

# Gauteng Infrastructure Funding Summit

Investing in Sustainable Human  
Settlements

4 May 2017

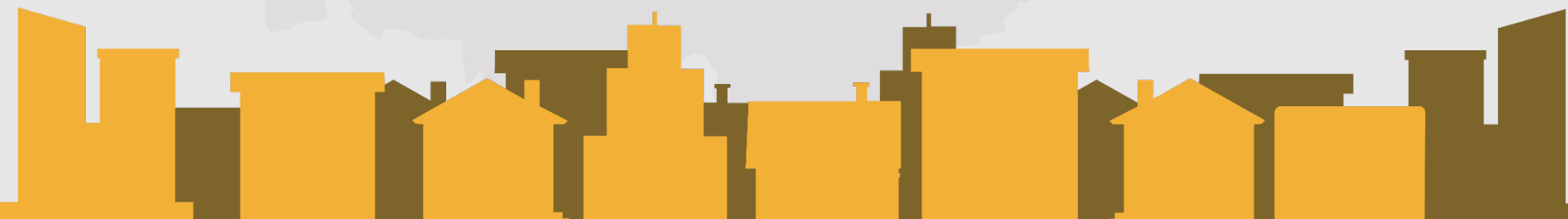
## Long Term Spatial and Infrastructure Plans

Presented by Rashid Seedat

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# Introduction

- In support of the GCR's vision of **Transformation, Modernisation and Re-industrialisation**, the Executive Council approved the following strategic long term plans in 2016:
  - Gauteng Spatial Development Framework 2030 (GSDF)
  - Gauteng Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (GCR IIMP)
- The two plans serve to direct **radical spatial and socio-economic transformation** through key interventions including:
  - Mega Human Settlements
  - More balanced and equitable development
  - A modern and accessible public transport network
  - Sustainable development that embraces green technology

# Overview of Gauteng

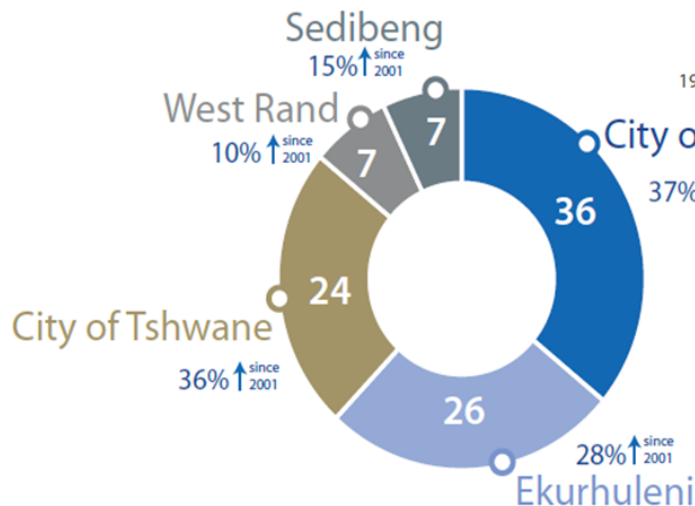
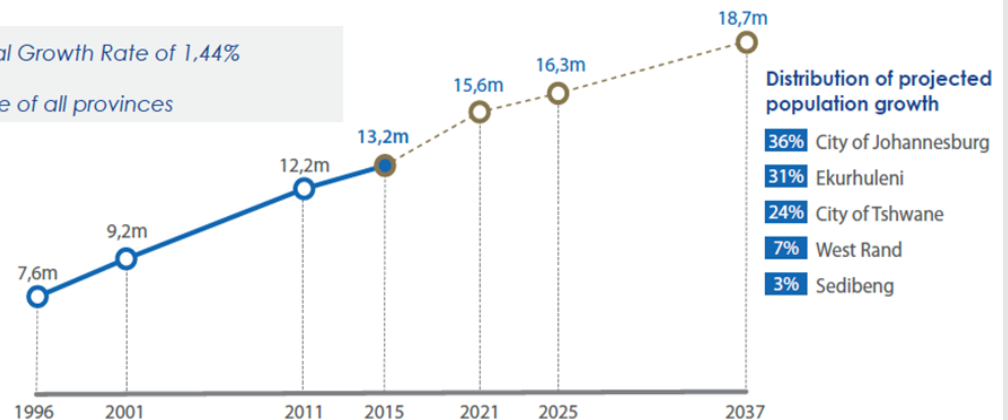
**13,200,300** 2015

24% of SA Population

14% from outside Gauteng

2,68% p.a. Growth Rate

- Higher than National Growth Rate of 1,44%
- Highest Growth Rate of all provinces



Areas of greatest population growth since 2001

- Tembisa
- Garankuwa
- Mamelodi
- Vosloorus
- Soweto

Rapidly growing population leads to increased demand for subsidised housing

# Economy and Labour



- Wealthiest province in South Africa
- Gauteng is the financial capital of Africa
- Main contributor to National Economy: **33.8%** in 2013
- Highest real annual economic growth rate in SA: **2.6%** in 2013

## Main economic sectors

**23.2%** Finance, real estate and business

**17.8%** General government services

**13.8%** Manufacturing

○ Declined from **19.7%** in 2006 to **13.8%** in 2013

○ Move from heavy industry to sophisticated high value-added production (information technology, telecoms and other high-tech industries)



## Type of Work the labour force is engaged in:

**77%** Formal sector (non-agricultural)

**13%** Informal sector (non-agricultural)

## Sectors in which the labour force works:

**20%** Community and Social Services

**20%** Trade (declined since 2001: 22% - 20%)

**20%** Finance (grew since 2001: 18% - 20%)

**13%** Manufacturing (declined since 2001: 22% - 20%)

# Human Settlements

**3,090,022** 2015

**19,3% Informal Dwellings**  **11,2% in Informal Settlements**

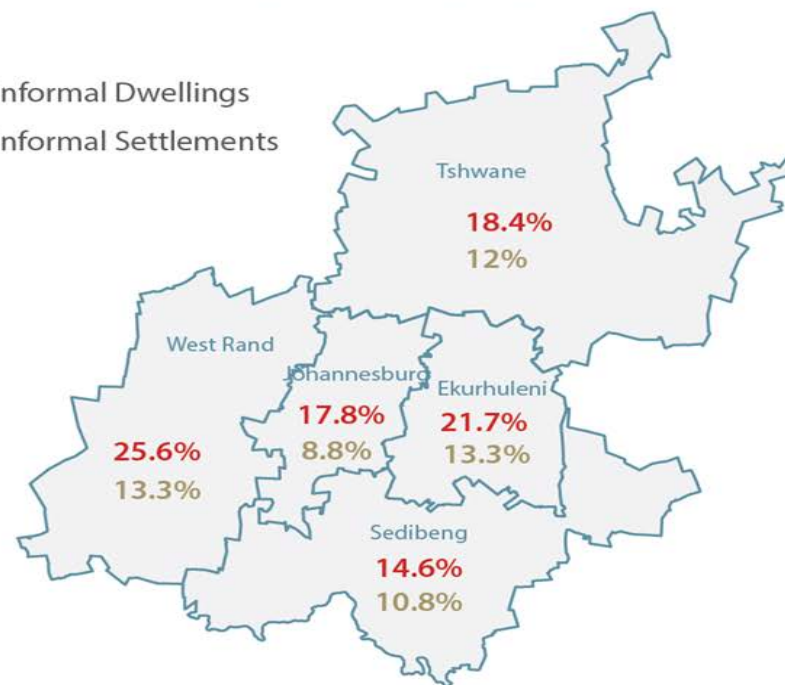
## Distribution of Informal Dwellings across Gauteng

- 34%** City of Johannesburg
- 29%** Ekurhuleni
- 29%** City of Tshwane
- 7%** West Rand
- 6%** Sedibeng

20% do not qualify for subsidised housing

## Percentage of Households in Informal Dwellings and Informal Settlements per Municipality

- A** Informal Dwellings
- A** Informal Settlements



## Structural challenges to Townships

- 1 Spatial isolation and separation
- 2 Concentration of poverty
- 3 Limited Access to services and facilities
- 4 Lack of a secondary housing or property market
- 5 Lack of local economy
- 6 Poor environmental quality

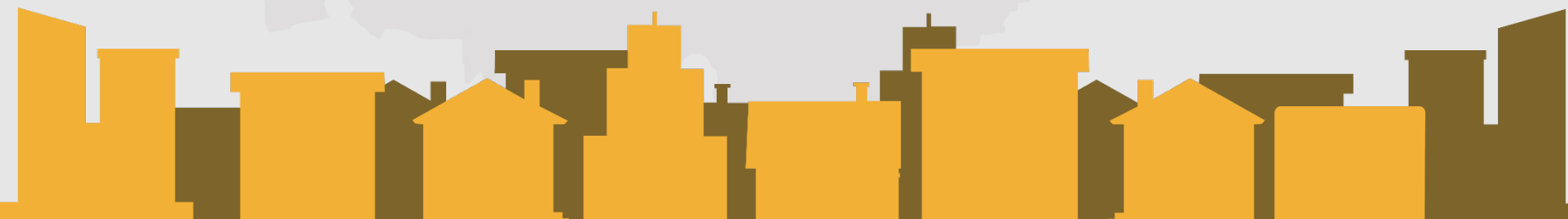
- The poorest communities are typically located on the edge of the urban environment

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## Gauteng Spatial Development Framework



# GSDF 2030

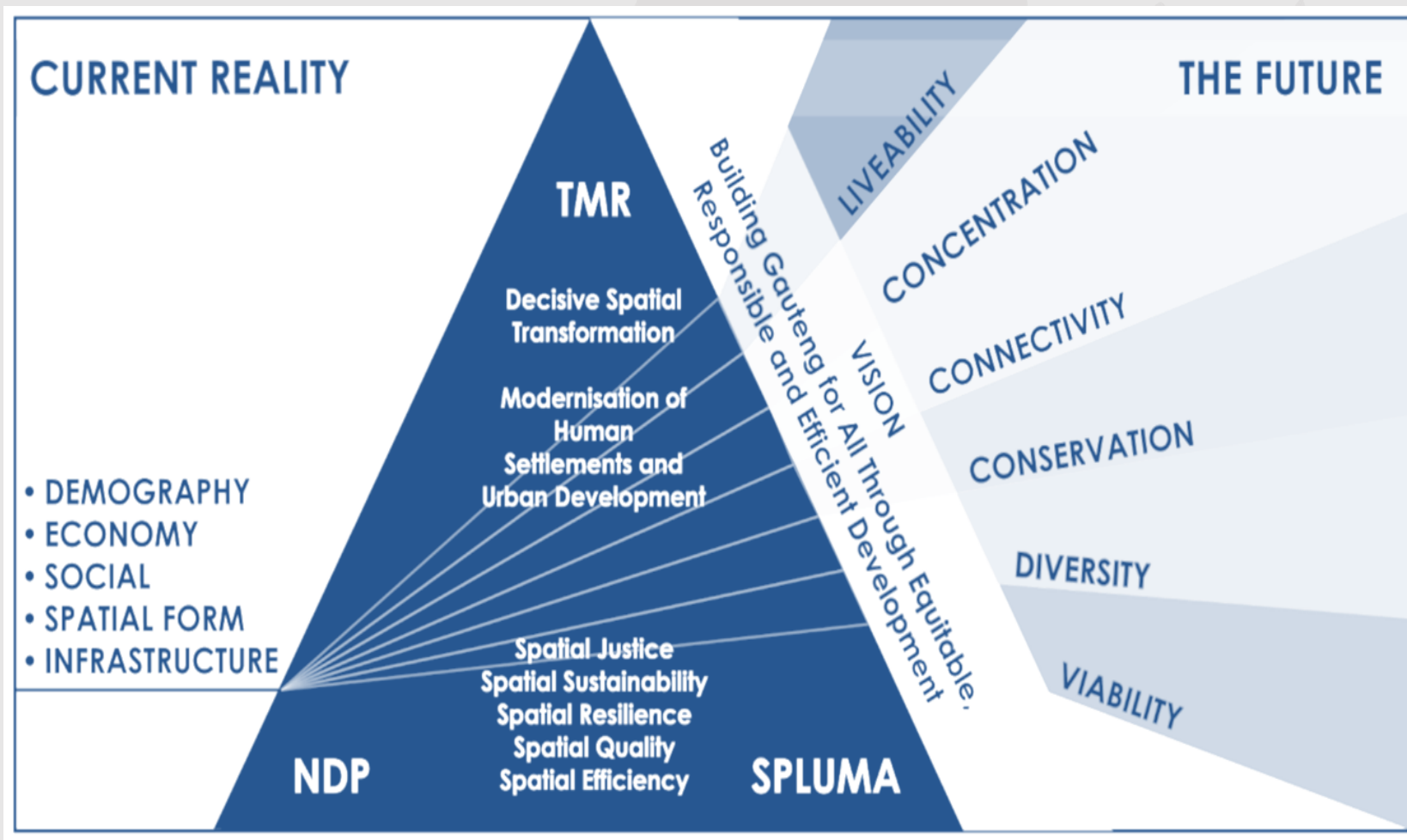
The Gauteng Spatial Development Framework (GSDF) 2030 addresses the regulatory requirement to prepare a provincial spatial development framework as prescribed by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA)

**GSDF 2030 envisions developing Gauteng as an inclusive City Region through:**

- Integrated, connected spaces
- Economic growth beyond the core areas
- Safe, high-intensity and high-density mixed land-use settlements
- An affordable range of public transport modes ensuring access to opportunities
- A compact urban form that enables cost-efficient provision of infrastructure
- Protection of unbuilt areas for agriculture, agro-processing, relaxation and tourism
- An energy-efficient, sustainable urban conurbation

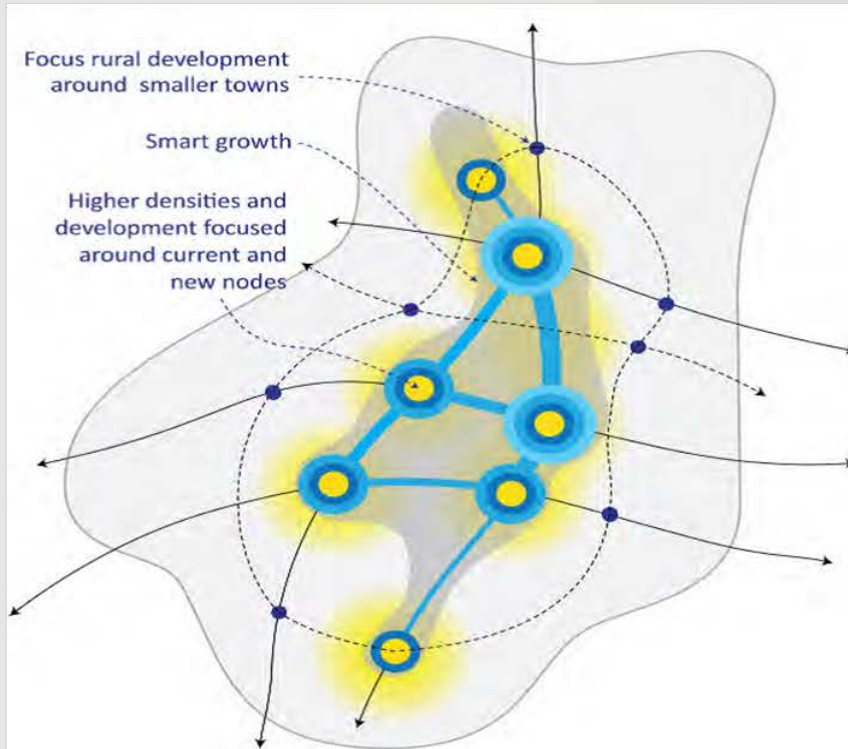


# GSDF 2030: Normative Framework

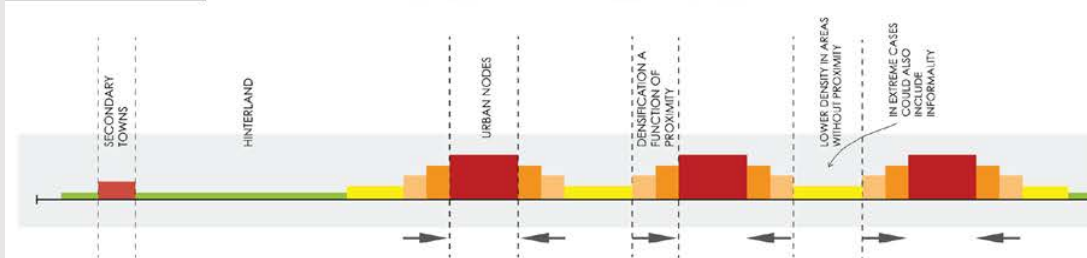




# Balanced Polycentric Spatial Form

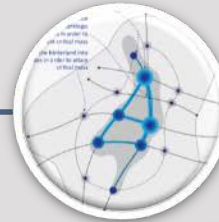
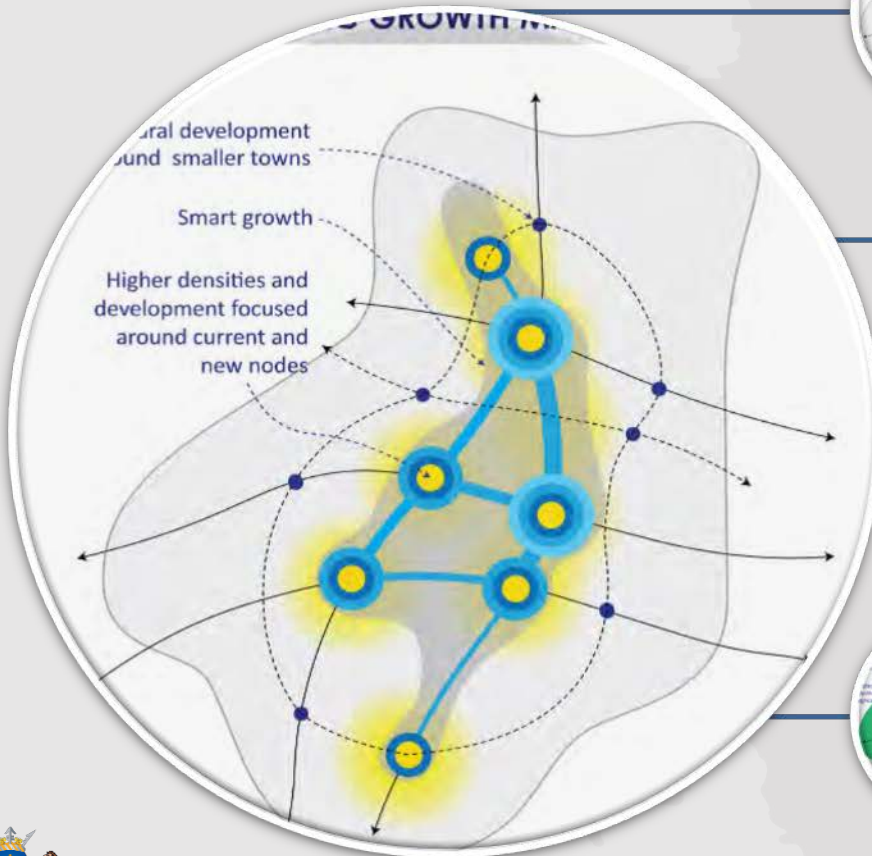


- The balanced polycentric spatial structure promotes a **sustainable, resilient and just spatial form with a regional outlook (GCR)**
- **Supports the GCR concept** with a focus on a hierarchy of nodes (clustering of economic activity), public transport systems and infrastructure
- **No dominant core/node**, but a grouping of strong resilient nodes with **mutually beneficial exchange of people, goods and services**
- Planned interventions in areas with potential in proximity to **locationally and historically disadvantaged**

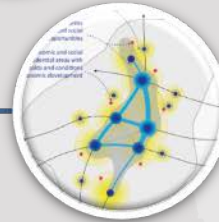


# Key Strategies

## BALANCED POLYCENTRIC SPATIAL FORM



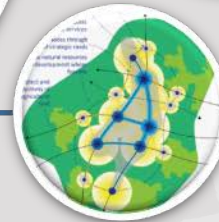
**Capitalising on proximity**



**Managing new Settlement development**

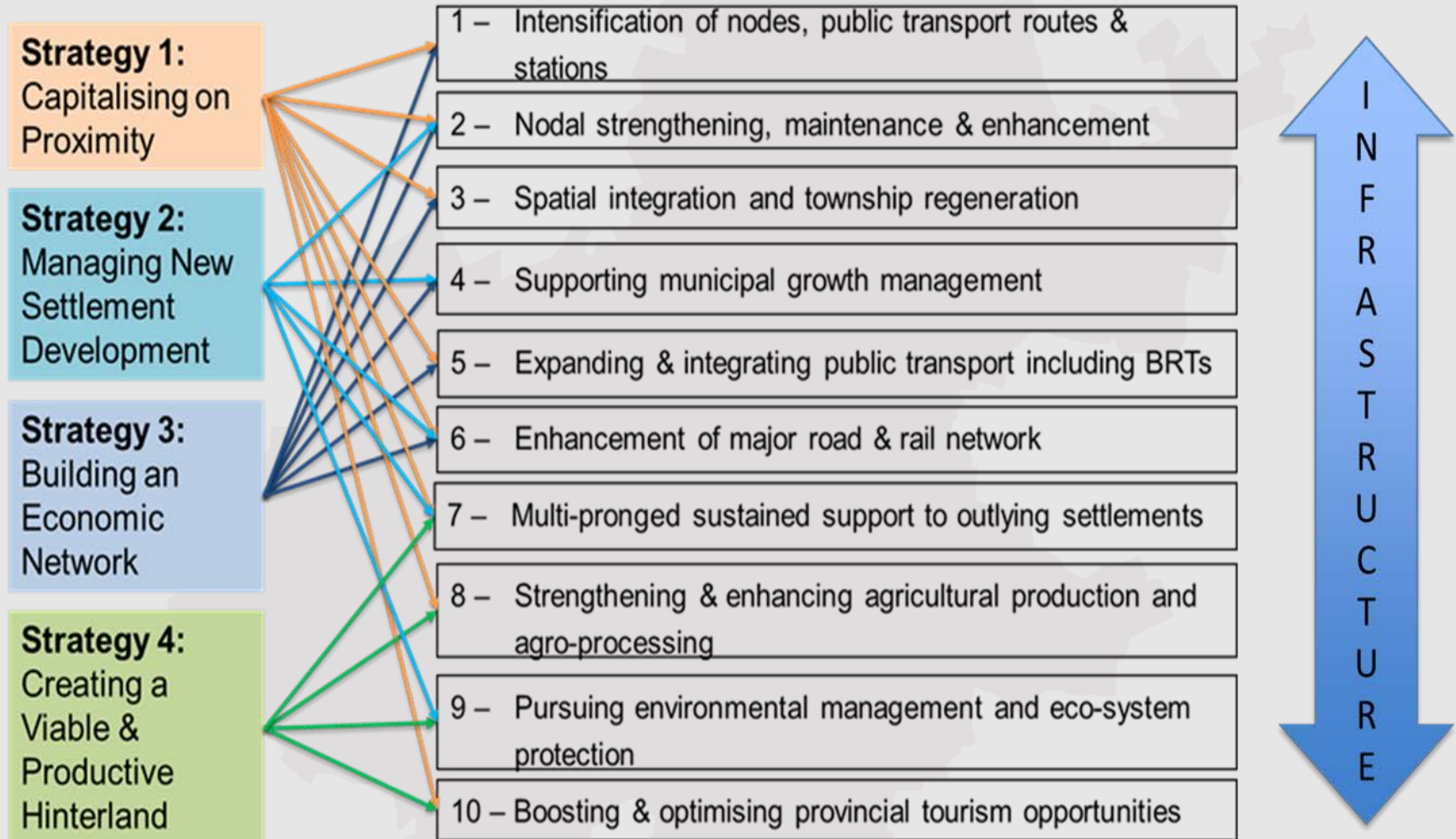


**Building an economic network**



**Creating a viable and productive hinterland**

# Cross-cutting spatial development interventions

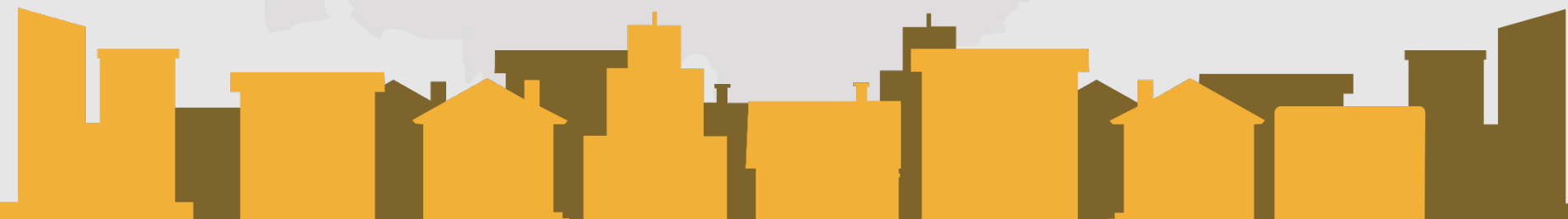


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## Gauteng Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan





# GCR IIMP

- In March 2016 the Executive Council approved the Gauteng Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (GCR IIMP 2030).

## **Scope includes infrastructure of:**

- National government projects in GCR, including SIPs
- Major state owned entities
- Provincial government and agencies
- Municipal government and entities
- Private sector partnership projects

## **Components:**

- Status quo and deficit analysis
- Scenario planning and modelling of future needs
- Sectoral infrastructure plans
- Development Corridor infrastructure plans
- Costing of infrastructure requirements
- Priority Infrastructure Programme

# Status Quo

Access to basic services is high but specific challenges are present:

| <b>Water</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unsustainable levels of consumption</li><li>• High water losses due to ageing network</li></ul>  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Electricity</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supply disruptions due to theft, vandalism and inadequate maintenance</li><li>• Overreliance on coal with many opportunities for renewable energy</li></ul>                  |
| <b>Sanitation</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of adequate bulk infrastructure in Sedibeng and West Rand has delayed the implementation of projects</li></ul>  |
| <b>Transportation</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Current spatial form and low densities does not support public transport</li><li>• Increase in road freight transport has added to congestion</li></ul>                      |
| <b>Solid waste</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Landfills nearing capacity with a shortage of well-located land for new sites</li><li>• Recycling not viable without volumes and regionalisation</li></ul>                   |
| <b>Education</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Backlog of 220 schools with implications for learner placements</li><li>• Inadequate maintenance and provision for IT (smart classrooms)</li></ul>                           |
| <b>Health</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increasing demand placing strain on infrastructure</li><li>• Refurbishment of large facilities causes disruptions in delivery – (Build new vs refurbish existing?)</li></ul> |

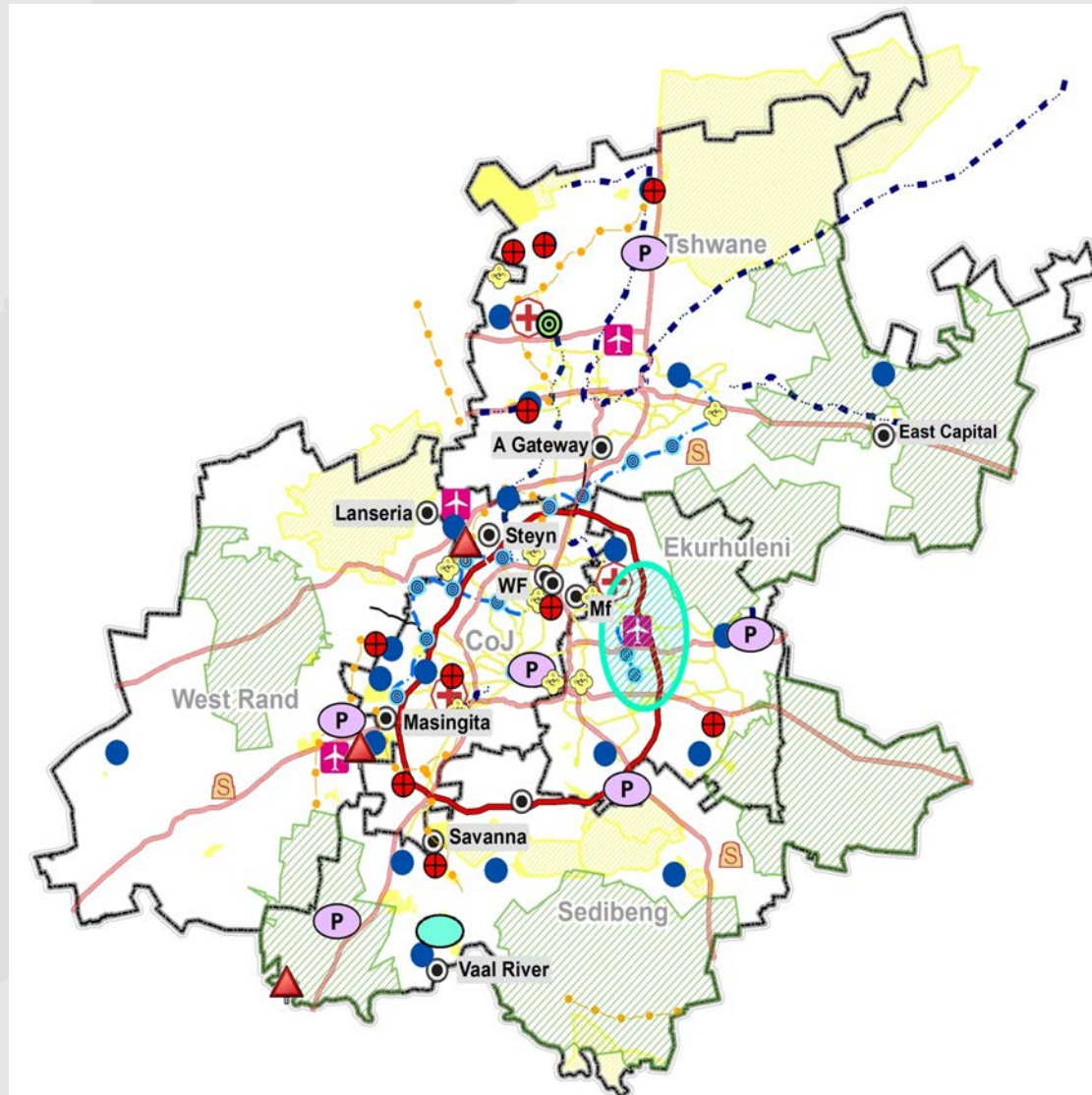
# GCR Infrastructure Vision





# Priority Infrastructure Programme

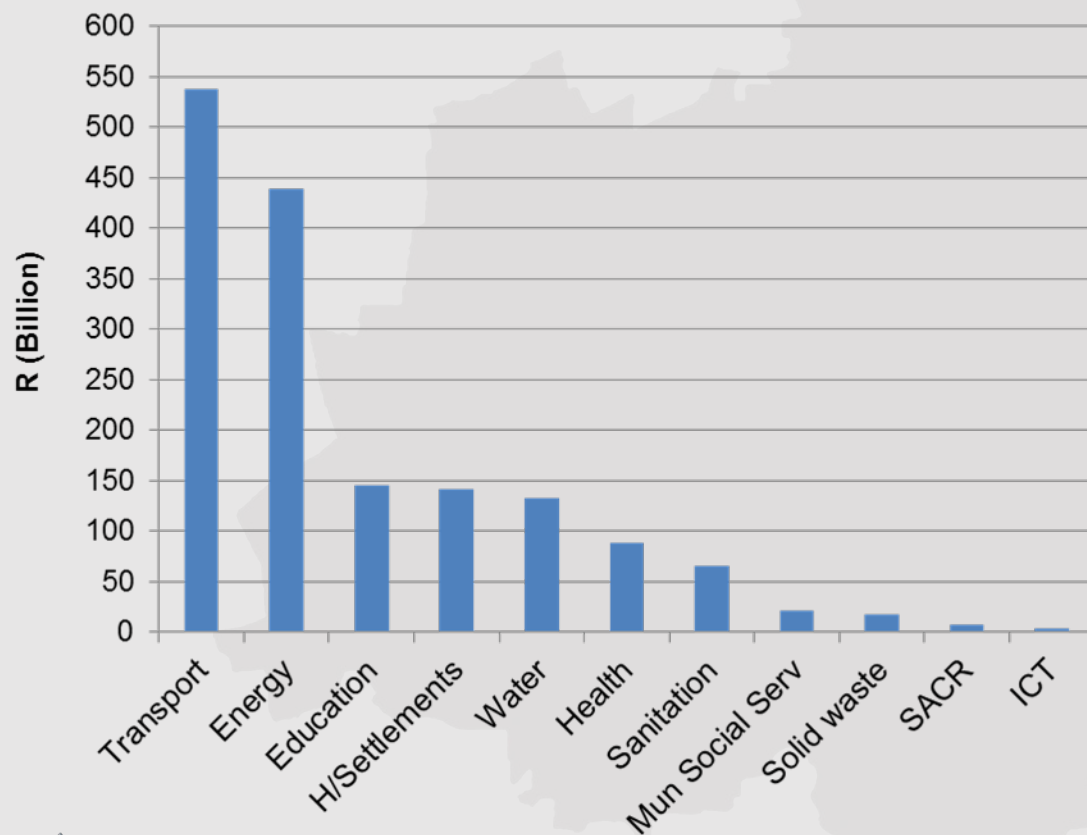
1. Water Security
2. Energy Security
3. Regional Sanitation
4. Gautrain Phase 2
5. Aerotropolis
6. BRT Roll-out
7. Freight and Logistics Hubs
8. Passenger Rail Expansion
9. Gauteng E-Government
10. Key Social Infrastructure
11. Economic Infrastructure
12. Agritropolis
13. Mega Human Settlements
14. Private Sector Developments
15. Kopanong Precinct



# Costing Summary

**R1,592 trillion up to 2030**

**R (billion)**



|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| • Transport        | 538,0 |
| • Energy           | 438,7 |
| • Education        | 143,9 |
| • H/Settlements    | 141,0 |
| • Water            | 130,0 |
| • Health           | 88,0  |
| • Sanitation       | 65,0  |
| • Municipal Social | 20,1  |
| • Solid waste      | 17,4  |
| • SACR             | 7,3   |
| • ICT              | 2,6   |

**Total**

**1,592**



**GAUTENG**  
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

