

UBUNTU

LOCAL

Municipality

(NC 071)

Ubuntu Municipality



*menswaardigheid • hoop • erfenis
ubuntu • ithemba • izithethe
humanity • hope • heritage*

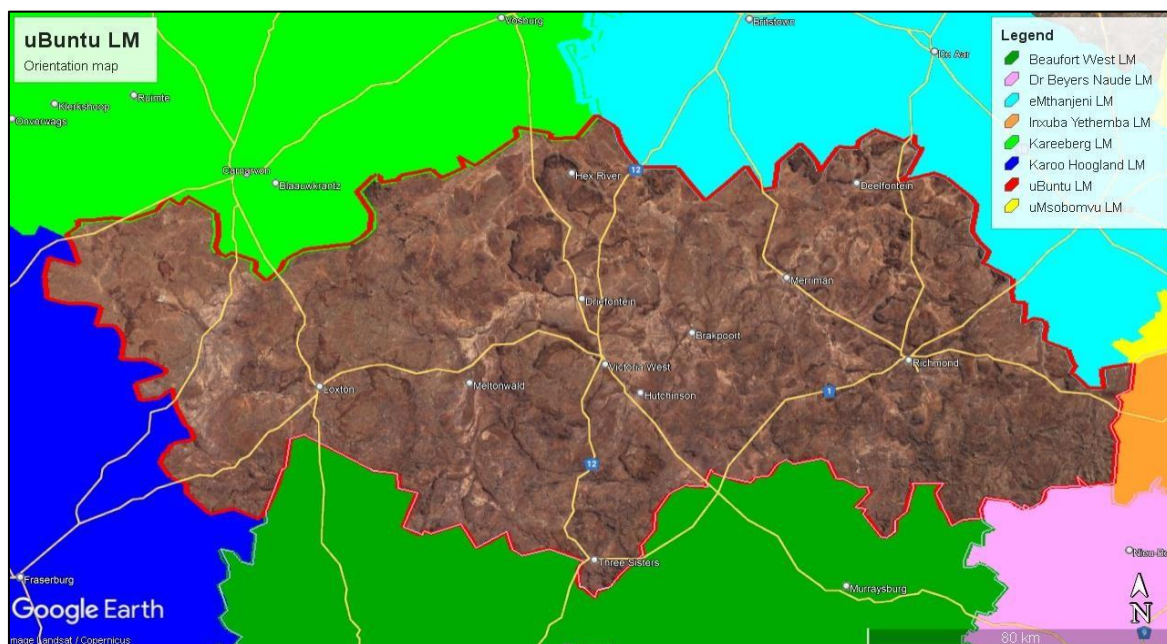
UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FINAL 2024/25 IDP

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FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

The Integrated Development Plan of the Ubuntu Local Municipality covers the five-year period 2022 – 2027. It gives me pleasure as the newly elected Mayor of the Ubuntu Local Municipality to present this IDP, which is a blueprint for the future development trajectory of our Municipality emanating from our continued engagement with our stakeholders.

Indeed, we are on the fourth generation of the democratic elected councillors since the first local election in December 2000. We were mandated by our respective constituencies to ensure a better life for all. A mandate we gladly accept and commit ourselves to throughout our term of office.

A lot has been achieved towards bettering the lives of the majority of our communities since the dawn of democracy in South Africa, but much still needs to be done. Our communities are still faced with huge challenges, which include but not limited to the following: sufficient and clean water, employment, health and educational facilities and Infrastructure backlogs.

It is against this background that our new vision which says “ **TO CREATE A SPACE WHERE HUMANITY MEETS**” is relevant. This IDP depicts the blueprint for the future of our municipality and is informed by the development aspirations of the citizens of our area. All our communities and social partners are therefore encouraged to be part of the development trajectory as encapsulated herein through submission of comments and how innovatively can we improve the quality so as to enhance on implementation and monitoring as we strive towards bettering the lives of our communities.

Community participation which is a cornerstone of local democracy will be entrenched and the best ways of improving this are underway.

I thank you, Enkosi, Baie Dankie

CLLR. C. JANTJIES

MAYOR: UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

In terms of section 34 of the Local Government Municipal Systems, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) each municipality is required to develop a five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and review it annually to assess its performance against measurable targets and respond to the demands of the changing circumstances.

This five-year Integrated Development Plan is premised on stakeholder engagement with the communities, business, government, NGO's, political parties and etc. All the above stakeholders were involved during the drafting of this IDP through internal and external processes.

The communities of Ubuntu Local Municipality have reaffirmed their needs, which include but not limited to the following: sufficient and clean water, employment, health and educational facilities and infrastructure backlogs. Some of the identified needs do not fall within the functions of the Local Municipality, but communities have a tendency not to differentiate between Local, District, Provincial and National Government functions. To ensure that the needs of the communities are met, the Ubuntu Local Municipality needs to ensure that its planning is better integrated with Provincial and National Government.

This five year 2022 -2027 IDP presents us with an opportunity as Ubuntu Municipality to reshape and prepare ourselves to take this Municipality yet to another level of an improved performance, but most importantly to adopt a targeted approach that clearly identify and define our priorities and strategies to achieve these goals.

The limited resources that we have at our disposal should be used in such a way that contributes to **the broader development of the community of Ubuntu Municipality. And this can only be achieved** when our IDP dictates what resources should be availed, for what specific projects and programme, so that these resources contribute to the long term strategic goal of development of this municipality.

We are committed as the entire administration of Ubuntu Municipality, to give our undivided attention to the detail that would realize the proper implementation of the programme, support our political principals to achieve the promises they made to their respective constituencies during the local government elections, as well as helping them to report back to their constituencies.

I would like to acknowledge all the officials, communities and Councillors involved in preparation of this five-year IDP. A special word of acknowledgement goes to the Mayor and Council for the commitment to the IDP process.

Thank You

L.S ITUMELENG

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

OUR VISION

The vision of Ubuntu Municipality, to be championed by the Ubuntu Municipal Council working together with the administration shall be:

We, Ubuntu Municipality, are committed to ensure a better life for all

OUR MISSION:

The mission of Ubuntu Municipality, also to be championed by the Ubuntu Municipal Council working together with the administration shall be:

These shall be pursued in an integrated and synergistic manner in pursuit of the long-term vision of Ubuntu Municipality.

- **maximize the utility of the municipal resources in a sustainable, developmental and economic manner to better the life of all;**
- **improve institutional effectiveness and efficiency;**
- **optimally develop our human, financial and natural resources;**
- **create an enabling environment for local economic growth in order to create employment opportunities and alleviate poverty;**
- **work with all our existing and prospective partners to establish a vibrant tourism industry;**
- **participate in the fight to reduce the communicable disease infection rate and lessen the impact thereof;**
- **focus on youth development, women empowerment and enabling the disabled to play a meaningful role in unlocking human potential;**
- **ensure a safe, secure and community friendly environment; and maintain sound and sustainable management of financial and fiscal affairs**

OUR VALUES:

The values of Ubuntu Municipality, also to be championed by the Ubuntu Municipal Council working together with the administration shall be:

- **Humanity** (courtesy, pro-poor focus, people-centeredness, equality, non-racialism, non-sexism);
- **Excellence** (effectiveness & efficiency, value for money, innovation; zero excuses);
- **Integrity & Accountability** (clean governance; responsiveness, responsibility);
- **Batho Pele**; and
- **Accessibility & Transparency** (convenience; availability and fairness).

These values shall inform the corporate culture of both the Ubuntu Municipal Council and all staff within the administration of Ubuntu Municipality.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE IDP

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act requires all municipalities to produce a “single, inclusive and strategic plan” or Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The Act specifies that the IDP must do the following:

- Link, coordinate and integrate plans
- Align resources and capacity
- Form the policy and budgeting framework for the municipality
- Comply with national and provincial development plans.

The concept and practice of Integrated Development Planning (IDP) was introduced in South Africa in the 1990s and was subsequently formalised in both policy (White Paper on Local Government, 1998) and legislation (Municipal Systems Act, 2000).

The White Paper on Local Government introduced the IDP as one of the critical tools that municipalities could employ to drive the realisation of a ‘Developmental Local Government’.

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Municipalities function within an extensive legislative and policy framework that provides prescripts and guidelines for municipal actions according to constitutional obligations. In this regard, all municipalities must align their budget and programmes with national developmental and institutional policy directives that are mainly being guided by the Constitution.

1.2.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa outlines the type of local government needed. Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution describe the following objectives of local government:

- To ensure the sustainable provision of services
- To provide democratic and accountable government for all communities
- To promote social and economic development
- To promote a safe and healthy environment
- To give priority to the basic needs of communities, and
- To encourage involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government.

1.2.2 White Paper on Local Government

The White Paper on Local Government set the framework for the new system of local government that was to be introduced after the second municipal elections of 2000. It is in line with the spirit of the constitution as it considers integrated development planning explicitly as a tool for developmental local government. The White Paper outlines why integrated development planning is considered a necessary tool to achieve these purposes of:

- Objective –oriented resource allocation;
- Institutional transformation within municipalities (integrated development planning as a means of intersectoral strategic management);
- Interaction with other spheres of government; and
- Transparent interaction between municipalities and residents, in line with the principle of accountability.

The Constitution supersedes all legislative frameworks and the following legislation has been developed to guide municipalities as to its mandate, function and mechanisms to implement its constitutional mandate:

1.2.3 Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) Act 32 of 2000 requires municipalities to develop Integrated Development Plans that will guide the direction and content of potential development within the relevant council 's area of jurisdiction, and must be reviewed annually. In addition, the Act also stipulates the IDP process and the components of the IDP.

The Integrated Development Plan, adopted by the Council of the municipality, is the key strategic planning tool for the municipality. It is described in the Municipal Systems Act (MSA).

1.2.4 Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003

Section 21(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA) states that, when preparing the annual budget, the mayor of a municipality must:

- Take into account the municipality 's Integrated Development Plan.
- Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality revises the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the MSA, taking into account realistic revenue and expenditure projections for future years.
- Take into account the national budget, the relevant provincial budget, the national government 's fiscal and macroeconomic policy, the annual Division of Revenue Act and any agreements reached in the Budget Forum.

- Consult with the relevant authorities.

The drafting, implementation and review of the IDP on an annual basis is mandatory for all municipalities in terms of the relevant legislation, and it is therefore important to briefly outline this legal framework.

The drafting, implementation and review of the IDP on an annual basis is mandatory for all municipalities in terms of the relevant legislation, and it is therefore important to briefly outline this legal framework.

1.2.5 Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, No 13 of 2000

This Act provides a framework for the establishment of intergovernmental forums and mechanisms to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes.

Chapter 3 of the Constitution describes the three spheres as being ‘distinctive, interdependent and interrelated’ and enjoins them to ‘cooperate with one another in mutual trust and good faith’. An important element of this cooperative relationship is that there needs to be a clear understanding of each sphere of government’s powers and functions to ensure that a sphere of government or organ of state ‘does not encroach on the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of government in another sphere’.

Therefore, municipal IDP’s must interpret national policy into an investment plan for local infrastructure; hence the implementation of the IDP must be supported by appropriate budgetary and resource allocations.

1.2.6 The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery (Bato Phele White Paper) 1995

The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery sets out eight transformation priorities, amongst which Transforming Service Delivery is the key. This is because a transformed South African public service will be judged by one criterion above all: its effectiveness in delivering services which meet the basic needs of all South African citizens. Improving service delivery is therefore the ultimate goal of the public service transformation programme.

These principles are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| • Consultation | • Courtesy |
| • Service | • Information |
| • Standards | • Transparency |
| • Redress | • Value for Money |
| • Access | |

1.1 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICY DIRECTIVES

1.1.1 The National Development Plan 2030

The National Development Plan (NDP), developed by the National Planning Commission was adopted in 2012 to achieve the objectives of eliminating poverty and reducing inequality. The targets set for these two objectives are the follow:

Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39 percent to zero. (The portion of households in the municipal area earning less than R4800 per annum).

The NDP focus on eleven distinct areas for development in South Africa which are the following:

- Create 11mil jobs by 2030
- Expand infrastructure
- Transition to low carbon economy
- An inclusive integrated rural economy
- Reversing the spatial effects of apartheid
- Education and Training
- Social protection
- Build a capable state
- Reforming the public service
- Provide quality Health Care
- Fight Corruption
- Transformation and Unity (National Development Plan 2030, 2011)

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the eight goals set by the 189 UN member states in September 2000 and agreed to be achieved by the year 2015. The Millennium Declaration was signed at the September global summit held at the UN headquarters in New York and the 149 international leaders in attendance committed to combating disease, hunger, poverty, illiteracy, discrimination against women and environmental degradation. The MDGs were derived from this Declaration, and specific indicators and targets were attached to them.

The following are the eight Millennium Development Goals:

1. eliminate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. achieve global primary education;
3. empower women and promote gender equality;
4. reduce child mortality;
5. promote maternal health;
6. fight malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases;
7. promote environmental sustainability; and
8. develop a universal partnership for development.

The implementation of these eight chapters of the Millennium Declaration was agreed to begin in 1st January 2001, and the UN agreed to be holding such summits every five years to assess its progress towards achieving the MDGs. The first follow-up to the Millennium Summit was held in 2005 at the 2005 World Summit.

1.3.3 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The main purpose of the NSDP is to reconfigure apartheid spatial relations and to implement spatial priorities that meet the constitutional imperative of providing basic services to all and alleviating poverty and inequality. The NSDP is based on government's objectives of growing the economy, creating jobs, addressing poverty and promoting social cohesion.

NSDP principles are aimed at focusing government action and investment to enable the developmental state to achieve maximum social and economic impact within the context of limited resources. While the focus on government spending in areas of some economic potential is on economic infrastructure, in areas of low or no economic potential government spending should focus on human capital development.

Spatial marginalization from economic opportunities and social amenities continues to be a significant feature of the space economy and must be addressed to reduce poverty and inequality and to ensure shared growth (National Spatial Development Perspective, 2003).

1.3.3 Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The reviewed PGDS makes provision for new government priorities which includes, amongst others the following:

- The impact of the global economic crisis that started in 2008 on the back of the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the USA. The impact of this was felt in South Africa in 2009/10 with job losses exceeding 1.25 million over the period;
- The outcome-based approach that is aimed at ensuring that people are accountable for what they undertook to do;
- The new growth path, which identifies job drivers and sectors for job creation. The province target to create 80 000 jobs by 2020;
- The environment
- Alternative energy
- Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), focused on enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through optimal use and management of natural resources.
- The 10-point plan aimed at improving health profile of the province; and
- The war on poverty: its overall aim is to raise the profile of anti-poverty activities across the province in order to target more poor people in the shortest possible time and create the greatest impact.
- The Northern Cape Growth and Development Strategy (NCGDS) identified the following primary development objectives to be achieved province-wide:

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

Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2018

The provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) includes the following vision: Sustainable urban and rural spatial development based on a modern space economy supported by an integrated national and provincial infrastructure network and the responsible use of natural resources providing sustainable livelihoods for all.

It is stated that the PSDF, as a spatial land use directive, strives to eradicate poverty and inequality and protect environmental integrity through applying sustainability principles to land use management. A finding in the study is that poverty is concentrated in larger urban areas while limited growth and job creation result in higher poverty rates and more informal settlements. This provides the opportunity for poverty alleviation efforts to be spatially focussed.

Four development/growth scenarios are (qualitatively) defined and mapped in the PSDF, namely:

- (1) development growth point,
- (2) emerging corridor,
- (3) core development focus area, or
- (4) a transportation, agriculture, manufacturing, administrative or logistics zone.

Furthermore, the study proposes a value-driven development approach which includes the directive of investing in areas with low economic growth to only address poverty and provide basic services.

The PSDF also proposes the (municipal) growth and development (path) to be in line with the 'sustainable livelihood strategy' that applies to towns with low social needs and low development potential (see 2.11. Investment Typology).

Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), (1) in partnership with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), and (2) with the support of a consortium of expert service providers headed by Akanya Development Solutions (ADS), embarked on the preparation of the Karoo Regional Spatial Development Framework (KRSDF) in June 2020.

Per the preamble and the guiding principles of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), the objectives of the 2030. National Development Plan (NDP), and the directives of the Draft National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the core focus of the KRSDF is to ensure (1) equitable basic

service provision and social development, (2) sustainable and inclusive economic growth including job creation, and (3) decisive spatial transformation, in accordance with a shared spatial, social and economic development vision for the region.

In more detail, the DALRRD's key objectives with the preparation of the KRSDf are to:

- Address the spatial, social and economic imbalances created by the past colonial and apartheid systems in the Region, and ensure that it can play a meaningful role in the national economy;
- Through strategic analysis of the regional space economy, identify, nurture, support and strengthen key economic sectors and broaden participation in such sectors;
- Ensure, sustain and deepen buy-in to the idea of the Karoo as 'Region' with a series of interconnected settlements,
- as already reflected in the cooperation and commitment of a wide range of regional stakeholders; and
- Align and coordinate the plans, policies, strategies and frameworks of (1) different spheres and sectors of government and (2) those of the private sector to ensure maximum benefit from the limited and shrinking national fiscus.

The Karoo RSDF Draft Spatial Proposals and Implementation Framework focusses on the development of

- (1) a regional development vision,
- (2) regional development concepts,
- (3) development objectives and strategies, and
- (4) the overall RSDF map.

The Implementation Framework tied to the Spatial Proposals focusses on (1) investment and (2) institutional issues.

1.3.6 Integrated Urban Development Framework 2016

The IUDF principles and priorities should inform and guide long-term development plans and policies, strategic infrastructure investments, regulatory and fiscal instruments, spatial targeting, as well as sector policy documents and related legislated framework.

This will mean:

- All three spheres of government and all public entities must embrace the IUDF and use its principles when developing plans, programmes or approving projects.
- All policies and legislative frameworks that have an impact on the urban space must consider principles outlined in the IUDF.
- The medium-term strategic frameworks (MTSFs), integrated development plans (IDPs), medium term expenditure frameworks (MTEFs), annual performance plans (APPs) and service delivery and budget implementation plans (SDBIPs) must be aligned to the principles and priorities identified in the IUDF.

1.3.7 Back to Basics Programme for municipalities, 2014

The 'Back to Basics' approach for Local Government was introduced at a Presidential Local Government Summit held on 18 September 2014 in Midrand, Johannesburg.

The impetus for the Summit was the need identified to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right. To monitor the implementation of B2B approach each municipality in the country was required to submit on a monthly as well as quarterly basis the performance monitoring and reporting templates to COGTA on the work of municipalities as directed by the Back to Basic approach. The B2B reporting was replaced during 2021 by Circular 88 and municipalities started with piloting of reporting on key performance indicators as set nationally in terms of Circular 88.

1.3.8 MFMA Circular 88

MFMA Circular No. 88 of 2017 is the first MFMA circular jointly issued by National Treasury, the Department of Cooperative Governance and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation as part of a suite of planning, budgeting and reporting reforms. It provided guidance to metropolitan municipalities on a common set of performance indicators applied from the 2018/19 planning and reporting cycle onwards.

The 1st addendum to MFMA Circular No. 88 of 4 December 2019 provided further guidance and clarity to metropolitan municipalities on the preparation of statutory planning and reporting documents required for the 2020/21 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). The 2nd addendum to MFMA Circular No. 88 of 17 December 2020 expanded the reform in four respects:

-  it more closely integrated and guided planning, budgeting and reporting reforms;
-  it significantly expanded and revised the set of MFMA Circular No. 88 indicators applicable to metropolitan municipalities;
-  it expanded the application of these reforms and the indicators to all municipalities differentially applied per category of municipality in a piloting phase; and
-  it introduced evaluations in the context of these reforms.

The 2nd Addendum update to MFMA Circular No. 88 (2020) confirmed the piloting of the indicator planning, monitoring and reporting reform among all other categories of municipalities in the 2021/22 financial year, thereby marking the application of the circular across all local government. The latest circular update has introduced a singular, differentially applied set of indicators for all of local government covering the following sectors, namely: Water and sanitation; Electricity and energy; Housing and community facilities; Roads and transport; Environment and waste management; Fire and disaster services; Governance; and Local economic development.

Work to institutionalise and capacitate municipalities regarding the MFMA Circular No. 88 remains on-going.

1.3.9 District Development One Plan

President, Cyril Ramaphosa in the State of the Nation Address (SoNA) 2019 indicated that it is time for government to break away from the silo mentality of working and went on to introduce a new approach called the District Development Model (hereafter DDM). The DDM was subsequently adopted by cabinet on the 21st of August 2019.

The DDM is an operational model for improving Cooperative Governance aimed at building a capable, ethical Developmental State. It embodies an approach by which the three spheres of government and state entities work in unison in an impact-oriented way, and where there is higher performance and accountability for coherent service delivery and development outcomes. It is a method of government operating in unison focusing on the municipal, district and metropolitan spaces as the impact areas of joint planning, budgeting and implementation. The President also highlighted that the DDM will help government address the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Informed by the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and other government policies, legislations and previous similar programmes, the DDM seeks to ensure maximum coordination and cooperation among all three spheres of government (National, provincial and local). Amongst others, the Model will be implemented through a collaborative process to develop One Plans for all 44 districts and 8 Metropolitan Municipalities which will be further synchronized with Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) of municipalities.

Each district and metro plan will develop a long-term government agenda in these spaces and unpack at least the following developmental issues:

- 🏡 Managing urbanisation, growth and development;
- 🏡 Supporting local economic drivers;
- 🏡 Accelerating land release and land development;
- 🏡 Investing in infrastructure for integrated human settlement, economic activity and the provision of basic services; and
- 🏡 Addressing service delivery in municipalities.

The Model consists of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan by all three spheres of governance resulting in a single strategically focussed One Plan for each of the 44 districts and 8 metropolitan geographic spaces in the country, wherein the district is seen as the 'landing strip'.

The District Development Model builds on the White Paper on Local Government (1998), which seeks to ensure that "local government is capacitated and transformed to play a developmental role". The White Paper says developmental local government "is local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives".

1.3.10 Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001)

The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) sets out the minimum requirements for an Integrated Development Plan. Regulation 2 (1) states that the municipality 's IDP must at least identify:

- 👤 The institutional framework, which must include an organogram required for the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan;
- 👤 Any investment initiatives in the municipality;
- 👤 Any development initiatives in the municipality, including infrastructure, physical, social and institutional development;
- 👤 All known projects, plans and programmes to be implemented within the municipality by any organ of the state, and
- 👤 The key performance indicators set by the municipality.

Regulation 2 (3) sets out matters/issues that must be reflected in the financial plan that must form part of the integrated development plan.

1.3.11 National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence & Femicide

The Gender-based Violence and Femicide National Strategic Plan (GBVF-NSP) was produced by the Interim Steering Committee established in April 2019 to respond to the gender-based violence and femicide crisis following the historic 2018 Presidential Summit on this subject.

The NSP aims to provide a multi-sectoral, coherent strategic policy and programming framework to strengthen a coordinated national response to the crisis of gender-based violence and femicide by the government of South Africa and the country as a whole. The strategy seeks to address the needs and challenges faced by all, especially women across age, sexual orientation, sexual and gender identities; and specific groups such as elderly women, women who live with disability, migrant women and trans women, affected and impacted by the gender-based violence scourge in South Africa.

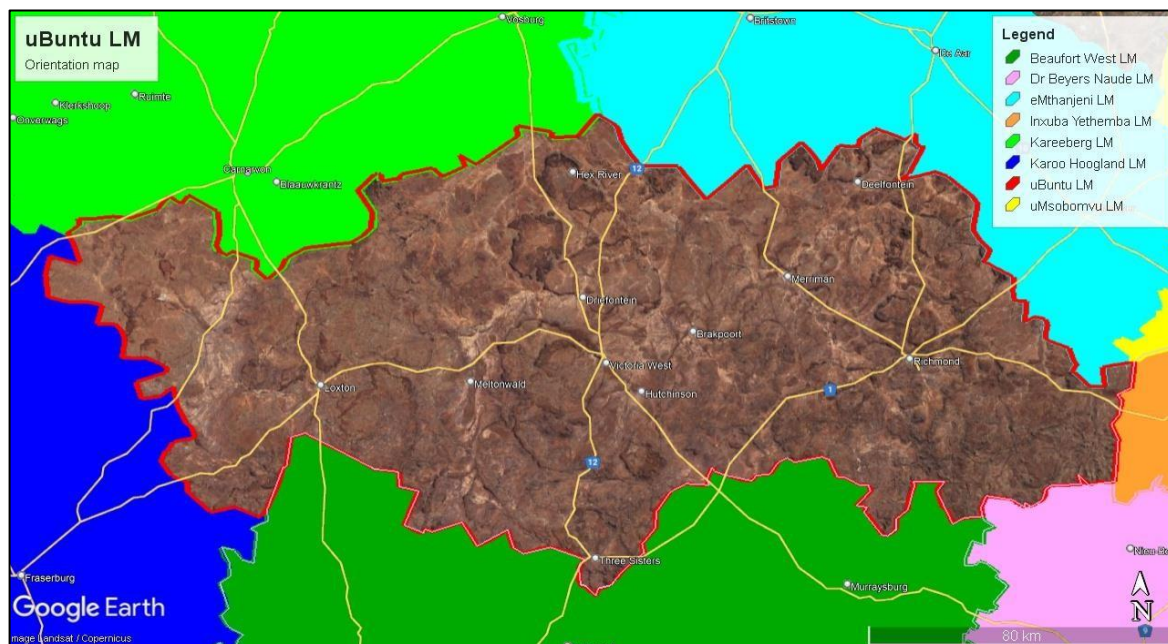
CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1. INTRODUCTION TO ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the existing level of development in Ubuntu Municipal area. The purpose therefore is to analyse issues such as: Demography, Socio and Economic profiles, access to level of services, etc. The outcome of the analysis phase will inform the manner in which the council development vision and development strategies for addressing the identified challenges in the Municipal area.

2.2. DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Ubuntu Local Municipality is one of the eight (8) Local municipalities forming part of the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality (PKSDM) in the Northern Cape Province. “The municipality consists of the following towns: Victoria West, Hutchinson, Loxton and Richmond” (Phase 02 uBuntu SDF, 2023). As can be seen in Figure 1 below, the municipality is bordered by the Kareeberg and eMthanjeni LMs to the north, the Beaufort West (Western Cape) and Dr. Beyers Naude LMs (Eastern Cape) to the south, the Inxuba Yethemba (Eastern Cape) to the east, and the Karoo Hoogland (Namakwa DM) to the west.



Below is a map of the Pixley Ka Seme District area that indicates the location of the Ubuntu Local Municipality:

*Figure: Map of Pixley Ka Seme district
Indicating Ubuntu LM*



The towns have the following residential areas:

Town	Residential Areas
Victoria West	
Richmond	
Loxton	

The municipality is structured into six (6) Wards after the election of 2021

Ward	Areas
1	Richmond
2	Richmond
3	Victoria West
4	Victoria West
5	Victoria West
6	Loxton

The Major Towns of Ubuntu

Victoria West



Richmond



Loxton



Bio-diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity (hereinafter CBD) defines Biological Diversity as the “variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems” (Convention Text, 2006). Simply put, biological diversity

(also known as Biodiversity), is the variety of life on earth in all its manifestations (Gaston & Spicer, 2013). Life on earth has been broadly categorised into the following kingdoms:

- a) **Plant kingdom** e.g., Mosses, Ferns, Conifers and Flowering plants etc.,
- b) **Animal kingdom** e.g., Worms, Snails, Insects, Crustaceans, Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, Mammals,
- c) **Fungi kingdom** e.g., Mushrooms, moulds, yeast etc.,
- d) **Protista kingdom** e.g., eukaryotic, can be unicellular or simple multicellular, and
- e) **Monera kingdom** e.g., prokaryotic, unicellular organisms (Hagen, 2012).

Various complex relationships exist among all various forms of life, and most are dependent (directly or indirectly) on each other for survival. Various forms of life

provide food, cultural utility, economic and ecosystem services that are vital for human survival and sustenance, thus protecting them becomes important to guaranteeing a sustainable environment for humans. Below is a brief description of various aspects of biodiversity found within the Ubuntu LM.

Biomes

A Biome is a terrestrial community that spans a large area and comprises a relatively uniform vegetation type such as forests, grasslands, savanna, desert, fynbos, Nama-Karoo (Van Wyk, 2013; Adey & Loveland, 2011). Plants are mostly used to describe and define Biomes due to their ability to modify and establish a physical structure within which all forms of life live (Adey & Loveland, 2011). Other factors such as climate (temperature and rainfall), Soil types, Geographical position etc., of an area also contribute to a type of Biome found in an area.

As can be seen in figure 10 below, there are two types of Biomes found within the Ubuntu LM boundary and these are, the Nama-Karoo and the Grassland biomes. The Ubuntu LM area is dominated by the Nama-karoo biome with small patches of the Grassland biome Northeast of the town of Richmond.

The Nama-karoo biome comprises a complex of extensive flatlands that are dominated by dwarf shrubs (generally <1 m tall) which are intermixed with grasses, succulents, geophytes and annual forbs (Mucina et al., 2006). Mucina et al., (2006) add that small trees do occur along drainage lines or on rocky outcrops. This Biome has a high diversity of plant life forms which includes ephemerals, annuals, geophytes, C₃ grasses (adapted to cool season establishment and growth in either wet or dry environments) and C₄ grasses (adapted to warm or hot seasonal conditions under moist or dry environments), succulents, deciduous and evergreen chamaephytes and trees (Mucina et al., 2006). Various sources of literature have identified various vegetation and animals as occurring within this municipal area. The list is too extensive to be reproduced here, it is therefore sufficient to state that those life forms that can survive in Nama-karoo and Grassland biomes are likely to be found within the municipal area.

proclaiming other nature reserves would be in line with the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy, 2016 objectives.



Invasive alien vegetation establishment

Invasive alien plants are those plants that have been introduced into South Africa for commercial or ornamental purposes and have subsequently escaped cultivation or become naturalised and are now causing environmental problems by transforming/ altering the structure, integrity and functioning of ecosystems (ARC, 2020). These plants typically pose threats to biodiversity, water resources, fire regimes, agriculture, forestry, tourism, recreation, and safety and security in various ways (ARC, 2020). In South Africa, there is a national list of all the identified invasive plant species that has been developed as stipulated in section 70(1)(a) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004 (hereinafter NEMBA, 2004). According to the NEMBA, 2004, the invasive vegetation has been classified into three (3) categories which determine the level of control required for each listed invasive plant species. Table 7 below gives a brief description of these categories:

Table 7: NEMBA, 2004 invasive species categories (Adapted from ARC, 2020)

Category	Description
Category 1a	Requiring immediate compulsory control
Category 1b	Throughout South Africa/in part of South Africa – Must be controlled or eradicated where possible
Category 2	Throughout South Africa/in part of South Africa – Allowed only in specified areas under controlled conditions
Category 3	Throughout South Africa/in part of South Africa – Must be controlled within riparian areas; no further cultivation allowed

A survey was conducted within the easily accessible areas of the municipal area such as communities, public open spaces, landfill sites, and along public roads. A significant number of invasive alien vegetation was spotted, and an overall presence of all invasive alien plants has been mapped and displayed in figure 14 below. The types of invasive plants spotted within Ubuntu LM are listed in table 8 below. The most pervasive invasive plant spotted was the *Prosopis glandulosa*, it formed dense invasions at various areas within the municipal area. Human settlements and water courses have been observed to be the areas mostly affected by invasions. These plants spread outwards into the nearby areas thus causing a serious problem not only to water resources but also causing problems for the agricultural lands used for grazing. Relative to the towns of Loxton and Victoria West, the town of Richmond is pristine, there is no significant presence of the alien plant *Prosopis Glandulosa*. Prevention programmes will need to be put in place to ensure that this area remains free of this invasive plant.

Illegal dumps within communities have also been spotted as areas of significant invasions, it can be deduced that this is a result of alien vegetation seedlings illegally dumped with the waste in open spaces. Other significant alien vegetation was spotted along the National and Provincial roads within the municipal area, more specifically the trees planted in the resting areas along the roads. In residential areas, the most prevalent tree cultivated is the Syringa tree (*Melia azedarach*), this tree's fast-growing nature and its ability to provide cool shade in summer months might the reason it is widely cultivated by the Ubuntu LM residents.

Table 8: A list of invasive alien vegetation spotted within the Ubuntu LM

No	Invasive species	
	Common name	Scientific name
1	Honey Mesquite	<i>Prosopis Glandulosa</i> var. <i>Torreyana</i>
2	Grey poplar, Matchwood poplar	<i>Populus × canescens</i> (Aiton) Sm
3	Sponge-fruit saltbush	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i> Moq. Subsp. <i>Inflata</i> (F.Müll.) P.G.Wilson
	Old man saltbush	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> Lindl. Subsp. <i>Nummularia</i>
4	Pepperboom, Pepper tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>
5	Spreading century-plant	<i>Agave americana</i> L. subsp. <i>americana</i> var. <i>expansa</i> (Jacobi) Gentry
6	Boxing-glove cactus, Mamillate cactus	<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> (Engelm.) F.M.Knuth var. <i>mamillata</i> (Schott ex Engelm.) Backeb.
7	Torch cactus	<i>Echinopsis spachiana</i> (Lem.) Fiedrich & Rowley (= <i>Trichocereus spachianus</i> (Lem.) Riccob.)
8	Yellow bunny-ears, Teddy- bear cactus	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i> (Lehm.) Pfeiff
9	Imbricate cactus, Imbricate prickly pear	<i>Opuntia imbricata</i> (Haw.) DC. (= <i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i> (Haw.) Knuth)
10	Red river gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh. and hybrids, varieties and selections
	Sugar gum	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> F.Muell. and hybrids, varieties and selections
11	Mexican Bird of paradise	<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i> (Hook.) D.Dietr.
12	Wild cotton; Melkbos	<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i> (L.) Aiton f.
13	Athel tree, Desert tamarisk	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (L.) H.Karst. Not to be confused with indigenous <i>Tamarix usneoides</i> E.Mey. ex Bunge
	Chinese tamarisk	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> Lour. Not to be confused with indigenous <i>Tamarix usneoides</i> E.Mey. ex Bunge
	French tamarisk	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> L. Not to be confused with indigenous <i>Tamarix usneoides</i> E.Mey. ex Bunge
	Pink tamarisk	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Ledeb. Not to be confused with indigenous <i>Tamarix usneoides</i> E.Mey. ex Bunge
14	Boxing-glove cactus, Mamillate cactus	<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> (Engelm.) F.M.Knuth var. <i>mamillata</i> (Schott ex Engelm.) Backeb.
15	Acacia	

Climate change

Climate change refers to alterations to prevailing climatic conditions, which persist for long periods of time (decades to millennia). Currently, the term “climate change” is increasingly being used to refer to changes to global climate in response to human influences. Human activities result in emissions of four principal greenhouse gases (GHG): Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxides (NO_x) and the Fluorinated Gases. These gases accumulate in the atmosphere as they are being emitted at rates higher than the natural global system can absorb or break them down leading to an increase in their atmospheric concentrations overtime. Significant atmospheric increases of all these gases have occurred and intensified throughout the various stages and expansion of the industrial revolution.

Climate Change Projections

The Greenbook website shows climate change projections per local municipality for the period 2021– 2050, relative to the baseline period (1961–1990). Below are maps showing the estimated climate change conditions in relations to temperature and rainfall.

Temperature (°C) projections

Figure 21 below shows the projected temperature (°C) increases within the Ubuntu LM by the year 2050. According to this map, the average annual temperatures within the Ubuntu LM area will increase by an average of 3°C by 2050 if global climate change mitigation efforts are not intensified (RCP8.5). This would lead to an increase in average annual temperatures in the region from an average of 16°C to an average of 19°C. If global climate change mitigation measures are intensified (RCP4.5) this increase in temperatures is projected to be 1.85 – 2.68°C of the base line temperatures i.e., the Ubuntu LM average annual temperatures would increase from an average 16°C to an average of approximately 17,85 – 18,68°C by the year 2050



2.2.1 POPULATION PROFILE

The growth rate of the population in the Municipality will depend on economic opportunities that the Municipality can offer, especially to young adults who are the most mobile group. A stagnating economy that cannot provide school learners with job opportunities will result in the loss of these economically active adults to areas with economic opportunities.

Figure 21: Projected average temperature increases by 2050 (Source: <https://riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za/>)

Some of the impacts associated with increased temperatures may include – desertification, increased water losses due to evapo-transpiration, increased range of certain vector animals, biodiversity loss, loss to vital municipal infrastructure etc. The municipality should develop and implement adaptation measures to limit the potential negative impacts associated with climate change. This way, positive impacts associated with climate change will also be identified and exploited to the benefit of the Ubuntu LM.

Very hot days

In addition to this above-mentioned projected increase in average temperatures within the Ubuntu

LM, it is also projected that there will be an increase in the number of Very Hot Days in this region. According to the Greenbook, “Very Hot Days” are those days whose ambient temperatures exceed the 35°C mark. As can be seen on figure 22 below, if global climate change mitigation measures are intensified (RCP4.5), it is projected that there will be a total of ± 27 Very Hot Days in the Ubuntu LM region by the year 2050. If global climate change mitigation measures are, however, not intensified to a sufficient level (RCP 8.5), it is projected that there will be a total of ± 35 Very Hot Days in the Ubuntu LM region.

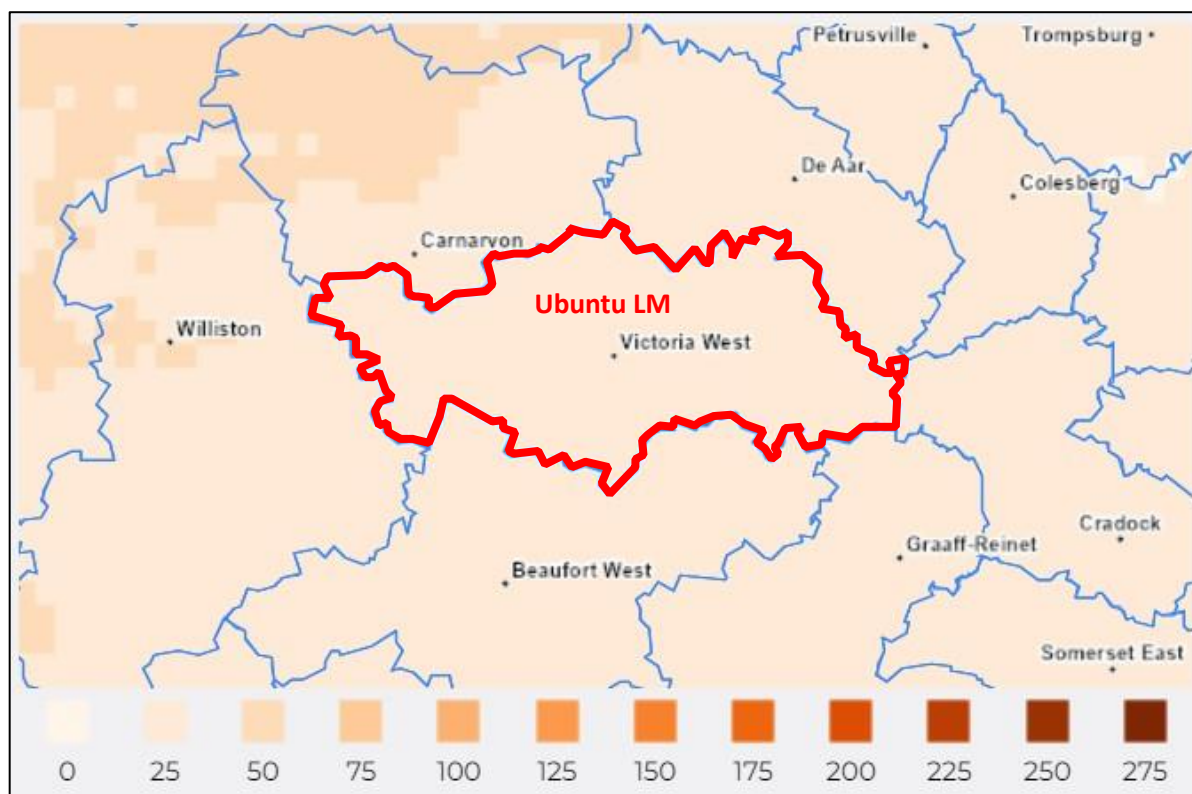


Figure 22: Project number of Very Hot Days by the year 2050 in the Ubuntu LM region

Prolonged environmental and human exposure to such extreme temperatures would lead to infrastructure, economic, agricultural and health problems. Various impacts are associated with Very Hot Days are heat stress affecting vulnerable members of society i.e. the elderly and children, high risk of veld fires, death of livestock etc. Measures need to be implemented within the Ubuntu LM to adapt to these conditions.

Rainfall/ Precipitation projections

Figure 23 shows the projected average annual rainfall increases/ declines within the Ubuntu LM by the year 2050 due to climate change. If global climate change mitigation measures are intensified (RCP4.5) average annual rainfall within the Ubuntu LM will vary between -51,65 – 79,86 mm. If global climate change mitigation measures are, however, not intensified to a sufficient level (RCP 8.5), the average rainfall within the Ubuntu LM will vary between the -77,51 – 172,88 mm annually.

This implies that within the Ubuntu LM, there will be periods of prolonged droughts and thereafter there will be periods of excessive rainfall events. An extreme rainfall event (including severe thunderstorms and lightning) is defined as 20 mm of rain falling within 24 hours over a certain area (Greenbook). This implies that there will be

an increase of extreme rainfall events in the region. These steep fluctuations between droughts and extreme rainfalls will lead to exacerbated soil erosion, localised flooding, desertification, collapse of dams etc. The capacities of the reservoir dams, and other water storage infrastructure may need to be increased to compensate for these rainfall fluctuations. Storm water management infrastructure and standards for locating human settlements must consider these projected impacts.

Vulnerability of the PKSDM to the impacts of climate change

A Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan (2016) was developed for the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality (PKSDM) through the Local Government Climate Change Support Programme (LGCCS), a DFFE initiative. Through this study, it was identified that the PKSDM region will be impacted by climate change through an increase in temperatures, droughts, and an increase in the frequency and severity of storm events. In this above-mentioned plan, the following consequences/ impacts as a result of climate change were identified and are listed below:

The potential consequences associated with an increase in the frequency and severity of storm events are –

- a) An increase in drowning incidents, injuries, and population displacements through flooding, especially for informal settlements, low-lying areas in floodplains as well as areas with poor drainage infrastructure.
- b) The destruction/ disturbance of strategic service infrastructure such as waste-water treatment facilities, storm water infrastructure, public roads etc.

9.3.2. The potential consequences associated with an increase in temperatures are –

- a) Prolonged periods of droughts, reduced runoff, increased evaporation which eventually impact on both water quality and quantity.
- b) An increase in temperatures will affect the productivity of the people, in particular those people working outdoors.
- c) The health of the people is also projected to be negatively affected by the increase in temperatures through an increase in certain vector borne diseases, heat stroke etc.

9.3.3. The potential consequences associated with both an increase in temperatures and an increase in the frequency and severity of storm events are –

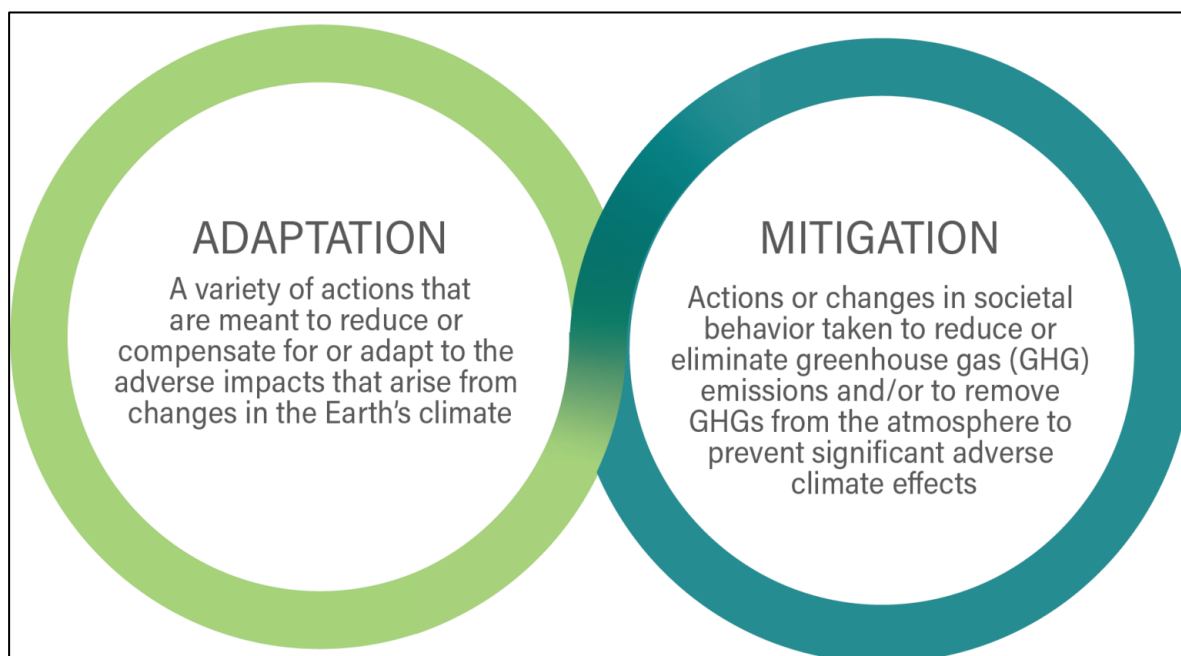
- a) The inability of subsistence farmers to grow crops due to eroded soil and/ or hot temperatures. This will then result in an increase in rural-to-urban areas migration.
- b) Due to the increase in temperatures and/or accelerated soil erosion, the Nama Karoo biome will gradually be replaced with Savanna and/or Desert biomes. The

spread of alien invasive vegetation will also contribute to the altered state of this biome. As a consequence of this, a large amount of NamaKaroo related species will be lost. With this, a decrease in biodiversity driven tourism may be experienced.

In the same document, it is mentioned that the PKSDM does not have enough resources and capacity to coordinate and manage climate change responses within the District Municipality. This poses a threat to the rate of the implementation of key climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Also, the ability of the District Municipality and its Local Municipalities to adapt to the identified climate change impacts was assessed and below, table 13 shows the state of readiness of adapt to climate change within the PKSDM.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Interventions/ Actions responding to climate change impacts are usually divided into 2 categories based on their objectives. Interventions aimed at curbing (and possibly reversing) the current trend of increasing concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere are categorised as **Mitigation** actions whereas interventions aimed at reducing (or even eliminating) the severity of the impacts of climate change on humans and the environment by are categorised as **Adaptation** actions. This interrelationship and distinction between these two terms is also graphically displayed in Figure 24 below.



Both categories of interventions need to be implemented by all individuals and institutions to combat climate change and ensure that livelihoods are not severely disrupted both in the short and long term. Even though most mitigation measures are currently outside of the competence of local municipalities there are still those

mitigation actions that the municipality can implement internally to contribute to the fight against climate change. Mitigation actions such as: planting of indigenous trees; rollout of renewable energy projects; updating (and adhering to) procurement policies to incorporate energy efficiency considerations, advocating for, and/or implementing the usage of energy efficient electrical and fuel appliances, initiating energy saving initiatives at work, etc.

Climate change response interventions/ projects aimed at addressing the vulnerabilities identified in table 13 above also need to be developed and implemented within the Ubuntu Local Municipality. Adaptation measures such as: upskilling of the demography; ensuring a provision of high-quality services e.g., healthcare, water, sanitation; ensuring safety and security; encouraging entrepreneurship and diversifying the municipality's economic base; alien vegetation removal; developing interconnected settlements; incorporating environmental management considerations in planning and service delivering actions etc., will need to be developed and vigorously pursued in order to ensure that the municipality's climate change readiness effectively addresses the identified climate change vulnerabilities.

+Table 2: Population Growth

Municipality	Census 2011	CS 2016	Census 2022
Ubuntu Municipality	18 601	19 471	15 836
Growth rate (%)		1.0	

Source: StatsSA 2011

According to census 2022 the population of Ubuntu Municipality was 18 601 in 2011 and decreased to 15 836 in 2022.

NB. Census 2022 data for towns still not available. Only data up to Local Municipality level available, The relevant data will be incorporated into the municipality's IDP as soon as it becomes available.

Table 3: Population town t

Towns	2001	2011
Victoria west		7611
Richmond		2841
Loxton		921
Other		7230
Total		18 603

Source: StatsSA

The largest town in the study area, Victoria West; has a population of 7611 persons, Richmond being the second largest area having a population of 2841 and Loxton having the least population of 921.

Table 4: Population by Group

Persons	2011	%	2022
African	3 963		3 253
Coloured	12 973		11 085
Indian	96		135
White	1410		1 350
Other			10
Total	18603		15 833

Source: StatsSA 2022

Table 5: Population by Gender

Municipality	2001			2011			2022		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ubuntu Municipality	5756	6156	11912	9 228	9 375	18 603	7 665	8 171	15 836
%									

Source: StatsSA 2022

It is evident from the table that the majority of residents in Ubuntu Municipal Area is females with the population of 6 156 in 2001 and an increase of 9 375 in 2011 and a decrease of 8 171 in 2022.

GENDER

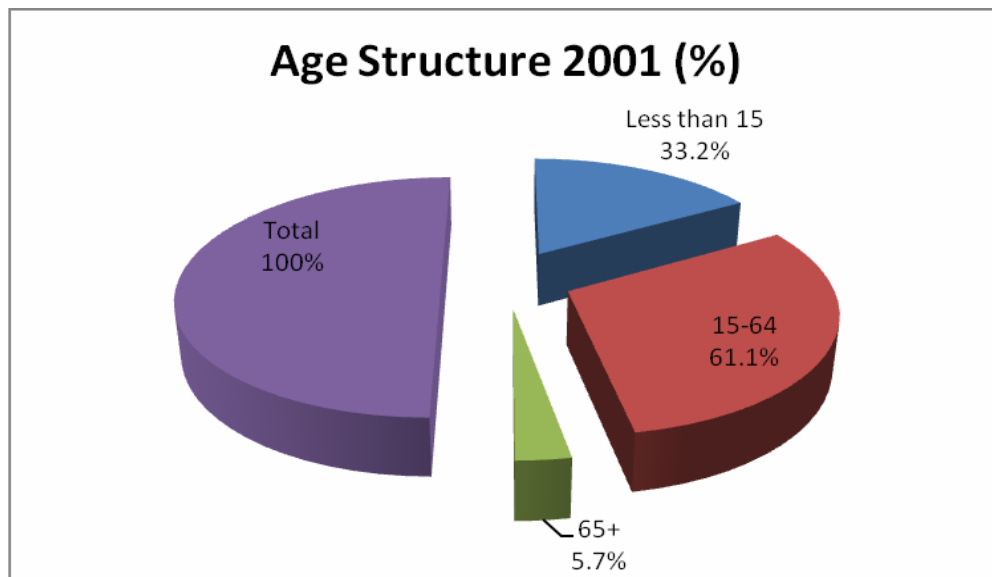
Table 6: Gender per Town

Towns	Male	Female	Grand Total
Merriman	42	39	81
Rural Area	1965	1761	3726
Richmond	1911	1884	3795
Sabelo	669	660	1329
Victoria West	3960	4296	8256
Loxton	501	552	1053
Hutchinson	183	186	369
Grand Total	9231	9378	18609

Source: STATSSA 2011

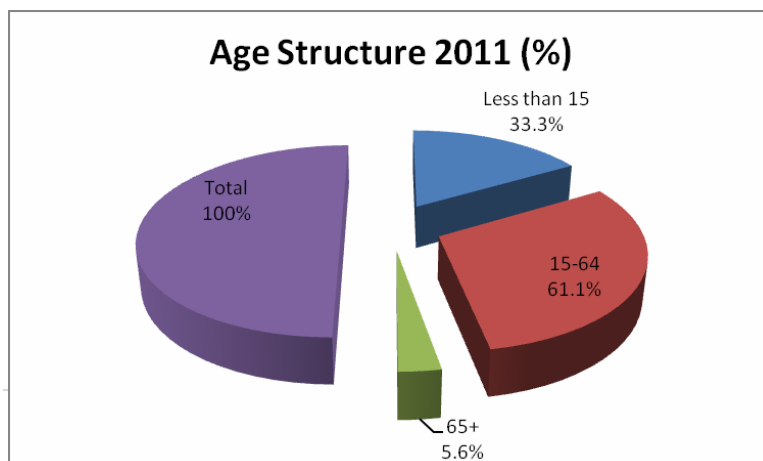
AGE STRUCTURE

Figure 1: Population by age 2001



Source: StatsSA 2011

Figure 2: Population by Age 2011



As shown on the figure above, it indicates the number of active group (15-64) has not increased from 61.1 (2001) to 61.1 (2011). The less than 15 age group has increased a bit from 33.2 (2001) to 33.3 (2011). There is a decrease with the age group 65 plus 5.7 (2001) and 5.6 (2011).

Identified Issues (65 plus age group)
Death Poverty Health (Chronic Diseases) Psychological effect of apartheid Alcohol abuse Social problems (Divorce) Child dependency on pensioners

Proposed Interventions

Old age homes better health services
 Poverty alleviation programmes
 Awareness programmes

Identified Issues (15 plus age group)

High demand of social services

Proposed Interventions

Intensification of family planning programmes

Table 7: Population by Age

Age Structure	2001 (%)	2011 (%)
Less than 15	33.2	33.3
15 – 64	61.1	61.1
Above 65	5.7	5.6
Total	100	100

POPULATION DENSITY

Census 2011 classifies settlements according to the characteristics of a residential population in terms of urban and rural, degree of planned and unplanned (in the case of urban) and jurisdiction (in the case of rural). The four broad settlement types found in Ubuntu Municipal Area are:

- Formal urban areas;
- Informal urban areas;
- Commercial farms and
- Rural informal settlements.

Population density is a key factor in determining the provision of infrastructure and services. The population density of the District is 1.8 persons per km² which is less than the Provincial density of 2.27 persons per km². The table below shows the population density of Ubuntu Municipality.

Table 8: Population Density

Town	Population 2011	Households 2011	% Household	% Population in DM
Victoria West	7611		7.07%	7.75%
Richmond	2841		0.72%	0.62%
Loxton	921		3.83%	4.16%
Others				
Ubuntu Municipality	18 603	5129	2.46%	1.82%

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 9: District Context Geographic Distribution

Municipality	Area (square km)	% of Total
Emthanjeni	13 472	13.02
Kareeberg	17 702	17.11
Thembelihle		
Siyathemba		
Renosterberg		
Ubuntu		
Siyancuma		
Umsobomvu		
District Total		

HOUSEHOLDS

Household income is a parameter which is, amongst others, is also indicative of poverty levels within a community. A financially healthy community's household income usually displays a so-called "normal" income distribution pattern where the income is spread over a fairly wide range of income categories, and the income of the bulk of the community is situated more or less within the first half to two thirds of the income category range.

Table 10: Distribution of Households

Households	2011	2022
Total households	5129	3990
Average households' size	3.6	4.0
Formal dwelling percentage		
Total Backlogs		

Identified Issues

- Death rate
- Relocation (New Housing Development)
- Migration

Proposed Interventions

- Awareness Programmes
- Address Infrastructural backlogs
- Economic opportunities
- Job creation
- Implementation of the council incentive policy.

Table 11: Distribution of Households by type of Main Dwelling

Municipality	Formal Dwellings			Informal Dwellings			Traditional Dwellings			Other
	1996	2011	2022	1996	2011	2022	1996	2011	2022	2022
Ubuntu Municipality	3726	4491	3784	416	455	187	45	141	15	4

Houses/brick structures on separate stands dominate by far in all urban areas, giving the impression that the housing situation within Municipal Area is rather good. The Ubuntu Municipality seems to have the highest percentage of people (4491) living in informal settlement compared to formal settlements.

Table 12: Distribution of households by tenure

Municipality	Formal Dwellings		Need but not Paid		Rented	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ubuntu LM	1737	2648	423	161	735	773

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 13: Average Household Size

Municipality	Total Household Population		Number of Household		Average Household Size	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ubuntu LM	15572	18601	4164	5129	3.7%	3.5%

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 14: Female Headed Households

Municipality	Total Household Population		Number of Household		Average Household Size	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ubuntu Lm	1397	1775	4164	5129	33.5%	34.6%

Source: STATSSA 2011

Identified issues

- Divorce
- Migration (Economic Opportunities)
- Death

EMPLOYMENT STATUS: LOCAL CONTEXT

Employment status refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of the labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, disabled, those not wishing to work, etc.

Table 15: Unemployment rate

Persons	2001	2011
Unemployment rate	34.1	29.1
Youth Unemployment rate (15 – 34 years)	41.5	34.8

Source: STATSSA 2011

The unemployment rate has decreased from 34.1 in 2001 to 29.1 in 2011 and youth unemployment rate has also decreased from 41.5 in 2001 and 34.8 in 2011.

Challenges are:

- Lack of Job creation opportunities
- Low literacy rate
- Lack of Entrepreneurship

Table 16: Unemployment: District Context

Municipality	Employed	Total %	Unemployment	Total %	Discouraged work-seeker	Total %	Not Economically Active
Ubuntu	5028	27	2064	11	507	3	3774
Umsobomvu	6117	22	3018	11	1188	4	7491
Emthanjeni	9864	23	3831	9	1203	3	11559
Kareeberg	2856	24	951	8	456	4	3030
Renosterberg	2616	24	957	9	324	3	2796
Thembelihle	3861	25	1533	10	687	4	3777
Siyathembu	5370	25	1728	8	765	4	5787
Siyancuma	7947	21	3120	8	1422	4	10575
TOTAL	43659		17202		6552		

Source: StatsSA 2011

SETTLEMENT TYPE

Table 17: Settlement Type of Ubuntu LM

Settlement	Population	Housing Backlog	Municipal Classification
Victoria West	Medium 7611	1500	Urban Centre
Richmond	Medium 2841	500	Rural Service Centre
Loxton	Small 921	150	Rural Service Centre
Total	18 603	2150	

Source: StatsSA 201

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Table 18: Education

Municipality	No Schooling (%)		Matric (%)		Higher Education(%)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ubuntu LM	30.6	16.4	12.2	18.7	8.0	6.0

Source: StatsSA 2011

According to Census 2011, the people with no education had decreased from 30.6 to 16.4 in 2011. Pupils in higher education have decreased from 8.0 to 6.0% and matriculants have also increased to 18.7%. As noted, although the number of people with no schooling and matric has decreased, the high number of people with no education as well as people without Grade 12 (Matric) it is still a major concern.

Identified Issues

- High level of illiteracy
- Lack of interest to study
- Poverty and unemployment
- Educational facilities

Proposed Interventions

- Awareness Campaigns
- Youth development Centre's
- Vocational schools
- Career guidance and recruitment of qualified teachers

Table 19: Educational Facilities

Education Facilities Town	Crèche		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Victoria West	3		2	2	0	7
Richmond	1		2	1	0	4
Loxton	1		1	0	0	2
Hutchinson	1		1	0	0	2
Merriman	1		1	0	0	2
Farms	0		5	0	0	5
Ubuntu Lm	7		12	3	0	22

Table 20: Primary and Secondary Education

Level of Education	Merriman	Rural Area	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
No Schooling	9	627	345	123	780	141	42
Grade 1	3	126	177	66	357	51	21
Grade 2	6	153	159	45	267	42	15
Grade 3	6	159	165	48	342	45	21
Grade 4	3	201	177	72	369	51	18
Grade 5	6	168	210	69	384	72	18
Grade 6	3	201	195	57	423	42	21
Grade 7	12	318	246	66	576	105	18
Grade 8	9	210	324	141	588	63	36
Grade 9	3	156	201	75	534	45	18
Grade 10	6	168	285	87	561	51	15
Grade 11	-	66	174	114	381	30	12
Grade 12	-	294	522	159	1002	102	21
Other	3	6	6	-	15	-	-
Total	66	2859	3195	1128	6585	840	285

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 21: Highest Education

Highest Education	Merrima	Rural Area	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
Certificate	-	12	9	12	30	3	-
Higher Diploma	-	54	21	3	117	9	-
Bachelor's Degree	-	36	15	-	18	6	-
Honours Degree	-	18	3	-	9	3	-
Higher Degree Masters/ PhD	-	9	-	3	6	6	-
Other	3	3	9	-	15	-	-
Total	3	129	57	18	198	27	-

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Table 22: Annual Household Income per Town

Towns	Merrima	Rural Area	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
No Income	3	45	147	66	273	45	9
R1 – R4800	3	18	21	15	102	12	6
R4801 – R9600	3	51	54	24	144	2	12
R9601 – R19600	12	465	171	72	429	75	12
R19601 – R38200	6	450	186	78	423	66	21
R38201 – R76400	3	147	138	60	285	42	12
R76401 – R153800		63	81	12	195	39	9
R153801 – R307600		54	72	6	129	9	
R307601 – R614400		63	27	6	48		
R614001		27	6		9		

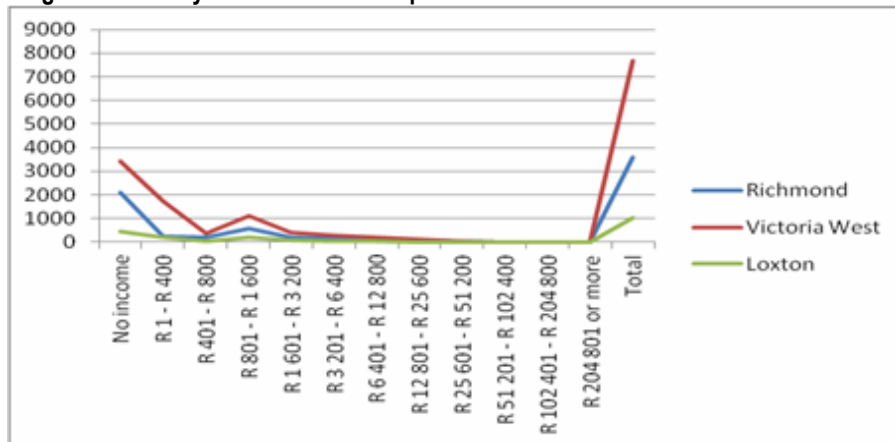
Towns	Merrima	Rural Area	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
- R1 228 800							
R1 228 801 – R2 457 600		12			3		
R2 257 601 or more		6					
Total	27	1398	912	342	2046	321	84

Source: StatsSA 2011

Of concern is that more than 588 of the households in Ubuntu have no income and a further 177 people have an income of less than R 4800 per annum. The area Victoria West can be considered financially healthy in terms of their income per household while Merriman and, Hutchinson appear to have problems in this respect.

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 3: Monthly household income per Town



Source: StatsSA 2011

HOUSEHOLD OVERVIEW

Household and average household size

Table 23: Household and average household size

Households	2001	2011
Total Households	4163	5129
Average Household size	3.8	3.6
Formal dwelling %	93.0%	87.6%
Total Backlogs	1200	1820

Source: StatsSA 2011

TYPE OF DWELLINGS

Table 24: Type of Dwellings

Dwelling Type	Merrima	Rural Area	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
House/ Brick	24	1347	786	306	1539	243	78
Taditional Dwelling		6			87	48	
Flat/ Apartment		3	3		21	18	3
Cluster House							
Townhouse			3				
Semi-Detached House		3			60		
House/flat/room in backyard		15	6		21		

Dwelling Type	Merrima	Rural Area	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
Informal Dwelling		3	93	12	258		
Caravan/flat		3	6		18	12	
Other		9			12		
Total	24	1398	909	342	2046	321	81

Source: StatsSA 2011

Challenges are:

- Upgrading of old pre 1994 scheme houses / Mud houses
- Address the housing backlog (1820)/ Insufficient allocation from COGHSTA
- Finalization of title deeds of the old scheme / bonanza houses. (The state stop to pay for the transferral of these old houses)
- Building of houses for farm workers.
- Funding of Town planning and surveying of plots for residential use. / Land use Management

HOUSING BACKLOGS

Table 25: Housing backlogs

Household Backlogs	2015
Victoria West	1500
Richmond	500
Loxton	150
Total	2150

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL AMENITIES

Transport

Transport includes activities such as, providing passenger or freight transport by rail, road, water or air, auxiliary activities such as terminal parking facilities, cargo handling and activities, and postal activities and telecommunication.

Table 26: Transport Mode

Description	Persons
On foot	3341
By bicycle	15
By motorcycle	8
By a car as a driver	301
By a car as a passenger	210

Description	Persons
By minibus/taxi	66
By bus	137
By train	6
Other	17
Not applicable	4975

Ubuntu municipality 2015

ENERGY SUPPLY

Electricity appears to be in good supply and widely available throughout the Municipal Area. However, electricity and electrical appliances, and their maintenance and usage, cost money which the poor cannot always afford. To them, wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating remains the best option

Table 27: Energy Supply

Municipality	Lightning		Heating		Cooking	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	3130	4350	1889	3180	2245	3929

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 28: Energy Supply per Town

Energy Supply	Merriman	Rural	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
Electricity	6	696	753	318	1863	228	66
Gas	6	132	18		63	12	
Paraffin		15	93	18	36	6	3
Wood	12	528	39	6	72	69	12
Coal		18			6		
Solar		12			3		
Total	24	1398	903	342	2046	321	84

Source: StatsSA 2011

Although relatively expensive, paraffin and gas are used on a limited scale for cooking and heating. Wood also features on a limited scale as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating in some rural areas.

The identified issues are:

- Upgrading of old electricity network in Victoria West, Richmond and Loxton
- Addressing of street lightning and area lightning in all towns
- Electrification of households in Merriman
- Upgrading of electricity network in Loxton
- Load shading is a core challenge for development

- Address problem with vendors in Eskom distribution areas
- Attend to rapid increase in electricity tariffs
- Electrification of the new developed sites
- Continuous interaction with ESKOM with regards to their areas of supply within the Municipal areas

SANITATION

The information contained in the following section still needs to be updated. Once the updated information is received from the Municipality this section will be updated. Sewerage and sanitation are basic needs of communities which can pose serious health and hygiene risks for communities and the environment at large if not properly managed and monitored.

According to the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation, 2001, basic sanitation is defined as: “The minimum acceptable basic level of sanitation is:

- Appropriate health and hygiene awareness and behaviour
- A system for disposing of human excreta, household waste water and refuse, which is
 - acceptable and affordable to the users, safe, hygienic and easily accessible and which does
 - not have an unacceptable impact on the environmental and
- A toilet facility for each household”

The figure and the table below indicate that Ubuntu municipality has flush toilet connected to sewerage households is 3303 in 2011.

Table 29: Sanitation per Town

	Merriman	Rural	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	3	429	678	339	1530	249	75
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	3	240	84		171	15	
Chemical toilet		3	24			3	
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	3	165			9		
Pit toilet without	9	102					

	Merrima n	Rura l	Richmon d	Sabel o	Victori a West	Loxto n	Hutchinso n
ventilation							
Bucket toilet	6	30	93	3	267		
Other		48	3		18	33	
Total	24	1020	879	342	1998	306	75

Source: StatsSA 2011

According to Department of Water and Sanitation latest figures sanitation backlogs in Ubuntu Municipality is as follows:

Towns	Flush treatment	Conservanc y Tank	Sceptic Tank	UDS	VIP	Unimproved pit	Bucket	None	Unknown	Total	Backlog
Ubunt u Form al Erven	2397	621	7	-	-	-	925	1	4	395 5	930
Ubunt u Infor mal Erven	30	-	-	100	28 6	-	-	190	-	609	190

Source: DWS 2016

REFUSE REMOVAL

Refuse removal and management are of the most critical issues in municipal service delivery and can have seriously adverse implications for the environment if refuse is not collected and disposed of properly. It entails the collection of household and industrial refuse and the management thereof to such a standard that no negative environmental influences occur.

Legislation, defining refuse types, e.g. hazardous and non-hazardous, and its management, the selection criteria for establishing waste disposal sites, site registration, etc., needs to be strictly adhered to. Strictly speaking, the establishment of cemeteries also resort under waste disposal sites, with basically the same legislation applicable. Refuse not disposed of at a registered waste disposal site is considered illegal dumping.

Table 30: Refuse Removal per Town

Refuse Removal	Merriman	Rural	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson	Total
Removed by local authority once a week	-	24	846	339	1926	285	-	3417
Removed by local authority less often	-	12	6	-	18	-	3	42
Communal refuse dump	-	42	27	3	30	3	-	108
Own refuse dump	15	-	27	3	18	30	-	1191
No rubbish disposal	9	-	3	-	36	6	81	309
Other	-	45	3	-	15	-	-	60

Source: StatsSA 2011

WATER

Table 31: Sources of water per town

Sources of	Merriman	Rural	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria	Loxton	Hutchinson
------------	----------	-------	----------	--------	----------	--------	------------

water	n	l	d	o	a West	n	n
Regional water scheme	6	24	861	246	198447	318	84
Borehole	6	1158	12	9	33		
Spring		30	6				
Rain water tank	3	18	3			3	
Dam/pool/stagnant water		45	27	84	54		
River/stream		6	3				
Water vendor		3					
Water tanker	12	102			3		
Other		15	6		6		3
Total	24	1401	909	342	2046	321	87

Source: StatsSA 2011

Table 32: Piped water per town

Piped Water	Merriman	Rural	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling institution	12	708	561	222	789	171	60
Piped (tap) water inside yard	9	534	255	120	1191	93	18
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling		99	66		60	57	

Piped Water	Merriman	Rural	Richmond	Sabelo	Victoria West	Loxton	Hutchinson
Piped (tap) water on distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling		24	9				
Piped (tap) water on distance between 500m and 1000 m from dwelling		6					
Piped (tap) water on distance greater than 1000m from dwelling		3	3				
No access to piped (tap) water		21	18		6		3
Total	24	1398	912	342	2046	321	84

Source: StatsSA 2011

According to Department of Water and Sanitation latest figures water backlogs in Ubuntu Municipality is as follows:

Towns	House connection	Yard connection	Communal standpipe	none	unknown	Communal > 200m	Total	Backlog
Ubuntu Formal Erven	3024	2	2	-	927	-	3955	957

Town s	House connecti on	Yard connecti on	Commua nal standpip e	non e	unkno wn	Commua nal 200m	Tot al	Backl og
Ubunt u Inform al Erven	78	261	120	150	-	-	609	150

Source: DWS 2016

STORM WATER DRAINAGE:

Serious storm water drainage problems exist in Victoria-West, Richmond and Loxton, although the drainage problem in Victoria-West has partly been addressed. Currently we are busy addressing the external storm water drainage problem that we experiencing.

SOLID WASTE:

Ubuntu municipality has three unregistered landfill sites that are in Richmond, Loxton and Victoria West. Refuse Removal Services does exist in Victoria West, Richmond and Loxton. The municipality has conducted feasibility studies for construction of new landfill site in Victoria West and Loxton, with the intention of upgrading the current existing sites to Landfill sites.

TELECOMMUNICATION:

Telecommunication systems are well distributed in the municipal area but are in need of upgrading in the rural areas.

Table 33: Telecommunication Data

Households	2011
Telephone and Cell phone in Dwelling	458
Telephone only in Dwelling	626
Cell phone	289
Neighbour	1034
Public Telephone	1234
Other Nearby	178
Other not Nearby	64
No Access	281

Source: StatsSA 2011

The identified issues are:

- Addressing the issue of stolen telephone lines.
- Addressing vandalism and misuse of public telephones

- Addressing the availability of IDSL system
- Poor cell phone network coverage at some areas
- Poor radio coverage
- Access to internet for public

HEALTH OVERVIEW

The sectoral approach that was adopted to analyze the present health facilities of the Ubuntu Local Municipality revealed that the National Government has adopted a primary health care strategy that includes making such services available within walking distance of communities. The strategy also includes the improvement in sanitation and drinking water supply, etc. Thus the health care systems that presently exist in the District consist of:

- Provincial Hospitals
- Provincial Clinics
- Municipal health centers or clinics

Table 34: Health Facilities in the Ubuntu Area

Health Facilities	Clinic	Hospital	Ambulance
Victoria West	1	1	Yes
Richmond	1	1	Yes
Loxton	1	0	0
Hutchinson	0	0	0
Merriman	0	0	0
Total	3	2	2

Source: Ubuntu Municipality 2015

Identified Issues

- Inadequate health facilities
- Limited medical staff (Doctors & Nurses)
- Limited equipment's
- Underutilized facility
- Shortage of ambulances
- Arrogance

Proposed Interventions

- Trainings of incompetent personnel
- Emphases on batho pele principles
- In service trainings
- Rural Incentives

PUBLIC FACILITIES

In this section the community services that the Municipality provide to the various communities within each town are discussed in brief. Table 35 provides a summary of all community facilities.

Table 35: Public Facilities

Towns	Cemeteries	Libraries	MPC C	Community Halls	Recreational Facilities	Museums
Victoria West	4 private & 1 public	2	-	3	1 caravan park	1
Richmond	2 public & 1 private	1 private & 1 public	-	3	1 park & 1 caravan park	1
Loxton	1 public & 1 private	1	-	1	1 park & 1 caravan park	-
Merriman	1 private	-	-	--	-	-
Hutchinson	1 public	1	-	-	-	-
Farms	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ubuntu LM	12	8	0	7	5	2

Source: Ubuntu Municipality 2015

Identified Issue

- Inadequate recreational facilities in all the towns
- Poor maintenance

Proposed Interventions

- Funds required for maintenance
- Identification of land for park in all three towns
- Upgrading of existing parks

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Even though the crime rate in the region is low if compared to other areas in South Africa, some issues were raised regarding the safety and securities. Safety and security facilities are provided in the form of Police Station throughout the municipality. A SAPS main office is located in Victoria West.

Table 36: Safety and security facilities

Towns	Police stations	Magistrate court	District court
Victoria west	1	1	1
Richmond	1	1	1
Loxton	1	-	-
Total	3	2	2

Source: Ubuntu Municipality 2015

District court serves the two towns namely Victoria west and Richmond, Loxton is served by Victoria west magistrate court. Police station in Hutchinson has closed down and is served by Victoria West Police station, Merriman served by Richmond police station.

Identified Issues

- police station not fully fleshed (mobile police station) in Loxton
- satellite police stations in townships
- shortage of police staff and vehicles
- only one magistrate for all cases
- High crime rate in Richmond
- Lack of leadership in Richmond police station
- Police are invisible

Proposed Interventions

- appoint more police staff and provide more vehicles
- More magistrate courts for specific cases

CHALLENGES FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Examination and analysis of the socio-economic indicators listed above indicate without any doubt that the most critical challenge facing the district is the reduction of poverty. Other challenges that the district must confront, but which in themselves will also address poverty, includes the following:

- Ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing.
- Increasing access to services in education, health and social services.
- Stabilizing and decreasing the rate of HIV and AIDS infection, tuberculosis, FAS etc.
- Reduction in the rate of crime.
- Economic empowerment
- The shortage of critical skills – development of an attraction and retention strategy;
improving skills of the labour force etc.
- Targeting special groups e.g. women, disabled and youth; and
- Sustainable job creation.

SPATIAL OVERVIEW OF THE TOWNS

Apart from regional understanding of the composition of the District and Local Municipality, a clear understanding of the local spatial dynamics and issues is dependent on at least a brief overview of each town at local level. The section below provides a brief summary of the main spatial issues of each town within the local municipal context. This section will be sustained with maps, indicating the various nodes, centres and corridors.

The following criteria were used to determine the different type of settlements structures:

- The geographical location of the towns.
- The level of services and infrastructure and
- Social and economic activities such as:

- Administrative centre for government
- Retail centre
- Provision of basic education and health facilities
- Resource centres for farming communities
- Destination for people migrating from rural to urban areas.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS:

The location of the Ubuntu Municipal region is in the heart of the Karoo and is primarily a rural area.

Consider the following tendencies:

- Victoria West is the main town with proper town planning and infrastructure in place;
- informal settlements also abound.
- Victoria West is surrounded by private farms but also has land that is used for communal farming and a game camp.
- Loxton and Richmond also have proper town planning and infrastructure. These towns are
- surrounded by private farms (major activity: cattle farming) and has land available for farming purposes.
- Hutchinson and Merriman were established as part of the railway system and are also
- surrounded by private farms.

.

LAND USE PLANS:

Regulations for town planning in Victoria-West are in place.

Land Use Management Systems is compiled and was approved by the Ubuntu Local Municipality

ZONING SCHEME:

Zoning scheme is in place and was tabled to council for adoption.

ROADS:

The gravel roads in the area are generally in a poor condition which makes some areas inaccessible during raining seasons. A roads master plan has been developed

for the upgrading of gravel roads to tarred roads. The tarred roads in the area are in a fair condition, but are in need of maintenance.

The gravel roads to farms are also in poor conditions, but under the function of Department of Transport, Roads and Public Works

ENVIRONMENTAL

The Ubuntu Municipality falls within the ambit of the Karoo, a semi-desert area. The name “Karoo” finds its origins in the Khoi and means “land of drought”. No natural surface water is found in the region. The rainfall is low and the region is a part of the Central lower Nama Karoo division that in turn forms part of the Nama Karoo biome. Only 0.03% of the total biome is under conservation.

The vegetation is adapted to the dry region and consists mainly of bush-veld and grass is very scarce. Farming is adapted to the situation and is mainly around small livestock. As the region is sensitive to development an environmental management plan is essential in order to protect the environment and to manage development. Annexure M of this Integrated Development Plan addresses the environmental management of the region. Shortage of staff to implement the Plan is a challenge.

ECONOMICAL

Economic analysis serves as an important indicator of trends and defines major economic activities. It further describes the economic profile of the Ubuntu region.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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

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

Economic activities within the region are as follows:

Table 37: Economic activities by sector.

Towns	Livestock farming/ Agri-culture	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Whole sale trade	Trans- port and comm.	Finance and other	Commerce and personal service
Hutchinson	28	0	0	0	4	5	33	0	0
Loxton	12	0	7	4	10	17	9	0	6
Loxton Farms	1009	0	8	15	3	22	2	5	1
Merriman									
Richmond	17	0	22	3	48	139	23	28	20
Richmond Farms	797	0	8	0	4	5	2	5	1
Victoria West	81	1	73	1	166	265	92	104	49

Source: StatsSA 2011

Water Supply in Agriculture

All the farms are dependent on underground water. The quality of the water is poor because of the high salt content.

Property ownership

The commercial farmers own most of the farms. Some of the towns have made commonage available that the emerging farmers can rent. The current infrastructure of the commonage is in need of upgrading.

The Agricultural Sector has the following Commercial Agricultural structures:

- Central Karoo Farmer's Union
- Swaelfontein Farmer's Association
- Wagenaarskraal Farmer's Association
- Victoria West Farmer's Association
- Uitvlug Farmer's Association
- Loxton Farmer's Association
- Richmond Farmer's Union

The Agricultural Sector has the following Emerging Farmers structures:

- Vusisizwe Co-operation
- SOLF (Swart Opkomende Landbou Vereniging)
- Emerging Farmers (Richmond)

The identified issues are:

- More land for emerging farmers / land reform
- Skills training for emerging farmer and youth
- Upgrading of infrastructure of commonage
- None payment of commonage land by emerging farmers
- Sub-letting of commonage land by emerging farmers to commercial farmers
- Stock theft is a big challenge
- Management of the commonage
- Financial assistance for emerging farmers
- Illegal eviction of farm workers by commercial farmers

THE MINING ENVIRONMENT

Mining does not occur in the region. Because of the absence of mining in the region and the small chance of its future occurrence this activity is excluded from the SWOT Analysis.

The Challenges are:

- Prospecting of uranium in the Municipal area-
- Shell shale gas prospecting

INDUSTRIAL

A need was expressed to start with the making of bricks in the region. The difficulty is to find appropriate raw materials. To source raw materials locally is difficult due to the geological formation of the area.

OTHER - TOURISM FACILITIES, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, RETAIL.

Table 38: The current relevant tourism data:

Details	Victoria West	Richmond	Loxton	Hutchinson	Merriman
Dining Facilities	Sunset sports bar	Blue Lantern	Rooi Granaat Restaurant	none	none
	Excel 24-hour fuel services garage	Ka-ma lodge	Die Blouhuis Restaurant		
	Merino restaurant	Supper club	Paljas		
	Nations delight	Rabbit Restaurant			
	N12 Padstal				
	Karoo bird park	An-Ra guest house	Biesiespoort guesthouse		
	Bimpi's Cottage	Marina guesthouse	Jakhalsdams		
	Bona vista	Aandrus	Spies guesthouse		
	De oude scholen	Richmond lodge	Karoo cottage		
	Die pophuis	Ka-ma lodge	Four seasons		
	Tuishuis	Perdehoef guesthouse			
	Hickman's country lodge	Rondawel B & B			
	Liza B & B	Victoria west house			
	Marseilles	Deudone Guesthouse			

Details	Victoria West	Richmond	Loxton	Hutchinson	Merriman
	Melton wold				
	Rest a while				
	Victoria guesthouse				
	Silver oaks				
	Peperboom B &B				
	De oude pastorie				

Table 39: Tourist attractions

Richmond	Victoria West	Loxton
Horse breeders museum	Apollo theatre	Hiking trail taaibosfontein (John Sinclair)
Oude dak	Noblesfontein (mining of mineral water)	Old buildings
War park	Printing press (old printers machinery)	Castle (van aswegensfontein)
Dinosaurs museum (soetvlei)	Museums (fossil etc)	Handpomp
	Bird park (different types birds and reptiles)	Second world war museum
	Biesiesfontein (processing of game)	
	Gun powder house (place where ammunition was stored during WW2)	
	Dermacated old houses	
	Anglican church	
	Victoria west trading post (manneljies roux museum)	

Tourism services:

Victoria West has a Tourist Centre and a tourism office where information, covering the entire region and district, is available. Victoria West Info is an organization that assists tourists in the region. Tour operators are available in the area.

Challenges are:

- Managing of the Apollo Complex.
- Expedite the promotion and development of tourism in the region.

- Encourage the involvement of the disadvantaged communities in tourism.
- Funding for the marketing of the tourism centre and tourism attractions.

Table 40: Banks

Richmond	Victoria West	Loxton
Standard Bank/ ATM	ABSA bank and mini ATM	FNB mini ATM
ABSA ATM & mini ATM FNB	Standard bank & ATM	
Post Bank	FNB bank & ATM and mini ATM	

Table 41: Fuel stations and garages

Richmond	Victoria West	Loxton
Caltex	Excell	KVB Quest
N1 truck-in	Shell Utra	Loxton Herstel dienste
Camp towing	KVB Shell	
Gou RegBande	Besters Garage	
	ZAMA_ZAMA	

Table 43: Tuck shops

Vitoria West	Richmond	Loxton
Prems tuckshop	Curby's mobile	Horns Handelaar
Gaika's tuckshop	Charlies tuckshp	
Blue move tuckshp	Six room	
Fula's tuckshop	Wezi's tuckshop	

Table 44: Hotels

Victoria West	Wallrick rooms
Loxton	None
Richmond	None

Needs:

- Dry Cleaners
- Home Industries
- Local Economic Development Projects to address unemployment.
- Shortage of business sites

C: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

MANDATE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

MANDATE

The constitution assigns the developmental mandate to local government. This implies that all municipalities must strive to achieve the goals of local government within its financial and institutional capacity, namely:

- To promote 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
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government.

It further requires municipalities to structure and manage their administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community whilst participating in national and provincial development programmes

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) sets out the basis for the establishment of new municipalities. This legislation divides municipalities into the following categories: Category A is metro council's; Category B is local councils and Category C is District Municipalities. The Act also defines the institutional and political systems of municipalities and determines the division of powers and functions between the categories.

According to Chapter 5 (Section 83 (1)) of the Act, a local municipality (Category B) has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Section 156 deals with the powers and functions of municipalities, while Section 229 deals with fiscal powers and functions.

The division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities are described in Section 84 of the Act and the adjustment of division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities by the Provincial MEC for local government is described in Section 85 of the Act.

The passing of by-laws is one of the tasks of municipalities. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 17 of 1998) directs that after amalgamation, all existing by-laws had to be reviewed and rationalized. An analysis of the status quo of Northern Cape local governance found that in the year after amalgamation, the most common by-law passed was credit control by-law. (DH&LG, 2002)

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) transfers the responsibility for the provision and management of existing water supply and sanitation from national to

local government. The two key areas of responsibility in terms of water services provision are the governance functions and the provision functions. Governance functions are legally the responsibility of the Water Services Authority (WSA) and include the planning and regulatory functions, as well as ensuring water services provision, which includes monitoring, finances, governance, contracts, and reporting. According to the Constitution and the Water Services Act, local government is responsible for ensuring water services provision to its constituency.

Local authorities may be constituted as Water Services Authorities, and would have the role of selecting and appointing a Water Services Provider (WSP) for their area. The WSA may however not delegate the authority and responsibility for providing services of adequate standard to all residents within their areas of jurisdiction. In some cases, a WSA can simultaneously be the WSP.

In general, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government had authority to assign certain functions to local and district municipalities. According to Provincial Gazette of June 2003, the local and district municipalities have been authorized to perform the following function.

Table 45: Powers and Functions

Sections	Powers and Functions	District Municipality	Local Municipality
84(1)(a) and 84 (3)	Integrated Development Planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities, taking into account the integrated development plans of those municipalities. Bulk supply of water that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district. Bulk supply of electricity that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district. Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewerage disposal that affects a significant proportion of the district. Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. Municipal roads which form part of the road	Yes	Yes
84(1)(b)		Yes	No
84(1)(c) and 84(3)		Yes	No
84(1)(d) and 84(3)		Yes	No
84(1)(e) and 84(3)		Yes	Yes
84(1)(f) and 84(3)			
84(1)(g) and 84(3)			

Sections	Powers and Functions	District Municipality	Local Municipality
84(1)(h) and 84(3)	transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(i) and 84(3)	Regulation of passenger transport services. Municipal airport serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(m) and 84(3)	Municipal health service serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(j) and 84(3)	Promotion of local tourism for serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(n) and 84(3)	Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
84(1)(k) and 84(3)	Municipal public works relating to any of the above function or any other function assigned to the district municipality.		
84(1)(o)			
84(1)(p)	Establishment of conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoriums serving the district as a whole.		
84(1)(l) and 84(3) 83(1)	The receipt, allocation and if applicable the distribution of grants made to the district municipality. The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation. Establishment, conduct and control of fresh		

Sections	Powers and Functions	District Municipality	Local Municipality
	produce markets and abattoirs servicing the area of the district municipality as a whole. Powers and functions assigned to municipality in terms of Section 156 and 229 of the constitution i.e Administration, Composition of by laws		

Council and Committees

The Municipality moved from 1 November 2021 from a Plenary Executive Municipality with a Ward Participatory System to a Collective Executive Municipality with a Ward Participatory System. This means that the Municipality now have a Mayor and Speaker who are fulltime Councillors as well as two part time Members of an Executive Committee, The Municipality does have a Municipal Public Accounts Committee as well as Section 80 Committees to assist the Executive Committee

Council Committees

Council Committees provide the opportunity for councillors to be more involved in the active governance of the municipality.

Ward Committees

As noted earlier, the Constitution requires of Local Government to provide democratic and accountable government, to ensure sustainable service provision, to promote social and economic development, and to encourage community involvement in its affairs. Furthermore, the White Paper on Local Government (1998) defines Developmental Local Government as “local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve the quality of their lives.”

The primary objective for the establishment of ward committees is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) makes provision for the establishment of wards determined by the Demarcation Board in metropolitan and Category B municipalities. Ward Councillors are elected in terms of the Municipal Electoral Act to represent each of the wards within a municipality. A Ward Committee is established consisting of a Ward Councillors as the Chairperson, and not more than 10 other persons. The

Ward Committee members must represent a diversity of interests in the ward with an equitable representation of women. No remuneration is to be paid to Ward Committee members.

The functions and powers of ward Committees are limited to making recommendations to the Ward Councillors, the metro or local council, the Executive Committee and/or the Executive Mayor. However, a Municipal Council may delegate appropriate powers to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and may instruct committees to perform any of council's functions and powers in terms of Chapter 5 of the MSA as amended. The Municipal Council may also make administrative arrangements to enable Ward committees to perform their functions and powers.

In District Management Areas where local municipalities are not viable, the District Municipality has all the municipal functions and powers. The legislation does not make provision for the establishment of Ward Committees in District Management Areas.

The principles of developmental local government are further expanded upon in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and strongly endorse the purpose and functions of Ward Committees, allowing for representative government to be complemented with a system of participatory government. The municipality is to encourage and create the conditions and enable the local community to participate in its affairs. Members of the local community have the right to contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality, and the duty to observe the mechanisms, processes and procedures of the municipality.

Ward Committees have been established in all Pixley category B municipalities, but some of these ward committees are not functioning due to the following reasons:

- No proper training has been provided
- Many municipalities do not provide resources such as transport, human resources and facilities
- There are no monitoring mechanisms

Municipalities are obliged to develop a system of delegation of powers as outlined in both the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000). In compliance with this provision the District Municipality has developed and adopted its system of delegation of powers.

D: PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Section 152(1) of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) prescribes the objects of local government as follows:

- 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 the matters of local government.

It further prescribes in section 152(2) that a municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects of local government set out in subsection 152(1). Section 153 of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) prescribes the mandatory developmental duties of local government as follows:

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

Section 154(1) of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) prescribes that the national government and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions.

Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, focused on integrated development planning, prescribes:

- Municipal planning to be developmentally oriented;
- Municipal planning in co-operative government;
- Adoption of integrated development plans;
- Core components of integrated development plans;
- Framework for integrated development planning;
- Adoption of process;
- Process to be followed;
- Management of drafting process;

- Provincial monitoring and support;
- Copy of integrated development plan to be submitted to MEC for local government;
- Ad hoc committees;
- Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan;
- Status of integrated development plan;
- Municipality to give effect to integrated development plan; and
- Regulations and guidelines.

Ubuntu Local Municipality (NC071), cognizant of both its acute financial and human capital resource constraints, has set out to compile its 2017 – 2022 Integrated Development Plan through active involvement of all relevant key strategic stakeholders and with due regard of the national and provincial planning programmes to ensure a sustainable and relentless pursuit of governance and administration as well as service delivery excellence during the term of office of the Ubuntu Municipal Council as elected by the people of Ubuntu Municipality in the 3rd of August 2016.

THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

The Integrated Development Planning process:

- Is an integrated process of planning for the achievement of integrated development within the social, economic, environmental, spatial, infrastructural, institutional, technological and other development spheres in society;
- Is a participatory process whereby communities and other stakeholders can participate democratically in the planning process for development;
- Requires strong and effective linkages between planning and budgeting in order to guide the prioritization and resource allocation processes;
- Consists of a network of linkages between different levels of government, government institutions, local governments, communities and other stakeholders;
- Requires eminent intergovernmental and interdepartmental relationships as well as relationships with communities and other stakeholders;
- Strives for the holistic achievement of development targets by government institutions on the different levels of government, and
- Requires a particular process (IDP Process Plan) in order to affect the planning process in an orderly and systematic fashion.

In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, the municipality has to develop a 5-year Integrated Development Plan. The 55-year lifespan of the IDP is linked directly to the term of office for local councillors. After every local government election, the new council has to decide on the future of the IDP. The council can adopt the existing IDP or develop a new IDP that takes into consideration existing plans.

The municipality is responsible for the co-ordination and development of the IDP and must draw in other stakeholders in the area who can impact on and/or benefit from development in the area. Once the IDP is drawn up all municipal planning and projects should be done according to the IDP. The annual council budget should be based on the IDP. Other government departments working in the area should take the IDP into account when making their own plans. The IDP is reviewed every year and necessary changes can be made.

The IDP has to be drawn up in consultation with forums and stakeholders. The final IDP document has to be approved by the council.

Main reasons why the municipality should develop an IDP

Main reasons why the Municipality should develop an IDP:

- Effective use of scarce resources

The IDP will help the local municipality to focus on the most important needs of local communities taking into account the resources available at local level. The local municipality must find the most cost-effective ways of providing services and money will be spent on the causes of problems in local areas.

Example: The municipality may decide to allocate resources to building a canal that will prevent homes being damaged during the flood season. This will reduce the financial burden placed on the municipality's emergency services and infrastructural costs.

- Helps to speed up delivery

The IDP identifies the least serviced and most impoverished areas and points to where municipal funds should be spent. Implementation is made easier because the relevant stakeholders have been part of the process. The IDP provides deadlock-breaking mechanisms to ensure that projects and programmes are efficiently implemented. The IDP helps to develop realistic project proposals based on the availability of resources.

- Helps to attract additional funds

Government departments and private investors are willing to invest where municipalities have clear development plans.

- Strengthens democracy

Through the active participation of all the important stakeholders, decisions are made in a democratic and transparent manner.

- Helps to overcome the legacy of the past.

Municipal resources are used to integrate rural and urban areas and to extend services to the poor.

- Promotes co-ordination between local, provincial and national government

The different spheres of government are encouraged to work in a coordinated manner to tackle the development needs in a local area. Example: The Department of Health plans to build a clinic in an area. It has to check that the municipality can provide services like water and sanitation for the effective functioning of the clinic and that the land was not earmarked for another use.

Outcomes of the IDP

All Integrated Development Plans should have the following impacts, among others, in the medium to long term:

- Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement
- Stimulating Growth of Robust Local Economy
- Social Inclusion, social cohesion and Nation Building – Non-racism, on-sexism, Democratic and accountable practices, equity, etc
- Environment Sustainability

A good and credible IDP

A Realistic or Credible Integrated Development Plan must both comply with relevant legislation and convey the following:

- Consciousness by a municipality of its constitutional and policy mandate for developmental local government, including its powers and functions.
- Awareness by municipality of its role and place in the regional, provincial and national context and economy including its intrinsic characteristics and criteria for success. The degree of intergovernmental action and alignment to government wide policies, plans, priorities and targets.
- A commitment by the municipal council to ensure community empowerment and participation in the crafting, budget choices, implementation of this plan and monitoring through sincere communication, participatory and decision making mechanisms thereof.
- Comprehensive description of the area – the environment and its spatial characteristics.
- Insights into the trade-offs and commitments that are being made regarding economic choices, planning for Sustainable Human Settlements, integrated service delivery, and a resource and financial plans that can enable the implementation of such a plan
- The key deliverables for the next five years supported by a measurable budget and translated into the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

- A monitoring system (OPMS and PMS), that's based on the IDP indicators, targets, time frames, and responsible agents.
- Determines the capacity and capability of the municipality to implement the plan and how this capacity/capability would be improved through the Workplace Skills Plan
- Conveys a responsive and sincere government that cares about its people, the environment and strives to build social cohesion.
- Must show a commitment by the municipality (and all of government) to improve the lives of the indigent, people with disabilities, women, youth and the aged.

THE IDP PROCESS

PHASE 1: ANALYSIS

- Legal Framework Analysis
- Leadership Guidelines
- Municipality Technical Development Analysis
- Community and Stakeholder Development Analysis
- Institutional Analysis
- Economic Analysis
- Socio-Economic Analysis
- Spatial Analysis
- Environmental Analysis
- In-depth Analysis and identification of Key Development Priorities

PHASE 2: STRATEGIES

- Identifying a Vision, Mission and Value System
- Perform a Gap Analysis
- Identify Key Performance Areas (KPA's)
- Determine Strategies and Development Objectives

PHASE 3: PROJECTS

- Evaluation and Prioritization of Projects and Programmes
- Formulate Project and Programme Proposals in terms of:
- KPA's
- Objectives and Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)
- Measures
- Targets
- Initiatives
- Locations
- Target Dates
- Responsibility
- Cost/Budget implications
- Source of Finance
- Compile Five Year Operational Business Plans which will include the identified Projects and Programmes

PHASE 4: INTEGRATION

- Screening, revision and integration of projects, programmes and Sectoral Operational Business Plans;
- Institutional restructuring and alignment
- Performance Management System
- Compile an Integrated Communication Plan

PHASE 5: APPROVAL

- Final approval by the Municipal Council
- Advertisement
- Public comments

ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION

- Compiling Operational Business Plan
- Compiling Municipal Budget
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Reporting

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

INTRODUCTION

Section 28 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000) requires the Municipal Council to adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its Integrated Development Plan (IDP). This Process Plan is developed in line with the District Framework Plan.

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires that the IDP Process Plan must include, The following:

- Institutional structure to be established for management of the process
- Approach for public participation
- Structures to be established for public participation
- Time schedule for the planning process
- Roles and responsibilities (who will do what)
- How will the process be monitored?

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The IDP preparatory process requires an extensive consultation and participation of communities, all role players and key stakeholders in order to achieve shared understanding of the municipal development trajectory and alignment. The Ubuntu Local Municipality will use the existing institutional arrangements.

Table 46: Ubuntu IDP institutional arrangements

Structure	Composition	Terms of reference
IDP and Budget Steering Committee	Chairperson: Municipal Manager CFO IDP Officer Political Leadership- Executive Committee Or Council depending on Local circumstances	Considers the Budget and IDP process Plan for the municipality Ensures that parameters are set and met Agrees on budget principles to be adopted Reviews budget submissions Monitors adherence to the Budget Process Plan Ensures public participation Provide ToR for the various planning activities Consider and comments on: Inputs from sub-committee, study teams Inputs from provincial sector departments and support providers Defining terms of reference and criteria for members of the Budget Local Consultation Forum Informing the public about the establishment of Budget Local Consultation Forum and request submission of applications from stakeholders /community groups indicating goals, objectives, number of members, and constitution
IDP and Budget representative Forum	Chairperson: Mayor Councillors Representatives of Wards Representatives of municipality wide organisations	Represent the the interests of constituents in the IDP and Budge processes Provide an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision making between the stakeholders including the municipal government Ensures communication between all stakeholder representatives including the municipal government. Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation processes.

Mediums/Methods of informing Stakeholders in the IDP and Budget Process

The following medium/methods can be used to inform or communicate to with stakeholders at any time during the process

- Road Show and meetings
- Newspaper Publications
- Municipal Notices
- Loud hailing
- Flyers, Posters, Pamphlets
- Ward Committee meetings
- CDWs involvement

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles and responsibilities for the planning process will be as follows:

The Municipal Council:

- Political decision-making body;
- Consider, adopt and approve the Process Plan, IDP, Budget. Policies and by-laws;
- Enable the municipality to provide clear and accountable leadership and development direction;
- Enable the municipality to develop a cooperative relationship with its stakeholders and communities; and
- Enable the municipality to monitor the performance of officials.

Executive Committee:

- Recommend the Process Plan to Council;
- Overall management, coordination and monitoring of process and drafting of IDP;
- Approve nominated persons to be in charge of the different roles, activities responsibilities;
- Ensure the annual business plans, budget and land use management decisions are linked to and based on the IDP.

Municipal Manager/IDP Manager

- Prepare the Process Plan
- Undertake the overall management and co-ordination of the planning process;
- Ensure that all relevant actors are appropriately involved;
- Nominate persons in charge of different roles
- Be responsible for the day-to-day management of the drafting process
- Ensure that planning process is participatory, strategic and implementation orientated, and is aligned with and satisfies sector planning requirements;
- Responds to comments on the draft IDP from the public, horizontal alignment and other spheres of government to the satisfaction of the municipal council

- Ensure proper documentation of the results of the planning of the IDP document;
- Adjust the IDP in accordance with MEC for local Government's proposals; and
- The Municipal Manager may delegate this functions to an IDP Manager.

Heads of Departments and Officials

- Must provide relevant technical, sector and financial information for analysis for determining priority issues;
- Must contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalization of strategies and identification of projects;
- Must provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information
- Must be responsible for the preparation of projects proposals, the integration of projects and sector programmes; and
- Must be responsible for preparing amendments to the draft Integrated Development Plan for submission to the Municipal Council for approval.

National and Provincial Sector Departments and Social Partners

- Align planning, budgeting, implementation process with the District Framework Plan and municipal process plans
- Allocation of resources and implementation of sector projects in line with approved municipal IDPs; and
- The Integrated Development Plan serves as a guide to the private sector in making decisions with regard to areas and sectors to invest in.

Ward Councillors/Ward Committees and CDWs

- Major link between municipal government and residents;
- Link the planning process to their wards or constituencies; and
- Organizing, facilitate and ensure public participation.

Communities and other Stakeholders

- Inform the Council what their development needs are, and to participate actively in determining the municipality's development direction;
- Represent their interests, contribute knowledge and ideas;
- Analyse issues, contributes in setting of priorities, negotiate and reach consensus;
- Discuss and comment on the draft IDP-, budget, policies and by-laws; and
- Monitor IDP-budget performance and implementation.

IDP AND BUDGET ACTION PLAN

Table 47: IDP and Budget Action Plan

No	Activity	Purpose	Responsibility	Time Frame
1	Conduct consultative meetings	Consult communities on developmental needs and priorities Communities to participate in the drafting of the IDP	Council	May 2024
2	Finalize the Draft Budget related policies for next financial year	Guide budget	Budget and Treasury Office	April 2024
3	Table draft IDP and draft budget	Consolidate plans for delivery of services and attainment of the development trajectory of the municipality	Executive Mayor	May 2024

No	Activity	Purpose	Responsibility	Time Frame
4	Advertise and publish draft IDP and Budget for public comment for at least 21 days. Submit to National and Provincial Treasury and others as prescribed. Advertise draft tariffs	Facilitate community and stakeholder participation and consultation into the Draft IDP and Budget	Municipal Manager	May 2024
5	Approve IDP and Budget, including tariffs, policies and performance indicators and targets	To ensure implementation of community service delivery needs and development aspirations	Council	May 2024
6	Give Notice to the public within 14 days of adoption of the IDP Publicize a summary of the IDP Submit a copy of the IDP as adopted by the MEC for Local Government within 10 days of the adoption or amendment of the plan		Municipal Manager	By 14 May 2024 May 2024

No	Activity	Purpose	Responsibility	Time Frame
	together with the process plan, statement of compliance.			
7	Advertise Final IDP, Budget and Tariffs	Inform the communities of the allocation of resources and implementation of development priorities and targets	Municipal Manager	June 2024
8	Approve Draft SDBIP within 28 of approval of budget	Set a Budget and IDP implementation Plan with clear targets	Mayor	July 2024
9	Advertise approved SDBIP and submit to Province	Inform communities and stakeholders of the approved Service Delivery and Implementation Plan	IDP Manager	July 2024
10	Approve and submit performance Agreement s of Section 57 Managers to the Executive Mayor and the MEC for Local Government in the Province	Inform Executive Mayor and Provincial Government of the contents of the Performance Agreements of Section 57 Managers	Municipal Manager	July 2024

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

Table 48: IDP phases and IDP AND Budget meetings link

Activity	Date	Timeframe/ Milestone	Purpose
IDP and Budget Steering Committee	Dates to be communicated	Meeting 1 Meeting 2 Meeting 3 Meeting 4	Discuss service delivery status quo Discuss priorities, objectives and project proposals Discuss strategies and draft projects

Activity	Date	Timeframe/ Milestone	Purpose
			Consolidate final projects Stakeholders to present implementation progress reports on the performance of current projects in all meetings.
IDP and Budget Representative Forum	Dates to be communicated.	Meeting 1 Meeting 2 Meeting 3 Meeting 4	Discuss and priorities community priority issues, objectives and strategies. Consider inputs towards budget adjustment. Finalize plans strategic planning session Discuss draft IDP and budget proposals Discuss strategic planning session report Discuss department consultation budget submissions Discuss draft SDBIP Discuss and finalize budget consultation inputs Discuss and finalize budget consultations inputs Discuss final IDP and budget Discuss final SDBIP
IDP and PMS Forum	Dates to be communicated	Meeting 1 Meeting 2 Meeting 3 Meeting 4	Discuss planning and alignment of IDP situational analysis Discuss community participation plans Consolidate situational analysis including sector department inputs and priorities Discuss strategic planning sessions and alignment Discuss IDP and Budget Consultations alignment Discuss final IDP Integration

Activity	Date	Timeframe/ Milestone	Purpose
			Discuss pre- IDP engagements

MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- IDP Representative Forum to be a platform for advocacy and information sharing;
- Councillors to keep communities informed of the IDP progress (including CDW's and Ward Committees);
- To publish the IDP on municipal website and offices.
- Print and electronic media for publicizing meetings to be utilised;
- Make the IDP and budget documents available for public comments and consumption;
- Conduct community outreach and stakeholder meetings;
- Issue specific opportunities to be supported; and
- Facilitate participation of communities and stakeholders in Council matters.

MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR ALIGNMENT

The Municipal Manager and Senior Managers of municipality will be responsible for ensuring smooth coordination of the IDP reviews and their alignment with the District IDP review through the use of workshops and bilateral discussions with affected sector departments.

The inter-governmental forums will also be used to ensure that beneficial alignment of programmes and project occur. Other activities that will facilitate alignment can be summarised as follows:

- Sharing of information on priority issues between the district, local municipalities and stakeholders;

- Conduct strategy workshops
- Sector programmes under responsibility of Provincial / National sector Departments
- Submission and commenting on draft IDP
- Concurrent community meetings

BINDING PLANS AND LEGISLATION

Various Local Government legislation and regulations provide, inter alia, for the key sector plans that must be developed, approved implemented by municipality. Below is a list of key sector plans that are required:

- ♣ Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Strategy
- ♣ Climate change plan
- ♣ Communication Strategy
- ♣ Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan
- ♣ Employment Equity Plan
- ♣ Environmental Management Plan
- ♣ Gender Mainstreaming Strategy
- ♣ HIV And AIDS Plan
- ♣ Human Resources and Institutional Development Plan
- ♣ Integrated Transport Plan
- ♣ Integrated Waste Management Plan
- ♣ LED Strategy
- ♣ Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- ♣ Pavement Plan
- ♣ Performance Management Framework and Policy
- ♣ Public Participation Strategy
- ♣ Recruitment and Selection Strategy
- ♣ Scarce Skills and Retention Strategy
- ♣ Spatial Development Framework
- ♣ Succession Plan
- ♣ Tourism Plan

- ♣ Tourism Strategy
- ♣ Water Services Development Plan
- ♣ Women's Development Plan
- ♣ Workplace Skills Development Plan

In terms of Section 153 of the Constitution, municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes. Moreover, Section 25 of the MSA states that an IDP adopted by the Municipality must be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality. Thus, the following plans must be considered:

- ♣ National Spatial Development Perspective
- ♣ National Development Plan
- ♣ Medium Term Strategic Framework
- ♣ Provincial Strategic Framework
- ♣ Provincial Growth and Development Plan
- ♣ Mandate of local government
- ♣ Millennium Development Goals
- ♣ Existing District Sector Plans
- ♣ Applicable legislation

BUDGET

The Municipality will consider approval of budget which will be ring-fenced for the implementation of this Process Plan

Table 49: Public Participation Dates

Towns	Wards dates	Steering Committee Dates	REP forum dates
Merriman			
Richmond 1 & 2	20 May 2024		13 May 2024
Victoria West 3 & 4	14 May 2024		
Victoria West 5	15 May 2024		
Loxton 6	16 May 2024		16 May 2024
Hutchinson			
Total			

WARD COUNCILLORS:

Cllr. Ward 1 - Cllr. C. Robertson

Cllr. Ward 2 - Cllr. G.L Yekani (Speaker)

Cllr. Ward 3 - Cllr. S.W Kock

Cllr. Ward 4 - Cllr. W. Olyn

Cllr. Ward 5 - Cllr. M. Maloi

Cllr. Ward 6 - Cllr. M. Zeekoei

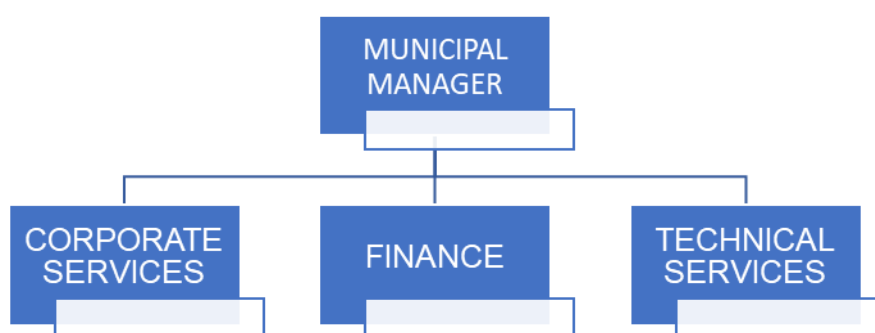
Cllr. Ward 6 – Cllr. C.Jantjies (Mayor)

Administrative and Institutional Capacity

Ubuntu Municipality implements its Integrated Development Plan through its administrative structure headed by the Municipal Manager with the following Directorates:

- Office of the Municipal Manager
- Directorate: Corporate Services
- Directorate: Infrastructure Services
- Directorate: Financial Services

Senior Management



Senior Management Employment Status

The table below sets out the current status of Senior Management employment:

Category	Number	Race Classification	Gender	Disability
Senior Management	eg 2	2 Africans	2 Females	0

The integration and coordination: Political and Administrative structure

The political and administrative structures work together to achieve the objectives of the municipality as set out in the IDP. The portfolio committees are linked to directorates as a strategy to ensure alignment.

Municipal Manager and Senior Managers' Meetings

These meetings are convened weekly and make decisions on issues of strategic and operational importance, thereby contributing towards inter-directorate coordination. Senior Management has ensured that the organogram is realigned to ensure better performance and coordination of functions.

Project Working Groups

Although project steering committees are leading IDP project implementation, inter-departmental project steering committees could ensure integration in the planning and implementation phase. The IDP Steering Committee has this responsibility of ensuring that projects are monitored and reports are obtained on a regular basis.

SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

Since the demise of Apartheid (post 1994) there have been a series of initiatives at national and regional scale that have attempted to set out, firstly, a useful analysis of the space economy of the country, secondly proposals for intervening in the space economy in a way that achieves real spatial redress of economic inequality and income disparity. The stark realities of a South African geography of extreme wealth disparity, spatially rooted poverty and unequal access to opportunity and amenity.

Ubuntu Local Municipality has a new Land Use Scheme in place, supported by the National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), aimed at ensuring that new land development conforms, and is aligned to the SDF and that land use activities and physical development takes place in a coordinated manner and in a way that will contribute to the health, safety, order, beauty and general well-being of the municipality and its residents

The Municipality has reviewed and developed a new SDF supported by the Provincial Cogesta department, which is a strategic forward-looking planning process, seeking to guide the overall spatial structuring of the municipality area in a manner that will give effect to its development vision, goals and objectives in an attempt to address wealth disparity, spatially rooted poverty and unequal access to opportunity and amenity.

STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT

Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Status of Water Service Delivery and Infrastructure

Town/Area/ Ward	Status of WSDP	Nation al Target for this service	Number/perce ntage of households without access at all, with below access and with access to water	Indicate all areas or settlement s without access in terms of the basic service standard and provide reasons for lack of service e.g. no reticulatio n infrastruct ure, no bulk infrastruct ure ect	How is the service being delivere d to those without the service	Indicate all areas or settlement s with an unrelaibe service and provide reasons for the e.g. aging infrastruct ure, capcity to operate and maintain the service, etc	Indicate the approved service level for the municipal ity as informed by ghe Spatial Develop ment Framewo rk (SDP).	Indicate wether the municipali ty is a service authority or not (and if not indicate arrangem ents for the delivery of water).	Indicate wether the municipali ty is a service authority or not (and if not indicate arrangem ents for the delivery of water).	Availabili ty and status of an operation s and maintena nce plan.	Status of bulk supply and storage
Richmond (Wards 1 & 2)	Outdat ed/ In proces	6 kL per househ	with access : 1030	without access: 175	Commun al Taps in the	Reliable	6 kL per Househol d per	Yes, municipalit y WSA	1205	Current and available	Status of bulk supply

	s	old per month			informal settlements		month				and storage : Adequate
Victoria West (Ward 3, 4 & 5)	Outdated/ In process	6 kL per household per month	with access : 2154	None	5000 L Water tanks has been placed in Gou Trou, and are being filled on a daily basis by the municipality.	Unreliable due to inadequate bulk supply and ageing infrastructure	6 kL per Household per month	Yes, municipality WSA, but 70 % of water comes from A.M. Conroy, private supplier	3048	Current and available	Bulk Supply is inadequate, bulk storage adequate
Loxton (Ward 6)	Outdated/ In process	6 kL per household per month	with access : 297	without access: 70	Communal Taps in the informal settlements	Reliable	6 kL per Household per month	Yes, municipality is the WSA	367	Current and available	Bulk Supply is inadequate, bulk

					nts							storage inadequ ate
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Status of Sanitation Service Delivery and Infrastructure

Town/Area/Ward	Status of WSDP	National Target for this service	Number/percentage of households without access at all, with below access and with full access to sanitation	Indicate all areas or settlements without access in terms of the basic service standard and provide reasons for lack of service e.g. no reticulation infrastructure, no bulk infrastructure ect	How is the service being delivered to those without the service	Indicate all areas or settlements with an unreliable service and provide reasons for the e.g. aging infrastructure, capacity to operate and maintain the service, etc	Indicate the approved service level for the municipality as informed by the Spatial Development Framework (SDP).	Indicate areas with good or intermediate level of service	Status of the provision of basic services (availability of policy, number of households benefiting from the policy)	Availability and status of an operations and maintenance plan.	Operation and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure	Status of sewer treatment plant and related bulk infrastructure	Resources available to render the service
Richmond	Outdated/ In	Every one	with access to waterbourne	without access to	Buckett	Reliable, but pump	Everyone should	Good	1205	Current and	Intermediate,	Pump station	Sanitation

	development	should have access to safe and clean sanitation services	sanitation: 1030	waterbourne sanitation : 175	Removal, twice a week	station needs upgrading and WWTW needs extension .	have access to safe and clean sanitation services			available	sewer pump station are not well kept.	need upgrading ,and WWTW needs to be extended and upgraded.	team with 5 workers, 6 000 L Honey Sucker , 2,5 L Ford Ranger Bakkie
Victoria West	Outdated/ In development	Everyone should have access to safe and clean sanitation services	with access to waterbourne sanitation: 2948	without access to waterbourne sanitation : 100	Bucket Removal, twice a week	Reliable, but pump stations needs upgrading and WWTW needs extension and upgrading	Everyone should have access to safe and clean sanitation services	Intermediate	3048	Current and available	Poor, WWTW and pump station are not well kept.	Pump stations need upgrading ,and WWTW needs to be extended and upgraded	Sanitation team with 5 workers, bucket removal team with 5 workers, 6 000 L Honey Sucker
Loxton	Outdated/ In development	Everyone should have access to	with access to waterbourne sanitation: 297	without access to waterbourne sanitation : 70	Bucket Removal, twice a week	Reliable	Everyone should have access to safe and clean	Good	367	Current and available	Intermediate, no pump stations	WWTW adequate to handle the load in Loxton	5 workers, 6 000L Honey Sucker

		safe and clean sanitation services					sanitation services						
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Waste Management

Town/Area/Ward	Indicate the status of the Integrated Waste Management Plan	Provide Percentage of People accessing the service	Indicate Strategies employed, re-use and recycle	Indicate whether the service is rendered internally or	Indicate national target for this service	Indicate the service levels adopted in relation to the	Indicate Strategies employed, re-use and recycle	Indicate areas without solid waste removal at all and reasons for lack	Indicate areas with solid waste removal and the frequency and	Indicate the status of waste disposal in terms of transfer stations, landfill sites and	Indicated the resources available to support delivery of the service in terms of staff, skills
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				externall y		SDF		of access.	the reliabilit y of the service	transportati on	and other related requiremen ts
Richmond (Wards 1 & 2)	Does not have	100%	None	Internally	Once a week for domesti c waste	Once a week for domesti c waste	None	Merriman, about 30 househol ds in a re mote rialway settlemen t	Reliable, weekly basis	Landfill site non- compliant in terms of licencing	Refuse two teams with 8 workers, Two refuse tractors
Victoria West (Ward 3, 4 & 5)	Does not have	100%	None	Internally	Once a week for domesti c waste	Once a week for domesti c waste	None	None	Reliable, weekly basis	Landfill site non- compliant in terms of licencing	Two Refuse teams with 12 workers, Two refuse tractors, Tipper Truck, Refuse Compactor Truck
Loxton (Ward 6)	Does not have	100%	None	Internally	Once a week for domesti c waste	Once a week for domesti c waste	None	None	Reliable, weekly basis	Landfill site non- compliant in terms of licencing	Refuse team with 5 workers, refuse truck

ROADS AND STORMWATER

Town/Area/	Indicat	Indicat	Indicate	Status	Statu	Indicat	Indicat	Status of	Reaseon	Indicate	Indic	Provide	Availabili
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Ward	the status of the Integrated Transport Plan	the council approved service levels in relation to the SDF	Status with regard to road classification	of roads with regard to public transport, major economic roads and roads leading to social facilities such as clinics, schools, etc.	s of arterial roads or internal roads	the areas with access to the service in relation to the SDF	the areas without access (backlog) to the service and the reasons for this	the operation and maintenance	s for lack of operation and maintenance	areas without the service	the areas with access to the service	status with regard to maintenance	ty of a storm water management plan or system
Richmond (Wards 1 & 2)	Does not have			The roads in the economic part of town are well kept	Very Poor	Economic and sub-economic area	Most of the internal roads are paved	Poor	Lack of appropriate plant, such as grader, compactor and tipper	None	All	Poor, underground storm water pipes blocked	Masterplan outdated
Victoria West (Ward 3, 4 & 5)	Does not have			The roads in the	Very Poor	Economic area	Sub economic	Poor	Lack of appropriate plant,	Gou Trou and	All other areas	Poor, underground storm	Masterplan outdated

				econo mic part of town are well kept			areas		such as grader and compacto r	Modderp oel		water pipes blocked	
Loxton (Ward 6)	Does not have			The roads in the econo mic part of town are well kept	Very Poor	Econo mic area	Sub econo mic areas	Poor	Lack of appropriat e plant, such as grader, compacto r and tipper	None	All	Intermedi ate	Intermedi ate

ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

Town/Area/Ward	Indicate Status of	Indicate	the	Indicate	areas	Indicate	areas	Indicate	areas	Indicate	areas
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	the Energy Plan	national target for the service	without access to electricity or other forms of energy	with access to electricity and the reliability thereof	with access to public lighting and reliability thereof	without access to electricity and the reasons for this.
Richmond (Wards 1 & 2)		30 kWh per household per day				
Victoria West (Ward 3, 4 & 5)		30 kWh per household per day				
Loxton (Ward 6)		30 kWh per household per day				

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective: Create an environment that promotes development of the local economy and facilitate job creation.

Intended Outcome: Improved municipality economic viability.

Indicate the availability and status with regard to the following:

- **Local Economic Development strategy.**

It is still in existence, but it is no longer acceptable or useful, because it is outdated or obsolete. The municipality convened a community and LED role player visioning workshop on the 27th of October 2011, and the Strategy was developed in 2012.

There is also an outdated Local Economic Plan in place which details how the municipality should execute the strategy, which identifies what the municipality needed to do to meet its objectives, and also included time frames for executing it.

- **Unemployment rate (disaggregate in terms of gender, age, etc).**

Persons	2001	2011
Unemployment rate	34.1	29.1
Youth Unemployment rate (15 – 34 years)	41.5	34.8

Source: STATSSA 2011

The unemployment rate has decreased from 34.1% in 2001 to 29.1% in 2011 and youth unemployment rate has also decreased from 41.5% in 2001 and 34.8% in 2011.

Challenges are:

- Lack of Job creation opportunities
- Low literacy rate
- Lack of Entrepreneurship

- **Level of current economic activity – dominant sectors and potential sectors.**

- **Agriculture:** Livestock and game farming are the main agricultural activities in Ubuntu, while crop farming is relatively limited in the region. The main livestock farming activities include the husbandry of sheep, goat and cattle. Game farming in the area facilitate tourism and hunting activities.

Wool is the main agricultural product produced in the region and is exported internationally. Other products include beef, goat's meat, lamb and venison production.

- **Tourism:**

Development Potential:

1. One of the salient opportunities for tourism in the area is the rejuvenation of the Apollo Theatre project. This cultural heritage site can once again be restored to its former glory and be the symbol of innovation and collaboration in the community.
2. Adventure tourism such as sky diving, rock climbing, abseiling, etc.
3. development of safe, well-maintained and serviced picnic sites at the Victoria West Dam will create locations for tourist recreation
4. The vast array of bird species in the area and bird watching can be a good source for the local tourism industry.
5. The vast open, clean and clear night sky of the karoo make for spectacular star gazing
6. The rehabilitation of mountain walks into safe, well-maintained paths for tourists will assist in expanding the range of activities available to vacationers.
7. The caravan park can be a reliable source of income as tourists enjoy camping in the outdoors to be close to nature.
8. Local festivals and expos with a unique local flavour will brand the area as an exclusive destination.

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Strategic Objective: To improve overall financial management in municipalities by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems.

Intended Outcome: Improved financial management and accountability.

Indicate availability and status with regard to the following:

Tariff Policies

The Municipality have an approved tariff policy in place

Rates Policies

SCM Policy-Staffing

The Municipality have a SCM approved policy

Supply Chain Unit is as follows

Mr AR Botha SCM Account

Ms DN Kepi Demand Clerk

Ms A Spandiel Acquisition Clerk

Payment of creditors

The Municipality strive to pay all creditors within 30 days, however there are Three (3) big creditors which are not paid in 30 days

Auditor General

Eskom Bulk Account

Salga

The Municipality will enter in payment arrangements soon

Auditor-General Findings (issues raised in the report in any)

The Municipality have received a qualified audit opinion the year ended 30 June 2021. An audit Action Plan is place to address whatever findings have been raised.

Financial Management Systems

Ubuntu Municipality are currently using Sebata Financial system, in July 2022 the municipal will move from the FMS Inzalo System to the EMS Inzalo System to be MSCOA compliant

The FMS performs various functions: reducing accounting error, maintaining audit trails and ensuring compliance with applicable standards

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

Strategic Objectives: Improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness

Intended Outcome: Improved organisational stability and sustainability

Indicate availability and status with regard to the following:

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Strategic Objective: Promote a culture of participatory and good governance.

Intended outcome: Entrenched culture of accountability and clean governance.

Governance structures:

Indicate the availability and status of the following structures:

Management and operational systems:

Indicate the availability and status of the following management and operational systems:

- complaints management system
- fraud prevention plan
- communication strategy
- stakeholder mobilisation strategy or public participation strategy.

G: OBJECTIVES

The objectives should clearly indicate what a municipality can reasonably achieve in a five-year period (or less) and with the available resources. The development of objectives should take into account various national and provincial targets. The objectives should therefore follow the SMART principle (*Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound*)

H: SECTOR PLANS

In this section, a revised IDP should demonstrate how sector plans relate to one another.

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

This section provides concrete interventions that a municipality will implement to attain the objectives. The “relevance” of the programmes and projects will be assessed against the Status Quo assessment to identify linkages.

UBUNTU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL’S DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES & OBJECTIVES:

The Ubuntu Municipality 2023/24 IDP has the following developmental priorities and strategic objectives which are aligned with the National Key Performance Areas (KPA’s).

CHAPTER 4: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total revenue	R 167 385 699	R 172 103 182	R 187 425 440
Total expenditure	R 164 712 673	R 170 892 231	R 187 044 666
Total capital	R 29 735 000	R 27 460 000	R 29 419 000

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	
M I G ALLOCATION (22/23)	R 10,735 000.00	Victoria West Upgrading of Ground Water Supply
M I G ALLOCATION (23/24)	R 11 010 000.00	Richmond oxidation ponds
M I G ALLOCATION (24/25)	R 11 303 000.00	
W S I G ALLOCATION (22/23)	R 9 000 000.00	Replacement of Bulk Water Supply and Old

W S I G ALLOCATION (23/24)	R 9 450 000.00	Pipelines in Victoria West
W S I G ALLOCATION (24/25)	R 9 875 000.00	Richmond bulk water supply
		Loxton Emergency on Bulk Supply
I N E P ALLOCATION (22/23)	R 5 500 000.00	Construction of Victoria West Substation 22 kV
I N E P ALLOCATION (23/24)	R 7 000 000.00	Loxton bulk supply (NDM)
I N E P ALLOCATION (24/25)	R 7 314 000.00	Richmond bulk Supply
E E D S M G ALLOCATION (22/23)	R 5 500 000.00	Victoria West and Richmond street lights
E E D S M G ALLOCATION (24/25)	R 1 200 000.00	Loxton Street lights

CAPITAL PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE REFURBISHMENT PROGRAMME

Priority Projects	Funders / Program	Commitment	Progress
Development of Boreholes in Ubuntu Municipality Jurisdiction	M I G/WSIG	2021/22 – 2023/24	Implementation Stage
Victoria West Package plant (Reverse Osmosis)	M I G	2024/25	
Upgrading and refurbishment of asbestos pipe (Vic Wes and Richmond)	W S I G	2022/23 - 2023/24	Implementation Stage
Installation of Telemetry System (monitoring of extraction points)	W S I G	2023/24	
Installation of Solar panels in water and sewer extraction points	W S I G & M I G	2023/24	
Electrification of Households (Vic Wes - Modderpoel) – Phase 2	I N E P	2023/24	
Application for upgrading of N M D (Loxton LV supply point & Richmond)	I N E P	2022/23	Submitted and declined
Installation of LED Street Lighting (Vic Wes, Richmond and Loxton) – Phase 1	EEDSM	2022/23	Implementation Stage
Appointment of Security Guards, Environment (Cleaning) and fixing of potholes	E P W P	2022/23	Completed and ongoing
BUSINESS PLAN: Unblocking BLOCKED PROJECT – Victoria West 270	U I S P	2023/24	
BUSINESS PLAN: Construction of 51 Top Structures in Loxton	U I S P	2022/23	Implementation Stage
BUSINESS PLAN: Construction of 40 Top Structures and Town Planning 700 in Richmond	U I S P	2023/24	Business Plan Submitted
Upgrading of sports facilities (VW, Richmond and Loxton)	MIG	2023/24 - 2024/25	Procurement Phase
BUSINESS PLAN: Construction of 897 Top Structures in Vic Wes (Modderpoel)	U I S P	2024/25 – 2025/26	Business Plan Compiled
Richmond Upgrading of Bulk Water Services	WSIG	2023/24	Technical Report Business Plan

Priority Projects	Funders / Program	Commitment	Progress
			Submitted
Rectification of top Structures in Modderpoel (1000	UISP	2024/25	Letter to Dept. for Approval of Application
Ubuntu Local Municipality: New 22 kV Intake Substation in Victoria West	INEP	2021/22 – 2023/24	Implementation Stage
Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Victoria West, Richmond and Loxton)	MIG	2023/24 - 2025/26	Business Plan Victoria West Submitted
Development of Ubuntu Local Municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	CoGHSTA	2023/24	Implementation Stage
Overall Installation of Solar Ponds	EEMSD	2024/25	Business Plan Compiled

UBUNTU LM CAPITAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2024/25			
No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	COMMENT
1	WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (WSIG)		
1.1	Richmond: Upgrading of Bulk Services	9 875 000,00	
2	MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)		
2.1	Victoria West: Augmentation of Groundwater Supply	11 303 000,00	
2.2	Richmond: Upgrading of Sports Facilities (Phase 2)	14 465 655,59	
2.3	Victoria West: Upgrading of Sports Facilities (Phase 1)	14 583 679,00	Currently under review
2.4	Installation of solar high mast lighting in Victoria West, Richmond and Loxton	15 439 157,67	Currently under review
3	INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME GRANT		
3.1	Victoria West: Construction of 22kV Sub-station	R 7 314 000,00	
4	ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT GRANT		
4.1	Ubuntu LM: Replacement of current water pumps with energy efficient pumps	R 1 200 000,00	

DORA (Allocations to Ubuntu Local Municipality) 2024/25 FY

Name of the allocation	Financial Year	Amount
	2024/25	
1. Water Services Infrastructure Grant	2024/25	20 000 000
2. Municipal Infrastructure Grant	2024/25	10 872 000
3. Financial Management Grant	2024/25	2 900 000
4. Equitable Shares	2024/25	52 389 000
5. Expanded Public Works Programme	2024/25	1 200 000
6. Integrated National Electrification Programm	2024/25	
7. Energy efficiency and & Demand-Side Management Grant	2024/25	1 200 000

Budget related Policies for Raising municipality's Revenue

Budget Related Policies	Financial Year	Status
1 Draft	2024/25	Implementable
2 Final Cell fone Policy	2024/25	Implementable
3 Final 2024/25 Property Rates Policy	2024/25	Implementable
4 Final banking and Investment Policy	2024/25	Implementable
5 Final Borrowing Policy	2024/25	Implementable Financial Management and Revenue
6 Budget Implementation Policy	2024/25	Implementation
7 Final Cost Containment Policy	2024/25	Implementable
8 Final Elec. Tariff Applic. Policy	2024/25	Implementable
9 Final Indigent Household Policy	2024/25	Implementable
11 Final Petty cash Policy	2024/25	Implementable
12 Final SCM Policy	2024/25	Implementable
13 Final Subsistence and Travel Policy	2024/25	Implementable
14 Final Tariff Policy	2024/25	Implementable
15 Final Tuck shop Policy	2024/25	Implementable
16 Final Preferential Procurement Policy	2024/25	Implementable
17 Final Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	2024/25	Implementable
18 Municipality Draft Tariff	2024/25	Implemetable

Table depicting the Indigent within Ubuntu Local Municipality

Town	Number	FY	Town	Number	FY
Victoria West	987	2023/24	Victoria West		2024/25
Richmond	397	2023/24	Richmond		2024/25
Loxton	124	2023/24	Loxton		2024/25

INPUTS BY THE COMMUNITIES FOR ACTIONS FOR THE 2024/25 FY

Issues raised by the Stakeholders of Richmond (Ward 1 and Ward 2)

- Expressed concern about the absence of the Majority of the Councillors from the meeting including the Municipal Manager of Ubuntu.
- The fact that Social grants are taken into consideration when considering the application for IOT rob/deprive residents from benefitting from the IOT
- Street lights for Ward 1
- Stakeholders requested that the official working in the Satellite office in Richmond must treat the public with respect.

Issues raised by the residents of Ward 3 and Ward 4 (Victoria West)

- Goutrou: The area is inaccessible for Ambulance and Police services
- Need for Public toilets at the center of the town, preferably the Old Market
- The toilets in the Grens area need to be fixed
- Tariffs: an appeal to the Council to write-off Bad debt
- People are utilizing the cemeteries as a dumping sites
- A need for Traffic signals on the N12
- Kappertjie Saal: Fence around the Hall, and have security guarding it.

Issues raised by the residents of Ward 5 (Victoria West)

- Women and Youth desk in the Office of the Mayor
- If there is a shortage of staff in the Technical Department, why are the Young people not given an opportunity?
- The Masinyusane Hall is in a bad condition
- The community is only engaged during the IDP and Budget meetings
- Ensure that the CWP programmes are design to provide the people with diverse skills
- Put an end to Foreign Nationals owning RDP houses
- Ensure there is a Disaster Management Plan
- Fire Brigade
- Removal of Asbestos roofs in Masinyusane and Asbult

- Traffic Cameras
- Implementation of bylaws
- Writing-off of Bad debt
- Filling of Vacant posts in the municipality
- Land to be made available for Women
- Maintenance of the Gravel Roads
- A bridge needed for children and elderly to cross the river after heavy rains
- Desperately need a Home Affairs Office in Victoria West
- Lukhanyo Creche is dysfunctional

Issues raised by the Residents and Stakeholders of Ward 6 (Loxton)

- There is need of an Ambulance
- Requested the municipality to consider paving the streets in **Sunny side** and **Hillside**
- Filling of vacancies in the municipality
- Requested the installation of a High Mast light
- Emerging farmers were evicted from the land they used to grow crops
- Goutrou: People were evicted from their Ervens
- Plakkerskamp: 1 People have to walk a long distance to access water
2 The roofs of the houses are leaking
- Residents want houses
- Afford the Local people an opportunity to be sub-contractors when building houses.

Issues raised by the residents of Ward 1 and Ward 2 (Richmond)

- Requested that the Council prioritise the Vaalblok instead of the Truck shop
- The municipality is utilizing the Bakkies to remove refuse (A refuse truck is needed)
- Replacement of Electrical boxes in the houses
- A need for street lights
- Implement the Credit control Policy to force State departments to pay outstanding debt owed to the municipality.
- Credible SDBIP in place
- The refuse structures in the communities contributes to the hygiene problems
- The abandoned (Unoccupied houses) houses are used by criminals as hide-out
- Goutrou: Community requested that Council seriously considers the electrification of this area.
- Nomzamo Community Hall is in a very bad condition

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES

National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure 2024/25 FY

No	Client Department	Project Descript	WCS Number	Distr. Municipal	Local Municip.	Current Progress
	Justice and Constitutional Devel.	Install Generator	056502	Pixley Ka Seme	Ubuntu Loc. Municip	Considered

Northern Cape MIG Project List

	Pixley	Ubuntu	403847	MIG/NC0767/W/21/24	Ward Victoria W	MIG 1602: Ubuntu: Victoria West: Upgrading of Groundwater Supply	B	water	new	yes
	Pixley	Ubuntu	497800	MIG/NC0829/CF(SP)/23/24	Ward Richmond	MIG 1651: Ubuntu: Richmond Upgrading Sport Facility (ring fenced 2023/24)	P			Sports facilities
	Pixley	Ubuntu	489244	MIG/NC0840/W/23/25	Ward Victoria W	MIG 1667: Ubuntu: Victoria West: Augmentation of Groundwater Supply	B	water		new

Northern Cape Department of Education

NCDOE INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECTS IN UBUNTU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Ricmond High School - Repairs and renovations to school ablution facilities

JJ Booysen Primary School – Upgrading and Additions

Ikhaya Primary School – New or Replaced Infrastructure

PROJECTS, PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

FUNDED PROJECTS

PRIORITIES FOR THE COMING FINANCIAL YEAR – CAPITAL PROJECTS

○ APPROVED PROJECTS – 2024 / 2025

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	PROJECT
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	- UPGRADING / AUGMENTATION OF VICTORIA WEST BULK WATER SUPPLY – PHASE 3 - HUTCHNISON BULK WATER SUPPLY CONROY FARM
WATER SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	- UPGRADING OF VICTORIA WEST OXIDATION PONDS - UPGRADING OF RICHMOND BULK WATER SUPPLY
INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM	NO ALLOCATION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT	LOXTON STREET LIGHTS
HUMAN SETTLEMENT	MODDERPOEL 50 TOP STRUCTURES – BLOCKED PROJECT

3.2 REGISTERED PROJECTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	PROJECT
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	HUTCHNISON BULK WATER SUPPLY CONROY FARM
	UPGRADING OF VICTORIA WEST STADIUM
	UPGRADING OF RICHMOND SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITY – PHASE 2
WATER SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	UPGRADING OF VICTORIA WEST OXIDATION PONDS – PHASE 2
	UPGRADING OF RICHMOND BULK WATER SUPPLY – PHASE 2
INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM	ELECTRIFICATION OF GOU TROU – 260 STRUCTURES

**ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DEMAND
SIDE MANAGEMENT**

▪

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

- RICHMOND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT FOR 700 UNITS
- GOU TROU TOP STRUCTURES
- CONSTRUCTION OF 50 TOP STRUCTURES - RICHMOND

3.3 ALLOCATION OF FUNDS – 2024/25

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION / AMOUNT
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	▪ 10 872 000,00
WATER SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	▪ 20 000 000,00
EXTENDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM	▪ 1 000 000,00
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT	▪

▪ **FINANCES**

PROJECTS 2023/24

Program	Project Name	Project Status	Allocation	Actual Expenditure as at 31 May 2024	% Expenditure to Date
MIG	Victoria West: Augmentation of Groundwater Supply phase 1	Completed (100 %)	R 21 470 000,00	R 18 194 456,23	84,74%
	Victoria West: Augmentation of Groundwater Supply phase 2	W I P – (95 %)			
	Richmond: Upgrading of Sports Facilities	W I P – (48 %)			
WSIG	Upgrading of Merriman Borehole and Storage	Completed (100%)	R 8 450 000,00	R 4 670 139,74	55,26%
	Upgrading of Victoria West Bulk Water Lines and Zoning	Completed (100%)			
	Richmond: Upgrading of Bulk Water	Design & Tender – (20%)			
INEP	Construction of 22kV Sub-station in Victoria West	W I P - (70 %)	R 3 000 000,00	R 1 972 820,13	65 %
EPWP	Fixing of potholes (Loxton, Richmond and Victoria West), Revenue Enhancement and Cleaning of public open spaces	W I P - (92 %)	R 978 000,00	R 906 887,00	92 %

DESCRIPTION	CHALLENGES	PROPOSALS TO DEAL WITH CHALLENGES	INDICATORS LOW/MED/HIGH
Cleaning of open public spaces	The open public spaces are filled with dirt and plastics	- Strategic deployment of the cleaning and greening (Dept of Environment) team to assist with the cleaning. - Community service section to fully monitor the EPWP team that will be placed for cleaning	HIGH
Cleaning of Hookies, littering and etc	Littering / garden waste /household waste/ construction rubble which are illegally disposed outside the constructed hookies	- Procurement / Hiring of civil plant for the cleaning of Hookies and illegal littered materials. - Appointment of peace officers for law enforcement and charging of perpetrators.	HIGH
Removal of alien trees	Rapidly spread alien trees which comprises the safety of community members when crossing the river	- Strategic deployment of the cleaning and greening (Dept of Environment) team to assist with the cleaning. - Community service section to fully monitor the EPWP team that will be placed for cleaning	HIGH
Fixing of potholes	The heavy rains contribute to the manifestation of potholes	Urgent Procurement of stones, dust and bituminous material	HIGH
Importing of selected material – gravel surface	Inaccessible gravel roads due to heavy rains	- Procurement / Hiring of Civil Plants for transporting of selected material - Deployment of EPWP workers for the levelling of stockpiled / transported material	HIGH
Blocked drains	Over flowing drains	- Deployment of EPWP team to assist in cleaning of drains - Periodic / frequent cleaning of drains as per drafted maintenance manual.	MED
Stormwater drainage	Dysfunctional stormwater drainage due rainy season	Periodic / frequent cleaning of drainage as per drafted maintenance manual.	MED
Reliable water supply	Unreliable supply of water to households	Upgrading / refurbishment of Water Schemes	MED
Water meters	Faulty water meter which leads to incorrect billing	Frequent procurement and replacement of water meters	HIGH
Ageing Fleet	Fleet breakdowns which negatively affects service delivery	Procurement of New Fleet (3 small tractors & Trailers), TLB, Tipper Truck	HIGH
Ageing Water / sewer / Electrical Infrastructure	Ageing infrastructure which contributes to losses, blockages and tripping of transformers	Frequent maintenance of transformers, drains, pipelines and replacement of asbestos	MED
Refurbishment of building (Library, Halls and Stores)	Plundering of municipal buildings by the community members	Strategic deployment appointed security company to safe guard municipal assets	HIGH

▪ **WARD COMMITTEES**

○ **ALIGNMENT OF WARD COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS**

PLANNED ACTIVITIES/PRIORITIES	PROGRESS STATUS
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CHAPTER 5 : THE INTEGRATION

INTRODUCTION

The integration phase is one of the critical components of an IDP as it strengthens the sustainability of the process. Therefore, the main purpose of this phase is to develop an integrated planning framework that outlines among others, plans, projects and/or programmes that will be implemented during the 2020/2021 financial years and beyond.

During this phase of the IDP, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the IDP and secondly with certain legal requirements.

More specifically, the projects have to be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation. Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes. Instead of arriving at a simplified “to do” list for the next five years, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing and responsibilities of key activities.

The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- Integrated sector programmes
- Planning programmes and
- External policy guideline requirements.

INTEGRATED SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Integrated sector programmes form the basis for preparing budgets and future sectoral business plans. There are currently three sectors that require special sector plans, as indicated below, the outputs of which are not applicable to the Local Municipality at present. Consequently, the following two special sector plans do not form part of the IDP:

- Water Services Development Plan (“WSDP”);
- Integrated Waste Management Plan (“IWMP”).

From the project planning and design sheets it was possible to compile a list of sector specific projects from the multi-sectoral IDP projects. The sectoral programmes are indicated overleaf and relate to projects representing both sector components as well as the following sector departments within the Municipality:

- Municipal Manager
- Technical Services
- Human Resources and Administration
- Financial Services

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for IDP related projects but also other project costs and activities in order to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes. Summary of the sectoral plans and programmes are included in this chapter. An analysis was conducted in respect of various sector plans developed for the municipality. Some of these sector plans were found to be still relevant. Others required a review whilst new ones were developed.

Table 50: List of Sector Plans

Sector Plans	Key Issues
Spatial Development Framework	-Land Use management -Tenure reform -Environmental management -spatial fragmentation and spatial inequality -development nodes and corridors
Integrated waste management plan	-Public and environmental health -waste minimisation and education -integrated waste management planning -capacity issues -Institutional and organisational issues
Water service development	-Access to basic water supply service -Access to basic sanitation service

Sector Plans	Key Issues
	-Eradication of the bucket system -A growing demand for housing and higher levels of services specifically in urban areas -Upgrading of existing infrastructure in urban areas -Upgrading of existing infrastructure in urban areas -limited access to raw supply which is limiting development -Inadequate operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure
Integrated environmental management plan	-Biodiversity issues -Fresh water system -Main threats on water system -Air quality issues

PLANNING PROGRAMMES

In order to set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, a number of planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance. Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial co-ordination of activities and for land use management decisions.

Table51: Current status of planning Programmes

Sector Plans	Status
Spatial development framework (SDF)	Need to be reviewed
Environmental Management Programme	Ok
Integrated waste management plan	Ok
LED strategy	Need to be reviewed
Tourism Strategy	Need to be reviewed
Housing sector plan	Ok
Financial viability Plan	Ok
Water services development plan	Need to be reviewed
Roads and storm water master plan	Need to be reviewed
Water safety plan	Ok
HIV/AIDS plan	Need to be reviewed
Integrated transport pan	Not in place
Infrastructure plan	Need to be reviewed

External Policy Guidelines Requirement:

To complete the integration phase of the IDP, it is necessary to check consistency with Policy guideline of certain cross-cutting dimensions. This requires the formulations of several programmes which assess the effect or impact of project proposals in relation to poverty reduction and gender equity, environmental practices, economic development, and employment generation as well as the prevention and spreading of HIV/AIDS.

Northern Cape Growth and Development Strategy:

The PGDS is a strategic and integrated provincial development plan providing direction and scope

For province -wide development programmes and projects within the context of a long-term perspective and taking into consideration the resources and constraints. The PGDS provides a spatially referenced framework for both public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and developmental priorities and enabling intergovernmental alignment. It guides the activities of all agencies and role-players by linking and deepening the application of the NSDP and of the MTSF in areas of shared impact.

The Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NCPGDS) evolved after an extensive consultation process with all spheres of government, organized labour , all formations of organized business and civil society. This process culminated in a stakeholder summit that was held on the 27 and 28 October 2004. This was, thereafter, followed with the adoption of the strategy in mid-January 2005 by the Executive Council. The PGDS was publicly launched at the end of January 2005.

The strategy realizes the hope of sustainable and integrated development that seeks to promote economic growth and social development, improve the quality of life of all its citizens, improve the institutional efficiency of government, attain regional integration and enhance innovation. The PGDS is a further elaboration of an adopted policy framework that attempts to provide a clear vision for growth and development. The strategy identifies both opportunities and provides for strategic interventions in dealing with them.

The PGDS identifies the comparative advantages and opportunities that emanate from an analysis of the mining, agriculture, manufacturing, fishing and marine-culture , and tourism sectors that can turn the economy of the province around. The industrial value chain becomes the catalyst towards building local economies in these competitive sectors. This approach forms the basis of ensuring that the resources of the province are geared towards having the greatest impact for meaningful economic growth and development- bridging the divide between the first and second economies.

The PGDS also focuses on issues around social development and has developed targets and strategies that address the challenges that are faced in health, education, housing , water , sanitation, electricity, crime reduction and social services to name but a few. It further provides for intervention that promotes human and capital development.

The PGDS asserts that is only through the proper institutional arrangements, and in particular, strong partnerships among all stakeholders in development that the province can realize its vision of effectively reducing poverty. The development targets as espoused in the PGDS and the realization of the potential of the province will be achieved through the collaboration of all stakeholders.

Finally, the PGDS makes adequate provisions for the incorporation of all the national planning instrument, including the National Spatial Development Perspective and the Medium Term Strategic Framework, inter alia, as well as the District and local Municipal IDP's with provincial development imperatives.

Pixley Ka Seme District Growth and Development Strategy:

In 2006, the District and Local Municipality compiled their District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS). The strategy is a living document that should help the district to achieve its development goals which are:

- To stimulate economic development
- To develop and enhance infrastructure for economic growth and social development
- To reduce poverty through human and social development
- To ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of the district and
- To promote effective and efficient governance and administration

The strategy covers six (6) sectors that are critical for unlocking the economic potential within the district. These are:

- Agriculture and agri-processing
- Mining and mineral processing
- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and retail, and
- Local economic development

The following basic guiding principles, taken together as a whole structure is the philosophy that underpins the District Growth and Development Strategy:

- An integrated development approach that brings together the strategies and programmes of the three spheres of government for sustainable growth and development
- The utilization of resources – human, financial and natural – that ensures that the capacity and efficiency are enhanced in order to meet the challenges confronting the district
- Ensuring transparency and accountability in shaping the future of the Pixley Ka Seme District through participatory democracy and good governance
- Contributing to the national and international commitment such as WSSD , the millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the RDP
- The specific and complementary role that each sphere of government and each sector of society has to play in ensuring socio-economic development and transformation
- The constitutional obligation to provide for the rights and needs of all citizens of the district
- Striving at all times to advance the needs of the historically disadvantaged, including all vulnerable groups, whilst ensuring at the same time that all persons are treated equitably
- The promotion of spatially coherent district and local economic development and improved service delivery systems

CHAPTER 6: CLOSURE

INTRODUCTION

This document contains the final Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality and was formulated over a period of one year, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community. The IDP provides the foundation for development for the next five years and will be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with changing needs and external requirements.

INVITATION FOR COMMENTS

In order to ensure transparency of the IDP process everybody is given the chance to raise concerns regarding the contents of the IDP.

Selected national and provincial departments are firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the IDP in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and sector alignment.

Since the operational activities of the Local Municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities are also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of IDPs.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders are also given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the IDP, should they be directly affected.

Some comments were received from government departments and incorporated in the document, but no comments were received from the community.

ADOPTION

After all the comments are incorporated in the IDP document, the Council will be approving it in June 2024. The approved document will be submitted to the MEC: Department of Cooperative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA), as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000).

