

COLLINS CHABANE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Since 2006



FINAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK 2020-2024

COLLINS CHABANE
LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY

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1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

1.1. MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW

Collins Chabane Local Municipality (CCLM) was established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act (No. 117 of 1998), following the local government elections held on 3 August 2016. The Local Municipality was established by the amalgamation of portions of Thulamela Local Municipality and Makhado Local Municipality. It is now the fourth Local Municipality (Category B) within the Vhembe District. It is situated in the Northern parts of the Limpopo Province and shares borders with Musina in the north, Thulamela in the north-east, the Mopani District in the south and Makhado in the west. To the South-East the Municipality shares borders with Mozambique and to the North-East with Zimbabwe.

The municipal area is 5 467.216 km² with a population of approximately 347 974 people residing within its borders. Currently, the municipality consist of 36 wards, 198 villages, 4 informal settlements and 2 proclaimed towns namely Vuwani and Malamulele.

The municipally has one node of Provincial importance namely Malamulele and three municipal nodes which includes Saselemani, Vuwani, and Hlanganani. The municipality is flanked by three dominant roads, namely the R578 and the R81. The R578 links the municipality to the N1 which runs through Musina to Gauteng. While the R81 connects the Municipality via Giyani to Mopane and Polokwane in Capricorn District. The R524 connects the Municipality to Kruger National Park to the east and to its North the Municipality connects to Makhado and the N1 via Thulamela Local Municipality.

1.2. THE PURPOSE OF A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) functions at a municipal scale and exists in a multi-disciplinary environment. An SDF is a long term (5 year) development framework which articulates the vision, goals and objectives of a municipality spatially through strategies designed to address physical, social and economic shortcomings.

A municipal SDF is not confined only to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) related projects and programmes, however it should aim to integrate and coordinate development proposals and related strategies within the various spheres of government, local municipal sectors and adjacent municipalities.

Every Municipality has a vision. In order to realise that vision, a strategy that responds to the various elements of that vision is required. The vision of Collins Chabane Municipality is "A Spatially Integrated & Sustainable Local Economy by 2030". The purpose of a spatial framework for the Municipality is to provide a spatial representation of its Vision and to be a tool to integrate all aspects of spatial planning as well as to guide all decision-making processes regarding spatial development.

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1.2.1. The Significance of an SDF

The SDF aims to address the following towards the achievement of the Municipality's vision:

- Addressing social needs
- Restructuring of a spatially inefficient Mncipality

- Promotion of sustainable use of land resources
- Strategic direction around infrastructure provision
- Creating opportunities for both rural and urban areas
- Guiding developers and investors as to appropriate investment localities

A SDF is strategic in nature providing a framework in which area based spatial plans (precinct plans) can be developed to ensure strategies and project initiatives are not generic but specific to deal with development pressures found within a particular municipal area. An SDF guides decision-making on land development; however it does not confer land use rights to any property. Its aim is to revise the legacy of apartheid spatial planning, to eliminate all traces of segregation, fragmentation and inequalities found in municipal space. As such, the SDF restores dignity, creates a sense of place and ownership as it provides communities with a voice and vision on how they will want to see their areas developed. A SDF can empower communities to contribute ideas and solutions in all matters affecting them and it places accountability to the municipality to deliver services and allow development in a manner that is progressive, coherent and just.

1.2.2. How Will the SDF Affect the Municipality

The SDF ultimately is a place making tool, as it analyses and synergises various plans and policies that indicate current and propose future spatial, economic, social, and environmental management as well as infrastructure development projects and programmes of the municipality.

It is a framework that influences the nature and quality of local communities by balancing developmental needs and reducing developmental anarchies. SDF's are formulated around development principles and it uses structuring

elements such as nodes and corridors, and development concepts such as densification, containment, protection and growth areas to indicate how land uses within a municipality can be managed to achieve the desired future spatial form.

1.2.3. Legal Status of an SDF

Section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, requires that a SDF be prepared as part of the IDP. However, Section 20(1) of SPLUMA states that the Municipal Council must by notice in the Provincial Gazette adopt a municipal SDF for a municipality. Furthermore, Section 22 (1) of SPLUMA states that a Municipal Planning Tribunal or any authority required or mandated to make land development decisions in terms of SPLUMA or any other law relating to land development, may not make decisions which are contradictory to the municipal SDF. The Collins Chabane Municipal Planning and Land Use Management By-Law 2020 states that the Municipality must prepare, amend or review a municipal spatial development framework in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6, 20 and 21 of the Act.

1.2.4. The Interrelationship Between Land Use Management and Spatial Planning

SPLUMA links the content of a municipal SDF and a municipal land use scheme by requiring that a SDF:

- determines the purpose, desired impact and structure of the land use management scheme to apply in that municipal area; and
- Include an implementation plan that includes (among other) necessary amendments to a land use scheme.

Linking these two planning instruments has, in the past, proven to be challenging. While the SDF guides municipal wide planning and provides a future spatial form of the municipality, a land use scheme deals with existing property rights. The timeframes of the two instruments has also varied drastically in the past. SDF's are reviewed every 5 years, whilst land use schemes tend to be in use for as long as 10 years as stipulated by SPLUMA, 2013.. The existing Town Planning Schemes for Thulamela is dated 2006 and Makhado is dated 2009. Even-though schemes are 'amended' through development applications (i.e. rezoning, consent use application), these applications only affect individual properties. In the past, the scheme was not amended or updated as a spatial tool thereof.

The Collins Chabane Planning and Land Use Management By-Law, 2019 provides for the Municipal Spatial Development Framework and the land use scheme of the Municipality; the development of the package of plans; spatial management and land use planning and development; categorisation of land development applications; processes and procedures for land development applications; compliance with the land use scheme and an Appeal Authority; to provide for offences and penalties and matters incidental thereto.

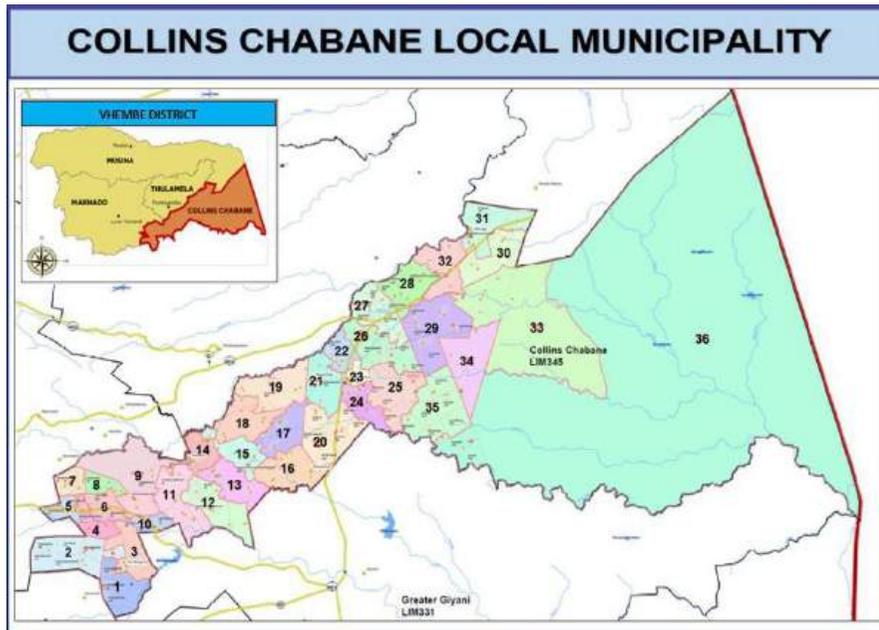
1.2.5.SPLUMA Requirements for SDF's

In analysing the existing spatial form of the municipal area of jurisdiction and deciding on the future spatial structure, planners use structuring and restructuring elements and tools, the outcomes of which are documented in the municipal SDF. The SPLUMA establishes the following (among other) as components of a municipal SDF:

- Clearly define WHO and WHAT are being planned for:
 - Include a five-year population growth estimate and indicate how this growth will translate into a need for housing across different socio-economic groups (and where in space this will occur); and
 - Include five-year estimates of economic activity and employment trends and locations in the municipal area.
- Spatially identify WHERE and WHEN development will occur.
 - Identify current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of the municipality, including development corridors, activity spines and economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritised and facilitated; and
 - Include a written and spatial representation of five-, 10 year spatial development patterns (in other words where the quantum of residential and non-residential land uses identified above will spatially occur over time at specific locations within the municipality).
- Link future development needs with infrastructure requirements.
 - Identify, quantify and provide location requirements of engineering infrastructure and services provision for existing and future development needs for the next five years.
- Determine who will be responsible for implementing proposals.
 - Provide the spatial expression of the coordination, alignment and integration of sectoral policies of all municipal departments; and
 - Include an implementation plan comprising sectoral requirements, including budgets, resources for implementation, institutional requirements, targets, dates and monitoring indicators.
- Spatially determine where money should be spent.
 - Determine a capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially.
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1.3. STUDY OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the project is to develop a SDF for the entire Collins Chabane Municipality area (refer to Map 1 & 2). This SDF needs to address spatial, environmental and economic issues confronting both the urban and rural areas.



Map 1: Collins Chabane Municipal Area of Jurisdiction



Map 2: Collins Cabane Local Municipality within Vhembe District

The Municipality is characterised by 198 villages and 4 Informal Settlements. There are only 2 proclaimed townships namely Malamulele and Vuwani. In terms of the surveyed settlements a total of 68 settlements have General Plans and it consists of 36 wards. CCLM is surrounded by Greater Giyani Municipality in the South, Makhado Local Municipality on the West and Thulamela Local Municipality on the North. To the South-East the Municipality's borders extend to Mozambique and on the North-East is Zimbabwe through the Kruger National Park on the east. The Municipality is on the Northern part of Limpopo Province.

The SDF will also respond to the policy and legislative parameters established by National and Provincial Government, and take cognisance of the municipal space economy in the context of the provincial and national space economies.

More specifically, the Collins Chabane Municipal SDF will aim towards achieving the following objectives:

- Provide a strategic spatial development vision for the Municipal area in line with the broad development objectives of the National and Provincial policies;
- Provide a clear and comprehensive Spatial Framework for the municipal area which will inform, improve and guide cross-sectoral policy alignment and project implementation and integration;
- Indicate in as much detail as possible to stakeholders the desired future spatial form for the municipal area;
- Highlight planning, environmental, infrastructural and institutional issues that gave rise to the proposals contained in the final document;
- Provide all stakeholders an opportunity to participate during the process of formulating the SDF;
- Provide a spatial reflection of the needs and priorities established in the Collins Chabane Integrated Development Plan and identify specific issues which are unique to the municipal area;
- Address rural development issues such as spatial integration, the provision of social facilities and the provision of infrastructure to rural communities;
- Identify areas for economic opportunities;
- Identify infrastructure needs and services constraints and bring forward tangible solutions to address these;
- Accommodate the growing housing needs taking into account the current backlogs and the projected need for development of various housing methodologies;
- Protect the natural environment, and more specifically hydrological and
- Topographical resources, biodiversity areas, and high potential agricultural land.

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

This section of the Collins Chabane Municipality SDF provides a concise summary of the National and Provincial Legislation and Policy Framework relevant to the Municipal SDF.

2.1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICY DIRECTIVES

2.1.1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 108 of 1996

The Constitution of South Africa, contained in Act 108 of 1996, is the supreme law of South Africa. Amongst other things, it ascribes different functions to different tiers of government to ensure the equitable and functional distribution of roles, responsibilities and duties. In terms of section 156 of the Constitution, municipalities have executive authority in respect of the right to administer the functional area of “municipal planning” and more specifically to:

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

The Collins Chabane Integrated Development Plan and Spatial Development Framework are two of the most important tools at the disposal of the municipality to fulfil these legal obligations.

2.1.2. Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000

The Act requires all municipalities to compile an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) designed to ensure the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights of its citizens. Under Section 26(e) the Act requires that an IDP must include a Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

2.1.3. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No 16 of 2013 sets the legal framework for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. It seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making. Other objectives include addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments. SPLUMA requires national, provincial, and municipal spheres of government to prepare SDF’s that establishes a clear vision which must be developed through a thorough inventory and analysis based on national spatial planning principles and local long-term development goals and plans. SDF’s are thus mandatory at all three spheres of government.

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

- a) interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority;
- b) be informed by a long-term spatial development vision;
- c) represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans;

- d) guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government;
- e) guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems;
- f) contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial and municipal spheres;
- g) provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes;
- h) include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere;
- i) address historical spatial imbalances in development;
- j) identify the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
- k) provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development;
- l) promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;
- m) take cognizance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority;
- n) give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources; and
- o) Incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

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

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

Chapter 2 of SPLUMA sets out the development principles that must guide the preparation, adoption and implementation of any SDF, policy or by-law concerning spatial planning and the development or use of land. These objectives include the redress of spatial injustices and the integration of socio-economic and environmental considerations in land use management in order to balance current development needs with those of the future generations in a transformative manner.

SPLUMA reinforces and unifies the NDP's vision and policies in respect of using spatial planning mechanisms to eliminate poverty and inequality while creating conditions for inclusive growth by seeking to foster a high-employment economy that delivers on social and spatial cohesion. The five founding principles as set out in **Section 7 (a) to (e)** of SPLUMA:

- a) **Spatial Justice:** past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land by disadvantaged communities and persons.
- b) **Spatial Sustainability:** spatial planning and land use management systems must promote the principles of socio-economic and environmental sustainability through; encouraging the protection of prime and unique agricultural land; promoting land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; consider all current and future costs to all parties involved in the provision of infrastructure and social services so as to ensure for the creation of viable communities.
- c) **Efficiency:** land development must optimise the use of existing resources and the accompanying infrastructure, while development application procedures and timeframes must be efficient and streamlined in order to promote growth and employment.
- d) **Spatial Resilience:** securing communities and livelihoods from spatial dimensions of socio-economic and environmental shocks through mitigation and adaptability that is accommodated by flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems.
- e) **Good Administration:** all spheres of government must ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development and all departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of SDFs. This principle is the fulcrum of this framework largely because implementation of the spatial planning vision and objectives is not only highly dependent upon a strong coordinating role of central government but is also predicated upon good governance mechanisms, incorporating meaningful consultations and coordination with a view to achieving the desired outcomes across the various planning spheres and domains.

The contents of a Municipal Spatial Development Framework are as follows:

Section 21 of SPLUMA stipulates that the Collins Chabane SDF must at least comprise/ address the following:

- a) give effect to the development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2;
- b) include a written and spatial representation of a five-year spatial development plan for the spatial form of the municipality;
- c) include a longer term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern for the next 10 to 20 years;
- d) identify current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of the municipality, including development corridors, activity spines and economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritised and facilitated;
- e) include population growth estimates for the next five years;
- f) Include estimates of the demand for housing units across different socio-economic categories and the planned location and density of future housing developments;
- g) Include estimates of economic activity and employment trends and locations in the municipal area for the next five years;
- h) identify, quantify and provide location requirements of engineering infrastructure and services provision for existing and future development needs for the next five years;
- i) identify the designated areas where a national or provincial inclusionary housing policy may be applicable.
- j) include a strategic assessment of the environmental pressures and opportunities within the municipal area, including the spatial location of environmental sensitivities, high potential agricultural land and coastal access strips, where applicable.
- k) identify the designation of areas in the municipality where incremental upgrading approaches to development and regulation will be applicable.
- l) identify the designation of areas in which—
 - i. more detailed local plans must be developed; and

- ii. shortened land use development procedures may be applicable and land use schemes may be so amended;
- m) provide the spatial expression of the coordination, alignment and integration of sectoral policies of all municipal departments;
- n) determine a capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially;
- o) determine the purpose, desired impact and structure of the land use management scheme to apply in that municipal area, and
- p) include an implementation plan comprising of—
 - i. sectoral requirements, including budgets and resources for implementation;
 - ii. necessary amendments to a land use scheme;
 - iii. specification of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation;
 - iv. specification of implementation targets, including dates and monitoring indicators; and
 - v. specification, where necessary, of any arrangements for partnerships in the implementation process.

- The municipality will be able to identify current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form;
- The municipality will be able to identify population growth estimates and housing shortages and demands within its area;
- The municipality will be able to identify estimates of economic activity and employment trends and locations;
- The municipality will be able to identify, quantify and provide location requirements for engineering infrastructure and services provision for existing and future development needs;
- The municipality will be able to strategically assess environmental pressures and opportunities;
- The municipality will be able to spatially depict capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes; and
- The municipality will be able to determine the purpose, desired impact and structure of the land use scheme.

2.1.4. Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act No. 41 of 2003

The Collins Chabane Municipality must fulfil its obligations set out in the Constitution, Municipal Systems Act and SPLUMA through the formulation of an IDP and SDF. The formulation of the Collins Chabane SDF should adhere to the requirements of SPLUMA in as far as the principles, methodology and content are concerned.

The benefits of a SDF can be summarised as follows:

- The municipality will have a written and spatial representation of a five-year spatial development plan for the spatial form of its area including a longer-term spatial development vision statement;

This Act demands for the participation of traditional authorities in the development of municipal policies that affect communities located in areas administered by traditional leaders. The Act states that the functions of a local house of traditional leaders are to advise the district municipality and/or metropolitan municipality in question, on the development of planning frameworks that impact on traditional communities and to participate in local programmes that have the development of rural communities as an objective. With the enactment of SPLUMA, areas previously excluded from any planning frameworks are now incorporated.

The proposed SDF will incorporate areas under the administration of traditional authorities. Importantly, the traditional authorities and the affected communities will form an integral part of the compilation of the SDF, so as the final SDF is entirely accepted as a true reflection of the needs of the rural communities and the entirety of the CCLM. This Act is important for the municipal area because there are several traditional authorities that exist within the jurisdiction of the municipality. Furthermore, several rural settlements are administered by these traditional authorities. As a result, it is vital that these authorities should play a significant role in the development of the 2017 municipal SDF.

Amongst its objectives, the Bill aims to provide for the preservation of agricultural land; provide for agricultural regulations pertaining to the subdivision and change of land use applications on agricultural land and to provide for protected agricultural areas. Food production and environmental protection are one of the twelve items identified in the Government Outcomes approach adopted by the Cabinet. In this case there is conflict between a municipal based legislation and bylaws, the Bill prevails. The Bill requires municipalities to develop policies protecting valuable agricultural land such as an agricultural sector plan.

The reviewed SDF will play a significant role in legal compliance on the protection of agricultural land. The objective of the agricultural sector plan, envisaged by the Bill, is to ensure the preservation and further development of agricultural land. Upon the approval of the sector plan, all organs of the State will be legally bound by its contents. The Bill also calls for the protection of agricultural areas through the development and listing of such areas. The Collins Chabane SDF shall further emphasise the importance of this by spatially depicting the areas showing high potential for agricultural purposes and protecting them. New Growth Path & National Infrastructure Plan.

In 2010, national government adopted a the New Growth Path (NGP) which recognised that structural unemployment remains extremely high; poverty continues to afflict millions; oppression of workers continues; and that inequalities are now deeper than ever before. In this regard, the NGP was envisioned to accelerate growth in the South African economy, and to do so in ways that rapidly reduce poverty, unemployment and inequality. The main intention of the NGP was to lay down a dynamic vision on how the country can collectively achieve a more developed democratic and equitable economy and society over the medium-term, in the context of sustainable growth. The NGP's goal was to create 5 million new jobs through 5 job leavers. Significantly, infrastructure development (Job driver 1) and spatial development (Job driver 5) were both identified as foundations for more jobs and addressing rural under-development (National Planning Commission., 2011, p. 2).

The Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC) assessed South Africa's infrastructure gaps through a spatial mapping exercise which analysed future population, projected economic growth and areas of the country which are not served with water, electricity, roads, sanitation and communication infrastructure. Twenty mapping exercises were conducted that set out the key 'corridors' in a spatial framework which will guide infrastructure development. Based on this work, 18 Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIP) were developed and approved to support economic development and address service delivery in the poorest provinces. The 18 SIPs have been grouped according to five geographically-focussed SIPs, 3 energy SIPs, 2 spatial SIPs, 3 social infrastructure SIPs, 2 knowledge SIPs, 1 regional integration SIP and 1 water and sanitation SIP. Each SIP comprises of a number of specific infrastructure components and programmes which forms part of the National Infrastructure Plan. Even though there are no proposed infrastructure projects which directly affect CCLM, several projects do apply all over RSA. These include:

- A. **Energy SIPs** - SIP 8 is geared towards supporting a diverse range of clean energy or green energy production, amongst which the development of bio-fuel production facilities will be necessary. However, SIP 9 and 10 calls for increased production of energy/electricity as well as the expansion of the distribution network to address historical imbalances. The increased production of energy / electricity will require increased coal mining activities which will impact both water and land resources.
- B. **Spatial SIPs** - The Spatial SIPs, 6 and 7 broadly aims to facilitate the integration of municipal infrastructure project, specifically to address all maintenance backlogs and upgrades required for water, electricity and sanitation bulk infrastructure and to coordinate planning and implementation human settlement into sustainable urban settlements connected by densified transport corridors. Both SIP's will holds positive spin-offs for water and land resources as the maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure will reduce water losses and water pollutions and densified, sustainable urban settlements will reduce sprawling footprints. SIP 11, Agri-logistics and rural infrastructure, which also falls under the spatial SIP, focuses on improving investment in agricultural and rural infrastructure that supports expansion of production and employment, small-scale farming and rural development by expanding irrigation schemes to poor areas.
- C. **Social infrastructure SIPs** - Social infrastructure SIPs, which includes 12, 13 and 14 calls for the revitalisation old and the development of new public hospital, health facilities, schools and higher education infrastructure.
- D. **Knowledge SIPs** - The knowledge SIPs which includes SIP 15 and 16 aims to provide for broadband coverage to all households by 2020 by establishing core Points of Presence (POPs) in district municipalities, extend new Infracore fibre networks across provinces linking districts, establish POPs and fibre connectivity at local level, and further penetrate the network into deep rural areas. While the private sector will invest in ICT infrastructure for urban and

corporate networks, government will co-invest for township and rural access, as well as for e-government, school and health connectivity.

- E. **Water and sanitation infrastructure SIP** - SIP 18, plans to address and supply the estimated backlog of 1.4 m households with adequate water infrastructure and 2.1 m households with basic sanitation. Projects will provide for new infrastructure, rehabilitation and upgrading of existing infrastructure, build new waste water treatment works and as well as improve management of water infrastructure. The latter will be achieved by consolidating water services institutions and implement water leak management and water demand awareness programmes. The project will involve provision of sustainable supply of water to meet social needs and support economic growth.

2.1.5.National Development Plan: Vision 2030

It is a plan for the country to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030 through uniting South Africans, unleashing the energies of its citizens, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, and enhancing the capacity of the state and leaders working together to solve complex problems.

The NDP reports that migration into urban areas, especially by the young and poor, increases pressure on services and transport, which is complicated by the apartheid-fragmented geography. Economic growth has been slower than the demand for employment. In particular, accommodation faces challenges, including financing for lower-end housing and its incorporation into the market, and slow progress on rental accommodation (CRU and Social Housing) and upgrading of informal settlements.

Therefore, key NDP recommendations in urban areas, include:

- Upgrading all informal settlements on suitable, well-located land by 2030;
- Increased urban densities to reduce sprawl and costs;
- Initiatives to shift jobs and investment to the urban townships on the peripheries; Substantial investments in safe, reliable and affordable public transport and better co-ordination among the various modes;
- A comprehensive review of the grant and subsidy regime for housing to ensure diversity in product and finance options and spatial mix;
- A focused strategy on the housing gap market, involving banks, subsidies and employer housing schemes, and the development of spatial compacts.

Since the rural areas are vastly different from the urban areas the NDP reports that for the rural areas general productivity has been declining and emigration to cities and towns has been accelerating. The rural landscape is characterised by rural densification without associated infrastructure and governance arrangements, as well as ill-located land reform initiatives from the perspective of viable farming and access to markets. Many of these initiatives are in conflict with other imperatives such as mining or preserving biodiversity.

The NDP suggests that rural interventions should distinguish less dense marginal areas primarily needing appropriate service provision, from more viable and denser areas with transport and market access, including:

- Innovative, targeted and better co-ordinated provision of infrastructure (including ICTs) and services provision supported by

the spatial consolidation of rural settlements to enhance densities and associated service delivery;

- Prioritising agricultural and rural development along mobility corridors, to build local economies and contribute to national food security;
- Identification of non-agricultural opportunities such as tourism and mining, especially with a “green” focus;
- Small-town development as nodes to harness rural development, and Mechanisms to make land markets work more effectively for the poor, especially women.

The thirteen key objectives and actions put forward by the NDP are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1: National Development Plan

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
OJECTIVES	ACTIONS APPLICABLE TO MANGAUNG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY
An economy that will create jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the cost of living for poor households and costs of doing business through micro-economic reforms. • Broaden the expanded public works programme to 2 million full-time equivalent jobs by 2020.
Economy Infrastructure –the foundation for social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest. • Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising trade-offs in the use of water. • Reduce water demand in urban areas to 15% below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030. • Ensure that all people have access to hygienic sanitation. • By 2030 public transport will be user-friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless. • Consolidate and selectively expand on logistics infrastructure. • Improved productivity of infrastructure and increased levels of public and private investment to a combined 30% of GDP.
Environmental Sustainability and Resilience – an equitable transition to a low-carbon economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year. • Zero emission building standards by 2030. • Carbon pricing, building standards, vehicle emission standards and municipal regulations to achieve scale in stimulating renewable energy, waste recycling and in retrofitting buildings. • All new buildings to meet the energy efficiency criteria set out in South African National Standard 204.
Integrated and Inclusive Rural Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining • industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. • Create tenure security for communal farmers, especially women. • Investigate different forms of financing and vesting of private property rights to land reform beneficiaries that does not hamper • Beneficiaries with a high debt burden.
Positioning South Africa in the Region and the World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a focused regional integration strategy with emphasis on road, rail and port infrastructure in the region.
Transform Human Settlements and the National Space Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well located land by 2030. • Reform the current planning system for improved coordination. • Develop a strategy to densify cities, promote better located housing and settlements. • Ensure safe, reliable and affordable public transport. • Provide SDF norms, including improving the balance between location of jobs and people. • Review of the grant and subsidy regime for housing • Provide incentives for citizen participation for local planning and development of spatial compacts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce mechanisms that would make land markets work more effectively for the poor and support rural and urban livelihoods
Improve Education, Training and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to Early Childhood Development Programmes.
Promote Health Care for All Strengthen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the health system.
Build Social Protection (social welfare)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand existing public employment initiatives to create opportunities for the unemployed. • All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety.
Build Safer Communities (policing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase community participation in crime prevention and safety initiatives. • Implement the National Rural Safety Strategy Plan in high risk areas involving all role-players and stakeholders.
Build a Capable and Developmental State (institutional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve relations between national, provincial and local government.
Fight Corruption (institutional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop clear rules restricting business interests of public servants. • Develop restraint-of-trade agreements for senior civil servants and politicians at all levels of government. • All corrupt officials should be made individually liable for all losses incurred as a result of their corrupt actions.
Nation Building and Social Cohesion – social compact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public services and spaces and build integrated housing and sport facilities in communities to ensure sharing of common spaces across race and class. • Promote citizen participation in forums such as Integrated Development Plans, Ward Committees, School Governing Boards and Community Policing Forums.

2.1.6. The South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan 2020

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in March, 2020, deepened the economic crisis. Many people lost their jobs, many have gone without income for extended periods, and many are going hungry every day. Inequality is expected to widen and poverty to deepen. Given the extent of

the devastation, the economic response required should match or even surpass the scale of the disruption caused.

The South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan has three phases: Engage and Preserve - which includes a comprehensive health response to save lives and curb the spread of the pandemic; Recovery and Reform - which includes interventions to restore the economy while controlling the health risks; and lastly, Reconstruct and Transform - which

entails building a sustainable, resilient and inclusive economy. In terms of the Plan, the following priority interventions will be made:

- Aggressive infrastructure investment;
- Employment orientated strategic localization, reindustrialization and export promotion;
- Energy security;
- Support for tourism recovery and growth;
- Gender equality and economic inclusion of women and youth;
- Green economy interventions;
- Mass public employment interventions;
- Strengthening food security; and
- Macro-economic interventions
- To support economic reconstruction and recovery, the following structural reforms will be implemented:
 - Modernizing and reforming network industries and associated state owned enterprises;
 - Re-orienting trade policies and pursuing greater regional integration to boost exports, employment and innovation;
 - Lowering barriers to entry to make it easier for businesses to start, grow, and compete;
 - Supporting labour-intensive sectors such as tourism and agriculture to achieve more inclusive growth;
 - Creating greater levels of economic inclusion, including through addressing high levels of economic concentration;
 - Addressing the weak job-creating capacity of the economy;
 - Boosting education and skills development;
 - Promoting greater beneficiation of raw materials; and
 - Addressing racial, gender and geographical inequalities which hamper deeper economic growth and development.

Priority Interventions

Infrastructure Investment and Delivery

As part of prioritizing infrastructure development for network industries, the modernization of freight and public transport will receive immediate attention. In this regard the following will be implemented:

- Reversing delays in Metrorail modernization including prioritizing the refurbishment of the Mabopane line in Tshwane and the Central line in Cape Town;
- Ensuring improved efficiencies at ports of entry;
- Protecting passenger and freight rail infrastructure from vandalism, arson and other crimes;
- Fast-tracking the approved Integrated Public Transport Networks in 5 Cities, providing support to the taxi industry, the development of the small harbours project and the roll out of a labour intensive rural roads asset network using alternative technologies as well as local supply and value chains.
- To further strengthen state capacity for infrastructure expansion the following will be implemented:
 - Standard design for social infrastructure;
 - Designate the DBSA and Coega to be implementing agents for certain key projects where there are capacity constraints;
 - Reinforce the Municipal Infrastructure Support Unit as it is in the area of municipal infrastructure where there are the greatest capacity issues;
 - Improve coordination with provinces to introduce preparation capacity, whilst also working strengthen overall infrastructure capacity;
 - Allow greater allocation to project preparation and packaging

Industrialisation Through Localisation

Overall, the programme to drive industrialization through localization will seek to achieve the following strategic objectives:

- Reduce the proportion of imported intermediate and finished-goods;
- Improve the efficiency of local producers; and
- Develop export competitive sectors that can expand the sales of South African made products on the continent and beyond.
- A focused manufacturing programme will be implemented to build and support SMME participation in the manufacturing value chain for purposes of localization based on the following principles:
- Accelerating the involvement of township and rural enterprises in the manufacturing value chain;
- Intensifying SMME participation in the light and fast consumer goods manufacturing;
- Facilitating the participation of SMMEs in the high-demand minerals beneficiation, such as chrome and ferrochrome; and
- Revitalizing dormant industrial production infrastructure
- Energy security
- Specific interventions in the energy sector include:
- Creating a Transmission Company from a Restructured Eskom and facilitating electricity trading;
- Securing and additional 550 MW procured by Eskom that will be connected by December 2020;
- Connection of additional 128 MW of IPP capacity;
- Connection of Bid Window 4 IPP capacity, 1338 MW between January and June 2021 and 279 MW by March 2022;
- Enabling additional capacity through section 34, to unlock 2 000 MW;
- Prepare for the nuclear programme at the pace and rate that is affordable;
- Finalise model and partnership for the LNG Import Architecture and Partnership within 6 months in order to unlock investment and value;

- Enable Upstream Sector Investments, through the finalization of the Petroleum Resources Development Bill and related fiscal measures;
- Finalise the Bioenergy regulations in the short term;
- Implementing price and market regulatory changes to increase usage of LPG as an alternative energy source for heating and cooking;
- Issuing a request for qualification on the gas to power programme; and
- Enabling generation for own use.

Gender Equality and Economic Inclusion of Women and Youth

The interventions that form part of the South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan will be geared towards promoting greater participation by black people, women, youth and persons with disability at all economic levels.

Support for The Recovery and Growth Of The Tourism, Cultural and Creative Industries

The tourism, cultural and creative industries were among the hardest hit by COVID-19. Accordingly, efforts aimed at ensuring these sectors' recovery and growth will form an integral part of the overall reconstruction and recovery effort.

To unlock both the demand and supply side constraints in the cultural and creative industries, the following focus areas will be prioritized:

- Stimulation of demand;
- Audience development and consumption;

- Support the development of local content, including digital content; and
- Develop cultural value adds to the tourism packages and enhance the profile of the coordinated value proposition.

Green Economy Interventions

The pursuit of green industrialization and a green future is an important intervention not only in addressing the persistent challenges of inequality, poverty and unemployment, but also in offering a sustainable solution to climate vulnerability and driving economic competitiveness.

Critical interventions in the green economy include amongst others the following high impact priority areas:

- Biodiversity economy infrastructure roll out inclusive of Protected areas;
- Support for SMMEs and cooperatives to take advantage of opportunities in the green economy;
- Implementation of exclusion applications for 48 sites for ash, gypsum, slag and biomass beneficiation;
- Support for small grower farmers through PPPs in forestry, including in state plantations
- Support for Traditional Authorities Demonstration Project;
- Waste picker integration and revitalization of buy-back centres;
- Section 18 industry waste management plans; and
- Intermediary solutions for aquaculture products, and revitalisation and upgrade of existing government hatcheries and research centres.

Mass Public Employment Interventions

The COVID-19 crisis is having an especially devastating impact on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable South Africans, including young people. As a result of the crisis it is anticipated that youth unemployment will worsen even further.

The following specific initiatives to boost mass employment creation will be implemented across departments:

- Establishment of the Social Employment Fund to support community-driven work for the common good;
- The creation of 50,000 new job opportunities in environmental programmes;
- 74,626 small-scale farmers will be supported to expand production and access markets;
- 25,000 new opportunities will be created in labour-intensive municipal infrastructure maintenance;
- 1,560 new opportunities will be created in facilities maintenance, water and energy efficiency, and construction of rural bridges;
- 37,097 new opportunities will be created in rural roads maintenance;
- 5,531 new opportunities will be created in community health work and nursing;
- 14,000 new opportunities will be created in community forestry;
- 32,663 new opportunities will be created for public employment in cities;
- 300,000 opportunities will be created for teaching and school assistants;
- 44,933 vulnerable teaching posts to be protected;
- Support for 34,070 livelihoods in the creative, cultural and sporting sector (including grant funding and protection of vulnerable posts in cultural institutions);

- Support to 5,000 young entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises; and
- Expansion of the BPO incentive to create 8,000 jobs in global business services

Strengthening Agriculture And Food Security

The COVID-19 crisis poses an additional threat to the food security of millions of South Africans who were already food insecure before the outbreak of COVID-19. In the long run the combined effects of the crisis could disrupt the function of food systems.

Research as well as engagements with social partners through the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan process, indicate that gross fixed capital formation in agriculture could decline by between 3% and 5% in 2020, due to the COVID-19 crisis.

The following schemes modelled in the Land and Agrarian Strategy will be prioritized given the significant implications they have for food security:

- Industrial Crops: Cotton and Sugar cane;
- White Meat: Poultry and pigs;
- Red Meat: Cattle, Goat and Sheep;
- Fibers: Wool/Mohair;
- Grains: Maize, Wheat and Soybean;
- Fruits: Citrus, Deciduous Subtropical; and
- Vegetables: Potato, Tomato, Onion

Macro-Economic Policy Interventions

The macro-economic framework required to support South Africa's Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Plan should be underpinned by effective coordination of fiscal and monetary policies as well as the mobilization of other financing instruments to ensure that the Plan is sufficiently funded while maintaining financial sustainability.

2.1.7 Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is Government's strategic plan for the 2019-20209 electoral term. It reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the NDP. The aspects specifically impacting on the Collins Chabane SDF are detailed in Table 2 below:

Table 2: MTSF 2019-2020

MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK : IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: SPATIAL INTEGRATION	
MTSF OUTCOMES	MTSF PRIORITIES
SHARED NATIONAL SPATIAL VISION AND FRAMES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATION BETWEEN SECTOR DEPARTMENTS, PROVINCES AND REGIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSDF implementation Plan (2019/20) Budget R500 000 • To ensure alignment of plans and programmes to the Spatial Action Areas in the NSDF • Identification of existing towns and cities for refurbishment and transformation into smart cities
INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. SHARED NATIONAL SPATIAL VISION AND FRAMES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATION BETWEEN SECTOR DEPARTMENTS, PROVINCES AND REGIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish funding support mechanisms towards improved quality and quantum of investment and job creation that also contributes to spatial transformation and spatial justice objectives, informed by regional dynamics (transformation priorities, high risk areas and areas of opportunity) • Develop detailed implementation plans for each of the NSDF priority action areas •
FUNCTIONAL SUB-NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL SPACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved collaboration between provincial governments and relevant metropolitan and district municipalities, in line with the NDP • Establish regional institutional collaboration structures through joint implementation protocols or related mechanisms
INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY, SETTLEMENT TRANSFORMATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN URBAN AND RURAL PLACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support intergovernmental action in support of national development objectives and local needs through piloting, refinement and implementation of the District Development Model • Implementation Agreements and joined-up government plans in all the districts and metros in the country and develop the spatial planning, coordination and implementation capability and capacity in all the districts in the country • Profile and support enterprise development in townships through financial incentives and other non-financial forms of support, and remove inhibiting regulations, to ensure the integration of township economies into the mainstream local economic development landscape • Identify and use government land and buildings in urban and rural areas as a catalyst for spatial transformation in support of the NSDF and IUDF objectives, including land and agrarian reform. (9 993 Ha identified – custodianship of national DPWI identified for settlements purposes) •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK : IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: Environmental management and climate change 	
Greenhouse gas emission reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement 4 sectors GHG emission reduction implementation plan (contribution from the largest emitters of GHG) • Build capacity and allocate adequate resources for implementing climate change programmes in municipalities

Municipalities prepared to deal with climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacitation of municipalities to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures • Audit on maintenance of municipal infrastructure resilience and readiness for climate change disasters
Just transition to a low-carbon economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition plans for high carbon emitting sectors (energy, transport, agriculture and waste to low carbon economy) developed by 2024
MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK : IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: Rural Economy	
Sustainable land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 900 000 Ha of land for redistribution and tenure reform 600 000 Ha of land for land restitution
Agrarian transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Ha of land under cultivation in traditional areas • Reduction in degraded land rehabilitated to production • Smallholder farmers supported for food production and commercial activities • Smallholder farmers supported with skills and infrastructure and financial support measures to Increased productivity • Livestock handling and auction facilities mapped and established • Agri-hubs and agro-processing facilities established
Effective regulatory framework of agricultural produce and exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the inhibit standards on SAGAP and Global GAP to enable small holder farmers' participation in • the domestic and global GAP. Governance and operational Review of the National Fresh Produce Markets, and Agency role in market access for small farm holders' participation. • Migrate cultivation of land to conservation agriculture methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK : IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 	
Spatial transformation through multiprogramme integration in priority development Areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in 94 priority development areas • An integrated implementation programme for 94 PDAs completed. • Rezone 100% of land acquired in 2014 - 2019 that falls within the PDAs for human settlement development
Adequate housing and improved quality living environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver housing units through subsidy mechanism • Approve applications and purchase units for the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP) • Upgrade informal Deliver serviced sites settlements to Phase 3 • Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds
MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK : IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	

<p>Improved capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport to increase household access to basic services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid connections to households in terms of the National Electrification Plan • Non-grid connections to households in terms of the National Electrification Plan • Maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported • Support the implementation of the policy, norms and standards of the Municipal Electricity Infrastructure Asset Management • Develop and rollout municipal electricity asset management framework • Annual assessment of all WSAs (Water Services Authorities) • Develop and implement National Sanitation Integrated Plan • Implement Waste Management programs across government, private sector and society to reduce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disposal by landfill • Review current Water Legislations • Alternative water sources strategy developed and implemented. Alternatives water sources implemented by 52 development spaces (IGR Impacts Zones).
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2.1.8 Integrated Urban Development Framework and Implementation Plan 2016-2019

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) sets out the policy framework for transforming and restructuring South Africa's urban spaces.

The IUDF is guided by the vision of creating 'liveable, safe, resource efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life'.

The IUDF's overall outcome is to steer urban growth towards a sustainable growth model of compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns.

The IUDF's premise is that jobs, housing and transport should be used to promote urban restructuring by:

- ◆ Reducing travel costs and distances;
- ◆ Preventing further development of housing in marginal places;
- ◆ Increasing urban densities to reduce sprawl;

- ◆ Improving public transport and the coordination between transport modes, and Shifting jobs and investment towards dense peripheral townships.

The IUDF consists of a Vision, four Strategic Goals and nine Levers which lead to Strategic Priorities that directly impact on the Collins Chabane LM

Core elements of the IUDF

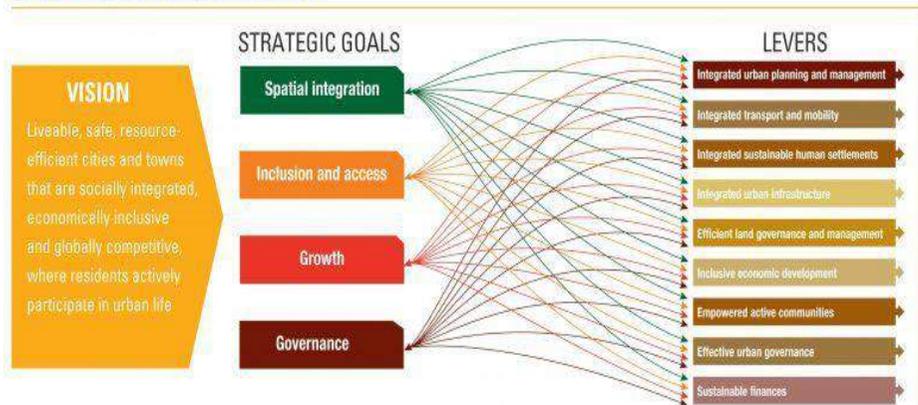


Figure 1: Core elements of the IUDF

The nine Levers, with their implications are:

1. Integrated urban planning and management.
2. Integrated transport and mobility.
3. Integrated sustainable human settlements.

- Rural Areas:

- o Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas.
- o Sustainable land reform.
- o Improved food security.
- o Smallholder farmer development and support.
- o Increased access to quality basic infrastructure and services.

- o Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries.

- Urban Areas:

- o Adequate housing and improved quality living environments.
- o A functionally equitable residential property market.

- o Enhanced institutional capacity and coordination for better spatial targeting.

4. Integrated urban infrastructure.

- Integrated urban space and public transport. Coordinate planning and implementation of public transport, human settlement, economic and social infrastructure and location decisions.

- Agri-logistics and rural infrastructure – Improve investment in agricultural and rural infrastructure that supports expansion of production and employment, small-scale farming and rural development, transport links to main network and tourism infrastructure.

- Maintenance and supply of bulk water resources infrastructure should be ensured.

5. Efficient land governance and management.

6. Inclusive economic development.

- Productive investment is crowded in through the infrastructure build programme.

- Spatial imbalances in economic opportunities are addressed through expanded employment in agriculture, the build programme (infrastructure development) and densification in the metros.

7. Empowered active communities.

8. Effective urban governance.

9. Sustainable finances.

The IUDF advocates a Transit Orientated Development (TOD) approach to urban design. This promotes higher-density urban developments along mass transit corridors, and should inform investments in human settlements in order to improve access and inclusion. To achieve this will require better alignment of transport, land-use, human settlements and resource-efficient, integrated infrastructure.

2.1.9 Draft National Spatial Development Framework 2018

The foundation for the National SDF consists of five frames. These emanate from the NDP 2030 priorities, the National Spatial Development Vision and Logic as well as development issues identified through the analysis process.

The five frames are listed below

Frame One: Urban Regions, Clusters and Development Corridors as the engines of national transformation and economic growth: To focus and sustain national economic growth, drive inclusive economic development and derive maximum transformative benefit from urbanisation and urban living;

Frame Two: Productive Rural Regions and Regional Development Anchors as the foundation of national transformation: To ensure national food security, rural transformation and rural enterprise development and quality of life in rural South Africa through a set of strong urban-rural development anchors in functional regional-rural economies;

Frame Three: National Ecological Infrastructure System as enabler for a shared and sustainable resource foundation: To protect and enable sustainable and just access to water and other national resources for quality livelihoods of current and future generations;

Frame Four: National Connectivity and Economic Infrastructure Networks as enabler for a shared, sustainable and inclusive economy: To develop,

expand and maintain a transport, trade and communication network in support of national, regional and local economic development; and

Frame Five: National Social Service and Settlement Infrastructure Network in support of national well-being: To ensure effective access to the benefits of high-quality basic, social and economic services in a well-located system of vibrant rural service towns, acting as urban-rural anchors and rural-rural connectors.

2.1.7. Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP)

Those key sectors most relevant to Limpopo Province would be:

- Exploitation of opportunities arising from mining equipment capital investment
- Upstream oil and gas (Coal in the case of Limpopo Province)
- "Green" and energy-saving industries
- Agro-processing linked to food security and food pricing imperatives
- Forestry, paper, pulp and furniture
- Creative and cultural industries linked to tourism in the Province
- Business process services
- Electro-technical and ICT

2.1.8. The National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF)

The National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) has the following core objectives:

- To facilitate diversification beyond the economy's current reliance on traditional commodities and non-tradable services that require the promotion of value-addition, characterised particularly by the

movement into non-traditional tradable goods and services that compete in export markets and against imports;

- To ensure long-term intensification of South Africa's industrialisation process and movement towards a knowledge economy;
- To promote a labour-absorbing industrialisation path, with the emphasis on tradable labour-absorbing goods and services and economic linkages that create employment;
- To promote industrialisation characterised by the increased participation of historically disadvantaged people and marginalised regions in the industrial economy, and
- To contribute towards industrial development in Africa with a strong emphasis on building the continent's productive capacity and secure regional economic integration.

Significant achievements are to be obtained in implementing transformative industrial policy actions plans at the sectoral level and the development of stronger transversal platforms set the basis for further strengthening of industrial policy interventions. Special emphasis is placed on three sectors that are particularly well placed for scaling up through leveraging market growth and associated upgrading of supply capacity and capabilities. These are:

"Green" Industries: In particular, the manufacture of components for the 17.8 GW renewable energy generation programme and the production of solar heaters and components, and a range of other goods and services that arise from the requirements of higher energy efficiency in the economy.

Agro-processing: In particular, the expediting of regulatory and support mechanisms to create a large-scale bio-fuels industry, the identification and promotion of export market opportunities to major net food-importing countries; and investment, production development and standards support.

Metal fabrication, capital and transport equipment: Significant opportunities arise from the leveraging of large public procurement in rail

and electricity, the provision of associated investment and upgrading support, and exploitation of opportunities arising from mining capital equipment investment in South Africa and on the rest of the continent.

•

2.1.9. Regional Industrial Development Strategy

Limpopo's critical advantage is its tourism, agricultural and mining, alongside the service industry in Polokwane. In a nutshell, it has a well-developed primary sector which is its national advantage over other and in particular the adjoining provinces.

2.1.10. Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP)

APAP stems from a concern that South Africa increasingly relies on imports of crops (wheat) and livestock products (poultry), while the agricultural sector increasingly relies on imports of inputs (e.g. fertiliser, feed, mechanisation). It argues that we need to establish a more sustainable and productive agricultural sector; to strengthen our competitiveness by supporting localization where potential exists, and to promote agricultural development in a manner that translates into rural development and poverty alleviation.

Key Policy Levers are illustrated in the adjacent Diagram and elaborated on below:

- Equity and Transformation
- Ensuring a more produce friendly (and consumer friendly) market structure
- Accelerating implementation of the Charters and the Small-scale fisheries policy

- Promoting local food economies
- Investment in agro-logistics
- Equitable Growth and Competitiveness
- Promoting import substitution and export expansion through concerted value chain/commodity strategies
- Reducing dependence on industrial and imported inputs
- Increasing productive use of fallow land
- Strengthening Research and Development outcomes
- Environmental Sustainability
- Climate Smart Agriculture
- Governance
- Support services
- Skills development
- Research and Development
- Knowledge and information management (integrated spatial economic planning)
- Market access, information and regulation
- Institutional arrangements – a more integrated approach

2.1.11. National Transport Master Plan

The main purpose of the National Transportation Master Plan 2005-2050 is to motivate a prioritised programme for interventions to upgrade the transportation system in South Africa.

The core directives or paradigm shifts emanating from the Master Plan are to:

- Place greater emphasis on developing rail as a transportation medium,

- Ensure greater integration between land use development and transportation planning; and
- Put more emphasis on enhancing development of a number of priority national transport corridors.

NATMAP conceptually depicts the spatial integration of NATMAP 2050 with national policies and strategies, as set out in the NDP and IUDF above. With respect to the Collins Chabane LM;-

- Settlement and investment must be encouraged in areas with high development and economic growth potential.
- Settlements of exclusion must be linked to areas with economic opportunity.
- Transportation must support an integrated settlement pattern.
- Growth and development must be environmentally sustainable.
- Key rural areas must be developed into sustainable economic entities.
- Industrial development must focus on international markets.
- Comparative and competitive advantages of regions must be exploited.

Proposed Development Corridors

- **Makhado to Messina**- Along road N1 North Makhado
- **Punda Maria Corridor**- Along road R524 East of Makhado to Thohoyandou
- **Makhado to Capricorn**- Along road N1 South of Makhado to Polokwane
- **Makhado to Elim**- Road R578 south east of Makhado to Giyani
- **Elim to Vuwani**- From Elim heading East through villages to Vuwani

2.1.12. Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity

The electricity expansion projects for the Province that emanated from the Eskom Transmission Development Plan (2015-2024) are namely to extend the 400 kV and 275 kV networks to establish the 765 kV network (operated at 400 kV) integrating the Medupi Power Station, and to install additional transformers at existing and new substations. The focus of this plan is primarily on coal rich areas such as Lephalale Local Municipality and are therefore less relevant to the circumstances of CCLM.

2.1.13. Integrated Urban Development Framework

The IUDF provides a holistic agenda for the management of urban areas and is designed to unlock the development synergy that comes from coordinated investments in people and places. Four overall strategic goals are introduced:

- Access: To ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices.
- Growth: To harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development.
- Governance: To enhance the capacity of the state and its citizens to work together to achieve social integration.
- Spatial transformation: To forge new spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas.

These goals, in turn, informed the priority objectives of the eight levers proposed by the IUDF, listed below:

- Policy lever 1: Integrated Spatial Planning
- Policy lever 2: Integrated Transport and Mobility

- Policy lever 3: Integrated and Sustainable Human Settlements
- Policy lever 4: Integrated Urban Infrastructure
- Policy lever 5: Efficient Land Governance and Management
- Policy lever 6: Inclusive Economic Development
- Policy lever 7: Empowered Active Communities
- Policy lever 8: Effective Urban Governance

2.1.14. National Comprehensive Rural Development Programme 2009

Applicable objectives include the following:

- Agrarian Transformation:
 - Facilitate the establishment of rural and agro-industries, co-operatives, cultural initiatives and vibrant local markets;
 - Increase production and sustainable use of natural resources by promoting farming and related value chain development (exploring all possible species of food and economic activity).
- Rural Development:
 - Access to community and social infrastructure, especially well-resourced clinics;
 - Focus on the development of new and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure;
 - Improve and develop infrastructure conducive to economic development, for example distribution and transportation infrastructure, agricultural infrastructure, water and electricity infrastructure, market and storage infrastructure, retail infrastructure and telecommunications infrastructure.
 - Improve and develop infrastructure conducive to social development, for instance sanitation infrastructure, health

infrastructure, sports and recreation infrastructure and education infrastructure (especially ABET centres).

- Land Reform:
 - Promote restitution, tenure reform and redistribution in a sustainable manner.
 - Increase access to land by previously disadvantaged people.
 - Establish agri-villages for local economic development on farms.
 - Up-to-date information pertaining to land claims.
 - Provide reliable and efficient property (deeds) registration system.
 - Contribute to economic growth and housing development by providing government and private agents with essential land information in order to engage in planning as well as economic transactions.
 - Provide spatial planning information and services to local municipalities and other public and private institutions that may require these services for development purposes.

2.1.15. The Agri-Parks Initiative

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has been allocated R6bn over the next three years for Agri-park projects across South Africa and will draw in financial contributions from other departments and the private sector. The plan dovetails with the Department of Trade and Industry's focus on agro-processing to create jobs and boost exports, with some of the planned Agri-parks linked with the department's special economic zones. Although the Agri-park concept has been launched recently, it has major implications on the development of the Rural Development Plan, especially linked to the vision and development

objectives of the plan. Some of the key definitions of the Agri-park concept is highlighted below.

Agri-park (AP) - The Agri-park is a system innovation of agro-production, processing, logistics, marketing and training and extension services located in District Municipalities. As a network it enables a market-driven combination and integration of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services.

Rural Urban Marketing Centre (RUMC) - RUMCs are located on the periphery of large urban areas, these facilities provide market intelligence assist farmers, processors in managing a nexus of contracts. With large warehousing and cold storage facilities to enable market management. Both FPSU's and Agri-hubs provide inputs to the RUMC. Agri-parks share RUMCs. A RUMC should have a reach of between 150km - 250km.

Agri-Hubs (AH) - Agri-hubs are located in central places in a District Municipality, preferably places both sufficient, physical and social infrastructure to accommodate; storage/warehousing facilities; Agri-processing facilities; packaging facilities; logistics hubs; agricultural technology demonstration parks; accommodation for extension support training; housing and recreational facilities for labourers. Agri-hubs receive primary inputs from FPSU's for processing, value adding and packaging which is through-put into the Rural Urban Market Centres or exported directly to markets. Location parameters:

- centrality and accessibility
- available infrastructure
- close to logistics brokerage networks (transport networks)
- has a reach of between 60km and 120km

Farmer Production Support Units (FPSU) - Are centres (more than one per district) of agricultural input supplies, extension support, mechanization support, local logistics support, primary produce collection, and through-put to Agri-hubs. The FPSU's have limited sorting, packaging, storage,

processing for local markets with through-put of excess product to Agri-hubs. Parameters: 10 – 30 Km reach depending on density from where agricultural activity takes place.

Logistics Brokerage - Are transport networks that operate between the FPSU's - Agri-hubs - RUMCs and various derivatives thereof.

Producers of agricultural goods - This is where cropping takes place and can include both large scale farmers (LSH) and small holder farmer (SHF) or even communal farmers.

The Vhembe District Rural Development Plan and its implementation within the Collins Chabane Municipality is discussed in Section 8.5.

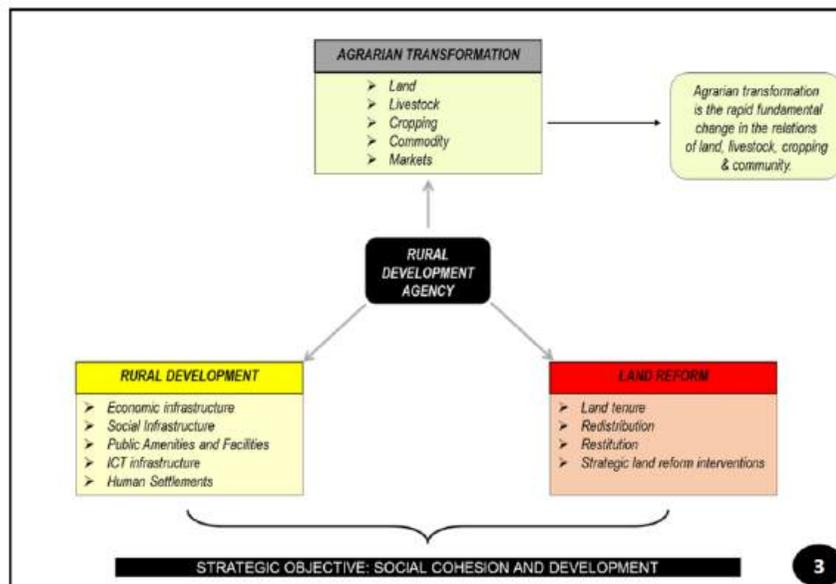


Figure 2: Comprehensive Rural Development Plan Concept

2.1.16. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2005, Biodiversity Assessment 2011

This report assesses the state of South Africa's biodiversity and ecosystems, across terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine environments, with an emphasis on giving spatial information where possible, especially about ecosystems. It provides a spatial picture of the location of South Africa's threatened and under-protected ecosystems, and focuses attention on geographic priority areas for biodiversity conservation.

The Biodiversity Action Plan puts forward the following Key Priorities:

- Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation.
- Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently.
- Promoting a green economy.
- Building sustainable communities.
- Responding effectively to climate change.

2.1.17. National Infrastructure Development Plan 2012

The National Infrastructure Plan (2012) intends to transform our economic landscape while simultaneously creating significant numbers of new jobs, and to strengthen the delivery of basic services. In line with the above the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee developed eighteen Strategic Integrated Projects. These projects cover social and economic infrastructure across all nine provinces (with an emphasis on lagging regions). The SIPs include catalytic projects that can fast-track development and growth. The SIPs are detailed in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Strategic Integrated Projects

Type of Infrastructure	Focus areas of SIPS
Geographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlocking the northern mineral belt, with Waterberg as the catalyst Durban–Free State–Gauteng logistics and industrial corridor South-eastern node and corridor development Unlocking economic opportunities in the North West Province Saldanha–Northern Cape development corridor
Spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated municipal infrastructure project Integrated urban space and public transport programme Agri-logistics and rural infrastructure
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green energy in support of SA economy Type Of Infrastructure Focus Areas Of SIPS Electricity generation to support socio-economic development Electricity transmission and distribution for all
Education/Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social infrastructure revitalisation of public hospitals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and other public health facilities National school-build programme Higher education infrastructure
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding access to communication technology Square Kilometre Array and Meerkat projects
Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional integration for African cooperation and development
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and sanitation infrastructure

2.1.18. Development of Sustainable Human Settlements (Breaking New Ground) 2004

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development, alternatively referred to as Breaking New Ground (2004), is a comprehensive plan for the development of sustainable human settlements. Commissioned by the Department of Human Settlement, the plan promotes the creation of a non-racial, integrated society through the development of sustainable human settlements and quality housing. Within this, the Department is committed to meeting the following specific objectives:

- Accelerate housing delivery;
- Improve the quality of housing products and environments;
- Ensure asset creation;
- Ensure a single, efficient formal housing market, and
- Restructure and integrate human settlements.

It moves away from the current singular focus of housing delivery (numbers) towards more responsive mechanisms which address the multidimensional needs of sustainable human settlements.

2.1.19. Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant 2006

The Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG) aims to “stimulate and accelerate investment in poor and underserved neighbourhoods.” This stimulation is driven through technical assistance and capital grant financing for municipal projects that are linked to distinctive private sector element or intended to create such a link. The NDPG seeks to address the lack of development (primarily economic) in townships, informal areas and low income settlements and supports the following types of interventions:

- Turning dormitory townships into fully functional neighbourhoods;
- Strategic economic development projects;
- Land use restructuring;
- Stimulating property markets;
- Purchasing power retention;
- Public sector investment as catalyst;
- Leveraging non-governmental investment;
- Ensuring municipal support, and Kick-starting township regeneration.

2.1.20. Sustainable Development Goals

On 1 January 2016, the world officially began with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that the United Nations’

member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. This transformative plan of action is based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals to address urgent global challenges over the next 15 years summarised as follows:

- **Goal 1** – End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- **Goal 2** – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- **Goal 3** – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- **Goal 4** – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning
- **Goal 5** – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **Goal 6** – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- **Goal 7** – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- **Goal 8** – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- **Goal 9** – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- **Goal 10** – Reduce income inequality within and among countries.
- **Goal 11** – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Goal 12** – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- **Goal 13** – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy.
- **Goal 14** – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- **Goal 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.

- **Goal 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.
- **Goal 17** – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

2.2. PROVINCIAL POLICY OBJECTIVES

2.2.1. Limpopo Development Plan 2020

The vision of this plan (2015-2020) is to fulfil the potential for prosperity of Limpopo Province in a socially cohesive, sustainable, prosperous and peaceful manner. Critical provincial objectives include:

- Create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods.
- Improve the quality of life of citizens.
- Prioritise social protection and social investment.
- Promote vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities.
- Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service.
- Ensure sustainable development.

The following initiatives or concepts affect CCLM Local Municipality and therefore the formulation of the SDF:

- Enhance economic growth through Provincial Growth Points
- Establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZ), an economic tool to promote growth and investment.
- Opportunities for the expansion of horticultural production lie in productivity increases on land reform projects, on the development

of State-owned land and in the improvement of infrastructure and logistics in these areas.

- Red and White Meat Cluster. The entire Limpopo is suitable for grazing although the carrying capacity of the veld varies in different parts of the province. There is opportunity for considerable increases in output, employment and value chain development in all parts of the province.
- Agro Processing including the revitalisation of irrigation schemes, construction of packaging plants, operationalization of existing Fresh Produce Markets, strengthening of agri-business capacity.
- A large part of CCLM LM forms part of the Kruger National Park and therefore should form part of the tourism clusters.
- Rural development with emphasis of the following:
 - Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas;
 - Sustainable land reform for agrarian transformation;
 - Improved food security; smallholder farmer development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation;
 - Increased access to quality basic infrastructure and services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas;
 - Support for sustainable rural enterprises and industries characterised by strong rural urban linkages; and
 - Increased investment in agro-processing, trade development and access to markets and financial services resulting in rural job creation.

2.2.2. Limpopo Green Economy Plan

The report concludes that Limpopo Province has the following advantages, which could position it as leader in this field:

- Perfect geographic position to develop a variety of green industries and economies of scale;
- Invaluable mineral resource base for local beneficiation;
- Unexploited biodiversity resources for green tourism and payment for ecosystem services; and
- Vibrant young population to enthusiastically engage in new, innovative and developmental economic activities.

Implications for any SDF in the province are as follows:

- All natural economic resources should be retained and indeed strengthened;
- Resource conservation and management is key (i.e. natural resources must be protected);
- Economic production is vital, and spatially this should be included in the SDF;
- Sustainable transport and infrastructure is critical for economic growth;
- Agriculture, food production and forestry are key i.e. productive agricultural land must be protected and retained since the Province must retain its status as 'food basket in the subcontinent';

- All local municipalities are part of this because the resource base is existing and vulnerable;
- Silicon reserves and the silicon smelters (in Polokwane) must be protected; and
- Development of solar farms should be considered.

2.2.3. Limpopo Provincial SDF (2016)

- **Development Principle 1:** Define and protect a Provincial Regional Open Space System which ensures that ecosystems are sustained, and natural resources are utilised efficiently. This includes:
 - River courses and dams
 - All mountains and ridges
 - Declared conservation areas, nature reserves and conservancies
 - Critical biodiversity areas
 - Waterberg Biosphere
- **Development Principle 2:** Facilitate efficient spatial targeting through the identification of a range of provincial, district, municipal and rural nodal points to serve as focal points for investment and service delivery.

The following table is a summary of the different types of nodes identified in the CCLM:

Table 4: Limpopo SDF - Nodal Classification

Node category	Areas affected	Description
Provincial Growth Point.	Musina	Provincial Growth Points represent the highest order nodes in the Province. In most cases, these cities and towns have an established and diverse economy, together with a range of higher order social and government services. Most

	Makhado	importantly, these nodes have immense resource potential, predominantly mineral-related, which render them existing and/or future core nodes in the provincial, and even national economy. The bulk of future economic development will be undertaken by the private sector, but should be supported by public investment in sufficient and high quality engineering infrastructure, and additional social services to serve the fast-growing local populations.
District Growth Points	Thohoyandou	
Municipal Growth Point	Elim Sibasa Malamulele	Municipal Growth Points represent large rural settlement clusters (between 75 000 and 100 000 people), but with very small economic and institutional bases, and very limited local resources on which to build. However, they are accessible via the provincial road network, and thus well located to serve the respective population clusters. It is proposed that these areas be prioritised for the provision of engineering infrastructure, higher order community facilities, as well as economic infrastructure where relevant.
Rural Node Service Delivery Points	Phaphazela Ka Bungani	Rural Nodes/ Service Nodes are villages situated in the midst of a high number of small scattered villages that are isolated/ removed from the provincial road network. The isolated location of these villages is deterring efficient service delivery, hence the identification of a nodal point among these villages where services will be clustered to the benefit of the broader area. Limited economic and institutional bases at present. Social services are to be consolidated at these nodes to efficiently serve the extensive surrounding rural communities. Although small local economies might emerge over time as a result of the proposed agglomeration of public services, it is acknowledged that the economic potential of these nodes is less than the three types of Growth Points described above. The focus should thus be on community infrastructure and not necessarily economic infrastructure.

- **Development Principle 3:** Establish a multi modal transport network to optimise the movement of people and goods between nodes within the province and to all major destinations in Southern Africa. The proposed priority road network – comprising the provincial road network and selected secondary route sections – seeks to capitalise on Limpopo’s strategic location within southern Africa by linking to all eight border posts in the Province in order to support import and export activity and cross-border tourism. It links to all major tourism destinations such as the Kruger National Park and Waterberg and Vhembe Biospheres, and to all major nodes identified in

Limpopo. The proposed priority road network – comprising the provincial road network and selected secondary route sections – seeks to capitalise on Limpopo’s strategic location within southern Africa by linking to all eight border posts in the Province in order to support import and export activity and cross-border tourism. It links to all major tourism destinations such as the Kruger National Park and Waterberg and Vhembe Biospheres, and to all major nodes identified in Limpopo.

- **Development Principle 4:** Direct engineering infrastructure investment towards the priority nodal points where the majority of economic activity and human settlement will establish.

- Prioritise infrastructure maintenance and expansion projects in line with the proposed provincial nodal network
- These nodes represents a combination of well-located (in other words economically viable) points, where population numbers are expected to continuously increase as urbanisation trends prevail. If the bulk of future economic and residential development is consolidated around the proposed nodal network – as proposed in sub-sections that follow – then infrastructure investment in these nodes will serve a much larger population than what is currently possible. This will enhance the cost-benefit ratio to investments made in these areas.
- **Development Principle 5:** Prioritise consolidation of community infrastructure at the identified nodal points and in line with the concept of multi-purpose Thusong Centres/ Rural Development Centres in Rural Nodes.
- **Development Principle 6:** Create conditions conducive to development in multifunctional business areas and implement Urban Revitalisation Strategies in such areas where required.
- **Development Principle 7:** Optimise the utilisation of agricultural potential of Limpopo Province to provide sustainable livelihoods to marginalised communities in rural areas in partnership with commercial farms.
- **Development Principle 8:** Utilise the provincial environmental resources as attractions to promote sustainable tourism development (and conservation) in all parts of the Province.
- **Development Principle 9:** Promote mining activity and associated job creation potential in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- **Development Principle 10:** Address industrial sectoral diversification by way of area specific investment in high value production and value added technologies and industries. The sectors are namely 'Green' industries; Agro-processing; and Metal fabrication. More specifically, Limpopo Province is particularly well-placed to focus on the following priority sectors:
 - Food, beverage and tobacco;
 - Textile, clothing and leather goods;
 - Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic;
 - Other non-metal mineral products; and
 - Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment.
 - Value chains in the provincial economy are generally very short, and there is especially potential for increased beneficiation in the mining and agricultural sectors
- **Development Principle 11:** Sustainable Human Settlement in urban and rural Limpopo Province. Future 'urban' development (housing, economic infrastructure, community infrastructure, etc.) be consolidated around the identified nodes and that it be done to achieve the IUDF vision which reads as follow:
 - "Liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life".

2.3. LOCAL POLICY OBJECTIVES (DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL)

2.3.1. Vhembe District Integrated Development Plan and Spatial Development Framework

Vhembe District Municipality of is a Category C Municipality, established in the year 2000 in terms of Local Government Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998. Vhembe District Municipality is located in the Northern part of Limpopo Province and shares borders with Capricorn, Mopani District municipalities in the eastern, and western, directions respectively.

The District covers **27 969 148** km² of land. Out of the total square km of land Makhado covers **8310. 586**km², Thulamela covers **2 893.936** km², Collins Chabane covers **5 467. 216** km², Musina covers **11 297. 41** km².

The district has a total population of **1 393 949** people according to Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey. Out of the total population of the district, Makhado is 416 728, Thulamela is 497 237, Collins Chabane is 347 974 and Musina is 132 009.

The northern and western parts of the Vhembe District are developed at a fairly low intensity. The south-eastern extents, on the other hand, include multiple rural villages. Its eastern extent forms part of the Kruger National Park (KNP). Thohoyandou is a fully-fledged town and the largest service centre in this precinct. There is strong correlation between the higher order road network traversing the District and the location of larger villages and settlements.

The Vhembe District Municipality has the following powers and functions assigned to it in terms of the provisions of Section 84 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act, no 117 of 1998:

- Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality
- Bulk supply of electricity that affects a significant proportion of municipalities in the district. This function is currently being rendered by ESKOM whilst the district play a coordinating role of electricity
- Domestic waste – water and sewage disposal system
- Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole
- Regulation of passenger transport services
- Municipal health services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole
- Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole
- The establishment conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the district
- The establishment conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the district
- Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality
- Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality
- The receipt, allocation and, if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality
- The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.
- The District is both the water services authority and provider

- It should be noted that Environmental/Municipal Health Services is transferred from Limpopo Department of Health and Social Development to Vhembe District Municipality.

Generally, a district municipality must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole:

- Promoting bulk infrastructural development and services for the district as a whole;
- Building the capacity of local municipalities in its area to perform their functions and exercise their powers where such capacity is lacking; and
- Promoting the equitable distribution of resources between the local municipalities in its area to ensure appropriate levels of municipal services within the area.

The following corridors link nodes in the district:

- N1 National Road from Polokwane to Beitbridge
- R522 from Vivo to Makhado
- R523 from Vivo via Waterpoort to Masekwapoort
- R521 from Vivo to Pont drift Border
- R572 from Musina to Pont drift
- R524 from the Makhado central business district to Punda Maria and Mozambique
- R529 from Basani, Malamulele, Giyani to Moiketsi
- R81 from Road R524 to Giyani
- R525 from Mopani the N1 Road to Pafuri Gate
- R578 from Kruger National Park, Malamulele, Vuwani, Giyani via Elim to the N1 National Road

- Thohoyandou, Masisi, Tshikondeni and Phafuri gate
- D4 from N1, vlei fonteint ,Elim Vuwani Malamulele to shangoni gate

The Vhembe District IDP sets out development priorities for the entire district, which should be adopted by the local municipalities situated within the District. The District's IDP includes a chapter on spatial development also referred to as the SDF Chapter. The SDF chapter sets out directives and guidelines for future development forms and patterns. It also presents a spatial rationale which is derivative from provincial level. Derived from the Provincial Spatial Rationale, which has identified settlement hierarchy for the whole Province, the District SDF makes provision for settlement hierarchy for Vhembe District Municipality. The Spatial Rationale highlighted the settlement hierarchy based on the classification of individual settlements (i.e. towns and villages) in which the hierarchy is characterized as follows:

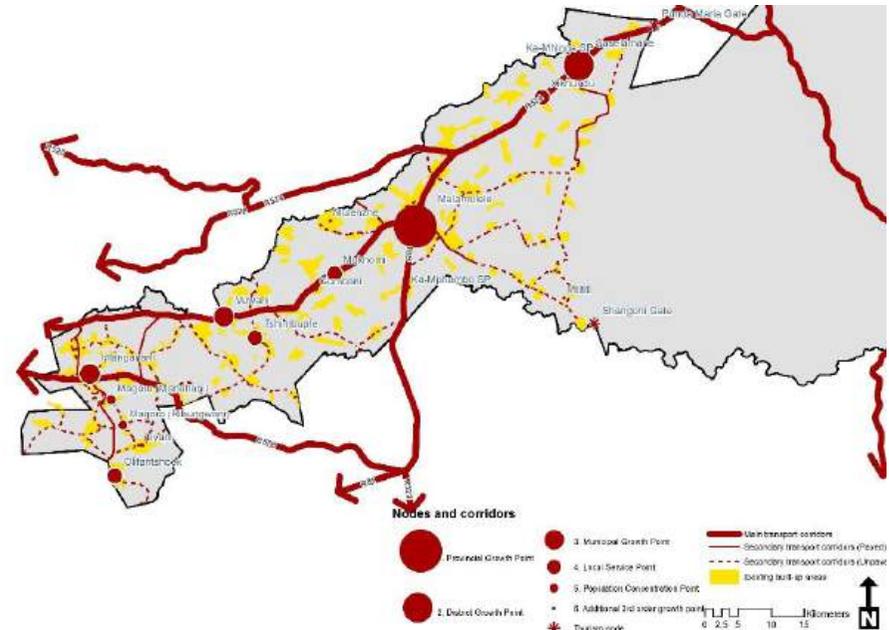
NEW PROPOSED GROWTH POINTS

- **First order** settlement (Growth Points) which are further characterized into three categories i.e.
 - Provincial Growth Point; Malamulele
 - District Growth Point; Saselamani
 - Municipal Growth Points – Hlanganani and Vuwani
- **Second Order** Settlements (Population Concentration Point);Tiyani, Mahatlni, Majosi, Ribungwani, Bungeni and Mavambe,
- **Third Order** Settlement (Local Service Points Xikundu, Mmukhomi, Tshimbupfe, A &B, Mulenzhe and Olifantshoek
 - Additional 3dr order nodes: Mtititi, Mphambu, Mhinga, Magona, Gumbani
- **Fourth Order** Settlement (Villages Services Areas);
- **Fifth Order** Settlement (Remaining Small Settlements).

Settlement Clusters indicate priority development areas/ nodes in which primarily first order settlement and second order settlements are identified. Growth Points are therefore the highest order in the settlement hierarchy, with population concentration points being the second order in the settlement hierarchy.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

- **Makhado to Messina**- Along road N1 North Makhado
- **Punda Maria Corridor**- Along road R524 East of Makhado to Thohoyandou
- **Makhado to Capricorn**- Along road N1 South of Makhado to Polokwane
- **Makhado to Elim**- Road R578 south east of Makhado to Giyani
- **Elim to Vuwani**- From Elim heading East through villages to Vuwani
- **Malamulele Node** - R81, D3756 and D4
- **Vuwani Node** - D4, D3746, D3751, D3755, D3750, D3753
- **Sesalamani Node** - R524, D3708, D3739, D3667, RR578
- **Hlanganani Node** - D4, D3755, R578, D3748, D3206.



Map 3: Proposed Development Corridors

The significance of Makhado and Thulamela Local Municipality to this SDF is that CCLM was established by consolidating a portion of Thulamela as well as Makhado Local Municipality.

Table 5: Growth Points

GROWTH POINT	MUSINA	MAKHADO	COLLINS CHABANE	THULAMELA
Provincial Growth Point	Musina	Makhado	Malamulele	Thohoyandou

District Growth Point		Elim/ Waterval	Saselama ni	Sibasa Tshilamba
Municipal Growth Point	Madimbo, Malale Tsshikikhudini Tanda Domboni Muswodi Dipeni Folovhodwe Masisi	Dzanani Madombidzha	Vuwani Hlangana ni	Lwamondo Tshikombani
Population Concentration Points	Musina Folovhodwe Muswodi Masisi	Ravele Tshino Tshakhuma Maibane	Tiyani, Mahatlni, Majosi, Ribungwani, Bungeni and Mavambe,	Mukula Tshisaulu Lufule Makonde Dzwerani
Local Service Points	Tshipise Folovhodwe Madimo	Buysdorp Thalane Vleifontein Valdezia Waterpoort	Xikndu Mukhomi Tshimbupfe A&B Olifantshoek Mulenzhe	Makonde Tshaulu Vhufulwi/Tshiter eke Makuya

			Mtiti, Mphambu, Mhinga, Magona, Gumbani	
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2.3.2. Collins Chabane Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2020-21

CCLM vision reads "A Spatially Integrated & Sustainable Local Economy by 2030". The above picture is an inspiring picture of a preferred future for the municipality. The municipality's value system is built around transparency; accountability; responsiveness; being professional and creative and showing integrity.

It is not time bound and serves as a foundation for all policy development and planning, including strategic and integrated development planning. The municipality's mission is "To ensure the provision of sustainable basic services and infrastructure to improve the quality of life of our people and to grow the local economy for the benefit of all our citizens."

However, the municipality is not directly responsible for providing all services; the municipality has the responsibility to ensure optimal provision of services from sector departments and SOE's.

The power and functions of the Municipality in term of Section 84(1) of the Municipal Structures Act, No 117 of 1998, Section 156 of the Constitution of SA 108 of 1996 (Schedule 4 part Band Schedule 5 part B).

Table 6: Powers And Functions

KEY ROLES AND FNCTIONS	RESPONSIBILITIES
PRIMARY POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	
Waste management, refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Sports and recreation facilities	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Traffic and parking law enforcement	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Local Economic Development and Tourism	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Air pollution	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Building regulations	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Electricity and gas reticulation	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Municipal planning	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Municipal public transport	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Municipal public works, Roads and storm water	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Cleansing of Municipal Facilities & Horticulture	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Control of public nuisances	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Facilities for the accommodation and burial of animals	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Local amenities	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Markets and street trading	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Municipal parks and beaches and amusement facilities	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Noise pollution	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
Public Open Places control	Collins Chabane Local Municipality

Street lighting	Collins Chabane Local Municipality
SECONDARY POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	
Basic Services: water and sanitation Water and sanitation	Vhembe District Municipality
Fire fighting services	Vhembe District Municipality
Municipal health services	Vhembe District Municipality
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Vhembe District Municipality
Municipal abattoirs	Province
Child care facilities	Province
Housing	Province
Electricity Eskom	Municipality
Disaster management / Fire fighting	Province and District
Education	Province
Health and transport	Province

Table 7: Municipal 10 Key Priority Needs

PRIORITY NO.	PRIORITY ISSUE	KEY FOCUS AREA
1	Water	Improve access to sustainable basic services
2	Sanitation	Improve access to sustainable basic services
3	Electricity	Improve access to sustainable basic services
4	Human Settlement	Integrated spatial and human settlement
5	Roads	Improve access to sustainable basic services
6	Waste Management	Promote Community well-being and environmental welfare

7	Community facilities	Promote Community well-being and environmental welfare
8	Education	Improve governance and administration
9	Health	Integrated spatial and human settlement
10	Economic Growth and Development	Integrated Local Economy

Table 8: Projects and Budgets as per CCLM IDP 2020/21

Location	Project
Chapter 11	
All Municipal Nodal points	Demarcation and survey of sites.
Saselamani	Formalization of Saselamani.
Mxadzi Ville	Formalization of Mxadzi Ville.
All Municipal Nodal points	Review of the CCLM SDF.
Malamulele	Township Establishment on Portion 10 of the farm Malamulele 234 LT.
Malamulele	Finalization of the registration of Malamulele Business park, Malamulele B Ext 1 & 2 and Malamulele D Ext 1,2,3,4,
Vuwani	Street Naming in Vuwani
All Municipal Nodal points	Supplementary Valuation Roll
All Municipal Nodal points	IDP review, strategic Planning session
All Municipal Nodal points	Formalization of identified areas.
Nandoni, Nkuzani and Mhinga	Township establishment of Nandoni golf estate Nkuzani Masingita group of companies
Mbhuti phase 2, ward 7: Mseveni A and B, Ward 8: Masia	Electrification of house-hold at various villages

Mveledziso, Ward 9: Kurhuleni & Masia Tandavale, Ward 11: Makhsa	
Dhoveni, Masia 50, Mashau, Madobi 71, Makhasa 64, Muhunguti 80, Makahlule 93, Manghena 60, Khakhanwa 43.	Electrification of house-holds at various villages
Malamulele	Electrification of house-holds at Malamelele B-Ext
36 wards	Supply and installation of 36 high mast lights
Malamulele, Saselamani, Vuwani, & Hlanganani	Supply and installation of Solar LED street lights at various villages.
Saselamani, Vuwani and Hlanganani, Mhinga, Moriri, and Bungeni or Njhakanjhaka cross	Supply and installation of Solar traffic signal(lights)
Malamulele Boxing Gym	Supply and installation of Solar panel and 150kva silent Back-up Generator
Saselamani stadium	Supply and installation of 200kva silent Back-up Generator
Sebudi/Vyeboom	Upgrading of Sebudi/Vyeboom road phase 2
Malamulele	Upgrading of internal streets at Malamulele B
Malamulele	Opening and widening of streets in Business park.
Malamulele	Upgrading of internal streets in Malamulele
Vuwani	Upgrading of Internal Streets at Vuwani Phase 1
Malamulele	Construction of Malamulele traffic circle
Sasekani	Upgrading of Sasekani Ring Road
Malamulele	Upgrading of Internal street at Malamulele D Ext 3
Malamulele	Construction of bus terminals for local and long distance
Mudavula	Construction of Mudavula Ring road
Mphambo	Construction of Mphambo Ring road
N'wamatatani	Nwa-Matatani ring road 2.2km

Josefa	Construction of Josefa ring road
Xihosana	Construction of Xihosana ring road
Bevhula	Construction of Bevhula Ring road
Xithhelani	Upgrading of R81 to Xithhelani graveyard road
All Municipal Nodal points	Upgrading of Low level bridges/Culverts in various villages
Mahatlane	Construction of Mahatlane Access Bridge
All Municipal Nodal points	Maintenance and repairs of Street light
All Municipal Nodal points	Maintenance and repairs of Municipal Roads and bridges
All Municipal Nodal points	Maintenance and repairs of machinery and equipment's
Malamulele	Construction of Municipal office building
Malamulele	Construction of Malamulele Market stalls
Vuwani	Construction of Vuwani Market stalls
Hlanganani	Construction of Hlanganani Market stalls
Malamulele	Upgrading of Malamulele Traffic Station
Vuwani	Refurbishment of Vuwani Sub-Offices
Hlangnani and Saselamani	Construction of Hlangnani and Saselamani Sub-Offices traffic/ DLTC and VTS
Malamulele	Establish Tourism Inform Centre
Malamulele	Construction of community hall at Malamulele
Njhakanjhaka	Refurbishment of community hall at Njhakanjhaka
Municipal buildings	Construction of Ablution blocks and showers in Municipality stores
All Municipal Nodal points	Maintenance and repairs of Municipal Buildings
Merve	Refurbishment of Merve stadium
Davhana	Construction of Davhana stadium

Malamulele	Upgrading of Malamulele stadium
Bungeni stadium	Extension of Bungeni stadium palisade fence
Vuwani	Construction of Vuwani Sports Centre
Xigalo	Construction of Xigalo land fill site
All Municipal Nodal points	Acquisition of plants and machinery
Njhakanjhaka	Erection of palisade fence and water supply at Njhakanjhaka community hall
Malamulele	Construction of speed humps on the newly constructed road
All Municipal Nodal points	Refurbishment of Municipal Cemeteries at Malamulele
Vuwani	Fencing of municipal cemeteries at Vuwani
All Municipal Nodal points	Construction of Pound Stations for vehicles
All Municipal Nodal points	Purchase of water tanks
All Municipal Nodal points	To purchase and distribute refuse bins and bulk containers by 30 June 2021
All Municipal Nodal points	Environmental Cleaning Programmes (Good green deed campaign)
All Municipal Nodal points	To conduct Arrive Alive awareness campaigns
All Municipal Nodal points	Purchasing of Firearms
All Municipal Nodal points	Purchasing of new Uniform for new employees
All Municipal Nodal points	Purchasing of Disaster relief material
All Municipal Nodal points	Maintenance and repairs of Municipal Cemeteries
All Municipal Nodal points	Establishment of Malamulele Park
All Municipal Nodal points	Installation of Rainwater Harvesting systems
All Municipal Nodal points	Rehabilitation of wetlands
All Municipal Nodal points	Environmental education and cleaning programme
Chapter 12	
Basani, Phaweni, Roadhuis, Nyavhani, Tshikonelo, Xigalo, Dlamani, Khangela	Jerome Command Reservoir (3.5ML) Sub-system
Xikundu mhinga	Xikundu mhinga bulk water supply

Tiyani New village	Development of Boreholes at Tiyani (Sitting, drilling, testing, equipping, construction of pump house, Constriction of supplying lines and reticulations. Construction of storage)
Mhinga village	Refurbishment of Mhinga Plant and construction of Bulk line from the plant to Wisani T-Junction. (Refurbishment of Mhinga plant and Construction of the parallel line from the plant to T-Junction to Wisani Booster Pump Station.)
Programmes and Projects for private Investors and other Spheres of Government	
Location	Project Description
Nkuzana	Nkuzana Development Precinct: Industries Private/Public Sector Offices Intermodal Facility Shopping Centre Value Retail Centre Hotel with Conference Facilities Business Sites 399 Residential Sites Public Open Space
Mulenzhe	Nandoni Golf Estate: Golf course Club house Hotel Private School Shopping center Garage Water park and Happy Island

A projects prioritisation framework has been established to ensure projects are prioritised against the strategic priorities of the municipality and the input received from communities via the IDP process.

The following are some of the guidelines that will apply to prioritising projects:

- **Developments at major economic hubs** areas that will include roads, electricity to public centre's (i.e. clinics, traditional councils, schools, etc.); high traffic volume roads; public transportation roads

(i.e. bus routes, taxi routes etc.); road maintenance; backlogs of electricity, housing and roads should be prioritised as basic service delivery; and engagement with WSA (VDM) on water and sanitation projects.

- **Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP):** Opportunities for implementing the EPWP have been identified in the infrastructure, environmental, social and economic sectors. The programme involves reorienting line function budgets so that municipality's expenditure results in more work opportunities, particularly for unskilled labour.

Pivotal projects across the municipality are those pertaining to basic service delivery such as the provision of Electricity-; Transportation and Stormwater-; Water-; Sanitation- and Community Facility Infrastructure. Other projects include Human Settlements; Education; Planning and Development; Rural Development and Mining.

The provision of Electricity infrastructure is a priority in every ward, other common projects which are prioritised are those pertaining to Transportation and Stormwater as well as Education and Planning Development.

Based on the Planned Expenditure for the projects mentioned above most wards falls in the category where R100, 000, 000.00 is the limit on expenditure. Wards 11; 21; 23; 24; 28; 32 falls in the category above R100, 000, 000.00 – R150, 000, 000.00 and wards 23 and 24 falls in the > R150, 000, 000.00.

From the above it is clear that wards 23 and 24 are prioritized in terms of projects and budget allocation. These wards are situated towards the centre

of the Municipality. The priority wards as identified above are scattered in the western, central, and eastern portions of the Municipality.

Ward 24 is the highest priority area for budget allocation. The ward is a highly concentrated region within the municipality in terms of population and is therefore identified as a District Growth point for Economic Development. However, in alignment with other key nodes identified in the above analysis, a number of differently classified areas have been earmarked for nodal development. A complementary project includes corridor development which provides linkage from nodal areas.

CCLM's short term to medium term priorities include:

- **KPA 1 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE**
 - HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
 - Need to appoint personnel due to high vacancy rate
 - Establishment of Training unit
 - Engagement of SALGA for support due to slow progress in implementation of job evaluation
 - Effective internship programme and continuous training of employees
 - Effective institutional policies
 - Continuous development, review and implementation of policies to ensure effective institutional policies
 - Effective implementation of EPWP policy
 - Development of employment equity plan
 - Cascading of performance management System to lower levels
 - Linking of all Municipal premises to the switchboard operations through ICT upgrades

- Training of ward committees
 - Training of section 79 committee members
 - Implementation of fleet management systems
- Develop housing needs register
 - Review of the supplementary valuation roll inclusive of Rural Areas
 - Relocate property management function from Technical and Cooperate Services
 - Review all the phases of IDP
- **KPA 2 Spatial Rationale and LED**
 - Arrange a meeting with land invaders to discuss the resolution of Council.
 - Finalization of township establishment processes for Unproclaimed Malamulele Extensions
 - Unplanned Human Settlements: Engage traditional leaders to halt the allocation of sites without consulting the Municipality.
 - Formalization and Proclamation Of Identified Land: Engage traditional leaders on proclamation and formalization.
 - Proclaimed farm Portions Not Transferred To CCLM: Engage Public Works and Rural Development to transfer these assets.
 - Land Parcels Registered In The Name Of Thulamela And Makhado Under The Jurisdiction Of CCLM: Register the land parcels in the name of CCLM
 - Alignment of Nodal points: Review the SDF to incorporate nodal points previously identified by Thulamela & Makhado e.g. Mhinga, Mtititi and Magona.
 - Demarcate 5000 residential sites as per application from traditional councils.
 - Registration and Proclamation of Business Park: Register the business park and Auction business park
 - Naming of streets for Malamulele and Vuwani
 - Municipal boundaries: Engage Municipal Demarcation Board to reconfigure Municipal Boundaries
 - Implementation of the precinct plans
 - Engage CoGHSTA to accreditate CCLM as the housing authority
 - **KPA 3: Basic Service Delivery**
 - Short term: Appointment of waste management officer
 - Medium term: Appointment of employee as per organogram including General assistance
 - Long term: Extension Of Refuse Removal services : Purchasing of refuse trucks
 - Environmental Management: Develop Air Quality Management plan
 - Biodiversity and conversation: Develop Alien Invasive Species Eradication Plan
 - Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
 - Implementation of waste by-law
 - Development Of Parks within the Municipality
 - Identification Of A Piece Of Land For Cemetery Development
 - Development Of Municipal Nursery
 - The Municipality should engage the Collins Chabane Sports Council to activate all sporting codes
 - Road Safety, Law Enforcement & revenue collection: Conducting Arrive Alive Campaigns
 - Stray animals in our public roads causing roads accidents: Purchasing Of A Vehicle For Pounding Animals and establishment of pounding station
 - Road Safety & law enforcement: Appointment of more traffic officers to cover the whole of Collins Chabane
 - Public transport operating without valid permits: Purchasing Of Towing Vehicle To Tow Public Vehicles Such As taxi & Busses

- Develop a road master plan
 - Implementation of storm water management(low level bridges, drifts, v- drains)
 - Development of new gravel roads for village extensions
 - Re-gravelling of internal streets(done internal)
 - Electrifications of 1100-1500 village extensions
 - Construction of high masts lights, streets lights and flood lights on our facilities
 - Removal of all Illegal water connections
 - Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Vandalism: Implementation of By-Laws
 - Removal of all Asbestos pipes at Vuwani and Malamulele Towns
 - Construction Both Bulk and Internal Reticulation at Malamulele B
 - Construction of Ventilated Improved Pitlatrines (VIP)
 - Construction of community facilities(4 hall, 3 library, 3 stadium and 4 parks)
 - Construction of a bulk pipeline from Mhinga Plant to Wisani Booster: Interlinking the Current System with the Existing Boreholes and also additional new boreholes: Upgrading the Xikundu Water Treatment Pant
 - Jerome Command Reservoir: Completion of the Reservoir and interlinking
 - Nandoni Bulk water supply (Section B): Complete and test the remaining section (7,5km)
 - Shortage of water at various Villages: Borehole Drilling and Connecting the Nandoni system to the Villages:
 - Operation and Maintenance: Preventative Maintenance: Availability of spares
- Construction tourism information centre
 - Tourism: Feasibility Studies on the identified land for tourism development
 - Awareness campaign on business registration
 - Identify heritage sites and feasibility studies.
 - PMT and EXCO to engage traditional Council to discuss the status of mining
 - KPA 5: Municipal Finance, Management and viability
 - Revenue Management: Correct tariffs & Linking of information and reconciliation of valuations rolls with the billing system.
 - Expansion of revenue base.
 - Implement the credit control policy.
 - Timeously Development of comprehensive (Capital and operational projects) procurement plan
 - Completeness of GRAP Compliance Asset Register: Monthly updating
 - Alignment of the budget with the IDP
- The spatial analysis exercise provides a visual picture of the existing spatial pattern (that nodes, networks and areas) that has emerged in the municipal area. The analysis serves to describe the municipal area in spatial terms and understand how space is utilized in the municipality. It also looks at settlement patterns and growth points (nodes), population concentration areas, land claims and their socio-economic implications. All these aspects have a bearing on future land usage, infrastructure investment, establishment of sustainable human settlements, public transport and local economic development.
- **First order** settlement (Growth Points) which are further characterized into three categories i.e.
 - Provincial Growth Point; Malamulele
 - District Growth Point;

- Municipal Growth Point - Hlanganani, Saseleman and Vuwani
- **Second Order** Settlements (Population Concentration Point);Tiyani, Mahatlni, Majosi, Ribungwani, Bungeni and Mavambe, Mulenzhe, Mtititi, Mphambu, Mhinga, Magona, Gumbani Magoro which include areas such as Mahatlani, Majosini, Ribungwani and Bungeni Tshino which include areas such as Tshino, Tshivhazwaulu, Ramukhuba
- **Third Order** Settlement (Local Service Points Xikundu, Mmukhomi, Tshimbupfe, A &B, Mulenzhe and Olifantshoek
- **Fourth Order** Settlement (Villages Services Areas);
- **Fifth Order** Settlement (Remaining Small Settlements);

The spatial challenges experienced in CCLM such as scattered settlements have become too costly to provide services. The apartheid spatial pattern is still evident with sprawling rural villages situated in traditional authority areas located far away from employment opportunities, thus become too costly for people to travel to their working places. State-owned land is mostly under the custodianship of Traditional Authorities. Large percentage of land is held under leasehold title and Permission to Occupy. Because of this, land ownership is regarded as insecure, which in turn acts as a hurdle to land development.

Spatial Planning Policies and By-Laws

- SPLUMA By-Law, 2018
- Street Trading By-law, 2018
- Noise Control By-law, 2018
- Advertising and Billboards By-law, 2018
- Hardware Storage of Goods By-laws, 2018
- Car Wash By-laws, 2018
- Place of Public Worship By-law, 2018
- Tuck Shops By-laws, 2018
- Public Open Spaces By-law, 2018

- Transportation of Goods By-laws, 2018
- Densification Policy , 2018
- Rental Housing Policy, 2018

2.3.3.Collins Chabane Municipal Planning and Land Use Management By-Law, 2019

Purpose of this By-Law is to give effect to the Municipality administrative rights as contemplated in the Constitution of Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 106 of 1996) and introduction, adoption of consolidated processes and procedures, to implement an effective systems of land development and land use applications, spatial planning and Land Use Scheme within the jurisdiction of the Collins Chabane Local Municipality and provide for the establishment of a Municipal Planning and Appeals Tribunal in line with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) and for matters in connection thereto.

2.3.4.Limpopo Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill (SPLUMB)

The Provincial SPLUMB states that the Municipal Council must by notice on the Provincial Gazette adopt a municipal SDF for the municipality. Before adopting the municipal SDF, the Municipal Council must give notice of the proposed municipal SDF in the Gazette and the media.

The Council must invite the public to submit written representations in respect of the proposed municipal SDF to the Municipal Council within 60 days after publication of the latter notices. Furthermore, the Council must

consider all representations received in respect of the proposed municipal SDF.

A Municipal Planning Tribunal or any other authority required or mandated to make a land development decision in terms of this Act or any other law relating to land development, may not make a decision which is inconsistent with a municipal SDF. A Municipal Planning Tribunal or any other authority required or mandated to make a land development decision may depart

from the provisions of a municipal SDF only if; site specific circumstances justify a departure from the provisions of such municipal SDF. Where a provincial SDF is inconsistent with a municipal SDF, the Premier must take necessary steps, including the provision of technical assistance to support the revision of those SDF's in order to ensure consistency between the two.

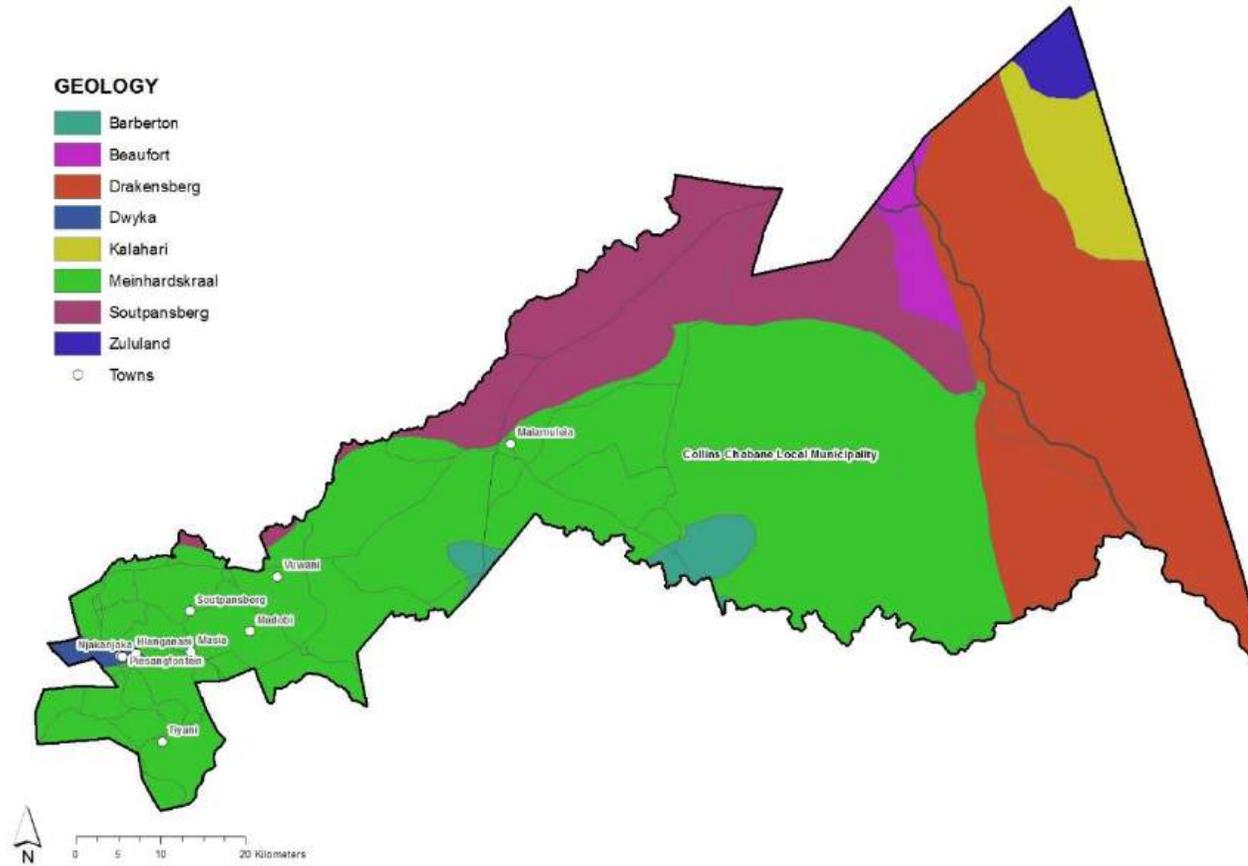
3. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

southern and western parts of the municipal area.

3.1. GEOLOGY

Geology deals with the physical structures and substance of the earth. An areas geological composition largely influences its topographic nature, soil type as well as the agricultural potential of that area.

For the purposes of the SDF, an overview of the geology of the municipality is provided, however, as variations occur, development must be subject to a geotechnical analysis. the geology map shows that the dominant geological formation within the municipality is Meinhardskraal (light green), found on the



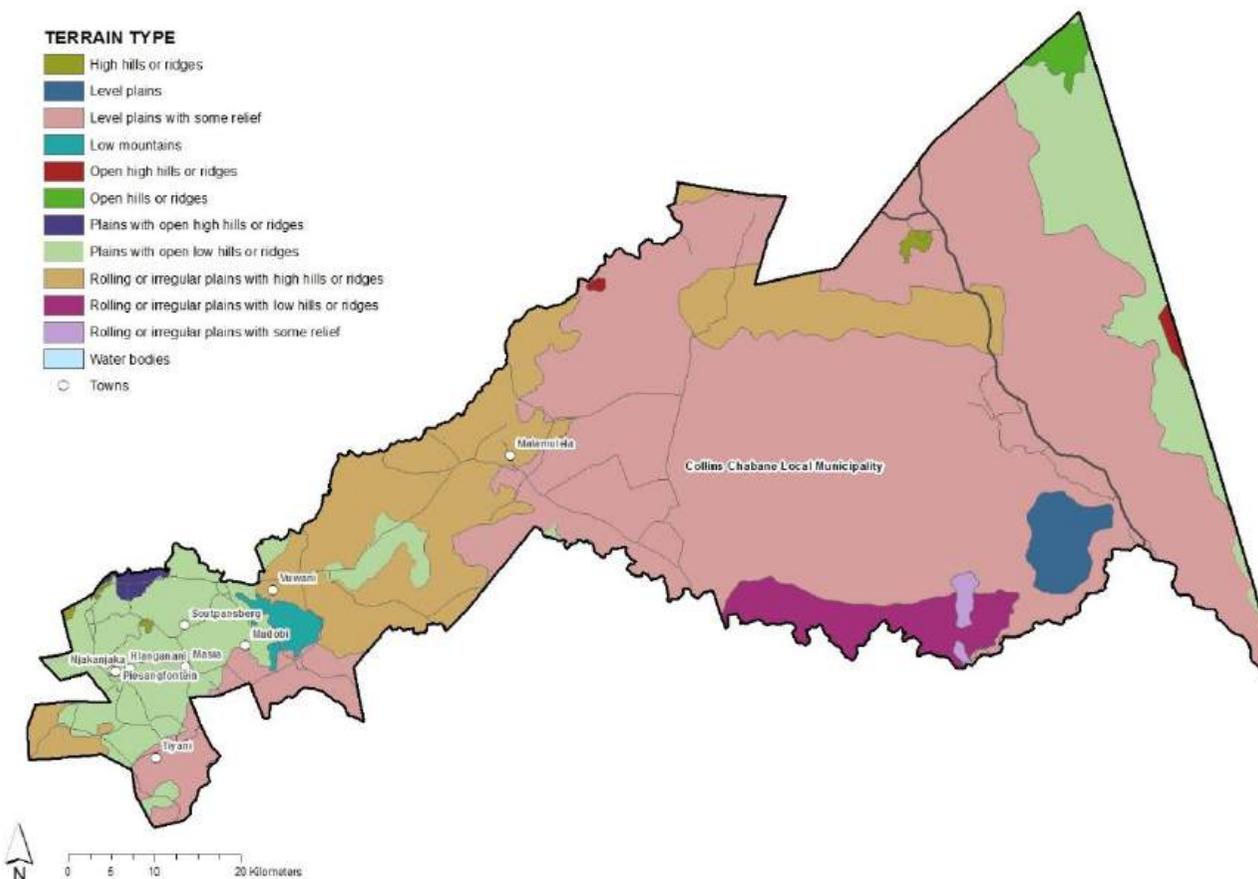
Map 4: Geology

3.2. TERRAIN TYPES

Terrain type data is used to describe the relief or terrain of an area by means of percentage level land and relief. The terrain of an area is described through a gradient from level plains or plateaus to high mountains.

The eastern part of the municipality consists largely of level plains with some relief, which is the dominant terrain type in the municipality. The far south western area, where many of the settlements within the municipality are located, consists mainly of plains with open low hills or ridges and some traces of level plains with some relief as well as low mountains.

A large part of this area (western) also consists significantly of rolling or irregular plains with high hills or ridges.



Map 5: Terrain Type

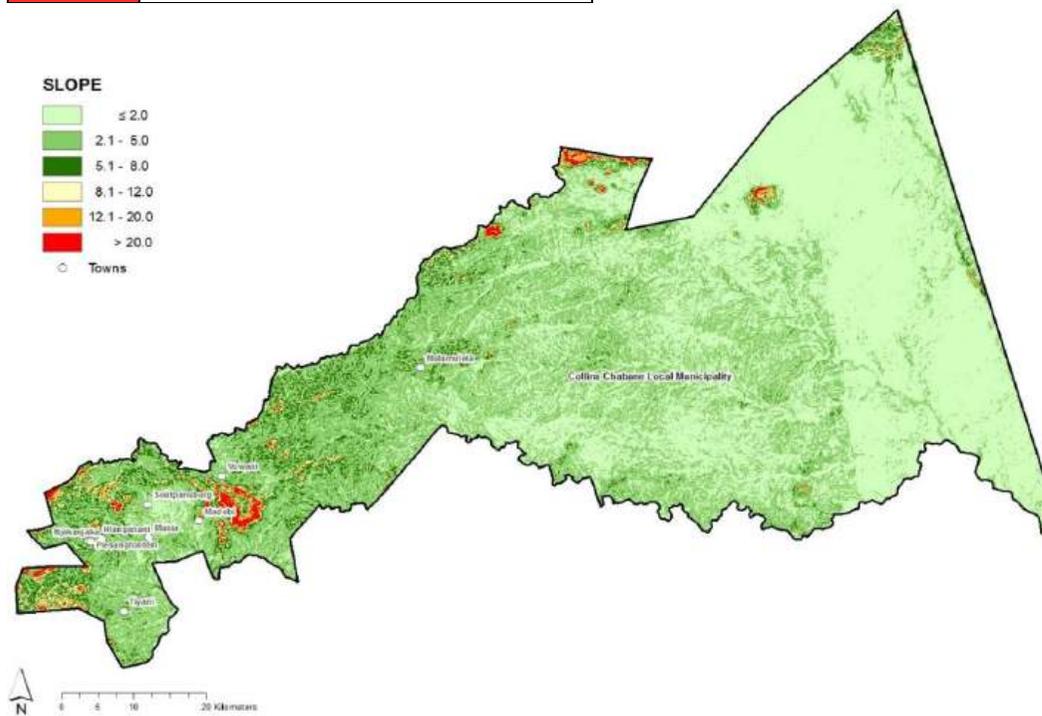
3.3. SLOPE

The steepness of an areas slope is a determinant of development within that area, as the slope becomes steeper development becomes problematic and costly. A slope is commonly measured in the form of a percentage, of which steep slopes are classified between the ranges of 12% to 33%. The average slope of an area is used to regulate steep slopes within that area. The table below specifies the development potential at various degree levels of the slope. The Slope map shows that the municipality is predominantly flat, with some slightly steep slope areas in its western parts. Steep slopes limit and constrain development, hence it is crucial to indicate these areas within a municipality’s SDF.

8% to 15%	Suitable for moderate to low-density residential development, but great care should be exercised in the location of any commercial, industrial or institutional uses.
15% to 25	Only suitable for low-density residential, limited agricultural and recreational uses.
Over 25%	Only used for open space and certain recreational uses.

Table 9: Degree of Slope

Degree of slope (%)	Development Potential
0% - 3%	Generally suitable for all development and uses.
3% - 8%	Suitable for medium density residential development, agriculture, industrial and institutional uses.

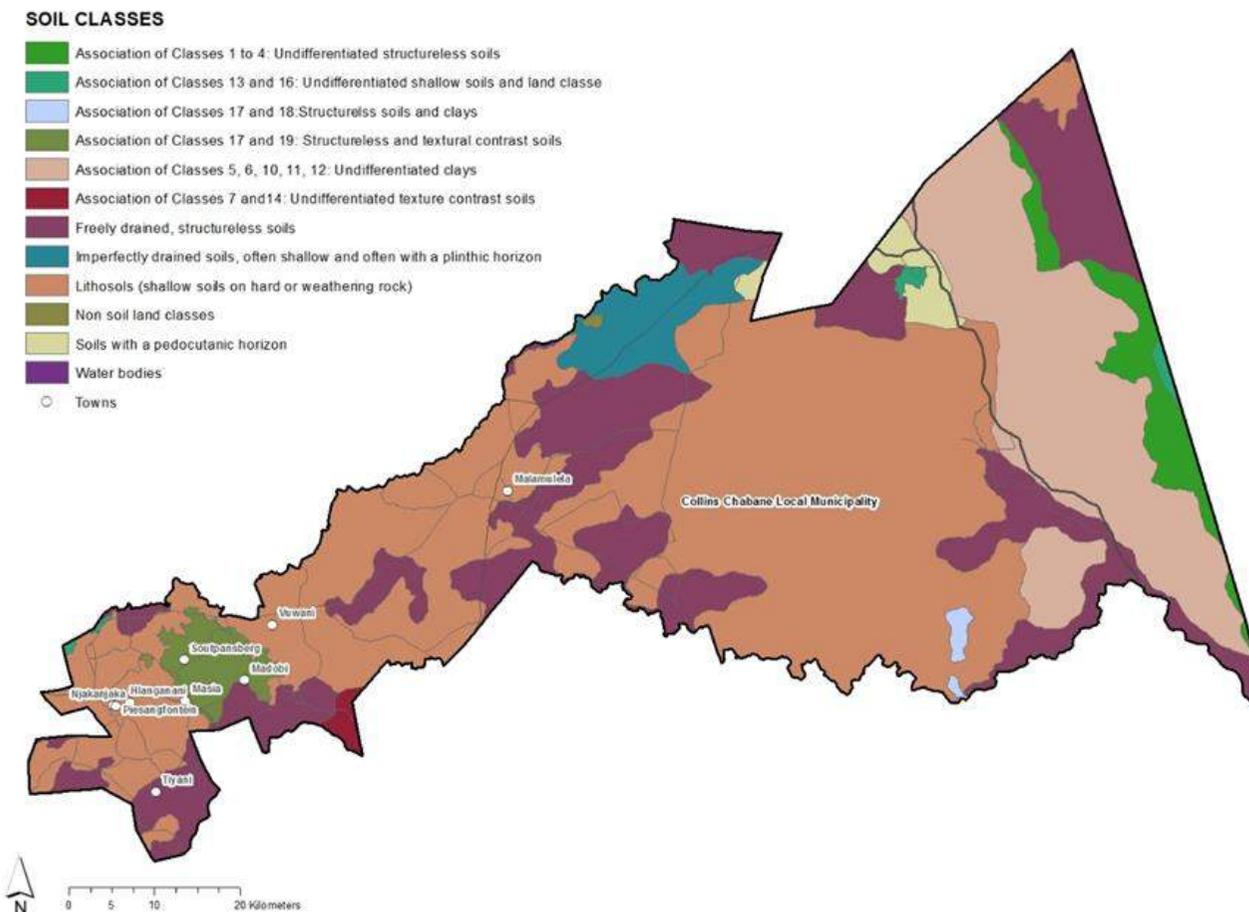


Map 6: Slope

3.4. SOIL CLASSES

Dominant soil classes were developed to be used in algorithms in order to assess agricultural potential in combination with rainfall and soil depth data. The municipality is mainly made up of lithosols (shallow soils on hard or weathering rock) which may receive water runoff from associated rock, but has restricted soil depth; associated with rockiness.

The western part of the municipality where majority of the municipality’s settlements are situated comprises of lithosols, soils association of classes 17 and 19 i.e. structure less and textural contrast soils as well as freely drained structure less soils. The following table and map depict the soil classes found within CCLM.



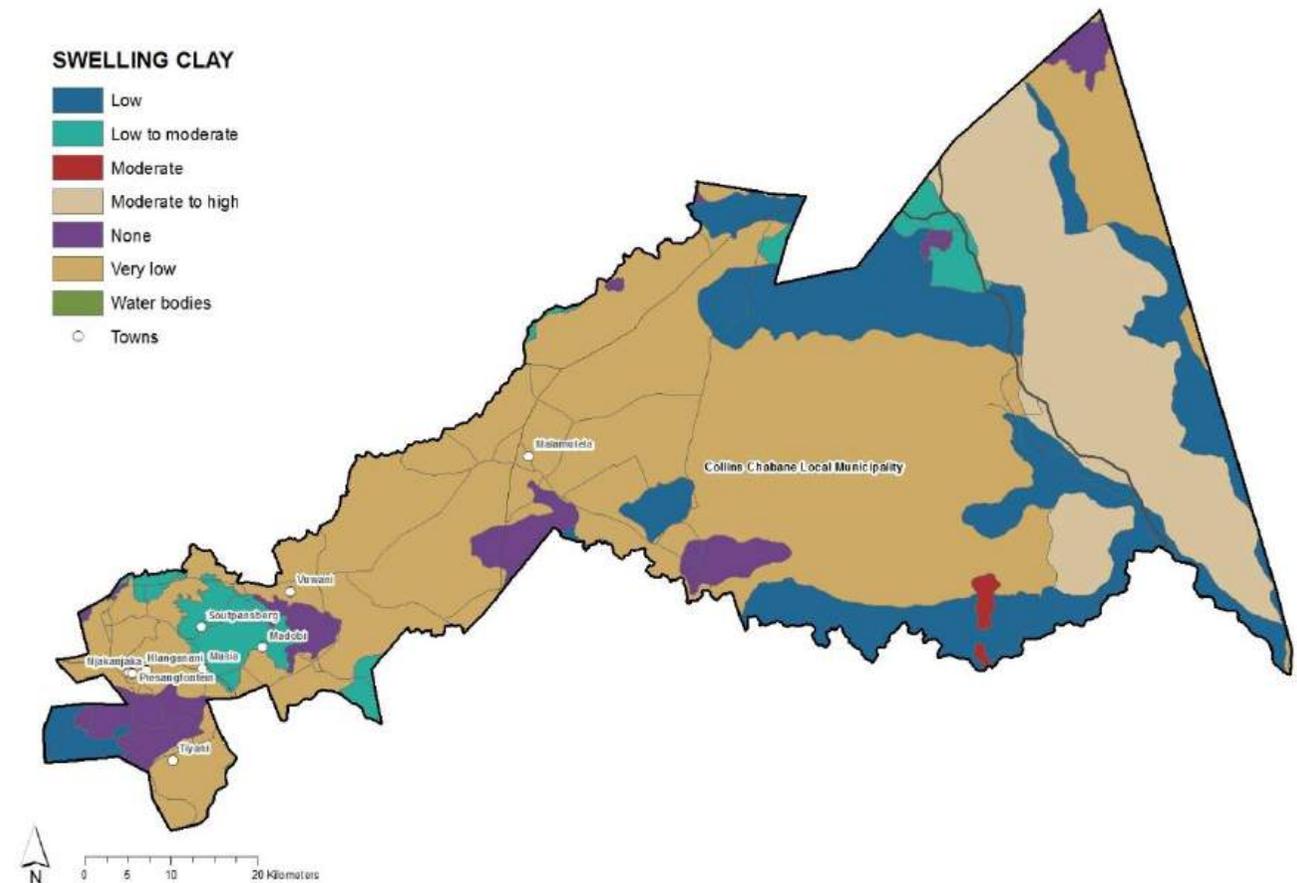
Map 7: Soil Classes

3.5. SWELLING CLAYS

Collectively swelling clays have a relatively high natural fertility and a resilience against nutrient depletion, particularly clays with high and moderate to high swell-shrink potential. These cracking clays take in water readily when dry but exhibit high runoff when wet and expanded.

They retain water very strongly and release it to plant roots very slowly. This class of swelling clay can be found on the eastern part of the municipal area. The dominant swelling clays found in CCLM have a very low swell-shrink potential.

The western part of the municipality has swelling clay with low to moderate swell-shrink potential, these swelling clays covered by sealing topsoil, though naturally fertile, suffer from susceptibility to surface sealing, slow water infiltration, draughtiness and susceptibility to erosion



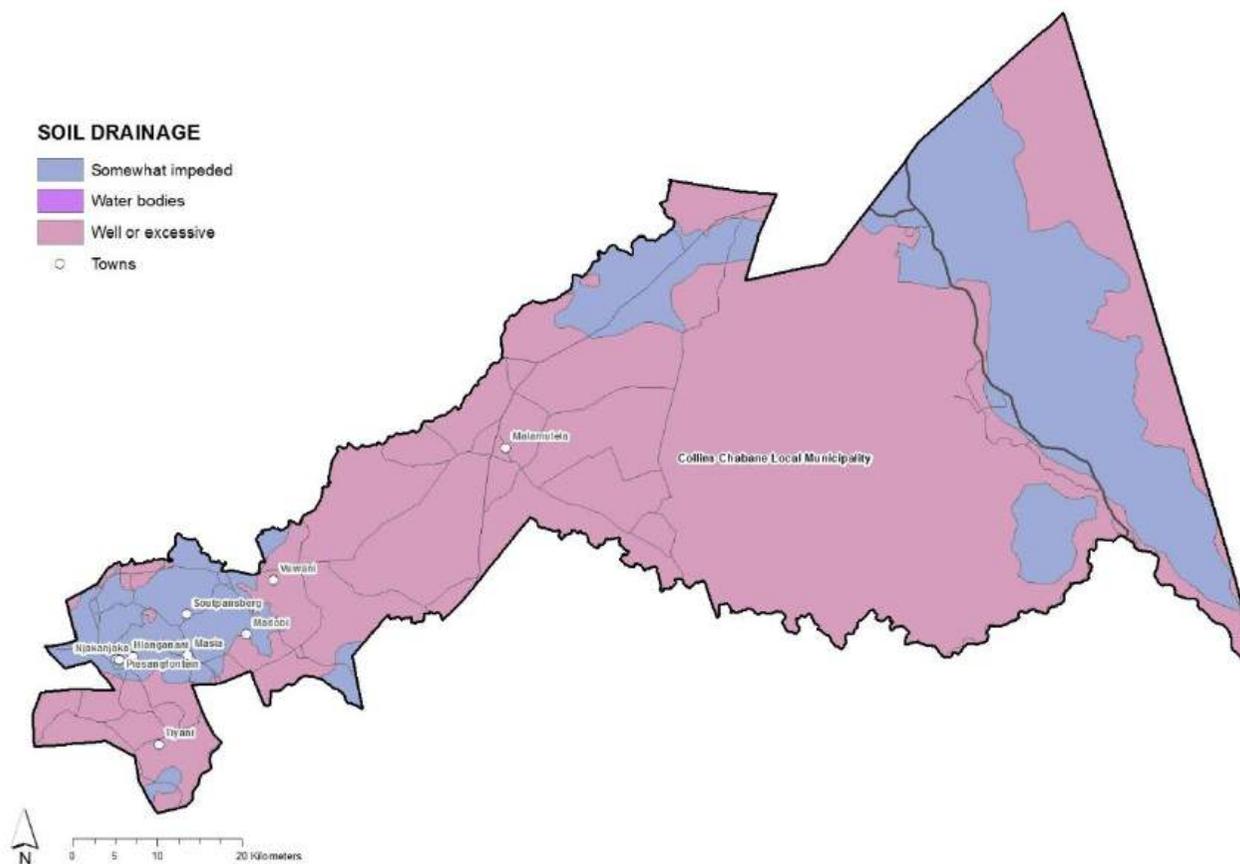
Map 8: Swelling Clay

3.6. SOIL DRAINAGE

With South Africa being a water scarce country, soils with poor or impeded drainage constitute a potentially valuable resource. In the eastern high rainfall areas in South Africa, soils with poor drainage commonly support wetlands, highly valued for their role in hydrology, biodiversity and water quality.

Soils with impeded drainage in high rainfall areas can become a challenge with regards to best practice land use technologies. In drier parts of the country, some of the soil groups with impeded drainage constitute a valuable contribution to agricultural resource.

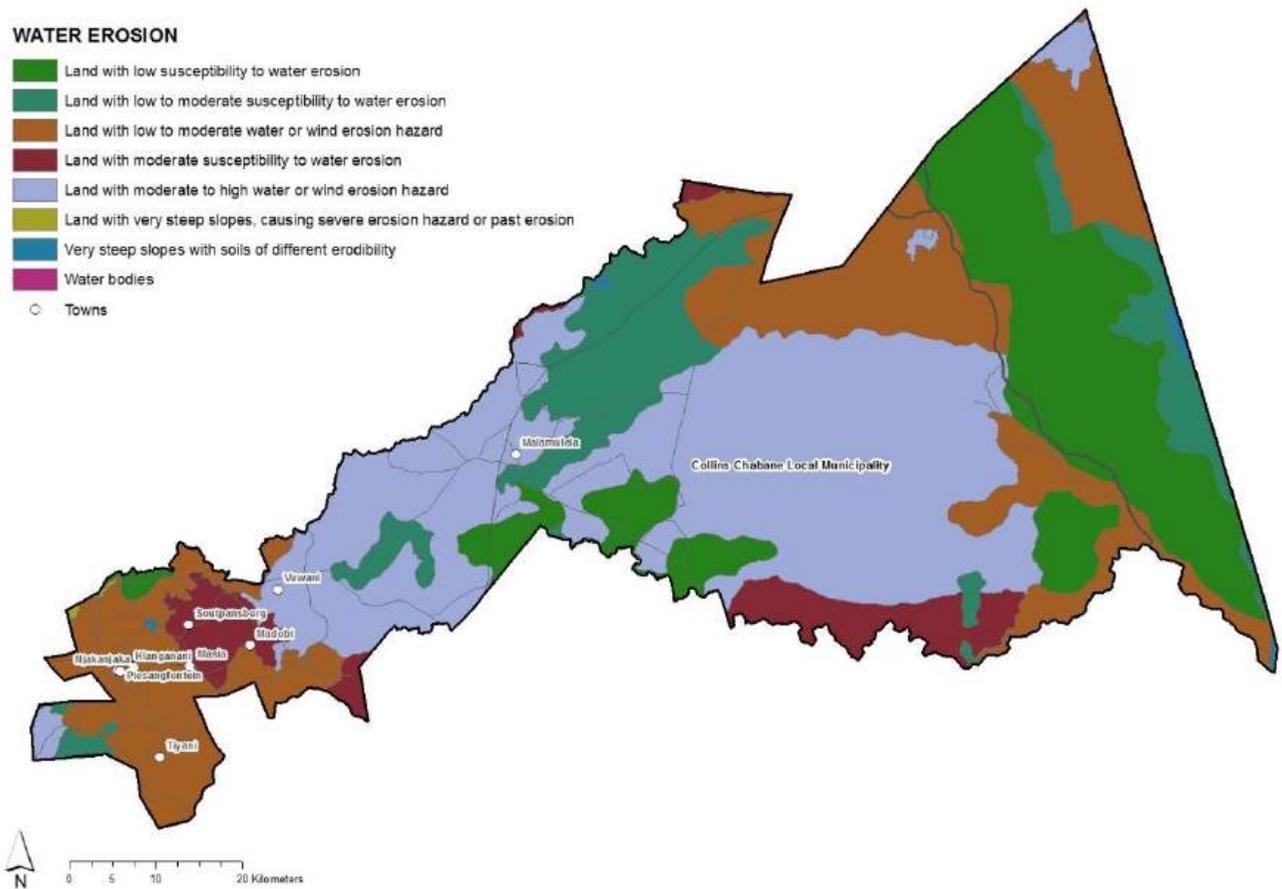
The rain-fed production of small grains in the summer rainfall area is largely dependent on soils with impeded drainage. While these soils may be too wet in most years during the production of summer crops, water transfer from the summer season to the subsequent winter enables diversified land use options (ARC-ISCW, 2005). Soil drainage throughout most of the municipality's land area is deemed to be well or excessive with some parts of it being somewhat impeded.



3.7. WATER EROSION

There are four characteristics that determine the susceptibility of land to water erosion; these are slope gradient, slope length, soil erodibility and rainfall erosivity. In combination with factors such as vegetation cover and management practices these land characteristics determine erosion hazard.

The western part of the municipality consists largely of land with low to moderate water erosion hazard, with a significant part of this area being land with moderate susceptibility to water erosion and land with moderate to high water erosion hazard which takes up majority of the municipality's area. The eastern part of the municipality is dominated by land with low susceptibility to water erosion.

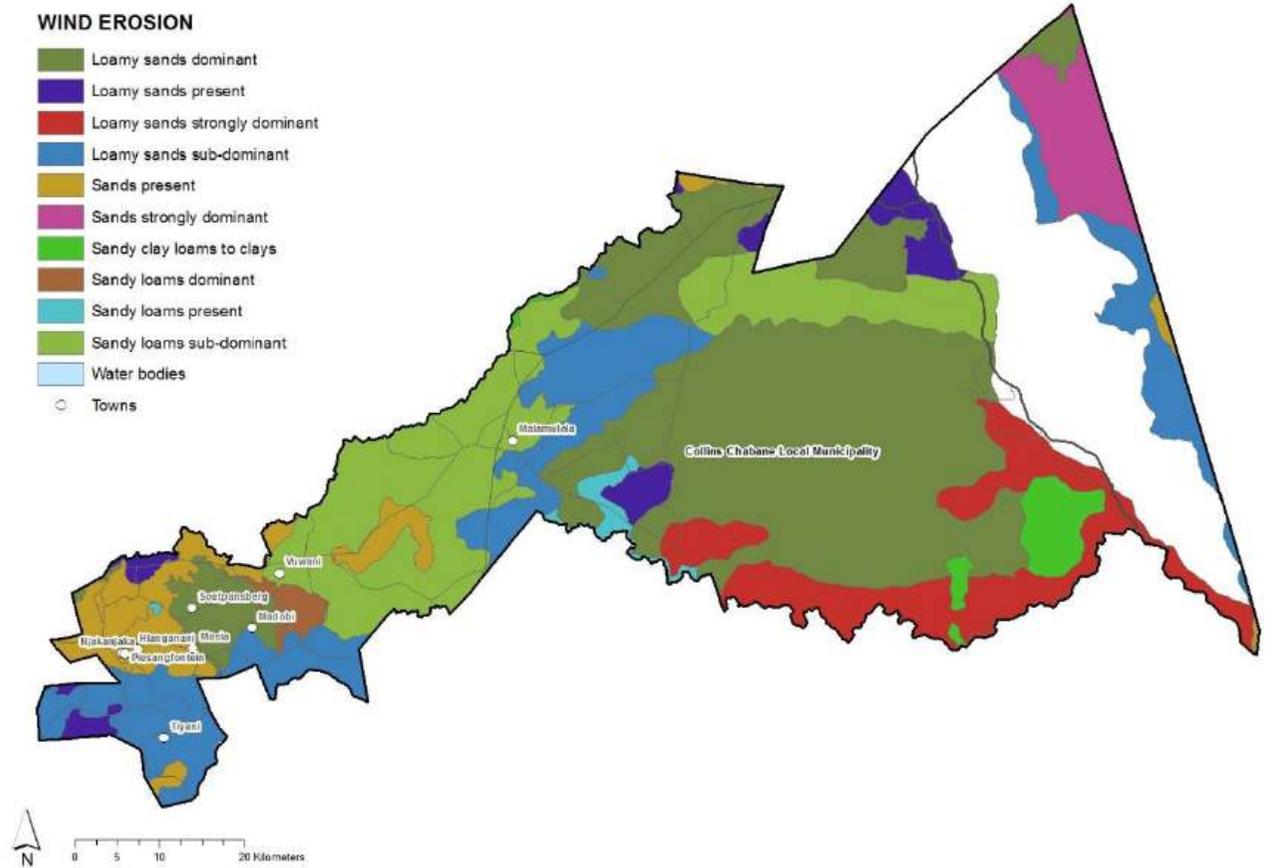


Map 10: Water Erosion

3.8. WIND EROSION

The main danger of wind erosion is the loss of fine materials from topsoil in the form of dust. By losing fine materials (fine silt and clay), the soil loses much of its ability to provide plants with nutrients and water. The main factors in determining the susceptibility to wind erosion are particle size of the topsoil, wind speed, topography, soil cover, soil water content and aggregation of soil particles (ARC-ISCW, 2005).

The municipality's far western area consists mainly of loamy sands dominant and sub-dominant which are moderately susceptible, as well as sands present which are susceptible to wind erosion.

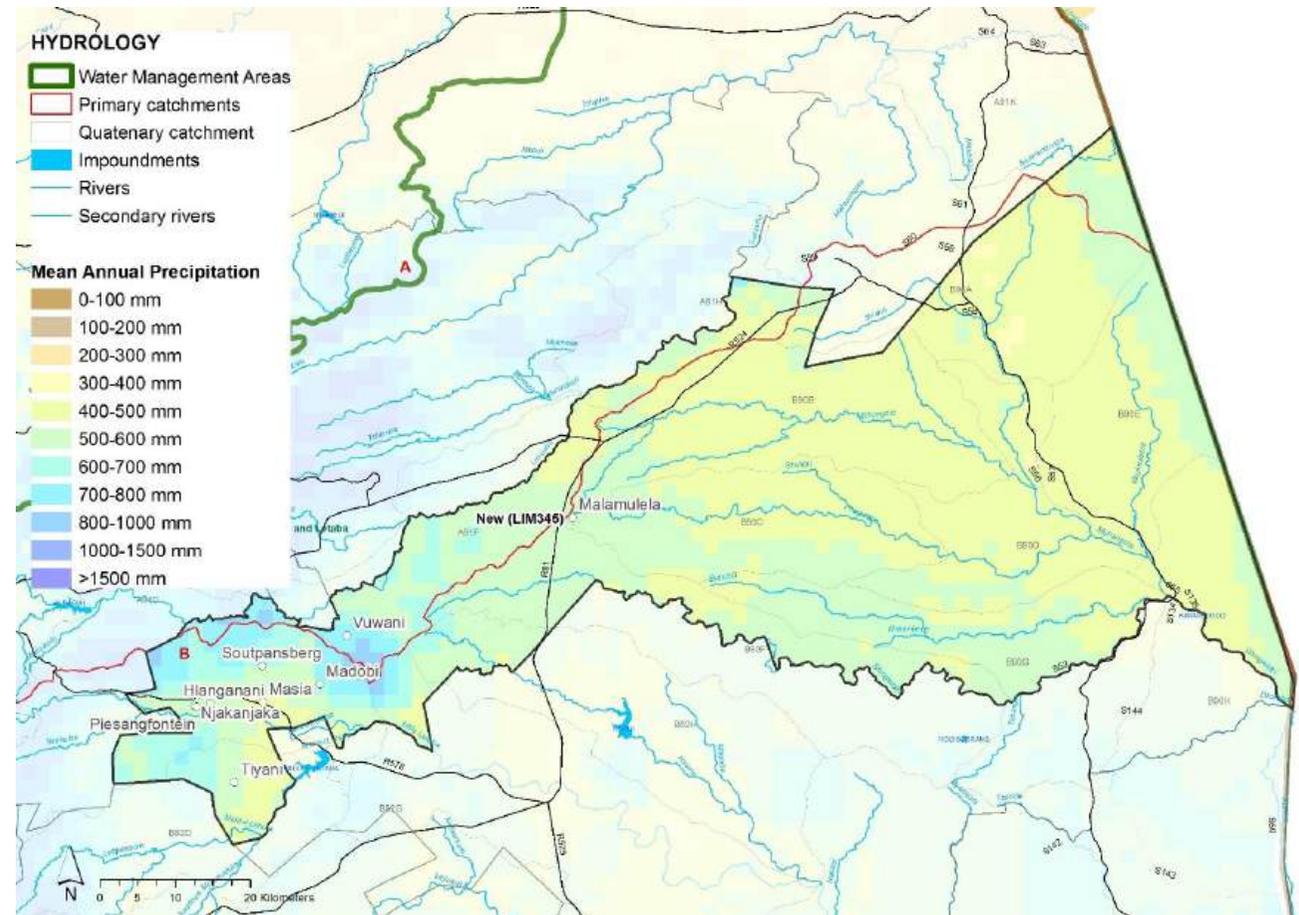


Map 11: Wind Erosion

3.10. HYDROLOGY

CCLM forms part of the Luvuvhu and Letaba Water management area, primary catchment B. There are 16 quaternary catchment; A91C; A91F; A91H; A91K; B82D; B82F; B82G; B82H; B90A; B90B; B90C; B90D; B90E; B90F; B90G and B90H.

There three primary rivers, which includes the Middel and Little and Letaba running across the western part of the municipality into Makhado and Greater Giyani Local Municipalities; the Luvuvhu which seeps into the Mutshindudi and runs along the municipal boundary and also the Mphongolo river on the eastern side of the municipality. As shown on the map, the municipality has a number of secondary rivers as well. There are four dams that can be found within CCLM. The Middle Letaba which is situated on the south western boundary of the municipality, Langtoondam, Sirhenidam and Stangenendam can all be found in the eastern part of the municipality. Rainfall in the municipality averages between 401mm to 600 mm annually. The western parts of the municipality averages between 601 mm to 860mm a year which is the populated areas of the municipality.



Map 13: Hydrology

Surface water quality is determined by the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in the water. The TDS is moderate to high (1000-1500 mg/l) throughout the majority of the municipality. However very low levels (0-500 mg/l) is found in areas with high population density. This is an unusual occurrence.

CCLM has an average groundwater resource potential which ranges between 25 000 – 50 000 m³/km²/a in the south eastern region of the municipality and 50 001-100 000 m³/km²/a in the western regions. The average groundwater resource potential is also a good indication of the groundwater exploration potential.

According to the DWS database, most quaternary catchments are not stressed except for A91C is being overextracted. This is shown in 3.

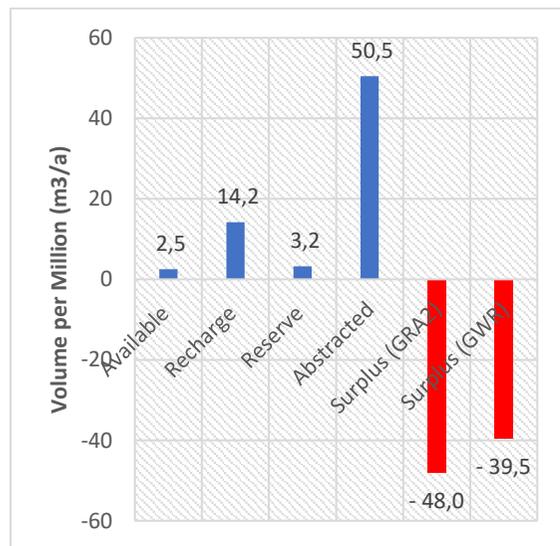
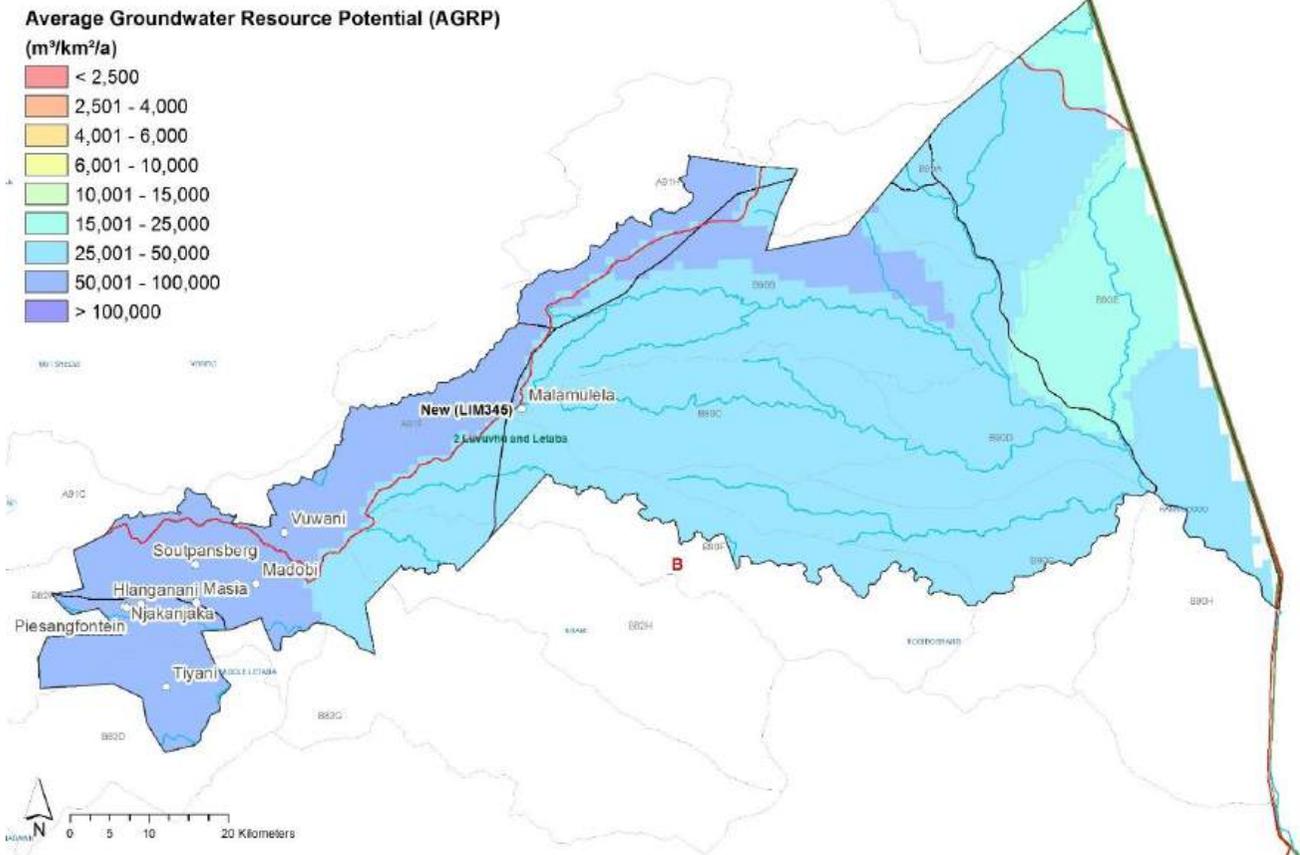


Figure 3: A91C Groundwater Availability Status



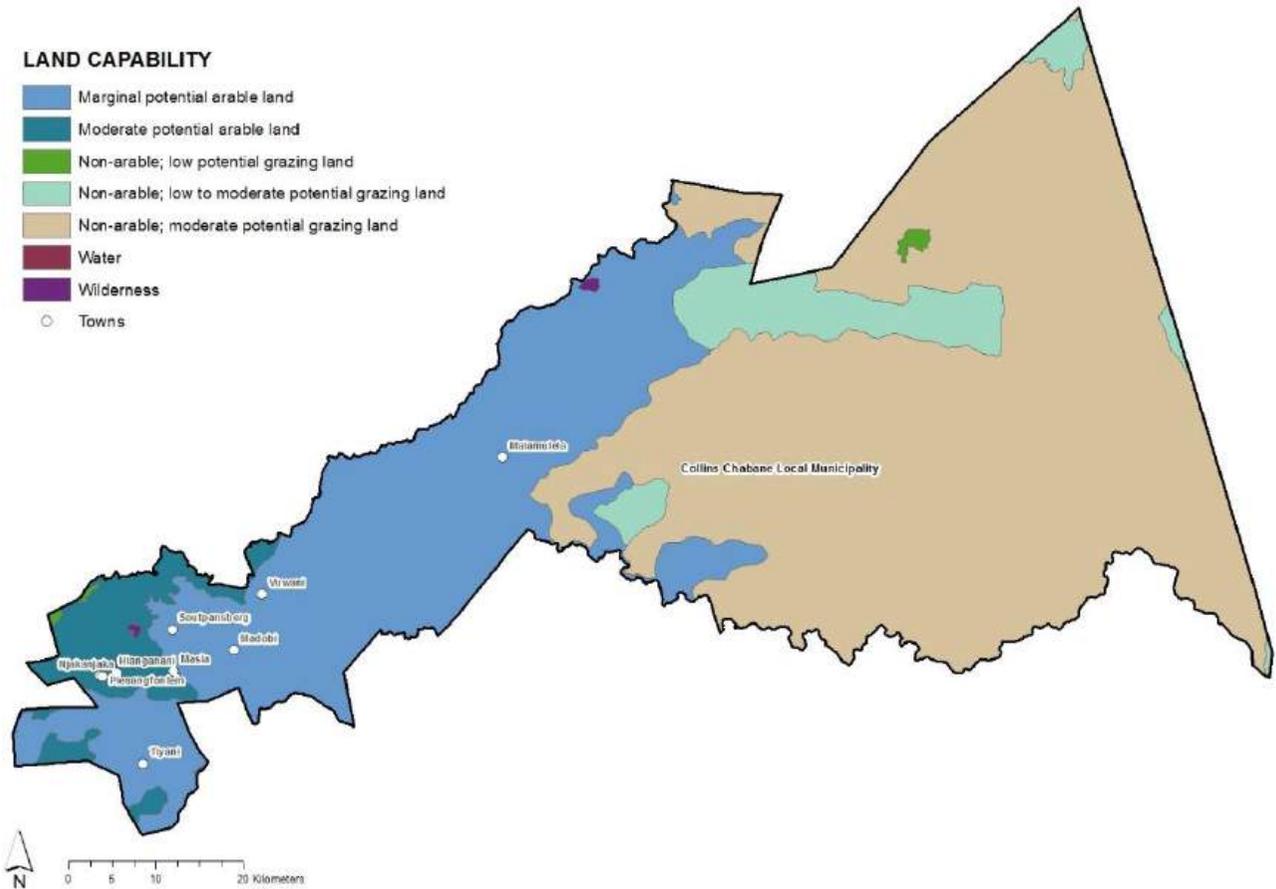
Map 14: Average Groundwater Recharge Potential

Groundwater quality is determined by the Electrical Conductivity (EC) (mS/m) of the resource. In CCLM, EC of groundwater resources ranges between 0-300 ms/m which is considered to be a fair amount. Groundwater quality is generally in good quality.

3.11. AGRICULTURE

The map on land capability indicates that the western parts of the municipality consist mainly of land with marginal and moderate potential arable land. This indicates that the land on which the settlements were developed is capable of being ploughed and is suitable for the cultivation of crops.

The eastern part of the municipality is dominated by non-arable; moderate potential grazing land which is unsuitable for growing of crops.



Map 15: Land Capability

3.13. CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS

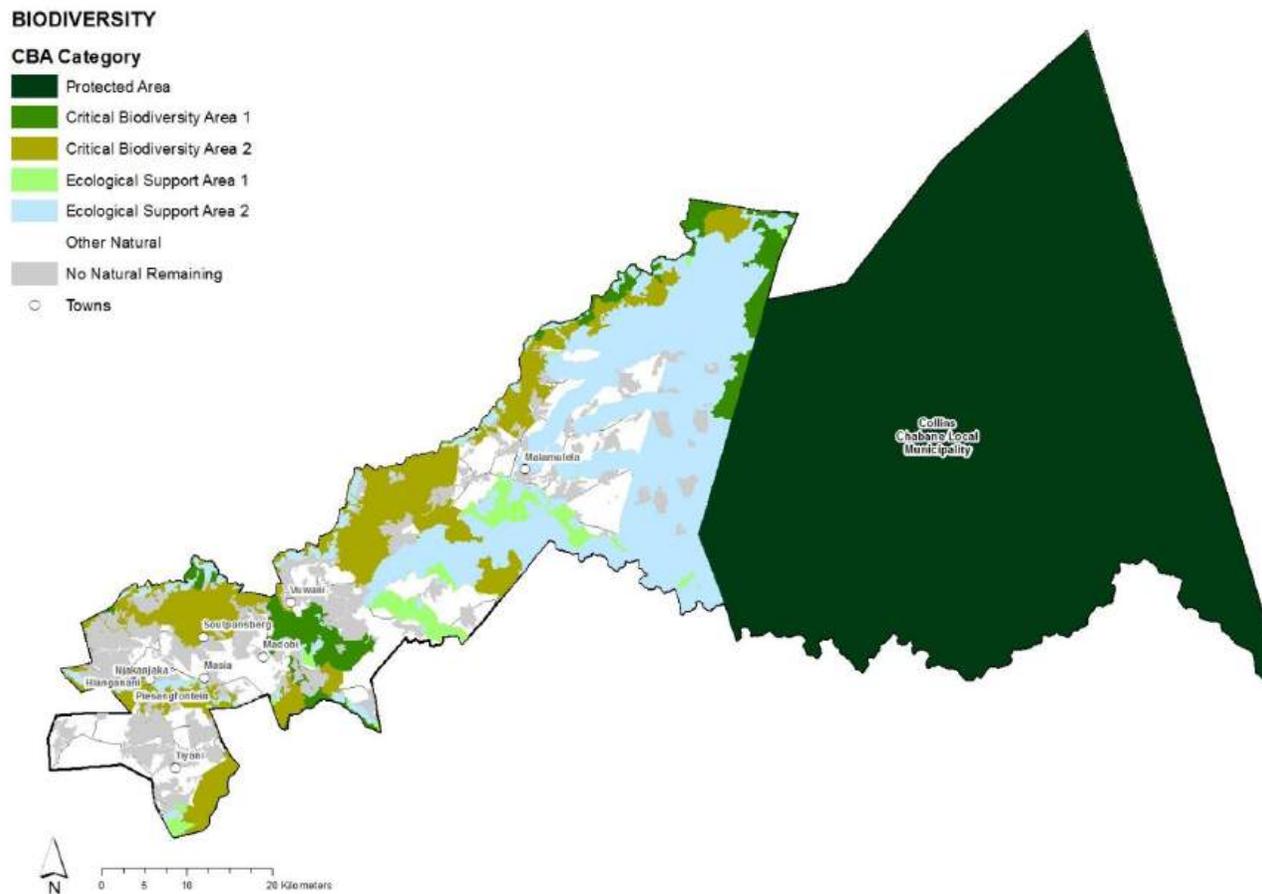
Critical Biodiversity Areas within the bioregion are the portfolio of sites that are required to meet the region's biodiversity targets and need to be maintained in the appropriate condition for their category. The spatial data presented in the CBA map was extracted from the 2013 Limpopo Conservation Plan v2.

The map illustrates CBA categories based on their biodiversity characteristics and its spatial configuration. The table below sets out the requirements for meeting targets for both biodiversity pattern and ecological processes.

CBA 1 covers 24 771 Ha or 2% of land. The biodiversity within these areas are considered irreplaceable in that there is little choice in terms of areas available to meet targets. The areas of land which are classified as **CBA 2's** cover 36 824 Ha or 2% of the municipal area. These areas are considered "optimal" as they represent areas where there are spatial options for achieving targets and the selected sites are the ones that best achieve targets within the landscape design objectives of the plan.

An additional 61% of the municipality is designated as **Ecological Support Area**. This category has also been split on the basis of land-cover into **ESA 1** which covers 333 600 Ha or 29% and **ESA 2** which covers 367 386 or 32%. ESA 1 are areas which are still largely in

natural state while ESA 2 areas are no longer intact but potentially retain significant importance from a process perspective (e.g. maintaining landscape connectivity). **Other Natural Areas** make up 3% and another 3% has no remaining natural areas. Just over 26% of the municipal area is designated as formal **Protected Area**.



Map 17: Critical Biodiversity Areas

Table 10: Biodiversity areas land cover

CBA Category	Hectares (Ha)	Percentage (%)
Protected Area	293 451	26%
CBA 1	24 771	2%
CBA 2	36 824	3%
ESA 1	333 600	29%
ESA 2	367 386	32%
No Natural Remaining	36 186	3%

Other Natural Area	39 614	3%
Total	1 131 832	100%

An objective of the CBA map is to identify a network of areas, which if managed according to the land use guidelines would meet the pattern targets for all important biodiversity features, while at the same time ensuring the areas necessary for supporting necessary ecological processes remain functional. Hence, the key measure of whether a network of Critical Biodiversity Areas is sufficient, is the extent to which targets for biodiversity features are met.

Table 11: General description of CBA Map categories and associated land management objectives

CBA map Category	Description	Land Management Objective	Land Management Recommendations	Compatible Land-Use	Incompatible Land-Use
Protected Areas	Formal Protected Areas and Protected Areas pending declaration under NEMA	Maintain in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss. Rehabilitate degraded areas to a natural or near natural state, and manage for no further degradation. Development subject to Protected Area objectives and zoning in	Maintain or obtain formal conservation protection.	Conservation and associated activities (e.g. eco-tourism operations), and required support infrastructure.	All other land-uses.

		<p>a NEMPAA compliant and approved management plan.</p>			
<p>Critical Biodiversity Areas (1)</p>	<p>Irreplaceable Sites. Areas required to meet biodiversity pattern and/or ecological processes targets. No alternative sites are available to meet targets.</p>	<p>Maintain in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss. Rehabilitate degraded areas to a natural or near natural state, and manage for no further degradation.</p>	<p>Obtain formal conservation protection where possible. Implement appropriate zoning to avoid net loss of intact habitat or intensification of land use.</p>	<p>Conservation and associated activities. Extensive game farming and eco-tourism operations with strict control on environmental impacts and carrying capacities, where the overall there is a net biodiversity gain. Extensive Livestock Production with strict control on environmental impacts and carrying capacities. Required support infrastructure for the above activities. Urban Open Space Systems</p>	<p>Urban land-uses including Residential (including golf estates, rural residential, resorts), Business, Mining & Industrial; Infrastructure (roads, power lines, pipelines). Intensive Animal Production (all types including dairy farming associated with confinement, imported and improved/irrigated pastures). Arable Agriculture (forestry, dry land & irrigated cropping). Small holdings</p>

Critical Biodiversity Area (2)	Best Design Selected Sites. Areas selected to meet biodiversity pattern and/or ecological process targets. Alternative sites may be available to meet targets.	Maintain in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss. Maintain current agricultural activities. Ensure that land use is not intensified and that are managed to minimize impact on threatened species.	Avoid conversion of agricultural land to more intensive land uses, which may have a negative impact on threatened species or ecological processes.	Current agricultural practices including arable agriculture, intensive and extensive animal production, as well as game and ecotourism operations, so long as these are managed in a way to ensure populations of threatened species are maintained and the ecological processes which support them are not impacted. Any activities compatible with CBA1.	Urban land-uses including Residential (including golf estates, rural residential, resorts), Business, Mining & Industrial; Infrastructure (roads, power lines, pipelines). More intensive agricultural production than currently undertaken on site. Note: Certain elements of these activities could be allowed subject to detailed impact assessment to ensure that developments were designed to CBA2. Alternative areas may need to be identified to ensure the CBA network still meets the required targets.
Ecological Support Areas (1)	Natural, near natural and degraded areas supporting CBAs by maintaining ecological processes.	Maintain ecosystem functionality and connectivity allowing for limited loss of biodiversity pattern	Implement appropriate zoning and land management guidelines to avoid impacting ecological processes. Avoid intensification of land use. Avoid fragmentation of natural landscape	Conservation and associated activities. Extensive game farming and eco-tourism operations. Extensive Livestock Production. Urban Open Space Systems. Low density rural residential, smallholdings or resorts where development design and overall development densities allow maintenance of ecological functioning.	Conservation and associated activities. Extensive game farming and eco-tourism operations. Extensive Livestock Production. Urban Open Space Systems. Low density rural residential, smallholdings or resorts where development design and overall development densities allow maintenance of ecological functioning.

Ecological Support Areas (2)	Areas with no natural habitat that is important for supporting ecological processes.	Avoid additional / new impacts on ecological processes.	Maintain current land-use. Avoid intensification of land use, which may result in additional impact on ecological processes.	Existing activities (e.g. arable agriculture) should be maintained, but where possible a transition to less intensive land uses or ecological restoration should be favoured.	Any land use or activity that results in additional impacts on ecological functioning mostly associated with the intensification of land use in these areas (e.g. Change of floodplain from arable agriculture to an urban land use or from recreational fields and parks to urban).
Other Natural Areas	Natural and intact but not required to meet targets, or identified as CBA or ESA	No management objectives, land management recommendations or land--use guidelines are prescribed. These areas are nevertheless subject to all applicable town and regional planning guidelines and policy. Where possible existing Not Natural areas should be favoured for development before "Other natural areas" as before "Other natural areas" may later be required either due to the identification of previously unknown important biodiversity features on these sites, or alternatively where the loss of CBA has resulted in the need to identify alternative sites.			
No natural habitat remaining	Areas with no significant direct biodiversity value. Not Natural or degraded natural areas that are not required as ESA, including intensive agriculture, urban, industry; and human infrastructure.				

Table 12: Recommended land management guidelines for CBA's and ESA's

CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS ONE (CBA1)
Keep In a NATURAL STATE
General Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further loss of natural habitat should occur i.e. land in this category should be maintained as natural vegetation cover as far as possible; • These areas of land can act as possible biodiversity offset receiving areas; • Prioritise CBAs for land care projects, Working for Water (WfW) and NGOs to direct their conservation projects, programmes and activities; • An Ecological Management Plan should be compiled where required for CBAs. EMP to include alien plant control, fire management etc.; • Control of illegal activities (such a hunting and dumping), which impact biodiversity should be prioritized in CBA areas.
Protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBAs not formally protected should be rezoned where possible to conservation or appropriate open space zoning, and where possible declared in terms of NEM: Protected Areas Act. • The Stewardship program should prioritise privately owned erven in CBAs to be incorporated into the protected area network through Stewardship Agreements and incentives (e.g. rates rebates)
Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degraded or distributed CBAs should be prioritised for rehabilitation through programmes such as Working for Water, Working for Wetlands.
Development Guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning of properties to afford additional land-use rights that will result in increased biodiversity loss should not be granted; • Permission to increase the permitted number of units per erf or per ha should not be granted; • Developments should be limited to existing developed / degraded footprints, if present; • Units carefully dispersed or clumped to achieve least impact, particularly with regard to habitat loss and fragmentation; • The installation of infrastructure in CBAs is not desirable and should only be considered if all alternative alignment and design options have been assessed and found to be non-viable. Under conditions, at least a Basic Assessment (BA) should be undertaken, and if approved, a comprehensive EMP must be developed and best-practice restoration effort strictly implemented; • Ecological Specialist to conduct the ecological assessment; <p>Where development proposals other than the preferred biodiversity-compatible land-uses:</p>

- A Screening Exercise should be undertaken by a Biodiversity Specialist or Ecologist to verify the CBA map category on site;
- If the site is verified as a CBA, developments other than the preferred biodiversity-compatible-land-use should be investigated in detail and the mitigation hierarchy applied in full;
- If the application is pursued they should be informed by a specialist biodiversity assessment.

Aquatic Ecosystems

- Maintain water quality and flow regimes should be maintained as close to natural as possible;
- Where Environmental Reserves or Environmental Flow Requirements have been determined these should be strictly adhered to;
- All Effluent (including municipal, mining and industrial waste water) as well as acid mine drainage should be treated to required specifications before release;
- Stormwater flow should be managed to avoid damage to CBA areas
- Where CBAs include floodplains (e.g. areas within the 1:100 year flood line), riparian areas (e.g. as a minimum, a 32m buffer around rivers) or buffers around wetlands, particular attention should apply to ensure that these remain in a natural state or are rehabilitated to this state. In addition to avoiding land transformation, other activities such as livestock access may need to be controlled and alien vegetation managed to avoid damage to banks. Do not permit infilling, excavation, drainage, hardened surfaces (including buildings and asphalt), intensive agriculture or any new developments within a river or wetland.
- Areas that are degraded or disturbed should be rehabilitated, through programmes such as Working for Water, Working for Wetlands and a systematic alien vegetation eradication programme implemented.

CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREA TWO (CBA2)

Keep in a NATURAL STATE

General Recommendations

- Loss of natural habitat should be minimized i.e. land in this category should be maintained as natural vegetation cover as far as possible
- These areas of land can act as possible biodiversity offset receiving areas;

Control of illegal activities (such a hunting and dumping), which impact biodiversity should be prioritised in CBA areas.

Protection

- CBAs not formally protected should be rezoned where possible to conservation or appropriate open space zoning, and where possible declared in terms of NEM: Protected Areas Act.

The Stewardship program should prioritise privately owned erven in CBAs to be incorporated into the protected area network through Stewardship Agreements and incentives (e.g. rates rebates)
Rehabilitation
Degraded or distributed CBAs should be prioritised for rehabilitation through programmes such as Working for Water, Working for Wetlands.
Development Guidelines
<p>Where infrastructure is proposed, the following guidelines should be implemented –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning of properties to afford additional land-use rights that will result in increased biodiversity loss through conversion of land from agriculture should not be granted; • Permission to increase the permitted number of units per erf or per ha should not be granted; • Developments should be limited to existing footprints, if present, and should avoid encroaching on natural or agricultural landscapes; • Should additional infrastructure be required, the requirements of threatened species should be taken into account. At least a Basic Assessment (BA) should be undertaken for any development which results in the intensification of land use, and if intensification of land use is approved, a comprehensive EMP or must be developed to minimize impacts on threatened species; • Ecological Specialist to conduct the ecological assessment; <p>Where development proposals other than the preferred biodiversity-compatible land-uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Screening Exercise should be undertaken by a Biodiversity Specialist or Ecologist to verify the CBA map category on site; • If the site is verified as a CBA, developments other than the preferred biodiversity-compatible land-uses should be investigated in detail and the mitigation hierarchy applied in full; <p>If the application is pursued they should be informed by a specialist biodiversity assessment.</p>
Aquatic Ecosystems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain water quality and flow regimes should be maintained as close to natural as possible; • Where Environmental Reserves or Environmental Flow Requirements have been determined these should be strictly adhered to; • All effluent (including municipal, mining and industrial waste water) as well as acid mine drainage should be treated to required specifications before release; • Stormwater flow should be managed to avoid damage to CBA2 areas • Where CBA2s include floodplains (e.g. areas within the 1:100 year flood line), riparian areas (e.g. as a minimum, a 32m buffer around rivers) or buffers around wetlands, particular attention should apply to ensure that these remain in a natural state or are rehabilitated to this state. In addition to avoiding land transformation, other activities such as livestock access may need to be controlled and alien vegetation managed to avoid damage

to banks. Do not permit infilling, excavation, drainage, hardened surfaces (including buildings and asphalt), intensive agriculture or any new developments within a river or wetland.

Areas that are degraded or disturbed should be rehabilitated, through programmes such as Working for Water, Working for Wetlands and a systematic alien vegetation eradication programme implemented. Rehabilitation work should be undertaken in a way which does not negatively impact on the survival of threatened species.

ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS ONE (ESA1)

Keep In a NATURAL STATE

General Recommendations

- Maintain in a functional state, avoid intensification of land-uses, and rehabilitate to a natural or semi-natural state where possible. In transformed areas which are important for maintaining ecological processes, current land uses should be maintained, intensification of use should be avoided, and where possible areas should be rehabilitated.
- No further loss of natural habitat should be allowed, and land in this category currently in a degraded state should be rehabilitated or restored to a natural or semi-natural state once the current land-use has ceased;
- Maintain current land uses where these play a role in supporting ecological processes;
- Ensure land use changes do not impact negatively on ecological processes;
- The maintenance of connectivity between CBAs, continued ecosystem functioning within the CBA corridors, and the prevention of degradation of adjacent CBA must be achieved;
- After the CBA1s, ESA1s should be prioritised for land care projects, Working for Water (WfW) and NGOs to direct their conservation projects, programmes and activities;

An Ecological Management Plan should be compiled where required for ESAs. EMP to include alien plant control, fire management etc.

Development Guidelines

Where infrastructure is proposed, the following guidelines should be implemented –

- Rezoning of properties to afford additional land-use rights that will result in increased biodiversity loss through conversion of land from agriculture should not be granted, unless significant net conservation gains can be achieved, ecosystem functioning and connectivity of Ecosystem Support Areas (ESAs) will not compromise, and biodiversity impacts with regard to species and habitats are of at an acceptable significance and mitigated where possible.
- Developments should be limited to existing developed/ degraded footprints, where possible;
- Units carefully dispersed or clumped to achieve least impact, particularly with regard to impacts on ecological processes.

- Ecological Specialist to conduct the ecological assessment;

Where development proposals other than the preferred biodiversity-compatible land-uses are submitted in terms of NEMA: EIA regulations or Land Use Planning Ordinance (LUPO) for areas which remain intact:

- A Screening Exercise should be undertaken by a Biodiversity Specialist or Ecologist to verify the CBA map category on site;
- If the site is verified as an ESA, developments other than the preferred biodiversity-compatible land-uses should be carefully screened to ensure that developments are planned and activities undertaken in a way that minimises impact on ecological processes. Impacts should be mitigated;
- If the application is pursued they should be informed by a specialist biodiversity assessment.

In transformed areas which are still important for supporting ecological processes, the following guidelines should be implemented –

- Current land uses should be maintained, intensification of use (e.g. a transition from extensive agriculture to urban) should be avoided, and where possible areas should be rehabilitated.

Developments should be screened to ensure that they do not have an unacceptable impact on ecological processes

Aquatic Ecosystems

- Water quality and flow regimes should be maintained as close to natural as possible;
- Where Environmental Reserves or Environmental Flow Requirements have been determined these should be strictly adhered to;
- All affluent (including municipal, mining and industrial waste water) as well as acid mine drainage should be treated to required specifications before release;
- Stormwater flow should be managed to avoid damage to ESA areas
- Where ESAs include floodplains (e.g. areas within the 1:100 year flood line), riparian areas (e.g. as a minimum, a 32m buffer around rivers) or buffers around wetlands, particular attention should apply to ensure that these remain in a natural state or are rehabilitated to this state. In addition to avoiding land transformation, other activities such as livestock access may need to be controlled and alien vegetation managed to avoid damage to banks. Do not permit infilling, excavation, drainage, hardened surfaces (including buildings and asphalt), intensive agriculture or any new developments within a river or wetland.
- Areas that are degraded or disturbed should be rehabilitated, through programmes such as WFW, WFW and a systematic alien vegetation eradication programme implemented.

Creation of berms, roads, culverts, canalisation, channelization, alien vegetation, impoundment, abstraction, well points, storm-water or other point source inflows, irrigation return flows, grazing/trampling, agriculture, golf course, suburban gardens, artificial deepening, and drainage, should be avoided where possible within the 1:20 year flood line.

ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS ONE (ESA2)

Maintain in an ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONAL STATE
General Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional impacts on ecological processes should be avoided. In transformed areas, which are important for maintaining ecological processes, current land uses should be maintained, intensification of use (e.g. a transition from agriculture to urban) should be avoided, and where possible areas should be rehabilitated. • The maintenance of connectivity between CBAs, continued ecosystem functioning within the CBA corridors, and the prevention of degradation of adjacent Critical Biodiversity Areas must be achieved; <p>In some cases the rehabilitation of ESA2s may be suitable for land care projects, Working for Water (WfW) and NGOs to direct their conservation projects, programmes and activities;</p>
Development Guidelines
<p>Where infrastructure is proposed, the following guidelines should be implemented –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure should be designed to avoid additional impacts on ecological processes. <p>In transformed areas which are still important for supporting ecological processes, the following guidelines should be implemented –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land uses should be maintained, intensification of use (e.g. transition from agriculture to urban) should be avoided, and where possible areas should be rehabilitated; <p>Developments should be screened to ensure that they do not have an unacceptable impact on ecological processes.</p>
Aquatic Ecosystems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality and flow regimes should be maintained as close to natural as possible; • Where Environmental Reserves or Environmental Flow Requirements have been determined these should be strictly adhered to; • All affluent (including municipal, mining and industrial waste water) as well as acid mine drainage should be treated to required specifications before release; • Stormwater flow should be managed to avoid damage to ESA2 areas • Where ESA2s include floodplains (e.g. areas within the 1:100 year flood line), riparian areas (e.g. as a minimum, a 32m buffer around rivers) or buffers around wetlands, particular attention should apply to ensure that these remain in a natural state or are rehabilitated to this state. In addition to avoiding land transformation, other activities such as livestock access may need to be controlled and alien vegetation managed to avoid damage

to banks. Do not permit infilling, excavation, drainage, hardened surfaces (including buildings and asphalt), intensive agriculture or any new developments within a river or wetland.

Creation of berms, roads, culverts, canalisation, channelization, alien vegetation, impoundment, abstraction, well points, storm-water or other point source inflows, irrigation return flows, grazing/trampling, agriculture, golf course, suburban gardens, artificial deepening, and drainage, should be avoided where possible within the 1:20 year flood line.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

4.1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The population of CCLM was approximately 330 297 in 2011. According to the 2016 Community Survey conducted by StatsSA the current population of the municipality is 347 974. Furthermore, 99.8% of the population in CCLM is African. The 2016 Census data also indicates that 64% of the population is female.

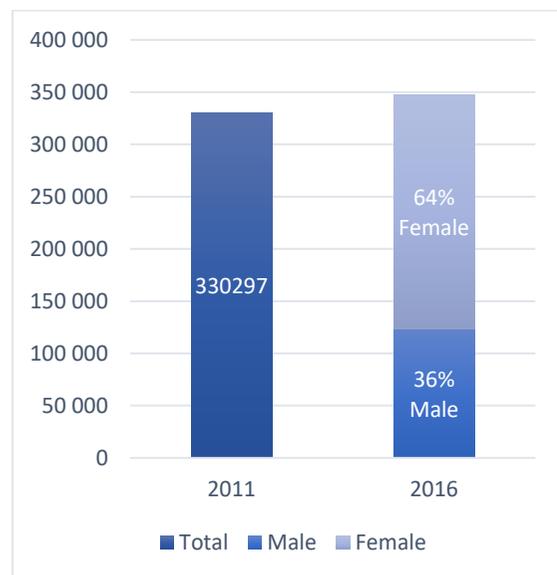


Figure 4: Population 2011 – 2016

Table 13: Population 2011 - 2016

Year	2011	2016	Population increase between 2011 - 2016
Population	330297	347 974	17 677
Male		123 647	
Female		224 327	

The population is largely dominated by the group ages of 31-60. This age groups make up to approximately 59% of the municipality's population.

Table 14: Population by age

Age	Population
1-10	100
11-20	14 316
21-30	40 120
31-40	66 178
41-50	70 242
51-60	68 731
61-70	45 814
71-80	28 557
81-90	11 394

91-100	2 081
101-110	403
111-113	39
Total	347 974

A large number of the population has experienced no schooling at all, this is approximately 23% of the population. 11% of the population managed to complete Grade 12 (Matric) and only 3% furthered their studies and obtained post matric qualifications. This indicates a large level of illiteracy in the municipality, it also shows that the municipality lacks a skilled labour force.

Key observations:

CCLM's population increased with 17 677 people between 2011 and 2016, which is an annual increase of 1.1%. This growth trend is likely to continue, placing increased pressure on the municipality to deliver social and infrastructure services.

Table 15: Dwelling type

Dwelling type	Households 2016	% of Households 2016
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	61	0.1%
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	67	0.1%
Room/ Flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/ servants' quarters	68	0.1%
Semi-detached house	194	0.2%

The high percentage of female population in the area could be an indication of male workers that migrate to other cities and provinces to seek employment opportunities. Which would essentially mean that the municipality experiences a lack of employment opportunities for its citizens. The municipality's youth population is minimal, as it is largely dominated by the group ages between 31- 60 years of age. Furthermore, the municipality is experiencing very high levels of illiteracy as approximately 23% of the population has no schooling at all.

4.2. HOUSEHOLDS DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICES PROFILE

Human settlement development is currently the sole mandate of the CoGHSTA. However, CCLM has a facilitation role to play.

The table below summarises the 2016 housing distribution within CCLM. 76.1% of households currently live in a formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure. 18.0% of the remaining households live in the traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional material.

Cluster house in complex	237	0.3%
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	389	0.4%
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	1 162	1.3%
Other	1 359	1.5%
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	1 926	2.1%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional material	16 521	18.0%
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure	69 952	76.1%
Total	91 936	100.0%

(Statistics South Africa, 2016)

The Municipal IDP 2017/2018 highlighted several challenges related to housing. These include poor quality of housing, non-availability of land, mushrooming of informal settlements, and a lack of basic services in informal settlements. Informal settlements in the municipality includes Madonsi, Xipurapureni and Rhulani. One should take the view that all informal settlements and backyard shacks counts as housing backlog, using the above table places this figure at 456 or 0.5% for the entire municipality.

Error! Reference source not found. and **Error! Reference source not found.** show that 81.1% of households do not live in a RDP house or any form of subsidised dwelling provided by government. However, 18.1% of the households do rely on subsidised housing.

Table 16: Subsidised dwelling

RDP or government subsidised dwelling	Households	% of Households 2016
RDP or government subsidised dwelling	16 658	18.1%
Not a subsidised dwelling	75 180	81.8%
TOTAL	91 936	100.0%

(Statistics South Africa, 2016)

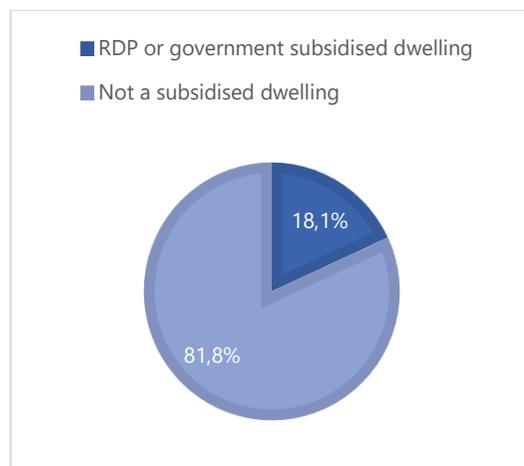


Figure 5: Subsidised dwelling

(Statistics South Africa, 2016)

4.2.1. Access Drinking Water Supply Service

Vhembe District Municipality is the Water Services Authority (WSA) and the Water Services Provider (WSP). The District purchases bulk water from the Department of Water and Sanitation and then supplies water and sanitation services to CCLM. The Strategic Framework for Water Services define basic and then water supply as provision of basic water supply facilities, the sustainable operation of facilities and the communication of good water use, hygiene and related practices. Water should be available for at least 350 days per year and not interrupted more than 48 consecutive hours per incident. Basic supply facilities is defined as the infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of potable water per person per day supplied within 200 meters of a household and within a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute.

Irrespective of the fact that the municipality's biggest challenge is the lack of safe and reliable water supply, 88.2% of households do have access to safe drinking water. Only 11.1% of households do not have access and 0.7% can not specify.

Table 17: Access to safe drinking water supply

Access to safe drinking water supply	Households	% of Households 2016
Has access to safe drinking water supply	81 090	88.2%
No access to safe drinking water supply	10 220	11.1%
Unspecified	626	0.7%
TOTAL	91 936	100.0%

However, the fact that households have access to services infrastructure does not necessarily mean that they have access to water. During the past 3 months, more than half (44 915) of the municipal households experienced water interruptions. These interruptions mostly last between 2-7 days. Water interruptions are a frequent occurrence in the municipality which ponders on the municipality's biggest challenge when it comes to the provision of services. The following table and figure depict the number of households that have access to a safe drinking water supply service and ones that do not.

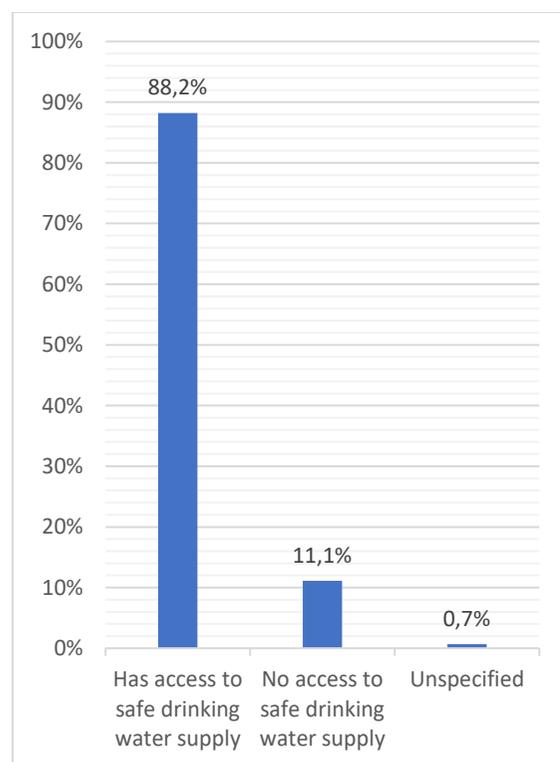


Figure 6: Access to safe drinking water supply

The majority of households, 39% have access to piped (tap) water inside the yard, followed by 27% of households which have access to piped water on a communal stand, and 17% on a communal/public tap. These figures indicate that approximately 44% of households use stand pipes outside of their yards which mean that they stand in long queues every day just to access clean drinking water.

Table 18: Main source of water for drinking

Main source of water for drinking	Households	% of Households 2016
Piped (tap) water inside yard	35 745	38.9%
Piped water on community stand	24 900	27.1%
Public/communal tap	15 348	16.7%
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	4 373	4.8%
Neighbours tap	4 136	4.5%
Borehole outside the yard	2 946	3.2%
Borehole in the yard	2 784	3.0%
Other	1 369	1.5%
Water-carrier/tanker	160	0.2%
Rain-water tank in yard	96	0.1%
Flowing water/stream/river	78	0.1%
Total	91 936	100.0%

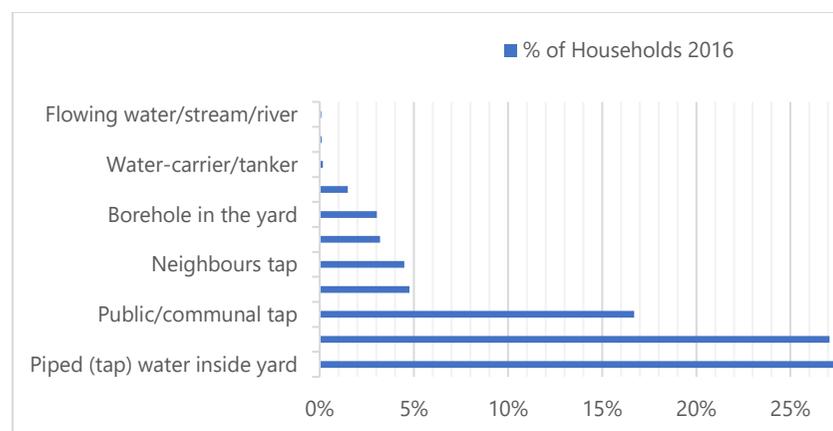


Figure 7: Main source of water for drinking

In addition, 2016 Statistics indicate that approximately 49% of households can access a source of safe water for drinking within a radius of 1 kilometre.

4.2.2. Household Access To Electricity

Electricity in CCLM is supplied by Eskom. 90% of households in CCLM use in-house prepaid meters to access electricity. With 5% of its households having no access to electricity and another 5% having other forms of connections to electricity. With the large number of households using prepaid meters gives an indication that electricity payments and supply is efficient within the municipality. The following table and figure depicts the type of connection to electricity households within the municipality have.

The biggest electricity supplier in the municipality is Eskom-pre-paid, which services almost 92% of households in the municipal area. A number of Eskom-funded projects are in place. Once completed, an addition 2 277 connections will be achieved.

Table 19: Access to electricity

Connection	Households	% of Households 2016
In-house prepaid meter	82 367	89.6%
No access to electricity	4 706	5.1%
In-house conventional meter	3 506	3.8%
Connected to other source which household is not paying for	801	0.9%
Solar home system	230	0.3%
Other	216	0.2%
Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g. con)	95	0.1%
Generator	12	0.0%
Battery	5	0.0%
TOTAL	91936	100.0%

4.2.3. Refuse Removal

CCLM collects waste in and around urban and rural areas, where the waste gets dumped at Thohoyandou Block J landfill site. According to the IDP, the municipality do not have licensed landfill sites for disposal. However, the municipality has two waste transfer stations located at Mulenshe and Xikhundu village.

The collection of waste is done daily in town and once per week in villages. According to StatsSA 2016, 86% of households use their own refuse dump to get rid of waste. Only 4% of households have their waste removed by a local authority/private company/community member at least once a week. This again indicates that there is a major backlog by the municipality when it comes to service provision. The following table and figure show refuse removal within the municipal area.

Table 20: Refuse removal

Refuse removal	Households	% of Households 2016
Own refuse dump	79 045	86.0%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	6 343	6.9%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	3 836	4.2%
Communal refuse dump	1 394	1.5%

Other	1 117	1.2%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	120	0.1%
Communal container/central collection point	80	0.1%
TOTAL	91936	100.0%

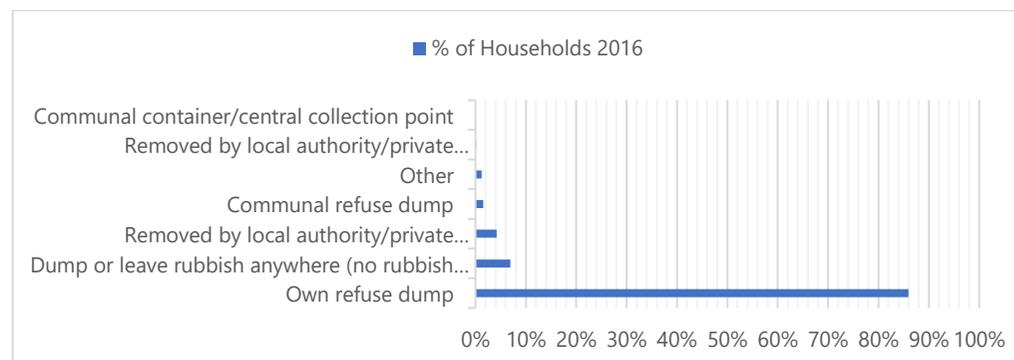


Figure 8: Refuse removal

4.2.4. Access To Sanitation Services

Vhembe district is also the responsible Authority to provide sanitation services. The district has 9 waste water works, 11 ponds and 10 booster pumps stations. 74% of households have access to a toilet facility within their yard premises, but only 10% of households have access to their main toilet facility in their dwelling/house.

Table 21: Main toilet facility

Toilet facility	Household	% of Households 2016
In the yard	68 462	74.5%
Unspecified	11 234	12.2%
In the dwelling/house	9 335	10.2%
Outside the yard	2 905	3.2%
Total	91 936	100.0%

The main type of toilet facility used within the municipality is the pit latrine toilet without ventilation pipe, which is used by 38.1% of households, followed by a pit latrine toilet with ventilation pipe which is used by 34.6% of households. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows that 73% of households within the municipality use some form of pit latrine toilet facility. Only 8% of households have access to a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system. The following table and figure show the types of toilet facility that are used within the municipality.

Table 22: Type of toilet facility

Toilet facility	Households	% of Households 2016
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	35 042	38.1%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	31 796	34.6%
None	11 225	12.2%
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	7 083	7.7%
Other	3 178	3.5%
Chemical toilet	2 233	2.4%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	1 041	1.1%
Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo etc.)	246	0.3%
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	56	0.1%
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	36	0.0%

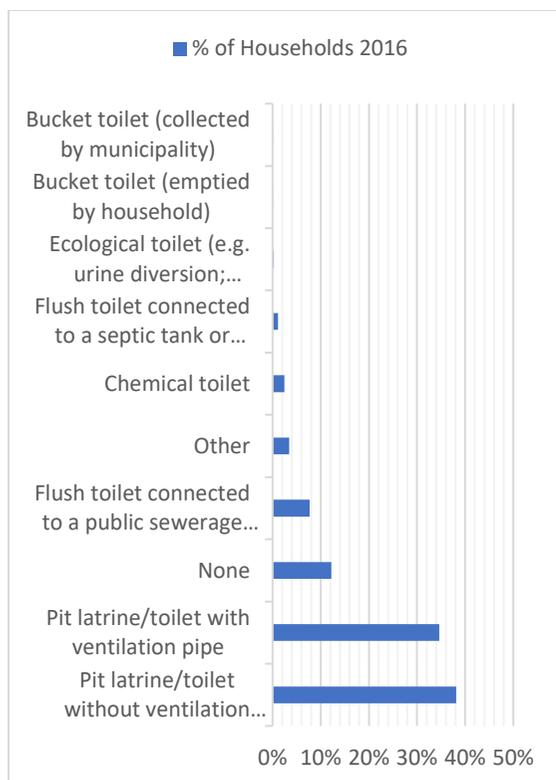


Figure 9: Type of toilet facility

Fortunately, 65% of households do not share their toilet facilities. Shared toilet facilities are generally more unhygienic as poses risk for diseases. 70% of households within the municipality maintain their own toilet facilities, with only 9% maintained by the municipality. This shows that sanitation services from the municipality with regards to toilet facilities is very poor as a result households take on the responsibility of maintaining their own toilets. According to the Municipal IDP 2017/2018, water management within CCLM face the following challenges:

- imbalances between the supply and demand for water;
- alien invasive plant spices;
- inappropriate land uses in the river valley;

- water pollution;
- poorly manages sewerage systems;
- high percentage of pit latrines;
- droughts;
- WWTW receives more water inflow than the designed capacity;
- Vandalism and the of manhole covers;
- Ageing infrastructure; and
- Overgrown shrubs and grasses at plants and poor maintenance.\

4.2.5. Community Facilities

Facility location planning standards, access guidelines and threshold norms are an essential element of strategic forward planning and are used to allocate and reserve land for particular uses and facilities and develop capital budget plans within a planning area. This is particularly true of community-type facilities.

In 2012, the CSIR published guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements. Even though CCLM has over 300 000 people, they are generally scattered throughout the municipality in small villages. According to the guidelines, CCLM falls within the Village category with a catchment size of 5000 – 25 000 people.

Access to community facility analysis focus on four primary facilities, which includes access to police stations, schools, health facilities and halls.

Table 23: CSIR accessibility thresholds

Facility	Villages Travel Distance
Health	5km
Education	5km
Police	24km

The following sub places are areas of concern because they do fall within the desired 5km radius from healthcare facility.

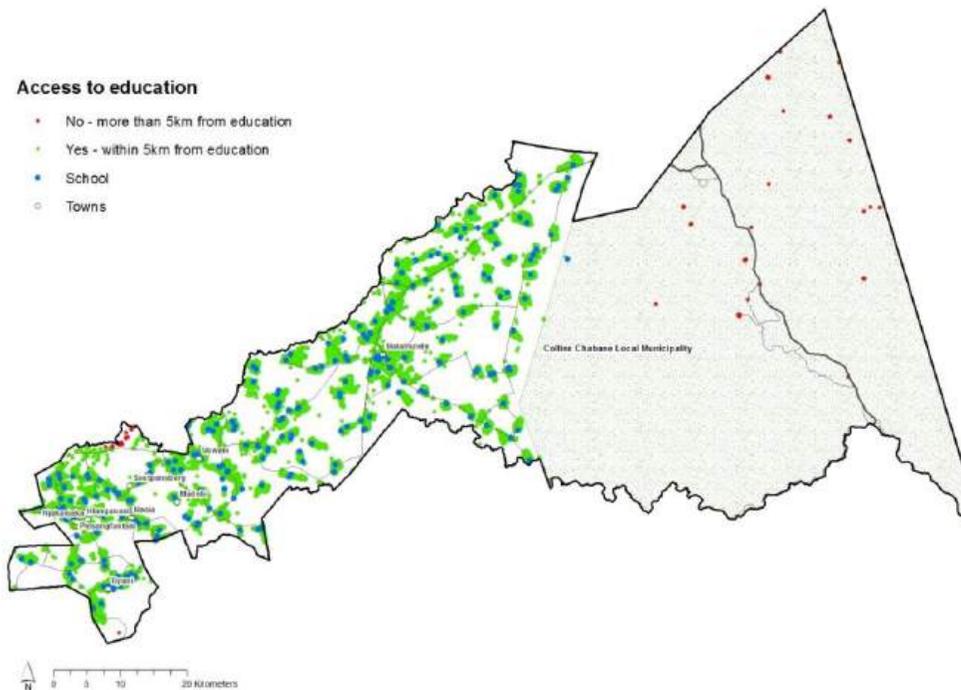
Table 23: Sub place not within desired access to Healthcare facilities

Sub Place	Households
Sereni	463
Malonga	414
Hanani SP	312
Ka-Muswane SP	542
Bulwini SP	550
Tambaulate SP	85
Ka-Xigamani SP	504
Ka-Mphambo SP	921
Ka-Mahonisi SP	1 233
Ka-Mapapila SP	363
Ka-Matsakali SP	305
Ka-Mabayeni SP	395
Phugwane SP	278
Gonani SP	91
TOTAL	6 456

Other areas of concern include, Bungeni SP; Shitachi; KaBungeni SP1; Mahatlani; Madobi; Mabidi; Ka-Xihosana SP; Ka-Maveke SP; Makovha SP; Mulenzhe SP; Roadhouse SP; Gijamhandzeni SP; Green Farm SP; Mashobye SP; Nghomunghom SP; Nsimbhi SP; Mabaligwe SP; and the Kruger National Park SP.

4.2.7. Access To Educational Facilities

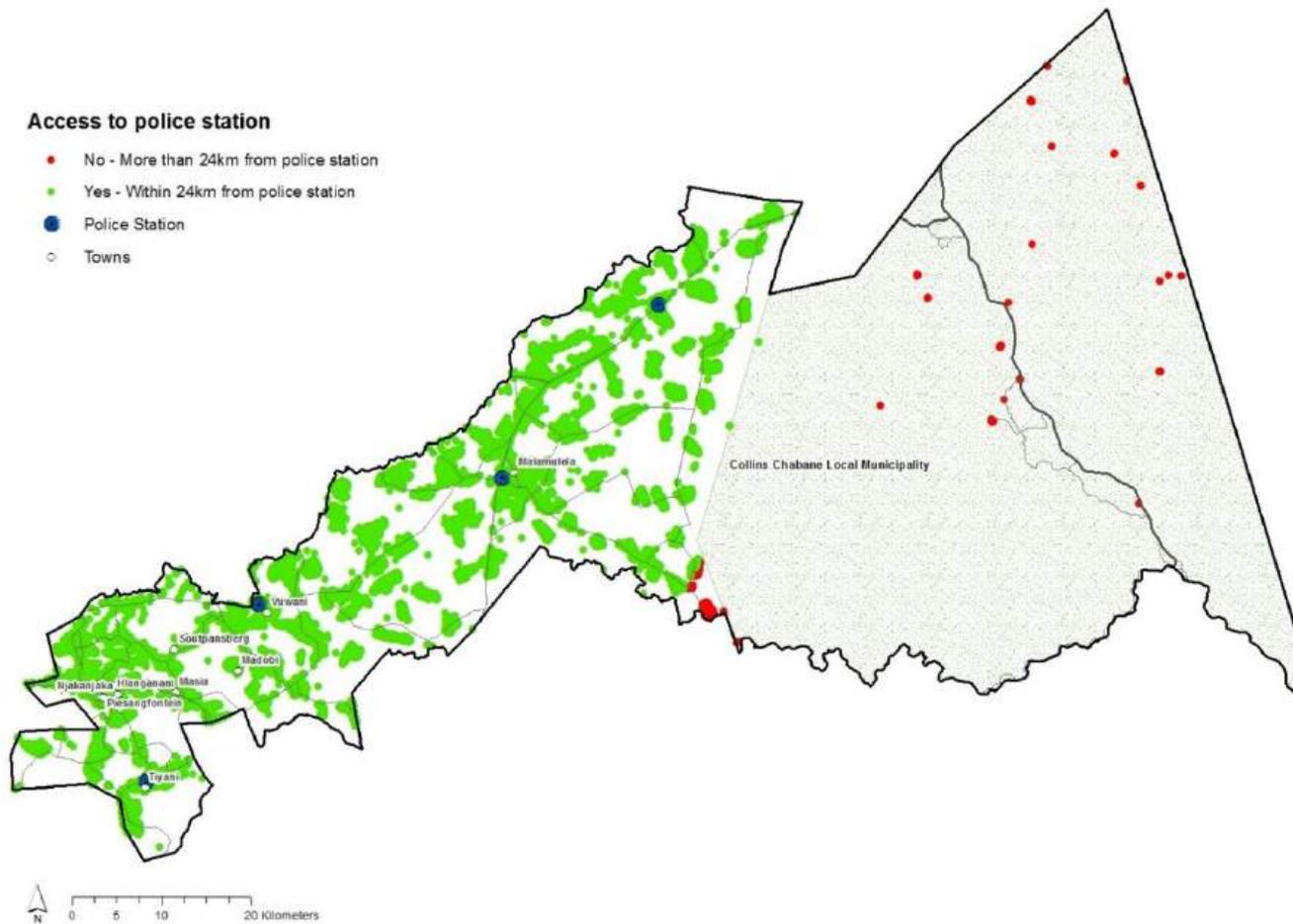
The CSIR guidelines requires for schools to be located within a 5 km radius. This threshold is also adopted by the National Department of Education. According to the spatial data, there are ___ educational facilities within the municipality. Almost all households are within the desired 5 km reach. However, the municipality does not have a single instruction of higher education.



Map 19: Access to education facilities

4.2.8. Access To Police Services

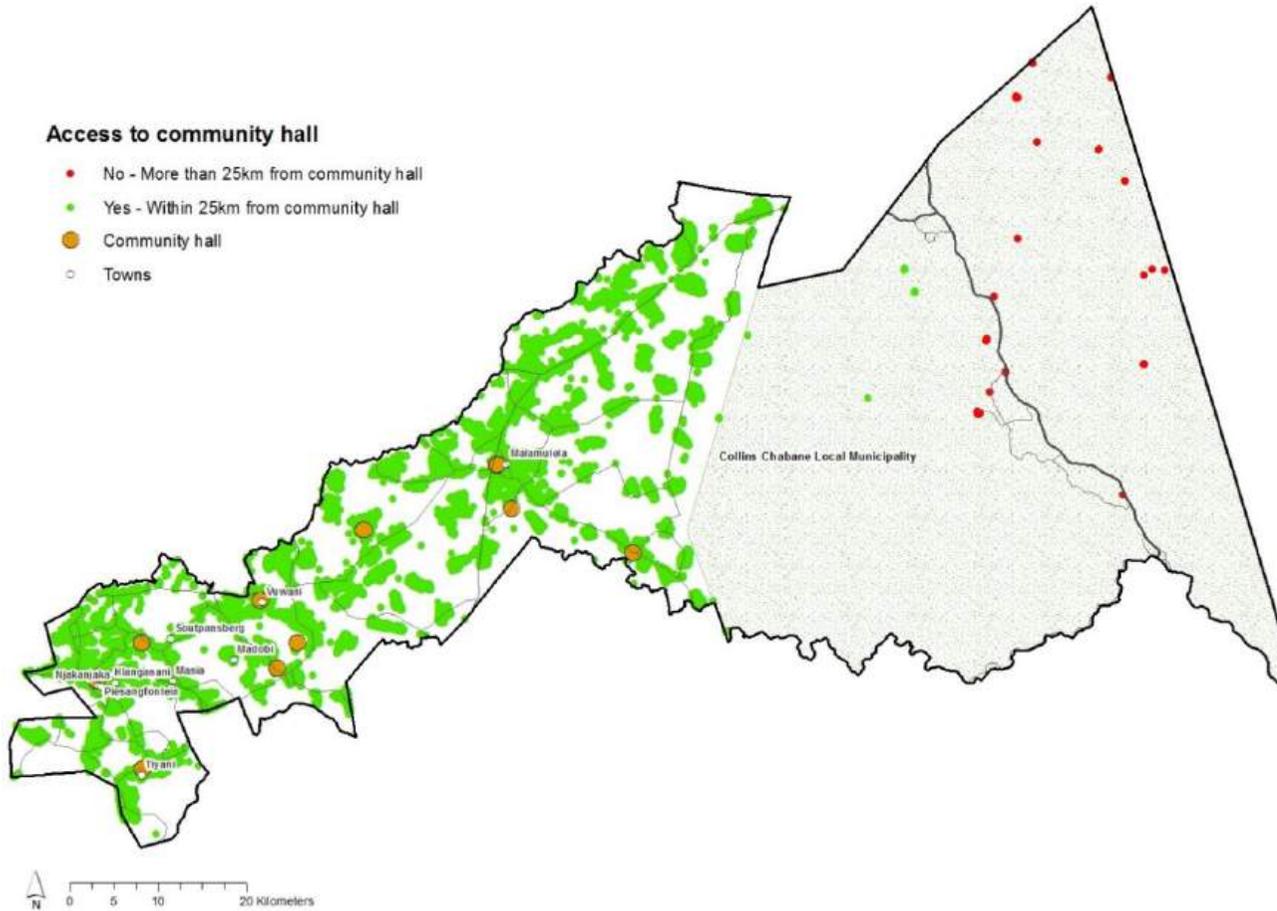
According to the Municipal IDP 2017/2018, CCLM has two police stations. However, the spatial data indicate that the municipality has four police stations which covers the majority of households within CCLM.



Map 20: Access to police services

4.2.9. Access To Community Halls

According to the spatial data, CCLM has nine community halls. Within a 25 km radius, the majority of households do have access within the desired threshold to these facilities.



Map 21: Access to Community Halls

4.3. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

This section of the report will use economic information from both Makhado LM and Thulamela LM as the information is not yet available for CCLM.

Key Economic Sectors

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a productivity metric that measures the contribution to an economy or region. Gross value added provides a rand value for the amount of goods and services that have been produced, less the cost of all inputs and raw materials that are directly attributable to that production.

The majority of economic activities in both Makhado and Thulamela LM takes place within the tertiary sector, followed by the secondary sector, and then the primary sector.

The graph highlights the value of the tertiary sector reaching almost R 15 billion in Makhado and close to R 16 billion in Thulamela. Within the tertiary sector, general government is by far the strongest sector contributing R 5.8 billion in Makhado and R 7.3 billion in Thulamela. In Makhado, wholesale and retail trade (R 4.0

billion) and catering and accommodation (R 3.5 billion) is second and third largest contributors.

In Thulamela, finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R 3.3 billion) is second followed by wholesales and trade (R 3.2 billion).

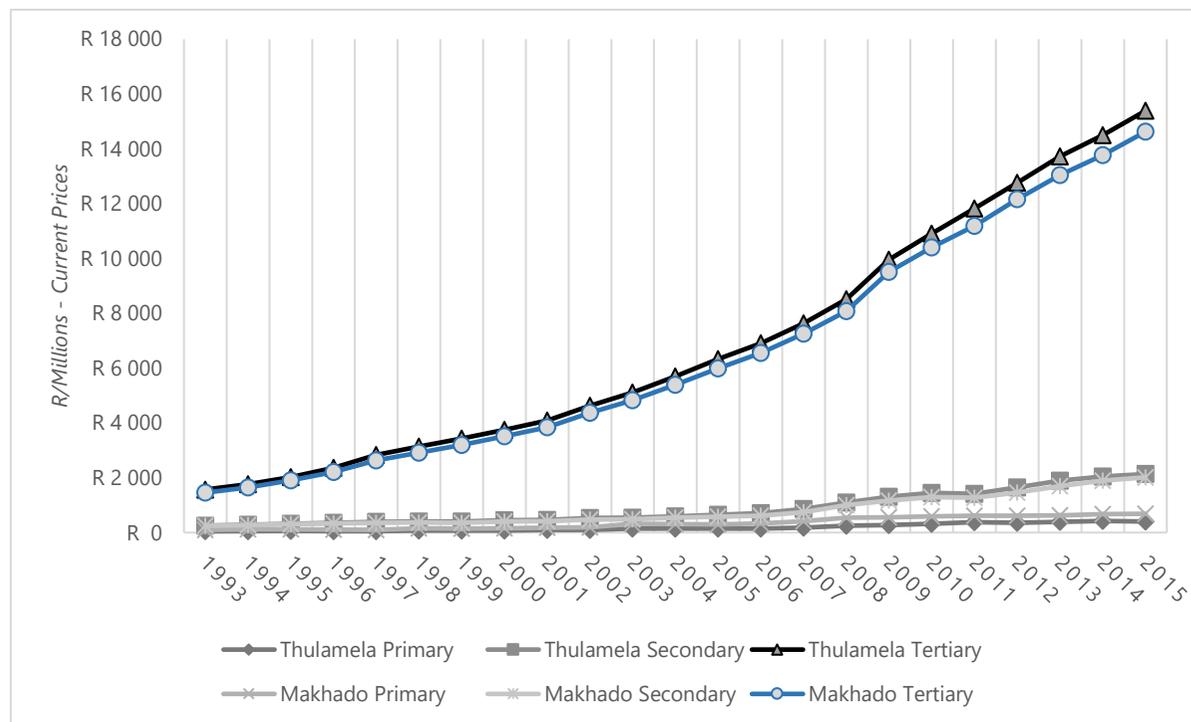


Figure 10: Regional Output and GVA at basic prices by industry and 2011 municipal level 1995-2015

In 2015, Agriculture contributed R 614 million in Makhado and R 168 million in Thulamela. Mining in Makhado is the smallest GVA contributor, generating only 203 million in 2015. In Thulamela, it is slightly higher at R 355 million. **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** provides GVA statistics per economic sub-sector between 2005 and 2015 and **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** provides the % contribution for both employment and GVA per economic subsector.

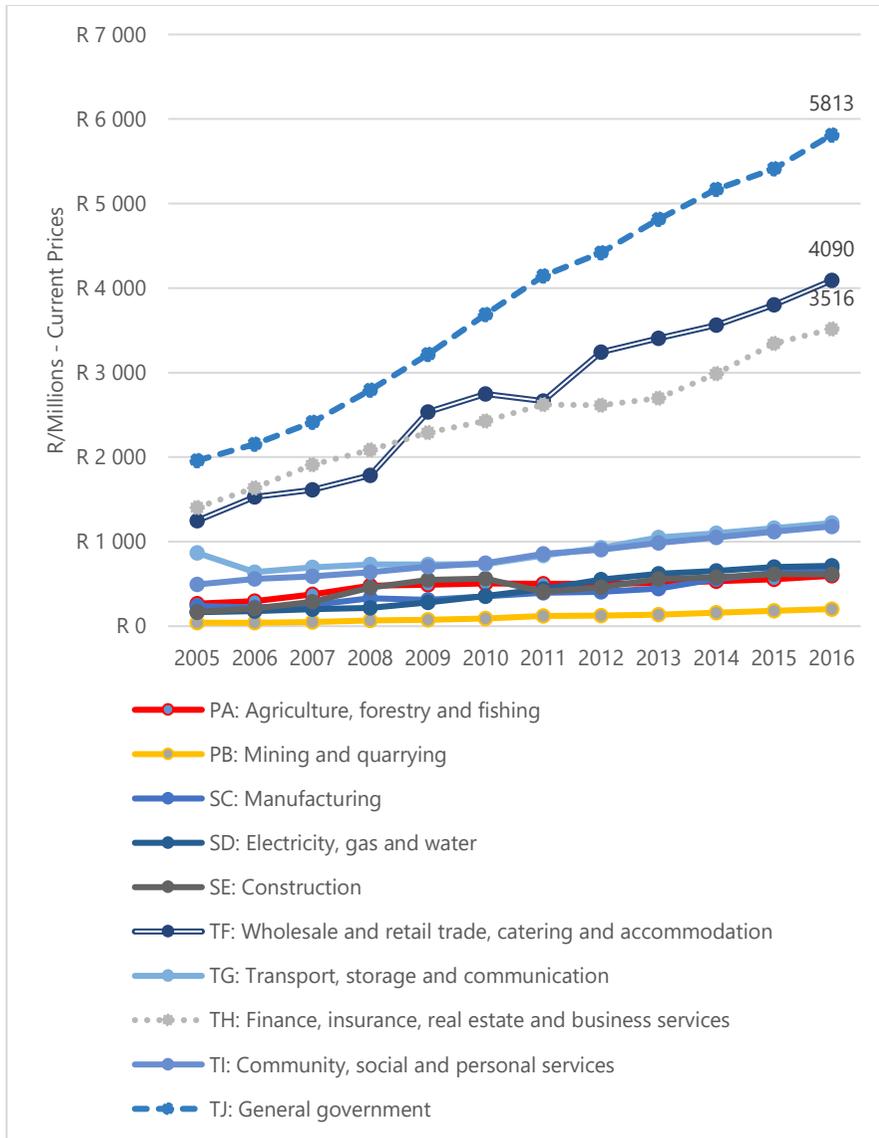


Figure 11: Makhado GVA per economic sub-sector 2005-2015

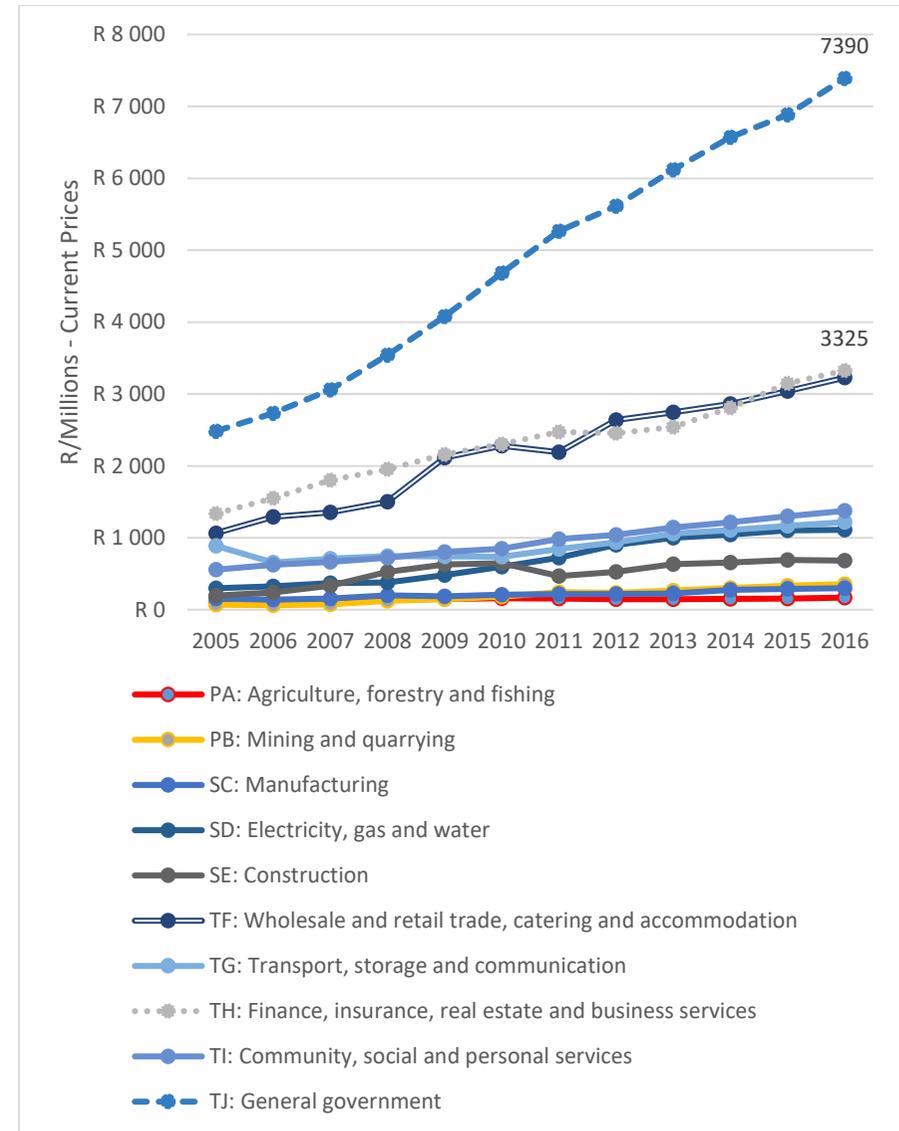


Figure 12: Thulamela GVA per economic sub-sector 2005-2015

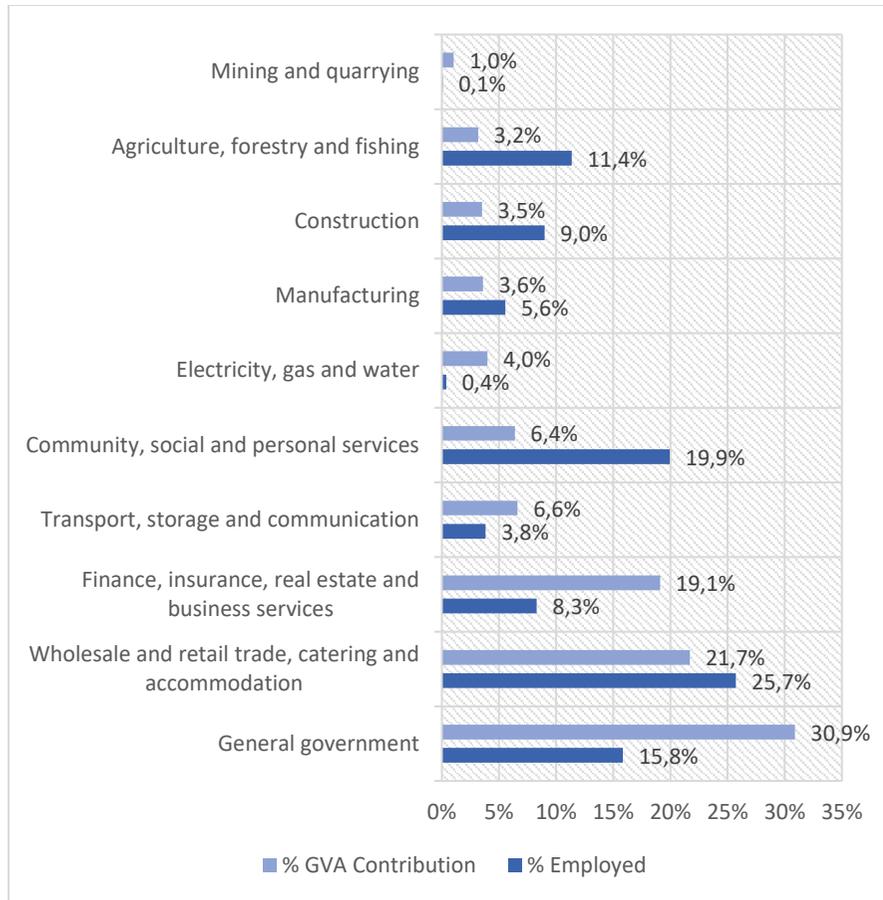


Figure 13: Makhado employment vs. GVA 2015

In Makhado, Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation employs the largest percentage of people 25.7% and contributes 21% towards the total municipal GVA. General Government which has the highest GVA contribution of 30.9% only employs 15.8% of the municipal population.

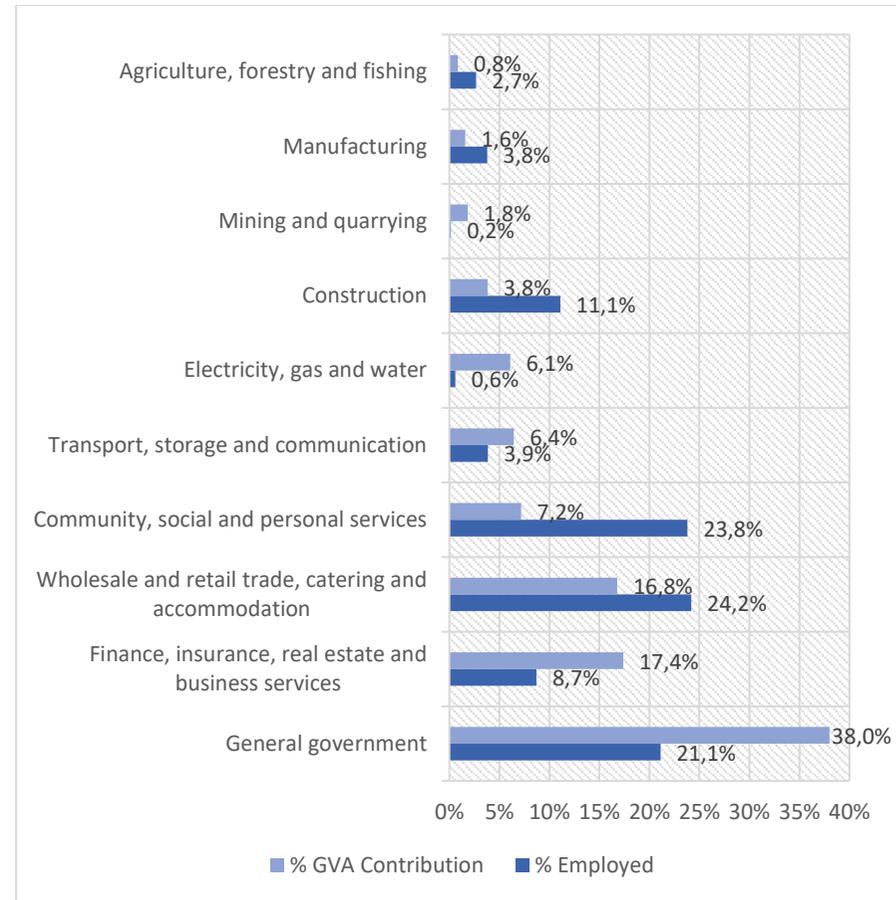


Figure 14: Thulamela employment vs. GVA 2015

In Thulamela, Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation employs the largest percentage of people 24.2% and contributes 16.8% towards the total municipal GVA. General Government which has the highest GVA contribution of 38.0% which also employs 21.1% of the municipal population.

5. SWOT ANALYSIS

The following table show the difficulties the municipality currently faces and the number of households that are affected by them.

Table 24: Difficulties Faced By The Municipality

Difficulties facing the municipality presently	People
Lack of safe and reliable water supply	157788
Cost of water	23051
Lack of reliable electricity supply	10614
Cost of electricity	12201
Inadequate sanitation/sewerage/toilet services	4013
Inadequate refuse/waste removal	4258
Inadequate housing	11150
Inadequate roads	39415
Inadequate street lights	2685
Lack of/inadequate employment opportunities	59764
Lack of/inadequate educational facilities	3692
Violence and crime	4658
Drug abuse	135
Alcohol abuse	582

Gangsterism	217
Lack of/inadequate parks and recreational area	1892
Lack of/inadequate healthcare services	1996
Lack of/inadequate public transport	867
Corruption	3170
Other	2667
None	3162
Unspecified	-
Total	347974

Table 25: Other Challenges

Challenges
Shortage of electrical and mechanical equipment, tools and materials
Shortage of human resource capacity
Service deliver to the community is not continuously rendered.
High level rate crime
Road
Shortage of graders
Machinery Breakdown
Lack of mechanic expertise.

Lack of General workers to assist in repairing of potholes and road marking services.
Heavily eroded roads due to rains are left with gulleys and Dongas where in it impossible to utilise the grader to fix the road.
Delay in the appointment of service providers
Poor performance by service providers
Shortage of staff
Community Services
Testing station not testing driving license (code A) of a Motor Cycle on a DLTC, we need to upgrade the DLTC to grade A.
We are not testing Heavy motor Vehicle for Road Worthy test, because we are grade B , we need to upgrade to grade A.
No digital camera to capture tested motor vehicle at VTS.
No office space to accommodate both traffic & licensing officials
Backlog
Shortage of staff (Examiner for Driving license, licensing Clerk Admin Clerk & Record Officer).
No licensing vehicle, budget to be allocated and A double cab vehicle need to be purchased
Shortage of water in the testing station & poor sanitation facility.
No shelter for staff car parking's
No Road Safety Promotional material
No Office Accommodation
No towing truck
No Call Centre
Unavailability of a pound centre for stray animals

No pound station for impounded public motor vehicles(Bus &taxis)
Shortage of staff
Summons are not captured
Waste Management
No Developed waste bylaws , the division to develop by-law pertaining to waste management issues
Accumulation of illegal dumping's mushrooming within Collins Chabane open spaces.
Unable to render refuse removal services on daily basis from Hlanganani to Mtititi
Unable to render green school competitions, cleanest ward and cleanest household competition to minimize illegal dumping's and transferring environmental education.
Inability to offer clean up campaigns monthly due to shortage of staff and budget
Shortage of general assistance who will be reporting at Saselemani & Njhakanjhaka.
Accumulation of pampers along the main roads, no proper storage/collection stations for pampers
Backlog of refuse collection due to vehicle breakdown & high volume of waste accumulated by shop owners especially during festive& Easter seasons.
Households using different types of storage containers for waste such as plastics, zinc containers, wheelbarrows etc.
Consumption of fuel cost due long distance travelling of refuse vehicle to landfill site
Refuse removal employees experiencing injuries on duty.
Provision of less amount of uniform to each employee, proper sanitation with showers, lockers and change rooms.
Inability to render Extension of refuse removal services, monitoring of waste on different nodal points , monitoring of G.A on a daily basis due to shortage of staff (drivers, foreman ,team leaders & G.A)
Poor revenue collection strategies.
Parks and Cemetery

Lack of establishment of more parks within Collins Chabane Nodal points
No piece of land within the Municipal nodal points set aside for the purpose of establishing Collins Chabane Cemeteries.
Poor sanitation facilities within Xithlelani cemetery
Lack of cemetery administrator, for access control and monitoring
Social service
No vehicles to transport special program members (a 22 seater mini bus)
No disaster relieve budget
Disaster management plan & relieve budget has not been approved
Disaster management policy not developed
No disaster management forum
No Disaster vehicles
No Disaster materials Storage room
Unavailability of Disaster management uniform, tent & tables
No allocation of Special Program budget
Shortage of the following staff : 01 HIV/AIDS coordinator, 01 youth Coordinator , 02 Disaster management coordinator , 01 Horticulturist, 01 Environmental Health Coordinator, 01 Sport Coordinator, and 11 horticulture General Assistant
Youth Council, Gender forum. Men's Forum, Children, Older person & Disability not Launched official, Office of the Mayor was not available to Launch the forum.
Shortage of personnel to facilitate all special program activities
Lack of Maintenance and addressing challenges in all Municipal facilities (such as Njhakanjhaka hall, boxing gym etc. and sporting facilities such as Bungeni stadium and Merwe)
Insufficient clearing of bush within Municipal facilities & along the roads / grass cutting/ tree pruning due to shortage of staff

Additional Challenges:

- Backlog in the provision of RDP houses
- Lack of individual title deeds (Malamulele and Vuwani) townships.
- Unapproved developments.
- Difficulties in prioritization of housing beneficiaries.
- Poor Record management of the Building Plans
- No Electronic Filing and submission of the Building Plans

Strengths - The municipality has a high youth population compared to that of the elderly and children. This population distribution indicates that there is a large labour force within the municipality.

Weaknesses - The dispersed settlement pattern within the municipality results in the majority of the population living in communities that are located far away from viable economic areas. In an effort to connect communities to vibrant economic areas, the issues of service provisions, such as infrastructure upgrades, becomes very costly for the municipality.

Threats - Land invasion is a major threat to the municipality as it often results in mushrooming of informal settlements creating major challenge for development and the provision of services to the community. State owned land under the custodianship of Traditional Authorities hinders development as there is a lack of clear understanding to whom the land belongs to, and whether or not subsidy and RDP housing can be built there or not. The shortage of water resources and outdated infrastructure within the municipality hinders economic development. The municipality also lacks in proper roads and does not have effective transport networks. The high illiteracy rate within the municipality means that there is a high shortage of skills in priority sectors. The municipality lacks strategically located land for economic development.

- Unstructured land development resulting in a distorted spatial pattern (un-proclaimed areas)
- Increase in unplanned human settlements.
- Unsecure land tenure (Malamulele B Ext 1 & 2; Malamulele D Ext 1, 2 & 3)
- Land invasions in Malamulele and Vuwani
- Unregistered Municipal properties.
- Illegal Land Uses (Malamulele and Vuwani)

Opportunities - The Kruger National Park is located in very close proximity to the municipality. This holds opportunity for a growing retail and tourism sector within identified strategic location.

6. GROWTH

Citizens are people who organise themselves in many different ways, whether naturally or through legal means. The most common grouping is the residential customer, or household.

- **Population.** The number of people within a defined geographic area.
- **Households.** A household consists of a person, or a group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling (or part of it) for at least four days a week and who provide themselves jointly with food and other essentials for living. In other words, they live together as a unit. People who occupy the same dwelling, but who do not share food or other essentials, are enumerated as separate households. For example, people who shared a dwelling, but who bought food and ate separately, were counted as separate households¹ (Statistics South Africa, 1998).

There are also many other ways for people to organise themselves. They create businesses to conduct trade or to provide specialised services (business customers), operate factories that provide the goods for businesses to sell (industrial customers), and form institutions that provide social support services (institutional customers). Each customer group has its own needs and preferences for infrastructure services, and varying levels of ability to pay for such services. Municipalities also have different tariff structures for different customer types.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 requires the following for SDF's as it relates to growth:

- Include a five-year population growth estimate and indicate how this growth will translate into a need for housing across different socioeconomic groups (and where in space this will occur); and
- Include five-year estimates of economic activity and employment trends and locations in the municipal area.
- Identify, quantify and provide location requirements of engineering infrastructure and services provision for existing and future development needs for the next five years.

6.1. POPULATION GROWTH

In predicting population growth, it is important to view historic information.

Table 26: Historic Population Trends

Census Indicator	2001	2011	2016
Population	319 121	330 297	347 974
Households	69 801	83 819	91 936
Household Size	4.6	3.9	3.8
Population Growth Rate	-	0.35%	1.07%

A polynomial trend line function was used to predict the population growth for CCLM municipality. A polynomial trendline is a curved line that is used when data fluctuates. Notice that the R-squared value is 1, which is a good fit of the line to the data.

¹ Statistics South Africa

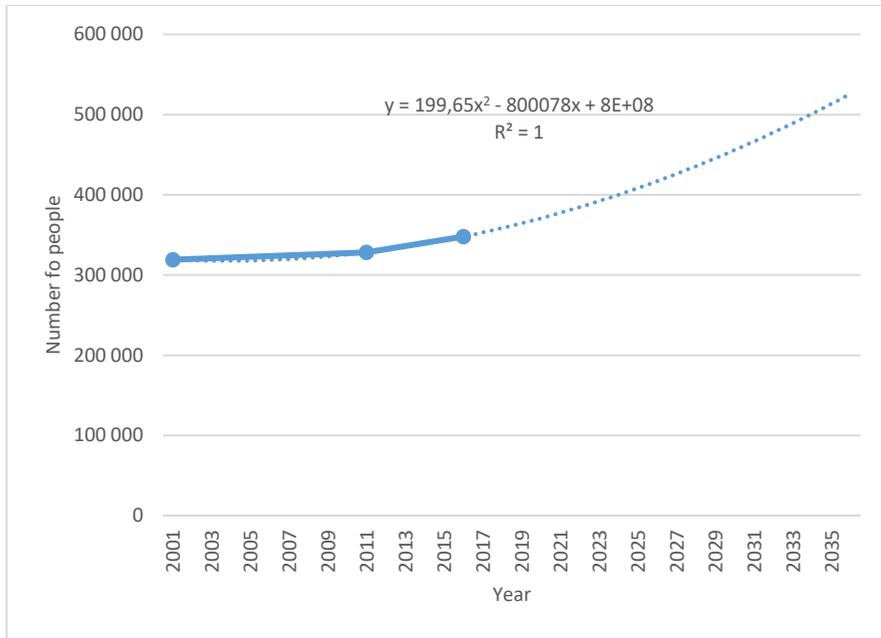


Figure 15: Population Growth Trendline

In terms of this population growth model, the population of CCLM will increase from 353 008 in 2017, to 384 587 in five years and ultimately to 539 220 in 20 years. More detailed intervals are provided later in this chapter.

6.2. HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Similar to the population growth, a trendline function was used to model household sizes of the 30-year planning horizon, using historic information. This time an exponential trendline yielded the best R-squared value of

0.97419. An exponential trendline is a curved line that is most useful when data values rise or fall at increasingly higher rates.

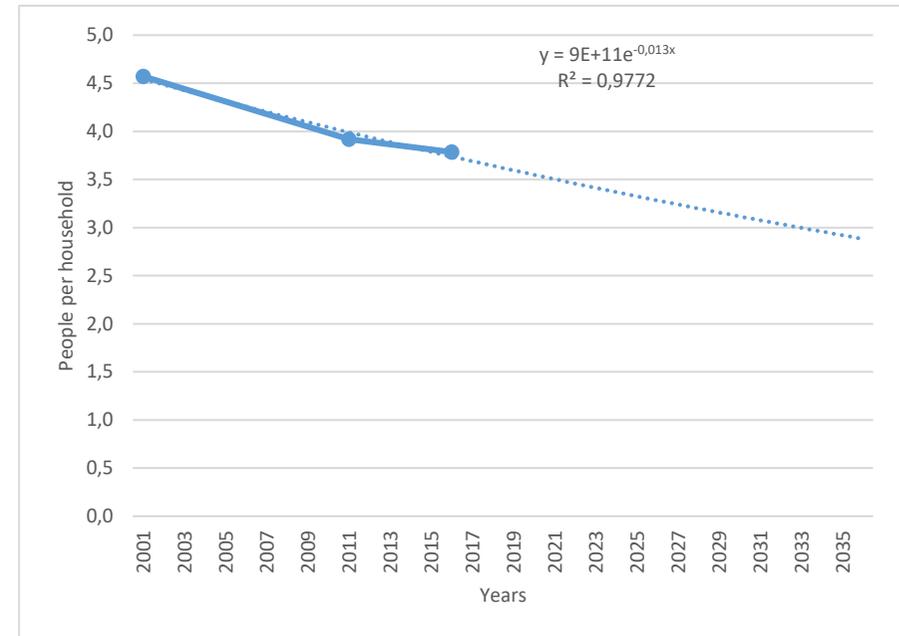


Figure 16: Predicted Household Sizes

Based on the above, households will get smaller in the future, declining from 3.7 people per household in 2017 to 2.9 people per household in 2037.

The modelled population growth scenario is provided in the table below:

Table 26: Population And Household Growth

Variable	Year 0	Year 5	Year 10	Year 20
	2017	2022	2027	2037
Population	353 008	384 587	426 148	539 220
Households	95 014	110 008	129 544	185 129
Household size	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9
Additional people	-	31 579	73 141	186 212
Additional households	-	14 994	34 530	90 116
Population growth rate	1.45%	1.88%	2.18%	2.49%

In the short term (5 years), CCLM will grow by about 31 579 people (or around 15 000 households). Over the long term (20 years) the municipality will grow by 186 212 people (approximately 90 000 households).

6.3. GROWTH IMPLICATIONS – HOUSING

Earlier mention was made of the fact that CCLM consists mostly of Traditional Authorities. The housing typology in traditional authorities differ vastly from municipalities with a similar income profile. It is therefore

difficult to use the accepted norm of growth in the lower income brackets to predict a need for housing. In section 4.2., mention was made of the fact that 18.1 % of households reside in a RDP or government subsidised dwelling. Should this be applied to household growth, the demand for subsidised housing will be as follows:

- By 2022, 2 713 RDP houses will be required;
- By 2027, 6 250 RDP houses will be required; and
- By 2037, a total of R 16 310 houses will be required (note that all the above are cumulative figures).

6.4. GROWTH IMPLICATIONS - COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Sustainable human settlements cannot be achieved without adequate social facilities that are differentiated according to varying development densities, community size, mobility levels and socio-economic variation. The CSIR revised guidelines for the provision of social facilities in 2012 – these were used to inform the number of new facilities that will be required based on the population growth estimates.

Note that some of the required facilities are quite small (e.g. Grade R Class at Primary School). The quantum of facilities as well as associated land requirements are provided in Table 28:

Table 27: Required Community Facilities

Cluster	Type	Site size (m ²)	Population threshold	Additional Facilities required in 5 years	Land required in 5 years (Ha)	Additional Facilities required in 10 years	Land required in 10 years (Ha)	Additional Facilities required in 20 years	Land required in 20 years (Ha)
Health and emergency services	Community Health Centre	15000	120000	0	0	0	0	1	1.5
	Primary Health Clinic	5000	47000	0	0	1	0.5	3	1.5
	Fire Station	12000	80000	0	0	0	0	2	2.4
	Police Station	5000	80000	0	0	0	0	2	1
Social and Cultural (Public Service Facilities)	Community Performing Arts Centre	5000	50000	0	0	1	0.5	3	1.5
	Local Library	3000	50000	0	0	1	0.3	3	0.9
Civic	Home Affairs - Medium Office	200	160000	0	0	0	0	1	0.02
	Home Affairs - Small Office	200	40000	0	0	1	0.02	4	0.08
Social Services	Community Hall – large	5000	60000	0	0	1	0.5	3	1.5
	Community Hall – Medium/Small	2000	12500	0	0	5	1	14	2.8
	ICT Access Point		10000	0	0	7	0	18	0
	Post Office/Agency with post boxes	300	15000	0	0	4	0.12	12	0.36

Cluster	Type	Site size (m ²)	Population threshold	Additional Facilities required in 5 years	Land required in 5 years (Ha)	Additional Facilities required in 10 years	Land required in 10 years (Ha)	Additional Facilities required in 20 years	Land required in 20 years (Ha)
	Social Grant Pay Point	500	40000	0	0	1	0.05	4	0.2
	Local market	20000	5000	1	2	14	28	37	74
	Worship Centre	5000	4500	1	0.5	16	8	41	20.5
Education	Secondary School	48000	12500	0	0	5	24	14	67.2
	Primary school	28000	7000	0	0	10	28	26	72.8
	Grade R Class at Primary School		1000	5	0	73	0	186	0
	Small crèche/early childhood development centre	200	2400	2	0.04	30	0.6	77	1.54
	ECD Resource Hub and Care Centre	1000	20000	0	0	3	0.3	9	0.9
Recreation (Sports and Parks)	Grassed surface (2 football fields equivalent)	30000	15000	0	0	4	12	12	36
	Sports Complex (Grouping of fields and/or sports complexes)	30000	50000	0	0	1	3	3	9

Cluster	Type	Site size (m ²)	Population threshold	Additional Facilities required in 5 years	Land required in 5 years (Ha)	Additional Facilities required in 10 years	Land required in 10 years (Ha)	Additional Facilities required in 20 years	Land required in 20 years (Ha)
	Grassed field (2 football fields equivalent) with 500-seat stand	30000	30000	0	0	2	6	6	18
	Cricket Oval	30000	60000	0	0	1	3	3	9
	Athletics/Cricket Stadium (grassed field and athletics track and stand – 3 000+ seats)	30000	60000	0	0	1	3	3	9
	Combi-court surface (x2)	1300	15000	0	0	4	0.52	12	1.56
	Combi-court surface (x4)	2600	60000	0	0	1	0.26	3	0.78
	Multi-purpose Sports Hall (2 court)	1300	100000	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
	Multi-purpose Sports Hall (4 court)	2600	160000	0	0	0	0	1	0.26
	Swimming Pool Complex (25 m to 33 m pool)	2500	80000	0	0	0	0	2	0.5
	Community pool	2100	10000	0	0	7	1.47	18	3.78
	District Park	3000	80000	0	0	0	0	2	0.6
	Community park with play equipment	35000	60000	0	0	1	3.5	3	10.5

Cluster	Type	Site size (m ²)	Population threshold	Additional Facilities required in 5 years	Land required in 5 years (Ha)	Additional Facilities required in 10 years	Land required in 10 years (Ha)	Additional Facilities required in 20 years	Land required in 20 years (Ha)
	Local/Neighbourhood Park	10000	5000	1	1	14	14	37	37
Total Requirements				10	3.54	209	138.64	566	386.81

7. VISION STATEMENT AND SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS

SPLUMA (section 12(1)(b)) requires the Municipality to develop a Spatial Development Framework which is informed by a long-term spatial development vision statement. In order to develop this vision, the vision and spatial vision from various other levels of government contained in strategic documents were analysed:

The **VISION** of Collins Chabane Municipality is"-

"A Spatially Integrated & Sustainable Local Economy by 2030"

The **MISSION**;-

To ensure the provision of sustainable basic services and infrastructure to improve the quality of life of our people and to grow the local economy for the benefit of all citizens

Municipal **VALUES**;-

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Responsive
- Professional
- Creative
- Integrity



Figure 17: Strategic Objectives

The development principles emanating from this vision are listed below. Each will be expanded on in the following section Spatial Development Framework.

- **Principle 1: Protect natural and other resources in Collins Chabane Municipality.** The spatial analysis highlighted the fact that there are a number of rivers, streams and watercourses in the Municipality. These are often polluted, specifically within the confines of traditional authorities. In addition, a number of critical biodiversity areas and ecological support areas were identified and should be incorporated into the SDF.
- **Principle 2: Establish a hierarchy of nodes – emphasis on spatial differentiation and spatial targeting.** Establish a nodal hierarchy in line with the proposals included in the Limpopo Spatial Development Framework 2016. Note that at the time the Provincial SDF was done, Malamulele was in the same Municipality as Thohoyandou, which lead to Malamulele classified as a lower order node than Thohoyandou. With the demarcation of the Collins Chabane Municipality, Malamulele is the only dominant node in the Municipality. The principal of Spatial Targeting is highlighted in the National Development Plan. The proposed national schema for spatial targeting includes Rural restructuring zones:

“Some rural areas have large populations that are experiencing change, for example, new settlement formation. Such areas need management, institutional development, land and tenure reform, infrastructure provision and economic stimulus. They include the more densely populated parts of the previous homelands, where there is population dynamism and sufficient numbers to provide the basis for viable markets. There may also be areas with agricultural, tourism or mining potential.”

The NDP furthermore provides the following key elements of rural vision:

- stronger spatial coordination and greater clustering of services in all rural areas, including health, education, transport, welfare and security.

- Prioritised attention to agriculture and rural enterprise development in areas of high market access, especially within peri-urban zones and along major mobility corridors.
- Prioritised attention to connective infrastructure that strengthens the links between the urban and the rural.

- **Principle 3: Improve access to nodes as well as higher order services through an efficient network of corridors.** Corridors link nodes and population concentration points to each other and promotes the efficient movement of people and goods through the municipality.
- **Principle 4: Exploit economic opportunities offered by the region.** The analysis highlighted the following key economic opportunities:
 - The proximity of the Kruger National Park inclusive of the Punda Maria Gate (in the north) and the proposed Shangani gate in the South.
 - The proposals around the Agri-park concept emanating from the Vhembe District Municipality Rural Development Plan.
 - Limited mining opportunities in the region.
 - Energy generation opportunities.

Principle 5: Spatial Integration & inclusivity. Spatial integration expresses the opportunities for and level of interaction within and between areas. It also indicates levels of connectivity between transport systems of different geographical scales.

Key elements influencing the SDF include:

- Compact towns and geographic areas – exploit spare bulk capacity, increase density.
- Spatial integration by growing villages toward each other

8. COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2020- 2024.

8.1. INTRODUCTION

CCLM is a newly established municipality made up by areas which previously formed part of Makhado and Thulamela local municipality. Both municipalities had approved SDF's in place during the time that CCLM was still part of the individual municipalities. This chapter reviewed all documents which could possibly have had spatial proposals and/or development initiative applicable to CCLM, which includes:

Limpopo Province

- Limpopo Provincial SDF 2016
 - SDF Development Principles
 - Limpopo Spatial Rational
- Limpopo Development Plan 2020
 - Builds on the foundations of the Limpopo Economic Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP) 2009 – 2014 and the Limpopo Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) 2004 – 2008 available on file:///C:/Users/Hildegard/Downloads/limpopo%20development%20plan%20(3).pdf_
- Limpopo Biodiversity Sector Plan
 - CBA & ESA

Vhembe District

- Vhembe District IDP 2019/20
 - Section 6: Spatial economy and development rationale

- Section 7.1: Service delivery and infrastructure development priority area
- Section 8: Strategic Objectives, Indicators And Targets Per KPA
- Section 9: Sector Plans
 - Comprehensive Infrastructure Investment Plan (CIIP) to deal with district infrastructure development.
 - Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) to deal with water and sanitation infrastructure as water services authority and provider.
 - Eskom has District Energy Master Plan to deal with electricity infrastructure.
 - Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) of the district deals with transport services.
 - Integrated Waste Management Plan and Environmental management plan
- Section 10: Development strategies, programmes and projects
- Section 11: Programmes and projects of other sphere
- Vhembe District SDF 2015
 - Chapter 2: Spatial Vision
 - Chapter 3: ESER Synthesis
 - Chapter 4: Conceptual SDF
 - Chapter 5: Guidelines to interventions proposed in the SDF
 - Chapter 6: Local Municipal Proposals
 - Chapter 7: Implementation Framework
- Vhembe District Rural Development Plan

Local Municipal

- Makhado Local Municipality IDP 2020/21
- 2011 Makhado Local Municipality SDF
- Thulamela Local Municipality IDP 2019/20
- Thulamela Local Municipality SDF 2010
- 2011 Thulamela Local Municipality Urban Development and revitalisation framework

The following projects have been completed and will therefore be included as part of the 2017 CCLM SDF:

- The following Precinct Plans were developed for Mhinga/ Lambani, Gumbani/Phaphazela and Gidjana/Madonsi Nodal Points. At the time of writing, this information was not available.

8.2. COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Vhembe District SDF) development synthesis is based on the ESER² framework which states that “economic efficiency is wholly dependent on the quality of human resources and their ability to deliver productive into the economic system, and that; economic activities and social development are in turn wholly labour dependent on the availability of eco-systems service (land, water, arable land, and building materials)” in essence, economic activities and social development cannot demand more from eco-systems services than their capacity to deliver on a long term sustainable basis.

The ESER framework will be applied to CCLM spatial development proposals.

8.3. PRINCIPLE 1: PROTECT NATURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES IN COLLINS CHABANE MUNICIPALITY

In an ideal world, all natural resources would have been protected and in natural state, no rehabilitation would have been required the need to compromise valuable land for development would have been non-existing. However, COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY development footprint is characterised by low density unplanned sprawl, placing intense pressure on the natural environment such as deforestation, erosion, invasion of alien species, rodents, insects and pests plague, drought, pollution, destabilisation of wetlands, veldfires, poaching and floods. For this reason, the SDF proposes a hierarchy of intervention applicable to CCLM. This hierarchy is illustrated in

² Ecological Social Economic Relationship

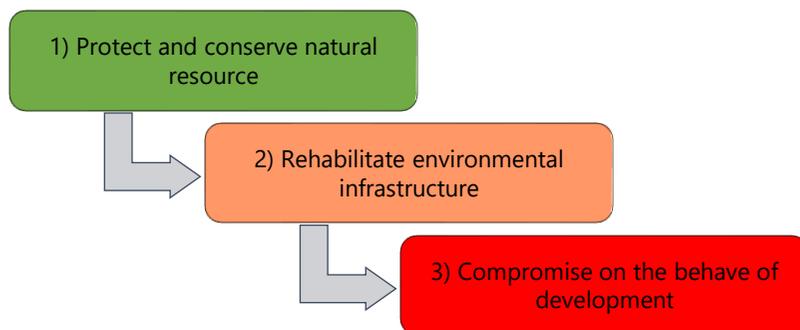


Figure 18: Hierarchy Of Environmental Interventions

With the above hierarchy of intervention in mind, the SDF makes provision for the following environmental considerations:

- The majority of the municipality is not constrained by **slope** except for the areas indicated in dark blue around **Vuwani** and **Tshimbupfe** in the western regions of the municipality as well as in the upper north region around **Xikundu**. The spatial data is available in GIS format and should be used to direct development away from these steep slopes.
- The Kruger National Park (KNP) is a **declared conservation area** which is located in very close proximity to the municipality. **Error! Reference source not found.** illustrates a buffer zone which was demarcated by through a consultative process. This buffer strip has very specific management requirements, which will be discussed in section 8.3.1.
- **Critical biodiversity areas (CBA)** are areas of the landscape that need to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state in order to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and

ecosystems. In other words, if these areas are not maintained in a natural or near-natural state then biodiversity targets cannot be met. CBA's in CCLM are indicated in "moss green" in Maintaining an area in a natural or near-natural state can include a variety of biodiversity-compatible land uses and resource uses. The following strategies apply to CBA's

- Further loss of natural habitat should be avoided in these areas;
 - Consider protection in terms of the land use scheme for these areas;
 - Degraded or disturbed CBA 1s and CBA 2s should be prioritized for rehabilitation through programmes such as Working for Water and Working for Wetlands;
 - Control of illegal activities, such as hunting and dumping, which impact on biodiversity, should be prioritized in these areas;
 - The introduction and breeding of invasive alien species should not be permitted in CBAs and ESAs; and
 - The restriction of animal movement (e.g. cheetah, African wild dog) due to impenetrable fences should be discouraged.
- **Ecological support areas (ESA)** are areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity representation targets/thresholds but which nevertheless play an important role in supporting the ecological functioning of CBAs or protected Areas, or in delivering ecosystem services that support socio-economic development, such as water provision, flood mitigation or carbon sequestration. The degree of restriction on land use and resource use in these areas may be lower than that recommended for CBAs. The following strategies should be considered for these areas:

- Maintain in a functional state, avoid intensification of land uses, and rehabilitate to a natural or near-natural state where possible;
- Overall maintain landscape connectivity by avoiding loss/degradation of CBAs and ESAs, especially in corridor pinch-points; and
- See strategies applicable to CBA's above.
- **Freshwater ecosystems** refer to all inland water bodies whether fresh or saline, including rivers, lakes, wetlands, sub-surface water and estuaries. **Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Areas** (FEPA) are critical for protection, and rehabilitation as they key areas for sustaining freshwater biodiversity and ecosystems services. FEPA or more specifically wetland clusters has been identified near Nngwekhulu and Musanda.
 - Limit growth of Village toward FEPA (LUM)
- The development of **blue-green corridors** provides for a continues biodiversity conservation corridor network. Blue-corridors should act as connectors between exciting and proposed protected areas, CBA, ESA and FEPA.
 - Gradually assemble blue-green corridors by promoting private nature conservation areas
 - No ploughing or building within 32 metres of river banks (LUM)
 - Agricultural land of national and provincial importance (DAFF).
- The **Protection of agricultural resources** can be enforced by limiting sprawl of villages towards land currently used for agriculture.
- This is further discussed as part of **section 8.7.1** Growth Management Strategy.

8.3.1. Kruger National Park Buffer Strip

The Greater KNP Land Use Buffer contains three designated layers, each having particular land use guidelines, as well as guidelines/requirements for inclusion into the Greater KNP. The Buffer Strip that applies to this SDF is the Defensive Land Use Buffer. Defensive Areas are highly impacted landscapes where the approach of the buffer is almost entirely aimed at mitigating further environmental impacts.

- The defensive Buffer is areas of concern because high levels of development not contributing to the ecological integrity or associated socio-economic benefits occurring in close proximity to the fence of the Kruger National Park.
- Within this buffer the prime focus is to minimise development, or if it does occur, to make sure it does not threaten the ecological integrity of the Kruger National Park.
- This area is prioritised in this SDF for limited development. The Municipal Land Use Scheme should zone these areas in line with Land Use Management Scheme categories that minimise developments, such as Open Space
- If any zonation or rezoning of these areas are to take place, Kruger National Park needs to be consulted.
- If any Environmental Authorisation is triggered in these areas, Kruger National Park and the Lowveld Protected Areas Group needs to be registered as Interested and Affected Parties immediately.

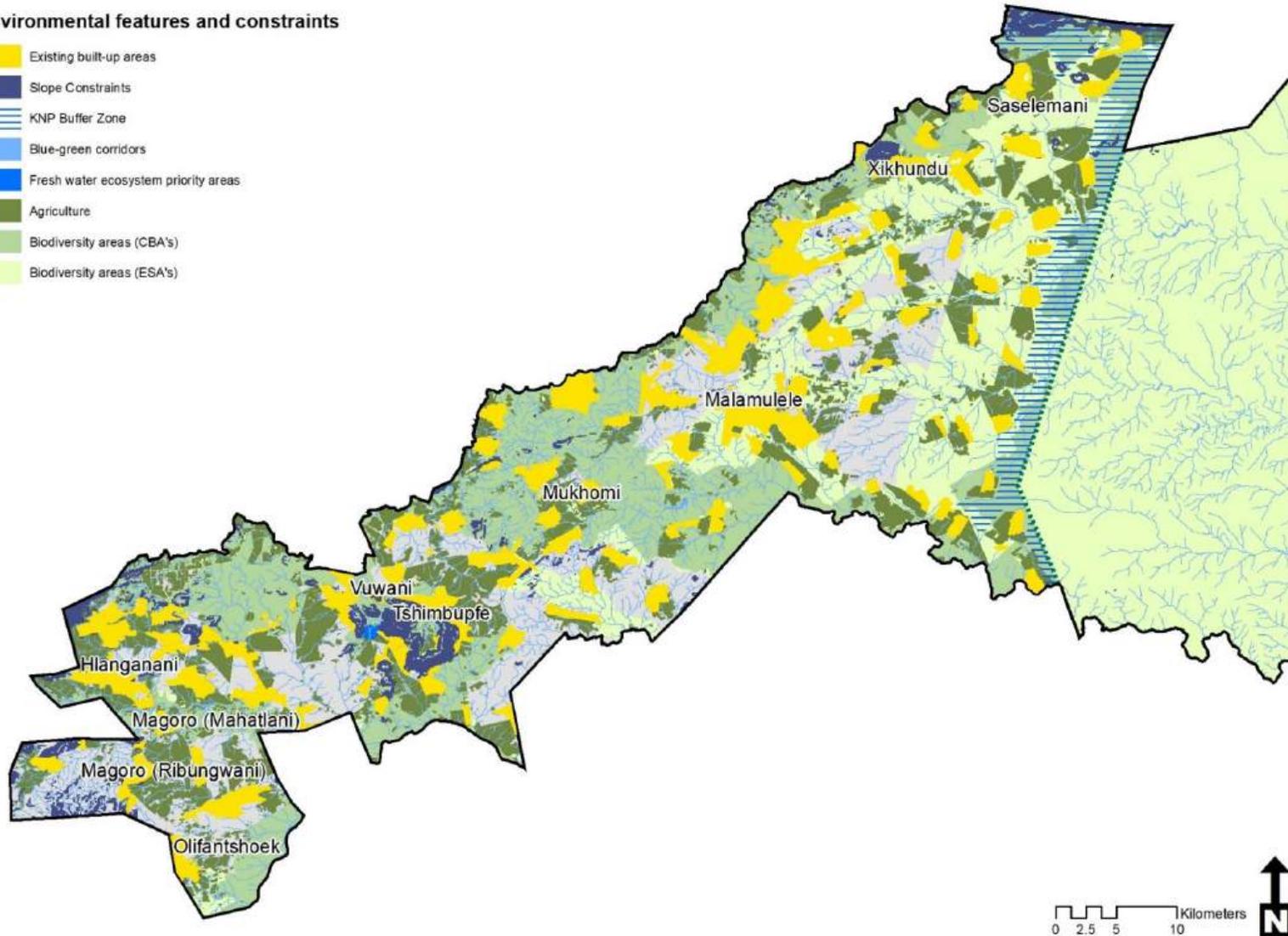
The following table summarises land use guidelines applicable to the KNP Defensive Buffer strip. Cells in green (1) indicate permissible land uses, which is unlikely to compromise the ecological integrity of the Greater Kruger National Park; yellow cells (2) highlight land uses that mat compromise the ecological integrity and cate should be taken to allow these land uses only under strict conditions. Red cells (3) indicate land uses, which are not permissible.

Broad Land Use Categories	Defensive (narrow buffer)
Arable lands (Crops)	2
Agricultural Infrastructure	2
Livestock & Game Ranching	1
Forestry	2
Municipal Commonage	2
Conservation and Stewardship	1
Open Space	1
Low Impact Tourism	1
High Impact Tourism	2
Rural Residential	3
Eco-estates	2
Residential	3
Urban Influence	3
Industry	3
Quarrying/Opencast Mining	3
Prospecting/Underground Mining	3
Transport Services	2
Large Roads & Rail	2
Waterworks & Sewerage Works	2
Linear Structures, Pipelines, Canals, Powerlines	2
Cellphone and Other Masts	2

Other Utilities	2	
Responsible nature based tourism facilities which overall secures surrounding natural areas	1	
Introduction: Alien Invasive Species	3	
4x4 Trails	1	
Linear or Rural Residential Estates on Park Boundaries	2	

Environmental features and constraints

-  Existing built-up areas
-  Slope Constraints
-  KNP Buffer Zone
-  Blue-green corridors
-  Fresh water ecosystem priority areas
-  Agriculture
-  Biodiversity areas (CBA's)
-  Biodiversity areas (ESA's)



Map 22: Environmental Considerations

8.4. PRINCIPLE 2: ESTABLISH A HIERARCHY OF NODES – EMPHASIS ON SPATIAL DIFFERENTIATION AND SPATIAL TARGETING

The 2015 -2019 Limpopo Development plan has 10 strategic objectives, allied with the Medium-Term Strategic Framework. The strategic objective relevant to CCLM SDF includes ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods; investment in economic and social infrastructure (improve access to quality education and healthcare); rural development, food security and land reform; cohesive and sustainable communities; and sustainable resource management and use. Within these strategic objective the LDP 205-2019 designed 4 key pillars of intervention which includes:

1. Economic development and transformation
2. Infrastructure development
3. Building developmental state
4. Social Cohesion and Transformation

Equal financial investment within the 4 key pillars and across the entire province will not be financial viable nor sustainable. For this reason investment should be informed by the spatial rational which sets out a nodal hierarchy as developed by Limpopo Provincial Government. The spatial rational for CCLM is as follow:

The following points have been identified and still need to be verified;-

❖ 1st order nodal points:

Malamulele should be upgraded to a **Provincial Nodal** point

DISTRICT GROWTH POINT: SASELAMANI

❖ Municipal Growth points:

Vuwani, Hlanganani,

❖ 3rd order Nodal points:

Tiyani, Mulenzhe, Mtititi, Mphambu, Mhinga, Magona, Gumbani

1st Order Settlements (Growth Points)

- Provincial growth point: Malamulele
- District Growth Point: Saselamani
 - o The District Growth Points comprise nodes that are very well positioned along the national and provincial movement network and have a strong resource base (including mineral potential and agricultural activities). They function as high order service centres, have relatively large local populations, and have relatively well-established institutional cores and relatively strong economies. However, while some of them have a well-established CBD and active industrial area, others lack economic- and engineering infrastructure due to years of under-investment. All District Growth Points have potential for economic growth, which should be supported by public investment in infrastructure, but especially high levels of public investment is needed to unlock the potential of historically under-invested nodes.
- Municipal Growth Points: Vuwani, Hlanganani
 - o Municipal Growth Points represent large rural settlement clusters (between 75 000 and 100 000 people), but with very small economic and institutional bases, and very limited local resources on which to build. However, they are accessible via the provincial road network, and thus well located to serve the respective population clusters. It is proposed that these areas be prioritised for the provision of engineering infrastructure, higher order community facilities, as well as economic infrastructure where relevant.

2nd Order Settlements

- Population Concentration Points: Magoro (including Mahatlani, Majosi, Ribungwani and Bungeni)
 - o Consist of towns/villages or a group of villages located close to each other, which have virtually no economic base, but a substantial number of people located at these villages. Invest in social facilities and services on strategic localities by identifying focal points or nodes adjacent to dominant regional routes or intersection of regional routes in order to increase accessibility to social facilities effective public transport system within the rural areas

3rd Order Settlements

- Local Service Points: Xikundu, Mukhomi, Tshimbupfe, & Olifantshoek
 - o Additional nodes have been identified: Tiyani, Mulenzhe, Mtititi, Mphambu, Mhinga, Magona, Gumbani, rural Nodes/ Service Nodes are villages situated in the midst of a high number of small scattered villages that are isolated/ removed from the provincial road network. The isolated location of these villages is deterring efficient service delivery, hence the identification of a nodal point among these villages where services will be clustered to the benefit of the broader area. Limited economic and institutional bases at present. Social services are to be consolidated at these nodes to efficiently serve the extensive surrounding rural communities. Although small local economies might emerge over time as a result of the proposed agglomeration of public services, it is acknowledged that the economic potential of these nodes is less than the three types of Growth Points described above. The focus should thus be on community infrastructure and not necessarily economic infrastructure.

4th Order Settlements

- Village Service Areas: All other villages

8.4.1. Differentiated service delivery

Spatial targeting should inform services delivery as a mean to motivate levels of investment. The proposed nodal hierarchy should thus inform not only the municipality's sector plans but also the Districts:

- Comprehensive Infrastructure Investment Plan (CIIP) which deals with district infrastructure development;
- The Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) which deals with water and sanitation infrastructure as the Vhembe District is a water services authority and provider;
- Eskom's District Energy Master Plan which deals with electricity infrastructure; as well as the
- District's Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) which deals with transport services.

Specific implication for the water and sanitation sector - Vhembe District is a Water Service Authority and Provider. The district has Basic Water and Sanitation Service Policy to manage the provision of basic water to the indigent people. The free basic water is 6kl per month per household. In addition, the Strategic Framework for Water Service basic supply facilities are defined as infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of potable water per person per day supplied within 200 metres of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute, available for at least 350 days per year and not interrupted more than 48 consecutive hours per incident. Vhembe District municipality strives to provide free basic water and sanitation to all indigent households. Indigents are defined

as those households who are unable to make a monetary contribution towards basic services, no matter how small the amounts seem to be, due to a number of factors.

These households are also generally located within the nodes categorised as Local Service Points and/or Village Service Areas.

Table 28: Local Service Points and Village Service Areas

Description	District Growth Point	Municipal Growth point	Rural Nodes/ Local Service Points	Population Concentration Point	Other Villages
Natural resources (no infrastructure)					
Water point more than 200 m distance					
Communal standpipe less than 200 m distance					
Yard tap connection (single tap)					
15 – 25 mm connection to building (multiple taps)					

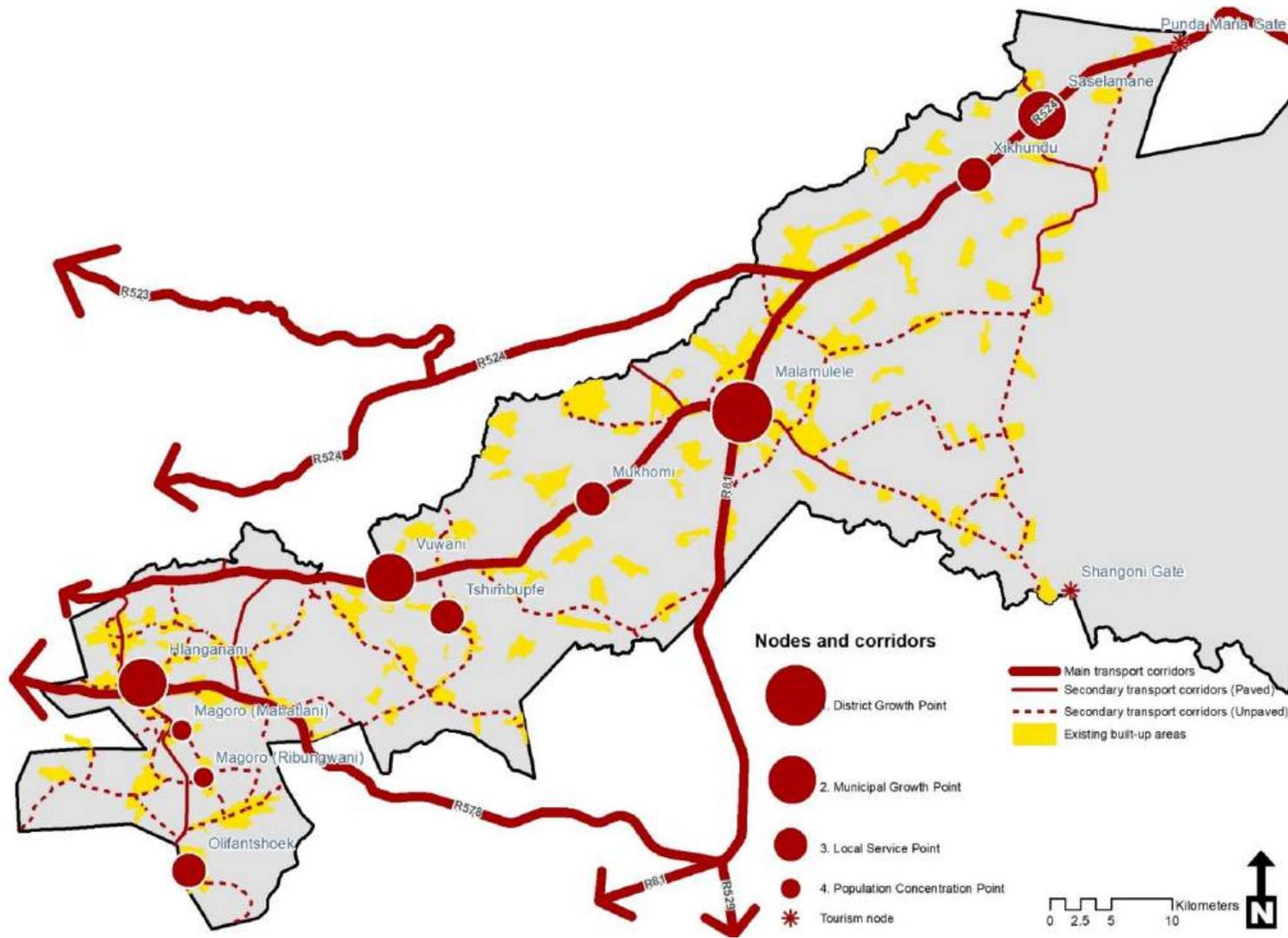
Higher level of service

40 – 100 mm consumer connection					
150 mm or larger consumer connection					

8.5. PRINCIPLE 3: IMPROVE ACCESS TO NODES AS WELL AS HIGHER ORDER SERVICES THROUGH AN EFFICIENT NETWORK OF CORRIDORS

In line with the 2015 District SDF, CCLM SDF identified several priority networks which are of critical importance for the movements of goods and service throughout the municipality to local nodes as well as province wide. These corridors include:

- The R578 (between Louis Trichardt & Giyani), R81 (Giyani to Malamulele), R524 (Mhinga to Thohoyandou) provides access to the different major areas in the Municipality – prioritise for maintenance (RAL).
- Secondary roads provide links between Nodes and villages. Mostly District Roads, should be prioritised for tarring (if gravel) as well as maintenance to facilitate public transport and the flow of passengers through the municipality.
- The link from Malamulele to Altein could become a very important tourism corridor with the Establishment of the Shangoni Gate and Tourism Node.

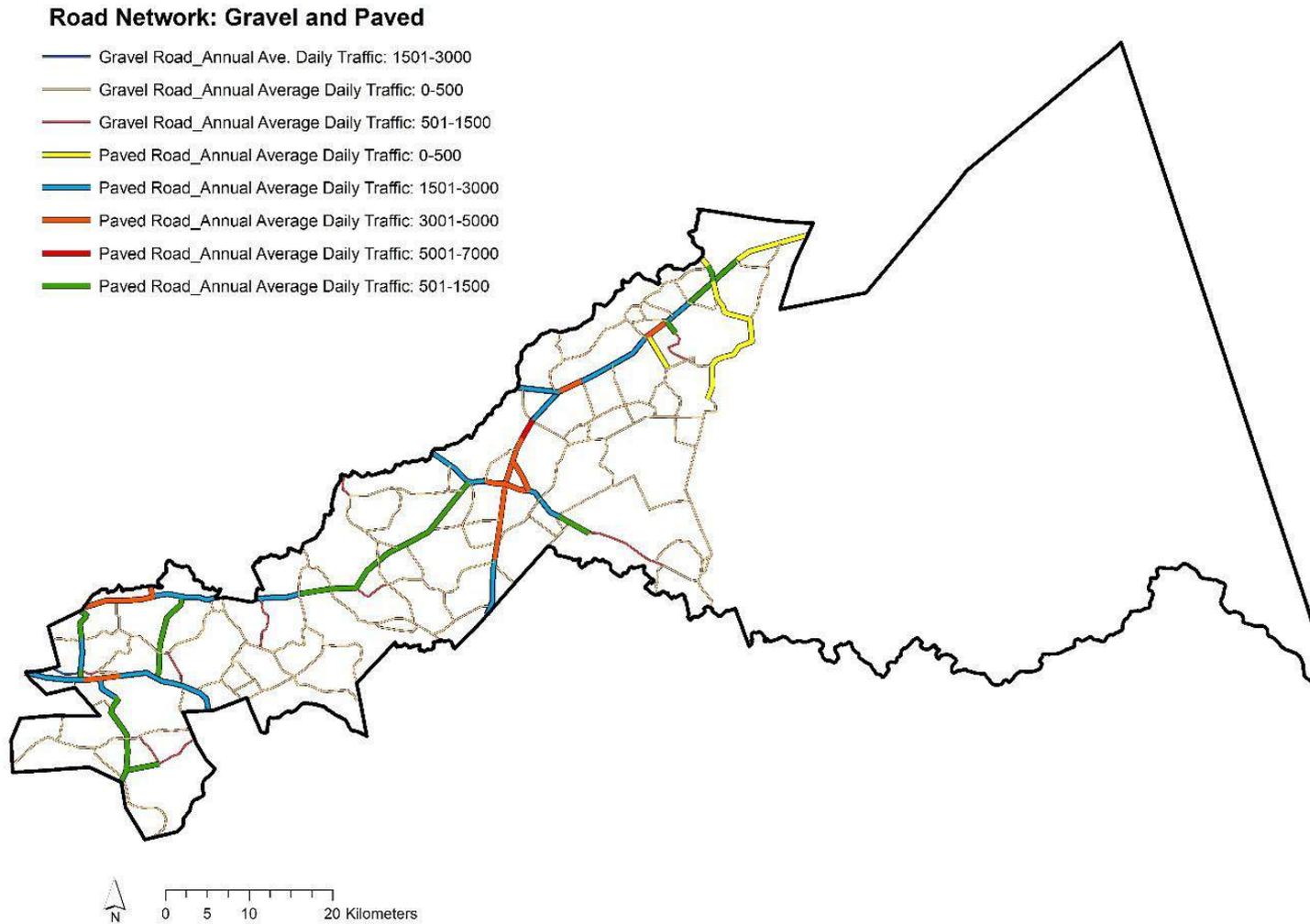


Map 23: Nodes and Corridors

8.5.1. Road networks prioritised for upgrading

Majority of the roads within CCLM are gravel roads with an Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) of between 0-500 vehicles/day. The highest AADT on gravel road is on the far western part of the municipality, a road leading to Makhado around the Shitachi areas with an AADT of 1501-3000 vehicles/day.

Paved roads within the municipality are the National and Regional roads that pass through the municipal area. These roads are the R81, R524 and the R578. Along these roads the highest AADT volume is found on a portion of the R81 of which the AADT is between 5001-7000 vehicles/day, between the areas of Shigalo and Roadhouse areas. The lowest AADT on paved roads are along the north-eastern part of the municipality on the roads leading to and out of the Kruger National Park of which the AADT is 0-500 vehicles/day. The current upgrading projects by Roads Agency of Limpopo (RAL), which involves the upgrading of gravel roads to paved roads does not include any of the roads within CCLM boundary (RAL, 2017).



Map 24: RAL Projects

8.6. PRINCIPLE 4: EXPLOIT ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY THE REGION

The SDF exploits economic opportunities, which are offered by the region. These includes:

- **Agri-park initiatives** - Vhembe District Rural Development Plan

Different areas within functional regions have different specialisations. In any given functional region, there exist areas with a) knowledge-intensive business services, b) land-intensive as well as c) transport-accessibility-dependent economic activities. Thus, while the centre/surrounding areas relations are important within functional regions, there has been a growing observation in regional economics and rural development discourse that functional regions are dependent on the existence of a range of centres or regions with varying specialisations.

1. Proposed functional regions within the CCLM are as follows:
 - **Functional Region 2:** Tshikumba and Sereni Area, North east of municipal boundary.
 - **Functional Region 4:** Central parts of the Municipality, directly neighbouring the Kruger National Park.
2. Proposed Intervention Areas, Small-holder irrigation, and in loco sites in CCLM are as follows:
 - **Intervention Area 2:** Majority of the North Eastern part of the municipality.
 - **Intervention Area 3:** A portion of the Northern parts of the municipality
 - **Intervention Area 6:** North Western Area surrounding Vuwani
 - **Smallholder Irrigation Scheme:** South West Madobi, South West Sundani, Makumeke, North of Tshikonela, North east

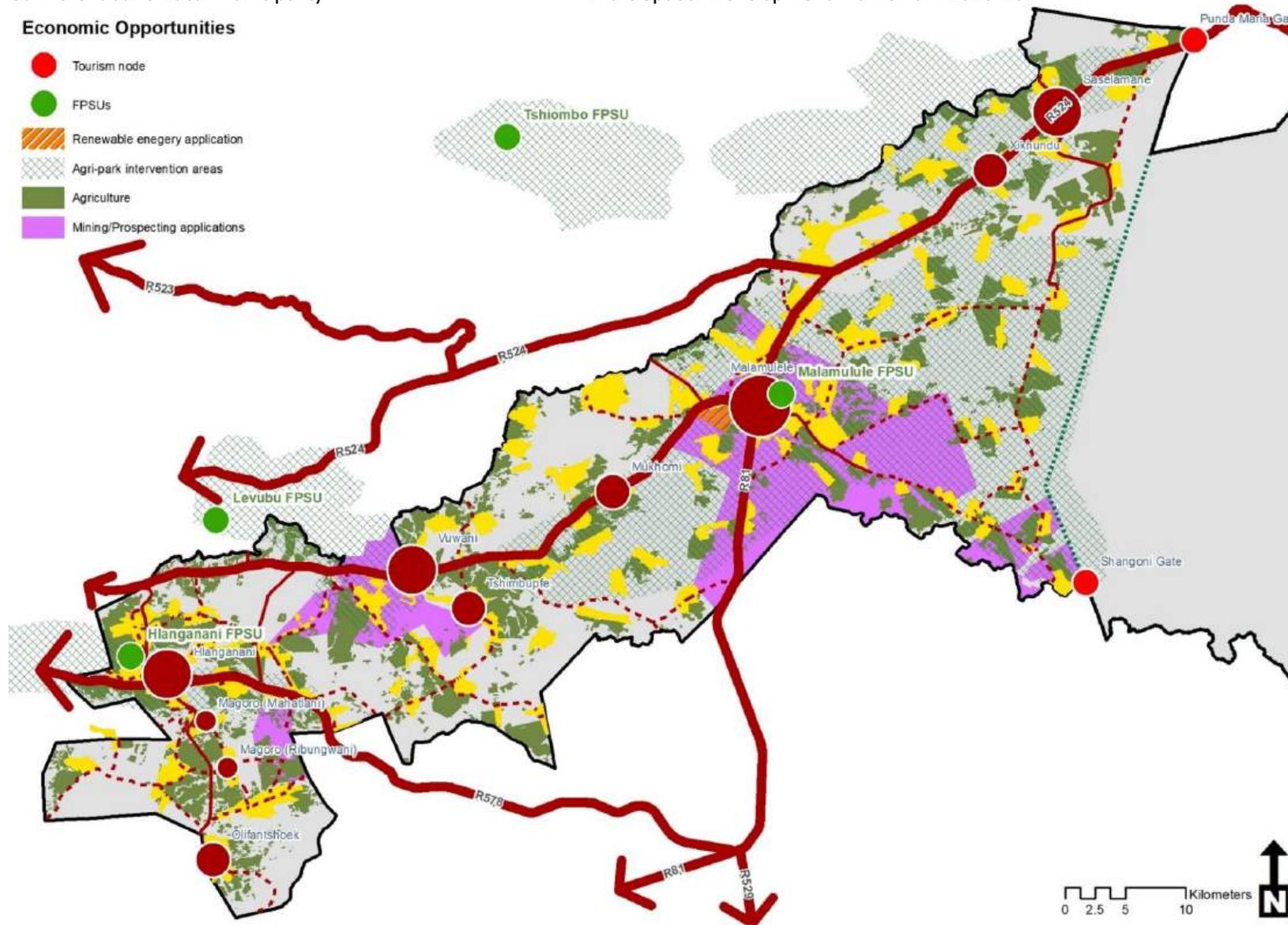
Makuleke, West of Ka-Mhinga, North DeHoop, South West Mashawana, North East Makumeke, North West Tshikonelo

- **In-Loce sites:** In between Roundhouse and Shigalo
3. **Agri-Parks and FPSU's** - The proposed FPSU's, Comprehensive Rural Support Programmes (CASP) and Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in CCLM includes:
 - **FPSU's:** North Manvunyu, Malamulele, Hlaganani, Sinthumule, Levubu3.
 - **CASP Projects:** Ka-Maveke, Bulwini, Ka-Mahonisi, North of Tshikonelo.
 - **CRDP Sites:** Sub Places surrounding Nzhakanzhaka
 -
 - Tourism Opportunities
 - Punda Maria Gate which provides access to the Kruger National Park.
 - Shangoni Gate: currently management gate (allows staff to cross into the KNP, not Tourists)
 - Plans to convert this gate to a tourism gate.
 - Tender out for "Construction of a tourism hub for the Shangoni Gate Development in the Kruger National Park (KNP)"
 - This supports current business initiatives:
 - Madzahisi Lodge and Malati Lodge
 - Planned Phatsameri Lodge
 - Mining Opportunities
 - Very little active mining, though a number of applications to DME for either prospecting or for Mining Licenses.
 - Energy generation
 - Proposed construction of 100MW solar plant on a farm Malamulele 234 LT at Mavhambe Village Thulamela Municipality of Vhembe District, Limpopo

³ Vhembe District Rural Development Plan 2016: Pg 97

Economic Opportunities

- Tourism node
- FPSUs
- Renewable energy application
- Agri-park intervention areas
- Agriculture
- Mining/Prospecting applications



Map 25: Vhembe Rural Development Plan, Agri-park

8.7. PRINCIPLE 5: SPATIAL INTEGRATION AND INCLUSIVITY

Spatial integration expresses the opportunities for and level of interaction within and between areas. It also indicates levels of connectivity between transport systems of different geographical scales. Spatial integration is positively influenced by the presence of efficient administrative bodies, physical and functional complementarity between areas and the absence of cultural and political controversies. It seeks to enhance the efficiency of the city by placing residential development closer to job opportunities and reduce the costs of development by exploiting surplus bulk infrastructural capacity. Spatial integration also has a social dimension and can increase the access of low-income residents to facilities and opportunities in the city. Key elements influencing the SDF include:

- Compact towns and geographic areas – exploit spare bulk capacity, increase density.
- Spatial integration by growing villages toward each other.

8.7.1. Growth Management Strategy

Rural spaces (specifically villages) are notorious for sprawling. This is mostly due to these villages never having been exposed to the benefits of spatial planning and land use management. The growth management strategy

developed for Collins Chabane Local Municipality relies on the following principles:

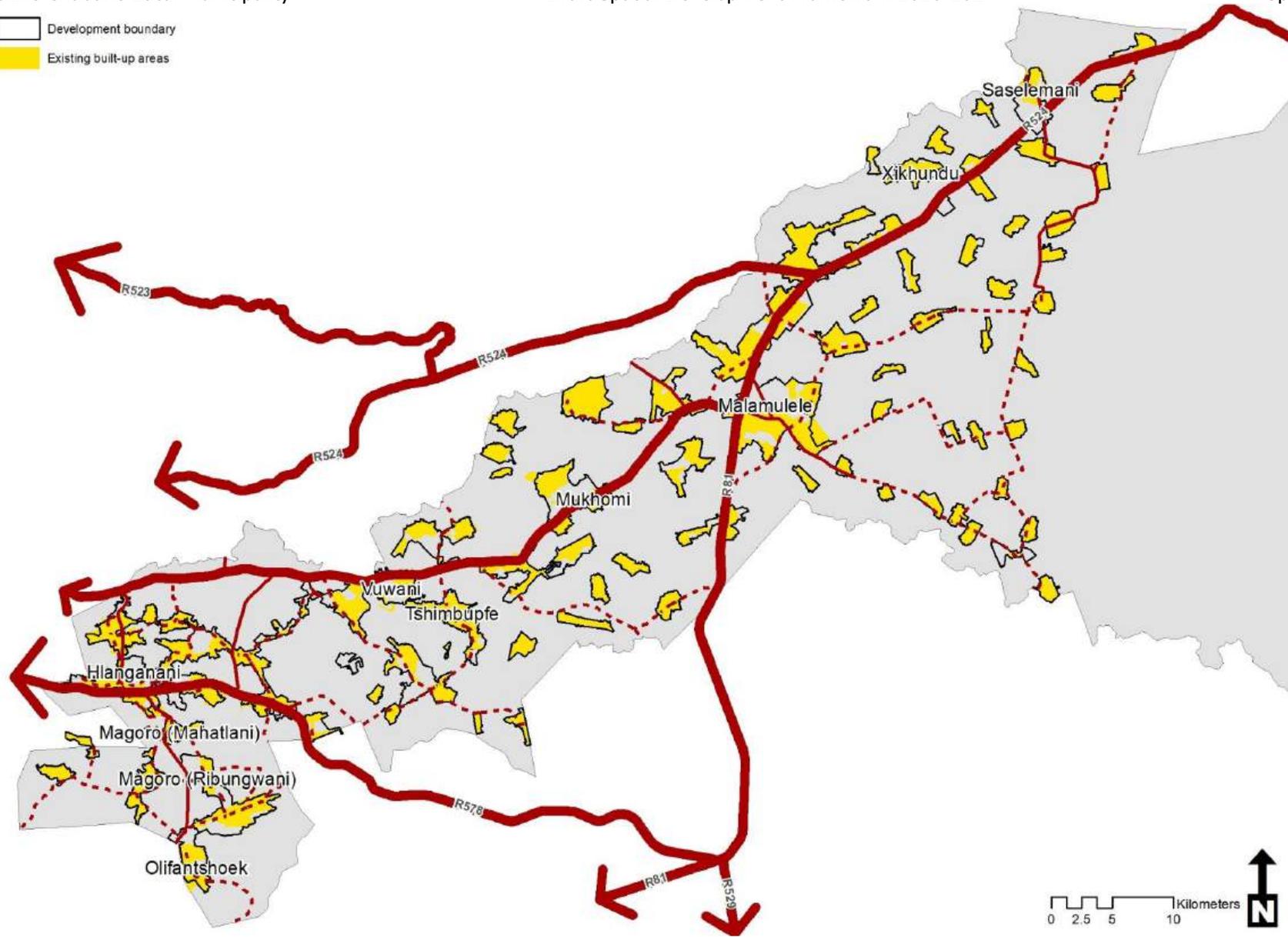
Use existing vacant demarcated stands for infill development. The land use survey conducted as part of the analysis phase pointed out that a number of demarcated, surveyed stands are still vacant. These should be prioritised for development BEFORE new stands are demarcated.

- 3 Vacant land can also be found inside villages (not surveyed). Allocation of land by traditional leadership should focus on infill development in order for villages to densify.
- 4 Growth should be directed away from agricultural land, which is a valuable resource for communities.
- 5 The following environmental considerations should be protected:
 - 5.1 Critical Biodiversity areas and Ecological Support Areas
 - 5.2 Blue-green corridors
- 6 Where possible, integrate villages by “growing” villages towards each other.
- 7 Promote integrated open space systems (including blue-green corridors and urban agriculture within village boundaries).

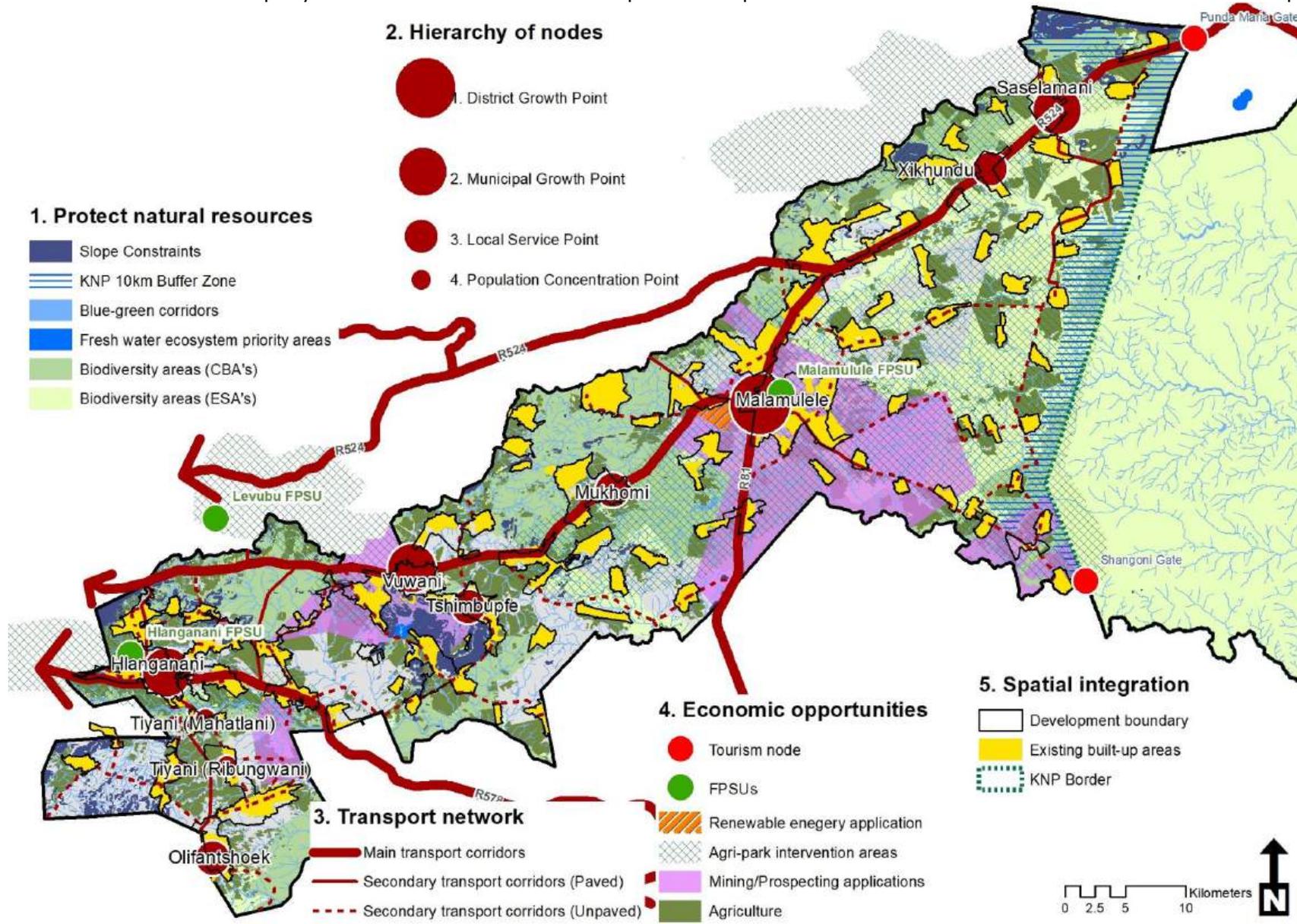
Using the above principles, growth boundaries was developed for each village, which is depicted in Map 23.

The composite Municipal Spatial Development Framework can be seen on Map 27.

- Development boundary
- Existing built-up areas



Map 26: Growth Management Strategy



Map 27: Municipal Spatial Development Framework

8.8. NODAL PLANS

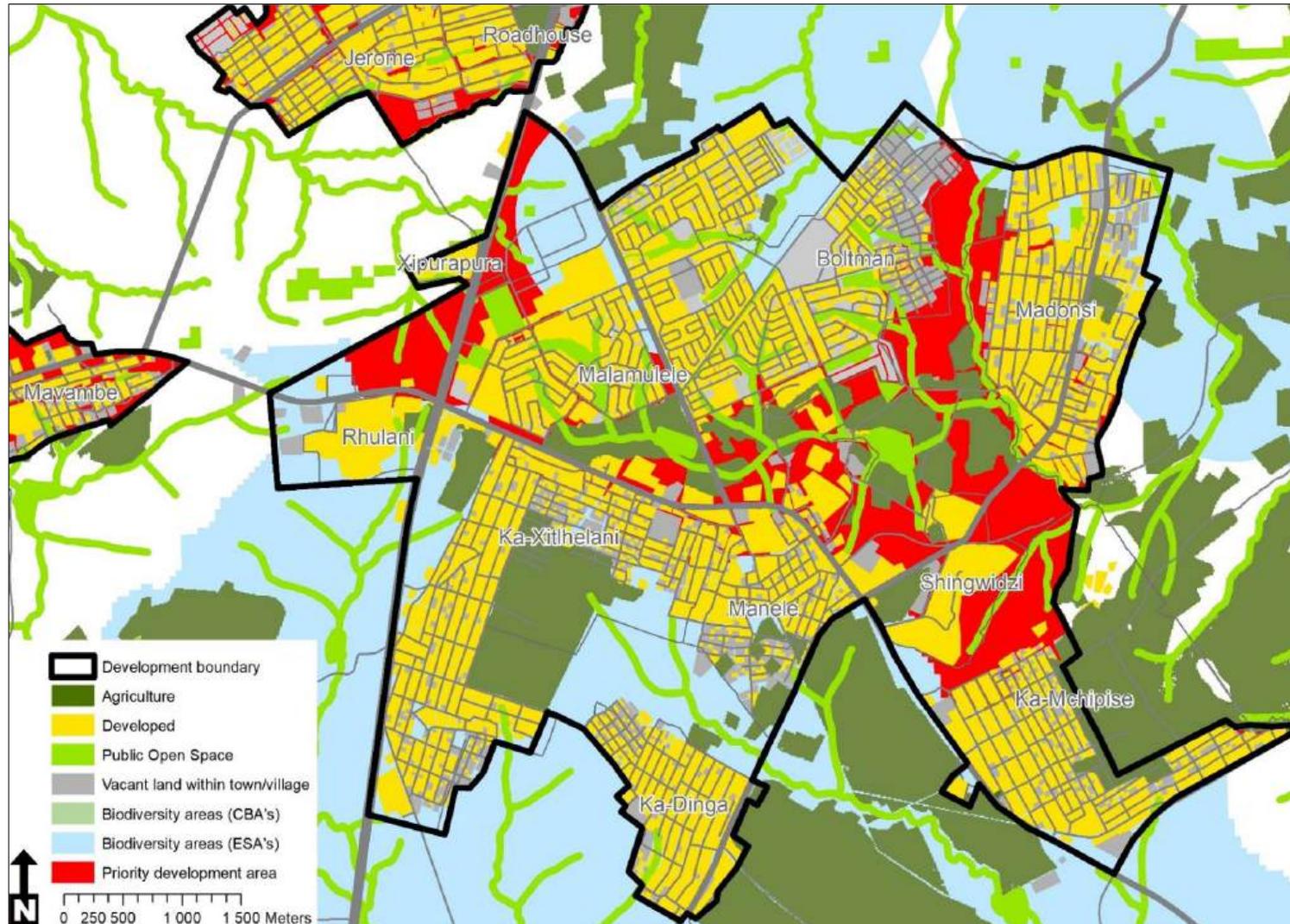
More detail spatial planning was done for the major nodal areas of Collins Chabane. Specific areas of intervention have been identified – for which detail local development proposals have been made.

8.8.1. Urban Renewal Strategy 2011

In 2011, Thulamela Local Municipality adopted an Urban Development and Revitalisation Framework with the objective to upgrade the living conditions of people within the Thulamela area. The strategy identified four major nodal points which included Malamulele CBD and surrounds (at the time of writing). The following 17 points summarises the revitalisation framework:

- A compact city is a pre-condition for small-scale economic growth;
- The motivation for **compactness** is to create a more **efficient CBD** stimulating demand for e.g. public spaces, and to support the existing retail and commercial supply by discouraging the creation of competing centres;
- The key to regeneration is **preservation** and **re-use**;
- The **intensification of built form** includes development of previously undeveloped land, redevelopment of existing buildings or previously developed sites, subdivisions and conversions, and additions and extensions;
- The benefits of activity corridors are that they allow a wide range of different-sized enterprises and activities to **co-exist** with a high degree of **complementarity**;
- **Investment in the public realm** is one of the most powerful catalysts for private investment. A well-managed public realm increases investor confidence, as it creates a strong positive image;
- **Mixing different uses** creates connections, offers greater opportunity and vitality, makes more efficient use of land, adds to the safety of users, and intensifies the urban structure;
- The **public facility system** must be **exposed** by locating most facilities along main public transport routes;
- To **concentrate pedestrian flow**, a CBD must be public transport orientated, have open road geometries together with a few dominant activity routes which enable stop-start traffic and pedestrian circulation;
- **Housing** is important to the city centre's vitality because residents extend the level of activity, as well as provide a market for a variety of uses and a group to lobby for high-quality public services and infrastructure;
- The best kind of housing to use in the CBD are **4-storey walk-ups**;
- Use the public space as the 'front door' to housing in the CBD by fronting housing onto the public realm, and having footpaths along the boundaries of the open space;
- The pedestrian is the primary visitor/ consumer of and in the CBD, and should be the primary factor in design concerns;
- Streets and squares should be **safe, comfortable, and interesting** to the pedestrian;
- A priority concern is to create a **legible environment** – it should be clear to a pedestrian where they have priority and where not;
- A **hierarchy of routes**, which includes a hierarchy of pedestrian routes, simplifies 'reading' and using a city;
- Landmarks can take many forms, such as a building, an arcade, a public space, a fountain, a unique statue/ feature and even a clock. Landmarks increase the legibility of the CBD and enhance its identity.

8.9. MALAMULELE (PROVINCIAL GROWTH POINT)



Map 28: Malamulele Provincial Growth Point

8.9.1. Malamulele Precinct 2019

The development aim for the Malamulele Precinct is to maximize the inherent development opportunities in a manner that transforms the area into a well-developed commercial and business hub, capitalizing on the Rural/Urban initiative. The development vision incorporates a central natural open space, parkland and recreation system, giving it a unique address, with office, institutional, business, research and development campuses, and high tech uses, in the form of eco business estates and green techno parks.

The existing land uses are incorporated and extended in order to diversify the land use mix to include mixed business and commercial activity along the major routes, with supporting logistics, warehousing and light industrial uses.

8.9.2. Spatial Synthesis

Strengths / Opportunities

Malamulele is located on R81 route joining Punda Maria route which access to Kruger National Park Gates, Establishment of tourism facilities Range of regional civic services being provided (e.g. hotels, estate, restaurant etc.) Development interest in area (residential and non-residential) – opportunity for consolidation of spatial structure Opportunity to develop tourism accommodated due to proximity to Kruger Park and college. Large labour forces within the municipality because of high number of youth compared to children and elderly.

Weaknesses / Threats

Land invasion is a major threat to the municipality as it often results in mushrooming of informal settlements creating major challenge for development and the provision of services to the community. State owned land under the custodianship of Traditional Authorities hinders development as there is a lack of clear understanding to which the land belongs to, and whether or not subsidy and RDP housing can be built there or not. Need for road upgrades especially for areas around Malamulele, Disjointed spatial structure Weak access between residential areas and CBD Fairly small resident community does not provide sufficient threshold for higher order civic services and commercial development / reliance on passing traffic and Bulk service upgrades required (water and sanitation).

8.9.3. Nodal point: No 1 Malamulele

The precinct Detailed Development Framework establishes a total numbers of clusters for which more detailed design guidelines will be established and planning proposals refined. In view of the number of private development initiatives that are underway, the following priority focus areas are proposed:

- ❖ First, the development of the central open space wetland and parkland system, as this forms the primary feature of the precinct. This is a key component in providing the precinct with a unique address and establishing it as a specialist destination. In addition, the green system has a functional ecological role, with regard to storm water management and the provision of passive recreation activities. A priority is to ensure that all existing and future development responds appropriately to this central feature
- ❖ Second, the establishment of the first east-west road link, to provide connectivity and local accessibility, opening up new development opportunities and supporting the new initiatives.

Table 29: Malamule Projects

Nodes	Projects	Cost	Period	Financial Year	Funder
Malamulele	Inter model facilities	R17 000 000	Long term	2019 -2030	Municipality
	Proper Land Audits	R2 000 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
	CBD Plan	R500 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
	Densification of policy	R280 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
	Formalization of informal land use policy	R25 000 000	Long term	2019 -2030	Municipality
	Partnership with traditional leaders	R5 000 000	Long term	2019 -2030	Municipality
	Land use commit	R7 000 000		2019 -2022	Municipality
	Waste management facilities and transfer station <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shithlelani • Mavambe • Madonsi 	R10 000 000	Long term	2019 -2030	Municipality
	Relocation of Rhulani and Xipurapura	R200 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
	Review of land use scheme	R3 000 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
	Development of Malamulele master plan	R300 000	Long term	2019 -2030	Municipality
	Livestock policy	R25 000 000	Long term	2019 -2030	Municipality
	New mixed use node public transport facility	TBD	Long term	2019 -2030	Municipality
	New mixed use development	R5 000 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
	Provision of agricultural farmers support center	R10 000 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Provincial Department of Agriculture
	Refurbishment of CBD	TBD	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
	Refurbishment of Malamulele hospital	TBD	Short term	2019 -2022	Provincial Department of Health
	Street resurfacing	R5 000 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
Refurbishment of open space	R500 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality	
Improvement of pedestrian crossings at public transport hubs, schools, commercial centers and at social facilities	R1 000 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality	

	Street light bus stops	R2 000 000	Short term	2019 -2022	Municipality
	Village cleaning program	R100 000	Long term	2019 -2030	Municipality
	TOTAL	R123, 580 000.00			

8.9.4.Nodal point no 2. Mphambo

Mphambo village/town have a new residential site that needs to be formalized and renewable energy project (Solar energy), Biodiversity economy (400 ha) that will create jobs for many and grow the economic structure to the municipality. Between Dzingidzingi and Mphambo there is open cast mining activities which Mphambo has applied mining license. On the eastern site of Mphambo the still a space for new township establishment along the R81 road, currently with one clinic, tribal authority, one high school and minimum of two primary school.

Table 30: Mphambo Projects

Mphambo	Projects	Cost	Period	Financial Year	Funder
	Formalization of Rikaka (new residential of 450 sites)	R7 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Formalization of business sites along R81	R200 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Refurbishment of Mphambo mining	TBD	Long term	2019- 2030	Provincial Department of Tourism and Mineral Sources
	Biodiversity economic of 400 ha	TBD	Long term		Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs
	Improved pedestrian crossings at public transport hubs, school,	R500 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality

	commercial centers and social facilities				
	Solar energy 200ha	TBD	Long term	2019- 2030	Provincial Department of Energy
	Street light	R1 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Bus stops	R2 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Village cleaning program	R100 000	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Total	R10 800 000.00			

8.9.5.Nodal point no 3. Mavambe

Mavambe is one of the village/Town that have the residential site that need to be formalized (Mxadzi Valley) and still have a space for more residential on the south west of the CBD along R81. Formalization of the business Corridors along both sides of D3756 road for example; Puma Garage and Global Garage, Light industries on both side of the D3756 Road, Tourism Activities, Guest Houses and Lodges along D3756, D4 and R81, Other business along both side of D3756, D4 and R81 Along the road to Thohoyandou from Malamulele D3756, there are light industrial and commercial developments that are creating jobs. There is enough space for agricultural including farming, poultry farm; grazing etc. There is a proposal of 250 residential site, Complex and extension of Mxadzi Valley on the western site of the existing town. Two informal settlements Rhulani and Xipurapura should be removed to different villages depending on the agreement between the municipality and the traditional leaders to accommodate the informal settlements.

Table 31: Mavambe Projects

Mavambe	Projects	Cost	Period	Financial Year	Funder
	Formalization of Mxadzi valley	R7 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Formalization of business corridor both sides of the D3756 and RD4 routes	R500 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Formalization of Nkuna complex and business sites along R81 Shithlelani town/village behind business site along R81 route	R7 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality

Development of small complex behind the Eskom station	TBD	Short term	2019- 2022	Developer
Relocation of the police station from the CBD	TBD	Short term	2019- 2022	Provincial South African Police Service
Development of business site (Rhulani informal settlement)	TBD	Long term	2019- 2030	Developer
Improved pedestrian crossings at public transport hubs, school, commercial centers and social facilities	R500 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
New township establishment	R7 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
Removal of Rhulani and Xipurapura informal settlement	R5 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
Street light	R1 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
Bus stops	R2 000 000	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
Village cleaning program	R100 000	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality

8.9.6.Nodal point no 4. Xigalo

Xigalo is also among the village with a township Rood Huis (Mbuti Ayi Vuyi) that need to be formalized which lies on the western site of the R81 with business such as Caltex garage, private office etc. There still enough space to establish a new township on the eastern site of R81 to Basani. There is also a good enough space to accommodate agricultural activities including grazing and have space to expand to both directions. There is a proposed land fill site that will cater so many villages around

Table 32: Xigalo Projects

Xigalo	Projects	Cost	Period	Financial Year	Funder
	Formalization of Road House (Mbuti ayi vuyi)	R7 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Formalization of business site both sides of the R81 at Xigalo	R200 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	New township establishment behind the business site of Xigalo	R500 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Improved pedestrian crossings at public transport hubs, schools, commercial centers and social facilities	R500 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Refurbishment of open space	R5 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Street light	R1 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Bus stops	R2 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Village cleaning program	R1 000 000	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Total	R17 700 000. 00			

8.9.7. Nodal point no 5. Madonsi

Madonsi is one of the villages which have a potential to expand Malamulele Township by developing a new township on the northern part of Section B which is about 1000 residential sites. The existing development sites should be formalized. There is a mining activity which will create jobs and strengthen the economic structure of the municipality. The Vhembe F.E.T collage and Madzahisi Collage are one of the institutions that are attracting lots of people to come close to the area, which is also one of the strength to the economic structure of the municipality.

Table 33: Madonsi Projects

Madonsi	Projects	Cost	Period	Financial Year	Funder
	Formalization of 1000 sites Malamulele section B (Mavandla)	R10 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Formalization of business site along Muchipisi RD4	R200 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Refurbishment of Mtiti mining	TBD	Long term	2019- 2030	Department of Minerals
	Refurbishment of Madonsi Vhembe F.E.T College	TBD	Long term	2019- 2030	Provincial Department of Education
	Improved pedestrian crossings at public transport hubs, schools, commercial centers and social facilities	R500 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Township development of 250 sites	R500 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Refurbishment of open space	R5 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Street light	R1 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Bus stops	R2 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Village cleaning program	R1 000 000	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Total	R11 200 000. 00			

8.9.8. Nodal point no 6. Mulenzhe

Mulenzhe (Doveni) is one of the villages that are about to develop a new Golf course estate, light industries, enough space for agricultural activities which includes grazing, poultry farming and tourist space, which many will be employed and so many will visit the area. There is a new filling station development

along D3756 road which has created employment to community members. Formalization of the existing commercial business should be formalized. (Refers to Map 4 above) Muchipisi is also one of the villages that have a space for new site development along the D4 road which is good space to cater for the mining accommodations and or light industries around the mining. There is enough space for formal residential area. Matsakali is among the villages with a potential to accommodate business since there is approved proposed filling station, mortuary and temporary storage situated on the western part of Matsakali along the D4 road to Merwe.

Table 34: Mulezhe Projects

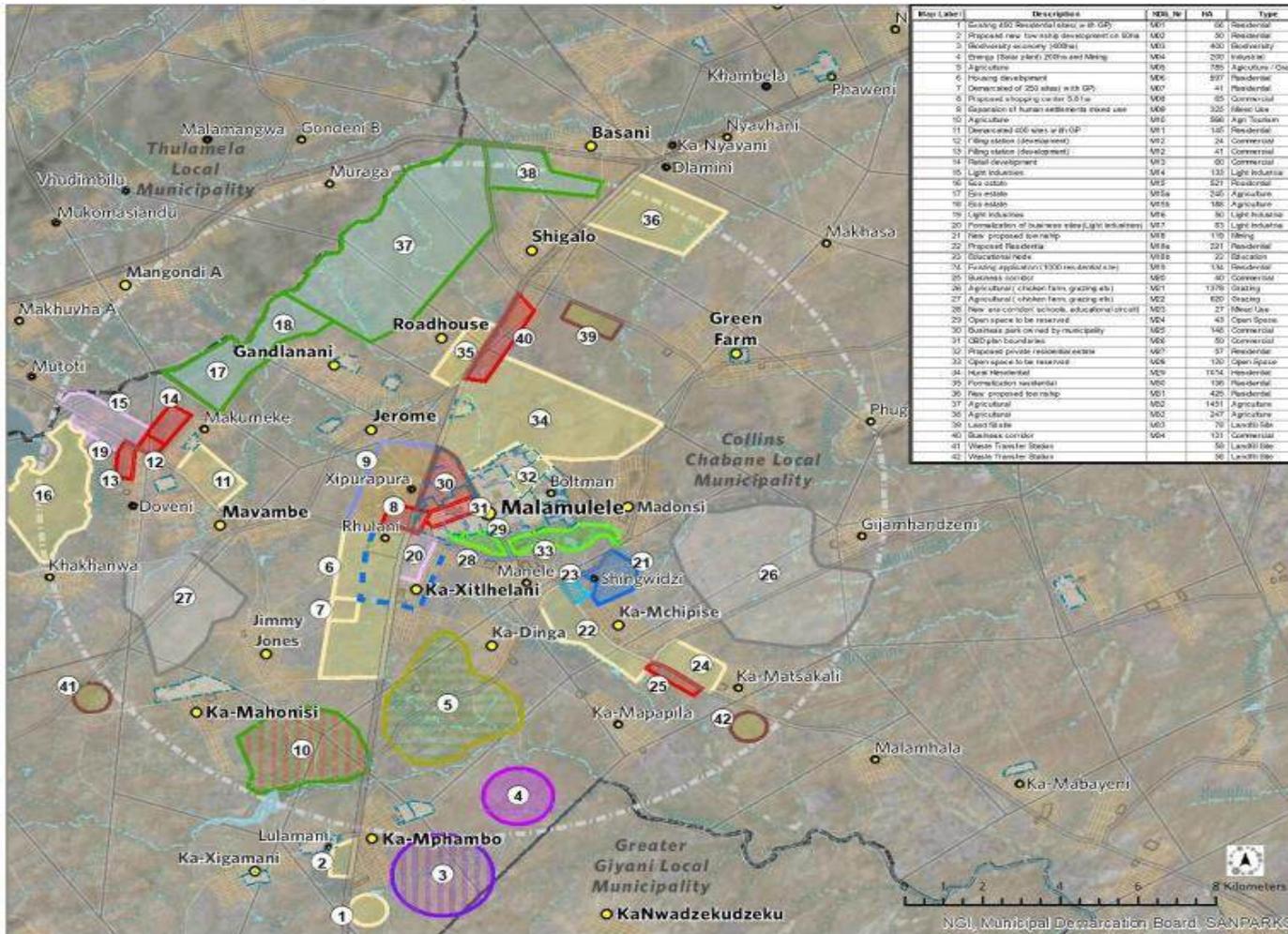
Mulezhe	Projects	Cost	Period	Financial Year	Funder
	Formalization of business sites both side of the D3756 Doveni	R500 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	New development of Golf course Eco Estate	TBD	Long term	2019- 2030	Developer
	Improved pedestrian crossings at public transport hubs, schools, commercial centers, and social facilities	R500 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Refurbishment of open space	R5 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Street light	R1 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Bus stops	R2 000 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Village cleaning program	R1 000 000	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality

Table 35: Shigamani Project

Shigamani	Projects	Cost	Period	Financial Year	Funder
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	New township establishment along the R81 road at eastern site of Shigamani	R500 000	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
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Malamulele Development Proposals



COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Legend

Malamulele Development Proposals 2019

- Agriculture / Grazing
- Agri Tourism
- Agriculture
- Biodiversity
- Commercial
- Education
- Grazing
- Industrial
- Landfill Site / Transfer Station
- Light Industrial
- Mining
- Mixed Use
- Open Space
- Residential

General Plan SG2019
Erf SG2019
Farm Portions SG2019
Parent Farm SG2019
Malamulele 10 km radius
Neighbouring Municipalities
Cultivated (Land Cover 2017)
Build-up (Land Cover 2017)

Source: NGI 2017; SG2019

Date created: Tuesday, 09 April 2019
Author: Willem Badenhorst (MandalaGIS)
Email: willem@mandalagis.co.za
Coordinate System: GCS Hartebeesthoek 1994
Datum: Hartebeesthoek 1994

Map 29: Malamulele Development Proposals

8.9.9. Malamulele project initiatives:

- Design and deliver projects

These are projects that the Municipality initiate, fund, design, implement and project manage. Projects under this category include:

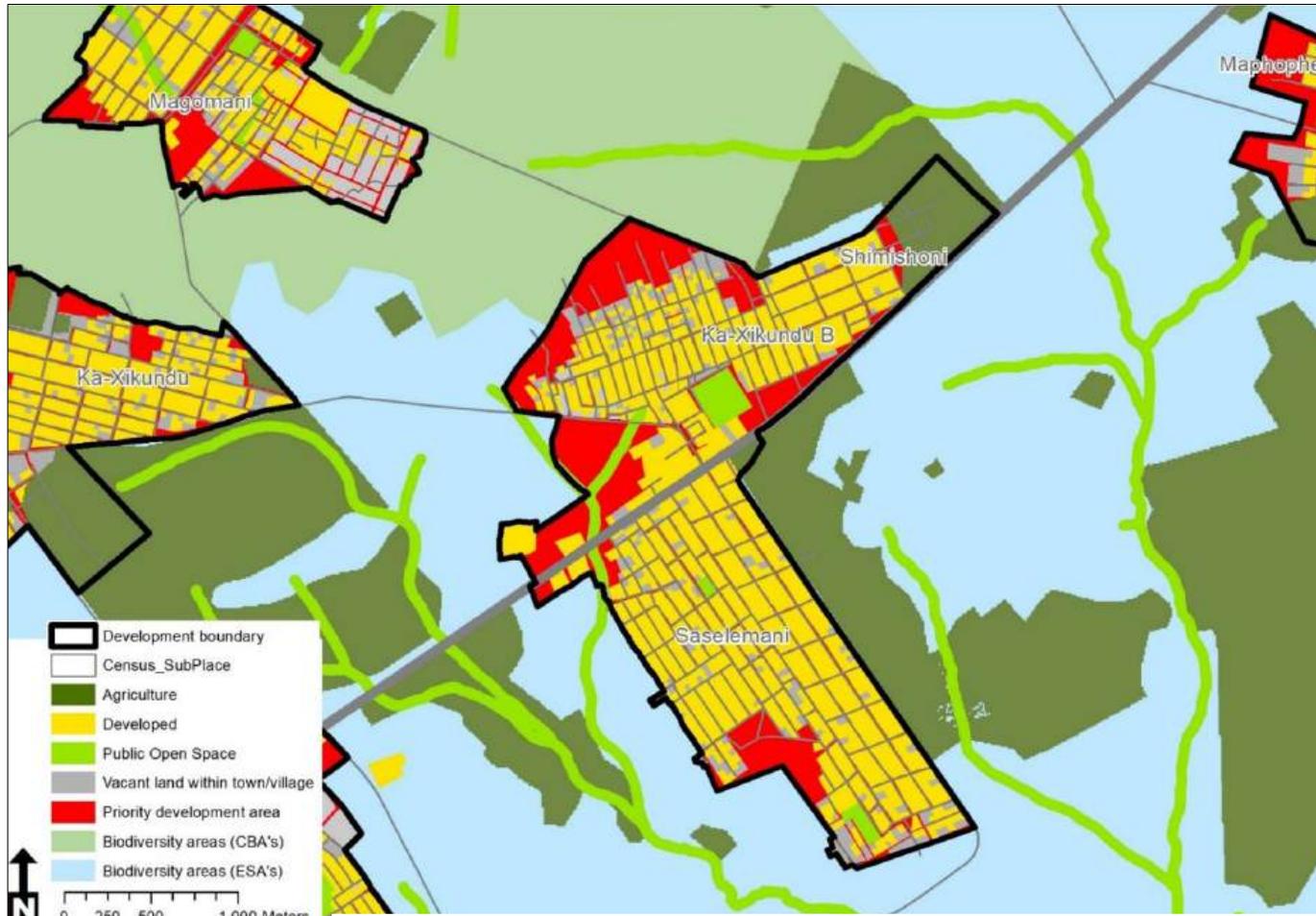
- Targeted facilitation of privately owned land
- Public Land Release Strategy within Malamulele CBD
- Infrastructure Sector Plans aimed at the CBD intervention areas
- CBD Street Public Realm Upgrade
- Improved pedestrian crossings at public transport hubs, schools, commercial Centre's and at social facilities
- Rehabilitation of Malamulele hospital, CBD, Home Affairs, etc.
- Malamulele Nature Walk • Establish —pocket parks|| within residential neighborhoods
- Taxi rank upgrade and Development of bus rank
- New Mixed Use Node public transport facility
- Higher Density Public Housing Development
- Provision of Malamulele Centre in the CBD
- Provision of Primary Schools and Secondary School to surrounding villages/towns
- Upgrade and maintenance of Sport Facility
- Upgrading of internal distribution and link roads
- Upgrade the gateway and intersection at the Malamulele Street entrance to the CBD
- Upgrade the gateway and intersection the CBD Street extension entrance to the CBD
- Safe and adequate pedestrian crossings across R81 and D4 at intersections
- Propose new outer link road to connect R81 with CBD Street
- Public parking upgrade and at all social facilities
- Provision of informal trader facilities at Taxi Ranks, Bus and Mixed Use Node

- Provision of periodic markets at key public open spaces
- SMME Incubation and Skills Development Centre
- Provision of Fresh Produce Market
- Provision of communal urban agricultural allotments
- Provision of Agricultural Farmers Support Centre
- Plan and promote projects
- These projects are those that are not necessarily directly funded or implemented by the Municipality but are to be planned and promoted to secure external funding. The Municipal role is also to ensure that these projects are implemented in accordance with the approved Development Plan. Projects under this category include:
 - Malamulele Scheme Review and Amendments
 - Expansion of Malamulele town to the East and West of the CBD
 - Investment promotion and branding strategy
 - Sustain a high quality maintenance and management regime
 - Enforce Scheme and penalize building violations within the CBD
 - Policy development and awareness project
 - Area cleaning programme
 - CBD Infrastructure Maintenance Programme
 - Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programme for the CBD
 - Conservation Management Plan
 - Illustrate and facilitate projects

These projects are not funded or implemented by the Municipality. Rather, they are planned, funded and implemented by the land owner or private sector. The Municipal role is to illustrate and facilitate the opportunities for the site and assist the land owner to remove restrictions, obtain rights and facilitate the development of the project as quickly as possible. Projects under this category include: Targeted facilitation of privately owned land It should be noted that although the above priority projects have been

identified others may be added over time and some may change to different categories.

8.10. DISTRICT GROWTH POINT: SASELAMANI PRECINCT 2019



Map 30: Saselamani (MGP)

8.10.1. Location:

Saselamani is located in the Collins Chabane Local Municipality within Vhembe District; Limpopo Province GPS coordinates (22,8561S, 30.8353E). It is the local service centre to the surrounding villages mentioned in Table 48. This Nodal Point is situated 47km east of Thohoyandou on the R524 arterial route and 16km west of the Punda Maria Gate to the Kruger National Park. The Centre of the Nodal Point Area is the village of Saselamani and more specifically the intersection of the R524 and the D3639. 2.3.2. Saselamani is 32 km from Malamulele and 6km from Mhinga. This means that 60% of the Saselamani NPA is overlapped by the Mhinga NPA and 30% of Saselamani is overlapped by Malamulele NPA. There is also an overlap between Mhinga and Punda Maria Gate. There are 30 population concentrations settlements/villages/towns) within the Saselamani NPA, of which 21 also lie within either Mhinga NPA, or Malamulele NPA, or both.

Precinct Plan Area

The Precinct Plan Area can be defined as that land which forms the spatial focus of the study, and would eventually be the subject of intensive attention in the form of planning and development. The approximate area of this land extends to 200ha, situated around the CBD of Saselamani at the intersection of the R524 with the D3639.

The Nodal Point Area (NPA)

The NPA comprises the remainder of the area within 7km of the center point at Saselamani. The boundary of the NPA extends to a distance within which it would be reasonable to assume that social, municipal and commercial facilities would be able to attract (and serve) the resident population. The sphere of influence of development within the Precinct Plan Area would be affected by other factors, such as transportation corridors and the presence of larger or equal concentrations of facilities in proximity.

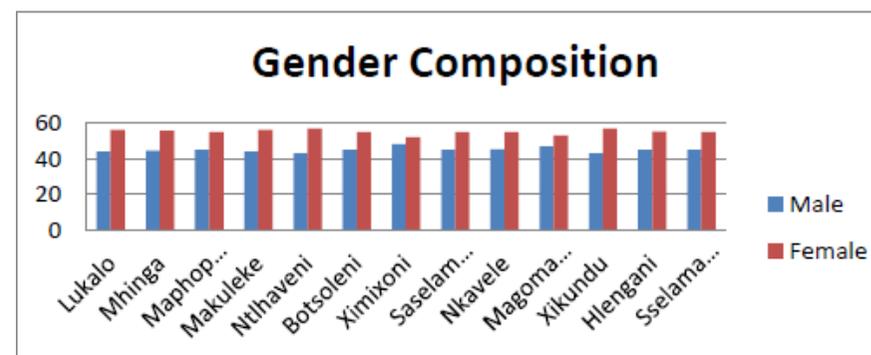
TABLE 38: Villages within the Precinct area

Villages	Farm Names	Survey Settlement
Xikundu	Tshikudu's 262MT	Formal Demarcation
Botsoleni	Mhinga's 258MT	Formal Demarcation
NKavele	Nthlaveni 2MU	Formal Demarcation
Magomani	Tshikundu's 262MT	Formal Demarcation
Shimishoni	Tshikundu's 262MT	Formal Demarcation
Saselamani	Tshikundu's 262MT	Formal Demarcation
Nsimbi	Tshikundu's 262MT	Formal Demarcation
Maphophe	Mhinga's 259MT	Formal Demarcation
Nthlaveni	Nthlaveni 2MU	Formal Demarcation
Makuleke	Nthlaveni 2MU	Formal Demarcation
NKavele	Nthlaveni 2MU	Formal Demarcation
Phungwani	Albasini 292MT	Formal Demarcation
Mhinga	Mhinga's 259 258MT	Formal Demarcation

8.10.2. Population Concentration and Distribution

The population of the Saselamani Nodal Point Area total is 74080 which is about 11,9% of the population resident within Collins Chabane local municipality, which according to the Statistics South Africa community survey 2016, numbers 657 982.

Figure 19: Population distribution by gender per settlement



8.10.3. Settlement Pattern and Densities

There are 30 settlements within the Saselamani Nodal Point Area, which are evenly distributed over the nodal point area. There is also a concentration of larger settlements along the R524 (Saselamani, Mhinga) or in proximity of Maphophe and Xikundu. There is a continuous concentration of smaller villages along the road linking with Mhinga (D3708). The settlement pattern is therefore influenced by the road network and the topography (the steeper the surrounds, the smaller and more compact the villages). The population density of the SNPA calculates to 235 /sq km which are far higher than the CCLM average of 145 / sq km. This could be attributed to the fact that the nodal points have been identified mainly because of the concentrated population in that specific area. Smaller stands occur in the villages to the north (along the D3708) with the proclaimed township Mhinga and surveyed settlements (Saselamani B) returning a higher net density of population, households and residential units. Maphophe and Makuleke are characterized by a lower density due to larger stands with a more rural character.

8.10.4. Land Ownership and Reform

The CCML IDP states that 90% of land within the municipal area is State-owned under custodianship of the various traditional authorities, with 6% of land being owned exclusively by the State and 4% of land being held in ownership by private individuals. Deeds Office searches reveal that,

although Mhingaville (a surveyed settlement with approved General Plan) is registered, no individual transfers have taken place. There is also a RDP housing project (Saselamani B) where a General Plan has been approved. Saselamani B is a BNP —breaking new ground development with State-subsidized housing (RDP). The remainder of villages within the NPA relies on PTO's as form of ownership. Although certain tracts of land (proposed business area, for example) are delineated by approved S.G. diagrams, ownership still vests in the State. This situation will impact on future plans for economic and commercial development. With regard to land claims within the SNPA, it would appear that the occupants of the land are in most cases also the land claimants. In cases where more than one claim has been registered over the same land, difficulties with development initiatives will be experienced

8.10.5. Economy

Saselamani contributes 14% of the NPA GVA to the local economy, mainly through trade. Although the identification of comparative advantages for Saselamani *within* the District and the Province would essentially be a derivative of the municipal situation, it can be stated that within the Municipal area, Saselamani has an advantage over other rural nodes in terms of Trade, Agriculture and potentially Tourism. The Saselamani economy is largely undiversified. Fortunately Saselamani has an extremely open economy, which makes it much less vulnerable to exogenous shocks, such as the recent global economic recession, or, closer to home, serious droughts which decimate the agricultural crop.

8.10.6. Spatial Development Framework Objective

The SDF objective/principle most applicable to the nodal area precinct plan reads as follows: —To establish a functional hierarchy of urban and rural nodes (towns/settlements) in the municipal area, and to ensure equitable and equal access of all communities to social infrastructure and the promotion of local economic development by way of strategically located Thusong centres (MPCC's) in these nodes.

8.10.7. Precinct Plan Objective

The objective of the Nodal Point Precinct Plan is the improvement of the levels of development in rural areas by the preparation of a plan to promote economic activity and proximity to facilities and services. The Precinct Plan document is also meant to serve as information source for decision-making and as marketing tool/material to the private sector.

This precinct plan specific parameters within which development should occur in order to achieve the continued development of the area in a sustainable way. This status quo will assist in developing an implementable plan.

This Precinct plan, would contribute considerably to the economic upliftment of the resident population, which is the ultimate goal of the Collins Chabane Local Municipality.

8.10.8. Spatial Synthesis

Issues

The issues identified by the status quo analysis are: • • • Pollution of the water bodies through community dumping spillage

- Poor movement connections
 - The overall existing residential development densities are low within the precinct. These thresholds do not support public transport
 - Ad-hoc development with no leading major economic development anchor or driver. Existing economic activity consists of multiple individual actors that operate in a number of sectors: transport and logistics, industrial development, townhouse complexes and residential estates, residential estates, a major private religious development and existing applications for business rezoning

- Lack of existing mass public transport services, in contrast to growing employment areas along the main routes · Under supply of certain public facilities for the existing residential population, such as education facilities, a minor library and minor community hall
- Concerns have been raised regarding the potential development of incompatible land uses (industrial versus residential)

Constraints

In summary, the constraints identified by the status quo analysis are:

- The Collins Chabane Local Municipality does not own any land in the precinct. The Province owns the existing public land. Presently this

Opportunities

There are a number of identified development opportunities:

- Approximately 70% of the precinct area consists of vacant and underdeveloped land, including an existing quarry. Much of this land is being earmarked for new development. There are a number of sites for which township development applications have been submitted to the Council to enable new development (The development of Mhinga corridor)
- The central zone of the precinct comprises a significant open space system of interlinked natural surface water bodies (pan depressions and wetlands); approximately 20% of the precinct land area. These form an important environmental function and must therefore be retained and rehabilitated
- The natural open space can be enhanced through rehabilitation and improvement to serve a distinctive ecological function, serve as a recreational asset and provide a high quality public environment

limits the CCLM ability to undertake land development in the precinct and will mean that they will either have to purchase land or form a development partnership with the villages' chiefs. The landholdings are predominantly privately owned, consisting of residential, agricultural smallholdings, religious and industrial landholdings

- Current market realities and CAA requirements place a physical development limit (in terms of height and residential land uses) on the envisaged development intensity as being promoted by current development policy
- Existing private development initiatives have recently been granted new development rights, which are incorporated into the development plan with compatible land use activities
- Policy support, where the CCLM SDF proposes that the precinct is developed as a secondary node; a new rural urban city centre of CCLM
- A significant parcel of land at the R524 interchange is publicly owned, which is a development opportunity to transform this part of the precinct

Guidelines

TABLE 39: Place-making Guidelines:

Guidelines	Overview
Make connections and increase accessibility	Establish connection to and from surrounding rural systems, maximizing permeability through the precinct and ensuring continually of movement through the neighbourhoods.
Establish a continuous street network	Establish an appropriate street network that is continuous,

	correctly links and extends with the existing network and has block sizes not longer than 100mx 100m; the typical one being the grid pattern.
Create a balanced movement network	Provide for all users, pedestrian and cyclists (non-motorized transport), public transport and vehicular movement, with an emphasis on non-motorized transport
Establish a mixed use activity response	Provide for a mix land use activities and building form, with active edges at the ground floor level. Reinforce and enhance existing pattern of activity where appropriate. Promote a diversity of uses and provide for a wide range of user groups
Integration with context	Allow for multiple projects that complement one another and ensure that precincts are well integrated with one another and with the surrounding towns/ villages context.
Incorporate sustainability and resilience	Establish a sustainable development response that enhance the protection of and access to biophysical resource and enables a physical response that

	can adapt to changes over time. Develop in synergy with the existing natural environment
Provide for place-making and a high quality and vibrant public realm	Creating a high quality and vibrant public realm by designing streets, square and park as the focus of community life, the public realm should be prioritized as focus and catalyst for development.
Creating "capital web" of public investment: social facilities and infrastructure	Establish a broad mix of social facilities and infrastructure development. Incorporate a mix of well-located multi-functional social facilities to establish integrated rural urban neighbourhoods. These meet the needs of the population support higher densities and allow for smaller living spaces.
Incorporate increased densities	Establish a compact rural urban development with higher residential densities. This creates an appropriate development intensity that maximizes the utilization of the precinct land and realizes a more efficient development

8.10.9. Node 1: Saselamani

The Compact City:

The interventions within the precinct plan are based on the compact city model. As mentioned in phase 1 of this precinct plan, urban design principles play an important role in developing or rejuvenating the built environment. The emphasis on mixed land uses and the benefits of it are embedded in

the proposed developments. The proposed residential component consist of 3 typologies;-

- High Income Residential
- Middle Income Residential
- Low Income Residential

Node 1 comprises of the property known as CBD, Taxi rank, stadium, combined school, government office etc.

The existing access located on R524 route and D3639 the south west corner of the site would have to be retained as the primary access into the site.

Precinct Development Concept

The following priority focus areas are proposed:

- First, the development of the central open space wetland and parkland system, as this forms the primary feature of the precinct.

This is a key component in providing the precinct with a unique address and establishing it as a specialist destination.

In addition, the green system has a functional ecological role, with regard to storm water management and the provision of passive recreation activities. A priority is to ensure that all existing and future development responds appropriately to this central feature

- Second, the establishment of the first east-west road link, to provide connectivity and local accessibility, opening up new development opportunities and supporting the new initiatives.

Residential/Office Space This sector of the development shall be dictated to market demand and could comprise of residential units or office space on lower levels. With direct linkages to 'The Crossings' shopping centre, residential units shall be the appropriate land use.

MAP 30: Nodal Point: No 1 Saselamani

Saselamani Development Framework and Proposals

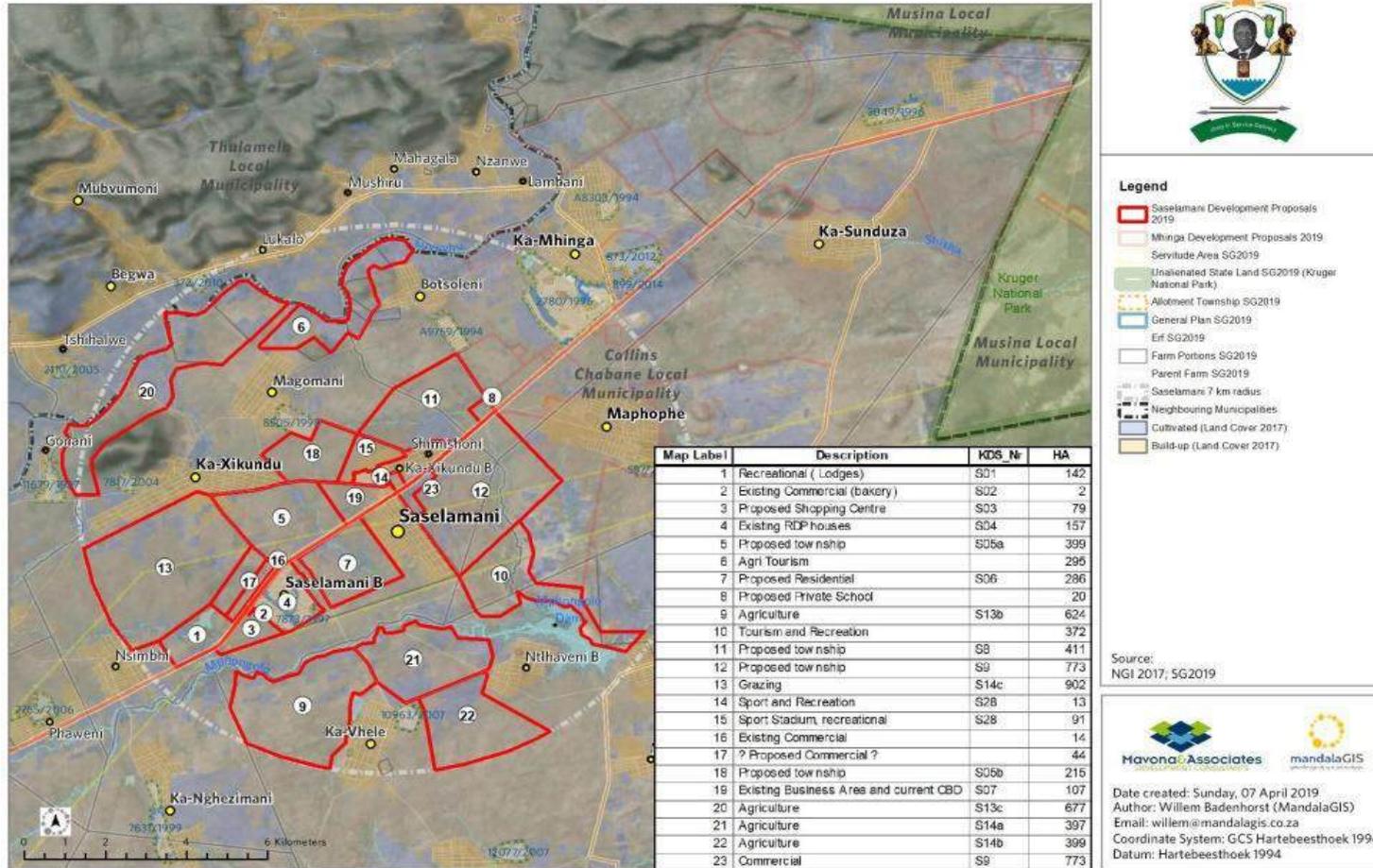


TABLE 40: SASELAMANI PROJECTS

Nodes	Projects	Period	Financial Year	Funder
Saselamani	Internal model facilities	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Land audits	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	CBD Plan	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Densification of policy	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Hawkers facilities at Saselamani and Punda Maria gate	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Formalization of informal land use policy both sides of R524	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Partnership with traditional leaders	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Land use commit	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Waste management facilities and transfer station • Saselamani	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Review of land use scheme	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality
	Proposed new residential township at saslamani (3000 sites)	Long term	2019- 2030	Department of High Education
	Proposed new development of F.E.T college between Saselamani and Maphophe	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
	Tenure update of Saselamani for full title deeds	Short term	2019- 2022	Municipality

Development of Saselamani Master Plan	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
Livestock policy	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
New mixed use node public transport facility	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality
Adequate stormwater and pedestrian sidewalks for street parts of township	Short term	2019- 2022	Provincial Department of Agriculture
Provision of agricultural farmers support center	Long term	2019- 2030	Municipality

8.10.10. Nodal Point No 2: Makuleke

Agricultural projects within the Makuleke Nodal Point Area include the production of potatoes, Bananas and Maize at Makuleke Schemes.

The project is very successful and is operated by the local people in conjunction with a strategic partner. Approximately 235ha is used for the Scheme.

Agricultural activity in the Nodal Point Area is characterized by:

- Stock farming, mainly in the southern part of the NPA (south of the R524). There is a shortage of grazing, given the low carrying capacity of grazing areas, which results in overgrazing, and the further deterioration in the quality of grazing. Most stock farmers do not have funds to purchase feed for their animals. Very few farmers have viable herds (60 LSU by way of DAFF definition)
- Cash crops and orchards (mango, litchi, avocado and banana) occur mainly north of the R524. The exception is the Makuleke Irrigation Project in the south. Most cash crops are at subsistence level.
- The Makuleke Irrigation Scheme comprises 230ha of maize under Centre point irrigation as well as a variety of other crops. There are plans in the pipeline to extend this Scheme.

- The Xikundu Irrigation Scheme has faltered due to lack of funds in operational costs, and is currently suspended. The potential in terms of water and arable soil remains and represent a potential contribution to the local economy if resuscitated.

- Chicken farming also occurs within the study area, a large house being situated on the western side of Saselamani. The infrastructure for production also occurs at Nthlaveni, to mention only two.

TABLE 41 MAKULEKE PROJECTS

Node	Projects	Period	Financial Year	Funder
Makuleke	Support of Agricultural schemes support center	Long term	2019-2030	Provincial Department of Agriculture
	Total	R10 000 000		

8.10.11. Nodal Point No 3: Mhinga

The R524 links Mhinga to the Punda Maria Gate and Saselamani, which is about 6km north east of Saselamani, while the travelling distance to Malamulele is about 47km to the west. The following villages are all directly connected to this road: Hlengani, Saselamani and Mhingaville

At Mhinga the tarred district road D3708 intersects with the R524, D3708 leads past Mhinga to the north and to the south it passes by the following villages: Maphophe, Mabiligwe, Makuleke and Ntlhaveni before reverting to a gravel road. At Saselamani B the tarred district road D3739 intersects with the R524, D3739 leads south past Saselamani B to Ka-Nkavele where it intersects the gravel district road D3667.

The internal access roads are all gravel roads with some having mitered earth canals for storm water drainage, but most streets have no storm water provision which makes erosion a common occurrence.

In Mhinga nodal point, the greatest concentration of business activity is around the airport proposal; an airport is within 6 km of the Kruger National park to the Kruger National Park gate, or along an access corridor within 15

minutes of the airport. Development in these nodal areas is either —spin-off industries|| or—attracted businesses. Spin-off industries include petrol filling stations, lodging and housing for airport workers and retail serving them.

In common among airports were high concentrations of air transport services, freight forwarding, warehousing and high-tech oriented businesses.

Among other proposed development at Mhinga corridor are the new estate development proposal towards the Kruger National Park Gate, Five star hotel which currently is underdevelopment, Solar energy economy and Substation, two sided Filling station on both sides of the R524 to the gate, Industrial area, Heritage site, Shopping centre development, Mining proposal for crushed stones, biodiversity economy. etc.

TABLE 42 MHINGA PROJECTS

Nodes	Projects	Period	Financial Year	Funder
Mhinga	Land audits	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	CBD plan	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Densification policy	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality

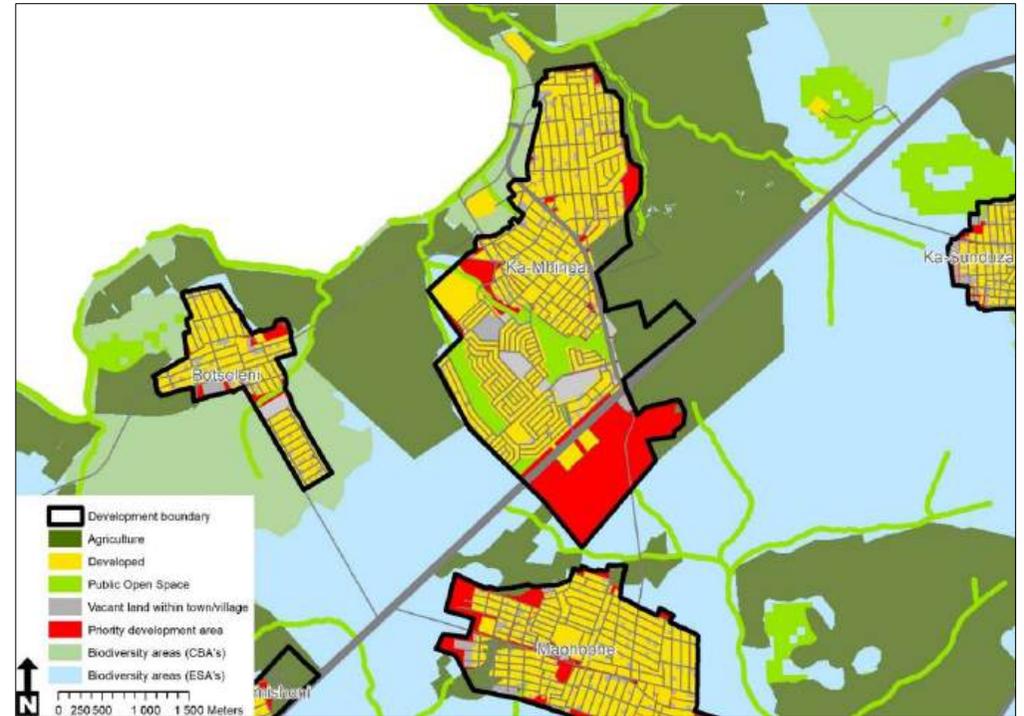
	Hawkers facilities at Mhinga and Punda Maria gate	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality
	Formalization of informal land use policy both	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality

sides of the R524				
Partnership with traditional leaders	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality	
Land use commit	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality	
Waste management facilities and transfer station • Mhinga	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality	
Review of land use scheme	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality	
Tenure update of Mhinga for full title deeds	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality	
Proposed new township 2000 sites	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality	
Proposed new estate development	Long term	2019-2030	Developer	
Proposed new hospital development	Long term	2019-2030	Developer	
Proposed new industrial development	Long term	2019-2030	Developer	
Proposed new small business development	Long term	2019-2030	Developer	
Proposed filling station	Long term	2019-2030	Developer	
New lodge development	Long term	2019-2030	Developer	

New proposed biodiversity economy development	Long term	2019-2030	National Department of Environmental Affairs
Proposed new stone crusher	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality
New proposed substation	Long term	2019-2030	Provincial Department of Energy
Refurbishment of Wasani Lodge	Long term	2019-2030	Provincial Department of Tourism
Livestock policy	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality
New mixed use node public transport facility	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality
Adequate stormwater and pedestrian sidewalks for street and parts of township	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality
Provision of agricultural farmers support center	Short term	2019-2022	Provincial Department of Agriculture
Refurbishment of Airport	Short term	2019-2022	Provincial Department of Transport and Recreation

	Refurbishment of open space	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Improved pedestrian crossings at public transport hubs, schools, commercial centers and at social facilities	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Street light	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Bus stops	Short term	2019-2022	Municipality
	Village cleaning program	Long term	2019-2030	Municipality
	Total		R80 880 000.00	

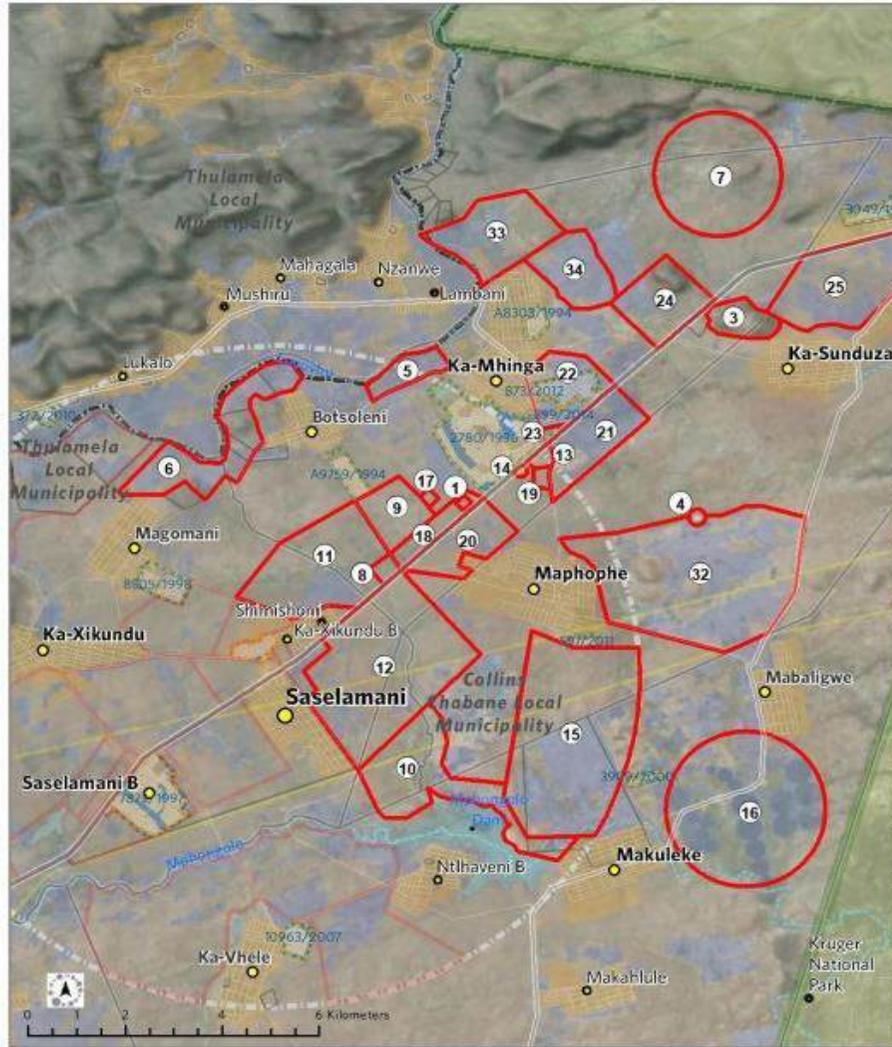
MAP 31: Mhinga Development Proposals



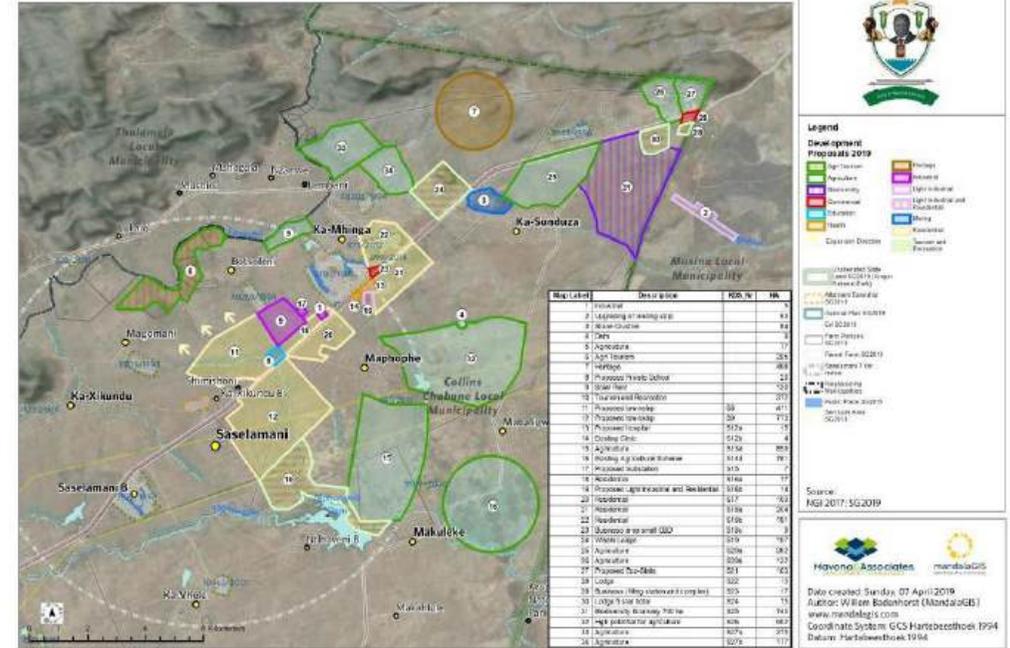
MAP 32 : Mhinga Development Framework Proposals

MAP 33: Mhinga Development Framework and Proposals: Type

Mhinga Development Framework and Proposals

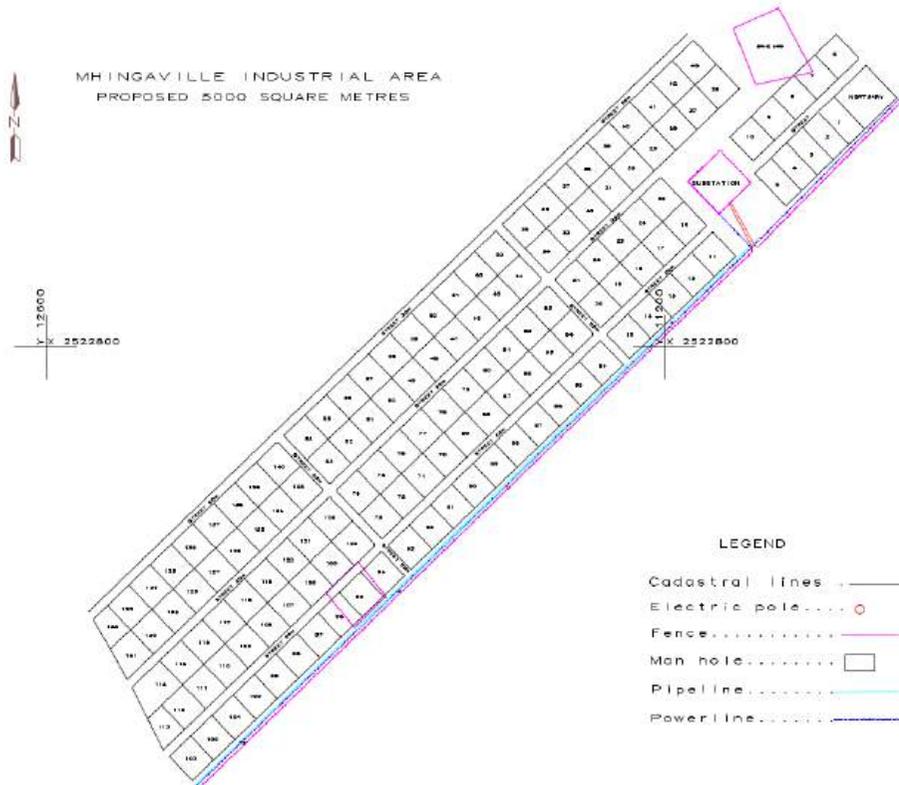


Mhinga Development Framework and Proposals: Type



Mhingaville

- Mhinga Special School
- Refurbishment of the Sewerage Ponds including fencing
- Refurbishment of Sanitation
- Access Roads and Streets
- Provision of Water and Sanitation at the Industrial Area
- Creation of Parks in Public Open Spaces
- Overhead Bridge from Mhingaville over the R524 National Road to the Clinic and proposed Private Hospital



Map 31: Mhinga Township Layout Plan

Mhinga Zone 1

The following projects are proposed:

a. A Mhinga Multi Purpose Community Centre will be established, which will include the following:

- New Council Chambers and Traditional Council Offices
- Community Hall
- Clinic
- Library
- Amphitheatre
- Court Room, etc

b. Crocodile Breeding Project

R21 500 000.00 has been allocated the Department of Forestry, Fishers & Environment. Five (5) hectares of land has been set aside for the project.

c. Church Heritage Site at Xilaxu

5ha has been set aside. 5 Hectares for establishing a Memorial Stone at the grave site of His Majesty Hosi Shilungwa I (Mhinga I).

d. Mambadi River Dam**e. New Sewerage Ponds****f. Additional Irrigation Scheme****g. Bus & Taxi****h. Cemetery****i. Waste Dumping Area****j. Converting Subsistence Farming into Irrigation****Mhinga Zone 2**

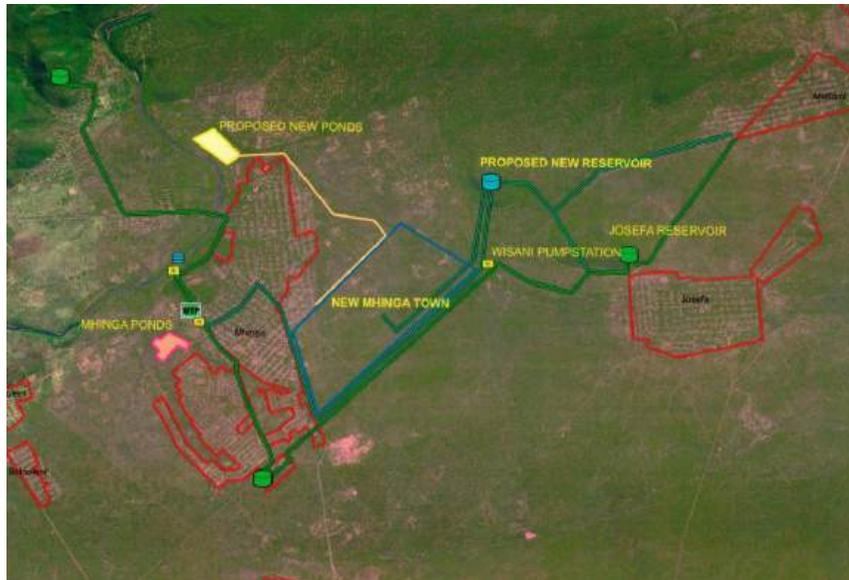
The following projects are proposed:

- a. 50 Hectares to establish Cattle Feedlot with an Abattoir
- b. Dam on the Mambadi River/Stream
- c. Heritage Site at the Wisani Cultural Centre/Wenela Transit Camp
- d. Revival of Wisani Lodge into a Cultural Village
- e. Additional Residential area 100 hectares
- f. Water Reservoir on top of Wisani Hill

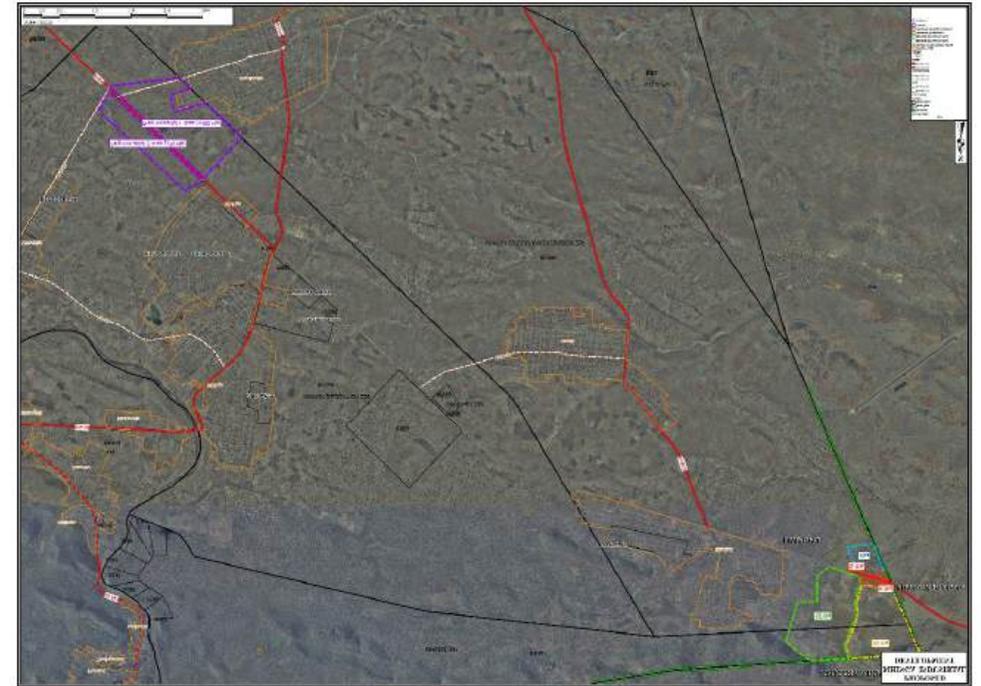
Mhinga Zone 3

The following projects are proposed:

- a. A community Hall
- b. Connectivity Mast
- c. Access Road and upgrading of Streets
- d. Apollo Lights
- e. Converting Subsistence Farming into Irrigation



Map 32: Mhinga Bulk Water & Sewer Services



Map 33: Proposed Mhinga Development

Maphophe Village

- a. Private Hospital on 10 Hectares
- b. Boutique Hotel next to the Hospital
- c. Apartments/Flats to accommodate Doctors and Nurses
- d. Fire Station at south west of Road 524 National Road and D3708 towards Maphophe
- e. Petrol Station
- f. Shopping Centre – Six Hectares
- g. 100 Hectares for Future Business Centre

- h. Lodge and Entertainment Centre
- i. Dam
- j. Tarring of Maphophe Access Road D 3862 and to create a Cross Road with R524 National Road, linking the Access Road to Botsoleni – D 3862
- k. Additional Classrooms for Mkhachani Mzamani Primary School and Admin Block
- l. Traffic Circle at the Cross Road of the R524 National Road, and D3708

- c. Clinic
- d. Qaza Access Road
- e. Additional Irrigation Scheme

Makahlule Village

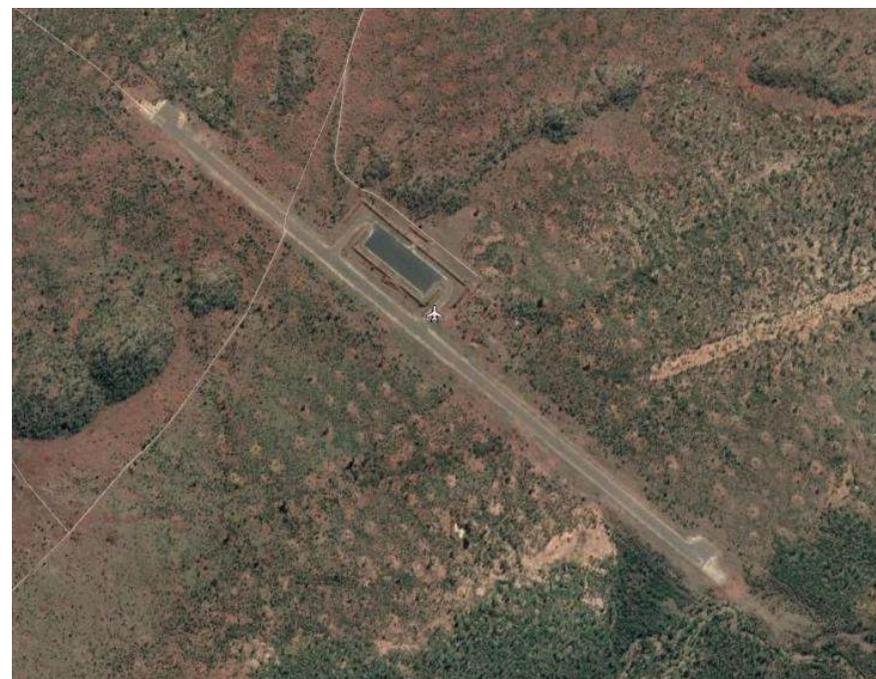
- a. 10 Hectares for an Agricultural High School
- b. Refurbishment of Makahlule Nurses Home
- c. Makahlule Access Road
- d. Community Hall
- e. Dam for Irrigation Purposes
- f. Establishing Irrigation Scheme
- g. Apolo Lights and Streets Lights
- h. Bus and Taxi Rank
- i. Mini Shopping Centre

Makuleke Village

- a. Converting 400 Hectares of Dry Farming into Irrigation Scheme
- b. 5 Hectares for Agrihub and Fish Breeding at Makuleke Dam

Qaza Village

- a. 10 Hectares set aside to establish a Science, Technology & Aviation High School
- b. Tarred Landing Strip for Aviation School



Map 34: Proposed Punda Maria Air Strip

Joseph Village

- a. Tourism Development Corridor 780 Hectares
- b. Joseph Access Road D 3653
- c. Chrush Stone Project
- d. Residential and Business Centre

e. Converting Subsisting Farming into Irrigation



Map 35: Josepha Community Development Project

Matiyani Village

- a. 10 Hectares to establish a tourism/hospitality & environmental high school
- b. One Hectare to establish a Mini Shopping Centre
- c. Plus Minus 200 hectares for converting Subsisting Farming into Irrigation Scheme
- d. 100 Hectares to establish an Eco Estate
- e. Stalls at the Punda Maria Gate
- f. Matiyani Access Road and upgrading of Streets

Botsoleni Village

- a. 100 Hectares for establishing an Avocado Project in Partnership with ZZZ and the Motsepe Foundation
- b. Converting Subsistence Farming into Irrigation
- c. Clinic Project
- d. Botsoleni Access Road D3862 and upgrading of Streets
- e. Additional Residential area
- f. Community Hall
- g. Electrification of new residential area

8.10.12. Nodal Point No 4: Magona

The following projects are proposed:

- a. Taxi rank
- b. Dam renovation
- c. Extension of Mafade
- d. Gate at the Kruger National Park
- e. Community Hall
- f. Netball facility
- g. Agriculture
- h. Multipurpose Centre
- i. Grazing areas
- j. Police Station
- k. Dumping site

8.10.13. Nodal Point No 4: Mashobye

The following projects are proposed:

- a. Clinic
- b. Community Hall

- c. Renovation of Primary School
- d. Water Reticulation
- e. Library
- f. Fencing of graveyard
- g. Repairing of Dams
- h. Agriculture
- i. Borehole
- j. Stadium
- k. Residential Stands

- c. Old Age Homes
- d. Street Lights
- e. Construction of dam
- f. Agricultural greenery
- g. Fencing of graveyard
- h. Taxi rank
- i. Stadium or sports field
- j. Multi purpose centre
- k. Upgrading of ring road
- l. Waste management containers
- m. Golf course

8.10.14. Nodal Point No 5: Nghomunghomu

The following projects are proposed:

- a. Clinic
- b. Community Hall
- c. Dams
- d. Water Reticulation
- e. Library
- f. Borehole
- g. Fencing of graveyard
- h. New residential stands
- i. Stadium
- j. Street lights

8.10.15. Nodal Point No 6: Bevhula

The following projects are proposed:

- a. Clinic
- b. Water Reticulation

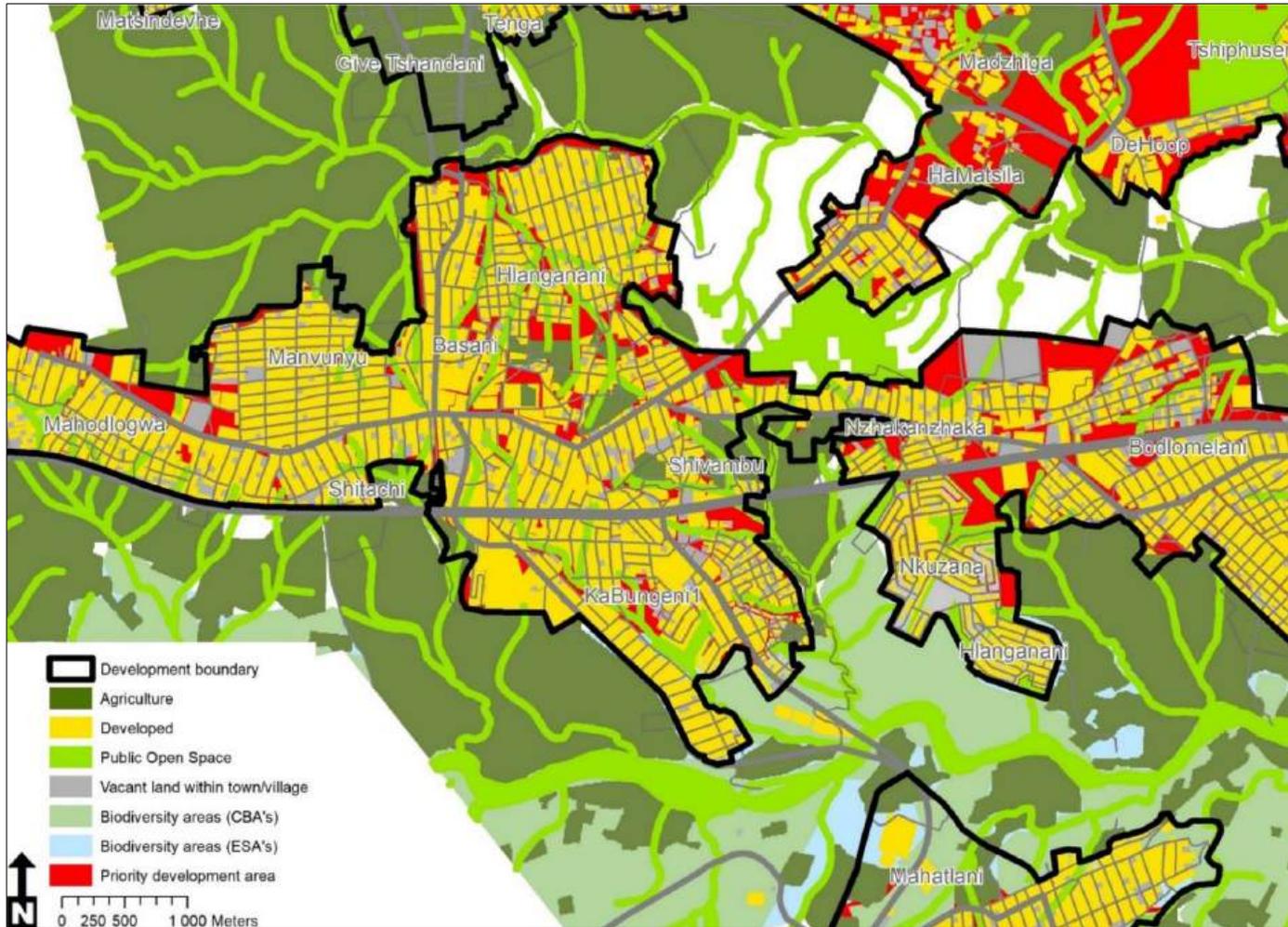
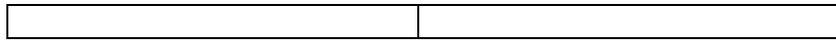
8.11. MUNICIPAL GROWTH POINT: HLANGANANI PRECINCT 2019

8.11.1. Spatial Synthesis

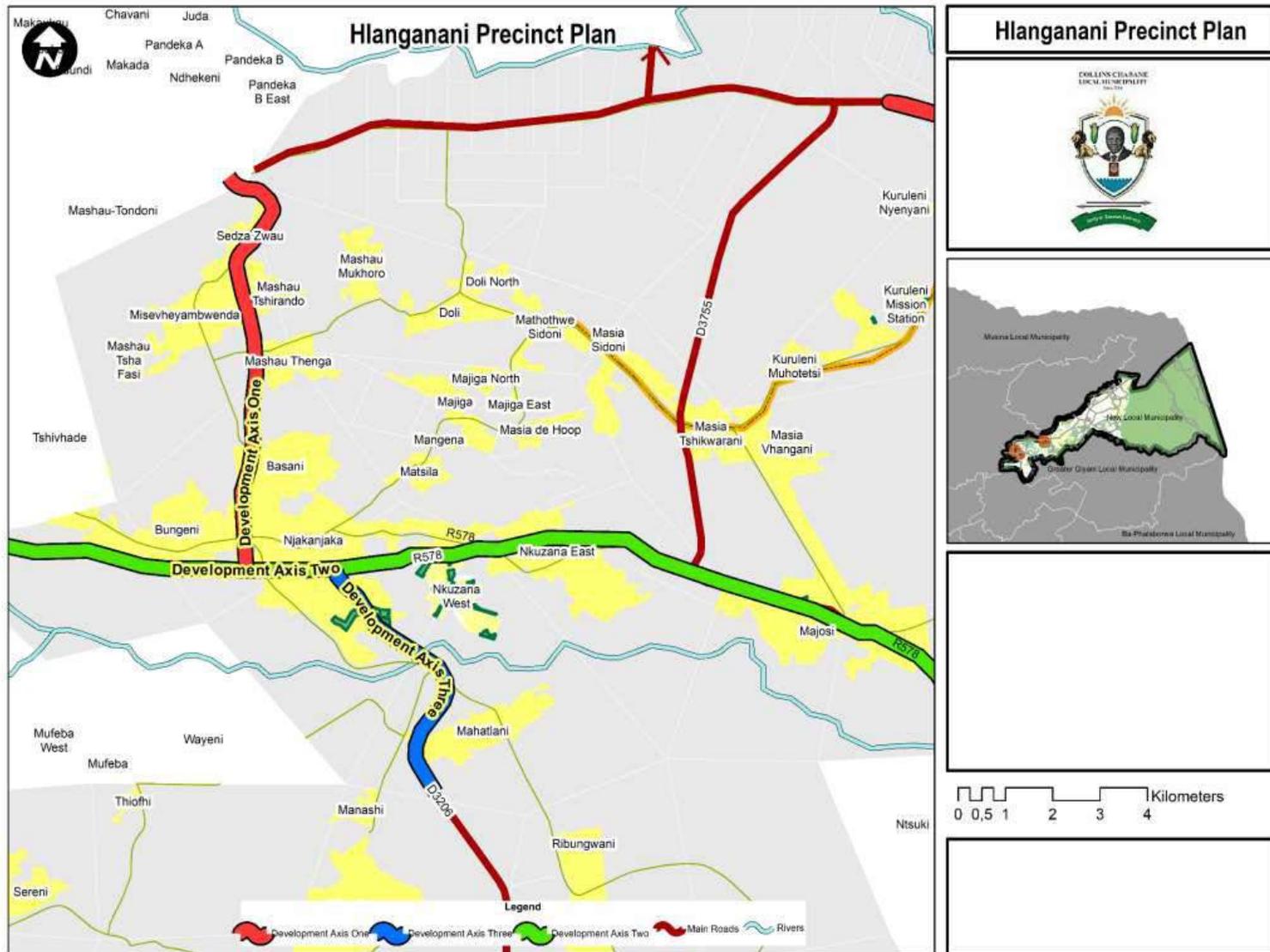
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a major movement route, R578 that can act as an activity development axis • Electricity is supplied to the settlement, no illegal connections. • The area is already under township establishment – evident grid. • Over 530 000 hectares of the Kruger National Park (Xanatseni region) to be reclaim as part of rigorous nature conservation and the protection of wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There exists a water scarcity in the area. Access to water through borehole drilling and communal taps. • Poor basic facilities leading to poor service delivery • Inadequate support by the supporting Business Units • Long distances to the nearest town e.g. Louis Trichardt or Malamulele • Sanitation is through pit toilets located outside the house • Availability of some public facilities e.g. there is a clinic

<p>for benefit of the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism region provides opportunities for tourist related economic activities to meet souvenir needs, shop for unique gifts, local fashion and jewellery and even get items custom made • Effective policies, procedures and systems • Grants guaranteed from Government • Game farming, commercial bee farming and honey production • Potential for recycling of waste economy e.g. plastic, cans, bottles etc. • Cultures unique to this region: Venda, Shangaan, Pedi cultures & Buysdorp. • Cultural activities include; traditional dancing such as Domba, Tshigombela, Xigubu, Tshikona, Dendre and Malende 	<p>within the settlement and SASSA circuit offices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient provision of basic services such as refuse removal in rural areas • The socio-economic conditions that are not favourable for any major industrialisation and economic development
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<p>THREATS</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial and national government support through various programmes e.g planned capital expenditure by National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in local population and migration of skilled workers • Absence of large industrial activity in rural areas because lack of

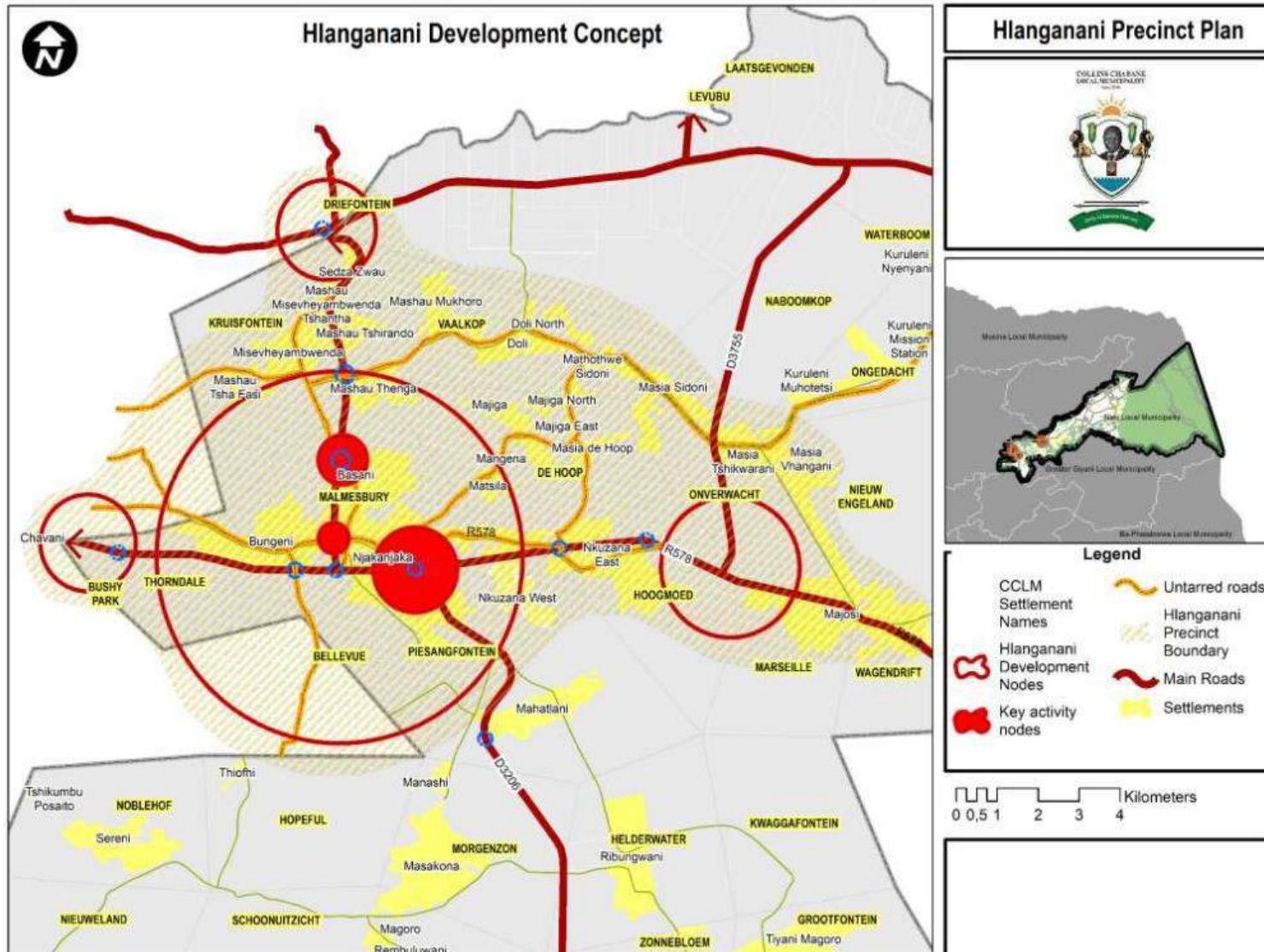
<p>Government, Eskom, Transnet, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of villages in the area constituting a significant demand • Kruger National Park sets the tourism tone of regional economic activity • There is an old airport , however closed down • Most businesses are located along the main tarred road signifying a potential to development a development axis of economic activity. There are businesses within the settlement but are very small compared to the Business complex along the main road leading into Bungeni • Makhado monthly flea markets • Land Reform programmes- vacant land for development of commercial and industrial activities • LEDA can be engaged for the opening of small business industries especially as small rural retail centres 	<p>proper airport or rail transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degrading of land and encroachment by human activities • Adverse weather conditions leading to natural disasters • Higher poverty rate level as a result of unemployment
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Map 36: Hlanganani (Municipal Growth Point)



MAP 37: HLANGANANI DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT



MAP 38: HLANGANANI PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NODES

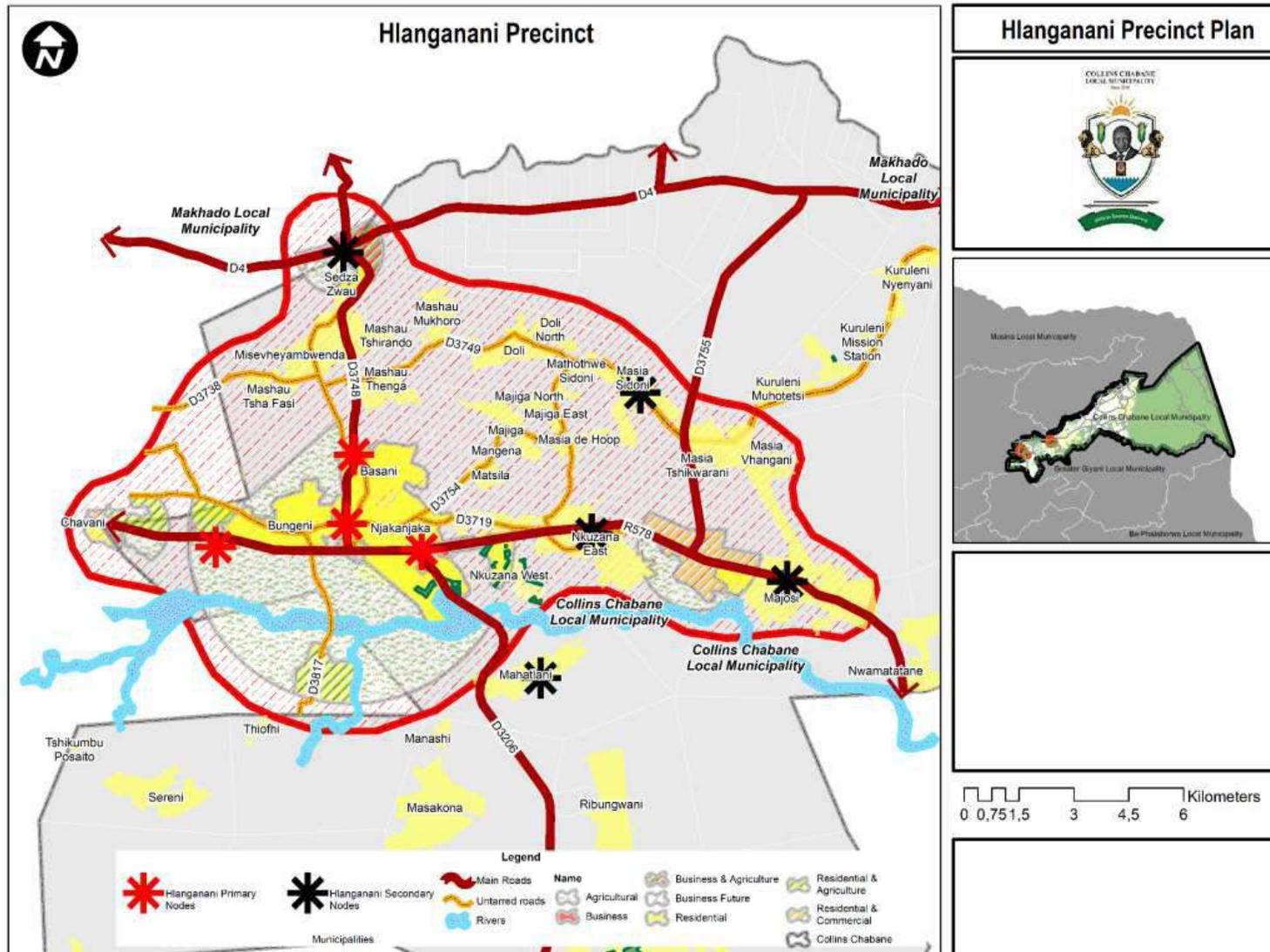


TABLE 43: HLANGANANI PROJECTS

PROJECTS/ INTERVENTIONS	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM
Direct entry and exit points to the town	Installation of signage	Design the access road into the main town with clear signage to the shops and parking
Upgrading and expansion of the existing D4 road	Paving of the edge of the road to accommodate the footpaths	Design and paving of the road to allow bicycle lanes and footpaths
Restructure of the existing tax rank	Consultation with the traditional authorities to make land available for development	Design and construction of a new Taxi Rank along the D4 road installation of infrastructure i.e waiting areas, Wi-Fi areas, etc. installation of the business stalls
Revamp of the existing garage	Consultation with the garage owner to form partnership	Partner with big companies such as Sasol to expand and revamp the garage which will include mini shopping Centre sitting areas etc.
Connectivity within the business area	Planting of trees and paving to allow footpaths Landscaping of the area within the CBD	Design for the connectivity roads and paving the streets into and out of the main town
Business stalls along the D4 road	Consultation with the informal businesses	Relocation of the informal businesses into business stalls Car wash

Facelift of the town	Apply for grants with the revamp of the CBD	Design the outlook of the CBD Brand installation of signage Movement of people and goods Management Street lights along the main road
Refuse removal	Extend collection days Buy more collection plastics Awareness campaigns	Install branded bins
Formalization of settlements	Consultation with relevant traditional authorities Sin agreements with traditional authorities	Formalize the settlements up to proclamation
Upgrading of public open spaces	Install notices (Do not litter do not park) Application of upgrading of parks grants: Dept. of Environment Affairs	Ring fence the areas suitable for future development i.e. mixed land uses Installation of park furniture Fence all the areas to minimize illegal occupation of land and other illegal and uses
Light industries	Consultation with the land owners	Design and construction of light industries

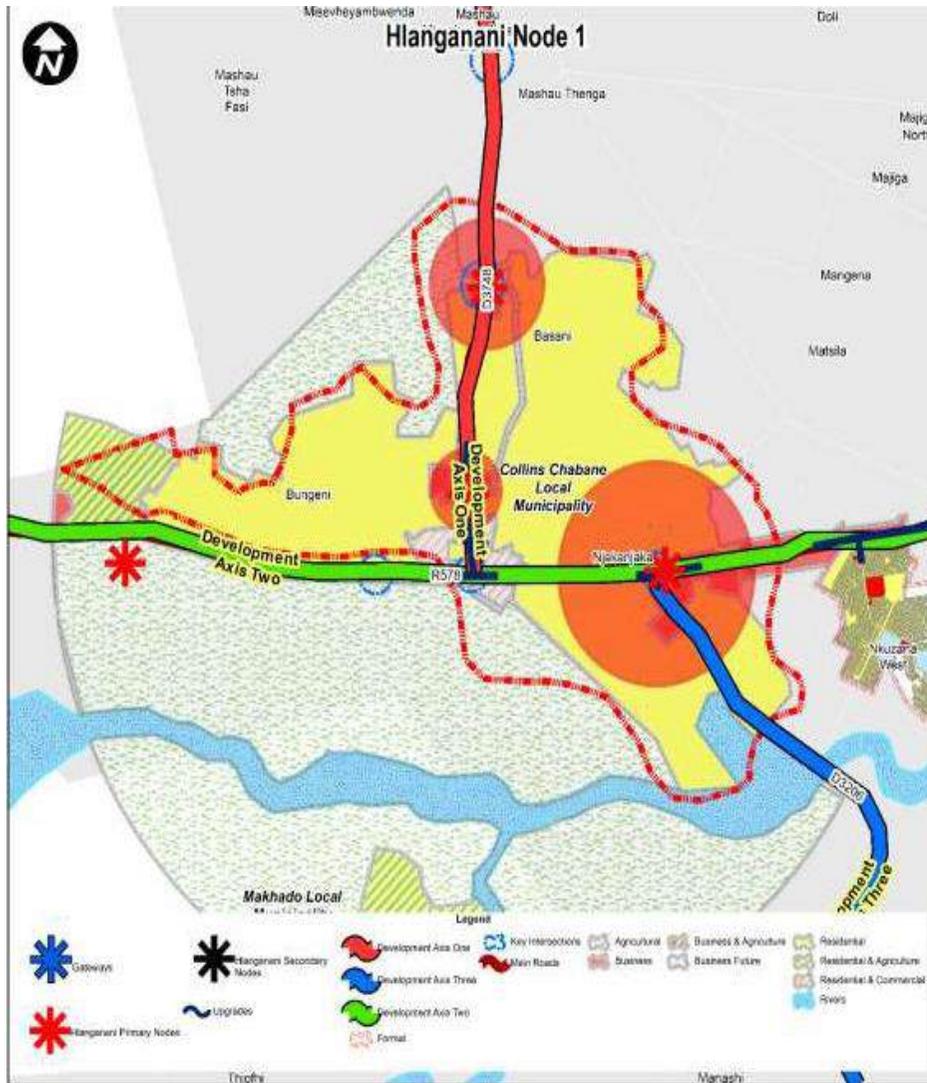
	Make land available for development Partner with big businesses such	Incubator small businesses; i.e. light industries, tyre fixing, cleaning materials etc.
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	as Tiger Wheel to partner with small businesses	
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8.11.2. **NODE 1 CONCEPT: Njhakanjhaka**

TABLE 44: Description of Existing Context

Development axis 1: Njakanjaka/ Mashau Ntenga Development axis	<p>Situated at the intersection between R578 and D3748 and the intersection between D3748 and 3738</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This is the 2nd longest development axis in the radius ○ It runs perpendicular to R 578 from south to north ○ It runs from the border of Njakanjaka, cuts through Bungeni and Basani and township to up to Mashau Ntenga in the north ○ It has 4 nodes namely; ○ The R578 and D3748 intersection, the Basani node, the Basani-Mashau Ntenga and the Mashau Ntenga ○ It pulls together a population of 1800 within the radius •
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MAP 39: HLANGANANI NODE 1:

8.11.3. NODE 3 CONCEPT: Tiyani

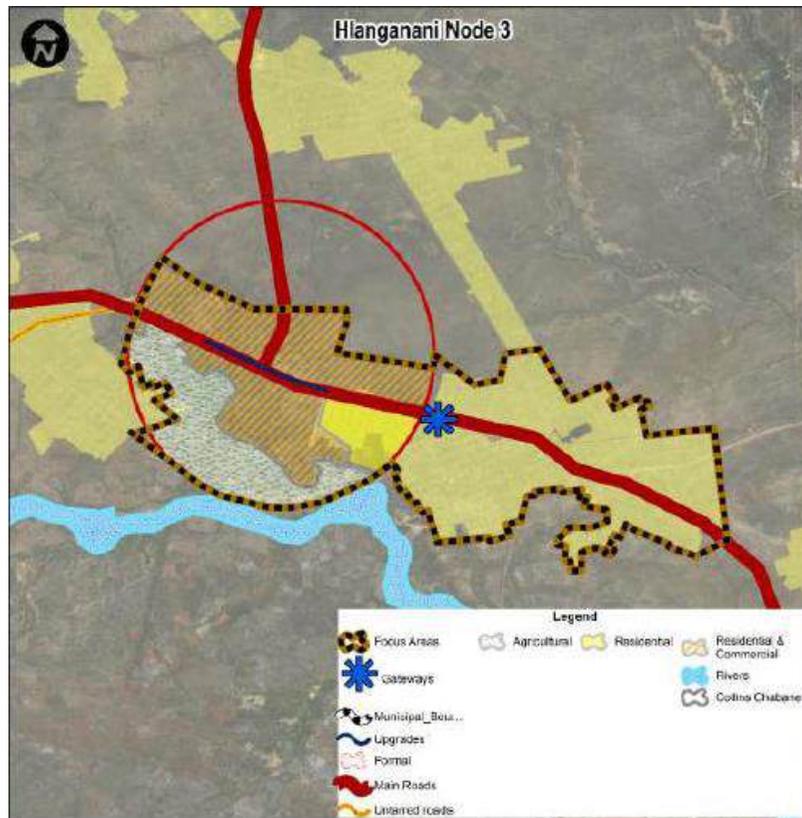
Secondary node: Majosi Area: Gateway to Greater Giyani and linking it to Vuwani through D3755

- Expansion of Retail activities; the existing shopping complex
- Entrances and exit points away from the R578 road
- Loading zones within the area
- Formalized the settlements

MAP 41: HLANGANANI NODE 3

- Landmarks within the traditional authority
- Cultural –Tourism activities linking with the Klein Letaba River
- Agricultural activities within the node
- Market stalls for both tourism and cultural activities

This node plays an integrating role between Vuwani and Hlanganani. It is located on the R578 development axis and 2km west from the Njakanjaka node. This node is also a gateway to the main precinct area of Hlanganani



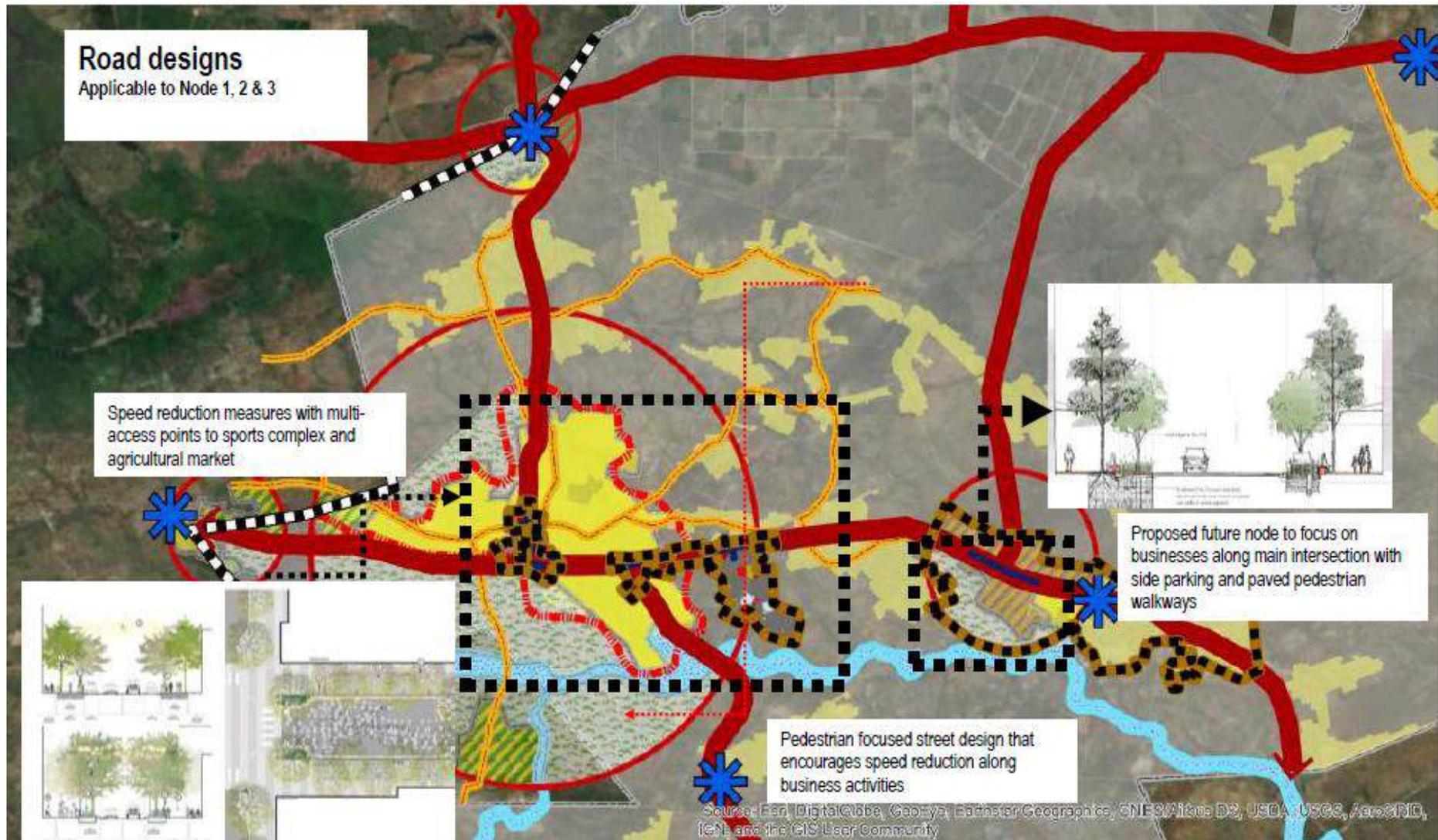
MAP 42 : HLANGANANI ROAD DESIGNS0

This node presents strategic opportunities for Collins Chabane Local Municipality;

- Entry point of the main Hlanganani precinct
- Opportunity to develop a key gateway by formalizing and taking advantage of the existing commercial and agricultural activities in the area.

Implementation of an active Green-belt between the Klein-Letaba river, agricultural activities on the river banks as well as propose fresh produce market, social spaces linked through public open spaces as well as social event spaces.

To accommodate these proposals the road design and intensity of intersections must be taken into consideration. This means a widening of the road reserves at the key intersections, to provide for additional trading spaces, parking and bus and taxi stops.



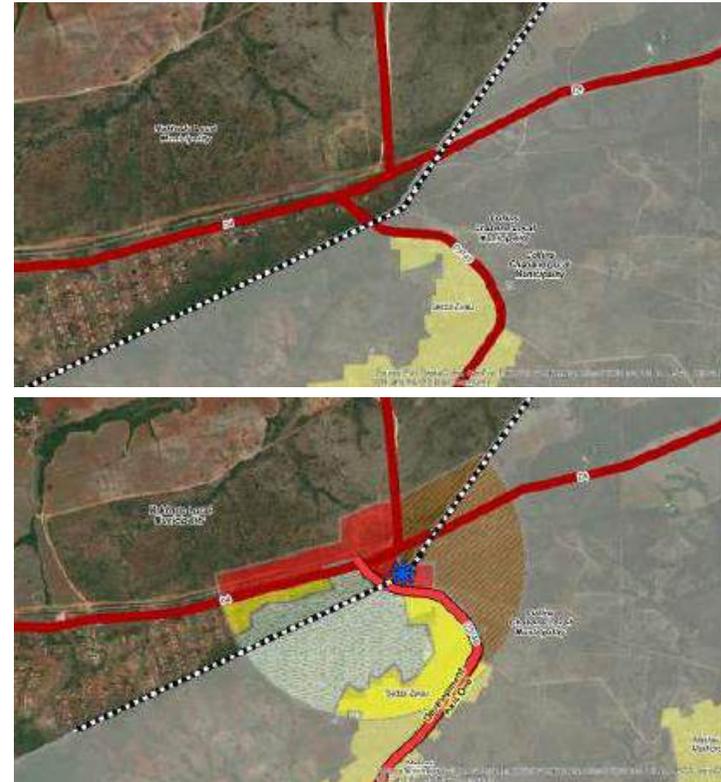
8.11.4. Node 4 CONCEPT: Bungeni

Secondary Node: Sedza-Zwau through Mashau area –linking the node to D4 (Vuwani to Makhado)

This node is located on the boarder of the Collins Chabane Municipality and Makhado Municipality. It forms part of the Northern section of the Hlanganani Precinct connected through the D4 major arterial. There are limited activities in this node, and should be considered as a future node. The interventions proposed for this node requires interventions with neighbouring municipalities. The node presents an opportunity for the development of a bigger gateway into the Hlanganani Precinct area. The following key active functions were identified for the consultation of proposals for the improvement of the area;-

- Agricultural activities in the area
- Formalisation of settlements
- Expansion of retail activities linking to commercial farming along the Masia Area. This node should capitalize on its accessibility through the D4 main route linking it directly to Louis Trichardt to the West and Vuwani to the East. The development of traing stalls are encouraged in this precinct node for traffic passing between Louis Trichardt, Vuwani and Malamulele.

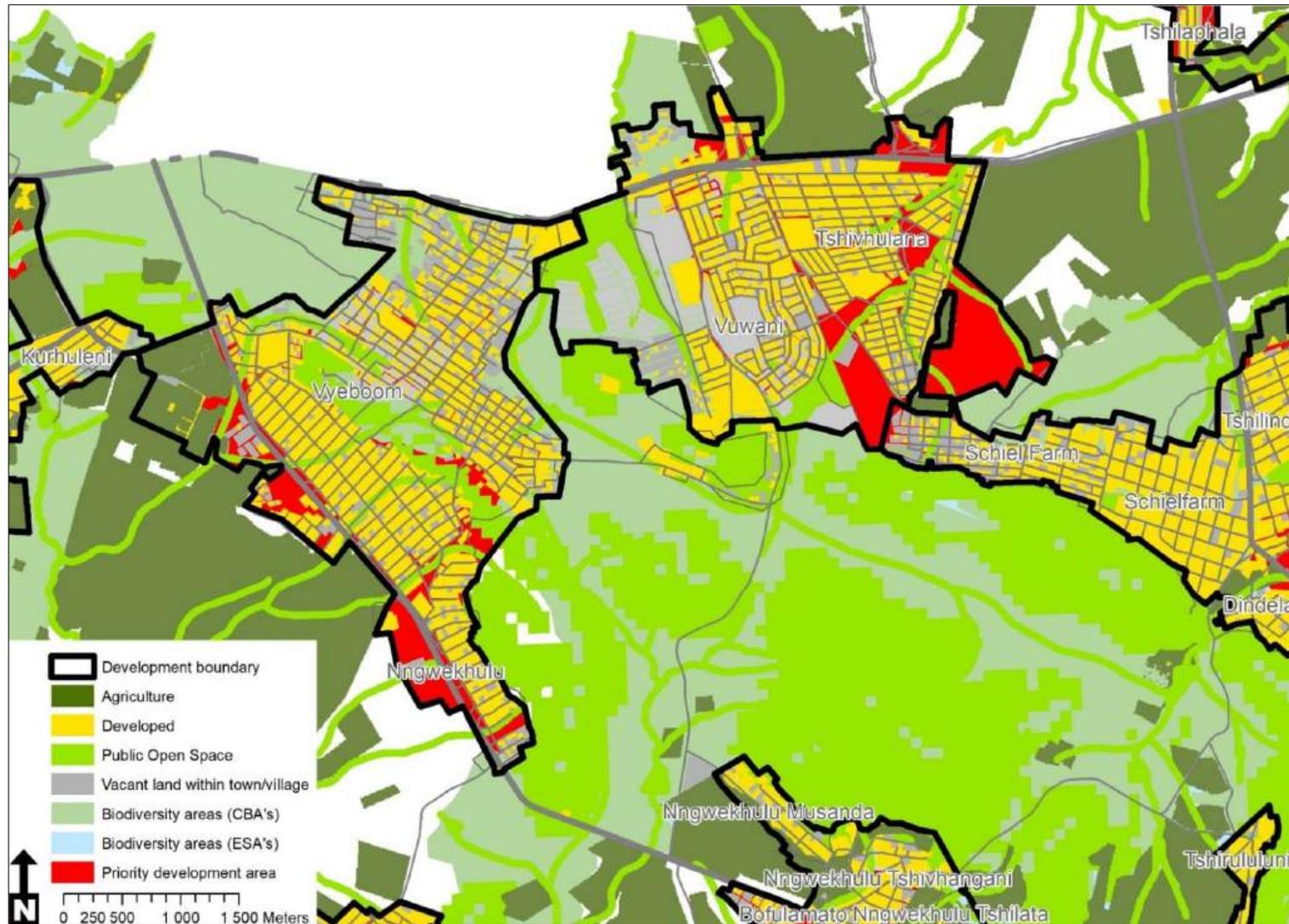
MAP 43 : HLANGANANI NODE 3



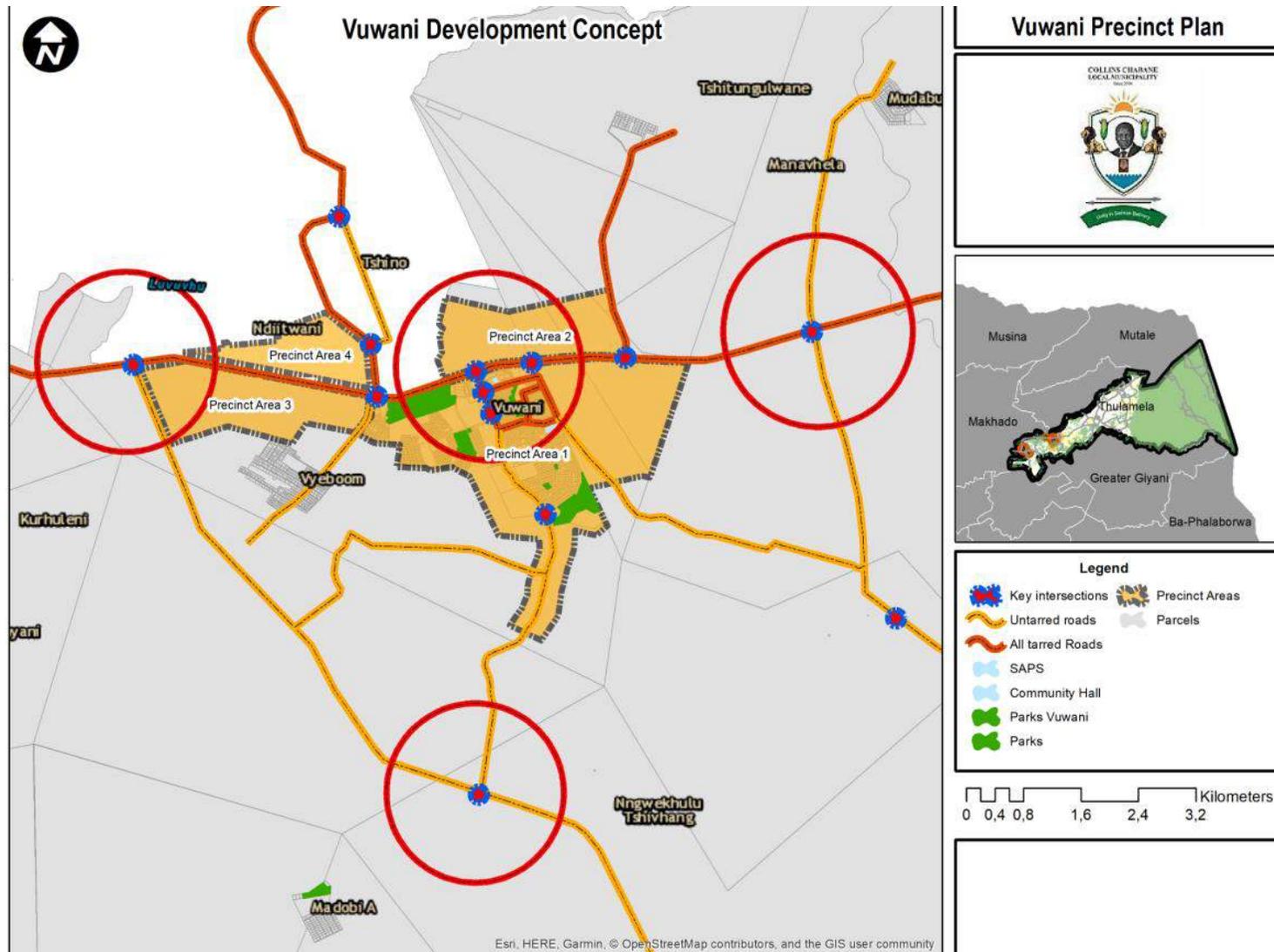
8.12. MUNICIPAL GROWTH POINT: VUWANI

Table 36: Spatial Synthesis

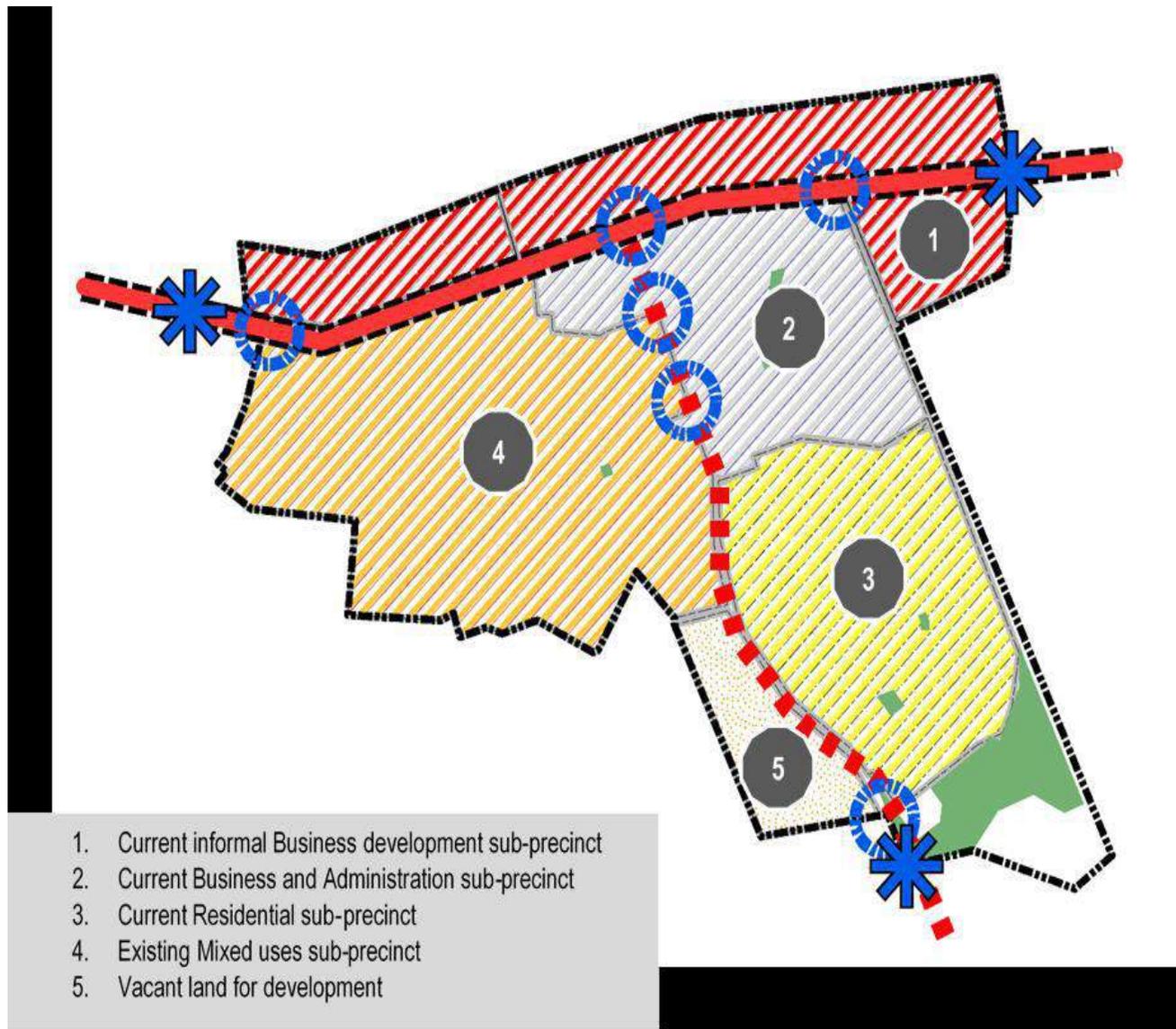
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vuwani is the focal point to commercial and public services in the region • Thohoyandou airport is about 50km from Vuwani • The road corridor D4 provides an advantage to create linkages in the sub-region • The area has strength in Agricultural production • Collins Chabane Chamber of Business • Vuwani small industries in township will stimulate small scale manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The history of political tension • The lack of crucial documents for development e.g. IDP, SDF and township schemes The rural location and location in a peripheral sphere of development weakens its potential to attract big business • Lack of start-up capital • The area is prone to floods and droughts • Water through boreholes • No waste collection • Vandalism in the area • Political instability between EFF and ANC • Violent protests due to boundary determination process
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing existing indigenous knowledge • Land restitution in the area • Regional network of tourism activity-Kruger National Park • Thohoyandou provides market • NPD provides guidelines for enhancing agricultural and economic development • There is an opportunity for diversification of the sectors; agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing and light industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Thohoyandou and Malamulele poses a competition in the attraction of investment into the area</i> • <i>Besides strategic position for public services, the area does not have specialisation/ niche for itself</i> • there is outward migration from the area • Business friendly guidelines on local level does not exist • Uncontrolled pollution of rivers and the area • Vandalism • Limited access to Wi-Fi / broadband (Internet and ICT Infrastructure)



Map 38: Vuwani (Municipal Growth Point)



Map 39: Vuwani Development Concept



Map 40: Vuwani Sub-Precincts

Table 37: Vuwani Projects

PROJECTS/ INTERVENTIONS	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM
Direct entry and exit points to the town	Installation of signage	Design the access road into the main town with clear signage to the shops and parking
Upgrading and expansion of the existing D4 road	Paving of the edge of the road to accommodate the footpaths	Design and paving of the road to allow bicycle lanes and footpaths
Restructure of the existing tax rank	Consultation with the traditional authorities to make land available for development	Design and construction of a new Taxi Rank along the D4 road installation of infrastructure i.e waiting areas, Wi-Fi areas, etc. installation of the business stalls
Revamp of the existing garage	Consultation with the garage owner to form partnership	Partner with big companies such as Sasol to expand and revamp the garage which will include mini shopping Centre sitting areas etc.
Connectivity within the business area	Planting of trees and paving to allow footpaths Landscaping of the area within the CBD	Design for the connectivity roads and paving the streets into and out of the main town
Business stalls along the D4 road	Consultation with the informal businesses	Relocation of the informal businesses into business stalls Car wash

Facelift of the town	Apply for grants with the revamp of the CBD	Design the outlook of the CBD Brand installation of signage Movement of people and goods Management Street lights along the main road
Refuse removal	Extend collection days Buy more collection plastics Awareness campaigns	Install branded bins
Formalization of settlements	Consultation with relevant traditional authorities Sin agreements with traditional authorities	Formalize the settlements up to proclamation
Upgrading of public open spaces	Install notices (Do not litter do not park) Application of upgrading of parks grants: Dept. of Environment Affairs	Ring fence the areas suitable for future development i.e. mixed land uses Installation of park furniture Fence all the areas to minimize illegal occupation of land and other illegal and uses
Light industries	Consultation with the land owners Make land available for development Partner with big businesses such as	Design and construction of light industries Incubator small businesses; i.e. light industries, tyre fixing, cleaning materials etc.

	Tiger Wheel to partner with small businesses	
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8.12.1. NODE 1 DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

- Situated in the intersections between D4 and D3750 and D3751
- The spine sits between two large townships Vuwani and Tshino which stands to generate a critical mass for economic activity between the two

8.12.2. NODE 2 DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

- Locate at the intersection of D4 and D3753
- This intersection can be seen as the entry point to the spine from the east

- It is situated on the D4 corridor which is the main transport route
- D4 connects directly with Vyeboom East and Nsitwani
- It is also situated on the boundary between Collins Chabane and Makadu Municipality
- The area has a number of economic activities in;-
- Sibui Crossoni, Tshikurufu Car Wash, IPHC, Vuwani Fire Station, Usave, Vuwani Spar, Police Station, Department of Home Affairs
- D3753 connects Manavhela township in the north and Tshimbupte in the south

The node has some economic developments: Global Muvhenze Gas Station, Lodge at Ha-Manavhela

TABLE 48: NODE 2 PROJECTS

NODE 2: PROJECT INTEVENTIONS		
Projects /Interventions	Short Term	Long Term
Cultural Development	Formation of cooperatives within the node with common interest; i.e. cultural activities	Design and construction of cultural stalls to showcase the different cultural activities in the area;- cultural monuments, dances, clothes, foods etc.
Upgrading & Expansion of the Existing D road	Consultation with the Roads Agency Limpopo and determine the road reserve Paving the edge of the road	Design of the road for expansion Allow bicycle lanes and footpaths Installation of signage for directions

8.12.3. NODE 3 DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

- Situated at the intersection of D4 and D3746
- This intersection is the entry point to the D4 spine from the east
- It will serve as a gateway to Makhadu
- It is next to water treatment works
- The area ha agricultural potential
- D3746 passes through Vyeboom Tsha Fhasi as a significant connector
- It intercepts with D3746 which connects with Vyeboom Tsha Fhasi

Table 38: Node 3 Projects

NODE 3: PROJECT INTEVENTIONS		
Projects /Interventions	Short Term	Long Term
Small scale to commercial agricultural activities	Partnership agreements between commercial farmers and local communities Consultation with Department of Water Affairs / Agriculture/ land Affairs to identify suitable land for farming purposes.	Training of local communities (Farming)
Business Stalls	Negotiate land availability to accommodate different stalls	Installation of Business stalls Provision of Infrastructure
Revamp of the existing stadium	Consultation with relevant Departments (Sport and Culture) to create mixed sport use	Re-design the sport facilities to accommodate different sport activities
Refuse removal	Extend collection days Awareness campaigns	Install brand bins Collect 3 times a week
Bus & Taxi Stops	Identification of all areas to install bus and tai stops	Design stops with waiting and protective infrastructure
Paving along the road	Pave along the edge of the road	
Expansion of the gas station	Consultation with the owner to partner	Expansion and revamp of the gas station to accommodate the petrol station and mini supermarket

8.12.4. NODE 4 DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

- Situated at the intersection of D3746 and D3751 and D3755
- This node is at the edge of Vyeboom Tsha Fhashi and Ngwkhulu amd not far from Madodbi townships.
- The area has Ndzinginisa –Nhloko Bottle Store, FNB ATM, Fatuma Fabrics and Open spaces

Table 39: NODE 4 PROJECTS

NODE 4: PROJECT INTEVENTIONS		
Projects /Interventions	Short Term	Long Term
Refuse removal	Extend collection days Awareness campaigns	Install brand bins Collect 3 times a week
Bus & Taxi Stops	Identification of all areas to install bus and tai stops	Design stops with waiting and protective infrastructure
Paving along the road	Paving at the edge of the road	

Table 40: Government And Private Investment Programmes And Projects

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	DEVELOPMENT COST
Nkuzana Development Precinct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries • Private Public Sector Offices • Intermodel Facility • Shopping Centre • Value Retail Centre • Hotel with Conferense Facilities • Business Sites • 399 Residential sites • Public Open Space 	CollinMs Chabne	Mulenzhe	R1,4 Billion
Makhado Crossing Regional Mall	Makhado	Makhado	R600 million
Mphephu Plaza	Makhado	Siloam	R150 million
Nandoni Golf Estate Golf Course Club House Hotel Private School Shopping Centre Garage Water Park			R 1 billion
Siloam Shopping Centre	Makhado	Siloam	R300 million
Thavani Phase 2 Motor City Private Hospital Hotel	Thulamela	Thohoyandou	R 2 billion
SEZ	Makhado	Antonville Bokmakierie	R110 billion R10 billion

SOURCE: VHEMBE DSITRICT IDP:2020-21

8.13. ALIGNMENT BETWEEN 2020 CCLM SDF AND THE 2015 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Table 41: Alignment between 2018 CCLM SDF and the 2015 District Development Policies

Code	SDF Policy Initiative	Sub-code	Description
4.2.1	Blue-green corridors	BGC1	Gradually assemble river corridors by promoting private nature conservation areas.
		BGC2	Prohibit ploughing and buildings within 32 metres of river banks.
4.2.2	Potential Mining, Land Reform and Bio-diversity Conservation Conflicts	PC1	To deal with mining: formulate and comply with mine after-use plans including careful storage of top soil seed banks for future rehabilitation works.
		PC2	To protect the CBA within suburban settlements: Implement carefully detailed land use management similar to that proposed to address the challenge of suburbanising settlement in the south – east quadrant of the district municipality.
4.2.3	Settlement Pattern	SP1	Promote the use of vacant well-located, often publicly owned land for infill development.
		SP2	Promote the consolidation of an urban structure in these agglomerations that identifies the major routes as the key structuring elements onto which development should be encouraged. Encourages compaction of the settlement rather than lateral sprawl and protects important natural assets including river corridors and agricultural land within the settlement.
		SP3	Promote the use of off-grid services whenever possible

		SP4	Prepare detailed land use management schemes to carefully manage and ensure that more urban development is guided away from arable land and bio-diversity conservation areas along river banks and CBAs within extended residential food cropping complexes
		SP5	Promote short supply chains between rural wholesalers and retailers and local agricultural production.
		SP6	Improve viability thresholds by coordinating the delivery of infrastructure from sector departments and private sector development at strategic nodes such as intersections.
4.2.4	Higher order socio-economic service delivery	SESD1	In the Isolated Rural Villages and where necessary in the Extended Residential Food Cropping Complexes where there is little in the way of higher order retail development, construct a network of periodic rural service centres at strategic locations, for instance, rural arterial intersections.
4.2.5	Extensive and Intensive Agricultural Resource Base	EIAR1	Officials from the Department of Agriculture should assist the municipal town planners and traditional authority officials with land use management in the Extended Residential Food Cropping areas and the commercial farming areas with regards to land use inspections and the adjudication of development applications.
4.2.6	Land Use Management Institutions	LUMI1	LUMI1 SDFs should be prepared jointly by project committees comprising both local municipal and traditional authority officials in those parts of the municipalities under traditional authorities.
4.2.7	Transport Corridors	TC1	Ensure that transport, tourism and retail development proposals are sufficiently flexible to accommodate significant and rapid increases in demand should the economies to the north improve, particularly Zimbabwe, but are primarily geared at expanding the local South African market
4.2.8	Strengthen the District Settlement Hierarchy	SH1	Continue to promote the settlement hierarchy as proposed in the Limpopo PSDF (2007) and previous Vhembe DSDF (2009) as follows.
		SH2	In general, economic investment (infrastructure and human settlement projects should be directed to settlements with the highest growth potential and social need, e.g. PGPs and DGPs)

		SH3	Social investment, i.e. human development programs (health, education, etc.) should be directed at population concentrations throughout the district with minimal expenditure on permanent infrastructure. Rather, services should be dispensed from mobile or periodic platforms, see section 5.5.
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9. COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

The objectives of the CEF are:

- contribute towards the eradication of service delivery backlogs in targeted areas;
- prioritise key intervention projects and programmes while taking into account limited capital budget;
- improve the operations and maintenance of the municipality's existing infrastructure;
- identify areas in need of detailed precinct plans, which will assist in better infrastructure services delivery in future, and;
- direct future public and private investment by aligning the capital budget requirements of departments to priority areas.
- The current status of planned capital expenditure in the municipality
 - collection of project data from each sector department (water, sanitation, electricity, housing, etc.) listed in current key documents;
 - these projects were mapped per ward according to their spatial reference;
 - this allowed for the spatial identification of current areas where capital expenditure is targeted to; and
 - the identification of which sector and wards are receiving the most capital spending

The methodology followed include the steps below:

- Identify key geographical priority areas for expenditure which will ensure the implementation of spatial proposals
- Analyse spatial proposals regarding capital expenditure priority
- Set up a hierarchy of priority spending areas within the municipality
- Set out priority areas that will be key for future capital expenditure and the implementation of the SDF proposals.

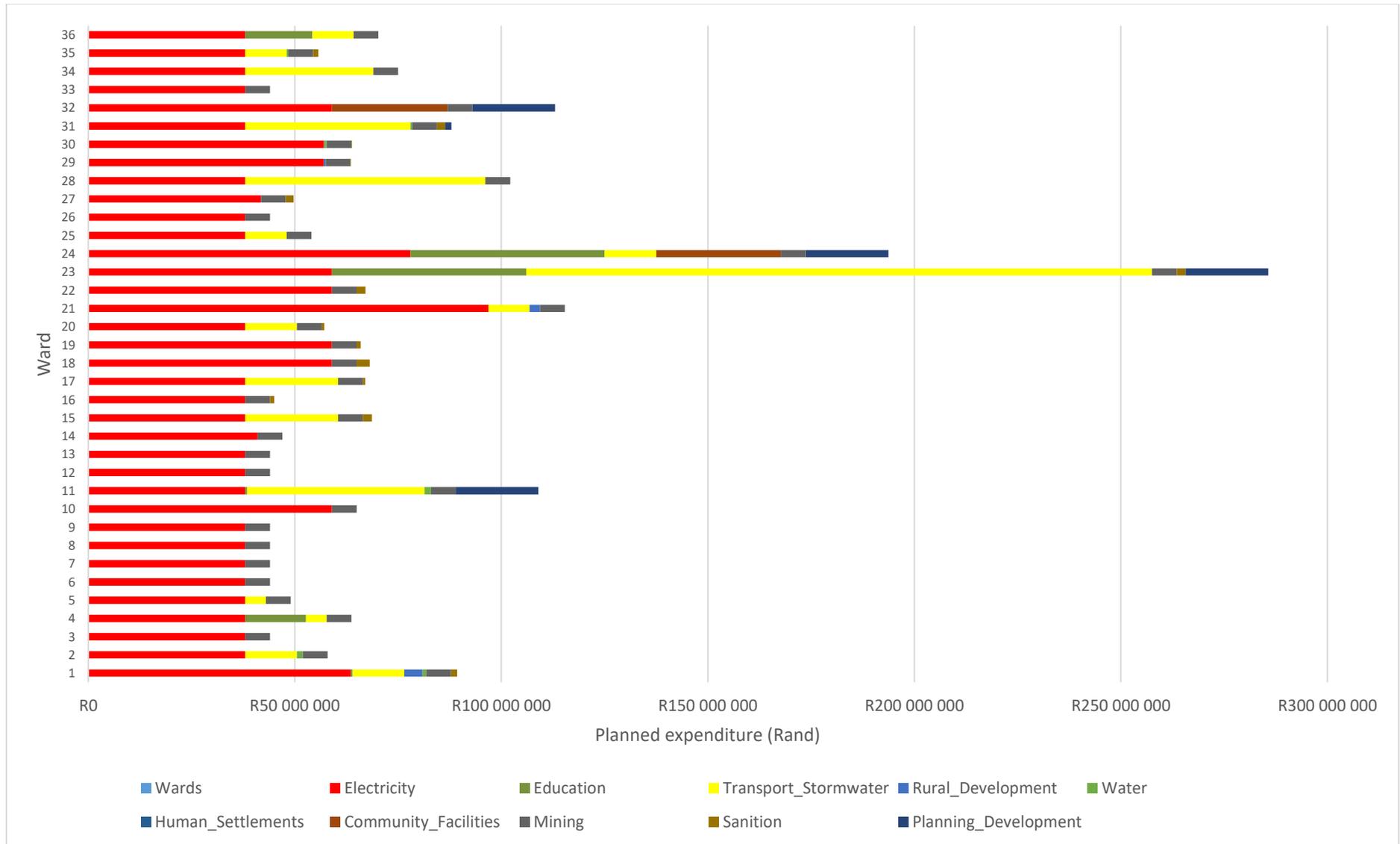
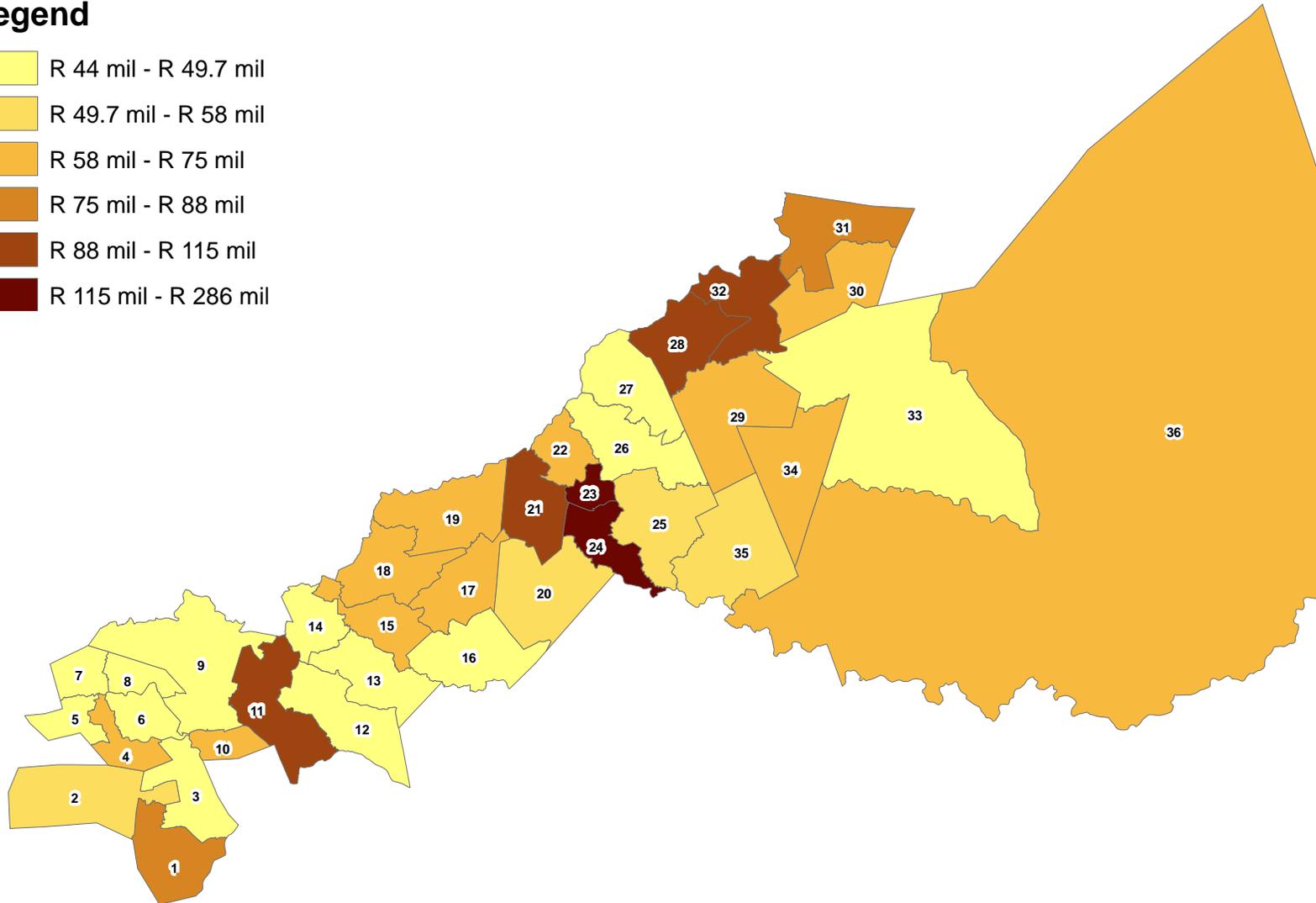
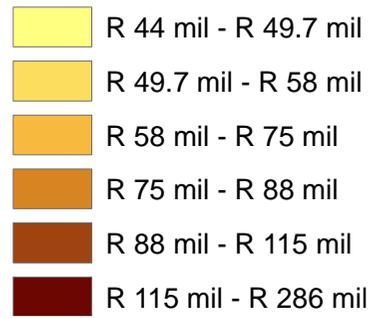


Figure 19: The current status of planned capital expenditure in the municipality

Table 42: Expenditure by Sector

Sector	Amount	%
Electricity	R1 663 207 292	42.1%
Education	R126 093 000	3.2%
Transport_Stormwater	R468 664 502	11.9%
Rural Development	R7 400 000	0.2%
Water	R1 303 503 000	33.0%
Human Settlements	R0	0.0%
Community Facilities	R58 146 856	1.5%
Mining	R216 000 000	5.5%
Sanitation	R25 687 000	0.7%
Planning & Development	R81 500 000	2.1%
Total	R3 950 201 650	100.0%

Legend

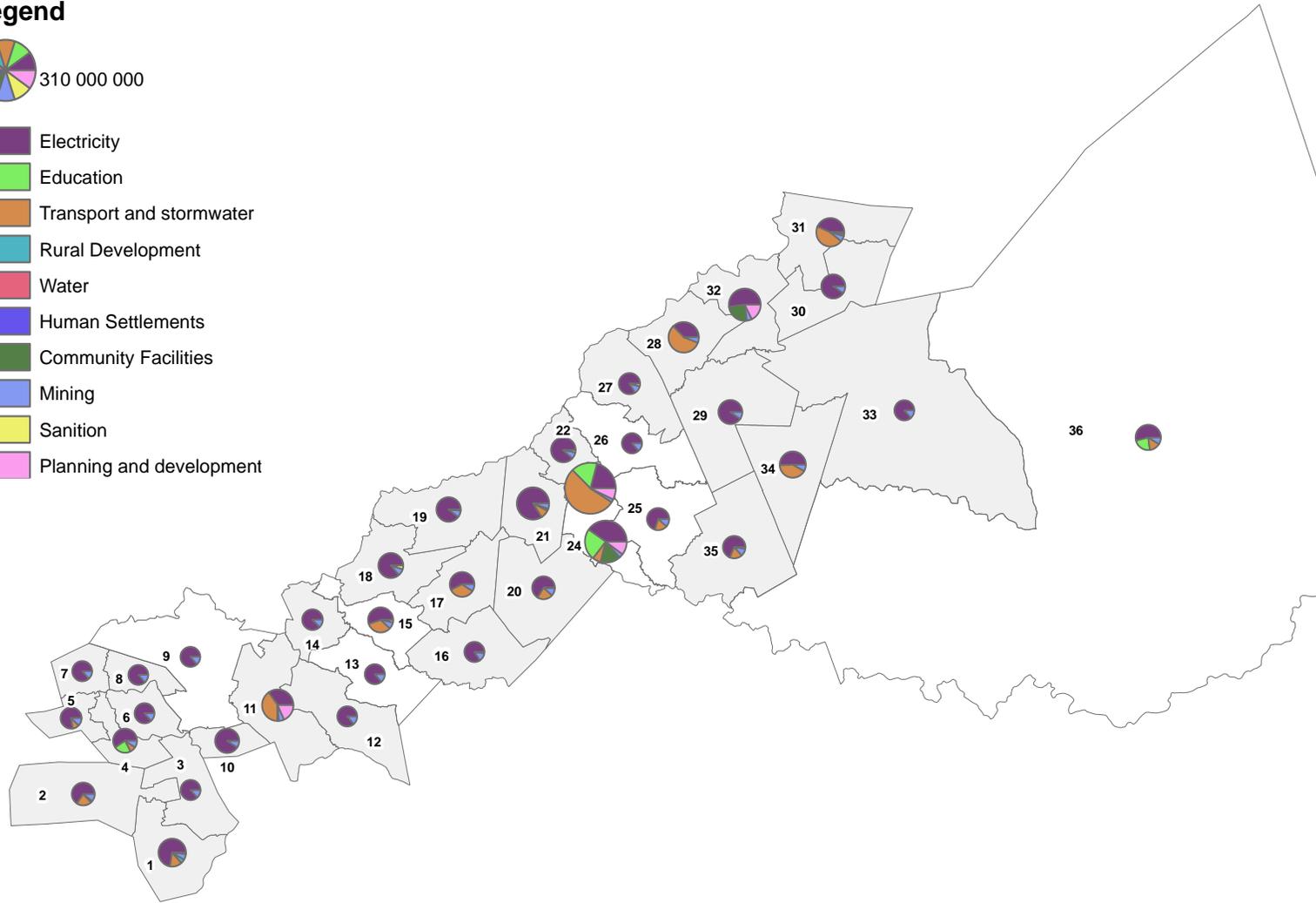


Map 41: Spending per Ward

Legend



- Electricity
- Education
- Transport and stormwater
- Rural Development
- Water
- Human Settlements
- Community Facilities
- Mining
- Sanitation
- Planning and development



Map 42: Spending per Program, per Ward

10. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

	Spatial Planning	Indicative Budget
Strategic Intervention: 1.1	Fix the current urban form	
Action: 1.1.1	Develop and implement a Strict Urban Growth Management Strategy.	Done (part of SDF)
Action: 1.1.2	Conduct a land audit	R 750 000
Action: 1.1.3	From the land audit, develop a Municipal Land Assembly Strategy – this should identify key parcels of land that can give effect to THIS SDF, engage with landowners, identify funding sources and strategies and establish the process of acquiring the land parcels.	R 500 000
Strategic Intervention: 1.2	Compacting Rural Settlements	
Action: 1.2.1	Discuss with Traditional Authorities the implications and benefits of compact villages. Obtain buy-in in terms of the land use management process that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional authorities will allocate smaller stands. • Allocation of land will firstly happen within the current extents of the village BEFORE expanding the edges of the municipality. • If no more land is available within the settlement, the traditional authority should engage with the municipality to identify suitable land. 	Component of existing Land use Scheme process.
Action 1.2.2	Indicate settlement edges on approved Land Use Scheme Maps.	
Action 1.2.3	Implement development projects identified for the Provincial, District, Municipal Nodal Points	
Action 1.2.4	Implement development projects identified for 3 rd order settlements (rural/service nodes). These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalisation and township establishment projects (e.g. Mhingaville Township, Josepha Community Development Project) • Infrastructure projects (water, sewer, roads maintenance and upgrading) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Projects (e.g. Gold Course Eco Estate, Punda Maria Air Strip) • Social Services (e.g. new hospital development, community halls, small scale agricultural support, new industrial development) 	
Strategic Intervention: 1.3	Protect the Environment	
Action: 1.3.1	Establish a unit or division for environmental management	
Action: 1.3.2	Identify land to be included in the National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy. The Municipality must develop a Municipal Biodiversity Stewardship Strategy which can assist private and communally property owners to apply for biodiversity stewardship agreements. It should be noted that the biodiversity Stewardship agreements are based on a consensual (voluntary) agreement with landowners and the provincial conservation authority.	
Action: 1.3.3	Reduce loss of biodiversity and protect ecological areas as part of the municipal land use scheme	
Action: 1.3.4	The Municipality must get involved with DEA and the "Working for's" programmes.	
Action: 1.3.5	Develop a Working For' Municipal strategy in Collaboration with Department of Environmental Affairs. This strategy should aim to bring the Municipality; community members located close to Environmentally Sensitives Areas, Department of Environment Affairs as well as NGO's together to create green jobs as well as to restore biodiversity. The municipality must seek funding form national and international funding institutions, and start its own "Working for's" programmes focused on environmental rehabilitation and Payment for ecosystem services.	
Action: 1.3.6	Develop a municipal Invasive Alien Plant Control Management Plan which monitors the performance and change actions as necessary.	
Strategic Intervention: 1.4	Protect Urban Ecology	
Action: 1.4.1	Plan and protect public and private open spaces by means of the SDF and the Municipal Land Use Scheme.	
Action: 1.4.2	Develop and implement a Tree Planting and city landscaping policy which also looks at the implementation of green infrastructure	

Action: 1.4.3	Develop and implement a City Beatification Strategy which involves locals to take part in furniture design competition.	
	Social Service	Indicative Budget
Strategic Intervention: 2.1	Review community needs expressed in the IDP by commissioning a social facility backlog study employing the green cities approach to provision of social facilities highlighted in chapter 3 of this document	
Action: 2.1.1	Social facility backlog study, aligned with the Spatial Development Framework. Budget, tender and appoint service provider. Include in this study non-municipal facilities such as Schools and Health Facilities.	R 1 200 000
Action: 2.1.2	Review IDP projects related to social facilities in line with the results of backlog study. Re-prioritise.	
Action: 2.1.3	Discuss provision of health and educational facilities with provincial departments in order to ensure alignment between their capital expenditure and municipal priorities.	

11. CONCLUSION

This report is the Reviewed Spatial Development Framework for the Collins Chabane Local Municipality and is the result of a series of spatial analysis, technical interactions with various stakeholders as well as vital engagements with communities and sector specific role players.

The Collins Chabane SDF is intended to serve as the implementation and integration tool for the Collins Chabane IDP Review for 2021/2022. It is expected that the revised Collins Chabane SDF serves as a basis to inform planning and public investment within the Municipality for the period 2020-2024.