



SPLUMA AND THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

FFC BRIEFING TO THE LIMPOPO LEGISLATURE

08 December 2016

For an Equitable Sharing of National Revenue

STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

- Background
- SPLUMA
- SPLUMA and Climate Change
- Conclusion
- Recommendations

BACKGROUND

- In 2013 government enacted the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA).
- SPLUMA is the first piece of legislation that provides a cohesive spatial planning and land use management system for the entire country and is applicable to all the spheres of government.
- The Commission notes, the significant role this planning law has to play in facilitating and governing development.
- This presentation is made in terms of Section 3 of the Financial and Fiscal Commission Act and as requested by the Limpopo Provincial Legislature.

MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK- LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

CONSTITUTION OF RSA

Municipal Systems Act
(MSA)

Spatial Planning and Land-
use Management Act
(SPLUMA)

Local Government
Municipal Planning &
Regulations
(LGMP&PM)

Municipal Finance
Management Act
(MFMA)

National Environment
Management Act
(NEMA)

MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK— POLICY PERSPECTIVE

Global Perspective

- UN Sustainable Development Goals

National Perspective

- National Development Plan
- National Spatial Development Perspective
- Back to Basics Programme

Provincial Perspective

- Provincial Growth and Development Plan
- 2030 Vision for Limpopo

Local Perspective

- Spatial Development Framework
- Service Delivery Imperatives
- Developmental Local Government

WHY SPLUMA?

- SPLUMA is the framework Act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa.
- Deriving from the constitutional tenets of promotion of socio-economic rights to enhance socio-economic inclusion, SPLUMA aims to establish a uniform, recognisable and comprehensive national spatial planning system throughout the country in order to maintain economic unity, equal opportunity and promote socio-economic inclusion.
- For the first time, South Africa has a single national piece of legislation that creates an overarching framework for spatial planning, policy and land use management for the entire country including rural and informal settlements

OBJECTIVES OF SPLUMA

SPLUMA seeks to:

- Provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic;
- Specify the relationship between the spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning;
- Provide for the inclusive, developmental, equitable and efficient spatial planning at the different spheres of government;
- Provide a framework for the monitoring, coordination and review of the spatial planning and land use management system;
- Provide a framework for policies, principles, norms and standards for spatial development planning and land use management;
- Address past spatial and regulatory imbalances;
- Promote greater consistency and uniformity in the application procedures and decision-making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and development applications;
- Provide for the establishment, functions and operations of Municipal Planning Tribunals;
- Provide for the facilitation and enforcement of land use and development measures; and
- Provide for matters connected therewith.

COST OF COMPLIANCE IN LG AND SPLUMA



COST OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE SPLUMA

Below are the SPLUMA clauses with Financial Implications on the Municipalities:

- Preparation of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework(SDF)
 - Compilation of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF).
 - Giving notice of the proposed Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in the gazette and the media.
 - Inviting the public to submit written representations in respect of the proposed Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF).
- Land Use Scheme
 - Compilation of the single Land Use Scheme.
 - Public consultation on the Land Use Scheme.
 - Review of the Land Use Scheme.

COST OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE SPLUMA

- Enforcement of the Land Use Scheme
 - Passing by-laws aimed at enforcing the Land Use Scheme.
 - Designating a municipal official or appointing any person as an inspector to investigate any non-compliance with the Land Use Scheme.
- Establishment of the Municipal Planning Tribunals
 - Establishing the Municipal Planning Tribunal (*the MTP will consist of persons who are appointed by the municipal council who are not municipal officials*).
 - Publishing a notice in the Provincial Gazette.

OTHER CHALLENGES WITH THE SPLUMA

- All spheres of government are legally obligated to comply and implement the SPLUMA. However, there is a shortage of technical and professional skills in many municipalities.
 - Over half the planners in the country are employed by the metropolitan municipalities while the remainder of the planners are spread out thinly between local and district municipalities.
 - There is also a high turnover of young professional planners in smaller municipalities who drift towards the higher paying metropolitan regions.
- Thus, there are not only shortages of suitably qualified persons but also of people with adequate experience in the administration and evaluation of land development applications.
- This has serious implications for the nature of an appropriate and effective land use management system in particular the SPLUMA implementation in local municipalities in South Africa.
- SPLUMA requires to be more emphatic on building climate change considerations into planning processes and systems



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SPLUMA AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN LIMPOPO



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Presentation to the Limpopo Legislature: Committee on Provincial Treasury



CLIMATE CHANGE AND SPLUMA

- The planning system has been widely accepted as a key public policy area to anticipate and prevent adverse impacts of climate change, and to take advantage of any opportunities that climate change bring.
- To achieve sustainable development, spatial planning has to respond to climate change: Spatial Planning should be done with Climate change in mind (making adaptation and mitigation central planning elements); and SPLUMA in particular (and resultant regulations, policies and bylaws): *Therefore it is very appropriate for present Committee to discuss SPLUMA and Climate change together.*
- Because the potential for climate change disasters destabilizing the socio-economic wellbeing of people and economies is real and can no longer be ignored
- Developing countries are vulnerable to climate change because of their heavy dependence on climate sensitive economic sectors and rural households are likely to be more vulnerable, they lack the means for adaptation

COMMISSION RESEARCH

- Policy makers and planners need to be able to know and understand which HH are vulnerable and prioritise those households that are most vulnerable
 - What is the impact of disasters on rural HH?
 - Who is vulnerable to climate change?
 - Which adaptation strategies are more effective?

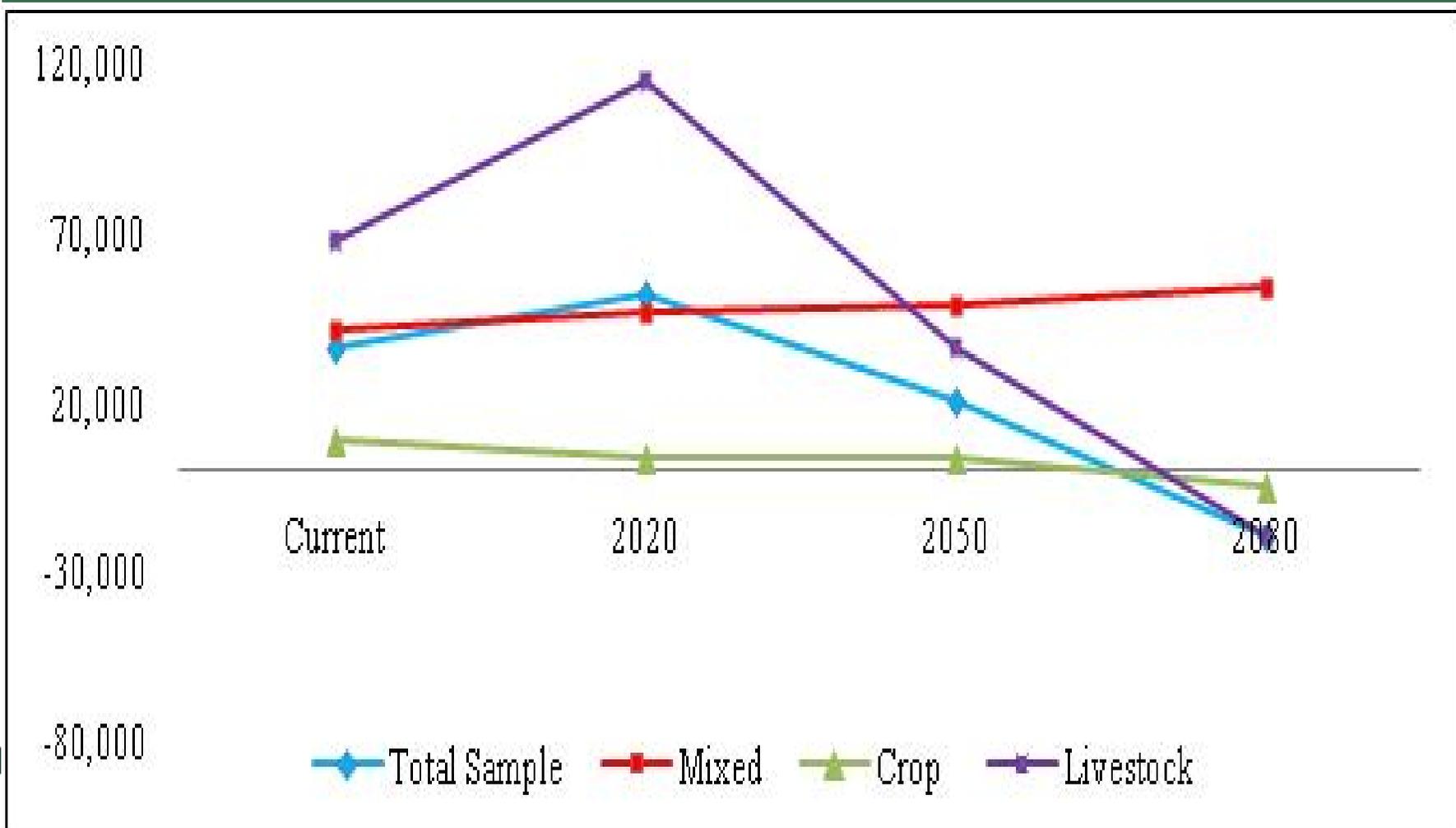
The Commission has:

- Assessed the impact of future climate change on staple crop in rural in Limpopo and other rural areas
- Used the Household Vulnerability Index (HVI) tool to evaluate the vulnerability of rural households to natural disasters: Limpopo and EC, and
- Evaluated cost and benefits of different adaptation options

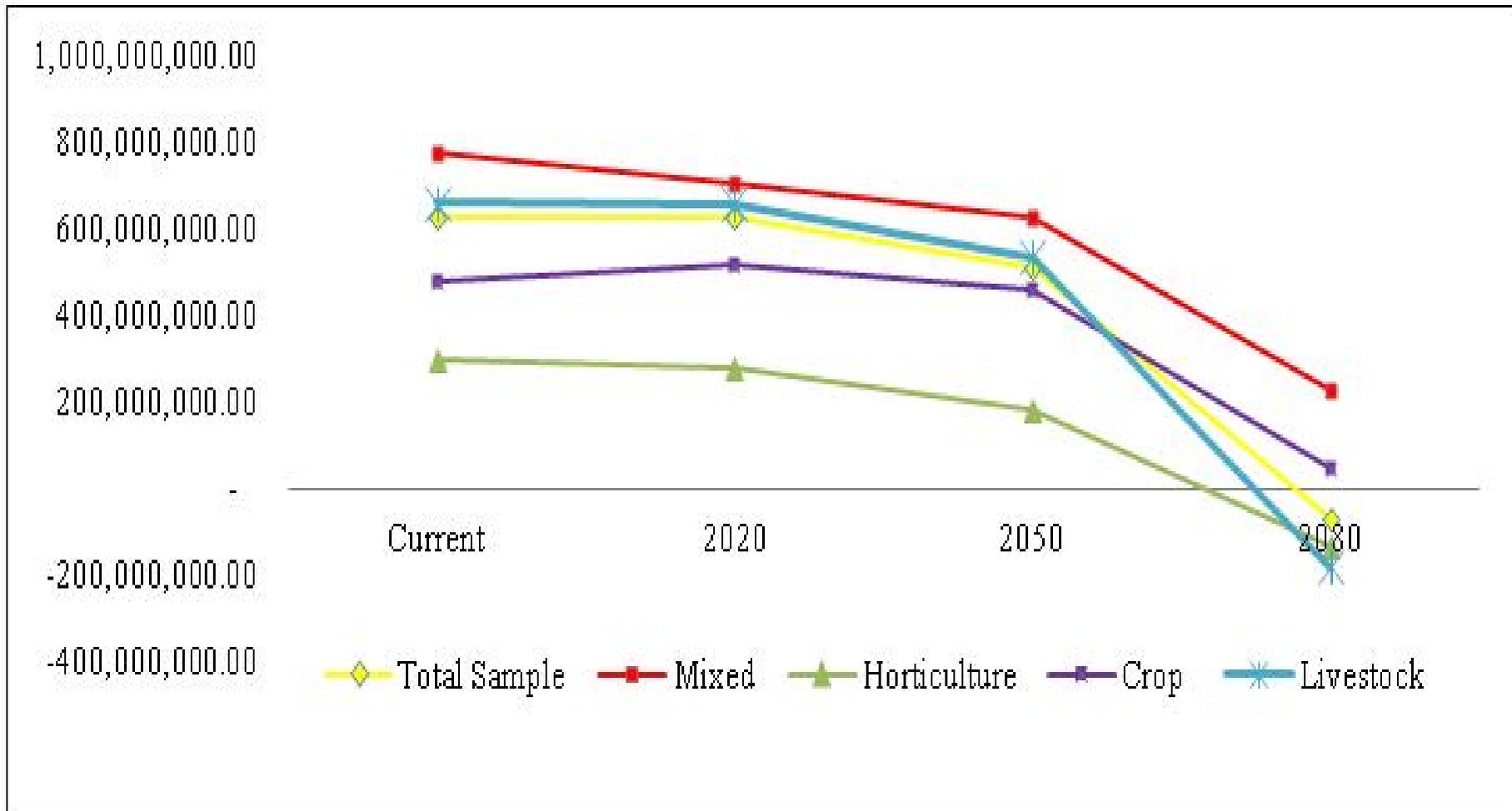
KEY FINDINGS

- Key Findings
 - *Subsistence farmers*: Results suggests that both crop farmers and livestock farmers will be affected by climate change, with the effects being more negative among the crop farmers
 - *Commercial Farmers*: Negative climate change effects will be felt more by crop farmers

CHANGE IN NET REVENUE AS A RESULT OF DECREASE IN RAINFALL AND INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE (SUBSISTENCE FARMERS)



CHANGE IN NET REVENUE AS A RESULT OF DECREASE IN RAINFALL AND INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE (COMMERCIAL FARMERS)



VULNERABILITY INDEX RESULTS

The twenty most vulnerable municipalities

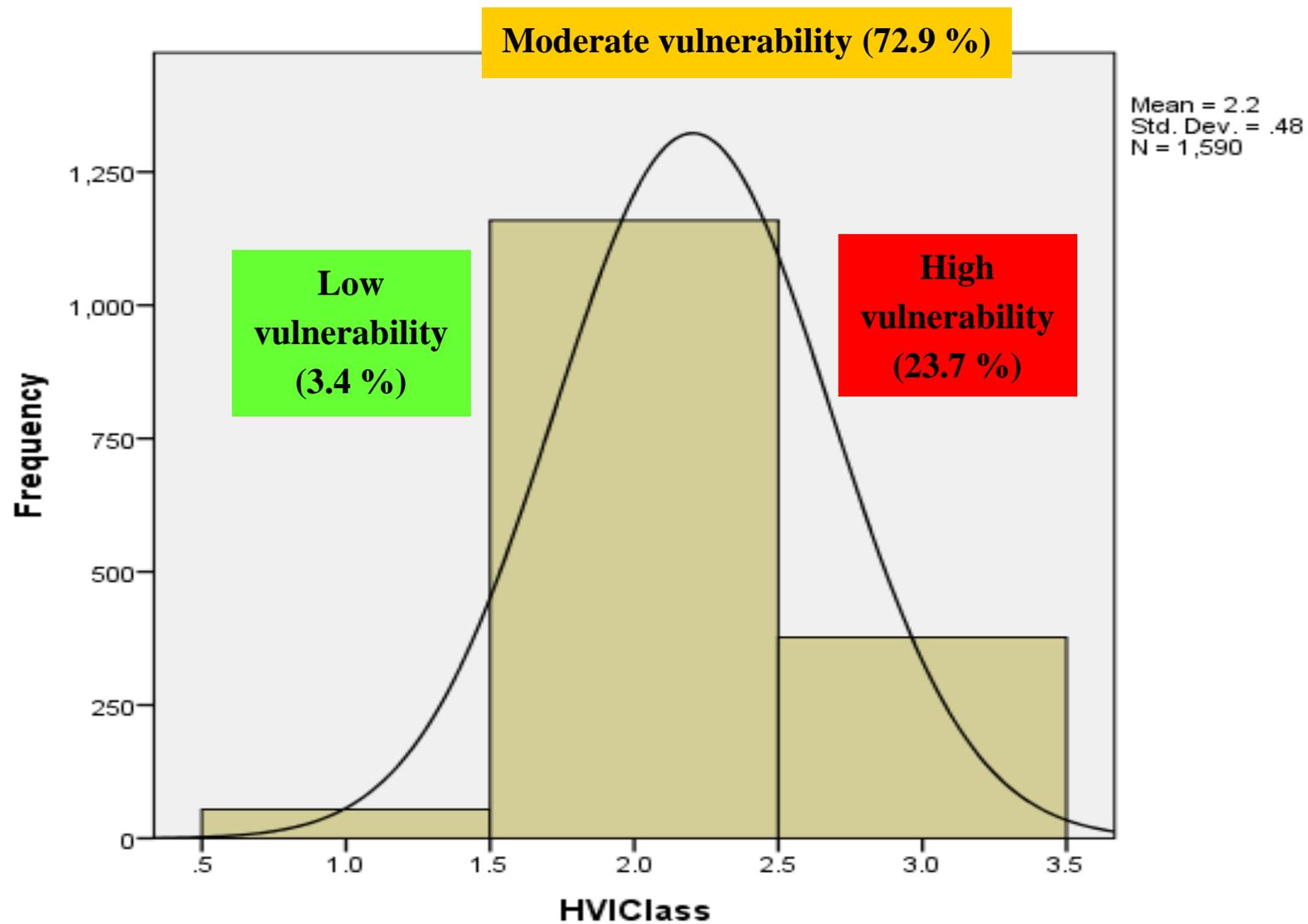
Municipality Name	Municipality Code	Municipality Type	Municipality Name	Municipality Code	Municipality Type
Mnquma	EC122	B4	Thulamela	LIM343	B4
Intsika Yethu	EC135	B4	Aganang	LIM352	B4
Engcobo	EC137	B4	Ephraim Mogale	LIM471	B4
Port St Johns	EC154	B4	Elias Motsoaledi	LIM472	B4
Ntabankulu	EC444	B4	Fetakgomo	LIM474	B4
Indaka	KZN233	B4	Thembisile	MP315	B4
Mandeni	KZN291	B4	Moretele	NW371	B4
Maphumulo	KZN294	B4	Moses Kotane	NW375	B4
Greater Giyani	LIM331	B4	Ditsobotla	NW384	B3
Greater Letaba	LIM332	B4	City of Matlosana	NW403	B1

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

Climate Change Impacts in Limpopo

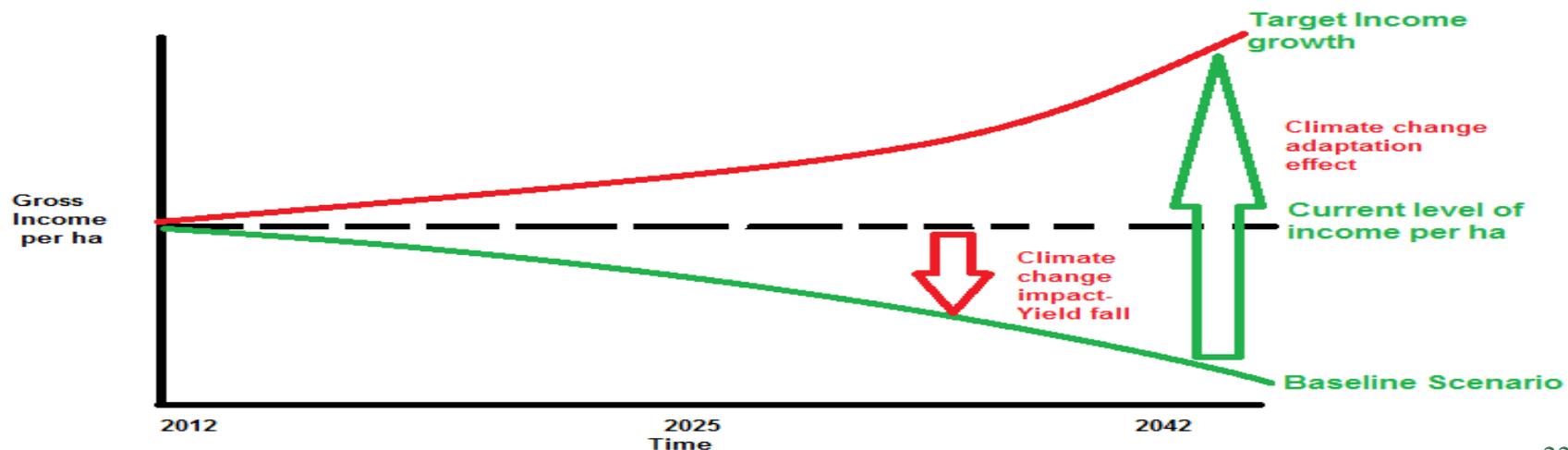
- For Limpopo the impact on maize yields is expected to range between +13.7% to -19.6% in the early 21st Century and decline by between -5.9% and -19.6% in the mid-21st Century.
- Diverse agricultural activity in the Limpopo provide a buffer in early century which may diminish with time.
- Who is vulnerable to the Climate Change disasters and food and water insecurity?

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ACROSS VULNERABILITY CATEGORIES



HVI RESULTS

- The incidence of vulnerability is higher among households with less livelihood capital assets, (human, physical, financial, social and natural).
- Gender has important influence on vulnerability
- Elderly and female headed HH more vulnerable
- Participation in HH savings schemes reduces one's vulnerability
- Households receiving extension services were less vulnerable
- Adaptation and mitigation are key to minimise costs of disasters



COST BENEFIT RESULTS

Benefit Cost Ratio for Limpopo

Adaptation Strategy	Benefit-Cost ratio
Sorghum under irrigation	2.06
SNK Maize-Limited Tillage under Irrigation farming system	1.89
Sorghum Dry land farming	1.81
SNK maize Conventional Farming system Rain fed NO Insurance	1.50
Groundnuts Enterprise	1.49
Crop Rotation: Beans followed by Maize	1.49
SNK Maize Zero/Minimal Tillage Maize Farming-Rain fed	1.38

IMPLICATIONS OF ABOVE RESULTS

- Above analysis highlights the importance of promoting multi-purpose crop production, small grains (Sorghum and millet), and drought and water stress tolerant crop varieties, improved agronomic practices (in-field water harvesting, application of appropriate fertiliser amounts, proper timing of sowing dates, conservation agriculture, etc.)
- Any fiscal and financial interventions to alleviate the impact of climate change should take into account the differential vulnerabilities of rural communities and aim to support their autonomous adaptation responses. The department of agriculture should therefore support these strategies through improved access to inputs, markets and financial resources, improved agricultural extension services and access to climate and weather forecast information.
- Thus building climate change considerations into planning processes and systems allows early action, which should be more cost-effective than responding to changes as they happen or retrospectively.

CONCLUSION

- The FFC acknowledges that for the first time, South Africa has a single national piece of legislation that creates an overarching framework for spatial planning, policy and land use management for the entire country including rural and informal settlements.
- Furthermore, SPLUMA is meant to integrate and align the multiplicity of laws, policies and institutions that have an impact on land-use planning in South Africa.
- It attempts to follow the requirements of the Constitutional Court ruling on the DFA, by locating the full responsibility for spatial planning and land use management at the municipal level, SPLUMA is imposing significant costs to municipalities: financial resources, human and institutional capacity requirements.
- It should be noted that the Act brings into being complex procedures and arrangements that may well take considerable time to be fully understood and applied correctly.
- SPLUMA and other enabling regulations and bylaws should factor the effects of climate change. The costs of not doing so far outweigh the costs on mainstreaming climate change into planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Need for NT, COGTA, DFA, SALGA and FFC to find a solution to the cost implications of SPLUMA on different categories of municipalities. It is important that such legislation is properly costed
- Infuse climate change issues into municipal integrated development planning processes : SPLUMA committees to plan with climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation in mind.
- At municipal level, there is a need for
 - Community-based climate change awareness and education programmes
 - establishing well-trained, community-based Disaster Committees linked with those at municipal level
 - Greening the Local government Sphere and seize opportunities in adaptation and mitigation: (e.g. green jobs): and identify best policy instruments- Fiscal, financial and others, e.g. .
 - Green tenders
 - Green expenditures
 - Green procurement



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THANK YOU.

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