

DISTRIK MUNISIPALITEIT / U FINAL INTEGRATE P



Table of Content	Page Number
Foreword of the Executive Mayor	5
Executive Summary	7
<u>Chapter 1: Introduction & Background</u>	
1.1 Vision	9
1.2 Mission	9
1.3 Core values	9
1.4 Strategic Objectives & Developmental Objectives	9
1.5 Why the Integrated Development Plan?	11
1.6 Background Overview	11
1.7 Legislation	12
1.8 Developing the IDP	16
1.9 Planning phases	17
1.10 Organisational Roles	18
<u>Chapter 2: Strategies</u>	19
2.1 Introduction	19
2.2 National Growth Development Strategies	20
2.3 National Spatial Development Perspective	21
2.4 Northern Cape Provincial Growth and development Strategy	24
<u>Chapter 3: Regional Profile & Development Strategies</u>	29
<u>Chapter 4: Priority Issues</u>	40
<u>Chapter 5: Projects of B- Municipalities</u>	46
<u>Chapter 6: Developmental Objectives & Strategies</u>	65
6.1 Support Programs	
<u>Chapter 7: Organisational Structure</u>	116
<u>Chapter 8: Sector Plans</u>	145
<u>CHAPTER 9: Housing Chapter</u>	150
<u>Chapter 10: Sector Departments Projects</u>	181
<u>Annexure</u>	
A – Local Municipalities’ Project lists	192
B – Chapter 6 (IDP Projects & Indicators)	
C- District Development Model: One Plan	225

Glossary of Acronyms

BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BSC	Business Service Centre
CCDL	Consolidated Capital Development Loans Fund
CDS	City Development Strategy
CMIP	Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DGDS	District Growth and Development Strategy
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
DSRAC	Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture
FMG	Financial Management Grant
GDS	Growth and Development Strategy
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environment Management
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LED	Local Economic Development
LGTA	Local Government Turn Around Strategy
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
MIS	Management Information System

NCPGDS	Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
NCMAC	Northern Cape Manufacturing Advisory Centre
NER	National Electricity Regulator
PHB	Provincial Housing Board
PMS	Performance Management System
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RG	Restructuring Grant
RGA	Restructuring Grant Application
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
ZFM	ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SMT	Senior Management Team
UDZ	Urban Development Zone
UP	Urban Planning
UR	Urban Renewal



EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD

It is with great honour and a deep sense of responsibility that I present the 2025/2026 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. This document is more than just a compliance requirement—it is the heartbeat of our vision for a unified, inclusive, and prosperous District.

In terms of Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000), every municipality is mandated to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the Municipality. The IDP gives effect to this requirement and ensures that the work we undertake is not only purposeful and coordinated but also speaks directly to the needs and aspirations of the communities we serve.

This IDP is our five-year strategic document, a roadmap that guides our decisions, resource allocations, and development priorities. It reflects our commitment to long-term sustainability and reinforces our obligation to deliver services that uplift and empower all residents of the ZF Mgcawu District.

The 2025/2026 IDP aligns seamlessly with the Medium Term Development Plan adopted by the 7th Administration, ensuring that our local planning is responsive to Provincial and National imperatives. It strengthens our contribution to the broader goals of inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, and sustainable development.

We are committed to promoting economic development, advancing fiscal discipline, and ensuring effective and ethical governance. We continue to drive collaborative development through strategic partnerships with Local Municipalities, Provincial Departments, the Private Sector, and Civil Society. In doing so, we reaffirm our belief in the principles of developmental local government—working together to build resilient communities and responsive institutions.

However, we remain cognizant of the challenges that lie before us. The evolving role of District Municipalities, paired with diminishing financial resources, has made it increasingly difficult to execute our mandate fully. Despite these constraints, the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality continues to adapt, innovate, and rise above. Our focus remains fixed on coordinating service delivery, supporting our Local Municipalities, and ensuring that no community is left behind.

This IDP must be seen as a beacon of hope—a living document that represents our collective determination to improve the quality of life for every citizen in our District. It encapsulates the voices of our people, the shared dreams of our communities, and the unwavering commitment of this Council to act in the public's best interest.

We envision a future where ZF Mgcawu is not only the best-performing District in the Northern Cape but also a recognised centre of excellence—a District where governance is ethical, service delivery is impactful, and development is people-centred.

In closing, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all stakeholders—our Councillors, Municipal Officials, community members, partners, and sector departments—who continue to walk this journey with us. Your inputs, insights, and commitment are the foundation upon which this IDP stands.

Let us move forward with unity, with purpose, and with a shared resolve to build a thriving and inclusive ZF Mgcawu District Municipality.

Councillor M.C. Basson

Executive Mayor

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality

Executive Summary

WHO WE ARE

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality forms the mid-northern section of the province on the frontier with Botswana. It covers an area of more than 100,000 square kilometers (almost 30% of the entire Province) out of which 65; 000 square kilometers compromise the vast Kalahari Desert, Kgalagadi Tran frontier Park and the former Bushman Land.

ZF Mgcawu District comprises five Local Municipalities namely: Kai! Garb; Dawid Kruiper; Tsantsabane, Kheis and Kgatelopele. Upington is the district municipal capital where the municipal government is located. The whole area is managed by the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, which is classified as a category C Municipality.

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality has 21 councilors; 13 of them are ward councilors and the other 8 are proportional candidates elected to represent political parties on the basis of proportional representation. The council is responsible to provide overall political leadership and accountability to communities and stakeholders through implementation of sound policies and programmes. This must ensure that the decision-making processes provide a balance between a speedy, transparent and efficient decision-making process as well as meaningful participation of citizens and other stakeholders. It must ensure provision of quality service delivery at a reasonable cost while preserving the environment and natural resources

Analysis: Historical Background

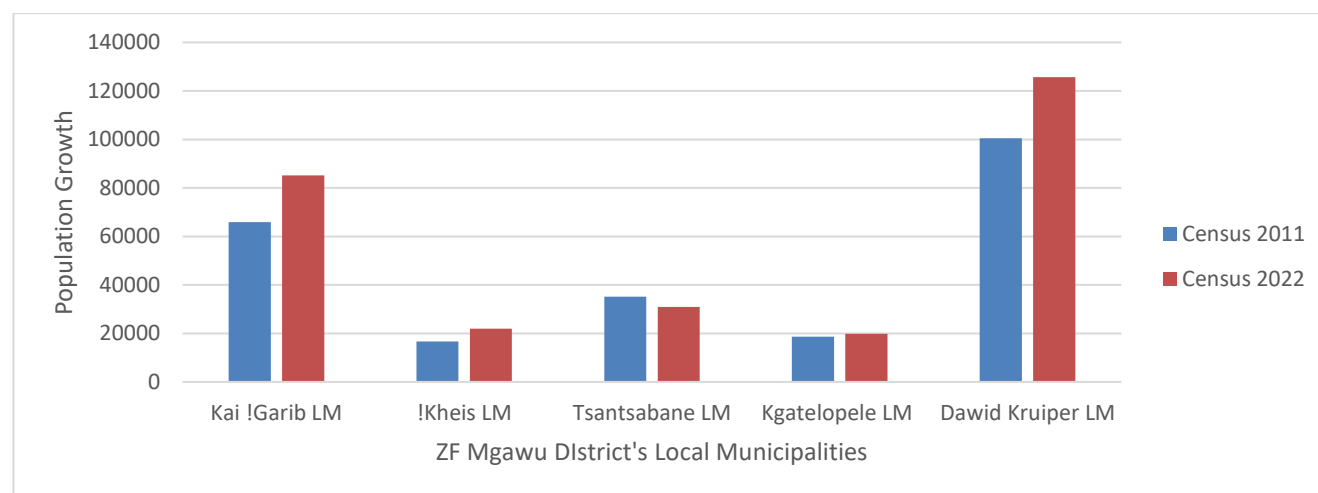
During the past few decades the District Municipality underwent different changes of names and in some instances also changes in jurisdiction areas. The Kenhardt and Gardenia area was in the past served by the Divisional Council.

Currently these areas together with an area that previously fell within the Kalahari Divisional Council are served by the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (Proclamation 27/2000 as well as proclamation 25/2001).

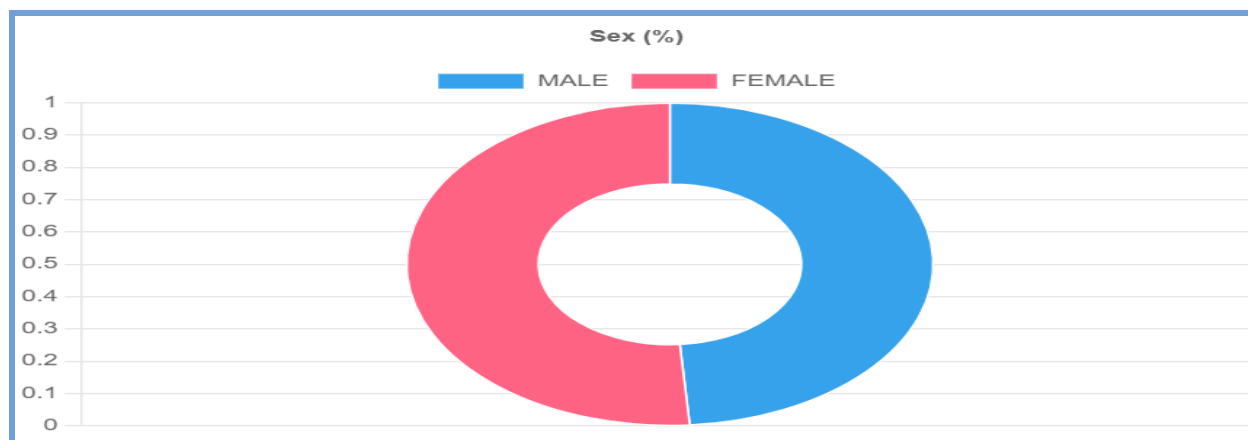
Population for ZF Mgcawu district municipality

According to studies conducted by StatsSA, the population growth of ZFM-DM shows an increase from the estimated data in 2022. The total population of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality was estimated at 236 783 in 2011 while the population was estimated at 283 624 in 2022. The population growth rate increased to 1.8% pa from 2011 to 2022. Figure 2.2 shows that Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality recorded the highest population growth in 2011 and 2022. With the estimated average growth rate of 1.8% per annum, the population of ZF Mgcawu District Municipality could potentially grow by 2027.

Further studies by Stats SA demonstrated that the ZF Mgcawu District Municipalities statistics show that some of the district's population's age categories have increased between 2011 and 2022. The younger population's age group with ages 0-14 years shows a decrease of 1.6% from 2011 to 2022. Whereas the age group 15-64 years shows an increase from 66.4% to 67.3% in 2011 to 2022. The age group 65+ (Elders) also increased from 5.1% to 5.9% from 2011 to 2022. A growing population indicates a strong existing labour force, and a strong future population ready to contribute to a productive economy.



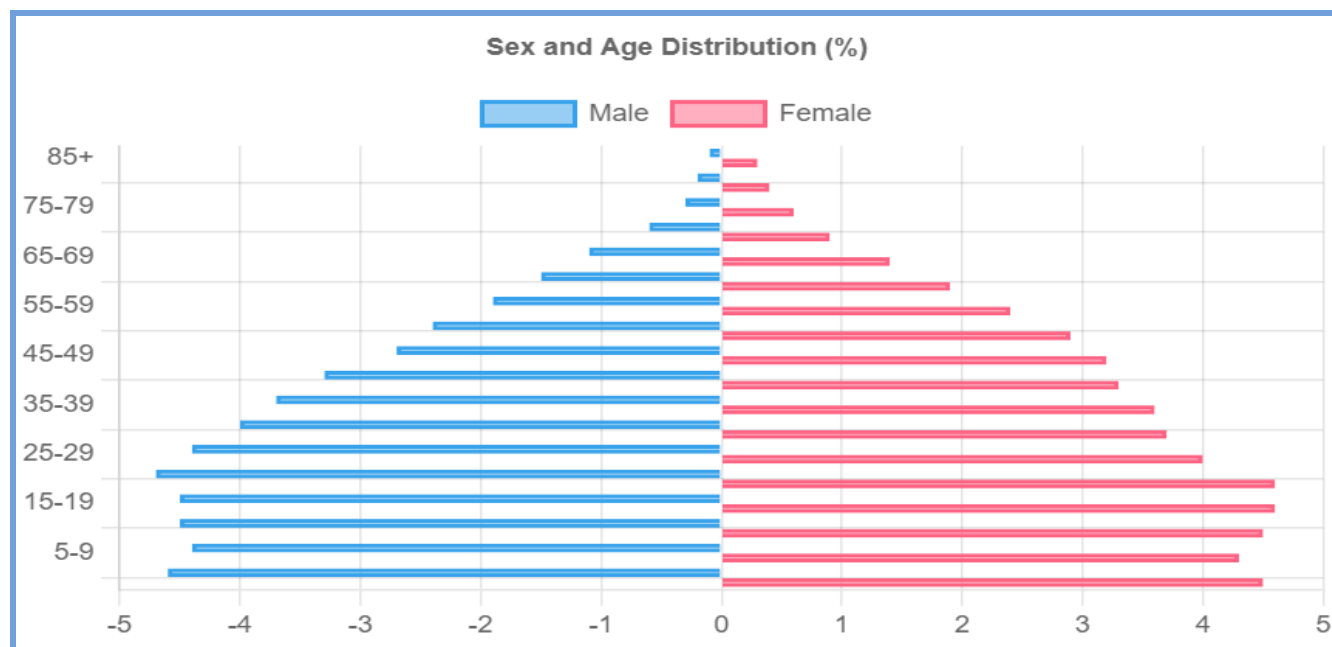
Total Population Growth of ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (StatsSA, 2022)



Population by Sex: Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Population by Sex and age distribution

According to recent studies, conducted by StatsSA females in the district increased by 51.2% compared to the males that were higher (51%) in 2011. ZF Mgcawu District Municipality's male/female split in population was 48.8% male vs 51.2% female in 2022. The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality has significantly more females accounting for (51,2%) relative to the district's males which is (48.8%). This is possible because of physical labor-intensive industries such as mining. In total, there were 145 196 (51.2%) females and 138428 (48.8%) males. This is different from the Northern Cape Province as a whole where the female population counted 702 626 which constitutes 51,8% and the male population 653 320 which constitutes 48,2% of the total population of 1.35 million (StatsSA, 2022).

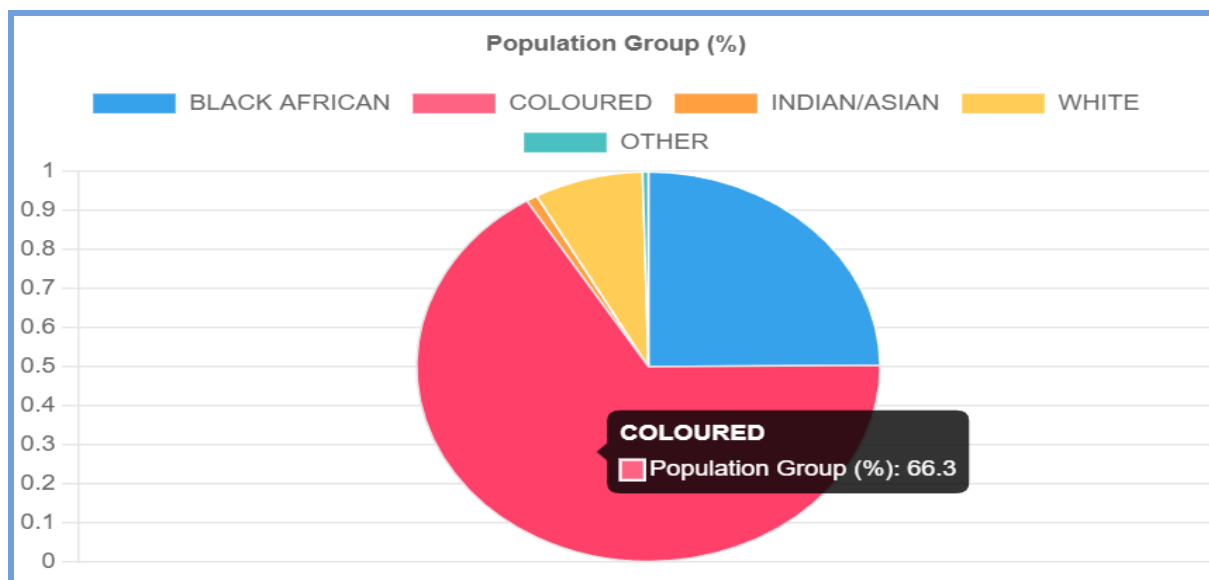


Source: Stats SA Census 2022

ZF Mgcawu District Municipalities' gender distribution

GENDER	CENSUS 2011	CENSUS 2022
FEMALE	49%	51.2%
MALE	51%	58.8%

Source: Stats SA Census 2022



Source: Stats SA Census 2022

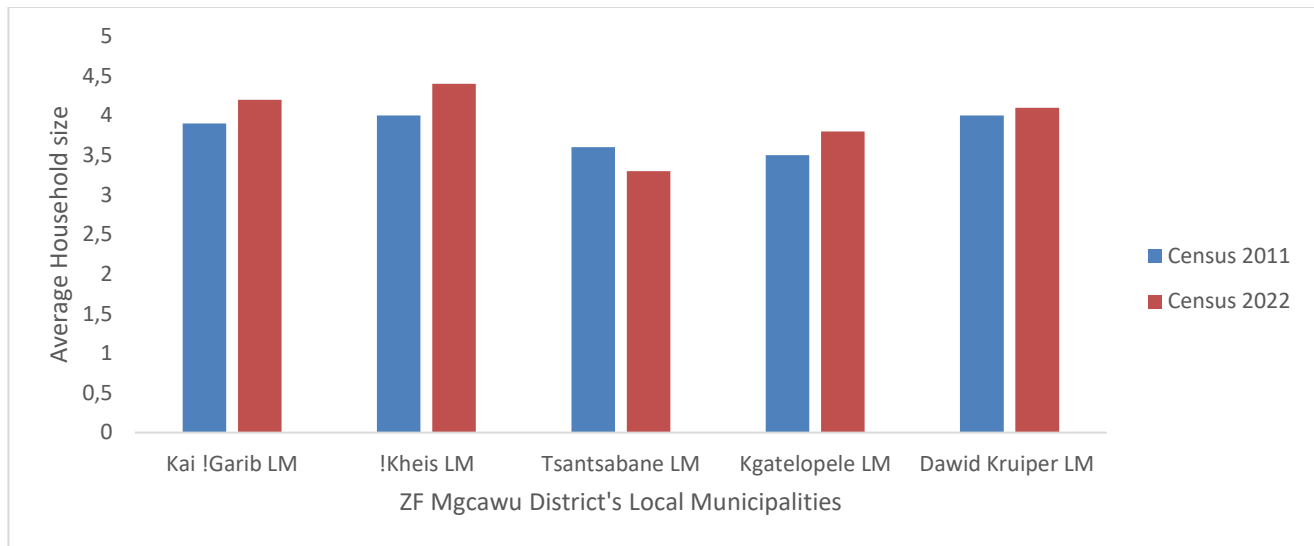
Table of population group

Name	Frequency	%
BLACK AFRICAN	70 605	24,9%
COLOURED	187 887	66,3%
INDIAN/ASIAN	2 320	0,8%
WHITE	21 604	7,6%
OTHER	1 179	0,4%

Source: Stats SA Census 2022

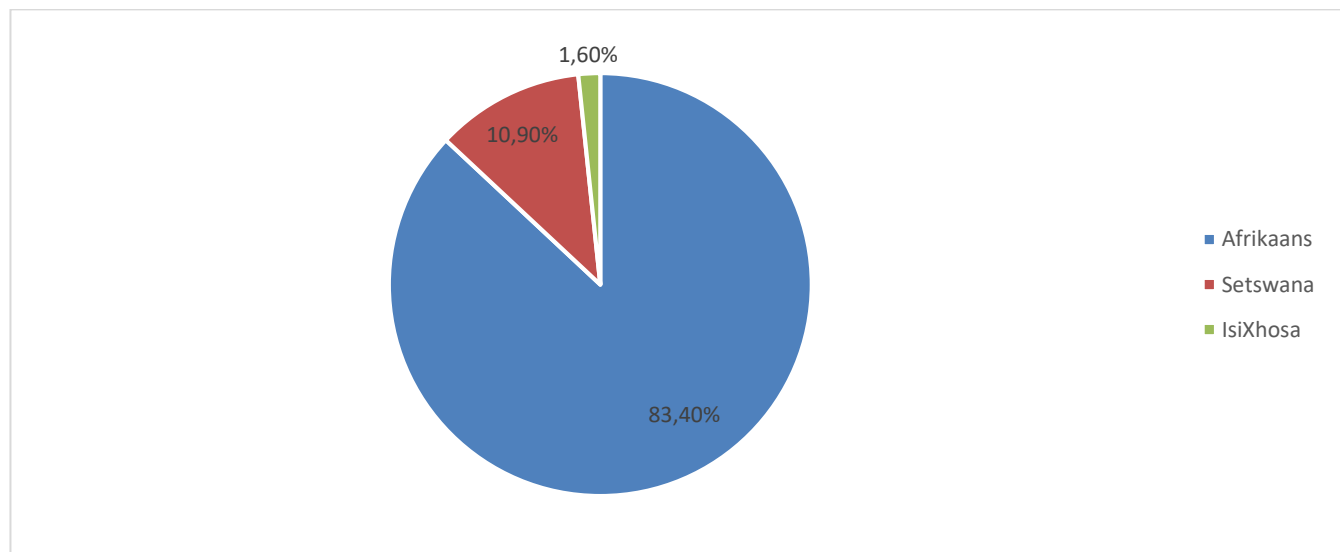
Household size

The household sizes increased from 2011 to 2022 throughout all the local municipalities. This could be due to development taking place within the district, lower-income countries generally have higher fertility rates as families rely on larger household sizes as a means of survival, particularly in rural areas (ZFM DDM, 2022).



Household size within the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (StatsSA, 2022)

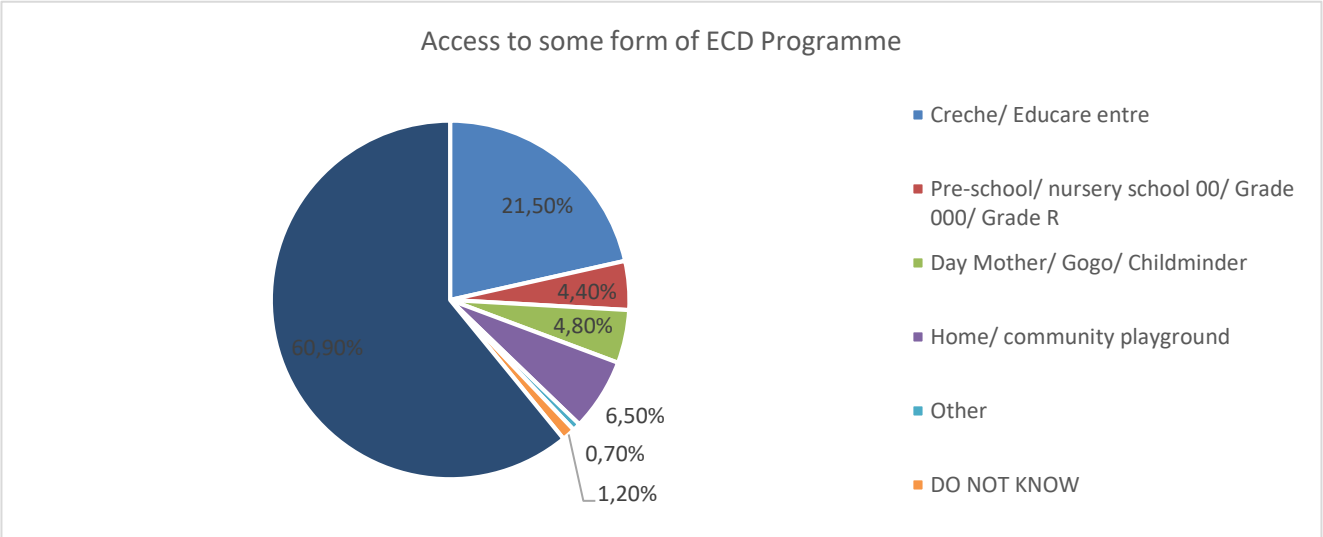
The graph above illustrates how much the household size has increased between 2011 and 2022 throughout the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, and !Kheis Local Municipality recorded the highest household size in 2011 whereas Kgatelopele Local Municipality recorded the lowest Household size. It is also evident that in 2022, !Kheis Local Municipality recorded the highest household size while Tsantsabane LM and Kgatelopele LM recorded the lowest household sizes in 2022.



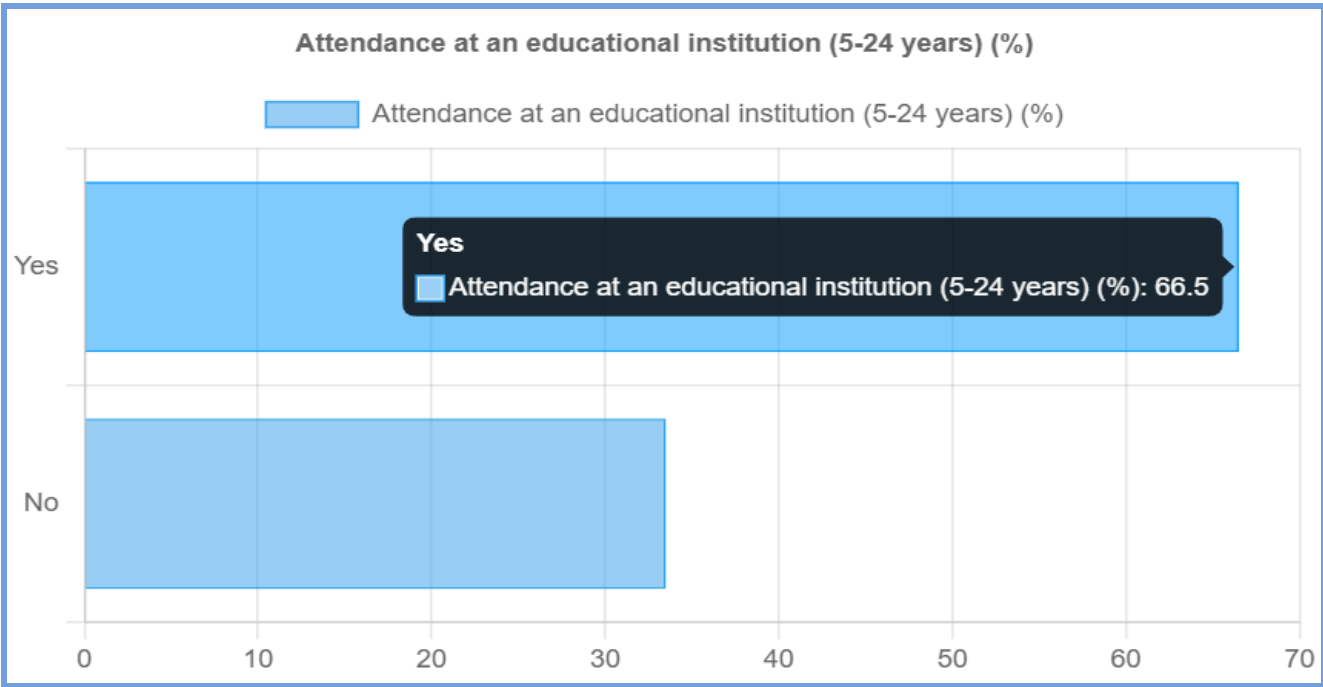
Top 3 languages in the Z F Mgcawu District Municipality (StatsSA, 2022)

the graph above illustrates that Afrikaans is the most prominent language in the Z F Mgcawu District, with Setswana and IsiXhosa second and third.

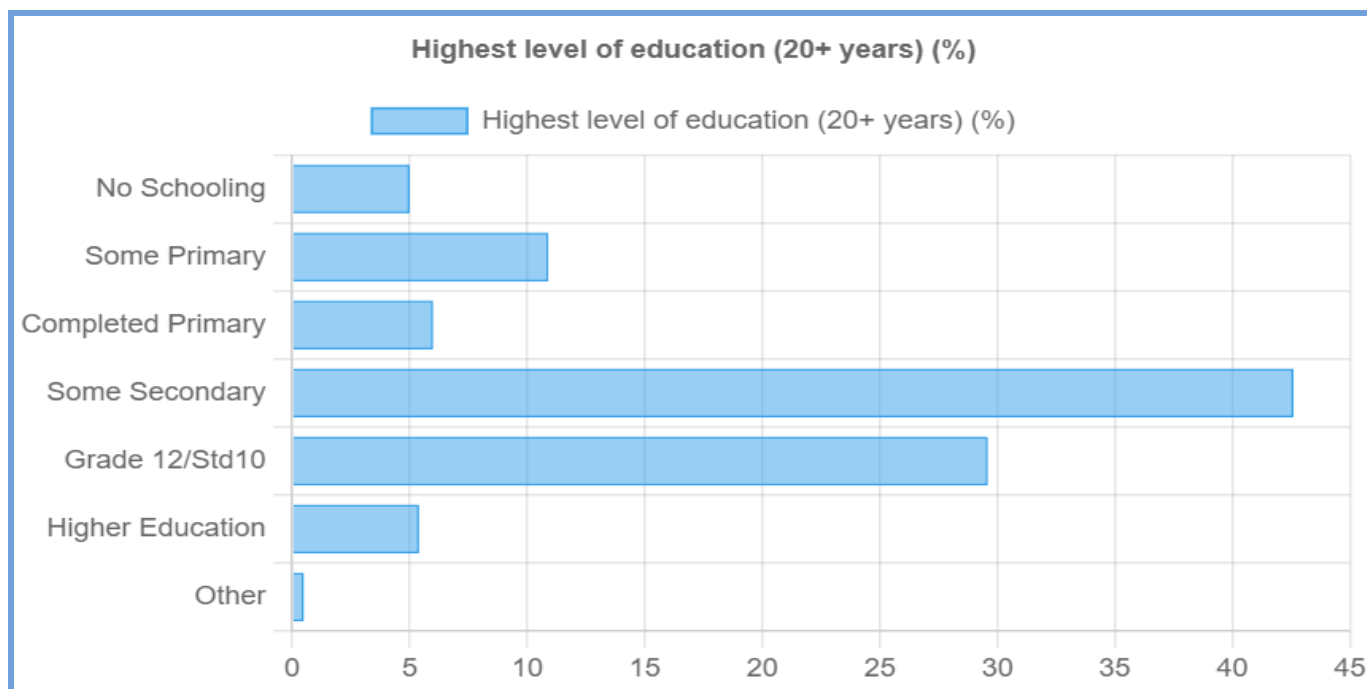
Education for ZFM district municipality



Access to some form of ECD Programme in Z FMgcawu District Municipality (StatsSA, 2022)

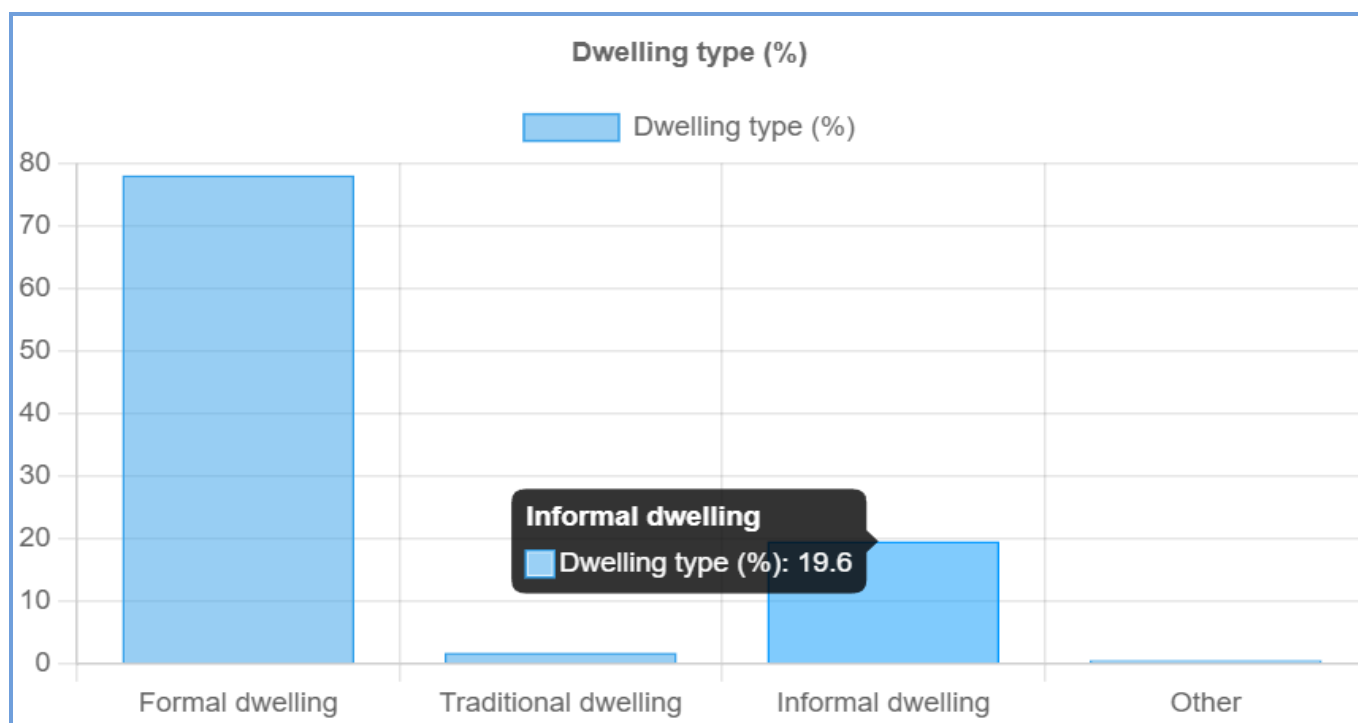


Attendance at an educational institution (5-24 years) Source: Stats SA Census 2022



Highest level of education (20+ years) Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Household living condition for ZFM district municipality



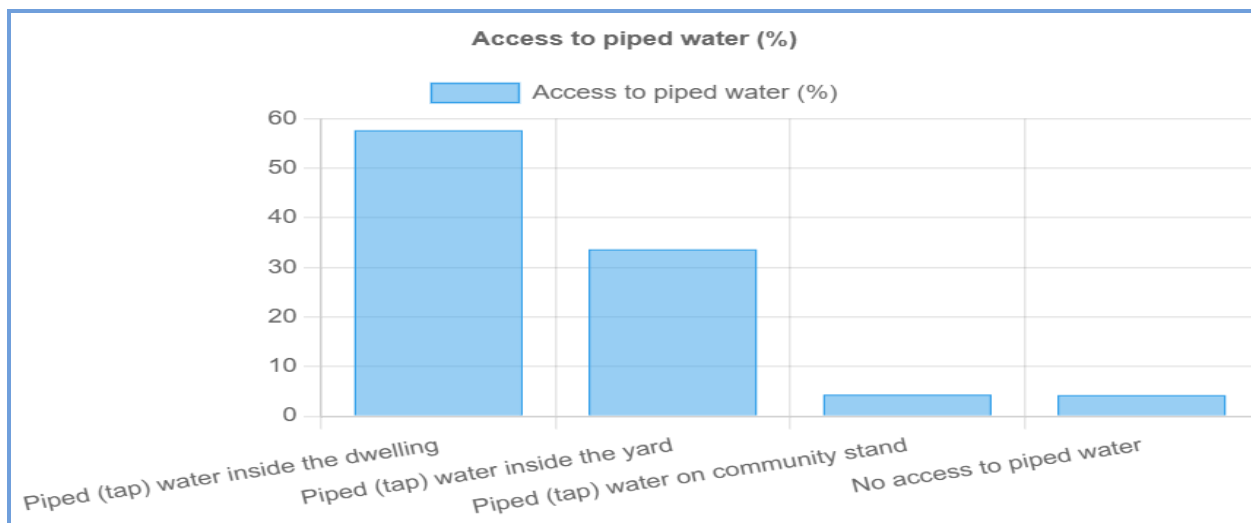
Type of dwelling: Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Table for type of dwelling

Name	Frequency	%
Formal dwelling	55 016	78,1%
Traditional dwelling	1 244	1,8%
Informal dwelling	13 778	19,6%
Other	396	0,6%

Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Access to piped water



Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Table for access to pipe water

Name	Frequency	%
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	40 639	57,7%
Piped (tap) water inside the yard	23 710	33,7%
Piped (tap) water on community stand	3 090	4,4%
No access to piped water	2 994	4,3%

Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Table for main toilet facilities

Name	Frequency	%
Flush toilet	53 536	76,0%
Chemical toilet	270	0,4%
Pit toilet	5 347	7,6%
Bucket toilet	5 433	7,7%
Other	663	0,9%
None	5 185	7,4%

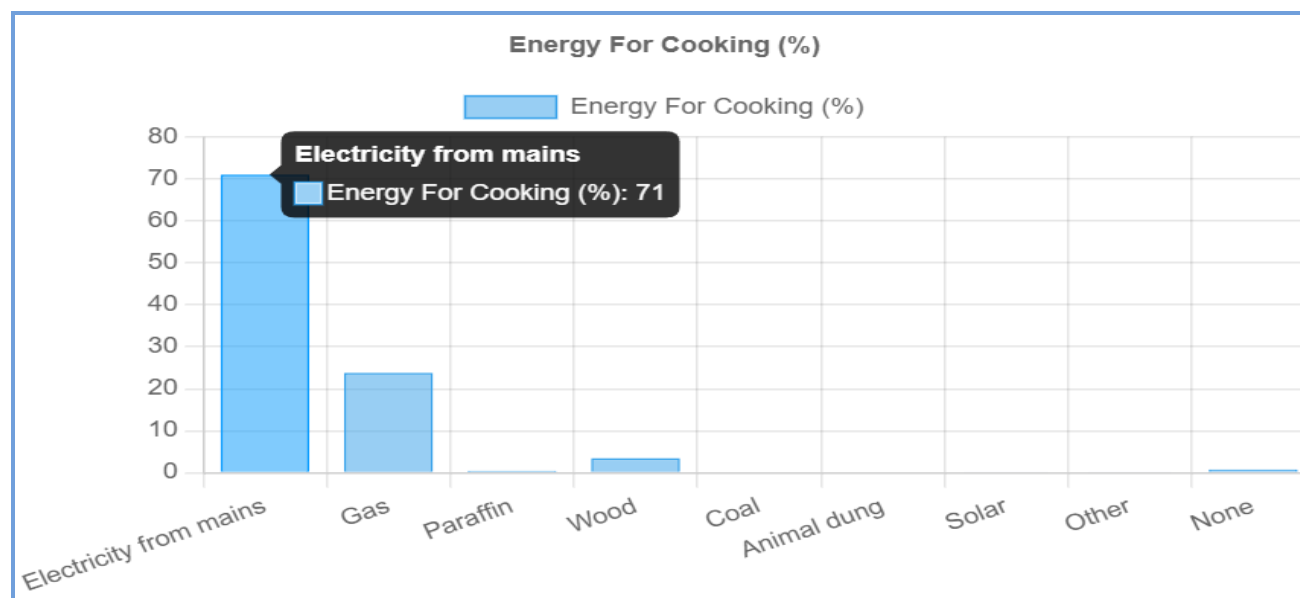
Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Table for refuse disposal

Name	Frequency	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	45 895	65,2%
Removed by local authority less often	597	0,8%
Communal refuse dump	1 277	1,8%
Communal container/central collection point	11 307	16,1%
Own refuse dump	8 542	12,1%
No Rubbish Disposal	1 988	2,8%
Other	828	1,2%

Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Energy for cooking



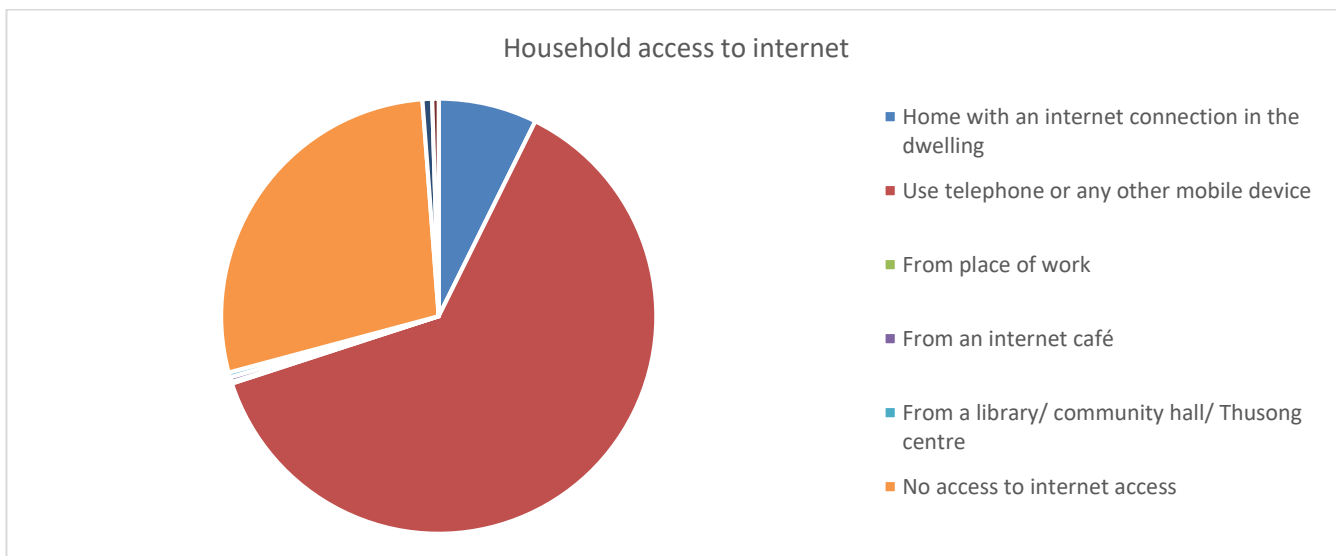
Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Table for Energy for lighting

Name	Frequency	%
Electricity from mains	64 761	91,9%
Gas	236	0,3%
Paraffin	342	0,5%
Candles	3 228	4,6%
Solar	1 160	1,6%
Other	265	0,4%
None	442	0,6%

Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Household access to internet Z FMgcawu District Municipality



Source: Stats SA Census 2022

Employment Profile

One of the largest employment sectors in the district is the agricultural sector which accounts for 21,86% (11 854) of jobs which has significantly improved the income levels of the lower three bands earning less than <R30 000 annual income per month. The economic growth rate has shown an upward trend since 2009. Value

in exports exceeding imports shows an upward trend of an increment in the GDP from 2001 to 2010 of R6,2bn to R16,8bn. Agriculture, Transport, Manufacturing, and Electricity sectors showed nett job losses from 2001 to 2010. In addition, 83% of households earn less than R3200pm and 23,7% of the population received social grants (ZFM DDM, 2022).

Key Statistics

NAME	2022	2011
Young Children (0-14 years)	26,8%	28,4%
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	67,3%	66,4%
Elderly (65+years)	5,9%	5,1%
Dependency Ratio	48,5	50,5
Sex Ratio	95,3	103,0
No Schooling (20+ years)	5,0%	9,5%
Higher Education (20+ years)	5,4%	6,0%
Number of Households	70.433	61 097
Average Household Size	4,0	3,9
Formal Dwellings	78,1%	79,4%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	76,0%	72,2%
Weekly refuse disposal service	65,2%	70,3%
Electricity for lighting	91,9%	86,6%
Household access to basic services		
Access to sanitation		
Flush	76,0 %	
Bucket toilet	7,7 %	
None	7,4 %	
Pit toilet	7,6 %	
Percentage of household main dwelling type		

Settlement Density

The highest density in the ZFM will usually be located along the main transportation routes and held together by a web of local access roads, and public facilities. The DALRRD Guidelines for the development of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks notes that peri-urban sprawl is a challenge because the increasing housing densities, often on communally owned land, are creating conditions which are too dense for successful rural livelihoods but not dense enough to sustain efficient convenient urban settlements. Peri-urban sprawl is thus considered unsustainable for both residents of peri-urban settlements and for the city. This also highlights the need for sufficient serviced land within urban areas. Furthermore, urban density can further lead to worsening traffic congestion which results in the ambient air quality being polluted (SDF ZFM, 2023).

Health

Most health facilities distributed throughout the various municipalities in the ZFM. The aforementioned figure shows that the majority of the health facilities, namely the community health centers and hospitals are located in the south of the N14, the main freeway connecting Springbok and Kuruman.

Hospitals are located in Kakamas (Kai !Garib), Keimoes (Kai !Garib), Upington (Dawid Kruiper) and Postmasburg (Tsantsabane). There are five hospitals in the ZFM. There are only two Community Health Facilities in the ZFM and Kenhardt (Kai !Garib) and Rietfontein (DKM) are the only settlements that have these facilities.

The clinics are generally located in settlements along the main routes through the municipality, namely the N14 and the N10 in the case of Kai !Garib and !Kheis. There are 52 clinics in the ZFM. Kai !Garib has the most clinics, 18, followed by Dawid Kruiper that has 14 clinics. Kgatelopele and the former Mier municipality have the least amount of clinics, namely 3 and 4, respectively. It should be noted that medical staff are not stationed at all these facilities on a full time basis and in some cases the staff are on site only once a month.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are some of the infectious diseases that are receiving priority attention and that a shortage of staff hampers the delivery of health services in the ZFM. (ID, 2007-2011) In 2005 10.8% of the total population was diagnosed as HIV positive. The Northern Cape experienced a steady growth of the number of people infected with HIV between 1996 (6.6%) and 2006 (17.6%) (Stabilis Development, 2007).

In this region the greatest social problems are illiteracy and poverty. According to the last socio-economic survey in 2000, approximately 60% of the inhabitants have a monthly household income of between R0 – R800.

As a result of the above-mentioned factors there is a close correlation between poverty and health. Generally, the health of poor people is the worse. This includes malnutrition of children as a result of a lack of money to buy enough and/ or nutritious food. The person receiving it must understand the health message, which is received. This is directly affected by literacy and education. Malnutrition is the result of illiterate mothers.

The education of people is one of the single most important factors in the health of individuals. Adult literacy is also below standard.

CHAPTER 1: Introduction and Overview

1.1 Vision

Quality support to deliver quality services.

Unikezelo lwenkxaso yodidi oluphezulu, neenkonzo yodidi oluphezulu.

Tshegetso ya maemo a a kwa godimo go isa ditirelo tsa maemo a a kwa godimo kwa bathing.

Mission

Centre of excellence in providing quality basic services through support to local municipalities.

Indawo ebalaseleyo ngonikezelo lweenkonzo zodidi oluphezulu nenkxaso koomasipala basekuhlaleni.

Bogare jwa matsetseleko mo go iseng ditirelo tse dibotlhokwa ka tshegetso ya bo-masepala ba selegae.

Core Values

Our core values are primarily shaped by the moral fibre of the administrative and political leadership of our municipality, guidance by the Batho Pele service delivery principles and the strategic compass provided to us by the Northern Cape Provincial Government through its Draft Strategic Plan, which reflects the core values of the Provincial Government.

The following core values give character to the organizational culture of the municipality:

1. Commitment to the development of people.
2. Integrity in the performance of our duty.
3. Respect for our natural resources.
4. Transparency in accounting for our actions.
5. Regularly consult with customers on the level and quality of services.
6. Ensure higher levels of courtesy and professionalism in the workplace.
7. Efficient spending and responsible utilization of municipal assets.

1.2 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective	Dev Objective linkage codes	Development Objective
(i) To monitor and determine the housing backlogs in the district as well as to eradicate sanitation & infrastructure backlogs	BSD: 1	1. Maintain and report on the housing requirements
	BSD: 2	2. Provide project management support to B-Municipalities
(ii) To assess and provide targeted support improving institutional capacity and service delivery capabilities of category B-municipalities	MIT: 1	3. Assess and report on the institutional capacity of B-municipalities to fulfill their statutory mandates
	MIT: 2	4. Assess and report on the service delivery capabilities of B-municipalities to fulfill their statutory mandates
	GGP: 1	5. Provide targeted support to B-municipalities (e.g. including legal support to B-municipalities regarding land use matters)
(iii) To promote environmental health and safety of communities in the ZF Mgcawu District through the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health services, fire and disaster risks	BSD: 3	6. Providing environmental health services to B-municipalities
	GGP: 2	7. Implement special programmes (e.g. HIV /Aids)
(iv) To promote safety of communities in the ZF Mgcawu District through the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of fire and disaster risks	BSD: 4	8. Establish disaster management mechanisms and programmes in the ZF Mgcawu District

(v) To Facilitate the Development of Sustainable regional land use, economic, spatial and environmental planning frameworks that will support and guide the development of a diversified, resilient and sustainable district economy	LED: 1	9. Establish a vehicle to ensure all businesses are co-operating (i.e. District LED Forum)
	LED: 2	10. Create investment opportunities in sectoral development (i.e. investment activities; Entrepreneurial business support programme)
	LED: 3	11. Enable an environment for business establishment and support initiatives (i.e. Increase the number of businesses; entrepreneurial support)
(v) To market, develop and co-ordinate tourism in the ZF Mgcawu District	LED: 4	12. Promote the Green Kalahari tourism brand in the ZF Mgcawu district
(vi) To assess and monitor the status of infrastructure needs and requirements of B Municipalities	BSD: 5	13. Establish and provide selected infrastructure needs to targeted B Municipalities
(vii) To ensure efficient business operations and to fulfil the assurance statutory requirements of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality	MFV: 1	14. Enable and improve financial viability and management through well structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance (i.e. promote good budget and fiscal management; Unqualified audits)
	MIT: 3	15. Enable efficient and effective administrative support and Planning processes (i.e. Maintaining sound labour relations, practices and overall administrative support, IDP planning etc.

1.3 Why the IDP?

The IDP is a strategic plan for the municipality, it provides an opportunity to dissect our shared analysis and planning between the range of stakeholders such as the community, political leadership, administrative leadership, parastatals, organized business interest groups (i.e. CBOs) and NGOs in order to draft a strategy and set the tone for a meaningful development agenda and participation governance. A series of community forums, IDP & Budget Road shows, Intergovernmental Relations Forums and strategic planning workshops are held with goal of performing and laying a platform for massive participation that is non-discriminatory in our development state of affairs. The approach continues to strive in realizing our vision and mission by minimizing the gaps that would be a threat to our democracy and transparency.

1.4 Background overview

- This IDP is not being prepared in isolation but takes into account the harmonization initiatives from National and Provincial government as well as the range of national and provincial development policies and plans. It also encapsulates Municipal Priority issues and needs of the B municipalities in the ZF Mgcawu district.
- There is recognition that the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality's strategic approach is sound and requires continuity;
- It follows that this IDP provides strategic continuity that allows existing running projects and programmes to retain its delivery momentum;
- The IDP is informed by a Regional Development Strategy that puts additional emphasis on specific aspects and strategic priority areas, notably that of infrastructure maintenance and economic development.
- There is acknowledgement of the weakness experienced in implementation.
- Important institutional changes have been implemented to improve institutional capacity; and Various sectoral plans have been completed and now inform the IDP while others will be reviewed during this IDP's lifespan and its reviews

1.5 Legislation pertaining to the IDP

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996):

Key legislative framework informing this IDP Process is as follows:
Section 152 of

- the Constitution provides the objectives of local government to be:
- to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- to promote social and economic development;
- to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

While working to achieve these objectives, municipalities are also expected to transform its approach and focus to be developmental in nature (section 153). To do this, the Constitution requires a municipality to:

- structure and manage its administration, and budgeting and planning processes to
- give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and
- economic development of the community;
- participate in national and provincial development programmes; and

- together with other organs of state contribute to the aggressive realization of
- fundamental rights contained in sections 24 to 27 and 29.

White Paper on Local Government (1998)

The White Paper establishes the basis for a new developmental local government and characterizes it as a system, which is committed to working with citizens, groups and communities to create sustainable human settlements which provide for a decent quality of life and meet the social, economic and material needs of communities in a holistic way.

To achieve developmental outcome, it will require significant changes in the way local government works. The White paper further puts forward three segments which can assist municipalities to become more developmental:

- i) Integrated development planning and budgeting.
- ii) Performance management.
- iii) Working together with local citizens and partners.

Municipal Systems Act (Act No 32 of 2000)

This is the key legislation that gives direction and guidance on the development processes of the IDP. Chapter five of the act details the process as follows:

Chapter 5 and Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) indicate that:

“Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which-

- a. Links integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality***
- b. aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;***
- c. Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and***
- d. is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.”***

On the basis of the agreed framework plan, Section 28 mandates that each municipal council must adopt a process plan to guide the planning, drafting and adoption and reviewing of its integrated development plan. Once the IDP document has been prepared, it must be reviewed annually as indicated in section 34 (reflected below): A municipal council must review its integrated development plan annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and to the extent

that changing circumstances so demand; and may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with prescribed process.

- **Municipal Structure Act (Act No 117 of 1998)**

The Act directs how municipalities are to be structured and sets out the purpose and objectives of these structures i.e. powers and functions and procedural matters when these structures conduct business.

- **Disaster Management Act (Act No 57 of 2002)**

The main features of disaster management are described as preventing or reducing disasters, mitigation preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. The Disaster Management Act, 2002, provides for the declaration of disasters through national, provincial and local level government. For example, in the case where

Provincial and Local authorities have determined that disastrous drought occurred or threatens to occur, the disaster management center both the province and local municipality must immediately:

- initiate efforts to assess the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster;
- inform the national centers of the disaster and its initial assessment of the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster; alert disaster management role-players in the province that may be of assistance in the circumstances; and,
- initiate the implementation of any contingency plans and emergency procedures that may be applicable in the circumstances.

- **Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003) (MFMA)**

Arguably the two most critical aspects addressed by the MFMA are the transformation of procurement regime and alignment of budgeting and the IDP, as well as related performance management mechanisms. With regard to the latter, chapter five of the MFMA identify specific IDP timeframes that are linked to budgeting timeframes. The legislation also introduces corporate governance measures to local government

- **Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations 2001**

To develop further guidelines and clarity in the issues of integrated development planning, regulations were issued in 2001. The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations set out in detail requirements terms of content for IDPs.

- **National Development Plan**

The NDP was compiled and introduced in November 2011 and is summarized as follows:

High-level objectives to be achieved by 2030

- Reduce the number of people who live in households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39 percent to zero.
- Reduce inequality, from 0.69 to 0.6.

To make meaningful progress in eliminating poverty and reducing inequality, South Africa needs to write a new story. The National Planning Commission envisions a South Africa where opportunity is determined not

by birth, but by ability, education and hard work. Above all, we need to improve the quality of education and ensure that more people are working. We need to make the most of all our people, their goodwill, skills and resources. This will spark a cycle of development that expand opportunities, builds capabilities and raises living standards. We cannot continue with business as usual. We need to change the way we do things; the sooner we do this, the better.

Enabling milestones

- Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.
- Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40 percent from 6 percent to 10 percent.
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup.
- Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write.
- Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing.
- Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- Ensure household food and nutrition security.
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.
- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.

Critical actions

1. A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality, and raise employment and investment.
2. A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes.
3. Steps by the state to professionalize the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.
4. Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.
5. An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom.
6. Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the relative cost of private health care.

7. Public infrastructure investment at 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.
8. Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
9. New spatial norms and standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.
10. Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments.

Building a future for South Africa's youth

South Africa has an urbanizing, youthful population. This presents an opportunity to boost economic growth, increase employment and reduce poverty. The Commission, recognizing that young people bear the brunt of unemployment, adopted a "youth lens" in preparing its proposals, which include:

- A nutrition intervention for pregnant women and young children.
- Universal access to two years of early childhood development.
- Improve the school system, including increasing the number of students achieving above 50 percent in literacy and mathematics, increasing learner retention rates to 90 percent and bolstering teacher training.
- Strengthen youth service programmes and introduce new, community-based programmes to offer young people life-skills training, entrepreneurship training and opportunities to participate in community development programmes.
- Strengthen and expand the number of further education and training (FET) colleges to increase the participation rate to 25 percent.
- Increase the graduation rate of FET colleges to 75 percent.
- Provide full funding assistance covering tuition, books, accommodation and living allowance to students from poor families.
- Develop community safety centres to prevent crime and include youth in these initiatives.
- A tax incentive to employers to reduce the initial cost of hiring young labour-market entrants.
- A subsidy to the placement sector to identify, prepare and place matric graduates into work. The subsidy will be paid upon successful placement.
- Expand Learnerships and make training vouchers directly available to job seekers.
- A formalized graduate recruitment scheme for the public service to attract highly skilled people.
- Expand the role of state-owned enterprises in training artisans and technical professionals.

1.6 Developing the IDP: The Process Plan

Section 28 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act compels a Municipal Council to adopt “a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan” – the Process Plan. The preparation process or drafting of the Process Plan is the responsibility of municipal management and needs to include the following issues according to Section 29(1) of the Act:

- Roles and responsibilities of the different role players in the IDP process have to be clarified in advance and internal human resources have to be allocated accordingly;
- Organisational arrangements have to be established and decisions on the membership of teams, committees or forums have to be made;
- A programme needs to be worked out which sets out the envisaged planning activities, a time frame and the resource requirements for the IDP process. Such a detailed programme of the planning process is crucial to keep track of the process and to interact with the different role-players;
- Special attention has to be paid to the mechanisms and procedures for community and stakeholder participation during the planning process. This must also be in line with the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000;
- Mechanisms and procedures for alignment with external stakeholders and other spheres of government also need special attention. These alignment activities have to be decided on a mutual binding basis, through a joint Framework Plan for the interactive planning process which requires preparation well in advance.
- The identification of all binding plans and planning requirements in terms of national and provincial legislation; and
- A cost estimate for the whole planning process.

Since the promulgation of the Municipal Financial Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) it is vital to align the IDP Process (S28 of MSA) with the Performance Management Process (Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (Ch3, 2(g)) and the Budgeting Process (S 21, 22 and 23 of MFMA).

The Municipality's IDP Process Plan 2023/24 was approved by Council on **30 August 2022**

1.7 Planning Phases

The following planning phases were embarked upon during the ZF Mgcawu DM IDP review process:

Phase 1: Preparation

This phase dealt with the following issues:

- Drafting and submission of IDP Process Plan to Council for adoption.
- Information is collected on the existing conditions within the municipality. It focuses on the types of problems faced by people in the area and the causes of these problems
- The identified problems are assessed and prioritised in terms of what is urgent and what needs to be done first
- Information on availability of resources is also collected during this phase
- This enabled us to assess the existing level of development
- Identification of limitations and shortcomings of the 2021/2022 IDP.
- An assessment of the implementation of all Sector Plans and Integrated Programmes.

Phase 2: Strategies

This is the phase in which the basic decisions on the future direction of the municipality have to be made. The vision, the objectives and strategies which will guide the municipality are developed during this phase. This includes:

- Defining development objectives: these are clear statements of what the municipality would like to achieve in the medium term to deal with the problems outlined in phase one.
- Strategies are then developed to find the best way for the municipality to meet the development objectives.
- Project identification takes place during this phase after methods have been identified to achieve the development objectives.

Phase 3: Projects

During this phase the municipality works on the design and content of projects identified during Phase 2

- Formulation of IDP projects for the next 5-year financial year.
- Aligned local municipal IDP projects with Sector Department plans and other stakeholders.
- Convened district wide meetings to discuss Sector Department IDP projects and local municipality's IDP projects.
- Convened IDP Rep Forum meetings to discuss funded IDP projects for 2024/25-2027
- Identified and consolidated district wide IDP projects.

Phase 4: Integration

Prepare the finalisation of the draft District IDP.

Present Draft District IDP to IDP Steering Committee, Municipal Manager, HOD's and Middle Managers.

Phase 5: Approval

- The draft IDP is presented to council for consideration and adoption.
- The draft may be approved for public comment.

1.8 Organizational roles and responsibilities

During the composition and the annual review of the Integrated Developing Plan specific roles and responsibilities were drawn up for all parties involved in the process. The first aim of this is to ensure that all involved, know what is expected of them. Secondly this way of working ensures that all the tasks and

objectives can be achieved for the set dates seeing that the different people involved will be kept responsible for the tasks they have been given.

According to the above-mentioned, decisions were made on the following roles and responsibilities.

The Council

- Consider and adopt IDP/Budget and Process Plan

The Mayoral Committee

- Make recommendations to the Council regarding the process plan and IDP and regarding the people who must be part of the set-up of the IDP.

The Councillors

- Must motivate their identified Communities to participate.
- Must be part of the IDP consultation meetings in their area.

The Municipal Manager / IDP Manager

- Is responsible and accountable for the IDP process.
- To nominate persons for different roles in the IDP process.
- Preparing of the IDP
- Make sure that all role-players are involved
- Co-ordinate the participation of the community
- React on inputs from the public
- Ensure thorough documentation of the process.
- Amend the IDP on request from the MEC
- Annually review the IDP

The IDP Steering Committee

- Make use of some technical analysis
- Looking for priorities
- Relay on information for the budget
- Is instrumental with the compilation of the IDP
- Give guidance and advice to the Municipal Manager and IDP Manager.
- Specify terms for the planning
- Do intensive research
- Consider and give comment or inputs to sub-committees
- Make content recommendations

The IDP Representative Forum

- Set up a platform for inputs from the community
- Establish a platform for discussions, negotiation and decision-making between interested groups.
- Ensure communication between IDP Representative Forum and the inhabitants of the DMA.

CHAPTER 2: Strategies

2.1 Introduction

One of the objectives of the IDP is to align resources and expenditure with community needs. To fulfil this role, the municipality needs to align itself with National and Provincial directives and draw this down into the spectrum of service delivery.

The ZF Mgcau District Municipality is not developing its IDP in isolation. A range of National and Provincial policy documents inform IDP thinking and create an important context for localized plans and strategies.

Achieving a developmental state is not a responsibility of government alone – let alone district and local municipalities. In the spirit of the 2003 agreement at the national Growth and Development Summit, stronger social partnerships between government, organised labour, organised business and the community constituency are needed to address the investment, employment and poverty challenges our country faces.

Over the last three years, government has developed a range of intervention approaches to support and guide action on growth and development. The most important of these documents are:

- The National Development Plan 2030: Offers a long-term perspective. It defines a desired destination and identifies the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal
- National Spatial Development Perspective: Outlining a spatial approach to the economic development of South Africa;
- Northern Cape Growth and Development Strategy: Identifying the key levers for growth in the Province.

It is also worthwhile to note the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, Act No 13 of 2005 that provides a tool for co-coordinating and focusing the combined resources of government. The “negotiations” within and between the spheres of government need to proceed alongside engagements with the community, organised labour, business and state-owned enterprises.

The District IDP will draw extensive on the spirit of this Act in shaping intergovernmental cooperation in moving from strategy to action.

In the following sections key aspects of the key National and Provincial plans underpinning the IDP, are highlighted.

2.2 National Development Plan 2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) offers a long-term perspective. It defines a desired destination and identifies the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal.

As a long-term strategic plan, it serves four broad objectives:

Providing overarching goals for what we want to achieve by 2030.

Building consensus on the key obstacles to us achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome those obstacles.

Providing a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place in order to advance the long-term goals set out in the NDP.

Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources.

The Plan aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality. The core elements of a decent standard of living identified in the Plan are:

- Housing, water, electricity and sanitation
- Safe and reliable public transport
- Quality education and skills development
- Safety and security
- Quality health care
- Social protection
- Employment
- Recreation and leisure
- Clean environment
- Adequate nutrition

Conditions for successful implementation

- The successful implementation of the NDP depends on:
- Breaking the Plan into manageable chunks
- Developing detailed programme plans
- Building on the broad support for the Plan
- Building trust and confidence among key role-players
- Strengthening public sector capacity
- Streamlining reporting procedures
- Consistent messaging

The NDP aims to achieve the following objectives by 2030

Uniting South Africans of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality.

Encourage citizens to be active in their own development, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable.

Raising economic growth, promoting exports and making the economy more labour absorbing

Focusing on key capabilities of both people and the country.

Capabilities include skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions and partnerships both within the country and with key international partners.

Building a capable and developmental state.

Strong leadership throughout society that work together to solve our problems.

A reduction in the number of people who live in households with a monthly income below R419 per person from 39 percent to zero.

A reduction in inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient, from 0.69 to 0.6.

The above issues need to be reflected in Provincial Growth and Development Strategies and Local and District IDP's.

2.3 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

In terms of the National Spatial Development Perspective, The ZF Mgcawu District area has been classified as a “medium” importance area which means that no significant investment is concentrated in the region.

The NSDP identifies six Categories of Development Potential according to which the national space economy is conceptualized. The outcomes in each of the categories are set out in the table below as taken from the NSDP maps and narrative. The data is classified into the three categories of high, medium and low impact.

Category	Description	DM status
<i>Innovation and experimentation</i>	Production: Labour-intensive, mass-produced goods (more dependent on labour costs and/or natural resource exploitation	Low

<i>Production: High value, differentiated goods (not strongly dependent on labour costs)</i>	All forms of production that focus on local and/ or global niche markets such as manufacturing, and some specialized agricultural or natural resource-based products	Low
<i>Production: Labour-intensive, mass-produced goods (more dependent on labour costs and/or natural resource exploitation)</i>	Industries in this category, such as iron and steel producers, and agricultural and mining activities, are highly dependent on proximity or good, cheap transport linkages to the huge volumes of natural resources that they use in their production processes, as well as the availability of greater numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled labour.	Medium
<i>Public services and administration</i>	The processes of production, consumption and circulation need to be organized through business and public management. This category also includes social services such as health, welfare and education.	Medium
<i>Retail and services</i>	Retail, catering and personal services are major components of any economy and a large employer of semi-skilled workers in the major post-industrial economies of the world. The location requirements for this category are the presence of enterprises and people who are willing and able to pay for goods and services	Low
<i>Tourism</i>	Key components of tourism include the need for a tourist-attraction (e.g. eco-scenery, cultural, heritage), good transport routes, safety and, in many instances, high-quality restaurants and hotels	Medium

Table: ZF Mgcawu DM status in terms of the NSDP 2003

Whereas the region has been classified as a medium rating area on most of the categories of development potential, it is rated low on innovation and experimentation as well as the production of high value, differentiated goods.

In most cases, the “medium” judgment of the NSDP hides a more comprehensive lack of real potential:

<i>Production: Labour-intensive, mass-produced goods (more dependent on labour costs and/or natural resource exploitation)</i>	Mining is in terminal decline. Agriculture has never been a key feature of the local economy. There is no labour intensive manufacturing in evidence – manufacturing is in decline across the board.
<i>Retail and services</i>	This is a growing sector of the economy, but its potential is very limited by the smallness of the market and by the competitive proximity of Kimberley, which has taken a lot of business away from The city.
<i>Tourism</i>	Useful investments have been and are being made in tourism, but the volume of tourists is simply not sufficient to act as a driver of the economy.

The real area of potential ‘growth’ lies in tourism development. The NSDP encourages cities to examine their prospects in spatial terms. It is based on observations on how economic development tends to become concentrated and on how growth and opportunity is very unequally spread in the national spatial economy.¹ Inequality and deepening social division also manifest themselves within cities.² Linked to this trend of deepening inequality and reduced access to opportunity is the growing realisation that entire cities can become isolated and economically irrelevant if they fall outside the geographical areas benefiting from growth.

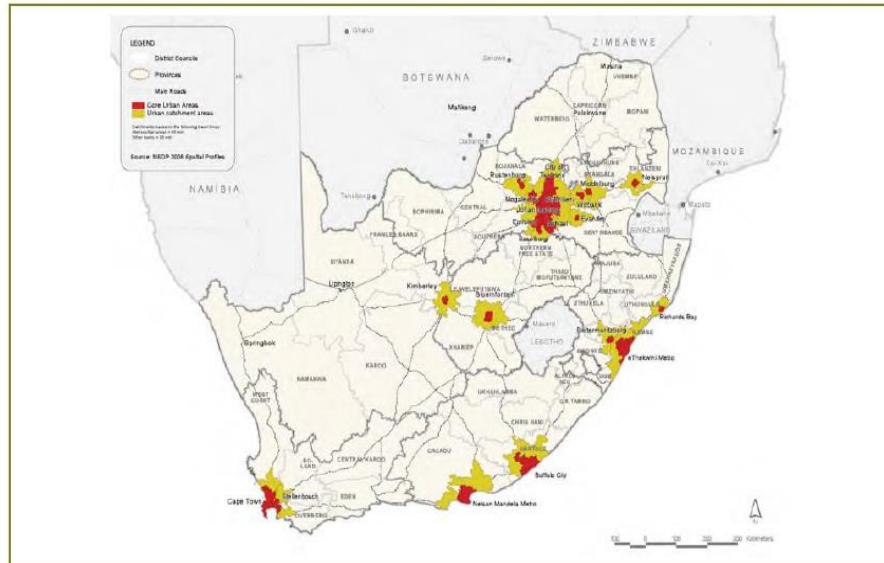
The degree of economic concentration in South African urban areas is significant; the South African Cities Network indicates that 21 functional urban areas (which exclude Upington, but include Kimberley), covering 2% of the national surface area, generate nearly 70% of the Geographic Value Added (GVA). In the 1990’s the area between Tshwane and Johannesburg generated 24% of Gross Geographic Product growth; on 0.2 of the national footprint.³ There is a very real risk that the economies of agglomeration driving the trend of spatial concentration can result in many cities, towns and rural regions that used to be thriving centres of commerce becoming economically marginalised and dependent on state handouts for survival.

This analysis does not reflect the real potential of the ZF Mgcawu District since does not talk about the recent developments in the mining sector e.g. the mining activities in the Kgatelopele and Tsantsabane local municipalities as well as the investment that will come from the solar energy sector.

¹Taylor, P.J., 2004: *World City Network: A global urban analysis*. Routledge

² See Castells, Harvey for background to this trend.

³ Notes from SA Cities Network



The above map of economic activity from the National Spatial Development Perspective illustrates the uneven distribution of economic activity. Current projections do not suggest major changes in this pattern of economic activity which reinforces the tendency towards concentrated growth in the major urban regions. This is a trend that surfaces in research on the economic fate of smaller cities internationally.

The key challenge for smaller cities would be in finding ways to improve their relative position in the spatial economy through targeted interventions. The manifestation of national urban policy in South Africa impacts heavily on smaller/secondary cities:

- The national NSDP categorizes smaller cities, with few exceptions, as areas of “medium economic potential”. While this assessment is true on the comparative scale of economic activity, it unfortunately becomes negatively reinforced through public investment focusing on areas of high potential. Significantly for the municipality, Kimberley is classified as an area of medium potential, suggesting that state investment decisions will favor it over Upington.
- International economic trends favor economic agglomeration at a scale beyond smaller city economies. “New” economic activity requires the efficiency of proximity perhaps even more than manufacturing. This reinforces patterns of urban concentration in primary urban centres at the expense of smaller cities.

Cities located in larger regions with high levels of economic activity tend to do better than isolated urban localities. Until 2000, local government entities in South Africa had very little in common with the functional areas of the urban concentrations they governed. A key international phenomenon is the focus

placed on functional regions as the key drivers and locations of economic activity⁴. Urban regions often extend well beyond the border of the Municipality and have an environmental and economic footprint that encompasses a much larger area. Many analytical and intervention approaches are beginning to focus on functional regions and place less emphasis on the city itself. In this context, The District municipality area begins to emerge as a potential satellite region of potential – functional area.

2.4 Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy 2004 – 2014 (NCPGDS)

The Northern Cape Growth and Development Strategy have the following vision for the Province: “Building a prosperous, sustainable growing provincial economy to reduce poverty and improve social development.”

- The strategy for the growth and development of the Province is guided by the following key principles:
- Equality – notwithstanding the need to advance persons previously disadvantaged, development planning should ensure that all persons should be treated equally;
- Efficiency –the promotion of the optimal utilisation of existing physical, human and financial resources;
- Integration – the integration of spatially coherent regional and local economic development and improved service delivery systems.
- Good Governance – the promotion of democratic, participatory, cooperative and accountable systems of governance and the efficient and effective administration of development institutions;
- Sustainability – the promotion of economic and social development through the sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources and the maintenance of the productive value of the physical environment;
- Batho Pele – the placement of people and their needs at the forefront of its concern and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, economic, social and cultural interests equitably.

The following primary development objectives are identified:

- Promoting the growth, diversification and transformation of the provincial economy; and
- Poverty reduction through social development.
- In order for these objectives to be attained, the objectives at a macro level need to be successful. These include:
- Developing requisite levels of human and social capital;
- Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of governance and other development institutions; and;
- Enhancing infrastructure for economic growth and social development.

The strategy has set out the following quantifiable targets for the Province, based on its Vision and objectives:

- maintain an average annual economic growth rate of between 4% -6%;
- halve the unemployment rate by 2014;
- reduce the number of households living in absolute poverty by 5% per annum;
- improve the literacy rate by 50% by 2014;
- reduce infant mortality by two thirds by 2014;

⁴ Omae, Kenichi, 2005: *The next global stage: Challenges and opportunities in our borderless world*. Wharton School Publishing

- reduce maternal mortality by two thirds by 2014;
- provide shelter for all by 2014;
- provide clean water to all in the province by 2009;
- eliminate sanitation problems by 2009;
- reduce crime by 10% by 2014;
- stabilise the prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS and begin the reverse by 2014;
- redistribute 30% of productive agricultural land to PDI's by 2015;
- conserve and protect 6,5% of our valuable biodiversity by 2014; and;
- provide adequate infrastructure for economic growth and development by 2014.

The NCPGDS was released in January 2005 and the highlights are captured below as it impacts directly on local government in the province.

The Northern Cape's development vision is:

“Building a prosperous, sustainable, growing provincial economy to reduce poverty and improve social development.”

The two primary development objectives have been identified as:

- *Promoting the growth, diversification and transformation of the provincial economy.*
- *Poverty reduction through social development.*

The achievement of these primary development objectives depends on the achievement of a number of related objectives that, at a macro-level, describe necessary conditions for growth and development. These are:

- *Developing requisite levels of human and social capital.*
- *Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of governance and other development institutions.*
- *Enhancing infrastructure for economic growth and social development.*

To give effect to the Development Vision and Development Objectives, the following series of high-level development targets for economic growth and social development in the Northern Cape were set:

- *To maintain an average annual economic growth rate of between 4% and 6%;*
- *To halve the unemployment rate by 2014;*
- *To reduce the number of households living in poverty by 5% per annum;*
- *To improve the literacy rate by 50% by 2014;*
- *To reduce infant mortality by two thirds by 2014;*
- *To reduce maternal mortality by two thirds by 2014;*
- *To provide shelter for all by 2014;*
- *To provide clean water to all by 2014*

- *To provide access to adequate sanitation to all by 2014;*
- *To reduce crime by 10% by 2014;*
- *To stabilize the prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS and begin the reverse by 2014;*
- *To redistribute 30% of productive agricultural land to PDI's by 2015;*
- *To conserve and protect 6,5% of our valuable biodiversity by 2014; and*
- *To provide adequate infrastructure for economic growth and development by 2014.*

The NCPGDS also addresses the issue of strengthening local government. In the first decade of democracy, substantial progress has been made towards the transformation of the system of local government. In recent year's core systems of development that focus on integrated development planning, service delivery, community participation and performance management have been introduced.

The key objectives of the support strategy are to:

- *Entrench integrated development planning as an approach;*
- *Improve the capacity of municipalities to plan so as to ensure sustainable, integrated and targeted development and investment;*
- *Improve the implementation capacity of municipalities to ensure effective delivery of services;*
- *Improve inter- sectoral co-operation between provincial departments and municipalities;*
- *Ensure co-ordination and effective implementation of the various support initiatives; and*
- *Support municipalities that have little or no structural capacity.*

The key initiatives aimed at targeted support for municipalities to ensure sustainability, integrated service delivery and financial viability include the following:

- *Inter-governmental Planning Support;*
- *Project Consolidate; and*
- *Local Government Support Programme (MSP).*

A multi-dimensional approach to spatial planning and development needs to be adopted in the Province through a Provincial Spatial Development Strategy (PSDS). The PSDS must not only give effect to national spatial development priorities, but must also set out the provincial, regional and local spatial priorities of the Northern Cape. It will guide strategic decisions related to the location and the distribution of resources in time and geographic space.

Strategic elements of the PSDS pertaining to the municipality:

Established growth centres

“The major established growth centres are located in the Kimberley and Upington sub-regions. These are likely to remain the main economic driving forces for the future and will continue to attract rural and urban migrants. This growth in population often exceeds the growth of service provision thereby increasing backlogs. The implication of this is that development priorities in these areas should be the reinforcement of

growth in established economic sectors through diversification, SMME development and increased levels of service provision.”

Land reform areas

“A number of land restitution and redistribution cases in the Northern Cape are in close proximity to the Postmasburg and Upington areas. In most settled cases this has led to services being provided in previously under- or non-serviced areas. In many cases, the economic potential of land is inadequate as a source for economic livelihoods and this will have to be addressed in any future consideration of infrastructure investment and development. As a result, the development priorities should be maximisation of LED opportunities, promoting integration and linkages with the surrounding economy and the provision of appropriate levels of service.”

The NCPGDS also addresses the issue of financing growth and development

“Securing adequate financial resources to finance growth and development is a critically important strategic imperative. Clearly, our ability to finance the programmes and projects that would lead to the achievement of our development objectives will be a key determinant of our success. The reality of our collective situation is that, while no single agency has sufficient financial resources to drive growth and development to the extent required, there are a number of relatively well-resourced players that can collectively contribute to the achievement of our collective vision for the economic and social development of the Northern Cape.

However, this will require a high degree of commitment to an inclusive, participatory and well co-ordinated approach to planning for growth and development and to the implementation of programmes and projects that seek to achieve this end. By integrating the programmes and budgets of those institutions that share co-responsibility for promoting growth and development in the Northern Cape, it should be possible to enhance the development impact of their spending in the province.

Through the “equitable share” and alignment of the MTEF with the NCPGDS, through better co-ordination and management of municipal finance and through the integration of national government department spending in the province, it should be possible to streamline public sector spending on growth and development.

The possibility for complementary spending by State Owned Enterprises, the Development Finance Institutions, the private sector and some of the labour unions, and a picture emerges that suggests that it should be possible to do more to finance growth and development initiatives. However, this would require these parties to collectively achieve better levels of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the institutions responsible for growth and development.”

Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the NCPGDS

“Despite the limitations of conditions set by national government, provincial government remains a significant catalyst for economic growth and social development. The NCPGDS is, thus, an important tool to ensure that the development impact of what government and its partners do is maximised.

As a facilitator of economic growth and the major driver of social development, provincial government has to work in partnership with all stakeholders to improve programmes for economic growth and development, to set targets that are achievable and ensure co-ordination of provincial and local government development programmes.

Provincial government must position itself as an enabler of economic growth. Since it cannot bring about increased economic growth and development alone, collaboration with the private sector, the donor community and the relevant national level institutions is essential. Similarly, in social development, government is committed to working closely with all stakeholders to optimize the impact of its programmes and activities.”

In striving to achieve “institutional superiority”, provincial government will have to consider a range of options. Depending on the function in question, a choice exists between delivery through normal public sector structures or through external agencies. Opportunities for outsourcing, privatisation, joint ventures, PPP’s or the creation of statutory or non-statutory agencies exist to facilitate the delivery of NCPGDS programmes and projects.

Adequate monitoring and evaluation systems, procedures and arrangements must be put in place to ensure the success of the NCPGDS. These must be developed as an integral part of the process of formulating and implementing the NCPGDS and must provide for adequate and proper measurement, evaluation and feedback.

Chapter 3: Regional Profile: Background and Analysis

THE MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENT LANDSCAPE

This District Municipal Profile provides an overview of the current environmental status quo and current challenges within ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. The intention of the profile is to deepen awareness of environmental aspects within the District in order to highlight key considerations for future development planning.

The District Municipal Profile is based on existing information made available by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in respect of the following thematic areas: Environmental Management Governance; Environmental Programmes; Biodiversity; Waste Management; Air Quality; Climate Risk and Vulnerability; and Climate Change Mitigation.

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality forms the mid-northern section of the Northern Cape Province, bordering Botswana in the north and Namibia in the west. The District comprises of five local municipalities namely; Dawid Kruiper, Kai! Garib, Tsantsabane, Kheis and Kgatelopele. The ZF Mgcawu District makes up just under a third of the province’s geographical area, of which 65,000km³ comprises the vast Kalahari Desert, Kgalagadi Trans frontier Park and the former Bushman land (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, 2017). Upington is the District capital, where the municipal government seat is located.

In 2016, the District had a population of 252,692 people which constitutes approximately 21% of Northern Cape population. Dawid Kruiper has the largest population accounting for 42.4% of the District. There are 74,091 households with an average household size of 3.4 people. In 2016, the population growth was 17, 8% per annum with 68.1% of the population failing between the 15 to 64 age group (Statistics SA, 2016).

ZF Mgcawu is currently the second largest contributor to the Northern Cape economy, contributing 21% of total provincial output in 2015. The main economic sectors are mining (16%), agriculture (15%) and wholesale and retail (15%) (2016). Agriculture and government and community services are the biggest contributors to employment in the District was 28%. The population of ZF Mgcawu is largely unskilled, and thus ill equipped to serve the needs of industry.

The Orange River flows from east to west through the municipal area. The surrounding landscape is characterised by the Kalahari Desert, wavy hills, sand plains, red sand dunes, agricultural farms and beautiful cultivated land along the Orange River.

Challenges

- High levels of poverty and due to low skills and low levels of education
- Economy is dominated by agriculture and mining activities. There is a lack of economic diversity
- Decline and lack of support for agriculture sector.
- Inadequate infrastructural service provision in terms of electricity, potable water, sewage, waste management, roads and housing.

Proposed Interventions

- Create sustainable local economic development programme conducive for rural communities to thrive.
- Support and guide the development of a diversified, resilient and sustainable District economy.
- Support of infrastructure development projects, which will improve municipal service provision and enhance skills development.
- Support and strengthen the agricultural sector to allow a greater use of labour in the production process.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE

Environmental governance refers to the processes of decision-making involved in the management and control of the environment and natural resources. South African municipalities perform environmental management functions, allocated to them in terms of the Constitution, the suite of National Environmental Management Acts as well as other sector specific legislations on powers and functions.

National Environmental Management Act promotes the application of appropriate environmental management tools in order to ensure the integrated environmental management of activities. The following sector plans have been prepared and adopted by the District to manage the state of the environment and the associated planning parameters.

- Environmental Management Act
- Spatial Development framework
- Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)
- Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

Environmental Management falls under the Environmental Services Unit within the ZF Mgcawu District. The District has various sector plans in place and others awaiting approval by council. Proper administration, integrated environmental management, biodiversity management and regulatory services, as well as compliance and enforcement of environmental legislation is required within the District.

Challenges

- No clear coordination in the District governance system of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes.
- Inadequate implementation of various legislated environmental tools within the District.
- Lack of Compliance with regulatory frame-works.

Proposed Interventions

Approval of development proposal that are in line with the environmental goals of the District.

Allocate sufficient budget for Environmental Management Programmes, and staffing thereof in order to achieve Integrated Environmental Management.

Management enforcement and compliance to environmental and natural resources management legislation and regulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES

- Alien Plant Clearing: Removal of alien vegetation from environmentally sensitive areas to ensure biodiversity conservation and the generation of employment opportunities to relieve poverty.
- Working on Waste: A proactive preventative measure that recognises that inadequate waste services may lead to causing visual disturbance, health hazards, and environmental degradation.
- Greening and Open Space Management: Restoration and rehabilitation of neglected open spaces within communities in order to improve the social well- being of communities and minimise environmental degradation.
- Working for Land: Ensures degraded ecosystems are restored to their formal or original state wherein they are able to maintain or support the natural species of that system.
- Working for the Coast: Aims to create and implement programmes to ensure sustainable and equitable maintenance of the coastal environments.
- People and Parks: Addresses issues at the interface between conservation and communities and promotes fair access and equitable sharing of benefits of natural resources.

During the 2016/2017 period Alien Plant Clearing was the most dominant EPIP with six projects implemented across the ZF Mgcawu District. Greening and Open Space Management, People and Parks and Infrastructure had one project (each) implemented within the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality. Data on employment opportunities created by the EIPs during the 2016/2017 financial year for the ZF Mgcawu District was not recorded. It should be noted that there may have been other environmental programmes funded by government agencies, the data provided here is limited to those programmes funded by DEA.

Challenges

- No EPIP programmes implemented in Kai! Garib, Kara Hails, Tsantsabane, Kheis and Kgatelopele Local Municipalities.
- Employment opportunities generated by the EPIP programmes not recorded.

Proposed Interventions

- Implementation of applicable EIPs across all the local municipalities in the District.
- Improved data recording, particularly in respect of employment opportunities created through EPIP programmes.

BIODIVERSITY- AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS

Rivers and Other Water Sources

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality falls within the Lower Orange Water Management Area. There are six main catchment areas namely, the Lower Orange, Klein-Boetsap, Upper Orange, Kuruman, Nossob and Molopo catchments. The District is characterised by rather dry lands, with the exception of the Orange River and its vicinity.

The northern region of the District is substantially drier than the southern regions. The Orange River is the largest river in the District and it is perennial. The Hartbees River is the second prominent perennial river within the District. There are a few dams that can be noted in the District. Numerous dry pans, such as the Hakskeenpan, Uitsakpan, Tuinspan and Soutpan, can be found in the western and southern areas of the ZF Mgcawu District.

Challenges

- Degradation of biomes as a result of over-grazing, alien invasive species and mining.
- Lack of a biodiversity plan that identifies protection and management objectives for the District.
- Most of the water in the area originates in up-stream catchment over which there is little local control.
- Negative yield of the Orange River within the District resulting from the high evaporation and evapotranspiration caused by the riparian vegetation along the reach of the river, which by far exceeds the run-off yield;

- Dependence of agriculture for irrigation on surface water, especially the Orange River.
- Insufficient measurement, monitoring and control of water used for irrigation, which is the largest water use sector in the water management area.
- Inefficient management of releases from Vanderkloof Dam and the lack of control structures to facilities this.

Proposed Interventions

- Better local control of water that originates in up-stream catchments needs to be negotiated with the relevant authorities.
- Development and implementation of Biodiversity Plan by the District.
- Dependence of agriculture on irrigation from the Orange River needs to be managed at a level that would be sustainable over the long term.
- Further development of activities that require that use of surface water should be limited to the extent that it is.
- Due to the limited economic opportunities in the area, available water resources should be allocated in a way that recognise the need for poverty relief and for the establishment of emerging irrigation farmers.
- Measurement, monitoring and control of water used for irrigation should be improved in order to provide better information for planning and management.
- Flood management measures should be implemented for the Orange River in co-operation with upstream water management.
- Water releases from the Vanderkloof Dam should be better managed and control systems that take the interests of all water into account should be established.

BIODIVERSITY – TERRESTRIAL

Protection Categories

The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) defines Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) as regions required to meet biodiversity targets for ecosystems, species and ecological processes, as identified in a systematic biodiversity plan. An ecosystem refers to all living things in an area and the way they affect each other and their environment. CBAs can be divided into two subcategories, namely Irreplaceable and Optimal.

Irreplaceable CBAs are areas considered critical for meeting biodiversity targets and thresholds and are required to ensure the persistence of viable populations of species and the functionality of ecosystems. CBA Optimal areas are more suitable for development negotiations as they have a lower irreplaceability value. The District comprises areas classified as CBA 2, which are ecosystems that are near natural.

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) are areas required to support and sustain the ecological functioning of CBAs. These are functional but are not necessarily pristine natural areas and cover a small portion of the District. The ZF Mgcawu District has areas comprising of ESAs within Kai! Garib Local Municipality.

A list of threatened terrestrial ecosystems was published in 2011 under the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004). The primary purpose of listing threatened ecosystems is to reduce the rate of listing threatened ecosystem and species extinction (SANBI, 2011). The majority of the District is classified as Least Threatened (99.5%) with only a small portion classified as Endangered (0.5%).

There are some protected areas within the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. These include the Kalahari Gemsbok Nature Reserve (94.6%) and the Augrabies Falls Nature Reserve (5.5%). The protected areas and nature reserves within the District collectively equates to 1,001,925ha of District municipal area.

Terrestrial vegetation

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality falls within the following biomes; savannah (57.07%) nama-karoo (39.79%), desert (0.09%), and succulent karoo (0.01%). Azonal Vegetation (1.81%) makes up the remaining vegetation type. Two endism centres are located within ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, namely the Gariep centre (western boundary) and the Griqualand West centre (eastern boundary) which is the largest endemism centre in the Northern Cape. Sensitive and habitat such as the Succulent Karoo Biome is particularly prone to degradation as a result of over-grazing, alien invasive species and mining.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Local government is mandated to provide waste management services. Waste management is the collection, transport, processing or disposal of water materials in an effort to reduce their effect on human health and the local environment. Waste management in South Africa is administrated by the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) (NEMWA). The management of waste in South Africa has been based on the principles of the waste management hierarchy as a recognised international model for the prioritisation of waste management options. It offers a holistic approach for waste avoidance, reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery, treatment, and safe disposal as a last resort.

Waste management is mostly controlled through municipal by-laws and every municipality is required in terms of the Municipal System Act to have an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP). The ZF Mgcawu District has an IWMP (2013) that needs to be reviewed and updated.

There are various waste handling facilities (disposal of waste, effluent waste or sewage treatment works and treatment of waste) within the District. There are areas classified as remediation and contaminated land within Tsantsabane Local Municipality.

The District currently provides refuse removal services for residents with approximately 67.6% of households receiving a weekly waste removal service.

There is a need for the development and upgrading of landfill sites within the District. Appropriate management practices will need to be developed to facilitate effective waste management within the District.

Challenges

- Lack of resources, especially financial and human resources causing inadequate waste management services in District.
- Lack of waste collection services in Dawid Kruiper and Kai! Garib Local Municipalities which will result in waste being dumped in unsuitable areas negatively impacting the environment.
- Inadequate infrastructural service provision in terms of waste management.
- Poor compliance of landfills with waste standards and legal requirements.

Proposed interventions

- Improved waste collection services in Dawid Kruiper and Kai! Garib Local Municipalities, including consideration of the need to develop waste transfer stations.
- Illegal dumping must be controlled through law enforcement in order to prevent negative impact on sensitive economic sectors such as tourism.
- Introduce awareness raising programmes around waste minimisation and recycling initiative.
- Establishment of a regional landfill site and hazardous waste services.
- Formalisation and development of waste recycling facilities across the local municipalities.

AIR QUALITY

Section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa states that everyone has a right to an environment that is not harmful to their health. Air quality is the composition of the air in terms of the pollution it contains, and can be classed into two types; indoor air quality and ambient (outdoor) air quality. The purpose of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004) (NEMAQA) is to protect the environment and improve air quality through the minimisation of air pollution. NEMAQA shifted the focus of air quality management from source-based control to receptor-based impact. To promote this Constitutional right, the NEMAQA provided the framework to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The NAAQS (GN 1209 of 2009) provides the emission limits for priority pollutants that include: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micron meters (PM₁₀), ozone (O₃), benzene (C₆H₆) and lead (Pb).

Regulations promulgated under NEMAQA provide a comprehensive list of activities that require licensing, due to their potential for negative impact on the environment and human health. Any activity identified as a Listed Activity is required to apply for an Atmospheric Emission License (AEL). Furthermore, each activity may subject to monitoring requirements.

The National Framework for Air Quality Management provides guidance for government to meet the requirements of Section 24 of the Bill of Rights. Section 15(1) of the NEMAQA, urges the Municipality to include an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) in its IDP. An AQMP is tool that a District and all stakeholders can use to promote sound air quality management practices within the District. It also provides a framework for the local municipalities and has the following objectives:

- Establish effective planning and management of air quality;
- To manage air quality that will promote human health and well-being;
- To encourage sustainable economic development;
- To allocate accountability to appropriate polluters; and
- To ensure effective communication and public participation

The District developed an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) to comply with NEMAQA. The District does have air Quality Officers (AQO) designated with the responsibility for air quality management. The air quality is considered good as there is very little air pollution (Municipality, 2013).

The greatest air pollution within the District is from burning vegetation resulting in smoke polluting the air (Municipality, 2013). There are 18 facilities that have been issued with AELs and 9 of these are in Tsantsabane, 5 are in Kgatelopele and 3 in Dawid kruiper. The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality is appointed the Atmospheric Emissions Licensing Authority responsible for the issuing of AELs within the District.

The Tsantsabane Local Municipality is an area of concern known for mining, farming and production of goods. The Kgatelopele Local Municipality, conducts business in mining, manufacturing and agriculture. Dawid Kruiper is the largest municipality within the District and is best known for agriculture, game farming, manufacturing and personal and business sectors.

Due to the mining, manufacturing and agricultural sectors within Kgatelopele and Tsantsabane Local Municipalities it is important to monitor air quality due to the prevalence of activities that generate emissions.

There are no Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AQMS) are located within the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality.

Pollutants from agricultural and mining activities are a source of pollution for the surrounding areas and may have an impact on the air quality. Prior to providing measures to manage the impact of pollutants on air quality, it is important to understand the types and concentrations of the pollutants. It is important to provide methods to mitigate the impacts pollutants have on air quality and the concentrations and types of pollutants in the air.

Challenges

- Inadequate implementation of the AQMP within the District.

- There is currently no coordinated ambient air quality monitoring network within the District.
- Poor control of emissions from and lack of compliance of mining and agricultural industries.
- Lack of financial resources to purchase equipment to support the District's responsibilities in respect of managing air quality.

Proposed Interventions

- Ensure the implementation of the AQMP and associated air quality management strategies.
- Development of regulatory infrastructure (monitoring stations).
- Appoint of additional AQO's within the District to ensure proper implementation of the AQMP's and that industries are adhering to management strategies and correct air quality levels.
- Promote awareness around the human health and ecological impacts regarding industry, mining, residential fuel burning, small boiler emissions and biomass burning.

CLIMATE RISK AND VULNERABILITY

Our climate is important because it determines both how and where we live and how we organise our societies and our economic activity. We refer to climate change when we are describing alterations to prevailing climatic condition, which persist for long periods (decades to millennia). Increasingly, the phrase "climate change" is used to refer to changes in global and regional climate in response to human influences.

Human activities result in emissions of four principal greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and the halocarbons. These gases accumulate in the atmosphere, causing concentrations to increase with time. Significant increases in all of these gases have occurred in the industrial era. The emission of these gases destroy ozone in the stratosphere. Ozone is a gas in the atmosphere that protects everything living on the earth from harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun.

The National Disaster Management Framework is direct way in which municipalities are empowered to act on climate change and already have existing institutional arrangements. Under this, the Municipal Disaster Management Centre must develop a progressive risk profile for the municipality and integrate this into the IDP process to enable disaster risk reduction. The broader mandate for local government to respond to climate change is rooted in South Africa's Constitution because many critical actions required for climate change responses fall within the responsibility of local government.

A Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan (2016) was developed through the local Government Climate Change Support Programme (LGCCS), a DEA initiative for the District. The following have been identified as high priority climate change indicators of high sensitivity and low adaptive capability within the District: agriculture; biodiversity and environment; human health and settlements and water.

Droughts

According to the National Disaster Management Centre (2013), the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality has a medium to high-risk vulnerability to drought. The northern and southern areas are more prone to drought in comparison to the local municipalities in the centre of the District.

Flooding

Due to the severe droughts and heavy rainfalls experienced in the District, flooding and erosion are regular occurrences. The 1:100year flood line zone is a high flood risk area and should be kept free of infrastructure and development. The impacts of storm events will particularly affect communities located in informal settlements, on flood plains and where there is poor drainage infrastructure. Comprehensive land use planning is needed to ensure sustainable urban development and mitigation of flood impact on communities.

Challenges

- Arid areas are known to be drought prone.
- Limited technical and financial resources already pose a challenge for current capacities to adapt to a changing climate.
- The periodic droughts hamper development of the rural areas and have a negative impact on the economy.
- Potential flooding of agricultural areas within flood line.

Proposed Interventions

Establish disaster management mechanisms and programmes in the District.

Develop relocation plans for agriculture within flood lines.

The need to implement efficient flood management measure in co-operation with upstream water management areas.

Climate change response planning and interventions, especially in relation to agriculture (including drought-resistant seed varieties), land management and human settlements that focus on a climate with less water and higher temperature.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

South Africa is mostly vulnerable to climate change because of its dependence on climate-sensitive economic sectors and fossil fuels. Climate mitigation measures are efforts put in place to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases. These include technological changes and substitutions that reduce resource inputs and emissions and enhance “sinks” of greenhouse gases.

Municipalities should implement responses to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions, but they also have a major role to play as an enabler of mitigation responses in the private sector. Through municipal by-laws and guidelines to enable small-scale embedded generation, municipalities can assist the residential sector and industry to lower its carbon footprint. The District can also play a major role in investigating and encouraging the development of renewable energy opportunities, which contributes to reducing the carbon footprint of the national electricity grid.

Due to the energy intensive nature of the South African economy, the mitigation of greenhouse gases is not easy or inexpensive. The Government must support and facilitate the mitigation plans of, in particular, the energy, transport and industrial sectors.

In many parts of South Africa, especially in the Northern Cape, variability in climatic conditions is already resulting in wide ranging impacts, specifically on water resources and agriculture. Water is a limiting resource for development in the Northern Cape and a change in water supply could have major implications in most sectors of the economy, especially in the agricultural sector. Factors include seasonal and inter-annual variations in rainfall, which are amplified by high run-off production and evaporation rates.

Due to the energy intensive nature of the South African economy, the mitigation of greenhouse gases is not easy or inexpensive. Climate change mitigation will become increasingly relevant and will affect human health, food security, natural resources, sea level rise and loss of coastal infrastructure. Climate change adaption strategies and projects have to become a priority to the District to minimise the risks of climate change. The District should implement strategies that will reduce the need for transport fuels, compact settlement planning, reduction in energy use and switch to renewable energy.

Challenges

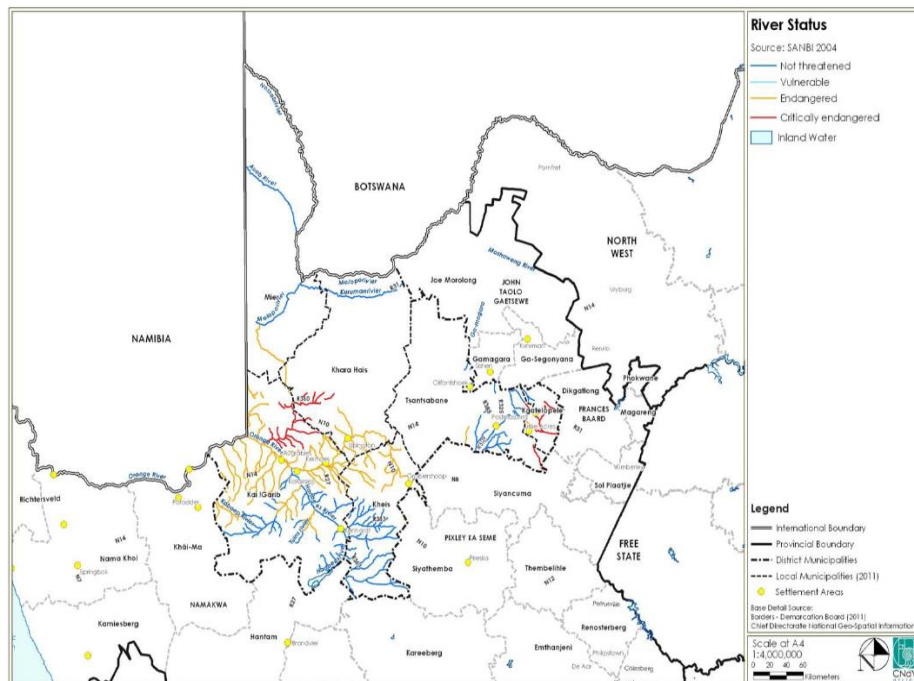
- Lack of integration of climate change into IDP and other sector plans.
- Inadequate waste disposal services leading to high levels of GHG emissions from waste burning.
- Lack of climate change awareness and skills to implement climate change mitigation measures.
- Lack of developed responses to reduce vulnerabilities, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, through initiatives related to energy efficiency and renewable energy use within the District.

Proposed Interventions

- Strict groundwater management systems should be put in place, with early warning mechanisms to report depleted groundwater reserves.
- Support initiatives, climate change and greenhouse gas projects and programs that promote reduction of energy consumption, reduction of greenhouse gases and promote renewable energy use.
- Environmental capacity building empowerment on climate change and greenhouse gases related issues.
- Training of staff about climate change implementation (including decision makers) to ensure they have the required knowledge and skills for effective application of the strategy.
- A climate change awareness programme should be developed that IS TARGETED at local government officials to equip them with the necessary tools to engage the issue and implement the strategies that are identified.

Water Resources

River Network



This map shows a network of rivers covering most of the western and eastern portions of the ZFM. The Kai! Garib and Kheis have the densest with Dawid Kruiper the most dispersed concentration of rivers in the ZFM. The three main rivers are the Orange, Hartbees and Molopo Rivers. The Orange River is under severe pressure from agriculture and the encroachment of alien vegetation. The other main rivers in the study area include: Kaboep; Tuins; Gamagara rivers. All rivers in the ZFM, except the Orange River, are non-perennial rivers. (EMF, n.d.) There are no significant dams on the Orange River in the ZFM. A number of containment

dams such as Boegoeberg (Groblershoop), Neusberg (Kakamas) and Rooiberg (Kenhardt) help to serve the agricultural areas.

Ground Water:

Underground water is not very commonly found in this area. Various farms in this area are uninhabitable because of the absence of good quality underground water. The underground water usually lies very deep beneath the surface and is often too brackish for use, even by animals. The water table becomes deeper the further you move from the river. The water levels of the underground water in many places often subside rapidly because of over-pumping, and rainfall is too low to refill the underground sources. Ground water utilisation constitutes the only water source for the majority of the rural areas in the ZFM. The ground water is mainly used for rural domestic water supplies, stock, watering and water supplies between towns. Due to the geological formations is a low most of the municipal area, the characteristics of the aquifer the generally unfavorable except for in the Western parts of the ZFM that underlain by dolomitic Karst aquifers. (EMF, n.d.) The Orange River tributaries are generally supplied by groundwater sources. This constitutes a very important source of water for the rural areas. More than 50% of the rural water supply is dependent on groundwater for domestic use. The significant amount of groundwater extracted near the Orange River is replenished by means of inducing charge from the river. The arid climate in the region and limited potential water resources will result in ground water to fully developed and utilised.

Surface Water (river):

The most important river in the region is the Orange River. Without this river very little development would be possible. The Orange River is perennial with a flow which varies between 50 and 1800 cubic meter per second (cum/s) depending on the season. The flow of the river is largely controlled by the releases of the dams upstream, like the Bloemhof, Gariep and Van der Kloofdams.

The Hartbees River runs past Kenhardt and flows into the Orange River. This is a river which only flows after heavy rainfall.

The Molopo River and its tributary, the Kuruman, which previously used to flow into the Orange River is situated in the north of the area. A sand dune cut the river off and it can no longer flow through. After a flood a large swamp forms near the junction of the two rivers. There are also other small rivers which only flow after heavy rains and are therefore rather inconsistent.

The quality of the water from the Orange River has systematically been degrading. Reasons for this are the increasing agricultural and industrial activities which are upstream from Upington, as well as the lessening of the inflow of high quality water from Lesotho. At present the analysis of the water is as follows:

- pH 7.5
- conductivity 34 ms/m
- total hardness (as CaCO₃) 152 mg/l
- Chlorides 120 mg/l

The quality of the water varies with the seasons, as well as depending on which river feeds the main inflow. If it is the Orange River, the turbidity, sand and salt content is usually high. If the inflow comes mainly from the Vaal River one finds a light nutrient content which leads to algae growth. The blue-green algae (nucro-systis) are typically found. The removal of large concentrations of both silt/sand and algae is problematic at times.

Dams:

Within the region there are no significant dams on the Orange River. There are however various containment dams from which water for irrigation or urban settlement is diverted through canals. Examples of these are Boegoeberg Dam near Groblershoop and the Neusberg Dam near Kakamas. The Rooiberg Dam at Kenhardt is fed by the Hartbees River and is sometimes empty because of the inconsistency of the river flow. In the north of the region is the Leeubos Dam in the Swartbees River.

Although the amount of silt in the Orange River has decreased since the construction of the Gariep Dam, the Boegoeberg Dam was already covered by silt before the building of the Gariep Dam.

Surface Water (rainfall):

Upington, situated in the centre of the region, has an average annual rainfall of 189mm, which falls mainly between September and March. The average annual evaporation is 3400 mm pa. The quality of the rain water is good since there is no significant air pollution in the area which could result in acid rain.

Vegetation

As a result of the low rainfall, the area has a unique vegetation since two field types are found in the area, i.e. the Orange River scattered field and the Kalahari-Dune field, with a large bio-diversity of plants and animal species, which are endemic to the respective field types.

Furthermore, an interesting blend of hydrous and drought resistant plant species appears, due to the Orange River flowing through a semi-arid area. In this way contrasts in plant life occur, e.g. Wild Olive and River Willow, versus Aloe, Quiver and Camel Thorn Tree.

The northern part of the area consists of Bushveld while the southern parts have Karoo type vegetation, which could be described as desert-like. The Kenhardt areas' vegetation is also a Karoo type vegetation with various types of succulents. Various Quiver Trees are also found in the area.

Vegetation Status

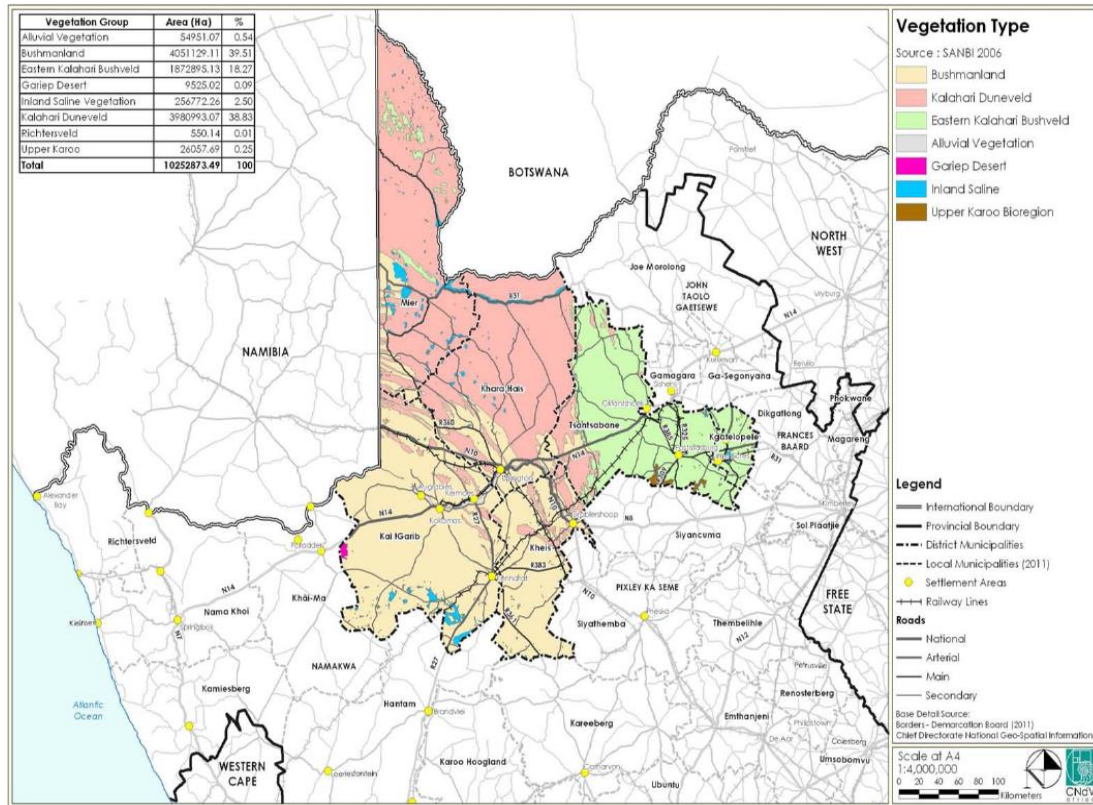
SANBI's classification of the vegetation status of the entire ZFM as Least Threatened suggests there is little that threatens the ecosystem's integrity. The area along the N10 and N14, which coincides with Orange River, is classified as Endangered. Notwithstanding the Least Threatened status, the poor status of the rivers, namely, either Critically Endangered or Endangered suggest there are problems in the catchments. The EMF records a

number of alien species that occur, Table 3.2.5.1, and species that might occur, Table 3.2.5.2, in the ZFM. These include the following (EMF, n.d.):

Vegetation Types

The different biomes and respective different vegetation types under these biomes are shown below: (EMF, n.d.)

- Savanna Biome
- Ghaap Plateau Vaalbosveld
- Gordonia Duneveld
- Gordonia Kameeldoring Bushveld
- Gordonia Plains Shrubland
- Kathu Bushveld
- Koranna-Langeberg Mountain Bushveld
- Kuruman Mountain Bushveld
- Kuruman Thornveld
- Molopo Bushveld
- Nossob Bushveld
- Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld
- Postmasburg Thornveld
- Auob Duneveld
- Nama-Karoo Biome
- Blouputs Karroid Thornveld
- Bushmanland Arid Grassland
- Bushmanland Basin Shrubland
- Bushmanland Sandy Grassland
- Kalahari Karroid Scrubland
- Lower Gripe Broken Veld
- Northern Upper Karoo
- Atonal / Wetland Biome
- Bushmanland Vloere (salt pans)
- Southern Kalahari Mekgacha
- Southern Kalahari Salt Pans
- Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation
- Desert Biome
- Bushmanland Inselberg Shrubland



ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture

The economic characteristics of a region are of utmost importance for any future planning. Before the present situation, with regard to aspects such as the nature and extent of economic activities in the region is not established, it is impossible to plan for the future of the region.

Agriculture comprises grape production, which is mainly exported to Europe, owing to peculiar grapes that are ripe and ready for export before the grapes of other countries can reach these markets, as well as livestock and game farming.

Agriculture has undergone extensive restructuring since the opening up of the South African economy and substantial growth took place between 1998 and 2002. This growth was however impacted due to mounting pressures from market competition and legislative changes.

Agricultural Enterprises

The Orange River over area delivers a major part is that South Africa's table grape production. The Orange River Producers Alliance is a table grape industry that is renowned in as supplier of fresh table grapes to Europe with an output of more than 20 million cartons. (OABS, 2012)

More than 90% of Africa's total dried vine fruit arm production is produced through 1250 sultana grape growers in the Northern Cape who produced more than 50,000 tons in 2010. The sultanas produced here comprise more than 80% of that which is exported primarily to Europe and other eastern countries. (OABS, 2012)

SAD Vine Fruit Pty (Ltd) is located in Upington and owns the largest dried vine fruit processing and packaging plant in South Africa, employing more than 350 persons. It has intakes at Groblershoop, Mylpaal, Louisvleweg, Keimoes, Kakamas and Vredendal. (OABS, 2012)

The Orange River Wine Cellars Co-op, also based in Upington, is the second largest winemaking cooperative in the world and has wine cellars are at Groblershoop, Grootdrink, Upington, Keimoes and Kakamas. This co-op has more than 740 members who produce wine grapes and 445 farmers who produce grape juice. (OABS, 2012)

Livestock Farming

Livestock farming occurs mainly on large farms where farming is extensive. The larger majority of these farms are privately owned.

In the jurisdiction of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality there are approximately 1600 farm land units, which belong to 890 owners. Because of the difference in the carrying capacity of the field, there are fairly large differences in the sizes of the farms. The carrying capacity of the field in this area can differ considerably between (for instance) a 10ha stock unit and 65ha stock unit further westwards.

The central parts of the region consist mainly of semi-desert areas and are therefore, with a few exceptions, mainly suitable for extensive livestock farming.

Lastly, it should be mentioned that a large variety of game can be found on both private and conservation areas in the Region, forming an important base for the well-established game industry in the region. More than 1000 game farmers have been registered with the Department of Nature Conservation which is also an indication of the extent of the industry in the region.

Irrigation Farming

Although the largest part of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipal Area is taken up by extensive livestock farming, there is also limited intensive irrigation farming in the surroundings of Byna-Bo and Schuitdrift (Southern Farms).

The area referred to above is known worldwide for its table grapes, which are usually the first to reach the markets in Europe and other international countries. This is a very intensive industry and it contributes greatly to the economy of the region. agriculture is still the major industry in the district, contributing to job creation and economic growth.

Tourism & Heritage in the district

The tourism industry plays a key role in the South African economy, both from its contribution to GDP and from its contribution to employment and tourism is dependent on both domestic and foreign visitors both in the sense of domestic to the ZFM and Northern Cape and also in the sense of national as well as international visitors. Tourism is one of the most important economic sectors in the Northern Cape as well as within the ZF Mgcawu District Municipal boundaries. The industry is noted as the fastest growing component of the economy.

National Parks and Reserves:

The world famous Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park is found in this region. This tourist destination attracts thousands of tourists to the region on an annual basis and has thus a very positive influence on the smaller local tourist enterprises in the area. About 13km outside of Upington is the Spitskop Nature Reserve, which is managed by the //Dawid Kruiper Municipality. Although this reserve does not fall specifically under the ZFM management, it plays a role in the tourism industry of the region. The Augrabies National Park which, like Spitskop, is not managed by ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, but which has an important influence on tourism in the region.

Eco-adventures and Safaris:

Experienced local guides offer adventures in this region. There are various opportunities for 4x4 enthusiasts. At Riemvasmaak eco-tourism already forms an important source of income. The potential of the region is far greater than its present utilisation. With innovative ideas and a good marketing strategy the potential income can be increased (ZFM IDP 2012– 2017). There are excellent development possibilities in the central part of the area where there are hot water springs in breath-taking natural surroundings. An overnight facility with chalets and camping sites with ablution blocks has been established at these hot water springs.

Minerals and mining in the district

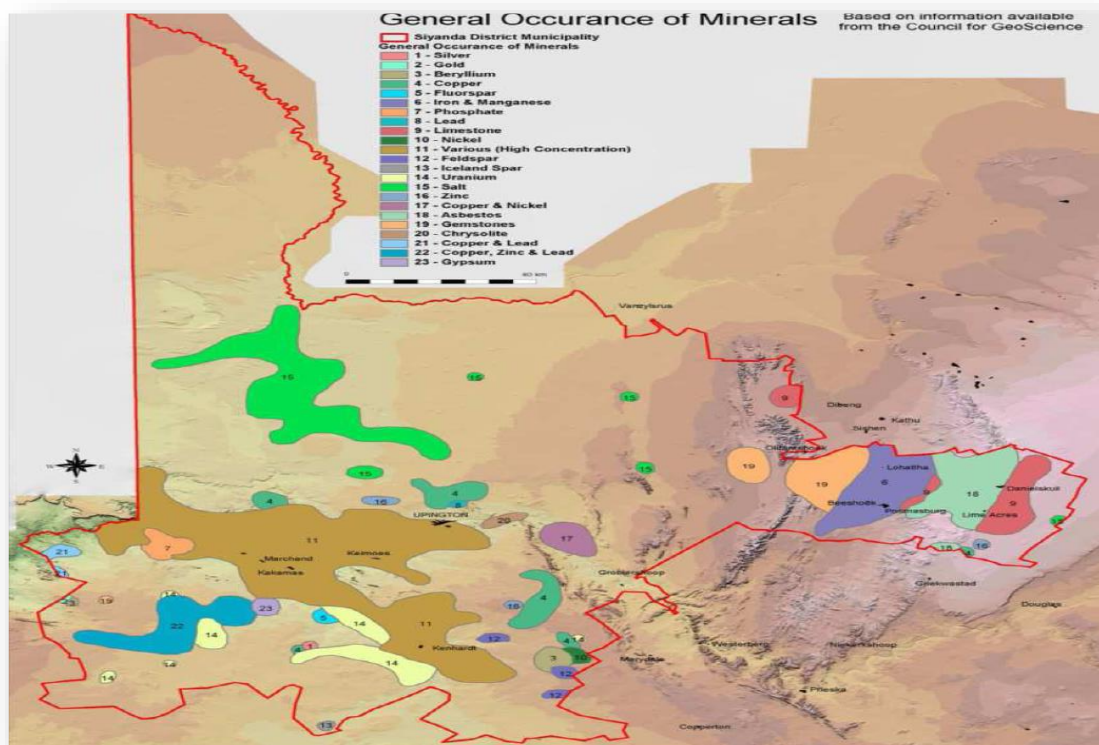
ZF Mgcawu District Municipality accounts for about 30% of the Northern Cape economy. ZF Mgcawu's economy is largely dominated by mining and agriculture.

As far as can be established, no economically viable mineral resources have been found in the Area, except for recent findings in the Rietfontein (Dawid KruiperMunicipality) area. There are however small pockets of various minerals. The largest are copper and zinc of Areachap north of Upington. Various small concentrations of calcite, lead, fluorspar, barite, wolfram and amethyst have been mapped but not really at a notable scale.

At the moment salt is being mined at two pans, namely Groot Witpan, 95 km northwest of Upington and at Witpan, 115km northwest of Upington. South of the above-mentioned pans are two smaller pans which were mined in the past, Klein Witpan and Lankpan. A third non-productive pan, which was mined in the past, is Soutpan, which lays 3,5km Southwest of Askham.

If one takes into account that there is a total of 110 Saltpans in the interior (69 coastal saltpans, as well as sea salt plants where salt is produced), the importance of the two pans north of Upington is clear. It might seem as if South Africa has inexhaustible reserves because of the great number of pans, but available information indicates that the production at most pans are small and uncertain. Climatic factors are very important. During the rainy season it is virtually impossible to produce salt and some pans have to stop production for years after a good rainy season.

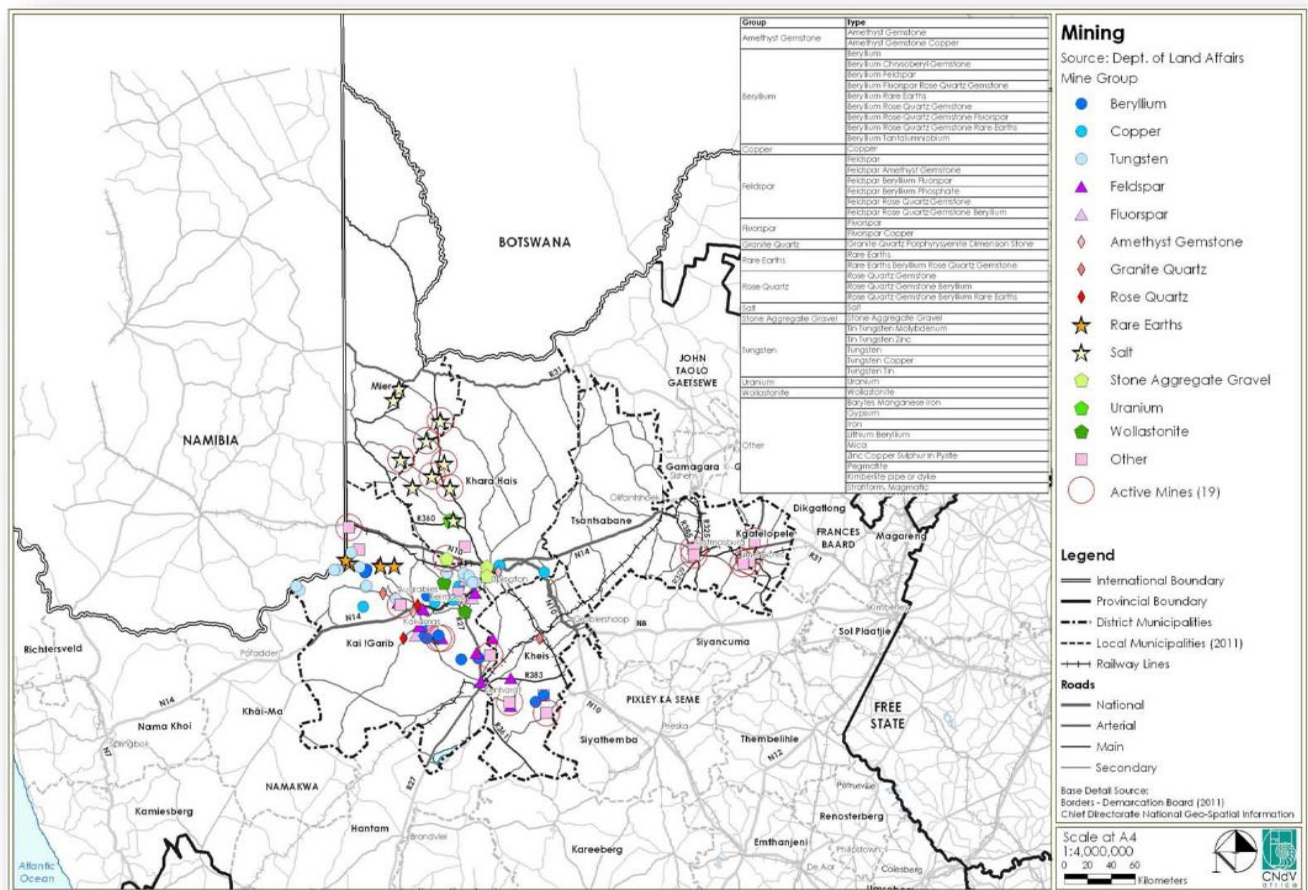
Mining activity occurs in the local municipalities of Tsantsabane and Kgatelopele, where manganese, diamonds and the raw materials (ash) for producing cement are found.



Mining

Figure above shows the distribution of mining activities within the Municipality. Mining is one of the major sectors in the ZFM and is found in all municipalities. The greatest concentration is in the western municipalities although Lime Acres, Danielskuil and Postmasburg (Beeshoek) are also renowned mining areas. Copper and Tungsten are of the more prevalent minerals being mined in the ZFM. Lime Acres is a mining town in the Kgatelopele Municipality. The three major mines in this area include PPC, Idwala and

- Limestone and Asbestos– Lime Acres and Postmasburg;
- Salt – Dawid Kruiper Municipality;
- Copper, Zinc and Lead – in Kai! Garib, south west of Kakamas;
- Iron and Manganese – around Beeshoek and up to Sishen (outside the ZFM);
- Gemstones- around Olifantshoek (outside the ZFM);
- Copper and Nickel – north-west of Groblershoop
- Lead and Copper – Upington; and
- Uranium – west of Kenhardt.



ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

The public participation process in the District Municipality, contributing to the Analysis Phase, depended on the participation of the Local Municipalities. This is recognized in the *Process Plan* of each Local Municipality, which decided on its own process and where necessary the District Municipality provided assistance.

In general, the participation process in all the Local Municipalities depended a lot on the ward councilors. The councilors had regular meetings in their constituencies reporting on the process and also getting inputs from the Community. All the Representative Forum meetings were open to the general public and people wishing to participate could do so.

In the light of the above, it is clear that the Municipality recognizes the importance of participation in planning processes and will continue to improve its efforts allowing the communities to participate in local governance.

However, it must be noted that in improving Council Administration, the following Committees were suggested to also ensure that the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality conforms to the National KPA's:

1. **Financial Viability (Mayoral Committee)**
2. **Institutional Development**
3. **Service Delivery**
4. **Local Economic Development**
5. **Good Governance and Public Participation**

Chapter 4: Priority Issues

For the purposes of this IDP review document, the initial needs and priorities of each of the Local Municipalities, as well as those of the District Municipality, were reviewed, scrutinized and amended in order to enhance alignment, and strategic planning.

4.2. Kgatelopele Municipality: Priority Issues

The following issues are the top 10 priority issues of Kgatelopele Local Municipality for the 2024/2025 financial year:

Idp22/23	Ward 1:	Ward 1
	1. Youth employment/employment of local people.	
	2. Land for housing, churches, farming and services land	
	3. Health services improvement, 24-hour services, ambulance, mobile clinic	

	4. Multipurpose centre including wi-fi, library, media centre, netball/baseball, swimming pool and meeting hall 5. Outdoor gym park for socializing 6. Portable skills programme 7. Tertiary institution in Kgatelopele 8. Student assist programme 9. Asbestos roofing 10. Safety and security 11. Fencing of graveyard 12. Vehicle test centre 13. Speed humps 14. SMME development 15. Paving of streets	
IDP24/25	Ward 2. 1. Youth Employment/Employment of local people. 2. Land for housing, churches, farming and services land 3. High mast lights in landbou erwe 4. Asbestos Roofing 5. Water taps 6. Electricity 7. Paving of streets 8. Illegal dumping/signs	Ward 2

	9. Community hall	
IDP24/25	Ward 3 1. Youth Employment/Employment of local people 2. Land for housing, churches, farming and services land 3. Public lights around town 4. Testing traffic centre 5. Paving of streets 6. Dumping Signs 7. Health services improvement, 24-hour services, ambulance, mobile clinic 8. Renovate caravan park	Ward 3
IDP24/25	Ward 4 1. Youth Unemployment/Employment of local people 2. Land for housing, churches, farming and services land 4. Toilets, water, electricity and high mast light for informal settlement	Ward 4

	5. Health services improvement, 24-hour services, ambulance, mobile clinic 6. Multipurpose centre including wi-fi, library, media centre, netball/baseball, swimming pool and meeting hall 7. Fencing and toilet at the grave yard 8. Street Names 9. Post office 10. Paving and Speedhumps 11. Streets are inaccessible due to stormwater 12. Removal of waste trash	
IDP24/25	Ward 5 1. Unemployment 2. Health services improvement, 24-hour services, ambulance, mobile clinic 3. Need for bursaries to pursue tertiary education and Learner ships 4. Land for housing, churches, farming and services land 5. Gravel Road to paved 6. Skills Development center	Ward 5
IDP24/25	Ward 6 1. Youth Unemployment/Employment of local people 2. Land for housing, churches, farming and services land 3. Health services improvement, 24-hour services, ambulance, mobile clinic 4. Electricity and Toilets for informal settlers 5. High mast light at the informal settlement	Ward 6

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | 6. Skills Development Center. | |
| | 7. Network is weak | |
| | 8. Community Hall | |
| | 9. Fencing oxidation pond | |

1. GENERAL CHALLENGES

- (a) Despite notices being put up in advance, radio broadcast and loud hailing being done, there is minimum attendance at the meetings.
- (b) Our community members cannot differentiate between a general community meeting which should be held on a monthly basis and the IDP/Budget community engagements which are held on a bi-annual basis. Due to the non-sitting of monthly general meetings, IDP/Budget community engagements usually turn into complaint sessions.

4.3. Kai Garib Municipality Priority Issues:

Ward 1	• Water Supply • Land Development: Vegetable Gardens • Upgrading of Local Clinic • Sanitation and Sewerage • Upgrading of Sportsgrounds • Alcohol and drug abuse • High Mass Lightning • Upgrading of Internal Roads • Housing
Ward 2	• Fencing of Hall and Cemetery • Youth development centre

	• Erection of Library • Agriculture and commonage management • Business development • Upgrading of Sports Facilities • Job Creation • Housing • Water Supply • Electricity • Sanitation/ sewerage
Ward 3 & 4	• Upgrading of Internal Roads • Internal Water network: Hash Valley • Sanitation • Housing • Upgrading of Sportsground • Development of Kakamas Hostel: Offices etc. • Community Hall • High Mass Lightning • Job Creation
Ward 5	• Housing • Water supply: Green Fields • Sanitation/ Sewerage • Job Creation • Upgrading of cemetery • Upgrading of community hall and sport facility • High Mast Lighting • Upgrading of Clinic • Upgrading of Internal Roads • Commonage
Ward 6	• Town Establishment: Noodkamp

	• Upgrading of Internal Roads • Upgrading of Sportsgrounds • Erection of Community Hall • Housing • High Mass Lightning • Upgrading of Internal water network • Job Creation • Upgrading of landfill sites
Ward 7	• Town Establishment; Loxtonvale • High Mass Lightning; Loxtonvale • Water Supply • Electricity • Job creation • Youth Development • Sanitation and Sewerage • Erection of a Sport Facility • Erection of Library and Internet Facility • Erection of a Clinic: Loxtonvale
Ward 8	• Housing • Sanitation, Sewerage • High Mast Lighting Soverby: Bo Kroek, Onder Kroek • High Mass Lightning in Skaap Eiland, Ribbok Eiland and Pietsmal Eiland • Upgrading of sport facility in Vyboseiland • Upgrading of sports facility in Soverby • Electricity • Erection of Library in Plangeni • Upgrading of the connectors bridge between Bloemsmond and Blauwskop

Ward 9	• Youth, women Development • Electricity • Agriculture and commonage • Banking facility • Upgrading of healthcare • Housing • Cleaning projects • Water supply • Sanitation and sewerage • Road development • High mast lighting • Upgrading of sports facility • Awareness campaigns on stray dogs, as well as fines.
Ward 10	• Upgrading road from Riemvasmaak to Vredesvallei • Upgrading of the road between Riemvasmaak and Cillie • Upgrading of internal water network in Riemvasmaak: Tente Dorp • Upgrading sports facility • Housing • Health Services • Upgrading of Library, Cemetery, Landfill Sites • Land Development • Electricity • Sanitation and sewerage
Interest Groups	• Waste Removal • Water supply • Sanitation and sewerage • Internal road development • Crime and vandalism

	• Electricity • Upgrading of existing infrastructure • Upgrading of sports facilities
--	---

TSANTSABANE MUNICIPALITY PRIORITY ISSUES

WATER

- Shortage of water tankers – Mountain View, Greenfield, Postdene shanties, Stasie.
- Areas without water infrastructure - Mountain View, Greenfield, Postdene shanties
- Postdene low pressure areas – Kolomela and Beeshoek development affected pressure in Postdene. The current water supply was not designed to include the additional development. – The two mines-initiated project of Improvement of Postdene water to increasing the supply with the municipality
- Stasie – the area is affected due to low pressure and high demand from Newtown reservoir.
- Jenn Haven – The supply is affected by illegal connections from the new shanties. - Business Plan is submitted for approval under WSIG
- Groenwater - Business plan is submitted for water improvement project
- Skyfontein 2- Business plan is submitted for water improvement project
- Skyfontein 3 – Water project is under construction to improve the water
- Asbestos pipe in town – The project was costed R96 million for the replacement process however no funding is approved.
- Availability of water -

SANITATION

- The current WWTW is overloaded - New WWTW – The project is at the procurement stage
- Sewer network is overloaded
- Illegal connections – Due to influx, most existing houses are illegally connecting to the infrastructure.
- Pump stations - Theft and Vandalism on the components.
- Temporary toilets structure to new areas like Mountain View areas and Greenfields.
- Groenwater – there is a need to do an oxidation pond and reticulation network
- Dedicated security on the facilities (PS and WWTW)

ELECTRICAL

- Electrical network is overloaded, and Eskom is refusing to increase the capacity
- Dilapidated infrastructure, old poles

- Streetlights need to be replaced and due to budget constraints nothing is happening
- Stasie infrastructure need to be upgraded as it is old.
- Shortage of material and working tools

ROADS AND STORMWATER

- Gravel roads need to be graded and due to shortage of resources nothing is happening
- Most of the tar roads infrastructure need rehabilitation and due to shortage of cold mix asphalt, potholes are developing and damaging the sub-base layers.
- Re-gravelling of new developing settlement like mountain view and Greenfields areas.
- Skeyfontein road and bridges are in the bad state and need to be attended to
- Stormwater challenge, most of the roads are badly affected by stormwater (disaster report).
- Roads & Stormwater Master Plan

BUILDING CONTROL

- Illegal buildings without permission
- Shortage of personnel – 1 Building Inspector appointed
- By-laws enforcement – no enforcement is in place

4.5 //Dawid Kruiper Municipality: Priority Issues

(attached as Annexure)

4.6 Kheis Municipality: Community Priority Issues

WARD 1 – WEGDRAAI

PR NUMBER	PRIORITY ISSUE
PR1	WATER
PR2	ELECTRICITY
PR3	HOUSING
PR4	SANITATION
PR5	REFUSE REMOVAL

PR6	RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PR7	JOB CREATION

WARD 2 – GROOTDRINK

PR NUMBER	PRIORITY ISSUE
PR1	WATER
PR2	SANITATION
PR3	HOUSING
PR4	ELECTRICITY
PR5	REFUSE REMOVAL
PR6	RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PR7	JOB CREATION

WARD 3 – STERNHAM

PR NUMBER	PRIORITY ISSUE
PR1	WATER
PR2	SANITATION
PR3	ELECTRICITY
PR4	HOUSING
PR5	ROADS & STORMWATER
PR6	REFUSE REMOVAL
PR7	JOB CREATION
PR8	WOMAN & DISABLED
PR9	HIV AIDS AWARENESS

WARD 4 – BOEGOEBERG / DUINEVELDT

PR NUMBER	PRIORITY ISSUE
PR1	HOUSING
PR2	WATER
PR3	SANITATION
PR4	ELECTRICITY
PR5	ROADS & STORMWATER
PR6	REFUSE REMOVAL
PR7	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
PR8	WOMAN & DISABLED
PR9	HIV AIDS AWARENESS

WARD 5 – TOPLINE / GARIEP

PR NUMBER	PRIORITY ISSUE
PR1	WATER
PR2	ELECTRICITY
PR3	HOUSING
PR4	SANITATION
PR5	REFUSE REMOVAL
PR6	JOB CREATION
PR7	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

WARD 6 – Groblershoop / Opwag

PR NUMBER	PRIORITY ISSUE
PR1	WATER
PR2	ELECTRICITY
PR3	HOUSING
PR4	SANITATION
PR5	REFUSE REMOVAL
PR6	JOB CREATION
PR7	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

KPA	REQUESTS	WARD
KPA 1: Basic Service Delivery	Problems with high mass lights, community fear for safety as all the lights doesn't work.	All wards
	New residential erven/plots not available	All wards
	All roads must be finished in all towns.	All wards
	Request for halls and community centres focussed on the construction/upgrading of new halls and community centres.	3
	Housing requests include the request for RDP houses and houses in general.	All wards
	Electricity for new extensions in all towns	All wards
	The COGHSTA house's sanitation is a problem as the toilette facilities does not work at all	All wards
	Town be kept clean and neat at all times, to have a better outlook	All wards
	Ensuring proper lighting be placed on the N10 to ensure safety	All wards
	Current and new establishment of sport fields	All wards
	Ensuring all informal settlement areas be equipped with basic services	All wards
	Multi-Purpose Centres in all towns	All wards
	Implementation of Advanced Waste Management Systems that reflect community values around waste minimisation.	All wards
	Recovery, re-use and recycling of waste is maximised. The volume of waste disposed to landfill is minimised. Life spans of landfill sites are extended.	All wards
KPA 2: Local Economic Development	Unemployment is still high in the community	All wards
	Not enough skills development, especially for the youth.	All wards
	Municipality to provide a Training Centre for youth development	All wards
	People to be encouraged to work, hence the high unemployment rate	All wards
	High unemployment in the community (ABET Centre and skills development programs for the youth)	All wards
KPA3: Municipal Financial Viability and Transformati on	Re-look the tariffs on the current budget	All wards
	The community to be involved in the drafting of the tariff list	
	Needs to budget for repairs and maintenance of sports facilities, community halls etc.	All wards
	The timeously distribution of printed municipal accounts	All wards

	Old debt to be written off	All wards
KPA4: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development	ECD Centres in community need it to be reconstructed	All wards
	More attention and improvement be given to the Tourism Sector	All wards
	The construction of a mobile Police station as crime is a problem in the area	All wards
	Law enforcement be strengthened in all towns. Poor safety measures at schools.	All wards
	New Medical centres for Gariep & Opwag	1,3,4
	Current medical facility in Wegdraai be upgraded, as it is not on standard	2
	Current clinic in Boegoeberg need to be finished	4
	Health services is poor especially towards the elderly as the clinic is far and there is no patient transport available, no doctor or nurse available after hours and also poor ambulance services.	3
	Municipality to avail land for the erection and building of pre-school facilities	1,2,4
	Municipality to provide a Training Centre for youth development	1,2,4
	The avail of a plot to build a place for the old people	2
	The eradication of parks in all communities	1,2,3,4
	No fencing for the unused dumping site	3
	The removal of stray animals on the national roads (safety hazard)	1,2,3,4
• KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation	The ward councilor to engage with the community regularly	4
	Council to interact with the communities regularly for feedback	1,2,3,4
		3

CHAPTER 5: Local Municipality Projects 2025/2026 (*Attached as Annexure A*)

CHAPTER 6: SUPPORT PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES TO CATEGORY B MUNICIPALITIES (*see attached Annexure B*)

SUPPORT PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES TO CATEGORY B MUNICIPALITIES

SCOPE OF SUPPORT

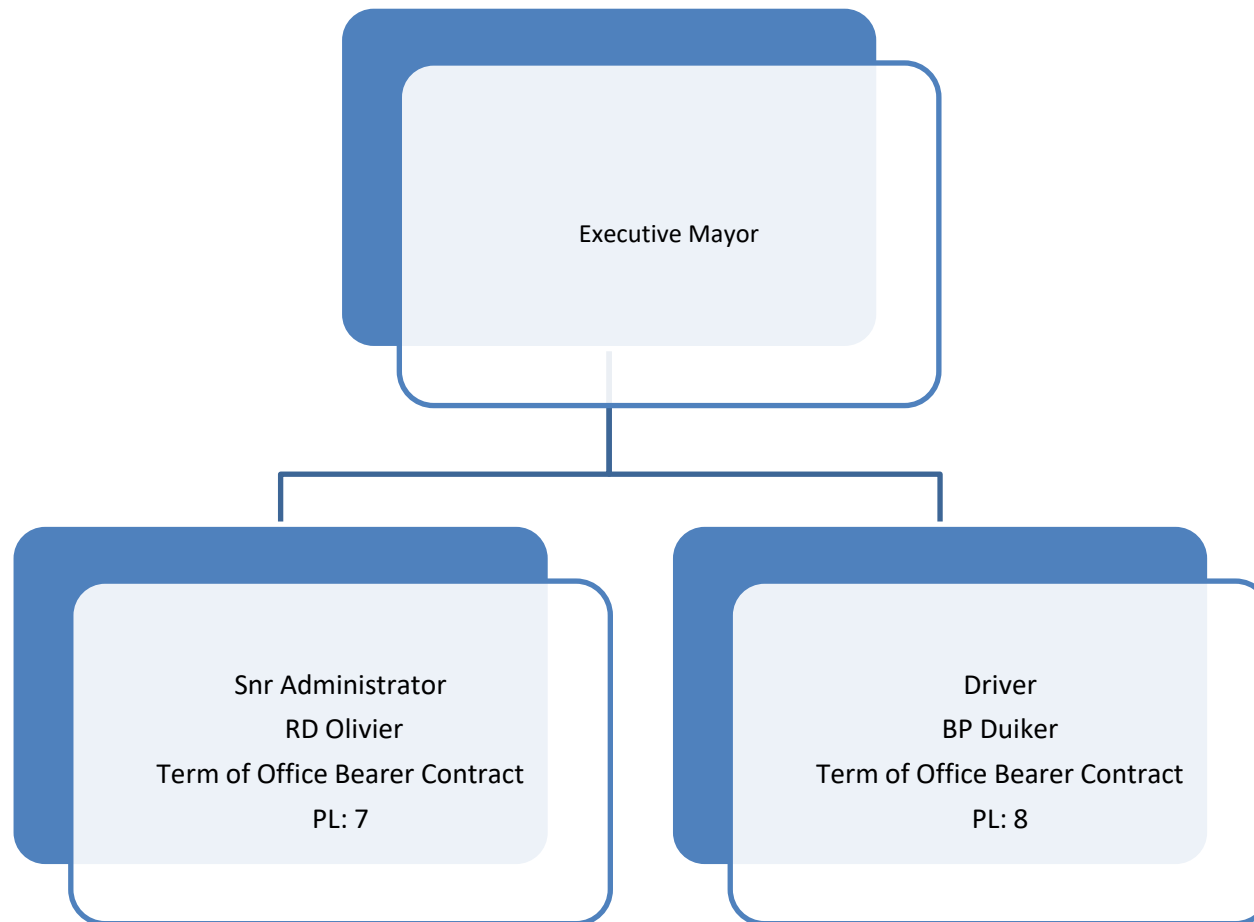
Mandatory Support:

- Disaster management and fire services
- Project management
- Environmental Health
- Housing
- SPLUM

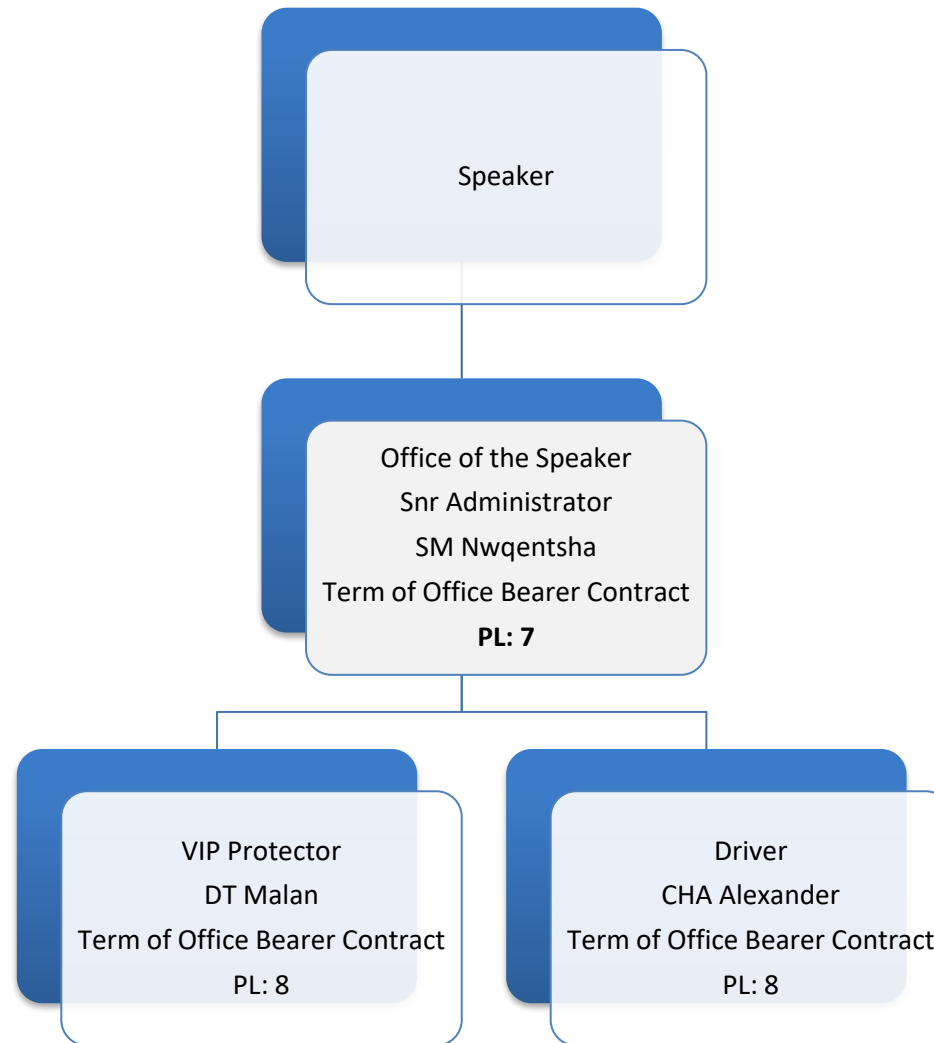
CHAPTER 7: ORGANOGRAM

Executive & Council

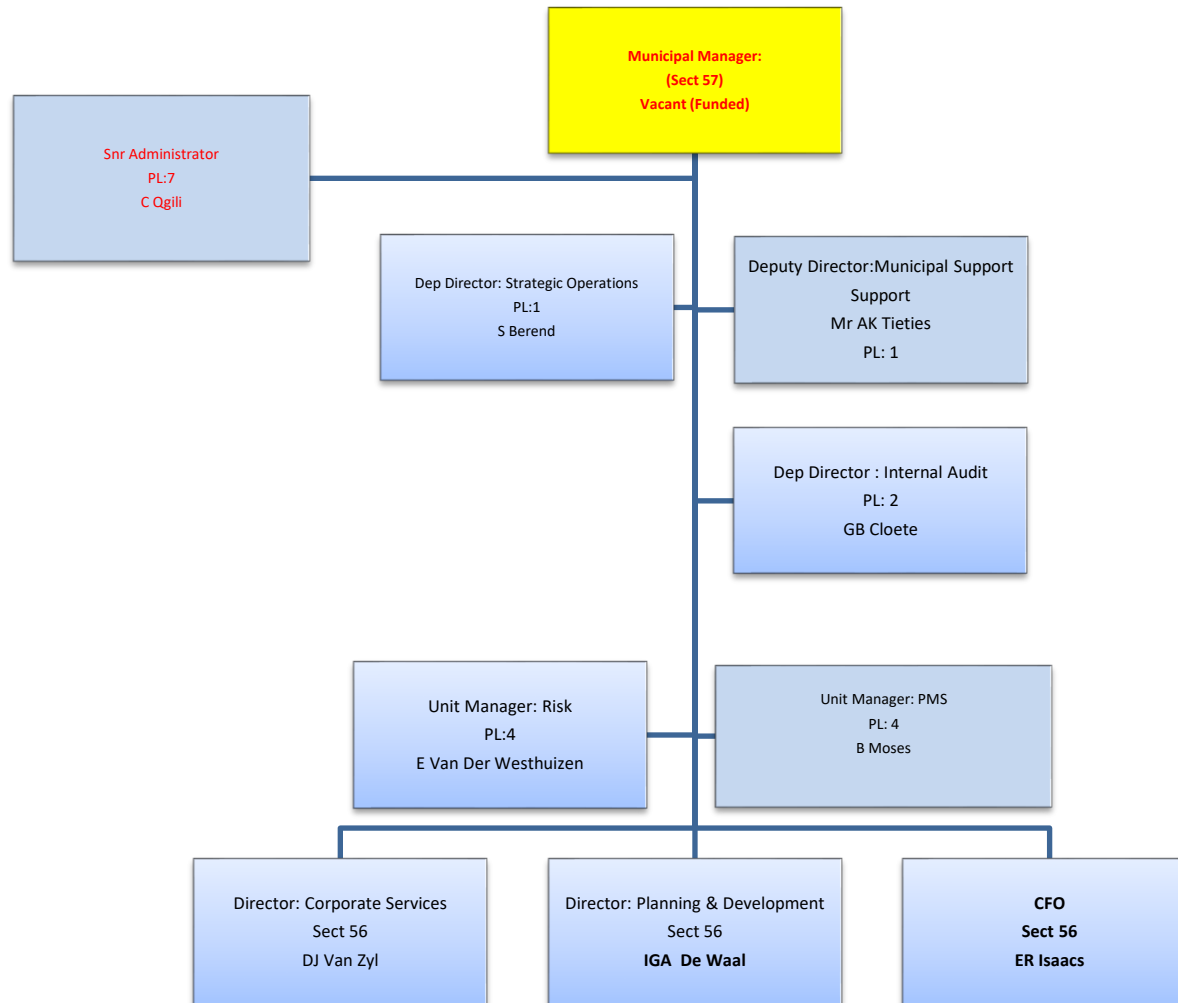
Office of The Executive Mayor (Term of Office Bearer)



Office of The Speaker (Term of Office Bearer)



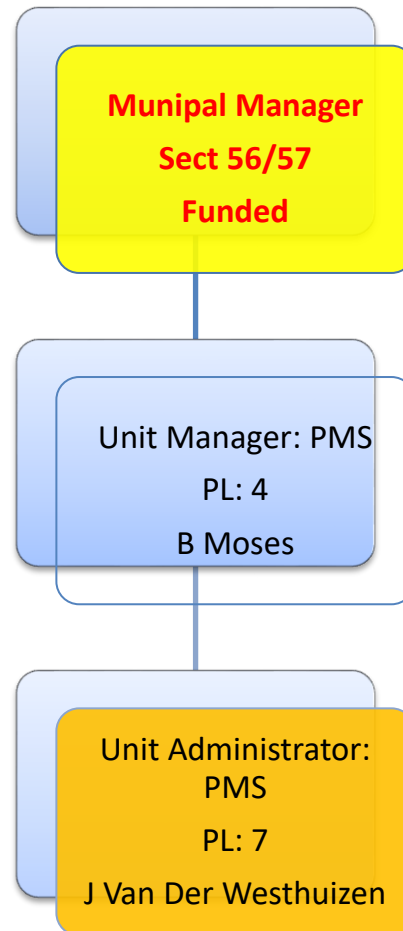
Executive & Council



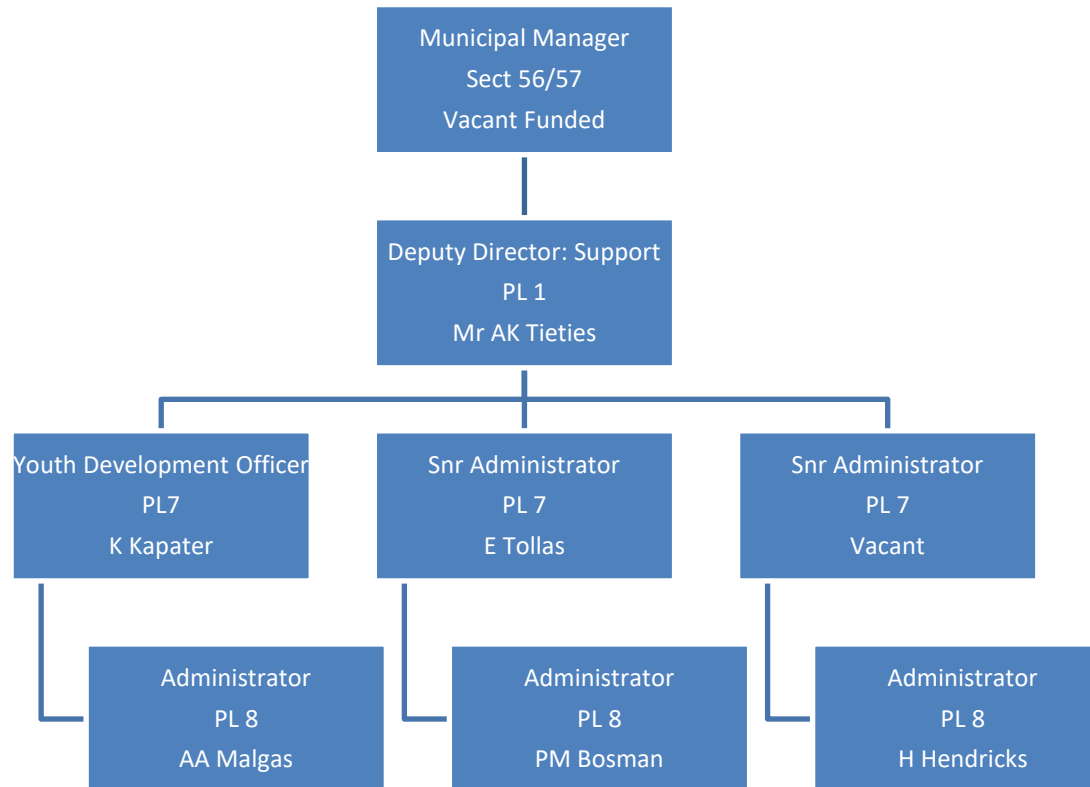
Strategic Operations



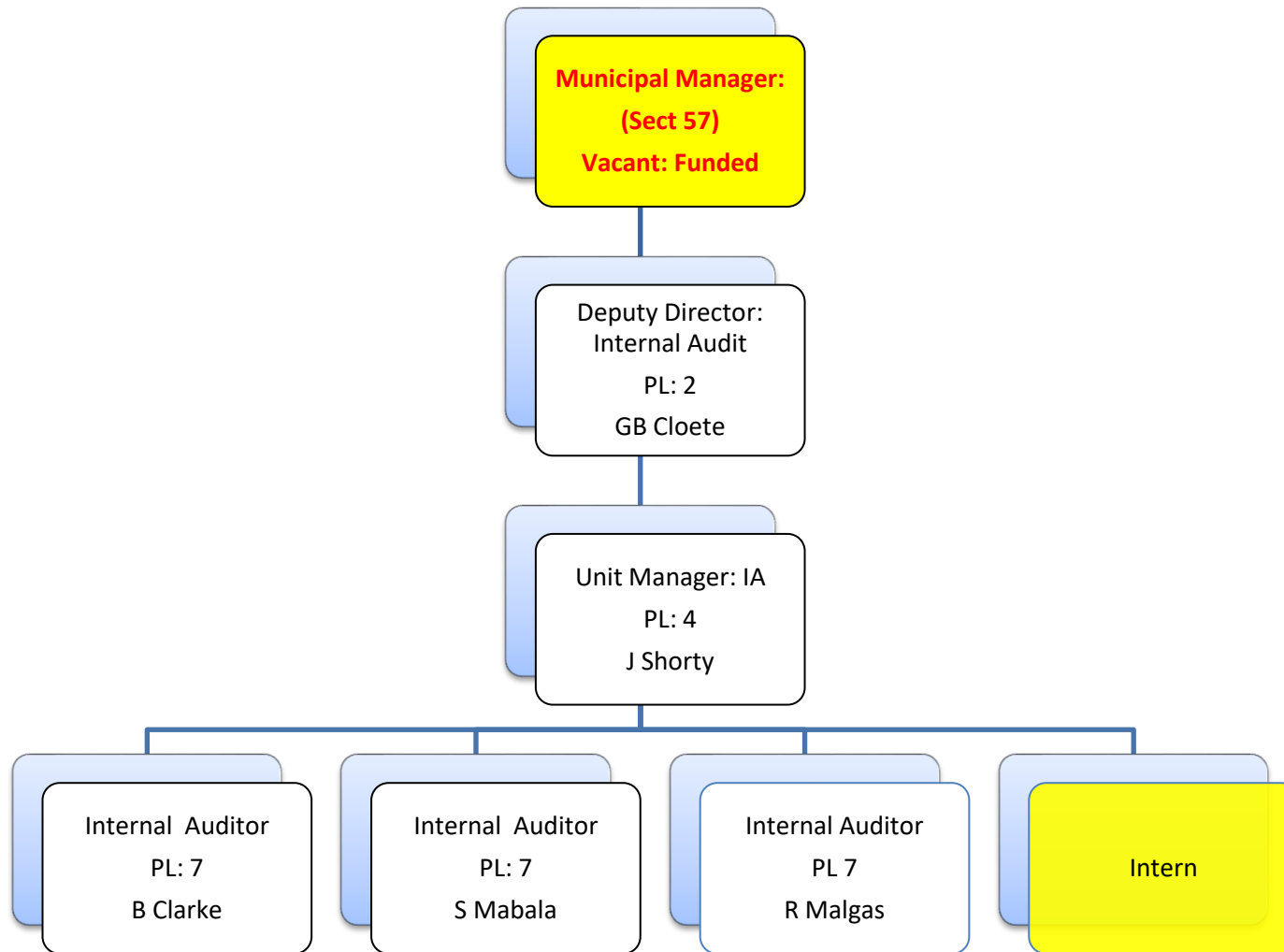
Performance Management



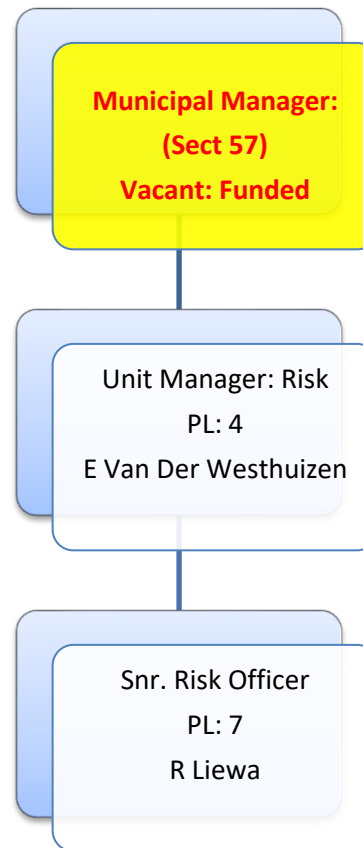
Municipal Support Department



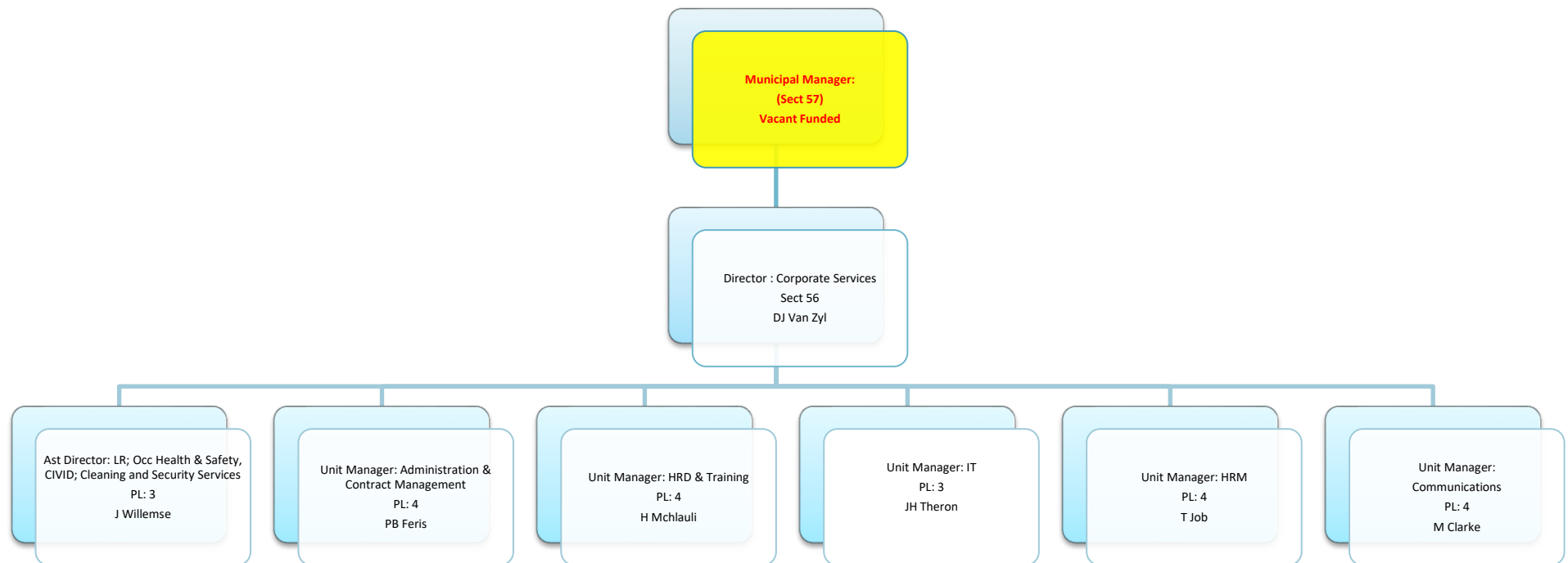
Internal Audit



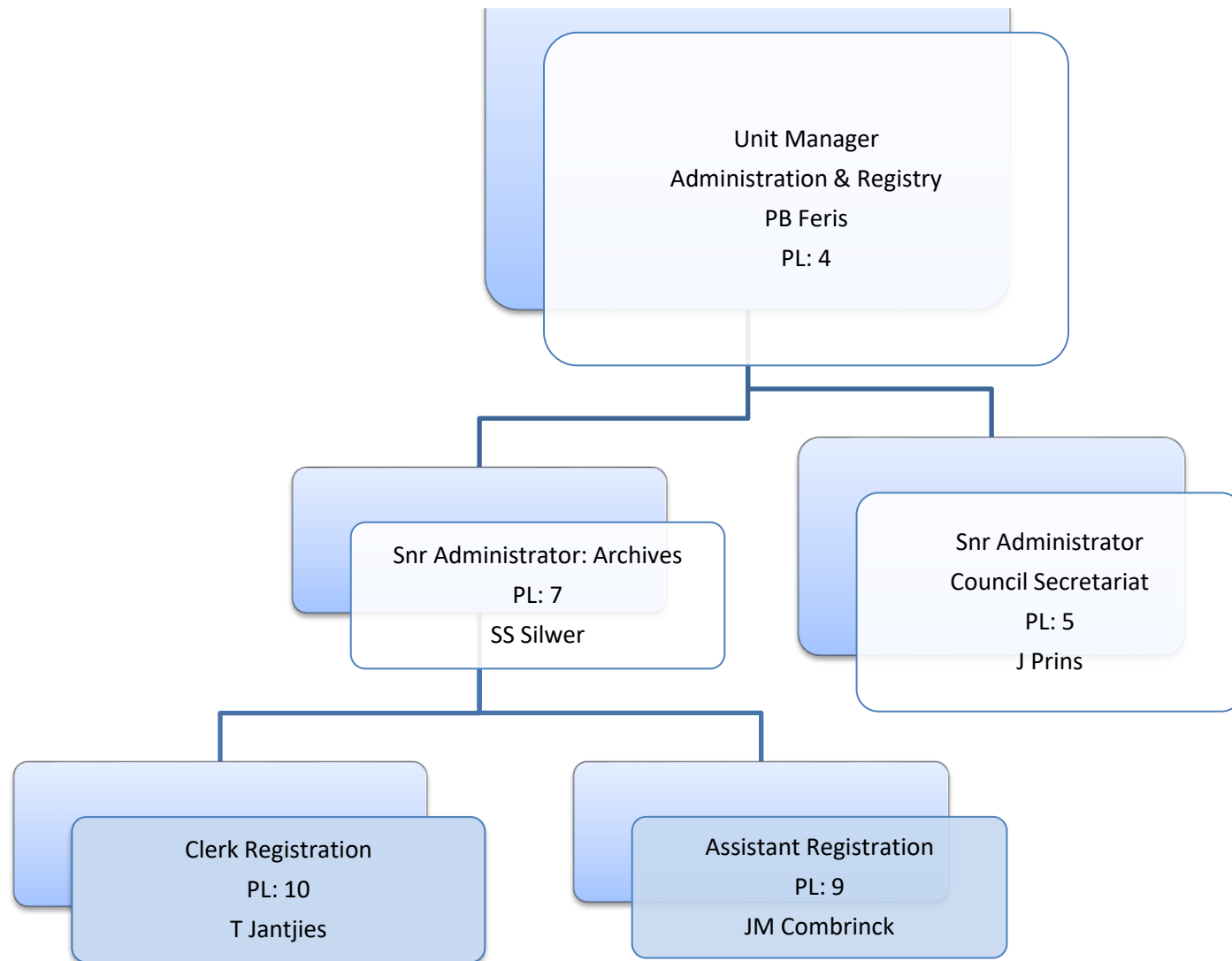
Risk Management



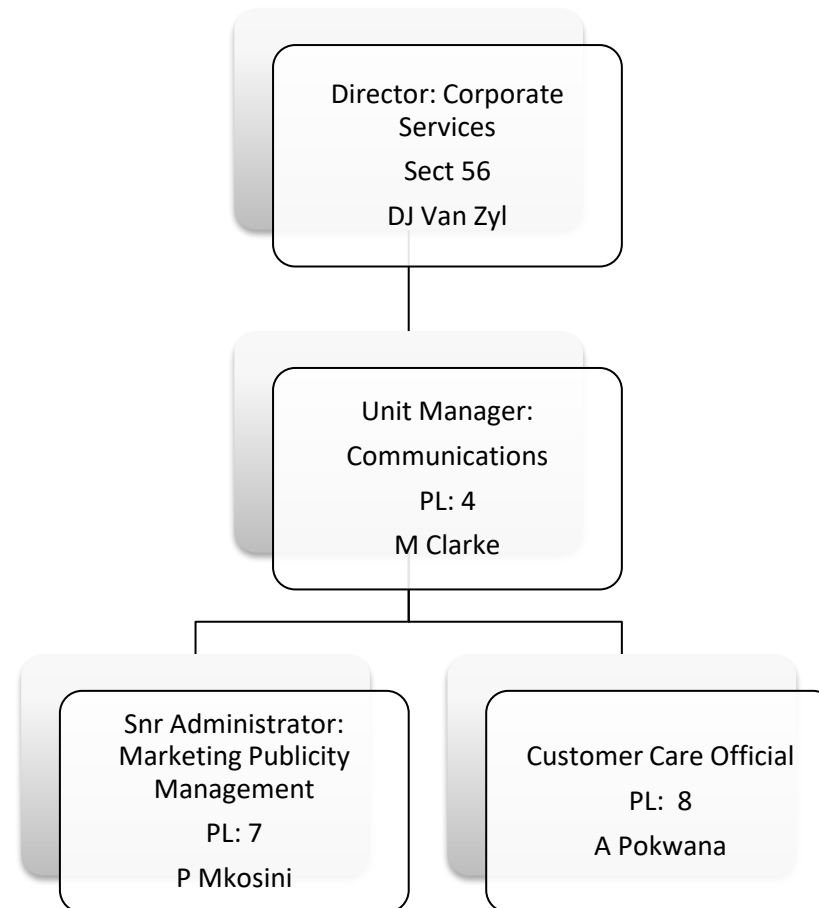
Corporate Services



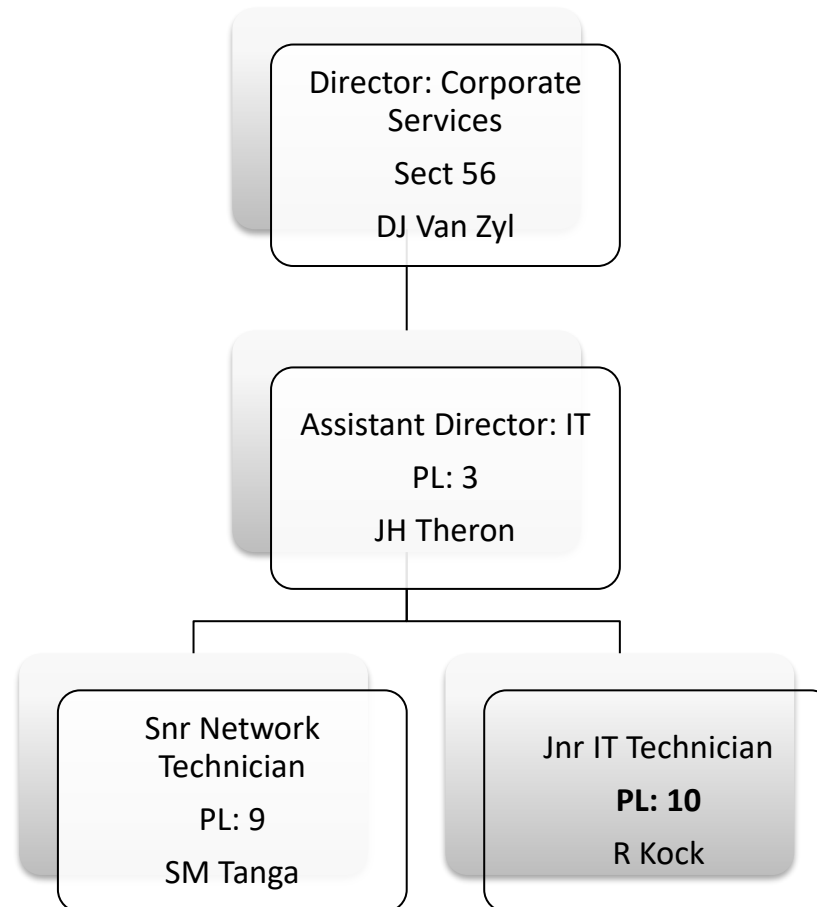
ADMINISTRATION



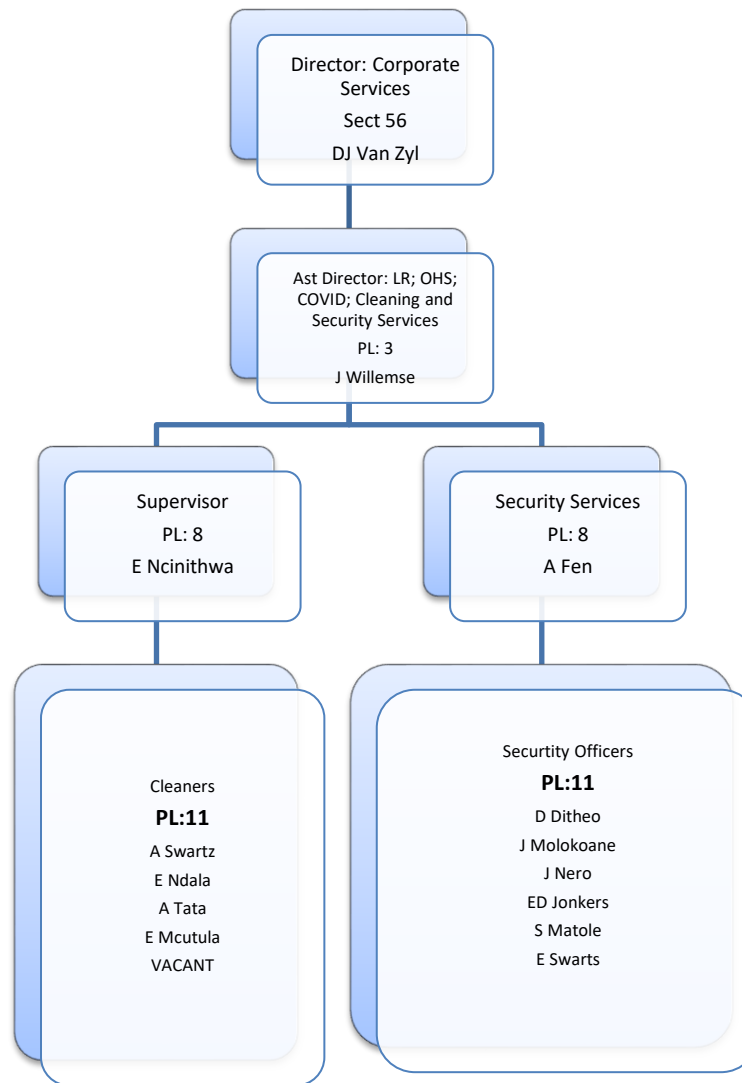
COMMUNICATIONS



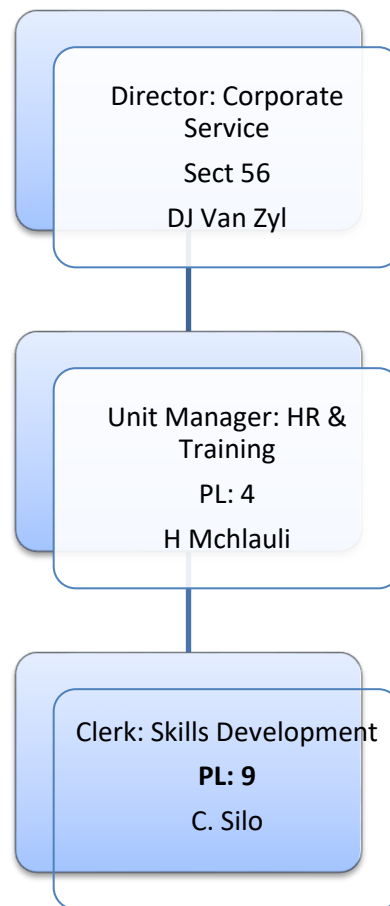
IT



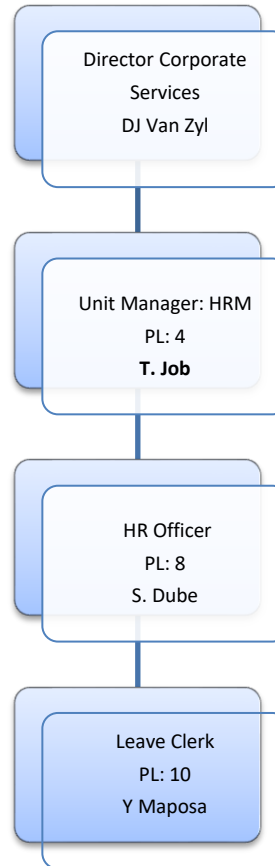
LR; OHS, Cleaning and Security Services



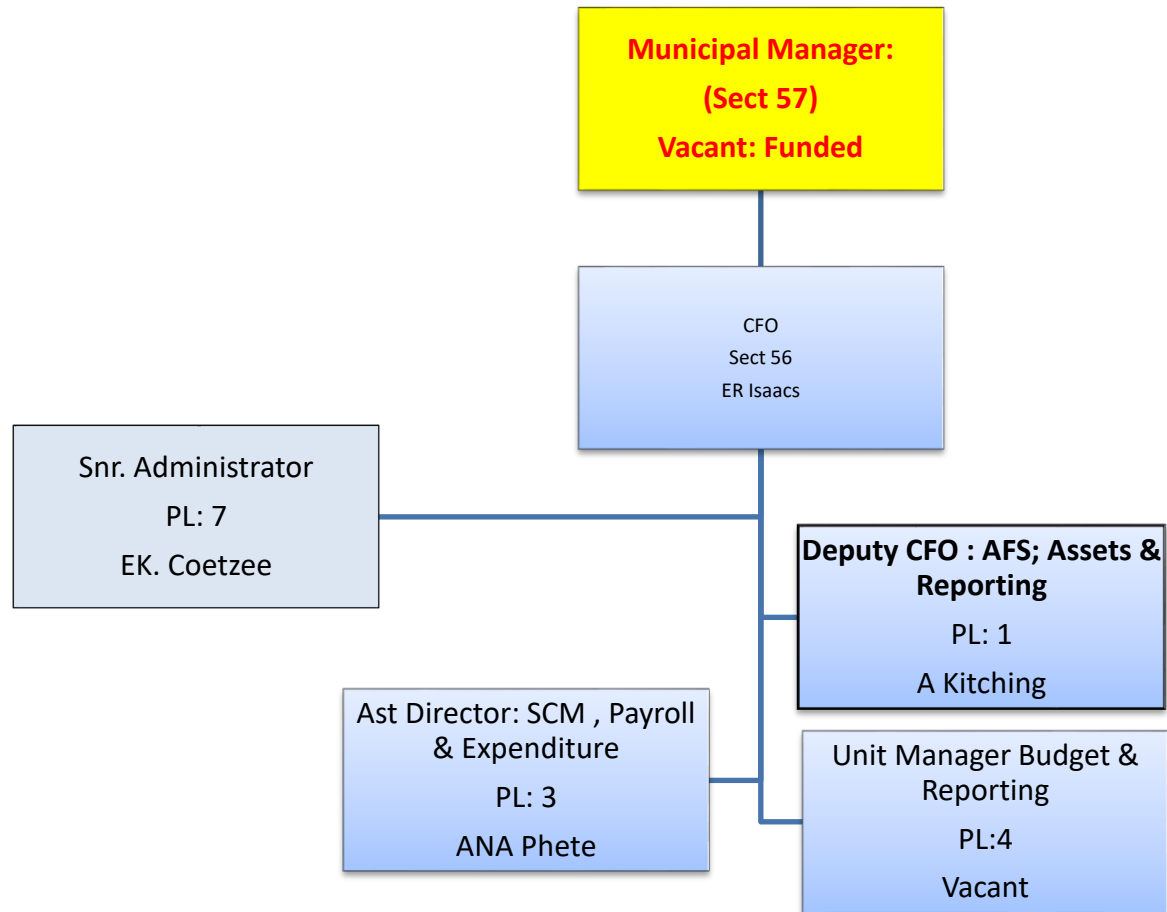
Human Resource Development & Training



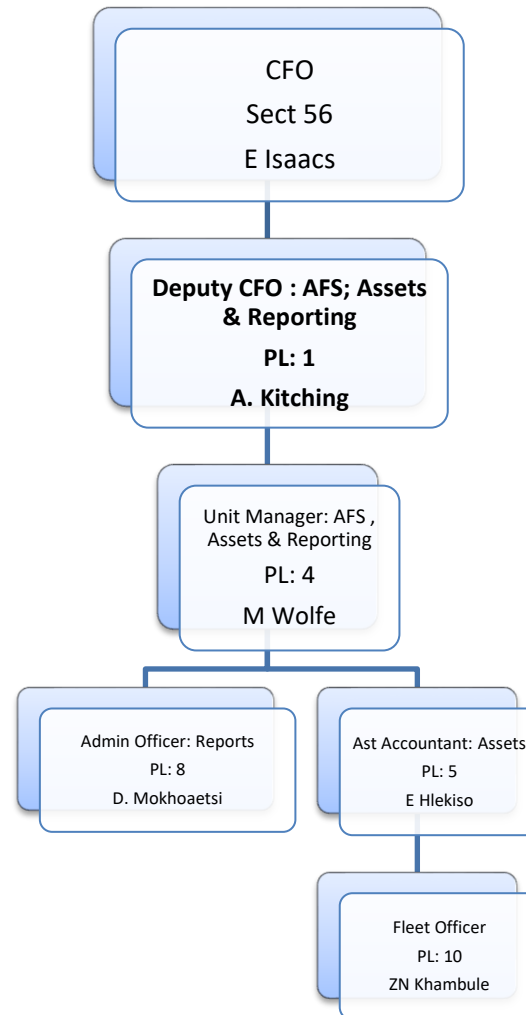
HRM Unit



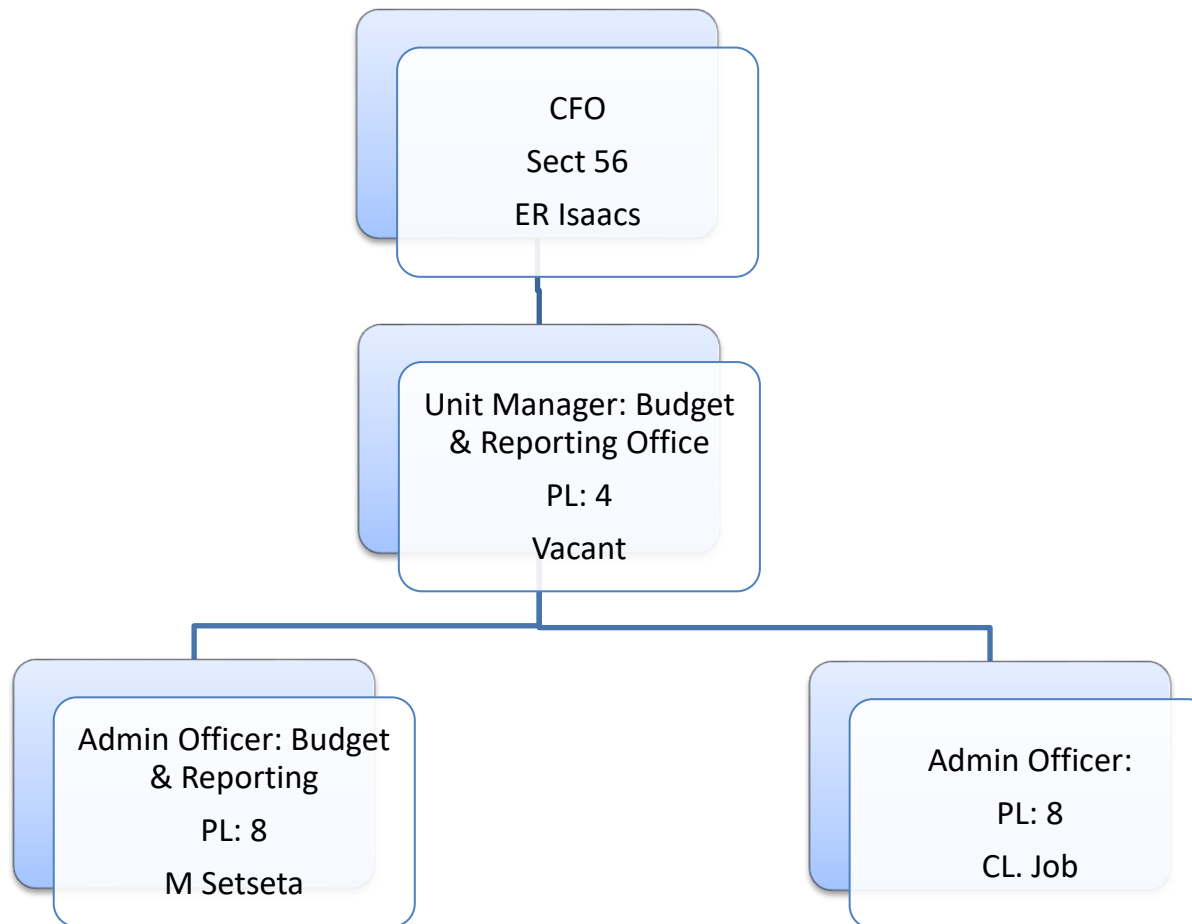
Financial Services



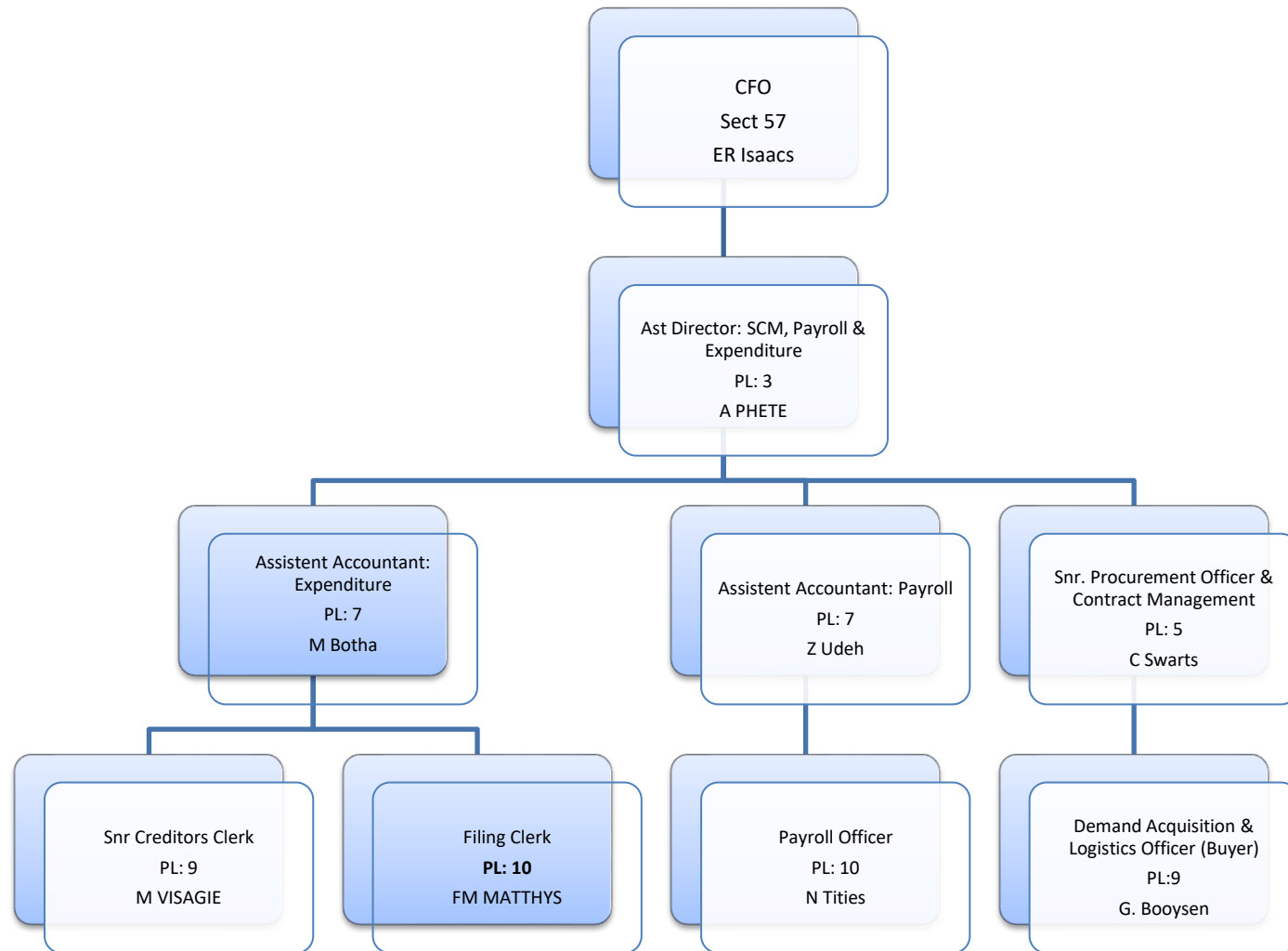
AFS & Reporting



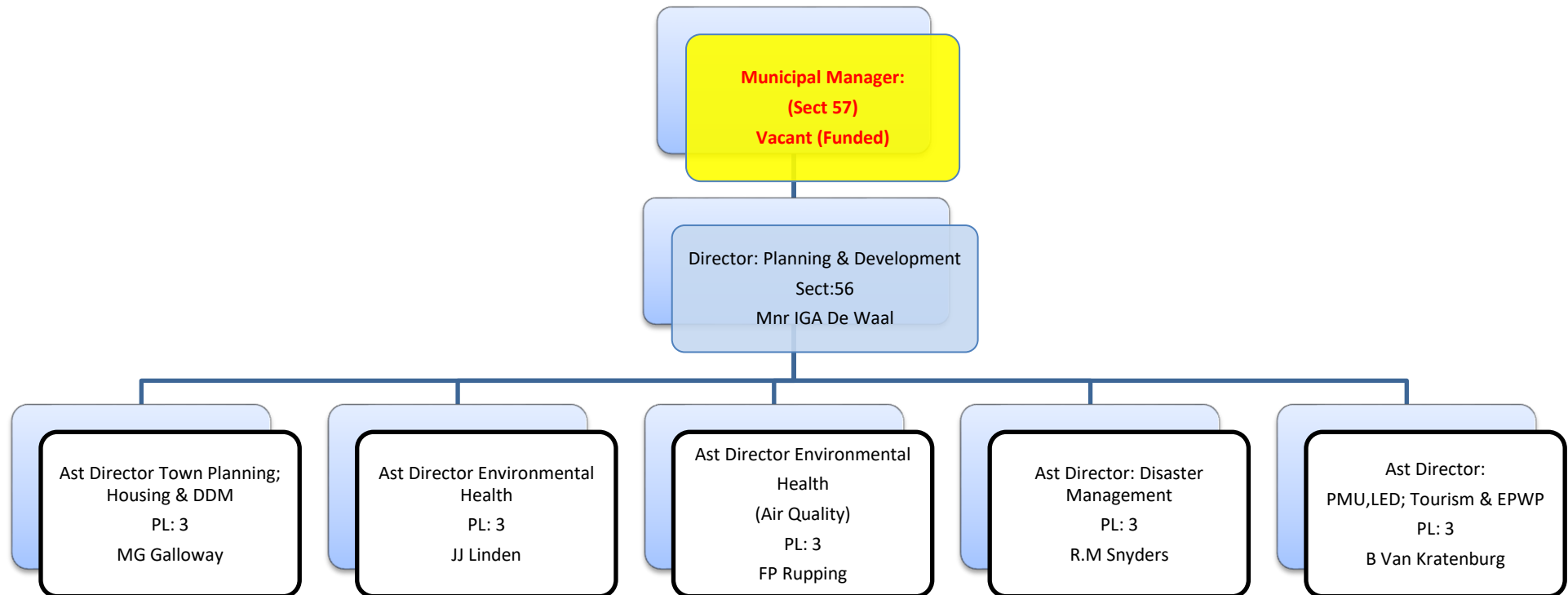
Budget & Reporting



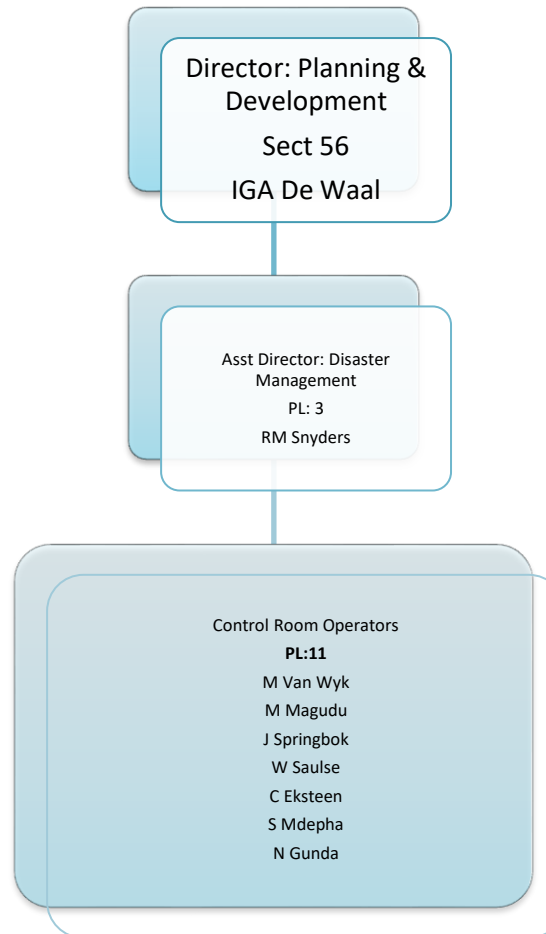
Supply Chain Management, Contract Management; Expenditure & Payroll



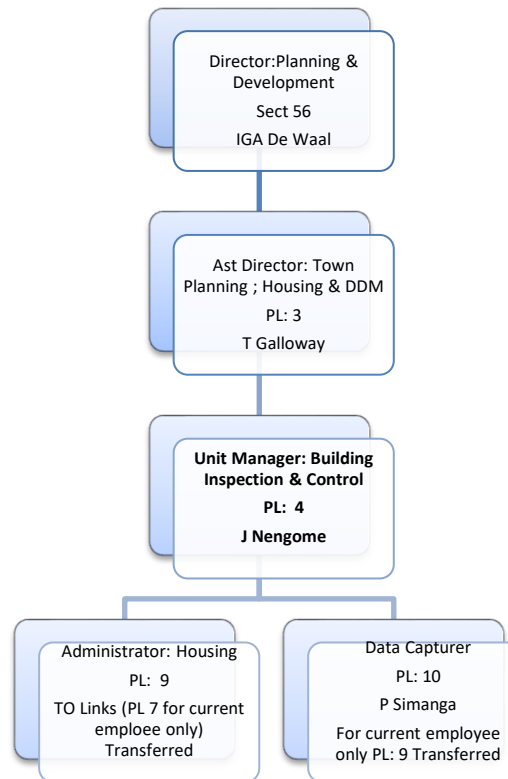
Planning & Development Department



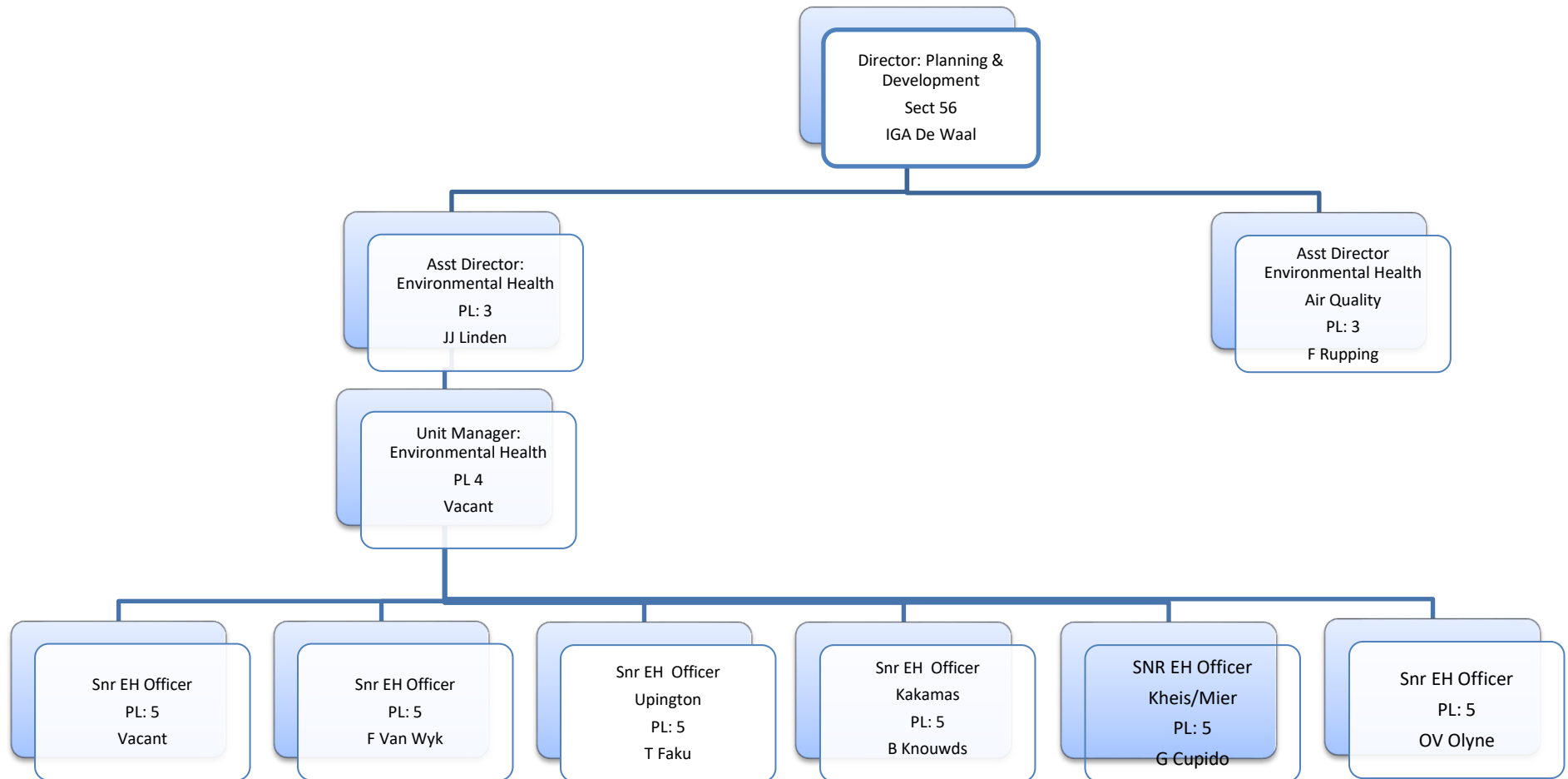
Disaster Management & Support



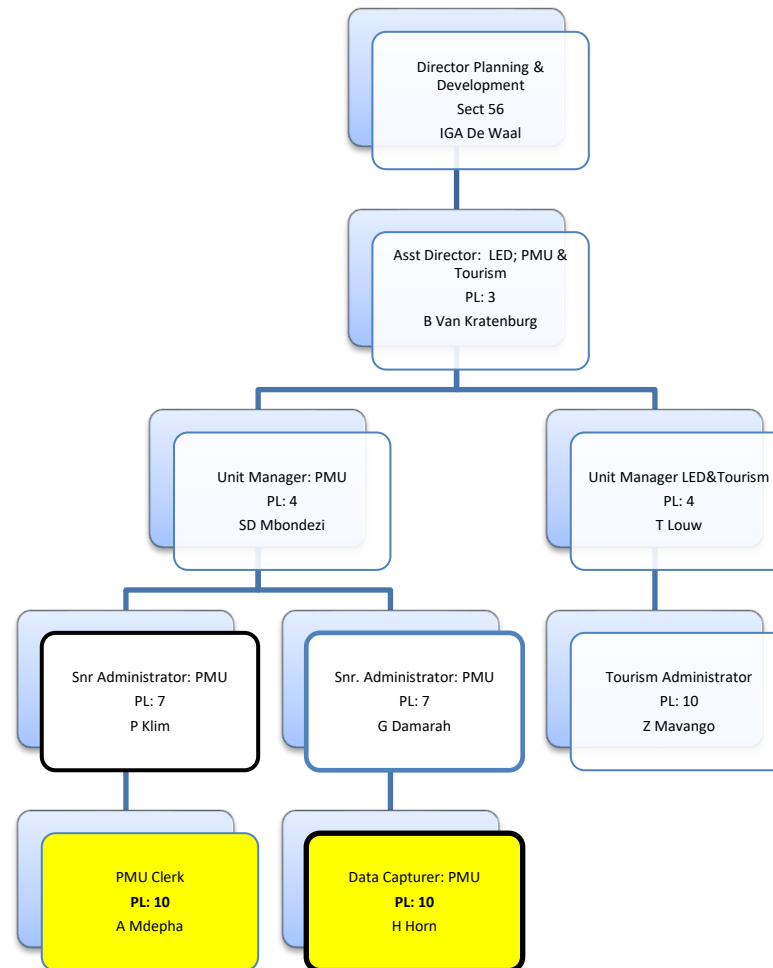
Town Planning; Housing & DDM



Environmental Health & Support



PMU, LED & Tourism



CHAPTER 8: Sector Plans

Below is a summary of the status of all legally required sector plans.

The last phase of the compilation of an IDP includes the integration of the planned projects. This happens with the comparison of the various actions as planned and the merging of all actions which have an influence on, or are carried out by a specific department or section within the local government as an independent sector program, as prescribed by the IDP and/or other legislation.

The aim of this phase is to ensure that the individual sectorial programmes are in line with the strategic guidelines established earlier in the IDP process in order to address the involved community needs. The ultimate aim is to align each of the following Sector Plans with each other.

CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE PLAN

See Annexure

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

See Annexure

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN / STRATEGY

The District LED strategy is currently reviewed

The plan identifies specific economic strategies in the different Local Municipalities, as well as possible projects focusing on economic growth and poverty reduction.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality prepared this Level 1 Disaster Risk Management Plan, in which the scope, objectives, management issues and other elements pertaining to disaster management are outlined. This Plan aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Serve as the foundation and guide for local municipal disaster risk management planning and risk reduction
- prevention and reduction of disaster risks;
- mitigation of impacts; preparedness for effective response to disasters;
- minimize loss and property damage; and quick recovery from the impacts.

The Plan articulates actions to prevent and mitigate disasters and how risk reduction measures are dealt with in the long-term and managing emergencies in the shorter term, including aspects of preparedness, response and recovery. Provision is also made for the periodic reviews and updates of the plans.

This Plan establishes the arrangements for disaster risk management within The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 (the Act).

This Plan should be read in conjunction with The ZF Mgcawu District Disaster Management Framework as well as Provincial and National legislation, policy and guidelines. This living document is a collation of information and inputs received from the different stakeholders and need to be constantly reviewed and updated.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of the EMF is to integrate municipal and provincial decision-making and align different government mandates in a way that will put the area on a sustainable development path.

It describes the following four physical geographical regions namely:

- ☐ The Kalahari;
- ☐ Bushmanland;
- ☐ the Griqua fold belt; and
- ☐ the Ghaap Plateau.

The EMF also identify environmental control zones. The purpose of environmental control zones is to indicate areas that require a specific type or regime of control due to unique environmental elements that occur in these areas. It may or may not be linked to the application of EIA legislation and should be dealt with at a more strategic level, where it should serve a guide for decision-making and planning.

It also identified a few geographical areas based on environmental attributes of the areas, which means that different types of areas based on different environmental attributes are identified.

A few strategies derived from this EMF. The purpose of strategies is to create a mechanism for implementing action to address some of the most pertinent issues that came out of the EMF. The strategies are focused on the alleviation of potential key development/environment friction areas by providing direction in respect to how these friction areas should be dealt with. The following strategies have been compiled:

- ☐ Strategy for the protection and conservation of high quality natural vegetation across the ZF Mgcawu District
- ☐ Strategy for development on sensitive areas in the Orange River floodplain
- ☐ Protection of sensitive environmental features on large properties across ZF Mgcawu
- ☐ Strategy for the protection of sensitive environmental features, surrounded or abutted by small properties.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The plan follows the following structure:

- Background
- Status Quo
- Desired State
- Gaps
- Listing, Description and Prioritisation of Projects
- Way Forward

The plan covers the abovementioned under the following aspects:

- Governance
- Waste Avoidance and Reduction
- Treatment and Recycling
- Collections
- Disposal
- Waste Information
- Education and Awareness

- Financial

The waste management plan makes recommendations and proposes projects regarding the following:

- Waste policy and by-laws
- Extension of services to Swartkopdam
- Landfill management
- Agricultural waste

It also describes a way forward in order to render an optimal waste management service in the ZF Mgcawu Region.

HOUSING SECTOR PLAN

1. Executive Summary

This executive summary contains the main factual position related to comprehensive human settlement development within the ZF MGCAWU DM (ZFM) and its supporting data and information. Only tendencies, needs and priority focus areas will be presented. For a detailed appraisal the reader is referred to the contents of the Human Settlement Sector Plan (HSSP) for ZFM and its related LM HSSP's. The Sector Plan consist of 6 stages.

• PHASE 1: Policy, Legislation, Functions, Roles and Developmental Considerations

Core guiding elements: In the HSSP a detailed overview of the policy and legislative framework guiding housing development is given. In this context the core guiding components and content is discussed. This framework will assist decision makers and practitioners in the development of sustainable human settlement within the study area. Housing provision forms one of the most important economic development catalysts if it is implemented from a sustainability perspective aligned to the LM development potential and reality.

• PHASE 2: Data analysis

Integrity of data: A detailed data analysis is conducted. However, the data available (2001 and CS 2007) clearly indicated that it is outdated. The future publication of the Census 2011 results will address this position to a certain extent but will only be available after 2013. It was noted that there is a lack of accurate data related to housing provision (status quo and needs), infrastructure, land use and spatial planning, however, the status quo data analysis was carried out based on the outdated data as prescribed by the TOR for the project.

The analysis also included a development SWOT analysis (based on the IDP):

- Spatial and form giving and development reality: shows the location of the various institutional entities within the study area
- Land restitution: the conclusion can be drawn that the impact of the distribution of restitution claims from a housing perspective will be dualistic in nature: The land included in the restitution process will after finalization will also imply a need for housing on such land that is predominantly agricultural orientated. The quantum there off will only be known once the outcome is finalized and the number of persons/families that will be located on such land is known.
- Land ownership: shows the macro land ownership and micro land ownership within ZFM. Availability of land for housing or human settlement development will depends on negotiations between the various ownership categories and the Local Municipality.
- Socio economic profile: The comments above related to the quality of the existing data are can be deduced that the number of households based on regression analysis as projection method (straight line) will grow from an estimated 61870 households in 2011
- Economic development: The economic sector is dominated by the agriculture sector inclusive of agri-tourism, small stock farming and irrigation.
- Housing needs: shows the status quo of housing provision within the existing human settlement nodes within ZFM.

PHASE 3: Housing strategy formulation:

The ZFM and its constituent LM's should take the leading role in negotiating the location of housing supply to facilitate concentrated spatial restructuring and development.

PHASE 4: Housing Implementation Plan:

Prioritization of housing need based on project implementation: The HSSP shows the prioritization of the housing needs classified in terms of housing backlog categories based on project implementation approach within ZFM.

PHASE 5: IDP Integration:

The IDP integration of the comprehensive HSSP for the ZFM consists only of those components of importance to inform the IDP as a sectoral plan.

PHASE 6: Formulation of performance indicators:

A critical aspect of implementation of housing development initiatives is whether it has a positive impact on the lives of intended beneficiaries. It requires the introduction of an appropriate performance measurement device, including performance indicators (ZFM, HSP, 2010/2011, p. 83).

PHASE 7: HSSP Approval

The following steps in comprehensive HSSP for ZFM approval will consist of:

- Amendment of IDP to align it with the HSSP
- Finalization of the amended IDP.
- Submission of the amended IDP to the local stakeholders and committees.
- Formal adoption of the amended IDP by the Local Municipality and DM.
- Formulation of an implementation strategy for the HSSP and new IDP after approval by COGSTHA.

CHAPTER 9: HOUSING CHAPTER

Introduction

This is based on the detailed content as contained in the Human Settlement Sector Plan (HSSP) for Z.F MGCAWU DM (ZFMDM). The HSSP forms part of the sectoral plans informing the IDP of ZFMDM. Only core considerations from the HSSP that is considered of importance in the IDP will be included in this Chapter. Where necessary, cross referencing to the source document (HSSP) (ZFMDM) and the HSSP's of its constituent LM's will be made.

- Alignment between HSSP and IDP

In terms of section 9(1) of the National Housing Act (107 of 1997), every municipality must, as part of the municipality's process of integrated development planning (IDP) take all reasonable and necessary steps to ensure that the inhabitants within its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis by setting housing delivery goals, identifying suitable land for housing development and planning, facilitating, initiating and co-coordinating housing development in its area of jurisdiction.

- Need for integration

The HSSP and IDP integration is of importance to inform the IDP and to ensure that human settlement planning and development planning is aligned and horizontally and vertically integrated. For the purposes of this Housing Chapter the content of HSSP in terms of housing projects will be related to the other IDP needs and priorities in an integrated and prioritised fashion.

In addition to the format of the Housing Chapter to be included in the IDP, **Phase 5** of the HSSP contains the implementation framework for the IDP and aligns the HSSP **Phases 1 to 4**. **Phase 5: IDP Integration** applies specific data, information, instruments and approach to align the IDP and the HSSP:

- Accessing of funding for sustainable housing development

The roles and functions of stakeholders within sustainable housing development differ. Housing *per se* is legally a concurrent competency between the First (National) and Second (Provincial) Sphere of Government. However, Local Municipalities is the closest form of government dealing with local communities. They are also in a favourable position to oversee the process of housing development in terms on land identification and the application of the principles as contained in the SDF. Municipalities are also in terms of their powers and functions (Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 and Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000) responsible for infrastructure development and municipal management. The challenge thus remains to integrate and align the funding for sustainable housing development through accessing such development funding within the budgetary cycles of each Sphere of Government and external funding sources such as MIG and from private development institutions such as the DBSA.

- Synchronization of project and budgetary cycles

The budgetary cycles of the National and Provincial Sphere of Government and that of the Municipal Sphere of Government differs. In the case of the National and Provincial Government its budgetary cycle is from February to March of each year. In the case of municipalities, the budget cycle is from June to July. In this process it is not only the effective budgetary year cycles that differs but the budgetary preparatory processes that are disjointed. Adding to this there is also the METF (5 year) plans that differs that complicate project identification and implementation. Accessing of funding from sources such as the MIG is not is also not aligned to such budgetary processes. This Chapter will thus endeavour to optimise the budgetary processes and project implementation.

Status Quo and Strategic Reality

- Vision, mission and strategies

The vision, mission and strategies of the ZFMMDM and its constituent LM's IDP's are aligned from a general development perspective. Through the HSSP's input as sectoral plans the necessary emphasis on sustainable human settlement development will be aligned, integrated and developed.

- Housing SWOT analysis

The HSSP for ZFMMDM shows the housing SWOT analysis for the study area as deduced from the survey undertaken in the study area and discussions with the officials and other stakeholders. The following summary and conclusions can be deduced:

- Gaps in availability of sectoral plans;
- Gaps in available data;
- Strong point assessment;
- Weak points that negatively impacts on housing development;
- Opportunities in support of housing development;
- Threats to housing development.

Housing SWOT analysis for the Z.F MGCAWU DM

Strong points	Assessment		Action agenda		Remarks
	Assumptions to be based on exciting knowledge and input	New knowledge and project to be compiled to address gaps	Timeframe (months)	Estimated cost to access required knowledge (data and information) (Rand)	
Priority or rank of importance					
IDP	The advance IDPs				
SDF	Only Dawid Kruiper and Tsantsabane have the advanced SDFs	Prepare SDF for Kheis, Kai Garib, and Kgatelopele			
Provincial housing strategy	Assume availability	Acquire document from Province	2 Weeks	R 0	
Access to data and info.	Historic data available	Only the StatsSA Data of 2001 and 2007 is available to us. Proper survey needs to be done.	4 Weeks	R 0	
Land availability	Municipal land available in all local municipalities	In the former Mier, Kheis, Kai Garib, and Kgatelopele, specific developable land needs to be identified.	4 Weeks	R 0	

Availability of Bulk services	Limited availability in all local municipalities	Priorities projects to address problem			
Availability of internal services	Limited availability in all local municipalities	Prioritize projects to address problem			
Access to amenities	Limited access, especially in the former Mier Local Municipality (now dawid Kruiper)	Address transport problems			
Conducive political environment	Yes - conducive to most local municipalities				
Support from Local municipality	Yes				
Development of alternative building methods	Community willingness to accept alternative methods, hereby in the case of the former Mier Local municipality	Masikhule to prepare a draft document and workshop	6 weeks	R 0	
Weak points	Assessment		Action agenda		Remarks
	Assumptions to be based on exciting knowledge and input	New knowledge and project to be compiled to address gaps	Timeframe (months)	Estimated cost to access required knowledge (data and information (Rand)	
Priority or rank of importance					

SDF	SDFs not available in most of the local municipalities	Prepare SDF for Mier, Kheis, Kai Garib, and Kgatelopele			
Limited Access to reliable and new data and info.	Only historic data available for all local municipalities	Certain assumption to be made to fill GAPS	4 weeks	R 10,000.00	
Feasibility studies for land identification	Suggested development areas for local municipalities without the SDF.	Investigations to confirm feasibility			
Limited Access to housing subsidies	Provincial strategy				
Limited Access for development funding	Provincial budget	Approved IDPs to address budget short falls			
Availability of willing and qualified contractors	Most areas are rural - Non availability of job opportunities	Skills development and job creating			
Community expectations on housing delivery	ongoing needs	Address through community participation and housing voice of the local and district municipality			
Opportunities	Assessment	Action agenda	Remarks		

	Assumptions to be based on exciting knowledge and input	New knowledge and project to be compiled to address gaps	Timeframe (months)	Estimated cost to access required knowledge (data and information (Rand)	
Priority or rank of importance					
Pre-planning and feasibility studies in most local municipalities	Appointment by LM or DM	Proposal to district municipality	8 weeks		
SDF	Appointment by LM or DM for Mier, Kheis, Kai Garib and Kgatelopele	Proposal to district municipality	6 Months		
Assumption to populate information	Need proper survey to populate GAPS for all local municipalities	Proposal to district municipality	4 weeks		
Alternative building methods	Approved by Municipality and communities especially for the former Mier local municipality	Involvement in contraction methods			
Threats	Assessment		Action agenda		Remarks
	Assumptions to be based on exciting knowledge and input	New knowledge and project to be compiled to address gaps	Timeframe (months)	Estimated cost to access required knowledge (data and information((Rand)	
	Priority or rank of importance				
Availability of feasible development land	Feasibility studies might disqualify identified land	New land will have to be identified			

Availability of bulk services	Limited funding and scale of economy	Acquire proper funding			
Availability of internal services	Limited funding and scale of economy	Acquire proper funding			
SDF	No SDF for most municipalities -no funding and resources at municipal level	Acquire proper funding and resources			
Assumption to populate information	Assumption could be inaccurate	Need updated data and info.			

- Housing capacity within LM to deliver on housing demand and supply

Dedicated housing capacity within the ZFMDM is limited. The institution of the Housing Voice on ZFMDM level, will however address this position. As indicated in the HSSP for ZFMDM, the principles are to centralise expertise on DM level with the joint responsibility of sustainable housing provision, delivery and operation within each of the LM's.

- Factors impacting negatively and positively on housing delivery

Housing delivery on LM and ZFMDM level can be negatively impacted upon if the principle of Housing Voice establishment on DM sphere of government is not accepted locally. On the positive side the mere establishment of the Housing Voice illustrates the seriousness with which sustainable human settlement development is considered within the DM. On the positive side there is the fact that ZFMDM resolved to have the HSSP's be prepared at DM cost, a positive sign of the needs for cooperation between the ZFMDM and its constituent LM's. The comprehensive HSSP and IDP Chapter on ZFMDM level will support the principle of cooperative municipal government.

- Internal institutional capacity, powers and functions and financial resources of LM

As in the case of all LM's within ZFMDM area of jurisdiction limited internal capacity exists. As far as powers and functions is concerned all municipalities shares the same position. Generally financial resources for sustainable human settlement development are also restricted. The establishment of the Housing Voice will ensure collective ability in order to access housing subsidies on LM level. This development will also ensure centralization and access to scarce skills and resources within each LM.

Policy and legislative framework guiding housing development

- Legal requirement for Housing Chapter in IDP

In terms of section 9(1) of the National Housing Act (107 of 1997), every municipality must, as part of the municipality's process of integrated development planning (IDP) take all reasonable and necessary steps to ensure that the inhabitants within its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis by setting housing delivery goals, identifying suitable land for housing development and planning, facilitating, initiating and co-coordinating housing development in its area of jurisdiction.

- Integration with and support in sectoral plans (SDFs etc.)

The lack of formal sectoral plans such as the SDF was illustrated in the HSSP. The same applies to an ITP on ZFMDM level. A dedicated effort should be made in order to address this shortcoming within the short term (one-year time horizon).

- Alignment of housing plans, policies, legislation, and strategies to SDF

The alignment of housing plans, policies, legislation and strategies were extensively dealt with in the HSSP. As indicated above, the main defect is the fact that no formal SDF for the study area exists. However, once the HSSP and the Housing Chapter in the IDP has been approved, it will serve as an important input into formal SDF formulation.

- Other supporting legislation and housing financing institutions

Refer to the comment above and the contents of the HSSP for the study area.

- Housing subsidy categories and delivery options
- Assessment of the LM to respond to the above

As indicated above, the ZFMMDM will be in a more favourable position to respond to the available housing subsidies if it is being entertained on a collective basis through the establishment of the Housing Voice.

Status quo environment impacting on housing development

- Spatial and planning context

The locational reality, spatial analysis and land ownership and restitution claims impact has been dealt with in the HSSP. Specific mention and assessment related to the spatial ordering patterns and tendencies are included in the HSSP.

- Institutional boundary of the study area.
- The hierarchy of roads serving the area.
- Dominated land uses.
- Ward boundaries.
- Boundary of the built up area.
- Existing residential areas in terms of low (formal and informal), medium and high income classes.

- Existing nodes.
- Community facilities.
- Bulk infrastructure.
- Areas of work places within the urban structure.

There are significant undeveloped mineral resources left in the area that can contribute to future economic growth in the area depending on the future viability of exploiting the minerals. Large areas of un-rehabilitated or poorly rehabilitated mining activities (current and closed) have a significant negative effect on the scenic environment in the district, especially in the mountainous areas. Due to the sandy nature of much of the soil a large part of the ZFMDM is susceptible to wind erosion if the natural vegetation cover is disturbed (ZFMDM EMF, 2008)

- Demographic perspective
 - Population growth tendencies and how it will impact on housing

The following core population demographics apply to the ZFMDM area:

- Total Population Census 2001: 202 160 (Data Source: StatsSA, 2001)
- Total population Community Census 2007: 238 063 (Data Source: StatsSA, 2007)
- Total Households Census 2001: 48 100 (Data Source: StatsSA, 2001)
- Total Households Community Survey 2007: 59 893 (Data Source: StatsSA, 2007)
- Estimated households in 2011: 61 870 households
- Gender and age composition: Gender distribution is normal between males and females. A large segment of the population (119 274 persons or 30%) falls within the youth category, which imply potential economic growth.

- Population projections
- Readiness of LM to address such tendencies

The readiness of the ZFMDM to address the tendencies as depicted above relates to the following factors:

- The realisation of the Housing Voice establishment on ZFMDM level.
- Access to land.
- Physical conditions such as dolomitic geological formations
- Access to housing subsidies and infrastructure funding.
- Project and construction management expertise.
- Ability to construct houses in terms of the proposed alternative building systems.

- Impact of migration on housing needs

There is limited impact of migration on housing needs within the study area.

- Population distribution structure
- HIV/AIDS strategy and social factors as part of housing challenges

The following major social factors are applicable in the study area:

- HIV/AIDS (increase in population that is HIV+)
- High rate of teenage pregnancies.
- High levels of unemployment.
- Increase in drug and alcohol abuse.
- Increase in crime linked to alcoholism and drug abuse.

Due to the nature of the social factors all spheres of government, communities, social organisations, churches and related stakeholders should devise strategies in order to address this phenomenon. Without a stable social environment, the realisation of sustainable human settlement and communities will not suffice. The ZFMDM could play an important role in support to such organisations.

- Infrastructure provision and access
 - Housing provision from a locational/settlement perspective and its implications for infrastructure provision

Although housing provision is provided within various settlement areas, the dispersed urban form that mainly consists of medium to low density categories the fragmented nature does not support economy of scale in the case of both internal and external engineering services. This situation necessitates ad hoc residential enclaves to be provided with bulk infrastructure that leads to duplication of such facilities. The dispersed residential nature also requires longer lines in service provision (main water supply feeder pipelines; longer outfall sewerage lines; duplication in electricity supply and reticulation infrastructure; longer services for refuse removal etc.). This position necessitates a specific policy for sustainable human settlement in the sense that priority areas for development needs to be identified where the residential densities can be increased to attain economy of scale advantages. The present position also impacts negatively on infrastructure maintenance costs and service provision.

- LOS and standard of municipal infrastructure

The standard of engineering services (LOS) is in line with the practice as included in the CSIR (1995): Guidelines for the Provision of Engineering Services and Amenities in Residential Townships and the CSIR (2000): Human Settlement Planning and Design. Some of these standards are adapted based on local circumstances, conditions and affordability.

- Supply of bulk engineering services (current and planned)

Bulk engineering services are being provided to the various settlements. The planned bulk services will be included in the GAM project analysis and prioritisation. **Phase 5** as outlined in the HSSP address the above mentioned approach by the application of the following principles: a prioritisation mechanism (approach) was applied based on the “Goal Achievement Matrix” generally referred to as the “GAM”. Each identified project (IDP and HSSP) is weighted and ranked in accordance with this applied goal achievement matrix. The projects is presented in accordance with the **IDP** project development and **HSSP** fundamentals and then summarised to provide the overarching 10 priority projects within the ZFMDM area.

➤ Water purification, water care works and store capacity

Water purification works, water care works and water storage capacity caters for the existing human settlement development in the study area. Extensions of these facilities will be required once the land for the new housing development is identified. This will happen based on specific policies related to vacant erven; infill development; densification and land adjacent to existing settlements. In this regard upgrading of existing bulk supply infrastructure and bulk reticulation systems will have to be attended to.

➤ Electrification and access

→ Energy usage: The availability of energy for cooking, heating and lighting purposes for households within the Z.F MGCWU DM area. Is evident that some 76.15% of the households in 2001 had access to electricity as primary Data Source of energy. In 2007 the electricity was used by 79.94% of cooking. The figure for heating was 68.04% of the households used electricity as Data Source of energy whilst some 27.07% of the population used wood For lighting purposes some 84.70% of the households were depended on electricity whist the balance used gas, paraffin, candles and solar power.

➤ Water losses and infrastructure maintenance

- Infrastructure backlogs
- Land availability

The housing strategy formulation in the HSSP within the study area was undertaken in terms of the principles as included in the Resource Book (2009, p. 69). Municipalities should take the leading role in negotiating the location of housing supply to facilitate concentrated spatial restructuring and development. Furthermore, they must also facilitate an improved match between the demand and supply of different state-assisted national housing programmes.

This approach envisages that municipalities will play a significantly and increased role in the housing process. This will assist to build linkages between housing delivery, spatial planning, socio-economic development, basic infrastructure provision and improved transportation systems. It will thus support the integration of housing into the IDPs, ensuring more effective management, budgetary and delivery coherence (Resource Book, 2009, p.70)

In the HSSP of the LM's the conclusion can be drawn that the settlement patterns within ZFMMDM is not only dispersed but that the residential land uses are concentrated in an inter and intra settlement dispersed spatial distribution. This makes the application of development principles such as sustainable human settlement development from an urban integration perspective a huge challenge and in some cases only attainable over the long term. It further necessitates the Prioritisation of settlements within predetermined urban development boundaries with the focus on spatial infill, densification and urban consolidation as the preferred spatial form as objective of housing development within the ZFMMDM area.

- Informal settlements: current trends, informal housing management strategy

Phase 4 of the HSSP for LM's and ZFMMDM area makes provision to address the informal housing needs in a coherent basis. The housing subsidy programme levels applicable to the study area are dealt with in the HSSP (housing programmes and subsidies). The national housing programmes as applicable to the study area is (as included in the National Housing Code, 2009) is dealt with in the HSSP. The preferred housing

programmes to be applied in the study area of the HSSP. This list can be considered to provide a general focus in dealing with the informal housing challenges within the study area.

➤ Emergency housing interventions

No specific emergency housing intervention is formulated at this stage. Action plans as included in the Disaster Management Plan of the LM's and ZFMDM. Provision for this kind of intervention is also made in the subsidy programmes.

Housing participative process

- Housing participation processes in DM

The structures in place for the IDP process serves as the founding basis for housing participatory processes. Through the establishment of the Housing Voice on ZFMDM level these participatory structures that focus on ward level and stakeholder meetings and involvement will be further developed.

- Role of ward councillors

The role of ward councillors is addressed as discussed above. Representation of LM's on the Housing Voice will formalise and promote such involvement.

- Participation in determination of housing needs

The HSSP as formulated for LM's and the ZFMDM was based on needs as deduced from surveys and discussions with the relevant officials and councillors. In the approval of the HSSP on LM and ZFMDM level the housing needs as applicable to each of the settlements will be formally tested and communicated to all communities and stakeholders.

- Feedback to communities on housing demand and supply status

Feedback to the communities on housing demand will be dealt with through the consultation platforms that will be put in place as discussed above. This consideration is core due the arguments raised above with regard to the fact that housing development goes through distinct project management and planning stages and public participation processes.

- Participative process and housing quality assurance

A critical aspect of implementation of housing development initiatives is whether it has a positive impact on the lives of intended beneficiaries. It requires the introduction of an appropriate performance measurement device, including performance indicators (ZFMDM, HSP, 2010/2011, p. 83). From the perspective of the HSSP it is important to know and assess the impact that has been made by housing development (or the lack thereof) within the ZFMDM area. In this regard, it is imperative to adopt a standard measure that would guide the LM's and DM to measure its performance in housing delivery.

Housing performance indicators within the study area

Indicator	Housing development objective	Performance/Assessment level
Quantum housing delivered	• To ensure that an adequate number of serviced erven are available to address the housing needs progressively from the one year to the next. • To provide formal housing. • To enhance security of tenure	• Number of households/erven provided. • Number of woman headed households. • Number of disabled headed households. • Number of elderly households addressed. • Number of youth headed households. • HIV/Aids headed households • Number of informal households formalized. • Number of backyard households formalized

Quality of housing delivered	• To ensure good quality houses providing for alternative construction methods • To ensure that housing units cater for quality living in terms of family sizes.	• Application of quality in layout and design of housing units. • SABS certification in alternative housing unit construction and building methods. • Size of housing units related to family size. • Ensuring retention contracts cater for rectification where applicable. • Housing maintenance programmes.
Diversity and number of subsidy programmes accessed	• To optimize the utilization and access to the application of all housing subsidy programmes throughout the study area.	• Waiting list updating and differentiation. • Communication of housing subsidies and conditions to all potential beneficiaries. • Submission of all needs to COGSTA. • Preparation and submission of business plans to access funding from all programmes where applicable. • Influencing and input into the METF of Northern Cape Province.
Access to land	• To identify land for the short, medium and long term housing development in priority order. • To address need for land for high, medium and low income housing in preferred locations.	• Application of the following locational principles: ➤ Preferred concentration of bulk new housing in higher order settlements and towns. ➤ Development of existing vacant erven. ➤ Infill development where no residential proclaimed erven are available. ➤ Identification of land adjacent to existing settlements and towns.
Provision of bulk services	• To ensure that sufficient provision of bulk services exist as to meet the short to medium term.	• Compilation of bulk engineering services reports for all LM and the DM. • Accessing of planning and design funding. • Accessing of funding for construction for a specific number of erven.

	• Development of expertise to manage and operate bulk engineering services.	• Establishment of infrastructure operational expertise and capacity for specific settlements and towns.
Provision and LOS for internal reticulation and services	• To ensure the availability of internal engineering reticulation and services to all housing units. • To apply affordable LOS standards and not to build in backlogs in new housing development. • To address all existing services backlogs within a period of three (3) years (2015). • Development of operational capacity to manage and maintain existing and new infrastructure.	• Compilation of internal engineering services reports for all new housing developments based on specific LOS standards (number of erven in settlements and towns). • Provision of engineering services to all new erven (number of erven to address housing needs in terms of the 5 Year Housing Implementation Plan (HIP) (number of erven). • Number of backlogs in services addressed annually in settlements and towns (number of projects). • Upgrading of internal reticulation services (number of projects). • Number of new erven provided with access to services connections.
Alignment with IDP and Sectoral Plans	To align all IDPs with the following sectoral plans: • SDF. • LED strategy. • EMF. • ITP on DM level. • HSSP. • LUMS. Accessing of funding for sectoral plan formulation.	• Formulation of sectoral plans as indicated. • Formulation of ToR for each sectoral plan. • Preparation of Tender Documentation. • Calling for Tenders. • Adjudication of tenders. • Awarding of tenders. • Project implementation. • Products to inform IDPs.

Economic development	• To stimulate agricultural, mining and tourism development within all LM and DM. • Capacity building for workers in terms of skill development in housing and construction projects. • To establish local contractor and building support centres.	• Support to all growth sectors within the local economy. • Establishment of local building and skills development centers (numbers per settlement or town) • Number of jobs created within the economic growth sectors and construction and building industry. • Utilization of renewable building resources (types) support per development, settlement or town.
Environmental impacts	• To ensure that all development (including housing) is in line with good environmental management principles and norms.	• Quantification and qualification of all housing development's impact on the environment through planning; development and operational practices.
Institutional support	• To be effective, transparent and progressive in all local management and community support and development practices. • To be customer and delivery orientated.	• Adjudication of the success of the LM and DM in managing, planning and implementation of all housing related projects (success or failing factors) • Goal and objective achievement rate.
Social impacts (HIV/Aids, Crime, etc.)	• To ensure that HIV/Aids infected persons and families are not discriminating against. • To manage and prevent crime occurrence within the communities. • To apply information campaigns against early pregnancies; alcoholism	• Number of support centres established and persons assisted. • Number of churches, community organizations and focus groups supported and capacitated. • Number of programmes to educate, support and manage socially related phenomenon.

	and other social related activities and practices.	
Gender equality and discrimination	• To ensure gender equality. • Prevention of discrimination against special groups. • Promotion of programmes such as woman in construction/building.	• Number of woman beneficiaries in allocation of subsidies. • Number of jobs created for woman in housing development. • Number of woman involved in housing maintenance.
Community and settlement integration	• To promote community integration spatially and socially through development of a normalized but mixed society consisting of citizens in an integrated urban and rural environment through free association.	• Number of erven created within the urban or rural structure. • Assessment of integration impact (quantification) within settlements.
Access to amenities	• To ensure fair access to all communities to facilities such as recreation and sport facilities; open areas; parks; schools; clinics; police stations; shopping facilities; medical services; public transport etc.	• Application of access norms. 1000 of the population. • Calculation of accessibility in terms of distance and time. • Assessment of amenity distribution.

In order to ensure continuity, it is recommended that the application of the performance indicators be included in an assessment framework with the review of the HSP annually. The following can be considered as core steps in this monitoring process:

- Quarterly report to Municipal Manager of DM
- Quarterly report to Infrastructure Development Committee of DM
- Mid-year report to stakeholder forum.
- Annual Report.

→ Report by Ward Councilors to communities within wards of LM

The establishment of the **Housing Voice** within the **ZFMDM** will form an important role in this reporting process. However, the accountability will remain with the Municipal Manager of the DM. The evaluation process will include the establishment of whether targets have been achieved; establishment of reasons for non-performance and the introduction of intervention strategies to ensure that the set goals and objectives in housing development within the study area will be realized. This includes the review of the **HSSP** and its **Chapter** in the **IDP**. The review of the **IDP** will however form the final focal point of rectification, integration, alignment through participatory processes.

- Ongoing monitoring of the housing quality assurance process, housing unit extensions, maintenance etc.

All of the projects are also assessed in terms of its compatibility with the IDP for the study area. However, the fact that no approved SDF for the study area exists, presented a gap as far as project integration is concerned. In the compilation of the HSSP the data on housing need and demand were used. All of the projects (those currently in process and new projects identified in terms of this HSSP) were assessed in terms of technical, economical and social feasibility. All of the projects as identified will have both upstream and downstream advantages in terms of developing the local economy.

The project management process is not an end in itself as the continued management will also require technical support related to housing unit extensions; maintenance management etc. In this regard the use of **Alternative Building Construction Methods** is of importance. Due to the vast distances the scale of housing development (quantum) and the role of transportation costs do have a negative impact on tender prices.

The establishment of the Housing Voice will support the quality assurance processes. Consideration should also be given by the ZFMDM to establish a mobile Building Construction Advice Unit whereby communities will be afforded the opportunity to access advice on housing unit extensions. This could be realized through the conversion of a bulk container on truck/s that can move around within all LM's in the ZFMDM.

Housing strategic framework

- Application of policy guidelines within the DM circumstances

In the HSSP a detailed overview of the policy and legislative framework guiding housing development is given. In this context the core guiding components and content is discussed. This framework will assist decision makers and practitioners in the development of sustainable human settlement within the ZFMDM area. From an assessment of both tables the complex nature of human settlement planning; development; coordination; integration and management environment can be deduced. In order to support this challenge, the roles and functions of all stakeholders in housing development is being discussed.

- Strategy to deal with emerging trends

The inclusion of the emerging housing trends is to ensure that the housing planning activities which occur as part of the HSSP and thus additional to the IDP, reflects and enable the LM's and ZFMDM to draw on existing housing related documentation (information) and data sources and to determine the levels of accuracies of existing housing needs data. From the research it became evident that that housing demand is not accurately available for all settlements in the LM's within the ZFMDM area. This is evident from **Phases 4** and **5** of the HSSP for LM's and the ZFMDM area. The objective is to define the housing demand and emerging trends from such data-based information across the study area and its supportive institutions. A detailed strategy can only be formulated once a comprehensive survey as stated above has been completed supported by an SDF for each LM's and an ITP on at least ZFMDM level.

- Strategy to deal with land availability for housing development challenges

Availability of land for housing or human settlement development will depends on negotiations between the various ownership categories and the LM's. From the survey and discussions undertaken it was reiterated that access to land pose no development risk. From the research it was however noted that geological conditions such as presence of dolomitic formation may pose some negative impacts in housing development.

- Range of and alternative housing supply options, delivery systems and capacities.

In the HSSP it is clear that most if not all of the households making up the housing demand, qualifies for most of the programmes contained in the summary above. In the application of the various subsidy alternatives, the availability of resource funding from the Provincial Department is restricted. The allocation of subsidies being availed within the area of jurisdiction of a Local Municipality thus becomes a critical decision making process on where to invest the scarce housing resources. The target groups to be addressed needs to focus on households who qualifies in terms of the various housing subsidy programmes and which falls within the policy as devised in this HSSP. This policy is clearly addressed in the HSSP.

Conclusion

As far as project implementation is concerned, the following phases apply to housing project development:

- Stage 1: Project initiation: land identification; land procurement and appointment of professional team. Updating of Provincial Housing Waiting List. Application for subsidies to Provincial Human Settlement Department.
- Stage 2: Concept development: survey of land; contour map production and specialist studies.
- Stage 3: Layout and design development: spatial layout and design; statutory application processes for township establishment; design of bulk engineering services and internal reticulation services; pegging of stands and registration of General Plan; design of housing scheme and amenities.
- Stage 4: Tender documentation and procurement: engineering services (bulk and internal); applications for funding to MIG, DBSA and other project funders; formalization of awarding of housing subsidies per provincial housing programme (METF) and Provincial Housing Budget.
- Stage 5: Construction documentation and contract administration. Engineering, community amenities and top structures. Awarding of contracts and construction phase.
- Stage 6: Project close out. Handing over of services to LM and top structures to Provincial Department of Human Settlement/Rural Development and Land Affairs.

- Housing demand data base, housing need and waiting list information.

The management of the housing demand data base, housing need and waiting list is considered as an important process within sustainable human settlement management. The setting up of such management systems will imply a role and function that can at best be performed as part of the functions of the Housing Voice within the ZFMDM. In order to be successful with this endeavour, the management system should be centralised at ZFMDM level with regional offices at all LM's. The auditing of such management processes is of importance as to protect the integrity of such data bases.

- Housing migration strategy: inflow, outflow and over flows

As indicated above, no specific need to manage housing migration in terms of strategy can be justified at this stage. The only areas where this will be a factor is in the case of housing development to serve the mining and agricultural sectors (commercial farming). This is a focus that the Housing Voice could address. Data and information on housing migratory patterns in the study area is unknown and not available.

- Current and planned housing project schedule and 5-year housing budget.
- Assessment of housing as development catalyst

A critical aspect of implementation of housing development initiatives is whether it has a positive impact on the lives of intended beneficiaries. It requires the introduction of an appropriate performance measurement device, including performance indicators (ZFMDM, HSP, 2010/2011, p. 83). From the perspective of the HSSP it is important to know and assess the impact that has been made by housing development (or the lack thereof) within the study area. In this regard, it is imperative to adopt a standard measure that would guide the LM's and ZFMDM to measure its performance in housing delivery.

All of the projects are also assessed in terms of its compatibility with the IDP for the study area. However, the fact that no approved SDF for the ZFMDM area exists, presented a gap as far as project integration is concerned. In the compilation of the above-mentioned table the data on housing need and demand were used. All of the projects (those currently in process and new projects identified in terms of this HSSP) were

assessed in terms of technical, economical and social feasibility. All of the projects as identified will have both upstream and downstream advantages in terms of developing the local economy.

- Integration of settlements

No formal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for some LM's and ZFMDM has been approved. This makes it necessary to use and apply assumptions that are based on the approach as formulated above to ensure that the proposed housing development will not be in contradiction to any sound spatial planning for the study area. However, to overcome this issue, detailed land use maps (inclusive of new township extensions) for settlements within LM'S.

The founding principles of above are the integration of settlement through a process of settlement integration; densification; infill development. To attain this human settlement investment should be prioritised and focus to create local economies of scale in housing development.

- Promotion of a sense of housing places
 - Health, wellbeing, housing safety, quality of life etc.

An important focus in sustainable human settlement development is to create and develop a sense of housing places on LM's level. This will require dedicated upgrading and upliftment programmes to ensure and promote health, wellbeing, housing safety and quality of life amongst all settlements. The present social impacting factors that prevail in the study area are directly and indirectly related to the lack of sense of housing places. Housing is more than shelter. The Housing Voice on ZFMDM level could support this strategic goal and objective in all communities. To attain this in practice will imply access to other national programmes for funding purposes.

- Sense of housing justice

Normalization of housing provision in terms of democratic principles and justice forms the backbone of sustainable human settlement development on both LM's and ZFMDM level. The remnants of the previous political dispensation that gave rise to urban fragmentation on a racial basis are still unattended in most South African cities. Through the application of the HSSP and the IDP Chapter on Housing, a sense of housing justice can be applied in the LM's and be overseen by the ZFMDM. This will enhance normality on an abnormal society due to historic factors. The Prioritisation of housing preferences could promote the promotion and development of a sense of housing justice within the third sphere of government.

- Sense of history and democracy

Aligned to the statements above, cognisance should also be taken of the fact that South African Board for Heritage Sites (SARAH) also applies to housing development. Its application specifically applies to housing structures and buildings older than 60 years. The provision of housing is a basic human right within our democracy and should thus be managed as such.

- Sense of nature

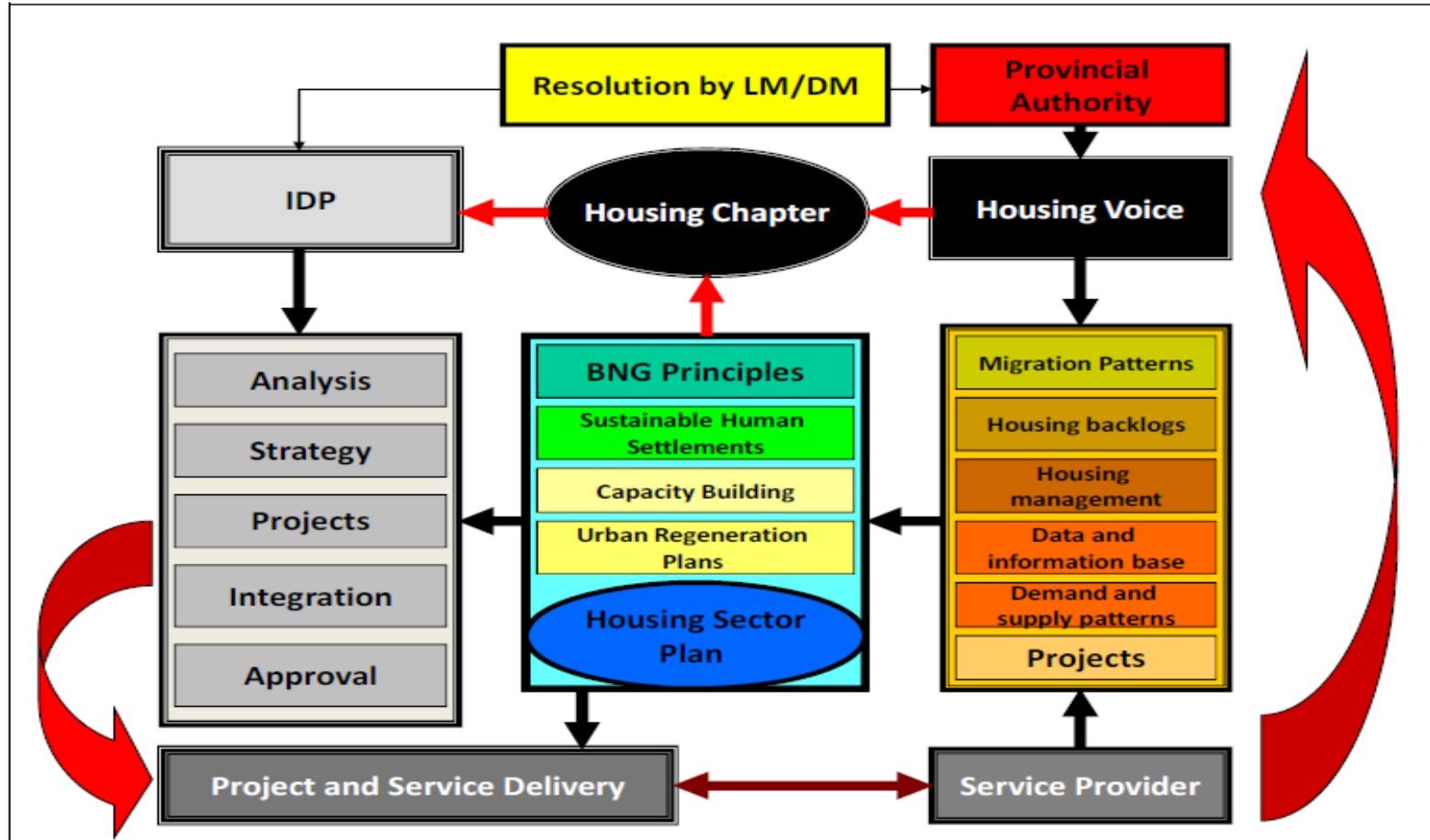
A detailed environmental analysis impacting on sustainable human settlement development within the LM's and the ZFMDM. This supports the development of a sense of nature within housing development. It does not only relate to new housing development but also towards the interface between urban, rural and environmental components in general.

- Sense of craft and job creation

Through housing development, the potential for craft and job creation could be enhanced. This focus relates to trade as well as skills development. Housing development may release a wealth of talent unexploited amongst such communities.

- Institutional programmes: Housing Voice

The establishment of the need for a Housing Voice as a vehicle for sustainable human settlement development in the study area pivots around the processes and role players.



The role of municipalities in housing planning and development.

- Risk management

Risk management in sustainable human settlement development consist of the management of threats impacting on housing delivery. Stakeholder participation, sound project management practices and monitoring systems form a pivotal role in this regard. Risk management starts out with housing concept development, planning processes and successful project implementation.

In addition to the format of the Housing Chapter to be included in the IDP, **Phase 5** of the HSSP contains the implementation framework for the IDP and aligns the HSSP **Phases 1** to **Phase 5: IDP Integration** (fundamental in risk management) applies the following data, information, instruments and approaches to align the IDP and the HSSP:

- Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes and budget process;
- Turn around strategies as applicable to LM and the DM within the study area (2010)
- Prioritised list of development interventions for development project and housing related projects from a spatial location perspective;
- Cost and budget estimates for development projects as contained in the IDP and projects contained in the HSSP;
- Timeframe for the development for the integrated projects;
- Sources of finance for the different projects;
- Implementation agent and their roles and responsibilities in project delivery;
- Recommendations for the revision of existing policies or strategies related to development in terms of the IDP and the HSSP, where necessary;
- Proposals on how the IDP and its sectoral plans can be used for the implementation of development and housing projects by Sector Departments; and
- Building of Institutional capacity and recommendations to monitor and ensure project implementation.

- Ongoing monitoring

The establishment of the **Housing Voice** within the **ZFMDM** will form an important role instrument in this ongoing monitoring process. However, the accountability will remain with the Municipal Manager of the DM. The evaluation and monitoring processes will include the

establishment of whether targets have been achieved; establishment of reasons for non-performance and the introduction of intervention strategies to ensure that the set goals and objectives in housing development within the study area will be realized. This includes the review of the *HSSP* and its *Chapter* in the *IDP*. The reviewing processes of the *IDP* will however form the final focal point of rectification, integration, alignment and monitoring.

Housing implementation plan

- Housing Implementation Plan (HIP)

All of the projects are also assessed in terms of its compatibility with the IDP for the study area. However, the fact that no approved SDF for the study area exists, presents a gap as far as project integration is concerned. In the compilation of the above-mentioned table the available data on housing need and demand are used. All of the projects (those currently in process and new projects identified in terms of this HSSP) were assessed in terms of technical, economical and social feasibility. All of the projects as identified will have both upstream and downstream advantages in terms of developing the local economy.

The housing subsidy programme levels applicable to the study area are dealt with in the HSSP (housing programmes and subsidies). The national housing programmes as applicable to the study area is (as included in the National Housing Code, 2009) is dealt in the HSSP. The preferred housing programmes to be applied in the study area are contained in the HSSP. This list can be considered to provide a general focus in dealing with the housing challenges within the study area.

As indicated in the above mentioned qualitative summary and if the qualifying levels for each subsidy programme is compared to the content of **Section 5: Data analysis** and **Section 8: Housing context** in the HSSP it is clear that most if not all of the households making up the housing demand, qualifies for most of the programmes contained in the summary above. In the application of the various subsidy alternatives, the

availability of resource funding from the Provincial Department is restricted. The allocation of subsidies being availed within the area of jurisdiction of local municipalities thus becomes a critical decision making process on where to invest the scarce housing resources.

- Annual Review of the Housing Chapter.

The Housing Chapter of the IDP for all LM's and the ZFMDM should be reviewed annually with the revision cycle of the IDP's. This will be necessary in order to improve the alignment between the IDP, HSSP and the formulation of sectoral plans such as the SDF on LM level and an ITP on DM level. Input following on the comprehensive socio-economic, land use and infrastructure survey, will also changes the approaches as contained in this Housing Chapter. The same applies with the establishment of the Housing Voice and the more accurate determination of the housing demand, housing needs and waiting list management systems as discussed above.

CHAPTER 10: SECTOR DEPARTMENTS PROJECTS 2025/2026

NC Dept of Education

BUDGET AND PROJECT ALLOCATION PER DISTRICT

The following table indicates the allocation per Nature of Investment for the Education Infrastructure Grant 2025/26 MTEF:

BREAKDOWN PER NATURE OF INVESTMENT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL PROJECT COST (INCL FEES ETC)	PROJECT BALANCE AS MARCH 2024/25	BUDGET ALLOCATION 2025/26	BUDGET ALLOCATION 2026/27	BUDGET ALLOCATION 2027/28
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS	75	R 351 213 372	R 279 029 065	R 119 357 416	R 39 717 675	R 37 789 605
NEW OR REPLACED INFRASTRUCTURE	38	R 4 200 974 741	R 3 158 148 223	R 465 253 720	R 557 556 315	R 560 004 892
NON-INFRASTRUCTURE	16	R 362 955 761	R 182 793 324	R 65 110 425	R 3 695 563	R 3 695 563
REHABILITATION, RENOVATIONS & REFURBISHMENT	6	R 85 488 623	R 60 081 750	R 23 157 263	R 17 042 071	R 14 201 726
UPGRADING AND ADDITIONS	50	R 700 025 237	R 429 268 306	R 74 111 176	R 67 777 377	R 100 445 215
Grand Total	185	R 5 700 657 734	R 4 106 320 667	R 746 660 000	R 685 786 000	R 716 137 000

NATURE OF INVESTMENT BUDGET ALLOCATION

The following table provides the breakdown per nature of investment:

BREAKDOWN PER DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL PROJECT COST (INCL FEES ETC)	PROJECT BALANCE AS MARCH 2024/25	BUDGET ALLOCATION 2025/26	BUDGET ALLOCATION 2026/27	BUDGET ALLOCATION 2027/28
ZF MGCAWU	12	R 644 566 345	R 730 832 865	R 128 440 477	R 130 126 876	R 115 046 606
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS	5	R 12 150 709	R 8 118 247	R 8 118 247		
NEW OR REPLACED INFRASTRUCTURE	6	R 905 406 814	R 695 672 825	R 120 322 230	R 130 129 879	R 113 697 815
UPGRADING AND ADDITIONS	1	R 27 041 822	R 27 041 822			R 1 352 091

KEY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT NAME	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION (TYPE, SIZE, QUANTITY)	DURATION	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	TARGET COMPLETION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/27	MTEF 2027/28

CARLTON VAN HEERDEN SEKONDÊRE SKOOL	ZF MGCAW U	REPLACE MENT SCHOOL	LEVEL 8 SECONDARY SCHOOL - REPLACEMENT (100% ASBESTOS)	28	2022/09/22	2025/01/09	R 174 714 799	R 32 968 025	R 40 422 151	R 18 478 349
CILLIE (NGK) PRIMÊRE SKOOL	ZF MGCAW U	NEW SCHOOL	PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW LEVEL 2 PRIMARY SCHOOL	12	2024/03/07	2025/03/02	R 29 246 750	R 11 426 771	R 2 016 489	
FRANCISCUS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	ZF MGCAW U	REPLACE MENT SCHOOL	LEVEL 3 PRIMARY SCHOOL - REPLACEMENT (100% ASBESTOS)	24	2023/06/02	2025/05/22	R 168 626 927	R 35 667 931	R 35 101 694	R 27 001 303
HOËRSKOOL ORANJEZICHT	ZF MGCAW U	REPLACE MENT SCHOOL	LEVEL 7 SECONDARY SCHOOL - REPLACEMENT (100% FIBRE CEMENT)	24	2025/09/12	2027/09/02	R 227 444 914	R 6 307 669		R 16 820 450
JJ ADAMS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	ZF MGCAW U	MAINTENANCE - CORRECTIVE	MAJOR MAINTENANCE AT THE SCHOOL	6	2025/05/27	2025/11/23	R 2 845 104	R 2 845 104		
LAERSKOOL POSTMASBURG	ZF MGCAW U	CLASS ROOM BLOCK	CONSTRUCTION OF 15 CLASSROOMS, 3 HOD OFFICES, 3 STOREROOMS AND A LARGE	12	2025/06/01	2026/05/27	R 27 041 822			R 1 352 091

			ABLUTION BLOCK							
LUKHANYISO PRIMARY SCHOOL	ZF MGCAWU	MAINTENANCE - CORRECTIVE	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS TO SCHOOL AND ELECTRICITY	3	2023/07/14	2023/10/12	R 819 051	R 327 620		
ORANJE-OEWER INTERMEDIÊRE SKOOL	ZF MGCAWU	REPLACEMENT SCHOOL	LEVEL 4 PRIMARY SCHOOL - REPLACEMENT (100% ASBESTOS)	24	2022/09/22	2024/09/11	R 164 273 241	R 29 013 328	R 38 479 526	R 25 999 680
SC KEARNS SECONDARY SCHOOL	ZF MGCAWU	MAINTENANCE - CORRECTIVE	SUPPLY, INSTALLATION OF NEW LIGHT FITTINGS, LIGHT SWITCH POINTS, SOCKET OUTLETS, BULK HEADS AND REPLACEMENT OF WIRING INSTALLATION	12	2022/09/14	2023/09/09	R 6 277 702	R 2 736 670		
SC KEARNS SECONDARY SCHOOL	ZF MGCAWU	MAINTENANCE - CORRECTIVE	MAJOR REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS, RECONSTRUCTION OF BURNT STRUCTURES	6	2025/07/20	2026/01/16	R 1 208 852	R 1 208 852		
ZF MGCAWU NEW	ZF	NEW	NEW SPECIAL LEVEL 1 COMBINED SCHOOL AND	24	2025/04/1	2027/04/0	R 141 100	R 4 938	R 14 110	R 25 398

SPECIAL SCHOOL	MGCAW U	SCHOOL	MEDIUM HOSTEL [SHOULD CATER FOR VISUAL AND HEARING HANDICAPPED AS WELL AS AUTISM]		3	3	183	506	018	033
ZF MGCAWU DISTRICT OFFICE - UPINGTON	ZF MGCAW U	OFFICE ACCOMMODATION	MAINTENANCE AT OFFICES	12	2025/04/01	2026/03/27	R 1 000 000	R 1 000 000		
12							R 644 500	R 128 440 477	R 130 126 876	R 115 046 006

DEPT OF WATER & SANITATION

Municipality	Project	Grant	Allocation
--------------	---------	-------	------------

Dawid Kruiper	Refurbishment of Lambrechtsdrift, Leerkrans and Abraham Holbors September water treatment plants including the reseal of the joints of central reservoir.	WSIG	11 233 000
	Upgrading of Kameelmond Wastewater Treatment Works	RBIG	5 000 000
Kai!Garib	Refurbishment of Vredesvallei WWTW	WSIG	1 000 000
Kgatelopele	Eradication of conservancy tanks in Danielskuil	WSIG	30 000 000
!Kheis	Upgrading of Topline water supply	WSIG	1 000 000

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development

PROVINCE: NORTHERN CAPE								
Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District Municipality	GPS Coordinates		Project leader	Social partners
					Latitude	Longitude		
LUCERNE PRODUCTION	WARMSAND BOERDERY	R736 375.00	NC	KAI GARIB	-28,75083 S 28 45'2,9898"	20,7765 E 20 46'35,4115 2	S.Z. MAJILA	PDA SEDA MUNICIPALITY

PROVINCE: NORTHERN CAPE								
Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District Municipality	GPS Coordinates		Project leader	Social partners
					Latitude	Longitude		
MACHINERY	EKSTIENSKUIL	R2 455621.90	NC	KAI GARIB	28 41'54"	20 58'35"	S.Z. MAJILA	PDA MUNICIPALITY
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	HFM FARMS	R1 758 080.00	NC	DAWID KRUIPER	26,44716	20,269747	S.M. MAJILA	PDA MUNICIPALITY
CROP PRODUCTION	Eksteenskuil FPSU – EIA, rezoning, geotechnical studies and detailed specifications	R1 000 000.00	NC	DAWID KRUIPER	28°42'45"S	21°01'50"E	M.MATOTI	PDA MUNICIPALITY
Livestock production (Sheep & Cattle)	Remainder of farm Vilander No.318	R6 514 776-00	NC	ZF MGCAWU(DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY)	27°48'33.5"S	21°05'0.6"E	LEBOGANG LEKGATSAN E	RMIS(RED MEAT INDUSTRY SERVICES)
Livestock (Sheep)	Portion 3 of the Farm Smallish No.429 and portion 3 of farm Toeslaan east No.440 (Mouton CPA)	R15 640 333.48	NC	ZF MGCAWU(KAI!GARIB LOCAL MUNICIPALITY)	-28.2656225 S	20.654920 E	LEBOGANG LEKGATSAN E	RMIS(RED MEAT INDUSTRY SERVICES)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE CONSERVATION (DENC)

Climate change Response Plan (ZF Mgcawu DM)

Executive Summary

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality acknowledges that climate change poses a threat to the environment, its residents, and future development. Actions are required to reduce carbon emissions (mitigation), and prepare for the changes that are projected to take place (adaptation) in the District. ZF Mgcawu District Municipality has therefore prioritised the development of a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Change Response Plan.

The plan was developed through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS) program (<http://www.letsrespondtoolkit.org/>), with support from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale (GIZ). Through this program key climate change vulnerability indicators were identified. These are indicators where ZF Mgcawu District Municipality may be at risk to the impacts of climate change.

A summary of the key vulnerability indicators is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Key Vulnerability indicators for ZF Mgcawu District Municipality

No	Sector	Indicator Title	Exposure Answer	Sensitivity Answer	Adaptive Capacity Answer
10	Agriculture	Increased risks to livestock	Yes	High	Low
11	Agriculture	Reduced food security	Yes	High	Low
12	Biodiversity and Environment	Loss of High Priority Biomes	Yes	High	Low
42	Biodiversity and Environment	Loss of Priority Wetlands, River ecosystems, and other threatened ecosystems	Yes	High	Low
21	Human Health	Health impacts from increased storm events	Yes	High	Low
26	Human Health	Increased air pollution	Yes	High	Low
27	Human Health	Increased Occupational health problems	Yes	High	Low
30	Human Settlements	Increased impacts on informal dwellings	Yes	High	Low
32	Human Settlements	Increased migration to urban and peri-urban areas	Yes	High	Low
44	Human Settlements	Increased impacts on infrastructure	Yes	High	Low
35	Water	Decreased water quality in ecosystem due to increased concentrations of effluent and salt concentrations	Yes	High	Low
36	Water	Less water available for irrigation and drinking	Yes	High	Low
38	Water	Increased fish mortality	Yes	High	Low

Based on the key indicators identified in the table above, a range of interventions were identified to respond to the priority indicators. These responses are listed in Section 1 Sector Response Plans of the plan. The following responses were highlighted as the most important of these interventions in each of the sectors.

Agriculture

Climate change is predicted to negatively impact on the agricultural sector in ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. Increased temperatures, drought, and the increase in frequency and severity of storm events will impact on the crops that can be grown and potentially result in a loss of livestock, which may impact on food security.

The proposed priority responses in the Agriculture Sector are:

1. Conduct research on plant breeding and best adapted cultivars that can be grown using non-irrigation methods such as hydroponics.
2. Develop livestock and natural vegetation breeding research programmes.
3. Support small scale and emerging farmers through capacity building processes and assistance in identifying possible sources of funding.

Biodiversity and Environment

Changes in climate are predicted to result in the shifting of bioregions in South Africa. In the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, it is projected that with the warmer temperatures that there will be a replacement of Nama Karoo biome with Savanna and Desert biomes. A large amount of Nama Karoo and Nama Karoo related species will be lost. Terrestrial and river ecosystems and their associated species will also be negatively impacted.

The proposed priority responses in the Biodiversity and Environmental Sector are:

1. Research on better veld/land management practices (overgrazing) & awareness conservation.
2. Monitoring and enforcement of municipal by-laws focusing on conservation and pollution issues.
3. Pursue formal conservation of threatened, endangered and unprotected vegetation types not represented in formal conservation areas.

Human Health

There are a number of different ways that climate change will impact human health in the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. Projected increases in storm events may result in increased risk of drowning, injuries, and population displacement impacts. Projected increases in temperatures due to climate change will affect the productivity and health of the population. People working outdoors will be particularly vulnerable to increases in temperature. Furthermore, ZF Mgcawu District Municipality already experiences significant levels of air pollution from mines and other industrial sources, as well as significant indoor air pollution, which is expected to exacerbate with the change in climate.

The proposed priority responses in the Human Health Sector are:

1. Conduct research on possible interventions for indoor air quality monitoring.

2. Implement existing air quality management plan through a detailed implementation plan.
3. Review and scale down existing dust control regulations to be area specific.

Human Settlements

There are a number of different ways that climate change will impact on human settlements in ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. Increases in the severity of storm events and increase in flooding will damage infrastructure which may result in a loss of industrial productivity and service delivery disruptions. The impacts of storm events will particularly affect communities located in informal settlements, on flood plains and where there is poor drainage infrastructure. In addition, communities in rural areas that depend on subsistence farming may be unable to grow crops that they have grown in the past due to the changing climate. It is predicted that there will therefore be an increase in rates of rural-urban migration. Rural communities may also become more physically isolated due to extreme events impacting on key infrastructure.

The proposed priority responses in the Human Settlements Sector are:

1. Eradicate shacks through rolling out of RDP houses.
2. Establish equipped satellite firefighting stations in all local municipalities.
3. Develop centralised warning systems for communication for all extreme weather events (including hail, heavy rains, fires, heat waves) across the district (including local municipalities) based on a centralised reliable source such as South African Weather Services.

Water

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality is currently experiencing issues of water scarcity and quality. Climate change is expected to exacerbate this problem. Drought, reduced runoff, increased evaporation, and an increase in flood events will impact on both water quality and quantity.

The proposed priority responses in the Water Sector are:

1. Develop relocation plans for agriculture within flood lines.
2. Collaborate with Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) to initiate a fish farming project for subsistence farmers.
3. Develop and implement water conservation and rainwater harvesting campaigns within the district.

Cross-cutting responses

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality does not currently have enough resources and capacity to coordinate and manage climate change responses across sectors within the District. Institutional capacity, and resources, including finances, is required.

The proposed cross-cutting priority responses are:

- 1 Select a climate change champion for the Municipality.
- 2 Mainstream climate change into the Local and District Municipality IDPs.
- 3 Develop a business plan for the District for climate change related projects that can be sent to funders.

1 Sector Response Plans

1.1 Agriculture

1.1.1 Introduction

Item	Description
Project Name	Agriculture Adaptation to Climate Change
Project Custodian/Driver	
Overview of Key Issues	The South African agricultural sector is highly diverse in terms of its activities and socio-economic context. This sector can be described as two-tiered (commercial vs. small-holder and subsistence farmers), with activities across a wide variety of climatic conditions (especially of rainfall). Roughly 90% of the country is sub-arid, semi-arid, or sub-humid, and about 10% is considered hyper-arid. Only 14% of the country is potentially arable, with one fifth of this land having high agricultural potential. Climate is important in determining potential agricultural activities and suitability across the country, especially in smallholding and homestead settings. Irrigation and conservation tillage practices can overcome rainfall constraints, especially in the high-value commercial agricultural sector. Irrigation currently consumes roughly 60% of the country's surface water resources, with important implications for agricultural exports, and food and water security in the context of climate change.
Sub-Projects	In order to increase the resilience of the Agriculture Sector towards climate change impacts, the following interventions have been identified: 1. Manage increasing risks to livestock 2. Manage food insecurity
Key Stakeholders	Government officials, community members

Other Interested Parties	
Area / locality	ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
Regulatory and Legislative Framework	National Climate Change Response White Paper, Long Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS)
Existing Policies, Programme(s)	

1.1.2 Sub-Project: Manage increasing risks to livestock

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Minimise negative health impacts on livestock due to decreases in rainfall and reduction in herbage yields.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activity	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Provide support to Department of Agriculture's training programme for small scale farmers on veld management by identifying stakeholders that can benefit from the programme	1, 2, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Research on climate resilient species and GMOs and alternative livestock options	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
3	Support small scale and emerging farmers through capacity building processes and assistance in identifying possible sources of funding	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.1.3 Sub-Project: Manage food insecurity

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Minimise food insecurity of subsistence farmers which results in malnutrition.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activity	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Conduct research on plant breeding and best adapted cultivars that can be grown using non-irrigation methods such as hydroponics	5, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Develop livestock and natural vegetation breeding research programmes	5, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
3	Encourage organic and subsistence farming in communities to support human livelihoods.	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
4	Research and develop veld management programmes to support emerging farmers.	5, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.2 Biodiversity

1.2.1 Introduction

Item	Description
Project Name	Biodiversity Adaptation to Climate Change
Project Custodian/Driver	
Overview of Key Issues	Biodiversity is crucial to ecosystem health, and healthy ecosystems are central to human well-being. Healthy ecosystems interlinked with working landscapes and other open spaces form the ecological infrastructure of the country and are the foundation for clean air and water, fertile soil and food. All South Africans depend on healthy ecosystems for economic and livelihood activities, including agriculture, tourism and a number of income generating and subsistence level activities. These natural ecosystems are under pressure from land use change and related processes causing degradation, as well as invasive alien species. Accelerated climate change (resulting in increasing temperature, rising atmospheric CO₂ and changing rainfall patterns) is exacerbating these existing pressures. Well-functioning ecosystems provide natural solutions that build resilience and help society adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. This includes, for example, buffering communities from extreme weather events such as floods and droughts, reducing erosion and trapping sediment, increasing natural resources for diversifying local livelihoods, providing food and fibre, and providing habitats for animals and plants which provide safety nets for communities during times of hardship. Sustainably managed and/or restored ecosystems help in adapting to climate change at local or landscape level.
Sub-Projects	In order to increase the resilience of the Biodiversity Sector towards climate change impacts, the following interventions have been identified: 1. Manage Loss of High Priority Biomes 2. Loss of Priority Wetlands, River ecosystems, and other threatened ecosystems
Key Stakeholders	Government officials, community members
Other Interested Parties	
Area / locality	ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
Regulatory and Legislative Framework	National Climate Change Response White Paper, Long Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS)

Existing Policies, Programme(s)/ Project(s)	
--	--

1.2.2 Sub-Project: Manage the loss of high priority biomes

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
High Priority Biomes (Nama-Karoo) to be replaced by other biomes such as savanna and desert.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Develop environmental awareness projects on the impacts of climate change on the environment	1, 4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
2	Develop monitoring projects assessing the effectiveness of existing environmental awareness initiatives.	1, 4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
3	Educate communities about the existing biomes and local biodiversity as well as common alien invasive plants.	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
4	Research on better veld/land management practices (overgrazing) & awareness conservation	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000

1.2.3 Sub-Project: Manage loss of Priority Wetlands, River ecosystems, and other threatened ecosystems

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
High Priority Biomes (including Grasslands, Nama-Karoo, Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Fynbos, Forest) to be replaced by other biomes such as savanna and desert.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Identify biodiversity offsets to reach conservation targets for industries.	1			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
2	Integrate the new CBA map into the municipal Environmental Management Framework and Spatial Development Framework and strengthen enforcement regarding prohibition of development in these areas.	1, 7, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200,000
3	Monitoring and enforcement of municipal by-laws focusing on conservation and pollution issues.	1, 2			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
4	Pursue formal conservation of threatened, endangered and unprotected vegetation types not represented in formal conservation areas.	1, 2			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
5	Research on threatened systems to increase information for conservation prioritisation	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

6	Develop an alien invasive eradication programme	1			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
---	---	---	--	--	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

1.3 Health

1.3.1 Introduction

Item	Description
Project Name	Human Health Adaptation to Climate Change
Project Custodian/Driver	
Overview of Key Issues	South Africa faces complex and pressing public health challenges exacerbated by adverse socio-economic conditions including dense informal settlements which constrain effective service delivery. These health challenges include a disease complex with the highest global prevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and tuberculosis (TB), complicated by water-borne and chronic respiratory disease. Under-nutrition and socio-economic stress are important contributors to poor human resilience and contribute to conditions that facilitate the emergence and propagation of disease. Malnutrition and disease interact strongly, and there is a key relationship between environmental quality, food security, and the disease burden of communities. Adaptation to the potential effects of climate change on human health is viewed in this context. However, significant knowledge and information gaps are preventing well supported quantitative projections of human health impacts in South Africa.
Sub-Projects	In order to increase the resilience of the Human Health Sector towards climate change impacts, the following interventions have been identified: 1. Manage health impacts from increased storm events. 2. Manage health impacts of increased air pollution. 3. Manage the increasing occupational health problems.
Key Stakeholders	Government officials, community members
Other Interested Parties	
Area / locality	ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
Regulatory and Legislative Framework	National Climate Change Response White Paper, Long Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS)
Existing Policies, Programme(s)/ Project(s)	

1.3.2 Sub-Project: Manage health impacts from increased storm events

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Manage and minimise the impacts of increased storm events such as drowning, injuries and population displacement.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Establish/review early warning systems to warn communities and farmers, ensuring that communication is in all local languages	1, 3, 5, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
2	Manage current developments in the flood zone	1, 8, 9			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
3	Regular maintenance and upgrade of storm water systems	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200,000
4	Review current development in 1/100-year flood line	5, 8, 6			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000

1.3.3 Sub-Project: Manage health impacts of increased air pollution

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Manage the effects of exposure to increased air pollutants such as eye irritation, acute respiratory infection, chronic respiratory diseases and TB.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Conduct research on possible interventions for indoor air quality monitoring.	1, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
2	Designate the trained Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) through official council processes.	1, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200,000
3	Establish continuous district air quality monitoring stations	8, 9			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
4	Implement existing air quality management plan through a detailed implementation plan	8			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200,000
5	Review and scale down existing dust control regulations to be area specific	8, 1			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200,000

1.3.4 Sub-Project: Manage the increasing occupational health problems

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Managed increased occupational health problems caused by heat stress and dehydration.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Awareness campaigns on innovative protective PPE for farm workers	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200,000
2	Conduct training on safety measures to respond to heat stress, at all levels of operation and work.	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
3	Establish early warning systems and communication channels between SAWS, media (local radio) and farm owners on potential weather changes, in all major languages.	3			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
4	Identify funding streams to subsidise farmers with nets or shade retreats that can be used	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R250 000
5	Research on confirmed cases of heat stress and possible response	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
6	Review labour laws to protect farm workers	1, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.4 Human Settlements

1.4.1 Introduction

Item	Description
Project Name	Human Settlements Adaptation to Climate Change
Project Custodian/Driver	
Overview of Key Issues	South Africa is a diverse country, not just in terms of populations and biodiversity, but also in terms of its human settlements. These settlements face severe challenges, even before climate change is taken into account. The implications of the compounding impacts of climate change will be profound, and human settlements therefore represent a crucial part of national adaptation strategies. The overarching strategic framework for the development of human settlements is described in the National Development Plan (NDP) and, more specifically in relation to the implications for climate change, in the National Climate Change Response (NCCR). However, to develop appropriate adaptation responses a more nuanced understanding of the challenges and options for human settlements is required, building on the insights of the NCCR. This understanding needs to consider the unusually diverse urban forms of human settlement in the South African context, and the importance of ecological infrastructure in supporting service delivery and building resilient communities.
Sub-Projects	In order to increase the resilience of the Human Settlements Sector towards climate change impacts, the following interventions have been identified: 1. Manage Increased impacts on infrastructure 2. Manage potential increased impacts on informal settlements. 3. Manage potential increase migration to urban and peri-urban areas.
Key Stakeholders	Government officials, community members
Other Interested Parties	
Area / locality	ZF Mgcau District Municipality
Regulatory and Legislative Framework	National Climate Change Response White Paper, Long Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS)
Existing Policies, Programme(s)/ Project(s)	

1.4.2 Sub-Project: Manage potential increased impacts on infrastructure

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Minimise disruptions to infrastructure (roads, rails, bridges, airports, tunnels) as a result of extreme weather events.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Improve disaster preparedness planning for extreme weather events associated with disasters.	1, 5, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
2	Develop centralised warning systems for communication for all extreme weather events (including hail, heavy rains, fires, heat waves) across the district (including local municipalities) based on a centralised reliable source such as South African Weather Services.	3			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000

1.4.3 Sub-Project: Manage potential increased impacts on informal dwellings

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Minimise the impacts of extreme weather events to already vulnerable informal dwellings, that are often unplanned, and without extensive service or infrastructure.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Awareness on weather responses and building materials to be used	1			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Eradicate shacks through rolling out of RDP houses	8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
3	Establish equipped satellite firefighting stations in all local municipalities.	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
4	Identify community champions within informal settlements to assist with awareness raising programmes and initiatives	4			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200,000
5	Include hydration component in existing Environmental Health Practitioner awareness programmes.	4			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200,000
6	Investigate feasibility of smoke detectors in shacks.	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
7	Perform a risk assessment to inform resettlement or relocation of informal settlements.	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
8	Regular maintenance of storm water infrastructure.	8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

9	Training in water and fire safety measures to respond to floods and fires from extreme weather events.	5, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
---	--	------	--	--	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

1.4.4 Sub-Project: Manage potential increased migration to urban and peri-urban areas

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Manage migration from rural settlements to urban and peri-urban settlements.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Develop incentives to encourage movement from the area known as 'the islands'.	1, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.5 Water

1.5.1 Introduction

Item	Description
Project Name	Water Sector Adaptation to Climate Change
Project Custodian/Driver	
Overview of Key Issues	South Africa's climate is generally arid to semi-arid, with less than 9% of annual rainfall ending up in rivers, and only about 5% recharges groundwater in aquifers. In addition, rainfall and river flow are unpredictable in time and unevenly distributed in space, with only 12% of the land area generating 50% of stream flows. Decadal rainfall variability also results in extended dry and wet periods across the country. The main users of surface water resources are agricultural irrigation, domestic, industrial, mining and power generation, while plantation forestry intercepts and reduces runoff before it reaches the rivers and groundwater. Surface water resources were already over-allocated by the year 2000 in five of nineteen water management areas historically used for water planning and management purposes. The potential demand for water is expected to increase with economic growth, increased urbanisation, higher standards of living, and population growth. Because of the critical importance of water in the South African economy the country has a sophisticated water resources planning capacity, founded on a good understanding of the country's variable rainfall. This planning capacity will be a key capability for adaptation planning under ongoing and future climate change.
Sub-Projects	In order to increase the resilience of the Water Sector towards climate change impacts, the following interventions have been identified: 1. Manage decreased water quality in ecosystem. 2. Manage the quantity of water available for irrigation and drinking. 3. Manage increased fish mortality as a result of the changing climate.
Key Stakeholders	Government officials, community members
Other Interested Parties	
Area / locality	ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
Regulatory and Legislative Framework	National Climate Change Response White Paper, Long Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS)

Existing Policies, Programme(s)/ Project(s)	
--	--

1.5.2 Sub-Project: Manage decreased water quality in ecosystems.

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Minimise the impacts of less water available to dilute wastewater discharge and irrigation return flows such as reduced water quality and downstream health risks to aquatic ecosystems.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Conduct research on smart pesticides in collaboration with a research institute.	2, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Develop relocation plans for agriculture within floodlines.	1, 6			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
3	Encourage farmers to use agri-smart pesticides.	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
4	Encourage relationship between farmers and DWS on better farming practices.	2, 7, 8			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000
5	Improve and upgrade wastewater treatment infrastructure to manage leakages and spill overs.	1,			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
6	Improve municipal green drop scores.	1			25%	50%	75%	100%	R1,000,000

1.5.3 Sub-Project: Manage the quantity of water available for irrigation and drinking

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Manage the quantity of water available for irrigation and drinking which could be affected by increasing water temperatures linked to higher ambient temperatures.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Develop and implement water conservation and rainwater harvesting campaigns within the district.	2, 4			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Develop and initiate charcoaling community projects.	4, 7			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
3	Initiate a working for water programme to eradicate alien vegetation.	1, 101			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
4	Initiate a wastewater irrigation project.	7			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
5	Initiate water restrictions and water awareness campaigns in the district.	4, 7, 10			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
6	Raise awareness on the impacts of illegal water abstractions.	4			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.5.4 Sub-Project: Manage increased fish mortality as a result of the changing climate

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
Manage and monitor aquatic environments and mortality of temperature sensitive fish species.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Collaborate with Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) to initiate a fish farming project for subsistence farmers.	2, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	R200 000
2	Improve awareness raising regarding the pollution of natural water resources.	5, 10			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.6 Cross-cutting

1.6.1 Introduction

Item	Description
Project Name	Institutions, Capacity, and Resources for Climate Change Adaptation
Project Custodian/Driver	
Overview of Key Issues	Climate change is a new and growing responsibility for local stakeholders in South Africa. Institutional capacity and the availability of skilled personnel and resources, including finances, is a major challenge for South African municipalities. It is therefore crucial that municipalities adopt an integrated approach to climate change that cuts across different sectors and departments. Appropriate institutional structures to guide this approach are required, and it is important that climate change is integrated into city planning documents like integrated developments plans with budget allocations so that climate change related projects come to fruition. Climate change is a relatively new field in South Africa and awareness programmes on climate change and the development of skills in the sector are required for the field to get the attention that is needed.
Sub-Projects	In order to increase the resilience of the municipality's institutions to adapt towards climate change impacts, the following interventions have been identified: 1. Coordinate climate change response in the Municipality 2. Integrate climate change adaptation into municipal strategies and plans 3. Secure financial resources to respond to climate change 4. Build human capacity to respond to climate change 5. Disseminate information and build awareness on climate change
Key Stakeholders	Government officials, community members
Other Interested Parties	
Area / locality	ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
Regulatory and Legislative Framework	National Climate Change Response White Paper, Long Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS)

Existing Policies, Programme(s)/ Project(s)	
--	--

1.6.2 Sub-Project: Coordinate climate change response in the Municipality

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
To coordinate climate change response in the Municipality so that climate change is integrated across all departments and is prioritised.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Select an appropriate institutional structure within the Municipality to coordinate climate change response.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Establish platforms for council and mayors to engage with climate change	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

	adaptation initiatives.								
3	Select a climate change champion for the District Municipality.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
4	Select a climate change champion for each Local Municipality.	2			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.6.3 Sub-Project: Integrate climate change adaptation into municipal strategies and plans

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
To integrate climate change adaptation into municipal strategies and plans like the IDP and SDF so that it is prioritised across different sectors	6			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Mainstream climate change into the Local and Municipality IDPs.	6			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Ensure that Disaster Management Plans adhere to the amended climate change legislation.	6			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
3	Establish a monitoring and evaluation system to measure the implementation of the climate change response plan.	6			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.6.4 Sub-Project: Secure financial resources to respond to climate change

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
To motivate for and secure financial resources to respond to climate change	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Engage with the municipal budget office for funding for climate change responses.	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Develop a business plan for the District for climate change related projects that can be sent to funders.	5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.6.5 Sub-Project: Build human capacity to respond to climate change

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
To build human capacity to respond and adapt to climate change impacts	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Build capacity of municipal staff engaging with climate change in project management, drafting business plans and human resources management.	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Regularly engage communities regarding climate change adaptation, response and capacity building initiatives through existing structures and committees.	4, 5			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

1.6.6 Sub-Project: Disseminate information and build awareness on climate change

Sub-Project Aim	DAO	Sub-Project Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
To ensure that information on climate change is disseminated to all stakeholders and awareness raised	4			25%	50%	75%	100%	

No	Sub-Project Activities	DAO	Activity Manager	Annual Target	Q1 Target	Q2 Target	Q3 Target	Q4 Target	Budget
1	Implement climate change awareness programmes for all stakeholders.	4			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC
2	Develop early warning systems to inform all sectors and stakeholders about extreme events.	3			25%	50%	75%	100%	TBC

ANNEXURE A

Chapter 6 (attached as separate document)

ANNEXURE B

District Development Model One Plan