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Co-operative Governance  
Human Settlement & Traditional Affairs

Ubuntu Municipality



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humanity - hope - heritage

Review and Development of the  
**Municipal Spatial Development Framework for**

# UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Composite Spatial Development Framework

**December 2023**

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## Document Control Sheet

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CBD	Central Business District
CC	Close Corporation
CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
COGHSTA	The Department of Co-operative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DAFF	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DM	District Municipality

DSDF	District Spatial Development Framework
Du	Dwelling Unit
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EBA	Ecosystem-based Adaption
EDB	Ease of Doing Business
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESA	Ecological Support Area
FET	Further Education and Training
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Ha	Hectares
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KRSDF	Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework



LED	Local Economic Development	R	Regional
LM	Local Municipality	RDSP	Rural Development Sector Plan
LUMS	Land Use Management System	REDZ	Renewable Energy Development Zone
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	REIPPP	Renewable Independent Power Producer Programme
N	National	SACPLAN	South African Council for Planners
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	SALA	Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act
NC	Northern Cape	SANRAL	The South African National Road Agency Limited
NC-PSDF	Northern Cape Provincial SDF	SARAO	South African Radio Astronomy Observatory
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
NMT	Non-Motorised Transportation	SDI	Sustainable Development Initiative
No.	Number	SKEP	Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Programme
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework	SMME	Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises
PKSDM	Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality	SONA	State of the Nation Address
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework	SPC	Spatial Planning Categories
PV	photovoltaic	SPLUMA	Spatial Planning Land Use Management Act



TREP	Township and Rural Entrepreneurship Programme
TVET	technical and vocational education and training
ULM	Ubuntu Local Municipality
WWF	Worldwide Fund
WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
YEDP	Youth Entrepreneurship Development Programme





# FOREWORD

The Ubuntu Local Municipality is a unique part of the country. This is primarily due to its rich endowment of natural, cultural, economic, and human resources. Therefore, the Northern Cape Province has become an international economic, scientific, and environmental focal area.

The Ubuntu Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework presented herewith, and our commitments regarding its implementation, is our response to the challenges faced within the municipality. The SDF expresses core values, principles, and strategies in terms of which the challenge will be addressed in the long-term and it confirms the commitment to ensuring productive partnerships with key partners in this process, namely the private sector.

The reviewed Ubuntu SDF is the end-product of a 9-month process commissioned by the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs. It is a critical step towards giving effect to a sustainable future for the municipality and all its people. The document complies with, and responds to, all applicable National agreements, conventions, protocols, as well as the relevant national and provincial legislation and policy related to sustainable use of resources for the benefit of all.

All the institutions that formed part of the organisational structure have endorsed the Ubuntu SDF and are accordingly committed to the implementation thereof. The planning process furthermore incorporated a

broad stakeholder consultation process which provided all concerned the opportunity to participate in the preparation of the document. The reviewed Ubuntu SDF was built on the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) which provides the key outline of growth and development in the province.

The Northern Cape Government recognises that the transformation of the Ubuntu Local Municipality and the Northern Cape Province into a global model for sustainability and a place where all its people would be able to live with dignity and pride, has a long-term horizon. The Ubuntu SDF is therefore the expression of a 20-year vision that is totally dependent upon the commitment of all spheres of government and the true custodians of the future, namely our people. Government accordingly appeals to all concerned to help give effect to the intent of our Ubuntu Municipal SDF.

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**Executive Mayor**



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document serves as the final Ubuntu Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The adoption of this SDF is a legal requirement, and as such fulfils the requirements as set out within the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013). This SDF is an integral component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP); it both informs and translates the IDP spatially and guides how the implementation of the IDP should occur in space. The SDF therefore guides the overall spatial distribution of land uses within the Municipality to give effect to the spatial vision, goals, and objectives of the municipality.

This SDF is also aligned with provincial and municipal sector plans and strategies as a way of ensuring that the desired spatial form and outcomes of the Municipality are achieved. The SDF is wide strategic document that goes with the IDP, it does not provide definitive statements on all aspects of spatial development in the Municipal Area as such it is advisable that this SDF be read in conjunction with other Council - approved sector plans.

## PROCESS UNDERTAKEN

This section outlines and briefly discusses the Ubuntu SDF Development Process. The approach that has been chosen in preparing the document of the Ubuntu Local Municipality SDF complies with the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA No. 16 of 2013). The drafting of this SDF adhered to the Guidelines for the Development of

Spatial Development Frameworks, introduced by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development.

## SUMMARY OF THE STATUS QUO

This section includes the status of sectors within the ULM and has been developed through alignment with the SPLUMA Pillars of Biophysical, Built Environment and Socio Economic.

### Socio-Economic Assessment

According to Statistics South Africa, Census 2022, Ubuntu Local Municipality has seen a decrease in total population of 18 601 to 15 836 (Census 2022).

The following are economic sectors found in the Ubuntu LM:

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Community
- Personal Services

### Built Environment Assessment

The Land Uses were captured on site for verification of the previous SDF. This process will play an important step in the formulation of the future spatial plans of each community and the municipal area, also indicating future growth and development possibilities.



The Land Uses were conducted in all towns and communities.

### Biophysical Assessment

Land is a critical issue towards the development of our urban centres as well as the promotion of sustainable livelihoods. It is on land that we reap most of our economic benefits; including farming and building infrastructure. Land coverage will be considered based on three (3) classifications; urban, traditional and farms.

### SWOT Analysis and Key Issues

Spatial planning directives from the national, provincial, and district level as well as the local sector plans aims to unpack the state of the area or the sector within its location. Through a detailed analysis of these plans, we can create a picture of the positive and negative aspects of each sector within the areas that either fall within the district or surrounding the district which has an equal impact on how the municipality functions.

The SWOT analysis was formulated following a collaborative workshop involving the Local Municipality and both internal and external municipal departments and relevant stakeholders. Some of the key issues that are of key importance include but are not limited to;

- Limited financial resources
- Skills shortage
- Aging infrastructure
- Limited economic drivers
- Social issues

### STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The “Strategic Framework” in relation to a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) refers to the strategic background and guidelines underpin the development of Spatial proposals and aims to identify the strategic spatial focus of the municipality. The development strategy includes meaningful target measures and objectives that help focus on the key efforts that implement the strategy.

The Ubuntu LM’s SDF Vision is stated below;

*‘The Ubuntu Local Municipality is to become a municipality with a sustainable spatial structure and planning system with equitable and reliable services and socially beneficial land development which are balanced with the conservation of its natural resources to ensure better quality of life for all’.*

### SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A Spatial Development Framework is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality, to give effect to the vision, goals, and objectives of the municipal IDP.

### Biophysical Framework

There are three (3) different types of conservation areas that can be found within the Ubuntu Local Municipal Area:

- River Systems
- Critical Biodiversity Areas



- Threatened Eco-systems.

It has been seen through the SDF that ULM has the opportunity to promote the advancement of the Agricultural sector and further promote jobs in this sector in order to ensure that the LM does not only play the role in supplying the agricultural demand within the district/province/country but also promoting job creation for the locals, thus ensuring that they are able to benefit by this sector and essentially become in a situation where they are less grant dependent and are able to live more sustainable lives.

### Socio Economic Framework

The key economic sectors within ULM are as follows:

- Primary (Agriculture and Tourism)
- Secondary (Manufacturing)
- Tertiary (Trade, Transport and Finance)

Tourism plays a crucial role in the economic growth of the municipality and has a high contribution to the district GVA.

The Ubuntu Municipality identified tourism areas which have the potential to be developed and marketed to promote economic growth. These tourist areas are:

- Stargazing
- Avi-tourism
- Eco-tourism
- Camping sites

### Built Environment Framework

The concept for the future development of the local is to strengthen the existing residential nodes, both Urban and Rural areas and define the edges of these areas, to protect the areas of Agricultural potential, areas of mining potential as well as the areas of environmental sensitivity.

### Implementation Framework

The Implementation Plan depicts the projects reviewed and identified as part of this SDF development process. Some of the Mega Projects are listed below.

#### Mega Projects

- Shale gas fracking
- Solar energy plant
- Logistics Hub/ storage facilities for locally produced crops

#### Catalytic Projects

- A renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre
- N1 and N12 road maintenance
- Pixley Ka Seme (Renewable Energy SEZ)
- SIP 15 Broadband Roll-out
- New Industries in the manufacturing revolution
- One Hectare One Household
- A renewable energy and gas energy business incubator
- Promote small-scale subsistence farming.
- Shale Gas Fracking

## CONCLUSION

The development of the Spatial Development Framework is derived from the outcome of the Spatial Analysis and the feedback from the workshoping sessions regarding the key issues faced by various departments who operate within the space.



Image 1: Loxton



Image 2: Richmond



Image 3: Victoria West



Image 4: Hutchinson



# SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Introduction

The SDF has been reviewed to comply with the provisions of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) 2013, MSA and the Department of Agriculture Land Reform & Rural Development (DALRRD) SDF's Guidelines of 2017.

As such, this Ubuntu Local Municipality SDF is developed as a product that is sustainable, legally compliant with SPLUMA and provides clear guidance for growth and development.

In addition to the requirements of legal compliance and sustainability, it is imperative that an SDF provides for the localization of national and provincial sector specific policies and guidelines. Central to the process is the drive towards redressing the imbalances of the past which resulted in the spatial segregation of people, land use, social and economic activities.

## 1.2. Project Phasing

The development of the Spatial Development Framework followed the following phases.

*Table 1: Project Phasing*

**PHASE 1:** Project Inception

**PHASE 2:** Status Quo Analysis, Policy Context and Spatial Vision

**PHASE 3:** Spatial and Sectoral Analysis and Stakeholder Consultation

**PHASE 4:** Spatial Proposals

**PHASE 5:** Implementation Framework and CEF

**PHASE 6:** Final Comprehensive Draft SDF, Close-Out, and Retention



### 1.3. Locality

This section discusses the context of the Ubuntu Local Municipality in relation to the Northern Cape Province:

This section discusses the context of the **Ubuntu Local Municipality**



#### 1.3.1 Provincial Level

The locality of the municipality is discussed as it relates to the Northern Cape Province as well as key locational points within the municipality. (Refer to Plan 1).

The province is bordered by the following:

- Northwest to the North.
- The Free State Province to the east.
- The Eastern Cape Province to the southeast.
- The Western Cape Province to the southwest.
- The Western Cape Province to the southwest.

#### 1.3.2 District Level

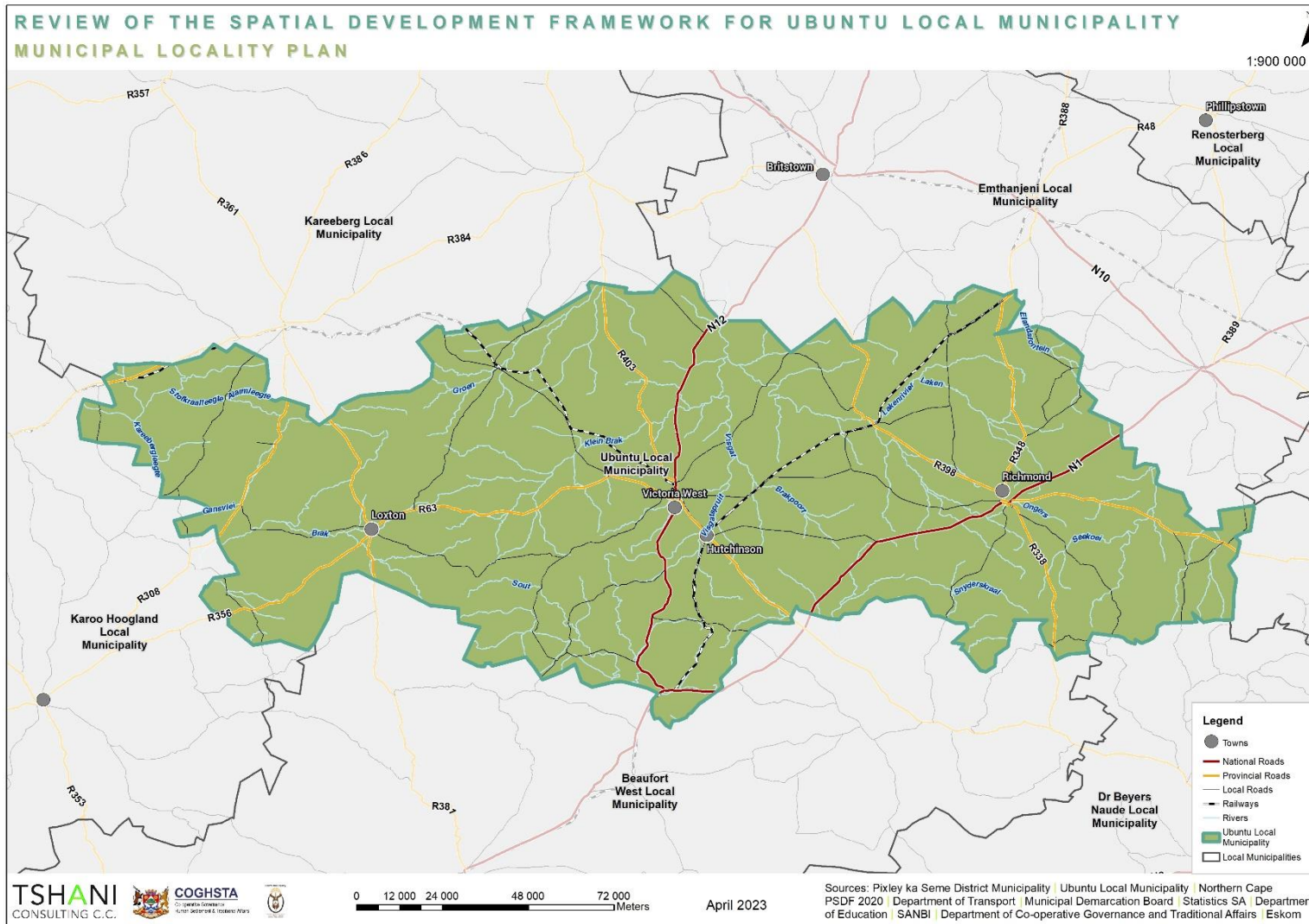
The Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality is a Category C municipality situated in the south-east of the Northern Cape Province. It shares its borders with three other provinces, namely the Free State to the east, the Eastern Cape to the south-east, and the Western Cape to the south-west.

Pixley Ka Seme is the second-largest district of the five in the province, making up 103 222km<sup>2</sup> which is almost a third of its geographical area. The district is comprised of eight local municipalities: Ubuntu, Umsobomvu, Emthanjani, Kareeberg, Renosterberg, Thembelihle, Siyathemba and Siyancuma.

#### 1.3.3 Local Level

The Ubuntu LM is a Category B municipality within the Pixley Ka Seme District in the Northern Cape Province. It is bordered by Kareeberg and Emthanjani in the north, the Western Cape and Eastern Cape Provinces in the south, the Eastern Cape in the east, and the Namakwa District in the west.

It is the largest of the eight municipalities that make up the district, accounting for almost a quarter of its geographical area. The municipality's seat is Victoria West. The main roads that transverse through the municipality is the N1, N12 and R63. The municipality consists of the following towns: Victoria West, Hutchinson, Loxton, and Richmond.



Plan 1: Ubuntu LM Locality

# SECTION C: SPATIAL AND SECTORAL ANALYSIS

The aim of this section is to “build on to the thread” from the Spatial Analysis and Synthesis phase. The section will begin by providing a detailed sectoral analysis that will address the major sectors within the municipal area and will discuss the role that they play within a regional context.

The section further provides a detailed spatial assessment, the Cross Boundary Assessment of the District and Local Municipalities which bound the **Ubuntu Local Municipality**. This phase will aim to identify the relationship between the LMs and DMs neighbouring the study area to determine the synergies and contradictions that may be apparent as well as what should be noted when developing the proposals for the Ubuntu Local Municipality.

## 3.1 SECTORAL ANALYSIS

The following Sectoral Analysis discusses the major economic sectors prevalent in the Ubuntu Local Municipality. The district contribution to the Provincial GDP has consistently been lowest over recent years with its contribution declining from 10.6% to 9.6% between 2006 and 2007. The economy is predominantly primary sector focused with manufacturing and tourism also contributing to the municipality's economy.

With a GDP of R 12.3 billion in 2018 (up from R 6.71 billion in 2008), the PKSDM contributed 12.46% to the Northern Cape Province GDP of R 98.6 billion in 2018 increasing in the share of the Northern Cape from 12.27% in 2008. The PKSDM had a total GDP of R 12.3 billion and in terms of total contribution towards Northern Cape Province the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality ranked fourth relative to all the regional economies to total Northern Cape Province GDP. It is expected that PKSDM will grow at an average annual rate of 0.15% from 2018 to 2023. *Source: PKSM IDP 2022-2027*

The main contributing sector to the economy in the Ubuntu Municipal Area to the District Municipality is Agriculture (1.59%), followed by Manufacturing (0.91%) and Community, Social and Personal Services (0.85%).

The table below indicates the contribution of the different sectors in the LM to the Pixley Ka See District GDP:

Table 2: ULM Contribution to PKSDM

SECTOR	UBUNTU LM
Agriculture	1.59 %
Mining	0.21 %
Manufacturing	0.91 %
Construction	0.55 %
Wholesale and retail trade	0.79 %
Transport	0.75 %
Finance	0.72 %
Community, social and personal services	0.85 %

### 3.1.1 Economic Sector

In 2026, Pixley ka Seme's forecasted GDP will be an estimated R 14.9 billion (constant 2010 prices) or 14.8% of the total GDP of Northern Cape Province. The ranking in terms of size of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality will remain the same between 2021 and 2026, with a contribution to the Northern Cape Province GDP of 14.8% in 2026 compared to the 14.2% in 2021. At a 2.23% average annual GDP growth rate between 2021 and 2026, Pixley ka Seme ranked the second compared to the other regional economies. *Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer version 2257*

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Local Municipalities of Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, 2021 TO 2026, Share and Growth

	2026 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2021 (Constant prices)	2026 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
<b>UBUNTU LM</b>	2.00	8.28%	1.19	1.27	1.22%

The economic activity of the Ubuntu Local Municipality concentrates on agricultural activities. These activities are mainly extensive sheep, goat, and cattle farming. Other economic activities include community, social and personal services; retail and wholesale; electricity and other energy supply activities. It is therefore important that the municipal seeks to further uplift the existing sectors to strengthen its current municipal aesthetics and furthermore, diversify its economy into other sectors to counter this vulnerability in the future.

Furthermore, the electricity sector of the municipality is one of the lowest performing sectors of the local economy. The provision of land for the development of the electricity sector (such as renewable energy source units as well as taking advantage of the SKA zone that crosses into the municipality on the western end) should be included in the SDF to allow this sector to grow and diversify the economy to its full extent and influence the provisions for local citizens within the urban and rural areas.

**Agriculture:** Agriculture is the primary economic activity which includes farming with cattle, sheep, goats, and game. Game farming is focused on



the foreign market. Sheep are marketed for their wool and meat. Wool is an important export product of the Ubuntu LM. The municipal area also facilitates hunting activities.

**Normal retail and business activities:** Due to the unique spatial manifestation of the municipality, both the first and second economies are mostly located around the CBDs of the towns and various farms (intensive and extensive agricultural farming units). Victoria West as main town has a well-defined business centre with numerous residential areas, with a mixture of densifications already present. Secondary activities in the municipality are mainly tourism, light manufacturing warehousing and processing facilities.

**Industrial:** According to the Ubuntu LM IDP (2022), there was a need expressed to start with the making of bricks in the region. The difficulty is to find appropriate raw materials. To source raw materials locally is difficult due to the geological formation of the area.

**Mining:** Mining does not occur in the region however various Kimberlite pipes in the region were explored. The location of these Kimberlite pipes in relation to acknowledged diamond regions places it in the non-diamond-bearing category. The few diamonds that were found were generally of poor quality, mostly suitable for industrial use for which there is no current market.

Other minerals found in the region include agate, gypsum, uranium, and molybdenum. Excluding agate, the other minerals are essentially of theoretical value as it is found in small quantities with limited reserves. In a few instances only a few cubic meters. Agate is the only mineral that has

potential for future mining. Agate is controlled by government and mainly used for infrastructure purposes by the Department of transport and other authorities that builds roads. The Pixley Ka Seme RDSP identified two mines within the Ubuntu LM between the Victoria West and Richmond towns, these mines should be further investigated for activity purposes and benefit employment for the local citizens.

**Manufacturing:** Previously discussed, the manufacturing sector of the ULM economy is currently not up to the performance that this sector could possibly achieve in the future. However, given the good agricultural base, opportunities for the expansion of the manufacturing industry exists through meat abattoirs, extended wool production units and other activities. The Pixley Ka Seme RSDP identified two Abattoirs present in the municipality which are in the Victoria West and Richmond towns. Furthermore, there is an Agri Park focus for the Ostrich Value Chain in Victoria West and is this is an opportunity for emerging farmers to be part of the Agri-manufacturing industry.

**Tourism and Hospitality:** The Ubuntu municipal area is home to Victoria West, which truly epitomises the Northern Cape's tourist accommodation facilities. Located on between the Cape Town and Johannesburg province, the towns of Ubuntu LM are known for its famous rest stops for citizens to utilize. Victoria West is the most important tourist centre in the region. Victoria West has a Tourist Centre and a tourism office where information covering the entire region and district is available. Victoria West Info is an organization that assists tourists to the region. The towns of Richmond and

Loxton also host accommodation facilities however not as largely as the town of Victoria West.

**Electricity / Renewable Energy:** The trend is moving towards renewable energy sources as well as looking at water saving methods in terms of industries and households. The southern portion of the Ubuntu Local Municipality is classified as a Renewable Energy Development Zone which interprets the Beaufort West Local Municipality. Renewable energy can be categorized as either solar, wind, hydro, biofuels (e.g., bioethanol) and carbon credits. This identification was created due to the massive land space in Ubuntu municipal area. Investigations should be conducted on how the municipality can be exempted or have reduced load shedding hours as they can become big contributors in terms of wind and solar energy to the municipality and towards the district municipality. According to the NC PSDF, Renewable energy sources (e.g., wind, solar thermal, biomass, and domestic hydro-electricity generation) are to comprise 25% of the province's energy generation capacity by 2030.

### Green Renewable Energy Development

There is a currently proposed Green Renewable Energy development whereby when approved and implemented, it will significantly improve the Renewable Energy Sector of the Ubuntu municipal economy.

The Ubuntu Green Energy team consists of specialists in their specific field but their ability to learn and rapidly adapt their approach has been instrumental in reaching this stage of the project while remaining independent.

### 3.1.2 Status of Sector Plans

The following section discusses the status of the sector plans prevalent in the Ubuntu LM. The table below gives the sectors that have been assessed in the Status Quo analysis report and states whether the policy is adequate or requires a review to align with the growth trends that have been prevalent in the past years.

Table 4: Status of Sector Plans

Ubuntu Local Municipality			
Sector Department Policy	Date of Publication	Adequate	Requires a Review
Ubuntu LM Integrated Development Plan	2023/24	√	
Ubuntu LM Local Economic Development Strategy	2011		√
Ubuntu LM Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan	2022/23	√	
Ubuntu LM Spatial Development Framework	2008		√
Ubuntu LM Tourism Strategy	2020	√	
Ubuntu LM Housing Sector Plan	2013		√

The municipality shows a great need of reviewing some of its sector plans as shown in the table above.

### 3.2. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

The Spatial Analysis comprises of two sections, the Lynch Analysis, and the Cross Boundary Analysis

### 3.2.1 Lynch Analysis

A Lynch Analysis has been developed for the Ubuntu Local Municipality SDF.

A Lynch analyses two qualities of the built environment: legibility, 'the ease with which its parts can be recognised and can be organised into a coherent pattern' and imageability, 'that quality in an object which gives it a high probability of evoking a strong image in' the observer'.

The Lynch Analysis encompasses the following four (4) STRUCTURING ELEMENTS:

Paths - the streets, main roads, and other channels in which people travel.

Edges - the physical land features that define and contain the main roads, nodes, and all other public space.

Districts - deal with the regions size and character.

Landmarks - physical markers that marks position in the environment.

The following was noted when developing the lynch analysis for our study area:

Paths that were identified:

- The N1 and N12 are the main roads in the ULM and play a major role in the movement of goods and services. In addition, the

movement of people to and from other parts of the province. Furthermore, the N1 joins Victoria West to the Western Cape and the N10 joins Victoria West to the Eastern Cape along with the R63 joining Eastern Cape to the Ubuntu LM.

Edges that were Identified.

- Victoria West and Richmond are the Rural Service Centres in the municipality and play a major role in the provision of basic services. The services contribute to the surrounding LM's.
- Victoria West, Richmond, and Loxton are nodes in the municipality.
- The Ubuntu LM shares its borders with various local municipalities.

#### SKA Advantage Zone

There is SKA advantage zone more commonly known as SARAO, which that covers the western portion of the Ubuntu municipal area, and the following information is important in terms of limitations/challenges when identifying this area for future development proposals:

**Development within the SARAO “Urban Edge” will be limited to developments associated with the Astronomy Zone, which could include the following:**

- SARAO infrastructure
- SARAO offices
- SARAO accommodation.

Landmarks that were identified:

- The Apollo Theatre, Loxton Art Gallery and Loxton Dutch Reformed Church are the most prominent landmarks in the municipality.

- The KAMA Lodge and Restaurant along with other tourism accommodation facilities in Richmond are the favourites tourist destinations in the municipality.
- Airfields present in the municipality and are identified within the Victoria West and Richmond towns.
  - The Victoria West airfield is currently under a proposed refurbishment development and the project is known as the “Victoria West Airport – Rehabilitation and Development”.
  - The development consists of the following proposals:
    - Rehabilitation of Existing Airport Buildings
    - Fuel Farm
    - Rehabilitation of Existing Runways
    - International Flying School
  - The project is within the discussion phases with the Ubuntu LM officials, Department of Transport for licensing and the investor. Further information will be produced when applicable and released by the municipal officials.

Three (3) Sectors were identified:

- Agriculture Sector: Prevalence of extensive agriculture along the inland of the municipality for livestock/game farming.
- Tourism Sector: The High Karoo Park is a huge tourism area in the municipality along with the various tourism accommodation facilities.

- Manufacturing Sector: The Victoria West and Richmond towns consist of Agricultural industries for the meat manufacturing trade economy.

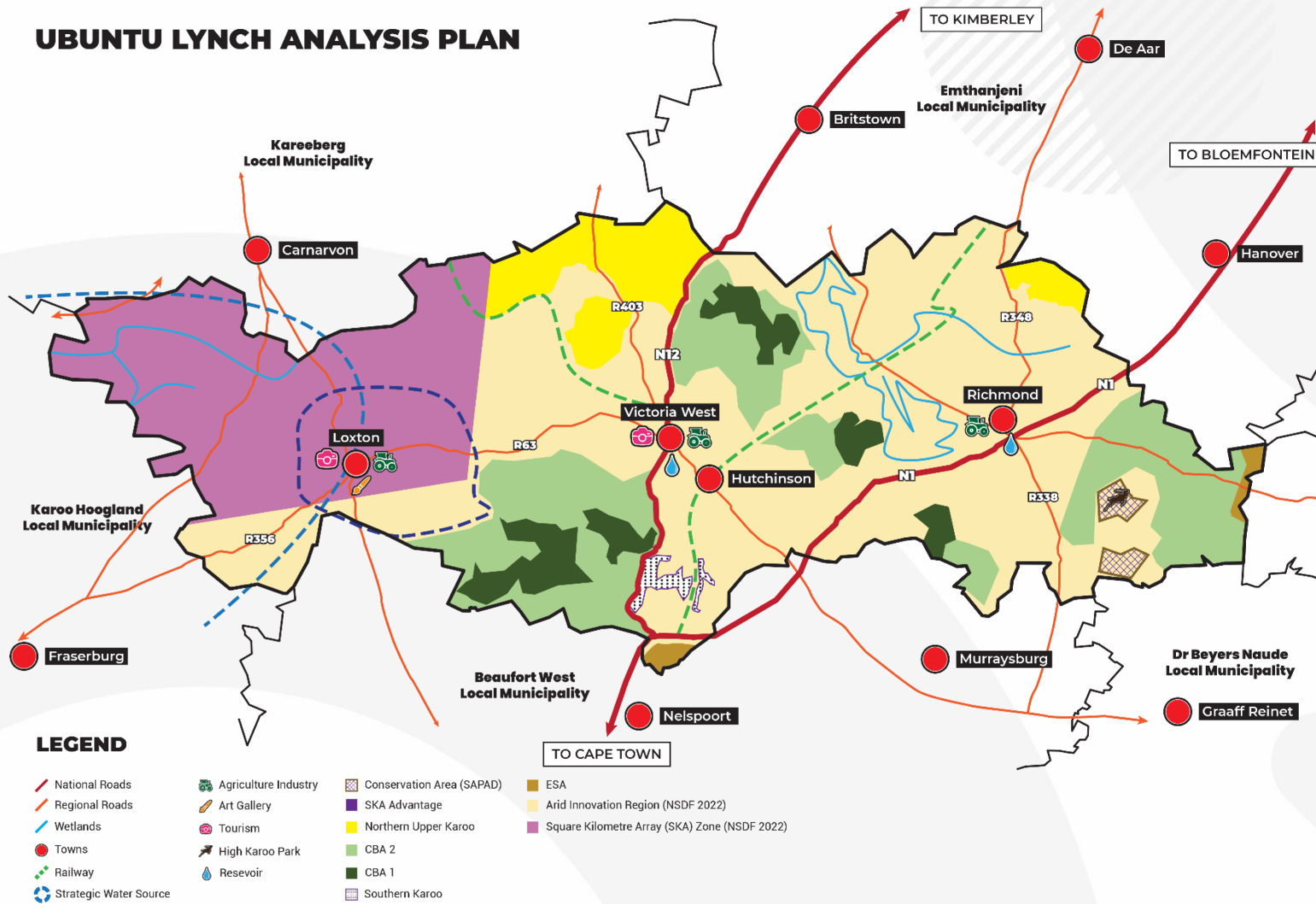
Some of the notable unique features of the municipality are described below;

- The N12 Corridor plays a strategic role to the municipality in the movement of goods and services and the linkage to Kimberley and the N1 Corridor to Cape Town
- Movement of people between, the municipality and the Free state Province.



*Image 5: Victoria West Airfield*

# UBUNTU LYNCH ANALYSIS PLAN



Plan 2: Lynch Analysis



### 3.2.2 Summary of The Cross-Boundary Assessment

This section shows the dependency of the LMs and DMs on each other. Victoria West plays a prominent role in the distribution of good and services. The NC PSDF coins it as the Rural Service Centre and the Secondary Function being a Tourism Node, meaning that it services the surrounding towns and provinces.

The surrounding municipalities all benefit from each other with Victoria West being at the centre of them all. There are tourist attractions in the neighbouring municipalities, the Central Karoo District Municipal area is a host for most of the tourists that visit these areas, this is because of its ease of access to different services in proximity. Close corporation between Ubuntu LM and its surrounding municipalities have the opportunity for a stable economic growth.

Tourism integration from the different municipalities strengthens the relationship between the municipalities and ultimately contribute a huge amount to the provincial economy.

Agriculture is a major role player in the economic sector of Chris Hani, Karoo Hoogland and Central Karoo District Municipalities, Ubuntu, and Emthanjeni Local Municipalities. These municipalities are adjoined with the Orange River which plays a major role in the distribution of water for irrigation. There is an opportunity for Agri-tourism that can be exploited, the agricultural sector can also have a mini tourism route between the municipalities.

The Ubuntu LM is famous for its livestock farming which is centrally located to the municipalities around the landscape. This leaves an opportunity for

the Ubuntu LM and the District/Local municipalities to work together for the improvement of the agricultural sector in the Pixley Ka Seme district. This goes over to supplying these raw and processed agricultural produce to the neighbouring provinces and furthermore, the countries of Namibia and Botswana.

The N12 from Britstown to Victoria West and the N1 from Richmond to Hanover and Beaufort West along with the R388 from Richmond to De Aar is covered with massive agricultural activities. This leaves an opportunity for the three municipalities to work together for the improvement of the agricultural sector in the district. This goes over to supplying these raw and processed agricultural produce to the neighbouring provinces.

### 3.3 SWOT ANALYSIS

The section below identifies the various strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities that exist within the municipality. Many of which were also identified during the Workshop that was held on the **06<sup>th</sup> of June 2023**.

The main purpose of the workshop was to capture the SWOT Analysis and Key Issues pertaining to the district Local Municipality

Each component of the SWOT analysis was done separately where attendees were asked what they interpret as Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats pertaining to the district municipality and the area within which it operates.



## STRENGTHS

- Gateways to Cape Town and Gauteng.
- Agricultural activities, good quality of agricultural products.
- Karoo lamb present.
- Underground water present.
- Livestock farming.
- N12 linking to Pretoria West.
- Agro processing of wool.
- Tourism attractions.
- Good road infrastructure.
- Location along the N1 and N12 for tourism.
- Land availability.

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## WEAKNESSES

- Lack of skills.
- Low levels of job opportunities.
- Political instability.
- Low education levels.
- Grant dependency.
- Most of the land is privately owned.
- Service delivery challenges.
- Limited infrastructure.
- High rate of unemployment.
- Old infrastructure and potable water.
- Infrastructure employment.
- Disease burden.
- Low-income levels resulting in prostitution.
- Increase in teenage pregnancy.

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## OPPORTUNITIES

- Transport corridor development (N1/N12).
- Tourism development.
- Renewable energy opportunities.
- Hospitality industry.
- Farming (Karoo Lamb).
- Proximity to SKA.
- Agri business.
- Skills development.
- Truck transportation pass through the municipal towns to P.E.
- Manufacturing of sheep products such as wool.
- Expansion of existing protected areas.
- Establishment of new protected areas.
- Productive use waste resources.
- Railway line.
- Rich heritage and tourism attractions.



## THREATS

- Political instability.
- Alien vegetation invasion.
- Unsustainable use of ground water resources.
- High illiteracy levels as kids have no place to go after passing matric.
- Lack of adequate water provision.
- Population growth.
- Unemployment.
- High accident zones due to truck passing.
- Outer migration due to lack of low levels of education.
- Lack of investments causes ghost towns.
- Drought.
- Land degradation due to agricultural activities.
- Low adaptative capacity to climate change impacts.





## 3.4 KEY ISSUES

### Key Environmental Issues

- Pollution of rivers and streams by agricultural activities
- Environmental and other pollution takes place because of the lack of surrounding fencing to avoid paper and plastic littering.
- Lack of environmental protection awareness
- Generally poor-quality soils due to lack of water
- Water shortages for citizens
- Lack of efficient water to cater for the livestock farming.
- Numerous threatened vegetation types
- The negative impact on climate change
- Illegal dumping

### Key Economic Issues

- There is a need to support the agricultural, tourism and manufacturing sector.
- High grant rate resulting in the false economy in the municipality.
- There is an insignificant formal economic investment in the “economic disadvantaged” areas.

- Lack of Agri Parks present.
- Lack of support for SMME’s
- Lack of private investment initiatives

### Key Infrastructure Issues

- Loadshedding causing distribution to business hours for the main ULM towns.
- Growing demand on bulk services due to population increase.
- Lack of electricity provision in certain areas of the municipality
- Water infrastructure challenges in the towns, despite having borehole water sources.

### Key Land Issues

- Large amount of private owned land
- Sparsely dispersed settlements
- Increasing backlog in housing delivery due to increase in population due to inward migration.
- Dispersed residential areas hinders the movement of people and their access to amenities.
- Poor land and property ownership in rural settlements
- There is a need to address apartheid residential planning.

### Key Social Issues

- High alcohol usage
- Outer migration occurring for best opportunities in surrounding LM's.
- Many poverty-stricken households
- Need for improvement in education facilities.
- Lack of access to the internet
- Lack of early childhood development facilities
- High unemployment levels

### Key Transportation Issues

- Road maintenance is required along the R63 and R388
- Pedestrian safety along corridors.
- Public transportation such as bus / taxi is not affordable to residents.
- The potential for alternative means of transport such as bicycles are inadequately explored.

## 3.5 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION

Developing a vision for a Local Municipality needs to be based on or ensured alignment to the visions from the various tiers above. The vision should take cognisance of the tiers of spatial representation where the

vision of the minor context should be taken direction from the vision of the larger context. The vision would aim to direct growth of its spatial area based on the strengths of the area as well as aspiring to positively impact on the issues pertaining to the area.

The vision for the Ubuntu Local Municipality SDF has been developed in line with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework, Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework and well as the Pixley Ka Seme Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The vision statements for these above-mentioned plans as well as the vision for the SDF are highlighted below.

#### National Spatial Development Framework Vision, 2022

*“All Our People Living in Shared and Transformed Places in an Integrated, Inclusive, Sustainable and Competitive National Space Economy”.*

#### Provincial Spatial Development Framework Vision (Towards 2040)

*“Sustainable urban and rural spatial development based on a modern space economy supported by an integrated national and provincial infrastructure network and the responsible use of natural resources providing sustainable livelihoods for all”.*

#### Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework 2021

*“The Karoo Region, where innovation based on unique ecosystems, natural assets, cultural heritage, and traditional local knowledge is used to*



*build a sustainable future for local communities that will stand as a global testament to human ingenuity, adaptability, and resilience in arid regions.”*

**Pixley ka Seme District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) 2022**

*“By 2040 the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality will be equitable, responsible, and efficient District Municipality by building on the unique agriculture and tourism opportunities underlying the region, thereby unlocking equal and sustainable development opportunities for the future generations.”*

**Pixley ka Seme District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022-2027**

*“Create a prosperous, sustainable, and inclusive district that provides a high quality of life for all its residents”.*

**Pixley Ka Seme District Development Model (DDM)**

*‘A leading innovative region and global centre for renewable energy and space science which drives the knowledge, industry, tourism, agriculture, industrialization, mining and empowerment of local people using latest”.*

**Ubuntu Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2023/2024**

*“We, Ubuntu Municipality, are committed to ensure a better life for all”.*

**Ubuntu Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework**

***‘The Ubuntu Local Municipality is to become a municipality with a sustainable spatial structure and planning system with equitable and reliable services and socially beneficial land development which are balanced with the conservation of its natural resources to ensure better quality of life for all”.***



### 3.5.1 Objectives and Strategies

Strategic objectives define what the municipality wants to achieve in terms of its developmental agenda, and in line with achieving the spatial vision for

the local municipality. Below is an overview of the Objectives and Strategies developed for the Ubuntu local municipality in line with its spatial vision.

Table 5: Objectives and Strategies

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ensuring availability and acceptable level of basic infrastructure and service delivery in the municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for the necessary social amenities to serve the needs of locals;</li> <li>• The development of Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements;</li> <li>• Communication and connectivity – technological</li> <li>• Identify the strategic areas of opportunity that should be the focus areas for capital investment in engineering services infrastructure.</li> <li>• Develop smart strategies for the basic service delivery.</li> <li>• Prioritize areas of greatest need;</li> <li>• Link services and service supply networks to optimize efficiency;</li> <li>• Facilitation of integrated and inclusive planning.</li> <li>• A diverse level of services to suit affordability by users;</li> <li>• Planning and development to facilitate social integration;</li> <li>• Recognising and catering for a diverse range of social and economic affordability;</li> <li>• Environmentally friendly developments;</li> <li>• Achieve social integration;</li> <li>• Dispersed settlements to be linked to economic wellbeing.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENHANCE STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Capitalizing on existing transportation infrastructure and activities to strengthen the diversity of the local economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rejuvenation of settlements</li> <li>• Recycling and converting waste into something productive.</li> <li>• Reducing reliance on costly municipal services networks</li> <li>• Eliminate inequalities among and within communities.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved maintenance of existing infrastructure networks</li> <li>• Eradicate backlogs in water and sanitation, electricity, housing</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Creating efficient and integrated Human Settlement patterns and affordable housing in the Ubuntu Local Municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate and densify settlements where appropriate;</li> <li>• Identify land for new housing projects that are near the core areas, and with emphasis on improved linkages.</li> <li>• Promote the integration of sprawling settlements;</li> <li>• Promote FLISH/GAP and Social Housing projects.</li> <li>• Promote the employment of the Breaking New Ground principles in all new settlements as well as in the upgrading and renewal of existing settlements.</li> <li>• Prioritize, maintain, and upgrade strategic link routes.</li> <li>• Promote the formalisation of the informal settlements.</li> <li>• Prioritize access to Social Amenities to support community livelihoods.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENHANCING CONNECTIVITY:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Creating efficient and integrated Human Settlement patterns and affordable housing in the Ubuntu local municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify nodes and products that require linkages;</li> <li>• Identify and prioritize where the need is the greatest;</li> <li>• Maintenance and upgrading of the road network to allow for smart growth.</li> <li>• Provide access to tourist routes;</li> <li>• Strive towards a compact, dense, and diversified urban growth within the major towns which is well connected with a regional network of resilient rural areas.</li> <li>• Support diversification of economies, tourism, the knowledge economy, the green economy, and alternative energy – related enterprise development.</li> <li>• Manage demand and maintain, expand, and refocus the infrastructure network to enable and sustain bulk water supply and energy distribution.</li> <li>• Improved broadband connectivity through improving access to the internet for all communities</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LINKAGES AND ACCESS:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify nodes and products that require linkages;</li> </ul>



<p>Well-structured road, air, and rail network system to ease movement; to create efficient and effective links between nodes, and movement of goods and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and prioritize where the need is the greatest;</li> <li>• Maintenance and upgrading of the road network to allow for smart growth.</li> <li>• Provide access to tourist routes;</li> <li>• Promote land use and transportation integration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>LAND USE MANAGEMENT:</b></p> <p>An appropriate Land Use Management Systems in operation across the local Municipality; and security of access to land for development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote development through the reduction of red tapes in the municipality.</li> <li>• Support and implement a programme to review appropriate Zoning Scheme's for urban and rural areas in line with the direction of new legislation;</li> <li>• Promote integrated ward-based plans. Support Land Reform and Settlement upgrade initiatives by identifying areas of opportunities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENT:</b></p> <p>The sustainable management of the natural environmental assets and heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support and implement programmes that conform to the environmental legislation.</li> <li>• Promote the continuous good practise of commercial farming.</li> <li>• Identify and isolate the important and valuable natural assets in the LM.</li> <li>• Ensure the creation of a continuous ecological and open space system in the LM.</li> <li>• Promote the pro-active prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health, fire, and disaster risks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PROTECTING AND CONSERVING LOCAL RESOURCES:</b></p> <p>Managing and reducing natural and man-made disaster risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure integrated management and prioritisation of the LM's natural and man-made cultural landscape resources</li> <li>• Align investment and resources for coordinated environmental management projects.</li> <li>• To protect and conserve high potential agricultural land.</li> <li>• To delineate and protect areas that show the potential for mineral beneficiation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>Eradicate poverty, unemployment and integrating various areas to form a well-functioning space economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating an enabling environment that caters for Investment and income generation for the municipality.</li> <li>• Channel development into a system of nodes and corridors</li> <li>• Promote development in localised strategic areas where there can be focused effort for the provision of bulk services, transportation, and land use integration.</li> </ul>

- Uplift the skills base of communities to allow them to be able to earn a living.
- Investigate potential or enhance existing tourism opportunities.
- Advocating for rural/township economies.
- Promote the development of tourist infrastructure that will enhance tourism.
- Creating a municipality that promotes the development of a diversified and sustainable economy, promoting all the economic sectors in the municipality.
- Uplifting Victoria West as a Rural Service Centre to the neighbouring local municipalities, and provinces
- More investments to be placed on the Victoria West and Richmond

### 3.6 SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

Municipalities should use the Spatial Planning Categories as the foundation of spatial planning, the following considerations needs to be adhered to when developing local plans:

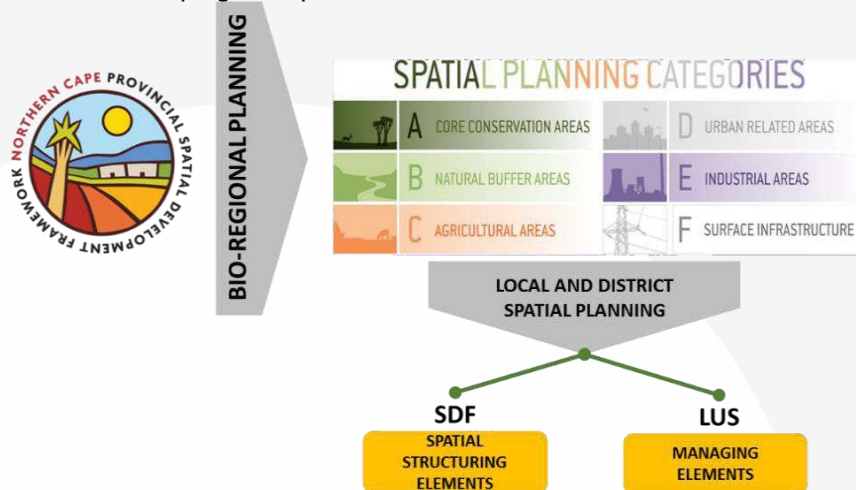


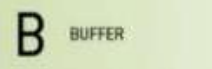




Diagram 1: Spatial Planning Category



Table 6: Spatial Planning Category (SPC)

SPC	Type of Development
 <b>A</b> CORE	Core SPCs, comprising formally protected natural areas including. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and associated activities (e.g., eco-tourism operations) and required support infrastructure.</li> </ul>

 	<p>These are areas where there is Endangered Vegetation, commonly called Sensitive Biodiversity Areas.</p> <p><b>CBA Optimal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing agricultural practices including arable agriculture;</li> <li>Eco-tourism, game farming , extensive livestock production is most suited;</li> <li>Conservation and associated activities;</li> <li>Extensive game farming and eco-tourism operations with strict control on environmental impacts and carrying capacities, where there is an overall gain;</li> <li>Extensive livestock production;</li> <li>High impact and other development options are not necessarily excluded, but if allowed, must not compromise ecological integrity;</li> <li>Urban open space systems; and</li> <li>Required support infrastructure for the above activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>ESA 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and associated activities.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extensive game farming and eco-tourism operations.</li> <li>Extensive livestock production.</li> <li>Urban open space systems.</li> <li>Low density rural residential, smallholdings or resorts or other developments where development design and overall development densities allow maintenance of ecological functioning.</li> </ul> <p><b>ESA 2</b></p> <p>Existing activities (e.g., arable agriculture) should be maintained, but where possible a transition to less intensive land uses or ecological restoration should be promoted/ favoured.</p>
 	<p><b>Extensive Agriculture</b></p> <p>Areas outside of Critical Biodiversity Areas should still be managed to improve their biodiversity and veld carrying capacity through rotational grazing methods.</p> <p><b>Intensive Agriculture Areas (I. A) Irrigation Farming Areas</b></p> <p>These include irrigation farming areas which are the most productive and have received the highest</p>

	<p>infrastructure investment. They should be protected from urban development to the greatest degree possible.</p> <p><b>Intensive Agricultural Areas (I. B) Dry land Farming Areas</b></p> <p>Although these areas have not received the high level of investment of irrigation farming areas, they still represent an important agricultural resource that should be strongly protected.</p>
 	<p>This includes the areas that are or will be used for urban related activities. All these areas should be included in a defined Urban Edge. These include the settlements of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victoria West</li> <li>• Loxton</li> <li>• Hutchinson</li> <li>• Richmond</li> </ul>

 	<p><b>Wind and solar energy generation (F.i)</b></p> <p>These include all wind and solar energy generation facilities. These facilities should be promoted to support the supply of electricity in the municipality and the provision of basic services to those in need. These projects are to be sensitively placed to not negatively impact on the surrounding urban, agricultural or natural environment.</p>
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### 3.7 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The “Strategic Framework” in relation to a Spatial Development Framework refers to the strategic background and guidelines which will underpin the development of the Spatial proposals. It aims to identify the strategic spatial focus of and the municipality. The development strategy includes meaningful target measures and objectives that help focus on the key efforts that implement the strategy.



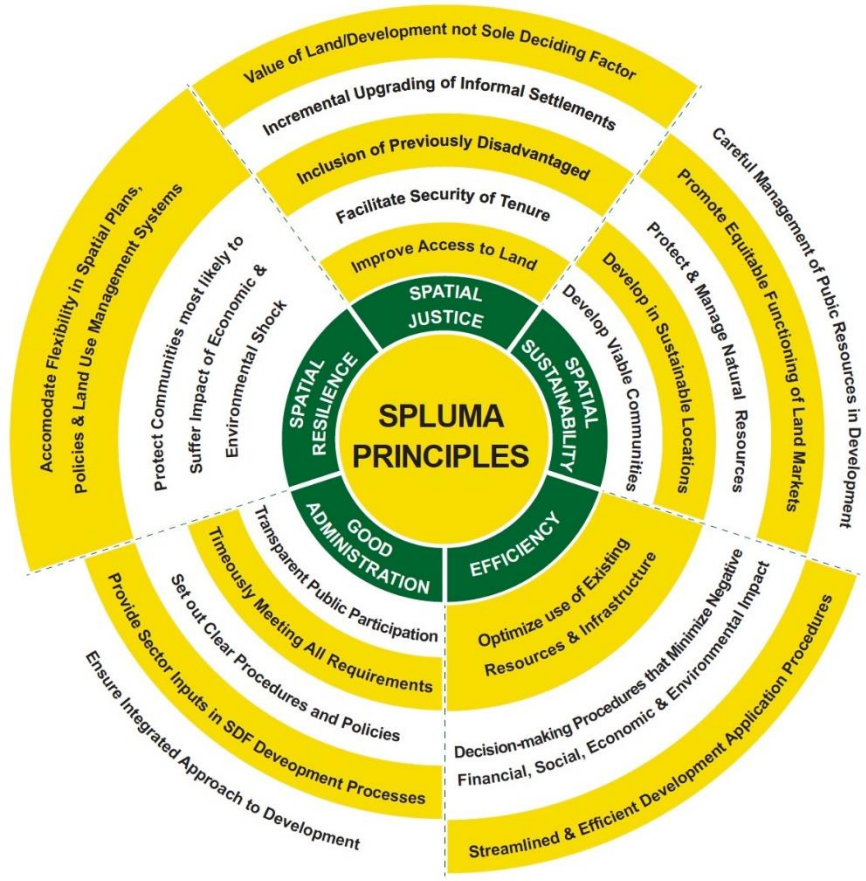


Diagram 2: SPLUMA

### 3.8 SPATIAL SCENARIOS

Development scenarios are an important phase of the SDF formulation process. Development scenarios are not predictions or roadmaps, they are constructed to give a particular point of view in the future as well as some

informed speculation about the crosscutting paths that might get us to that point. The power of scenarios lies in provoking a sense of “what might be a possibility as well as in combining probabilities” in ways that might not have previously thought of.

#### Preferred Scenario

The preferred scenario is based on a consolidation of various aspects of three (3) scenarios (Scenario 2, 3 and 4). It aims to look at managed growth to ensure that consideration is taken to sustainable development, as well as high-priority growth sectors which require urgent attention.

The aspects of the preferred growth scenario are as follows:

- Long term infrastructure projects aligning to the growth projections of the municipality.
- Focus on the natural environment for economic growth.
- Broad based government expenditure aimed at addressing social need in poverty-stricken areas;
- More tax revenue is generated – creating more scope for social investment in low growth areas.
- Addressing tourism potentials

### 3.9 GROWTH PROJECTIONS

In accordance with the IDP, as well as the official statistics available, the total population of the Ubuntu LM was at 18 601 in 2011, with an overall population growth of 1.6% between 2001 and 2011. The projection for the Ubuntu LM for 2016 is at 19 471 which indicated a population growth rate of 4,46% between 2011 and 2016.

For the projected analysis an average growth scenario of 4,46% was adopted. The projected growth for the Ubuntu Local Municipality in 2050 is estimated at 60 420 people. In addition, population projections by the CSIR (as stated in the NSDF) has been used to reaffirm the projections calculated using the above projection rates. The NSDF envisage a development shift from the west towards the east of South Africa and this could prevail growth projects experienced between 1996 and 2001.

### 3.10 REGIONAL CONCEPT PLAN

Spatial Planning within the Northern Cape is unique as each of the district's municipalities operates to serve its own community needs and, they are all fighting for the same resources.

However, all District Municipalities can achieve much more economic growth if they can collaborate to ensure that the cross cutting catalytic projects are implemented.

#### National Spatial Action Areas

The NSDF identifies areas of significant national risk and opportunity/potential. In sharp contrast to the centrifugal forces. The NSAA represent the;

- The most critical sub-national regions/areas for bringing about and/or catalysing national spatial transformation and economic transition at scale; and/or
- The most stressed sub-national regions/areas in terms of current, rising and anticipated national risks.

#### Agri hubs:

The Northern Cape followed an approach of nodes, agricultural zones, and linkages (e.g., agricultural routes and buffers areas around Agri Hubs / Parks) Nationally, the Agri Park Programme creates a system of linked nodes supported by surrounding production areas. Import and export node.

#### Priority Farmer Production Support Unit:

In agricultural production areas, these towns may feature Agri-Hubs or Farmer Production Support Units which should also focus on providing support to the beneficiaries of the land reform process.

The following sites as per the PKSDM RSDP have been suggested as a location for the Farmer Production Support Units:

- Victoria West

#### Industrial Development:

Role - Economic Focus and Opportunity: Agriculture (high intensity along Orange River), tourism (regional gateway), mining, industrial development, services sector; diversification opportunities in mineral products, vegetables, fruit, and grains; national development focus: part of the



Northwestern National Spatial Transformation and Transition Region in the Draft NSDF.

### Infrastructure: Communication and Technology Planning

Information and focus on planning documents regarding ICT vary greatly. This is an area that required further exploration and more coordinated planning across the region, with a focus on the role of ICT connectivity in supporting economic development as part of the programmatic approaches alluded to above. The sparse of, for example, cell towers as compared to the area surrounding the Region is an example of how communication technology is not well established in the Region and could be a 'quick win' in terms of economic infrastructure interventions.

The SKA site stands out in this theme as an example of a nationally and internationally significant project with little benefit and high impact on local communities and regional economic development.

### Economic Functional Regions

The National Development Plan calls for spatial targeting and highlights certain key space economy interventions that need further planning. Taking their cue from this plan, a process to delineate and analyse functional economic regions was done to determine the interrelationships of economic development trends between different towns and bigger growth centres. The approach will consider the functional economic relationships occurring across a contiguous space by analysing regional value chains, market trends, sector territories, economic clusters, and transportation flows amongst other aspects of the space economy.

### Corridors Development

Corridor development as a spatial structuring element, and a tool for economic growth, seeks to create functional linkages between areas of higher thresholds (levels of support) and economic potential, with those that have insufficient thresholds. This will enable areas that are poorly serviced to be linked to areas of opportunity and benefit with higher thresholds. As a result, the system of development corridors in the province are developed on the following fundamental aspects:

- Levels of Mobility;
- Levels of Access;
- Land use intensity and role in the spatial economy; and
- Functionality of the corridor.

### Agricultural Corridor

Agricultural zones have been proposed to protect and guide agricultural development along the orange river systems. Key objectives of this zone include:

- To maintain the productive capacity of agricultural activities by frugally managing water resources, protected against contamination, and prevented from becoming conduits for pollution.
- Sustainable water management strategies.
- Sustainable and Environmental sound fertilisation strategy.
- Integrated agricultural value chains.
- Integrated transport management system to commute workers, produce in and out of the province.

## Inter-Regional Corridor

### N10

The N10 corridor runs adjacent to the Ubuntu LM to the west, this corridor plays an important role by connecting the LM to towns such as Upington to the West and South to Hanover and Cradock.

### N8

A strong economic and administrative link existing between Kimberley and Bloemfontein. Further studies are required to investigate potential. Corridor development efforts are evident in Bloemfontein whereas Kimberley has still to improve and access future corridor development potential between the cities.

### N12

High corridor potential within the Ubuntu LM and is evident between Kimberley and Victoria West. Further studies are required to determine the economic potential. Corridor development potential along the Hopetown and Britstown area is also evident and needs to be consolidated through a corridor development strategy to strengthen the agriculture potential by enhancing the Agri-Parks.

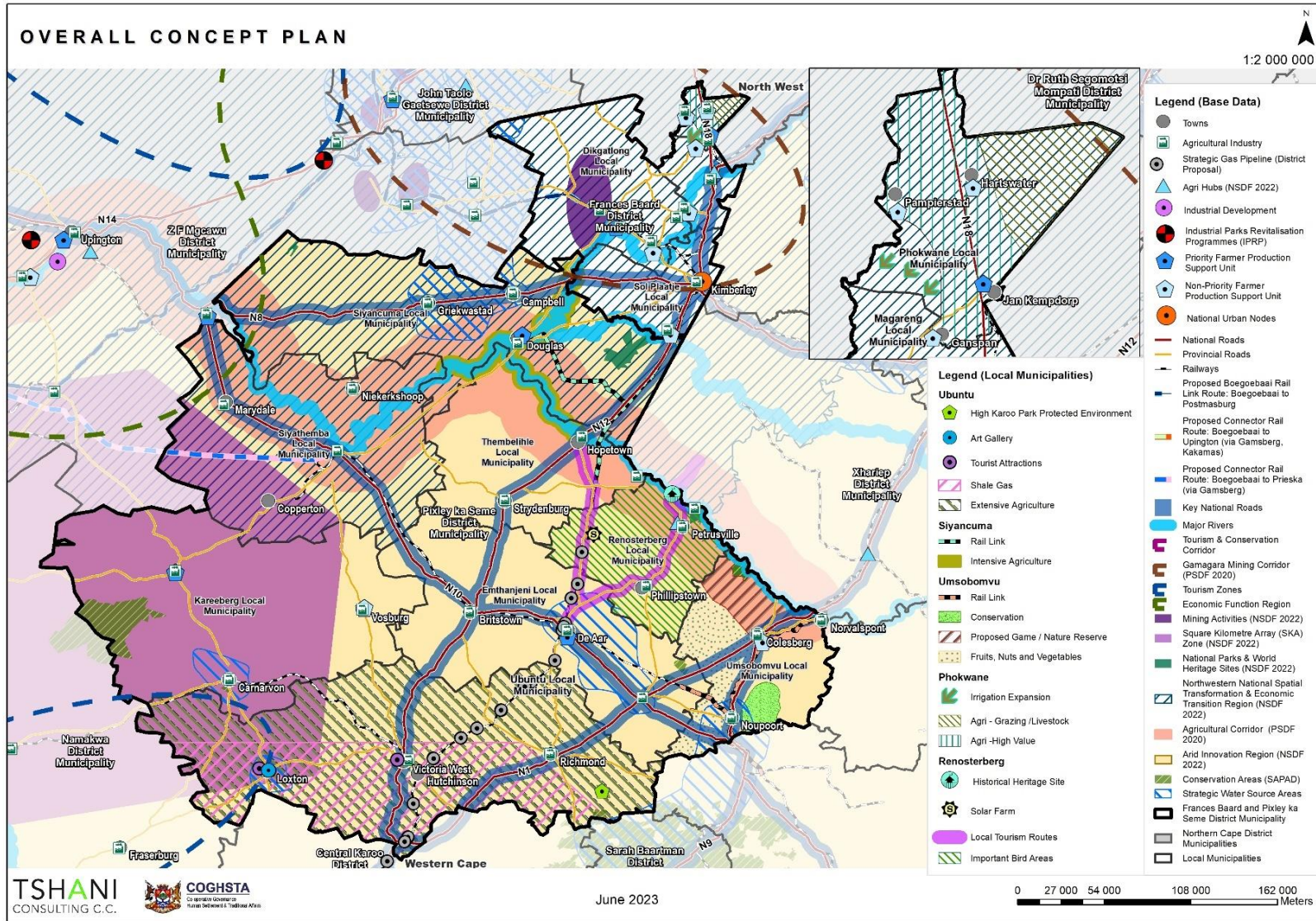
### N1

High corridor potential within the Ubuntu LM is evident between Bloemfontein and Richmond. Further studies are required to determine the economic potential. Corridor development potential along the Colesberg and Richmond area is also evident and needs to be consolidated through a

corridor development strategy to strengthen the agriculture potential by enhancing the Agri-Parks



Image 6: N1



Plan 3: Overall Concept Plan

### 3.11 CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Spatial Planning within the Northern Cape is unique as each of the municipalities that operate to serve its own community needs and, they are all fighting for the same resources.

However, all Municipalities can achieve much more economic growth if they can collaborate to ensure that the cross cutting catalytic projects are implemented.

The following have been identified within the Ubuntu LM:

- Movement
- Infrastructure
- Towns
- Economic Growth
- Agriculture
- Tourism



Image 7: N12



# SECTION D: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Development Framework of a town/city should direct and arrange the development activities and the built form in such a way that it can accommodate ideas and desires of people without compromising the natural environment and the way services are rendered. Therefore, the Spatial Development Framework should provide general direction to guide decision-making and action over a multi-year period aiming at the creation of integrated and habitable cities, towns, and rural areas.

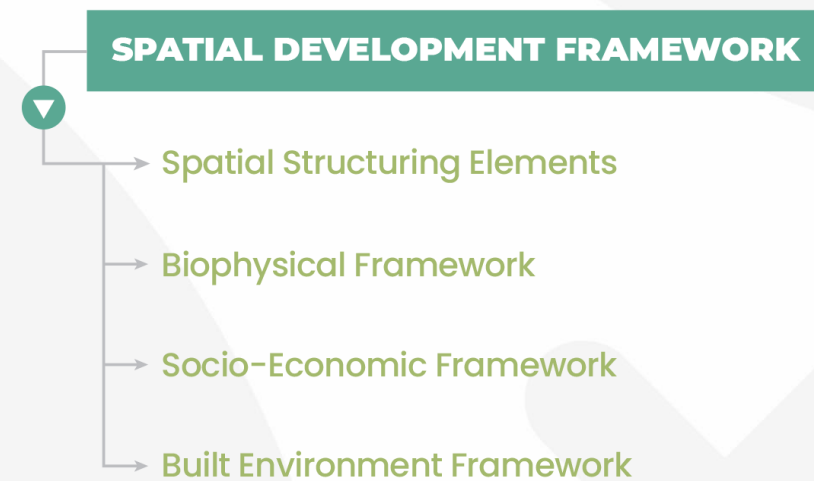
This section stems from the concept plan, and it aims to build on the concept plan and to identify Spatial proposals to facilitate growth. The proposals align to NSDF, PSDF, KRSDf, RDSP, DSDF etc.

To enhance the objectives of efficiency, sustainability, accessibility, integration, equality and good governance, the following strategies must be used in developing policies and processes:

- Adopting a growth management approach
- Understanding the city’s development context
- Utilising a city-wide approach to development
- Implement area-based development initiatives and interventions.
- Identify marketable opportunities.

- Providing development guidelines

The structure of the Spatial Development Framework will include the Spatial Structuring Elements and they will be aligned to the 3 SPLUMA Pillars and the Spatial Planning Categories.



The NCPSDF, 2020 recognises that the SPCs are not a blueprint for land-use classification, or a zoning scheme. The SPCs provide a framework to guide decision-making regarding land-use at all levels of planning, and they have been articulated in a spirit of creating and fostering an organised

process that enables people to work together to achieve sustainable development in a coherent manner. The designation of SPCs does not change existing zoning or land-use regulations or legislation. SPCs merely help to clarify and facilitate coherent decision-making that can lead to better zoning, laws, and regulations. The SPCs, furthermore, provide a framework in terms of which land-use decisions can be standardised throughout the

province. It is advisable that all zoning scheme regulations be aligned with the SPCs.

Diagram 2 below depicts the alignment of the SPLUMA Pillars to the Spatial Planning Categories.



<b>SPLUMA Pillars</b>	 <b>BIOPHYSICAL</b>	 <b>SOCIO ECONOMIC</b>	 <b>BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>
	Agriculture Land Transformation Climate Change Geology & Topography Biodiversity & Ecosystems Landscapes And Sense Of Place	Regional Space Economy Demographics & Social Conditions Cultural Heritage & Tourism Employment Local Economy & Business Key Economic Sectors Rural Development	Settlement Patterns Settlement Role, Hierarchy & Function Spatial Structure & Form Built Heritage  Land Use & Activity Patterns Infrastructure Transport & Movement Networks Housing
<b>Spatial Planning Categories</b>	<p><b>A Core</b></p> <p><b>B Buffer</b></p> <p><b>C Agricultural Areas</b></p> <p>A.a Statutory Protected Areas</p> <p>B.a Non-Statutory Conservation Areas</p> <p>B.b Ecological Corridors</p> <p>B.c Urban Green Areas</p> <p>C.a Extensive Agricultural Areas</p> <p>C.b Intensive Agricultural Areas</p>	<p><b>D Urban Related</b></p> <p>D.f Institutional Areas</p> <p>D.g Authority Areas</p> <p>D.i Business Areas</p> <p>D.j Service Related Business</p> <p>D.k Special Business</p> <p>D.l SMME Incubation</p> <p>D.m Mixed Use Development Areas</p> <p>D.q Resorts &amp; Tourism Related Areas</p>	<p><b>D Urban Related</b></p> <p>D.a Main Towns</p> <p>D.b Local Towns</p> <p>D.c Rural Settlements</p> <p>D.d Tribal Authority Settlements</p> <p>D.e Communal Settlements</p> <p>D.h Residential Areas</p> <p>D.n Cemeteries</p> <p>D.o Sports Fields &amp; Infrastructure</p> <p>D.p Airport &amp; Infrastructure</p> <p>D.r Farmsteads &amp; Outbuildings</p> <p><b>E INDUSTRIAL AREAS</b></p> <p>E.a Agricultural Industry</p> <p>E.b Industrial Development Zone</p> <p>E.c Light Industry</p> <p>E.d Heavy Industry</p> <p>E.e Extractive Industry</p> <p><b>F SURFACE INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS</b></p> <p>F.a National Roads</p> <p>F.b Main Roads</p> <p>F.c Minor Roads</p> <p>F.d Public Streets</p> <p>F.e Heavy Vehicle Overnight Facilities</p> <p>F.f Railway Lines</p> <p>F.g Power Lines</p> <p>F.h Telecommunication Infrastructure</p> <p>F.i Renewable Energy Structures</p> <p>F.j Dams &amp; Reservoirs</p> <p>F.k Canals</p> <p>F.l Sewerage Plants &amp; Refuse Areas</p> <p>F.m Mixed Use Development Areas</p>

Diagram 3: SPLUMA Pillars & SPCs

## 4.1 SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

Spatial Structuring Elements are defined key prominent features of the study area which the development of spatial proposals will be based on. They are embedded by the opportunities of the study area and help structure the focus of the spatial proposals.

### 4.1.1 Nodes

Nodes' is a term usually ascribed to cities, towns, and villages. It is accordingly proposed the term node is to be less prominent and less significant in future SDFs with the emphasis rather being placed on identifying "human settlement" where integrated programmes can be shared. Such settlement/s can be both rural and urban in nature and could serve to bridge diversity between these communities.



Image 8: Victoria West

Table 7: Nodes

Settlement	Estimated Population	NSDF (2022)	PSDF (2020)	DSDF (2022)	SPC Category	Recommended Term
Victoria West	8254	Rural Service Centre	Small Rural Service Centre	Rural Service Centre	Local Town	<b>Rural Service Centre</b>
Richmond	5122	Rural Service Centre	Rural Settlement	Rural Service Centre	Rural Settlement	<b>Rural Service Centre</b>
Loxton	1063		Rural Settlement	Settlement	Rural Settlements	<b>Settlement</b>
Hutchinson	367		Rural Settlement	Rural Service Centre	Rural Settlement	<b>Settlement</b>

### 4.1.2 Corridors

A “Development Corridor” is normally used to symbolise the area where important economic activities are to be encouraged along a particular route. There is often difficulty in stakeholder perceptions regarding the term ‘corridor’ and the purpose of such planning tool. It is proposed that the use of the term ‘transport route’ be adopted in future because it places emphasis on the transportation activity, which is critical for economic clusters to grow in both urban and rural environments;

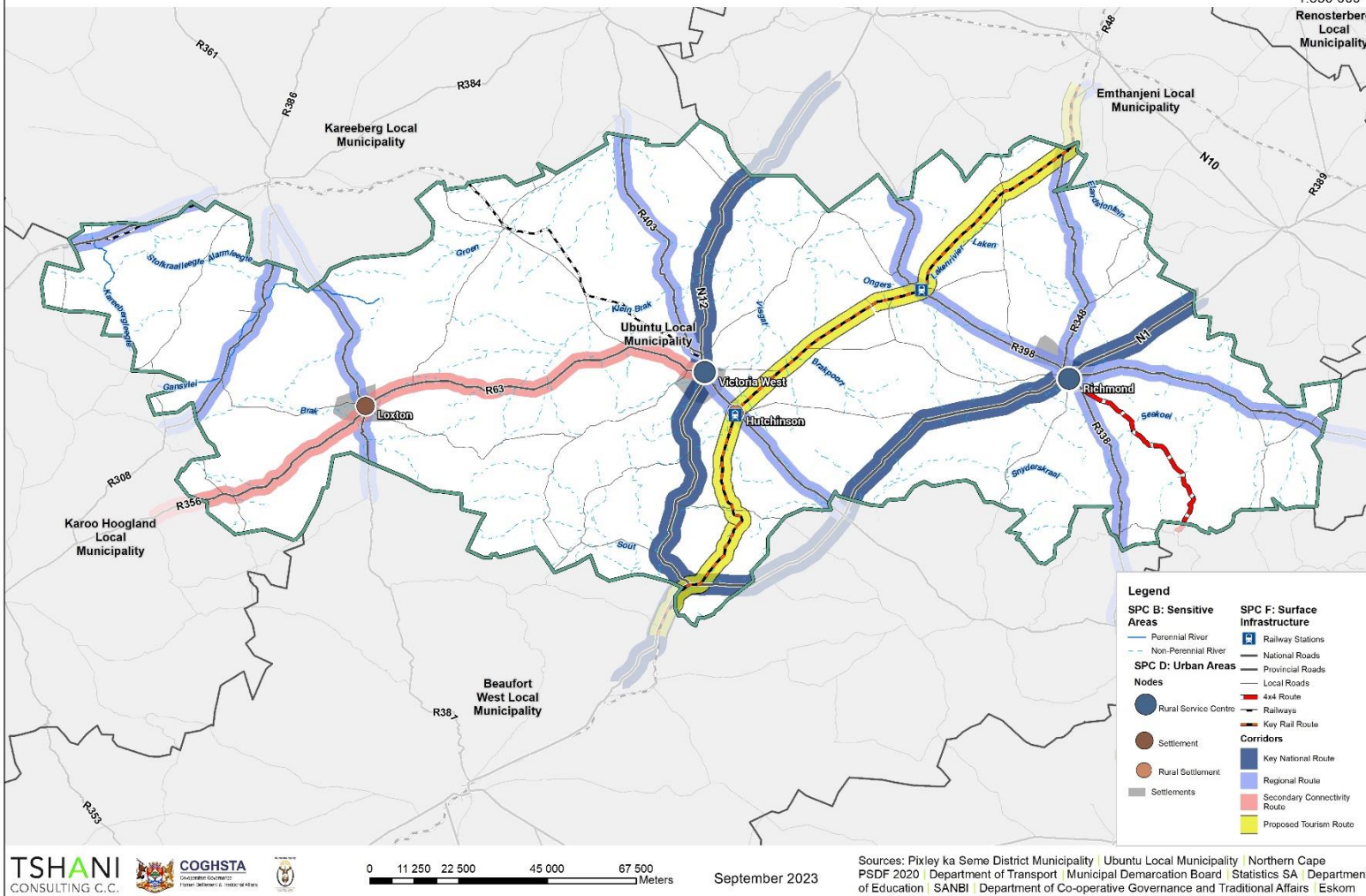
Table 8: Corridor Classification

Corridor	NSDF	PSDF	DSDF	Recommended Term
N12	National Development Corridor	Provincial route	National Road (Treasure Route)	<b>Key National Road</b>
N1	National Development Corridor	National Connectivity Route	National Road (Freight Corridor)	<b>Key National Road</b>
R63		Development Corridor	Provincial Road	<b>Secondary Connectivity Route</b>
R348		Main Road		<b>Regional Route</b>
Rail	Key Railway Route		Tourism Corridor	<b>Tourism Corridor</b>



Image 9: N12

**REVIEW OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**  
**NODES AND CORRIDORS PLAN**



Plan 5: Nodes & Corridors

### 4.1.3 Urban/ Settlement Edges

An urban edge can be defined as a planned boundary within the municipality with the sole purpose of containing physical development and sprawl and re-directing growth towards a more integrated, compact, and efficient urban form.

It is important to articulate the fact that urban edges if are not appropriately implemented can contribute to spatial disintegration and regional inequality. An urban edge does not mean that development cannot occur outside of the urban edge, but it does guide the level and intensity of development that should occur.

An urban edge, by virtue of its purpose should include only enough land to accommodate realistic growth expectations for the short term. An urban edge can always be expanded but once set and development is taking place, it is practically impossible to shrink the boundaries thereof.

### 4.1.4 Services Edge

The Services Edge is described as the area within which the Ubuntu LM can provide services within.

This is the space that is promoted for densification. Development within this zone serves to manage, direct, and limit urban expansion.

### 4.1.5 Transition Zone

The Transition Zone is described as the area between the Urban Services Edge and the Urban Edge. The area within the Transition Zone is where future expansion can occur in the coming years. This is envisaged within

the areas of Industrial activity, Agro processing, and at sometimes Residential and Commercial.


These land uses can be allowed for development provided that the land uses are in line with the spatial pattern and desired spatial form of the area.

Due to the spatial goal of increased densification within the Urban services edge, Infrastructure provision within the Transition Zone is to the responsibility of the developer.

## 4.2 BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK

The Biophysical Framework is broken down into 3 spheres as follows:

1. Environmental Framework
2. Climate Change
3. Agricultural Framework

 <b>BIOPHYSICAL</b>										
<b>SPLUMA Pillars</b>	Agriculture Land Transformation Climate Change Geology & Topography Biodiversity & Ecosystems Landscapes And Sense Of Place									
<b>Spatial Planning Categories</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="color: green; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">A</td> <td style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">Core</td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">A.a Statuory Protected Areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="color: green; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">B</td> <td style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">Buffer</td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">B.a Non-Statutory Conservation Areas B.b Ecological Corridors B.c Urban Green Areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="color: green; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">C</td> <td style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">Agricultural Areas</td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">C.a Extensive Agricultural Areas C.b Intensive Agricultural Areas</td> </tr> </table>	A	Core	A.a Statuory Protected Areas	B	Buffer	B.a Non-Statutory Conservation Areas B.b Ecological Corridors B.c Urban Green Areas	C	Agricultural Areas	C.a Extensive Agricultural Areas C.b Intensive Agricultural Areas
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B	Buffer	B.a Non-Statutory Conservation Areas B.b Ecological Corridors B.c Urban Green Areas								
C	Agricultural Areas	C.a Extensive Agricultural Areas C.b Intensive Agricultural Areas								

## SPC A: Core Conservation Area

SPC A areas constitute sites of high conservation importance including terrestrial land, aquatic systems (rivers, wetlands, and estuaries) and marine areas (beach or rocky headlands). Due to their highly irreplaceable status such areas should be protected from change or restored to their former level of ecological functioning. Such SPC A areas are a natural resource (capital) of international, national, and provincial significance.

The Environmental Framework plan below reflects buffer areas applicable to the conservation areas.

The following buffers have been provided as follows:

- Rivers – 32m normally and 50m for larger wide rivers
- Wetlands – 32m

### 4.2.1 Environmental Framework

There are three (3) different types of conservation areas that can be found within the Ubuntu LM area as seen on plan 6 below:

- River systems
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Threatened Eco-systems.

#### *River systems*

can be defined as the whole natural water system in a drainage basin. Rivers are an important feature of most landscapes, acting as the principal mechanism for the transport of weathered debris away from upland areas

and carrying it to lakes and seas, where much of the classic sediment is deposited. River systems can also be deposition, accumulating sediment within channels and on floodplains.

#### *Critical Biodiversity Areas*

Critical Biodiversity Areas are located along the perennial rivers and Dams running through the Ubuntu LM. There are also large parcels of CBA1's that needs to be excluded from agricultural potential land due to the conservancy of critical endangered species and grassland in the LM.

#### *Threatened Eco-systems.*

These are considered threatened if they are small or shrinking, if life-support systems like soil are being lost, or if crucial processes such as predator-prey relationships are being disrupted. Combining these measures gives an estimate of how likely the ecosystem is to collapse within the next 50 years.

## SPC B: Natural Buffer Areas

The SPC B areas serve to create appropriate buffer areas around or adjacent to SPC A areas that protect the later against consumptive or habitat-fragmenting land-use impacts. This will allow for the creation of a continuous network of natural resources areas throughout the province that maintain ecological processes and provide ecosystem services (e.g., benefits that people derive from ecosystems. In the Northern Cape, these include the provision of water, arable soil, disaster amelioration, recreational opportunities, etc.).

### Protection of Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are landscape elements or places which are vital to the long-term maintenance of biological diversity, soil, water, or other natural resources both on the site and in a regional context. They include wildlife habitat areas, steep slopes, wetlands, and prime agricultural lands. (Ndubisi et al, 1995). Environmentally sensitive areas are protected under the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003.

Ubuntu LM is faced with the pressures of balancing economic development with environmental protection and recognizes that uncontrolled development may lead to an irreversible loss of ESAs. Without an SEA, the municipality will use this exercise to identify these areas.

#### 4.2.2. Climate Change

The growing awareness of climate change and the crucial role played by the natural environment in providing the essential ecosystem goods and services upon which all life on earth depends is the context for this section.

##### Key Spatial Issues and Challenges:

- Higher temperatures, dryer conditions, increasing wind intensities and extreme events.
- Unconnected & fragmented biodiversity
- Negative impact on agricultural sector
- Threat/damage to infrastructure
- Negative impact on tourism

- Disaster risk – potential threat to human life (increased flood events and increased mountain/veld fires)

##### Proposals:

- Identify and establish new water sources to mitigate the impact of lower precipitation and promote water wise measures to restrict irresponsible water use.
- Promote reduction of carbon gas emission
- Promote and encourage green technology, solar power and wind energy use and implement a rebate strategy.
- Prioritise Conservation of Biodiversity Corridors that are most resilient to Climate Change

#### 4.2.3 Natural Landscape and Hydrology.

Good quality water and adequate water flow are required to sustain the growth of specific riverine ecosystems. Aquatic habitat is lost or degraded for any number of reasons; the biological integrity of the system will be adversely affected. Thus, habitat availability and diversity are important in supporting diverse biological communities and provides an indication of the current ecological integrity of an ecosystem.

##### Key Spatial Issues/ Challenges:

- Visually obtrusive structures erected on ridgelines and elevated landscapes detract from the natural rural landscapes.
- Pollution of the Orange River





#### 4.2.4. Agricultural Framework

Ubuntu is a Municipality in which agriculture is the key economic activity. A greater contribution can be made to the economy of the district and Province by this sector.

##### SPC C: Agricultural Areas

**The protection and appropriate use of high potential agricultural land is of critical importance for sustainable economic growth and food security.** High potential agricultural land near settlements is often subjected to non-agricultural development pressure, while negative social impacts associated with such settlements often have a significant detrimental impact on the production potential of such land. It is therefore imperative that the highest priority be given to the protection of high potential agricultural land and that measures be instituted to create and maintain circumstances conducive to sustainable agriculture.

Notwithstanding the importance of the agricultural sector in the economy, it is also the sector that potentially has the most prominent impact on the natural environment. It is therefore important that expansion of extensive agricultural activities be based in areas with the highest agricultural potential, whilst also assessing the impact of these activities on the environment, biodiversity, and ecosystems.

The agricultural sector in the Ubuntu LM hosts a diverse variety of activities that can be associated with specific character areas through the study area. These production areas relate to natural elements, including climate conditions, soil types and precipitation.

#### Key Spatial Issues and Challenges:

- Stock theft is a big challenge.
- Areas for the livestock farming are not in the best environmental condition.
- Illegal eviction of farm workers by commercial farmers
- Impact of climate change on agricultural production
- Decline in the agricultural sector and due to the dry environment.

**Production Support Units** will include Vanderkloof, Van Wyksvlei, Griekwastad, Douglas, Vosburg and Colesberg.

outreach and capacity building unit which provides primary production inputs, mechanisation support, extension services, storage facilities, and training to producers.

The Ubuntu LM is well located within the Pixley Ka Seme DM and is near other Farmer Production Support Units (FPSU's) which provide benefits for the distribution of value chains for the Ubuntu LM.

#### **Arid Innovation Region**

To plan, it is necessary to understand prevailing and anticipated change drivers and how they have and are expected to influence the development trajectory of farming in the arid areas. The following drives were identified:

- Climate and ecological change
- Agriculture's declining role in the rural economy in the arid areas
- Technological change

Opportunities has been summarised below:



### Socio – Economic

- Increased urban – rural linkages.
- Changing consumer trends (increased demand for sustainability produced food)
- Trust building, local development and increased social cohesion improves rural safety.

### Technological

- 4<sup>th</sup> IR technology suite, increased Agri-efficiency
- 4<sup>th</sup> IR technology, transformation of Agri-systems
- 4<sup>th</sup> IR technology, knowledge economy drives bottom-up innovation.
- Local energy production through renewable sources: solar, wind
- Smart water technologies

### Economic

- Tourism: Agri, Heritage and Tourism
- Desert economy: film location, concept of space
- Green economy transition: biodiversity, carbon markets, climate finance, demand for sustainable production.
- Enhancement of existing agricultural economies
- Exploration of new value chains
- Lifestyle farmers driving rural growth.

### Environmental

- Water technologies

- Smarter farms – bigger farms, co-managed lands, vertical & horizontal integration
- Game farming
- Adoption of ecological viable, alternative crops suited to drier climates & value.

### Political

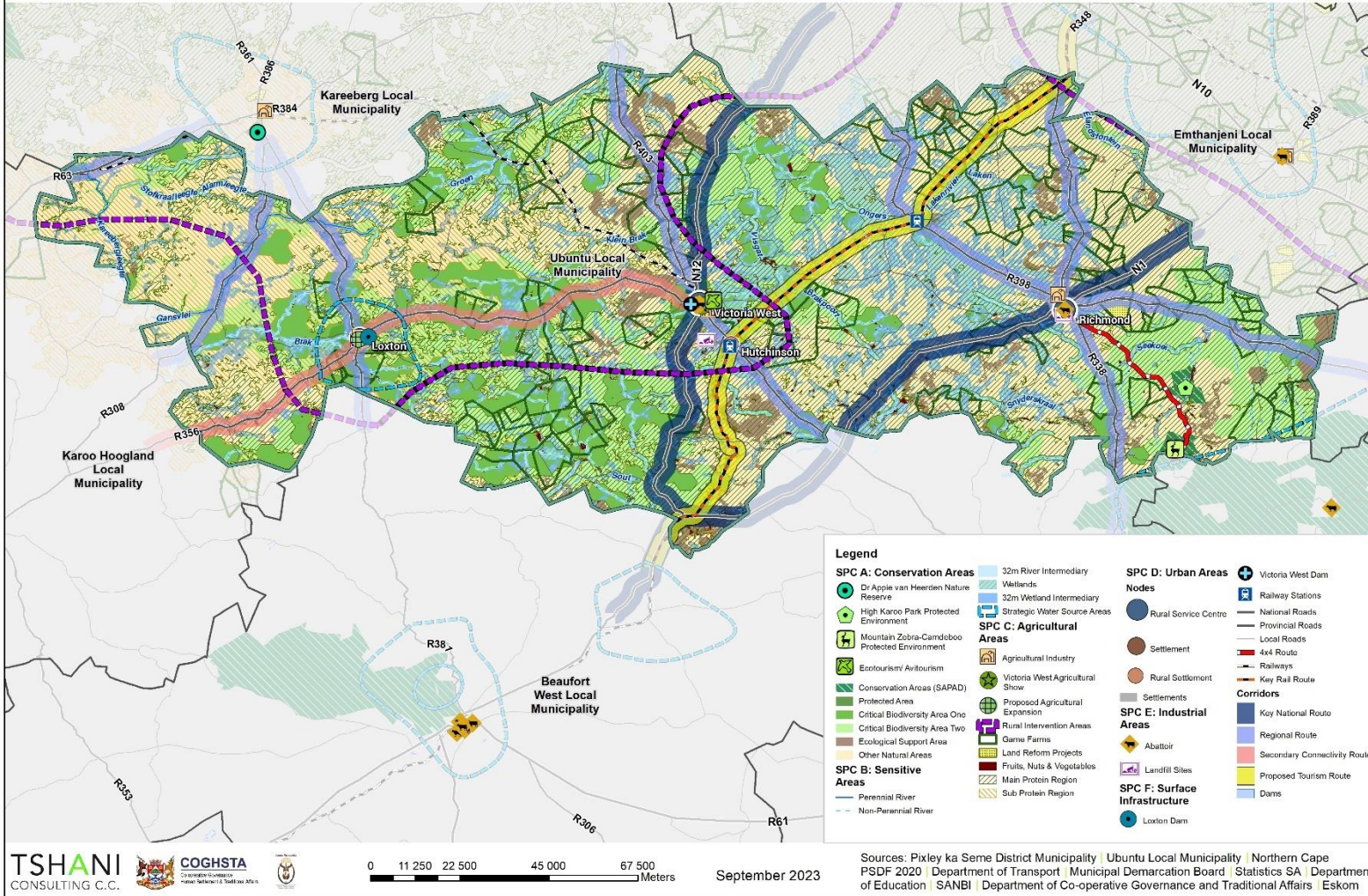
- Land reform models
- Smarter drought incentives
- Land tax incentives





**REVIEW OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**  
**BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN**


1:850 000



Plan 8: Bio-Physical Framework

### 4.3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

*The Socio-Economic Framework aims to address the social and economic issues pertaining to the Ubuntu LM.*

 <b>SOCIO ECONOMIC</b>	
<b>SPLUMA Pillars</b>	Regional Space Economy Demographics & Social Conditions Cultural Heritage & Tourism Employment Local Economy & Business Key Economic Sectors Rural Development
<b>Spatial Planning Categories</b>	<b>D Urban Related</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D.f Institutional Areas</li> <li>D.g Authority Areas</li> <li>D.i Business Areas</li> <li>D.j Service Related Business</li> <li>D.k Special Business</li> <li>D.l SMME Incubation</li> <li>D.m Mixed Use Development Areas</li> <li>D.q Resorts &amp; Tourism Related Areas</li> </ul>

The Socio-Economic Framework refers to the social and economic aspects that underpin the proposals for the Ubuntu LM. The following components form part of the Socio-Economic Framework:

The Socio-Economic Framework is broken down into 4 spheres as follows:

1. Economic Framework
2. Tourism Framework
3. Social Facilities Framework

#### 4.3.1. Economic Framework

The following section aims to unpack the Economic Framework underpinning Ubuntu LM and aims to highlight the areas of focus to lead to economic growth for the Ubuntu LM.

**Following the sectoral analysis and assessment of the Ubuntu LM economy, the following key sectors have been identified as future growth sectors:**

##### 4.3.1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the base of developing economies and is still regarded as an essential sector in South Africa as it is the sector that most people depend on for survival. Furthermore, the sector offers the best potential for poverty and inequality reduction, as it provides sources of productivity from which the most disadvantaged people working in the sector can benefit.

Livestock and game are the nucleus of farming activities in the Ubuntu Region. Irrigation is limited. Livestock farming mainly comprises of sheep, goat, and cattle. The main agricultural products are wool for the export market and meat for the local market.

Biltong and hunting are the major products of game farming. Game biltong is produced at and exported from a factory in Victoria West. Game largely consists of springbuck, blesbok, Gemsbuck (Oryx) reedbuck, blue wildebeest, and black wildebeest.

The growth in agriculture, particularly in high-value supply chains results in improved wages and more employment is generated for urban and rural dwellers through agriculture's forward linkages with the manufacturing industries.

Therefore, Ubuntu LM should focus on linking with other Agricultural Industries within the district and thereafter will result in the following: improving compositeness in agricultural products which in turn results in agricultural growth, improving market development for all agricultural produce, increasing value addition, increasing market research, crafting policies which are inclusive and increasing investment from both the public and the private sector in the agricultural sector. If well implemented, all these will create a conducive environment where agriculture will flourish and grow.

#### 4.3.1.2 Manufacturing

The highest concentration of manufacturing activities is located within the Ubuntu LM in Victoria West and Richmond. The two most prominent manufacturing firms in these towns are meat abattoirs which contribute significantly to the economy and production for the local citizens in the municipal area.

The manufacturing sector has established linkages with the agricultural and construction sectors. However, most of these are small-scale and need to

be expanded on. The following linkages could be linked to the manufacturing sector:

- Linkage to the agricultural sector
- Utilities sector
- Transport and communications sector

#### 4.3.1.3 Electricity

Investor confidence and economic development are significantly influenced by electrical infrastructure. In terms of power generation and the availability of liquid fuels, the NDP suggests a variety of alternative energy sources. A crucial step towards releasing the hidden economic potential of the manufacturing and agricultural sectors as well as improving the profitability of current and future high impact projects is the expansion of the electrical infrastructure and its capacity.

##### Key interventions:

- To maintain electrical infrastructure.
- Refurbishment of Minisubs.
- Replacement of streetlight furniture and lights to solar; and
- General electrical maintenance on the existing electrical infrastructure.
- Prepare an Electricity Master Plan.
- Connection of Households of new developments.
- Upgrade Electrical Network.
- Upgrade electrical bulk supply network.

#### 4.3.1.4 Trade

The Ubuntu Local Municipality is a large producer of agricultural products. The local municipality also offers several tourist attractions and activities, more especially in the Victoria West, Richmond, and Loxton towns.

There is ample Retail and Wholesale Trade activities throughout the Ubuntu LM with community shopping facilities, trade of small-scale agricultural produce, art galleries and crafts for the tourism markets spread throughout the municipal area. Furthermore, with the refurbishment of Victoria West Airport, this offers future opportunities to export trade.

#### 4.3.1.5 Transport

The Ubuntu LM is strategically located between the Western, Eastern Cape and Johannesburg provinces providing good access to the other municipalities and towards the Pixley Ka Seme district itself.

Roads leading to businesses and tourism activities need upgrades and ongoing maintenance throughout the municipal area. According to Pixley Ka Seme DM SDF (2020) Road signage improvements are required to support the proposed tourism links and tourism attractions. Road maintenance is required along the R63 and R388 (towards De Aar).

The N1 and N12 play an important role in the movement of people, goods, and services in and out of the municipality.

#### 4.3.1.6 Reduction of Red tape

Reducing Red Tape is all about using a wide range of specific tools that promote service delivery excellence. There are three main determinants of customer service excellence - people, processes, and technology. They should be viewed as overlapping circles with the so-called 'sweet spot of service quality' being achieved when the three operate in harmony with the customer's preferred method of doing business. Source: Guidelines for reducing municipal red tape, 2013

To effectively reduce Red Tape, it is important to follow a well-organised and managed process, which involves the following stages:

1. Identify what the critical Red Tape problems are facing businesses in the area, and which fall within the control of the municipality, by either conducting a survey or holding a workshop.
2. Design a participative and consultative process that involves both businesses and municipal officials involved in, knowledgeable about and affected by the Red Tape issue.
3. Begin by identifying the various causes of the Red Tape problem (using the Fish Bone diagram).

Develop a Red Tape Action Plan, which includes identifying practical ideas and solutions to address each of the causes and identifying a Red Tape Champion to take responsibility for taking forward and ensuring the Action Plan is implemented.



#### 4.3.1.7 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development (LED) is an approach towards economic development that encourages local people to work together to achieve sustainable economic growth and development. It is aimed at bringing economic benefit and improved quality of life for all residents within the municipal area. Among other factors, LED seeks to achieve the following:

- Poverty alleviation;
- Improving rural livelihoods;
- Broadening the rural economic base;
- Encouraging the growth of entrepreneurship;
- Encouraging sustainable economic development initiatives;
- Creating employment;
- Promoting innovation and skills development.

Within the municipality, various LED key focus areas are proposed, as part of this SDF. This is aimed at promoting economic opportunities in the predominantly rural areas of the municipality, address the high dependency on social grants and promote a varied economic base among other factors. The following are key industries for exploration within the municipality to promote LED:

#### 4.3.1.8 Informal Trading

Informal trading is as much a part of the past, present, and future of the Ubuntu LM as are other forms of economic activity. It contributes towards job creation and thereby helps in the absorption of many who would otherwise be economically idle. As with the formal economy, it helps in the

alleviation of poverty, the indirect medium to long-term outcome of which includes reduced levels of petty crime and criminality.

Spatial development will focus on the gradual development of aesthetically inferior and poorly serviced demarcated informal trading spaces. Spatial planning requirements for the accommodation of informal trading shall apply to private property developers as well, especially if the new development displaces a present market, or has potential to attract the interest of informal traders in the long run.

The process of registering informal traders should become transparent, simple, and user-friendly. LED will coordinate an inter-departmental standing committee meeting which intended to sit on weekly basis an approval of trading process to compile a single, comprehensive form with sections that address all the requirements necessary to ensure that any informal trading licenses, certificates or permits that are issued are registered.

A basic site rental should be set by Ubuntu LM, then differentiate rentals for other levels should be determined accordingly. The methodology used to determine an amount of rental payable should consider, inter alia, the services and infrastructure available at the trading space allocated.

**Informal trading is proposed within the CBD of Petrusville and Philipstown** to promote LED and address poverty and generate rates for the municipality. This type of trading will also supply the basic needs to the surrounding small towns/settlements.

example of formalising Informal trader stalls shown below.



#### 4.3.1.6 Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME)

SMME developments are aimed at supporting the growth of small and medium enterprises through business management and financial skills development.

SMME developments present a wide spectrum of opportunities for developing entrepreneurs through the growth of innovative industries. SMME developments can be regarded as a critical developmental strategy to boost economic growth and development. The success of SMME developments, however, is heavily reliant on enabling policies, financial support and enabling environments from local spheres of government.

SMME developments drive economic growth and development in the following ways:

- Job creation;
- Exploration of innovative industries
- Curb employment;
- Address inequality;

- Some industries require low skill levels;
- Harness entrepreneurial skills.

#### 4.3.1.7 Rural Development

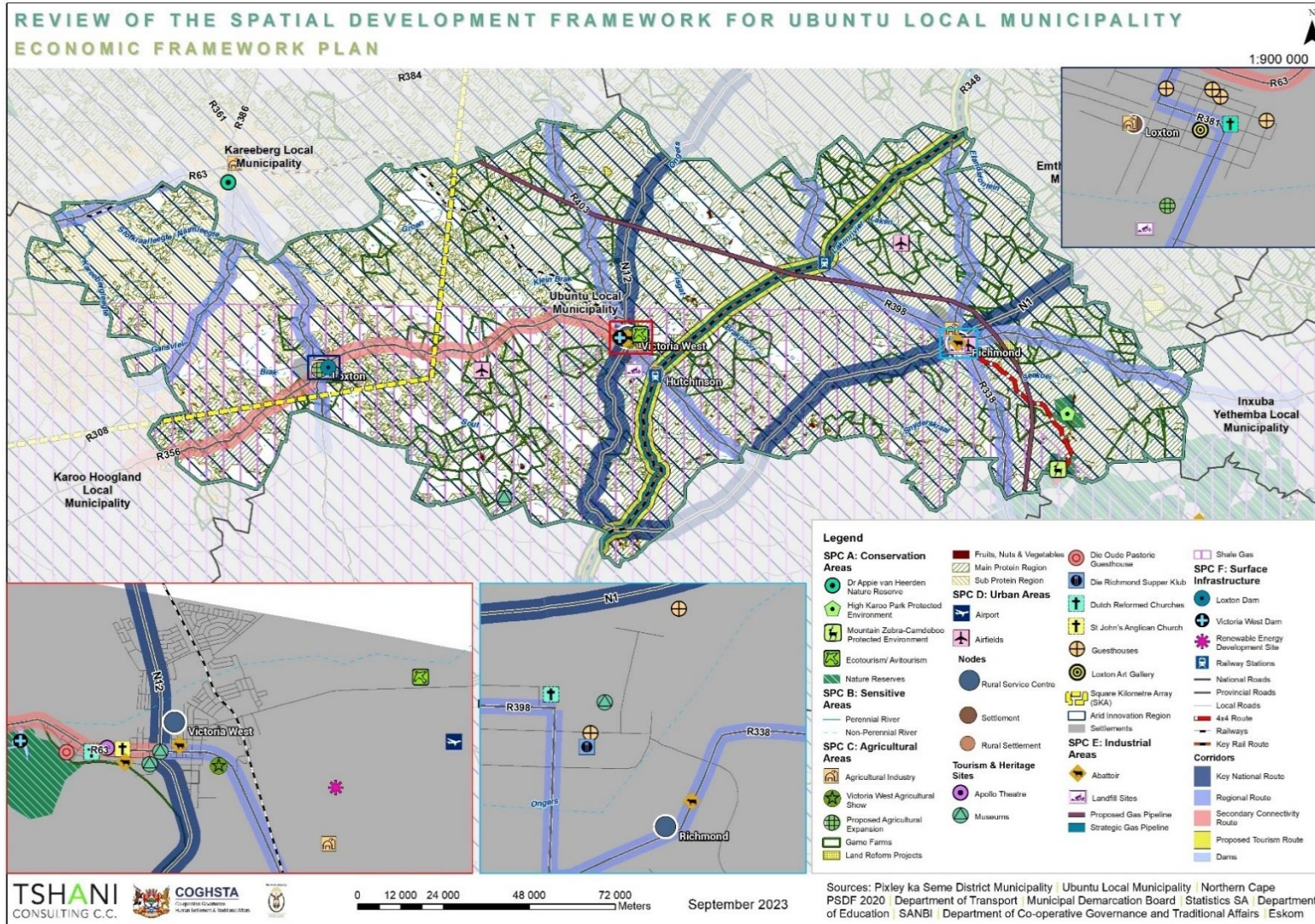
Rural development is about enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. It is a participatory process through which rural people learn over time, through their own experiences and initiatives, how to adapt their indigenous knowledge to their changing world.

Rural development can be achieved through self-help initiatives as well as through coordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation; through strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that benefits entire rural communities, and not only those involved in agriculture.

#### **Rural intervention areas:**

Rural Intervention Area 2: This Rural intervention area is located around the N12 and multiple regional route corridors which specifically supports the following development opportunities:

- Astronomy Corridor
- CASP Projects
- Unique Agricultural produce such as Karoo Lamb / Mutton value Chains
- Intensive Agriculture Development
- Tourism Development



Plan 9: Economic Framework

### 4.3.2 TOURISM

The Ubuntu LM has several tourist attractions within the Victoria West, Loxton and Richmond towns that range from tourism accommodation facilities, art galleries, adventure, and cultural tourism.

Following the assessment of Ubuntu, the following four sub-sectors were identified and prioritised:

**Leisure Tourism** – Leisure tourism is the leading sub-sector and thus receives strategic priority for development and implementation in the short term.

**Retail Tourism** – Ubuntu has exotic product including Karoo lamb, venison and game products, and unique Karoo crafts. This provides a good basis for Ubuntu to develop retail tourism over the medium term.

**MICE Tourism** – This is the fastest growing sector of the tourism market. Since two of the main towns in Ubuntu are strategically placed on main tourism routes (N1 and N12) make the area ideally placed for MICE tourism. It is suggested that the Municipality targets this sector for development over the long term.

**General Business Tourism** – This relates to individuals and groups travelling to do business. General business can include making sales and training. As the business hub for the area, Ubuntu is accessible for the general business tourist as two towns are situated on main tourist routes (N1 and N12) and an airfield is available. The Municipality should target general business tourism as a growth point over the long term.

### Promoting the Tourism Sector

The Ubuntu LM has been identified to promote various other opportunities such as:

- Development of tourism accommodation and other supporting infrastructure to increase tourism attractions within the region, especially along the N12 and N1 national roads (Victoria West and Richmond).
- Investigate opportunities for Overlanding facilities such as luxury camping and glamping options for tourists passing through the region (using game camps).
- Explore opportunities for local arts and cultural development within the small Karoo towns.
- Explore opportunities for stargazing, ecotourism, and Avi-tourism.

In addition, the SDF identifies a 4x4 Route from the Richmond town towards the High Karoo Park.

### Aviation in Support of Sustainable Tourism

You would be lucky to find any aerial activity in the rural areas. The airfields are mostly there in name but are used for driver training or are in the process of becoming a storage area. There are approximately 12 000 aircraft registered and these are active in both commercial and recreational arenas.

#### **Business opportunities:**

Having a useable airfield that is well maintained can become an economic hub and presents the following opportunities: -



- Easy access for emergency services and a medevac/airlift capability;
- Access for high end tourists with time and travel constraints;
- Development and expansion of the local economy;
- Additional income stream with fly-inns and airshows spaced throughout the year;
- Possible development of aviation related industries e.g., rapid transportation of specialised goods as well as local tourism operator services.

### Stargazing

The Karoo Highland Route is situated in the southern part of the Northern Cape in South Africa. The route covers the small Karoo towns of Nieuwoudtville, Calvinia, Williston, Sutherland, Fraserburg, Carnarvon, Loxton and Victoria West and forms the heart of the Great Karoo.

Many towns are now positioning themselves as niche destinations, based on tourist attractions as diverse as river rafting, Astro-tourism, palaeontology, literary tourism, mountains, and architecture. A major new step is now required, to identify the comparative advantages of different Karoo towns and subregions. The overview of Karoo tourists shows that they are generally middle-aged and elderly (the over-30 market), who like to experience new and authentic places.

### Avi-Tourism

According to the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality SDF, the Ubuntu LM is to explore further opportunities in the Tourism Sector. This therefore

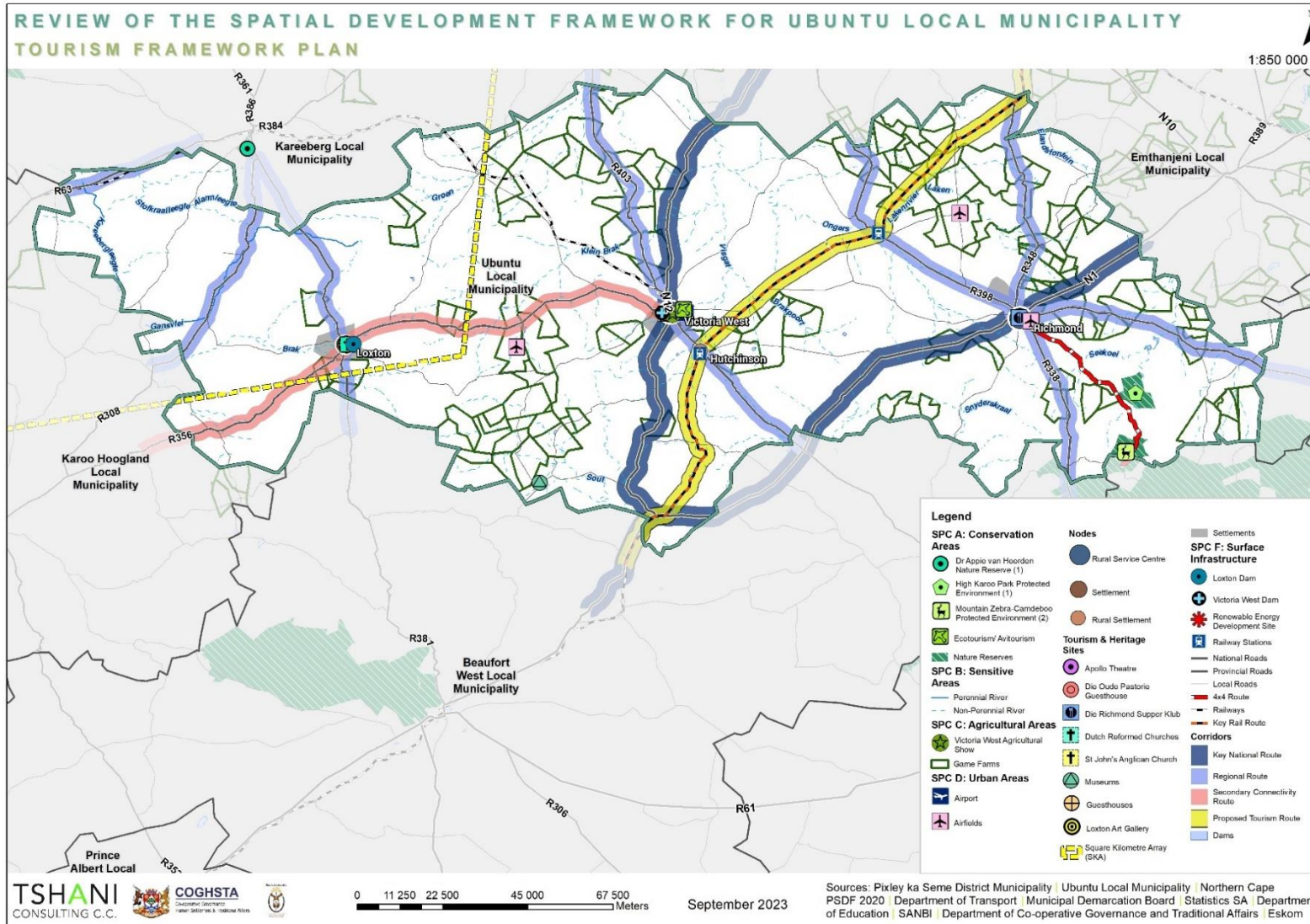
shows that the municipality has not explored Avi-tourism in any of the areas under the local municipality.

### Eco-Tourism

Ecotourism has been defined as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people”. The SDF identifies Victoria West town for eco-tourism opportunities, some of the advantages are listed below:

#### Advantages:

- Ecotourism and sustainable tourism can expand a country’s tourism offerings and help contribute to the economy.
- Sustainable tourism promotes tourism that has a low environmental impact and explores ways of sustaining future employment and business opportunities through tourism.
- The results of this kind of responsible tourism can include protecting an environment, direct investment into infrastructure in areas that attract tourists, as well as financial contributions to conservation efforts in areas.



Plan 10: Tourism Framework

### 4.3.3 Social Facilities

#### SPC D. Urban Related Areas

The section below indicates the number of social facilities within the municipality jurisdiction.

Table 9: Social Facilities

UBUNTU LM							
Year			2020	2024		2029	
Population			12354	14039		15432	
Planning Threshold	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements	Existing	Required	Shortfall/Oversupply	Required	Shortfall/Oversupply
Primary School	5km Radius	1000-7000 People	0	8	-8	8	-8
Secondary School	5km Radius	2500-12500 People	9	5	4	6	3
Library	8-10km Radius	20000-70000 People	3	3	0	3	0
Clinic	5km Radius	24000-70000 People	9	0	9	1	8
Hospital	30km Radius	300000-900000 People	3	0	3	0	0
Police Station	8km Radius	60000-100000 People	2	0	2	0	0
Post Office	5-10km Radius	10000-20000 People	3	0	3	0	0
Community Halls	10km Radius	10000-60000 People	1	1	0	2	-1

## 4.4. BUILT ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK

*“The man-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from buildings and parks or green space to neighbourhoods and cities that can often include their supporting infrastructure such as water supply or energy networks.”*

<b>BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>																																																																		
<b>SPLUMA Pillars</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Settlement Patterns Settlement Role, Hierarchy &amp; Function Spatial Structure &amp; Form Built Heritage</td> <td>Land Use &amp; Activity Patterns Infrastructure Transport &amp; Movement Networks Housing</td> </tr> </table>	Settlement Patterns Settlement Role, Hierarchy & Function Spatial Structure & Form Built Heritage	Land Use & Activity Patterns Infrastructure Transport & Movement Networks Housing																																																															
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### SPC D: Urban Related Areas

To ensure the sustainability of urban development it is important to achieve a balance between the conflicting interests of land-use planning. In this regard, a key objective of the PSDF is to promote rehabilitation of existing settlements and to ensure that any future developments are sustainable (i.e., Supportive of environmental integrity, human well-being, and economic efficiency). Standard town planning criteria applicable in the evaluation and assessment of development applications, building plan approval, change of land-use, etc. are still relevant and will not be replaced by this policy. These criteria relate to inter alia taking due cognisance of natural and/or unique resources and land and coastal elements, prevention of urban sprawl, preference for strengthening and densification of existing nodes, and taking into consideration the cumulative impact of development.

#### 4.4.1 Land Use Proposals

The SDF covers the total municipal area in the necessary detail to make proposals and to guide future decision making on development. It is however also necessary to have a closer look at the urban areas since they remain complex and key to any future development. The towns in the municipality are characterized by their isolation and inaccessibility. Distances between the towns are also vast. These towns have a low growth potential and in most cases are losing economic power, serviceability, and infrastructure strength.

The purpose of this section is establishing patterns and issues that affect development within each of the three (3) towns.

#### Structuring elements applicable to the Ubuntu LM spatial vision plans

Detailing the spatial structuring elements that will be included into each of the settlements and towns, where possible, realistic, and applicable to a specific area or community, including:

1. Urban Edge.
2. Central Business District (CBD)
3. Corridor Activity Street.
4. WWTW 1000m radius risk area.

#### 4.4.1.1 Urban Edge

The urban edge has been defined in such a way to calculate the need for land to accommodate the estimated need for housing provision until 2030. In considering the SPC's categories, it will be found that certain land uses, by their very nature, are acceptable for placement outside of the urban edge. Examples may include cemeteries, landfill sites, infrastructure, agriculture, agricultural industry, resorts, guesthouses, noxious uses such as abattoirs and mining areas, etc. These areas and the handling of these land uses can be found in the decision-making policies of each SPC.

#### Urban Edge Policies adopted for all communities.

The following policies are applicable to land within the demarcated Ubuntu LM Urban Edge:

1. The development categories that could be considered in a positive light within the Urban Edge, include the following:
  - a. Business
  - b. Cemetery
  - c. Holiday accommodation/ Resort
  - d. Industrial
  - e. Public open space
  - f. Residential
  - g. Education
  - h. Health
2. Development applications will be considered in accordance with the precise spatial vision plan and the relevant policy and legislation indicated per SPC. Any proposed change in land use and/or new development application is subject to the approval by the Municipality and must be undertaken within the policy and legislative framework of this SDF, Scheme Regulations, and all applicable legislation. The Planning Tribunal must implement the Spatial Vision Plans without exception, except where in accordance with SPLUMA, such an application can be motivated in accordance with site specific circumstances.
3. The Municipality may, at its own discretion, include a condition of approval that any proposed development project, both inside and outside the demarcated Urban Edge, must be undertaken as a Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI).
4. Any development within the borders of the Ubuntu LM (notwithstanding the Urban Edge location), must provide written

proof of the input and processes followed in accordance with NEMA, or any other relevant and applicable legislation, e.g., demarcation of flood lines and input from applicable authority.

5. Any development within the borders of the Ubuntu LM (notwithstanding the Urban Edge location), must provide proof of the future sustainability of services to the planned development. If necessary and to the discretion of the Local Authority, a professional input from a professional Engineering Firm could be requested by the Local Municipality with the submission of any application.

The following policies are applicable to land outside the demarcated Ubuntu LM urban edge:

1. Normal policy and standard application guidelines are applicable in respect of the rezoning of agricultural land and other land outside of the Urban Edge. The key objective of these guidelines and policy is to prevent fragmentation of high potential agricultural land. This is also a fundamental objective of bioregional planning, which recognises that the protection and appropriate management of high potential agricultural land are imperative for sustainable development.
2. To consider non-agricultural development to be undertaken on SPC C areas (Agricultural land), applicants must provide assurance that such a development would not fragment high potential agricultural land and that it would significantly support the over-arching objective of environmental sustainability. The proposed

development must, therefore, imply a direct, or indirect, positive impact on, for example, regional tourism, agriculture, agricultural industry environmental conservation and must positively influence all communities, as well as interested and affected parties. The inclusion of a 'No-Objection' letter from DAFF will also be imperative for decision making by the Planning Tribunal, notwithstanding the size and percentage of the development or application.

3. The Municipality may, at its own discretion, include a condition of approval that any proposed development project, both inside and outside the demarcated Urban Edge, must be undertaken as a Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI).
4. Any subdivision of agricultural land will be subject to approval under the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, Act 70 of 1970, from the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). Please note that some land units within the urban edge may also be listed as agricultural land at DAFF and will also be subject to their approval.
5. Any development within the borders of the Ubuntu LM (notwithstanding the Urban Edge location), must provide written proof of the input and processes followed in accordance with NEMA, or any other relevant and applicable legislation, e.g., demarcation of flood lines and input from applicable authority.
6. Any development within the borders of the Ubuntu LM (notwithstanding the Urban Edge location), must provide proof of the future sustainability of services to the planned development. If necessary and to the discretion of the Local Authority, a



professional input from a professional Engineering Firm could be requested by the Local Municipality with the submission of any application.

7. Any development outside of the Urban Edge must support sustainable development and the following mechanisms must be included:
  - a. Tourism related activities and agricultural farming areas are complimentary to one another and the inclusion and combination thereof outside of urban areas are supported.
  - b. Any rezoning of agricultural land will be subject to acquiring a letter of 'No-Objection' from DAFF, Transnet, Eskom, Civil Aviation Authority, SANRAL and DRPW (if applicable to a specific application), including any other affected and interested parties.
  - c. Applications which may be considered outside of the urban edge area:
    - i. Any secondary and consent use applications on the agricultural zonings of the relevant Land Use Management System of the Municipality.
    - ii. Rezoning from one agricultural zone to another.
    - iii. Developments in the following SPC categories at the discretion of the local and decision-making authority may be considered:
    - iv. SPC A, B & C
    - v. SPC D.n. ; D.p. & D.q.
    - vi. SPC E.d. & E.e

vii. SPC F and Special Zones

8. The facilitation of the establishment and management of SPC A and B areas (i.e., conservation areas, sensitive areas, ecological corridors, and rehabilitation areas) on farming areas to promote the bioregional planning approach.
9. Landscaping must be undertaken for any development proposal outside of the urban edge as a measure to maintain aesthetic integrity. These include:
  - a. Use of indigenous vegetation in landscaping and to break the harsh lines of erected buildings.
  - b. Retaining as much natural flora on the development site, i.e., minimal building footprint.
  - c. Where seen as necessary, earthworks, such as berms and mounds should be used to screen the development's visibility, especially from the R48.

**The following section should be in conjunction with the Map Booklet.**

#### *4.4.1.4 Richmond Land Use*

The town of Richmond is well located and is host to the certain necessary social amenities, however the landscape proposes various opportunities for expansion for the greater good of the municipal economy. The SDF spatial proposals are aimed at agricultural developments off Walker Street with warehouse/storage facilities next to the R388, furthermore, along Market Street and Paul Street was identified for residential formalization of informal settlements to enhance the human settlements criteria of the area.

Furthermore, spatial proposals of mixed-use developments, commercial and a Karoo based tourism facility along the N1 will aim to boost the economy and remain in line with the District's SDF vision for the Richmond town. The prime location of the N1 plays an important role for the retail and trade industry of the area. The SDF identifies Loop Street as the Activity Corridor Street and R388 as the CBD Precinct due to the activities taking place.

There are spatial proposals for businesses such as offices and formal facilities which will provide job creation for the citizens of the area. Tourism accommodation facilities which will form part of tourism enhancement attractions of the town.

There are transition zones present for future expansion of the social amenities and residential factors which will aim to uplift the Richmond town for economic growth. In terms of Bulk Infrastructure, the electricity lines are running from the N1 into the R388 throughout the town which will be required to have certain extensions future developments. In terms of water, the Richmond town consists of a water scheme over the entire town.

#### *4.4.1.5 Loxton Land Use*

According to the growth and development strategies set forth in the PSDF, Loxton is a settlement with Low Social Need / Low Development Potential. The Growth Management Strategy requires the enhancement of social needs in support of economic development. It is vitally important that the development potential of the settlements be maintained and should continue to grow, whilst the social needs of the residents be enhanced. The proposals

should focus on prioritising and accelerating the provision of basic services, social services infrastructure, and economic infrastructure.

The town of Loxton is situated along the R63 and is surrounded by extensive agricultural activities and social amenities which provide a significant economic growth to the municipality. The spatial proposals will aim to develop further agricultural plots near the existing agricultural activities along with an agricultural industry located in the same vicinity to achieve expansion and boost the agricultural sector of the area. The agricultural precinct is located around Oranje Street and Auret Street.

In terms of Bulk Infrastructure, the electricity lines are running on the R63 and into the town which will be required to have certain extensions future developments. In terms of water, the Loxton town consists of a Strategic Water Source and a water scheme over the entire town along with borehole sources.

#### *4.4.1.6 Hutchinson Land Use*

Hutchinson is a village and former railway junction and is located 12 kilometres south-east of Victoria West, on the Cape Town–Kimberley railway line.

Hutchinson is located on the southern end of the R63 route which plays a vital role in distribution of trade and retail services. The development of the spatial proposals aims to achieve diversity for this town with the influence of Mixed Use and Industrial proposals along the R63 to service the transportation corridor. The SDF identifies the R63 as an Activity Corridor Street.

The existing agricultural plot size is well located, and the SDF identifies further agricultural developments that are aimed to occur parallel to it to form unity and ease of workmanship whilst having a warehouse/storage adjacent to these developments to cater for distribution and maintenance within this specific area.

The SDF proposes residential expansion to the western end of the area which will incorporate with the educational and commercial proposals to accommodate the influx of people who will reside within this unique shaped town. In terms of Bulk Infrastructure, the electricity lines are running into the town and along the R63 which will be required to have certain extensions future developments. In terms of water, the Hutchinson town consists of a water scheme over the entire town along with borehole sources.

#### 4.4.1.7 Victoria West Land Use

According to the growth and development strategies set forth in the PSDF, Victoria West is a settlement with Low Social Need / High Development Potential. The Growth Management Strategy requires the enhancement of social needs in support of economic development. It is vitally important that the development potential of the settlements be maintained and should continue to grow, whilst the social needs of the residents be enhanced. The proposals should focus on prioritising and accelerating the provision of basic services, social services infrastructure, and economic infrastructure.

The area will also see the development of a Technikon and Smart Enabled Secondary School to stimulate the education levels of the local youth. The inland streets attract enough passing trade to provide viable opportunities for local business and community facilities to be developed within the

residential plots. There is provision for agricultural expansion with light industrial activities along the lower end of the R63 to boost the economic viability of the area.

The SDF identifies Residential developments in and around the town to cater for the future population growth. In terms of Bulk Infrastructure, the electricity lines are running near the N1 into the R63 throughout the town which will be required to have certain extensions future developments. In terms of water, the Victoria West town consists of a water scheme over the entire town along with a Reservoir and Borehole water sources.

#### 4.4.2 Human Settlements and Informality – Spatial Transformation

The Ubuntu LM, as with the Northern Cape Province and other provinces in South Africa, experience significant challenges with establishing sustainable human settlements. The need also exists to address the growing demand for housing and to redress the imbalances in the provision and spatial positioning of economic opportunities and social facilities and amenities.

*Table 10: Housing Backlog*

HOUSEHOLD BACKLOGS	2015
Victoria West	1500
Richmond	500
Loxton	150
Total	2150



#### 4.4.3 Sustainable Human Settlements

Housing demand for various sectors, location, and proposed densities (SPLUMA 21 (f)). The preparation of this framework will be entirely based on existing housing development strategies and/or inputs from the various officials within the municipality, based on institutional knowledge of housing needs within the municipality.

Achieving sustainable human settlements is one of the main spatial goals within an area such as Ubuntu LM which is characterised by settlement patterns that has encountered a high level of disintegration and fragmentation. In addition, settlements are not static, they respond to change and are continuously in the process of transformation. Housing takes into cognisance the densified areas and the rate at which they are being densified. This assists in planning for the future looking at the current growth projections.

The development of housing projects should be considerate of the future trajectory of Ubuntu LM and be cognisant of increased growth rates. The type of housing development will have a direct impact on land availability for future settlements or the expansion of the economic nodal areas.

#### SPC F: Surface Infrastructure

The focus of movement and transportation in the Ubuntu LM is on the interplay of viable public transportation with the appropriate pattern of land use and settlement development. It is clearly recognised that public transport functions best and most sustainably when it services a user population that resides at sufficient density within the catchments of the

transport services offered. Thus, it is emphasised that the theme encompasses the need to plan for public transportation services in tandem with planning for the transformation of inefficient spatial patterns of development over time.

#### 4.4.4 Cemeteries

Key Interventions:

- Ubuntu LM to review their IDPs to map and discuss existing and proposed cemeteries and Crematoria, identify the available land, as well as include future budgeting requirements in relation to acquisition and establishment.
- Ensure that Municipal Schemes have appropriate zones to support such development of such facilities including appropriate additional controls.
- Municipal planning staff engage with relevant business units regarding public focused developments to ensure that the location is optimal and sustainable.

Alternative methods for disposal of human remains need to be explored including impact on the natural environment and opportunities to develop innovative open spaces. The SDF proposes a crematorium in the municipality.

#### 4.4.5 Bulk Infrastructure

An effective, competitive, and responsive infrastructure network is imperative for ongoing economic development of the province and the local municipalities.

##### 4.4.5.1 Green Building Design

Green building is the practise of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource efficient throughout the building's life cycle. The Green buildings design may include:

- **Safeguarding water resources:** These may include rainwater harvesting for indoor use, minimising water use in buildings.
- **Minimising waste and maximising re-use:** usage of durable materials and generating less waste, demolition waste re-use.
- **Promoting health and well-being:** Incorporating natural light and views to ensure users comfort and enjoyment. Creating indoor temperatures through building design or management of systems
- **Energy saving:** Integrating renewable energy usage and low carbon technologies for building's supply energy needs.
- **Creating resilience and flexibility in structures:** Adapting to climate change and resilience against natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes. Designing spaces that are flexible and dynamic, anticipating their changes in use over time to avoid demolition and rebuilding.
- **Integration with surrounding environments:** Ensuring transport and distance to amenities are considered on design, encouraging

non-motorised transportation (NMT). Exploring information communication technologies to improve communication with the world around us.

##### 4.4.5.2 Green Infrastructure Technology

These are some of the proposed interventions to curb the gap of service delivery and infrastructure.

- Rainwater harvesting
- Stormwater harvesting
- Solid waste recycling
- Greywater reuse
- Solar panels

##### Proposals:

- Tanker dumping facility and inlet works to be constructed.
- Oxidation ponds to be relined.
- Fencing around the WWTW requires upgrading.

##### 4.4.5.3 Road

There are several important roads leading through the Ubuntu Local Municipality, of which the most important are:



- The N12 and N1 is the main movement route in the municipality.
- The R63 is also seen as the main movement route from Karoo Hoogland LM to Emthanjeni LM and this route joins the Eastern Cape to the Ubuntu Local Municipality

#### Key Spatial Issues/ Challenges:

- Underutilised passenger railway infrastructure
- Lack of strategic planning for activating development corridors through the municipality
- Impact of linear infrastructure (new roads) on biodiversity
- Gravel roads
- Lack of signage

#### Proposals:

- Upgrade of existing Roads
- Street Pat
- Align with the SA National Infrastructure Plan
- Upgrade the current airfield within Ubuntu LM.
- Promote improved overall public transport services, i.e., minibus taxis, buses, etc.

#### **4.4.5.5 Air**

Victoria West has a small airport, used only by light aircraft. Until the 1970s when they stopped operating piston engine airliners such as the Douglas DC-3, it was a refuelling stop for South African Airways between Cape Town and destinations to the north. By 1931, the Victoria West Airport was already established and was used by Imperial Airways as a stopover to Cape Town.

This led to the first of three of the modern air control towers built here; the other two were built in George and Cape Town. Shortly afterwards, a waiting room was built for passengers, and a new building was built in 1953. Large planes no longer land here, but small and private planes are still used. In February 1985, the agreement of 66 years between Victoria West and the Shell Oil Company to supply avgas came to an end.

The Victoria West airfield is currently under a proposed refurbishment development and the project is known as the “Victoria West Airport – Rehabilitation and Development” and further information of this proposal will be provided upon the municipality’s authority and as the project phasing is rolled out.

The Ubuntu LM has an advantage in terms of airport linkages towards the Beaufort West LM. The Beaufort West airport is 130 km away from the Victoria West airport which provides easy access to distribution of goods.

#### **Rehabilitation of the Victoria West Aerodrome FAVW**

The intention is to initially develop the FAVW into a Regional General Aviation Airport by rehabilitating the existing runways and existing building and offering numerous aviation services. Once the airport is up and running and is once again recognised with an increase in general flights, upgrade to accept scheduled flights from domestic airlines.

A General Aviation Airport is defined as an airport that offers all forms of aviation which include the following: -

- Pilot training



- Aviation training
- Chartered flights – personal and business transportation
- Aviation maintenance
- Hangars – short term and long-term rentals
- Fuelling
- Conference rooms
- Training facilities
- Storage facilities
- Emergency services
- Freight transportation services
- Recreation aviation – airshows and fly-inns
- Car rental facilities

Airshows and fly-inns are extremely popular events and bring tourist to the region. General aviation airports save on travel time when accessing businesses in regional areas.

#### 4.4.5.6 Rail

There are railway lines that are prevalent within the Ubuntu municipal landscape which acts as vital connectivity routes to the surrounding districts and provinces.

The railway lines identified were indicated entering from the Emthanjeni LM to the Ubuntu LM passing through Hutchinson Town and transversing into Beaufort West LM. The second Railway line entering from the Kareeberg LM into the Victoria West Town and connecting with Hutchinson Town, thereafter, linking to the Beaufort West LM.

There is a proposed tourism route situated along the railway line from Britstown passing Victoria West and entering the Beaufort West Local Municipality which will serve as vital importance for the future of the Ubuntu LM

#### 4.4.5.7 Electricity

The provision of energy is vital in a modern society. The availability of energy remains a serious resource challenge. ESKOM does not have the generation capacity to meet the rising energy demand resulting from the rapid economic growth in South Africa (DME-2008). Electricity fuels industry. Electrical railway transportation, telecommunications and determines among other aspects what cooking methods a household uses, how households warm themselves and what methods they use for lighting.

Eskom is interested in supplying dependable electricity to everyone and improve universal access. Electrification of communities has a positive trickle effect on socio-economic status of those communities. Providing electricity to small, remote communities for the first time creates schooling, jobs, social and economic upliftment, and advancement. Eskom sees **microgrids** as an opportunity to contribute to social upliftment.

The innovative employment of technology (Microgrids) results in the following benefits:

- Reduction of carbon emissions due to renewable energy being used.
- Local manufacture providing skills and economic upliftment.



- Enhanced reliability and resilience
- Reduced environmental impact.
- Power quality improvement
- Energy efficiency by loss reduction
  - Local Network congestion relief
- Energy access to remote communities / plants / facilities

#### 4.4.5.8 Renewable Energy Industry

The support of sustainable renewable energy projects, i.e., wind, solar and gas projects can become a key sector in the study area. The manufacturing and distribution of renewable energy components, such as wind turbines, can further promote this sector.

#### Renewable Energy Prospects:

With the price of electricity increasing over the past few years and negative impacts of load shedding, studies need to be undertaken to determine the prospects of Renewable energy to supplement the current supply of electricity.

The provision of alternative sources of energy has major financial implications which are connected to providing the required infrastructure and increasing accessibility. It also has environmental impacts that need to be taken into consideration, according to the following categories:

- Highly sensitive areas which may have potential for hydro and solar energy but have been classified as no go areas.
- Moderately sensitive areas that can be used for generating hydro and solar energy but will require environmental authorisation and may require certain establishing certain conditions to protect the natural environment.
- Locations that are already transformed and do not have major environmental implications that cannot be mitigated against.
- Upgrade the hydroelectrical power station at the Vanderkloof Dam.

#### 4.4.5.9 Solar Energy

Solar energy is an important source of renewable energy and includes techniques such as photovoltaic systems (PV), concentrated solar power and solar water heating. PV systems range from small, roof-top mounted or building-integrated systems with capacities from a few to several tens of kilowatts, to large utility-scale power stations of hundreds of megawatts. The technology can be easily installed on both rooftops (residential, commercial, and industrial) as well as on ground installations. The core criterion for viable PV systems is finding land that is available, meets the environmental impact assessment criteria and has a sufficiently high level of solar irradiation.

According to the electricity masterplan, this technology is now making significant strides into South African communities, it is still unaffordable for the ordinary South African because of its initial capital cost, especially regarding its energy storage.



The forecasts assume that no major government driven incentive programs are implemented during the forecast period, there are minimal ongoing cost reductions for PV systems, and the residential PV market remains impenetrable due to prohibitive PV technology costs.

The proposed Renewable Energy Development site within the Ubuntu LM will cater for Solar energy generation.

#### 4.4.5.10 Water

The poor water quality in the Northern Cape Province is of concern to the Department of Water and Sanitation, in particular poor water quality compliance and the lack of sufficient samples to verify safety of water at all points in the network. *Source: Blue Drop, 2022*

Other proposals include the following:

- Promote water wise measures by means of a dedicated campaign.
- Improving the water quality of the Orange River by ensuring

#### 4.4.5.8 Refuse Removal

A professional waste management strategy should adhere to the following principles as stipulated in the National waste management Strategy:

- Waste management planning should be addressed on an integrated manner;
- Waste should be minimized by the recycling process;
- Waste collection and transportation facilities to be managed; and
- The proper management of waste treatment and disposal.

These are some of the remedial interventions that can be employed:

- Implementation of a litter control programme for the municipality
- Possible Recycle strategies to be implemented.
- Development of partnerships with community-based Organisations & Non-Government

#### 4.4.5.9 Information & Communication Technology (ICT)

The spatial assessment indicated that the Ubuntu LM falls within a SKA Astronomy Zone (SKA, now referred to as SARAO). The SKA core site is located on the eastern border of the Ubuntu LM, and it has an extensive coverage which indicates the western portion of the municipal landscape being under an SKA Astronomy Zone.

The main project will be located about 80km northwest of the town of Carnarvon. Radio astronomers will use SKA to better understand the universe (stars, galaxies, magnetic fields, etc). Construction of the facility is to commence in 2016 (Phase 1) and 2019 – 2024 (Phase 2).

The Northern Cape Province was selected as an ideal location for this project due to low pollution density and relatively low presence of industrial activity.

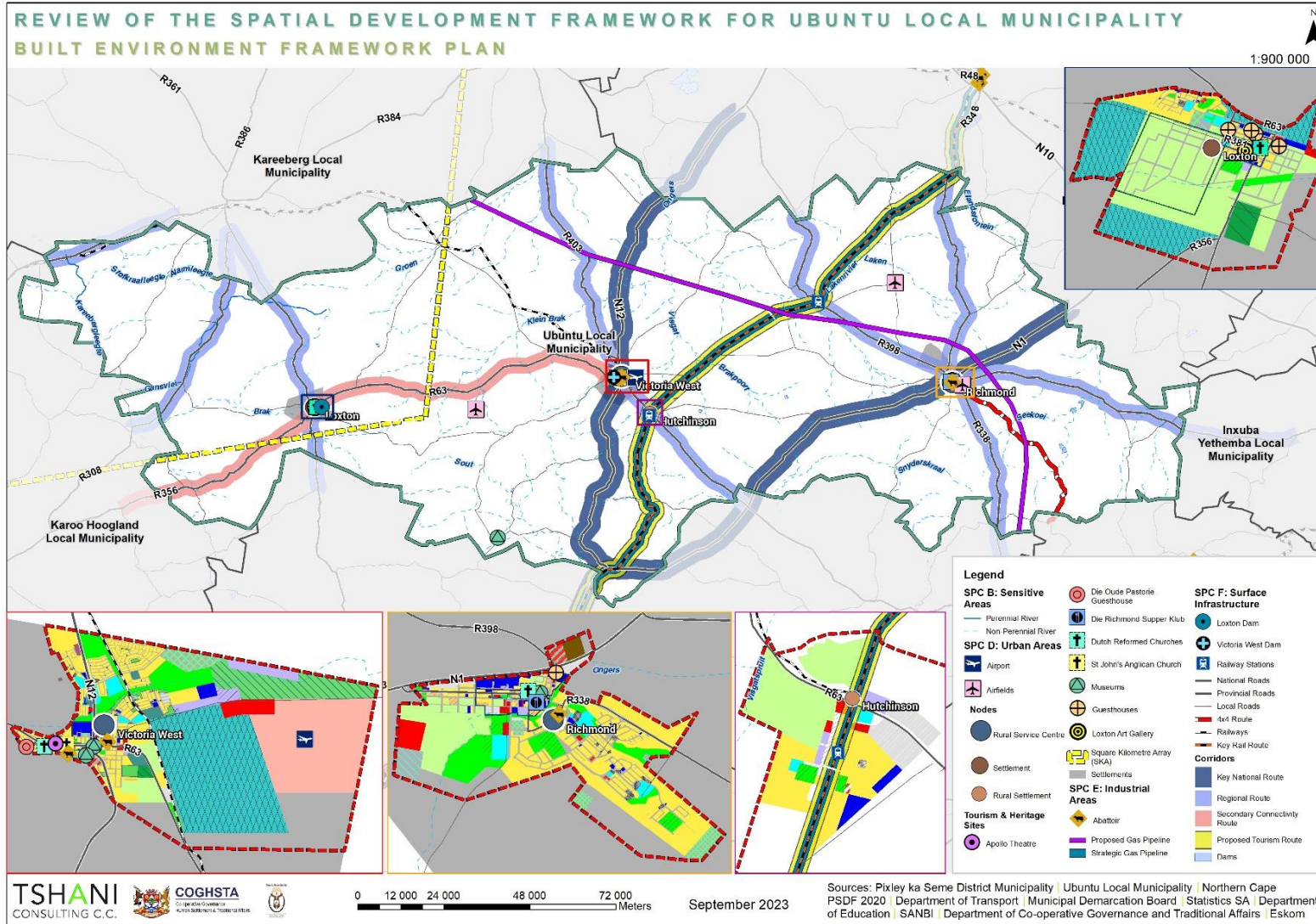
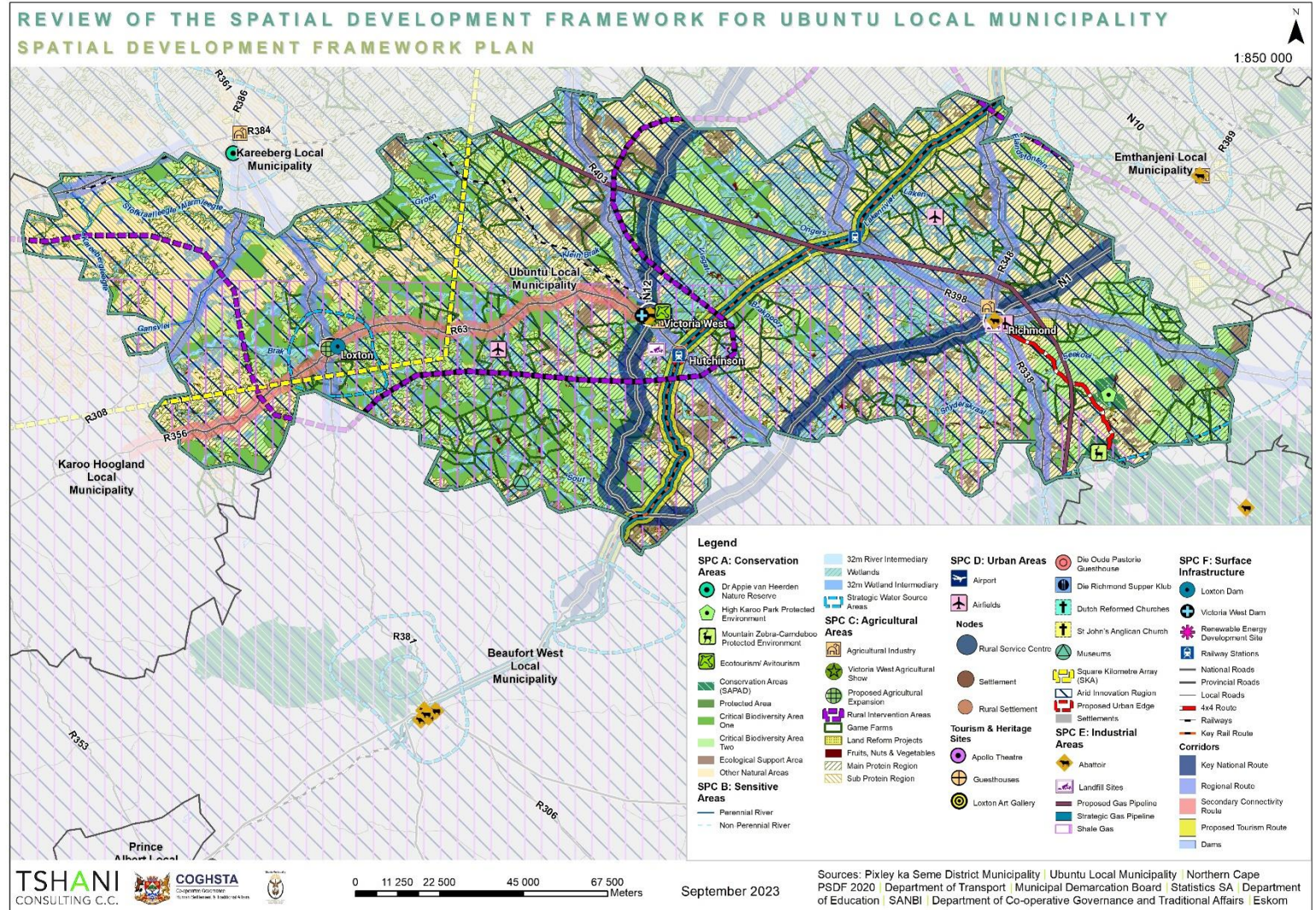


Table 11: Built Environmental Framework

**OVERALL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

*The overall Municipal Spatial Development Framework is an accumulation of all the identified frameworks; built environmental, socio-economic, and biophysical frameworks. These frameworks thus serve as basis for the future development trajectory of the municipality.*



Plan 11: Ubuntu LM Overall SDF



# SECTION E: LAND USE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

*“Bringing nature back to the city is a way to deal with urban sprawl. If cities feel a little more natural, people like to live there rather than moving out and dividing up another piece of land that shouldn’t be touched.” -Stone Gossard*

Land Use Management is the system of legal requirements and regulations that apply to land, to achieve desirable and harmonious development of the built environment. Land Use Guidelines and regulation of land includes Zoning Schemes and building Regulations.

## **Purpose of a land use management system:**

The purpose of a Land Use Management System is to promote coordinated and environmentally sustainable development. The following are of importance for LUMS:

- Address spatial inequality;
- Promote efficient land systems;
- To promote wall-to-wall planning;
- Promote development in previously disadvantaged areas;
- Preserve environmentally sensitive areas;
- Balance opportunity for human and economic development with requirements for biodiversity persistence

- Maintaining landscape connections (ecological corridors) that connect CBAs;
- Promote infrastructural improvement and efficient public transport systems.
- To preserve archaeological and historic heritage

**The Ubuntu LM has a Land Use Management Scheme, approved in 2022 which manages Land use within the municipal area and guides development restrictions, etc.**

**The scheme identifies the controls applicable to a particular zone. Certain zones aim to promote and allow for the reality of the vision and proposals as outlined in this SDF.**

# SECTION F: IMPLEMENTATION

## FRAMEWORK

As we are nearing the concluding stages of the Spatial Development Framework, there is a need to summarise where we have come from and how we have been led to this section.

The diagram below provides a summary of the narrative to the implementation plan, outlining the sequence of data and information to lead the municipality into realising the vision.



This section serves as the Project Identification and Implementation Plan section of the report. Based on the key development proposals identified in Spatial Proposals and the overall Spatial direction of all sectors of the local municipality.

The aim of this section is to develop a Capital Expenditure Framework in the form of a table which identifies projects in an orderly manner which align to the identified spatial vision.

*The Municipality should be guiding where investment should be taking place and not accepting projects just anywhere within the municipal space.*

There are certain sections of the report where we refer to project numbers, these are the numbers of the projects in the CEF table. This report thus, needs to be read with the table at most times.

### 6.1 COMPONENTS OF IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The Implementation Framework consist of the following components;



## 6.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS

### WHAT ARE THE PROJECTS BASED ON?

#### Theory

#### Alignment to NSDF

- The NSDF forms the basis of all spatial development frameworks.
- The Arid Innovation Region comprises the arid and sparsely populated western and southwestern central parts of the country. It has already and is set to be significantly affected by future climate change trends, notably (1) higher temperatures, (2) more very hot days, and (3) more erratic and less rainfall in large parts of the region.

#### PGDP

#### Driver 1: Economic Transformation, Growth and Development

The proposals presented in the ULM SDF which enforce Economic Transformation, Growth and Development are summarised as follows:

Table 12: Driver 1 Identified Projects

Project	Project number
Shale gas fracking	MP1, CP3, DALRRD2
Small scale subsistence farming	CP2
Expansion of wool production	SDF1
Revitalisation of the Vanderkloof Resort	SDF1
Revitalisation of the airfield	SDF8
To establish Hiking Trails, and provide access to key tourist attractions and resources (It is envisaged that overnight facilities, signage, and routes are to be developed	DALRRD 3
Forming Partnerships with the Commercial Farming Community to facilitate value-adding and job creation towards the Local Communities	DALRRD 7
To identify and target priority farms that could contribute to the key commodity value chains targeted	DALRRD 9

in the Pixley Ka Seme District (Strategical located land for Agriculture Purposes)	
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### Driver 2: Social Equity and Human Welfare

The proposals presented in the ULM SDF which enforce Social Equity and Human Welfare are summarised as follows:

Table 13: Driver 2 Identified Projects

Project	Project number
A renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre	CP1
Informal trading stalls	SDF15
Forming Partnerships with the Commercial Farming Community to facilitate value-adding and job creation towards the Local Communities	DALRRD 7

### Driver 3: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience

The proposals presented in the ULM SDF which enforce Environmental Sustainability and Resilience are summarised as follows:

Table 14: Driver 3 Identified Projects

Project	Project number
A renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre	CP1
Renewable energy strategy	SDF2
Air quality management plan	SDF10
Climate change policy	SDF16

### Driver 4: Accountable and effective Governance

The proposals presented in the ULM SDF which enforce Accountable and effective Governance are summarised as follows:

Table 15: Driver 4 Identified Projects

Project	Project number
Air quality management plan	SDF10
Development of an Informal Trade Policy	SDF11
Review of the Ubuntu LM LED And Incentives Plan	SDF12
Review of the Tourism Sector Plan	SDF13
Review of the Ubuntu Housing Sector Plan	SDF14

Climate change policy	SDF16
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### 6.3 SPATIAL VISION OF SDF

The second aspect to identify projects is through aiming to achieve the spatial vision through outlining projects that aim to realise the Spatial proposals developed through the previous phase.

The projects are further identified through the assessment of the spatial proposals which emanates from the spatial vision.

### 6.4 ASSESSMENT OF PREVIOUS SDF PROJECTS

The projects identified in the previous SDF has been assessed. The projects which have been implemented have been erased and the remaining projects have been assessed in terms of its likelihood to achieve the revised spatial vision of the LM and if they are still relevant, they have been incorporated – with an updated budget. And if not relevant, these have been removed / not considered.

### 6.5 DETAILED SPATIAL FOCUS OF THE LOCAL MUNICIPAL CEF

The SDF for the municipality aims to identify projects from a detailed direction to achieve the overall spatial vision. We use the major economic sectors identified in the Spatial Proposals to determine the municipals focus and direction:

## MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS



The table outlines the strategic direction of each of the major economic sectors of the MSDF. The project in the CEF that speaks to the respective Strategic Direction is also reflected.

Table 16: Spatial Focus of the Local Municipality

Sector	Sector Direction	Project No.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To further grow the agriculture sector to expand offering to export markets.</li> <li>To build to this sector in the form of Agri processing and Agri tourism</li> <li>Job creation through the Agri sector</li> </ul>	CP2, SDF1, DALRRD 2, DALRRD 3, DALRRD 5, DALRRD 7, DALRRD 8, DALRRD 9, DALRRD 10, DALRRD 13, DALRRD 14
, Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus to be placed on infrastructure (accommodation facilities, tourism</li> </ul>	

	<p>centres, etc), training (tours guides).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of tourism packages and marketing of the tourism industry.</li> <li>• Develop an integrated internet marketing of the tourism industry.</li> <li>• Encourage tourism-related development.</li> </ul>	SDF9, DALRRD3
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment strategy linked to incentive scheme to attract investment into the manufacturing sector.</li> <li>• Expansion of the agro-processing activities.</li> </ul>	MP1, CP3, SDF1



### 6.6.1 Mega Projects



Mega projects have specifically been identified as being major projects which have a provincial impact. These are projects which are expected to alter the nature of the Northern Cape.

The provincial Mega projects identified for the SDF or directly has an impact on the municipality are shown in the table below. The table also

## 6.6 HOW ARE THE PROJECTS CATEGORISED?

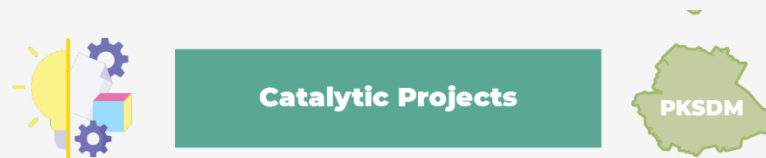
The projects are categorised in terms of Mega Projects, Catalytic projects, SDF specific projects, and Sector Department Plans. this is reflected in the diagram below:

shows projects that are defined as the mega projects in the Ubuntu local municipality:

Table 17: Mega Projects Identified Projects

Project	Project number
Shale Gas Fracking	MP1
Solar Energy Plant	MP2
Logistics Hub/ storage facilities for locally produced crops	MP3

### 9.6.2 Catalytic Projects



Catalytic projects have been extracted from the Provincial Spatial Development Framework and the Provincial Growth Development Plan

#### Proposed Catalytic Projects, (Pixley Ka Seme District Development Model, 2020)

Catalytic projects can be defined as those projects that when pursued, would have a significant positive impact on more than one area, community, sector and directly or indirectly improve the lives of the people within the

district. The identified catalytic projects are linked to specific drivers of change to illustrate how this plan could potentially support the provincial strategic and spatial vision.

Table 18: Catalytic Projects

Project	Project Number
A renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre	<b>CP1</b>
N1 and N12 road maintenance	<b>CP2</b>
Pixley Ka Seme (Renewable Energy SEZ)	<b>CP3</b>
SIP 15 Broadband Roll-out	<b>CP4</b>
New Industries in the manufacturing revolution	<b>CP5</b>
One Hectare One Household	<b>CP6</b>
A Renewable energy and gas energy business incubator	<b>CP7</b>

Promote small-scale subsistence farming	<b>CP8</b>
Shale Gas Fracking	<b>CP9</b>

### 6.6.3 SDF Proposed Projects



**SDF Specific Proposed Projects**



The projects reflected in the SDF aims to identify projects to the spatial proposals mentioned in the previous phase.

These projects speak to the key issues experienced in the municipality and aims to address the quality of life of communities, access to basic services (both basic infrastructure services, and socially) to create an enabling environment for investors to invest in the municipality.

The plan is a copy of the SDF plan highlighting the spatial proposals.

Projects include security of tenure, in-situ upgrades, or economic revitalization, and promoting sustainable environment and vibrant livelihoods etc. Interventions could be undertaken by both government and/or private partnerships, part of developer contributions.

### Biophysical

The following are the biophysical identified projects:

*Table 19: Biophysical identified Projects*

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Renewable energy strategy	Renewable energy	<b>SDF2</b>
IWMP	Development of an IWMP	<b>SDF 16</b>
Green corridor	Green corridor	<b>SDF17</b>
Rehabilitation of the wetlands	Rehabilitation of the wetlands	<b>SDF18</b>
Landfill Greening	Sustainable development within the landfills	<b>SDF 22</b>

### Agricultural

The following are the agricultural identified projects:

*Table 20: Agricultural Identified Projects*

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Expansion of wool production in Loxton	Promote Underutilised tourism potential areas	<b>SDF1</b>

## Economic

The following are the Economic identified projects:

Table 21: Economic Identified Projects

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Expansion of wool production in Loxton	Promote Underutilised tourism potential areas	<b>SDF1</b>
Refurbishment of the Airfield	Refurbishment of the current airfield in Victoria West	<b>SDF8</b>
Aircraft training school	Victoria West aircraft training school	<b>SDF 9</b>
Informal trading stands	Development of aesthetically inferior and poorly serviced demarcated informal trading spaces	<b>SDF15</b>

## Built Environment

The following are the built environment identified projects:

Table 22: Built Environment identified projects.

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Improving the local national and public roads	Truck Stop (Richmond)	<b>SDF7</b>
Providing community facilities	Secondary schools and Primary schools	<b>SDF3 SDF4</b>
Assessing housing backlogs	Township Establishment	<b>SDF14</b>

### 6.6.4 Sector Department Projects



#### Sector Department Projects



We have excluded projects sent to us by departments that refer to maintenance and refurbishment as these are quite department specific and the SDF aims to identify projects with spatial focus.

**Proposed Sector Department Projects are broken down into the following sections and provides a list of the projects planned for the municipality with an infographic showing the total estimated budget for the projects.**

Each sector is summarised for ease of reference whereby the total estimated spend of projects is reflected as well as the amount of money that is expected to be spent per year.

### Department Of Water and Sanitation

The following projects have been submitted by DWS. They outline **Seven projects** to be implemented in the next three years located within the Ubuntu Local Municipality.



Estimated Budget

**R 103,211,614**

The DPW projects identified with relevance to the SDF are as follows:

Table 23: Dept of Public Works identified Projects.

Project	Project number
Victoria West BWS	<b>DWS 1</b>
Richmond BWS	<b>DWS 2</b>
Victoria West WWTW	<b>DWS 3</b>
Victoria West AC pipe replacement	<b>DWS 4</b>

Loxton oxidation ponds lining	<b>DWS 5</b>
Richmond oxidation ponds lining	<b>DWS 6</b>
Hutchinson conservancy tank eradication and oxidation ponds construction	<b>DWS 7</b>

### COGHSTA

The following projects have been submitted by COGHSTA. They outline **five projects** to be implemented in the next three years located within the Ubuntu Local Municipality.



Estimated Budget

**R 34,599,450.80**

Table 24: COGHSTA identified projects.

Project	Project number
Ubuntu Loxton 51	COGSHTA 1
Ubuntu Victoria West 120	COGSHTA 2
Upgrading of pump station	COGSHTA 3
Ground water supply upgrades	COGSHTA 4

Sports facility upgrades	COGSHTA 5
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### Department Of Education

The following projects have been submitted by the Department of Education. They outline **twenty-six projects** to be implemented in the next three years located within the Ubuntu Local Municipality.



Northern Cape  
Department of Education

Estimated Budget

**R 201,854,228.21**

Table 25: DoE Identified Projects

Project	Project number
Victoria west new primary school	EDU 1
Victoria-wes intermediêre skool	EDU 2
Jj booyesen primêre skool	EDU 3
Victoria-wes gekombineerde skool	EDU 4
Van der waltspoort primêre skool	EDU 5
Victoria-wes gekombineerde skool	EDU 6
Ikhaya primary school	EDU 7

John rossouw primêre skool	EDU 8
Bennie groenewald primêre skool	EDU 9
Ikhaya primary school	EDU 10
Victoria-wes gekombineerde skool	EDU 11
Victoria-wes gekombineerde skool	EDU 12
Victoria-wes intermediêre skool	EDU 13
Bennie groenewald primêre skool	EDU 14
Dombietersfontein primêre skool	EDU 15
Hutchinson primêre skool	EDU 16
Ikhaya primary school	EDU 17
Jj booyesen primêre skool	EDU 18
Melton wold primêre skool	EDU 19
Van der waltspoort primêre skool	EDU 20



Victoria-wes gekombineerde skool	EDU 21
Victoria-wes gekombineerde skool	EDU 22
Victoria-wes intermediêre skool	EDU 23
Victoria-wes intermediêre skool	EDU 24
Hutchinson primêre skool	EDU 25
Pampoenpoort primêre skool	EDU 26

**Department Of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development**

The following projects have been submitted by the Department of Agriculture, land Reform and Rural Development. They outline **Fourteen Projects** to be implemented in the next three years located within the Ubuntu Local Municipality.



**agriculture, land reform & rural development**  
Department:  
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Estimated Budget

**R 153,562,500**

Table 26: DALLRD identified Projects.

Project	Project number
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Victoria West Land Tenure	DALRRD 1
Loxton Wool Project	DALRRD 2
To establish Hiking Trails, and provide access to key tourist attractions and resources (It is envisaged that overnight facilities, signage, and routes are to be developed	DALRRD 3
The construction of small-scale Renewable Energy Development Farms closes to the FPSU and other agro-processing plants towards the support of a consistent energy supply.	DALRRD 4
The development of animal drinking troughs in more remote areas to lessen the grazing pressure around existing drinking areas.	DALRRD 5
Development of Wi-Fi Towers close to main fibre networks to improve restricted access to the rural communities of the Pixley Ka Seme Region (limit the educational, capacity, skills, and Market access). Key towns include Vanwyksvlei, Vosburg, Loxton and Noupoot.	DALRRD 6



Forming Partnerships with the Commercial Farming Community to facilitate value-adding and job creation towards the Local Communities	DALRRD 7
Assess the current agricultural productivity of existing LRAD, PLAS, SLAG, and other DALRRD programs. The assessment should also consider the potential of the projects and their contribution to the DALRRD value chain.	DALRRD 8
To identify and target priority farms that could contribute to the key commodity value chains targeted in the Pixley Ka Seme District (Strategical located land for Agriculture Purposes)	DALRRD 9
Development of an Ostrich handling facility with a feedlot facility to improve the feed intake quality for the livestock at around Victoria West.	DALRRD 10
Construction of a Logistics services at Victoria West to support Logistics, cold storage), and packaging of local produce.	DALRRD 11
Development of retail facilities for the local market (trading stalls).	DALRRD 12

Development of Niche Products for example the Tankwa Goat production by taking into consideration the suitability and the demand for certain products and commodities (Further studies need to be completed to determine the feasibility of these projects).	DALRRD 13
Development of a Boma facility for game, on farms purchased by the Department.	DALRRD 14

### Department Of Treasury

The following projects have been submitted by the Department of Treasury. They outline **Four Projects** to be implemented in the next three years located within the Ubuntu Local Municipality.



Treasury  
Department of Treasury  
NORTHERN CAPE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Estimated Budget

**R 89,252,896.66**

Table 27: Department of Treasury Identified Projects

Project	Project number
Medical Equipment Maintenance/ Replacement	<b>DOH1</b>
Reseal Mr606 Richmond-WCB	<b>DOT1</b>
Van Der Waltsport Primere Skool-Electricity	<b>DOE20</b>
Pampoenpoort Primere Skool-Water	<b>DOE26</b>

## Sector Plans Which Need to Be Updated

The following is a list of the sector projects that need a review / update.

Project	Project number
Review of the Tourism Sector Plan	<b>SDF13</b>

### 6.6.5 How Projects Are Represented

Projects are represented in the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) Table.

### Why a Capital Expenditure Framework

Several tools exist to project the capital investment needs in space, against which the available resources can be matched, sequenced, and prioritised. This is informed by the leadership priorities of the respective councils.

### Preparing a Capital Expenditure Framework

This section refers to the preparation of a Capital Expenditure Framework supported by a Medium-Term Integrated Infrastructure Investment Framework (MTIIF).

### Why Undertake Spatial Integrated Infrastructure Investment Planning

- Resources are limited.
- Municipalities in the district need to understand the drivers of growth and respond with infrastructure to support growth and development – no more, no less.

- Planning is fragmented and regional scale issues are missed in local scale planning.
- The most appropriate funding mechanisms need to be selected to match the source of the demand, i.e., balance grant funding, municipal own sources (including borrowing), development charges and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- Costs vary in space and spatial planning decisions may have long-term consequences.
- There is a need to balance investment in what you have (asset renewal) versus creating new infrastructure to address backlogs. This can be described as catering for growth and the ability to operate and maintain infrastructure in the long-term.

### Linkage To IDP And MTEF

#### ***How does the CEF guide sector plans and IDP's?***

The term "sector plans" refers to the master plans for each of the engineering/technical services provided by the municipality, as listed in the CEF table. The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) includes development programs aligned with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and budget breakdown derived from the Long-Term Financial Plan. This budget breakdown sets the average amount that the municipality can spend on infrastructure per development program over the long term. The sector plans must align their infrastructure investment programs with this budget and make choices about which projects to prioritize in the short or medium term (within the 3-year budget cycle) through the project pipeline.

These programs provide a broader framework for the sectors to conceptualize and initiate specific projects. Projects that meet all project readiness criteria and mature through the project pipeline are eligible for consideration during the 3-year budget cycle. These projects are then included in the municipality's Strategic Development Budget Implementation Program (SDBIP).

## 6.7 SPLUMA GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING A CEF

It is important to note that the term 'Capital Expenditure Framework' is introduced in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 (SPLUMA) in section 21(n) where it states that an SDF needs to: "(n) Determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially."

There is currently no specification for a SPLUMA-compliant CEF, however COGTA has developed a guide in the hopes that it is a contribution towards the development of such a specification. The COGTA guide states the following:

A CEF is a plan to match infrastructure needs with affordability for the next 10+ years. It must align with a spatial vision for sustainability and meet the goals of the IUDF. A program budgeting approach is suggested to assess needs and costs, screen projects, and include them in appropriate programs.

There are three key parts of the CEF to create a 10-year plan for infrastructure that fits with the municipality's vision. The goal is to analyse growth, identify infrastructure needs for different areas, and define the affordability limit for the whole municipality.

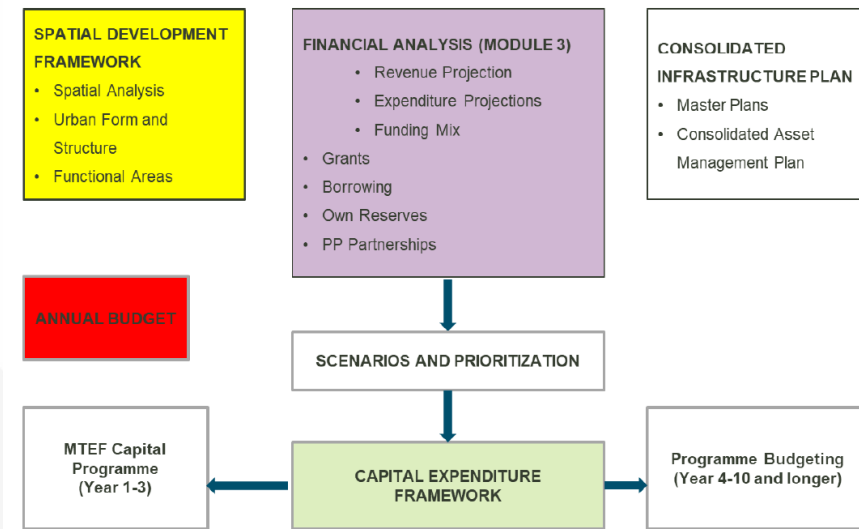


Diagram 4: Integration of Spatial Alignment with Technical Assessment with Financial Alignment - Capital Expenditure Framework Model

The three parts of the CEF are integrated and aligned in a continuous process to create a plan that supports the SDF.

- Conduct a growth analysis of the spatial framework. This analysis will capture the intended spatial form outlined in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and the planned development

strategy for infrastructure provision in response to the functional area's needs.

- Determine the critical infrastructure needs.
- Establish an affordability envelope for the district, which outlines the financial limitations and constraints for municipal spending.

Who Should be involved in the development of a CEF?

The development of a CEF requires collaboration between technical departments, the municipal treasury, and planners.

- Sector departments have the knowledge of infrastructure, technology, water, energy, waste balances, and asset conditions.
- The municipal treasury understands financing options, limitations, and factors.
- Planners know the municipality's spatial development framework, spatial priorities, and population statistics for growth analysis.

#### What are the actions to be followed?

Structure all requirements into sectors that support the development strategy of the district while following the principles of the SDF. A CEF is a summary (consolidation) of development projects intended to address developmental and spatial transformation issues that falls within the mandate of the municipality. Existing projects must be fitted into these sectors and new projects must be conceived to ensure relevance and alignment in terms of the spatial transformation agenda.

The developed Capital Expenditure Framework:

- Is based on a quantified spatial plan.

- That responds to long-term land development needs.
- Provide outcomes for the different priority development areas that are assessed and then consolidated.
- Compiled into a single statement of infrastructure investment requirements.
- Spread over at least a ten-year period.

## 6.8 LINKAGE TO SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

The Spatial Alignment seeks to understand the spatial agenda that directs the capital expenditure requirements that inform the CEF. The SDF with its spatial vision must address issues of lack of integration, inaccessibility, and inequality, and to translate spatial transformation (a more sustainable urban form) and urban functionality (keep the lights on) into capital programmes. The proposed SDF projects are directly linked to the Northern Cape Spatial Planning Categories.

## 6.9 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK TABLE

The CEF indicates capital expenditure that is required within the Municipal area over the next 20 years to meet the spatial development vision and its objectives. These capital expenditure projects will include those that need to be funded by the Municipality itself (in terms of their service delivery mandates) and those that would need to be funded by Sector Departments (that support their mandates of service delivery and/or support to local government).

Table 28: Mega Projects:

UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY																
‘The Ubuntu Local Municipality is to become a municipality with a sustainable spatial structure and planning system with equitable and reliable services and socially beneficial land development which are balanced with the conservation of its natural resources to ensure better quality of life for all’. better economic opportunities for all”																
Project List					Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Score	Priority
Project Number	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	Amount/ Project Budget				Source			
Mega Projects																
MP1	Shale Gas Fracking	Extraction of shale gas	The challenge of poverty and lack of employment through the lack of skills development	C	x	x		x	Transforming rural communities through agricultural and agro processing-based initiatives	2024 - 2030	DALRRD	R200 000 000,00	DALRRD	12	High	
MP2	Solar Energy Plant	Development of a Solar energy plant	Use of unsustainable energy in South Africa	F	x	x	x	x	Enable decarbonization of local industry	2024 - 2050	NCEDA	R100 000 000,00	NCEDA	12	High	
MP3	Logistics Hub/ storage facilities for locally produced crops	Development of Logistics Hub/ Storage Facilities for Locally	Limited access to storage facilities.	F		x		x	Target goods that can be developed locally to reduce the burden on rural communities to pay higher prices for goods.	2023 - 2026	NCEDA	R50 000 000,00	NCEDA	11	High	



Table 29: Catalytic Projects

UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY															
‘The Ubuntu Local Municipality is to become a municipality with a sustainable spatial structure and planning system with equitable and reliable services and socially beneficial land development which are balanced with the conservation of its natural resources to ensure better quality of life for all’. better economic opportunities for all”															
Project List					Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Score	Priority
Project Number	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
<b>Catalytic Projects</b>															
<b>CP1</b>	A renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre	A training centre focused on equipping individuals with the skills and knowledge needed for careers in renewable and gas energy.	Addressing the skills gap in the clean energy sector	F		x	x	x	Enhanced employability and access to green energy job opportunities. costs for the community.	2028 - 2035	Department of Energy / Pixley Ka Seme DM	R5 000 000,00	Private Sector	13	High
<b>CP2</b>	N1 and N12 road maintenance	The N1 and N12 Road Maintenance project aims to repair, upgrade, and maintain vital road infrastructure to ensure safe and efficient transportation.	Addressing the deterioration of road networks and the resultant safety hazards, traffic congestion, and economic disruptions.	F	x	x	x	x	Improved road quality enhances transportation, trade, and connectivity, reducing travel times, accidents, and vehicle maintenance costs for the community.	2024 - 2030	SANRAL/ Pixley Ka Seme DM	R100 000 000,00	Private Sector	13	High
<b>CP3</b>	Pixley Ka Seme (Renewable Energy SEZ)	A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) focused on renewable energy production and related industries.	Attracting investments, creating jobs, and promoting renewable energy adoption.	F		x	x	x	Job opportunities, economic growth, and increased use of clean energy sources in the region.	2025 - 2030	Department of Energy / Pixley Ka Seme DM	R70 000 000,00	Private Sector	13	High
<b>CP4</b>	SIP 15 Broadband Roll-out	SIP 15 Broadband Roll-out focuses on expanding high-speed internet access to underserved regions.	Bridging the digital divide and improving connectivity in remote areas to enhance education, business, and communication.	F		x	x	x	Improved access to information, education, and job opportunities, fostering economic development and knowledge sharing.	2024 - 2027	Pixley Ka Seme	R80 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High
<b>CP5</b>	New Industries in the manufacturing revolution	This initiative promotes the establishment of innovative manufacturing enterprises to meet modern industry demands.	Adapting to new industry trends and technologies and diversifying the local economy.	E		x	x	x	Job creation, skill development, and economic diversification, providing new opportunities for the community.	2024 - 2028	Pixley Ka Seme	R10 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High

<b>CP6</b>	One Hectare One Household	The "One Hectare, One Household" initiative provides households with a one-hectare land plot to engage in agriculture.	Alleviating food scarcity, promoting sustainable farming, and reducing poverty among households.	D		x	x	x	Improved food self-sufficiency, income generation, and reduced household vulnerability.	2028 - 2035	Pixley Ka Seme/ COGHSTA	R65 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High
<b>CP7</b>	A Renewable energy and gas energy business incubator	This project supports the development of start-ups and businesses in the renewable and gas energy sector.	Fostering entrepreneurship and innovation in the green energy industry.	F		x	x	x	Job creation, green energy promotion, and technological advancements in sustainable energy solutions.	2030 - 2040	Department of Energy / Pixley Ka Seme DM	R15 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High
<b>CP8</b>	Promote small-scale subsistence farming	Subsistence farming	Shortage of access to adequate water	F	x	x		x	Transforming rural communities through agricultural and agro processing-based initiatives	2024 - 2030	DALRRD	R1 000 000,00	DWS	11	High
<b>CP9</b>	Shale Gas Fracking	Gas Fracking	The challenge of poverty and lack of employment through the lack of skills development	C	x	x		x	Transforming rural communities through agricultural and agro processing-based initiatives	2024 - 2030	DALRRD	R200 000 000,00	DALRRD	11	High

Table 30: SDF Proposed Projects

UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY															
‘The Ubuntu Local Municipality is to become a municipality with a sustainable spatial structure and planning system with equitable and reliable services and socially beneficial land development which are balanced with the conservation of its natural resources to ensure better quality of life for all’. better economic opportunities for all”															
Project List				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Score	Priority
Project Number	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
UBUNTU SDF PROPOSED PROJECTS															
<b>SDF 1</b>	Expansion of wool production in Loxton	Feasibility study to identify all nature reserves and market those with tourism opportunities.	Underutilised tourism potential areas	C		x	x	x	More tourism opportunities and creation of job opportunities for the locals in the agriculture sector	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R2 000 000,00	DEDAT / AGRI NC	12	High
<b>SDF 2</b>	Renewable energy strategy	Development of A Renewable Energy strategy	Shortage of access to adequate electricity	F	x	x	x	x	Enhanced employability and access to green energy job opportunities.	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R750 000,00	Private Sector	11	High



<b>SDF 3</b>	Primary school (Ward 1)	Development of a primary school within ward 2	Limited access to good learning conditions	F		x	x	x	Ensuring quality buildings for good learning conditions through upgrading and replacement of schools	2024 - 2025	DOE	R6 000 000,00	DOE	11	High
<b>SDF 4</b>	Primary School (Ward 4)	Development of a primary school within ward 2	Limited access to good learning conditions	F		x	x	x	Ensuring quality buildings for good learning conditions through upgrading and replacement of schools	2024 - 2025	DOE	R4 000 000,00	DOE	11	High
<b>SDF 5</b>	Richmond - Housing Development (700 Units)	Human settlement development	Limited access to safe secure housing	F		x	x	x	Housing opportunities	2024 - 2025	DoHS	R105 000 000,00	DoHS	11	High
<b>SDF 6</b>	Loxton - Housing Development (250 Units)	Human settlement development	Limited access to safe secure housing	F		x	x	x	Housing opportunities	2024 - 2025	DoHS	R37 500 000,00	DoHS	11	High
<b>SDF 7</b>	Truck Stop (Richmond)	Development of a truck stop	Refuelling, rest, and other motorised services	F		x	x	x	Service station to the heavy vehicles transversing the town.	2024 - 2025	PKSDM, ULM	R350 000,00	DOT	11	High
<b>SDF 8</b>	Refurbishment of the Airfield	Victoria airfield refurbishment	Lack of tourism opportunities in terms of the existing airfield	F		x	x	x	Provides easy access to the surrounding towns, job opportunities	2025 - 2027	PKSDM, ULM	R400 000,00	DOT	11	High
<b>SDF 9</b>	Aircraft training school	Victoria airfield aircraft training school	Lack of tourism opportunities in terms of the existing airfield	F		x	x	x	job opportunities	2025 - 2026	PKSDM, ULM	R5 000 000,00	PKSDM, ULM	11	High
<b>SDF 10</b>	Feasibility study to identify all nature reserves and market those with tourism opportunities.	Feasibility study to identify all nature reserves and market those with tourism opportunities.	Underutilised tourism potential areas	N/A		x	x	x	More tourism opportunities and creation of job opportunities for the locals	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R500 000,00	DEDAT / AGRI NC	10	Medium
<b>SDF 11</b>	Development of an Informal Trade Policy	Informal Trade Policy	Lack of institutional policies to guide development	N/A		x	x	x	Economic Growth and job creation	2023-2025	DEDAT	R1 000 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
<b>SDF 12</b>	Review of the Ubuntu LM LED And Incentives Plan	Review of the LED Strategy	Lack of institutional policies to guide development	N/A		x	x	x	Economic Growth and job creation	2023-2025	DEDAT	R400 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
<b>SDF 13</b>	Review of the Tourism Sector Plan	Review of the Tourism Sector Plan	Lack of institutional policies to guide development	N/A		x	x	x	Assist in promoting tourism, market local accommodation, and allow the local	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R600 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium



									community to diversify the tourism market.						
<b>SDF 14</b>	Development of the Ubuntu Housing Sector Plan	Review of the Municipal Human Settlements Sector Plan	Lack of institutional policies to guide development	N/A		x	x	x	Provision of housing units in areas where there are many backlogs	2024 - 2025	ULM	R350 000,00	To be sourced	10	Medium
<b>SDF 15</b>	Informal trading stalls	Development of trading stalls	Lack of trading facilities for the local community	F		x	x	x	Provision of housing units in areas where there are many backlogs	2023 - 2024	ULM	R1 000 000,00	ULM	10	Medium
<b>SDF 16</b>	Integrated waste Management Plan (IWMP)	Development of an IWMP	Identify the municipalities waste management challenges	N/A		x	x	x	Assist the municipality in identifying waste management challenges	2024 - 2025	ULM	R350 000,00	To be sourced	10	Medium
<b>SDF 17</b>	Green corridors	Rehabilitation of green corridors	Protection and rehabilitation of the green corridors	B		x	x	x	Assist the municipality in identifying areas for protection and rehabilitation	2024 - 2025	EDTEA	R2 000 000,00	To be sourced	10	Medium
<b>SDF 18</b>	Rehabilitation of wetlands	Rehabilitation of wetlands	This will assist in environmental restoration, improved water quality and job creation	B		x	x	x	Job opportunities	2024 - 2025	EDTEA	R2 000 000,00	ULM	10	Medium
<b>SDF 19</b>	Extension of cemetery	Cemetery expansions within Richmond	Limited land for burials	F	x	x	x	x	Communities have access to land that will be designated for burials	2024 - 2025	ULM	R15 000 000,00	ULM	10	Medium
<b>SDF 20</b>	Buyback centre	Buyback centres within the towns	Job opportunities	F	x	x	x	x	Communities have access to job opportunities	2024 - 2025	ULM	R1 500 000,00	ULM	10	Medium
<b>SDF 21</b>	Waste to landfill diversion	Redirecting waste from landfills to some other point, typically recycling	Job opportunities	F	x	x	x	x	Communities have access to job opportunities	2025 - 2027	ULM	R1 500 000,00	ULM	10	Medium
<b>SDF 22</b>	Landfill greening	Sustainable development within the landfills	Empowering local communities to become "tree-preneurs,"	F	x	x	x	x	Communities have access to job opportunities and environmental benefits	2025 - 2027	ULM	R10 000 000,00	ULM	10	Medium

Table 31: Departmental Projects

UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY															
.‘The Ubuntu Local Municipality is to become a municipality with a sustainable spatial structure and planning system with equitable and reliable services and socially beneficial land development which are balanced with the conservation of its natural resources to ensure better quality of life for all’. better economic opportunities for all”															
Project List					Alignment				Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Score	Priority
Project Number	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION															
<b>DWS 1</b>	Victoria West BWS	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	<b>F</b>		x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2025	DWS	R 37 071 260,00	DWS	11	High
<b>DWS 2</b>	Richmond BWS	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	<b>F</b>		x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2025	DWS	R 9 450 000,00	DWS	11	High
<b>DWS 3</b>	Victoria West WWTW	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	<b>F</b>		x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2025	DWS	R 17 690 354,00	DWS	11	High
<b>DWS 4</b>	Victoria West AC pipe replacement	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	<b>F</b>		x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2025	DWS	R 8 000 000,00	DWS	11	High
<b>DWS 5</b>	Loxton oxidation ponds lining	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	<b>F</b>		x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2025	DWS	R 4 000 000,00	DWS	11	High
<b>DWS 6</b>	Richmond oxidation ponds lining	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	<b>F</b>		x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2026	DWS	R 15 000 000,00	DWS	11	High

<b>DWS 7</b>	Hutchinson conservancy tank eradication and oxidation ponds construction	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	F		x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2026	DWS	R 12 000 000,00	DWS	11	High
<b>COGHSTA</b>															
<b>COGSHTA 1</b>	Ubuntu Loxton 51	IRDP	Housing backlog	F	x	x	x	x	Housing opportunities	2024	COGHSTA	R 10 442 250,00	MIG / LM	11	High
<b>COGSHTA 2</b>	Ubuntu Victoria West 120	Programme 3 - Housing Development	Housing backlog	F	x	x	x	x	Housing opportunities	2023-2028	COGHSTA	R 7 050 000,00	MIG / LM	11	High
<b>COGSHTA 3</b>	Upgrading of pump station	MIG 1566: Ubuntu: Victoria West: Upgrading of Mandela Square pump station and water reticulation pipeline	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	D	x			x	Improved and safe access to community facilities within the municipality	2024	MIG / LM	R 6 140 930,76	MIG / LM	10	Medium
<b>COGSHTA 4</b>	Ground water supply upgrades	MIG 1602: Ubuntu: Victoria West: Upgrading of Groundwater Supply	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	D	x			x	Improved and safe access to community facilities within the municipality	2024	MIG / LM	R 27 708 520,04	MIG / LM	10	Medium
<b>COGSHTA 5</b>	Sports facility upgrades	Richmond Upgrading of Sports Facilities (Ring-fenced 2023/24)	Poor service delivery and condition of infrastructure within the Municipality	D	x			x	Improved and safe access to community facilities within the municipality	2023-24	PKSDM, ULM	R 750 000,00	ULM	10	Medium
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>															
<b>DALRRD 1</b>	Victoria West	Land Tenure Administration	Lack of land ownership	U	x			x	Land ownership	2023/2024	DALRRD	R62 500,00	DEDAT	13	High
<b>DALRRD 2</b>	Loxton Wool Project	Wool production	Job opportunities	F	x			x	Job opportunities	2023/2024	DALRRD	R1 500 000,00	DR&PW	13	High
<b>DALRRD 3</b>	Hiking trails	To establish Hiking Trails, and provide access to key tourist attractions and resources (It is envisaged that overnight facilities, signage, and routes are to be developed)	Lack of tourism initiatives	F	x			x		2025-2026	DALRRD	R10 000 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium



<b>DALRRD 4</b>	Renewable energy	The construction of small-scale Renewable Energy Development Farms close to the FPSU and other agro-processing plants towards the support of a consistent energy supply	Renewable energy	F	x			x	Employment opportunities within the agricultural sector	2025-2030	DALRRD	R100 000 000,00	DALRRD Eskom	10	Medium
<b>DALRRD 5</b>	Animal drinking troughs	The development of animal drinking troughs in more remote areas to lessen the grazing pressure around existing drinking areas.	Farming initiatives	F	x		x	x	Farming communities' upgrades	2024-2025	DALRRD	R3 000 000,00	AGRI NC DALRRD	10	Medium
<b>DALRRD 6</b>	Wi-Fi Development	Development of Wi-Fi Towers close to main fibre networks to improve restricted access to the rural communities of the Pixley Ka Seme Region	Lack of network service in Rural areas	F	x			x	Increase network coverage within rural areas and schools.	2026-2028	DALRRD	R10 000 000,00	AGRI NC DALRRD	10	Medium
<b>DALRRD 7</b>	Commercial farming partnerships	value-adding and job creation towards the Local Communities	lack of agricultural initiatives	C	x		x	x	Employment opportunities within the agricultural sector	2024-2030	DALRRD	n/a	AGRI NC	10	Medium
<b>DALRRD 8</b>	Agricultural Assessments	Assess the current agricultural productivity of existing LRAD, PLAS, SLAG, and other DALRRD programs.	Poor agricultural productivity		x		x	x	Job opportunities	2024-2025	DALRRD	R10 000 000,00	AGRI NC	10	Medium
<b>DALRRD 9</b>	Strategical located land for Agriculture Purposes	To identify and target priority farms that could contribute to the key commodity value chains targeted in the Pixley Ka Seme District	Farming initiatives	C	x		x	x	Farming communities' upgrades	2024-2025	DALRRD	R500 000,00	AGRI NC	10	Medium



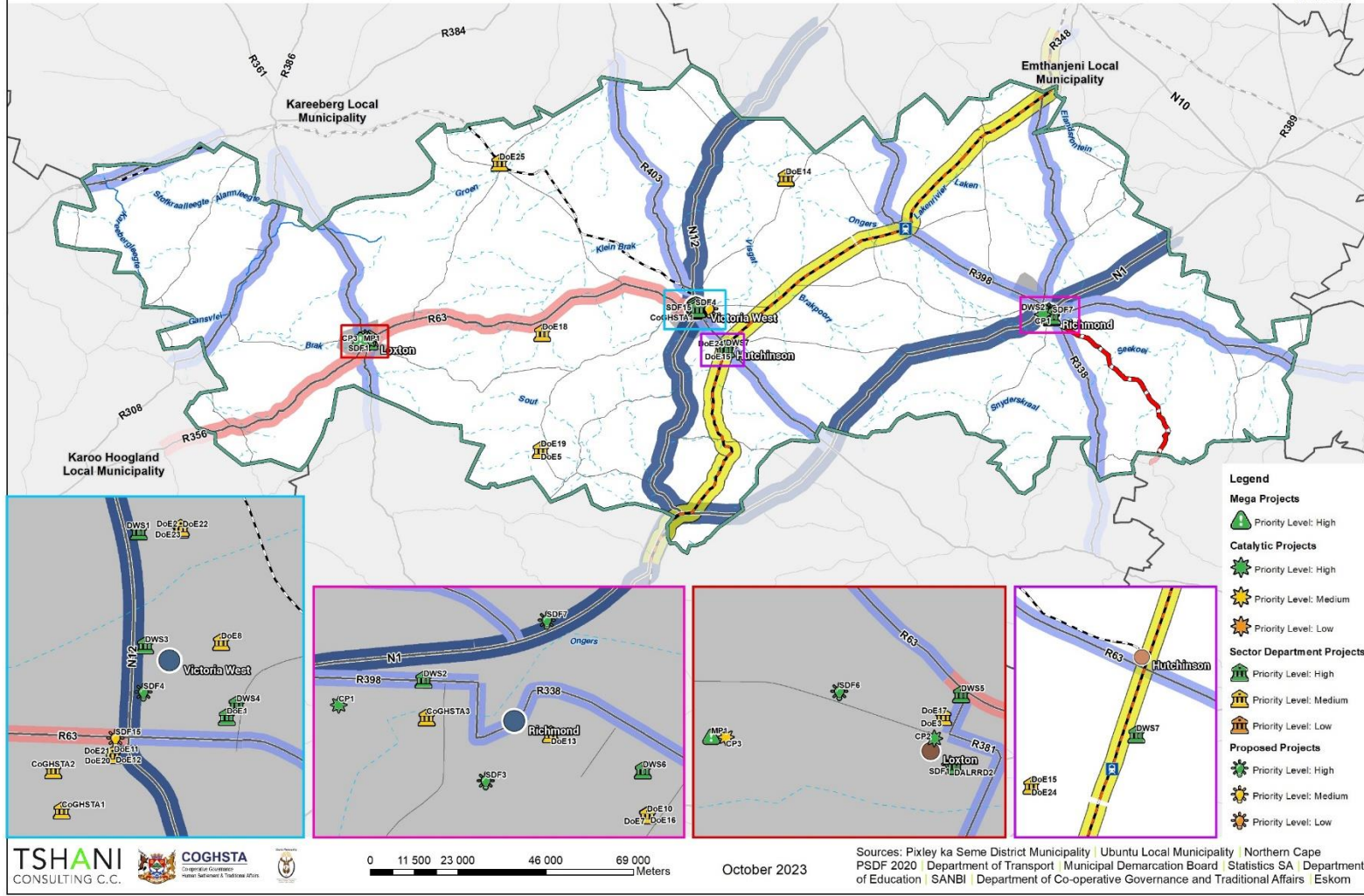
<b>DALRRD 10</b>	Ostrich handling facility	Development of an Ostrich handling facility with a feedlot facility to improve the feed intake quality for the livestock at around Victoria West.	Lack of job opportunities within the farming sector	F	x	x	x	Job opportunities	2025 - 2027	DALRRD	R1 000 000,00	AGRI NC DALRRD	10	Medium	
<b>DALRRD 11</b>	Victoria West logistics service.	Construction of a Logistics services at Victoria West to support Logistics, cold storage), and packaging of local produce	Develop the logistics services within Victoria west to increase the linkage to the Agri hubs	F	x	x	x	Job opportunities	2026 - 2028	DALRRD	R5 000 000,00	AGRI NC	10	Medium	
<b>DALRRD 12</b>	Trading stalls	Development of retail facilities for the local market (trading stalls).	Community development initiatives	F	x	x	x	Job opportunities	2025-2029	DALRRD	R2 000 000,00	DALRRD	10	Medium	
<b>DALRRD 13</b>	Development of Niche Products for example the Tankwa Goat production	Niche product development	Tankwa goat production	F	x	x	x	Job opportunities	2026 - 2030	DALRRD	R8 000 000,00	AGRI NC DALRRD	10	Medium	
<b>DALRRD 14</b>	Development of a Boma facility for game, on farms purchased by the Department.	Game farming	Lack of tourism initiatives	F	x	x	x	Increase the tourism development within the local municipality	2029 - 2030	DALRRD	R2 500 000,00	AGRI NC DALRRD	10	Medium	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>															
<b>DOE 1</b>	Victoria West New Primary School	New primary school	Lack of social facilities	D		x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2026-2028	DOE	R 000 000,00	6	DEDAT	13	High
<b>DOE 2</b>	Victoria-Wes Intermediêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D		x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R2 376 787,14		DR&PW	10	Medium
<b>DOE 3</b>	Jj Booyesen Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D		x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R55 939 143,85		DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 4</b>	Victoria-Wes Gekombineerde Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D		x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R8 651 512,61		DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 5</b>	Van Der Waltspoort Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D		x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R651 239,38		DOE	10	Medium

<b>DOE 6</b>	Victoria-Wes Gekombineerde Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R201 199,99	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 7</b>	Ikhaya Primary School	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R42 328 570,05	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 8</b>	John Rossouw Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R5 500 000,00	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 9</b>	Bennie Groenewald Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R2 881 772,36	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 10</b>	Ikhaya Primary School	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R2 831 772,36	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 11</b>	Victoria-Wes Gekombineerde Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R8 953 405,50	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 12</b>	Victoria-Wes Gekombineerde Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R9 528 128,00	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 13</b>	Victoria-Wes Intermediêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R7 031 773,00	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 14</b>	Bennie Groenewald Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R1 621 181,58	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 15</b>	Dombietersfontein Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R802 896,66	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 16</b>	Hutchinson Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R802 896,66	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 17</b>	Ikhaya Primary School	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R1 621 181,58	DOE	10	Medium

<b>DOE 18</b>	Jj Booyen Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R1 404 989,63	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 19</b>	Melton Wold Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R802 896,66	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 20</b>	Van Der Waltspoort Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R651 239,00	EIG	10	Medium
<b>DOE 21</b>	Victoria-Wes Gekombineerde Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R1 654 253,42	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 22</b>	Victoria-Wes Gekombineerde Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R4 168 556,00	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 23</b>	Victoria-Wes Intermediêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R1 344 275,27	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 24</b>	Victoria-Wes Intermediêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R6 188 477,82	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 25</b>	Hutchinson Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R27 314 422,03	DOE	10	Medium
<b>DOE 26</b>	Pampoenpoort Primêre Skool	Social facility upgrades	Poor infrastructure in existing schools	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities.	2024-2026	DOE	R450 000,00	EIG	10	Medium
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH</b>															
<b>DOH 1</b>	Medical Equipment Maintenance/ Replacement	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management	Poor infrastructure in existing educational facilities	D			x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to safe public facilities.	2022-2024	Department of Health	R 16 000 000,00	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	11	High
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT</b>															
<b>DOT 1</b>	RESEAL MR606 RICHMOND-WCB	Programme 3 - Transport Infrastructure	Poor road infrastructure	F	x	x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to safe roads.	2025-2027	Department of Transport	R 72 000 000,00	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	11	High

**REVIEW OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY  
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK (CEF)**

1:875 000



Plan 12: Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF)

# SECTION G: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Operationalising the Spatial Development Framework represents a challenge in that many of its spatial proposals are directed at guiding investment in the municipal space economy. However, many specific actions and projects that would ordinarily proceed from the Spatial Development Framework remain the function and responsibility of the Local Municipality and the identified funding agent. Consequently, the main role to be played by the Local Municipality in this regard is to ensure that local actions are in alignment with the provisions of Sector Plans, the IDP and the District and Provincial Spatial Development Framework.

The imminent implementation of SPLUMA, it is proposed that the LM needs to take a pro-active role in ensuring that the LM has necessary capacity to carry out spatial planning and land use management in a manner that gives effect to the Development Principles of SPLUMA.

Therefore, as part of the implementation of the Spatial Development Framework, the following KEY PROJECTS and/or ACTIVITIES are proposed regarding devising an acceptable institutional arrangement in relation to the provision of the spatial planning and land management function: -

The approach is given from a bottom-up approach to ensure that the core team spearheading the implementation is the Local Municipality who has the most vested interest in benefiting from the implementation.

## 1. A Project Committee be established:

This team would consist of members from the Local Municipality, which will include the Municipal Manager, technical personnel including the IDP Manager, Town Planner (where no town planner, the District Town Planner would fill this role), Municipal Engineer.

The Project Committee is to meet monthly on assessing the progress regarding the implementation of the SDF, including progress on the applications.

Updates are also to be given regarding development applications received and whether applications are in line with the Spatial Vision of nodal areas and the Municipality as a whole.

This action is deemed a priority to ensure that the Local Municipality has adequate access to sound technical skills relating to forward planning (planning for future land developments) and land use management

(overseeing planning permissions, including rezoning, subdivisions, and consolidations, and building plan approvals).

## 2. A Programme Steering Committee be established.

The Programme Steering Committee can stem from the existing Project Steering Committee (PSC) currently being utilised for the development of the SDF but would be led by the Local or District Municipality (where there is a lack of capacity in the LM). The team would be to consist of the Local Municipality technical representatives, District Municipality technical representatives, internal and external sector departments.

This committee would meet once a quarter. The aim of the discussion as these sessions would be to track the progress on projects to be implemented by sector departments. Sector departments would be required to give updates on projects which are meant to be implemented in that financial year.

Where there are delays in implementation, this is to be escalated to the PC, where it is escalated to the highest political arm in the municipality, i.e., Municipal Manager, and Mayor as well as the Provincial Forum (discussed below) who is the overall provincial oversight of provincial wide projects.

For the above to take place in an appropriate manner, it is imperative that the District Municipality, and the neighbouring Local Municipalities, the Department of Co-Operative Governance & Traditional Affairs and other key stakeholders, acknowledge the importance of the spatial planning and land use planning function and structure their inter-relationships in such a manner that the necessary capacity is made available wherever necessary

within the Ubuntu Local Municipality and that appropriate processes are set in place to ensure Wise Land Use towards a sustainable future.

## 3. Provincial Forum

With the guidance of Provincial support departments, it is advised that a Provincial Forum be established which will include provincial representatives of the Office of the Premier, Provincial Treasury as well as the Project Committee.

It is advised that this forum meets three (3) times a year, after the quarterly meetings with the district. This forum would be established under the mandate of the achievement of the entire development vision of the province and ensuring that all District and Local Municipalities fulfil their roles.

The forum would also allow and provide a platform for Local and District municipalities to request assistance from the province when projects are delayed or where support, and guidance is needed. The province can also identify common challenges within the districts and streamline their support and actioning of items with the respective departments.

This forum will also liaise with National department on the Mega projects which may require support from National.

The provincial representatives would also be able to liaise with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) where international funding is required.

### Mandate/Function of the Ubuntu Local Municipality

The role of the ULM in implementing projects with spatial implications, and its ability to realise the proposals of the ULM SDF, are subject to the mandate and functions of the Local municipality. The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) sets out the functions of a Local Municipality. The functions performed by the ULM, as reflected in the ULM IDP, are summarized in within the table below.

Function/Mandate		Ubuntu LM
1	<b>Integrated development planning.</b> Coordination of functions between local municipalities.	✓
2	<b>Fire services</b> - veld and mountain fires, and fire services rendered to municipalities where required	✓
3	<b>Municipal Health</b> (Section 1 of the National Health Act, 61 of 2003). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Quality Monitoring</li> <li>• Solid Waste Management</li> <li>• Environmental Pollution Control</li> <li>• Air Quality Control</li> </ul>	✓
4	<b>Environmental Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Coastal Management</li> <li>• Estuary management</li> <li>• Addressing Environmental complaints</li> <li>• Biodiversity Conservation</li> </ul>	

5	<b>Tourism</b> (Regional Tourism Organisation – promotion through marketing and development)	✓
6	<b>Regional Economic Development.</b> (New Approved RED Strategy.)	
7	<b>Disaster Management</b>	
8	<b>Bulk Water Supply.</b>	✓
9	<b>Roads Agency</b> (provincial roads - upgrade and maintenance on behalf of Dot).	✓

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Ubuntu LM is required to manage and track the implementation of the SDF proposals. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are a process that involves collecting and analysing data to measure progress toward achieving specific goals and objectives, to judge how well the intervention is being implemented.

The **Monitoring** part of the program is all about collecting information about how many projects are being implemented, the overall status of projects. The **Evaluation** component of the program delves deeper into assessing the impact of the project. This may include the evaluation of changes and the measuring of the changes. This information is gathered after the project and used to determine the overall effectiveness of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for spatial projects refers to all bodies, instruments, and processes established and regulated by legislation to promote effective feedback on spatial projects. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) identifies trends, measures changes, and captures knowledge to improve project performance and increase transparency. The aim is to assess effects and progress in terms of advances towards the generation of public satisfaction and improvements in people's livelihood, focusing on programme outcomes and not just activities.

The MSDF prepared is not a blueprint for development and therefore must be able to respond to changing circumstances to remain relevant and so that the policy environment can adapt to changing circumstances. Such

changes include changes within the broader policy environment, sector alignment, development pressures and/or changing political priorities. These changes, however, need to be affected through a coordinated monitoring and review system which is aligned to the institutional structures within the municipality and ensures a linkage to the local space in which the project is located.

Monitoring and review are a process by which the success of the plan is assessed using key performance indicators that measure development trends, the plan is reviewed considering these, and where necessary amended, or replaced to reflect necessary changes. These changes need to be continually assessed and included in all reviews. This needs to be executed through a dedicated body or entity that solely focuses on the spatial trajectory of the municipality.

### Monitoring & Review Process for the SDF

#### Monitoring

The monitoring system proposed for the ULM SDF focuses on:

- Ensuring the adoption of the SDF by the local municipality;
- Implementation of the SDF and its strategies, policies, and projects by the local municipality, SOE's, sector departments and private sector;
- the impact of the plan on achieving its desired effects in terms of the type, form, rate, and impact of growth as well as investment generated for the local municipality through the SDF;

## Review

Whilst monitoring is ongoing, the review of the plan should occur every five (5) years. Any form of review must be based on the assessment of the MSDF according to the KPAs adopted to monitor the progress achieved.

## Tools

Monitoring and review require several tools. These include:

**ULM Trends Document** – a proposed mid-term (2.5 years) publication which provides statistical information on a range of social, economic, and environmental indicators, including development trends, i.e., average annual take-up rates for industrial development, population and employment growth, housing delivery, public transport ridership, modal splits in public transport, changes in income levels, environmental impacts, etc. This will be an effective tool when comparing the statistical information obtained in the situation analysis of the present MSDF compared with the information obtained when developing the trends report.

**Medium Term Expenditure Framework Budget** – ensuring that the budget priorities of various municipal departments within the local municipalities and government departments align with the proposed MSDF and protocols of Municipal and Local Municipalities will assist in releasing funding opportunities in a co-ordinated manner.

**Programme Steering Committee** – integration between municipal departments, between different spheres of government and private

stakeholders is best achieved through continued structured interaction and networking evenings.

**Project Prioritisation** - The Implementation Framework has identified several projects that are critical to the successful implementation of the SDF. These projects have the potential to make a significant contribution to the strategic objectives and targets for the municipality. Given the shortage of resources to implement projects and the resulting need to prioritise projects.

## Monitoring & Review Process for the SDF Projects

The monitoring system proposed for the ULM SDF projects focuses on:

- Implementing the Institutional Framework.
- Initiating a project checklist/ pipeline approach to monitor progress of projects from planning to implementation.
- Including the concept of a Project Steering Committee in any approved SDF that will be able to monitor and ensure that plans get implemented and that this structure is empowered to report to Council if there are problems with implementation.
- Establish steering committees for projects that get identified in the planning process to monitor the implementation of these specific projects.
- Evaluate past planning efforts before formulating new projects. Learn from past lessons as to what was successful and what posed problems.

- Require regular evaluations of planning methodologies. The process of formulating an SDF should be reviewed every five years.
- Planners should reconsider the whole planning approach, which would imply a shift from the present planning approach to a possible modified future planning approach as outlined below:
  - The present approach (plan - action), the following process is followed:
    - Planning specifies a desired future outcome by showing corridors, land use zones, location of future projects/ initiatives, etc.
    - The plan then lists all the steps to reach this outcome. For example, to achieve this outcome, responsibilities and resources must be allocated and this should be monitored over a time.
  - In the possible new approach (plan - action – review – re-plan), planning would be about:
    - Providing a broad vision
    - Identifying only the basic/ first initial steps to move towards this broad vision:
    - Monitoring and evaluation of success of implementing these initial steps in moving towards the broader vision, and identification of the next follow up steps to keep one moving towards this broader long-term vision.
- What is lacking in the present planning system is a strong feedback loop. Plans are there but they are not being implemented and

people don't know what to do to steer the plan and hold those responsible for implementing the plan to account.

- National government through the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development who is presently responsible for the planning function should establish a planning innovation fund and or programme (an innovation unit) This unit/ fund must make money available to municipalities (and others) to experiment with how they do plan. In some instances, this programme/ unit must be able to override certain planning.
- Requirements and procedures that existing legislation imposes so that people can do things differently and learn from these experiences.
- This unit or programme should have the necessary capacity with a strong monitoring and evaluation section so that serious evaluations can be done on which planning systems work in which contexts, to inform and provide lessons for further planning. .

### Monitoring and Evaluation vs. IDP

As per Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 the Spatial Development Framework is one of the legal components of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). As such, the SDF thus becomes part of the statutory processes associated with the IDP which includes, the processes related to Inter Governmental Relations (IGR), Community Consultation and Participation, and the Budgeting process of the local municipality.

Therefore, the proposed that the Ubuntu Local Municipality SDF should be incorporated into the ULM IDP process during the 2023/24 IDP Review. The ULM SDF should then serve as the backdrop against which all developmental needs, and projects and forthcoming initiatives, should be measured and assessed. All projects and programmes to be implemented by the various spheres of government, parastatals organisations, and/or the private sector should then firstly be evaluated to ensure that these are in support/ aligned with the principles of the SDF and will contribute towards the achievements of the spatial vision for the municipal area, before being included into the IDP for the next financial year.

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

Representatives of all departments from all three spheres of government participate in the IDP process, and if they all work in accordance with the principles contained in the SDF, the alignment and synchronisation of the programmes of sectoral departments can be significantly improved.

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

It is advisable that as part of the annual IDP Review Process, an assessment/audit should be done each year to determine to what degree the goals and objectives of the SDF were achieved during the preceding year. This also leaves enough time to rectify the shortcomings identified, and to include these in the Revised IDP and Budget for the next financial year.

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





# SECTION H: CONCLUSION

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*“There is no logic that can be superimposed on the city; people make it, and it is to them, not buildings, that we must fit our plans.”- Jane Jacobs*

In concluding the Review of the Ubuntu Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework, this report serves as the final draft report which outlines the Spatial Development Framework for the Ubuntu Local Municipality.

It is envisaged that over the next 20 – 30-years, ULM will be a prominent LM that is built upon the vision set forth in this SDF, supported by the IDP and Vision 2030 as well as the NC PSDF. The proposals will be realised through key rural development interventions, by developing strong infrastructure linkages with the neighbouring municipalities within and around LM.

