

UMSOBOMVU
MUNICIPALITY
CONTINUOUSLY RISING

UMSOBOMVU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2023

Composite Spatial Development Framework

December 2023



COGHSTA
Co-operative Governance
Human Settlement & Traditional Affairs

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBA	Critical Biodiversity Areas
CEA	Critical Environmental Areas
CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COO	Chief Operating Officer
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DM	District Municipality
Du	Dwelling Unit
e.g.,	Example
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FPSU	Farmer production support unit
ha	Hectare
IDP	Integrated Development Framework
IGR	Inter-Government Relations
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
km	kilometre

km ²	square kilometres
LED	Local Economic Development
LHR	Liberation Heritage Route
LM	Local Municipality
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
NC	Northern Cape
NDP	National Development Plan 2030
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSDP	National Spatial Development Plan
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PKSDM	Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality
NC	Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PSDF	
SA	South Africa
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UGBs	Urban Growth Boundaries
ULM	Umsobomvu Local Municipality
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

FOREWORD

The distinctiveness of the Umsobomvu Local Municipality can be attributed to its geographical location, rich cultural heritage, economic resources, and wealth of human capital. These factors are among those that have played a crucial role in establishing the Northern Cape Province as a globally recognized centre for economic, scientific, and environmental pursuits.

The Umsobomvu Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework presented here, along with the commitment to its implementation, is our response to the challenges facing the municipality. The SDF sets forth our core values, principles, and strategies to address these challenges in the long term, underlining our commitment to forming productive partnerships with key stakeholders, particularly in the private sector.

This updated Umsobomvu SDF is the outcome of a nine-month process commissioned by the Department of Co-operative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA). It represents a critical step toward achieving a sustainable future for the municipality and its people. The document complies with and responds to all relevant national agreements, conventions, and protocols, as well as national and provincial

legislation and policies related to the sustainable use of resources for the benefit of all.

All the institutions within the organizational structure have endorsed the Umsobomvu SDF and are fully committed to its implementation. The planning process also included a comprehensive stakeholder consultation, offering all concerned parties the opportunity to contribute to the document's preparation. The reviewed Umsobomvu SDF is based on the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), which outlines the key elements of growth and development in the province.

The Northern Cape Government acknowledges that the transformation of the Umsobomvu Local Municipality and the Northern Cape Province into a global model for sustainability, where all residents can live with dignity and pride, is a long-term undertaking. The Umsobomvu SDF represents a 20-year vision that depends on the commitment of all levels of government and the true custodians of the future—our people. The government, therefore, calls upon all concerned parties to actively contribute to the realization of our Umsobomvu Municipal SDF's objectives.

.....
EXECUTIVE MAYOR



SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document serves as the review of the Umsobomvu Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The adoption of this SDF is a legal requirement, in compliance with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013). This SDF plays a crucial role within the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) by providing spatial guidance and translating the IDP's objectives into practical implementation strategies.

The SDF plays a pivotal role in shaping the spatial distribution of land uses within the Municipality, aligning with the district's spatial vision, goals, and objectives. Furthermore, it is in harmony with provincial and regional sector plans and strategies, ensuring that the Municipality's desired spatial outcomes are realized.

It's important to note that while the SDF is a comprehensive strategic document, it doesn't cover every aspect of spatial development within the Municipal Area. For a complete understanding, we recommend reading this SDF in conjunction with other Council-approved sector plans. These plans include Urban Development Frameworks (UDFs), Local Area Plans (LAPs), Precinct Plans, Special Projects, and more. These additional plans serve to translate the strategic and spatial intentions of the SDF into detailed, cadastral-based land use plans, facilitating the transformation into implementable Schemes.

A1. PROCESS UNDERTAKEN

This section outlines and briefly discusses the Review of the Umsobomvu SDF Development Process. The approach that has been chosen in preparing the Review of the Umsobomvu Local Municipal 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 as well as the COGTA Spatial Planning Guidelines.

A2. SUMMARY OF THE STATUS QUO

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

A2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Following the official statistics available, the total population of the Umsobomvu Local Municipality was 28 376 in 2011, and 29555 in 2022. Umsobomvu has a growth rate of 1.77% from 2011 to 2016 and an average growth rate of 0.38% between 2011 and 2022. Umsobomvu is expected to have a population of 44 836 people by 2040.

The main economic sectors in the municipality include:

- Agriculture
- Community Services
- Social & Personal Services
- Financial and Insurance Sector
- Business Sector

A2.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

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

The Land Uses were conducted in all towns and communities.

A2.3 BIO-PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT

The significance of land in the advancement of our urban areas and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods cannot be overstated. Land serves as the foundation for reaping numerous economic benefits, such as agriculture and the construction of essential infrastructure. To better understand the distribution of land, we will categorize it into three primary classifications: urban, traditional, and agricultural (farms).

A2.4 SWOT ANALYSIS AND KEY ISSUES

Spatial planning directives, originating from both the National and Provincial levels, as well as regional and district sector plans, are designed to provide a comprehensive assessment of the conditions in a specific area or sector within its geographical context. By conducting an in-depth analysis of these

plans, we can construct a holistic view of the strengths and weaknesses associated with each sector in areas falling within the district or in proximity to the municipality. This, in turn, significantly influences the operational efficiency and functioning of the municipality.

This section focuses on the SWOT Analysis and Key Issues relevant to the Umsobomvu Local Municipality. These insights were generated during collaborative workshop sessions involving the Local Municipality, internal departments, and external municipal stakeholders. Some of the key issues that warrant attention encompass, but are not restricted to:

- Umsobomvu is heavily dependent on government grants for capital projects and faces budget constraints. This limits its ability to provide adequate services to the community and implement development projects.
- Umsobomvu struggles to attract and retain skilled staff, which affects its ability to provide quality services and implement development projects.
- Umsobomvu's infrastructure is ageing, which affects service delivery and economic development.
- Umsobomvu faces challenges in attracting investments and promoting economic growth.
- Umsobomvu faces challenges related to poverty, unemployment, HIV/AIDS, alcohol abuse, and inequality. These issues limit its potential for social and economic development.

A3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The term "Strategic Framework" within the context of a Spatial Development Framework pertains to the foundational strategic principles and guidelines that will form the basis for spatial development proposals. The primary goal is to pinpoint the municipality's key strategic spatial priorities. The development strategy encompasses tangible performance targets and objectives that serve as focal points for effectively executing the strategy. The Strategic Framework sets out the vision of the Umsobomvu Local Municipality (ULM), as follows:

“Creating an inclusive community, that fosters sustainability, and supports resilient settlements for socio-economic growth while preserving natural resources.”

A4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A Spatial Development Framework is a framework that seeks to guide the 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.

A4.1 BIOPHYSICAL FRAMEWORK

There are three (3) different types of conservation areas that can be found within the Umsobomvu Municipal area:

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

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has identified an opportunity for the Umsobomvu Local Municipality (ULM) to facilitate the growth of the agricultural sector. By doing so, it can contribute to job creation within the municipality. This approach not only positions the LM as a key supplier of agricultural products for the district, province, and country but also as a catalyst for local job opportunities. This, in turn, reduces dependency on government grants and empowers residents to lead more self-sustaining and sustainable lives.

A4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The key economic sectors within the municipality are as follows:

MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS



AGRICULTURE
SECTOR



COMMUNITY
SERVICES SECTOR



SOCIAL & PERSONAL
SERVICES SECTOR



FINANCIAL AND
INSURANCE SECTOR



BUSINESS
SERVICES SECTOR

A4.2.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Economic Development (LED) is a community-driven approach to sustainable economic growth and improved quality of life for all residents within the municipal area. It aims to achieve:

Poverty reduction

- Enhancing rural livelihoods
- Expanding the local economic landscape
- Fostering entrepreneurship
- Encouraging sustainable economic initiatives
- Generating jobs
- Promoting innovation and skills development.

A4.3 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.

A5. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

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

A5.1.1 MEGA-PROJECTS

- Green Hydrogen
- Agri-Park Program
- Logistics Hub/ storage facilities for locally produced crops

A5.1.2 CATALYTIC PROJECTS

- N1 and N12 Road maintenance
- A Renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre
- 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 and subsistence farming.

A6. CONCLUSION

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

SECTION B: 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 Umsobomvu 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, an SDF must provide 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, and socio-economic activities.

B2. LOCALITY

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



B1. PROJECT PHASING

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

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

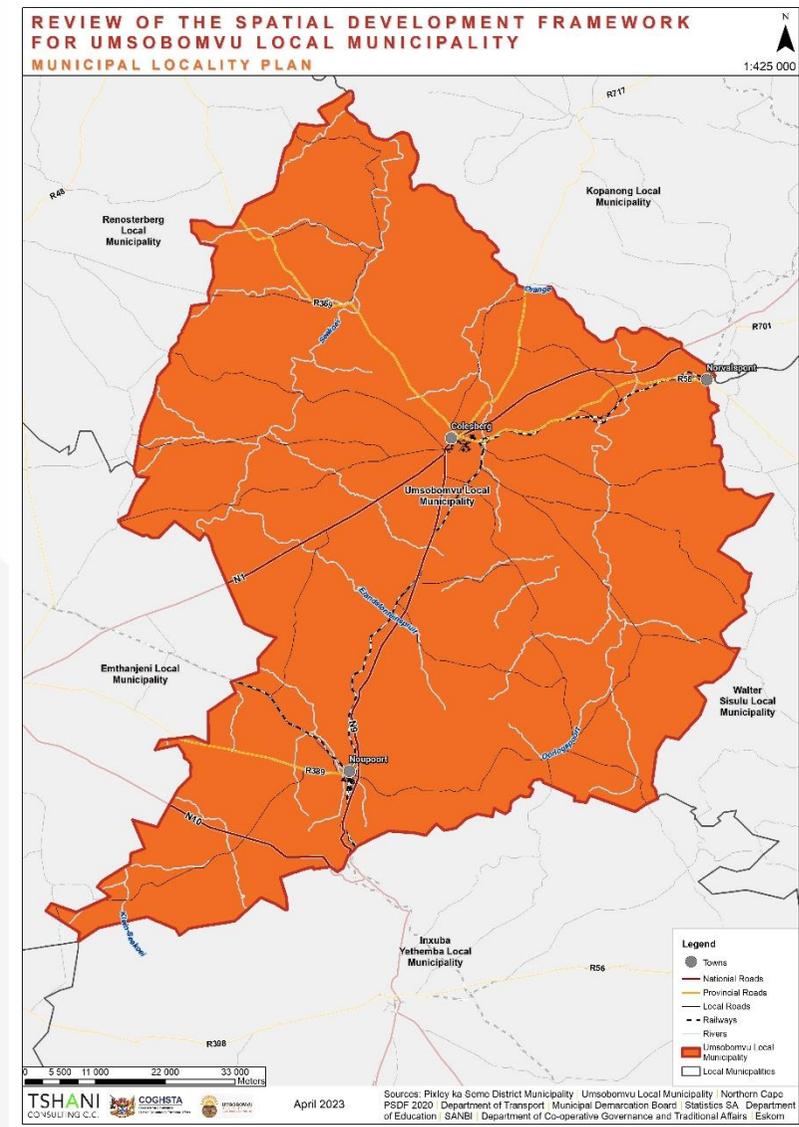
B2.1 DISTRICT LEVEL

Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, a Category C municipality in the southeastern part of the Northern Cape Province, shares its borders with three other provinces: the Free State to the east, the Eastern Cape to the southeast, and the Western Cape to the southwest. Although it's the second-largest district within the province, it encompasses nearly a third of the province's geographical area.

The district consists of eight local municipalities: Ubuntu, Umsobomvu, Emthanjeni, Kareeberg, Renosterberg, Thembelihle, Siyathemba, and Siyancuma. The primary town in this district is De Aar, and it serves as a significant transportation hub, connecting major industrial areas throughout the country.

B2.2 LOCAL LEVEL

The Umsobomvu Local Municipality is situated within the Pixley Ka Seme District in the Northern Cape Province. The municipality is bordered by the following municipalities: Renosterberg LM to the North-West, Emthanjeni LM to the West, Free State Province to the East and Eastern Cape Province to the South. Umsobomvu is the second smallest of eight municipalities in the district. The main towns in Umsobomvu are Colesberg, Noupoort, and Norvalspont. Major movement routes include the N1, N9, and N10.



Plan 1: Municipal Locality

SECTION C: SPATIAL AND SECTORAL ANALYSIS

This section builds upon the findings from the Spatial Analysis and Synthesis. It begins with an extensive sectoral analysis, delving into the key sectors within the municipal area and their roles in the broader regional context.

Furthermore, this section offers a comprehensive spatial evaluation, including a Cross Boundary Assessment of the District and Local Municipalities that border the Umsobomvu Local Municipality. This section's objective is to unearth the interplay between the Local Municipalities (LMs) and District Municipalities (DMs) neighbouring the study area, identifying potential synergies and contradictions. It also highlights important considerations when developing proposals for the Umsobomvu Local Municipality.

C1. SECTORAL ANALYSIS

The economic composition of a region refers to the proportion of output from each economic sector. It is crucial to understand the economic composition of a study area for several reasons. Firstly, it enables the identification of key industries that are likely to contribute to economic growth and employment creation. Secondly, the economic composition of a region indicates the need for diversification into new industries to meet the demand.

The main economic activities in the Umsobomvu municipal area are:

MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS



These economic subsectors have contributed 50% of the total economic output in the municipal area in 2020.

Table 2: GDP of the Umsobomvu Municipality (2020)

Industry	%
Agriculture	17.2%
Social and Personal Services	16.4%
Financial and Business Services	16%

Industry	%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	12.9%
Retail Trade	12%
General Government	8.6%
Transportation and Communication	7.7%
Construction	7.4%
Manufacturing	1.2%
Mining	0.06%

The following are explanations of the above-mentioned Economic Sectors:

Agriculture: Agricultural activities take up portions of land abutting the Orange River Along the border of Umsobomvu and Free State Province.

Social and personal services: Social services focus on enhancing the well-being of individuals or groups through initiatives like education, healthcare, and social welfare programs. Meanwhile, personal services cater directly to individuals' requirements, including beauty and grooming services, personal shopping, and concierge services.

Financial and business services: Financial services include banking, insurance, investments, and planning. Business services include accounting, legal, marketing, consulting, and HR.

Electricity, Gas and Water Supply: It involves activities such as power generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, extraction and distribution of natural gas, and collection, treatment, and distribution of water.

Normal retail and business activities: This includes buying and selling goods or services, inventory management, customer interactions, financial transactions, and other essential day-to-day tasks involved in running retail and business establishments.

General Government: The general government economy includes activities such as taxation, government spending, budgeting, public infrastructure investment, social welfare programs, regulation of industries and markets, and economic planning.

Transportation and Communication: Transportation services involve the physical movement of people and goods through various modes such as road, rail, air, and water. Communication services involve the transmission and exchange of information through various channels such as telecommunications, internet, broadcasting, and postal services.

Construction: It is a vital sector of the economy that involves the design, planning, and construction of buildings, infrastructure, and other structures.

Manufacturing: Involves the production of goods and materials for consumption. The manufacturing sector encompasses a broad range of industries, including food and beverage production, textiles, automobiles, electronics, and pharmaceuticals.

Mining: typically involves various stages of mining activities, including exploration, extraction, processing, and distribution of minerals. Mining economies often experience unique dynamics, such as fluctuations in commodity prices, employment patterns, and environmental considerations, due to the inherent characteristics of the mining industry.

The economy of Umsobomvu Local Municipality relies largely on the performance of agriculture, trade, financial services, hospitality industry and transport. Sectors that can provide future growth include:

Construction - Infrastructure investment by the government in terms of transport and electricity, as well as the provision of houses and services to rural areas, are the main potential for residents to benefit from.

Trade – An important sector that is currently showing signs of improvement in the economy of Umsobomvu and pro-active measures have been implemented to retain the stability and future growth of the sector.

Transport and business and financial Services – These essential services are becoming increasingly important for this service-orientated economy.

Tourism – This sector's Influence spans a multitude of economic sectors and has a significantly important multiplier effect.

Agriculture - The agricultural sector has a comparative advantage, as well as the potential to expand into more niche markets like essential oils, aquaculture, and horticulture.

C1.1 STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS

The following section discusses the status of the sector plans prevalent in the Umsobomvu Local Municipality. The table alongside gives the sectors that have been assessed in the Status Quo analysis 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 3: Status of Sector Plans

Umsobomvu Local Municipality			
Sector Department Policy	Date of Publication	Adequate	Requires a Review
Umsobomvu LM Integrated Development Plan	2020/21		√
Umsobomvu Annual Report 2021/2022	2021/2022	√	
Umsobomvu Spatial Development Framework, 2010	2010		√
The Umsobomvu SDF Implementation Plan	2010		√

The municipality shows a great need to review some of its sector plans as shown in the above table 3.

C2. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

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

C2.1 SUMMARY OF THE CROSS-BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT

The provided text describes the Cross Boundary Assessment for the Umsobomvu Local Municipality and its neighbouring municipalities. The assessment ensures that spatial planning is aligned between municipalities and facilitates the efficient provision of services, economic opportunities, and cooperation.

The assessment includes the following neighbouring municipalities:

Renosterberg Local Municipality: The main corridor connecting Umsobomvu to Renosterberg is the R369. Both municipalities cooperate to protect the R369 and the Doornkloof Nature Reserve, with no apparent conflicting issues.

Emthanjeni Local Municipality: The municipalities share the N1 highway and a rail network, leading to cross-boundary influences in terms of economic impact and transportation connectivity. Collaboration is suggested for infrastructure development and tourism promotion.

Ubuntu Local Municipality: The N1 passes through both municipalities, suggesting cross-boundary activities and a focus on sustainable development practices. Collaboration is aimed at sharing infrastructure, managing resources, promoting economic development, and aligning planning and policies.

Chris Hani District Municipality: The district shares a boundary with Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality. The N10, Middelburg-Noupoort Link, R63, and N9 corridors connect the municipalities, facilitating economic, trade, and tourism interactions.

Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality: Development corridors include the N10, R398, and Middelburg-Richmond link. Collaboration is required for infrastructure development, economic activities, and tourism.

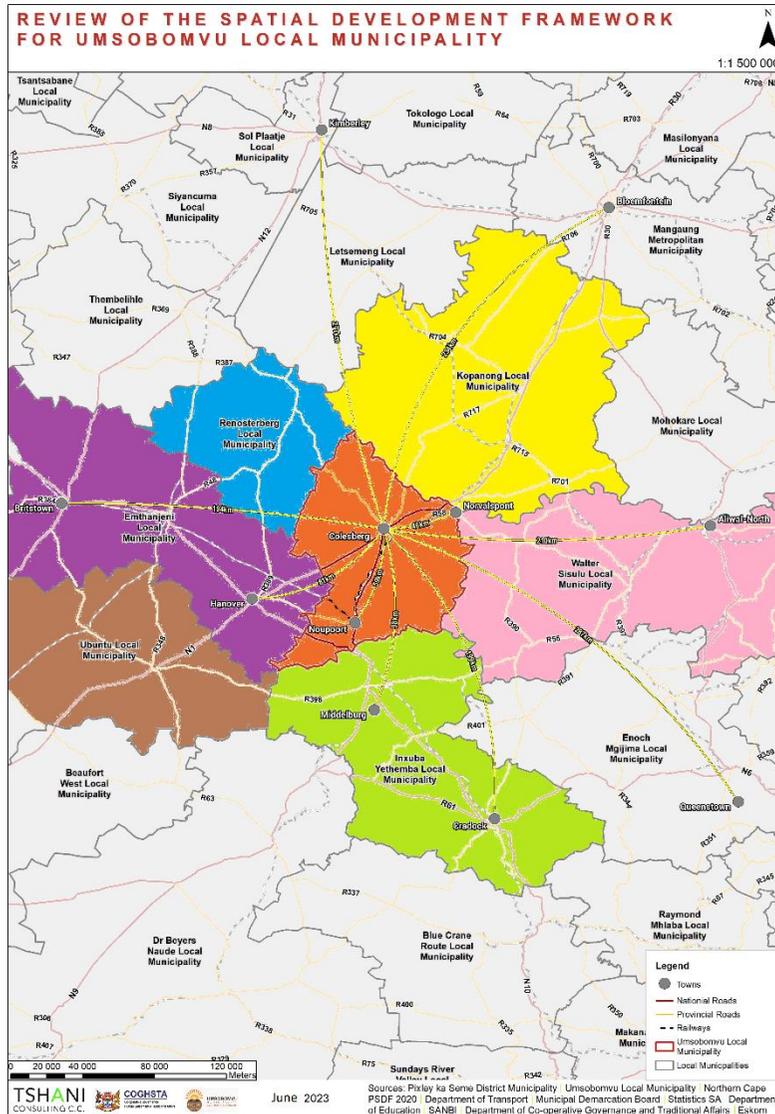
Joe Gqabi District Municipality: The municipality borders the Free State Province and Lesotho. Three local municipalities are included: Elundini, Walter Sisulu, and Senqu. Aliwal North is the main commercial and tourism centre.

Walter Sisulu Local Municipality: It is the largest municipality in the Joe Gqabi District and shares a boundary with the Northern Cape and Free State. The R58 and N14 corridors are important for transportation and connectivity. Collaboration is recommended for protecting the N14 corridor and promoting agricultural activities and tourism.

Xhariep District Municipality: The largest district in the Free State, it includes Letsemeng, Kopanong, and Mohokare local municipalities. The area is known for its natural resources and three national roads (N1, N6, and N8) pass through.

Kopanong Local Municipality: It is the largest municipality in the Xhariep District, and the N1 route is an important north-south corridor connecting Bloemfontein, Trompsburg, Gariepdam, and Colesberg.

Overall, the assessment highlights the alignment, influences, cooperation, and potential conflicts between Umsobomvu Local Municipality and its neighbouring municipalities. The goal is to ensure harmonious spatial planning, efficient service provision, and collaborative development for the entire region.



Plan 2: Cross-Boundary Analysis

C2.2 LYNCH ANALYSIS

A Lynch Analysis has been developed for the Umsobomvu Local Municipality SDF. 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 spaces.
- Locals** - deal with the region's size and character.
- Landmarks** - physical markers that mark position in the environment.

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

Nodes that were Identified:

- Colesberg, Noupoort and Norvalspont are the nodes in the municipality.
 - Colesberg is noted as a Town.
 - Noupoort and Norvalspont are noted as Smaller Towns
 - It is also important to note that Norvalspont is on the border between Umsobomvu and Free State.

Paths that were identified:

- N1 is a major national road that runs through the municipality, connecting Bloemfontein and Cape Town. In addition to the N1, several other important roads pass through the municipality, including:
- N9: This road runs from George on the south coast of South Africa, through Middleburg and to Colesberg
- N10: This road branches off from the N9 and runs through Cradock before eventually connecting to Port Elizabeth on the coast.
- R58: This road runs from Colesberg, through Aliwal North to mid-Eastern Cape where it links up with the R56.

Edges that were Identified.

- The Eastern Cape / Northern Cape boundary acts as an edge
- The Orange River also acts as a boundary between Umsobomvu and the Free State
- The railway acts as a settlement edge to Noupoot on the Eastern side of the town.

Landmarks that were identified.:

- Dutch Reformed Church in Colesberg
- Anglo-Boer Blockhouse near Noupoot.
- Norvalspont bridge and Boer-War Concentration Camp Memorial

Districts that were Identified:

- Agriculture

Three (3) Sectors were identified:

- Agriculture Sector
- Community, social and personal services Sector
- Financial, insurance, real estate, and business services Sector

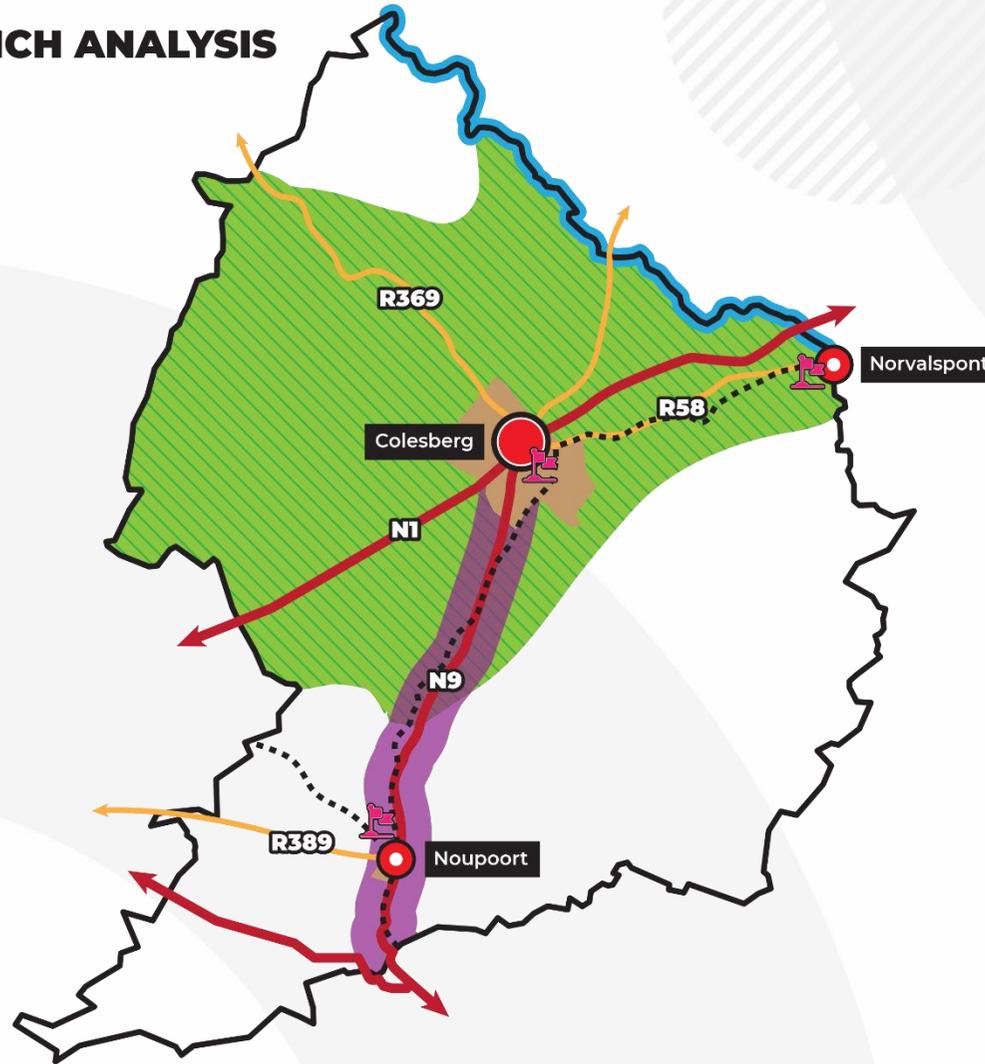
Some of the **notable unique features** of the municipality are described below:

- Preserve the rich Karoo heritage and historical architecture.
- Support agriculture, including sheep and game farming, and promote local food security.
- Develop tourism assets and infrastructure, especially along major roads.
- Enhance human resources through capacity building in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors.
- Improve socio-economic infrastructure, including education, health, safety, and community services.
- Develop sustainable energy and transportation systems.
- Plan settlements for urban and rural areas, focusing on Colesberg and Noupoot.
- Boost the local economy through agricultural value chains, light industries, and renewable energy.
- Enhance governance through partnerships and compliance with planning principles.

UMSOBOMVU LYNCH ANALYSIS

LEGEND

- Major Node
- Secondary Node
- Landmark
- National Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Orange River
- - - Railways
- Settlements
- Camdeboo Tourism Route
- Agriculture



Plan 3: Lynch Analysis

C2.3 SWOT ANALYSIS

The section identifies the various strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities that exist within the municipality. Many of these were identified during the Workshop that was held on the 06th of June 2023. The main purpose of the workshop was to capture the SWOT Analysis and Key Issues of the Local Municipality

Each component of the SWOT analysis was done separately where attendees were asked what they interpret as Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of the local municipality and the area within which it operates. The analysis is captured in the below diagrams.

This analysis further led to the Vision exercise where attendees were asked to imagine a functioning local Municipality and how this would look like.





STRENGTHS

- Stable political leadership and administration.
- Good governance practices.
- Effective management of financial viability.
- Low staff turn-around.
- Diversity.
- Good public participation practices.
- Improved access to infrastructure.
- Capacity and ability to deliver services.
- Good relationships between politicians and management.
- Committed staff.
- Strengthened communication with the community.
- Aspire for bigger things.

S



WEAKNESSES

- Monitoring and control of stray animals.
- Ability to attract skills.
- Depending on government grants for capital projects.
- Asset and fleet management.
- Addressing community needs due to limited financial resources.
- Ability to attract investments.
- Budget constraints.
- Water and electricity losses.
- Poor revenue collection.
- Ward Committee contribution.
- Aged infrastructure.
- Aged vehicles.

W



OPPORTUNITIES

- **Tourism development (Hospitality industry).**
- **Location (N1&N9).**
- **Small scale mining.**
- **Land for development purposes.**
- **Alternative (clean) energy resources.**
- **Agriculture development.**
- **Industrial economic potential.**
- **The revitalisation of railway networks.**
- **Events hosting.**



THREATS

- **Unemployment, poverty, HIV/AIDS.**
- **Alcohol abuse (Foetal Alcohol Syndrome).**
- **Insufficient Health Services.**
- **Far from markets.**
- **Limited availability of scarce skills.**
- **Limited economic drivers.**
- **Low levels of education.**
- **Inequality.**
- **Limited services and goods providers.**



C2.4 KEY ISSUES

Identifying key issues is a problem-solving technique that enables informed solutions to be developed for a range of problems. The identification of key issues was crucial in making developmental proposals for the Spatial Development Framework. Concerning the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats identified, the **Umsobomvu Local Municipality** faces several key issues that require attention.

- High illiteracy
- Low skills levels
- Poor infrastructure
- Migration of young people
- Poor municipal administration
- Limited access to education and skills development
- Lack of housing
- Service delivery backlogs
- No new investment
- Political instability
- Poverty
- Disease burden
- Adaptive capacity of climate change

To address these key issues, the municipality needs to focus on improving its financial management, attracting, and retaining skilled staff, upgrading its infrastructure, promoting economic development, and addressing social issues through effective policies and programs.

C3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION

Developing a vision for a Local Municipality needs to be based on or ensure alignment with 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 the growth of its spatial area based on the strengths of the area as well as aspiring to positively impact the issues pertaining to the area.

The vision for the Umsobomvu Local Municipality SDF has been developed in line with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the Northern Cape Provincial 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 “

THE PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT SDF VISION 2022

“An attractive, vibrant place to live & work, while still being able to meet the needs of its residents through the provision of sustainable human settlement & socio-economic opportunities”.

PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

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

UMSOBOMVU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION (2022/2027)

“To provide an affordable quality service to Umsobomvu and its visitors and to execute the policies and programmes of the Council.”

Table 4: Objectives and Strategies

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Creating an inclusive community.	Promote cultural awareness and understanding through education and events. Foster inclusive dialogue, enforce anti-discrimination policies and support accessibility. Facilitate social connections, reach out to marginalized groups, and encourage diverse leadership. Celebrate diversity and regularly assess and improve inclusivity efforts.
Fosters sustainability.	Implement conservation practices and embrace renewable energy. Optimize resource use, mitigate climate impacts, and educate the community. Foster collaborations and advocate for sustainable policies. Monitor and evaluate progress regularly.
Supports resilient settlements	Conduct risk assessments and invest in resilient infrastructure.

UMSOBOMVU SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK VISION

“Creating an inclusive community, that fosters sustainability, and supports resilient settlements for socio-economic growth while preserving natural resources.”

C3.1 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 Umsobomvu local municipality in line with its spatial vision.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	<p>Empower communities, provide social safety nets, and protect natural ecosystems.</p> <p>Foster collaboration and incorporate climate adaptation.</p> <p>Establish effective early warning systems and facilitate knowledge exchange.</p> <p>Continuously monitor and adapt resilience strategies.</p>
Preserving natural resources.	<p>Ecosystem and species protection.</p> <p>Sustainable resource management and responsible consumption.</p> <p>Groundwater management in Noupoot (monitoring, conservation, alternatives).</p> <p>Biodiversity preservation and invasive species control.</p> <p>Environmental education and awareness.</p> <p>Collaboration and partnerships.</p> <p>Preservation policies and legislation.</p> <p>Economic incentives for sustainability.</p> <p>Research and innovation for sustainability.</p>

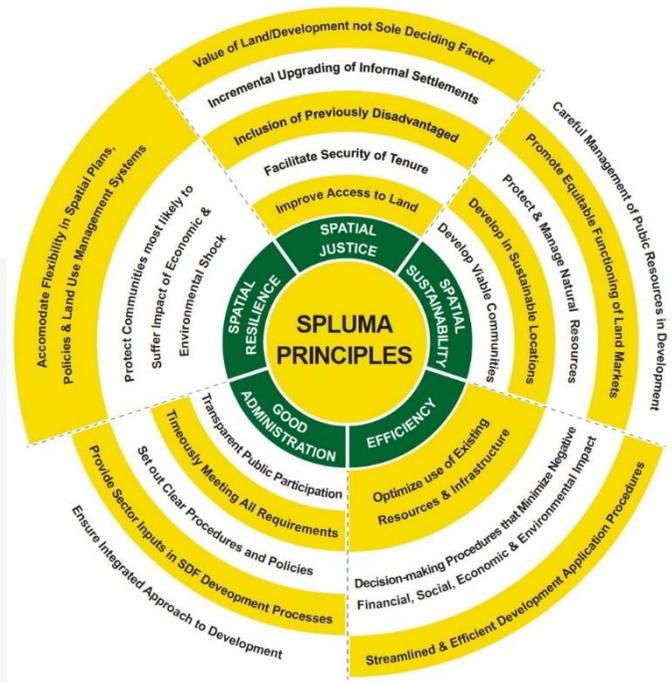
C4. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

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 the municipality. The development strategy includes meaningful target measures and objectives that help focus on the key efforts that implement the strategy.

C4.1 SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT 2013 PRINCIPLES

Legally, the development principles of SPLUMA must guide a strategic response to spatial development challenges and opportunities in the Umsobomvu local municipality. Accordingly, the below diagram sets out the proposed strategic application of the SPLUMA Development Principles in the Development of the Umsobomvu local municipality SDF:

Diagram 1: SPLUMA Principles



C5. SPATIAL SCENARIOS

Development scenarios are an important part 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 been thought of.

The preferred scenario is a consolidation of various aspects from scenarios 2, 3, and 4, aiming for managed growth that considers sustainable development and prioritizes high-priority growth sectors requiring immediate attention. The key aspects of this scenario include:

- Long-term infrastructure projects that align with the municipality's growth projections, supporting sustainable economic development.
- Leveraging the natural environment for economic growth by harnessing natural resources and ecosystems for sustainable development.
- Government expenditure targeting social needs in impoverished areas to uplift disadvantaged communities.
- Increasing tax revenue to fund social investments in low-growth areas and stimulate economic development.
- Promoting tourism's economic potential by developing infrastructure, and attractions, and supporting local tourism businesses.
- Boosting investments in education and skills development to equip the workforce for high-growth sectors and socio-economic mobility.
- Transitioning to renewable energy sources and promoting sustainability practices.
- Enhancing sustainable agriculture and food security through farming practices and food distribution improvements.
- Encouraging innovation and technology adoption in various sectors.

- Focusing on social and community development, including healthcare facilities, housing, and social cohesion initiatives.
- Prioritizing environmental conservation and ecotourism promotion.
- Promoting public-private partnerships for sustainable development projects.

By integrating these elements into the preferred growth scenario, the Northern Cape can foster sustainable, inclusive, and balanced development that helps the region and its communities in the long term.

C6. SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

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

- Alignment of provincial spatial structuring elements (e.g., nodes, zones, corridors).
- Hierarchy of towns and settlements as well as considering the recommendations and strategies proposed by the Socio-Economic Potential of Towns Study.
- Strengthening of alignment between neighbouring local plans as proposed and represented in the PSDF; and

- To utilise SPCs as a basis for future land use development proposals.

The Spatial Planning Categories provide the basis for managing rural land uses. The general conditions guiding what activities may occur within each category are generally following those set out below:

Diagram 2: Spatial Planning Categories

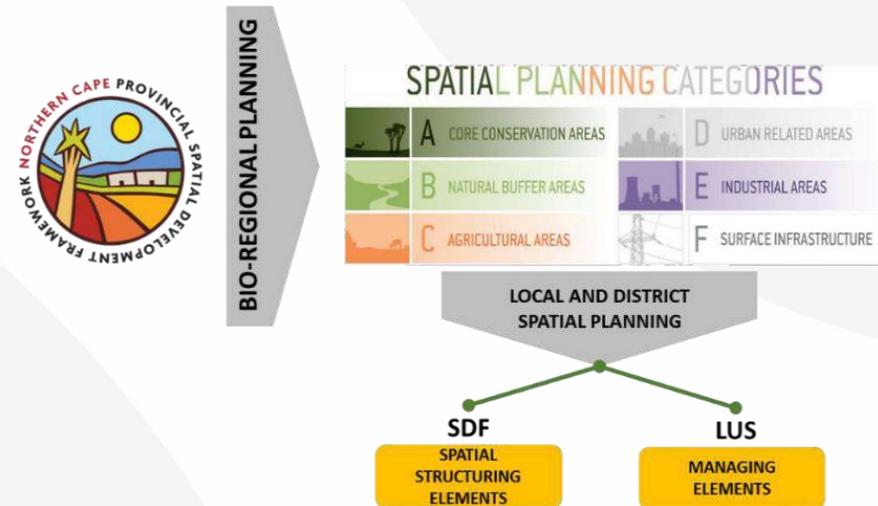


Table 5: SPC Categories and Type of Development

SPC	TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT
 A CORE	<p>Core SPCs comprise formally protected natural areas.</p>
 B BUFFER	<p>These are areas where there is Endangered Vegetation, commonly called Sensitive Biodiversity Areas. All land within the conservation corridors outside of the formally protected nature areas, see Core 1 above. Landowners should be encouraged to give their land in this category conservation status which may include tourism activities to provide income to manage the land.</p>
 E INDUSTRIAL AREAS	<p>Extensive Agriculture - Areas outside of Critical Biodiversity Areas should still be managed to improve their biodiversity and veld carrying capacity through rotational grazing methods such as Alcocks or Savoury.</p> <p>Intensive Agriculture Areas (I.e.) Irrigation Farming Areas - These include irrigation farming areas which are the most productive and have received the highest infrastructure investment. They should be protected from urban development to the greatest degree possible.</p> <p>Intensive Agricultural Areas (I.e.) Dry land Farming Areas - Although these areas have not received a high level of investment in irrigation farming areas, they still represent an important agricultural resource that should be strongly protected.</p>
 D URBAN RELATED	<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> <p>Colesberg Noupoort</p>

 <p>E INDUSTRIAL AREAS</p>	<p>Extractive Industry (I.e.) Industrial areas are designated zones within a municipality that are specifically planned and developed for industrial activities. These areas are strategically located to support industrial operations, considering factors such as transportation infrastructure, proximity to suppliers and markets, and compatibility with surrounding land uses.</p>
 <p>F SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE & BUILDINGS</p>	<p>Wind and solar energy generation (I.e.) 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 the surrounding urban, agricultural or natural environment.</p>

C7. OVERALL CONCEPT PLAN

Spatial Planning within the Northern Cape is unique as each of the district's municipalities runs 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.

C7.1 NATIONAL SPATIAL ACTION AREAS

The NSDF finds areas of significant national risk and opportunity, in contrast to centrifugal forces. These areas play a crucial role in achieving national spatial transformation and economic transition at scale, as well as addressing current, rising, and expected national risks. They are influenced by challenges, underutilized opportunities, development aims, and the gap

between the ideal national spatial development pattern and the current situation.

The five NSAAs include:

- National Spatial Transformation and Economic Transition Regions.
- The Central Innovation Belt.
- National Resource Risk Areas.
- National Urban Spatial Transformation and Economic Transition Regions.
- The Arid-Innovation Region.

The Umsobomvu LM is situated in the Arid Innovation Region and the National Spatial Transformation and Economic Transition Regions. While these regions have unique contexts and challenges, they share common characteristics, such as large youthful populations, and historical deprivation.

as former Apartheid Bantustans, high poverty and unemployment rates, and extensive rural settlements. They are also ecologically valuable as surface water producers.

The Regional focus is on the Northwestern Spatial Transformation and Economic Transition Region (Northwestern NSTETR), which covers the study areas. The Arid Innovation Region, found in the arid and sparsely populated western and southwestern central parts of the country, faces the impact of future climate change trends, including higher temperatures, more hot days, and reduced rainfall.

Water scarcity is a crucial factor in the region, affecting daily life and livelihoods. Most towns rely heavily on a single economic sector, making them vulnerable to external factors like currency fluctuations and local factors such as climate change, veld fires, and infrastructure conditions. Nevertheless, the region offers nationally significant opportunities, including unique agricultural activities and fisheries.

C7.2 AGRI HUBS:

The Northern Cape follows a strategy based on nodes, agricultural zones, and linkages, including agricultural routes and buffer areas around Agri Hubs/Parks. Nationally, the Agri Park Programme establishes interconnected nodes for import and export.

Key KRSDf considerations include:

- Harmonizing agricultural planning at the national and provincial levels, using elements like agricultural nodes (including Agri Parks) and specific typologies for linked production areas.

- Supplying more detailed information by specifying focus areas for agricultural products, drawing from input like District Rural Development Plans and other studies.
- Carefully considering the value chain and its connections to surrounding markets for a well-integrated agricultural system.

C7.3 PRIORITY FARMER PRODUCTION SUPPORT UNIT:

In agricultural production areas, towns may host Agri-Hubs or Farmer Production Support Units, which should support beneficiaries of the land reform process. The draft NSDF emphasizes conducting land reform within the Regional-Rural Development Model framework, using a multi-criteria assessment process to identify suitable agricultural land and town stands for productive, commercially viable agricultural use, especially within or linked to the settlement network.

The following locations are suggested for Farmer Production Support Units:

- Vanderkloof
- Van Wyksvlei
- Griekwastad
- Douglas
- Vosburg
- Colesberg (non-priority)

The Pixley Ka Seme Rural Development Sector Plan identifies key value chains in the Colesberg FPSU, including sheep, wool, animal feed, and mohair, all with substantial potential. Moreover, there is a project to upgrade the R369 road, connecting Colesberg to Petrusville, establishing a direct link between the Agri-hub and the N1 over a 90 km stretch. This initiative



focuses on the Value Chain Rural Intervention Area Agri park, highlighting the importance of agricultural infrastructure, logistics services, commercial links, and market access to unlock the region's economic potential.

C7.4 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Role - Economic Focus and Opportunity: Agriculture (high intensity along Orange River), tourism (regional gateway), 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.

Economic Infrastructure and Expansion in Functional Region: REDZ, power corridors, on the national road network, on the national rail network, Agri-Hub and FPSUs., Airport (future domestic Airport)

Require supportive action –

- Improve ICT connectivity.
- Potential tourism gateway – future international airport; link to Transfrontier Park.
- Industrial development focus area.
- New economic infrastructure: proposed link between Upington and Boegoebaai Harbour
- Support services for sustainable energy generation.
- Risk management:
- Declining population projected in the functional region for 2030/2050.

Climate change impact: decreased rainfall and increase in the number of hot days; and SKA Advantage Area.

C7.5 INFRASTRUCTURE: COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY PLANNING

Information on ICT in planning documents varies significantly. This necessitates further exploration and coordinates regional planning, with an emphasis on the role of ICT connectivity in supporting economic development, as mentioned earlier. The limited presence of cell towers in the region, in contrast to the surrounding areas, highlights the underdeveloped state of communication technology in the region and the potential for a "quick win" in terms of economic infrastructure improvements.

C7.6 ECONOMIC FUNCTIONAL REGIONS

The National Development Plan emphasizes spatial targeting and outlines key interventions in the space economy that require further planning. To align with this plan, a process was initiated to define and analyse functional economic regions. This analysis aimed to reveal economic development trends and interrelationships between towns and larger growth centres. The approach considered functional economic relationships in contiguous areas, examining regional value chains, market trends, sector territories, economic clusters, and transportation flows, among other aspects of the space economy.

The objectives for defining these functional regions included:

- Evidence-based planning to foster cross-sector collaboration and move away from silo-based approaches.

- Supporting the NSDF's spatial structuring elements, government's Infrastructure build program, and Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs).
- Evaluating the strengths and future development opportunities of different functional regions.
- Enabling cross-boundary planning, allows municipalities within these regions to jointly plan catalytic interventions.
- Prioritizing high-impact infrastructure investments across the province.
- Providing a basis for Provincial Economic Development Departments to enhance regional economic planning within Districts and Provincial Growth and Development Plans (PGDP).
- Facilitating planning based on the potential of economic value chains across regions.
- Creating a spatial platform for increasing job opportunities through high-impact initiatives.
- Leveraging major structuring elements such as transport and development corridors.
- Providing an economic context for key government spatial initiatives, including Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs), Industrial Development Zones (IDZ), and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) programs.

The proposed economic development approach involves establishing an integrated cross-provincial system of growth nodes with well-defined strategic economic linkages to less-developed areas (rural areas). These

functional regions would have formalized connections through development corridors, where secondary cities and regional service centres can anchor their key value chains in a broader economic region. The regional concept delineates economic regions within the study area.

C7.7 CORRIDORS DEVELOPMENT

Corridor development, a spatial structuring element for economic growth, aims to establish functional connections between areas with varying levels of support and economic potential. This facilitates linking under-served areas to regions with higher opportunities, fostering development. Key aspects in the development of corridors include:

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

Priority should be given to upgrading and maintaining roads on corridors leading to development opportunity areas, such as rural service centres, high-potential agricultural land, and tourism nodes. This approach supports phased development by targeting areas with the greatest potential first, effectively linking infrastructure and economic growth within towns and structures.

The spatial development concept begins by understanding mobility networks for people, goods, and services, shaping networks of interaction known as "Development Corridors." These corridors feature high-intensity urban development along activity and development routes, characterized by

a dynamic relationship between land use and the supporting movement system.

Development corridors are typically supported by a transport services hierarchy, facilitating movement for private and public transport users. These corridors focus on activity and development routes serviced by mass rapid public transport services, like rail or bus, while some routes may serve multiple functions.

The draft National Spatial Development Framework outlines priority inter-regional development corridors of national significance, aiming to consolidate growth and prioritize economic development through well-connected inter-regional corridors.

- The Northern Cape's spatial framework includes:
- Inter-Regional and National Development Corridors
- Provincial Development Corridors to bolster inter-regional development within the province.

Specifically, there is an Agricultural Corridor along the Orange River systems with the following objectives:

- Efficient water resource management
- Sustainable and environmentally responsible fertilization
- Integrated agricultural value chains.
- A comprehensive transport system for commuting workers and goods
- Development of an Agricultural Master Plan to enhance region management.

This corridor also encompasses functions like agro-processing, agri-tourism, protection of agricultural land, a public transportation network, a Special Economic Development Zone, and a cargo hub.

Regarding specific corridors, there is high potential along the N1 corridor between Bloemfontein and Richmond. Further studies are needed to assess economic potential. The Colesberg and Richmond area also shows development potential that can be consolidated through a corridor development strategy, especially for enhancing Agri-Parks.

Other important corridors include N10, N9, and R58, connecting various regions within and outside the province.

C7.8 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

The Pixley Ka Seme District boasts a wide range of tourist attractions, including nature-based tourism, heritage sites, adventure activities, and cultural experiences. There are also unique opportunities for tapping into niche tourism markets.

Despite being a transit route for tourists using major roads like N1, N9, and N12, travelling to surrounding provinces, the region's full tourism potential remains untapped. Attractions here suffer from underutilization, inadequate marketing, limited visibility, and poor maintenance. To unlock their potential, it is vital to draw more visitors, create job opportunities, and showcase the region's heritage and culture, to transform it into a niche tourism destination.

Key actions to achieve this transformation include:

- Collaborating with private tourism operators and local enterprises to promote regional tourism.

- Upgrading existing cultural sites by cleaning, improving facilities, and enhancing their visual appeal.
- Encouraging tourists to extend their stopovers by offering enticing attractions and activities to boost local spending.
- Diversifying accommodation options to make the area more appealing.
- Developing heritage and cultural tourism routes to showcase local history and traditions.
- Promoting rural tourism to highlight unique rural experiences and landscapes.
- Fostering adventure and eco-based tourism initiatives that leverage the region's natural beauty and resources.
- Exploring opportunities for game farm development and responsible hunting tourism to cater to wildlife enthusiasts.

By implementing these actions, the Pixley Ka Seme District can unlock its tourism potential, stimulate local economies, and share its unique attractions with a broader audience.

In terms of tourism marketing, a Strategic Marketing Plan is needed to achieve the following objectives:

- Promote tourism attractions in the area.
- Update local tourism websites with new activities.
- Market local accommodation options in each town and assist with bookings.
- Understand visitors' motivations and preferences.

- Promote niche markets and create tourism packages to diversify product offerings.

C7.9 LINK TO THE FREE STATE PROVINCE

The economic ties between Umsobomvu Local Municipality in the Northern Cape and the Free State province are influenced by factors like geographical proximity, transportation infrastructure, and economic activities. Key influences include:

- **Abundant Water Resources:** The Xhariep District Municipality, situated in the Free State, boasts substantial water resources, including South Africa's largest dam and the Orange River, supporting various uses, especially agriculture.
- **Agricultural Economy:** The Xhariep District's strong focus on agriculture, particularly near its border with the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, presents opportunities for collaboration in the agricultural sector.
- **Development Corridors:** A primary development corridor along the N1 route connects several towns, including Bloemfontein, Trompsburg, Gariepdam, and Colesburg. This corridor is essential for economic activities and transportation.
- **Energy Transfer Link:** The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework identifies a potential regional and national energy transfer link between the Xhariep and Pixley districts, opening doors for energy-related projects and collaborations.

It is important to recognize that the specific economic connections between Umsobomvu Local Municipality and the Free State province may vary based

on regional economic dynamics. In-depth local economic assessments and studies are required to gain a precise understanding of these economic linkages.

C7.10 LINK TO THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

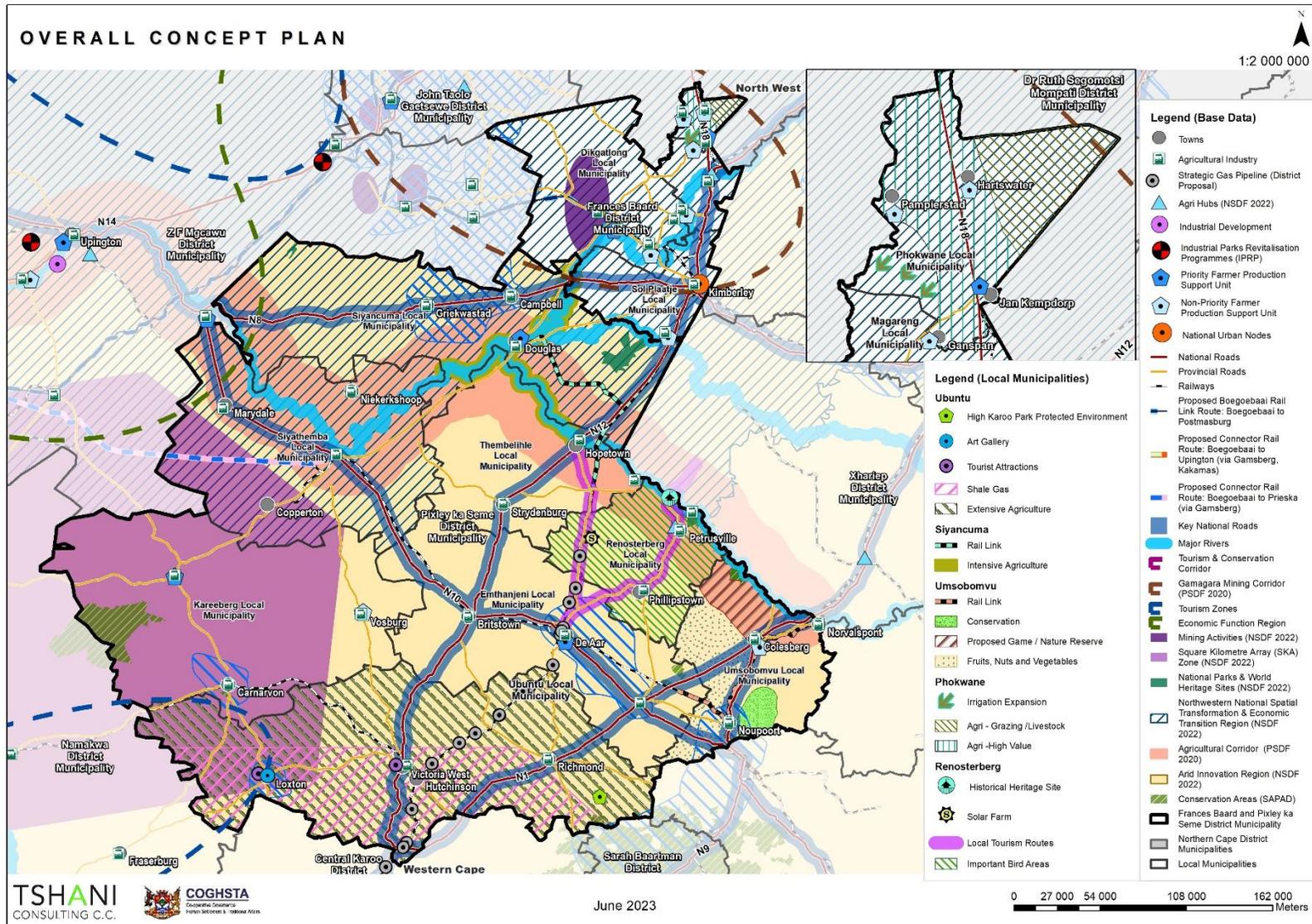
The economic link between Umsobomvu Local Municipality in the Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape Province is shaped by several factors: geographical proximity, shared agricultural sectors, transportation links (notably the N10 road), potential for cross-region cooperation, and tourism opportunities.

Both districts have significant agricultural activities, with the Ukahlamba District known for stock farming and the Chris Hani District featuring the potential for growth in agriculture, particularly in the Karoo Hartland region.

The presence of crucial transportation routes, including the R53, R398, R63, and N9, further enhances the connectivity between these regions, enabling not only the movement of goods but also facilitating tourism activities.

These shared elements suggest opportunities for economic collaboration, tourism development, and joint infrastructure planning between the Ukahlamba and Chris Hani District Municipalities.





Plan 4: Overall Concept Plan

C8. CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The conceptual development framework enhances the Umsobomvu municipality by focusing on planned interventions, such as physical projects, to improve overall performance. This involves strengthening existing residential areas, protecting agricultural potential and environmental sensitivity zones, and fostering economic opportunities. The plan emphasizes developing nodes for housing and job creation while preserving the natural environment. Key components of the Conceptual Spatial Plan for Umsobomvu Local SDF include:

C8.1 MOVEMENT

- N1, a major national road, connects Bloemfontein and Cape Town.
- N9: It runs from George on the south coast through Middleburg to Colesberg.
- N10: Branching from N9, it goes through Cradock and connects to Port Elizabeth on the coast.
- R58: Runs from Colesberg to mid-Eastern Cape, linking with R56.

The Umsobomvu Local Municipality serves as a vital junction connecting Gauteng, Free State, Eastern Cape, and Western Cape. Colesberg, midway between Johannesburg and Cape Town, is a convenient stopover for travellers.

The municipality's unique topography allows for nature reserve expansion. West of N1, agriculture thrives, while the eastern side's environmental

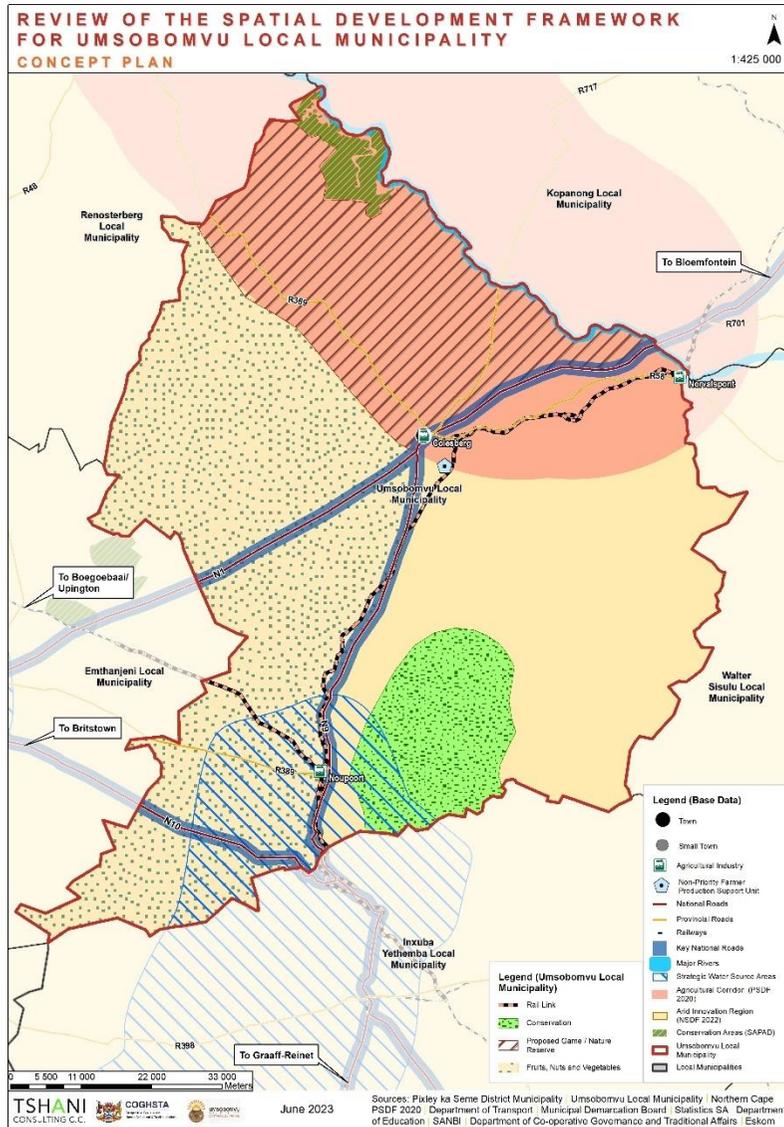
sensitivity suggests prioritizing tourism to capitalize on natural beauty and ecological significance.

C8.2 AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN

The agricultural value chain comprises these steps:

- Input Supply: Providing farmers with resources like seeds, fertilizers, and machinery.
- Production: Cultivating crops and raising livestock using these inputs.
- Harvesting: Gathering mature crops and livestock.
- Post-harvest Handling: Processing, cleaning, sorting, and packaging products.
- Aggregation and Storage: Collecting, aggregating, and storing in appropriate facilities.
- Processing and Value Addition: Creating value-added products.
- Distribution and Logistics: Transporting products to distribution centres or retailers.
- Marketing and Sales: Promoting and selling to wholesalers, retailers, or consumers.

Implementing this value chain in Umsobomvu Local Municipality has the potential to boost economic growth, food security, value addition, market access, sustainability, and collaboration. Leveraging these opportunities can create a thriving agricultural sector that benefits both farmers and the local community.



Plan 5: Umsobomvu Local Municipality Concept

SECTION D: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a comprehensive and strategic planning document that outlines a vision, principles, policies, and strategies for the spatial organization, growth, and development of a specific area, such as a municipality, region, or city.

This section stems from the Strategic Framework and Concept Plan, and it aims to build on the concept plan and to identify Spatial proposals to facilitate growth. The proposals align with NSDF, PSDF, KRSDf, RDSP 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
- Using 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.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (NC PSDF), 2020, emphasizes that Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) are not prescriptive zoning schemes. They serve as a guiding framework for informed land-use decisions across planning levels, promoting coordinated efforts for sustainable development. SPCs do not change existing zoning regulations but enhance decision-making, zoning, and laws. They establish a standardized basis for land-use decisions, ensuring consistency. Aligning zoning regulations with SPCs is recommended for comprehensive

integration. The diagram illustrates the alignment between the SPLUMA pillars and designated SPCs.

Diagram 3: SPLUMA & SPC Alignment

SPLUMA Pillars	 BIOPHYSICAL	 SOCIO ECONOMIC	 BUILT ENVIRONMENT	
	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
Spatial Planning Categories	<p>A Core</p> <p>A.a Statutory Protected Areas</p> <p>B Buffer</p> <p>B.a Non-Statutory Conservation Areas B.b Ecological Corridors B.c Urban Green Areas</p> <p>C Agricultural Areas</p> <p>C.a Extensive Agricultural Areas C.b Intensive Agricultural Areas</p>	<p>D Urban Related</p> <p>D.f Institutional Areas D.g Authority Areas D.i Business Areas D.j Service Related Business D.k Special Business D.l SMME Incubation D.m Mixed Use Development Areas D.q Resorts & Tourism Related Areas</p>	<p>D Urban Related</p> <p>D.a Main Towns D.b Local Towns D.c Rural Settlements D.d Tribal Authority Settlements D.e Communal Settlements</p> <p>E INDUSTRIAL AREAS</p> <p>E.a Agricultural Industry E.b Industrial Development Zone E.c Light Industry</p> <p>F SURFACE INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS</p> <p>F.a National Roads F.b Main Roads F.c Minor Roads F.d Public Streets F.e Heavy Vehicle Overnight Facilities F.f Railway Lines F.g Power Lines</p>	<p>D.h Residential Areas D.n Cemeteries D.o Sports Fields & Infrastructure D.p Airport & Infrastructure D.r Farmsteads & Outbuildings</p> <p>E.d Heavy Industry E.e Extractive Industry</p> <p>F.h Telecommunication Infrastructure F.i Renewable Energy Structures F.j Dams & Reservoirs F.k Canals F.l Sewerage Plants & Refuse Areas F.m Mixed Use Development Areas</p>

D1. SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

Spatial Structuring Elements serve as the defining and prominent features of the study area upon which spatial proposals are based. They are derived from the opportunities within the study area and assist in organizing the focus of the spatial proposals.

To plan efficiently, there needs to be a focus on investing resources in areas of opportunity to create maximum impact. There needs to be certain structuring elements to give guidance to development and spatial planning. For the Umsobomvu Spatial Development Framework, there are Spatial Structuring Elements that can guide spatial development and decision-making in the municipality. These are broken down in the section below.

D1.1 NODES

The term "nodes" is typically associated with urban areas like cities, towns, and villages, where diverse activities converge, promoting interactions and transactions. To foster comprehensive rural development, it's suggested that future Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) place less emphasis on "nodes" and instead focus on identifying "human settlements" capable of hosting integrated programs.

D1.1.1 ALIGNMENT OF NODES TO THE NSDF

The Umsobomvu Spatial Development Framework (SDF) draws guidance from the 2022 National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and the 2020 Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework to define nodal areas within the municipality. The adoption of the NSDF's Settlement

Classification ensures consistency with national, provincial, and district plans, promoting coherent planning from the national to the local level.

Within the Umsobomvu Local Municipality, specific nodal classifications include:

D1.1.1.1 NATIONAL NETWORK OF RURAL SERVICE CENTRES

- Supporting rural development through prioritized service centres for municipal and social services in rural areas.
- Focusing on border towns, trade posts, and growing towns in border regions.
- Consolidating settlements in arid and declining population areas while prioritizing core towns.
- Emphasizing consolidation and rural design in dense rural settlement regions.

D1.1.1.2 OTHER SMALLER TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

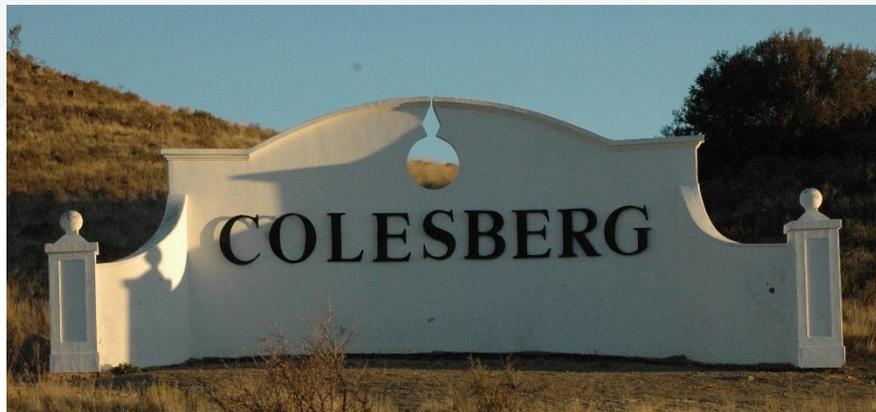
- Focus on consolidating small towns and settlements while delivering essential services to the local population.
- In rapidly growing regions, ensure urban consolidation and service delivery keep pace with population and economic growth.
- In densely populated rural areas, concentrate settlement in designated nodes and employ spatial planning for well-managed future development.
- In ecologically sensitive and harsh climate areas, discourage new settlement expansion and formation.

- Separate mining development from settlement expansion and carefully consider new settlements in the case of new mining projects based on a comprehensive analysis of mining activities and post-mine closure settlement sustainability.

The table below indicates the town's nodal classifications within Umsobomvu Local Municipality according to the NSDF (2022), NC PSDF (2020), Karoo RSDF, Pixley Ka Seme DSDF, and the Spatial Planning Categories (SPC). As previously mentioned, to ensure coherence, the Umsobomvu Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has aligned with the Settlement Classification outlined by the NSDF.

Table 6: Nodal Classification

Settlement	Estimated Population	NSDF (2022)	NC PSDF (2020)	Karoo RSDF	DSDf (2012)	SPC Category	Recommended Term
Colesberg	16 869	Rural Service Centre	Rural Service Centre	Rural Service Centre	Regional Development Anchor	Rural Settlement	Rural Service Centre
Noupoort	7 848	Smaller Town	Small Rural Service Centre	Other Town	Other Town	Rural Settlement	Small Rural Service Centre
Norvalspont	1,198	Smaller Town	Rural Settlement	Other Town	Other Town	Rural Settlement	Settlement



D1.2 CORRIDORS

A “corridor” refers to a linear stretch of land, often aligned along existing infrastructure such as roads, railways, or waterways. It serves as a designated area with specific planning considerations and development objectives.

D1.2.1 ALIGNMENT OF CORRIDORS TO THE NSDF

The Umsobomvu Spatial Development Framework (SDF) draws guidance from the 2022 National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and the 2020 Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework to define corridors within the municipality. The adoption of the NSDF's Corridor Classification system ensures alignment with national, provincial, and district plans, promoting coherence in planning across different levels.

Specific corridor classifications within the Umsobomvu Local Municipality include:

- **Key National Roads:** Crucial highways connecting major cities and regions for national trade and travel.
- **Regional Roads:** Linking urban and rural areas within a region, facilitating local mobility and access.
- **Main Roads:** Primary routes connecting cities, towns, and key destinations, supporting regional movement and commerce.

D1.2.2 CORRIDORS WITHIN UMSOBOMVU

Key features of the identified corridors within Umsobomvu Local Municipality:

- **N1 National Freight Corridor** – Cape Town to Beit Bridge: A vital corridor facilitating the movement of goods along the major north-south axis between Cape Town and Beit Bridge, supporting freight transportation and commerce.
- **N9 – National Freight Corridor** (Fuels, Grains, and Perishables): Significant for transporting fuels, grains, and perishable goods, contributing to efficient distribution.
- **N10 – National Freight Corridor** (Minerals, Food, Cement, Cars, and Perishables): A conduit for transporting minerals, food, cement, cars, and perishable items, serving a diverse range of goods and commodities.
- **R369 and R58 – Enhancing Agricultural and Tourism Links:** Fostering connections between agriculture and tourism, facilitating agricultural produce movement and providing routes for tourists.
- **Camdeboo Route – Unveiling Natural Treasures:** Designed to showcase the area's natural wonders, inviting travelers to explore unique landscapes, ecological wonders, and cultural heritage.

These corridors are strategically identified to meet various transportation needs, stimulate economic activities, and promote tourism in the Umsobomvu region, contributing to its development, connectivity, and sustainability.

Table 7: Corridor Classification

Corridor	NSDF	PSDF	KAROO RSDF	DSDf	Recommended Term
N1	Key National Roads	National Connectivity Route	National Road/ Regional Tourism Route	National Corridor	Key National Roads
N9	Key National Roads	Provincial Route	National Road/ Regional Tourism Route	National Corridor	Key National Roads
N10	Key National Roads	Provincial Route/ Manganese Route	National Road	National Corridor	Key National Roads
R369	-	Main Road	Arterial Road	Local Corridor	Main Road
R58	-	Main Road	Arterial Road/ Local Tourism Route	Provincial/Main Road	Regional Road
R389	-	Main Road	Arterial Road	Provincial/Main Road	Main Road
R717	-	Main Road	Arterial Road /Local Tourism Route	Provincial/Main Road	Main Road
Camdeboo Route	-	-	Camdeboo Route	-	Camdeboo Route

D2.1 SPC BREAKDOWN

The following details the SPC A and B Categories.

D2.1.1 SPC A: CORE CONSERVATION AREAS

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.

D2.1.2 SPC B: NATURAL BUFFER AREAS

SPC B areas function as protective buffers surrounding or adjoining SPC A areas to safeguard against disruptive or habitat-fragmenting land-use impacts. This supports the establishment of a continuous network of natural resource areas across the province, preserving ecological processes and ecosystem services (e.g., water supply, fertile soil, disaster prevention, and recreation). Only activities with an environmentally acceptable footprint are allowed in SPC B, and applicants must demonstrate the desirability and sustainability of proposed developments. The Environmental Framework plan outlines buffer areas for conservation zones, including the following:

- Rivers: Typically, 32 meters wide, extending to 50 meters for wider rivers.
- Wetlands: A 32-meter buffer zone.

D2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

There are Five (5) different types of conservation areas that can be found within the Umsobomvu municipal area:

- River Systems
- Catchments
- Wetlands
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Threatened Eco-systems.

D2.2.1.1 PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE AREAS:

Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are crucial landscape elements that play a vital role in preserving biodiversity, soil, water, and natural resources at both the local and regional levels. They encompass wildlife habitats, steep slopes, wetlands, and prime agricultural lands. ESAs are safeguarded under the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003.

When interconnected, ESAs can form greenway corridors, creating networks of linked landscape elements that offer ecological, recreational, and cultural benefits to the community. Protecting these sensitive areas is a top priority for our municipality due to the wide range of benefits they offer, including beautiful scenery, outdoor recreational opportunities, and habitat for plants and animals. Preserving sensitive areas also helps protect citizens and property from natural hazards, such as floods and wildfires. Furthermore, safeguarding natural areas aligns with community goals like providing open spaces, parks, habitat conservation, and recreational opportunities.

Umsobomvu Local Municipality faces the challenge of balancing economic development with environmental protection and acknowledges that uncontrolled development could result in irreversible losses of ESAs.

D2.2.1.2 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS:

The National SDF and Northern Cape PSDF create a framework connecting Spatial Planning Categories with land use guidelines. Critical Biodiversity and Ecological Support Areas are mostly near rivers and dams in Umsobomvu LM, including CBA2 and fewer CBA1 areas. These are vital for conserving endangered species and grasslands. The biodiversity score classifies areas by significance: Protected areas and CBA1 get 0, ecological support areas get 50%, and cultivated areas get 100%.

D2.3 CLIMATE CHANGE

In the context of growing climate change awareness and the critical role of the natural environment in providing essential ecosystem goods and services for all life on Earth, it is crucial to protect sensitive environments. Failure to do so could lead to the extinction of animal and plant species, negatively impacting water resources, the food chain, and economic development at both local and global levels. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation pose a significant risk to human survival and development.

Preserving nature is not solely an environmental concern; it has far-reaching implications for economics, health, social justice, and human rights. Climate change is a global issue of great concern, with traditional livestock farming having a substantial impact.

D2.3.1 CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES:

- Implement green street standards over detention ponds.
- Prioritize green infrastructure for stormwater management.
- Enforce flood-resistant location criteria and development standards.
- Encourage walkable, transit-oriented development.
- Preserve open spaces and protect sensitive areas.
- Develop sustainable revenue sources for special-use facilities.
- Use green water for urban ablution to address climate change.

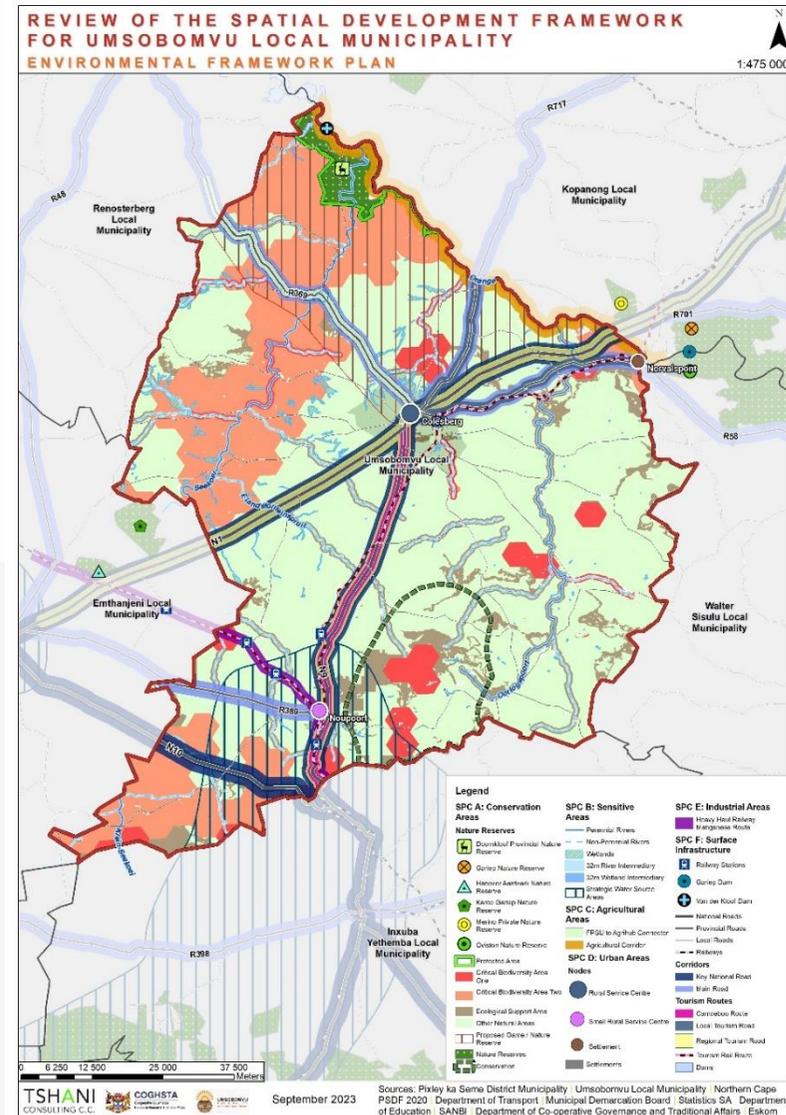
D2.3.2 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION STRATEGIES

- **Agriculture:** Promote sustainable livestock production, including optimizing feed efficiency, rotational grazing, and manure management.
- Support climate-resilient crop cultivation with drought-resistant varieties, efficient water management, and soil conservation.
- **Human Health:** Develop heat action plans for heatwaves, educate about heat-related health risks, and strengthen disease surveillance for vector-borne diseases.
- **Human Settlements:** Integrate climate-resilient design into housing with energy-efficient materials and disaster preparedness plans.
- **Water:** Monitor groundwater quality, implement water treatment, and promote water-saving practices.
- **Energy:** Invest in renewable energy infrastructure and launch energy efficiency initiatives.

Incorporating these strategies will help Umsobomvu Local Municipality build a more sustainable and climate-resilient future through collaboration with various stakeholders.

D2.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- The local municipality needs to develop a strategic environmental assessment plan, as it will assist in the protection of critical environmental areas.
- The municipality needs to ensure that all required environmental studies and reports are done before the construction phase of all municipal projects and that they are zoned correctly.



Plan 7: Environmental Framework

D2.4 AGRICULTURAL FRAMEWORK

D2.4.1 SPC C: AGRICULTURE AREAS

Preserving and utilizing high-potential agricultural land appropriately is crucial for achieving sustainable economic growth and ensuring food security. Unfortunately, such land located near settlements often faces pressure for non-agricultural development. Additionally, the negative social impacts associated with these settlements can significantly harm the productive capacity of the land. Thus, safeguarding high-potential agricultural land becomes a top priority, and it is essential to implement measures that promote and maintain conditions favourable for sustainable agriculture.

D2.4.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURE IN UMSOBOMVU

Agriculture is vital for rural development, providing livelihoods and combating poverty. To maximize its potential, investments are needed, such as constructing new dams and irrigation systems. Resolving land claims and managing arable land are crucial for development.

This region is best suited for extensive livestock farming due to limited resources and high input costs. The landscape presents opportunities for agricultural expansion and collaboration with neighbouring municipalities.

Economic diversification is lacking, but promoting agriculture, agro-processing, and tourism can help. However, challenges include profitability issues, waning interest in farming, and constraints faced by small-scale farmers.

Umsobomvu Local Municipality could enhance agriculture, generate jobs, and reduce reliance on government grants, fostering sustainable livelihoods.

D2.4.3 RURAL INTERVENTION AREA:

Rural Intervention Areas aim to promote rural and regional development. They focus on unique economic advantages shared between urban and rural nodes. Rural Intervention Area 3 in which Umsobomvu lies covers the N10 and N9 Corridors and offers diverse development opportunities, including a logistical hub, unique agricultural products, irrigation schemes, tourism, and rural settlements. Evaluation areas include agriculture, market dynamics, land reform, and rural settlement expansion.

D2.4.4 AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT:

To maximize economic potential and empower farmers and agro-processors in the agricultural sector, consider the following strategies for value chain development in the municipal area:

- Diversify Livestock Products.
- Improve Breeding and Genetics.
- Support Agro-processing.
- Facilitate Market Access.
- Provide Training.
- Promote Sustainability.
- Ensure Certification and Quality Standards.
- Invest in Research and Development.
- Offer Financial Support.
- Develop Infrastructure.

These strategies tailored to local agricultural needs will foster economic opportunities and sustainable growth.

D2.4.4.1 VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS:

- Increase production volumes for fruits, nuts, and vegetables.
- Prioritize food safety standards and certifications.

D2.4.5 SMALL FARMER SKILLS AND SUPPORT SERVICES:

When addressing Small Farmer Competencies and Support Services, it's essential to consider various key points. Smallholder farmers often face land access challenges, limiting their agricultural activities. Financial sustainability through intensive production is hindered by land ownership issues. Developing farmers' entrepreneurial competencies in areas like persuasion, networking, and goal setting is crucial. Notably, emerging farmers often lack business skills more than technical skills, supporting the need for a Small Farmer Knowledge Hub. While government support may be limited, private sector engagement offers an alternative with stronger incentives. Emphasizing the benefits of business development services is vital, and achieving these goals involves establishing a Knowledge Hub and connecting producers with entrepreneurial training providers.

D2.4.6 AGRI-HUB:

Agri-Hub processes farmers' input and offers production support services. Links farmers to commodity value chains, primarily supplying agro-processed products.

D2.4.6.1 FARMER PRODUCTION SUPPORT UNIT:

- FPSUs supply farmers' produce to various markets.

- Efficiently distribute products to specific markets.

D2.4.6.2 INTEGRATION WITH AGRI-PARKS IN THE PKSDM:

- Focus on processing agricultural products in agri-parks.
- Foster strong linkages between FPSUs and agricultural land.
- Empower farmers in agri-park decision-making.
- Umsobomvu Local Municipality's Colesberg FPSU covers a wide range of agricultural activities, including livestock and crop/horticulture value chains.

D2.4.7 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

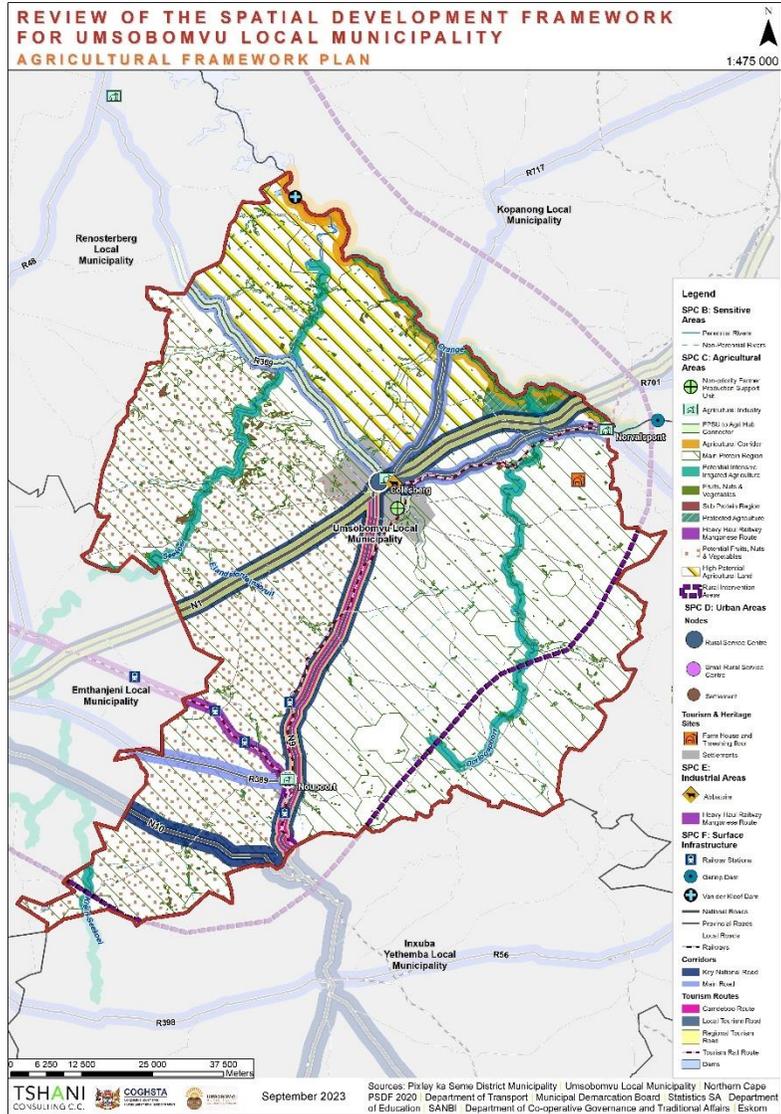
To implement the Agri-Park successfully, we need feasibility studies and research to explore opportunities and requirements with input from local stakeholders. Identifying suitable partners is also crucial.

An agricultural corridor along the Orange River aims to:

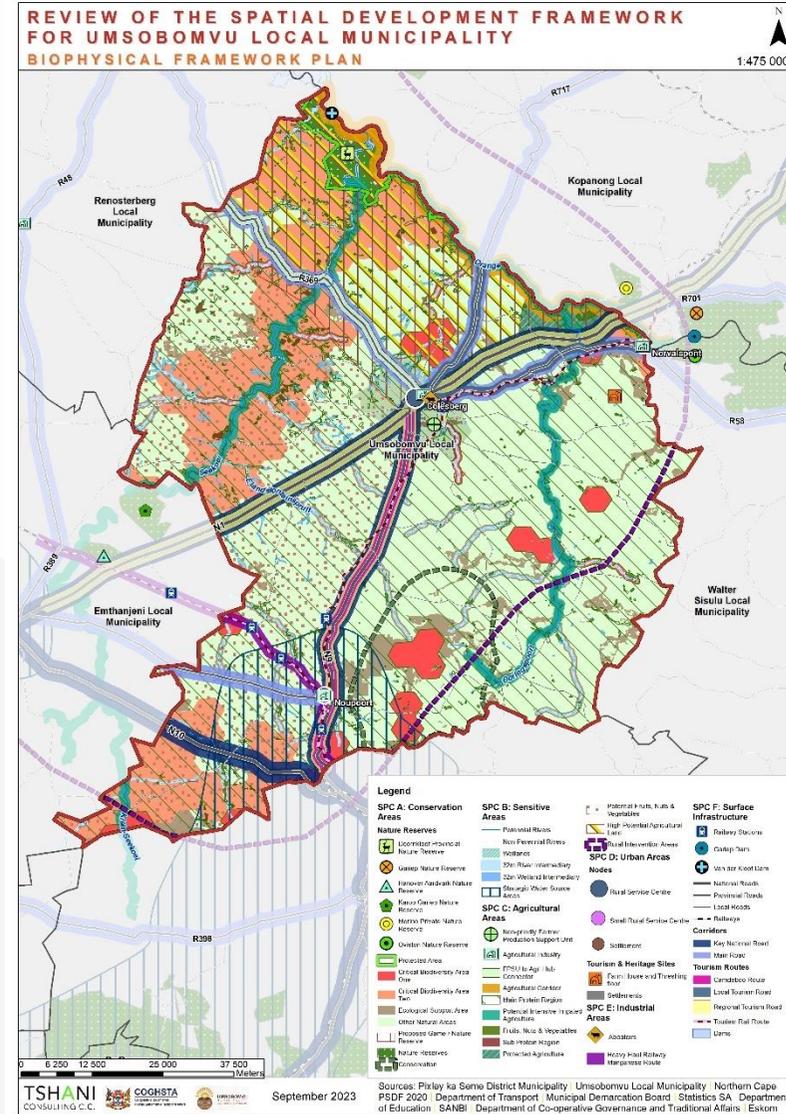
- Preserve agricultural productivity through efficient water management.
- Ensure sustainable water use.
- Promote eco-friendly fertilization.
- Enhance agricultural value chains for efficiency and collaboration.

The **Biophysical framework** is a composition of the above frameworks including:

- Environmental framework,
- Climate change and
- Agricultural Framework.



Plan 8: Agricultural Framework



Plan 9: Biophysical Framework

D3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The Socio-Economic Framework aims to address the social and economic issues of ULM. This includes skills development in the municipality as well as social amenities that may be required. This framework also addresses the tourism aspects as it has been noted in the SWOT Analysis that the municipality has huge tourism potential.

Diagram 5: Socio-economic SPLUMA & SPC Alignment



The Socio-Economic Framework is broken down into 3 spheres as follows:

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

D3.1 ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

This section aims to explore the Economic Framework underlying ULM and emphasize the areas of focus that will contribute to economic growth.

D3.1.1 MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

The primary, secondary, and tertiary economic sectors are vital components of a nation's economy, each with distinct roles and functions.

D3.1.1.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays a vital role in South Africa's economy, supporting many livelihoods and offering opportunities to reduce poverty and inequality. In 2020, it contributed 17.2% to Umsobomvu Local Municipality's GDP, with a focus on livestock production, maize, lucerne, fruits, nuts, and vegetables. The expansion of agriculture, particularly in high-value supply chains, leads to higher wages and increased employment. Emphasizing the Agri-park initiative is essential for diversifying agricultural products, improving market development, value addition, research, and attracting investments. Improving animal productivity through breeding, feeding, and livestock services will further enhance agricultural performance.

D3.1.1.2 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Social services encompass a wide range of services aimed at improving the welfare of individuals and communities, including education, healthcare,

and social welfare programs. In contrast, personal services are provided directly to individuals for their personal needs, such as beauty and grooming services, personal shopping, and concierge services. In 2020, these community, social, and personal services contributed 16.4% to the municipality's GDP. To strengthen this sector, proposals include investing in education, supporting local entrepreneurs, expanding healthcare facilities, raising awareness about available services, and fostering public-private partnerships for resources and innovation.

D3.1.1.3 FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Financial services cover activities like banking, insurance, investment, and financial planning, while business services include accounting, legal, marketing, consulting, and HR. In 2020, these services contributed 16% of the municipality's GDP.

In 2011, the study "Development Potential of Urban Settlements in the Northern Cape" assessed investment potential. Umsobomvu Municipality had medium development potential and high human needs, justifying investment in infrastructure, social capital, and human capital. Colesberg and Norvalspont were identified for such investments due to their high potential and human needs, while Noupoort was a transitional town.

D3.1.1.4 ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY

Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply contributed 12.9% to the local GDP. The Northern Cape has renewable energy potential, promoting environment, and energy reliability, and attracting investment.

Achievements in water supply:

- Solved Khayelitsha and Masipahkame water supply problems.
- Replaced asbestos pipes with uPVC.
- Completed Noupoort water supply line bypass.
- Repaired boreholes and water supply lines.

Proposals:

- Continue renewable energy integration.
- Upgrade water supply infrastructure.
- Explore desalination and water recycling.

D3.1.1.5 NORMAL RETAIL AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Normal retail and business activities generated 12% of the local GDP.

Noupoort's economic revival post-Spoornet station closure:

- Attract industries.
- Establish an entrepreneurship centre.
- Improve transportation connectivity.
- Strengthen CBDs' economic impact.

D3.1.1.6 GENERAL ECONOMY

The general government contributed 8.6% to the local GDP, relying on trade, retail, tourism, and agriculture. Measures to enhance manufacturing:

- Land allocation for industrial development.
- Precinct industrial areas.

D3.1.1.7 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation and Communication contributed 7.7% to the local GDP.

Enhancements planned:

- Infrastructure upgrades.

- Investment in communication infrastructure.
- Logistics and trade facilitation.
- Tourism and recreation development.
- Public-private partnerships.

D3.1.1.8 CONSTRUCTION

Construction contributed 7.4% to the GDP in 2020. It includes residential, commercial, industrial, and civil engineering projects.

D3.1.1.9 MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing contributed 1.2% to the GDP in 2020. Proposals include a liquid fuel pipeline and a gas pipeline for economic stimulation.

D3.1.1.10 MINING

Mining contributed 0.06% to the GDP in 2020. Measures focus on environmental conservation, sustainable land use, and raising public awareness.

D3.1.2 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Economic Development (LED) aims to improve economic conditions in areas like Umsobomvu Local Municipality. Key LED strategies include:

- Develop Local Industries.
- Support Entrepreneurs.
- Invest in Infrastructure.
- Build Partnerships.

These strategies work together to achieve:

- Poverty Reduction
- Enhanced Rural Livelihoods

- Economic Diversification
- Entrepreneurial Growth
- Sustainable Development
- Job Creation
- Innovation and Skills Development.

D3.1.3 TOWNSHIP AND RURAL ECONOMIES

Township economy' refers to enterprises and markets based in the townships. These are enterprises operated by township entrepreneurs to meet primarily the needs of township communities and therefore can be understood a 'township enterprises' as distinguished from those operated by entrepreneurs outside the townships.

Township enterprises have different legal forms - for-profit and not-for-profit enterprises registered under the Companies Act and cooperative enterprises registered under the Cooperatives Act. However, most township enterprises have high rates of informality.

The following has been identified in the township/rural economy.

Table 8: Township/ Rural Economies

SECTORS	CLUSTERS
Retail	Butcheries Spaza Shops Fish and Chips Fruit & Vegetables
Service Industry	Hair Salons Shebeens

SECTORS	CLUSTERS
	Shisanyama Sewing and tailoring, including shoemakers Car wash Burial society
Construction and real estate	Brick laying Renting Construction business
Transport	Taxis
Agriculture	Vegetable production
Finance	Stokvel Mashonisa/ lending schemes Burial societies
Government and Community Services	Feeding Schemes
ICTS	Internet solutions in townships Electronic repairs
Green Economy	Recycling Coal and wood-making

The Township and Rural Entrepreneurship Programme (TREP) by the Department of Small Business Development aims to boost the township economy. TREP creates platforms with business support and regulatory frameworks, fostering a conducive environment for entrepreneurs.

TREP seeks to address historical economic exclusion by providing tailored support services and funding access for rural and township enterprises. Qualifying entrepreneurs can benefit from support programs in areas like bakeries, autobody repair, butcheries, clothing, personal care, and more.

D3.1.4 INFORMAL TRADING

Informal trading generates jobs and helps reduce poverty, indirectly lowering crime rates. Efforts will enhance the appeal of designated trading areas and apply spatial planning to new developments that may attract traders. A streamlined registration process will be made user-friendly. Rental fees will vary based on services and infrastructure. Informal trading is proposed in the central business district of Colesberg and secondary nodes in Noupoot and Norvalspont, benefiting economic development and serving nearby towns and settlements.

D3.1.5 SMALL, MEDIUM, AND MICRO ENTERPRISES (SMME) DEVELOPMENTS

SMME developments aim to support small and medium enterprises by focusing on business management and financial skills. They offer opportunities for economic growth, job creation, innovation, and reducing unemployment, but their success depends on favourable policies and local government support.

Specific approaches are needed to expand SMME developments in rural areas, including raising awareness, providing financial support, and facilitating skills development. SMMEs also empower disadvantaged groups, like women and rural residents, by creating employment and fostering entrepreneurship.

See table 9 below for programs to support SMMEs in Umsobomvu, with responsible parties for each intervention.

Table 9: SMME Programmes

Intervention	Responsible Party
Training programs	Municipality and NGOs
Access to funding	Local government and banks
Mentorship programs	Business associations
Market access	Chamber of Commerce
Networking events	Economic development agency

D3.1.6 REDUCTION OF RED TAPE

A supportive business environment is vital for a competitive economy. Excessive red tape and bureaucratic hurdles hinder economic growth, job creation, and waste resources. Red tape includes outdated, wasteful, or confusing procedures and regulations. It adds costs, delays business growth, and undermines sustainability.

Efforts to reduce red tape involve various tools, with customer service excellence as a crucial component. Achieving service quality depends on aligning people, processes, and technology with customers' preferences. Effectively reducing red tape requires a well-organized process:

- Identify red tape issues through surveys or workshops.
- Involve businesses and municipal officials in a consultative process.
- Use a Fish Bone diagram to identify causes, create a Red Tape Action Plan, and appoint a Red Tape Champion to implement it.

D3.1.7 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The training institutions in Umsobomvu Local Municipality (ULM) are vital for developing the local workforce and driving economic growth.

Objectives: Promote economic growth through learning, teaching, research, and commercialization.

To achieve economic growth through these activities, we will:

- Collaborate with key sectors to create training content matching future skill needs.
- Commercialize research outputs and explore spin-out ventures from universities.
- Connect local and external businesses with skilled staff and expertise.
- Use ULM's expertise to shape and grow key sectors in the municipality.

D3.1.8 INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Infrastructure is pivotal for economic growth and development, encompassing the physical structures and systems enabling economic activities. Robust infrastructure fosters a conducive environment for business, trade, and investment, boosting productivity and economic expansion. Key ways infrastructure supports growth include well-developed transportation networks, reliable energy systems, modern communication facilities, access to clean water, quality social amenities, specialized industrial infrastructure, and a well-functioning financial system. Investing in infrastructure is essential for economic growth, attracting investment, creating jobs, and improving living standards. Collaboration between

governments, the private sector, and international organizations is often crucial for developing and maintaining these systems.

D3.1.9 STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Strengthening institutional arrangements is vital for effective governance and sustainable development. These arrangements encompass structures, policies, and processes guiding decision-making. Key reasons and benefits include:

- **Enhanced Governance:** Promoting transparency, accountability, and equitable resource allocation.
- **Improved Policy Implementation:** Clarifying roles, responsibilities, and coordination for efficient service delivery.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Involving diverse stakeholders for inclusive and sustainable outcomes.
- **Institutional Resilience:** Enhancing adaptability to internal and external challenges.
- **Resource Management:** Ensuring sustainable resource use and preventing corruption.
- **Capacity Development:** Building skills and expertise for better governance and development.
- **Effective Coordination and Collaboration:** Enhancing efficiency and synergy among stakeholders.

Strengthening institutional arrangements requires continuous evaluation and adaptation to ensure effectiveness in a dynamic context.

D3.1.10 KEY ACTION AREAS

Improved physical infrastructure investment and enhanced business development within the municipality. The availability of suitable infrastructure is just one of the key factors in investment attraction and business retention programmes. Hence, local authorities need to be a step ahead in terms of achieving broad-based infrastructure satisfaction for the business fraternity.



governance may become more complex, but they offer flexibility in conducting LED activities while maintaining accountability.

3. Private Company or Close Corporation: Most businesses register as Private Companies (Pty) Ltd or Close Corporations (cc) with forms available from consultants or attorneys.

D3.2.2 THE CAMDEBOO ROUTE

The Camdeboo Route in Colesberg is a popular tourist attraction. There's a proposal to extend the route from Colesberg to Gariep Dam, covering all local towns. This extension aims to enhance connectivity, promote tourism, and stimulate economic activities. Benefits include improved connectivity for tourists and residents, increased tourism in lesser-known towns, economic growth, and job creation. Challenges involve infrastructure upgrades, local support, and environmental impact, which can be addressed through collaboration, consultations, and responsible tourism practices.

D3.2.3 N9 TOURISM ROUTE

The N9 Tourism Corridor, stretching from Colesberg to George via Graaff Reinet, primarily serves tourism, business, trade, and agriculture. It offers multiple benefits:

Tourism Potential: The corridor is known for its stunning landscapes and historical landmarks, attracting tourists to explore towns, wildlife reserves, and cultural attractions, boosting regional tourism and supporting local businesses.

Economic Growth: As a vital trade route, it enables efficient transportation of goods and services, fostering economic growth, expanding markets, and creating job opportunities.

Regional Development: By connecting towns and communities, it improves access to essential services, education, and healthcare, enhancing the overall development and well-being of the local population.

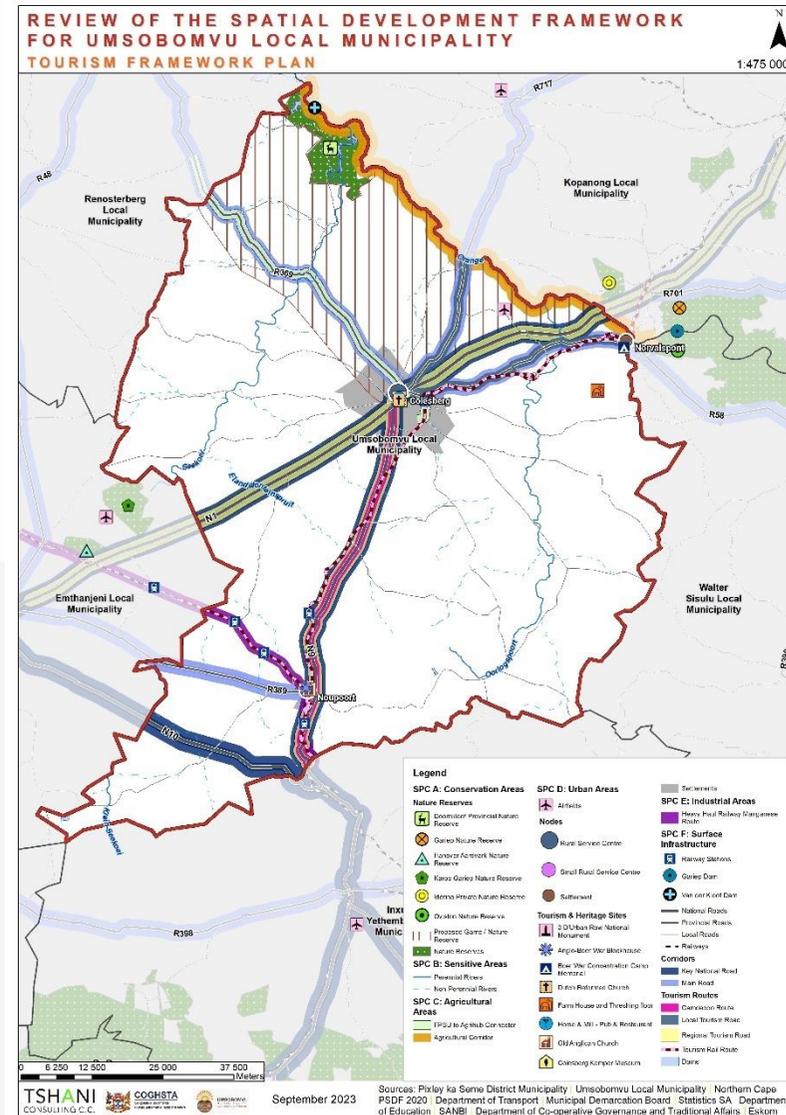
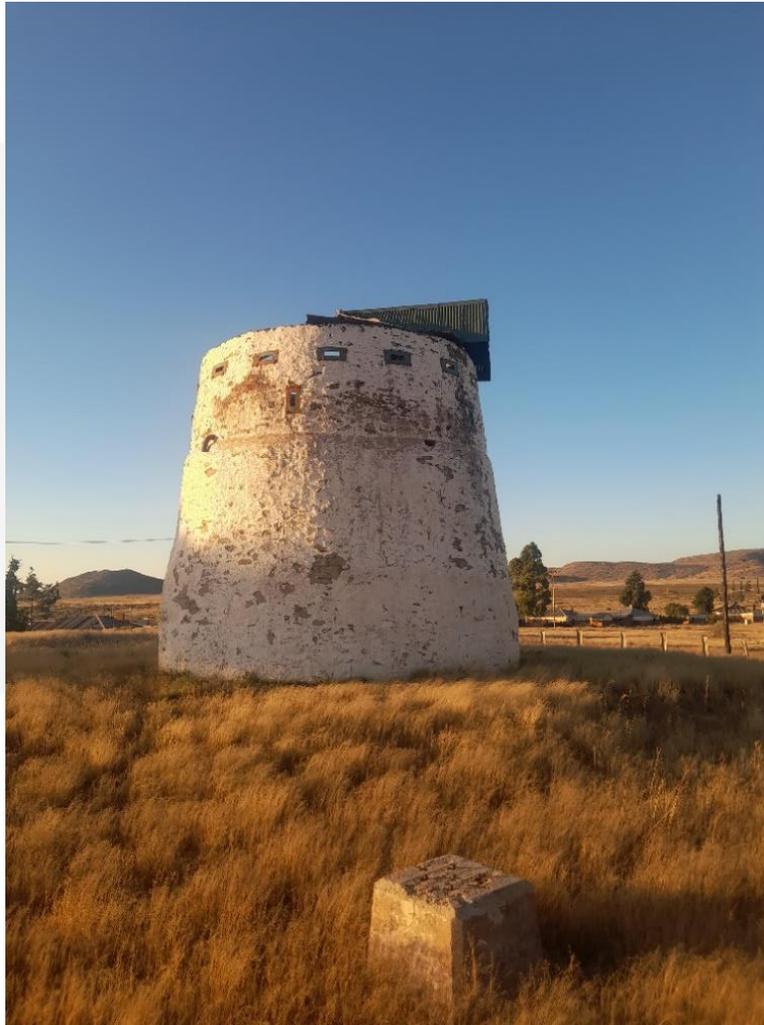
Concerns and Mitigation

- Infrastructure Maintenance: Regular funding and repairs are needed for the N9 corridor to ensure safe and smooth travel.
- Community Integration: Engaging with local stakeholders, promoting community-based tourism, and respecting cultural heritage are essential for ensuring local communities benefit from tourism and trade activities.

D3.2.4 KEY INTERVENTIONS

- Community awareness campaign
- YEDP program
- SMME support
- Tourism product development
- Tour guide training
- Tourist ablution facilities installation
- Natural asset maintenance
- Township tourism promotion
- "Key Places" Cleansing and Maintenance Program
- Enhance existing attractions.
- Heritage tourism promotion
- Extend tourist stopover duration.
- Diversify stopover options.
- Heritage and cultural tourism route development

- Rural tourism promotion
- Adventure and eco-based tourism promotion
- Game farm and hunting development.



Plan 11: Tourism Framework

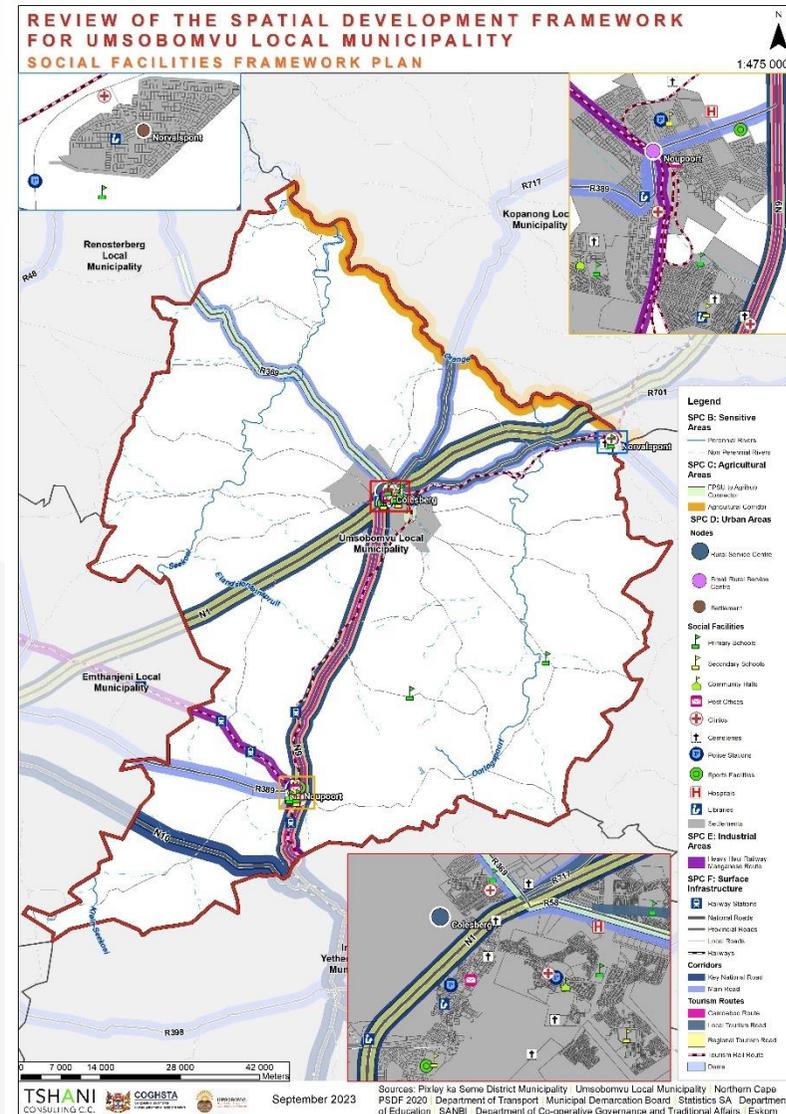
D3.3 SOCIAL FACILITIES FRAMEWORK

Social facilities are a vital aspect of human settlements as they serve as sources for social and public services, including health, education, recreation, and cultural and socializing spaces among other services. Access to and availability of social facilities is an important factor which attracts and keeps people in an area. Therefore, the section below indicates the number of social facilities within the municipality's jurisdiction.

D3.3.1 SPATIAL PLANNING CODE D: URBAN AREAS

Achieving a sustainable balance in land-use planning is vital for long-term urban development. The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) has a key goal of promoting the rehabilitation of existing settlements and ensuring that future developments are sustainable, encompassing environmental integrity, human well-being, and economic efficiency. Importantly, this policy does not replace the standard town planning criteria used for evaluating development applications, approving building plans, and considering land-use changes. These criteria include preserving natural resources, preventing urban sprawl, favouring the strengthening and densification of existing nodes, and assessing the cumulative impact of development.

The Map Booklet is inclusive of plans that identify the current dispersion of social amenities within the municipality and identify the need/intervention required per ward. (Refer to Table 10)



Plan 12: Social Facilities – Overall

Table 10: Social Facilities

Year			2016	2024		2029	
Population			30822	35036		37911	
Planning Threshold	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements	Existing	Required	Shortfall	Required	Shortfall
Crèche	2km Radius	2400-3000 People	0	13	13	15	15
Primary School	5km Radius	1000-7000 People	8	9	1	10	2
Secondary School	5km Radius	2500-12500 People	4	5	1	6	2
Library	8-10km Radius	20000-70000 People	5	1	0	1	0
Clinic	5km Radius	24000-70000 People	5	1	0	1	0
Hospital	30km Radius	300000-900000 People	1	1	0	1	0
Police Station	8km Radius	60000-100000 People	4	1	0	1	0
Post Office	5-10km Radius	10000-20000 People	2	3	1	3	1
Community Halls	10km Radius	10000-60000 People	2	2	0	2	0
Cemetery	15km Radius	8.8Ha/50000 People	11	-	-	-	-

Shortfall: Number of Social Facilities that are less than what is required



D4. 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.”

 BUILT ENVIRONMENT			
SPLUMA Pillars	Settlement Patterns Settlement Role, Hierarchy & Function Spatial Structure & Form Built Heritage		Land Use & Activity Patterns Infrastructure Transport & Movement Networks Housing
	Spatial Planning Categories		
	D Urban Related	D.a Main Towns D.b Local Towns D.c Rural Settlements D.d Tribal Authority Settlements D.e Communal Settlements	D.h Residential Areas D.n Cemeteries D.o Sports Fields & Infrastructure D.p Airport & Infrastructure D.r Farmsteads & Outbuildings
	E INDUSTRIAL AREAS	E.a Agricultural Industry E.b Industrial Development Zone E.c Light Industry	E.d Heavy Industry E.e Extractive Industry
	F SURFACE INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS	F.a National Roads F.b Main Roads F.c Minor Roads F.d Public Streets F.e Heavy Vehicle Overnight Facilities F.f Railway Lines F.g Power Lines	F.h Telecommunication Infrastructure F.i Renewable Energy Structures F.j Dams & Reservoirs F.k Canals F.l Sewerage Plants & Refuse Areas F.m Mixed Use Development Areas

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 the rehabilitation of existing settlements.

D4.1 LAND USE PROPOSALS

The spatial planning categories (SPCs) provide a framework to guide land use planning in the province. These spatial planning categories have been considered in developing the Umsobomvu Land Use Scheme.

The Umsobomvu Land Use Management Scheme allows for consent and rezoning applications across the municipality. It aligns with the bio-regional planning principles outlined in the Northern Cape Provincial SDF, which defines land use categories for the province. To manage settlement growth, the 2020 Provincial Spatial Development Framework proposes five strategies, including one for mining activities, based on consultations and studies. These strategies guide land use in Umsobomvu Local Municipality. The SPCs have been taken into consideration for the spatial proposals.

D4.1.1 STRUCTURING ELEMENTS APPLICABLE TO UMSOBOMVU

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

- Urban edge.
- CBD.
- Node Secondary Business.
- Corridor Tourism and Hospitality.
- Corridor Activity Street.

- Corridor Industrial
- Potential Surface water.
- Tourism Development.
- Transition Zones

D4.1.2 URBAN EDGES AND URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARIES:

An urban edge refers to the boundary that separates urban development from non-urban or rural areas. This boundary serves as a demarcation line that distinguishes regions with different characteristics and purposes, such as environmentally sensitive areas and those suitable for development.

Importance of Urban Edges:

Urban edges are essential tools for guiding investment and infrastructure development, efficiently using unused land and addressing challenges associated with uncontrolled urbanization, including undesirable features, urban sprawl, loss of open spaces, traffic congestion, infrastructure costs, and agricultural land loss.

Goals Achieved by Identifying Development Edges:

Identifying development edges helps achieve crucial goals like balance, efficient land use, cultural and ecological preservation, localized food production, waste management, coordinated services, hazard mitigation, controlled expansion, increased densities, public transportation promotion, and sustainable development.

Concepts for Achieving Settlement Goals:

Key concepts for achieving settlement goals include compact cities, ecological sensitivity, and Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs) that control and guide urban growth.

Factors Influencing UGB Sizing:

Factors affecting UGB sizing include growth pressures, potential growth deflection, densification, agricultural land quality, and infrastructure capacity.

The flexibility of UGBs:

UGBs can be adjusted but shrinking them after development is challenging. Setting UGBs with realistic short-term growth expectations allows for future expansion as needed. Urban edges and UGBs proactively manage urbanization, promote sustainability, and balance community needs.

D4.1.3 SERVICES EDGE

The **Services Edge** refers to the area within which the Umsobomvu Local Municipality can provide services. It defines the boundary within which the municipality can effectively deliver various amenities and infrastructure to support urban development.

The Services Edge encourages densification to increase population density and land use efficiency. It focuses on managing urban expansion by concentrating on growth and infrastructure investments. This strategy optimizes resource allocation, service delivery, and sustainable growth, preventing urban sprawl and promoting efficient land and infrastructure utilization.

D4.1.4 TRANSITION ZONE

The **Transition Zone** refers to the area that lies between the Urban Services Edge and the Urban edge. It serves as a buffer zone or transitional area where future expansion and development can take place in the coming years.

The Transition Zone in our municipal planning allows for specific land uses like industry, agro-processing, and, occasionally, residential, and commercial development, if they align with the area's spatial plan. This ensures development follows the municipality's growth framework.

Developers in the Transition Zone are responsible for providing required infrastructure like roads, utilities, and services, following municipality guidelines.

The Transition Zone is a way to guide and control expansion while emphasizing densification within the Urban Services Edge, managing urban growth sustainably.

Notably, the urban and service edges were planned with input from municipal workers in each town.

D4.1.5 COLESBERG PROPOSED LAND USE FRAMEWORK

Colesberg, a highly developed town within the ULM area, plays a pivotal role in driving economic activity, providing essential services, and offering promising development opportunities. Concentrated investments in Colesberg can greatly benefit both the municipality and surrounding towns.

Under **"STRATEGY 1: DIVERSIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE STRATEGY"** of the NC PSDF, Colesberg falls into the urban category with significant economic potential.

D4.1.5.1 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

To ensure sustainable and inclusive development in Colesberg, specific interventions are needed to overcome challenges and foster community well-being.

- R58 Industrial Corridor: Establish an industrial corridor along the R58 to attract investments, facilitate transportation, and create jobs.
- Strengthening of the CBD: Enhance Colesberg's Central Business District (CBD) by streamlining business regulations, promoting mixed-use development, upgrading infrastructure, and encouraging the sale of local products.
- Tourism & Hospitality Corridor: Develop a tourism and hospitality corridor centred around Torenberg, De Jager, and Hospital/Cynthias streets to leverage the town's natural and historical attractions.
- Conference Centre: Establish a conference centre to host tourism-related events and conferences.
- Upgrade of the R369: Upgrade the R369 to support agriculture and food security in the region.
- Upgrade the Water and Sewer Systems: Connect Colesberg to the Gariep dam and upgrade the sewer system to support the town's growth.

- Business Support Program: Support informal brick makers and encourage entrepreneurship.
- Controlled Cemeteries: Implement better controls to prevent uncontrolled cemetery growth.
- Formalization of Informal: Formalize informal settlements, providing land security, basic services, and improved infrastructure.

D4.1.5.2 GROWTH

Recommend town growth in a southwest direction along the N1 and N9, including industrial and residential land use.

These proposals aim to unlock Colesberg's potential for sustainable development, benefiting the entire community and the region.

D4.1.6 NOUPOORT PROPOSED LAND USE FRAMEWORK

Noupoort, located southwest of Colesberg along the N9, is a key rural service centre undergoing a shift from rural to urban. Specific interventions are needed to support this transition and benefit the local community.

Noupoort falls under "STRATEGY 1: DIVERSIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE STRATEGY" from the NC PSDF. It focuses on strengthening the economy, diversification, infrastructure investment, social services, and urban regeneration.

D4.1.6.1 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

Noupoort's development and growth are set to be facilitated by a series of proposals.

- Revitalizing Commercial Activity: Promote industrial development, entrepreneurial support, and transportation connectivity.

- Revitalizing Rail Industry: Collaborate with Transnet, attract investment, and address rail industry challenges.
- Capitalizing on Green Energy: Collaborate with wind farm investors and explore secondary industries.
- Advancing Education: Establish a satellite campus for skills development.
- Upgrading Water and Sewer Systems: Connect to the main water grid and upgrade the sewer system.

D4.1.6.2 GROWTH

Focus on residential development in the south, mixed land uses in the north, and an industrial zone along the rail line.

Implementing these proposals aligns Noupoort for economic growth, improved services, and integration into the municipality's development framework.

D4.1.7 NORVALSPONT

Norvalspont, a settlement linked to the construction of the Gariep Dam, is a key focus of Strategy 3: Migration and Maintenance in the North Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (NC PSDF). This strategy seeks to effectively manage settlements with limited development potential and high needs.

D4.1.7.1 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

Norvalspont's growth will be facilitated by several proposals:

- Increasing Education Standards: Enhance the local high school to add grades 11 and 12, motivating learners to complete high school locally and pursue higher learning opportunities.

- Relocation and Formalization of the Norvalspont Settlement: Relocate the informal settlement to a safer area away from flooding and formalize it to improve infrastructure and amenities.
- Maintenance: Maintain public sports fields and tourism spaces to encourage youth utilization and community pride.
- Establishment of Public Park: Establish a public park alongside the spruit to encourage area use and inspire clean-up efforts.
- Increase Water Storage and Sewer Capacity: Enhance water storage solutions to address reliance on the Orange River.

D4.1.7.2 GROWTH

Focus on northward residential growth below the mountain foot to attract business development and expand the town.

By implementing these strategies and proposals, Norvalspont aims to achieve a harmonious balance between meeting residents' needs, managing migration trends, and promoting sustainable development.

Table 11: Housing Projects

Item. No.	Project Name	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Estimated Project Funding estimate (Rands)	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1	Building 400 houses in Kwazamuxolo Noupoot	Umsobomvu LM / Department of Human Settlements	R 102 145 600	15 Years	Can lead to improved living conditions,	

D4.2 SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The framework for housing demand, based on SPLUMA 21 (f), relies on existing strategies and inputs from municipal officials who understand housing needs. ULM's primary spatial goal is sustainable human settlements, addressing disintegration and responding to ongoing transformation. Housing considers densification rates and future growth projections, ensuring that housing projects align with ULM's trajectory and accommodate increased growth. The choice of housing development directly affects land availability for future settlements and economic nodal area expansion.

D4.2.1 HOUSING PROJECTS

The table below outlines the housing Umsobomvu Local Municipality housing projects emanating from the Municipal Integrated Development Plan:

Item. No.	Project Name	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Estimated Project Funding estimate (Rands)	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
2	Tjoksville Project	Umsobomvu LM / Department of Human Settlements	R 6 384 100	3 Years	economic growth, and enhanced	25 houses are being built under this project
3	Noupoort 100	Umsobomvu LM / Department of Human Settlements	R 25 536 400	5 Years	community well-being through infrastructure	Old housing projects are being finalised. Currently, 12 houses are being added to the 57 completed
4	25 houses built in Kwazamuxolo	Umsobomvu LM / Department of Human Settlements	R 6 384 100	3 Years	development and increased social cohesion.	

D4.3 CEMETERIES

Key Interventions:

- Municipalities should review SDFs and IDPs to assess current and future cemetery and crematorium needs, land availability, and budget considerations.
- Municipal Schemes should designate suitable zones for these facilities and enact necessary regulations.
- Collaborative efforts between municipal planning staff and relevant units are vital for selecting optimal and sustainable locations.

- Exploring eco-friendly methods of human remains disposal and creating innovative open spaces should be a priority. The SDF recommends establishing a municipal crematorium.
- Studies on the expansion of Cemeteries



D4.4 BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

D4.4.1 SPC-F SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE

Continuous economic development in the province and local municipalities relies on an efficient infrastructure network. Sectoral departments provide vital infrastructure and services for the economy, settlements, and rural areas. Challenges like rural infrastructure gaps and urban informal settlements require collective efforts and resources. Effective and equitable funding mechanisms and institutions are essential to address these issues and ensure fair outcomes.

The ULM focuses on integrating public transportation with efficient spatial planning to promote sustainability. Infrastructure, encompassing transportation and utilities, plays a pivotal role in enhancing connectivity and competitiveness. Cities aim to embrace emerging technologies for innovation and sustainability while accommodating urbanization trends. Before permitting new developments, municipalities must ensure engineering services meet the required standards, especially in underserved areas. The overarching goal is to provide essential services to all urban areas while carefully evaluating environmental impacts and ensuring the capacity to accommodate new developments without harming the environment.

D4.4.2 GREEN BUILDING DESIGN

Green building focuses on environmentally responsible and resource-efficient practices throughout a structure's life cycle. Key design aspects include:

- Water conservation: Utilizing rainwater harvesting and minimizing indoor water consumption.
- Waste reduction and reusability: Emphasizing durable materials and waste minimization.
- Health and well-being: Incorporating natural light, scenic views, and indoor temperature regulation.
- Energy efficiency: Prioritizing renewable energy and low-carbon technologies.
- Resilience and flexibility: Designing buildings to adapt to climate change and withstand natural disasters.
- Integration with the environment: Considering transportation options and information communication technologies.

D4.4.3 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY

Proposed interventions for service delivery and infrastructure improvement include:

- Rainwater harvesting: Collecting rainwater for various uses, reducing carbon footprint and utility bills.
- Stormwater harvesting: Capturing, treating, and reusing stormwater runoff.
- Solid waste recycling: Decreasing waste sent to landfills.
- Greywater reuse: Reutilizing gently used water for purposes like garden watering.
- Solar panels: Offering non-intrusive electricity generation for residents, especially in rural areas or for those looking to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

D4.4.4 RENEWABLE ENERGY INDUSTRY

South Africa aims to reduce emissions by 34% by 2020 and 42% by 2025. This transition to a low-carbon economy requires strong government leadership and workforce skills enhancement.

D4.4.4.1 DEVELOPING THE GREEN INDUSTRIES

The government is committed to driving economic transformation by localizing solar manufacturing and improving the investment climate in the green sector.

Objective

Establish ULM as a hub for Renewable Energy, promoting local businesses and job opportunities while considering environmental conditions.

Key Action Areas

Key actions include promoting ULM through Renewable Energy partnerships, creating a directory of local green products, partnering with the Industrial Development Corporation Green Fund, supporting local solar geyser and panel manufacturing, and providing training opportunities.

D4.4.4.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY PROSPECTS

Studies are needed to assess renewable energy's potential as a supplementary electricity source, considering environmental sensitivity.

- **Solar Energy:** Solar energy, including photovoltaic systems, offers clean power, but costs and access can be barriers.
- **Wind Energy:** Onshore wind energy plays a significant role in Umsobomvu Local Municipality, with multiple wind farms reflecting a commitment to sustainable energy. Noupoort is becoming a hub

for wind energy development, positioning the region as a leader in sustainable energy transition.

D4.4.5 ROADS

The National and Provincial Road movement network has been highlighted in the Spatial Structuring Elements. In Umsobomvu Local Municipality, transportation corridors are essential for seamless movement and regional connectivity. Several key routes support trade and tourism.

- N1 (Freight Corridor) – Cape Town to Beit Bridge: The N1, connecting major cities, is continuously maintained and upgraded to ensure optimal conditions, safety, and support for freight transport.
- N9 – National Freight Corridor (Fuels, Grains, and Perishables): The N9, vital for essential commodities, undergoes ongoing maintenance and potential upgrades to meet increasing traffic demands.
- N10 – National Freight Corridor (Minerals, Food, Cement, Cars, and Perishables): Linking Port Elizabeth to the Namibian border, the N10 receives comprehensive maintenance and strategic upgrades to sustain the flow of diverse cargo.
- R369 and R58 – Enhancing Agricultural and Tourism Links: These routes support agriculture and tourism, benefiting from consistent road maintenance and upgrades to boost accessibility and local economies.

- Camdeboo Route – Unveiling Natural Treasures: Upgrading the Camdeboo Route connecting Colesberg to Camdeboo National Park enhances visitor experiences and environmental preservation.

Continuous maintenance and strategic upgrades align with the municipality's commitment to efficient mobility, safe transportation, and sustainable progress, shaping the future of transportation in the region.

D4.4.6 RAIL

The South African railway network faces a significant decline due to factors like competition from road transport, mismanagement, vandalism, and safety issues. Full or partial privatization is suggested as a solution, but challenges remain in attracting private-sector investment and implementing effective governance.

The Umsobomvu rail line transports Manganese and containers but faces challenges. The decline in railway activity is linked to changes in transportation patterns, economic shifts, rationalization efforts, and lack of infrastructure investment. Revitalizing the Noupoot Railway Station is proposed to create jobs, attract tourists, boost the economy, and preserve heritage. A feasibility study, funding, infrastructure upgrades, workforce development, and community support are crucial for successful implementation.

D4.4.7 ELECTRICITY

Energy availability is crucial in modern society, and it presents a significant challenge. ESKOM faces capacity issues in meeting South Africa's growing energy demand, impacting industries, transportation, telecommunications, and households. ESKOM aims to provide reliable electricity for all,

especially in remote areas, leading to socio-economic improvements. Microgrids are seen to achieve this, offering benefits like carbon emission reduction, local manufacturing, enhanced reliability, reduced environmental impact, improved power quality, increased efficiency, and relief from network congestion.

Microgrids are crucial in addressing South Africa's energy challenge, promoting economic growth, and providing remote communities with access to reliable and sustainable electricity.

D4.4.8 WATER

Water conservation is vital for the district's development and long-term water security. It's crucial to prioritize reusing and efficiently managing existing water resources over tapping new ones to reduce poverty, enhance health, and promote economic development. Colesberg relies on both groundwater and surface water, Noupoot solely on groundwater, and Norvalspont on surface water. The high Non-Revenue water levels in Umsobomvu indicate poor performance, and deficits are anticipated in Noupoot within 5 years, and in Colesberg and Norvalspont after 10 years or more.

Key initiatives include a groundwater management strategy and water use and management initiatives to educate and empower the community in sustainable water utilization. The Department of Water and Sanitation has completed a crucial bulk water project in Noupoot, improving water supply reliability. However, concerns about water quality, particularly elevated calcium levels, persist. Feasibility studies will determine the most effective approach to address these issues, considering cost-effectiveness, long-term sustainability, and community and environmental impacts.

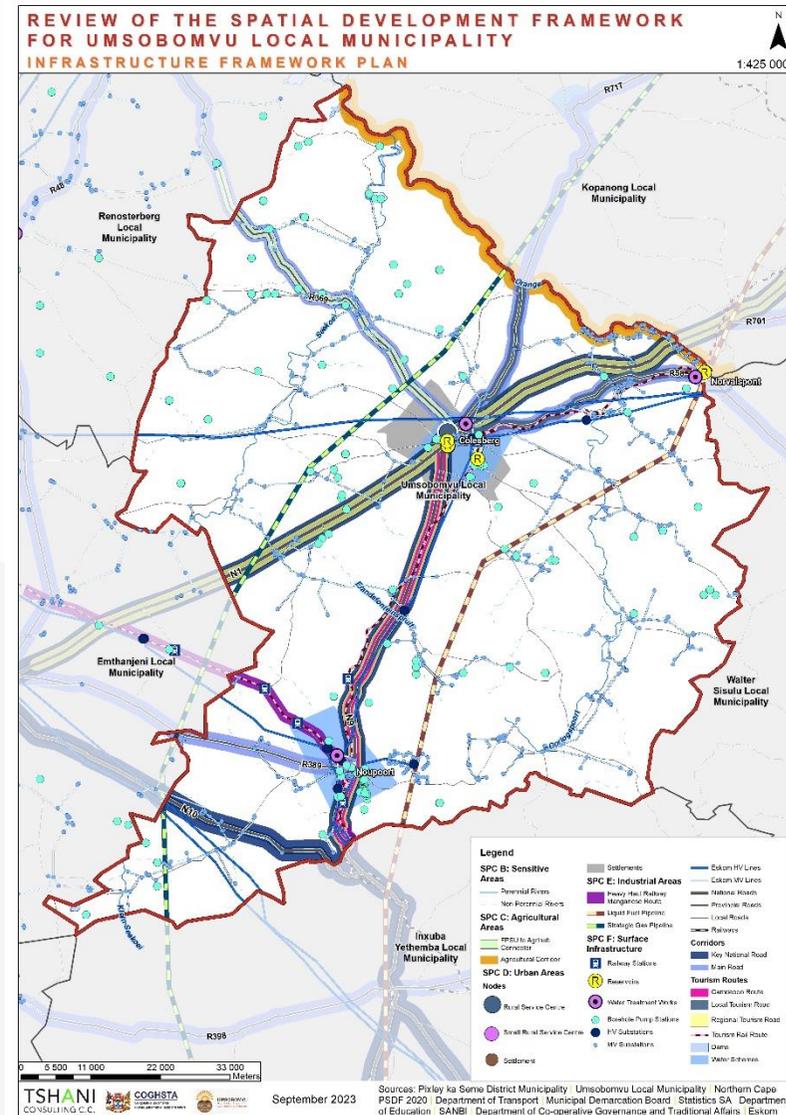
D4.4.9 SANITATION

The Municipality must implement programs to eliminate bucket systems due to ongoing new settlements driven by economic activities. Proactive planning is vital to meet increasing demand and avoid hindrances in providing essential services and accommodating progress. Currently, the Department of Water and Sanitation is working on the "Noupoort Sewer" project in the Noupoort area valued at R16,353,317.

D4.4.10 REFUSE REMOVAL

A sound waste management strategy should align with the principles of the National Waste Management Strategy, including integrated planning, waste minimization through recycling, efficient collection and transportation, and proper waste treatment and disposal.

To address these principles, the municipality can take remedial actions such as implementing a local litter control program, exploring recycling strategies, and forming partnerships with community organizations and NGOs. These steps will help the municipality manage waste effectively and promote sustainable waste management practices.



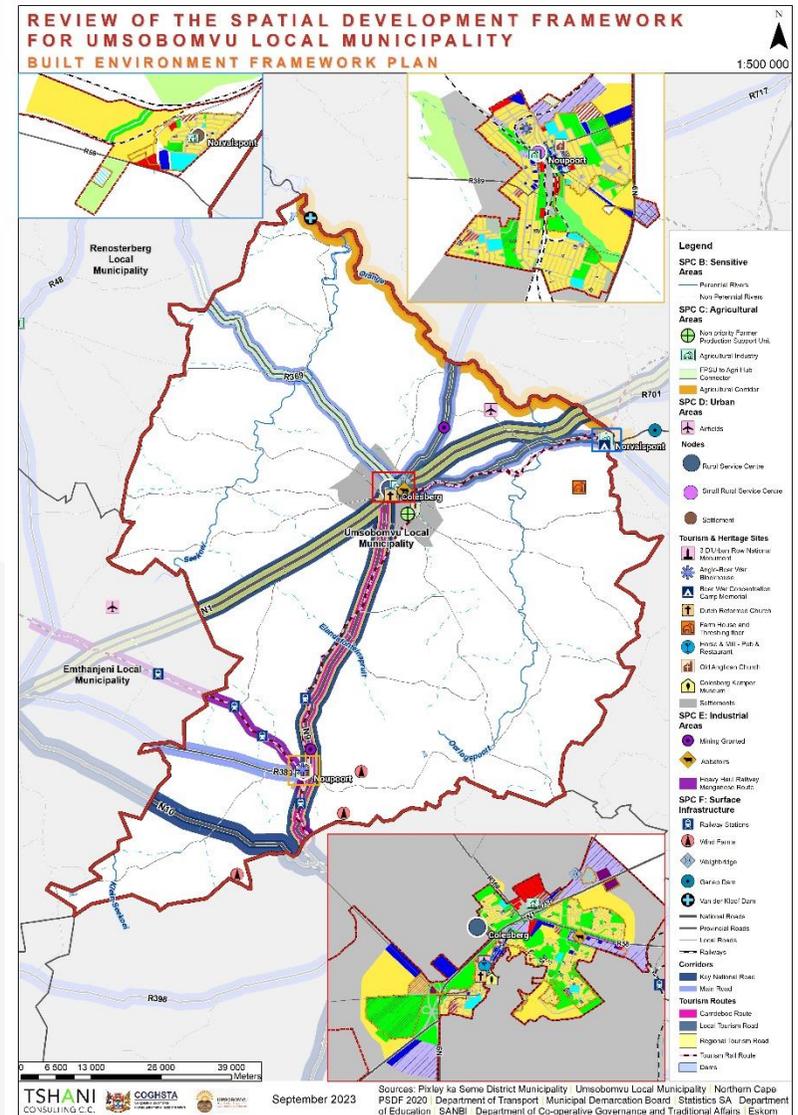
Plan 13: Infrastructure Framework

D4.5 OVERALL BUILT ENVIRONMENT FRAMEWORK

The Built Environment framework is a composition of the above frameworks including:

- Land Use Proposals
- Bulk Infrastructure Framework

Integrating Land Use Proposals and Bulk Infrastructure Frameworks into the Built Environment Framework is vital for efficient, sustainable development. It promotes holistic planning, optimizes resource allocation, enhances infrastructure resilience, stimulates economic growth, improves quality of life, engages communities, and ensures legal compliance.



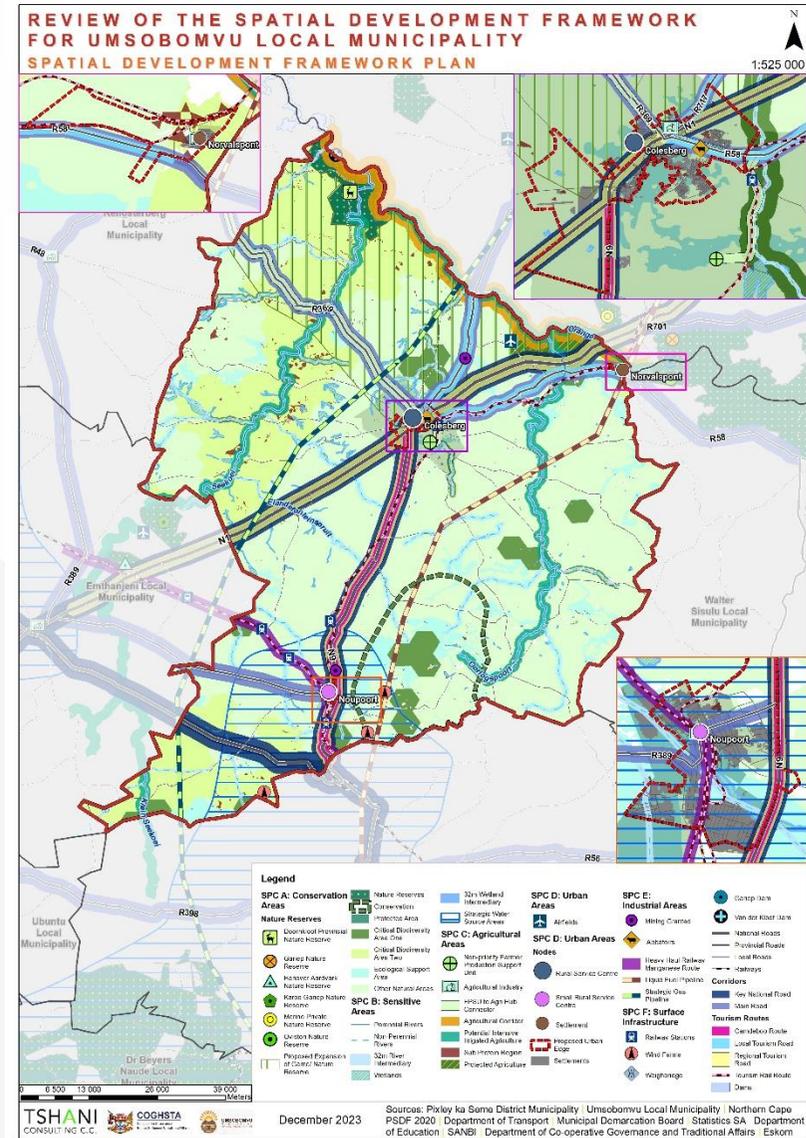
Plan 14: Built Environment Framework

D5. OVERALL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) represents the culmination of several crucial frameworks, including the built environment, socio-economic, and biophysical components.

The frameworks were not only identified but also spatially represented and overlaid in a comprehensive plan, underscoring their paramount importance:

- Strategic Vision
- Coordinated Development
- Commitment to Sustainability
- Community Well-Being
- Guiding Development Trajectory



Plan 15: Spatial Development Framework

SECTION E: LAND USE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

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 include Zoning Schemes and building Regulations.

E1. PURPOSES OF A LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

The purpose of a Land Use Management System is to promote coordinated and environmentally sustainable development.

The Umsobomvu Local Municipality has a SPLUMA-compliant Land Use Management Scheme that was adopted in 2022 and is aimed at giving effect to the previous municipal Spatial Development Framework. It determines the use and development of land within the municipal area. The ULM Land Use Scheme, 2022 complies with Chapter 2 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013).

The link between the LUMS and the SDF is the Zoning. Zoning is different to spatial development frameworks, precinct plans, and policy plans associated with planning to guide developers and decision-makers. Spatial planning involves planning guidelines for medium- and long-term development and conservation but does not allocate or take away rights. Spatial plans include strategies for environmental, economic, spatial, social and infrastructure development, and are essential guidelines for the Municipality and the public.

Zoning has a more precise application as the legal statement of rights and obligations for a property, although other laws may also apply. Zoning should work in conjunction with (and be linked to) policy plans and other tools in the land use management system, to enable the Municipality to manage land and development in the municipal area. The ULM LUMS has a provision for consent applications, this will enable the spatial proposals to be realised through rezoning applications that are permitted in the different areas of the municipality.

SECTION F: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The following diagram offers a concise overview of the narrative leading up to the SDF, highlighting the sequence of data and information that guided the municipality toward achieving its vision.



This section serves as the Capital Expenditure Framework in the form of a table which identifies projects in an orderly manner and aligns with 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.

F1. COMPONENTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The Implementation Framework consist of the following components.



F1.1 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS

WHAT ARE THE PROJECTS BASED ON? - THEORY

F1.1.1 ALIGNMENT TO NSDF

- The NSDF is the basis for all spatial development frameworks.
- The Arid Innovation Region covers the arid western and southwestern central areas of the country, affected by climate change, including higher temperatures, more hot days, and reduced rainfall.
- The arid region offers significant opportunities, such as unique agriculture and fisheries along the Orange River.

F1.1.2 ALIGNMENT TO THE PGDP

The Umsobomvu Local Municipality's economic activities and location align with several of the key sectors and industries identified in the Northern Cape PGDP, including agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.

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

Projects	Project Number
Green Hydrogen	M1
Agri-Park Programme	M2
Logistics Hub/storage facilities for locally produced crops	M3
Pixley Ka Seme (Renewable Energy SEZ)	C3
New Industries in the manufacturing revolution	C5
A Renewable energy and gas energy business incubator	C7
Promote small-scale and subsistence farming	C8
R58 Industrial Corridor	SDF4
Resource Mobilisation for Noupoort Green Energy	SDF13
Feasibility study to identify all nature reserves and market those with tourism opportunities.	SDF14
Agri-tourism opportunities for farm owners along the Orange River.	SDF15

Projects	Project Number
Feasibility study for a processing facility for locally produced products	SDF16
Development of an Informal Trade Policy	SDF17
Incentives Policy Development	SDF18
Industrial	SDF18a
Manufacturing	SDF 18b
Processing	SDF18c
Small Farmer Knowledge Hub	SDF20
Colesberg support Logistics and trade hub	SDF21
Review of the LED Strategy	SDF22
Feasibility Study for train servicing and refurbishment services	SDF26
Agricultural Master Plan	SDF32

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

Projects	Project Number
Kwazamuxolo 400	ULM2
Formalisation of Informal Settlements	SDF33
Relocation of the Norvalspont informal Settlement	SDF34
Land Fill Sites	SDF23

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

Projects	Project Number
Green Hydrogen	M1
A Renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre	C2
Pixley Ka Seme (Renewable Energy SEZ)	C3
A Renewable energy and gas energy business incubator	C7
Small-scale Renewable Energy Development Farms	DALRRD2
Sustainable Agriculture	SDF18d
Strategic Environmental Management Plan	SDF19
Agricultural Master Plan	SDF27

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

Projects	Project Number
Rural Intervention Area	DALRRD3
Business Support Programme	SDF30
Review of the Umsobomvu LM Integrated Development Plan	SDF10
Incentives Policy Development	SDF18
Industrial	SDF18a
Manufacturing	SDF 18b

Projects	Project Number
Processing	SDF18c
Sustainable Agriculture	SDF18d
Strategic Environmental Management Plan	SDF19
Review of the LED Strategy	SDF22
Integrated waste management plan	SDF24
Agricultural Master Plan	SDF27

F1.1.3 SPATIAL VISION OF SDF

The second aspect of project identification involves striving to attain the spatial vision by delineating projects that aim to bring the spatial proposals to fruition. These projects are then pinpointed by evaluating the spatial proposals that originate from the spatial vision.

F1.2 DETAILED SPATIAL FOCUS OF THE LOCAL MUNICIPAL CEF

The municipality's SDF outlines projects based on a comprehensive strategy to achieve the overarching spatial vision. We establish priorities and direction by focusing on key economic sectors from the Spatial Proposals. The table below shows the strategic orientation of each sector in the MSDF and its alignment with a project in the CEF.

Sector	Sector Direction	Project No.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further grow the agriculture sector to expand offering to export markets. To build to this sector in the form of Agri processing and agri tourism 	M2; C8; & DALRRD1, 4, 5, 8 SDF15, 16, 18C, 18D, 20, 25, & 27

Sector	Sector Direction	Project No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation through the agri sector 	
Financial & Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Financial and Insurance sector is rapidly changing with a focus on digital transformation, regulatory compliance, sustainability, and fintech innovation. Companies aim to improve customer experience and adapt to remote work. Artificial intelligence, open banking, and economic fluctuations are important factors. 	C1,4; & SDF4, 11, 28, 29, 30, 31
Business Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Colesberg as a main town with a well-defined business centre Accelerate the involvement of the previously marginalised in mainstream economic sectors 	C2, 3, 7; DALRRD2, 7; & SDF11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31



F1.3 HOW ARE THE PROJECTS CATEGORISED?

The projects are classified based on their categorization into Mega Projects, Catalytic Projects, SDF-specific Projects, and Sector Department Plans, as illustrated in the diagram below:



F1.3.1 MEGA PROJECTS



Mega Projects



Mega projects in the Northern Cape, mentioned by the President in the 2023 SONA speech, are set to transform the region. The table below lists key projects impacting Umsobomvu Local Municipality, including renewable energy and gas incubators, wind energy facilities, and solar power plants.

Table 16: Mega Projects Identified

Projects	Project Number
Green Hydrogen	M1
Agri-Park Programme	M2
Logistics Hub/ storage facilities for locally produced crops	M3

F1.3.2 CATALYTIC PROJECT



Catalytic Projects



Catalytic projects, derived from the Provincial Spatial Development Framework and the Provincial Growth Development Plan, are transformative initiatives tied to distinct catalysts of change. They aim to yield substantial benefits across multiple domains, communities, and sectors, enhancing the well-being of the district's populace and contributing to the provincial strategic and spatial vision.

Table 17: Catalytic Projects Identified

Projects	Project Number
N1 and N12 Road maintenance	C1
A Renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre	C2
Pixley Ka Seme (Renewable Energy SEZ)	C3
SIP 15 Broadband Roll-out	C4
New Industries in the manufacturing revolution	C5
One Hectare One Household	C6
A Renewable energy and gas energy business incubator	C7
Promote small-scale and subsistence farming	C8

F1.3.3 SDF PROPOSED PROJECTS



SDF Specific Proposed Projects



The Umsobomvu Spatial Development Framework (SDF) comprises projects aimed at enhancing community well-being in the municipality, addressing key issues, and attracting investors. These projects align with previous spatial proposals. They cover security of tenure, in-situ upgrades, economic revitalization, and sustainability, involving government-private partnerships and developer contributions. The goal is to create an investor-friendly environment, improve infrastructure, and enhance social services. Here are the identified SDF projects:

Table 18: SDF Identified Projects

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Upgrading The Water And Sewer Systems	Noupoort Bulk Water Systems	SDF1
Infrastructure Upgrades	N9 and N10 Road maintenance	SDF2
Upgrading The Water And Sewer Systems	Noupoort Sewer Systems	SDF3
R58 Industrial Corridor	R58 Industrial Corridor	SDF4
Increase Water Storage And Sewer Capacity	Norvalspont Water storage	SDF5
Increase Water Storage And Sewer Capacity	Norvalspont Sewer Capacity	SDF6
Upgrade The Water And Sewer Systems	Colesberg Bulk Water Systems	SDF7
Upgrade The Water And Sewer Systems	Colesberg Sewer Systems	SDF8
Increasing The Education Standards	Norvalspont Intermediate School Classrooms	SDF9
-	Review of the Umsobomvu LM Integrated Development Plan	SDF10
Strengthening Of The CBD.	Strengthening of the CBD	SDF11
Revitalising The Rail Industry	Feasibility study to revitalise Noupoort Rail industry	SDF12

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Capitalising On the Green Energy Industry	Resource Mobilisation for Noupoort Green Energy	SDF13
Conservation or the establishment of a private nature reserve.	Feasibility study to identify all nature reserves and market those with tourism opportunities.	SDF14
Preserving and utilizing high-potential agricultural land	Agri-tourism opportunities for farm owners along the Orange River.	SDF15
Value chain development of the agricultural sector	Feasibility study for a processing facility for locally produced products	SDF16
Regulating informal trade	Development of an Informal Trade Policy	SDF17
Incentives policy development	Incentives Policy Development	SDF18
R58 industrial corridor	Industrial	SDF18a
Value chain development of the agricultural sector	Manufacturing	SDF 18b
Value chain development of the agricultural sector	Processing	SDF18c
Development of a sustainable Agriculture incentives policy strategy	Sustainable Agriculture	SDF18d



Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Protection of CBAs and ESAs	Strategic Environmental Management Plan	SDF19
Skills and Knowledge sharing	Small Farmer Knowledge Hub	SDF20
Establishment of Colesberg Logistics	Colesberg support Logistics and trade hub	SDF21
Promoting Local Economic Development (LED)	Review of the LED Strategy	SDF22
Implementing effective waste management systems	Land Fill Sites	SDF22
Implementing effective waste management systems	Integrated waste management plan	SDF23
Preserving and utilizing high-potential agricultural land	Identification of Underutilised land parcels along the agricultural corridor	SDF24
Revitalising The Rail Industry	Feasibility Study for train servicing and refurbishment services	SDF25

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Develop an Agricultural Master Plan	Agricultural Master Plan	SDF26
Conference Centre	Conference Centre	SDF27
Revitalizing Noupoort's Commercial Activity	Feasibility study surrounding the Revitalization of Noupoort's Commercial Activity	SDF28
Business Support Programme	Business Support Programme	SDF29
Tourism & Hospitality Corridor	Tourism & Hospitality Corridor	SDF30
extend the route from Colesberg to Gariep Dam	Camdeboo Route	SDF31
Formalisation Of Informal	Formalisation of Informal Settlements	SDF32
Relocation And Formalisation Of The Norvalspont Settlement	Relocation of the Norvalspont informal Settlement	SDF33
Establishment Of Public Park	Public Park	SDF34
Controlled Cemeteries	Controlled Cemeteries	SDF35
Maintenance	Norvalspont Sport Field	SDF36

F1.3.3.1 SOCIAL FACILITIES

The following are the Social Facility Projects identified:

Table 19: SDF Identified Projects – Social Facilities

Spatial Proposal	Project	Project number
Primary School	Ward 3 Primary School	SF1
Secondary School	Ward 3 Secondary School	SF2
Secondary School	Ward 4 Secondary School	SF3
Primary School	Ward 5 Primary School	SF4
Creche	Ward 1 Creche	SF5
Creche	Ward 2 Creche	SF6
Creche	Ward 3 Creche	SF7
Creche	Ward 4 Creche	SF8
Creche	Ward 5 Creche	SF9
Creche	Ward 6 Creche	SF10

F1.3.4 SECTOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS



Sector Department Projects



The Umsobomvu SDF excludes maintenance and refurbishment projects, focusing instead on sector department projects. These are categorized, and a list of planned projects for the municipality is provided. An infographic displays the estimated project budget and spending breakdown for upcoming financial years. This section aims to align project proposals with the spatial plans from the spatial proposals, creating an investor-friendly environment and enhancing access to infrastructure and social services for communities.

F1.3.4.1 COGHSTA

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


COGHSTA
 Co-operative Governance
 Human Settlement & Traditional Affairs

Estimated Budget

R 63,715,792.10

Table 20: COGHSTA identified projects.

Projects	Project Number
MIG 1622: Umsobomvu: Colesberg: Upgrading Of Kuyasa Sport Ground	CoGHSTA1
MIG 1522: Umsobomvu: Upgrading of Madikane and Nqandu Streets (Budget M)	CoGHSTA2
MIG 1563: Noupoort President Swartz & Nieuwenhuizen streets Upgrade to concrete block paving	CoGHSTA3
MIG 1623: Umsobomvu: Noupoort: Upgrading Of Tyoksville Internal Streets to Block Paving	CoGHSTA4
Umsobomvu PMU 2022/2023	CoGHSTA5

F1.3.4.2 DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

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


water & sanitation
 Department:
 Water and Sanitation
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Estimated Budget

R 437,548,733

Table 21: DWS Identified Projects

Projects	Project Number
Noupoort bulk sewer	DWS1
Noupoort WWTW	DWS2
Colesberg WWTW	DWS3
Norvalspont WWTW	DWS4
Colesberg internal bulk line boreholes to reservoir and telemetry at reservoirs	DWS5
Noupoort borehole source development	DWS6
Colesberg and Noupoort AC pipe replacement	DWS7
Noupoort bulk water	DWS8
Water source feasibility study (BWS pipe or boreholes)	DWS9
Colesberg outfall sewer line	DWS10
Colesberg VIP and buckets to waterborne	DWS11

F1.3.4.3 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DoE has submitted the following projects. They outline **projects** to be implemented in the next three years located within the Umsobomvu Local Municipality.



Northern Cape
Department of Education

Estimated Budget

R 185,436,614.89

Table 22: DoE Identified projects.

Projects	Project Number
Eureka Intermediêre Skool	DOE1
Lowryville Intermediêre Skool	DOE2
Norvalspont Intermediate School	DOE3

Projects	Project Number
Umso High School	DOE4
Eureka Intermediêre Skool	DOE5
Ikhwezi Lokusa Primary School	DOE6
Norvalspont Intermediate School	DOE7
Colesberg Gekombineerde Skool	DOE8
Colesberg Gekombineerde Skool	DOE9
Lowryville Intermediêre Skool	DOE10
Colesberg Public Primary School	DOE11
Enoch Mthetho Secondary School	DOE12
Eureka Intermediêre Skool	DOE13
Ikhwezi Lokusa Primary School	DOE14
Lowryville Intermediêre Skool	DOE15
Norvalspont Intermediate School	DOE16
Noupoort Gekombineerde Skool	DOE17
Ss Madikane Primary School	DOE18
Umso High School	DOE19
Umthombo Wolwazi Intermediate Farm School	DOE20
Vlugfontein Intermediêre Skool	DOE21
Colesberg Public Primary School	DOE22

F1.3.4.4 DALRRD

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



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

Estimated Budget

R 215,700,000

Table 23: DALLRD identified Projects.

Projects	Project Number
FPSU - Agrihub Connector	DALRRD1
Small-scale Renewable Energy Development Farms	DALRRD2
Rural Intervention Area	DALRRD3
Collection and Distribution Points	DALRRD4
Development of goat/sheep handling facilities	DALRRD5
WI-FI Towers	DALRRD6
Tourism information centre/gateway	DALRRD7
Trading Stalls	DALRRD8

F1.3.4.5 SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTS

The department with the greatest spends is the Department of Water and Sanitation.

TOTAL SPEND

R437 548 733,00

The department with the most projects is the Department of Education with 22 Projects.

F2. HOW PROJECTS ARE REPRESENTED

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

F2.1 WHY A CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

Several tools exist to protect 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.

F2.1.1 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).

F2.1.2 WHY UNDERTAKE SPATIAL INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PLANNING?

- Resources are limited.
- Municipalities must align infrastructure with growth drivers.
- Planning often neglects regional issues in favour of local ones.
- Choosing appropriate funding sources is crucial.
- Spatial decisions have long-term cost implications.
- Balancing asset renewal and new infrastructure is essential.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has strained city finances.
- Cooperation among municipalities is necessary to avoid resource competition.
- Space planning tools optimize existing resources before new investments.

F2.2 LINK TO IDP AND MTEF

How does the CEF guide sector plans and IDPs?

The term "sector plans" refers to detailed blueprints for technical and engineering services provided by the municipality, as outlined in the CEF table. The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) aligns development initiatives with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and allocates a budget derived from the Long-Term Financial Plan. This budget sets the average funding available for infrastructure projects over an extended period.

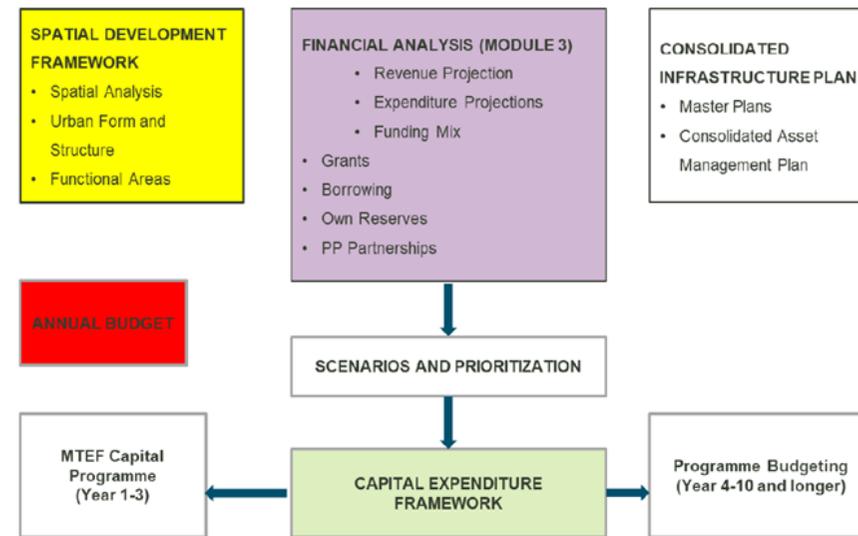
Sector plans must align their infrastructure investment strategies with this budget and prioritize projects within the 3-year budget cycle using the project pipeline. These initiatives provide a framework for sectors to initiate specific projects. Projects meeting readiness criteria progress through the project pipeline and are considered in the 3-year budget cycle, ultimately integrated into the municipality's Strategic Development Budget Implementation Program (SDBIP).

F2.3 SPLUMA GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING A CEF

The term 'Capital Expenditure Framework' is mandated by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 (SPLUMA), in section 21(n). It requires municipalities to develop a 10+ year infrastructure plan that aligns with a spatial vision emphasizing sustainability and the objectives of the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF). The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) offers a guide to help create this framework. It recommends using a program budgeting approach to assess needs, and costs, screen potential projects, and incorporate them into appropriate programs. The Capital Expenditure Framework consists of three components: analysing growth patterns,

identifying infrastructure needs, and establishing financial limits that the municipality can sustain.

Diagram 6: 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.
- Determine the critical infrastructure needs.
- Establish an affordability envelope for the district, which outlines the financial limitations and constraints for municipal spending.

This is a holistic planning exercise that develops appropriate projects to transform the urban space and ensure long-term sustainability while addressing spatial restructuring.

F2.3.1 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 know 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.

F2.4 LINKAGE TO SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

Spatial Alignment seeks to understand the spatial priorities influencing the Consolidated Development Framework (CDF). The Spatial Development Framework (SDF), guided by its spatial vision, addresses integration deficits, limited accessibility, and inequalities. It translates the goals of spatial transformation into capital programs, promoting sustainability and essential

service functionality. The SDF projects align closely with Northern Cape Spatial Planning Categories.

F2.5 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK TABLE

The CEF (Capital Expenditure Framework) guides the financial requirements for municipal infrastructure development over the next two decades, aligning with the spatial development vision. Projects include those funded by the Municipality and Sector Departments. Streamlining the CEF aims to enhance coordinated development and fulfil the municipality's mandate for effective infrastructure planning.

F2.5.1 WHAT SHOULD A CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK LOOK LIKE?

The Capital Expenditure Framework should consist of a list of projects that includes their name, description, and the challenge or issue they aim to address. Each project should also be aligned with the SDF/IDP, and its benefits to the community should be identified. Additionally, a timeframe for each project should be established, along with who is responsible for its execution and the funds needed to complete it.

Project list		Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funds		Total Score	Priority		
Project Number	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be Addressed/ Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF				KRSDF	DDM			Amount/Project Budget	Source
1	2	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19



F2.5.1.1 HOW TO READ THE CEF TABLE

The table is briefly summarised as follows:

The **Project List (3)** consists of the following information:

- **Project Number (1):** This refers to a unique identifier assigned to a specific project for tracking and management purposes. It helps to differentiate one project from another and ensure that each project is allocated the necessary resources and attention it requires.
- **Project Name (2):** This is the title or name given to a particular project. It should be descriptive and clear enough to convey the purpose of the project.
- **Description (4):** This is a summary of what the project is about, including the objectives, scope, and deliverables.
- **Challenge to be addressed/Key issue (5):** This refers to the problem or opportunity that the project aims to solve or exploit. It helps to define.
- **Spatial Planning category (6):** This refers to the category of planning that the project falls under, such as urban planning, regional planning, or environmental planning.
- The next section is **alignment (7)** where the projects are aligned to the following policies:
 - National Spatial Development Framework (8)
 - Provincial Spatial Development Framework (9)
 - Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework (10)
 - District Development Model (11)

- **Benefits to the Community (12):** This aspect highlights the positive impact that the project will bring to the local community. It encompasses economic benefits like job creation and increased revenue, as well as social benefits such as improved infrastructure, better services, an enhanced quality of life, and increased community engagement.
- **Project Timeframe (13):** This point refers to the length of time it will take to complete the project.
- **Responsibility (14):** This point refers to the individuals or organizations that are responsible for managing and executing the project.
- **Funds (15):** This category includes the following sub-points:
- **Amount/Project Budget (16):** This point refers to the total amount of money needed to complete the project.
- **Source (17):** This denotes where the project's funding will come from. Sources include government grants, private investments, community contributions, or other financial avenues.
- **Total Score (18):** This score represents the overall evaluation of the project, considering various factors and criteria.
- **Priority (19):** This indicates the project's level of importance or urgency, determined based on its total score. Projects are often prioritized to ensure that resources and attention are directed toward those that align most closely with organizational goals and community needs.

F2.6 PRIORITY MATRIX

Prioritizing capital projects is crucial due to resource constraints and project urgency. Streamlining the process involves establishing a prioritization matrix with input from stakeholders to define clear, objective, and measurable criteria tailored to the municipality's needs. This systematic approach ensures efficient and effective project prioritization based on agreed-upon criteria.

F2.6.1 UNDERSTANDING THE CRITERIA MATRIX

F2.6.1.1 SCORING METHOD:

To improve project prioritization, consider expanding the scoring system with more rating criteria and a wider range of points for projects. This provides a more detailed evaluation, using the Odd-Even-Odd number method, which

categorizes projects into Low (1-3-5), Medium (6-8-10), and High (11-13-15), each with low, medium, and high sub-ratings (e.g., Low - 1 low, 3 medium, 5 high).

F2.6.1.2 THIS METHOD IS EXPLAINED AS FOLLOWS:

- For low-priority projects, the scoring ranges from 1 (low) to 5 (high).
- For Medium priority projects, the scoring ranges from 6 (low) to 10 (high).
- For high-priority projects, the scoring ranges from 11 (low) to 15 (high).

This scoring method offers a detailed and justified project assessment, accurately reflecting their importance and urgency. This systematic approach guarantees transparent and well-informed project prioritization.

Low			Medium			High		
Low - Low	Low Medium	Low High	Medium Low	Medium - Medium	Medium High	High Low	High Medium	High - High
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	15
	Maintaining status quo			Ensure a moderate improvement			Enable the Municipality to fulfil its mandate	

F2.6.2 RATING IS GIVEN IN TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING:

Each project is given a project rating number according to the above criteria.

To give the rating, the project is assessed with the following aspects.

F2.6.2.1 VISION

“Creating an inclusive community, which fosters sustainability, and supports resilient settlements for socio-economic growth while preserving natural resources.”

Table 24: Elements of the Vision and the Spatial Fundamentals linked to them.

Elements of the Vision	Spatial Fundamentals
Inclusive Community	Creating an inclusive community involves designing accessible infrastructure, promoting mixed-use zoning to reduce commutes, fostering cultural diversity through community centres, and ensuring affordable housing options are available for residents of all income levels.
Fostering Sustainability	Fostering sustainability means incorporating green infrastructure like parks and urban forests, implementing energy-efficient building standards and renewable energy sources, developing efficient public transportation systems, and establishing recycling and composting programs for responsible resource management.
Supporting Resilient Settlements	To support resilient settlements, planners should prioritize disaster-resistant design for buildings and infrastructure, ensure proximity to emergency services and establish evacuation routes and shelters, avoid over-reliance on a single source of vital resources, and create

Elements of the Vision	Spatial Fundamentals
	greenbelts and buffer zones to protect against environmental hazards.
Socio-Economic Growth	Promoting socio-economic growth within a community entails developing economic hubs that attract businesses and create jobs, establishing educational institutions for skill development, building transportation networks to connect with neighbouring areas, and offering support for entrepreneurship through business incubators.
Preserving Natural Resources	Preserving natural resources involves designating and protecting conservation areas, implementing sustainable land-use planning and resource management practices, encouraging the use of eco-friendly building materials and construction techniques, and promoting water-saving technologies and practices, such as low-flow fixtures and rainwater harvesting. These spatial fundamentals should be integrated into the community's master plan and zoning regulations, with collaboration among urban planners, architects, environmental experts, and community members being crucial for successful implementation.

F2.6.2.2 BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY

"Benefit to the community" rates the project's impact on the community based on its scope and potential for positive change, with a high rating indicating significant benefits for community members and overall development.

F2.6.2.3 ALIGNMENT WITH THE NSDF, PSDF, KRSDF, DDM

In development projects, alignment with policy frameworks, such as the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), is crucial. Evaluating a project's compatibility with these policies ensures it aligns with broader development goals and avoids conflicts. For instance, the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) sets national goals, the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) guides provincial planning, and the District Development Model (DDM) coordinates development at the district level.

Assessing a project against these policies is essential in the development planning process. It ensures the project supports broader goals, aligns with other initiatives, and promotes coordinated development efforts. **The rating number of projects is reflected in the CEF table in the section below.**





Table 25: Mega Projects

Project list				SPC	Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF				Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
Mega Projects																
M1	Green Hydrogen	Development of a Green Hydrogen Strategy	Use of unsustainable energy in South Africa	F	x	x	x	x	x	Enable decarbonisation of local industry	2023 - 2050	NCEDA	R9 000 000 000,00	NCEDA	15	High
M2	Agri-Park Programme	Development of an Agri-Park Programme	The challenge of poverty and lack of employment through the lack of skills development	C	x	x		x	x	Transforming rural communities through agricultural and agro-processing-based initiatives	2024 - 2030	DALRRD	R95 000 000,00	DALRRD	13	High
M3	Logistics Hub/ storage facilities for locally produced crops	Development of Logistics Hub/ Storage Facilities For Locally	Limited access to storage facilities.	F		x		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 26: Catalytic Projects

Project list				SPC	Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF				Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
Catalytic Projects																
C1	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	x	Improved road quality enhances transportation, trade, and connectivity, reducing travel times, accidents, and vehicle maintenance costs for the community.	2024 - 2030	SANRAL/ PKS DM	R100 000 000,00	Private Sector	13	High
C2	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	x	Enhanced employability and access to green energy job opportunities.	2028 - 2035	Department of Energy /PKS DM	R5 000 000,00	Private Sector	13	High
C3	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	x	Job opportunities, economic growth, and increased use of clean energy sources in the region.	2025 - 2030	Department of Energy / PKS DM	R70 000 000,00	Private Sector	13	High
C4	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	x	Improved access to information, education, and job opportunities, fostering economic development and knowledge sharing.	2024 - 2027	PKS DM	R80 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High

Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				DSDF	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
C5	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	x	Job creation, skill development, and economic diversification provide new opportunities for the community.	2024 - 2028	PKS DM	R10 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High
C6	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	x	Improved food self-sufficiency, and income generation, and reduced household vulnerability.	2028 - 2035	PKS DM/ COGHSTA	R65 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High
C7	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	x	Job creation, green energy promotion, and technological advancements in sustainable energy solutions.	2030 - 2040	Department of Energy / PKS DM	R15 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High
C8	Promote small-scale and subsistence farming	An initiative encouraging and supporting small-scale and subsistence farming practices.	Improving food security and sustainable farming practices.	E		x	x	x	x	Enhanced access to food, income generation, and agricultural sustainability.	2025 - 2028	DALRRD/ PKS DM	R5 000 000,00	Private Sector	11	High

Table 27: Sector Departments

Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM					DSDF	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
UMSOBOMVU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS																	
ULM1	Bulk water pipeline project water	Bulk water pipe line from Colesberg to Noupoort	Noupoort is not connected to the main grid	F				x	x	Improved water quality that's not exposed to high mineral content, Usable life of home appliances, extended due to reduced impurities in the water, Not having to rely on rainwater or rainwater tanks, Access to stored water for firefighting, Appreciation of property values, Drought proofed properties	2024 - 2026	Unknown	MIG/ WSIG	R100 000 000,00	MIG/ WSIG	15	High

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDP					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM2	Kwazamuxolo 400	Building of 400 houses in Kwazamuxolo Noupoot	lack of housing	D				x	x	Family Stability, Greater Independence, Stronger Communities, Decent Home Standard, and More affordable housing creates more job opportunities, affordable and safe housing can help people avoid housing stress, which, in turn, improves well-being, and secure housing can improve a person's physical and mental health, reduced criminal behaviour, provides safety from criminal behaviour	2025 - 2030	Unknown	DHS	R250 000 000,00	DHS/ COGHSTA	15	High
ULM3	Railway line crossing over the bridge	Construction of Railway line cross – over bridge	lack of rail connectivity	F				x	x	makes the space more pedestrian-friendly, safe, and accessible	2024 - 2026	Unknown	PRASA/ TRANSNET	R50 000 000,00	PRASA/ TRANSNET/SANRAL	13	High
ULM4	WTW reservoir Asbestos pipeline replacement	Replacement of the asbestos pipeline from the WTW to the reservoir	Aggressive water pressure, length of pipes and age are the major contributory factors for the exfoliation and the subsequent release of asbestos fibres into drinking water. Asbestos is a significant occupational carcinogen	F				x	x	Safe drinking water	2024 - 2025	Unknown	WSIG/ RBIG/ MIG	R5 000 000,00	WSIG/ RBIG/ MIG	13	High
ULM5	septic tank connection	Connection of the septic tanks to the sewer line	lack of sewer infrastructure	F				x	x	Less susceptible to clogging than septic systems. Sewer lines tend to be able to handle more than septic tanks.	2027-2028	Unknown	MIG/ DWS/WSIG	R7 500 000,00	MIG/ DWS/WSIG/ DENC	11	High
ULM6	Sewer rising main Norvalspont	Construction of Sewer rising main Norvalspont	lack of Sewer rising main in settlement	F				x	x	A healthier and more appropriate way to manage liquid wastes.	2025-2026	Unknown	MIG/ DWS/WSIG	R70 000 000,00	MIG/ DWS/WSIG/ DENC	11	High

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM7	Flyover bridge	Construction of Fly over bridge: R58 and N1	lack of connectivity	F				x	x	It is useful for traffic management, Reduces travel time due to less congestion, Improves pedestrian safety, and provides space for emergency vehicles to move quickly.	2024-2027	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R250 000 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	11	High
ULM8	Upgrading Colesberg WTW rising main	Upgrading of Colesberg WTW rising main	degradation of WTW Rising main	F				x	x	Details of the upgrade requirements are based on assessments of the capacity and performance of the various components of the existing Water Treatment Works and where new infrastructure is required, it is to be accommodated within the boundary of the existing WTW development line.	2024 - 2030	Unknown	WSIG	R70 000 000,00	WSIG	11	High
ULM9	Upgrading the water pump station	Upgrading of Van der Walt rising water main pump station	degradation of the pump station	F				x	x	Details of the upgrade requirements are based on assessments of the capacity and performance of the various components of the existing Water Treatment Works and where new infrastructure is required, it is to be accommodated within the boundary of the existing WTW development line.	2024 - 2030	Unknown	MIG/ WSIG	R1 000 000,00	MIG/ WSIG	11	High
ULM10	Sewer system: Khayelitsha	Sewer system Khayelitsha (Balance of 795 units)	lack of sewer system	F				x	x	A healthier and more appropriate way to manage liquid wastes.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	MIG/ DWS	R1 500 000,00	MIG/ DWS/ DENC	11	High
ULM11	Upgrading Rising Main	Upgrading of Van Der Walt water Rising Main	Degraded water rising main in the street	F				x	x	safer water rising main	2024 - 2025	Unknown	MIG	R4 500 000,00	MIG	11	High
ULM12	Paving project Towervallei	Paving Towervallei ring road	ease pedestrian accessibility	F				x	x	Smooth roads are safer. Rough, uneven surfaces increase driver fatigue and diminish control. Smooth asphalt roads also reduce rolling resistance therefor better fuel economy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM13	Paving project EurekaVille	Paving EurekaVille ring road	ease pedestrian accessibility	F				x	x	Smooth roads are safer. Rough, uneven surfaces increase driver fatigue and diminish control. Smooth asphalt roads also reduce rolling resistance therefor better fuel economy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium
ULM14	Paving project Antoinette	Paving Antoinette Street paving	ease pedestrian accessibility	F				x	x	Smooth roads are safer. Rough, uneven surfaces increase driver fatigue and diminish control. Smooth asphalt roads also reduce rolling resistance therefor better fuel economy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium
ULM15	Paving project Madikane	Paving: Madikane Street	ease pedestrian accessibility	F				x	x	Smooth roads are safer. Rough, uneven surfaces increase driver fatigue and diminish control. Smooth asphalt roads also reduce rolling resistance therefor better fuel economy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium
ULM16	Paving project Mlenzana	Paving: Mlenzana Street	ease pedestrian accessibility	F				x	x	Smooth roads are safer. Rough, uneven surfaces increase driver fatigue and diminish control. Smooth asphalt roads also reduce rolling resistance therefor better fuel economy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium
ULM17	Paving project Noxolo	Paving: Noxolo Street	ease pedestrian accessibility	F				x	x	Smooth roads are safer. Rough, uneven surfaces increase driver fatigue and diminish control. Smooth asphalt roads also reduce rolling resistance therefor better fuel economy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium
ULM18	Paving project Thuthwini	Paving Thuthwini and Draai Road	ease pedestrian accessibility	F				x	x	Smooth roads are safer. Rough, uneven surfaces increase driver fatigue and diminish control. Smooth asphalt roads also reduce rolling resistance therefor better fuel economy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM19	Water infrastructure upgrades	Water infrastructure in old areas to be upgraded	degradation of water infrastructure	F				x	x	Safe drinking water and less loss of water due to degraded infrastructure	2025 - 2035	Unknown	MIG/ WSIG	R1 500 000,00	MIG/ WSIG	10	Medium
ULM20	Sewer system: Ouboks	Sewer system Ouboks	lack of sewer system	F				x	x	A healthier and more appropriate way to manage liquid wastes.	2025 - 2028	Unknown	MIG/ DWS	R1 500 000,00	MIG/ DWS/ DENC	10	Medium
ULM21	Firefighting unit Establishment	Establishment of a Firefighting unit	Lack of specially trained resources; Lack of timely response by municipal emergency services.	D				x	x	Provision of fire suppression and other related activities, Carrying out fire safety inspections and pre-incident planning, Provision of training to firefighters, Emergency response to numerous scenarios; Rendering of Medical and Rescue response onsite and to associated facilities, Fire Prevention etc	2024 - 2025	Unknown	COGTA	R1 000 000,00	COGTA	10	Medium
ULM22	Upgrading project Gravel	Upgrading Gravel and surfaced Roads	degradation Gravel and Surfaced Roads	F				x	x	Older roads become brittle and crack. These cracks allow water to enter the base layers of the road leading to the formation of potholes and pavement failures which could lead to expensive road reconstructions. Resealing the surface waterproofs the road and prevents the water from damaging the road pavement.	2025 - 2027	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R1 500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium
ULM23	Paving project: Ring road	Ring Road paving	lack of paving	F				x	x	Smooth roads are safer. Rough, uneven surfaces increase driver fatigue and diminish control. Smooth asphalt roads also reduce rolling resistance therefor better fuel economy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.	2025-2027	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	10	Medium
ULM24	Sport facilities	Sport facilities	lack of facilities for sports infrastructure	D				x	x	Elevates mental well-being, Gifts you better body image and positive self-esteem, Improves sleep and memory, Better socializing skills, Key to overall well-being, Healthy ageing,	2027 - 2028	Unknown	Dep. Of Sports, Arts and Culture	R500 000,00	Dep. Of Sports, Arts and Culture	10	Medium

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDP					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM25	Replacement of old water meters	Replacement of old water meters	Effective means of reducing water wastage and usage	D				x	x	Water metering provides a fair and equitable basis for charging for services, and thereby facilitates how cost recovery can be achieved as required by the Water Services Act 108 of 1997	2024 - 2026	Unknown	SWIG	R2 000 000,00	SWIG	10	Medium
ULM26	Fencing and management: landfill sites	Fencing and Management of landfill sites	lack of fencing and management	E				x	x	Control access to the disposal site and curtail open dumping, manage uncontrolled scavenging by waste pickers and protect the vegetated sites.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	RBIG/ Dep. Environmental Affairs	R1 500 000,00	RBIG/ Dep. Environmental Affairs	8	Medium
ULM27	Upgrading and Resealing Road project	Upgrading and resealing of surface roads in Umsobomvu	Degradation of surface roads	F				x	x	Older roads become brittle and crack. These cracks allow water to enter the base layers of the road leading to the formation of potholes and pavement failures which could lead to expensive road reconstructions. Resealing the surface waterproofs the road and prevents the water from damaging the road pavement.	2025-2035	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R2 500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	8	Medium
ULM28	Upgrading Road project Outboks	Upgrading the Ouboks road	Degradation of road	F				x	x	Safer travel, Reduced travel times with improved transport efficiency, More consistent and reliable travel, and Improved amenities for local communities.	2025 - 2028	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R2 500 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	8	Medium
ULM29	Paving project at b4 way stops	Installation of strong paving bricks at 4 way stops in Colesberg	unsafe intersection	F				x	x	Versatile layouts are possible, Low maintenance needs, Wide range of applications, Exceptionally durable, Quick installation, Proven product, Cost-effectiveness, Non-slip surface	2024-2025	Unknown	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	R2 000 000,00	DPWI/ Dep. Of Transport	8	Medium
ULM30	Hiking spot shelters	Shelters in hiking spots Umsobomvu	lack of resting spots along hiking routes	D				x	x	in the event of weather changes, the shelter would provide a safe refuge, emergency contact details and water are	2024 - 2025	Unknown	Dep. of Tourism	R1 500 000,00	Dep. of Tourism/ DEDAT/ DENC	6	Medium

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM31	Refurbish project Library	Refurbishment of existing Library	degradation of library	D				x	x	Available in a much shorter period for public use than building anew, Renovation/Refurbishment projects the total costs will be much less than that for a new building.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	SALGA	R150 000,00	SALGA	6	Medium
ULM32	Community hall: Khayelitsha	Community hall in Khayelitsha	addressing the need for a community hall	D				x	x	Community centres help solve cultural deprivation; Centres improve the knowledge of parents in understanding the complex educational system and structure; Community centres also help to benefit communities, specifically working-class families, that suffer from material deprivation and provide families with amenities free of charge.	2027 - 2028	Unknown	DHS	R750 000,00	DHS	5	Low
ULM33	Recreational parks Development	Recreational parks for kids in Umsobomvu	lack of designated recreational spaces for children	D				x	x	Contribute to community identity, Provide active and passive recreational opportunities, Appeal to all ages, Contribute to the health and wellness of a community, Create valuable green space, Promoting Community Wellness, Improving Property Value, Creating Safe Gathering Places, Reducing Crime, Encouraging Social Skills in Kids, Creating Social Equality	2024 - 2027	Unknown	SALGA	R500 000,00	SALGA	5	Low
ULM34	Parks and recreational facilities	Parks and recreational facilities	lack of Parks and Recreational infrastructure	D				x	x	Contribute to community identity, Provide active and passive recreational opportunities, Appeal to all ages, Contribute to the health and wellness of a community, Create valuable green space, Promoting Community Wellness, Improving Property Value, Creating Safe Gathering Places, Reducing Crime, Encouraging Social Skills in Kids, Creating Social Equality	2027 - 2028	Unknown	DSAC	R500 000,00	DSAC	5	Low

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM35	Operations and management machinery, landfill sites	Machinery to properly manage and operate landfill sites	lack of proper management and operationalising if landfill sites	E				x	x	a clean and healthy environment	2024 - 2025	Unknown	RBIG/ DAERL	R2 500 000,00	RBIG/ DAERL/ DENC	5	Low
ULM36	Upgrading of the domestic refuse equipment	Modern equipment to manage domestic refuse e.g., bins and equipping the existing refuse trucks with bin lifting element	lack of efficient domestic refuse technologies	F				x	x	a clean and healthy environment	2024 - 2025	Unknown	RBIG/ DAERL	R2 500 000,00	RBIG/ DAERL/ DENC	5	Low
ULM37	Multi-Purpose Park: Riemvasmaak, New Ouboks	Multi-Purpose Park in Riemvasmaak: New Ouboks	lack of a multi-purpose park	D				x	x	Contribute to community identity, Provide active and passive recreational opportunities, Appeal to all ages, Contribute to the health and wellness of a community, Create valuable green space, Promoting Community Wellness, Improving Property Value, Creating Safe Gathering Places, Reducing Crime, Encouraging Social Skills in Kids, Creating Social Equality	2025 - 2028	Unknown	SALGA	R500 000,00	SALGA	5	Low
ULM38	Upgrading Sports field: Kuyasa	Upgrading of sports field in Kuyasa	degradation of the sports field	D				x	x	Elevates mental well-being, Gifts you better body image and positive self-esteem, Improves sleep and memory, Better socializing skills, Key to overall well-being, Healthy ageing,	2025 - 2027	Unknown	DSAC	R500 000,00	DSAC	3	Low
ULM39	Upgrading Sports field: Lowryville	Upgrading of sports field in Lowryville	degradation of the sports field	D				x	x	Elevates mental well-being, Gifts you better body image and positive self-esteem, Improves sleep and memory, Better socializing skills, Key to overall well-being, Healthy ageing,	2026 - 2027	Unknown	DSAC	R500 000,00	DSAC	3	Low
ULM40	Upgrading Sports field: Norvalspont	Upgrading of sports field in Norvalspont	degradation of the sports field	D				x	x	Elevates mental well-being, Gifts you better body image and positive self-esteem, Improves sleep and memory, Better socializing skills, Key to overall well-being, Healthy ageing,	2027 - 2027	Unknown	DSAC	R500 000,00	DSAC	3	Low

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM41	Street project names	Street names	lack of street names	F				x	x	Communicate powerful messages about cities' political history as well as power relations.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DSAC	R250 000,00	SALGA/ DSAC	3	Low
ULM42	Street project names	Street names	addressing the need for new street names	F				x	x	Communicate powerful messages about cities' political history as well as power relations.	2028 - 2029	Unknown	DPWI/ DOT	R500 000,00	DPWI/ DOT	3	Low
ULM43	Community hall Upgrade: Kuyasa	Upgrading of community hall Kuyasa	degradation of Community hall	D				x	x	Community centres help solve cultural deprivation; Centres improve the knowledge of parents in understanding the complex educational system and structure; Community centres also help to benefit communities, specifically working-class families, that suffer from material deprivation and provide families with amenities free of charge.	2025 - 2026	Unknown	DHS	R250 000,00	DHS	3	Low
ULM44	Community hall Upgrade: Lowryville	Upgrading of community hall Lowryville	degradation of Community hall	D				x	x	Community centres help solve cultural deprivation; Centres improve the knowledge of parents in understanding the complex educational system and structure; Community centres also help to benefit communities, specifically working-class families, that suffer from material deprivation and provide families with amenities free of charge.	2026 - 2026	Unknown	DHS	R250 000,00	DHS	3	Low
ULM45	Upgrade of the Colesberg Museum	Upgrading of the Colesberg Museum	need for upgrading the Colesberg Museum.	D				x	x	preserving history, enhancing cultural awareness, attracting tourists, and providing educational resources. It also encourages community engagement and contributes to economic growth.	2024 - 2026	N/A	ULM	R80 000,00	ULM	3	Low
ULM46	Upgrade of the Colesberg Trails	The 20 km mountain bike trail route, the 5 km hiking trail route, and the 5 km moderate difficulty struggle route all require upgrades.	Degradation of outdoor trails					x	x	Upgrading these trails benefits the community by providing safer and more accessible outdoor recreational opportunities, attracting tourism and economic growth, and fostering a sense of community engagement.	2024 - 2026	N/A	ULM	R400 000,00	ULM	3	Low

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDP					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
ULM47	Maintenance and repair of Umsobomvu Tourism sites	The Military Cemetery, Boer Memorial Cemetery, Coleskop road to the Anglo Boer Monument, and all Anglo-Boer War Monuments and roads within the Umsobomvu Municipality need upgrades.	the comprehensive upgrade requirement for the Military Cemetery, Boer Memorial Cemetery, Coleskop road to the Anglo-Boer Monument, and all Anglo-Boer War Monuments and roads within Umsobomvu Municipality.	D				x	x	preserving historical landmarks, enhancing access to cultural heritage, promoting tourism, and improving overall infrastructure, contributing to local pride and identity.	2024 - 2026	N/A	ULM	R150 000,00	ULM	3	Low
ULM48	Fencing of Cemeteries	Fencing of cemeteries in Umsobomvu	lack of fencing leading to uncontrolled growth of cemeteries	D				x	x	Keeps animals out, protecting graves and headstones from cattle and wild animals. Protecting high-value property	2024-2025	Unknown	SALGA	R750 000,00	SALGA/ DENC	1	Low
CoGHSTA																	
CoGHSTA1	MIG 1622: Umsobomvu: Colesberg: Upgrading Of Kuyasa Sport Ground	Sports facilities	Lack of sports opportunities in rural areas.	D					x	585 households will gain access to sports facilities	2023-2026	registered	MIG/LM	R11 389 448,79	COGHSTA	10	Medium
CoGHSTA2	MIG 1522: Umsobomvu: Upgrading of Madikane and Nqandu Streets (Budget M)	Roads & stormwater	Ease accessibility due to road deterioration	F					x	Households will benefit from dust-free streets and incur less flooding	2023-2025	construction	MIG/LM	R12 178 655,78	COGHSTA	10	Medium

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDf					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
CoGHSTA3	MIG 1563: Noupoort President Swartz & Nieuwenhuizen streets Upgrade to concrete block paving	Roads & stormwater	Ease accessibility due to road deterioration	F					x	Households will benefit from dust-free streets and incur less flooding	2023-2026	construction	MIG/LM	R14 659 937,08	COGHSTA	10	Medium
CoGHSTA4	MIG 1623: Umsobomvu: Noupoort: Upgrading Of Tyoksville Internal Streets to Block Paving	Roads & stormwater	Ease accessibility due to road deterioration	F					x	Households will benefit from dust-free streets and incur less flooding	2023-2026	Registered	MIG/LM	R24 863 350,45	COGHSTA	10	Medium
CoGHSTA5	Umsobomvu PMU 2022/2023	The establishment of the Project management Unit	Establishing a Project Management Unit tackles the challenge of effective project coordination and delivery.						x	A Project Management Unit boosts project efficiency for better community outcomes.	2023-2026	registered	MIG/LM	R624 400,00	COGHSTA	5	Low
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM & RURAL DEVELOPMENT																	
DALRRD1	FPSU - Agrihub Connector	Upgrading the R369 between Colesberg to Petrusville creates a direct link with the Agrihub and the N1 (90 km)	lack of support for farmers in terms of resources, knowledge, and technology	E		x	x	x	x	Provide support to farmers in improving their agricultural production and yields. This translates to increased food security, job creation, and economic growth, particularly in rural areas where agriculture is a primary source of livelihood.	2024 - 2026	-	DALRRD	R90 000 000,00	DR&PW	13	High

Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM					DSDP	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
DALRRD2	Small-scale Renewable Energy Development Farms	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.	Lack of consistent energy supply to support agro-processing and other industries	F			x	x	x	Promotes sustainable energy and contributes to reducing carbon emissions, providing reliable and affordable energy to local communities.	2025 - 2030	-	DALRRD	R100 000 000,00	DALRRD & ESKOM & IPPs	13	High
DALRRD3	Rural Intervention Area 3	Development of Rural Intervention Is Precinct Plans (RIAPP) for the Focus areas identified within the District RDSP.	Lack of compliance with land use regulations and promote sustainable land use practices	C		x	x	x	x	Promotes efficient land use, reducing conflict over land, and ensuring compliance with national policies and legislation.	2023 - 2025	-	DALRRD	R1 200 000,00	DALRRD	11	High
DALRRD4	Collection and Distribution Points	Development of Collection and Distribution Points	Lack of a centralised Farmer Trading	E			x	x	x	Provides a space for farmers to create a community where they can support one another and in turn support economic growth	2025 - 2030	-	DALRRD	R6 000 000,00	DALRRD	10	Medium
DALRRD5	Development of goat/sheep handling facilities	The development of goat/sheep handling facilities with a feedlot facility to improve the feed intake quality for the livestock at Vanwyksvlei & Colesberg.	Developing goat/sheep handling facilities improves livestock management in areas with limited infrastructure.	E			x	x	x	Developing goat/sheep handling facilities benefits the community by boosting local livestock farming and livelihoods.	2025 - 2026	-	DALRRD	R1 500 000,00	AGRI NC & DALRRD	10	Medium

Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM					DSDf	Amount/ Project Budget		
DALRRD6	Wi-Fi Towers	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.	Lack of access to reliable and affordable internet connectivity in rural areas	F			x	x	x	2025 - 2027	-	DALRRD	R10 000 000,00	DEDAT, DALRRD, ICT, Service Providers	8	Medium
DALRRD7	Tourism information centre/gateway	The construction/development of a tourism information centre/gateway along the N1/N9 Intersection in Colesberg. It is intended that the tourism centre focuses on specific excursion packages with trained guides and operators (SMMEs).	need to promote tourism in the area and generate economic opportunities	D			x	x	x	2026	-	DALRRD	R5 000 000,00	DEDAT, NGOs & Private Sector	6	Medium
DALRRD8	Trading Stalls	Development of retail facilities for the local market (trading stalls).	Lack of a centralised Farmer Trading	D			x	x	x	2025 - 2029	-	DALRRD	R2 000 000,00	DALRRD	5	Low
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION																
DWS1	Noupoot bulk sewer	Refurbishment of existing WWTW and replacement of old sewer network	Lack of access to sewage disposal	F			x	x	x	2024 - 2026	Construction	DWS	R22 658 285,00	DWS	13	High
DWS2	Noupoot WWTW	Upgrading of existing WWTW	Lack of access to water	F			x	x	x	2024 - 2030	Conceptual	DWS	R10 000 000,00	DWS	11	High
DWS3	Colesberg WWTW	Refurbishment/upgrade of Colesberg WWTW	Lack of access to water	F			x	x	x	2024 - 2030	Conceptual	DWS	R20 000 000,00	DWS	11	High
DWS4	Norvalspont WWTW	Upgrading of WWTW to meet housing demand	Lack of access to water	F			x	x	x	2024 - 2030	Conceptual	DWS	R8 000 000,00	DWS	11	High

Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM					DSDP	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
DWS5	Colesberg internal bulk line boreholes to reservoir and telemetry at reservoirs	Colesberg internal bulk line boreholes to reservoir and telemetry at reservoirs	Lack of access to water	F			x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2026	Conceptual	DWS	R4 000 000,00	DWS	10	Medium
DWS6	Noupoort borehole source development	Source development, testing and equipping of boreholes	Lack of access to water	F			x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2026	Conceptual	DWS	R10 000 000,00	DWS	10	Medium
DWS7	Colesberg and Noupoort AC pipe replacement	Replacement of AC pipes in Colesberg and Noupoort	Lack of access to water	F			x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2026	Conceptual	DWS	R20 000 000,00	DWS	10	Medium
DWS8	Noupoort bulk water	Investigate long-term water solutions for Noupoort	Lack of access to water	F			x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2026	Conceptual	DWS	R6 000 000,00	DWS	10	Medium
DWS9	Water source feasibility study (BWS pipe or boreholes)	Implement long-term water solution for Noupoort	Lack of access to water	F			x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to water infrastructure	2024 - 2026	Conceptual	DWS	R280 000 000,00	DWS	10	Medium
DWS10	Colesberg outfall sewer line	Construction of new outfall sewer line to meet housing demand	Lack of access to sewage disposal	F			x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to sewer infrastructure	2024 - 2026	Conceptual	DWS	R12 000 000,00	DWS	8	Medium
DWS11	Colesberg VIP and buckets to waterborne	Eradication of VIP to waterborne toilets in Colesberg phase 3	Lack of access to Toilets	F			x	x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to Toilets	2024 - 2026	Conceptual	DWS	R44 890 448,00	DWS	8	Medium
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION																	
DOE1	Eureka intermediêre skool	Level 3 primary school - replacement (100% asbestos)	Asbestos	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2027	Design	DOE	R142 291 412,58	DOE	13	High
DOE2	Lowryville intermediêre Skool	Construction of a double ECD classroom	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2025	Feasibility	DOE	R3 801 584,09	DOE	13	High

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDP					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
DOE3	Norvalspont intermediate school	Maintenance of water supply	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2029	The site handed over to the contractor	DOE	R1 000 000,00	DOE	11	High
DOE4	Umso high school	Completion of the school hall and repairs and renovations to school facilities including electricity upgrade and fencing	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2026	Design	DOE	R9 100 703,00	DOE	11	High
DOE5	Eureka intermediêre skool	Major maintenance to water pipes, pressure pumps & supplying of a generator	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2024	Project initiation	DOE	R431 772,36	DOE	10	Medium
DOE6	Ikhwezi locus primary school	Electrical upgrade and preventative maintenance to classrooms	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2024	Feasibility	DOE	R2 304 989,63	DOE	10	Medium
DOE7	Norvalspont intermediate school	Partial asbestos building	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2031	Project initiation	DOE	R3 296 453,16	DOE	10	Medium
DOE8	Colesberg gekombineerde skool	Maintenance to leaking roofs and ceilings, repairs and renovation to school and ablution facilities, steel palisade fence	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2024	Project initiation	DOE	R942 793,06	DOE	8	Medium
DOE9	Colesberg gekombineerde skool	Repairs and renovation to school and ablution facilities	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2030	Project initiation	DOE	R2 342 794,06	DOE	8	Medium

Project list				Alignment						Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF					Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
DOE10	Lowryville intermediêre Skool	Repairs and renovations at the school	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2024	Construction 26%-50%	DOE	R2 207 080,00	DOE	8	Medium
DOE11	Colesberg public primary school	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2027	Project initiation	DOE	R1 794 483,00	DOE	8	Medium
DOE12	Enoch Mthetho secondary school	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2027	Project initiation	DOE	R1 164 996,97	DOE	8	Medium
DOE13	Eureka intermediêre skool	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2028	Project initiation	DOE	R1 621 181,58	DOE	8	Medium
DOE14	Ikhwezi lokusa primary school	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2028	Project initiation	DOE	R1 404 989,63	DOE	8	Medium
DOE15	Lowryville intermediêre Skool	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2028	Project initiation	DOE	R1 621 181,58	DOE	8	Medium
DOE16	Norvalspont intermediate school	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2028	Project initiation	DOE	R1 100 044,49	DOE	8	Medium

Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Status	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM					DSDP	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
DOE17	Noupoort gekombineerde skool	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2027		DOE	R1 654 253,42	DOE	8	Medium
DOE18	Madikane primary school	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2028	Project initiation	DOE	R1 941 541,69	DOE	8	Medium
DOE19	Umso high school	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2027	Project initiation	DOE	R1 716 936,46	DOE	8	Medium
DOE20	Umthombo Wolwazi intermediate farm school	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2028	Project initiation	DOE	R1 100 044,49	DOE	8	Medium
DOE21	Vlugfontein intermediêre skool	Preventative maintenance	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2027	Project initiation	DOE	R802 896,66	DOE	8	Medium
DOE22	Colesberg public primary school	Structural challenges and remedial work	Lack of access to well-maintained basic education facilities	D				x	x	Ensure marginalised communities have access to public facilities and amenities by fast-tracking the construction of key, community-focused infrastructure projects	2022 - 2024	Project initiation	DOE	R1 794 483,00	DOE	6	Medium

Table 28: SDF Proposed Projects

Project No.	Project list			SPC	Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority
	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue		NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM	DSDF				Amount/ Project Budget	Source		
SDF PROPOSED PROJECTS																
SDF1	Noupoort Internal Bulk Water Systems	Upgrade the Internal Water Systems	The town is not connected to the main water grid system.	F	X		x	x	x	Ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation through the improvement of water and sewer systems is essential for public health and well-being.	2025 - 2026	COGTA	R4 000 000,00	COGTA	13	High
SDF2	N9 and N10 Road maintenance	The N9 and N10 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	x	Improved road quality enhances transportation, trade, and connectivity, reducing travel times, accidents, and vehicle maintenance costs for the community.	2024 - 2030	SANRAL / PKS DM	R50 000 000,00	Private Sector	13	High
SDF3	Noupoort Internal Sewer Systems	Upgrade the Internal Sewer Systems	The town is not connected to the main sewer grid system.	F			x	x	x	Ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation through the improvement of water and sewer systems is essential for public health and well-being.	2025 - 2026	COGTA	R4 000 000,00	COGTA	11	High
SDF4	R58 Industrial Corridor	Feasibility Study for the establishment of an industrial corridor along the R58	These initiatives are aimed at promoting economic growth and diversification.	E			x	x	x	Attract industrial investment, facilitate efficient transportation of goods, and create employment opportunities for residents	2024 - 2027	CPFP	R750 000,00	CPFP	11	High
SDF5	Norvalspont Internal Water storage	Upgrading of current water systems to be able to support the community	Norvalspont current water storage needs to be upgraded to better support the community it serves	F			x	x	x	The upgrade would better support the Norvalspont settlement	2025 - 2027	COGTA	R4 000 000,00	COGTA	11	High
SDF6	Norvalspont Internal Sewer Capacity	Upgrading of current sewer systems to be able to support the community	Norvalspont current sewer system needs to be upgraded to better support the community it serves	F			x	x	x	The upgrade would better support the Norvalspont settlement	2026 - 2027	COGTA	R4 000 000,00	COGTA	11	High
SDF7	Colesberg Internal Bulk Water Systems	Upgrade the Internal Bulk Water Systems	The town is not connected to the main water grid system.	F			x	x	x	Ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation through the improvement of water and sewer systems is essential for public health and well-being.	2025 - 2026	COGTA	R4 000 000,00	COGTA	11	High

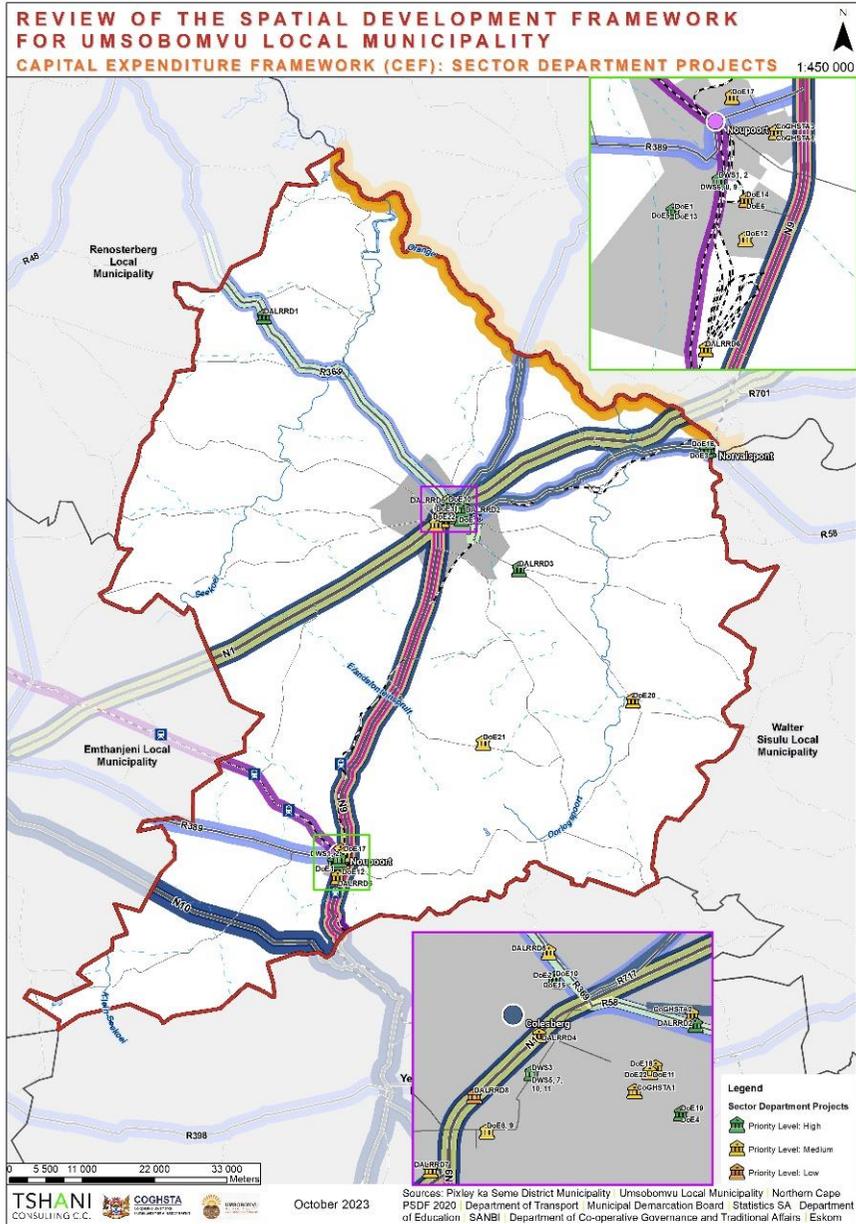
Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				DSD	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
SDF8	Colesberg Sewer Systems	Upgrade the Internal Sewer Systems	The town is not connected to the main sewer system.	F			x	x	x	Ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation through the improvement of water and sewer systems is essential for public health and well-being.	2025 - 2026	COGTA	R4 000 000,00	COGTA	11	High
SDF9	Norvalspont Intermediate School Classrooms	The development of classrooms to allow for the accommodation of Grade 11 and Grade 12	Learners are forced to travel to Colesberg to finish their high school studies because the classes are unavailable in Norvalspont.	D				x	x	Ensures that learners can further their studies.	2024 - 2025	DBE	R250 000.00	DBE	11	High
SDF10	Review of the Umsobomvu LM Integrated Development Plan	Review of the Umsobomvu LM Integrated Development Plan	Outdated IDP					x	x	Through analysis, it provides access to essential services and infrastructure, such as housing, healthcare, education, and transportation.	2024 - 2025	COGHSTA	R600 000,00	COGHSTA	10	Medium
SDF11	Precinct plan for Colesberg CBD	Development of Precinct plans for Colesberg CBD	Need for the concentration of business districts	D				x	x	The concentration of basic services to reduce travelling times	2024 - 2025	PKS DM	R550 000,00	PKS DM	10	Medium
SDF12	Feasibility study to revitalise Noupoot Rail industry	The study aims to find sustainable ways to re-energise the Noupoot economy using the rail industry	The departure of Transnet from Noupoot caused the town's economy to collapse	E			x	x	x	Revitalisation of the ailing Noupoot economy	2024 - 2025	CPFP	R250 000,00	CPFP	10	Medium
SDF13	Resource Mobilisation Study for Noupoot Green Energy	This initiative aims to obtain funds and its efficient use within the green industry	Currently, the green energy industry is the only initiative uplifting the economy therefore the industry needs to be supported	F			x	x	x	The upliftment of the green industry will help better support opportunities for the community and the economy	2024 - 2025	DEFF	R300 000,00	DEFF/PRIVATE	10	Medium
SDF14	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	D			x	x	x	More tourism opportunities and the creation of job opportunities for the locals	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R500 000,00	SRSA	10	Medium
SDF15	Agri-tourism opportunities for farm owners along the Orange River.	Agri-tourism opportunities for farm owners along the Orange River.	Underutilised tourism potential areas				x		x	Assist in promoting tourism, market local accommodation, and allow the local community to diversify the tourism market.	2024 - 2025	Department of Tourism	R600 000,00	DALRRD	10	Medium

Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				DSDP	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
SDF16	Feasibility study for a processing facility for locally produced products	Feasibility study for a processing facility for locally produced products	Limited access to processing and storage facilities.				x		x	Target goods that can be developed locally to reduce the burden on rural communities to pay higher prices for goods	2024 - 2025	PKS DM	R750 000,00	PKS DM	10	Medium
SDF17	Development of an Informal Trade Policy	Informal Trade Policy	Lack of institutional policies to guide development				x		x	Economic Growth and job creation	2023-2025	DEDAT	R1 000 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF18	Incentives Policy Development	Incentives Policy Development	Lack of institutional policies to guide development				x	x	x	Economic Growth and job creation	2024 - 2025	DEDAT		DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF18a	Industrial	Development of an industrial incentives policy strategy	Lack of institutional policies to guide development				x		x	Economic Growth and job creation	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R600 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF 18b	Manufacturing	Development of a manufacturing incentives policy strategy	Lack of institutional policies to guide development				x		x	Economic Growth and job creation	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R600 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF18c	Processing	Development of a processing incentives policy strategy	Lack of institutional policies to guide development				x		x	Economic Growth and job creation	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R600 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF18d	Sustainable Agriculture	Development of a sustainable Agriculture incentives policy strategy	Lack of institutional policies to guide the use of agricultural resources				x		x	Preserving the productive capacity of agricultural activities through efficient water resource management, protection against contamination, and prevention of pollution	2025 - 2025	DALRRD	R600 000,00	DALRRD	11	Medium
SDF19	Strategic Environmental Management Plan	Development of a strategic Environmental Management Plan	Managing and mitigating environmental impacts and risks related to development projects.				x		x	Environmental protection, sustainable development, and community involvement	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R600 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF20	Small Farmer Knowledge Hub	Establishment of a Small Farmer Knowledge Hub.	Limited support for small-scale farmers				x		x	Improved agricultural practices, economic empowerment, and knowledge sharing.	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R600 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF21	Colesberg support Logistics and trade hub	Establishment of Colesberg as a support Logistics and trade hub	Need for improved logistics and trade infrastructure.				x		x	Economic growth, trade expansion, and enhanced infrastructure.	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R600 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF22	Review of the LED Strategy	Review of the LED Strategy	Lack of institutional policies to guide development			x	x	x	x	Economic Growth and job creation	2023-2025	DEDAT	R400 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF23	Land Fill Sites	Establishment of new landfill sites to support the population growth	Access to Landfill sites	D	x	x	x	x	x	Help to improve public health and reduce the risk of pollution.	2025 - 2028	DDM	R10 000 000,00	PKS DM	10	Medium

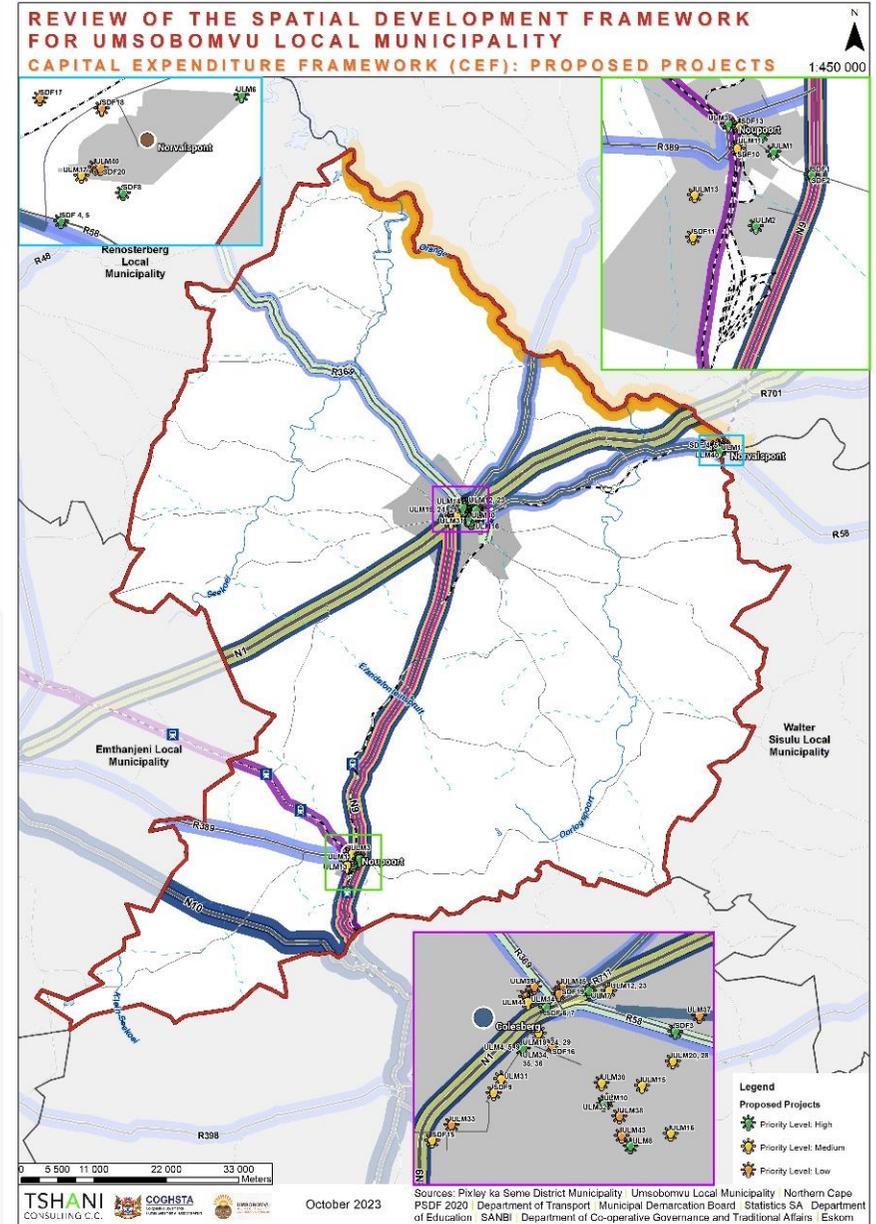
Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				DSDP	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
SDF24	Integrated waste management strategy	Development of waste management strategy	Lack of institutional policies to guide waste management			x	x	x	x	Effective management of waste collection and transportation facilities	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R500 000,00	DEDAT	10	Medium
SDF25	Identification of Underutilised land parcels along the agricultural corridor	Identification of Underutilised land parcels along the agricultural corridor	Lack of Protection of agricultural land and the Orange River				x	x	x	Assist in promoting tourism, market local accommodation, and allow the local community to diversify the tourism market.	2024 - 2025	Department of Tourism	R600 000,00	Department of Tourism	8	Medium
SDF26	Feasibility Study for train servicing and refurbishment services	The study aimed at establishing train servicing and refurbishment facilities.	Need to support the De Aar Rail system while promoting the Noupport Rail			x	x		x	Need to support the De Aar Rail system while promoting the Noupport Rail	2024 - 2025	PKS DM	R750 000,00	PKS DM	8	Medium
SDF27	Agricultural Master Plan	Develop a detailed Agricultural Master Plan for the proposed development zones	Lack of an Agricultural Master Plan	-		x	x	x	x	Improved food security, Economic development, Environmental protection of natural resources, Improved infrastructure, Increased collaboration, and coordination among stakeholders	2024 - 2025	DALRRD	R600 000,00	DALRRD	8	Medium
SDF28	Conference Centre	Conference centre that can host tourism meetings, events, and conferences	Lack of Facilities within the Umsobomvu Area	E					x	This initiative is aimed at promoting economic growth and diversification.	2024 - 2025	DALRRD	R600 000,00	DALRRD	8	Medium
SDF29	Feasibility study surrounding the Revitalization of Noupport's Commercial Activity	The purpose of this project would be to construct studies around identifying potential industries, establishing an entrepreneurship support centre, and the connection to major routes.	To address the economic downturn in Noupport following the closure of the Spoornet station	D			x	x	x	Increased commercial activity	2024 - 2025	CPFP	R250 000,00	CPFP	8	Medium
SDF30	Business Support Programme	Develop support programmes for SMMEs	Outdated Agricultural Master Plan	D				x	x	Encouraging entrepreneurship reduces unemployment and potentially creates job opportunities	2024 - 2025	DALRRD	R600 000,00	DALRRD	8	Medium

Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				DSDP	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
SDF31	Colesberg Tourism & Hospitality Corridor	Feasibility study for the establishment of a dedicated tourism and hospitality corridor	This initiative is aimed at promoting economic growth and diversification.	E			x	x	x	Leveraging the town's natural and historical attractions, such as scenic landscapes and heritage sites, the tourism/hospitality corridor would draw tourists, generate revenue, and create employment opportunities in the hospitality sector	2024 - 2025	DALRRD	R250 000,00	DALRRD	6	Medium
SDF32	Cambedoo Route	Promotion and extension of the Cambedoo Route to link with Gariiep Dam	Underutilised tourism potential areas			x	x	x	x	Assist in promoting tourism, market local accommodation, and allow the local community to diversify the tourism market.	2024 - 2025	Department of Tourism	R300 000,00	DALRRD	6	Medium
SDF33	Formalisation of Informal Settlements	Formalise the settlements	Safeguard the space to stop any further growth of the settlement and provide services to these individuals to formalise the settlement	D				x	x	Land Security, Basic Services, Improved Infrastructure, Economic Integration, Community Development, Safety, Property Values, Environmental Sustainability, Government Revenue	2025 - 2026	ISUPG	R400 000,00	ISUPG	5	Low
SDF34	Relocation of the Norvalspont informal Settlement	The purpose of this project is to move residents to a safe location outside of the flood zone	Residents of the informal settlement are faced with harmful living conditions caused by the nature and location of the informal settlement	D				x	x	Safe and liveable living conditions	2024 - 2027	ISUPG	R75 000.00	ISUPG	5	Low
SDF35	Public Park	Establishment of a public park	There are no communal spaces outside of sports fields in Norvalspont					-	x	A communal space that can be used by all	2024 - 2025	DEA	R25 000.00	DEA	5	Low
SDF36	Controlled Cemeteries	Uncontrolled growth of cemeteries in the area	Pose future developmental issues as these may take up developable land in the area	D		x		x	x	Better controls are implemented to protect such land from encroachment	2024 - 2025	DEDAT	R500 000,00	DEDAT	3	Low
SDF37	Norvalspont Sport Field	Maintenance and upgrading of the Norvalspont Sports field	The sports fields are not well maintained making it difficult to use	D				x	x	A space that individuals can use for health and recreational purposes	2024 - 2025	SRSA	R150 000.00	SRSA	3	Low
Social Facilities																
SF1	Ward 3 Primary School	Development of 1 Primary School in Ward 3	Shortfall of Primary Schools					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R100 000 000,00	DoE	13	High

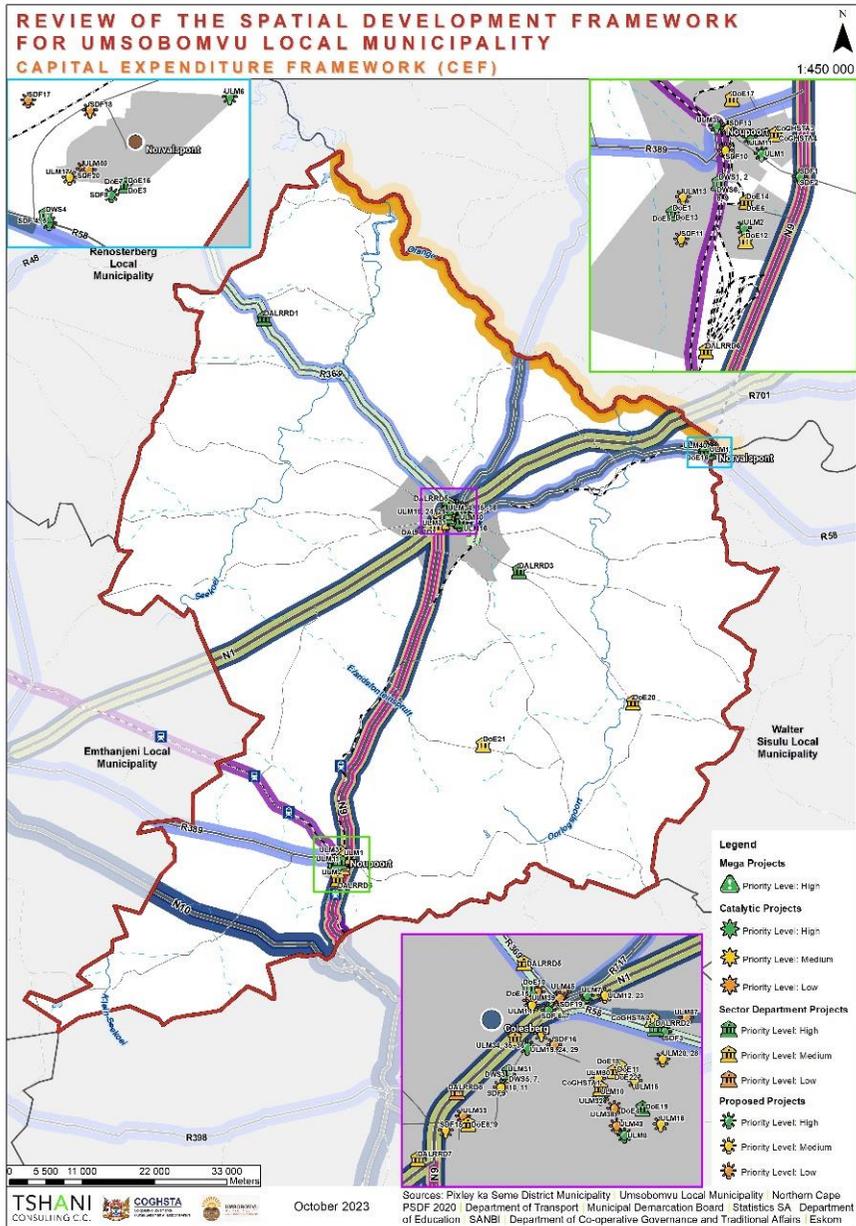
Project list				Alignment					Benefits to the Community	Project Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds		Total Score	Priority	
Project No.	Project Name (SDF/IDP)	Description	Challenge to be addressed / Key Issue	SPC	NSDF	PSDF	KRSDF	DDM				DSDP	Amount/ Project Budget			Source
SF2	Ward 3 Secondary School	Development of 1 Secondary School in Ward 3	Shortfall of Secondary Schools					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R100 000 000,00	DoE	13	High
SF3	Ward 4 Secondary School	Development of 1 Secondary School in Ward 4	Shortfall of Secondary Schools					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R100 000 000,00	DoE	13	High
SF4	Ward 5 Primary School	Development of 1 Primary School in Ward 5	Shortfall of Primary Schools					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R100 000 000,00	DoE	13	High
SF5	Ward 1 Creche	Development of 3 Creches in Ward 1	Shortfall of Creches					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R800 000,00	DoE	11	High
SF6	Ward 2 Creche	Development of 2 Creches in Ward 2	Shortfall of Creches					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R800 000,00	DoE	11	High
SF7	Ward 3 Creche	Development of 3 Creches in Ward 3	Shortfall of Creches					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R800 000,00	DoE	11	High
SF8	Ward 4 Creche	Development of 3 Creches in Ward 4	Shortfall of Creches					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R800 000,00	DoE	11	High
SF9	Ward 5 Creche	Development of 3 Creches in Ward 5	Shortfall of Creches					x	x	Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R800 000,00	DoE	11	High
SF10	Ward 6 Creche	Development of 3 Creches in Ward 6	Shortfall of Creches					x		Provides the local communities with access to basic education facilities improving their education and skills.	2024 - 2025	DoE	R800 000,00	DoE	11	High



Plan 16: Sector Department CEF



Plan 17: SDF Proposed projects CEF.



Plan 18: Overall CEF



SECTION G: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Operationalizing the Spatial Development Framework is challenging because it guides municipal space economy investment, but specific actions and projects often fall under the Local Municipality's jurisdiction and the purview of funding agents. The Local Municipality's primary responsibility is ensuring local activities align with Sector Plans, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and District and Provincial Spatial Development Frameworks.

With the impending implementation of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), it's recommended that the Local Municipality (LM) proactively build capacity for effective spatial planning and land use management, aligning with SPLUMA's Development Principles.

To implement the Spatial Development Framework, several key projects and activities are proposed to establish an appropriate institutional arrangement for spatial planning and land management. This approach prioritizes the Local Municipality as the core team for implementation, given its direct stake in benefiting from the initiative.

G1. A PROJECT COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED

A dedicated team, comprised of key members from the Local Municipality, including the Municipal Manager, IDP Manager, and a Town Planner (or District Town Planner when necessary), will oversee the implementation of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The Project Committee will

convene monthly to assess SDF progress and application status. These updates will cover received development applications and their alignment with the Spatial Vision for nodal areas and the Municipality as a whole. This initiative is a top priority to ensure the Local Municipality has access to technical expertise for future planning and land use management, including rezoning, subdivisions, consolidations, and building plan approvals.

G2. A PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED.

A Programme Steering Committee, an extension of the existing Project Steering Committee (PSC) responsible for Spatial Development Framework (SDF) development, would be led by the Local or District Municipality, especially when the Local Municipality lacks the capacity. This committee comprises technical representatives from the Local Municipality, District Municipality, and both internal and external sector departments. Its primary role is to convene quarterly to oversee the progress of projects scheduled for implementation by sector departments, with these departments required to provide updates on projects planned for the current fiscal year. Any implementation delays would be escalated to the Programme Committee (PC), which could further escalate issues to the highest political authorities

in the municipality, including the Municipal Manager and Mayor, with oversight from the Provincial Forum responsible for provincial-wide projects. For this structure to function effectively, the District Municipality, neighbouring Local Municipalities, the Department of Co-Operative Governance & Traditional Affairs, and other key stakeholders must recognize the importance of spatial and land use planning functions. They should establish collaborative relationships to bolster the capacity of Umsobomvu Local Municipality and establish appropriate processes for sustainable and prudent land use in the future.

G3. PROVINCIAL FORUM

To improve provincial development coordination, it's recommended to establish a Provincial Forum, composed of representatives from the Office of the Premier, Provincial Treasury, and the Project Committee, meeting three times annually.

The forum's main purpose is to oversee the provincial development vision, ensure District and Local Municipalities fulfil their roles, and aid when projects face delays. It will also address common challenges and collaborate with relevant departments, communicate with National departments on mega projects, and engage with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation for international funding, enhancing inter-governmental cooperation for regional development.

G4. MANDATE/ FUNCTION OF THE UMSOBOMVU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The implementation of projects with spatial implications and the achievement of proposals outlined in the ULM (Umsobomvu Local Municipality) Spatial Development Framework (SDF) are contingent upon the mandate and functions defined for the Local Municipality. These functions are established by the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000). The specific roles and responsibilities of the ULM, as detailed in the ULM Integrated Development Plan (IDP), are summarized in the table below.

Table 29: Mandate/Function of the Umsobomvu Local Municipality

Function/Mandate		Umsobomvu LM
1	Integrated development planning. Coordination of functions between local municipalities.	✓
2	Fire services - veld and mountain fires, and fire services rendered to municipalities where required	✓
3	Municipal Health (Section 1 of the National Health Act, 61 of 2003). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Quality Monitoring • Solid Waste Management • Environmental Pollution Control • Air Quality Control • Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal management 	✓

Function/Mandate		Umsobomvu LM
4	Environmental Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a safe environment for health and well-being. • To protect the environment for current and future generations by enacting legislation and measures that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevent pollution and ecological harm. ○ Encourage conservation. ○ Ensure sustainable use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development. • Cleansing • Control of Public nuisances • Invasive species control • The implementation of the National Biodiversity Framework and Bioregional Plans • Protection of Listed Ecosystems 	✓
5	Tourism (Regional Tourism Organisation – promotion through marketing and development)	✓

Function/Mandate		Umsobomvu LM
6	Regional Economic Development. (New Approved RED Strategy.)	
7	Disaster Management	
8	Bulk Water Supply.	✓
9	Roads Agency (provincial roads - upgrade and maintenance on behalf of Dot).	✓

G5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are vital for effectively overseeing and tracking the Umsobomvu Local Municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). M&E encompasses data collection and analysis to gauge progress towards specific objectives and to assess intervention execution.

In M&E, "Monitoring" involves tracking project quantity and status, while "Evaluation" delves deeper into assessing project impacts. This post-project data gauges overall project effectiveness.

In spatial projects, M&E involves legislative mechanisms, tools, and processes for feedback. It identifies trends, measures changes, and captures knowledge to enhance performance and transparency, focusing on outcomes rather than activities.

The Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) should remain adaptable to changing circumstances. Changes are managed through a coordinated monitoring and review system aligned with municipal structures and the local context.

Monitoring and review use key performance indicators to assess development trends, allowing the plan to be adjusted as needed. Continual assessment and adaptation are managed by a dedicated body focused on the municipality's spatial trajectory.

G5.1 MONITORING AND REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE SDF

G5.1.1 MONITORING

The monitoring system for the ULM SDF focuses on ensuring that the SDF is adopted by the local municipality. It also tracks the implementation of the SDF's strategies, policies, and projects by various entities, including the local municipality, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), sector departments, and the private sector. Additionally, it assesses the impact of the plan to achieve its intended effects, including the type, form, rate, and impact of growth and investment generated for the local municipality through the SDF.

G5.1.2 TOOLS

Effective monitoring and review require specific tools:

ULM Trends Document: Published every 2.5 years, it offers statistical data on social, economic, and environmental indicators, aiding in tracking development trends and comparing them to the SDF's initial analysis.

Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Budget: Aligns budget priorities of municipal and government departments with the MSDF, ensuring coordinated funding allocation.

Programme Steering Committee: Promotes interaction and collaboration between municipal departments, government spheres, and private stakeholders for integration.

Project Prioritization: Identifies crucial projects that align with the municipality's strategic objectives, ensuring efficient resource allocation to maximize their impact.

G5.1.3 MONITORING AND REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE SDF PROJECTS

The proposed ULM SDF monitoring system focuses on:

- Ensuring effective implementation of the Institutional Framework.
- Closely monitoring project progress from planning to implementation using a project checklist or pipeline approach.
- Incorporating a Project Steering Committee into approved SDFs to oversee and report on plan execution.
- Establishing dedicated steering committees for specific projects identified during planning.
- Conducting a comprehensive evaluation of past planning efforts before initiating new projects.
- Periodic assessments of planning methodologies and a review of the SDF formulation process every five years to ensure relevance and effectiveness.

Planners should rethink their planning approach, considering a shift from the current method to a new one.

In the current approach:

- Define a desired future outcome with specifics like corridors, land use zones, and project locations.

Create a comprehensive list of steps for achieving this outcome, with responsibilities and resource allocation, monitored over time.

-

In the possible new approach:

- Establish a broad vision for the future.
- Identify fundamental initial steps to progress towards the overarching vision.
- Continuously monitor and evaluate initial steps' success, planning subsequent steps for further progress.
- Issues include a weak feedback loop in the current system and the need for a National Government Initiative, adapting legislation, and building capacity for evaluation in the new approach

G5.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION VS THE IDP

The Umsobomvu Local Municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is closely linked to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) under the Municipal Systems Act, of 2000. Key points include:

- Integration into IDP: The ULM SDF should become a foundational framework within the ULM IDP process for measuring and assessing

all developmental needs, projects, and initiatives during the 2023/24 IDP Review.

- Alignment and Assessment: Projects proposed by various government levels, parastatal organizations, and the private sector must align with SDF principles and the municipal spatial vision before inclusion in the next fiscal year's IDP.
- Consultation Mechanisms: Existing platforms, like the IDP Technical Committee and the IDP Representative Forum, should be utilized to promote the ULM SDF's development objectives. Working groups and task teams outside of official IDP structures can also play a role.
- Sectoral Alignment: Participation from all government departments across three spheres can improve the alignment and synchronization of sectoral programs, provided they adhere to SDF principles.
- Budget Integration: Incorporating the ULM SDF into the IDP process ensures that SDF-based projects become part of the IDP, which, in turn, influences the municipal budgeting process.
- Annual Assessment: A yearly assessment during the IDP Review Process should evaluate the SDF's progress in achieving goals and objectives. This helps identify shortcomings and informs the Revised IDP and Budget for the following fiscal year.
- Reporting and Support: The IDP Review process involves all development partners in the municipal area, allowing them to report on their progress and show how their initiatives contribute to the ULM SDF's spatial vision.

SECTION H: CONCLUSION

“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 Umsobomvu Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework, this report serves as the final report which outlines the Spatial Development Framework for the Umsobomvu Local Municipality.

It is envisaged that over the next 20 – 30 years, ULM will be a prominent LM that is built upon the vision outlined 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.

