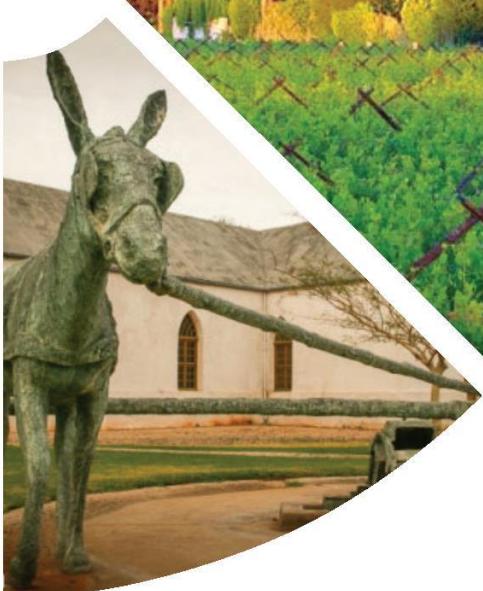
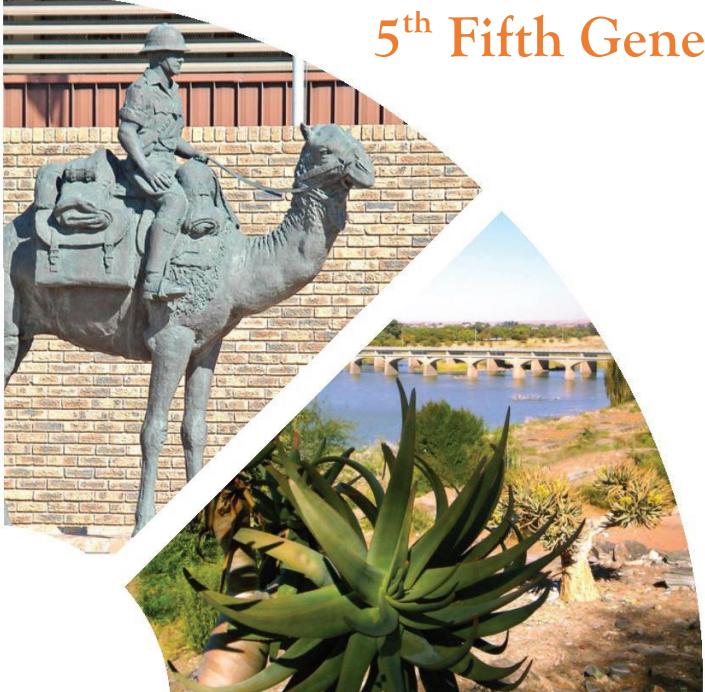
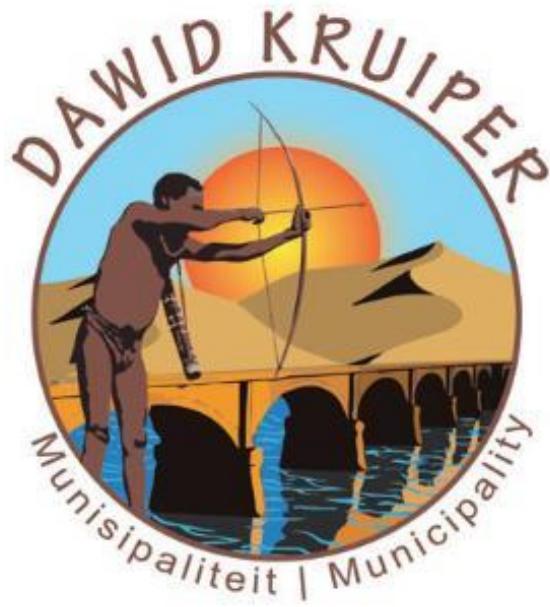


5th Fifth Generation Integrated Development Plan for 2022/2027



30 MAY 2023

**FINAL REVIEWED INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023/2024**

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2022-2027 FOR THE 2022/2023 FINANCIAL YEAR

Compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)

Fifth Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 adopted by the Municipal Council in June 2022.

The Integrated Development Plan is the municipality's principal five-year strategic plan that deals with the most critical development needs of the municipal area (external focus) as well as the most critical governance needs of the organization (internal focus).

The Integrated Development Plan –

- is adopted by the council within one year after a municipal election and remains in force for the council's elected term (a period of five years);
- is drafted and reviewed annually in consultation with the local community as well as interested organs of state and other role players;
- guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development;
- forms the framework and basis for the municipality's medium term expenditure framework, annual budgets and performance management system; and
- seeks to promote integration by balancing the economic, ecological and social pillars of sustainability without compromising the institutional capacity required in the implementation, and by coordinating actions across sectors and spheres of government.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Forward by the Executive Mayor

Acknowledgements by the Municipal Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

| | |
|---|--------|
| A. Introduction | i |
| B. Ward Based Planning | i |
| C. Census 2022 | i |
| D. Covid-19 | ii |
| Structure of 2022/2027 5 year Integrated Development Plan | iii-iv |

CHAPTER 1: VISION, MISSION & STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Vision | 1 |
| Mission | 1 |
| Key Performance Indicators | 1-3 |

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

| | |
|--|---|
| 2.1: Introduction | 4 |
| 2.2: Population and Population Growth | 4 |
| 2.3: Growth as per Census 2011 Statistics | 5 |
| 2.4: Sex Ratio and Gender | 5 |
| 2.5: Unemployment Rate and Education | 6 |
| 2.6: Households | 6 |
| 2.7: Household Dynamics | 6 |
| 2.8: Household Services | 7 |
| 2.9: Population Growth Estimate as per the SDF | 7 |
| 2.10: Languages Speak | 7 |

CHAPTER 3: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.1: Introduction | 8 |
| 3.2: Schedule 4 part B | 8 |
| 3.2.1: Building regulations | 8 |
| 3.2.2: Child care facilities | 8 |
| 3.2.3: Electricity reticulation | 8 |
| 3.2.4: Firefighting services | 8 |
| 3.2.5: Local tourism | 9 |
| 3.2.6: Municipal planning | 9 |
| 3.2.7: Municipal Health Services | 9 |
| 3.2.8: Municipal public transport | 9 |
| 3.2.9: Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours | 9 |
| 3.2.10: Storm water management system in built-up areas | 9 |
| 3.2.11: Trading regulations | 9 |
| 3.2.12: Potable water supply systems | 9 |
| 3.2.13: Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems | 10 |
| 3.3: Schedule 5 part B | 10 |
| 3.3.1: Beaches and amusement facilities | 10 |
| 3.3.2: Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places | 10 |
| 3.3.3: Cemeteries, funeral parlour and crematoria | 10 |
| 3.3.4: Cleansing | 10 |
| 3.3.5: Control of public nuisance | 10 |
| 3.3.6: Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public | 10 |
| 3.3.7: Facilities for the accommodation care and burial of animals | 11 |
| 3.3.8: Fencing and fencing | 11 |
| 3.3.9: Licensing of dogs | 11 |
| 3.3.10: Licensing and control of undertakings that sell off to the public | 11 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.3.11: Local amenities | 11 |
| 3.3.12: Local sport facilities | 11 |
| 3.3.13: Fresh Produce Markets | 11 |
| 3.3.14: Markets means | 11 |
| 3.3.15: Municipal abattoirs | 11 |
| 3.3.16: Municipal parks and recreation | 11 |
| 3.3.17: Municipal roads | 12 |
| 3.3.18: Noise pollution | 12 |
| 3.3.19: Pounds | 12 |
| 3.3.20: Public places | 12 |
| 3.3.21: Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal | 12 |
| 3.3.22: Street trading | 12 |
| 3.3.23: Street lighting | 12 |
| 3.3.24: Traffic and parking | 12 |

CHAPTER 4: LEGAL REQUIREMENT & PROCESS FOLLOWED

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.1: Legislative and Policy Framework | 13 |
| 4.1.1: The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996) | 14 |
| 4.1.2: White Paper on Local Government (1998) | 14 |
| 4.1.3: Municipal System Act (Act No 32 of 2000) | 14 |
| 4.1.4: Municipal Structure Act (Act No 117 of 1998) | 15 |
| 4.1.5 Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003)(MFMA) | 15 |
| 4.1.6 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) | 15 |
| 4.1.7 National Development Plan | 15 |
| 4.2: Process Followed | 16 |
| 4.2.1: Overview | 16 |
| 4.3: Annual revision & Amendment of the IDP | 19 |
| 4.4: Roles & responsibilities | 19 |
| 4.4.1: Executive Mayor | 19 |
| 4.4.2: The Municipal Council | 19 |

CHAPTER 5: Spatial, ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

| | |
|--|----|
| 5.1: Introduction | 20 |
| 5.2 Spatial Development Framework | 20 |
| 5.2.1: Terms of reference of SDF | 20 |
| 5.2.2 Fundamental Principles of the current Dawid Kruiper SDF | 21 |
| 5.2.3. Bio regional planning approach followed in preparation of SDF | 22 |
| 5.2.3.1 What is bioregional planning | 22 |
| 5.2.3.2 The focus of the IDP on bioregional planning | 22 |
| 5.2.3.3 Implementing the bioregional planning approach- linking the SDF and LUMS | 23 |
| 5.2.3.4: Bioregional and Environmental Planning in the current SDF of Dawid Kruiper Municipality | 24 |
| 5.2.3.5 Land - use Classification Approach | 25 |
| 5.2.3.6 Spatial planning categories | 25 |
| 5.2.3.7 Category Classification /Description criteria | 25 |
| 5.2.4 Legislative input / Policy & content And Vision Directives | 26 |
| 5.2.4.1 Department of Rural Development and Land Reform | 26 |
| 5.2.4.2 National Development Plan | 27 |
| 5.2.4.3 Municipal Systems Act | 27 |
| 5.2.4.4 Provincial Spatial Development Framework | 28 |
| 5.2.4.5 Rural Development Plan for ZF Mgcawu DM | 29 |
| 5.2.4.6 Spatial Planning Land Use Management Act | 30 |
| 5.2.4.6.1 SPLUMA Background | 30 |
| 5.2.4.6.2 SPLUMA Principles and SDF | 31 |
| 5.2.4.6.3 SPLUMA content of the Municipal SDF | 31 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 5.2.4.6.4 SPLUMA Development Principles for Dawid Kruiper SDF | 32 |
| 5.3 Spatial Challenges & Opportunities | 35 |
| 5.3.1 Objectives from the IDP linking directly with the SDF | 35 |
| 5.3.2 IDP interpretation and socio economic challenges | 35 |
| 5.3.3 Unemployment and the inclusion in the SDF | 35 |
| 5.3.4 Households and the inclusion in the SDF | 35 |
| 5.3.5 The economy of Dawid Kruiper Municipality and the inclusion in the SDF | 36 |
| 5.3.6 Special Projects form the IDP and the inclusion in the SDF | 37 |
| CHAPTER 6: STATUS QUO ANALYSIS | 39 |
| 6.1: Municipal Overview | 39 |
| 6.1.1: Governance & Institutional Arrangements | 39 |
| 6.1.3: Roles & Responsibilities | 39 |
| 6.1.4: The Executive & Mayoral Committee | 42 |
| 6.1.5: The Administration | 42 |
| 6.2: Basic Service Delivery Annual | 43 |
| 6.2.1: Development of a holistic Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan | 43 |
| 6.2.2: Water | 44 |
| 6.2.2.1: Review of the WSDP (See Annexure D) | 44 |
| 6.2.2.2: National targets | 45 |
| 6.2.2.3: Approved service level | 45 |
| 6.2.2.4: Backlogs | 45 |
| 6.2.2.5: Basic services provision | 45 |
| 6.2.2.6: Free basic water | 45 |
| 6.2.2.7: Highest levels of services requirements | 45 |
| 6.2.2.8: Associated services e.g. Schools and clinics | |
| 6.2.2.9: Water for growth and development | 46 |
| 6.2.2.10: Maintenance Plan for Operation and Maintenance of water services and Infrastructure | 47 |
| 6.2.2.11: Water Service Program | 48 |
| 6.2.2.12: Resources development (With relation to demand management, water balance issues and ecological reserve.) | 48 |
| 6.2.2.13: Contracting and licencing | 49 |
| 6.2.2.14: Water quality | 49 |
| 6.2.2.15: Extension of basic water services | 49 |
| 6.2.2.16: Interventions to improve water services | 50 |
| 6.2.3: Sanitation | 50 |
| 6.2.3.1: Availability of a municipal sanitation implementation Plan | 50 |
| 6.2.3.2: The need / extent for basic services | 51 |
| 6.2.3.3: Backlogs | 51 |
| 6.2.3.4: Basic services provision | 51 |
| 6.2.3.5: Free basic sanitation | 51 |
| 6.2.3.6: Higher levels of services requirements | 51 |
| 6.2.3.7: Associated services e.g. Schools and clinics | 51 |
| 6.2.3.8: Maintenance Plan for Sanitation and infrastructure | 52 |
| 6.2.3.9: Financial viability of the sanitation services | 52 |
| 6.2.3.10: Contracting and licensing | 52 |
| 6.3.3.11: Extension of basic sewerage and sanitation | 53 |
| 6.2.4: Housing | 54 |
| 6.2.4.1: Housing demand | 54 |
| 6.2.4.2: Housing demand challenges | 54 |
| 6.2.4.3: Suitable land for housing dev | 56 |
| 6.2.4.4: Services levels through CIP | 56 |
| 6.2.4.5: Informal Settlements | 56 |
| 6.2.4.6: Implementation of current and planned housing projects | 56 |
| 6.2.4.7: Budgetary provision for planned housing projects | 56 |
| 6.2.4.8: The social viability of the settlements | 56 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 6.2.4.9: Number of Houses Completed/Built/Allocated | 56 |
| 6.2.5: Energy | 56 |
| 6.2.5.1: Extent for basic energy services | 56 |
| 6.2.5.2: Provision for grid and non-grid energy sources | 57 |
| 6.2.5.3: Alternative sources and renewable energy | 57 |
| 6.2.5.4: Maintenance Plan for Operators and Maintenance (new projects) | 57 |
| 6.2.5.5: Reds Redistribution Policy | 57 |
| 6.2.5.6: Upgrading of facilities | 57 |
| 6.2.6: Roads, Transport and Storm Water | 57 |
| 6.2.6.1: Transport Plan | 57 |
| 6.2.6.2: Status with regards to roads and streets | 58 |
| 6.2.6.3: Maintenance Plan for Operations and Maintenance of roads and stormwater | 59 |
| 6.2.6.4: Extension of roads | 60 |
| 6.2.6.5: Maintenance Plan for Operations and Maintenance of roads | 60 |
| 6.2.7: Waste Management Services (see Waste Management Plan | 61 |
| 6.2.7.1 Integrated Waste Management Plan | 61 |
| 6.2.7.2: Landfill sites | 61 |
| 6.2.7.3: Waste or refuse removal services | 61 |
| 6.2.7.4: Maintenance Plan for Operations and Maintenance of re-cycling | 62 |
| 6.2.8: Environment: Air Quality Management | 62 |
| 6.2.8.1: Air Quality Management Plan | 62 |
| 6.2.8.2: Status as licencing authority | 62 |
| 6.2.8.3: Maintenance Plan for Operations and Maintenance of new capital projects | 62 |
| 6.3: Public Participation and Good Governance | 62 |
| 6.3.1: Community Consultations, Participation and Empowerment | 62 |
| 6.3.1.1: Budget for good governance | 62 |
| 6.3.1.2: Community Participation Plan | 63 |
| 6.3.1.3: Traditional Leaders | 63 |
| 6.3.1.4: Ward Committees | 63 |
| 6.3.1.5: Recommendations towards the IDP | 63 |
| 6.3.1.6: Social Cohesion Plan | 63 |
| 6.3.1.7 Back to Basics Program | 63 |
| 6.3.2: Council and Sub-Committees | 64 |
| 6.3.3: Audit Committee | 64 |
| 6.3.4: OPMS Audit Committee | 64 |
| 6.3.5: IGR Matters | 84 |
| 6.4: Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development | 85 |
| 6.4.1: Overview of Policies | 85 |
| 6.4.2: Information on the OPMS system and PMS | 85 |
| 6.4.3: Alignment with the IDP as well as key Performance Indicators and Targets | 85 |
| 6.4.4: Information on the Organogram Supporting Development Strategy | 86 |
| 6.4.5: Information on the Status on Workplace Skills plan | 86 |
| 6.4.6: HIV/AIDS | 89 |
| 6.4.6.1: HIV and AIDS Mainstreaming | 89 |
| 6.4.6.2: HIV/Aids and capacity challenges | 90 |
| 6.4.6.3: Implementation of the HIV/AIDS strategy | 91 |
| 6.4.7: Staff Recruitment and Retention Policy | 92 |
| 6.4.8.1 Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy | 92 |
| 6.4.8.2 Objective | 92 |
| 6.4.8.3 Components of the plan | 92 |
| 6.4.8.4 Fraud and corruption prevention plan | 92 |
| 6.4.9: Organogram (SEE ANNEXURE J) | 93 |
| 6.4.10: Auditor General Report | 93 |
| 6.4.10.1: Audit Report | 93 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 6.4.10.2 Auditor General's unqualified report with other matters | 93 |
| 6.5: Financial Viability and Management | 96 |
| 6.5.1: Compliance | 96 |
| 6.5.2: Expenditure | 96 |
| 6.5.2.1: Capital budget actually spent in 2021/2022 | 96 |
| 6.5.2.2: Ability to implement the 2022/23 IDP | 96 |
| 6.5.3: Alignment | 97 |
| 6.5.4: The Auditor General | 97 |
| 6.5.5: General | 97 |
| 6.5.5.1: Long Term Financial Strategy (Aligned with development, Strategies) | 97 |
| 6.5.5.2: Observations in relation to own revenue generation and debt collection analysis | 97 |
| 6.5.5.3 Revenue and Expenditure Projection over the next three years (inch Dora, services, other resources, loans) revenue | 98 |
| 6.5.5.4: Challenges | 99 |
| 6.6: Local Economic Development | 99 |
| 6.6.1: Economic Analysis | 100 |
| 6.6.1.1: LED Strategy (See Annexure D) | 100 |
| 6.6.1.2: The local economic profile | 101 |
| 6.6.1.3: Stakeholder and community involvement on LED Activities | 102 |
| 6.6.1.4: Statistical evidence supporting main development thrust | 102 |
| 6.7: Social Services and Community Facilities | 109 |
| 6.7.1: Education | 109 |
| 6.7.1.1: Early Childhood Development and Primary Schools | 109 |
| 6.7.1.2: School Feeding Programme | 109 |
| 6.7.1.3: Backlogs | 110 |
| 6.7.1.4: Challenges | 110 |
| 6.7.1.5: Future Demands | 110 |
| 6.7.2: Health | 110 |
| 6.7.3: Safety and Security | 112 |
| 6.7.3.1: Programmes and Projects | 112 |
| 6.7.3.2: Backlogs | 112 |
| 6.7.3.3: Future demands | 113 |
| 6.7.4: Sport, Recreation and Community Amenities | 114 |
| 6.8: Disaster Management | 116 |
| 6.9: Priority Issues | 116 |

CHAPTER 7: SECTOR PLANS

| | |
|--|-----|
| 7.1: Sector Plan and Integrated Development | 118 |
| 7.2: Spatial Vision | |
| 7.2.1: Spatial Development Framework | |
| 7.3: Environmental Social and Economic Vision | |
| 7.3.1: Environmental Management Plan | |
| 7.3.2: Housing Sector Plan See Annexure | |
| 7.3.3: Local Economic Development Strategy See Annexure | |
| 7.4: Input Sector Plans | |
| 7.4.1: Water Services Development Plan See Annexure | |
| 7.4.2: Integrated Waste Management Plan See Annexure D) | |
| 7.4.3: Integrated Transport Plan See Annexure D) | |
| 7.5: Strategy support plans | |
| 7.5.1: Disaster management plans | |
| 7.6: Implementation Support Plans | |
| 7.6.1: Institutional Plan See Annexure | |
| 7.6.2: Financial Plan See Annexure | |

**CHAPTER 8: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, PROGRAMME,
PROJECTS**

127

Three Year Strategy & Capital Projects
Projects Relating to Service Delivery
Community Inputs

CHAPTER 9: OPERATIONAL PMS

177

**CHAPTER 10: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER
SPHERES**

10.1: Programmes and Projects 194

**CHAPTER 11: ALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL
PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

198

CHAPTER 12: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

201

12.1: Introduction
12.1.1: What is a disaster?
12.1.2: What is a disaster management plan?
12.1.3: Status of the plan
12.2: Legislative Framework
12.3: Overview of Risk Profile
12.4: Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management
12.4.1: Disaster Risk Management Structure
12.4.2: Roles and Responsibilities
12.5: Disaster Risk Assessment
12.6: Disaster Risk Reduction
12.7: Response and Recovery

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 1: Population for DKM | 4 |
| Table 2: Population growth as per Census 2011 Statistics | 5 |
| Table 3: Population per ethnical grouping | 5 |
| Table 4 – Gender (Source: Stats SA) | 6 |
| Table 5 – Unemployment in Dawid Kruiper Municipality (Source: Stats SA) | 6 |
| Table 6 – Education in Dawid Kruiper Municipality (Source: Stats SA) | 6 |
| Table 7 – Households Dynamics in Dawid Kruiper Municipality (Source: Stats SA) | 7 |
| Table 8 – Household services (Source: Stats SA) | 7 |
| Table 9 – Language (Source: Stats SA) | 8 |
| Table 10: Population estimation for DKLM | 8 |
| Table 11: Municipal Council Party Representation | 43 |
| Table 12: Municipal Council | 44 |
| Table 13: The Administration | 47 |
| Table 14: Status on water provision, backlogs and interventions | 53 |
| Table 15: Status and backlogs on Sewerage and Sanitation services and interventions | 56 |
| Table 16– Status of housing within Dawid Kruiper Municipality | 57 |
| Table 17: Completed houses | 59 |
| Table 18– Status quo: road network per area (Source: Survey – Civil Services 2012) | 61 |
| Table 19: Status of road maintenance | 63 |
| Table 20: Status on waste removal | 63 |
| Table 21- Employment Equity Figures | 86 |
| Table 22- The staff turn-over rate | 89 |
| Table 23- Anti-Fraud and Corruption cases reported | 91 |
| Table 24- Annual Performance | 92 |
| Table 25: Health facilities in respect of total population | 108 |
| Table 26: Community Facilities | 113 |
| Table 27: Priorities & Objectives | 127 |
| Table 28: Capital projects linked to the 2022/2023 budget | 132 |
| Table 29-45: Ward 1 public participation & community needs | 156 |
| Table 46: SDBIP & IDP alignment | 199 |
| Table 47: Government Projects | 218 |
| Table 48: Stakeholder Projects | 219 |
| Table 49: National & Provincial programme alignment | 220 |

TABLE OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Figure 1: IDP Planning Cycle | 18 |
| Figure 2: Bioregional and Environmental Planning | 27 |
| Figure 3: Land-use classification based on a structure of interrelated cores, corridors and matrices. | 28 |
| Figure 4: SPC Categories of the PSDF | 31 |
| Figure 5: Dawid Kruiper SDF | 42 |
| Figure 6: Dawid Kruiper SDF/LUMS | 42 |
| Figure8: Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park | 98 |
| Figure 9: Proposed site for the Industrial Park marked in blue | 104 |
| Figure 10 : Map of the Green Kalahari | 104 |
| Figure 11: Augrabies Water Falls Map | 106 |
| Figure 12: Augrabies Water Falls | 106 |

TABLE OF FIGURES & DIAGRAMS

| | |
|--|----|
| Diagram 1: Executive Mayoral Committee | 45 |
| Diagram 2: Municipal Management Team | 46 |
| Graph 1: Population grouping in Dawid Kruiper Municipality | 6 |

GLOSSARY / LIST OF ACRONYMS

| ABBREVIATION | MEANING |
|--------------|---|
| AAPSS | Northern Cape Agriculture And Agro Processing Sector Strategy |
| ABET | Adult Basic Education And Training |
| AG | Auditor General |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| BBBEE | Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment |
| CAPEX | Capital Expenditure |
| CBD | Central Business District |
| CDW | Community Development Worker |
| CED | Community Economic Development |
| CoGTA | Cooperative Governance And Traditional Affairs |
| DACE | Department of Agriculture, Conservation And Environment |
| DBSA | Development Bank Of South Africa |
| DEAT | Department of Environmental Affairs And Tourism |
| DALA | Department of Agriculture And Land Administration |
| DLA | Department of Land Affairs |
| DLGH | Department of Local Government And Housing |
| DMP | Disaster Management Plan |
| DOE | Department of Education |
| DORA | Division of Revenue Act |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DPW | Department of Public Works |
| DWAF | Department of Water Affairs And Forestry |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EPWP | Expanded Public Works Programme |
| FAMSA | Family And Marriage Association Of South Africa |
| FET | Further Educational Training |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| IDP | Integrated Development Planning |
| IDZ | Industrial Development Zone |
| IGR | Intergovernmental Relations |
| IWMP | Integrated Waste Management Plan |
| ITP | Integrated Transport Plan |
| KPA | Key Performance Area |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicator |
| LED | Local Economic Development |
| LRAD | Land Restitution And Development |
| MFMA | Municipal Finance Management Act |
| MIG | Municipal Infrastructure Grant |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| MSA | Municipal Systems Act |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| MRM | Moral Regeneration Movement |
| MDR-TB | Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis |
| NCMS | Northern Cape Manufacturing Strategy |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NKFA | National Key Focal Area |
| OPEX | Operational Expenditure |
| PGDS | Provincial Growth And Development Strategy |
| PMS | Performance Management System |
| REDS | Regional Electricity Distribution System |
| SABS | South African Bureau Of Standards |
| SAFA | South African Federation Of Football Association |
| SAPS | South African Police Service |
| SASSA | South African Social Services Agency |
| SANCA | South African National Cancer Association |
| SDBIP | Service Delivery And Budget Implementation Plan |
| SDF | Spatial Development Framework |
| SDI | Sustainable Development Initiative |
| SETA | Sector Education Training Authority |
| SOE | State Owned Enterprise |
| SMME | Small Medium Micro Enterprises |
| SWOT | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities And Threats |
| WSA | Water Services Authorities |
| WSDP | Water Services Development Plan |
| XDR-TB | Extreme Drug Resistant Tuberculosis |

FORWARD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR



In **November 2021** the sixth fully democratic South African local government elections were concluded and certified. Which saw the election of new political management in the Dawid Kruiper Municipality. We have also as the Municipality received changes in our municipal boundaries with one additional ward, we currently have 17 wards as previously compared to in 2016 to the 16 wards. With this added, means a more comprehensive service delivery approach will be implemented. The ANC has managed to win an outright majority in the recent elections.

In terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, all municipalities are required to prepare and formally adopt IDP's. It is a process by which municipalities prepare five –year strategic plans that are reviewed annually in consultation with communities and other stakeholders.

The aim is to achieve service delivery and development goals in municipal areas in an effective and sustainable way.

Dawid Kruiper Municipality would like to applause the skill-full citizens, educators, businesses and the agriculture community for making sure that products and services are delivered. For working around the clock to maintain jobs and for the economy to grow and to provide further more jobs. Council, through the IDP, have the opportunity to put the community at the centre of development, not merely as beneficiaries, but as drivers of transformation. In the effective and efficient accomplishment of our key deliverables over the next five years, we can realise our goal in providing a better life for all.

Thanks to the Community at large, the IDP Steering committee in the administration, and IDP Representative Forum, consisting of members from all spheres within the community, i.e. ward committees, councillors, different sectors, who exercised their right to be part of an inclusive government.

Even though Council is the ultimate political decision-making body, we acknowledge that the IDP/Budget/PMS Forum serves the needs of the community. The IDP/Budget/PMS Forum will therefore meet quarterly to monitor and evaluate the IDP process and Project implementation, give inputs, and make recommendations regarding Priority Issues, Objectives, Strategies, Projects and Programs.

We can assure the IDP/Budget/PMS Representative Forum and all residents in Dawid Kruiper that, as a direct result of hard work by people in our administration, service delivery will improve, and we will see the credibility of the Dawid Kruiper' administration increasing, and the stability and efficiency of Council's workforce improved.

We are committed to deliver on our Constitutional mandate to serve all residents in the Municipality Dawid Kruiper jurisdiction, and will remain a municipality where the people govern.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. SEGEDE'.

M SEGEDE
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
DAWID KRUIPER MUNICIPALITY



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The Dawid Kruiper Municipality has etched itself a reputation of extraordinary presence and became synonymous with striving for service excellence.

We remain content in our advancement to be a leader in providing sustainable basic services to all our communities within our municipal jurisdiction. The accessibility to provide clean water, electricity, sanitation, roads and refuse removal is cardinal and is non-negotiable pillars of service excellence. Despite the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, as well as the extended effects of COVID-19, we continue to strive to replace existing infrastructure to ensure our services are uninterrupted. We will therefore not be shaken in our endeavour to advance a developmental agenda that seeks to benefit all our stakeholders. My personal gratitude

goes out to our political principals and the entire staff for remaining resolute in its justification to improve the wellbeing of all our citizens.

It brings me to my next point at which I want to share with you our exciting projections and give a sneak preview of what is planned for the future.

PRECINCT PLAN

The DKM in partnership with National Treasury has commissioned the development of a Precinct Plan for a nodal growth point in Upington as part of the Rural Towns Programme and the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant.

The latter Programme aims at ensuring that rural municipalities receive attention and assistance towards spatial transformation. The Programme wants to facilitate a sustainable and vibrant network of small towns and livelihoods within strategically located regional centres of economic and social activity. It further strives to support strategic, spatially coordinated planning and investment in infrastructure and human development to contribute to economic growth, job creation and reducing poverty.

Precinct plans are important policy instruments by which local authorities can promote specific objectives and therefore ensures the implementation of broader strategic spatial objectives. It serves as a means for the planning system to incentivise development in a way that meets a range of locally specific policy objectives while ensuring “on the ground” manifestation and implementation of these spatial objectives.

The focus in this precinct will be on (1) the physical and functional integration between the precinct and the CBD, (2) the integration between the precinct and the industrial areas, (3) the strengthening of economic development opportunities and (4) the development of a sustainable, accessible and functional residential neighbourhood.

TOURISM, LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & SMME DEVELOPMENT

Tourism activities included:

- Family/Tourist alternative Activities – discussions are already undertaken with different stakeholders for family/tourist alternative activities.
- Desert Race rally (Dakar 1000)
- Site visits initiated for MICE (Meetings Incentives, Conference & Events) to all product owners
- NCTA has appointed a local supplier to replace welcome boards with new signage.
- Made a request to SANRAL for assistance on road signage.

- Clean town campaign in association with external departments
- Customary Tourism Month activities reigned.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Investment Brochure developed in house in association with the Communications Department for dissemination on their website
- Engagements with the Department are at an advanced stage with the location of the English Medium school yet to be finalised.
- Upington Industrial Park application was approved, however engagements with land owners on establishing an association is pending.
- Golf Estate/Rosepark Water World Fun Park & the Renewable Energy Park is underway.
- Informal Street Trading Stalls are prioritised for regulating and informal traders who are defaulting are now penalised.

SMME SUPPORT

- Equipment was distributed to SMME's in the satellite offices.
- Information sessions were conducted over the NEF SMME Blended funding.
- Awareness programmes for funding solutions for SMME's were engineered.
- Agri-processing engagement meetings with the DEAT are ongoing
- Sector meetings with Catering & Construction sectors have been concluded.

SERVICE DELIVERY

The Dawid Kruiper Municipality has, over the years, pride it-selves with being conscious about a strong image and loyalty when it comes to service delivery.

This has never been a difficult task to conclude and therefore, service delivery disruptions at the municipality would never be an option.

Considerable chaos existed however through the non-conformity of contractual disputes that emanated between a contractor and the municipality, over contractual obligations. The Council was however able to resolve these through a termination clause and thus appointed a second contractor.

The laborious approach by council is propelled through its service excellence standards which it has set for itself and thus ensure serious service standards of refuse collection, beautification, road maintenance, etc. in all areas of the municipality.

I can proudly say that, as the accounting officer, I am extremely happy, in our endeavour to solidify our grip on maintaining the dignity of our residents. We managed to rally all departments in waging war against the non-delivery of critical services through the establishment of a War Room for service delivery. At this platform, all departments are participating to the maximum and collectively seek to resolve service delivery challenges that may exist and come forth.

We are seriously investing a considerable amount of revenue into this in order to ensure that the Municipality discharges these basic services without any hurdles in all areas of the Dawid Kruiper Municipal jurisdiction.

Conclusion

As we move to celebrate the demise of the pandemic, it is with the same voice that I wish to make a call to all our officials, businesses and sundry to remain steadfast and urge all hands-on deck, and revive and renew our local economy.

Let us work together and ensure the new financial year, despite the effects and those triple challenges, that we proudly do not rest until poverty, inequality and unemployment are eventually overcome.

I am bound to affirm my commitment to steer, to re-ignite and to reengineer this Vessel in the best interest of Council and its agenda.

We will once again rise and become part of a global forum of experts, an indicator and hope for many in the municipal environment.

My utmost appreciation goes to the Executive Mayor, the Council, Ward Committees, Municipal staff and most importantly, the Community for your unwavering support to building better communities.



ELIAS NToba
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

A. INTRODUCTION

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) mandates South African municipalities to formulate a five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) plan to inform the municipal budget and guide all development within the municipal area. The IDP is considered the municipality's principal strategic plan that deals with the most critical development needs of the municipal area as well as the most critical governance needs of the organization.

As the principal planning instrument that guides and informs the municipal budget, the planning process has to provide a forum for identifying, unpacking and resolving the real issues that face the residents of Dawid Kruiper Municipality. Clearly identifying these issues in consultation with communities, makes it possible for the municipality to propose realistic and workable solutions that can be budgeted for, implemented and monitored in a controlled environment. These issues may be over-arching issues that affect the whole municipality or may only affect specific communities. It is therefore crucially important that the IDP be developed after the completion of a public participation process in which community stakeholders were thoroughly consulted. The plan is also developed in partnership with the provincial and national government as well as the district municipality.

At the heart of the IDP lies the improvement in the provision of basic municipal services and expanding livelihood opportunities for the people of the Dawid Kruiper Municipality. The IDP also focusses on expanding and transforming Municipal capacity, enterprise development and crucially, exploring new ways of working and living together. This is especially relevant in an ever changing environment.

B. WARD BASED PLANNING

The seventeen ward profiles; include a profile of the ward that is based on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the community. It also highlights the priorities for the ward(s). Since the ward profiles will be reviewed and updated it will reflect an implementation plan; and the capital budget available for the relevant wards, including the small capital budget.

Ward profiles help to ensure that the IDP is more targeted and relevant to addressing the priorities of all groups, including the most vulnerable. These plans provide Ward Committees with a systematic planning and implementation tool to perform their roles and responsibilities. They form the basis for dialogue between the municipality and Ward Committees regarding the identification of priorities and budget requests and will also be used by Ward Committees for ongoing monitoring and evaluation throughout the year. The information is however on a detail level and not duplicated in the IDP, but a detailed Ward Profile is available to councillors and ward committee.

C. CENSUS 2022

The population and housing census, Census 2022, has started from 3 February 2022 and is concluded by end of March 2022. The Census Night had begun on 2 February 2022 where fieldworkers have enumerated the homeless, the transient population, those in communal living quarters such as hotels, B&Bs, hospitals, correctional centres, old age homes etc. A census is the total count of a population whereby all people – including children, babies, homeless people and foreign nationals within the borders of a country – are counted. A census collects data about a country's socio-economic dynamics – people's living conditions, access to basic services, income, etc.

Stats SA is mandated by the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) to collect data for official statistics and to conduct a census. In terms of section 17 of the Act, information collected on individuals and their households remains confidential. The Act also makes it obligatory to provide data to Stats SA fieldworkers administering questionnaires for producing official statistics.

Stats SA has conducted three censuses since 1994: in 1996, 2001 and 2011. The data collected during a census is used for planning, policy formulation and evidence-based decision-making. The results of a Census are also the basis for budget allocations across local, provincial and national government. They also provide municipalities with small area data for use in their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

As part of quality assessment, Stats SA conducts an independent survey called the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES). The PES 2022 will be conducted only in selected areas shortly after the completion of Census 2022 data collection. Data collection will be conducted from March to April 2022. The PES 2022 is important as it is used to measure the accuracy and reach of the Census. The PES 2022 will also assist in identifying the number of households and persons erroneously included, missed or counted more than once during the Census 2022.

Census 2022 will be the first digital population count and will give the respondents the option to complete the census questionnaire with or without the assistance of a census fieldworker. It will further allow the respondents to access the census questionnaire remotely, thus enabling Stats SA to reach populations in all settlements. The multi-modal approach to data collection includes:

- Computer Assisted Personal interview (CAPI) which involves face-to-face interviews with a census fieldworker who will visit households and also collect data from population in transit/travelling, homeless and Special Dwelling Institutions (Hotels, B&B, Guest houses, Hospitals, Police and military barracks, Prisons and boarding schools, nursing homes, etc.).
- Computer Assisted Web Interview (CAWI) which enables the respondent to complete the census questionnaire online after registering.
- Computer Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI) whereby the respondent completes the census questionnaire telephonically with the assistance of a Stats SA official.

D. COVID-19

In January 2020, an outbreak of the Coronavirus, named COVID-19, was reported in the City of Wuhan in China. In March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the outbreak as a global pandemic, due to the effect of the spread of infections to other countries. South Africa has also been affected by the pandemic, with a National State of Disaster declared on 15 March 2020 and a National Lockdown declared on 23 March 2020. In response to the pandemic, the Dawid Kruiper Municipality has identified the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and has provided measures to mitigate this unprecedented situation by means of various initiatives and programmes.

South Africa's long-awaited COVID-19 vaccination programme has kicked off in Khayelitsha outside Cape Town. President Cyril Ramaphosa and Health Minister Dr. Zweli Mkhize joined a group of healthcare workers at the District Hospital, who received the Johnson and Johnson inoculations.

Two years since President Cyril Ramaphosa announced that South Africa would be entering a nationwide lockdown to contain the spread of the COVID-19 virus, by 22 March 2022.

STRUCTURE OF THE 2022/2027 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary gives an introduction and overview of the document's structure and content which includes:

- Introduction
- Brief rationale for review
- Brief process
- Outline of the 2022/2027 IDP document for **2023/2024** Financial Year.

| CHAPTER | SUMMARY |
|--|---|
| CHAPTER 1: VISION AND MISSION, DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVES | The objectives indicate what a municipality can reasonably achieve in a five-year period or less and with the available resources. The development of objectives takes into account various national and provincial targets. There is a clear linkage between challenges identified in the status quo report and the objectives. The linkage is showed by providing the National Key Performance Area, the Development Priority of the Municipality and the Development objectives of the Municipality. |
| CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE | This chapter contains demographic information such as population statistics socio-economic information and their implication on planning, etc. This information was sourced from Statistics South Africa Regional office in Upington. The statistics indicates that population Dawid Kruiper Municipality's 107 162 in 2016. This reflects an overall population growth of 1.82% between 2011 up to 2016. The unemployment rate decreases significantly from 34% in 2001 to 22.1% in 2011.and there was a huge decline in the youth unemployment rate too from 42.3% in 2001 to 29% in 2011 but the youth unemployment rate is still very high in comparison with the overall unemployment rate of the municipality. Although about 44.7% of the Dawid Kruiper population are between 14 and 35 years old, youths remain relatively marginalised. All municipal services except sewerage increased since 2001 with electricity for lighting increased from 91.1% in 2011 to 94% in 2016 within the Khara Hais area and 69 % within the Mier Area, respectively. |
| CHAPTER 3: POWERS AND FUNCTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY | This section indicates the powers and functions to the municipality. The Constitution states in section 156(1) that a municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5. These functions delegated to the municipality and its definitions are discussed in this chapter. |
| CHAPTER 4: PROCESS FOLLOWED | In this chapter the legislative requirements informing the development of the IDP and details the process which was taken to produce the IDP. The approval of the Process Plan signals the start of the review process and the plan paved the way to review the IDP document for 2023/ 2024 financial year. The Process Plan gives certain responsibilities to internal as well as external stakeholders and role players with regards to the reviewing of the IDP document. |

| | |
|--|--|
| CHAPTER 5: SPATIAL, DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC RATIONAL | <p>This chapter explains the reason behind the development of the Spatial Development Framework and illustrates how the SDF will facilitates with the development of Dawid Kruiper in a sustainable manner through the social, economic and environmental visions as pertaining to the Human Settlements Plan, LED Strategy and ZF Mcgawu District Municipality Environmental Framework.</p> |
| CHAPTER 6: STATUS QUO ANALYSIS | <p>Chapter 6 briefly answers the question on what category the Dawid Kruiper Municipality is, the total area the municipality has to service, the governance and administration structures of the municipality. It furthers provides information on where are the Dawid Kruiper Municipality are with regards to the provision of services that relates to the identified critical services. The status quo assessment indicates the state of affairs in the municipality in relation to the following Key Performance Areas:</p> <p>KPA2: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT The information indicates the existing level of development in the community. It also, clearly indicates the wards and their level of service in respect of water; roads; electricity and energy; roads and storm-water; sanitation.</p> <p>KPA 3: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE Indicate the availability and status of the following structures:</p> <p>GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal audit function ■ Audit committee ■ Oversight committee ■ Ward committees ■ Council committees ■ Supply chain committees (SCM). <p>MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS: Indicate the availability and status of the following management and operational systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints management system ■ Fraud prevention plan ■ Communication strategy ■ Stakeholder mobilisation strategy or public participation strategy. <p>KPA 4: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION Indicate availability and status with regard to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Information technology (IT) ■ Availability of skilled staff ■ Organisational structure ■ Vacancy rate ■ Skills development plan ■ Human resource management strategy or plan ■ Individual performance and organisational management systems ■ Monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes and systems. |

KPA 5: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Indicate availability and status with regard to the following:

- Tariff policies
- Rates policies
- SCM policy - staffing
- Staffing of the finance and SCM units
- Payment of creditors
- Auditor- General findings (issues raised in the report if any)
- Financial management systems.

KPA 6: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Indicate the availability and status with regard to the following:

- Local Economic Development strategy.
- Unemployment rate (disaggregate in terms of gender, age, etc).
- Level of current economic activity – dominant sectors and potential sectors.
- Job creation initiatives by the municipality (e.g. local procurement, EPWP implementation, CWP, etc)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT was identified as a seventh KPA and the status, backlogs and interventions in Education, Health, Safety and Security and Sports and Recreation are discussed.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Disaster Risk Management Plan forms part of the Dawid Kruiper Integrated Development Plan as a sector plan in contrast to the various cross-cutting issues related to “integrated plans”. This section briefly gives an overview of the Dawid Kruiper Disaster Risk Management Plan.

PRIORITY ISSUES

As part of the situational analysis priorities issues were identified by the communities during the public participation process which are highlighted and concludes the status quo analysis chapter.

CHAPTER 7: SECTOR PLANS

This chapter discusses the existence and status of sector plans. The section demonstrates how sector plans relate to one another. This relationship demonstrates how an integrated approach would contribute towards achieving the outcomes of developmental local government.

CHAPTER 8: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

This chapter provides concrete interventions that the municipality will implement to attain the objectives highlighted in the Development Objectives Chapter 7. The chapter details all strategies, programmes and projects of the municipality. The **Three-year strategy** indicates the projects for the next three years while the **Annual Plan** reflects all projects that will be implemented over the next financial year. The Three Year Strategy and Annual Plan must be aligned with the **Medium Term Expenditure Framework(MTERF)** of the municipality.

| | |
|--|--|
| CHAPTER 9: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT | This chapter is the predecessor to the compilation of the SDBIP and gives KPI's for projects and programmes to be implemented during the next financial year. For this reason, the SDBIP and PMS should reflect the Key Priority Areas, Development Priorities, Development objectives, Strategies and Key Performance Indicators (National Key Performance Areas), that is measurable by performance indicators and targets as set out with every project in Chapter 9. |
| CHAPTER 10: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES | This chapter of the IDP indicates the programmes and projects of other stakeholders and the implications that such projects/programmes will have for the municipality to proactively put measures in place to accommodate the programmes and projects. |
| CHAPTER 11: ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS | This chapter illustrates in tabular format the alignment of national and provincial programmes and projects with the municipal development priorities and strategies. |
| CHAPTER 12: DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT | The final chapter of the document provides an overview of the strategic risks and mitigation measures as well as the Dawid Kruiper's Disaster Risk Management Plan. |
| ANNEXURES TO THE IDP | <p>A – Ward Profiles per Ward</p> <p>B – Spatial Development Framework</p> <p>C – Housing Chapter</p> <p>D – LED Strategy</p> <p>E – Waste Management Plan</p> <p>F – Water Services Development Plan</p> <p>G – Disaster Management Plan</p> <p>H – Other Sector Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Risk Management System ■ Communication Strategy ■ Audit recovery Plan ■ Tourism Plan <p>I – Five Year Financial Plan 2023/2024</p> <p>J – Institutional Program- Human Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) ■ Employment Equity Plan (EE-Plan) ■ Organogram ■ Monitoring and Performance Management System ■ Integrated Occupational Health and Safety ■ HIV/Aids Strategy <p>K – List of Policies</p> <p>L – Municipal By- Laws</p> |

CHAPTER 1: VISION AND MISSION, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In the previous five year IDP phase, the focus of Council was very much on their *status quo* situation, whilst the strategy phase focuses on the future (setting of objectives), and also on how to get there (strategies). Therefore, the development of a vision for the municipality, as well as objectives and strategies, were linked to those issues.

VISION

To provide an affordable quality service to Dawid Kruiper and its visitors and to execute the policies and programmes of the Council.

MISSION

As an authority that delivers Municipal Services to Dawid Kruiper, we attempt by means of a motivated staff, to develop Dawid Kruiper increasingly as a pleasant, safe and affordable living and workplace for its residents and a hospitable relaxed visiting place for its visitors

KPAS, MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (OVER THE 5 YEAR TERM OF THE IDP)

The focus of the IDP is still on the present (*status quo*) situation, but with strategic development objectives set the focus is set to shifts to the future. Development objectives were aligned with national imperatives and frameworks, and in line with the powers and functions of the municipality.

GUIDELINES GOVERNING THESE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES INCLUDE THE NATIONAL KEY PRIORITY AREAS:

- 1: Basic Service Delivery
- 2: Local Economic Development
- 3: Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development
- 4: Financial Viability and Management
- 5: Good Governance and Public Participation
- 6: Spatial Development Framework

Six (6) Key Priority Areas (KPAs) with ten (10) Development Priorities were identified based on the challenges faced by the municipality, and prioritized by both ward committees and the community during public participation processes. These KPAs were linked to the six National Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and the SDF development objectives of the municipality.

| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY | SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT, TOWN PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) |
| SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop, manage and maintain essential bulk water infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the aspirations, needs and pressures of present and future industries, businesses and dependent communities. ● Develop, manage and maintain necessary infrastructure and facilities required to improve the provision of water services. |

| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY | | SEWERAGE |
|--|--|----------|
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) | |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop, manage and maintain essential bulk sewerage infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the aspirations, needs and pressures of present and future industries, businesses and dependent communities. ● Develop, manage and maintain necessary infrastructure and facilities required to improve the provision of sewerage services. | |
| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING | | |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) | |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eradicate housing backlogs in municipal area. ● Provide for sustainable human settlements (housing). | |
| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY | | |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) | |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide, manage and maintain essential infrastructure required to improve the provision of electrical services. | |
| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY : ROADS, TRANSPORT AND STORMWATER DRAINAGE | | |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) | |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop, manage and maintain necessary Road, Transport and Storm ● Water infrastructure and facilities required to improve transportation in, and ● Aesthetic qualities of urban areas. | |
| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: SANITATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND WASTE REMOVAL | | |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) | |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulate and manage waste disposal to prevent pollution of the natural environment and natural resources. | |
| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION | | |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) | |
| LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote the development of tourist infrastructure that will enhance tourism ● Create an environment that promotes the development of a diversified and sustainable economy. | |

| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITIES | |
|--|---|
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pro-active prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health, fire and disaster risks. ● Provide safety to communities through law enforcement services and through legislative requirements. ● Provide equal access to sport, park, recreational facilities and other public amenities to all residents. |
| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY | |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE(S) |
| INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATIONAL TRANSFORMATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance through legislative requirements ● Align institutional arrangements to provide an effective and efficient support service to deliver on organisational objectives |
| GOOD GOVERNANCE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide quality basic services to all communities within the municipality (i.e. electricity; water; sanitation; refuse) ● Manage and maintain municipal property, plant, equipment and vehicle fleet ● Facilitate the establishment of good governance practices ● Promote and improve public relations through stakeholder participation and good customer service. |

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality is a Category B municipality that forms part of the ZF Mgcawu District in the Northern Cape. It borders with the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park in the north, Botswana in the north-east, and Namibia in the west. It is the largest of five municipalities in the district, making up almost half its geographical area.

It was established by the amalgamation of the Mier and //Khara Hais Local Municipalities in August 2016. It consists of small towns and the! Khomani San community within its jurisdiction. Rietfontein, which is one of the main towns, is situated approximately 280km north-west from the nearest big town of Upington.

Upington is situated 400km west of Kimberley, and has an airport and a landing strip. Natural boundaries provide a unique aspect to the town – one is the Kalahari Desert and another is the Orange River, South Africa's largest river, which it straddles. The municipality is the acknowledged commercial, educational, military, agricultural, medical, transport and tourism centre of the area.

Area: 44 399km²

Cities/Towns: Mier, Rietfontein, Upington

Main Economic Sectors: Agriculture, business services, game farming, tourism and hospitality, manufacturing, transport, community services, social and personal services

2.2 POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

Municipalities are reliant on the Census population count conducted by Stats SA, thus can no inclusive growth be reported for Dawid Kruiper municipality after the amalgamation of Mier and //Khara Hais Municipalities.

| | 2016 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Population | 107 161 | 100 498 |
| Age Structure | | |
| Population under 15 | 28.6% | 30.0% |
| Population 15 to 64 | 65.8% | 64.4% |
| Population over 65 | 5.6% | 5.7% |

Table 1:

2.3 GROWTH AS PER CENSUS 2011 STATISTICS

| Municipal area: | 1996 | 2011 | 2016/17 | 2017/22 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---|
| Dawid Kruiper Municipality | 87 849 | 100 497 | 107 161 | Still awaits Census 2022 report. Will be available with 1 st review in 2023/2024 |

Table 2:



The former //Khara Hais Local Municipality has a total population of 93 494, making it the most populous municipality in ZF Mgawu District Municipality. The coloured population is in the majority, followed by Africans and then by the white population. The most commonly spoken language is Afrikaans, spoken by 85% of the residents.

The former Mier Local Municipality is situated adjacent to one of the world's largest conservation areas, namely the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, and comprises an area bigger than the Free State province. Rietfontein, which is the main town, is situated approximately 280km north-west from Upington. The Mier area borders with Namibia in the west, the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park in the north, and Botswana in the north-east. Mier consists of nine small towns, namely Rietfontein, Philandersbron, Loubos, Klein Mier, Groot Mier, Welkom, Askham, Noenieput and the !Khomani San community within its jurisdiction.

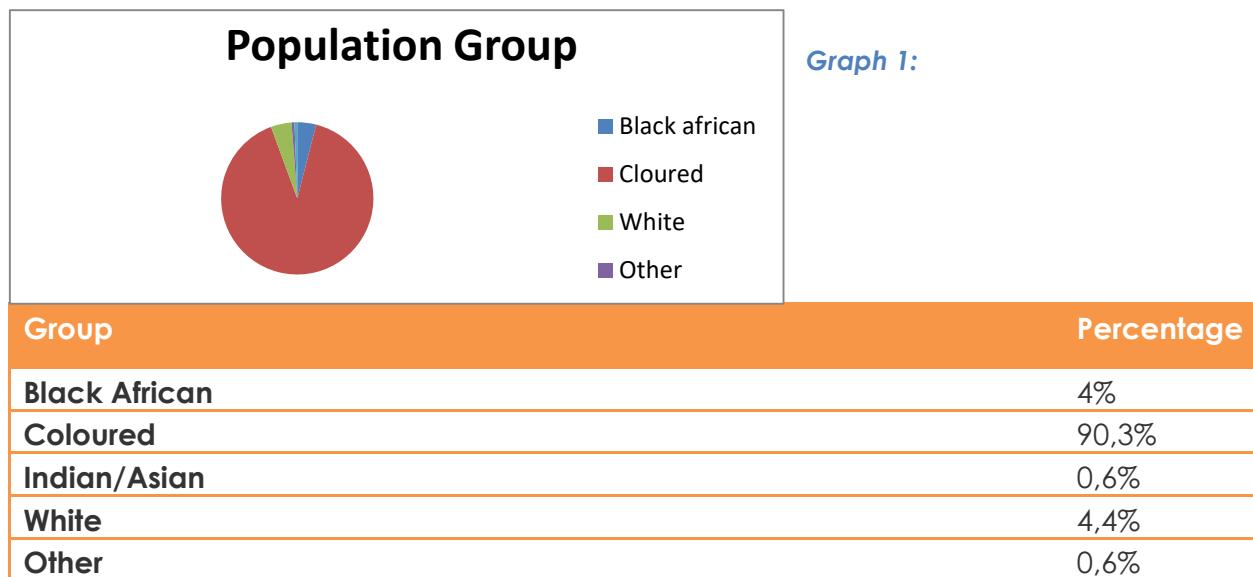


Table 3:

Table 1, indicates that the Khara Hais area, population was 100 497 in 2011. This reflects an overall population growth of 1.82% between 2001 and 2011. Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality is the most populous municipality in ZF Mgawu District. The graph below indicates that there is currently 6 879 people within the Mier area which in terms of the demographic spread are scattered compared to the 100 282 within the former Khara Hais/Upington area, which brings the total population to 107 162 within the Dawid Kruiper jurisdiction.

2.4 SEX RATIO AND GENDER

The sex ratio is one of the key measures of sex composition. It gives the number of males for every 100 females. If it is above 100, it shows the predominance of males over females; conversely when it is lower than 100, the reverse is true. Generally, sex ratios at birth are high and decrease gradually as age increases. Overall, data suggest that the population is predominantly of female population. On average, the population consists of 49.9% of male population and 51.1 % of female population. On average, Dawid Kruiper had a sex ratio of 97 (97 males per 100 females) which is an increase of 1.5 since the 2001 Census. There is an almost fifty percent split between males and females. As indicated on table 5 below.

| Sex Ratio | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| Males per 100 females | 97.2 | 97.6 |

Table 4 – Gender (Source: Stats SA)



2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND EDUCATION

The unemployment rate decreases significantly from 34% in 2001 to 22.1% in 2011. There was a huge decline in the youth unemployment rate too from 42.3% in 2001 to 29% in 2011 but the youth unemployment rate is still very high in comparison with the overall unemployment rate of the municipality. Although about 44.7% of the Dawid Kruiper population are between 14 and 35 years old, youths remain relatively marginalised.

| Labour Market | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Unemployment rate (official) | n/a | n/a |
| Youth unemployment rate (official) 15-34 | n/a | n/a |

Table 5

An increase of 5.1% (20.9% in 2001 to 26% in 2011) of people living in Dawid Kruiper over the age of twenty years have completed the 12th grade while there was a significant decline of 6.5% (13.6 in 2001 to 7.1% in 2011) in people that had no schooling at all. Higher education increases from 20.9% in 2001 to 26% in 2011.

| Education (aged 20 +) | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| No schooling | 4.5% | 7.1% |
| Matric | 31.8% | 24.9% |
| Higher education | 6.4% | 7.3% |

Table 6: Education (Source – Stats SA)

2.5 HOUSEHOLDS

There were 28 704 households in the Dawid Kruiper Municipal area in 2016, which is a significant increase since 2011 when there were only 25 029 households. This creates a larger demand for household-based services such as housing, water, electricity and sewerage.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS

Female headed households increases from 34.1% in 2001 to 40.5% in 2011. Which is worrying because families headed by single parents (usually women), and households headed by women are more likely to be poor than male-headed households. Programs that empower women should be implemented across all spheres of government to assist the vulnerable.

Formal dwellings decrease from 81.2% in 2001 to 75.2% in 2011. This could be contributed to establish of more informal settlements and the slow delivery of subsidised houses.

| Household Dynamics | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Households | 28 704 | 25 028 |
| Average household size | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Female headed households | 40.2% | 39.7% |
| Formal dwellings | 69.7% | 76.3% |
| Housing owned | 73.7% | 54.3% |

Table7: Household Dynamics (Source – Stats SA)

2.7 HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

All municipal services except sewerage increased since 2001 with electricity for lighting increased with to 94% within the **Khara Hais/Upington** area and up to 64 % in 2016 within the Mier area respectively. The percentage of household whose refuse is removed by local authority weekly, increased consistently from 79.3% in Census 2001 to 87.2% in Census 2011. The proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to the sewage system decrease slightly from 68.3% to 73.7% within the **Khara Hais/Upington** area and to 53.8 within the Mier area. Access to piped water in the dwelling or yard has increased significantly since 2001 when only 38.7% of households reported access compared to 56% in 2011, and further increased to 94.1% within the **Khara Hais/Upington** area and to 97.3 % within the Mier area.

| Household Services | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Flush toilet connected to sewerage | 64.5% | 66.3% |
| Weekly refuse removal | 80.9% | 84.6% |
| Piped water inside dwelling | 50.4% | 54.4% |
| Electricity for lighting | 88.0% | 89.9% |

Table 8 Household Services

2.9 LANGUAGES

The table below shows that Afrikaans is the most dominant language in Dawid Kruiper with 85.2% of the population indicating that this was the language most often spoken in the home. This is followed by IsiXhosa at 5% and Setswana at 3.5%.

| LANGUAGE | PERCENTAGE | LANGUAGE | PERCENTAGE |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Afrikaans | 85,2% | Setswana | 3,5% |
| English | 1,9% | Sign Language | 0,3% |
| IsiNdebele | 0,2% | SiSwati | 0% |
| IsiXhosa | 5% | Tshivenda | 0,1% |
| IsiZulu | 0,3% | Xitsonga | 0% |
| Sepedi | 0,2% | Other | 0,8% |
| Sesotho | 0,9% | Not Applicable | 1,5% |

Table 9 – Language (Source: Stats SA)

2.10 POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATE AS PER THE SDF

For the purpose of the documentation and the future planning, we used the assumption on the Stats SA of the average growth for the next 5 years, of 1.82% per annum, the population of Dawid Kruiper could potentially grow to 117 274 by 2022, which is a growth of 2593 households from 2017. The spatial vision maps must include enough and for expansion and infill planning to accommodate the demand on provision of housing and services.

| Estimated Population at 1.82% growth: | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Growth in households over the next 5 years (average 3.9) |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Dawid Kruiper LM: | 107161 | 109111 | 111097 | 113119 | 115178 | 117274 | 2593 |

Table 10: Population estimation for DKLM



CHAPTER 3: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

POWERS AND FUNCTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Constitution states in section 156(1) that a municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5. Dawid Kruiper Municipality has the following functions.

3.2 SCHEDULE 4 PART B

3.2.1 BUILDING REGULATIONS

The regulation, through by-laws, and legislated building regulations, of any temporary or permanent structure attached to, or to be attached to, the soil within the area of jurisdiction of a municipality, which must at least provide for:

- Approval of building plans,
- Building inspections,
- Issue of completion certificates, and
- Control of operations and enforcement of contraventions of building regulations if not already provided for in national and provincial legislation.

3.2.2 CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Ensuring a safe and healthy environment within facilities not included in national and provincial legislation pertaining to child care facilities.

3.2.3 ELECTRICITY RETICULATION

Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity, and also the regulation, control and maintenance of the electricity reticulation network, tariff policies, monitoring of the operation of the facilities for adherence to standards and registration requirements, and any other matter pertaining to the provision of electricity in the municipal areas.

Electricity reticulation in the municipal Area of jurisdiction is done by the Municipality in the Upington and surrounding areas and by Eskom in some rural areas, like Raaswater, Ntsikelo, Leerkrans, Karos, Lambrechtsdrift and the Mier area. There is no service level agreement, as the Municipality and Eskom are delivering the service in their respective licensed Areas of Supply. The licensed Area of Supply is regulated by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA).

3.2.4 FIREFIGHTING SERVICES

Including fighting and extinguishing of all fires; the rescue and protection of any person, animal or property in emergency situations not covered by other legislation or powers and functions.

This function is the responsibility of the District Municipality, but due to capacity and infrastructure not been available this powers and functions were gazetted and approved by the MEC to the Dawid Kruiper municipality. The previously grant in aid due to fire services now forms part of the equitable share to the municipality.

3.2.5 LOCAL TOURISM

The promotion, marketing and, if applicable, the development, of any tourist attraction within the area of the municipality with a view to attract tourists; to ensure access, and municipal services to such attractions, and to regulate, structure and control the tourism industry in the municipal area subject to any provincial and national legislation, and without affecting the competencies of national/provincial government pertaining to "nature conservation", "museums", "libraries" and "provincial cultural matters".

3.2.6 MUNICIPAL PLANNING

- Integrated development planning for the local municipality in accordance with the framework for integrated development plans prepared by the district municipality
- Development and implementation of a town planning scheme or land use management scheme for the municipality including administration of development applications in terms of special consents and rezoning.

3.2.7 MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The protection, promotion and maintenance of human health, potable water quality monitoring, food control, waste management, control of premises, communicable disease control, vector control, environmental pollution control, disposal of the dead, chemical safety and noise control but excluding port health, malaria control and control of hazardous substances. The ZF Mgawu District Municipality took on 1 July 2016 the function over.

3.2.8 MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- The regulation and control, and where applicable, the provision of:
- Services for the carriage of passengers, whether scheduled or unscheduled, operated on demand along a specific route or routes or, where applicable, within a particular area.
- Scheduled services for the carriage of passengers, owned and operated by the municipality, on specific routes

3.2.9 PONTOONS, FERRIES, JETTIES, PIERS AND HARBOURS

Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matter related thereto, and matters falling within the competence of national and provincial governments

3.2.10 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN BUILT-UP AREAS

The management of systems to deal with storm water in built-up areas.

3.2.11 TRADING REGULATIONS

The regulation of any area facility and/or activity related to the trading of goods and services within the municipal area not already being regulated by national and provincial legislation.

3.2.12 POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

The establishment or procurement, where appropriate, operation, management and regulation of a potable water supply system, including the services and infrastructure required for the regulation of water conservation, purification, reticulation and distribution; bulk supply to local supply points, metering, tariffs setting and debt collection; and provision of appropriate education so as to ensure reliable supply of a sufficient quantity and quality

of water and effective water use amongst end-users, including informal households, to support life and personal hygiene.

3.2.13 DOMESTIC WASTE-WATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

The establishment or procurement, where appropriate, provision, operation, management, maintenance and regulation of a system, including infrastructure, for the collection, removal, disposal and/or purification of human excreta and domestic waste-water to ensure minimum standard of services necessary for safe and hygienic households.

3.3 SCHEDULE 5 PART B

3.3.1 BEACHES AND AMUSEMENT FACILITIES

Amusement facilities / A public place for entertainment.

3.3.2 BILLBOARDS AND THE DISPLAY OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN PUBLIC PLACES

The display of written or visual descriptive material, any sign or symbol or light that is not intended solely for illumination or as a warning against danger which: promotes the sale and / or encourages the use of goods and services found in:

- streets
- roads
- through fares
- sanitary passages
- squares or open spaces and or
- private property

Excluding any aspect that may be covered by provincial or national legislation

3.3.3 CEMETERIES, FUNERAL PARLOURS AND CREMATORIA

The establishment conducts and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of the local municipality only.

Funeral parlours and crematoria are not operated by the municipality but they work through the municipality – administratively.

3.3.4 CLEANSING

The cleaning of public streets, roads and other public spaces either manually or mechanically.

3.3.5 CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

The regulation, control and monitoring of any activity, condition or thing that may adversely affect a person or a community

3.3.6 CONTROL OF UNDERTAKINGS THAT SELL LIQUOR TO THE PUBLIC

The control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public that is permitted to do so in terms of provincial legislation, regulation and licenses, and includes an inspection service to monitor liquor outlets for compliance to license requirements in as far as such control and regulation are not covered by provincial legislation

3.3.7 FACILITIES FOR THE ACCOMMODATION CARE AND BURIAL OF ANIMALS

The provision of and/or the regulation, control and monitoring of facilities which provide accommodation and care for well or sick animals and the burial or cremation of animals, including monitoring of adherence to any standards and registration requirements outlined in legislation.

3.3.8 FENCING AND FENCES

Ensuring the provision and maintenance and/or regulation of any boundary or deterrents to animals and pedestrians along streets or roads

3.3.9 LICENSING OF DOGS

The control over the number and health status of dogs through a licensing mechanism

3.3.10 LICENSING AND CONTROL OF UNDERTAKINGS THAT SELL FOOD TO THE PUBLIC

Ensuring the quality and the maintenance of food safety and hygiene related environmental health standards through regulation, a issuance of a certificate of acceptability and monitoring of any place that renders in the course of any commercial transaction the supply/handling of food intended for human consumption. Implement policy and regulations 'as provided for and prescribed in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) and the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), including the relevant regulations published under the mentioned Acts.

3.3.11 LOCAL AMENITIES MEANS

The provision, manage, preserve and maintenance of any municipal place, land, and building reserved for the protection of places or objects of scenic, natural, historical and cultural value or interest and the provision and control of any such or other facility for public use but excludes such places, land or buildings falling within competencies of national and provincial governments.

3.3.12 LOCAL SPORT FACILITIES

The provision, management and/or control of any sport facility within the municipal area.

3.3.13 FRESH PRODUCE MARKETS

The establishment, operation, management, conduct, regulation and control of markets restricted to the selling of fresh products, vegetables, fruit, flowers, fish and meat.

3.3.14 MARKETS MEANS

The establishment, operation, management, conduct, regulation and/or control of markets other than fresh produce markets including market permits, location, times, conduct etc.

3.3.15 MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS

The establishment conducts and control of abattoirs serving the local municipality area only

3.3.16 MUNICIPAL PARKS AND RECREATION

The provision, management, control and maintenance of any land, gardens or facility set aside for recreation, sightseeing and/or tourism and include playgrounds but exclude sport facilities.



3.3.17 MUNICIPAL ROADS

The construction, maintenance, and control of a road which the public has the right to and includes, in addition to the roadway the land of which the road consists or over which the road extends and anything on that land forming part of, connected with, or belonging to the road.

3.3.18 NOISE POLLUTION

The control and monitoring of any noise that adversely affects human health or well-being or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future

3.3.19 POUNDS

The provision, management, maintenance and control of any area or facility set aside by the municipality for the securing of any animal or object confiscated by the municipality in terms of its by-laws.

3.3.20 PUBLIC PLACES

The management, maintenance and control of any land or facility owned by the municipality for public use.

3.3.21 REFUSE REMOVAL, REFUSE DUMPS AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

The removal of any household or other waste and the disposal of such waste in an area, space or facility established for such purpose, and include the provision, maintenance and control of any infrastructure or facility to ensure a clean and healthy environment for the inhabitants of a municipality.

3.3.22 STREET TRADING

The control, regulation and monitoring of the selling of goods and services along a public pavement, road reserve and other public places but excluding the following:

- Fresh produce markets as defined above.

3.3.23 STREET LIGHTING

The provision and maintenance of lighting for the illuminating of streets

3.3.24 TRAFFIC AND PARKING

The management and regulation of traffic and parking within the area of the municipality including but not limited to, the control over operating speed of vehicles on municipal roads but excluding any provincial competences as specified in legislation.

The Registering Authority of Dawid Kruiper Municipality is the agent for the Provincial Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison for the collection of all monies payable to the Road Traffic Management Corporation; the testing of motor vehicles for the purpose of checking roadworthiness of vehicles and issuing of learners and drivers licenses in terms of applicable legislation.

Municipal **By- Laws** with regards to the enforcing and of mentioned functions needs to be reviewed in order to give effect to alignment of sector plans and by-laws with the IDP.

CHAPTER 4: LEGAL REQUIREMENT & PROCESS FOLLOWED

4.1 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Legal Status of the IDP and IDP review.

In terms of Section 35(1) of the MSA an IDP is adopted by the council of a municipality-

- a) is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality;
- b) binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- c) binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.

In terms of the core components of IDPs, Chapter 5 and Section 26 of the MSA indicate that:

An integrated development plan must reflect-

- a) The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- b) An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- c) The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- d) The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- e) A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land-use management system for the municipality;
- f) The council's operational strategies;
- g) Applicable disaster management plans;
- h) A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- i) The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

The IDP is informed by a leadership agenda – as contained in national and provincial policy documents – as well as the needs of local citizens and public, private and community organisations. It directs and is informed by different aspects of the municipality's work, including how the municipality is structured politically and administratively, the municipal budget, the sector plans and service delivery and budget implementation plans of different municipal services, and how the municipality manages its performance.



Key legislative and policy framework informing to this IDP Process are as follows:

4.1.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Section 152 of the Constitution provides the objectives of local government to:

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

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

- structure and manage its administration, and budgeting and planning processes to;
- give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community;
- participate in national and provincial development programmes; and
- together with other organs of state contribute to the aggressive realization of fundamental rights contained in sections 24 to 27 and 29.

4.1.2 WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (1998)

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

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

- I. Integrated development planning and budgeting.
- II. Performance management.
- III. Working together with local citizens and partners.

4.1.3 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (ACT NO 32 OF 2000)

This is the primary legislation that gives direction and guidance on the development processes of the IDP.

Chapter 5, Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) states that:

- a) "Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all-inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which
- b) links integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality
- c) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan; complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and

- d) is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation."

On the basis of the agreed framework plan, Section 28 mandates that each municipal council must adopt a process plan to guide the planning, drafting and adoption and reviewing of its integrated development plan. Once the IDP document has been prepared, it must be reviewed annually as stated in section 34.

A municipal council must review its integrated development plan annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with prescribed process.

4.1.4 MUNICIPAL STRUCTURE ACT (ACT NO 117 OF 1998)

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

4.1.5 MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT NO 56 OF 2003) (MFMA)

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

4.1.6 SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT NO 16 OF 2013) (SPLUMA)

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill was presented by the President **on 2 August 2013, and gazetted on 5 August 2013** as the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013. The objective of the Act is to create a coherent regulatory framework for spatial planning and land use management for the entire country that will redress the imbalances of the past and promote social and economic inclusion.

4.1.7 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

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

- 1) Providing overarching goals for what we want to achieve by 2030.
- 2) Building consensus on the key obstacles to us achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome those obstacles.
- 3) Providing a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place in order to advance the long-term goals set out in the NDP.
- 4) Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources.

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

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

4.2 PROCESS FOLLOWED

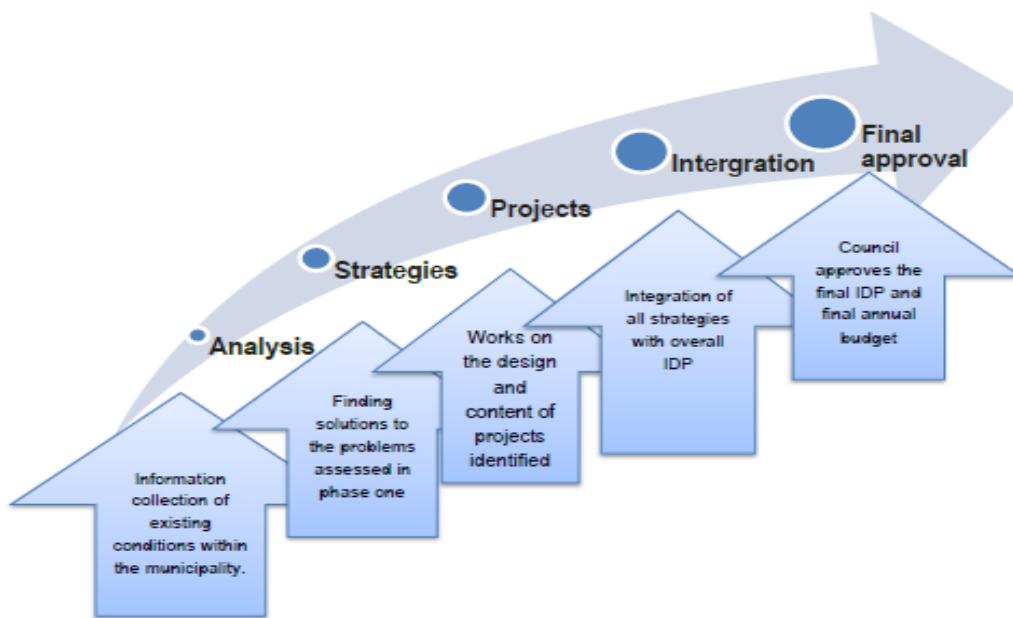


Figure 1: IDP Planning Cycle

4.2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE IDP PLANNING PROCESS (FIVE-YEAR CYCLE)

According to the MSA, every new council that comes into office after the local government elections has to prepare its own IDP that will guide them for the five years that they are in office. The IDP is therefore linked to the five-year term of office of Councillors. This does, however, not restrict all proposals in the IDP to five years. The strategic goals that are part of the municipality's strategy all have a longer than five-year horizon, similar to the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the municipality.

A clear distinction must also be made between the main IDP which is compiled every five years (or if a new council comes into power within the five-year period and does not accept the previous council's IDP) and the annual review of the IDP. The annual review is not a replacement of the five year IDP and its purpose is not to interfere with the long-term strategic orientation of the Municipality. The annual review reflects and

reports on progress made with respect to the five-year strategy (and strategic goals) and proposes adjustments to the strategy if necessary because of changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the appropriateness of the IDP. (The figure on the right reflects the five-year process of the IDP.)

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the results of a process through which the municipality prepare strategic development plans for a five-year period. The IDP supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level, as it is one of the key instruments for local government to arrive at decisions on issues such as municipal budgets, land management, promotion of local economic development and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.

In order to ensure certain minimum quality standards of the IDP process and proper coordination between and within spheres of government, municipalities need to prepare an IDP Process Plan. It is in essence the process for the formulation of the IDP, Budget, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) set out in writing for adoption by Council.

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act section 29 (1):

The process followed by a Municipality to draft its integrated development plan, including its consideration and adoption of the draft plan, must-

- a) be in accordance with a predetermined program specifying timeframes for the different steps;
- b) through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4 of the MSA, allow for-
 - i. the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;
 - ii. the local community to participate in the drafting of the integrated development plan; and
 - iii. organs of state, and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the integrated development plan
- c) provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation; and
- d) be consistent with any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation.

In complying with legislation, a process of continuous engagement and developmental self-assessments are promoted where the following aspects are considered:

- Comments received during IDP engagement meetings with National and Provincial Sector Departments
- Alignment of the IDP with the **Provincial Growth and Development Strategy** (PGDS) as well as with the **National Spatial Development Perspective** (NSDP)
- Areas identified through self-assessment i.e. strengthening of public participation structures;
- The implementation of Performance Management System;
- The reviewing and updating of all Plans and Programs;
- The updating of the Spatial Development Plan, Financial Plan, Integrated Institutional Plan, and Capital Investment Plan; and

- The compilation and implementation of the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) according to the MFMA
- Updating of priority needs, objectives, strategies and projects
- Identification of new priorities and projects

Information given in this document will therefore include the following:

- a program specifying the time frames for the different IDP, Budgeting and setting of KPI phases during the planning process, and
- appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state and other role players in the IDP, Budget and KPI process.

An IDP/Budget/PMS Process plan for **2023/2024**, that outlined a predetermined program specifying timeframes for the different steps in the IDP consultative and participatory processes, was approved by **August 2022: Resolution /08/2022**

Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures were established in the Process Plan in terms of Chapter 4 of the MSA, where

- Ward Committees, the local community and different sector departments were consulted on its development needs and priorities; and
- The IDP/Budget/PMS Representative Forum and the local community participated in the drafting of the IDP.

An extensive consultative and analytical ward based planning process with ward committees, the community and other relevant stakeholders yielded:

- Authentic ward profiles and plans (based on the SDF) for each ward;
- A SWOT analysis on each ward;
- Prioritized issues for inclusion in IDP projects and budget projection, and
- Targets and KPIs to monitor the progress and performance of the municipality on the delivery of services over the next five years.

Consultation was also done with sector departments to enable provincial and national government to integrate and implement their plans in the local space of the municipal area.

The needs, plans and planning requirements of the community were aligned with the programmes of local-, provincial- and national governments, and in terms of national and provincial legislation in order to be consistent with any other matters prescribed by regulation.

Care was taken to align the IDP with the National 12 Outcomes, Cogta's Revised IDP Format guide 2012, the Revised IDP Analysis Framework 2013, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) as well as National Planning documents.

Capital Projects were aligned with the Municipality's strategic objectives and legal requirements in terms of contents, location and timing, in order to arrive at consolidated and integrated institutional programs and sector plans.

From the inputs and comments received from the community and the IDP/Budget/PMS Representative Forum (which include representatives from National and Provincial Sector Departments), Project - and Program lists were compiled to inform the Implementation Plan, the Financial Strategy, and the Annual Operation Plan, the organogram, as well as the Organizational Performance Management System (PMS).

4.3 ANNUAL REVISION AND AMENDMENT OF THE IDP

This IDP must be reviewed on an annual basis and when the need arise it must be amended. The purpose of the review will be to monitor and evaluate implementation. An amendment must be done, if the municipality want to change the strategic agenda. The following section of legislation is applicable in this regard;

MSA Section 34: Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan

A municipal council-

- a) must review its integrated development plan-
 - i. annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and
 - ii. to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

4.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.4.1 Executive Mayor

In terms of the MSA and the MFMA, the Executive Mayor must:

- a) Manage the drafting of the IDP;
- b) Assign responsibilities in this regard to the Municipal Manager;
- c) Submit the draft plan to the municipal council for adoption; and
- d) Co-ordinate the annual revision of the IDP and determine how the IDP is to be taken into account or revised for the purposes of the Budget.

4.4.2 The Municipal Council

The Council is the ultimate decision-making authority. Decisions to approve or amend the municipality's IDP may not be delegated and have to be taken by the full Council.

Proportional Councillors, Ward Councillors and Ward Committee Members (Ward Committees)

- a) Assist with public participation process;
- b) Assist the ward councillor (who is the chairperson) in identifying challenges and needs of residents;
- c) Provide a mechanism for discussion and negotiation between different stakeholders in the ward;
- d) Interact with other forums and organisations on matters affecting the ward;
- e) Draw up a ward plan that offers suggestions on how to improve service delivery in the particular ward;
- f) Disseminate information in the ward; and
- g) Monitor the implementation process concerning its area.

Municipal Manager and Management Team

- a) Provide technical / sector expertise and information; Provide inputs related to the various planning steps;
- b) Summarise / digest / process inputs from the participation process; Discuss/comment on inputs from specialists; and
- c) Address inputs from and give feedback to the community.



CHAPTER 5. SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Previous legislation and policies has fundamentally damaged the spatial, social and economic environments in which people live, work, raise their families, and seek to fulfil their aspirations. The Dawid Kruiper Municipality therefore has a critical role to play in rebuilding local communities and environments, as the basis for a democratic, integrated, prosperous and truly non-racial society. To fulfil the developmental duties of local government the municipal Council of the Dawid Kruiper Municipality approved the Spatial Development Framework to address the challenges face by the citizens of the municipality. In August 2017 the previous Mier – and //Khara Hais Municipality amalgamated to form the new Dawid Kruiper Municipality. As the previous Mier Municipality had no approved SDF, a process for the development of a SDF for the newly established Dawid Kruiper Municipality has been undertaken and the new All Inclusive SDF for Dawid Kruiper Municipality have been completed and approved on 27 February 2018.

5.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

5.2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SDF

The overarching objectives of the SDF, is to facilitate sustainable development (i.e. a balanced relationship between economic efficiency, human well-being and environmental integrity) throughout the area of jurisdiction and to ensure integration of development processes.

A key requirement was that the SDF must be aligned with all relevant national, provincial, regional and SDFs of neighbouring municipalities. The main purpose in this regard was to promote social, economic, and environmental sustainability in an integrated and holistic manner and in accordance with the applicable legislation, policy and protocols. Subsequently the SDF has to create conditions that facilitate economic benefit through the promotion of the comparative and competitive economic advantages of the Municipality. The SDF puts forward strategies to achieve this objective.

The key focus of the project undertaken can thus be summarised as follows:

- 1) To develop a new all-inclusive SDF for the newly established Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality (DKLM).
- 2) To adhere to the requirements included in SPLUMA, the Municipal Systems Act, the National Development Plan and to follow the SDF Guidelines provided by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.
- 3) To focus on 2 additional segments for the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality area, namely:
 - a. To also develop a detailed land use map for the previous Mier area and an all-inclusive Land Use Management System for the total area. These maps include all towns and farming areas of the previous Mier Municipal area that served as a basis for the compilation of the SDF maps and which forms part of the visual representation of proposals for future development in the newly amalgamated Dawid Kruiper Municipal area.
 - b. The final SDF plans are also incorporated into the existing GIS system of Council and this was done in conjunction with the GIS service provider (TGIS) of the Municipality.

5.2.2 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE CURRENT DAWID KRUIPER SDF

The SDF is based on fundamental principles derived from applicable government policy and legislation such as the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA). These principles will also guide the implementation of the SDF and future decision-making related to development and land-use.

- a) Capacity building and education: All people of the Municipality must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity for effective participation in achieving sustainable development.
- b) Consider all alternatives: Considering all possibilities and results in decision-making. Development and environmental planning, problem solving and decision-making are often complex. Possible consequences of conflicting interest, as well as the consequences of not acting need careful consideration.
- c) Co-ordination: Various concerns and issues cut across the key sectors and functions in the Municipality. Therefore, sustainability, integrated planning and management depend on co-ordination and integration of all sectors of society.
- d) Due process: Due process must be applied in all integrated management activities. This includes adherence to the provisions in the statutes dealing with just administration and public participation in regional and local governance.
- e) Duty of care: Every person or organisation has a duty to act with due care to avoid damage to others, or to the environment. This is referred to as the Environmental Responsibility Principle.
- f) Equity: There should be equitable access to natural resources, benefits and services to meet basic needs and ensure human well-being. Each generation has a duty to avoid impairing the ability of future generations to ensure their well-being.
- g) Environmental justice: To comply with the requirements of environmental justice, the SDF must integrate environmental considerations with social, political, and economic justice in addressing the needs and rights of all communities, sectors and individuals.
- h) Good governance: Good governance depends on mutual trust and reciprocal relations between the various groups and sectors of the Municipality. This must be based on the fulfilment of constitutional, legislative and executive obligations, and the maintenance of transparency and accountability.
- i) Inclusivity: Integrated management processes must consider the interests, needs and values of all I&APs in decision-making to ensure sustainable development.
- j) Using traditional knowledge: This includes recognising all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge.
- k) Precaution: The SDF promotes a risk averse and cautious approach that recognises the limits of current knowledge regarding the consequences of decisions or actions.
- l) Waste management: Waste management must minimise and avoid the creation of waste at the source. The SDF must encourage waste recycling, separation at source and safe disposal of unavoidable waste.

5.2.3 BIOREGIONAL PLANNING APPROACH FOLLOWED IN PREPARATION OF SDF IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE INCLUSION OF SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN THE PLANNING PROCESSES

5.2.3.1 WHAT IS BIOREGIONAL PLANNING

A bioregion for this SDF document can be interpreted and seen as a territory or segment of a municipality, consisting of land and water, of which the limits are not defined by any predetermined political boundaries, but rather by the existing geographical boundaries of communities and the ecosystems they function and live in. Bioregional planning acts upon the precepts of bioregionalism and engages in planning processes and land management that approach environmental, cultural, and social mechanisms with equal consideration. Bioregional planning employs scientific methods to restore, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and the natural ecosystems of the local environment.

The main focus of the bioregional approach is to promote sustainability in the DKLM, to meet human demands for everyday life, including housing, food, energy, relaxation and places to function and work in, while clearly acknowledging the natural environment. The DKLM has a unique bioregion that includes the Kalahari Desert and the Orange River, both very important ecosystems that a lot of people depend upon daily for their livelihood and normal life to some extent.

International experience has shown that biodiversity conservation is a prerequisite for sustainable development, and that for biodiversity conservation to succeed, the maintenance of environmental integrity (as defined by ecological, economic and social criteria) must be one of the primary determinants of bioregional delimitation and land-use planning. This view has, during the past decade, evolved into a planning and management approach generally known as bioregional planning, which is increasingly being employed as a management system by, amongst others, United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the World Resource Institute (WRI) to promote sustainable development practices worldwide.

5.2.3.2 THE FOCUS OF THE IDP ON BIOREGIONAL PLANNING

The focus of the IDP is clearly set on the Bioregional principles and promoting sustainable development throughout the DKLM area. Bioregional planning is defined in the IDP as 'planning and land management that promote sustainable development by recognising the need for a balanced relationship between environmental integrity, human well-being and economic efficiency, and to give effect and recognition thereto, within a specific geographical area, the boundaries of which were determined in accordance with environmental and social criteria'.

The basic framework for bioregional planning and management can be summarised with the following 3 segments that were incorporated and included throughout the SDF, namely:

- Create institutional conditions to promote bioregional planning.
- Incorporate biodiversity into the management of all biological resources.
- Support bioregional conservation initiatives in the private sector.

In terms of this model, the classification system is to include core nature areas that feature representative samples of the DKLM area's characteristic biodiversity. Ideally such sites, which may already be designated as protected and buffer areas, should be linked by buffer corridors of natural or restored natural plant cover to permit migration and adaptation to global change into the transition areas. Both the core sites and buffer corridors should be nested within a matrix of mixed land uses and ownership patterns, connecting the core, buffer and transitional zones through structuring elements and managing all of these factors in the LUMS.

5.2.3.3 IMPLEMENTING THE BIOREGIONAL APPROACH AND LINKING THE SDF AND LUMS

By following the bioregional approach, the DKLM will manage and implement planning structures to maintain biological diversity across the entire landscape and all sub-regions, while also meeting the residents and investor's needs. This is no easy task and the linkage between the bioregional approach, the structuring of our towns and communities through the SDF (detail structuring elements) and the management of development and land use changes through the LUMS, are complicated and daunting tasks. The key characteristics of this approach involves the combination of environmental, scientific inputs, social and public participation (during the SDF process and also during the land use change process) and influencing economic opportunities to define Town Planning and management in our towns, communities and rural areas. This must be done by identifying the opportunities and development potential in the SDF throughout the DKLM area and to implement programmes of action through management with the LUMS process.

Bioregional planning as yet has few established paradigms or methods, but the theory and practice are beginning to coalesce around observed regional patterns. A bioregional scale is emerging as a meaningful geographic framework for understanding place and designing long-term sustainable communities. For every bioregion it is becoming apparent there is a unique set of practices of scientific investigation that leads to planning, design, and management that will result in a bio-regionally unique set of landscape-human patterns. Bioregionalism acknowledges that in DKLM we as humans not only live in towns, communities and rural areas, but that we actually live in and around rivers such as the Orange River, watershed areas such as the Molopo, Kuruman and Orange Rivers, ecosystems such as the Kalahari Desert and various smaller eco-regions combining the river, agriculture, communities, tourism, towns and areas of relaxation together into one functioning community. This context and viewpoint allows us to find ways to live sustainably in DKLM, while at the same time providing the Municipal Council with ways to nurture and restore the natural environment that surrounds us and on which we are dependent in so many ways.

5.2.3.4 BIOREGIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING IN THE CURRENT DAWID KRUIPER SDF-LAND-USE CLASSIFICATION APPROACH

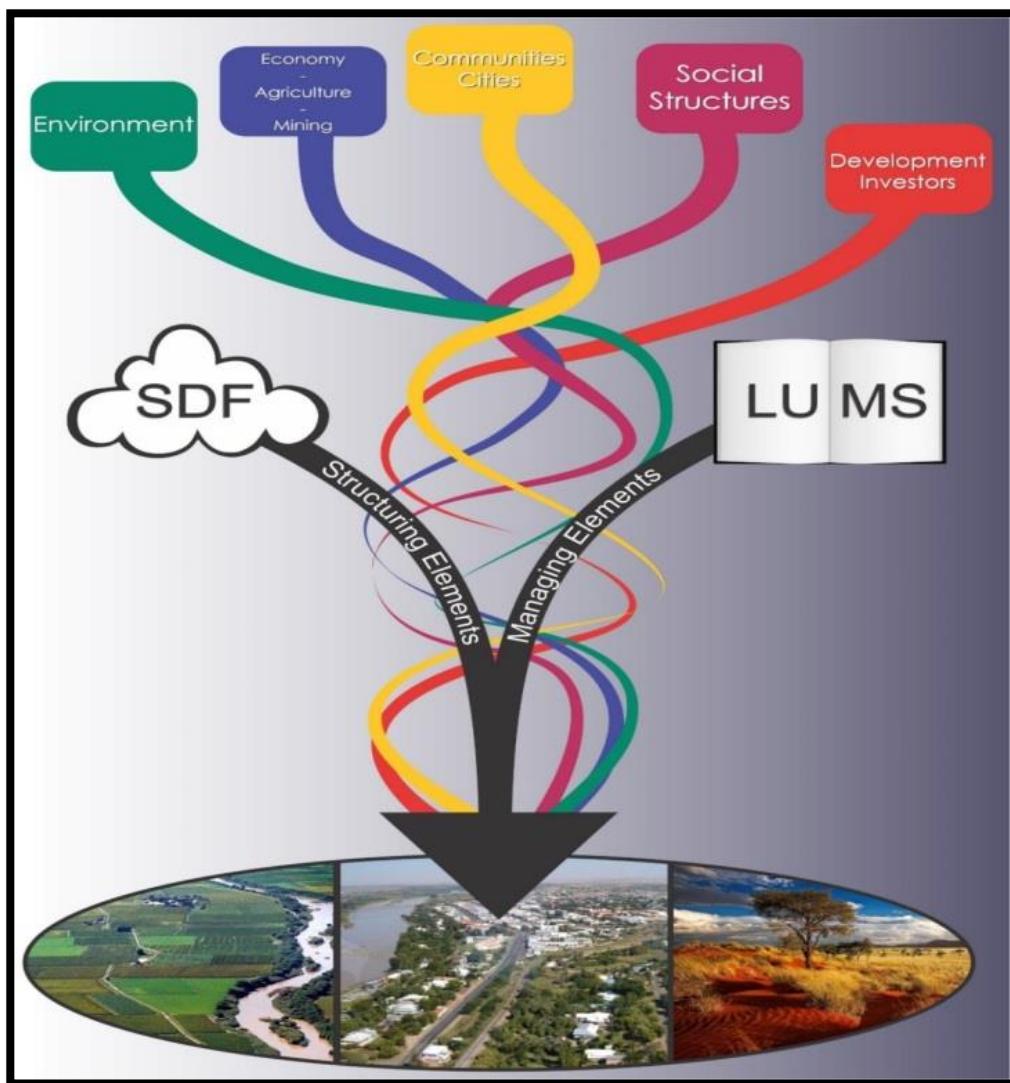


Figure 2: Bioregional and Environmental Planning

A fundamental phase of bioregional planning is to undertake appropriate land-use classification for the planning area in accordance with a classification system that is based upon a structure of interrelated cores, corridors and matrices. It was, subsequently directed by Dawid Kruiper Municipality that UNESCO's biosphere reserve designation model be adopted as a basis for such land-use classification.

In terms of this model, the classification system is to include core nature areas that feature representative samples of the region's characteristic biodiversity. Ideally such sites, which may already be designated as protected areas, should be linked by corridors of natural or restored natural plant cover to permit migration and adaptation to global change. Both the core sites and corridors should be nested within a matrix of mixed land uses and ownership patterns. The figure below illustrates the practical implementation of the land-use classification system adopted for Dawid Kruiper.

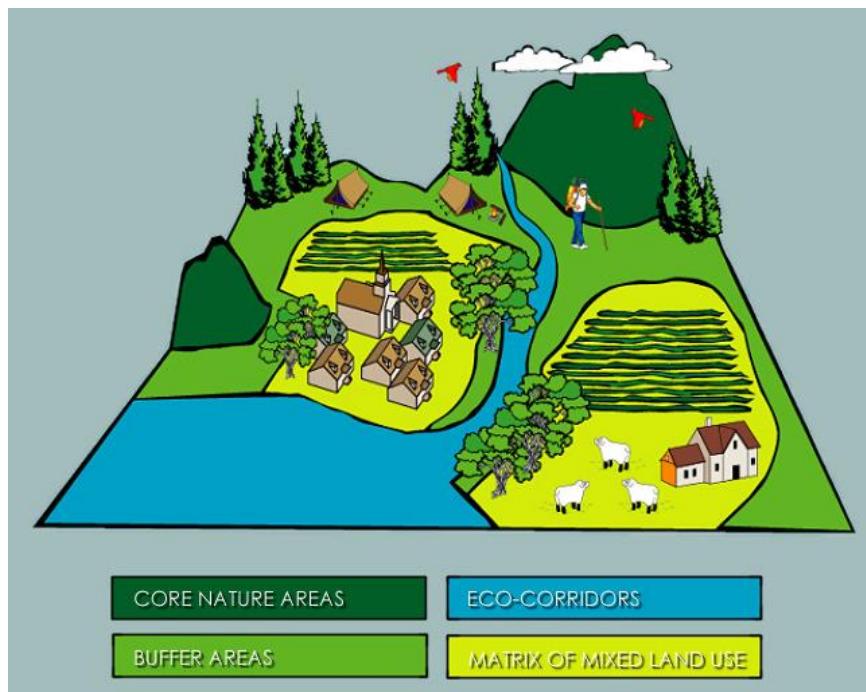


Figure 3 : Land-use classification based on a structure of interrelated cores, corridors and matrices.

5.2.3.5 SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES: A MECHANISM FOR LAND-USE CLASSIFICATION

In order to apply the biosphere reserve designation principles in Dawid Kruiper, a set of Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) was developed. These SPCs are generally consistent with UNESCO's MaB Program and include all land zonings that are provided for under the existing Zoning Scheme Regulations.

A total of six SPCs has been provided for (refer to the table on the following page). In addition, a number of Sub-Categories have been created for the purpose of refining the designation process.

CATEGORY DESCRIPTION CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA & PURPOSE

CATEGORY A: DESIGNATED CORE

CONSERVATION AREA

- a) Areas of high conservation importance to be protected from development.
- b) Generally only non-consumptive land-uses³⁹ allowed conditionally.

CATEGORY B: NATURAL BUFFER AREA

- a. Areas that serve as a buffer between Category A and Category C areas.
- b. Providing an appropriate interim classification for conservation-worthy areas that do not have statutory protection, including ecological corridors and areas worthy of rehabilitation.
- c. Appropriate sustainable development and non-consumptive landuses may be allowed conditionally.

CATEGORY C: AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Rural areas where extensive and intensive agriculture is practiced.

CATEGORY D: URBAN RELATED AREAS

Urban-related areas Areas accommodating a broad spectrum of urban-related development and associated services and infrastructure.

CATEGORY E: INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Industrial areas: Areas accommodating industrial activities and associated infrastructure and where very high intensity of human activity and consumptive land use occur.

CATEGORY F: SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE

Surface infrastructure and buildings: All surface infrastructure and buildings not catered for in the above categories, including roads, railway lines, power lines, communication structures, etc.

Note: Chapter 4 of the SDF provides a comprehensive description of the SPCs and Sub-Categories, and illustrates how these were applied in the land use classification of Dawid Kruiper.

5.2.4. LEGISLATIVE INPUT - POLICY CONTEXT AND VISION DIRECTIVES:

The following legislative components were taken into consideration during the compilation of the SDF from a National, Provincial and District perspective and this chapter will give a brief background to the legislative background, context and relevance to the DKLM SDF document. This is important for the reader to take note of and familiarise themselves with the legislative background and for more detail, each of the legal segments must still be studied in detail.

5.2.4.1. DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM (DRDLR) (Guidelines)

The compilation of the all-inclusive SDF for DKLM followed the basic guidance of the 2016 SDF guidelines, as developed by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The guidelines clearly state the following, which were taken into constant consideration throughout the process, namely:

1. "These guidelines have been set forth to align Spatial Development Framework (SDF) policy with existing and proposed government policies and actions regarding spatial transformation. They are intended to establish and clearly communicate the expectations of the SDF's role, resources, content, and use as per the requirements set out in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA). The focus is therefore on developing provincial and regional development frameworks and precinct plans and reviewing current guidelines of municipal SDFs in accordance to national policy directives and legislation whilst keeping in mind any provincial and municipal legislative policy directives and legislation that may exist."
2. "The SDF guidelines take its point of departure from SPLUMA's requirements and stipulations for the preparation of SDFs while aiming to incorporate SPLUMA's founding spatial principles into the SDF preparation process. The guidelines serve to clarify the roles and responsibilities of government spheres in preparing SDFs at provincial, regional, municipal and local scales. They also align the preparation of different kinds of SDFs with achievement of the National Development Plan's (NDP) spatial outcomes. In addition, they provide a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of SDFs as a spatial transformation instrument."
3. "It is at the municipal level that delivery takes place. Here the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) serves to provide strategic direction and align the efforts of all government spheres. The MSDF serves to give spatial direction to the IDP, and provide a common spatial agenda for diverse sector plans."

5.2.4.2. THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

The National Development Plan 2030 (NDP) was developed by the National Planning Commission in the office of the President in 2012. The Plan sets out an integrated strategy for accelerating growth, eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by 2030. The NDP, supported by the New Growth Path and other relevant programmes, provides a platform to look beyond the current constraints to the transformation imperatives over the next 20 to 30 years.

The following segments were especially important during the compilation of the DKLM SDF:

- 1) The NDP's human settlement targets focus on transforming human settlements and the national space economy and these targets were interpreted for the SDF and include:
 - a) Effective spatial planning to ensure that more people will live closer to their places of work.
 - b) Future planning of transport routes to better the quality of public transport.
 - c) Integrated spatial planning to ensure the creation of jobs in closer proximity to townships.
- 2) To achieve these targets the SDF supports the NDP's measures to prevent further development of housing in marginal places, increased urban densities to support public transport, incentivising economic activity in and adjacent to townships; and engaging the private sector in the gap housing market.

5.2.4.3. THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (MSA, 2000)

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act (MSA), 32 of 2000, first introduced the concept of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) as a component of the mandatory integrated development plan (IDP) that every municipality has to adopt. The provisions of the MSA that deal with MSDFs have to be read closely with the relevant provisions, especially Part E, of SPLUMA. While the MSA establishes the core features of the MSDF, SPLUMA adds detailed provisions which these Guidelines cover.

- a) Chapter 5 of the Act deals with integrated development planning and provides the legislative framework for the compilation and adoption of IDPs by municipalities. Within the chapter section 26(e) specifically requires an SDF as a mandatory component of the municipal IDP. The rest of the chapter's provisions on IDPs thus apply to SDFs as well.
- b) In 2001 the Minister for Provincial and Local Government issued the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations. Within these regulations Regulation 2(4) prescribes the minimum requirements for a municipal SDF.

5.2.5.4. THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (PSDF)

The compilation of the new Provincial Spatial Development Framework was not completed during the compilation of the DKLM SDF. The basis of the formulation of the MSDF was still the 2012 version that were based on the Bio-Regional Approach, taking into consideration that DKLM forms an integral part of the global biosphere of which the cultural, social and economic functions are uniquely interdependent. The PSDF is based on the principle that, in order to achieve the goal of building a prosperous, sustainable growing provincial economy and to eradicate poverty and improve social development, a holistic and all-embracing approach to the management of the Northern Cape is required. Such an approach was taken directly into consideration with the DKLM SDF and focus on ensuring the sustainability and management of the existing resources, but also taking into consideration the general well-being and prosperity of people living in the Municipal area.

In the PSDF, in order to give effect to the conceptual spatial vision of the Province, six Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) were developed and incorporated as the future of planning and the visual presentation of the spatial plans. These SPCs were formulated in terms of the bioregional planning principles and collectively illustrate the desired matrix of land-uses and was incorporated into the //Khara Hais SDF of 2012.



Figure 4 : SPC Categories of the PSDF

The SPCs were not designed to be a blueprint for land-use classification, or a zoning scheme but were developed as a broad directive of possible future land use trend. The SPCs provide a framework to guide decision-making regarding land-use at all levels of planning, and they have been articulated in a spirit of creating and fostering an organised process that enables people to work together to achieve sustainable development in a coherent manner. The designation of SPCs was adapted by the //Khara Hais 2015 LUMS and detail land use descriptions, restrictions and normal building control measures were already included during the first SPLUMA process. These SPCs helped clarify and facilitate coherent decision-making that lead to better zoning, laws and regulations and was also not used as basis for the 2017/2018 SDF/LUMS process.

5.2.5.5 THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RDP) FOR THE ZF MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, in conjunction with the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality developed a Rural Development Plan (RDP) for the district. The primary purpose of the project was to develop a viable plan that will direct rural development, ensuring the improvement of lives of people residing in the area. The RDP is seen as a sector plan for the District IDP and due to the location of the DKLM within ZF Mgcawu DM, the incorporation and input from this mentioned plan was taken into consideration throughout the compilation of the SDF. The natural environment and agricultural interventions were taken very serious while compiling the Spatial Planning Categories (SPC) policies and decision-making guidelines. The focus in this sector plan is placed on sustainability and the protection of agricultural areas is a focus of the DKLM SDF.

The RDP is based on four identified key drivers for rural development that is unpacked in an implementation plan with specific projects that were taken into consideration regarding the SPC policies and decision-making factors.

The drivers include:

- 1) Economic Development and Employment, focussing on Inclusive economic growth, employment and the creation of a skilled workforce;
- 2) Social and Community Development, focussing on access to quality healthcare, basic education and social protection and safety;
- 3) Agricultural Development and Environmental Sustainability focussing on environmental assessment, natural resources, sustainable agricultural development, land reform and restitution. The focus on the establishing an Agri-Park in the ZF Mgcawu district, consisting of an Agri Hub in the Upington area and associated Farmer Production Support Units throughout the district were identified as key spatial influencing factors in the SDF. The following principles and interpreted in the SDF of DKLM:
 - a. One Agri-Park (AP) per District.
 - b. Agri-Parks must be farmer controlled.
 - c. Agri-Parks must be the catalyst around which rural industrialization and agricultural industry activities and development will take place and can be handled in the form of SPC E.a.1 Agricultural Industry.
 - d. Agri-Parks must be supported by government (10 years) to ensure economic sustainability for the benefitting communities.
 - e. To strengthen partnership between government and private sector stakeholders to ensure increased access to services (water, energy, transport) and production on the one hand, while developing existing and create new markets to strengthen and expand value-chains on the other.
 - f. To maximise benefit to existing state land with agricultural potential in the provinces, where possible.
 - g. To maximise access to markets to all farmers, with a bias to emerging farmers and rural communities.
 - h. To maximise the use of high value agricultural land (high production capability) and the conservation of agricultural land for this purpose, limiting urban sprawl and strict control measures for development outside of any of the various Urban Edges.
 - i. To maximise the use of existing agro-processing, bulk and logistics infrastructure, including having availability of water, energy and roads.

- j. To support growing-towns and revitalisation of rural towns, in terms of high economic growth, high population growth over past 10 years and promote rural urban linkages.

4) Urban Growth and Infrastructure Development focussing on competitive and responsive infrastructure, development orientated services and infrastructure.

The RDP links directly with the development of an Agri-Park (AP) which can be described as a networked innovation system of agro-production, processing, logistics, marketing, training and extension services, located in DKLM area. The normal agricultural productions and components will take place on the normal agricultural land uses, but any agricultural industry or special uses will follow the normal land use change process with the decision-making factors included in each of the SPC's. As a network an Agri-Park enables a market-driven combination and integration of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services. The AP will consist of the following components and are taken into consideration within the SDF:

- 1) Farmer Production Support Units (FPSU) with a focus on primary production towards food security in the area and South Africa;
- 2) Agri-Hubs (AH) with a focus on logistics and processing support to primary producers; and
- 3) Rural Urban Market Centres (RUMC) with a focus on market access and support services to primary producers.

5.2.5.6. THE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LANDUSE MANAGEMENT ACT (SPLUMA)

5.2.5.6.1. SPLUMA BACKGROUND

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. It seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making. Other objectives include addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments.

SPLUMA requires national, provincial, and municipal spheres of government to prepare SDFs that establish a clear vision which must be developed through a thorough inventory and analysis based on national spatial planning principles and local long-term development goals and plans. SDFs are thus mandatory at all three spheres of government. Sub-section 12(2) confirms that all three spheres must participate in each other's processes of spatial planning and land use management and each sphere must be guided by its own SDF when taking decisions relating to land use and development. Chapter 4, Part A of SPLUMA sets out the focus and general requirements that must guide the preparation and compilation of SDF products at the various scales.

Chapter 4 of SPLUMA is divided into six parts of which Part A provides an extensive introduction to the purpose and role of SDFs and sets out the preparation requirements and expectations of the SDF process.

These provisions of SPLUMA require that all SDFs must include the following segments and these were taken into consideration with the DKLM SDF:

- 1) Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority;
- 2) Be informed by a long-term spatial development vision;
- 3) Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans;

- 4) Guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government;
- 5) Guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems;
- 6) Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial and municipal spheres;
- 7) Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes;
- 8) Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state- owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere;
- 9) Address historical spatial imbalances in development;
- 10) Identify the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
- 11) Provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development;
- 12) Promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;
- 13) Take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority;
- 14) Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources; and
- 15) Consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

5.2.5.6.2. THE SPLUMA PRINCIPLES AND THE SDF

During the compilation of the SDF, Chapter 2 of SPLUMA and the development principles included therein guided the preparation of the total document and the focus placed on the future development and use of land. In short these objectives included the following:

- 1) To place focus on the redress of spatial injustices of the past;
- 2) To design the future spatial plans of Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality In order to integrate the socio-economic and environmental factors;
- 3) To balance and consider all applications for land use change and management in order to take cognisance of existing development needs and the future needs of generations to come.
- 4) To understand and interpret the spatial planning mechanisms to eliminate poverty and inequality by creating favourable conditions for inclusive growth and that delivers on social and spatial cohesion.

5.2.5.6.3. SPLUMA CONTENT OF A MUNICIPAL SDF

The following section of the SDF document focuses on Chapter 4, Section 21 of SPLUMA, where a clear indication is given as to the required contents of a SPLUMA compliant SDF. As previously mentioned, it was clearly communicated that the 2017/2018 SDF must built on the basis of the //Khara Hais LM 2012 SDF and focus on the inclusion of the Mier area and the adherence to the requirements of SPLUMA.

The linkage established by die LUMS of //Khara Hais LM during the 2015 period and the reference to the PSDF, the previous SDF of //Khara Hais and the biosphere planning



approach, has been further developed in this SDF of 2017/2018. Table 4 summarises the detail of the Spatial Planning Categories (SPC's) as it was amended for the DKLM SDF and provide the reader with precise and specific descriptions, including the colour indications.

5.2.5.6.4. SPLUMA DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES FOR DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SDF

The five founding principles as set out in Section 7 (a) to (e) of SPLUMA that apply throughout the country and specifically to the SDF of DKLM and include the following:

- 1) **Principle 1: Spatial Justice:** The past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and the use of land by disadvantaged communities and persons.
 - a) South Africa has a history of spatial imbalances, which must be redressed by improved access to land and the inclusion of persons and communities that were previously excluded through development policies. This is also true for the newly created Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality area and the amalgamated area provides challenges to be taken into consideration.
 - b) This SDF takes this principle to heart and seeks to address such past imbalances in the future planning of the area. The planned future spatial approach, which may be seen in the Spatial Vision Plans (SVP), is presented in such a way for segregated communities to be integrated with one another and to become one cohesive urban settlement.
 - c) Specific areas are also earmarked for future housing developments (D.h. Residential), where such persons who do not have access to land may be accommodated in a subsidised manner and tenure thereby secured through integrated housing and planning policies. This is set as an important move towards the creation of sustainable livelihoods through the principle of spatial justice.
 - d) The focus of the SDF was to indicate an economic centre for each of the 21 communities involved in the process, with the identification of a Precinct Central Business District (CBD) for all the communities, including Secondary Business Nodes (SBN) within walking distance from one another. The identification of Activity Street Corridors (ASC) were also identified as contributory to correcting spatial injustice of the past and bringing livelihood back to all our communities.
- 2) **Principle 2: Spatial Sustainability:** Spatial planning and land use management systems must promote the principles of socio-economic and environmental sustainability through; encouraging the protection of prime and unique agricultural land; promoting land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; consider all current and future costs to all parties involved in the provision of infrastructure and social services so as to ensure for the creation of viable communities.
 - a) Sustainability is arguably one of the most important aspects that need to be achieved in any SDF. It should be considered that no unnecessary pressure should be placed on government spheres to provide infrastructure where such investment would not be viable, creating unneeded fiscal pressure. One should also consider the value of natural systems, agriculturally valuable areas, ecological corridors within and throughout our urban centres and the legislation put in place to protect these systems. Beyond the legislative protection, one should also be able to focus on these components in the SDF and provide guidance in terms of areas to be protected. In order to achieve the above, it is important to note that the functionality of compact settlements is better and more sustainable than sprawling settlements, even in smaller settlements and communities, as it is to be found in DKLM. With the focus is placed on the development of a total of 21 communities for the total DKLM area, the focus on sustainability was no easy task and will be a challenge during the next 5-year period.

- b) The compilation of this all-inclusive SDF document seeks to be especially effective in attaining the above goal of spatial sustainability through the effective placement of an urban edge within which urban development, albeit housing, commerce or industry, should be contained and encouraged. The only exception to this rule is where the decision-making policy clearly defines a land use or SPC that can be accommodated outside of the urban edge, due to its impact, decision or input in the SDF compilation process or the specific environmental impact specifications. The urban edge should be strictly enforced by the local authority without exception, except where there are undeniable site specific circumstances, which can be proven through thorough motivation and the prescribed public participation processes. The focus is also solely on the existing formal settlements (19 formal and 2 in process of formalisation) in the Municipality, as the creation of more and smaller urban hamlets will create pockets of poverty, which cannot grow into areas of economic opportunity and sustainable livelihoods for future generations. The only exception to the previous would be the upgrading and formalisation of 2 communities mentioned, namely the Khomani San and Noenieput communities (projects within the IDP), which has a long history of problematic placement and service delivery. The Khomani San formed a Focus Group of the SDF compilation and this very specific and exceptional community came to light throughout the SDF process, and will be included and addressed as part of this document. At an environmental level the SDF acknowledges the location of the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality within a Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (FEPA) and considers the importance of maintaining the integrity of the freshwater system of the Orange River and the non-perineal rivers that feed into it.

3) **Principle 3: Efficiency:** Land development must optimise the use of existing resources and the accompanying infrastructure, while development application procedures and timeframes must be efficient and streamlined in order to promote growth and employment.

- a) In terms of efficiency it is important that developments are considered in terms of the effective use of land and resources – note how this component of efficiency also speaks to the matter of sustainability. Decision-making procedures on land development applications should be designed in such a way as to not negatively impact financial, social (e.g. a specific community) and economic factors, nor on the natural environment. It would also be important that the application procedures relating to land development should be streamlined and managed in an efficient and timeous way, sticking to prescribed timelines and supporting sustainable development procedures. This refers to the Land Use Management System (LUMS) which has also now been updated during the same process, will again set the tone for the Municipality to become a leader in the alignment between the LUMS and the SDF with special reference to SPLUMA.
- b) This SDF compilation process seeks to attain the goals of efficiency, as set out in SPLUMA, by providing a clear indication of areas where development may be considered and where such development will not lead to the ineffective use of resources or unnecessary infrastructural pressure in isolated locations. The SDF provides a clear indicative framework for officials and also for members of the public, as well as possible investors, to base their land use and development decisions on, thus simplifying the process of development. The framework indicates environmental sensitive areas and areas where development is excluded due to various factors, such as potential surface water runoff and ecological sensitive areas. The SDF also indicates certain areas where land development applications may be simplified and easily considered, such as commercial nodes and development corridors (e.g. Precinct CBD, Precinct Industrial, Node secondary

Business and Hospitality Corridor). This informs the application procedure of the LUMS process and provides special steps and regulations to follow where possible.

4) **Principle 4: Spatial Resilience:** Securing communities and livelihoods from spatial dimensions of socio- economic and environmental shocks through mitigation and adaptability that is accommodated by flexibility in spatial vision plans, policies and land use management systems.

- Spatial resilience refers to the flexibility of the spatial plan to react and adapt to changes in the economy and also the environment. It is a very broad component and not necessarily measurable or foreseeable at this stage for the next 5-year period.
- In the SDF document, a very clear indication is given to the direction and placement of development areas in each of the 21 communities. However, adequate space has been given around areas of risk, such as wastewater treatment plants and surface water run-off areas (possible surface run-off identified in each community, due to the lack of detail flood-line information), minimising the environmental risks to the communities at hand, e.g. flooding and damage to infrastructure. What is important to consider is the fact that communities often place themselves in risk areas on an informal basis (e.g. erecting informal housing structures in potential surface water run-off areas), which may create conflict in terms of having to be relocated in the future – the indication of housing areas in this SDF seeks to avoid this, but detail studies will still have to be completed in certain areas.
- Economic changes and challenges are often unforeseeable and sudden and is especially present in areas where a local economy is based on the primary sectors of mining and agriculture. DKLM is focussed on the latter and seasonal changes, drought, flooding, weather extremes and changes in the world economy and politics may have severe impacts on the lives of the local communities. The SDF therefore provides space for the expansion of industrial areas for development of secondary economic activities and industrial beneficiation as foreseen in the IDP. Furthermore, the development of renewable energy is also considered, as this may provide opportunity for diverse job opportunities and investment in the Municipality. The focus on tourism as important economic factor is also clearly visible in the spatial vision maps of most communities and also for the rural areas.

5) **Principle 5: Good Administration:** All spheres of government must ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development and all departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with prescribed requirements during the preparation of SDFs. This principle is the fulcrum of this framework largely because implementation of the spatial planning vision and objectives is not only highly dependent upon a strong coordinating role of central government, but is also predicated upon good governance mechanisms, incorporating meaningful consultations and coordination, e.g. the Rural Development Plan (RDP) with a view to achieving the desired outcomes across the various planning spheres and domains.

- This principle speaks for itself as there is an increased need for an integrated approach to land development and assistance in achieving development goals, as embodied in SPLUMA. It is of absolute importance that departments from different spheres of government get involved in the development of SDF's and that the public is also involved, ensuring a truly transparent process.
- In the SDF the matter of good administration has not been taken lightly and was an important factor that was focussed on by both the PMT and the PSC. The core ideal has been a document for all sectors of development, including local government, provincial and national departments to make informed decisions on development. It is however a document that should belong to the general public and wider community of DKLM. The public was therefore invited to get involved with the process and open days were held in all communities to get input. During the second round of public participation (period from end of September 2017 to 22 November 2017, extended to 08 February 2018), the Ward Councillors took their time to study the documentation and draft Spatial Vision Maps. Ownership

was taken by each Ward Councillor and Ward committee and valuable inputs and information were received back. The extension period was granted in order to ensure that the principle of good administration is achieved by well thought through decisions that will influence the various communities of DKLM.

- c) The mentioned 5 principles are the guiding ideals of this SDF document, whereas the compilation seeks to produce a SPLUMA compliant document, enabling the DKLM to consider land use applications and make informed decisions on land development applications that reflects the spatial vision of all its communities.

5.3 Spatial Challenges & Opportunities:

5.3.1 Objectives from the IDP linking directly with the SDF

During the compilation of the IDP of 2017, 6 Key Priority areas (KPA's) with 10 Development Priorities were identified based on the challenges faced by the municipality at that specific time, and prioritized by both Ward committees and the community during the formal public participation processes. These KPA's were linked to the six National Key Performance Areas (KPA's) and the SDF development objectives of the municipality. The first development priority identified that is addressed in this document is Spatial Development, Town Planning and Land Use Management (KPA 6) and the objectives are as follow:

- a) Provide the framework and vision required for improving the quality of life of the people living in Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality jurisdiction.
- b) Manage the development of sustainable land use, economic, spatial and environmental planning according to predetermined acceptable levels.

These factors link directly with the bioregional planning approach taken in this SDF document.

5.3.2 IDP interpretation and socio – economic challenges

In order to understand the spatial detail and discussions that are included into this document, the approved IDP 2017 - 2022 has been scrutinised and the following components will have a direct influence on the spatial planning proposals over the next 5-year period.

5.3.3 Unemployment and the inclusion in the SDF

Although the unemployment rate has decreased since 2011 from 34% to 22.1%, it is still a massive percentage of the community and especially the youth that is in the age group 14 to 35, which still has an unemployment rate of 44.7%. The SDF and the structuring elements identify areas in all communities for all SPC categories in the Transition zones, for various business opportunities and mixed use areas and the inputs from the Ward committees were interpreted for each of the 21 communities.

5.3.4 Households and the inclusion in the SDF

The number of households increased from 25029 to 28704 in DKLM (IDP indication), which creates a bigger demand on the provision of residential stands in all the communities and the consequent pressure it puts on services. The adequate planning of enough land for residential expansion, with the focus directly put on densification, integration, mixed use areas and utilisation of underutilised vacant land, without jeopardising the bioregional approach taken for the compilation of the SDF, is also included in the areas for future expansions of all the communities.

Female headed household's increased from 34.1% in 2001 to 40.5% in 2011, which is troublesome due to the fact that families headed by a single parent (usually women) are more likely to have a lower income level, than families with a more traditional family structure. Again the SDF had to take this into consideration and provide ample opportunities and structures for the development of mixed use development areas.

Formal dwellings decrease from 81.2% in 2001 to 75.2% in 2011. This could be contributed to establish of more informal settlements and the slow delivery of subsidised houses. This is indeed a very important factor that is now focussed on in the SDF and the formalisation of areas for future projects remains a priority. The backlog of housing is calculated as approximately 7450 at present and the demand is expected to grow to about 8000 in the short term.

5.3.5 The economy of DKLM and the inclusion in the SDF

General economy: The Municipality's economy is rather centred on the trade and retail sectors, due to its strong tourism and agricultural sectors, leaving the local economy fairly vulnerable for any significant changes in this industry. It is therefore important that the Municipality seeks to further diversify its economy into other sectors to counter this vulnerability in the future. Furthermore, the manufacturing sector of the municipality is one of the lowest performing sectors of the local economy. The provision of land for the development of the manufacturing sector (the provision of areas for industrial development and precinct industrial areas) is included in the SDF to allow this sector to grow and diversify the economy to its full extent.

Normal retail and Business activities: Due to the unique spatial manifestation of the municipality, both the first and second economy is mostly located around the CBD's of the towns and also various farms (intensive and extensive agricultural farming units). Upington as main town has a well-defined business centre with numerous residential areas, with a mixture of densifications already present. Secondary activities in the municipality are mainly light industrial, warehousing, processing facilities and light engineering works.

Agriculture: Agricultural activities take up portions of land abutting the Orange River in the southern sections of the Municipality. The Agricultural sector is very important to the local economy and therefore represents an emerging strength for the Municipality, which creates further opportunities for expansion, as well as the development of linkages with other sectors of the economy, creating further opportunities for job creation. The protection of agriculture land and the link between core, buffer and transition zones in the SDF are focussed on in each of the various SPC's.

Mining: Diamond mining in the Rietfontein area seems to be a viable option for future development and special policies are included for handling mining land uses in the future. A study done by the DBSA indicated that several minerals can be found in Rietfontein area, with different potential levels for mining. Diamonds were already recovered from the Kimberlite-pipe, almost 1 km east of Rietfontein and the study indicated that the pipe and subsequent mine development holds major economic potential for the area with a lifespan of more than 20 years before rehabilitation need to start. Another potential which has not yet been investigated is the economic spin-offs from current, as well as future salt mining on the salt pans in the Municipal Area. Again the structuring of the SDF to handle and accommodate the possibility of mining activity outside of the identified areas of the SDF, while protecting the core and buffer areas, were kept in mind. During any application the Decision-making policies must always be implemented and will form a very important component when handling new applications.

Manufacturing: As already mentioned, the manufacturing sector of the DKLM economy is currently not up to the performance that this sector could possibly achieve in the future. However, given the good agricultural base, opportunities for the expansion of the manufacturing industry exists through agro-processing and other activities. The inclusion of the RDP identification of an Agri-Park in the ZF McCawu District Municipality will also be an opportunity for emerging farmers to be part of the agri-manufacturing industry. The inclusion of agricultural industries and the handling of these applications in rural area, are included

in the SDF. The National Centre for Manufacturing Science (NCMS) has identified Upington as one of the pockets of manufacturing capability in the Northern Cape, and suggests that the DKLM and other stakeholders focus on the development of the local manufacturing sector.

Industrial development Zone (IDZ) and the Special Economic Zone (SEZ): Upington International Airport has been identified as an alternative or supplement for the O.R Tambo International Airport for handling of cargo traffic, as there is less congestion and quicker airport turnaround times, shorter-to-market timeframes which would enhance product freshness by one day, and improved supply-chain performance. These are all positive components for development in the area and therefore offers greater benefits for cargo airlines and both importers and exporters of goods.

The uncommonly long runway and the strategically advantageous location of the Upington International Airport, makes it ideal to serve the African continent. An adequate volume of cargo is generated in the Western and Eastern regions of South Africa and Namibia to warrant the establishment of a cargo hub at Upington. Due to this, the establishment of an Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) at the airport has been included in the SDF, to further enhance the strategic importance of the airport for the local, regional and provincial economy. The establishment of an SEZ (Industrial Development Zone) is also included in the SDF and the combination and inclusion of the Green Energy Zone as part of the SEZ forms an important factor in the SDF.

5.3.6 Special Projects from the IDP and the inclusion in the SDF

Project A: Solar Special Economic Zone

The DKLM Council took a decision **(14/08/2014 Resolution)** that stipulates the following regarding the development of the Solar Special Economic Zone:

- a) Council in principle resolved to avail all the available municipal land as requested by die Office of the Premier for the purposes of establishing the SEZ in Upington.
- b) The developer of the SEZ will be responsible to pay for the surveying of all land, as well as any EIA processes, including the development of the infrastructure of the land.
- c) The DTI will be responsible for the payment of Master Plan studies for the upgrading of connector services in respect of electricity, water and sewerage services. Council also decided per resolution that the representatives from the Office of the Premier of the Northern Cape and DTI be granted the rights of access to the said available land.
- d) Office of the Premier of the Northern Cape and DTI be granted the rights of access to the said available land.
- e) The abovementioned project is currently however under review as a possible other location in Namakwaland is also under consideration by the Provincial Government.

Project B: Solar Park Development

The DKLM Council Resolution was taken on 13/07/2014 reflecting the following:

- a) Klipkraal Farm, Portion 451, Gordonia RD was identified as the Upington Site and is both feasible and ready for implementation. EIA and Geotechnical studies showed that 1000 MW can be produced from this site with optimal PV/CSP ratios for peak demand. Transmission capacity of 500 MW will be available in 2017 with additional capacity available in 2022. This would allow for a phased approach in implementing the Solar Park to optimise on cash flow management. The Solar Park development initiative is driven by the Department of Energy (DoE).

General public input from the IDP regarding the SDF

The following inputs were received during the stakeholder's engagement of the public participation process of the IDP, namely:

- a) A good and effective SDF to encourage a compact urban structure.
- b) An effective land-use management system.
- c) Pro-active planning and surveying of available land for human settlement purposes to curb illegal scattering.
- d) The implementation of a proper environmental management plan; and need for spatial integration.

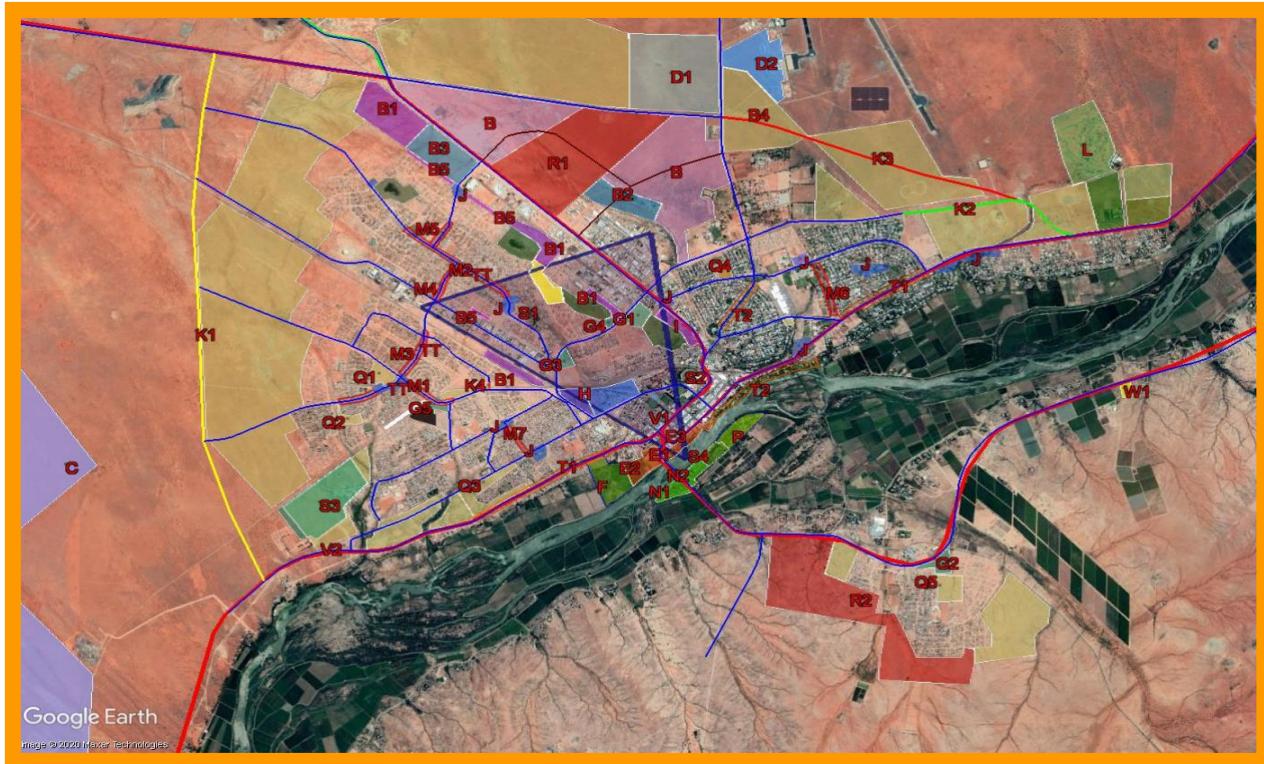


Figure 5: Dawid Kruiper SDF

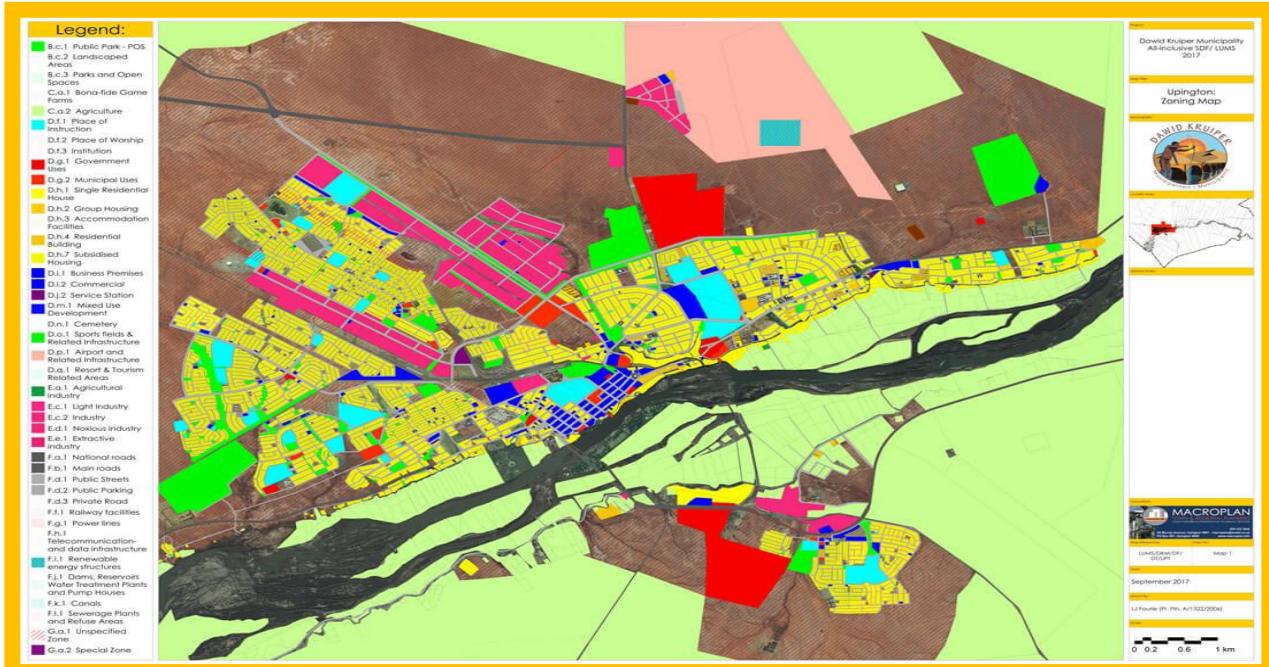


Figure 6: Dawid Kruiper SDF/LUMS

CHAPTER 6: STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT

6.1 MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW

Dawid Kruiper Municipality is a Local (Category B) Municipality (NC087) located within the ZF Mcgawu District Municipality (DC8). The ZF Mcgawu Municipality is the second largest district (approximately 103 871 km²) in the Northern Cape. The Municipality is approximately 344 446 ha in extent and straddles the Orange River. Upington is the main town of the Dawid Kruiper Municipality and has, since its inception, been the hub of activities in the region. The municipality borders with Namibia in the west, the Kgalagadi-Transfrontier Park in the north and Botswana in the northeast.

The Municipal Area is divided into 17 wards. The Municipal Council of Dawid Kruiper consists of 33 councillors. Sixteen (17) represents wards and the rest (16) are proportional representatives of political parties. The ruling party in Council is the ANC.

6.1.1 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The governance and institutional arrangements of Dawid Kruiper Municipality are critical to achieving its vision “*To provide an affordable quality service to Dawid Kruiper and its visitors and to execute the policies and programmes of the Council.*”

6.1.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 53 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) stipulates *inter alia* that the respective roles and areas of responsibility of each political structure and political office bearer of the municipality and of the Municipal Manager must be defined.

6.1.3 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The Council performs both legislative and executive functions. It focuses on legislative, oversight and participatory roles, and has delegated its executive function to the Executive Mayor. Its primary role is to debate issues publicly as well as facilitating political debate and discussions. Apart from their functions as policy makers, Councillors are also actively involved with community work and in the various social programmes in the municipal area.

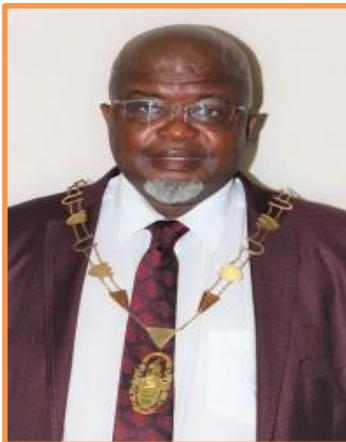
Dawid Kruiper Municipality is represented by 33 councillors, of whom 17 were elected directly as ward councillors. The rest of the councillors were elected on the basis of the proportion of votes cast for the different political parties. The political composition of the Council is as follows:

| Political Party | Number of Councilors |
|--|----------------------|
| ANC (African National Congress) | 18 |
| DA (Democratic Alliance) | 12 |
| EFF (Economic Freedom Fighters) | 1 |
| VP/FF (Freedom Front Plus) | 1 |
| KR (Khoisan Revolusie) | 1 |
| Total | 33 |

Table 11: Municipal Council Party Representation

| NO | NAME OF COUNCILLOR | CAPACITY | POLITICAL PARTY | WARD COUNCILLOR AND PROPORTIONAL (PR) |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | M. Segede | Executive Mayor | ANC | PR |
| 2. | M. Dodds | Speaker | ANC | PR |
| 3. | F. Olifant | Member of Mayoral Committee | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 3 |
| 4. | A. Visser | Member of Mayoral Committee | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 12 |
| 5. | G. George | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 5 |
| 6. | F. Basson | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 14 |
| 7. | S. Abel | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 1 |
| 8. | M. Andreas | Member of Mayoral Committee | ANC | PR |
| 9. | Sandra Beukes | Member of Mayoral Committee | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 17 |
| 10. | P. George | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 16 |
| 11. | SM Links | Member of Mayoral Committee | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 6 |
| 12. | S. Komazi | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 7 |
| 13. | Z. Maasdorp | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 10 |
| 14. | M. September | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 11 |
| 15. | E. Groenewald | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 2 |
| 16. | N. Joodt | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 4 |
| 17. | F. Kefu | Council Member | ANC | Ward Councilor : Ward 13 |
| 18. | E. Mnyaka | Council Member | ANC | PR |
| 19. | J. Assegaii | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 20. | M.E. Eiman | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 21. | J.C Esau | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 22. | G. Gewers | Council Member | DA | Ward Councillor : Ward 15 |
| 23. | J.H Opperman | Council Member | DA | Ward Councillor : Ward 9 |
| 24. | Rudolph Saal | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 25. | Sam Sandlana | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 26. | E.C. Strauss | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 27. | M.P. Titus | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 28. | P.T. van der Steen | Council Member | DA | Ward Councilor : Ward 8 |
| 29. | A. Van Zyl | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 30. | D. Visagie | Council Member | DA | PR |
| 31. | H. Roux | Council Member | FF+ | PR |
| 32. | W. Peterson | Council Member | KSR | PR |
| 33. | N. Skei | Council Member | EEF | PR |

Table 12: Municipal Council



Executive Mayor
Cllr. Micheal Segede



Portfolio: Planning &
Development
Cllr. Felicity Olifant



Portfolio: Electro-
Mechanical
Cllr. Elize Mnyaka



Portfolio: Corporate
Services
Cllr. Salim Links



Portfolio: Budget &
Treasury
**Cllr. Mayriechen
Andreas**



Portfolio: Community
Services
Cllr. Adam Visser



Portfolio: Civil
Engineering
Cllr. Sandra Beukes

Diagram1: Executive Mayoral Committee

6.1.4 THE EXECUTIVE & MAYORAL COMMITTEE (MAYCO)

The Executive is made up of the Executive Mayor. The Executive Mayor heads the Executive arm of the Municipality. The Executive Mayor is entitled to receive reports from committees of the Municipal Council to forward these reports with a recommendation to the council when the matter cannot be disposed of by the executive mayor in terms of the executive mayor's delegated powers. The Executive Mayor elected a Mayoral Committee to assist the Executive Mayor. The Executive Mayoral Committee consists of 6 members.

Mayoral Committee assist the Executive Mayor. The Executive Mayor is at the centre of the system of governance, since executive powers are vested in the executive mayor to oversee the day-to-day affairs. This encompasses an overarching strategic and political responsibility. Although accountable for the strategic direction and performance of the municipality, the Executive Mayor operates in consultation with the Mayoral Committee.

6.1.5 THE ADMINISTRATION

The Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer of the municipality terms of Section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act. The Municipal Manager is the head of the administration, and primarily has to serve as chief custodian of service delivery and implementation of political priorities. The Municipal Manager is assisted by the Management Team that reports directly to the Municipal Manager

Responsibilities of the Municipal Manager include managing financial affairs and service delivery in the municipality. The Municipal Manager is assisted by the Manager in the Office of the Municipal Manager and the various Directors and Senior Manager as well as Managers of the Departments.

| Directorate | Responsibilities | Name | Designation |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| Office of the Municipal Manager | Internal Audit Risk Management Office of The Mayor and Speaker The Performance Management Unit | Mr Elias Ntoba | Municipal Manager |
| Financial Services | Billing and Revenue Collection Financial and Asset Management Information Technology Supply Chain Management | Mr Ruaan Straus | Chief Financial Officer |
| Corporate Services | Administration Human Resource Management Communications Legal Service | Ms Carol Newman | Director: Corporate Services |
| Civil Engineering Services | Roads and Storm Water Management Water Purification & Waste Water treatment Water Distribution & Sewer Reticulation Client Service | Mr Padwal Jonker | Director: Infrastructure Services |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Planning & Development | Town Planning and Building Control Services Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Local Development (LED) and Tourism Housing Project Management Unit (PMU) | Mr Conrad Geldenhuys | Director: Planning and Economic Development |
| Community Services | Parks Section Traffic Services Fire and Rescue Services Libraries | Mr Myner Bovu | Director: Community and Protection Services |
| Electro – Mechanical Service | Mechanical Workshop Electrical Service | Mr Daniël Louw | Acting Director: Electro – Mechanical Service |

Table 13: The Administration

6.2 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY ANNUAL

6.2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF A HOLISTIC COMPREHENSIVE (ALL SECTORS) INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN

The Municipality do not have a formal Comprehensive Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The Municipality currently uses master plans for Water and Sanitation for the delivery of prioritized infrastructure.

The Civil Engineering Services Department has addressed also programmes to be implemented within the Next 5 years which prioritize the development of Bulk Services as demand of new settlements increase the demand from the existing services from the Master Plans, however, the current budget available for the implantation of these projects is not sufficient resulting that the projects identified as priorities on master plans could not be implemented with the required urgency.

The Municipality existing infrastructure is currently under stress and urgent attention need to be given to the bulk services without any delays to eradicate unsustainable conditions for the economic development of the Municipality and also the eradication of the unsustainable transportation of water and sanitation services to reach various settlement (formal and informal). The municipality need to also have a strong and radical approach to eradication of bucket as it is an unacceptable standard for the communities to be still using buckets with such pandemics as Corona Virus we even forced to divert all resource to attend to the bucket challenges in the Municipality to combat and prevent the spread of the virus.

UPINGTON PRECINCT PLAN

Dawid Kruiper Municipality in partnership with National Treasury commissioned the development of a Precinct Plan for a nodal growth point in Upington as part of the Rural Towns Programme and the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant.

The Rural Towns Programme was established by National Treasury and Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, and is aimed at ensuring that rural municipalities receive attention and assistance towards spatial transformation. The Rural Towns Programme wants to facilitate a sustainable and vibrant network of small towns and livelihoods within strategically located regional centres of economic and social

activity. The programme further strives to support strategic, spatially coordinated planning and investment in infrastructure and human development to contribute to economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction.

Dawid Kruiper Municipality is one of the participating municipalities in the programme. For the purposes of qualifying for further funding, the Municipality is required to develop precinct plans for Upington as the focus area.

PURPOSE OF THE PRECINCT PLAN

Precinct plans are important policy instruments by which local authorities can promote specific objectives within a specific area in a municipality. The primary focus of precinct plans is therefore ensuring the implementation of broader strategic spatial objectives (as reflected in the relevant PSDFs, RSDFs and MSDFs) at the local level.

These plans serve as a means for the planning system to incentivise development in a way that meets a range of locally specific policy objectives while ensuring “on the ground” manifestation and implementation of these spatial objectives.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The focus in this precinct will be on (1) the physical and functional integration between the precinct and the CBD, (2) the integration between the precinct and the industrial areas, (3) the strengthening of economic development opportunities and (4) the development of a sustainable, accessible and functional residential neighbourhood.

The objectives of the Precinct Plan are therefore:

- To facilitate economic development and the creation of employment opportunities;
- To improve mobility and connectivity to, from and within the precinct;
- To ensure the physical and/or functional integration of the precinct with the CBD;
- To facilitate the expansion of the CBD;
- To facilitate the development of a sustainable neighbourhood to the north of the CBD; and
- To ensure the upgrading of municipal infrastructure in support of development.

6.2.2 WATER

6.2.2.1 REVIEW OF THE WSDP (SEE ANNEXURE D)

Dawid Kruiper's WSDP was reviewed approved and adopted by the Council during 2014 financial year which was valid for 5 years and this document was supposed to be update or reviewed in 2020.

The Municipality requires an updated Water Service Development Plan (WSDP) which guides the municipal development towards achieving critical Master Plans and Infrastructure planning for Water services. The Municipality has a signed Grant Agreement with DBSA which funded them for their Infrastructure Master Plans and the updating of the WSDP.

6.2.2.2 NATIONAL TARGETS

The national targets are in line with the Millennium Development Goals for water provision. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

- The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.
- Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.
- The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

6.2.2.3 APPROVED SERVICE LEVEL

Formal Settlements – Stand Pipe 200m

Informal Settlement - Provision in water tanks for settlement without water network

6.2.2.4 BACKLOGS

Households below RDP Standard total 1326 for water services.

The National Water &Sanitation Master Plan (NW &SMP) comprises of the following three (3) Volumes:

- Volume 1: Call to Action that serves as the Executive Summary of the NW&SMP, which outlines broadly the current challenges and proposed solutions. Only the overall strategic key actions and interventions are included in Volume 1.
- Volume 2: Plan to Action motivates in greater detail the challenges facing the water sector and the necessity of specific actions and interventions. It also outlines the key actions under each section and provides a summary of the key actions at the end.
- Volume 3: Schedule of Actions is the core deliverable of the NW&SMP. It includes substantially more details about all the actions / interventions, programmes and projects required to achieve the NW&SMP's purpose, which where applicable, are broken down to provincial or catchment level. It also provides additional details regarding the specific responsibilities of the relevant parties and a breakdown of deliverables and cost per time segment. This schedule is intended to be used for monitoring and evaluation of the achievements of the set targets, but should not be seen as a monitoring and evaluation tool. This Document serves as a guide explaining the purpose, the actual content of Volume 3 (Schedule of Actions), as well as explanatory notes on the format and functionality of Volume 3.

6.2.2.5 BASIC SERVICES PROVISION

House connection total 14364; Stand connection total 11990, and Standpipes total 1152 stands.

6.2.2.6 FREE BASIC WATER

The municipality is currently providing free basic water to 8525 households.

6.2.2.7 HIGHER LEVELS OF SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

The total number of households that receives higher levels of services is 27506.

6.2.2.8 ASSOCIATED SERVICES E.G. SCHOOLS AND CLINICS

Total units with service include:

- 38 Schools
- 14 Clinics
- 7 Police Stations
- Correctional Services
- Kalahari West Water Board
- 8TH South African Infantry Battalion

6.2.2.9 WATER FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The main purification works in Upington, Abraham Holbors September Water Treatment Works, has a capacity of 84 M/l/day and the highest recorded summer output is approximately 65 Ml/day. During winter it drops to an average daily output of 38Ml/day.

The integration of other sector program's water requirements and specially the impact on water planning with regards to: Housing, Agriculture, Mining (salt) etc., Tourism and Public Works programs leaves room for growth in all sectors. The extent, to which each sector will grow, will entirely depend on the onus of that particular sector.

The Dawid Kruiper Municipality priority is to unleash the economic activities together with the sustainability of the communities within the Jurisdiction of the Municipality. Provision of water to the small settlement is very critical for development of economic activities as required by the National Development Plan. The communities within the Municipality are suppressed to grow due to limited services however with the activities around our communities it is critical to accept the risk to grow the available services in all areas of the municipality.

Firstly, the values of the Constitution include those of human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms.

Secondly, the Constitution states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- prevent pollution and ecological degradation
- promote conservation; and
- secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

Thirdly, the Constitution states that everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water. Fourthly, the Constitution states that the property clause may not impede the state from taking measures to achieve land, water and related reform, to redress the results of past racial discrimination.

These constitutional imperatives, combined with the national water and sanitation policy papers, the National Water Act and the Water Services Act, give the mandate to the water sector to:

- Provide universal and equitable access to reliable water supply and sanitation services
- Protect, manage and develop the nation's water resources in a manner that supports justifiable and ecologically sustainable economic and social development, and
- Transform access to water to redress the racial imbalances created by apartheid.

MIER AREA

The Mier area, as part of the larger Kalahari semi-desert, could be classified as a water-poor area. Water provision for agriculture as well as for household purposes, take place through boreholes. The delivery of boreholes to the agricultural industry is mostly not enough and the quality of the borehole water is sometimes poor and unserviceable. The biggest priority in this regard is funding to be secured for the completion and extension of the Kalahari-East Pipeline in order to give access to water to the whole Mier area. Some of the farms do not have any water supply at all and water must be transported on a daily basis to these farms. The quality of the water on the farms is normally of a poor nature and has a negative impact on their extensive stock and game farms margins. Extension of the Water Supply to reach Noenieput was completed in the 2019/2020 financial year to assist in provision of sustainable water for communities and farmers.

6.2.2.10 MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Maintenance Plans are in place for the repair and maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment at the eight (8) water production plants of the municipality and the pump stations that form part of the distribution network.

Repair and maintenance of the water distribution network take place mainly on a reactive basis, based on customer requests and emergency repair work as and when required. A pipe replacement strategy should be implemented.

A full assessment of bulk infrastructure is underway this is inclusive of water treatment works, distribution networks and reservoirs. The assessment will highlight the prioritized repair and maintenance items as well as the necessary upgraded if applicable.

6.2.2.11 WATER SERVICES PROGRAM FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF THE WATER SERVICES PROGRAM

Water Services are not ring-fenced since some functions within the municipality are not income generating functions and need to be cross-subsidized from income derived through functions such as water and electricity sales.

The Current infrastructure configuration does not assist the municipality to make essential provisions for revenue generation and also the Town Planning model need to consider development of Middle Income residential areas more to maintain the economic state of the municipality. The Available water is currently sufficient but due to lack of proper revenue mechanisms, it is not achieving the desired revenue. Poor management of resources also need to be eradicated to rescue the revenue that the municipality losses every year.

The Municipality has challenges with the growing demand for services in settlements around Upington, that all our resources need to be assessed for capacity against current and future demand. The Municipality have budgeted for provision of water also through the KEWUA in the Mier Area, which has sufficient water supply at this stage considering the growth of these areas.

There are towns that have always been served through the Upington Scheme but now require upgrade or even development of individual schemes such as Kalksloot, Louisvale Rd, etc.

The total estimated capital budget required is R 281 million to attend to urgent needs of Water Services.

6.2.2.12 RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (WITH RELATION TO DEMAND MANAGEMENT, WATER BALANCE ISSUES AND ECOLOGICAL RESERVE)

The main water treatment works in Upington has been extended in the past to provide a total treatment capacity of 84 Ml/day in order to cater for future growth and development.

Currently, a huge gap exists within the relevant directorate responsible for water services management in terms of available resources (human resources and equipment). However, a human resources development strategy has been tabled by the relevant directorate in order to address these issues in the medium to long term.

MIER AREA

Two bulk supply lines for water were constructed in the 1980's to supply water to the Mier area, but both of the lines were out of reach for the Mier community.

The Kalahari East Supply Scheme is the biggest of the two bulk supply lines and serves 278 farms covering 1 480 624 ha of land. Water is pumped from the Sishen mine at Kathu and pumped into the Vaal Gamagara pipeline from where the Kalahari East Water Supply Scheme withdraws at a rate of 100 litres per second. This pipeline has some capacity to supply the former Mier Municipal area. A feasibility study was conducted in an effort to fund this project.

The Kalahari –West Water Scheme was completed in 1985. This scheme supplies water to the western part of the Kalahari at a maximum flow rate of 27.7 liters per second. This water supply line does not have any capacity to supply the Mier area.

The Department of Water and Sanitation funded the process to complete the Water scheme to reach the communities in the Mier Area and we are further extending the water access to reach the Swartkopdam Areas.

Current backlog priority is to reach Swartkopdam and Welkom area within the next 2 -3 years as they remain the only towns serviced by poor boreholes in the Municipality. The Municipality extended the pipe network recently and currently to also accommodate farming activities for food security in the area and development of small farmers.

The scarcity of underground water causes farms to be economically under-utilised and technically not well planned. Farms in Mier Area cannot be economically utilised, and subsequently a roof is placed on the income potential of the total agricultural industry in Mier. Large expenses have to be made for water provision.

- ➊ The poor quality of boreholes has a cost and income influence on stock farming since the chemical composition of the water has a detrimental effect on the production of stock.
- ➋ Technical planning of farms cannot be optimized

The Dawid Kruiper Municipality should extend its services in the future to include communities of Vetrivier, Drieboom, Schepkolk and !Khomani San community who is currently scattered on the farms Erin, Andriesvale, Scotty's Fort, Witdraai and Uitkoms

6.2.2.13 CONTRACTING AND LICENSING

All contracting and licenses for raw water abstraction and supply is in place between the Department of Water Affairs and the municipality as well as the various water irrigation boards which supply the municipality with raw water in the peri-urban and rural villages.

The Contract for KEWUA needs to be reviewed due to additional services provided and also negotiations for Welkom and Andriesvale (after township establishment).

6.2.2.14. WATER QUALITY

Water quality monitoring is conducted at three (3) levels. Microbiological, chemical and physical parameter monitoring takes place at both the treatment works and the various locations within the distribution system (pipelines and reservoirs. This monitoring is conducted by an external service provider. Operational monitoring is also conducted at the 8 treatment facilities on a 2-hourly basis verifying the various physical parameters.

The Dawid Kruiper Municipality achieved Blue Drop scores of 7%, 38%, 44% and 72% in the 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 Blue Drop Report, respectively. It is evident in the scores that have been achieved over the years that the journey towards Blue Drop status has been long, difficult and onerous. The municipality has finally achieved Blue Drop status in the 2014 Blue Drop Report with an average Blue Drop score of 96%. Two out of the 8 Water Treatment facilities in the municipality achieved Blue Drop Certification status in the 2014 Blue Drop report with the lowest score being 78%. The 2021-2022 Bluedrop Progress Assessment Tool (PAT) results was published in April 2022. Dawid Kruiper fell in the low risk category achieving 25 (Below 50%. 12 supply systems have a risk rating between 14.4%-39%. 6 supply systems are presented in the top 10 performing systems and 3 systems are in the top 20 performing water supply systems in the country from a risk based perspective. Dawid Kruper thus strives to ensure water quality and security remain as priority.

6.2.2.15 EXTENSION OF BASIC WATER SERVICES

The Municipality water provision is currently as follows:

1. Water Network Supply = 90%
2. Communal Standpipes and water Tanks = 10%

The Municipality aims to service all settlements however the challenge is that the communities move to sites before servicing of vacant sites which becomes a challenge. Proper planning of settlements need to be upheld and encourage avoiding a situation where the municipality can't plan or perform its function.

There are also major challenges in smaller settlements within the municipality without the necessary metering systems which need to be vigorously addressed to ensure water security for all members of the community. Metering system must be priority for the municipality to recover revenue and correction of data on meters.

New development includes the following:

1. Servicing of the 100 stands in Noenieput
2. Upgrading of Kalksloot, Ses Brugge, Klippunt Water Supply
3. Upgrading of Bulk Water Services for all small settlements –Assessment to be conducted 2022/23.
4. Servicing of stands by COGHSTA - 4500 verification and correction of DATA
5. Upington Water Scheme Assessment for future growth and configuration for improving management of water provision.
6. Augmentation of Water Supply in Welkom – Connection to the KEWUA system,
7. Melkstroom, Dakota, Water Reticulation Services,



8. Augmentation of Water Supply in Swartkopdam – connection from Noenieput,
9. Upgrading of the Rietfontein Water Services for new settlements,
10. Installation of meters in all unmetered communities,
11. Pipe replacement programme for the CBD Asbestos pipe section (Schroder streets, etc)

6.2.2.16 INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE WATER SERVICES

The table indicates the water service level per ward as well as the backlogs. And the intervention required addressing the backlogs. The programs aimed to improve water services are listed above.

| Ward | Nu of households | Status on water provision, backlogs and interventions | | | | Intervention required | |
|------|------------------|---|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Above RDP | Service Level | | No service | | |
| | | | RDP Standard | Below RDP | | | |
| 1 | 1542 | 1093 | 449 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 2 | 1544 | 1269 | 275 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 3 | 727 | 727 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 4 | 1021 | 1021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 5 | 1446 | 663 | 686 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 6 | 2293 | 1281 | 1012 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 7 | 1383 | 803 | 553 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 8 | 2284 | 1892 | 392 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 9 | 1556 | 1556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 10 | 1320 | 601 | 719 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 11 | 1555 | 968 | 587 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 12 | 1562 | 79 | 1311 | 172 | 0 | | |
| 13 | 4477 | 2078 | 2397 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 14 | 1727 | 125 | 1151 | 451 | 0 | | |
| 15 | 2980 | 344 | 2636 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 16 | 928 | 147 | 717 | 64 | 0 | | |
| 17 | 1492 | 439 | 414 | 639 | 0 | | |

Table 14: Status on water provision, backlogs and interventions

6.2.3 SANITATION

6.2.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF A MUNICIPAL SANITATION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Municipality current sanitation level of service is as follow:

1. Waterborne = 21105
2. VIP/UDS = 2447
3. Pit latrine = 461
4. Bucket = 4842
5. None = 297

The Dawid Kruiper Municipality benefit from the COGHSTA programme for provision of approximately 4273 new toilet structures to be constructed in various wards. The different activities were combined into a Comprehension Sanitation Development Plan during the

2014/2015 financial year. The Municipality programme for bucket eradication however, excluded the necessary top toilet structures as the programme only made provision for the connections. Some people have managed connect on the system and other still require assistance.

The Municipality still need additional programmes for the Bucket Eradication as there is a continuous demand for new settlements due to Economic activities (Seasonal grape farming and Solar Farms). It is imperative that the municipality prepare for future development and demand as this may lead to major development or failure to deliver and accommodate future developments.

The municipality housing must also improve in the management of beneficiaries for extensions of settlement such that people who have benefited in stands can only registered and traceable.

6.2.3.2 THE NEED / EXTENT FOR BASIC SERVICES

The Municipality has various extensions to the residential areas and this result in serious pressure over the demand for services without necessary planning and services of stands. Current use of buckets is unacceptable but due to lack of developed ervens people resolve to use bucket sanitation. The Municipality together with the sector Department must eradicate all services below national standards

6.2.3.3 BACKLOGS

Households below RDP standard total 5303 for sanitation services and those with no service are 297. These may change due to continuous growth and expansion of settlements.

6.2.3.4 BASIC SERVICES PROVISION

Total units with service include:

- 21105 households with basic or higher services
- 2447 households with VIP/ UDS toilets

6.2.3.5 FREE BASIC SANITATION

Free basic sanitation is delivered to 8525 households.

6.2.3.6 HIGHER LEVELS OF SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Households above RDP standard totals 21105.

6.2.3.7 ASSOCIATED SERVICES E.G. SCHOOLS AND CLINICS

Total units with service include:

- 38 school
- 14 clinics
- 7 police stations
- Correctional Services
- 8 South African Infantry Battalion
- Kalahari Wes -Water

6.2.3.8 MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR SANITATION SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The 2018/2021 capital needs, take into consideration strategies and programs with regards to backlogs, basic services provision, free basic services, higher levels of service requirements, associated services and water for growth and development.

However, projects are not allocated against a specific strategy and are often cross cutting. To this end a specific project may target the eradication of backlogs, but at the same time also include the delivery of a higher level of service.

The total capital budget for the 2021/2022 financial year was about R115 million including grant funding and municipal budget.

Maintenance Plans are in place for the repair and maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment at the 5 sewerage treatment plants (1 Conventional Treatment Works and 4 oxidation ponds) of the municipality and the sewer pump stations that form part of the sewer collection network. Repair and maintenance of the sewer network take place on a reactive basis, based on customer requests and emergency repair work as and when required, as well as pro-active bases through the implementation of a preventative maintenance plan.

MIER AREA

The towns do not have sufficient and effective sewerage systems. Sanitation in towns consists mainly of bucket systems, VIP systems and normal pit latrines, while other sites are serviced with flush systems.

The development under this area will include

- Development of sanitation policy (free basic sanitation)
- Construction of Oxidation Ponds (Welkom / Rietfontein (Catering for K/G Mier, Philanderbron), / Noenieput& Swartkopdam)
- Construction of sewerage lines
- Upgrading of VIP toilets

6.2.3.9 FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF THE SANITATION SERVICES

Sanitation Services are not ring-fenced since some functions within the municipality are not income generating functions and need to be cross-subsidized from income derived through functions such as water and electricity sales.

The medium term Indicative Capital Budget for 2020-2021 make provision for income through the various combined funding sources of about R14.3 million, R0 and R0, respectively.

6.2.3.10 CONTRACTING AND LICENSING

The municipality is in the process of updating its licenses for effluent discharge with the Department of Water & Sanitation. However, all wastewater treatment facilities are registered with the Department of Water & Sanitation. Effluent is being treated at 5 treatment facilities namely Louisvale Road Oxidation Ponds, the Kameelmond Sewerage Treatment Works which makes use of bio filter and activated sludge processes, Askham new Oxidation Ponds, Rietfontein Oxidation ponds which will be upgraded to cater for other 3 Settlement and lastly the New Loubos Settlement Oxidation Ponds.

The Green Drop System evaluates these two treatments facilities and the Green Drop System scores in 2011 was 35 % for Kameelmond STW and Louisvale Road Oxidation Ponds System was 37%. The 2013 Green Drop Score is 68 % for Kameelmond STW and Louisvale Road Oxidation Ponds System was 54 %. The 2021-2022 Greendrop certification programmes was concluded

in March 2022. The municipality received an improved scoring of 64% and was found to be the best performing municipality in the Province.

6.2.3.11 EXTENSION OF BASIC SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SERVICES

Provide all with basic sanitation services to eliminate UDS/ VIP toilets for rural areas (2396 households), and eradicate the bucket system by providing sewerage systems for 3049 households in urban areas.

New development includes the following:

1. The construction of a waste water treatment works in Melkstroom for 182 stands and connection of households through Sewer Pipe reticulation.
2. The Completion of construction of Oxidation Ponds (Rietfontein (Klein Mier, Groot Mier, Riefontein and Philandersbron combined system) and Loubos).
3. The Upgrading of Bulk Outfall Sewer pipeline in Lemoendraai (4.5km)
4. The Upgrading of the Sewer Pump Stations in Upington Town & Paballelo.
5. The Upgrading of the Kameelmond Wastewater Treatment Works.
6. The augmentation wastewater treatment works for Louisvale Dorp/Leseding/Raaswater and other various settlements.
7. The provision of wastewater treatment works for Welkom.
8. The provision of wastewater treatment works for Karos/ Lambrechdrift/Leerkrans,
9. Upgrading of the Louisvale Rd Wastewater Treatment Works to accommodate growth and new demand.
10. The Refurbishment of drains in the communities,

| Status and backlogs on Sewerage and Sanitation services and interventions | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|
| Ward | Nu of households | Service Level | | | | Intervention required |
| | | Above RDP | RDP Standard | Below RDP | No service | |
| 1 | 1542 | 1165 | 0 | 377 | 0 | |
| 2 | 1544 | 1374 | 0 | 170 | 0 | |
| 3 | 727 | 727 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | 1021 | 1021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 | 1446 | 1446 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 | 2293 | 1972 | 0 | 321 | 0 | |
| 7 | 1383 | 1108 | 0 | 253 | 22 | |
| 8 | 2284 | 2112 | 0 | 172 | 0 | |
| 9 | 1556 | 1556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10 | 1320 | 1320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 | 1555 | 0 | 1231 | 324 | 0 | |
| 12 | 1562 | 0 | 1103 | 459 | 0 | |
| 13 | 4475 | 3469 | 0 | 1006 | 0 | |
| 14 | 1727 | 0 | 1316 | 411 | 0 | |
| 15 | 2980 | 1801 | 0 | 1179 | 0 | |
| 16 | 928 | 0 | 358 | 440 | 130 | |
| 17 | 1492 | 0 | 1134 | 213 | 145 | |

Table 15: Status and backlogs on Sewerage and Sanitation services and interventions

6.2.4 HOUSING

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HOUSING) (See Housing Chapter: Annexure C)

Dawid Kruiper Municipality obtained a level 2 accreditation. It means the staff of the housing section can capture the subsidy applications on COGHSTA'S Housing Subsidy System.

6.2.4.1 HOUSING DEMAND

The Housing Demand Data Base/ Housing Needs Register are functional. We are currently using our field workers to assist us with collection of information in all our wards. Training is being conducted by the Provincial office including refresher courses. The Department of COGHSTA has made annual allocations to the municipality. The Allocation is explained in the Implementation protocol. Total demand is estimated to be ± 12000 until end June 2023.

6.2.4.2 HOUSING DEMAND CHALLENGES

Over the last two years a growth in demand of up to ±12000 persons were experienced. There is an increase in demand from single parents (both male and female), and in particular by the youth aged up to 35 years. We are still working on the details of both ward 16 and 17.

Business Plans were drafted and have been submitted to our Provincial Office. These Plans address all the needs of housing in the municipal jurisdiction. The Municipality is currently venturing into the market of GAP and Social Housing as well, of which Rental Housing is one of the only other alternatives, funded by COGHSTA.

| Ward | Nu of households | Housing status, backlogs and interventions | | | Intervention required |
|------|------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | Formal structure | Informal structure | Informal back yard | |
| 1 | 1861 | 1208 | 396 | 52 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 2 | 1217 | 1480 | 27 | 71 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 3 | 975 | 1115 | 5 | 60 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 4 | 1088 | 988 | 4 | 70 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 5 | 2115 | 1108 | 438 | 80 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 6 | 1625 | 1227 | 554 | 300 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 7 | 1355 | 791 | 203 | 320 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 8 | 2282 | 2240 | 1011 | 30 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 9 | 1733 | 2130 | 69 | 70 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 10 | 1165 | 1035 | 619 | 63 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 11 | 1223 | 1591 | 791 | 203 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 12 | 1260 | 655 | 1075 | 180 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 13 | 4112 | 991 | 628 | 191 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 14 | 1292 | 920 | 1268 | 298 | Construction of BNG; Subsidy and alternative housing. |
| 15 | 2439 | | 2131 | 15 | |
| 16 | | 438 | 204 | 0 | |
| 17 | 1441 | 1177 | 267 | 135 | |

Table 16– Status of housing within Dawid Kruiper Municipality

6.2.4.3 SUITABLE LAND FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

There is a shortage of land in the rural areas, but enough vacant land on the commonage. EIA and GEO-tech studies are being done on a regular basis. Private land will have to be purchased in certain rural areas.

6.2.4.4 SERVICE LEVELS THROUGH CIP

The nature of service levels on these land parcels through Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan.

6.2.4.5 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

The municipality do not have a Migration Plan. Most unorganised informal settlements established by community, are addressed on an adhoc basis by Council.

6.2.4.6 IMPLEMENTATION OF CURRENT AND PLANNED HOUSING PROJECTS

The Housing department is continually processing applications for subsidised housing. These are forwarded to Province for approval and allocation of funds. All our projects are handled by the Department of Cooperate Governance. The housing department are also running the program of consumer education to make communities aware of services rendering by the municipality especially from the housing unit.

6.2.4.7 BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR PLANNED HOUSING PROJECTS

One project has been identified for the 2022/2023 budget year the 48 Karos, Leerkrans, Ntsikelelo and Lambrechtsdrift Housing project.

6.2.4.8 THE SOCIAL VIABILITY OF THE SETTLEMENTS

All business plans in Dawid Kruiper area provides infrastructure, EIA as well Social compact studies have been done, and is captured in the business plans.

6.2.4.9 NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED/BUILT/ALLOCATED

During the last three years the following houses was build:

| YEAR | NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILD PER ANNUM | % SPEND PER ANNUM |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2019/2020 | 0 | |
| 2020/2021 | 0 | |
| 2021/2022 | 0 | |

Table 17: Completed houses

6.2.5 ENERGY

6.2.5.1 EXTENT FOR BASIC ENERGY SERVICES

Council started an electrification program in 1993, with the result that in 1996 all houses in the municipal area of supply were connected or had access to a basic or higher level of connection.

Since then an annual electrification program was introduced to make provision for new areas. Currently the new settlements are entered on the Integrated National Electrification Program, managed by Department of Energy and connected as funds are made available.

Currently there are 157 houses to get electrical services in the Louisevale area the program is scheduled for the 2022/23 financial year and will be completed in September 2023 along with the Electrification of 332 households in Pabalello and Rosedale.

2021/22 – 1 Pabalello, 1 Rosedale and 1 in Louisevale Town were completed. Three (3) In total.

6.2.5.2 PROVISION FOR GRID AND NON-GRID ENERGY SOURCES

The main grid of the municipality is presently being developed according to a master plan approved in 1998, with amendments done during the IDP program for the period 2007-2012. Motla Consulting Engineers has started with the masterplan in 2017; the masterplan is an ongoing process. The electrical department has started implementing the Master plan in the 2020/21 book year.

The department has never been involved in non-grid supply but there are near future plans of the Solar PV system.

6.2.5.3 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

The municipality is currently involved in the national program for the development of solar power installations in the Upington area. The roll-out of solar geysers has been taken over by the Department of Energy and the municipality is not currently included in the program.

6.2.5.4 MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (NEW PROJECTS)

The annual budget makes provision for the maintenance of all electrical infrastructure and written maintenance programs are followed.

6.2.5.5 REDS REDISTRIBUTION POLICY

The development of REDs has been abandoned and therefore no policy or plan is necessary.

6.2.5.6 UPGRADING OF FACILITIES

Provision for the upgrading of facilities forms part of the annual budget. In the 2021/2022 provision has been made to implement stage 1 of upgrading Alpha substation. Stage 2 will be implemented in the 2022/2023 financial year.

6.2.6 ROADS, TRANSPORT AND STORM WATER

6.2.6.1 TRANSPORT PLAN

The Municipality does not have a comprehensive Transportation plan. The Department of Transport was invited to assist however the document developed was not satisfactory to the needs and growth of our municipality thus it is regarded null and void.

Coupled with a Transportation plan is a Pavement Management System for the management and development of road pavement conditions. Such a management system is not currently in place, but has been identified as a crucial planning and management instrument to put in place.

There are four main stages of the transportation planning process are:

- (i) Transportation survey, data collection and analysis;
The Municipality must consider the use of the Rural Roads Management System continuous at the District Municipality Level.
- (ii) Use of transportation model;

The Municipality has the potential to develop major transportation activities for the region and also for the Country as we have the largest Cargo airport to facilitate the transportation of the goods.

The Municipality must create a Model which will be suit the growth of the communities and the transportation strategy.

(iii) Future land use forecasts and alternative policy strategies; and
Some of these forecasting problems are amplified below in the listing of the main land use inputs necessary for travel forecasts to be made.

The most important variables are:

- Population – its size, age structure and distribution.
- Employment – as the journey to work is the greatest travel demand.
- Personal income and expenditure.

The above groups of variables have a compound influence upon the overall level of demand for travel at some future date. Further complications arise when their impact upon the spatial pattern of this demand is assessed. So, forecasts of population and economic variables are an important input into the use of the transportation model for forecasting future travel demands.

(iv) Policy evaluation.

The Municipality has to developed policies in place to compliment the economic activities that enhance the better planning of Transport.

6.2.6.2 STATUS WITH REGARD TO ROADS AND STREETS

Table below indicates the total kilometres of road network in Dawid Kruiper Municipal area their state and possible interventions to address the needs.

| Area | STATUS OF ROADS/ STREETS AND INTERVENTIONS | | | | Intervention required |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Total Street length | Tar Streets (km) | Paved Streets (km) | Gravel Streets (km) | |
| Town Area | 349,053 | 206,741 | 11,858 | 130,454 | Tarring and paving of streets |
| Lambrechtsdrift | 4.915 | 0 | 0, 461 | 4,454 | Tarring and paving of streets |
| Karos | 13,253 | 0 | 0.8 | 12,548 | Tarring and paving of streets |
| Leerkrans | 8,015 | 0 | 0.674 | 7,341 | Tarring and paving of streets |

| Area | STATUS OF ROADS/ STREETS AND INTERVENTIONS | | | | | Intervention required |
|----------------|--|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total Street length | Tar Streets (km) | Paved Streets (km) | Gravel Streets (km) | | |
| Ntsikelelo | 4,677 | 0 | 0.221 | 4,456 | Tarring and paving of streets | |
| Louisvale Road | 27,893 | 0 | 3,85 | 17, 979 | Tarring and paving of streets | |
| Leseding | 7, 250 | 0 | 1, 650 | 5, 600 | Tarring and paving of streets | |
| Louisvale | 8,855 | 0 | 2,350 | 6,505 | Tarring and paving of streets | |
| Raaswater | 13,148 | 0 | 1, 630 | 11,518 | Tarring and paving of streets | |
| Kalksloot | 12,092 | 0 | 1,872 | 10,22 | Tarring and paving of streets | |
| Lemoendraai | 1, 000 | 0 | 0 | 1, 000 | Tarring and paving of streets | |
| Kameelmond | 1, 350 | 0 | 0 | 1, 350 | Tarring and paving of streets | |

Table 18– Status quo: road network per area (Source: Survey – Civil Services 2012)

6.2.6.3 MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND STORMWATER

The municipality spent approximately Business plans were approved by MIG for the paving of streets on some of the most popular roads for minibus taxi's:

- Louisvale Road – Poinsettia Street (810m) and Annemone Street (930m) completed,
- Kameelmond Settlement was approved for access roads. Contractor on site 2022/23FY by MIG 40%,
- Loubos Streets upgrading in the process from 2021/2023FY,
- Rosedale – Oranje Road (1610m) and Saturnus Avenue (1090m) Completed,

The Dawid Kruiper Municipal area experiences short high intensity summer rainfall storms, which regularly result in flooding in the urban areas. This is the case especially in the previously disadvantaged areas where historic urban town planning approaches did not take into consideration proper stormwater management and drainage systems.

Improvement of Stormwater Management systems in the Dawid Kruiper Municipality been identified as a priority by disaster management agencies.

A Stormwater Management Masterplan has been development and is currently implemented. This plan proposes action plans to address the problems currently experienced in terms of

stormwater management. The budgeting for the implementation of the programmes is still a challenge for the municipality to achieve efficient infrastructure.

6.2.6.4 EXTENSION OF ROADS

The Dawid Kruiper Municipality requires urgent roads rehabilitation. The current roads conditions are deteriorating due to lack of maintenance and period reseal programmes.

The Municipality will also look at bylaws to improve traffic control for heavy vehicles and current misuse of the city roads as this result in high maintenance cost.

Another significant new road development project, which is in planning phase at the moment, is the extension of Dakota Road in order to provide a through route or bypass for heavy vehicles commuting on the Namibian-South African import/export route.

The Municipality Precinct Plan also target section of our roads to be upgraded accordingly.

6.2.6.5 MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

Maintenance Plans are in place for the grading of gravel roads and an annual pavement reseal programme is in place. Repair of potholes and other smaller maintenance work are conducted on a reactive basis, based on customer requests and emergency repair work as and when required.

6.2.6.6 MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF NEW CAPITAL PROJECTS

New development includes the following:

The construction of 1736m paved streets in Louisvale Road, Ward 5 (Poinsettia & Anemone streets)

| Road Category | Treatment Required | Length requiring attention (Critical - KM) | Rate/km (Est) | Amount |
|---------------|--------------------|---|---------------|---------------------|
| Flexible | Reconstruction | 20.426 | R 3 360 000 | R 68 631 360.00 |
| | Reseal | | | |
| Block | Reconstruction | 1.511 | R 1 600 000 | R 2 400 000.00 |
| | Minor repair | | | |
| Unpaved | Construction/block | 113,739 | R 6 200 000 | R 779 997 200.00 |
| | | 12.067 | | |

Table 19: Status of road maintenance

6.2.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

6.2.7.1 INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dawid Kruiper Municipality has an active IWMP which is currently under revision.

- Dawid Kruiper Municipality renders a 100% refuse removal service.
- Waste removal service is rendered internally.

6.2.7.2 LANDFILL SITES

Dawid Kruiper Municipality has nine Landfill sites namely, Leerkrans, De Duine, Askham, Welkom, Groot Mier, Loubos, Rietfontein, Philandersbron, Noenieput. Swartkop Dam does not have a licence

6.2.7.3 WASTE OR REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES

A prompt and effective refuse removal service is in place. Weekly services are delivered to households and businesses, with the CBD being serviced weekly and as services are required.

The table below indicates the service level of waste removal in Dawid Kruiper.

| Status on waste removal | | Service Level | | | | | Intervention required |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| Intervention required | Intervention required | Removal once/week | Removal less/often | Communal dump | Own refuse dump | No rubbish disposal | |
| 1 | 2034 | 2034 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 2 | 1452 | 1452 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 3 | 978 | 978 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 4 | 995 | 995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 5 | 2318 | 2318 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| Status on waste removal | | Service Level | | | | | Intervention required |
| Intervention required | Intervention required | Removal once/week | Removal less/often | Communal dump | Own refuse dump | No rubbish disposal | |
| 6 | 2335 | 2335 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 7 | 877 | 877 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 8 | 2985 | 2985 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 9 | 2362 | 2362 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 10 | 4397 | 4397 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 11 | 1159 | Removal of all 1159 every 14 days | 1159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Extend service to reach households with weekly service. |
| 12 | 1327 | Removal of all 1327 every 14 days | 1327 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Extend service to reach households with weekly service. |
| 13 | 2442 | 2442 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

| Intervention required | Intervention required | Service Level | | | | | Intervention required |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| | | Removal once/week | Removal less/often | Communal dump | Own refuse dump | No rubbish disposal | |
| 14 | 1306 | Removal of all 1306 every 14 days | 1264 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Extend service to reach households with weekly service. |
| 15 | 2971 | 2971 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 | 1780 | 1780 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 17 | 2019 | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Table 20: Status on waste removal

6.2.7.4 MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF RE-CYCLING

The the contract of the company, Recycle Upington, expired on 30 June 2018 at the De Duine Landfill site. They are still on the site.

6.2.8 ENVIRONMENT: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

6.2.8.1 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

As a local government Dawid Kruiper Municipality has no authority to issue licenses. Air Quality is there for a function of the ZFM District Municipality.

6.2.8.2 STATUS AS LICENCING AUTHORITY

ZFM District Municipality is the Licensing Authority regarding Air Quality Licensing. ZFM District Municipality does not have an air Quality Management Plan, but is currently busy drafting one in collaboration with Dept. of Environment.

6.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

6.3.1 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS, PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

Chapter 7 of the Constitution of South Africa highlight the objectives and show the importance of Local Government.

Article 152 (e) emphasize the importance of the community involvement in this sphere of government. In the strife for good governance the Municipality must budget for community consultations, participation and empowerment.

6.3.1.1 BUDGET FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

In the budget of 2020/21 the Municipality budget for potential advancement of adequate skills development of councillors and employees to an amount of R550 585.00. The Municipality strive to develop the councillors so that they can have a better understanding of their roles in the municipality with all the challenges that confronts the municipality.

6.3.1.2 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PLAN

The Municipality have a community participation plan in place. The plan is informed by the Public Participation Policy of Council. Council has monthly community meeting reports, Ward Committee reports and sector reports submitted before council each month. One of our tools most effective is every five years the council embark on a programme called, “Council meets the people”. This programme covers the whole Municipal area. It gives the communities an opportunity to interact with the Councillors in the different Wards. The Chief Financial Officer and the Finance Team go out with the members of the Exco for the preparation of the budget. The IDP process involves also the communities in different Wards. Ward base meetings happens on a monthly basis in the Wards and it give the Councillors an opportunity to interact with the people in his/her Ward.

6.3.1.3 TRADITIONAL LEADERS

In Dawid Kruiper Municipality there is no traditional authority that observes a system of customary law that may function subject to any applicable legislation and customs.

6.3.1.4 WARD COMMITTEES

A broader view of community participation the Legislation on Local Government set clear mechanism for the establishment of the Ward Committees as a structure to liaise with the Municipalities. Municipalities are obliged to develop lasting and successful models by ensuring that participation takes place through these established structures and as are institutionalised. They are a creation of legislation, the Municipal Structures Act, giving effect to the Constitution of the South Africa.

Its role is to facilitate participatory democracy, disseminate information; help rebuild partnership for better service delivery, and assist with problems experienced by the people at Ward level. To let participatory democracy work, Dawid Kruiper Municipality allocate R960 000.00 for the budget year 2022/23. This allocation serves as a stipend for Ward Committee members in fulfilling their respective responsibilities in the Ward.

6.3.1.5 SOCIAL COHESION PLAN

To address the Social Cohesion Plan within the IDP there must be a policy. The Social Cohesion Plan address the culture, identify and social cohesion is a thematic area that is framed in terms of its intersectionality with respect to gender, race, class and sexuality. There is a growing understanding that there is an urgent need to revitalize a humanity-driven research theme, to build our understanding or closed identities in relation to understanding our past, our heritage and our future in a transforming and develop state.

The movement is towards a knowledge-based economy, investment in development and greater emphasis on building human capital. This will be realized by promoting the value in the human meaning of public policy in evidence-based research.

6.3.1.6 BACK TO BASICS PROGRAM

The Municipal Council of Dawid Kruiper Municipality adopted and launched the Back to Basics Program of Government in October 2014. This program aims to:

1. Create conditions for decent living by consistently delivering municipal services to the right quality and standard. This includes planning and delivery of infrastructure and amenities, maintenance and upkeep thereof.
2. Ensure good governance and effective administration - cut wastage, spend public funds prudently, hire competent staff, ensure transparency and accountability.
3. Further ensure that corruption is prevented and rooted out at all levels;

4. Ensure sound financial management and accounting by prudently managing resources so as to sustainably deliver services and bring development to communities;
5. Build and maintain sound institutional and administrative capabilities managed by dedicated and skilled personnel at all levels;
6. Put people and their concerns first and ensure constant contact with communities through effective public participation platforms;
7. Ensure quarterly performance monitoring and reporting on the work of municipalities as directed by the Back to Basics approach; and
8. Improve the political management of municipalities and be responsive to the needs and aspirations of local communities.

COGTA initiated the Back to Basics Program and are responsible to drive the implementation of Back to Basics.

The Municipality has since embarked on the B 2 B program whereby monthly reports are submitted to COGTA indicating progress made and interventions taken on issues of concern.

6.3.2 COUNCIL AND SUB-COMMITTEES

The Council convene on a monthly basis as per administrative calender. Special Council Meeting may be convened as necessary. The Executive Mayor elected a Mayoral Committee comprising of 6 members. All EXCO meetings are held in terms of the administrative calender. Special meetings may be convened as necessary.

The Executive Mayor is the chairperson of the Mayoral Committee. He/she performs the duties, including any ceremonial functions, and exercise the powers delegated to the Executive Mayor by the municipal Council.

The Council has six portfolio committees.

- Committee for Budget and Treasury
- Committee for Civil Engineering Services
- Committee for Community Services
- Committee for Electro-Mechanical Services
- Committee for Corporate Services
- Committee for Development and Planning.

Other committees include;

MPAC, IDP Representative Forum, Commonage Committee, Media Committee, Local Government Communications Forum, Section 32 Committee, Local Labour Forum.

These committees meet at least once a month. They make recommendations to the Mayal Committee on all items tabled to them.

6.3.3 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee is fully functional and consists out of 3 independent members. The operations of the Audit Committee are regulated by the various legislation, and approved Audit Committee Charter. All Internal Audit Reports and Management comments are tabled to the Audit Committee for discussion as well as recommendations. Before the start of the annual external audit, the Office of the Auditor General presents the strategic plan to the Audit Committee. The monthly MFMA Section 71 Report and progress made on the Audit Action Plan are standing items on the agenda of the Audit Committee. The reports of the Audit Committee are tabled to Council for approval. Section 166 of the MFMA, Act No 56 of 2003 requires from the Audit Committee amongst other matters:

"To advise the Municipal Council, Political office bearers, the Accounting officer and management staff on matters relating to: -

- Performance management and evaluation
- Internal financial control and internal audits
- Risk Management
- Accounting policies
- The adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial reporting and information
- Effective governance
- Compliance with MFMA, DORA and any other applicable legislation."

The Internal Audit Department is fully functional and reports administratively to the Municipal Manager and functionally to the Audit Committee. Audits are conducted in accordance with the rolling three-year risk based audit plan as well as an annual operational plan which is approved by the Audit Committee and the Municipal Manager prior the start of the financial year. The operations of Internal Audit are regulated by the various legislation, approved Internal Audit Methodology and approved Internal Audit Charter. Internal Audit reports detailing audit findings are issued as and when audits are conducted according to the audit plan and are tabled to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

The Audit Committee made the following most important recommendations to Council during the 2021/2022 financial year:

To achieve a better audit outcome:

- Must the audit recovery plan be monitored by management.
- Regular feedback must be provided to the Audit Committee to monitor implementation of remedial actions.
- The progress made on the implementation must be a standing item on the agenda of the Audit Committee.

AUDITING OF HUMAN RESOURCES

SCOPE

The work of Internal Audit covered the following areas:

- The maintenance of personnel records, conditions of service and benefits.
- To recruit effective and efficient human resources.
- To render an occupational health and safety service according to the occupational health and safety act. 85 of 1993.

The work covered an evaluation of:

- 2.1 Delegations of authority.
- 2.2 Management control strategy for identified risks.
- 2.3 Adequacy of internal controls benchmarked against best practice and other Government policies.
- 2.4 Effective application of controls.

HR: Allowances - Limitation of scope on allowances of former Mier Municipality officials

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure that:

- Government Gazette 2030 dated 25 July 2016 that determines as follows be implemented: "All by -laws, town planning schemes and policies of the disestablished municipalities shall remain applicable in the areas that previously constituted the disestablished municipalities until such time as the municipality has adopted a single set of by -laws and policies."
- Allowances paid be in line with the Collective Agreement and Council Policies.
- Any deviations against Council Policies be rectified and be reported to Council.
- Proper systems are implemented to ensure that sufficient and appropriate audit evidence are available to support allowances paid to municipal officials.
- Allowances be investigated and the necessary corrections be done and sufficient and appropriate evidence be place on the employee's personnel files.

HR: Housing Allowance - Internal Control Weaknesses during the verification of housing allowance.

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure that:

- That Council housing allowance policy requirements are adhered to.
- That sufficient internal control measures are implemented with the housing allowance verification function.
- All outstanding documentation are requested from the respective employees. If the requirements are not met, the allowance must be cancelled and any overpayment for housing allowance received with is in contradiction with the policy, must be recovered as it could result in fruitless expenditure.
- Standard operating procedures are developed for the administration of housing allowances.
- All supporting documentation are filed on the employee's personnel file for control as well as audit purposes.

HR: Non-compliance to Circular No.2 of 2020 regarding Gap Market employees housing subsidy

RECOMMENDATION

Management must ensure:

- That adhere to Circular No.02/2020 are properly implemented and accurately executed.
- That the necessary corrections be made and implemented accordingly.

HR: Housing Allowance - Deductions made in contradiction with the Basic Conditions of Employment Act

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources should ensure that-

- Deductions from employees' salaries are in line with legislative requirements.
- All stop orders be filed on the personnel files for control as well as audit purposes.
- Amounts deducted from salaries are in line with the approved stop order by the respective employee.

HR: Housing Allowances - Fruitless expenditure due to cancellation of housing subsidy not executed.

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resource must ensure

- That memorandums addressed to the Budget and Treasury Directorate are adhered to as Human Resources are responsible for the administration of these allowances.
- To implement a register for all documentation submitted to the Budget and Treasury Directorate
- That Council housing allowance policy requirements are adhered to.
- That the housing allowance is cancelled and that the overpayment is recovered after consultation regarding the terms and conditions with the respective employee.
- That monthly reconciliations are conducted between the list of employees entitled to the allowance against the payroll system.

HR: Housing Allowance - Non-Compliance to Council policy due to housing allowance paid on personal loan and not home loan.

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resource must ensure

- That Council housing allowance policy requirements are adhered to.
- That the housing allowance is cancelled and that the overpayment is recovered after consultation regarding the terms and conditions with the respective employee.
- To determine the final amount which must be recovered as Internal Audit only calculated until August 2021.

HR: Tool allowances: Control Environment - Lack of internal controls with the administration of tool allowances

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure that:

- An adequate internal control environment exists within in the municipality and that the deficiencies with regards to the administration of tool allowances are appropriately dealt with and by that:
- Compile a policy which must be approved by Council.
- Compile standard operating procedures which is in line with the approved policy.
- An action plan be compiled to address the control weaknesses.

HR: Employee cost: Standby and the payment thereof in contradiction with SALGBC Collective agreement on condition of services for the Northern Cape Division of the SALGBC and approved Council overtime and standby policy

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure

- That legislative requirements with regards to stand-by allowances are adhere to.
- Collective agreement on condition of services for the Northern Cape division and Council overtime and stand-by policy must be communicated to all supervisors.

- That sufficient internal control measures are implemented in the stand-by allowance verification function.
- Any stand-by allowances paid for in contradiction with legislation and Council policy must be investigated and tabled to Council.

HR: Employee cost: Overtime paid to employees in contradiction with Basic Conditions of Employment Act Determination Earnings threshold and councils overtime and stand-by policy

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure

- That legislative requirements with regards to overtime are adhere to.
- That sufficient internal control measures are implemented during the overtime verification process which are the function of Human Resources in terms of Council Policy requirements.
- Any overtime paid for in contradiction with legislation and council policy must be condoned by Council.

HR: Employment cost - Over /under payment of overtime due to incorrect calculations / lack of proper review of overtime

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure:

- that sufficient internal control measures are implemented with the verification as overtime.
- to verify that the after-hour complaint registers and tracking reports are attached to the overtime sheet and that it agrees with the overtime sheets before submission for payment.
- ensure that money being paid for which cannot be accounted for, be recovered as required by legislation.
- To inform line managers regarding the control measurements and also request that they:
 - Verify the after hour complaint registers for completeness and correctness.
 - Ensure that the tracking reports agrees with the after hour complaint registers.
 - Ensure that the relevant supporting is attached to the overtime sheets to substantiate overtime hours claimed.

HR: Employee Cost: Non-compliance to legislation regarding the maximum overtime hours permitted.

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure that:

- The terms and conditions of the Collective Agreement are understood by line managers as well as employees working overtime.
- That laws and regulations are adhered to at all times during the verification process of overtime.

HR: Employee Cost: Non-compliance to Council policy regarding planned overtime

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure that:

- The terms and conditions of the Collective Agreement are understood by line managers as well as employees working overtime.
- That laws and regulations are adhered to at all times during the verification process of overtime.

HR: Employee Cost: Over /under payment of Long-service bonus

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure that:

- Long services bonus application forms and the relevant leave form are completed correctly and be verified for accuracy and completeness against the Payday system.
- A Payday extract must be attached to the documentation which are submitted to the Budget and Treasury Office.

The Senior Manager Finance & Assets must ensure that:

- Long services bonus calculations be substantiated with relevant supporting documentation and review for accuracy and completeness thereof before payment.
- Corrections be made to over and under payments to the respective employees.

HR: Employee Cost: Vehicle allowance in contradiction with Council Policy requirements

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure:

- That Council vehicle allowance policy requirements are adhered to.
- That sufficient internal control measures are implemented during the verification of the vehicle allowance.
- That standard operating procedures be developed to ensure the correctness and completeness of Council Policy.
- All outstanding documentation be requested from the respective employees. If the requirements are not met, the vehicle allowance must be cancelled and any overpayment for the vehicle allowance in contradiction with the policy, must be recovered as it could result in irregular expenditure.
- All supporting documentation are filed on the employee's personnel file for control as well as audit purposes.

HR: Acting Allowance - Incorrect calculations done for acting allowances

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources and Chief Financial Officer must ensure:

- That legislative requirements with regards to acting allowances are adhered to.
- That sufficient internal control measures are implemented in the acting allowance verification function.
- Any acting allowances paid for in contradiction with legislation and Council policy must be investigated and tabled to Council.

HR: Acting Allowance - Non-compliance to Council Policy regarding employees appointed to act in other positions

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources in collaboration with relevant Director must ensure that:

- The employee who act in a higher position have the required qualifications or skills as indicated on the job description of the position in which the employee must act.
- The motivations on the written request for acting allowance stated that the employee do have the required qualifications or skills to act in the do higher position.

HR: IT Department: Non-compliance to Council's IT policies due to inadequate controls over Payday ESS (Employee Self Service) password resets

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources in conjunction with the IT Manager must ensure compliance against the IT Operating System Security Controls Policy, IT Security Controls Policy and by that ensure that the

- Request for password reset forms are completed accurately for every reset.
- History log from Payday is printed and attached to the password reset form.
- Segregation of duties should be practiced on user password resets at all times.

HR: Vehicle Allowance - No Information regarding fixed drivers allowance in Council's policy

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure that:

- The Collective Agreement and policy requirements are adhered to.
- The overtime policy must be amended to make provision for a fixed overtime allowance.
- Determine any payments made in contradiction with the Collective Agreement and Council Policy requirements and implement steps to recover any overpayments done.

HR: Traffic Scheme/Allowance – Non- compliance to the motor vehicle scheme/allowance for qualifying traffic officers due to insufficient supporting documentation

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure:

- That the motor vehicle scheme/allowance for qualifying traffic officer's policy requirements and conditions are adhered to.
- That the required supporting documentation are filled on the employee's personnel file in order to substantiate the motor vehicle scheme/allowance granted and that it is kept for control and audit purposes.
- Benefits which were received be recovered if the implicated employees do not comply with Council Policy

HR: Weaknesses identified in the Payday system with regards to long service bonus.

RECOMMENDATION

Senior Manager Human Resources should ensure:

- That the control weaknesses are addressed by developing, approving and implementing the relevant procedures with regards to long service bonus.
- To compile an action plan to address the control weaknesses.
- That long services bonus completed and approved leave forms is substantiated with relevant supporting documentation and review for accuracy and completeness thereof before submission for payment, e.g. Payday extract to confirm engagement date, long service cycle and days to be paid out or taken as well as the memorandum to indicate long service bonus option.
- To facilitate an engagement between Budget and Treasury Office (Payroll Office) with regards to linkage/integration between the salary run and long serve bonus module.

HR: Traffic Scheme/ Allowance – Non- compliance to the motor vehicle scheme/allowance for qualifying traffic officers

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure:

- That the motor vehicle scheme/allowance for qualifying traffic officer's policy requirements and signed memorandum of agreement are implemented accordingly in order to comply with Council policy.
- Compliance with regards to the Notice in terms 32 (3) of the Road Traffic Management Corporation Act 20 of 1999 section "14.5 Operation Vehicles" are adhered to.
- Inform the employees regarding the non-compliance and set timelines for adherence.
- Allowances be cancelled should non-compliance continue.
- Implement controls which includes monthly inspections to ensure compliance.

HR: OHS - Non-compliance to the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources and the Chief/Snr Health & Safety Officer must ensure that:

- All injuries on duty be captured correctly on the "Register Vergoeding Vir Beroepsbesering en Siektes Ongevalle".
- All sick leave taken be captured correctly on the "Register Vergoeding Vir Beroepsbesering en Siektes Ongevalle" and Payday System.
- The W.Cl.2 report with the Medical Certificate is sent to the (Commissioner) Department of Labour (DOL) within 7 days as required by legislation.
- Monthly reconciliations are conducted to ensure completeness and correctness of information.
- The Medical Practitioner is not paid before receiving the relevant medical report.

HR: Leave – Non- compliance to the BCEA due to no work and attendance controls

RECOMMENDATION

The Senior Manager Human Resources must ensure compliance to legislative requirement and by that:

- Compile attendance registers as an interim measure to record work attendance.
- Ensure that all line managers take full responsibility for the correctness and completeness of the registers and submit a monthly summary therefore to Human Resources. This summary must be reviewed and reconciled by a senior official at the Human Resources Department.

Creditors and Supply Chain Management:

SCOPE

The work of Internal Audit covered the following areas:

- ✓ To ensure effective expenditure and credit management
- ✓ Compliance with SCM regulations and policy.

The work covered an evaluation of:

- 2.5 Delegations of authority.
- 2.6 Management control strategy for identified risks.
- 2.7 Adequacy of internal controls benchmarked against best practice and other Government policies.
- 2.8 Effective application of controls.

Creditors: Insufficient supporting evidence for VAT Reconciliation

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and Senior Manager Financial & Asset Management must ensure:

- That reconciliations are signed with a date by both the preparer and reviewer.
- Tax invoices are timeously recognized on the financial system.
- To investigate the differences found by Internal Audit and do the necessary corrections.
- To implement controls that will detect changes after reconciliations are conducted.

Creditors: Double payments made to suppliers

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management must:

- Investigate the entire payment population to ensure that all double payments are identified, appropriately disclosed and the money recovered from the supplier.
- Amend the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the prevention as well as detection of double payments to suppliers.
- Ensure the effectiveness of parameters on the financial system be amended to prevent capturing of duplicate tax invoice numbers.

Creditors: Creditors reconciliations not performed for all creditors on a monthly basis

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management must ensure:

- That all payable balances are reconciled on a monthly basis according to the statements received.
- That the reconciliation activity will ensure:
 - The accuracy and correctness of the balances reflected in the records of the municipality.
 - That trade and other payables are complete.
 - That errors are identified and corrected in supplier statements received.
 - That payments made to suppliers are accurate and valid.

Creditors: Expenditure incorrectly allocated

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management must ensure:

- that all assets of the municipality expenses are allocated against a WIP number, so that it can form part of the asset management register.
- The necessary journals to be processed.

Creditors: VAT: Monthly reconciliation not performed between BIQ, VAT Returns submitted to SARS and VAT Statement of Account which leads to Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management must ensure:

- That as part of the approval of the VAT returns, a monthly reconciliation is performed between the VAT control accounts, VAT returns submitted and VAT statement of account.
 - As part of the reconciliation process, take the top 20 to 30 input VAT with tax invoices to test for the validity if the input VAT claimed. That fruitless and wasteful expenditure are accounted for in the financial System.
- That fruitless and wasteful expenditure are being dealt with according to legislative requirements.
- That the creditors department verify that the information on the VAT201 assessment done by SARS on a monthly basis, reconcile with the information filled in on the VAT201 return by the municipality.
 - Unexplained differences or disagreements between the above mentioned VAT assessment and return should be taken up with SARS.
 - Once acceptable explanations have been found for the abovementioned differences, deviances, post the necessary journals to correct the affected accounts.

Creditors: Payments not made within 30 days

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management must ensure:

- That a system is implemented to track the number of days an invoice is unpaid, to ensure compliance with legislation.

Creditors / SCM: Non-compliance to Council Policy and Legislation regarding management of expenditure

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management and the Manager Supply Chain Management must ensure:

- That payment batches are thoroughly scrutinized to correlates with requirements of regulations and policies.
- To make the necessary corrections before the completion of the Annual Financial Statements.
- To amend the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for both Supply Chain Management and Creditors to mitigate the risks associated to it.

Creditors: PMU- Retention not timeously done

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management must ensure that:

- Retention fees are timeously recognised in the Financial system
- The retention working paper (information on the financial system) agrees with the commitment register as well as the information including the trade payables

Creditors: Irregular expenditure due to expenditure incurred on expired contract

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management must ensure:

- That expense is recognised when occurred.
- That Legislation Council and Policy is adhered to.

The Director Corporate Services and Senior Manager Human Resources must:

- Should implement controls to ensure that contract stipulations are always adhered
- Should ensure that procurement and contract management are seamlessly integrated

Creditors/SCM: Non-compliance to Circular No.97 regarding cost containment (catering)

RECOMMENDATION

The Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer must ensure:

- That catering is only allowed if meeting is longer than five hours.
- Proper planning is done in order to adhere to Circular No.97
- That all officials within in the municipality are informed with legislative requirements.

Creditors: Lack of control regarding Covid-19 related expenditure

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Manager Supply Chain Management must ensure:

- That proper controls are identified and implemented to ensure adherence to National Treasury Circulars.
- To handle the expenditure as being required by Section 32 of the MFMA.

Creditors: VAT information incorrect on BIQ financial system.

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Manager Financial and Asset Management must ensure:

- That a VAT vendor search is conducted for Creditors with all payments.
- That the information of Creditors between the CSD and the BIQ financial system reconcile.

Auditing of Supply Chain Management

SCOPE

The work of Internal Audit covered the following areas:

- ✓ Compliance with SCM regulations and policy.
- ✓ Effective services delivery

The work covered an evaluation of:

- 2.9 Delegations of authority.
- 2.10 Management control strategy for identified risks.
- 2.11 Adequacy of internal controls benchmarked against best practice and other Government policies.
- 2.12 Effective application of controls.

Supply Chain Management: Limitation of scope due to Standard operating procedure (SOP) / System Description for auditing purposes not provided.

In terms of the Risk Register for the 2021/2022 financial year, the following strategic risks were identified by management for the Supply Chain Management Section:

| Strategic objective | Risk description | Existing controls |
|---|--|---|
| Duration of stock items / goods or services to be delivered | Delay in service delivery | We are currently making use of any department who is visiting the satellite office to deliver goods to the satellite. Have set delivery dates to the satellite office in collaboration with manager secretariat.(on going) |
| Compliance with SCM regulations and policy. | Irregular expenditure (Non-compliance with laws and regulations) | Continuous updating of stock receipts and issues on BIQ system. Verification of goods received and issued with order. Reflector meter for measurement of cable. Identification of redundant stock. Identification of minimum stock levels on all stock (on going). Rectification of minimum stock levels on BIQ Interim stock count quarterly (on going). Reconciliation of dip readings with BIQ (Ongoing) Electronic dip system monitored via |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | cellphone application. Annual declaration of interest must be completed by each municipal official. CSD systems also help to indicate whether a director / owner of a company is in service of the state. Ethical Code of Conduct must be adhered to by all personnel included in the procurement process. |
| Effective delivery services | Requisitions not completed timeously | Requisitions are allocated to each buyer by the assistant accountant supply chain. Adjust the procedure to allow the buyer to approve the requisition on receipt and to approve the requisition on completion. This allows a better monitoring of the delay in the completion of requisitions. Monitoring tool in place. |
| Correct amount to be delivered to the Satellite office in Mier. | Theft of stock items in transit to satellite office. | Make use of a delivery note when delivering stock items to the satellite office. (on going) Ensure acknowledgement of stock delivered to satellite office (on going) |
| Managing procurement and issuing of stock | No proper stock control. | Continuous updating of stock receipts and issues on BIQ system. Verification of goods received and issued with order. Reflector meter for measurement of cable. Identification of redundant stock. Identification of minimum stock levels on all stock. (on going) Rectification of minimum stock levels on BIQ Interim stock count quarterly (on going). Electronic dip system monitored via cellphone application |

RECOMMENDATION

As Internal Audit cannot provide management with reasonable assurance that the risks are managed effectively, the Municipal Manager and Acting Chief Financial Officer must ensure:

- Accountability by management.
- That information requested by Internal Audit are submitted timeously for auditing purposes.
- Standard operating procedures be developed, approved and implemented.
- That proper records are kept, properly filed and are readily available for control as well as auditing purposes.

Auditing of Predetermined Objectives (Quarter 1)

SCOPE

The work of Internal Audit covered the following areas:

- ✓ Develop measurable, specific, relevant, accurate and timeous KPI's .
- ✓ Timeously submission of evidence.

The work covered an evaluation of:

- 2.13 Delegations of authority.
- 2.14 Management control strategy for identified risks.
- 2.15 Adequacy of internal controls benchmarked against best practice and other Government policies.
- 2.16 Effective application of controls.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Inadequate alignment between the approved SDBIP and Ignite Assist Web based Performance Management System

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure the correctness of the performance information and by that ensure:

- That the SDBIP on the Ignite web-based system reconcile with the approved SDBIP for the 2021/2022 financial year.
- To reconcile the information as the evaluations are done on the Ignite web-based system which could result in indicators not being evaluated or incorrectly scored as the SDBIP on the Ignite web-based system differs from the approved SDBIP.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Discrepancies between the approved SDBIP and Signed Performance Agreements

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- The Performance Regulations are adhered to.
- The Performance Agreements are aligned with the approved SDBIP.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Non-compliance to the MFMA as information are not published as required by the MFMA.

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure:

- That the SDBIP and Performance Agreements are approved and published in accordance with legislative requirements.
- Oversight responsibility regarding the legislative requirements of the publication of the approved SDBIP and Performance agreements.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Top Layer KPI's not evaluated as being required by legislation

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management should ensure that:

- All top layer key performance indicators and targets are monitored and measured monthly and or quarterly as per the approved SDBIP.
- Information pertaining to performance information is timeously submitted for evaluation as the evaluation has an effect on the evaluation of the municipality as a whole.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Vacuum Tank Services (Satellite Office) – KPI incorrectly evaluated

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- The calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Vacuum Tank Services - Ineffective review and evaluation of vacuum tank service rendered per quarter

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management should ensure that:

- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- The calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.
- Management are informed to ensure that the KPI's source of evidence are thoroughly scrutinized and reviewed for correctness and completeness before uploading evidence on the Ignite web-based system or submitted to PMS unit.
- PMS unit should revisit the entire population as the tests conducted were only a sample basis.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Insufficient evidence provided for evaluation of KPI: Provide

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Sufficient supporting documentation is provided for verification of targets.
- In the event that KPI must be measured on percentage, evidence for both numerator and denominator must be submitted as well as fully completed.
- Evidence files and the evaluations are corrected for auditing purposes.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Corrective measures identified does not address under performance

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must:

- Review all remedial actions identified and in conjunction with management, assess the reasons for not achieving a target and identify remedial actions to address the non-achievement.
- Ensure that evidence is relevant and correct.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Targets not designed in a manner that enables the municipality to detect early indications of under-performance

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management should ensure:

- Compliance against Section 13 of the Municipal planning and performance Management Regulations 2001.
- Compliance against Section 5.2.2 of the Performance Management Framework.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Discrepancies between approved IDP, approved SDBIP, approved Budget and SDBIP on Ignite system

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- The information on the SDBIP and Ignite system are aligned with the approved IDP as the SDBIP measures the implementation of the IDP and reporting on implementation is done to Council and the community. Therefore, must the basis on which the reporting is done on, be correct and complete.
- The monthly projection of revenue and expenditure for each vote in the SDBIP are aligned with the budget related budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure for each vote as being approved by Council.
- The monthly projection of revenue and expenditure for each source in the SDBIP are aligned with the budget related budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure for each source as being approved by Council.
- The correct date is used in the SDBIP.

Predetermined Objectives Q1: Lack of review of KPI's - source of evidence not relevant

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management should ensure that:

- A transparent, accurate and completed annual review process of all key performance indicators are followed before the original SDBIP is submitted to the Mayor for approval.
- To revisit the all key performance indicators as the tests conducted were only a sample basis and where changes needs to be made, a reviewed SDBIP be submitted to Council for approval.

Auditing of Predetermined Objectives (Quarter 2)

SCOPE

The work of Internal Audit covered the following areas:

- ✓ Develop measurable, specific, relevant, accurate and timeous KPI's .
- ✓ Timeously submission of evidence.

The work covered an evaluation of:

- 2.17 Delegations of authority.
- 2.18 Management control strategy for identified risks.
- 2.19 Adequacy of internal controls benchmarked against best practice and other Government policies.
- 2.20 Effective application of controls.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: Non-compliance to the MFMA resulting in performance assessment discrepancies between the approved Section 72 Report and the Performance Management System (Ignite)

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Performance assessments are conducted in accordance with legislation.
- Performance assessments are conducted on the Ignite web-based system
- Calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.

- Information included in the Section 72 Report (Mid-year budget and performance assessment Report) are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: Non-compliance to MFMA Circular 13 due to a lack of a three-year capital plan

RECOMMENDATION

- The Manager PMS must:
- Ensure that legislative requirements are adhere to.
- Re-assess the SDBIP to ensure compliance against Circular 13 and that all relevant components are included as required.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: KPI not SMART as required by legislation

RECOMMENDATION

- The Manager PMS must in consultation with Senior Management review KPI's set in the SDBIP to ensure that the KPI's comply with legislative requirements as it must be:
 - Specific - the nature and the required level of performance can be clearly identified.
 - Measurable - the required performance can be measured.
 - Achievable - the target is realistic given existing capacity.
 - Relevant - the required performance is linked to the achievement of a goal.
 - Time - bound - the time period or deadline for delivery is specified.
- The Manager PMS must ensure adherence to the Division of Revenue Act and Section 6 of the National MIG Management Unit Program Management Processes and Procedures when determining the target dates of KPI's.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: Vacuum Tank Services (Satellite Office) – KPI incorrectly evaluated

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- The calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.

- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.
- Information included in the Section 72 Report (Mid-year budget and performance assessment Report) are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.

Predetermined objective Q2: Incorrect scoring of KPI as well as difference between Section 72 Report and Performance Management System (Ignite)

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management should ensure that:

- The both E. coli (count per 100ml) and the Total Coliform Bacteria (count per 100ml) analyses data are taken into account when calculations are done during the performance evaluations of the KPI's.
- That the information on the Ignite Assist System reconcile with the Section 72 Mid - Year Performance Assessment Report for the 2021/2022 financial year.
- That compliance to SANS 241:2015 are adhere to.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: Insufficient evidence due to incomplete source of evidence identified.

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must:

- Ensure that the source of evidence identified for the evaluation of a KPI is sufficient to ensure that the evaluation gives a true reflection of the performance.
- Reconcile the expenditure votes against the invoices allocated to determine correctness and completeness.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: Communications (Website) - KPI incorrectly assessed due to incorrect evidence

RECOMMENDATION

Management must ensure that:

- Supporting documentation are verified and scrutinized against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- KPI's are evaluated against their correct measurement criteria.
- The evaluation of the KPI be corrected

Predetermined Objectives Q2: KPI “Provide mobile water according to programme” incorrectly evaluated

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- The calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.

- Information included in the Section 72 Report (Mid-year budget and performance assessment Report) are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: KPI incorrectly evaluated and insufficient evidence to support the scoring.

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- The calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: No remedial actions identified for targets not met

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- The relevant Director and Manager identify remedial actions during the performance evaluations where targets are not met.
- The findings of Internal Audit are addressed and that recommendations are implemented.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: Vacuum Tank Services - Ineffective review and evaluation of vacuum tank service rendered per quarter

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management should ensure that:

- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- The calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.
- Management are informed to ensure that the KPI's source of evidence are thoroughly scrutinized and reviewed for correctness and completeness before uploading evidence on the Ignite web-based system or submitted to PMS unit.
- PMS unit should revisit the entire population as the tests conducted were only a sample basis.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: KPI incorrectly evaluated due to approved refuse removal program not correctly executed

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure:

- That evidence is properly scrutinized by the Performance Management Unit during the evaluation of KPI's for completeness and correctness thereof.
- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- That refuse removal is executed strictly according to the approved weekly refuse removal program.
- That weekly plans are complete and include all the areas as stipulated on the approved refuse removal program.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.

Predetermined objectives Q2: KPI “render bucket removal sanitation services” incorrectly evaluated

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- The calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.
- Information included in the Section 72 Report (Mid-year budget and performance assessment Report) are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.

Predetermined Objectives Q2: Incorrect evaluation of KPI: “Execute the approved roads and storm water maintenance plan by 30 June”

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Supporting documentation is verified against the targets as this could easily result in incorrect evaluation of departments which will reflect negatively on the performance of the municipality.
- The calculations done during the performance evaluations are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.
- Evaluations are reviewed for correctness and completeness.
- Information included in the Section 72 Report (Mid-year budget and performance assessment Report) are correct and substantiated by correct supporting documentation.

Predetermined Objective Q2: Targets not in line with requirements of MIG

RECOMMENDATION

The Acting Manager Performance Management must ensure that:

- Compliance to Performance Management Framework are adhered.
- SDBIP review meeting are held with all relevant employees before submission of the original TOP-Layer SDBIP to the Mayor for approval.

6.3.4 IGR MATTERS

The Communications department coordinate the Dawid Kruiper Local Government Communications Forum (LGCF) meetings on a monthly basis. The LGCF was launched on 17 September 2009 and the Speaker of municipality is the chairperson of the forum. All government departments attend this meeting on a regular basis. The State owned enterprises like Eskom do not come to the meeting although the invites are extended to them on a monthly basis. The meetings serve as a platform for NGO's and government to develop common programmes that are aimed of improving service delivery at all levels of government.

The Senior Communications Officer and or the person delegated attend all District Communications Forum (DCF) meetings. *District forum meetings are attended by all the category B municipalities in the district. This enables the D.K.M municipality to share its programmes on a district level.* The meetings are held on a quarterly basis. We have not received invitations to the District Communications Forum lately.

The Provincial Communicators forum meetings are taking place on a monthly basis. The Dawid Kruiper Municipality and all the other municipalities of the Northern Cape Province are represented on this forum. SALGA is the co-ordinator and the Secretariat of the P.C.F meetings. The District Communication Forum and the Provincial Communications Forum could not sit since the beginning of the Covid 19 regulations. No virtual meetings were arranged for either these forums. The Local Government Communication Forum had virtual meetings since the Covid 19 restrictions were implemented.

The Communications section of the Dawid Kruiper municipality does all the communication work for the public participation processes for the IDP, Budget, council meets the People, Service delivery events, Consumer education events, national and provincial events where the Municipality provides assistance and all municipal events. The Communications section does all the media and publicity work of the IDP public participation process which started this year. The section also does all the media and publicity work of the Council Meets the people programme.

Communication tools that are used are the municipality's internal and external publications (Die Werker – internal (monthly), The Resident – external (monthly), the community radio station (monthly radio programme paid by municipality and adverts). The paid for radio programme of the council, by the name of, Uit die Raadsaal, is up and running again and is broadcast on a monthly basis. Communications also make use of the printed media (adverts, flyers, posters, press releases) and meetings (LGCF and DCF) to communicate the municipal message.

The municipal website is maintained by the communications section and is complying with section 75 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. The Public Viewing area is situated in front of the library at the municipal park. It is used to broadcast council meetings, Provincial and National events like the State of the Nation address, national and international sports events. The big screens (Public Viewing Area) are not operational at the moment because they were vandalised. D.K.M is in the process of repairing the screens.

The LGCF invites will also be extended to the university and FET colleges in the Dawid Kruiper municipal area. Their participation enables the local municipality to be informed about the opportunities like learnerships and challenges at tertiary level.

The municipality will also be in a position to know where the bursaries for students can be accessed and pass this information to the ward councillors in order to disseminate in their respective wards.

The inclusion of the former Mier area also presents new challenges in as far as inter-governmental relations are concerned. Local Government Communication forum activities, service delivery events, consumer education and meetings will have to take place in that area as well in order to ensure inclusivity. The Local Government Communication Forum meetings are also attended by state owned enterprises (SOE's) like Eskom, Airports Company SA (ACSA) and Telkom. A total of 10 LGCF meetings are planned for the 2023/2024 financial year.

6.4 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

6.4.1 OVERVIEW OF POLICIES

A complete list of all the policies adopted by the Council, are included as **Annexure K**. Policies are adopted or revised, when needed.

6.4.2 INFORMATION ON THE OPMS SYSTEM AND PMS

Performance management in a municipality is fundamentally a two-way communication process between the municipality and the community that is making use of the municipal services.

The following activities took place during the year under review:

- ⌚ Review of the SDBIP continuously
- ⌚ Formulation of Performance Plans for Sec.57 employees
- ⌚ Performance Evaluations of Sec.57 employees
- ⌚ Quarterly SDBIP Evaluations of all Directorates
- ⌚ Evaluation forms for Sec.66 employees
- ⌚ Performance Evaluations of Sec.66 employees

Effective controls and accountability systems are an integral part of the performance management system. Performance pertaining to KPI's are measured in terms of unacceptable performance, not fully effective performance, fully effective performance, performance above expectation and outstanding performance. KPI's, when measured are also categorized in terms of warning signals, reason for performance and remedial action.

6.4.3 ALIGNMENT WITH THE IDP AS WELL AS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

In line with the MSA, Performance Management is applicable pertaining to all Performance Agreements of the Sec. 57 officials are in line with the six national KPA's, and as a result thereof in line with performance indicators and community needs and signed accordingly.

6.4.4 INFORMATION ON THE ORGANOGRAM SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The approved organizational organogram is aligned to the core business of the municipality. The affordability and sustainability of the structure is questionable when compared to national norms and standards. Salaries are currently 37.3% of the operating budget with national norms being 35%.

6.4.5 INFORMATION ON THE STATUS ON WORKPLACE SKILLS PLAN (See Annexure J)

CURRENT SITUATION

The municipality challenges are mainly in the Civil (eg water processing / reticulation, road surface maintenance, water distribution networks / maintenance) field. Limited training interventions were implemented due to financial constraints. The engineering field is mainly affected by skills shortages. Attracting and retaining these types of skills and expertise also proved to be a challenge for the municipality. The municipality has missed opportunities to obtain Discretionary Grants for training programmes due to certain requirements not being in place to qualify for the Discretionary Grants – Proper training Facilities; Panel of Accredited Service providers for Skills Development; a permanently employed Skills Development Facilitator to champion training and development in the Municipality is not appointed.

The full Mandatory Grant received quarterly from LGSETA is not spent 100% on training programmes. The municipality has not recruited learners / awarded any bursaries, learnerships this financial year to address the unemployment and skills gap pandemic its facing, however internships, accredited training, apprentice ships, Work Integrated Learning students, on-the-job training, formal and informal training to address the capacity challenges in the municipality has been on-going.

COUNCIL BURSARY SCHEME

Employees are encouraged to further their studies and obtain recognized qualifications to improve their own knowledge to be able to improve both their own performance and that of the municipality. Employees enter into a contractual agreement with the municipality and terms and conditions are attached to this agreement. The bursary covers for books and registration fees. Due to financial constraints no bursaries were awarded for the financial year 2022/23.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

The municipality has absorbed graduates for the financial Internship Programme that has started. A total of five (5) Interns are part of the programme. The idea is to prepare them for a period of two years to gain practical experience. The organization is very conducive for active learning. However, they are not guaranteed permanent employment after the completion of the programme. They are exposed to the following on various accounting and financial aspects and are also rotated on a quarterly basis.

LEARNERSHIPS

A learnership is a training programme that combines theory at a college or training Centre with relevant practice on-the-job. The idea is that people really learn the "ins and outs" of an occupation by practicing all its aspects under the guidance of an experienced and qualified person. In order to become qualified themselves, learners will have to be assessed against occupational standards that have been agreed in advance by industry stakeholders.



Learnerships are based on legally binding agreements between an employer, a learner and a training provider. This agreement is intended to spell out the tasks and duties of the employer, the learner and the training provider. It is designed to ensure the quality of the training and to protect the interests of each party.

Employers can offer learnerships to their own employees or can recruit unemployed people for training. Current employees who are provided with learnerships are referred to as 18(1) learner. Unemployed people who are offered learnerships are known as 18(2) learners. Currently there is a learnership on Water and Waste Water Process Control Supervision with 17 employees. This Learnership is sponsored by the LGSETA. The newly appointed Director enrolled for a Learnership - Municipal Finance Management Programme

WORK INTEGRATED LEARNING (WIL)

Work Integrated Learning (WIL) refers to the real-life work experience. WIL offers a holistic approach to education by equipping students not only with the necessary theoretical background, but also with the opportunity to apply the theoretical concepts in practice to enable them to develop the skills required for entry into the workforce upon graduation. Eight (8) students are currently placed within the Municipality

SKILLS PROGRAMMES

A Skills programme consists of a unit standard or group of unit standards that is large enough for the outcome to allow for the learner to become employable. Skills programmes do not result in a qualification themselves upon completion, but will lead to a Learnership qualification. Skills programmes allow for skills to be acquired that provide immediate access to income generation. Due to financial constraints the focus of training was on compliance training eg. Transportation and Handling of chemical substances, Operation of machinery like Truck Mounted Cranes, Mobile Elevation Platforms Overhead Cranes, and Forklifts. Accredited Skills programmes such as Water and Waste Water Process Control (NQF3) are funded by the LGSETA. To comply with the regulations of National Treasury, the newly appointed Director Civil Engineering enrolled for the learnership on Municipal Finance Management.

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The new HR Staff Regulations of Government Gazette 45181 requires municipalities to ensure that each employee should have a Personal Development Plans and be ready for implementation on 01 July 2023. A Personal Development Plan seeks to address the training needs of employees in a systematic manner. It should be directly link to the job/key performance indicator of an employee.

A planned approach to skills development will contribute towards increasing the motivation of employees, due to the visible interest shown by the organization in their development and career paths. It facilitates a co-coordinated approach towards addressing skills needs both in localized sectors of the economy as well as nationally, which should contribute towards national economic growth.

The municipality is seeking new and innovative ways to address future challenges and cognizance should also be taken about the new developments in the Higher Education and the emphasis that was placed on Rural Further Education Training Institutions to improve their skills. This necessitates that stronger relations be established with tertiary institutions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EEP (See Annexure J)

A new plan was developed in the 2019/2020 reporting year. The focus for the year was on the promotion of Employment Equity as well as investing in training to correct the gender imbalance on all levels of the workforce.

The tables below reflect an insignificant improvement regarding employment equity target groups and the targets of women in top level positions.

| | MALE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | African | | | Coloured | | | White | | | Total | | |
| | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '2 |
| Top Management | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Senior Management | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management | 25 | 27 | 19 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 63 | 67 | 56 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| African | | | Coloured | | | White | | | Total | | | |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents | 24 | 22 | 23 | 39 | 48 | 46 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 68 | 75 | 75 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 106 | 102 | 120 | 155 | 140 | 122 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 265 | 245 | 244 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 119 | 112 | 97 | 128 | 120 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 232 | 194 |
| | 277 | 266 | 262 | 354 | 342 | 297 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 653 | 628 | 578 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| African | | | Coloured | | | White | | | Total | | | |
| | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '22 |
| Top Management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| African | | | Coloured | | | White | | | Total | | | |
| | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '22 | '18 | '19 | '22 |
| Senior Management | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management | 4 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 18 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents | 20 | 19 | 17 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 52 | 52 | 46 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 48 | 52 | 45 | 94 | 93 | 91 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 144 | 147 | 139 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 42 | 39 | 36 | 65 | 63 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 102 | 90 |
| | 115 | 115 | 106 | 203 | 201 | 180 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 329 | 327 | 295 |

Table 21- Employment Equity Figures

6.4.6 HIV/AIDS (See Annexure J)

6.4.6.1 HIV and AIDS Mainstreaming

The Municipality adopted an HIV/AIDS workplace policy, which it shares with management first and then with the employees.

Key Principles of Code for HIV/AIDS workplace policy is the promotion of non-discrimination; no screening of employees for HIV for the purpose of employment; none dismissal of the positive employee; confidentiality; healthy work environment; continuation of employment relationship; and the prevention and care and support programs

HIV /AIDS PROGRAMS

Human and financial resources identified as critical for effective implementation of policies and programs include finance and human resources.

Human resources, through their skills, knowledge, learning and thinking abilities, provide the necessary service for effective implementation of programs.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Training is another input deemed valuable in the implementation of programs.

Inadequate capacity affects implementation of programs regarded the training of managers at all levels and staff dealing with HIV/AIDS is a priority.

Training focus on strategic planning, decision-making, and programs, human and financial resource management, with the objective of increasing the capacity to lead and implement HIV/AIDS programs

HIV/AIDS is still perceived as a very sensitive issue and employees are not willing to communicate about their status due to fear of being stigmatized.

Dawid Kruiper Municipality should continue facilitation of educational awareness on employee's health and wellness, and encourage their employees to utilize the office of the employee assistance programs.

Employees are still afraid to be stigmatized by their fellow colleagues and society. Society's perception of the way HIV/AIDS is acquired has resulted in gross discrimination and stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS.

The widely held belief that AIDS is acquired through prostitution and promiscuity serves to worsen stigmatization and discrimination. These result in people living with HIV/AIDS being unwilling to openly talk about their illness.

Dawid Kruiper Municipality still has to work hard in terms of educating its employees about its policy pronouncement and the entire relevant legislative framework applicable for HIV/AIDS. The Occupational Health and Safety Act, No 85 of 1993, Section 8(1) requires an employer to provide a safe working environment, employees can still be exposed if protective equipment are not applicable.

Dawid Kruiper Municipality ensure that measures are put in place to ensure that the risk of occupational exposure to HIV is minimized.

6.4.6.2 HIV/AIDS AND CAPACITY CHALLENGES

HIV/AIDS has the potential to threaten municipal management, finances and local service delivery, particularly to poor people in rural areas.

HIV/AIDS is undermining the capacity of municipalities to deliver effective and efficient services. The direct costs include increased absenteeism, lower productivity, higher health care costs, funeral expenses, pension payments and recruiting as well as training of replacement.

The indirect and less measurable costs include service delivery failures, loss of experienced and skilled employees, breakdown in morale, diversion of management time and deteriorating of labour relations.

HIV/AIDS has the potential to threaten municipal management, finances and local service delivery, particularly to poor people in rural areas.

HIV/AIDS is undermining the capacity of municipalities to deliver effective and efficient services. The direct costs include increased absenteeism, lower productivity, higher health care costs, funeral expenses, pension payments and recruiting as well as training of replacement.

The indirect and less measurable costs include service delivery failures, loss of experienced and skilled employees, breakdown in morale, diversion of management time and deteriorating of labour relations.

HIV/AIDS affects the most productive age group of 15-49 years. It is affecting the most productive segment of the labor force, and resulting in higher costs.

The major impacts are:

- Loss of skilled and experience workers.
- Reduced supply of labour.
- Rising labour costs.
- Increase of absenteeism.
- Falling productivity,
- Affects services delivery.

Since this group of workers is a bridge between the high-risk group and the general population, intervention at the workplace is very supportive in arresting the spread of infection.

The intervention program concentrates on sensitization programs for the management, employees and their families. As part of its intervention it provides care and support for infected and affected workers and their families with the help of partnership with relevant partners.

6.4.6.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HIV/AIDS STRATEGY ADVOCACY PLAN

With respect to HIV/AIDS, advocacy involves raising awareness of the issue; suggesting appropriate action and what is needed for this to occur; and, building consensus and support for its implementation. At primary level, it involves networking on an individual basis & through unions and the Office of the Mayor and other social groups. At secondary level, it involves networking with Government Departments, etc.

The implementation of the Municipality HIV and AIDS strategy plan are the responsibility of the Office of the Mayor and Speaker: Special Programs.

The Executive Mayor's office:

The executive mayor is the central figure in policy formulation and implementation. In this unit there is a special program.

The role of the executive mayor's office is to take the initiative to centralize the special focus programs, which comprises of HIV/AIDS, gender, disability, youth, and children.

This office is accountable for the formation of the local AIDS Councils. It is also responsible for the portfolio committee which addresses HIV/AIDS issues led by one of the council members as a chairperson.

Municipal Manager 's office:

It is the technical head of the institution. This office has a mandate to oversee that all activities of the municipality including HIV/AIDS are implemented and are running smoothly.

Corporate Services, Human Resources, (Occupational Health and Safety Unit):

This is the office where the Employee Wellness Program (EWP) unit is established.

The EWP unit is responsible for employee wellness and HIV/AIDS issues. The unit is also accountable for organizing VCT for employees and to make a follow-up with infected employees and their families.

It is further liable for initiating and conducting awareness campaigns and make sure that the peer educator programs is in place and the employee or peer educators are trained.

The EWP Unit are also responsibilities to formulation and review the HIV/AIDS policy on an annual basis.

The training unit also conduct training and workshops in training of peer educators, information sessions, distribution of promotional material and organizing HIV /AIDS campaigns.

Communication sub-directorate with the responsibility to convey messages on HIV/AIDS to employees through an internal newsletter. They also prove media coverage for HIV/AIDS events and make sure that all promotional materials are available and aligned to the municipal logo and standards.

The office is also responsible for the development of the Dawid Kruiper Municipal branded material such as posters and pamphlets.



HIV PROGRAM AT WORKPLACE INCLUDES:

- Advocacy meeting with the HR management/CSR head.
- Programs integrated and aligned with the District Program
- Nomination of an employee as the HIV/AIDS Focal Person.
- An internal HIV/AIDS committee (officials)
- Establishment of local AIDS council.
- Sensitization programme for the internal committee who assist with the HIV/AIDS workplace policy, and the drawing up of an annual plan for implementing the workplace program
- Identification of passionate employees to become Master Trainers on STI and HIV/AIDS.
- Change HIV/AIDS awareness programs to HIV/AIDS training programs.
- Regular small programs around HIV like quizzes, games, etc.
- Encouraging the municipality to expand their workplace programmes to their contractual workers.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

In 2015/2016 another two awareness campaigns were conducted in order to make all employees of the Municipality aware of the HIV/AIDS Policy in the workplace.

On 20 November 2015 a Health Wellness day was held for all the municipal workers which include Voluntary Counseling and Testing on HIV and Aids.

A session was held to advocate the building of the capacity of the subcommittee, and training was given to Peer Educators in all Departments of the Municipality in HIV/AIDS education and counseling. The HIV and Aids programme will be expanded in the next financial year.

The next Employee wellness day will be held during the last quarter of 2022/2023 financial year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMME

An Employee Wellness Committee were establishing with full terms of reference and a wellness policy approved by council on 26 June 2018. (Three) Two separate employee wellness day events were held on 21 June 2019 and 02 December 2021 at Mxolisi Dicky Jacobs stadium Upington and the other on 05 July 2019 in Rietfontein was also Team building events for all the Municipal workers. Due to Covid-19 regulations no further wellness day events or HIV/AIDS were held.

6.4.7 STAFF RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION POLICY

To build capacity and recruit critical and scarce skills the municipality participate in several Internship and Learnership Programmes.

Interns are encouraged to apply for vacant posts to absorb them. Where the required skills are internally available, vacancies are advertised for internal candidates only to promote upward mobility in order to retain staff.

Long Service bonuses are also paid to retain staff.



The staff turn-over rate

| Details | Turn-over Rate | | Turn-over Rate* |
|-----------|--|--|-----------------|
| | Total Appointments as of beginning of Financial Year | Terminations during the Financial Year | |
| | No. | No. | |
| 2013/2014 | 848 | 62 | 7.31% |
| 2014/2015 | 820 | 88 | 10.73% |
| 2015/2016 | 843 | 75 | 8.9% |
| 2016/2017 | 889 | 45 | 5.16% |
| 2017/2018 | 963 | 57 | 5.89% |

Table 22- The staff turn-over rate

6.4.8 ORGANOGRAM

The Organogram was approved on **28 November 2017** by the municipality to address its human capital needs for the next 5 years. Provision is made in the budget of each year for filling of vacancies. The Director Electro Mechanical Services is vacant and already start with the recruitment process. The Dawid Kruiper Municipality is busy with the review of the New Staff Regulation who are Gazetted on 20 September 2021. The implementation date is 1 July 2023.

6.4.9 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

6.4.9.1 AUDIT REPORT

Dawid Kruiper Municipality received an unqualified audit opinion with findings for the past 6 years (since 2017-till 2022). Each year the number of findings also decreased showing improvement in the internal controls of the municipality.

6.4.9.2 AUDITOR GENERAL'S UNQUALIFIED REPORT WITH OTHER MATTERS 2021/2022

The Auditor General expressed that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Dawid Kruiper municipality as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act of South Africa, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act of South Africa, 2018 (Act No.1 of 2018) (DoRA).

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS:

Dawid Kruiper Municipality received the following emphasis of matters items that will be addressed:

Emphasis of matters

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Restatement of corresponding figures

7. As disclosed in note 34 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2021 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended 30 June 2022.

1

Material losses – water

8. As disclosed in note 43.02 to the financial statements, material water losses to the amount of R21 123 000 (2021: R18 446 093) was incurred, which represents 46% (2021: 47%) of total water purchased. Technical losses of 39% (2021: 32%) and were due to the defects in the water network. Non-technical losses amount to 7% (2021: 15%) and were due to illegal connections and faulty meters which resulted in no revenue being collected.

OTHER MATTERS:

Other matters

9. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Unaudited disclosure notes (MFMA 125)

10. In terms of section 125(2)(e) of the MFMA, the municipality is required to disclose particulars of non-compliance with the MFMA in the financial statements. This disclosure requirement did not form part of the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on it.

Unaudited supplementart schedules

11. The supplementary information set out on pages X to X does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.



COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION:

The main areas of non-compliance by Dawid Kruiper municipality were as follow:

Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

23. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the municipality's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
24. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

Expenditure management

25. Money owed by the municipality was not always paid within 30 days, as required by section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA.
26. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure amounting to R74 092 996, as disclosed in note 37.10 to the annual financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. The majority of the unauthorised expenditure was caused by over expenditure of capital votes for Donations, Bulk purchase from Eskom, Internal Machine Hire, Impairment loss and Depreciation and amortisation.

Consequence management

27. Unauthorised expenditure incurred by the municipality was not investigated to determine if any person is liable for the expenditure, as required by section 32(2)(a) of the MFMA.
28. Some of the irregular expenditure incurred by the municipality was not investigated to determine if any person is liable for the expenditure, as required by section 32(2)(b) of the MFMA.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

Internal control deficiencies

33. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
34. The municipality did not comply with applicable legislation. Material findings on compliance with legislation were raised in the year under review. The municipality's internal processes and system did not prevent unauthorised expenditure from recurring and creditors were not paid within 30 days.

6.5 FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

6.5.1 COMPLIANCE

A Financial Recovery Report (FRR) (Appendix I) has been compiled by the municipality in an effort to improvise the financial stability of the municipality. The Financial Recovery Report includes methods to improve the revenue/income of the municipality as expenditure are already limited though budget controls.

As required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the financial records have been audited by the Auditor-General since the establishment of Dawid Kruiper Municipality on 6 August 2021.

Furthermore, the MTREF Budget for 2022/2023 have been compiled and approved by Council which sets out the projected income and expenditure of the 2022/2023 financial year till 2024/2025 financial year (3 years) It also includes budget assumptions on which these budgets have been compiled. The financial plan also includes a financial strategy and information on financial management policies. All budget related policies reviewed and approved by Council as part of the budgeting processes can be found on the municipality's website

6.5.2 EXPENDITURE

6.5.2.1 CAPITAL BUDGET ACTUALLY SPENT IN 2022/2023

For the 2022/2023 financial year, the original capital budget amounted to R164,029,083 whilst it was adjusted to R157,548,809 during February 2023. As at 28 February 2023, a total of R 86 million have been spent on the capital budget till May 2022, resulting in a percentage of 57.6%

Expenditure for the year as well as planned for 2022/2023

The budgeted allocation for employee related costs for the 2022/2023 financial year totals R 357.851 million, which equals 39.75% per cent of the total operating expenditure and 45.8% of operating expenditure excluding non-cash items. The salary collective agreement for 2022/2023 is in place and the municipality budgeted in terms of the guidelines provided for 4.90%.

6.5.2.2 ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT THE 2022-2027 IDP

The capital budget for 2022/2023 is R 164.029 million. The capital programme then decreases to R 139.785 million in the 2023/2024 financial year and increases then to R 144.901 million in the 2024/2025 financial year. More than a quarter (33.33%) of the 2022/2023 capital budget will be funded from own funding (revenue) over MTREF with anticipated own funding of R 54.676 million in 2022/2023, R 28.088 in 2023/2024 and R 32.180 million in 2024/2025 of the MTREF. Own funding will contribute 33.33%, 20.09% and 22.21% of capital expenditure over the MTREF; Borrowing will contribute 9.88%, 10.16% and 4.83%, and, government grants and transfers will contribute 57.79%, 69.75% and 72.96% of capital expenditure in each of the MTREF years.

Dawid Kruiper municipality is currently experiencing financial constraints and as a result we only focussed on projects that the municipality have the resources to execute. The capital expenditure programme needs however exceed the available financial resources of the municipality by far.

The capital expenditure programme needs are far greater than available sources of finance and all identified needs cannot be met in the next three financial years. Capital projects must therefore be prioritised carefully to ensure that available sources of finance are used where it will have the most desired outcome in improving the quality of life of its citizens.

In paragraph 1.9 of the attached financial plan the dependency on grant revenue from national and provincial government, are discussed extensively.

6.5.3 ALIGNMENT

The capital and operating expenditure needs identified in the IDP can only be addressed with available financial resources (tariff charges, other own revenue, grants and external loans). Care should be taken that prioritised needs identified in the IDP only refer to and are linked to realistically anticipated sources of revenue as reflected in the medium-term revenue and expenditure framework (MTREF) or so-called budget documentation.

Grants reflected in the MTREF are DORA allocations from the national fiscus and gazetted allocations in the Provincial Gazette from provincial government's budget.

6.5.4 THE AUDITOR GENERAL

The public sector auditor assesses the stewardship of public funds, implementation of government policies and compliance with key legislation in an objective manner. The scope of the annual audit performed for each auditee is prescribed in the Public Audit Act and the general notice issued in terms thereof. It includes the following:

- Providing assurance that the financial statements are free from misstatements that will affect the users of the financial statements
- Reporting on the usefulness and reliability of the information in the annual performance report
- Reporting on material non-compliance with key legislation
- Identifying the key internal control deficiencies that should be addressed to achieve a clean audit
- Performance audits may also be performed to determine whether resources have been procured economically and are used effectively and efficiently.

6.5.5 GENERAL

6.5.5.1 LONG TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY (ALIGNED WITH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES)

The Long-Term Financial Strategy is discussed extensively in paragraph 1.3 of the attached financial plan. It contains a financial framework and strategies talking to revenue adequacy and certainty; cash / liquidity position; sustainability; effective and efficient use of resources; accountability, transparency and good governance; equity and redistribution; development and investment; macro-economic investment; borrowing; revenue raising strategies; asset management strategies and programmes; financial management strategies and programmes; and, capital financing strategies and programmes.

6.5.5.2 OBSERVATIONS IN RELATION TO OWN REVENUE GENERATION AND DEBT COLLECTION ANALYSIS

Paragraph 1.2.2(a) to (c) of the attached financial plan (Annexure I) supplies information on our debtor's turnover ratio and revenue collection percentages for the last few financial years and projections for the next three years. Our revenue collection percentages the last three years varied from 89% to 93%. It shows a slight decrease in the collection rate of the municipality.

The main defaulters were residential consumers. We are slowly but surely managing to get government departments to honour their commitments. Our cash and liquidity position is very important for us in ensuring that sustainable services can be delivered to our citizens.

6.5.5.3 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PROJECTION OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS (INCL DORA, SERVICES, OTHER RESOURCES, LOANS)

REVENUE

Revenue generated from rates and services charges forms a significant percentage of the revenue basket of the municipality. Rates and service charge revenues comprise more than three quarters of the total revenue mix. In the 2022/2023 financial year, revenue from rates and services charges totals R 671.353 million or 69.72%. This increases to R 708.264 million and R 739.537 million in the respective outer financial years of the MTREF. A notable trend is the how the total percentage revenue generated from rates and services have stabilised at an average of around 70% over the MTREF with it being 69.9% in 2022/2023, 71.7% in 2023/2024 and 71.7% in 2024/2025. This shows that the municipality tariffs are reasonably in line with their goals. It should be noted that revenue from rates and services decreases due to the increase in bulk electricity purchases that increases more than the actual increase to the consumer. The above table excludes revenue foregone arising from discounts and rebates associated with the tariff policies of the Municipality. Details in this regard are contained in Table 63 MBRR SA1.

Electricity sales is the largest revenue source totalling R 373.526 million rand and increases to R 414.749 million by 2024/2025, however cognisance must be taken that bulk electricity purchases must still be taken into account. Property rates is the second largest revenue, source totalling R 124.035 million rand and increases to R 139.037 million by 2024/2025, Transfer recognised – Operational that is in third, totalling R 129.312 million rand and increases to R 147.608 million by 2024/2025. Gains is the fourth largest revenue source. All departments relating to service delivery have been urged to review the tariffs of these items on an annual basis to ensure they are cost reflective and market related.

Note that the year-on-year growth for Operating Transfers and Grants are 13.3%, 13.9% and 14.2% for the MTREF years. The following table gives a breakdown of the various operating grants and subsidies allocated to the municipality over the medium term.

EXPENDITURE

The budgeted allocation for employee related costs for the 2022/2023 financial year totals R 357.851 million, which equals 39.75% per cent of the total operating expenditure and 45.8% of operating expenditure excluding non-cash items. The salary collective agreement for 2022/2023 is in place and the municipality budgeted in terms of the guidelines provided for 4.90%.

Provision was made for bad debt and for the provision for write off bad debt of R 26.7 million was budgeted for as part of other expenditure in terms of MSCOA. For the 2022/2023 financial year this amount equates to R 29.5 million for the two outer years. While this expenditure for the provision of bad debt is considered to be a non-cash flow item, it informed the total cost associated with rendering the services of the municipality, as well as the municipality's realistically anticipated revenues. The moratorium on the handover of residential consumers was lifted in 2016/2017 and therefore defaulting consumer debtors was handed over for collection in July 2021.

Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate asset consumption. Budget appropriations in this regard total R 90.455 million for the 2022/2023 financial and equates to 10.18% of the total operating expenditure. Note that the implementation of GRAP 17 accounting standard has meant bringing a range of assets previously not included in the assets register onto the register. This has resulted in a significant increase in depreciation relative to previous years. This additional off-setting depreciation is not included in the budget for tariff calculation purposes. However, the municipality can expect to generate a non-cash operating deficit when the 2022/2023 annual financial

statements are compiled compliant with the Accounting Standards since this off-setting depreciation is reflected in the Statement of Financial Performance and not directly to the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

Finance charges consist primarily of the repayment of interest on long-term borrowing (cost of capital). Finance charges make up 1.39% (R 12.541 million) of operating expenditure excluding annual redemption for 2022/2023 and stabilises to R 11.3 million by 2024/2025.

Bulk purchases are directly informed by the purchase of electricity from Eskom, while water purchased from DWA is handled as inventory. The annual price increases have been factored into the budget appropriations and directly inform the revenue provisions. The expenditures include distribution losses.

Repairs and maintenance to be procured for the maintenance of the municipality's assets are included under other materials and contracted services. With the adoption of GRAP 17 Dawid Kruiper Municipality adopted the revaluation method with the higher Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC), this resulted in a net asset value of R 1.8 billion. Circular 55 requires that municipalities should ensure that repairs and maintenance is at least 8% of the total value of Property, Plant and Equipment, this is however impossible to budget for repairs and maintenance of R 145.6 million as this expenditure must be funded with tariff increases. Therefore, the implication of the revaluation method of GRAP 17 is taken into consideration when determining the budgeted amounts for repairs and maintenance.

Contracted services have been identified as a cost saving area for the municipality. As part of the compilation of the 2022/2023 MTREF this group of expenditure was critically evaluated and operational efficiencies were enforced. In the 2022/2023 financial year, this group of expenditure totals R 36.3 million. For the two outer years' expenditure has been limited to R32.8 million and R33.7 million. As part of the process of identifying further cost efficiencies, a business process re-engineering project will commence in the 2022/2023 financial year to identify alternative practices and procedures, including building in-house capacity for certain activities that are currently being contracted out. The outcome of this exercise will be factored into the next budget cycle and it is envisaged that additional cost savings will be implemented.

Other expenditure comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. As mentioned above it includes other materials for repair and maintenance of the municipality's assets. This group of expenditure has also been identified as an area in which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved.

6.5.5.4 CHALLENGES

(Focussing on cash flow plan (Budget), employee cost, repairs and maintenance, debt management etc.)

A strategic response to identified challenges (Incl. short to long term mechanisms) to control staffing costs, reduction of the cost of long-term debt considering the available interest rate, etc.

6.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dawid Kruiper (1936-2012) was born in the Kalahari National Park (now Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park) as the first son of the legendary San leader, Regopstaan Kruiper.

Kruiper, who referred to himself as "Die Ou Ram" (The Old Ram), was the traditional leader and healer of the Khomani San, hunter-gatherers living in the Kalahari Desert, became leader of the //Sa! Makai in 1987 and was involved in the historic San land claim as well as the development and restoring of the San languages.





Figure 8: Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park

Dirk Vilander (1807-1888) became captain of the Basters at Rietfontein (Mier) in the Kalahari Desert. The Mier community mainly originated from the people of Vilander who settled themselves across an extended area that reached from Rietfontein to the Orange River and into Namibia and Botswana. They mainly farmed with sheep, goats and cattle south of the Kalahari dunes.

According to the legend, Vilander discovered an aardvark burrow filled with water. When he tried to drink the water, he noticed it was full of ants. He named the place Mier; the Afrikaans word for ant and it is still so called today. Mier captivates the history of these two very prominent pioneers – Dirk Vilander and Regopstaan Kruiper, yet most of their descendants still live in Mier.

6.6.1 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

6.6.1.1. LED STRATEGY (See Annexure D)

The LED Strategy has identified the following economic Sectors to be the drivers of economic development to realise the Dawid Kruiper Municipality's 2030 LED vision:

- Transport and logistics
- Agriculture and Agro-processing
- Renewable energy
- Tourism (events, hunting and business tourism)
- Services (banking, insurances, construction etc.)
- Manufacturing and Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

The Dawid Kruiper Municipal area has a strong resource base that supports a variety of economic sectors, including agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and, lately, the renewable energy industry. An important development principle underlying economic development is the broadening of the local economic base. The LED Strategy is based on the underlying needs, opportunities and comparative and competitive advantages of the Municipality and provides the Municipality with plans to create and facilitate economic development in order to realise the underlying development potential and in order to encourage both private and public sector investment and local job creation.

6.6.1.2 THE LOCAL ECONOMIC PROFILE

Top 10 reasons for investing in Upington

- Live and play with the beauty of the Kalahari Desert and the Orange Rivers as your backdrop
- A safe living environment with comparatively low crime rates
- A semi desert climate with hot summers and cold winters and is a summer rainfall area
- The Khomani Cultural Landscape Heritage Site and other tourism attractions
- Excellent schools (public and private) and two tertiary education institutions nl NCR TVET College and Vaal University of Technology Satellite Campus, which offers national diplomas and degrees
- World class municipal infrastructure including water provision, sewage systems, roads and electrical distribution systems.
- Upington Airport offers multiple daily flights to and from Johannesburg as well as Cape Town and boasts the longest runway in the southern hemisphere – this means only a few hours by plane to the main economic hubs of South Africa
- Very little, if any, peak time traffic
- Two hospitals as well a day hospital (eye care)
- An investor friendly local municipality that will go the extra mile to ensure business growth is supported where possible within its mandate
- A well-diversified economy offering opportunities from primary agriculture to financial services, the central hub for services across the Northern Cape
- All the amenities and shopping opportunities available in any big city at the Kalahari Mall and various smaller shopping pockets

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND STRENGTHS

Key constraints/problems/issues in terms of the development of Dawid Kruiper Municipality include a shortage of job opportunities and job creation in the area. The natural resource base and economy does not have the capacity to support the total population, forcing the labour force to seek employment opportunities outside of the Municipality (e.g. Kimberley), etc. Furthermore, low levels of income obtained in the area imply low levels of buying power and, therefore, few opportunities for related activities such as trade. This in turn also supports the leakage of buying power.

-Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality benefits from a potentially economically active population that comprises approximately 67% of the total population, which provides the Municipality with a large human resource base. This allows opportunities for development projects to involve and benefit local people. The age distribution of the Municipality's population also indicates a fairly young potential economically active population, necessitating development to focus on the youth

In terms of economic indicators, the Municipality also enjoys comparative advantages in all of the economic sectors, except mining, compared to the District. The Municipality should therefore capitalise on these advantages to further strengthen its position in the District. Furthermore, the fastest growing sectors in the Municipality were those of the agriculture, electricity and water, and mining sectors. The current growth occurring in these sectors should be exploited to ensure the creation of new job opportunities for local people.

In 2017, Dawid Kruiper employed 33 100 people which is 36.99% of the total employment in ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (89 500), 10.31% of total employment in Northern Cape Province (321 000), and 0.21% of the total employment of 15.9 million in South Africa. Employment within Dawid Kruiper increased annually at an average rate of 1.45% from 2007 to 2017.

Total employment per broad economic sector - Dawid Kruiper and the rest of ZF Mgcawu, 2017 [Numbers]

In terms of red tape reduction and the cost of doing business in Upington, DEDAT recently hailed the municipality as the best in the Northern Cape Province. Our town is the regional hub of the Northern Cape, serving Namaqualand, Western Cape and Namibia and offers the highest quality of life, through highest safety rating, a semi-desert climate, low traffic and low levels of pollution.

6.6.1.3 STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ON LED ACTIVITIES

The ZF Mgcawu Commercial Forum has been established. The LED Forum consists of the following participants: Government (Local & Provincial), Organised Business, SEDA, SAWEN, and Tourism & Agriculture.

The IDC Forum has also been established and the Senior Socio Economic Development Officer must attend the meetings.

POTENTIAL INTERNAL ECONOMIC DRIVERS FOR THE MIER AREA INCLUDE:

- The development of niche tourism markets that capture full value out of the special attributes of the area.
- The exploitation of the climate of the area for energy generation (solar power)
- Increased mineral beneficiation that unlocks manufacturing opportunities.
- Increased game farming

A new Dawid Kruiper Economic Collaborative Forum has been established where all business forums are represented. The forums include NOCCI, Gariep Business Chambers, Northern Cape Dawid Kruiper Youth Chamber of Commerce, Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality Tourism Forum, Northern Cape Kgalagadi Chambers for Development and Orange River Business Chambers.

FINANCE

Upington has four major banks, ABSA, FNB, NEDBANK and STANDARD BANK. Our two smaller banks include AFRICAN BANK and CAPITEC

PROJECT A: SOLAR SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

Upington in particular is positioning itself to provide businesses and investors with prime locations for renewable energy plants. Economic clusters of solar photovoltaic manufacturing is at the forefront of this activity.

6.6.1.4 STATISTICAL EVIDENCE SUPPORTING MAIN DEVELOPMENT THRUST

The Green Kalahari's major export regions for grapes were Africa, Europe and Asia.

This investment, in the Northern Cape province, provides a foothold in early season table grapes which are marketed internationally. The area along the Orange River in the Northern Cape is one of the few regions in the world that can produce quality table grapes for the peak pre-Christmas demand in Europe.



THRUST 1: TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS: ROAD, RAIL AND AIR NETWORK

The Transport sector has a number of economic linkages with the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and finance and business services sector:

- Transport of raw materials and value adding products
- Storage of the raw materials and value adding products before transporting to markets (needs to be further exploited in the district)
- Businesses in the area need to market their products (requiring communication services) which need to be further exploited in the district
- Research and development of products also require communication services (internet, etc)

Upington is seen as the hub for all the Transport services, with the location of the airport and Upington being the centre of large transport corridors. The majority of the infrastructure development is taking place in and around Upington.

THRUST 2: MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector is focused on value adding of agricultural products, mining products, construction and renewable energy products. As indicated the Dawid Kruiper Municipality has a very well-established agricultural sector within livestock and high value produce as well as very rich mineral deposits within the area.

Manufacturing activities are dispersed throughout the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality with the highest concentration of manufacturing activities located within the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality in Upington. The three most prominent manufacturing firms in the Upington area in terms of agriculture are SAD Vine Fruit (Pty) Ltd and Orange River Wine Cellars Co-Op and in terms of the renewable industry and construction are MEAPSA.

THRUST 3: AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

Agriculture is the base of developing economies and is still regarded as an important sector in South Africa as it is the sector that most people depend on for survival. Furthermore, it is the sector that offers the best potential for poverty and inequality reduction, as it provides sources of productivity from which the most disadvantaged people working in the sector can benefit. A healthy agricultural industry is also central to a country's gross domestic product (GDP), food security, social welfare, job creation and ecotourism, while adding value to raw materials.

THRUST 4: KNOWLEDGE ECONOMIC

Knowledge economy is a system of consumption and production that is based on intellectual capital.

Most economies are composed of three major categories of economic activity in varying degrees: agriculture, manufacturing, and services. In the knowledge economy, products and services that are based on intellectual expertise advance technical and scientific fields, encouraging innovation in the economy as a whole.

Knowledge-based economies have the potential to stimulate economic growth, provide higher wages and greater employment opportunities, as well as enhance a country's competitiveness within the global environment. The globalization of technology, however, presents new opportunities for development in developing countries, but deliberate efforts, which include government action, are required to stimulate innovation. It requires investment in human capital and a highly skilled labour force and the creation of infrastructure for high-technology industries.

THRUST 5: SMME DEVELOPMENT

The definition for SMMEs encompasses a very broad range of firms, some of which includes formally registered, informal and non-VAT registered organisations (The DTI, 2008). Small businesses range from medium-sized enterprises, such as established traditional family businesses employing over a hundred people, to informal micro-enterprises. Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), also referred to as small business, play an important role in an economy. They can be key drivers of economic growth, innovation and job creation.

Government has prioritised entrepreneurship and the advancement of Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises (SMMEs) as the catalyst to achieving economic growth and development. With the assistance of other government departments and institutions, the **DTI** takes the lead in implementing SMME-related policies, to ensure that adequate financial and non-financial assistance is provided to the sector, for its long-term prosperity and that of the country as a whole.

THRUST 6: CONSTRUCTION

Construction is the process of constructing a building or infrastructure. Building construction is the process of adding structure to real property or construction of buildings.

The South African construction industry is a strategic sector that supports the government's National Development Plan (NDP) and has reiterated its commitment to infrastructure development.

The Construction sector around the Dawid Kruiper Municipality area comprises of the following; Production of building materials, Production of renewable energy plants equipment, assembling of steel pipes, Welding of storage equipment

Increased demand for housing in urban areas, construction of shopping malls and industrial space both within and beyond the municipality. Dawid Kruiper Municipality is responsible for nearly half of all construction related activities in the ZF Mgcawu District.

THRUST 7: TOURISM

The tourism industry is a major growth sector in terms of investment, employment and the diversification of services. Less directly, tourism stimulates the property market – especially prime residential and cluster projects – and strengthens business contacts, often are the forerunners of trade, joint ventures and immigration plans.

The tourism industry also has strong linkages with the major routes (routes between Johannesburg and Upington, leading to Namibia) as well as with other countries such as Namibia and Botswana.

THRUST 8: MINING

The mining and quarrying sector is small economic sector in the Dawid Kruiper Municipality. The industry is mostly around the production of raw salt, gravel minerals and semi-precious tones. It is important that beneficiation take place in the Dawid Kruiper Municipality in order to promote job creation within the sector as well as to increase the benefits (mostly financial) of these products.

THRUST 9: RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy is energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat. Upington falls within the Northern Cape Solar Corridor and one of South Africa's Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs). The town experiences an ideal level of solar irradiation



(power per unit area received from the sun in the form of electromagnetic radiation) for solar energy production. Renewable energy sources, other than biomass, are currently being optimally exploited in South Africa, especially in the Northern Cape.

UPINGTON INDUSTRIAL PARK (UIP)

The Upington Industrial Park is one of the key nodes in the Northern Cape N14 Industrial Corridor. The sectoral focus of the Upington Industrial Park is centred around formalizing existing industries, expanding these industries and diversifying the local economic sectors.

The Upington Industrial Park is a synergistic project and incorporates several sectors that include renewable energy, agro-processing, logistics, telecommunication to mention a few. It also complements the Upington Airport Aviation Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul of aircraft.

The industrial park forms part of the Laboria industrial area and is specifically the area east of the R 360 towards the airport. Based on this business case critical socio-economic priorities in terms of rural development, youth development and transformation will be realized. The site will incorporate existing businesses and avail new land for expansion and introduction of new businesses for enterprise development of transformed entities. Incorporated in the Upington Industrial Park is a technology station and a rapid enterprise incubator to enable and support. The Industrial Park will be developed in three phases which are as follow:

- Phase 1: Security, access and lighting.
- Phase 2: Bulk and reticulation with certain top structure.
- Phase 3: Expand top structure, bulk and reticulation.

The funding for this will be from the DTIC and DBSA CIP grant funding. The municipality and NCEDA is the project managers and will cooperate towards the implementation.

The purpose of this project is to redress the socio-economic imbalances of the past system of industrialisation, supported by the Land Use Management Scheme of Dawid Kruiper and thus stimulate LED development through industrialization.



Figure 9: Proposed site for the Industrial Park marked in blue

Legend:

A = Existing Industrialists (Old)

B= Existing Industrialists (New)

C= Vacant land for New & Expansions



TOURISM SECTOR

Upington truly epitomises the Northern Cape's tagline of "the Province of Extremes". Located on the northern banks of the Orange River, it is a contrasting region of lush, green irrigated vineyards juxtaposed with red semi-desert vistas. This oasis-meets-desert character has led to the area being dubbed the [Green Kalahari](#).



Figure 10 : Map of the Green Kalahari

Upington is well situated as a base for exploration of the region, and has an outstanding infrastructure in the form of accommodation.

The Kalahari Oranje Museum Complex has the status of a regional- and provincial museum. It conserves cultural items and is exhibited as a community-focus point. The following national monuments have been declared:

- Roman Catholic Church in Le Roux Street (still in use)
- NG Mother Community in Schroder Street (still in use)
- Hortentia water mill
- Missionary complex in Schröder Street (building is being used as a museum).

Mier is any hunter's dream. The Mier municipality owns 30 000ha of game farms. These and other, privately owned game farms offer hunting opportunities and provide facilities for biltong making. Mier offers room to play for 4x4 enthusiasts. A 4x4 route stretches from Rietfontein to Pulai, while the red sands of the Mier town common are tempting.

CULTURAL TOURISM IN THE MIER AREA CONSISTS OUT OF: !KHOMANI SAN

One of the world's ancient tribes, the !Khomani San, own farms in the Mier area. Members of the !Khomani San produce and sell authentic San weapons like bow and arrow and curios like beads made out of the shell of ostrich eggs or bags made out of animal skins.

The San were the first people who lived in Southern Africa thousands of years ago. Archeological research shows that 25 000 years ago they were hunter gatherers that practices rock art, ostrich egg shell beads, stone tools and bow and arrows. Today some of them still practice it for an income.

The †Khomani Cultural Landscape is SA's 9th world heritage site. The landscape which covers an area of 959,100ha in Dawid Kruiper District Municipality covers the entire Kalahari Gemsbok National Park (KGNP) and forms part of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park which is bordered by Botswana and Namibia in the east and west respectively. The landscape is South Africa's ninth world heritage site.

The †Khomani and related San people are unique in that they descend directly from an ancient population that existed in Southern Africa some 150,000 years ago, the ancestors of the entire human race.

The red dunes of the †Khomani Cultural Landscape are strongly associated with this unique culture stretching from the Stone Age to the present, thus making it a landscape that has changed little from a time long ago when humans were mainly hunter gatherers. The †Khomani Cultural Landscape has been home to at most a few hundred people who have survived life in the extreme desert landscape of the southern Kalahari through their knowledge of the land. Particular to their practices is their ways of physically defining the land through designated uses of the different parts; how their movements were organised as well as other significant cultural practices.

KHOMANI SAN LIVING MUSEUM

The Living Museum of the Khomani San gives visitors an interesting insight into the life of the friendly San. The Living Museum is an authentic open –air museum where guest can learn about the traditional culture and the original way of the San. Program is interactive allowing guest a chance to participate and try their luck at shooting an arrow, craft making and traditional games. Nature walks and medicinal plant tours are also offered

AUGRABIES FALLS NATIONAL PARK

Visit the Augrabies Falls, which is the sixth largest waterfall in the world and see how game such as giraffe, springbok, gemsbok, eland, kudu red hartebeest, Hartman's zebra and klipspringer survive in this unique riverine ecosystem. Fish eagles and black eagles are common residents whilst the Rest Camp is home to a variety of bird species.

For the adventurer add river rafting or abseiling onto your list available in Riemvasmaak Hotspring and Augrabies Falls National Park.

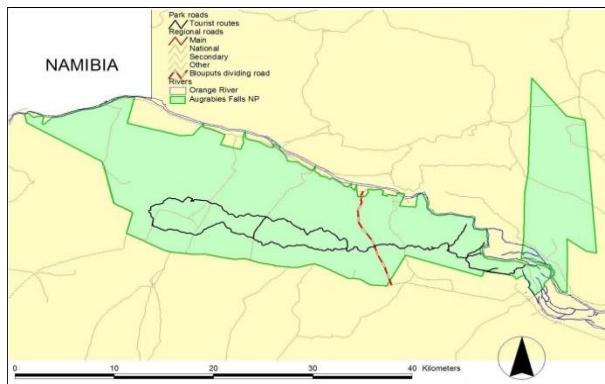


Figure 11: Augrabies Water Falls Map



Figure 12: Augrabies Water Falls

KGALAGADI TRANSFRONTIER PARK

The Park was previously known as the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park and was proclaimed in 1931 mainly to protect migratory game, especially the gemsbok. During the late 1990's it was combined with the adjacent Gemsbok National Park in Botswana to form The Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park - one of the first in the world and the first in Southern Africa.

The Kgalagadi comprises an area of over 3,6 million hectares which is one of a very few conservation areas of this magnitude left in the world. Red sand dunes, sparse vegetation and the dry riverbeds of the Nossob and Auob show antelope and predator species off at a premium and provide excellent photographic opportunities. Kgalagadi could be considered a haven for birders especially when interested in birds of prey.

!XAUS LODGE

!Xaus Lodge, is a 24 bed thatched luxury lodge and has been crafted to blend into the landscape of this remote wilderness area. Situated on the red dunes of the

Kalahari it overlooks an enormous salt pan. The name of the lodge, !Xaus, meaning "Heart" in the Nama language and phonetically pronounced Kaus, derives from the shape that lies in the pan below the lodge. Of greater significance however is the spirit of reconciliation encapsulated by the name !Xaus. The lodge and its specific location is the positive outcome of a land settlement agreement reached between the South African Government and South African National Parks with the !Khomani San and Mier communities to whom the land originally belonged before its incorporation in 1931 into the then Kalahari Gemsbok National Park. The Lodge opened in July 2007 as part of the Kgalagadi Park, is owned by the !Khomani San and Mier communities, and is the first fully catered luxury lodge to be located in the Park.

This landmark agreement has allowed traditional communities to regain their dignity and ownership of the land of their ancestors. Their desire to ensure responsible tourism to this ancestral land has led them to enter into an innovative partnership with South African National Parks, who have retained responsibility for the management of its environmental integrity and with Transfrontier Parks Destinations, who have been appointed as the tourism managers of the lodge and its activities. The !Khomani San and Mier, in their traditional spirit of community sharing, are now again able to welcome visitors to their own land and to share with them the magic aura of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park.

Dubbed "A place to experience and not merely observe", !Xaus Lodge offers visitors an opportunity to experience the scenic unspoilt splendour and the remoteness of the vast and arid Kalahari wilderness; to be drawn into the fascinating rituals, traditions and historical cultures of the Bushmen, the remarkable "first people" of southern Africa; and at the same time enjoy the comforts of a luxury lodge that captures the essence of the Kalahari.

Although the Tourism Sector in Mier Municipality has the natural resources to play a significant role in order to fulfil in the economy of the area, the sector is still not fully developed to its ultimate potential.

UPINGTON 26

Upington 26 Monument is situated in King Street which is the main street of Paballelo. The monument was unveiled in 2012 by the provincial department of Sports, Arts and Culture. The monument stands on a plot where about 3,000 anti-apartheid protesters were teargassed by riot police in 1985. Part of the crowd ran past the house of municipal constable Jeta Sethwala who opened fire on them. He was chased, caught, stoned and hit with his rifle butt and set alight. Twenty-six people were charged; 25 were found guilty of murder and one of attempted murder. Fourteen of them were sentenced to death but their sentences were later changed to prison sentences in three cases and the rest were paroled in the early 1990s during the start of the negotiations for a new constitution of South Africa.

As such, the monument and to be developed tourism precinct presents a valuable opportunity for the development of a heritage and township tourism experience, but also for tourism

enterprise development as we work towards developing the Paballelo township as a destination. The monument and tourism precinct will also become a key staging post not only on the Upington 26 Route, but also the national Liberation Route which is developed by the national department of Arts and Culture and the Quiver Tree Route.

Tourism enterprises play a significant part in the quality and variety of the local tourism experience and is a key motivation for providing financial support.

As the Upington 26 tourism project has strong heritage content, Dawid Kruiper Municipality and its relevant stakeholders aims to select tourism enterprises that can also add heritage and cultural value to the overall project.

BUSINESS SECTOR

The central business district of Upington has developed gradually along the banks of the Orange River (then Gariep River) since the building of the mission station in 1873. Because of certain physical limitations like the Orange River in the east and the railway line in the north, the business district has expanded westwards.

Smaller suburban shopping centres are found in all residential areas. The suburban centres provide mostly in the day-to-day necessities of the surrounding residential areas.

Informal traders concentrate mainly on the central business district and on high activity nodes like taxi ranks, street crossings and main traffic routes.

Both industrial areas on the northern and the south-western sides of the town (Updustria & Laboria) have railway facilities. Although growth in these two areas has taken place gradually over a long period, the premises in Updustria are used to a 90% capacity; while in the case of Laboria 74% of premises are used. Although there are a large variety of industries, there is a shortage of manufacturing industries.

The most effective course of action would be to up-skill residents so that they can participate more fully in the economy in other parts of the country and facilitate their finding homes/work in other areas.

6.7 SOCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

6.7.1 EDUCATION

The Dawid Kruiper Municipal area currently has 8 high schools and 30 primary schools. The following institutions of higher education have campuses or satellite campuses in the town:

- Northern Cape TVET College – Upington Campus

The following programmes and projects are currently implemented in the region:

6.7.1.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

We are currently in a process of migration from Department of Social Development to be with Department of Education

6.7.1.2 SCHOOLS FEEDING PROGRAMME

The National Schools Feeding programme is implemented in all qualifying schools 85/98.

6.7.1.3 BACKLOGS

School in the area where the new informal settlements are.

6.7.1.4 CHALLENGES

Landscaping / sports grounds – depends on raw water supplied to schools. Rates for water supplied to schools are too high to afford grass and trees on school premises.

Access to school for children with learning disabilities

In need of an English medium school.

In need of an extra high school.

Current primary schools must be in line with the South African Schools Act (SASA), in other words, a Primary School is from Gr. R – Gr. 7 and a High School is from Gr. 8 – Gr 12. Currently we only have AJ Ferreira High School and Paballelo High School in our townships which offers Gr 8. Simbruner Primary School, Paballelo Primary School, Lukhanyiso Primary School and Vela Langa Primary School are the only Primary Schools in the townships that are in line with the SASA.

6.7.1.5 FUTURE DEMANDS

Space for the development of appropriate ECD Centres in our townships.

Aftercare space for the learners in the informal settlements.

When new informal settlements develop, the Municipality taking in account.

6.7.2 HEALTH

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Dawid Kruiper Municipal area currently has two (2) hospitals (one public and one private hospital), two (2) Community Healthcare Centres (CHC) and six (7) Fixed Primary Healthcare Clinics, operating 5 days per week, and five (5) Satellite Healthcare Clinics, operating less than 5 days per week. The Provincial Department of Health renders PHC Services to all areas.

The table below indicates the population that the health facilities have to accommodate and interventions to address the backlogs.

| COMMUNITY FACILITIES | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|---|
| Ward | Nu of people | Service Level | | | Intervention required |
| | | Hospitals | Clinics | Other | |
| 1 | 6397 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Sara Strauss | | |
| 2 | 7695 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Sara Strauss | | |
| 3 | 5328 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Progress Clinic | | |
| 4 | 4714 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Progress Clinic | | |
| 5 | 7121 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Louisvaleweg Clinic | | Due to the increased demand for Healthcare services, it has become a need to engage with the department of rural development for building of a Community Healthcare |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | | Centre between Paballello and Rosedale |
| 6 | 6910 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Lingulethu Clinic | | |
| 7 | 3626 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Lingulethu Clinic | | |
| 8 | 6791 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Upington Clinic | | |
| 9 | 6543 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Upington Clinic | Mobile Clinic Service Uap (Melkstroom), Uitkoms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fix/semi-fixed (Park homes) structures needed at Service points, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waiting area for patients - Ablution facilities - Water and electrical connections |
| 10 | 10256 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Sara Strauss | | |
| 11 | 7538 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Kalksloot Clinic | | |
| 12 | 6636 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Raaswater Clinic | Mobile Clinic Service to Louisvaledorp. Leseding and Farm areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed/semi-fixed (Park homes) structures needed at Service points, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waiting area for patients - Ablution facilities - Water and electrical connections |
| 13 | 8350 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Lingulethu Clinic | | |
| 14 | 5589 | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Leerkrans Satellite Clinic Karos Satellite Clinic | Mobile Clinic Service to Ntsikilelo Lambrechtsdrift Straussburg | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed/semi-fixed (Park homes) structures needed at Service points, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waiting area for patients - Ablution facilities - Water and electrical connections |
| 15 | | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Sara Strauss | | |
| 16 | | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Askham CHC Satelite Clinics: Philandersbron | Mobile Clinic Service: Andriesvale Welkom | - Fixed/semi-fixed (Park homes) structures needed at |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | Swartkop-dam Noenieput | Service points (Noenieput, Andriesvale, - Swartkopdam), including: - Waiting area for patients - Ablution facilities - Water and electrical connections |
| 17 | | Dr Harry Surtie Hosp | Rietfontein CHC Satelite Clinics: Klein Mier Groot Mier | Mobile Clinic Service: Welkom Loubos | |

Table 23: Health facilities in respect of total population

6.7.2.1 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Primary Healthcare Re-engineering

Initiatives under this element include:

- Ideal Clinic Realization, comprising of Infrastructure and Maintenance, Integrated Clinic Services Management (ICSM), Chronic Centralized Medicine Dispensing and Distribution (CCMDD), Stock Visibility System (SVS), Health Patient Registration System (HPRS),
- District Clinical Specialist Team (DCST),
- Integrated School Health Program (ISHP),
- Ward-based Outreach Team (WBOT).

6.7.2.2 BACKLOGS

The need for healthcare services is an ever-growing demand and the Department of Health has to continually review and adjust priority healthcare needs. The ideal is to have fixed Health facility structures in all communities, and therefore areas depicted in the table above that currently reflect as Mobile Clinic visiting points, become a priority. The intervention proposed, is that fixed/semi-fixed (Park homes) structures be constructed at Service points providing:

- Waiting area for patients
- Ablution facilities
- Water and electrical connections

6.7.2.3 CHALLENGES

The provision of healthcare services strongly relies on a good balance between infrastructure, staff and community participation. Unfortunately, the limitations of budgets, does not allow this balance to be reached within a short timeframe. As a result, the following challenges are experienced:

- Attraction and retention of highly qualified professionals becomes difficult due to the rural nature of the area, and the fact that rural allowance has not been approved for Upington, the absence of English medium schools, and limited Professional Development opportunities. As a consequence, staff shortages are experienced, including support staff (mainly due to limited funding).
- Although the interventions of Ideal Clinic are having a positive impact, most PHC facilities have reached occupancy capacity, leading to undesirable consequences to patients, including, limited seating, long waiting times, exposure to the element, etc.
- Although the long-term ideal is to limit the utilization of mobile vehicles to render services, the reality is that most of the current vehicles employed to visiting points are

not suitable for this purpose. Elements of human dignity, privacy and quality healthcare are compromised under these circumstances.

- A dire shortage of ambulances is experienced. This situation is compounded by the huge distances between, especially the Mier area and Upington, but also the referral of emergency cases to Kimberley Hospital.

6.7.2.4 FUTURE DEMANDS

Proper referral of patients to the correct level of care is crucial to the sustainability of any healthcare system. In Dawid Kruiper however, this referral pathway is misaligned due to the absence of a Community Healthcare Centre (CHC) or a District Hospital, and patients are referred from Clinics to the Regional Hospital (Dr Harry Surtie). This referral system is not sustainable due to the high cost difference in treating patients at a Regional Hospital versus the lower level. Patient congestion, leading to increased waiting times, becomes inevitable under such a situation, which leads to a frustrated and overworked work-force. Service delivery suffers under such conditions.

The construction of a Community Healthcare Centre (CHC) in the vicinity of Dr Harry Surtie Hospital has been identified as a major future demand and is being investigated to address this situation.

6.7.3 SAFETY AND SECURITY

POLICE STATIONS

Six (6) police stations (Upington, Paballelo, Rosedale, Witdraai, Rietfontein en Noenieput), a bomb squad, dog unit, search and rescue unit and a satellite police station (Louisvale Road) provide services to the community.

6.7.3.1 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The Civilian Secretariat of Police and SAPS running various programmes on monthly basis in communities. The programmes are in line with government Social Transformation Agenda and the Fight Against Crime namely; Gender-based violence and Femicide prevention, Anti – Substance Abuse, Violence Against Women, Violence Against Children and Community Outreachs. These programme find expression in all government and non-government organisation and is aimed at the promotion of a safer communities, safe and secure district. The establishment of the ZF Mgcau District Community Safety Forums is well under way and will soon be launched to ensure a multi-sectoral approach to Community Safety under the leadership of the District's Executive Mayor of ZF Mgcau extended to Local Municipal Mayors and Council who will be the leading the concept at local level.

6.7.3.2 BACKLOGS

The need to effectively curb crime and to enhance service delivery the need for satellite police stations at Kalksloot Louisvale Dorp and Karos was identified. In accordance with SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan for 2022/2023 the Paballelo Police Station is still on phase one (1) in terms of the building of the police station, Phase two (2) – Planning and Design is expected to be completed in 2024/2025; followed by Phase three (3) – Execution, which is due for completion by 2025/2026.

Security Upgrades at Police Stations in the DKLM due in 2022/2023;

Kakamas, Upington and Rosedale

Provision of Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities at Police Stations due in 2022/2023
Witdraai

6.7.3.3 FUTURE DEMANDS

To curb crime in the CBD and Taxi rank of Upington a CCTV system needs to be implemented. Different stakeholders were approached and the businesses give positive feedback on funding this project. The implementation of a multi-sectoral plan on Community Safety to enhance and promote safety and security in the DK municipal area.

*****Council Resolution on the establishment of Community Safety Forums and Leadership thereof by Council with the Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison as the Secretariat of CSF's.

The building of a formal police station in Pabalello and the establishment of satellite stations in Kalksloot, Louisvale Dorp and Karos will address the existing backlogs and provide for future demand of safety and security in the communities.

There is an urgent need for the establishment of permanent Road Blocks on the four Main Roads into Upington with a permanent Robot and little brick Facility (guard house) for the use of members during examinations of the public and to do administrative duties. The permanent Road Blocks is needed at the following sites:

- Olifantshoek weigh Bridge
- Namibia/Kgaligadi Crossing
- Groblershoop-Sultana Oord
- Upt/Keimoes weigh Bridge
- A Floodlight at every Road Block is also a necessity.

The Provincial Traffic has a capacity problem with regard to committing to permanent roadblocks at the identified sites; however, Provincial Traffic would be able to conduct roadblocks on a periodical basis as per our available resources. The matter of installation of robots is not the competency of the Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison.

6.7.4 SPORT, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Sport & Recreation: Formal sports facilities include 4 swimming pools, 9 formal sports fields and 6 mini sport fields. In many of the suburbs and rural settlements there are public open areas used as sports fields, especially for soccer. The sports fields are usually not grass-covered, and are viewed as informal fields. Most of the schools also have their own sports facilities for the use of their learners.

Parks: There are fourty-four (44) parks where children can relax.

Cemeteries: Twenty-seven (27) cemeteries are spread over the Dawid Kruiper Municipal area and are usually situated near residential areas.

Community halls: Seventeen (17) community halls were erected across the municipal area.

Below is a table that gives the status of above services and facilities per ward as well as the need and the intervention required to address the need.

| Ward | Nu of households | Cemeteries | COMMUNITY FACILITIES | | | | | Intervention required |
|------|------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Community Halls/ Centres | Parks | Swimming Pool | Sports Field / grounds | Service Level | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2055 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Extend/upgrade cemeteries: Kameelboom | |
| 2 | 1578 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | New parks: Jurgenskamp, Morning Glory | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 1157 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Extend/upgrade cemeteries: Tink Tinkie |
| 4 | 1023 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 | 1562 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Upgrade sports ground |
| 6 | 1737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Development of Multi-purpose centre and sports ground |
| 7 | 950 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | Upgrade fencing at stadium. |
| 8 | 2560 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | |
| 9 | 2204 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10 | 2339 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - |

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

| Ward | Nu of households | Cemeteries | Service Level | | | Sports Field / grounds | Intervention required |
|-----------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Community Halls/ Centres | Parks | Swimming Pool | | |
| 11 | 2215 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | New parks: Kameelmond, Lemoendraai |
| 12 | 1769 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | New park: Rondomskrik; |
| 13 | 1810 | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | |
| 14 | 1420 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | New sportground: Ntsikilelo |
| 15 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 17 | | 9 | | 2 | | 1 | |

Table 24: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

CHALLENGES

The following challenges needs to be addressed to fulfil the function:

- Shortage of staff for parks
- Shortage of service delivery vehicles and machinery.
- Vandalism of parks, cemeteries and sport facilities

PROJECTS

The following projects are planned to be completed in the 2022/ 2023 financial year:

- Completing MIG funded Sports Ground phase 2 at Rosedale.
- Erecting fences at SC Kearns stadium, Stasie Cemetery, Mxolisi Dicky Jacobs stadium and town swimming pool.
- Digging of trenches in cemeteries to help with the preparation of graves.
- Extension of Cemeteries. (Kameelboom, Jupiter, Rietfontein, Louisvale Road, Askham)
- Upgrading of parks
- Upgrading of sports-fields
- Upgrading of cemeteries
- Upgrading of swimming pools

- Development of cemeteries
- Development of parks
- Development sport
- Upgrading of municipal nursery including propagation and hardening-off structures
- Refurbishment of buildings in the nursery

6.8 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Municipality is required to comply with the provisions of the disaster management Act 57 of 2002 as set out in Chapter5: section 1 (a) (b) (c) & (d) and section 2 (a) – (k) (i) – (vi)

To fulfil the above the Unit has budgeted for the amount of R500 000 for the appointment of a service provider to absorb a Disaster Management Plan.

6.9 PRIORITY ISSUES

The outputs of the community and stakeholder analysis resulted in key priority issues identified and prioritised. These include:

(1) SPATIAL ISSUES

The review of the SDF to encourage a compact urban structure
 An effective land-use management system;
 Pro-active planning and surveying of available land for human settlement purposes to curb illegal scattering.
 The implementation of a proper environmental management plan; and need for spatial integration.

(2) WATER RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Water distribution networks
 Need to upgrade bulk water installations
 Maintenance and upgrading of water infrastructure
 Account for water losses and improve revenue streams for municipality

(3) SEWERAGE

Eradication of the bucket system
 Maintenance and upgrading of sewerage/sanitation network systems;
 Extension of existing bulk sewer infrastructure

(4) HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING ISSUES

Housing provision through government subsidies
 Housing administration (Subsidy applications, waiting list, awarding of vacant stands)
 Addressing of land ownership and land tenure issues;

(5) ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

Electricity provision to all in need.
 Upgrading of electricity infrastructure

(6) ROADS, STREETS AND STORM WATER DRAINAGE

Improvement and maintenance of: Roads (tar and gravel);
 Storm-water drainage systems;
 Public transport systems;

(7) ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

Job creation for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled residents;
 The promotion of human resource development and the creation of a skills register;
 The implementation of a proper policy for informal economic sectors;
 The formulation and implementation of a:
 - Local Economic Development Plan; and
 - Marketing Plan.
 Support to national job creation programmes and community based enterprises.

(8) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITIES

Sport facilities;
 Community facilities, e.g. Libraries, community halls, etc;
 Cemeteries;
 Open spaces;
 Health care centres;
 Recreational facilities; Safety and security facilities, e.g. police stations, municipal police satellite stations, etc
 The reduction of the spread of HIV/Aids;
 Community development;
 Air and water pollution;
 The reduction of the crime rate;
 Proper traffic safety;
 Proper policing (municipal policing, as well as support to the SAPS);
 Proper emergency services;
 The promotion of equity, specifically regarding disadvantaged people (e.g. women, youth, disabled and aged people); and
 Proper disaster management regarding:
 - Train collisions;
 - Air disasters;
 - Natural disasters e.g floods, etc.

(9) INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

Improvement of the level of payment for services;
 Improvement of skills levels (capacitation) of councillors and officials;
 The establishment of satellite municipal offices (e.g. customer care centres);
 Proper communication between Council and communities;
 Expansion of revenue base of municipality;
 Charging of applicable rates and taxes according to the level of services provided;
 Change in culture and operations at municipal level;
 Fight against corrupt practices and nepotism;
 Participatory IDP process;
 Proper management systems;
 Proper information technology systems;
 Adhere to the Batho Pele Principles “serving our people”;
 Productivity of staff complement
 Proper equipment in good working conditions.
 Effective decision-making process;
 Proper billing system and adequately trained and skilled staff.

CHAPTER 7: SECTOR PLANS

7.1 SECTOR PLAN AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

The development of the LED Strategy for the Dawid Kruiper Municipality is a cooperative process between the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and the DKM. The aim of this strategy is to provide an overview of the characteristics of the local municipality, ranging from municipal capacity, economic-, social- and financial commitments to competitive advantage and to interpret the information into the strategy to provide DKM with the most comprehensive and up-to-date tools in executing its LED mandate. The strategy will also identify opportunities that will create economic development, job opportunities for the poor and inform the budget of the municipality. This will provide a baseline against which the performance of the budget and government spending can be measured. The strategy will also develop a municipal-wide plan to harness the skills and resources of all stakeholders in a uniform and coherent manner to achieve the aims and objectives as agreed upon.

The desired outcome of the project is captured in the Memorandum of Agreement and the Inception Report as indicated in the Methodology that was used for the development of the LED Strategy. The LED Strategy is not a free-standing document, it forms part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process and is one of the stepping-stones toward achieving local economic development within the DKM area. The LED needs to inform the budgetary process of the IDP in terms of economic development and facilitation. An important development principle underlying economic development is the broadening of the local economic base. This includes the introduction of new activities in the area, exploiting latent resources and the establishment of SMMEs.

The following objectives have been identified for the study:

- Ensure LED Strategy is credible and implementable
- Undertake a detailed economic analysis to ensure market interventions are identified
- Develop an implementation matrix to prioritise projects for implementation
- Policy Alignment
- Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Tool - Linked to the LED Strategy

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR COMPILING THE NEW LED STRATEGY:

Guiding Principles:

- Geographic Specific Area,
- Identify local resources and create value from these resources in an innovative manner,
- Apply Sustainable development approach as part of the development process,
- Public Private stakeholder cooperation,
- Local GDP, socio-economic development enhancement,
- This must realise maximum benefit for local population.

Note that two critical principles must be enabled:

- Circulate local money locally through local spending.
- Obtain external investment and export produce and services to get external money into local economy.

GUIDING POLICY AND REGULATION FRAMEWORKS

1. National legislation

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
- The National Development Plan (NDP)
- The New Growth Path (NGP)
- The Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP)
- Local Government Turnaround Strategy

- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013
- Innovation for Local Economic Development (ILED)
- The Integrated Urban Development Framework
- Back to Basics Programme
- Revised National LED Framework (2018 – 2028)
- Presidential Infrastructure Coordination Commission
- Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
- The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act

2. Provincial Legislation

- The Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NCPGDS-2012)
- The following sectorial documents have been developed in line with the PGDS:
 - Provincial LED
 - Provincial Tourism Strategy
 - Provincial SMME strategy
 - Provincial Trade and Investment Strategy
 - Provincial Incubation Strategy
 - Provincial Agriculture Strategy
 - Provincial transport Strategy
 - Provincial Spatial Development Framework

3. MUNICIPAL POLICIES & BY-LAWS

- Back to Basics (B2B)
- Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

The LED Strategy was approved by Council on 30 November 2019.

7.2 SPATIAL VISION

7.2.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

Dawid Kruiper Municipality approved the revised SDF on 27 February 2018, as an integral part of the IDP. The SDF is a dynamic document that is subject to regular revision by the Municipality and other stakeholders. A new SDF is currently being drawn up and will also incorporate the total area of jurisdiction of the Dawid Kruiper Municipality. The new SDF will be completed in May 2023 and submitted for Council approval.

The SDF is a master development plan that provides the overall long term development vision of Dawid Kruiper Municipality. Given that the SDF is a long term plan, it forms the basis for the development of the 5 year IDP. It further provides strategic direction for the development of all sector specific plans that will contribute to the achievement of the spatial vision, particularly with regard to spatial restructuring and integration of settlements to promote social cohesion and economic development. The SDF is firstly directed towards achieving three (3) broad outcomes namely, creation of liveable, integrated cities, towns and rural areas (social cohesion), economic development and environmental sustainability.

Secondly, on the basis of these outcomes, the long term vision for socio-economic development and environmental sustainability for the municipality is expressed in the SDF, in addition to the guidelines for a land use management.

The key issues that emerged from the planning process, Dawid Kruiper IDP, and the maps and data provided by the ZF Mgawu Environmental Management Framework were categorized into five programs.

A program is defined as a strategic cluster of related activities that together achieve a specific goal. Collectively these programs are the 'mechanisms' through which the goals and objectives of Dawid Kruiper Municipality and the local community will be achieved. The various programs are:

- Program 1: Environment
- Program 2: Development
- Program 3: Economic Sectors
- Program 4: Social Development
- Program 5: Municipal Management

The various programs will be undertaken within the parameters posed by the three Imperatives for sustainable development (i.e. environmental integrity, human well-being, and economic efficiency).

7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VISION

The social, economic and environmental visions of the municipality are represented by the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Integrated Human Settlement Plan (IHSP)/Housing Chapter, and Local Economic Development Strategy (LED Strategy)

7.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is important to note that this function is a function of the District Municipality which must give guidance and assist Dawid Kruiper Municipality with the implementation of the ZF Mgawu DM's Environmental Management Framework.

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

It describes the following four physical geographical regions namely:

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

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

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

A few strategies derived from this EMF.

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

The following strategies have been compiled:

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

Link to SDF

The spatial vision for the municipality is committed to the principles and adherence to, the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and forms an important link between bio-regional planning, the SDF and the LUMS. The SDF provides guidance in terms of the land development process in harmony with the protection of the environment. Sensitive areas have been indicated spatially where special consideration will have to be given to environmental protection in development.

The SDF focuses on the environment and focuses on programs such as:

1. Protected Nature Areas & Conservation-Worthy Areas
2. Natural Resources

These programs address the key issues contained in the IDP and adhere to the guidelines and strategies in the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality's EMF.

It is important that the ZF Mgcawu Environmental Management Framework initiated by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), the DTE&C and ZFM be implemented on a partnership basis under the auspices of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality and the relevant local municipalities, and as part of the IDP process.

7.3.2 HOUSING SECTOR PLAN

Important to note is that the Housing Chapter for Dawid Kruiper Municipality has been compiled and approved by Council in April 2018.

The housing sector plan as a component of the IDP is aimed at clarifying and providing strategy with respect to the manner in which housing development and comprehensive human settlement can be achieved at the local level.

The Housing Sector Plan has clearly defined objectives, such as:

- To ensure that human settlements planning reflects a broad range of community level needs and concerns and is based on credible data;
- To align the municipality's plans with national and provincial human settlements plans and priorities and to inform provincial multi-year and annual performance plans and budgets;
- To undertake human settlements planning as part of a broader, integrated and proactive urban management strategy of the municipality;
- To provide detailed human settlements project plans within a clear implementation and funding strategy;
- To develop an institutional structure and unpack clear roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders critical to achieving integrated human settlements planning;

- To provide a clear monitoring and evaluation framework for the human settlements function;
- To present a proactive risk management strategy; and
- To develop a clear housing development communications plan.
- Ensuring that the contents and process requirements of planning for housing are adequately catered for in the IDP process.

Link to SDF

Section 4.4 of the SDF includes the general spatial vision proposal for each of the individual settlements in the DKLM area, as included in the Section B booklet. This provides a visual representation of growth areas in the settlements and towns, their future urban structure. It is one of the main concerns of the SDF document to provide guidance in decision-making on land development applications that are submitted.

Care has been taken to provide a succinct spatial vision for each settlement that aims to achieve urban coherence, sustainable development and community structures, as well as considering the future land need for housing developments; especially in the affordable and subsidized market.

Lastly the SDF proposes 5 Principles of the SPLUMA on how to develop the urban and rural areas; and deliver essential services to communities living in these areas.

The Housing Chapter should consider the following principles as contained in the SDF: (a) Spatial Justice

- a) Spatial Sustainability
- b) Efficiency
- c) Spatial Resilience
- d) Good Administration

7.3.3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The LED Strategy and Investment Plan were approved by Council in 2019. The review of the Strategy was done with the assistance of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism that is aligned to that of the Northern Cape Province. The purpose of the LED and Investment Plan is to investigate the options and opportunities available to broaden the local economic base of the area in order to address the creation of employment opportunities and the resultant positive spin-offs throughout the local economy.

Municipalities are mandated to provide for the basic services within their area. Service delivery has been identified as an issue of concern within the IDPs of the various local municipalities. From the various documents it is clear that there is an urgent need for effective and efficient service delivery by all government departments (national, provincial, district and local). Economic development and growth are identified as important themes by all sphere of government and it is important that economic development and growth not only increases the economic income of the area but that it would result in job creation (as mentioned above). Thus, the aim is to not have jobless growth but sustainable economic development and growth. Various documents indicated the need to diversify the economy in order to ensure sustained growth as well as that rural and urban development should take place to facilitate growth, diversification and transformation of the local economy.

Sustainable development has become an important part of planning for not only private sector but also the public sector. As indicated throughout the various policy documents it is important to note the economy, environment and social development of an area are all equally important and should be taken into consideration when doing long term planning. Sustainable

development in conjunction with holistic development is emphasised specifically in the local municipal SDF documents within the Dawid Kruiper municipal area, and it is important for the Dawid Kruiper Municipality also plan according to these principles in order to ensure the long-term sustainable development of the area as a whole. In conjunction with this it is also important for the LED Strategy (not only the District LED Strategy, but also the LED Strategies of the local municipalities) to highlight the important economic and social issues and opportunities in order these to be prioritised accordingly with the environmental issues and opportunities.

The LED Strategy for the Dawid Kruiper Municipality needs to take the principles, priorities and concerns identified within the discussed policies into account. It is also important to ensure that resources within the Dawid Kruiper Municipality are utilised in a sustainable manner in order to ensure better long-term development of the area as a whole and therefore the aim is that the LED Strategy highlights the main priorities, concerns and opportunities within the Dawid Kruiper Municipality. It is important that the implementation of the LED Strategy results in a prosperous area which serves the needs of the community.

Numerous elements in a local economy can contribute to increased unemployment levels providing an unhealthy environment for investment, which in turn leads to a stagnating local economy. This in turn can place further strains on an already over extended local resource base, reinforcing the need for an innovative and effective broadening of the local economic base. This entails introducing new activities, offering incentives, applying new technologies, development of SMMEs, broadening ownership, etc.

This LED plan is prepared in conjunction with an investment plan. The aim of this study is thus twofold. The LED plan is based on the underlying needs, opportunities and comparative and competitive advantages of the Municipality and provides the Municipality with guidelines to create and facilitate economic development in order to realise the underlying development potential and in order to encourage both private and public sector investment and local job creation. Whereas the purpose of the investment plan is to outline the available incentive schemes and programmes on a national level and highlight the prospects for investment incentives in the Dawid Kruiper local municipality. Potential financial and non-financial incentives, which could be introduced in the area to attract new businesses, are also provided. This plan is to be used by the Local Municipality to assist in ensuring the dedicated and effective utilisation of local available resources and to promote local economic development in a proactive and dynamic manner.

The LED Strategy, therefore, provides the Municipality with the following:

- A strategically focused local economic development profile;
- Methods to enhance co-ordination, integration and participation in local economic development;
- Learning tool/s for the sharing of lessons learnt from the project
- A local economic development plan;
- Sustainable and commercially viable business opportunities appropriately packaged for investment;
- An investment incentive plan; and
- An implementation and monitoring and evaluation plan
- The plan is built on the underlying principle that a gap exists between the existing levels of development in Municipality and the potential level of development. In order to bridge this gap, this LED Strategy addresses the following aspects:
 - A profile of the sectoral composition of the local economy
 - Identification of the development potential of Municipality
 - Identification of opportunities for SMME development in Municipality
 - Identification of incentives available for business retention and attraction
 - An institutional analysis.

Four Strategic Thrusts are introduced to address LED in Dawid Kruiper

- Thrust 1: Agricultural beneficiation and value-chain development
- Thrust 2: SMME and community business support
- Thrust 3: Tourism related development
- Thrust 4: Maximise and enhance benefits from strategic location

The above Thrusts encompass the main local economic objectives for Dawid Kruiper Municipality as indicated above.

The current LED Strategy is outdated, as it is not inclusive of the former Mier Area.

The Department Economic Development will assist with the compilation of a new LED Strategy for Dawid Kruiper Municipality. Other avenues for funding the LED Strategy are being perused.

Link to SDF

Section 3.2.3 of the SDF focuses on the following aspects:

- General Economy
- Normal Retail and Business activities

Whilst Section 3.2.4 highlights Special economic projects

The SDF deals with Economic Sectors and Social Development respectively, focusing on Tourism, Agriculture and Manufacturing. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the fundamental role of the economy is properly understood and strategies be implemented for ensuring economic efficiency in all the integrated sectors described in the SDF. Economic efficiency refers to the optimization of benefit at the lowest cost for valued things.

The SDF also deals with Social Development. Unemployment and poverty are seen as the critical issues that need to be addressed in Dawid Kruiper. To address the above critical issues, social development strategies are proposed aimed at:

- a) Building the economy: Increase personal income levels, reduce unemployment, reduce inequality, and reduce abject poverty.
- b) Developing human resources: Improve literacy and educational levels.
- c) Providing basic needs: Improve life expectancy, and enhance quality of life by providing clean drinking water, housing, primary health care, sports and recreation, social services, access to basic transport, and security.

7.4 INPUT SECTOR PLANS

The third level of sector plans is constituted by input sector plans that are directed towards the delivery of specific services. These plans are developed for the provision of specific services such as water, waste management, provision of sports and recreational facilities, and many more. This includes plans such as Water Services Development Plan, Integrated Waste Management Plan, Integrated Transport Plans, Integrated Energy Plans, Sports and Recreations Plan

The existence, status and relationship with the level 2 sector plans are described in the following paragraphs.

7.4.1 WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) is currently in review. The DKM is receiving assistance from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) in the form of a grant agreement, for the review and compilation of the WSDP based on the project priority list in conjunction with the masterplan review. The WSDP is now compiled and presented on a web based system. This system is administered by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) who will also assist the Municipality in conjunction with DBSA.

7.4.2 INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The municipality has a new Integrated Waste Management Plan from 2018 and must be reviewed in June 2022. The new IWMP includes the former Mier area with the additional permitted sites for waste disposal.

The purpose of this IWMP is to reduce the generation of waste and the environmental impact of all forms of waste and thereby ensure that the socio-economic development of Dawid Kruiper, the health of the people and the quality of its environmental resources are no longer adversely affected by uncontrolled and uncoordinated waste management. This should be done through an approach of waste prevention/ minimisation, recycle/reuse, treatment and finally disposal.

The IWMP outlines the functions and responsibilities of Dawid Kruiper, strategies, plans and targets for integrated waste management planning, a waste information system, waste minimisation and recycling, general waste collection, waste treatment and disposal, and capacity building, education, awareness and communication.

7.4.3 INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN

The municipality is currently in process of developing an Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) with the assistance and co-operation of the Northern Cape Provincial Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison. A draft ITP has been drawn up and will be finalised by 30 June 2018.

7.4.4 ELECTRICITY MASTER PLAN

The implementation of the approved Master Plan has started hence the Masterplan is an ongoing system-process.

7.5 STRATEGY SUPPORT PLANS

This level of sector plans supports the implementation of level 2 and 3 sector plans

7.5.1 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Municipality currently does not have a Disaster Management Plan. The existing plan was last reviewed in 2006, and a new Plan needs to be developed.

The majority of Dawid Kruiper Municipality's population is living in vulnerable conditions as a result of high level of poverty, low standards of living, high level of unemployment, lack of access to resources and environmental degradation.

The focus of the Disaster Risk Management Plan must be as required by the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002), the National Risk Disaster Management Framework 2005 and the Disaster Management Regulations Chapter 5, Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002), to prioritize risk reduction

strategies on communities who are most at risk to disasters which are highly likely to occur and which justify the efforts of risk reduction and emergency preparedness, rather than to take any possible disaster into consideration.

The Disaster Risk Management Plan will form part of the Dawid Kruiper Integrated Development Plan as a sector plan in contrast to the various cross-cutting issues related to "integrated plans". Disaster Risk Management Planning must be parallel with the Integrated Development Plan process in ensuring that high risk development projects are avoided. This can be achieved by ensuring that the Head of Disaster Management Centre serves (satellite) on the Integrated Development Plan Steering Committee as well as the Integrated Development Plan Representative Forum of the Dawid Kruiper Municipality.

7.6 IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT PLANS

In order to ensure that the organizational capability to support the achievement of the vision exists and the financial resources to fund programmes and strategies exists two plans area critical, namely the Institutional Plan; and the Financial Management Plan.

7.6.1 INSTITUTIONAL PLAN

An institutional Plan, namely the WSP (Workplace Skills Plan) is currently in place and serves as the HR Development Strategy which is updated on an annual basis. It is a strategic document that articulates how Dawid Kruiper is going to address the training and development needs in the workplace. The Human Resources Development Strategy provides a roadmap for the municipality to develop, retain and grow the skills base required for an effective, sustainable and successful organization.

The key deliverables of the Human Resources Development Strategy are:

- Proposed strategies that will align the human resources development practices of the municipality with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy of the Northern Cape, and the Human Resources Development Strategy for South Africa, the National Skills Development Strategy and the strategies and programmes of the Local Government SETA;
- Proposed strategies that will facilitate co-operation between internal and external stakeholders; and
- Proposed strategies aim to ensure that sufficient internal human resource capacity is build and that appropriate funding arrangements are established for the effective delivery of the Human Resources Development Strategy.

The Human Resources Development Strategy of Dawid Kruiper municipality therefore has an internal as well as an external focus to integrate with other key municipal strategies and programmes.

7.6.2 FINANCIAL PLAN

The purpose of this chapter is to outline a comprehensive multi-year financial plan that will ensure long-term financial sustainability for Dawid Kruiper. The financial plan is essential to ensure that the municipality continues to implement its mandate effectively without impairing its capital base and to move towards self-sufficiency in meeting the growing demands of service delivery.

The multi-year financial plan is prepared for a planning period of five years, paying particular attention to infrastructure investment which is an important developmental component of the IDP. Through this plan Dawid Kruiper will focus on greater financial health and sustainability in collaboration with capital investment projects of other levels of government and private sector investors. It is of utmost importance that Dawid Kruiper stimulates the macro-economic environment to attract the private sector to invest in Dawid Kruiper. Through this approach Dawid Kruiper will enhance its ability to have access to much needed financial resources to invest in new as well as to maintain its current infrastructure assets.

This plan will also focus on the expansion of Dawid Kruiper's revenue sources in relation to its costs to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and sustainable. Dawid Kruiper must utilise available financial resources in an effective, efficient and economical way to ensure that outputs have the desired outcomes. The financial strategies detailed in this plan must contribute to the achievement of DKM's objectives.

CHAPTER 8 : COMMUNITY NEEDS AND PROJECTS

The prioritised project and programme indicates the projects to be implemented the 2023/2024 financial year period with the strategies, key performance indicators and targets. This phase is about the identification and design of projects linked to the municipal objective strategies, for implementation. Projects that were identified but not complete in the previous IDP cycle were also included if they were still relevant to address identified priority areas.

The outputs of this phase include:

- Project targets and location
- Cost estimates

The outputs of this phase include:

- Project targets and location
- Cost estimates

Project related activities and time schedules Project related activities and time schedules, and

MUNICIPAL OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

| IDP OBJECTIVE | KEY PERFORMANCE AREA | NAT DEV PLAN OBJECTIVE | NATIONAL OUTCOME | E OUTCOMES | PROV STRATEGI | IDP PRIORITY | IDP STRATEGY |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance through legislative requirements. • Promote the development of tourist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT • LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT • INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION • TRANSFORMATION AND • TO ENSURE MUNICIPAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate & expand transport and logistics infrastructure • Renewal of commuter rail fleet supported by links with road-based services • Create tenure security for communal farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of basic education • Improve health and life expectancy • All people in SA protected and feel safe • Decent employment through inclusive economic growth • A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation • Education, innovation and skills development • Improved quality of life • Sustainable rural development • Efficient administration and good governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY • COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITIES • ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION • ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY • HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building within the community regarding tourism and business • Comply with Council policies and resolutions • Development of effective internal systems to provide better services to all residents • Ensure optimal functioning road network • Extent and upgrade water infrastructure to | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>infrastructure that will enhance tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align institutional arrangements to provide an effective and efficient support service to deliver on organisational objectives. • Create an environment that promotes the development of a diversified and sustainable economy. • Develop, manage and maintain essential bulk sewerage infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the aspirations, needs and pressures of present and future industries, businesses and dependent communities. • Develop, manage and maintain essential bulk | <p>FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOOD GOVERNANCE • SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better quality public transport • Ring-fence electricity distribution • Increase production of electricity through renewable sources • Create regional water and waste water utilities • Ensure that all people have access to clean potable water • Develop a comprehensive strategy as investment program • Staff at all levels has the authority, experience, competency and support • Reform current planning system for improved coordination • Introduce spatial development framework and norms | <p>growth an effective, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security • Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life • A responsive and accountable, effective and efficient local government system • Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources • a Better SA, Africa and world • A development-orientated public service and inclusive citizenship | <p>• Building social cohesion</p> | <p>AND HOUSING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROADS, TRANSPORT AND STORMWATER DRAINAGE • SANITATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND WASTE REMOVAL • SEWERAGE • SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT, TOWN PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT • WATER RESOURCES AND SERVICES | <p>improve the provision of water services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement electrification program • Implement street- and area lighting program for existing and new developments • Improve and upgrade existing water systems and/or technology • Improve and upgrade sanitation facilities • Job creation & relieve of poverty and unemployment • Maintain and upgrade bulk water installations • Maintain and upgrade existing sewerage infrastructure and bulk sewerage installations • Maintain and upgrade existing electrical networks • Maintain and upgrade existing sewerage networks • Maintain and upgrade existing transport infrastructure • Maintain and upgrade sewerage infrastructure and bulk sewerage installation • Maintain existing sewerage infrastructure |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>water infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the aspirations, needs and pressures of present and future industries, businesses and dependent communities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable well located land by 2030 strong and sufficient spacial planning system. • In 2030 people living in SA feels safe and no fear of crime • The national rural safety plan must be implemented • Build a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birth • Building integrated towns and sport facilities in communities to ensure sharing • Everyone must have access to equal standard of care, regardless of their increase investment in new agriculture technologies • Broaden ownership of | <p>and bulk sewerage installations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing Sport, Park and Recreation facilities • Manage and maintain municipal property, plant, equipment and vehicle fleet • Plan, manage and maintain water distribution systems • Pro-active provision of sites for various land uses • Promote and improve cooperation in sport and recreation • Provide new- and upgrade and better existing storm water infrastructure • Secure housing subsidies and implementation of housing projects • Upgrade existing sewerage infrastructure and bulk sewerage installation |
|---|---|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>infrastructure and facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, manage and maintain necessary road, transport and storm water infrastructure and facilities required to improve transportation in, and aesthetic qualities of urban areas. • Eradicate housing backlogs in municipal area • Facilitate the establishment of good governance practices. • Manage the development of sustainable land use, economic, spatial and environmental planning according to predetermined acceptable levels. • Pro-active prevention, mitigation, identification and | <p>assets to historically disadvantage groups maintain a positive trade balance for primary and processed products a state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote citizen participation in governance • A public service immersed in the development agenda but insulated from • Clear government structures and stable leadership that enable state-owned • A corruption free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society |
|--|---|

management of environmental health, fire and disaster risks.

- Promote and improve public relations through stakeholder participation and good customer service.
- Promote the development of tourist infrastructure that will enhance tourism.
- Provide equal access to sport, park, recreational facilities and other public amenities to all residents
- Provide quality basic services to all communities within the municipality (i.e. electricity; water; sanitation; refuse).
- Provide, manage and maintain essential infrastructure required to improve the provision of electrical services.
- Regulate and manage waste disposal to prevent pollution of the natural environment and natural resources.

Table 25: Priorities & Objectives

2023-2026 :THREE YEAR CAPITAL PROJECTS AND INSTITUTION PROJECTS FOR 2023/2024)

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 0001 | Civil Service:Sewerage Purification Plant | 8100 81502 WIP 1092 Rehabilitation of Kameelmond WWTW | RBIG | R30 036 522 | R49 557,391 | R51, 750 435 |
| DKM 0002 | Civil Service:Sewerage Purification Plant | 8100 81502 WIP 47 Kameelmond WWTW | CRR (Own Funds) | R3,000,000 | R7, 433 609 | R7, 762,565 |
| DKM 0003 | Civil Streets and Stormwater | 8100 81502 WIP 1049 Construction of Speedbumps & Round-About | CRR (Own Funds) | R100, 000 | R110,000 | R121,000 |
| DKM 0004 | Civil Streets and Stormwater | 8100 81502 WIP 1191 Rehabilitation of Roads | CRR (Own Funds) | R1, 500, 000 | R4, 400, 000 | R4, 840, 000 |
| DKM 0005 | Civil Streets and Stormwater | 8100 81502 WIP 1201 Rehabilitation /Upgrade of Roads | NDP | R9,782, 608 | R13,043,478 | R13,043,478 |
| DKM 0006 | Civil Engineering Services Water Production | 8100 81502 WIP 1017 Worn-out Pumps; Valves; Switchgear - Sat | CRR (Own Funds) | R150, 000 | R165,000 | R181,000 |
| DKM 0007 | Civil Engineering Services Water Production | 8100 81502 WIP 1048 HQ - Replacement of Pumps and Valves | CRR (Own Funds) | R600, 000 | R660,000 | R726,000 |
| DKM 0008 | Civil Engineering Services Water Production | Camera System - 7 Plants | CRR (Own Funds) | R200, 000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 0009 | Civil Engineering Services -Water Production | Lab Equipment | CRR (Own Funds) | R600, 000 | R660,000 | R726,000 |

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00010 | Civil Engineering Services Water Production | Raaswater - PLC | CRR (Own Funds) | R150, 000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00011 | Civil Engineering Services Water Production | 8100 81502 WIP 1198 Upgrade of WTW and Reservoirs | WSIG | R2,934, 783 | R4,883, 913 | R5,101, 739 |
| DKM 00012 | Civil Engineering Services -Water Distribution networks | 8100 81502 WIP 1050 New Convetional Meters | CRR (Own Funds) | R750,000 | R1,100,000 | R1,210,000 |
| DKM 00013 | Civil Engineering Services Water Distribution Networks | 8100 81502 WIP 1051 Replacement of >50 mm Watermeters | CRR (Own Funds) | R1, 000 000 | R1, 100 000 | R1,210,000 |
| DKM 00014 | Civil Engineering Services Water Distribution Networks | Loggers | CRR (Own Funds) | R300, 000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00015 | Civil Engineering Services Water Distribution Networks | Renewal Water Network | CRR (Own Funds) | R1,000 000 | R2,200,000 | R2,420,000 |
| DKM 00016 | Civil Engineering Services Water Distribution Networks | 8100 81502 WIP 1200 Upgrade of Bulk water network | NDP | R3,260, 870 | R4,347, 826 | R4,347,826 |
| DKM 00017 | Civil Engineering Services Water Distribution Networks | 8100 81502 WIP 1199 Upgrade of Reticulation Network | WSIG | R2,934, 783 | R4,883, 913 | R5,101, 739 |
| DKM 00018 | Community Services Fire Service | BA Compressor | CRR (Own Funds) | R175, 000 | R0 | R0 |

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00019 | Community Services Refuse removal | Road Signage | CRR (Own Funds) | R0 | R63, 000 | R66, 150 |
| DKM 00020 | Community Services: Services:Security | Camera System | CRR (Own Funds) | R3,300,000 | R0 | R3,630,000 |
| DKM 00021 | Corporate Services: Administration- Properties | Filing cabinet - Archive | CRR (Own Funds) | R0 | R150, 000 | R150 0000 |
| DKM 00022 | Electro Mechanical Services | 8100 81502 WIP 1164 Electrification of 332 Houses | CRR (Own Funds) | R7,002, 667 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00023 | Electro Mechanical Services | Electrification of 210 Houses, Bulk Supply | INEP Grants | R14,521 739 | R6,434,783 | R8,260, 870 |
| DKM 00024 | Electro Mechanical Services: Planning & Meters | 8100 81502 WIP 1005 New Electrical Meters (Consumer) | CRR (Own Funds) | R200, 000 | R220,000 | R242,000 |
| DKM 00025 | Electro Mechanical Services: Planning & Meters | 8100 81502 WIP 1006 New Electrical Meters - Indigent | CRR (Own Funds) | R60, 000 | R66,000 | R72,600 |
| DKM 00026 | Electro Mechanical Services: Planning & Meters | 8100 81502 WIP 1007 New Electrical Meters New Erven (Cons.) | CRR (Own Funds) | R30, 000 | R33,000 | R36,300 |
| DKM 00027 | Electro Mechanical Services: Planning & Meters | 8100 81502 WIP 1008 Replace Faulty Electrical Meters - Cons. | CRR (Own Funds) | R400, 000 | R440,000 | R484,000 |
| DKM 00028 | Electro Mechanical Services: Distribution | 8100 81502 WIP 1021 Security Door | CRR (Own Funds) | R200, 000 | R0 | R0 |

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00029 | Electro Mechanical Services: Distribution | 8100 81502 WIP 1023 Vervanging van Kiosks & Transformers | CRR (Own Funds) | R1,000 000 | R1,100,000 | R1,210,000 |
| DKM 00030 | Electro Mechanical Services: Distribution | 8100 81502 WIP 1025 Electrical Network | CRR (Own Funds) | R100,000 | R110,000 | R121,000 |
| DKM 00031 | Electro Mechanical Services: Distribution | 8100 81502 WIP 1026 Batteries - Various Smaller Substations | CRR (Own Funds) | R200, 000 | R220,000 | R242,000 |
| DKM 00032 | Electro Mechanical Services: Distribution | 8100 81502 WIP 1202 Delta & Brandweer | CRR (Own Funds) | R7,000,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00033 | Electro Mechanical Services | Tools | CRR (Own Funds) | R50, 000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00034 | Electro Mechanical Services: Installation/Maintenance | 8100 81502 WIP 1019 Streetlights | CRR (Own Funds) | R250, 000 | R275,000 | R302,500 |
| DKM 00035 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 3T ROLLER | CRR (Own Funds) | R320, 000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00036 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 8100 81502 WIP 1033 Tipper Truck x 2 | CRR (Own Funds) | R1,200, 000 | R1,320,000 | R1,452,000 |
| DKM 00037 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 8100 81502 WIP 1037 Zero - Turn | CRR (Own Funds) | R275, 000 | R302,500 | R332,750 |
| DKM 00038 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 8100 81502 WIP 1039 Chain Saws | CRR (Own Funds) | R50,000 | R55,000 | R60,500 |
| DKM 00039 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 8100 81502 WIP 1041 Fertilizer Spreader | CRR (Own Funds) | R15, 000 | R16,500 | R18,150 |
| DKM 00040 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 8100 81502 WIP 1044 Pruners | CRR (Own Funds) | R50, 000 | R55,000 | R60,500 |

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00042 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 8100 81502 WIP 1045 Jackhammers | CRR (Own Funds) | R50,000 | R55,000 | R60,500 |
| DKM 00043 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 8100 81502 WIP 525 Refuse Truck (Tippac) | CRR (Own Funds) | R1,600,000 | R1,760,000 | R1,936,000 |
| DKM 00044 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | Brushcutters | CRR (Own Funds) | R50,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00045 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | Cherry picker x 1 | CRR (Own Funds) | R1,100,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00046 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | 8100 81502 WIP 1192 Chip Spreader 0041 | CRR (Own Funds) | R1,000,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00047 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | Crane Truck (Flat-Bed) | CRR (Own Funds) | R1,200,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00048 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | Power Rodding machine | CRR (Own Funds) | R150,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00049 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | Sewer Camera | CRR (Own Funds) | R150,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00050 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | Traffic - Office vehicle | CRR (Own Funds) | R0 | R1,500,000 | R0 |
| DKM 00051 | Electro Mechanical Services (Vechicals) | Water Tanker (10,000L) | CRR (Own Funds) | R1,100,000 | R1,210,000 | R1,331,000 |
| DKM 00052 | Financial Services: Financial Management Grant | 8100 81502 WIP 715 Munsoft | FMG | R600,000 | R300,000 | R400,000 |
| DKM 00053 | Financial Services :IT | 8100 81502 WIP 388 Disaster Recovery Centre | CRR (Own Funds) | R50,000 | R55,000 | R60,500 |
| DKM 00054 | Financial Services: IT | Server - Prepaid | CRR (Own Funds) | R600,000 | R0 | R0 |

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00055 | Financial Services: IT | Skada Server | CRR (Own Funds) | R150,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00056 | IT | Vendor Equipment | CRR (Own Funds) | R100,000 | R110,000 | R121,000 |
| DKM 00057 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 Karos Cemetery | MIG | R0 | R0 | R3,909, 588 |
| DKM 00058 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 Morning Glory Cemetery | MIG | R4,854,804 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00059 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 Raaswater Cemetery | MIG | R0 | R0 | R3,005, 901 |
| DKM 00060 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 WIP 1193 RAMS | MIG | R7,507,238 | R2,560,522 | R5,892,277 |
| DKM 00061 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 WIP 1194 Kalksloot Internal Streets | MIG | R5,347,826 | R6,956,522 | R0 |
| DKM 00062 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 Upgrading Internal Streets Louisville-Roads (Various Areas) | MIG | R0 | R0 | R4,849, 050 |
| DKM 00063 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 WIP 1195 Pabelello Internal Streets | MIG | R217,567 | R6,956,522 | R0 |

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00064 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 Upgrading Internal Streets Rosedale | MIG | R0 | R0 | R8526 837 |
| DKM 00065 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 WIP 1000 Installation of High Mast Lighting | MIG | R217,391 | R8,695 652 | R0 |
| DKM 00066 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 WIP 1002 Kameelboom Cemetery | MIG | R6,05, 261 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00067 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 WIP Laptop | CRR (Own Funds) | R0 | R27,500 | R27,500 |
| DKM 00068 | Planning & Development: Project Management Unit | 8100 81502 WIP 1197 Printer | CRR (Own Funds) | R55 000 | R0 | R0 |
| | | | | R123 550 059 | R128 805 931 | R144 985 560 |

OPERATIONAL BUDGET

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00069 | Civil Services Water Distribution Networks | Fencing | CRR (Own Funds) | R200,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00070 | Community Services: Traffic Service | 8100 81502 WIP 1167 Skud Unit | CRR (Own Funds) | R42,000 | R46,200 | R50,820 |

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00071 | Community Services Fire Service | 8100 81502 WIP 1168 Self Contained Breathing Apparatus SCBA | CRR (Own Funds) | R40,000 | R44,000 | R44,000 |
| DKM 00072 | Community Services (Swimming Pools) | Compressor | CRR (Own Funds) | R2,500 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00073 | Community Services (Swimming Pools) | Grinder - Industrial | CRR (Own Funds) | R3,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00074 | Community Services (Swimming Pools) | Inverter Sweismasjien | CRR (Own Funds) | R3,500 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00075 | Community Services: Traffic Service | 8100 81502 WIP 1056 Road Furniture - Signage | CRR (Own Funds) | R150,000 | R165,000 | R181,000 |
| DKM 00076 | Corporate Service:Administration | 8100 81502 WIP 1060 Airconditioners - Offices | CRR (Own Funds) | R100,000 | R110,000 | R121,000 |
| DKM 00077 | Corporate Service:Administration | 8100 81502 WIP 1061 Building Improvements | CRR (Own Funds) | R500,000 | R550,000 | R605,000 |
| DKM 00078 | Corporate Service:Administration | Gas-Porta Pack | CRR (Own Funds) | R20,000 | R0 | R0 |
| DKM 00079 | Corporate Service:Administration | Chairs Community Halls/Stoele - Gemeenskap sale (500 Stoele) | CRR (Own Funds) | R75,000 | R165,000 | R181,500 |
| DKM 00080 | Corporate Service:Administration | Tables Community Halls/Tafels - Gemeenskap sale (25 Tafels) | CRR (Own Funds) | R12,500 | R27,500 | R30,250 |

| IDP REFERENCE/ PROJECT NUMBER | DIRECTORATE | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | FUNDING | SUM OF DRAFT 2023/2024 | SUM OF DRAFT 2024/2025 | SUM OF DRAFT 2025/2026 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DKM 00081 | Electrical Service: (Workshop) | 8100 81502 WIP Workshop Tools | CRR (Own Funds) | R50,000 | R55,000 | R60,500 |
| DKM 00082 | IT | Desktops - New | CRR (Own Funds) | R40,000 | R44,000 | R48,400 |
| DKM 00083 | IT | Desktops - Renewal | CRR (Own Funds) | R200,000 | R220,000 | R242,000 |
| DKM 00084 | IT | Laptops - New | CRR (Own Funds) | R95 000 | R104,500 | R114,950 |
| DKM 00085 | IT | Laptops - Renewal | CRR (Own Funds) | R285,000 | R313,500 | R344,850 |
| DKM 00086 | IT | Network Switch - New | CRR (Own Funds) | R50 000 | R55,000 | R60,500 |
| DKM 00087 | IT | Network Switch - Renewal | CRR (Own Funds) | R250,000 | R275,000 | R302,500 |
| DKM 00088 | IT | Printer - Renewal | CRR (Own Funds) | R35, 000 | R38,500 | R42,350 |
| DKM 00089 | Finance: Supply Chain | 8100 81502 WIP 1173 Building Improvements | CRR (Own Funds) | R50,000 | R55,000 | R60,000 |
| | | | | R2 203 500 | R2 268 200 | R2 490 620 |

Table 25: Capital projects linked to the 2023/2024 budget

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: COMMUNITY NEEDS

Chapter 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) requires of municipalities to maintain a culture of community participation. According to Section 16(1)(a)(i) of the MSA, "A municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in the preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5". It is therefore essential to have effective public participation structures in place.

The SDF, IDP, Budget, Sector Plans as well as major municipal policies, by-laws and decisions should be engaged in order to ensure that they are designed and implemented for and with the community. This also adds to the credibility of the needs reflected in the IDP, the Budget calculated in addressing these needs and the SDBIP drafted in implementing programmes and projects which reflects the communities' needs.

The cornerstone of the IDP is public participation. The public participation processes reveal the priorities of communities and the important aspects that the Municipality needs to address in planning and development. It is public participation that guides the politicians regarding priorities and choices for the IDP and Budget.

Prior to the **2023/2024** financial year, the Municipality held face to face meetings with communities as well as other engagements that informed the Council about the priorities and concerns.

COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFIED PER WARDS IN OCTOBER 2022 TILL NOVEMBER 2022

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 1: TOWN PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING & CORPORATIVE SERVICE & DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|--|--|
| Rezone of Erven 60 for development of clinic and library | Ward 14 (Lambtrechtdrift) | Will be considered as part of new SDF |
| Rezoning of business erven to informal settlements(sub economic erven) | Ward 1 erven: 8862 to informal settlements Ward 6 (Bathu section) | Will be considered as part of new SDF. |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|--|--|
| More land for informal settlement development | All Wards | Land is available for most areas except Ntsikelelo, Lesideng, Kalksloot and Louisevaleroad. Applications for Louisevaleroad lodged with Dept of Public Works for land. Directorate Corporate Services must budget for purchasing of private land at other locations. |
| Planning and surveying of erven for informal housing in all areas Planning and surveying of Sub & economic residential erven | All Wards | Applications and Business Plans have been submitted for all areas in Municipal Area. COGSTA to provide funding. Project should however be listed on our IDP for future references and project number |
| Economic Housing Building of BNG houses | All Wards Ward1 - Erven 5636- ND Swarts | Applications and Business Plans have been submitted for all areas in Municipal Area. COGSTA to provide funding. Project should however be listed on our IDP for future references and project number |

**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 2: WATER RESOURCES AND SERVICES RESPONSIBLE
RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE : CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES**

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|---|--|
| More <u>water tanks</u> for interim | Ward15 Covidvalley & Ward16 – Andriesvale and Askham | Water tanks are purchase and distribute as per needs identify. |
| Provision of clean drinking water | Ward 17 Welkom | Augmentation of Water Supply – 2022-25FY - RBIG Extension |
| Provision of water | Ward 17 Loubos- Kalahari East Ward14-Lambrechtsdrift -Rivierstr and Hashvalley | Loubos - Water available, Maybe extension to new settlements Contract (TN009/2022 to address water challenges). |
| Communal <u>Standpipes</u> | Ward 13 (Couplesvalley) | Recently serviced with Barzani Project – Assessment of outstanding households |
| Provision of <u>bulk water</u> services | (Smartiesvalley and Spitskop- Hashvalley) Ward 17 Rietfontein Ward 14 Leseding Informalsettlements (1 & 2), Louisevaledorp-Ntsikelelo- Strausburg area and Raaswater Varkvalley Ward 11 Kameelmond | Contract – TN009/2022 to address water services and TN043/2022 for Leseding (Ward 12), Swartkopdam (Ward 16), Kalksloot (Ward 11). |
| Provision of water on informal sites – stand pipes (all areas) | All wards | All informal sites provided water by means of JOJO tanks as per CR , only formal sites connected |

**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 2: WATER RESOURCES AND SERVICES RESPONSIBLE
RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE : CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES**

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Providing water for emerging farmers | Ward 17 Loubos,16 Askham | Water is scarce commodity, support for the emerging farming must be provided but Rural Development may provide additional help. |
| Replacement of water pipe for Emergency Famers (Vervanging waterpyp met sterker pyp vir meentboere) | Ward16 Askham | Water is scarce commodity, support for the emerging farming must be provided but Rural Development may provide additional help. |
| Upgrading of reservoir / enlarge raw water storage | Ward 14 Leerkrans | Contract TN009/2022 (WSIG- 2023/24FY) |
| Enlarge raw storage dam | Ward 14 Karos | Contract TN009/2022 (WSIG- 2023/24FY) |
| Installation of outstanding Prepaid water meters | Ward13 and Ward16- Askham | Water Supply improvement also critical |
| Extension of water pipe line from Andriesvale to Welkom | Ward 17 | Approval of bussienss plan RBIG – pending |
| SEWERAGE AND WATER DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Open <u>manholes</u> in and around town – Danger to people with disability | All Wards | <p>Safety related to disability / pedestrians , movement in town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous O & M (monthly replacement) - Educational program on vanadlam - Structured survey / momitorng |

| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 3: SEWERAGE AND SANITATION RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES | | |
|---|---|--|
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Complete: Restructure of toilets in Morning Glory (slob buckets used at night) | Ward 2 | Human Settlement and DKM |
| Repair of potholes | All Wards | Continuous Programme, Reseal and Reconstruction of certain sections of roads |
| Bulk Sewerage Infrastructure: Informal settlement | All Areas Ward 1 Informal settlements (Westerkim, Spitskop and Smartiesvalley- Hashvalley) | Westerkim, Smarties, received services through Barzani. Spitskop can only be serviced by Vacuum tanks |
| Sewerage Effluent at Duikweg : Upgrading of bulk sewer lines and pump station | Ward 9 | Urgent project – Secondary Pump station through the precinct including Bulk Sewer |
| Upgrading of sewerage – in front of cemetery | Ward 13, Ward 6 | Upgrading of the Bulk Sewer Reticulation – 2023 – 2025FY Also the Section from Shimane/Groef Cres need to be Upgraded to the New Pump Secondary station of Duikeweg (Positioned above Dakota Weg) |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|---|--|
| Eradication of bucket system : Construction of toilet structures in organised informal settlements | <p>All Wards,</p> <p><u>Ward 1</u> (Smartiesvalley Hashvalley, Spitskop & Westerkim</p> <p>Ward 2 (Jurgenskamp)</p> <p><u>Ward 5</u> Rondomskrik and Skierlikand Informal settlement –new extention)</p> <p><u>Ward 6</u> (New Heaven)</p> <p><u>Ward 7</u> Davidskamp & Stasiekamp</p> <p>Ward 8 Dakotaroad</p> <p><u>Ward 10</u> (KV1,2,3-spoorlyn,4 onderkraglyn,Khoisan Block 4.</p> <p><u>Ward 11</u> Kalksloot - Lensiestraat, Newtown, Kameelmond & Paramiedestr 2</p> <p>Ward 13 Nkululeko (rezoning area) & Park street-</p> <p><u>Ward 14</u> Hashvalley- Lambrechsdrift,Karos,Leerkrans</p> <p><u>Ward 15</u>-Covidvalley,Rosedale Informalsettlements Vergenoeg</p> <p><u>Ward16</u>-Andriesvalle, Askham, Noenieput,Swartkopdam,Philandersbron</p> <p>Ward 17-All informal settlements</p> | <p>The Municipality is looking on this matter to see that COGHSTA address the indigent households. People must be registered and the people who can connect to the existing network must apply for connections.</p> <p>Town Planning also need to address issues of how many temporary properties are used prior to expansion beyond service points.</p> <p>Furthermore people with means to their properties must given serviced stands</p> |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|--|--|
| Eradication of UDS systems / Improve UDS system | All Areas Ward 11-Kalksloot –Manchester Valley, Lensiestraat, Kalkrand, Mooimeisiesfontein (Convert UDS toilets to flushtoilets) Ward 17 Loubos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quantity / bulk lines upgraded - Bulk sanitation services |
| Afrit na Pomelo en Trekstraat | Ward11 (traffic signs at Pomelo str Erwe langs die skuinste langsaan Dr Nelson Mandelaweg asook ander oop gedeeltes op die grense van Extention 12 | |

| DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 4: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: HOUSING & DEPARTMENT OF COGHSTA | | |
|---|--|--|
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Rebuilding of dilapidated houses in Ward | Ward 3 Ward 4 (7houses) Ward 5 (Carnation) Ward 8 Ward 16 Philandersbron | Business plans were submitted to Coghsta. The municipality have no funds or allocation for dilapidated houses. |
| Removal of <u>asbestos roofs</u> in Ward | Wards 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 & 10 | No allocations or budget from Cogshta. Refer to Cogshta. |
| Upgrading of Rooisteen housing | Ward 14 (Leerkrans) | 12 Houses were allocated to Leerkrans in the 2022/2023 budget from Cogshta. |
| Extension of one room RDP/ houses to standard RDP housing | Ward 7 (Erven 14619 – 14647) | Refer to Coghsta. The Municipality don't build houses, it is the prerogative of Cogshta. Any subsidy application must be submitted to Coghsta. Especially special cases. |
| Building of houses :Group housing/ subsidise housing / Gap Housing | Ward 1 (Westerkim , Smartiesvalley, Spitskop Hashvalley) | Business were submitted to Coghsta. Coghsta are responsible for building houses. The municipality are mainly responsible for the availability of land. |
| Building of low cost houses | Ward 2 Jurgenskamp, Ward 5(Rondomskrik), Ward 6 New Heaven & New Bryton Ward 7 Stasiekamp & Dawidkamp,8 Dakotaroad, | A service provider was appointed by Coghsta to render operational support for the implementation of Human Settlement programs, for example Gap, Social Housing. |

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Ward 10 (KV1,2,3spoorlyn,4onderkraglyn, Khoisan Block 4) (KV1,2,3-spoorlyn,4onderkraglyn, Khoisan Block 4) 11 (Kameelmond, Kalksloot), Ward 12 Leseding Informal settlements (1 & 2), Louisevaledorp, Ntsikelelo-Strausburg area, Raaswater agter skool, -Raaswater Varkvalley and Raaswater Zone 1) Ward 13, 14, 15, 16-Melkstroom, & 17 | |
| Disaster houses (Storm water problems) Stormwater Master Plan | All Wards | Civil engineer/Disaster management. |

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 5: ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE ELECTRO MECHANICAL SERVICES

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|---|---|
| Provision of electrical services in new extensions | <p>Ward 5 Informal settlements Rondomskrik (27) and Informal settlement –new extention) 200 ervens Rondomskrik</p> <p>Ward 6 Provision of electrical services in New Bryton</p> <p>Ward 7 Dawidskamp & Stasiekamp</p> <p>Ward 8 Dakota Road</p> <p>Ward 13 Couplevalley -19, Makwethavalley (4), Rezone area -4 and Park Street)</p> | Information regarding the registered ervens to be retrieved from town planning to be able to submit business plan to dept. Energy Did receive electricity |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Ward 16 Askham, Andriesvale, Nuenieput, Klein Mier, Groot Mier & Philandersbron Ward 17 Loubos, Rietfontein, Welkom | Information regarding the registered ervens to be retrieved from town planning to be able to submit business plan to dept. Energy |
| Erection of streetlights at dark areas | All Wards Ward 1 Leeukop Street Ward 2 & 15 Oranjeweg Ward 3 Anglierweg-Rainbow | Due to cable theft the areas are effected, alternative street lighting solutions will be implemented in the new financial year because of budget constraints. |
| High mast lighting at dark areas & informal settlements | All Wards Ward 4 Papawer Street, Clarkia Road and Tommie Damon Park Ward 6 (Uranusstr & New Heaven) Ward 8 Dakota Road-Park Ward 11 Kameelmond Informal settlement, Kalksloot : Druiwestraat, Spanspekstraat, Lemoendraai(South N14) Ward 12 Leseding Informal settlements(1 & 2), Louisevaledorp Mooirivier and Ntsikelelo-Strausburg area Electricity for Green Plant, Ward 13 at back of Ibongilethu Primary School Ward 14 -area Plavy and Bulel, Lambrechtdrift at the Parks , Hashvalley, Riverstreet and School Street, Ward 15 Informal area, Ward 16 Philanderbron & Ward 17 | Due to cable theft the areas are effected, alternative street lighting solutions will be implemented in the new financial year because of budget constraints. Business plans was submitted to MIG grant, awaiting on approval. |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Provide area/ street lighting | <p>Ward 2 Blommieday Care Centre, Keidbees School, Jurgenskamp, streetlights- Orangeweg</p> <p>Ward 3 Anglierweg Street (Rainbow)</p> <p>Ward 4 (Naelblom Single, Kanna Street, Klokriesblom, Madeliefie Single, Krisant street and Violet Single</p> <p>Ward 5 Sylvia Street</p> <p>Ward 6 New Bryton & New Heaven</p> <p>Ward 10 Leeukop Street & Oranje Rd.</p> <p>Ward 11-Kameelmond, Kalksloot- Newtown</p> | Due to cable theft the areas are effected, alternative street lighting solutions will be implemented in the new financial year because of budget constraints. |
| Bulk Electricity Infrastructure | <p>Ward1 Informal settlements- Spitskop & Smartiesvalley-Hashvalley</p> <p>Ward 2- Jurgenskamp informal settlements</p> <p>Ward 5</p> <p>Ward 10(KV1,2,3 spoorlyn, 4onderkraglyn,Khoisan Block 4)</p> <p>Ward 14-Informal settlements (Karos, Leerkrans, Lambrechtsdrift,Ntsikelelo</p> | Information regarding the registered ervens to be retrieved from town planning to be able to submit business plan to dept. Energy |
| Prepaid meters for Rondomskrik and Skierlik (1000 households) | Ward 5 | All households have prepaid meters |
| Lighting at Cemetery | All Wards Ward 2 Cemeteries Morning Glory and Kameelboom Ward 5 | Must submit business plans to MIG for approval |

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| Pump station / dumping site for Skierlik | Ward 5 | Pumpstation is completed and functional Clarity on pump station |
| Besproeing op die waal van die sloot tussen die Anglikaanse Kerkgebou in Roundstraat en Skanstraat | Ward 11 | Civil approve the proposal to expand the raw ater pumpline Irrigation line - administrative duty be discusse d in line with administration Extraction certificate to be applied for |

**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 6: ROADS, STREETS AND STORM WATER DRAINAGE
RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING/ CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES**

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|--|--|
| Completed Access Road | Ward 14 Lambrechtsdrift, Karos and Ntsikelelo Ward 16 -Askham | MIG to finance the projects |
| Curb cuts in CBD to be wheelchair friendly (People with disability) | All Wards | Budget constraints – The Municipality must identify critical roads for priority |
| Paved pedestrian crossings for wheelchair bound individuals | All Wards | Budget constraints – The Municipality must identify critical roads for priority. |
| Paving of secondary / gravel roads | All Wards Ward 1 Mountainview Olyfberg-, Platberg-, Rooiberg, Seinheuwel and Tandjiesberg, Wapadberg, Wolkberg-, Vuurberg-, Witberg, Morotosingle, Hillside | MIG to finance the projects – Priority list to be developed |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>Soutpanskop, Spioenkop, Tentkop, Towerkop, Vegkop, Smartiesvalley Informal settlements and economic erven- Voskop, Tjarrapan, Silkaatskop , Caledon , Molopo Vaalrivier,Limpoporivier,Sondagrivier,Noss obrivier,Bergrivier, Hartsrivier,Visrivier Westerkim Informal Settlements Jupiter en Suiderkruis Ward 5 Access road of Rondomskrik), Marigold str ± 200 m, - Lopin str ± 200m,- Hollyhock str ± 100m,- Sultana str ±400m, - Ceder str ± 200m, Thompson Single Ward 6 (Hinanna , Bora and Xaba Single) Ward 8 Dakota Road Ward 10 Johny Goeieman,QuintisMogatle & Willem Jonkers Ward11- Pomelostr Lemoendraai Ward 14 Hashvalley-Lambrechtsdrift Ward 16 Philandersbron</p> | |
| Upgrading of existing road and transport infrastructure (paving of streets: 5km) Upgrading of gravel road between | All Wards Ward 17 Loubos and Rietfontein | Public Works Department Roads (Provincial Road) |
| Paving of pavements | All Wards | MIG Programme to prioritize at 2km per year |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|---|--|
| Speed reducing mechanisms - Reflectors at speed bumps | All Wards Ward 1 Leeukop, Orange Road, Ysterberg Ward 2 Morning Glory Ward 6 School Street, Ralawe and Omega Ward 13 Sandile Present, Nkululeko, Bekebeke, Makwetha Valley , Couple Valley and King Street Ward 16 Askham round-about" by 4-rigting & Plavei van aansluitingspad na polisiestasie vanaf Witdraai | Based on the adhoc identification and needs. |
| Paving of asses roads (deurgange) from Kanna street to Daffodil road, Kanna street to Naelblom street, Papawer street and Leeubekkie street and Protea to Petunia street. | Ward 4 Kanna street to Daffodil road, Kanna street to Naelblom street, Papawer street and Leeubekkie street and Protea to Petunia street. | MIG to prioritize the streets accordingly |
| Bypass Route | Ward 9 | Budget constraints – As soon as funding is available the project will be implemented |
| Develop accessible road between the Primary School Westerkim & Secondary School AJ Ferreira to allow access for movement of children & community | Ward1 (Neusberg) | High traffic at one point will affect kids safety, visibility for drivers, and congestion. |
| Negotiate to get entrance road between Keidebees and Carlton Van Heerden | Ward 2 | The access combination can only be done after Traffic Impact Assessment by either of the Schools |
| Building and maintenance of curb stones at existing tar streets | All Wards | Budget constraints - Adhoc repairs conducted |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|--|--|
| Public transport routes and taxi stops | All Wards | Access roads are considered priority for taxi routes under MIG |
| Storm Water drainage | Ward 1 Duiwelskop & Hans Cloete Str, Ward 2 Four disaster houses – Vooruitsig Street, Morning Glory Ward 4 Leeubekkie, Papawer, Vygie, Kosmos, Naelblom and Stokroos streets) Ward 6 (Omega & King Str) Ward 7 Hostel housing | DBSA Agreement |
| Sloop van die Oranje Ontspanningsoord gebou | Ward 11 (Lemoendraai) | Properties department |
| Verwydering van prosopis –en swarthaakkome | Ward 11 -Lemoendraai Ward 17 Loubos, Groot Mier | |
| Onweliekende reuk/stank reuk vanaf rioolwerke | Ward 11 (Lemoendraai, Kameelmond and Extention Ward 3 Bellvue | Plant is upgraded to perform better |
| Storm Water Master Plan | All Wards | DBSA as signed the agreement for the support |

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 7: WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REFUSE REMOVAL

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE COMMUNITY SERVICES PARKS

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|---|--|
| Curb illegal refuse dumping – Place skips at different locations | All Ward 11 Pomelo Street (clean) | Skips did not work in the past, it is a high risk for the children and animals. Some of the community did not dump in the skip, but around |
| Dumping sites | All | The unit have a program what follow in every ward |
| Programmes against littering | All | We will follow a program in the new book year |

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY 9: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITIES

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE COMMUNITY SERVICES/ DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Cuttings of trees | Ward 8 (around Oasis Skills Centre and APD) Ward 11 (Lemoendraai next to Access road, Kameelmond) Ward 17 Loubos | Saag van bome word gedoen volgens 'n program. Program word geleli volgend die Raad se beleid en beskikbaarheid van masjienerie, voertuie en personeel. |
| Completed Trim park | Ward 3 erven 6165 | Dit sal ondersoek word. |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|---|---|
| Upgrade soccer field | Ward 5 | Is tans besig met 2de fase van die oprigting van omheining. Die heining behoort afgehandel te wees in 2023/2024. Die res van opgradering sal beplan word vir 2024/2025. |
| Develop AJ Ferreira's sports field / stadium/Divert Sportsground of AJ Ferreira into a stadium for Community | Ward 1 | Dit sal ondersoek word, aangesien gronde nie aan Munisipaliteit behoort nie. |
| Extent Rooiberg Park | Ward 1 Rooiberg & Ward 10 Manie Dipico | Spasie vir uitbreiding is nie voldoende nie. |
| Development of street football courts erven | Ward 1 Rooiberg Park Ward 4 erven 7051 | Dit sal ondersoek word. |
| Development of Mini sport ground (Sport for Change Programme - Rainbow) | Ward 3 | Ontwikkeling van SFC Rainbow beplan vir 2023/2024 |
| Develop sports complex <u>Indoor Swimming pool</u> | Ward 1 , Ward 5 Ward 15 Erven 20161 – 20182 | Kan ondersoek word vir ontwikkeling. Indien moontlik dan begroot/ MIG. 2027/2028 |
| Landscaping | All Wards Ward 1 Ervens 5699, 20170-20171, 7703-7708, 8118-8126, 7065 and 5706 Ward 2 erven 17128,17138(Jurgenskamp Ward 4 Landscaping erven 6616 | Ontwikkeling van parke sal ondersoek word en indien moontlik dan begroot vanaf 2026/2027 |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|--|--|
| Upgrading of existing Parks & Sportgrounds | All Wards Ward 3 Removal of rocks (Bellvue) Ward 7 (Augrabiestr) Ward 10 erven 4332 5848 Ward 11 Hoop Street (Extention) Ward 12 Leseding,Louisevaledorp and Raaswater Ward 14 Karos Ntsikelelo Ward 16 Askham | Onderhoud en verbetering van parke is 'n deurlopende proses. |
| Upgrading of Swimming Pools | Ward 1 (Maasdorp /Unieveld) Ward 7 | Dit is deel van fase 2 van die opgradering van sportgronde. Dit word beplan om te geskied vanaf 2024/2025 |
| Development of stadiums | Ward 16 Askham Ward 17 Groot Mier next to community hall and Rietfontein | Askham stadion is nie op Munisipale grond nie. Opgradering van Rietfontein stadion kan geskied vanaf 2026/2027 |
| Put up concrete palisade fencing at stadium | Ward 5 | Clear view heining word opgerig. |
| Upgrading playground equipment Provide ablution facility at park, planting of trees Provide security services | All Wards | Opgradering van speeltoerusting is 'n deurlopende proses. Vandalisme van structure skep 'n uitdaging om ablusiegeriewe by alle plekke op te rig. Munisipaliteit het 'n sekuriteits afdeling. |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|---|--|
| Planting of trees / walk ways | Ward 16 Philanderbron | Dit kan ondersoek word. |
| Complete : Stadium Sonny Kuns | <u>Ward 5</u> Sonny Kuns <u>Ward 12</u> -Moorivier area-Louisevaledorp | Dit is in beplanning om te voltooi vanaf 2024/2025 |
| Develop Parks | All Wards <u>Ward 1</u> Voskop Hillsite <u>Ward 2</u> Development of park (erven 17138) Jurgens Camp <u>Ward 5</u> informal Settlements-Informal settlements new extention, Rondomskrik and Skierlik) <u>Ward 10</u> (Informal settlement) <u>Ward 11</u> Kameelmond <u>Ward 13</u> (Informalsettlements) <u>Ward 14</u> Karos <u>Ward 17</u> Andriesvale Welkom | Dit sal ondersoek word. |
| Public space open spaces- Develop for hang out landscaping with braai facilities, trees, tables & chairs | All Wards | Dit sal ondersoek word |

| CEMETERIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Clean cemetery and erect fence Fencing of graveyard | Ward 1 Kameelboom Ward 5 Ward 17 Klein Mier & Groot Mier | Is besig met projek by Kameelboom. 2022/2023 Sodra uitbreiding van wyk 5 begraafplaas goedgekeur is sal projek geregistreer word om nuwe deel te omhein. 2025/2026 |
| Extend new cemetery | Ward 5 Ward 14 Karos Ward 16 Askham Ward 17 Welkom | EIA moet gedoen word. 2025/2026 |
| Development of a new Cemetery –Fencing of Cemeteries and Supervisor | Ward 16 Askham | Ondersoek en EIA moet gedoen word. 2025/2026 |
| Cleaning of existing Cemetery Kameelboom | Ward 1 Kameelboom Cemetery Kameelboom Cemetery | Dit is 'n deurlopende onderhoud proses. |
| Building for informal business at the Cemetery | | Dit moet ondersoek word. |
| Connection of water to graveyard | Ward 17 Groot Miet & Klein Mier | |

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|---|---|
| Visible and accessible parking for people with disability | All Wards | Each Wards must identify specific places. |
| Pedestrian cross at Robert Gunda Stadium | Ward 7 Robert Gunda Stadium | Application will be done for approval to the Municipal Managers office and Civil. |
| Paving and traffic signs /Maintained of traffic signs | Ward 11 (Extention and Lemoendraai (on a regular basis maintain) Ward 13 Inbongilethu Primary School | Due financial constrains |
| Traffic lights crossing Olyvenhoudtsdrift | Ward 2 Ward 5 (Olyvenhoudtsdrift) | Due financial contrains |
| Street name signs (old/new developments) | Ward 1 & Ward 10 | We must budget for this project. Due to budget constrains |
| Speedbumps/Spoedwalle –Groenpuntweg | Ward 9 | Department of Civil need to address this issue. Our responsibility is to paint speed bumbs |
| Beveiliging van die N14- Waarskuwingsborde met flikkerligte asook spoedbrekers moet op die N14 by die 80 km spoedbeperkingsbord vanaf Keimoes aangebring word. | Ward 11 | Speedbumps Department of Civil need to address this issue. Waarskuwings borde kan eers aangebring word nadat Siviels spoedbrekers aangebring het |
| Broad pedestrian speed bump | Ward 8 Dakota Road | Department of Civil need to address this issue. |

CORPORATIVE SERVICE & DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING
COMMUNITY HALLS

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Upgrading of Community Halls</u> with equipped kitchen, sound, lightning, air conditioner and replace roll-doors with windows. Extend community halls with dressing rooms and conference facilities | All Wards <u>Ward 7</u> Michael Bongela Community hall <u>Ward 10</u> -Babbelbekkies <u>Ward 11</u> | The section Building Maintenance only deals with the maintenance of halls which includes small improvement works. The section budget annually for such works. The mentioned halls will get priority in the 2023/24 Financial Year. |
| Development of Community Halls | Ward 2 Jurgens Camp –erven 32 Ward 6 Ward 7- Stasiekamp Ward 11-Kameelmond Ward 12 Louisevaledorp Ward 13 Ward 14 Ntsikelelo Ward 16 Noenieput Ward 17 Andriesvale Ward 17 Loubos, Klein Mier & Melkstroom | The section Building Maintenance only deals with the maintenance of halls which includes small improvement works. The Project Management Unit within the Directorate Development and Planning would be able to assist with the drafting of business plans and project management. The section Building Maintenance will maintain the buildings. |
| Buiding of Ward counsellor's offices & Ward committee | All Ward Councillors | The section Municipal Buildings and Property would suggest to use containers which can be equipped with all facilities needed for the office |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|--|--|
| Construct safe parking areas - ND Swartz Office building | Internal | The section Municipal Buildings and Maintenance can paved the area. This project will be complete for 2023/2024 financial year |
| Two areas for SMME Incubators | Ward 17 Loubos | Will be dealt with in the SDF |
| Rezone or Selling erven next to Macs Butchery | Internal | Will be dealt with by land sales department on formal applications |
| Old age Centre (Avail land for Old Age Centre) | Ward 2 | Application will be dealt with when received. Will take into account for SDF revision |
| More land for informal settlement development | All Wards | New SDF did make provision for future developments |
| Planning and surveying of Sub & economic residential erven and erven for informal housing in all areas | All Wards | Ongoing process. Business plans submitted to COGHSTA for funding as this is a provincial responsibility with regard to funding |
| Economic Housing Building of BNG houses | All Wards Ward1 - Erven 5636 - ND Swarts | Ongoing process. Business plans submitted to COGHSTA for funding as this is a provincial responsibility with regard to funding |
| Land for farming activities | Ward 16 Askham | |

| COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION GAPS AND COMMUNITY NEEDS | | |
|--|--|--|
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| <p>Develop One Stop Centre where services will be available to the public i.e. (pay point for municipal Accounts & Selling of Water & Electricity,)</p> <p>Internet Café, Satellite offices- Post office, SASSA, Welfare, CDW office,</p> <p>ward counsellor's office &, Ward committee crèches, Mobile libraries</p> | All Wards Ward 2 Erven 3331 Lucas Oranje Street Ward 3 Tol Speelman Community Hall Ward 6 Ward 7 existing Police station or J Shimane Hall), Ward 8 Stasiekamp or Dakotaroad, Ward 10 (Babbelbekkies), Ward 11 Kalksloot Community hall & Kameelmond Community Hall Ward 12 Raaswater, Community Hall, Louisevaledorp, Leseding Ward 13 Ward 14 Community Halls (Karos, Leerkrans,Lambrechtsdrift) Ward 17 Loubos | Pay points are available in some of our wards. (for eg. Ward 1-ND Swarts, Ward 5 Louisevale Road) For future we look at containers at the Community halls |
| MANAGER OFFICE: MAYOR & SPEAKERS OFFICE & FINANCE | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Institutional Capital Projects | All wards | Due to financial constrains, no budget available in 2023/2024 Financial Year. will be revised in 2024/2025 |
| Ward Committee Stipends | All Wards | A request for engagement will be set up with Coghsta |

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Buiding of Ward counsellor's offices & Ward committee | All Ward Councillors | The section Municipal Buildings and Property would suggest to use containers which can be equipped with all facilities needed for the office |
| PROGRAMS | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Establishment of Street committees in the Mayor Speaker's Office | All Wards | This request will be forwarded to the ward committees. |
| Proper consultation with Community via Council meets the people | All Wards | The Office will look at more efficient and effective ways to advance the participation of the community in this Program. |
| Programs: Involvement of the MRM structures in the ward Involvement of churches and NGO's to address social issues Visibility of NGO'S Strengthening the family unit (informal sessions) | All Wards | Public Participation is an internal part for the Municipalities, The Offie of the Mayor continuously engage with different stakaholders from ward committees to sector meetings. The MRM, NGO`S is part of the stakeholders. |

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/TOURISM (INTERNAL)
INTERGOVERNMENTAL SERVICES (CHAPTER 3 OF CONSTITUTION)
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT ,ARTS & CULURE & LED

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|---|--|--|
| Multi-purpose Centre: Cultural, arts, craft, training, etc, | All Wards | Unable to develop such a Centre per ward. Central area need to be identified to ensure it assist all crafts and tourist SMME's. The proposed development at the Upington 26 monument will speak to this need |
| Cultural Museum-Upington 26 & Development of Cultural Centre | Ward 7 | DEDAT & DSAC in process to developed the Upington 26 monument |
| Development /Construction of Tourism Centre | Ward 7 Ward 17 Askham, Loubos | Mier and Askham already has Info Centres, through the Department Land Affairs, the Andriesvale Community has been identified for such |
| Development of Multipurpose centre indoor sport agriculture centre | Ward 5 erven n 2/1 | This initiative does not resort under this section, Dept. Sport Arts & Culture need to be contacted. |
| Construction/Building of a Skills Development Centre | Ward 5 | This is a duplication of projects/programmes. The TVET College and The Sol Plaatjie University Rapid Incubator Centre adhere to these requests. |

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/TOURISM (INTERNAL): POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT | | |
|--|---|--|
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Eradication of poverty and unemployment | All Wards | National competence, not a core function of the municipality. |
| Business erven for a workshop for mechanics for painting work | Ward 1 | This need to be address through the SDF & LUMS. This idea is part of our Township Industrial Development. |
| Development of Training Centre for boilers, builders, construction, etc | Ward 1 | TVET College caters for such a need |
| Drop-in Centre for homeless & abused women | Ward 1 Erven 7072 & 7073/5706 | This is a competence for the Department of Social Development |
| Development of Mini malls | Ward 1 Erven: 20181 Ward 17 Loubos | Investors/Developers need to be sought for such, appetite in development need to be test |
| Skills Development Centre | Ward 5 | TVET College caters for such a need |
| Cultural, Arts, Training and Youth Drop-In-Centre | Ward 7 & Ward 10 | DSAC & DEDAT in process to develop Upington 26 route |
| PROGRAMS | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Establish unemployment desk with skills register for job placements and rating system for temporary placed workers | All Wards | This is a core function for the Department of Labour |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Computer, -interpersonal-, motivational- and leadership | Ward 1 & Ward 10 | TVET College caters for such a need |
| Establish Entrepreneurial business support centre | Ward 4 | Our social partners, SEDA & Sol Plaatjie University Rapid Incubator provide this service free of charge |
| Avail of bursaries for further study | All Wards | Premiers bursary fund, NSFAS and other private institutions make provision for such assistance |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/TOURISM (Internal)ECONOMIC GROWTH | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Establishment of a worker's burro to organize the unemployed (data base with their skills, contact info etc.) industrial workshops, mini malls etc | Ward 1 | LED personnel will engage with, Dept Labour, Ward Councillor, Ward Committee and the unemployed. |
| Business opportunities through cooperatives In- service Training Centrum: <u>Development of training Centre</u> for boilers, builders, construction, etc (Spitskop) | Ward1 | This initiative are driven by the TVET College – placement of students to workplaces for practical skills |
| Consultation with private institutions regarding bursaries for young people to study further | Ward 6, Ward 9 &Ward 10 | Premiers bursary fund, NSFAS and other private institutions make provision for such assistance |
| Available land for Business hub - More business even | Ward 6 | The SDF & LUMS make provision for that. |
| Consultation with Department of Labour regarding training | All Wards | In Process, will be finalized by 30 th June 2023 |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|---|--|
| Give support ,training, inputs and services development to emerging farmers to expand farming activities into enterprises with beneficiation and food processing opportunities | All Wards | Discussions with Department of Agriculture and Land Reform in process. Some programmes has already been rolled out. |
| FLEET MANAGEMENT | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Replacement of old vehicles and equipment | Internal | Municipality busy with replacing old vehicles with new vehicles by means of vehicle operating leases. |
| FINANCE | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Facilities to sell electricity and Water & Electricity | All wards | New vendors will be identified in areas who does not have vendors |
| Registration of indigents | Ward 14 Karos, Lambrechtsdrift, Leerkrans | Indigent registration will take place in April and May yearly. Contuenisly registration take place on a dialy basis at Head Office |
| PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES OF OTHER SPHERES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS | | |
| EDUCATION | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Raw water for Schools | All Schools | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Centre for persons with special needs | Ward 1, Ward 3 & Ward 4 | |
| Establish of Early Childhood Development centers (crèche) | <p>Ward 1 Smartiesvalley even 8862-Spitskop & even 9057</p> <p>Ward 5</p> <p>Ward 6 (Erven 11972)</p> <p>Ward 8 Dakotaroad: Erven 17690 – Baccaneers Rd</p> <p>Erven 17807 – Cheetah Street</p> <p>Ward 14 Lambrechtsdrift, Ntsikelelo</p> <p>Ward 16 Askham & Philandersbron</p> <p>Ward 17 Groot Mier & Klein Mier, Rietfontein</p> | The Property Disposal Policy of Council assists ECD's to buy available land at a price lower than market value. |
| Upgrading of Early Childhood Development centers (ECD) | <p>All Wards</p> <p>Ward 1 –Play Equipment: Erven 5635 Kekkelbekkies</p> <p>Ward 2 –Blommie Day Care Centre (Jurgenskamp)</p> <p>Ward 7 Erven 10211</p> | |
| Development of Cultural School | Ward 1 even 5679 / Brulpanstr 11 (Komani San) and Indigent Cultural School-Allie –Neusberg | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Mobile class rooms for Primary Schools | <p>Ward 1 Westerkim</p> <p>Ward 16 Askham</p> | |
| Building of Intermediary Schools | <p>Ward 14 Lambrechtsdrift, Ntsikelelo</p> <p>Ward 16 Askham, Ward 17Groot and Klein Mier</p> <p>Ward 17 Rietfontein</p> | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Building of High School | <u>Ward 17</u> Rietfontein | |
| Satellite office at ND Swartz: for information & computer classes | All Wards <u>Ward 1</u> | |
| Established Internet cafés | All Wards <u>Ward 1</u> ND Swarts Building, <u>Ward 3</u> Tol Speelman Community Hall | |
| Sports facilities at schools (grass and ablution facilities) | All School | |
| Upgrading of Rossowhof Koshuis | <u>Ward 16</u> Askham | |
| Technical institute of higher learning (avail land) | <u>Ward3</u> (At the back of High School Saul Damon School) | |

PROGRAMS

| | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| Start Vegetable/fruit gardens: feeding scheme at schools Informal settlement & Strengthening of ECD'S by all stakeholders in the community | All Schools | |
| Avail bursaries for further study | All Wards | |

DEPARTMENT HEALTH

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|--|--|
| Convert Clinic into a Day Hospital <u>Extent Working Hours</u> to 07:00 till 20:00 <u>Comment:</u> No Separations (all patients are equal) | Ward 1,10,15 -Sarah Straus Day Hospital Ward 3 -Rainbow Day Hospital Ward 6 Lingeletu Clinic | In the interim till we can get land and funding for a Day Hospital, we suggest mobile service points in the different areas. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Programs: Motivational speaker at the clinics Awareness campaigns & public meetings on XDR & MDR-TB Appoint more health workers</p> | | <p>Peer Educator's give health talks at facilities March is the month for TB campaigns, but it is also incorporated with other campaigns throughout the year.</p> |
| <p>Upgrading of Clinics and Appoint more medical personnel Extent Hours to 07:00 till 20:00</p> | <p>Ward 1 Ward 2 Rainbow Clinic Ward 5 Ward 6 Lingeletu Clinic Ward 14 Karos, Ntsikelelo Ward 16 Askham & Philandersbron Ward 1 Groot Mier, Klein Mier & Welkom</p> | <p>Big upgrade works that has been done was at the following areas – Progress, Louisvale and Kalksloot clinics Other requests for indicated areas are also on our Infrastructure needs for 2023/24 financial year In rural areas it is hard to attract and retain scarce skills (highlighted in 6.7.2.3 on the IDP plan) and also other factors affecting retention of skilled medical personnel, like lack of English schools in Upington</p> |

| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
|--|--|---|
| Development of clinic nearer/closer then the people Improve service delivery (response time of Ambulance) | Ward 5 | Mobile service outreach to relief the burden at the facility A dire shortage of ambulances is experienced. This situation is compounded by the huge distances between, especially the Mier area and Upington, but also of emergency cases to Kimberley |
| Building of New clinics (Mobile to address the current need) | Ward 6,7 & 13 | Mobile service outreach to relief the burden at the facility |
| Mobile Clinics or Home parks | Ward 16 Melkstroom Ward 14 Ntsikilello (Erven 432) Ward 12 Louisvale (Erven 324) & Leseding (Erven 1518) | We are in a process to apply for assistance in erecting fixed healthcare facilities (Park homes) to render effective services for our communities. One of the requirements is to produce an Occupation letter before our application can be considered. The following facilities need the said letters: Leseding, Louisvale dorp and Leerkrans. In Melkstroom we also struggle to render services and it will be highly appreciated if a stand is being allocated for a Clinic. |

| DEPARTMENT SOCIAL SERVICE | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Development of Soup Kitchens | Ward 1 -NDS Swars-Vlytige Bejaardes for Hillsite, Smartiesvalley Informal settlements) Ward 2, Ward 3, Ward 11, Ward 17 Klein Mier & Groot Mier | |
| Old age Centre (Avail land for Old Age Centre) | Ward 2 | |
| <u>Drop-in Centre</u> for homeless & abused women | Ward 1 Erven 7072 & 7073/5706 | |
| PROGRAMS | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Programs: Importance of Foster care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular home visit- by Social workers Visibility of care workers & social worker Workshops & information sessions on : Alcohol and Substance abuse | All Wards | |
| SAPS | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Building of <u>Police Stations</u> | Ward 6 King Street, Wards 13& Ward 7 Ward 12 Raaswater (Erven 2760), Louisvale (Erven 324) & Leseding (Erven 1518) | |
| Re-open <u>Satellite Police station</u> | Ward 3 - Tol Speelman Community Hall erven 6073 | |

| Mobile police station | Ward 8 Dakotaroad, Ward 11 Kalsloot en Kameelmond, Ward 12 Leseding, Louisevaledorp, Raaswater, Ward 13 Ward 14 Leerkrans, Karos, Ntsikelelo Ward 16 Askham & Philandersbron Ward 17 Welkom & Andriesvale | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| PROGRAMS | | |
| Programs: Visible policing Establish police forum and neighbourhood watch | All Wards | |
| Vandalism at Mission Mill promoting prostitution – hiding place for criminals | Ward 8 | |
| SPORTS & ARTS & CULTURE | | |
| NEEDS | WARDS | COMMENTS OF INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS |
| Development of Multipurpose centre indoor sport agriculture centre | Ward 5 erven 2/1 | |
| Construction/Building of a Skills Development Centre | Ward 5 | |
| Upgrading of <u>Library</u> | Ward 7 | |
| Development of Libraries | Ward 13 Ward 8 Dakotaroad Ward 14 Karos, Leerkrans, and Lambrechtsdrift Ward 17 Klein Mier | |

| COGHSTA | | |
|---|---|--|
| Building of houses : Group housing/ subsidise housing / Gap Housing | Ward 1 (Westerkim, Smartiesvalley, Spitskop Hashvalley) | |
| Building of low cost houses | Ward 2 Jurgenskamp, Ward 5(Rondomskrik), Ward 6 New Heaven & New Bryton Ward 7 Stasiekamp & Dawidkamp,8 Dakotaroad, Ward10 (KV1,2,3spoorlyn,4onderkraglyn, Khoisan Block 4) (KV1,2,3-spoorlyn, 4 onderkraglyn, Khoisan Block 4) 11 (Kameelmond, Kalksloot), Ward 12 Leseding Informalsettlements(1 & 2),Louisevaledorp , Ntsikelelo-Strausburg area , Raaswater agter skool,-Raaswater Varkvalley and Raaswater Zone 1)Ward 13,14,15,16 Melkstroom,& 17 | |
| Extension of one room RDP/ houses to standard RDP housing | Ward 7 (Erven 14619 – 14647) | |
| Rebuilding of dilapidated houses in Ward | Ward 3 Ward 4 (7houses) Ward 5 (Carnation) Ward 8 Ward 16 Philandersbron | |
| Removal of asbestos roofs in Ward | Wards 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 & 10 | |
| Upgrading of Rooisteen housing | Ward 14 (Leerkrans) | |
| Disaster houses (Storm water problems) Stormwater Master Plan | All Wards | |

Table 141-176: Community inputs as per Public Participation

CHAPTER 9: SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING

This Chapter deals with the implementation and monitoring of the IDP strategies, projects and programs aimed at achieving the vision and objectives of Dawid Kruiper Municipality as set out in this document. The IDP and budget are implemented through a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The Top Layer SDBIP is used as a scorecard to measure, monitor, evaluate and report on institutional performance (quarterly, mid-term and annually). The Departmental SDBIP measures the performance of the departments, and performance agreements and plans are used to measure the performance of employees.

The Performance Management System (**IGNITE**) implemented at Dawid Kruiper Municipality is intended to provide a comprehensive, step-by-step planning system that helps the Municipality to manage the process of performance planning and measurement effectively. The Performance Management System serves as primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of the municipal IDP and eventually the budget.

Section 38 (a) of the Systems Act requires municipalities to set appropriate key performance indicators as a yardstick for measuring performance, including outcomes and impact, with regard to the community development priorities and objectives set out in its IDP. Section 9 (1) of the Regulations to this Act maintains in this regard, that a municipality must set key performance indicators, including input, output and outcome indicators in respect of each of the development priorities and objectives.

Every year, as required by Section 12 (1) of the Regulations to the Systems Act, the municipality also sets performance targets for each of the key performance indicators. The IDP process and the performance management process are therefore seamlessly integrated.

A comprehensive set of KPI's are developed and included in the SDBIP of the Municipality. Below are the indicators and targets set for

| DIRECTORATE | NATIONAL KPA | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | KEY PRIORITY AREA | KPI NAME | DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY | WARD | KPI OWNER | ANNUAL TARGET |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES | Basic Service Delivery | Provide quality basic services to all communities within the municipality (i.e. electricity; water; sanitation; refuse) | Good Governance | Provide free basic electricity to indigent households as at 30 June [(Number of registered indigents receiving the service/ total number of indigents)x100] | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Financial Services | 95% |
| BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES | Municipal Financial Viability and Management | Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance through legislative requirements | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Financial viability measured in terms of the debt coverage as at 30 June (Debt (Short Term Borrowing + Bank Overdraft + Short Term Lease + Long Term Borrowing + Long Term Lease) / Total Operating Revenue - Operating | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Financial Services | 45% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| | | | | Conditional Grant)X100) Grant)X100) | | | | |
| BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES | Municipal Financial Viability and Management | Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance through legislative requirements | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors as at 30 June. ((Total outstanding service debtors/revenue received for services)X100) | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Financial Services | 20% |
| BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES | Municipal Financial Viability and Management | Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure as at 30 June ((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Financial Services | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|-----|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES | Good Governance and Public Participation | Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance through legislative requirements | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, and Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)) | Compile and submit the annual financial statements to the Auditor-General (AGSA) by 31 August. | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Financial Services |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|--|---|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES | Basic Service Delivery | Provide quality basic services to all communities within the municipality (i.e. electricity; water; sanitation; refuse) | Good Governance | Provide free basic refuse removal to indigent households as at 30 June. [(Number of registered indigents receiving the service/ total number of indigents)x100] | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Financial Services | 95% |
| BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES | Basic Service Delivery | Provide quality basic services to all communities within the municipality (i.e. electricity; water; sanitation; refuse) | Good Governance | Provide free basic sanitation to indigent households as at 30 June. [(Number of registered indigents receiving the service/ total number of indigents)x100] | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Financial Services | 95% |
| BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES | Basic Service Delivery | Provide quality basic services to all communities within the municipality (i.e. electricity; water; sanitation; refuse) | Good Governance | Provide free basic water to indigent households as at 30 June. [(Number of registered | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Financial Services | 95% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|-----|---|-----|
| | | water; sanitation; refuse) | | indigents receiving the service/ total number of indigents)x100] | | | | |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain necessary infrastructure and facilities required to improve the provision of sewerage services | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Percentage of households with access to sanitation services at the RDP standard as determined by the household survey at 30 June. | Sewerage | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 75% |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Regulate and manage waste disposal to prevent pollution of the natural environment and natural resources | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | 80% of quarterly effluent samples meet the minimum Green Drop biological standards during the 2022/2023 financial year | Sanitation, Waste Management and Waste Removal | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 80% |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain necessary infrastructure and facilities required to improve the | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Percentage of households with access to water services at the RDP standard as determined by the household | Water Resources and Services | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 80% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| | | provision of water services | | survey at 30 June. | | | | |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain necessary infrastructure and facilities required to improve the provision of water services | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Limit the water distribution losses (loss of potential revenue from water service through kilolitres of water purchased but not sold as a result of losses incurred through theft (illegal connections), non- or incorrect metering or wastage as a result of deteriorating water infrastructure) to less than 40% by 30 June. % by 30 June. | Water Resources and Services | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 40% |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain necessary infrastructure and facilities required to | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | 95% of the quarterly water samples meet the minimum Blue Drop biological standards in | Water Resources and Services | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 95% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| | | improve the provision of water services | | terms of SANS 241 during the 2022/2023 financial year year | | | | |
| CORPORATE SERVICES | Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development | Align institutional arrangements to provide an effective and efficient support service to deliver on organisational objectives | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | The number of people from the employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan by 30 June. | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Corporate Services | 80% |
| CORPORATE SERVICES | Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development | Align institutional arrangements to provide an effective and efficient support service to deliver on organisational objectives | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Percentage of municipality's training budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan measured as at 30 June. | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Corporate Services | 90% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|
| CORPORATE SERVICES | Good Governance and Public Participation | Align institutional arrangements to provide an effective and efficient support service to deliver on organisational objectives | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Limit the vacancy rate to less than 20% quarterly | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Director Corporate Services | 20% |
| ELECTRO MECHANICAL SERVICES | Municipal Financial Viability and Management | Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance through legislative requirements | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Limit unaccounted for electricity to less than 11% by 30 June. $\{(Number \text{ of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold}) / Number \text{ of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated}\} \times 100\}$ | Energy and Electricity | All | Director: Electro-Mechanical Services | 11% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|-----|-------------------|-----|
| OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER | Good Governance and Public Participation | Facilitate the establishment of good governance practices | Good Governance | Submit the Performance Report (Section 46) to the Auditor-General by 31 August | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Municipal Manager | 1 |
| OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER | Municipal Financial Viability and Management | Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and MFMA compliance through legislative requirements | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Spend 95% of the municipal capital budget on capital projects by 30 June. | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Municipal Manager | 95% |
| OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER | Municipal Financial Viability and Management | Enable and improve financial viability and management through well-structured budget processes, financial systems, and | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Spend 95% of the total operating budget by 30 June. | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Municipal Manager | 95% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|---|---|-----|------------------------------------|----|
| | | MFMA compliance through legislative requirements | | | | | | |
| OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER | Good Governance and Public Participation | Facilitate the establishment of good governance practices | Good Governance | 3 year Risk Based Audit Plan and annual operational plan submitted to Audit Committee and Accounting Officer for approval by 30 June. | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Municipal Manager | 1 |
| OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER | Good Governance and Public Participation | Facilitate the establishment of good governance practices | Good Governance | Submit Risk Management Plan to Council by 31 May. | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Municipal Manager | 1 |
| OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER | Good Governance and Public Participation | Facilitate the establishment of good governance practices | Good Governance | Report to Council on the progress with the implementation of the Audit Recovery Plan | Administration and Institutional Capacity | All | Municipal Manager | 2 |
| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT | Local Economic Development | Create an environment that promotes the development of a diversified | Local Economic Development | The number of full time equivalent jobs (FTEs) created through | Economic Growth and Job Creation | All | Director: Planning and Development | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| | | and sustainable economy | | municipality's capital projects | | | | |
| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT | Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development | Align institutional arrangements to provide an effective and efficient support service to deliver on organisational objectives | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Quarterly reporting to COGHSTA and department of rural development of all land use planning applications in terms of SPLUMA. | Spatial Development, Town Planning and Land Use Management. | All | Director: Planning and Development | 4 |
| PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT | Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development | Align institutional arrangements to provide an effective and efficient support service to deliver on organisational objectives | Institutional development and Organisational Transformation | Submit Municipal quarterly report on progress for accredited municipalities on level 1 and 2 to COGHSTA. | Human Settlements and Housing | All | Director: Planning and Development | 4 |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Local Economic Development | Create an environment that promotes the development of a diversified and sustainable economy | Local Economic Development | The number of full time equivalent jobs (FTEs) created through municipality's capital projects | Economic Growth and Job Creation | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----|-------------------------------------|------|
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain essential bulk sewerage infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the aspirations, needs and pressures of present and future industries, businesses and dependent communities | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Render vacuum tank services as per service delivery programme - (Satellite area) | Sanitation, Waste Management and Waste Removal | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 100% |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain essential bulk sewerage infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the aspirations, needs and pressures of present and future industries, businesses and | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Clean 100% OF (UDS/VIP) Toilets as per programme by 30 June. | Sanitation, Waste Management and Waste Removal | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 100% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|--|-----|-------------------------------------|------|
| | | dependent communities | | | | | | |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain essential bulk sewerage infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the aspirations, needs and pressures of present and future industries, businesses and dependent communities | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Render Bucket removal sanitation services as per service delivery programme per quarter | Sanitation, Waste Management and Waste Removal | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 100% |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain necessary Road, Transport and Storm Water infrastructure and facilities required to improve transportation in, and Aesthetic | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Execute the approved storm water maintenance plan 100% by 30 June. | Roads, Transport and Stormwater Drainage | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 100% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|-----|-------------------------------------|------|
| qualities of urban areas | | | | | | | | |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Basic Service Delivery | Develop, manage and maintain necessary Road, Transport and Storm Water infrastructure and facilities required to improve transportation in, and Aesthetic qualities of urban areas | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Execute the approved roads maintenance plan by 30 June. | Roads, Transport and Stormwater Drainage | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 100% |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Develop, manage and maintain necessary infrastructure and facilities required to improve the provision of water services communities | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Execute 95% of vacuum tank services requests per quarter | Sanitation, Waste Management and Waste Removal | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 95% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|-----|-------------------------------------|------|
| CIVIL ENGINEERING | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Develop, manage and maintain necessary infrastructure and facilities required to improve the provision of water services | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | Provide mobile water according to programme | Water Resources and Services | All | Director Civil Engineering Services | 100% |
| COMMUNITY SERVICES | Basic Service Delivery | Regulate and manage waste disposal to prevent pollution of the natural environment and natural resources | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | 100% Rendering of refuse removal services as per service delivery programme per quarter | Sanitation, Waste Management and Waste Removal | All | Director Community services | 100% |
| COMMUNITY SERVICES | Basic Service Delivery | Regulate and manage waste disposal to prevent pollution of the natural environment and natural resources | Service Delivery and Infrastructure Service | 100% Rendering of refuse removal services as per service delivery programme per quarter (Satellite area) | Sanitation, Waste Management and Waste Removal | All | Director Community services | 100% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|-----|---|---|
| ELECTRO MECHANICAL SERVICES | Local Economic Development | Create an environment that promotes the development of a diversified and sustainable economy | Local Economic Development | The number of full time equivalent jobs (FTEs) created through municipality's capital projects | Economic Growth and Job Creation | All | Director: Electro- Mechanical Services | 8 |
|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|-----|---|---|

Table 28: SDBIP & IDP alignment

CHAPTER 10: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES

To implement development processes, intervention should target specific aspects of human need. These needs are often related to institutionalized agencies responsible for the interventions and are defined as sectors. To date, planning and delivery has relied extensively on these sectors. The outcome of this approach has been one where delivery has occurred without adequate co-ordination and integration leading to disintegrated, dysfunctional and fragmented outcomes, with unsustainable investment.

This chapter of the IDP identifies all the programmes and projects of other sector departments or other development agencies and the implications that such projects will have for the municipality. This approach will assist the municipality, sector departments and development agencies in planning and implementation of projects and programmes on a local level.

10.1 CAPITAL PROJECTS: PROVINCIAL & NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

| IDP REFERENCE | PROJECT/REFERENCE NO. | DEPARTMENT/AGENCY | PROJECT NAME/PROGRAMME | BUDGET ALLOCATION AND FINANCIAL YEAR | INTERVENTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| DKM_IDP22/23_DEFF | | Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries | Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) for Large-Scale Impact in the Grazing Lands of Limpopo and Northern Cape Provinces in South Africa | US\$ 32 413 676 | <p>Stakeholder Engagement And Participation.</p> <p>The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception Workshop • Project Implementation Work Plan • Quarterly Progress Monitoring • The Annual Project Review • Project site visits • Mid term evaluation • Terminal Evaluation • Learning and knowledge sharing |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|
| DKM_IDP22/23_DOE 300042402 | Department of Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Of A 5 Classroom Block & A Large Ablution Block - Paballelo High School • REFURBISHMENT OF SCHOOL ROOF of JJ ADAMS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL • EXTENSIONS OF CLASSROOMS AND REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS of FANIE MALAN LAERSKOOL • LEVEL 4 PRIMARY SCHOOL - REPLACEMENT (100% ASBESTOS) - ORANJE-OEWER INTERMÉDIÈRE SKOOL | R3 326 766.00 | • No Intervention needs |
| DKM_IDP23/24_DOH | Department of Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 HR Mental Health Unit – Old Gordonia Hospital • Guardhouses – Progress, Philandersbron, Karos, Leerkrans, Raaswater, Ntsikelelo • Fencing – Progress, Rietfontein, Philandersbron, Grootmier, Kleimier | R168 000 000 | None |
| | | | R10 000 000 | None |
| | | | R10 000 000 | None |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| DKM_IDP22/23_DALR RD | Department of Agriculture; Land Reform and Rural Development Department of Water & Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrades – Raaswater, Progress, Sarah Strauss, Philandersbron, • Parkhomes – Leseding, Louisvale dorp, Leerkrans, Melkstroom, Lampbrechtsdrift <p>Khomani San CPA with township establishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal services and available land |
| | | Refurbishment of Kameelmond WWTW R 54 643 000 |

Table 29: Government Projects

10.2 PROJECTS: STAKEHOLDERS & AGENCIES

| IDP REFERENCE | PROJECT/ REFERENCE NO. | AGENCY | PROJECT NAME/PROGRAMME | BUDGET ALLOCATION | INTERVENTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| IDP22/23_SL_SG | | Strauss Group | Upgrading of Ablution Facilities at Frank Biggs Intermediate School | R190 000 for 2022 R150 000 for 2024 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No intervention needed |
| IDP22/23_ESK | | Eskom | Electrification Of Andriesvale. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires a Revised Council Resolution That Includes Andriesvale. |

Table 30: Stakeholder Projects

CHAPTER 11: ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS

Planning at national and provincial level is primarily sectoral and based on existing government department programmes. These have specific sectoral requirements that need to be met by municipalities. However, the implementation of these programmes will invariably occur in the area of jurisdiction of municipal government. To ensure that municipal priorities are addressed, and in the spirit of cooperative governance, the planning process of all spheres of government must be aligned with and inform each other. This requires that municipal planning processes takes into account the legislative, policy, and strategy approaches of the line departments of national and provincial government.

| IDP DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY | IDP STRATEGIES | ALIGNMENT WITH NAT & PROV PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS |
|--|--|---|
| 1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT, TOWN PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish and manage a land development & land use control system to ensure that the development objectives of Council are carried out & the prescriptions of the relevant legislation is adhered to. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ The Urban Renewal Strategy (URS). ↳ Housing Sector Plans to enable the municipality to develop efficient Housing Development Programmes. ↳ Land Use Management Programmes through Spatial Development Frameworks. ↳ SPLUMA compliance. |
| 2. WATER RESOURCES AND SERVICES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extend and upgrade water infrastructure to improve the provision of water services. ▪ Plan, manage and maintain water distribution systems. ▪ Maintain and upgrade bulk water installations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Municipal Infrastructure Grant. ↳ War on Leaks Programme. ↳ Blue drop Support Programme ↳ Infrastructure refurbishment Programme. ↳ Water Conservation and Demand Management. ↳ Enhanced Local Government Support Approach. ↳ Water Allocation Reform. ↳ Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 3. SEWERAGE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain existing sewerage infrastructure and bulk sewerage installations. ▪ Upgrade existing sewerage infrastructure and bulk sewerage installation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Municipal Infrastructure Grant. ↳ Green drop Support Programme. ↳ Infrastructure Refurbishment programme. |
| 4. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secure housing subsidies and implementation of housing projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Sustainable human settlements: Breaking new ground. ↳ Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP). ↳ Project-Linked, Individual and Consolidation Subsidies. ↳ Discount Benefit Scheme, Rural Housing, Social Housing, Institutional subsidies and debtors programme. ↳ The Human Settlement Redevelopment Programme. |
| 5. ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement electrification program. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Renewable Energy. ↳ Independent Power producer. ↳ Procurement Bidding Programme, ↳ Integrated National Electrification Programme. (INEP). ↳ Working for Energy Programme. ↳ Compact fluorescent lamp exchange (Eskom). |
| 6. ROADS, TRANSPORT AND STORM WATER DRAINAGE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain and upgrade existing transport infrastructure. ▪ Develop and provide new road infrastructure. ▪ Upgrade and provide new and better storm water infrastructure. ▪ Improve and upgrade sanitation facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Expanded Public Works Programme. ↳ Root out the dust programme. ↳ Pulanala Programme. ↳ EPWP Incentive Grant programme. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Optimize and improve waste removal services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Sustainable Land-Based Livelihoods. ↳ People and Parks, Working for Tourism. ↳ Working on Waste (UHURU Learnerships). ↳ Working for water. ↳ Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). ↳ Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA). ↳ Comprehensive Rural Development Programme. ↳ National Youth Development Agency (NYDA). ↳ Youth Economic Participation. ↳ Community Work Programme. |
| 8. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job creation & relieve of poverty and unemployment. ▪ Identify new and upgrade existing tourist facilities. ▪ Capacity building within the community regarding tourism and business. ▪ Institute awareness programs by all government approved institutions like NHBRC & CIDB. ▪ Promote skills development and training through the building sector (SETA) and financial institutions. | |
| 9. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve existing Sport, Park and Recreation facilities. ▪ Establish, maintain and improve facilities at cemeteries. ▪ Promote equity regarding community facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Sports for change programme. ↳ Municipal Infrastructure Grant: Community Facilities. ↳ National Lotto Board: Sports and Recreation grants. ↳ Mass Participation. ↳ Child National Youth Service Programme ↳ Youth and Local Government Programme. ↳ Office for the Status of People with Disabilities |
| 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of effective internal systems to provide better services to all residents. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ DORA: ↳ Operation Clean Audit. ↳ Batho Pele Principles. ↳ Municipal Systems Grant. ↳ Financial Support Grant. |

Table 31: National & Provincial programme alignment

CHAPTER 12: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

12.1 INTRODUCTION

12.1.1 WHAT IS A DISASTER?

According to the Disaster Management Act: a disaster is a progressive or sudden, widespread or localized, natural or human –caused occurrence which causes or threatens to cause death, injury, or disease, damage to property, infrastructure, or the environment or the disruption of the life of a community and is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its affects using only their own resources.

12.1.2: WHAT IS A DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A continuous and integrated multi sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at;

- a) Risk identification and assessment.
- b) Preventing and or reducing the risk of disasters.
- c) Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters.
- d) Emergency preparedness.
- e) A rapid and effective response to disasters and
- f) Post disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

12.1.3: STATUS OF THE PLAN

The plan has been approved in 2003 and it is a level one plan, a however it was not reviewed for the financial year 2013/2014. The act determines that disaster management plans should be review on annual basis.

12.2: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Section 1 of the Disaster Management Act, No. 57 of 2002 defines “disaster management” as “a continuous and integrated multi-sectorial, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at –

- (a) prevention or reducing the risks of disaster;
- (b) mitigation the severity or consequences of disasters;
- (c) emergency preparedness;
- (d) a rapid response and effective response to disasters; and
- (e) post-disaster recovery, and rehabilitation”.

The purpose of Dawid Kruiper Municipality's Disaster Risk Management Plan is to document the institutional arrangements, for departmental disaster management planning which includes the assignment of primary and secondary responsibilities for priority disasters posing a threat to the Municipality.

In terms of section 41(1) (b) of the Constitution, all spheres of Government are required to “secure the well-being of the people of the Republic”.

Section 152(1)(d) specifically requires local government to “promote a safe and healthy environment”.

Section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 stipulates that a disaster management plan must be reflect in the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Sections 52 and 53 of the Disaster Management Act, No. 57 of 2002 also requires of each municipality and municipal entity to prepare a Disaster Management Plan.

The Dawid Kruiper Disaster Risk Management Plan aims to facilitate an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster management in Dawid Kruiper which will ensure that the Municipality achieves its vision for disaster management embedded in the DMP which is to ensure a peaceful environment and enhance sustainable development in the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipal area of jurisdiction.

12.3: OVERVIEW OF RISK PROFILE

A risk profile was created for Dawid Kruiper local Municipality by estimating the disaster risk associated with the identified hazards in the Municipality. Values were calculated for each hazard by assessing the threat, possible impact and vulnerability of communities to specific hazard.

Vulnerability of communities to disasters was done by describing, where possible, the vulnerability of people, infrastructure (including homes and dwellings), services, economic activities and natural resources exposed to the hazard.

The estimation of losses resulting from the action of the hazard on those that are vulnerable, to evaluate likely consequences or impacts

The identification of capacities, methods and resources are readily available to manage the risk. The estimation of the level of risk associated with a specific threat to determine whether the resulting risk is a priority or not. Estimation the level of risk is done by matching the likelihood of a hazard or disaster with its expected impact or consequences. This process allowed for different threats to be compared for the purpose of priority setting.

Based on the above, the following have been identified as the top ten prevalent disaster hazards for Dawid Kruiper Municipality:

- Poverty
- Floods
- Droughts
- Fire
- Hazardous materials
- Water pollution
- Aircraft accidents
- Erosion
- Lightning
- Air pollution

The most prevalent hazards, affecting most of the Municipal areas and with the highest potential probability for escalating to a state of disaster, are:

- Poverty
- Foods
- Droughts

12.4: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

12.4.1: Disaster Risk Management Structure

Disaster Risk Management structure of Dawid Kruiper Municipality is based on the current Administrative structure of the Municipality, which is headed by the Municipal Manager and the Directors of each directorate assisted by the Manager Fire Services and Disaster Management.

12.4.2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Disaster Management Plan highlights the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders to ensure that there is no confusion during a disaster and that line of communications are adhered to. The detailed roles and responsibilities are described in the DMP attached as annexure G in the IDP.

12.5: DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

The Disaster Management Plan contains risk assessment based on field studies, observations and primary- and secondary data sources. The Disaster Management Plan has as far as possible been imbedded in the current reality of the. Dawid Kruiper Municipality is committed to implement measures to conduct comprehensive and progressive assessments which will contribute to the development of disaster risk profiles which are current and relevant, and which will inform planning and the implementation of risk reduction strategies. The Disaster Management Unit within the Safety and Protection Services Department does regular disaster risk assessments in assessing its top ten risks as well as its capacity on a regular basis as to ensure that it's ready and prepared for any kind of disaster.

12.6: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

In order to reduce risk, the Municipality has embarked on a number of initiatives, namely:

- By-laws: The Disaster Management Centre will monitor and educate communities on existing by-laws and engage stakeholders in enforcement and compliance
- Centre
- Community awareness programs: Risk awareness is critical to all communities to ensure risk avoidance.
- Facilitate the development, implementation and maintenance of disaster management plans, programs and practices for strategic disaster risk reduction which will ensure that individuals, households, communities, infrastructure and the environment within the boundaries of the Municipality are resilient to disaster risk
- Develop, establish and maintain a comprehensive information management system, an effective communication system and an accessible public awareness and information service
- Provision for accessible training, education and research opportunities for disaster risk management stakeholders in the municipality
- Facilitate the establishment of a disaster fund for disaster risk management in the Municipality
- Ensure the development and maintenance of a current and relevant disaster risk profile
- Ensure the development, implementation and maintenance of comprehensive disaster risk reduction planning and implementation by the directorates, departments and sections within the institution

- Acting in an advisory and consultative capacity on issues concerning disasters and disaster risk management in the area by the establishment of the Local Disaster Management Advisory Forum
- Establishing and maintaining co-operative partnerships with multi-sectorial role players including the private sector in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Constitution and the Integrated Development Plan objectives
- The establishment, management and maintenance of a unit of volunteers
- Ensuring adequate capacity to deal with rapid, coordinated and effective disaster response and recovery
- Providing and coordinating physical support to communities and the mission critical systems on which they depend, in the event of those disasters which are classified as local disasters.
- Maintaining comprehensive records, documentation and reports of disaster response and recovery operations.

12.7: RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

The Municipality is committed to facilitating the development and implementation of contingency plans to ensure rapid, appropriate and effective disaster response and recovery to disasters which occur or are threatening to occur within the boundaries of the Municipality. Detailed information regarding response and recovery are described in the DMP.

Disaster Risk Management Unit will continuously engage and plan with various security services within National Department structures i.e. South African Police Services and South African National Defence Force.



Dawid Kruiper Municipality

IDP Unit

Tel: 054 338 7113

idp@dkm.gov.za

