# PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT

DDM

All spheres of government, all stakeholders and communities committing to transform Pixley ka Seme district into a leading innovative region and global centre for renewable energy and space science."

**DRAFT ONE PLAN**
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The One Plan of Pixley ka Seme embodies the commitment of all spheres of government, all stakeholders and communities to transform the district into a *leading innovative region and global centre for renewable energy and space science*.

The aim of the One Plan for Pixley ka Seme District is to direct the consolidation of all governments interventions in the district and improve the developmental impact. The investments in the region need to be streamlined to ensure that the livelihoods of the communities are changed for the better. It is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism for all three spheres of government to work jointly and to plan and act in unison.

The Pixley ka Seme District is a district located in the Northern Cape. It consists of 8 category B municipalities vs. Siyancuma, Siyathemba, Thembelihle, Renosterberg, Emthanjeni, Kareeberg, Ubuntu and Umsobomvu.

The social and economy challenges in the Pixley ka Seme municipal area is characterised by the following:

- High levels of poverty and low levels of education;
- It is a small-town sub-region with a low level of development despite the strategic location in terms of the national transport corridors;
- Sparsely populated towns with a number of larger towns serving as "agricultural service centres": spread evenly throughout the district as central places;
- High rate of unemployment, poverty and social grant dependence;
- Prone to significant environmental changes owing to long-term structural changes (Such as climate change, energy crises and other shifts;
- Geographical similarity in economic sectors, growth factors and settlement patterns;
- Economies of scale not easily achieved owing to the relatively small size of towns;
- A diverse road network with national, trunk, main and divisional roads of varying quality; and
- Potential and impact of renewable energy resource generation.

Pixley ka Seme DM accounts for 16.6% of the total population of the Northern Cape Province and experienced an average annual growth rate of 1.13%. Should this growth rate continue, it is expected that the population of the PKSDM could grow from approximately 207 000 to 219 000 by 2023.

In 2018, the community services sector was the largest within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality accounting for R 3.06 billion or 28.5% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality is the agriculture sector at 15.9%, followed by the transport sector with 14.4%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality is the manufacturing sector with a contribution of R 364 million or 3.38% of the total GVA.

Various programmes and projects are at different stages of implementation in the district.

According to the information gathered for the One Plan the total investment from government in the district amounts to R2,563 billion over the MTEF period with more than 70% contribution from National Government.

| Spheres of Government | Budget 2021/22 R' 000 | Budget 2022/23 R' 000 | Budget 2023/24 R' 000 | Total | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Government | 608 989 | 594 968 | 602 132 | 1 806 089 | 70.5% |
| Provincial Government | 178 383 | 453 754 | 125 278 | 757 415 | 29.5% |
| Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0.0% |
| Total | 787 372 | 1 048 722 | 727 410 | 2 563 504 | 100.0% |

*Table 1 Total Budget over the MTEF*

The budget breakdown indicates that 54,4% of the budget will be spent on infrastructure development. The Equitable Share contributes to 45,3% of the total budget.

Total budget for MTEF

| Type | Total Budget | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Infrastructure | 1 394 589 | 54.4% |
| Social Projects | | |
| SASSA Grants | | |
| EPWP | 7 756 | 0.3% |
| Administrative | | |
| Equitable Share | 1 161 159 | 45.3% |

*Table 2. Total budget per sector over MTEF*

## 2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The 25 Year Review of service delivery performance has identified the "pattern of operating in silos" as a challenge which led to *"to lack of coherence in planning, budgeting and implementation* and has made monitoring and oversight of government's programme difficult". The consequence has been non optimal delivery of services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and employment. In response, Cabinet approved the ***District Development Model (DDM)***, that builds on the White Paper on Local Government (1998), which locates the role of local government as critical in "*rebuilding local communities and environments, as the basis for a democratic, integrated, prosperous and truly non-racial society*"[1]. Therefore, the model is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism for all three spheres of government to work jointly and to plan and act in unison.

The model consists of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan spheres together by all three spheres of government resulting in a single strategically focussed ***"One Plan***" for each of the 44 districts and 8 metropolitan geographic spaces in the country. The One Plan will consist of the

objectives, outputs, roles and responsibilities, and commitments in terms of which all spheres and departments as well as partners will have to act and against which they will be held accountable for prioritising resources and delivering results.

The process towards developing a One Plan for Pixley ka Seme District, entailed the following actions:

a) Developing a comprehensive profile of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality;

b) National and Provincial departments requested to submit budgets and programmes spatially referenced to the District and its Local Municipalities;

c) Analysis of the National and Provincial Department budgets/investments and projects/plans, including analysis of the IDP's of the District and Local Municipalities;

The results of the above activities highlight that Government is investing in the social and infrastructure development priorities of the district. The investments in the region need to be streamlined to ensure that the livelihoods of the communities are changed for the better. The table 3 below only reflects all of government as it relates to physical infrastructure and social services.

## 3. DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

## 3.1. PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT

| Indicator | 2001 | 2011 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 166 547 | 186 351 | 195 595 |
| Household | 41 707 | 49 193 | 56 309 |
| People per Household | 3,9 | 3,8 | 3,5 |

*Table 3. Population projection and Make-up. Source: StatsSA*

The table above depicts that Pixley ka Seme District (PKSD) has a population of 195 595. There are 56 309 households in the district with 3.5 people per household as per StatsSA 2016. The PKSDM population accounts for 16.6% of the total population of the Northern Cape Province and experienced an average annual growth rate of 1.13%. Should this growth rate continue, it is expected that the population of the PKSDM could grow to approximately 222 515 by 2025, 235 008 by 2030, 259 583 by 2040 and 284 158 by 2050 (STATSSA). According to CSIR a lower population increase for 2030 is estimated at 222 242 and 240 872 by 2050. These figures have factored in

high impacts of climate change, people migration, mortality and natality rates amongst others. The implication of the CSIR modelling is that
the district should look into mitigating the impact of climate change and migration patterns.

**The well-being of the people of the district**

The working age population for PKSD in 2018 was 132 000, increasing at an average annual rate of 1.43% since 2008 for PKSD, 1.68% for the Northern Cape Province, while that of South Africa increased at 1.50% annually. The growth rate of the population in the municipal area depends largely on the availability of economic opportunities to especially young adults. A stagnating economy will result in the outflow of work seekers with a resulting impact on the households and society at large. Currently Pixley ka Seme is experiencing an unemployment rate of 28.3% with Umsobomvu being the highest at 33% and the lowest being Siyathemba at 24,3%.

The number of people without any schooling decreased from 2008 to 2018 with an average annual rate of -2.04%, while the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 19,400 to 29,600 or by 52%. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education. Even though improvement is visible, the overall levels of education are still low.

**The human development outcomes**

In 2018, 8 930 people in the PKSD were infected with HIV. Increase at an average annual rate of 3.28% since 2008, and in 2018, 4.31% of the district municipality's total population were infected. For the period 2007/2008 to 2017/2018 overall crime has decreased at an average annual rate of 0.87%. Violent crime decreased by 1.19% since 2008, while property crimes increased by 2.08% between the 2008 and 2018.

**The quality of living and lifestyles**

The district is characterised by sparsely populated towns with a number of larger towns serving as "agricultural service centres" which is spread evenly throughout the district as central places. Mobility of individuals are restricted by the absence of a public transport system and long distances between towns. This situation is a huge stumbling block in the development of human and social capital owing to limited access to information and opportunities.

## Education levels

| Persons | 2001 | 2011 | % Change 2001-2011 | 2016 | % Change 2011-2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Schooling | 32 537 | 18 065 | 44,5 | 31 531 | 43 |
| Some Primary school | 52 701 | 54 518 | 3,4 | 63 227 | 14 |
| Completed Primary School | 11 822 | 11 997 | 1,5 | 12 495 | 4 |
| Secondary School | 32 616 | 47 992 | 32,03 | 90 423 | 47 |
| Grade 12 | 12 557 | 23 603 | 47 | 31 090 | 24,1 |
| Higher | 5 239 | 6 562 | 20,2 | 7 123 | 7,9 |

*Table 4. Education levels. Source: StatsSA*

The challenge that Pixley Ka Seme has in terms of education attainment is that TVET College's curriculum is not geared to cater for future employment opportunities in line with what the region's economy is based on (Renewable Energy qualifications, Engineering etc.).

Another challenge is the absence of schools for special needs learners which leads to high dropout rates and social ills as they are not being empowered.

## 3.2. ECONOMIC POSITIONING

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

### Household Income

The table below illustrates the annual household income of the district as compared to that of the province and national. Majority of the households (44%) within the district are earning between R10 000 and R40 000 per annum. These trends can also be seen within the province and the country as a whole.

| Column | Pixley ka Seme | | Northern Cape | | South Africa | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R0 | 11.1% | 5,581 | 11.9% | 37,395 | 15.5% | 2,326,601 |
| Under R4800 | 3.4% | 1,723 | 3.7% | 11,512 | 4.5% | 675,308 |
| R5k - R10k | 5.5% | 2,771 | 6.3% | 19,697 | 7.4% | 1,106,371 |
| R10k - R20k | 21.5% | 10,763 | 19.7% | 61,630 | 17.1% | 2,579,113 |
| R20k - R40k | 23.6% | 11,828 | 21.3% | 66,880 | 19% | 2,855,250 |
| R40k - R75k | 15.3% | 7,672 | 14.7% | 46,057 | 13% | 1,960,735 |
| R75k - R150k | 9.4% | 4,701 | 10.2% | 31,908 | 9.2% | 1,380,988 |
| R150k - R300k | 6.3% | 3,159 | 7.1% | 22,300 | 7.1% | 1,070,418 |
| R300k - R600k | 2.8% | 1,404 | 3.6% | 11,269 | 4.6% | 697,264 |
| R600k - R1.2M | 0.6% | 323 | 1% | 3,047 | 1.8% | 272,519 |
| R1.2M - R2.5M | 0.3% | 123 | 0.3% | 943 | 0.5% | 81,448 |
| Over R2.5M | 0.2% | 109 | 0.2% | 754 | 0.3% | 47,537 |

*Table 5. Household income. Source StatsSA 2011*

## Employment

Total employment can be broken down into formal and informal sector employment. Formal sector employment is measured from the formal business side, and the informal employment is measured from the household side where formal businesses have not been established.

Formal employment is much more stable than informal employment. Informal employment is much harder to measure and manage, simply because it cannot be tracked through the formal business side of the economy. Informal employment is however a reality in South Africa and cannot be ignored. From the total number of economically active people in the district, only 45 450 people were employed in both formal and informal sectors by 2018. The number of formally employed people counted 39 300, which is about 86.46% of total employment, while the number of people employed in the informal sector counted 6 150 or 13.54% of the total employment. Informal employment in Pixley ka Seme increased from 4 600 in 2008 to an estimated 6 150 in 2018. The figure below shows the number of employed people per sector.

**Formal and informal employment by sector**
Pixley ka Seme, 2018
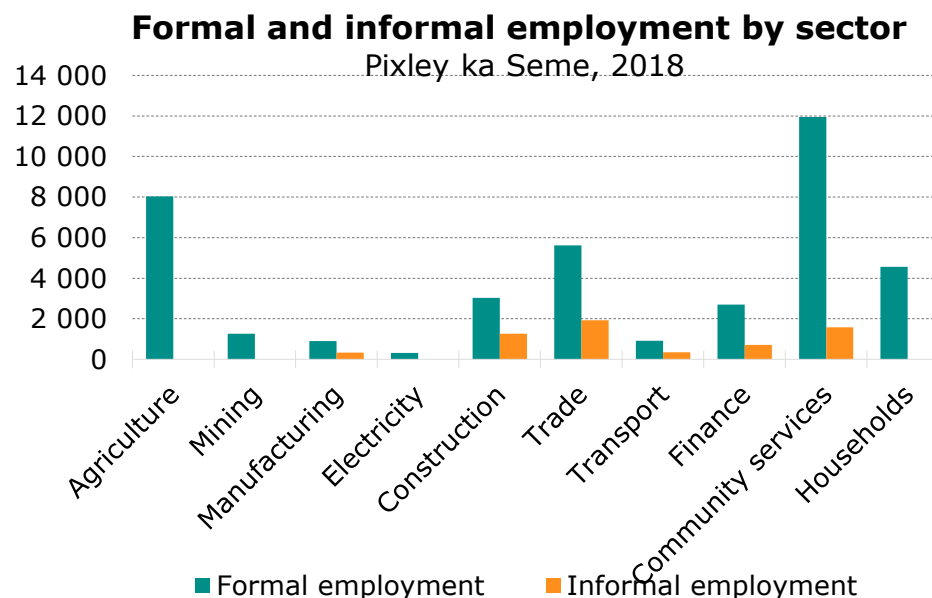


*Figure 1. Formal and informal employment by sector. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750*

Economic Sectors

The Pixley ka Seme District Municipality's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA-R variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its *value added* produced in the local economy. Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of output (total production) of a region in terms of the value that was created within that region. GVA can be broken down into various production sectors. The summary table below puts the Gross Value Added (GVA) of all the

regions in perspective to that of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.

| Sector | Pixley ka Seme (Rbillion) | Northern Cape (Rbillion) | National Total (Rbillion) | Pixley ka Seme as % of province | Pixley ka Seme as % of national |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 1.7 | 6.4 | 106.1 | *26.8%* | *1.61%* |
| Mining | 0.4 | 19.4 | 350.9 | *1.9%* | *0.10%* |
| Manufacturing | 0.4 | 3.0 | 572.9 | *12.0%* | *0.06%* |
| Electricity | 0.7 | 3.3 | 166.0 | *19.8%* | *0.40%* |
| Construction | 0.4 | 2.8 | 170.3 | *13.7%* | *0.23%* |
| Trade | 1.3 | 10.5 | 652.7 | *12.6%* | *0.20%* |
| Transport | 1.5 | 10.7 | 426.7 | *14.4%* | *0.36%* |
| Finance | 1.3 | 11.9 | 854.4 | *11.3%* | *0.16%* |
| Community services | 3.1 | 20.4 | 1,041.3 | *15.0%* | *0.29%* |
| **Total Industries** | **10.8** | **88.5** | **4,341.3** | ***12.2%*** | ***0.25%*** |

*Figure 2 Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector in PKSDM. Source IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750*
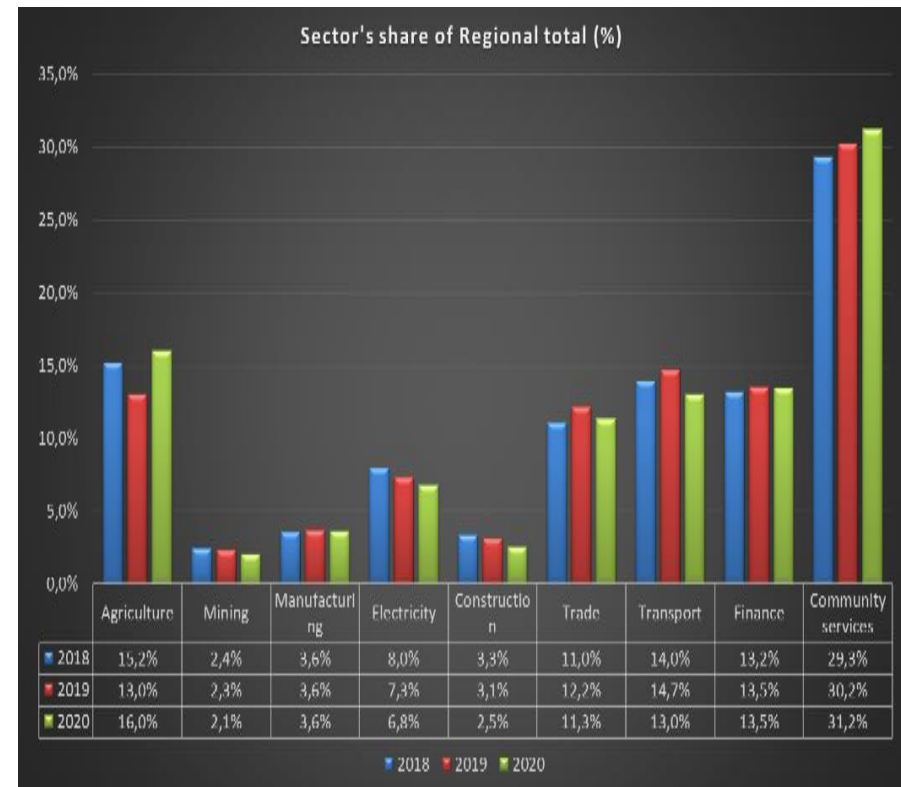


*Figure 3. Sector Percentage share of regional total. Source: Destea*

The table above indicate that in 2018, the community services sector was the largest within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality accounting for R 3.06 billion or 29.3% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality is the agriculture sector at 15.2%, followed

by the transport sector with 14.%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality is the manufacturing sector with a contribution of R 364 million or 3.38% of the total GVA. For the period 2018 and 2008, the GVA in the finance sector had the highest average annual growth rate in PKSDM at 1.81%.  The finance sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 1.40% annually from R 1 billion in PKSDM to R 1.08 billion in 2023.  PKSDM had a total tourism spending of R 950 million in 2018 with an average annual growth rate of 8.5% since 2008 (R 420 million). In PKSDM the tourism spending as a percentage of GDP in 2018 was 7.73%. Tourism spending as a percentage of GDP for 2018 was 4.45% in Northern Cape Province, 6.06% in South Africa.

**Unique advantages and competitive edge**

A specific regional economy has a comparative advantage over other regional economies if it can more efficiently produce the same goods. The location quotient is one way of measuring this comparative advantage.  If the location quotient is larger than one for a specified sector within a region, then that region has a comparative advantage in that sector. This is because the share of that sector of the specified regional economy is greater than the same sector in the national economy. The location quotient is usually computed by taking the percentage share of the sector in the regional economy divided by the percentage share of that same sector in the national economy.
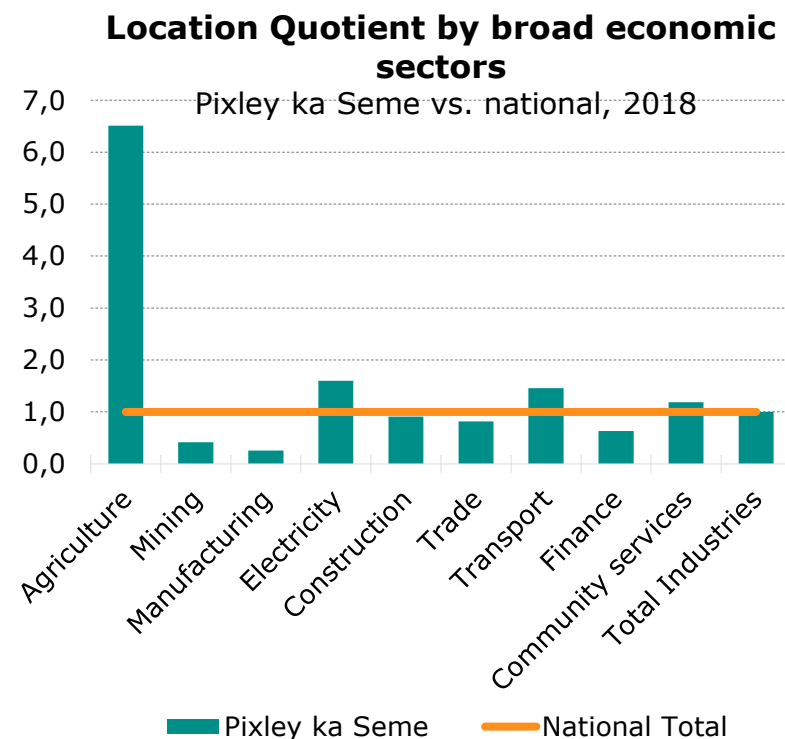


*Figure 4. Location Quotient by broad economic sector. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750*

For 2018 Pixley ka Seme District has a very large comparative advantage in the agriculture sector. The electricity sector also has a very large comparative advantage especially wind and solar energy as the district is considered the hub of renewable energy . The transport also has a comparative advantage when comparing it to the South Africa economy as a whole, although less prominent. The Pixley ka Seme District has a comparative

disadvantage when it comes to the manufacturing and mining sector which has a large comparative disadvantage. In general mining is a very concentrated economic sector. The Pixley ka Seme District area does have some mining, but this is very limited and fairly unimportant.

Traditionally, the economic activities in the Pixley Ka Seme district are dominated by agriculture, community services and transport. Recently, electricity and construction activities emanating from the establishment of the Square Kilometer Array (SKA) project have contributed to the economic activities. It is worth noting that there are four economic sectors in the Northern Cape Province, and hence in the district that have comparative advantages in relation to the South Africa and these economic growth targets are tabulated above.

## 3.3. SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING AND ENVIRONMENTAL

**Location – Global, National and Regional perspective**

The Pixley ka Seme District covers an area of 103 410km², which is also 27,7% of the total area that constitutes the Northern Cape province.  It is located in the South-eastern part of the Northern Cape Province and borders on the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Free State provinces. It consists of 8 category B municipalities, highlighted by bold letters in figure 1 below. There are 7 main towns within these municipalities, viz. Douglas, Prieska, Carnarvon, Victoria West, Colesberg, Hopetown and De Aar (with De Aar being the largest of these towns).
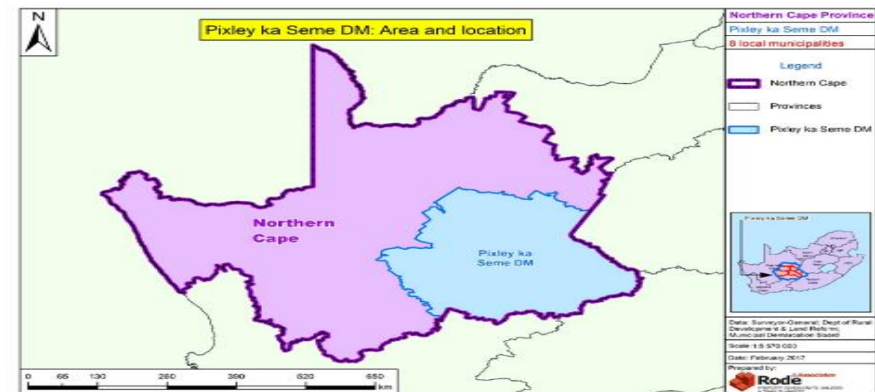


*Figure 5. Pixley ka Seme Area and Location. Source: PKSDM IDP*

## NSDF directives and guidelines

The NSDF identifies key National Spatial Action Areas where Provinces, Regions, Districts and Local Municipalities need to respond to, in order to give effect to National spatial guidance provided in the NSDF as required by SPLUMA. The action area applicable to Pixley ka Seme is the Arid-innovation region.

Significance of the Arid-Innovation Region (National Spatial Action Area – NSAA). This region comprises the arid and sparsely populated western and south western central parts of the country. It is set to be significantly affected by future climate change trends, notably (1) higher temperatures, and (2) less rainfall in large parts of the region.

The limited availability of water is a key determinant in the region and everything that happens in it (and not), affecting the lives of the inhabitants of the region on a daily bases, and limiting and shaping their livelihoods and life chances. In addition to this, and in large measure shaped by the lack of water and the harsh climate, most of the towns in the region are heavily reliant on a single economic sector, typically agriculture, mining or government services, which makes them highly vulnerable to (1) external factors, such as currency fluctuations, trade disputes and changes in the demand for commodities, as well as (2) more local factors, notably climate change in the form of a significant rise in temperature, more very hot days, a greater risk of veld fires, and the prospect of even drier conditions and water shortages.

At the same time, however, the region offers substantial, nationally significant opportunities that require careful and considered utilisation, including (1) unique and niche agricultural activities and fisheries, (2) internationally recognised and sought-after tourist attractions, (3) huge and varied mineral deposits and vast shale gas reservoirs, (4) a huge potential for alternative energy generation, and (5) the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), which is already making a significant contribution to the work of the local and international scientific community, and offers many more such opportunities.

Based on the existing challenges and increasing climatic pressures and concerns, coupled with the many prospects it offers, the region necessitates a well-considered and planned set of interventions to ensure (1) the wise and well-managed utilisation of its natural resources, (2) the well-being of its inhabitants, and coupled with this, (3) the health of its economy.

The map below depicts the development opportunities and challenges of the Arid-innovation region.
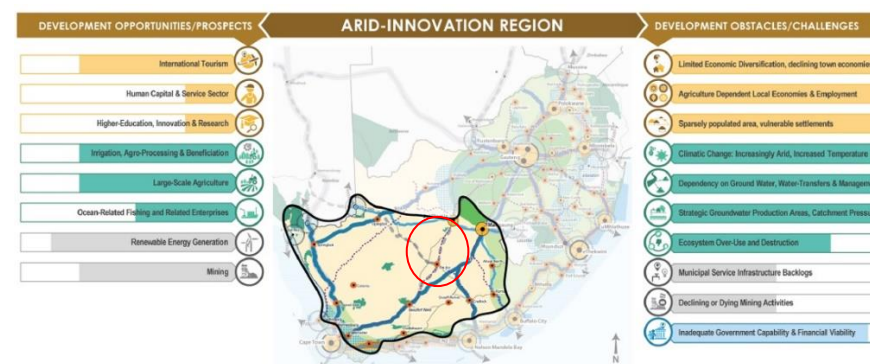


*Figure 6. Arid-Innovation National Spatial Action Area. Source NSDF 2021*

The strategic location of the district in the context of the province in terms of its logistical connections, renewable energy potential, mining opportunities, agricultural potential, ecological landscape and tourism needs to be emphasized. Considering the current location and the dynamics, the district within the context of the province can be seen in the figure below:
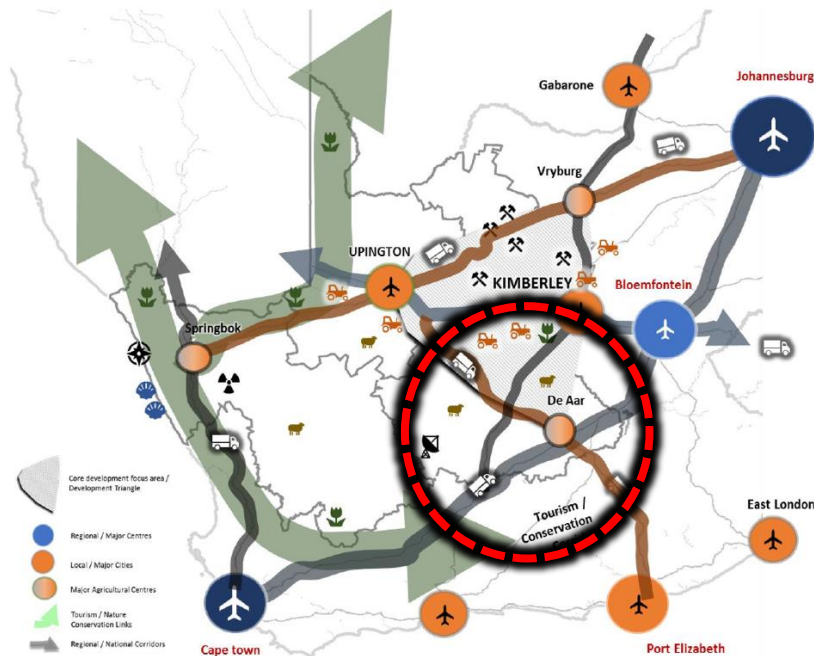


*Figure 7. Spatial Logic and dynamic of the district with the province. Source: PSDF*

A holistic approach is required to address the challenges of the district holistically and work towards achieving balance and completeness. Based on the figure above it is clear that the district is spatially located in such a manner that directly influence the development core of the province considering the major transportation routes and corridors, the economic sector's influence as well as the position to propel the province in terms of international significance through the SKA, associated with excellent infrastructure while protecting the environment.

**Key opportunities include:**

- Strengthening the core development focus area / development triangle that is formed by linking Kimberley, Vryburg, Upington and De Aar. The region has good accessibility with major transport linkages towards Namibia, Gauteng, Lesotho (via Bloemfontein), Port Elizabeth (Coega) and the city of Cape Town. The development triangle sustains a diverse economy with strong mining, agricultural and renewable energy sectors. A sustainable and viable economic network must be driven within the development triangle to improve the return of public investment in the province;
- Improved public transportation modes are required within the development triangle to improve access to economic development opportunities; and the core values towards addressing spatial justice for the district are recommended to be the following:

- Environmental integrity and sustainability through achieving a balance between safeguarding natural resources, optimizing the livelihoods of communities and developing a flourishing economy;
- Optimum use of existing resources including water resources, agriculture, renewable energy potential, already impacted land (brown field areas) minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities;
- Reduced settlement sprawl and more compact formalized settlement through densification and diverse, mixed land uses;
- Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive;
- Government spending on fixed investment focused on localities of economic growth and / or economic potential in order to gear up private sector investment stimulates sustainable activities and create long-term employment opportunities;
- Development of productive land uses (creating economic opportunity) could stimulate needed economic growth, job creation and tax base expansion. This will increase municipal income enabling increased public-sector investment to be focused towards social upliftment.
- Where low economic potential exists, investments should be directed at projects and programmes to address poverty and the provision of basic services in order to address past and current social inequalities;
- The economic development of rural areas (CRDP);
- Strategic capital investment in future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent or link to the main growth centres in order for them to become regional gateways;
- Integration, synergy and linkages between urban and rural areas (reference is specifically made to the NC District Rural Development Plans) supported by appropriate infrastructure;
- Community based spatial planning and enforceable land use management based on agreed sustainable community development codes with unified provincial legislation;
- Correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement with optimum use of existing infrastructure, integration of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to each other;
- Achieving integrated development at community level; and
- Monitoring and evaluation of achievement in service delivery.

**Spatial Planning tools**

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management is guided by various guidelines and frameworks e.g., Land Use Schemes and Spatial Development Frameworks, SPLUMA Bylaw, Municipal Scheme Regulations etc. The next table summarise the current situation in the district. The lack of these guidelines may delay further developments in the district.

| Local Municipality | HR Capacity | SPLUMA Bylaw | Land use Schemes | Spatial Development Framework (SPLUMA Compliant) | Municipal Scheme Regulations | Planning Tribunal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emthanjeni | No Town planner | Yes | In-progress | Old/Not compliant | Yes | |
| Kareeberg | No Town planner | Yes | In-progress | Yes | Yes | |
| Renosterberg | No Town planner | Yes | In-progress | Old/Not compliant | Yes | |
| Siyancuma | No Town planner | Yes | In-progress | No SDF | Yes | |
| Siyathemba | No Town planner | Yes | In-progress | Yes | Yes | District Municipal Planning Tribunal |
| Thembelihle | No Town planner | Yes | In-progress | No SDF | Yes | |
| Ubuntu | No Town Planner | Yes | In-progress | No SDF | Yes | |
| Umsobomvu | No Town planner | Yes | In-progress | Old/Not compliant | Yes | |

*Table 6. Status of SPLUMA implementation*

Based on the current status it is clear that a significant effort is made to enable municipalities to manage land more efficiently and create a good foundation and ability to generate revenue from and ensure that the spatial vision and restructuring is achieved as contained in the SDFs. From a regional and district perspective, the SDFs are currently being reviewed and once approved will create a macro vision and direction for the

Pixley Ka Seme District. With a more macro and district focus, it should be noted that projects are implemented in the local municipal space and these projects are linked to the approval from a Planning Tribunal, which is mandated to take the decision in line with SDFs from a legislative perspective. Not having SPLUMA compliant SDFs directly influence and impact the implementation of projects and is also associated with a risk of litigation. The SDF status at local municipal level needs to be prioritised, if not, the spatial restructuring and vision of the district is likely to face major obstacles and challenges. SDF's at local level will also assist in finding details on Land development trends and release through conducting a detailed Land and Land Use Audit.

**Spatial makeup**

Towns in the municipality have recently converted from small rural towns to regional hubs as a result of investments in renewable energy generation and the square kilometer Array radio telescope project, respectively, per the district IDP. The environmentally sensitive areas in the district are the ones in which rely on irrigation and farming. This means that if there is an extended period of drought, the economic viability of these areas will be negatively impacted/affected. A large number of the economically active population in the region is concentrated in the agricultural sector for employment which is a major contributor to the region's economy.

## Development Corridors, Zones and functional regions

| Element | Region/Corridor | Restructuring Role |
|---|---|---|
| **Development Corridors** | De Aar Technology Corridor | This corridor centres around Carnarvon and extends to the proximity of De Aar and Calvinia. The corridor presents access towards the SARAO astronomy zone and seeks to develop the following key initiatives:<br>• Broadband access<br>• Science and Technology<br>• Astronomy tourism development<br>• Logistics Hub<br>• Electronics development hub |
| | Tourism Corridor | This corridor centres around Lake Gariep has significant tourism potential. It is a potential interprovincial hub for tourism which affects the Northern Cape, the Free State and the Eastern Cape. |
| | N1 Corridor | The corridor presents very limited corridor development potential and needs to function as a transport corridor and gateway towards the Northern Cape province.<br>Tourism development can be viable for overnight accommodation and related facilities, especially where the N1 and N6 intersects just south of Colesberg. |
| | N10 Corridor | Potential lies between De Aar and Middelburg towards Cradock. The Prieska section has limited potential for corridor development close to the town. |
| | N12 Corridor | The route links to Kimberley and Gauteng and is regarded as a Treasure route. |
| | R63 Corridor | The corridor provides access to the SARAO astronomy zone which opens tourism, research and technology potential. |
| **Development Zone** | Astronomy Zone | • Science and technology development<br>• Broadband development<br>• Restricted development (frequencies)<br>• Tourism development<br>• Nature Conservation / declaration of a Biosphere Reserve<br>• Research development<br>• IT development industries |
| | The Vaal-Orange Agricultural Zone and Douglas–Hartswater Agricultural Zone | Agricultural zones have been proposed to protect and guide agricultural development along the Orange and Vaal river systems. Key objectives of this zone include:<br>• To maintain the productive capacity of agricultural activities by frugally managing water resources, protected against contamination, and prevented from becoming conduits for pollution.<br>• Sustainable water management strategies.<br>• Sustainable and Environmental sound fertilisation strategy.<br>• Integrated agricultural value chains<br>• Integrated transport management system to commute workers, produce in and out of the Province. |

| | Karoo Zone | • Expansion of Nature Conservation areas<br>• Improved ecological corridor development<br>• Improved protection of sensitive natural areas (SKEP etc.)<br>• Mitigation of climate change<br>• Eco-tourism development |
|---|---|---|
| **Functional Region** | De Aar Functional Region | De Aar not only fulfils an important role in the Pixley Ka Seme District in terms of services and administration, but also forms the southern part of the Northern Development Triangle of Kuruman, Upington and De Aar. Create an integrated cross provincial system of growth nodes with well-articulated strategic functional economic linkages to less-developed areas (rural areas) to help unlock latent economic potential and create more inclusive and wide-spread regional development. |

*Table 7. Pixley ka Seme Spatial Structure*

The table above listed some of the key spatial elements and current structure of the Pixley Ka Seme District. The table further explained the current nature and functionality of each of these elements and also how these elements need to be restructure in the future to pursue the provincial development goals and vision and to ensure that the district optimally positions itself as a key development district in the province. The maps provided below spatially illustrates these elements and structures within the context of the Northern Cape.
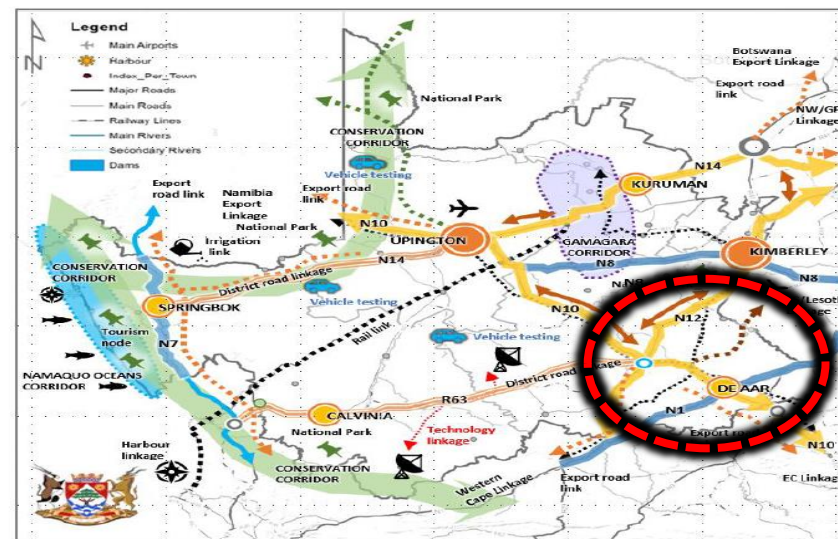


*Figure 8. Development Corridors and growth centres*
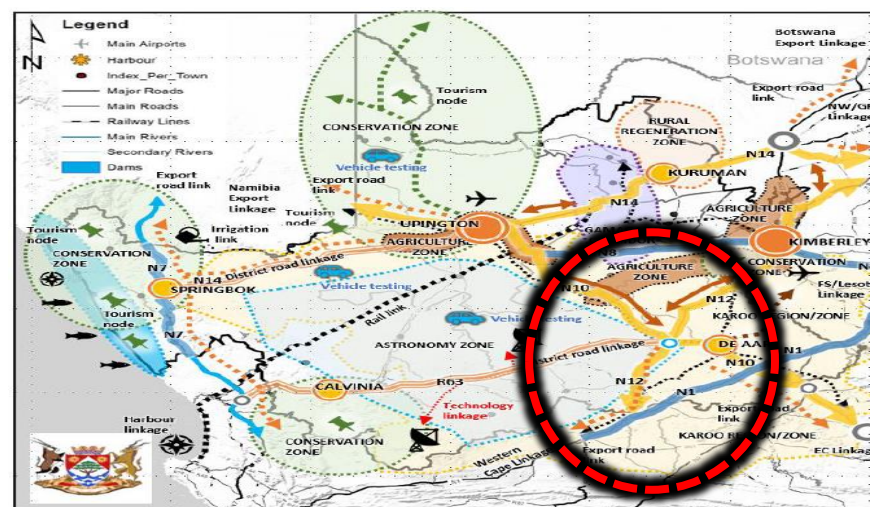


*Figure 9. Development Corridors and Zones*
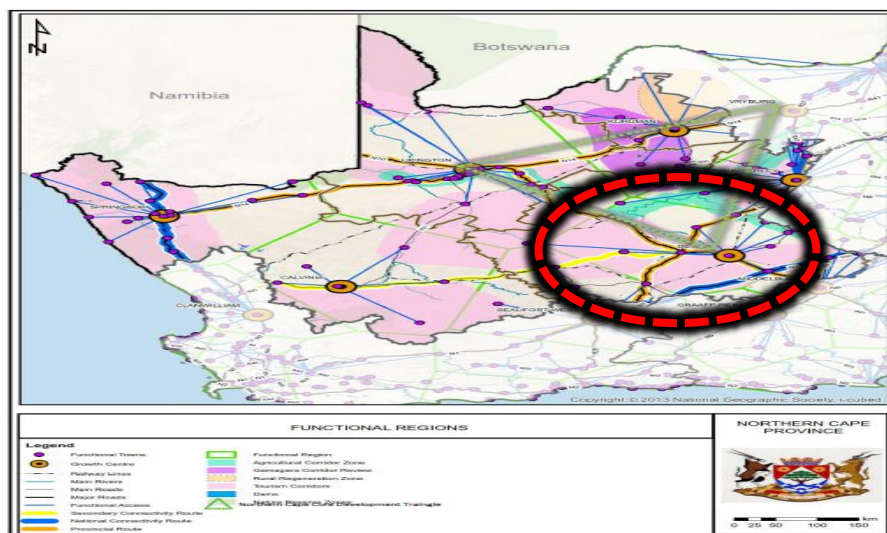
*Figure 10. De Aar functional regions*

## Human Settlements

### Hierarchy of settlements and footprints

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) typologies would categorise settlements in Pixley Ka Seme District as follows:

- De-Aar as a Service Town.
- Britstown as a Small Service Town.
- The remaining settlements are regarded as rural settlement areas and villages.

### Projected population, household growth and densities

As indicted in by the table below, Pixley ka Seme District experienced a positive growth of 1,1 percent from 2011 to 2016. The Municipalities that have experienced most growth is

Kareeberg Local Municipality (2%) followed by Umsobomvu (1.9%) and Renosterberg (1.7%).

| TOTAL POPULATION | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MUNICIPALITY | 2011 | 2016 | Growth rate (%) | Density (people per km $^2$) |
| UBUNTU | 18601 | 19471 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Umsobomvu | 28376 | 30883 | 1,9 | 4,5 |
| Emthanjeni | 42356 | 45404 | 1,6 | 3,4 |
| Kareeberg | 11673 | 12772 | 2 | 0,7 |
| Renosterberg | 10978 | 11818 | 1,7 | 2,1 |
| Thembelihle | 15701 | 16230 | 0,8 | 2,0 |
| Siyathemba | 21591 | 23075 | 1,5 | 1,6 |
| Siyancuma | 37076 | 35941 | -0,7 | 2,1 |
| Pixley ka Seme | 186352 | 195594 | 1,1 | |

*Table 8. Projected Population and Household growth per Municipality. Source: StatsSA*

### Location and linkages, travel distances and times to economic centres

The objective of location and linkages in terms of spatial planning for any development are to minimize the impact on the environment and to have access to major transportation linkages.

The table below provides the travelling distances and approximate traveling time between the urban centres in the district to major city centre in South Africa.

| | De Aar | | Carnarvon | | Petrusville | | Douglas | | Prieska | | Hopetown | | Victoria West | | Colesberg | | Kimberley | | Bloemfon-tein | | Pretoria | | Cape Town | | Durban | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm | km | Hr:mm |
| De Aar | | | 200 | 01:49 | 101 | 00:55 | 300 | 03:00 | 185 | 01:40 | 185 | 01:40 | 150 | 01:21 | 145 | 01:19 | 305 | 03:03 | 360 | 03:36 | 830 | 08:18 | 755 | 07:33 | 995 | 09:57 |
| Carnarvon | 200 | 01:49 | | | 301 | 03:00 | 365 | 03:39 | 282 | 02:49 | 274 | 02:44 | 250 | 02:30 | 345 | 03:27 | 400 | 04:00 | 560 | 05:36 | 950 | 09:30 | 700 | 07:00 | 1195 | 11:57 |
| Petrusville | 101 | 00:55 | 301 | 03:00 | | | 172 | 01:33 | 231 | 02:18 | 91 | 00:49 | 263 | 02:37 | 95 | 00:51 | 201 | 02:00 | 233 | 02:19 | 689 | 06:53 | 827 | 08:16 | 863 | 08:37 |
| Douglas | 300 | 03:00 | 365 | 03:39 | 172 | 01:33 | | | 128 | 01:09 | 86 | 00:46 | 319 | 03:11 | 257 | 02:34 | 116 | 01:03 | 275 | 02:45 | 668 | 06:40 | 915 | 09:09 | 905 | 09:03 |
| Prieska | 185 | 01:40 | 282 | 02:49 | 231 | 02:18 | 128 | 01:09 | | | 143 | 01:18 | 237 | 02:22 | 322 | 03:13 | 237 | 02:22 | 397 | 03:58 | 790 | 07:54 | 775 | 07:45 | 1027 | 10:16 |
| Hopetown | 185 | 01:40 | 274 | 02:44 | 91 | 00:49 | 86 | 00:46 | 143 | 01:18 | | | 234 | 02:20 | 176 | 01:36 | 127 | 01:09 | 253 | 02:31 | 677 | 06:46 | 830 | 08:18 | 883 | 08:49 |
| Victoria West | 150 | 01:21 | 250 | 02:30 | 263 | 02:37 | 319 | 03:11 | 237 | 02:22 | 234 | 02:20 | | | 230 | 02:18 | 359 | 03:35 | 455 | 04:33 | 911 | 09:06 | 596 | 05:57 | 1085 | 10:51 |
| Colesberg | 145 | 01:19 | 345 | 03:27 | 95 | 00:51 | 257 | 02:34 | 322 | 03:13 | 176 | 01:36 | 230 | 02:18 | | | 279 | 02:47 | 235 | 02:21 | 691 | 06:54 | 781 | 07:48 | 865 | 08:39 |
| Kimberley | 305 | 03:03 | 400 | 04:00 | 201 | 02:00 | 116 | 01:03 | 237 | 02:22 | 127 | 01:09 | 359 | 03:35 | 279 | 02:47 | | | 165 | 01:30 | 546 | 05:27 | 956 | 09:33 | 796 | 07:57 |
| Bloemfontein | 360 | 03:36 | 560 | 05:36 | 233 | 02:19 | 275 | 02:45 | 397 | 03:58 | 253 | 02:31 | 455 | 04:33 | 235 | 02:21 | 165 | 01:30 | | | 461 | 04:36 | 1004 | 10:02 | 635 | 06:21 |
| Pretoria | 830 | 08:18 | 950 | 09:30 | 689 | 06:53 | 668 | 06:40 | 790 | 07:54 | 677 | 06:46 | 911 | 09:06 | 691 | 06:54 | 546 | 05:27 | 461 | 04:36 | | | 1467 | 14:40 | 625 | 06:15 |
| Cape Town | 755 | 07:33 | 700 | 07:00 | 827 | 08:16 | 915 | 09:09 | 775 | 07:45 | 830 | 08:18 | 596 | 05:57 | 781 | 07:48 | 956 | 09:33 | 1004 | 10:02 | 1467 | 14:40 | | | 1635 | 16:21 |
| Durban | 995 | 09:57 | 1195 | 11:57 | 863 | 08:37 | 905 | 09:03 | 1027 | 10:16 | 883 | 08:49 | 1085 | 10:51 | 865 | 08:39 | 796 | 07:57 | 635 | 06:21 | 625 | 06:15 | 1635 | 16:21 | | |

*Table 9. Travel distance and time between cities*

## Critical Biodiversity & Conservancy Areas

Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality comprises of areas classified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) 1 (7.1%), which are ecosystems intact, and CBA 2 (19.2%), which are ecosystems that are near natural. These areas are within the Ubuntu and Kareeberg Local Municipalities. There are four Nature Reserves in the District, that act as conservation hubs namely;

- Mokala National Park in Siyancuma,
- Witsands Nature Reserve in Siyancuma,

- Rolfontein Nature Reserve in Renosterberg and
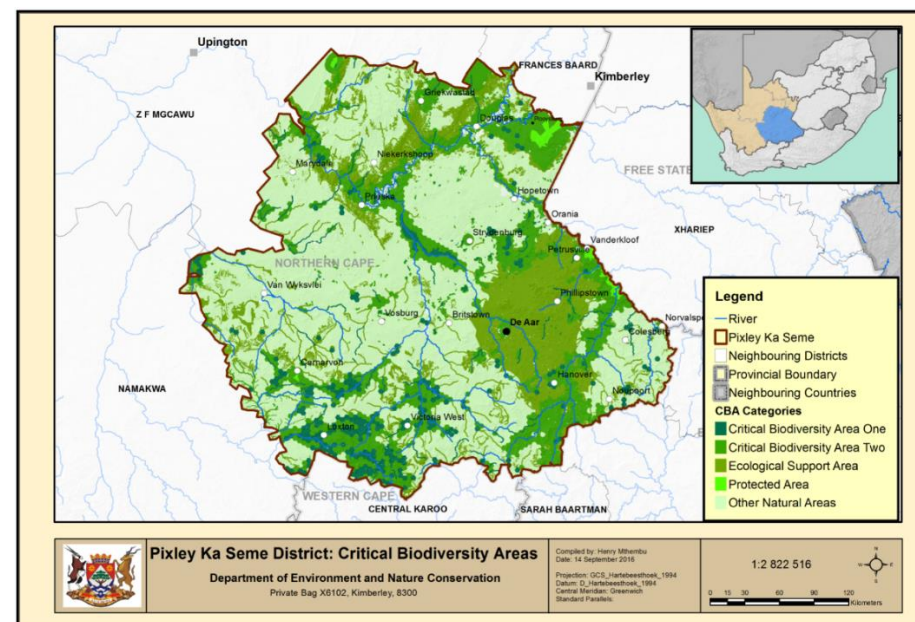- Doornkloof Nature Reserve in Umsobomvu respectively.



*Figure 11. Pixley ka Seme District Critical Biodiversity Areas. Source Department of Environment and Nature Conversation.*

Sustainable use of these areas ensures the biodiversity of the areas, The Karoo landscape also provides various other qualities, such as:

- clean Karoo air and environment;
- certain birds of prey; and
- typical Karoo fauna and flora,

All these qualities support a very unique environment within South Africa and the necessary care should be taken to protect and use these resources in a sustainable manner.

South Africa has nine biomes of which three are found within the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality; namely Nama Karoo (80.96%), Savannah (12.9%) and grassland (4%). Azonal vegetation (2.14%) makes up the remaining vegetation type. Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality is still struggling with funding for their Bioregional Plans.

The Giant Bullfrog, an amphibian that occurs in the region, is listed as being Threatened and funds are also needed to conserve this Endemic Species in the District. The Riverine Rabbit is found within the riverine areas of the district and is Critically Endangered; at present, none of the Riverine Rabbit habitat is protected and the species only occurs on private farmland and a call has gone out to all the surrounding farmers to fund the conservation efforts of this Endemic Species in the Region.

Immediate support and funding of the District Biodiversity Sector Plan is a priority. Identify river and wetland Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Areas (FEPA) including a generic buffer of 100m. Maintain the necessary buffers along rivers to limit the potential impact of urban and rural development on the water resources. Draft business plans have been developed to ask for financial assistance from the Provincial Government and National Government from the two affected local municipalities, namely; Siyancuma and Ubuntu Local Municipalities Tourism Offices, respectively. However, landowners within the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, have established Riverine Rabbit

conservancies, covering an area of approximately 350 000ha of private farmland.
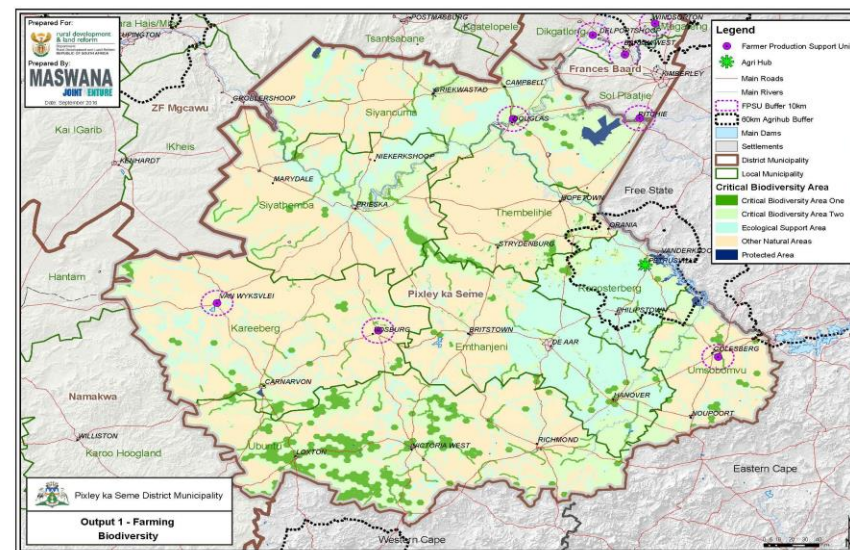


*Figure 12. Farming and Biodiversity Areas. Source: Rural Development Plan PKSD*

**High Value Agricultural land**

The Pixley Ka Seme District is divided into two main agricultural types e.g., Livestock and Irrigation farming.

Two thirds of the area, southern section of the district is characterised by wool sheep. The area towards the north characterised by predominantly sheep, for red meat; Isolated irrigation land is present, limited to the three main rivers, the Orange, the Vaal and the Riet Rivers; The Vanderkloof dam within the Orange River provides an abundance of cultivated (irrigated Pivot) land for farmers to produce crops on rich fertile land for both in the Pixley Ka Seme District as well as cross

border towards the Free State. Rich agricultural land is located within the Agri-Park prescribed radius of 60km, towards the north of Petrusville, which provides the opportunity for investment within the district to enable the rural communities to acquire land through the Rural Development Programme initiatives to uplift the quality of life of rural communities;

Agricultural activities towards the north and south of the three rivers are largely dependent on ground water through boreholes. Distances from the rivers and high electrical costs limits the construction of water pipelines. Scattered areas of degraded land is also present in the areas towards the south;

The areas with limited water resources are mainly focused on Sheep farming, (for wool and meat), and game farming;



*Figure 13. Agricultural types and irrigated land. Source: Rural development plan PKS*

## Surface Water Areas

The following primary irrigation dams occur in the district:

- Gariep
- Vanderkloof

The Gariep and Vanderkloof dams are respectively the largest and the second largest water reservoirs in the country. These dams are operated by the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) and Eskom and are integral components of the Orange River Scheme.

### Boegoeberg Dam

The Boegoeberg dam is located near Groblershoop and Langberg. The original capacity of the dam was more 40 million m³. This has been reduced by half to approximately 20 million m³ due to sedimentation. The dam currently provides irrigation water to approximately 7 560 ha of land.

### Douglas Storage Weir

The Douglas Storage Weir is situated near Douglas, upstream of the Orange-Vaal confluence. It was established in 1977 and has a capacity of 16 700 000 m³.

*Figure 14. Main dams in the Northern Cape. Source: Department of water and Sanitation*

**Areas of contested land use**

Contested land use leads to the displacement of communities due to forced relocations e.g., apartheids legislation, the tearing down and replacing of affordable government housing with newer residential or commercial buildings. In some cases, forced relocations occur when cities take on large-scale reconstruction projects, farmers are forced outwards of a city in order to make room for new housing areas.

Prior to the democratic elections the South African liberation movement had prioritised land reform because of the importance attached to the resolution of the land question within South Africa. Land reform was utilised as an instrument to address the partiality of forced removals and the historical denial of land access. The land reform programme sought to address the tenure insecurity of rural dwellers, eliminate overcrowding and provide residential and productive agricultural land to the poorest sections of the rural population, this is also the case within the Pixley ka Seme District.

Land and agrarian reforms are national priorities and are well entrenched in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the programme has got three pillars all speaking to the Rural problems identified within the Pixley Ka Seme District, namely:

**Tenure Reform:** The Majority of the poor population in Pixley Ka Seme still reside on communal land, and registered in the name of the state. To address the tenure government has placed programmes and initiatives in place to ensure that the wrongs of the past can get addressed by providing opportunities to the poor to own a piece of land.

**Restitution:** Land Restitution forms part of the second pillar whereby local tribes such as the Khoisan has been driven of their land and forced to move elsewhere. The pillar aims to redress the imbalances of land ownership by previous policies, through the restitution process, good examples of this initiative is the Makuleke community in the Kruger National Park that gained land rights in protected conservation areas that are embracing tourism development.

**Redistribution:** Land redistribution was conceived as a means of identifying and opening, of productive agricultural land for the rural communities all over South Africa, including Pixley Ka Seme District.

Contested land use can also refer to land use zoning, whereby governments assign an area of piece of land with a certain purpose, e.g., mining applications on agricultural land or CBA 1 or 2. These types of contested land uses are to be determine or decided on through the District Municipal Planning Tribunal.
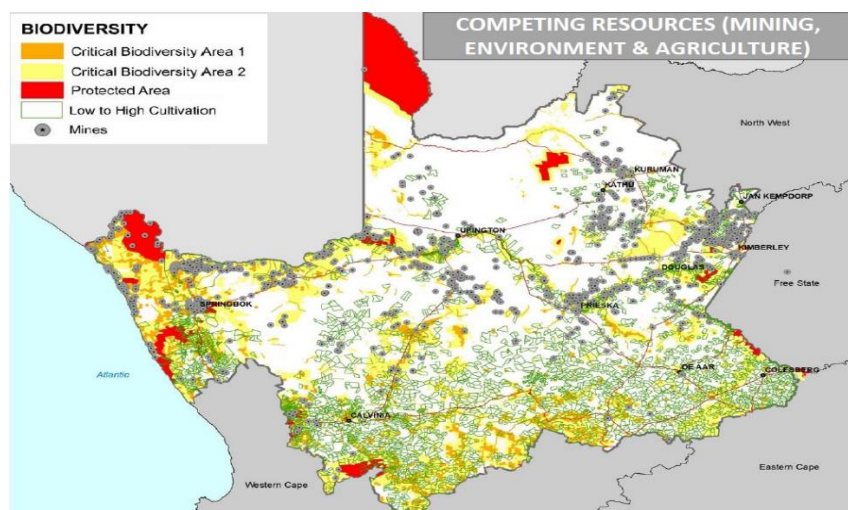


*Figure 15. Competing resources*

## Past spatial redress and future growth

According to the adopted PKSDM Rural Development plan the district aims to promote the objectives set out in the Biodiversity Plan through the following:

Conservation of existing biodiversity areas within the district especially the rehabilitation and conservation of all existing wetlands and other natural features.

The Rehabilitation of existing eco corridors, and the creation of new linkages between existing biodiversity areas where required; and

By introducing of elements of biodiversity through Local landscaping of the designated agricultural areas. Well located areas for future crop production are limited to the Orange and Vaal Rivers due the availability of water throughout the rest of the district. The majority products harvest in these areas are corn, wheat, sunflower, A small portion of the district along the Orange and Vaal Rivers are linked to small lucerne or crop production on private farms used for livestock feed.

Expansion the Vanderkloof water scheme towards the south of the district in order to unlock potential on high agricultural land towards the south of the Orange River. The rehabilitation of old fields will unlock further crop cultivation areas for emerging farmers, providing them the opportunity to farm effective and sustainably.

The utilisation of fertile land especially within the area prescribed of the farming Production support unit is of utmost importance to ensure a direct and cost-effective line for emerging farmers. The protection of the existing cultivated land areas through proper training programmes.

The further identification of well-located and suitable land should be done within or during the compilation or reviewing of SDFs'at Local Municipalities as it is determined through in-depth analysis including and not limited environmental impact assessment, heritage, studies etc.

In terms of Siyathemba SDF, it is estimated that by 2025, 318,8 ha, 59,4 ha and 41,0 ha of land is planned for housing, educational facilities, health facilities, community facilities, business opportunities, open space, industrial and road network in Prieska, Maridale and Niekershoop respectively. In terms of Kareeberg SDF, it estimated that 100 to 138 ha, is planned for Township establishments in the municipality.

## 3.4. INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING

Whilst most municipalities in district have infrastructure masterplans, they do not cover all aspects and/or outdated and need to be reviewed. The table below indicates the status of infrastructure masterplans in local municipalities within the district.

| Local Municipality | Water | Sanitation | Electricity | Roads | Waste Management |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emthanjeni | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Kareeberg | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Renosterberg | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Siyancuma | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| Siyathemba | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Thembelihle | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| Ubuntu | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Umsobomvu | No | No | No | No | Yes |

Table 10. Infrastructure master plan in municipalities

**Infrastructure Diamond**
DC07 Pixley ka Seme, 2017
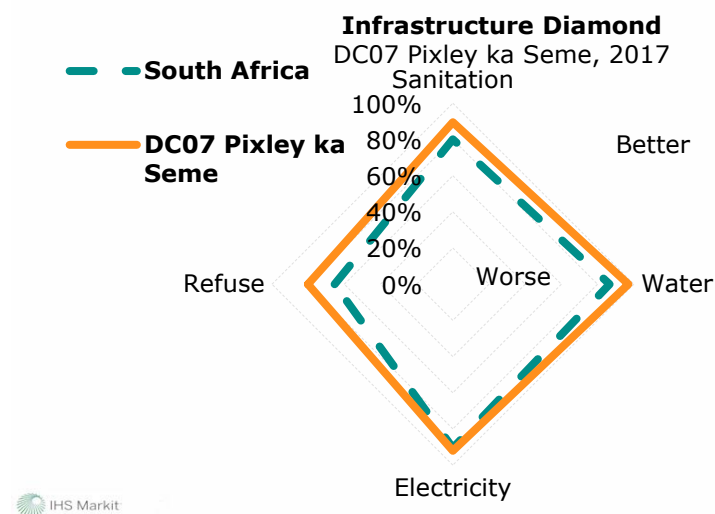
*Figure 16. The state of infrastructure*

The infrastructure diamond above depicts the four household infrastructure measures on a single diamond shaped chart. The larger the diamond, the better serviced the region is in terms of refuse, electricity, sanitation an water access.

The overall service delivery infrastructure in the region is slightly better than the national average. Electricity is on par with the delivery at national level, accounting for an average of 92%. More than 60% have access to removal of refuse, and at least 80% access to sanitation.

The overall score on infrastruture is classified, 'better', which means although there are backlogs, the majority of the citizens in the region are better off than before.

The table below provides a summary of the Municipality's infrastructure:

| Infrastructural summary | |
|---|---|
| Major service backlog areas within the municipal area | Electricity, sanitation and water services; housing |
| Service areas where there are a lack of maintenance according to the priority needs | Sanitation and water infrastructure |
| Status of Master Plans | See paragraph 3.11 |
| Current condition of roads within the Municipality | Tarred roads—good; gravel roads—poor |
| Current public transport services provided in the Municipality according to modes used often | Minibus/taxi, bus and train |
| Current status of the airport | Carnarvon airport being upgraded |
| Areas threatened by poor storm water management (areas prone to flooding according to priority) | All urban areas |
| Major development projects of significance in the Municipality that have an effect on the existing service delivery situation | Housing delivery |
| Major developments restricted due to a lack of bulk services in the Municipality | Housing delivery |
| Condition of electrical service provision (reliability, major substations and internal infrastructure) | Good |

*Table 11. Summary of municipal infrastructure. Source. PKSDM IDP 2021-2022*

## Infrastructure Backlogs

The statistics below is focusing on the service delivery infrastructure in the region. With a specific focus on house dwellings, electrical connections, toilets, water infrastructure and refuse removal for the period of, 2013 – 2017.

| Local Municipality | Housing | Sanitation | Water | Electricity | Waste Management |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emthanjeni | 447 | 409 | 74 | 527 | 1 236 |
| Kareeberg | 325 | 139 | 87 | 419 | 636 |
| Renosterberg | 270 | 209 | 75 | 272 | 800 |
| Siyancuma | 2 275 | 1 463 | 737 | 930 | 2 263 |
| Siyathemba | 586 | 529 | 93 | 667 | 1 430 |
| Thembelihle | 938 | 332 | 227 | 613 | 947 |
| Ubuntu | 6 108 | 3 081 | 1 293 | 3 428 | 7 312 |
| Umsobomvu | 540 | 487 | 62 | 389 | 1 218 |
| Total | 732 | 345 | 91 | 427 | 1    021 |

*Table 12. Infrastructure Backlogs*

## 3.5. INTEGRATED SERVICE PROVISION

**Current state of service delivery**

**Universal Coverage to Households**

Service delivery challenges relating to housing, water, sanitation, transport, electricity and waste management has a major impact on two of the drivers as set out in the PGDP:

- Driver 1: Economic Growth, Development and Prosperity
- Driver 2: Social Equity & Human Welfare

**Housing**

Using the StatsSA definition of a household and a dwelling unit, households can be categorised according to type of dwelling. The categories are:

- **Very formal dwellings** - structures built according to approved plans, e.g. houses on a separate stand, flats or apartments, townhouses, rooms in backyards that also have running water and flush toilets within the dwelling.
- **Formal dwellings** - structures built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere etc, but without running water or without a flush toilet within the dwelling.

- **Informal dwellings** - shacks or shanties in informal settlements, serviced stands, or proclaimed townships, as well as shacks in the backyards of other dwelling types.
- **Traditional dwellings** - structures made of clay, mud, reeds, or other locally available material.
- **Other dwelling units** - tents, ships, caravans, etc.

Pixley ka Seme District Municipality had a total number of 24 800 (43.46% of total households) very formal dwelling units, a total of 26 200 (45.85% of total households) formal dwelling units and a total number of 3 800 (6.65% of total households) informal dwelling units.

The region within the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality with the highest number of very formal dwelling units is the Emthanjeni Local Municipality with 6 480 or a share of 26.10% of the total very formal dwelling units within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of very formal dwelling units is the Kareeberg Local Municipality with a total of 1 540 or a share of 6.18% of the total very formal dwelling units within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.

| Local Municipality | Very Formal | Formal | Informal | Traditional | Other dwelling type | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ubuntu | 2,730 | 2,680 | 285 | 229 | 26 | 5,950 |
| Umsobomvu | 4,030 | 4,490 | 401 | 300 | 31 | 9,260 |
| Emthanjeni | 6,480 | 5,170 | 192 | 201 | 54 | 12,100 |
| Kareeberg | 1,540 | 2,170 | 241 | 44 | 40 | 4,030 |
| Renosterberg | 1,630 | 1,710 | 91 | 169 | 10 | 3,610 |
| Thembelihle | 1,650 | 2,370 | 623 | 239 | 76 | 4,960 |
| Siyathemba | 2,890 | 3,710 | 380 | 195 | 11 | 7,190 |
| Siyancuma | 3,900 | 3,910 | 1,590 | 613 | 72 | 10,100 |
| Total PKSDM | 24,848 | 26,212 | 3,800 | 1,990 | 318 | 57,169 |

*Table 13. Types of dwelling units. Source: StatsSA*



*Figure 17. Formal dwelling backlog- number of households not living in formal dwelling in PKSD, 2008-2018. Source: IHS Markit eXplorer version 1750.*

When looking at the formal dwelling unit backlog (number of households not living in a formal dwelling) over time, it can be seen that in 2008 the number of households not living in a

formal dwelling were 5 530 within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality. From 2008 this number increased annually at 0.99% to 6 110 in 2018. The total number of households within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality increased at an average annual rate of 1.67% from 2008 to 2018, which is higher than the annual increase of 2.00% in the number of households in South Africa.

**Water**

A household is categorised according to its main access to water, as follows: Regional/local water scheme, Borehole and spring, Water tank, Dam/pool/stagnant water, River/stream and other main access to water methods. No formal piped water includes households that obtain water via water carriers and tankers, rain water, boreholes, dams, rivers and springs.
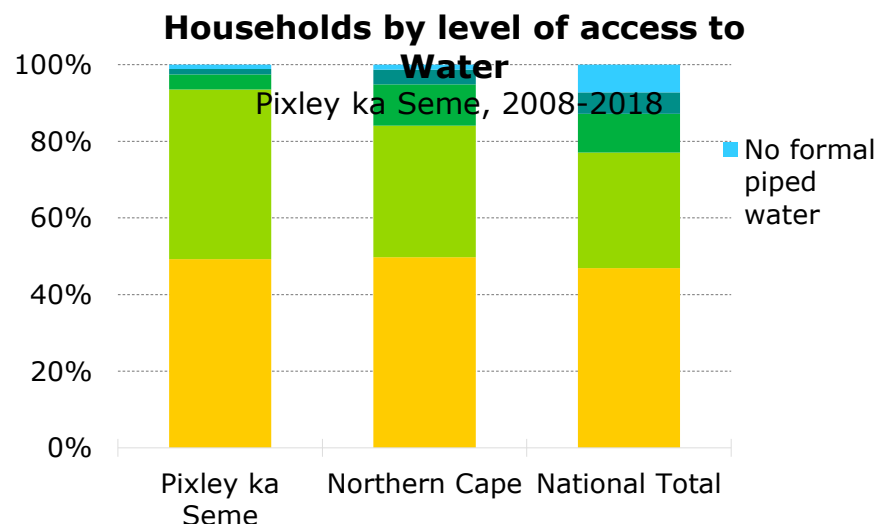


*Figure 18. Households by type of water access-PKSD, Northern Cape and National totals, 2018. Source: IHS Markit eXplorer version 1750.*

Pixley ka Seme District Municipality had a total number of 28 200 (or 49.27%) households with piped water inside the dwelling, a total of 25 300 (44.25%) households had piped water inside the yard and a total number of 636 (1.11%) households had no formal piped water.

| Local Municipality | Piped water inside dwelling | Piped water in yard | Communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP-level) | Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP) | No formal piped water | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ubuntu** | 2,970 | 2,770 | 156 | 12 | 50 | 5,950 |
| **Umsobo mvu** | 4,580 | 4,280 | 305 | 40 | 51 | 9,260 |
| **Emthanj eni** | 7,040 | 4,870 | 115 | 46 | 28 | 12,100 |
| **Kareebe rg** | 1,990 | 1,850 | 103 | 65 | 22 | 4,030 |
| **Renoster berg** | 1,750 | 1,720 | 68 | 35 | 40 | 3,610 |
| **Thembel ihle** | 1,950 | 2,360 | 428 | 180 | 47 | 4,960 |
| **Siyathe mba** | 3,030 | 3,920 | 148 | 31 | 62 | 7,190 |
| **Siyancu ma** | 4,860 | 3,540 | 932 | 403 | 334 | 10,100 |
| **Total PKSDM** | 28,169 | 25,300 | 2,254 | 811 | 635 | 57,169 |

*Table 14. Households by type of water access. PKSD 2018. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750.*

The regions within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality with the highest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Emthanjeni Local Municipality with 7 040 or a share of 25.01% of the households with piped water inside the dwelling within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Renosterberg Local Municipality with a total of 1 750 or a share of 6.20% of the total households with piped water inside the dwelling within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.



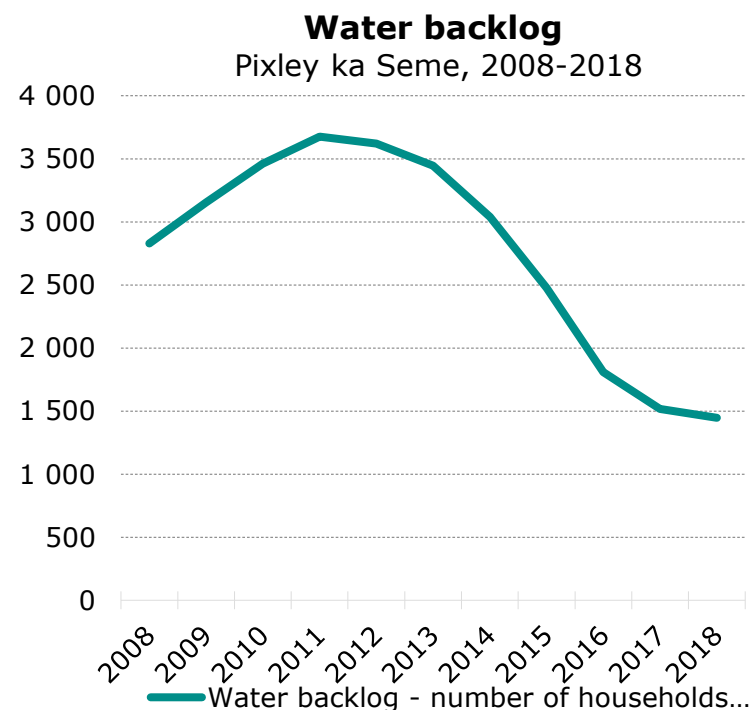**Water backlog**
Pixley ka Seme, 2008-2018

*Figure 19. Water backlog- PKSD, 2008-2018. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750.*

**Sanitation**

Sanitation can be divided into specific types of sanitation to which a household has access. We use the following categories:

- No toilet - No access to any of the toilet systems explained below. attempting to discontinue the use of these buckets in their local regions
- Pit toilet - A top structure over a pit
- Ventilation improved pit - A pit toilet but with a fly screen and vented by a pipe. Depending on soil conditions
- Bucket system - A top structure with a seat over a bucket. The bucket is periodically removed and the contents disposed of. (Note: this system is widely used but poses health risks to the collectors. Most authorities are actively
- Flush toilet - Waste is flushed into an enclosed tank, thus preventing the waste to flow into the surrounding environment. The tanks need to be emptied or the contents pumped elsewhere

Pixley ka Seme District Municipality had a total number of 47 200 flush toilets (82.48% of total households), 4 360 Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) (7.62% of total households) and 1 740 (3.05%) of total household's pit toilets.
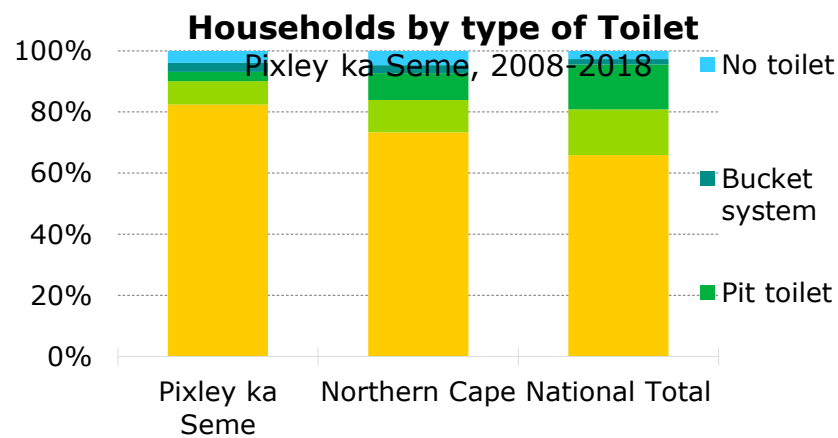


Figure 20. Households by type of sanitation -PKSD, Northern Cape and National total. Source IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

| Local Municipality | Flush toilet | Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) | Pit toilet | Bucket system | No toilet | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ubuntu | 5,250 | 123 | 91 | 185 | 302 | 5,950 |
| Umsobomvu | 7,880 | 845 | 192 | 56 | 289 | 9,260 |
| Emthanjeni | 11,300 | 320 | 93 | 280 | 129 | 12,100 |
| Kareeberg | 3,220 | 601 | 75 | 49 | 90 | 4,030 |
| Renosterberg | 3,230 | 146 | 17 | 32 | 177 | 3,610 |
| Thembelihle | 3,620 | 606 | 399 | 20 | 312 | 4,960 |
| Siyathemba | 5,350 | 893 | 414 | 135 | 394 | 7,190 |
| Siyancuma | 7,330 | 822 | 463 | 896 | 567 | 10,100 |
| Total PKSDM | 47,154 | 4,356 | 1,744 | 1,653 | 2,262 | 57,169 |

Table 15Households by type of sanitation access. PKSDM. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

The region within Pixley ka Seme with the highest number of flush toilets is Emthanjeni Local Municipality with 11 300 or a share of 23.92% of the flush toilets within Pixley ka Seme. The region with the lowest number of flush toilets is Kareeberg Local Municipality with a total of 3 220 or a share of 6.82% of the total flush toilets within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.

**Electricity**

Households are distributed into 3 electricity usage categories: Households using electricity for cooking, Households using electricity for heating, households using electricity for lighting. Household using solar power are included as part of households with an electrical connection. This time series categorises households in a region according to their access to electricity (electrical connection).

**Sanitation backlog**
Pixley ka Seme, 2008-2018

*Figure 21. sanitation backlog- PKSD, 2008-2018. Source IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750.*

When looking at the sanitation backlog (number of households without hygienic toilets) over time, it can be seen that in 2008 the number of Households without any hygienic toilets in Pixley ka Seme District Municipality was 7 910, this decreased annually at a rate of -3.29% to 5 660 in 2018.

**Households by electricity usage**
Pixley ka Seme, 2008-2018

*Figure 22. Household by type of electrical connection- PKSD, Northern Cape and National, 2008-2018. Source IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750*

Pixley ka Seme District Municipality had a total number of 2 450 (4.29%) households with electricity for lighting only, a total of 50 500 (88.28%) households had electricity for lighting and other purposes and a total number of 4 240 (7.42%) households did not use electricity.

lowest number of households with electricity for lighting and other purposes is Renosterberg Local Municipality with a total of 3 230 or a share of 6.40% of the total households with electricity for lighting and other purposes within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.

| Local Municipality | Electricity for lighting only | Electricity for lighting and other purposes | Not using electricity | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ubuntu | 281 | 5,280 | 389 | 5,950 |
| Umsobomvu | 291 | 8,540 | 427 | 9,260 |
| Emthanjeni | 250 | 11,300 | 527 | 12,100 |
| Kareeberg | 245 | 3,370 | 419 | 4,030 |
| Renosterberg | 104 | 3,230 | 272 | 3,610 |
| Thembelihle | 315 | 4,030 | 613 | 4,960 |
| Siyathemba | 319 | 6,200 | 667 | 7,190 |
| Siyancuma | 648 | 8,500 | 930 | 10,100 |
| Total PKSDM | 2,454 | 50,470 | 4,245 | 57,169 |

*Table 16. Households by type of electrical connection, 2018. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750.*



*Figure 23. Electrical connection- PKSD, 2008-2018. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750.*

The region within Pixley ka Seme with the highest number of households with electricity for lighting and other purposes is Emthanjeni Local Municipality with 11 300 or a share of 22.44% of the households with electricity for lighting and other purposes within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality. The Region with the
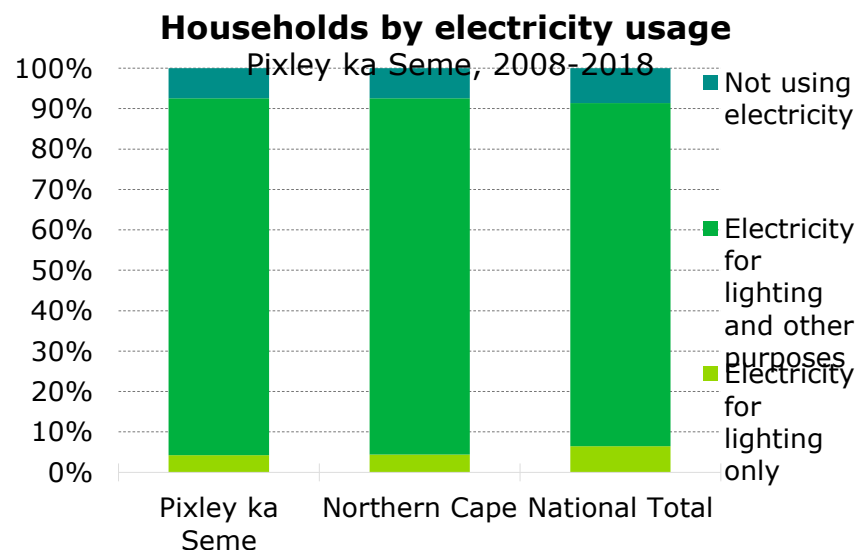
When looking at the number of households with no electrical connection over time, it can be seen that in 2008 the households without an electrical connection in Pixley ka Seme

District Municipality was 5 540, this decreased annually at -2.63% per annum to 4 240 in 2018.

**Roads**

Pixley ka Seme District Municipality is implementing the Rural Roads Asset Management System for all municipal roads since 2015.

Extent of Municipal Road Network

Municipal roads are divided into varies surface types e.g. Flexible or commonly known as Tar roads, Unpaved or gravel/earth roads, block paved and concrete roads as indicated below:
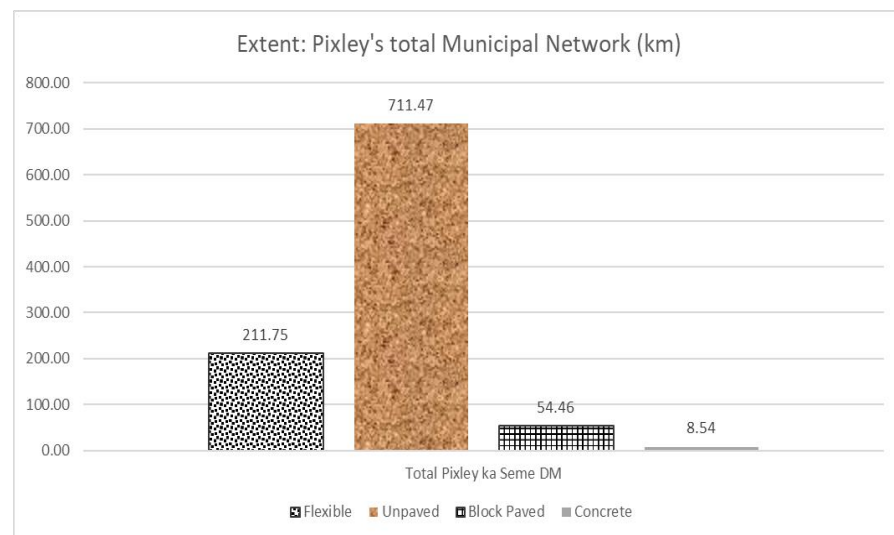


*Figure 24. Pixley's total Municipal Network (Km)*

The network below only reflects the assessed and cleaned road network for each municipality in the district.



| | Emthan jeni | Kareeb erg | Renost erberg | Siyancu ma | Siyathe mba | Themb elihle | Ubuntu | Umsob omvu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flexible | 78,07 | 14,67 | 15,86 | 24,25 | 28,58 | 7,41 | 19,78 | 23,13 |
| Unpaved | 144,99 | 48,21 | 44,05 | 154,85 | 86,44 | 56,82 | 78,00 | 98,11 |
| Block Paved | 2,58 | 10,75 | 12,42 | 9,70 | 4,24 | 5,97 | 0,44 | 8,36 |
| Concrete | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 8,54 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |

*Figure 25. Road type per Municipality (Km)*

The extent of the network per Class and road type is indicated as follows:



Extent: Network per Class and Road Type (km)

| | Class 1 | Class 2 | Class 3 | Class 4 | Class 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⊞ Flexible | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 64,89 | 146,86 |
| ▦ Unpaved | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 45,92 | 665,55 |
| ⊞ Block Paved | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 14,35 | 40,11 |
| ▪ Concrete | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 8,54 |

⊞ Flexible   ▦ Unpaved   ⊞ Block Paved   ▪ Concrete

*Figure 26. Network per class and road type (Km)*

Extend of Road Network Class per Municipality

| | Emthanjeni | Kareeberg | Renosterberg | Siyancuma | Siyathemba | Thembelihle | Ubuntu | Umsobomvu | Total for PKS District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ▪ Class 4 | 29,95 | 9,41 | 8,85 | 17,8 | 17,33 | 7,09 | 14,59 | 20,14 | 125,16 |
| ▪ Class 5 | 195,69 | 64,22 | 63,48 | 179,54 | 102,38 | 63,11 | 83,63 | 109,46 | 861,51 |
| ▪ Total | 225,64 | 73,63 | 72,33 | 197,34 | 119,71 | 70,2 | 98,22 | 129,6 | 986,67 |

*Figure 27. Extend of road network class per municipality.*

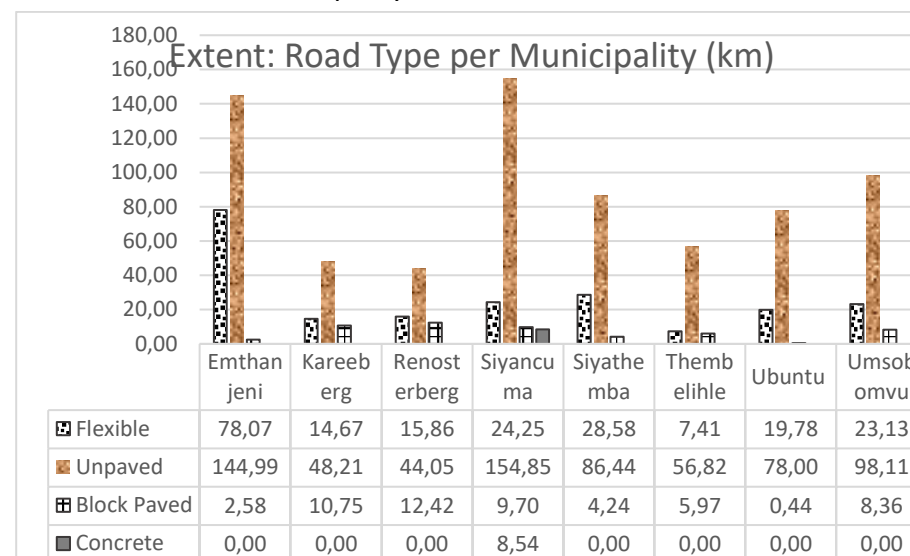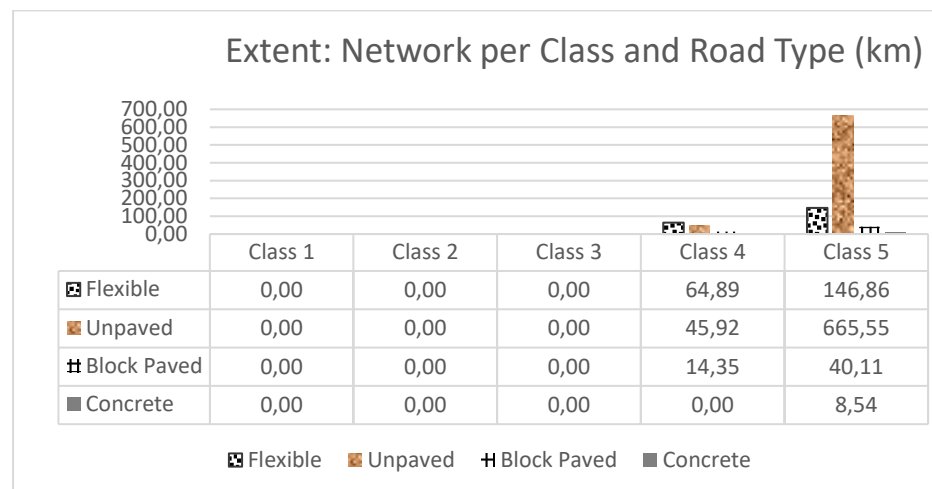The extent of the network per Municipality and Road Class is indicated as follows:

**Waste Management**

A distinction is made between formal and informal refuse removal. When refuse is removed by the local authorities, it is referred to as formal refuse removal. Informal refuse removal is where either the household or the community disposes of the waste, or where there is no refuse removal at all.  A further breakdown is used in terms of the frequency by which the refuge is taken away, thus leading to the following categories:

- Removed weekly by authority
- Removed less often than weekly by authority
- Removed by community members
- Personal removal / (own dump)
- No refuse removal

## Households by access to refuse removal
Pixley ka Seme, 2008-2018

*Figure 28. Households by refuse disposal - PKSD, Northern Cape and National totals, 2018. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 175.*
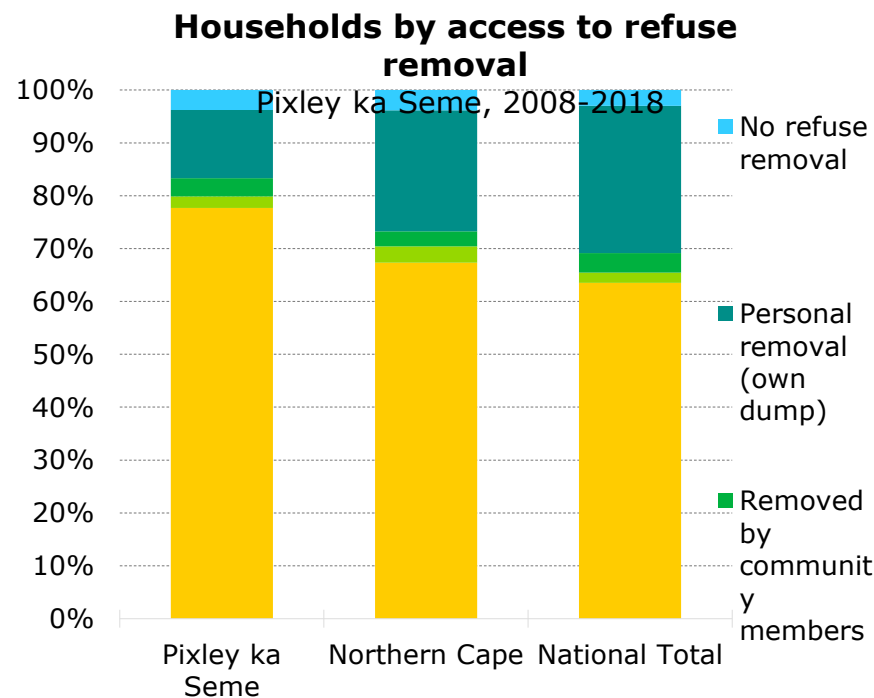
Pixley ka Seme District Municipality had a total number of 44 400 (77.66%) households which had their refuse removed weekly by the authority, a total of 1 270 (2.22%) households had their refuse removed less often than weekly by the authority and a total number of 7 400 (12.94%) households which had to remove their refuse personally (own dump).

| Local Municipality | Removed weekly by authority | Removed less often than weekly by authority | Removed by community members | Personal removal (own dump) | No refuse removal | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ubuntu | 4,510 | 63 | 167 | 962 | 256 | 5,950 |
| Umsobomvu | 7,440 | 342 | 453 | 877 | 144 | 9,260 |
| Emthanjeni | 10,300 | 375 | 168 | 843 | 393 | 12,100 |
| Kareeberg | 3,320 | 49 | 27 | 545 | 91 | 4,030 |
| Renosterberg | 2,410 | 126 | 269 | 586 | 214 | 3,610 |
| Thembelihle | 3,580 | 64 | 369 | 652 | 295 | 4,960 |
| Siyathemba | 5,440 | 86 | 228 | 1,190 | 240 | 7,190 |
| Siyancuma | 7,380 | 165 | 268 | 1,740 | 523 | 10,100 |
| Total PKSDM | 44,397 | 1,271 | 1,948 | 7,398 | 2,155 | 57,169 |

*Table 17. Households by refuse disposal, PKSD, 2018. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750.*

The region within Pixley ka Seme with the highest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Emthanjeni Local Municipality with 10 300 or a share of 23.25% of the households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within Pixley ka Seme. The region with the lowest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Renosterberg Local

Municipality with a total of 2 410 or a share of 5.43% of the total households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within the district municipality.
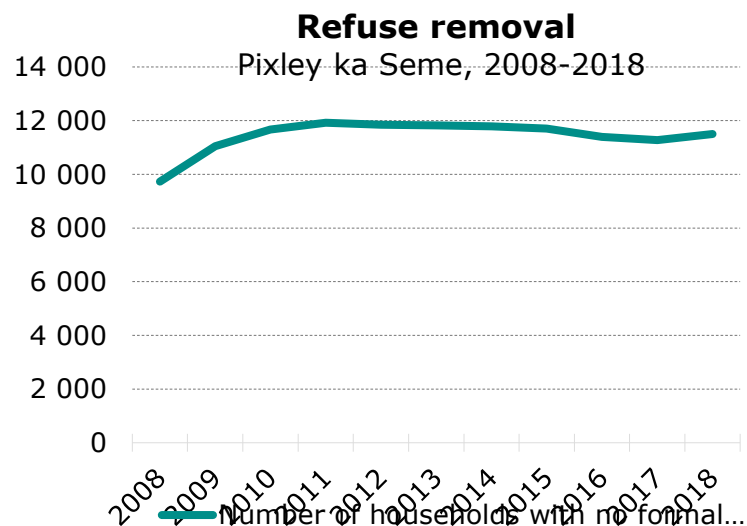
**Refuse removal**
Pixley ka Seme, 2008-2018



*Figure 29. Refuse removal -PKSD, 2008-2018. Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750.*

When looking at the number of households with no formal refuse removal, it can be seen that in 2008 the households with no formal refuse removal in Pixley ka Seme District Municipality was 9 730, this increased annually at 1.69% per annum to 11 500 in 2018. The total number of households within Pixley ka Seme District Municipality increased at an average annual rate of 1.67% from 2008 to 2018, which is higher than the annual increase of 2.00% in the number of households in South Africa.

**Quality of Service**

**Water service vulnerability index**
The Municipal Strategic Self-Assessment (MuSSA) is an annual assessment undertaken by Water Services Authorities (WSAs). The MuSSA is used to determine the overall business health of a WSA. By identifying key municipal vulnerabilities across a range of business attributes it allows municipalities to effectively plan and direct their resources more effectively, and for the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and its partners to provide more focused support.

The MuSSA assesses 18 key business health attributes by asking 5 strategic questions per attribute and is completed using input from all key municipal officials.

**Emthanjeni Municipality**
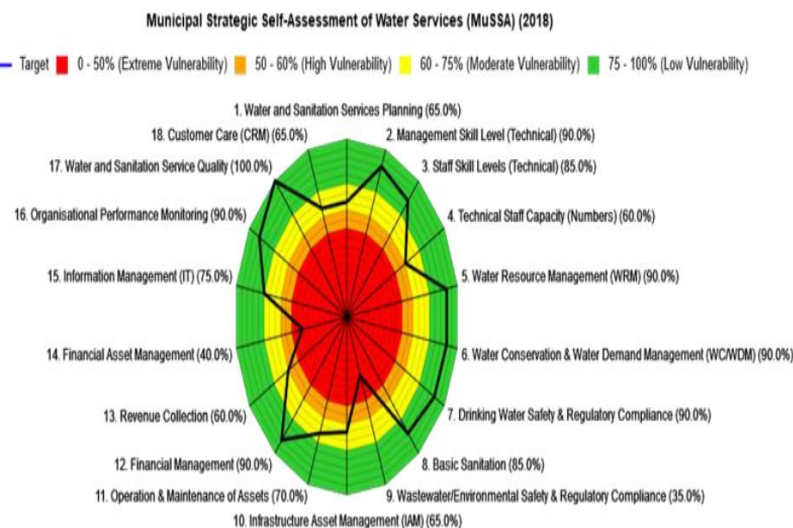


Figure 30. Vulnerability index Emthanjeni. Source: MuSSA

**Kareeberg Municipality**
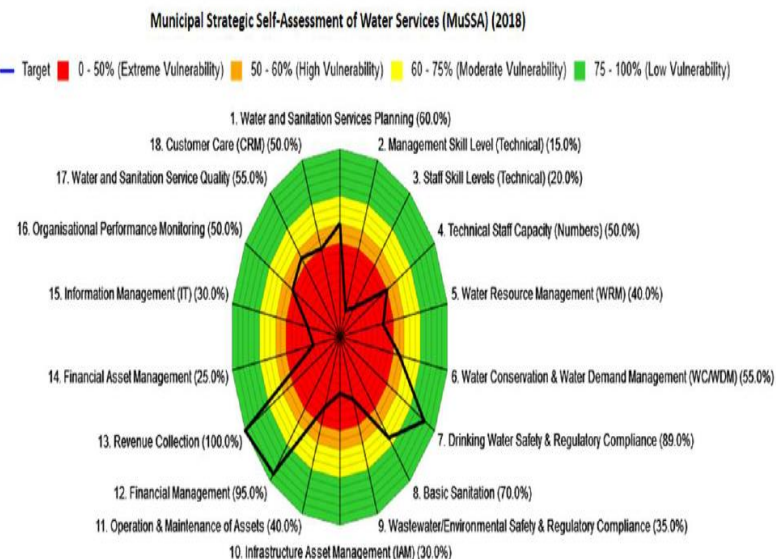


Figure 31. Vulnerability index, Kareeberg. Source MuSSA.

**Renosterberg Municipality**
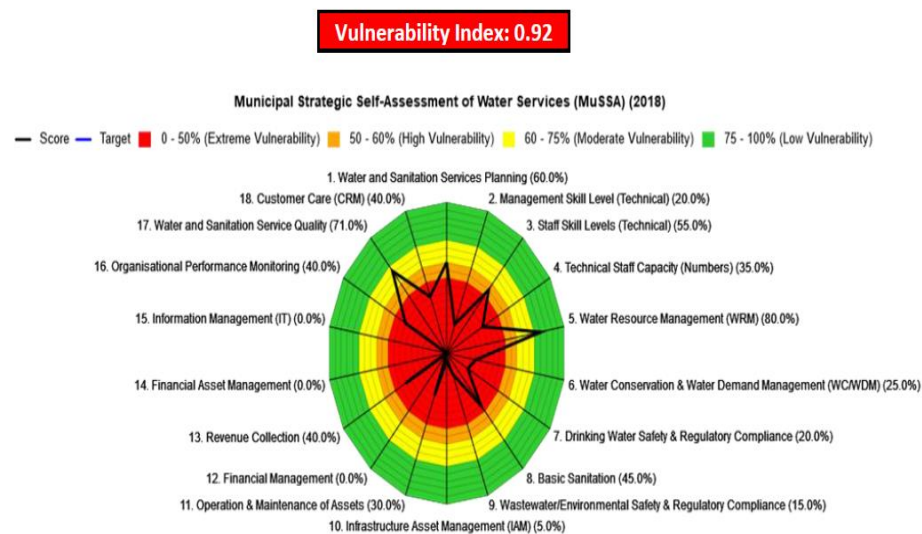


Figure 32. Vulnerability index, Renosterberg  Source MuSSA.

**Siyancuma Municipality**



Figure 33. Vulnerability index, Siyancuma. Source MuSSA.

## Siyathemba Municipality



Figure 34. Vulnerability index, Siyathemba. Source: MuSSA.

## Thembelihle Municipality



Figure 35. Vulnerability index, Thembelihle. Source: MuSSA.

**Ubuntu Municipality**



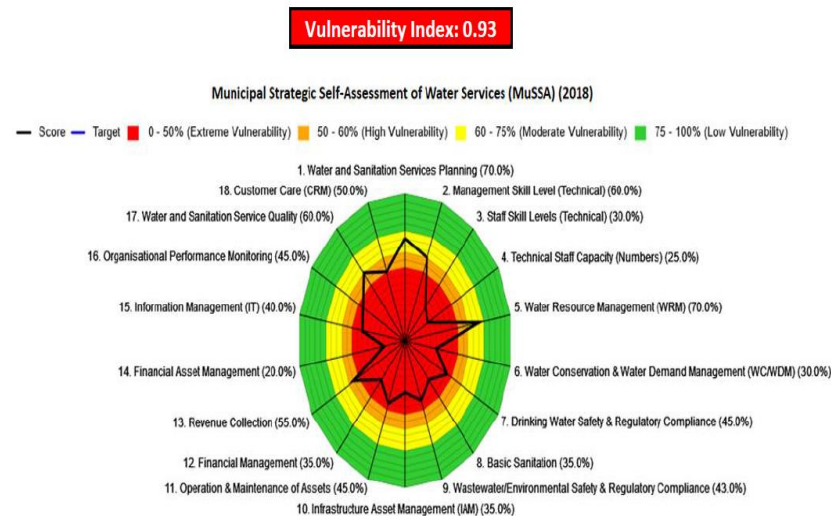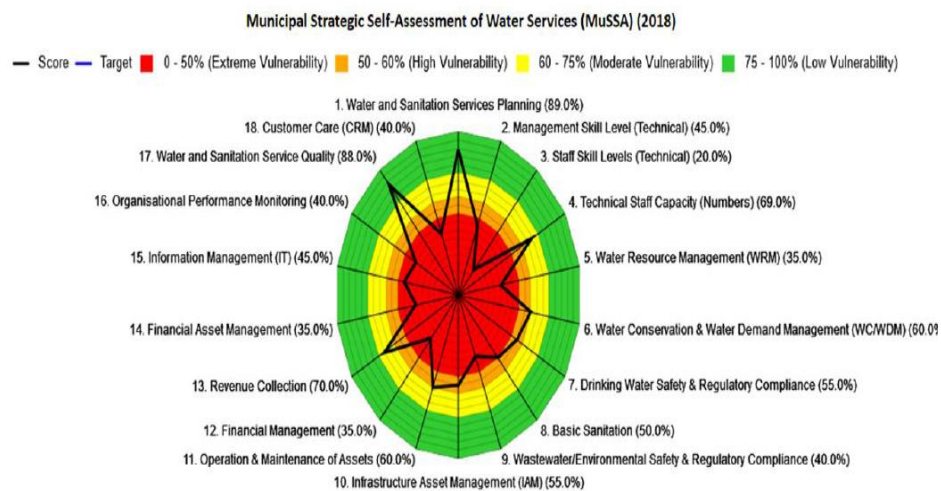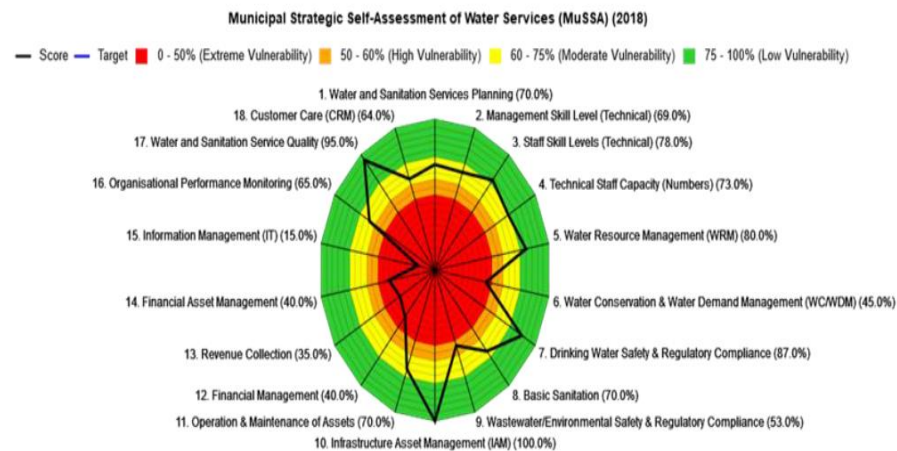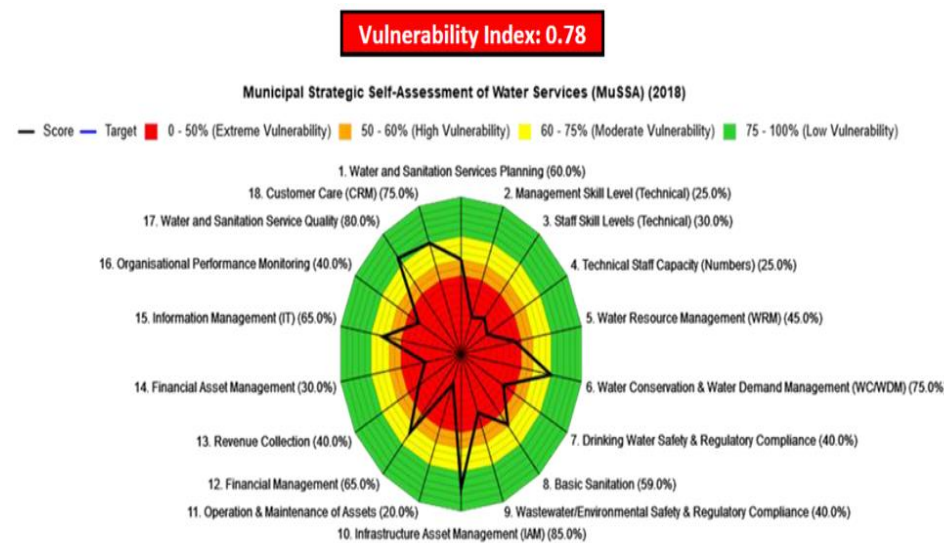*Figure 36. Vulnerability index, UBUNTU. Source: MuSSA.*

**Siyancuma**
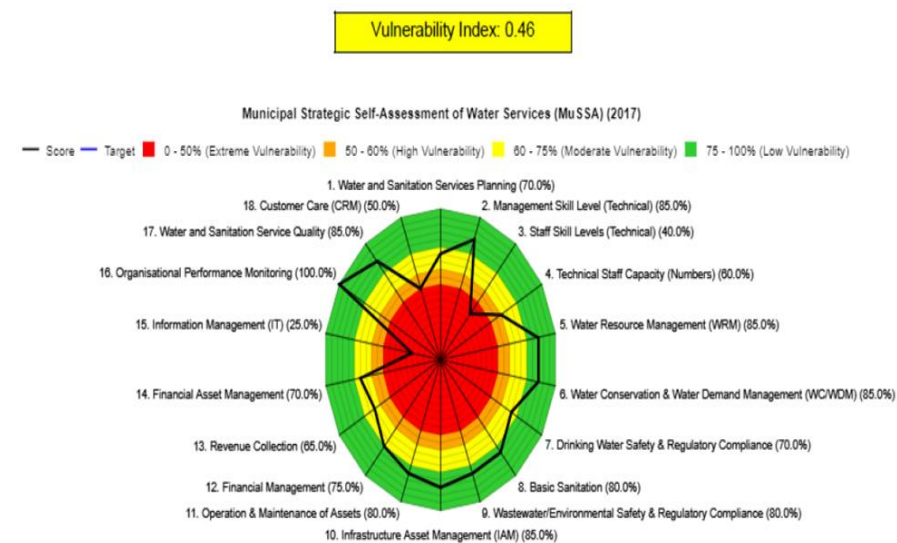


*Figure 37. Vulnerability index, Siyancuma. Source: MuSSA.*

### 3.6. GOVERNANCE

**IGR structure**

There is an intergovernmental structure in the district comprised the District Municipality, local municipalities and sector departments that are having a footing in the district. This structure is coordinated from the office of the district mayor and the district municipal manager. The structure holds its meetings quarterly. Different local municipalities and sector departments in the district are expected to provide reports on the implementation of their programmes. Ironically, the reports that municipalities and sector departments provide are not informed by or cannot be justified in the common developmental programme of the district. The current arrangements promote compliance without accountability as a result it is difficult to measure the impact of all developmental programmes in the district.

With the IGR structure in place there are still challenges as there is no synergy in municipal planning and budgeting, Provincial Departments start with implementation of projects and their budgets whilst municipalities are still busy with planning. This results in underperformance of municipalities in terms of projects that need to be implemented before end of financial year (June). Spending of budgets must be planned well in advance and coordinated across all three spheres of government.

**Capacity**

The district has critical challenge when it comes to capacity, there is lack of specialized skills such as Town Planners and Engineers. There is also a lack of qualified personnel in Senior Management positions. This results in usage of Professional Service Providers which is very costly and does not transfer skills.

## 4. VISION SETTING

**The Pixley ka Seme District development vision is derived from the diagnostic covered in the above section.**

**Pixley ka Seme District Vision:**

**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.**
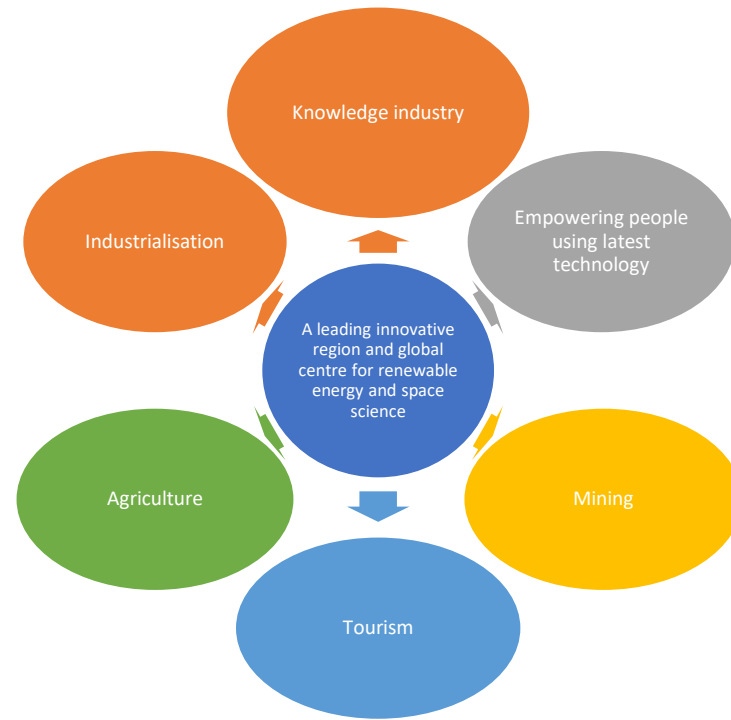
**This overarching vision is further elaborated below in terms of the six DDM focal areas:**

- **People Development**
- **Economic Positioning**
- **Spatial Restructuring & Environmental Sustainability**
- **Infrastructure Engineering**
- **Integrated Service Provisioning**
- **Governance**

## 4.1. PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT

To empower the people of the district so that they can function effectively and successfully. It means a desired future having improved skills, employment opportunities, access to services and improved quality of life.

| People Development Component | Desired Future |
|---|---|
| **Poverty alleviation & employment** | To alleviate poverty and create employment by means of manufacturing local products locally |
| **ICT development** | Use of ICT development for skills development |
| **Integrated human settlements** | Improved and integrated service delivery for all

Improved access to affordable and reliable basic services for people in the district area |
| **Safe and healthy community** | Ensuring that people are safe and live a better and fulfilling life through different safety measures and access to government services for all. |

| | Development of a rehabilitation center to curb drug and alcohol abuse. |
|---|---|
| **Skills development** | To ensure that the youth are skilled and trained in the field that will help improve their lives and the economy of the area. |
| | Improved access to ECD centers and mainstream schools for all. |
| | Local skills investment (Artisan training) |
| | Incubation center. |
| | Establishment of a special needs school in the district. |

## 4.2. ECONOMIC POSITIONING

To improve the REGIONAL ACCESSIBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY of the district, building on existing national and provincial corridors (e.g., transport, ecological, tourism, mining, and renewable Energy)

| Economic positioning Component | Desired Future |
|---|---|
| **Beneficiation** | Local economic beneficiation for the people of Pixley Ka Seme, influence and equip the youth acquire skills and knowledge that will enable them to participate in the economic development of the area. |
| | |
| | |
| | |

## 4.3. SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING AND ENVIRONMENT

To achieve an integrated spatial structure and ensure the proper and coordinated implementation of spatial tools in the district.

| Spatial Component | Desired Future |
|---|---|
| **Spatial form** | For the district to be a key enabler in promoting integration at a micro and macro level between neighboring provinces and local communities. Maximizing the existing infrastructure and natural environment. |
| **Settlement Structures** | To develop settlements in the district that are more sustainable, efficient, resilient, in order to achieve spatial justice and to provide equal access of services to all. |
| **Economic Nodes** | The economic nodes should respond to the unique local economic drivers in the district. e.g. renewable energy, SKA, Agri park programme and transportation logistics. |
| **Regional Identity** | Effectively access and pursue all potential renewable energy benefits and to be the main role player in the province in terms of transport logistics while preserving the Identity of the Karoo region |
| **SDF/Precinct Plans** | To ensure that the District and Local Municipalities achieves 100% compliance in terms of SPLUMA and to actively implement Spatial Planning and Land Use Management instruments. |
| **Land Development** | To manage land development in such a way that it achieves the spatial development vision of each municipality, district and the province. |

## 4.4. INFRASTUCTURE ENGINEERING

In order to support the transforming spatial plan, infrastructure planning will be managed to meet the needs and demands of the local community and economic development potential. It will ensure that the demand for housing and services is integrated and sustainable and that all available resources, technologies and methods are utilised effectively and efficiently.

| Infrastructure engineering Component | Desired Future |
|---|---|
| **Infrastructure investment** | Well established and maintained Broad Band infrastructure as backbone for Modern technologies – ICT<br><br>Sufficient resource and funds allocation for infrastructure<br><br>Establishment of development committee |
| **Integrated infrastructure planning** | Integrated infrastructure coordination and planning |
| **Infrastructure maintenance plan** | Proper infrastructure maintenance that attracts investment |
| | |
| | |

## 4.5. INTEGRATED SERVICE PROVISION

| Integrated service provision Component | Desired Future |
|---|---|
| Provision of Basic Services | Sustainable and affordable basic services for all |
| **Bulk infrastructure improvement** | Improvement and continuous maintenance of infrastructure |
| | |
| | |
| | |

## 4.6. GOVERNANCE

The District Development Model directs that to improve government performance all three spheres of government must work in a collaborative and integrated approach. This approached is therefore anchored in the development and implementation of District One Plan. The developmental programmes of different local municipalities and different sector departments at both national and provincial spheres of government must be informed by the District One Plan

| Improved capacity | Provide incentives to retain critical scarce skills as well as qualified Senior Managers in rural areas.<br><br>Support Units (PMU) at a district level to render services to the local municipality in terms of shared services model, e.g. Engineering, Town Planning Services etc.<br><br>Viable succession plans<br>Partnerships with Renewable energy stakeholders and SKA to help address skills gaps (youth) |
| --- | --- |
| | |

| Governance Component | Desired Future |
| --- | --- |
| Improved audit outcomes | Effective measuring of performance and keep officials accountable for underperformance<br><br>Operation Clean Audit support programme to assist underperforming Depts, Public Entities and Municipalities. |
| Service provision | Proper implementation of policies and bylaws.<br><br>Implementation of viable Revenue Enhancement Strategies.<br><br>Collaborative partnerships with investors to implement infrastructure projects.<br><br>Available budgets for regular maintenance of infrastructure. |
| Improved IGR | Alignment of Planning and Budget cycles of all 3 spheres of Government<br>Collaborative approach for implementation of projects. |

# 5. STRATEGIES

## 5.1. PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT

| People development component | Strategy |
|---|---|
| Poverty alleviation & employment | Industrialising the region<br>SMME support<br>Development of the Agri park and the hub.<br>PPP with SKA and renewable energy plants. |
| ICT development | Roll out broadband infrastructure in partnership with USASA.<br>Development of ICT programs and infrastructure (Wi-fi towers) |
| Integrated human settlements | Improved and affordable basic services. |
| Safe and healthy community | Upgrading and capacitation of health facilities<br>Adequate law-enforcement including maintenance of existing infrastructure |
| Skills development | Establishment of incubation centre<br>Introduction of technical and science subjects in schools and colleges.<br>Updated skills database |

## 5.2. ECONOMIC POSITIONING

| Economic positioning Component | Strategy |
|---|---|
| Beneficiation | Local economic beneficiation for the people of Pixley Ka Seme, influence and equip the youth acquire skills and knowledge that will enable them to participate in the economic development of the area. |
| Industrialization | Provision of affordable energy for industrialization purpose.<br>Manufacturing using local produce |
| Space Science Innovation hub | Partnership with SKA to develop the district into a Space science knowledge and tourism hub. |
| Renewable energy | Attracting investment through solar energy provided by the district.<br>Capacitating municipalities to produce their own electricity. |
|  |  |

## 5.3. SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING AND ENVIRONMENT

| Spatial Component | Strategy |
|---|---|
| **Spatial form** | Establishing business nodes along the corridors. |
| **Settlement Structures** | Pursue and support compact settlement development around social service nodes and regional development anchors and rural service towns. |
| **Economic Nodes** | Development of nodes around renewable energy, SKA, Agri park programme and transportation logistics. |
| **Regional Identity** | Regional identity around agriculture, SKA, Renewable energy and transportation |
| **SDF/Precinct Plans/Land development** | Development and Implementation of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management plans |

## 5.5. INFRASTUCTURE ENGINEERING

| Infrastructure engineering Component | Strategy |
|---|---|
| **Infrastructure investment** | Create the environment and partnerships for an effective ICT network that covers the entire district to ensure access to fast and reliable communication networks.<br><br>Conduct studies to determine future basic services, community and social infrastructure investment levels |
| **Integrated infrastructure planning** | Develop infrastructure support management systems to monitor and coordinate project implementation, and provide hands-on support where needed. |
| **Infrastructure maintenance plan** | Develop infrastructure management systems to monitor operation and maintenance of infrastructure assets. |

## 5.4. INTEGRATED SERVICE PROVISION

| Integrated service provision Component | Strategy |
|---|---|
| Provision of Basic Services | Improved access to quality basic services<br>Integrated human settlement development to reduce backlogs |
| **Bulk infrastructure improvement** | Upgrading and maintenance of current bulk infrastructure<br>Capacitating Local Municipalities for infrastructure development and implementation of projects. |

## 5.6. GOVERNANCE

| Governance Component | Strategy |
|---|---|
| **Improved audit outcomes** | Well capacitated internal audit system |
| **Service provision** | Proper implementation and continuous review of policies<br><br>Development and implementation of Revenue Enhancement Strategies.<br><br>Collaborative partnerships with investors to implement infrastructure projects.<br><br>Budgeting for maintenance of infrastructure. |
| **Improved IGR** | Alignment of Planning, Budget cycles and implementation of projects for all 3 spheres of Government<br>Collaborative approach for implementation of projects. |
| **Improved capacity** | Provide incentives to retain critical scarce skills as well as qualified Senior Managers in rural areas as one of the skills retention strategies. |
| | |

## 6. IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS

The District Development Model is a multi-sectoral service delivery impact driven approach. Therefore, its success depends on the collaboration of various stakeholders, primarily within government. This section outlines the different, yet complementary, roles of the various stakeholders within and outside of government. All spheres of government responsible for developmental vision of government and thus for collaborating with other stakeholders, to ensure that the identified activities in the implementation plan are undertaken, to monitor the implementation and to review the District One Plan. The district technical and political committees under the stewardship of the National/Provincial Political Champion will facilitate and monitor the coordination of the sector stakeholders, facilitate knowledge management, and report to all relevant oversight structures on the progress made in implementing District One Plan.

## 6.1. PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT

| ROLE PLAYER | COMMITMENT | IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PROJECTS | | | | |
| | | ICT Training | Artisan training | SMME Development | Housing | Wifi network |
| SETAS/TEVET/Universities | Skills Development | √ | √ | | | |
| DESTEA/LED Unit | Poverty alleviation | | | √ | | |
| COGHSTA | Human Settlement | | | | √ | |
| USAASSA | ICT development | | | | | √ |

## 6.2. ECONOMIC POSITIONING

| ROLE PLAYER | COMMITMENT | IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PROJECTS | | | | |
| | | Terchnical Innovation hub | Mun's Own Electricity production | Science innovation hub | PPP with solar plants | Agri-parks |
| Municipalities/DALRRD | Industrialisation | | | | | √ |
| Municipalities/DoE | Renewable Energy | | √ | | √ | |
| Municipalities/Private businesses | Beneficiation | √ | | | √ | |
| SKA/Municipalities | Science Knowledge | √ | | √ | | |

## 6.3. SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING AND ENVIRONMENT

| ROLE PLAYER | COMMITMENT | IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PROJECTS | | | | |
| | | Node development | SDF; LUS and Precinct Plans | Develop Compact Settlements | Transportation logistics | Renewable energy Plants |
| Municipalities/DALRRD/COGHSTA | Economic Nodes | √ | | | | |
| Municipalities | SPLUMA | | √ | | | |
| Municipalities | Regional Identity | | | | √ | √ |
| Municipalities/COGHSTA | Settlement Structure | | | √ | | |

## 6.4. INFRASTUCTURE & SERVICE DELIVERY ANALYSIS

| ROLE PLAYER | IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | COMMITMENT | PROJECTS | | | | |
| | | Bulk Water | Electricity services | Roads Maintenance | Sanitation | ICT Development |
| Municipalities/DWS/COGHSTA | Infrastructure Maintenance | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Municipalities/Usaassa | ICT System | | | | | |

## 6.5. GOVERNANCE

In order to ensure hands-on and coordinated implementation of the One Plan, a joint and programmatic implementation approach will be adopted through intergovernmental project task teams for each of the priority projects. These teams will ensure regular progress meetings and reporting. They will facilitate processes of unblocking and fast-tracking delivery. They will ensure that projects are oriented towards DDM developmental outcomes and impact.

These intergovernmental project task teams will be coordinated through District Hubs. The work of these District Hubs will be overseen by District Technical and Political Steering Committees that will report to project to all IGR structures in all spheres of government.

**Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders**

*National Government*

National government remains responsible for providing policy direction and support, reviewing and expanding the legislative framework, providing and revising regulations, monitoring performance of both provincial and local government, supporting capacity development and intervening as and when necessary. COGTA and DPME are critical role-players for ensuring greater policy coherence so that national sectoral priorities complement (not contradict) the goals of District One Plan.

National government should also consolidate its support to the District. Relevant programmes, such as National Treasury's Cities Support Programme (CSP), should be up-scaled and broadened to ensure that sufficient

resources and capacity are available to drive the District Development Model in the district.

Evidence is emerging that some municipalities have been exploring innovative solutions in areas such as alternative energy, 'green initiatives', improved sanitation, access to access to Wi-Fi, etc. Other spheres of government should support and enhance such initiatives. When directly implementing strategic infrastructure investments, national departments should discuss the planning and scheduling with affected municipalities in order to agree on the locality, implementation schedules and alignment with the necessary support services critical for the success of the initiative. For example, projects such as the Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs) or nationally driven catalytic projects should not be designed and without the active involvement of the municipalities. The spatial and physical planning of new bulk, sanitation and roads infrastructure in particular needs greater collaboration, to ensure effective sequenced planning for new, regeneration or upgrading developments.

### *Provincial Departments*

Provincial government's role is to provide guidance through the provincial long- and short-term growth and development strategies; amend, expand or develop provincial legislation; monitor the performance of local government; and be the implementing agent in some cases (linked to the allocation of powers and functions). The Office of the Premier should work closely with COGHSTA to drive an integrated development agenda in accordance with the principles outlined in the District Development Model.

The Office of the Premier should ensure that spatial investments are aligned to municipal spatial plans and support an integrated development agenda, and, in partnership with COGHSTA, provide support and/or build the capacity of local government to plan and deliver where necessary.

The district IGR Forums and the MEC/Mayor's Forum should be used to ensure that provincial and local plans and programmes are aligned to the District One Plan, to facilitate decisions on large and/or cross-boundary municipal infrastructure plans and projects, to reach agreements on multi-year funding programmes and (where applicable) to improve the integration of services across municipal boundaries, promote capacity building and monitor progress made.

### *Local Government*

Local government is required to consolidate existing and/or develop viable long-term growth and development plans, ensuring that each transformation area is addressed within the municipal area. Municipalities also act in many instances as the primary

implementers for services critical for the success of the District Development Model. Local spaces are where the developmental objectives are realised, and so municipalities need to align their plans, programmes and budgets to the objectives and priorities of the District One Plans, and to coordinate and monitor the progress of any other implementing organisations within their jurisdiction.

However, local government can only perform this function effectively if supported by other spheres of government and SOEs. This support includes, among others, being consulted before decisions are taken about MTEF priorities and strategic infrastructure investments, and identifying certain areas as priority zones for economic development. Although the three spheres of government will need to perform distinct but interrelated functions, the success of each transformation area depends on the collaboration and alignment of interventions.
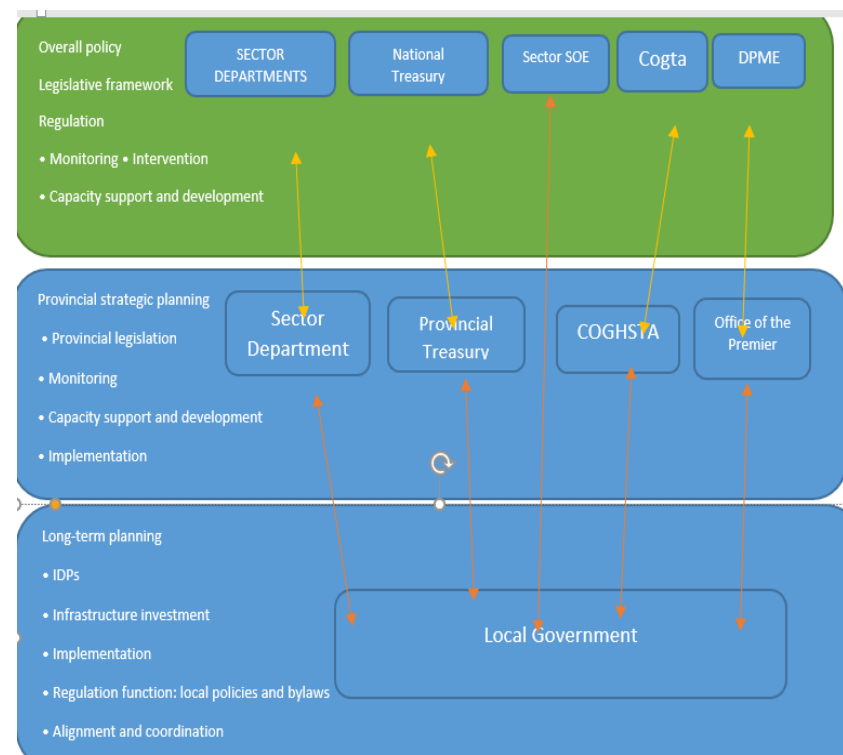
### State Owned Entities

South African SOEs represent vital industries in sectors that drive the economy. They dominate three key inputs – electricity, transportation and telecommunications – that are important for overcoming underdevelopment.

Without these SOEs, the resources, tourism, information technology and manufacturing sectors inter alia could not function effectively. Most SOEs also own significant portions of strategically located land that is critical for development in the district. To improve the developmental role of SOEs, greater collaboration with municipalities and other role-players is essential for sustainable and inclusive district growth and development. SOEs should participate in municipal processes, particularly the development of long-term development and infrastructure plans, and align their annual plans to the IDPs and SDBIPs. All major investments by the SOEs need to be aligned to District One Plan and IDPs. Reciprocally, informed by their long-term plans, municipalities need to establish mechanisms for engaging with key SOEs and relevant partners in their spaces. Importantly, the success of the District Development Model is premised on the efficient, effective and economic use of land. In that regard, all non-core land assets of the national state and SOEs should be centrally administered to ensure that land release for local development does not depend on isolated decision-making in departmental bureaucracies.

### Private Sector

Considerable scope exists for greater public-private partnerships to promote infrastructure investments and land development that will boost economic growth and improve the lives of people. Incentive programmes, such as Urban Development Zones and Special Economic Zones, also provide an opportunity for spatial targeting that will promote integrated development and economic growth. Furthermore, the Back-to-Basics Programme and municipal red-tape reduction initiatives are aimed at creating a conducive environment for businesses to thrive. To leverage these initiatives, investors, municipalities and government need to have a stronger and ongoing dialogue about urban development strategies, plans, programmes, investment opportunities and policies. Private sector developments should also align to municipal plans and promote compact and connected spaces as opposed to the inefficient sprawl that has characterised some of the major new developments. This will require continuous engagements and strengthening relationships between private sector partners and municipalities.

### Citizens

The District Development Model approach is largely driven and informed by the provisions of the White Paper on Local Government (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000). The White Paper mandates municipalities to find ways of structuring participation and developing mechanisms to enable broad community participation in decision-making. It further emphasises that the state should engage with people in their own forums rather than expect citizens to engage in state-created forums. These provisions are also stressed in the NDP. Within local government, the tools, strategies and will for authentic citizen engagements and people-centred development generally exist, but capacity and resources remain a key challenge. The Public Participation pillar within the Back-to-Basics Programme aims to ensure that citizens are central and contribute to development interventions. To achieve this will require building and mainstreaming capacity throughout municipalities, and forming partnerships among government, relevant NGOs, stakeholders and communities, in order to create authentic participation. The establishment of a well-functioning Community Forum/ Community Imbizos that brings together a wide range of stakeholders in a community arena is critical. This forum should be a partnership among government, research institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to ensure a shared vision and interventions in pursuance of developmental agenda. The forum should be a regular (not once-off) event at which research papers are presented, discussion groups are held and knowledge is shared.

## CONCLUSION

This one plan is trying to change the perception Pixley ka Seme has of being a dry region with no room for growth. It also tries to demonstrate to the world that the district has the regional identity suitable for the growth of the country. As the hub of the renewable energy, the district through this document tries to reveal itself world, as the solution to the energy crises that the country is currently experiencing. The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) signals that our atmosphere is the most suitable in the country and the world at large to pierce through the sky and explore other galaxies that has never been seen before, thus presenting ourselves as the future science knowledge hub for the country. The land is suitably placed to connect the country through the current transport corridors, we use it for mining of the scarcest Gem stones and beautiful wool production through our livestock farming. We proud ourselves in our beautiful Winds, Sun, atmosphere and mostly well-located land.