general and in relation to more ambitious sector strategies, building on work already done.

The IPAP focuses on transversal and specific sectoral programmes. The focus is on deepening industrial development, speeding up radical economic transformation and increasing the ability to produce higher value-added products.

Drivers of IPAP 2017 -2020:

- A redoubled commitment to Radical Economic Transformation, coupled with systematic, interlinked initiatives to shift the productive base of the economy away from the inherited colonial division of labour and create decent sustainable jobs - particularly for the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in our society.
- Ongoing efforts to secure shared and inclusive growth, encompassing transformation of ownership (equity); substantive management control; and an economic strategy that focuses on value-addition and labour-intensity across value chains – a condition for all government incentive support.
- Rapid acceleration of the Black Industrialists Programme – moving from a start-up target of 30 projects per year for the first two years up to 100 projects across the span of FYs 2017/18 – 2019/20.

TABLE 10: OVERVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY ACTION PLAN

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>IPAP 2017/18-2019/20 Key Themes:</p> <p>Economic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radical Transformation 2. Programme alignment 3. Cutting red tape 4. Strengthen efforts to raise aggregate domestic demand 5. Much stronger ongoing focus on labour intensity 6. A stepped-up export effort 7. The national Buy Back SA Campaign 8. A less concentrated, more competitive economic and manufacturing structure 9. A stronger system of industrial finance and incentives 10. Fourth Industrial Revolution 11. Illegal economy 12. Beneficiation 13. Technology 14. Gas Industrialisation 15. Greening 	<p>The key guiding principles of IPAP 2017/18-2019/20 which build on all the previous iterations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to raise aggregate domestic demand – mainly through public procurement and efforts to persuade the private sector to support localisation and local supplier development across all sectors of the economy • The national Buy Back SA campaign must be energetically implemented, with the full support of the public sector, led by Proudly SA, the SOCs and the private sector. • The need to ensure a much stronger ongoing focus on labour intensity across the value chains that link the primary and secondary sectors of the economy - agriculture, mining, manufacturing and services – and give more muscle to broader government efforts to reduce inequality and poverty. • A stepped-up export effort - because of the strong economic and employment multipliers which result - with a focus on key existing exporters, emerging and export ready firms and supporting new black-owned entrants. • Continuing efforts to achieve a well-regulated, integrated, development-friendly investment framework to raise levels of productive (non-portfolio) capital inflows into the economy. • Strengthening of ongoing efforts to build a less concentrated, more competitive economic and manufacturing structure in which barriers to entry for new entrants are lowered across key sectors of the economy. • Recognition that energy-efficient production and carbon mitigation efforts and measures will increasingly have to be applied to all sectors of the economy • a concerted, integrated government approach to the Fourth Industrial Revolution 	<p>The IPAP has five Transversal Focus Areas namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public procurement 2. Industrial financing and incentives 3. Developmental trade policy 4. Innovation and technology 5. Special Economic Zones <p>Sectoral Focus Areas 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Automotive 2. Clothing, textiles, leather and footwear 3. Metal fabrication, capital and rail transport equipment 4. Agro-processing 5. Forestry, timber, paper, pulp and furniture 6. Plastics 7. Chemicals, pharmaceuticals & cosmetics <p>Sectoral Focus Areas 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary minerals beneficiation 2. Green industries 3. Business Process Services 4. Water and sanitation 5. Marine manufacturing & associated services 6. Aerospace and defence 7. Electro-technical and white goods industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger articulation between macro and micro economic policies, • Industrial financing channelled to real economy sectors, • Leveraging public and private procurement to raise domestic production and employment in a range of sectors, including alignment of BBBEE and industrial development objectives, and influence over private procurement, • Developmental trade policies which deploy trade measures in a selected and strategic manner, including tariffs, enforcement and SQAM (standards, quality assurance and metrology) measures, • Competition and regulation policies that lower costs for productive investments and poor and working-class households, • Skills and innovation policies that are aligned to sectoral priorities, and • Deploying these policies in general and in relation to more ambitious sector strategies, building on work already done.

2.2.11 NINE POINT PLAN

The Presidential Nine Point Plan announced in the 2015 State of the Nation address targeted boosting economic growth and creating much-needed jobs through among others, revitalising agriculture and agro-processing, increasing beneficiation and more effective implementation of a higher impact IPAP.

The Nine-Point Plan was a response to surmountable challenges affecting South Africa, which included:

- electricity challenges;
- inadequate economic infrastructure in general;
- unwieldy regulatory processes which delay investment; and
- insufficient government coordination, which contributes to investor uncertainty.

In addition to the projected growth of 2% in 2015, the Nine-Point Plan aimed to accelerate the growth of the economy by 0,8% in the short term and 1% in the medium to long term.

TABLE 11: OVERVIEW OF THE NINE POINT PLAN

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>The Nine-Point Plan was a response to surmountable challenges affecting South Africa, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I. Electricity challenges. • II. Adequate economic infrastructure in general. • III. Unwieldy regulatory processes which delay investment; and • IV. Insufficient government coordination, which contributes to investor uncertainty 	<p>The Nine Point Plan main development principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Boost economic growth • 2. Create much-needed jobs 	<p>The components of the plan are the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising agriculture and the agro-processing value chain • Adding value to our mineral wealth (advancing beneficiation and support to the engineering and metals value chain) • More effective implementation of a higher impact Industrial Policy Action Plan • Unlocking the potential of small, medium and micro enterprises, cooperatives and township enterprises • Operation Phakisa (Oceans Economy, Mining, Health, Tourism, Basic Education, etc) • Encouraging private sector investment • Resolving the energy challenge • Moderating workplace conflict • State reform and boosting the role of state-owned companies, information and communications technology infrastructure or broadband roll-out, water, sanitation and transport infrastructure 	<p>The Nine-Point Plan aimed to accelerate the growth of the economy by 0,8% in the short term and 1% in the medium to long term.</p>

2.2.12 NATIONAL LED FRAMEWORK 2018

The National Framework for Local Economic Development (NFLED) is a guideline that seeks to clearly define the scope of Local Economic Development (LED) and also serves as a tool that proposes strategic approaches municipalities could apply in the implementation of LED.

The development of the 2018 Framework has been underpinned by the need to advance and deepen the understanding of LED and its function in national and regional development and growth in South Africa. This Framework expresses the need to mobilise all stakeholders, i.e. state owned enterprises, civil society, universities, science councils, innovation agents, informal sector, relevant government departments, private sector, donor funding agencies, non-government organisations, Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), cooperatives, and LED practitioners around a common national agenda and collective responses aimed at stimulating competitive, inclusive and innovation-driven local economies.

The aim of this Framework is to provide strategic guidance to LED agents and actors and their activities in order to achieve innovative, competitive, sustainable, inclusive local economies that maximize local opportunities, address local needs, and contribute to national and provincial development objectives.

The framework contains a vision for LED: “Innovative, competitive, sustainable, inclusive local economies that maximise local opportunities, address local needs, and contribute to national development objectives”.

TABLE 12: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>The overall assessment of LED implementation since the release of the 1998 White Paper on Local Government indicates that although there are pockets of good LED practice, the country must still intensify its focus on LED and build on the gains and lessons learnt. In addition, there has been increased recognition that Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) are not yet recognised as a critical pillars and key drivers of economic development and growth.</p> <p>The main challenges facing LED implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a shared conceptual understanding of what LED is • Lack of integration of sector plans as part of LED planning and implementation • Limited funding and financing for municipal LED programmes • Lack of a differentiated approach in LED implementation • The project approach to developing local economies • Skills deficit, human resource challenges, and many others. 	<p>The draft National Framework is built on six core pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building diverse and innovation driven local economies 2. Developing inclusive economies 3. Enterprise development and support 4. Developing learning and skilful economies 5. Economic governance and infrastructure 6. Strengthening local innovation systems 	<p>The strategic objectives of this Framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To launch a radical fight against poverty, inequality, unemployment and enhancing quality of life for all through the development of innovative and inclusive and competitive local economies; • To support the potential of local economies to grow and develop the national economy; • To raise greater awareness of the significance of regions, metropolitan municipalities and localities as focal points in generating national prosperity; • To intensify the support for local economies in realising and building their economic potential, their diversity, levels of employment and the creation of decent work for their communities; • To strengthen intergovernmental coordination for planning of inclusive economic development between government and non-governmental sectors. 	<p>The NLED framework has five enabling pillars that drive the implementation of the core pillars.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring and evaluation 2. Funding 3. Organisational and Institutional 4. Capacity development 5. Planning, research and strategy

2.2.13 COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) was approved by Cabinet on 12 August 2009 and is focused on enabling rural people to take control of their lives, with support from government.

The programme aims to deal with rural poverty effectively through the optimal use and management of natural resources through an integrated agrarian transformation and the strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that will benefit rural communities through a three-pronged strategy based on:

- a coordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation.
- strategically increasing rural development; and
- an improved land reform programme.

The KwaZulu-Natal Province embraces the principles of the CRDP and strives towards the attainment of its vision as part of its spatial and development planning program. This includes the identification of target areas for rural development, ensuring that rural areas and peri-urban areas are clearly defined and ensuring developmental outcomes of the rural development programmes. The department of Rural Development and Land Reform have completed District Rural Development Plans for all the districts within the province which should inter alia help define spatially what is rural in the KwaZulu-Natal context as well as formulating policies and strategies to protect rural and agricultural land.

TABLE 13: OVERVIEW OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>The CRDP aims to address the following key rural challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep and perpetuating rural poverty, • Strong dependency model within rural areas, • Sub-optimal use of natural resources and the threatening of those resources due to unsustainable farming practices, • Fragmented rural production which is rarely linked to market demand and offset markets, • Outdated methods and technology which results in low productivity. • Continued reduction in food security with increased vulnerability. 	<p>CRDP is aimed at enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources.</p> <p>Key principles underlying the programme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation, • Optimisation, • Sustainability, • Self-sufficiency, • Integration. • Enablement. • Market orientation, <p>Three key pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrarian transformation, • Rural development, • Land reform. 	<p><u>Agrarian transformation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased production and optimal and sustainable use of natural resources. • Development of optimum livestock of crop farming. • Development value chain processes. • Establishment and strengthening of rural livelihoods. • Use of appropriate technology, modern approaches and indigenous knowledge systems. • Increased food security. <p><u>Rural development:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Economic Infrastructure development. • Improved social infrastructure. <p><u>Land reform:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the pace of land redistribution. • Increasing the pace of land tenure reform. • Speedy settlement of outstanding land restitution claims. • Effective planning and information support to all land reform programmes. 	<p>Establishment of a Rural Development Agency (RDA) to co-ordinate the implementation of the CRDP.</p> <p>Undertaking of Regional Rural Development Plans.</p> <p>Projects to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimal use of natural resources. • Integrated production / value chain systems. • Optimised agricultural production with modern technology. • Established indigenous knowledge system. • Sustainable rural livelihoods. • Increased food security, dignity and an improved quality of life for each rural household. • Improved Economic Infrastructure. • Improved Social Infrastructure. • Increased pace of land redistribution. • Completed of land restitution claims.

2.2.14 AGRICULTURAL POLICY ACTION PLAN

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). APAP was proposed to respond to the New Growth Path (NGP) and National Development Plan (NDP) by identifying agriculture as a job driver and an important sector in driving food security, poverty alleviation and rural development.

To achieve tangible Rural Economic Transformation, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) started to collaborate in efforts to implement the Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP). In this process, both departments aim to achieve the intention of APAP to revitalise the agricultural sector through:

- increased resources,
- tighter alignment of economic infrastructure,
- link to land reform; and
- Link to Value Chain Markets.

It should be evident that the APAP started to provide an indication of what needs to be addressed and achieved to create the anticipated change in the rural areas envisioned with both the NDP as well as Outcome 7. APAP aligns itself to the New Growth Path (NGP), the National Development Plan (NDP), and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework in respect of Outcomes 4, 7 and 10.

TABLE 14: OVERVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURE POLICY ACTION PLAN

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors have a number of commonalities. • It forms part of renewable resources that require careful management. • They operate in highly competitive and uneven international markets. • Each is characterised by a wide range of producers. • Structural changes in agriculture have caused huge job losses. • Fisheries is facing depleted stocks of marine and coastal wild capture fisheries. • Forestry is constrained by stringent water regulations, under-investment in long-rotation sawlog plantations, and the need to find a strategic, coordinated approach involving the State, the private sector, communities, and public entities. • Smallholders farms within the former homelands requires concerted support for input access, mechanisation services, technical support, and linkages to local and non-local markets, and have lots of potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social justice. • Participatory democracy. • Sustainable marine resource utilization. 	<p>The four broad sector goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable growth and competitiveness. • Equity and transformation. • Environmental sustainability. • Governance. <p>Key Actions Programmes or sectoral interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry/Soybeans/Maize Integrated Value Chain • Red Meat Value Chain • Wheat Value Chain • Fruits and vegetables • Wine Industry • Biofuels Value Chain • Forestry • Small-Scale Fisheries • Aquaculture Competitiveness Improvement Programme (ACIP) <p>Transversal Interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fetsa Tlala. • Research and Innovation. • Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA). • Trade. • Agri-business Development and Support • SIP11. 	<p>Implementation targets and key outputs are set out for each of the sectoral and transversal intervention areas.</p> <p>Key impacts areas expected from the key action programmes are also identified.</p> <p>Impact indicator and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of smallholder households: 400 500. • Real increase in AFF GDP: R48,9 billion at constant 2005 prices (or 2% real growth per year). • Real increase in value of AFF net exports: R5,8 billion at constant 2005 prices (or 2% real growth per year). • Decrease in value of diesel, fertiliser and machinery imports for AFF: R7,4 billion at constant 2005 prices (or 3% real decline per year). • Reduction in the share of households experiencing hunger 'sometimes', 'often' or 'always': 8,0% of households. • Increase in number of jobs in AFF: 162 500 more jobs by Q1 2019.

2.2.15 PROGRAMME COMBATING LAND DEGRADATION

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in those countries experiencing drought and/or desertification calls upon each country affected by serious droughts and land degradation, particularly in Africa, to develop a National Action Programme (NAP) as a key instrument to combat land degradation and poverty. The **National Action Programme Combating Land Degradation to Alleviate Rural Poverty** was accordingly published in 2005³ to address the complex and cross-cutting issue of land degradation and the impacts thereof on rural community health and the economy at large. An overview of this programme is provided in TABLE below. The second NAP covering the period 2017-2027 is under review.

VISION OF THE NAP

A prosperous and healthy South Africans living in an environment restored and maintained through universal improvement in land management to its beautiful landscapes and productive ecosystems that sustain livelihoods and ecosystem services, for the benefit of current and future generations.

Since 2005 a number of interlinked policy activities have been initiated to address land degradation and to support progress towards delivering the so-called 'Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Goal' included in the Sustainable Development Goals. **South Africa's LDN Response Strategy** – which revolves around avoiding degradation; reducing degradation and restoring degraded lands – includes the LandCare Programme, various Environmental 'Working for/on' Programmes; and the National LDN Target Setting Programme.

TABLE 15: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME LAND DEGRADATION AND RURAL POVERTY (DEA, 2005)

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land degradation as a complex, systemic and a legacy issue which poses an equally complex constellation of major risks to rural development in South Africa. <p>Challenges in the path to sustainable land management include the following obstacles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate co-ordination and integration between organs of state in the national and provincial spheres of government; Lack of adequate capacity and competence in government and among civil society locally in rural areas; Inadequate financial and other resources for sustainable land management; Poor delivery of information and knowledge for local sustainable land management, inadequate 	<p>The first principle of the NAP is that it is to be a prime contributor to sustainable rural development.</p> <p>In addition, the NAP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> follow an integrated approach addressing simultaneously the natural and socio-economic aspects of the processes of land degradation and drought; integrate strategies for poverty eradication into efforts to combat land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought; use the synergy between the international conventions and "soft law", i.e. the UNCCD, the Convention on Biodiversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the proposals for action of the UN Forum on Forests, strengthen sub-regional, regional and international cooperation, and cooperate within relevant 	<p>The goal of the NAP is to promote sustainable land management throughout South Africa.</p> <p>The goal is built on eight areas of priority, aimed at addressing current gaps or deficiencies in the framework for sustainable land management, each with distinct but complementary areas of action. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthened governance in the national and provincial spheres for the integrated and coordinated thrust in sustainable land management strengthened local institutions and instruments for sustainable land management and projects that contribute to substantial eradication of rural poverty, coupled with appropriate interventions to promote 	<p>Programmatic approach to intervention projects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated planning pilot projects Reforestation: Renewable energy: Deploying catchment management: rural employment based upon natural resource management: Working for Water, Working on Fire, Working on Wetlands, Landcare, and integrated catchment management

³ DEAT (2005) *National Action Programme Combating Land Degradation to Alleviate Rural Poverty*, November 2004. Notice No. 846 in Government Gazette No. 27952 of 26 August 2005. Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria. 116 pp

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>recognition for and mobilisation of local indigenous knowledge, as well as poor awareness at all levels of the nature, causes, consequences of and remedies for land degradation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and provincial policies that in their nature or in their delivery risk contributing to land degradation or hindering sustainable land management; There is no clarity about how to intervene locally everywhere in the absence of consistent land management plans and consistent prioritisation of local needs; Mobilising women in development. 	<p>intergovernmental organisations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine institutional mechanisms, if appropriate, keeping in mind the need to avoid duplication; and promote the use of existing bilateral and multilateral financial mechanisms and arrangements that mobilize and channel substantial financial resources to affected developing country Parties in combating land degradation and mitigating the effects of drought. 	<p>community health and thus protect social assets;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> effective and adequate financing and resource mobilisation, involving current and new mechanisms; effective mobilisation, generation and delivery of the knowledge and information required to support sustainable land management; assessment of and improvement to policies that impact on land management; assurance of sustainable outcomes from the Land Reform Programme monitoring, evaluation and continuous improvement of the Programme, and a programmatic strategy for local implementation projects. <p>The NAP sets prerequisites that cut across these eight areas of priority in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable land management and poverty eradication gender and youth guidelines for the NAP, and partnerships for sustainable land management. 	

2.2.16 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE POLICY AND PLANS

South Africa's strategic agenda for the agricultural sector is outlined in policies such as the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme Framework (2009), The New Growth Path (2010), the Integrated Growth and Development Plan (2012), the National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security (2014), the Agricultural Policy and Action Plan (2014) and the Draft Conservation Agriculture Policy (2017). Ecological sustainability is a key challenge in delivering the expected socio-economic results of these policies, and as such places sustainable natural resource management at the centre of the strategic agenda.

The **Integrated Growth and Development Plan for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (IGDP)**, (2012)⁴ was developed to create a common vision encompassing all three sectors, and to develop an integrated implementation framework which allows common issues to be addressed in unison, and specific issues to be addressed in separate policies and strategies. Its primary purpose is to achieve the transformation and restructuring of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors that are currently dominated by a small number of large companies, and to ensure that constraints

⁴ DAFF (2012) Integrated Growth and Development Plan for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), Pretoria. 84pp

experienced in the areas of input supply, production and marketing are addressed cost-effectively and in a timely manner. An overview of the IGDP is provided in the table below.

TABLE 16: OVERVIEW OF THE INTEGRATED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equity and transformation Equitable Growth and Competitiveness Ecological sustainability Governance <p>A detailed analysis of the current realities and challenges of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector are described under each of the above headings.</p>	<p>The vision for South Africa's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector is to have <i>"An equitable, productive, competitive, profitable and sustainable Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector growing to the benefit of all South Africans"</i>.</p> <p>This vision is supported by a mission that states that the vision will be achieved through developing and sustaining a sector that contributes to and embraces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> economic growth (and development) job creation rural development sustainable use of natural resources maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystems sustainable livelihoods food security. 	<p>The sector goals (SGs) were developed in response to the three pillars of sustainable development, underpinned by governance:</p> <p>Social well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SG1: A transformed and equitable sector <p>Economic growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SG2: Equitable growth and competitiveness <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SG3: Improved sustainable natural resource management <p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SG4: Effective and efficient governance systems <p>Objectives and interventions are summarised in user-friendly 'objectives tree' diagrams and translated in more detailed implementation plans (which also specifies expected results per pillar).</p>	<p>The strategic expectations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total area of production for agriculture and forestry is increased and the productivity of existing areas is increased in a manner that ensures equitable growth and competitiveness; The unique character of the South African terrestrial and marine "biomes" and the integrity of the biological diversity and its associated environment are retained; Agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries, founded on excellence and innovation, are expanded to contribute to economic and employment growth; The South African community has a sound understanding of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries policies and participates in decision-making processes; There is accountability by government, the private sector and users; The sector responds to local and national interests, including the needs of future generations. <p>An IGDP Implementation Plan identifies the following 'enablers' for implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial Planning Political leadership Administration Ministerial Service Delivery Forum Priority setting

In terms of spatial problem identification and prioritisation the IGDP identifies the intent to develop a Spatial Implementation Plan that will, amongst others, allow for a more integrated and coherent approach to planning and priority setting. The extent to which this plan has been developed must still be determined.

Environmental expectations

The IGDP underlines the fact that ecological sustainability is one of the key challenges or constraints to be addressed to enable the agricultural sector to reach its full potential, In terms of the **environmental sustainability goal** the IGDP expects the following results after implementation:

- Marine Protected Area is increased and fish stocks recovering.
- Degraded systems rehabilitated and restored.
- Adequate regulatory framework for the sustainable management of natural resources directing the sector, with particular focus on monitoring and enforcement.
- Importance of freshwater systems to the sector is recognised and integrated as a key component of the IGDP; improved alignment with DWA processes and policies.
- Greater awareness and use of sustainable practices.
- More alternatives reduce over-reliance on primary resources.
- Adequate risk and disaster management systems in place and improved response rate to natural disasters.
- Integrated Climate Change Strategy in place and guidelines provided to resource users.

The draft **Policy for the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land** (2016)⁵ sets out the strategic agenda for managing South Africa's scarce non-renewable agriculture resources. The aims of the Draft Policy are to protect and preserve agricultural land and its productive use in order to ensure national and household food security, ensure that agricultural land remains available and viable for agricultural development, ensure sustainable development of the agricultural sector, maintain and increase rural employment, ensure a reduction in poverty levels and a sustained improvement in quality of life, and increase agricultural production and the contribution of agriculture to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

As the proposals contained in this policy will have significant implications for spatial planning and land use management an overview of the 2016 draft policy is provided in the table below.

The above policy was first published for comment in conjunction with the **Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill** in 2015⁶, and re-published for comment in 2016⁷ by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The status of the Policy and Bill is unknown.

TABLE 17: OVERVIEW OF THE DRAFT POLICY ON THE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global and national demand for food is increasing • Concerns about long-term food security in South Africa • Limited supply of high potential cropping land • Conversion of arable agricultural land to non-agricultural development is increasing • Food production potential is in decline • Change in land use /inappropriate use of agricultural land further undermines production potential • Lack of protection of the right to farm. 	<p>Specific principles relating to the protection and development of agricultural land include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation. • Avoidance • Minimisation • Mitigation <p>Overarching principles that underlie this Draft Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human dignity • Protection of the environment • Food security • Holistic and sustainable approach • Transparency • Just administrative action • Cooperative government • Efficient use of resources • Accountability • Continuous improvement • Consistency 	<p>The policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement a country-wide policy and regulatory framework for the preservation and development of agricultural land, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourages farming on agricultural land in collaboration with other role players. ○ Encourages provincial and local government to enable and promote the use of agricultural land for farming purposes and compatible uses in their policies, legislation, Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Frameworks and other relevant administrative frameworks and procedures. ○ Discourages and/or prohibits land uses unrelated to agriculture from taking place on agricultural land, especially Protected Agricultural Areas and best available agricultural land); ○ Discourages and/or prohibits subdivision and rezoning of agricultural land that results in fragmentation, reduced agricultural productivity, and/or land degradation. ○ Encourages, where permanent impacts do arise from the approved development, mitigation to address the lost productive capacity of the land. Mitigation is intended to be a final resort after all attempts to reasonably avoid the impacts of the development have been exhausted. 	<p>This is a draft policy with no implementation targets</p>

⁵ DAFF (2016) Draft Policy on the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), Pretoria. 21 pp

⁶ Notice 210 in Government Gazette No. 38545 of 13 March 2015

⁷ Notice No. 984 in Gazette No. 40247 of 2 September 2016

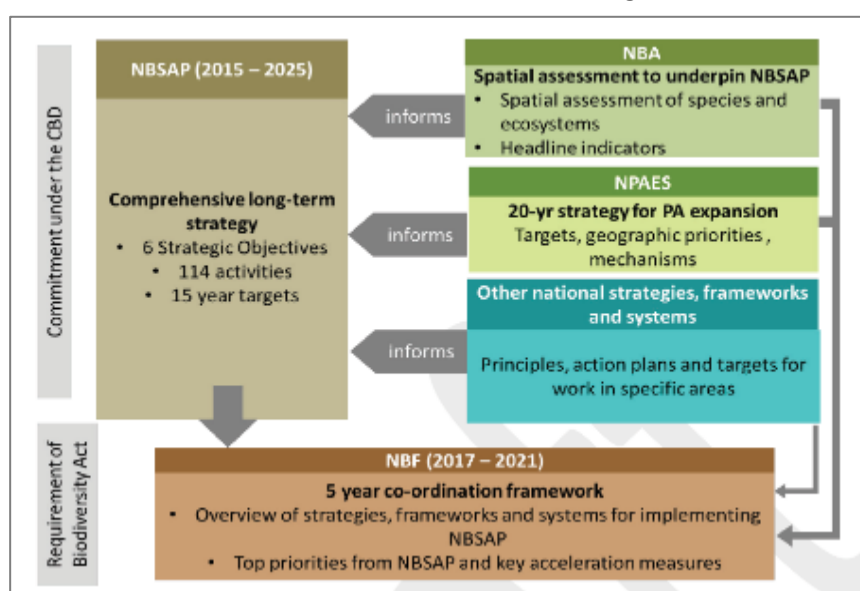
IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a framework that, in appropriate cases, would facilitate concurrent land uses on agricultural land, without jeopardising long-term food security. • To establish formal structures at local, provincial, and national levels to provide a basis for participation and to ensure transparency in and accountability for land use decisions that affect the availability and sustainable use of agricultural land. • To demarcate Protected Agricultural Areas to ensure that high potential and best available agricultural land is protected against non-agricultural land uses to promote long-term agricultural production; and to establish intergovernmental dispute resolution mechanisms; and • The preservation and sustainable development of agricultural land as a natural resource. • The sustainable use of agricultural land resulting in sustained and increased food production and the retention of experienced farmers as well as the farm labour force; and • Increased and improved long-term food security for the people of South Africa. 	

2.2.17 BIODIVERSITY POLICY AND PLANS

South Africa's strategic biodiversity agenda is outlined in the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 (NBSAP)**⁸ - a requirement that contracting parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are obligated to fulfil - and in the **National Biodiversity Framework 2017-2022 (NBF)**⁹ which was published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004).

These macro biodiversity policies are informed by other key national strategies, frameworks and systems that currently guide the work of the biodiversity sector.

The most recent national assessment of South Africa's ecosystems and



⁸ Government of South Africa, 2015. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Department of Environmental Affairs, Pretoria.

⁹ DEAT (2018) The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004): Draft National Biodiversity Framework. Government Notice No. 1143 in Government Gazette No. 41996 of 26 October 2018, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT).

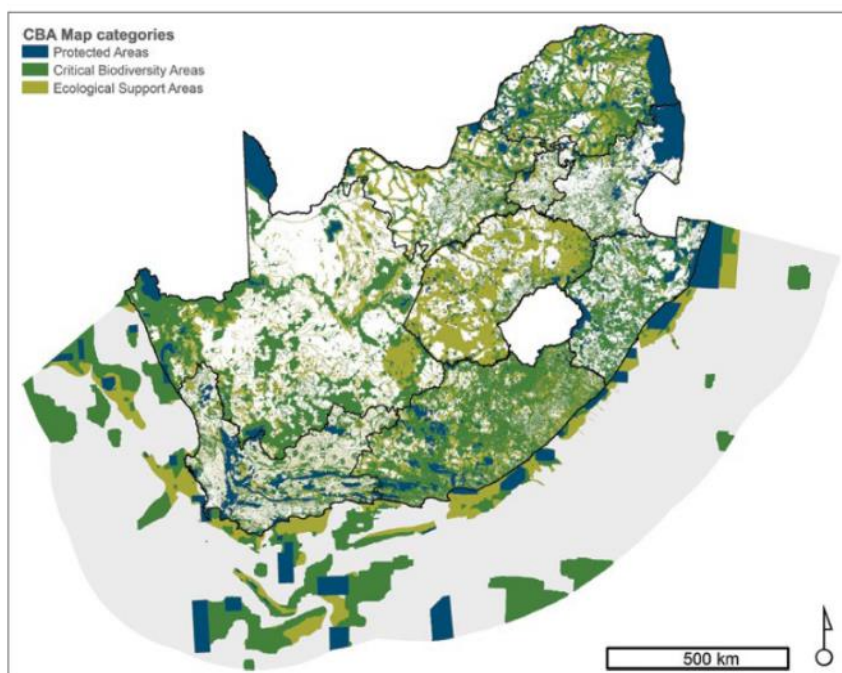
biodiversity (2018) synthesises the best available science to inform the NBSAP and the NBF.

The objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 are as follows:

- Management of **biodiversity assets** and their contribution to the economy, rural development, job creation and social wellbeing is enhanced.
- Investments in **ecological infrastructure** enhance resilience and ensure benefits to society.
- Biodiversity considerations are **mainstreamed** into policies, strategies and practices of a range of sectors.
- People are mobilised to **adopt practices** that sustain the long-term benefits of biodiversity.
- Conservation and management of biodiversity are improved through the development of an **equitable and suitably skilled workforce**.
- Effective knowledge foundations, including indigenous knowledge and citizen science, support the management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) 2018 offers important contextual and spatial information to inform the PSDF, amongst others:

- A preliminary coastal and marine CBA Map which now complements the land-based CBA Maps that serve as key inputs into strategic planning and decision-making processes; and
- Priority actions for managing and conserving biodiversity including ways to strengthen cross-sectoral and cross-realm planning.



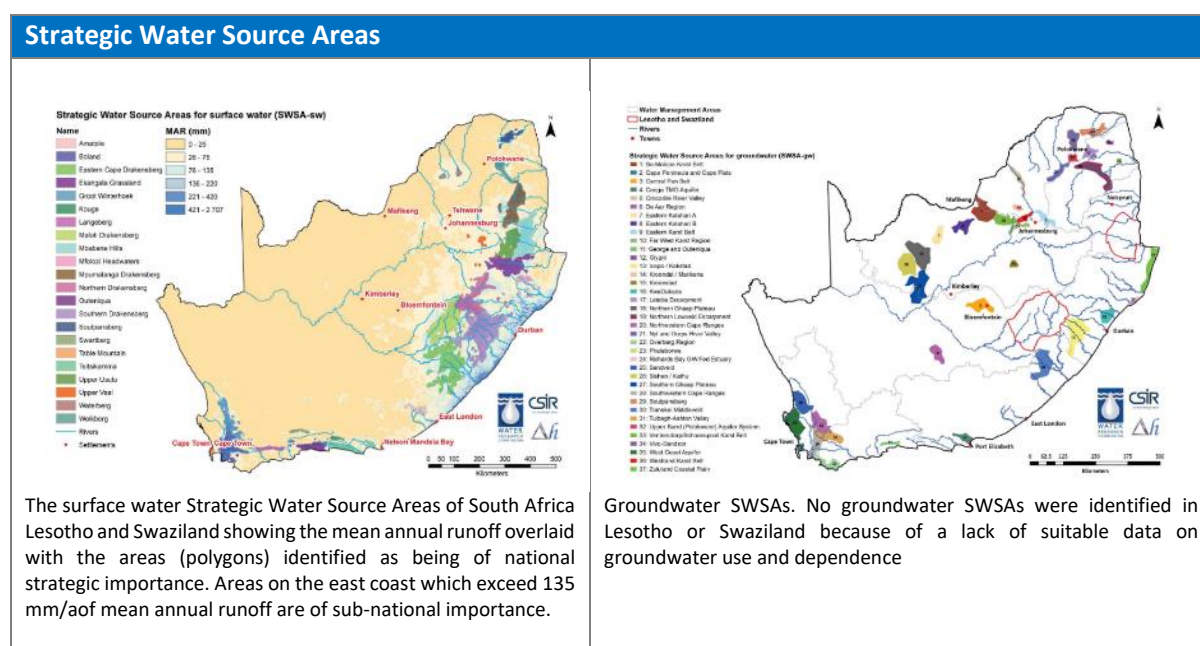
2.2.18 WATER POLICY AND PLANS

South Africa's 2nd **National Water Resource Strategy** (NWRS2) was published in 2013 in terms of the National Water Act (Act of 1998). The purpose of this strategy is to ensure that national water resources are protected, conserved, used, developed, managed and controlled in an efficient, equitable and sustainable manner, to meet South Africa's development goals over the next five to 10 years. It identifies three objectives, six key principles and seven strategic themes, one of which focuses on environmental protection and conservation of water resources. Of relevance to the biodiversity

sector are the strategic actions identified in Chapter 5 on Water Resource Protection, including those to:

- Invest in Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs);
- Maintain and rehabilitate water ecosystems;
- Maintain Fresh Water Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAS) in a good ecological state;
- Protect riparian and wetland buffers and groundwater recharge areas;
- Rehabilitate strategic water ecosystems to maintain water quality and quantity; and
- Monitor ecological health to inform management.

The **National Water and Sanitation Master Plan, 2018 (NWSMP)** is described as “a plan intended to guide the water sector with investment planning for the development of water resources and the delivery of water and sanitation services over the horizon until 2030, and beyond”. It also identifies key actions in the water sector and allocates roles and responsibilities to all in the water sector, from the various tiers of government, the private sector and other stakeholders for the implementation of the plan. The Plan also identifies the need to include Strategic Water Source Areas in the PSDF as part of the provincial spatial strategy to promote water sustainability.



The main objectives of the NWSMP are as follows:

- Resilient and fit-for-use water supply;
- Universal water and sanitation provision;
- Equitable sharing and allocation of water resources;
- Effective infrastructure management, operation and maintenance; and
- Reduction in future water demand.

2.2.19 NATIONAL COASTAL AND MARINE POLICY AND PLANS

South Africa's approach to coastal management is contained in the *White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa (2000)*¹⁰ which sets out the national vision, principles, goals and objectives for coastal management.

The **National Coastal Management Programme of South Africa, 2014** (NCMP)¹¹ is a requirement in terms of *the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008)*, and it translates the White Paper policy principles into practice. The programme promotes an integrated, coordinated and uniform approach to coastal management and serves as the key policy directive for development and management of the coastal zone in South Africa. It also sets the framework for provincial coastal management programmes. An overview of the National Programme is provided in table below.

Recent developments in the larger integrated coastal management framework also include:

- The **National Framework for Marine Spatial Planning in South Africa** (2017)¹² which provides high-level direction for undertaking Marine Spatial Planning in the context of the South African legislation and policies as well as existing planning regimes. It describes the process for the preparation of Marine Area plans and their implementation, in order to ensure consistency in Marine Spatial Planning across the South African ocean space.
- The **Approach to a Spatial Management System for SA's Marine Spatial Planning Areas** (2019)¹³ which builds on the Marine Spatial Planning Act (Act No.16 of 2018) and the National Framework for Marine Spatial Planning in South Africa. It translates the overarching vision and high-level directions for developing South Africa's ocean space into a spatial management system that applies to all Marine Planning Areas.

NATIONAL VISION FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

We, the people of South Africa, celebrate the diversity, beauty and richness of our coast and seek an equitable balance of opportunities and benefits throughout it.

We strive for sustainable coastal development – involving a balance between material prosperity, social development, cultural values, spiritual fulfilment and ecological integrity, in the interests of all South Africans.

We strive for a time when all South Africans recognise that the coast is ours to enjoy in a spirit of community.

We look forward to a time when all South Africans assume shared responsibility for maintaining the health, diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems in a spirit of stewardship and caring.

We seek to guide the management of our coast in a way that benefits current and future generations, and honours our obligations and undertakings from local to global levels.

White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa (2000)

¹⁰ DEAT (2000) White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa (2000). Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria 159pp

¹¹ DEA (2014) The National Coastal Management Programme of South Africa. Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Cape Town. 323pp

¹² DEA (2017) National Framework for Marine Spatial Planning in South Africa. Notice 451 in Government Gazette No. 40860 of 26 May 2017. Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria 36pp

¹³ DEFF (2019) *The proposed approach to a Spatial Management System for South Africa's Marine Spatial Planning Areas*. Notice 1090 in Government Gazette No. 42657 of 23 August 2019. Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), Pretoria 17pp

TABLE 18: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (2014)

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns about the health status of SA's marine & coastal ecosystems, in particular estuaries. Increased social and economic demand for coastal resources due to population densities and growth. Overexploitation of resources. Increased pollution from land-based sources and resultant decreases in water quality Climate change as an accelerator of ecosystem change. Rising conflict between the need for immediate consumption or use of coastal resources and the need to ensure the long-term supply of those resources. Increasing demand for ocean and coastal space, and potential conflict of use across the land/sea interface necessitates greater coordination in ocean and coastal spatial planning, especially seaward of the HWM. 	<p>The national vision for coastal management is underpinned by a set of principles which provide the departure point for translating the vision into practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National asset Economic development Social equity Ecological integrity Holism Assimilative capacity Risk aversion and precaution: Accountability and responsibility: Duty of care Integration and participation Co-operative governance Differentiated approach Adaptive management approach 	<p>The Programme identifies nine (9) national priorities for coastal management in SA. These priorities set the framework for Provincial and Municipal Coastal Management Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective planning for coastal vulnerability to global change (including climate change) Ensuring equitable public access in the coastal zone Integrating the management of estuaries Managing pollution in the coastal zone Establishing coastal monitoring and reporting systems to inform decision-making Establishing mechanisms for effective compliance and enforcement Provision of coastal information and research Strengthening awareness, education and training to build capacity Strengthening partnerships for ICM <p>The priorities are then translated into a national set of goals, associated management objectives, actions and performance targets to focus on the national mandate in terms of the ICM Act for the period 2015-2020.</p>	<p>While the NCMP focuses primarily on implementation by national government the following has provincial relevance:</p> <p>All spheres of government – national, provincial and municipal - must establish and implement CMPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial CMPs must be consistent with the National Coastal Management Programme (NCMP), as well as the National Estuarine Management Protocol. Municipal CMPs must be consistent with the NCMP and that of the province in which they are located. <p>Larger strategic planning processes at national, provincial and municipal levels, must embed CMPs for the coastal zone in order to address the legal requirements of the ICM Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal integrated development plan, spatial planning framework and zoning schemes must take into account and incorporate the provisions of the municipal CMP. Provincial spatial and development planning must take into account and incorporate the provisions of the provincial CMP, which in turn must be aligned with the NCMP (including coastal planning schemes).

2.2.20 WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY AND PLANS

South Africa's approach to waste management is contained in the *White Paper Policy on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa (2000)*¹⁴ which reflects a shift in policy from dealing with waste only after it is generated (i.e. "end of pipe") to preventing pollution and waste, and avoiding environmental degradation. More specifically the policy represents a shift towards:

- Pollution prevention
- Waste minimisation

NATIONAL VISION FOR INTEGRATED POLLUTION & WASTE MANAGEMENT

The vision of government is to develop, implement and maintain an integrated pollution and waste management system which contributes to sustainable development and a measurable improvement in the quality of life, by harnessing the energy and commitment of all South Africans for the effective prevention, minimisation and control of pollution and waste.

White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa (2000)

¹⁴ DEAT (2000) White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa. Notice No. 227 in Government Gazette No. 20978 of 17 March 2000. 81pp

- Cross-media integration (i.e. water, air, land)
- Institutional integration, both horizontal and vertical, of departments and spheres of government, and
- Involvement of all sectors of society in pollution and waste management.

The **National Waste Management Strategy** (NWMS) is a legislative requirement of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008). The purpose of the NWMS is to achieve the objects of the Waste Act. The draft 3rd revised and updated National Waste Management Strategy – which builds on the 2011 strategy - was published in December 2019 for comment. It provides government policy and strategic interventions in the waste sector that are intended to create an enabling environment for the projects identified during the 2017 Chemicals and Waste Phakisa. These projects contribute to the national goals of sustainable economic growth, job creation and social transformation.

The 3rd National Waste Management Strategy has at its centre, the circular economy – an approach to minimising the environmental impact of economic activities by reducing, reusing, recycling and repurposing waste and processing waste as materials to manufacture other products. This minimises the need to extract virgin raw materials and the practice to dispose of waste, and includes all areas of value chain, ranging from product design; production to packaging, distribution, use and disposal.

The revised Strategy has been released together with a Status Quo Assessment of Waste Management in South Africa and a State of Waste Report that updates the National Waste Information Baseline Report of 2012. These documents provide the strategic context – including a review of the implementation of the 2011 Strategy and statistical evidence to inform the latest revision. An overview of the latest strategy is provided in the table below.

TABLE 19: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (2019)

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable increases in waste generation. • Constraints in terms of landfill airspace, as well as challenges in operating and decommissioning landfills in a manner that is compliant with licensing conditions. • Increase in waste streams such as waste electronic and electric equipment (WEEE). • Limited progress in diverting waste from landfill which represents a loss in economic opportunities, and failure to decouple economic activity from environmental impacts. • Sustainable financing of waste management services and infrastructure by local government and compliance with national standards in relation to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation is closely aligned with national environmental management principles set out in section 2 of the National Environmental Management Act (1998). • Implementation of the waste management hierarchy: waste avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, and safe disposal as a last resort. 	<p>A revised set of goals with associated strategic objectives that correspond to three themes:</p> <p>Waste Minimisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: Prevent waste, and where waste cannot be prevented, divert 50% of waste from landfill within 5 years; 65% within 10 years; and at least 80% of waste within 15 years through reuse, recycling, and recovery and alternative waste treatment. <p>Effective and Sustainable Waste Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 2: All South Africans live in clean communities with waste services that are well managed and financially sustainable. <p>Awareness and Compliance.</p>	<p>The goals are supported by an implementation plan that clarifies actions in the medium to long term supported by appropriate means of implementation. This plan includes targeted outcomes and performance indicators with potential implications for the PSDF.</p>

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>waste collection and licensing conditions in relation to disposal continues to be a challenge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recycling industry which is built on collection of recyclables by the informal sector creates policy challenges around livelihoods and norms and standards that need to be addressed in the context of political imperatives for radical economic transformation and sustainable development while at the same time increasing recycling rates. Waste minimisation opportunities need to be more actively addressed, particularly in relation to waste prevention and promoting alternatives to landfilling for organic waste such as composting and waste to energy. Deficits in relation to a national culture of compliance and public awareness that results in pollution and litter -littering and illegal dumping remain serious challenges. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3: South Africans are aware of waste and a culture of compliance with waste management norms and standards exists, resulting in zero tolerance of pollution, litter and illegal dumping. 	

The **Municipal Waste Sector Plan** was published in 2012¹⁵ to address challenges with waste service provision in South Africa. It formed part of Cabinet's direction to all sector departments to account for all service backlogs and to develop plans to address backlogs. An overview of this Plan is provided in the table below.

TABLE 20: OVERVIEW OF THE MUNICIPAL WASTE SECTOR PLAN (2011)

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Waste generation: Waste generation in South Africa is expected to increase, as a result of population and economic growth, at an expected rate of 2-3% per annum.</p> <p>Backlogs in waste service delivery: Waste service backlogs impact negatively on the quality of life, the environment and human health.</p>	<p>The vision & mission for the Municipal Waste Sector is closely aligned with National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 and the vision for the Policy on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management (DEAT, 2000) that informed the drafting of the Act.</p> <p>Vision: To develop, implement and maintain an integrated waste management system which contributes to practical, sustainable waste service delivery and a measurable improvement in</p>	<p>The Municipal Waste Sector Plan is built around 3 strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the amount of general and hazardous waste disposed in landfills in the country; Ensure that all waste is disposed of appropriately - in a manner that is not detrimental to the environment and human health; Provide adequate domestic waste collection services across the country, thus ensuring protection of the 	<p>While the overall waste service delivery target is to provide waste collection services to all urban households, dense settlements, and rural areas where applicable on a sustainable basis, the Plan sets targets for achieving the priorities:</p> <p>Reduction of the amount of waste disposed to landfill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in garden waste to landfill; and Reduction of the amount of recyclable materials disposed to landfills <p>Appropriate disposal of waste:</p>

¹⁵ DEA (2011) Addressing Challenges with Waste Service Provision in South Africa: Municipal Waste Sector Plan. Notice No. 270 in Government Notice No. 35206 of 20 March 2012 41pp

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Infrastructure backlogs and availability of information: Need to address permitting of waste infrastructure; and reduce the number of unlicensed waste disposal sites. Need to improve information about the available capacity of facilities to deal with waste volumes. Need to address concerns about capacity, finances, institutional or lack of prioritisation of waste management in general.</p>	<p>the quality of life of all people and the environment. The mission of the waste sector is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provisioning of appropriate and sustainable municipal waste collection services to all households and settlements; • The provision of basic refuse removal services to households identified as indigent; • The formulation of national domestic waste collection standards; • The provision of user friendly, practical guidelines and assistance for safe waste disposal in all areas not classified as dense settlements or urban areas; • The development of a Municipal Waste Sector Plan for addressing backlogs in waste service delivery; • Adopting a continuous quality improvement approach to municipal waste collection services in South Africa that incorporates the 'Plan-Do-Check-Act' fundamentals; and • The implementation of waste minimisation, reuse and recycling initiatives in collaboration with the private sector 	<p>environment from unmanaged waste, and providing all communities with access to a basic refuse removal service in line with national and provincial service delivery targets.</p> <p>The Plan identifies ten (10) priorities (with key actions & interventions) for the Municipal Waste Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the quantities of waste disposed to landfill. • Financing and charges for waste services. • Institutional issues. • Raising the profile of waste management at political level. • Improved data and information • Waste separation at source. • Phasing out of salvaging at landfills. • Suitable land for landfills. • Optimising waste collection systems. • Poverty eradication (job creation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall target should be 100% safe disposal to a licensed landfill operating according to prescribed minimum requirements of all waste that cannot be reused, recycled or used for energy recovery purposes. • A further target of 0% illegal dumping should be actively pursued. <p>Municipal waste service delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households receiving a waste management service (% reduction in backlog over time); • Budget allocations to ensure financial support (% increased budget allocation over time); • Equipment and infrastructure provision (% increase in available infrastructure); • Number of staff trained or capacitated to improve service (% increase in skills and capabilities); • Job creation opportunities generated through waste service delivery; • Percentage of community being aware of the waste management activities; and • Increased community involvement in municipal waste service provision. <p>The Action Plan underlines the requirement for all Municipalities to develop integrated waste management plans (IWMP) and annual performance reports on the implementation of these plans (including targets set in the IWMP). It then offers a summary of proposed waste indicators and targets to be used for reporting purposes, underlining that "<i>The end target should be determined as the date when all backlogs must be eradicated. The indicator process should also recognise that meeting these targets will in reality become an iterative process. It may thus be necessary to propose interim targets such that, over time, the final target is reached</i>". The indicator list in TABLE 7 of the Sector Plan includes input, process, output and impact indicators.</p>

2.2.21 AIR QUALITY POLICY AND PLANS

The 2017 **National Framework for Air Quality Management in South Africa**¹⁶ is a requirement in terms of section 7 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) and serves to give effect to the objectives of the Act. It also represents the medium to long-term plan for

¹⁶ DEA (2018) *The 2017 National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa*. Notice 1144 in Government Gazette No 41996 of 26 October 2018. Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). Pretoria 120pp

the practical implementation of the Act. The Framework basically provides norms and standards for all technical aspects of integrated air quality management.

In terms of spatial problem identification and prioritisation the Framework identifies ‘air quality areas of concern’ which are defined as ‘*areas where the ambient air quality does not comply with the national ambient air quality standards. In some cases, this includes areas where there is sufficient evidence suggesting that the area(s) will not be able to comply with national ambient air quality standards in the near future*’.

While no national and/or provincial priority areas have been declared for KwaZulu-Natal the Framework introduces the most recent classification of **Municipal Areas of Concern** based on the prevalence of sources of emissions¹⁷ and calls for priority attention to these areas.

The **National Strategy to Address Air Pollution in Dense Low-Income Settlements** (2019)¹⁸ also promote interventions in spatial problem areas. The focus of this strategy - which aims to address the impact of residential fuel burning on ambient air quality, human health and the environment - is on those low-income settlements¹⁹ that have the highest usage of dirty fuels (coal, wood, paraffin) and associated air pollution.

As an integrated strategy for the whole of government it seeks to mainstream government planning and reporting systems to address the complex and interrelated problem of poverty, environmental degradation, and human health. It therefore sets out a path that the country needs to take in reducing the impact of air pollution in dense low income settlements. The intention is to provide a coordinated approach in implementation of efforts directed at ensuring that ambient air quality in dense low-income settlements is in compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards, thereby ensuring the right to air that is not harmful to people’s health and well-being as required by section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa.

TABLE 21: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION IN DENSE LOW-INCOME SETTLEMENTS

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>The key issue of concern is the impact of residential fuel burning on ambient air quality, human health and the environment. Despite previous interventions to address air pollution in dense low-income settlements air quality challenges persist due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding • Criminalisation of poverty • The depth of research • Limited awareness, buy-in and retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative & participatory governance principles. 	<p>The Strategy is built around 3 strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that efforts to address air pollution in dense low-income settlements are undertaken in a coordinated and coherent manner. • Facilitate, through the NCC, the implementation of interventions aimed at reducing emissions from dense low-income settlements. • Objective 3: Ensure continued monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the successes and 	<p>The strategy makes provision for the identification of prioritised areas and includes indicators and specific targets to be achieved by 2023 for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households supplied with cleaner and cheaper energy alternatives (Rollout the appropriate energy alternative to at least 75% prioritised areas by 2023) • Percentage of new RDP houses built in line with the energy efficiency housing guidelines (80 % of RDP

¹⁷ The source categories and municipal air quality ratings are explained in the framework document.

¹⁸ DEA (2019) *National Strategy to address Air Pollution in Dense Low-Income Settlements*. Notice No. 666 in Government Gazette 42464 of 17 May 2019. Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). 46pp

¹⁹ Dense low-income settlements are considered to be communities characterised by compacted dwellings belonging to people earning minimal wages.

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance and convenience of the technology. • Energy inefficiency (including fuel conversion appliances) • Competing priorities • Lack of coordination 		failures of the proposed interventions and on air quality improvements.	houses built in line with the energy efficient housing guidelines by 2021). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of development planning initiatives with positive air quality impacts (Different targets by municipalities (to be included in AQMPs).

2.3 PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT

2.3.1 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (KZN PGDS) was first formulated and adopted in 2011 and reviewed within 2016. The PDGS review bolsters the Province's commitment to achieving the vision of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) as a "Prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, acting as a gateway to Africa and the world". The PGDS aims are as follows:

- to build this gateway by growing the economy for the continued development,
- the continued improvement of the quality of life of all people living in the Province,
- ensuring that those currently marginalized have broader socio-economic opportunities.

The reviewed PGDS provides a strategic framework for accelerating and sharing the benefits of an inclusive growth through deepened, meaningful, effective and sustainable catalytic and developmental interventions.

The Revised 2016 KZN PGDS continues to:

- Be the primary growth and development strategy for KwaZulu-Natal to 2035;
- Mobilise and synchronise strategic plans and investment priorities in all spheres of government, and development partners in order to achieve the desired growth and development goals,
- Spatially contextualise and prioritise interventions so as to achieve greater spatial equity;
- Guide clearly defined institutional arrangements that ensure decisive and effective leadership, robust management, thorough implementation and ongoing inclusive reviews of the growth and development plan.

A summary of the key elements of the PGDS to consider as part of the PSDF review is provided below:

TABLE 22: KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PGDS

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity and quality of available water resources. Land degradation Degradation of natural resources Climate Change Rehabilitation of mines Expanding agricultural production capacity. Renewable Energy Ecologically based development planning <p>Socio-Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perpetuating poverty linked to rural areas High HIV/AIDS and TB rates Poorly performing education system. Relative skills shortage Continues high levels of crime linked poverty Limited industrial development Outflow of capital <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of bulk water Improvement of service delivery standards Rising cost of electricity Insufficient Rural Transport System Inadequate waste management Limited ICT infrastructure in certain areas 	<p>The PGDS is based on a balance sustainability approach driven by the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Integrity Human Development and Social Capital Economic Development <p>These core principles as further achieved and impacted upon by three key area of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Development Spatial Development Good Governance. 	<p>Seven Development Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive Economic Growth Human Resource Development Human and Community Development Infrastructure Development Environmental Sustainability Governance and Policy Spatial Equity <p>These goals are underpinned by 31 Strategic Objectives which also forms the basis of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation targets of the PGDS is explicitly expressed within the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP). The list of implementation targets is too comprehensive to list here and should be read in conjunction with the PGDP. The implementation target are monitored by the various provincial clusters and driven by the eighteen established provincial Action Work Groups (AWGs).

2.3.2 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2011

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Strategy (2011) was prepared as part of the PGDS in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the PGDS in a targeted and spatial co-ordinated manner. It should however be noted that the current PSDF 2011 is not a SPLUMA compliant provincial spatial development framework.

The Provincial Spatial Development Strategy sets out to:

- Be the spatial expression of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and provide spatial context for proposed strategic interventions;
- Provides a set of normative principles or departure points that guide the Province's approach to dealing with socio-economic issues that are manifested spatially;
- Provide a basis for informed consensus on the province's spatial priorities by providing a map giving guidance for the future spatial development of the Province based on Broad Provincial Spatial Planning Categories (BPSPCs) and a series of other relevant features;
- Assist to prioritise and align where government directs its investment and development initiatives to ensure sustainable and maximum impact;

- Capitalise on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making,
- Guide municipal integrated development plans (IDPs), spatial development frameworks (SDFs) and provincial and municipal framework plans (i.e. sub-SDF spatial plans), with normative principles, approach and content.
- Provide clear intent to the private sector about desired development directions.

A summary of the key elements of the PSDF 2011 to consider as part of the review is provided below:

TABLE 23: OVERVIEW OF PSDF

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Environmental Sensitivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected Areas Network Provincial Conservation Corridors Protection of Biodiversity Priority Areas Rehabilitation of transformed areas. <p>Social Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of Multiple Deprivation Dependency Ratios Population Density Accessibility to services and opportunities <p>Economic Potential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural development opportunities. Industrial Development areas Tourism regions Economic hubs 	<p>Nine provincial spatial development principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Planning Local Self-Sufficiency Balanced Development Sustainable Communities Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Co-ordinated Implementation Economic Potential Spatial Concentration Accessibility 	<p>Main aim is sustainable development, expressed in the following three main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Integrity Social Equity Economic Efficiency <p>The following spatial strategies are identified and described:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hierarchy of nodes incl. Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary nodes as well as rural service centres Conservation corridors Biodiversity priority areas Areas of Economic Value Adding Areas of Economic Support Areas of Agricultural Development Areas of High Social Need Mandated Service Delivery Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2011 PSDF did not include specific implementation targets. Spatial interventions are focussed on specific catalytic project located within key intervention areas. A district based summary of the PSDF is aimed at ensuring application and implementation within a district and local municipal level.

2.3.3 KZN AGRICULTURAL MASTER PLAN

The Agriculture Master Plan for KZN is in the process of being finalised by the KZN Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD). The Master Plan will be aimed at unlocking the agricultural potential in the province for both rural development and rural economy through viable enterprises.

2.3.4 PROVINCIAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT MASTER SPATIAL PLAN 2016

KZN Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan (HSMSP) was finalised in March 2016 for the Housing Development Agency (HDA). The HSMSP notes the institutional and structural deficiencies, in the current form, in which human settlement projects are planned and implemented in the Province. The HSMSP identified Key Focus Areas for prioritised investment based on housing needs and demands, as well as the population and infrastructure capacity of those areas. These areas were identified using the Sensitivity Analysis criteria through geospatial information analysis. The appropriate forms of housing typology to be provided must be considered with care. The human settlement focus areas are very diverse and there can be no simple one-dimensional response in any of these areas.

The plan provides for:

- Consistent interpretation and application of principles and objectives across various scales;
- Consistent interpretation and application of detailed project level evaluation criteria;
- Broad commitment to spatial transformation of human settlement patterns;
- Long term commitment (beyond a single election cycle) to investment targeting;
- Full integration and alignment with spatial planning initiatives at provincial and municipal level;
- Establishment of the required institutional capacity for implementing human settlement spatial master plan at municipal level, including detailed spatial planning; and
- Commitment and support for land acquisition and release function of the HDA.

The HSMSP further proposes a model for land identification and prioritisation. It has provided a horizon for land needs in each of the identified Focus Areas to the year 2030.

TABLE 24: OVERVIEW OF THE KZN HUMAN SETTLEMENT MASTER SPATIAL PLAN

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>Identified spatial / developmental challenges which the policy identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination and non-alignment of policy and planning frameworks. • Lack of capacity in local government to perform the developmental function. • The unavailability and supply of well-located land. • The continued sprawling of settlements and informal settlements. • Land and development costs. • Slow processes in the acquisition and release of land for human settlements. • Slow delivery of the land reform process. • Difficulties in aligning land use planning and management systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 1: Guide and align all investment in Human Settlements. • Principle 2: Creation of balanced settlements reflecting spatial equity, economic potential and competitiveness & environmental sustainability. • Principle 3: Spatial targeting and spatial concentration. • Principle 4: Accessibility and choice. • Principle 5: Value creation and capture. • Principle 6: Effective governance. • Principle 7: Responsiveness to demographic and economic context 	<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Spatial transformation • Objective 2: Compact settlements and settlement patterns • Objective 3: Connected settlements and settlement patterns • Objective 4: Integrated settlements and settlement patterns • Objective 5: Functional residential property market in urban and rural areas • Objective 6: Consistent application of policies, principles, objectives and concepts across various scales (provincial, regional, local) • Objective 7: Institutional capacity for effective planning and implementation <p>STRATEGY</p> <p>Identification of focus areas for investment in human settlement spatial development.</p> <p>Identification and measuring of criteria/indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitivity analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human settlement targets used as indicated in the various District Growth and Development Plans. • Measurement of success targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → interpretation and application of HSMP principles and objectives across various scales. → Consistent interpretation and application of detailed project level evaluation criteria. → Broad commitment to spatial transformation of human settlement patterns. → Longer term commitment (beyond a single election cycle) to investment targeting. → Full integration and alignment of HSMP with spatial planning initiatives at provincial and municipal level. → Establish the required institutional capacity for implementing human settlement spatial master plan at municipal level, including detailed spatial planning. → Integration and alignment of Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan with the updated PGDS and PSDF once completed. → Commitment and support for land

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
			acquisition and release function for purposes of Human Settlement. → Good governance in all sectors dealing with human settlement development.

2.3.5 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2017

Based on the profile of the province and a deep understanding of the nature and extent of poverty and inequality in the province, the Provincial Government of KwaZulu-Natal adopted a Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) in 2007. As an economic development strategy, it has set specific targets against which the performance of the economy could be measured in its effectiveness in addressing issues of poverty and inequality in the province. These targets are inter alia to half poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, and HIV Aids prevalence in terms of the province's projected population by 2014, as well as a range of other economic performance targets.

The PSEDS is an economic development strategy that places significant emphasis on spatial analysis and planning. Incorporating spatial planning into an economic development framework allows economic development plans to provide guidance to planners and policy makers in developing economic activity nodes and routes (corridors) that link them. The PSEDS is therefore able to respond to the local context resulting in appropriate interventions occurring where they are likely to have the greatest impact, particularly in terms of addressing spatial inequalities.

The PSEDS is therefore a spatial prioritisation model based on the identification of specific focus areas and economic development. The intention of the PSEDS is to focus government investment and expenditure on:

- productive infrastructure in identified priority areas and to generate an economy of scale for maximum impact, by ensuring that all government agencies are active participants in these focus areas;
- creating an environment in which private sector will be enticed to invest, grow the economy and to create employment opportunities; and
- promoting social investment in areas with high needs but which rate low on potential for economic growth.

The objectives of the PSEDS may be summarised as follows:

- To identify development corridors and nodes to provide guidance as to the type of government interventions required and where these should be situated.
- Devise an objective criterion for geo-referencing and mapping the corridors, nodes, PSEDS regions and catalytic projects.
- Ensure stakeholder involvement to try and get their buy-in through workshops for the framework across all districts.

- Outline the roles and responsibilities of the various implementation agencies.

The PSEDS provide direction to the development of the economic development strategies at local government level throughout the province. Therefore, the PSEDS aims for the following outcomes:

- Interventions of the government become evidence based.
- The provincial government will provide an enabling framework for economic development.
- Greater involvement of the private sector as the development plans of the government are clearer.
- The economic development will take place within the intergovernmental framework and in the PSEDS is a guide for the prioritisation of investments in the province by both the public and private sector.
- The context of close cooperation other government departments and agencies.
- Economic development will support the economic, social and environmental goals and policies of the national and provincial government.
- That interventions going forward are implemented based on the projected economic impact on the local communities.
- Alignment of initiatives by the various spheres of government and their agencies.

TABLE 25: PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>The 2017 PSEDS was drafted to review and update the first generation PSEDS for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy was “out-of-date” as much of the previous strategy focussed on time bound events such as the FIFA World Cup. • The policy context has changed as many of the development frameworks have evolved • The need to guide the economic cluster of provincial departments as to “<i>where to intervene?</i>” and “<i>what to intervene in?</i>” • There is a need to revise the original nodes and corridors framework to match changes in the province and region since 2006. <p>This PSEDS seeks to address four issues outlined above as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First identify development corridors and nodes • Devise an objective criterion for geo-referencing and mapping: mapping the corridors, nodes, PSEDS regions and catalytic projects. • Ensure stakeholder involvement in the development of the strategy • Outline the roles and responsibilities of the various implementation agencies 	<p>The following principles are drawn from the KZN PGDS and underscore the spatial intentions of the PSEDS</p> <p>Spatial Principles of the PSEDS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principle of environmental planning 2. Principle of Sustainable Communities 3. Principle of spatial concentration 4. Principle of local self-sufficiency 5. Principle of sustainable rural livelihoods 6. Principle of balance development 7. Principle of accessibility 8. Principle of co-ordinated implementation 	<p><u>1. NODES: Locations where people and transportation congregate</u></p> <p>Four types of nodes namely:</p> <p>(1) Provincial Priority Nodes that consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Multi-Sectoral Nodes (b) Strategic Nodes (c) Local Influence Nodes <p>(2) Poverty Intervention Nodes</p> <p><u>2. PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES: Government interventions that have province wide significance.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi-Sectoral Interventions 2. Strategic Interventions 3. Local Influence Interventions 4. Poverty Priority Interventions <p><u>Intervention Mechanisms:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing and providing support to targeted economic growth sectors • Providing support to small to medium enterprises • Developing the skills base of the labour force • Economic empowerment of the historically marginalised • Expanded public works programme (EPWP) • Intergovernmental relations within South Africa and sometimes across the region • Integrated Development Plans • Mainstreaming transversal issues such as HIV / AIDS 	<p>Development of a prioritisation framework for public and private sector investment based on previous research and the PSEDS spatial analysis.</p> <p>Key comparative advantages identified and listed in the PSEDS together with the categories of nodes and corridors and projects listed in the PSEDS to be used as a basis for implementing the 2017 PSEDS.</p>

2.3.6 KZN INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN

The KZN Infrastructure Master Plan provides a basis for alignment of the sector master plans of infrastructure implementing agents operating in the Province, focussing on:

- Sea Ports and Airports;
- Road and Rail;
- Water and Sanitation;
- Electricity;
- ICT;
- Health and Education Facilities; and
- Human Settlements.

The plan supports the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy by ensuring that infrastructure demands are attended to in pursuing KZN Vision 2035. A full understanding is developed of:

- What do we have?
- What is being planned or in construction;
- What do we need?
- What is the gap?
- How do we bridge the gap in a structured, viable and sustainable manner?

The KZN Infrastructure Master Plan attempts to provide a model for prioritisation based on variables related to:

- Planning performance and spatial / land use considerations;
- Service Delivery and positioning in the project life cycle;
- Catalytic Nature of the project; and
- Financial and Funding Model considerations.

There is a very clear and emphatic emphasis on processes and mechanisms to enhance implementation of the PGDP. Whilst recognising the value of a long-term vision and strategy, as well as targets setting a trajectory to 2035, there is an equal recognition of the need for a clear implementation plan with a focus on immediate action and the attainment of short-term gains. One of the processes to be pursued in this regard is to ensure that the PGDS goals, objectives are driven through a range of strategic interventions and Catalytic Projects.

TABLE 26: OVERVIEW OF THE KZN INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>In order to support the Growth and Development Strategy a KZN Infrastructure Master Plan is required to ensure implementation and realisation of the goals set out in the PGDP/S.</p>	<p>Development of seaports and airports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ports of KZN operate at optimal capacity and offer greater potential to increase connectivity both at domestic and international level <p>Develop road and rail networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roads and rail networks in KwaZulu-Natal provide efficiently for cargo and commuter needs <p>Develop ICT Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure is available for the growth and development needs of KZN <p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient water is available for the growth and development needs of KZN <p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient electricity is available for the growth and development needs of KZN <p>Enhance KZN waste management capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste disposal sufficiently protects the environment and communities 	<p>Development of seaports and airports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance collaborative planning and development of the Durban Aerotropolis with relevant authorities to ensure its realisation Explore options for the development of an inland inter-modal logistics hub to improve efficiency and cost competitiveness of the Port of Durban for all main cargo types Improve efficiency of cargo handling in Port of Durban Increase Richards Bay Port Multi-Purpose handling facility Provide a modern Durban Passenger Terminal facility Create an environment conducive for the development of small craft harbours Development of appropriately located Regional Airfields Promote KZN seaports as a desirable destination for international cruise liners <p>Develop road and rail networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve inter-modal connectivity between the Port of Durban and Inland hubs Expansion of coal rail link Implement road building and maintenance programmes and improve rural accessibility Improve public transport Expand and maintain core rail network and the branch lines to increase road to rail ratio Develop inter-modal facilities in identified secondary cities <p>Develop ICT Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expedite the rollout of the national broadband backbone (SA Connect) Expand community access to broadband services Increase bandwidth (speed) for economic competitiveness Expand the number of Public Wi-Fi Hotspots Revise and update the Provincial Broadband Strategy and Implementation Plan <p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and implement the Provincial Water Sector Investment Strategy Policy and guidelines on the inclusion of quaternary 	<p>Development of seaports and airports</p> <p>Increase in efficiencies and volumes (of cargo and passengers) of Durban Port, Richards Bay Port and Dube Tradeport as measured by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ports throughput measured in million TEUs at Durban and Richards Bay Ports Ports throughput measured in Dry Bulk volumes (million tons) at Durban and Richards Bay Ports Turnaround times at Durban and Richards Bay Ports - Port throughput measured by number of Cruise Ship Operators Port throughput measured by number of Cruise Liner visits - Tonnage throughput from DTP cargo terminal (international) - Tonnage throughput from DTP cargo terminal (domestic) Volume of passengers through KZN Seaports and Airports Number of scheduled domestic connections Number of scheduled international connections <p>Develop road and rail networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of container cargo destined for inland (inter-and-intra provincial) hubs leaving eThekweni by rail Volume (in tons) of coal being transported from inland areas to Richards Bay Port for export Number of kilometres of declared rural roads that provide access to communities Percentage modal split in commuter transport Road to rail ratio out of Durban Percentage of national road network in poor to very poor condition Percentage of tonnage to capacity utilisation (demand installed) <p>Develop ICT Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of kilometres of backbone Fibre Optic cables rolled out Percentage of local municipalities with good established access networks Percentage of households that penetrate the internet Level of increase in mobile broadband coverage in the Province Reduction in the average cost of data per megabyte (MB) Percentage of schools connected Percentage of health facilities connected Minimum broadband speed available within the Province Number of Public Wi-Fi Hotspots established <p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water storage as a percentage of surface mean annual runoff per district

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
		<p>catchment for groundwater, grey water and desalination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement water sector capacity building programme with all water institutions • Develop new water and sanitation tariff policy • Expedite the approval of water use licences • Programme for the development of water sources • Programmes for reduction of on-revenue water <p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement the Provincial Energy Strategy. Cover generation, delivery and financial partnerships <p>Enhance KZN waste management capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the KZN Integrated Waste Management Plan • Municipal capacity building in waste and environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of surface water abstracted per annum in each district • Quantity of groundwater abstracted per annum in KZN as a % of groundwater potential abstracted per annum in each district • Percentage of households with infrastructure access to a basic level of sanitation (Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine) and higher • Percentage of households with infrastructure access to potable drinking water, within 200m of the dwelling • Non-revenue water loss (real physical water loss and non- physical water loss) • Percentage of water service systems in balance (supply and demand) • Percentage of households with access to 75 litres of water per person per day • Percentage of households with yard water connections and higher level of service <p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households receiving reliable and affordable electricity supply • Reduction in distribution losses (Technical distribution losses and non- technical distribution losses) <p>Enhance KZN waste management capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in tonnage of waste recycled • Percentage of legally registered landfill sites that are fully compliant

2.3.7 PROVINCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2016)

The KZN Environmental Implementation Plan, 2016 (EIP) was developed in terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA. It promotes cooperative governance concerning environmental management and includes measures to be implemented by national, provincial and local spheres of government in KZN to achieve the objectives of integrated environmental management. The 3rd Edition EIP (2015-2020)²⁰ – which is currently under review – promotes alignment between the EIP and the PGDS as a key provincial priority with the following key directives:

- Ensure the integration of environmental sector priorities in development planning with specific reference to those outlined in Outcome 10, and the sustainable development priorities as outlined in the NSSD;

²⁰ KZN Provincial Government (2016) Environmental Implementation Plan 3rd Edition 2015-2020. Provincial Gazette No. 1603 of 11 February 2016. 102pp

- Provide a framework to facilitate municipal performance against the NSSD priorities²¹; and
- Integrate the performance measurements contained in the Action Plan for EIP Implementation into the monitoring and evaluation framework of the PSDF where relevant (i.e. indicators and targets to monitor governance and key environmental issues).

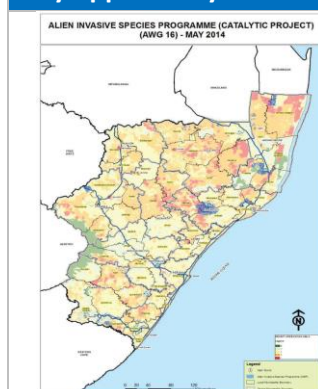
CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- Solid waste management
- Poor ambient air quality
- Loss of biodiversity
- Land degradation
- Coastal erosion and pollution
- Illegal and unregulated sand mining
- Invasive alien species

(KZN EIP, 2016)

The list of concerning environmental issues facing the province provide some focus for the PSDF but the Provincial Environmental Outlook Report (see next section) would likely provide better and more updated information.

Key opportunity: Alien Invasive Species



A key issue being flagged in the 3rd Edition EIP is the socio-economic and environmental benefits associated with the clearing of alien invasive species. The document then includes a map depicting the 'Alien Invasive Species Programme' as a PGDP Catalytic Project. The source of this spatial information is not clear and may need further investigation.

2.3.8 KWAZULU-NATAL ENVIRONMENTAL OUTLOOK REPORT (2017)

The 2017 KZN Environmental Outlook Report (EOR)²² was developed in terms of section 16A of NEMA. It makes environmental information and data available about the condition, trends and prospects of the environment in the province; as well as recommendations to strengthen environmental policies, guide future planning and improve decision-making at all levels. As such it serves as a strategic policy informant²³ for the PSDF with the following implications:

- The priority issues of provincial environmental concern²⁴ are summarised under 10 themes as shown in table 18. These issues create strategic focus for the PSDF;
- The set of indicators that were developed for each theme may have relevance to the monitoring and evaluation framework of the PSDF; and

²¹ The Action Plan for EIP Implementation includes a governance indicator of “%IDPs that are NSSD objectives compliant” (100% by 2020)

²² EDTEA (2017) KwaZulu-Natal Environment Outlook Report. Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA), Province of KwaZulu-Natal. 257 pp

²³ EDTEA (2017) Policy Statement for the KwaZulu-Natal Environment Outlook Report 2017. Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA), Province of KwaZulu-Natal. 53 pp

²⁴ The priority issues are those areas of concern that will impact on the environmental sustainability of the Province in the long-term. These may be current issues that are providing management problems at the moment or emerging issues facing the Province. They were identified by exploring the relationships between people and the environment.

- The scenarios that are presented for each theme could inform the scenarios to be developed in the PSDF. The EOR scenarios project a future state of environment for the province with and without adequate interventions.

The take-home message from the 2017 KZN EOR reveals the strategic environmental sustainability challenge for the PSDF:

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE FACING KZN (SUSTAINABILITY RISK)

The state of KwaZulu-Natal's natural environment is declining overall with no significant environmental gain since the previous reporting cycle (2004). This has taken place in context of:

- Considerable progress in environmental governance during the same reporting period;
- Significant socio-economic challenges;
- Increasing threats about the potential disastrous impacts of climate change; and
- The risk of a future scenario where the current trends are likely to remain.

TABLE 27: ISSUES OF PROVINCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (EOR, 2017)

THEME	ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE	ISSUES OF PROVINCIAL CONCERN
Climate Change	Medium-term (2050): Temperatures in coastal regions will increase by 1-2°C and inland regions by ~3-4°C. Long term (2100): Temperatures in coastal regions will increase by ~3-4°C and inland regions by ~6-7°C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited integration of climate change into sectoral departments and strategies of the Ingonyama Trust • Increased climate variability • Environmental degradation • Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions • Limited awareness of adaptation to climate change
Air Quality and Atmosphere	Elevated PM10 concentrations are observed in most major urban centres in the Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) development and implementation • Burning of sugarcane and domestic wood fuel • Limited ambient air quality monitoring • PM10 from all sources • Emissions from transport
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health	Degradation of ecosystems and loss of habitat undermines ecological integrity and resilience that underpins human livelihoods and economic development in the Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss and degradation • Limited biodiversity and conservation planning • Reduction in key and endangered species • Increase in invasive alien species
Land Modification	Degradation of land and consequent productivity as well as loss of ecosystems undermines ecological integrity and resilience that underpins human livelihoods and economic development in the Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land conversion for development • Limited awareness • Unsustainable land use practices • Increase in invasive species • Competition for land use
Freshwater Resources	Deteriorating water quality has impacts on human and environmental health throughout the Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declined availability of water resources • Declined water quality • Declined (loss) of natural habitats/ecosystems • Increased land degradation/soil erosion • Increased trophic status of dams
Marine & Coastal Resources	Changes in marine and coastal resources affect food security and income generation from tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in state of marine and coastal resources • Reduced ecological functioning • Reduced sustainability of coastal resources • Reduced protection of the coastal environment • Pollution
Economics	An increase in poverty puts pressure on the environment as more people rely on ecosystem services to provide an income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost revenue opportunities due to environmental degradation • High population growth rate • High unemployment • Growth of unsustainable economic sectors • Sustained low economic growth
Human Settlements	Human settlements have a direct effect on the immediate environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population size growth • Limited access to basic and public services • Limited funding for social housing • Education

THEME	ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE	ISSUES OF PROVINCIAL CONCERN
Waste	Waste is proliferated through urbanisation and population growth and directly affects the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited waste management and services outside the cities • Monitoring of received and recycled waste • Limited development, adoption and implementation of IWMPs • Waste management disposal sites (hazardous and general) • Development encroachment (planned and unplanned) onto landfill sites brings about health and nuisance impacts
Energy	Population growth and economic activities (particularly those associated with KZN's industrial sector) impact the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to energy • Availability of primary energy and energy security • Energy affordability • Poor maintenance of the existing energy infrastructure • Limited access to reliable and efficient transport
Governance	Environmental governance may prevent the rapid rates of biodiversity loss and loss of ecological function, which, in turn, impact on society and human well-being.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial reductions in annual budgets for key government authorities and environmental NGOs • Inadequate cooperative governance has resulted in conflicting priorities within government • Limited integrated land-use planning between land administered by traditional authorities and municipalities • Poor strategic planning and limited understanding of ecological and environmental processes within local government • Prolonged land claim and land reform processes in KZN create uncertainty around land tenure

2.3.9 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL BIODIVERSITY PLAN

The KZN Biodiversity Plan (also referred to as the KZN Systematic Conservation Plan or the C-Plan) is an integrated spatial plan for ecological sustainability and it addresses terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine components. It is developed in terms of the NEM: Biodiversity Act (2004) and is aimed at identifying strategic spatial priorities for biodiversity protection at the provincial scale. These priorities then support and inform legal requirements for protected area expansion, district Biodiversity Sector Plans and Bioregional Plans, and spatial land use and management planning. The provincial level Biodiversity Plan is also the starting point for the preparation of district level Biodiversity Sector Plans which are aimed at refining the spatial information on a local scale. The final spatial products from the Biodiversity Plan, which include maps of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs), are key informants for the PSDF.

Principle of efficiency & cost-avoidance

The preparation of the C-Plan uses the best available science to support evidence-based planning and it is an adaptive plan that constantly assesses the current state of protection of biodiversity to identify the spatial biodiversity priority areas for the region. It is important to understand that these spatial areas are the 'best practicable environmental option' for meeting biodiversity targets which have been selected based on the *principle of efficiency* and the *principle of cost-avoidance*.

- The principle of **spatial efficiency** refers to the selection of areas that can meet biodiversity targets in the least amount of space; it refers to the need to trade off conservation areas with areas important for other type of use.
- The principle of **cost-avoidance** refers to the selection of areas that are not very important to other user groups.

2.3.10 KZN COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The *KZN Coastal Management Programme (2019)*²⁵ was developed under the Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008) as the key policy directive for coastal management in KZN for the period 2018-2023.

The vision for the KZN coast is based on the *National Coastal Management Programme and the Coastal Policy for KZN (2004)*, and is further translated into nine high-level priorities which set the framework for coastal development in KZN.

An overview of the Programme elements is provided in in the table on the overleaf.

The Coastal Management Act also requires local government to prepare and adopt a *Municipal Coastal Management Programme (MCMP)* for managing the coastal zone or specific parts of the coastal zone in the municipality.

For management purposes the KZN coast is divided into five Coastal Districts, broken up into nine Local Municipalities plus the iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority.

The status of MCMPs for these areas is available on the CoastKZN²⁶ – an interactive web-based information portal which offers valuable information about the province's coastal coastal and estuarine environments.

VISION FOR THE KZN COAST

A vibrant, healthy and resilient coast with sustainable access to resources for all.

MISSION

Through cooperative governance and best practice the intrinsic value of the coast is protected, restored and enhanced, while ensuring climate change resilience and promoting equitable access and sustainable use of coastal resources for all stakeholders and user groups.

KZN Coastal Management Programme, 2019

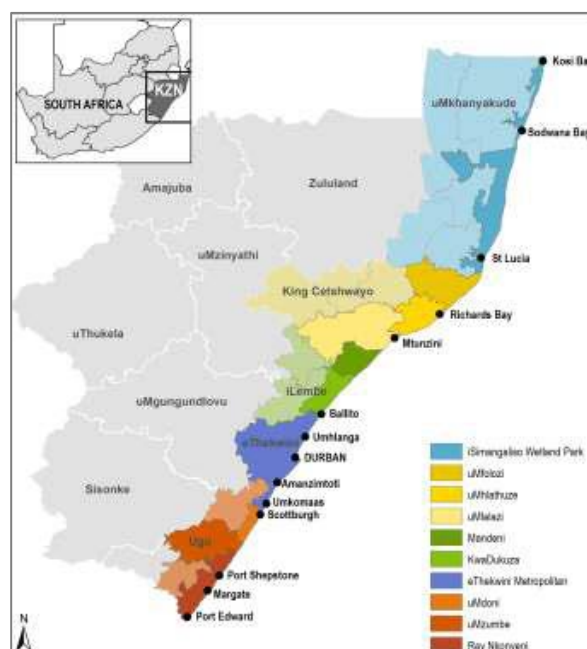


TABLE 28: OVERVIEW OF THE KZN COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (2019)

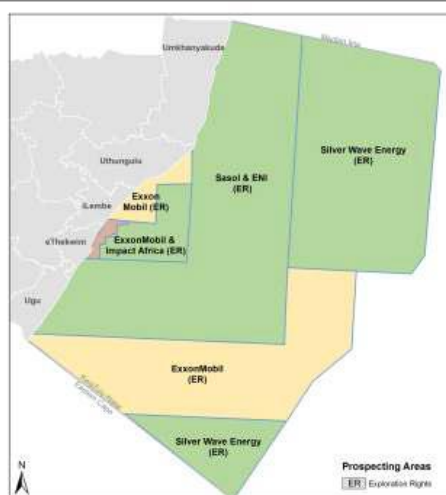
IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing land-based sources of pollution and waste. Vulnerable location of coastal development and infrastructure. 	<p>The following principles provide the departure point for translating the vision for the KZN coast into practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and provincial asset 	<p>Nine strategic priorities are translated into goals and actions to guide management of the coastal zone:</p> <p>Coastal Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote equitable and sustainable access to the coast <p>Coastal and Marine planning</p>	<p>As the Programme is the primary policy directive for coastal management in KZN, all coastal management activities must take place within the context of this instrument. Formal</p>

²⁵ EDTEA (2019) KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Management Programme, KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA), Pietermaritzburg. 75pp

²⁶ <http://www.coastkzn.co.za>

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing coastal erosion. Climate change and sea-level rise. Decreasing condition and health of estuaries. Ensuring access to the coast. Degradation of natural coastal areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development Social equity Ecological integrity Holism Assimilative capacity limitations Vulnerability Risk aversion and precaution: Accountability and responsibility: Duty of care Integration and participation Differentiated approach Adaptive management Co-operative governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote balance between economic development and conservation of natural resources <p>Coastal Information and Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote relevant research and access to information. <p>Coastal vulnerability: adaptation and resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote resilience to the effects of dynamic coastal processes, environmental hazards and natural disasters. <p>Cooperative governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen institutional partnerships and mechanisms for ICM to facilitate better management. <p>Education, awareness and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop capacity and promote public awareness and education for integrated coastal management. <p>Estuarine management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake estuarine management which optimises the value of these systems on a sustainable basis. <p>Land & Marine-based Sources of Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the impacts of pollution and waste on the health of coastal communities and coastal ecosystems. <p>Monitoring, Compliance & Enforcement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the State of the Coast (SoC) and promote compliance with coastal and other regulations. 	<p>institutional arrangements to facilitate coordinated implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Coastal Committee (MINTECH Working Group 8) Provincial Coastal Committee (with sub-committees to deal with provincial issues or spatial areas which require more detailed coastal management attention). Municipal Coastal Committees (in the coastal districts of King Cetshwayo, iLembe, eThekweni and Ugu. <p>Important instruments to support coordinated implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Coastal Management Programmes Estuarine Management Plans iSimangaliso Integrated Management Plan Protected Area Management Plans

Operation Phakisa: Ocean Economy



A key issue being flagged in the Provincial Coastal Management Programme is the **increasing demand for ocean and coastal space** which makes the coordination of ocean and coastal spatial planning a priority. This is further underpinned by the National government initiative, Operation Phakisa. It also reports that (section 2.6.6):

Operation Phakisa has identified the marine and coastal environment as a growth area for oil and gas exploration. KZN's coastal waters are included in the proposed exploration whereby 25% of the EEZ exploration rights in South Africa have already been granted, 10% have technical co-operation permits and a further 60% are under application (Figure). Current threats relate to the possible biological impacts of seismic surveys and sonar. A key coastal management challenge is to achieve a balance between conservation, exploration and mining. It is imperative that these mining activities are undertaken in a responsible, sustainable manner.

2.3.11 PROVINCIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

The KwaZulu-Natal Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)²⁷ was developed in terms of Section 11 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008). The purpose of the plan is to provide strategic direction regarding integrated waste management over the short, medium and long term to provincial government, local government, industry, commerce and civil society. According to the KZN Environmental Outlook Report (EDTEA, 2017: 168) the 1st KZN IWMP was drafted in 2010 but not adopted by provincial government and it was under review in 2017. A copy of this Plan must still be sourced (EDTEA).

The Waste Act also requires each municipality to develop an integrated waste management plan and to include it in its integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act. The status of Municipal IWMPs must still be determined (EDTEA).

2.3.12 PROVINCIAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLANS

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Management Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) requires the province and municipalities to prepare Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs). These plans must provide a framework within which to harmonise management activities and chart a strategic direction for air quality management practices and the implementation of NEMAQA.

According to the South African Air Quality Information Systems According (SAAQIA) all provinces have developed their Provincial Air Quality Management Plans, except for KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga which are still under development.

2.3.13 OTHER PROVINCIAL PLANS

COGTA developed several spatial plans, indicated in the table below. These will be analysed and considered during the preparation of the PSDF, although it must be noted that none of these plans have been adopted.

TABLE 29: OTHER PROVINCIAL PLANS

Plan	Date	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N2 Strategic Corridor Development Plan (North) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N2 Nodal Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ July 2016 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N2 Strategic Corridor Development Plan (South) (Development of a Strategic Corridor Plan from Durban to Port Edward) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 26 October 2017 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N3 Strategic Corridor Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ April 2016 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of a Strategic Corridor Plan for the uMhlatuze-Ulundi- Vryheid Secondary Corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 24 July 2017 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spatial Equity Conceptual framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2019 - Draft 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Small Towns Revitalization Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2020 (under preparation) 	

²⁷ According to the KZN EIP (2016) the KZN Integrated Waste Management Plan 'has been finalised and will soon be adopted'.

2.4 MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLANNING POLICY

2.4.1 MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

Section 26 (e) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 (MSA) as well as Section 20(2) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, No. 16 of 2013 requires that all Municipalities compile Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) as an essential component of their Integrated Development Plans.

Although all district and local municipalities within the province have adopted spatial development frameworks, it is evident from the most recent assessments thereof that key issues remain and need to be addressed and commonly include:

- Incorporation of national and provincial norms and standards,
- Guidance to land use management practices,
- Effective strategies to redress the past spatial imbalances towards social equity,
- Strategies for the integration of urban and rural economies and settlements,
- Vertical alignment with national and provincial planning policies,
- Horizontal alignment with surrounding municipalities,
- Capital Investment Frameworks,
- Clear implementation strategies, and
- Monitoring and Evaluation measures and mechanisms.

The PSDF process would need to provide a framework to assist and guide district and local municipalities to address these elements. Furthermore, once the draft PSDF is available it would also need to be assessed against the district spatial development frameworks to determine both the level of alignment as well as identifying key provincial priorities which need to be included within district SDFs.

Provincial priorities within the PSDF would need to be expressed as a series of principles, spatial layers, proposed regional spatial development frameworks, projects, guidelines as well as norms and standards. This level of alignment will guide the implementation of provincial spatial priorities and strategies at a district and local municipal level.

2.4.2 DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs (KZN COGTA) initiated a process towards the preparation of a Growth and Development Plans for all the 10 District Municipalities in the province. It was agreed that for the province to realise the goals as identified in the PGDS and detailed within the PGDP, each District Municipality need to develop a District Growth and Development Plan (DGDP) that will extract all issues of execution from the PGDP in their jurisdiction in order to further the implementation of the issues as prioritised. The February 2012 Cabinet Lekgotla thus resolved that the Provincial Planning Commission and COGTA support District

Municipalities with the development of District Growth and Development Plans (DGDPs) as part of the current (2012/17) Integrated Development Plan process.

District Growth and Development Planning is a relatively new approach to address economic development at a local level. The DGDPs serve as a district translation and an implementation framework for the PDGP at district level inclusive of targets and assigned responsibilities. The DGDP act as an extension of the PDGP. The Plan forms part of the Government package of plans consisting of the National Development Plan (NDP), Provincial Growth and Development Plans (PGDP), District Growth and Development Plans (DGDPs), Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Ward Plans. The package of plans is focused on ensuring alignment between plans and thus improved growth and development throughout the country. The DGDP plan is a long-term plan focusing on the year 2030. The municipal IDPs will align with the DGDP. The DGDPs are prepared with the intention of providing strategic guidance to the development within the Districts. It is not intended to replace IDPs or the projects identified therein, rather the intention is to provide an overarching framework within which growth and development within Districts is to be driven and measured.

However, the alignment of the DGDPs to the PDGP is realised based on applicability and relevance of the provincial plan to the regional contextual realities. The aim of the DGDP is therefore to translate the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Plan into a detailed implementation plan at a district level, inclusive of a detailed activity level framework with targets and responsibilities assigned to the appropriate local municipality and government departments. In turn, across all districts, this will enable the province to measure its progress in achieving the accepted growth and development goals.

The objectives of each of the DGDPs are:

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

TABLE 30: OVERVIEW OF THE DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment ☒ • Low cash economy ☒ • Service sector is key but the private sector is under-developed • Agriculture is an important contributor but not leveraged locally. It is also a sector in decline • There is tourism potential but it is not huge job multiplier • Youthful population ☒ • Under educated and skills are not matched to sectors, especially agriculture. ☒ • Land Reform has taken place, but recipients need to be skilled to ensure productivity. • High grant dependency, Inadequate social services access. Human Resource Capacity issues –vacancies, skills and high turnover of staff, financial viability of municipalities in Districts • Low income base. ☒ • Land reform to be accelerated to provide people with land • Degrading infrastructure and infrastructure backlogs. Especially water and sanitation • Hard to provide electricity and other services to remote areas ☒ • Sanitation challenges ☒ • Solid waste challenges ☒ • Road conditions largely poor and inadequate • Inadequate road access to rural areas ☒ • Low revenue base • Some unsustainable agricultural practices • A complex and changing policy environment, ☒ • Governance issues (interface between community, government and private sector, inter-governmental coordination) • Institutional arrangements for development uncertain and unclear. • Human settlement tensions- Rural versus Urban • Accessing funding for implementation of projects. 	<p>Championing good governance through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective public participation • vibrant local economic development - integrated service delivery • intergovernmental relations <p>Key drivers of growth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture and Agro-industry 2. Tourism 3. Public Sector 4. Strategic Infrastructure Delivery 5. Manufacturing <p>Key objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skills development 2. SMME development 3. Spatial Restructuring 4. Research and Innovation 	<p>The DGDP Strategic Framework comprises of 7 Long term goals outlined in the PGDPto guide policymaking, programme prioritisation and resource allocation at district level.</p> <p>7 STRATEGIC GOALS:</p> <p>Inclusive Economic Growth Human Resource Development Human And Community Development Strategic Infrastructure Environmental Sustainability Governance And Policy Spatial Equity</p> <p>Strategic Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse and growing economies • Promote social well-being • Liveable regions • Effective governance, policy and social partnerships • Promote more even, sustainable and integrated development; • Increase levels of participation, investment and value-add • Substantial job creation • Poverty reduction 	<p>In order to drive the GDS and ensure its implementation, institutional mechanisms are required that take into account the weaknesses in the current institutional environment. The proposed aims of such mechanisms would be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise stakeholders around a single development vision and strategy (GDS) facilitate aligned planning and investment; • Ensure the implementation of the GDS through alignment with all municipality IDP and budgeting cycles, and those of provincial and national government; • Maintain the commitment of stakeholders to the GDS in the short and long-term; • Hold stakeholders accountable for their commitments in the GDS; • Create an environment that fosters creativity, innovation, networking and dialogue; • ☒ Facilitate on-going dialogue through the implementation of the GDS in order to constantly review the strategy and to maintain strong stakeholder relationships; • Ensure that strategies and projects identified are appropriate, sustainable and market-linked to avoid duplication and wastage of resources; and • Build social capital within the region through the creation of inclusive platforms for engagement and networking.

2.4.3 DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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. These rural development plans intend to enhance the impact of intensified government investments through the reviewing of current developmental realities and potential in these areas and come up with interventions that will bring change in the livelihoods of people in these rural communities.

The review of the various District Rural Development Plans within KwaZulu-Natal is aimed at aligning the various DRDPs within the province and with national best practices, but also to incorporate various key national and provincial rural and agricultural initiatives, which have been formulated and adopted since the development of the first generation DRDPs. These include (among others) the Agriculture Policy Action Plan and the Agri-Park initiatives. A key outcome of the DRDPs would be implementation directives, which are aligned with the mandates of the various units within the DRDLR.

The DRDPs (2019) identified functional regions / intervention areas, based on the various policy intentions and intervention areas and aligned to Agri-park model zones, where possible. It provides clarity on the rural and agricultural development needs, potential and viable commodities within each district towards achieving Rural Economic and Agrarian Transformation as envisaged by the various guiding policies and action plans. Furthermore, the DRDPs need to lead to actions and resource allocation and thus continue to achieve the above by providing answers to the where, when and who needs to undertake specific interventions within the rural areas.

The approach to the identification of functional regions / intervention areas started with the premise that the most urgent intervention areas would be those areas where the social need within rural areas overlaps with areas where economic potential exist. This is a contemporary concept and is based on the priority to focus resources in areas where they are needed, by identifying areas where such allocation has a higher possibility of economic returns and self-sufficiency, thus contributing both to social growth and economic development at varied levels.

The strategic framework and objectives are based on the mandate of the Department, as derived from Outcome 7. The vision of the Department is thus to achieve "vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities".

TABLE 31: DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development is a key sector for rural economic transformation and must be transformed. • Agriculture must be a job driver and an important sector in driving food security, poverty alleviation and rural development. • Spatial planning and land development in the country should not exclude rural areas and should address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and 	<p>The mandate of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is derived from Outcome 7. The vision of the Department is thus to achieve "vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities".</p> <p>Although there are no specific principles listed, the following can serve as underlying programmes and principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Agrarian Reform, With a Thriving Small and Large Farming Sector 	<p>Key programmes and objectives related to each strategic focus area:</p> <p>FOOD SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve food security for all rural household <p>COMMODITY DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish commodity-based Cooperative Development Programme in partnership with commodity organizations. • Integrated surveillance and monitoring programmes for production and disease containment. <p>AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation plans of the DRDPs are linked to and extracted from policy documents and the Departmental Units Business Plans. • One of the main objectives of the DRDPs are to align the plans with the DRDLR Units, based on their mandate and functions. • In addition to the alignment with DRDLR Business Units, the implementation plan also takes cognisance of Sectoral Priority projects, District and Local Municipal projects and

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<p>environmental objectives of the relevant sphere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Access to Diverse and Affordable Food • Improved Rural Services to Support Sustainable Livelihoods • Improved Employment Opportunities and Economic Livelihoods • Enabling Institutional Environment for Sustainable and Improved Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established business initiatives in rural- and agro-industries, cooperatives, cultural initiatives and vibrant local markets. • Regional commodity development through Agri-Park Implementation. • Transformed agrarian production systems. • More efficient agricultural production. • Local value chains accessed and established. • Functioning rural co-operatives. <p>SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resources used sustainably. • Improved access to resourced health facilities. • Improved Employment Opportunities and Economic Livelihoods. • Rural Tourism Experience (KZN Tourism Masterplan) enhanced. <p>URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key developments located along accessibility corridors. • Established rural hubs, providing higher order services. <p>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation and adaptation strategies developed to reduce vulnerabilities with special reference to climate change, erosion, flooding and other natural disasters. • National Climate Smart Agriculture Research and Development Programme implemented to improve conservation agriculture systems. <p>STRATEGIC RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordination, alignment and cooperative governance (Local Municipalities, Traditional Councils, Provincial Government). • Access to civil services (water, sanitation, electricity) improved. • Access to information technology and data improved. • Adequate & reliable rural transport services available in rural areas. • Value-chain related agro-logistics infrastructure provided. <p>RURAL LAND MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unresolved land claims and restitution projects concluded. • Land Tenure Reform accelerated. • Rural settlement restructured to enhance economic potential. • Land Care and Rangeland (Veld) Monitoring and Improvement 	<p>programmes (IDP), strategic provincial level projects.</p>

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
		Programme implemented. widely	

2.4.4 NEW DISTRICT COORDINATION MODEL

The District Service Delivery Model has been endorsed and approved by the Joint Cabinet Committee on 21 August 2019. The new model was developed against the background of uncoordinated government operation and the general lack in logical planning and implementation within government.

The new district-based coordination model aims to address service delivery and economic development challenges through the synchronisation of planning across all spheres of government. The new District/Metro Integrated Planning model must enhance cooperative governance impact. It will be centered on the formulation and implementation of One Plan, which must be adopted by all 3 spheres as Intergovernmental Compacts. Development will be pursued through single, integrated district plans enabled by the vision of “One District; One Plan; One Budget; One Approach”. It will be strategic and Long-Term in nature, with medium term strategic plans and short-term operational plans all expressing the commonly agreed diagnostics, strategies and actions.

The pilot phase includes eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality as one of the eight metropolitan municipalities for urban areas and 3 of the 6 gazetted Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Areas (PHSHDAs) in KZN, forms part of eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality.

TABLE 32: OVERVIEW OF THE DDM

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of coordination between government departments as horizontal and vertical silos persist. Growing social distance between government and the people. Non-integration of services (e.g. misalignment in bulk and water reticulation in 18 municipalities). Available state resources must be utilized to catalyse further funding, as opposed to the funds being simply used for a smaller portfolio of projects. The legacy of Apartheid spatial planning persists. It requires spatial transformation of rural and urban landscapes. Women continue to experience economic and competitive barriers. There is a misalignment of institutional arrangements for M&E between national and provincial departments as well as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Constitutional Framework Remains as is, whilst strengthening the regulatory framework for Cooperative Governance. Reinforce Local Government and its Proximity to Communities. Distinction Between Long-term and Medium-term Strategic Planning / Implementation Mechanisms. Build on Existing Good Practices – Current MTSF Alignment (DPME) and Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) and other emerging best practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To focus on the District/Metropolitan spaces as the appropriate scale and arena for intergovernmental planning and coordination. To focus on the Districts and Metros as developmental spaces (IGR Impact Zones) that will be strategic alignment platforms for all three spheres of government. To produce a Spatially Integrated Single Government Plan (as an Intergovernmental Compact) for each of these spaces that guides and directs all strategic investment spending and project delivery across government and forms the basis for accountability. This approach reinforces an outcomes-based IGR system where there is a systematic IGR programme and process associated with the formulation and implementation of a single government plan. This signifies a shift from highly negotiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The One Plan will be strategic and Long-Term in nature. It must express the commonly agreed diagnostics, strategies and actions which will be broken down to annual operation plans and a ten-year implementation plan to enhance service delivery and development in each district and metropolitan space. <p>Phased implementation approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Plan (12-18 months). Reinforcement (2021-2024). Sustainability (2024 and beyond).

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	IMPLEMENTATION TARGET
local authorities, contributing to confusion on who implements, who monitors, reports and evaluates.		Alignment of Plans to a regulated cooperative governance One Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take development to our communities as key beneficiaries and actors of what government does, and where they have a stake. 	

2.4.5 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) is a spatial tool developed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (NEMA) to inform environmental management, land planning and land use decision-making in a specific geographical area. These instruments spatially translate environmental policy priorities and include guidelines for planning and development decision-making. The spatial output of an EMF includes **environmental sensitivity maps** which inform environmental assessment (EA) processes and planning strategies such as Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

An overview of the EMFs developed to date in KZN is included in the table below.

TABLE 33: STATUS OF DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EMFs
Amajuba	District EMF (2019)
Harry Gwala	District EMF (2019)
Ilembe	District EMF (2013)
King Cetshwayo	District EMF (2019) EMF for the Richards Bay Port Expansion Area & Industrial Development Zone (2011)
Ugu	District EMF (2019)
uMgungundlovu	District EMF (2017) EMF for the Msunduzi Municipality (2010) EMF for the Albert Falls Development Node (2013)
uMkhanyakude	District EMF (2013)
uMzinyathi	District EMF (2016)
uThukela	District EMF (2014)
Zululand	-

2.5 SUMMARY OF POLICY DIRECTIVES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE VISION

There are certain directives emanating from the analysis of the challenges, principles, goals, strategies and programs proposed in the various policies and programs outlined and discussed in the sections above. These have been grouped into four focus areas, namely economic, infrastructure, social, environmental, and cross cutting. The following section provides a brief overview.

2.5.1 ECONOMIC

2.5.1.1 Challenges and Opportunities

The various international, national and provincial policy directives highlighted a number of economic challenges and opportunities which are summarised below against associated development issues.

TABLE 34: SUMMARY OF POLICY ECONOMIC CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUE	CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITIES LISTED WITHIN POLICY DIRECTIVES
Economic Dependency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong dependency model within rural areas
Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewed economic growth • A less concentrated, more competitive economic and manufacturing structure • Green Economy / Industry • Agricultural development opportunities. • Tourism regions
Economic Inclusivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving a strong and inclusive economy • Decent employment through inclusive growth
Economic Support Services and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate economic infrastructure in general • Support requirements of smallholder's farms within the former homelands • Economic hubs • Limited funding and financing for municipal LED programmes
Economic Value adding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-business development • Value addition in African commodities • A stepped-up export effort
Globalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International linkages and alignment (IGR) • Globalisation and a struggling economy • Fourth Industrial Revolution • Outflow of capital
Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas Industrialisation • Limited industrial development • Industrial Development areas
Lack of co-ordination & Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmented rural production which is rarely linked to market demand and offset markets, • Insufficient government coordination, which contributes to investor uncertainty • Lack of integration of sector plans as part of LED planning and implementation • Project approach to developing local economies
Lack of Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a differentiated approach in LED implementation • Outdated methods and technology which results in low productivity.
Limited market participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly competitive and uneven international markets • Wide range of market producers
Localised Economic Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economic Development • Jobs and Livelihoods • Informal Sector
Perpetuating unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues high levels of crime linked poverty • Structural changes in agriculture have caused huge job losses
Skills Deficit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path • Relative skills shortage
Urban-Rural Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved urban-rural linkages to reduce dependency

ISSUE	CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITIES LISTED WITHIN POLICY DIRECTIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connections to stimulate economic investment

2.5.1.2 Principles

From the review of various international, national and provincial policy directives, the following key sub principles have been identified in support of the primary SPLUMA principles.

TABLE 35: ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES FROM POLICY DIRECTIVES

SPATIAL JUSTICE	SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY	SPATIAL RESILIENCE	EFFICIENCY	GOOD ADMINISTRATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redress access to economic opportunities • Include all areas in national space economy • Assisting new economic entrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing an inclusive economy • Economic transformation and job creation • Viable settlements and sustainable economies • Sustainable Economic Growth • Increase export efforts • Integrated Investment Framework • Boost economic growth • Building diverse and innovation driven local economies • Enterprise development and support • Market orientation • Economic development • Value creation and capture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localisation and local supplier development • Economic Diversification • Less concentrated, more competitive economic structure • Create much-needed jobs • Strengthening local innovation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimised use of state and non-state resources • Optimisation • Spatial targeting and spatial concentration • Spatial concentration • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory economic practices • Efficient authorisation processes.

2.5.1.3 Goals, Strategies and Programmes

From an economic perspective, there are several key indicators emanating from the various policy instruments at a national, provincial and district level. The table below list the indicators and, as well as a proposed goal associated therewith.

TABLE 36: ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND GOALS

INDICATORS	POSSIBLE GOAL
Sector Based Support	Investing and providing support to targeted economic growth sectors.
Economic Transformation	Radical economic transformation.
Economic Growth	Inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development.
Financial Support and Incentives	Provide financial support and incentives.
Small Enterprises Support	Providing support to small, medium, and micro enterprises

INDICATORS	POSSIBLE GOAL
Local Economic Benefits	Development of innovative and inclusive and competitive local economies.
New Economic Opportunities	Identify and unlock new economic opportunity areas such as the blue/ ocean and green economy.
Economic Value Adding	Develop Value Chain Processes and Economic Value Adding
Private Sector Focus	Encourage private sector investment.
Economic Competitiveness	Facilitate economic competitiveness.

2.5.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.5.2.1 Challenges and Opportunities

The various international, national and provincial policy directives highlighted a number of infrastructure challenges and opportunities which are summarised below against associated development issues.

TABLE 37: SUMMARY OF POLICY INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUE	CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITIES LISTED WITHIN POLICY DIRECTIVES
Sustainable Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services, including energy • Informal Settlements • Housing, water, electricity and sanitation
Service delivery capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure development • Land and development costs • Weak capacity, poor coordination and weak integration
Differentiated Service Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to basic household services • Improvement of service delivery standards
Import / export gateways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure opportunities in specific sectors and markets or “jobs drivers”. • Development of seaports and airports
Water Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of bulk water • Depleted freshwater resources • Pollution of water supply
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate waste management
Sustainable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising cost of electricity • Electricity challenges • Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy
Regional transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient Rural Transport System • Develop road and rail networks
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and Mobility • Intermodal co-ordination of provincial transport efforts. • Safe and reliable public transport
Data Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased globalization and the ICT revolution • Limited ICT infrastructure in certain areas

2.5.2.2 Principles

From the review of various international, national and provincial policy directives, the following key sub principles have been identified in support of the primary SPLUMA principles.

TABLE 38: INFRASTRUCTURE PRINCIPLES FROM POLICY DIRECTIVES

SPATIAL JUSTICE	SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY	SPATIAL RESILIENCE	EFFICIENCY	GOOD ADMINISTRATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services Accelerated Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentrated, well-connected and more compact settlements Long term planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity and densify settlements to reduce need for motorised transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connected infrastructure Integrated and efficient transport system Monitored implementation Energy efficient production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability Economic governance and infrastructure

2.5.2.3 Goals, Strategies and Programmes

From an infrastructure perspective, there are several key indicators emanating from various policy instruments at a national, provincial and district level. These have been summarised in the table below.

TABLE 39: INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS AND GOALS

INDICATORS	POSSIBLE GOAL
Sustainable Energy	Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy.
Infrastructure investment	Invest in strategic infrastructure and maintenance programmes in urban and rural areas.
Data Infrastructure	Increase access to and capacity of Information and communications technology (ICT).
Regional transport network	Expansion of rail network and links. Improve Rural Transport System.
Service delivery and access to services	Improve service delivery standards and access.
Public Transport	Improve inter modal connectivity and facilities. Multimodal transportation focus.
Import / export gateways	Improve ports and terminal infrastructure and facilities.
Water and sanitation	Sustainable management of water and sanitation.
Sustainable human settlements	Creating integrated and sustainable human settlements.
Waste Management	Effective and sustainable waste management.

2.5.3 SOCIAL

2.5.3.1 Challenges and Opportunities

The various international, national and provincial policy directives highlighted a number of social challenges and opportunities which are summarised below against associated development issues.

TABLE 40: SUMMARY OF POLICY SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUE	CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITIES LISTED WITHIN POLICY DIRECTIVES
Migration and concentration of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentration of half of the provincial population within 7 municipalities 54% of population living in rural areas Dispersed rural settlements on Ingonyama Trust Land Population Density
Perpetuating Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty and inequality Dependency Ratios

ISSUE	CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITIES LISTED WITHIN POLICY DIRECTIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radical Economic Transformation
Rural Poverty Concentration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perpetuating poverty linked to rural areas • Areas of Multiple Deprivation • Deep and perpetuating rural poverty
Social Inclusivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive cities (Pro-poor, Gender, Youth, Ageing) • People-centred development, gender equality and youth empowerment • Accessibility to services and opportunities
Stability, safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Cities • Reduction in the number of conflicts • All people in South Africa are and feel safe • Safety and security • Social protection
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of food security and the increase in prices of staple foods • Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all • Adequate nutrition • Continued reduction in food security with increased vulnerability.
Community Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global health threats • Health systems development • A long and healthy life for all South Africans • High HIV/AIDS and TB rates • Quality health care
Skills Deficit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality basic education • Poorly performing education system. • Quality education and skills development • Building and strengthening the capabilities of South Africans • Skills deficit, human resource challenges, and many others.
Access to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability and supply of well-located land • Slow delivery of the land reform process
Culture, Heritage and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Culture and Heritage • Public Spaces • Recreation and leisure

2.5.3.2 Principles

From the review of various international, national and provincial policy directives, the following key sub principles have been identified in support of the primary SPLUMA principles.

TABLE 41: SOCIAL PRINCIPLES FROM POLICY DIRECTIVES

SPATIAL JUSTICE	SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY	SPATIAL RESILIENCE	EFFICIENCY	GOOD ADMINISTRATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity between all people towards a common goal • Social cohesion and safe communities • Protection of human rights • Safe and Accessible Mobility • Social Inclusivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue intergenerational justice • Sustainable Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active citizenry which contributes to their own development. • Education, skills and health • Developing learning and skilful economies • Self-sufficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial integration, human settlements and local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Participation • Consultation and participation

SPATIAL JUSTICE	SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY	SPATIAL RESILIENCE	EFFICIENCY	GOOD ADMINISTRATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human dignity • Social Equity • Justice and fairness • Meeting basic human needs for long term protection of resources • Developing inclusive economies • Transformation • Enablement • Social equity • Accessibility and choice • Responsiveness to demographic and economic context 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable rural livelihoods 		

2.5.3.3 Goals, Strategies and Programmes

Social indicators emanating from various policy instruments at a national, provincial and district level have been summarised in the table below.

TABLE 42: SOCIAL INDICATORS AND GOALS

INDICATORS	POSSIBLE GOAL
Education, skills, and empowerment	Provide quality education and develop skills to empower communities. Human resources development.
Food Security	Improved food security for all.
Social Inclusivity	Advance gender equality and people-centred development. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies.
Inequality	Reduce inequality in all its forms.
Health	Improve health and welfare of communities.
Stability, safety and security	Improve safety and security and create stability.
Poverty and unemployment	Reduce poverty and improved employment opportunities and economic livelihoods. Address rural poverty and deprivation.
Access to land	Facilitate improvement in land reform and rural development. Avail suitable land for development.

2.5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL

2.5.4.1 Challenges and Opportunities

The various international, national and provincial policy directives highlighted a number of environmental challenges and opportunities which are summarised below against associated development issues.

TABLE 43: SUMMARY OF POLICY ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUE	CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITIES LISTED WITHIN POLICY DIRECTIVES
Protection of Natural Resource Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient use of natural resources and ecosystems • Natural resource base (water, soil, biodiversity) under severe pressure leading to degraded eco-systems • Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources • Harness natural resources for feasible production of renewable energy. • Ecologically based development planning • Protection of Biodiversity Priority Areas
Overexploitation of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased social and economic demand for coastal resources due to population densities and growth • Conflict between immediate consumption and the need to ensure the long-term supply of those resources • Depleted stocks of marine and coastal wild capture fish
Ecosystem destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management • Degradation of natural resources • Sub-optimal use of natural resources and the threatening of those resources due to unsustainable farming practices, • Health status of SA's marine & coastal ecosystems, in particular estuaries
Environmental Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate abandoned mines and / or establish new mining operations with new technologies. • Rehabilitation of transformed areas.
Ecosystem networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross boundary conservation • Environmental Networks not geo-political boundaries • Protected Areas Network • Provincial Conservation Corridors
Climate Change & Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change as an accelerator of ecosystem change • Climate change • Natural disasters • Cities and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management • Counter Climate Change • Increase climate resilience • Reduce Greenhouse gas Emissions • Responding effectively to climate change: mitigation and adaptation • Risk and impacts of climate change are amplified by ecological destruction • Impact of climate change on reduced crop yields and altered rainfall patterns which will further exacerbate food and water • Energy-intensive economy, with globally high per capita carbon emissions.
Water Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National water requirements will exceed availability by 2025 • Quantity of surface water available is declining. • Quality and decreasing ecological health of water sources. • Improve the management of water catchment areas – through regulation and through education and establishment of sustainable water use techniques in communities close to water sources.
Loss of Arable Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore innovative and sustainable agricultural approaches within the commercial farming sector and the subsistence and small-scale farming sectors. • Unsustainable land use patterns leading to land degradation • Declining amount of arable land available for agricultural production. • The continued sprawling of settlements and informal settlements.

ISSUE	CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITIES LISTED WITHIN POLICY DIRECTIVES
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution threatening resources and health • Increased pollution from land-based sources and resultant decreases in water quality • Clean environment • Enhance KZN waste management capacity
Inefficient Regulatory Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with international treaties • Stringent water regulations impact on forestry

2.5.4.2 Principles

From the review of various international, national and provincial policy directives, the following key sub principles have been identified in support of the primary SPLUMA principles.

TABLE 44: ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES FROM POLICY DIRECTIVES

SPATIAL JUSTICE	SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY	SPATIAL RESILIENCE	EFFICIENCY	GOOD ADMINISTRATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development within limits of natural resource base • Environmental Preservation • Efficient and sustainable use of natural resources • Socio-economic systems are embedded within, and dependant on, ecosystems • Sustainability • Sustainable marine resource utilization • National asset • Ecological integrity • Holism • Assimilative capacity • Adaptive management approach • Creation of balanced settlements • Environmental planning • Balanced development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce dependence on carbon-based fuels • Risk aversion and precaution • Local self-sufficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced urban sprawl • Concentration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability and responsibility • Duty of care • Integration and participation • Co-operative governance • Differentiated approach

Other principle apart from the SPLUMA related principles included **SPATIAL QUALITY** expressed through innovation towards improved quality of environment.

2.5.4.3 Goals, Strategies and Programmes

Environmental indicators emanating from various policy instruments at a national, provincial and district level have been summarised in the table below.

TABLE 45: ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS AND GOALS

INDICATOR	POSSIBLE GOAL
Protection of Natural Resource Base	Management of biodiversity assets and protected areas. Sustain ecosystems and use natural resources efficiently.
Water Resource Protection	Equitable sharing, allocation, and protection of water resources
Ecological infrastructure	Investment in ecological infrastructure enhance resilience and ensure benefits to society.
Climate change and resilience	Mitigate and adapt to climate change and build resilience.

2.5.5 CROSS CUTTING

2.5.5.1 Challenges and Opportunities

The various international, national and provincial policy directives highlighted a number of cross cutting challenges and opportunities which are summarised below against associated development issues.

TABLE 46: SUMMARY OF POLICY CROSS CUTTING CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUE	CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITIES LISTED WITHIN POLICY DIRECTIVES
Structural Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural transformations • Spatial Redress of historical patterns • Poor urban-rural linkages • Still major challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality.
Lack of co-ordination & Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination and non-alignment of policy and planning frameworks. • Difficulties in aligning land use planning and management systems. • Urban and Spatial Planning and Design • Address uncoordinated spatial and transport planning of the past
Government Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service • Achieving a more capable state • Lack of capacity in local government to perform the developmental function. • Urban Governance
Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Finance management • Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government
Sustainable Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development • Building sustainable human communities • Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life • Urban Resilience
Availability of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow processes in the acquisition and release of land for human settlements. • Urban Land • Future rapid urban growth
Economic understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a shared conceptual understanding of what LED is • An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

2.5.5.2 Principles

From the review of various international, national and provincial policy directives, the following key sub principles have been identified in support of the primary SPLUMA principles.

TABLE 47: CROSS-CUTTING PRINCIPLES FROM POLICY DIRECTIVES

SPATIAL JUSTICE	SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY	SPATIAL RESILIENCE	EFFICIENCY	GOOD ADMINISTRATION
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capability Improvement in all resources Proactive minimisation of settlement risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compact urban growth Integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capable and developmental state Responsible and co-operative Leadership A capable, ethical and developmental state Coordination, integration and spatial alignment Adherence to the law Coordinated governance and investments Democratic governance Systematic and Phased Implementation Concerted, integrated government approach to the 4th Industrial Revolution Participatory democracy Effective governance Co-ordinated implementation

Other principle apart from the SPLUMA related principles included **INTEGRATION** expressed through Co-ordinated and Integrated processes and implementation.

2.5.5.3 Goals, Strategies and Programmes

Cross cutting indicators emanating from various policy instruments at a national, provincial and district level have been summarised in the table below, providing an indication of the main indicators identified.

TABLE 48: CROSS CUTTING INDICATORS AND GOALS

INDICATOR	POSSIBLE GOAL
Disaster risk	Prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster.
Institutional capacity and transformation	Institutional capacity for effective planning and implementation.
Cross border planning	Strengthen regional integration and planning.
Governance	Improve governance systems and capacity. Promote intergovernmental planning and coordination.

INDICATOR	POSSIBLE GOAL
Governmental co-ordination & Integration	Align land use planning and management systems.
Spatial Integration	Spatial integration of transport, social and economic areas.
Structural Changes	Functional Urban / Rural linkages.

3 TOWARDS A PROVINCIAL SPATIAL VISION

3.1 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT VISION

The formulation of a draft spatial development vision is built based on the provincial development vision outlined in the PGDS, which is the primary strategy for KwaZulu-Natal that drives growth and development in the Province. The vision of the PGDS (2016), which provides the overarching development vision for the Province, are as follows:

“By 2035 KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World”

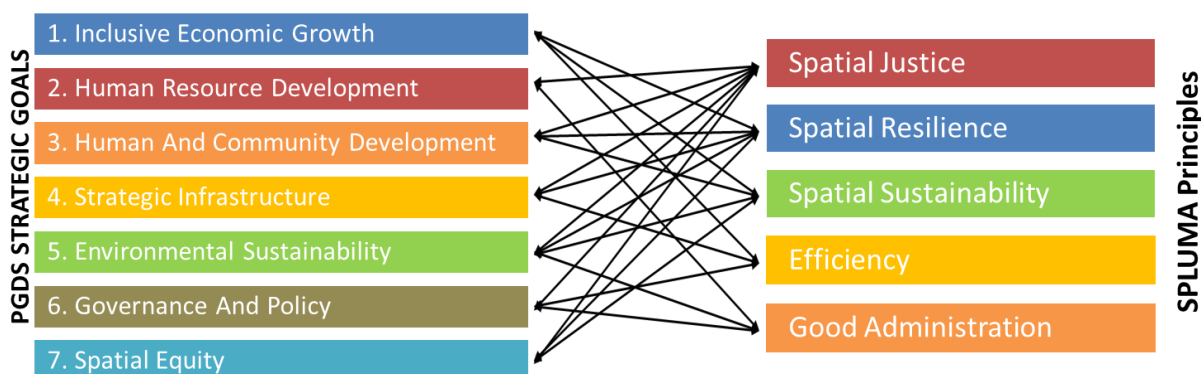
By 2035, the PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL should have maximized its position as a **GATEWAY** to South and Southern Africa, as well as its **human and natural resources** so creating a **safe, healthy and sustainable living environment**.

Abject **poverty, inequality, unemployment** and current disease burden should be history, **basic services** must have reached all its' people, domestic and foreign **investors** are attracted by world class infrastructure and a **skilled labour force**.

The people shall have options on **where and how they opt to live**, work and play, where the principle of putting people first, living together in dignity and harmony, and where **leadership, partnership and prosperity** in action has become a normal way of life.

SPATIAL JUSTICE	SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY	SPATIAL RESILIENCE	EFFICIENCY	GOOD ADMINISTRATION
Safety and health Safe living environments, Healthy population	Sustainable living environment • Conservation management, Climate change, Secure energy, Green economy technology		Gateway • Accessibility and connectivity, Linkages, Corridors, Economy	Prosperous • Stable and sustainable economic growth • Employment, Job opportunities
Eradication of poverty, inequality, unemployment and current disease control	Spatial choices • Well-connected urban and rural places, Sustainable human settlements		• World class infrastructure • Investor Confidence • preferred Southern African business, investment and tourism destination	Leadership and partnership • Clean, effective and efficient governance, Intergovernmental planning and coordination
Basic service for all • Infrastructure investment, Service delivery and access to services	Food secure • Food secure through own agricultural production		• Connected via high speed reliable internet access	
Reduce inequality			Skilled labour force • Education, skills, empowerment	

To realise the vision of the Province, the following seven strategic goals were identified to guide policymaking and resource allocation.



3.1.1 CURRENT PROVINCIAL SPATIAL VISION

The starting point in the formulation of a spatial vision for the Province, is the current spatial vision for KwaZulu-Natal, summarised as follow:

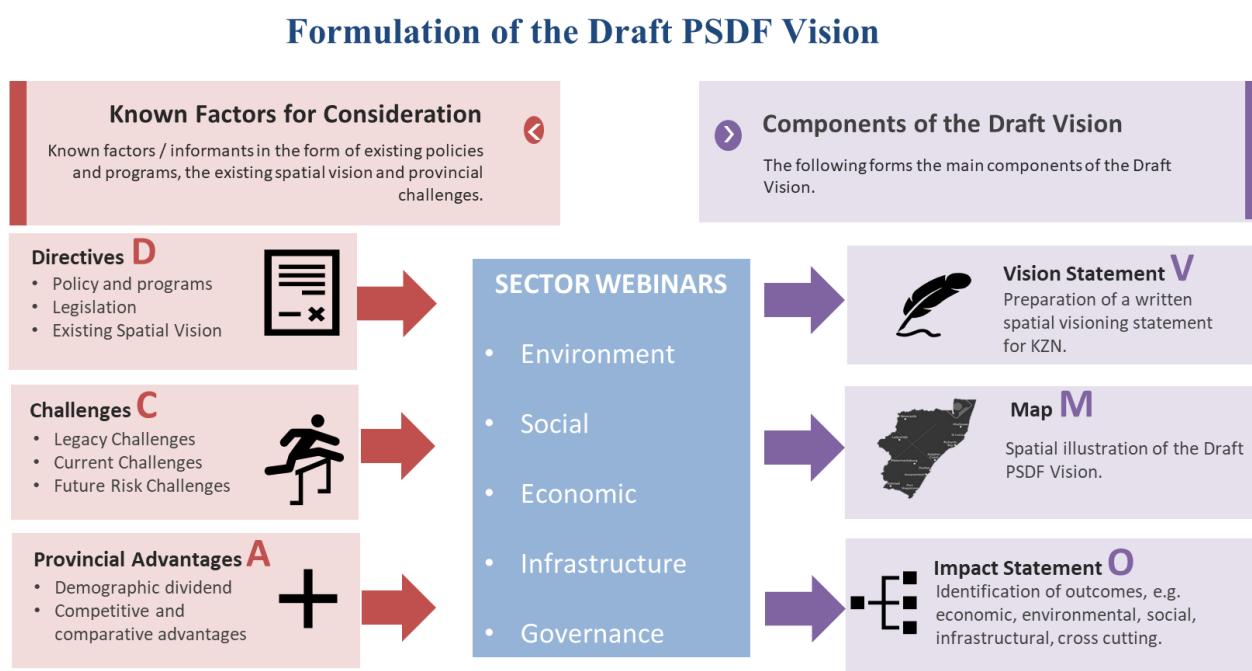
“Equitable utilisation of human, physical and environmental resources, building on addressing need and maximising opportunities toward greater spatial integration and sustainability in development.”

The following section outlines the broad approach to the formulation of the spatial vision.

3.2 APPROACH TO THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL VISION

The approach to the formulation is schematically depicted in the figure below. One of the critical requirements for the development and review process of the PSDF is the assurance that all public and private sector role-players who have an interest in the development of KwaZulu-Natal and who would like to stay informed of the process as well as opportunities for consultation and participation opportunities, are kept informed at all times. The formulation of the spatial vision thus hinges strongly on public participation and stakeholder engagement to identify issues and coordinate consensus around the spatial vision, spatial priorities and impact statements.

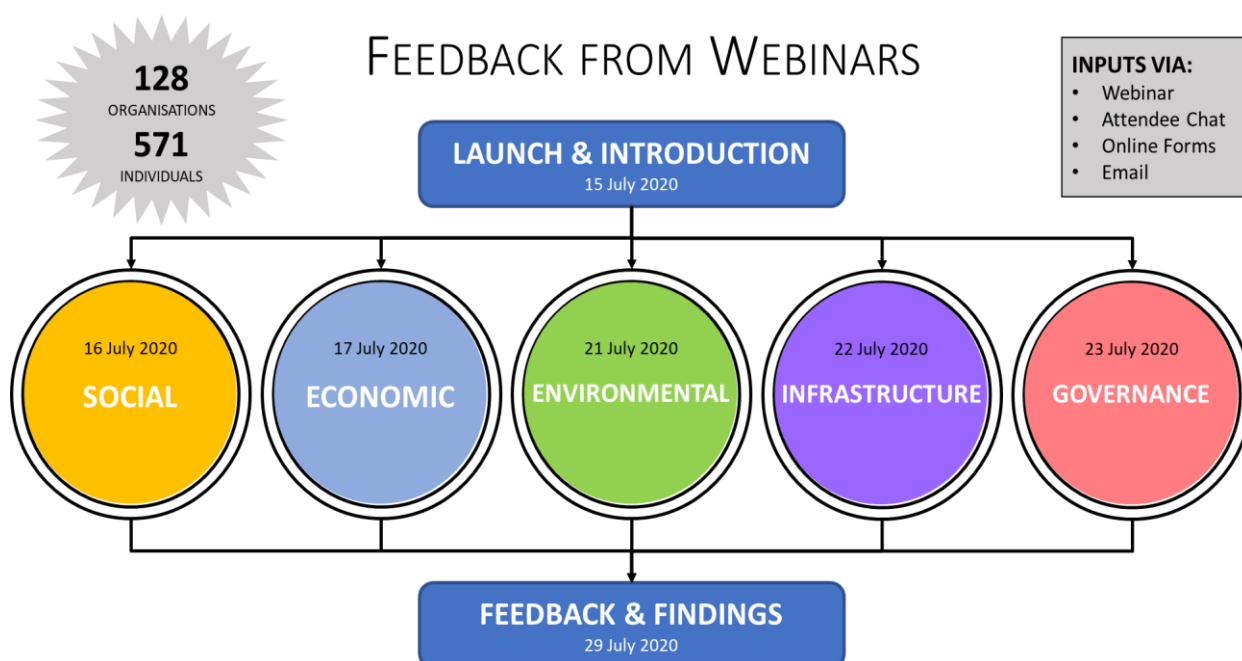
FIGURE 5: APPROACH TO THE FORMULATION OF THE VISION



Due to COVID-19 implications, the envisaged stakeholder workshops for the visioning process were substituted by online webinars. Six (6) themed webinars were held to share information and source comments from stakeholders. The themes for the webinars were as follows:

- The PSDF **Introductory Webinar** highlighted the background/ progress reporting on the PSDF review process.
- The **Social Themed Webinar** highlighted issues around population distribution and growth projections, demographic profile and trends, migration patterns, access to basic services and access to social amenities.
- The **Economy Themed Webinar** highlighted issues around the provincial economic profile, socio-economic profile, and trends as well as land reform programme.
- The **Environment Themed Webinar** highlighted issues around Climate Change, agricultural potential, land cover, nature conservation, biodiversity, hydrology, and geomorphology.
- The **Infrastructure Themed Webinar** highlighted issues around the spatial structure, settlement pattern, land use pattern, physical Infrastructure, transport and movement network, human settlements, and land ownership.
- The **Governance Themed Webinar** highlighted issues around the spatial planning systems and procedures, institutional framework, policy, and legislation.

FIGURE 6: FOCUS AREAS FOR WEBINARS



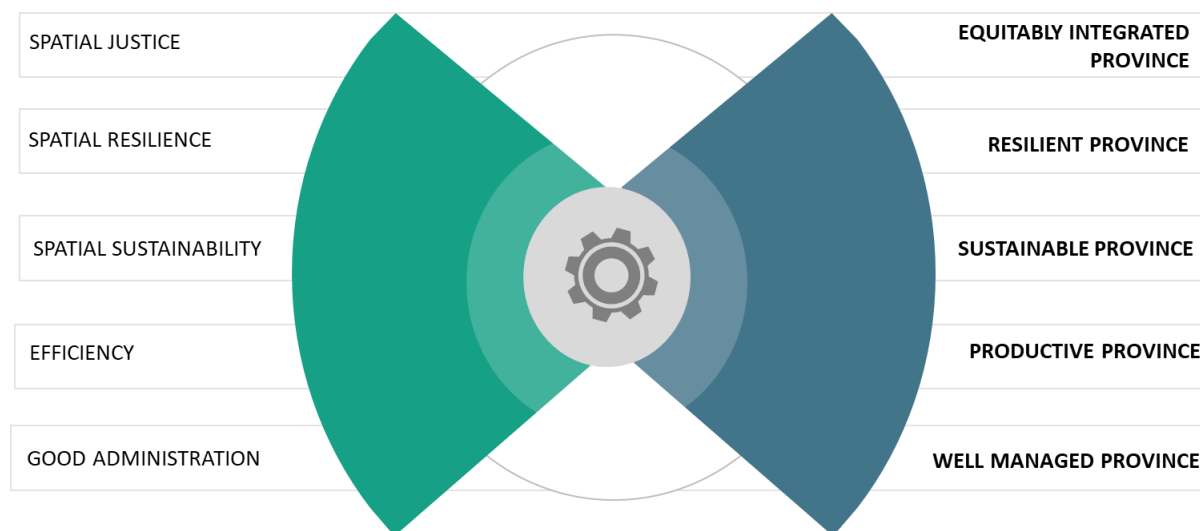
The webinars provided and confirmed several issues facing the Province, which have been consolidated and grouped per sector.

The spatial vision will be refined during the project and finalised through the proposed consultative processes of the project.

3.3 ENVISAGED SPATIAL AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

The ultimate spatial development vision of the province is based on the preceding policy directives as well as current known spatial and land use challenges. To ensure that the vision is clearly expressed a series of outcomes have been identified and grouped in anticipated outcomes of the provincial development vision for an equitable, resilient, sustainable, productive and well-managed province. The figure below illustrates how the grouping of envisaged provincial outcomes aligns with the development principles required within the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act.

FIGURE 7: ENVISAGED PROVINCIAL OUTCOMES



The specific intent and identified outcomes for each of the five provincial future states are discussed below:

3.3.1 AN EQUITABLE PROVINCE

An equitable province where past and current injustices are addressed to ensure an improved spatial structure and land use management practices which benefits all of the communities within the province in an equitable manner. The following intended outcomes will contribute to the development of an equitable province:

- Spatial planning and settlement structures guiding and accommodating **population structures and dynamic changes** (e.g. migration patterns) to avoid the structural marginalisation of any groups or settlements.
- Planning and development of **integrated and sustainable settlements** provide a basis for social inclusivity and cohesion.
- Settlements with defined **social or spatial networks** tying people and places together, providing access and opportunity for all.
- Improved **access to and the appropriate level of social facilities** contribute to healthy, educated, active and safer communities.
- Improved **access of vulnerable groups to services and economic opportunities**.

- Spatial planning and land use management addresses **improved linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity**.
- Spatial focus on **viable rural development** provides for localised development within rural areas.

3.3.2 A RESILIENT PROVINCE

The potential of future economic/ social/ environmental shock events at a regional and localised scale will require a resilient province where communities are both increasingly self-reliant and have an ability to withstand stress, survive, adapt, and bounce back from a crisis or disaster and rapidly recover. The following intended outcomes will contribute to the development of a resilient province:

- Establishment of **sustainable and multifunctional settlements** at all levels.
- Adaptive design in settlement planning which creates **modularisation and redundancy into the settlement structure**.
- Strong focus on **localised and regional economic production activities**.
- **Equitable distribution of social services** to provide access to all communities.
- Incorporation of **disaster prevention and mitigation measures** within all spatial planning and land use management.

3.3.3 A SUSTAINABLE PROVINCE

The sustainability of the province is based on the spatial structuring and development of the province in a manner which will maintain the bio-physical environmental while providing the social and economic opportunities required within settlements and communities. The following intended outcomes will contribute to the development of a sustainable province:

- **Protection and sustainable development of land and water** resources towards an integrative economic structure.
- **Water resources are protected, used sustainably** and well-managed by both authorities and communities.
- Increased **air quality monitoring and management** in both urban and rural production areas.
- **Sustainable wastewater solutions** in spatial planning and land use management across the province.
- Inclusion of **stormwater solutions within all land use development** process to protect lives, infrastructure and productive land.
- Implementation of **provincially suitable renewable energy infrastructure** as integral part of spatial planning and land use management.
- Carefully considered **settlement planning towards sustainable communities** which could flourish in their local area.
- Sustainable **waste management solutions** in spatial planning and land use management across the province.

3.3.4 A PRODUCTIVE PROVINCE

The vision of a productive province relates to both public and private sector organisational efficiency as well as a productive use of available land resources towards an economically productive province. From a process efficiency perspective, the vision for the province relates to the following outcomes:

- Spatial planning and development application **procedures are efficient and streamlined** to contribute to the rapid development of the province.
- **Knowledge based spatial planning**, land use management and production through digitally driven integration.
- Land use decision-making processes are structured to avoid negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts.

In terms of the land productivity a province is envisaged where the following outcomes are achieved:

- Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure.
- **Reduced travel time** between residential and employment areas at all spatial scales.
- Increased **access to and development of productive agricultural** land for economic development and food security.
- **Agricultural resources** at both commercial and subsistence scale are protected and systematically developed to contribute to improved food security.
- Strengthened **regional and localised economic centres** which are focussed on providing both local and regional economic growth opportunities.
- **Efficient urban centres service** as support of surrounding regions towards economic integration and localised growth.
- Secondary towns are structured and developed to provide a social and economic linkage between large economic centres and peripheral areas.
- **Increased data connectivity** within all urban and rural regions of the province.

3.3.5 A WELL-MANAGED PROVINCE

The vision of a well-managed province relates to the improved level of provincial and municipal governance in spatial planning and land use management in terms of co-ordination between various role-players, consistency in governance systems, responsiveness, meaningful community participation and improved accountability. A well-managed province will be aimed at the achievement of the following outcomes:

- Clear and consistent **alignment between national, provincial, regional, and municipal** spatial planning initiatives and land use management strategies.
- **Co-ordinated land and resources planning** and utilisation between various regions and role-players within the province.
- Move toward **measurable development outcomes** within all spatial planning and land use management governance.

- Well **capacitated provincial, traditional and municipal authorities** to implement spatial development priorities. **Appropriate and consistent land use management** which enables the implementation of spatial strategies and priorities.
- **Established system of landscape differentiation** with appropriate spatial planning and land use management and governance as part of an integrated provincial system.
- Structured and **meaningful participation of communities** in spatial planning and land use management impacting upon them.
- **Integrated planning and land use management system** within traditional authority areas and surrounding municipal areas.
- Understandable, supported and **localised enforcement** of spatial planning and land use management intentions towards protecting resources and implementing development priorities.
- Improve and consistent **accountability of decision makers** towards spatial development priorities and management policies.

3.4 KEY ISSUES FACING THE PROVINCE

KEY ISSUES		PRINCIPLE	THEME	IMPACT STATEMENT
POPULATION DYNAMICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population growth. Population structure (demographic dividend). Population movement patterns 	Spatial Justice	Equitable Province	Spatial planning and settlement structures guiding and accommodating population changes.
ACCESS TO SOCIAL FACILITIES & AMENITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health (Healthy communities) Education (Educated communities). Sports and recreation (active communities) Police service (safer communities) 	Spatial Justice	Equitable Province	Improved access to and the appropriate level of social facilities contribute to healthy, educated, active and safer communities.
SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND SOCIAL COHESION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation along racial and class divides. Informal settlements – invisible. Identity and sense of belonging. Serviceability of settlements. 	Spatial Justice	Equitable Province	Planning and development of integrated and sustainable settlements provide a basis for social inclusivity and cohesion.
GENDER SENSITIVITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming gender issues in spatial planning. Reducing distance to services and facilities. 	Spatial Justice	Equitable Province	Improved access of vulnerable groups to services and economic opportunities.
FOOD SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimal use of agricultural land. Sustainable livelihoods. Encouraging subsistence agriculture 	Spatial Sustainability Spatial Justice Efficiency	Sustainable Province Equitable Province Productive Province	Protection and systematic development of agricultural resources at both commercial and subsistence scale to contribute to improved food security.
POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentration of these in rural and informal settlement. Poor access to economic opportunities. 	Spatial Justice	Equitable Province	Spatial planning and land use management addresses improved linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity.
PARTICIPATORY PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using local structures to collect new data sets. Community/public participation in spatial planning. 	Efficiency Spatial Justice Administration	Productive Province	Structured and meaningful participation of communities in spatial planning and land use management impacting upon them.

KEY ISSUES		PRINCIPLE	THEME	IMPACT STATEMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of information • Consultation (solicit views) • Transparency (decision making). • Stakeholder buy-in. 		Equitable Province Well Managed Province	
DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEN & BLUE ECONOMIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas. • Eco-Tourism • The coast. • Nature conservation. • Low carbon. • Resource efficient • Socially inclusive • Ecological infrastructure 	Spatial Sustainability Efficiency	Sustainable Province Productive Province	Protection and sustainable development of land and water resources towards an integrative economic structure.
CONCENTRATION OF THE ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eThekweni • Msunduzi • UMhlatuze 	Efficiency	Productive Province	Strengthened regional and localised economic centres which are focussed on providing both local and regional economic growth opportunities.
THE ROLE OF SMALL TOWNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former mining areas (Dannhauser, Glencoe, etc). • Towns in agricultural regions (Louwsburg, Ixopo, etc)) • Towns in rural settlements (Nongoma, Nquthu, Manguzi, etc). 	Efficiency	Productive Province	Secondary towns are structured and developed to provide a social and economic linkage between large economic centres and peripheral areas.
LIMITED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN TOWNSHIPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long distance travelling. • Carbon emissions. • Traffic. 	Spatial Justice Spatial Sustainability	Equitable Province Sustainable Province	Reduced travel time between residential and employment areas at all spatial scales.
LIMITED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN RURAL SETTLEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular migration. • Rural poverty and underdevelopment. 	Spatial Justice	Equitable Province	Spatial focus on viable rural development provides for localised development within rural areas.

KEY ISSUES		PRINCIPLE	THEME	IMPACT STATEMENT
AGRICULTURAL LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security. • Land reform. • Subsistence agriculture 	Spatial Sustainability Spatial Justice Efficiency	Sustainable Province Equitable Province Productive Province	Increased access to and development of productive agricultural land for economic development and food security.
INNOVATION AND FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blurring of boundaries between the physical, digital, and biological worlds. 	Efficiency	Productive Province	Knowledge based spatial planning, land use management and production through digitally driven integration.
ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT infrastructure 	Efficiency	Productive Province	Increased data connectivity within all urban and rural regions of the province.
SMART CITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional integration zones. • Opportunity areas. 	Spatial Justice Efficiency	Equitable Province Productive Province	Efficient urban centres service as support of surrounding regions towards economic integration and localised growth.
WATER SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water security Water resources • Water infrastructure 	Spatial Sustainability Efficiency	Sustainable Province Productive Province	Water resources are protected, used sustainably and well-managed by both authorities and communities.
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sensitivities • Managing key pressures 	Spatial Sustainability	Sustainable Province	Systematic stabilisation and reversal of biodiversity loss.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental pressures • Natural resource protection • Ecosystem services 	Spatial Resilience Spatial Sustainability	Resilient Province Sustainable Province	Reduced settlement and production pressures on core environmental resources.
AIR QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality 	Spatial Sustainability	Sustainable Province	Increased air quality monitoring and management in both urban and rural production areas.
WASTE MANAGEMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management • Waste management infrastructure 	Spatial Sustainability Spatial Resilience	Sustainable Province Resilient Province	Sustainable waste management solutions in spatial planning and land use management across the province.

KEY ISSUES		PRINCIPLE	THEME	IMPACT STATEMENT
WASTEWATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater management 	Spatial Sustainability	Sustainable Province	Sustainable wastewater solutions in spatial planning and land use management across the province.
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water management 	Spatial Sustainability	Sustainable Province	Inclusion of stormwater solutions within all land use development process to protect lives, infrastructure and productive land.
RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy infrastructure 	Spatial Sustainability	Sustainable Province	Implementation of provincially suitable renewable energy infrastructure as integral part of spatial planning and land use management.
SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable human settlements 	Spatial Sustainability	Sustainable Province	Carefully considered settlement planning towards sustainable communities which could flourish in their local area.
GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance 	Good Administration	Well Managed Province	Appropriate and consistent land use management which enables the implementation of spatial strategies and priorities.
COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience 	Spatial Resilience	Resilient Province	Incorporation of disaster prevention and mitigation measures within spatial planning and land use management.
SERVICE LEVELS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiated service levels Service level standards 	Spatial Justice	Equitable Province	Appropriate, acceptable and sustainable level of services identified and implemented for various landscape categories.
SPATIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities and towns Ingonyama Trust land. Agricultural land State land 	Spatial Justice Good Administration	Equitable Province Well Managed Province	Established system of landscape differentiation with appropriate spatial planning and land use management and governance as part of an integrated provincial system.
INGONYAMA TRUST LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial differentiation 	Spatial Justice	Equitable Province	Integrated and planning and land use management system within traditional authority areas and surrounding municipal areas.

KEY ISSUES		PRINCIPLE	THEME		IMPACT STATEMENT
GOVERNANCE IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of Governance on Development 	Good Administration	Well Province	Managed	Move toward measurable development outcomes within all spatial planning and land use management governance.
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies plans and programs. Coordination. District development model. Coordination and integration 	Good Administration	Well Province	Managed	Clear and consistent alignment between national, provincial, regional and municipal spatial planning initiatives and land use management strategies.
CO-ORDINATION AND INTEGRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGR Spatial budgeting. Sharing and efficient use of resources 	Good Administration	Well Province	Managed	Co-ordinated land and resources planning and utilisation between various regions and role-players within the province.
ORGANISATIONAL CAPACITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective implementation of the SPLUMA Spatial governance. Availability of funds. 	Good Administration	Well Province	Managed	Well capacitated provincial, traditional and municipal authorities to implement spatial development priorities.
ENFORCEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement 	Good Administration	Well Province	Managed	Understandable, supported and localised enforcement of spatial planning and land use management intentions towards protecting resources and implementing development priorities.
ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting against targets. Systems and procedures. 	Good Administration	Well Province	Managed	Improve and consistent accountability of decision makers towards spatial development priorities and management policies.