



# NC PSDF | IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



Province of the  
**Northern Cape**  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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# NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

## IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

NOVEMBER 2024

PREPARED FOR:



Province of the  
**Northern Cape**  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARED BY:



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Agriculture:** Land or buildings used for farming activities like crop cultivation, livestock, beekeeping, forestry, and associated activities, including farm stalls.
- **Agro-Processing:** Part of the manufacturing sector that processes agricultural raw materials and intermediate products, focusing on developing new processing technologies from lab to commercial scale.
- **Biodiversity:** The variety of life forms in terrestrial, marine, and aquatic ecosystems, including species diversity, ecosystem diversity, and genetic variability.
- **Built Environment:** Manmade surroundings for human activities, including infrastructure for energy, water, waste, transport, settlements, and heritage resources.
- **Catalytic Project:** A large-scale project of national or provincial importance that significantly impacts employment, services, economic and social investment, and spatial development.
- **Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs):** Essential natural areas for ecological sustainability that should remain natural or semi-natural, with low-impact, sensitive land uses.
- **Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation:** Implementing new technologies and renewable energies to enhance energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Conservation:** Managing natural and human resources to preserve and protect them against undesirable development, including maintenance and rehabilitation.
- **Corridors:** Development links between nodes that encourage intensified development and provide efficient access to economic opportunities, typically including public transport routes.
- **Densification:** Increasing the use of space within existing areas and new developments, resulting in more units and higher population density.
- **Development Corridor:** A linear network of dense infrastructure, economic activity, and residential development along major roads or railways, supporting various interrelated functions like transport, trade, and basic services.
- **Economic Sectors:** Categories of economic activities, including the primary sector (agriculture, mining), secondary sector (manufacturing, construction), tertiary sector (services), quaternary sector (education, research), and quinary sector (high-level decision-making).
- **Ecological Support Areas (ESAs):** Areas kept in ecologically functional condition to support Critical Biodiversity Areas and Protected Areas.
- **Infill Development:** Developing vacant or underutilised land within existing settlements to optimize infrastructure use, increase urban densities, and promote integration.
- **Integrated Development Plan (IDP):** A five-year plan by local government to determine development needs and link projects to the municipal budget.
- **Infrastructure:** Essential facilities and services for human settlements and economic activities, including roads, utilities, and social services.
- **Land Reform:** Correcting historical land ownership imbalances through land restitution, redistribution, and tenure reform.
- **Land Use Management:** Regulating the use or change in the form or function of land, including land development.
- **Mixed Land Use:** Combining different land uses like commercial, residential, industrial, and retail in one area to increase access and convenience.
- **National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2016):** A strategy for cost-effective protected area expansion to improve ecosystem representation, ecological sustainability, and climate change resilience.
- **Nodes:** Concentrations of mixed land uses, ideally with high-density residential and transport facilities, ensuring universal access.
- **Northern Cape Planning System (NCPS):** A comprehensive spatial planning tool designed to support spatial transformation, targeting, and governance across the province. As a web-based online system, it enhances provincial planning functions by enabling efficient data



sharing and collaboration. The NCPS facilitates spatial targeting and guides land use management and spatial planning, ensuring alignment with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). It strengthens the implementation of SPLUMA, promotes sustainable development, and improves monitoring and evaluation processes. Ultimately, the NCPS serves as a key mechanism for supporting spatial governance and driving the province's development objectives.

- **Planning Toolkits;** have been developed to simplify and clarify planning guidelines, concepts, and spatial planning procedures, making complex information more accessible for decision-makers. Designed as a support tool, it provides additional detail not covered in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), enabling more informed decision-making and enhancing the effective implementation of the PSDF. The toolkit includes specialized guides that unpack essential spatial planning concepts and methodologies, offering targeted assistance for various spatial planning needs in the province. By bridging gaps in the PSDF, the Planning Toolkit plays a key role in ensuring accurate and efficient planning processes across the Northern Cape.
- **Protected Area:** Legally protected areas of natural, ecological, architectural, or historical interest.
- **Provincial Sector Plan:** This is a strategic document that outlines the goals, priorities, and spatially represented initiatives of various government departments within a province, ensuring alignment with the overarching Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). It serves as a roadmap for sector-specific development, guiding the allocation of resources, coordination of projects, and integration of departmental strategies to promote sustainable growth and address socio-economic needs. Each sector plan is spatially mapped to reflect the geographic distribution of projects and initiatives, fostering coordinated planning and effective service delivery across agriculture, infrastructure, health, education, and other critical sectors.

- **Provincial Spatial Action Area:** Region of the Northern Cape province delineated by similarity of social, economic and development intervention types.
- **Rural:** Areas outside urban boundaries primarily devoted to agriculture or natural environments.
- **Spatial Development Framework (SDF):** A framework guiding the spatial distribution of land uses within a municipality to achieve the goals of the municipal IDP.
- **SPLUMA:** The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013, provides regulations for national spatial planning and land use management.
- **Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs):** 'Water factories' that significantly support the country's surface and groundwater supply, identified and mapped for protection.
- **Sustainable Development: Development** that meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs.
- **Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Advantage Area:** Declared Astronomy Advantage Area (AAA) in terms of the Astronomy Geographic Advantage (AGA) Act of 2007, which identifies regulation regarding prohibited activities within AAAs.
- **Urban Edge:** A demarcated line and policy to manage, direct, and limit urban expansion.
- **Urban Sprawl:** Uncontrolled expansion of a town into greenfield land outside the urban edge



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## ABBREVIATIONS

COGHSTA	Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
CSAA	Coastal Spatial Action Area
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DDM	District Development Model
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DENC	Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation
DKSAA	Douglas to Kakamas Spatial Action Area
DM	District Municipality
DR & PW	Department Roads and Public Works

DSAC	Department Sports Arts and Culture
DSD	Department of Social Development
DTSL	Department Transport Safety & Liaison
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSAA	Gamagara Spatial Action Area
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
KHSAA	Kalahari Spatial Action Area
KSAA	Karoo Spatial Action Area
LM	Local Municipality
NCDOE	Northern Cape Department of Education
NCDOH	Northern Cape Department of Health
NCPS	Northern Cape Planning System
NCPT	Northern Cape Provincial Treasury
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
OTP	Office of the Premier
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
RDSP	Rural Development Sector Plan
RSAA	Rural Spatial Action Area
RSDF	Regional Spatial Development Framework
SACN	South African Cities Network
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SALT	Southern African Large Telescope
SARAO	South African Radio Astronomy Observatory
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SKA	Square Kilometre Array
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013
VSAA	Vaalharts Spatial Action Area
WTW	Water Treatment Works
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works



# 1 LAND USE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Land Use Management Framework within the Northern Cape PSDF provides a structured approach to guide sustainable development, economic growth, and environmental stewardship across the province. It integrates UNESCO's biosphere reserve zoning model, endorsed by the Man and the Biosphere (MaB) Programme, to ensure a bio-regional planning approach that supports ecological integrity, social development, and economic opportunity.

The Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) are central to this framework. These SPCs are not a zoning blueprint but a guide for land-use decisions across all planning levels. They offer clarity and coherence in decision-making without altering existing land-use regulations. Rather, they serve as a foundational framework to enhance zoning and land-use policies. Municipalities are encouraged to incorporate SPCs into local planning documents, ensuring alignment with the PSDF.

### 1.1.1 LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

The following table outlines the Northern Cape's key SPCs, with a description and the policy implications associated with each.

SPC	DESCRIPTION	POLICY IMPLICATIONS
<b>SPC A: Core Conservation Areas</b>	Areas of high conservation value, including critical biodiversity areas and heritage sites. These areas are protected for research, educational purposes, and limited tourism development.	Highest statutory protection is required; non-consumptive uses permitted; supports biodiversity and ecosystem services.

<b>SPC B: Buffer Areas</b>	Areas adjacent to SPC A that protect conservation sites from surrounding land-use impacts. Managed primarily by private owners with conservation objectives.	Controlled development allowed; emphasis on sustainable agricultural practices and limited development that aligns with conservation goals.
<b>SPC C: Agricultural Areas</b>	High-potential agricultural land, especially along rivers and irrigation schemes, is reserved for sustainable agricultural production.	Protects agricultural lands from non-agricultural development; promotes sustainable agricultural practices.
<b>SPC D: Urban Areas</b>	Designated urban settlements for mixed-use residential, commercial, and service development.	Focus on densification and efficient land use; urban edge control to prevent sprawl.
<b>SPC E: Industrial Areas</b>	Areas designated for industrial developments to support economic growth and job creation.	Appropriate zoning for heavy and light industrial uses with consideration of environmental and social impacts.
<b>SPC F: Infrastructure Areas</b>	Regions are identified for essential infrastructure supporting economic and social development, such as transport networks and utilities.	Infrastructure must align with sustainable land use and environmental conservation policies.

### 1.1.2 KEY POLICY GUIDELINES AND OBJECTIVES PER SPC

The table below outlines key objectives and policy guidelines for each SPC category, ensuring that land-use decisions support sustainable development while protecting critical environmental and socio-economic resources.

SPC	KEY OBJECTIVES	KEY POLICY GUIDELINES
<b>SPC A: Core Conservation Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect critical and biodiversity ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict conservation protection: only non-</li> </ul>



SPC	KEY OBJECTIVES	KEY POLICY GUIDELINES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate non-consumptive resource use like research and eco-tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consumptive activities are allowed.</li> <li>Expansion of protected areas through the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES).</li> <li>Develop innovative public-private partnerships for biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>
<b>SPC B: Buffer Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a protective buffer for conservation areas.</li> <li>Promote sustainable agricultural and eco-tourism practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development must have a minimal ecological footprint.</li> <li>Buffer areas around SPC A must be protected from large-scale urban or industrial expansion.</li> <li>Sustainable resource use practices are encouraged.</li> <li>Consider trade-off areas and areas where conflict exists between land uses.</li> </ul>
<b>SPC C: Agricultural Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect high-potential agricultural land from non-agricultural development.</li> <li>Promote sustainable agricultural practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-priority protection for agricultural land along rivers and irrigation schemes.</li> <li>Non-agricultural development is discouraged unless aligned with sustainable land-use practices.</li> <li>Encourage Agri-processing and value-added agriculture.</li> <li>Consider trade-off areas and areas where conflict exists between land uses.</li> </ul>

SPC	KEY OBJECTIVES	KEY POLICY GUIDELINES
<b>SPC D: Urban Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable and densified urban development.</li> <li>Provide services, housing, and economic opportunities near urban centres.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban edge to be maintained to prevent sprawl.</li> <li>Support mixed-use development, public facilities, and affordable housing.</li> <li>Densification along major transport routes.</li> </ul>
<b>SPC E: Industrial Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage industrial development that drives economic growth and employment.</li> <li>Minimize the environmental impact of industrial activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitable areas for industrial uses with clear environmental management guidelines.</li> <li>Heavy industrial uses are permitted in designated zones, away from sensitive ecosystems.</li> <li>Consider trade-off areas and areas where conflict exists between land uses.</li> <li>Support for renewable energy and green technology industries.</li> </ul>
<b>SPC F: Infrastructure Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop essential infrastructure for socio-economic development.</li> <li>Ensure infrastructure aligns with sustainable land-use principles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure projects (transport, utilities) must be designed to minimize environmental impact.</li> <li>Projects should align with provincial growth corridors and spatial structuring elements.</li> <li>Consideration of long-term environmental impacts of large-scale infrastructure projects.</li> </ul>

**ALSO REFER TO TOOLKIT 17 – KEY LAND USE CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**



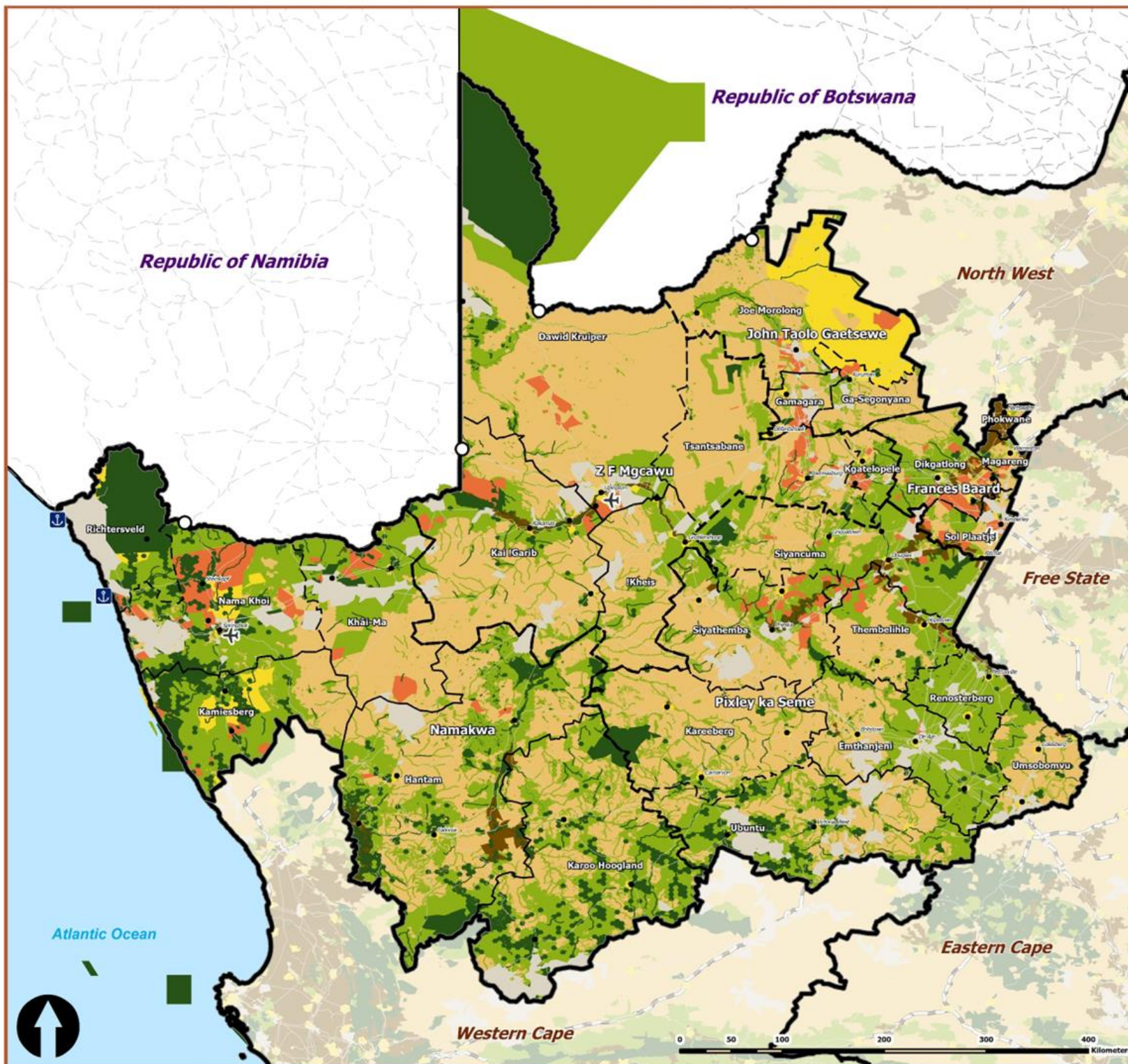
# Northern Cape PSDF Spatial Planning Categories (SPC)

## Supporting Elements

- Northern Cape Province
- Local Municipality
- District Municipality
- Railway Lines
- Main Airports
- Border Posts
- Harbour

## Spatial Planning Categories

- SPC A
- SPC B
- SPC C - Extensive Agriculture (C.a)
- SPC C - Intensive Agriculture (C.b)
- SPC D
- SPC E
- SPC F



Map 1: SPC Composite Framework

Source: Sanbi, DFFE, EGIS, DALRRD, Eskom, NSDF



# Northern Cape PSDF Spatial Planning Categories (SPC) SPC A & B

## Supporting Elements

- Northern Cape Province
- Local Municipality
- District Municipality
- Main Airports
- Border Posts
- Harbour
- National Highways
- Main / Provincial Roads
- Railway Lines
- Main Rivers

## Spatial Planning Category SPC - A (Core) South Africa Protected Area Database

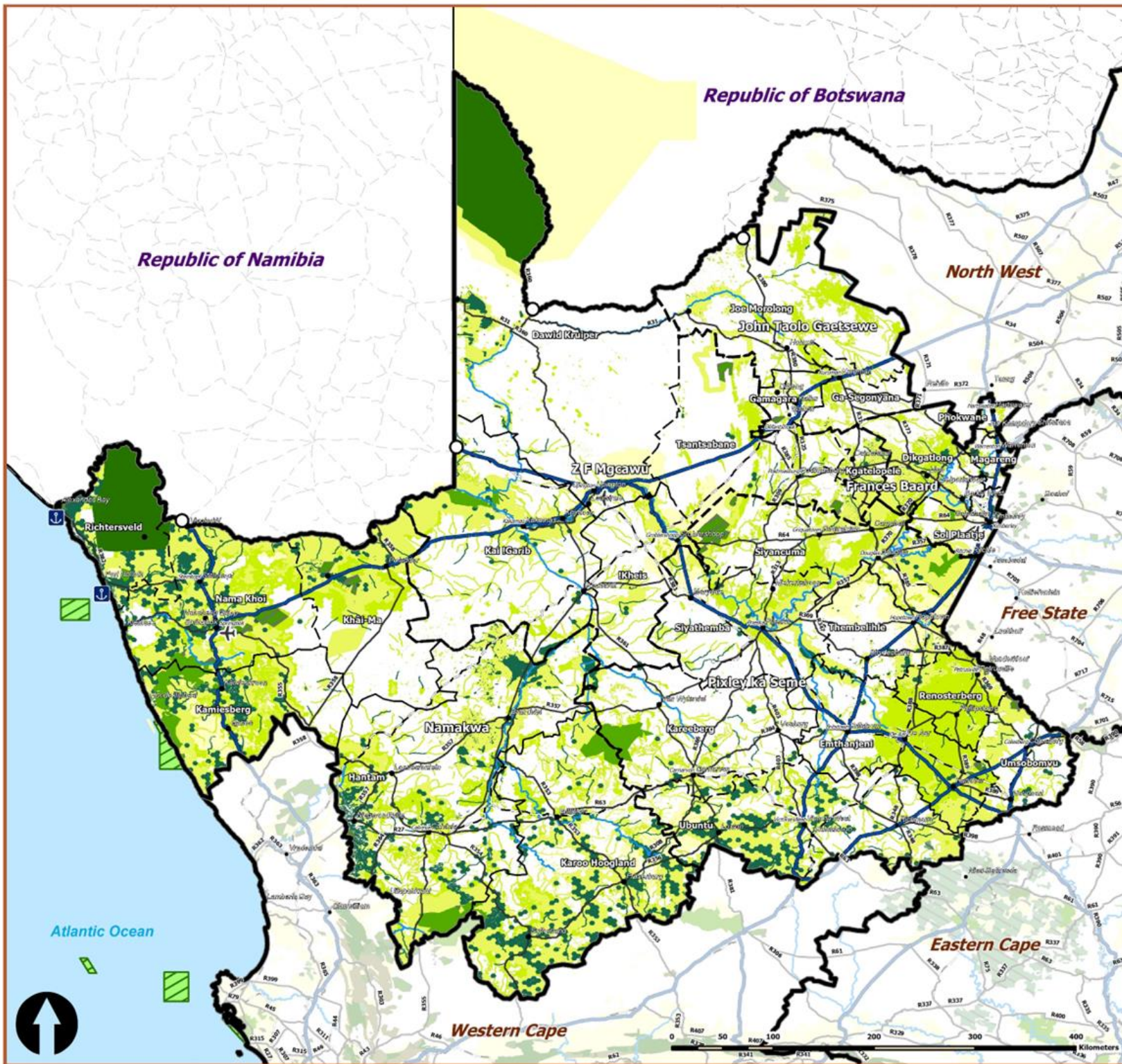
- Forest Nature Reserve
- Forest Wilderness Area
- Marine Protected Area
- Mountain Catchment Area
- Nature Reserve
- Protected Environment
- Special Nature Reserve
- National Park
- World Heritage Site

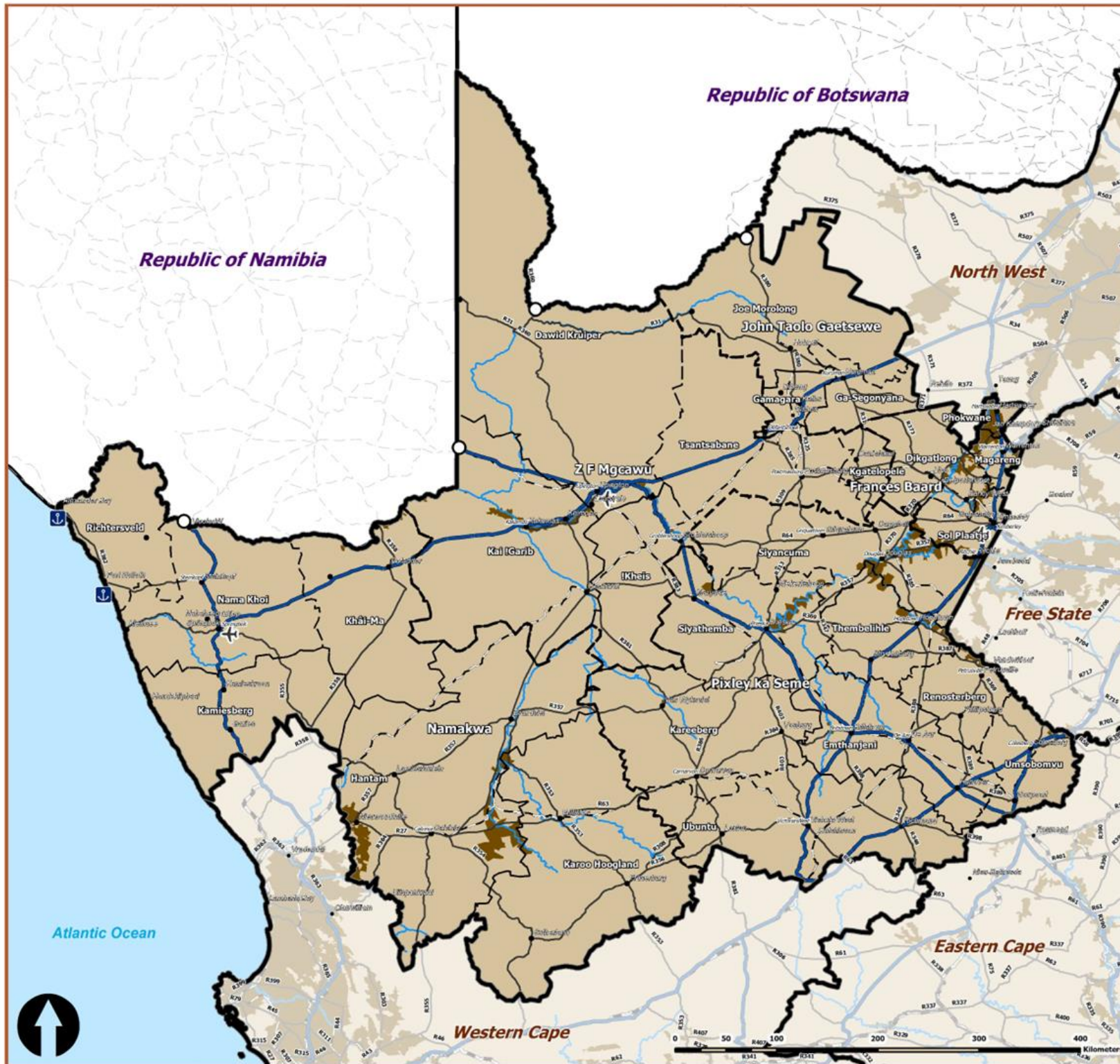
## Spatial Planning Category SPC - B (Buffer)

- Conservation Buffer Areas
- Critical Biodiversity Area Two
- Ecological Support Area

Map 2: SPC A and B Spatial Considerations

Source: Sanbi, DFFE, EGIS, NSDF





## Northern Cape PSDF Spatial Planning Categories (SPC) SPC C

### Supporting Elements

- Northern Cape Province
- Local Municipality
- District Municipality
- Railway Lines
- Main Airports
- Border Posts
- Harbour
- National Highways
- Main / Provincial Roads
- Railway Lines
- Main Rivers

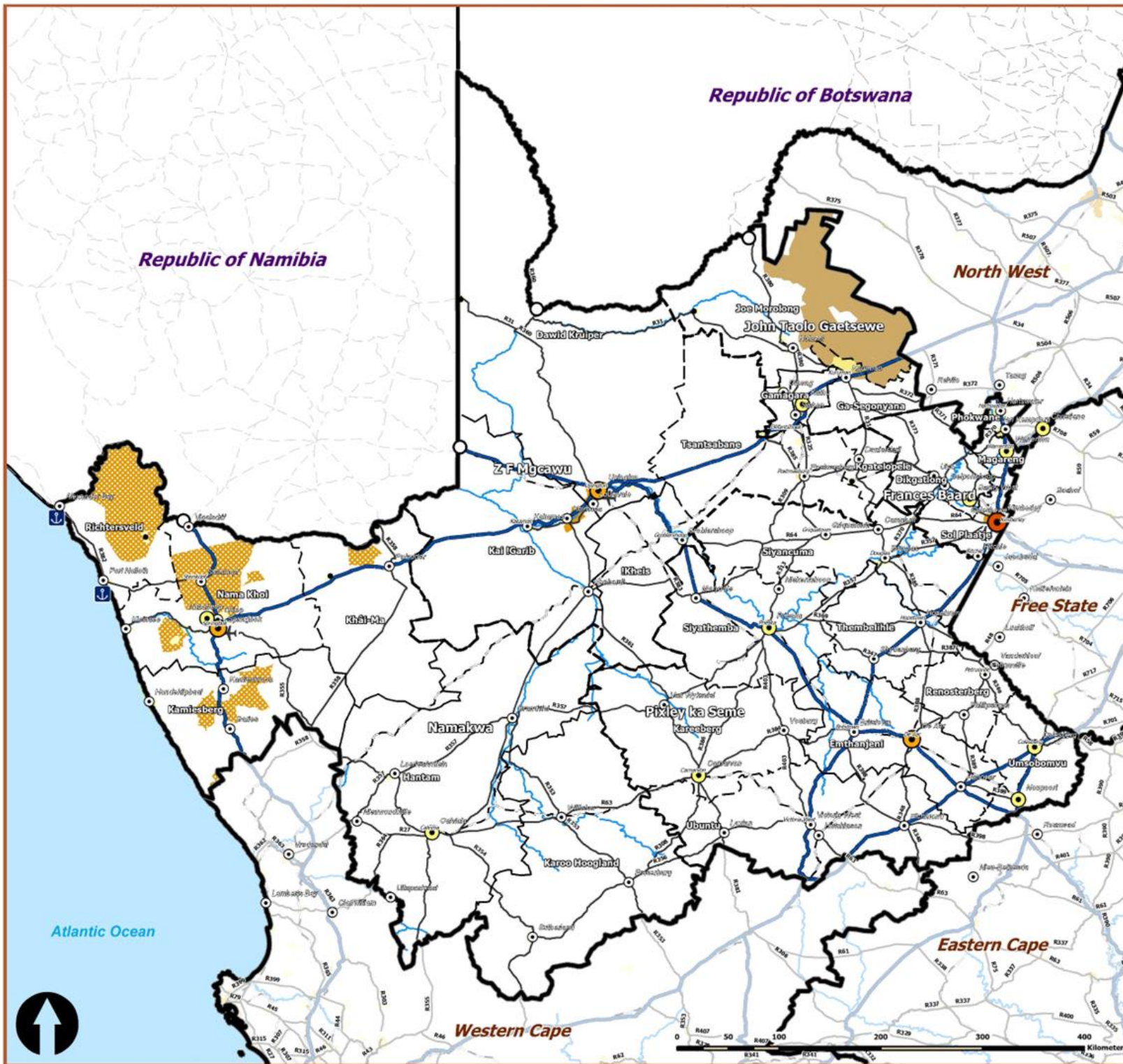
### Spatial Planning Category SPC- C (Agricultural Areas)

- SPC C - Extensive Agriculture (C.a)
- SPC C - Intensive Agriculture (C.b)

Map 3: SPC C Spatial Considerations

Source: DALRRD, NSDF





## Northern Cape PSDF Spatial Planning Categories (SPC) SPC D

### Supporting Elements

- Northern Cape Province
- District Municipality
- Local Municipality
- Main Airports
- Border Posts
- Harbour
- National Highways
- Main / Provincial Roads
- Railway Lines
- Main Rivers

### Spatial Planning Category SPC - D (Urban Related)

- Unalienated State Land
- Trancraa Area
- Traditional Authorities
- CPA Farms
- NSDF Town Typology**
- Big Regional Service Centre (RC2)
- City Area (City)
- Large Regional Centre (RC1)
- Regional Service Centre (RC3)
- Rural Service Settlement
- Service Town
- Small Service Town
- Small Towns

### Settlements Types

- Capital Province
- Major Town
- Secondary Town
- Other Town

Map 4: SPC D Spatial Considerations

Source: NSDF, COGTA



# Northern Cape PSDF Spatial Planning Categories (SPC) SPC E

## Supporting Elements

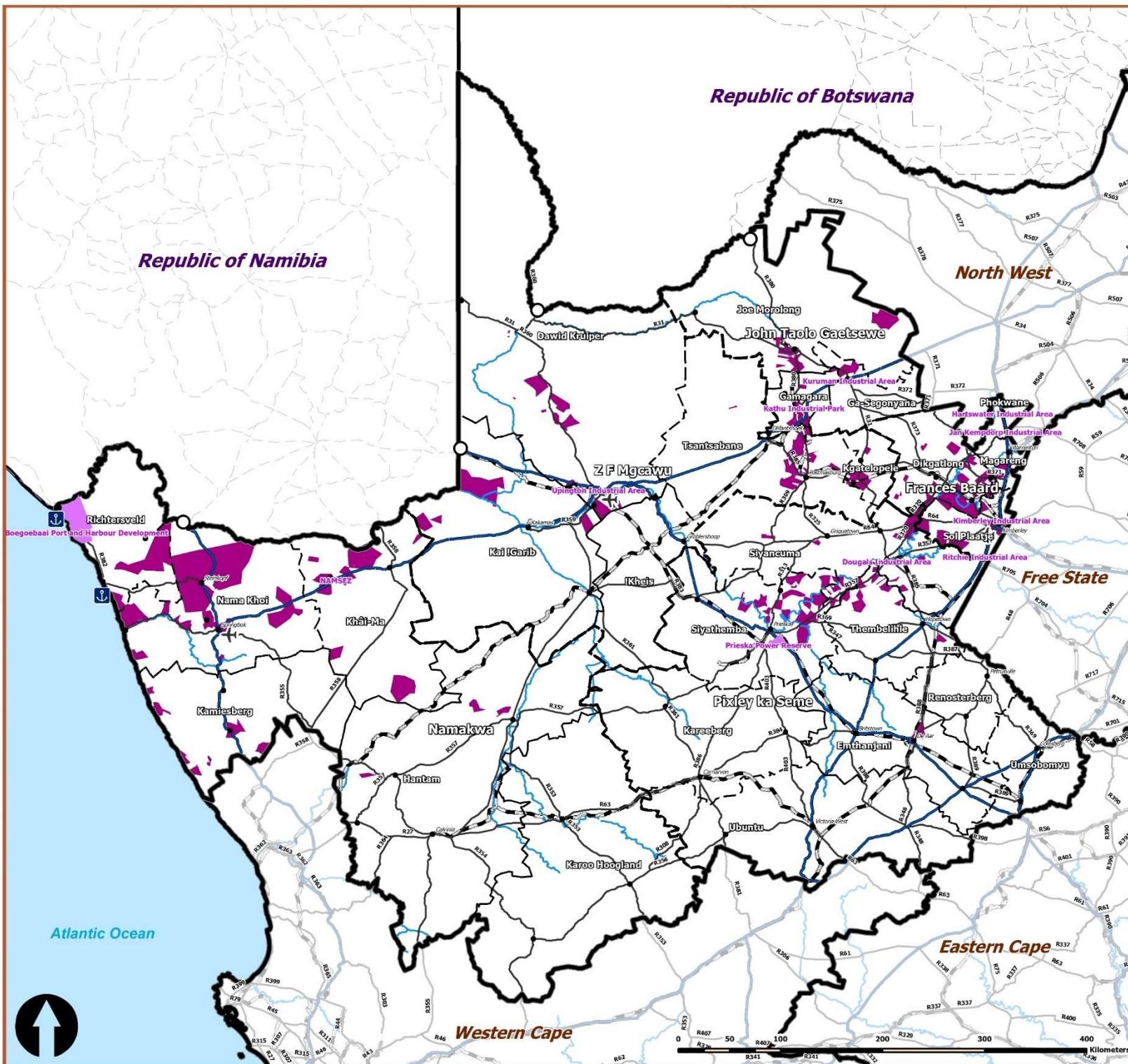
- Northern Cape Province
- District Municipality
- Local Municipality
- Railway Lines
- Main Airports
- Border Posts
- Harbour
- National Highways
- Main / Provincial Roads
- Railway Lines
- Main Rivers

## Spatial Planning Category SPC - E (Industrial Areas)

- Active Mines
- NC Industrial Parks SEZs

Map 5: SPC E Spatial Considerations

Source: Sanbi, DFFE, EGIS, DALRRD, Eskom, NSDF



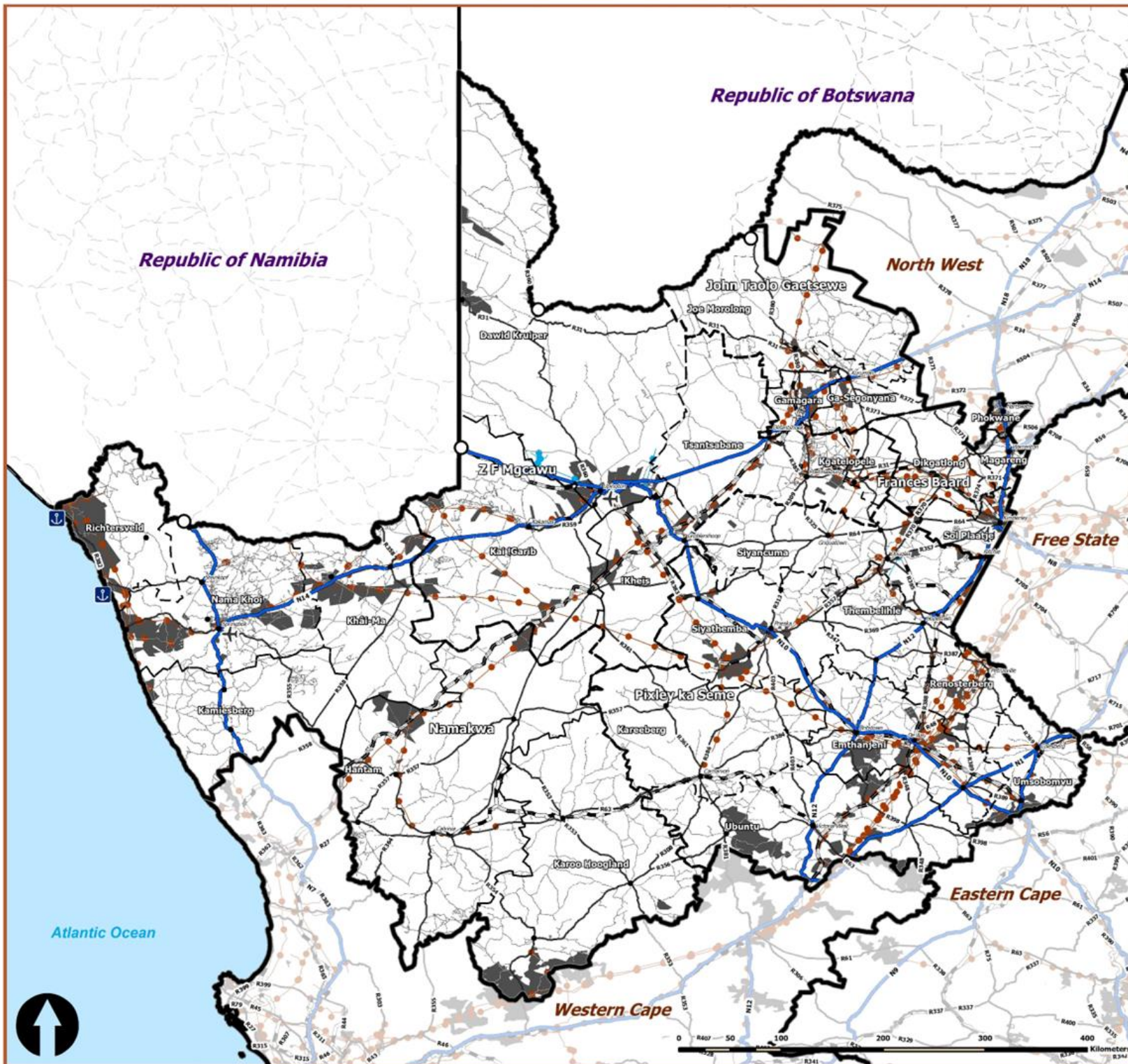
# Northern Cape PSDF Spatial Planning Categories (SPC) SPC F

## Supporting Elements

- Northern Cape Province
- Local Municipality
- District Municipality
- Railway Lines
- Main Airports
- Border Posts
- Harbour

## Spatial Planning Category SPC - F (Surface Infrastructure & Buildings)

- National Roads
- Main / Provincial Roads
- Minor Roads
- Railway Lines
- Canals
- Eskom HV Lines
- Renewable Energy Projects



Map 6: SPC F Spatial Considerations

Source: DFFE, Eskom, NSDF



## 1.2 LAND USE GUIDELINES

### 1.2.1 LAND USE MATRIX

The table below categorizes land uses alphabetically across different Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) based on whether the use is encouraged, discouraged, or could potentially be accommodated under certain conditions. This table combines the categorisation of land uses (Encouraged, Discouraged, Accommodated) for each Spatial Planning Category (SPC) and includes the full terminology associated with each land use. The abbreviations used are:

*E = Encouraged*      *D = Discouraged*      *A = Accommodated*

**Table 1: SPC Land Use Matrix**

LAND USE	TERMINOLOGY	SPC A	SPC B	SPC C	SPC D	SPC E	SPC F
<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Sustainable agriculture, crop cultivation, livestock farming, and aquaculture in agricultural areas.	D	A	E	D	D	A
<b>Agri-Industries</b>	Agricultural processing industries that support value-added processes like food processing and packaging.	D	A	E	D	E	A
<b>Conservation Use</b>	Land use aimed to protect and preserve biodiversity, ecosystems, and cultural/historical resources.	E	E	A	A	D	D
<b>Extractive Industries</b>	Mining and quarrying activities, including the extraction of natural	D	D	A	D	E	D

LAND USE	TERMINOLOGY	SPC A	SPC B	SPC C	SPC D	SPC E	SPC F
	resources like minerals, stone, and sand.						
<b>Housing Development</b>	Residential housing development, including medium- to high-density urban housing near public transport hubs.	D	A	D	E	D	A
<b>Industrial Development</b>	Heavy and light industrial uses, including manufacturing plants, logistics hubs, and processing industries.	D	D	D	D	E	A
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	Development of essential infrastructure, including roads, railways, water storage, energy transmission, and utilities.	D	A	A	E	E	E
<b>Institutional Use</b>	Public facilities and buildings, including schools, healthcare services, government buildings, and community centres.	D	A	D	E	D	A
<b>Mixed Use Development</b>	A combination of residential, commercial, and public services in one development to promote urban efficiency.	D	D	D	E	A	A
<b>Renewable Energy Development</b>	Energy generation using renewable sources like solar, wind, hydro, and biomass, in support of sustainability goals.	D	A	E	A	E	E



LAND USE	TERMINOLOGY	SPC A	SPC B	SPC C	SPC D	SPC E	SPC F
<b>Rural Settlement Development</b>	Low-density settlements in rural areas, supporting sustainable agricultural practices and rural livelihoods.	D	A	E	D	D	A
<b>Tourism Accommodation</b>	Eco-friendly lodges, guesthouses, campsites, and other small-scale accommodations that support nature-based tourism.	A	E	E	E	A	A
<b>Tourism Development</b>	Nature-based and cultural tourism activities, including eco-tourism, adventure tourism, and heritage site visits.	E	E	E	E	A	A
<b>Transportation Use</b>	Development of transport infrastructure, including roads, highways, railways, and transport hubs.	D	A	A	E	A	E

- *Accommodated (A): The use can be considered under certain conditions, subject to site-specific evaluations or development criteria.*

This matrix provides a comprehensive overview of how different land uses are treated within the various SPCs and is essential for aligning land-use planning with the sustainability objectives of the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework.

#### Explanation:

- *Encouraged (E): The use is fully supported within the SPC and aligns with the objectives of the PSDF.*
- *Discouraged (D): The use is not preferred and may conflict with the objectives of the SPC.*



## 2 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The South African Constitution clearly defines the roles and competencies of national, provincial, and local government spheres, each having specific constitutional obligations. Schedule 5 of the Constitution assigns exclusive legislative competence for provincial planning to provinces, making it a core function of provincial government. However, these spheres of government are interdependent and interconnected, requiring a cooperative approach to governance. This cooperative governance mandates the alignment, coordination, and support between national, provincial, and local governments. For the Northern Cape PSDF to be effective, it must create an enabling environment that fosters coordination and integration **across all levels of government**, as mandated by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA). The Northern Cape PSDF aims to provide mechanisms that ensure the integration of spatial planning processes, policies, and strategies across different government spheres and sectors, achieving a cohesive and comprehensive provincial development framework.

#### 2.1.1 ALIGNMENT AND COORDINATION

The effective implementation of the Northern Cape PSDF requires a structured and coordinated institutional framework. This table outlines the key areas where alignment and coordination are essential for the success of the PSDF.

**Table 2: PSDF Alignment and Coordination**

KEY FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION
<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>	Clearly define roles for sector departments, municipalities, and the private sector. Ensure

KEY FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION
	responsibilities are understood and respected across all spheres of government.
<b>Alignment with National Policies</b>	Ensure that provincial plans and strategies align with national policies such as the draft National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF).
<b>Coordination of Provincial Departments</b>	Provincial departments must ensure their plans are aligned with the PSDF's objectives, integrating sectoral strategies like housing, transport, and infrastructure.
<b>Guidance for Local Municipalities</b>	Guide local municipalities to align their Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) with the PSDF, helping to achieve cohesive provincial development.
<b>Cooperative Spatial Governance</b>	Establish mechanisms for intergovernmental cooperation and collaboration, including public participation and multi-stakeholder partnerships to ensure alignment of spatial strategies.

This figure (*see next page*) illustrates the Northern Cape Planning Framework (inclusive of the NCPS), aligning national, provincial, district, and local spatial planning frameworks. It begins with National Alignment, providing directives through the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), which focuses on arid innovation and transformation corridors. Provincial alignment, through the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), addresses spatial action areas and provincial interests.

At the district level, the District Spatial Development Framework (DSDF) guides restructuring and functional areas. At the local level, the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) sets planning priorities with nodes, corridors, and zones.

The system incorporates monitoring (SPLUMA compliance and alignment) and project alignment for effective coordination and management across levels. The figure emphasizes integrated development and sectoral plan alignment at each level, ensuring a cohesive approach to spatial transformation and planning in the Northern Cape.



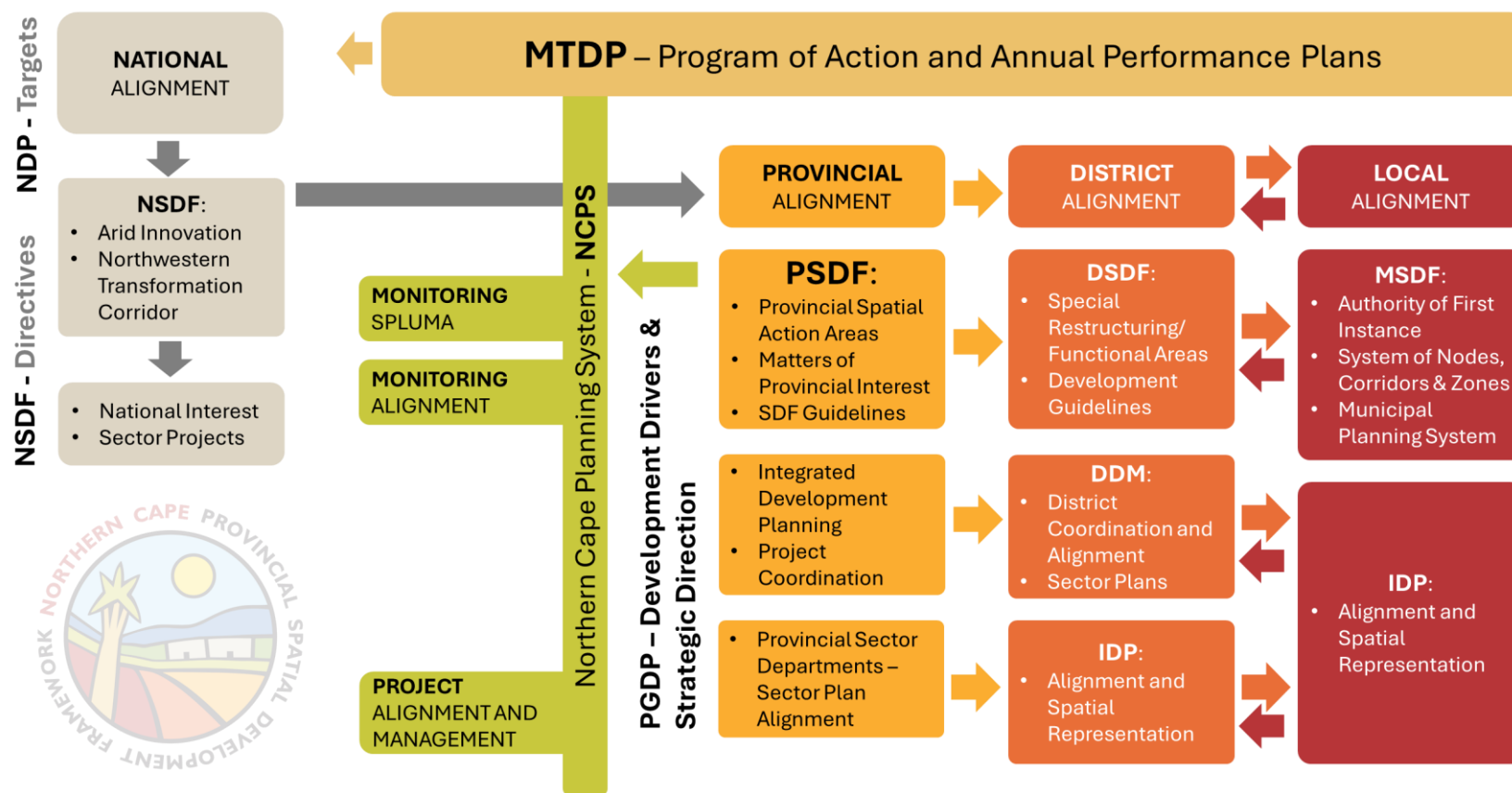


Figure 1: Alignment between the various planning and spatial frameworks in the Province



## 2.1.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To ensure proper implementation of the PSDF, the following roles and responsibilities are assigned to each level of government and key stakeholders:

**Table 3: Roles and Responsibilities for PSDF users**

STAKEHOLDER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>National Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides overarching guidance through the NSDF and ensures national priorities are reflected in provincial and municipal planning.</li> </ul>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leads the development and implementation of the PSDF. Coordinates sector departments and aligns strategies with both national and municipal plans. Reports on the progress regarding the SPLUMA principles and changes observed in the SPCs.</li> <li>Utilises the NCPS as a platform to assess, coordinate and prioritise project proposals, as well as to monitor the spatial distribution of investment.</li> </ul>
<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Align local SDFs with the PSDF, ensuring that district and local planning contributes to provincial goals. Manage local land use and development within the provincial framework.</li> <li>Municipal IDPs, SDFs, and SDBIPs must comply with section 17. (2) of SPLUMA and align with the Northern Cape PSDF.</li> <li>Ensure PSDF and municipal SDFs are used to inform the District One Plans.</li> <li>Utilises the NCPS as a platform to assess, coordinate and prioritise project proposals.</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Departments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure sector-specific plans, such as those for energy, housing, water and transport, are aligned with the PSDF to achieve an integrated approach to provincial development.</li> </ul>
<b>Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage in development processes within the PSDF's guidelines. Participate in public-private partnerships to promote sustainable development aligned with provincial priorities.</li> </ul>

**ALSO REFER TO THE PSDF STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES WHICH UNPACKS THE USER FLOW, RESPONSIBILITIES AND STEPS TO USE THE PSDF**

## 2.1.3 SECTOR ALIGNMENT

For the PSDF to function effectively, mechanisms must be in place to ensure continuous alignment and integration across all sectors and government spheres:

**Table 4: Sector Alignment functions**

MECHANISM	PURPOSE
<b>Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)</b>	Promote collaboration across national, provincial, and local government to implement PSDF objectives.
<b>Spatial Development Coordination</b>	Align sectoral development plans with the PSDF's spatial goals, ensuring coordinated growth and development.
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	Involve all key stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, in the planning and development process.
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Establish systems to monitor the implementation of the PSDF and assess its effectiveness over time.

The institutional framework of the Northern Cape PSDF is designed to foster cooperation and alignment across all spheres of government and stakeholders. By providing clear roles, establishing coordination mechanisms, and promoting intergovernmental cooperation, the PSDF ensures a structured and integrated approach to development that addresses both provincial and national goals for sustainable growth.



## 2.2 SPATIAL GOVERNANCE

The Northern Cape PSDF operates within a framework of spatial governance that ensures coordination across all spheres of government—national, provincial, and local. **Section 17(2) of SPLUMA mandates that all provincial development plans, projects, and programs align with the provincial spatial development framework.** This institutional framework promotes a shared understanding of governance, ensuring consistency in spatial planning and implementation across the province.

The Northern Cape PSDF seeks to create a structured environment that ensures spatial planning is fully integrated into the processes of decision-making and investment prioritization. The goal is to align government planning, budgeting, and project implementation with the PSDF's spatial objectives.

### 2.2.1 GOVERNANCE DIRECTIVES

The governance directives for implementing the Northern Cape PSDF focus on ensuring that all levels of government and relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, align their development strategies with the PSDF. These directives include:

**Table 5: Proposed Governance Directives**

GOVERNANCE DIRECTIVE	DESCRIPTION
<b>Coordination across Government Spheres</b>	Ensures integration and alignment of national, provincial, and local plans with the PSDF. Coordination is critical for achieving common spatial objectives.
<b>Alignment with SPLUMA</b>	Ensures all spatial planning, land use management, and development are aligned with SPLUMA, focusing on cooperative governance.
<b>Northern Cape SPLUM Bill</b>	Ensures broader deliberation on large-scale projects by establishing a Spatial Planning and Land Use Advisory Committee, which <b>must/should</b> consist of sub-committees responsible for the assessments of the economic, environmental, disaster risk, spatial, infrastructure and social implications of land use

GOVERNANCE DIRECTIVE	DESCRIPTION
	applications associated with large-scale, catalytic or provincial interest projects.
<b>Public-Private Partnerships</b>	Encourages cooperation between the private sector and government to drive spatial transformation and investment in strategic areas.
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Establishes a system for tracking and evaluating the implementation of spatial planning strategies to ensure their alignment with provincial and national priorities.
<b>Intergovernmental Relations</b>	Facilitates collaborative policy-making and decision-making processes across government spheres to strengthen spatial planning alignment.

### 2.2.2 ALIGNMENT ACTION

Coordination and alignment are central to the success of the Northern Cape PSDF. The following actions are key to achieving integrated spatial governance across the province:

**Table 6: Proposed Alignment Actions**

ACTION	OBJECTIVE
<b>Provincial-Municipal Alignment</b>	Ensures that local municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) align with the PSDF.
<b>Sectoral Plan Integration</b>	Aligns provincial sector plans (e.g., housing, transport, infrastructure) with municipal development strategies.
<b>Spatial Targeting for Capital Investment</b>	Focuses government infrastructure and service provision within statutory frameworks (SDFs and IDPs) to prioritize investment in strategic areas.
<b>Cross-border Collaboration</b>	Promotes cooperation between provinces, particularly regarding regional spatial action areas, as identified in the National Spatial Action Areas (NSAA).



### 2.2.3 INVESTMENT FOCUS

One of the critical components of spatial governance is the spatial targeting of capital investments. This approach ensures that limited public resources are effectively utilized to maximize impact and support the strategic spatial objectives of the Northern Cape PSDF.

**Table 7: Proposed Investment Focus Mechanisms**

INVESTMENT FOCUS	OBJECTIVE
<b>Spatial Targeting</b>	Directs public investment towards priority areas, ensuring strategic interventions in infrastructure, housing, and economic development.
<b>Capital Investment Prioritization</b>	Ensures provincial and municipal investments are concentrated in areas with high growth potential or critical need.
<b>Sectoral Programme Alignment</b>	Aligns capital spending programs with the PSDF's spatial priorities, facilitating coordinated action across sectors.
<b>Integrated Planning and Budgeting</b>	Incorporates long-term spatial planning into budgeting processes, ensuring that investments are spatially aligned.

### 2.2.4 DEPARTMENTAL ALIGNMENT TO THE DRIVERS

Effective implementation of the Northern Cape PSDF requires collaboration between multiple government departments and entities. Each department plays a critical role in ensuring that spatial planning is integrated into their sectoral mandates.

**Table 8: Sector Alignment to the PSDF Drivers**

DEPARTMENT / PUBLIC ENTITY	ROLE IN SPATIAL GOVERNANCE	RESPONSIBLE DRIVER(S)
<b>Office of the Premier</b>	Leading and Supporting the Development, Monitoring and Evaluation and uptake of the PSDF and NCPS	<b>LEAD: Driver 4</b> Driver 4
<b>Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform</b>	Ensures land use aligns with sustainable agricultural practices, environmental	<b>LEAD: Driver 3</b> Driver 1, Driver 3

DEPARTMENT / PUBLIC ENTITY	ROLE IN SPATIAL GOVERNANCE	RESPONSIBLE DRIVER(S)
	protection, and rural development strategies.	
<b>Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs</b>	Leads alignment of local municipal plans (IDPs and SDFs) with the PSDF and ensures coordinated service delivery.	<b>LEAD: Driver 4</b> Driver 2, Driver 4
<b>Economic Development and Tourism</b>	Promotes spatially targeted economic growth and tourism development in line with the PSDF.	<b>LEAD: Driver 1,</b> Driver 3
<b>Education</b>	Plans for and locates educational infrastructure (schools and colleges) in alignment with population growth and provincial strategies.	Driver 2
<b>Health</b>	Ensures that healthcare services and infrastructure are planned and located strategically to serve provincial needs.	Driver 2
<b>Roads and Public Works</b>	Leads the development of transport infrastructure in priority areas, focusing on road and rail networks to improve connectivity.	Driver 1, Driver 4
<b>Social Development</b>	Develops social infrastructure and services that improve the quality of life and integrate underserved communities.	<b>LEAD: Driver 2</b> Driver 2
<b>Sports, Arts and Culture</b>	Promotes cultural development and heritage conservation in line with provincial spatial and socio-economic objectives.	Driver 2
<b>Transport, Safety and Liaison</b>	Ensures the development of transportation systems, including public transport and safety infrastructure.	Driver 1, Driver 2



DEPARTMENT / PUBLIC ENTITY	ROLE IN SPATIAL GOVERNANCE	RESPONSIBLE DRIVER(S)
Treasury	Aligns provincial and municipal budgets with spatial planning priorities, ensuring funds are directed toward priority areas.	Driver 4
Public Entities (e.g., NCEDA, NC Tourism Authority, NC Heritage Resources Authority)	Promotes investment, tourism, and heritage conservation, collaborating with government departments for integrated growth.	Driver 1, Driver 3, Driver 4
<b>OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND ROLE PLAYERS</b>		
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Supports and facilitates the provision, management and monitoring of bulk water supply	Driver 2, Driver 3
ESKOM	Primary responsible for the supply of electricity, generating, transmitting, and distributing power	Driver 2, Driver 3

The success of the Northern Cape PSDF depends on structured governance that promotes coordination, alignment, and integration across all spheres of government. By focusing on spatial targeting, public-private partnerships, and a shared commitment to spatial transformation, the PSDF ensures that capital investment and development efforts are directed toward achieving sustainable and inclusive growth across the province.



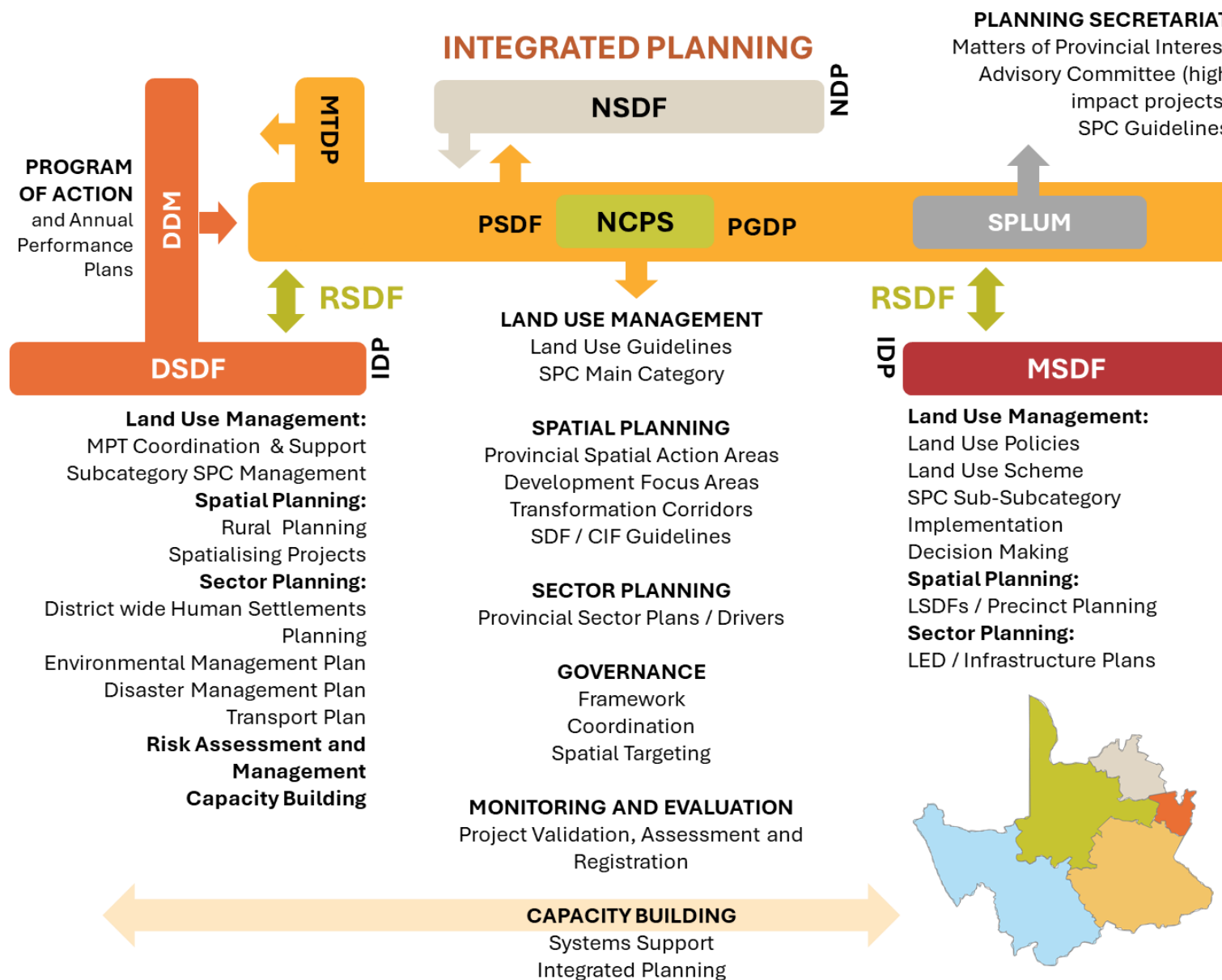


Figure 2: Proposed Integrated Planning Eco-System to support spatial planning in the Province



**Table 9: Spatial Planning Responsibilities matrix per Sector, Program and Sub Program aligned to the PSDF Drivers**

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	DRIVER 1 Thriving Economic Engines	DRIVER 2 Transforming spaces and livelihoods	DRIVER 3 Conservation of resource production areas	DRIVER 4 Effective spatial governance
Northern Cape Dept. of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development & Land Reform	Agricultural Engineering Support	Engineering Services	Agriculture Processing and Value Chain Development	Employment and Economic Development	Natural Resource Management	Rural Intervention Alignment
		Land Care	Infrastructure Development	Rural and Urban Linkages	Protecting Conservation Areas	-
		Land Use Management	Value Chain Development	Sustainable Settlements	Protecting Agricultural Land)	Rural Intervention Alignment
		Disaster Risk Management	Infrastructure Development	Public Transportation	Strategic Resources Protection	NDMC Strategic Alignment
	Agricultural Producer Support	Producer Support Services	Agriculture Processing	Food Security	Conservation Focus	PAA Alignment
		Extension and Advisory Services	Agriculture Processing	Rural and Urban Linkages	Conservation Focus	Rural Intervention Alignment
		Food Security	Agriculture Processing	Food Security	Conservation Focus	PAA Alignment
	Veterinary Services	Animal Health	Trade Facilitation	Public Health	Limited Environmental Relevance	Biosecurity Management
		Veterinary Public Health	-	Health Services	-	Biosecurity Management
		Veterinary Technical Support Services	-	-	-	-
	Research & Technology Development	Research	Value Chain and Processing	-	Agriculture Sustainability	Commodity Alignment - RDSP
		Technology Transfer Services	Innovation Support	-	-	-
	Agriculture Economics Services	Production Economics	Market Development	Access to Markets	-	-
		Agro-Processing Support	Value Chain Development	Skills Development	-	PAA Alignment
	Rural Development	Rural Development Coordination	-	Employment and Economic Development	-	RDSP Considerations
		Social Facilitation	-	Food Security, Employment	-	-

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	DRIVER 1 Thriving Economic Engines	DRIVER 2 Transforming spaces and livelihoods	DRIVER 3 Conservation of resource production areas	DRIVER 4 Effective spatial governance
	Environmental Affairs	Compliance & Enforcement	-	-	Pollution Control	-
		Environmental Quality Management	-	-	Pollution Control	-
		Biodiversity Management	-	-	Biodiversity Conservation	Biodiversity Sector Plan alignment
Northern Cape Dept. of Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements, and Traditional Affairs	Human Settlements	Policy Development	-	Sustainable Human Settlements	Limited Impact	-
		Facilitation of Housing Development	-	Access to Basic Services and Housing	Limited Environmental Impact	PHSHDA Alignment
		Housing Programme Planning and Delivery	Infrastructure Development	Sustainable Human Settlements, Public Transportation	-	Municipal SDF Compliance and alignment
		Accreditation and Monitoring of Municipalities	-	-	-	-
	Cooperative Governance	Governance and Municipal Performance Monitoring	-	-	-	Local Governance Strengthening
		Intergovernmental Relations and Participatory Democracy	-	Community Development	-	Intergovernmental Coordination
		Accountability and Legislative Compliance	-	-	-	Governance Accountability
	Traditional Affairs	Traditional Governance Monitoring	-	Rural Nodal Prioritisation	-	Strengthening Traditional Governance
	Integrated Economic Development Services	Regional Economic Development Support	Business Development	Empowerment, Job Creation	Limited Impact	Alignment to Spatial Transformation Corridors
Northern Cape Dept. of Economic						



DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	DRIVER 1 Thriving Economic Engines	DRIVER 2 Transforming spaces and livelihoods	DRIVER 3 Conservation of resource production areas	DRIVER 4 Effective spatial governance
Development and Tourism		SMME Development & Support	SMME Support	Employment & Empowerment	Limited Environmental Impact	
	Trade and Sector Development	Trade and Investment Promotion	Trade Facilitation, Investment Attraction	-	Limited Environmental Focus	Alignment to Corridors and Zones
		Sector Development	Sector Growth, Tourism Market, SEZ Delineation	-	-	
	Consumer Protection and Business Regulations	Business Regulations	-	-	-	Corporate Governance
		Consumer Protection	-	Consumer Rights Protection	-	Legislation and Public Entity Governance
	Economic Planning	Economic Research & Policy Development	Economic Growth Strategy	-	Innovation for Sustainability	Integrated Planning
		Knowledge Management	-	Innovation Hubs, Skills Development Centres	-	Alignment to Development Anchors
	Tourism	Tourism Growth	Tourism Market Development	-	-	Alignment to Tourism Routes and Clusters
		Tourism Development	Tourism Sector Development)	SMME Opportunities	-	
Northern Cape Dept. of Education	Teacher Development	Teacher Development Activities	Skilled Workforce	Improving Education Quality		
	National School Nutrition Programme	Nutrition and Food Production Initiatives	-	Enhanced Learning Capacity, Food Security	-	-
	Organizational Teaching and Learning Support Services (LTSM)	Access to Learning and Teaching Support	Resource Management	Equal Access to Education Resources	Reduction of Material Wastage)	Efficient Governance, Accountability in Resource Management
Northern Cape Dept. of Health	District Health Services	HIV/AIDS, STI & TB (HAST), Mother to Child Women's Health and Nutrition,	-	Accessible Health Services	-	-



DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	DRIVER 1 Thriving Economic Engines	DRIVER 2 Transforming spaces and livelihoods	DRIVER 3 Conservation of resource production areas	DRIVER 4 Effective spatial governance
		Non-Communicable Disease Control				
	Emergency Medical Services	Ambulance Services, Disaster Management Services	-	Emergency Health Access	-	Response Efficiency and Governance
	Regional and Specialised Hospital Services	Regional Hospitals, Multidisciplinary Services	Health Workforce	Health Services and Care	-	Healthcare Governance
	Central Hospital Services	Tertiary Hospital Services, Referral System	Healthcare Support for Growth	Quality Health Services	-	Compliance and Referral Systems
	Health Sciences and Training	Nursing and EMS Personnel Training	Workforce Development	Health Services Capacity	-	-
	Health Care Support Services	Forensic Medical Services, Medico- Legal Services		Supportive Health Infrastructure		Forensic Efficiency
	Health Facilities Management	Hospital Revitalization, Infrastructure Grants, Capital Maintenance, Clinical Engineering	Infrastructure Development	-	Sustainable Infrastructure	-
Northern Cape Dept. of Social Development	Social Welfare Services	Services to Older Persons, Services to People with Disabilities, HIV and AIDS, Social Relief of Distress	-	Social Welfare, Vulnerable Groups Support	-	Supportive Governance
	Children and Families	Care and Services to Families, Child Care and Protection Services, Early Childhood Development,	-	Family and Child Support	-	Protection and Legal Frameworks



DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	DRIVER 1 Thriving Economic Engines	DRIVER 2 Transforming spaces and livelihoods	DRIVER 3 Conservation of resource production areas	DRIVER 4 Effective spatial governance
		Community-based Care Services				
	Restorative Services	Crime Prevention and Support, Victim Empowerment, Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation	-	Crime Prevention and Social Rehabilitation	-	Integrated Service Delivery
	Development & Research	Community Mobilization, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods, Youth Development, Women's Development	Community Empowerment and Development	Poverty Alleviation, Livelihood Support	-	Institutional Capacity Building and Compliance
Northern Cape Dept. of Transport, Safety and Liaison	Civilian Oversight	Monitoring and Evaluation, Policy and Research, Safety Promotion, Community Police Relations	-	Community Safety and Police Accountability	-	Transparency and Accountability in Policing
	Transport Operations	Infrastructure Planning, Operator Licensing, Transport Safety and Compliance, Transport Services	Mobility and Infrastructure Development	Public Transport Access	Safe and Sustainable Transport Systems)	Governance in Transport Operations
	Transport Regulations	Law Enforcement, Road Safety Education, Transport Administration & Licensing	Traffic Management and Safety	Safe Roads and Public Spaces	Road Safety and Environmental Awareness)	Regulation and Compliance



DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	DRIVER 1 Thriving Economic Engines	DRIVER 2 Transforming spaces and livelihoods	DRIVER 3 Conservation of resource production areas	DRIVER 4 Effective spatial governance
<b>Northern Cape Dept. of Treasury</b>	Sustainable Fiscal Resource Management	Economic Analysis and Fiscal Oversight, Budget, Public Finance & Data Management, Infrastructure Management	Fiscal Management for Economic Growth	-	Infrastructure Sustainability)	Optimized Fiscal Policies and Governance
	Supply Chain Management, Assets and Liabilities	Provincial Supply Chain and Asset Management, Financial Information Management Systems, Banking and Cashflow Management	Efficient Supply Chain Management	-	Sustainable Asset Management	Financial Oversight and Governance
	Financial Governance	Provincial Accounting Services, Norms and Standards, Provincial Risk Management	-	-	-	Risk Management and Accountability
	Provincial Internal Audit	Education, Provincial Treasury, Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	Internal Audit and Governance
<b>Northern Cape Dept. of Roads and Public Works</b>	Public Works Infrastructure	Infrastructure Development and Maintenance	Infrastructure Development	Improved Access to Public Facilities	Sustainable Infrastructure	Efficient Infrastructure Governance
	Roads Infrastructure	Roads Planning, Development, and Maintenance	Mobility and Transport Infrastructure	Access to Services)	Sustainable Road Networks)	Regulatory and Infrastructure Management
	District EPWP Coordination	Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	Job Creation and Economic Development	Social Inclusion through EPWP	Limited Environmental Impact	EPWP Governance and Monitoring
	Fleet Management	Fleet Operations and Maintenance	-	-	Sustainable Fleet Management	Operational Efficiency and Oversight



## 2.3 SPATIAL TARGETING

The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) plays a crucial role in guiding spatial transformation across the province by identifying key development corridors. These strategic corridors are essential for fostering economic growth, enhancing regional connectivity, and promoting sustainable development. By linking major economic nodes and focusing investment in areas with high potential, the PSDF aims to address spatial inequality, improve access to resources, and boost overall provincial resilience.

The PSDF delineates six main corridors, each characterized by distinct economic assets, environmental considerations, and development challenges. From mineral-rich mining regions to fertile agricultural zones and potential hubs for renewable energy, these corridors reflect the diversity of the Northern Cape's economy and natural resources. Each corridor serves a specific purpose within the larger spatial transformation agenda, whether it's advancing the mining and agricultural sectors, supporting renewable energy projects, or enhancing tourism and heritage assets.

The emphasis on spatial targeting within the PSDF seeks to ensure that development efforts are not only effective but also equitable,

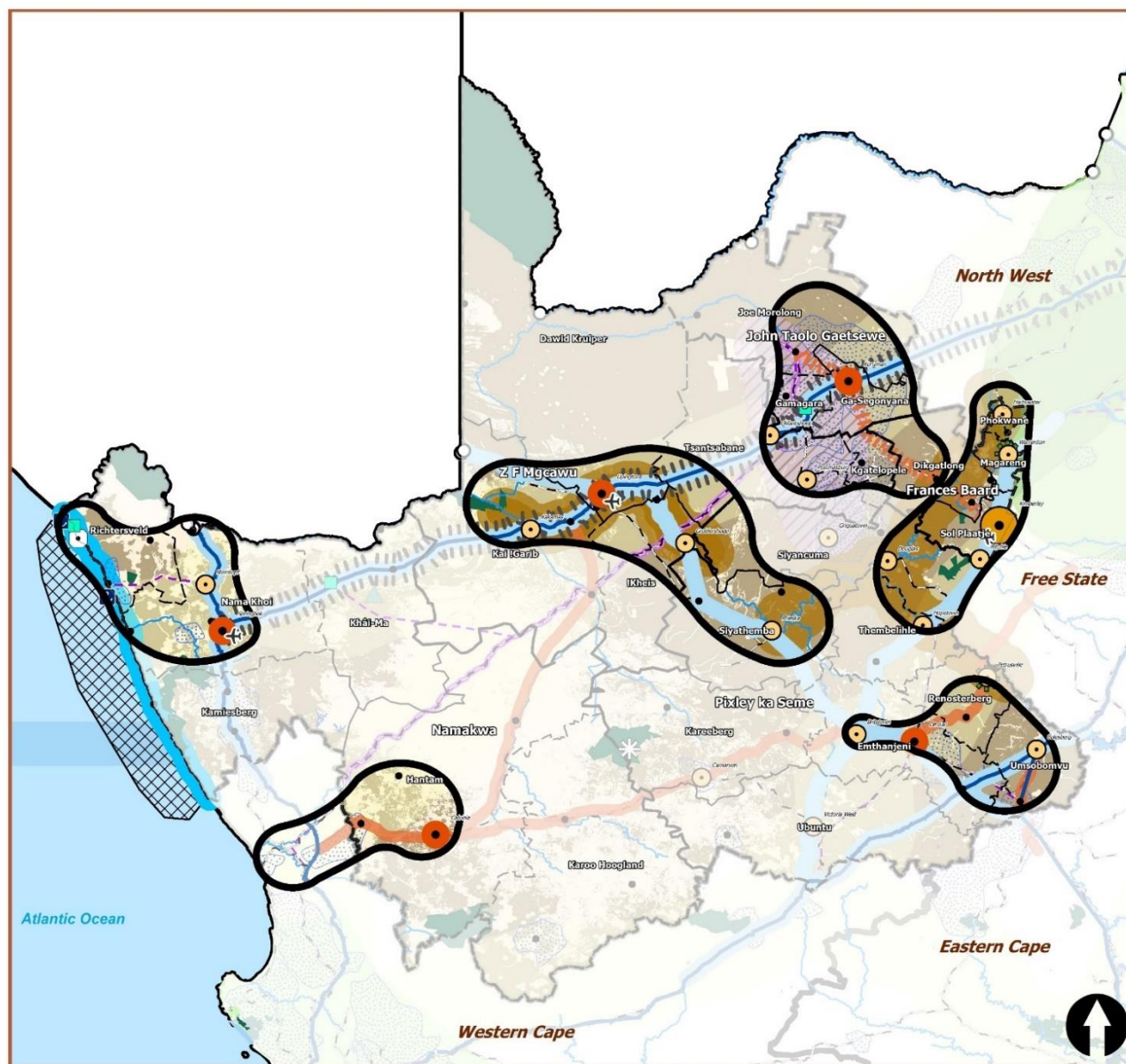


Figure 3: PSDF Spatial Transformation Corridors



addressing regional imbalances while unlocking economic opportunities across the Northern Cape. Through coordinated planning and targeted interventions, the province envisions a future where these corridors become catalysts for economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

In the following sections, we explore each corridor in detail, outlining its unique characteristics, key economic drivers, and the role it plays in the Northern Cape's development landscape. This focused approach underscores the PSDF's commitment to spatially balanced growth and its strategy to leverage the province's unique resources and location within the national and regional context.

### 2.3.1 ALEXANDER BAY – SPRINGBOK

This corridor is strategically significant for its rich mineral resources, including copper and precious metals, and potential for renewable energy development. It features unique conservation areas, coastal and small harbour developments, and important fishing and tourism communities. The N7 national route, a critical freight and export gateway between South Africa and Namibia, runs through this area.

### 2.3.2 CALVINIA – VREDENDAL

This corridor is known for its unique agricultural products, such as Karoo lamb and Rooibos tea, and its potential for wind and solar energy developments. The area is also a significant tourism destination, attracting visitors for its seasonal flower displays, distinctive Karoo architecture, and regional festivals.

### 2.3.3 UPINGTON – PRIESKA

This fast-growing corridor is a major agricultural zone, producing table grapes, citrus, and dates. It is also a significant node for renewable energy development. The corridor is central to the Northern Cape Development

Corridor along the N14, providing critical economic linkages to Namibia and Botswana.

### 2.3.4 GAMAGARA

This is the mining heart of the province, home to large iron ore and manganese mining operations. The area faces potential mine closures in the medium term, making economic diversification and value addition critical. The corridor includes key towns such as Kuruman, Kathu, and Postmasburg.

### 2.3.5 HOPETOWN TO VAALHARTS

This corridor is critical for national food security, hosting extensive agricultural activities reliant on the Orange and Vaal River systems. It includes the administrative capital, Kimberley, and serves as a key socio-economic hub with strong links to neighbouring provinces. The N12 national road forms the backbone of this corridor, connecting to major national routes.

### 2.3.6 COLESBERG – DE AAR

This corridor is focused on agricultural production, logistics, and renewable energy. De Aar serves as the regional anchor, supported by smaller towns such as Colesberg and Britstown. The N1 and N10 national routes facilitate logistics and long-distance transport, positioning the area as a potential logistics hub.



# ALEXANDER BAY – SPRINGBOK

**Maritime Economy** – Small Harbor Development, Mari/Aqua-Culture

**Energy Sector** – Limit visual pollution along tourism routes

**Competitive Infrastructure** – R382 Upgrading, N7/N14 Intersection Upgrade, Bulk Water upgrading, Vioolsdrift Dam, Railway Infrastructure

**Manufacturing and Trade** – Boegoebaai Harbor and related development, linkage to Namakwa SEZ

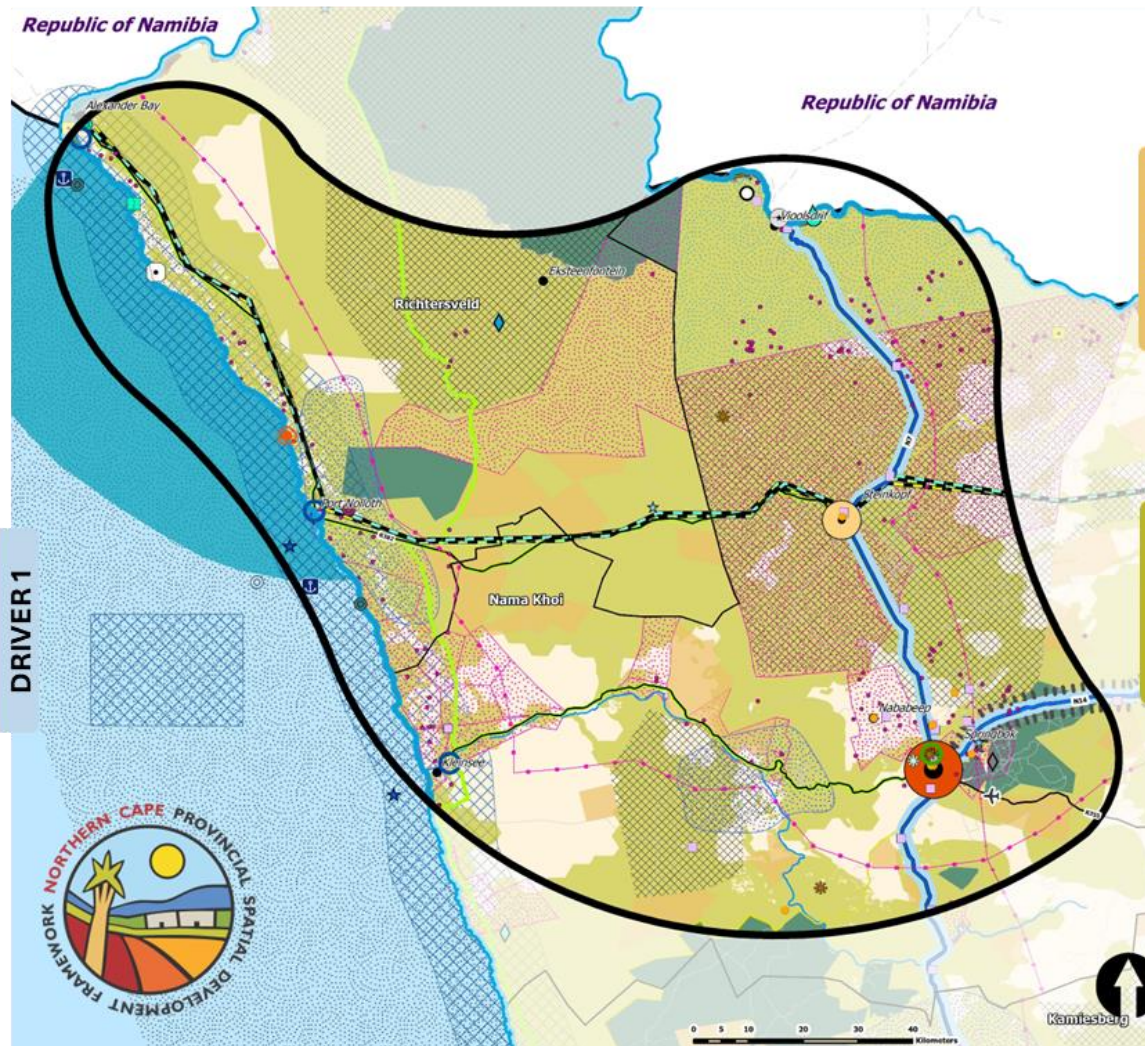
**Agriculture** – Agrihub, Hydroponics/Aquaponics Development

**Tourism Market** – Tourism Node Development & Protection, Routes and Tourism Centre

**Accessibility and Mobility** – Springbok Airport Development, Wi-Fi Access, Fiber POP, Passenger Rail

**Mining and Mineral Beneficiation** – Copper Mining, Mining Rehabilitation, Alluvial Diamonds and Precious Stones, Granite, Jewelry Hub

**Spatial Governance** – Support towards Transformation Corridors & Spatial Action Areas, Local SDF alignment, NCPS Project Capturing, SPLUMA Monitoring, PSDF Toolkits and Guidelines

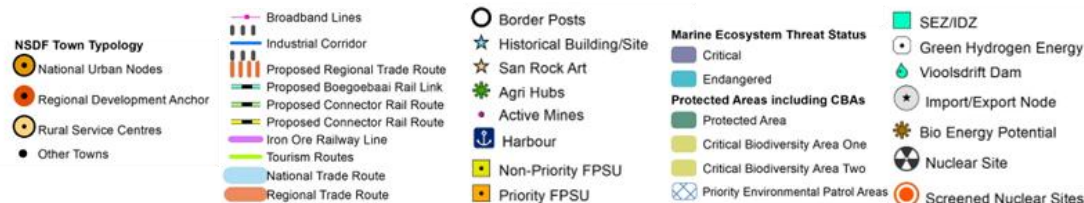


DRIVER 1

DRIVER 4

DRIVER 2

DRIVER 3



**Education and Employment** – Skills and Knowledge Development (Satellite University), Artisan Skills Development to support Economic Sectors

**Human Settlements** – Limit large scale Housing Development towards Springbok, Alexander Bay and Port Nolloth

**Public Transport** – Rail, Road Passenger Development to service Boegoebaai Harbor and related development

**Environment** – Limit development in CBA areas, support Ecological Corridors, consider Offset Agreements

**Rural Development** – Agrihub, FPSU, CPA support, PLAS priority area, TRANCRAA support

**Water Resources** – Rainwater Harvesting, Sustainable Desalination Plants, Water management and control

**Mineral Resources** – Sustainable mining development, rehabilitation & redevelopment priority

**Renewable Resources** – Wind Energy Priority, Green Hydrogen Development

**Agricultural Resources** – No protected agricultural areas, to protect and support Mari Culture Development



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# CALVINIA - VREDENDAL

**Maritime Economy** – Small Harbor Development, Mari/Aqua-Culture

**Energy Sector** – Limit visual pollution along tourism routes

**Competitive Infrastructure** – Maintenance of the R27 and R63, Bulk water infrastructure, Link services development in Calvinia

**Manufacturing and Trade** – Agri-processing value chain development

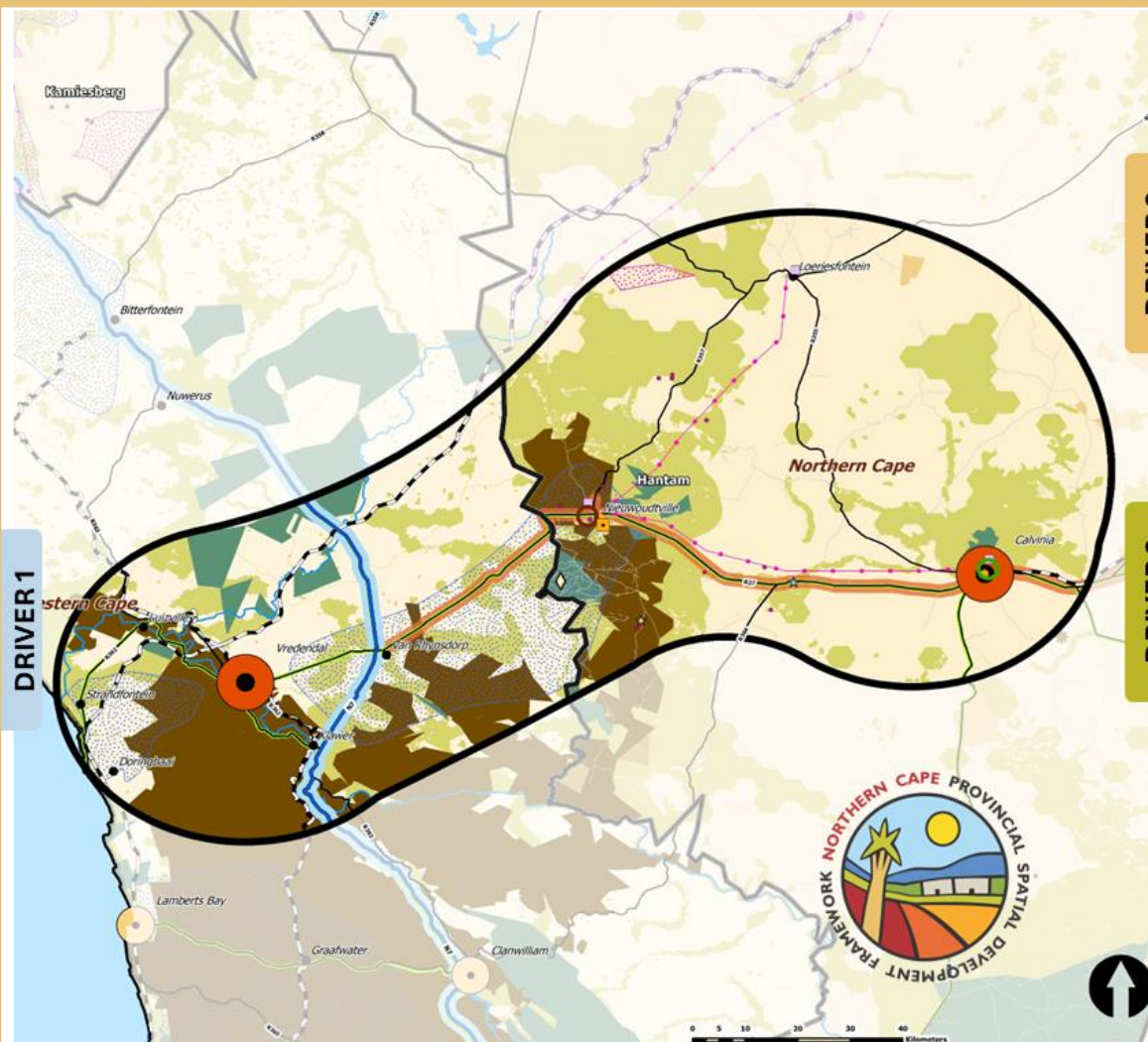
**Agriculture** – FPSU Development, Market Development

**Tourism Market** – Tourism Destination Development, Routes and Tourism Centre

**Accessibility and Mobility** – Gateway development at R27/N7 Intersection, Wi-Fi Access

**Mining and Mineral Beneficiation** – To limit mining and fracking development within the corridor

**Spatial Governance** – Support towards Transformation Corridors & Spatial Action Areas  
Local SDF alignment  
NCPS Project Capturing  
SPLUMA Monitoring  
PSDF Toolkits and Guidelines  
WC PSDF Alignment



**DRIVER 4**

## NSDF Town Typology

- National Urban Nodes
- Regional Development Anchor
- Rural Service Centres
- Other Towns

- Broadband Lines
- Industrial Corridor
- Proposed Regional Trade Route
- Proposed Boegoebaai Rail Link
- Proposed Connector Rail Route
- Proposed Connector Rail Route
- Iron Ore Railway Line
- Tourism Routes
- National Trade Route
- Regional Trade Route

- Border Posts
- ★ Historical Building/Site
- ★ San Rock Art
- ★ Agri Hubs
- ★ Active Mines
- ★ Harbour
- ★ Non-Priority FPSU
- ★ Priority FPSU

## Marine Ecosystem Threat Status

- Critical
- Endangered
- Protected Areas including CBAs
- Protected Area
- Critical Biodiversity Area One
- Critical Biodiversity Area Two

## Protected Agricultural Areas

- Marine Protected Areas
- Oil & Gas Exploration
- Focus Areas for Offshore Protection
- Priority Environmental Patrol Areas
- REDZ
- Extensive Agriculture

**DRIVER 3**

**Education and Employment** – Skills and Knowledge Development (Agriculture Sector)

**Human Settlements** – To support mixed housing typologies housing development in Calvinia. To support low density housing development in Nieuwoudtville

**Public Transport** – Road Passenger Development to improve connectivity towards the N7

**Environment** – Limit development in CBA areas, support Ecological Corridors, Develop Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve

**Rural Development** – Agrihub, FPSU (Rooibos Tea), PLAS priority area, Tourism Development

**Water Resources** – Strategic Water Resource Area management and control

**Mineral Resources** – Limited Resources, to limit fracking and other mining activity in support of the agricultural and tourism sectors

**Renewable Resources** – Wind and Solar Energy Priority

**Agricultural Resources** – Large sections of Protected Agricultural Areas. To conserve and protect these areas and implement regenerative agriculture



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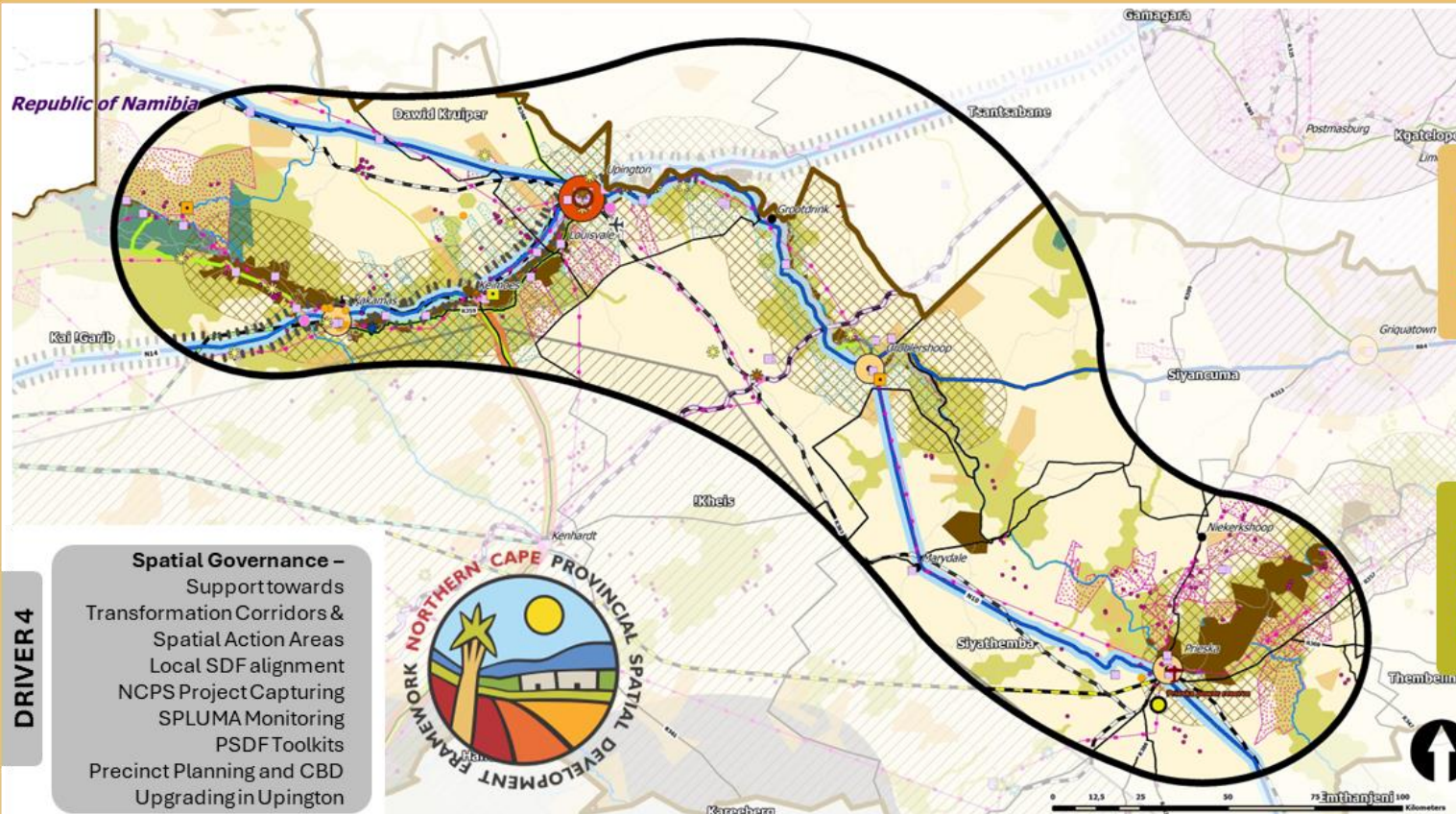


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# UPINGTON - PRIESKA



DRIVER 3

DRIVER 3

DRIVER 4

DRIVER 1

**Spatial Governance –**  
Support towards  
Transformation Corridors &  
Spatial Action Areas  
Local SDF alignment  
NCPS Project Capturing  
SPLUMA Monitoring  
PSDF Toolkits  
Precinct Planning and CBD  
Upgrading in Upington

**Accessibility and Mobility–**  
Upgrading Upington Airport  
(Cargo), Wi-Fi Access, Fiber  
POP, Passenger and Freight  
Rail Development

**Mining and Mineral  
Beneficiation–** Alluvial  
Diamonds, to limit mining  
activity along the orange  
river system

**Agriculture–** Agrihub,  
Horticulture Development,  
Climate Smart Agriculture

**NSDF Town Typology**  
National Urban Nodes  
Regional Development Anchor  
Rural Service Centres  
Other Towns

Broadband Lines  
Industrial Corridor  
Proposed Regional Trade Route  
Proposed Boegoebaai Rail Link  
Proposed Connector Rail Route  
Proposed Connector Rail Route  
Iron Ore Railway Line  
Tourism Routes  
National Trade Route  
Regional Trade Route

Border Posts  
Historical Building/Site  
San Rock Art  
Agri Hubs  
Active Mines  
Main Airports  
Aero Drome  
Fiber POP  
Cellphone Towers

**Protected Areas including CBAs**  
Protected Area  
Critical Biodiversity Area One  
Critical Biodiversity Area Two  
**Clear Night Skies**  
Highest  
Protected Agricultural Areas  
REDZ  
Extensive Agriculture  
Land Reform Farm  
Gamagara Mining Corridor  
Active Mines  
Irrigation Boards  
Vaal-Orange Agricultural Zone  
SKA Area

**Manufacturing and Trade –**  
Upington Industrial Park  
Development, linkage to  
Namakwa SEZ

**Energy Sector –** Solar and PV  
Energy Development

**Competitive Infrastructure –**  
N10, N14 Bypass Route  
Development in Upington, Bulk  
Water Upgrading, Railway  
Infrastructure, HV  
Transmission Upgrading

**Maritime Economy –** Aqua  
Culture Development along the  
Orange River system

**Tourism Market –** Tourism Node  
Development, Tourism Centre,  
Agri, Eco, Adventure Hub

**Education and Employment**  
– Skills and Knowledge  
Development (Satellite  
University), Artisan Skills  
Development to support  
Local Economic Sectors

**Human Settlements –** Limit  
large scale Housing  
Development to Upington,  
PHSHDA Priority

**Public Transport –** Rail,  
Road Passenger  
Development, Transportation  
network along Corridor

**Environment –** Consider  
Offset Agreements, Respect  
Trade Off Zones, Support  
Regenerative Agriculture

**Rural Development –**  
Agrihub, FPSU, CPA support,  
PLAS priority area, target  
viable agricultural farms

**Water Resources –** Water  
management and control,  
Irrigation Infrastructure  
maintenance and  
development

**Mineral Resources –** Limit  
mining development and  
activity to protect agricultural  
sector

**Renewable Resources –**  
Solar and PV Energy Priority,  
Off grid town development,  
Transmission Capacity  
Development

**Agricultural Resources –**  
Limit the use of detrimental  
pesticides and fertilizers,  
Protect Agricultural Land



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# GAMAGARA

**Maritime Economy** – Not applicable to the Corridor

**Energy Sector** – Support off grid-mining development, Solar, PV Energy Development

**Competitive Infrastructure** – Upgrading of the R31, N14 Bypass Route in Kuruman, Railway Infrastructure

**Manufacturing and Trade** – Kuruman and Kathu Industrial Park, Mineral Value Adding, shift from Road to rail for Freight movement

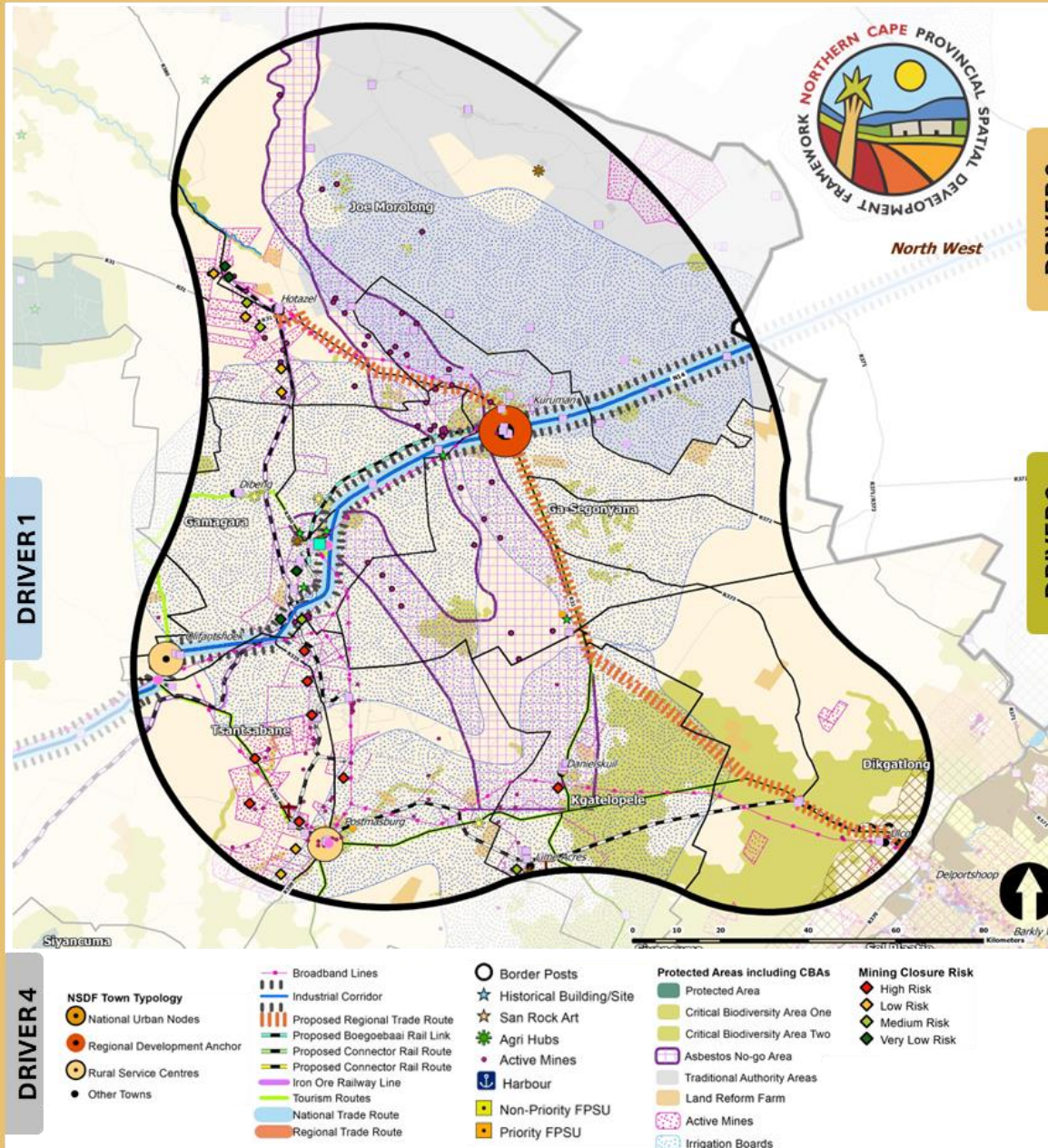
**Agriculture** – Agrihub, and FPSU development, Subsistence farming support

**Tourism Market** – Tourism Link towards Kalahari, Destination packaging, safety and security

**Accessibility and Mobility** – Wi-Fi Access, Passenger Rail development

**Mining and Mineral Beneficiation** – Mining Rehabilitation, Mineral value adding

**Spatial Governance** – Support towards Transformation Corridors & Spatial Action Areas  
Local SDF alignment  
NCPS Project Capturing  
SPLUMA Monitoring  
PSDF Toolkits and Guidelines



**Education and Employment** – Artisan Skills Development, Technical School to support Economic Sectors

**Human Settlements** – Limit large scale Housing Development towards Kuruman

**Public Transport** – Rail, Road Passenger Development. Improved linkages between mining towns

**Environment** – Monitor the rehabilitation of mining areas, mitigate asbestos risk areas, regular air pollution assessment

**Rural Development** – Agrihub, FPSU, Rural Farming Support and infrastructure development

**Water Resources** – Mitigate the impact of Strategic Water Resource Areas, prioritize sustainable water usage, water management

**Mineral Resources** – Mitigate mining closures, mineral value adding, social labour plan coordination

**Renewable Resources** – PV and Solar Energy, Off-Grid mining infrastructure development

**Agricultural Resources** – No protected agricultural areas, to protect grazing areas



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# HOPETOWN - VAALHARTS

**Maritime Economy –**  
Aquaculture development

**Energy Sector –** Support off-grid development, Solar and PV Energy Development

**Competitive Infrastructure –**  
– N8 and N12 Bypass route, Bulk Water and Electricity upgrading, Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme Upgrading, Waste disposal upgrading

**Manufacturing and Trade –**  
Industrial Park development, Industrial Precinct Planning, Logistics Development

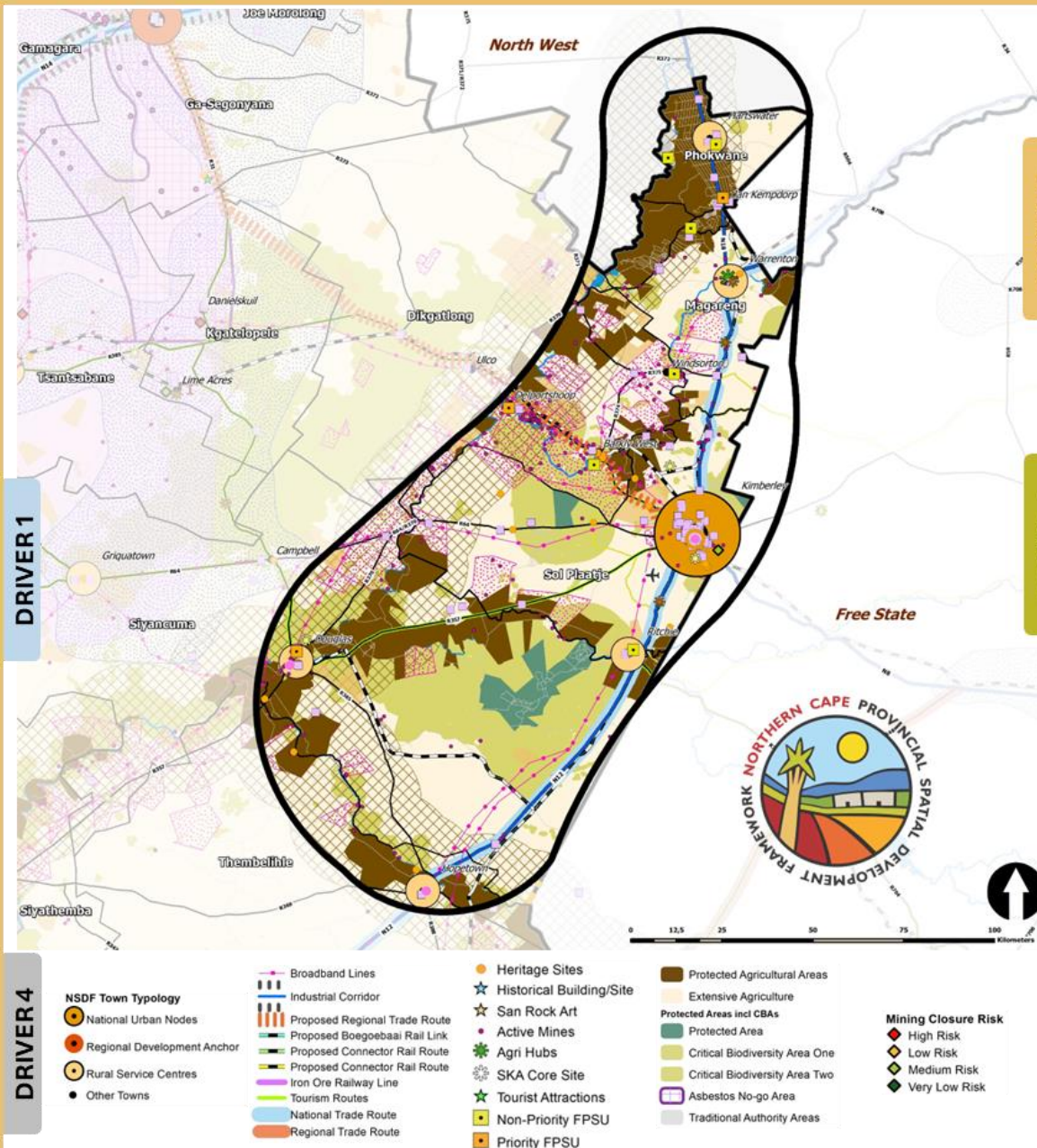
**Agriculture –** Agri-processing development, Agri Park and FPSU Support, Incubator Development

**Tourism Market –** Tourism and Cultural Centre Development, Tourism Plan, Adventure Hub Development

**Accessibility and Mobility –**  
Airport Upgrading, Wi-Fi Access, Public Transportation Development

**Mining and Mineral Beneficiation –** Mineral Beneficiation, SMME development, Jewelry Hub

**Spatial Governance –**  
Support towards Transformation Corridors & Spatial Action Areas  
Local SDF alignment  
NCPS Project Capturing  
SPLUMA Monitoring  
PSDF Toolkits  
NW & FS PSDF Alignment



**Education and Employment**  
– Skills and Knowledge Development, Technical & SmartSchool Development

**Human Settlements –**  
PHSHDA Priority in Kimberley, Mixed Housing Development

**Public Transport –** Rail, Road Passenger Development, regional transportation development

**Environment –** Limit development in CBA areas, consider Offset Agreements, registering land fill sites, exemption of environmental control areas

**Rural Development –**  
Agrihub, FPSU, CPA support, PLAS priority area, Food Security

**Water Resources –** Water management and control, Greywater re-use, Water quality control

**Mineral Resources –**  
Sustainable mining development, rehabilitation & redevelopment priority

**Renewable Resources –**  
Solar and PV Development, Off-Grid Development

**Agricultural Resources –**  
Protecting Agricultural areas (PAAs), Efficient and sustainable farming practice, climate smart agriculture



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## 2.4 INTEGRATED PLANNING DIRECTIVES

Integrated planning in the Northern Cape requires effective coordination across all levels of government—national, provincial, and local—and a structured approach to spatial governance. The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) emphasises alignment with national and provincial spatial directives, as well as the efficient use of tools like the Northern Cape Planning System (NCPS) to manage spatial data and project planning.

Key challenges and gaps in the current integrated planning approach include:

- **Limited Use of Tools:** The NCPS is available but underutilized by municipalities for spatial data management and project monitoring.
- **District and/or Municipal Planning Tribunals:** Most municipalities rely on district-level or joint planning tribunals, with some exceptions, which limits local specificity in planning.
- **Karoo Regional SDF:** The Karoo Regional SDF plays a crucial role for most districts, but parts of Frances Baard and John Taolo Gaetsewe (JTG) districts remain outside its scope, requiring additional alignment.

### 2.4.1 INTEGRATION STRATEGIES

To enhance integrated planning across the Northern Cape, the following strategies are recommended:

**Table 10: Proposed PSDF Integration Strategies**

ACTION	OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDERS
<b>Enhanced Use of the NCPS</b>	Leverage the NCPS for spatial planning, project management, and data repository to improve decision-making and transparency.	Provincial Planning Department, Municipalities

ACTION	OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDERS
<b>Strengthen Planning Tribunals</b>	Ensure that Municipal Planning Tribunals align closely with local municipal needs, especially for smaller towns.	COGHSTA, Municipalities, Planning Tribunals
<b>Introduce Township Enterprise Zones</b>	Develop Township Enterprise Zones to promote urban regeneration and economic development.	Economic Development and Tourism, Municipalities
<b>Alignment to Small Town Regeneration Strategy (STR)</b>	Focus investment on economically viable small towns and prioritize urban regeneration.	Provincial Planning, Economic Development, Municipalities
<b>Standardise Capital Investment Framework (CIF)</b>	Align SDFs with standardized CIFs to promote long-term financial planning and capital investment strategies.	Provincial Treasury, Municipalities
<b>Expand the Karoo Regional SDF</b>	Extend the influence of the Karoo Regional SDF to ensure alignment across Frances Baard and JTG districts.	Provincial Planning, Districts, Municipalities

### 2.4.2 DEPARTMENTAL ROLES

The following table outlines specific roles for different spheres of government and key departments to ensure integrated planning is effectively implemented:

**Table 11: Roles and Responsibilities of the PSDF**

GOVERNMENT SPHERE/ENTITY	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY
<b>Office of the Premier</b>	Oversee and manage the Northern Cape Planning System (NCPS) and ensure district-level alignment with the PSDF.	Facilitate the integration of NCPS with municipal planning processes and spatial frameworks. Take the lead regarding the promulgation and



GOVERNMENT SPHERE/ENTITY	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY
		implementation of the Northern Cape SPLUM Bill.
<b>Treasury</b>	Prioritise project funding in accordance with the PSDF Drivers and Spatial Outcomes.	Assess the compliance, spatial location and priority of projects, in light of the PSDF strategies and proposals in conjunction with the NCPS.
<b>COGHSTA (Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs)</b>	Coordinate district and municipal spatial frameworks, ensuring consistency across district and local planning.	Align District SDFs with provincial and national frameworks, particularly in development corridors. Ensure human settlements are implemented in a manner that supports the PSDF Spatial Outcomes.
<b>Municipalities</b>	Develop and implement local and district Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).	Ensure SDFs and IDPs are consistent with the PSDF and make use of the NCPS for spatial data management.
<b>Finance, Economic Development and Tourism</b>	Promote economic growth by identifying and developing Township Enterprise Zones and spatially targeted economic nodes and zones.	Work with municipalities to introduce and regulate Township Enterprise Zones for economic revitalisation.
<b>Roads and Public Works</b>	Implement infrastructure projects in line with the PSDF, ensuring alignment with national and provincial priorities.	Include sustainable urban and rural drainage systems planning to improve infrastructure resilience. Prioritise the upgrading and maintenance of roads identified in the PSDF.

GOVERNMENT SPHERE/ENTITY	ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY
<b>Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation</b>	Protect the agricultural and environmental resource base of the province in line with the PSDF strategies.	Protect crucial environmental and agricultural resources from development and fragmentation and expand areas where possible. Assess the impact of the current and proposed projects on the disaster risk and climate change profile of the province.

### 2.4.3 NORTHERN CAPE PLANNING SYSTEM (NCPS)

The Northern Cape Planning System (NCPS) is a critical ESRI-based tool that serves as a spatial repository and project management system. Its effective use can significantly enhance integrated planning in the province:

**Table 12: Objectives of the Northern Cape Planning System (NCPS)**

NCPS FUNCTIONALITY	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENTS/USERS
<b>Spatial Repository for Planning Data</b>	Store and manage cadastral data, SDFs, and project information to provide consistent, accessible data across departments.	Provincial Planning, Municipalities
<b>Project Management Dashboard</b>	Track project progress, resource allocation, and budget status for infrastructure and development initiatives.	Roads and Public Works, Municipalities
<b>Integrated Public Viewer for Stakeholders</b>	Provide transparent access to planning information for public and private stakeholders, improving engagement.	Provincial Planning, Economic Development



NCPS FUNCTIONALITY	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENTS/USERS
<b>District and Local Plan Alignment</b>	Ensure that District SDFs and Municipal SDFs are aligned and accessible in one platform for better planning outcomes.	District and Municipal Planning Departments

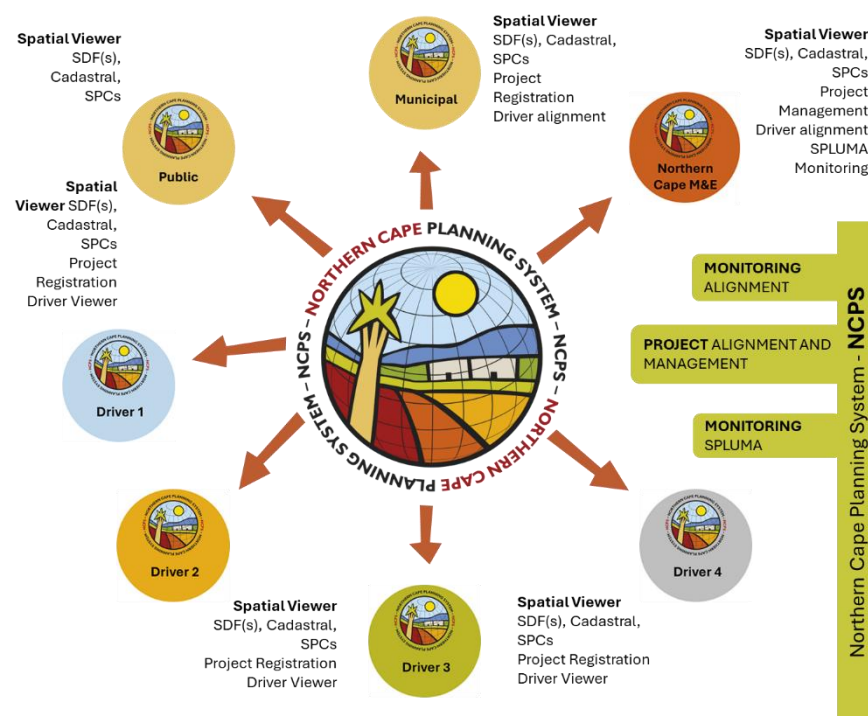


Figure 4: The NCPS User eco-system to guide en support Spatial Planning

## 2.4.4 GUIDELINES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATED PLANNING

The following steps outline the path to improving integrated planning in the Northern Cape:

Table 13: Guidelines to support Integrated Planning

STEP	OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDERS
<b>Enhance Capacity Building</b>	Provide training and capacity-building initiatives for municipal planners on how to use NCPS for spatial and project management.	Provincial Planning, Municipalities
<b>Strengthen Multi-Sphere Collaboration</b>	Improve communication and collaboration between provincial, district, and local spheres to ensure alignment with PSDF objectives.	CoGTA, Planning Tribunals, Municipalities
<b>Align Capital Investment Framework (CIF)</b>	Standardise CIFs across all municipal SDFs to align long-term financial planning with spatial development priorities.	Provincial Treasury, Municipalities
<b>Integrate Karoo Regional SDF</b>	Expand the Karoo Regional SDF to include areas within Frances Baard and JTG districts, ensuring provincial consistency.	Provincial Planning, Districts, Municipalities
<b>Utilise NCPS for Monitoring</b>	Use the NCPS dashboard to monitor progress on infrastructure projects and track spatial alignment across departments.	Provincial Planning, Roads and Public Works

Improving integrated planning in the Northern Cape requires strengthening multi-sphere collaboration, utilizing the NCPS, and addressing gaps such as the lack of Township Enterprise Zones. By clearly defining roles and leveraging tools like the NCPS, the province can achieve more efficient, sustainable, and inclusive spatial planning outcomes. Prioritizing alignment



with the Small-Town Regeneration Strategy (STR) and standardizing capital investment frameworks will ensure that the Northern Cape's spatial development aligns with its long-term economic and social objectives.

## 2.5 IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS:

As part of both the Arid Innovation Area and the Northwestern Transformation Corridor outlined in the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the Northern Cape must integrate strategies for climate change adaptation, disaster management, and spatial governance. The province faces significant challenges due to its arid conditions and climate vulnerability, requiring regional adaptation, economic diversification, disaster risk management, and strategic spatial development. Below are key guidelines and considerations for embedding climate resilience and disaster risk adaptation into the Northern Cape PSDF.

### 2.5.1 REGIONAL ADAPTATION AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

The Northern Cape must pursue regional adaptation strategies and support economic diversification to enhance resilience and secure sustainable livelihoods in the face of climate change and environmental hazards.

KEY ACTIONS	OBJECTIVE
<b>Promote Innovation</b> <b>Agri-</b>	Invest in climate-resilient agricultural technologies and practices to enhance food security and rural livelihoods.
<b>Diversify Economies</b> <b>Regional</b>	Support industries beyond agriculture and mining, such as renewable energy, tourism, and small-scale manufacturing.
<b>Develop Energy Infrastructure</b> <b>Renewable</b>	Expand solar, wind, and biomass projects to diversify energy sources and reduce climate risk.

### 2.5.2 COMPACT SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Given the extreme aridity in parts of the Northern Cape, expanding new settlements should be limited. Instead, compact settlement development

around social service nodes and transportation routes can ensure sustainability within water availability limits.

KEY ACTIONS	OBJECTIVE
<b>Compact Settlements</b>	Encourage settlement development around towns and villages with access to services and public transport.
<b>Limit Expansion in Very Arid Areas</b>	Discourage new settlements in regions with limited water and high disaster risk.

### 2.5.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RISK ADAPTATION

Climate change poses increased risks for disasters such as droughts, floods, and veld fires. The Northern Cape PSDF must integrate disaster risk management and disaster adaptation strategies into its spatial governance framework.

KEY ACTIONS	OBJECTIVE
<b>Develop Disaster Risk Maps</b>	Identify high-risk areas for droughts, floods, and other climate-related hazards to guide spatial planning decisions.
<b>Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure</b>	Prioritize the development of resilient infrastructure, such as flood barriers, water storage systems, and fire-resistant buildings.
<b>Early Warning Systems</b>	Implement early warning systems and climate monitoring technologies to improve disaster preparedness.
<b>Disaster Risk Assessment Matrix</b>	Develop a method to assess the proposed project's impact on the overall risk profile of the province ( <i>refer to the Climate Neutral Toolkit</i> )

### 2.5.4 CROSS-BOUNDARY COLLABORATION

Effective disaster management and climate adaptation require regional, cross-provincial, and cross-municipal collaboration. Establishing strong regional growth and disaster management compacts will enhance coordination in the face of shared climate risks.



KEY ACTIONS	OBJECTIVE
<b>Collaborative Spatial Planning</b>	Coordinate disaster management and climate adaptation strategies across provincial and municipal boundaries.
<b>Growth and Disaster Management Compacts</b>	Engage local governments, communities, and the private sector in joint disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation efforts.
<b>Shared Resources Management</b>	Coordinate the management of shared water, energy, and disaster response resources across municipal and provincial boundaries.

### 2.5.5 SELF-SUFFICIENT AND RESILIENT TOWNS

Towns in the Northern Cape should aim to be self-sufficient in critical resources like water, energy, and food. Supporting off-grid solutions and sustainable infrastructure can help mitigate the impact of disasters and ensure community resilience.

KEY ACTIONS	OBJECTIVE
<b>Off-Grid Water and Energy Solutions</b>	Encourage self-sufficiency in water, energy, and sanitation to reduce vulnerability to supply disruptions.
<b>Resilient Food Production Systems</b>	Support local food production through climate-smart agriculture and community-based farming initiatives.
<b>ICT Infrastructure for Emergency Response</b>	Strengthen ICT networks to support emergency communication and disaster response services.

### 2.5.6 DISCOURAGING NEW TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS

Temporary settlements, particularly those related to large-scale construction, extractive or industrial projects, can strain existing resources and exacerbate disaster risks. Instead, encourage housing provisions in existing regional development anchors and enhance public transport to reduce climate risk in vulnerable areas.

KEY ACTIONS	OBJECTIVE
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<b>Housing in Regional Development Anchors</b>	Ensure workers are housed in established towns with adequate infrastructure, minimizing disaster risks.
<b>Improve Public Transport Connectivity</b>	Strengthen transport links between regional service centres and key project sites.

### 2.5.7 NORTHWESTERN TRANSFORMATION CORRIDOR CONSIDERATIONS

As part of the Northwestern Transformation Corridor, the Northern Cape must focus on disaster resilience, transportation infrastructure, and rural development to mitigate climate risks and support sustainable growth.

KEY ACTIONS	OBJECTIVE
<b>Extend and Upgrade Disaster-Resilient Transportation Networks</b>	Improve road and ICT infrastructure to enhance connectivity and support rapid disaster response.
<b>Strengthen Rural Service Centres</b>	Develop disaster-resilient rural service centres to support surrounding agricultural activities and regional economies.
<b>Enhance Agricultural Innovation for Climate Adaptation</b>	Promote drought-resistant crops and climate-smart farming to ensure agricultural productivity despite climate risks.

### 2.5.8 SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AND LAND USE

The Northern Cape must implement sustainable infrastructure and land use practices that align with both climate adaptation and disaster risk management principles. Infrastructure should be designed to withstand climate-induced disasters, while land-use planning should incorporate disaster risk assessments.

KEY ACTIONS	OBJECTIVE
<b>Develop Resilient Public Infrastructure</b>	Prioritize the construction of disaster-resilient infrastructure such as water storage, flood barriers, and energy-efficient buildings.



<b>Incorporate Risk into Disaster Land-Use Planning</b>	Ensure that SDFs and IDPs integrate disaster risk assessments to guide land-use decisions.
<b>Protect Ecological and Agricultural Infrastructure</b>	Safeguard ecological systems, agricultural land, and strategic water source areas (SWSAs) to enhance resilience.
<b>Disaster Risk Assessment Matrix</b>	Develop a method to assess the proposed project's impact on the overall risk profile of the province ( <i>refer to the Climate Neutral Toolkit</i> )

To effectively respond to climate change and the increasing risks of disasters, the Northern Cape PSDF must integrate disaster management, climate adaptation, and sustainable development into its spatial governance framework. The province's response to climate risks should focus on promoting compact settlements, enhancing self-sufficiency, fostering cross-boundary collaboration, and building resilient infrastructure. Prioritising disaster management alongside economic diversification and regional cooperation will ensure that the Northern Cape is better prepared for future climate challenges.

## 3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

*Refer to the Monitoring and Evaluation Annexure as attached to this report.*



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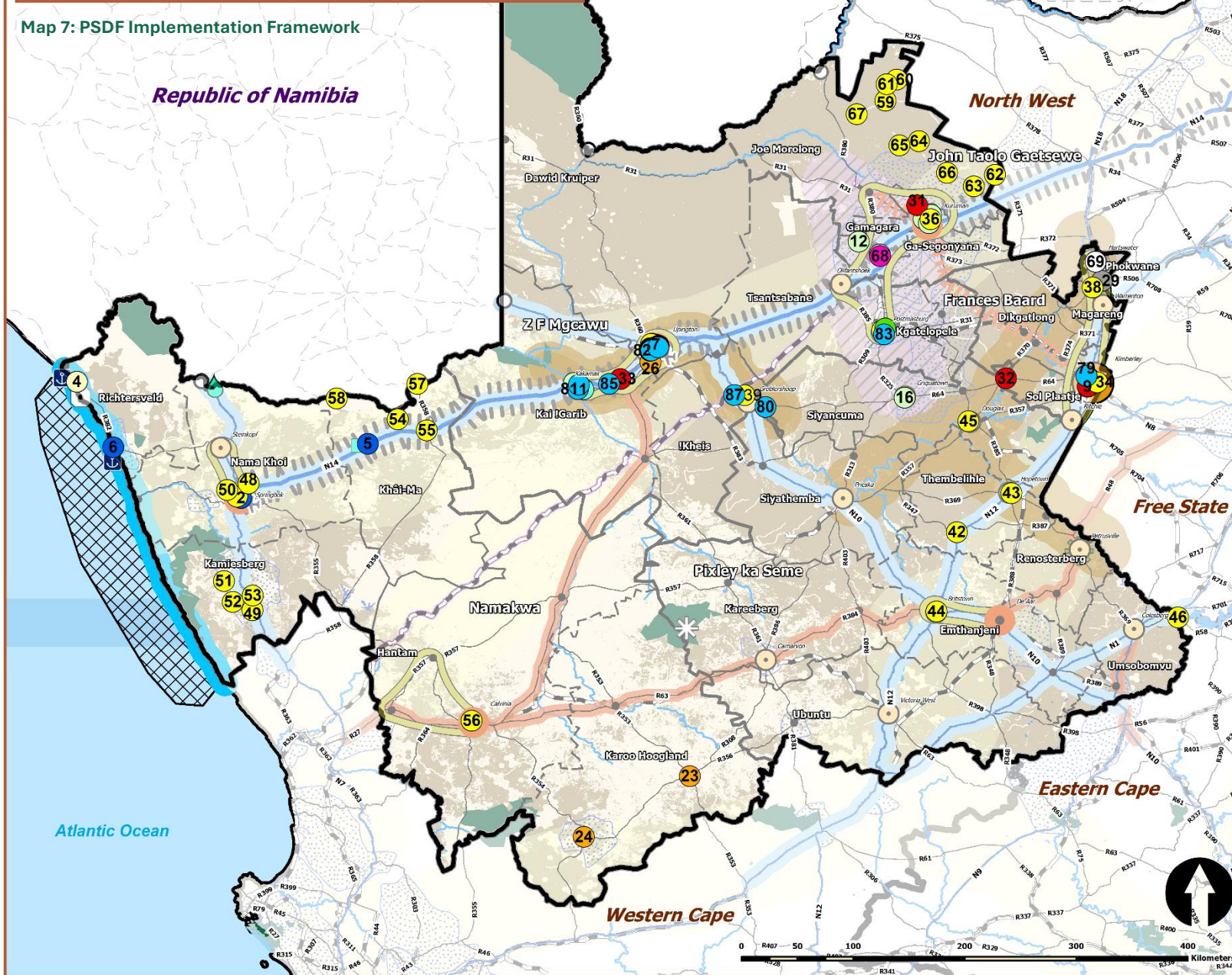


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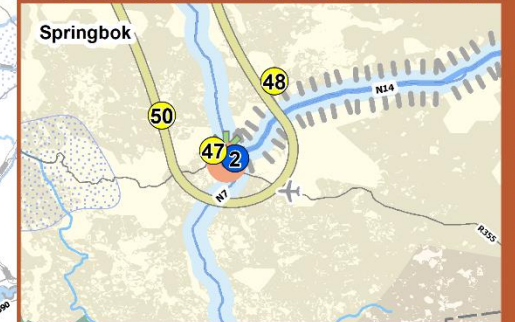
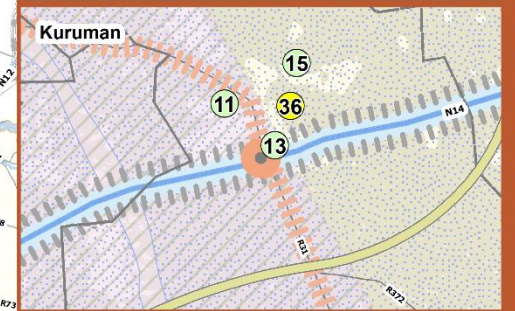
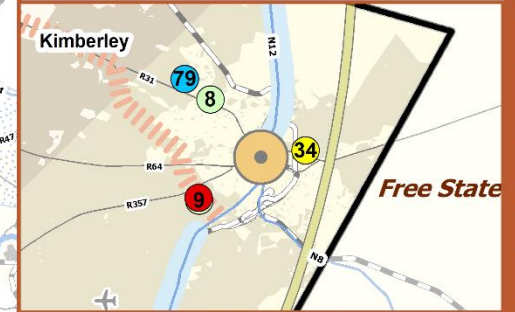


- | Project Type              |                        |                           |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Health                    | Housing Development    | Sanitation Infrastructure |
| Community Infrastructure  | Industrial Development | Sports Facility           |
| Economic Development      | Irrigation             | Transport Infrastructure  |
| Education                 | Urban Development      | Water and Sanitation      |
| Electrification           | Public Works           |                           |
| Government Infrastructure | Renewable Energy       |                           |

Map 7: PSDF Implementation Framework



## Northern Cape PSDF Implementation Framework



# PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – NC PSDF

No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
1	Kameelboom Development of Cemetery (MIG Project)	ZF Mgcawu	Dawid Kruiper	Kakamas			Local Municipality	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.9	Low	2024-2025
2	Agro Processing	Namakwa	Multiple LMs	Springbok			NCEDA, DAERL	Thriving Economic Engines	4.5	High	2024-2028
3	Boegoebaai Deep Seaport	Namakwa	Richtersveld	Alexanderbaai			DWS, NCEDA	Thriving Economic Engines	1.5	High	2024-2030
4	Boegoebaai Port and Rail Development	Namakwa	Richtersveld	Alexanderbaai			NCEDA, Transnet, DEDAT, DOT	Thriving Economic Engines	1.5	High	2024-2030
5	Namakwa Special Economic Zone	Namakwa	Khai Ma	Aggeneys			NCEDA, DEDAT, DTIC, IDC	Thriving Economic Engines	3.5	High	2024-2028
6	Port Nolloth Harbour Revitalization	Namakwa	Richtersveld	Port Nolloth			NCEDA, DESTA	Thriving Economic Engines	1.4	High	2024-2030
7	Upington Industrial Park	ZF Mgcawu	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			NCEDA, DEDAT, DTIC	Thriving Economic Engines	4.2	High	2024-2028
8	!Xkunkwesa Off-Shoot Primary School	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Galeshewe		R166 535 748,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE	Effective Governance	4.1	High	2026-2028
9	Construction of New Nursing College Main Campus	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Kimberley		R569 277 398,93	Dept. of Health, DRPW	Effective Governance	5.2	High	2024-2026
10	New School - State Of The Art School Redirile	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Kimberley		R233 641 460,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE, IDT	Effective Governance	4.9	High	2019-2022
11	Bankhare Bodulong Off-Shoot Primary School	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Ga-Segonyana	Kuruman		R145 590 318,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE, DRPW	Effective Governance	5.2	High	2022-2025

No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
12	Deben Off-Shoot Primary School	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Gamagara	Kathu		R152 439 111,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE	Effective Governance	3.5	High	2024-2026
13	Kuruman New English Medium Secondary School	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Ga-Segonyana	Kuruman		R141 748 752,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE, DRPW	Effective Governance	5.7	High	2022-2024
14	Laerskool Kathu Off-Shoot	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Gamagara	Kathu		R152 439 111,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE	Effective Governance	3.2	Medium	2025-2027
15	Magojaneng New Primary School	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Ga-Segonyana	Kuruman		R150 353 573,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE, DRPW	Effective Governance	4.9	High	2022-2024
16	Anderson Primêre Skool	Pixley Ka Seme DM	Siyancuma	Griekwastad		R65 000 251,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE, DBE/ASIDI	Effective Governance	3.2	Medium	2024-2026
17	Carlton Van Heerden Sekondêre Skool	ZF Mcgawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington		R174 714 799,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE, DRPW	Effective Governance	4.2	High	2022-2025
18	Cillie (Ngk) Primêre Skool	ZF Mcgawu DM	Kai !Garib	Kakamas		R29 246 750,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE, DRPW	Effective Governance	4	Medium	2024-2025
19	Franciscus Intermediate School	ZF Mcgawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington		R168 626 927,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE, DRPW	Effective Governance	4.6	High	2023-2025
20	Zf Mcgawu New Special School	ZF Mcgawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington		R90 879 643,00	Dept. of Education, NCDOE	Effective Governance	4.2	High	2024-2026
21	Oranje Oewer Intermediate School Replacement	ZF Mcgawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			Dept of Education	Effective Governance	4.6	Medium	2024-2025
22	Upington New English Medium School	ZF Mcgawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			Dept of Education	Effective Governance	4.1	Medium	2024-2025



No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
23	Fraserberg and Sutherland CHCs High Mast Solar Lights	Namakwa DM	Karoo Hoogland	Fraserburg		R12 735 883,70	Dept. of Health, DRPW	Conservation of Resource Production Areas	2.3	Medium	2024-2025
24	Fraserberg and Sutherland CHCs High Mast Solar Lights	Namakwa DM	Karoo Hoogland	Sutherland		R12 735 883,70	Dept. of Health, DRPW	Conservation of Resource Production Areas	3.3	Medium	2024-2025
25	Electrification of 1000 Houses in Greenfield	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			Local Municipality	Thriving Economic Engines	4.2	High	2024-2026
26	Electrification of 157 households in Louisvale Town	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Louisvale			Local Municipality	Thriving Economic Engines	3.8	Medium	2024-2025
27	Electrification of 332 households in Jugernskamp, Rosedale	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			Local Municipality	Thriving Economic Engines	3.9	Medium	2024-2025
28	Installation of High Mast Lighting in Various Areas	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper, Kai !Garib	Upington			DESTA, Local Municipality	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.9	Medium	2024-2025
29	Jan Kempdorp Magistrate Court	Frances Baard DM	Magareng	Jan Kempdorp		R104 648 948,00	Dept of Justice, DWS	Effective Governance	3.4	High	2023-2025
30	Frances Baard Forensic Mortuary	Frances Baard DM	Sol Plaatje	Kimberley		R135 053 386,00	Dept. of Health, DOH	Effective Governance	5.3	High	2024-2026
31	Tshwaragano Gateway Clinic and Walkways	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Joe Morolong	Batlara		R45 990 733,30	Dept. of Health, DRPW	Effective Governance	3.9	Medium	2024-2026
32	Construction of New Schmidtsdrift Clinic	Pixley Ka Seme DM	Siyancuma	Schmidtsdrift		R48 944 423,58	Dept. of Health, DRPW	Effective Governance	3.1	High	2024-2025



No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
33	Upgrading and Refurbishment of Keimoes Hospital	ZF Mgcawu DM	Kai !Garib	Keimoes		R40 377 008,83	Dept. of Health, IDT	Effective Governance	4	Medium	2024-2026
34	Hull Street Social Housing	Frances Baard DM	Sol Plaatje	Kimberley		R144 000 000,00	Dept of Human Settlements, Local Municipality	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4	High	2024-2028
35	Lerato Park Integrated Housing Development Project	Frances Baard DM	Sol Plaatje	Kimberley		R80 187 848,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4.9	High	2024-2028
36	Kuruman Integrated Human Settlement Development Project	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Joe Morolong	Kuruman		R74 288 410,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4.7	High	2024-2028
37	Tsantsabane Mixed Development Project	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Tsantsabane	Postmasburg		R24 600 000,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.3	High	2024-2028
38	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Ganspan	71	R17 983 454,95	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.9	High	2024-2030
39	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Groblerstroom	50	R10 377 025,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.2	High	2024-2030
40	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Upington	250	R51 195 125,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.9	High	2024-2030
41	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Upington	200	R40 239 806,40	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.9	High	2024-2030



No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
42	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Strydenburg	50	R10 412 364,27	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.3	High	2024-2030
43	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Hopetown	50	R10 412 364,27	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4.2	High	2024-2030
44	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Britstown	50	R10 412 364,27	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.6	High	2024-2030
45	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Douglas	150	R31 963 979,84	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.5	High	2024-2030
46	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Norvalspont	50	n/a	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3	High	2024-2030
47	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Bergsig	45	R9 912 608,81	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4	High	2024-2030
48	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Concordia	29	R6 388 125,68	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.8	High	2024-2030
49	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Garies	30	R6 153 843,57	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.5	High	2024-2030
50	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Nababeep	69	R15 199 333,51	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.8	High	2024-2030
51	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Spoegrivier	30	R6 153 843,57	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.5	High	2024-2030
52	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Klipfontein	15	R3 076 921,79	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.5	High	2024-2030
53	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Kheis	30	R6 153 843,57	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.9	High	2024-2030



No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
54	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Pella	30	R7 167 350,85	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.8	High	2024-2030
55	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Pofadder	30	R7 167 350,85	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.6	High	2024-2030
56	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Calvinia	200	R40 266 100,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.8	High	2024-2030
57	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Onseepkans	90	R21 017 245,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.7	High	2024-2030
58	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Witbank	30	R15 627 878,05	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	2.5	High	2024-2030
59	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Perth	75	R20 458 080,21	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	2.7	High	2024-2030
60	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Heuningvlei	74	R21 830 000,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3	High	2024-2030
61	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Makhubung	40	R11 800 000,00	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	2.9	High	2024-2030
62	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Segwaneng	32	R8 895 999,97	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.5	High	2024-2030
63	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Lotlhakajaneng	93	R25 853 999,93	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	1.8	High	2024-2030
64	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Loopeng	50	R18 171 951,22	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3	High	2024-2030
65	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Padstow	43	R15 627 878,05	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	2.9	High	2024-2030



No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
66	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Ga-Sehunelo	28	R10 176 292,68	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4	High	2024-2030
67	1 Billion Housing Project	Multiple Districts	Multiple Local Municipalities	Madibeng	82	R22 367 501,04	COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	2.1	High	2024-2030
68	Kathu Industrial Park	John Taolo Gaetsewe	Gamagara	Kathu			NCEDA, DEDAT	Thriving Economic Engines	3.7	High	2024-2028
69	Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme Revitalization	Frances Baard DM	Phokwane	Jan Kempdorp		R10 000 000 000,00	DAERL, DWS	Conservation of Resource Production Areas, Thriving Economic Engines	3.4	High	2024-2027
70	Restoration of the Old Kimberley Magistrate Court Building	Frances Baard DM	Sol Plaatje	Kimberley		R4 000 000,00	Dept of Public Works	Effective Governance	4	Medium	2024-2025
71	Boegoebaai Green Hydrogen Development Programme	Namakwa DM	Richtersveld	Alexanderbaai			NCEDA, DEDAT, ISA	Thriving Economic Engines, Conservation of Resource Production Areas	1.5	High	2024-2030
72	Renewable Energy Projects (Solar/Wind)	Namakwa DM	Multiple LMs				Dept of Energy, DAERL	Conservation of Resource Production Areas	-	High	2024-2030
73	Upgrading of Bulk Outfall Sewer Pipeline Phase 2 – Upington	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			DWS	Thriving Economic Engines	4.3	High	2024-2025
74	Postdene Sports Facility	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper				Local Municipality	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	3.5	Medium	2024-2025
75	5th Avenue Street Road and Stormwater	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			Roads and Transport	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4.4	Medium	2024-2025



No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
76	Kameelmond Access Road (MIG Project)	ZF Mgcawu DM	Kai !Garib				Roads and Transport, Local Municipality	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4.8	Medium	2024-2025
77	Mountain View Connector	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper				Roads and Transport	Thriving Economic Engines	3.9	High	2024-2026
78	Neighbour Development Partnership Programme	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			COGHSTA	Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods	4.5	High	2024-2026
79	Relocation of Magareng Wastewater Treatment Works	Frances Baard DM	Magareng	Warrenton		R122 700 000,00	DWS, Local Municipality	Thriving Economic Engines	4.7	High	2021-2027
80	Brandboom Bulk Water Supply Refurbishment	ZF Mgcawu DM	Kai !Garib				DWS	Thriving Economic Engines	3	Medium	2024-2025
81	Kakamas WWTW	ZF Mgcawu DM	Kai !Garib	Kakamas			DWS	Thriving Economic Engines	4.1	High	2024-2025
82	Melkstroom Waste Water Treatment Works (MIG Project)	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			DWS, Local Municipality	Thriving Economic Engines	4.6	High	2024-2026
83	Postmasburg WWTW and Bulk Sewer	ZF Mgcawu DM	Tsantsabane	Postmasburg			DWS, Local Municipality	Thriving Economic Engines	3	High	2024-2026
84	Skietfontein Bulk Water Supply	ZF Mgcawu DM	Kai !Garib				DWS	Thriving Economic Engines	4.4	Medium	2024-2025
85	Topline Bulk Water Supply Refurbishment	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper				DWS	Thriving Economic Engines	3.8	Medium	2024-2025



No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
86	Upgrade of Upington North Bulk Supply	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper	Upington			DWS, Local Municipality	Thriving Economic Engines	4.4	High	2024-2025
87	Wegdraai Sewer Reticulation	ZF Mgcawu DM	Dawid Kruiper				DWS, Local Municipality	Thriving Economic Engines	3	High	2024-2026

In addition to the infrastructure (hard) projects, the following list of projects may need to be considered to strengthen the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) in the Northern Cape:

No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
1	Development of Guidelines for Community-Based Tourism in the Northern Cape	Province-wide	All LMs	N/A	N/A	R 1 000 000	DAERL, DALRRD, OTP	Supporting Sustainable Tourism Development	-	Medium	2025-2026
2	Creation of Land Use Planning Guidelines for Rural Areas in the Northern Cape	Province-wide	All LMs	N/A	N/A	R 1 500 000	DALRRD, OTP, COGHSTA	Enhancing Rural Spatial Planning	-	Medium	2025-2026
3	Establishment of SOPs for Provincial Advisory Committee on Matters of Provincial Interest	Province-wide	N/A	N/A	N/A		OTP	Strengthening Governance and Coordination	-	High	2025-2026
4	Development of SOPs for Registering	Province-wide	N/A	N/A	N/A		OTP, Treasury	Facilitating Strategic Project Implementation	-	High	2025-2026



No	Project Name	District	Local Municipality	Town	No Units (BNG)	Project Value	Department Responsible	Driver	NCPS Score	Priority	Time Frame
	Catalytic Projects Aligned with PSDF, NCPS, and MTDP										
5	Review and Adoption of the Provincial SPLUM	Province-wide	N/A	N/A	N/A		COGHSTA	Aligning with Updated Spatial Planning Frameworks	-	High	2025-2026
6	Delineation of Coastal Management Lines (CML) in line with the Integrated Coastal Management Act (ICMA)	Namakwa DM	Kamiesberg Nama Khoi Richtersveld	Alexander Bay Port Nolloth Kleinsee Hondeklop Bay	N/A		DAERL	Enhancing Coastal Management and Planning	-	High	2025-2026
7	Development of Infrastructure Master Plans for Local Municipalities	Province-wide	All LMs	N/A	N/A	R 50 000 000	COGHSTA	Guiding Infrastructure Investment and Planning	-	Medium	2025-2027

