

# WHAT'S IN THE PIPELINE?

*There are 17 Strategic Investment Projects, in turn made up of 645 distinct projects in various stages of planning*

## 1 Unlocking the northern mineral belt (Limpopo)

Includes rail, road and water infrastructure for the Waterberg region to facilitate mining development. These are top priority projects which are certain to reach fruition as they form a central part of Transnet's investment plans.

## 2 Durban-Free State-Gauteng logistics corridor

Includes plans to improve Durban's import-export facilities, and the integration of logistics facilities along the corridor. There is a high degree of certainty over these. The exception is the recently added dig-out port in Durban on the site of the old airport, which is at feasibility stage, and is likely to be a public-private partnership programme.

## 3 Southeastern node and corridor

This includes a large cluster of projects:

- 3a. On the east coast: the N2 Wild Coast highway and an irrigation scheme to stimulate agriculture linked to the construction of a new dam at Umzimvubu. A decision is yet to be made on the long-mooted expansion of the N2 and the dam is in pre-feasibility stage.
- 3b. A manganese sinter in the Northern Cape, rail link and manganese refinery at Coega (near Port Elizabeth), all of which are in final planning stage;
- 3c. An oil refinery at the port of Coega. The need for this is strongly contested by the national treasury in the light of Transnet's recently completed and extremely expensive pipeline from Durban to Gauteng

## 4 North West Province

This includes roads, rail, water and energy infrastructure, most of which have not been approved yet. The exception is electricity transmission lines, which were already part of government planning.

## 5 Saldanha-Northern Cape development corridor

This includes the expansion of the Northern Cape-Saldanha rail link to service iron-ore mining as well as IDZ infrastructure developments for the oil and gas service industry. The rail expansion forms part of Transnet's committed projects.

## 6 Integrated Municipal Infrastructure project

This involves a plan to centralise infrastructure development in a national agency for the weakest 23 municipalities. Funds are already allocated in the national budget but are frequently unspent because of a lack of capacity.

## 7 Integrated Urban Space and Public Transport project

This is to co-ordinate public transport projects being undertaken by cities.

## 8 Investment in green energy

The co-ordination of planned green energy projects as envisaged by government's integrated resource plan.

## 9 Electricity generation

Also envisaged in the integrated resource plan. Other than Eskom's current build programme — two coal-fired power stations at Medupi and Kusile and the imminent entry of some renewable energy producers — future projects are not funded. In particular, the envisaged nuclear build programme has neither been planned nor budgeted for. The government has not indicated what it believes the capital costs of the nuclear build will be.

## 10 Electricity transmission and distribution

This includes the expansion of transmission and distribution networks. To a large extent this is so far unplanned and unbudgeted for. Municipalities are responsible for at least 50% of the distribution network, which is poorly maintained.

## 11 Agri-logistics and rural infrastructure

This involves improving logistics facilities for agriculture and agri-processing, mainly in Limpopo. It is not yet in pre-feasibility but there is commitment to it by the Department of Trade and Industry, which views the project as an important part of its new Special Economic Zone strategy.

## 12 Revitalisation of hospitals and health infrastructure

These projects are planned and budgeted for in the national budget. However, the grants have been underspent in the past by provincial governments lacking capacity.

## 13 National School Build programme

This will likely involve the establishment of a national agency to facilitate school building, especially in provinces where school infrastructure funds have gone unspent. It does not involve the allocation of additional money.

## 14 Higher Education infrastructure

This will use existing budgets to expand universities and colleges.

## 15 Expanding access to communication technology

The goal is to provide for 100% broadband coverage to all households; however, this has not been costed or funded.

## 16 SKA and MeerKat

This involves the investment that SA is making in radio-telescope facilities in the Northern Cape.

## 17 Various regional African projects

These will fall under the ambit of the presidential commission but none are yet at planning stage. They include large energy and water projects.

