



# NC PSDF TOOLKITS | 13 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TOOLKIT

The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) of the Northern Cape is a comprehensive framework designed to promote sustainable development across the province. By integrating strategies and targets aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the PSDF ensures that economic growth, social equity, environmental sustainability, and effective governance are prioritized in land use planning and development initiatives. The Toolkit for Sustainable Development in the Northern Cape through the PSDF encompasses several key drivers and their associated sub-strategies, each aiming to achieve specific targets and outcomes.

### TOOLKIT INTENT

#### This Toolkit is to be Used to Guide:

- The standardisation of local and district Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) in identifying sustainable development needs for towns in the Northern Cape, supporting the uniformity of SDFs in the future.
- Key sector departments, such as Economic Development, Environmental Affairs, Social Development, Health, Education, Police, and Transport, as well as other key role players, in understanding the sustainable development needs of various towns in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF).
- The provision of sustainability thresholds for spatial and land use planning requirements in the province.
- Key actions for the PSDF in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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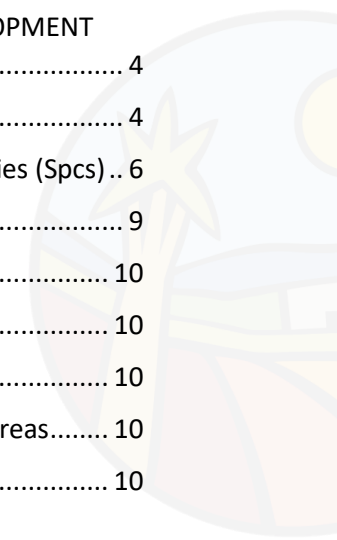
*The Northern Cape Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) is the intellectual property of the Northern Cape Office of the Premier, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), and the Maswana Group of Companies.*

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*The TOOLKIT should be read in conjunction with the specific Driver and Spatial Outcomes as proposed in the PSDF as well as the CSIR guidelines for Social Amenities as referend. This comprehensive approach ensures that the planning and development initiatives align with the overarching goals of the PSDF, fostering coordinated and sustainable development throughout the Northern Cape Province.*

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# 1 INTRODUCTION



Figure 1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations members in 2015, created 17 world Sustainable Development Goals.

The alignment of the six Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) with the Drivers, Goals, SPLUMA principles, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ensures that the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) addresses comprehensive land use planning while pursuing sustainable development. Each SPC has specific strategies and targets that contribute to the overarching goals of economic growth, social equity, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. By implementing these strategies, the Northern Cape can achieve balanced and resilient development that meets the needs of its population and environment.

This approach aligns with South Africa's overall progress towards achieving the SDGs, as detailed in the 2023 SDG Country Report. For the Northern Cape Province, this alignment is critical given its unique socio-economic and environmental context. The province, characterised by vast arid regions, extensive mining activities, renewable energy development and significant and unique agricultural potential, faces distinct challenges and opportunities in its development journey.

Progress in the social and governance sectors is evident in the Northern Cape, with improvements in access to basic services, social grants, and reductions in maternal and infant mortality rates. These advancements are vital for a province where many communities are remote and socio-economically disadvantaged. Female representation in political positions has also seen positive trends, contributing to more inclusive governance.

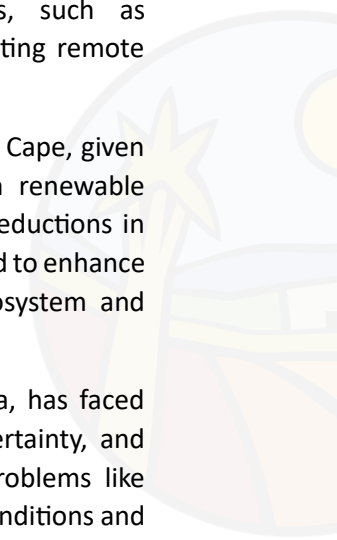
However, the Northern Cape still grapples with high levels of poverty, underdeveloped Early Childhood Development (ECD) programs, and a significant skills mismatch between education and job market requirements. Gender-based violence remains a serious challenge, highlighting the need for focused social interventions.

Economically, the Northern Cape has experienced varied progress. The decline in manufacturing value as a proportion of GDP reflects the broader national trend, while youth unemployment and unequal resource distribution pose ongoing challenges. Despite these hurdles, there are significant opportunities in sectors like renewable energy, where the province's vast open spaces and high solar potential can be leveraged for sustainable industrial development.

Infrastructure development is another critical area for the Northern Cape. Upgrading transportation networks and improving waste management practices are essential for the province's economic growth and environmental sustainability. Technological advancements, such as increased broadband internet access, are crucial for connecting remote communities and fostering economic opportunities.

Environmental goals are particularly relevant to the Northern Cape, given its rich biodiversity and environmental assets. Progress in renewable energy usage, improved access to safe drinking water, and reductions in CO2 emissions are encouraging. However, there remains a need to enhance green spaces, preserve cultural heritage, and integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into provincial planning.

Since 2019, the Northern Cape, like the rest of South Africa, has faced challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, economic uncertainty, and climate change. These issues have exacerbated systemic problems like poverty, unemployment, and inequality. The province's arid conditions and vulnerability to climate impacts make it imperative to adopt robust and integrated strategies for sustainable development.



The Northern Cape's PSDF, with its SPCs and alignment with the SDGs, exemplifies a commitment to sustainable and inclusive growth. By addressing the unique challenges and leveraging the opportunities within the province, the Northern Cape can contribute significantly to South Africa's overall progress towards the 2030 development agenda.

## 1.1 CONTEXTUALISATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015, provides a comprehensive framework for global development, encompassing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and 232 indicators. These goals aim to address various aspects of sustainable development, including poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, water, energy, economic growth, industry, inequality, sustainable cities, responsible consumption, climate action, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, peace, justice, and partnerships.

For the Northern Cape Province, aligning the SDGs with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) is crucial. This alignment ensures that the provincial development strategies are coherent with global sustainability objectives, enhancing the province's socio-economic, environmental, and governance outcomes.

### 1.1.1 ALIGNMENT TO THE PSDF DRIVERS

**Table 1: Alignment of the SDGs with the PSDF drivers**

Driver 1: Thriving Economic Engines		
Agriculture and Agro-Processing	<b>SDG 2 SDG 8</b>	Enhancing agricultural productivity and agro-processing aligns with SDG 2 and SDG 8 by promoting food security, sustainable agriculture, and economic growth.
Mining and Mineral Beneficiation	<b>SDG 9 SDG 8</b>	Sustainable mining practices and value addition through beneficiation align with SDG 9 and SDG 8, promoting industrial innovation and economic development.

Tourism Market Development	<b>SDG 8 SDG 12</b>	Developing the tourism sector aligns with SDG 8 and SDG 12 by creating employment opportunities and promoting sustainable tourism practices.
Development of the Energy Sector	<b>SDG 7 SDG 13</b>	Expanding renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency aligns with SDG 7 and SDG 13, supporting climate action and sustainable energy access.
Manufacturing and Trade	<b>SDG 9 SDG 8</b>	Promoting manufacturing and trade aligns with SDG 9 and SDG 8 by fostering industrialization, innovation, and economic growth.
Competitive Infrastructure Development	<b>SDG 9 SDG 11</b>	Developing robust infrastructure aligns with SDG 9 and SDG 11, enhancing connectivity, urban development, and sustainable communities.
Employment and Skills Development	<b>SDG 4 SDG 8</b>	Improving education and skills development aligns with SDG 4 and SDG 8, fostering human capital development and economic growth.
Innovation and the Knowledge Economy	<b>SDG 9</b>	Promoting innovation and knowledge-based industries aligns with SDG 9, driving industrial innovation and economic competitiveness.
The Maritime Economy	<b>SDG 14 SDG 8</b>	Developing the maritime economy aligns with SDG 14 and SDG 8, promoting sustainable use of marine resources and economic growth.

### Driver 2: Transforming Spaces and Livelihoods

Improved Integration of Social Services in Human Settlement Planning	<b>SDG 11</b>	Integrating social services into human settlements aligns with SDG 11, promoting inclusive, safe, and resilient communities.
Rural Development, Land Reform, and Food Security	<b>SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 10</b>	Advancing rural development and land reform aligns with SDG 1, SDG 2, and SDG 10, addressing poverty, food security, and inequality.
Sustainable Human Settlements	<b>SDG 11</b>	Developing sustainable human settlements aligns with SDG 11, promoting inclusive and sustainable urbanization.

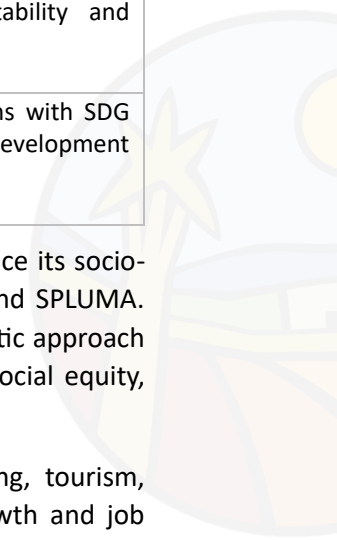


Public Transportation Systems	<b>SDG 11</b>	Enhancing public transportation aligns with SDG 11, supporting sustainable mobility and urban development.
Employment, Skills Development, and Knowledge-Economy	<b>SDG 4 SDG 8</b>	Fostering employment, skills development, and the knowledge economy aligns with SDG 4 and SDG 8, promoting education and economic growth.
<b>Driver 3: Conservation of resource production areas</b>		
High and Unique Potential of Agricultural Land	<b>SDG 15</b>	Protecting agricultural land aligns with SDG 15, promoting sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation.
Coastal Ecosystems and Fisheries	<b>SDG 14</b>	Conserving coastal ecosystems and fisheries aligns with SDG 14, ensuring sustainable use of marine resources.
Expansion of Protected Areas	<b>SDG 15</b>	Expanding protected areas aligns with SDG 15, promoting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience.
Conservation of Water Resource Areas	<b>SDG 6</b>	Conserving water resources aligns with SDG 6, ensuring sustainable water management and access to clean water.
Reliance on Water from the Orange and Vaal Rivers	<b>SDG 6</b>	Sustainable management of the Orange and Vaal Rivers aligns with SDG 6, ensuring water security and sustainability.
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	<b>SDG 13</b>	Addressing climate change through adaptation and mitigation aligns with SDG 13, promoting resilience to climate impacts.
Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>SDG 13 SDG 11</b>	Reducing disaster risks aligns with SDG 13 and SDG 11, enhancing community resilience and disaster preparedness.
<b>Driver 4: Effective Spatial Governance</b>		
Inclusion of Traditional Leadership in Land Use	<b>SDG 16</b>	Including traditional leadership in decision-making aligns with SDG 16, promoting inclusive and participatory governance.

Decision Making		
Monitoring and Evaluation of Spatial Justice	<b>SDG 10</b>	Monitoring spatial justice aligns with SDG 10, addressing inequalities in spatial planning and development.
Prioritisation and Streamlining Mechanisms	<b>SDG 16</b>	Streamlining planning processes aligns with SDG 16, enhancing governance efficiency and effectiveness.
Spatial Action Areas	<b>SDG 11</b>	Focusing on spatial action areas aligns with SDG 11, promoting targeted and sustainable urban development.
Special Economic Development Zones	<b>SDG 9</b>	Developing special economic zones aligns with SDG 9, fostering industrial growth and economic development.
Debt Interventions	<b>SDG 8</b>	Implementing debt interventions aligns with SDG 8, promoting economic stability and growth.
Improved Revenue Collection	<b>SDG 17</b>	Enhancing revenue collection aligns with SDG 17, supporting sustainable development financing.

The Northern Cape Province can leverage the SDGs to enhance its socio-economic and environmental outcomes through the PSDF and SPLUMA. The alignment of provincial drivers with SDGs ensures a holistic approach to sustainable development, addressing economic growth, social equity, environmental sustainability, and governance.

- **Economic Development:** Initiatives in agriculture, mining, tourism, energy, and manufacturing contribute to economic growth and job creation, aligning with SDGs 1, 2, 8, and 9.
- **Social Equity:** Efforts to improve social services, rural development, and sustainable human settlements align with SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, and 11,



addressing poverty, education, gender equality, and urban sustainability.

- **Environmental Sustainability:** Conservation of agricultural land, coastal ecosystems, water resources, and climate action aligns with SDGs 6, 13, 14, and 15, promoting environmental stewardship and resilience.
- **Governance:** Inclusion of traditional leadership, monitoring spatial justice, and improving governance mechanisms align with SDGs 10, 16, and 17, enhancing inclusive and accountable governance.

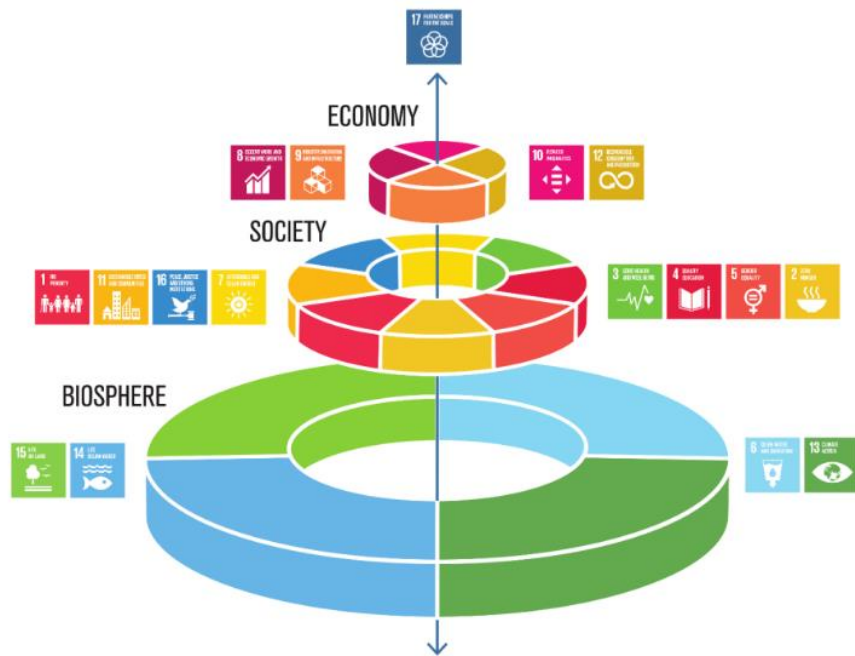


Figure 2: A holistic approach aligned to the PSDFs Planetary Boundaries and alignment to the PSD FDrivers

By contextualising the SDGs within the NSDF, PSDF and SPLUMA, the Northern Cape Province can create a **sustainable development pathway that addresses local needs while contributing to global sustainability goals**. This alignment ensures that provincial development strategies are

coherent, integrated, and responsive to the unique challenges and opportunities within the province.

### 1.1.2 ALIGNMENT TOWARDS THE SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES (SPCS)

To align the six primary Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) of the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) with the previously discussed Drivers, Goals, SPLUMA principles, and SDGs, we can map each SPC to relevant drivers, outlining specific goals and targets that integrate land use planning effectively.

#### 1.1.2.1 SPC A: Core Conservation Area

The Core Conservation Area aligns with the driver of Environmental Sustainability and Resilience and the SPLUMA principle of Spatial Resilience, addressing SDGs 13, 14, and 15. The core strategies and goals for this SPC focus on **biodiversity protection, climate resilience, and sustainable land management**.

The primary goal is to conserve critical biodiversity areas and ecosystems, with a target of protecting 30% of land as core conservation areas by 2030. Additionally, enhancing natural buffers to climate change impacts is aimed at implementing conservation practices that contribute to carbon sequestration and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030. Preventing land degradation and promoting soil health is also essential, with a target to implement sustainable land management practices in all core conservation areas by 2025.

#### 1.1.2.2 SPC B: Natural Environment Buffer Area

The Natural Environment Buffer Area is aligned with the driver of Environmental Sustainability and Resilience and the SPLUMA principle of Spatial Resilience, supporting SDGs 13 and 15. The core strategies and goals here include **buffer zone management, sustainable resource use, and ecosystem services protection**.



The goal is to establish buffer zones around core conservation areas to mitigate human impact, targeting 100% designation and management of these zones by 2025. Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources in buffer areas aims to ensure all buffer areas are managed under sustainable practices by 2030. Furthermore, protecting and enhancing ecosystem services provided by buffer areas is targeted by developing and implementing ecosystem service valuation and protection plans for all buffer areas by 2025.

#### 1.1.2.3 SPC C: Agricultural Areas

Agricultural Areas align with drivers of Economic Growth, Development, and Prosperity, as well as Environmental Sustainability and Resilience, adhering to the SPLUMA principle of Spatial Sustainability and supporting SDGs 2, 8, and 12. Core strategies and goals include **promoting sustainable agricultural practices, enhancing local food production and security, and supporting economic diversification through value-added agricultural activities.**

The target is to implement agroecological (also referred to as Regenerative Agriculture) practices on 50% of agricultural land by 2030. Additionally, increasing local food production by 30% by 2030 and developing agro-processing hubs in three key agricultural areas by 2025 are key objectives.

#### 1.1.2.4 SPC D: Urban Areas

Urban Areas align with drivers of Social Equity and Human Welfare, and Economic Growth, Development, and Prosperity, following the SPLUMA principle of Spatial Justice, and addressing SDGs 1, 3, and 11. The core strategies and goals focus on **inclusive urban development, urban resilience, and promoting urban areas as economic hubs.**

The goal is to ensure equitable access to services, housing, and infrastructure, with a target to develop affordable housing projects in all major urban areas by 2030. Enhancing the resilience of urban areas to climate change aims to implement urban green infrastructure projects in all cities by 2030. Promoting urban areas as centres of economic activity

and innovation targets **developing innovation hubs** in major urban centres by 2030.

#### 1.1.2.5 SPC E: Industrial Areas

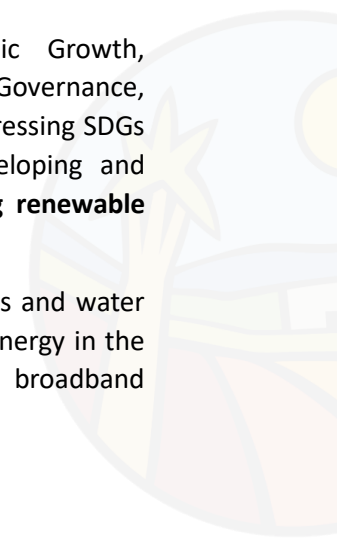
Industrial Areas are aligned with drivers of Economic Growth, Development, and Prosperity, and Accountable and Effective Governance, adhering to the SPLUMA principle of Spatial Efficiency, and supporting SDGs 8 and 9. The core strategies and goals include **industrial diversification, sustainable industrial practices, and employment generation.**

The goal is to diversify the industrial base to reduce dependence on mining, targeting the establishment of new industrial parks focused on renewable energy and manufacturing by 2030. Implementing environmentally sustainable practices in industrial areas aims to achieve zero industrial waste in landfills by 2030. Creating job opportunities through industrial development targets increasing industrial employment by 20% by 2030.

#### 1.1.2.6 SPC F: Surface Infrastructure

Surface Infrastructure aligns with drivers of Economic Growth, Development, and Prosperity, and Accountable and Effective Governance, following the SPLUMA principle of Spatial Efficiency, and addressing SDGs 6, 7, and 9. The core strategies and goals include developing and maintaining resilient and efficient infrastructure, **promoting renewable energy infrastructure, and enhancing ICT infrastructure.**

The target is to upgrade and expand transportation networks and water supply systems by 2030. Increasing the share of renewable energy in the provincial energy mix to 50% by 2030 and ensuring 100% broadband coverage in urban and rural areas by 2025 are key objectives.



### 1.1.2.7 Summary of Key Targets per SPC Category to Support the SDGs

Table 2: Summary of Key Targets per SPC Category to Support the SDGs

SPC Category	Key Targets	SDGs
<b>SPC A: Core Conservation Area</b>	Protect 30% of land as core conservation areas by 2030	<b>SDG 13</b> <b>SDG 14</b> <b>SDG 15</b>
	Enhance natural buffers to climate change impacts	<b>SDG 13</b>
	Implement sustainable land management practices in all core conservation areas by 2030	<b>SDG 15</b>
<b>SPC B: Natural Environment Buffer Area</b>	Designate and manage buffer zones around 100% of core conservation areas by 2030	<b>SDG 13</b> <b>SDG 15</b>
	Ensure all buffer areas are managed under sustainable practices by 2030	<b>SDG 13</b> <b>SDG 15</b>
	Develop and implement ecosystem service valuation and protection plans for all buffer areas by 2030	<b>SDG 15</b>
<b>SPC C: Agricultural Areas</b>	Implement agro-ecological practices on 50% of agricultural land by 2030	<b>SDG 2</b> <b>SDG 12</b>
	Increase local food production by 30% by 2030	<b>SDG 2</b>
	Develop agro-processing hubs in three key agricultural areas by 2030	<b>SDG 8</b> <b>SDG 12</b>
<b>SPC D: Urban Areas</b>	Develop affordable housing projects in all major urban areas by 2030	<b>SDG 1</b> <b>SDG 11</b>
	Implement urban green infrastructure projects in all cities by 2030	<b>SDG 11</b> <b>SDG 13</b>
	Develop innovation hubs in major urban centres by 2030	<b>SDG 8</b> <b>SDG 9</b>
<b>SPC E: Industrial Areas</b>	Establish new industrial parks focused on renewable energy and manufacturing by 2030	<b>SDG 8</b> <b>SDG 9</b>
	Achieve zero industrial waste to landfill by 2030	<b>SDG 12</b>
	Increase industrial employment by 20% by 2030	<b>SDG 8</b>
<b>SPC F: Surface Infrastructure</b>	Upgrade and expand transportation networks and water supply systems by 2030	<b>SDG 6</b> <b>SDG 9</b>

SPC Category	Key Targets	SDGs
	Increase the share of renewable energy in the provincial energy mix to 50% by 2030	<b>SDG 7</b>
	Ensure 100% broadband coverage in urban and rural areas by 2030	<b>SDG 9</b>





### 1.1.3 ALIGNMENT BETWEEN THE SPCS, SDGS AND SPLUMA

The sub-categories for each driver can be aligned with the Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) and relevant SDGs, along with the associated SPLUMA principles and key actions for the Northern Cape PSDF as follows:

SPC Category	Key Targets	Priority	Relevant SDGs	PSDF Key Actions	Driver Sub-Strategies
<b>SPC A: Core Conservation Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Increase protected areas by 25%</li> <li>→ Improve water conservation by 30%</li> <li>→ Disaster risk reduction for 80% of high-risk areas</li> </ul>	High / Medium	SDG 6 SDG 13 SDG 15	Enhance conservation efforts, Develop disaster risk reduction plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Expansion of Protected Areas</li> </ul>
<b>SPC B: Natural Environment Buffer Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Protect 30% of agricultural land</li> <li>→ Reduce dependence on Orange and Vaal Rivers by 20%</li> </ul>	High / Medium	SDG 2 SDG 6 SDG 13 SDG 15	Implement land protection measures, Develop alternative water sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Conservation of Water Resource Areas</li> </ul>
<b>SPC C: Agricultural Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Increase agricultural productivity by 20%,</li> <li>→ Ensure 75% of housing developments meet sustainability standards and are planned within the growth nodes</li> </ul>	High / Medium	SDG 2 SDG 7 SDG 11	Support sustainable agriculture, Promote eco-friendly housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Agriculture and Agro-Processing</li> <li>→ Sustainable Human Settlements</li> </ul>
<b>SPC D: Urban Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Increase renewable energy capacity by 40%</li> <li>→ Expand public transportation by 30%</li> <li>→ Boost manufacturing by 20%</li> </ul>	High / Medium	SDG 7 SDG 11 SDG 8 SDG 9	Develop renewable energy projects, Improve public transportation infrastructure, Support manufacturing growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Development of the Energy Sector</li> <li>→ Public Transportation Systems</li> <li>→ Manufacturing and Trade</li> </ul>
<b>SPC E: Industrial Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Improve infrastructure by 25%</li> <li>→ Increase Research and Development investment by 25%</li> <li>→ Create 50,000 jobs</li> </ul>	High / Medium	SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 4	Invest in infrastructure, Promote innovation, Support job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Competitive Infrastructure Development</li> <li>→ Innovation and the Knowledge Economy</li> <li>→ Employment and Skills Development</li> </ul>
<b>SPC F: Surface Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Grow tourism revenue by 25%</li> <li>→ Expand maritime trade by 20%</li> <li>→ Implement debt reduction strategies by 15%</li> </ul>	High / Medium	SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 11	Develop tourism infrastructure, enhance maritime facilities, Improve fiscal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Tourism Market Development</li> <li>→ The Maritime Economy</li> <li>→ Debt Interventions</li> </ul>



## 1.2 CONCLUSION

The alignment of the six SPCs with the Drivers, Goals, SPLUMA principles, and SDGs ensures that the Northern Cape PSDF addresses comprehensive land use planning while pursuing sustainable development. Each SPC has specific strategies and targets that contribute to the overarching goals of economic growth, social equity, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. By implementing these strategies, the Northern Cape can achieve balanced and resilient development that meets the needs of its population and environment. This approach is consistent with the strides South Africa has made towards achieving the SDGs, as highlighted in the 2023 SDG Country Report.

**Each Driver is briefly summarised as follows:**

### 1.2.1 DRIVER 1: THRIVING ECONOMIC ENGINES

The focus of this driver is to stimulate and sustain economic development across the Northern Cape by leveraging its unique resources and opportunities. This includes fostering growth in agriculture and agro processing through the enhancement of agricultural areas (SPC C), advancing mining and mineral beneficiation in industrial areas (SPC E), and expanding tourism market development primarily in urban areas (SPC D).

Key actions involve increasing local food production, supporting sustainable mining practices, boosting tourism revenue, and developing competitive infrastructure. The emphasis is on enhancing economic diversification, job creation, and infrastructure development to promote overall prosperity and align with SDGs such as Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8) and Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9).

### 1.2.2 DRIVER 2: TRANSFORMING SPACES AND LIVELIHOODS

This driver aims to enhance social equity and improve human welfare by integrating social services into settlement planning, promoting rural development, and ensuring sustainable human settlements. It focuses on improving access to essential services in urban areas (SPC D), enhancing rural areas (SPC C), and expanding public transportation systems. Key

actions include integrating social services into human settlements, supporting land reform, and developing public transportation infrastructure.

The goal is to advance social inclusion, improve living standards, and ensure equitable access to resources, supporting SDGs like No Poverty (SDG 1) and Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11).

### 1.2.3 DRIVER 3: CONSERVATION OF RESOURCE PRODUCTION AREAS

The environmental sustainability and resilience driver is centred on preserving and enhancing the natural environment while adapting to and mitigating climate change impacts. It involves protecting high-potential agricultural land (SPC C), conserving coastal ecosystems (SPC A and B), expanding protected areas (SPC A), and managing water resources (SPC A and B).

Key actions focus on implementing sustainable land management practices, expanding protected areas, and enhancing water conservation efforts. The aim is to build resilience against climate change and environmental degradation, aligning with SDGs such as Life on Land (SDG 15) and Climate Action (SDG 13).

### 1.2.4 DRIVER 4: EFFECTIVE SPATIAL GOVERNANCE

This driver emphasizes strengthening governance mechanisms to ensure effective and accountable spatial planning. It involves including traditional leadership in decision-making, enhancing monitoring and evaluation of spatial justice, and streamlining planning processes. It also includes developing special economic zones (SPC E) and improving revenue collection mechanisms. Key actions involve integrating traditional leadership, developing monitoring frameworks, and establishing economic zones to foster investment and economic growth. The focus is on promoting transparency, efficiency, and inclusiveness in governance, supporting SDGs like Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).