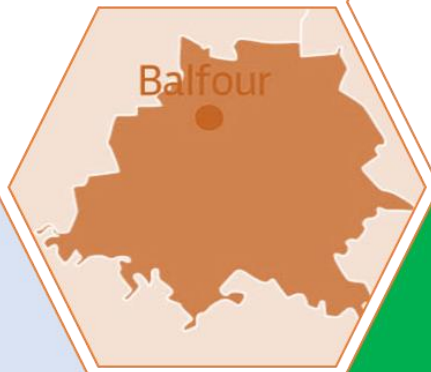
Dipaleseng Municipality

Spatial Development Framework 2020-50

Executive Summary



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DATAWORLD

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List of Abbreviations

CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DLM	Dipaleseng Local Municipality
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
MSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
LSDF	Local Spatial Development Framework
LUF	Land Use Framework
LUS	Land Use Scheme
MBCP	Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
MEGA	Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency
MP COGTA	Mpumalanga Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
MTPA	Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NDP	National Development Plan 2030
PSDF	Mpumalanga Provincial Spatial Development Framework
RDP	Rural Development Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No 16 of 2013)

Background

The Dipaleseng SDF is a spatial policy document that identifies the main challenges and opportunities confronting the municipality. The document sets out the municipal spatial vision for the future and identifies a number of spatial strategies towards achieving this Vision.

The Dipaleseng Local Municipality (DLM) is reviewing the existing municipal spatial development framework (MSDF) in order to compile a credible and updated Municipal SDF that is aligned to the provisions set out in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA). The objectives of SPLUMA in the context of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks are to:

- provide spatial goals and supporting policies to achieve positive changes in the spatial organization of Municipal areas to ensure a better sustainable development future;
- promote the sound planning principles according to the relevant legislation;
- promote the well-being of its inhabitants, through effective and orderly planning
- provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investments, taking cognizance of environmental management mechanisms; and
- represent the municipal spatial development vision statement through integration and implementation of all relevant sector policies and plans.

The MSDF must also be underpinned by and give expression to the key principles of planning as expounded in SPLUMA, namely, spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration. The MSDF should also serve the purpose of integrating necessary functionalities and linkages within local government, delivering a multitude of services linked to an integrated development approach in the municipal area. It must equally indicate the desired spatial growth and development patterns as well as sufficiently provide for an economically and socially balanced development between rural and urban areas in the municipality.

In view thereof, the Dipaleseng MSDF must:

- provide spatial expression of the coordination, alignment and integration of sectorial development policies, strategies and objectives of all municipal departments;
- prioritise land use development patterns;
- translate developmental needs;
- unpack spatial directives and objectives for implementation;

- provide investment guidance and the mechanisms for implementation; and
- provide guidance on sectoral development needs, investments and programme implementation.

SPLUMA further acknowledges the status of the MSDF in that no land development decision may be taken if it is inconsistent with the MSDF. Where the MSDF is inconsistent with the PSDF, the Municipality should take the necessary steps to ensure that a

revision of the MSDF is done so that it is consistent with the PSDF. Hence, the need for this Dipaleseng SDF review, not only to be aligned with SPLUMA Principles but also to be consistent with the 2019 Mpumalanga PSDF.

About Dipaleseng Local Municipality

The Dipaleseng Municipality is situated in the south western part of the Gert Sibande district municipality and it is the smallest of the seven local municipalities in the district. It is located south east of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve, just off the R23 that leaves the N3 north of Heidelberg heading into the province of Mpumalanga. The Municipality borders Gauteng province to the west and the Free State province to the south and borders Govan Mbeki local municipality to the north east and Lekwa local municipality to the south east.

The municipal area comprises a geographic area of 2,644 km2. Dipaleseng has three major urban nodes namely, Balfour/Siyathemba, Greylingstad/Nthorwane and Grootvlei. Balfour is the seat of the municipality and is its major town.

The major roads that transverse the municipal area is the N3, which runs from Johannesburg to Durban, and the R23 from Pretoria to Volksrust. The total population of the municipality is 45 232 people as per the 2016 Community Survey Census, indicating a growth of 6.7% from 2011 (42 390 people). Dipaleseng accounts for 4% of the district's population. The area is predominantly rural with Agriculture and Mining being the main economic sectors. The Municipality has a generally low-income population with a large number of people living in poverty as they do not have a reliable source of income.

Dipaleseng in Numbers

The following infograms illustrates a brief snapshot of key status quo activities identified for Dipaleseng Local Municipality. It gives a brief synopsis of all the key opportunities and challenges in the Municipality.

Biophysical Theme

LAND COVER

2644,81 sq.km area of Dipaleseng
47.32% Natural land
43% Cultivated land
6.29% Old lands

BIOREGIONS

Dipaleseng Local Municiipality located in the Mpumalanga Province is chaaracterised by relatively flat areas with mountainous areas in the Northern side. it is home to a number of wetlands and protected areas

MINERALS

Rich in minerals such as

- Gold
- Coal
- Platinum group metals
- Iron Ore
- Nickel

LAND CAPABILITY

71.7% Moderate - Low Moderate
22% High - Very High
6% Low - Very Low

PROTECTED AREAS

4 Protected areas under formal protection
179,593 sq.km area of protected land

AGRICULTURE

42.9% land surface is under cultivation
Produces maize, sunflower, grain, sorghum, wheat, mutton, dairy and wool.

AIR

90% of SA's scheduled emissions
Balfour is one of Highvelds towns featured on 15 most polluted town in SA
Poor air quality in Highveld

GEOLOGY

- Arenite contributes 46%
- Dolerite and Andesite are second most dominant geology types in Dipaleseng

CLIMATE

- Highest temperatures in January at about 20.5 °C to 25 °C
- Lowest temperatures at 19 °C from May 29 th to August the 1 st
- Very cold weather conditions can cause damage to crop and wildlife

Built Environment Theme

HOUSEHOLDS

12 637 in 2011
Average Household Size: 3.35

SETTLEMENTS

Informal Settlements:
2532 Number of households
11 Informal Settlements

Housing:
- 63.2% formal housing
- Housing backlogs: 4 645

SPATIAL STRUCTURE

The municipality consists of three main areas which are former black townships namely Siyathemba, Nthorwane and Grootvlei. The N3 passes through Dipaleseng, linking it to Gauteng and Kwa-Zulu Natal. The Vaal River and Grootvlei Dam provide opportunities for agriculture and tourism

INFRASTRUCTURE

90.6% households have access to piped water (2016)

93.9% households have access to sanitation

6.1% households have no access to sanitation

83.1% of communities have electricity majority using it for lighting

81.8% have access to refuse removal services with a backlog of 5.5%

TRANSPORT

Major Corridors:
- N3
- N17
- R23
- R51

Primary Public Transport Systems

Mini bus taxi and bus 

Transport Infrastructure
- Rail Network 
- Coal Haulage Roads 

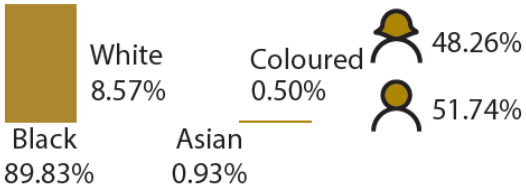
Socio Economic Theme

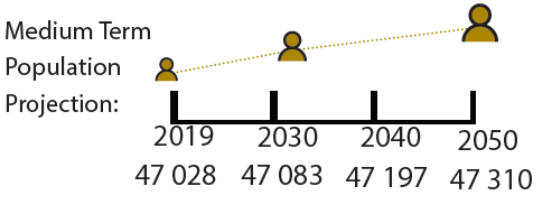
POPULATION

45 232 in 2016

1.47% growth rate between 2011-2016

Population Density: 56.7 person sq.km





EMPLOYMENT

10 703 Employed

7 111 Unemployed

36.9% Unemployment Rate in 2017

ECONOMY

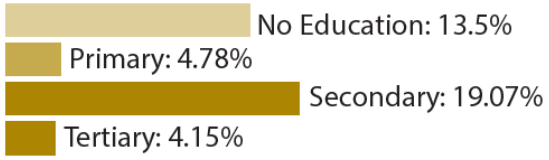
GDP of R 1 648 million (2018) at 2010 constant prices

Contributing approximately 0.72% to the Mpumalangas GVA

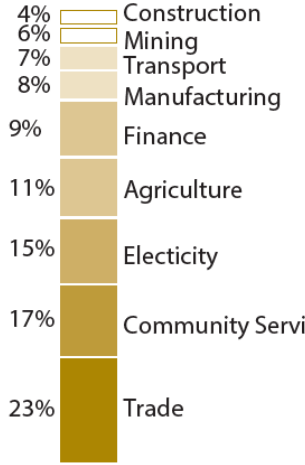
EDUCATION

13.53% No formal education

Education: 20 years and older



SECTORS



Economic Sector Contribution to the GVA in 2018

Development Opportunities and Challenges in Dipaleseng

Development Opportunities

- Rich in biodiversity scenic and mountainous areas that can pose significant opportunities for eco-tourism and contribute towards the welfare of surrounding poor rural communities
- Municipality is home to a number of wetlands and protected areas with immense tourism potential
- Availability of high potential soil and diverse climatic condition help grow a range of crops
- The Suikerbos dam located within Dipaleseng is an important water source and presents significant opportunities for tourism
- Abundance of coal and availability of mineral resources impact positively on the municipal economy
- Support of subsistence farming in rural regions
- Strategically located between industrial hubs, mining areas and urban centers
- Availability of raw agricultural products (crop and animal) throughout the municipality
- Availability of gold, coal and flint clay deposits in the municipality
- The municipality can establish itself as a mineral beneficiation hub as it strategically located within proximity to industrial hubs and mineral-rich areas.
- The presence of historic sites near Greylingstad also offers tourism development opportunities
- Manufacturing and utility sectors can be promoted as the municipality is within proximity to industrial bases, water, and mineral resources
- Potential SMME development for trade near tourism destinations and urbanized settlements
- Development of the tertiary sector in the urban settlements
- Urban regeneration in and around the Balfour CBD;
- Use of strategically located vacant land parcels as a catalyst for densification, integration and mixed land use orientated development;
- Maximisation of development impact from surrounding municipalities such as Lesedi, Midvaal, Lekwa, Metsimaholo and Mafube;
- The main corridors passing through the municipality not only present important spatial structuring elements, they also facilitate enhanced accessibility and mobility to the wider regional context.
- Investments in the transport and communications network will have spinoffs on local economic development in the region supporting the main and large concentrations of people as well as the smaller dispersed communities.
- A considerable amount of well-located land belongs to the state, which present opportunities for spatial restructuring for both the municipal and provincial government
- Rural housing programmes which are to be clustered around FPSU can provide easy access to services.

- Development of new settlements in the high growth areas
- Well located social services

Development Challenges

- The protected areas and wetlands are threatened by a number of activities including agriculture, mining, and urbanization
- Climate change poses threat to Dipaleseng natural environment, biodiversity, water availability and agriculture.
- Mining and industrial activities negatively impact on Dipaleseng's environment, natural resources (air, water, and land), human health and biodiversity
- Dipaleseng is predicted to experience water shortage in future. Most of the rivers' health is poor and there is a lack of water sources
- High potential agricultural lands are increasingly being converted into mining and other uses.
- Extensive agriculture is polluting water and land at several parts of the municipality
- Mountainous areas are not suitable for new housing development and agricultural production
- Low skills base and high unemployment rates
- Poor economic base
- Lack of economic diversification
- Lack of beneficiation facilities
- Poor infrastructure to transport mineral products
- Lack of proper tourism infrastructure and marketing
- Proper industrial infrastructure is lacking
- ESKOM has a plan to shutdown Grootvlei power station in 2020. The closure will hurt the municipality's economic prospects.
- The success of the tertiary sector depends on the success of the tourism, primary and secondary sectors, which will increase the disposable income of people. The increased income levels will fuel the growth of trade and tertiary sector activities
- Economic competition from surrounding areas
- Population growth exceeding expected and current economic growth
- The Municipality is faced with a challenge of ageing infrastructure which impacts local economic development and tourism development
- Fragmented spatial configuration between rural and urban areas which is characterised mostly by dispersed settlements, resulting in unbalanced services and infrastructure development between these areas.
- Water, sanitation and electricity service delivery backlogs in the former black townships such as Siyathemba, Nthorwane and Grootvlei Extension1;
- Deteriorating road infrastructure and buildings in the Balfour CBD;
- Poor accessibility in mostly low density and poor residential communities will create mushrooming of informal settlements around areas of economic opportunity and on high potential agricultural land
- There is a lack of efficient public transport system. And there is no commuter rail network in the municipality
- Congested coal haulage roads and increasing travel time

- Low water capacity that won't meet future demands.
- Inconsistency in the collection of waste and refuse removal which poses major threats to the health of communities
- The rural settlements are dispersed and highly fragmented as a result these settlements have limited access to economic opportunities and municipal services
- Competing land uses i.e. mining, agriculture and human settlements expansion

Spatial Development Framework (2020-50)

Development Concept for the SDF

The Strategic Development Concept identifies how the spatial form of Dipaleseng Municipality should be formed, based on the identified spatial objectives and development principles. The Spatial Development Concept is structured around the following structural elements, which are interrelated:

- Nodes and Activity Areas
- Movement and Connectivity
- Environmental Structuring Elements

The aim of the concept is to reconstruct and integrate the urban and rural landscape of Dipaleseng into a more rational, compacted and manageable structure. Dipaleseng is one of the municipalities in Gert Sibande which are lagging in development in comparison to other municipalities. Widespread poverty is one of the major challenges facing the municipality making it difficult for the municipality to achieve its vision of providing quality services, rural transformation and sustainable economic development. However, due to its location in close proximity to major economic hubs, the municipality has the potential to achieve its vision. The municipality has the R23, R51 and N3 and various railway network as the major structuring elements that can be utilised to restructure the spatial pattern in a manner that creates liveable environments and sustainable employment opportunities.

Nodes and Activity Areas

Nodes are activity areas that have been identified within Dipaleseng for focused economic, infrastructural and social development, with a view to rationalizing resources and concentrating public and private investment in appropriate locations.

The benefits of concentrated activities at identified locations in the municipality is to act as a structuring mechanism in support of a viable public transport system, the concentration and intensification of various activities (diversity) at appropriate locations that are highly accessible, creating economic opportunities, and the management of these areas to address spatial equity, sprawl and the management of development pressure. Residential densification and infill developments in and around nodal areas are one of the strategies to ensure the viability of these areas and ensure a consolidated, compact development system.

Movement and Connectivity

Movement and connectivity within Dipaleseng LM are influenced by the need for well-connected spatial structure based on the nodal development approach which is supported by public transport and corridors. An efficient spatial form will address matters of spatial restructuring and socio-economic inequality. The need for mobility is an essential

element in promoting access to economic and social opportunities within the municipal area.

Movement in Dipaleseng is characterised by insufficient public transportation, corridors (R23, R51 and N3) and various railway network. Movement is dominated by regional connections. The concept of movement and connectivity is intended to ultimately define movement between nodal areas whilst promoting public transport connections and systems between them. This is also to enhance mobility as a fundamental move towards access to social services and economic opportunities.

These roads also form a backbone of the corridors that link the municipality with adjoining local municipalities. The municipality has not yet capitalised on the economic development opportunities offered by these roads.

The municipality should look at providing a better business-enabling environment to promote investments in agriculture, agro-processing, mining and related activities. Furthermore, the development orientation of the Municipality needs to be more closely aligned with the development corridors identified in the Gert Sibande District SDF. Possibly, more direction and strategic planning needs to take place with other municipalities and the District to better enhance the municipality's position in order to take advantage of the economic opportunities.

This concept seeks to identify the key roles of existing movement connections and how they influence movement within the municipality and its surroundings. Through this, areas with good connectivity and those without can be identified for the necessary interventions.

Environmental Structuring

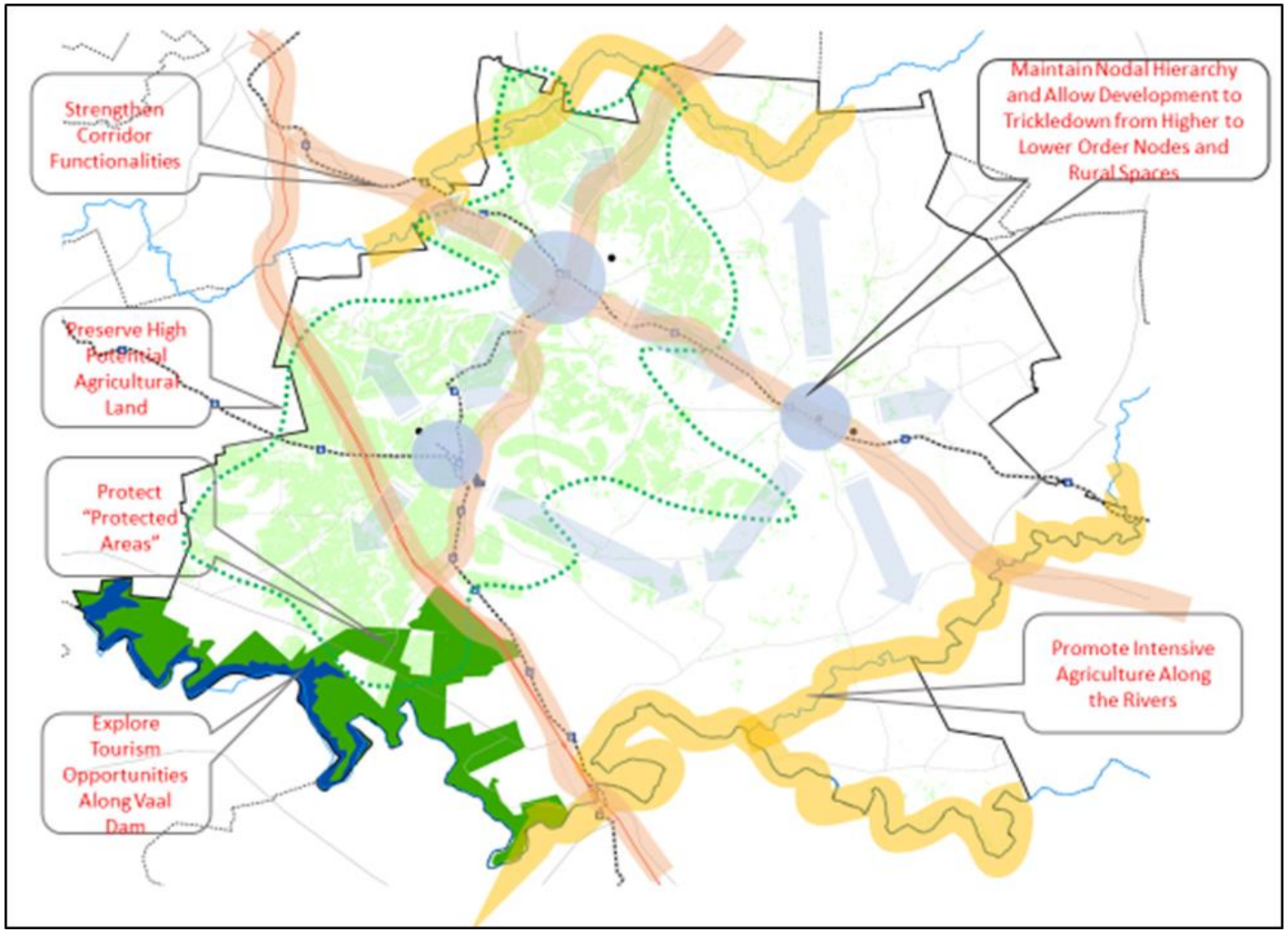
This Concept is built around creating linkages between the different spatial elements of the municipality which include the built form, natural environment and cultural heritage. Dipaleseng Local Municipality generally lies within an area of environmental significant areas, high agricultural potential land and mining activities. The environmental significant areas include major river channels and catchments, steep slopes, natural habitats and indigenous vegetation. The goal of this plan is to direct and manage the use of the built and natural environment to ensure sustainable and integrated growth and development of Dipaleseng Local Municipality.

One of the key challenges currently confronting most development initiatives is the ability to utilise natural resources in a manner that is not detrimental for future generations. This approach acknowledges the need to engage with natural resources but at the same time discouraging uses that have a negative impact on the environment.

Elements which make up the environmental structuring concept include high potential agricultural land, river systems (and catchments areas), unprotected biodiversity and ecological zones. Such areas would require different levels of protection and optimal utilization as part of the creation of an integrated open space system. The Dipaleseng SDF, therefore, seeks to adequately conserve and manage environmental elements which support the proper functioning of the Municipal biodiversity and eco-systems, and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The proposed Dipaleseng development concept feeds right into the overarching poly-centric development concept that

the Mpumalanga PSDF and NSDF has adopted. The frameworks envision a system of strong and functioning polycentric network of nodes and their hinterlands connected by corridors. The identified structuring elements, therefore, bring it in to effect at a more localized level.



Map 1: SDF Development Concept

Spatial Vision

The following Spatial Vision was formulated and adopted for Dipaleseng Local Municipality:

"Providing quality affordable services, good governance, rural development and sustainable economic opportunities, while protecting the natural environment"

Strategic Objectives

The following strategic objectives formulated and adopted for Dipaleseng Local Municipality:

- Movement and transport corridors
- Sustainable Economic Development and Concentration
- Environment Conservation and Utilisation
- Sustainable Human Settlement Development
- Infrastructure Investment
- Rural Development and Transformation

Movement and Transportation Corridors

Spatial Development Strategy 1: Ensure connectivity between settlements, as well as nodes and connectivity within settlements

Enabling the mobility of people and goods between different service areas is central to socio-economic development. Without adequate transport systems, which play a fundamental role in facilitating this mobility, the quality of life within communities is drastically reduced and the challenges associated with marginalisation are exacerbated. In Dipaleseng, buses and minibus taxis are the two primary transport systems that anchor the municipality's public transport. Access to these systems is however a real challenge due to the low densities within the municipality, especially in the rural communities. Promoting local access to foster public transport, non-motorised transport (pedestrian/cyclist) and private transport is therefore crucial.

Spatial Development Strategy 2: Ensure and maintain a high standard in terms of accessibility to the wider regional context and accommodate freight, private vehicles, mini-bus taxis and buses

Dipaleseng is affected by the R23 Corridor which represents the old route between the Gauteng Province and Durban/eThekwini in KwaZulu-Natal, linking prominent towns and settlements such as Balfour, Standerton and Volksrust to one another. This corridor including the others forms the base of a strategic road network for the municipality and District at

large and should therefore be maintained as a top priority. Other Provincial roads (R54 and R51) and the National road (N3) cross through the Municipality. This creates high potential for nodal development and tourism development as these roads are linking Dipaleseng with Kwa-Zulu Natal (via the N3), Free State (via the R54) and Gauteng (via N3 and R23) and the Eastern part of Mpumalanga Province (via the R23).

Spatial Development Strategy 3: Decongestion of coal haulage roads

The Mpumalanga Provincial SDF (2019) proposes the following strategic approach to decongest coal haulage routes within the Gert Sibande District. Gert Sibande has concentrated mining areas with coal haul roads. There is a flow of heavy vehicles on these roads leading to congestion of these roads. Therefore the PSDF emphasises the need to upgrade the identified coal haulage roads and initiate an alternative transportation mode in order to aid with the decongestion of these routes. Reviving rail freight network for coal haulage is one crucial element that the PSDF proposes as a means to assist in the decongestion of these coal haul roads.

Sustainable Economic Development and Concentration

Spatial Development Strategy 1: Strengthen Economic Bases of the Existing Urban Centres

Dipaleseng is primarily a rural municipality with large extents of farming land dotted with small settlements and three urban centres- Balfour (including Siyathemba), Grootvlei and Greylingstad (including Nthorwane). The municipality's economic activities (other than farming and mining) are concentrated in these three urban centres. These three urban centres house more than 80% of the municipality's population. Therefore, it is important for these urban centres to have a sound economic bases. The strategy to strengthen the economic bases is spatial targeting, i.e. taking advantage of the available resources and economic opportunities and target the sectors with high growth potential.

It is pertinent to mention that the Dipaleseng Local Economic Development Strategy has identified some economic development projects based on the underlying economic potential of the towns. The successful implementation of the LED projects will help increase the municipality's economic condition substantially. There is a proposal for the closure of the Grootvlei power station. The closure will result in job losses and subsequent economic downturn of the town. To avoid any untoward socio-economic situation, the municipality should focus on creating jobs from other sectors. To create jobs in the town and municipality, the Agriculture and Tourism sectors should be encouraged to grow as these sectors have potential to create jobs

Spatial Development Strategy 2: Economic Infrastructure Restructuring

Agriculture Development

The Dipaleseng LED acknowledges the role of agriculture in alleviating poverty and advocates for increasing agriculture productivity to uplift rural communities' economic condition. The municipality produces maize, sunflower, grain, sorghum, wheat, and livestock. Though agriculture occupies a distinct position in the municipality's economy, this sector can contribute more to enhance the municipality's overall economic health. To enhance this sector's economic potentials, the focus should be placed on processing and beneficiation of agriculture products and promotion of extensive commercial farming activities. Though the municipality has extensive commercial farming areas; agriculture output can still be increased by providing irrigation facilities and providing necessary training and support to emerging farmers. Possibilities of providing intensive irrigation facilities exists along the Vaal and Waterval river banks. These areas should be utilised for intensive farming.

At present, Karan Beef is the only large-scale beneficiation facility located in the municipality (in Balfour). More beneficiation facilities focusing on the processing of maize, soybean, sunflower and meat products will be required to add the value of agriculture products and generate employment opportunities. In addition to the benefaction facilities, necessary logistics, storage and transport infrastructure and soft capital (human and financial resources) need to be developed. Creating downstream linkages with the agriculture production areas and farms and upstream linkages with the market is also crucial for enhancing agriculture sector's economic performance.

To enhance the agriculture sector's output, the Rural Development Plan (RDP) for Gert Sibande District proposes initiatives including focusing on maize and cattle farming and developing Farmer Production Support Units (FPSU) in Balfour, Grootvlei and Greylingstad. These FPSUs will provide the necessary infrastructure for beneficiation activities. It is, therefore, recommended to take the necessary steps to implement the RDP proposals.

Tourism Development

The tourism sector is not considered an important economic sector for the municipality, perhaps due to the fact the economic potential of this sector is not exploited. Therefore, the strategy is aimed at identifying the underlying tourism potential and creating the necessary infrastructure and plans to attract tourists and generate employment and revenue for the municipality.

The Vaal River dam, Grootvlei dam and Suikerbos dam offer opportunities for marina development, water sports, adventure sports and leisure accommodation development. These dams host many bird species, thereby offering the opportunity to develop eco-tourism facilities. In addition to these dams, Greylingstad can be promoted as a tourist attraction point due to the town's historical importance. This town hosts Anglo Boer War Battlefields and the historic graves of the Scottish regime. The town has a unique church that was built in the 1800s.

Provide Investment Incentive

The realisation of economic development requires more than mere earmarking of land for industrial or commercial development. The development objectives need to be supported by a robust development support framework. The framework requires the municipality to adopt a pro-economic

development policy and consider providing incentives to investors who are willing to invest in the municipality. It may be pertinent to mention that both the Mpumalanga PSDF 2019 and the Dipaleseng Local Economic Development Strategy 2012 advocate for providing incentives for investment.

The Department of Trade and Investment (DTI) provides incentives to investors under various schemes. The municipality must consider collaborating with the DTI to solicit investment to the municipality. Incentives can be targeted for the development of any of the proposed projects contained in the LED or any housing projects that promote or include some inclusionary housing for low income households.

Township Economy Development

Siyathemba and Nthorwane are the two major townships in the municipality. Although these two townships contribute a significant portion to the municipality's urban population, they have poor economic bases and high levels of poverty and unemployment. The lack of economic opportunities within these townships results in a lower level of economic output, impacting the overall economic health of the municipality. Therefore, it is important to strengthen the economic bases of these townships. The Mpumalanga PSDF (2019) also recognises the importance of township economies in achieving an inclusive economy.

Skills Development and Capacity Building

The realisation of the above stated economic development strategies requires skilled human resources. The emerging farmers, township entrepreneurs or the people to be employed in the proposed economic development projects need to have the requisite skills. As many of them are coming from previously disadvantaged communities, they did not have fair access to education and training facilities. As a result, they do not possess the skills to run a successful business or work on a shop floor. Therefore, capacity building and skills development must be considered a pillar for achieving sustainable economic development.

Environmental Conservation and Utilisation

Spatial Development Strategy 1: Protection of the Municipal Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services

Land transformation (i.e. conversion from natural to man-made landscapes), is the primary cause of biodiversity loss and deteriorating ecosystems. The main threat is in the lowlands, particularly in areas intensively cultivated and subject to urban growth pressures. If biodiversity threats are not reduced some ecosystems could collapse, requiring expensive intervention to maintain or replace them. Towards securing fragmented natural habitats, it is necessary to prevent further intrusion of agricultural activity or urban expansion into key Critical Biodiversity Areas and ecological support areas. The Highveld lands are most at threat given a concentration of competing for agricultural, mining, power generation and settlement development pressures.

Development Strategies applying development controls and supporting mechanisms in critical biodiversity areas are

important to protect and enhance these valuable assets. Critical biodiversity areas must be protected and preserved; with the value of ecosystem services they provide maximized

Spatial Development Strategy 2: Conservation of Water Resources and Catchment Areas

Hydrological systems (rivers, and wetlands), topography and critical biodiversity assets provide the primary structure guiding where settlement can take place and grow in the Dipaleseng. Dipaleseng contains over 2000 wetlands and numerous river systems, which includes five major catchment areas. Wetlands and their prime ecosystems are at risk due to the growing impact of farming and urbanization.

Therefore, there is a need to rehabilitate and protect rivers, wetlands and their catchments (Vaal's hydrological systems) - from pollution, increased surface run-off and siltation, unmanaged extraction and the impact of reduced run-off and/or clogging as a result of alien vegetation infestation. A precautionary approach supported by strong land use management and enforcement should be applied to activity and development within the catchments of the priority water resource units.

Water, sanitation and storm water infrastructure master planning and budgeting must ensure timeous maintenance and upgrading to secure the integrity of the hydrological systems / eco-services and mitigate risk to public health. Poor maintenance or where facilities operate at overcapacity can result in the pollution of rivers, which has an adverse impact on human health and the environment and presents a considerable social and economic cost. This can be exacerbated by both drought and high rainfall periods. Legislation governing the control of invasive species on land must be enforced as this contributes to reduced runoff into the rivers, clogging the rivers and /or siltation of rivers and wetlands downstream. Settlements alongside rivers and wetlands must use sustainable urban drainage systems to avoid polluted run-off and be managed to mitigate against unsustainable water extraction

Spatial Development Strategy 3: Sustainable Agriculture

Mpumalanga has a diverse climate that makes it possible to practice various agricultural activities with the main agricultural products being, maize, sunflower, grain, wheat, sorghum, beef, mutton, and dairy and wool. The Dipaleseng Integrated Development Framework (IDP), 2019/20 further highlights that the agricultural crop potential of land in Dipaleseng allows for the cultivation of crops such as maize, wheat and sorghum and livestock farming of cattle and sheep. The SDF depicts that 6% of the land is regarded as of high cultivation and 24% being medium while 4% of the municipal area is undetermined in terms of the agricultural crop potential.

The agricultural land should, therefore, be protected to ensure continuous production and for the area to serve as the main agricultural service centre supplying the surrounding agricultural communities and towns with commodities and services.

Spatial Development Strategy 4: Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change is a current inevitability and its manifestations are unpredictable. Whether it will involve gradual shifts in temperature (up or down), changes in rainfall patterns, altered

groundwater salinity or changes in the frequency and/or severity of extreme weather events is yet to be confirmed. South Africa is the only African country among the world's top 25 emitters of carbon dioxide over the past several decades. The share of mining and energy-intensive industries and the countries coal intensive energy supplies are partly responsible for this climate change, but the transportation sectors also largely widely contribute to this.

Dipaleseng, like all Municipalities, is extremely vulnerable to impacts of climate change. Temperature increases and weather variability threaten to directly or indirectly disrupt systems critical to the survival of Municipality. The sub-region is warming, and increased droughts are possible in the future. Heat island effects and changing disease patterns are key challenges for inland urban areas. Unguided urbanisation, degradation of freshwater resources, lowered levels of food security and failure of climate change adaptation strategies are among the most significant global environmental risks in Africa.

The challenge for Dipaleseng will be to respond to the impacts of climate change is particularly serious, due to the often-precarious nature of living conditions and livelihoods of many. For those living just outside of poverty, but still with very low incomes very slight external changes can prompt a shift to poverty. These may include social, economic, political or environmental changes such as droughts, increasing food or fuel prices or damage to property due to unexpected events.

Many of Dipaleseng's poor residents live in informal settlements and informal backyard dwellings. Informal living environments are at times located in high-risk locations (such as flood plains) and often with minimal bulk and public services, such as waste collection and management, public transport, access to potable water, sanitation, and health facilities. As such, it is clear that certain portions of the population are more at risk to the seemingly slight and gradual changes that climate change poses. Climate change is a significant threat to a sustainable future in the short, medium and long term. As such, Dipaleseng must introduce the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan and the Energy and Climate Change and Action Plan.

In the context of the significant role urban form plays in carbon emissions, Dipaleseng must: build resilience within communities; promote a compact carbon-efficient urban form; and preserve the natural environment that provides irreplaceable ecosystem services for the municipality.

The current climate system may have significant effects on the region's agricultural production and the world's food security. The pattern will also affect both water availability and water quality. Higher temperatures will increase the rate of evapotranspiration and exacerbate droughts.

Sustainable Human Settlement Development

Spatial Development Strategy 1: Promote spatial integration of settlements within the municipality

Dipaleseng is characterised by a fragmented spatial configuration between rural and urban areas which results in

unbalanced services and infrastructure development between these areas. There is a great need to facilitate integration and densification through well-located sustainable development and infill; which will ultimately promote integration between communities and enable more efficient access to facilities and opportunities.

Spatial Development Strategy 2: Spatial Restructuring

In order to achieve sustainable human settlements, spatial interventions tools are incorporated to radically change the trajectory of a settlement /town, as well as the lives of its citizens. Ultimately, spatial interventions are essential to transform struggling municipal areas such as Dipaleseng, in which untapped socio-economic potential can be unlocked and further contributing to the sustainable human settlements.

Infrastructure Investment

Spatial Development Strategy 1: Upgrading and maintenance of existing infrastructure: - Water

The 2011 population of the study area is 42,500 people (based on the 2011 Census) and the projected population by the year 2040 will be 63436 (based on a 0.93% growth rate per annum). The water demand for Dipaleseng is16.8 Ml/d, which includes the requirements of the wet industries. It can be deduced from above that the existing infrastructure capacity is unable to meet the current demand. DLM water demand of 16.8 ML/day is supplied by 6.5 ML/day Fortuna Water treatment works (WTW). It is projected that the water demand in year 2040 will be approximately 13.73 ML/day. It is evident that the current and future water demands are greater than what Fortuna WTW can treat and supply. It is against this background that it has become necessary to augment the water supply to the Fortuna WTP in order to reduce the area's susceptibility to dry periods and to cater for current and future growth in water demands

Spatial Development Strategy 2: Upgrading and maintenance of existing infrastructure: Wastewater and Sanitation

According to the Department of Water and Sanitation's water service knowledge system, Dipaleseng is one of the Municipalities in Mpumalanga that have the largest sanitation backlogs. A total of 901 households are not connected to a wastewater collection systems. COGTA's state of basic service delivery report also indicated that the average CRR% score for the municipality stands at 100%, indicating that the wastewater treatment plants of the Municipality are at critical risk capacity.[1] Therefore the need to improve sanitation levels by upgrading existing facilities and construction of new treatment work.

Rural Development and Transformation

Spatial Development Strategy 1: Rural nodal development through rural restructuring, agrarian

[1] COGTA state of basic service delivery for municipalities, 2018

transformation and strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure

Rural settlements have always relied on agricultural production and activities to survive. The concept Rural nodal development emphasizes on the need to create well-functioning, connected and serviced nodes and/ or clusters of rural settlements.The PSDF proposes that the focus of achieving transformation in rural areas should be through the development of what they term as "Rural Economic Nodes" which is a concept centered on the proposed service towns and small service centres/ rural service settlements approach of the NSDF. It further elaborates that these nodes should be developed by consolidating and clustering rural settlements around a rural economic activity linked by established transportation networks which aid in providing opportunities and access to markets and provision of high-quality services. Dipaleseng should also focus on the diversification and agglomeration of the rural economy, not only through agricultural development, but also on agrarian transformation, tourism, and government promotion of rural development and land reform projects. Therefore, there is a need to develop the rural settlements of Phomolong, Willemsdal, Springfield Collier, Rowersdam and Balfour North into these "Rural Economic Nodes"

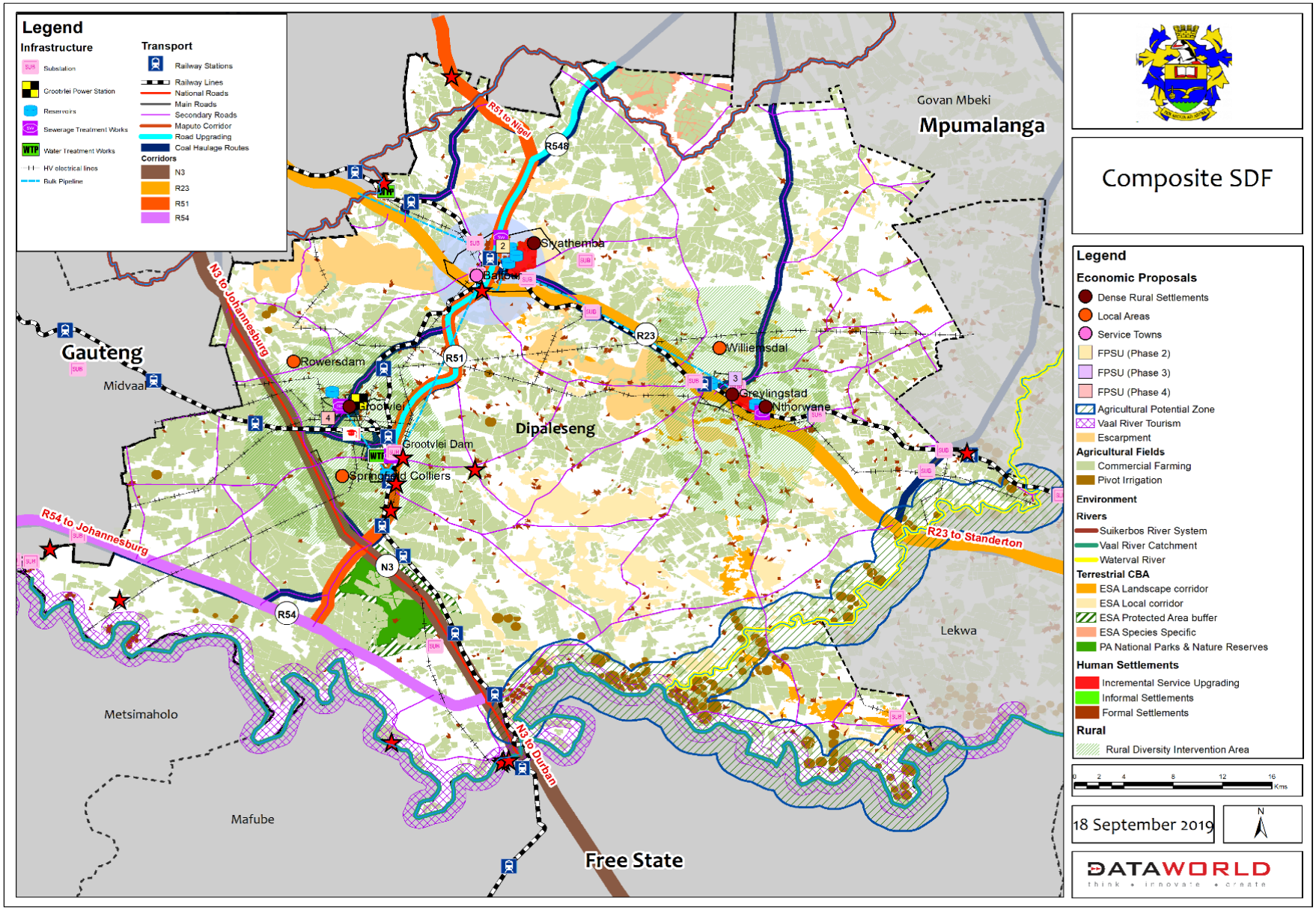
Spatial Development Framework (2020-50)

The above stated spatial development objectives and proposals are spatially shown on the composite SDF Map (Map 2)

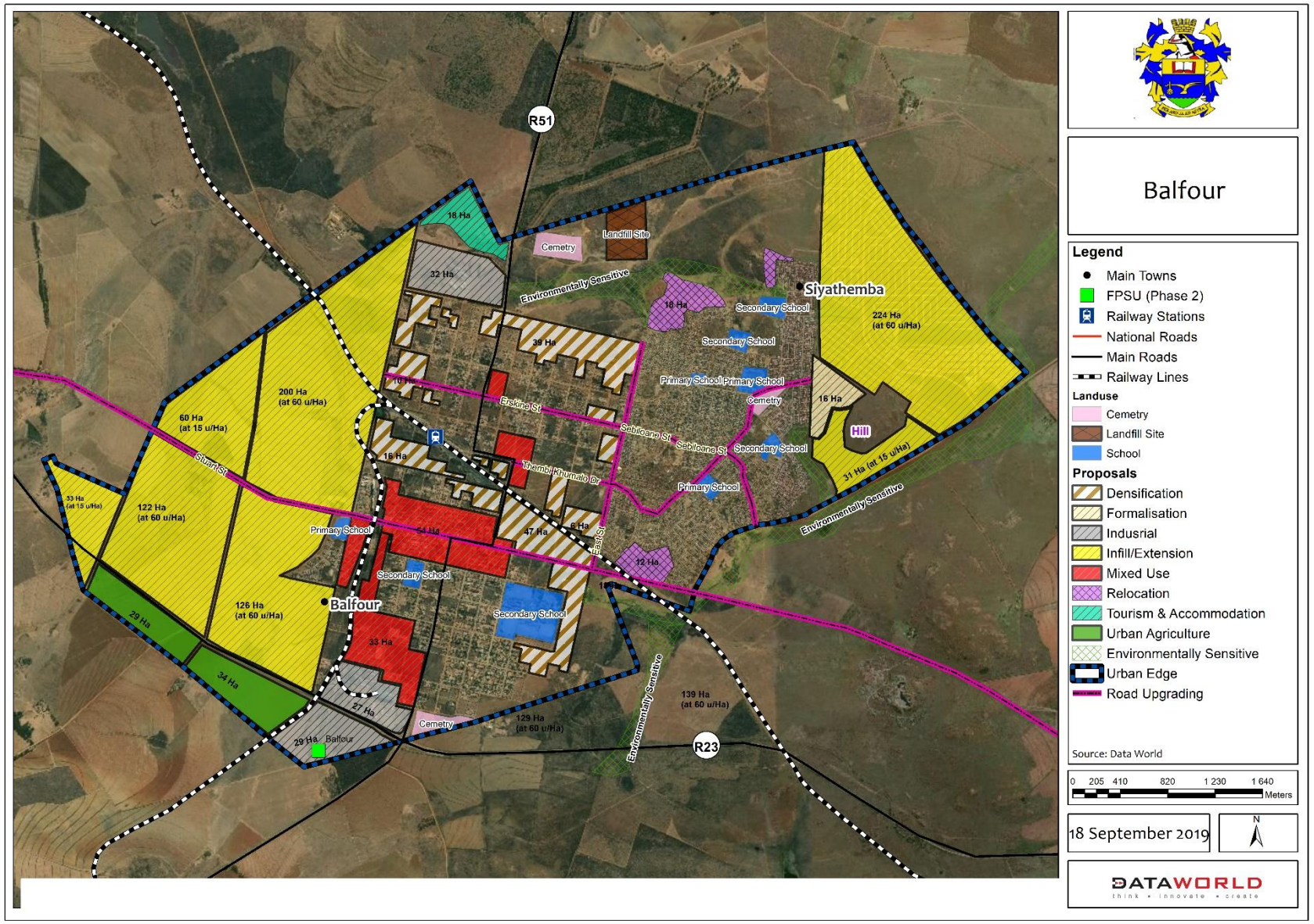
Local Spatial Development Frameworks

The Local Spatial Development Frameworks are formulated for the three main nodes of the Dipaleseng Local Municipality namely:

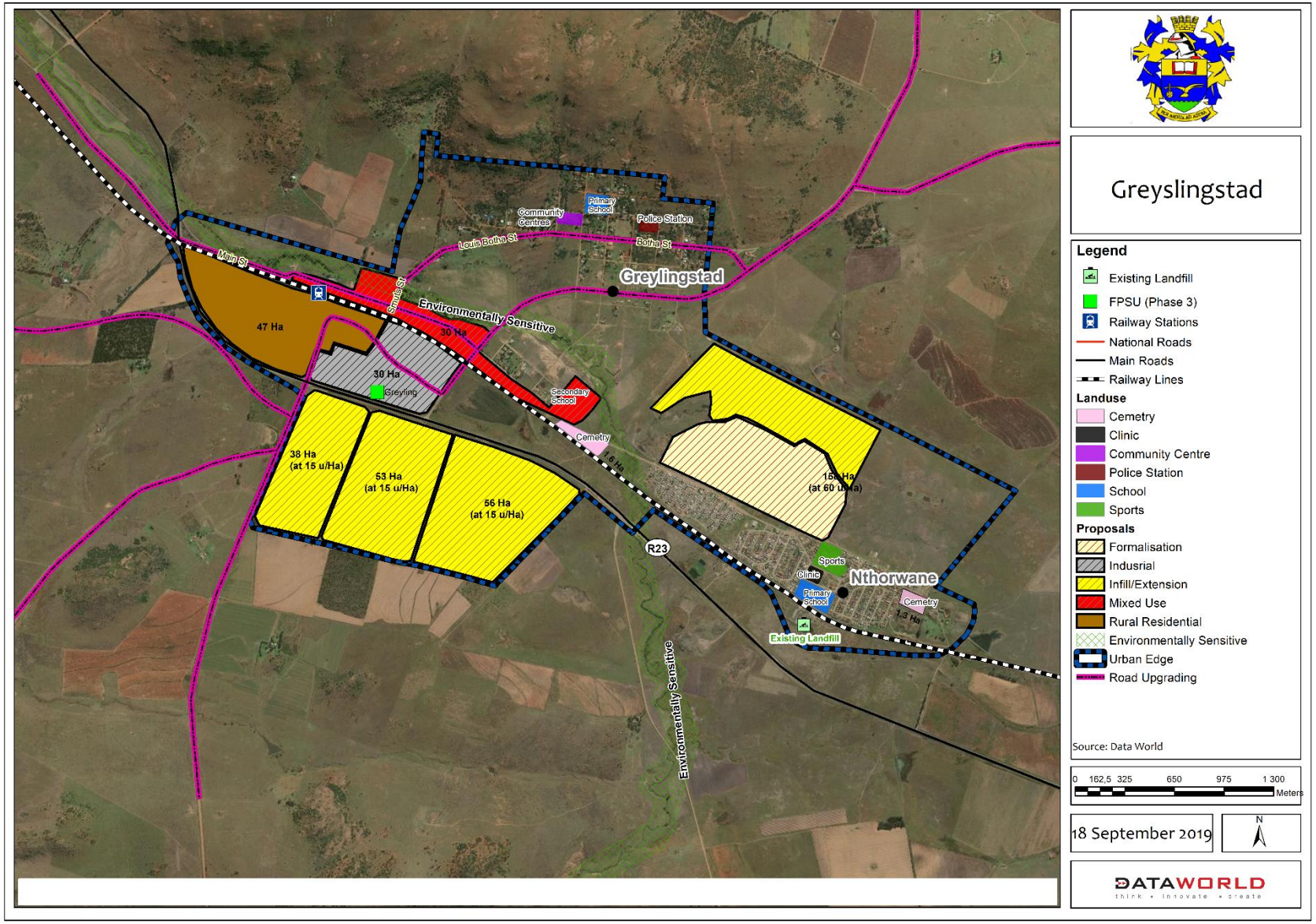
- Balfour/Siyathemba (Map 3)
- Greylingstad/Nthorwane (Map 4)
- Grootvlei (Extension 1, 2 and Dasville (Map 5)



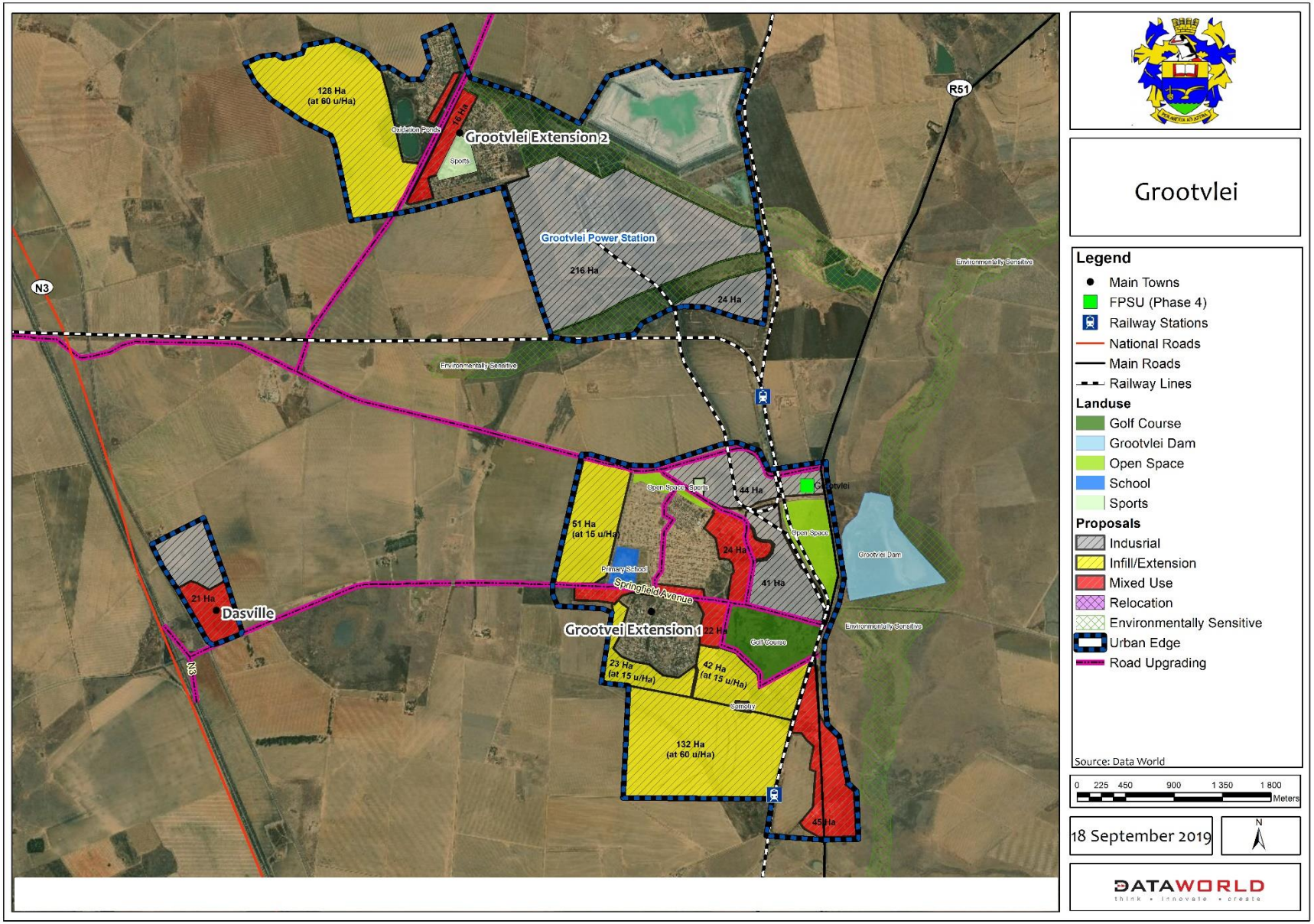
Map 2: Composite SDF



Map 3: Balfour LSDF



Map 4: Greyslingstad LSDF



Map 5: Grootvlei LSDF

SDF Implementation Plan

Capital Investment Framework

The follow section proposes a set of programmes and projects that are essential for realising the spatial development strategies and plans. This section also identifies the parties responsible for implementing the projects and programmes. The projects and programmes have been categorised into three broad timeframes to indicate their time of implementation. These timeframes are short term (2030), medium term (2030-40) and long term (2040-50). However, the implementation framework of the SDF should be amended on an annual basis to measure implementation.

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Movement and Transportation Corridors Objective					
Spatial Development Principle 1: Ensure connectivity between settlements, as well as nodes and connectivity within settlement					
Development of the Dipaleseng Transport Master Plan	Provincial Dept. of Public Works, Roads and Transport; DLM	R 900 000	**X**	**X**	**X**
Upgrading of class 2 and 3 roads between Balfour, Grootvlei, Greylingstad, and outlying farming and rural areas	Provincial Dept. of Public Works, Roads and Transport; DLM	R 500 000		**X**	**X**
Upgrading of movement infrastructure such as taxi-bus ranks, footpaths and security facilities	DLM	R 300 000	**X**	**X**	**X**
Spatial Development Principle 2: Ensure and maintain a high standard in terms of accessibility to the wider regional context and accommodate freight, private vehicles, mini-bus taxis and buses					
Maintenance and upgrading of the national and provincial road networks (N3, R51, R54 and R23)	SANRAL; Provincial Dept. of Public Works, Roads and Transport	R 600 000		**X**	**X**

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Spatial Development Principle 3: Decongestion of coal haulage roads					
Definition of a Coal Network Grid within the LM	DLM		X		
Stepping up of overload control facility	DLM			X	
Increased investment in rail infrastructure to minimise the impact of coal freight on the road.	PRASA; DLM	R 800 000		X	X
Road upgrading and maintenance is proposed, to cater for coal haulage: • Priority 1 – R23 from Balfour to Volkrust • Priority 2 – R51/R548 from Balfour to Devon and N17 • Priority 3 – R51 from Grootvlei to Balfour	SANRAL; Provincial Dept. of Public Works, Roads and Transport	R 600 000		X	X
Sustainable Economic Development and Concentration Objective					
Spatial Development Principle 1: Strengthen Economic Bases of the Existing Urban Centres					
Undertake detailed studies to identify the latent economic potential of the key urban centres, such as: • Balfour: Agriculture (Beneficiation), Mining (Beneficiation), Construction, Transport, Small Scale Manufacturing • Grootvlei: Utilities (Power Generation), Tourism, Retail, Agriculture (Beneficiation), Mining (Beneficiation), • Greylingstad: Tourism, Retail, Agriculture (Beneficiation)	DLM; DRDLR; DEDT; ESKOM; GSDM		X	X	X
Invest in the key economic sectors such as the Agriculture and Tourism Sector for job creation.	DLM; DRDLR			X	X
Implement relevant economic development projects of the Dipaleseng LED strategy such as: • Balfour: Dipaleseng Development Agency; Soybean Crusher Plant; Cattle Feedlot; Organic Compost Production Plant; Food Production Plant; Truck Body Manufacturing Plant; Serviced Industrial Park; Waste Management Centre; Retail Shopping Centre • Grootvlei: Coal Mine	DLM, GSDM; DEDT MEGA	R 800 000	X	X	X

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Spatial Development Principle 2: Economic Infrastructure Restructuring					
Agriculture Sector Development by: • Development of irrigation facilities the along the Vaal and Waterval riverbanks, • Providing necessary training and support to emerging farmers • Development of beneficiation facilities focusing on the processing of maize, soybean, sunflower and meat products • Development of logistics facilities, storage and transport infrastructure and soft capital (human and financial resources) • Implementation the GSDM RDP proposals, by developing the proposed FPSU's in Balfour, Grootvlei and Greylingstad	DEDT; DLM; DRDLR;	R 100 000 – R1 000 000	**X**	**X**	**X**
Tourism Sector Development by: • Package tourism products: Develop a diverse range of special interest tourism products and routes such as water sports, birding, fishing, history, jock, leisure, adventure, and rural tourism. • Develop tourist infrastructure such as tourist information centres in the main tourism areas (Vaal dam, Grootvlei dam and Greylingstad). • Development of LUS conditions and guidelines that will enable more investment in lodging and boarding facilities • Develop road infrastructure connecting the identified Tourism areas with the surrounding regions • Training programmes for communities in the operation and running of tourist facilities	DEDT; DLM; DRDLR; MTPA;	R 100 000 – R1 000 000	**X**	**X**	

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Create an investment incentive zone. • Develop strategies and marketing plan for investment zones. • Development of infrastructure (road, water supply, power supply etc.) • Incorporation of Tax incentive and Financial incentives in Municipal Land Use Development policies and frameworks	DEDT; DLM;	R 100 000 – R1 000 000	X		
Township Economic Development by: • Development of small retail centres in townships. • Relax LUS and development restrictions in order to encourage small scale non-polluting industrial activities and services (such as furniture making and appliance repair centres) in the townships. • Build capacity provide vocational training programmes. • Create market access for products and services originated in the townships. (Manufacturing and retail centres)	DEDT; DLM; MEGA; DTI;	R 100 000 – R1 000 000	X	X	X
Skills Development and Capacity Building • Development of a vocational training centre in Grootvlei • Organise periodic skills development and capacity building workshops for emerging farmers, township entrepreneurs, tourism centre/ business operators • Impart soft skills such as finance, marketing and operation • Provide financial and infrastructural support to the emerging farmers and township entrepreneurs	DEDT; DLM; MEGA; DTI;	R 100 000 – R1 000 000	X	X	X
Environmental Conservation and Utilisation					
Spatial Development Principle 1: Protection of the Municipal Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services					
Development controls and supporting mechanisms in critical biodiversity areas in order to ensure the protection and enhancement of valuable environmental assets	DARDLEA; DLM; MTPA		X	X	
Review of the Dipaleseng environmental management framework and policies	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA	R 700 000	X		
Map important ecological infrastructure for use in spatial planning and for restoration/rehabilitation.	DLM; MPTA	R 300 000	X	X	

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Integration of natural ecological systems with urban development frameworks and planning through green corridors and the extension of an urban open space network	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA		X	X	X
Land use scheme should acknowledge special requirements for developing anything within the vicinity ecological infrastructure.	DLM; MPTA		X		
Identify high potential soils and implement the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan or bioregional plans for Dipaleseng Municipality	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA		X	X	
Delineation of environmental heritage and conservation areas, biodiversity hotspots and ecological corridors as special biodiversity management zones in the municipality	DLM; MPTA			X	X
Spatial Development Principle 2: Conservation of Water Resources and Catchment Areas					
Rehabilitation of the catchment areas of wetlands and the following rivers: • The Vaal River catchment, which ultimately forms part of the Suikerbos River system; • the Water Val River where it meets the Vaal River (Vaal Catchment); • the Suikerbos River where it meets the Vaal River (Vaal Catchment); • the Suikerbos River where it meets the Water Val River (Additional Suikerbos Catchment, which includes the upstream Water Val and Vaal River Catchments); an	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA			X	X
Manage unlicensed water and sand extraction	DLM; DARDLEA			X	X
Implementation of water loss control measures such as pressure management and leakage control programmes, Recycle wastewater and Harvest rainwater	DLM; DARDLEA		X	X	X
Develop mechanism to control all forms of pollution in catchment areas	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA		X	X	X
Develop mechanism to control all alien plants infestations in river courses.	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA			X	X

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Regulate modification of river beds and natural flow patterns	DLM		X	X	X
Minimize the pollution and degradation of surface and groundwater by the optimal application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers (farmers).	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA		X	X	X
Monitor and measure water quality upstream and downstream of the irrigation areas to protect the aquatic ecosystem and the downstream users	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA		X	X	X
maintenance and upgrading of the hydrological systems / eco-services to mitigate against risk to public health	DLM; DARDLEA; MTPA		X	X	X
Spatial Development Principle 3: Sustainable Agriculture					
Reforming agricultural legislation to support sustainable farming practices.	DLM; DRDLR			X	
Draft and apply integrated management systems for natural areas within agricultural zones	DLM; DRDLR		X	X	
Regulate the clearing of land for agricultural development in accordance with applicable legislation.	DLM; DRDLR		X	X	
Development of an agricultural protection and management framework	DLM; DRDLR		X		
Identify and map all protected agricultural land.	DLM; DRDLR		X	X	
The approving of applications to convert intensive agricultural land to other uses should be a provincial responsibility	DLM; DRDLR		X		
Develop policies mechanisms that will assist in promoting small-scale and extensive commercial farming activities.	DLM; DRDLR		X		
Avoid the irreversible loss and degradation of biodiversity.	DLM; DRDLR			X	X
Promote the skills of, and support to, small-holder farmers through the provision of capacity building, mentorship, farm infrastructure etc.	DLM; DRDLR		X	X	
Spatial Development Principle 4: Climate Change Adaptation					
Conduct Awareness on climate change and its impact on the environment	DARDLEA; DLM		X	X	X
Developed a climate change adaptation strategy/plan and action plan	DARDLEA; DLM		X	X	X
Developed a climate change mitigation strategy/plan	DARDLEA; DLM		X	X	X

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Establish a council committee that deals specifically with environmental and climate change issues	DARDLEA; DLM		X		
Development of an Environmental Management strategy/ framework	DARDLEA; DLM; MTPA		X	X	
Design a climate change Adaption and Agriculture Programme and Capacity Building	DARDLEA; DLM		X	X	X
Integrate climate change adaptation within existing development planning and implementation processes	DARDLEA; DLM		X	X	
Sustainable Human Settlement Development Objective					
Spatial Development Principle 1: Promote spatial integration of settlements within the municipality					
CEstablishing partnerships with the private sector for investment in social housing projects	DLM		X		
Acquisition of land parcels for sustainable housing development	DLM			X	X
Relocation of informal settlement and backyard dwellers	DLM; DHS			X	X
Formalisation projects of informal settlements in Siyathemba, Dasville, Nthorwane and Balfour	DLM; DHS			X	X
Development of a Densification Policy	DLM		X		
Development of Precinct plans for the following nodes • Balfour • Greylingstad • Grootvlei	DLM, COGTA		X		
Review of Nodal (Settlement) Policy	DLM; COGTA		X		
Spatial Development Principle 2: Spatial Restructuring					
Urban regeneration and well-located human settlement projects and plans to accelerate the spatial transformation.	DLM		X		
Higher density residential development in and around selected nodes as well as along public transport routes.	DLM			X	X
Implement urban greening programmes to promote quality of life in urban areas	DLM		X	X	
Development of smart growth initiatives and resources in order to encourage urban regeneration of dilapidated CBDs and settlement	SLM		X		

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Develop and promote local economic development programmes	DLM; DEDT		X	X	
Infrastructure Investment Objective					
Spatial Development Principle 1: Upgrading and maintenance of existing infrastructure					
Upgrade of the Balfour Fortuna Water Treatment Works	MIG Fund		X	X	X
Construction of additional storage reservoirs in Balfour, Siyathemba, Greylingstad, Nthorwane	MIG Fund			X	X
Refurbishment of boreholes in Dipaleseng LM	DLM		X		
Raising the Suikerbosrand Dam wall to create more storage capacity	MIG Fund		X	X	X
Upgrading of wastewater treatment works in Balfour from 4Ml/day to 12Ml/day	MIG Fund		X	X	X
Construction of a new 1.5Ml/day wastewater treatment works in Grootvlei	MIG Fund		X	X	X
Upgrade wastewater treatment works in Greylingstad from 0.5Ml/day to 1.5Ml/day	MIG Fund		X	X	X
Desludging of pit toilets in farm areas	DLM		X		
Eradication of septic tanks in Greylingstad	DLM		X	X	
Provision of Sewer reticulation in Grootvlei Ext 1, Balfour North, Siyathemba Ext 5 & 6 and Nthorwane	MIG Fund		X	X	
Maintaining the sewer network on a daily basis to ensure unrestricted flow purification plant.	DLM		X	X	X
Explore the possibility of generating energy from renewable sources in the municipality, e.g. Biomass plant from agricultural waste.	DLM, MIG Fund ESKOM			X	X
Upgrading of an electricity substation in Balfour and Greylingstad	DLM; ESKOM		X	X	
Refurbishment of Grootvlei and Klipspringer substations	DLM; ESKOM		X	X	
Electrification of settlements in rural areas	DLM; ESKOM		X	X	
Construction of a weighbridge in Balfour	DLM; DARDLEA		X	X	
Procurement of new trucks to address waste and refuse collection backlog	DLM		X		
Development of a waste management recycling hub on vacant land identified Balfour and Greylingstad	DLM; DARDLEA			X	X

Programmes and Projects	Responsibility	Estimated Cost	Timeline		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Rural Development and Transformation Objective					
Spatial Development Principle 1: Rural nodal development through rural restructuring, agrarian transformation and strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure					
Development of spatial plans focusing on the consolidation and renewal of rural settlements and sustainable provision of basic and social services to rural communities	DLM; DRDLR		X		
Development of RDP anchor project that will assist in the facilitation of for agrarian transformation and land reform	DLM; DRDLR		X	X	
Beneficiation of agricultural products to provide opportunities to emerging farmers	DLM; DARDLEA		X	X	X
Implementation of vital land reform programmes e.g. Farms located in the south along the Vaal River Catchment area, along the N3 and R51	DLM; DRDLR			X	X
Development of Eco-tourism around the ecological corridor	DLM, DEDT			X	X
Develop adequate infrastructure that will assist in the operation of the FPSU's and RDP linked projects.	DLM; DRDLR		X	X	X
Upgrading of major roads in all wards to improve access to amenities	DLM; Provincial Dept. of Public Works, Road and Transport		X	X	X
Establishment of irrigation facilities	DLM; DARDLEA			X	X
Providing a basic level of service to rural communities	DLM		X	X	X
Establishment of business initiatives, agro industries, cooperatives, cultural initiatives and vibrant local markets	DLM; DRDLR			X	X

Institutional Arrangements for the SDF Implementation

As per Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act the Spatial Development Framework is one of the legal components of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). As such, the SDF thus becomes part of the statutory processes associated with the

IDP which includes, the processes related to Inter Governmental Relations (IGR), Community Consultation and Participation, and the Budgeting process of the local municipality.

Therefore, the proposed that the Dipaleseng Local Municipality SDF should be incorporated into the DLM IDP process during the 2020/21 IDP Review. The Dipaleseng SDF should then serve as the backdrop against which all developmental needs, and projects and forthcoming initiatives, should be measured and assessed. All projects and programmes to be implemented by the various spheres of government, parastatals organisations, and/or the private sector should then firstly be evaluated in order to ensure that these are in support/ aligned with the principles of the SDF, and will contribute towards the achievements of the spatial vision for the municipal area, before being included into the IDP for the next financial year.

The two consultation mechanisms of the IDP process i.e. the IDP Technical Committee and the IDP Representative Forum, which involves all technical and political stakeholders of the municipality, public and private partnerships is the ideal medium that can be used to promote and market the development objectives and projects reflected in the Dipaleseng SDF (Figure 20). There is also opportunity to utilise existing or new Working Groups/ Task Teams to implement aspects of the SDF even outside the official IDP structures.

Representatives of all departments from all three spheres of government participate in the IDP process, and if they all work in accordance with the principles contained in the SDF, the alignment and synchronisation of the programmes of sectoral departments can be significantly improved. This will specifically be of critical importance in the establishment of Thusong Centres where several stakeholders have a role to play.

By incorporating the DLM SDF into the IDP process, this will ensure that the proposed projects and programmes emanating from the SDF process are incorporated into the IDP, from where it feeds into the Budgeting process of the Municipality. In this way the effective linkage of the SDF to the Municipal Budget is achieved.

Monitoring and evaluation of the Dipaleseng SDF is required in order to manage and track the implementation of the SDF proposals. The IDP process is subject to a cyclical review on an annual basis. It is advisable that as part of the annual IDP Review Process, an assessment/audit should be done each year to determine to what degree the goals and objectives of the SDF were achieved during the preceding year. This also leaves enough time to rectify the shortcomings identified, and to include these in the Revised IDP and Budget for the next financial year.

As the IDP Review process involves all development partners in the municipal area, it will also be possible to grant each partner an opportunity during the SDF assessment process to report on progress made in implementing their respective spatial initiatives, and for the various stakeholders to illustrate how their initiatives support the realisation of the spatial vision as contained in the Dipaleseng SDF.

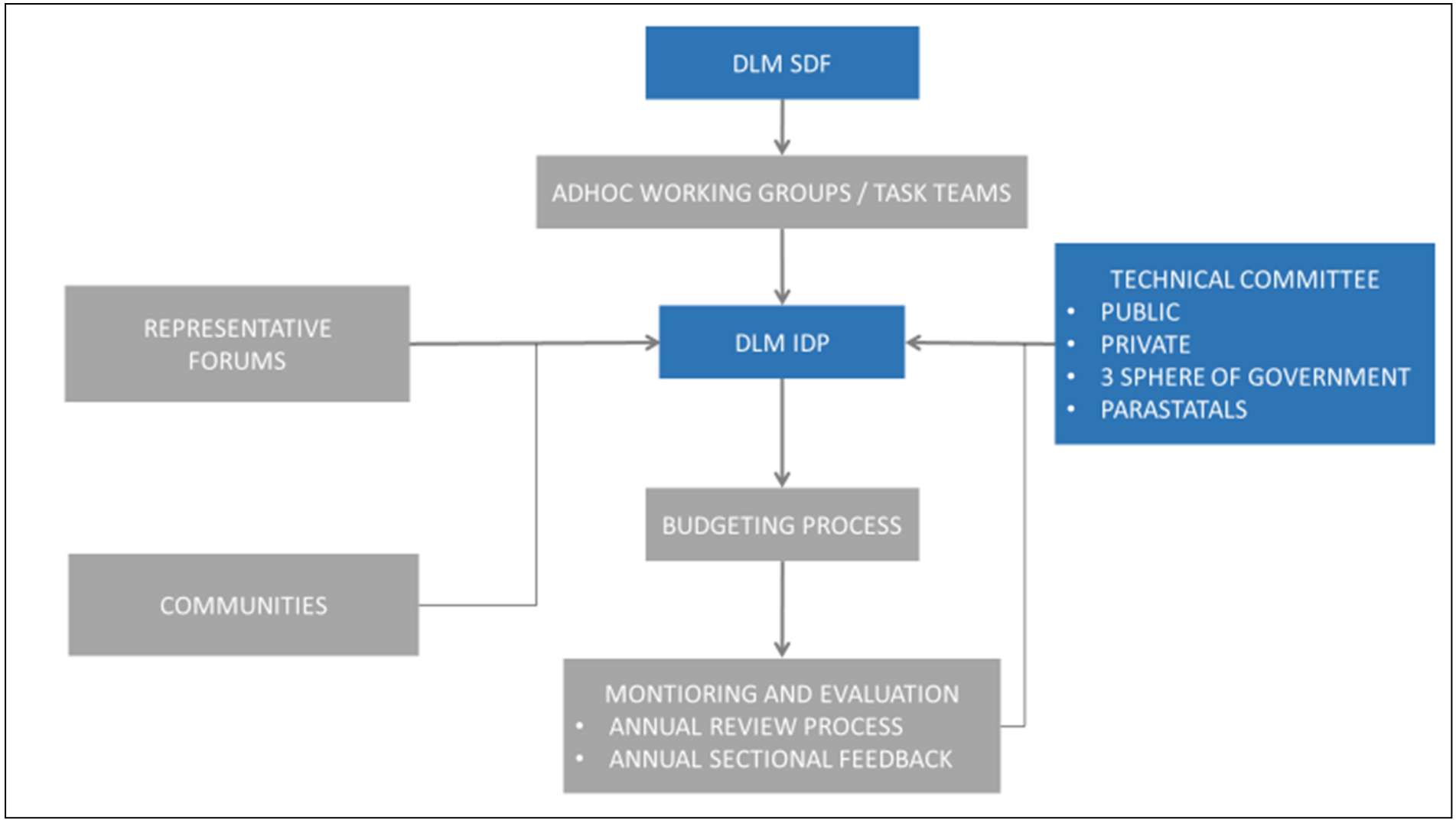


Figure 1: SDF Implementation Strategy

DIPALESENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (2020-50)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY