

DRAFT NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Presentation to the National Planning,
Monitoring and Evaluation Forum
4 October 2018



rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



planning, monitoring
& evaluation

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Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

- 1. Problem and purpose**
- 2. NSDF Mandate**
- 3. Drivers of Spatial Development**
- 4. Vision**
- 5. Shifts**
- 6. NSDF 2050**
- 7. Implementation**
- 8. Conclusion**

PROBLEM AND PURPOSE

- National spatial transformation and decisive inclusive economic growth remain elusive despite an enabling legislative and policy framework
- The spatial planning, infrastructure investment and social development spending by the post-Apartheid State and the private sector is reproducing, entrenching and in some cases even reinforcing these historic spatial patterns
- We need a clear and compelling national spatial development vision that can guide, drive, focus and align our development efforts
- NSDF seeks to decisively and radically change the rationale and rules by which planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending in national space is done

Report of the High-Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the Acceleration of Fundamental Change: *“Colonialism and apartheid have left South Africa with a deeply divided and inequitable distribution of people and economic activity. This spatial inequality traps disadvantaged communities in poverty and underdevelopment, **creates inefficient cities, and robs poor, rural people of secure livelihoods.** The Panel makes recommendations that seek to break this damaging spatial pattern that is built on past laws, which **marginalised the black majority to the outskirts of the cities and to Bantustans, to preserve key assets, economic opportunities and the wealth of the country for the white minority.** The legacy of spatial inequality appears intractable despite the National Development Plan and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management’s (SPLUMA’s) focus on it. This issue needs **an integrated solution** that goes beyond the mandate of any one government department or specific level of government”*

MANDATE AND PURPOSE

Chapter 8 of the National Development Plan & Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)

The NSDF must consider:

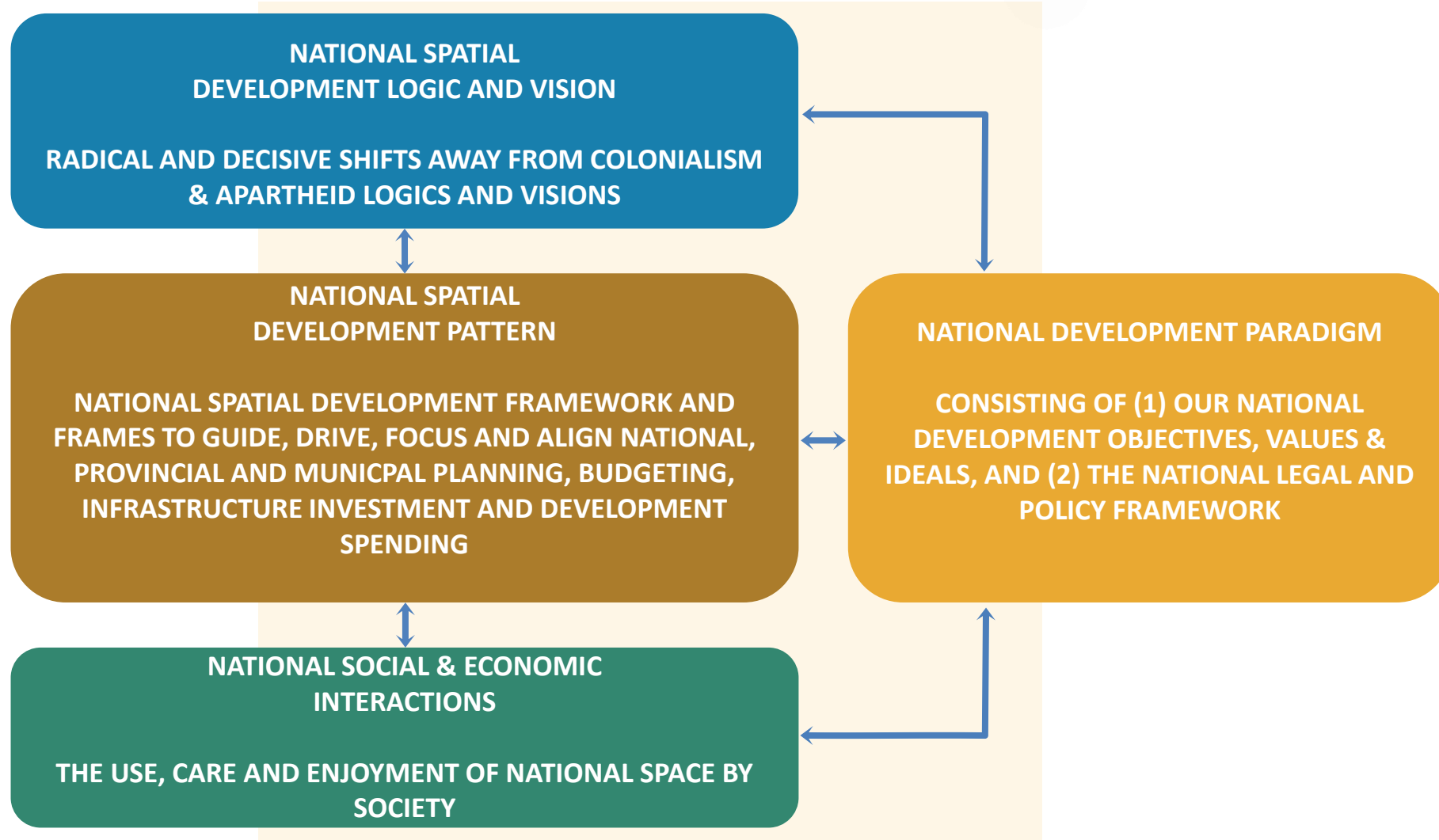
- All policies, plans and programmes of public and private bodies that impact on spatial planning, land development and land use management;
- Any matter relevant to the coordination of such policies, plans and programmes that impact on spatial planning, land development and land use management; and
- All representations submitted to the Minister in respect of the framework.

The NSDF must further:

- Give effect to the development principles and norms and standards set out in the Act,
- Give effect to all relevant national policies, priorities, plans and legislation;
- Coordinate and integrate provincial and municipal SDFs;
- Enhance spatial coordination and land use management activities at national level;
- Indicate desired patterns of land use in the country; and
- Take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION LOGIC

NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION LOGIC



DRIVERS AND CONTEXT

1. FUTURE SCENARIOS:



Population



Climate Change

2. PEOPLE, PLACES & ECONOMY:



Urban Regions



Rural Regions

3. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE:



Ecological



Economic



Social



POPULATION

MAJOR CHALLENGES
UNIQUE SPATIALITIES

SOUTH AFRICA

Unemployment Rate (2016)

26%

Percentage of Poor Households (2011)

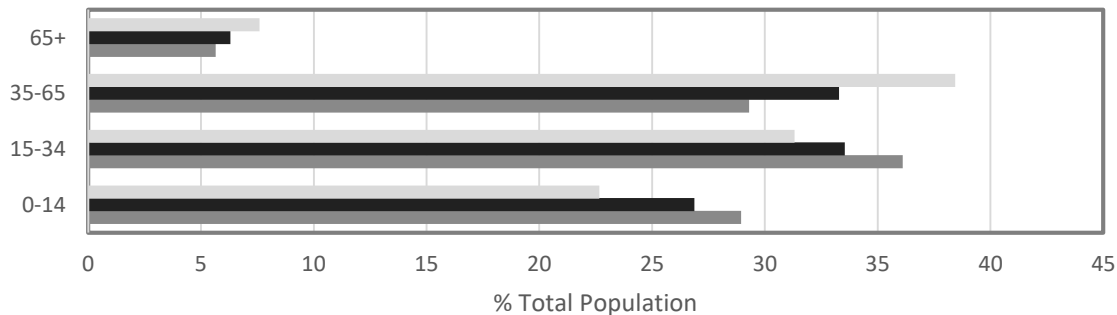
10%

Age 0 – 14 (%) (2016)

29%

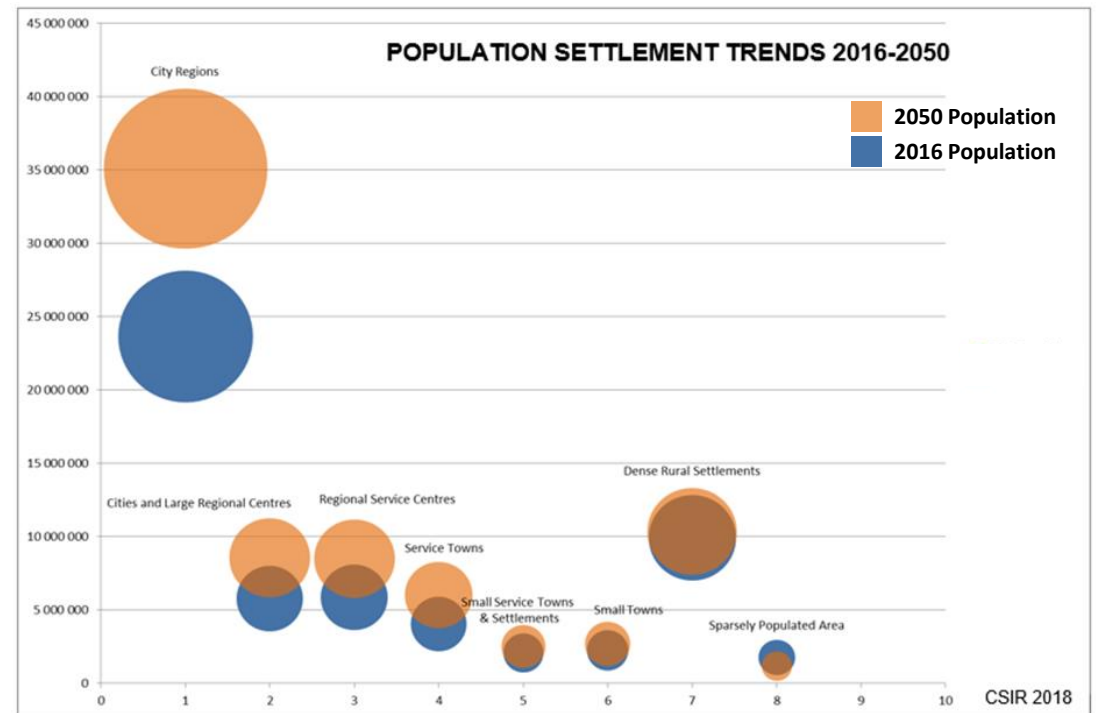
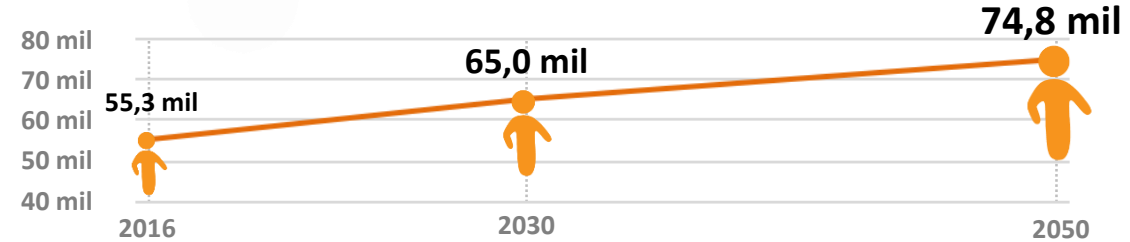
Age 19 – 34 (%) (2016)

36%



■ Year 2030 ■ Year 2050

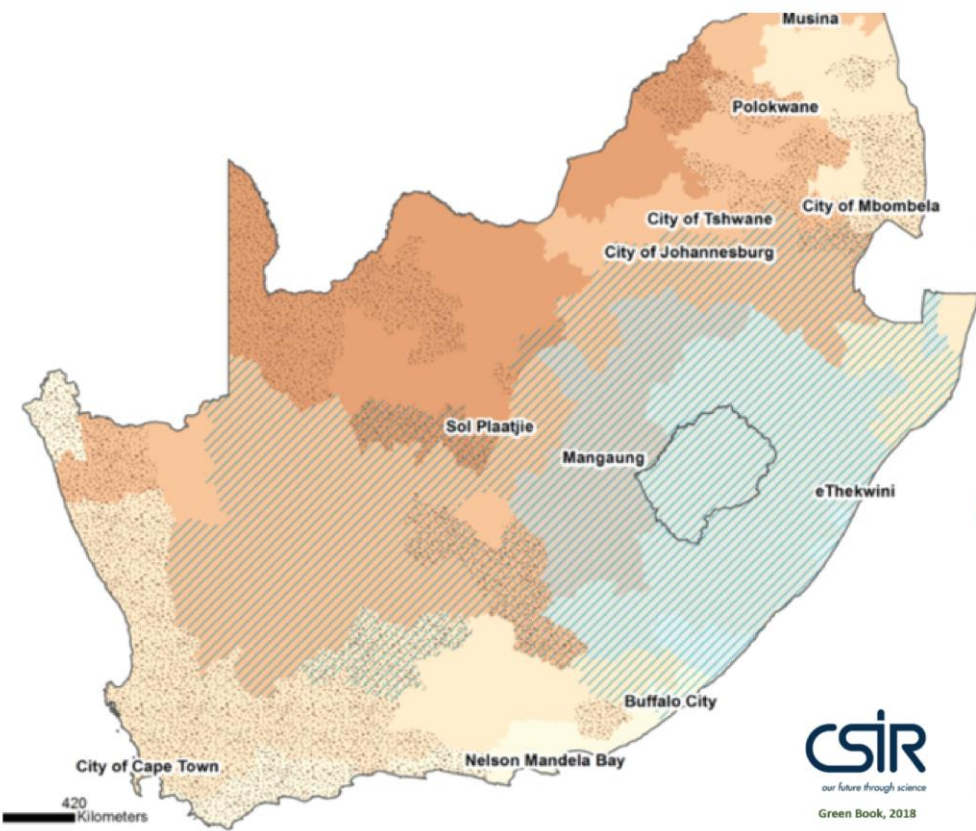
MEDIUM-SCALE SCENARIO POPULATION PROJECTION



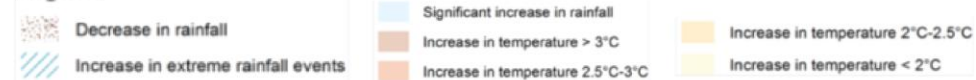
Demographic modelling and scenarios developed through CSIR, Green Book-project, 2018, using CSIR Town Typology, 2018.



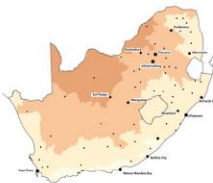
CLIMATE CHANGE



Legend



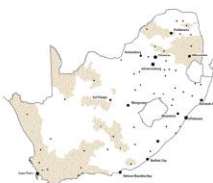
INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE



- Increase in average temperature
- 4-7°C temperature increase by end of century



DECREASE IN RAINFALL



- Decrease in rainfall
- Generally drier conditions
- More frequent dry spells



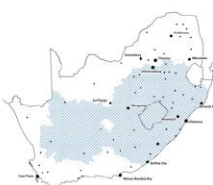
INCREASE IN RAINFALL



- Increase in rainfall in central interior

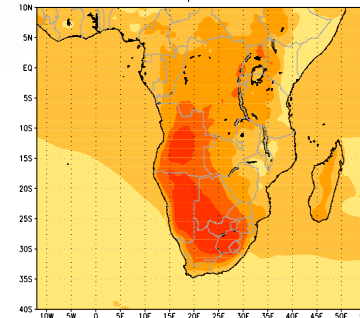


INCREASE IN EXTREME RAINFALL EVENTS

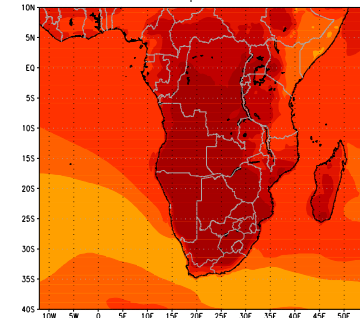


- Increase in extreme rainfall events
- Consequences for infrastructure, flooding and water availability

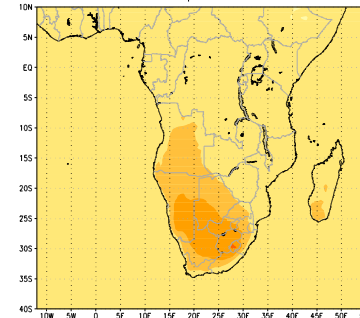
tave 90 perc RCP4.5



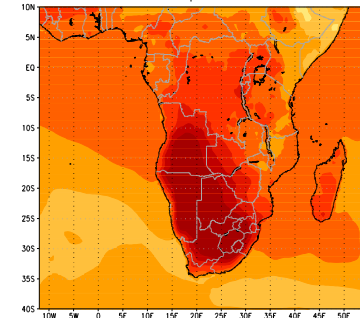
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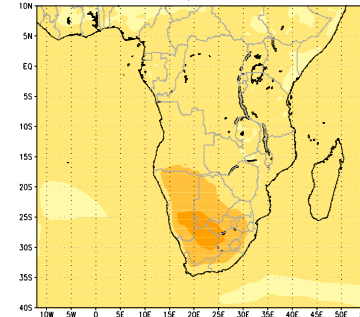
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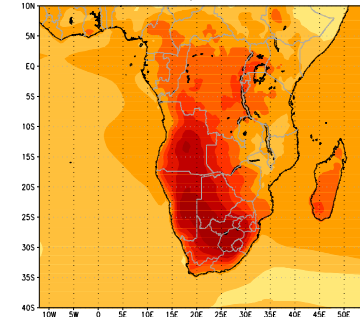
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tave 10 perc RCP4.5



tave 10 perc RCP8.5



SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE: ECOLOGICAL

RELIANCE ON WATER

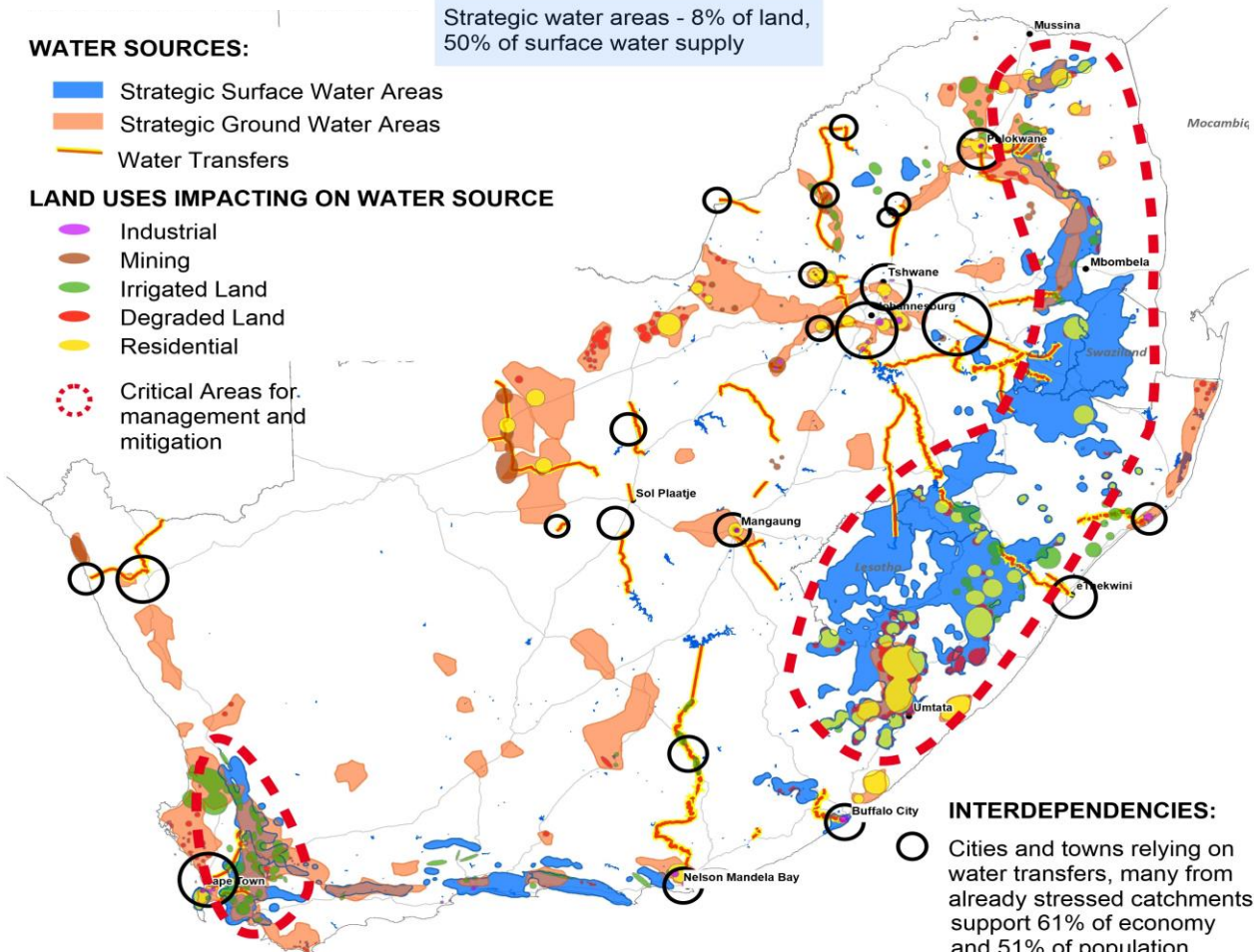
WATER SOURCES:

- Strategic Surface Water Areas
- Strategic Ground Water Areas
- Water Transfers

LAND USES IMPACTING ON WATER SOURCE

- Industrial
- Mining
- Irrigated Land
- Degraded Land
- Residential
- Critical Areas for management and mitigation

Strategic water areas - 8% of land, 50% of surface water supply

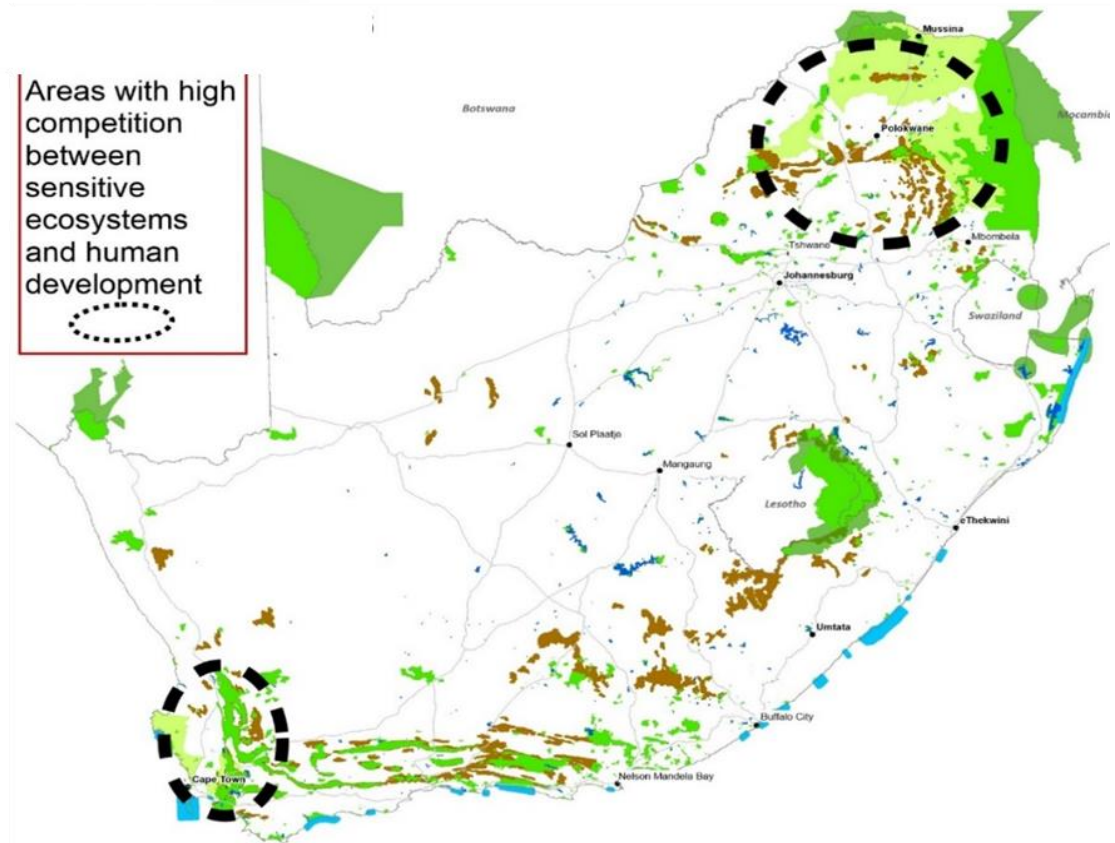


INTERDEPENDENCIES:
 ○ Cities and towns relying on water transfers, many from already stressed catchments support 61% of economy and 51% of population

PROTECTED AREAS

Areas with high competition between sensitive ecosystems and human development

○



- Biosphere reserves
- Trans-Frontier parks
- Terrestrial protected areas
- Mountainous areas
- Marine protected areas
- Water Bodies



SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE: ECOLOGICAL

RESOURCES FOR FOOD SECURITY

HIGH POTENTIAL AGRICULTURAL LAND

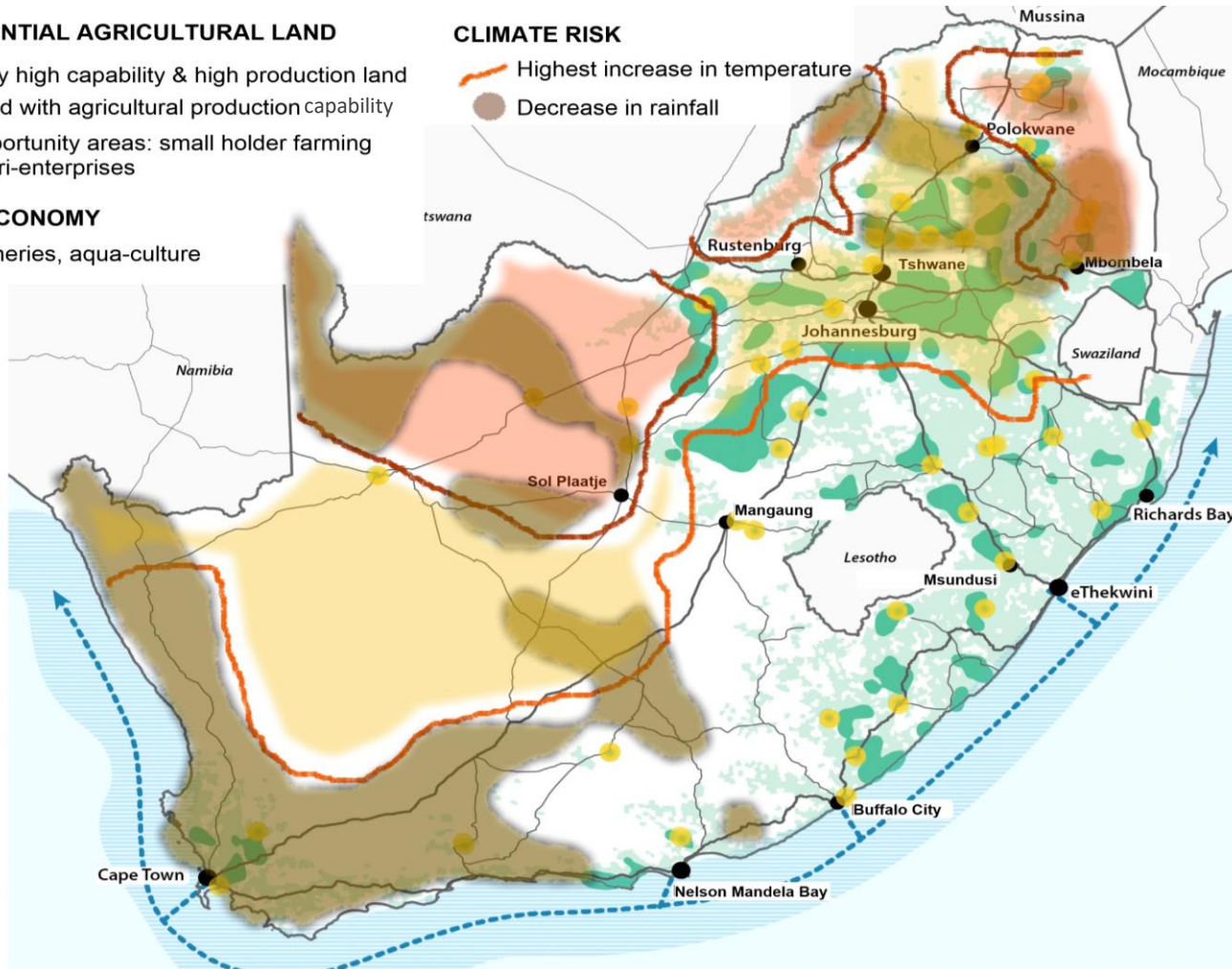
- Very high capability & high production land
- Land with agricultural production capability
- Opportunity areas: small holder farming / agri-enterprises

OCEANS ECONOMY

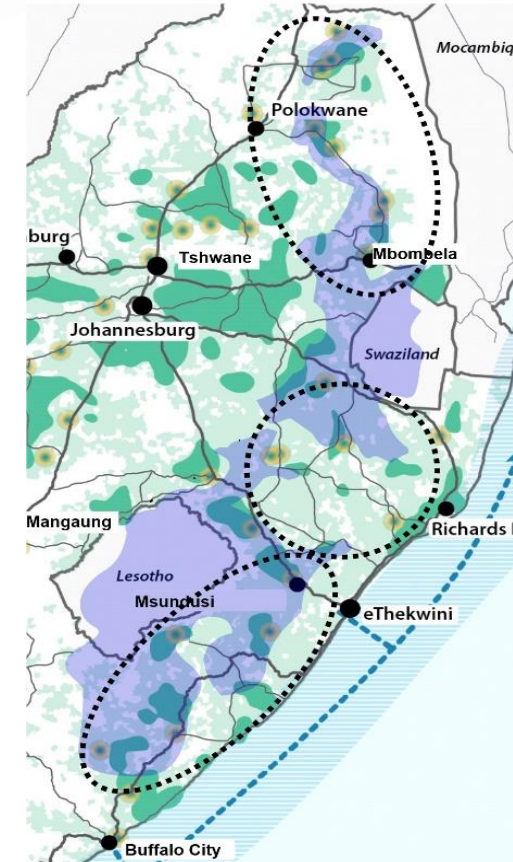
- Fisheries, aqua-culture

CLIMATE RISK

- Highest increase in temperature
- Decrease in rainfall



CRUCIAL ROLE OF DENSE RURAL



CRUCIAL ROLE OF DENSE RURAL

- Very high capability & high production land
- Land with agricultural production capability
- Important water source areas

Dense rural settlement areas

SHIFTS

- Based on the NDP and SPLUMA as guides and drivers, five interrelated **shifts** in the **National Spatial Development Logic** are proposed by the NSDF to ensure the movement to a **truly Post-Apartheid Spatial Development Pattern**. These shifts must take place with regards to:
 1. The beneficiaries of national spatial planning and spatial development,
 2. Our natural resource base,
 3. The nature, function and performance of our settlements,
 4. Our rural areas, and
 5. The nature, significance, form and impact of spatial development planning

VISION

FOUNDATION OF THE VISION

The **National Spatial Development Vision** is derived from the **National Development Paradigm**, with as its key pillars (1) the Constitution and the NDP, (2) the **National Spatial Development Logic**, and (3) the Post-1994 legal and policy framework. Its purpose is to provide a long-term guiding light for realising our desired **Post-Apartheid Spatial Development Pattern**.

THE NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION

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

THE NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MISSION

“Making our Common Desired Spatial Future Together Through Better Planning, Investment, Delivery and Monitoring”



SUB-OUTCOMES TO ACHIEVE OVERALL NSDF



A network of consolidated, transformed and well connected national **urban nodes, regional development anchors, and development corridors** that enable South Africa to derive maximum transformative benefit from urbanisation, urban living and inclusive economic development.



National **corridors of opportunity** enable sustainable and transformative national development, urbanisation, urban consolidation, mutually beneficial urban and rural linkages, and ecological management.



National **connectivity and movement infrastructure systems** are strategically located, extended and maintained, to support a diverse, adaptive and inclusive space economy and key national and regional gateways.

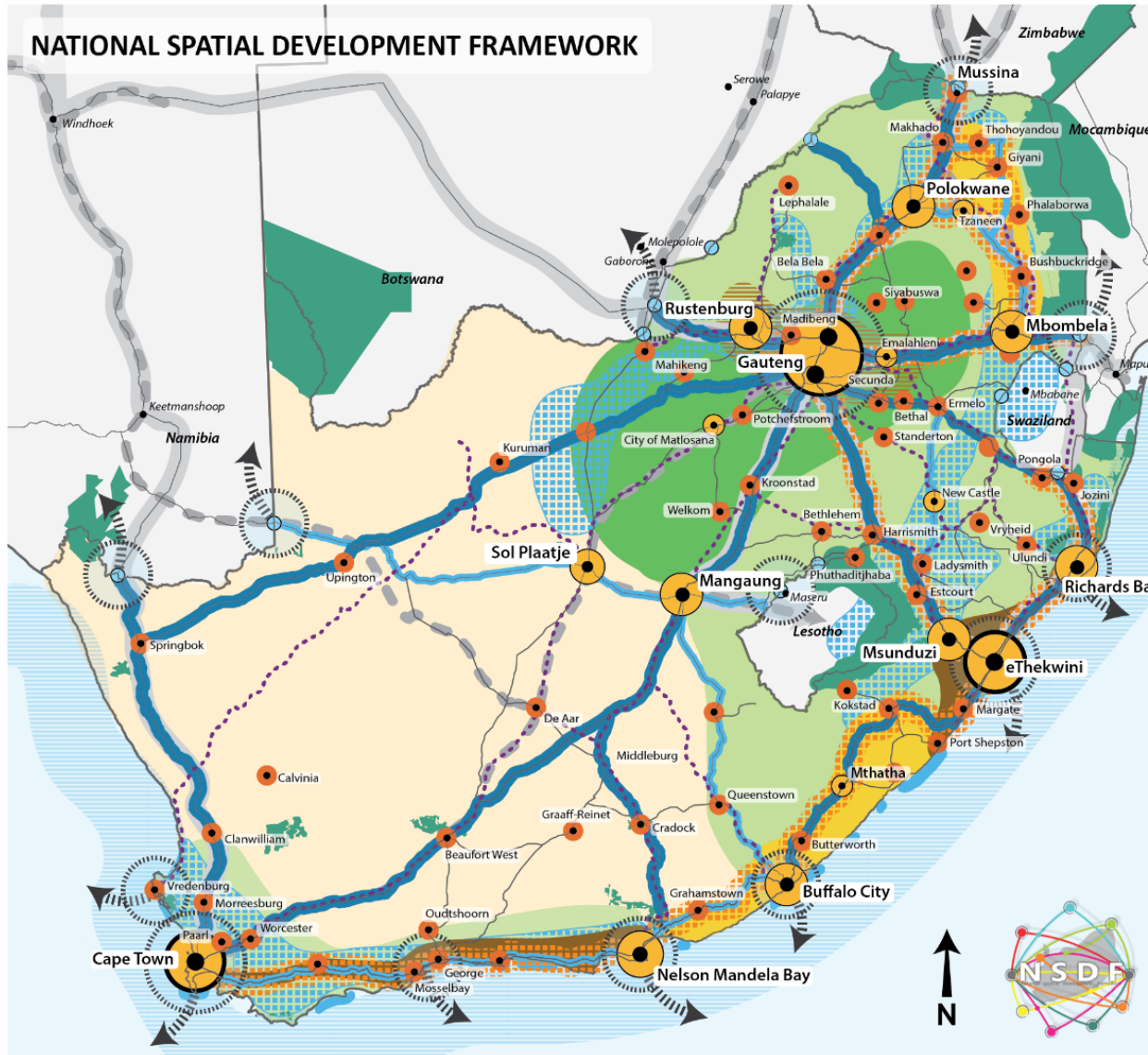


Productive Rural Regions, supported through sustainable resource economies and regional development anchors, enhance resilience in rural areas, to enable access to the dividends of urban consolidation, rural innovation and climate adaptation



National Ecological Infrastructure and the national natural resource foundation is well-protected and managed, to enable sustainable and just access to water and other natural resources, both for current and future generations

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK - 2050



- National Urban Regions
- National Urban Nodes
- Regional Development Anchors
- National Coastal Corridor
- National Transformation Corridor
- National Innovation Belt
- Key National Development Corridors
- Import/Export Nodes
- Key National Roads
- Key Regional Roads
- Key Rail Routes
- Inter-regional Road Corridors
- Inter-regional Rail Corridors
- Border Posts
- Agri-Enterprise and Small-scale Farming Resource Region
- Central Agricultural Heartland
- Arid-Agri Innovation Region
- Ocean & Aqua Culture Production
- Eco-Resource Production and Livelihood
- National Protected Areas and Transfrontier Parks
- Marine Protection Area

IMPLEMENTATION

- Planning and Implementation as a **continuous process of mobilising resources and action**, guided by the objectives and desired outcomes of the NDP.
- In accordance with this view, five objectives frame the implementation approach of the NSDF, i.e. to ensure that the NSDF is:
 - **Championed:** National spatial planning is championed, researched and continually refined and developed, and national spatial planning capability and support systems are built across society, to ensure the desired national spatial development patterns and outcomes,
 - **Communicated:** The NSDF is broadly shared to ensure awareness and buy-in across society,
 - **Institutionalised in center of government systems:** National spatial planning (1) supports and responds to the developmental agenda of the state, as articulated in the NDP, and (2) is articulated through key national planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems,
 - **Embedded:** The NSDF is well-understood and actors can (1) respond to it, and (2) utilize it to guide and coordinate investment to transform space through SDFs/IDPs, PGDSs, and sector plans, and
 - **Actioned:** Strategic spatial initiatives and priorities within the NSDF are acted upon and implemented (1) in a systemic way, and (2) by appropriate champions and role-players who have a direct mandate related to each priority

IMPLEMENTATION

- Through successful implementation of the NSDF, the following will be achieved:
 - National spatial targeting and alignment in pursuit of the realisation of national development objectives (inequality, poverty and unemployment),
 - Greater collaboration, integration, coordination and harmonisation in the planning, budgeting and implementation actions in and between the three spheres of government, and
 - The use of the NSDF, and also the PSDFs and MSDFs that will be aligned with the NSDF, as spatial transformation and spatial accountability tools

PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT NSDF TO CABINET CLUSTERS

- Presentation to the Cluster Working Groups.
- Presentation to Clusters and FOSAD

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

- Consultation to the NPC Working Group
- Consultation to the NPC Reference Group
- NPC led consultations beyond Government

CABINET

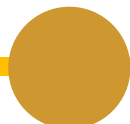
- Present the NSDF to Cabinet.
- Endorsement of the Cabinet to go for formal public consultation

GENERAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

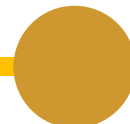
- Gazetting in national gazette for 60 days for comments
- Targeted stakeholders engagements with SEO, Business, Civic Organization
- Consideration of the comments received and the NSDF revised.

APPROVAL OF THE NSDF

- Preparation of memo for submission to DG / Minister /Cabinet for approval
- Presentations to various Clusters as maybe required.
- Approval of the NSDF by Cabinet.
- Publication of the NSDF in the National Gazette



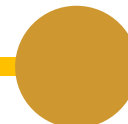
October - November 2018



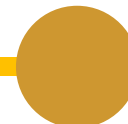
October - November 2018



November/December 2018



January – March 2019



April – June 2019

NSDF PROCESS PLAN

CONCLUSION

- This Draft NSDF is the first statutory national spatial framework be compiled in post-apartheid South Africa
- The proposals and actions put forward in the framework demand radical and decisive change in the way investment and spending is planned, budgeted for and done in the national space
- While these changes will not always be easy, and entail very different ways of engaging, collaborating and acting, the rewards of doing so will far outweigh the sacrifices – ***a peaceful, prosperous and truly transformed and just South Africa by 2050!***

THANK YOU!