



DRAFT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022/2027

3rd REVISION OF THE 5th GENERATION

COMPILED BY: MUNICIPAL SUPPORT & COMPLIANCE UNIT

Foreword by the Mayor / Speaker

Foreword by the Municipal Manager

Section 1 - Municipal Vision

Section 2 – Municipal Governance Strategy

Section 3 – Operational Strategy.....

DRAFT

MAYOR: HONOURABLE CLLR.CORNELL KNOPH



FOREWORD MAYOR

Richtersveld Municipality has completed its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as per the requirements of Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act.

The objectives of Local Government as defined in Section 152 (1) of the Constitution of South Africa set the stage for a holistic approach to service delivery by providing guidance in this regard. These objectives are: -

To provide a 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 matters of local government.

We take seriously the values of good governance and believe we are capable of turning the tide on unfavourable audit opinions in pursuit of a clean audit. The turning point for a clean administration and, consequently, the audit is not entirely lodged solely on the shoulders of administrators but requires all of us i.e., the Council.

To counter the aspects regarding poverty and unemployment, the focus of this IDP is to grow the economy, enhance and better service delivery, employment of women, the poor, and the unemployed through job creation and development programs as

well as formal education through bursaries to realize and advance Council's long term development goal for the community and the institutional component.

The IDP focuses on a balanced development strategy that recognizes the strengths and weaknesses of our resources and will ensure the protection of our environmental integrity, the fundamental challenges regarding our human and social development, and the ability to support a robust economy through the Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPS) earmarked for the Richtersveld Municipal Area.

Public participation is fundamental to the success of the execution of this plan and can be seen as the heart of the process. Our experience right now is that after covid, participating in these processes is not good at all. The Municipality will have to come up with inventive ideas to make the participation processes more attractive to our communities. Our focus is people-centered development and the robust generation of the economy. Limited resources are not seen as a stumbling block but rather a challenge to improvise and think outside the box to create new and innovative ideas for generating the economy and development.

Going forward, Council and communities must unequivocally strive towards the Eradication of key municipal developmental and service delivery challenges. This calls for joint planning that prioritizes core challenges into implementable projects and interventions.

J.G. CLOETE

MUNICIPAL MANAGER



FOREWORD MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The Supreme Law of our Country sets out the mandate and functions of Local Government obliges municipalities to adopt a developmental approach in rendering services to its residents. In terms of the Constitution, the objectives of local government are to provide democratic and accountable government, promote sustainable service delivery, promote social and economic development, promote a safe and healthy environment and encourage public participation.

The Municipality fully realises that after covid, participation in IDP and Budget processes is not good at all. The Municipality will have to come up with inventive ideas to make the participation processes more attractive to our communities.

The main stakeholders in Integrated Development Plan (IDP) are the municipality, councillors, communities, national and provincial sector departments, and developers. The IDP guides the planning of the municipality and provides the councillors with a framework in which to make decisions.

Through the public participation process the public's concerns, needs, and values are integrated into governmental and corporate decision-making. The IDP seeks public participation in order to address community needs through service delivery.

There is a link between the IDP, performance management, budget and risk management. Integrated Development Planning is the strategic management tool

to realise the developmental role of local government and performance management is a management tool designed to facilitate the implementation of the IDP. The budget assigns money to the IDP objectives and this is monitored through the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP).

The budget makes the implementation of the IDP possible and the IDP provides the strategic direction for the budget. Risk Management is one of management's core responsibilities according to section 62 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and is an integral part of the internal processes of a municipality.

Covid-19 impacted adversely on municipal revenue sources in particular own revenue and intergovernmental transfers. Prior to Covid-19, the growth in national transfers was already decreasing due to the national government's fiscal consolidation.

The municipality is committed to increase its focus on economic and infrastructure development projects to ensure financial and service delivery sustainability. The IDP stands firm on the developments and achievements of the past terms and is designed to address the needs of our communities for the next five years.

Our economic development initiatives include:

- Boegoebaai Deep water Port is one of the fifty Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPS) with an investment value of R13.2 billion and 2971 job opportunities during the construction phase.
- The Namakwa Special Economic Zone with Green Hydrogen as the anchor development and supported by the Presidential Investment initiative.
- The planning phase of the catalytic projects in our area holds great power and can change our landscape totally and for the good of every resident.
- Upgrading of the water pipeline in Alexander Bay to improve potable water supply.
- Phase two of the Waste Water Treatment Works.
- Accelerate renewable energy developments.

The integrated development plan will be the instrument to express Council's development aspirations during the 2022–2027 term. Council's growth strategy is a developmental approach which seeks to augment focus on good corporate governance, economic development, environmental management, safety, and social renewal.

In conclusion, I want to thank our Mayor, Councillors, Officials and the LED team that facilitated Participation Process for their dedication to ensuring a successful IDP process.

Section 1 – Municipal Vision

Introduction

This is the 3rd revision of the Richtersveld Municipality's 5th generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP) that provides the framework to guide the municipality's planning and budgeting over the course of a set legislative time frame. The IDP seeks to support sustainable development of the municipal area and its communities through integration and balancing of the economic, ecological and social factors which influence development.

This integration and balancing must be achieved without compromising the institutional capacity required to implement and coordinate the actions required across different sectors and spheres of government.

Integrated development planning as an instrument is the driving force for making municipalities more strategic, inclusive, and responsive and performance driven. The IDP is therefore the main strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting and development undertaken by the Richtersveld Municipality in its municipal area.

Legislative Framework

The mandate of the municipality is provided for in section 152 of the Constitution of South Africa that stipulates the objectives for developmental local government, namely:

- 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 organisations in matters of local government.

Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) (hereinafter referred to as the MSA) provides for the municipality to undertake integrated development planning and adopt IDP's and sets out the requirements thereto. The IDP has therefore been compiled in terms of and in accordance with Chapter 5 of the MSA.

Process to be followed

According to Section 28(1) of the Municipal System Act, 32 of 2000 a Municipal Council must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting and review of the IDP. Drafting an IDP requires a comprehensive planning process and the involvement of a wide range of internal and external role players. Such a process has to be properly organised and prepared. This preparation is the duty of the Municipal Manager and Senior Management. The preparation process will be referred to as the "Process Plan" and should contribute to the institutional readiness of the municipality to draft or review the IDP.

The elected Council is the ultimate IDP decision-making authority. The role of participatory democracy is to inform, negotiate and comment on those decisions, in the course of the planning process.

In terms of the Council approved IDP and Budget Process Plan, Council should approve the Draft IDP before the start of the new financial year, that is, no later than 31 March 2022.

The table below summarises the processes followed:

The IDP and budget of the Richtersveld Municipal Area is therefore a community centric process. It is informed by ward-based planning, an analysis of the current status of service delivery and the environment, requirements of the community prioritized in terms of their needs, and various stakeholder engagements.

Deliverable	Activity	Legislative requirement	Timeframe
Time Schedule	✓ Tabling of draft Budget and IDP Time Schedule to Council ✓ Adoption of Budget Time Schedule	MFMA S21	June
Public Engagement	✓ Advertisement of time-schedule on website, local newspapers and notice boards ✓ Acknowledgement of inputs received	MSA CH5 S29 MSA S28	July/August/ September
Approval of the IDP and Budget	✓ Draft IDP and Budget consultation feedback to Wards and Ward Committees ✓ Council must give final approval of the IDP Budget document by resolution, setting taxes and	MFMA s23 MSA s25 & MFMA s24	April May

	tariffs, approving changes to the IDP and budget related policies, approve measurable performance objectives for revenue by source and expenditure by vote before the start of the financial year.		
Public Making of Budget and IDP	✓ Publicise the Budget and IDP	MSA and MFMA	June
Approval of SDBIP	✓ Mayor to approve SDBIP within 28 days after approval of the budget ✓ Place all Departments SDBIPs on website.	MFMA s69	May June August
Performance Agreements Section 57 (MSA)	✓ Submit performance agreements to the Executive Mayor within 10 days after approval of the IDP and Budget.	MFMA s 16, 24, 26, 53 MFMA s 53	May June August

Municipal Vision

We should continuously strive to develop all the resources of the Richtersveld, including its natural, cultural and human resource, in a manner that is sustainable and benefits the people of the region so that our future will be secure

The Richtersveld Municipality are constantly confronted with the challenges of improved service delivery to its communities. The list below of priorities are still relevant today but needs an improved effort to expedite service delivery and to ensure that we stay on course with the direction we took.

The following list represents our objective to ensure that we stay focus in our primary mandate as a local government: NDP OBJECTIVES

- *Quality Service Delivery to our communities*
- *Clean towns*
- *Backlog Eradication*
- *Minimize Grant Dependency*
- *Accessible to municipal services*
- *Sustainable development and livelihoods*
- *Caring local government*
- *Cost Effective Services for our people*
- *Productivity*
- *Socio-Economic Transformation*
- *Responsiveness*
- *Safety*

- *Rural Development*
- *Prevention*
- *Conservation of our natural environment and resources*
- *Unlocking Potential of growth*
- *Introduce Green economy*
- *Fair Treatment to all customers and members of our communities*

In preparation of the strategic discussion for the IDP revision between management and Council, six critical areas were identified to be addressed through the strategy of the Richtersveld Municipality.

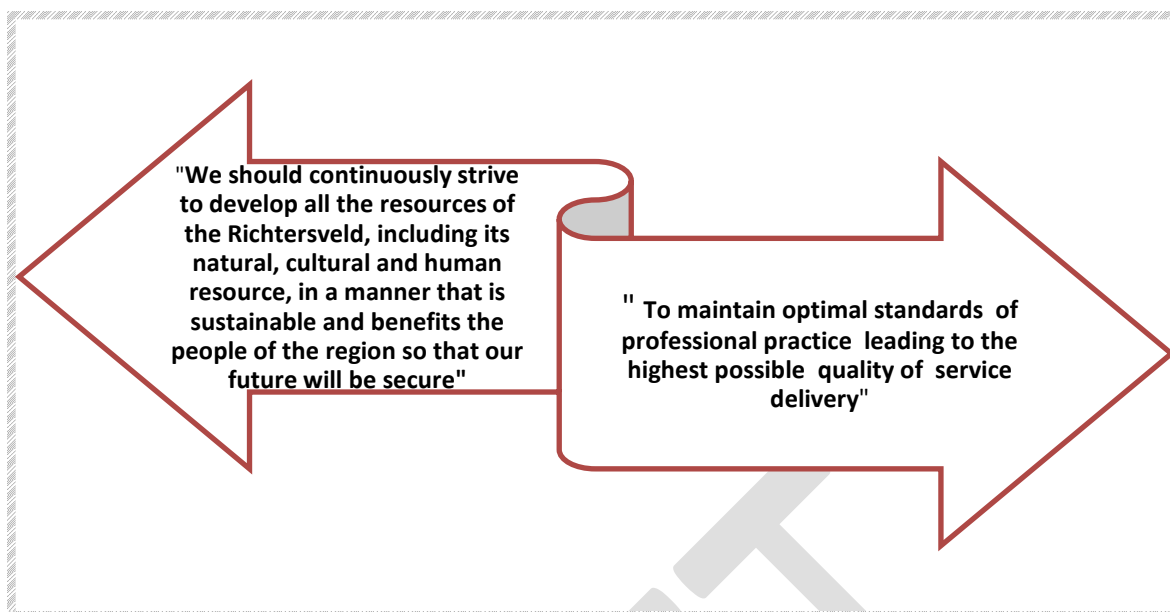
These principles were:

1. Opportunity
2. Responsiveness
3. Service Delivery
4. Honesty
5. Redress of Past Inequalities
6. Safe Communities

Vision and Mission Statement of Richtersveld Municipality

The strategic intent of Council over the next few years will be to enhance municipal service delivery and growth and development offerings. The following vision has been adopted by the Council as the municipality's road map, indicating both what the municipality wants to become and guiding transformational initiatives by setting a defined direction for the municipality's growth:

The vision is thus to enable a future of prosperity for all through effective objectives promoting service excellence.



STRATEGIC GOALS/OBJECTIVES

- For every household to have access to clean water, electricity and sanitation
- To treat all our people with pride and dignity
- To be an effective and efficient local government
- To be an effective instrument of change within our community
- To be a local government that is accountable with community driven development
- To be the gateway for Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism in the Northwestern Coast of the Northern Cape.

EXISTING LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

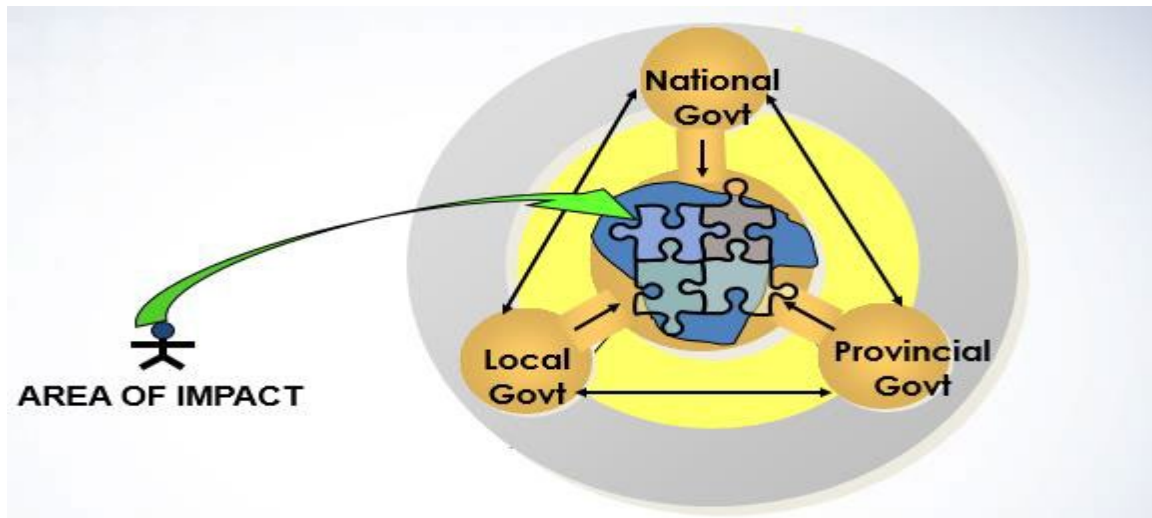
According to Section 26(b) of the Municipal Systems Act it requires the IDP to reflect the existing levels of development of the municipality. In this regard Richtersveld is unique as it is a region with six distinct towns or settlements, each with their unique history, development potential and challenges. To better understand these realities, the following table provides a brief overview of each of these towns, including Alexanderbay in view of the handover process currently underway, status of services and development levels. This table reflects services rendered by the municipality:

Town	Service levels	Development priorities
Eksteenfontein	Basic Services, Municipal Office, Library, Health Services, Safety Services, Sport Facilities, Community Facilities, Primary Educational services, Campsites, Kiddies park	Job Creation, Education, water security, Sewerage Infrastructure, Road Infrastructure & Low cost housing, Efficient network/telecommunications

Kuboes	Basic Services, Municipal offices, Mobile Library Service, Sport Field, Community Hall, Primary educational services, Campsites, Kiddies park	Road Infrastructure, Job Creation, Low Cost Housing, Water security
Lekkersing	Basic Services, Municipal Office, Library, Municipal Campsite, Sport Facility, Community Facilities, Kiddies park	Road Infrastructure, Sewerage Infrastructure, Job Creation, Water security Gravesite, Efficient network/telecommunications
Port Nolloth	Basic Services, Municipal Offices, Library, Sport Facilities, Health Services, Emergency Services, Safety Services, Community Facilities, Industrial Area, Business Centre, Saltpan use as landing strips for small aircrafts, Primary & secondary educational services, Campsites/caravan p, Kiddies park	Job Creation, Road Infrastructure, Industry Development, Educational Facilities, Low Cost & GAP Housing, Commercial Development, Water security, Tourism development, Upgrade sewer services, Cricket pitch, soccer field
Sanddrift	Basic Services, Municipal Office, Library, Sport Facility, Health Service, Community Facilities, Primary educational facilities, Kiddies park	Job Creation, Road Infrastructure, Agricultural Development, Emergency Services, Safety Services, Water security.
Alexanderbay	Basic Services, Library, Sport Facilities, Health Services, Emergency Services, Safety Services, Community Facilities, Industrial Area, Business Centre, Airstrip, Primary & secondary educational facilities.	Job Creation, Commercial Development, Tourism development, beach development

Section 2 – Municipal Governance Strategy

INTEGRATION



It is the responsibility of municipalities to prepare and adopt IDP's. However, the IDP is an integrated inter-governmental system of planning which requires the involvement of all three spheres of government. Some contributions have to be made by provincial and national government to assist municipal planning and therefore government has created a range of policies and strategies to support and guide development and to ensure alignment between all spheres of government as stated by the Municipal Systems Act Section 24.

Apart from the IDP public engagement sessions which will be discussed in more detail, the Richtersveld Municipality has invigorated the IDP Representative Forum meeting this time around to ensure broader input and also alignment with other important stakeholders.

Alignment is pursued through inter-governmental planning, consultation and co-ordination and ensured through aligning the vision, mission and strategic objectives of the municipality with the directives set by government spheres. NDP 2030

With this brief overview of development levels and priorities, the development need of the residents of Richtersveld is well reflected in the Socio-Economic Profile that is regularly published by Provincial Treasury.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Richtersveld Municipality is the most north-western local municipality in the Northern Cape. Its coastline is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and Namibia. The geographical area consists of approximately 9608 km².

This section will provide information and statistics on the municipal area of Richtersveld. It includes demographic details, development levels, service delivery levels and other socio-economic factors pertinent to the area.

Richtersveld Municipality is one of six Category B Local Municipalities which form part of the broader Namakwa District as per the Municipal Demarcation Act.

Richtersveld Municipality is an administrative area in the Namakwa District of the Northern Cape Province. The Richtersveld is a unique landscape surrounded by a variety of contrasts. In Port Nolloth is the ocean, at Alexander Bay there is the Orange River, and at Lekkersing and Eksteensfontein there is underground water that is a little brackish. Rainfall is minimal and water is a scarce commodity, yet the vast plains, which are considered a special place by some, are still a very beautiful region with unique characteristics that attract thousands of tourists. The Richtersveld is a conservation area. The main economic sectors are: mining, agriculture, fishing and tourism. The area includes a number of big rural areas, as well as the following towns: Port Nolloth, Alexanderbay, Sanddrift, Kuboes, Eksteenfontein and Lekkersing.

A distinct geographical feature of the Municipality is that it is located at the north-western most tip of the Northern Cape Province, South Africa and the African continent. The under mentioned illustration puts the geographic location of Richtersveld Municipality into perspective and also indicates the location in relation to the Namakwa District. The map below depicts the vastness of the Richtersveld and the towns it consist of.

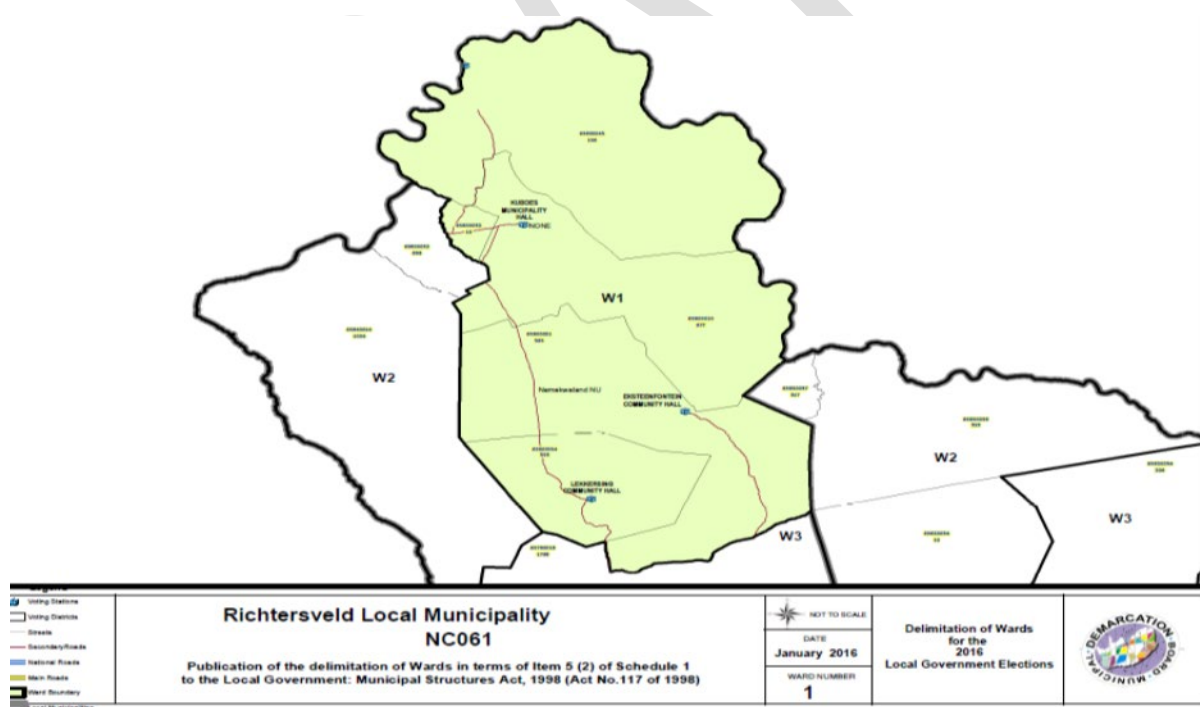


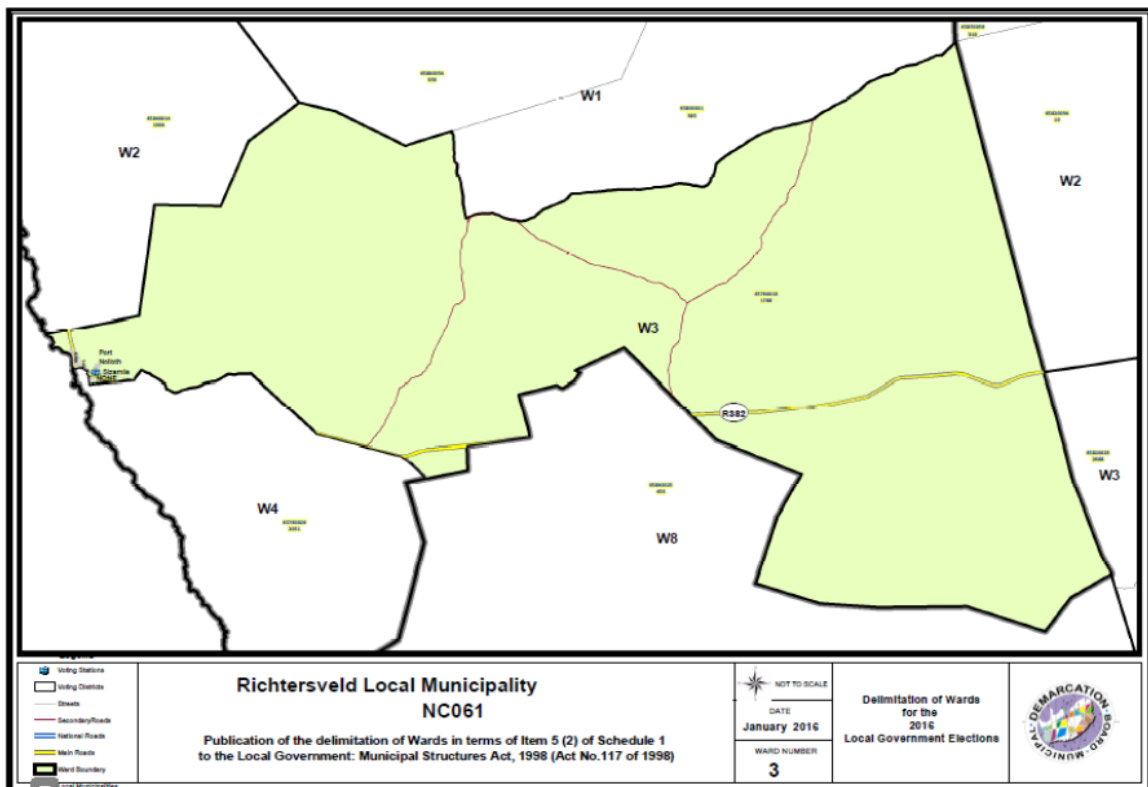
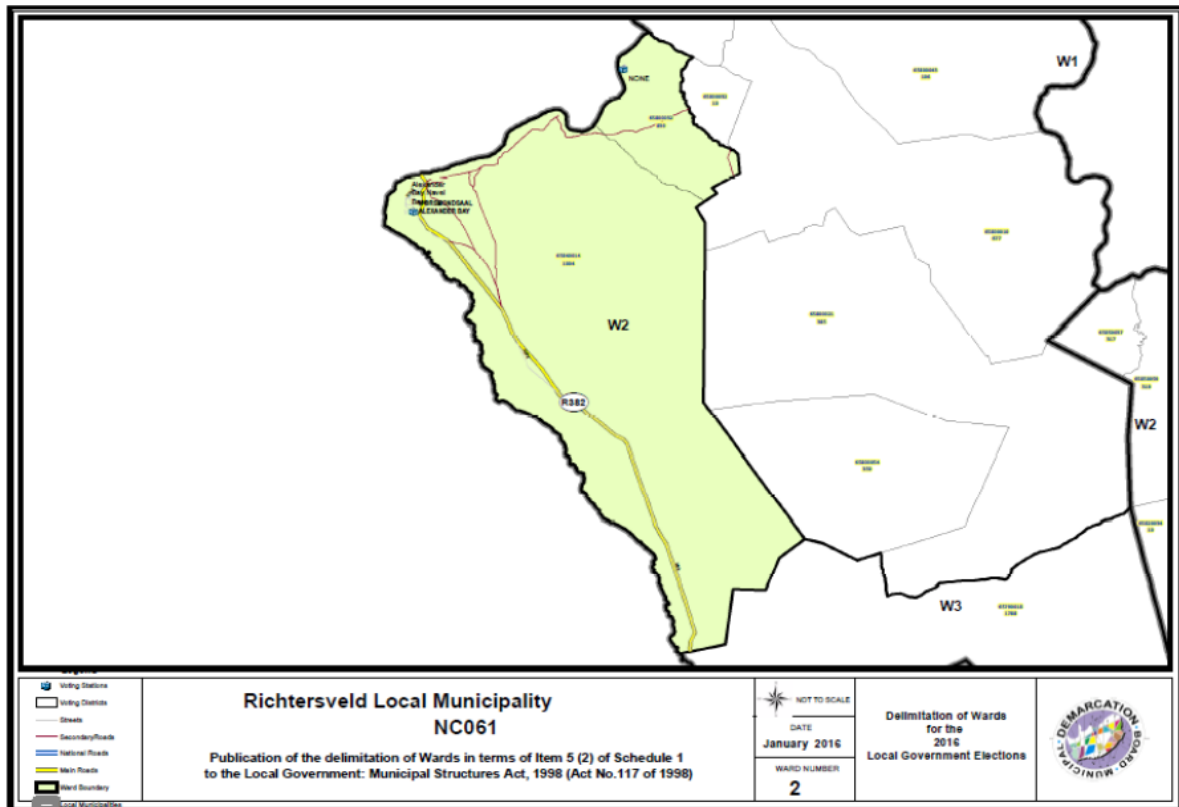
RICHTERSVELD MUNICIPALITY BY WARD

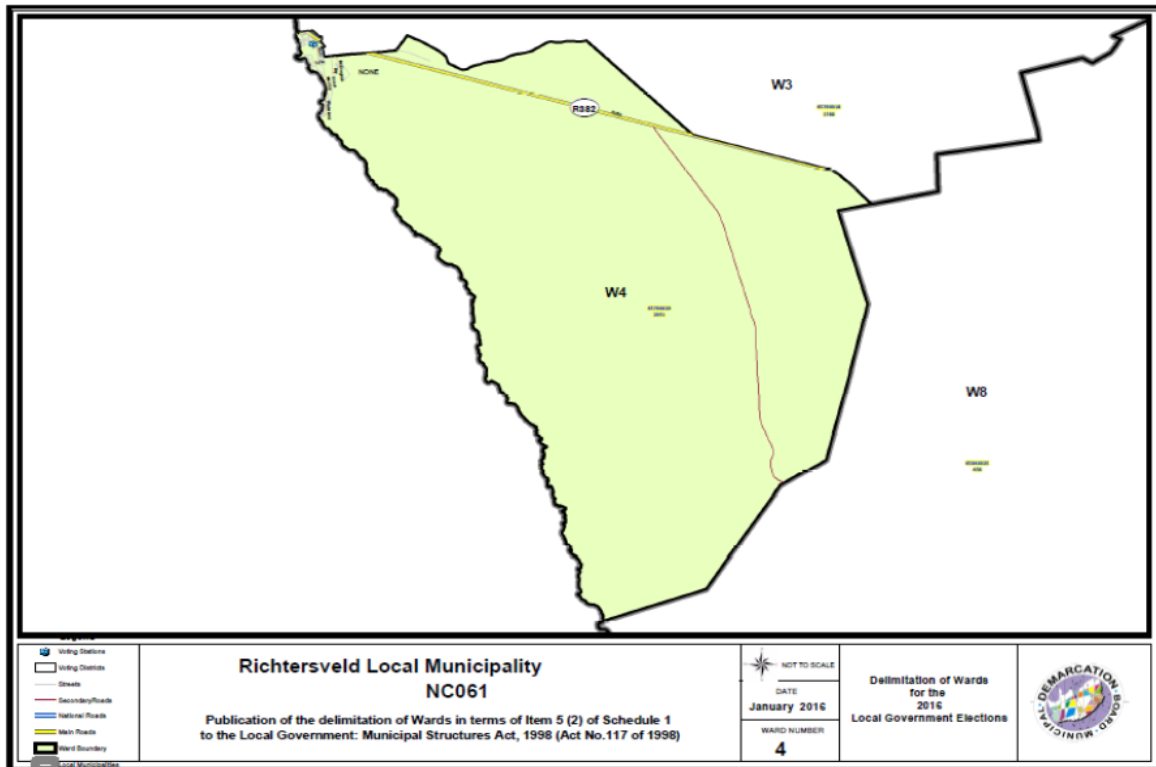
The Richtersveld Municipality consist of six (6) wards as per the municipal demarcation process concluded.

Ward no	Political Affiliation	Councillor
Ward 1	ANC	Cllr.Ryno Thomas
Ward 2	ANC	Cllr.Marlene Fredericks
Ward 3	ANC	Cllr.Ceritas Sonamzi
Ward 4	ANC	Cllr.Maria Obies
Ward 5	ANC	Cllr.Funeka Mabala
Ward 6	ANC	Cllr.Cornell Knoph

Below is the maps of the wards within the municipal jurisdiction. Ward 1







DELIMITATION OF MUNICIPAL WARDS

The delimitation of municipal wards took effect with Local Government Elections (LGE) in 2021 whereby the number of wards increased from 4 to 6 and the number of councillors from 7 to 11.

RICHTERSVELD AT A GLANCE

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Richtersveld Municipality currently consists of 6 wards. The wards include the following towns & settlements.

Ward	Area
1	Kuboes, Eksteenfontein, Sendelingsddrift
2	Lekkersing, Sanddrift
3	Sizamile and part of town,
4	Mcdougalsbay & Lydia Links Park
5	Alexanderbay, beavulon & Baken
6	Nollothville & Baracks

Port Nolloth is the main economic centre of the Municipality and is also the town where the head office of the Richtersveld Municipality is situated. Richtersveld Municipality had a total population of 12487 in 2016. Similar to other rural municipalities, Richtersveld Municipality has also experienced common challenges such as skew patterns of wealth distribution, relatively high levels of unemployment and crime.

The total population in Richtersveld Municipality is 24 235.

Population by sex, 1996-2016

1996			2001			2011			2016*		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6 836	5 984	12 819	5 138	4 986	10 125	6 300	5 682	11 982	6 630	5 857	12 487

Table 1 shows that the population of Richtersveld has increased from 11982 persons in 2011 to 12 487 persons in 2016 & 24 235 person in 2022.

Percentage distribution of the population in Richtersveld by sex, 2016

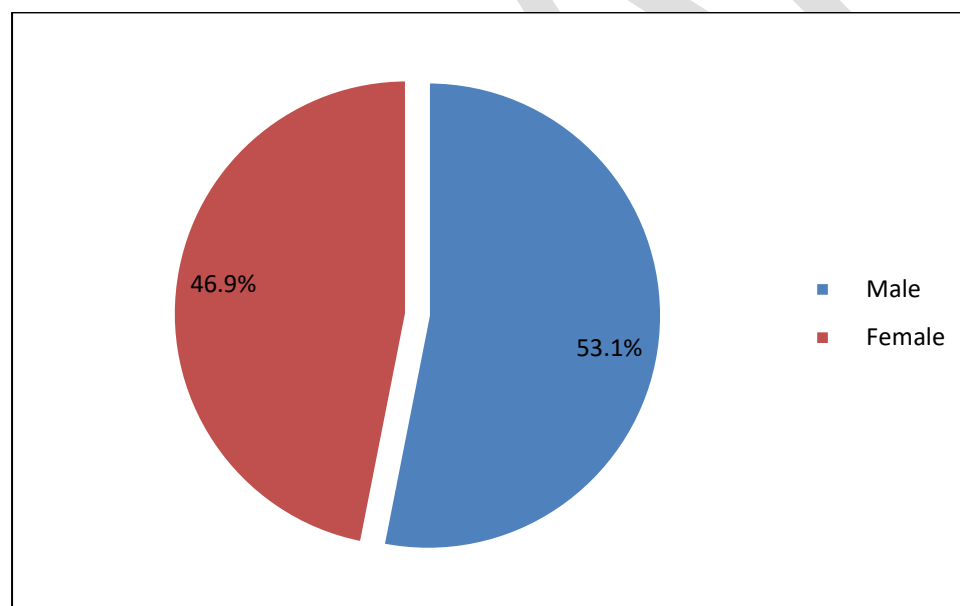


Figure 2 depicts a greater proportion of males than females in Richtersveld, at 53.1% and 46.9% respectively.

Population per town in Richtersveld

	Households	Town	Population
Kuboes	235	Kuboes	823
Eksteenfontein	125	Eksteenfontein	719
Lekkersing	118	Lekkersing	765
Sanddrift	260	Sanddrift	858
Alexanderbay	411	Alexanderbay	1760
Port Nolloth	3405	Port Nolloth	7562

Distribution of the population of Namakwa district by local municipality, 2016

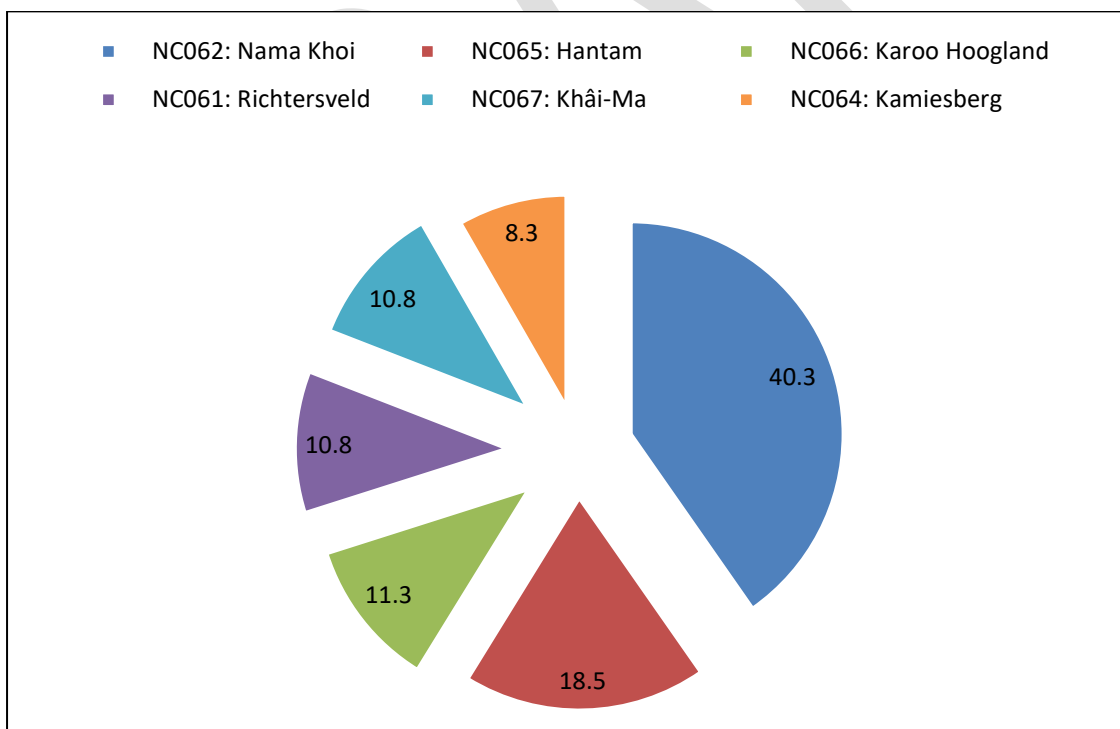


Figure 1, above indicates that Nama Khoi municipality had a 40.3% share of the total population in Namakwa district. This was followed by Hantam, Karoo Hoogland, Richtersveld, Khâi-Ma and Kamiesberg local municipalities with 18.5%, 11.3%, 10.8%, 10.8 and 8.3% respectively of the total district population.

Population by group type, 1996-2022

TABLE 2					
	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Black African	1 000	1 117	1 568	1 173	3538
Coloured	9 540	7 769	9 178	10 347	17 730
Indian or Asian	18	15	58	50	245
White	2 164	1 223	1 013	917	2557
Other	-	-	165	-	165
Unspecified	98	-	-	-	
Total	12 819	10 125	11 982	12 487	24 235

Table 2 summarizes the number of persons by population group from 1996 to 2016.
Percentage distribution of the population by group type, 2016

FIGURE 3

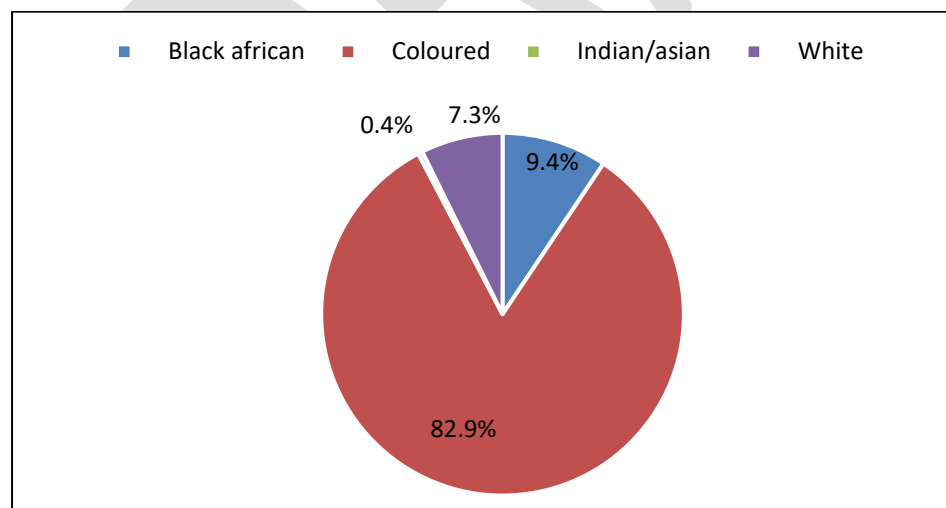


Figure 3 outlines the percentage distribution of the population of Richtersveld in 2016, where the Coloured population group accounts for 82.9% of the population in the municipality, followed by the Black African, White and Indian/Asian population groups.

Population by 5 year age groups and sex, 1996-2016

TABLE 3

	1996			2001			2011			2 016	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	642	598	1 240	509	451	960	481	456	937	445	438
05 - 09	654	602	1 256	509	443	951	482	440	922	409	435
10 - 14	633	562	1 195	468	456	924	525	472	997	414	407
15 - 19	446	466	912	487	411	898	487	394	881	626	392
20 - 24	644	562	1 205	445	425	870	475	434	910	597	476
25 - 29	826	590	1 416	478	440	919	674	533	1	530	475
30 - 34	724	594	1 318	466	458	924	524	444	968	662	620
35 - 39	550	486	1 036	446	463	909	506	435	941	455	491
40 - 44	511	403	914	311	358	668	526	439	965	606	365
45 - 49	335	303	638	308	292	600	447	454	902	555	349
50 - 54	278	230	508	214	209	423	365	328	692	363	515
55 - 59	207	153	360	173	179	352	286	251	537	376	261
60 - 64	115	146	262	114	129	243	191	215	406	152	174
65 - 69	102	95	197	88	120	208	140	166	306	272	206
70 - 74	59	45	104	67	72	139	84	87	172	135	68
75 - 79	37	53	89	31	33	64	54	73	128	-	87
80 - 84	15	34	49	15	30	45	30	34	64	34	55
85+	10	17	27	11	18	29	23	27	50	-	42
Unspecified	49	46	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	5 985	12	5	4 987	10	6	5 682	11	6	5 856

Table 3 shows the population for Richtersveld by five-year age groups and sex. It shows a general decrease in the population for the age groups over the period of 1996 to 2016. There is however a significant percentage increase in the proportion of elderly population aged 65 years and above, signifying a greater life span for elderly population in the province.

Distribution of the total population by age group and sex, 2022

FIGURE 4

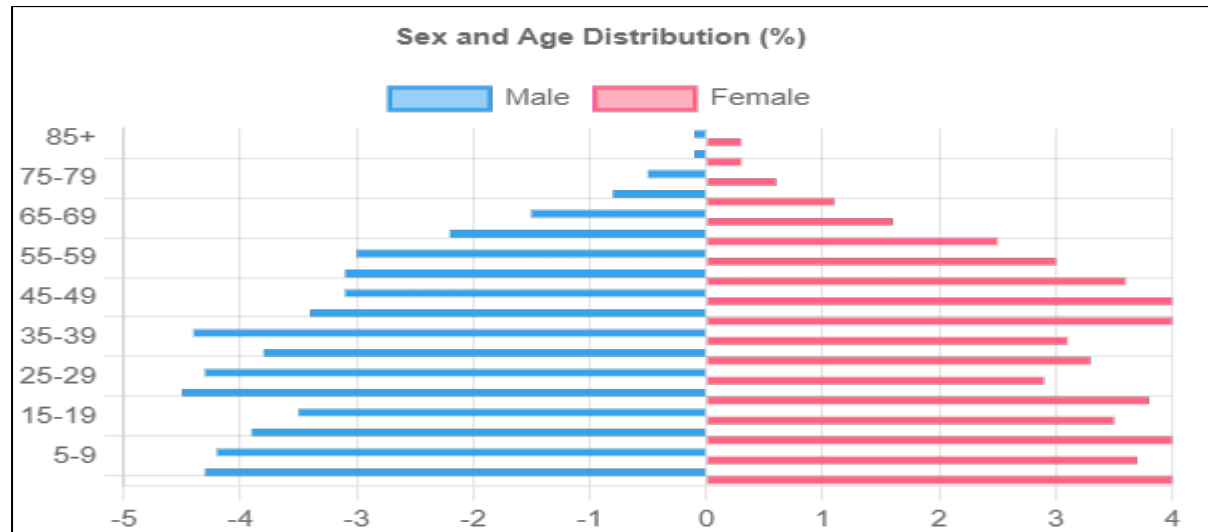


Figure 4 indicates that the greater proportion of the population of Richtersveld is young, consisting mainly of children and youth. There is however a greater proportion of males compared to females for ages from 10 to 34 years, and the female population shows a greater proportion in numbers compared to males for ages 75 and above. This signifies a greater lifespan for females than males.

Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken most often in the household, 2016

TABLE 5

Language spoken in household	Number	Percentage (%)
Afrikaans	11 397	92.5
IsiXhosa	526	4.3
English	257	2.1
Setswana	63	0.5
Other	53	0.4
IsiZulu	19	0.2
Total	12 316	100.0

Table 5 above shows that the language spoken mostly by households in Richtersveld is Afrikaans, representing a total of 11 397 (92.5%) households, followed by those who speak IsiXhosa at 4.3%. The least spoken language in Richtersveld is IsiZulu and Setswana.

Disability type and degree of difficulty in functioning by sex, 2016

TABLE 6

Disability type	Degree of difficulty	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	No difficulty	5 028	4 172	9 200
	Some difficulty	1 002	1 039	2 041
	A lot of difficulty	155	194	349
	Cannot do at all	-	-	-
	Do not know	-	13	13
	Total	6 185	5 418	11 603
Hearing	No difficulty	5 902	5 143	11 045
	Some difficulty	179	245	425
	A lot of difficulty	70	30	100
	Cannot do at all	17	-	17
	Do not know	18	-	18
	Total	6 186	5 418	11 605
Communication	No difficulty	6 101	5 371	11 472
	Some difficulty	50	48	98
	A lot of difficulty	-	-	-
	Cannot do at all	17	-	17
	Do not know	18	-	18
	Total	6 186	5 419	11 605
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	5 886	4 965	10 852
	Some difficulty	132	297	429
	A lot of difficulty	85	131	216
	Cannot do at all	64	25	89
	Do not know	18	-	18

	Total	6 185	5 418	11 604
Remembering	No difficulty	5 888	4 978	10 867
	Some difficulty	279	321	600
	A lot of difficulty	-	108	108
	Cannot do at all	-	-	-
	Do not know	18	12	29
	Total	6 185	5 419	11 604
Self-care	No difficulty	6 116	5 274	11 389
	Some difficulty	52	103	155
	A lot of difficulty	-	28	28
	Cannot do at all	-	13	13
	Do not know	18	-	18
	Total	6 186	5 418	11 603

Table 6 shows that 349 persons in Richtersveld are having a lot of difficulty seeing. This is followed by those with difficulties with walking or climbing stairs (216 persons) and those having a lot of difficulty with memory (remembering) with 108 persons. Females are generally more susceptible to having disabilities than males in the municipality.

Highest level of education for persons aged 20 years and above, 1996-2022

	No schooling	Some Primary	Complete Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total*
Number							
1996	1 333	3 153	1 598	3 686	1 020	473	11 262
2001	668	2 875	1 371	2 827	1 151	272	9 165
2011	273	2 846	1 288	4 055	1 544	566	10 572
2016	45	1 181	941	3 837	2 113	576	8 692
2022	226	1407	1522	7583	3600	919	15257
Percent (%)							
1996	11.8	28.0	14.2	32.7	9.1	4.2	100.0
2001	7.3	31.4	15.0	30.8	12.6	3.0	100.0
2011	2.6	26.9	12.2	38.4	14.6	5.4	100.0
2016	0.5	13.6	10.8	44.1	24.3	6.6	100.0
2022	1.5	9.1	9.9	49.2	23.3	6.0	99.0

Table 7 shows an improvement in the level of education in Richtersveld over the period 2016 to 2022, where there was a decline in the number and proportion of persons aged 20 years and above with no schooling (from 2.6% in 2011 to 0.5 in 2016). It shows a significant increase in the proportion of persons with higher education, from 4.2% in 1996 to 6.6% in 2016, however it also shows a 0.6% decrease from 2016 to 2022. There is also a 1% decline in the proportion of persons who have grade 12/standard 10 from 2016 to 2022.

LEVELS OF SERVICE TO COMMUNITIES

Access to Services

One of the major challenges of the Richtersveld municipal region is the vast geographic layout. When access to services are assessed within the IDP, it includes the vast amount of households that are in the rural areas. This geographic layout poses a major challenge in terms of service delivery as they have to be connected to basic municipal service over vast distances.

The access to basic services is crippled by the low culture of payment due to the historical past and the fact that due to the integration or demarcation a flat rate was implemented. This has caused more problems in relations to the payment of services but also the willingness to grasp responsibility for payment of services.

Water

Water Management

The upgrading of the 8Mile pipeline assisted to ensure an improved service to communities of Sizamile, Port Nolloth town, Nollothville as well as McDougall's bay.

Richtersveld Municipality is working closely with DWA & Sanitation to improve the Blue & Green Drop Status. To qualify for a Blue Drop Status, the water quality management system has to be between 96% and 100%. All efforts will be put in place to ensure that there is improvement on the status and to restore the quality of water.

Water losses has improved significantly, currently the municipality's water losses is 11% which is within the norm based on treasury norms and standard, this can be attributed towards dilapidated infrastructure, asbestos piping and the dune sands which make it difficult to detect leakages easily. During the public participation of the IDP process it became evident that the communities in Eksteenfontein, Kuboes and Lekkersing insisted that the municipality prioritised the supply of water to their respective towns, in the previous financial year the municipality introduced phase one of Kuboes bulk water project that is expected to be completed in 2023/24 financial.

Richtersveld Municipality has approved a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) in 2010 which is one of the sector plans of this IDP. This WSDP needs to be reviewed to bring in line the proposed development plans. The WSDP describes the future plans to secure water sources and entails the development of more boreholes, recycling of waste water effluent, desalination of possibly groundwater and seawater as the last and most expensive option. Proper planning and the achievement of the goals and targets determined in the WSDP will allow Council to meet their strategic objectives of providing quality basic services. Sufficient water sources and proper infrastructure for water provision is a fundamental requirement for economic growth and development facilitation.

Diamond mining can be regarded is one of the largest industrial water users in the Richtersveld municipal area but the main water users still remain households for domestic purposes, schools and agricultural activities for irrigation purposes. Domestic household usage normally peaks in the summer holidays in all towns. In Port Nolloth which is flooded with holiday makers and visitors to our beaches becoming an increasing challenge for the municipality. All water infrastructure needs to accommodate this peak period. It has now become a norm over the last couple of years to institute and strictly enforce water restrictions especially in this coastal town.

There is a deliberate attempt to provide prepaid water meters as it will assist in the demand management but also change the payment culture and to ensure that the municipality can be able to maintain and provide the service. To this end, it need a thorough process of engaging with communities and to educate and run awareness campaigns for buy-in and acceptance.

DELIVERY OF WATER SERVICES

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) requires every municipality to draft a comprehensive Water Services Development Plan (WSDP). The WSDP is also regarded as one of the sector plans of the IDP because most of the planning for development being social, economic or environmental will depend on access to water services.

Richtersveld Municipality has to ensure that all its customers receive efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable access to water services. The recent drought relief provided by DWS has ensure a meaningful impact on the delivery of water services. The drought relief has largely contributed towards a sustainable supply of water for households and more than 8 boreholes were drilled and equipped.

The municipality has developed and submitted a plan to improve water services in all towns especially Kuboes and Port Nolloth as priority areas under the drought relief.

PROJECT NAME	ACTIVITY	COSTING
15 Mile	Sink and equip 6 x boreholes	R15m
Kuboes water services	Improve and secure extraction point on river banks	R16.9m
AC Pipe replacement	Improvement of services on Alexanderbay pipeline	R4.5m
Lekkersing Augmentation of Bulk water supply and solar conversion	Replacement of resevoirs & power supply conversion from electrical to solar	R3.5 m
Eksteenfontein Augmentation of Bulk water supply and solar conversion	Replacement of resevoirs & power supply conversion from electrical to solar	R7.5 m

The WSDP of Richtersveld Municipality highlights specific issues with regards to water management and strategies to ensure the sustainability of adequate water to the end users in the municipal area. It also sets targets for interventions with a specific focus on the following aspects:

- Basic water and sanitation services to each and every household in Richtersveld
- Sustainable water supply to ensure the health & wellness of communities

- Access to bulk water supply to attract industrial and other types of economic development to the area
- Ensure quality and clear drinking water to all consumers
- Establishment of infrastructure to ensure adequate storage capacity
- Rehabilitation of ageing infrastructure in order to ensure the long term sustainability of water services
- Continuous monitoring and control of water losses
- Adequate water pressure for all consumers

BLUE DROP STATUS

In order for Richtersveld Municipality to obtain Blue Drop certification or improve on the previous performance, the following must be done:

- ✓ Fully implement the water safety plans which will certainly have significant financial implications to the municipality.
- ✓ Train and retrain process controllers for all water treatment systems in Richtersveld Municipality
- ✓ Continuously maintain and replace outdated water infrastructure
- ✓ Set up systems to log and capture water related information on the internet based Blue Drop System

The current municipal Blue Drop Score is at 36, 77% and shown little improvement in the approach to drinking water quality management.

The Municipality as part of its water provisioning plan has set out tenders for the erection of solar panels at water reservoirs to curb the challenge of loadshedding. The Alexanderbay water network is also in the process of being upgraded by replacing the current asbestos pipeline.

ELECTRICITY

The major challenge for the municipality is the dilapidated infrastructure and the street lightning in all of the outside towns which are serviced by Eskom. The current electricity losses at Port Nolloth is more than 8.87% based on 2021 financial year stats.

Electricity distribution in Richtersveld municipal area is done by Richtersveld Municipality and Eskom respectively and the under mentioned table indicates which entity is responsible for electricity distribution.

RICHTERSVELD MUNICIPALITY	ESKOM
Port Nolloth town area	Alexanderbay
Nollothville	Eksteenfontein
McDougalls bay	Kuboes
	Lekkersing
	Sizamile
	Sanddrift

The table above depicts the unbalanced manner of electricity supply which defeat the objective of improved basic services and debt collection methods. All the formal residential areas in Richtersveld Municipality have access to electricity but street lighting is a major concern. The municipality does not generate any electricity and buys all its electricity from Eskom. There is a need to look at alternative method of supply due to the high costs of electricity. The municipality has embarked on an investigation in terms of electricity supply detected a lot of irregularities. Cable and electricity theft is a big concern and is hindering services delivery.

Currently the municipality do not have a problem in terms of its capacity to deliver bulk electricity services for any current and future residential or commercial developments in the area. An application to increase in NMD from 2000 KVA to 3500 has being submitted to ESKOM for approval. The selling of electricity to end users makes up a significant portion of the income budget of the municipality but does not secure the financial viability of the institution. Even though Richtersveld Municipality do not have a long term strategy to explore alternative energy sources, it does however promote and support private initiatives to explore the generation of energy through solar and wind farms by private entities. Council already approved green energy project that will be implemented in 2021/22 financial year.

Richtersveld Municipality provides all indigent households that are linked to the network with 50 kilowatt hours of free electricity. Free Basic Electricity to the residents was implemented on 01 October 2009 according to the Free Basic Electricity Notice, 1693 of 2003 and still continued today. The provision of Free Basic Electricity certainly impacted positively on the impoverished communities due to the financial relieve on their service payments. It also enhanced their constitutional right to energy in terms of the Constitution of South Africa of 1996.

The municipality is in the process of improving the entire streetlights in all towns by replacing it with solar driven LED lights to prevent the norm of cable theft, although not at a satisfactorily level to all but will continue to do so. This is part of the programme of safer communities and to improve service delivery.

+Indigent household services provided by municipality

Number of households benefiting from indigent support system, 2021

NAMAKWA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS REGISTERED	BENEFICIARIES			
		WATER	ELECTRICITY	SEWERAGE	SOLID WASTE
Hantam Municipality	1452	1452	1229	1452	1452
Kamiesberg Municipality	1276	1276	1201	205	1226
Karoo Hoogland Municipality	944	944	944	944	944
Nama-Khoi Municipality	5045	5045	5045	5045	5045
Richtersveld Municipality	1225	1225	1225	1225	1225
Khai-Ma	1752	1752	1353	1751	1751
TOTAL	11667	11694	10997	8871	11643

Source: Non-financial census of municipalities, 2017

It is to be noted that not all indigent households across the respective municipalities are benefiting from free basic services from the municipality however, with the exception of households in Karoo Hoogland and Nama-Khoi municipality, where all indigent households are receiving free basic services from the municipality.

SEWERAGE & SANITATION

Alexanderbay has a full waterborne sewerage system in place while Port Nolloth and the rest of the towns are partially serviced with a septic tank system. The existing tanker service is under huge pressure especially in Port Nolloth during peak holiday seasons. Waste Water treatment works in last phase 2023/24

In Kuboes, Eksteenfontein and Lekkersing there are UDF and VIP toilet systems in place. Within the next five years the aim is to eradicate or minimise the UDF and VIP toilet system in our communities. This will not only provide a dignity but ensure that historical backlogs are confronted with clear interventions to make a difference in people's lives.

Council has resolved that oxidation ponds be developed in towns but with the main focus on Port Nolloth. Future sewerage plants will be done as funds become available. Sewer tanks are not seen as a sewerage backlog.

A number of new business and residential developments have started particularly in Port Nolloth which means that the sewerage purification works in Port Nolloth needs to be upgraded as a matter of urgency to accommodate these new developments.

Adding to this is the need for the integration of areas such as Diamond City, Rainbow City, Single City, Ovenbay Sun, Hicksons Barracks, Ovenbay Barracks and Silver City to the sewer system. The Richtersveld Municipal Council realises that if it wants to achieve the strategic objectives of establishing proper infrastructure for basic service delivery it must put a high priority on the upgrading of waste water treatment plants over the next 5 years. There is an urgent need for Council to review planning to integrate the sewer services in the aforementioned areas as the honey sucker can no longer keep up with the level of service standard. A new sewer tanker was manufactured and has largely contributed towards our objective of improved services. The municipality will look at a new method of prepaid services once all the backlogs and current fleet has been upgraded to render a proper service.

This will certainly unlock business development potential, attract investment to the area as well as facilitate the implementation of much needed residential developments.

Type of sanitation facilities used by household, 1996-2016

Table 9 below shows an increase in the proportion of households that use a flush or chemical toilet in Richtersveld, from 70.2% in 1996 to 85.3% in 2016. There is a slight increase in the proportion of households using a pit latrine, from 10.9% in 1996 to 12.6% in 2016. It shows a significant decrease in the proportion of households using bucket latrine in 1996 to 2016.

	Flush or chemical	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	None of the above	Total
1996	70.2	10.9	4.5	13.8	100.0
2001	79.1	13.5	3.2	4.1	100.0
2011	78.8	12.5	0.9	7.5	100.0
2016	85.3	12.6	0.3	1.4	100.0
2018	89.2	10.4	0.2	1.2	100.0

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Refuse Disposal

The SA Constitution states that the people of South Africa have the right to an environment that is not detrimental to human health and Local Government is assigned the responsibility for refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

Therefore, all the towns in the municipal area have a solid waste programme in place and all households are serviced once a week and all businesses at least two times a week. Recycling at source is encouraged throughout the area.

The Waste Management goal is to optimize the waste management strategy to ensure continuous cost effective services by also encouraging waste minimization and recycling w3activities to enhance in proper management services. The Richtersveld Integrated Waste Management plan was completed and approved by Council in 2015.

This is one of the core basic services rendered by Richtersveld Municipality and involves the collection of refuse from households and businesses within the jurisdiction of the municipality.

All of the households have their refuse removed at least once a week and businesses twice a week. During the recent public participation process communities highlighted the implementation of a wheelie bin refuse removal system to replace the current black bag system. Richtersveld Municipality is doing an analysis of the cost implication of this wheelie bin system and will certainly consider it once the financial implications have been established.

Currently there are six (6) licensed landfill sites in all the towns of the municipality where all the refuse of the towns are being dumped. The Richtersveld Integrated Waste Management Plan set strategic objectives for the next five years in this regard. The Plan was compiled in 2013 in conjunction with Department of Environmental Affairs & Nature Conservation, Namakwa District and adopted by Council in 2014. There are still a number of challenges in terms of waste management, which includes:

- ❖ Illegal dumping of domestic refuse, despite the fact that the municipality have placed numerous public signage and notices in most residential areas
- ❖ Illegal entrance by scavengers at the landfill site
- ❖ Shortage of staff and resources in the Solid Waste Department
- ❖ The theft of fencing at waste sites leading to non-compliance of legislation also serious health dangers

There is an Integrated Waste Management Plan in place.

Type of refuse removal used by household, 1996-2016

	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
1996	68.8	8.0	0.7	10.6	10.2	1.7	100.0
2001	74.6	4.7	0.0	12.2	8.5	0.0	100.0
2011	82.9	7.7	0.6	6.0	1.2	1.6	100.0
2016	87.2	8.0	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	100.0

2018	90.1	6.0	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0
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Table 10 shows an increase in the proportion of households in Richtersveld municipality whose refuse is removed by the local authority at least once a week, from 68.8% in 1996 to 87.2% in 2016. It shows a decrease in the proportion of households that have no rubbish disposal.

ROADS

The connection roads within Richtersveld consist of 150km of dirt roads which makes travelling between towns from the R382 very difficult as the maintenance of these roads are very low. The Richtersveld Municipality is the first municipality in the Namakwa District who has compiled and adopted an Integrated Transport Plan (ITP).

The fact that Richtersveld Municipality is situated along R382 as a regional road in the Northern Cape the entire towns except Alexanderbay and Port Nolloth poses particular economic and logistical challenges to the area. The maintenance of the said road is very problematic as it passes through the town of Port Nolloth and cannot done by the Richtersveld Municipality on its own. There is a need for assistance by the Provincial department of Public Works and Roads to ensure that the road is maintained. There is a need to re-route all heavy trucks through Port Nolloth as these trucks cause huge damages to the existing R382.

The 80km dirt road between Alexanderbay and Kuboes was resurfaced with the assistance from Public Works, Alexkor RMC JV and Trans Hex Operations Ltd.² There is an indication to resurface the dirt road between Alexanderbay and Kuboes again.

HEALTH SERVICES

Health Services in the municipal area are currently done by the Department of Health in the district. In assessing the level of health services in the Richtersveld there is an urgent need to improve the service due to the vast distances and conditions of dirt roads.

The new notion therefore as being putting forward was to ensure that health services be rendered in a block format, eg. Alexanderbay, Sanddrift and Kuboes as one block with the revitalization of the clinic at Alexanderbay to serve the block.

- ✓ Port Nolloth Hospital with available doctors- CHC
- ✓ Provincial clinics in Alexanderbay, Kuboes, Lekkersing, Sanddrift, Eksteenfontein
- ✓ Mine clinic in Baken is still operating at a very low scale.
- ✓ Private doctors and district surgeons

Health Facilities are fairly distributed throughout the municipal area

EDUCATION

Education levels have a major bearing on the quality of life. The inability of an individual to perform certain basic functions due to illiteracy is also part of elements that define human poverty. Low educational levels are likely to push individuals to unemployment and to low paying jobs. Low educational levels also limit the ability of an individual to learn new skills, to be trained and developed.

There is an urgent need to align subjects at high school with the main stream career choices to ensure that people are employable, to attract and retain skills that are required and scarce within the Richtersveld, eg. Accounting, etc.

The primary school at Lekkersing is very dilapidated and has structural damages and estimated repair costs is in the tune of R3, 7m.

There is need to engage with the Department of Education, School Governing Body, URCSA, parents and school community to look at the current situation and path a way forward. A request to meet with these role players was submitted to the Namakwa District Municipality for assistance.

GBV

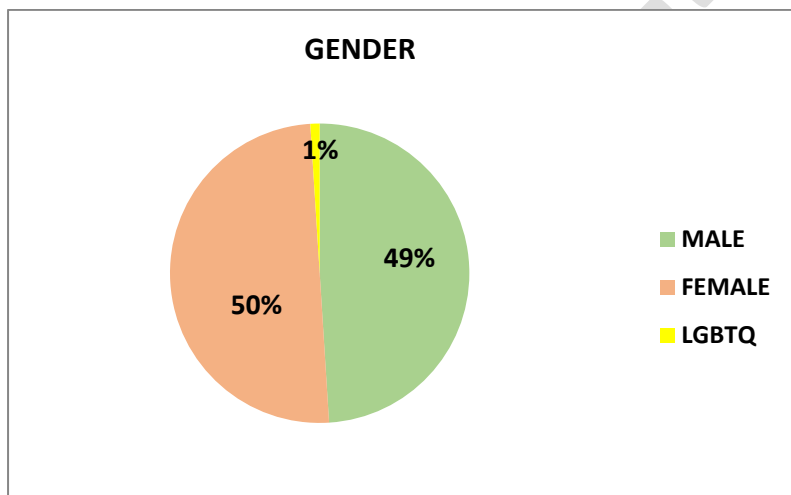
The Department of Transport Safety and Liaison in collaboration with Department of Social Development conducted a Gender Based Violence Survey at Port Nolloth on 10th Nov 2022. In the analysis of the information, it was discovered that young girls are being sexually exploited through manipulation in manner of false prophecy. Research and Policy from Department of Transport Safety and Liaison and Population Development from Department of Social Development conducted a Gender Based Violence survey amongst the Sizamile community in Port Nolloth. Stakeholders that participated on this survey were from Love Life, Probation officers, Department of Correctional Service, SAPS and Safety participants. The purpose of the survey was to determine the root causes of Gender Based Violence and other underlying social ills. Monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by the various stakeholders as stipulated in the resolutions. The data gathering phase was done by using a qualitative design through interviews and a quantitative design through questionnaires. Questionnaires was drafted in a manner that will address the demographic information as well as the information regarding the victims of Gender Based Violence in Port Nolloth. A sample of 92 respondents out of a population participated in a survey and random sampling method was used. The focus was on the broader community of Port Nolloth in Sizamile township where the GBV incidents are mostly reported. Both these designs produced data that was edited and analyzed and then captured in the final survey report.

The influx of foreign nationals is alarming due to illegal mining and it will be uncontrollable at a later stage. Young girls wait for men outside the taverns for alcohol and drugs and are being exploited afterwards.

Victims go to the police station, ask for protection orders but withdraw the case later. Many victims stay in relationships because they don't have a place to go.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

FIG 1



50% of the residents interviewed are female, 49% are male and 1% is an LGBTQ.

FIG 2

AGE GROUP					
-20 YRS	21-30 YRS	31-40 YRS	41-50 YRS	51-60 YRS	60YRS+
01	20	27	19	15	10

Only 1 of the residents interviewed was below 20years, 20 were 21-30years, 27 people were 31-40 years, 19 were 41-50 years, 15 people were 51-60 years, 10 were 60 years and above.

FIG3

MARITAL STATUS

Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single/Never married
28	03	08	53

28 residents are married, 03 are divorced, 08 are widowed and 53 were never married.

FIG 4

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
No Schooling	Primary Education	Matric and below	Diploma/ Degree	Post Graduate
10	38	40	4	0

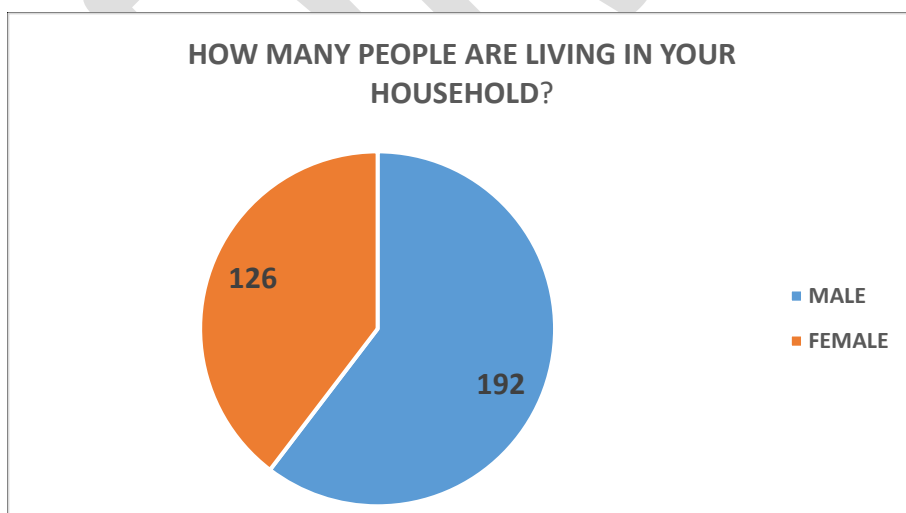
10 residents have no schooling background, 38 dropped at Primary level, 40 have matric and below, 04 have diploma and or degree.

FIG 5

RACIAL GROUP			
Black	White	Coloured	Indian
46	0	46	0

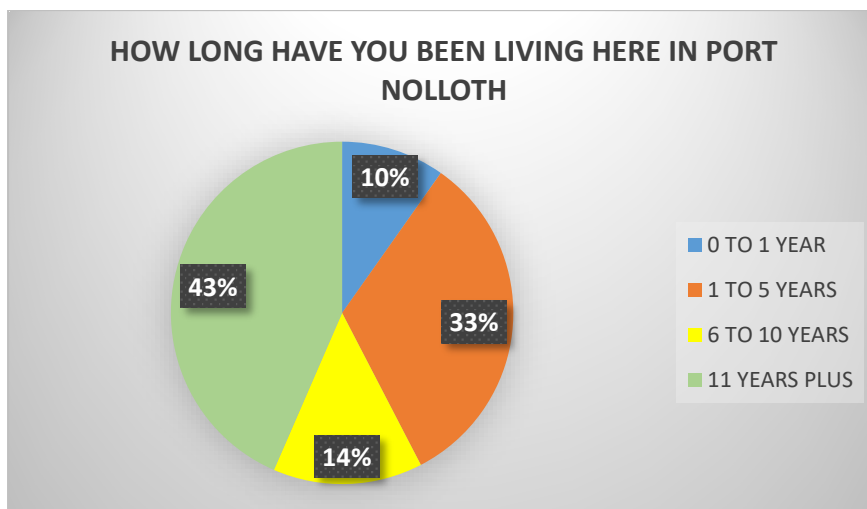
46 of the residents are Black/African and 46 are Coloured people.

FIG 6



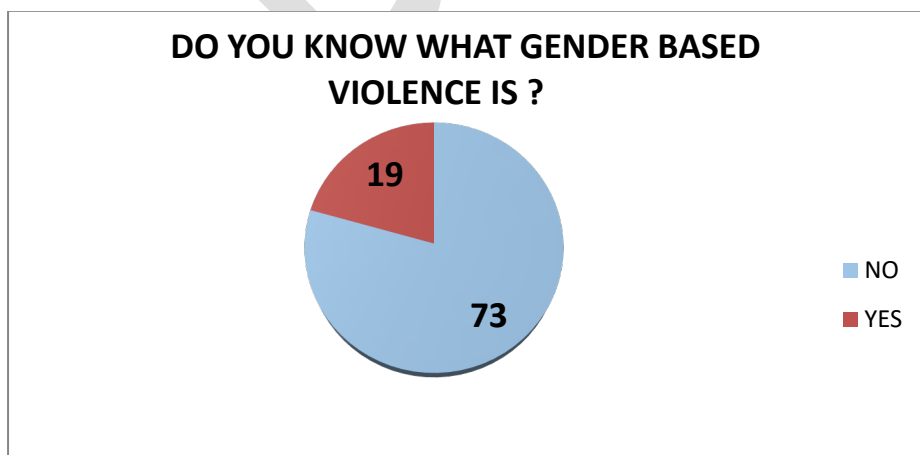
192 males and 126 females are living in the households of Port Nolloth of the respondents that was interviewed

FIG 7



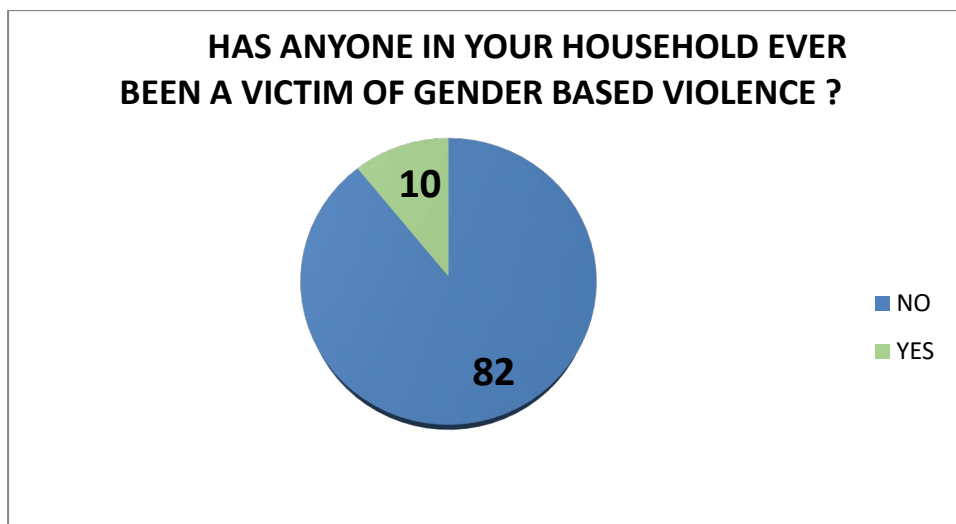
10% of the residents are staying in Port Nolloth for some months, 33% are staying for 1-5 years, 14% are for 6-10 years and 43% have been staying in Port Nolloth for 11 years and more.

FIG 8



Only 19 people have an idea what Gender Based Violence is and 73 residents have no idea.

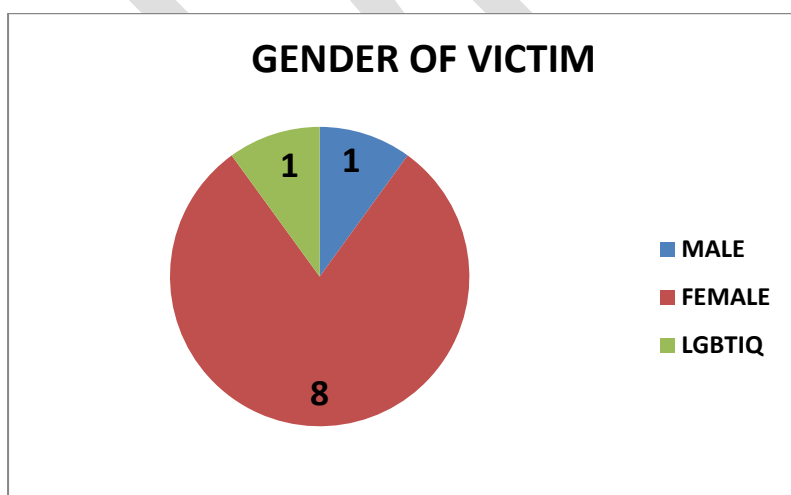
FIG 9



82 residents have never been victims of Gender Based Violence and 10 are reported to be victims.

DATA ON THE VICTIM

FIG 10



1 victim is male, 8 victims are females and 1 victim is LGBTQ.

FIG 11

AGE GROUP OF A VICTIM					
-20 YRS	21-30 YRS	31-40 YRS	41-50 YRS	51-60 YRS	60YRS+
01	02	03	02	01	01

01 person is 20 years and below, 02 people are 21-30, 03 are 31-40 years, 02 people are 41-50 years, 01 person is 51- 60 years and 01 person was 60 years plus.

FIG 12

RACIAL GROUP OF A VICTIM			
Black	White	Coloured	Indian
1	0	09	0

46 victims are blacks and 09 are Coloured

FIG 13

WHAT TYPE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WAS THE VICTIM EXPOSED TO?					
Physical	Emotional	Economic	Sexual	Femicide	Other
08	03	02	01	0	0

8 victims are abused physically, 3 victims are abused emotionally, 2 are abused economically and 01 person is abused sexually. More than 1 victim was exposed to more than 1 type of abuse

FIG 14

HOW DO VICTIM RELATE TO THE PERPETRATOR?					
Spouse	Life Partner	Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Ex- Partner	Family Member	Unknown Person
0	02	01	0	04	03

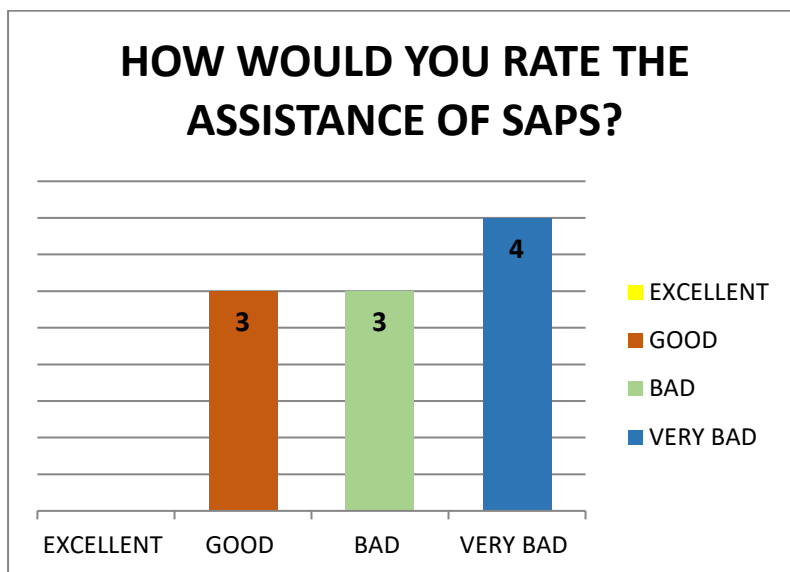
02 people are abused by life partners, 01 person is abused by boyfriend/ girlfriend and 04 victims are abused by family members.

FIG 15

DID THE POLICE ASSISTED THE VICTIM WHEN THE CASE WAS REPORTED?	
Yes	No
03	07

3 victims were assisted and 7 people feel they were not assisted by police properly.

FIG 16



3 victims rate police assistance good, 3 rate it bad and 4 victim's rate police assistance very bad.

FIG 17

WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE?				
Substance Abuse	Jealousy	Poverty	Unemployment	Other
04	05	02	03	0

4 victims think substance abuse is the cause of Gender Based Violence, 5 jealousy, 02 poverty and 3 unemployment. More than 1 victim think that cause are more than 1 cause

SOCIAL ILLS EXPERIENCED

FIG18

WHAT OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARE YOU EXPERIENCING WITHIN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?				
Substance Abuse	Jealousy	Poverty	Unemployment	Other
04	05	02	03	0

4 people experience substance abuse in the households, 5 jealousy, 2 poverty and 3 unemployment.

CONCLUSION

Majority of the Sizamile community lack knowledge of what Gender Based Violence is. There are still victims who are being suffering and abused through cases that relates to Gender Based Violence, yet not reporting such due to lack of knowledge. The other challenge is that people don't want to get involved in reporting Gender Based Violence cases. Most of the inhabitants do not want to report GBV because they are afraid of being harassed by the perpetrators or friends and family

Gender Based Violence is the next pandemic in the country and it must be considered seriously and this social decay needs to be addressed. An integrated approach must be embarked and stakeholders needs to interact with the GBV amendment Act.

After analysing the above information, the Social Crime Prevention, Safety Participants and the station CPF are encouraged to continue educating the community what Gender Based Violence is, what are the implications thereof. Door to doors and programs that address Gender Based Violence will help the community.

SAFETY & SECURITY

Crime experienced by households and perceptions of safety

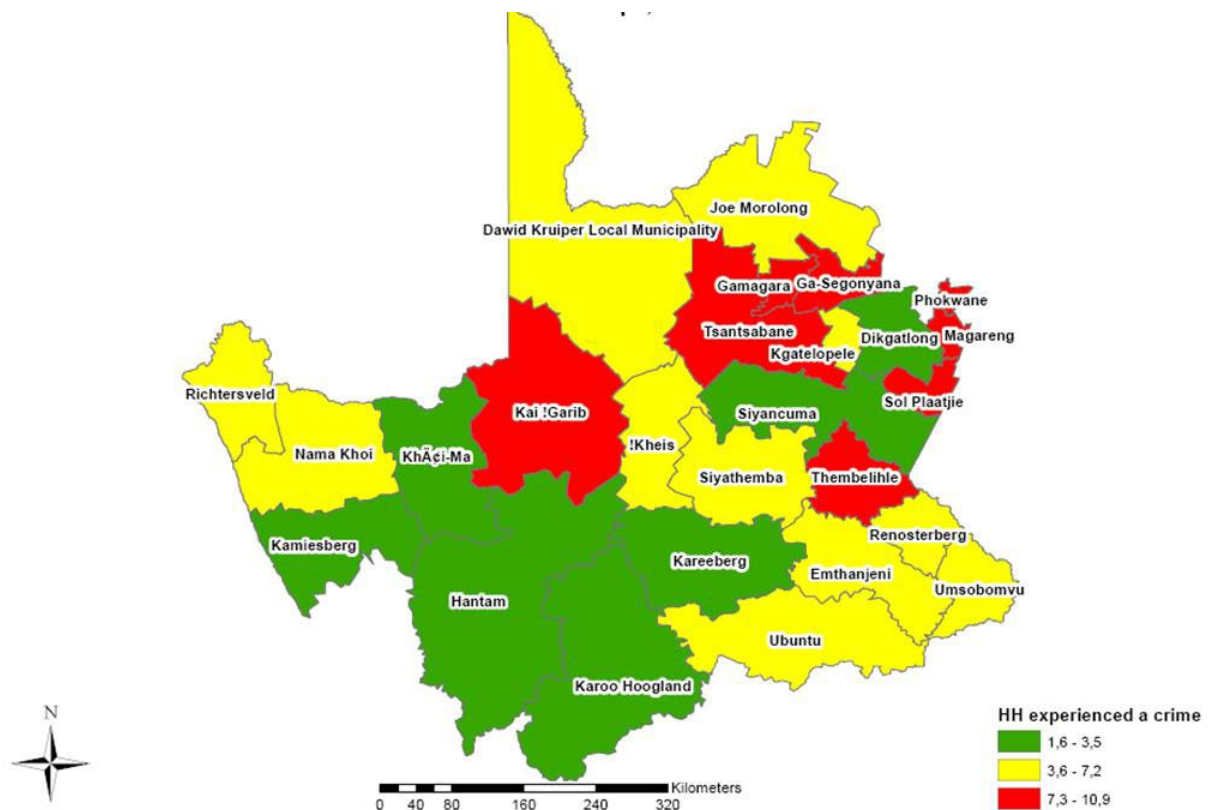
Table 8.25: Distribution of households where at least one member experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Experienced crime	Did not experience crime	Total	Prevalence of crime experienced
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	4 927	67 207	72 134	6,8
NC451: Joe Morolong	1 095	22 745	23 839	4,6
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	2 462	30 128	32 590	7,6
NC453: Gamagara	1 370	14 334	15 704	8,7
DC6: Namakwa	1 499	36 110	37 609	4,0
NC061: Richtersveld	303	3 908	4 211	7,2
NC062: Nama Khoi	791	13 734	14 525	5,4
NC064: Kamiesberg	116	3 183	3 299	3,5
NC065: Hantam	108	6 767	6 875	1,6
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	87	4 533	4 620	1,9
NC067: Khâi-Ma	94	3 986	4 079	2,3
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	2 922	53 321	56 243	5,2
NC071: Ubuntu	409	5 625	6 034	6,8
NC072: Umsobomvu	544	9 019	9 563	5,7
NC073: Emthanjeni	555	11 339	11 894	4,7
NC074: Kareeberg	72	3 599	3 671	2,0
NC075: Renosterberg	177	3 386	3 563	5,0
NC076: Thembelihle	511	4 209	4 720	10,8
NC077: Siyathemba	340	6 266	6 606	5,1
NC078: Siyancuma	314	9 878	10 191	3,1
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	4 920	68 927	73 846	6,7
NC082: Kai !Garib	1 716	21 205	22 921	7,5
NC084: !Kheis	241	4 103	4 344	5,5
NC085: Tsantsabane	930	10 837	11 766	7,9
NC086: Kgatelopele	342	5 864	6 206	5,8
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	1 691	26 918	28 609	5,9
DC9: Frances Baard	9 719	103 257	112 976	8,6
NC091: Sol Plaatje	6 427	65 274	71 702	9,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	515	14 248	14 763	3,5
NC093: Magareng	761	6 209	6 970	10,9
NC094: Phokwane	2 014	17 527	19 541	10,3
Northern Cape	23 986	328 822	352 808	6,8

Note: Total excludes 'Do not know' (536) and 'Unspecified' (365).

As shown in Table 8.25 above, 6,8% of households in the Northern Cape have experienced some sort of crime in the 12 months prior to Community Survey 2016. Therefore, corresponding to the total number of households within each municipality, over 10% of households in Magareng, Thembelihle and Phokwane municipalities have experienced crime in the past 12 months, which is the highest compared to other municipalities in the province, while Hantam (1,6%), Karoo Hoogland (1,9%) and Kareeberg (2,0%) are the top three municipalities with the lowest crime occurrences

Map 8.7: Percentage of households where at least one member experienced crime in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016



Strategic Objectives

The Richtersveld Council considered the current levels of development within the Richtersveld municipal region and developed five (5) Strategic Objectives that identifies the areas of impact for their term of office. When developing strategic objectives, the municipal Integrated Development Plan should be developed within the legislative and strategic framework provided by national and provincial government.

Table 8.26: Distribution of household members' perception of safety when walking alone during the day, CS 2016

District/municipality/province	Safe		Unsafe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	63 009	87,2	9 246	12,8	72 256	100,0
NC451: Joe Morolong	21 716	90,9	2 176	9,1	23 892	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	27 163	83,2	5 478	16,8	32 641	100,0
NC453: Gamaqara	14 131	89,9	1 592	10,1	15 723	100,0
DC6: Namakwa	36 171	96,0	1 498	4,0	37 669	100,0
NC061: Richtersveld	4 060	96,4	152	3,6	4 211	100,0
NC062: Nama Khol	13 664	93,9	882	6,1	14 546	100,0
NC064: Kamiesberg	3 319	100,0	0	0,0	3 319	100,0
NC065: Hantam	6 779	98,3	115	1,7	6 894	100,0
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	4 501	97,4	118	2,6	4 620	100,0
NC067: Khai-Ma	3 849	94,4	231	5,7	4 079	100,0
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	53 515	95,2	2 698	4,8	56 213	100,0
NC071: Ubuntu	5 612	93,2	410	6,8	6 022	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	9 217	96,4	342	3,6	9 559	100,0
NC073: Emthatheni	11 071	93,0	835	7,0	11 906	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	3 574	97,8	80	2,2	3 654	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	3 422	96,5	125	3,5	3 547	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	4 512	95,3	225	4,8	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	6 203	94,0	394	6,0	6 596	100,0
NC078: Siyanoma	9 906	97,2	286	2,8	10 191	100,0
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	64 824	87,6	9 156	12,4	73 980	100,0
NC082: Kai IGarb	20 483	89,4	2 438	10,6	22 921	100,0
NC084: IKhels	4 250	97,8	94	2,2	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	10 126	85,8	1 680	14,2	11 806	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	5 614	90,5	591	9,5	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruijer	24 351	84,8	4 353	15,2	28 704	100,0
DC9: Frances Baard	90 446	79,9	22 820	20,1	113 267	100,0
NC091: Sol Plaatje	56 909	79,2	14 987	20,8	71 896	100,0
NC092: Dikgatleng	13 620	92,0	1 184	8,0	14 804	100,0
NC093: Magareng	5 662	81,2	1 308	18,8	6 970	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	14 256	72,7	5 342	27,3	19 597	100,0
Northern Cape	307 965	87,1	45 419	12,9	353 385	100,0

Note: Total excludes 'Unspecified' (324).

The results in Table 8.26 show that 87,1% of household members in the Northern Cape province feel very safe when walking alone during the day as compared to only 12,9% of those who reported to feel very unsafe. In Namakwa district, 4% of household members reported feeling very unsafe during the day, which is the lowest percentage as compared to household members in Frances Baard (20,1%), John Taolo Gaetsewe (12,8%) and ZF Mgcawu (12,4%) districts.

POVERTY

Table 8.22: Distribution of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey by province, CS 2016

Province	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Total	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food in the last 12 months
Western Cape	255 163	1 671 601	1 926 764	13,2
Eastern Cape	464 838	1 303 800	1 768 638	26,3
Northern Cape	97 169	255 514	352 683	27,6
Free State	220 863	723 575	944 438	23,4
KwaZulu-Natal	667 625	2 202 001	2 869 626	23,3
North West	312 324	931 612	1 243 936	25,1
Gauteng	771 725	4 150 248	4 921 973	15,7
Mpumalanga	273 886	958 542	1 232 428	22,2
Limpopo	288 963	1 305 479	1 594 441	18,1
South Africa	3 352 555	13 502 372	16 854 927	19,9

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (57 291) and 'Unspecified' (11 092).

Table 8.22 shows that almost 20% of households in South Africa ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding CS 2016. However, Western Cape (13,2%), Gauteng (15,7%) and Limpopo (18,1%) are the three provinces with the lowest prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food as compared to all other remaining provinces. The province with the highest prevalence was Northern Cape at 27,6%, which is also higher than the national average of 19,9%.

District and local municipality	Ran out of money to buy food	Did not run out of money to buy food	Total	Prevalence of running out of money to buy food
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	28 488	43 561	72 049	39,5
NC451: Joe Morolong	11 363	12 471	23 834	47,7
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	13 612	18 935	32 547	41,8
NC453: Gamagara	3 513	12 155	15 668	22,4
DC6: Namakwa	7 654	29 881	37 535	20,4
NC061: Richtersveld	673	3 504	4 177	16,1
NC062: Nama Khoi	3 687	10 821	14 508	25,4
NC064: Kamiesberg	734	2 585	3 319	22,1
NC065: Hantam	1 770	5 071	6 841	25,9
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	140	4 479	4 620	3,0
NC067: Khâi-Ma	651	3 420	4 070	16,0
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	16 129	40 106	56 235	28,7
NC071: Ubuntu	2 035	3 999	6 034	33,7
NC072: Umsobomvu	2 825	6 736	9 561	29,5
NC073: Emthanjeni	2 968	8 938	11 906	24,9
NC074: Kareeberg	1 095	2 574	3 669	29,8
NC075: Renosterberg	495	3 068	3 563	13,9
NC076: Thembelihle	1 139	3 597	4 736	24,0
NC077: Siyathemba	2 615	4 000	6 615	39,5
NC078: Siyancuma	2 958	7 192	10 150	29,1
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	19 827	53 947	73 774	26,9
NC082: Kai !Garib	7 129	15 755	22 883	31,2
NC084: !Kheis	1 589	2 741	4 330	36,7
NC085: Tsantsabane	1 973	9 839	11 813	16,7
NC086: Kgatelopele	835	5 370	6 206	13,5
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	8 300	20 242	28 542	29,1
DC9: Frances Baard	25 071	88 020	113 091	22,2
NC091: Sol Plaatje	13 680	58 122	71 802	19,1
NC092: Dikgatlong	1 523	13 262	14 785	10,3
NC093: Magareng	2 300	4 669	6 970	33,0
NC094: Phokwane	7 568	11 966	19 535	38,7
Northern Cape	97 169	255 514	352 683	27,6

*Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (686) and 'Unspecified' (340).

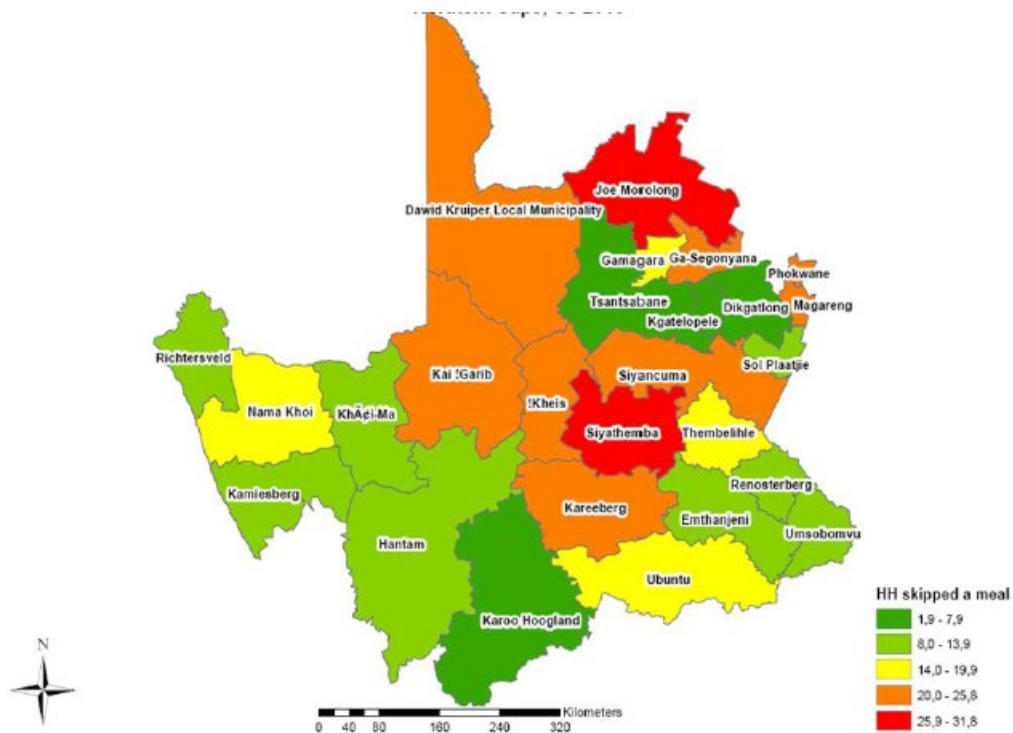
The above table indicates the number and prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding Community Survey 2016 in the Northern Cape. The results show that 28% of households in the province ran out of money to buy food in the past 12 months. The districts with the highest prevalence are John Taolo Gaetsewe (39,5%) and Pixley Ka Seme (28,7%), while Namakwa (20,4%) and Frances Baard (22,2%) are the districts with the lowest prevalence across the whole province. Finally, out of 26 local municipalities in the province, Karoo Hoogland has the lowest prevalence of households that ran out of money to buy food in the past 12 months (3,0%), as compared to any other municipality in the province.

Table 8.24: Distribution of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016

District and local municipality	Skipped meal		Did not skip a meal		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
DC45: John Taolo Gaetsewe	18 147	25,1	54 020	74,9	72 168	100,0
NC451: Joe Morolong	7 605	31,9	16 224	68,1	23 829	100,0
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	8 114	24,9	24 502	75,1	32 616	100,0
NC453: Gamagara	2 428	15,4	13 294	84,6	15 723	100,0
DC6: Namakwa	4 159	11,1	33 435	88,9	37 594	100,0
NC081: Richtersveld	465	11,1	3 729	88,9	4 194	100,0
NC082: Nama Khoi	2 047	14,1	12 478	85,9	14 523	100,0
NC084: Kamiesberg	334	10,1	2 971	89,9	3 305	100,0
NC085: Hantam	761	11,1	6 112	88,9	6 874	100,0
NC086: Karoo Hoogland	90	1,9	4 530	98,1	4 620	100,0
NC087: Khâi-Ma	462	11,3	3 617	88,7	4 079	100,0
DC7: Pixley Ka Seme	9 656	17,2	46 581	82,8	56 237	100,0
NC071: Ubuntu	912	15,1	5 123	84,9	6 034	100,0
NC072: Umsobomvu	1 185	12,4	8 360	87,6	9 544	100,0
NC073: Emthanjeni	1 599	13,4	10 324	86,6	11 923	100,0
NC074: Kareeberg	815	22,2	2 856	77,8	3 671	100,0
NC075: Renosterberg	286	8,0	3 277	92,0	3 563	100,0
NC076: Thembelihle	716	15,1	4 020	84,9	4 736	100,0
NC077: Siyathemba	1 949	29,5	4 666	70,5	6 615	100,0
NC078: Siyancuma	2 193	21,6	7 957	78,4	10 150	100,0
DC8: ZF Mgcawu	14 277	19,4	59 492	80,6	73 769	100,0
NC082: Kai !Garib	5 716	25,0	17 181	75,0	22 897	100,0
NC084: !Kheis	870	20,0	3 473	79,9	4 344	100,0
NC085: Tsantsabane	780	6,6	11 033	93,4	11 813	100,0
NC086: Kgatelopele	454	7,3	5 752	92,7	6 206	100,0
NC087: Dawid Kruiper	6 457	22,6	22 053	77,4	28 510	100,0
DC9: Frances Baard	15 571	13,8	97 577	86,2	113 148	100,0
NC091: Sol Plaatje	8 672	12,1	63 113	87,9	71 785	100,0
NC092: Dikgatlong	1 150	7,8	13 674	92,2	14 824	100,0
NC093: Magareng	1 390	20,0	5 566	80,0	6 955	100,0
NC094: Phokwane	4 359	22,3	15 224	77,7	19 583	100,0
Northern Cape	61 810	17,5	291 105	82,5	352 915	100,0

Note: Excludes 'Do not know' (659) and 'Unspecified' (135). Skipping a meal refers to skipping a meal because the household did not have enough food for the household

Map 8.6: Percentage of households that skipped a meal in the 12 months preceding the survey by municipality, CS 2016



LEGISLATION GUIDING THE IDP

The compilation of the review of the Integrated Development Plan was guided by the following legislation:

- Section 152 of the Constitution of South Africa
- White Paper on Local Government
- Municipal Demarcation Act
- The Municipal Structures Act allocates powers and functions to municipalities. The allocated powers and functions influence the content of the IDP and identify key issues that would require alignment of strategies and actions.
- Municipal Finance Management Act which regulates the management of resources. This impacts directly on the ability to implement strategies within the context of available resources.
- The Disaster Management Act provides requirement for IDPs to include a disaster management plan to identify and deal with risks.
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act

This principle is highlighted in the Municipal Systems Act in Section 25(1)(e) that the Integrated Development Plan "... is compatible with national and provincial development plans ...". From the National Development Plan the following objectives are found which relates to local government:

- ❖ Good Governance and Public Participation.
- ❖ Basic Service Delivery
- ❖ Building Safer Communities
- ❖ Local Economic Development (LED).
- ❖ Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

The objectives that Council set for the Richtersveld Municipality are reflected within the following diagram.

With the overarching strategic agenda of Council in place, a planning session with the senior management of Richtersveld Municipality was held to develop measurable targets for the five (5) year term of the Integrated Development Plan. These targets are called Pre-Determined Objectives (PDO's) and creates the framework against which the budget and the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP) is developed.

The PDO's also consider the organisational structure of the municipality as the various departments are the implementing agents of the vision of Council. This ensures that all business processes is aligned to the strategic vision of Council. In the following pages the PDO's are identified in relation to the vision of Council.

The full detail of all Performance Targets for each financial year is found in the Municipal Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) which is published as an annexure to the IDP.

No	Function	Department	PDO List	5 Year Achievement
1	Housing	Corporate Services	Addressing Housing need of more Beneficiary Category. Correct and verify ownership	Back-yard Dwellers, GAP Planning, Emergency Housing. Handing over of title deeds. Handing over of 95 housing units in Ward1.
2	Human Resources		Personnel Development and Improved Management. Implement OHS for all employees in	Planned Skills Development Interventions, Organisation Development & Review

			technical department	
3	Property Administration		Effective Utilisation of Municipal Properties. Re-look the management of properties. Adding value to properties.	Investment and development, Access to Facilities, Development of municipal properties.
4	ICT		Systems and Governance Improvement. Extend better services to Ward 1	Enhanced Systems for e-Government services
5	Libraries		Continued Delivery of Public Library Service and include Alexanderbay.	Expanding services and information access.
6	Town Planning	Technical Services	Secure and Improved Spatial Planning services. Revise SDF	Security of Information, Review of Service standards,
7	Building Control		Responsive Development Planning	E-Systems and Revised Service Standards
8	Environmental Management		Environmental Planning and Management	Equipment and Personnel, Alien Vegetation Eradication, Waste Management, Water Source Management
9	Repairs & Maintenance		Efficient Service Delivery within Service standards	Review of Service Delivery Standards vs Cost of Service delivery.
10	Project Planning & Management		Expansion of Externally Funded Programmes	What is needed to expand on EPWP, MIG, etc.?

11	Project Planning & Management		Development and Improvement of Project Planning and Management	Project Design Timeframes - What can be done?
12	Electro-Mechanical services		Renewable Energy Planning	Design and Development of a Framework for Renewable Energy / All Resources
13	Sanitation & Open Space Management		Parks and Open Space Planning and development Fencing of gravesites at Lekkersing & Port Nolloth north cemeteries.	Standard of Open Spaces and Investment Planning, Long Term Waste Management.
14	LED	Strategic Planning	Implementation of Economic Development Strategy. Review LED Strategy Monitoring of SLP of Mining houses	PPPFA, Opportunities to develop economy, Incentive Policy / Framework
15	PMS		Implement & improve PMS	Functional PMS
16	IDP		Compile & Review IDP	Annual review of IDP and adoption thereof by Council
17	Income	Finance	Revenue Enhancement and Management of Properties	Policy Review in terms of Sale of Investment Properties /land
18	Income		Affordability Review of Tariffs and Poor Household Support	Review of Tariff and Cost of Maintenance, Review of Indigent Policy

19	Supply Chain Management		Efficient Procurement Processes Assistance with SMME compliance	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) Implementation
20	Financial Viability		Sustainable Financial Management	Income Generating Investment Principle, Review of Financial Plan
21	Internal Audit	Accounting Officer/MM	Enhanced Assurance	Institutional Assurance Systems Development
22	Strategic Services		Risk Mitigation Improvement	Institutional Action & Reporting
23	Strategic Services		Integrated Planning	Data Integrity and Quality Standards for Information Systems
24	Strategic Services		Formalised & Improved Public Participation	What outcomes is required - operational resources - CDW's / Information Officers
25	Strategic Services		Strengthened Oversight	Control Indicators - Compliance, Governance Maturity, Service Delivery
26	Strategic Services		Improve overall organisational Performance	Individual Performance Management

Organisational Structure & Transformation

Section 2 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act Regulations of 2001 identifies the requirement that the IDP should include an overview of the structure and transformation needs within the organisation to implement the above mentioned vision, strategic objectives and meet the development needs of its residents.

The Council performs both legislative and executive functions. They focus on legislative, oversight and participatory roles. Their primary role is to debate issues publicly and to facilitate political debate and discussion. Apart from their functions as decision makers,

Councillors are also actively involved in community work and the various social programmes in the municipal area. The newly elected Council from the 2021 Local Elections consists of 11 Councillors.

The approved macro structure of the municipality is displayed in the following table to give effect to the vision and mission. It is important to note that Council gave a clear directive that Directorates should work together as teams to contribute jointly to the strategic objectives of Council.

No	Department	Strategic Objective	Focus Areas
1	Strategic Services	Good Governance & Public Participation, Financial Management, Cost Effective Service Delivery	• Housing • Human Resource • Property Administration • ICT • Administration • Legal Services • Libraries
	Municipal Support & Compliance	Good Governance & Public Participation, Cost Effective Service Delivery, Social & Economic Development	• Economic Development • Integrated Development • PMS
2	Technical Services & community Services	Cost Effective Service Delivery, Financial Management, Social & Economic Development	• Repairs & Maintenance • Project Planning & Management • Electro-Mechanical Services Parks & Open Space Management • Roads • Sanitation • Water • Town Planning • Building Control • Environmental Management
4	Finance	Financial Management, Good Governance & Public Participation, Cost Effective Service Delivery	• Income & Expenditure • Supply Chain Management • BTO & Financial Statements

5	Municipal Manager	Good Governance & Public Participation, Cost Effective Service Delivery, Environmental Management, Social & Economic Development, Financial Management	• Internal Audit • Strategic Services • Risk Management
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We have divided technical service and include community services as well as law enforcement

The guiding document for internal transformation is the Employment Equity Policy that is approved and implemented by the Richtersveld Municipality. Reporting on Employment Equity Targets are done on a regular basis.

Below is the current political structure and management structure within Richtersveld Municipality.

CURRENT POLITICAL STRUCTURE

COUNCILLOR	IMAGE	REPRESENTATION
Mayor	Cornell Knoph 	ANC, Ward 6
Councillor	Ryno Thomas 	ANC, Ward 1

Councillor	Marlene Fredericks 	ANC, Ward 2
Councillor	Caretas Sonamzi 	ANC, Ward 3
Councillor	Funeka Mabala 	ANC, Ward 5

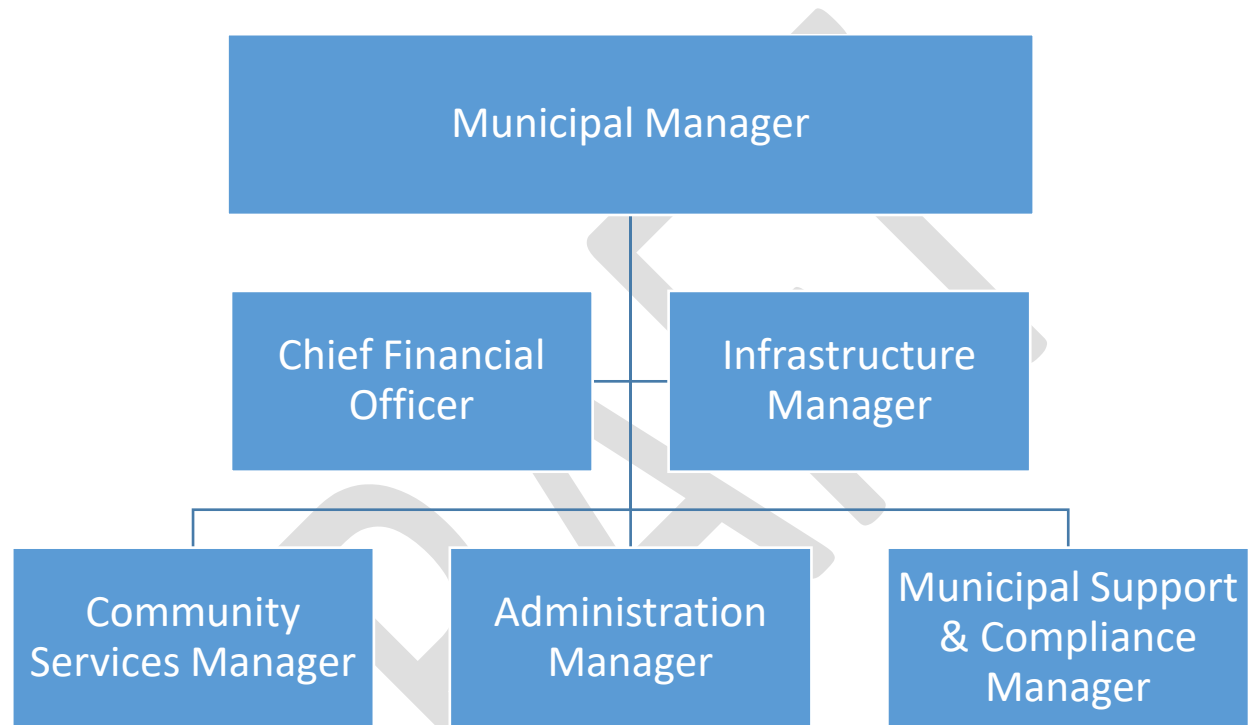
Councillor	Maria Obies 	ANC, Ward 4
Councillor	Basil Augustus 	DA, Proportional
Councillor	Charlton Stuurman	DA, Proportional

		
Councillor	Anna Bock 	DA, Proportional
Councillor	Renthia Van Wyk 	NEF, Proportional

Councillor	Christopher Augustus 	EFF, Proportional
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MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



MR JOSEPH CLOETE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO)



ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

MS LOREND A CLOETE



INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGER

MR IVAN CLOETE



MUNICIPAL SUPPORT& COMPLIANCE MANAGER

MRS. LARA YOUNG



COMMUNITY MANAGER

MRS. BEULAH WILLIAMS



PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

MR.HEINRICH CLOETE

Richtersveld regional Overview & Introduction

The Richtersveld Municipality consists of six towns located of which two is situated along the R382 that passes through the municipal area from east to west and further north-east. Then there are four smaller communities, varying in size, located in the vast rural area of Richtersveld. On the following map the main towns and communities are shown to indicate the geographic layout of the Richtersveld region.



As indicated, the towns are physically removed from each other. This causes that all bulk infrastructure is duplicated for almost every town. These include sewage processing plants, water purification plants, electricity substations and reticulation networks. In terms of service delivery, this causes the municipality to provide five different service desks that need to be able to manage account queries, payments, service disruption response personnel and duplication of personnel that is on standby.

With the handover process of Alexanderbay town from Alexkor it will add one more town to the municipality. Richtersveld centralised as much administrative functions in Port Nolloth to curtail as much duplication as possible, however it introduces different challenges again in terms of reporting and oversight procedures.

Service delivery of other spheres of government are experiencing the same challenges as relatively low density communities are located far from central services. Provincial Department of Health have major challenges in terms of health services and specifically emergency services or services during non-business hours. The Department of Education is challenged by various rural residents who are of school attending age who needs to be transported over great distances to the nearest secondary schools.

This introduction only reflects a small portion of issues experienced as a result of the demarcation of the municipal area. It places a major responsibility on the IDP to plan in an integrated manner to ensure that communities are served with an integrated service. As a result the cost of service delivery is a major threat to the sustainability of the municipality.

Financial Plan

The Richtersveld Municipality has adopted a Financial Recovery plan in the previous financial year to prepare a Long Term Financial Plan. As the municipality assesses the current level of development it should also reconsider any financial planning strategies as a result, especially if the economy experiences change. As a result the Financial Recovery Plan will be further discussed and reviewed at a strategic planning session before adoption by Council as part of the Budget planning in terms of the following:

- ✓ Planning Process
- ✓ Updated Perspectives (Demographic, Economic, Household Infrastructure)
- ✓ Updated Historic Financial Assessment
- ✓ Future Revenues
- ✓ Affordable Future Capital Investment
- ✓ Scenario Analysis
- ✓ Ratio Analysis

STRENGTHS

- Healthy and stable Liquidity Ratio;
- Stable payment ratio;
- Acceleration of the accumulation of available cash;
- Sufficient provision is made to cover debtors older than 90 days;
- Posting of cash operating surplus in the past three years;
- Sufficient unencumbered available cash that covers all statutory requirements as well as month's working capital with a Cash Coverage Ratio.

WEAKNESSES

- Continuous increase of unspent conditional grants;
- The continuous increase in gross consumer debtors, which requires a concerted effort at credit control and debtor management;
- Increasing trend of gearing level. At 35% it does not pose a problem currently but discretion needs to be exercised when borrowing in future.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

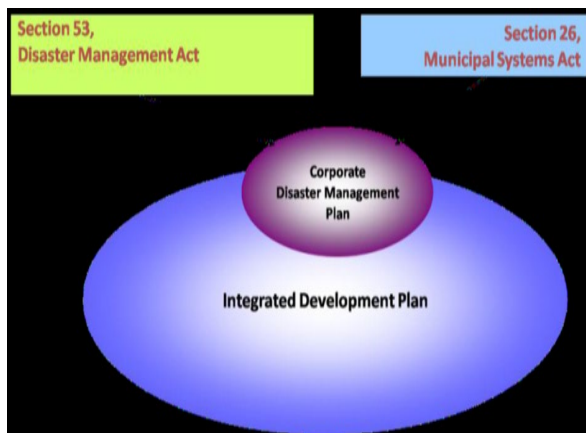
a	Increase municipal revenue	Remains Relevant. It is estimated that the new developments in Port Nolloth will contribute towards growth
b	Sell investment property/residential properties	Improve financial situation and invest in prepaid meters
c	Prioritise capital investment programme	Estimated capex demand still exceeds the affordability
d	Cash back a Capital Replacement Reserve	Cash surplus generated is not sufficient
e	Manage expenses	Cost control measures/containment must be implemented more aggressively.
f	Support to indigents	Optimise service levels within available funds.
g	Debt affordability	Must be adjusted to the planning period.
h	Assess condition of assets accurately	Ensure timeous replacement
i	Adjust O&M budget upwards.	Increase the O&M budget to reach the proposed 8% of Carrying Value of assets to ensure the health of existing assets.

Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure

The following tables displays a summary of the municipal medium term revenue and expenditure for the following three financial years. These tables are also reflected in the Municipal Budget as Schedules SA 4, SA 5, SA 6 and SA 19

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Disaster Management Framework & Plan



The Richtersveld Municipality has prepared a Disaster Management Plan for its area of jurisdiction and the review has been completed. The recent Covid 19 pandemic has forced all and sundry to reorganise and ensure intensified hygiene control and protection of our communities. Collaborative efforts between stakeholders is the only way to curb the spread of infections and loss of lives. In terms of the Disaster Management Amended Act, 2015 (Act no 16 of 2015, Local Municipalities are subjected to perform the function of Disaster Management. It is in light of the Amendment Act that the Richtersveld Municipality prepared its own Disaster Management Plan to be aligned with the Namakwa District Municipality (NDM) Plan. In view of the Richtersveld municipality's physical characteristics in combination with the social characteristics of the area; there are a number of disasters that are likely to occur such as fires, drownings, floods and sea surges.



Disaster Management is a continuous integrated and multi-sectored and disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. (Disaster Management Act, No. 57 of 2002).

Development Strategies

- 1) Initiate a process of Disaster mitigation within the Richtersveld Municipal area including the additions to be included such as illnesses and diseases. .
- 2) Undertake an audit of the preparedness of the Richtersveld Municipality and other relevant role-players in dealing with disasters and potential disaster and devise mechanisms to deal with such disasters.
- 3) Develop appropriate response mechanisms, procedures protocol and methodology to effectively deal with disasters.
- 4) Identify specific locations and/or communities at risk of disaster and put plans and procedures in place to ensure maximum readiness to deal with such disasters. Suggested actions and projects in this regard include the following.
- 5) Enhance and expand fire stations in the Richtersveld area.
- 6) Devise and implement appropriate recovery mechanisms as part of the integrated approach to disaster management in the Richtersveld Municipality is an effort to minimize the future potential of hazards, risk and vulnerability.
- 7) Identify response team through uniform/same gear

There is an urgent need to identify and train at least 6 x cadet fire fighters with one (1) control officer and posts can be approved on the organogram but funded through EPWP.

Public Participation

In the Richtersveld Municipality, Public Participation is a Key Performance Area of the Municipality and is included in the performance agreement of the Municipal Manager.

Local government has a legal obligation and a political responsibility to ensure regular and effective communication with the community. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 1996 and other statutory enactments all impose an obligation on local government communicators and require high levels of transparency, accountability, openness, participatory democracy and direct communication with the communities to improve the lives of all.

To be successful, communications must focus on the issues that are shown to impact on the residents' perceptions, quality of service, value for money and efficiencies. They should ideally look to close the communication-consultation loop, i.e. tell people how they can have a say and demonstrate how those who have given their views have had a real impact.

Richtersveld Municipality is in process of reviewing its communication policy with the inclusion of social media and SMS.

Public Participation Framework

The framework was developed to guide the municipality with Mechanisms, processes and procedures for community participation. This involves a range of activities including creating democratic representative structures (ward committees), assisting those structures to plan at a local level (community-based planning), to implement and monitor those plans using a range of working groups and CBOs.

The framework is defined as an open, accountable process through which individuals and groups within selected communities can exchange views and influence decision-making. It is further defined as a democratic process of engaging people, deciding, planning, and playing an active part in the development and operation of services that affect their lives

Community Based Planning

Community-based planning (CBP) is a form of participatory planning which has been designed to promote community action and link to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). There are four reasons why CBP is advocated,

- ❖ To improve the quality of plans;
- ❖ To improve the quality of services;
- ❖ To improve the community's control over development and
- ❖ To increase community action and reduce dependency

Richtersveld municipality remains committed to ongoing consultations and engagements with communities. The CBP process is one of those interventions that are employed to ensure better planning, implementation and monitoring of development interventions with all stakeholders, especially the poorer communities. Feedback links between communities, ward committee and municipality



Ward Committees

Functional ward committees have been established in all 6 wards of the Richtersveld Municipal Area. All 6 ward committees are functional and meet on a monthly basis. Administrative support is provided to the ward committees by the municipality. Agendas are compiled and minutes are recorded at ward committee meetings. Ward committee issues are referred to the relevant departments and officials are invited to give report at ward meetings.

The respective ward councillor is automatically the chairperson, who receives reports on development, participate in development planning processes, and facilitate wider community participation. To this end, the municipality constantly strives to ensure that all ward committees function optimally with community information provision; convening of meetings; ward planning; service delivery; IDP formulation and performance feedback to communities.

The role of the ward committee can therefore be describe,

- Provide clarification to communities about programmes and enable community involvement and quicker decision making;
- Enhance transparency in administration;
- Harness local resources to support local development;
- Improve planning, which can now be based on local strengths, needs and preferred outcomes;

Ward Committee Operational Plans and Sector report back meetings remain a challenge for most of the ward committees.

The IDP presentation process requires substantial input and support from other spheres of government i.e. National and Provincial Departments (service providers) and community at large. The IDP public participation meetings have been conducted successfully in all wards, see the table below:

Ward	Platteland Date	IDP Meeting Dates	Time	Venue	Ward councillor
1		20 November 2023	11H00	Kuboes Council Chambers	R.Thomas
2		20 November 2023	14h00	Community hall	M.Fredericks
5		22 November 2023	11h00	Youth centre	F.Mabala
3		22 November 2023	17h30	Sizamile hall	C.Sonamzi
1		21 November 2023	12h30	Town hall	R.Thomas
4		24 November 2023	16h30	Aukutuwa hall	M.Obies
IDP Stakeholder Engagement Forum		13 November 2023	10h00	Aukutuwa Hall	Richtersveld Municipality

BROAD BASED COMMUNITY NEEDS 2017-2022

Ward 1 (Eksteenfontein, & Kuboes)

Name of project	Description	Location	Projected costs
Basic services-roads	Upgrade of internal roads	Kuboes	N/A
Basic services-roads	Upgrade of Storm water drainage system	Eksteenfontein	N/A
ECD	Upgrading of pre-school facility	Kuboes	"
Basic services - sanitation	Erection of ablution facilities at cemetery	Kuboes	"
Culture	Upgrading of historical buildings	Kuboes	"
Adequate lighting	Install/improve streetlights	Kuboes/Eksteenfontein/Lekkersing	"
Basic services-water	Provision of green tanks to households & water purification	Eksteenfontein / Kuboes – during summertime	"
Basic services-storm water	Catchment /storm water facility	Lekkersing	"
Basic service	Provide water for household consumption	Eksteenfontein	"
Primary Health services	Upgrading of clinic	Eksteenfontein	"
Adequate lighting	Upgrade streetlights	Eksteenfontein	"

Storm water	Upgrade storm water system	Eksteenfontein Lekkersing	“
Security	Upgrade of satellite SAPS office	Eksteenfontein en Sanddrift	“
Solar geysers	Install solar geysers	Eksteenfontein/Kuboes	“
Telecommunication	Improvement of communication network/ Internet facility	Eksteenfontein/Kuboes	“
Basic services - Sewer system	Digging of conservancy tanks	Lekkersing	“
Basic services-emergency services	Improved ambulance services & qualified nurse	Eksteenfontein & Lekkersing	“
Ekonomiese ontwikkeling	Gemeenskap steneprojek	Eksteenfontein	“
Playpark	Kiddies play park additional	Kuboes due to location	“
Sport	Aanplant van gras	Kuboes	“
Youth	Youth development centre	Lekkersing/Kuboes	“
Creche	Multi purpose center	Eksteenfontein	“
Basiese dienste	Verbetering van lykshuis en oordrag aan gemeenskap & polisie stasie	Kuboes	“
Erven	Servicing of new additional plots	Kuboes	

Put toilette	Verwydering van Toilet.	Kuboes	TBC
Landbou	Biskikbaarheid van Erwe	Kuboes	TBC
Trainings	Abet & Sawing	Kuboes	TBC

Ward 2 & Ward 5 (Lekkersing & Sanddrift,Alexanderbaai & Beauvilon,Baken)

Name of project	Description	Location	Projected costs
Town establishment	Transfer of Alexanderbay town to Richtersveld Municipality	Alexanderbay	TBC
Anti-drug and substance programme	Educate, minimise the risks and exposure of youth to drugs	Alexanderbay	“
Working for the coast/wetlands	EPWP programme	Alexanderbay/ Port Nolloth	“
Agriculture	Upgrading for use of existent green houses to grow vegetables	Sanddrift	“
Renovation of Youth Centre	Repair & upgrade of building	Alexanderbay	Business plan in progress
Library	Establishment of library services.	Bauvillon	In process
Sports field	Repair and upgrade of existing infrastructure	Alexanderbay	TBC
Tourism development	Trainings	Alexanderbay	TBC
Geusthouses	Access to buildings	Alexanderbay	TBC
Clinic	Utilization of building	Sanddrift	TBC
Street lights	Repairs	Sanddrift	TBC

Ward 6 Nollothville

Name of project	Description	Location	Projected costs
Tourism projects	Improvement of tourism strategy & development	Port Nolloth	“
Cemeteries	Ablution facilities & planting of trees at cemetery	Port Nolloth	“
Sports facilities	Establishment of athletics & cricket facility as well as upgrading of facility	Port Nolloth	“
Disaster Management	Budget allocation for disaster management plans	Richtersveld	TBC
Law enforcement officer	Appointment of law enforcement officer	Richtersveld	TBC
Beachfront	Development of improved beach front with entertainment facilities	Port Nolloth	TBC
Public toilets	Erection of public toilets in town	Port Nolloth	TBC
Kiddies parks	Construction of Kiddies park in all residential areas	Sizamile & Port Nolloth	TBC
Streetlighting	High mast lightning for Rainbow City/ Parkhomes/ Ovenbay Sun	Port Nolloth	TBC
Sewerage	Construction of conservancy tanks	Port Nolloth	TBC
Sportsfield	Fencing of area, improvement of irrigation/clubhouse	Port Nolloth	TBC
Housing	Middle income housing	Port Nolloth	TBC

Sewer system	Connection of sewerage	Diamond city area & Malherbe street	TBC
Telecommunication	Improvement of Cellular network & telecommunication	All wards	“
Erven	New erven to be developed for housing needs	Port Nolloth	N/A
Cleaning & Greening	Cleaning and Greening of neighbourhood	Port Nolloth	“
Beachfront	New Beachfront	Port nolloth	“
Rugby Field	Standard clay athletic track Fencing at playground	Port Nolloth	“
Driving School	Establishment of driving school	Port Nolloth	“
Old age home	Establishing of an Old age home	Port Nolloth	TBC
Education	Enlargement of nursery school	Port Nolloth	“
RDP Houses	Restoration on RDP Houses	Port Nolloth	“
Housing	Building of more houses	Port Nolloth	“
Fisherman	Facilities for fishermen	Port Nolloth	“
Hickson Barracks	Public toilets at Hickson Barracks	Port Nolloth	“

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Ward 3 Sizamile, portion of town

Pump station 6	Removal of pump station to alternative site	Ward 3	TBC
Community garden	Vegetable garden	Sizamile	"
Soccer Field	Permission to use existing soccer field(Rezoning)	Sizamile	
Water Purification	Desalination of brackish water	Port Nolloth	"
Speed humps	Erection of additional speed humps	Sizamile	"
Sizamile	Repairing roof & extension of hall	Sizamile	"
Mass lightning	Repair of Mass lights	Sizamile	"
Paving	Paving of internal roads	Sizamile	"
Water provision & consistency	Erection of mounting reservoir & booster pumps	Sizamile	"
Storm water drain	Cleaning of storm water drain	Sizamile	"

Ward 4 Lydia Links Park & McDougalsbay

Gibeon's	Erection of gabions to block sea water from entering residential areas	McDougal's bay	"
Roads	Maintenance of internal roads	Lydia Links Park	"
Kiosk	Colour code of painted kiosks for identification at night	Lydia Links Park	"
Black roofs	Removal of black asbestos roofs	Lydia Links Park	"

Streets	Paving & naming of streets	Lydia Links park	“
McDougal's bay road	Erection of street lights on road	McDougal Road	“
Caravan Park	Upgrading of caravan park & clear view fencing	McDougal's bay	“
Provision of water supply	water for community beautification garden	Lydia Links Park	“
Housing	Roll out of RDP's	Lydia Links Park	“

COMMUNITY PROJECTS/PROGRAMME FOR 2023/2024 FY

WARD	TOWN/AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
1	Eksteenfontein	Completion of water supply project
		Streetlights
	Lekkersing	Internal roads/low water bridge walls to be paved
		Streetlights
	Kuboes	ECDC (Early Childhood Development Centre upgrades
		Community gardens
		Streetlights
2	Alexanderbay	Cleaning of beaches
		Tourism attractions
	Beauvallon	Community gardens in conjunction with CPA
	Sanddrift	Upgrading of internal roads
		Fencing of municipal buildings
3	Sizamile	Upgrading of electrical network
		Phase of Oxidation ponds
		Completion of CHC
		War on leaks
		Waste collection/war on waste
		Storm water drainage system
		Internal road at Noordweg to be paved
		Verification of RDP houses
4	Diamond City & Malherbe str	Upgrade of sewer reticulation

5	Smarties town	Kiddies park at Smartiestown

DRAFT

Website

The Richtersveld municipal website is an integral part of the communication infrastructure and strategy. It serves as a tool for community participation, improves stakeholder involvement and facilitates stakeholder monitoring and evaluation of municipal performance.

Section 75 of the MFMA requires that the municipalities place key documents and information on their website, including the IDP, the annual budget, adjustments budgets and budget related documents and policies.

Spatial Development Framework

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), implemented on 1 July 2015, and the Northern Cape Spatial Development Framework ushers in a new era of planning and development decision-making where the responsibility rests largely on local municipalities to fulfil their role as land use planning decision-makers as per Constitutional mandates and obligations. Section 24(1) of SPLUMA determines that a municipality must, after consultation as prescribed in the Act, adopt and approve a single land use scheme for its entire area within five years from the commencement of this Act.

Richtersveld municipality are currently reviewing and updating their SDF internally to align to SPLUMA. This process will go hand in hand with the development and approval of the IDP.

As Richtersveld is literally a region on its own and includes various towns with unique economic activity. The spatial economy of the Richtersveld region should be analysed and considered within the context of a region and not of a single town.

Each town in Richtersveld has its own spatial development proposal in the SDF as well as growth management plans. These strategic planning tools create the foundation to measure all investments in the municipal region. A practical example of how the spatial development realities have influenced investment in infrastructure, would be the upgrading of the electricity bulk service to the Port Nolloth area. The project provides for expanded bulk service provision and enables development of private land as no extensions could be approved due to the full capacity of existing bulk electricity provision that have been reached.

This investment in infrastructure was done strategically to enable development and does it provide the municipality with an increase in revenue that can be generated from new developments.

Integrated Human Settlements

The delivery of housing is a National and Provincial function, but it is being implemented by Local Government on an agency basis. The increasing responsibilities that are placed on local municipalities in this regard have a direct effect on their financial viability. The demand is significantly higher than the resources available to deliver houses. One of the greatest challenges faced is the lack of reasonable unoccupied land. Additional critical concerns are the existing housing backlogs, the backlogs in infrastructure, water and electric services and the rate of housing delivery of the municipality due to lack of funding.

Housing Project Pipeline

Programme	Town/Suburb	Number of backlogs	FY
Ratification	Port Nolloth	300	TBC
IRDP	Sizamile	383	TBC
IRDP	Sanddrift	150	TBC

Apart from the project pipeline the Richtersveld Municipality will embark on a mixed development for at least 300 erven to be developed and avail for low income, middle income and high income people. This need is identified through submission from interested groups due to a shortage of accommodation and housing.

HOUSING NEEDS REGISTER FOR RICHTERSVELD

AREA	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS
Port Nolloth	525
Sanddrift	135
Alexanderbay	7
Kuboes	53
Lekkersing	49
Eksteenfontein	18
TOTAL	787

HOUSING ALLOCATION FOR 24/25 FY

AREA	NUMBER OF ALLOCATION
Port Nolloth	5
Sanddrift	50
Alexanderbay	0
Kuboes	0
Lekkersing	0
Eksteenfontein	0
TOTAL	55

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Investment preserves and enhances the economy's productive capacity. An increase in physical infrastructure and human capital are associated with positive economic benefits. A comprehensive investment incentive policy has been developed as part of the LED strategy of Richtersveld Municipality which clearly spells out the incentives for potential investors to the area.

Airport

A proposal with major economic benefits is the use of the airstrip at Alexanderbay. The planned development of the airport as a commercial aeronautical facility will have benefits for agriculture, fishing and tourism industries that will facilitate growth in these industries as well as to develop downstream value-adding industries.

The re-use or re-opening of the airport at Alexanderbay forms part of the Operation Phakisa programme which can add value to the tourism and economic development in the area. The initiatives by the IMDH Group as resolved by Council in 2016 will largely contribute towards a renewed effort of not only local but regional and provincial economic growth and development.

1. These initiatives include Helicopter & Fixed Aircraft Infrastructure Development
2. Number of Dedicated Fleet for Regional Aviation Services
3. Dedicated Crew Change Services for the Offshore Mining & Oil/Gas Sector Off West Coast
4. Port Nolloth Aviation Training Centre for the Coastal Region
5. Projected Local Jobs Creation Numbers declarations for the Region
6. Housing & Hotel Development Investments Proposal
7. Coastal Tourism Support Aviation Unit Proposal
8. Support Working for the Coast Cleaning Priorities
9. Support re-introduction of flight schedules for the Alexanderbay Airport to Cape Town/JHB & nearby Regional Airports
10. Coastal Sea Rescue Services Support within the proposed Regional Aviation Hub

Small Harbour Development

The Small Harbour Development (SHD) driven by the national Department of Public Works will certainly be a tremendous boost for the local economy and apart from the job creation potential, a number of downstream business opportunities will be derived from this project.

An investor conference scheduled for two days will give expression to the ideas and further plans. The current refurbishment and upgrade of the jetty by Transnet which is used by De Beers will also boost employment opportunities for the next two years.

Boegoebay Harbour Development

The pre-feasibility study commissioned by Phakamile Engineering provides more detail on the positive impact that this project might have on industries such as agriculture, tourism, business and manufacturing. It will also serve as a catalyst for other industries such as the oil and gas explorations in future.

Planning regarding the preparedness and implementation of the project is making good progress. This was once again highlighted in the Premier's State of the Province Address 2022.

Fishing jetty & fish processing facility

The jetty originally used by fishermen and processing facility is dilapidated and does not meet the required quality and safety standards. The refurbishment or construction of a new jetty and fish processing facility remains paramount in our endeavours for economic emancipation and the right to participate in the economy at regional, national and international level. The infrastructure has played a pivotal role in the past and can attest to be a historical backbone of the industry, economy and employment in our municipal area.

The planned renovations undertaken between Namakwa District Municipality and Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) has failed and came to a grinding halt.

In 2012 the Richtersveld Municipality and with the aid from De Beers has installed a vessel monitoring system for tracking and assisting small fishing vessel owners going to sea. The time has come to complement the preliminary work of securing the safety of our fishers and the responsible use of the system.

Economic Development

Richtersveld Municipality, as part of its local government mandate, is in a process of developing a Local Economic Development Strategy, which is a review of the previous strategy completed in 2014. The aim of this process is to provide Richtersveld Municipality, the private sector and the local community of Richtersveld the opportunity to develop a planning

guide/manual that promotes economic growth, facilitates job creation opportunities and addresses poverty and inequality within the area.

The focus of the strategy is to enhance the local area's competitive environment, by identifying existing resources, infrastructure and skills within the area, leveraging of resources to create opportunities for all, therefore contributing to inclusive sustainable economic growth. The purpose of the Local Economic Development Strategy is to interrogate available economic information in an integrated and coordinated manner to identify opportunities that can broaden economic base of the greater Richtersveld Municipal Area. These opportunities will need to be packaged into an implementation framework which will be the guideline as to how existing economic potential can be utilised to generate positive spin offs for the local economy. Further to this the Local Economic Development Strategy aims at ensuring that the Municipality efficiently and effectively facilitate the creation of an appropriate enabling environment conducive for economic development and investment.

In order to achieve the above, a comprehensive understanding of the current development situation within the Municipality is required. The analysis will therefore consider the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the area, as well as the trends within these respective characteristics to highlight the main challenges faced by the municipality. The community input from the Spatial Development Framework Review Process will be used and consolidated as input to the review of the Local Economic Development Strategy, with the intention of reflecting the underlying values of the community. These inputs will form the basis of the Local Economic Development Strategy depicting the desired future of the area under the Richtersveld Municipality management.

The following economic sectors were statistically identified as being important to Richtersveld Municipal Area and contributed the most to Richtersveld:

- Mining
- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale & Trade, catering and accommodation
- Transport, storage & communication
- Finance, insurance and business services
- Tourism

Input from Northern Cape Development Agency (NCEDA)



1. Northern Cape Industrial Corridor

The industrial agenda of the Northern Cape is based on a clear strategy that is well articulated in the Northern Cape Growth and Development Plan.

To achieve this strategy, the industrial development corridor, also referred to as the N14 and N7 development corridor starting with the development of Kathu Industrial Park together with Upington Industrial Parks as stimulus initiatives. The latter is further supplemented with a key growth point in the Namakwa SEZ which is a key node. The advent of the Green Hydrogen aggregation and product further amplified the need to streamline Boegoebaai Harbour which has been approved by the Province.

These projects are significant in building the Province transitioning economic landscape and will enhance the provinces output and growth potential



2. Boegoebaai Harbour

The Boegoebaai Port/Harbour is a Public Private Partnership project initiated by the Northern Cape Provincial Government and follows all the rules and regulations from National Treasury. The Boegoebaai Port and Infrastructure project concluded Front-end-loading (FEL) 2 requirements from a TNPA process and attained conditional Treasury Approval (TA1). Next step is ratifying the conditional issues and transition the business case to FEL 3 Bankable feasibility with TA 2 in terms of Procurement Phase initiated specifically for the port.

The current business case as submitted to Treasury and Transnet aims to export/import bulk liquid, dry bulk commodities and break bulk. The Port Development is to be expedited with initiation using breakwater and dolphin line technology with target date of 2024/2025.

The Boegoebaai port is a regional and corridor node and as per the associated industries will have a regional and corridor consolidation and export function.

The location of Boegoebaai forms part of the Richtersveld Local Municipality, within the Namakwa District Municipality. The spatial location of Boegoebaai port is located 60km North of Port Nolloth and 20km south of Alexandra Bay and 40km from the border of

Namibia and is a natural port and is approximately 28 m Deep. The Boegoebaai Development opens up the potential for the Namaqualand area to become an economic growth node.



Green Hydrogen cluster

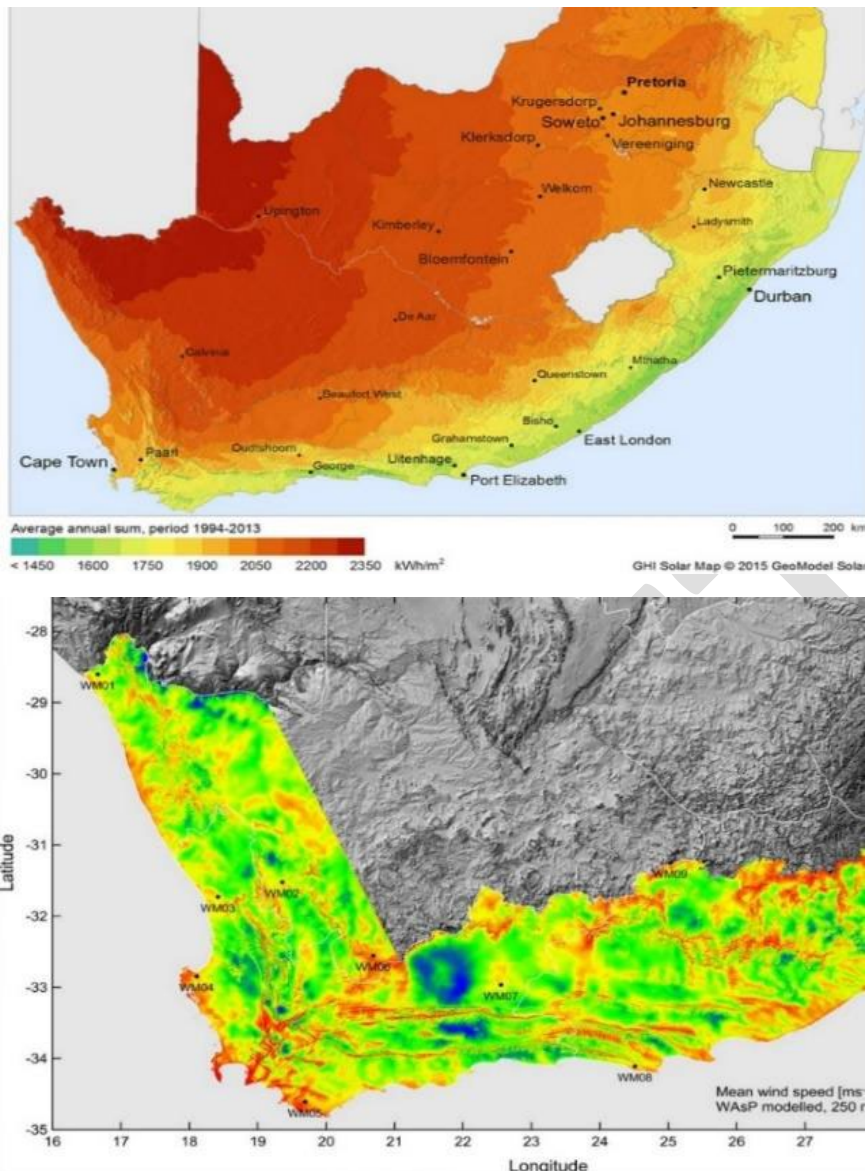
Recognising the importance of Hydrogen for the country and the province Infrastructure South Africa (ISA) has mobilised technical expertise and capacity to further support the Province to deliver on this priority programme

A renewable energy investment opportunity exists in the form of Green Hydrogen and Ammonia production and aggregation at the newly planned Port of Boegoebaai, making it accessible to the international export market and the SADC region.

Green hydrogen (H₂) production is the electrolysis of water (using an electric current to break water into its component elements of hydrogen and oxygen, with no other by-products). Green hydrogen produced can then be used to generate energy by way of hydrogen fuel cells or stored in order to be exported. The primary production costs of green hydrogen are made up of the cost of: the renewable electricity supply; electrolysis; and water supply

Competitive advantage for green hydrogen production

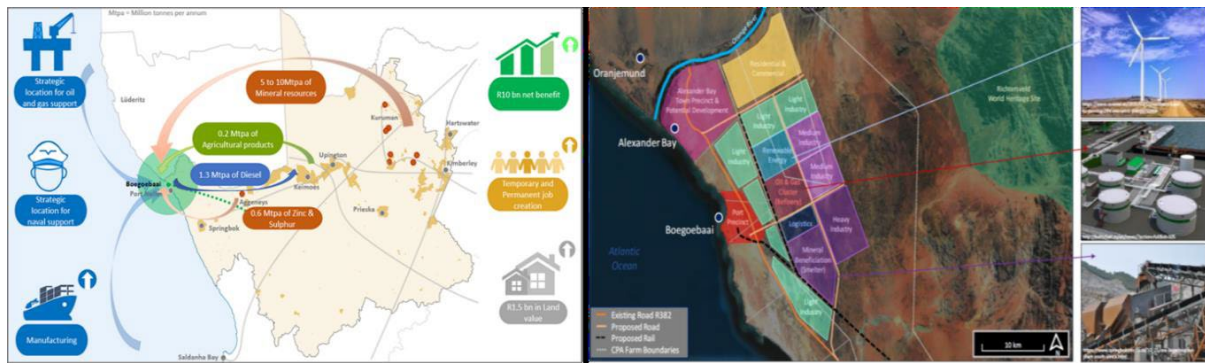
The Northern Cape more specifically the Namakwa region possess a unique combination of advantages to place it in a good position to enter the future global hydrogen market. Specifically, the Namakwa area and Boegoebaai has three anchored factors, ideal renewable energy conditions, availability of land and located close to sea for desalination and technology



For South Africa and the Northern Cape Province, this energy transition into the green economy will ensure environmental sustainability, employment creation, skills development, socio-economic development and access to a more reliable energy source. Green Hydrogen cluster is will commence with pre- feasibility and feasibility studies 2022 – 2024.

Boegoebaai satellite Special Economic Zone

In order to ensure green hydrogen production and aggregation, a Boegoebaai SEZ is proposed as satellite to the Namakwa SEZ. The proposed Namakwa SEZ is the pivot node in terms of the Northern Cape Industrial Corridor and the designation of the Boegoebaai SEZ as a satellite will enable a port integrated SEZ that is export orientated for green hydrogen, liquid and bulk commodities. The SEZ designation will ensure investors access to world class infrastructure and support measure that will enable them to be competitive in the global trade arena more so line with the just transition and the net zero emissions.



Namakwa Special Economic Zone

The Namakwa SEZ (NSEZ) centres on the existence of the recently opened Gamsberg Zinc Mine and the proposed building of a smelter by Vedanta Zinc International. In the 2021 Northern Cape State of the Province address the Namakwa Special Economic Zone was highlighted as a priority project for the province. The Namakwa SEZ development is “the game changer” for minerals beneficiation in South Africa and the Northern Cape province providing a “turn key solution” to industrialization.

Post SEZ designation the project will initiate Phase 2 of the project which will be the SEZ construction and development.

Namakwa SEZ will host industries which include but not limited to mineral beneficiation, construction, agriculture industry, green energy production, Petro-chemical, transport, engineering supplies, localisation and SMME development.

Implications of the projects on the district.



The Northern Cape industrial development corridor hosts a number of mega projects predominantly based in the Namakwa District with projects such as the Namakwa Special Economic Zone located in the Khai Ma LM area and the Boegoebaai Port and Green Hydrogen cluster predominantly located in the Richtersveld LM and the parts of the Nama Khoi Local Municipality.

The biggest challenges faced by South African municipalities is inadequate planning to meet and ensure that the needs of a development and growing population are met. The impact of population growth in terms of induced, natural increase and net migration over time on municipal is serve with inadequate planning often leading to investor disinvestment. The assumption is that municipalities experience rapid population growth, rapid development activity that do not receive a comparable change in services rendered (infrastructure upgrade) due to the municipal development distress. As such an assessment for social, economic, environment and physical infrastructure is important

During project prefeasibility and feasibility stage a well-defined assessment of the social, economic and environmental implications shall be conducted which will guide the municipal planning for aspects such as:

- Social (Housing, Recreation, Health, education, etc.),
- Economic (industrialisation, Employment, Skills, localisation),
- Environment and Physical infrastructure.

As the municipality the goal to transition should start by developing for sustainable development which require infrastructure investment that will enable economic development. Their components are as follows:

- Planning for urban sprawl,
- Temporary accommodation and permanent accommodation (during construction and post construction),

- Road infrastructure (road upgrades and new roads),
- Bulk infrastructure upgrades,
- Convenience stores (retail),
- Schools for urban sprawl and migration patterns based on Macro project implementation.
- Health and banking services for the community.

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure investment is a catalyst for economic and social development. Quality infrastructure that is well maintained and managed, provides major benefits to both households and enterprises through opening opportunities for the poor and supporting growth in the economic output. In Richtersveld, the following infrastructure projects have been identified as key drivers for development i.e.

- ✓ Youth Café/ Youth Development Centre in all towns
- ✓ Business Centre Hub in Port Nolloth
- ✓ Boegoebay Harbour Development
- ✓ Agriculture & Agro-Processing Development in Beauvallon & Sanddrift
- ✓ Abalone Farming Operations in Port Nolloth
- ✓ Mariculture development in Port Nolloth
- ✓ Green Hydrogen Strategy and SEZ

Boegoebaai Port, Rail and Infrastructure Project

The primary opportunity of the site is the short distance between the coastline and relatively deep water. The location places it relatively close in proximity to rich mining and agriculture sectors compared to other existing ports. It is to be noted that the envisaged Boegoebay deep water port will be a Greenfields development. The project is the first development of this magnitude to be undertaken by the Province in the last 26 years. Direct construction, direct operational and indirect and induced jobs will be created.

KEY PRINCIPLES TO DRIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Minimisation of regulatory and red tape barriers-real or perceived, which hinder investment and development, the expansion and tighten up interdepartmental coordination which is required to underpin One Stop Investment.
- Strengthening of partnerships with private sector, civil society and government
- Transparent, inclusive Economic Governance
- Encouraging active citizenry, through coordinated and structured structures
- Coordinated integration of municipal line functions to promote economic development.

- Assisting SMME development with relevant information i.e funding sources, growing economic sectors and how to enter , SMME development

Integrated Environmental Management

Introduction

Richtersveld is located within an area of world class biodiversity and of a unique conservation value. This is a result of both the inland and terrestrial ecosystems as well as the diverse coastal and marine habitats. For this reason Richtersveld Municipality made sustainable development as one of their key objectives and as proof we have nature reserves in each town and supports all conservancies, conservation and greening strategies.

The Richtersveld Municipality therefore promotes sustainable development: sustainable use of resources, sustainable transport, energy efficiency, recycling, sustainable use of water resources, the use of renewable energy and other environmentally friendly practices.

Working for the Coast Programme

The Department of Environmental Affairs provides national leadership for promoting sustainable coastal development. This is primarily achieved through Coast Care, a partnership involving the private and public sectors.

Working for the Coast aims for:

- ❖ Coastal economic development that makes the best use of available resources;
- ❖ Coastal development that promotes social equity through improved livelihoods of poor coastal communities; and
- ❖ A healthy coastal environment for the benefit of current and future generations.

Working for the Coast provides financial and technical assistance for:

- ❖ Coastal development projects;
- ❖ Institutional capacity building of coastal management organisations;
- ❖ Legal development to support policy;
- ❖ Awareness education and training initiatives;
- ❖ Coastal resource planning;
- ❖ Applied research; and
- ❖ Coastal information management projects.

The Richtersveld Municipality also forms part of the Working for the Coast Programme.

Input from Department Forestry's, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE)

Section 3 – Operational Strategy

<i>Operational Strategy</i>	<i>.....</i>
<i>Integrated Infrastructure Overview</i>	<i>.....</i>
<i>Status Of Sector Plans</i>	<i>.....</i>
<i>Capital Expenditure Planning</i>	<i>.....</i>

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

This section in the IDP provides the detail of all the unique towns as described in previous section of the document. Richtersveld is a diverse region with communities that have unique developmental needs.

The following diagram explains the planning methodology that starts with the Vision of Council. The vision then provides the framework for the regional strategies to be formulated, which in turn transfers the operational strategies for each town in the Richtersveld region. To mention an example, Council has a vision of a zero waste municipality. One of the key regional strategies is recycling. However, currently recycling is not implemented in all towns as the operational cost is not sustainable for the delivery of the service in all towns.

This approach provides the potential for efficient service delivery in each town. Richtersveld cannot implement a “one-size-fits-all” approach when it comes to the developmental needs of communities.

The following components in this chapter highlights the unique demographic compilation of each town, the service delivery levels and the development priorities that has been identified during the IDP and SDF public participation process.

On the next page the summary of the capital medium term expenditure is summarised by Ward and by each financial year for the expenditure period of 2018 – 2021.

MISA has assisted the municipality in developing of a flow diagram for purpose of establishing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in ensuring improved service delivery and to set service standards.

The diagram below depicts the process flow in responding to the community issues and to prepare and plan for development or services to our community.

METHODOLOGY

- I. Obtain all relevant data and documentation
- II. Undertake desk-top verification
- III. Document results and prepare presentation
- IV. Attend site inspection and finalise verification
- V. Attend Council meeting, present findings
- VI. Compile and submit report

DRAFT

Integrated Infrastructure Overview

This section of the document provides an overview of the infrastructure needs of Richtersveld Municipality. This overview is given in a broader context with consideration of economic, developmental and human settlement related factors. The following are the main factors that are considered:

- the status of infrastructure - listed per town and per service;
- a spatial and economic perspective of each town to provide context;
- a list of all possible major projects and funding source where known;
- a high level assessment of the financial capacity of the municipality with regards to capital projects.

The ultimate goal is to put the municipality in a better position to do 3 - 10 year budgeting and to ensure that the most critical and beneficial projects are addressed. Against the background of limited funding (the limited ability to take up loans and a limited extent of MIG funding), the municipality must ensure that it possesses a good understanding of all the most prominent infrastructure needs.

To understand the investment needed in each town, to accommodate the potential growth, the following table summarises the infrastructure readiness and capacity to accommodate growth.

See flow diagram attached hereto in support of service delivery..

PURPOSE

MISA was requested by the Richtersveld Local Municipality to assist for the formulation of a project methodology to support the municipality in its mandate of service delivery to the people of Richtersveld Local Municipality.

Municipal Services Delivery Challenges

As reported by municipal officials and leadership, the followings are the challenges in respect of municipal services delivery.

1. Housing
2. Sanitation
3. Bulk Water Supply
4. Operations & Maintenance
5. Road infrastructure

METHODOLOGY

- I. Obtain all relevant data and documentation
- II. Undertake desk-top verification
- III. Document results and prepare presentation
- IV. Attend site inspection and finalise verification
- V. Attend Council meeting, present findings
- VI. Compile and submit report

PROJECT DELIVERABLES

The deliverables for this project were defined as:

- a) A Project Process flow diagram which shows the process to be utilised in registering, approve and implementing projects.
- b) A Presentation of the flow diagram to a Council meeting on 27 March 2018 was done.

OUTCOMES

The project concluded with the Development and Approval of the Project Flow Diagram to be incorporated into the Richtersveld Local Municipality's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

The process diagram differentiates between the various role players within the Richtersveld Local Municipality, from the Customer, the Technical Division, the Richtersveld Local Municipality Management and Council.

The process flow diagram, focuses primarily on the Technical Division, where the bulk of the process occurs. It differentiates between technical and non-technical projects and within technical project

]s between Operational & Maintenance Issues (O&M) and Capital Projects.

The key focus of the flow diagram, is the Capital Projects, its Approval and Implementation. Please note that this diagram is a high-level approval and view. It is meant as a bird's eye view of the process.

Once approved, it will form the basis to either develop or amend Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for key outcomes. Once the SOPs are in-line, it can be workshopped with the various technical teams for implementation.

Town	Water source	Bulk water	Bulk sewer	Access roads/storm water	Electricity
Alexanderbay	Bulk supply Raw water storage	Bulk supply	WWTW	Storm water	Bulk supply
Kuboes	Raw water storage	WTW Pumping capacity	N/A	Storm water Poor access road	Street lightning
Lekkersing	Raw water storage	WTW	N/A	Storm water Poor access roads	Street lightning
Eksteenfontein	Raw water storage	WTW Pumping capacity	N/A	Storm water Poor access roads	Street lightning
Sanddrift	Raw water storage	WTW	N/A	N/A Poor access roads	Street lightning
Port Nolloth	Raw water storage	WTW	WWTW	Storm water\poor road condition	NMD Increase Street lightning

As it can be seen in the table above, the Richtersveld Municipality do need to invest in infrastructure in an environment where there is human growth, albeit it being marginal, but also ensuring that sustainable service delivery can be ensured by income generating investment. The individual development strategies for each town will follow in the next section of the IDP.

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS FOR 2022-2027

The vision and mission of the Richtersveld Municipality put the emphasis on a radical change in the manner which we are doing business and call for a new and decisive approach in ensuring people focussed development and to embrace the notion of “Champions of change”.

- Infrastructure development and basic service delivery;
- Development and transformation the institution;
- Facilitate local economic development in Richtersveld to curb unemployment, poverty and inequality;
- Maintain a financially sustainable and viable institution;
- Promote good governance and public participation;
- Building capacity amongst Councillors
- Development of an Infrastructure Masterplan;

- Improve sewer system;
- Improve the health and emergency services;
- Radical changes and improvement on supply chain processes;
- Improvement on blue and green drop status;
- Develop and implement Employee Assistance Program (EAP);
- Improve water supply and construction of desalination plant;
- Improve communication amongst staff and stakeholders;
- Training and development of staff;
- Assisting of small and emerging fishermen and revive the Fishing Desk;
- Assisting small and emerging farmers and establish Farmer's Associations in each town;
- Explore agriculture and irrigation development;
- Improve relationships with CPA;
- Fast track the transfer of Alexanderbay for purpose of integration;
- Revive and fast track the TRANCRAA process;
- Develop key sector plans;
- Minimise the role of consultants;
- Improve internal audit & control;
- Foster a culture of performance management and output driven;
- Improve audit outcomes and fast track "Operation Clean Audit";
- Foster sound relationships with customers, CWP, mining houses, WESSA, NDM, Northern Cape Provincial government & WFTC
- Foster sound labour relations in the workplace
- Embrace and implement agreements with Karas Region/Namibia
- Explore the opportunities presented by Ai-Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Park
- Improve sporting facilities for all sporting codes/and also gym facilities

UNFUNDED PROJECTS 2022-2027 FY

The current cash flow position of Richtersveld Municipality hampers council from allocating sufficient own funds to implement operating and capital projects in the short term. In order to determine available financial resources the following have to be certified at a year-on-year basis:

- Ensure that business plans have been completed to attract investment opportunities
- Committed projects with confirmed funding
- Grant funded projects with gazetted/confirmed “in writing” funding
- Projects facing unforeseen delays, but that has to remain on the schedule for valid reasons
- Verification of the correct funding source to each project, as the prioritisation will also focus on municipal own funding sources
- Confirmed counter funding commitments if any, eg the construction of the Desalination plant at Port Nolloth whereby co-funding is required knowing that the municipality will not be able to secure this without approaching external funders.
- Assessment of spending capability and project readiness within the respective financial year to spend the allocated amount.

Project name	Cost estimation	Business Plan status	Comments/Remarks
1. Fencing new cemetery at Lekkersing	R42500.00	Ready	Funding for additional material and labour required
2. Fencing of new cemetery at Kuboes	R85,000.00	Ready	Funding for material and labour required
3. Upgrading of sewer pumps in Port Nolloth	R 4, 252, 624.20	Ready	65% complete
4. Fencing of Northern Cemetery in Port Nolloth	R 85, 000.00	Ready	Urgently required due to increase gravesites
5. Upgrading/Extension of Alfred Warne Cemetery	R 450, 000.00	Ready	Portion of the gravesite not conducive due to dunes
6. Installation of high mass lights in towns & Lydia Links	R 1, 200, 000.00	Ready	Urgent priority due to safer communities & reduce crime
7. Public toilets in Port Nolloth CBD	R 100, 000.00	Ready	Remains a priority
8. Cleaning & greening at Waste Disposal site	R 54,010, 000.00	Ready	Huge concerns due to illegal dumping and access
9. Development of new business/industrial Park	R 25,000,000.00	Not Yet Ready	Current industrial are not conducive for extension
10. Public ablution facilities along the beaches	R 500,000.00	Ready	Remains a priority to make beach going more accessible
11. Deep sea Harbour	TBC	Ready	Working progress

12. Upgrading of processing facility & fishers jetty	R 500, 000,000.00	Ready	Working progress
13. Richtersveld World Heritage Site	R 36,701,815.00	Ready	Funding of R20m secure from DEA.
14. Provision of Land- Community Gardens	TBC	Not Yet Ready	
15. Water desalination- Eight Mile	TBC	Not Yet ready	
16. Local Sea rescue facility	TBC	Completed	
17. Sizamile Water pressure Regulation	R400,000.00	Ready	
18. Replacement of Asbestos Roofs in Lydia Links Park	TBC		
19. Provision of street-name boards in all wards	TBC		
20. Suitable Identifiers for electrical Kiosks- all wards	TBC		
21. Improvement of safety at sewerage pump stations- all wards	TBC		
22. Additional office space	TBC	65% Completed	Old Clinic premises utilised

LIST OF IDP PROJECTS:

YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION: 2024/25										
KPA	IDP Nr.	mSCOA Project Nr	Project Name	Target	Location	Ward	Capital	Funded	Estimated	Funder
Basic Services	NC061/20/BS001		Upgrading of Municipal Offices	2	Kuboes & port Nolloth	1,3&4	X	Yes	200,000.00	EPWP
	NC061/20/BS002		Upgrading of Water Reticulation and Storage	1	Port Nolloth	3.4	X	Yes	11,489m	DWA
	NC061/20/SIZWL003		War on Leaks	357	Sizamile	3	X	No	21,300.00	RLM
	NC061/20/BS004		Extension of Sewerage Reticulation Network and Connection of households	30	Diamond City	4	X	Yes	430,000.00	RLM
	NC061/20KUBOF005		Upgrading & fencing of offices	1	Kuboes	1	X	No	68,000.00	RLM
	NC061/20/RDP007		RDP houses	7	Wyk 1	1		No	TBC	COGHSTA
	NC061/20/LEKG008		Fencing of gravesite	1	Lekkersing	1	X	No	42,500.00	RLM

NC061/20/PNG009		Fencing of gravesite	1	Port Nolloth	3.4	X	Yes	72,000.00	RLM
NC061/20/KBG010		Fencing of gravesite	1	Kuboes	1	X	Yes	85,000.00	RLM
NC061/20/LKEDU011		Refurbishment of school/alternative mobile classrooms	1	Lekkersing	1	X	No	3,750,000.00	Dept. Education
NC061/20/VTS013		Re-opening of Vehicle Testing Station	1	Port Nolloth	3.4	X	Yes	500,000.00	SLP
NC061/20/RVCDFT014		SANPARKS GEF5 - Tourism development	1	All towns	1,2,3,4	x	Yes	1,753,000.00	SANPARKS
NC061/20/RVCDFT015		SANPARKS GEF5 - SMME development	1	All towns	1,2,3,4	x	Yes	3,050,000.00	SANPARKS
NC061/20/LS016		Live safers	4	Port Nolloth	3.4		No	26,000.00	Unknown
NC061/20/BF017		Blueflag Status & Beach stewards	4	Port Nolloth	3.4		No	28,000.00	Unknown
NC061/20/WFTC 018		Beach cleaning & ablution	10	Port Nolloth	3.4		No	300,000.00	Unknown
NC061/20/SR019		Safety Representatives	6	Port Nolloth			No	56,000.00	Unknown
NC061/20/SDF020		Review of SDF & Development of LUMS	6	All towns	1,2,3,4		Yes	Unknown	Dept COGHSTA
NC061/20/LED021		Review of LED Strategy	1	All towns	1,2,3,4		No	Unknown	DEDAT/Nceda

NC061/20/SG022		Upgrade of sports facilities	1	Port Nolloth	3.4	x	No	190,000.00	Unknown
NC061/20/TD023		Upgrade of chalets/campsites at McDougallsbay	5	Port Nolloth	3 & 4	x	Yes	500,000.00	DEDaT
NC061/20/IT024		Purchasing of computer equipment	4	Port Nolloth	3.4		No	45,000.00	RLM
NC061/20/LANS025		Beautification of town entrances	6	All towns	1,2,3,4		No	Unknown	Unknown
NC061/20/KBWS026		Kuboes Bulk Water Supply	1	Kuboes	1	x	No	16,9m	DWA
NC061/20/ES027		Construction & Upgrading of kiosks		Port Nolloth	4	x	Yes	511,000.00	EPWP
NC061/20/CARPG028		Installing of gabions		Port Nolloth	4	x	Yes	285,000.00	EPWP
NC061/20/FEL026		Purchase of Front End Loader & Back Actor	1	Port Nolloth	3.4	x	NO	400,000.00	Unknown

ANNUALLY										
KPA	IDP Nr.	mSCOA Project Nr	Project Name		Location	Ward	Capital	Funded	Estimated Project Cost	Funder
Governance and Public Participation	NC061/O1		Review of IDP	1	Port Nolloth	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
	NC061/O2		Render Administrative support Council Meetings	4	Port Nolloth	3.4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
	NC061/O3		Review of By-laws and Polices		Port Nolloth	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
Financial Viability and Management	NC061/O4		Preparation of Mid- Year Report	1	Port Nolloth	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
	NC061/O5		Development of Budget for next financial year	1	Port Nolloth	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
	NC061/O6		Review indigent register	1	Port Nolloth	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
	NC061/O7		Compilation of Financial Statements	1	Port Nolloth	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget

Institutional Development and Transformation	NC061/08	Job Evaluation of filled positions		All towns	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
	NC061/09	Filling of vacant positions on organogram		All towns	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
	NC061/10	Implementation of Workplace Skills Plan	1	All towns	1,2,3,4			As per approved budget	Own Budget
	NC061/11	Update of Personal Files		All employees				As per approved budget	Own Budget

PROJECTS for 2024/2025 FY FUNDED AND MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT					
Project Name	Location	Ward	Project Cost (R)	Possible Funder	Jobs
Beauvallon Irrigation Development Casp	Beauvallon	2		Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	0
Lima Letsema Programme	Port Nolloth	1			
Bloeddrift Irrigation project -40 ha, lucerne	Bloeddrift	1			
Livestock Farming Development	Port Nolloth, Eksteenfontein, Lekkersing, Kuboes	1,,3,4			
RDP Houses (55)- Fully Funded	Port Nolloth	2			
Work for Coast - Coast Care Projects	Alexanderbay, Port Nolloth	1, 3,4			
World Heritage Site	Kuboes	1	20,000.00		0
Youth Mass Training	All Towns	1, 2, 3, 4			120
Community Works Programme (CWP)	All towns	1,2,3,4		Dept. COGTA	1000
War on Poverty	Richtersveld	1,2, 3, 4		Dept. Social Development	
Maintenance of all secondary roads	Lekkersing, Sanddrift, Eksteenfontein, Kuboes	1, 2		Dept of Roads and Public Works	

PROJECTS TO BE IMLEMENTED BY PRIVATE SECTOR

Financial Year 2024/2025						
Name of Project	Location	Company	Duration of Project (Yrs)	Value of Projects	Jobs Created	
					Temp	Perm
SMME Skills development	All Wards	LOR Diamonds/Transhex Operations Ltd	9mnths	300 000.00	N/A	N/A
Vehicle testing station & Mobilift	All wards	Alexkor	6mnths	R1,24 .000.000.00	TBC	TBC
WFTC & Law Enforcement	Ward 3 & 4	BPT 127/IMDH GROUP	2mnths	R500,000.00	TBC	TBC
Infrastructure Development	TBC	Belton Park Traiding	2yrs	R3 000 000 .00	TBC	TBC
ECD	Ward 1	African Mineral Resources	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Skills Development & Abet	TBC	COPTRA-PTY.LTD	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

LED PROJECTS TO EASE SLP IMPLEMENTATION

With the mining companies in the Richtersveld we want to ensure smooth and rapid implementation of projects to assist with community development therefore we want to target the following for implementation purposes.

Project Name	Target	Ward/Area
Brickmaking	SMME	All wards
Skills training in relation to service delivery, eg plumbing, electrification, mechanical	Unemployed Youth	All wards
Recycling	SMME/Unemployed	All wards
Tourism development	Tour guides	All wards
SMME	Business skills/ business plan development	All wards
Processing facility	Fishermen	Port Nolloth
Taxi Rank in Town	SMME's	Port Nolloth
Business Plaza	Economic development	All Wards
Land for Black Business(BEE)	Industrial development	All Wards

CONCLUSION

The IDP Review of 2024/2025 FY calls for a need to take responsibility in ensuring improved service delivery within the confines of limited resources.