



# SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

## SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



FINAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 2018

SDF

## CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	1	2.2.3	Waterberg District Municipality (2013).....	13
1.1	Background.....	1	2.2.4	Nkangala District Municipality (2014) .....	14
1.2	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA).....	1	2.2.5	Ehlanzeni District Municipality .....	15
1.3	Study Area .....	1	2.3	IDP-Related Priority Issues .....	16
1.4	Study Objective.....	1	2.4	Sekhukhune Vision.....	18
1.5	Methodology .....	2	3.	SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT REALITY.....	19
2.1	National, Provincial and District Policy Directives .....	3	3.1	Institutional Structure.....	19
2.1.1	National Development Plan (NDP) .....	3	3.1.1	Municipalities and Wards .....	19
2.1.2	Medium Term Strategic Framework.....	5	3.1.2	Traditional Authority Areas .....	19
2.1.3	The Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) .....	5	3.1.3	Land Claims .....	20
2.1.4	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) (2009)..	5	3.2	Socio-Economic Profile .....	20
2.1.5	The Limpopo Development Plan (2015-2020) .....	7	3.2.1	Population Profile .....	20
2.1.6	Limpopo Green Economy Plan .....	7	3.2.2	Age Distribution .....	20
2.1.7	Limpopo Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan 2015/2016 – 2019/2020.....	8	3.2.3	Highest Level of Education.....	20
2.1.8	Limpopo Spatial Development Framework .....	8	3.2.4	Employment and Individual Monthly Income .....	21
2.1.9	Sekhukhune District Municipality Integrated Development Strategy (SGDS) 2015-2025 .....	11	3.2.5	Household Infrastructure .....	21
2.2	Adjoining Spatial Development Frameworks .....	12	3.3	Environmental Features .....	21
2.2.1	Mopani District Municipality (2014) .....	12	3.3.1	Topography, Hydrology and Climate .....	21
2.2.2	Capricorn District Municipality (2017) .....	12	3.3.2	Vegetation, Nature Reserves and Protected Areas .....	22
			3.3.3	Critical Biodiversity Areas and Environmental Concerns.....	23
			3.3.4	Geology, Minerals and Soil Types.....	24
			3.3.5	Conclusion .....	24



3.4	Municipal Spatial Structure and Movement Network .....	25	3.8.1	Water.....	44
3.4.1	Spatial Structure .....	25	3.8.2	Sanitation .....	50
3.4.2	Road and Rail Transport.....	26	3.8.3	Electricity .....	52
3.4.3	Public Transport.....	27	3.8.4	Solid Waste .....	52
3.4.4	Local Municipality Features .....	28	3.8.5	Engineering Service Synthesis.....	54
3.5	Housing.....	30	3.9	Main Economic Drivers .....	54
3.6.	Spatial Distribution of Economic Activities .....	32	3.9.1.	Economic Overview and Local Level Comparative Advantage .....	54
3.6.1	Business .....	32	3.9.2	Sekhukhune District LED Strategy .....	55
3.6.2	Industrial .....	32	3.10	Synthesis Key Issues .....	56
3.6.3	Mining Activity.....	32	4.1	Development Principles.....	59
3.6.4	Agriculture.....	34	4.2	Spatial Development Framework .....	60
3.6.5	Tourism.....	36	4.3	Capital Investment/ Implementation Programme.....	89
3.7	Community Facilities.....	38			
3.7.1	Overview.....	38			
3.7.2	Municipal and Government Offices.....	39			
3.7.3	Health .....	40			
3.7.4	Safety and Security.....	41			
3.7.6	Postal Services, Community Hall, Libraries and Sports and Recreation .....	41			
3.7.7	Education.....	43			
3.7.8	Cemeteries .....	44			
3.8	Engineering Services.....	44			

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Regional Context  
Figure 2: Local Municipalities  
Figure 3: National Development Plan 2030  
Figure 4: CRDP Concept  
Figure 5: Limpopo SDF: Development Framework (Composite)  
Figure 6: Mopani SDF: Strategic Development Corridors  
Figure 7: Capricorn DM: Consolidated Spatial Development Framework  
Figure 8: Waterberg SDF 2013  
Figure 9: Nkangala DM: Spatial Development Framework  
Figure 10: Ehlanzeni DM: Spatial Development Framework  
Figure 11: Sekhukhune DM: Spatial Concept Vision  
Figure 12: Institutional Context  
Figure 13: Tribal Authority Areas  
Figure 14: Land Reform / Restitution  
Figure 15: Topography and Hydrology  
Figure 16: Critical Biodiversity Areas  
Figure 17: Geology, Minerals and Soil Types  
Figure 18: Soil Sensitivity  
Figure 19: Soil Potential  
Figure 20: Spatial Structure and Settlement Patterns  
Figure 21: Public Transport  
Figure 22: Nodal Analysis  
Figure 23: Settlement Trends  
Figure 24: Spatial Distribution of Economic Activities  
Figure 25: Mining Activity  
Figure 26: Agriculture  
Figure 27: Tourism  
Figure 28: Municipal and Government Departments

Figure 29: Health Services  
Figure 30: Safety and Security  
Figure 31: Other Community Facilities  
Figure 32: Education (Primary, Secondary, Combined)  
Figure 33: Higher Education  
Figure 34: Community Facilities Cluster  
Figure 35: Cemeteries  
Figure 36: Bulk Water Services  
Figure 37.1: SDF Principle 1: Environment  
Figure 37.2: SDF Principle 2: Nodal System  
Figure 37.3: SDF Principle 3: Movement Network  
Figure 37.4: SDF Principle 6: Priority Housing Development  
Figure 37.5: SDF Principle 7: Tourism  
Figure 37.6: SDF Principle 8: Agri Park  
Figure 37.7: SDF Principle 10: Mining  
Figure 37.8: SDF Principle 11: Industrial

## List of Tables

Table 1: Limpopo Nodal Hierarchy  
Table 2: Estimated Housing Demand per Municipality, 2011, and 2016 boundary adjustments  
Table 3: Sekhukhune Housing Project Pipeline  
Table 4: Existing (Operational) and Planned Mines in the SDM  
Table 5: Production Statistics – Sekhukhune District, 2007/2008  
Table 6: Accommodation Facilities in the SDM  
Table 7: Summary of Community Facilities  
Table 8: Government Departments  
Table 9: Existing Regional Water Supply Schemes  
Table 10: Summary of WTWs

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Table 11: List of WWTWs in SDM with Relevant Capacity Indicated

Table 12: Electricity Backlog in the SDM

Table 13: General Description of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) Map Categories  
and Associated Land Management Objectives

Table 14: Greater Sekhukhune Nodal Hierarchy

### **List of Diagrams**

Diagram 1: SPLUMA Principles/ Concepts

Diagram 2: Methodology to be followed for Compilation of a Municipal SDF

Diagram 3: Sekhukhune SDF Phases

Diagram 4: Population Profile

Diagram 5: Age and Highest level of Education Profile

Diagram 6: Employment and Individual Monthly Income Profile

Diagram 7.1: Household Infrastructure – Water and Lighting

Diagram 7.2: Household Infrastructure – Sanitation and Refuse Removal

Diagram 8.1-8.6: Proposed Targeting Approach

Diagram 9: Emerging Farmer Ladder to Mainstream Economy

Diagram 10: Rural Node/ Agri Village Concept

Diagram 11: Establish Linkages between Subsistence Agriculture and Formal  
Economy

Diagram 12: Comprehensive Rural Development Business Plan Model

Diagram 13: Mining and Biodiversity Guideline – Mitigation Hierarchy

Diagram 14: Development Approach to Informal Trade

Diagram 15: Sekhukhune DM SDF Implementation Strategy

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

This document represents the Spatial Development Framework for the Sekhukhune District Municipality as contemplated in Section 12 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013).

### 1.2 SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (SPLUMA)

The general principles endorsed by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act is that spatial planning, land use management and land development must promote and enhance the following five main development principles: Spatial Justice, Spatial Sustainability; Spatial Efficiency; Spatial Resilience, and Good Administration. These principles / concepts, as described in the legislation, are briefly summarised in **Diagram 1** (overleaf).

The requirements pertaining the methodology to be followed, and the minimum legislated contents of a Municipal Spatial Development Framework as defined in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act are noted in **Diagram 2** (overleaf).

### 1.3 STUDY AREA

The study area comprise the area of jurisdiction of the Sekhukhune District Municipality which is located in **Limpopo Province**, as depicted on **Figure 1**. It lies in the south-eastern part of the province, bordering on the Capricorn and Mopani Districts in the north, Mpumalanga (Nkangala and Ehlanzeni Districts) in the south and east, and the Waterberg District in the west. The Sekhukhune District is the smallest in the province, making up 11% of the provincial geographical area. **Figure 2** shows that it is comprised of four local municipalities, namely: Elias Motsoaledi, Ephraim Mogale, Makhuduthamaga and Fetakgomo Tubatse.

### 1.4 STUDY OBJECTIVE

**Primary Objective:** The main objective of the project is to review the SDF for the Sekhukhune District Municipality which process will address spatial, environmental and economic issues confronting both the urban and rural areas of the District. The SDF will furthermore facilitate implementation of the IDP and all government intentions to fight poverty and facilitate balanced urban and rural development throughout the district area.

More specifically, the Sekhukhune SDF will aim towards achieving the following objectives:

## SPLUMA Principles / Concepts

### Spatial Justice

- (i) past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land;
- (ii) spatial development frameworks and policies at all spheres of government must address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterised by widespread poverty and deprivation;
- (iii) spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, must incorporate provisions that enable redress in access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons;
- (iv) must include all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas;
- (v) must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and
- (vi) a Municipal Planning Tribunal considering an application before it, may not be impeded or restricted in the exercise of its discretion solely on the ground that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application.

### Spatial Sustainability

- (i) promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;
- (ii) ensure that special consideration is given to the protection of prime and unique agricultural land;
- (iii) uphold consistency of land use measures in accordance with environmental management instruments;
- (iv) promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets;
- (v) consider all current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments;
- (vi) promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; and
- (vii) result in communities that are viable.

### Spatial Efficiency

- (i) land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure;
- (ii) decision-making procedures are designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and
- (iii) development application procedures are efficient and streamlined.

### Spatial Resilience

- (i) flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems are accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.

### Good Administration

- (i) all spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and land use management systems as embodied in this Act;
- (ii) all government departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of spatial development frameworks;
- (iii) the requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously;
- (iv) the preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, include transparent processes of public participation that afford all parties the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and
- (v) policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set in order to inform and empower members of the public.

### Preparation of Municipal Spatial Development Framework

- (1) The Municipal Council of a municipality must by notice in the Provincial Gazette adopt a municipal spatial development framework for the municipality.
- (2) The municipal spatial development framework must be prepared as part of a municipality's integrated development plan in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act.
- (3) Before adopting the municipal spatial development framework contemplated in subsection (1) and any proposed amendments to the municipal spatial development framework, the Municipal Council must—
  - (a) give notice of the proposed municipal spatial development framework in the Gazette and the media;
  - (b) invite the public to submit written representations in respect of the proposed municipal spatial development framework to the Municipal Council within 60 days after the publication of the notice referred to in paragraph (a); and
  - (c) consider all representations received in respect of the proposed municipal spatial development framework.

### Contents of Municipal Spatial Development Framework

- (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.



# SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT SDF REGIONAL CONTEXT

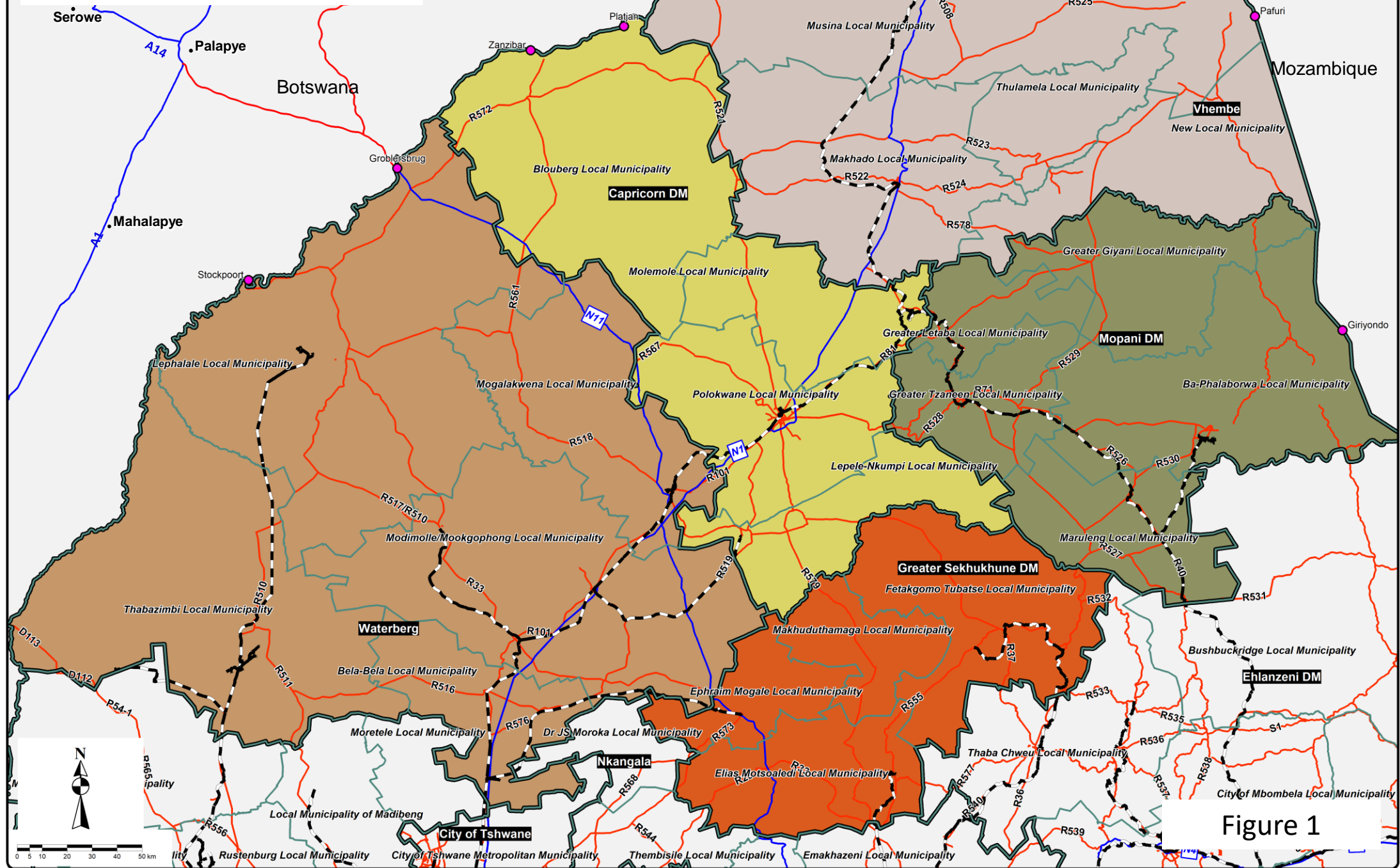
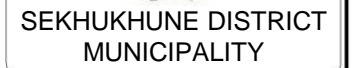


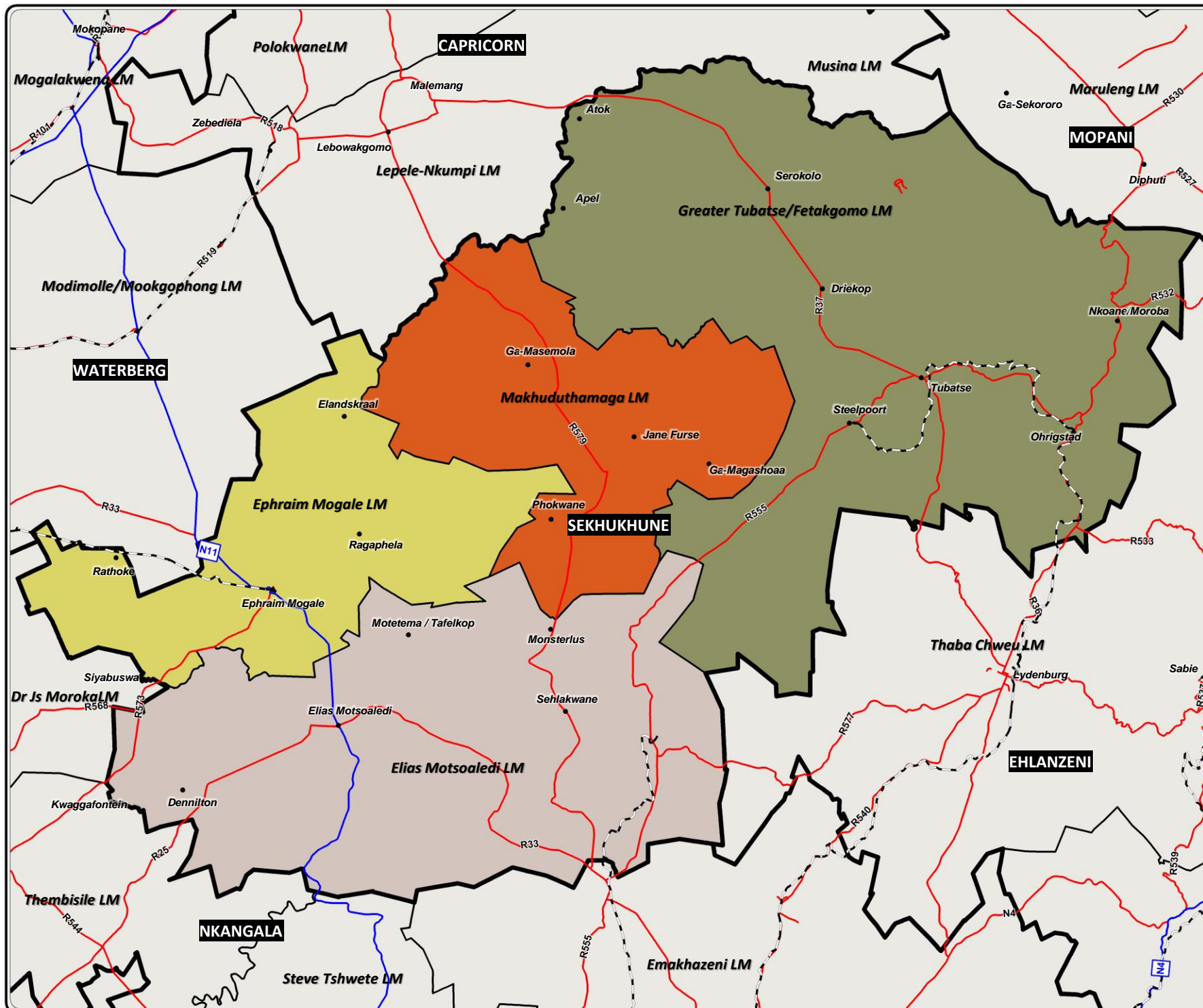
Figure 1



### Legend

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Figure 2



- Providing a spatial representation of the land development policies, strategies and objectives of the municipality in the context of local, district, provincial and national directives;
- **Socio-Economic Update (2016):** The new SDF will update all relevant socio-economic information and associated trend analysis for the municipal area to 2016 as base year (based on 2016 Community Survey Results as conducted by Central Statistical Services);
- Coordinating and integrating the spatial expression of the sectoral plans of the local and/ or provincial sector departments;
- Addressing inefficient, impoverished and scattered land use patterns where the poor is generally located far away from places of socio-economic opportunities;
- Indicate the desired and intended pattern of land use development in the urban and rural parts in the district municipality, including the delineation of areas in which development in general or development of a particular type would not be appropriate;
- Managing the conflicting demand between agriculture/ mining, urban expansion and biodiversity conservation areas (tourism focus areas);
- Providing mechanisms for the establishment of a functional relationship between urban and rural areas – both spatially and economically;
- Identifying priority investment areas in urban and rural parts of the municipality;
- Focusing on defining the economic footprint of the district and formulating strategies on how this can be enhanced in a sustainable manner;

- Coordination and alignment of the district SDF with the municipal and provincial SDFs and any other regional plans applicable;
- Spatial targeting will serve to channel public and private investment into priority areas and align the capital investment programmes of the district municipality and different government departments into these areas in pursuit of the five SPLUMA principles;
- Link all of the above to the District Budget via the Sekhukhune Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

## 1.5 METHODOLOGY

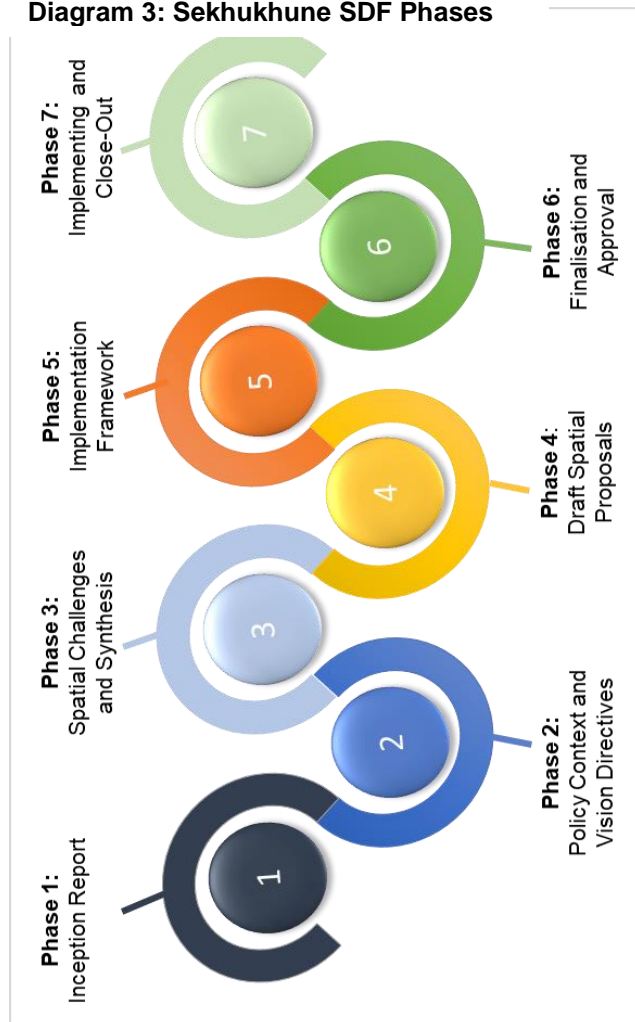
The project was conducted according to the 7 phases illustrated on **Diagram 3** and summarised below;

PROJECT PHASE	MEETINGS/ CONSULTATION	DATES
Phase 1: Inception	PSC Meeting 1	01-Dec-17
	PSC Meeting 2	27-Feb-18
Phase 2: Policy Context / Vision	PSC Meeting 3	04-Apr-18
Phase 3: Status Quo	PSC Meeting 4	04-May-18
Phase 4-5: Draft Proposals	PSC Meeting 5	07-Jun-18
	Portfolio Committee Meeting	14-Jun-18
	Mayoral Committee Meeting	21-Jun-18
	Public Comments / Newspaper Adverts	7 July - 7 Sep 2018
	SDM Plans Workshop	23-Aug-18
	Traditional Leaders	15-Nov-18
Phase 6-7: Finalization	Submit Final SDF Report	20-Nov-18



## 2. NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICY DIRECTIVES, ISSUES AND VISION

**Diagram 3: Sekhukhune SDF Phases**



### 2.1 NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT POLICY DIRECTIVES

Following is a summary of some of the most important national, provincial and district policies and strategic plans which need to be taken into consideration in the formulation of the Sekhukhune District Spatial Development Framework.

#### 2.1.1 National Development Plan (NDP)

The National Development Plan: Vision for 2030 focuses on the following key priority areas:

- An economy that will create more jobs;
- Improving infrastructure;
- Transition to low carbon economy;
- Reversing the spatial effects of apartheid;
- Improving the quality of education, training and innovation;
- Quality health for all;
- Social protection;
- Building safer communities;
- Reforming the public sector;
- Fighting corruption; and
- Transforming society and uniting the country.

The Plan (see **Figure 3**) provides for the following spatial development proposals as part of the national spatial development interventions:

- Gauteng as a national **Node of Competitiveness** which strongly associates with the nearby economic activity like tourism opportunities in Sekhukhune;
- **Rural Restructuring Zones:** These zones include the more densely populated parts of the previous homeland areas where there is sufficient numbers of people to provide the basis for viable markets through the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) – in the case of the SDM it includes rural communities from all four local municipalities.
- **Resource Critical Zones:** These have valued mineral resources, and are areas of great importance to biodiversity and critical water production. The sustainability of these areas is crucial and needs specific policies to ensure that. The Waterberg Biosphere and Lephalale Mining Belt bordering Sekhukhune to the north-west are earmarked as a future Growth Management and a Green Economy Zone.

#### **Rural Development:**

The National Development Plan reports that general productivity has been declining in rural areas in South Africa and outmigration to cities and towns has been accelerating. It proposes that rural interventions should distinguish between dense marginal areas primarily needing appropriate service provision, and more viable and denser rural areas with transport and market access in order to ensure;

- 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;
- Identifying non-agricultural opportunities such as tourism and mining, especially with a “green” focus;
- Promotion of small-town development as nodes of rural development;
- Identifying mechanisms to make land markets work more effectively for the poor, especially women.

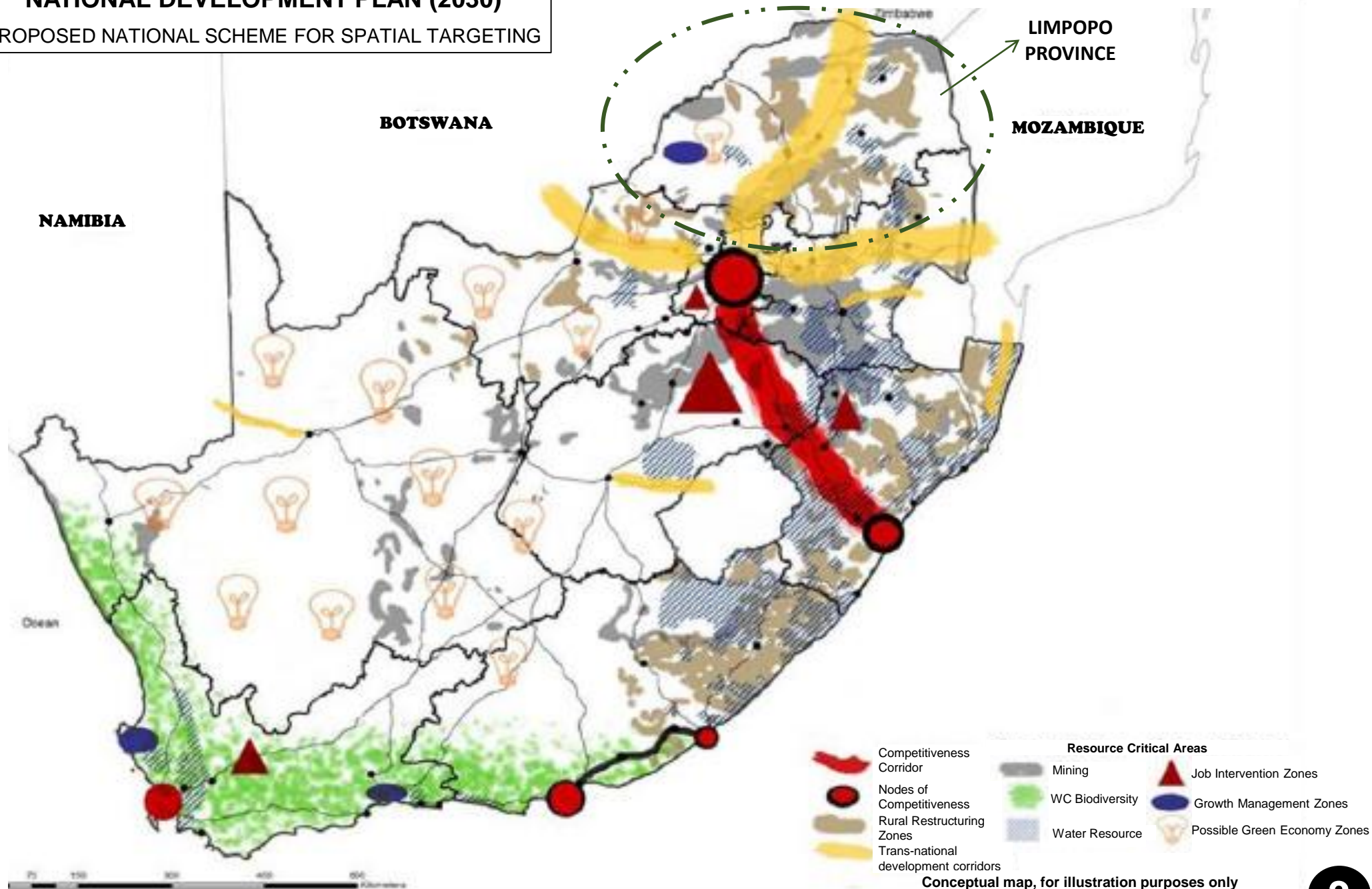
#### **Urban Development:**

In urban areas in-migration, especially by the young and poor, increases pressure on services and transport, complicated by apartheid-fragmented geography. Furthermore, 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, in urban areas, key NDP recommendations include:

- Upgrading all informal settlements on suitable, well-located land by 2030;
- Increased urban densities to reduce sprawl and costs;

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2030)**  
**PROPOSED NATIONAL SCHEME FOR SPATIAL TARGETING**





- Investments 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.

### 2.1.2 Medium Term Strategic Framework

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is Government's strategic plan for the 2014-2019 electoral term. It has two over-arching strategic themes – Radical Economic Transformation and Improving Service Delivery.

To give effect to these two key pillars, the MTSF is structured around fourteen (14) *Priority Outcomes* which cover the focus areas identified in the NDP and Government's electoral mandate as listed below:

- Quality basic education;
- A long and healthy life for all South Africans;
- All people in South Africa are and feel safe;
- Decent employment through inclusive growth;
- A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path;
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network;

- Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all;
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life;
- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government;
- Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources;
- Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world;
- An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service;
- A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system;
- A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity.

### 2.1.3 The Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP)

The Industrial Policy Action Plan 2017/18 to 2019/20 places special focus on minerals and beneficiation, agriculture and agro-processing, energy, attracting investments and growing the oceans economy.

The sectors most relevant to Sekhukhune would be minerals and minerals beneficiation, as well as agriculture and agro-processing.

### 2.1.4 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) (2009)

Essentially, the CRDP is aimed at being an effective response to poverty alleviation and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create "vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities".

The vision of the CRDP is to be achieved through a **three-pronged strategy** based on:

1. A coordinated and integrated broad-based **Agrarian Transformation**;
2. Strategically increasing **Rural Development** through infrastructure investment; and
3. An improved **Land Reform Programme**.

The objectives of each of the three strategic thrusts thought applicable to the formulation of the Sekhukhune SDF are as follows (see **Figure 4**):

### 1. Agrarian Transformation

- Facilitating the establishment of rural and agro-industries, cooperatives, cultural initiatives and vibrant local markets.
- Increased production and sustainable use of natural resources by promoting farming and related value chain development (exploring all possible species for food and economic activity).

### 2. Rural Development

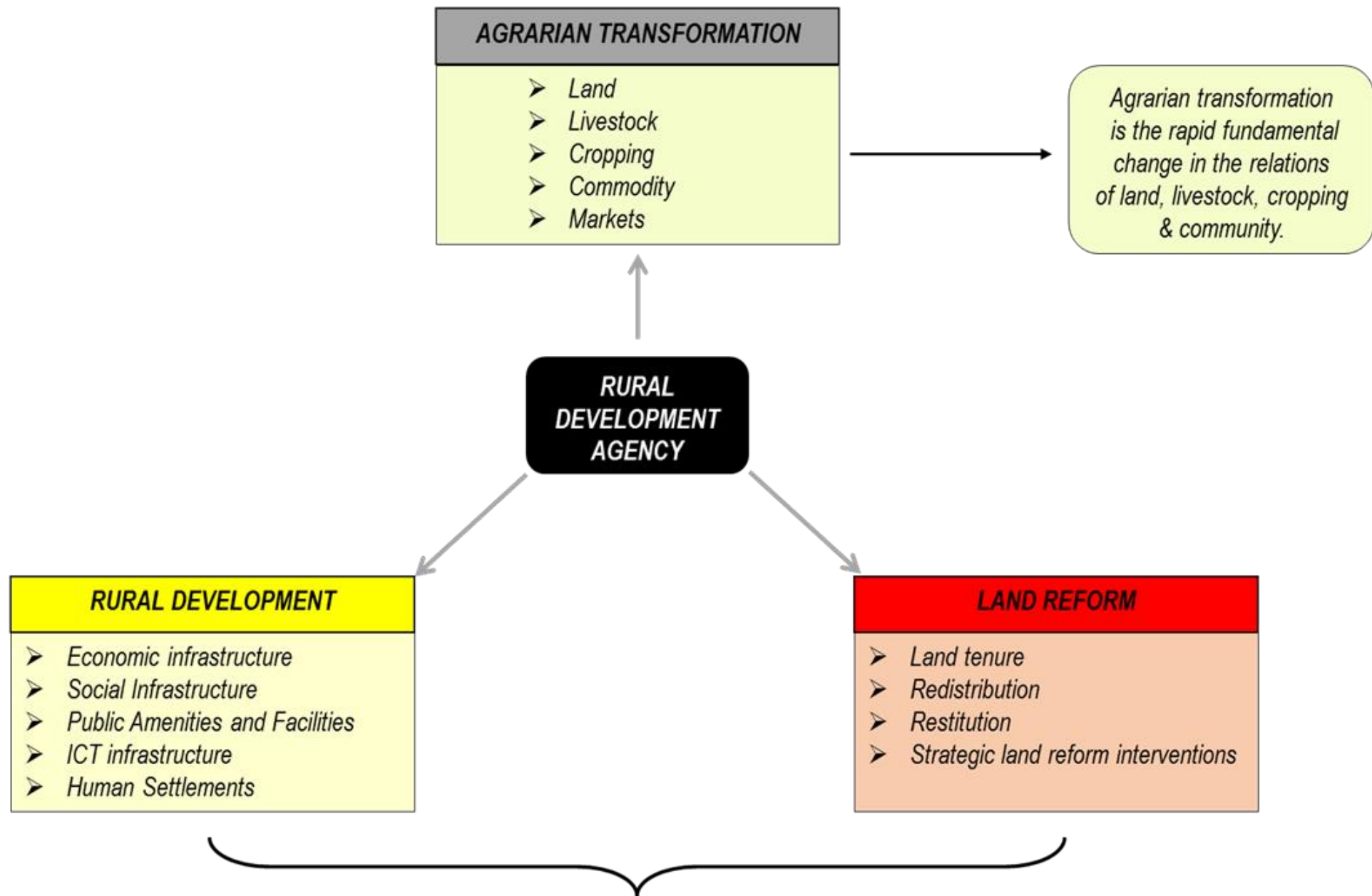
- Access to community and social infrastructure, especially well-resourced clinics.
- Focusing on the development of new and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.
- Improving and developing infrastructure conducive to economic development – e.g. distribution and transportation infrastructure, agricultural infrastructure, water and electricity infrastructure,

market and storage infrastructure, retail infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure.

- Improving and developing infrastructure conducive to social development – e.g. sanitation infrastructure, health infrastructure, sports and recreation infrastructure, and educational infrastructure (especially ABET centres).

### 3. Land Reform

- Promoting restitution, tenure reform, and redistribution in a sustainable manner.
- Increased access to land by previously disadvantaged people.
- Establishing Agri-villages for local economic development on farms.
- Up-to-date information pertaining to land claims.
- Providing reliable and efficient property (deeds) registration systems.
- Contributing 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.
- Providing spatial planning information and services to local municipalities and other public or private institutions that may require these services for development purposes.



### 2.1.5 The Limpopo Development Plan (2015-2020)

The Limpopo Development Plan (2015-2020) builds on the Limpopo Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and the Limpopo Economic Growth and Development Plan (2009-2014). It is a comprehensive provincial development plan intended to take advantage of Limpopo's comparative position and to uplift and improve the general condition of all facets of development in the province.

The vision is to fulfil the potential for prosperity of Limpopo Province in a socially cohesive, sustainable, prosperous and peaceful manner. This will be attained by emphasising participatory leadership aimed at promoting excellence and an entrepreneurial spirit, improved service delivery, facilitation of decent job creation and systematic poverty reduction.

It aims to achieve the following provincial objectives (all of which are relevant to Sekhukhune):

- 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.

### 2.1.6 Limpopo Green Economy Plan

The Limpopo Green Economy Plan, completed in 2013, centres on local production and consumption, efficient use of energy and water, and care of natural and man-made resources giving everyone the opportunity to participate in economic activities. It offers socially and environmentally just solutions to economic exclusion and resource degradation. It concludes that the green economy will be the mainstream economy of the future, as the world transitions into sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The following initiatives have been identified for Limpopo Province (all of which are relevant to Sekhukhune):

- Sustainable Production and Consumption;
- Water Management;
- Sustainable Waste Management Practices;
- Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency;
- Resource Conservation and Management;
- Agriculture, Food Production and Forestry;
- Green buildings and the built environment;
- Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure.

### 2.1.7 Limpopo Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan 2015/2016 – 2019/2020

The Limpopo Province is predominantly rural, with agriculture as a dominant sector. However, water scarcity creates a challenge to rural livelihoods in some parts of the province's rural space. The Limpopo Agriculture Strategic Plan identified the following key strategic priorities:

- Increased smallholder agricultural production (crops and livestock)
- Development of agro-processing and value addition enterprises
- Sustainable resource management
- Employment creation through upstream and downstream agricultural activities
- Support agri-businesses (agricultural cooperatives and agricultural enterprises) on finance and market access
- Provide veterinary regulatory services to reduce the impact of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Extend and improve skills development and training in the agricultural sector
- Coordination of the rural development programme for the integration of the rural areas, achieve successful infrastructure development, job creation and poverty alleviation
- Good governance

### 2.1.8 Limpopo Spatial Development Framework

The aim of the Limpopo Spatial Development Framework (LSDF) is to promote social, economic and environmental sustainability throughout the Province and to ensure that it has relevance to the development needs of all the dispersed urban and rural communities in the Limpopo Province which it represents. It envisions a provincial spatial structure where the natural environment and valuable agricultural land in the rural areas are protected for future generations, with a strong, diverse and growing economy focused around a range of nodal areas which offer its residents high quality living environments and good job opportunities in a sustainable manner (see **Figure 5**).

In order to achieve the above, the LSDF is based on a multi-disciplinary range of development objectives as listed below:

- Capitalise on the Province's strategic location within the SADC region;
- Improve regional and local connectivity to facilitate the movement of people, goods and services;
- Provide a strategic and coherent rationale for targeted public sector investment, including engineering, social and economic infrastructure, to optimise service delivery;
- Encourage urban and rural spatial restructuring and sustainable human settlement as a necessity;
- Aggressively protect and enhance the Province's natural resources, including scarce fresh water sources and high biodiversity landscapes;



# Development Framework

[Composite]

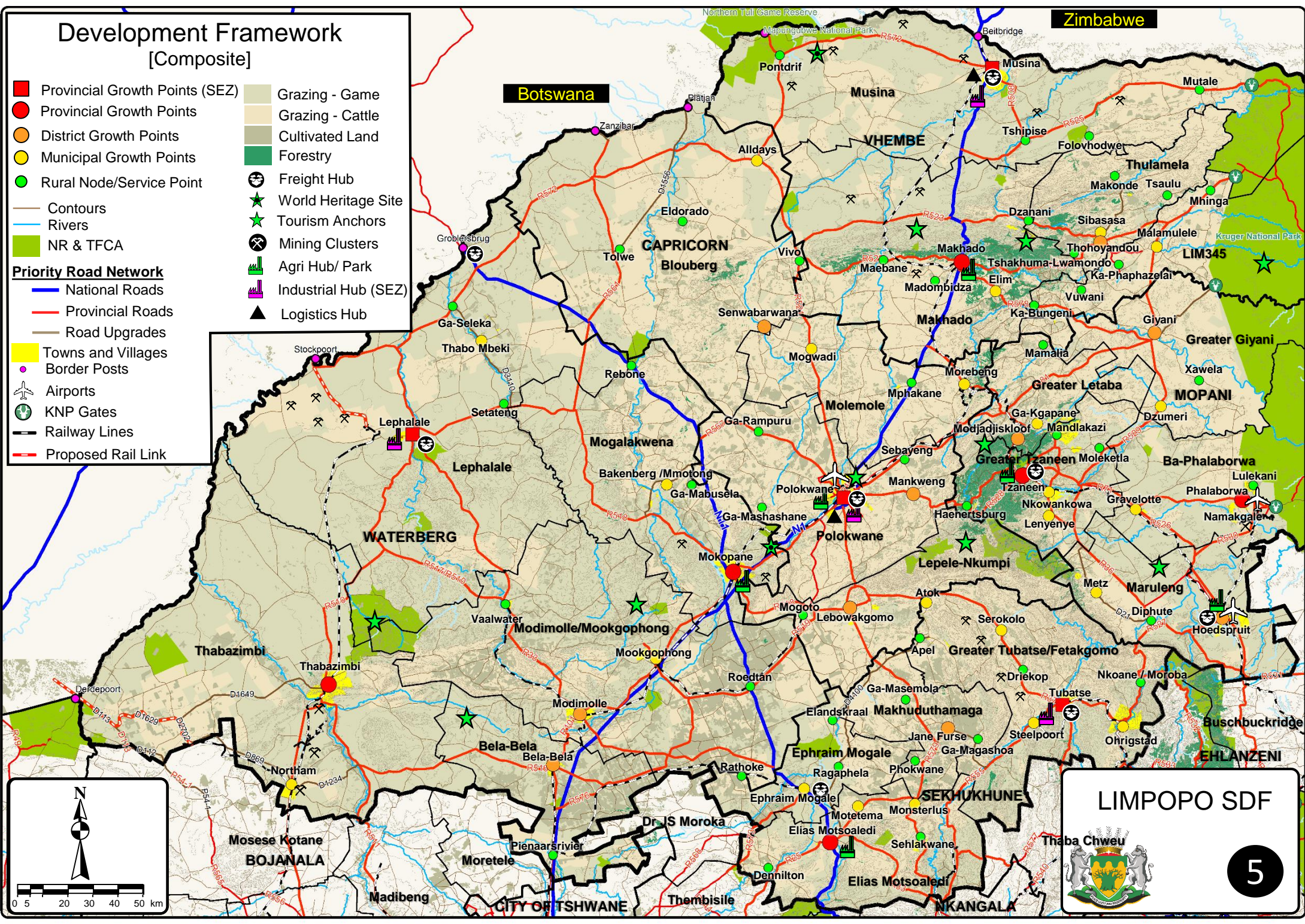
- Provincial Growth Points (SEZ)
- Provincial Growth Points
- District Growth Points
- Municipal Growth Points
- Rural Node/Service Point
- Contours
- Rivers
- NR & TFCA
- Grazing - Game
- Grazing - Cattle
- Cultivated Land
- Forestry
- FH Freight Hub
- ★ World Heritage Site
- ★ Tourism Anchors
- MC Mining Clusters
- Agri Hub/ Park
- Industrial Hub (SEZ)
- ▲ Logistics Hub

## Priority Road Network

- National Roads
- Provincial Roads
- Road Upgrades

## Towns and Villages

- Border Posts
- ✈ Airports
- KNP Gates
- Railway Lines
- Proposed Rail Link



LIMPOPO SDF



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- Guard valuable agricultural land as a scarce resource and national asset;
- Consolidate and enhance the Province's ecotourism product;
- Encourage and institutionalise the sustainable development of its massive mineral potential (and encourage green economy initiatives);
- Create an enabling environment for both the formal and informal sector to participate in economic development (retail, office, commercial, industrial); and
- Address industrial sectoral diversification through area specific investment in high value technologies and industries.

The plan as illustrated in Figure 5 identified 90 urban and rural nodal growth points (prioritised for targeted investment) within the province, including 10 Provincial Growth Points, 10 District Growth Points, 23 Municipal Growth Points and 47 Rural Nodes/ Service Points as summarised in **Table 1**. Twenty-one of these nodes are located in the Sekhukhune District.

It also identified several functional economic clusters to form the backbone towards future economic development in the province, including:

- **Four Industrial Hubs (SEZ's)** at Musina, Polokwane, Lephalale and Tubatse respectively;
- **Platinum mining cluster** along the Dilokong Corridor between Polokwane and Burgersfort (Sekhukhune District) and in the Waterberg District from Thabazimbi southwards towards Northam and Rustenburg;
- **Coal mining and petrochemical cluster** at Lephalale (Waterberg District);

- **Logistics hub** in Polokwane (Capricorn District) and Musina (Vhembe District);
- **Six Agri Hubs** centered around Polokwane (Capricorn District); Makhado (Vhembe District); Hoedspruit and Greater Tzaneen (Mopani District); Elias Motsoaledi (Sekhukhune District) and Mokopane (Waterberg District);
- **Eleven tourism anchors** along tourism corridors at a number of high-potential destinations around the Vhembe, Kruger to Canyons and Waterberg Biospheres; and
- **Forestry cluster** in the Mopani and Vhembe Districts.

The main directives pertaining to Sekhukhune District Municipality as derived from the Limpopo SDF are as follow:

- Fetakgomo Tubatse is identified as one of four industrial hubs in the province. The main focus of this hub should be downstream beneficiation of minerals.
- The mining belt along the Dilokong Corridor (R37) between Lebowakgomo and Burgersfort.
- Extensive agriculture in the central parts of the District.
- Elias Motsoaledi is identified as the Agri Hub for the District where agro-processing and value chain beneficiation should be the main focus.
- Ephraim Mogale along route N11 and Fetakgomo Tubatse along R37 (Dilokong Corridor) are identified as Freight Hubs.
- The Drakensberg mountain range to the north and east forms part of provincial Tourism Anchors which should be more efficiently utilised for tourism purposes.

**Table 1: Limpopo Nodal Hierarchy**

	<b>Vhembe (20)</b>	<b>Capricorn (15)</b>	<b>Mopani (18)</b>	<b>Sekhukhune (21)</b>	<b>Waterberg (16)</b>
<b>Provincial Growth Points (10)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Musina*</li> <li>• Makhado</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polokwane*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tzaneen</li> <li>• Phalaborwa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tubatse*</li> <li>• Elias Motsoaledi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lephalale*</li> <li>• Mogalakwena</li> <li>• Thabazimbi</li> </ul>
<b>District Growth Points (10)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thohoyandou</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lebowakgomo</li> <li>• Mankweng</li> <li>• Senwabarwana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoedspruit</li> <li>• Giyani</li> <li>• Modjadjiskloof</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jane Furse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modimolle</li> <li>• Bela Bela</li> </ul>
<b>Municipal Growth Points (23)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elim</li> <li>• Sibasa</li> <li>• Malamulele</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morebeng (Soekmekaar)</li> <li>• Mogwadi</li> <li>• Alldays</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dzumeri</li> <li>• GaKgapanne</li> <li>• Nkowankowa</li> <li>• Lenyenye</li> <li>• Gravelotte</li> <li>• Metz</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ephraim Mogale</li> <li>• Motetema/ Tafelkop</li> <li>• Monsterlus</li> <li>• Steelpoort</li> <li>• Orighstad</li> <li>• Atok</li> <li>• Serokolo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mookgophong</li> <li>• Thabo Mbeki</li> <li>• Mmotong/ Bakenberg</li> <li>• Northam</li> </ul>
<b>Rural Nodal/ Service Points (47)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutale-Masisi</li> <li>• Folovhodwe</li> <li>• Tshipise</li> <li>• Pontdrift</li> <li>• Dzanani</li> <li>• Makonde</li> <li>• Tshaulu</li> <li>• Mhinga</li> <li>• Phaphazela</li> <li>• Tshakhuma-Lwamondo</li> <li>• Vuwani</li> <li>• Ka Bungani</li> <li>• Madombidzha</li> <li>• Maebane</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mphakane</li> <li>• GaRamuru</li> <li>• GaMashane</li> <li>• Mogoto</li> <li>• Vivo</li> <li>• Eldorado</li> <li>• Sebayeng</li> <li>• Tolwe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandlakazi</li> <li>• Moleketla</li> <li>• Xawela</li> <li>• Mamalia</li> <li>• Lulekani</li> <li>• Haenertsburg</li> <li>• Diphute/ The Oaks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dennilton</li> <li>• Rathoke</li> <li>• Elandskraal</li> <li>• Ragaphela</li> <li>• Sehlakwane</li> <li>• Phokwane</li> <li>• GaMagashoa</li> <li>• GaMasemola</li> <li>• Apel</li> <li>• Driekop</li> <li>• Nkoane/ Moroba</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GaMabusela</li> <li>• Rebone</li> <li>• GaSeleka</li> <li>• Setateng</li> <li>• Vaalwater</li> <li>• Pienaarsrivier</li> <li>• Roedtan</li> </ul>

### 2.1.9 Sekhukhune District Municipality Integrated Development Strategy (SGDS) 2015-2025

The Sekhukhune 2025 Development Strategy is an articulation of the longer term strategic direction to be pursued by the district in order to accelerate economic growth and enhance development. The 2025 Development Strategy is aligned to all plans put in place by the DM including the district and local integrated development plans.

The SGDS 2025 identified growth sectors to drive economic growth and social development in the District. In the SGDS, the Sekhukhune District deliberately chose to explore the potential of mining, agriculture and tourism as key contributors to its economy up to the year 2025.

The SGDS is structured into three components:

- Baseline research which outlines trends analysis in various thematic issues that are considered as shaping the District's present and future;
- Four scenarios on different types of futures that might be experienced in Sekhukhune, depending on particular choice of policy positions; and
- Investment plans which detail short-to-medium term priority plans to be pursued by the District.

The SGDS goes on to indicate that there are huge opportunities, but also constraints to the development of these sectors in the District. These are outlined as follows:

- *Agricultural opportunities:* Construction of abattoirs and feedlots, production of bio-fuels (from plants such as soya, sorghum, sunflower), dry land crop growing and livestock farming (cattle and goats)
- *Agricultural constraints:* lack of water due to unpredictable rainfall, distorted land ownership patterns, growing number of land claims and climate change
- *Tourism opportunities:* Development of the De Hoop Dam and Tsate Heritage Site as well as tourism initiatives such as the Family Recreation Cluster, Special Interest Cluster (birding, fishing, culture and heritage, mountain biking and 4x4 trails), Mega-Conservation Cluster, Golf and Game Cluster; and lastly the MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conference and Events) Cluster.
- *Tourism constraints:* Increasing incidents of crime, transport challenges e.g. lack of a rail link, other infrastructure, other service delivery constraints (e.g. telecommunications and electricity) and the lack of a major product.
- *Mining opportunities:* Beneficiation of minerals, building of a smelter, development of new platinum and chrome mines
- *Mining constraints:* Falling price of minerals, pressure on environmentally sensitive areas.

## 2.2 ADJOINING SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

### 2.2.1 Mopani District Municipality (2014)

Mopani District Municipality is situated to the north east of Sekhukhune DM. The region is renowned for its abundance of wildlife (including the 'Big Five'), craggy mountains, huge man-made and indigenous forests, trout streams and cascading waterfalls (**Figure 6**). It is however physically and functionally separated from the Sekhukhune District by the Drakensberg mountain range. (The only link is route R36 between Ohrigstad and Hoedspruit).

The spatial development objectives for Mopani District Municipality are as follow:

- The establishment of sustainable and liveable human settlements that are integrated, served with improved public transportation, and able to generate economic activities and job opportunities.
- The establishment of an optimal and functional spatial pattern for the municipal area over time.
- To promote infrastructure investment in priority areas, and eradication of infrastructure backlogs.
- All land development to ensure the sustainable and efficient use of land that promotes a compact urban/settlement form.
- To improve development linkages between the district growth points and local economic activities, with the provincial priority development areas and markets.

- To protect and preserve sensitive environmental areas and high potential agricultural land.
- To facilitate the release of strategic land for investment, service provision and human settlement development.

### 2.2.2 Capricorn District Municipality (2017)

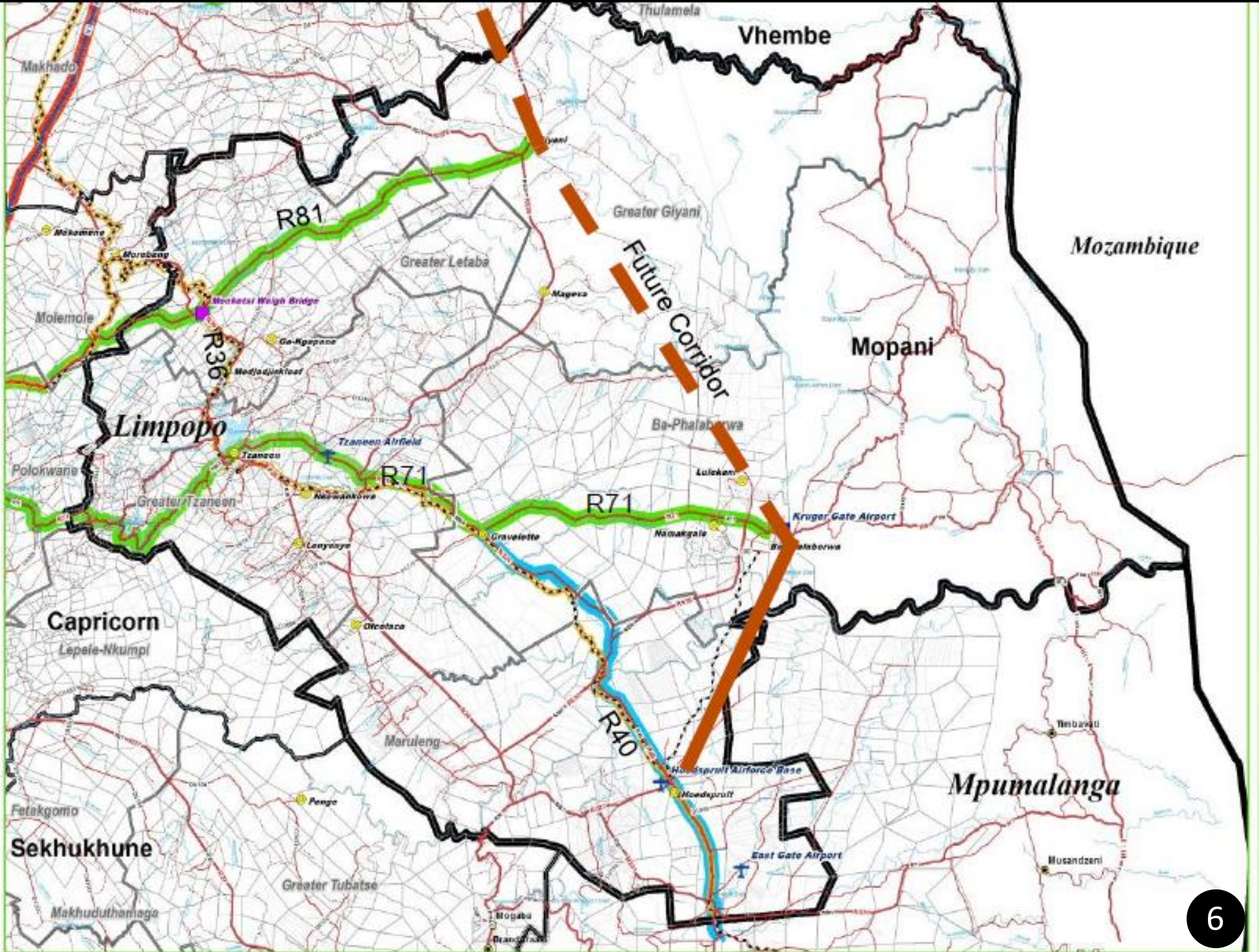
The **Vision** for the future development of the Capricorn District is that it should ultimately be spatially connected, attractive, sustainable and well-managed.

From the spatial vision as highlighted above, it derived the following twelve development principles which represent the building blocks to the Spatial Development Framework of the Capricorn District Municipality (**Figure 7**):

- **Principle 1:** Consolidate and protect environmentally sensitive areas to ensure long term environmental sustainability;
- **Principle 2:** Enhance spatial efficiency by defining a range of urban and rural nodes in the district around which to consolidate economic development and infrastructure investment;
- **Principle 3:** Establish a comprehensive movement network to link all activity nodes within the district and beyond, and to promote corridor development through land use-transportation integration;
- **Principles 4:** Consolidate community facilities at urban and nodal points to enhance “one-stop” access to such facilities for the community, and to contribute towards creating “critical mass” required to stimulate local economic development;



Mopani SDF: Strategic Development Corridors	



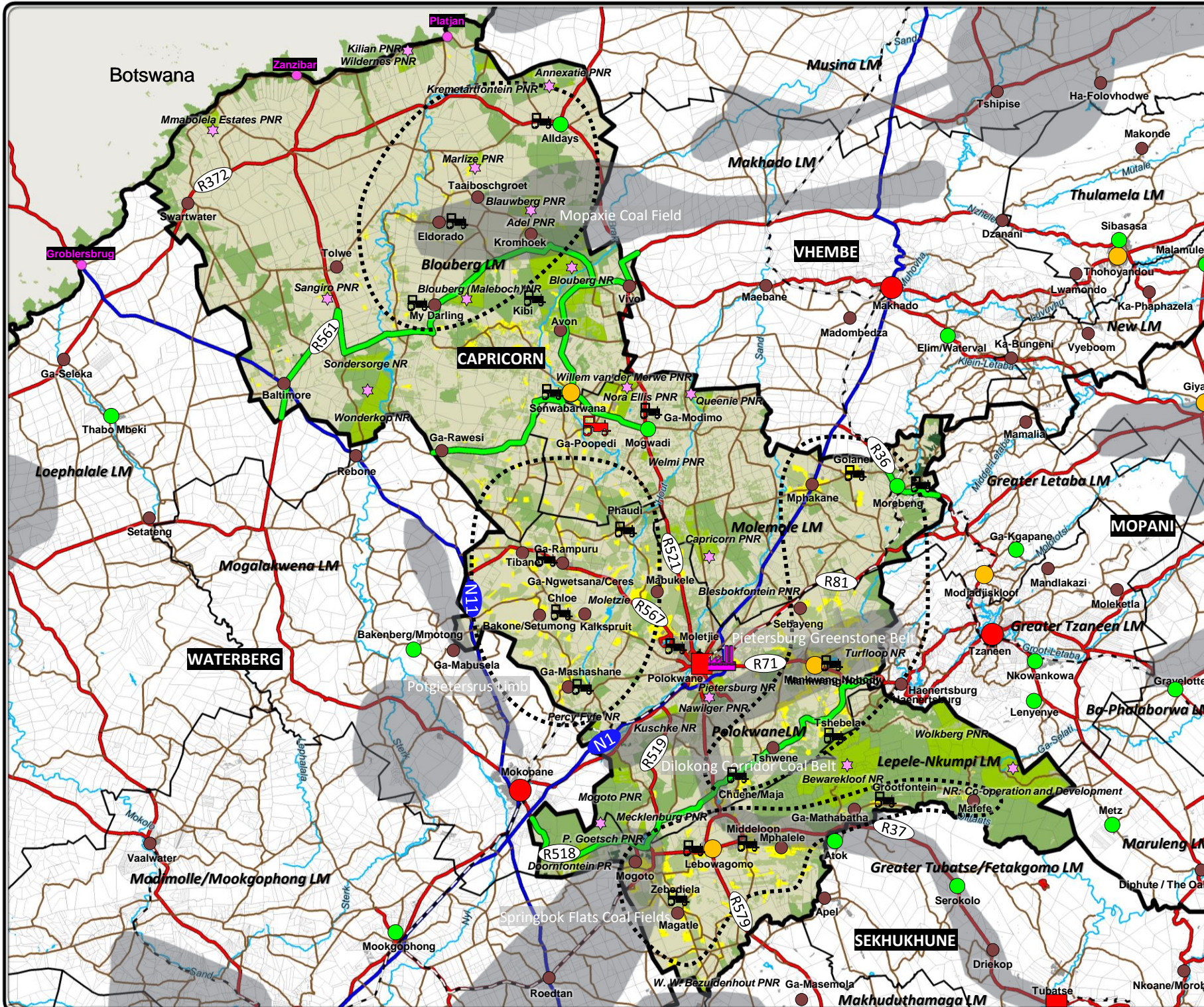




### Legend

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Figure 7





- **Principle 5:** Direct infrastructure investment towards the activity nodes in the district, strategic development areas earmarked for residential development, and communities with excessive service backlogs.
- **Principle 6:** Consolidate the tourism character of the district around the Blouberg and Wolkberg clusters which would provide linkages to the Vhembe, Waterberg and Kruger to Canyons Biospheres;
- **Principle 7:** Optimise agricultural production and processing in all parts of the District;
- **Principle 8:** Optimally utilise the mining potential in the District in such a way that a sustainable balance is maintained between mining, agriculture and the natural environment;
- **Principle 9:** Concentrate industrial activities around the Polokwane/ Seshego cluster and agro-processing at the Rural Nodes and Rural Service Centres, optimising the available industrial infrastructure;
- **Principle 10:** Enhance and consolidate commercial and business activities at each of the identified nodal points and strengthen Polokwane City's identity as provincial and regional capital;
- **Principle 11:** Achieve urban restructuring and spatial justice by way of mixed income residential development around the identified nodal points, and within identified Strategic Development Areas.
- **Principle 12:** Compile Community Based Rural Development Plans for identified Rural Intervention Areas.

The main functional linkages between Sekhukhune and Capricorn Districts relate to rural settlements in Lepelle Nkumpe and Fetakgomo Tubatse,

mining activities along the Dilokong Corridor (R37) and tourism promotion along the northern Drakensberg escarpment.

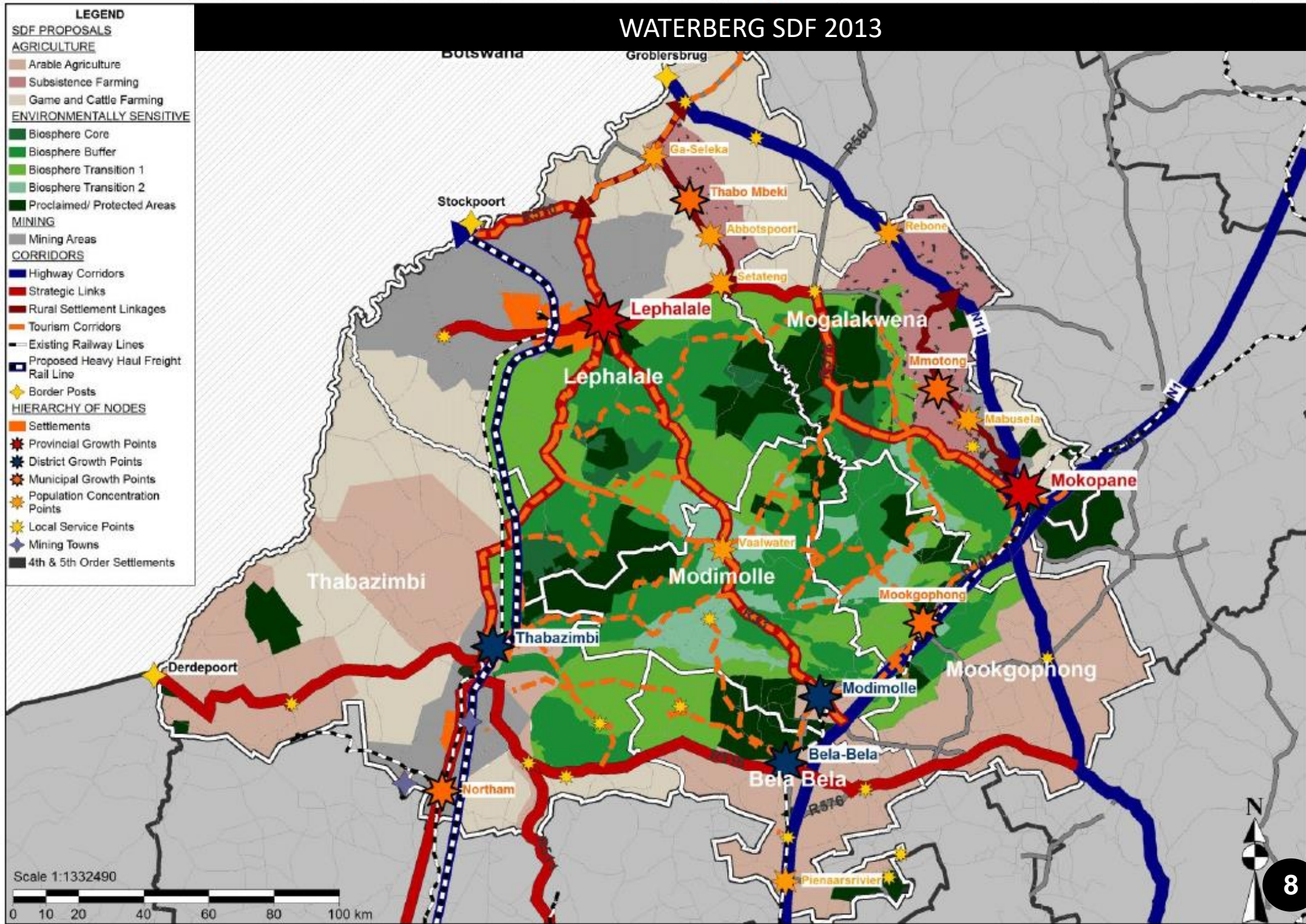
### 2.2.3 Waterberg District Municipality (2013)

Waterberg District Municipality is located in the western part of Limpopo Province and South Africa and so shares border control points with Botswana. It is further shares borders with Capricorn DM in the north and Sekhukhune DM in the east. The south-western boundary abuts the North West, while Gauteng lies on the south-eastern side. This district, with its great variety of wildlife, birds and scenic splendour, is one of South Africa's prime ecotourism destinations.

The Waterberg SDF (**Figure 8**) is based on the following principles:

- The stimulation of priority nodes and corridors by means of focused investment in areas where settlement must be encouraged, and redevelopment initiatives that engender consolidation of settlement areas, while discouraging excessive investment in areas where settlement must be discouraged.
- Thabazimbi Town was indicated as a Second Order Settlement (District Growth Point), together with Bela-Bela (Warmbaths) and Modimolle (Nylstroom).
- Lephalale (Ellisras) and Mokopane (Potgietersrus) are the District's capital/First Order Settlements (Provincial Growth Points).

# WATERBERG SDF 2013





- Northam and Dwaalboom are identified as third and fifth order nodes; known as a Municipal Growth Point and Local Service Point respectively.
- Routes R510 and R511 are identified as strategic links, together with route P20/2 from Derdepoort border post-Dwaalboom-Thabazimbi-Leeupoort-Bela Bela. The north-south link eventually connects with the Platinum Corridor (which also forms part of the Maputo Development Corridor – MDC). This corridor will benefit the tourism and agricultural sectors.
- The northern leg of route R510 to Lephalale, as well as route D1458 to Marakele Nature Reserve, are identified as Tourism Corridors. The routes have strong ties to the Waterberg Biosphere in the central parts of the District.
- Undesirable/sensitive development should not occur in areas earmarked as environmentally sensitive, including within the Biosphere.
- The south-eastern part of the Thabazimbi LM, between Thabazimbi town and Northam, was reserved for mining purposes.
- The remainder of the municipal area was divided between game and cattle farming, and arable agriculture – based on the availability of water, soil capability etc.

The fertile Springbok Flats agricultural area borders Sekhukhune District to the east – specifically Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality.

## 2.2.4 Nkangala District Municipality (2014)

**Figure 9** graphically depicts the proposed Spatial Development Framework for the Nkangala District Municipality.

Essentially, the plan is based on ten development principles which are briefly listed below:

- **Principle 1:** To achieve a sustainable equilibrium between urbanisation, biodiversity conservation, mining, industry, agriculture, forestry, and tourism related activities within the District, by way of effective environmental and land use management.
- **Principle 2:** To establish a functional hierarchy of urban and rural nodes (service centres/agri-villages) in the Nkangala District 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 (Multi Purpose Community Centres) (MPCCs) in these nodes.
- **Principle 3:** To functionally link all nodal points (towns and settlements) in the District to one another, and to the surrounding regions, through the establishment and maintenance of a strategic transport network comprising internal and external linkages, and focusing on the establishment of Development Corridors.
- **Principle 4:** To incorporate the existing natural environmental, cultural-historic and man-made resources within the Municipality in the development of Tourism Precincts, with specific focus on the Tourism



## Spatial Development Framework

- Figure 9



Gateway in the north-eastern parts of the District (Emakhazeni); as well as the northern and north-western mountainous parts of the District.

- **Principle 5:** To promote a wide spectrum of extensive commercial farming activities throughout the District, and to establish local fresh produce markets at the main nodal points identified.
- **Principle 6:** To optimally utilise the mining potential in the District without compromising the long term sustainability of the natural environment.
- **Principle 7:** To concentrate industrial and agro-processing activities at the higher order nodes in the District where industrial infrastructure is available.
- **Principle 8:** To enhance business activities (formal and informal) at each of the identified nodal points in the Nkangala District by incorporating these activities with the Thusong Centres and modal transfer facilities.
- **Principle 9:** To consolidate the urban structure of the District around the nodal points by way of infill development and densification in identified Strategic Development Areas (SDAs) and Upgrading Priority Areas.
- **Principle 10:** To ensure that all communities (urban and rural) have access to at least the minimum levels of service as enshrined in the Constitution.

The border between Nkangala and Sekhukhune Districts comprise an extensive tourism belt extending from Dullstroom in the east, past Loskop Dam and right up to Allemansdrif and Rust Der Winter Nature Reserve in

the west. Many of the minerals mined in Sekhukhune are processed in Middelburg (Columbus Steel) and Witbank (Highveld Steel) to the south.

Route R555 from Burgersfort past Roossenekal and towards Middelburg is the main freight route for minerals.

### 2.2.5 Ehlanzeni District Municipality

Ehlanzeni SDF (2008) – awaiting inputs.

## 2.3 IDP-RELATED PRIORITY ISSUES

The **Sekhukhune District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2017/ 2018** was analysed as part of the revision of the SDF and the following district wide issues were identified from this.

### Land and Economic Issues

- The economic potential of the District may be undermined by demographic, infrastructural and spatial challenges.
- The Sekhukhune economy is excessively reliant on public sector funding with community services being a major contributor to GGP in the area.
- Most revenue flows out of the Sekhukhune economy as residents and businesses source and sell their goods and services outside the District.
- Decline in global demands for the minerals produced in the area, continued water scarcity and the increasing mechanization of platinum mining could affect Sekhukhune's mining industry negatively in the future
- Insufficient mining and agricultural beneficiation and value-adding activities occur within the Sekhukhune economy at present.
- Maximizing the use of ICT to gain access to untapped markets outside the region and taking advantage of globalization should be a focus point
- Commercial agriculture is coming under increasing pressure as rising input costs, a stronger local currency, lower commodity prices and external competition take their toll.

- Subsistence farming continues to dominate the agricultural sector in Sekhukhune, which is further affected adversely by global warming
- The District's tourism potential is not being fully exploited as yet because of a lack of tourism infrastructure and poor related services.
- The skills profile in the district is low, due to low level of education. This will result in the economy failing to manage any developmental intervention that the district may come up with.
- Insufficient funding to implement programmes and projects identified in the LED strategy.
- Inability of the district to attract investment in tourism and the development of attractive tourism packages to ensure local and international tourist spend more than just a day or two in Sekhukhune
- Need for integration and marketing of key tourism attractions with those of other districts within the province to ensure synergy

### Environmental Issues

- The Sekhukhune district is a water- scarce Municipality
- The Sekhukhune District Environmental Health Practitioners are faced with the following challenges :
  - Ensuring a hygienically safe and adequate supply of potable water provision.
  - Respond to consumer complaints on contamination/impurities.
  - Water sampling and testing for bacteriological and chemical analysis.
  - Enforcement of laws and regulations related to water quality.

- ❑ Protection of water sources.
- ❑ Mapping of water sources in relation to pollution and contamination.
- ❑ Implement health, hygiene and awareness and education campaigns.
- ❑ Monitoring of water reticulation systems and other sources of water supply.
- ❑ Monitoring and control of storm water runoff from premises, which may impact on public health.
- ❑ Identification and making safe of dangerous wells, boreholes and excavations.

### **Engineering Services Issues**

Following is a summary of the Engineering Services Challenges:

Service	Challenges Identified
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ No source in other areas</li> <li>❑ Budgetary constraints</li> <li>❑ Some of the boreholes are contaminated</li> <li>❑ The theft of both electric and diesel engine pumps</li> <li>❑ Breakdown of machines, illegal connections and extensions of settlements</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Budgetary constraints for the provision of sanitation</li> <li>❑ Topographical Constraints</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Authority over electricity</li> <li>❑ Eskom has no capacity</li> <li>❑ Illegal connections New extensions of residential sites for post connectors</li> <li>❑ Budgetary constraints</li> </ul>

Service	Challenges Identified
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Untraceable beneficiaries</li> <li>❑ Beneficiaries who are not aware that they have benefited because wrong people have unlawfully benefited on their behalf</li> <li>❑ Provision of houses to the needy households</li> <li>❑ Eradication of blocked housing projects in municipalities.</li> <li>❑ Lack of sufficient funding to address the demand</li> <li>❑ Unavailability of adequate land for development</li> <li>❑ Lack of Bulk Infrastructure</li> </ul>
Roads and Stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Grading of internal access roads (streets)</li> <li>❑ Construction of bridges</li> <li>❑ The tarring of roads</li> <li>❑ The huge backlog on both upgrading and maintenance of roads which requires more funding.</li> <li>❑ Local access roads are gravel, below standard and used mainly by buses and taxis</li> <li>❑ Local gravel roads also need stormwater management</li> </ul>
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The IWMP needs to be reviewed</li> <li>❑ Refuse removal do not cover most villages</li> <li>❑ The district is still looking for available land for regional landfill sites</li> <li>❑ Informal disposal of waste e.g. disposable nappies along rivers and roads</li> <li>❑ Maintenance of the existing landfill sites.</li> <li>❑ Awareness of our communities on good waste management practices</li> <li>❑ Budgeting for waste management in all Local Municipalities</li> </ul>
Recycling Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Lack of equipment such as scales, loading equipment and other resources</li> <li>❑ Lack of Infrastructure</li> <li>❑ Vandalism</li> <li>❑ Lack of knowledge on administration</li> <li>❑ Lack of ownership and willingness</li> <li>❑ High expectations</li> <li>❑ Price of the recyclables is low</li> <li>❑ Haulage distance to the market</li> </ul>

Service	Challenges Identified
	<input type="checkbox"/> Recyclers not working as a team and form cooperatives <input type="checkbox"/> Personal protective clothing <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of basic services by local authorities

## 2.4 SEKHUKHUNE VISION

The vision statement of Sekhukhune District Municipality is “*Development Oriented Leader in Service Delivery*”.

The *Sekhukhune District Mission* statement reads as follow:

We provide creative, integrated development solutions in partnership with Local Municipalities, Communities and other Stakeholders through:

- a coordinated framework for district development planning;
- fostering active community involvement
- creating a learning organization conducive for development of human capital;
- enhancing sound intergovernmental relations through good governance; and
- equitable distribution of resources.

### Spatial Vision

Based on the information emanating from existing legislation, policies, and plans at national, provincial and surrounding district level, the following

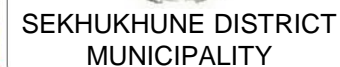
Spatial Vision for the Sekhukhune District as illustrated on **Figure 11** has been derived.

The Spatial Vision evolves around the following main principles:

- Consolidating government investment (spatial targeting) around a number of prioritised urban and rural nodes.
- Linking into the commercial opportunities offered by the tourism meander bordering the District to the north, east and south.
- Intensifying commercial agriculture in the southern extents of the district and focusing on agrarian transformation in the central parts.
- Promoting agrarian downstream beneficiation at the Groblersdal Agri Hub and at a number of local markets and processing areas at rural nodes.
- Maximising the economic benefits to be derived from the Dilokong platinum Belt and consolidate mining beneficiation industries around Burgersfort nodal point.
- Enhance inter- and intra-district transport linkages.

This Spatial Vision will be reviewed/ refined later in the SDF process once the Draft Spatial Development Framework for Sekhukhune has been developed.



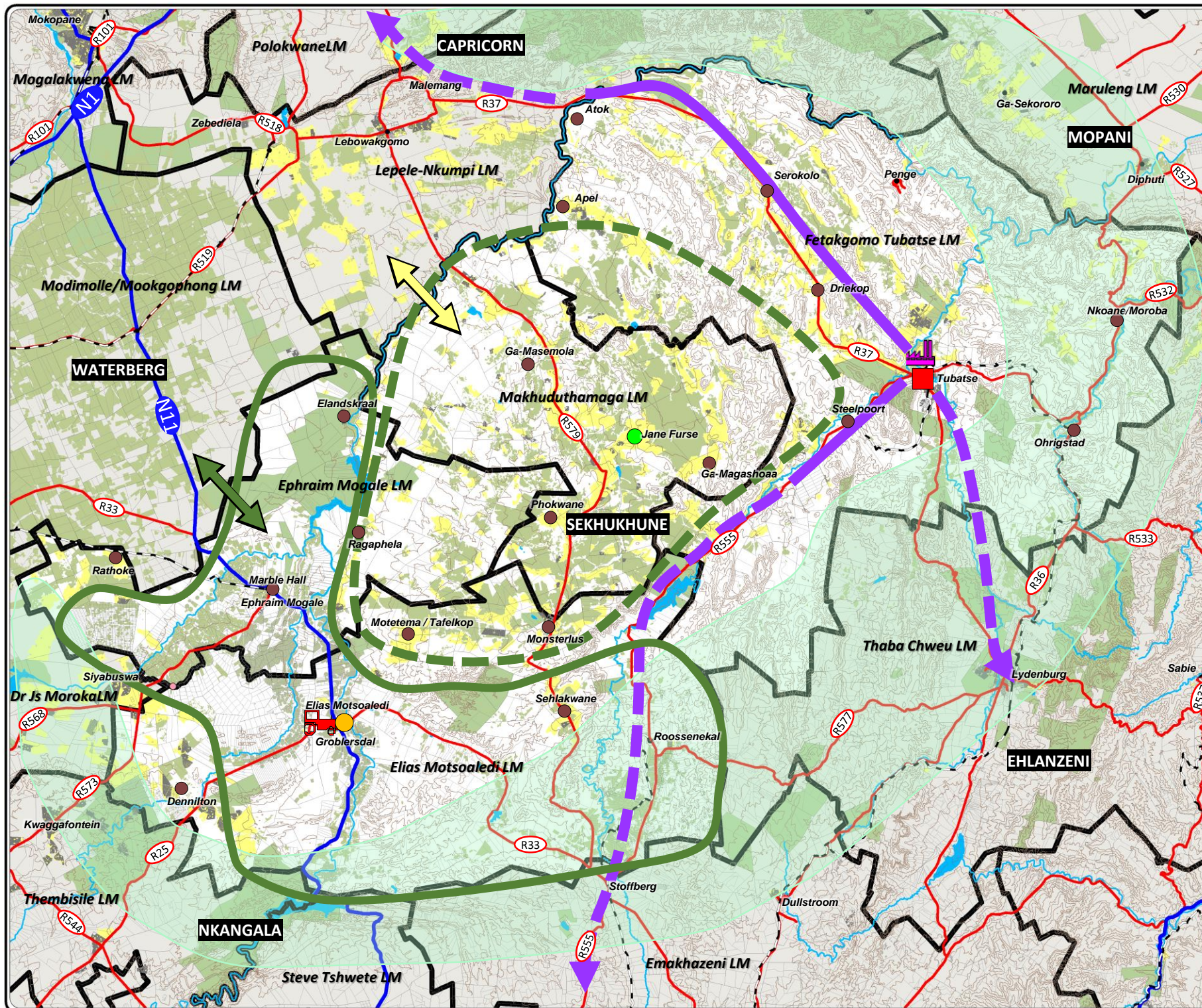


### Legend

-  Cadastre
-  Towns and Settlements
-  Cultivated Land
-  Conservation
-  Dams and Rivers
-  National Roads
-  Main Roads
-  Secondary Roads
-  Railways
-  Platinum Belt
-  Tourism Belt
-  Commercial Agriculture
-  Agrarian Transformation  
(Subsistence – Commercial)
-  Agri Hub
-  Industrial Hub (SEZ)
-  Provincial Growth Point  
(SEZ)
-  District Growth Points
-  Municipal Growth Points
-  Rural Node/Service Point



Figure 11





### 3. SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT REALITY

#### 3.1 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

##### 3.2.1 Municipalities and Wards

**Figure 12** illustrates the institutional structure of the Sekhukhune District Municipality (SDM). It firstly shows the location and spatial extent of each of the four local municipalities with Fetakgomo Tubatse LM to the north-east; Makhuduthamaga in the central part; Ephraim Mogale to the central-western parts and Elias Motsoaledi to the south.

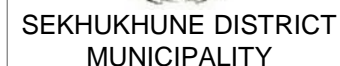
The Sekhukhune District covers approximately 1,358 million hectares of land. Fetakgomo Tubatse LM covers about 42% of the SLM, followed by Elias Motsoaledi representing 27%, Makhuduthamaga with 16% and Ephraim Mogale covering about 15% of the total area.

There are 39 wards in Fetakgomo Tubatse, 31 in Elias Motsoaledi, 30 in Makhuduthamaga and 16 in Ephraim Mogale which brings the Sekhukhune District total to 116 wards.

##### 3.1.2 Traditional Authority Areas

**Figure 13** illustrates the spatial extent and distribution of traditional authority areas within the SDM according to the DRDLR database. From this it is evident that there are about 24 traditional leaderships within the district. These are mostly concentrated in Fetakgomo Tubatse, Makhuduthamaga, the eastern extents of Ephraim Mogale and the south-western extents of Elias Motsoaledi municipality (the former Moutse area in KwaNdebele). The extent of traditional authority land per municipality is also shown on Figure 13 as summarised below:

- In Fetakgomo Tubatse it covers about 329 850 ha of land which represents 58% of the municipal area.
- In Makhuduthamaga the land under traditional leadership total 176 393 ha which accounts for 83% of all land in this municipality.
- The land under traditional leadership in Elias Motsoaledi amounts to 83 876 ha which is 22% of all land in the municipality.
- In Ephraim Mogale about 68 768 ha of land (34% of total) is under traditional authority.
- In total, an estimated 658 887 ha of land in Sekhukhune District is under tribal authority. This represents about 48% of the total district area.



## Institutional Context

### Legend












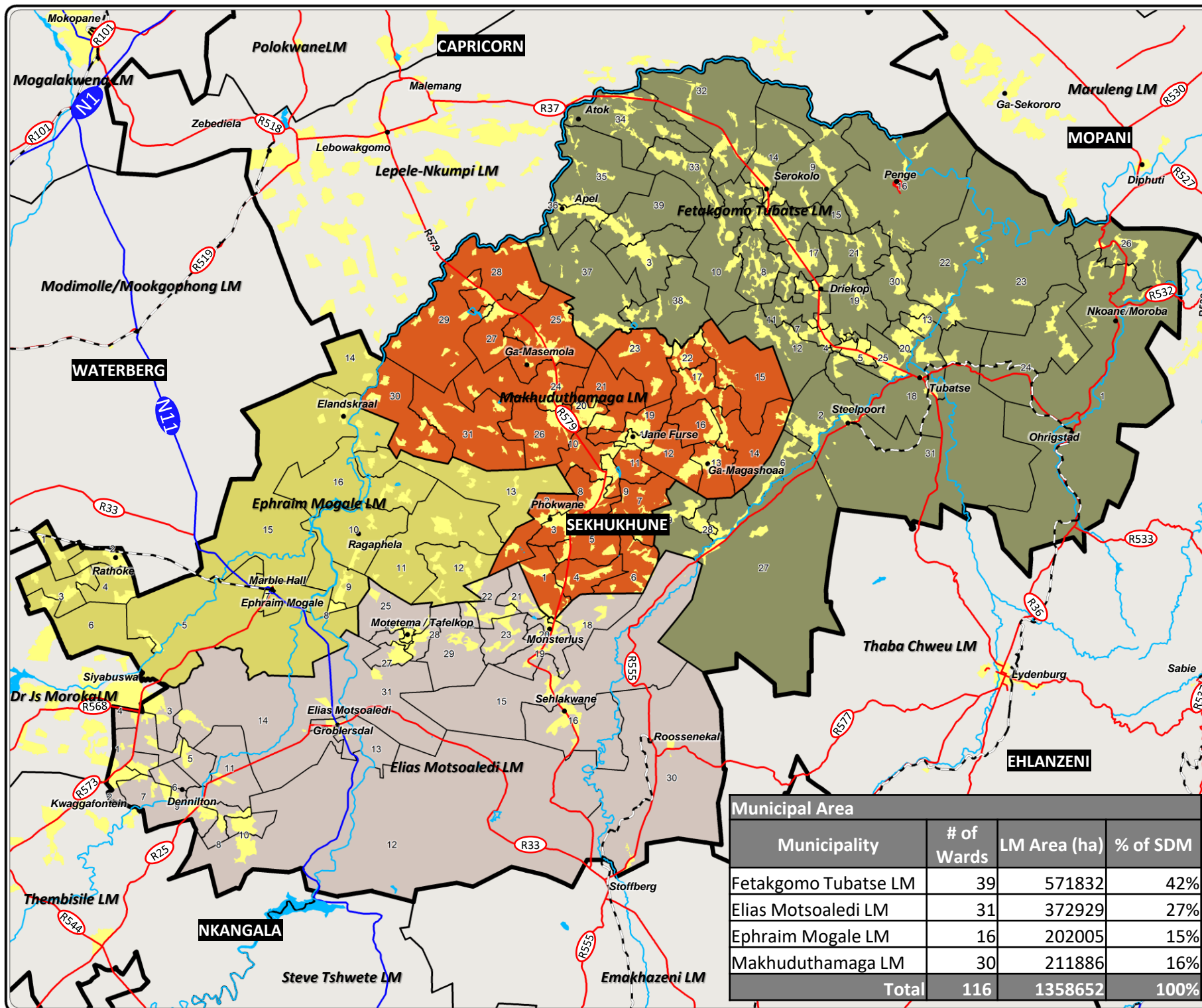
-  Local Municipality  
 Towns and Settlements  
 Makhuduthamaga LM  
 Ephraim Mogale LM  
 Elias Motsoaledi LM  
 Fetakgomo Tubatse LM  
 • Towns  
 Dams and Rivers  
 National Roads  
 Main Roads  
 Railways



Figure 12







## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

### Tribal Authority Areas

#### Legend

- Local Municipality
- Dinkwanyane
- Ba-Kgwete-Ba-Kgautswane
- Roka-Motshana
- Marota-Bogashwa
- Roka(Malepe)
- Bakutswe-Ba-Makofane
- Bakoni-Phuti
- BaPedi ba Ramaube
- Pulana Maroga
- Kwena-Mafolo
- Nareng-Thokwane
- Roka(Makgalanotho)
- Baroka-ba-Nkwana
- Roka-Selepe
- Maisela-Moswatse
- Swazi-Mnyamane
- Batau-Nchabeleng
- Maisela-Mahlabaphoko
- Babina-Noko ba Mohlaetsi
- Zebediela
- Batau-ba-seloane
- Bakgaga-ba-Mphahlele
- Ditlou-Ntshong
- Mafefe

Source: Demarcation Board

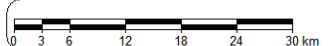
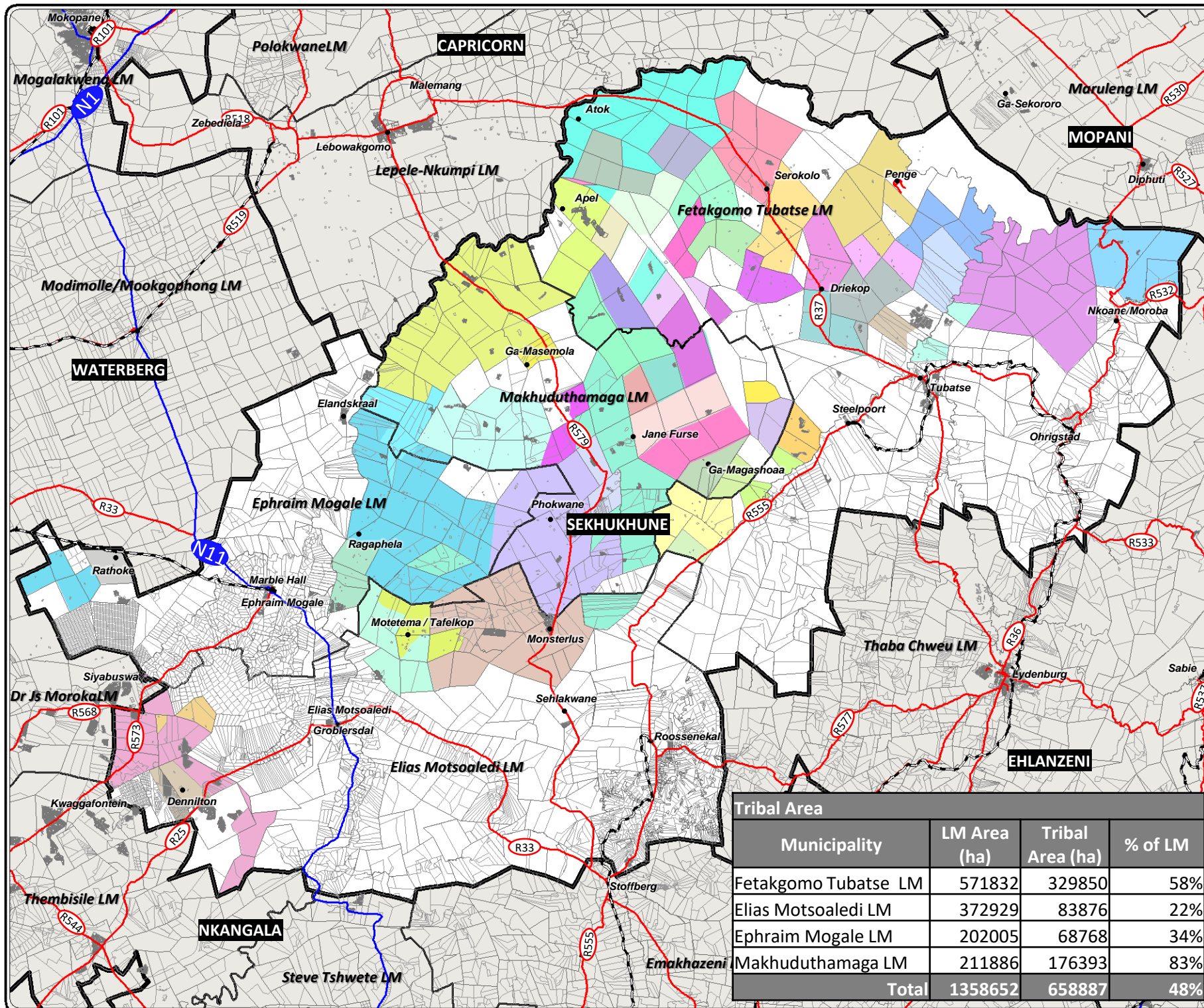


Figure 13



Tribal Area			
Municipality	LM Area (ha)	Tribal Area (ha)	% of LM
Fetakgomo Tubatse LM	571832	329850	58%
Elias Motsoaledi LM	372929	83876	22%
Ephraim Mogale LM	202005	68768	34%
Makhuduthamaga LM	211886	176393	83%
Total	1358652	658887	48%



### 3.1.3 Land Claims

**Figure 14** depicts the land areas within the SDM which are subject to land reform/ restitution claims as contained in the Limpopo SDF (2016). The current status of individual claims is not available. A total of 622 565 ha of land is subject to land claims. This represents about 46% of the total area of the SDM.

About 56% of the Fetakgomo Tubatse area is subject to claims (317 538 ha), followed by Makhuduthamaga (165 666 ha or 78%); 8428 ha (23%) of Elias Motsoaledi and 55 081 ha (27%) of Ephraim Mogale.

Notably, there is a strong correlation between the land claimed and the land under traditional authority. The exception in this regard is the far-eastern extents of Elias Motsoaledi Municipality where there is a large cluster of claims between routes R579 and R555 on land which does not fall under traditional authority.

## 3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The following section highlights the most salient socio-economic features of the District.

### 3.2.1 Population Profile

The Sekhukhune DM represents 20.2% of the Limpopo Province total Population (2016) – Refer **Diagram 4**. It is evident that the total population increased by 92 922 from 1 076 840 in 2011 to 1 169 762 in 2016.

In term of the local municipalities, the Fetakfomo - Tubatse LM has the highest population concentration (41.9% - 2016), and experienced the highest increase in population growth (60 431) from 2011 to 2016.

### 3.2.2 Age Distribution

The Sekhukhune DM is characterised by a younger aged population (refer **Diagram 5**), as the largest segment of Sekhukhune's population is aged: **14-29**, representing 47.1% of the total District male population and 40.8% of the total District female population.

### 3.2.3 Highest Level of Education

The highest level of education (refer **Diagram 5**) obtained within the District is a *Secondary School* level of education (47.5% - 2016). It is evident that the secondary school level of education increased for 40.7 in 2011 to 47.5% in 2016. Although, it is alarming that the level of no schooling increased significantly, from 11.6% in 2011 to 19.8% in 2016.

The local municipalities reflect a similar trend, with most individuals only having a secondary school level of education.



## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

### Land Reform / Restitution

#### Legend

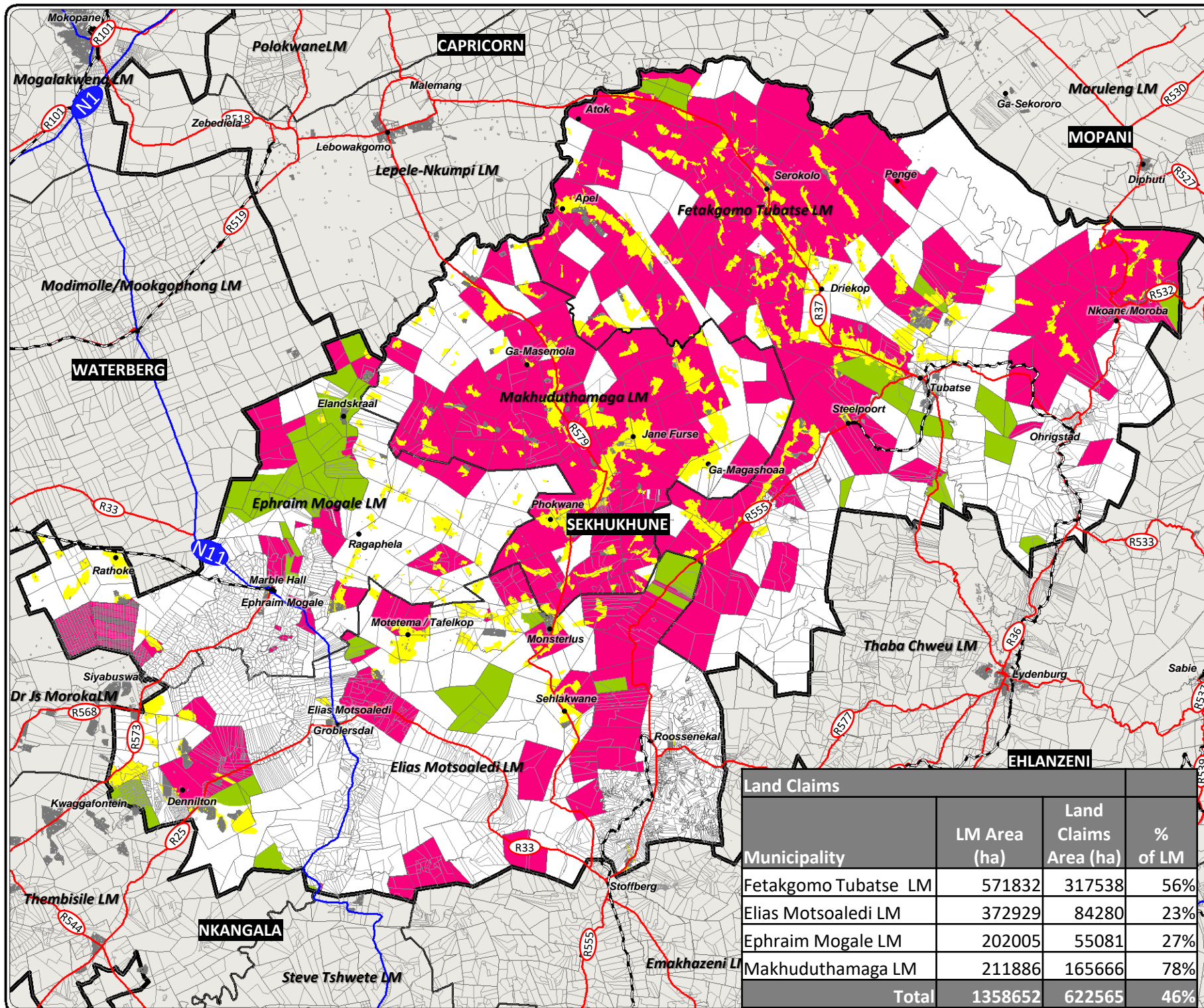
- Local Municipality
- Towns and Settlements
- Protected Areas
- Land Claims
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Other Roads
- Railways

Source: Limpopo SDF

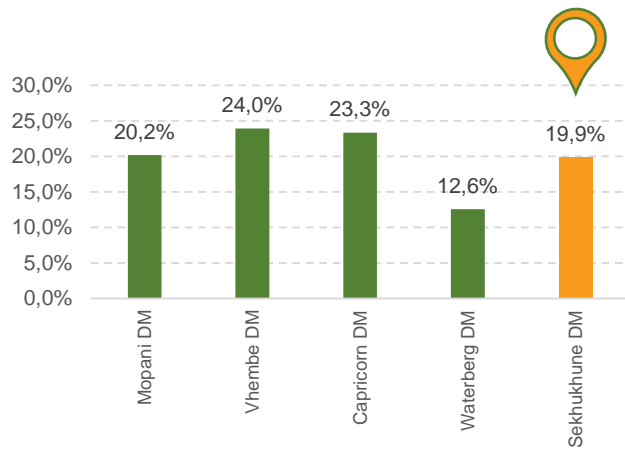


0 3 6 12 18 24 30 km

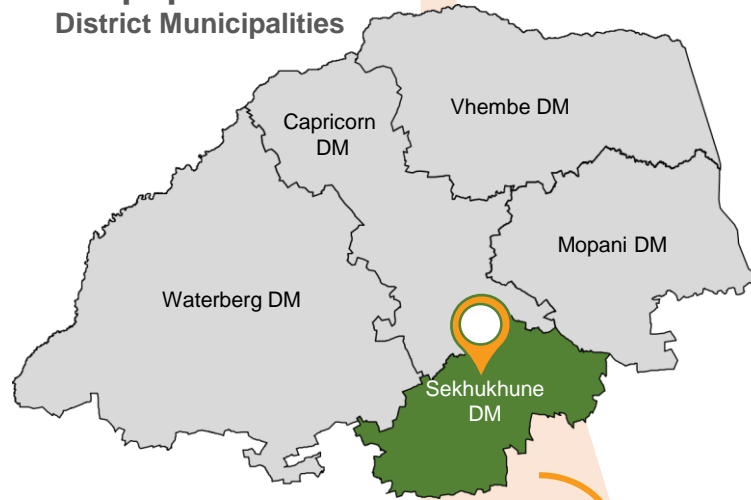
Figure 14



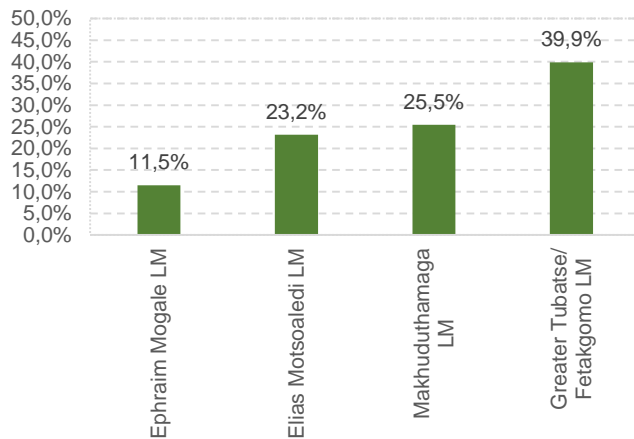
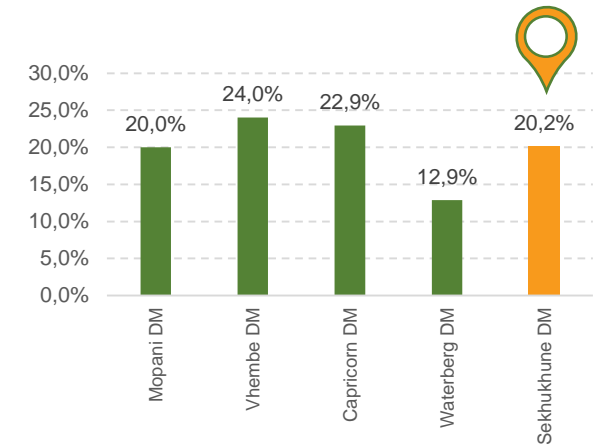
**Total Sekhukhune Population 2011: 1 076 840**



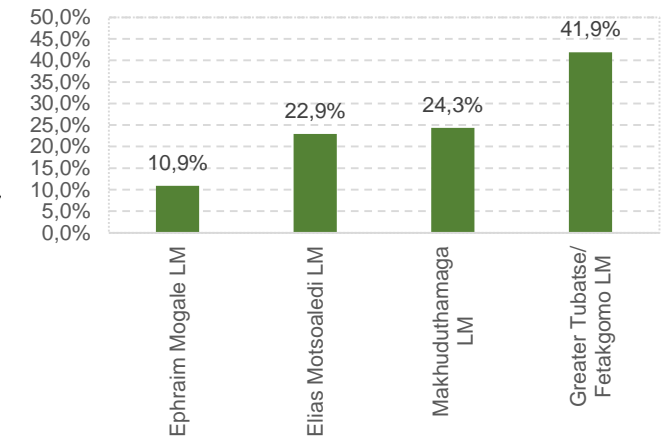
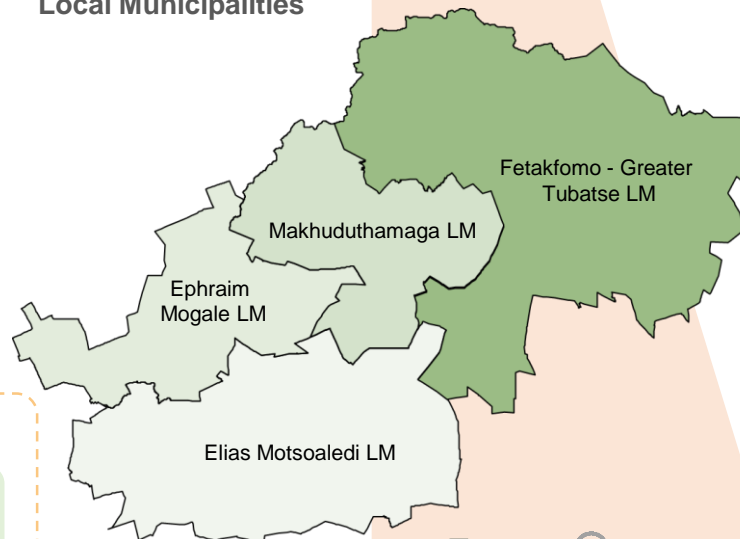
**Limpopo Province:  
District Municipalities**



**Total Sekhukhune Population 2016: 1 169 762**



**Sekhukhune District:  
Local Municipalities**



**Growth in population 2011-2016**



2011:  
1 076 840

2016:  
1 169 762

♂ Male 47%  
♀ Female 53%

**Growth in LM: 2011-2016**

	2011-2016
Ephraim Mogale LM	3,520
Elias Motsoaledi LM	18,893
Makhuduthamaga LM	10,077
Greater Tubatse/ Fetakgomo LM	60,431

## Age profile

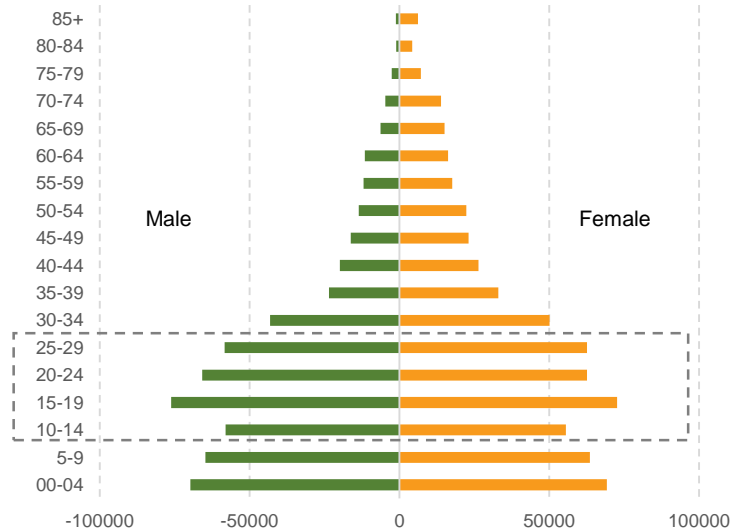
Largest segment of Sekhukhune population Aged: **14-29**

**Male**

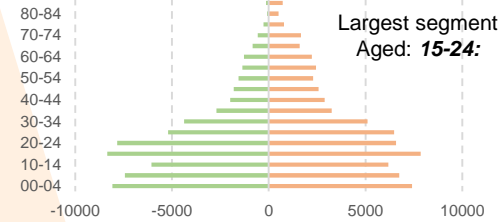
47.1%

**Female**

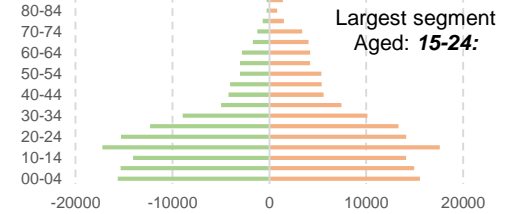
40.8%



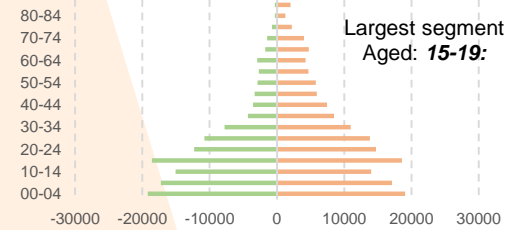
Ephraim Mogale LM



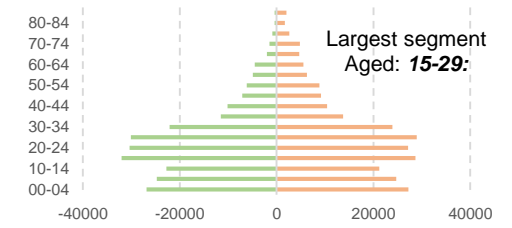
Elias Motsoaledi LM



Makhuduthamaga LM



Greater Tubatse/Fetakgomo LM



## Highest Level of Education

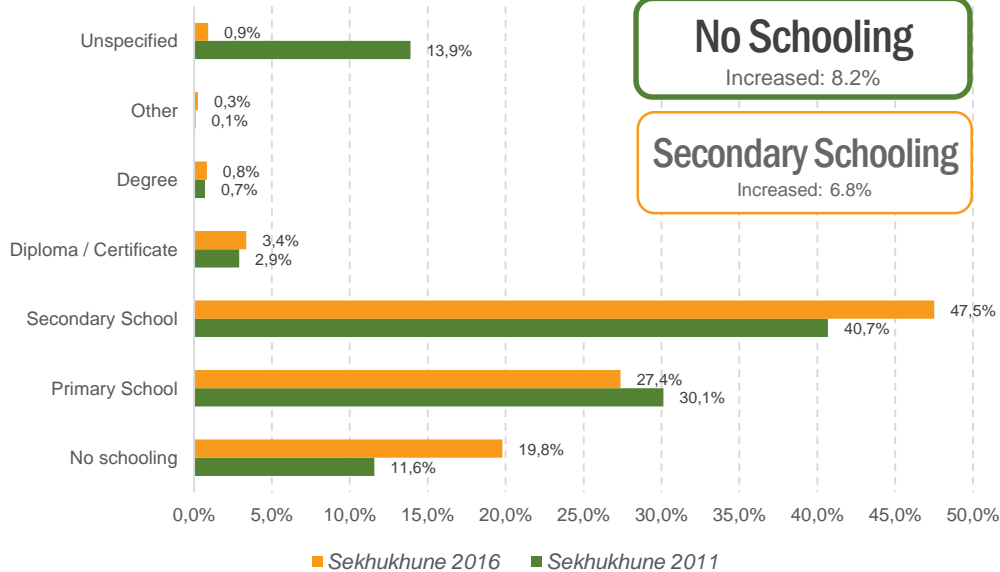
Increase in Level of Education (2011-2016)

**No Schooling**

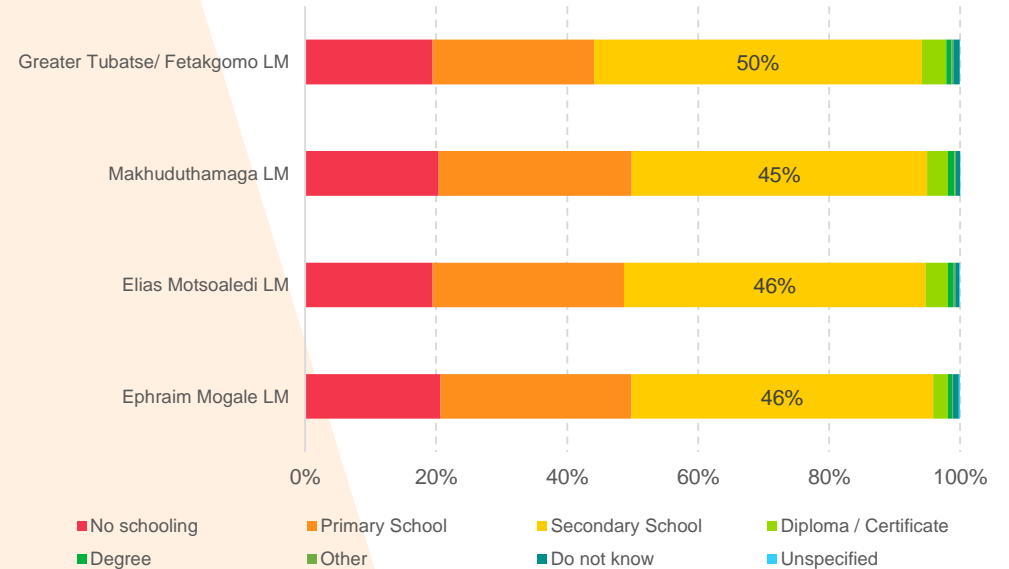
Increased: 8.2%

**Secondary Schooling**

Increased: 6.8%



Most of the LM's Population have a Secondary Education





### 3.2.4 Employment and Individual Monthly Income

The Sekhukhune District has a very low Economically Active Population (EAP) segment (21.9%), which correlates with the age profile distribution. Of the 21.9% EAP, only 48.8% of the population is employed (refer **Diagram 6**). The low EAP and low employment levels indicate high dependency ratios on government support.

The Makhuduthamaga LM has the highest unemployment rate, with 62.7% of the total local municipal population being unemployed. The Ephraim Mogale LM has the highest employment rate, with 58.8% of the total local municipal population being employed.

In terms of Individual Monthly Income (2011), **94.5%** of the total District Population earned an income of **below R3 200** per month. The average Individual Monthly Income for the district is R1 026.56. The average income is just above (R33.56) the upper poverty line of R992 per person per month.

### 3.2.5 Household Infrastructure

Graphically illustrated in **Diagram 7.1**, it is evident that **49.8%** of households within the District has access to water through regional / local water scheme (2011). However, 19.3% of households within the Elias Motsoaledi LM still utilise water from a borehole as primary source of water.

From the 2016 community survey, it is evident that 48% of households has access to piped water.

Access to electricity as means of lighting increased from 86% in 2011 to 92% in 2016. The total Source of Energy for Cooking (2016) comprise 62% electricity, alarmingly 32% wood and 4% still utilise paraffin.

In terms of Sanitation (refer **Diagram 7.2**) 72% of households within the District only has access to a *Pit toilet without ventilation*. Within the Makhuduthamaga LM 78% only has access to *Pit toilet without ventilation*. From the 2011 to 2016 comparison, it is evident that the pit latrines system is still the most prevalent form of sanitation, although there is a decline in the *Pit toilet without ventilation* and an increase in the provision of *Pit toilet with ventilation*, from 12% in 2011 to 24% in 2016.

Within the district, 76% of households utilise their own refuse dump, with a mere 9% being removed by a local authority. It is evident that the utilisation of a own refuse dump increased from 76% in 2011 to 80% in 2016.

## 3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

### 3.3.1 Topography, Hydrology and Climate

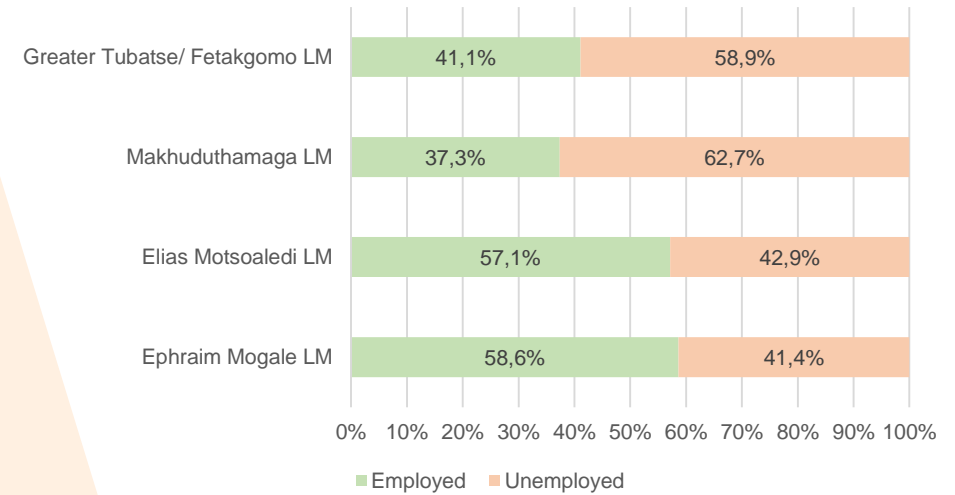
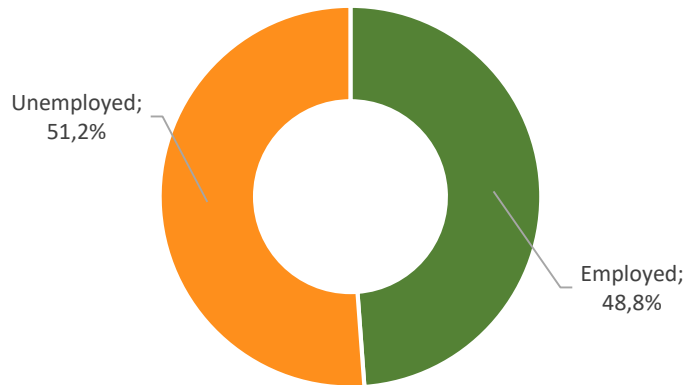
As illustrated on **Figure 15** the general topography of Sekhukhune District is that of strongly undulating plains which link into the Springbok Flats of the Waterberg District towards the west. The Klein Drakensberg mountain

## Employment Status 2011

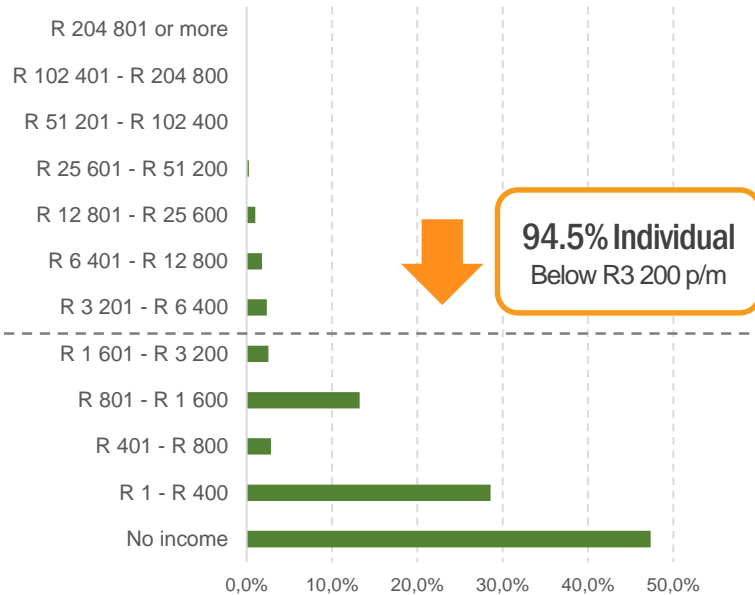
**EAP 2011:**

**21.9%**  
Of SDM Pop.

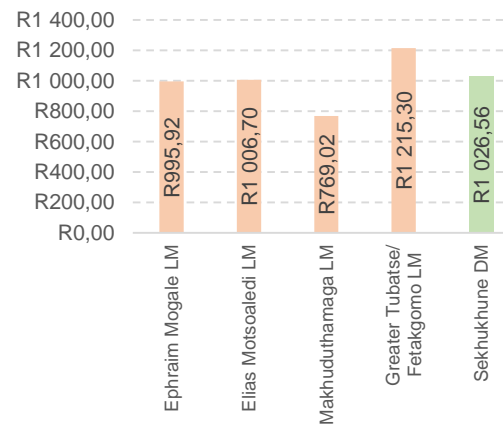
**High Dependency  
Ratio**



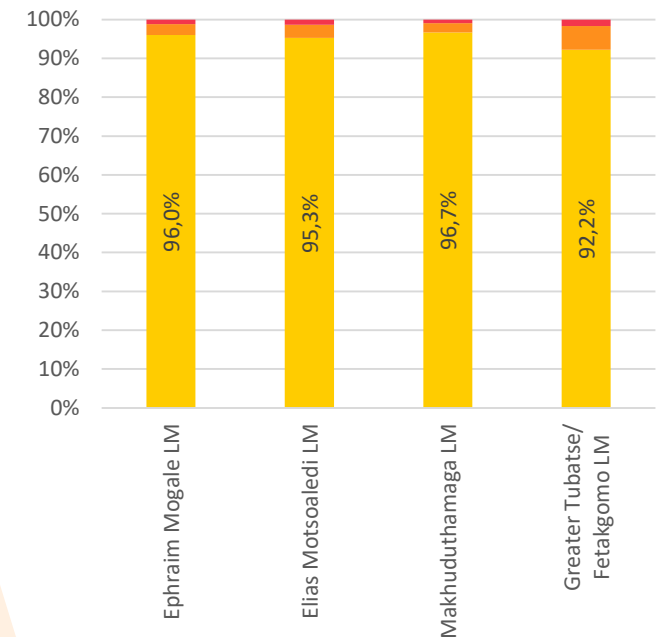
## Individual Monthly Income 2011



### Average Monthly Income per Person

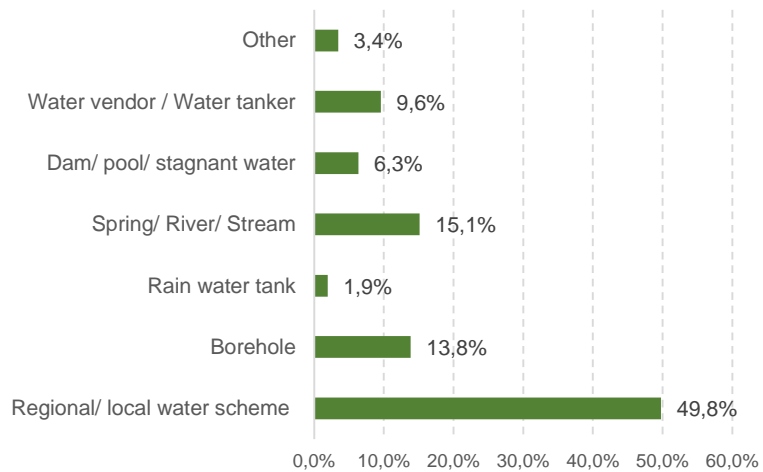


### Monthly Income per Person (Low / Middle High)

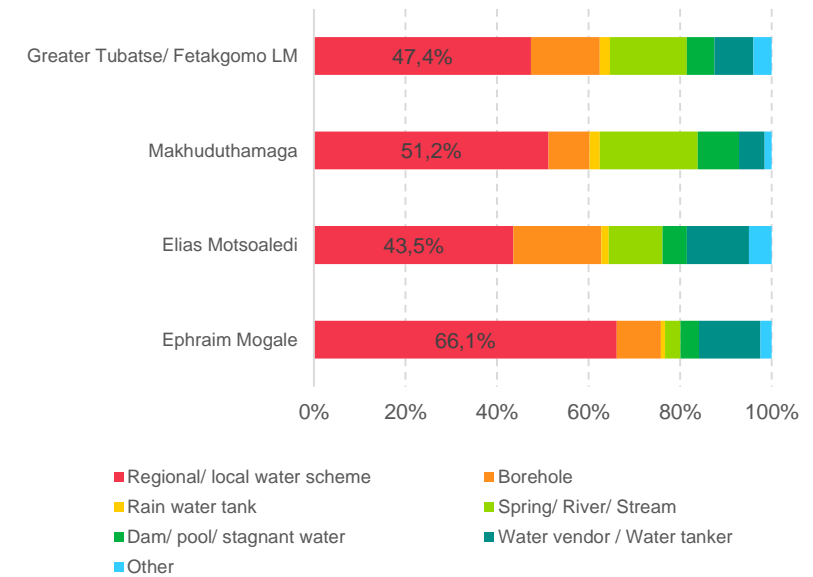
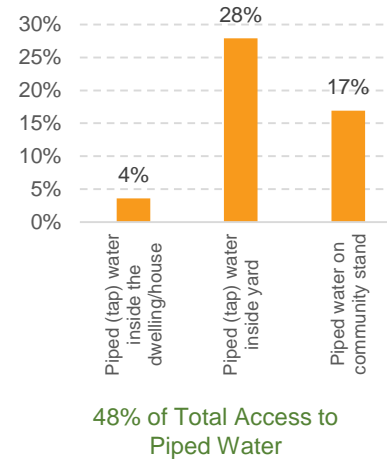


**Low** No income - R 3 200  
**Middle** R 3 201 - R 12 800  
**High** R 12 801 +

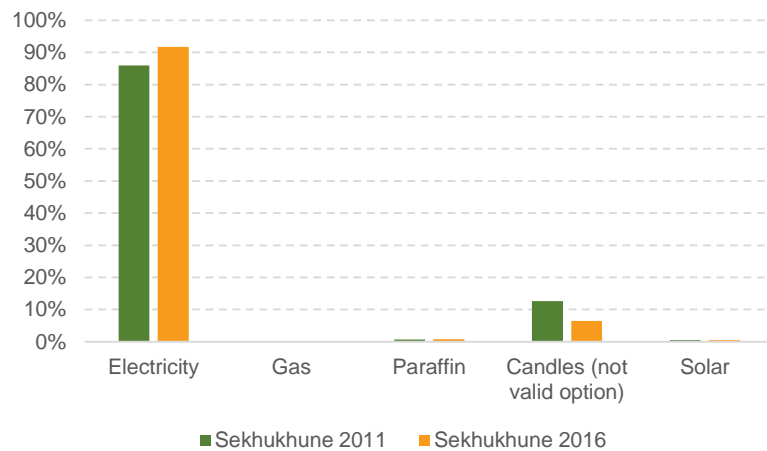
## Source of Water 2011



## Sekhukhune - Access to Piped Water (2016)



## Source for Lighting 2011-2016



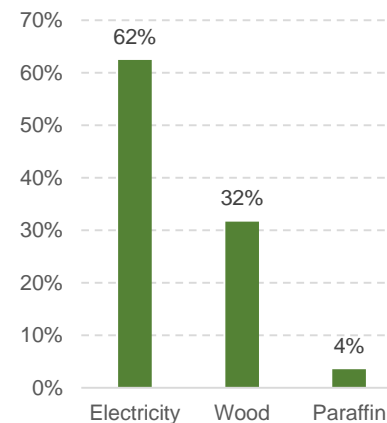
Electricity

Increase 5.8%

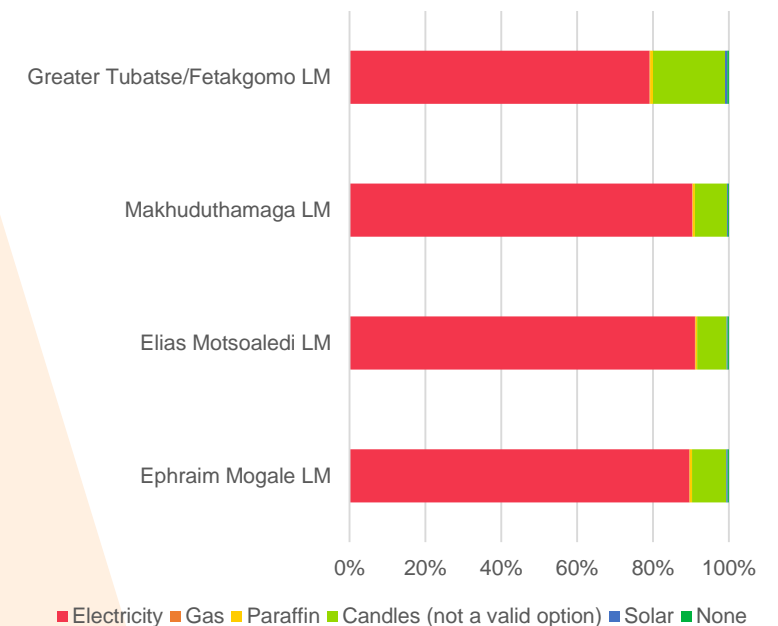
Candles

Decrease 6.2%

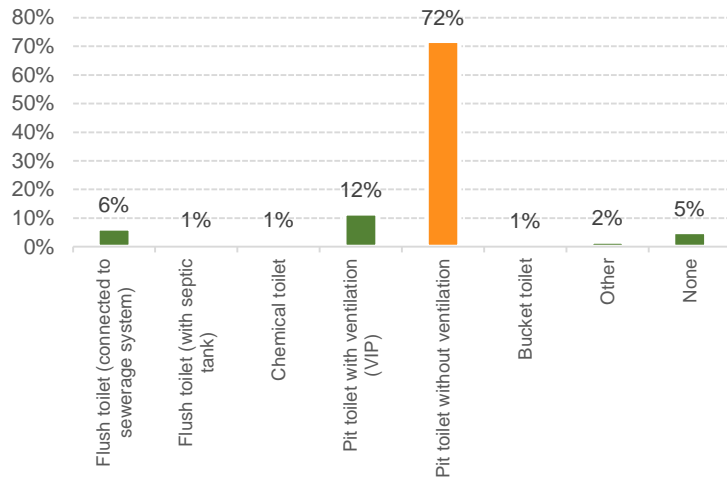
## Sekhukhune - Energy for Cooking 2016



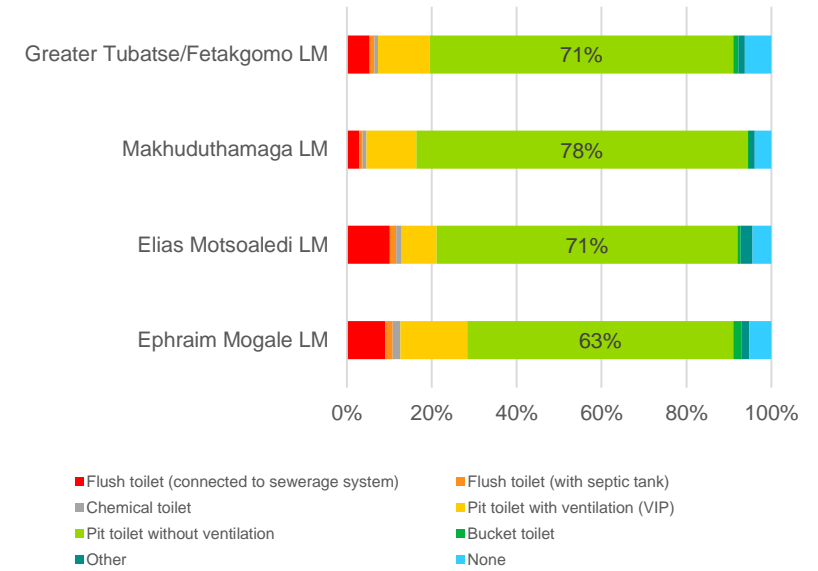
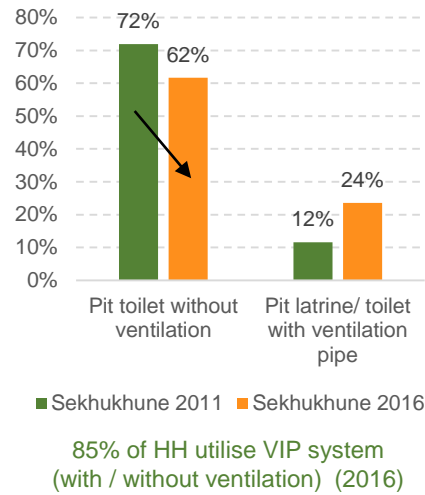
98% of Total Source of Energy for Cooking



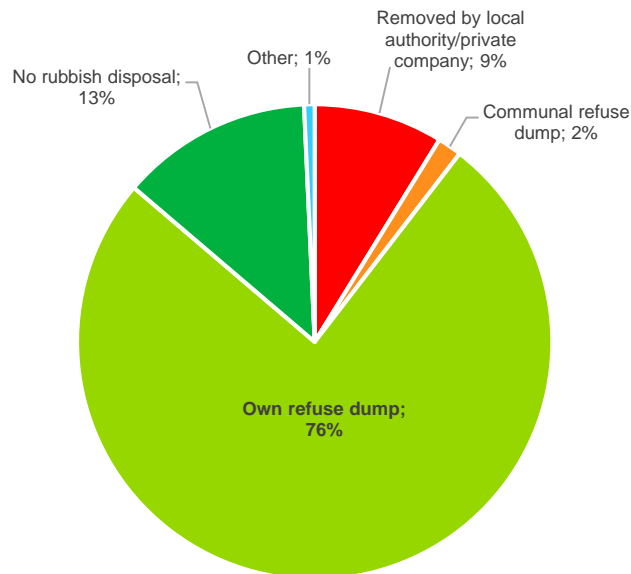
## Sanitation 2011



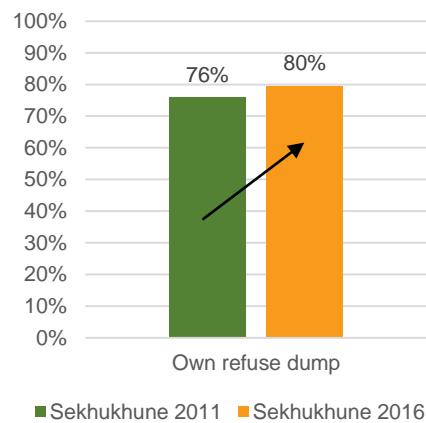
### Sekhukhune - Pit toilet with / without ventilation 2011- 2016



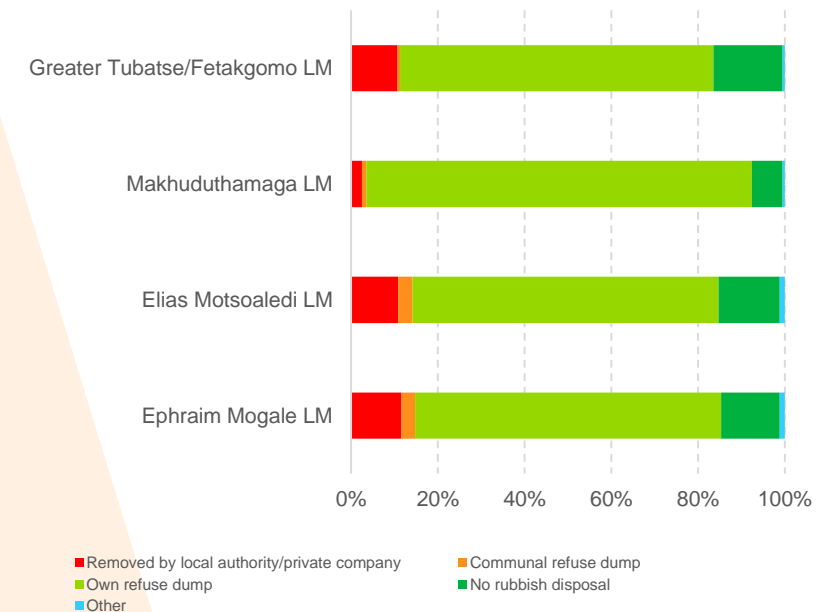
## Refuge Removal 2011



### Sekhukhune – Refuse Removal 2001- 2016



Utilisation of Own Refuse Dump increased from 2011 to 2016







## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

### Topography and Hydrology

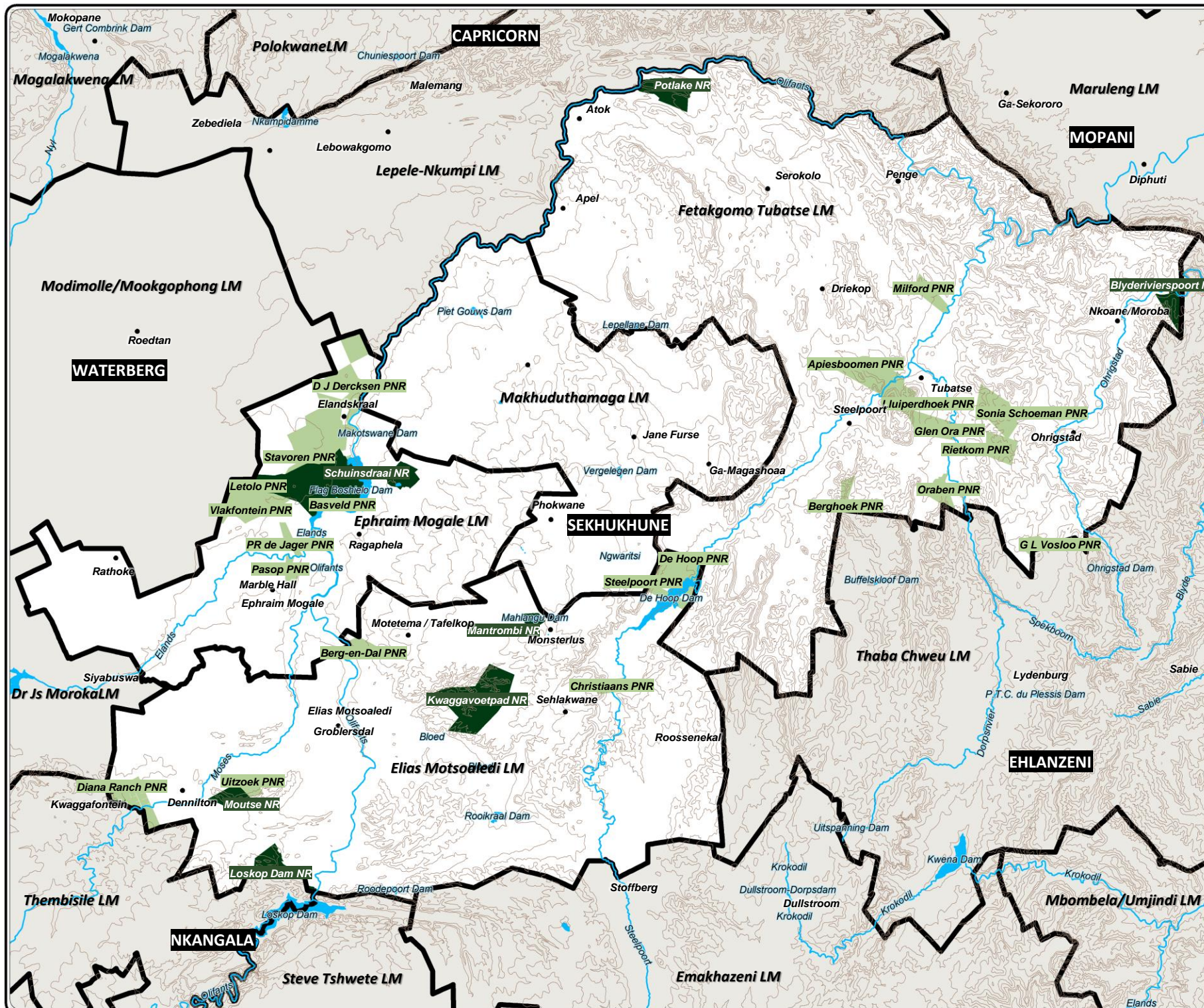
#### Legend

- Local Municipality
- Proclaimed Nature Reserves
- Private Nature Reserves
- Contours
- Dams and Rivers



0 3 6 12 18 24 30 km

Figure 15





range covers the entire north-eastern and eastern extents of the Municipality.

This mountain range is a very strong structuring element in the Sekhukhune District as it limits east-west movement in the central and northern parts of the District – especially between areas like Burgersfort, Jane Furse, Groblersdal and Marble Hall.

The Olifants, Moses and Elands Rivers enter the District from the south-west from where these converge and run in a north-north-eastern direction along the District Municipality border as the Olifants River.

The Thubatse (Steelpoort) and Ngwaritsi (Spekboom) Rivers traverse the eastern and central extents of the District before linking into the Olifants River further to the north.

Prominent dams fed by these rivers include the Rooikraal, Piet Gouws and Flag Boshielo in the Olifants System, and the new De Hoop Dam in the Thubatse River. These rivers also constitute the lifeline of the Loskop and Ohrigstad Irrigation Schemes.

The District is characterised by the hot and fairly dry (semi-arid) climate of the Olifants River Valley. The average temperature shows moderate fluctuation, with average summer temperatures of 23°C, and an average winter temperature of 13.5°C. The southern and south-eastern extents of the District receive the most rain (approximately 600-800mm annually).

These areas also represent the bulk of commercial agricultural areas of the District. In terms of annual rainfall, the northern and central-northern extents of the area are not well suited to intensive commercial agriculture.

There is considerable variability in terms of rainfall intensity, duration and frequency. This exacerbates the water shortage problem, which is a key developmental constraint in the District. Furthermore, increasingly sparse rainfall, coupled with a high evaporation rate, is currently limiting subsistence farming in the District – a situation that has contributed to food insecurity.

### **3.3.2 Vegetation, Nature Reserves and Protected Areas**

Sekhukhune's vegetation is mostly tropical bush and savannah. More specifically, the dominant vegetation type (which has also been classified as sensitive) is Sourish Mixed Bushveld which contains the false grassveld types.

As shown on Figure 15 a number of nature reserves, conservation areas and private nature reserves are found throughout the District. These include the Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve at Flag Boshielo Dam, the Potlake Nature Reserve to the north, the Kwaggavoetpad Nature Reserve centrally located in Elias Motsoaledi, the Moutse and Loskop Dam Nature Reserves to the south, and Blyderivierspoort Nature Reserve at the north-eastern end of the District. There are also several small clusters of Private Nature Reserves along the Olifants River in the eastern parts of Ephraim Mogale, a cluster in

the south-western extents of Elias Motsoaledi (forming part of a larger cluster located in the Nkangala District (Loskop Dam to Rust de Winter), around the new De Hoop Dam along the Steelpoort/ Tubatse River in the east and another cluster around Burgersfort/ Tubatse.

### 3.3.3 Critical Biodiversity Areas and Environmental Concerns

**Figure 16** depicts the extent of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) located in the SDM. It shows that almost the entire eastern escarpment is classified as CBA1 as well as the areas around the Schuinsdraai, Kwaggavoetpad and Loskop Dam Nature Reserves in the southern parts of the District. The northern and north-eastern extents of the District (in the vicinity of the R37 and Steelpoort), are characterised by a relatively high occurrence of Red Data plant species and Key Vegetation Communities. Problematically, these are the same areas that feature a high occurrence of human settlements and mining activity.

It is also important to note the CBA2 corridors which link the CBA1 areas to one another which are aimed at facilitating migration of fauna and flora along the Critical Biodiversity Network.

The following environmental concerns/ issues for Sekhukhune District have been noted in the Limpopo Provincial State of the Environment Report and should be used to inform future development in the District:

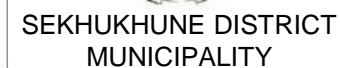
#### a) Physical Environment

- Water requirements for development (especially agriculture, mining and rural areas) are placing severe stress on the available water supply.
- Water scarcity is a huge development challenge, and represents a constraint to both economic and social activity within the District.
- Inappropriate land use in the river valleys.
- High concentrations of pit latrines in some areas.
- Indiscriminate development in scenic and sensitive landscapes could have a significantly detrimental impact on tourism.
- Severe erosion and degradation of environment due to dispersed settlement pattern.
- The lack of electricity supply in rural areas results in deforestation.
- Intense mining activity, especially in the Steelpoort/ Burgersfort area is resulting in severe development pressure.









#### b) Biological Environment

- The biodiversity of the District is being threatened by:
  - Uncoordinated mining activities;
  - Bush encroachment;
  - Overgrazing and overstocking;
  - Irresponsible human activities; and
  - Poverty.
- Conservation is playing second-fiddle to development needs.





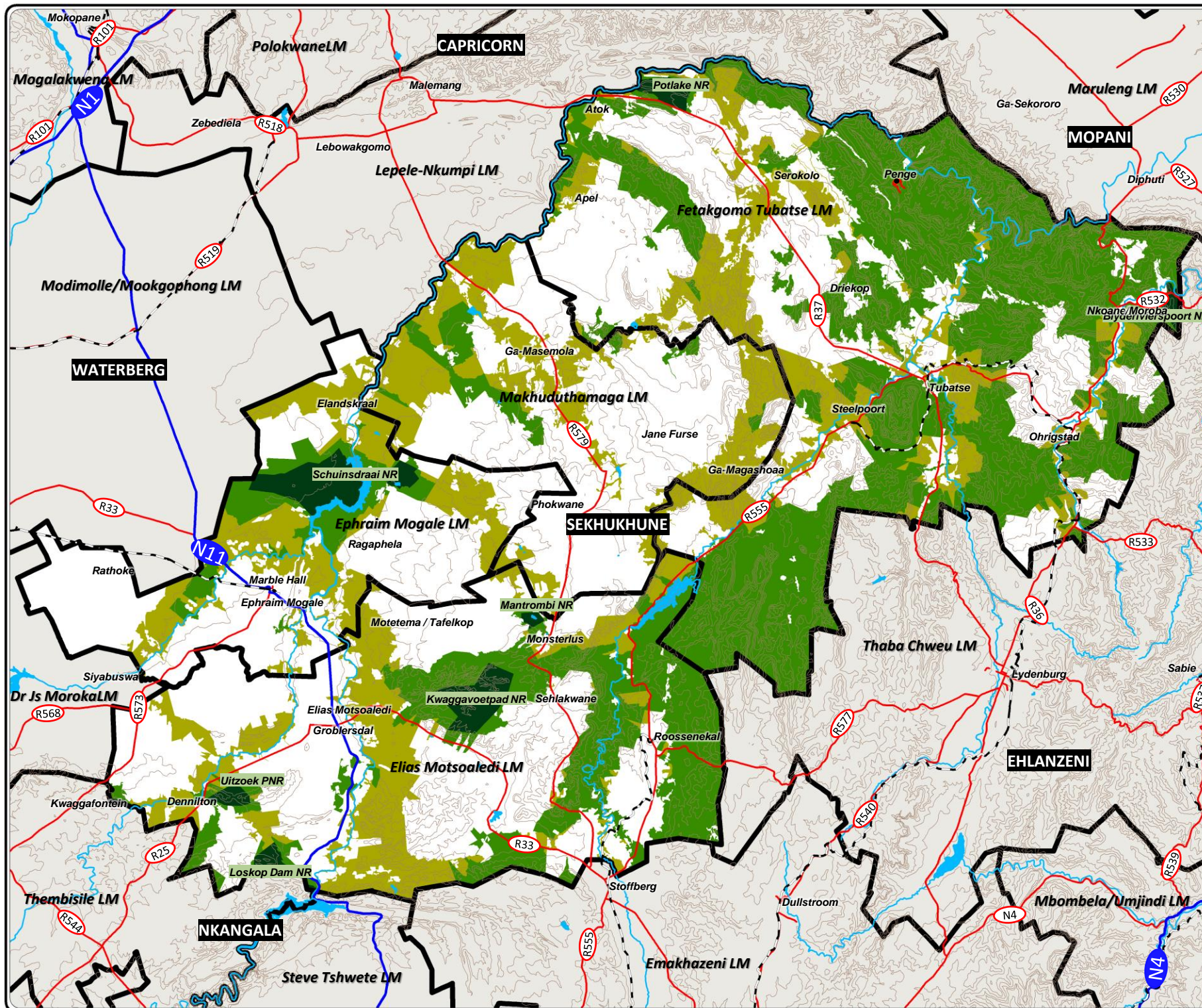
### Legend

-  Critical Biodiversity Area 1  
 Critical Biodiversity Area 2  
 Protected Areas  
 Contours  
 Dams and Rivers  
 National Roads  
 Main Roads  
 Railways

Source: Limpopo CBA



Figure 16





### c) Economic, Social and Cultural Environment

- Severe poverty and high unemployment rate in many rural settlements.
- The unsustainable use of wood as a primary and perceived “free” source of energy.
- The need to improve the provision of adequate basic services to rural settlements.
- Distance between settlements and employment centres.
- Sustainable development of the mining and mineral potential of the District.
- Recognising the value of biodiversity as a key resource for sustainable development.
- Heritage areas are being placed under pressure mainly due to new development activities such as mining, agriculture, large-scale land use changes, and new infrastructure developments (e.g. dams).
- Poor access to basic health and educational services.
- Migration to urban centres.

#### 3.3.4 Geology, Minerals and Soil Types

The Sekhukhune District holds one of the largest reserves of Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) in the world. The renowned Bushveld Complex which features the eastern limb of the Merensky Reef is found towards the north and north-eastern parts of the District. (The western limb is found in the area between Rustenburg and Northam in North West Province) (see **Figure 17**).

Furthermore, the Springbok Flats coal fields are found along the western boundary of the SDM.

**Figure 18** indicates that the majority part of land (soil) located along the eastern escarpment of the District is deemed to be highly sensitive.

Although the District features a substantial availability of land comprising of good arable soils (see **Figure 19**), the hot and dry climate limits the extent of agricultural production within the District to areas adjoining the Olifants, Elands, Ngwaritsi, and Tubatse Rivers. Consequently, land adjoining these rivers should be reserved for agricultural purposes.

#### 3.3.5 Conclusion

An analysis of the natural environment of the District reveals a number of pertinent issues/ concerns that need to be considered to ensure sustainable development. Hence, the immediate directives emerging from these issues/ concerns are that an SDF for the District should:

- Mitigate the development constraints presented by the water scarcity.
- Accelerate and ensure the sustainable development of the mining and mineral potential of the District.
- Protect valuable agricultural land adjoining the major rivers traversing the District.
- Prevent indiscriminating development in scenic and sensitive landscapes.



SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT  
MUNICIPALITY

Platinum Belt  
(West and East)

Legend

- District Municipality
- National Roads
- Platinum Operations
- Towns

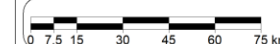
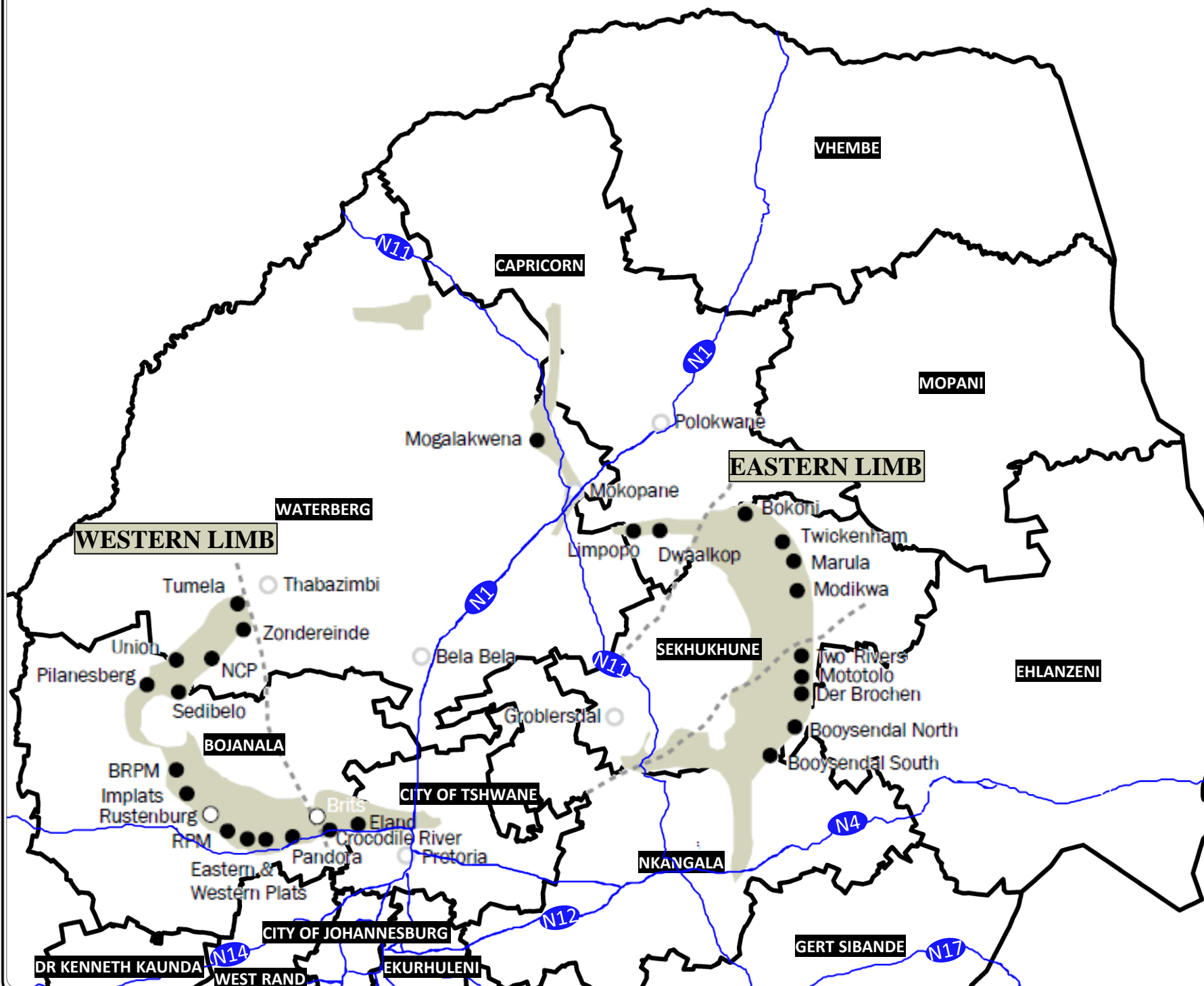


Figure 17





# SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

## Soil Sensitivity

### Legend

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Railways

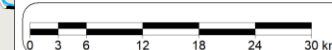
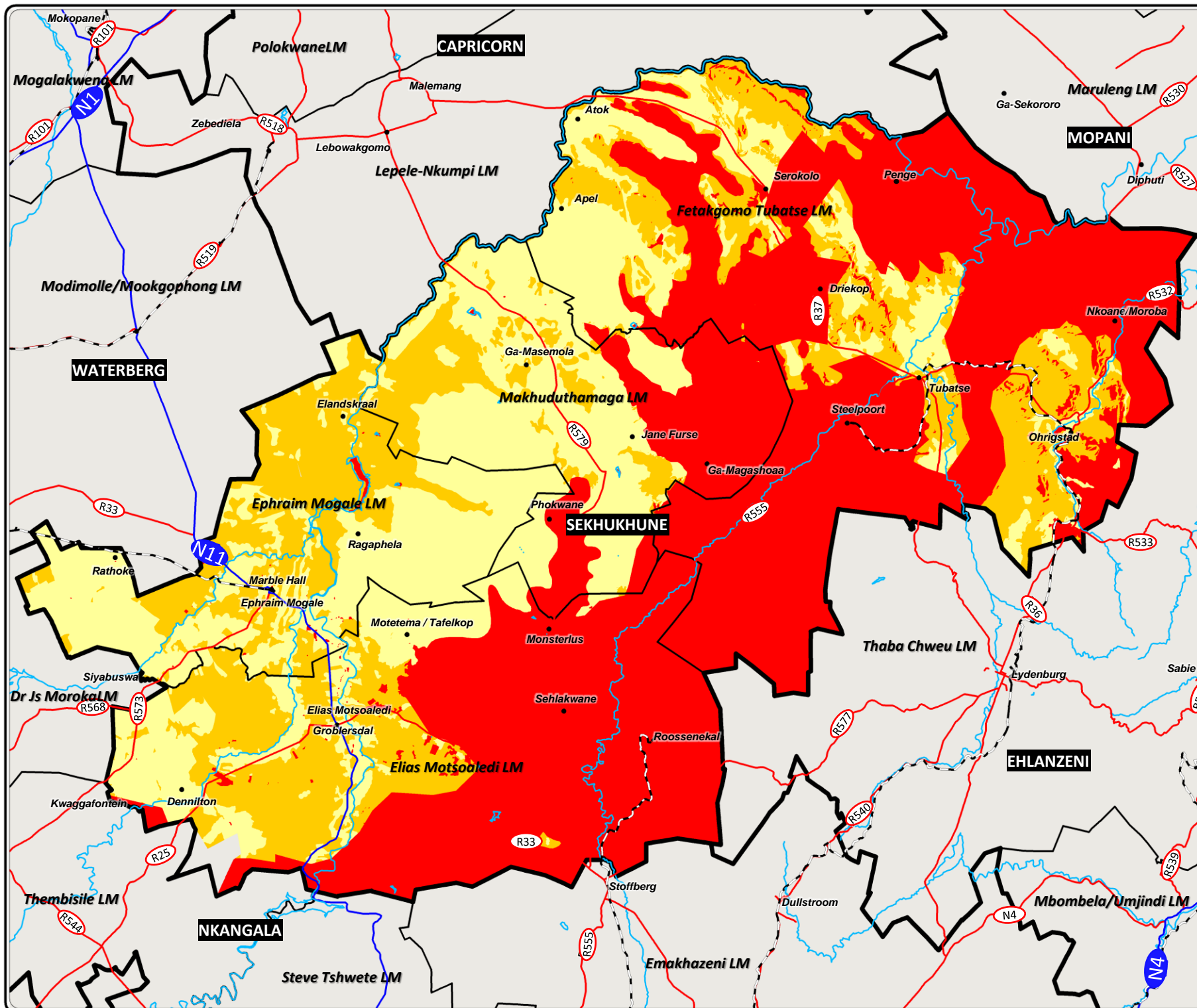


Figure 18







# SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

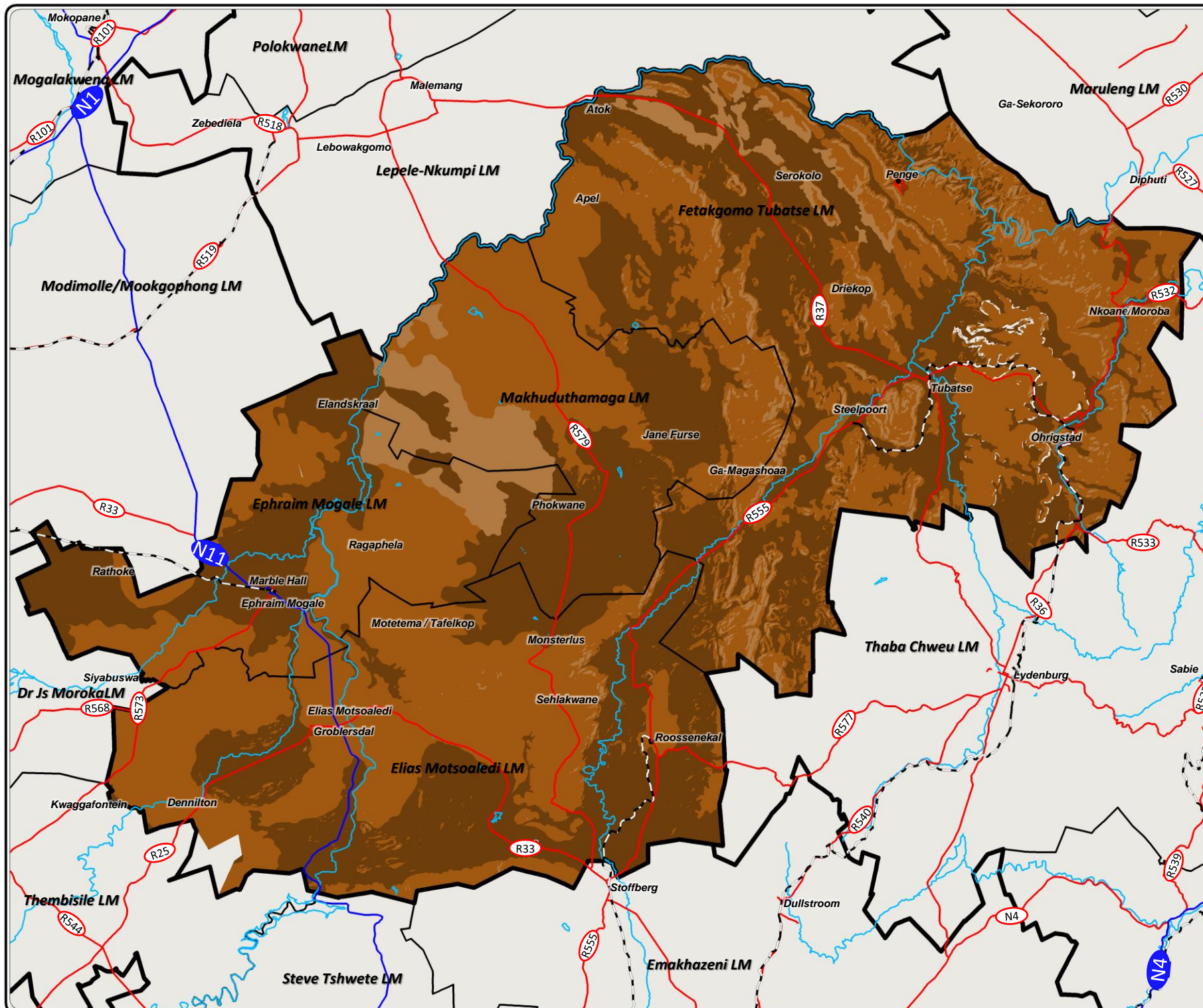
## Soil Potential

### Legend

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Railways



Figure 19



- Recognise the value of biodiversity as a key resource for sustainable development, by protecting sensitive and valuable areas.
- Improved provision of adequate basic services and infrastructure to rural settlements, so as to relieve pressure on natural resources.

Essentially, the vast majority of the environmental problems experienced by the District are caused by the District's unsustainable and dispersed settlement structure. Hence, consolidation of the District's urban structure will go a long way in resolving the lack of access to basic infrastructure and services, which inherently results in pressure being placed on the environment in the form of pollution and over-exploitation of natural resources. **A strategy of consolidation** will also be in synergy with the spatial development directives emerging from both the District and the Provincial State of the Environment Reports.

### 3.4 MUNICIPAL SPATIAL STRUCTURE AND MOVEMENT NETWORK

#### 3.4.1 Spatial Structure

The spatial structure and settlement pattern of the SDM is a complex one, and is essentially the result of the spatial policies promoted by the former apartheid dispensation. As a result, the space economy of SDM is characterised by a geographical split between former homeland areas (Lebowa and KwaNdebele), and areas which fell outside of the former homelands.

Furthermore, the potential burgeoning of mining, agricultural, and tourism activities within the District presents spatial challenges of its own, amidst the inherited spatial challenges.

**Figure 20** depicts the settlement spatial structure and movement network of the Sekhukhune District. Evident from this is the fact that the majority of the population reside in the central and north-western parts of the District due to the topographical constraints (eastern escarpment) located along the eastern border of the District, and the commercial agriculture characterising the southern parts of the District.

There are approximately 546 sparsely populated and dispersed settlements, accommodating approximately 95% of the District's total population. The majority of these "dispersed settlements" are found within the central (Ephraim Mogale and Makhuduthamaga), northern and north-eastern extents (Fetakgomo Tubatse) of the District. Only 5% of the District's population reside within urban areas, with the main urban centres being Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Burgersfort, Jane Furse, Ohrigstad, and Steelpoort.

Apart from having been influenced by the spatial demarcation of the former homeland areas, the spatial occurrence of settlements has been influenced by:

- The spatial location of major agricultural and mining activity areas;
- The spatial location of major rivers traversing the District; and
- The spatial location of major roads such as the R37 and R579.





## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

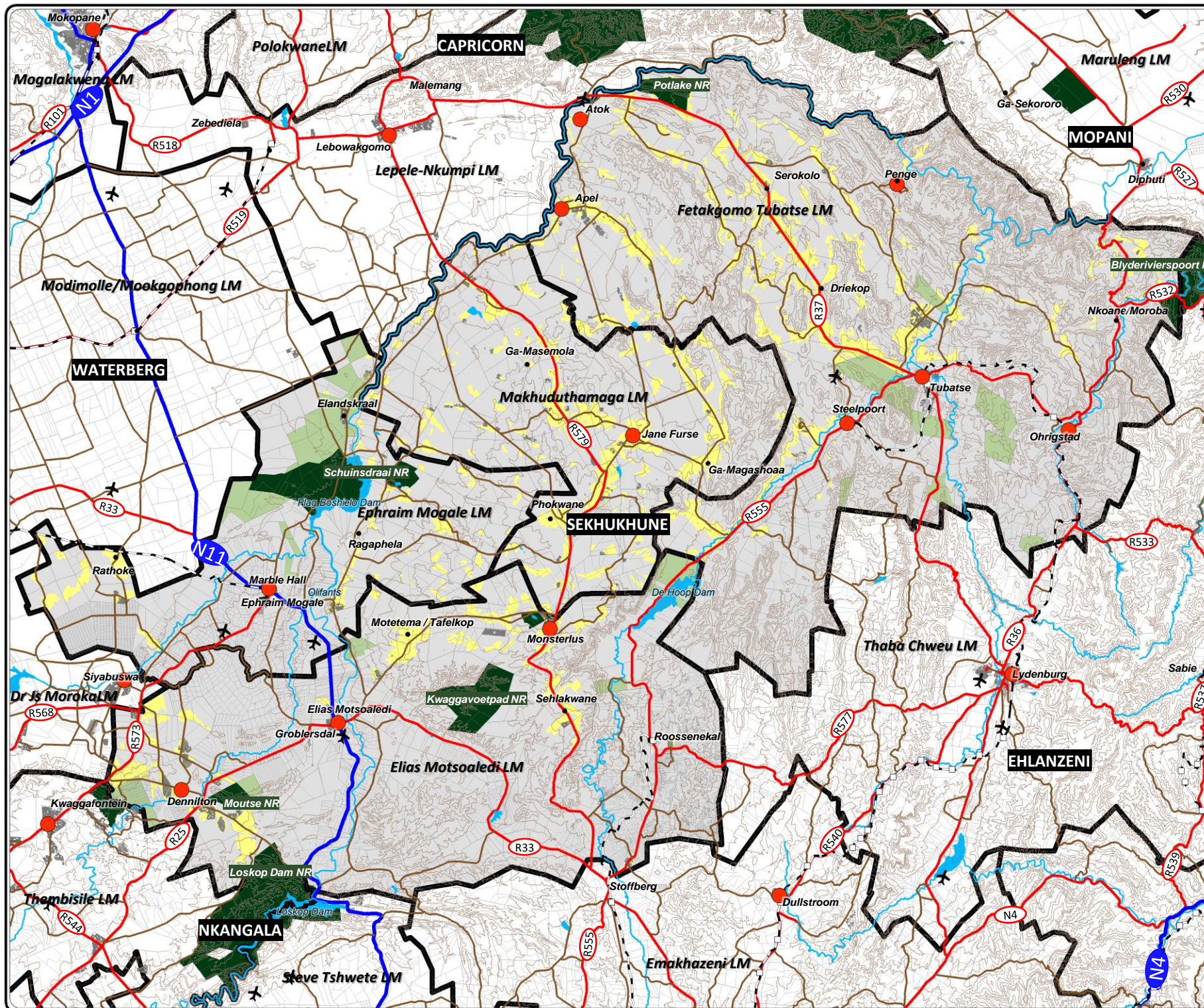
### Spatial Structure and Settlement Patterns

#### Legend

- Local Municipality
- Towns and Settlements
- Proclaimed Nature Reserves
- Private Nature Reserves
- Contours
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Railways
- Railway Stations
- Main Towns



Figure 20





Economic Activity is predominantly concentrated in two functional areas:

- The south-western economic activity area which is primarily centred on intensive commercial agricultural;
- The north-eastern economic activity area which is primarily centred on platinum mining activities associated with the Merensky Reef along the Dilokong Corridor (R37).

With less than ten percent of the total capacity of the Reef having been unlocked to date, the platinum economy is still within its infant stage. Tourism activities forming part of both of the economic activity areas are primarily related to nature tourism, game farming and hunting.

### 3.4.2 Road and Rail Transport

Regional accessibility is predominantly facilitated via three roads traversing the District in a northwest – southeast alignment (N11, R579 and R37). Route R555 traverses the District from south to north along the eastern border of the District. Together these roads constitute the main freight and logistics corridors connecting the District's economic activity areas to prominent provincial nodes and economic activity areas e.g. Mookgopong, Mokopane, Polokwane, Lydenburg and Middelburg. The presence of the Klein Drakensberg and Strydpoortberge hinders connectivity to the north into Maruleng and parts of Lepelle-Nkumpi.

More specifically, the N11 Freeway connects the towns of Marble Hall and Groblersdal with Mookgopong and the N1 Freeway towards the north-west.

From here it leads to Mokopane and eventually links to Botswana via the Groblersbrug border post. To the south, the N11 connects Marble Hall and Groblersdal with Middelburg, which is situated along the N4 Maputo Corridor. The R579 traverses the central extents of the District, and serves to connect Jane Furse and Monsterlus with Lebowakgomo towards the north, and Sehlakwane and Stoffberg towards the south.

The R37 traverses the northern extents of the District, and serves to connect Burgersfort with Lebowakgomo towards the north-west and Lydenburg towards the south-east. The R555 traverses the eastern extents of the District, and serves to connect Steelpoort and Burgersfort with Stoffberg towards the south-east. Routes R37 and R555 form the Dilokong Platinum Corridor. Route R36 serves to connect the Burgersfort/ Steelpoort area with Ohrigstad, and down to Lydenburg to the south and to Hoedspruit in Maruleng to the north.

Although the majority of the urban centres and smaller towns are located along these roads, a vast number of settlements within the western, central, and eastern extents of the District are only accessible via secondary gravel roads (see Figure 20).

The general condition of roads within the SDM is poor. Severe damage such as potholes, cracks, and rutting can be observed along most roads. Road damage is particularly prevalent along the following sections of road:

- The R33 between Groblersdal and Stoffberg;
- The R555 between Stoffberg and Roossenekal;

- The R579 between Nebo and Stoffberg; and
- The R25 between Dennilton and Groblersdal.

To ensure continued economic growth the District has prioritised the stretches of road forming part of the proposed Dilokong and Phalaborwa Corridors which fall within the boundaries of the District. These include:

#### ■ **The Dilokong Corridor**

- Polokwane to Burgersfort (P33/1 and P33/2), via Mafefe.
- Flag Boshielo Dam through Lebowa kgomo and Mafefe, linking the District with the Phalaborwa and Kruger National Park areas.
- Chueniespoort via Boyne to Mankweng.

#### ■ **The Phalaborwa Corridor**

- Ohrigstad via the JG Strijdom Tunnel (R36).
- Burgersfort to Oaks (P181/1).

Other roads important to the economic well-being of the District include the N11 and R579.

Apart from its road network, the SDM is served by three railway lines which were originally developed to support the mining activity within the District. The three railway lines include:

- The railway line entering the SDM from the south, next to Stoffberg, from where it continues northwards for approximately 30km, eventually ending at an abandoned mine near Mapochs Mine.

- The railway line entering the SDM from the west, near Nutfield, from where it continues eastwards to Marble Hall.
- The railway line entering the SDM from the east, passing near Ohrigstad and Burgersfort, and terminating near Steelpoort (near the Tubatse mine).

Unfortunately, these railway lines have not yet been extended or re-routed to serve later/ new mining operations (such as those along the Merensky Reef and Chrome layers). Consequently, shortcomings in the railway network are resulting in extreme pressure being placed on the road network.

Favourably, a new commuter rail link between Pretoria and the south-west of the SDM (along the Moloto Road) is being considered. This rail link will improve accessibility to Gauteng, which represent an employment area for many residing within the south-western extents of the District.

In addition to the road and railway network of the District, two registered airfields are also found within the District. The airfields are located in Marble Hall and Groblersdal respectively, and primarily support crop spraying activities.

### **3.4.3 Public Transport**

With low levels of car ownership and no commuter rail services, commuters depend heavily on road-based public transport services. According to the

Limpopo Integrated Transport Plan (ITP), the most common forms of public passenger transport are buses and taxis.

Unfortunately, transport routes in the District are often limited by deteriorating road conditions, as well as local stormwater problems caused by rainy seasons.

Public transport services (Long Distance Taxi) are being provided along the following important public transport corridors as depicted on **Figure 21**:

- R579 in the central parts of Makhuduthamaga towards Jane Furse;
- R573 (Moloto Road) past Siyabuswa;
- R25 between Dennilton and Groblersdal;
- N11 between Middelburg and Groblersdal;
- R579 from Stoffberg to Jane Furse;
- R555 from Stoffberg to Burgersfort;
- R37 from Burgersfort to Lydenburg;
- R36 from N4 (Belfast to Lydenburg and up to Ohrigstad).

The Priority Bus Network links the following areas to one another: Dennilton, Siyabuswa, Marble Hall, Groblersdal, Moletema, Tafelkop, Monsterlus, Phokwane and Jane Furse.

Priority locations for inter-modal public transport facilities are at the following strategic nodal points:

- Burgersfort;
- Marble Hall;

- Groblersdal;
- Ohrigstad;
- Driekop;
- River Cross; and
- Steelpoort.

#### 3.4.4 Local Municipality Features

##### a) Fetakgomo Tubatse Municipality

The Fetakgomo Tubatse LM is situated on fertile soils alongside the Lepelle, Leppellane and Spekboom Rivers, offering great agricultural potential. Furthermore, the municipality is surrounded by beautiful mountains, and boasts a rich cultural history. It generally features a dispersed settlement structure, with a number of secondary/ gravel roads serving these. Atok and Apel represent the most prominent settlement areas in the western extents of the municipality and Driekop, Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Orichstad in the eastern parts.

Due to the concentration of mining activities along the R37 and R555 (Dilokong Corridor), the municipality functions as a strong economic centre within the SDM. As such, mining is not only the major source of employment and economic growth within the municipality, but also the District. Minerals found within the LM include platinum, chrome, vanadium, andalusite, silica and magnetite. The current and planned expansion of mining activities





## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

### Public Transport

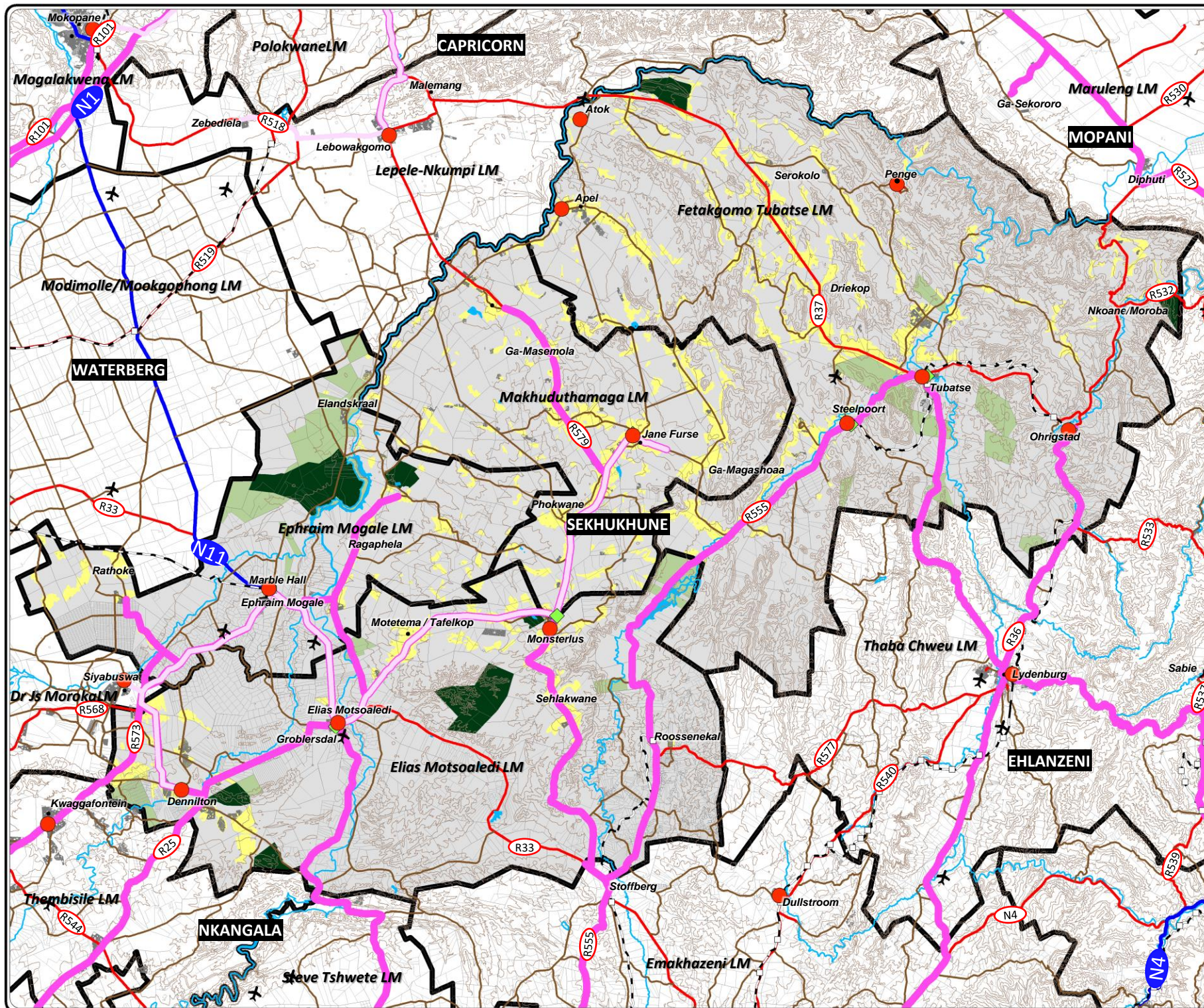
#### Legend

- Local Municipality
- Towns and Settlements
- Proclaimed Nature Reserves
- Private Nature Reserves
- Contours
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Railways
- Railway Stations
- Main Towns
- Airfields
- Priority Inter Modal Transfer Facilities
- Long Distance Taxi Network
- Priority Bus Network

Source: Limpopo SDF



Figure 21





within the LM is placing extreme pressure on the environment, and is resulting in land use conflicts with other uses such as agriculture.

Retail, trade, services and agriculture also contribute to the municipal economy. Agricultural products cultivated in this area include citrus, vegetables, corn and maize. Livestock farming includes cattle, goats and game.

The LM generally features a dispersed settlement structure, with a greater concentration of settlements within the western extents. Although featuring a number of major roads (R37, R36 and R555), the LM's numerous settlements are only accessible via secondary gravel roads.

#### **b) Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality (MLM)**

The Makhuduthamaga LM comprises of the central extents of the SDM, and boasts agriculture, tourism and mining as its key growth sectors. Currently, a number of new mining exploration initiatives are taking place within the LM, which could provide for much needed employment opportunities and the growth of the economy in general. The agricultural and tourism potential of the LM has also not yet been fully exploited. Only limited forms of agricultural and tourism activities are present.

The LM features a dispersed settlement structure, with a greater concentration of settlements within the central and eastern extents of the LM, along the R579 which connects the two most prominent settlement

areas, namely Jane Furse and Monsterlus. Apart from the R579, the numerous settlements located throughout the LM are only accessible via secondary gravel roads.

In terms of the Makhuduthamaga Spatial Development Framework, the Municipality's urban structure should be consolidated by focusing development (e.g. residential, economic and all strategic and higher-order facilities) within and around five priority development areas, namely Jane Furse, Phokwane-Nebo-Maserumule, Apel Cross, Schoonnoord-Ga-Mogasha and Mathibeng-Malegale-Sebitsane.

#### **c) Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality**

The availability of irrigation water from the closely situated Loskop Dam makes the municipality a thriving agricultural area. Marble Hall town is known for its extensive irrigation farming, which includes cotton (it has one of the biggest Cotton Production Centres in the Southern Hemisphere), wheat, citrus, table grapes and vegetables. The extensive vegetable cultivation provides for the Gauteng market and national retailers. Citrus and table grapes are exported to the European Market.

The LM generally features a dispersed settlement structure, with a greater concentration of settlements towards the eastern and western extents. Marble Hall and Moganyaka represent the two most prominent settlement areas within the LM. Although the N11 serves to connect the town of Marble Hall with Mookgopong to the north and Groblersdal to the south, the

numerous settlements within the eastern and western extents of the LM are only accessible via secondary gravel roads.

#### **d) Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality (EMLM)**

Similar in nature to Marble Hall, Groblersdal is the centre of a progressive commercial farming community because of the town's fortunate location in the Olifants River irrigation area below Loskop Dam. Intensive agricultural activities (under 5 irrigation schemes) cover a total land surface area of 28 800 ha. The agricultural produce includes grapes, wheat, tobacco, maize, soya beans, citrus fruits, cotton and vegetables.

Apart from Groblersdal, which is located within the central extents of the LM, most of the LM's residential areas are concentrated within the eastern and western extents of the LM, around the prominent settlements areas of Monsterlus and Dennilton/ Elandsdoorn respectively. Generally, settlements located within Elias Motsoaledi LM are better served by road infrastructure than other settlements located within the DM. Prominent roads include the N11, R25, R33 and R579. In spite of these, a number of settlements are still only accessible via secondary gravel roads.

The six priority development nodes include Groblersdal, Motetema-Tafelkop, Monsterlus, Ntwane, Elandslaagte, and Sephaku.

### **3.5 HOUSING**

**Figure 22** depicts human settlement trends in Limpopo Province from 2001 to 2011 and specifically also in Sekhukhune District. The following is notable in this respect:

- The Burgersfort-Praktiseer complex showed the largest growth followed by Driekop, Jane Furse, Glen Cowie and Moteti.
- Moderate growth was recorded at Marble Hall, Groblersdal, Tafelkop, Monsterlus and Roossenekal.
- Only a few settlements, mostly located at the District periphery recorded negative growth during this period (see red dots on Figure 22).

**Figure 23** shows the settlement patterns during the period 2011-2016. It illustrates the following trends:

- Significant expansion took place along the Dilokong Corridor (R37) between Burgersfort and Atok.
- Similarly significant growth occurred along route R579 from Sehlakwane, Monsterlus, Phokwane, Jane Furse and Ga-Masemola.
- The areas surrounding Dennilton also expanded quite extensively.
- The human settlement footprint expanded by approximately 18 464ha during the period 2011-2016 which translates to about 3500ha per annum and this is concerning.
- Most of the expansion occurred in Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM (8 270ha).

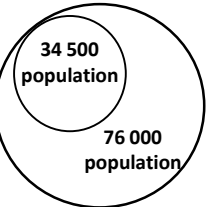


# Nodal Analysis

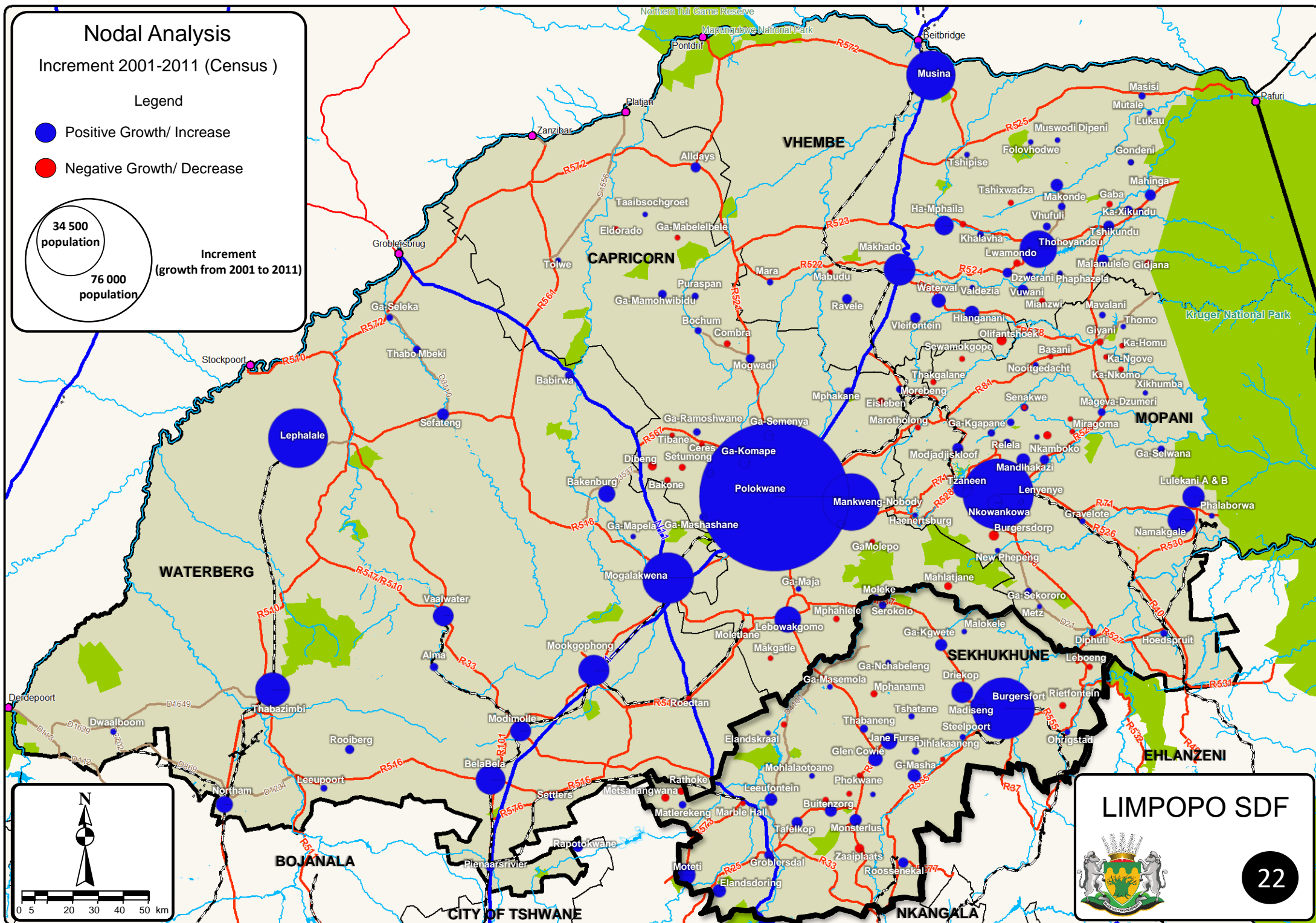
Increment 2001-2011 (Census )

## Legend

- Positive Growth/ Increase
- Negative Growth/ Decrease



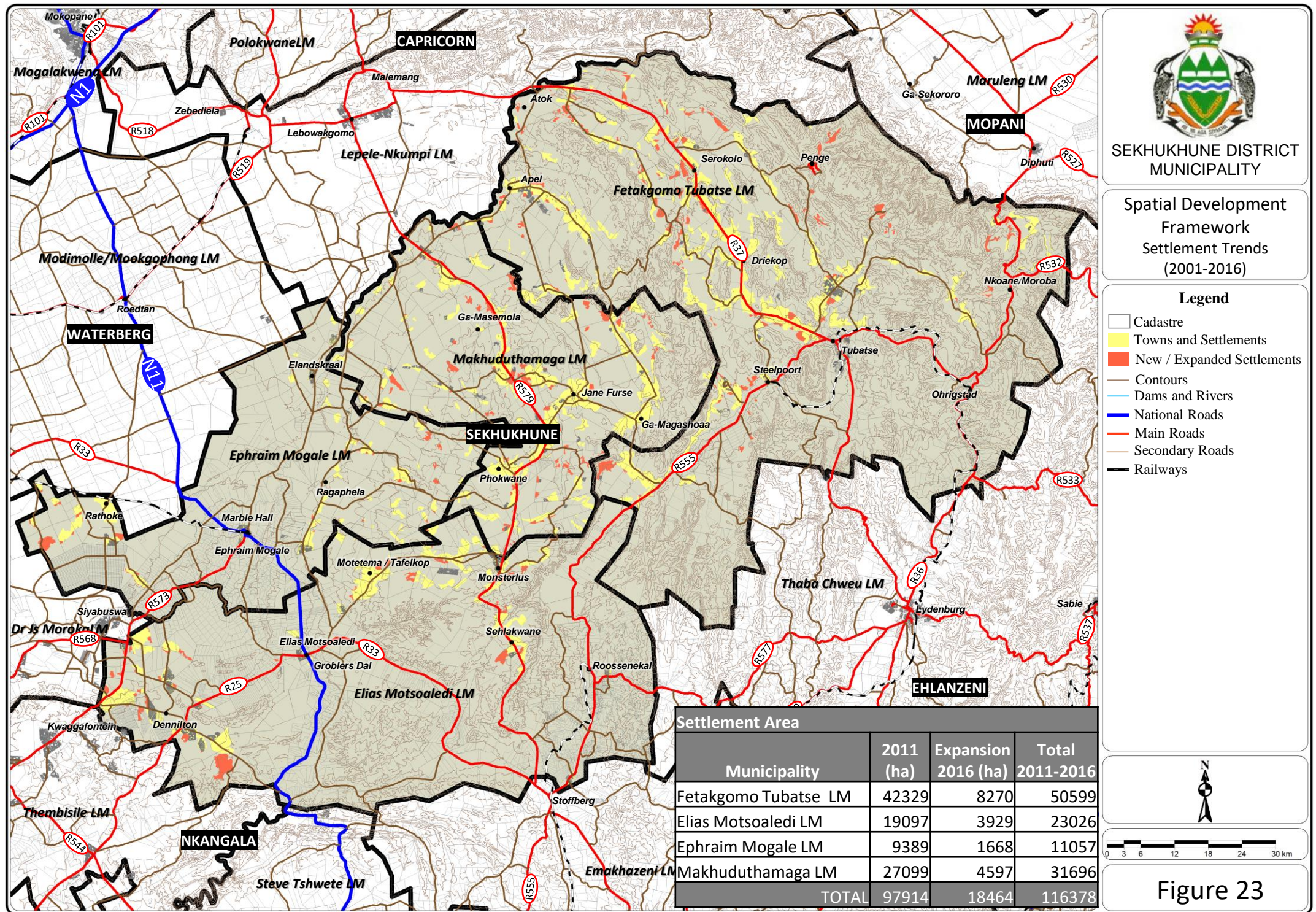
Increment  
(growth from 2001 to 2011)



LIMPOPO SDF









According to the Limpopo Human Settlement Multi Year Plan (2018/19) the estimated housing need in Sekhukhune District (2016) stands at approximately 46 218 units. This represents about 22.5% of the total demand in the province. As shown in **Table 2** below it is estimated that the backlog in Ephraim Mogale is about 1861 units, in Elias Motsoaledi about 11 093 units, in Makhuduthamaga around 8647 units and about 24 615 units in Fetakgomo-Tubatse.

**Table 2: Estimated Housing Demand per Municipality, 2011, and 2016 boundary adjustments**

	2011 Boundary			ADJUSTED 2011 CENSUS TO 2016 BOUNDARIES				2016 DEMARCATION BOARD BOUNDARY		
	Population	Households	Housing Need	Population	Households	Housing Need	%	Population	Households	Housing Need (calculated)
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	123648	29,231	1,729	123,648	29,231	1,729	1%	127,167	31,463	1,861
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	249363	49,416	8,161	249,363	49,416	8,161	5%	268,254	67,170	11,093
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	274358	54,191	6,908	274,761	54,281	6,928	4%	284,436	67,748	8,647
LIM476: Fetakgomo Tubatse				429,068	98,069	18,978	12%	489,903	127,201	24,615
LIM474: Fetakgomo	93795	23,555	2,151				0%			
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	335676	74,604	16,847				0%			
<b>SEKHUKHUNE</b>	<b>1,076,840</b>	<b>230,997</b>	<b>35,796</b>	<b>1,076,840</b>	<b>230,997</b>	<b>35,796</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>1,169,760</b>	<b>293,582</b>	<b>46,216</b>
Limpopo	5,404,868	1,268,641	155,542	5,404,868	1,268,641	155,542	100%	5,799,089	1,616,477	205,483

StatsSA 2011, 2016

The Limpopo Housing Project Pipeline (project shortlist) comprise the following list of projects per municipality in the Sekhukhune District (Fetakgomo and Greater Tubatse are still shown separately on this list) (**Table 3**)

**Table 3: Sekhukhune Housing Project Pipeline**

District	Municipality	Development	Project type	Projects Identified	Cost	
					Units	Total
Sekhukhune	Elias Motsoaledi	Stadium View (Hlogotlou) Ext	ISU	1	650	1,263,898.07
		Congo/Morula View - Motetema	ISU	1	1,200	193,355.14
		Skwatakamp (Roosenekal Informal Settlement)	ISU	1	200	32,225.86
		Rosenekal Ext 2	ISU	1	1,041	104,791.83
		Zone 11 (Roosenekal Informal Settlement)	ISU	1	800	128,903.42
		Denilton/Zuma Park	ISU	1	40	6,445.17
		Masakaneng	ISU	1	391	53,623.28
		Masakaneng Ext 1	ISU	1	500	66,227.00
		Uitspanning A Ext 1	ISU	1	484	71,474.35
		<b>Total Elias Motsoaledi</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>5306</b>	<b>1,920,944.11</b>
	Tubatse	Ga-Mapodile (Tokagomo A)	ISU	1	400	64,451.71
		Tubatse/Praktiseer Ext 2	ISU	1	582	67,295.73
		Tubatse/Praktiseer Ext 3	ISU	1	660	106,345.33
		Tubatse-A Ext 12	ISU	1	500	24,058.50
		Mashifane Park	ISU	1	1,500	241,693.92
		Aapiesdoring	ISU	1	300	48,338.78
		Burgersfort Apiesdoringdraai	ISU	1	1,650	94,410.45
		Burgersfort Ext 10	ISU	1	150	43,565.22
		<b>Total Tubatse</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>5742</b>	<b>690,159.64</b>
	<b>Makhuduthamaga</b>	<b>Ga-Masemola-Apel Cross</b>	<b>ISU</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>82,158.50</b>
Sekhukhune	<b>Total Makhuduthamaga</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>82,158.50</b>
	Ephraime Mogale	Pele Pele Park	ISU	1	1,200	193,355.14
		Moganyaka/Lewfontein	ISU	1	200	32,225.86
		Elandskraal A	ISU	1	20	3,222.59
		Elandskraal B	ISU	1	7	1,127.91
		Zamenkomst Ext 1	ISU	1	425	16,598.48
	<b>Total Ephraime Mogale</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>246,529.96</b>
	Fetakgomo	Phasha Matselapata	ISU	1	85	13,695.99
		Fetakgomo Ext 1	ISU	1	615	49,720.41
	<b>Total Fetakgomo</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>63,416.39</b>
	<b>Rural</b>		<b>Rural</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>17,480</b>	<b>1,939,353.56</b>
<b>Total Sekhukhune</b>				<b>633</b>	<b>31,580</b>	<b>4,942,562.16</b>

From the above it is evident about 25 projects representing 14 100 units have been identified under the Informal Settlements Upgrading (ISU) programme, and a further 17 480 units for the Rural Housing Programme. The total value of these projects amounts to about R4.9 billion.



### 3.6. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The section below briefly discusses several existing business and industrial establishments within the SDM (refer to **Figure 24**) which displays the economic activity number and the associated photograph images (refer **photographs 1-8**).

#### 3.6.1 Business

Several business activities are entrenched in the following areas in the district:

- Groblersdal Town (see **photograph 1**) comprises a range of retail, hardware /commercial and several industrial activity, and as a result, it is the main business node of Elias Motsholedi LM;
- Marble Hall Town holds a prominent L-shaped business node in Ephraim Mogale municipality as reflected on **photograph 2**. Industrial activities are clustered to the south.
- The neighbourhood node of Moteti/ Dennilton Business Area comprises of mainly a shopping centre and few surrounding local business, (see on **photograph 3**).
- **Photograph 4** displays the neighbourhood business area in Phokwane/ Phatametsane in Makhuduthamaga LM which largely serves the surrounding settlements / villages.
- Illustrated on **photograph 5**, is the Jane Furse business area which holds the bulk to economic activity within the Makhuduthamaga LM.
- Burgersfort Town contains the largest cluster of business establishments within Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM. It is shaped by a

substantial number and size of shopping centres. Business varies from retail, hardware/ commercial and industrial activity. The town is the fastest growing CBD's in the district due to the influence of mining activity (see on **photograph 6**).

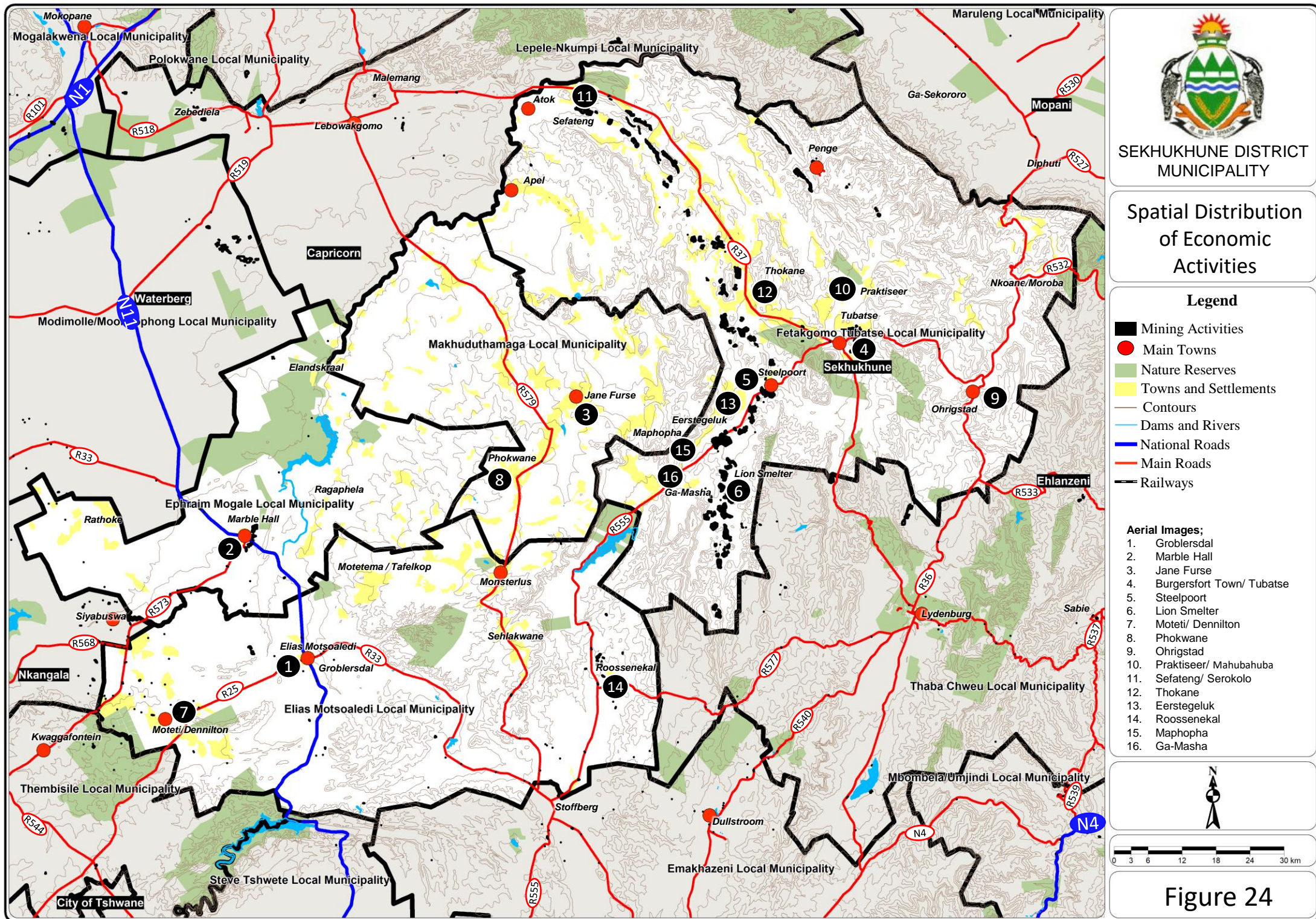
#### 3.6.2 Industrial

- **Photograph 7** presents mining activity in the Steelpoort area located south of Burgersfort town.
- Another mining activity (Bokoni Platinum Mine) is displayed on **Photograph 8**. It is located in close proximity to the settlement areas of Atok / Sefateng.

#### 3.6.3 Mining Activity

Mining activity has been practised in Sekhukhune for well over a century, and typically involved (as is still the case today) the extraction of andalusite, asbestos, chromite and platinum deposits from the Merensky Reef, which forms part of the mineral rich Bushveld Complex. The District features the world's largest deposit of the platinum group metals (PGMs). What is striking about previous bouts of mining activity in the area is how changing commodity prices affected the opening, closing and, occasionally, re-opening of mines. When prices rose, new exploration and development took place in the Sekhukhune mining sector. Conversely, when prices fell, mines in the area closed. This is an important characteristic to take into consideration when providing infrastructure and housing to support expanding mining operations.







GROBLERSDAL TOWN

Photograph 1



MARBLE HALL TOWN

Photograph 2





MOTETI / DENNILTON – BUSINESS AREA

Photograph 3



PHOKWANE/ PHATAMETSANE – BUSINESS AREA

Photograph 4





JANE FURSE - BUSINESS AREA

Photograph 5

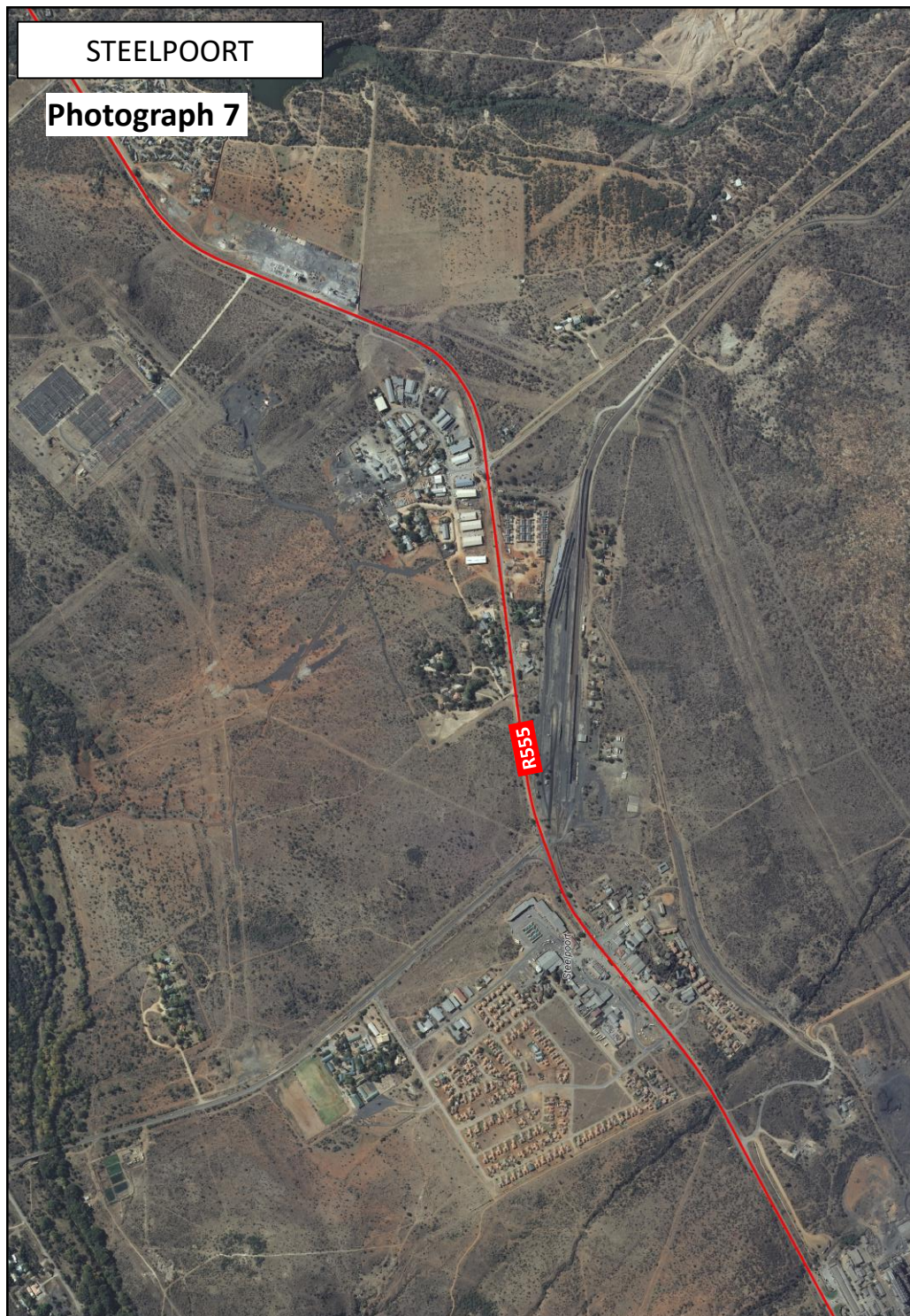


BURGERSFORT TOWN

Photograph 6









Currently, 17 operational mines are found within the District, with the majority of activity situated along the Dilokong Corridor (R37 and R555). The Dilokong corridor stretches across the Fetakgomo Tubatse LM respectively (see **Figure 25**). Some isolated activities are found within the Greater Marble Hall LM. Major mining companies operating in the SDM include Anglo Platinum, Xstrata, BHP Billiton, Implats, ASA Metals and Marula Platinum. In spite of the involvement of major mining companies, mining in the District has not yet reached production limits. Consequently, a number of new developments are expected to take place.

These include:

- Eleven new platinum and chrome mines over the next three years, possibly creating 17 000 direct jobs.
- A R2 billion smelter plant is being considered for construction in Tubatse, possibly creating 1200 jobs.

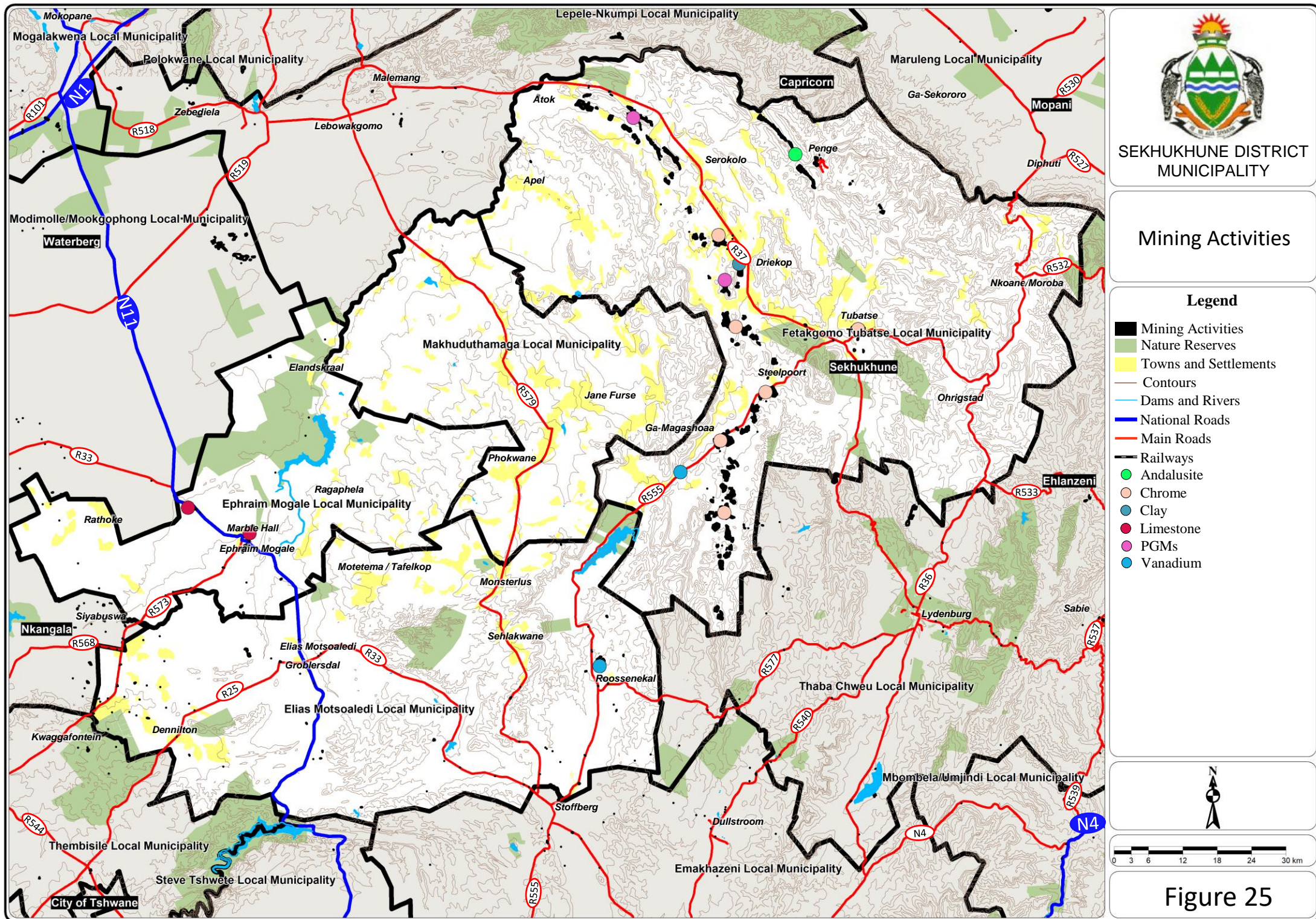
New mining activities within the Greater Marble Hall and Elias Motsoaledi LMs could potentially create land use conflicts between mining and agricultural activities. Furthermore, new mining activities may result in increasing pressure being placed on environmentally sensitive areas found within the north-eastern and south-eastern extents of the District. **Table 4** sets out the main existing (operational), and planned platinum mines in the District.

**Table 4: Existing (Operational) and Planned Mines in the SDM**

Mine	Controlling company	Local Municipality
<b>Expansion in progress or production building up</b>		
Lebowa Platinum	Angloplat	Fetakgomo LM
Modikwa	Angloplat African Rainbow Minerals	Tubatse LM
Mototolo	Angloplat	Tubatse LM
Everest South	Aquarius	Within 30km of GSDM
Two Rivers	African Rainbow Minerals	Tubatse LM
Marula UG2	Implants	Tubatse LM
<b>Bankable feasibility study completed</b>		
Blue Ridge	Ridge	Elias Motsoaledi LM
<b>Bankable feasibility study planned or underway</b>		
Sheba's Ridge	Ridge	Elias Motsoaledi LM
Smokey Hills	Platinum Australia	Tubatse LM
Twickenham	Angloplat	Tubatse LM
Mareesburg	Eastern Plats	Tubatse LM
Marula Merensky	Implants	Tubatse LM
<b>Pre-feasibility study in progress or completed</b>		
Kennedy's Vale	Eastern Plats	Tubatse LM
Der Brochen	Angloplat	Tubatse LM
Booyensdal	Angloplat	Within 30km of GSDM
<b>Advanced exploration</b>		
Ga-Phasha	Angloplat	Fetakgomo LM
Loskop	Boynton	Elias Motsoaledi LM
<b>Early exploration</b>		
Grootboom	Boynton	Tubatse LM
Tjate	Jubilee	Tubatse LM
Kliprivier	Nkwe	Within 30km of GSDM
Tinderbox	Placer Dome	Elias Motsoaledi LM
Berg	Platfields	Within 30km of GSDM

Source: Goode, R and Granville, A (2006). *Mining expansion and employment in Sekhukhuneland: Expectations and impediments.*







#### 3.6.4 Agriculture

Agriculture in the SDM is a mixture of both commercial and subsistence farming. The south-western parts of the District (Greater Marble Hall and Elias Motsoaledi LMs) specifically, contains one of the ***largest clusters of commercial agricultural production*** in South Africa (see **Figure 26**). However, in spite of being an important contributor to employment within the District, agriculture remains a relatively marginal contributor (approximately 9.7%) to the aggregate GDP of the District. Water scarcity, and the uncertainty created by land claims is unfortunately discouraging the expansion of commercial agricultural activities.

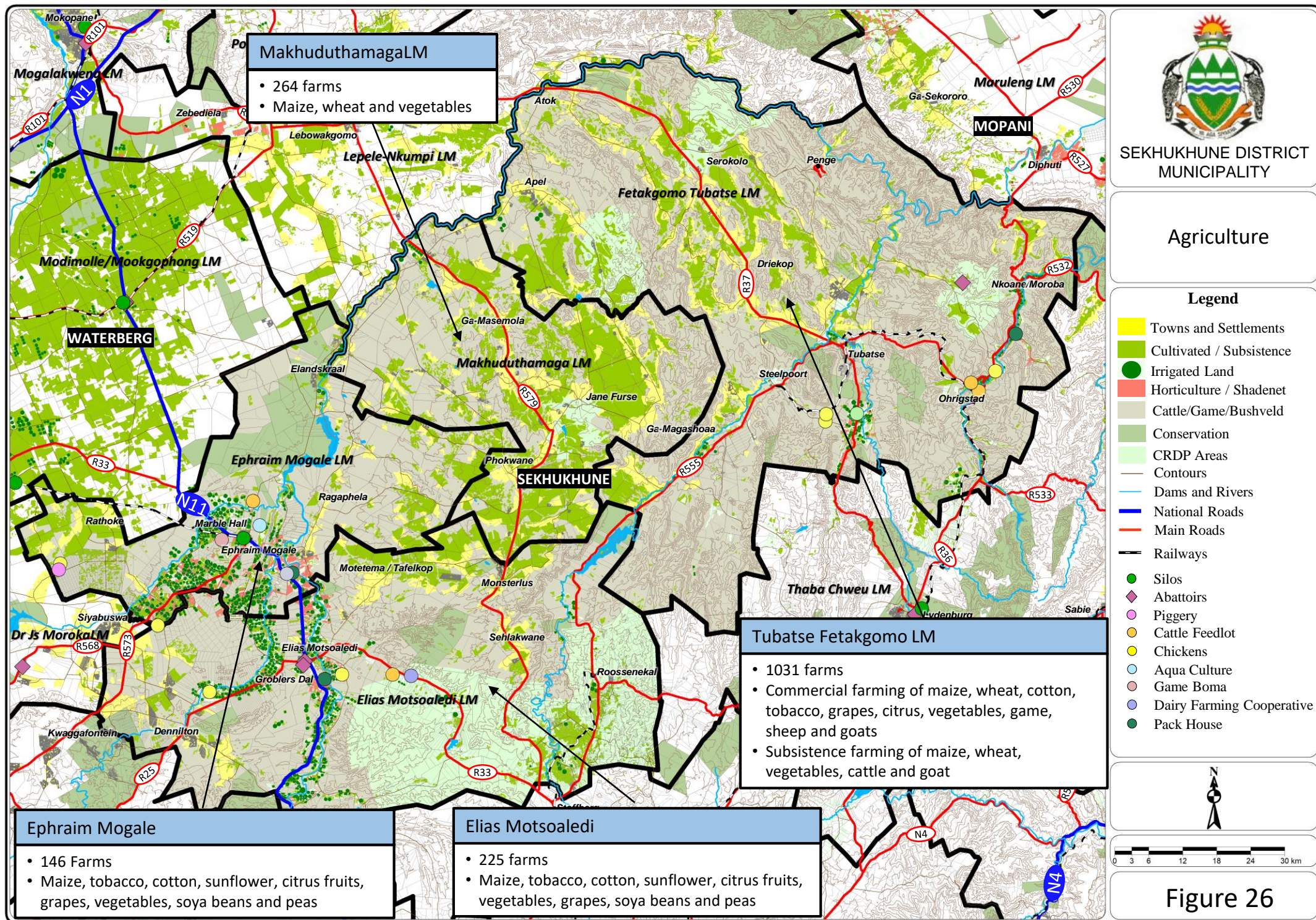
Agriculture is the second largest source of employment, accounting for over 16% of all jobs held by nodal residents. A variety of products are produced in the area, including citrus fruit, table grapes, vegetables, maize, wheat, potatoes (both Irish and sweet), cotton and livestock.

Furthermore, it has substantial availability of arable land, but the hot and dry climate limits the extent of agricultural production in the area. The scarcity of water in the area makes costly irrigation infrastructure a necessity for high quality, high output farming. However, a variety of products are produced in the district, including citrus fruit, table grapes, vegetables, maize, potatoes (both Irish and sweet) wheat, cotton, sorghum, millets and livestock.

It is estimated that about 70% of farmers in Sekhukhune are subsistence farmers, with many of them lacking the skills required to reach their potential. The main challenge as indicated above is for the district to raise the potential of emerging farmers in line with that of the established commercial farmers. This will require support for training and access to inputs and markets, as well as addressing water shortages. Unfortunately, coupled with the above mentioned constraints, the sector is further depressed by global economic recession, environmental constraints and lack of access to sustainable market both local and internationally.

These challenges calls for farmers to be better organised and resourced with capital, technology, new skills and creative leadership for them to succeed. They need to produce high value commodities which provide the greatest opportune for increasing household income. Further, they need integrated institutional support to facilitate their capacity building and participation in the competitive markets. And finally, they need to have good business acumen and astute in order to capitalize on opportunities presented in the local and global markets because most of FBO still operating at as non-legal business entities with cooperative still at the primary stage. The future success of agricultural industry in this district will depend on a clear vision and specific plans to realize that vision.







**Table 5: Production Statistics – Sekhukhune District, 2007/2008**

	Unit	Groblersdal	Marble Hall	Makhudu-thamaga	Fetakgomo	Tubatse	Total Units	Employment Full-time job equivalent
<b>Cash and Field Crops:</b>								
Cotton	ha	2 200					2 200	438
Maize	ha	5 000				1 000	6 000	568
Wheat	ha	10 000				2 000	12 000	955
Sorghum	ha			8 000	2 000	3 000	13 000	1 231
Soya Beans	ha	4 500					4 500	326
Dry beans	ha	1 500				1 800	3 300	609
Lucerne	ha	1 000				500	1 500	174
Tobacco	ha	1 200					1 200	1 292
Potatoes	ha	800					800	292
<b>Horticulture:</b>								
Grapes	ha	1 200					1 200	1 553
Citrus	ha	6 200				1 000	7 200	18 750
Macadamias	ha					300	300	346
Vegetables	ha	6 000				1 000	7 000	2 652
<b>Livestock:</b>								
Eggs	layers	0	0	20 000	0	0	20 000	
Chickens	doc/week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broilers	birds/week	6 000	15 000	8 000	5 000	6 000	40 000	40
Pork	sows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairy	cows	150	300	0	0	0	450	30
Cattle	head	25 038	24 388	75 979	16 615	38 745	180 765	542
Goats	head	5 393	6 092	71 712	32 997	30 503	146 697	587
Game	1000/ha	112.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	187	748
Crocodile	♀	0	400	0	0	0	400	16
Employment		3 234	4 295	7 040	3 670	5 550	23 789	31 149

*“We have identified agriculture as a key job driver. Our target is for the agricultural sector to create a million jobs by 2030. “Government will provide comprehensive smallholder farmers by speeding up land reform and providing technical, infrastructural and financial support. Support will be provided to communities as well to engage in food production and subsistence farming to promote food security, in line with the Fetsa Tlala food production programme”.*

Essentially, commercial agriculture in the SDM is concentrated in two main areas:

- The south-western part of the District (near Groblersdal and Marble Hall), which is served by the Loskop Irrigation Scheme; and
- The eastern section of the District (near Burgersfort and Ohrigstad), which is served by the Ohrigstad Irrigation Scheme).

#### **a) The Loskop scheme**

The towns of Groblersdal and Marble Hall are found within the Loskop Valley. The commercial agricultural schemes in this valley are serviced by the Loskop Dam. In addition to the Loskop scheme, there are 5 smaller schemes within the Loskop agricultural area, namely:

- The Moosrivier Scheme;
- The Hereford Scheme;
- The Olifants River Scheme;
- The Elands River Scheme; and
- The Selons River Scheme.

Collectively, these contribute significantly to commercial agriculture in the area.

#### **b) The Ohrigstad scheme**

The Ohrigstad Scheme is supplied with irrigation water from the Ohrigstad Dam along the Ohrigstad River. The total area currently being irrigated is estimated at roughly 4,500 hectares.

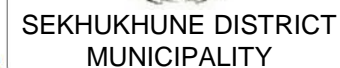
Alternatively described, the agricultural activities within the GSDM tend to be concentrated along the following routes:

- The entire length of the N11 throughout the District;
- The R573 from Marble Hall to the District boundary;
- The R25 between Dennilton and Groblersdal;
- The minor road linking the R573 and R25 between Groblersdal and Marble Hall;
- The R36 as far north as Branddraai; and
- The southern section of the R37 as far north as Burgersfort.

#### **3.6.5 Tourism**

The District hosts the scenic Flag Boshielo Dam area, the adjoining Schuinsdraai Nature reserve, Potlake Nature Reserve and the Maleoskop resort and conservancy (see **Figure 27**). Furthermore, the District has recently established the Kamoka Open Africa Route, which could be linked





### Legend











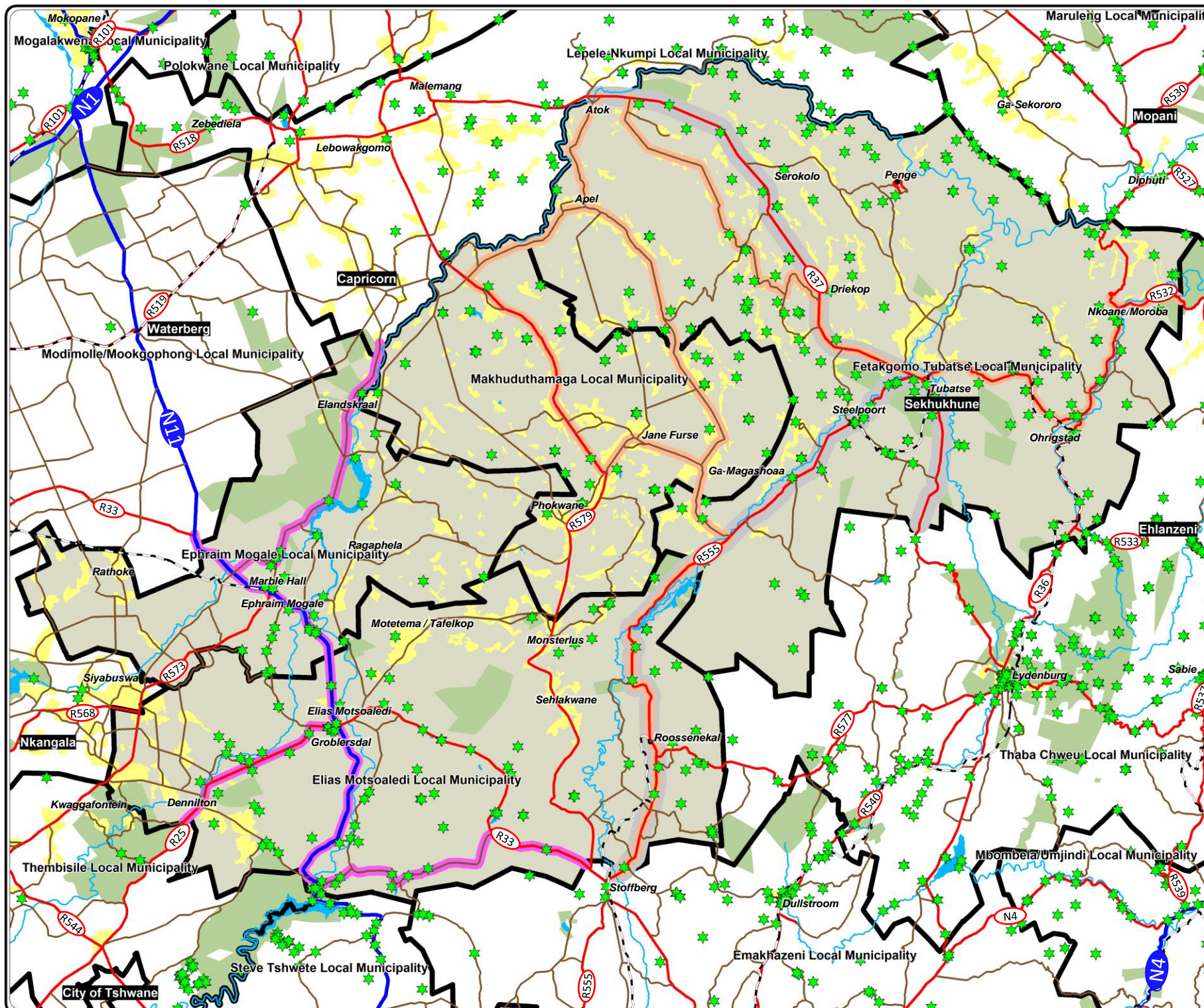
-  Towns and Villages
-  Tourism Infrastructure / Attractions
-  Dams and Rivers
-  National Roads
-  Main Roads
-  Secondary Roads
-  Railways
-  Mafulo A Matala Route
-  The Marota Route
-  Platinum Stream



Figure 27





with the existing African Ivory and Cultural Heartland routes and the planned Great Limpopo Route.

Currently, an estimated 84 accommodation facilities, offering 2,627 beds are found throughout the SDM. The tourism sector also employs approximately 962 persons. The table below sets out the accommodation facilities available in the District.

**Table 6: Accommodation Facilities in the SDM**

Municipal Area	No of facilities	No of beds	Occupancy rate (%)	Turnover	Staff employed
Tubatse	20	1,278	67	R 47,200,000	432
Elias Motsoaledi	24	577	59	R 20,200,000	222
Marble Hall	29	677	54	R 23,000,000	260
Fetakgomo	1	20	n/a	R 200,000	12
Makhuduthamaga	6	75	62	R 2,600,000	36
<b>Sekhukhune</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>R 93,200,000</b>	<b>962</b>

Source: SDM Tourism Development Strategy, 2005

Yet, in spite of existing tourism attractions and facilities, and although tourism has been identified as one of the major growth sectors in the SDM, the District lacks a major product to draw a significant volume of holiday tourists to the area. A major draw card could however firmly place Sekhukhune on established tourist routes to the Blyde River Canyon and Kruger Park.

Three potential tourism routes have been identified for Sekhukhune:

**a) The Mafulo a Matala Route**

Mafulo a Matala, literally translated into “animals grazing on green land”, is a route that will take tourists to all the natural beauty and wildlife of Sekhukhune Land. This route is for persons drawn to the African wilderness. The route combines the scenic beauty and wildlife of the area with adventure activities and attractions along the route. The Flag Boshielo dam together with the Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve is one of the most significant attractions on the Mafulo a Matala route. Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve is a popular water-recreation destination for families, where anglers can relax at the shores of the Flag Boshielo Dam.

**b) The Marota Route**

The Sekhukhune District is named after King Sekhukhune who was the King of the Marota tribe (today commonly known as the Bapedi) in Sekhukhune Land during the 18th century. Sekhukhune Land has a rich cultural heritage that offers a gateway to authentic Africa. Every corner of Sekhukhune has an amazing tale to tell of this land of myths and legends, a true treasure indeed with world renowned Heritage sites like Tjate, Lenao la Modimo, Ledingwe Cultural Village and many more. The Marota Route affords the tourists the opportunity to experience the cultural heritage of the fascinating Sekhukhune area, reflecting the diverse cultures of the present day inhabitants of the area, intrepid adventures from a colourful past and ancient civilisation of which only archaeological evidence remains.



### c) The Platinum Stream Route

The Platinum Stream is a tourist route designed to unite Sekhukhune's natural beauty and rich heritage with the mining activities in the area for those mining and history enthusiasts. The Platinum Stream flows along the R555 and the R37, giving tourists the opportunity to visit some of Sekhukhune's significant mines.

## 3.7 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### 3.7.1 Overview

The following section discusses the distribution of community facilities in the Sekhukhune District Municipality (SDM). **Table 7** provides a summary of

community facilities as per local municipality. National and Provincial spheres of government should provide support in the provision of certain community facilities to the District and related local municipalities.

Included on the community facilities figures, is a summary table demonstrating the standard ratio / quantity of community facilities required per population ratio as alluded in the CSIR Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements manuscript (dated 2012), to determine sufficiency and/or shortage of community facilities.

**TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

COMMUNITY FACILITIES	MUNICIPALITY / GOVERNMENT OFFICE		HEALTH CARE SERVICES			SAFETY AND SECURITY				EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS						OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES					
	Municipal Offices	Government Departments	Hospital	Clinic	Mobile Clinic	Police Station	Satellite Police Station	Magistrate Court	Fire Station	Primary	Secondary	Intermediate School	Combine School	College / Technicon	Special School	Public Library	Community Halls	Thusong Service Centre	Postal Services	Sports and Recreation	Cemeteries
<b>LOCAL MUNICIPALITY</b>																					
Ephraim Mogale LM	1	.	1	13	.	2	1	.	1	63	38	1	4	2	.	1	5	1	3	5	26
Elias Motsoaledi LM	2	8	2	14	1	7	1	2	1	82	51	5	28	1	3	2	1	.	6	4	31
Makhuduthamaga LM	1	3	2	21	.	4		2	1	168	102	.	1	1	2	3	6	.	7	2	83
Fetakgomo- Tubatse LM	1	1	2	30	.	6	3	1	1	228	130	.	8	2	1	2	15	7	10	3	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>197</b>

### 3.7.2 Municipal and Government Offices

**Figure 28** reflects the locality and distribution of municipal and government offices and the placement of Thusong Services Centre within the SDM. Pertaining the provision of municipal and government offices, each of the local municipalities comprises their own administrative municipal offices, whilst the Elias Motsoaledi LM holds also the district administrative office.

As illustrated, the majority of government departments are established within Elias Motsoaledi LM in the town of Groblersdal and a few other government departments provided at the subsidiary local municipalities, refer also to **Table 8** which displays the various departments in each municipality. Although, the table portrays the distribution of government departments available in the district, note that there could additional departments established in the identified Multi-Purpose Community Centres (MPCC)/ Thusong Services Centres.

Departments situated in the Elias Motsoaledi local municipality comprises the Department of Home Affairs; Department of Social Development; Department of Roads and Infrastructure; Department of Agriculture; Department of Labour; Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and lastly the Department of Water and Sanitation.

The Makhuduthamaga LM contains three government departments namely the two Departments of Home Affairs, one of the departmental office is located in Jane Furse and another in Nebo, and the Department of Labour

also positioned in Jane Furse. The municipality of Fetakgomo-Tubatse holds only one department, and this is the Department of Labour.

As shown of the figure, no government departments are established in Ephraim Mogale.

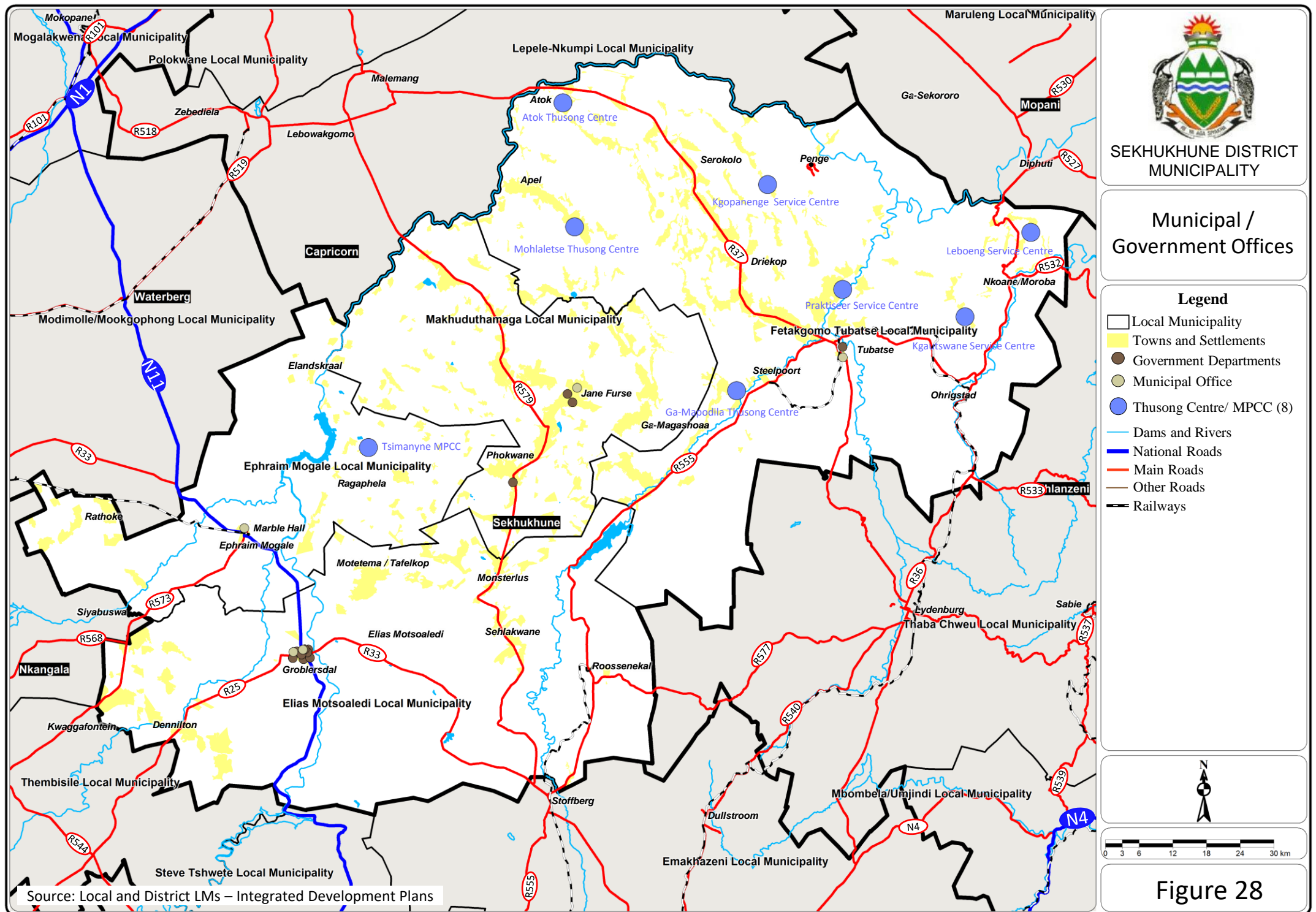
**TABLE 8: GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS**

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES			
	Elias Motsoaledi	Makhuduthamaga	Fetakgomo-Tubatse	Ephraim Mogale
Dep. of Home Affairs	•	•	•	
Dep. of Labour	•	•		
Dep. of Social Development	•			
Dep. of Agriculture	•			
Dep. of Justice and Constitutional Development	•			
Dep. of Water and Sanitation	•			
Dep. of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure	•			
Dep. of Roads and Transport	•			

#### Multi-Purpose Community Centres/ Thusong Service Centre

The objective of a Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC)/ Thusong Service Centre is to function as one-stop service point consisting of a cluster of community facilities placed in either individual buildings or a single designated building to create easy access and convenience for the community. The one-stop service point should preferably be located at a central point and should be complimented by other establishments in close proximity such a public transport services and various types of businesses.





The purpose of the service centres allows for all spheres of government (local, provincial and national) to invest resources and capacity that will ultimately empower and advance the local communities.

According to the recordings of the local municipalities, there are 8 declared Thusong Service Centers, and these are namely in the Ephraim Mogale LM at Tsimanyane and Elandskraal, and the majority are reported to be in the Fetakgomo-Greater Tubatse LM specifically placed in the settlement areas of Atok, Mohlaletse, Kgopanenge, Leboeng, Praktiseer, Kgautswane and Ga-Mapodila, refer to figure 28.

It is undetermined as to which supplementary community facilities are founded in the identified Thusong Centres, and as a result, it is plausible that additional government departments and other community facilities could be founded and established as part of a MPCC/ Thusong Centre as it is a central service point for the communities. It is recommended, that further enquiry on the types of community facilities available in the MPCC/ Thusong Centres be determined and recorded.

### 3.7.3 Health

#### Hospitals

According to the Limpopo Department of Health, there is a total of 7 hospitals and 79 clinics in the district municipality, refer to **Figure 29**. The locality of the hospitals is fairly distributed despite the fragmented settlement structure of the district and only fewer settlements situated close to the

municipal borders such as Ohrigstad, Nkoane and Roossenekal are not included within the 30km radius. However, the provision and placement of clinics in the peripheral areas will help outweigh the distribution of hospitals.

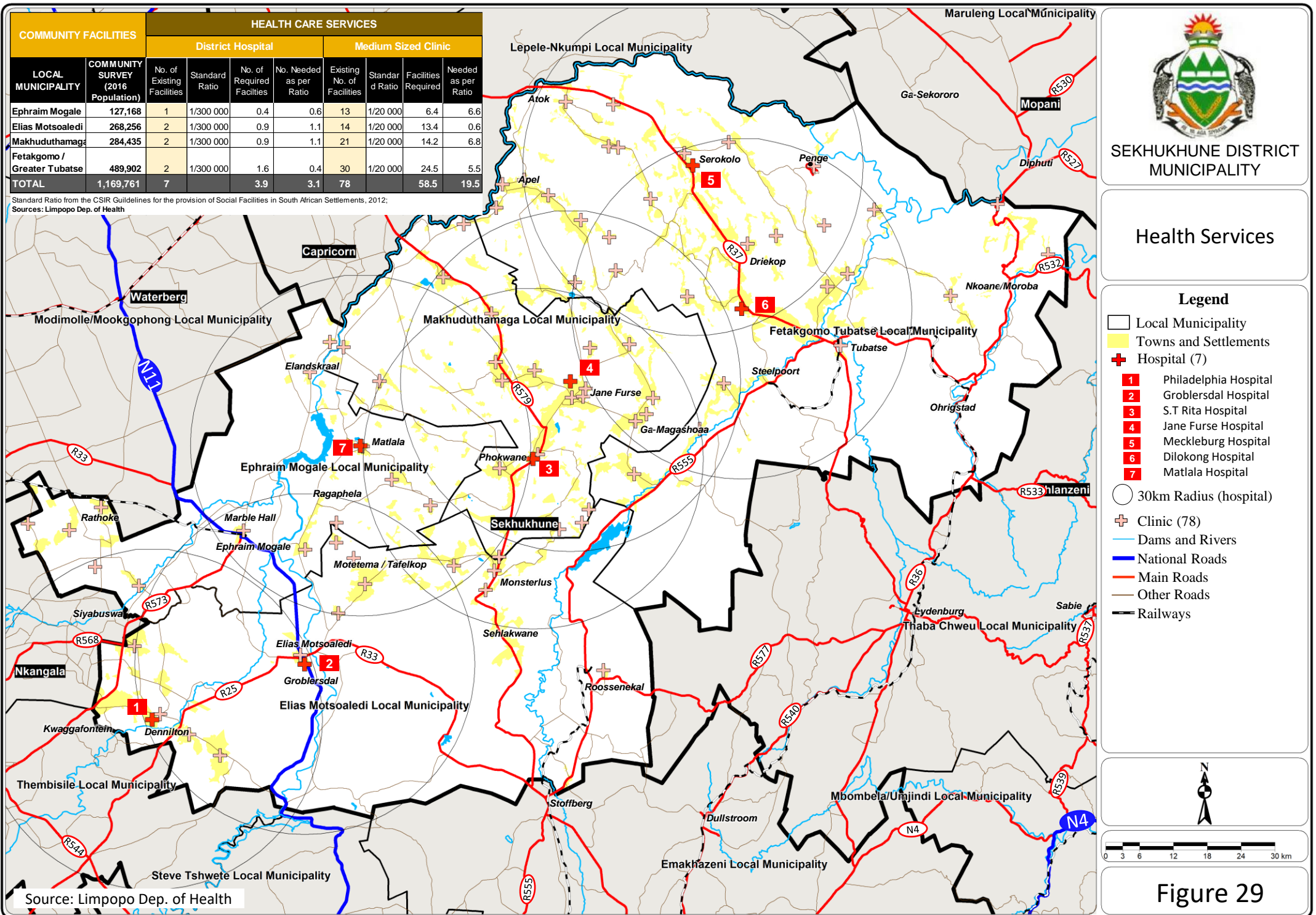
In terms of hospitals, six of the seven hospitals are located close to regional access particularly along the R25, R579 and R37. Three local municipalities each holds two hospitals namely in the Elias Motsoaledi LM consisting of the Philadelphia Hospital<sup>1</sup> and Groblersdal Hospital<sup>2</sup>, Makhuduthamaga LM having the S.T Rita Hospital<sup>3</sup> and Jane Furse Hospital<sup>4</sup>, and the Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM which holds the Mecklenburg Hospital<sup>5</sup> and Dilokong Hospital<sup>6</sup>. Ephraim Mogale Municipality has only one hospital referred to as the Matlala Hospital<sup>7</sup> and it is located in the north-eastern extents of the Marble Hall town.

Based on the CSIR Guidelines, the allocation of hospitals in the district area is sufficiently provided and even has a surplus of three additional hospitals.

#### Clinics

The majority of clinics (approx. 30 clinics) are provided in the Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM, these are predominantly in the western-extents of route R555 where is the majority of the population reside in the municipal area. Makhuduthamaga local municipality has roughly 21 clinics, these are mainly located in the east municipality. Due to lower population densities in the two remaining local municipalities, Ephraim Mogale has approximately 13 clinics and Elias Motsoaledi about 14 clinics.





## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

### Health Services

#### Legend

- Local Municipality
- Towns and Settlements
- Hospital (7)
  - 1 Philadelphia Hospital
  - 2 Groblersdal Hospital
  - 3 S.T Rita Hospital
  - 4 Jane Furse Hospital
  - 5 Meckleburg Hospital
  - 6 Dilokong Hospital
  - 7 Matlala Hospital
- 30km Radius (hospital)
- Clinic (78)
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Other Roads
- Railways

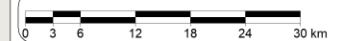


Figure 29

It is important to note that inclusive of the provision of hospitals and clinics in the district, there are also mobile clinics dispensed to various other remote rural settlements in the study area.

### 3.7.4 Safety and Security

#### Magistrate Court

There are 5 magistrate courts established in the district, as seen on **Figure 30**. Two magistrates courts are situated in Elias Motsoaledi at the Moutse<sup>1</sup> settlement area and Groblersdal town<sup>2</sup>, the another two are located in Makhuduthamaga at the settlement areas of Nebo<sup>3</sup> and Sekhukhune<sup>4</sup>, and the last magistrate court is in Fetakgomo-Tubatse at the Praktiseer<sup>5</sup> area situated north of Burgersfort Town.

Notably, the local municipality of Ephraim Mogale does not have a magistrate court and thus utilizes the courts in Groblersdal and Moutse as these are the closest. The responsibility to determine and provide courts/ judicial offices are vested with the National and Provincial spheres of government.

#### Police Station

Police stations are spatially distributed within the district municipal area and thus cover broader parts of the study area within a travel distance of 10km, (refer to Figure 30). There are approximately 19 police stations and 5 satellite police stations, with the majority of police stations placed within Elias Motsoaledi<sup>7</sup> and Fetakgomo-Tubatse<sup>6</sup> local municipalities.

According to the CSIR Guidelines, the allocation of police stations is sufficiently provided and the existing provision of satellite police stations supplement in areas experiencing deficit.

#### Fire Station

Fire stations are situated at the main economic centres in each at the four local municipalities.

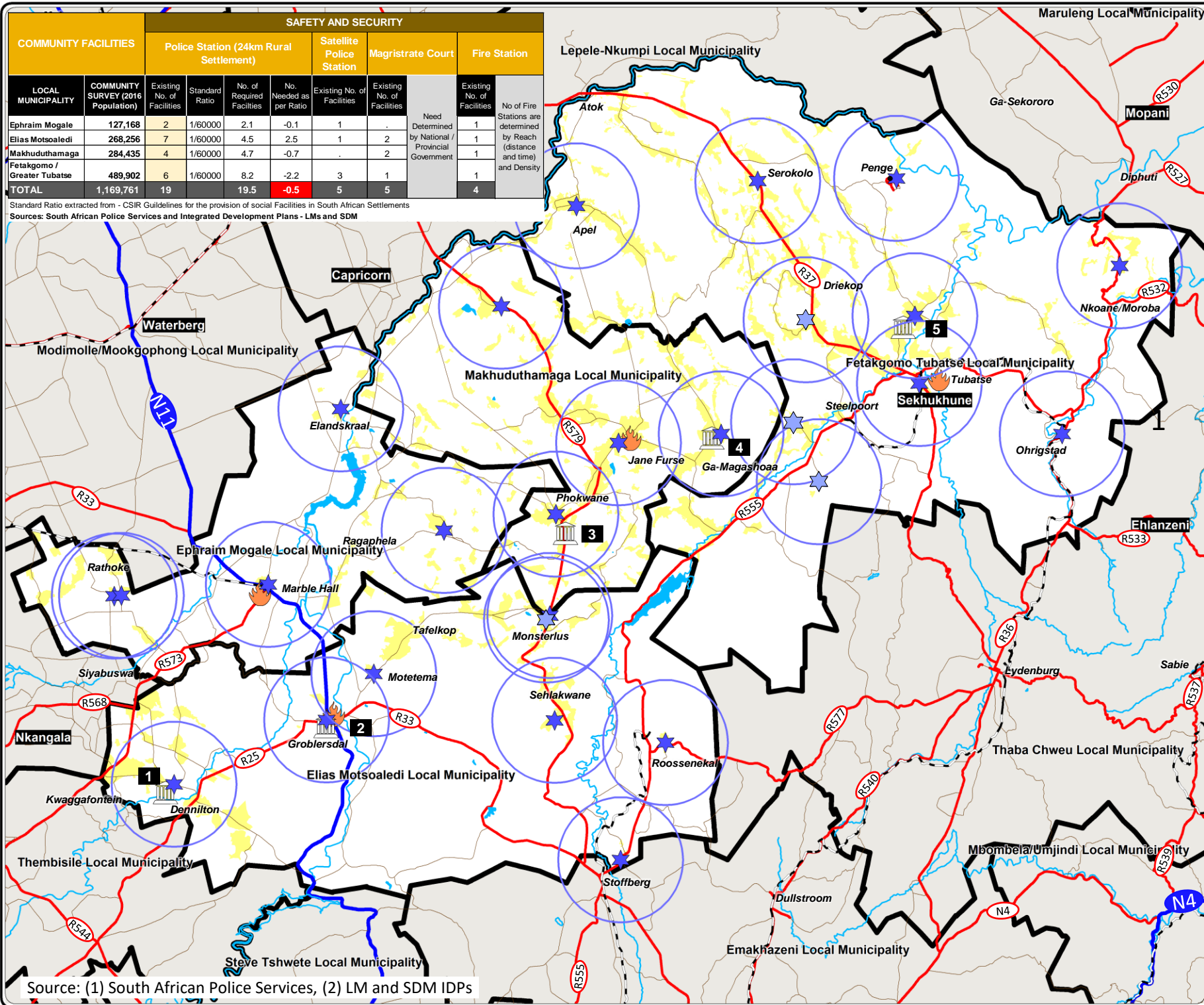
### 3.7.6 Postal Services, Community Hall, Libraries and Sports and Recreation

#### Post Services

**Figure 31** displays the mainly the location of fully-serviced postal services and these are fairly distributed throughout the municipal area. As recorded by the various local municipality's database, there are roughly 26 postal services and majority are situated in the Fetakgomo-Tubatse (10 post offices) and Makhuduthamaga (7 post offices) local municipalities. While other postal services are located in Elias Motsoaledi (6 post offices) and fewer post offices are established in Ephraim Mogale.


There are other forms and means of distributing postal services such as designated collection points via a mobile post services and/or mail delivered in post boxes which operate in the district, however the municipal's database did not indicated specific areas.





COMMUNITY FACILITIES		SAFETY AND SECURITY									
		Police Station (24km Rural Settlement)				Satellite Police Station		Magistrate Court		Fire Station	
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITY SURVEY (2016 Population)	Existing No. of Facilities	Standard Ratio	No. of Required Facilities	No. Needed as per Ratio	Existing No. of Facilities	No. of Facilities	Need Determined by National / Provincial Government		Existing No. of Facilities	No. of Fire Stations are determined by Reach (distance and time) and Density
Ephraim Mogale	127,168	2	1/60000	2.1	-0.1	1	.			1	
Elias Motsoaledi	268,256	7	1/60000	4.5	2.5	1	2			1	
Makhuduthamaga	284,435	4	1/60000	4.7	-0.7	.	2			1	
Fetakgomo / Greater Tubatse	489,902	6	1/60000	8.2	-2.2	3	1			1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,169,761</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>19.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>4</b>	

Standard Ratio extracted from - CSIR Guidelines for the provision of social Facilities in South African Settlements  
 Sources: South African Police Services and Integrated Development Plans - LMs and SDM


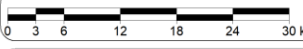


**SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

**Safety and Security**

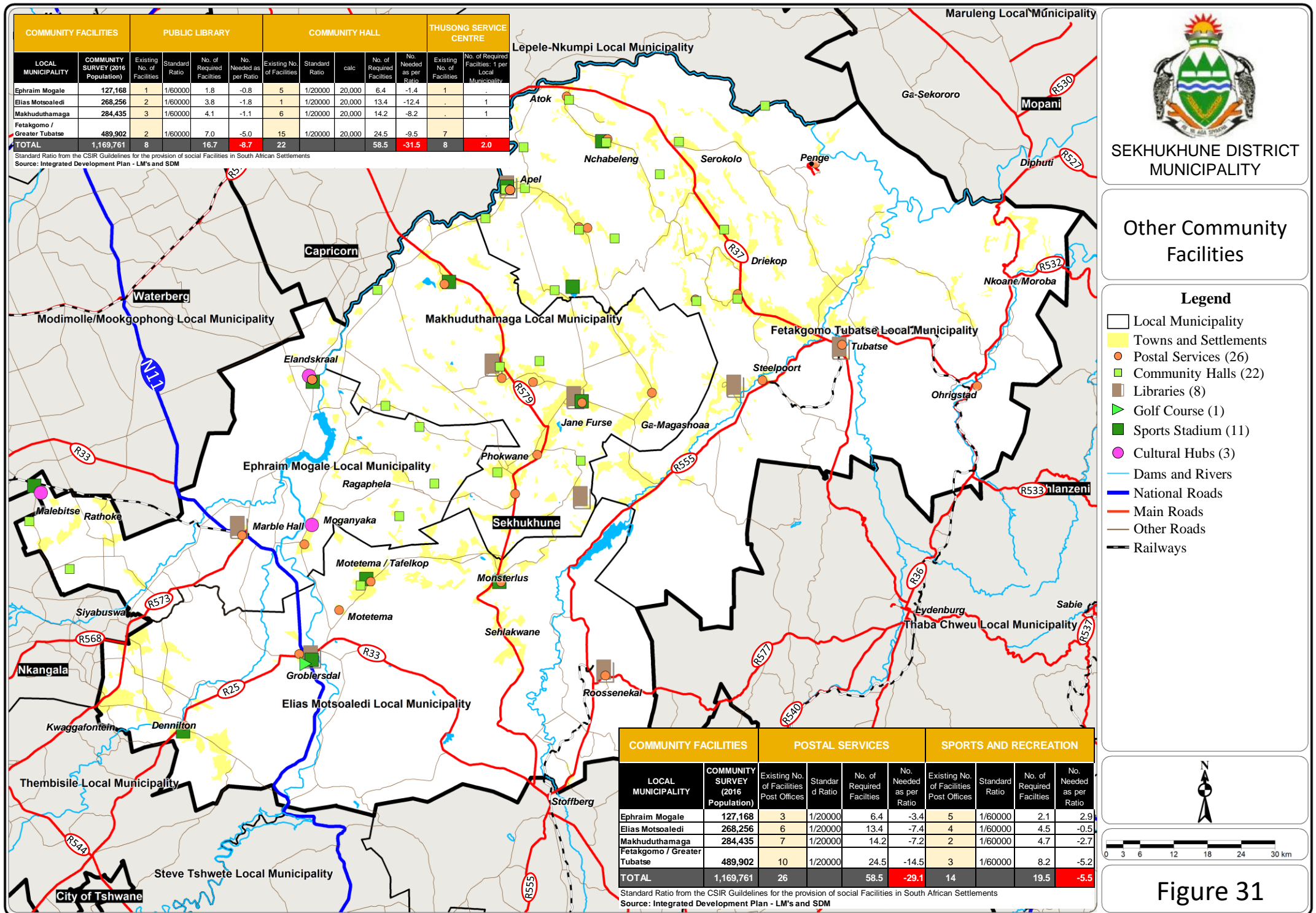
**Legend**

- Local Municipality
- Towns and Settlements
- Magistrate Court (5)
- 1 Moutse
- 2 Groblersdal
- 3 Nebo
- 4 Sekhukhune
- 5 Praktiseer
- Police Stations (19)
- Satellite Police Stations (5)
- Fire Stations (4)
- 10km Radius
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Other Roads
- Railways

**Figure 30**

Source: (1) South African Police Services, (2) LM and SDM IDPs



## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

### Other Community Facilities

#### Legend

- Local Municipality
- Towns and Settlements
- Postal Services (26)
- Community Halls (22)
- Libraries (8)
- Golf Course (1)
- Sports Stadium (11)
- Cultural Hubs (3)
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Other Roads
- Railways

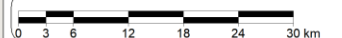


Figure 31



According to the standard ratio on the provision of postal services, there is a need for additional 29 postal services required in the SDM, see the standard ratio table on figure 31. Also, considering the suggested impending method to facilitate grant payouts via postal services, it is critical that the sufficient number of fully-serviced postal offices be addressed particularly in the remote settlement areas.

### **Community Halls**

There is roughly 27 community halls identified in the study area, and the majority are located in the Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM (15 community halls) mainly in the western extents of the local municipality where the largest concentration of the population resides, see on figure 31. A few other community halls are situated in Makhuduthamaga LM (6 community halls), Ephraim Mogale LM (5 community halls) and a limit number in Elias Motsoaledi LM (1 community hall).

Note, that the displayed number of community halls provided in the entire municipal area might not be completely represented, as the sources of information / records utilized did not provide extensive information on the locality of community halls. Consequently, the shortage of community facilities reflected on the map and associated standard ratio table would need to be revised.

### **Public Libraries**

There are 8 libraries in the district municipality and these are located in all four of the local municipalities; Makhuduthamaga LM containing 3 libraries

which are specifically located in the settlement areas of Ga-Phahla, Jane Furse and Ga-Mamodile, another 3 libraries are established in the Fetakgomo-Greater Tubatse LM in the settlement areas of Apel, Burgersfort town and Ga-Mapodile, 2 others are situated in the Elias Motsoaledi LM in Groblersdal and Roossenekal, and the last library is placed in Marble Hall town in the Ephraim Mogale LM.

With reference to the ratio standard at 1/60000 population, the estimated number still required for SDM is double the existing number of public libraries. The local municipality with the highest need for libraries is Fetakgomo-Tubatse with a deficit of 5 libraries, and these could be imbedded within the Thusong Services Centres.

### **Sports and Recreation**

The district municipality is well provided with several formal sport stadiums/ ground and cultural hubs, and these are placed in all local municipalities collectively amounting to 15 formal sports and recreational facilities. With regards to their locality, these facilities are located within Elias Motsoaledi LM with 3 of the sports facilities located close to regional roads (route R25 and R555) in Elandsdoorn, Groblersdal and Hlogotlou, and the fourth sports facility is situated in Tafelkop<sup>4</sup>. Note, that there is also a golf course is established in the Groblersdal town.

The municipality of Ephraim Mogale has 5 sports and recreational facilities and this includes 2 sport grounds (Elandskraal and Malebitsa) and 3 cultural hubs located in Elandskraal, Malebitse and Moganyaka). Two other sports

stadiums are established in the Makhuduthamaga LM in Ga-Masemola and Jane Furse), and 3 sports facilities in Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM in the settlement areas of Nchabeleng, Apel and Ga-Radingwana.

From the standard requirements stipulated in the CSIR Guidelines it is estimated that 5 additional sports and recreational facilities be provided in the district and as displayed on the associated table, supplementary facilities need to be provided in Fetakgomo- Tubatse and Makhuduthamaga local municipalities.

### 3.7.7 Education

There are various educational levels evident within the study area and these comprises a range of primary, secondary, combined school, intermediate and special needs school. Access to educational facilities is critically important in ensuring an illiterate and an income active generation, particularly in the former disadvantaged homelands of South Africa. With that, the primary schooling phase, is essential in establishing the learning foundation.

Primary schools are distributed throughout the district municipal area and the majority can be found in the north-western parts and within the entire district, there is roughly a number of 537 primary school, refer to **Figure 32**. Note that, according to the CSIR guidelines, is an oversupply of primary education. The excessive number of primary schools provided may be due to the remote configurations of the settlements /village areas thus creating obstacles to access facilities.

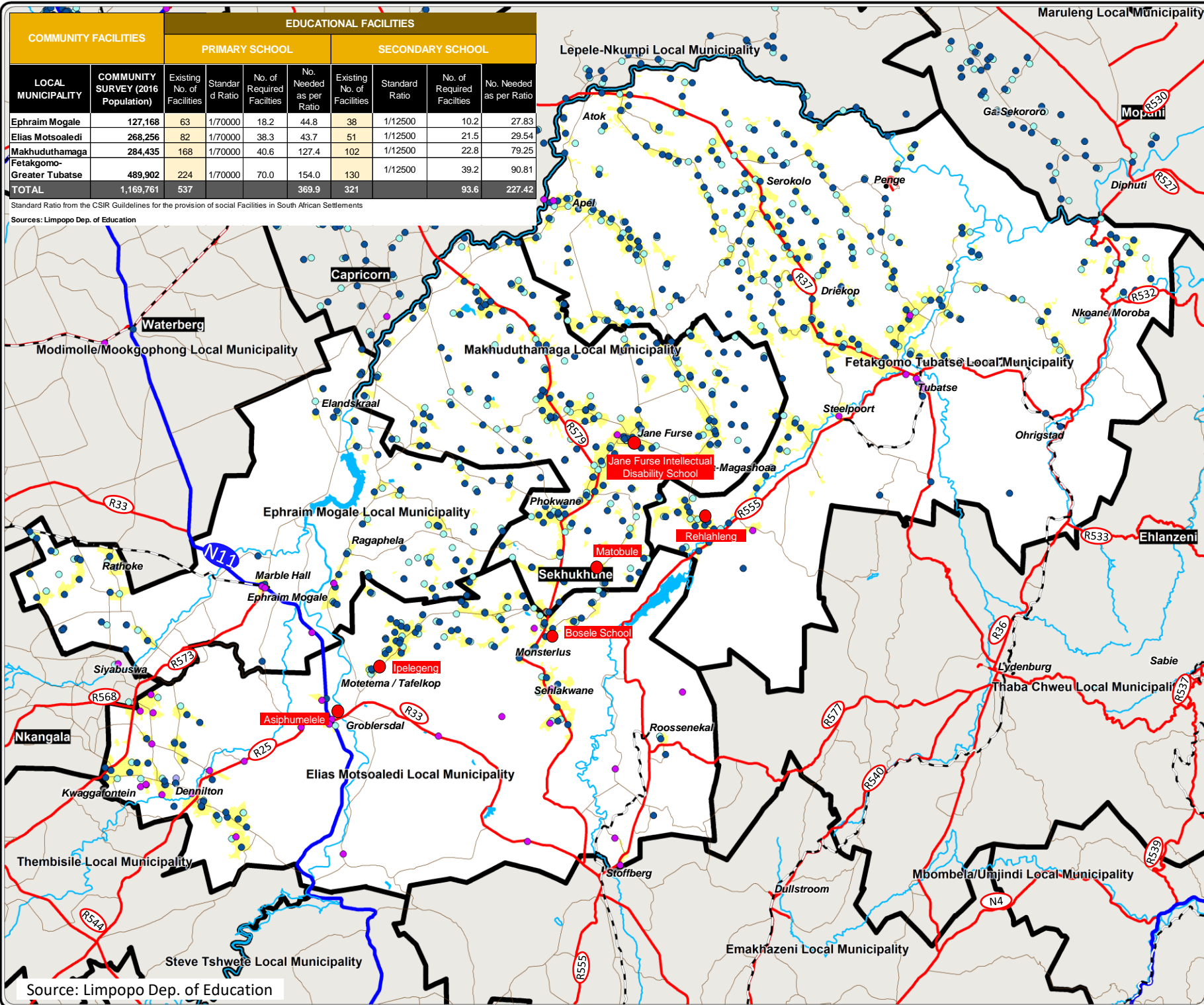
There are 321 secondary educational facilities recorded in the SDM, 41 combined schools (primary and secondary) and 6 special needs school 3 of the special schools are located in the Elias Motsoaledi LM in Groblersdal, Tafelkop and Hlogotlou, 2 special needs schools are located in the Makhuduthamaga LM in Ga-Sekwati and Jane Furse, and only one in the Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM at the Ga-Mampuru settlement area.

Distribution of higher education is depicted **Figure 33**, displaying 6 college institutions and a wide provision of Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) facilities (roughly 47). There is not a tertiary institution within the district and as such, the provision of ABET facilities would assist in supporting and to an extent compensate for the lack of tertiary education.

It is recommended, that an investigation be conducted to assess the possibility of possibility of a tertiary institution in district, as the majority of youth would leave the district to further their studies elsewhere.

**Figure 34** reflects a comprehensive cluster of community facilities provided within the district municipality. It is evident that the majority of community facilities are predominantly in the Elias Motsoaledi LM within the Groblersdal Town and in the Makhuduthamaga LM in the vicinity of Jane Furse which lies in the central core of the district area. Moderate distribution of community facilities are mainly placed in Tubatse/ Burgersfort Town in the Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM, in the Phokwane and Nebo settlement areas in the





SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

## Education

### Legend

- Local Municipality
- Towns and Settlements
- Combined School
- Intermediate School
- Primary School (537)
- Secondary School (321)
- Special Needs School (6)
- Dams and Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Other Roads
- Railways

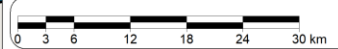
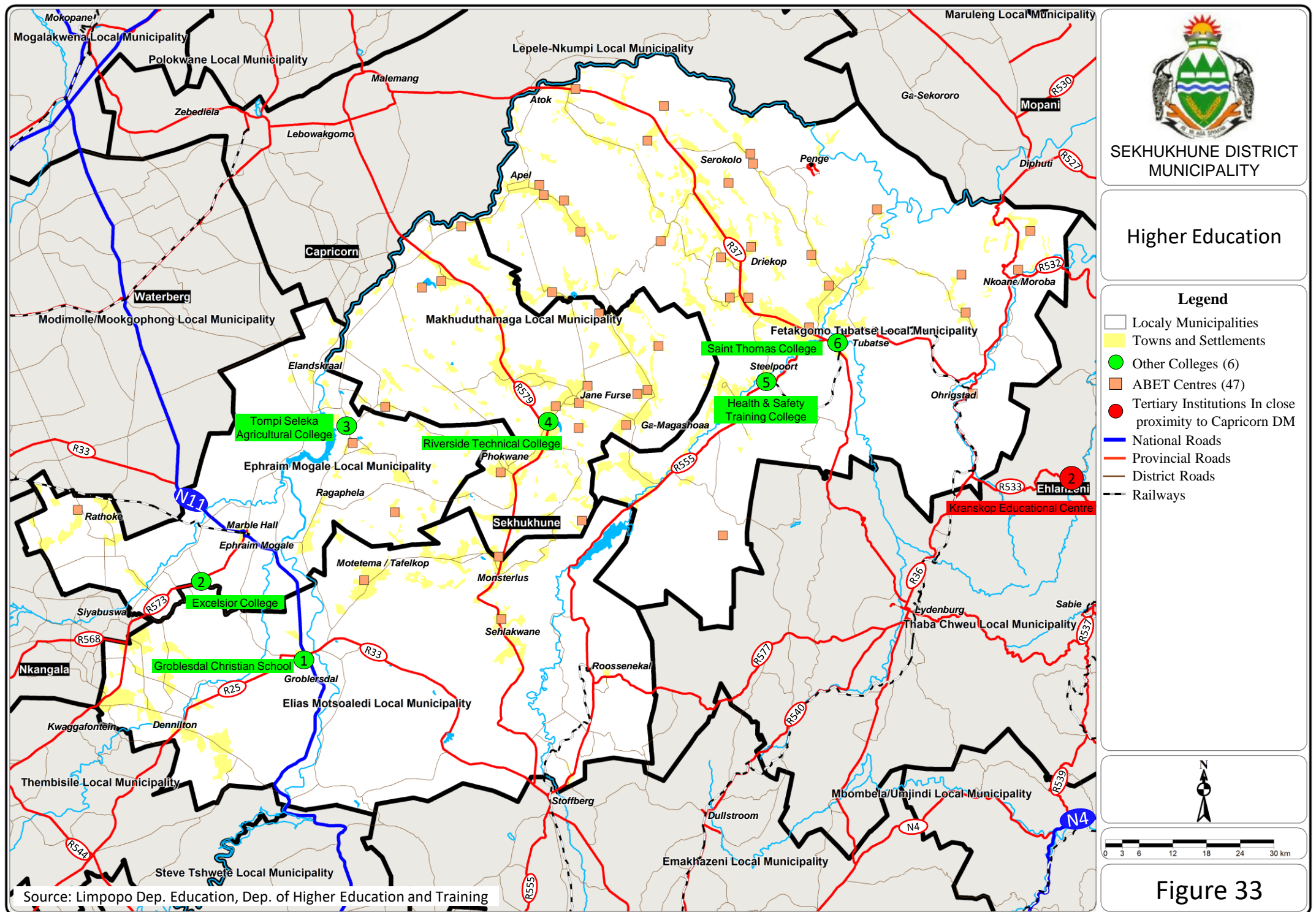


Figure 32

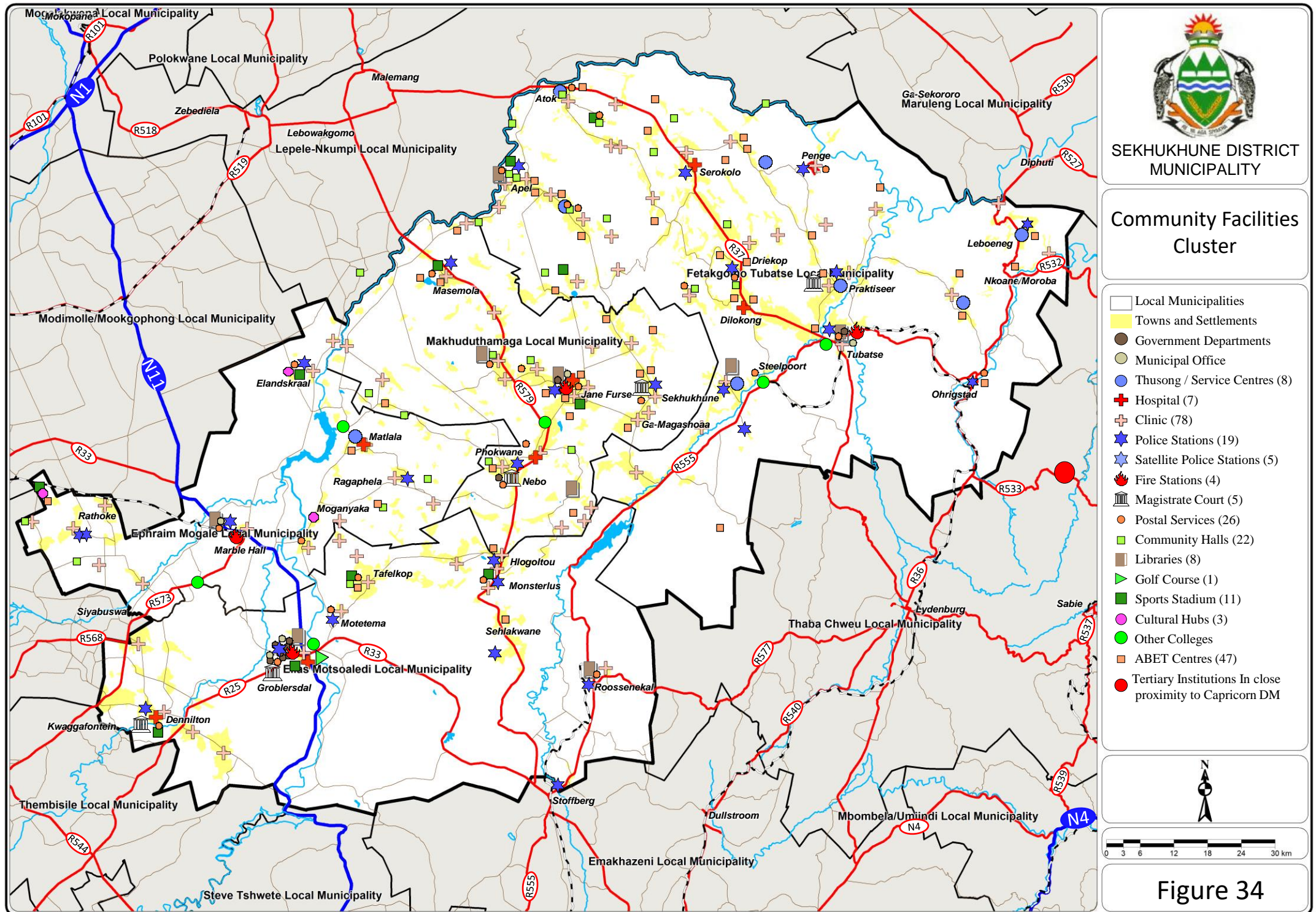
Standard Ratio from the CSIR Guidelines for the provision of social Facilities in South African Settlements  
Sources: Limpopo Dep. of Education

COMMUNITY FACILITIES		EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES							
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITY SURVEY (2016 Population)	PRIMARY SCHOOL				SECONDARY SCHOOL			
		Existing No. of Facilities	Standard Ratio	No. of Required Facilities	No. Needed as per Ratio	Existing No. of Facilities	Standard Ratio	No. of Required Facilities	No. Needed as per Ratio
Ephraim Mogale	127,168	63	1/70000	18.2	44.8	38	1/12500	10.2	27.83
Elias Motsoaledi	268,256	82	1/70000	38.3	43.7	51	1/12500	21.5	29.54
Makhuduthamaga	284,435	168	1/70000	40.6	127.4	102	1/12500	22.8	79.25
Fetakgomo-Greater Tubatse	489,902	224	1/70000	70.0	154.0	130	1/12500	39.2	90.81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,169,761</b>	<b>537</b>			<b>369.9</b>	<b>321</b>		<b>93.6</b>	<b>227.42</b>

Source: Limpopo Dep. of Education







municipality of Makhuduthamaga and in Marble-Hall Town in Ephraim Mogale LM.

Note that, areas in the eastern extents of the municipal boundary namely the areas of Roossenekal, Ohrigstad and Nkoana/ Moroba have fewer community facilities.

### 3.7.8 Cemeteries

**Figure 35**, displays the extent of cemeteries established within the SDM. It is obvious that the configuration of the cemeteries cover the majority of the settlement / villages areas, which also reflects that there is a sufficient number of cemeteries. According to the various municipal records (specifically in the IDPs), majority of these cemeteries need to be formalized by way of proclamation and demarcation to prevent ad hoc burial sites.

## 3.8 ENGINEERING SERVICES

The provision of basic services and infrastructure within the SDM presents a mixed picture, with the former homeland areas being least favourably provided for. Whilst there has been a marked increase in households with access to basic services, the number of households with access to basic services is still significantly below the national average. This is especially

true for piped water and water-borne sanitation. Furthermore, the District is poorly served by refuse removal services, which poses a serious environmental threat.

The challenges facing the District in terms of basic infrastructure and services provision are primarily as a result of:

- The dispersed settlement structure;
- The existing extensive backlogs; and
- Poverty.

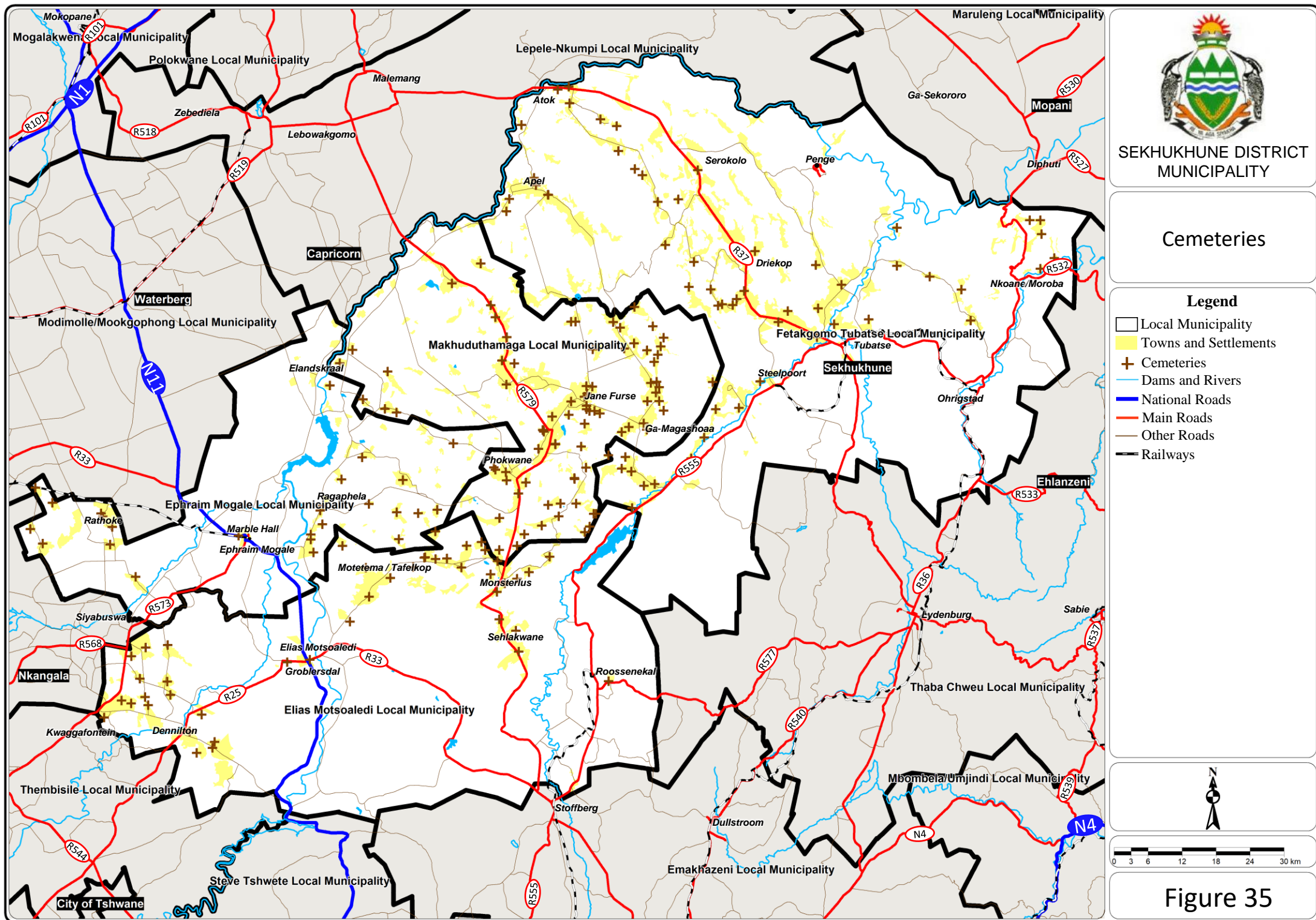
### 3.8.1 Water

As mentioned, the District's towns and villages are serviced by a number of major rivers (Olifants, Thubatse (Steelpoort) and Elands), all of which supply a number of large dams (Rooikraal, Piet Gouws and Flag Boshielo) and water supply schemes (see **Figure 36**). In total 10 dams, and 43 schemes and sub-schemes serve the estimated 546 villages and commercial farming areas.

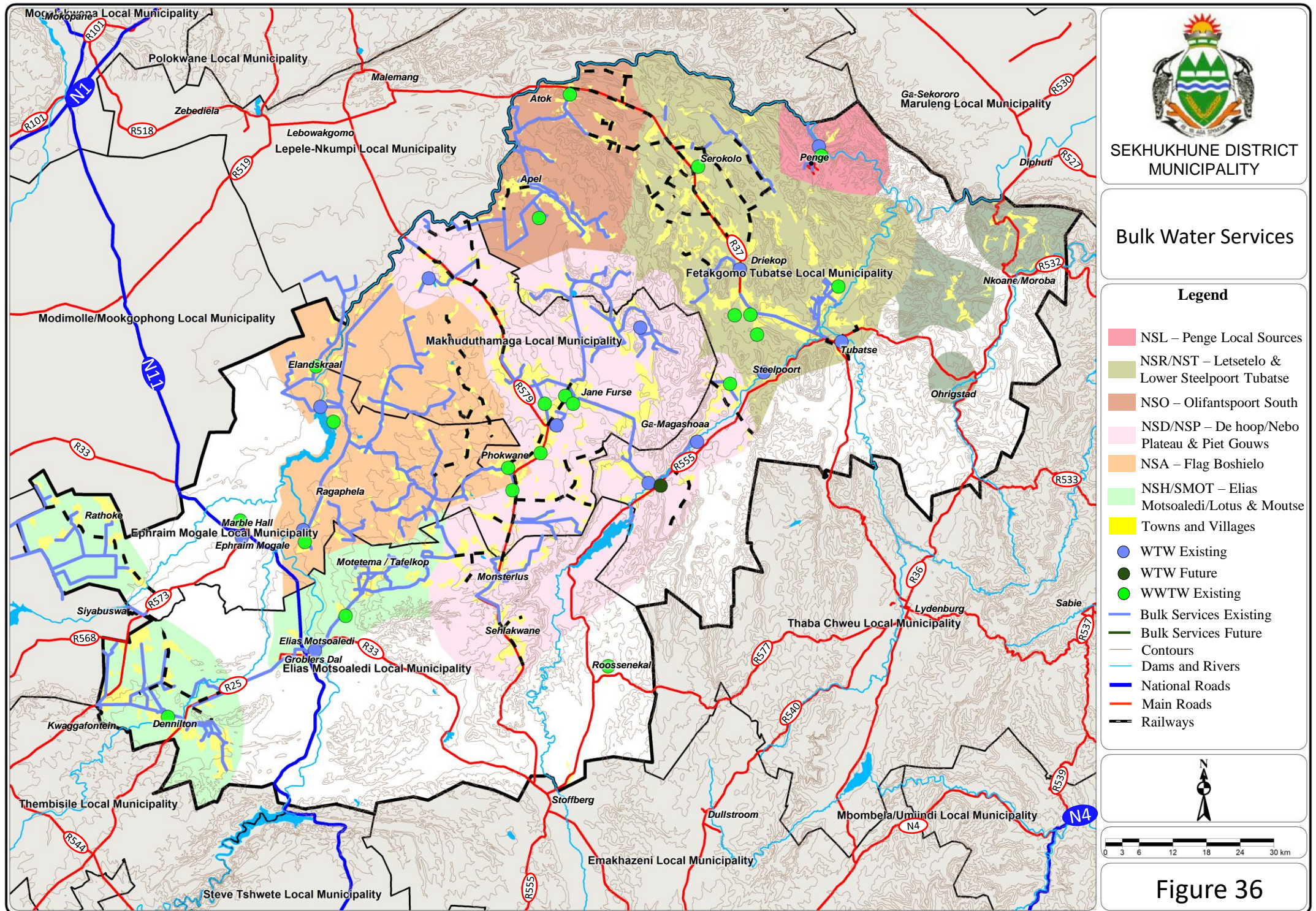
#### a) Regional Water Schemes

**Table 9** summarises the most salient features of the Regional Water Supply Schemes existing in the District.











**Table 9: Existing Regional Water Supply Schemes**

Name of Scheme	Population served by scheme	Situation/Present status of scheme	Future Trends and Goals	Strategic Gap Analysis	Implementation Strategies
Mooihoek/ Burgersfort/ Tubatse Bulk Water Supply	Planned population to be served: 150 690 Population served to date: nil	Phases 1 to 4A have been completed. Phase 1A (a WTW at Mooihoek commenced in 2007). This scheme was designed to supply water to the Eastern limb of the Platinum belt (Dilokong Corridor) including the town of Burgersfort and the densely populated areas of Praktiseer and Bothashoek.	The scheme must be commissioned.	The scheme has not yet been commissioned.	Water Demand Management must be introduced at commissioning to prevent this expensive scheme from failure.
Lebalelo RWS	Total 135 580 planned and phase 1 will supply 25 000 (18%) when finally commissioned.	Construction started 2007. First Phase of Bulk Supply completed in 2013. Phase 1 should supply bulk water to 12 villages in South-western Lebalelo.	Current supply is limited therefor unless the scheme is completed, a large population will be without water.	There are problems causing a delay in implementation. There have been innumerable delays in completing this Regional Bulk Water Scheme. To date (2014) very little benefit has been felt by the local community.	WDM must be introduced from date of commissioning.
Flag Boshielo Dam RWS	Pop served so far by RWS 115 622 (92%). Total Population 126 090 to be served	Completed and operational in 2003 except for 12 villages with a population of 10 500 (8%). Refer to 5.1.4 for local WTW status.	Avoiding discontinuation of water supply.	WDM was in place, but was discontinued in 2006. Now water demand exceeds supply.	WDM must be reinstated.
Olifantspoort South RWS	Total Population 83 142 to be served.	First 5 phases plus 6A completed by 2013.	Phase 6B when completed will represent 100% of the population of this supply zone.	Phase 6B must be completed	Phase 6B must be completed
Grobiersdal Lukau RWS	Total Population 78613 to be served	First Phase was started in 2005; however water doesn't get to all of the community. The	More people will be without water as a result of the	No WDM in place.	The WDM needs to be put in place.

Name of Scheme	Population served by scheme	Situation/Present status of scheme	Future Trends and Goals	Strategic Gap Analysis	Implementation Strategies
		population has increased in this area significantly since 2006.	increasement of the population.		
De Hoop/Nebo Plateau Bulk Water Supply	Total population 116 420. Population served to date: nil	Phase 1 of Bulk Water Supply scheme to bring water from the De Hoop dam to the water-stressed Nebo Plateau commenced in 2010 and was completed in 2014. The first phase terminates at a command reservoir in Jane Furse.	The scheme must be commissioned.	The scheme has not yet been commissioned.	WDM must be introduced at commissioning to prevent this expensive scheme from failure.
Nkadimeng RWS. NSD06 including Mphanama WSD05	Total population 55 512. Approximately 80% served to date (2014)	First phase started in 2005 to inadequate groundwater. Construction of a WTW and Command reservoir in Nkadimeng with bulk gravity pipeline to Mphanama commenced in 2008. Refer to 5.1.4 for local WTW status.	20% of the population remains without water.	20% of the population remains without water.	Investigate additional water supply options.
Jane Furse - Glen Cowie RWS NSD03	Total Population 74 916 to be served	First 2 phases were completed prior to 2006. Most consumers received water during the time since 2006. Vergelegen WTW currently supplies about 115% of its design capacity at an unsustainable level. WDM is inconsistent, although infrastructure is in place to measure water consumption to most areas. Refer to 5.1.4 for local WTW status.	Water demand will not be met via current infrastructure, and current operations are unsustainable.	There is inadequate water supply from the Matlalathe Matlala-Lehlagare dam (the dam can only sustain about 50% of current demand) and the WTW are now (2014) under capacity.	WDM must be implemented. WTW's need to be upgraded/extended.



Name of Scheme	Population served by scheme	Situation/Present status of scheme	Future Trends and Goals	Strategic Gap Analysis	Implementation Strategies
Carbonatites/Spitskop/ Ngwaritsi/Zaaiplaas RWS NSD09/10/11/12	Total Population 92 828. Population served to date (2014) is about 14 000 (15%)	6 villages out of 15 in NSD09 are served from a centralised well field located in the Spitskop Aquifer (Carbonatites). This has since been expanded to include the Zaaiplaas RWS due to the chronic water scarcity in the southern villages of the Nebo Plateau. Refer to 5.1.4 for local WTW status.	There is a chronic scarcity in the southern villages of the Nebo Plateau resulting in large population not having adequate access to water.	No WDM is in place. Commissioning of the full scheme is now critically urgent.	Finalize the scheme. WDM to be introduced from commissioning to prevent failure.
Mahlangu – Monsterlus WS NSD10	Total Population 17 678 to be served	5 villages served from Mahlangu dam WTW. Sporadic and ineffectual WDM.	Water supply will not improve via current infrastructure.	WDM is sporadic and ineffective. Water supply is inadequate at present.	The WDM must be improved on.
Piet Gouws - Ga Masemola WS NSP01	Total Population 23 694. Population served to date about 20 000 (84%)	WTW currently supplies about 60% of total demand. There is a lack of maintenance at the WTW. Population has increased quite significantly since 2006. Refer to 5.1.4 for local WTW status.	The WTW cannot supply. Maintenance of current water infrastructure should be improved.	Water supply is inadequate and unreliable (due to lack of maintenance at the WTW and no WDM).	WDM must be implemented. WTW's maintenance needs to be improved.
Moutse (formerly Kwandebele and Moretele Rhenosterkop) RWS	Total Population 181 831. Population served at present nil.	Bulk Infrastructure is in place; Bulk metering is in place from Western Highveld BWS supplied from Mkombo (formerly Rhenosterkop) dam in Nkangala DM.	Water demand will not be met via current infrastructure, and current embarkation of water is very expensive and logically difficult.	Most areas have received no water for years until now (2014), due to lack of WDM.	WDM must be introduced as a matter of urgency in both Nkangala DM and Sekhukhune DM.

These regional water schemes supply about 50% of the total population of Sekhukhune with water, albeit often at an unacceptable level of reliability due to poor or no water demand management. The rest of the schemes in Sekhukhune can be regarded as “Stand Alone” schemes supplied from groundwater.

#### b) Water Treatment Works

There are a number of small-scale WTWs that presently serve a substantial population in Sekhukhune. They are without exception in desperate need of upgrading and repair (refer Figure 36):

- Lehlagare Matlala Dam/ Vergelegen WTW
- Marishane WTW
- Mahlangu Dam and WTW
- Piet Gouws Dam and WTW
- Groblersdal WTW
- Marble Hall WTW
- Roosenekal WTW
- Praktiseer / Tubatse WTW
- Burgersfort WTW
- Penge WTW
- Mampuru (Boschkloof) WTW
- Leeuwfontein WTW

**Table 10** summarises the detail of all the SDM WTWs as listed above:

#### c) Groundwater Resources

At present (2014) Groundwater supplies 25.61 MI/day (9.35 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum) of the Total Water Demand of 52.42 MI/d, just below 50%.

Groundwater plays a major role as a water resource for most of the communities in Sekhukhune District and will continue to do so in the future. More than **75% of communities are still solely reliant on ground water**. Ground water has three distinct advantages as a source of water for Community Water Supplies as compared to Surface Water sources.

There are 664 boreholes equipped with electric motors and 183 boreholes equipped with diesel motors.

By far the greatest number of boreholes are not in use **2900 (59%)**. They have been abandoned, destroyed or vandalized. The reason for such a high percentage is not clear.

Of the **2040** boreholes that are in use, **1045** have been equipped with hand pumps **(51%)**. These latter boreholes will continue to play a role in supplying *Free Basic Water* and water for stock watering to the communities. They will however not be considered as boreholes that can be integrated into the future water supply scenario.



**Table 10: Summary of WTWs**

Name of WTW	Phase	Design Capacity (MI/D)	Comment
De Hoop Regional	1	10	Space restricts future expansion
Mooihoek Regional	1	12	
	2	24	
	3	36	
Groblersdal Regional	1	18.7	
	2	36.7	Having capacity increased to 36.7MI/day from 2013
Flag Boshielo Regional	1	16	Supplies Southern part of Capricorn District
Olifantspoort Regional	1	36	Supplies Polokwane, Mokopane and Capricorn District
	2	45	
Piet Gouws	1	1.5	
	2	4.7	Expansion depends on hydrological study. Safe Yield of Dam currently at 1.5 MI/day
Nkadimeng	1	2.4	Can be marginally increased to 2.9 MI/d
Burgersfort	1	5	Source Spekboom River limited, cannot be expanded
Praktiseer		2.8	Temporary works, cannot be expanded
Roosenekal	2	0.6	Capacity was extended in 2010
	3	3.2	Capacity being extended in 2014
Marble Hall	2	5.5	Capacity was extended in 2012
Vergelegen (Jane Furse)	2	5.1	Capacity limited to yield of dam reported at 1.94MI/day. Needs hydrological study.
Mahlangu	1	1.34	Capacity limited to yield of dam. Urgently requires refurbishment and hydrological study
Ohrigstad			No data
Steelpoort town	1	2.5	Capacity extended in 2012. Further extension required subject to availability from De Hoop dam. Water resource balance study required
	2	5	
Spitskop	1	1	Linked to Carbonatites to Zaaiplaas RWS in 2012 to 2014. Needs hydrological study
<b>COMBINED CAPACITY</b>		<b>179.74</b>	<b>Not all available to Sekhukhune District</b>

#### d) Water Supply vs Demand

The total existing water use in SDM is 51.9 MI/day and the average consumption is 46.7 l/c/d which is quite high for an area with mostly rural population.

- Gross Average Annual Daily Demand is estimated to be **84.2 MI/day in 2015**.
- GAADD is expected to increase to 128.47 MI/day by 2025 and to 182.35 MI/day by 2035.
- There is currently an estimated shortfall/ deficit of **12.77 MI/day**, between supply and demand (2015) which is about 15% of the total demand. This figure cannot be accurately verified as little or no water supply monitoring is taking place. The figure varies from scheme to scheme.
- There will continue to be an overall shortfall in water supply through 2025 to 2035 when the water deficit is expected to increase to **13.34 MI/day** in 2025 and **17.22 MI/day** in 2030 and eventually **46.51 MI/day** by 2035.
- Failure to implement the water supply infrastructure will result in serious consequences, having a severely negative impact on water services delivery in the SDM.
- There is a serious water crisis looming and the most critical areas will be Moutse; Lebalelo/Burgersfort/Praktiseer/Tubatse; and the Nebo Plateau areas. In these areas specifically the demand, if not managed carefully together with the lack of urgent augmentation projects will mean that demand will outstrip supply.

#### 3.8.2 Sanitation

The provision of sanitation services within the SDM faces even greater challenges than water. The majority of the household users in the district reside in rural areas where the preferred level of sanitation service is basic (VIP) systems. The urban towns are all serviced with water borne sanitation systems with WWTW.

Limited progress has been made to alleviate the sanitation services in Sekhukhune, mainly due to:

- The overwhelming extent of the backlog in rural settlements,
- Village growth and migration makes it difficult to plan, implement and conclude village household sanitation projects,
- Difficult soil conditions and community construction arrangements hamper speedily progress,
- Slow progress as the nature of the sanitation projects involves high levels of community/household involvement and training to be successful,
- There is no programme for O&M support. (unclear responsibility between district and households),
- Limited funding for sanitation as water infrastructure backlog eradication is higher prioritised,
- The capacity of the Municipality to manage and implement programmes of this nature is limited,
- The municipality does not have a dedicated sanitation policy, strategy and roll-out plan.



### a) Existing Water Borne Sanitation

The water borne water sanitation systems in the District are mostly in urban areas such as;

- Groblersdal,
- Marble Hall,
- Burgersfort,
- Roosenekal,
- Steelpoort,
- Mapodile (Eerstegeluk),
- Moganyaka,
- Elandskraal,
- Winterveld,
- Atok,
- Praktiseer,
- Monsterlus,
- Motetema and
- Ohrigstad.

In general these systems require urgent refurbishment and upgrades.

### b) Urgent Water Borne Sanitation Needs

Further development and extension of the existing infrastructure is required in:

- The greater Burgersfort/Tubatse area and the possibility of a regional WWTW should be investigated.
- Jane Furse, due to high density, high service level requirements and possible health risks
- Tafelkop, due to high density and health risks,
- Dennilton, due to high density and health risks,
- Apel, due to high density, geotechnical conditions, and health risk.

### c) Possible Future Water Borne Sanitation

Areas were identified where high water uses and high growth may require future upgrading of the sanitation services from VIP to water borne sanitation systems. Waste water management is required to protect groundwater resources and prevent pollution in river systems.

Further investigation is required to ensure the development of appropriate low water use systems. The potential risk areas for future higher levels of sanitation systems are:

- Moutse
- Greater Jane Furse area (NSD03)
- Masha-Malekane (NSD01)
- Mecklenburg,
- Extended Tubatse area.

#### d) Capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works

There are a number of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTWs) for treating sewage in Sekhukhune District. Most of these works have been built in formal towns where town planning layouts have been designed for waterborne sewerage. Some of these works have become completely overloaded due to the impact of rapid urbanisation and densification, for example Burgersfort. This infrastructure now requires extensive upgrading or relocation and reconstruction.

A list of WWTW is given below (refer **Table 11** overleaf).

#### 3.8.3 Electricity

Currently, Eskom is the main provider of electricity in the GSDM, with the District's role confined to the provision of free basic electricity. Although, 19 319 households were provided with electricity between 200 and 2005, massive backlogs remain. It is estimated that as many as 224 villages are still without electricity, with an estimated backlog of 59 337 households. Given the current electrification rate, it is unlikely that these backlogs will be eliminated in time to meet the Millennium Development Goals. It is estimated that a total of R208 million is required for household connections

alone (GSDM IDP, 2007/08). **Table 11** provides an overview of the electricity backlogs per LM within the GSDM.

**Table 12: Electricity Backlog in the SDM**

Local Municipality	Connections backlogs
Fetakgomo	3,524
Elias Motsoaledi	5,420
Greater Marble Hall	2,083
Makhuduthamaga	6,608
Greater Tubatse	24,531

*Source: GSDM IDP (2007/ 08)*

#### 3.8.4 Solid Waste

Waste removal services are still only provided for in larger urban centres such as Marble Hall, Groblersdal and Burgersfort. Whilst these towns have permitted waste disposal and landfill sites, towns within the Fetakgomo and Makhuduthamaga municipalities still do not have any form of refuse removal service. This poses serious health risks, especially when accompanied by minimal access to clean water. Furthermore, the informal disposal of waste in the District causes significant pollution.



**Table 11: List of WWTWs in SDM with Relevant Capacity Indicated**

WWTW Name	Description	Owner	Operator	Class	Capacity	Comment
Marishane WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	No		0.5	
Burgersfort WWTW	Activated Sludge	Yes	SDM	D	1.5	Regional WWTW required. Investigate
Penge WWTW	Activated Sludge	Yes	SDM	E	2	Investigate closing
Roosenekal WWTW	Bio Filters	Yes	SDM	D	0.4	Confirm requirement
Steelpoort (Tubatse) WWTW	Activated Sludge	Yes	SDM	E	0.2	
Groblersdal WWTW	Activated Sludge	Yes	SDM	D	5	
Marble Hall WWTW	Activated Sludge	Yes	SDM	E	2	Investigate increased to 3MI/day
Elandskraal WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	Yes	SDM	E	0.2	
Praktiseer WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	Yes	SDM	E	0.2	
Jane Furse LCH WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	Yes	SDM	E	0.6	
Jane Furse Hospital WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	LDPW	Unknown	0	
Jane Furse Oxidation Ponds WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	SDM	E	2	
Leeufontein (Mokganyaka) WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	Yes	SDM	E	2	
Phokwane Ponds WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	Yes	SDM	E	2	
Monsterlus (Hlogotlou) WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	Yes	SDM	E	2	
Dennilton WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	Yes	SDM	E	0.75	
Nebo Ponds WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	SDM	E	2	
St Rita's WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	LDPW	E		
Atok Mine Residents WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	Private owner	E		
Sekhukhune College WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	LDPW	E		
Tompi Seleka Ponds WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	LDPW	E	2	
Dilokong Hospital WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	LDPW	E		
Maandagshoek Mine Residents WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	Private owner	E		
Winterveld Mine Residents WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	Private owner	Unknown	0.3	Increased capacity required
Mapodile Ponds WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	Yes	SDM	E	2	
Motetema WWTW	Activated sludge	Yes	SDM	E	2	
Mecklenberg (Moroke) Ponds WWTW	Oxidation Ponds	No	LDPW	E	2	

Consequently, to resolve the current lack of refuse removal services and waste disposal sites, the District has formulated an Integrated Waste Management Strategy Plan (IWMSP) (2005). Importantly, the IWMSP proposes a number of waste disposal / landfill sites which should be integrated into a SDF for the District. The service areas covered by the proposed landfill sites are illustrated by means of 60km outer, and 30km inner circles.

### **3.8.5 Engineering Service Synthesis**

An analysis of the District's engineering services reveals that the District is faced with huge challenges in terms of basic infrastructure and services provision. Although these challenges are District wide in occurrence, the most severe backlogs occur in the former homeland areas. Essentially, apart from having been marginalised during the previous dispensation, the provision of the provision of water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure at, or above RDP standards is being hampered by the dispersed settlement structure of the District. Furthermore, the provision of infrastructure is greatly hampered by poverty, which limits sustainable services provision.

In respect of the three sectors (mining, agriculture and tourism) targeted to drive the Sekhukhune economy, the development of sufficient water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure is of paramount importance. Importantly, it should be kept in mind that the new De Hoop Dam will not only contribute to mining development within the Dilokong Corridor, but will

also be conducive to agriculture development along the Steelpoort/ Thubatse River.

## **3.9 MAIN ECONOMIC DRIVERS**

### **3.9.1. Economic Overview and Local Level Comparative Advantage**

Sekhukhune District Municipality is a curious mixture of overwhelmingly negative features (such as the highest unemployment rate Limpopo), and unbridled opportunities (like the enormous mining potential within the District). As mentioned, economic activity is primarily concentrated in the Ephraim Mogale, Elias Motsoaledi, Fetakgomo Tubatse local municipalities.

The District has consciously chosen to explore the potential of mining, agriculture, and tourism as key economic contributors to the Sekhukhune DM up to year 2025. This decision is primarily based on the recognition that thriving local economies should not overly depend on public sector injections of income, and the local level comparative advantages enjoyed by the District. In respect of local level comparative advantages, the District is currently exploring the following four key markets:

#### **i. Platinum and Chrome Ore mining**

Prospects for the sustained growth and competitiveness of platinum and chrome ore are extremely healthy. Furthermore, the potential for “pro-poor” growth is also solid in the enterprises supplying goods and services to the mines.



## **ii. Suppliers and Outsourced services to local mines**

Currently prospects for sustained growth and competitiveness are healthy for the next 20 years. The potential for pro-poor growth is reasonable, and mainly in enterprises supplying goods and services to the mines. Critically, employment in these services and production activities are labour intensive. Furthermore, growth in the supplies and outsourced services sectors will contribute towards stimulating growth in other sectors, such as retail, property and transport.

## **iii. Fresh Produce, Cotton Plantation, Meat Production, and Beneficiation**

Agriculture is labour intensive and generates employment. Prospects for sustained growth and competitiveness are good if existing constraints can be dealt with effectively. The potential for pro-poor growth is high, especially if markets can be made more easily accessible via the establishment of local agro-processing plants that source from emerging farmers.

Despite the water constraint in many areas, production areas features irrigation scheme are underutilised. Furthermore, the climate and location offers a competitive advantage in terms of the speed and distribution to markets, and the long duration of the warm season.

## **iv. Business and Leisure Tourism**

In light of the high dependency of the SDM's economy on the public and mining sectors, other sectors need to be developed in the long-term in an attempt to render the economy less vulnerable once the mining boom

subsides. Tourism is one such sector in which competitive advantage can be developed to become competitive with the development of new infrastructure and key tourism attractions. Tourism is typically labour intensive.

## **3.9.2 Sekhukhune District LED Strategy**

The Sekhukhune District Municipality LED Strategy (2007) aims to stimulate pro-poor growth within the mining, agriculture and tourism sectors by focusing on Seven Strategic Thrusts, namely:

- ❑ Maximising economic development from mining growth;
- ❑ Supporting development of agriculture and agro-processing;
- ❑ Developing competitive tourism attractions;
- ❑ Speeding infrastructure development;
- ❑ Removing barriers to land for development;
- ❑ Refocusing on education and skills development; and
- ❑ Organising LED to work better on a large scale.

To affect the spatial implementation of the seven Strategic Thrusts, the LED strategy proposes the following catalytic projects as discussed below:

## **i. Tunnel Production Units**

The tunnel production units have as their primary focus to supply fresh product to the local mines throughout the year, as well as the surrounding communities. Tunnel production units have been identified as major

contributors to the development of rural economies, especially when linked to urban economies activities such as mines. The recommended locations identified for the tunnel production units are;

- Ephraim Mogale LM – Van der Merweskraal / Elandskraal rural villages.
- Makhuduthamaga LM – Jane Furse
- Fetakgomo Tubatse LM – Der Bochém Dam and close to the Olifants River in the north of the municipality.

It is however important to note that the tunnel production units can be established anywhere in the District, where the following criteria are met;

*In any rural area* – as this project has the main aim of contribution to rural development and hence job creation of the rural people, given that there is adequate water resources available.

*In an area which is close to other potential consumer areas* e.g. large mining operations.

## ii. District Training Centre

The District Training Centre together with satellite campuses/ offices, have as their primary function to educate people within the following economic activities: agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing, and entrepreneurial/ business skills. The establishment of these centres is based on their ability

to contribute towards achieving the District's Human Resource Development Strategy's objective. Recommended locations for the District Training Centre is Groblersdal (Elias Motsoaledi LM), with satellite campuses in the Ga-Kgwete and Steelpoort growth areas.

## iii. Tourism Route Development

The primary focus of this project is the development of a tourism route network, and its potential to link various tourism attractions, activities and services.

## iv. Rubber Tyre Recycling Plant

The purpose of this project is twofold: Firstly, to promote the optimal utilization of available landfill site spaces for the recycling discarded tyres, and secondly to promote the generation of income for tyre collectors and recyclers. Based on the current situation, and the expected expansion of mining activities, it is clear that there is potential to establish rubber recycling plants within the District. The proposed locations for the recommended recycling plants is in Groblersdal (Elias Motsoaledi LM), with future locations being the Ga-Kgwete and Steelpoort growth points.

## 3.10 SYNTHESIS KEY ISSUES

### I. Spatial and Economic Development

- The spatial structure is characterised by dispersed and fragmented settlement patterns (disintegration).



- Unresolved land claims deters future development and discourages potential investors to participate and contribute effectively to the local economy.
- There is uncertainty with regards to the status of land ownership particularly when distinguishing between state-owned land and tribal authority land.
- Housing expansion as a result of sprawling, and mining activity is impeding on high potential agricultural land.
- The occurrences of competing land uses (mining and housing) hinder the agricultural sector, which suggests that there is a lack of environmental conservation.
- There are high levels of poverty as a result of the lack of education, particularly in higher educational levels.
- There is a high dependency ratio on state grants due to the high unemployment rate.
- There is an increasing number of informal settlements in areas close to mining and commercial agricultural activity.
- Global decline in the demand of mineral resources threatens the district economy and its potential to be significant in the national economy.
- Commercial agriculture is under immense pressure as a result of water scarcity, low commodity pricing and external competition.
- The tourism sector is ineffectively established due to the lack of infrastructure, funding and adequate marketing strategy.
- There is a need for the district to align their tourism plans and marketing strategies with those of their neighbouring districts, in order create a comprehensive tourism plan and ensure a synergised tourism development in the province.

- There is a need to support subsistence farmers to become commercial farmers.

## II. Roads and Transport Infrastructure

- The road infrastructure incurs deterioration as a result of frequent use by heavy haul vehicles.
- Local roads extending to the village areas are untarred and in poor condition, which limits the rural communities to access areas of opportunity.
- There is a lack of designated truck stops in the area.
- The lack of railway infrastructure throughout the district area limits existing and future economic activity, particularly for the mining and agricultural sectors.
- There are limited transport systems, such as air and rail services available in the district to help alleviate pressure from the roads to transport commercial goods.

## III. Engineering

- Water scarcity in the municipality threatens current and future development.
- Water related infrastructure such as reticulation systems and stormwater runoff systems need monitoring and regular maintenance.
- Majority of the village areas do not have access to waste removal services and this results in spillage in river systems and waste pollution along the roads.
- Existing landfill sites are unmaintained. Additional landfill sites need to be identified.

- 
- There is a need to educate communities residing in the village areas on appropriate and sustainable waste management practises and also as means of job creation.

#### **IV. Community Facilities**

- There is a need to establish urban and rural nodes to promote targeted investment in the district.
- Existing sports and recreational facilities are poorly maintained.
- There are insufficient arts and cultural centres available throughout the district municipality. These are also not linked into the tourism industry.
- There is a shortage of tertiary educational institutions within the district municipality, as a result, learners migrate to other areas to advance their education.
- Community based recycling projects often fail due to the lack of basic infrastructure, continued support and vandalism at recycling facilities.



## 4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Following from the directives identified in national and provincial policies and sector plans as documented in Section 2, and the local and regional spatial challenges and opportunities identified in Section 3 of this document, the following Section 4 comprise the development proposals for the Sekhukhune District defined in the form of a Spatial Development Framework.

### 4.1 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

The following are the proposed development principles which represent the foundation of the Spatial Development Framework for the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality:

- **Development Principle 1:** To actively protect, manage and rehabilitate the natural environmental resources in the district in order to ensure a sustainable equilibrium between the competing mining, tourism and agricultural industries.
- **Development Principle 2:** To establish a functional system of economic and service delivery nodes in the urban and rural parts of the District.
- **Development Principle 3:** To optimise connectivity and access by way of a comprehensive district movement network linking all urban and rural nodes to one another, and to significant destinations in the broader region.

- **Development Principle 4:** To ensure equitable access to social facilities and promotion of Local Economic Development by way of targeted investment based on a spatial logic (MPCC) at all the priority nodes within the District.
- **Development Principle 5:** To consolidate human settlement projects in sustainable Priority Housing Development Areas at the identified urban and rural nodes.
- **Development Principle 6:** To direct engineering infrastructure investment aimed at social and economic development towards the priority nodes, and provide at least basic services to communities experiencing excessive service backlogs (in line with Constitutional obligation).
- **Development Principle 7:** To utilise the natural environmental and cultural historic features in the District as anchors from which to promote ecotourism and conservation.
- **Development Principle 8:** To further enhance agricultural development and food production by establishing the Agri Park concept in the District.
- **Development Principle 9:** To facilitate upscaling of subsistence farming to commercial farming in all the identified Rural Intervention Areas within the Sekhukhune Agri Park.

- **Development Principle 10:** To optimally utilise the mining potential in the District with due consideration to the continuous rehabilitation of mining land.
- **Development Principle 11:** To promote industrial/commercial development in the District with specific emphasis on agri-processing at the Agri Hub (Groblersdal), and minerals beneficiation in the Special Economic Zone: SEZ (Tubatse).
- **Development Principle 12:** To promote formal and informal business development at all activity nodes in the district and to continuously provide opportunities for upscaling.

#### 4.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The proposed Spatial Development Framework for the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality is next incrementally unpacked in line with the Development Principles as stipulated above.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 1: To actively protect, manage and rehabilitate the natural environmental resources of the district in order to ensure a sustainable equilibrium between the competing mining, tourism and agricultural industries.**

Human activities generally have an adverse effect on the environment. It is thus imperative to consolidate the urban fabric of the district in order to preserve the surrounding agricultural land and other valuable natural resources for future generations. Settlements that encroach on valuable

agricultural land impact the ability of the community to produce food and sustain themselves (food security and economic empowerment).

Another major reason for protecting the natural environmental resources of the GSDM is because a major part of its competitive advantage with regards to tourism hinges on eco-tourism. The northern, eastern and southern extents of the district are especially rich in mountainous areas that add to the aesthetic beauty and the character of the district and which provide the basis for future tourism development.

Hence, the first principle is that the natural assets of the GSDM (including all rivers, dams, ridges, areas of high biodiversity and nature reserves) need to be protected from development.

The Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) identified from the Limpopo Conservation Plan provides an integrated biodiversity sector input layer to facilitate multi-sectoral decision making processes. The following three biodiversity categories are the most important to be protected (refer to **Figure 37.1**):

- Protected Areas (Nature Reserves etc.)
- Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA 1) areas which are considered to be "irreplaceable"
- Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA 2) areas where conservation is 'optional but highly desirable' as these often represent the linkages/corridors between the environmental core areas (CBA 1).





SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT  
MUNICIPALITY

Spatial Development  
Framework  
Principle 1: Environment

Legend

- Cadastre
- Towns and Settlements
- Critical Biodiversity Area 1
- Critical Biodiversity Area 2
- Protected Areas
- Dams and Rivers

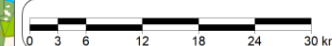
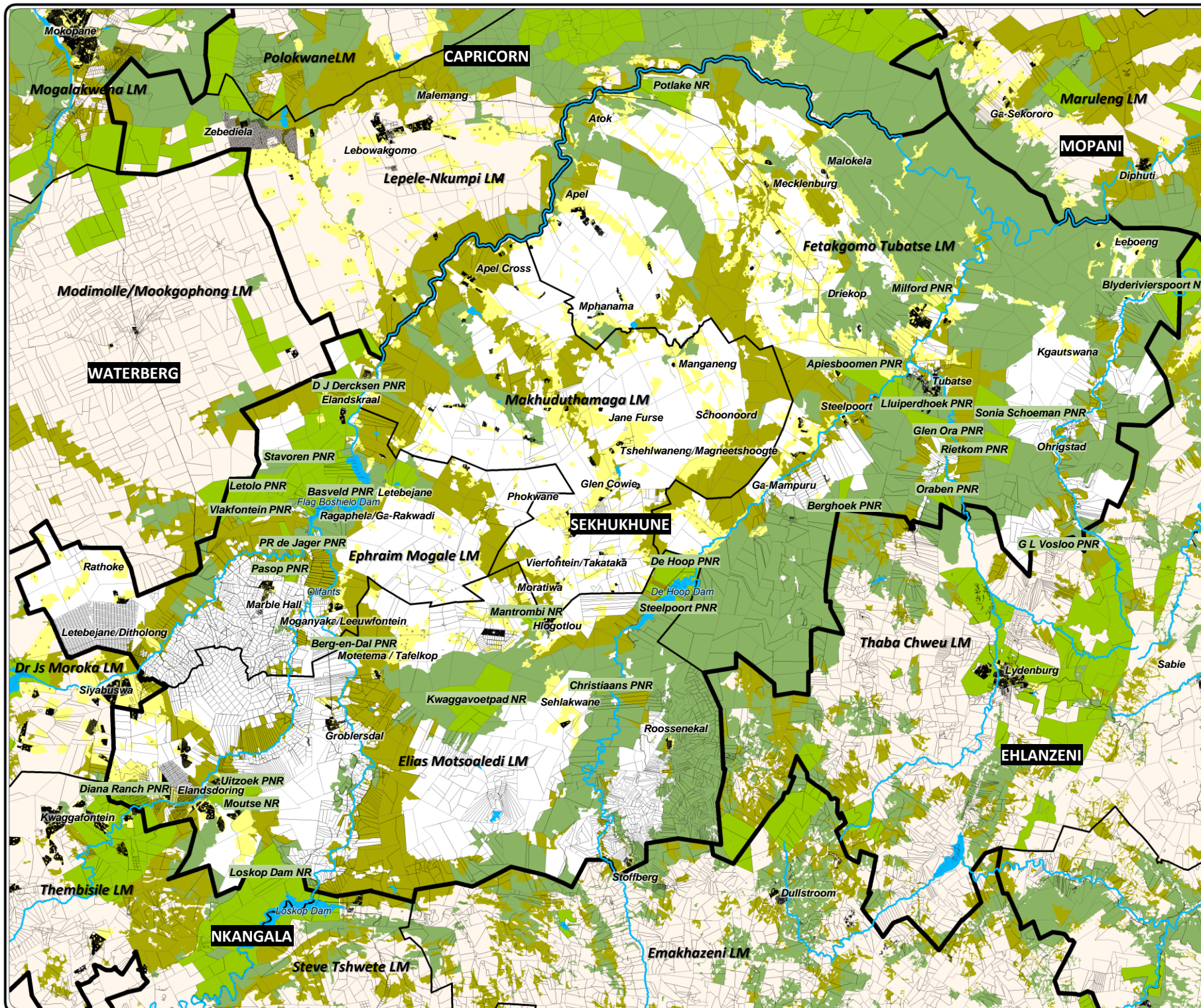


Figure 37.1



The related CBA land use guidelines are reflected in **Table 13** overleaf. It is recommended that the district CBA map and guidelines be used in conjunction with existing municipal LUMS as a minimum environmental input to any strategic plan or land-use planning decision in the District.

Parts of the proposed district open space system that are privately owned can be protected by promoting the voluntary establishment of conservancies among groups of farmers/ land owners along certain parts of the system e.g. along the ecological corridors.

Furthermore, the environmental impact of existing and future mines in Sekhukhune should be regularly monitored by gauging compliance with national legislation and regulations i.e. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998) and ISO 14001.

A more detailed Environmental Management Framework (EMF) should be compiled for the District, specifically to guide the numerous new mining activities that are being planned within the environmentally sensitive north-eastern and south-eastern extents of the District.

In support of the EMF, the SDF proposes the establishment of a strong, district driven, Environmental Management Unit / Office. The unit should co-ordinate all environmental matters within the District in conjunction with the provincial department responsible for environmental affairs, and be responsible for the formulation and implementation of the District Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The EMP should specifically

address mining related issues in conjunction with the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) and specifically matters relating to issuing of Mining Licenses/ Prospecting Permits and monitoring of rehabilitation of mining land in order to minimise the impact on the District CBAs.

A specific concern in this regard is the southern end of mining activity along the Dilokong Corridor (south of Steelpoort) which extends into a CBA 1 area.

#### Biological Environment

- The biodiversity of the District is being threatened by:
  - Uncoordinated mining activities;
  - Bush encroachment;
  - Overgrazing and overstocking;
  - Irresponsible human activities; and
  - Poverty.



**Table 13: General Description of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) Map Categories and Associated Land Management Objectives**

CBA Map Category	Description	Land Management Objective	Land Management Recommendations	Compatible Land-Use	Incompatible Land-Use
<b>Protected Areas</b>	Formal Protected Areas And Protected Areas pending declaration under NEMPA.	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 a NEMPAA compliant and approved management plan.	Maintain or obtain formal conservation protection.	Conservation and associated activities (e.g. eco-tourism operations), and required support infrastructure.	All other land-uses.
<b>Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA1)</b>	Irreplaceable Sites.  Areas required to meet biodiversity pattern and/ or ecological processes targets. No alternative sites are available to meet targets.	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.	Obtain formal conservation protection where possible.  Implement appropriate zoning to avoid net loss of intact habitat or intensification of land use.	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	Urban land-uses including Residential (including golf estates, rural residential, resorts), Business, Mining and Industrial; Infrastructure (roads, power lines, pipelines).  Intensive Animal Production (all types including dairy farming associated with confinement, imported foodstuffs, and improved/ irrigated pastures).  Arable Agriculture (forestry, dry land and irrigated cropping).  Small holdings
<b>Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA2)</b>	Best Design Selected Sites.  Areas selected to meet biodiversity pattern and/ or ecological process targets.	Maintain in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss.  Maintain current agricultural activities.	Avoid conversion of agricultural land to more intensive land uses, which may have a negative impact on threatened	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	Urban land-uses including Residential (including golf estates, rural residential, resorts), Business, Mining and

	Alternative sites may be available to meet targets.	Ensure that land use is not intensified and that activities are managed to minimize impact on threatened species.	species or ecological processes.	way to ensure populations of threatened species are maintained and the ecological processes which support them are not impacted.  Any activities compatible with CBA1.	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.
<b>Ecological Support Areas (ESA1)</b>	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.	Urban land-uses including Residential (including golf estates), Business, Mining and Industrial; Infrastructure (roads, power lines, pipelines).  Intensive Animal Production (all types including dairy farming associated with confinement, imported foodstuffs, and improved/irrigated pastures).  Arable Agriculture (forestry, dry land & irrigated cropping).
<b>Ecological Support Areas (ESA2)</b>	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).



<b>Other Natural Areas</b>	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.
<b>No Natural Habitat Remaining</b>	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.	

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 2: To establish a functional hierarchy of economic and service delivery nodes in the urban and rural parts of the District.**

An analysis of the District's socio-economic profile reveals that consolidation of the District's dispersed settlement structure will be required, if the general living standards of its population are to be improved, and environmental degradation reduced. Essentially, consolidation of the urban structure will help to:

- Create higher densities, thereby stimulating purchasing power and economic development, which eventually leads to higher levels of asset ownership and living standards.
- Create the critical densities needed for the sustainable provision of communication and services infrastructure. As is, the dispersed settlement structure prevents the majority of Sekhukhune households from taking advantage of ever expanding internet and e-telecommunication facilities, especially for business and educational purposes.
- Facilitate targeted infrastructure spending, thereby avoiding unnecessary and costly duplication of infrastructure such as telecommunication towers and radio and television masts.

It is therefore vital to consolidate the settlement footprint of the Sekhukhune District in order to minimise the impact on agricultural land and sensitive natural landscapes. Furthermore, proper planning in respect of the sustainable provision of resources is necessary to bring about an even,

equitable and cost-effective distribution of services in the 546 towns and villages in the District.

It is hence proposed that a system of urban and rural nodes be established in the District (as shown on **Figure 37.2**), in line with the Limpopo Provincial SDF (2016) and the Local Spatial Development Frameworks of municipalities in the GSDM. The establishment of functional rural nodes is a core element of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (one of the three pillars of the CRDP). These rural nodes are to be targeted for the provision of Economic and Social Infrastructure as well as Public Amenities as illustrated on Figure 4 in section 2.1.4 of this report, as it is impossible to duplicate the full range of community facilities and services for each of the 546 towns and villages scattered across the SDM area of jurisdiction.

Furthermore, the establishment of such system of urban and rural nodes holds the following advantages:

- Contributes towards urban-rural restructuring and environmental protection by means of promoting nodal development. Nodal development is conducive to targeted infrastructure spending, local economic development and corridor development;
- Helps to direct infrastructure development and service delivery to most cost efficient and sustainable areas;
- Reduces the levels of inequality in living standards and access to basic services between rural and urban areas – ensures that all communities





## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

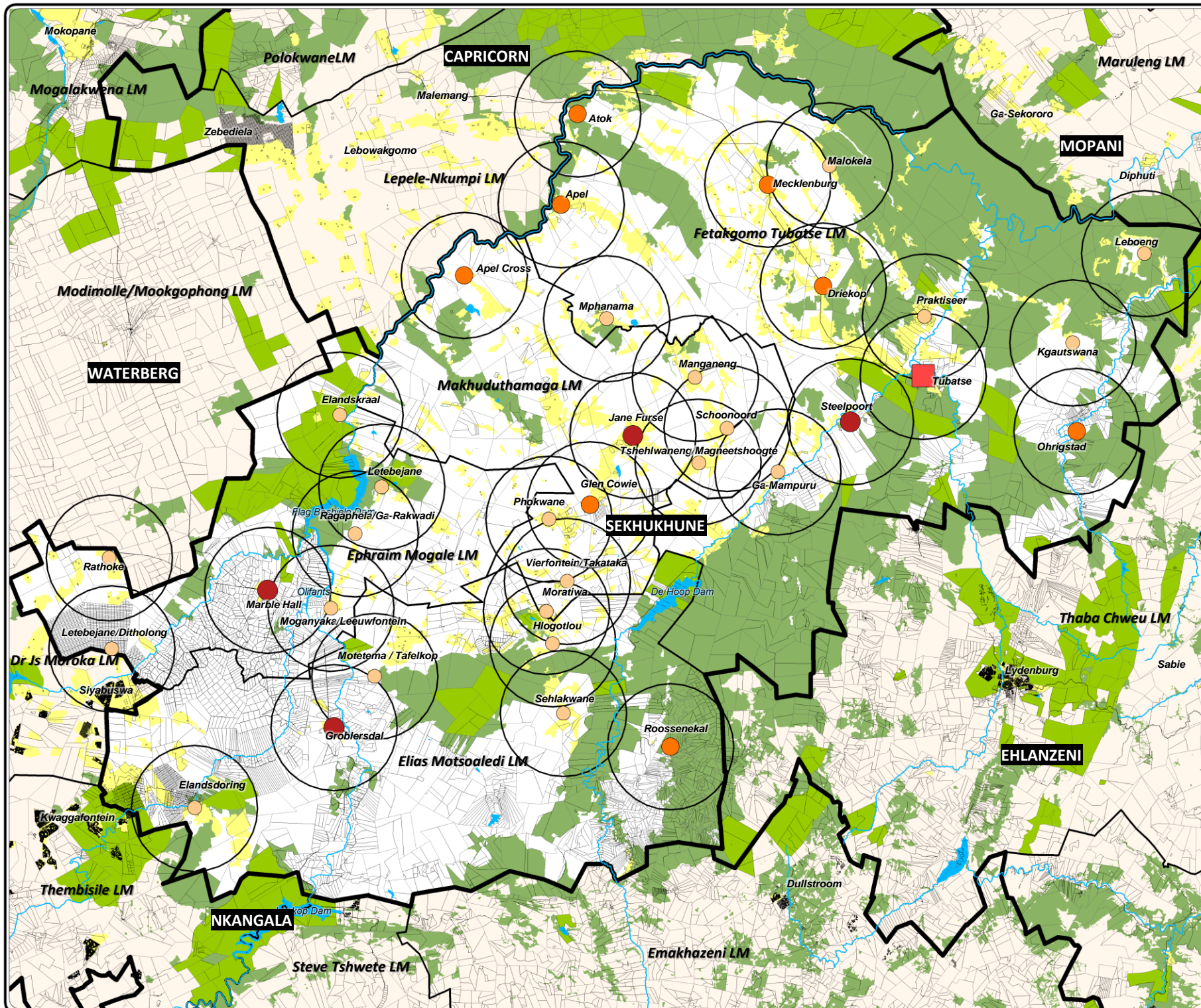
### Spatial Development Framework Principle 2 : Nodal System

#### Legend

- Cadastre
- Towns and Settlements
- Critical Biodiversity Area 1
- Protected Areas
- Dams and Rivers
- Provincial Growth Point (SEZ)
- District Growth Points
- Municipal Growth Points
- Rural Node/Service Point
- 10 km Radius



Figure 37.2



(even in rural areas) have access to at least the minimum levels of services as enshrined in the Constitution;

- Provides government with a platform from which to develop sustainable energy centres, tele-centres and information technology infrastructure within rural areas;
- Provides a platform for entrepreneurship and small business development (LED) by creating the required “critical mass” at these points;
- Informs investment decisions pertaining to prioritising upgrading of road infrastructure which connect nodes to one another, provision of multi-modal transport facilities, and determining optimal public transport routes;
- Multi functional (one stop) nodal development reduces travelling costs between place of residence and social facilities and economic opportunities for the rural poor;

The function of a node is to provide local residents, as well as those from surrounding rural areas, with goods and services in an efficient manner – preferably as a ‘one stop’ point. Such an approach will – in time – strengthen agglomeration economies, support effective public transport, and create a network of strong nodes that discourage unsustainable low density sprawl.

**Table 14** below lists the priority nodal points identified from the Spatial Development Frameworks of local municipalities in Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality as well as the Limpopo SDF. There are two Provincial Growth Points (Burgersfort/Tubatse and Groblersdal); three District Growth Points and eight Municipal Growth Points. A total of 21 Rural Nodal/ Service

Points have also been identified bringing the total number of nodes in the SDM to 34.

Figure 37.2 shows the spatial distribution of these nodes in the District and also how communities within a 10 kilometre radius around the respective nodes will be served. Approximately 80% of the District population reside within 10 kilometres from an activity node/ growth point.

The proposed Sekhukhune nodal system should form the basis for national, provincial and municipal infrastructure investment prioritisation (budgets, programming etc.). This includes the provision of engineering infrastructure, social/ community infrastructure, and economic infrastructure. Its strategic intent is to maximise the benefits to be derived from spending the limited public budget, while creating a just and efficient spatial structure from which both urban and rural communities in the SDM will benefit. The majority of these nodal points lie along main routes where they are easily accessible.

An established system of nodes will not only make service delivery more efficient, but also make the area more legible and help to direct private sector investment throughout the SDM.

Notably, with Jane Furse’s new status as the institutional headquarters of the SDM, all district government functions should be consolidated within Jane Furse Node.



**Table 14: Greater Sekhukhune Nodal Hierarchy**

Nodal Hierarchy	Local Municipalities			
	Fetakgomo-Tubatse	Ephraim Mogale	Makhuduthamaga	Elias Motsoaledi
<b>Provincial Growth Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burgersfort</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groblersdal</li> </ul>
<b>District Growth Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steelpoort</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marble Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jane Furse (Institutional)</li> </ul>	
<b>Municipal Growth Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ohrigstad</li> <li>Driekop</li> <li>Mecklenburg</li> <li>Atok</li> <li>Apel</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apel Cross</li> <li>Glen Cowie</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roosenekal</li> </ul>
<b>Rural Nodes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Praktiseer</li> <li>Kgautswane</li> <li>Mampuru and Extension</li> <li>Malokela A and B</li> <li>Leboeng</li> <li>Mphanama</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elandskraal</li> <li>Letebejane</li> <li>Regaphela/ Ga-Rakwadi</li> <li>Moganyaka/ Leeuwfontein</li> <li>Zamekomst/ Rathoke</li> <li>Letebejane/ Ditholong</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manganeng</li> <li>Schoonoord</li> <li>Tshehlwaneng/ Magneetshoogte</li> <li>Phokoane</li> <li>Vierfontein/ Takataka</li> <li>Moratiwa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elandsdoring/ Dennilton</li> <li>Motetema</li> <li>Hlogotlou</li> <li>Sehlakwane</li> </ul>

It is furthermore recommended that a legally binding Precinct Plan/ Local Plan be compiled for each of the nodal points in the Sekhukhune District in line with the provisions of Section 21(l)(i) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA).

In cases where nodes fall within the area of jurisdiction of Traditional Leaders, such plans should be compiled in consultation with the Traditional Leaders.

These Precinct/ Local Plans should comprise detailed land use proposals at erf level to guide the future development of the area – and specifically the areas where future public investment in the form of community facilities, housing and engineering infrastructure should be consolidated.

Each Precinct Plan should also comprise an Implementation Programme highlighting the sequence/ priority of actions/ investments to be initiated in the area. Precinct Plans should also demarcate the areas where Government should acquire the land for future public investment (e.g. community facilities) in order to prevent these areas from being occupied/ allocated to people.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 3: To optimise connectivity and access by way of a comprehensive district movement network linking all urban and rural nodes to one another, and to significant destinations in the broader region.**

**Figure 37.3** illustrates the proposed Priority Movement Network for the Sekhukhune District. These are the priority routes for maintenance and upgrading on accord of the strategic role they play in linking communities to the major destinations in the District and surrounding regions.

All regional routes that traverse the District have to be properly maintained and/or upgraded in order to encourage regional traffic to travel through the district rather than around it. It is important that these routes are safe and able to accommodate the variety of traffic, namely trucks and other mining vehicles, buses, minibuses, cars, donkey carts, and pedestrians typical of the Sekhukhune rural environment.

Regional accessibility will be predominantly facilitated via three roads traversing the District in a northwest – southeast alignment (N11, R579 and R37), and two roads traversing the District in a northeast – southwest alignment (R555), and the R36. Together these roads constitute the main freight and logistics corridors connecting the District's economic activity areas to prominent provincial nodes and economic activity areas falling outside of the District – e.g. Mookgopong, Mokopane, Polokwane, Phalaborwa, Mashishing, Mbombela and Middelburg (along the N4 Maputo Development Corridor). In line with the Limpopo SDF, a Freight Hub is

proposed at Marble Hall along the N11 Corridor and at Tubatse along the R37/ Dilokong Corridor.

The first priority is the N11 corridor which traverse the western parts of the District linking two District Growth Points: Marble Hall and Groblersdal. It has to be prioritised in order to strengthen the SDM's external linkages northwards towards Mokopane, Lephalale and Botswana; and southwards towards Middelburg and Msukaligwa, whereafter it links up with routes N17 to Swaziland and N3 towards Durban (eThekewini).

Routes R37 and R555 constitute the provincially significant Dilokong Corridor, while route R36 forms part of a tourism corridor extending from the Highlands Meander around Dullstroom towards Lydenburg/ Mashishing and then to Hoedspruit in the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere area.

Route R579 is a very important north-south link through the central (rural) parts of the SDM providing a link to Lebowakgomo and Polokwane (and N1) to the north, and Middelburg (N4) and Msukaligwa (N17 and N3) to the south.

Furthermore, the proposed upgrading and extension of the Moloto Corridor (R573) from Thembisile Hani in Mpumalanga and City of Tshwane in Gauteng Province could have a significant impact on development in the District in future as elaborated below.





## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

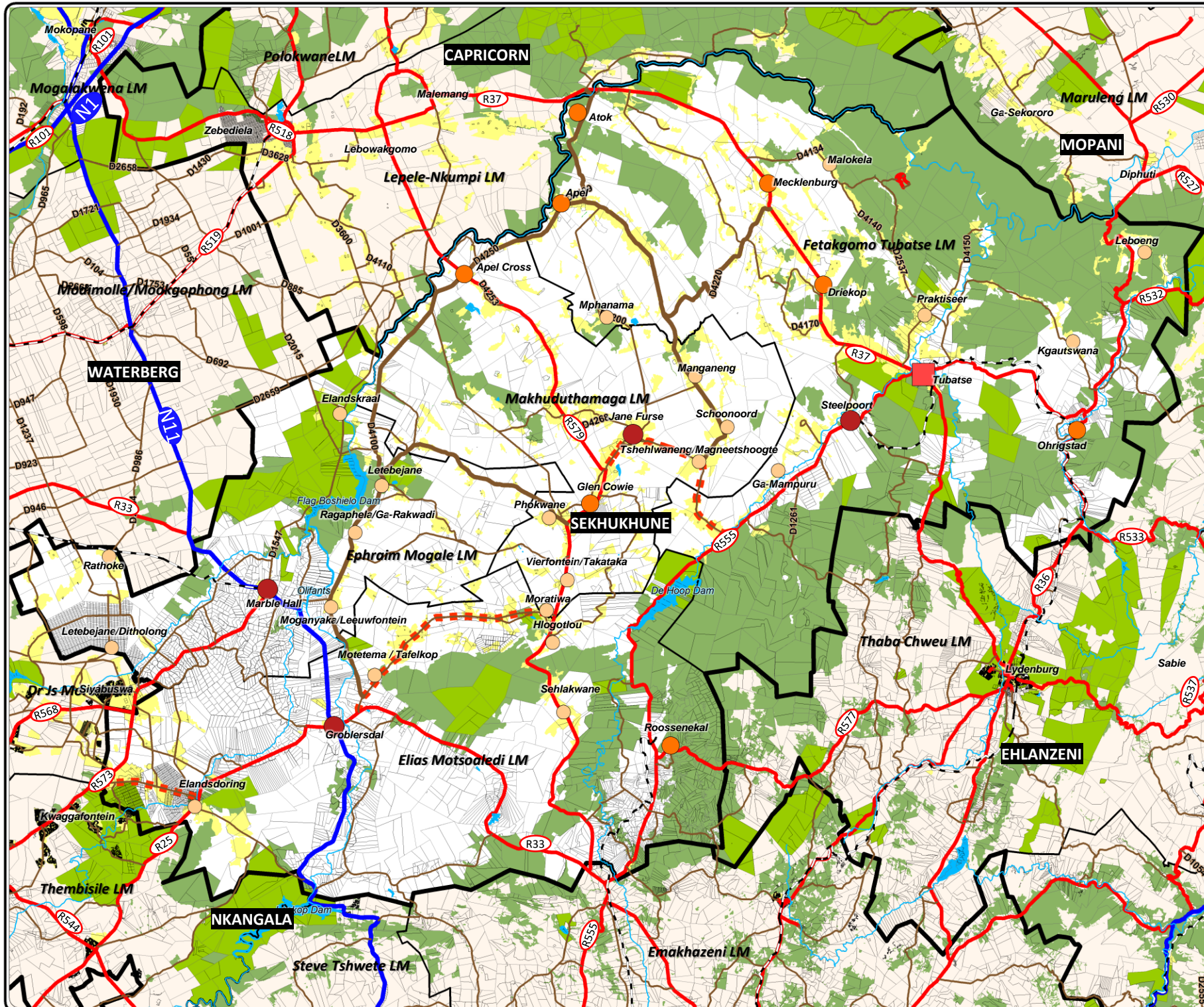
### Spatial Development Framework Principle 3 : Movement Network

#### Legend

- Cadastre
- Towns and Settlements
- Critical Biodiversity Area 1
- Protected Areas
- Dams and Rivers
- Provincial Growth Point (SEZ)
- District Growth Points
- Municipal Growth Points
- Rural Node/Service Point
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Railways
- Proposed Main Road Linkages
- Priority Secondary Roads



Figure 37.3





Although the current road network affords the District with good north-south regional accessibility, east-west accessibility is generally lacking. There is currently no well-established direct link between the District's two primary economic activity areas, namely Groblersdal and Burgersfort. To reach Burgersfort from Groblersdal for example, commuters currently first travel along the R33 in the direction of Middelburg, in order to meet-up with the R555 which leads to Burgersfort.

Hence, to functionally link the District's activity areas (mining, agriculture, and tourism) to one another and the Gauteng market, the SDF proposes to enhance the District's main road network by establishing a strong and multi-nodal east-west movement/ development corridor. Effectively this corridor extends the Moloto Corridor from City of Tshwane to Kwaggafontein and then through Groblersdal and Jane Furse right up to Tubatse/ Burgersfort by way of the following strategic sections as illustrated on **Figure 37.3**:

- From Kwaggafontein/ Moteti to Dennilton/ Elandsdoring (upgrade);
- From Dennilton/ Elandsdoring to Groblersdal (Agri Hub) via the R25;
- From Groblersdal to Hlogotlou/ Moratiwa via the existing secondary road passing Motetema, Rite, and Sephaku (upgrade);
- From Moratiwa to Glen Cowie/ Gamoloi via Takataka, Maserumo and Phokwane on the R579;
- From Glen Cowie/ Gamoloi to Jane Furse (Institutional Headquarters) via the existing secondary road passing Maleetse (upgrade);
- From Jane Furse past Tshelwaneng to Kokwaneng (R555) via the existing secondary road through the mountain (upgrade);

- From Kokwaneng to Steelpoort and Tubatse/ Burgersfort (SEZ) via the R555 up to R37 intersection.

Essentially, the establishment of this proposed movement/ development corridor will:

- Help to achieve regional and market integration by connecting the most densely populated rural areas and proposed Business/ Agricultural, Institutional and Mining/ Industrial Nodes of Groblersdal, Jane Furse and Burgersfort to one another and to the larger Gauteng market along the Moloto Corridor.
- Provide tourists from Gauteng visiting the southern-central parts of the Kruger National Park (via Orpen Gate), the Blyde River Canyon and the vast conurbation of nature reserves north and east of Hoedspruit with alternative route to the traditional N4 – Lydenburg – Ohrigstad – Hoedspruit route, and promote the three tourism corridors in Sekhukhune.
- Contribute towards urban-rural restructuring and environmental protection by means of promoting corridor and nodal development in the central rural parts of Sekhukhune District around Jane Furse.
- Be aligned with, and support the proposed expansion of the nationally significant Moloto Rail Corridor Initiative. It is envisioned that this corridor should eventually constitute one of the primary form giving/ restructuring elements of the spatial structure of the District.

Hence, to optimally capitalize on the strategic location of the District, these existing and proposed internal and external linkages should serve as important spatial elements along which to consolidate future



development(s) associated with the three sectors identified to drive the economy of the SDM.

The network of lower order roads that functionally links all the identified Nodal Points and other major destinations in the District to one another also needs to be maintained and incrementally upgraded. This network ensures connectivity amongst the urban and rural nodes in the District, which is critical towards facilitating economic development and ensuring that communities have convenient access to the services clustered at nodal points.

Firstly, it is recommended that specific attention be given to the functional upgrading of the secondary road network section from Tshehlwaneng up to Apel which is the main local road serving the villages in the strip between R37 and R579; the link between Apel and Apel Cross to the south and Atok to the north; and Route D4226 which provides a local north-south link up to route R37.

Secondly, the link between Phokwane and Letebejane which serves the rural area between route R579 and N11, combined with the upgrade of route D4100 southwards through a number of rural nodes from Apel Cross up to Groblersdal and Marble Hall.

**Public Transport:** The Prioritised Transport Network must also facilitate/ accommodate the bulk of public transport movement, with the majority of public transport infrastructure focused along this Network which is illustrated

on Figure 21 in this report. The routes must accommodate buses and taxis in a safe manner, providing lay-byes, parking bays and even separate lanes where possible and/or necessary, together with sheltered pick-up and drop-off points. In this manner, movement between nodal points is facilitated, and the Priority Transport Network strengthened.

A public transport facility should include at least a formal taxi rank with canopies and ablution facilities and must accommodate taxi, bus, and metered taxi vehicles. An informal trade area may be added as the 'feet' increase, and should be catered for in the design in line with Principle 11 of the SDM SDF. The facilities must be convenient (paved surfaces, signage) and safe (lighting, bins).

**Rail:** Rail linkages to and from the District have to be supported, well-maintained and enhanced. This plays a role in strengthening external linkages to and from the District, and in making communities more mobile. The three lines include the following:

- Steelpoort-Tubatse – Ohrigstad – Lydenburg – Belfast;
- Roosenekal – Middelburg; and
- Marble Hall – Pienaarsrivier (which may be extended to link up with the proposed Groblersdal Agri Hub to the south.

**Logistics:** The provision of supporting infrastructure such as logistics facilities, warehousing and supply centres, as well as rail sidings are needed to unlock export potential in agriculture and mining sectors, and other export options. The main focus for provision of such facilities is Marble Hall and

Tubatse which are proposed Logistics and Modal Transfer Hubs in the Limpopo SDF. Efficient logistical networks and supporting infrastructure can assist to reduce food loss and wastage between farms and consumers, and promote trade between the Sekhukhune DM and SADC countries.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 4: To ensure equitable access to social infrastructure and promotion of Local Economic Development by way of targeted investment based on a spatial logic (MPCC) at all the priority nodes in the District.**

The currently dispersed settlement structure of the District has not only resulted in the costly duplication of essential community services and infrastructure, but has left some communities without access to these. Hence, proper planning in respect of the placement of the provision of resources is necessary to bring about an even, equitable, and cost-effective distribution of essential community services and infrastructure throughout the entire municipal area.

Importantly, to ensure that the Municipality lives up to its Constitutional obligation whilst striving to consolidate the dispersed settlement structure, the SDF proposes that Multi Purpose Community Centres (MPCCs)/ Thusong Centres should form the focal point for infrastructure provision within the urban and rural nodes of the DM.

Essentially, a Thusong Centre/ Rural Service Centre is “a focal point at which a comprehensive range of essential services can be obtained by

*people living in its vicinity. In turn it acts as a pool of human and physical resources from which the inputs necessary for urban and rural development can be distributed efficiently, and from which urban and rural people can draw to promote their development”.*

The key to the success of Thusong Centre development is rooted in the principle of focused and deliberate government investment spending to ensure that these centres develop to provide an extensive range of community facilities. By doing so, Thusong Centres possess the inherent potential to act as spatial points within a larger space-economy around which the critical mass required to initiate formal and informal local economic development can occur.

Such centres hold the following advantages:

- It promotes nodal development which is conducive to targeted infrastructure spending, local economic development and corridor development;
- Consolidates human settlement around nodal points and protect valuable agricultural land from urbanisation pressures;
- It reduces the levels of inequality in living standards and access to basic services between rural and urban areas;
- Basic services are provided by government in a financially sustainable manner;
- Provides government with a platform from which to develop telecentres in rural areas, as well as rural energy centres;



- Provides a platform for entrepreneurship and small business development (LED);
- Directs investment in provision of engineering services at most cost efficient points in the District;
- Informs decisions relating to upgrading of road infrastructure, provision of multi-modal transport facilities; and determination of priority public transport routes.

In light of the above, the Sekhukhune SDF strongly advocates that national and provincial sector departments prioritise the establishment of new social facilities (e.g. clinic, school, library, park) in MPCC sites/ buildings at the proposed priority nodes (see Principle 2), until all of the nodes in the district offer an appropriate range of social services. The 'level' of services provided should be in line with the proposed nodal hierarchy, i.e. high order services such as a hospital and magistrate's court to be located at higher order nodes, while lower order services such as a mobile clinic and mobile library would be more appropriate at lower order nodes.

#### Information Box 1: Spatial Targeting Approach

The key to the success of developing strong service centres and local economic capacity in the SDM is rooted in the principle of targeted, cross-sectoral government investment at predetermined and highly accessible points.

**Diagrams 8.1 to 8.6** illustrate how the proposed spatial targeting approach could lead to the incremental development of a new activity node, or strengthen existing nodes. It builds on government's Thusong centre concept. As mentioned, it is proposed that the identified district nodes be recognised as the priority points for public investment – as follows:

The SDM/ Local Municipality identifies a strategically located and highly accessible point within the city/ town/ settlement that will be developed as a

Thusong Centre. Such points are typically major intersections, and/or consolidated with existing cluster(s) of business activity, social services and public transport facilities e.g. taxi ranks.

The development of a Thusong Centre takes place over time and is based on an incremental growth process catalysed by a number of strategic investments by various spheres of government (not limited to community facilities).

As an example, the first step in the physical development of a Thusong Centre could be the establishment of a community hall (refer to **Diagram 8.1**). The community hall can be utilised for a variety of functions, including serving as a pension pay-out point; accommodating a mobile clinic once a week; serving as an adult basic education and training centre at times, etc. Because of the concentration of people at the community hall during the week, a bus or taxi rank may establish because people are regularly being picked up and dropped off at the facility.

The increasing numbers of daily visitors could start supporting a low key local economy in the form of informal trade stalls (see **Diagram 8.2**). Later on, a greater variety of more permanent community facilities may be added by various spheres of government, including a clinic, post office, and library/ computer centre.

With the increased intensity of activity and visitors at the precinct, formal retail activities and even more community facilities could become viable (**Diagram 8.3**). Well located erven should be reserved for business use and not occupied by social services.

In time, the informal market could be formalised to provide traders with more permanent infrastructure (**Diagram 8.4**). At such time, there will also likely be pressure for residential development in close proximity to the node – in which case government may add a subsidised housing component, preferably at medium density. This not only enhances the viability of community facilities at the node, but also strengthens its economic potential ("critical mass").

Additional housing will also require that supplementary educational facilities like a primary school and sports fields be established (**Diagram 8.5**). It is the role of

Diagram 8.1

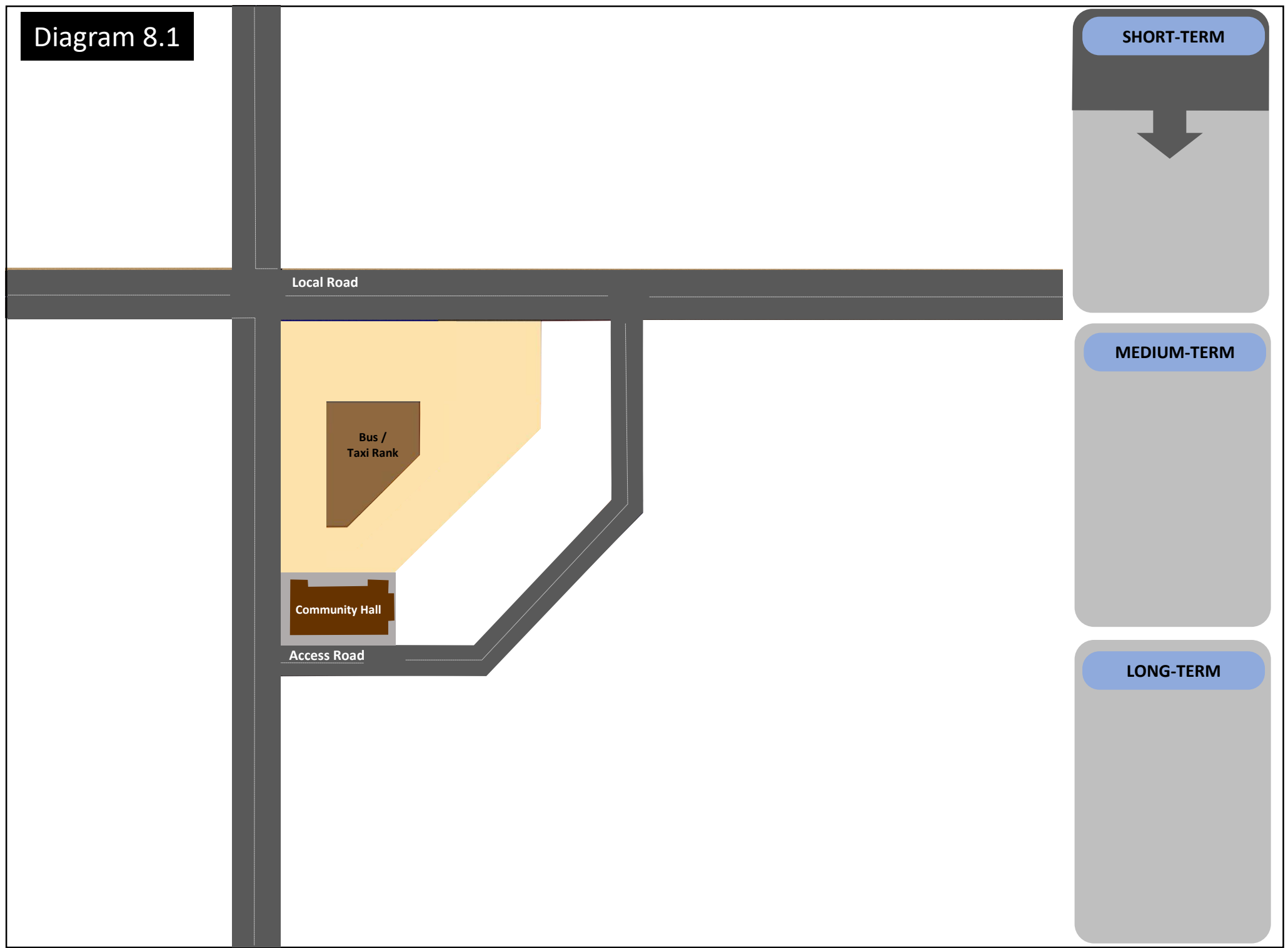




Diagram 8.2

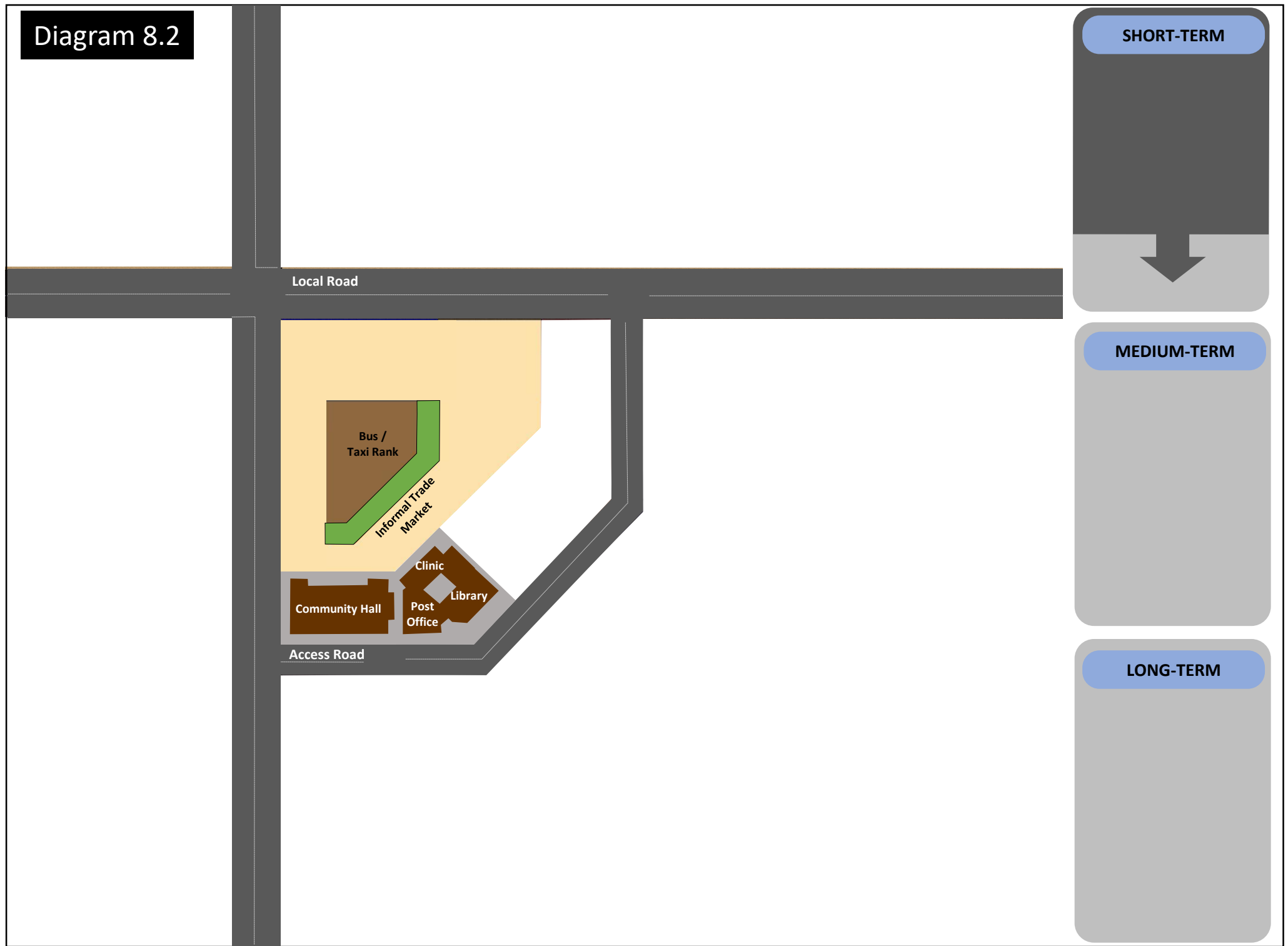


Diagram 8.3

Local Road

Retail

Bus /  
Taxi Rank

Informal Trade  
Market

Home  
Affairs

Park /  
Sportsfield

Munic. Offices/  
Pay-Point

Clinic

Library

Post  
Office

Community Hall

Access Road

SHORT-TERM

MEDIUM-TERM





Diagram 8.4

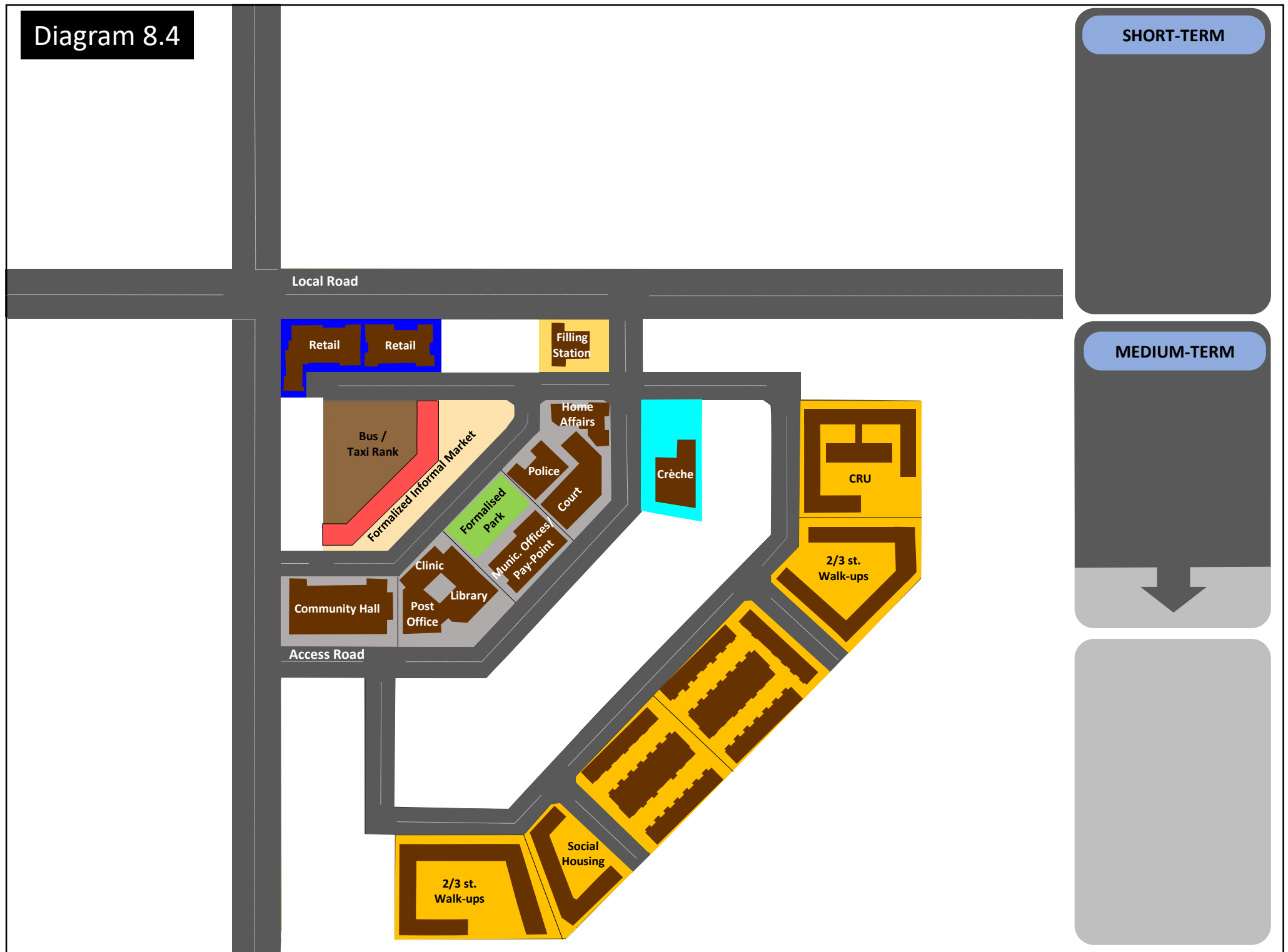
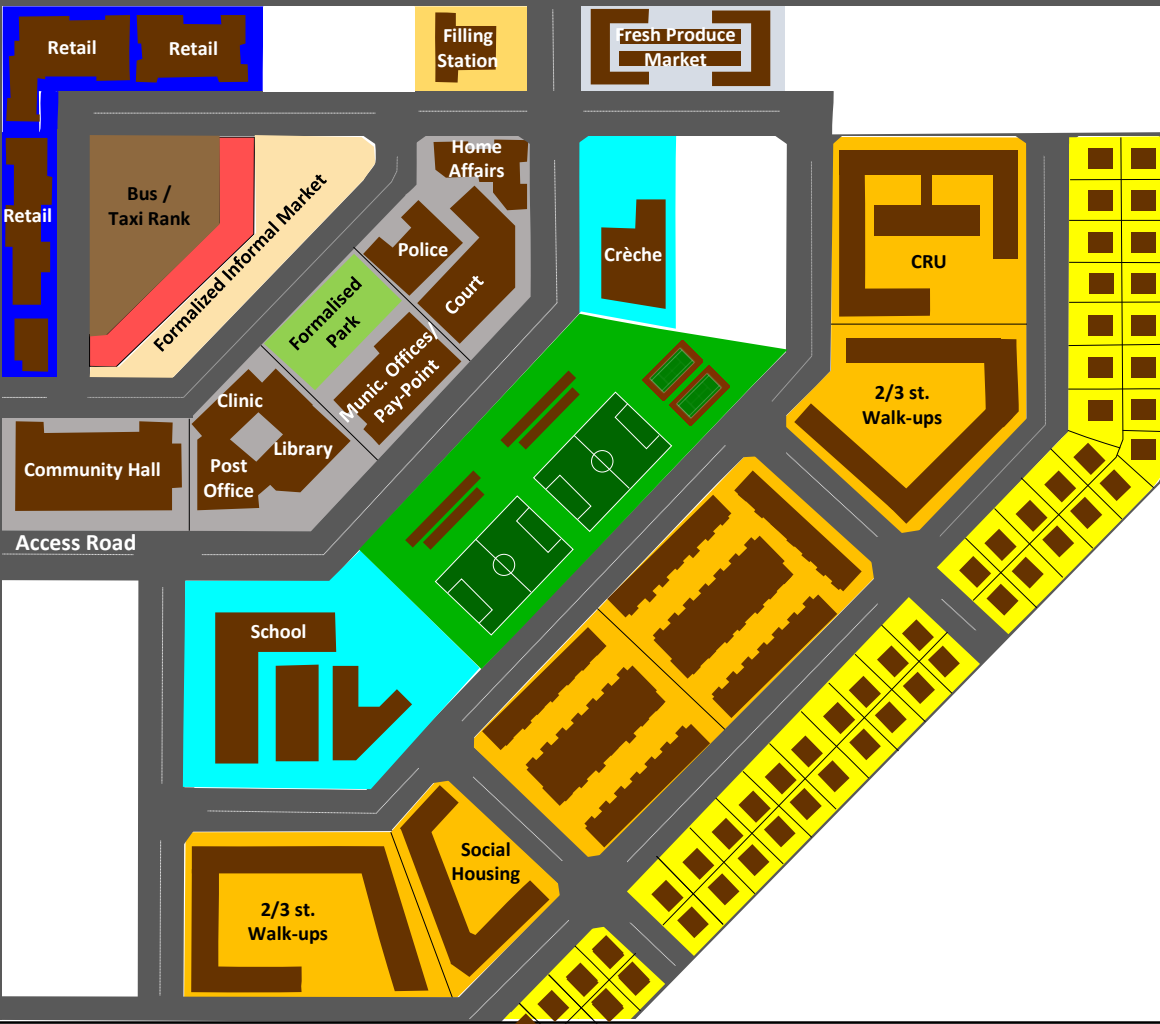


Diagram 8.5

Local Road



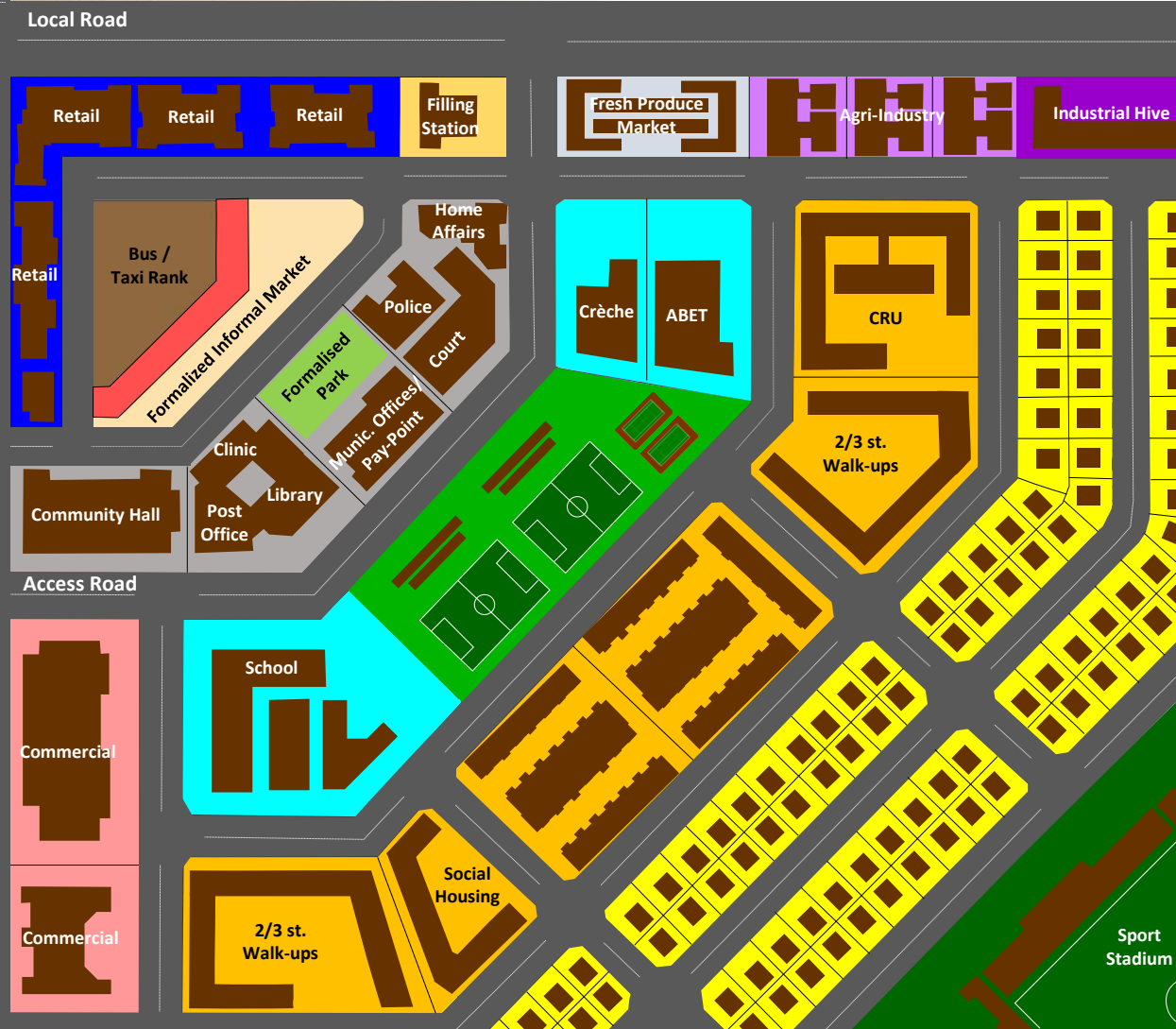
SHORT-TERM

MEDIUM-TERM

LONG-TERM



Diagram 8.6



SHORT-TERM

MEDIUM-TERM

LONG-TERM



government to guide the location and design of such investment. A fresh produce market could also be established at the node as an offset area for surrounding small-scale farmers. This provides subsistence farmers (the Production Hub) an incentive/ opportunity to produce more as there is a market for their products in close proximity (Collection/ Distribution Hub).

Over a period of time the “critical mass” of the node will increase, leading to increased economic potential and associated sustainability. Eventually, it may also accommodate agro-industries, specialised services such as adult basic education and indoor sports facilities, and even some commercial activities and service industries (see **Diagram 8.6**) serving the broader surrounding community.

Eventually, the way in which public investment was rationally clustered (spatial targeting) acted as catalyst to local economic development which enhanced the sustainability of the rural node and surrounding communities. It also results in enhanced and cost efficient service delivery to the community.

The need for public investment patterns to remain consistent with the proposed nodal hierarchy over an extended period of time cannot be over-emphasised. It will take some time for the required critical mass (to enable local economic growth) to be established at nodes.

A growing offering of goods and services (formal and informal) at nodes will also assist to increase the viability of adjacent social facilities and government services by drawing more people. In this way, private and public sector investment becomes mutually reinforcing and the nodes’ critical mass keeps growing which enhances the sustainability of the node.

A stronger local economy generates more jobs and more discretionary income amongst local communities – both of which are vital in the SDM

context of high poverty and unemployment levels, and a massive youth population.

In conclusion, the strategic intention of the Sekhukhune SDF is to utilise consolidated and targeted public sector investment to create new and/or strengthen existing critical mass at selected urban and rural nodes , thereby increasing the nodes’ economic potential which, in turn, assists to create an enabling environment for private sector investment throughout the District. The nodes in the SDM where there are a general backlog of community infrastructure/ social services should be prioritised for public investment.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 5: To consolidate human settlement projects in sustainable Priority Housing Development Areas at the identified urban and rural nodes.**

**Informal Settlements:** As a first priority with regards to residential development, the SDF proposes that informal settlements in the SDM be upgraded. The majority of these informal dwellings are located in the Fetakgomo-Tubatse area and are associated with the mining activities along route R37 (Dilokong Corridor). The Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) should be utilised in this regard, and in accordance with the following prescribed phases:

Phase 1: Upgrading Plan and Basic Services

Phase 2: Township Establishment and Full Services

Phase 3: Tenure Upgrading

Phase 4: Top Structure/ Housing Provision

**Priority Housing Development Areas:** Secondly, to achieve more compact, consolidated and integrated urban/ village structure throughout the SDM, the SDF proposes that Strategic Development Areas (SDAs)/ Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDA's) be identified through Spatial Development Frameworks of local municipalities. This is in line with the content requirements for a municipal Spatial Development Framework as noted in Section 26(a) to (p) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (see Diagram 2 in this report).

Strategic Development Areas/ Priority Housing Development Areas should comprise a mixture of tenure options so as to ensure equitable access to housing, and to enable people of all income groups to settle within these areas.

Strategic Development Areas/ Priority Housing Development Areas which have been identified from current local SDFs in the SDM as illustrated on **Figure 37.4** (to be updated). These are earmarked to accommodate the current, and expected future increase in housing demand. Importantly, due to their location around the proposed nodal points, the SDAs will ensure that the bulk of public housing is located within and around areas displaying economic potential. Essentially, the SDAs should be developed with a mixture of tenure options so as to ensure equitable access to housing, and to encourage people to settle within the proposed SDAs.

All public housing projects initiated by COGHSTA should be located in these areas. Importantly, this concept has been incorporated into the Limpopo

Human Settlement Multi-Year Plan (2018), and in future all housing projects will only be developed in areas earmarked as Priority Housing Development Areas in the municipal Spatial Development Frameworks.

**Rural Housing:** A challenge the SDM is faced with is that large portions of rural land in the District are held in trust by tribal and community authorities, contributing to a general absence of security of tenure. Backlogs in the delivery of essential services such as water and electricity, together with poor road conditions, also complicate/ hinder housing provision in these areas. The Rural Housing Programme should be implemented in a rational way in these areas which are to be demarcated as part of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks. The proposed precinct plans for priority nodes in the district should also indicate the Priority Housing Development Areas in each of the rural nodes/ areas in the SDM.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 6: To direct engineering infrastructure investment aimed at social and economic development towards the priority nodes, and provide at least basic services to communities experiencing excessive service backlogs (in line with Constitutional obligation).**

All communities within the Sekhukhune District Municipality have the right to access to basic services like water, sanitation, and electricity whether they are located at one of the formal nodal points, or in the deep rural parts of the District. The District, together with local municipalities, should thus continue to endeavour to expand its formal water, sanitation and electricity





## SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

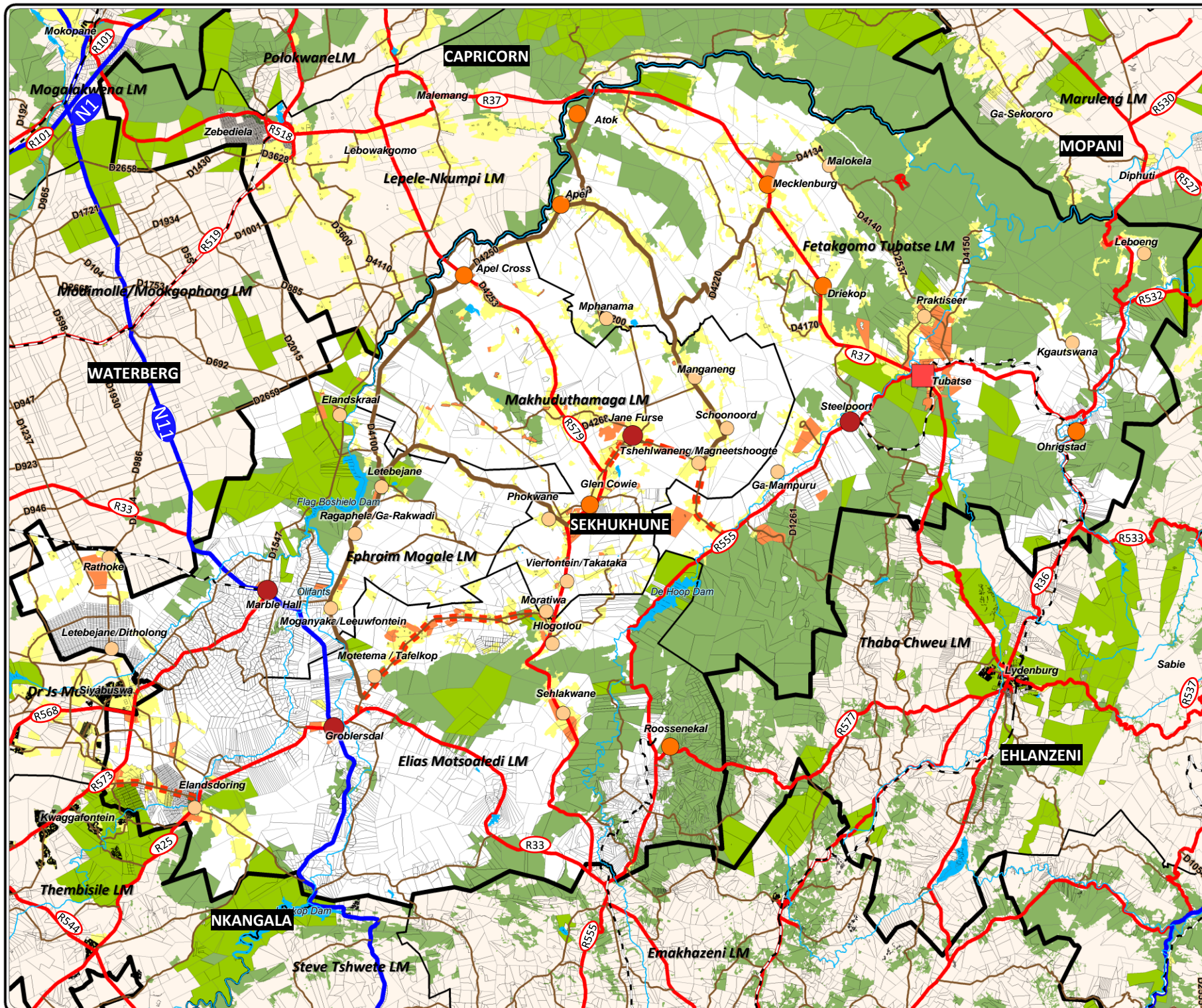
### Spatial Development Framework Principle 6 : Priority Housing Development

#### Legend

- Cadastre
- Towns and Settlements
- Critical Biodiversity Area 1
- Protected Areas
- Dams and Rivers
- Provincial Growth Point (SEZ)
- District Growth Points
- Municipal Growth Points
- Rural Node/Service Point
- Priority Housing Development Areas
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Railways
- Proposed Main Road Linkages
- Priority Secondary Roads



Figure 37.4





networks and refuse collection system in order to eventually reach and serve all rural and urban communities within the municipal area to at least RDP level (as per the NDP guidelines).

The key challenge is to create a balance in terms of improving services in the rural and urban areas in the district simultaneously. Sufficient infrastructure capacity in the urban areas is critical in order to ensure that it can facilitate and enhance the processes of large scale local economic development and human settlement. It is proposed that this should be done in accordance with an unbiased prioritisation model for the district area, based on the priorities identified in the Sekhukhune District and/or Municipal Infrastructure Master Plans.

The Priority Housing Development Areas identified should also be prioritised for services in order to unlock and facilitate the development of these housing/ mixed use projects which are primarily aimed at eradicating the district housing backlog, and achieving the urban restructuring required.

All Infrastructure Master Plans in Sekhukhune should be based on supporting the nodal development concept/ system proposed for the District. At a more detailed level, settlements (existing and new) in the District should be designed in accordance with the principles and standards set out in the CSIR's 'Red Book': 'Guidelines for Human Settlement Planning and Design' in order to ensure innovative and affordable utilisation of solar energy, rain- and stormwater harvesting, composting toilets and recycling opportunities.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 7: To utilise the natural environmental and cultural historic features in the District as anchors from which to promote ecotourism and conservation.**

The RIDS promotes a multi-sectoral approach to development which moves beyond an exclusively manufacturing focus, to a focus on knowledge-based development, tourism and improvement of human capital. Hence, to this effect, and in light of the high dependency of the SDM economy on the public and mining sectors, other sectors need to be developed in the long-term in an attempt to render the economy less vulnerable once the mining boom subsides.

Tourism is one such sector in which a competitive advantage can be developed and maintained over time within the SDM. Hence, in an attempt to diversify the economy and to stimulate economic development, the SDF seeks to exploit the District's tourism potential by supporting the development initiatives of the 2005 GSDM Tourism Development Strategy, the Tourism Cluster Initiative of the PGDS, and the District's LED Strategy.

Tourism specifically, is considered to have significant growth potential as the District is located in close proximity to Gauteng, and on-route to the Lowveld which hosts the world renowned Kruger National Park and Blyde River Canyon as part of the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere.

Consequently, the SDF proposes that the existing Schuinsdraai, Kwaggavoetpad, Blyderivierspoort and Potlake Nature Reserves; as well as the new De Hoop Dam and Nature Reserves around Tubatse up to Ohrigstad be used as tourism anchors from which to promote future eco- and cultural-heritage tourism development in future.

**Figure 37.5** illustrates the location of these tourism anchors – also in relation to surrounding tourism anchors such as Dinokeng, Rust de Winter, Zithabiseni and Loskop Dam to the south-west; the Trout Triangle between Dullstroom, Lydenburg and Machadodorp to the south-east; the Kruger to Canyon Biosphere to the north-east and Waterberg Biosphere to the north-west.

The idea should be to create tourism nodes of significance within the SDM (via the clustering of activities) that will serve to attract both local and international tourists. Furthermore, the SDF proposes the establishment of the three tourism corridors in the district as shown on Figure 37.5:

- Mafala a Matala (Scenic/ Agriculture Route) around Groblersdal-Marble Hall)
- Marota Cultural Route (along R37-R555-R579 in central northern parts)
- Platinum Stream Mining Route (along R37-R555).

Prioritised Tourism Anchor Projects include the following:

#### ■ **The Tjate Heritage Site**

Tjate, the original home of the Bapedi people and the royal residence King Sekhukhune, is the most important historical site Sekhukhune. Consequently, the Sekhukhune Tourism Development Strategy suggests that this site should be developed into the primary attraction in the District, with plans to include a dry stone reception centre, a military museum, a royal kgoro and village, a 72-bed tented camp, and a restaurant facility. Activities would include historical tours and military re-enactments.

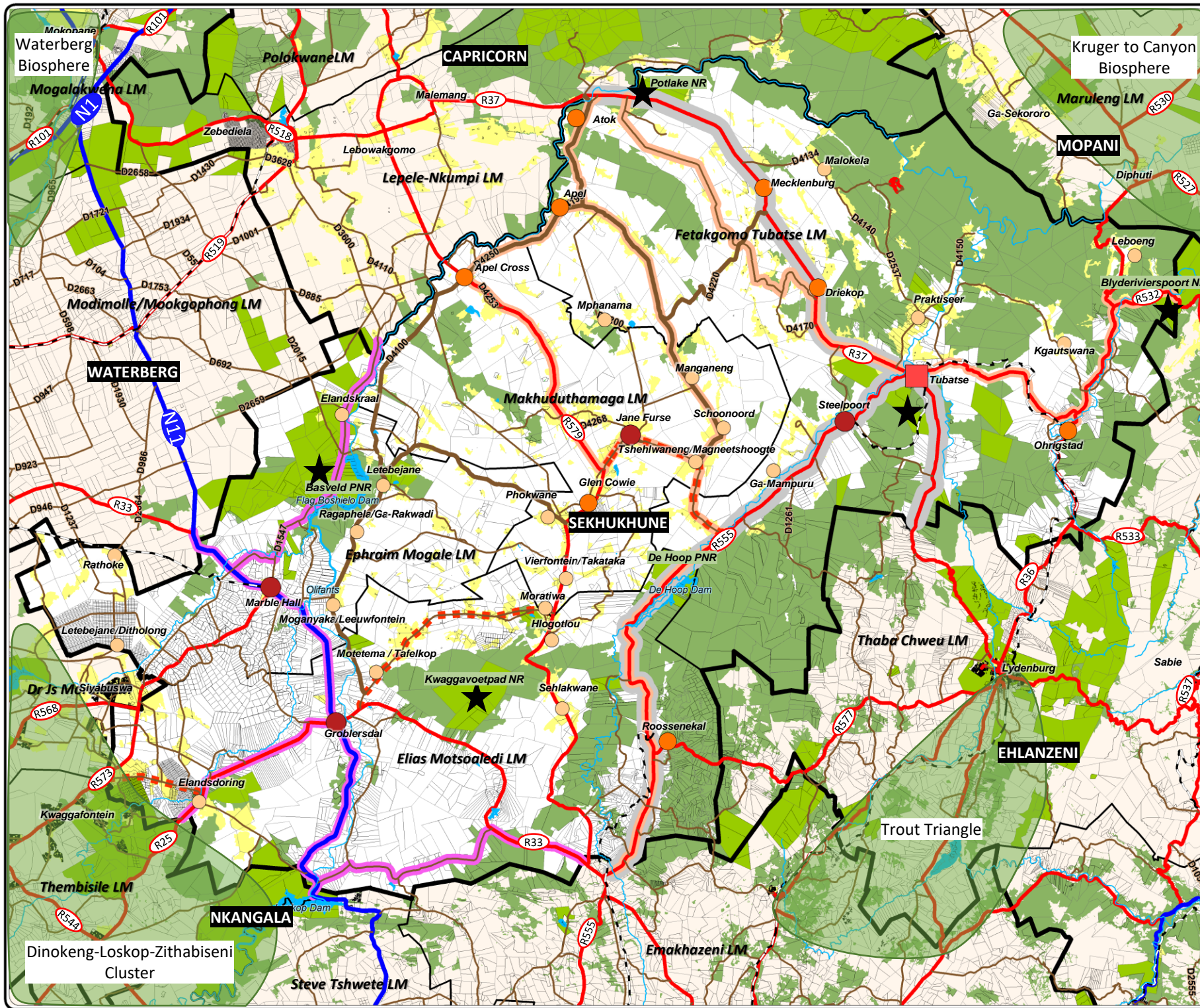
#### ■ **The Flag Boshielo Dam**

This development consists of a series of projects culminating in a large-scale development around the Flag Boshielo Dam and the 9000 hectare Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve. Potential investment opportunities include a golf estate, a resort, development of luxury housing (time-share or full ownership), a large hotel and conference facility, and a marine resort on the eastern end of the dam. There is also potential to amalgamate game farms in the area to create a large Big Five game reserve. Essentially, this initiative strives to diversify the district tourism base away from business travelers and towards leisure tourism.

#### ■ **The Entrance Gate Complex**

One of the central themes of the Sekhukhune Tourism Development Strategy is “Sekhukhune, revival of an African Empire”. This involves the establishment of a series of Entrance Gate Complexes in an





SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT  
MUNICIPALITY

Spatial Development  
Framework  
Principle 7 : Tourism

#### Legend

- Cadastre
- Towns and Settlements
- Critical Biodiversity Area 1
- Protected Areas
- Dams and Rivers
- Provincial Growth Point (SEZ)
- District Growth Points
- Municipal Growth Points
- Rural Node/Service Point
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Railways
- Proposed Main Road Linkages
- Priority Secondary Roads
- Tourism Anchors
- Tourism Corridors
  - Mafulo A Matala Route
  - The Marota Route
  - Platinum Stream

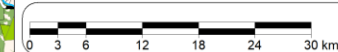


Figure 37.5



attempt to create a sense of arrival at the Sekhukhune Empire. The main themes of the Sekhukhune tourism strategy should be displayed at these complexes:

- ❑ Sekhukhune: revival of a fortified African empire;
- ❑ Cultural Heart of South Africa;
- ❑ Entrance Gate to the greatest eco-tourism and heritage tourism areas of Southern Africa;
- ❑ Epicentre of struggle against colonialism and oppression.

Preferred locations for these complexes are along route R36 at the tunnels near Blyderivierspoort; at Marble Hall and at Groblersdal.

#### ■ **The De Hoop Dam Complex to Mapoch Cave Heritage Site**

This is one of the rare sites where most of the seven most important motivations for visiting South Africa could be found namely natural scenery, wild life, cultural interest, value for money, diversity and curiosity value. Main development proposal includes a resort development at the dam and surrounding conservation area, and the establishment of a conservation area in the Steelpoort valley.

It can serve the business visitor, holiday maker, international tourism and special interest visitor (to Tjate and Mapoch Caves) – the core cultural attractions and projects of the district.

#### ■ **Drakensberg Escarpment Complex**

This project forms an integral whole with the Legalameetse, Wolkberg, Sekororo and Mafefe complex to the north in the Capricorn district and it encompasses the whole mountain area on the north-eastern boundary of the district from Potlake to Blyderivierspoort and south towards Ohrigstad. The high ridge of the Drakensberg overlooking the Lowveld forms the eastern boundary.

It has the potential to become one of the premier mountain holiday destinations in South Africa and could include:

- ❑ The preparation of the area for at least one large scale mountain resort and a number of smaller mountain lodges;
- ❑ The completion of the new bush camp and cultural village on the Farm Stellenbosch to become a commercially driven operation;
- ❑ Expand the facilities of the Potlake Nature Reserve through a guest house, motel and conference centre;
- ❑ The development of a series of hiking, mountain bike and 4x4 trails.

#### ■ **Masemola Cluster of Heritage Projects**

The Manche Masemola Memorial Site and the Ga Momo Mo Cultural Resort forms the basis of an ambitious vision to take a typically African rural community and transform it by positioning it on the core tourism route of the Limpopo, telling the story of its birth, history and

heritage and making it an internationally significant pilgrimage site. It could include:

- ❑ Expansion of Gamo Mo Cultural Resort by incorporating the Flag Boshielo Dam;
- ❑ Developing an African Ivory Route village camp and large camping site at the Manche Masemola Memorial Site;
- ❑ A series of hiking, mountain bike and 4x4 trails connecting the various sites.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 8: To further enhance agricultural development and food production by establishing the Agri Park concept in the District.**

The SDF seeks to promote economic development by enhancing high intensity commercial farming, food production and agro-processing activities in all parts of the District. At present the bulk of agricultural production, and specifically high intensity tunnel farming, irrigation and horticulture occurs along the fertile banks of the Olifants, Elands, Steelpoort/ Tubatse and Ohrigstad Rivers as graphically demarcated (numbers 1-4) on **Figure 37.6**. These high potential agricultural precincts must at all cost be protected from competing land uses such as mining and human settlements as these form the agricultural base of the SDM. These areas are part of only a few very high potential agricultural precincts in the entire Limpopo Province.

However, the majority part of the district is still characterised by fragmented, ill resourced and high risk subsistence farming which is not sustainable in the medium to longer term (numbers 1-5 on Figure 37.6).

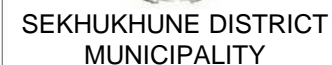
It is recommended that the Agri Park concept be implemented in the Sekhukhune District to:

- a) Maintain the high production in the existing commercial farming areas; and
- b) Enhance production in the subsistence farming areas to eventually also become commercial farming units.

An Agri-Park is defined as a networked innovation system of agro-production, processing, logistics, marketing, training and extension services located at the district level. As a network it enables a market-driven combination and integration of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services. The Agri Park comprises of three basic units namely:

- a) **Agri-Hub Unit (AH)** – this is a production, equipment hire, processing, packaging, logistics and training unit and it is recommended that it be established around Groblersdal town.
- b) **The Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU)** – this is a rural outreach unit connected with the Agri-Hub. The FPSU does capacity building, infrastructure development, primary collection, storage, processing for the local market, and provides extension services to

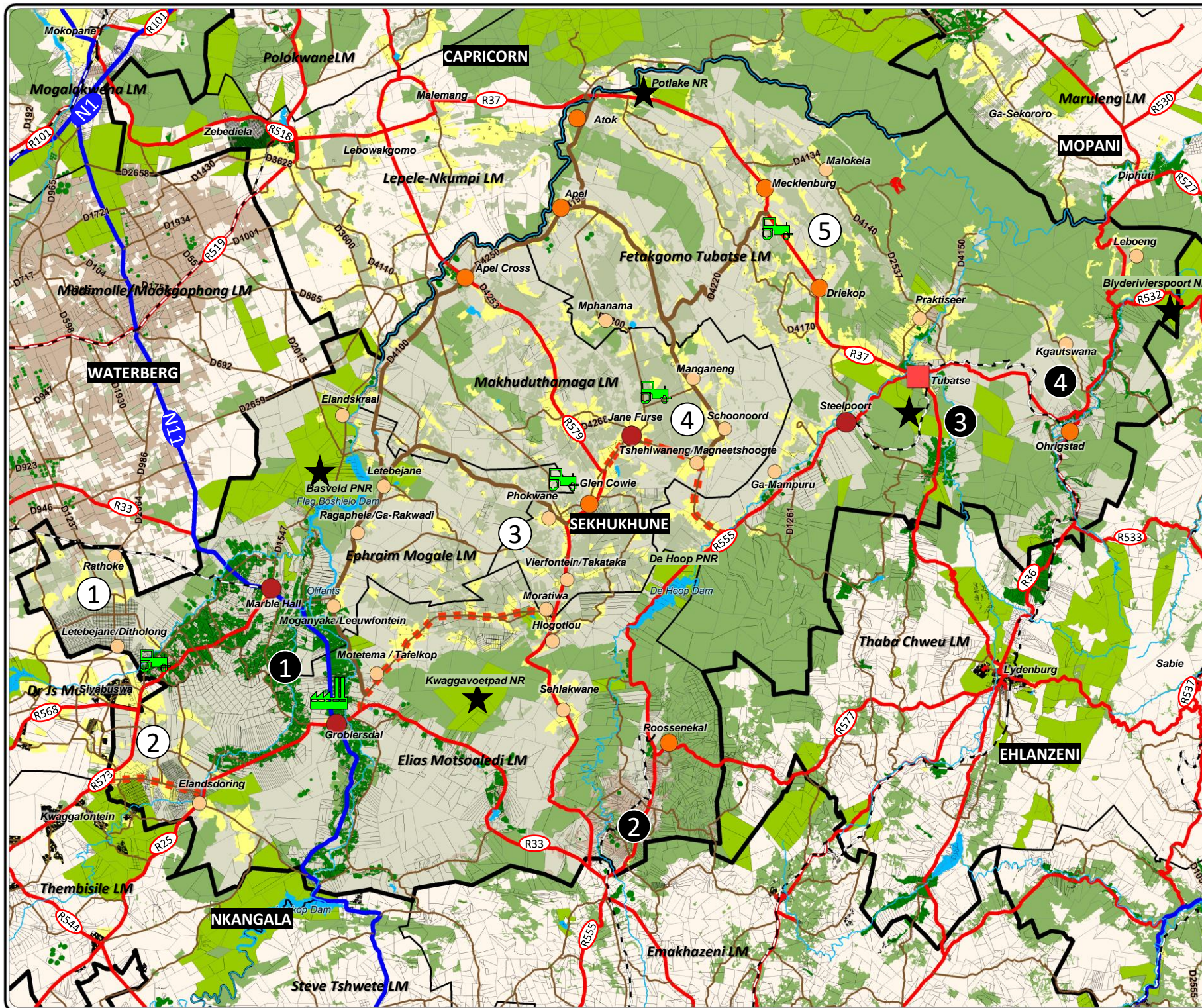




### Legend

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Figure 37.6





farmers and it is proposed that a FPSU be established in each of the functional subsistence farming areas in the district.

c) **The Rural Urban Market Centre Unit (RUMC)** – the RUMC has three main purposes:

- Linking and contracting rural, urban and international markets through contracts;
- It acts as a holding-facility, releasing produce to urban markets based on seasonal trends;
- It provides market intelligence and information feedback, to the Agricultural Hub and FPSU, using latest information and communication technologies.

This facility/ function should also be located in Groblersdal town which is the Agri Hub of the SDM.

Within this Sekhukhune Agri-park the following activities will take place:

- **Knowledge Transfer and Innovation** – this will include development and training of farmers as well as people involved in agri-business, food production as well as agro-tourism. There will also be vertical and horizontal learning between emerging and established agri-business entrepreneurs. The agri-hub will act as centre for harnessing competitiveness, resource efficiency, and environmental consciousness.
- **Advisory Services** – The Agri-park will be a centre of excellence where experts like agricultural research centres and firms disseminate information related to markets, investments, funding and other agriculture-oriented modalities.

■ **Cooperation** – there will be incubation of small-scale farmers as well as cooperatives within the district. This will allow for small-scale agri-business operators to forge a critical mass that would enable them to compete in both local and global markets.

■ **Investment in Physical Assets** – the introduction of the Agri-park in Sekhukhune will be accompanied by massive investments in physical infrastructure i.e. road, pack-houses, and other related supporting amenities. Tied to this is the provision of basic services such as water and electricity.

■ **Agri-Business Development** – The Agri-park will act as critical hubs for the identification and harnessing of agricultural belts as well as agricultural value-chains. The spin-offs from agri-business development will transform rural towns and villages into vibrant economies.

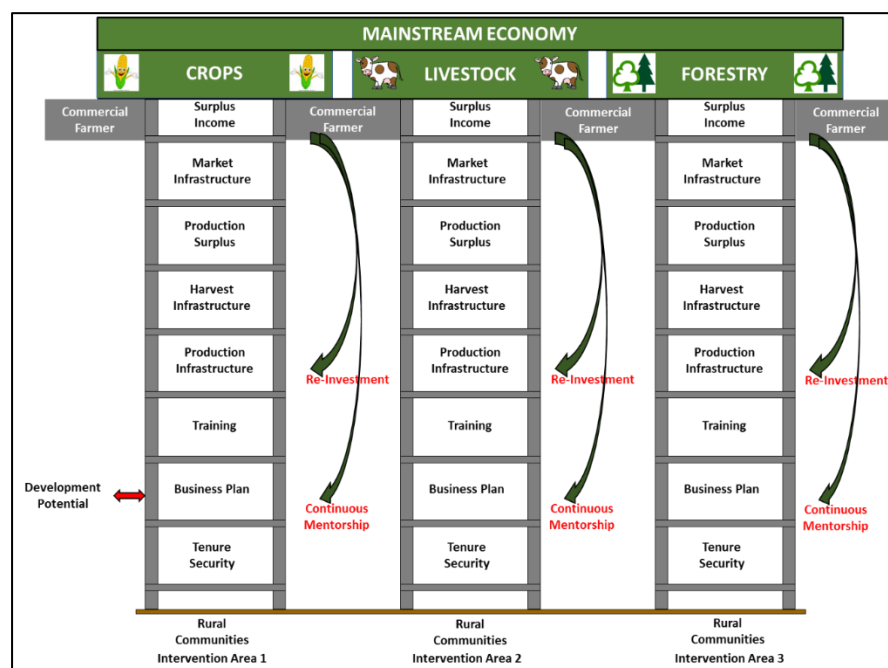
**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 9: To facilitate upscaling of subsistence farming to commercial farming in all the identified Rural Intervention Areas within the Sekhukhune Agri-Park.**

Emerging small-scale farmers have an important role to play towards long term food security and poverty alleviation by providing employment opportunities to the local population. Consequently, the SDF proposes that the five precincts characterised by subsistence farming in the Sekhukhune District be declared as Rural Intervention Areas.

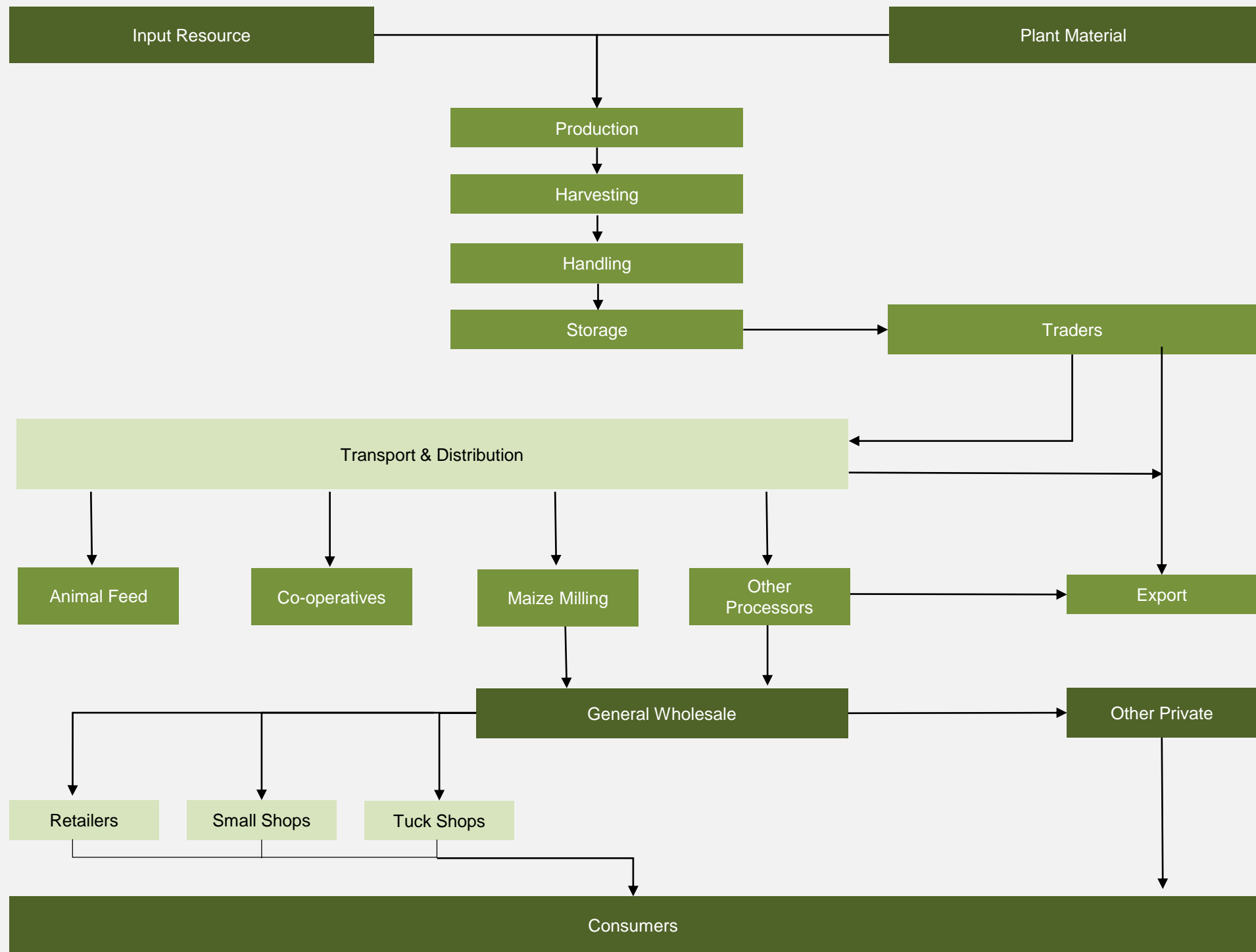
Special dedicated attention must be given to enhancing agricultural activities in these five Rural Intervention Areas through the establishment of Farmer Production Support Units in each of these as illustrated on Figure 37.6.

The Sekhukhune District should use these areas of significant agricultural potential to promote the agricultural industry, and specifically supporting emerging farmers by way of the following measures as illustrated on **Diagram 9:**

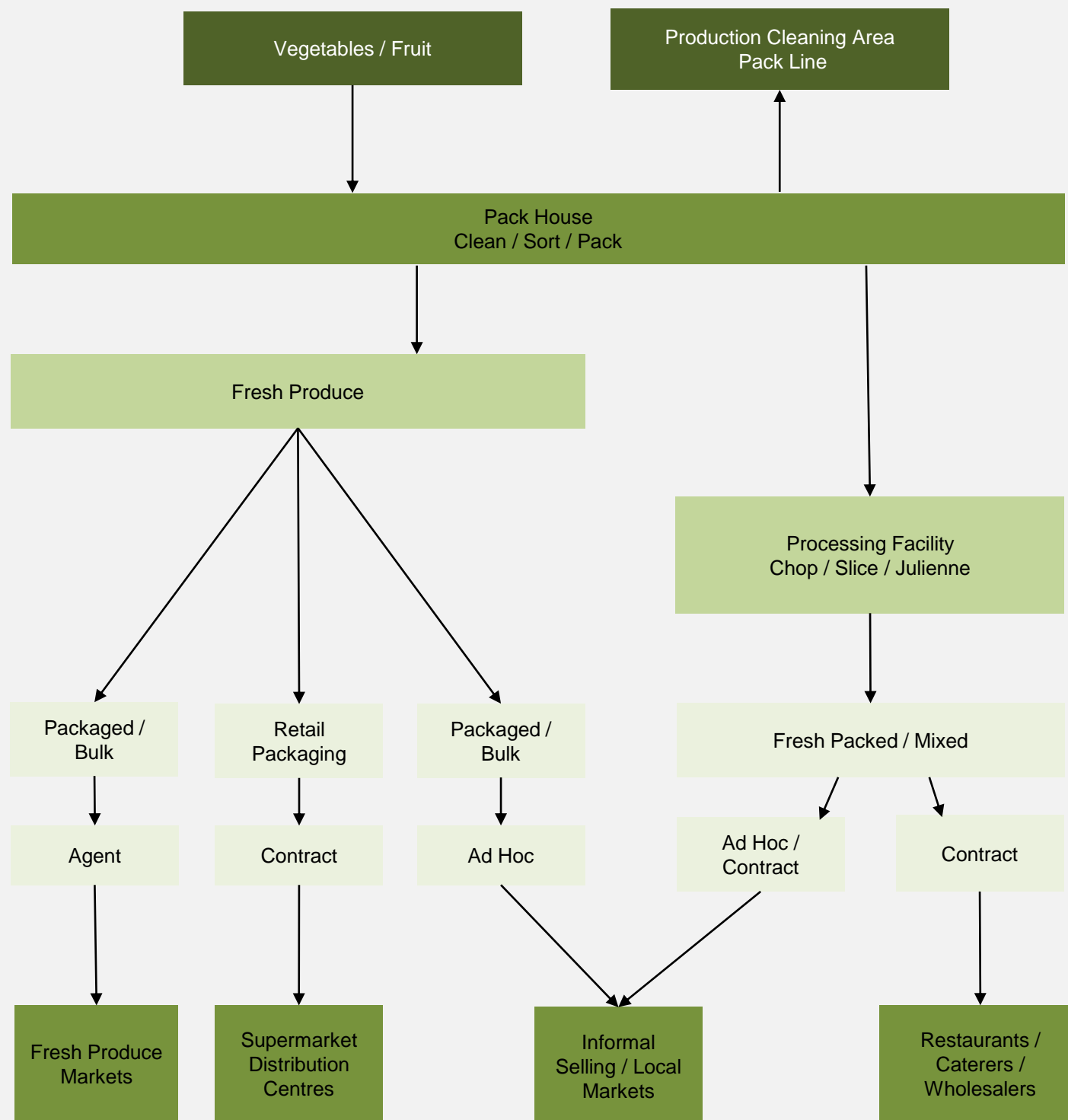
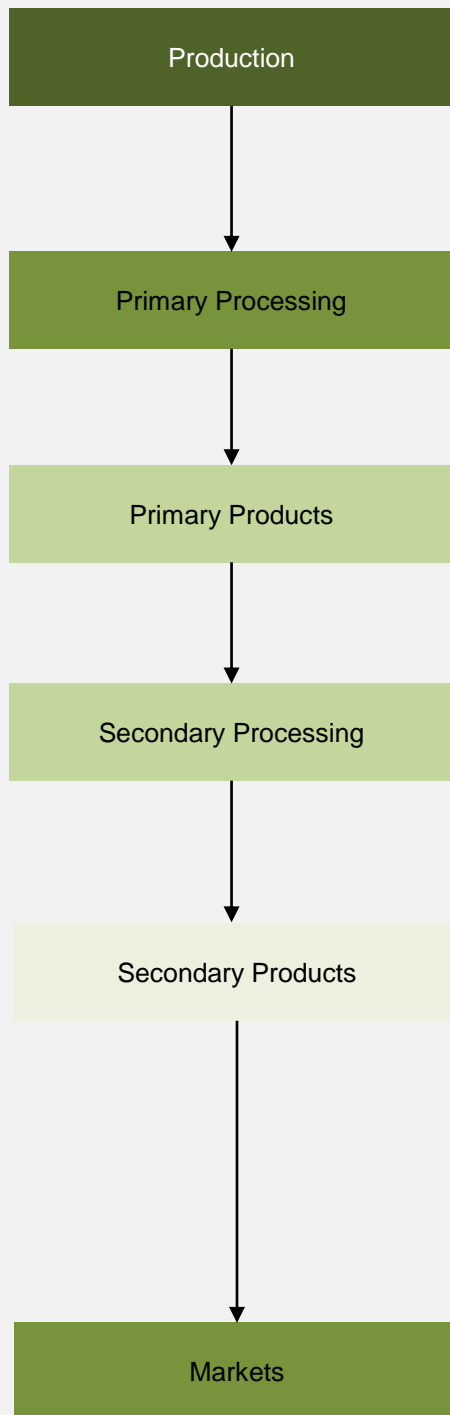
**Diagram 9: Emerging Farmer Ladder to Mainstream Economy**

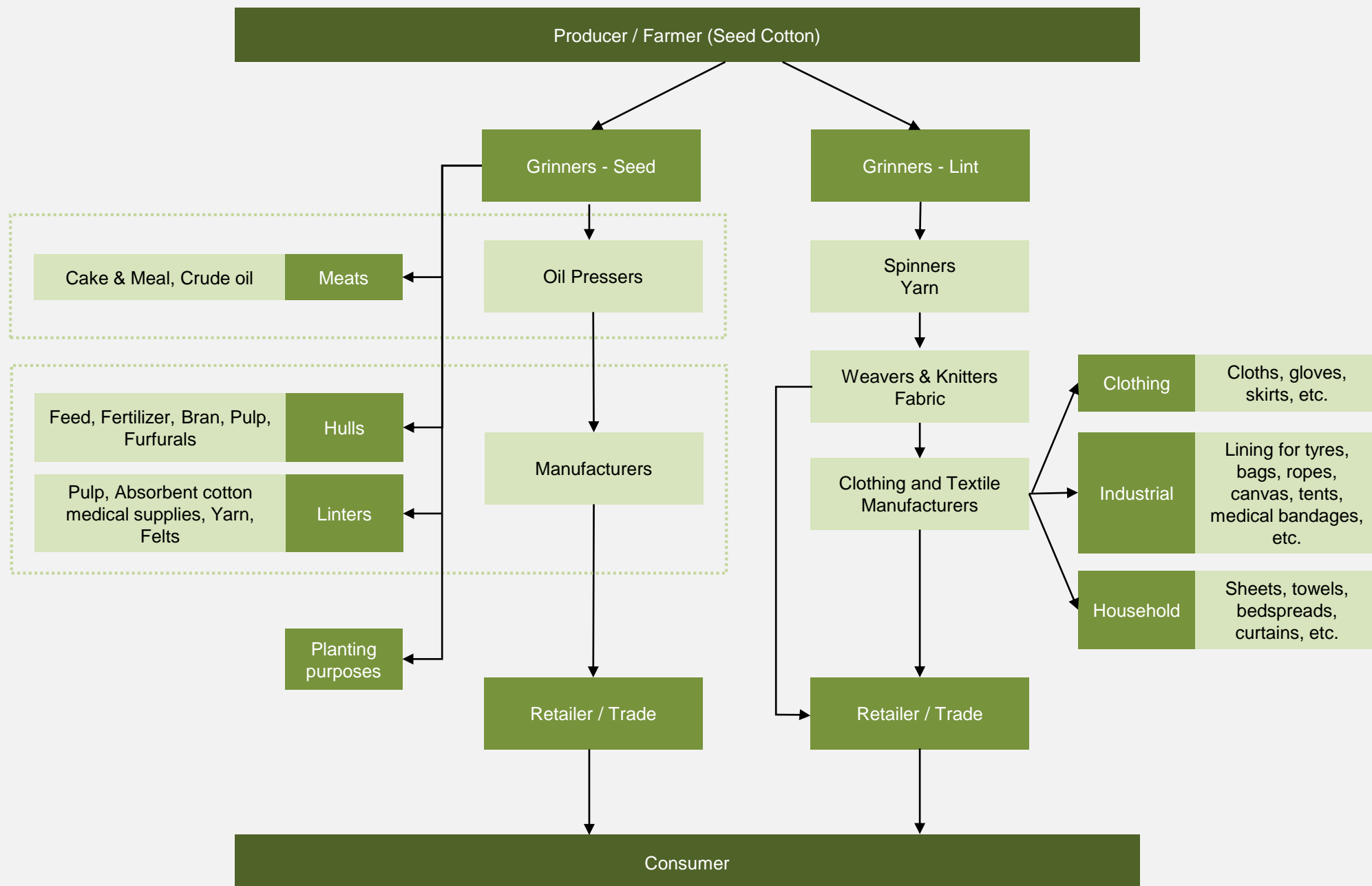


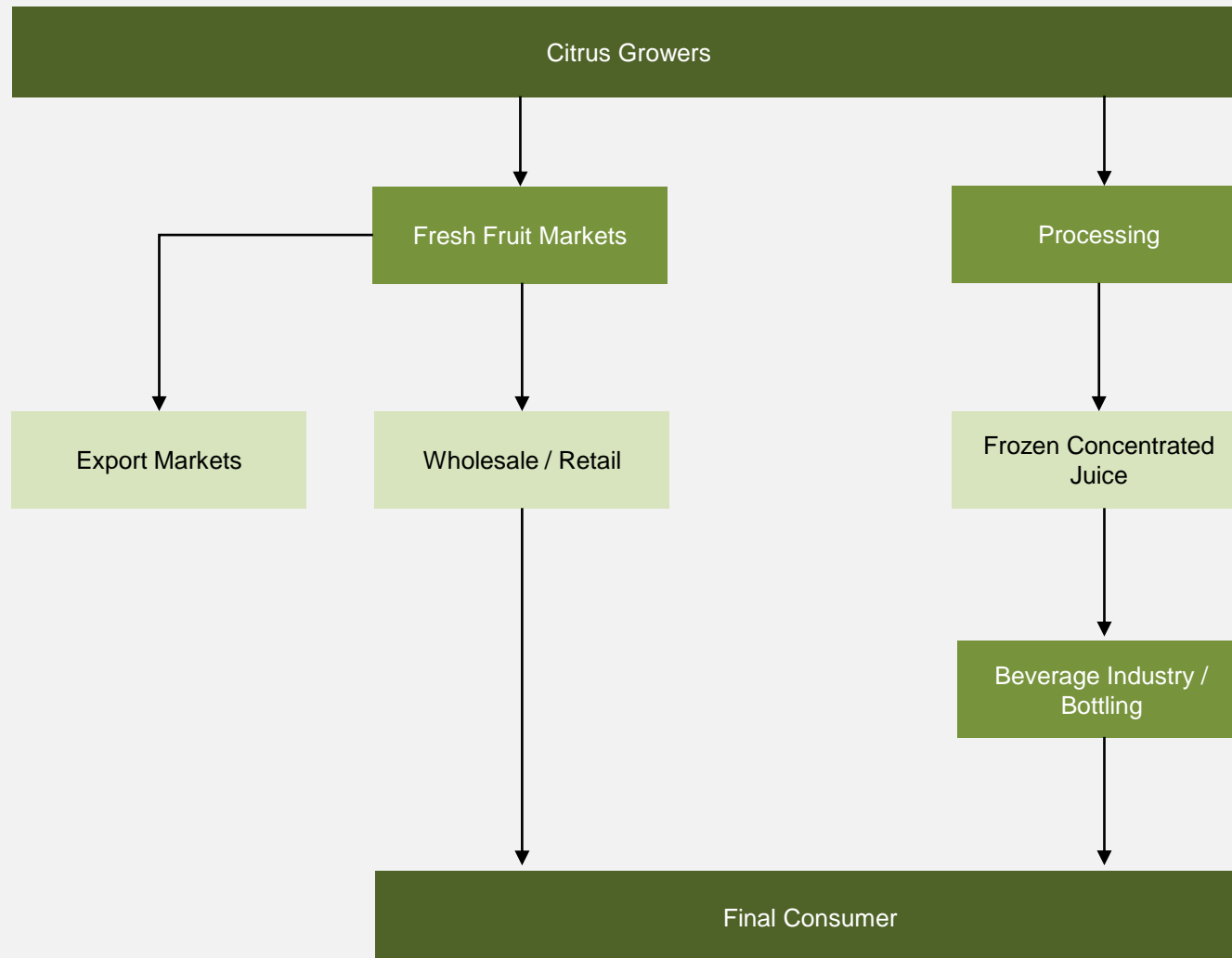
- Increasing land availability and tenure security for agricultural purposes through prioritised processing of Land Claims/ Restitution processes in these areas.
- Exploiting the opportunities offered by the high potential agricultural land identified within each area (also refer to Figures 18 and 19 in this report) by way of a proper Business Plan.
- Providing training support to emerging and small-scale farmers (via the Farmer Production Support Units, and ensuring that appropriate skills development takes place in line with the most appropriate farming activities in different Intervention Areas.
- Encouraging the use of different crops and new planting, harvesting and processing techniques.
- Supporting a variety of farming concepts including intensive commercial farming, small scale commercial farming, subsistence farming, and agro processing industries around activity nodes in these areas.
- Significantly increasing the yield per hectare (relative to extensive farming) and therefore providing more affordable food to the consumer (especially local communities).
- Providing production and harvesting infrastructure in order to create production surplus in all rural areas.
- Increasing job creation in rural areas through labour-intensive agricultural projects and extending the agriculture **value chain for priority commodities 1-7 (see overleaf)** by way of agro-industries and agro-tourism around rural nodes.



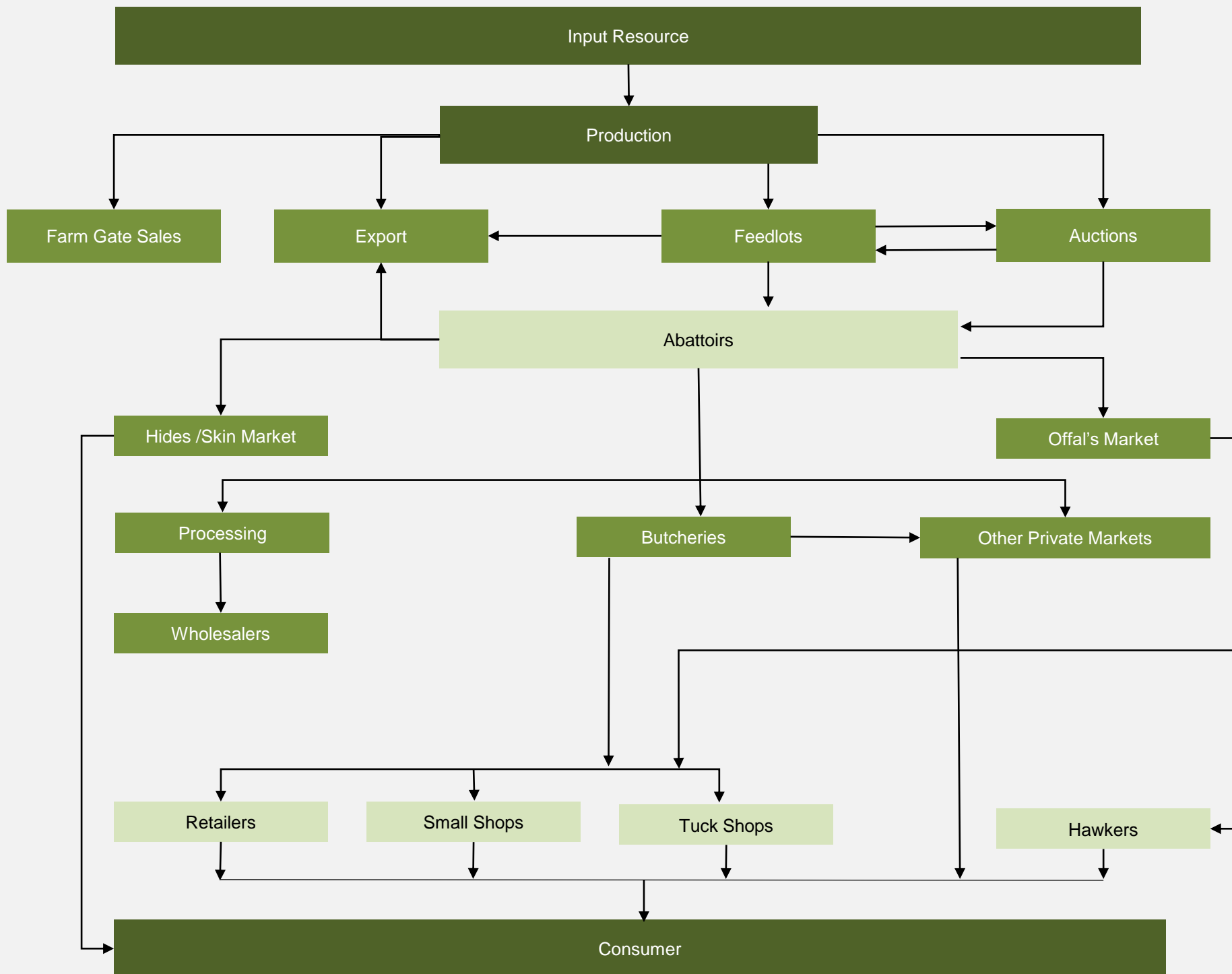


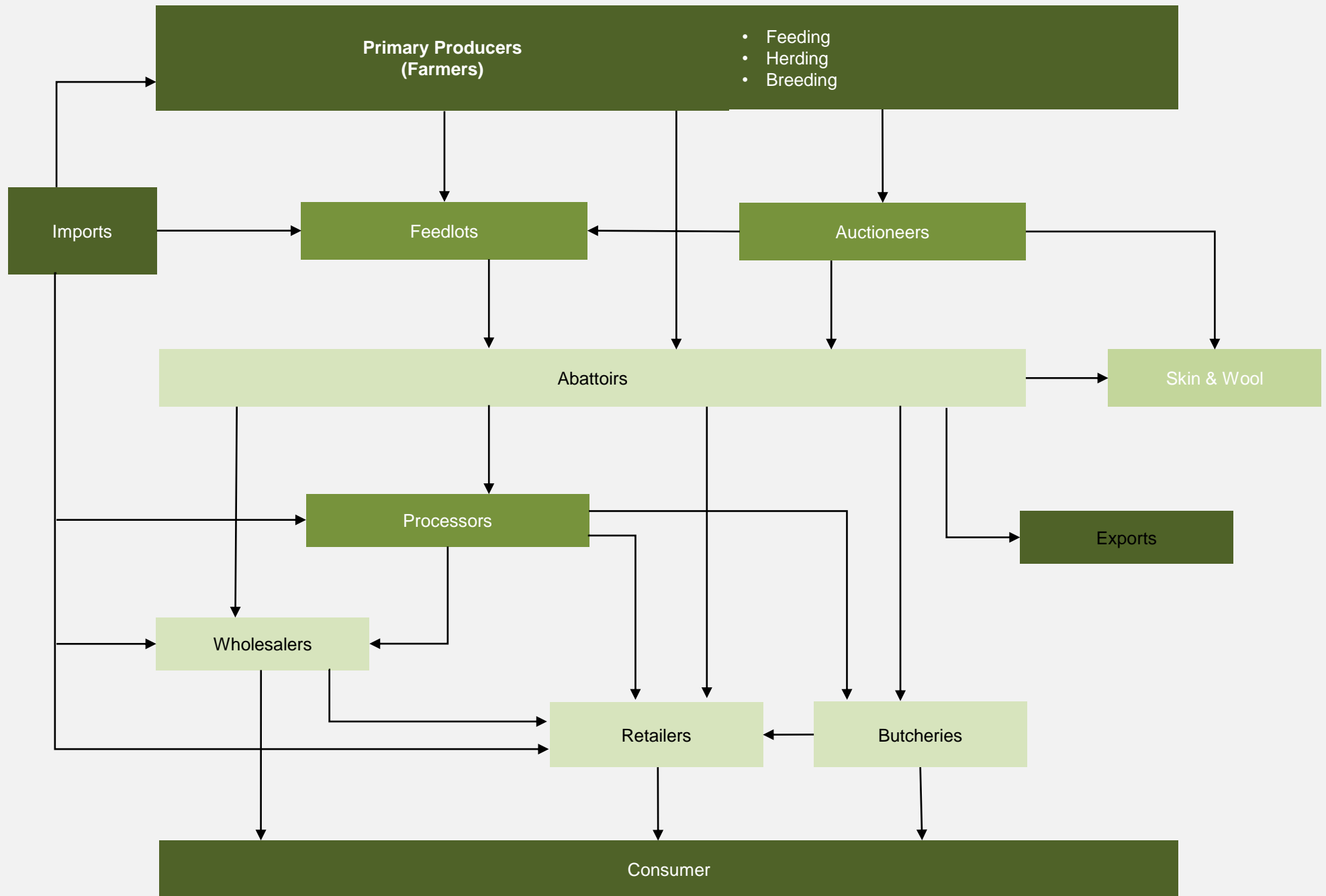


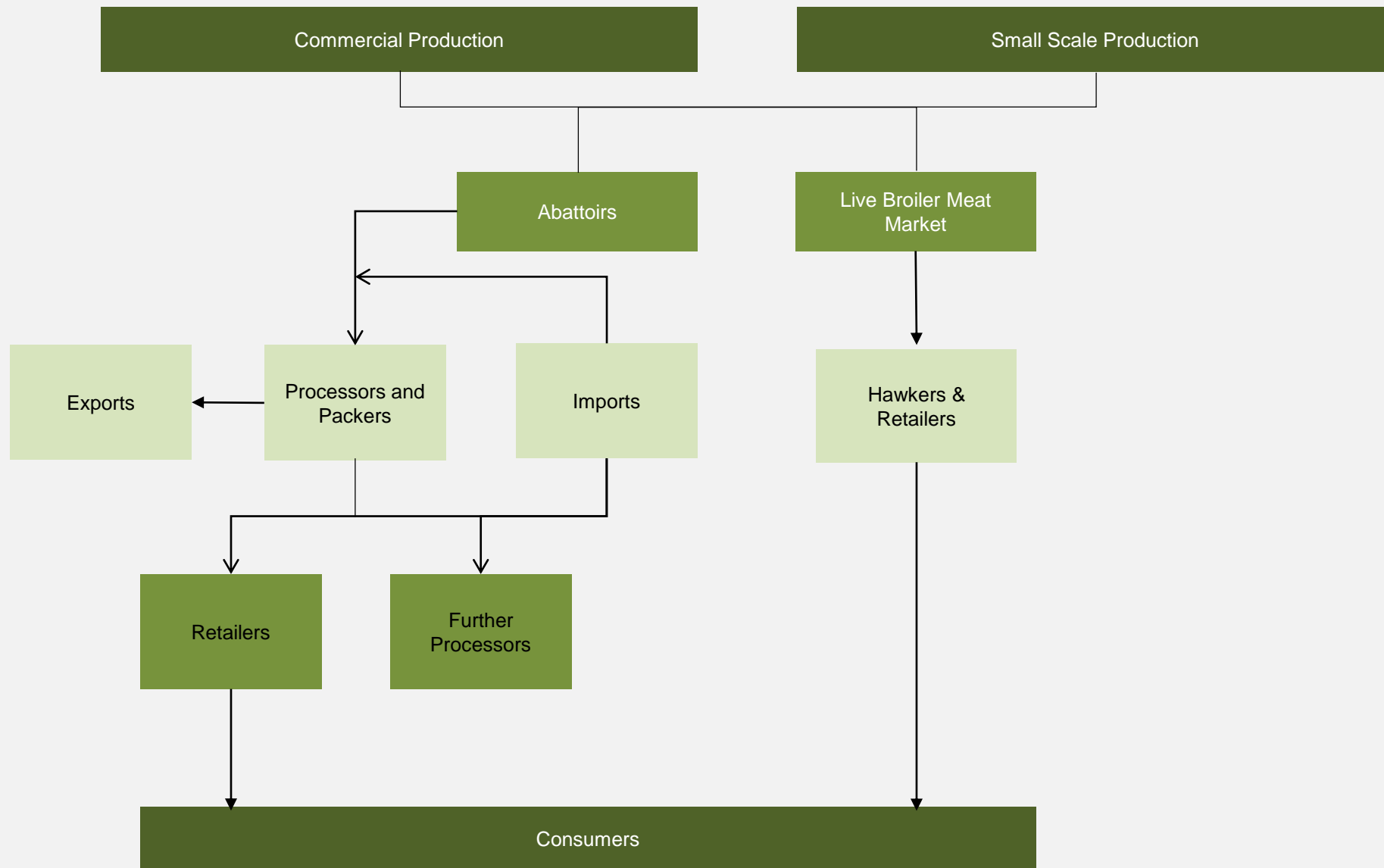










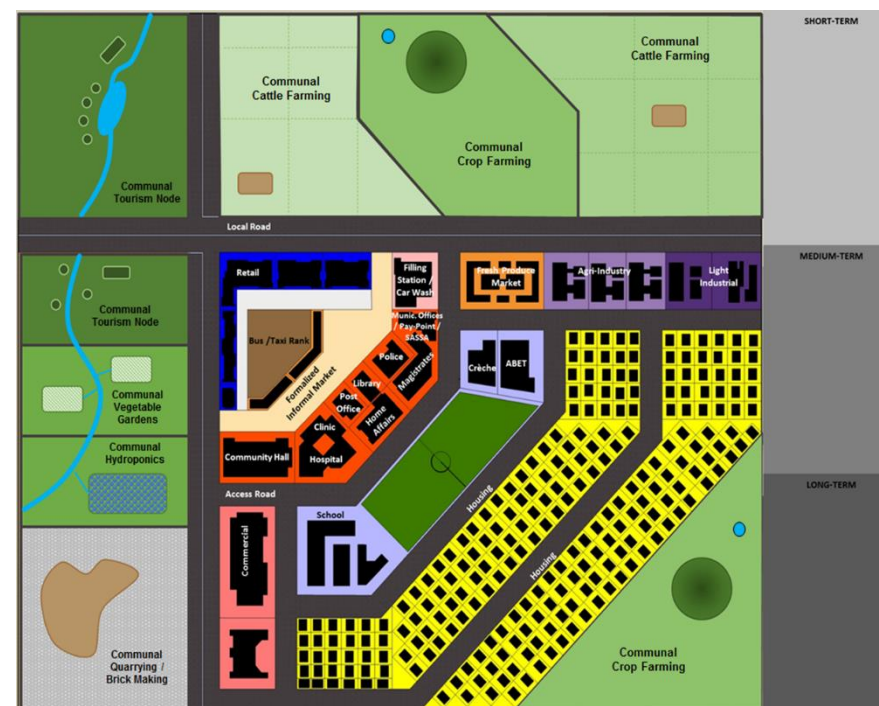




- The following types of agro-industries could be established in the various Intervention Areas:
  - Increased poultry feed manufacturing from maize to promote expansion of the chicken industry.
  - Livestock by-product utilisation whereby hides and skins could be sourced from abattoirs for down-stream manufacturing of shoes, bags, safety shoes, furniture and tourism items.
  - Manufacturing of maize and wheat snacks such as chips, popcorn, breakfast cereal etc.
  - Further down-stream manufacturing of paper and plastic packaging for vegetable products and animal feed, as well as packaging plants.
- It is finally proposed that fresh produce markets be established at the majority of nodes (as discussed under Principle 4). This could support the globally growing demand for organic (chemical free) produce and 'farmer's markets', while supporting small-scale farmers by creating offset areas for both individually and communally harvested produce from surrounding areas (refer to **Diagram 10**).

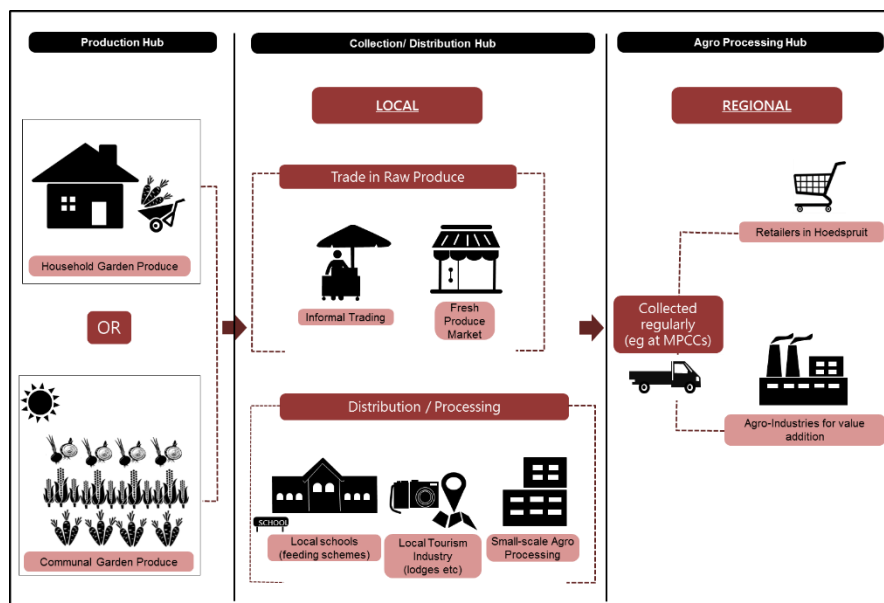
Eventually, the surplus income generated assist emerging farmers to become part of the mainstream economy as shown on Diagram 9.

**Diagram 10: Rural Node/ Agri Village Concept**



The following model (refer to **Diagram 11**) is proposed to specifically establish linkages between subsistence agriculture and the formal economy. It may form part of the initiative towards Community Based Plans for Rural Intervention Areas in the SDM:

**Diagram 11: Establish Linkages between Subsistence Agriculture and Formal Economy**



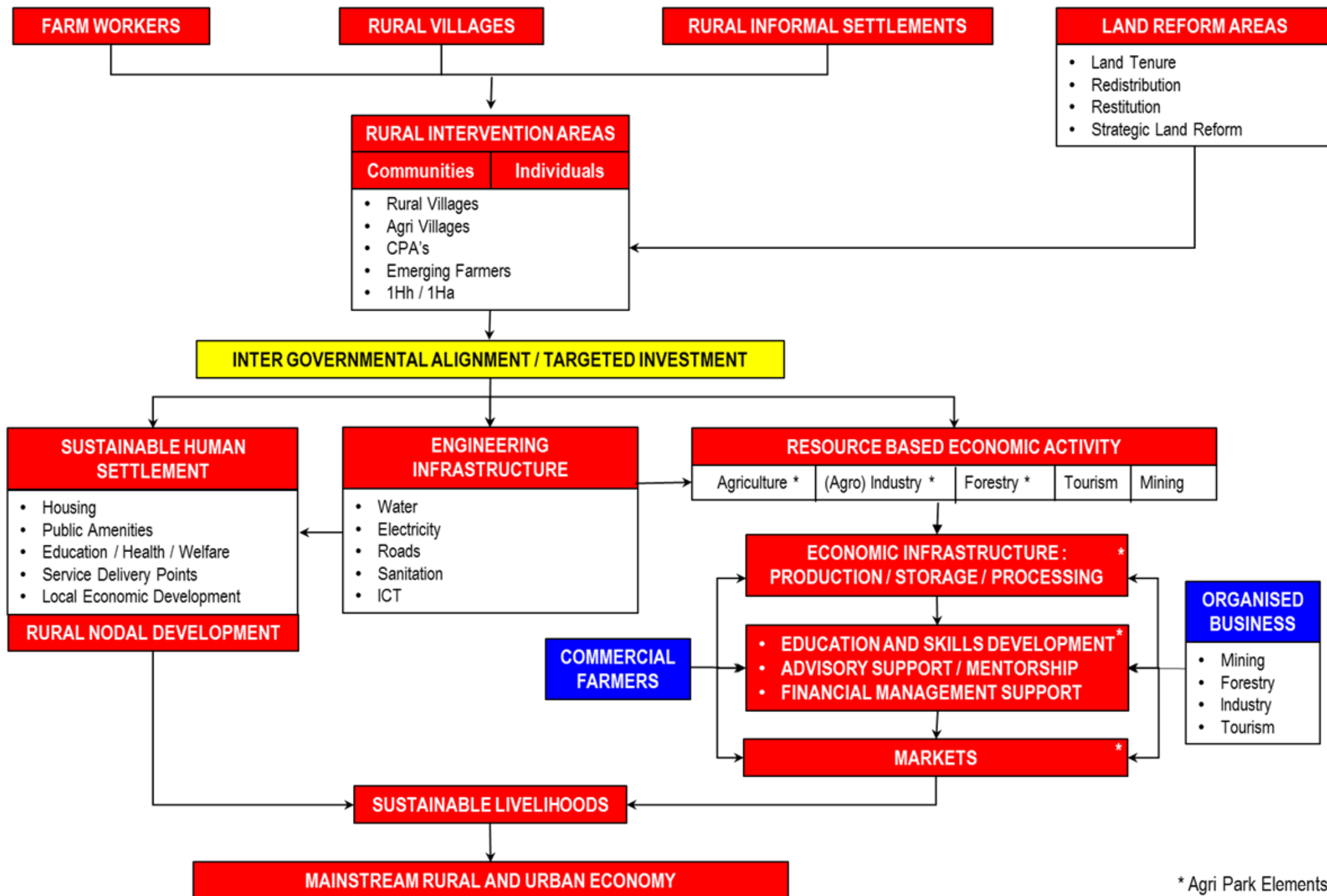
- As previously mentioned informal trade stalls and fresh produce markets can be established at urban and rural nodes/ agri-villages where local residents can buy/ sell any surplus produce from surrounding farms.
- Furthermore, formal agreements could be put in place with a number of receiving parties including local schools with feeding schemes or surrounding tourist destinations, where household or communal produce could be sold as food source.

- Small-scale agro-processing industries could also be established locally (preferably at nodes) where value is added to the goods, to varying degrees (e.g. packaging).
- Secondly, in line with the CRDP, it is proposed that one or a number of co-operatives (co-ops) be established in rural communities in order to mobilise and organise people into functional groups to effectively take charge of their own development.
- Coordinated by the co-ops, surplus produce could regularly be collected at the closest rural node (collection/ distribution hub).
- From here, the collected produce should be distributed to formal retailers in nearby towns and agro-industries, according to fixed contracts.
- The increased scale derived from pooling operations will ease negotiations with potential customers, reduce logistics costs and decrease input costs.
- Through such a process, residents in rural areas gain access to the formal economy but with limited risk.

A total of four Rural Intervention Areas have been identified in the SDM area. It is proposed that a detailed Rural Development Business Plan be compiled for each of these areas to guide and inform the future development with the Rural Development Business Plan Model illustrated in **Diagram 12**.

The Rural Development Business Plans/ Strategies need to be compiled in close consultation with all local stakeholders and beneficiaries, including relevant Traditional Leaders and the relevant municipal officials as all these

**DIAGRAM 12: COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS PLAN MODEL**





parties need to take co-ownership of the plan once it is completed, and ensure development which is consistent with the proposals contained in the plan.

This approach will also ensure alignment and cooperation between the Traditional Leaders and the relevant Local Municipality.

It is important that such Rural Precinct Plan be compiled at an appropriate level of detail to ensure that there is clarity as to exactly what needs to happen on each cadastral entity in the area, and that it addresses all the elements highlighted in the proposed Comprehensive Rural Development Business Plan Model illustrated on Diagram 12.

In cases where Land Reform initiatives are underway in such area, special attention also needs to be paid to the way in which beneficiaries are to be accommodated/ incorporated into the area. Beneficiaries may be individuals e.g. emerging commercial farmers having been allocated land to farm on, or it may be larger communities that need to be established in a sustainable manner.

In the case of individual farmers, the Rural Business Plan needs to indicate how/ where these farmers will fit into the broader area and how their farming activities can/ should be aligned with surrounding, well established commercial farmers.

Rural Development Business Plans should focus on three main objectives as graphically illustrated on Diagram 12:

- The establishment of **sustainable human settlements** in rural areas through investment in social infrastructure;
- The provision of **engineering infrastructure/ services** to meet the basic needs of communities/ residents and to unlock the economic development potential of rural areas; and
- The **optimum utilisation of economic potential** of the area based on local resources available.

As far as sustainable human settlement is concerned the provision of proper housing and public amenities/ community facilities like schools, clinics, police stations, libraries etc. is paramount. These need to be clustered in line with the national Thusong Centre concept which could act as catalyst to local economic development. (Refer to Principle 4).

Settlements should develop into functional Rural Nodes in the context of the broader District nodal hierarchy, serving the basic needs of surrounding rural communities.

Engineering infrastructure is firstly required to meet the basic domestic needs of residents in the settlement. Secondly, engineering infrastructure should unlock the economic development potential of the rural area which is key to the long term sustainability of the area.

The next objective is to ensure that all economic potential related to agriculture, industry, tourism or mining is identified in each Rural

Intervention Area and that a strategy be devised to optimise the benefits to be derived from these for the community. Amongst others, the strategy needs to address the following:

- Provision of sufficient economic infrastructure to facilitate production, storage and processing of commodities relevant to the area.
- Education and skills development, advisory support and mentorship, as well as financial management support to local stakeholders.
- Ensure that local and regional markets are available and accessible: Rural/ Urban Market Centres/ FPSU's etc.

Apart from government involvement in the above three aspects, the private sector, including commercial farmers and/ or organised business (mining, forestry, industrial and tourism companies etc.) could also play a significant support role to the emerging entrepreneurs in Rural Intervention Areas.

Through successful implementation of the above approach a sustainable livelihood is ensured to all communities in Rural Intervention Areas and they become part of the mainstream rural and urban economy of the region.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 10: To optimally utilise the mining potential in the District with due consideration to the continuous rehabilitation of mining land.**

The Sekhukhune District SDF seeks to enhance the District's local competitive advantage in mining by way of the development of the Dilokong

Corridor and associated mining belt along routes R37 and R555 (see **Figure 37.7**). With less than ten percent of the total capacity of the Reef having been unlocked to date, the mining industry/ economy is still only within its infant stage in the Sekhukhune District.

The development of the Dilokong Corridor and mining belt is not only consistent with the Limpopo SDF which seeks to enhance the Province's competitive advantage in mining, but also with the Sekhukhune 2025 Growth and Development Strategy which suggests that the SDM should focus its attention on prioritising mining as the sector most likely to deliver jobs and value-added opportunities for the District over the next few decades.

Essentially, **mining activity should be prioritised and consolidated within the mining belt**, focusing on the Platinum Cluster which runs along route R37, and the Chrome Cluster along route R555 respectively. It should be noted that the **development of this cluster will necessitate the continuous maintenance/ upgrading of the R37 and R555; continuous upgrading of the new De Hoop Dam bulk water supply system; and improved service delivery for residents around the mines – including new informal settlements.**

Therefore, areas need to be identified, and dedicated for formal housing development. Crucially, the consolidation of mining activity within the proposed belt also holds the added benefit of having the mining houses

finance the development of bulk infrastructure needed to serve other parts of the District.

Due to the occurrence of prime agricultural land and environmentally sensitive areas amidst and in close proximity to the proposed mining belt, the SDF proposes that a detailed EMF should be developed for the Sekhukhune District (refer to Principle 1) to ensure that mining activity takes place in the most environmentally friendly and sustainable way. Importantly, no new large scale mining activity should be allowed outside of the delineated mining belt of the SDM.

In summary, the main SDF directives with regards to mining in the SDM are as follows:

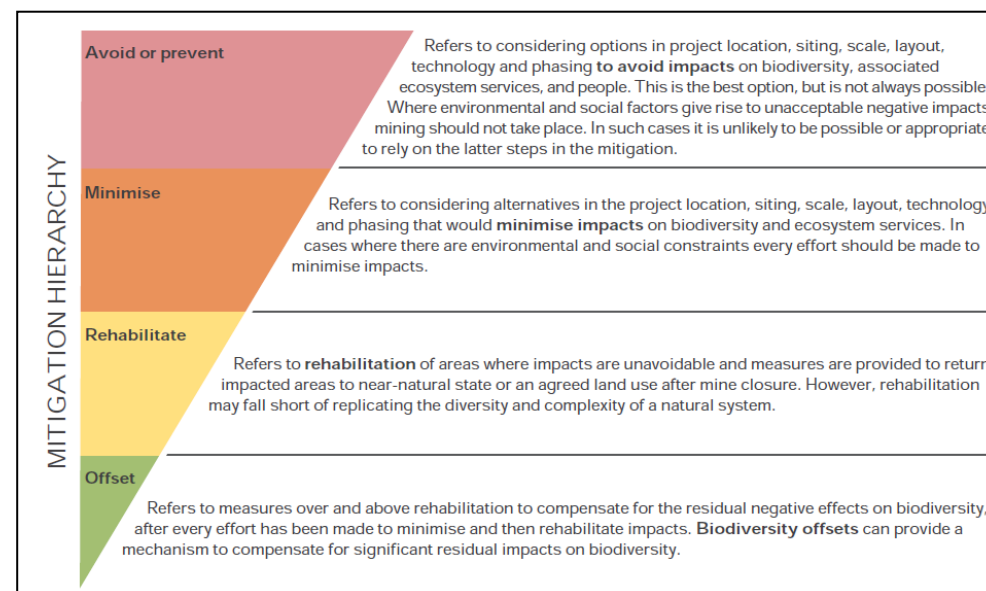
- Facilitate the exploration for, and extraction of unexploited minerals in the District along the defined mining corridor;
- Maintain and upgrade (where feasible) existing mining operations and police illegal mining activities;
- Enforce rehabilitation programmes on closed/ abandoned mines;
- Leverage forward and backward linkage opportunities in mining;
- Do all of this in a sustainable and environmentally-conscious manner.

Note that although mining is not managed at municipal level, the District must aim to ensure that mining activities do not compromise the long term sustainability of the natural environment (and therefore the local tourism industry). The SDM area is a water scarce environment, thus particular attention has to be given to proper management to ensure that mines do not

waste and/ or pollute groundwater sources. A large part of the population are dependent on groundwater (boreholes). Similarly, the mining industry's demand for electricity could lead to shortages in electricity supply for residents in the District.

Mining is a temporary land use which contributes to the economy for a limited period of time. Therefore measures need to be put in place to ensure that the agricultural and tourism potential of mining areas are restored once the mining activities are terminated. In terms of guidelines provided in the Limpopo Biodiversity Plan the Mitigation Hierarchy as depicted on **Diagram 13** below should be applied to mining projects in the District.

**Diagram 13: Mining and Biodiversity Guideline – Mitigation Hierarchy**





The Guideline may be summarised in the following six principles:

1. Apply the law (as a minimum);
2. Use the best available biodiversity information;
3. Engage relevant stakeholders thoroughly;
4. Use best practice in environmental impact assessment to identify, assess and evaluate impacts on biodiversity;
5. Apply the Mitigation Hierarchy when planning any mining-related activities and develop robust environmental management programmes (see below);
6. Ensure effective implementation of environmental management programmes, including adaptive management.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 11: To promote industrial/ commercial development in the District with specific emphasis on agri-processing at the Agri Hub (Groblersdal), and minerals beneficiation in the Special Economic Zone: SEZ (Tubatse).**

The NDP/ RIDs recognise that it is impossible to achieve a spatially uniform distribution of economic activity, and that the best policy is to encourage industrial development at a relatively limited number of locations (focussing on cluster development ) which are able to develop a competitive edge in regional and international markets.

Provided this directive and the need to further stimulate economic development, the Sekhukhune SDF proposes that secondary or value-added industrial / commercial activities related to agricultural and mining

activities within the Sekhukhune District be clustered at **Groblersdal (constituting the Agriculture Hub)**, and **Tubatse ( being the Mining / Industrial Node/ SEZ)** of the District (**Figure 37.8**).

These have been chosen based on the regional accessibility afforded by the N11 and R37 respectively; their central location within the two primary economic activity areas and their status as provincial growth points in the Limpopo SDF.

In order to attract secondary industries to the Groblersdal and Tubatse areas, growth stimulating environments will have to be created within the these nodes. Hence, the SDF proposes that **Groblersdal and Tubatse should become the focal points for the establishment of new industrial/ commercial townships, as well as the provision of high-end services**. Such a development approach is consistent with the NDP, which states that “areas displaying significant economic development potential should be the focus of more extensive infrastructure spending”.

Essentially, by promoting and consolidating secondary industries related to agriculture (agri-processing) and mining (ore-processing) activity within the Groblersdal and Tubatse areas, the SDF attempts to create economies of scale by first and foremost fully developing and intensifying land use within existing activity areas and areas featuring very specific natural resources i.e. high potential agricultural land and large mineral deposits.

Planning for the Tubatse Special Economic Zone (one of only four in Limpopo Province) is underway on a site between Steelpoort and Burgersfort and land has been earmarked for Commercial, Energy Cluster, Light Industrial, Heavy Industries and Residential use. (Current status unknown).

The following industrial development objectives should inform/guide future industrial development in the district:

- Strengthen the functionality and performance of existing industrial areas.
- Diversify the existing industrial base of the industrial areas and unlock local resources.
- Strengthen existing agglomeration advantages.
- Contribute to the establishment of sustainable clusters.
- Attract higher skill levels to the nodes, contribute to skills development and capacity building of the local labour force, and contribute to SMME development.
- Promote the incorporation of green industries/technology in all nodes.
- Ensure availability/flexibility of engineering services and related infrastructure serving industrial areas.
- Exploit the opportunities offered by the existing strong agricultural base by encouraging development of agro-processing and related downstream activities and industries around the rural nodes.

**DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 12: To promote formal and informal business development at all activity nodes in the district and to continuously provide opportunities for upscaling.**

In the rural areas of the SDM, the approach to enhance business activity should be aligned with one of the objectives of the National Development Plan which is to utilise “small town development” as nodes of rural development. This is in line with Principle 2 in the SDM SDF which emphasises the role that rural nodes perform in the nodal hierarchy of the district. In the rural nodes the SDM should consolidate business activities around Thusong Centres (clusters of community facilities/services) in line with the guidelines provided by the Precinct Plan compiled for the node (Principle 4). This approach maximises the economic benefits to be derived from the concentration of people around the social services and facilities provided by government. It is thus proposed that retail activities (both formal retail and/or properly managed informal trade markets) be provided for in close proximity to each of the MPCC’s in Rural Nodes in the SDM area. The primary objective of this is to accommodate local economic development and further strengthen the economic viability of the identified nodal points by consolidating community facilities and social services at the MPCC/ Thusong Centre point.

It is important that, at design phase, sufficient land be earmarked for business/retail purposes around each of the proposed Thusong Centres, and particularly the land parcels which enjoy the most exposure to regional

traffic and passing 'feet'. Initial informal trade will give way to more formal activities in the same location, as the node develops and grows.

These nodal points also provide business opportunities for the informal sector in the SDM which comprises a significant component of the district economy and makes a particularly important contribution to the livelihoods of the poor.

It is therefore recommended that a developmental approach towards informal trade be followed – which is as much about minimising barriers to entry into this sector for the unemployed as it is about assisting people in this group to grow their enterprise.

A variety of formalised informal trading structures should be encouraged at strategic locations within business areas/ CBD's close to community facilities (Thusong Centres), public transport facilities and public open spaces in all urban and rural nodal points in the SDM.

Informal trading, skills training of informal traders, and proper management and regulation of designated informal trade areas should be dealt with as a consolidated programme aimed at economic empowerment of the poor in Sekhukhune District.

#### Information Box 2: Informal Trade and Empowerment Upscaling

- **Level 1**

Informal trading business in a form of selling perishable or non-perishable goods, and informal motor repair businesses are being conducted without adequate formalised informal structures. Note that this is typically the character of the informal sector in the business areas of all towns/ villages in Limpopo Province.

- **Level 2**

Formalised informal trading structures in this level are very basic. Level 2a structures are temporary and may be placed along pedestrian movement desire lines where space is limited. Level 2b structures are more permanent in nature, and may be utilised by small emerging service industries.

- **Level 3**

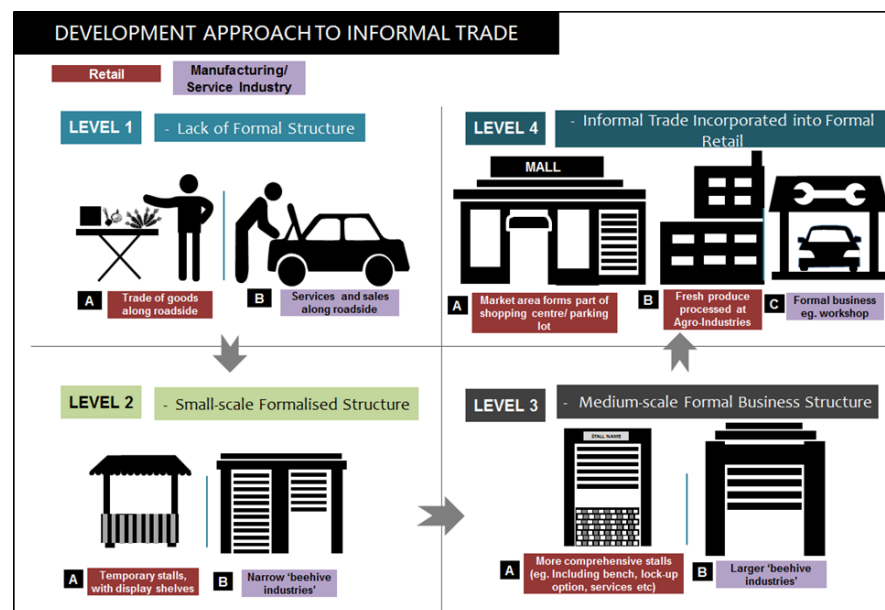
The structures at Level 3 are permanent and typically larger in size when compared with 'level 1' informal trading structures. Level 3a includes features such as lock-up roller doors for over-night storage, and may include water sanitation services shared between traders. This allows for more comprehensive retail activities including food preparations and/ or service industries such as electronic repair services, internet cafes, kiosk, motor repairs services and welding works.

- **Level 4**

Level 4 provides that informal traders be incorporated into the formal economy (as illustrated on **Diagram 14**) by way of providing permanent and formalised informal trading structures as part of a shopping centre or business incubation centre.



**Diagram 14: Development Approach to Informal Trade**



### 4.3 CAPITAL INVESTMENT/ IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Following from the Situational Analysis (Section 3) and the Spatial Development Framework Principles and Proposals contained in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 above, the several projects/ initiatives which are deemed critical towards the sustainable future development of the District were identified. These projects/ initiatives are listed below as part of a Capital Investment Framework derived directly from the proposed Sekhukhune SDF.

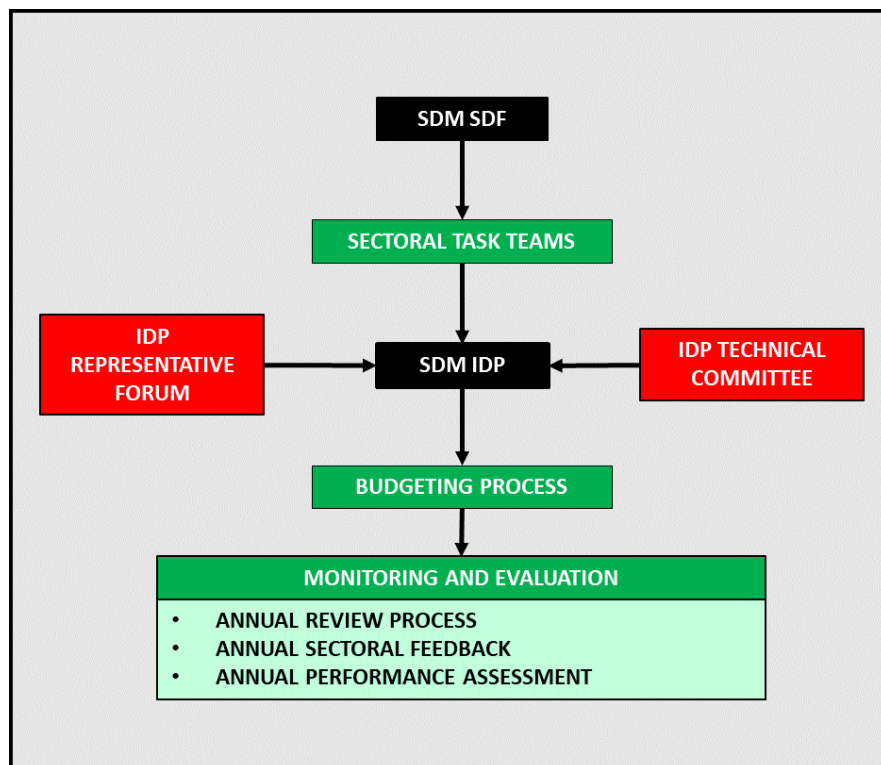
The next step would be for these projects to be incorporated into the Objectives, Strategies and Projects of the various Priority Issues as contained in the Sekhukhune IDP. (Refer to **Diagram 15**) For example, the proposed environmental projects/ actions emanating from the SDF should feed into the Objectives, Strategies and Projects under the Environmental and Health Services in the municipal IDP, from where the projects can be incorporated into the budgeting process of the District Municipality.

It is important to note that the SDM SDF forms part of the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality (in line with section 26(e) of the Municipal Systems Act) and that it does not represent a parallel process thereto. Many of the projects following from the SDF may already be listed in the Sekhukhune IDP, but the SDF may serve to better illustrate the strategic significance spatial logic of such a project.

In essence, the SDF incorporates, aligns, and integrates various sectoral issues, and highlight the functional relationship between various elements e.g. the importance of the construction of a certain section of road to unlock the development potential of a specific underdeveloped area.

Another important aspect to consider is the fact that a SDF does not entail the compilation of a number of sectoral studies as part of the process. Instead, it rather focuses on capturing the findings and recommendations of various sectoral studies, and superimposing these spatially over each other in order to assess the collective impact these may have on the area.

**Diagram 15: Sekhukhune DM SDF Implementation Strategy**



Hence, in this way the SDF provides a multi-sectoral, integrated perspective on future development in the District. Having identified the important projects/ initiatives to be implemented following from the SDF, it is important for SDM officials to continuously monitor whether these projects/ initiatives are being incorporated into the relevant development Objectives, Strategies and Projects in the IDP of the Municipality, and that these projects are

appropriately prioritised in the budgeting process, from where implementation will follow.

This is a continuous process which should be followed as part of the annual IDP Review process, and should also be dealt with as part of the annual Performance Management Assessment.

The following is a list of priority projects per Development Principle to be initiated in the Sekhukhune District area, based on the findings and development proposals contained in the SDF:

## PRIORITY PROJECTS

Principle		Responsibility	Priority			Cost
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 1: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
1.1	Implement CBA Guidelines in all land use applications	SDM/Environment/Agriculture	X			In-house
1.2	Establishment of District Environmental Management Unit/ Office	SDM	X			In-house/Operational
1.3	Compilation of a Detailed District Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and Plan (EMP) incorporating District SDF proposals	SDM		X		R600 000
1.4	Co-ordination between the District and Province to ensure that existing Critical Biodiversity Areas, Reserves and Conservancies are consolidated and protected	SDM	X	X	X	In-house/Operational
1.5	Protect high potential agricultural land in Sekhukhune EMF	SDM/Environment/Agriculture	X			In-house
DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 2: FUNCTIONAL NODAL SYSTEM						
2.1	Compile Nodal Precinct Plans (see examples) for each of the district nodes	SDM/ Local Municipalities	X	X	X	R200 000/ node
2.2	Communicate nodal development concept to all stakeholders	SDM/ Local Municipalities	X	X	X	In-house/ Operational
DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 3: MOVEMENT NETWORK						
3.1	Priority upgrading and maintenance of the N11, R579, R36, R37, R555 and R579	NRA/Limpopo Roads/ SDM	X	X	X	Annual Allocations
3.2	Review of the Roads Master Plan to assess feasibility of proposed strategic links upgrades for Moloto Corridor Extension	SDM/Limpopo Roads/ SANRAL	X			R800 000
3.3	Review and Implementation of the Integrated Public Transport Plan	SDM	X			R300 000
3.4	Operationalise Pienaarspoort-Marble Hall rail line (and possible extension to Groblersdal)	SDM/ Transnet	X			In-house
DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 4: MULTI PURPOSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES/THUSONG CENTRES						
4.1	Conduct a district wide Community Facility Audit as part of the Precinct Plan and Implementation Strategy/ Programme for each of the proposed nodal points in the District (per local municipality)	SDM	X			R 1 200 000
4.2	All provincial and national service departments to align their capital programmes in accordance with the MPCC Strategy	SDM IDP Technical Committee and Representative Forum	X	X	X	Annual Allocations
4.3	Allocate dedicated funding for water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure to the MPCC areas, based on the proposed phase approach to achieve minimum levels of service	SDM	X	X	X	Annual Allocations
DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 5: SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
5.1	Formulate Sekhukhune Human Settlement Master Plan	SDM, LM's, COGSTA	X			R500 000



Principle		Responsibility	Short Term	Priority Medium Term	Long Term	Cost
5.2	Capacity Building: Housing Projects only in PHDA areas (urban and rural)	SDM, LM's, COGSTA	X	X	X	In-house
5.3	Allocate dedicated funding towards infrastructure provision (water, sanitation, electricity, roads and stormwater) within the SDAs to be identified within the proposed primary and secondary nodes in order to facilitate integration of communities.	SDM	X	X	X	Annual allocations
<b>DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 6: ENGINEERING SERVICE PROVISION</b>						
6.1	Base all Engineering Service Master Plans on SDF Rationale	SDM/LMs	X	X	X	As and when
6.2	Make provision for green energy/ smart technology in all new developments		X			In-house
6.3	Allocate dedicated funding towards infrastructure provision (water, sanitation, electricity, roads and stormwater) in the PHDA's and along the identified corridors in order to facilitate integration of communities	SDM	X	X	X	Annual Allocations
<b>DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 7: TOURISM ENHANCEMENT/ PROMOTION</b>						
7.1	Establish a Tourism Office in SDM LED Unit to facilitate implementation of the Tourism Development Strategy and proposals made by SDF	SDM	X			In-house/ Operational
7.2	<b>Branding and Road Upgrading of 3 Tourism Routes through signage:</b>					
7.2.1	Mafulo a Matala Route	Tourism Agency, Dep. of Tourism, Limpopo	X			R54 000 000
7.2.2	The Marote Route	Dep of Transport	X			R3 000 000 per km
7.2.3	The Platinum Stream Route		X			R3 000 000 per km
7.3	Tjate Heritage Site	Limpopo Dep. of Sports, Arts and Culture, Tourism Agency	X	X		R7 500 000
7.4	<b>Flag Bashiolo Dam/ Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve:</b>					
7.4.1	• Technical Expertise – Planning and Design, EIA, Stakeholder Consultation	Ephraim Mogale LM	X	X		R4 500 000
7.4.2	• Develop Accommodation Facilities and Water Park	PPP Investment	X	X		R56 000 000
7.5	Entrance Gate Complex/ Information Centre	Sekhukhune DM, Elias Motsoaledi LM, PPP Investment				R8 000 000
7.6	De Hoop Dam Complex	Dep. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Dep. of Environmental Affairs, Dep. of Water and Sanitation, Dep. of Rural Development and Land Reform, PP Investment	X	X		R26 268 751

Principle		Responsibility	Short Term	Priority Medium Term	Long Term	Cost
7.7	<b>Drakensberg Escarpment Complex:</b>					
7.7.1	Environmental Investigation and Conservation	Dep. of Environmental Affairs, Dep. of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET)	X	X		R8 300 000
7.7.2	Upgrade Access Road	Sekhukhune DM, Fetakgomo-Tubatse LM	X			R8 000 000
7.7.3	Develop Accommodation Facilities and Tourist Activities	PPP Investment	X	X		R6 120 000
7.8	<b>Masemola Cluster of Heritage Projects:</b>					
7.8.1	Signage to Cultural Resort and Nature Reserve	Sekhukhune DM, Makhuduthamaga LM	X			R200 000
7.8.2	Upgrade Access Road to Resort and Nature Reserve	Sekhukhune DM, Makhuduthamaga LM	X			R8 000 000
7.8.3	Develop Accommodation Facilities	PPP Investment	X	X		R4 500 000
7.9	Regularly (yearly) update the Tourism Brochure for the SDM and distribute it widely through the Tourism Information Bureau	Sekhukhune DM		X	X	Annual Allocations
<b>DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 8: SEKHUKHUNE AGRI PARK</b>						
8.1	Establish Sekhukhune Agri Park Concept in all planning	SDM/LMs	X			
8.2	Establish Groblersdal Agri Hub and Market Centre	DRDLR/Agriculture	X			
8.3	Establish four/five FPSU units throughout SDM	DRDLR/Agriculture	X			
8.4	Upgrade/ incorporate Tompi Selek Agricultural College	Dept. of Agriculture/	X			To be determined
8.5	Implement Sekhukhune Agri Park Business Plan	SDA	X	X	X	R135 000 000
<b>DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 9: AGRICULTURE UPSCALING</b>						
9.1	Compile Business Plans for four/five Rural Intervention Areas	Dept. of Agriculture/DRDLR		X		R4 000 000
9.2	Ensure that all successful land claims in the District are supplemented with a support programme in order to ensure that the land is productively utilised in a financially sustainable manner	SDM/Agricultural DRDLR	X	X	X	To be determined
<b>DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 10: MINING</b>						
10.1	Compile District Infrastructure Management Plan related to Mining Industry (Roads, Transport, Water, Sanitation, Electricity)	SDM/Mining Houses		X		To be determined
10.2	Implement Mining Environmental Mitigation Hierarchy	SDM/Environment	X			In-house
<b>DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 11: INDUSTRIAL SEZ AND AGRI HUB</b>						
11.1	Facilitate implementation of Tubatse SEZ	SDA	X	X		To be determined
11.2	Facilitate implementation of Agri Park Business Plan	SDA/DRDLR	X	X		R135 million
<b>DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE 12: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT/ UPSCALING</b>						
12.1	Earmark land for the establishment of SMMEs in Precinct Plans					To be determined
12.2	Consolidate business, social and residential development in the identified Strategic Development Areas in the respective Precinct Plans of each nodal area					To be determined

In conclusion, the following general actions should be taken to ensure the successful implementation of the proposed Spatial Development Framework:

- Through the **IDP Review Process** ensure that the District's IDP Programmes are aligned with, and adhere to the spatial proposal, guidelines and principles advocated by the SDF.
- **Engineering Services** should ensure that:
  - The bulk of its capital expenditure is focused on infrastructure development and service delivery within the proposed nodes, MPCCs and PHDAs. The reason being, that these areas not only serve to indicate where the greatest need for infrastructure spending could possibly be in the future, but also indicate where the municipality would receive the best value for money spent on infrastructure development and service provision; and
  - The strategic road linkages constituting the proposed east-west development corridor is established through entering into discussions with the South African National Roads Agency (SANRAL) and the Provincial Department of Transport.
- The department responsible for **housing** should ensure that the bulk of the subsidised housing stock is provided for within the Priority Housing Development Areas. This will help to consolidate the Municipality's urban/ rural structure.
- The department responsible for **social services** should ensure that all community facilities and services are provided for within the proposed MPCC nodes.

- The departments responsible for **conservation, tourism** and **economic development** should ensure that a balance is kept between conservation activities and tourism, agricultural and mining development. Due to the occurrence of prime agricultural land and environmentally sensitive areas, amidst and in close proximity to the proposed mining belt, it is recommended that a detailed EMF should be developed for the District.
- The **Financial Department** should on an annual basis, evaluate whether or not the Municipality is spending the bulk of its capital within the proposed key focus areas – i.e. the proposed corridors, nodes, SEZs, PHDAs and the Agri Hub.
- The department responsible for **land use planning** should:
  - Launch a capacity building programme aimed at establishing a “paradigm shift” amongst all service providers and stakeholders (politicians and officials of all spheres of government) towards a “principles based” planning and management approach for the Municipality. This would ensure that unnecessary political pressure(s) does not derail the collective actions needed to restructure the spatially fragmented and unsustainable spatial structure of the Municipality.
  - Ensure that each Local Spatial Development Framework process in the SDM focuses on the following two aspects:
    - a) Incorporating the District Directives as contained in the District SDF into the Local Spatial Development Frameworks; and



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- b) Compiling more detailed Precinct Plans for each town/settlement in the District which are aligned with the Development Principles as contained in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA).