



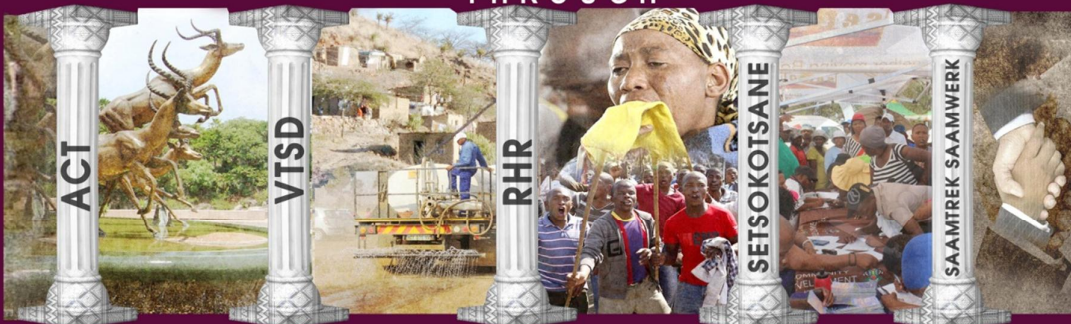
Office of the Premier

North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

IMPLEMENTING THE
NDP
THROUGH



REBRANDING, REPOSITIONING AND RENEWAL
TOGETHER WE MOVE BOKONE BOPHIRIMA FORWARD
www.nwpg.gov.za

Addendum:
**Guidelines for the Implementation of the VTSD
Strategy**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	BACKGROUND	5
2.	VILLAGE, TOWNSHIP AND SMALL DORPIES STRATEGY (VTSD)	6
2.1	Objectives of the VTSD	7
2.2	Aims of the VTSD	7
2.3	Defining Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies	9
3.	THE FIVE CITIES PROJECT	32
3.1	City of Mahikeng	32
3.2	Taung People's Agri City	33
3.3	Metropolitan City of Dr. K.K.	33
3.4	Hartebeespoort City	33
3.5	Eco-Tourism City	34
4.	MAPS	34

FIGURES

Figure 1-1: RRR Strategy 5

Figure 2-1: Rural . Urban Continuum 10

Figure 2-3: NDP Outline 23

Figure 2-2: VTSD Process 25

Figure 2-4: Integration of VTSD Into Provincial and Municipal Planning 27

Figure 2-5: The Integrated Planning Process 28

Figure 2-6: Planning Level 29

Figure 3-1: Methodology 31

Abbreviations

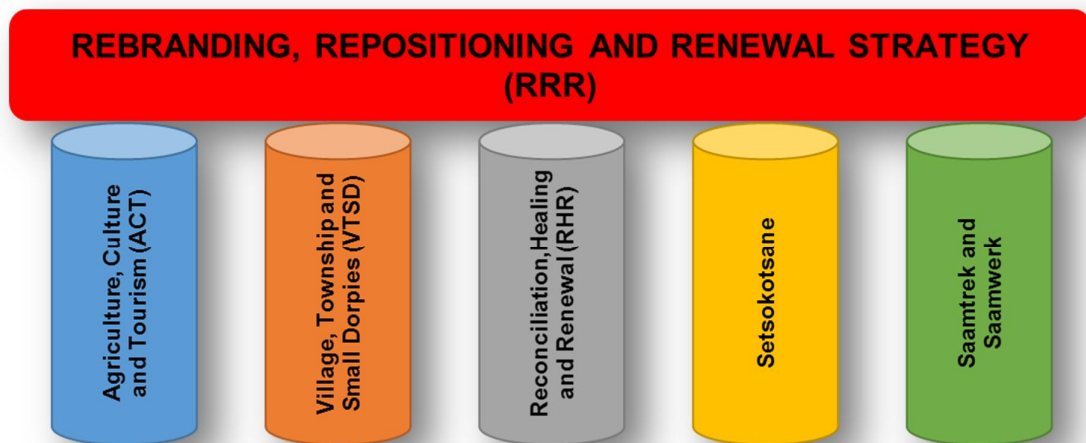
ACT	Agriculture, Culture and Tourism
BEPP	Built Environment Performance Plan
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CBD	Central Business District
COGTA	Department of Co-operative Government and Traditional Affairs
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DHS	Department of Human Settlements
DLG	Department of Local Government
DOT	Departments of Transport
HSDG	Human Settlements Development Grant
ICDG	Integrated City Development Grant
IDP	Integrated Development Plan/Planning
LG	Local Government
LGES	Local Government Equitable Shares
LGTAS	Local Government Turn Around Strategy
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPG	Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant
PDP	Provincial Development Plan
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PTIG	Public Transport Infrastructure Grant
PTNOG	Public Transport Network Operations Grant
RDP	Rural Development Plan
RHR	Reconciliation, Healing and Renewal
RRR	Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
USDG	Urban Settlement Development Grant
VTSD	Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies Strategy

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES: NORTH WEST VTSD STRATEGY

1. BACKGROUND

The North-West Province's **Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies Strategy** (VTSD) is one of the 5 concrete anchors of the **Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal** (RRR) provincial policy, which aims to support the successful implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP). The RRR contributes expressively to the NDP objectives and therefore strive to bring about the desired socio-economic transformation to the people within the province.

Figure 0-1: RRR Strategy



The VTSD strategy involves the integration of the following 5 integrated concretes into:

- The Integrated Development Plans, Spatial Development Frameworks and Sector Plans of District and Local Municipalities.
- Rural Development Planning processes of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and Department of Agriculture

Table 0-1: Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal through the five (5) Concretes

CONCRETE	AIM OF CONCRETE
Agriculture, Culture and Tourism (ACT)	Identified as the anchor of economic growth within the Province, and especially within the rural areas where poverty, unemployment and inequality is at the highest. The other sectors (i.e. mining, manufacturing and retail serve as tributaries to ACT)
Village, Township and Small Dorpies (VTSD)	Aims to address the skewed economic landscape within the province by including the previously marginalised villages, townships and small dorpies are developed and stimulated to become economically vibrant
Reconciliation, Healing and Renewal (RHR)	Seek to bring together the people of the province and to become involved and deal with issues i.e. moral and social cohesion, past experiences and pains.
Setsokotsane	Approach for Radical Socio-Economic Transformation by focussing on the previously marginalised Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies.
Saamtrek and Saamwerk	Promotes the multi-sectoral partnership and encouraging a spirit of cooperation in improving the lives of all people within the province.

2. VILLAGE, TOWNSHIP AND SMALL DORPIES STRATEGY (VTSD)

The North West Premier, Mr Mahumapelo provides the following approach for the execution of the VTSD Strategy:

“Our approach is to build an inclusive Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies (VTSD) economy that promotes enterprise and industrial development, reduces unemployment in rural areas and utilise existing capacities within rural households to promote entrepreneurship” and “This we will achieve through the development of VTSD economies by growing sustainable rural enterprises and industries characterised by strong rural-urban linkages, increased investment in

agro-processing, trade development and access to local markets and financial services.”

2.1 Objectives of the VTSD

The two main objectives of the VTSD include:

- The fast tracking of service delivery to the people of the North West Province; and
- Growing the economies of Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies and to transform the lives of the people in the Province.

2.2 Aims of the VTSD

2.2.1 Supporting the Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal (RRR) Strategy through the (VTSD) concrete aims to:

- Address the imbalanced economic landscape in the province by ensuring that the previously marginalised villages, townships and small dorpies are economically developed.
- Strive towards the provincial economic growth rate above 6%.
- Address the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality within the North West (Bokone Bophirima) province, jointly with other development strategies within the province.
- Inspire and fast-track investment into the poor, under-served residential neighbourhoods within the province by unlocking the social and economic potential within these areas.
- Creating an environment conducive for strategy and business planning, people development, investment and growth, nodal and corridor development and project management.
- Ensure active participation of citizens in the development and growth of VTSD economies.

2.2.2 The VTSD Strategy will be implemented through two programs:

2.2.2.1 Procurement of public goods and services to the VTSD areas.

2.2.2.2 Investment promotion

2.2.3 The VTSD Plans will focus on inter alia:

- Supporting existing Cooperatives and SMMEs in the Villages
- Skills development with special focus on Youth Entrepreneurship
- Agro-processing
- The provision of clean drinkable water, electricity, roads infrastructure
- Human settlements
- Building of schools and clinics and other amenities

Supporting Outcome 7 ¹ Delivery Agreement

In focussing on the above, the Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal Concretes, which includes the VTSD Strategy recognises at provincial level the challenges identified in Outcome 7 facing rural areas within South Africa which include:

- The under-utilisation and or / unsustainable use of natural resources.
- Poor or lack of access to socio economic infrastructure and services, lack of access to clean water or lack of water resources for remaining household and agriculture development.
- Low literacy skills levels.
- Migratory labour practices.
- Decay of the social fabric.
- Decline in indigenous cultural values.
- An absence or very poor infrastructure and institutional support are identified **for meeting**:
 - Minimum or basic human needs.

¹ Outcome 7 Delivery Agreement

- Decent shelter.
- Food security.
 - ✓ Water and sanitation.
 - ✓ Electricity.
 - ✓ Social facilities and amenities.
 - ✓ A decent logistics system.
- The absence or very poor infrastructure and institutional support are also contributing towards attracting:
 - Small sustainable enterprises and industries.
 - Artisanal and other technical skills.
 - Entrepreneurs.
 - Rural urban linkages.
 - Local markets.
 - Credit facilities.

2.3 Defining Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies

2.3.1 VTSD Focus

Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies are generally beset by the following:

- Spatial fragmentation and racial & social division
- Low density sprawl and poor land-use management requiring high infrastructure investments
- Inadequate and after the fact planning for urban growth (more informal settlement upgrading than pro-active new developments)
- Poor municipal management and bad service delivery
- Weak land and housing markets
- Environmental degradation (often linked to poor service delivery);
- Inadequate public transport and a predominance of car-based planning;
- Vexed relationships between administrative and political levels and centralisation of powers around mayors

- Fragile local economies with high levels of unemployment and low levels of urban skills resulting in often competing parallel formal and informal economies with few integrating approaches
- A larger percentage of low-income households depending on social grants rather than on salaries and wages
- A high level of leakage² of purchasing power, to larger centres, and therefore weak local economic multipliers
- On-going out-migration of skilled, talented and innovative people
- Sporadic protests about poor municipal service delivery
- Failing schools and poor health services.

The above situation, which is the result of pre-1994 spatial segregation policies, defines the focus of the challenges that need to be addressed by the implementation of VTSD Plans at municipal level.

2.3.2 Urban and Rural Areas

To identify Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies within the North-West Province, it is of great importance to consider urban . rural linkages providing a rural-urban continuum, linking villages, small towns, secondary cities and medium size towns and the primary development nodes as depicted in **Error! Reference source not found..**

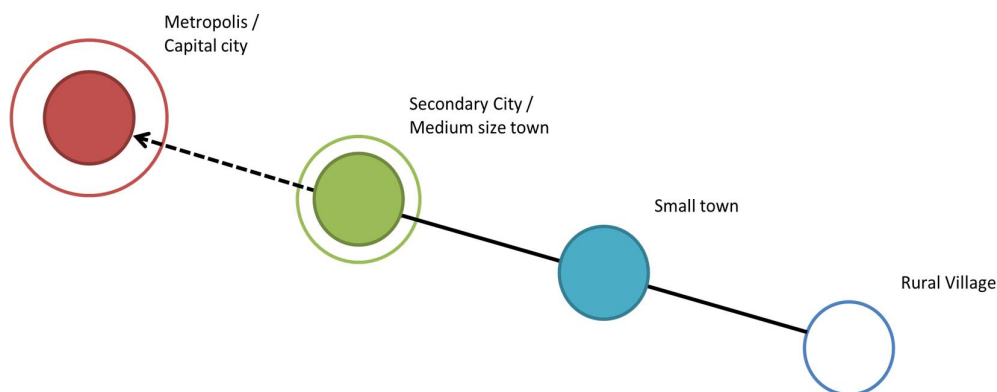


Figure 0-1: Rural – Urban Continuum ²

² Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

Within North West Province rural villages and small towns are the settlements and townships associated with small towns, medium sized towns and secondary cities, where poor service and poverty affects the lives of millions of people which requires the focus of government on directing resources to these areas.

The North West Provincial Spatial Development Framework 2016 (Draft) expresses the interrelationship of urban and rural areas in **Strategic Objective 5: Balancing urbanisation and the development of rural areas within North West** providing for the following interrelated spatial development strategies:

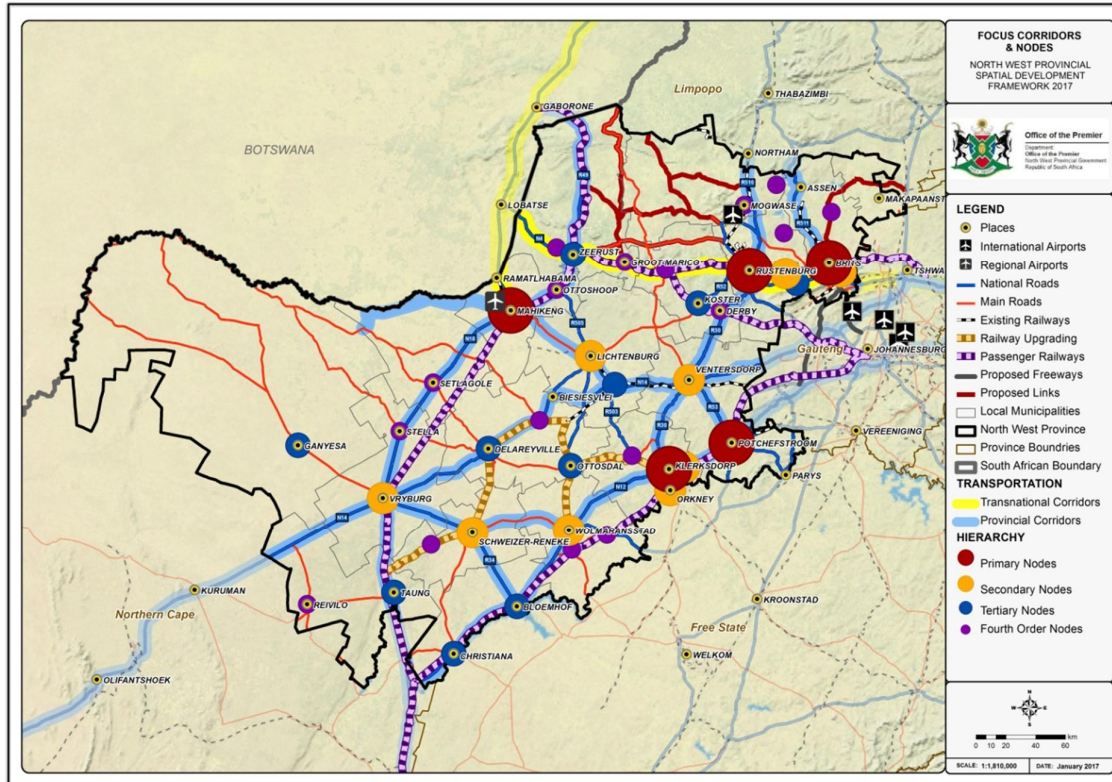
- The development of sustainable cities and towns where people, jobs, livelihood opportunities and services are aligned creating more functionally integrated, balanced and vibrant urban settlements³. The NWPSDF provides for a hierarchy of nodes (cities and towns) as depicted on **Map 0-1: North West PSDF: Nodal Hierarchy**.
- The integration of urban and rural areas focusing on linkages between rural and urban areas thereby enhancing growth by **facilitating the flow of resources** to where they have the largest net **economic and social benefits**⁴.
- Reviving rural areas⁵ into vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities **(including villages, townships and small towns (dorpies) settlements)**.

³ Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). Integrated Urban Development Framework Draft: September 2014

⁴ Chapter 8 of the National Development Plan (NDP) 'Transforming human settlements and the national space economy'

⁵ Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

Map 0-1: North West PSDF: Nodal Hierarchy



In addition, a hierarchy of settlements, based on population size, which acts as a framework for the provision of social facilities in South African settlements, is provided in CSIR: Guidelines for the provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements⁶. See **Table 2-1**.

The VTSD strategy within the context of the NWPSDF and CSIR Guideliness includes the following:

- Small Towns as represented by Tertiary and Fourth Order Nodes. These towns may consist of between 25,000 and 100,000 people.
- Dense dispersed settlements which may consist of 10,000-100,000 people.
- Villages and remote villages less than 10,000 people.
- Marginalised Townships considered as formalised settlements within Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Fourth Order Centres or within larger settlement

⁶ CSIR: Guidelines for the provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements: August 2012

concentrations (rural areas), where the social and engineering services and socio economic levels are low.

The following maps provide the distribution of Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies and are incorporated into Annexure A:

- **Map A 1:** VTSD Categories . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 2:** VTSD Categories . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 3:** VTSD Categories . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM
- **Map A 4:** VTSD Categories . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM

Table 0-1: CSIR Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities

	HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS	CATCHMENT SIZE (NO. OF PEOPLE)
A	Metropolitan cities / regions	> 1,000,000
B	Large cities / small metros	350,000 - 1,000,000
C	Large towns / regional service centres	100,000 - 350,000
D	Small to medium towns / regional service centres	60,000 - 100,000
E	Small towns / isolated regional service centres	25,000 - 60,000
F	Dense dispersed settlements (Large continuous development with 10+ persons per hectare and up to 10km ² in extent)	10,000 - 100,000
G	Villages	5,000 - 25,000
H	Remote Villages (Villages more than 20km from larger settlements)	500 - 5,000

2.3.3 Villages

Villages are regarded as settlements associated with:

- the Traditional Authority Areas where settlements occur as small villages or a cluster of villages which can be dense dispersed settlements, low density villages and remote villages
- Isolated villages provided within other rural areas
- The province has a total of **607 villages**. The 5th administration has prioritised these villages by developing plans for each village. These village development plans are meant to identify challenges and needs. The approved PSDF is designed in such a way that it supports the government's initiative to prioritise the development and economic growth of these villages.

2.3.4 Township

The term 'Township'⁷ can be described by the following:

- Townships were originally created as separate areas for Black people (generally those without franchise prior to the 1994 elections), or Coloureds or Indians. Typically, these represent dormitory suburbs, located on the periphery of towns and cities (and may also be located in rural areas), and whose development as full functioning neighbourhoods was curtailed.
- A new, post 1994 (generally), township is described as RDP housing and low-income housing estates, which have often repeated the same planning and locational patterns of the dormitory townships and which have not had the time and/or resources to develop their status as fully functional neighbourhoods.
- Areas and town centres which, although previously demarcated homeland areas under Apartheid, are populated mainly by Black people and low-income communities.
- Informal settlements characterised by low levels of community facilities and commercial investment, high unemployment, low household incomes and poverty.
- The province has a total of **87 townships** which according to the 5th administration must be prioritised for improved service delivery and economic growth. The approved PSDF is designed in such a way that it supports the government's initiative to prioritise the development and economic growth of these townships.

2.3.5 Small Dorpies (Small Town)

The application of the CSIR classification on the VTSD strategy within the context of the PSDF includes:

⁷ Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant NDPG Toolkit (No 1 of 5) Grant Overview Version 5 July 2007

- Small Towns mainly represented by future Tertiary and Fourth Order Nodes (except Marikana which is earmarked as a future Secondary Node). These towns consist of between 25,000 and 100,000 people. The province has a total of **28 small dorpiess** which according to the 5th administration must be prioritised for improved service delivery and economic growth. The approved PSDF is designed in such a way that it supports the government's initiative to prioritise the development and economic growth of these small dorpiess.

Table 0-2: Small dorpiess in North West province

Town	Order	Significance
Marikana	Secondary	Local
Taung	Tertiary	Local
Bloemhof	Tertiary	Local
Coligny	Tertiary	Local
Ganyesa	Tertiary	Local
Mooi-nooi	Tertiary	Local
Setlagole	Fourth order	Local
Reivilo	Fourth order	Local
Setlopo	Fourth order	Local
Leeudoringstad	Fourth order	Local
Lehurutshe	Fourth order	Local
Delareyville	Tertiary	Local
Lethabong / Haartebeesfontein	Fourth order	Local
Sannieshof	Fourth order	Local
Hartebeesfontein	Fourth order	Local
Jericho	Fourth order	Local
Makwassie	Fourth order	Local
Stella	Fourth order	Local
Swartruggens	Fourth order	Local
Groot Marico	Fourth order	Local
Mogwase	Fourth order	Local
Ramokoka	Fourth order	Local
Ottoshoop	Fourth order	Local

Town	Order	Significance
Amalia	Fourth order	Local
Derby	Fourth order	Local
Bray	Fourth order	Local
Zeerust	Tertiary	Sub-Regional
Koster	Tertiary	Sub-Regional
Ottosdal	Tertiary	Sub-Regional
Christiana	Tertiary	Sub-Regional
Delareyville	Tertiary	Sub-Regional

2.3.7 Attending to Challenges within VTSD areas in the Districts and Local Municipalities within the North West Province

The purpose of the VTSD Strategy is to transform settlements into economic vibrant neighbourhoods, thereby transforming the lives of the people, eradicating poverty and fast tracking service delivery to the people.

The challenges facing the VTSDs need to be focussed on and the implementation of projects focussed on eradicating poverty and services backlogs need to be fast tracked by Local Municipalities.

The socio economic, planning and investment and environmental challenges need to be tackled in an integrated manner to ensure long term sustainability of development of the VTSD population. The common challenges facing VTSDs are discussed hereunder.

2.3.7.1 Socio-Economic Challenges

Typically, VTSD areas are characterised by a number of overlapping features:

- Large concentrations of poor households in both urban and rural locations.
- High levels of unemployment: Unemployment is typically higher than national and municipal averages, often in excess of 50%.

- Lack of proper housing
- Poorly performing residential property markets: In a climate of significant property value escalation and activity across in established (predominately %white+) areas, property markets in VTSD areas have lagged.
- Slower household income growth: Increases in household incomes are typically lower than national and municipal averages.
- Whilst VTSD areas have significant aggregate local buying power the absence of retail and commercial facilities results in significant leakage from the local economy to other more established urban centres.
- Most township area can be characterised as residential reflection the original %territory+ intentions of Apartheid planners. There is little; commercial, retail or industrial activity. Commercial activity is generally informal, undiversified and non-competitive.
- Limited private sector investment
- Considerable fiscal burden: Many townships constitute major areas of service backlog with little direct or indirect financial contribution to municipal income.

The distribution of poverty is indicated on the following Maps:

- **Map A 37:** Poverty . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 38:** Poverty . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 39:** Poverty . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM
- **Map A 40:** Poverty . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM

2.3.7.2 Planning and Investment Challenges

Historically, a number of issues have stood in the way of coordinated public sector planning and investment and its ability to creatively attract private and community investment. While a number of initiatives have been undertaken in recent years, significant development challenges remain:

- The realities of exclusion by design which limit investment leverage potential and require significant coordinate resource mobilisation to effect sustainable improvements in people's quality of life.
- Unplanned growth and densification of settlements
- Low density and small settlements restricting the delivery of cost effective services
- The absence of township/village/small dorpie, and related nodal development plans and limited municipal capacity to develop integrated projects contributing to the economic growth of these areas (lack of focus on forward-oriented planning versus backlog-orientation).
- Limited funding for capital works for public facilities and places that unlock collateral value of fixed investment and investment potential.
- Low levels of private sector investment.
- Limited municipal capacity to assemble and align multiple funding sources in a single large-scale multi-faceted property development project.
- Risk of mismatch between capital investment made and maintenance and operational budgets of municipalities.
- Focus on inner city metropolitan areas and established business centres where private investment is easier to attract.

The following maps indicate the high and low density settlements:

- **Map A 17:** Population Densities . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 18:** Population Densities . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 19:** Population Densities . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM
- **Map A 20:** Population Densities . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM

2.3.7.3 Environmental Challenges

Common environmental challenges associated with VTSD settlements entail inter alia the following:

- Settlement sprawl putting pressure on the surrounding biodiversity and resulting in lost of agricultural land

- Water pollution, air pollution, land degradation and solid waste pollution. The environmental damage affects not only the population's health, but also the species that live in the area.
- Movement of people to urban and rural towns and villages, adds to the already high demands for clean water and while demands are growing drastically, freshwater supplies remain limited
- Limited or no access to basic sanitations.
- Accessible water is unclean, making the water vulnerable for water transmitted diseases to exist.
- Settlement on dolomitic areas causes potential sinkhole risks

The backlogs in services within the different districts are indicated on the following maps:

- **Map A 21:** Access to Electricity . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 22:** Access to Electricity . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 23:** Access to Electricity . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM
- **Map A 24:** Access to Electricity . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM
- **Map A 25:** Access to Piped Water . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 26:** Access to Piped Water . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 27:** Access to Piped Water . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM
- **Map A 28:** Access to Piped Water . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM
- **Map A 29:** Access to Refuse Removal . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 30:** Access to Refuse Removal . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 31:** Access to Refuse Removal . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM
- **Map A 32:** Access to Refuse Removal . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM
- **Map A 33:** Access to Sanitation . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 34:** Access to Sanitation . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 35:** Access to Sanitation . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM
- **Map A 36:** Access To Sanitation . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM

The Aquatic Biodiversity and Terrestrial Biodiversity sensitive areas in the North West Provincial Biodiversity Sector Plan need to be taken into account in the planning and development of settlements. The sensitive areas are indicated on:

- **Map A 5:** Aquatic Biodiversity . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 6:** Aquatic Biodiversity . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 7:** Aquatic Biodiversity . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM
- **Map A 8:** Aquatic Biodiversity . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM
- **Map A 9:** Terrestrial Biodiversity . Bojanala Platinum DM
- **Map A 10:** Terrestrial Biodiversity . Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM
- **Map A 11:** Terrestrial Biodiversity . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM
- **Map A 12:** Terrestrial Biodiversity . Ngaka Modiri Molema DM

2.3.7.4 Integration and Implementation of the VTSD Strategy

National Development Planning

In order to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality **Chapter 8** of the NDP focuses on transforming human settlements and the national space economy, to provide for:

- more people to live closer to their places of work
- better quality public transport
- more jobs in proximity to townships.

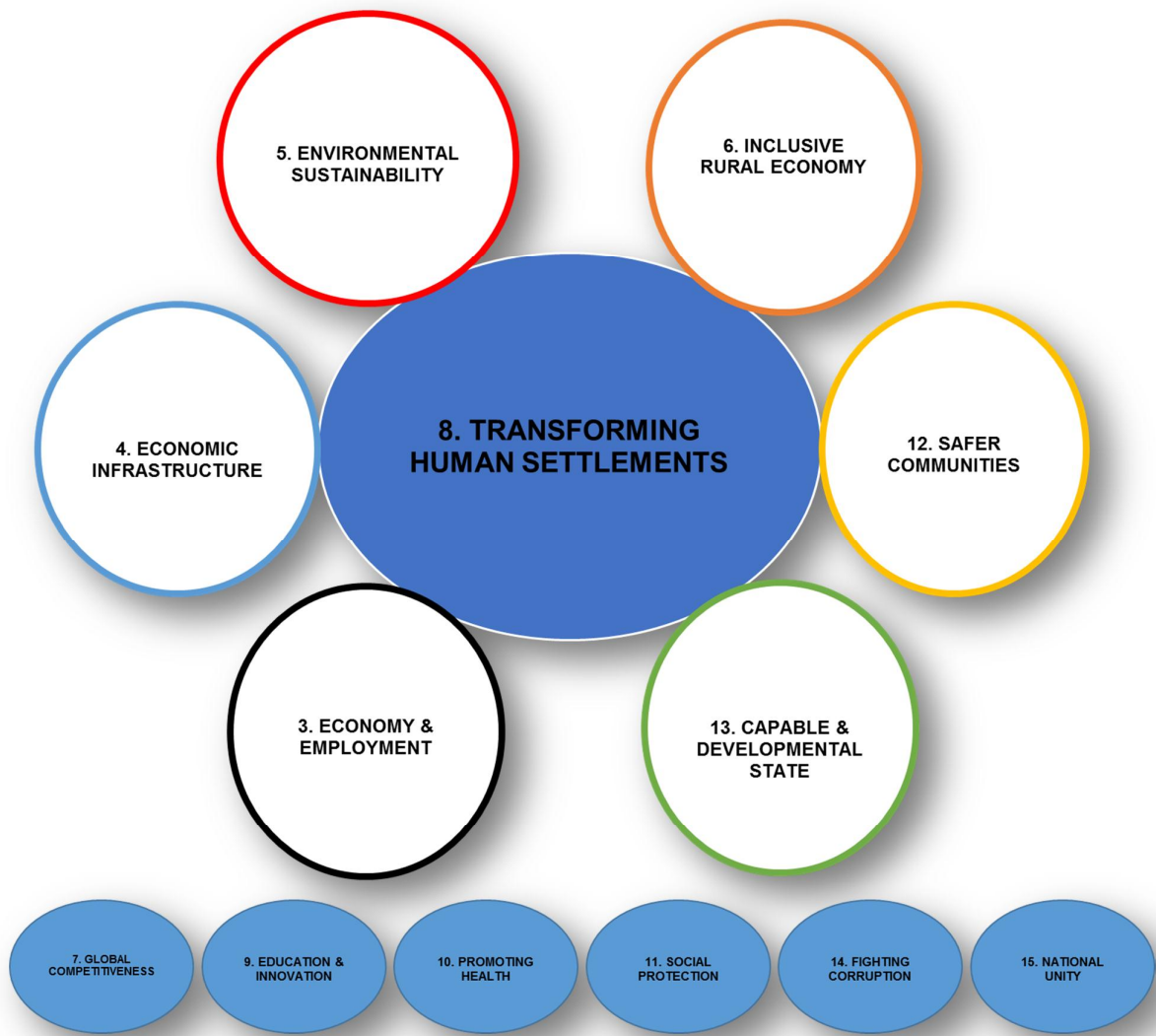
Other aspects that have an influence in the preparation of integrated development planning are:

- Safer communities through developing community safety centres to prevent crime.
- Improvement of education, training and innovation through strengthening youth service programmes and introducing new, community-based programmes to offer young people life skills training, as well as entrepreneurship training and opportunities to participate in community development programmes while expanding the number of further education and training (FET) colleges. **Chapter 8 of the NDP also requires that:**

- ✓ All municipal and provincial SDFs are translated into spatial contracts that are binding across national, provincial and local governments;
- ✓ The current planning system should actively support the development of plans that cross municipal and even provincial boundaries especially to deal with biodiversity protection, climate-change adaptation, tourism and transportation; and
- ✓ Every municipality should have an explicit spatial restructuring strategy which must include the identification of priority precincts for spatial restructuring.

Chapter 5 of the NDP focuses on environmental sustainability and resilience and **Chapter 6** sets out specific targets and goals towards establishing a more inclusive rural economy through integrated rural development.

Figure 0-2: NDP Outline



The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)

The preparation of SDFs at national, provincial, and municipal spheres of government is mandatory in terms of SPLUMA. These SDFs need to establish 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**. Section 12 (2) of SPLUMA stipulates that:

- The national government, a provincial government and a municipality must participate in the spatial planning and land use management processes

that impact on each other to ensure that the plans and programmes are coordinated, consistent and in harmony with each other.

- A spatial development framework adopted in terms of this Act must guide and inform the exercise of any discretion or of any decision taken in terms of this Act or any other law relating to land use and development of land by that sphere of government.

The implementation of planning and programmes by the different spheres of government requires the efficient and effective integration of spatial planning and development planning at all levels. The provincial VTSD Strategy forms an integral part of the North West Provincial **Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal** (RRR) provincial policy which focusses the actions and budget of the North West Provincial Government on the improvement of the quality of life of the marginalised communities within municipalities. It is therefore necessary for local municipalities to ensure that the VTSD Strategy Concrete be focussed on within Municipal SDFs and IDPs to ensure the effective implementation thereof and the alignment of local actions and projects to the provincial RRR Strategy.

The VTSD Process is illustrated below.

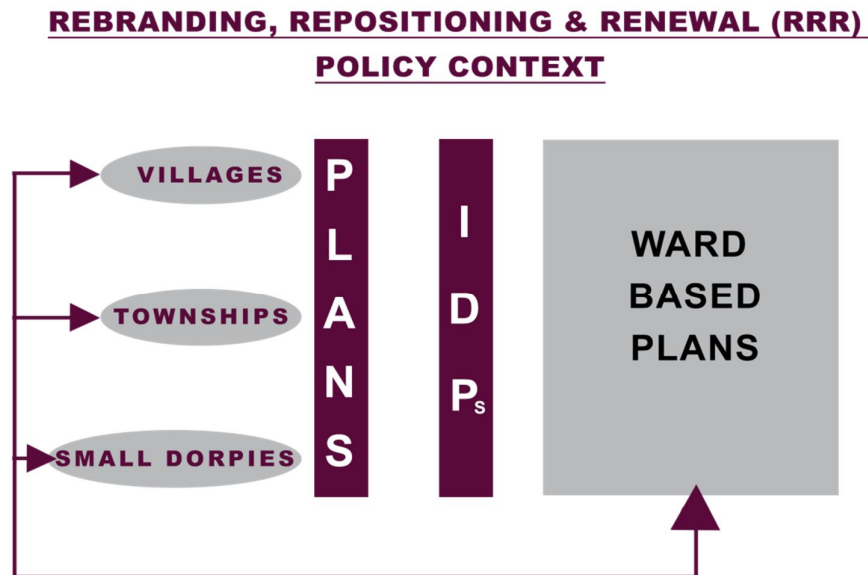


Figure 0-3: VTSD Process

The VTSD Process involves a bottom-up approach feeding into the Provincial Development Planning processes. Local level issues / concerns / potential feeds into higher levels of authority / support / funding / planning in order to obtain maximum local- people-level project implementation.

A strong community based bottom up implementation process should be assured through the compilation of Local SDFs, Local area Plans and Precinct Plans at precinct level focussing on the economic, social, environmental and physical transformation of the local communities, to increase quality of living, human capital development and provide sustainable livelihoods.

Village, Townships and Small Dorpie Plans compilation takes place at municipal level. These plans with identified projects and programmes will be included in the Ward-Based Plans. These plans then form the basis for the compilation of the local IDPs, which then feeds into the Provincial Development Plan (PDP).

The PDP strategic document identifies critical development challenges (Rebranding Opportunities) across the province and also serves as the basis to

develop immediate, short, medium and long term intervention measures as part of Repositioning and Renewal of the province.

It is also a tool being used for the necessary integrated plans and implementation between the Provincial and Local spheres of government.

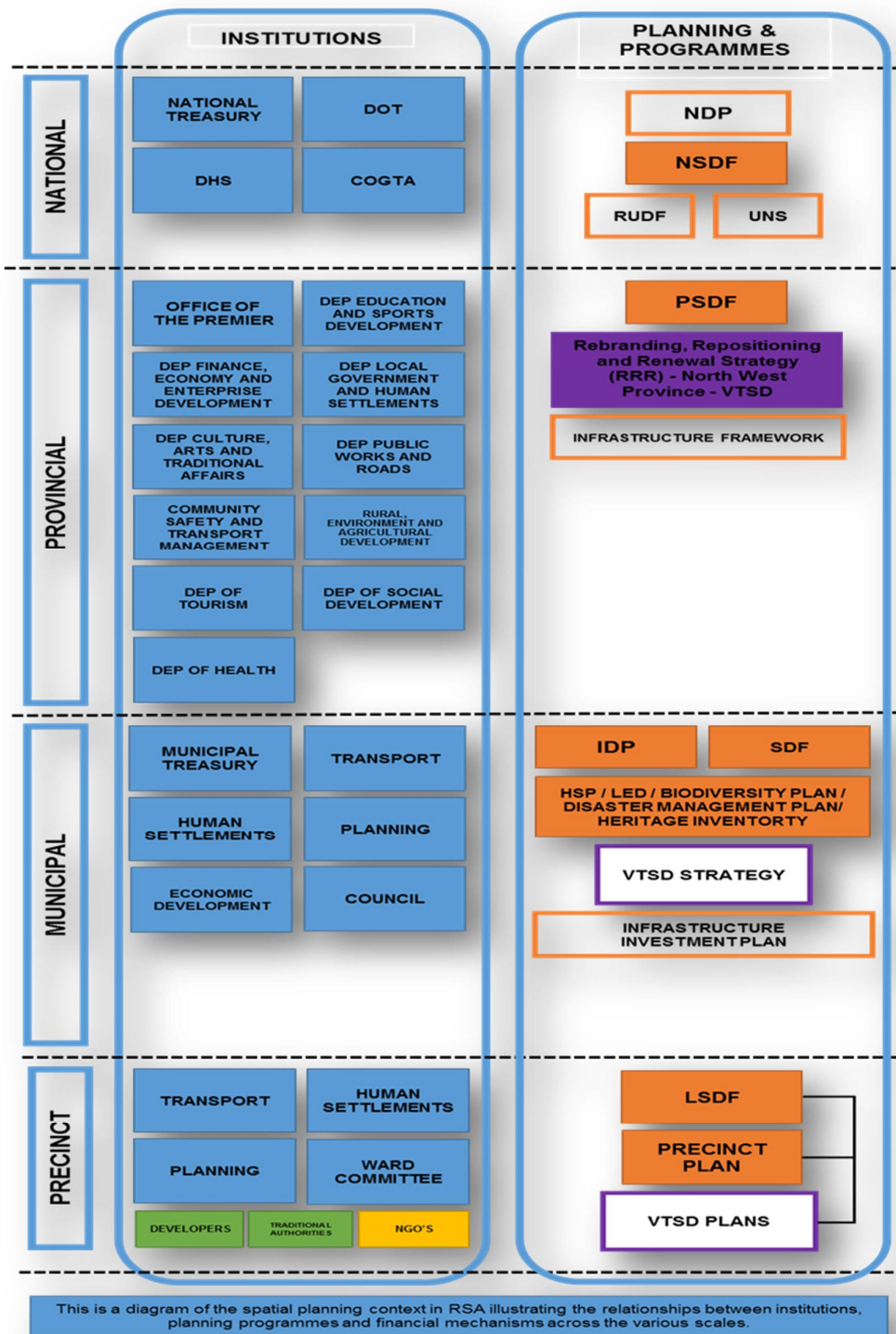


Figure 0-4: Integration of VTSD into Provincial and Municipal Planning

Figure 0-5 below gives a description of where in the IDP process the VTSD Strategy (Precint Development Plan) fits.

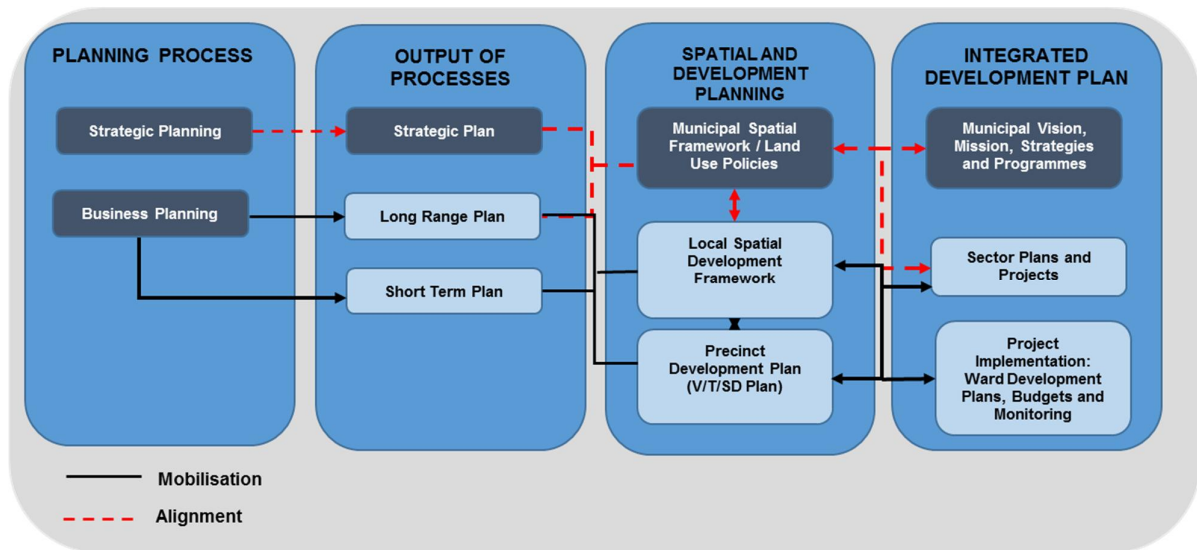


Figure 0-5: The Integrated Planning Process

The Precinct Development Plan is aligned with or informs the SDF and provides a development transformation component to the IDP and SDF.

The Precinct Development (VTSD) Plan:

- Addresses the challenges experienced within Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies.
- Has a medium term as well as short term development focus providing for quick wins as well as medium term interventions (3-10 years).
- Provides an incremental approach to settlement upgradin
- Provides a framework for all work required in identifying projects, planning the projects, compiling Business Plans, and providing project management capacity to the municipality.
- Provides local area related integrated regeneration plans and projects
- Provides urban design frameworks as the basis of detailed integrated project planning.
- Provides a definite implementation plan for public as well as private investment in areas.

- Adopts a top down as well as bottom up planning approach and provides detailed planning and costing of capital and technical assistance projects.

The Precinct Development Plan need to be seen as part of the same integrated planning process providing for Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks and Local Spatial Development Frameworks and need to be supportive of each other. The strategic planning levels of the two processes as well as integration of development plans and municipal planning levels are schematically illustrated in **Figure 0-6** below.

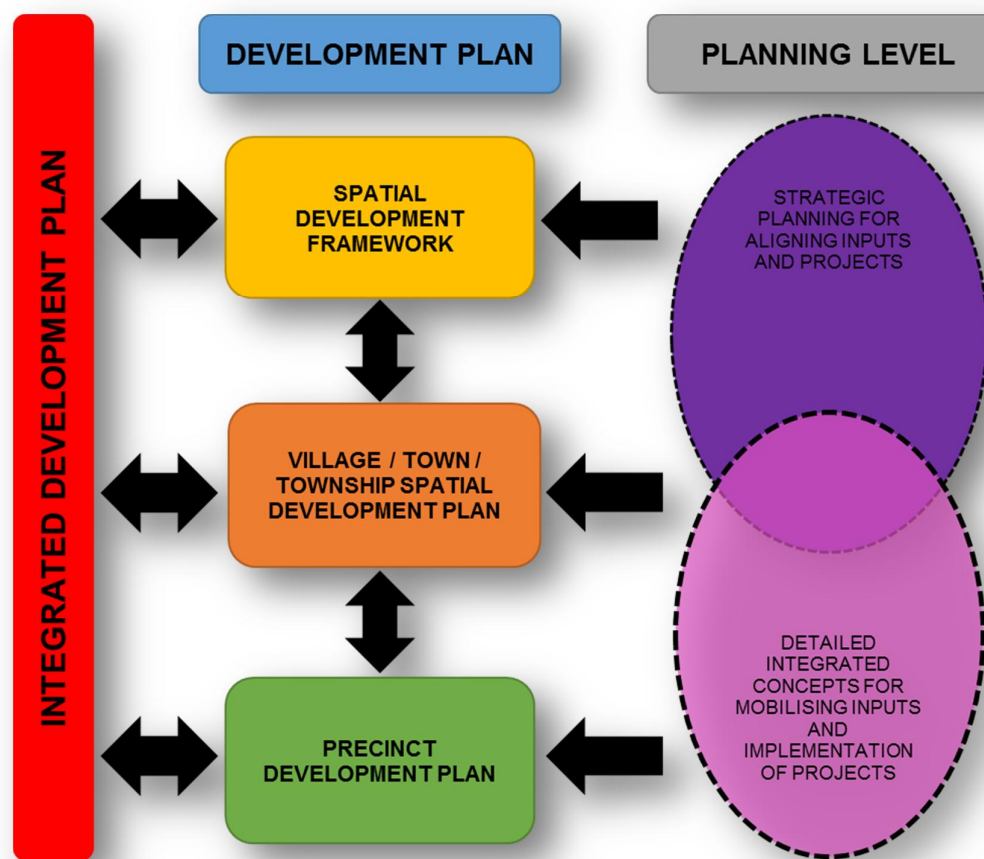


Figure 0-6: Planning Level

A schematic example of the approach integrating the processes is provided in **Figure 0-7**

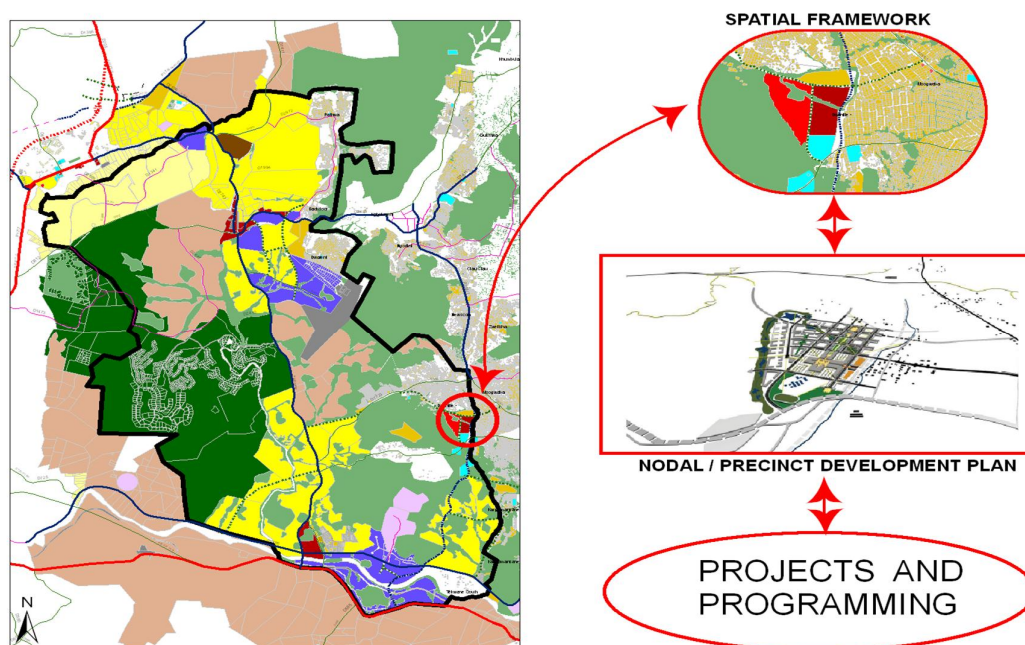


Figure 0-7 Integrating processes for a Precinct Development Plan

VTSD Implementation and roleplayers

The programme is jointly implemented by the following all provincial departments and municipalities.

VTSD People's Chambers of Commerce have been established in all villages, townships, small dorpias which will sustain the implementation and monitoring of the VTSD Strategy.

The VTSD Strategy will be implemented through two programs:

- Procurement of public goods and services to the VTSD areas
- Village development plan that will guide governments' action-orientated interventions going forward.

Methodology

Figure 0-8 below gives a clear description of the methodology in compiling the VTSD plans.

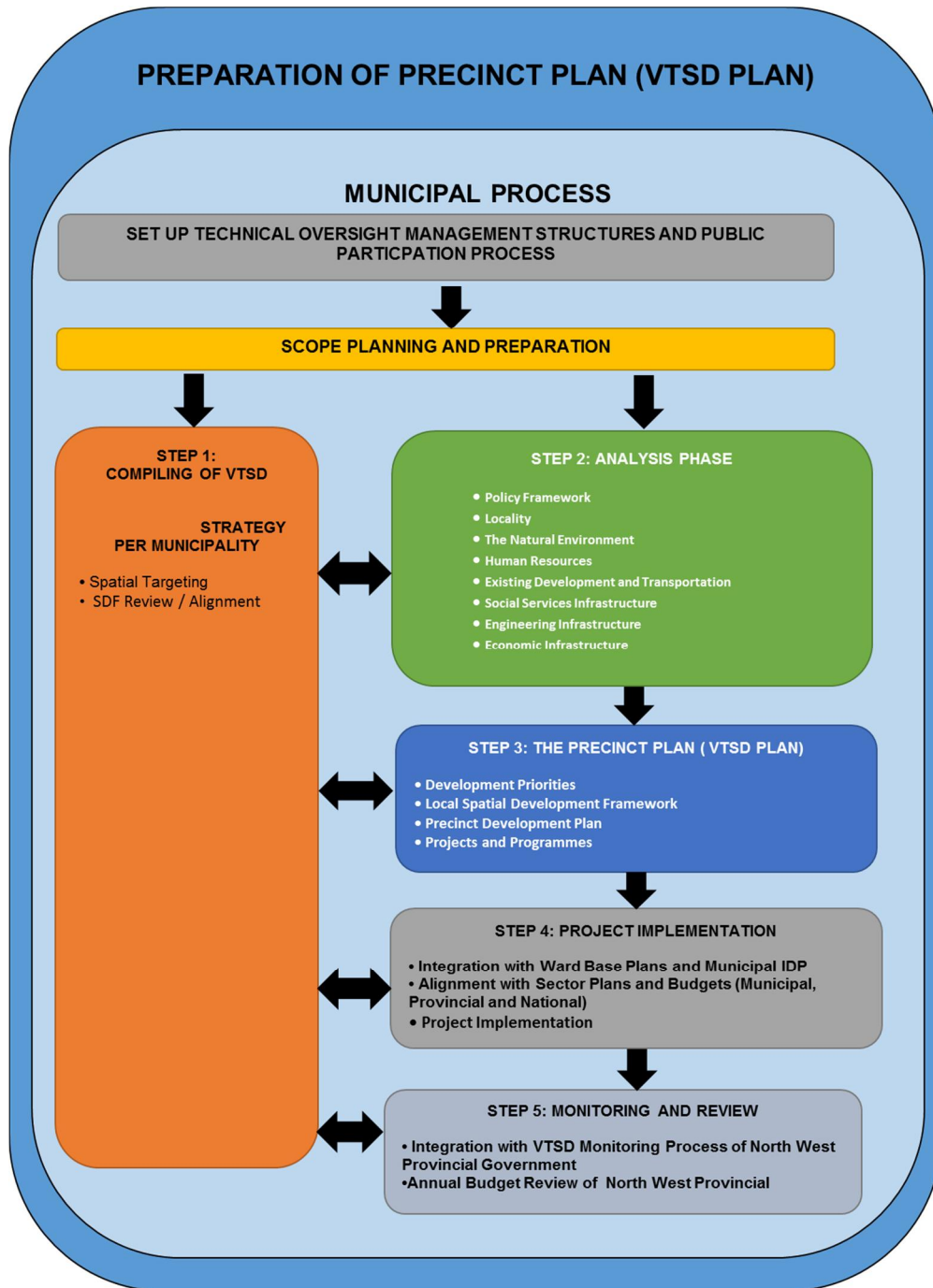


Figure 0-8: Methodology

3. The Five Cities Project

The PSDF accommodates the Five Cities Projects Initiative implementation including:

3.1 City of Mahikeng

The Western (N18) Corridor Linkages

The Western corridor intersects with the Platinum and Treasure corridors at Zeerust and west of Taung. The corridor also includes the local economies of Greater Taung, Naledi, Mahikeng and Ratlou. It includes:

- Mahikeng Cargo Hub
- Mahikeng Air Transport
- Mahikeng Roads Improvement Programme
- Cleaning
- Government Precints
- Private Sector Investment
- ICT

New National Corridor

The R503/N14/R53 route links Gaborone, Mahikeng, Lichtenburg, Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom, Parys and Sasolburg.

The R503/N14/R53 route

The R503/N14/R53 route links Tlokwe with Mahikeng, via Ventersdorp and Lichtenburg.

3.2 Taung People's Agri City

The Western (N18) Corridor

The focus among other things includes:

- Taung irrigation scheme
- Agri park, e.g. beef massification project
- Roads Improvement Programme
- Water infrastructure improvement programme
- Communication Network Improvement Programme
- Tourism Promotion
- Agro processing
- Government Precints

3.3 Metropolitan City of Dr. Kenneth Kaunda.

The Treasure (N12) Corridor

- Agri park
- Roads Improvement
- Tourism
- Mining Promotion

The R510/R30 /R53 route (Eastern Development Belt)

The R510/R30/R53 route links Kgetlengrivier, Madibeng, Rustenburg, Matlosana, Tlokwe and Ventersdorp. These municipalities are situated on the western fringe of the economic hub of Gauteng and interact with the economy of Gauteng.

3.4 Hartbeespoort City.

Hartesbeespoort Dam lies in the valley to the south of the Magaliesburg mountain range and north of the Witwatersberg mountain range, about 35 kilometres west of Pretoria. The town of Hartebeespoort is situated close to

the dam wall and the village of Kosmos, Melodie, Meerhod, Peacanwood, Westlake and other estates can be found alongside its shores.

Harteebespoort is strategically located as tourist destination and linkage to Gauteng and to the Platinum (N4) Development Corridor.

3.5 Eco-Tourism City

The Platinum (N4) Development Corridor

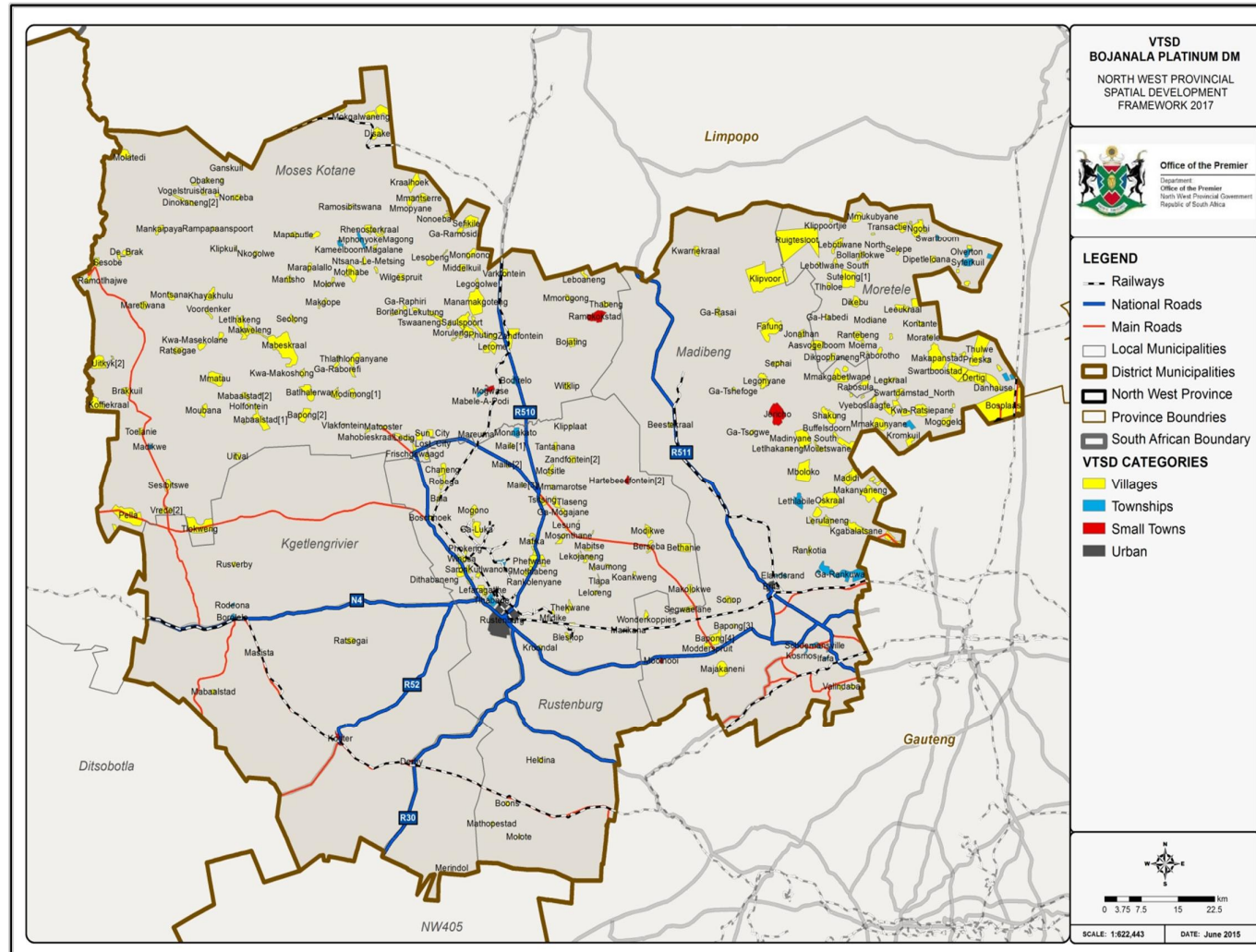
- The Platinum Valley Beneficiation
- Tourism
- Agripark
- Export minerals market
- Roads Improvement programme
- Information Communication Technology (ICT)

4. MAPS

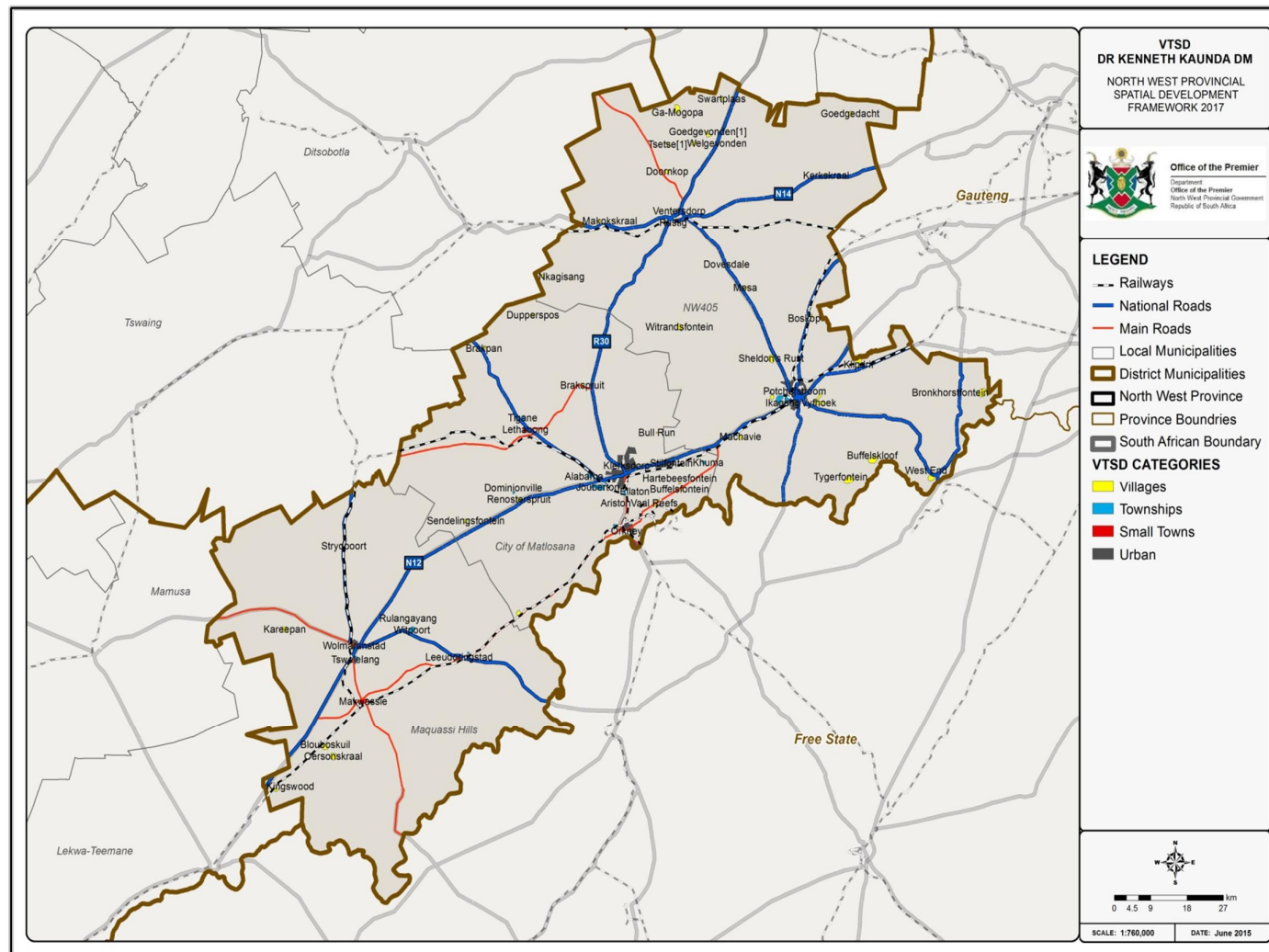
Map A 1: VTSD Categories . Bojanala Platinum Dm	36
Map A 2: VTSD Categories . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	37
Map A 3: VTSD Categories . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati Dm	38
Map A 4: VTSD Categories . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	39
Map A 5: Aquatic Biodiversity . Bojanala Platinum Dm	40
Map A 6: Aquatic Biodiversity . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	41
Map A 7: Aquatic Biodiversity . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati Dm	42
Map A 8: Aquatic Biodiversity . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	43
Map A 9: Terrestrial Biodiversity . Bojanala Platinum Dm	44
Map A 10: Terrestrial Biodiversity . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	45
Map A 11: Terrestrial Biodiversity . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati Dm	46
Map A 12: Terrestrial Biodiversity . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	47
Map A 13: Groundwater Resources . Bojanala Platinum Dm	48
Map A 14: Groundwater Resources . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	49
Map A 15: Groundwater Resources . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati Dm	50
Map A 16: Groundwater Resources . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	51

Map A 17: Population Densities . Bojanala Platinum Dm	52
Map A 18: Population Densities . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	53
Map A 19: Population Densities . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Dm	54
Map A 20: Population Densities . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	55
Map A 21: Access to Electricity . Bojanala Platinum Dm	56
Map A 22: Access to Electricity . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	57
Map A 23: Access to Electricity . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Dm	58
Map A 24: Access to Electricity . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	59
Map A 25: Access to Piped Water . Bojanala Platinum Dm	60
Map A 26: Access to Piped Water . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	61
Map A 27: Access to Piped Water . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Dm	62
Map A 28: Access to Piped Water . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	63
Map A 29: Access to Refuse Removal . Bojanala Platinum Dm	64
Map A 30: Access to Refuse Removal . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	65
Map A 31: Access to Refuse Removal . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Dm	66
Map A 32: Access to Refuse Removal . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	67
Map A 33: Access to Sanitation . Bojanala Platinum Dm	68
Map A 34: Access to Sanitation . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	69
Map A 35: Access to Sanitation . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Dm	70
Map A 36: Access to Sanitation . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	71
Map A 37: Poverty . Bojanala Platinum Dm	72
Map A 38: Poverty . Dr Kenneth Kaunda Dm	73
Map A 39: Poverty . Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Dm	74
Map A 40: Poverty . Ngaka Modiri Molema Dm	75

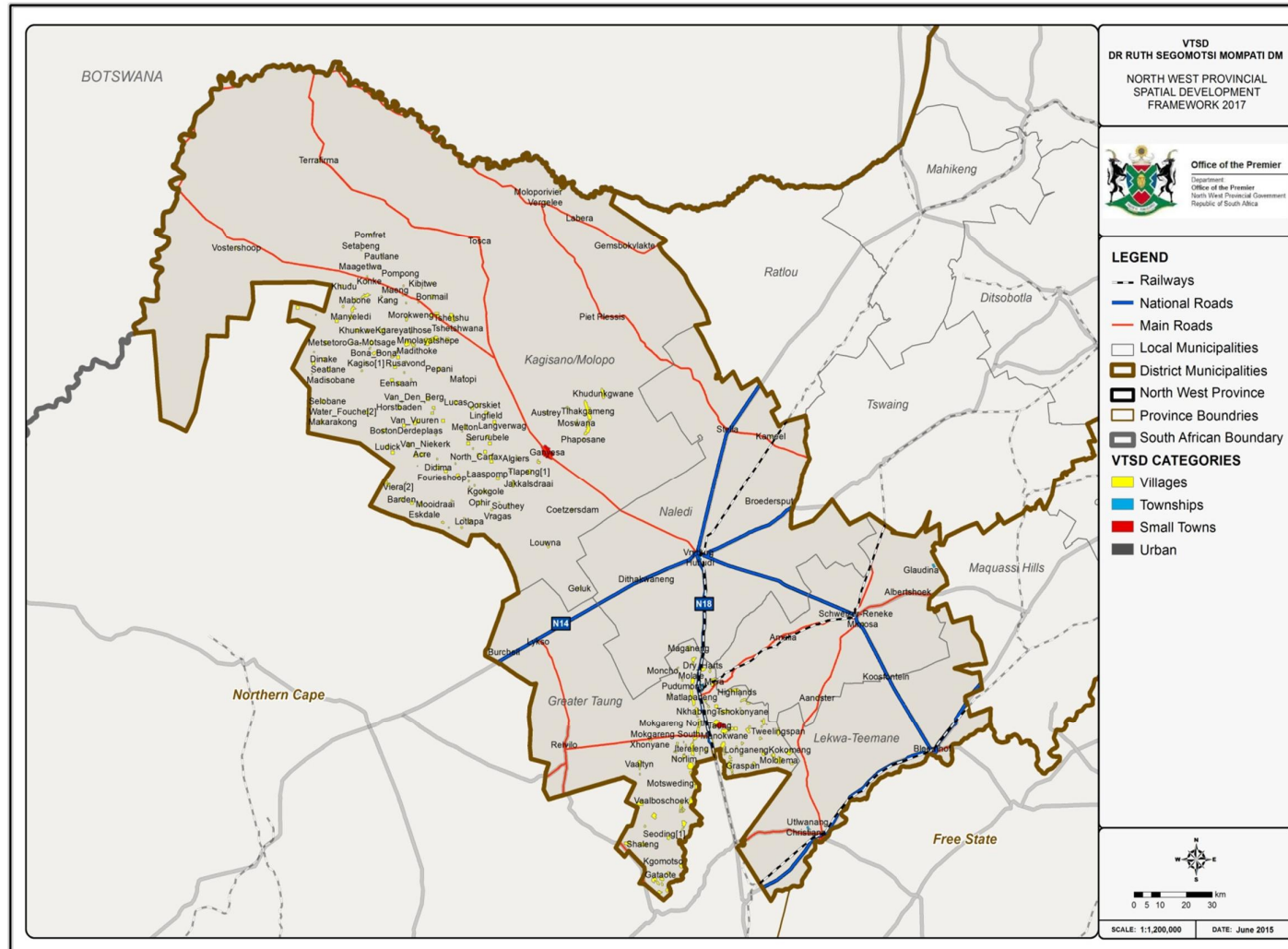
Map A 1: VTSD Categories – Bojanala Platinum DM



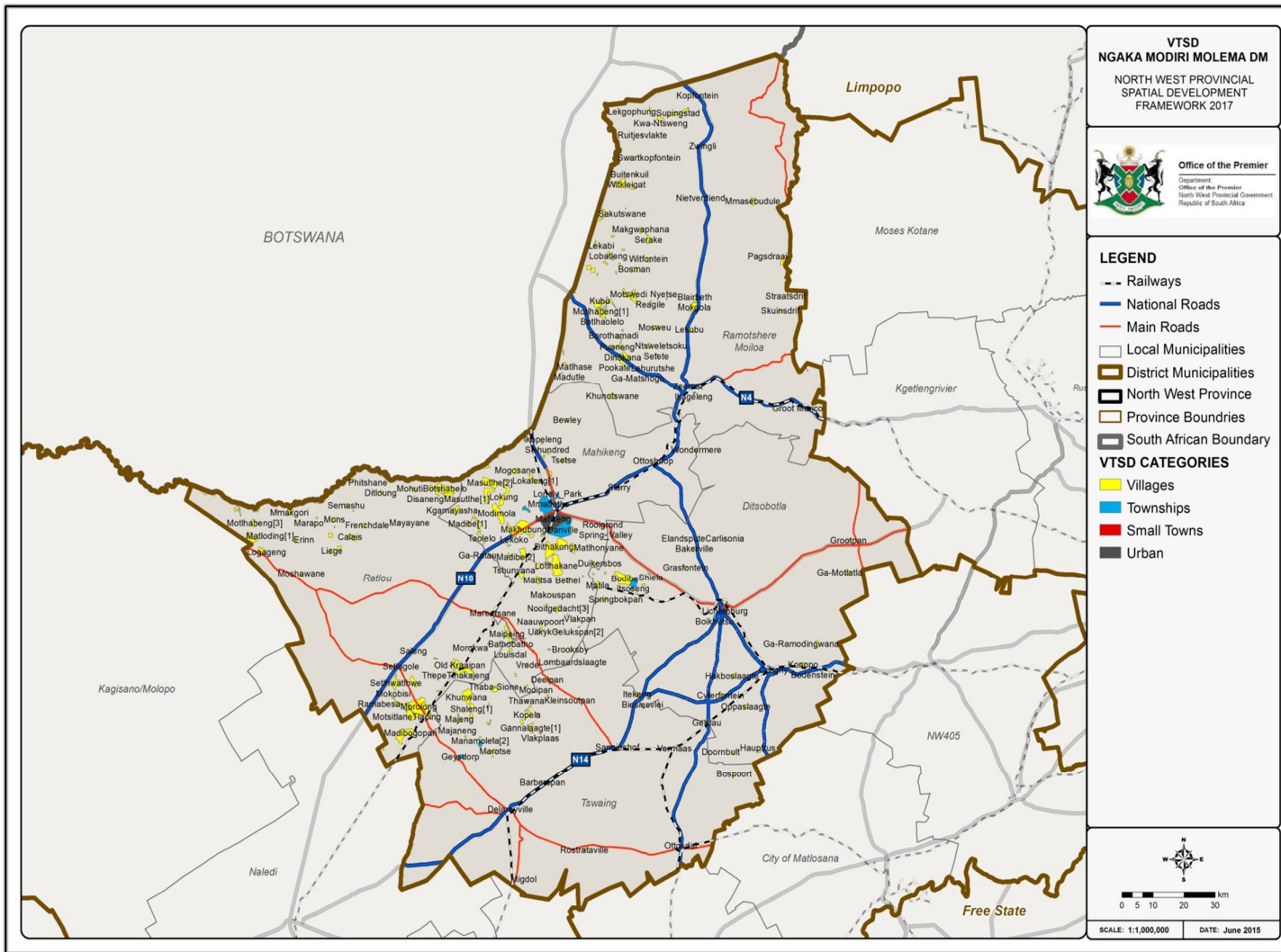
Map A 2: VTSD Categories – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



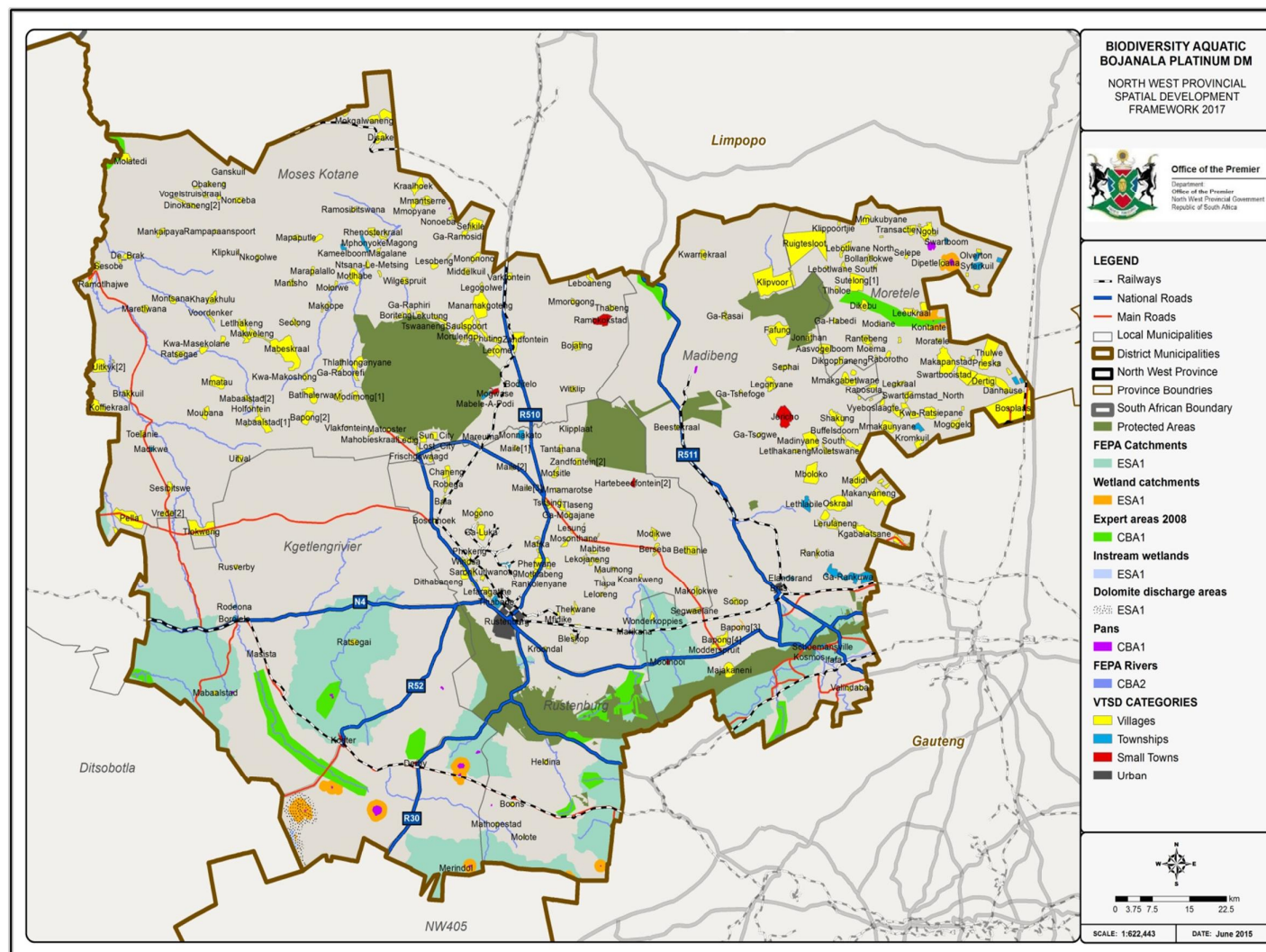
Map A 3: VTSD Categories – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM



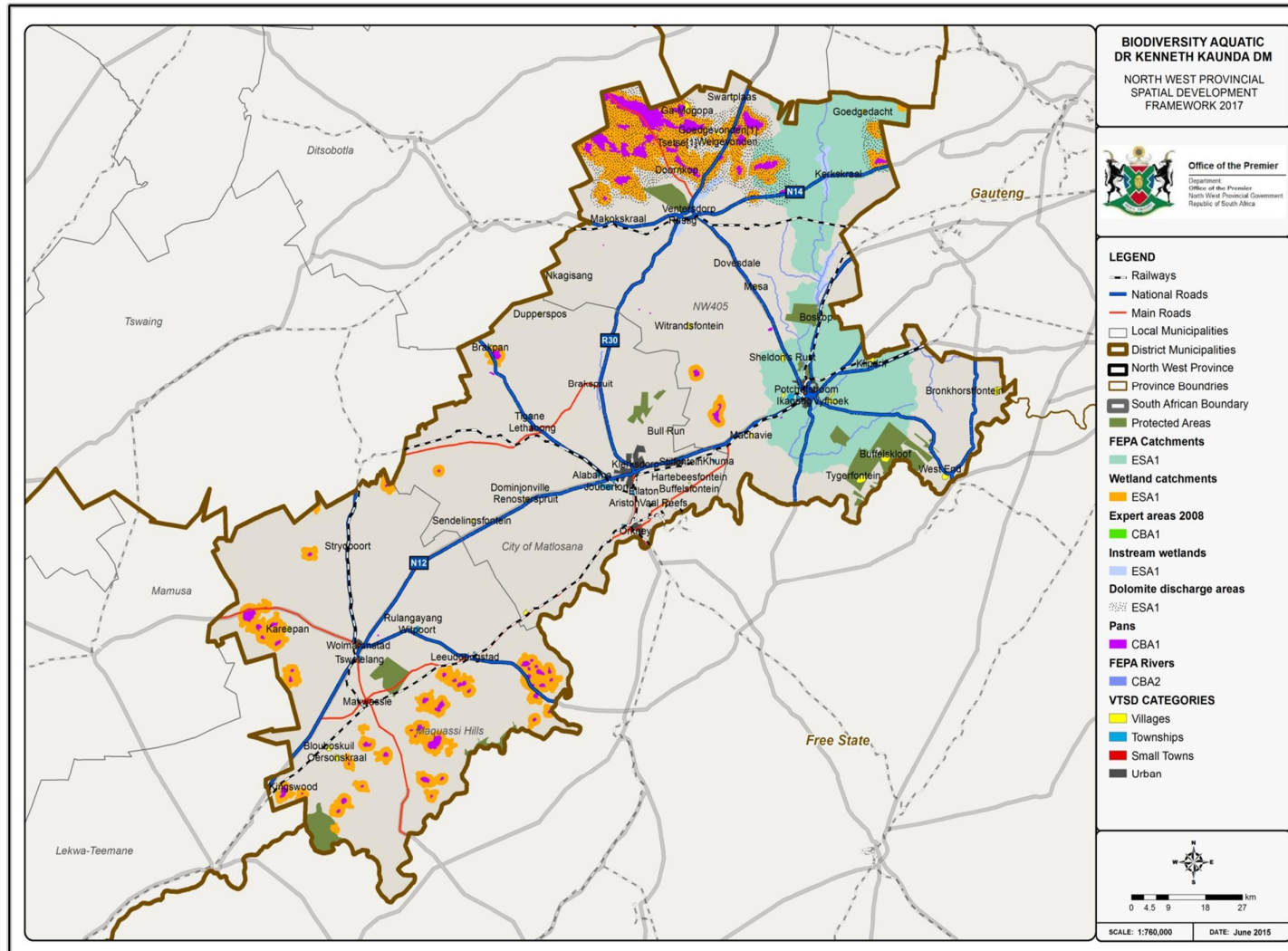
Map A 4: VTSD Categories – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



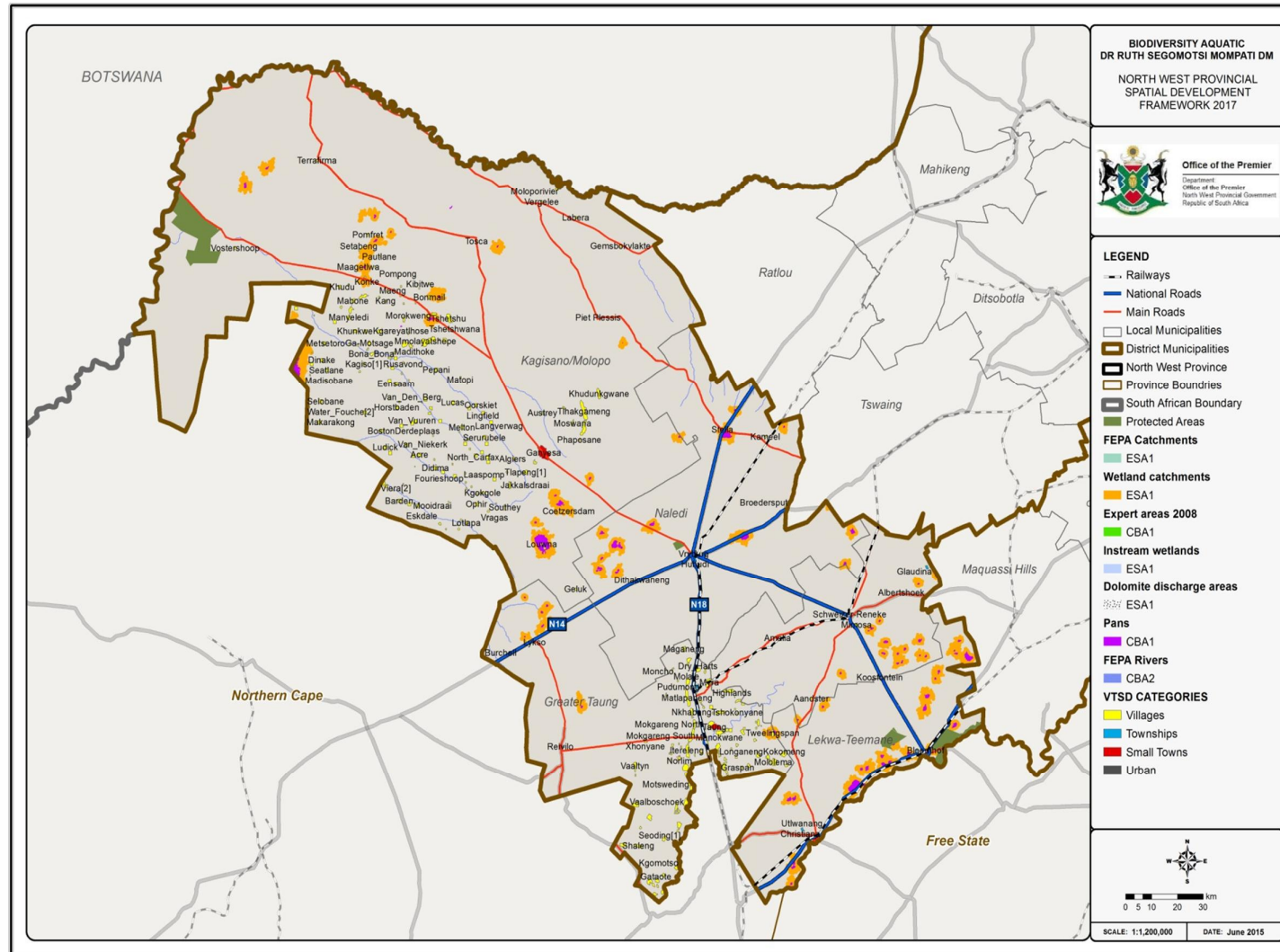
Map A 5: Aquatic Biodiversity – Bojanala Platinum DM



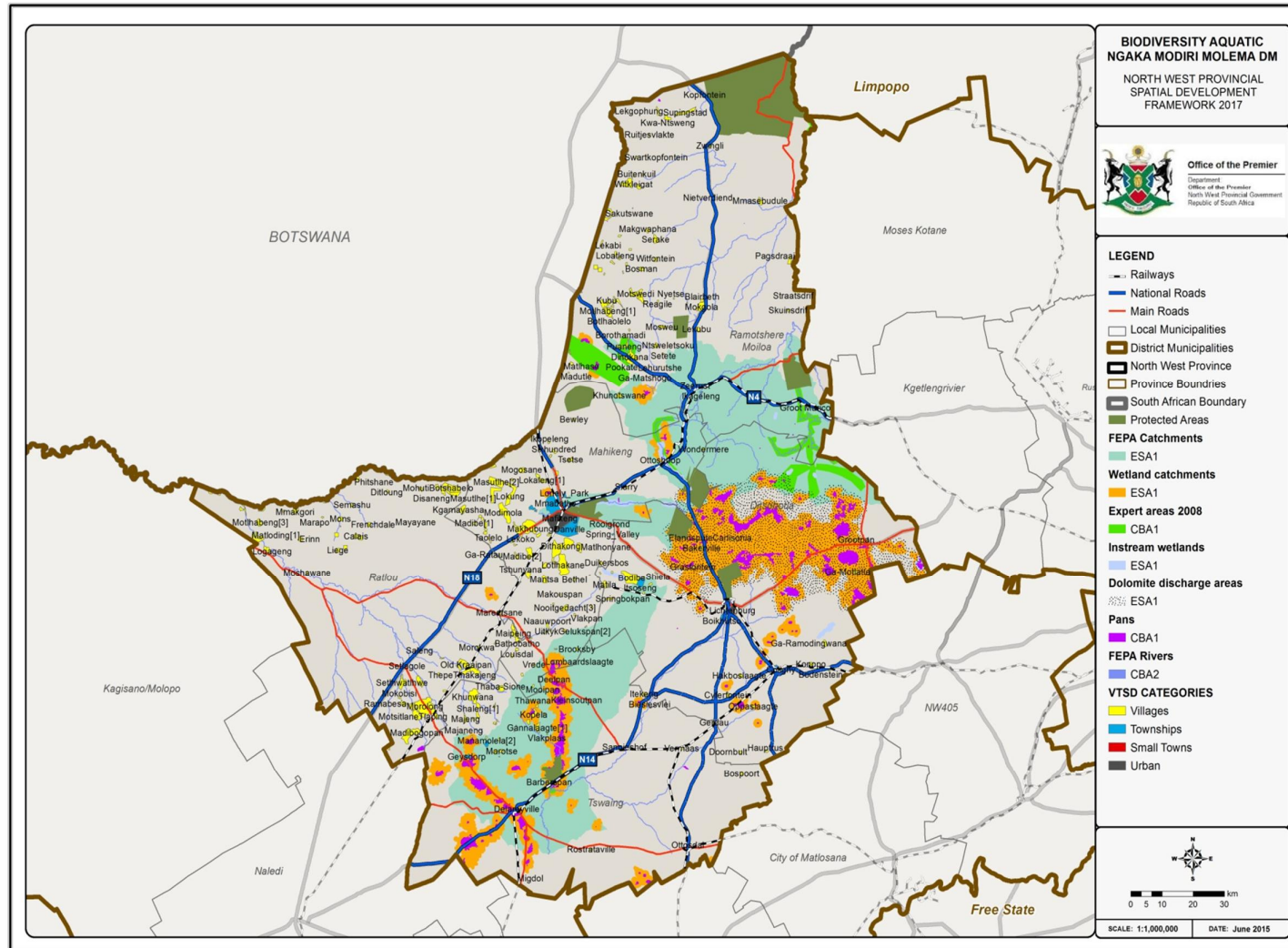
Map A 6: Aquatic Biodiversity – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



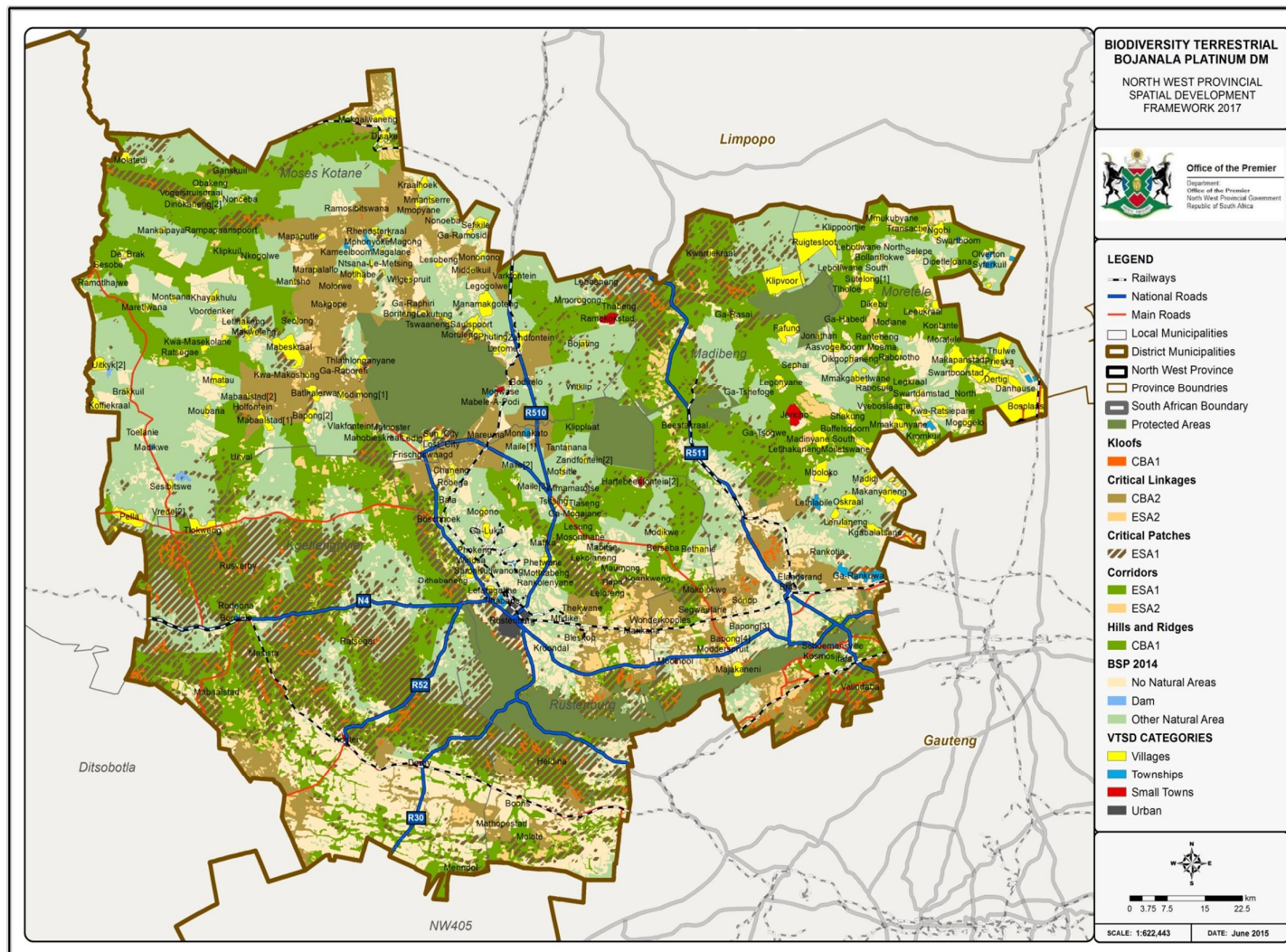
Map A 7: Aquatic Biodiversity – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM



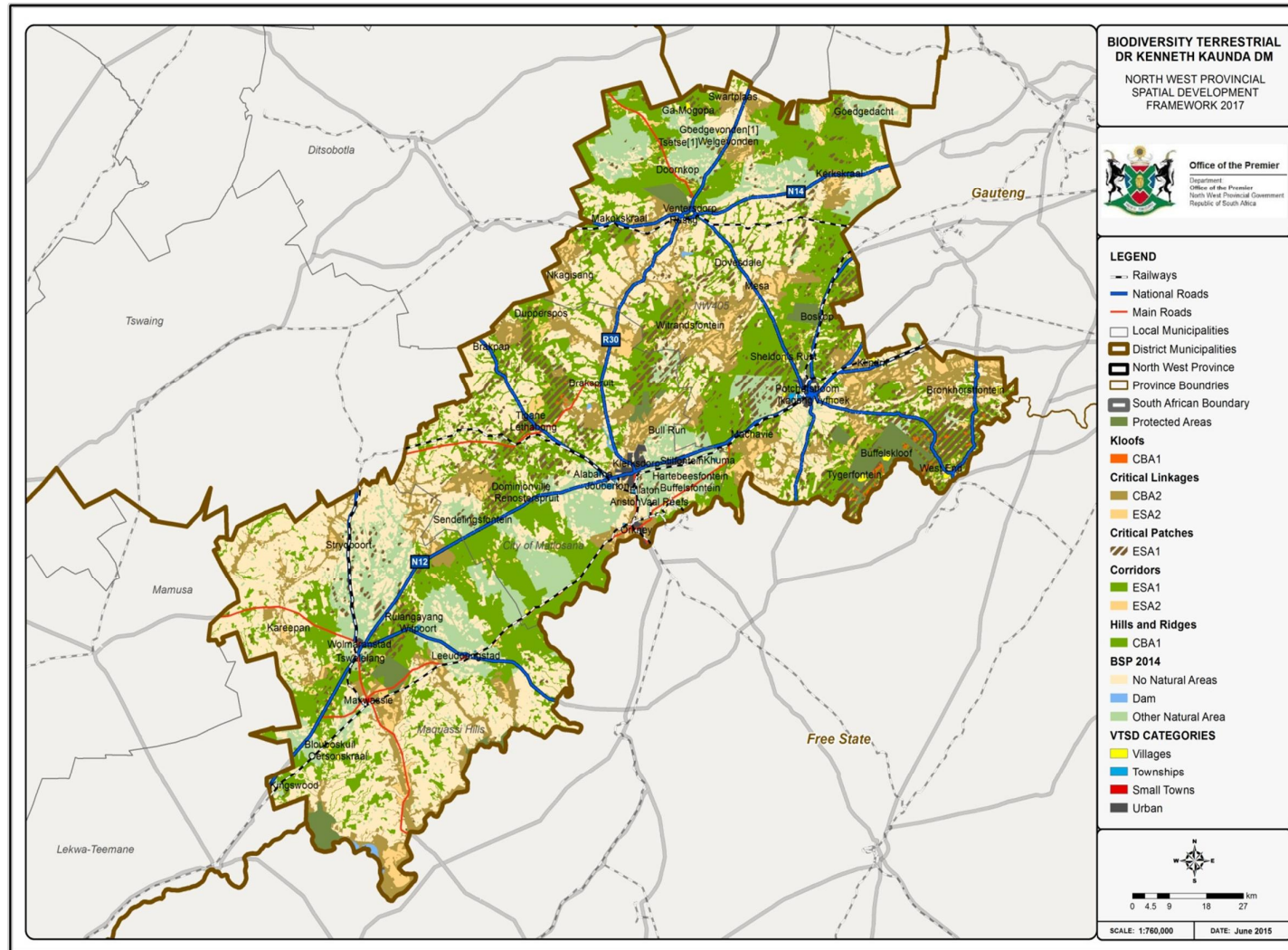
Map A 8: Aquatic Biodiversity – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



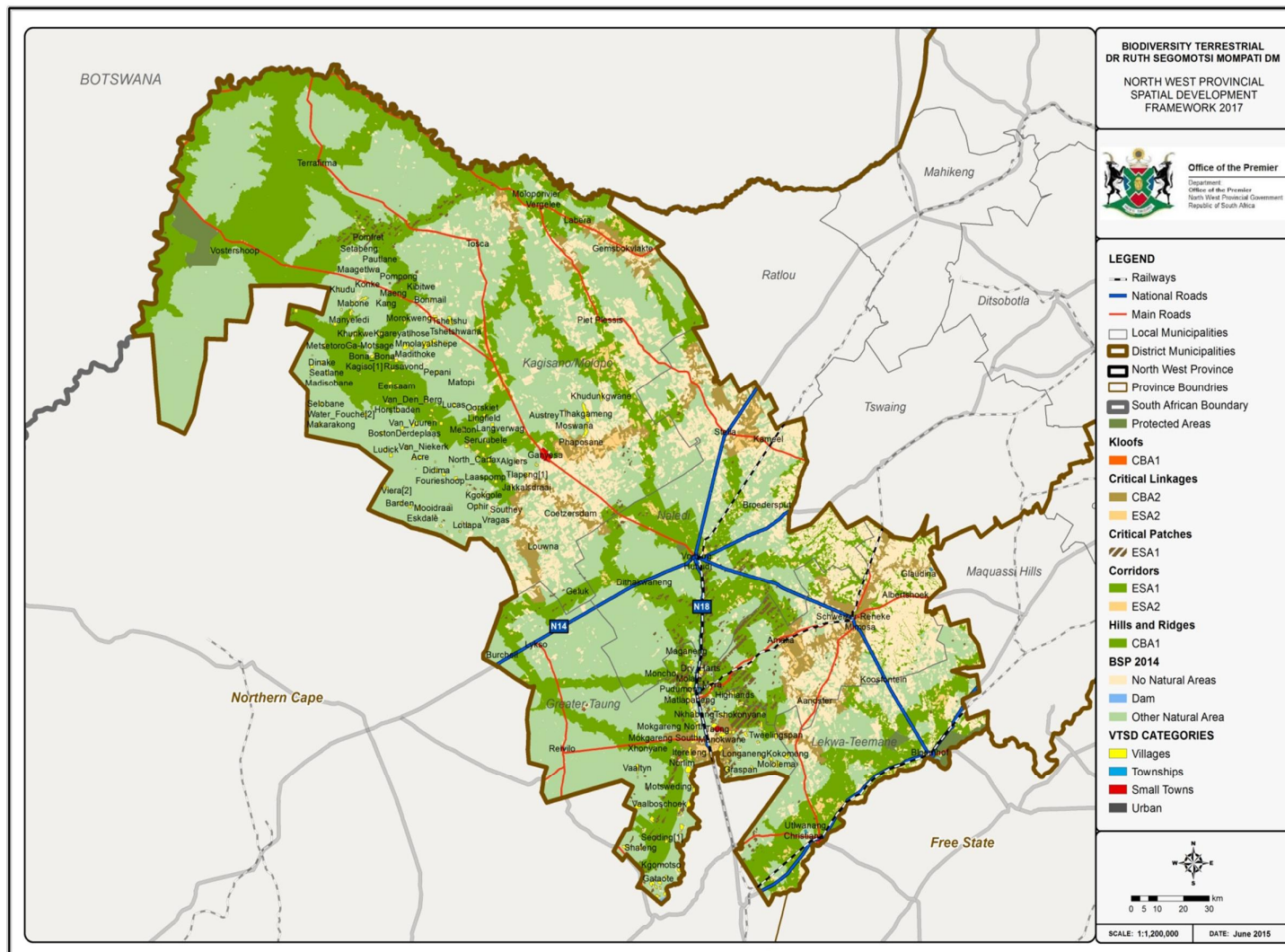
Map A 9: Terrestrial Biodiversity – Bojanala Platinum DM



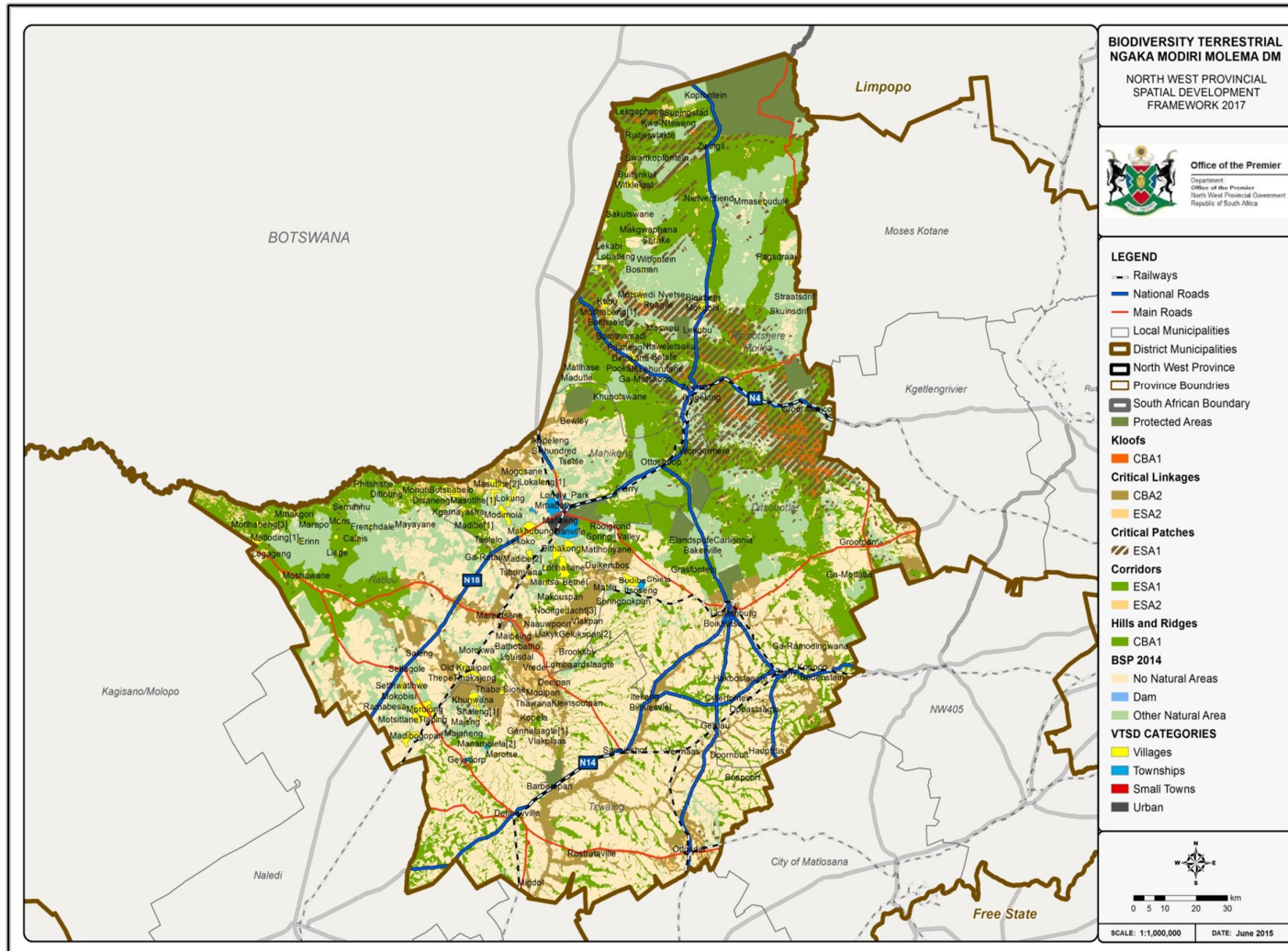
Map A 10: Terrestrial Biodiversity – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



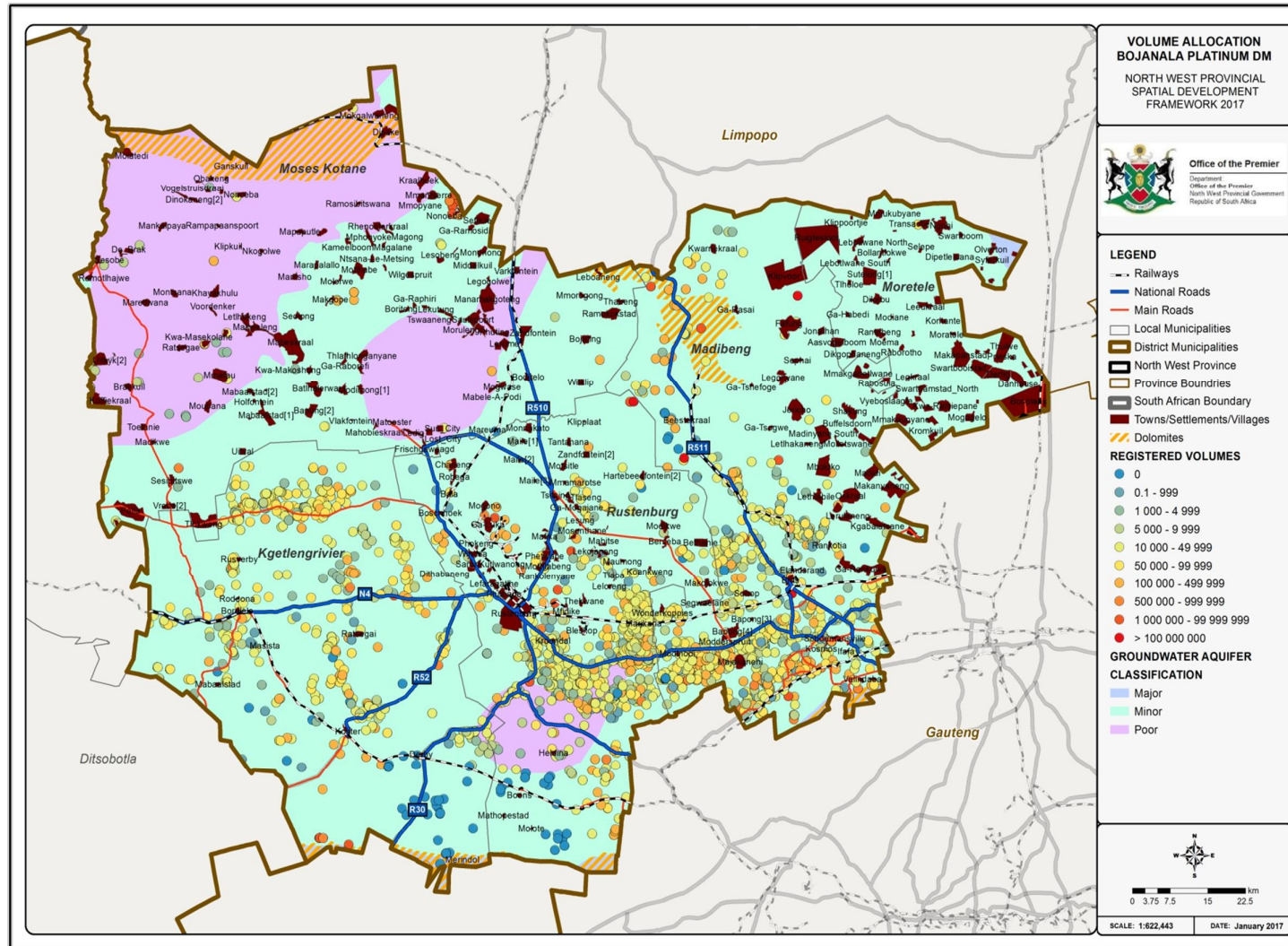
Map A 11: Terrestrial Biodiversity – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM



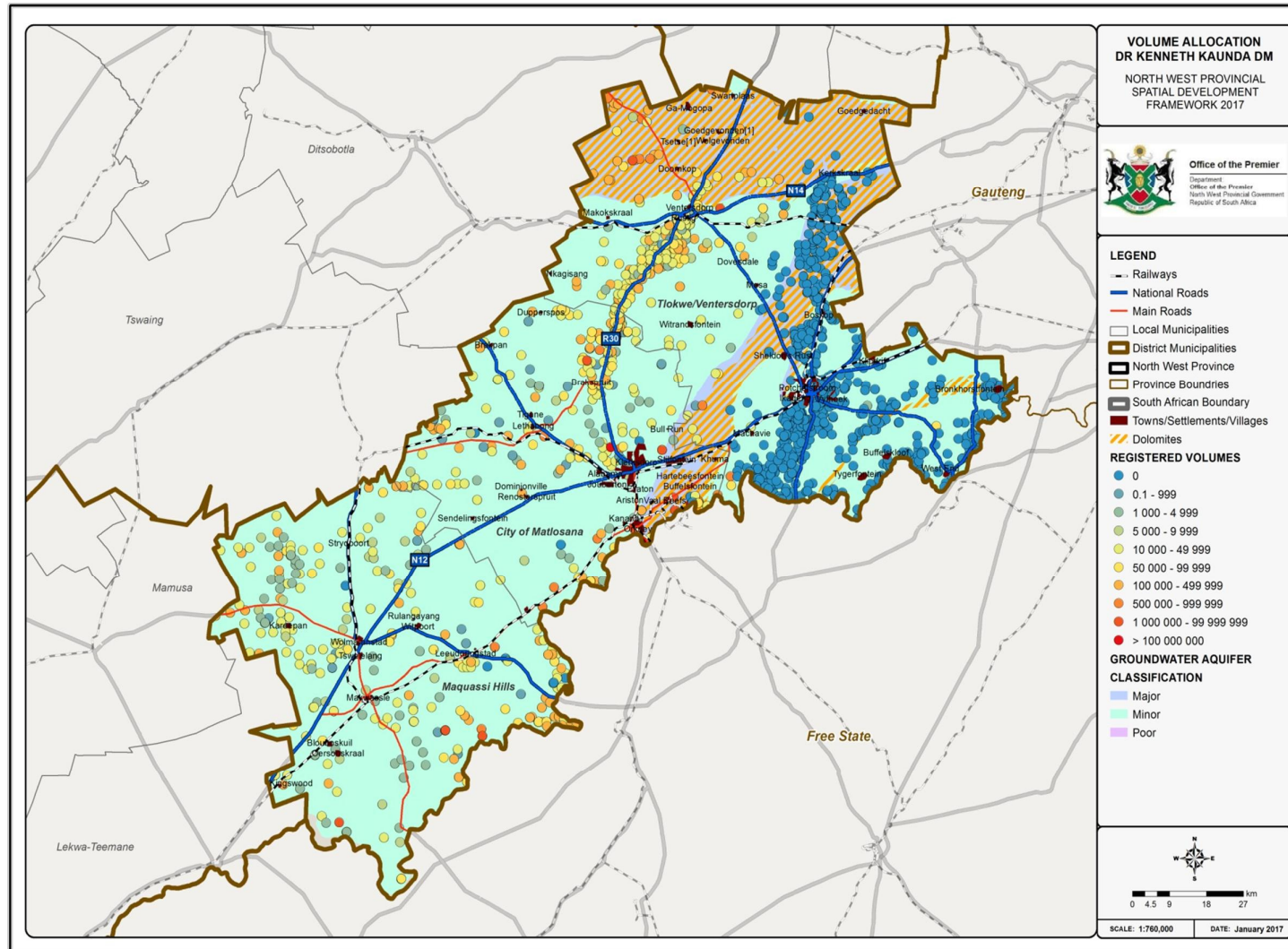
Map A 12: Terrestrial Biodiversity – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



Map A 13: Groundwater Resources – Bojanala Platinum DM



Map A 14: Groundwater Resources – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



VOLUME ALLOCATION
DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DM

NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2017

Office of the Premier
Department of the Premier
North West Provincial Government
Republic of South Africa

LEGEND

- Railways
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Local Municipalities
- District Municipalities
- North West Province
- Province Boundaries
- South African Boundary
- Towns/Settlements/Villages
- Dolomites

REGISTERED VOLUMES

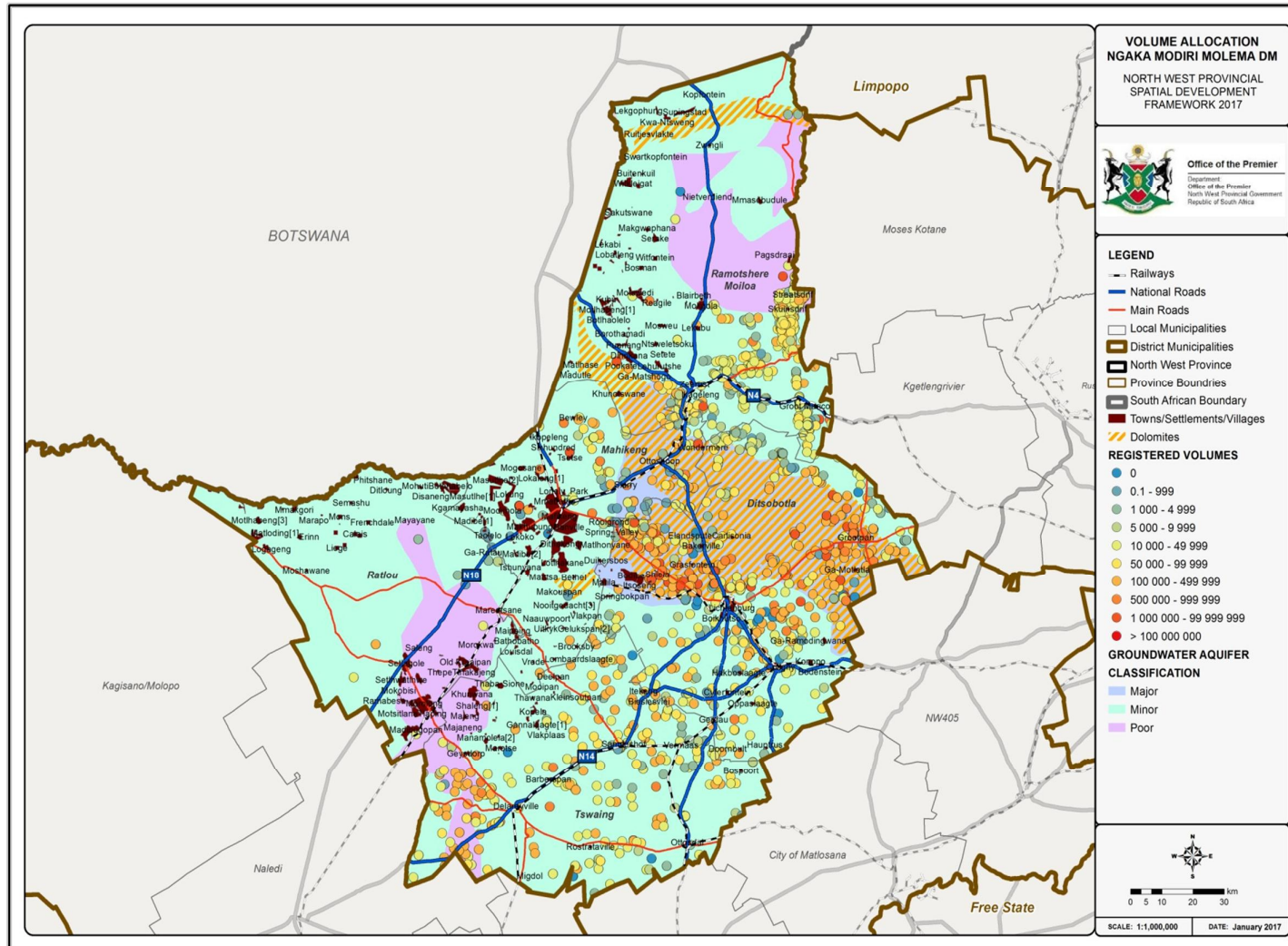
- 0
- 0.1 - 999
- 1 000 - 4 999
- 5 000 - 9 999
- 10 000 - 49 999
- 50 000 - 99 999
- 100 000 - 499 999
- 500 000 - 999 999
- 1 000 000 - 99 999 999
- > 100 000 000

GROUNDWATER AQUIFER CLASSIFICATION

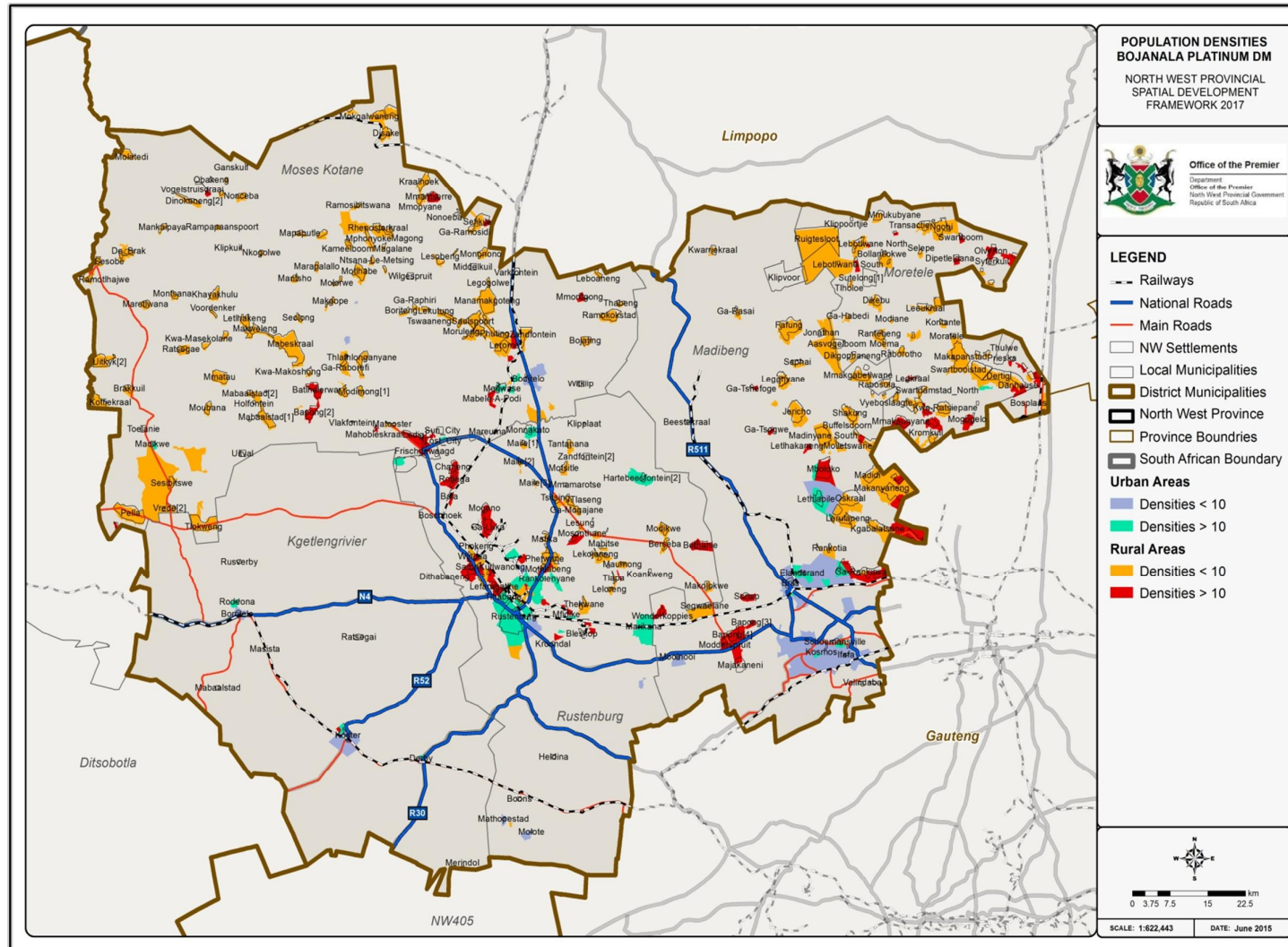
- Major
- Minor
- Poor

Scale: 1:1,200,000
Date: January 2017

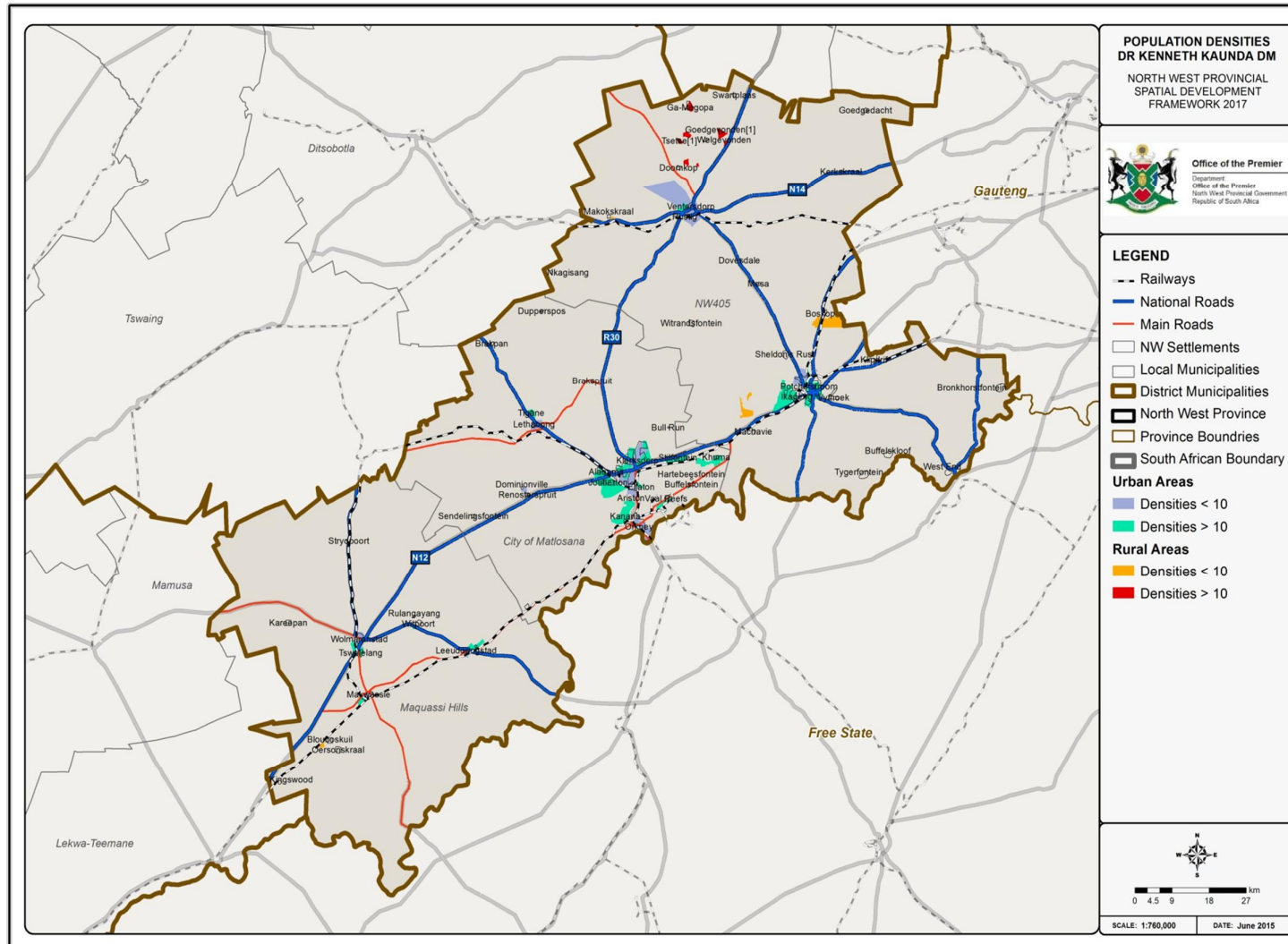
Map A 16: Groundwater Resources – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



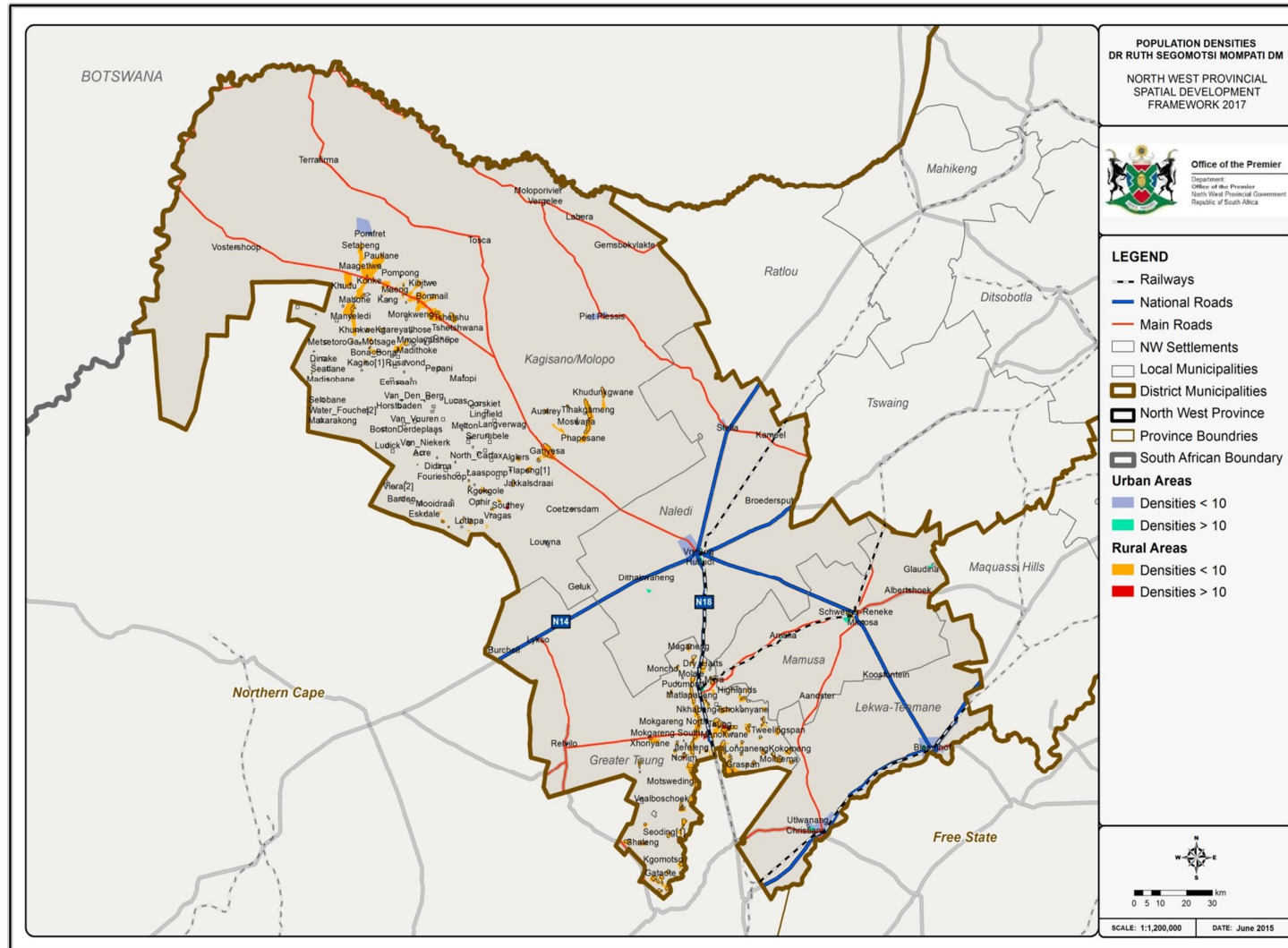
Map A 17: Population Densities – Bojanala Platinum DM



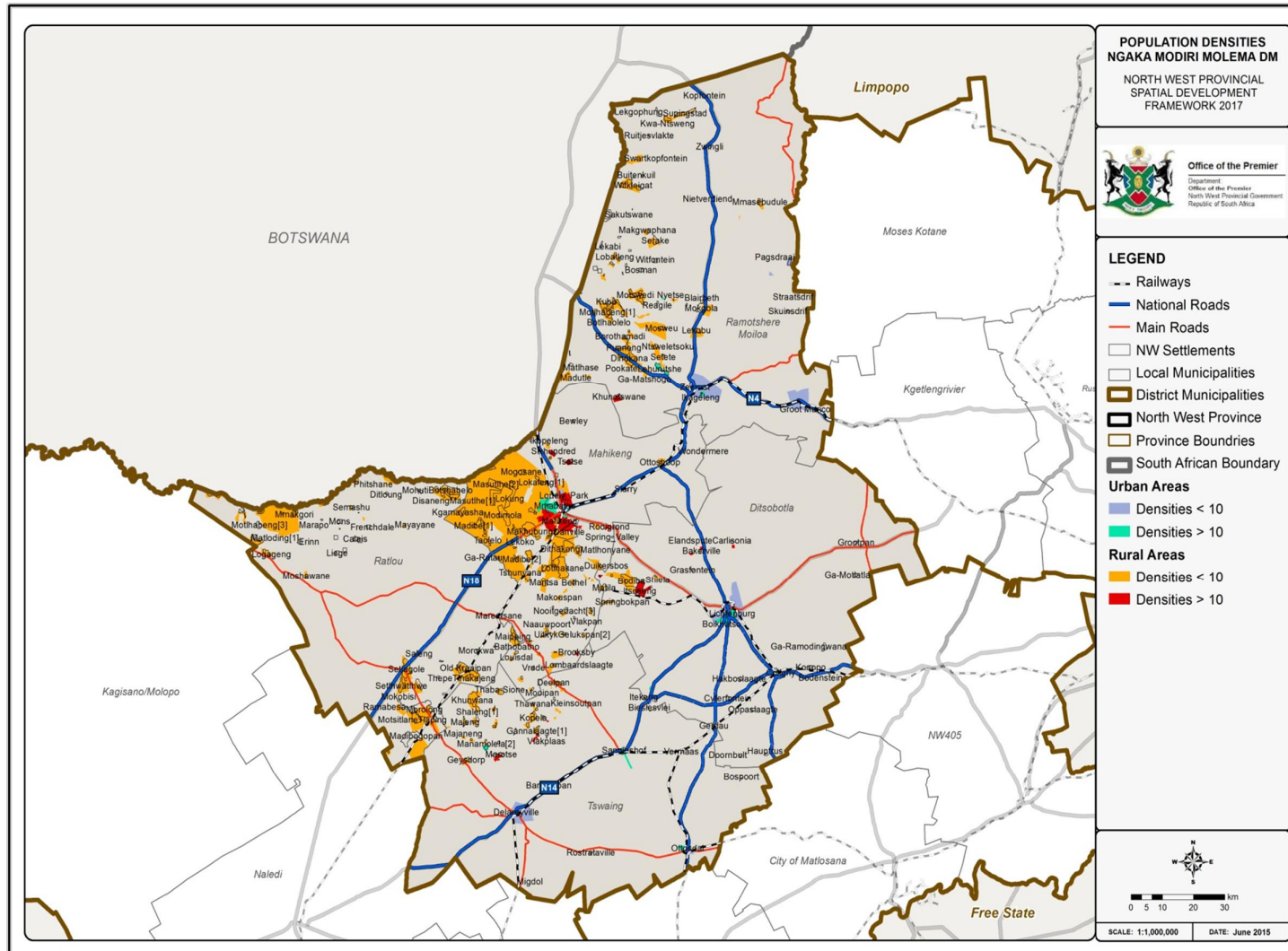
Map A 18: Population Densities – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



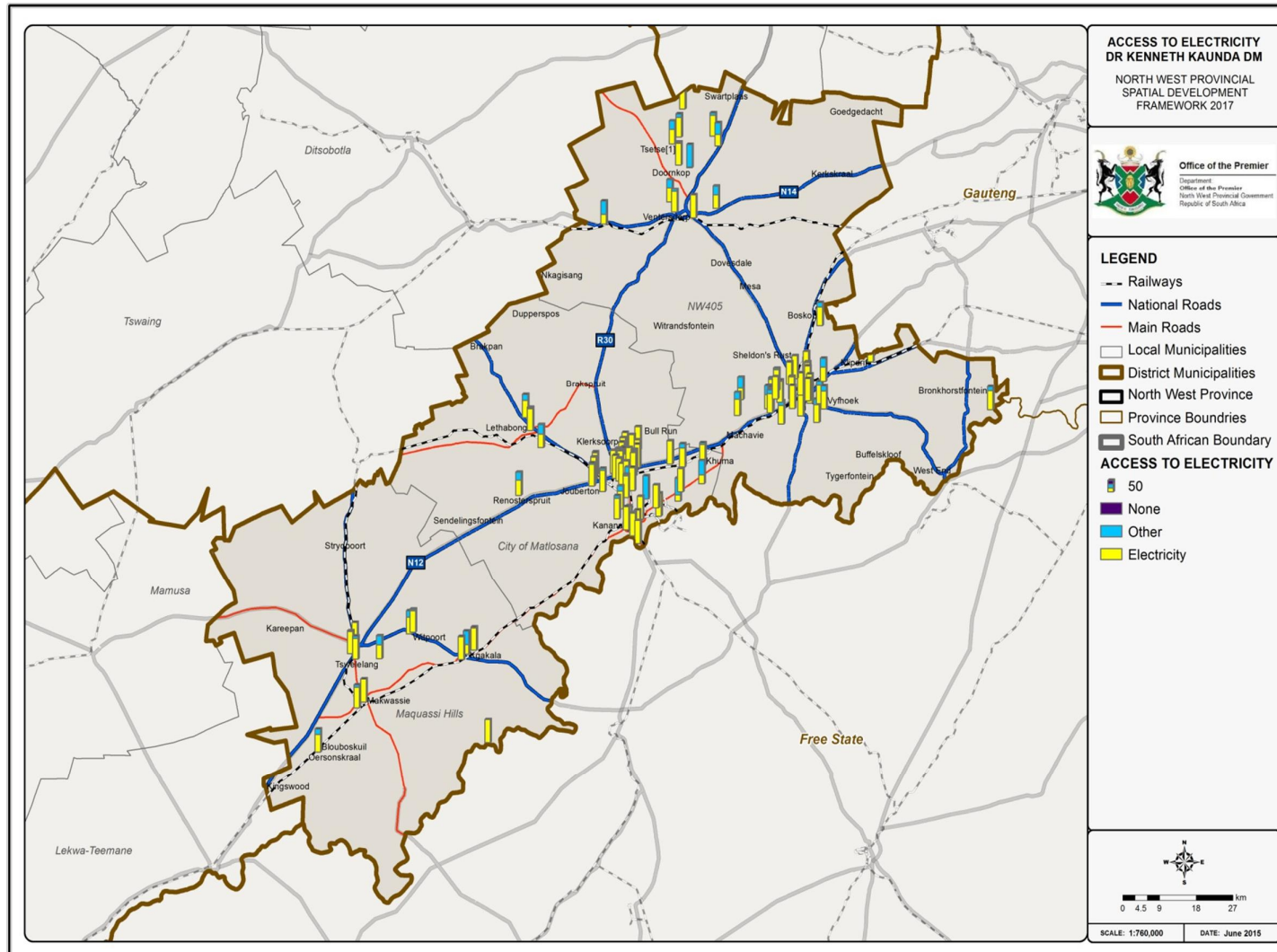
Map A 19: Population Densities – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM



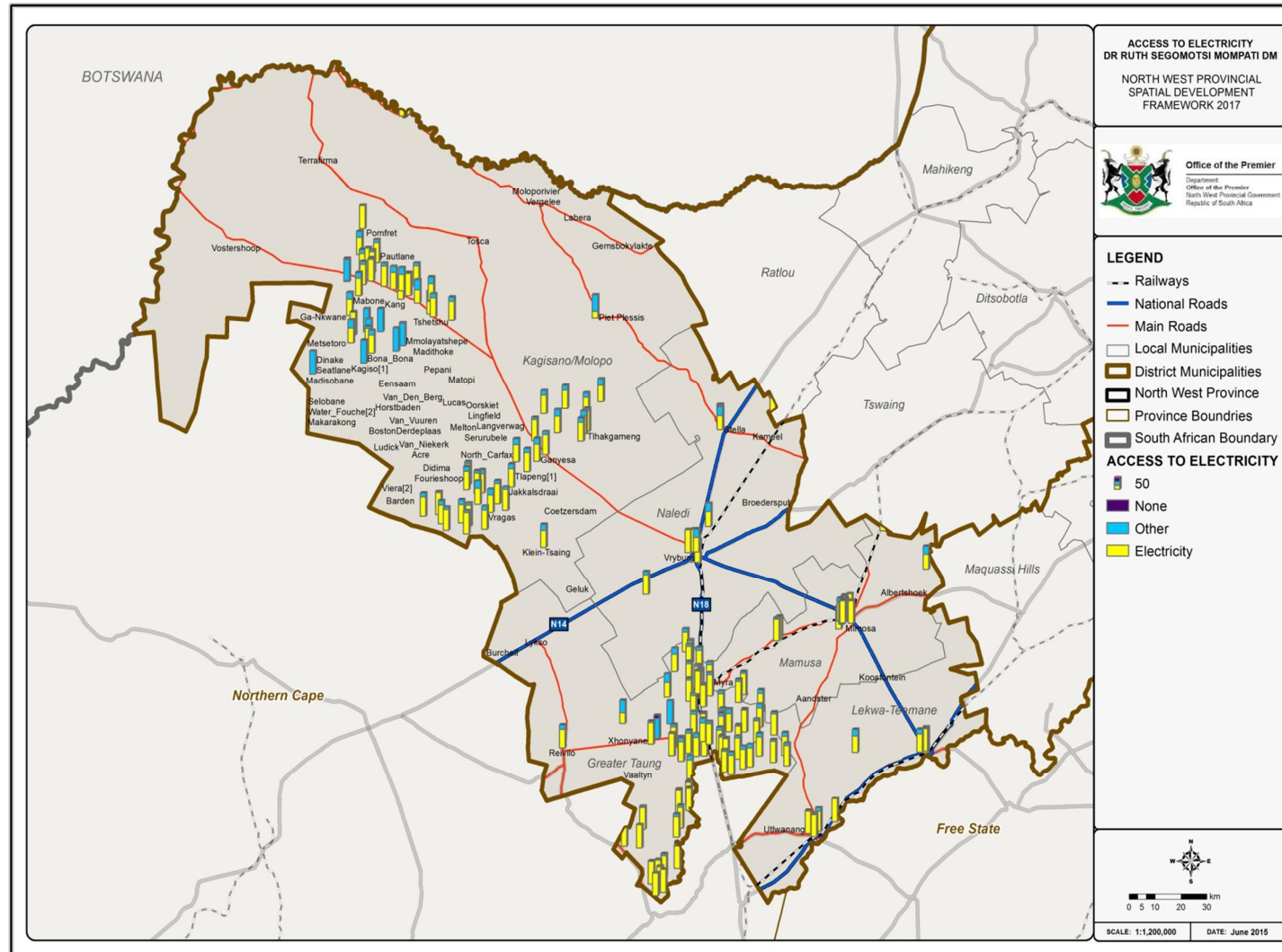
Map A 20: Population Densities – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



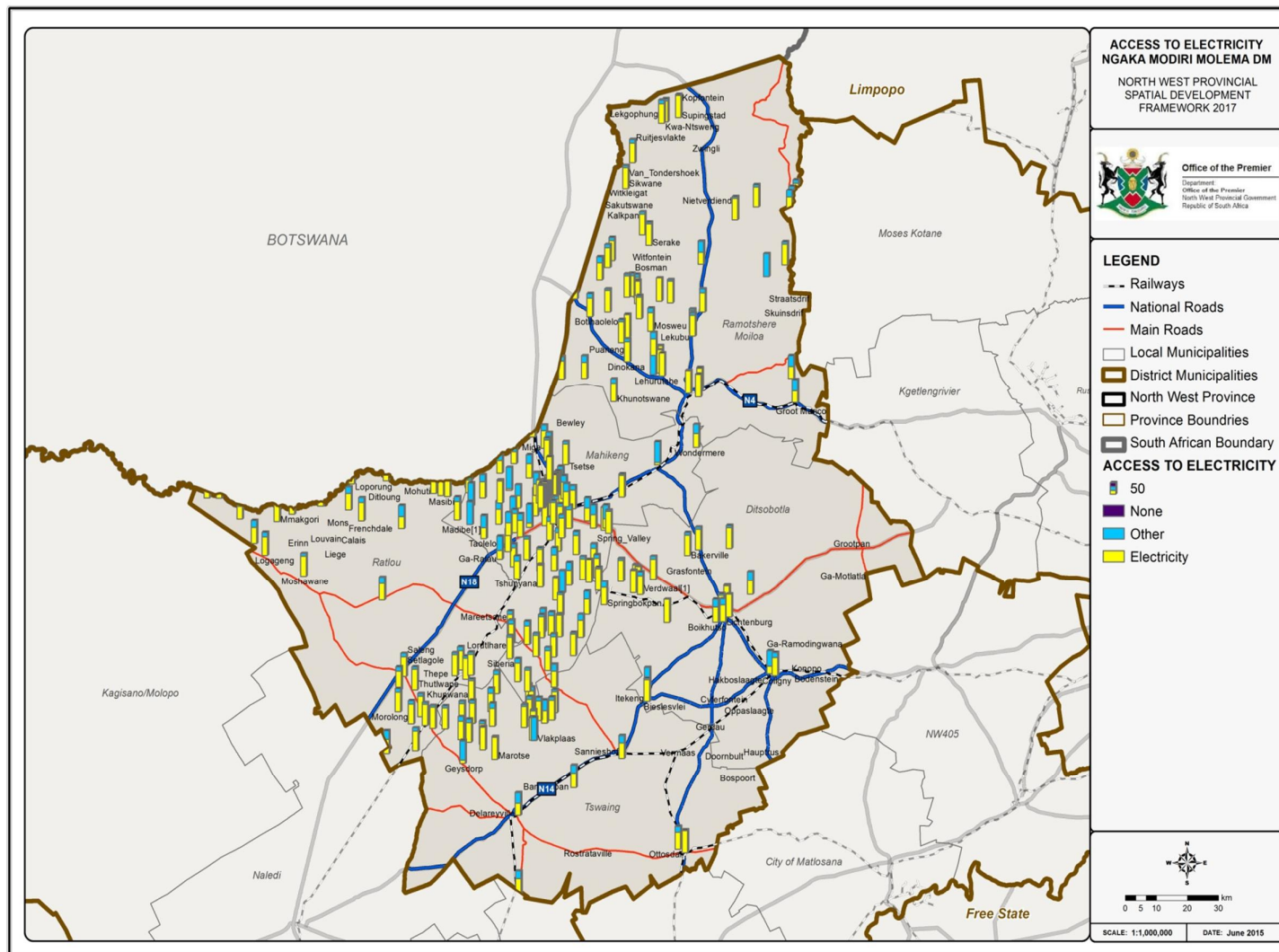
Map A 22: Access to Electricity – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



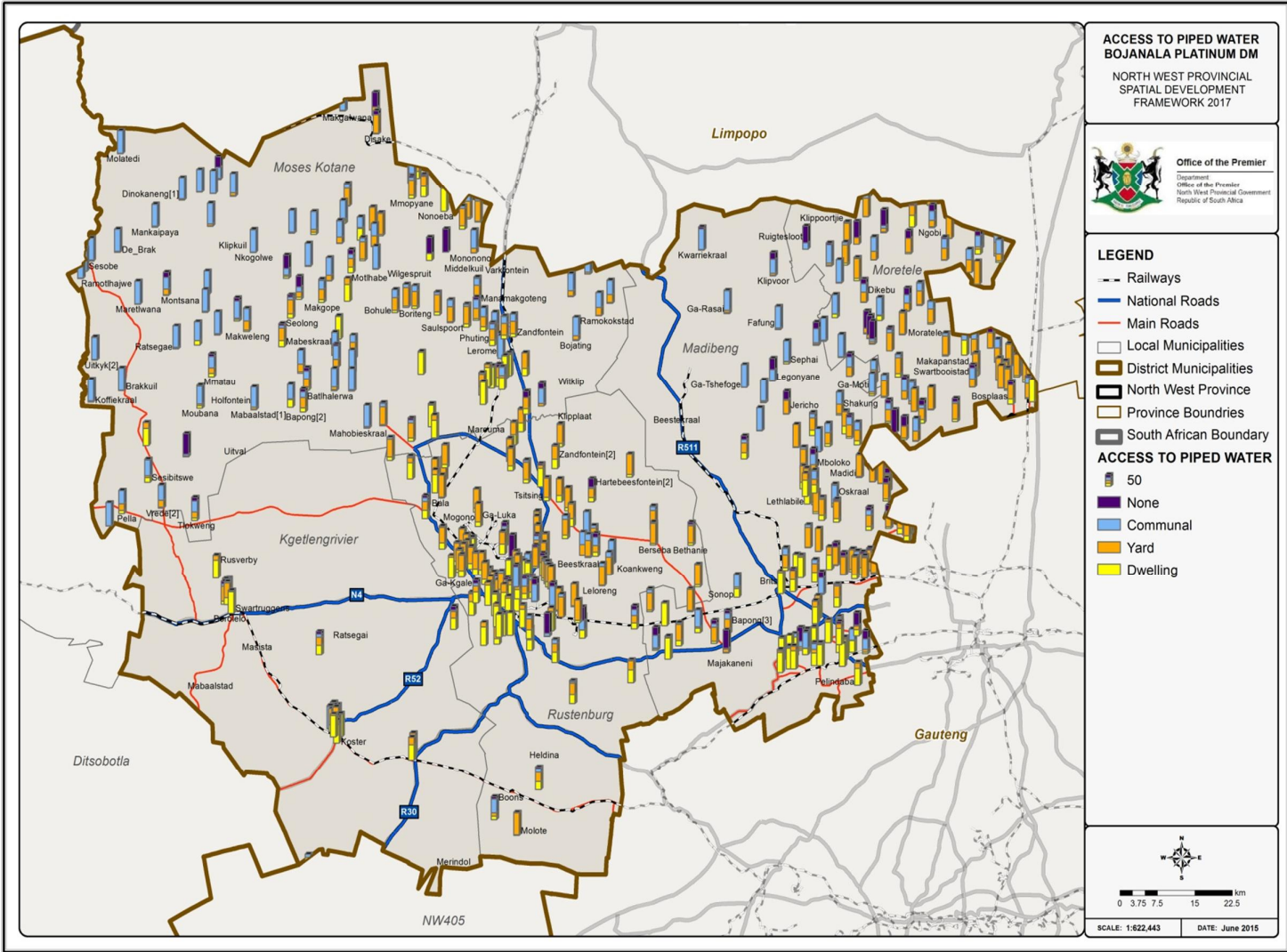
Map A 23: Access to Electricity – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM



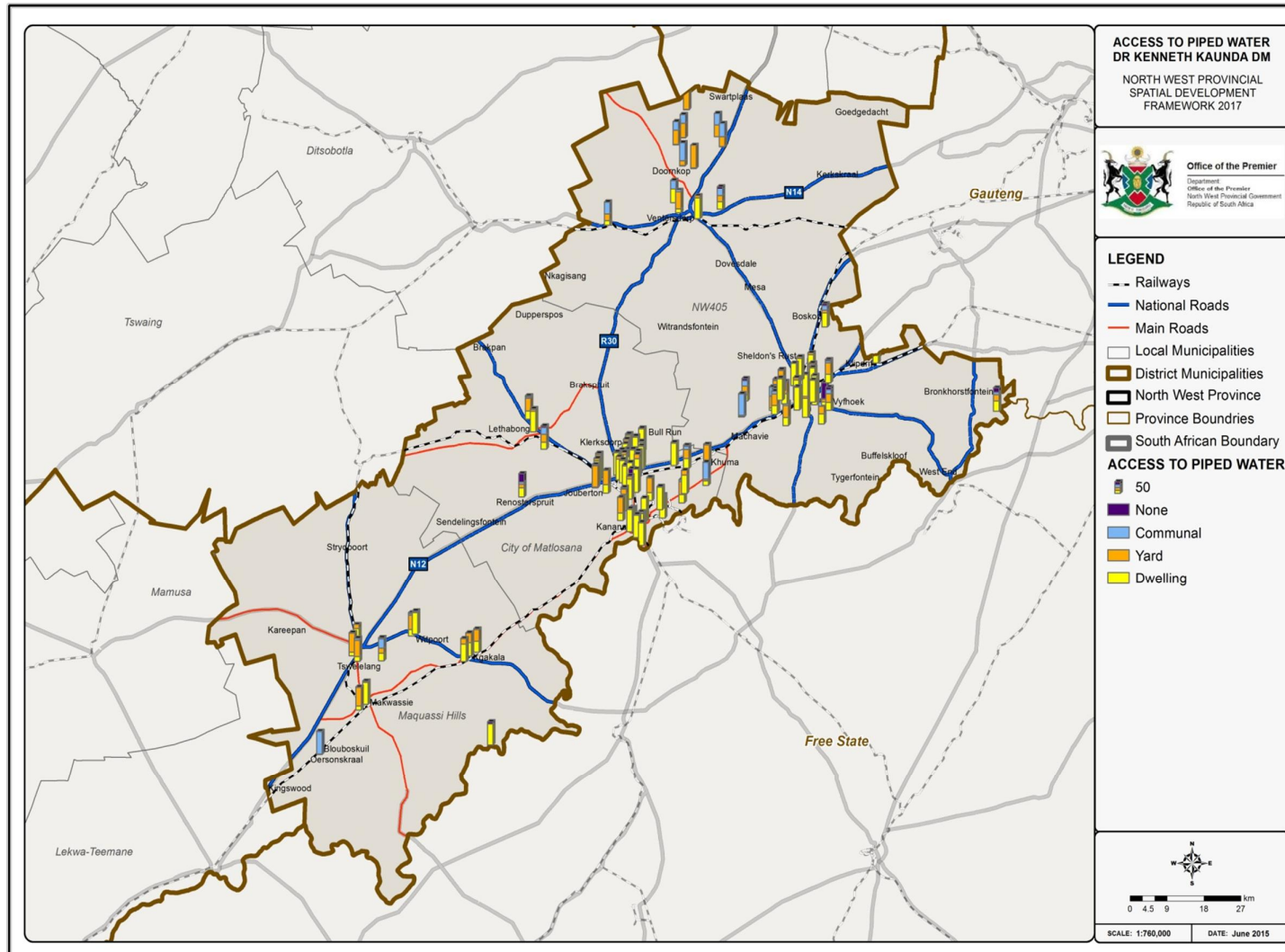
Map A 24: Access to Electricity – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



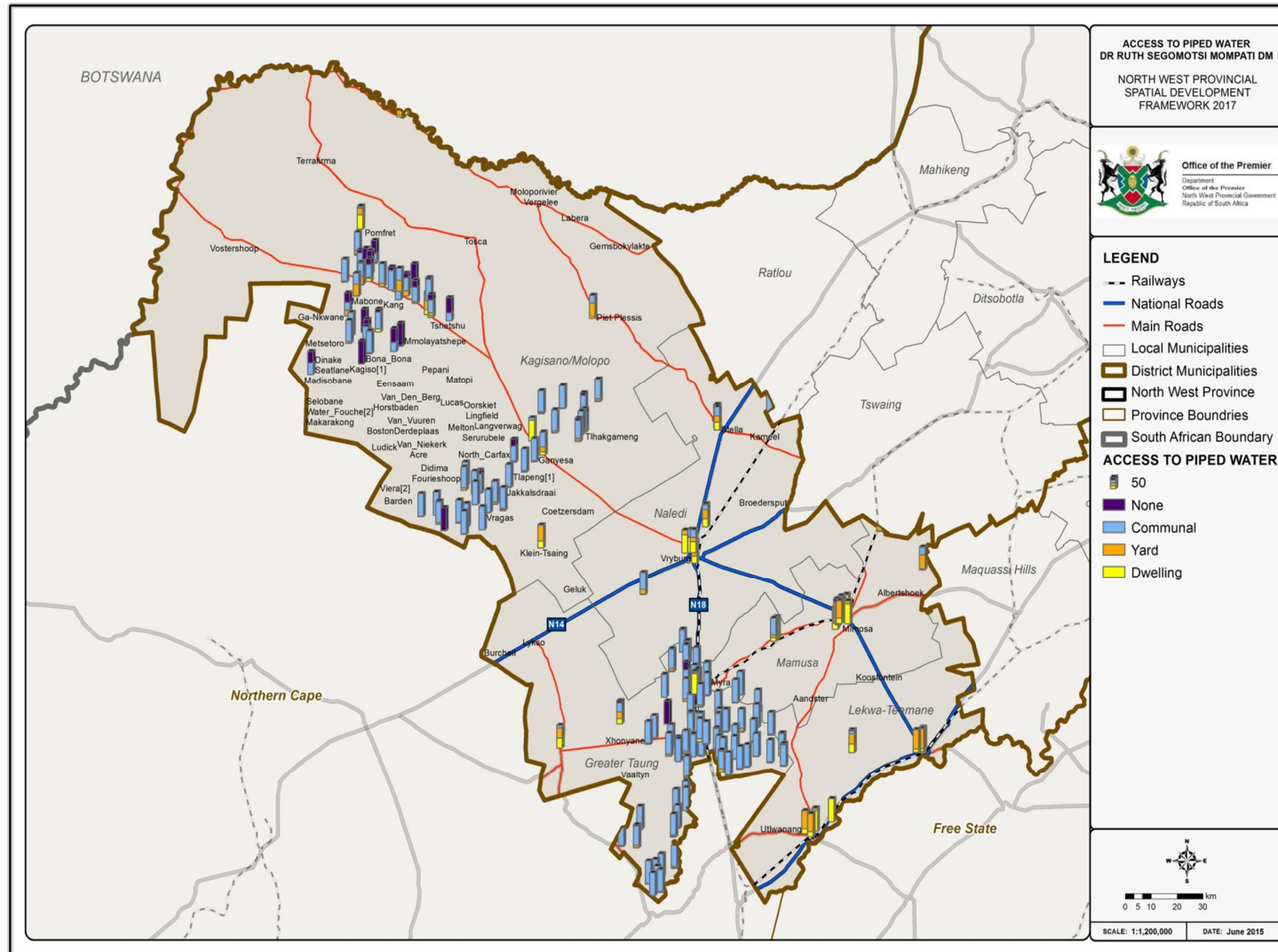
Map A 25: Access to Piped Water – Bojanala Platinum DM



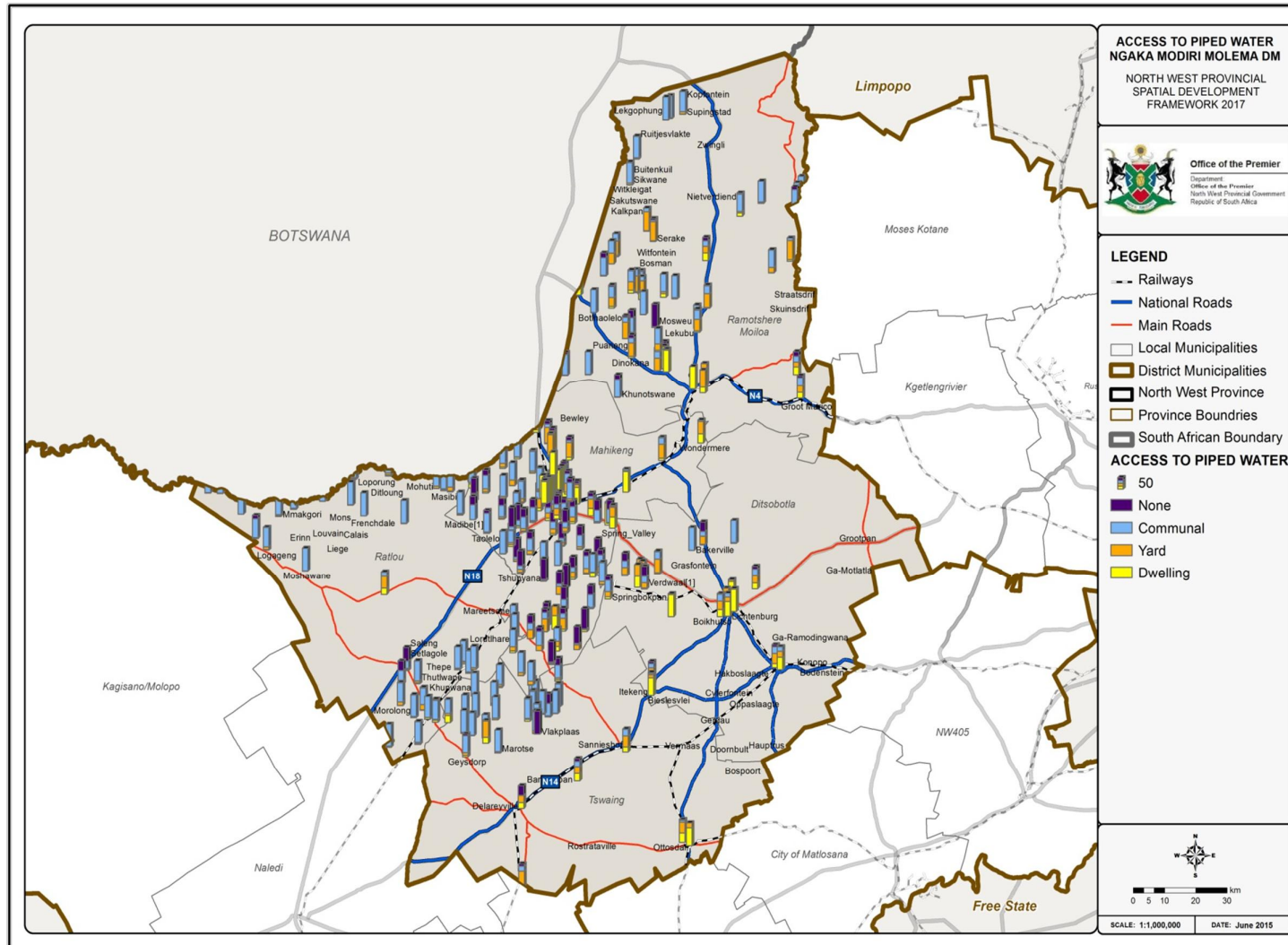
Map A 26: Access to Piped Water – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



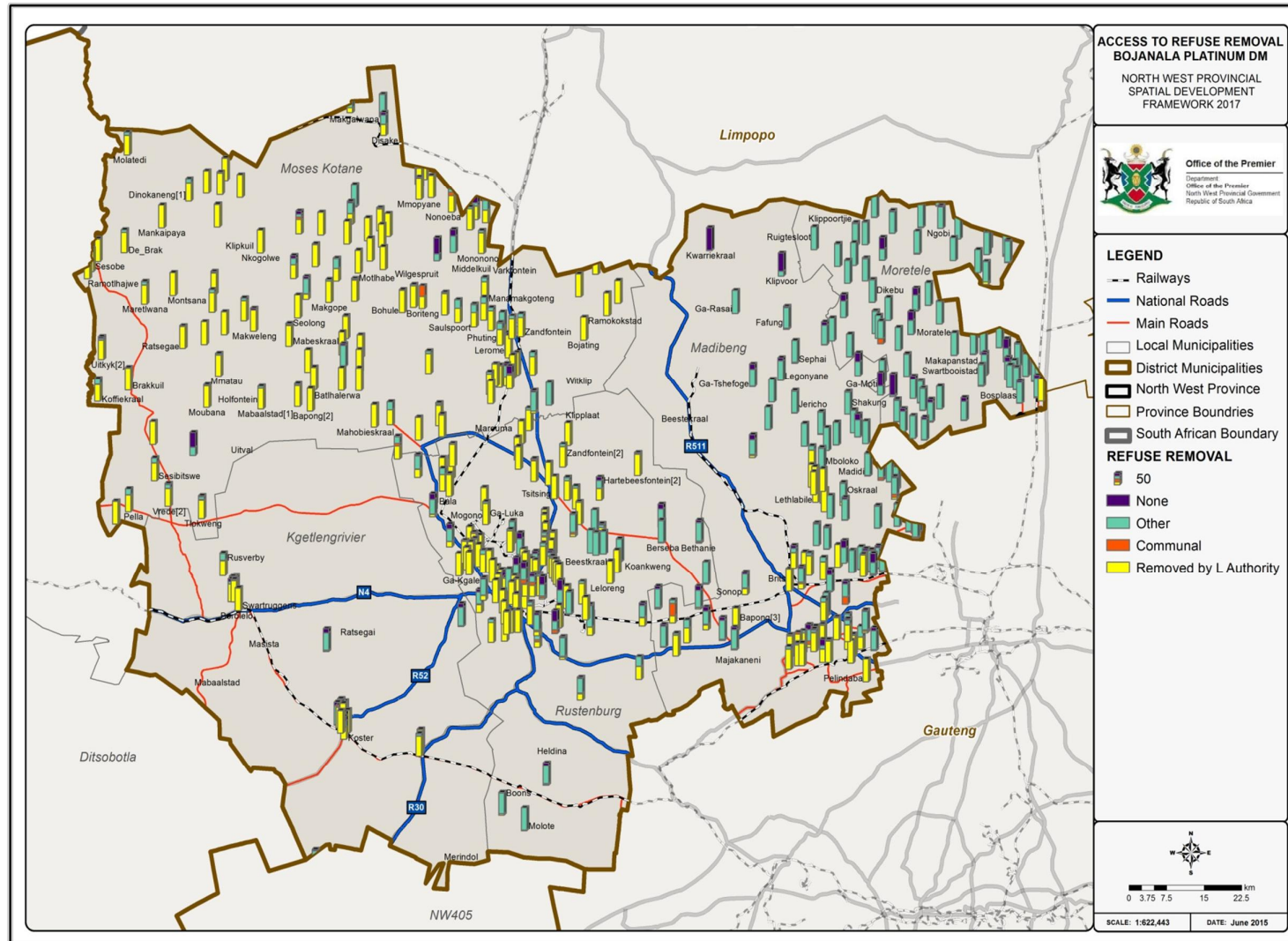
Map A 27: Access to Piped Water – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM



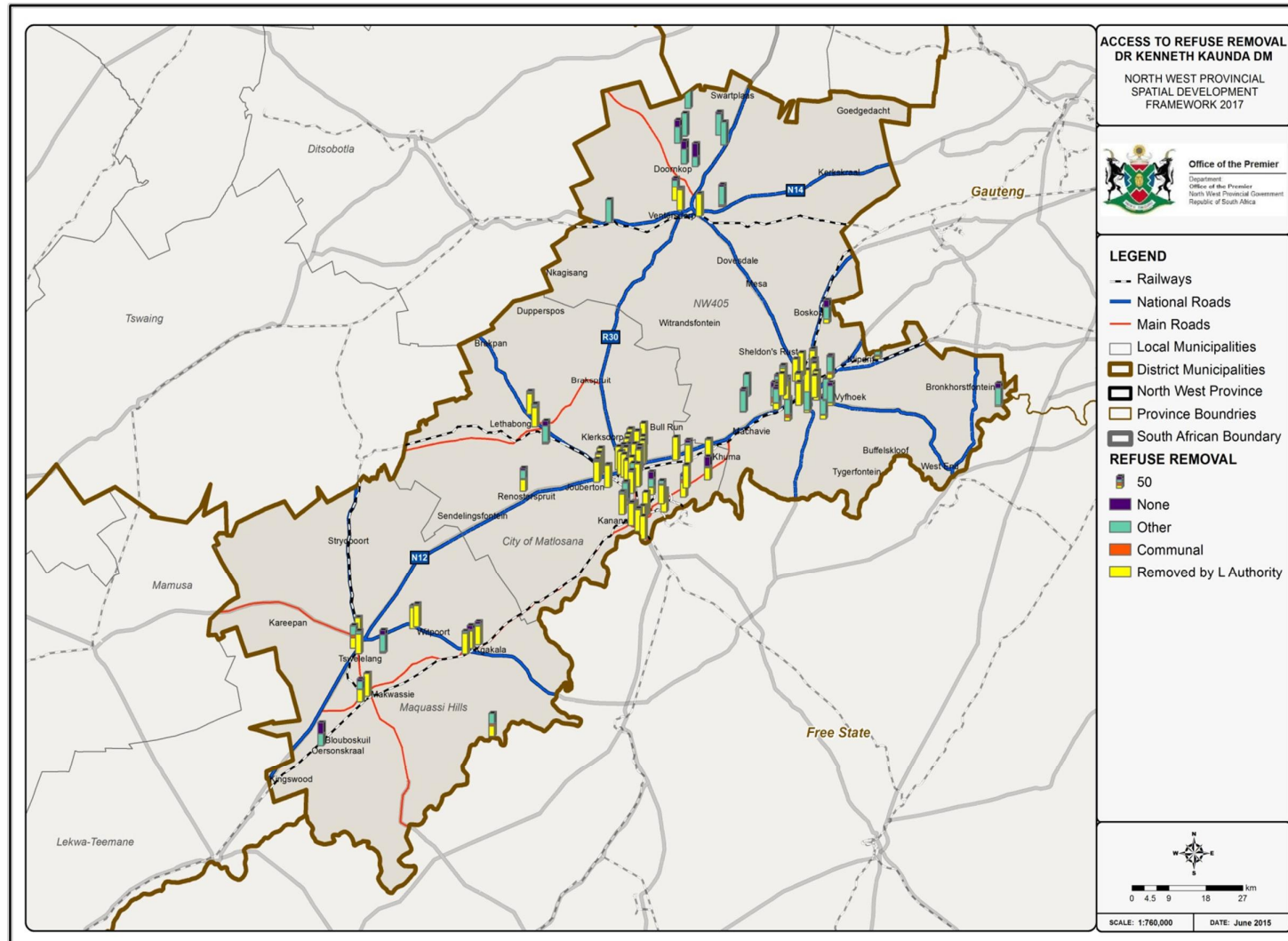
Map A 28: Access to Piped Water – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



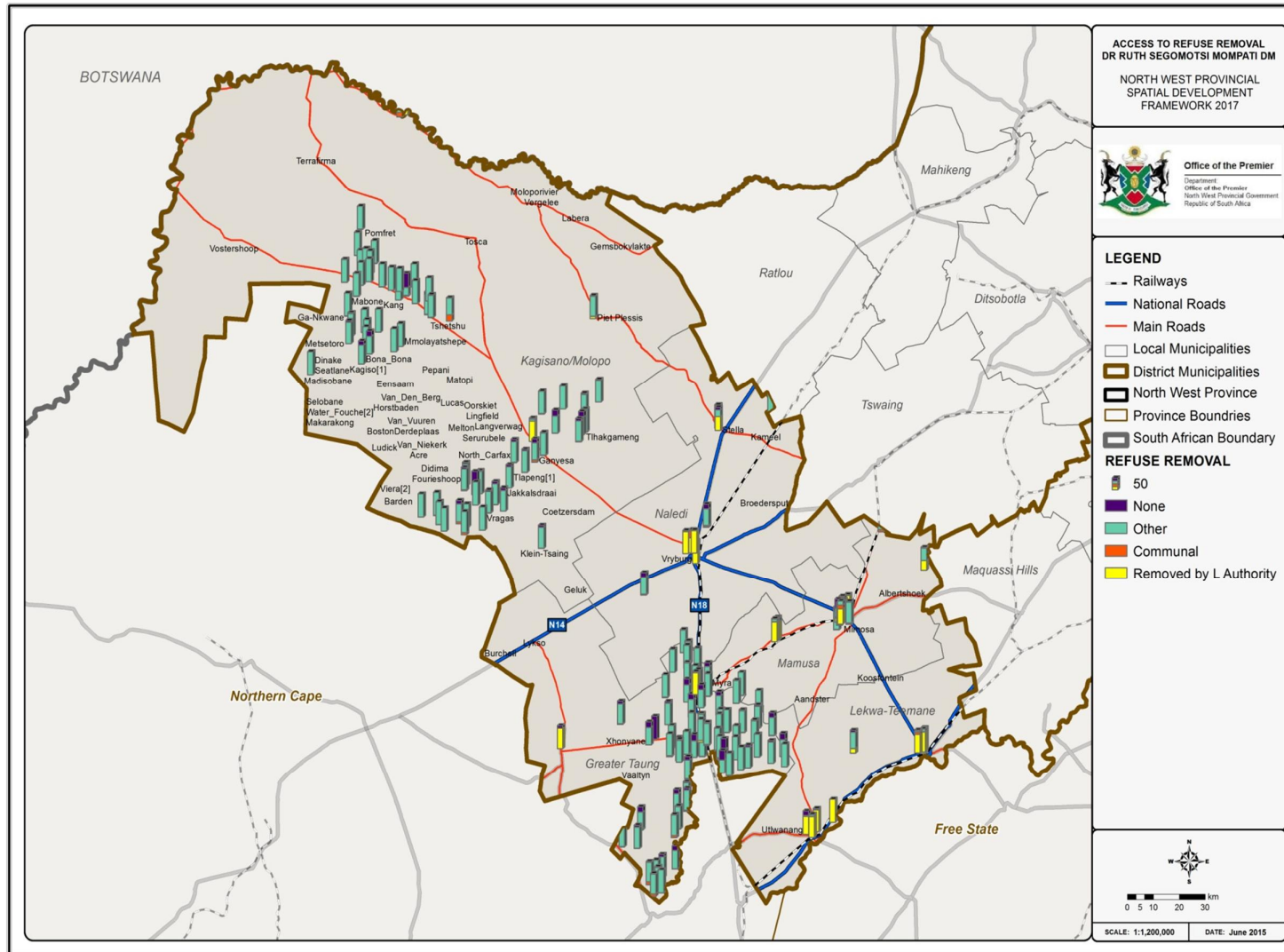
Map A 29: Access to Refuse Removal – Bojanala Platinum DM



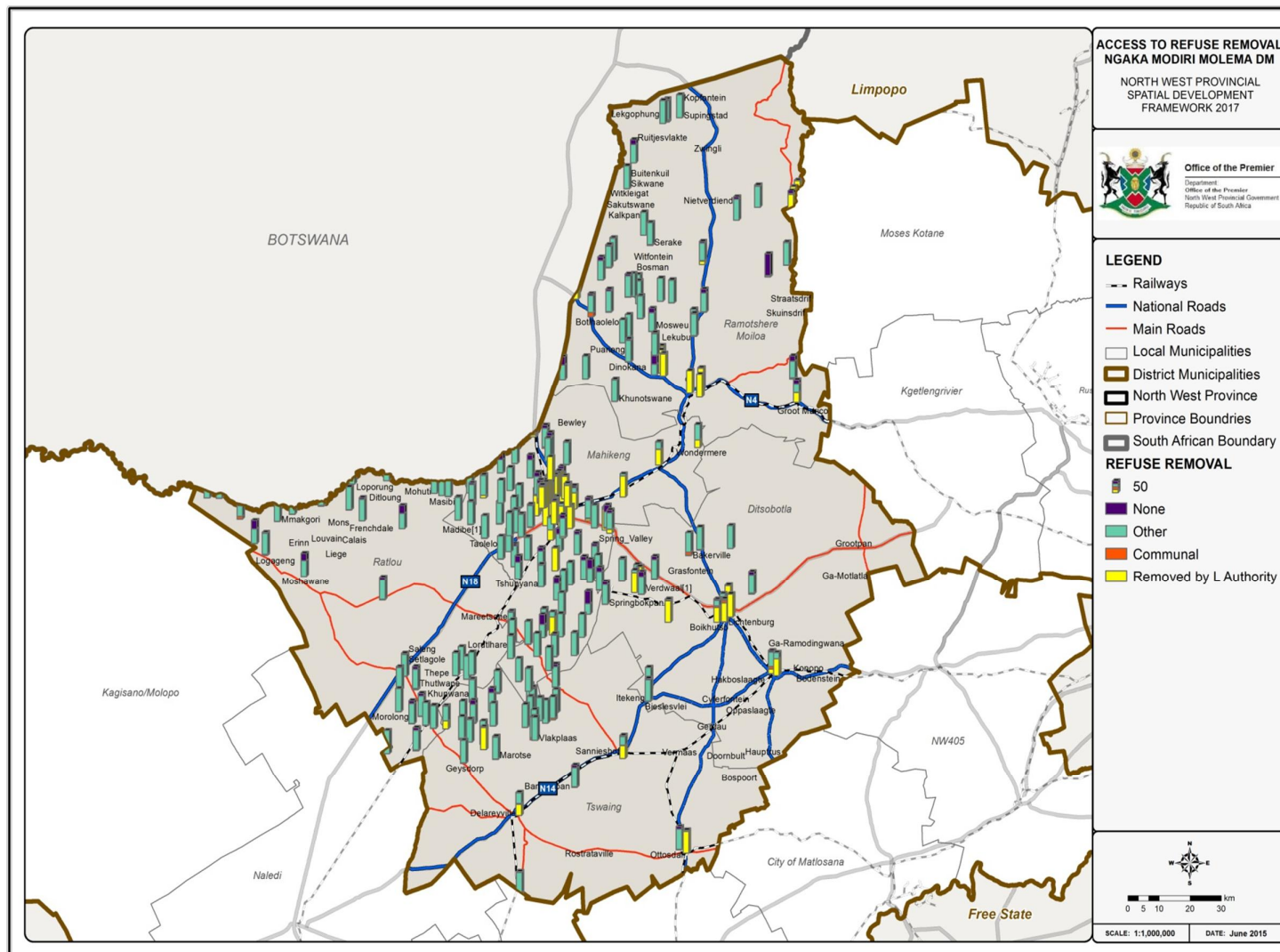
Map A 30: Access to Refuse Removal – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



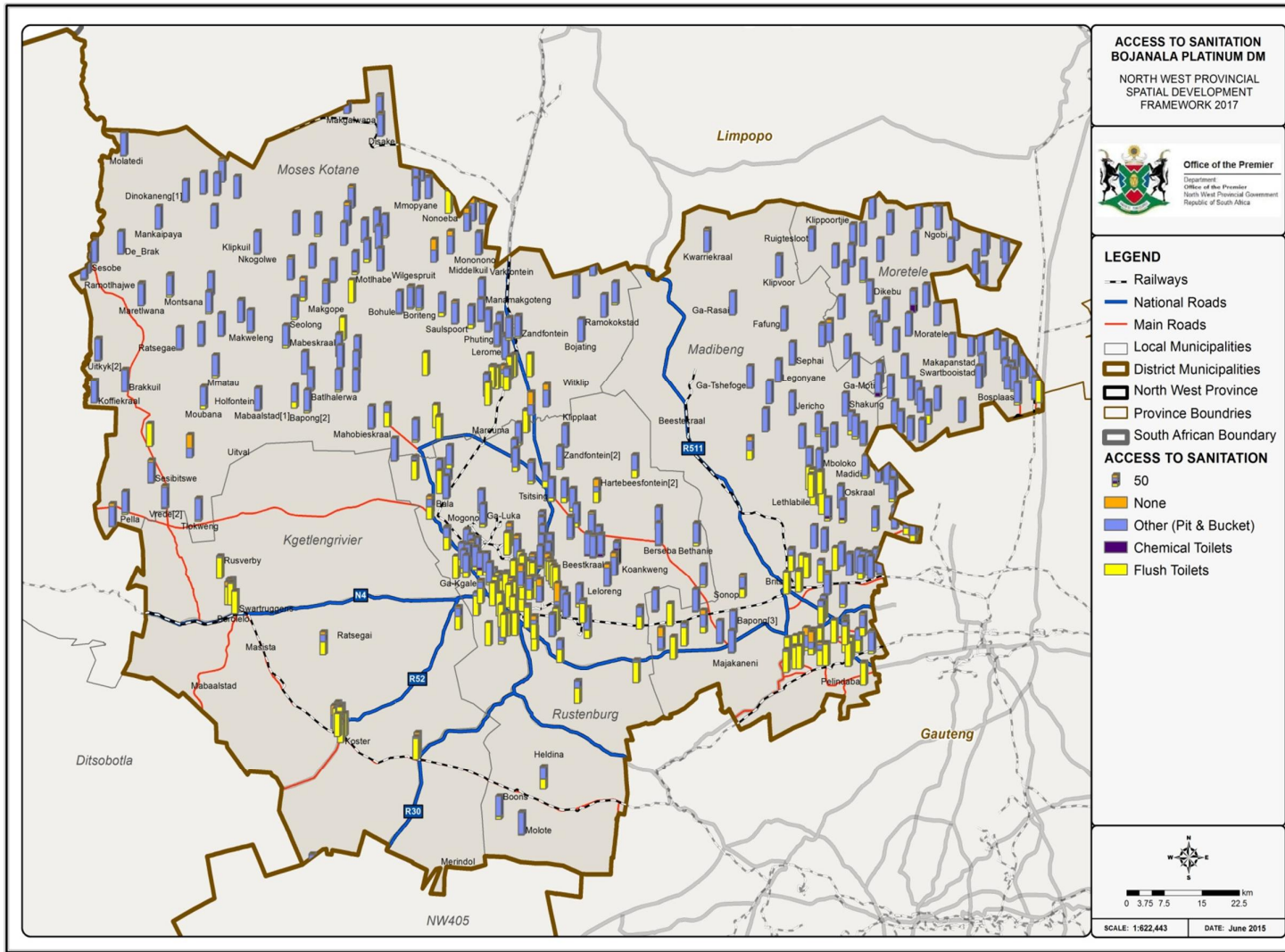
Map A 31: Access to Refuse Removal – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM



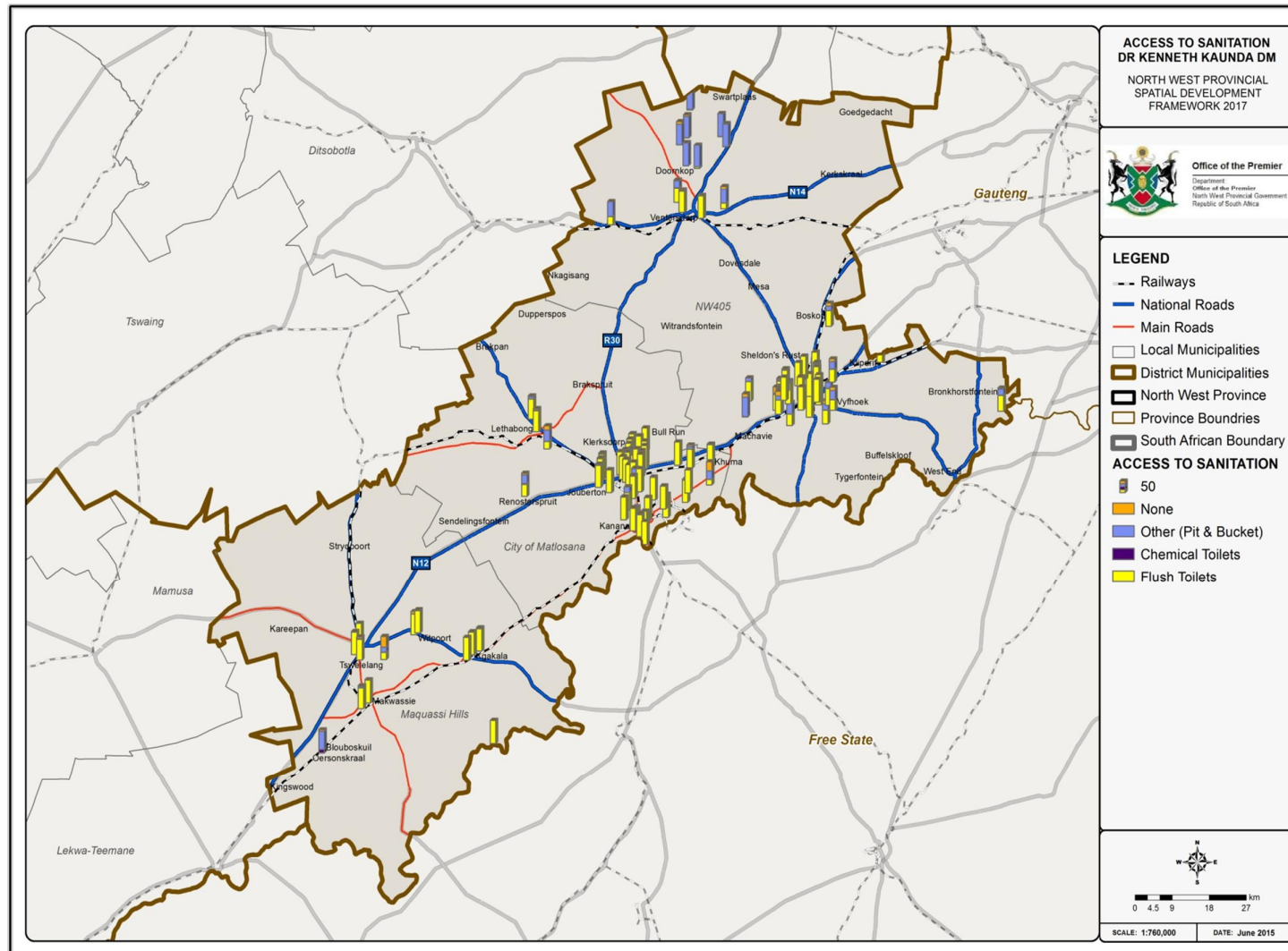
Map A 32: Access to Refuse Removal – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



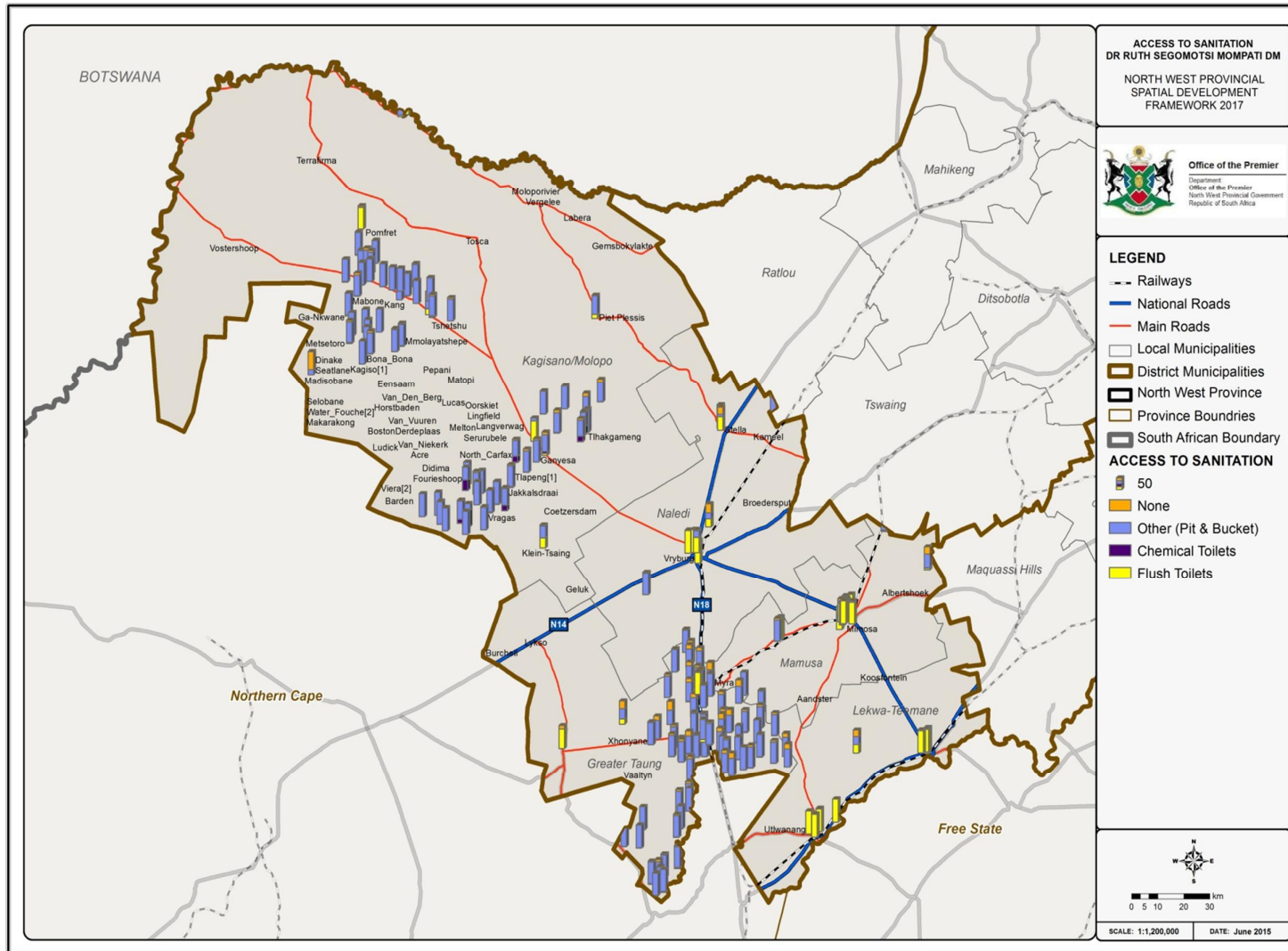
Map A 33: Access to Sanitation – Bojanala Platinum DM



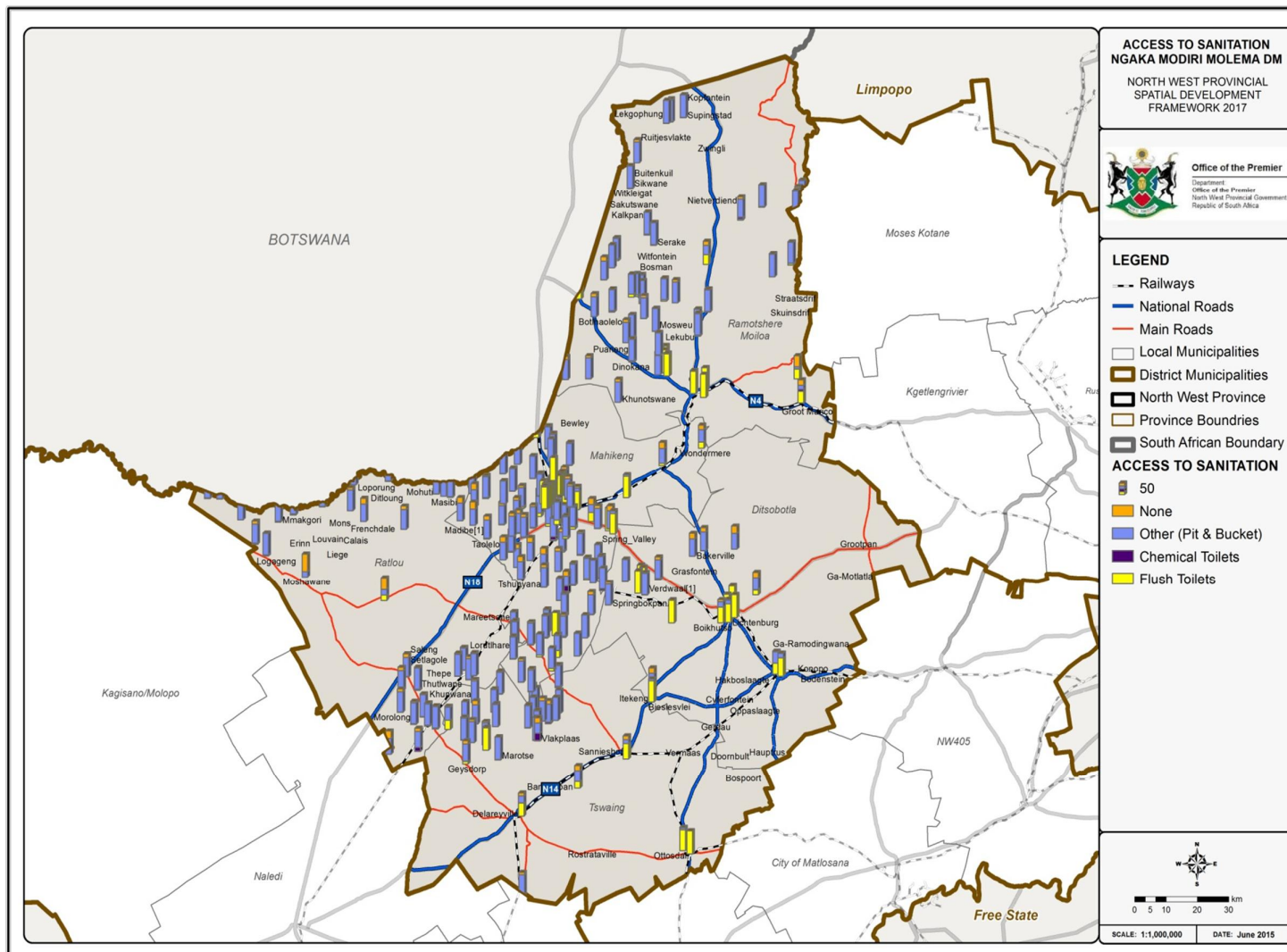
Map A 34: Access to Sanitation – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



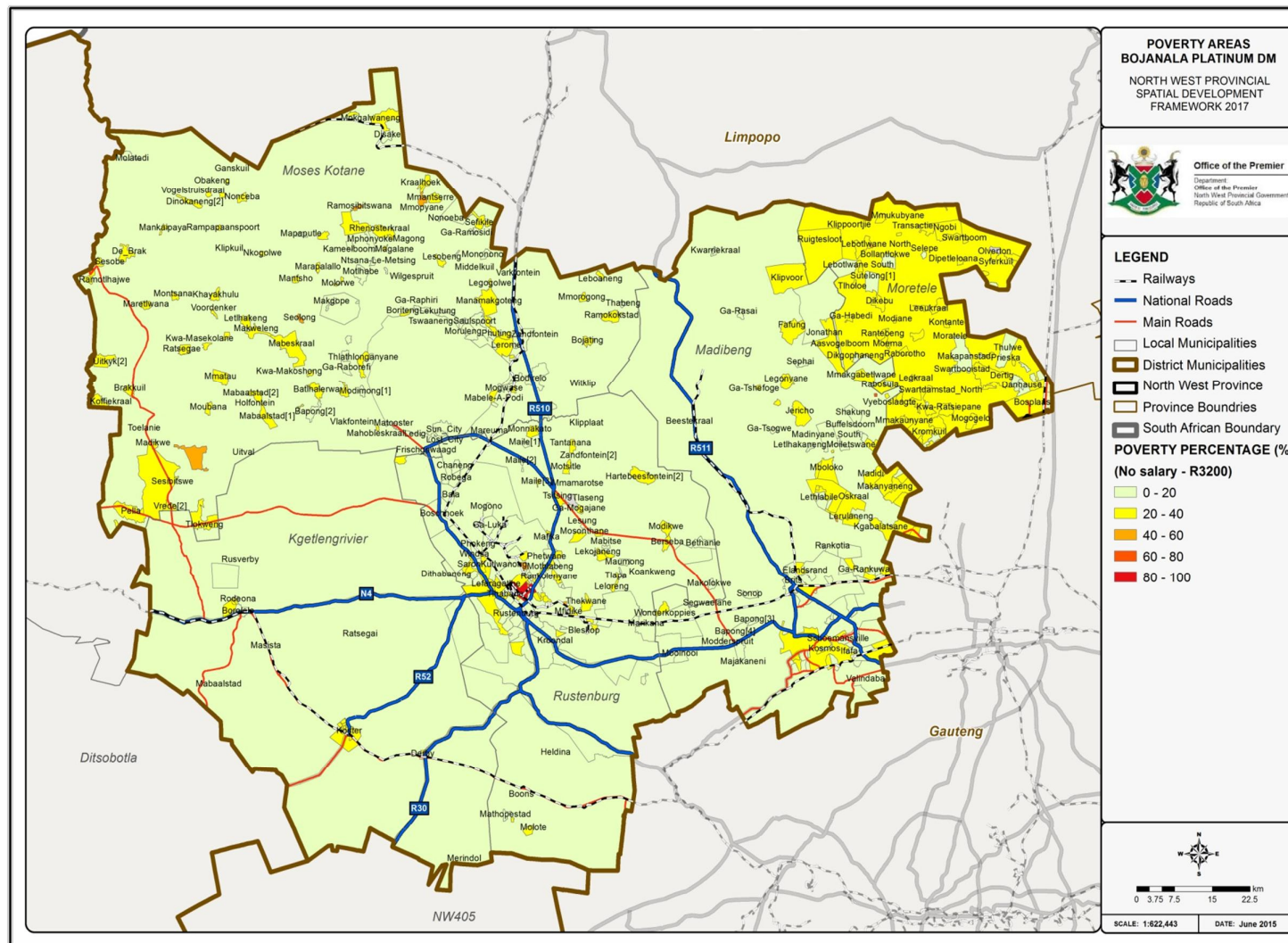
Map A 35: Access to Sanitation – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti DM



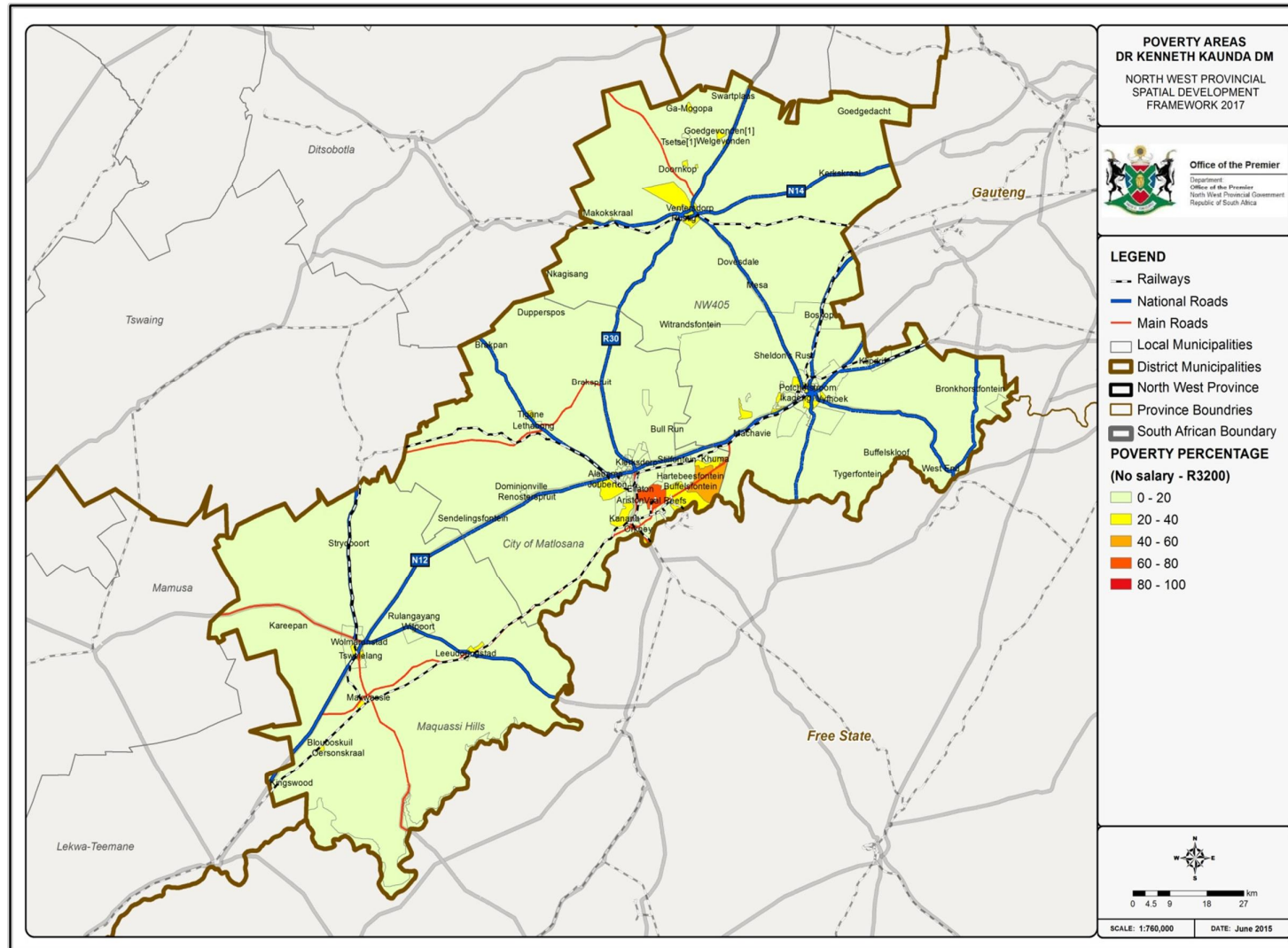
Map A 36: Access to Sanitation – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM



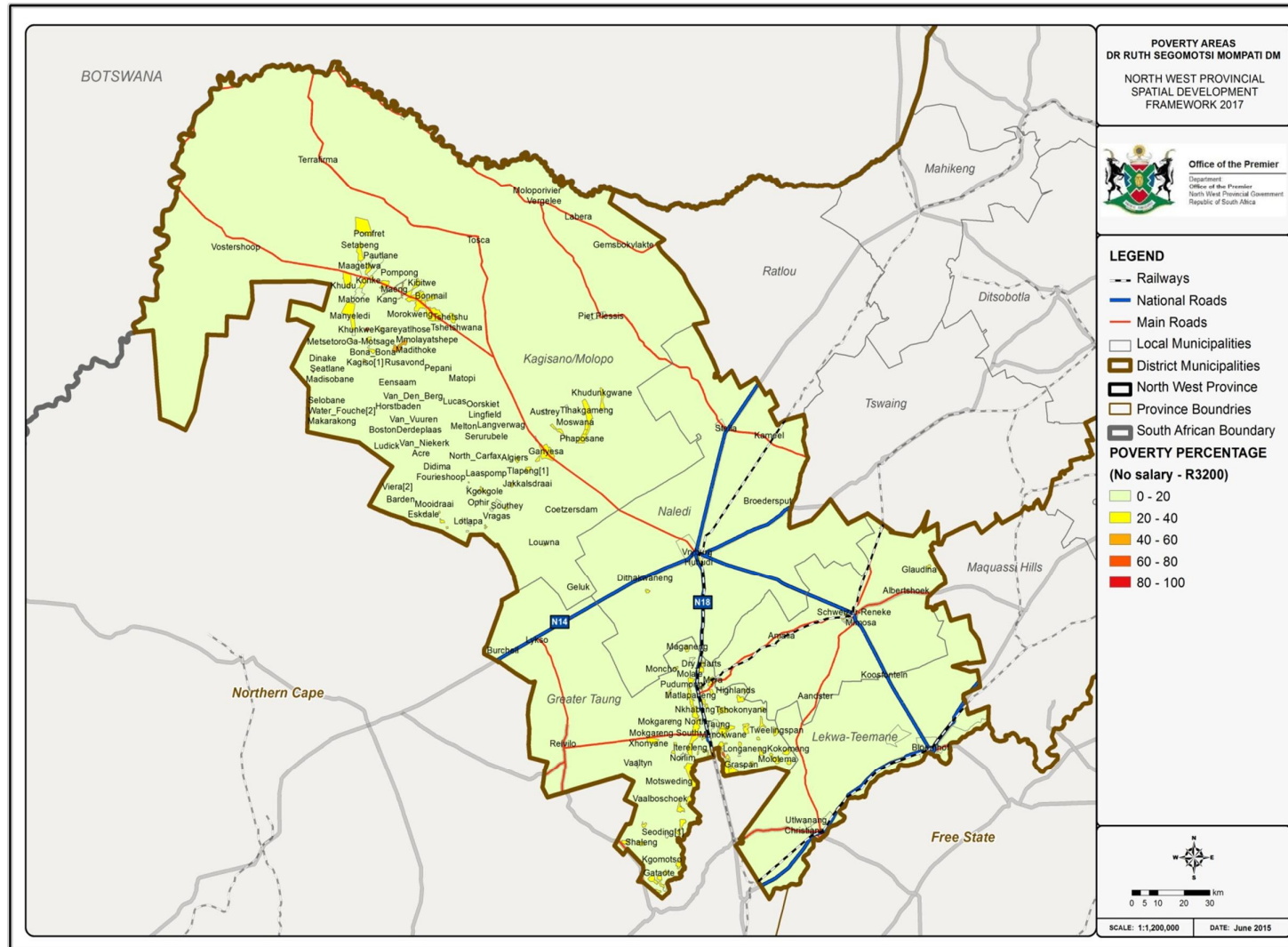
Map A 37: Poverty – Bojanala Platinum DM



Map A 38: Poverty – Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM



Map A 39: Poverty – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM



Map A 40: Poverty – Ngaka Modiri Molema DM

