Gamagara-Tsantsabane Mining Region / Corridor Workshop Action and Progress Report

6 and 7 November 2024, Namakwari Lodge, Kathu

13 May 2025

Prepared by the Municipal Capability & Partnership Programme (MCPP)

Prepared for:
Gamagara-Tsantsabane Local Municipalities in collaboration with the Office of The Premier and collaborators in the Gamagara-Tsantsabane Mining Region Compact

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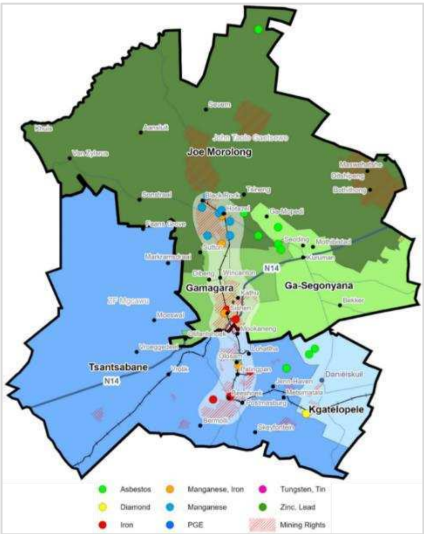

The Gamagara-Tsantsabane Mining Region/Corridor

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Gamagara-Tsantsabane Municipal Mining Region Corridor Workshop, supported through the Municipal Capability and Partnership Programme (MCPP), convened key stakeholders from the public sector, mining companies, renewable energy firms, and municipal representatives. The primary objective was to develop a shared vision for a sustainable, post-mining future, mitigating the socio-economic risks posed by the imminent closure of large mining operations between 2030 and 2049.

The workshop aimed to:

- Co-create and align all the gathered stakeholders around a shared regional development vision;
- Identify and agree on concrete actions and responsibilities to realise this vision; and
- Build momentum and support amongst the stakeholders for a coordinated Compact for regional planning and development.

Two contrasting scenarios were explored – a "Certain Collapse" if no action is taken, versus "Hope Materialised," which outlines the transformative potential of coordinated efforts. Stakeholders confirmed the importance and urgency of collaborating towards Scenario of Hope

Agreement was reached that the SDFs of TLM and GLM provides strategies and frameworks to enable alignment of investment towards a Scenario of Hope.

Through interactive sessions, including mapping exercises and real-time digital feedback, participants identified strategic priorities, reviewed key priorities, and explored innovative solutions, including prioritisation for:

- Infrastructure Investments: Expansion of bulk water, sanitation, and transport networks to support new industries.
- Economic Diversification: Growth in renewable energy, manufacturing, agribusiness, and tourism sectors.
- Human Settlements and Social Development: Strategic land-use planning to accommodate urban growth and improve service delivery.
- Collaborative Roadmap: Participants reached consensus on the need for integrated spatial development frameworks and coordinated public-private partnerships.
- Institutional Alignment: A clear commitment was secured for establishing a formal compact that enhances inter-municipal coordination.

The workshop concluded with a commitment from all stakeholders to align ongoing and future projects with their Spatial Development Frameworks and regional economic strategies, foster public-private partnerships to drive sustainable investment, and develop a Compact for Collaboration to ensure that efforts are coordinated and resources effectively mobilised

1 ORIGINS AND RATIONALE FOR "COMPACTING"

The Gamagara Mine-Municipal Compact was established in June 2023 during a workshop facilitated by the Municipal Capability and Partnership Programme (MCPP), involving Gamagara Municipality and local mines. Its initial purpose was to optimise and align mining investments, especially Social Labour Plans (SLPs), toward sustainable local development.

Participants agreed that investments should align with a shared, evidence-based regional vision informed by current conditions, community aspirations, and future scenarios, including the impacts of mine closures. They emphasised the need for coordinated implementation of public and private sector strategies and acknowledged the necessity of expanding participation beyond mines and the municipality.

Subsequent analyses highlighted strong economic interdependencies within the Gamagara Mining Corridor, noting that significant mine closures would begin in Tsantsabane, impacting the broader corridor, particularly affecting Gamagara and Tsantsabane municipalities. Renewable energy emerged as a promising sector for economic diversification, prompting the inclusion of Tsantsabane Municipality in the Compact from October 2023.

In June 2024, Gamagara and Tsantsabane Municipalities co-hosted another workshop, attended by mining and renewable energy representatives, Infrastructure South Africa, and Impact Catalyst. Participants reviewed detailed forecasts and scenarios, including a "Do Nothing" scenario—predicting severe socio-economic impacts—and the preferred "Hope Materialised" scenario, envisioning resilient and diversified local economies beyond mining. Stakeholders unanimously supported the latter scenario, requesting broader engagement with provincial and national public sector stakeholders to ensure alignment and coordinated action.

Consequently, in November 2024, the fourth Compact workshop expanded to include participation from the Northern Cape Office of the Premier and relevant district municipalities.

Throughout these engagements, it became clear and was agreed that the Gamagara-Tsantsabane region faces transformative challenges due to anticipated iron ore mine closures (2030–2045), posing risks of significant job losses, reduced economic activity, and pressures from climate change, infrastructure deterioration, and limited municipal financial capacity.

Stakeholders recognised the critical need for collective action—no single municipality, sector, or stakeholder group could independently address these complex challenges. A Compact approach was essential to build trust, align priorities, mobilise joint investments, and collaboratively implement strategies. MCPP's ongoing process and technical support was highlighted as necessary for facilitating effective stakeholder engagement, improving municipal capacities, aligning resource commitments, and embedding shared strategic priorities into local and regional development frameworks.

2 WORKSHOP SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Purpose

The workshop was convened under the auspices of Anglo American's Municipal Capability and Partnership Programme (MCPP) and was designed to bring together key regional stakeholders, ranging from (1) local and district municipalities, (2) mining companies, and (3) renewable energy producers, to (4) national and provincial government sector departments. The three-pronged **purpose** of the workshop was to:

- Co-create and align all the gathered stakeholders around a shared regional development vision;
- Identify and agree on concrete actions and responsibilities to realise this vision; and
- Build momentum and support amongst the stakeholders for coordinated regional planning and development.

These three elements are regarded as critical in (1) mitigating the disruptive impacts of mine closures, and (2) guiding the economic, social and spatial transition away from a mining-dependent economy towards a diversified regenerative regional economy.

2.2 Objectives

A series of objectives were also drawn up in relation to the purpose. These are as follows:

- **Achieve Consensus on Future Scenarios:** Reach broad agreement on forecasts, future scenarios, and the preferred development direction for the region;
- **Stakeholder Input:** Solicit ideas and input from all participating stakeholders on initiatives, projects, and programs that could contribute to the desired future;
- **Integration and Alignment:** Integrate stakeholder contributions into a unified framework that aligns sectoral and spatial development planning initiatives;
- **Identification of Challenges and Enablers:** Examine the requirements, challenges, and enabling factors for implementing catalytic projects that support the preferred scenario; and
- **Commitment to Collaboration, Coordination and Integration:** Secure a commitment from all stakeholders to engage in a joined-up, coordinated way – ensuring that both short-term and long-term planning processes, plans and actions are aligned with the shared regional vision.

It requires more than a workshop - it needs **actively embedding decisions and ensuring traction.** Given that the MCPP is collaborating with the Gamagara and Tsantsabane Local Municipalities to strengthen their capability to facilitate and contribute to development, and a current focus includes the review of their respective municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), the **intention and agreement was for the outcomes of the workshop**:

- to **be incorporated in the SDFs as future spatial-economic shaping instruments and investment frameworks to be adopted by Councils**, and from there
- to **find expression in (1) the John Taolo Gaetsewe and the ZF Mgcawu District Municipalities' SDFs, (2) the Northern Cape Province's SDF, and (3) sector plans** prepared in the municipal, as well the two other spheres of government;
- to be incorporated in stakeholder specific and collective project investments (e.g. SLPs) and funding applications (i.e. BFI funding applications for Kathu and Postmasburg).

3 PARTICIPANTS AND COLLABORATION

The engagement took the form of a hybrid two-day in-person and online workshop facilitated by the MCPP, and held at the Namakwari Lodge on the 6th and 7th of November 2024, in Kathu. The workshop programme is attached to this report as **0**. Stakeholders from across the region were represented (See Table 1: Participants and Error! Reference source not found..) and the workshop was regarded as a first to galvanise interest in the region's development from such a diverse range of stakeholders.

Participants were welcomed by Mr Lebogang Seetile, Municipal Manager (MM) of Gamagara Local Municipality. Mr Seetile expressed strong support for the workshop's objectives and provided an overview of the municipality, emphasizing the critical need to strengthen communication and collaboration among regional stakeholders. He highlighted coordination as essential to effectively address challenges, especially those linked to impending mine closures. He outlined key priorities from the municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF), including economic development, infrastructure improvement, sustainable land use, and fostering social development to ensure resilient, inclusive, and balanced long-term growth. Additionally, Mr Seetile underscored his confidence in the continued support of the Municipal Capability and Partnership Programme (MCPP) in crucial areas such as Integrated Development Plan (IDP) preparation, land-use management, and water services. He urged municipal leadership to guide and unify collaboration with private sector partners towards achieving a resilient post-mining regional future.

Ms Musa Jack, representing the MCPP, provided compelling opening remarks, outlining the regional gathering's background and purpose. She highlighted existing fragmentation, noting that mining houses and municipal initiatives have operated independently with differing objectives and timelines, and emphasized the necessity of coordinated action for meaningful impact. Collectively, these remarks effectively addressed the central purpose—"Why Are We Here?". Collaborators contributed to an overview of previous sessions' key action points, highlighting progress and ongoing initiatives, and reinforcing the importance of sustained collaboration (See Table 2: Feedback on Action Items).

Presentations made at the workshop were shared with all the participants (See the link to presentations and an overview of the region in **0)**.

A partnering maturity concept developed by Prof. Andrew Boraine was shared with the participants as a way of expressing the shift in practice that is being driven through this process (see **Figure 1**). This was an invitation to participants to get curious on what they can consider doing within what they control to contribute towards a shift to collective action.

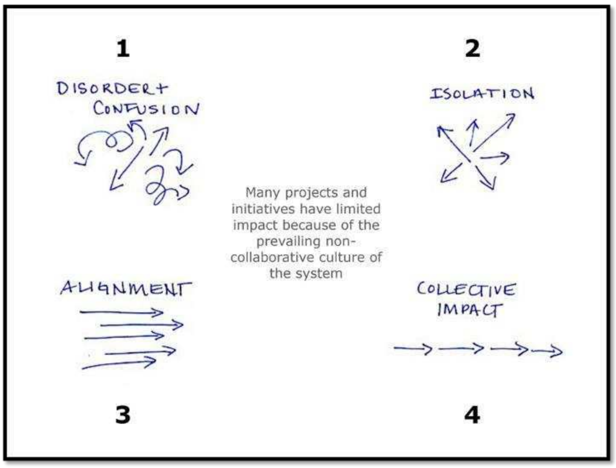

Figure 1: Partnering Maturity Concept. Source: Boraine (2024).

On Day 1, the work sessions largely consisted of presentations and discussions on plausible future scenarios and a proposed development strategy to move towards the preferred scenario for development in the region. On Day 2 the opportunity was created for both online and in-person participants to participate in thematic group discussions on critical regional challenges and opportunities. The programme consisted of two key sessions, namely (1) Gallery Walk and Regional Alignment, and (2) Action Planning and Strategic Interventions. Discussions, real-time digital feedback using Mentimeter, and interactive exercises enabled active engagement and fostered a shared understanding of the region's challenges, planned investments, and collaborative actions required for realising the preferred future.

Participants agreed on the need to cultivate shifts towards collective impact. Participants were invited to consider what it means to be a 'good collaborator' and show up 'above the line' (Figure 2: Location conscious leadership video on 'the line'.). It was evident that the workshop needed to result in actionable commitments, and translating insights into concrete steps, in order to advance the agenda towards collective impact.

Figure 2: Location conscious leadership video on 'the line'.

Table 1: Participants

Municipalities	Mining Sector	Renewable Energy Sector	National & Provincial Departments	Other
• The Gamagara Local Municipality; • The Tsantsabane Local Municipality; • The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality; and • The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality.	• Anglo American; • Assmang; • Afrimat; • South 32; and • Kudumane Manganese Resources (KMR).	• ACWA Power; • Jasper Power Company; • Atlanticep; • Red Rocket Solar; • Sub Solar; • Sishen Iron Ore- Solar Producer; • Rex Exploration; • Lesedi PV; • Kathu Solar PV; • Adams Solar Plant / Enel Green Power; • Reisa Solar Plant; and • ENERTRAG South Africa.	• Office of the Premier: Northern Cape Province; • Department of Land Reform and Rural Development; • Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs; • Department of Human Settlements; • Department of Water and Sanitation; • Infrastructure South Africa; • Department of Education; • Department of Economic Development and Tourism; • Department of Health; • Department of Cooperative Governance; • Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs; • Department of Roads and Public Works; • Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison; • Department of Sport, Arts and Culture; • Department of Social Development; • Provincial Treasury;	• Northern Cape Economic Development Agency (NCEDA); and • Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA). • Sishen Iron Ore Company Community Development Trust (SIOC CDT); • Infrastructure South Africa • The Impact Catalyst • MCPP

Table 2: Feedback on Action Items from June 2024 Workshop

NO.	ACTION	RESPONSIBLE	FEEDBACK/REPORT
1	Include lessons learned from the Kumba SLP4 as agreed between Kolomela and the Tsantsabane Municipality into the scenarios.	MCPP (Werner Fourie with support from Mark Oranje).	Lessons learned included, emphasizing the importance of collaborative investment. Completed
2.	Secure a resolution from the Tsantsabane Municipal Council to establish an inter-municipal cooperation MOU with GLM on alignment to the preferred scenario and actions to achieve the scenario.	TLM MM and MCPP Feedback: Mr Thys TLM	Session with the TLM MM and Senior Management held on 14/08/2024. Scenario development and intention to enter into an inter-municipal MOU with GLM serve before GLM Council November 2024. Progress – To report back.
3.	Prepare a draft MOU between TLM and GLM.	TLM MM and MCPP Feedback Mr Thys TLM	Awaiting Council approval in principle to proceed with MOU. Progress – To report back.
4.	Secure buy-in from the Gamagara MM and Municipal Council.	MCPP Feedback: Gamagara MM (delegated to Louis Boshoff)	GLM MM briefed on 30/08/2024. Presentation towards the end of November 2024 Progress – To report back.
5.	Present the scenarios, proposed compact and action plan to Kumba Social Performance Leadership and GMs.	Kumba and MCPP Feedback: Thando Njoko, Kumba	Presented to Sishen and Kolomela sites on 26/07/2024 Presented at KIP Quarterly Social Performance Meeting 31/07/2024 Presented to Kumba Northern Cape GMs on 03/09/2024 Buy-in secured. Completed
6.	Present the scenarios, proposed compact and action plan to Assmang EXCO.	Assmang and MCPP Feedback: Gebisa Ledwaba	Assmang presented the scenarios to the Executive Buy-in secured. Completed
7	Present the scenarios, proposed compact and action plan to Afrimat EXCO.	Afrimat & MCPP Outstanding	Session scheduled for 31/07/2024, meeting did not proceed due to power failures in Kathu. New date not confirmed Follow Up.
8.	Present the scenarios, proposed compact and action plan to renewable energy producers in Tsantsabane (Jasper Power Company, Lesedi Energy Group and its sister company Lesedi Solar Park Trust)	MCPP, TLM	Stakeholder list updated to include ACWA Power, Enel Green Power, Reisa Solar Plan, Enertag SA, Postmasburg Solar PV. Unable to secure a combined briefing/feedback session. Presentation taking place at Compact 6 Nov. Follow up

9.	Present the scenarios, proposed compact and action plan to SIOC CDT.	SIOC CDT MCPP Feedback: Tao Mutsago	Presented to SIOC CDT on 27/08/2024) – Anita Loots (CEO) and Tao Mutsago Buy in secured. Completed.
10.	MCPP & Impact Catalyst Alignment	MCPP & Impact Catalyst (Elsona van Huyssteen) FEEDBACK: Rory Baker	In-person alignment session between the MCPP and Impact Catalyst teams on 07 August 2024 Invitation to the Northern Cape Operations Meeting 24 October 2024. Collaboration discussed. In place
11.	Support Compact Engagements: • Create a stakeholder engagement list. • Sharing of compact workshop presentations. • Plan next engagement.	MCPP DONE	Done. Extended group of stakeholders invited to the 6-7 November 2024 compact engagement Completed
12.	Office of the Premier and District Municipalities	JTG ZFM with MCPP Feedback: Louis Boshof MCPP	Session between OTP (Dr Botha), JTG DM (Dr van Der Westhuizen), Thinus Galloway (ZFM DM), Impact Catalyst (Dr. Romjin) and MCPP (Louis Boshoff, Prof Oranje and Werner Fourie) on 29/07/2024 Presentation at the JTG DDM Technical IGR on 08/08/2024 Presentation to JTG Strategic Planning session on 17/09/2024 Collaboration secured. Completed
13.	Additional parties invited to the November 2024 compact session	MCPP COMPLETED	OTP, JTG DM, ZFM DM Provincial and selected National Sector departments South 32, Sedibeng Mine, SALGA, MISA, Renewable Energy Providers

4 EXPLORING TWO CONTRASTING FUTURE SCENARIOS

Representatives of the MCPP presented and showcased the foundational work already underway, outlining both the immediate challenges and long-term opportunities for the region. The presentation emphasised the critical context of impending mine closures, with forecasts predicting (1) up to 38 193 job losses, (2) R9 022-million in labour income-losses, and (3) a contraction in the Northern Cape provincial GVA of approximately R29 479-million, underscoring the urgency for coordinated and focused action. The presentations showcased two scenarios which were also presented at an earlier 'Gamagara-Tsantsabane mining region/corridor' workshop held in Gamagara in June 2024:

Scenario 1 - '**Certain Collapse':** This scenario presented a stark warning: Without timely intervention, the region faces significant serious socio-economic disruption. It detailed the adverse outcomes of inaction, including widespread job losses, deteriorating municipal infrastructure, service delivery failures, dwindling municipal revenues, and a systemic breakdown of local and regional economies reliant on mining.

Scenario 2 - 'Hope Materialised': In contrast, this scenario focused on a resilient and prosperous future driven by game-changing catalytic projects and transformative initiatives. Highlighted were opportunities to diversify the regional economy through (1) renewable energy projects, such as solar power and green hydrogen, (2) enhanced infrastructure programmes, like the Gamagara bulk infrastructure and Kathu 5700 mixed housing development, (3) strengthening and aligning the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade sectors, and (4) strategic municipal collaboration. These actions not only aim to offset the negative impacts of mine closures, but to create new avenues for economic growth and sustainable development. It was clearly identified as the preferred scenario by participants.

5 VALUE OF STRATEGIC VISION & CATALYTIC PROJECTS

5.1 Spotlight on a strategy to move towards preferred future

The preferred future scenarios and the strategic vision for the Gamagara-Tsantsabane Mining Corridor's/Region's economic transformation, as developed through the municipal SDF processes, were shared with stakeholders. These presentations laid the groundwork for the next stage of discussions, where participants critically examined the implications and promise of the proposed strategies.

Key aspects covered in the session were catalytic programmes and projects, regional economic positioning, and the need for a holistic development strategy that extends beyond mining-dependency. Participants recognised that while economic diversification is crucial, its success is hugely dependent on strategic spatial planning, infrastructure development and alignment, and solid and sustained regional cooperation.

5.2 Catalysts for change and need to co-ordinate investment

Infrastructure South Africa (ISA) provided an overview of key catalytic projects and major initiatives in the region, reinforcing the necessity of aligning these projects with broader regional planning objectives. The presentation also underscored the strategic importance of investments in infrastructure, housing, and industrial development in securing the long-term economic sustainability of the region.

One of the central themes of the presentation was the pressing need for coordinated investments, particularly in large-scale infrastructure projects that would facilitate economic diversification. A focal point was the Kathu Industrial Park (KIP), a significant development designed to attract manufacturing and secondary economic sectors.

Participants engaged in a dialogue on how such initiatives could help reduce reliance on mining and create a more resilient economic foundation for the region. KIP was highlighted as a potential game changer, capable of (1) drawing in investors, (2) fostering entrepreneurship, and (3) integrating the local workforce into new value-chains that extend beyond the traditional mining sector in the region.

The spatial implications of the major projects were also engaged. The economic positioning of the John Taolo Gaetsewe DM along key movement and development corridors, including the N14 and the Gamagara-Tsantsabane mining corridor, was recognised as both an advantage and a challenge. While these corridors offer direct access to regional, national and global markets, participants debated whether the current infrastructure was sufficiently developed to support industrial expansion. Concerns were raised about infrastructure bottlenecks, particularly in transport, and the urgent need for interregional planning to ensure that investments are not planned and executed in isolation, but done in a coordinated way and contribute to a larger, cohesive functional regional economic ecosystem.

Another key concern was the long-term viability of mining-dependent towns in the Gamagara Mining Corridor. With 8 of the 15 significant mines in the Gamagara Mining Corridor reaching end of life within the next 15 years, participants reflected on the socio-economic consequences that such transitions have had on other regions. Some common areas of intervention in these discussions included:

- Early-stage economic diversification before the decline of the mining sector;
- Strategic investments in skills development to equip the local workforce with competencies relevant to emerging industries;
- Incentives for new industries, such as manufacturing, renewable energy, and agribusiness, to take root in the region; and
- Robust infrastructure planning, ensuring that roads, logistics hubs, and essential utilities were in place to attract investors.

Participants agreed that the region is at a pivotal moment in its history, with an opportunity to proactively plan for a post-mining economy, rather than doing so in a reactionary responsive way to economic decline. The conversation ended with a strong consensus that bold, proactive, collaborative and coordinated measures are needed to secure the region and all its people’s future. Four themes emerged through engagements:

(a) Economic Contribution

A recurring concern raised by participants was the underreported economic contribution of the John Taolo Gaetsewe DM, the Gamagara LM in particular, to South Africa’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and national tax revenue. Despite the district’s significant role in the country’s mining output, industrial activities and trade, current statistical models and calculations do not reflect its massive economic impact. Participants advocated for a comprehensive reassessment of economic data, emphasising that accurate figures are crucial in (1) securing government support for the development of the region, (2) attracting investment, and (3) influencing policy, plans and budgets at both provincial and national levels.

(b) Reskilling Local Communities

As discussions progressed, the inevitable transition away from mining emerged as a central theme. With many mines approaching closure or declines in output, participants stressed the critical need for reskilling local communities to prevent widespread unemployment and economic stagnation. The conversations highlighted:

- The current skills concentration in mining-related trades, making it imperative to develop alternative skills pipelines in other, new sectors;

- The importance of proactive skills development rather than reactive interventions after job losses have occurred;
- Opportunities for upskilling in emerging industries, including renewable energy, manufacturing, and advanced agribusinesses; and
- The role of the Social and Labour Plans (SLPs) of active mines, which could be leveraged to fund reskilling and economic diversification programs while these mines are still operational in the region.

Running like a golden thread throughout all the discussions was the need for stronger collaboration between the public and private sectors, particularly in aligning educational and training initiatives with the region's future economic landscape. Participants called for an integrated approach where local technical colleges, industry stakeholders, and government departments work together to ensure this.

(c) A Debate on Kathu's Reclassification: 'A Functional Role Over Labels'

A major point of debate centred around the proposed reclassification of Kathu as a Regional Development Anchor in terms of the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF). While the idea of elevating its status was acknowledged, several stakeholders cautioned that mere reclassification alone would not attract investment. Instead, participants argued for a more substantive approach focused on enhancing the functional role of the node by:

- Investing in higher-order facilities, including logistics hubs, education centres (satellite campuses), and healthcare services;
- Developing a knowledge-based economy, leveraging Kathu's position as a regional hub to attract research and innovation-driven enterprises;
- Improving transport and infrastructure connectivity to strengthen Kathu's role in the broader economic corridor; and
- Leveraging Professor Michael Porter's 'Competitive Cluster Theory', ensuring that Kathu is strategically positioned within a broader regional economic framework rather than relying on an administrative label to drive development.

Participants also deliberated how reclassification might impact government functions, raising the question as to whether 'an elevation in status' would lead to a redistribution of resources or administrative responsibilities across different towns in the region. The discussion concluded with a consensus that sectoral diversification, infrastructure investment, and economic clustering are far more effective drivers of regional growth than a mere change in classification as per a framework or plan.

(d) Unlocking Agricultural Potential: Catalytic Interventions for Diversification

Recognising the urgency of economic diversification, participants explored catalytic interventions in the agricultural sector, identifying key areas where the district could leverage its natural resource endowment and infrastructure to drive sustainable economic development. A key focus was the potential of hydroponic farming, which offers a viable solution to water-scarce conditions in the region. Participants examined how hydroponic and controlled-environment agriculture could:

- Increase agricultural output while minimising water consumption;
- Create new employment opportunities beyond mining; and
- Link to existing food-processing and supply-chain networks.

Additionally, discussions highlighted opportunities in agro-processing and secondary sector industries, particularly:

- Textile and leather production, leveraging byproducts from local livestock farming and connecting them to the Agripark in Kuruman;
- Value-added agricultural products, which could enhance the region's economic output and create export opportunities; and
- Integrating agriculture into industrial projects, such as the KIP, ensuring that agricultural initiatives are tied to larger economic clusters.

These interventions were also viewed as critical components of the wider region's long-term economic sustainability, ensuring that post-mining viability and prosperity through strategic diversification.

5.3 Outlining Our Impact and Collaborating for the Collective Good

Participants engaged in a collaborative mapping exercise. A large-scale regional map was laid out, becoming the canvas for a spatially-driven conversation that sought to visualise ongoing and proposed initiatives across the district - illustrating (1) how different projects overlapped, (2) where synergies could be leveraged, and (3) where critical gaps existed in the region's development strategy. Five key themes emerged from this exercise, each of which is discussed below.

(a) Economic Clusters and Nodal Development

As participants plotted the locations of major projects, a clearer picture of the economic clusters and development nodes in the region began to emerge. The N14 and Gamagara mining corridors were identified as key economic arteries, and discussions revolved around how best to maximise their strategic positioning. Industrial growth zones, such as those planned around KIP, were seen as catalysts for attracting new industries, but the participants highlighted the need to connect these hubs to a broader economic network that spanned multiple municipalities.

The mapping exercise also revealed several gaps in regional infrastructure and investment planning. In some areas, multiple projects appeared to be competing for the same resources, while in others, entire sections of the region remained underserved and disconnected from the economic mainstream. These disparities raised important questions about how municipalities could coordinate their efforts to ensure that projects complemented, rather than duplicated each other.

(b) Spatial Feasibility and Sustainable Development

Beyond economic clustering, the participants also used the mapping exercise to showcase the importance and assess the spatial feasibility of the proposed projects. This involved examining (1) land availability, (2) infrastructure readiness, (3) environmental constraints, and (4) compliance with existing land-use regulations. A strong emphasis was placed on ensuring that development did not come at the cost of environmental degradation, particularly in areas already impacted upon by mining activities. Several participants advocated for repurposing degraded land into opportunities for environmental restoration and alternative land uses, such as hydroponic farming and agro-processing industries that could create new employment opportunities.

(c) Integration of Agriculture and Industry

The integration of agriculture and manufacturing/processing was another key theme. The conversation engaged how value chains in sectors such as hydroponic farming, textile production, and agro-processing could be connected to industrial hubs like the Agripark in Kuruman. By incorporating these sectors into the broader economic framework, the region could diversify beyond mining while creating sustainable, long-term employment opportunities.

(d) The Need for Integrated Spatial Development Frameworks

The exercise emphasised in no uncertain terms that regional economic success depends on well-structured SDFs that align with the normative principles as set out in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA). Participants emphasised that, without clear spatial development guidance, the region would struggle to transition into a sustainable, post-mining era. The need for coordinated investments in transport infrastructure, urban planning, and environmental management to ensure that industrial growth is adequately supported by the necessary services and logistics, was also highlighted.

(e) Alignment of Infrastructure Development

A particularly pressing concern was the alignment of infrastructure development with economic growth and expansion. As industrial projects gain momentum, housing, utilities, and public services must keep up with the accommodation needs of a continually shifting workforce. Some participants noted that while mining companies have historically provided social infrastructure, a long-term, post-mining strategy would require public-private partnerships to fill this gap and ensure that communities remain liveable and economically viable and vibrant.

6 AGREEMENTS FOR ALIGNMENT AND ACTION

6.1 Regional Project Alignment and Mapping

Participants engaged in an interactive gallery walk, where they (1) reviewed key projects and initiatives, (2) identified gaps, and (3) validated existing strategies. The session focused on ensuring alignment, adding missing information, and confirming ongoing efforts in the region. As attendees toured the gallery, they were encouraged to critically evaluate each initiative by assessing its (1) feasibility, (2) alignment with regional priorities, and (3) potential for collaboration in relation to the theme they had selected. This interactive format facilitated peer validation and refinement of project concepts, ensuring that each initiative was not only strategically relevant, but also practically implementable.

One of the key realisations generated during this session was the need for better inter-municipal coordination, particularly in areas where economic corridors, infrastructure investments, and human settlements intersect. Participants noted that while several projects are underway, many lacked a structured implementation plan, leading to inefficiencies and missed opportunities for collaboration.

Working groups explored the current challenges, required interventions, and strategic actions needed to move forward.

6.2 Key Outcomes from the Thematic Group Discussion

Stakeholders expressed their views and voiced their hopes and concerns. The dialogue revolved around key challenges and enablers, with participants raising concerns about (1) the mechanics of regional integration, (2) infrastructure readiness, and (3) investment alignment. Several of the participants highlighted the importance of inter-municipal coordination to avoid duplication of efforts, while others stressed the need for clear policy frameworks and legislative guidance to facilitate smooth project execution. Emerging from these conversations was a growing recognition that strategic partnerships –

between municipalities, private investors, and community stakeholders – would be instrumental in ensuring success.

The discussions were thematically grouped into (1) Infrastructure, (2) Human Settlements, and (3) Economic Development, all three of which are explored in detail below. Community Facilities, however, intersected across multiple themes, seamlessly integrating into discussions on infrastructure, housing, and economic growth. As a result, rather than being addressed separately, it is discussed within the relevant thematic areas as, when and where it emerged.

6.2.1 Infrastructure

One of the most pressing discussions during the post-lunch session revolved around infrastructure and its role in regional economic growth and sustainability. Participants in the Infrastructure Group emphasised that without significant investment in infrastructure, long-term economic growth and revenue generation would remain a distant ideal. There was a strong consensus that industrial and high-growth zones require urgent infrastructure upgrades to attract investment and enhance productivity. However, municipalities are struggling to finance these expansions due to inefficiencies in revenue-collection and a lack of resource-optimisation. Addressing these financial and operational gaps is critical to ensuring that municipalities can maintain and expand infrastructure in a way that supports both current and future economic development needs.

The conversation around energy dependency was particularly intense, with stakeholders advocating for a shift away from reliance on Eskom. The instability of the national grid and rising electricity costs were highlighted as placing a strain on businesses and households alike, making renewable energy solutions such as solar farms, wind power, and battery storage increasingly attractive. Participants discussed the potential for the region to capitalise on national and international funding opportunities that support decentralised energy solutions, reducing long-term operating costs and improving energy security.

Concerns were also expressed about the deteriorating state of bulk infrastructure, with aging (1) water treatment plants, (2) electricity grids, and (3) transport networks posing significant and growing risks to economic stability. The group stressed that a reactive approach to infrastructure maintenance, where repairs only happen after failures occur, is not sustainable. Instead, municipalities need to adopt a proactive maintenance and asset renewal strategy to prevent costly collapses and ensure that critical services remain operational. The vulnerability of infrastructure to vandalism, theft, and illegal connections was raised as another concern, with participants highlighting the need for (1) stronger security measures, (2) community-led monitoring initiatives, and (3) increased law enforcement to protect public assets.

A key issue for the group was the lack of accurate data on assets and asset management in municipalities. Without a comprehensive asset register that maps out key infrastructure elements, such as roads, power grids, and water supply lines, planning becomes both difficult and inefficient. Better data-collection and record-keeping were identified as essential tools in improving long-term planning and accessing funding for infrastructure upgrades. The discussion also highlighted the need for municipalities to become more aware of and access available grants, subsidies, and financial assistance programs, particularly those focused on infrastructure expansion and economic diversification.

The role of the mining sector in infrastructure provision was a recurring theme. While mining companies contribute significantly to the construction of roads, housing, and utilities, the responsibility for maintaining these services often falls on municipalities, many of which are severely under-resourced and unable to do so. As mines scale down on operations, such investments are likewise scaled down, leaving municipalities struggling to maintain infrastructure that was initially designed to support a transient workforce. Participants called for stronger partnerships between mining companies and municipalities to ensure that infrastructure investments come with long-term asset management plans, rather than turn into financial burdens once mining activities have been scaled down or concluded.

Rising service costs were another critical issue, particularly in areas such as Kathu, where residents and businesses are grappling with high municipal rates and taxes. The affordability of municipal services was a major concern, with participants discussing the need for a fairer and more balanced approach to revenue-generation. Alternative revenue-sources, such as strategic land leases and incentives for private-sector investment, were explored as potential solutions to alleviate the financial pressure on residents, while ensuring that municipalities have the necessary funds to support infrastructure investment, maintenance and expansion.

6.2.2 Human Settlements: Housing, Land, and Urban Development

The Human Settlements Group focused on the urgent challenges the region faces with regards to housing, land management, and municipal capacity. A key concern raised by the group was the persistent misalignment between municipal planning agendas and broader regional development strategies. This lack of coordination is impacting negatively on service delivery, infrastructure maintenance, and housing development. Participants stressed the need for political buy-in and a concerted effort to align municipal policies with regional economic objectives, to ensure a cohesive and sustainable approach to urban development.

One of the most urgent and previously overlooked topics is the issue of land invasions and backyard dwelling units, particularly in Kathu and surrounding areas. Participants expressed concern that informal land occupations were increasing at an alarming rate, yet there had been little to no coordinated response from local authorities to this challenge. Rather than reacting to these settlements once they become entrenched, the group emphasised the need for a proactive land management strategy. This would involve (1) releasing well-located and planned-for land parcels for development, aligning zoning and land-use policies with population growth, while at the same time (2) enforcing existing by-laws to prevent illegal land occupation before it escalates.

The lack of available serviced land was identified as a major constraint to both economic and housing development. Many investors and property developers are eager to expand in the region, but they struggle to get land that is ‘ready for development’. The discussion highlighted the need to accelerate the release of such land for commercial, but also residential use. Of equal importance is that municipal land-use planning must also be aligned with infrastructure capacity, to prevent further strain on already overburdened services. Public-private partnerships were proposed as a means to fast-track the development of both residential and industrial zones, ensuring that economic growth is not hindered by bureaucratic delays and inefficiencies.

6.2.3 Economic Diversification and Future Growth Opportunities

The Economic Development Group explored the urgent need to diversify the region’s economy beyond mining. While mining continues to be a dominant economic force and will do so for quite some time into the future, participants agreed that relying on this sector alone is not a sensible or sustainable long-term strategy. Accordingly, the potential for tourism to become a key economic driver was discussed at length. Many areas in the region hold significant natural and cultural attractions that remain largely untapped. Investing in tourism infrastructure and marketing, the group maintained, could open new revenue streams and create a sizable number of job opportunities for local communities.

Renewable energy generated significant engagement, with the group highlighting the region’s potential for large-scale solar and wind projects. Given its climate and vast open landscapes, the region could position itself as a leader in green energy production. Participants emphasised the importance of (1) engaging with investors, and (2) applying for green energy grants to fast-track these initiatives. Renewable energy projects could serve the dual purpose of reducing dependence on Eskom, while also attracting new industries that require stable and affordable electricity sources.

Finally, agriculture and agro-processing emerged as key sectors that hold potential for regional economic growth. Hydroponic farming, agro-processing facilities, and manufacturing industries such as textile and leather production, were identified as holding strong potential, particularly if integrated into existing economic clusters in the local, regional and provincial economy.

7 SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS AND ACTION ITEMS

The Gamagara-Tsantsabane Mining Corridor Workshop successfully united a diverse group of stakeholders around a shared, common vision for a resilient post-mining future. Over the course of the two days, participants:

- Were exposed to detailed and well-prepared presentations on the state of the region and the futures it most likely faces;
- Engaged in critical discussions on these futures;
- Undertook mapping exercises to make sense of the most significant opportunities and challenges facing the region; and
- Agreed on the need for solid strategic planning to enable the region to urgently and sustainably adapt to an evolving economic and environmental landscape.

Table 3. Agreements reached

AGREEMENTS	Notes
DAY 1	
1. Significant partner commitment achieved, evident in partner progress feedback	Actioned at workshop
2. Partner commitment to the preferred future scenario	Confirmed action by GLM, TLM, MCPP
3. Stakeholders recognised the importance to refine the regional economic development strategy and embed in the GLM and TLM SDFs.	Confirmed action by GLM, TLM, MCPP
4. Rather than viewing mine closures as an economic crisis, stakeholders recognised them as both a wake-up call and a Project opportunity to proactively reshape the region's development trajectory through collaboratively designed catalytic projects.	Confirmed action by GLM, TLM, MCPP
5. The workshop recognised the importance and role of municipal and provincial SDFs to successfully merge economic visioning with spatial realities, providing the necessary foundation and rationale for (1) the coordination of investments, and (2)	See Action List

AGREEMENTS	Notes
ensuring that development initiatives are sustainable and based on informed forward-thinking.	
6. It was also agreed that the insights expressed during the mapping exercise would be carried forward into the Day 2 deliberations and enabling environment, including (1) governance structures, (2) policy frameworks, and (3) the 'implementation roadmaps' required to translate these strategic discussions into concrete actions.	**Actioned at the workshop**
DAY 2	-
1. Stakeholders agreed on the need to align investment and projects to impact the region's most pressing challenges. Important to focus on: interconnectedness of infrastructure, human settlements, and economic diversification, and the need for proper alignment between these core elements, and sustainable development would be very difficult to achieve. The workshop reinforced the importance of (1) proactive short, medium and long-term urban planning, (2) fiscal stability and financial sustainability, and (3) strategic energy transitions to create a more resilient and prosperous region.	**Confirmed action by GLM, TLM, MCPP**
2. There was a shared recognition for the value in collaboration and 'compacting'. There is a necessity for stronger collaboration between municipalities, mines, investors, property developers, and government institutions.	**Confirmed compact.** **See Action List**
3. Stakeholders agreed on the importance to continue establishing leadership buy-in and political will for stakeholder alignment. Together, they would ensure that (1) infrastructure investments are maximised, (2) housing challenges are proactively addressed, and (3) economic opportunities are expanded beyond mining.	**See Action List**
4. Agreement was reached on the value of a regional development compact amongst key stakeholders, i.e., government, the private sector, civil society, and local communities, emerged as a crucial mechanism for ensuring that these interventions are coordinated, credible, inclusive and sustainable. Such a	**Confirmed compact.** **See Action List**

AGREEMENTS	Notes
formalised compact is not a nice-to-have, but an essential collaborative construct and vehicle for: ▪ Ensuring transparency, accountability and joint decision-making; ▪ Aligning divergent interests and strengthening regional stakeholder collaboration; ▪ Transitioning away from a system that only works and provides for a few, to the many; and ▪ Crafting a long-term commitment to the future by, and for all involved.	
5. The participants clearly expressed their agreement for a regional strategy and the realisation of that through the municipal SDFs, and need for technical support to drive alignment of respective stakeholder investments and to enable multi-partner project implementation funding, investment, meeting of relevant requirements, agreements on staging of critical projects / investments. The MCPP as technical support will facilitate project alignment and removal of blockages (i.e. funding applications, land etc).	**Confirmed action by GLM, TLM and role of the MCPP**

Through assessing existing and proposed regional development initiatives and identifying critical gaps, the workshop provided a clear and actionable pathway for navigating the challenges posed by impending mine closures.

The action list emanating from the workshop engagement is outlined in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Actions allocated

NO	AGREEMENTS/ ACTIONS	NOTES	RESPONSIBILITY	PROGRESS
1.	**Advocacy**			
	Create awareness on the need for Sector Departments to support and align investment with preferred regional strategy in corridor.	**Create awareness of mine closures, the urgent need for early-stage economic diversification, strategies to enable post-mining regeneration and resilience, and investment attraction**	Northern Cape COGHSTA (Adv Manyeneng)	**Progress: Engagement with the Northern Cape COGHSTA for a panel session at 2025 Northern Cape Local Government Summit** Next: Schedule a session at the upcoming Northern Cape Local Government Summit for presentations on mine closure scenarios, resilient and regenerative post-mining strategies, catalytic projects, investment opportunities and impacts.
	Create awareness on the need for JTG to support and align investment with preferred regional strategy in corridor.		JTG DM Dr Gerrie van der Westhuizen MCPP	**Alignment on economic strategies in the JTG District through (1) engagements with the new JTG Director: Development and Planning (Ms. Lindelwa Gaetsewe) and (2) sharing economic evidence.**
	IPPs	**Stand over from previous compact resolutions**	MCPP & TLM	
2.	**Planning alignment**			
2.1	**Alignment between municipal, district and provincial strategies regarding the preferred scenario**	Sharing of spatial data, evidence, and detailed proposals between teams responsible for provincial, district, and local municipal plans.	Office of the Premier (Dr Gerrit Botha), JTG DM (Dr Gerrie vd Westhuizen), ZFM DM (Tinus Galloway), GLM & TLM Planning Teams with MCPP support	This set of actions includes, specifically: (1) sharing spatial data about the 2025 NC PSDF, (2) proposing spatial initiatives for the Gamagara Mining Corridor and Gamagara Spatial Action Area (3) providing spatial data and evidence related to mine closure scenarios, strategies, and catalytic projects
2.2		Ensuring strategic and spatial proposal alignment between 2025 NC PSDF, District SDFs and MSDFs for Gamagara and Tsantsabane, considering the preferred scenario.	Office of the Premier (Dr Gerrit Botha), JTG DM (Dr Gerrie van der Westhuizen), ZFM DM (Tinus Galloway), GLM &	Alignment of municipal, regional and provincial spatial proposals and directives related to the roles and functions of Kathu, the Gamagara Mining Corridor, the Gamagara Spatial Action Area and the Gamagara Transformation Corridor. Through presentations of the SDF proposals to the Office of the Premier and Presentation of SDF Spatial Proposals to the JTG District Planning Forum.

NO	AGREEMENTS/ ACTIONS	NOTES	RESPONSIBILITY	PROGRESS
			TLM Planning Teams with MCPP support	**Consensus was reached with Province that Postmasburg's role should evolve from a "small mining town" to an "Emerging Hub for Green Production."** This redefined role positions Postmasburg and the broader Tsantsabane area as key players in the Northern Cape Green Hydrogen ecosystem — attracting investment, generating employment, and providing a buffer against the socio-economic impacts of mine closures. **Kathu will function as a regional mining node.** **Presentation of the TLM SDF spatial proposals was made to the Office of the Premier**, focusing on the alignment of municipal, regional, and provincial spatial strategies and directives. These related specifically to the roles and functions of Postmasburg, the Gamagara Mining Corridor, the Gamagara Spatial Action Area, and the Gamagara Transformation Corridor. **Gamagara Spatial Proposals were presented to the JTG District Planning Forum in March 2025.** **Tsantsabane Spatial Proposals were presented to ZFM District Municipality in March 2025.**
2.3	Assess the economic and spatial feasibility of catalytic project opportunities for the benefit of the entire region and reach consensus on these opportunities.	This requirement for alignment applies when the same catalytic project opportunities have been identified in multiple municipalities, or when similar types of opportunities can be activated more quickly, economically, and efficiently by considering locational advantages. Examples include smelters, PPE factories, and the distribution of manufacturing and vocational education training facilities.	Office of the Premier (Dr Gerrit Botha), JTG DM (Dr Gerrie van der Westhuizen), ZFM DM (Tinus Galloway), GLM & TLM Planning Teams with MCPP support	Progress with agreement on key regional economic opportunities, drivers and programmes, functional economic regions especially for renewable energy production, the role of Kathu as a regional development node for mining, and identification of possible skills development incubators/centers. Progress with agreement on key regional economic opportunities, drivers and programmes, functional economic regions especially for renewable energy production, the role of Kathu as an emerging green production Hub, and identification of possible skills development incubators/centers.
2.4	Alignment on the approach to Priority Human Settlements Housing Development Areas (PHSHDAs), also considering other large human settlement projects.	PHSHDAs include Kathu with Mapoteng as the core area within the Kathu PHSHDA (Gamagara) and Postmasburg (Tsantsabane). In Kathu, an overarching approach is required with respect to the PHSHDA and the staging of the Kathu Mixed Housing Development (Kathu 5700 comprising Extensions 6-10) that falls outside the demarcated PHSHDA, considering (1) economic and municipal financial viability concerns related to Kathu 5700, (2) demand and (3) limited public sector funding for	Northern Cape Office of the Premier (Dr Botha), Department of Human Settlements (Pamela & team), Provincial COGHSTA (Dusty Booysen), Infrastructure SA (Dorette Loggenberg), Gamagara and Tsantsabane	Interpreted the PHSHDA vision, created gateway nodes along the N14-Frikkie Meyer, R380-Hendrik van Eck and N14-R380 intersections, specified integration zones and corridor local area plans, and ensured alignment between the Kathu CBD precinct plan and the Gamagara SDF (unlocking the visibility of the CBD through gateway precincts that will pull regional traffic towards the town). Achieved through sessions held with GLM, MVD Kalahari, the Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform, the Office of the Premier, including data support to the CBD precinct planning team

NO	AGREEMENTS/ ACTIONS	NOTES	RESPONSIBILITY	PROGRESS
		bulk infrastructure development and top structures provision. In Tsantsabane, there is a need to redesign Greenfields and Mountainview into genuine and sustainable mixed-typology housing projects, and to realign the Postmasburg PHSHDA.	Municipalities with support from the MCPP	Alignment and coordination support on the Gamagara bulk infrastructure funding application, briefing of the Gamagara MM and February 2025 session with GLM, NCEDA and Anglo American to discuss the transfer of KIP to the Province. This also included (1) quantifying the demand for housing including consideration of current and planned housing initiatives, and (2) quantifying industrial demand in Kathu and identifying specific industrial, manufacturing and logistics opportunities. Re-design of Postmasburg Human Settlement Proposals (Mountain View and Greenfields) to (1) prevent urban sprawl and apartheid planning and (2) cate for a more diverse housing market with an emphasis on rental accommodation more suited to the nature of Postmasburg as a mining town. Presentation of revised human settlement proposals and urban edge to TLM (MM and Senior Management) and the ZFM DM in May 2025. Alignment and coordination support on the Tsantabane bulk infrastructure funding application (ongoing).
2.5	Alignment between municipal MSDFs and next round of mines' SLPs and other investments	Once the Capital Expenditure Frameworks for the MSDFs of GLM and TLM are available, schedule a session for the Gamagara-Tsantsabane Mine-Municipal Compact. During this session, share the identified projects and priorities with the mines and initiate discussions on how to achieve alignment.	GLM and TLM (with support from the MCPP), JTG DM, ZFM DM and Office of the Premier	**Presentation of the scenarios at the Kumba KIO livelihoods strategy session in March 2025**, including the potential for job creation in different economic sectors and programmes. Based on requests received from the KIO livelihoods working group, additional economic data was compiled and supplied.
3.	**From planning to implementation**			
3.1	Unlock bulk infrastructure development in Gamagara and Tsantsabane: finalisation and submission of BFI applications	**It is essential to communicate the adopted plans and strategies, ensure all stakeholders are aligned in their support, and act on catalytic projects.**	Infrastructure South Africa (Dorette Loggenberg), GLM & TLM (with some support from the MCPP), Sector Departments	The key elements to address include: (1) aligning on the approach to housing (refer to Point 2.4), (2) ensuring alignment on the supply and demand for KIP and KHD, (3) establishing appropriate governance structures, (4) incorporating final cost estimates and project staging into the economic and financial modelling while updating the relevant business case documents, and (5) obtaining letters of support from National Departments, Provincial Departments, and key stakeholders.

NO	AGREEMENTS/ ACTIONS	NOTES	RESPONSIBILITY	PROGRESS
				In Gamagara, this included support in (1) alignment on the solid waste infrastructure to be developed by GLM and the Impact Catalyst, (2) developing a municipal solid waste co-funding strategy, (3) resolving changes in bulk and connector water project designs to ensure that KIP will be provided, (4) quantifying housing demand and (5) quantifying industrial demand and specific manufacturing opportunities. In Tsantsabane, consensus was reached that the proposed redesign — particularly of the Mountain View and Greenfields human settlements — is critical for unlocking BFI funding to support TLM's infrastructure proposals. This was done in a workshop held with the TLM Planning function, ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, Infrastructure South Africa, and the Office of the Premier to review Human Settlement proposals.
4.	**Strengthen Collaboration and Partner Capacity**			
4.1	Continued and strengthened collaboration around the execution of the desired scenarios and strategies	Continued operation of the Gamagara-Tsantsabane Mine-Municipal Compact requires dedicated technical support.	GLM and TLM with support from the MCPP and in partnership with the Office of the Premier	Kumba provision for technical support to compact advocacy, alignment, technical support and facilitation through funding provision for MCPP Develop Compact Charter and engagement proposal Articulate capabilities and agreements required from municipalities, mines and partners. Agree on the objectives, with the view of establishing relevant working groups, that may include: a. Infrastructure Development b. Economic Development c. Human Settlements
4.2	Collaboration on sustainability of infrastructure investment	Dialogue between municipalities and mines on more sustainable asset donations, including the preparation of maintenance plans with asset donations	GLM, TLM and mines Support MCPP	Impact Catalyst initiated support from MCPP with the development of a 4-stage Asset Donation Agreement for Mini Waste Transfer Stations as part of the programme to unlock the waste economy. Asset Transfer Guidelines workshop, in collaboration with the Minerals Council and SALGA to create awareness and understanding of the asset transfer processes related to SLP investments. This workshop was attended by mines, the Gamagara,

NO	AGREEMENTS/ ACTIONS	NOTES	RESPONSIBILITY	PROGRESS
				Tsantsabane, Joe Morolong and other Northern Cape municipalities, the Impact Catalyst, the Minerals Council and SALGA.
4.3	Strengthen Municipal Capacity for the implementation of preferred strategy and creating enabling environment	Strengthen MCPP in GLM and TLM – Implementation for 2025 Conduct an assessment on municipal capabilities and spatial governance requirements to implement the desired scenarios and strategies	GLM and TLM with support from the MCPP	MCPP Engagement with GLM on progress and capacity gaps February 2025 to discuss implementation requirements and capabilities, gaps and proposed improvement plans. MCPP Governance gaps identified with TLM admin & political leadership – April 2025 Kumba - Ongoing MCPP IPs approved and Kumba supported Assmang - Proposal to extend MCPP to create enabling environment for collaboration – Assmang proposal submitted