

NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

DRAFT

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018/2019



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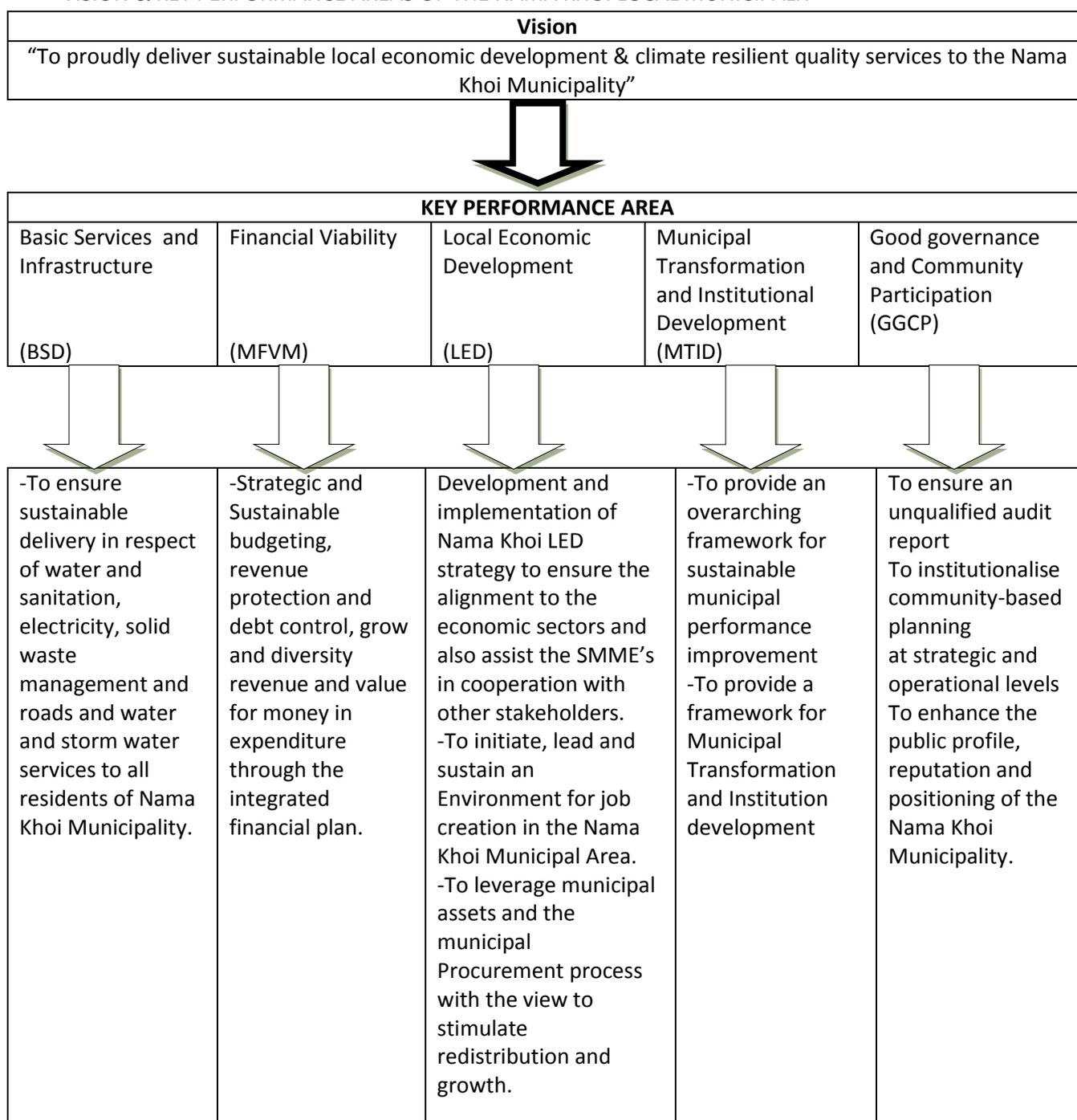
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Attachments

- **Nama Khoi Draft Annual Budget 2018/19**
- **Spatial Development Framework**
- **Integrated Waste Management Plan**
- **Disaster Management Plan**
- **Local Economic Development Plan**
- **Biodiversity Profile**

VISION, MISSION AND KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

VISION & KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS OF THE NAMA KHOI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



The Nama Khoi Local Municipal area showcases world-renowned tourist attractions such as the springtime flowers, while also serving as a window into the ancient culture of the Khoi-San.

The Nama Khoi Municipal area is situated in the north-western part of the Northern Cape Province. It forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality with the town of Springbok as the administrative centre. The municipality includes the communities of Springbok, Steinkopf, Okiep, Rooiwinkel, Concordia, Komaggas, Buffelsrivier, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Vioolsdrift, Goodhouse, Kleinzee and Carolusberg. An independent survey, done by Empowerdex during 2009, rated Nama Khoi as the best municipality in the country. According to this research, 94% of the inhabitants have access to basic services.

Main resources/attractions

This region is known as the land of the Nama people, the domain of the indigenous Khoi-San. 'Salt of the earth' is a phrase many use when referring to the inhabitants of this geographic space. Rich history and culture are nestled against a backdrop of storytelling, 'langarm' dance, potjiekos and braaivleis. It is a wonderful playground where nature shows its greatness and magic, especially during spring, when this arid region turns into a kaleidoscope of brilliant colours.

The mighty Orange River provides not only solace to the soul of the avid nature-lover and watersports such as river rafting for the more adventurous. Tourism has become an economic pillar, relieving hardships and serving as a reminder of the rich cultural heritage buried in the plains of Namakwa. The natural beauty of this region is unsurpassed. Although the area is known for its springtime flowers, there is much more on offer throughout the year. Besides historic attractions like the Blue Mine (second oldest commercial mine in South Africa) there is also the Van der Stel Mine Shaft (national monument) located in Carolusberg. The

Goegap Nature Reserve hosts about 600 indigenous flower species, 45 mammal species (including springbok, gemsbok and Hartmann's mountain zebra), 94 bird species and several species of reptile and amphibian. The reserve also includes the unique Hester Malan wild-flower garden, which showcases many Namakwa succulents and a rock garden.

Other attractions include:

- Klara – the steam engine at the Nababeep museum
- Orbicule Hill – national monument in Concordia
- Namakwa Festival – annual musical and cultural event held during December
- Anglican Church in Springbok (probably the oldest building in town)
- Rondavels (Nama-matjieshuise) near Steinkopf
- Well-known Nama-dance

Key facts and figures

District municipality: Nama Khoi Municipality forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality. It is the biggest municipality in comparison to the other five municipalities that also form part of the Namakwa District Municipality

Environment /Biodiversity overview

The Nama Khoi LM is a unique and diverse environment – owing in large part to the presence of four distinct biogeographical regions within its boundaries. The Orange River valley lies to the north and is characterized by very dry desert conditions. In the west the LM is composed of coastal plains – which transition into granite hills that straddle the escarpment, before transforming into low lying Bushmanland plains to the East of Springbok. Thus, rainfall patterns range from consistent winter rainfall in the west to more unreliable summer rainfall to the east – with a variability of between 50mm to 350mm between the low lying areas and the less arid peaks.

The Nama Khoi Local Municipality (NKLM) includes parts of both the Greater Richtersveld and Central Namaqualand Coast biodiversity priority areas within its boundaries - thus making it an important region for conservation activities, as it spans two areas identified through the SKEP process as areas important for biodiversity conservation. Its incorporation into both the arid Richtersveld, and the biodiversity rich coastal region, places the NKLM as a nexus of a variety of different vegetation types and species variation. The conservation of the NKLM's biodiversity will do more to contribute to the future socio-economic well-being and development of all inhabitants of the municipality than mining has in the past - and to do it sustainably.

Heuweltjies appear as distinctive markings, occurring on deeper soil throughout the LM - and are circular patches contrast with the landscape around them as a consequence of its distinct plants communities. These fertile circular patches of soil are old termite mounds – most now vacant for thousands of years - but consisting of a unique habitat by virtue of the plant material gathered by the termite colony in past years. Termites – the most numerous and important decomposers and nutrient cyclers in arid regions of the world - have permanently altered the physical properties of the soil, leading animals to target it as a grazing area – which means that the area is often quite disturbed.

Quartz patches are one of the most remarkable aspects of the landscape in the Namaqualand area, and represent a concentrated point of biodiversity rich flora, often in the form of dwarf succulents that grow nowhere else. The rock composition thus provides ideal conditions for succulent plants seeking cooler temperatures within arid and semi-arid ecosystems that provide little reprieve from the elements. The various types of gravel patches, such as calcrete, feldspar, fossilised river terraces and quartz (the latter forming one of the rarest and most biodiversity rich habitats in the world) each form a localized space that supports particular

plant types. Although gravel patches are a feature of desert landscapes throughout the world, it is only in the Succulent Karoo that the biodiversity features they contain are so unique.

Climate Change

“Climate change” refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. Current climate change, often referred to as global warming, is caused by the emission of large amounts of Greenhouse Gases and is a direct result of human industrial activities. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.”

Rainfall

Rainfall in the Nama Khoi municipality is already very variable, ranging from 20-300mm per year, and very low compared with the rest of South Africa. There are already noticeable water constraints that impact on the ability of the municipality to deliver water services effectively. Median and worst case scenarios predict a decrease in rainfall for winter rainfall areas such as this, with average annual rainfall projected to decrease by up to 30% along the west coast by 2100. This drying trend is particularly strong towards the end of the rainy season. A best case scenario to 2050 indicates there may be some early increase in rainfall, followed by drying later as frontal systems shift southwards. There are likely to be more frequent and more intense rainfall related extreme weather events such as droughts and storms. Nama Khoi is already drought prone, and while little change is projected in the immediate future, droughts are expected to increase in frequency and severity by up to 50% towards the end of the century.

Temperature

Nama Khoi is already a hot place, with summer day-time temperatures regularly reaching the high into the 30s Celsius. Climate scientists predict a rise in average temperatures as a result of climate change. A significant trend for increasing temperatures is already shown by weather stations in the Northern Cape tacking temperature data from 1960-2003. Under a relatively unmitigated scenario for future climate change, the Nama Khoi municipality can expect a 1-2°C increase in temperature along the coast by 2050, rising to a 3-4°C increase in temperatures by 2100. The interior can expect greater increases in temperature, between 3-4°C by 2050, and 5-6°C by 2100.

Coastal Processes

According to the IPCC (2007), sea levels are projected to rise globally by 15 to 95cm by 2100. The coastline may be impacted by 'storm surges' and rising sea levels. The town of Port Nolloth in the Richtersveld, for example, has been affected by storm surges in the past (most recently in 2009) and other Nama Khoi coastal towns may be at risk from the same in the future. Although overall vulnerability to these processes is fairly low due to a steep, rocky coastline evolved in response to historical big swell and wave action, there are nodes of vulnerability around towns, fishing fleets, and estuaries.

Impacts Analysis

A combination of increasing temperatures and reduced and/or more variable rainfall could have severe negative impacts for the Nama Khoi municipality. The municipality is characterised by fairly high levels of poverty and inequality, isolated communities, and a large geographical area, which results in a vulnerable population. Large numbers of people, both private and communal, are also directly dependent on agriculture, and therefore on functioning ecosystems and water regimes, for their livelihoods. These are sensitive to climate change. Water quality and availability will likely be the greatest area of impact in Nama Khoi.

Conclusion

Climate change threatens food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable socio-economic growth, core mandates of the municipality. Climate change will impact persons and groups that are already vulnerable. Policy decisions taken in the next decade will largely determine the dimension of the impact of climate change. Eco-systems-based adaptation approaches, using nature and biodiversity to help people cope with and respond to the negative impacts of climate change, will have an important role to play in Nama Khoi.

Local government is in the front line of implementation and service delivery, and thus local government needs to pursue adequate mitigation and adaptation strategies, which should include participation from the public sector, the private sector and NGOs. There is a need for collaboration amongst all stakeholders. It is also necessary that progressive planning and risk assessment must be done to minimize the effects of climate change. In the case of the Nama Khoi local municipality these risk assessments have already been completed in the Disaster Management Plan and the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for the District. Planning can include:

- Over the short term: Disaster risk reduction and disaster relief preparedness, early warning systems for adverse weather, pest and disease occurrence; adequate support for vulnerable groups; equitable disbursement of financial assistance; and the identification and prioritised sustainable management of ecosystems (including agricultural lands) that provide critical ecosystem services such as water retention and flood protection, and their restoration where these are damaged or compromised.
- Over the medium term: Develop an enhanced understanding of longer term climate variability and change and use this to devise adequate

disaster management for affected regions; develop sector-specific strategies to cope with variability as a precursor for adaptation to long term climate trends. This could include working with farmers to test and adopt best practices for land and nature resource management in order to quantify the benefits and overcome the challenges of adaptation approaches, restoration and maintenance of key ecosystem services (grazing land, rivers, and wetlands).

- Over the long term: Significant investments in new adaptation tools, technologies and techniques in conserving, rehabilitating and restoring natural ecosystems to continue to improve the ability of people and society to withstand the adverse impacts to climate variability and climate change at all time frames.

While the short term planning needs can be easily addressed in IDP processes, medium and longer term processes should be incorporated into a climate change response plan linked to the Northern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy.

Introduction to Integrated Development

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the Nama Khoi municipality is the overarching strategic plan for the municipal area. The plan attempts to guide development within the area in order to achieve long sustainable development.

Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the whole municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve effective long-term development. An IDP is a broad plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It looks at existing conditions and facilities, at the problems and needs and finally at the resources available for development. There are six main reasons why a municipality should have an IDP. These are to:

- make good use of scarce resources
- help speed up delivery of services to poor areas
- attract additional funds (government departments and private investors are more willing to invest their money where municipalities have an IDP)
- strengthen democracy
- overcome the inequalities and discrimination of the apartheid system
- promote co-ordination between local, provincial and national government

All municipalities have to draw up an IDP in consultation with local forums and stakeholders. In other words, the public must participate fully in the process. The final IDP document has to be approved by the council. The plan must show:

- the basic needs of disadvantaged sections of the community
- the long-term vision for meeting those needs
- the need for these sections of the community to advance socially and economically
- how the plan will be financed and whether it is financially sustainable, that there will be money in the future to keep the plan going
- the capacity of the municipal council to carry out the plan and what resources are available to help carry out the plan.
- The municipality is responsible for co-ordinating the IDP and must draw in other stakeholders in the area who can help and/or benefit from development in the area. All municipal planning must take place using the IDP as a guide and the annual council budget should be based on the IDP.

The objectives of local government

Section 153(a) of the Constitution says: "A municipality must 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 ..."

The objectives of local government are to:

- provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
- provide services that are sustainable
- promote social and economic development
- promote a safe and healthy environment
- encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government

One of the main duties of local government is development of the community according to its basic needs and to do this in consultation with the community.

Municipal councils have executive and legislative powers for these functions. In other words, they have the right to make laws and decisions about the affairs of residents and communities in their areas and to claim service fees from residents.

MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, all municipalities are compelled to undertake an integrated planning process; this is to be reviewed annually.

The underlying principles for the IDP process include the following:

- ensure maximum involvement of all communities and stakeholders;
- be directed at those in greatest need;
- ensure integrated and sustainable development; and
- be focussed on delivery.

The purpose of integrated development planning is therefore to achieve faster and more appropriate delivery of services and to provide a framework for economic and social development in a municipality.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

The following roles and responsibilities are proposed for each of the "internal" stakeholders.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- Evaluate, Amend and adopt a Process Plan for Review;
- Undertake the overall management and co-ordination of the planning process which includes ensuring that:
- All relevant actors are appropriately involved;
- Appropriate mechanisms and procedures for public consultation and participation are applied;
- The planning events are undertaken in accordance with the time schedule;
- The sector planning requirements are satisfied.
- Adopt and approve the IDP Review.
- Ensure that the annual business plans; budget and land use management decisions are linked to and based on the IDP.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS / OFFICIALS

As the persons in charge of implementing IDP's, the Nama Khoi management have to be fully involved in the review process to:

- Determine progress, achievements and shortcomings of Review document;
- Provide relevant technical, sector and financial information for analysis in order to determine priority issues;
- Contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalisation of strategies and identification of projects;
- Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information;
- Be responsible for the preparation of project proposals, the integration of projects and sector programmes;
- Be responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP review

for submission to the municipal council for approval, the Namaqua District Municipality and Provincial government for alignment.

Ward committees

Ward committees ensure that all residents have access to matters relating their area/town. These ward committees submit motivated suggestions to the council for decisions.

MECHANISMS FOR PARTICIPATION

The following mechanisms for participation will be utilised:

a) IDP Steering Committee/Representative Forum (IDP RF)

This forum will represent all stakeholders and will be as inclusive as possible. Efforts will be made to bring additional organisations into the IDP RF and ensure their continued participation throughout the process.

b) Media

Local newspapers and the District's newsletter will be used to inform the community of the progress of the IDP.

c) Radio Slots

The community radio station will be utilised to make public announcements where necessary.

d) Information sheets

This will be prepared in Afrikaans and be distributed via the Representative Forum where a need for this has been identified.

e) The LM/DM's Website

The LM/DM's website will also be utilized to communicate and inform the community. Copies of the IDP and Budget will be placed on the website for people and service providers to download.

f) Community Road Shows

The Nama Khoi Municipality will be hosting its community road shows to publicise the draft IDP and Budget.

MONITORING OF REVIEW PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDP

It is the responsibility of the Municipal Manager / IDP Manager to attend to the IDP review process and to monitor progress with regard to implementation of policies and projects.

The implementation of the organogram and the institution of the PMS are imperative for the effective monitoring of progress in respect of the IDP.

Community Participation Process for Consideration for Draft Budget and IDP 2018/19

WARD	DATE	PLACE	TIME	DEPLOYEES
WARD 1	03-04-2018	Concordia Community Hall	18h00	Mayor, Ward Councillor, PR Councillors, Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 2 WARD 4	03-04-2018 03-04-2018 03-04-2018	Rooiwal Violsdrift Carolusberg	10h00 14h00 18h00	Speaker, Ward Councillor, PR Councillors, Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 3 WARD 2 AND 3	04-04-2018 04-04-2018	Goodhouse Service Point Steinkopf Community Hall	10h00 18h00	Speaker, Ward Councillor, PR Councillors; Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 4 WARD 4	04-04-2018 04-04-2018	Springbok Show Hall Fonteintjie	18h00 14h00	Mayor, Ward Councillor, PR Councillors; Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 5	05-04-2018	Libra Hall	18h00	Mayor , Ward Councillor, PR Councillors; Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 3 WARD 6	05-04-2018 05-04-2018	Bulletrap Okiep Rec Club	14h00 18h00	Speaker, Ward Councillor, PR Councillors; Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 9	09-04-2018	Nababeep Junior Club	18h00	Mayor, Ward Councillor, PR Councillors ; Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 7	09-04-2018	Matjieskloof Parish Hall	18h00	Speaker, Ward Councillor, Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 8 WARD 8	11-04-2018 11-04-2018	Komaggas Service Point Buffelsrivier Community Hall	18h00 14h00	Mayor, Ward Councillor, PR Councillors; Senior Management and Administration Officers
WARD 7	11-04-2018	Vaalwater Community Hall	18h00	Speaker, Ward Councillor, PR Councillors; Senior Management and Administration Officers

IDP ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

The importance of National sector Department is acknowledged and the goals and objectives of the municipality as the Integrated Development Plan have been aligned with national strategies.

National Outcomes (2010)	National Dev. Plan (2012)	Nama Khoi Strategic Objectives	Nama Khoi Policies	Nama Khoi /Sector Departments Committees
Improved quality of basic education	Improve education and training	Integrating national, provincial and district service delivery to libraries. An effective and efficient motivated and appropriate skilled workforce.	Training and Development Policy WSP Back to Basics Report	Training Committee
A long and healthy life for all South Africans	Provide quality health care	Developing and maintaining of a health and safe secure environment.	Health and Safety Policies	Safety Committee
All people in South Africa are and feel safe	Provide quality health care	Developing and maintaining of a health and safe secure environment.	Health and Safety Policies Security Policy Nama Khoi Disaster Plan Draft	Social Committee
Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Create jobs	To expand, build an strengthen relationships with LED stakeholders. To promote entrepreneurship amongst SMME's.	LED Strategy	PLEDF, NDLEDF. EPWP FORUM, IGR
A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	Improve education and training	An effective and efficient motivated and appropriate skilled workforce.	Training and Development Policy	Training Committee
An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Expand infrastructure	Sustainable delivery of basic services and effective transport structure.	LED Strategy Nama Khoi Disaster Plan Draft	PLEDF, NDLEDF. EPWP FORUM, IGR Roads Committee Infrastructure Committee Economical/ Institutional

				Committee
Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all	Transform urban and rural spaces	To expand, build and strengthen relationships with LED stakeholders. To maintain and strengthen intergovernmental relations with provincial and national departments	LED Strategy	PLEDF, NDLEDF. EPWP FORUM, IGR Economical/ Institutional
Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life		Improve living conditions through the support and implementation of Human Settlement Policies and programmes Effective land use management and building control Sustainable delivery of basic services	Housing Policy and Housing Accreditation Policy Draft SDF	Infrastructure Committee
A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system	Build a capable state	Implement and execute the IDP. To build and strengthening accountability, transparency and oversight. To ensure compliance within the municipality. To ensure adherence to and improve on income and expenditure. To ensure compliance and budget processes. Ensuring good governance practises.	IDP Process Plan PMS	Council Meetings Executive Committee Internal Audit Committee IGR Oversight Committee Performance Committee
Environmental assets and natural resources that are	Use resources sustainably (transition to a low-carbon	Developing and maintaining of a health and safe secure	Biodiversity Profile Draft SDF	IDP FORUM, PCC, PIGR,NAMBAF,

well protected and continually enhanced	economy)	environment. Mainstreaming sustainability and optimising resources efficiency.	Nama Khoi Disaster Plan Draft	IPPIP,SANPARKS
Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World	Transform society and unite the nation	Developing and maintaining of a health and safe secure environment. To maintain and strengthen intergovernmental relations with provincial and national departments	Health and Safety Policies Security Policy	Social Committee
An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Build a capable state Fight corruption and enhance accountability	Establish and maintain effective community engagement. To promote good governance through stakeholder Participation. Effective community channels. Ensuring public participation processes.	IDP Process Plan	MPAC Internal Audit Committee District Communication Forum

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

Geography by Population group for Person weighted						
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Grand Total
Kotzehoop SH	33	321	-	72	39	465
Nama Khoi NU	81	2373	12	426	15	2907
Vioolsdrft SP	111	450	3	27	12	603
Goodhouse SP	-	168	-	-	-	168
Steinkopf SP	258	7485	18	33	48	7842
Bulletrap SP	-	417	-	-	-	417
Concordia SP	9	1737	12	9	9	1776
Bruinhoek	3	708	3	-	-	714
Wheal Julia	36	2433	15	3	9	2496
Kleinzee Mine SP	-	3	-	-	-	3
Kleinzee SP	132	444	9	132	12	729
Nababeep SP	210	4902	24	228	9	5373
Okiep SP	240	5913	15	69	63	6300
Bersig	378	7602	45	21	39	8085
Springbok SP	129	576	21	1857	45	2628
Matjieskloof	24	2043	3	3	9	2082
Carolusberg SP	228	726	12	189	12	1167
Phillipstown	12	150	3	-	3	168
Komaggas SP	75	2979	27	15	21	3117
NC062: Nama Khoi	1959	41424	219	3084	354	47040
Grand Total	3918	82854	441	6168	699	94080

Geography by Age in completed years for Person weighted					
	0 - 18	19 - 35	36 - 59	60 - 105	Grand Total
Kotzehoop SH	0	0	0	0	0
Nama Khoi NU	1	1	1	0	3
Vioolsdrft SP	0	0	0	0	1
Goodhouse SP	0	0	0	0	0
Steinkopf SP	3	2	2	1	8
Bulletrap SP	0	0	0	0	0
Concordia SP	1	0	1	0	2
Bruinhoek	0	0	0	0	1
Wheal Julia	1	1	1	0	3
Kleinzee Mine SP	-	0	-	-	0
Kleinzee SP	0	0	0	0	1
Nababeep SP	2	1	2	1	6
Okiep SP	2	2	2	1	7
Bersig	3	2	2	1	9
Springbok SP	1	1	1	0	3
Matjieskloof	1	1	1	0	2
Carolusberg SP	0	0	0	0	1

Phillipstown	0	0	0	0	0
Komaggas SP	1	1	1	0	3
NC062: Nama Khoi	16	13	15	6	50
Grand Total	33	25	30	12	100

Geography by Tenure status for Household weighted					
	Rented	Owned but not yet paid off	Occupied rent-free	Owned and fully paid off	Other
Kotzehoop SH	6	3	9	159	3
Nama Khoi NU	111	30	396	594	51
Vioolsdrft SP	30	-	21	117	72
Goodhouse SP	-	-	33	33	-
Steinkopf SP	132	27	87	1653	39
Bulletrap SP	9	-	6	102	3
Concordia SP	39	3	6	318	135
Bruinhoek	15	3	15	165	3
Wheal Julia	60	108	48	501	6
Kleinzee Mine SP	-	-	3	-	-
Kleinzee SP	213	-	84	3	3
Nababeep SP	135	63	87	1053	21
Okiep SP	234	15	189	1221	51
Bersig	357	117	75	1401	9
Springbok SP	393	183	36	285	27
Matjieskloof	36	9	27	438	6
Carolusberg SP	48	21	57	225	9
Phillipstown	12	-	3	27	-
Komaggas SP	81	3	87	675	6

Geography by Energy or fuel for lighting for Household weighted						
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None
Kotzehoop SH	126	-	27	27	3	3
Nama Khoi NU	723	9	18	354	72	3
Vioolsdrft SP	234	-	-	9	3	-
Goodhouse SP	66	-	-	6	-	-
Steinkopf SP	1920	-	3	12	-	3
Bulletrap SP	117	-	-	-	-	-
Concordia SP	498	-	-	-	3	3
Bruinhoek	201	-	-	-	-	-
Wheal Julia	714	-	-	6	-	-
Kleinzee Mine SP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kleinzee SP	300	-	-	-	-	-
Nababeep SP	1332	-	-	21	3	6
Okiep SP	1626	-	3	69	3	15

Bersig	1902	3	3	51	6	3
Springbok SP	918	-	-	6	3	-
Matjieskloof	477	-	-	30	3	3
Carolusberg SP	324	3	3	21	3	-
Phillipstown	45	-	-	-	-	-
Komaggas SP	840	-	3	9	-	-
NC062: Nama Khoi	12363	18	57	621	96	39

Geography by Refuse disposal for Household weighted						
	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
Kotzehoop SH	102	-	-	60	21	-
Nama Khoi NU	261	27	6	726	153	12
Vioolsdrft SP	204	-	3	30	3	3
Goodhouse SP	-	-	3	27	39	-
Steinkopf SP	1923	-	-	3	6	3
Bulletrap SP	117	-	-	-	-	-
Concordia SP	498	-	-	-	3	3
Bruinhoek	201	-	-	-	3	-
Wheal Julia	714	-	-	6	-	-
Kleinzee Mine SP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kleinzee SP	297	3	-	-	-	-
Nababeep SP	1326	-	-	3	27	9
Okiep SP	1704	-	3	3	3	3
Bersig	1950	3	-	-	9	3
Springbok SP	918	-	-	-	3	3
Matjieskloof	513	-	-	-	3	-
Carolusberg SP	276	-	3	72	-	6
Phillipstown	45	-	-	-	-	-
Komaggas SP	747	6	-	69	18	9
NC062: Nama Khoi	11796	42	12	1005	288	51

Geography by Toilet facilities for Household weighted								
	None	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet with ventilat ion (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilation	Bucket toilet	Other
Kotzehoop SH	48	9	33	-	81	3	-	3
Nama Khoi NU	276	423	90	24	78	195	57	39
Vioolsdrft SP	21	111	6	-	93	12	-	-
Goodhouse SP	12	27	-	-	27	3	-	-
Steinkopf SP	24	1497	183	3	171	45	12	3
Bulletrap SP	-	69	-	-	-	48	-	-
Concordia SP	3	177	153	45	126	-	-	-
Bruinhoek	3	114	48	-	21	18	-	-
Wheal Julia	3	342	159	60	84	66	3	3
Kleinzee Mine SP	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kleinzee SP	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nababeep SP	18	867	147	6	177	117	3	24
Okiep SP	57	942	282	81	177	135	18	21
Bersig	90	1662	6	-	78	102	24	6
Springbok SP	6	915	-	-	-	-	3	-
Matjieskloof	18	483	9	-	3	-	3	3
Carolusberg SP	45	267	3	-	18	9	3	12
Phillipstown	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Komaggas SP	9	135	315	12	234	114	24	3
NC062: Nama Khoi	627	8376	1440	231	1374	870	156	117

Geography by Piped water for Household weighted							
	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/ institution	No access to piped (tap) water
Kotzehoop SH	48	81	39	-	-	6	6
Nama Khoi NU	450	432	15	3	6	3	270
Vioolsdrft SP	123	117	3	-	-	-	3
Goodhouse SP	30	30	6	-	-	-	3
Steinkopf SP	1497	423	3	-	-	3	12
Bulletrap SP	93	21	-	-	-	-	-
Concordia SP	387	114	-	-	-	-	-
Bruinhoek	183	21	-	-	-	-	-

Wheal Julia	582	129	3	3	-	-	-
Kleinzee Mine SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kleinzee SP	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nababeep SP	1125	210	3	3	-	-	15
Okiep SP	1293	381	9	3	-	-	30
Bersig	1605	333	6	3	-	-	21
Springbok SP	909	12	3	-	-	-	-
Matjieskloof	441	66	3	-	-	-	9
Carolusberg SP	276	54	15	3	3	-	9
Phillipstown	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Komaggas SP	498	339	6	-	-	-	6
NC062: Nama Khoi	9885	2763	105	21	12	15	390

Geography by Official employment status for Person weighted						
	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Age less than 15 years	Not applicable
Kotzehoop SH	108	6	3	207	-	141
Nama Khoi NU	990	240	264	579	-	831
Vioolsdrft SP	234	15	6	168	-	180
Goodhouse SP	30	33	3	45	-	60
Steinkopf SP	1161	531	573	2775	-	2805
Bulletrap SP	60	60	9	138	-	147
Concordia SP	330	96	87	600	-	669
Bruinhoek	177	42	-	234	-	258
Wheal Julia	567	201	105	759	-	861
Kleinzee Mine SP	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kleinzee SP	363	30	15	219	-	99
Nababeep SP	1275	516	123	1647	-	1812
Okiep SP	1659	714	186	1707	-	2037
Bersig	2433	435	288	2199	-	2721
Springbok SP	1317	90	18	423	-	774
Matjieskloof	537	240	39	549	-	717
Carolusberg SP	537	60	6	228	-	336
Phillipstown	69	12	-	39	-	45
Komaggas SP	498	342	201	1011	-	1068
NC062: Nama Khoi	12351	3666	1935	13527	-	15567

Geography by Individual monthly income for Person weighted													
	No income	R 1 – R 400	R 401 – R 800	R 801 – R 1 600	R 1 601 - R 3 200	R 3 201 - R 6 400	R 6 401 - R 12 800	R 12 801 – R 25 600	R 25 601 – R 51 200	R 51 201 – R 102 400	R 102 401 – R 204 800	R 204 801 or more	Unspecified
Kotzehoop SH	192	102	6	111	24	18	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nama Khoi NU	966	462	195	648	204	108	78	51	15	3	-	-	144
Vioolsdrft SP	189	114	12	99	21	27	78	12	3	-	-	3	15
Goodhouse SP	75	33	12	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Steinkopf SP	3324	1080	318	1350	384	279	216	120	15	6	6	-	300
Bulletrap SP	168	84	9	96	18	21	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concordia SP	645	342	54	375	105	105	45	21	6	-	-	-	72
Bruinhoek	288	108	15	141	72	48	30	9	3	-	-	-	6
Wheal Julia	963	363	114	459	165	108	111	54	9	-	-	-	156
Kleinzee Mine SP	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kleinzee SP	135	15	12	42	90	63	81	51	24	3	-	3	51
Nababeep SP	2007	786	219	1116	327	270	204	108	9	-	-	-	333
Okiep SP	2466	771	168	1257	474	315	207	117	12	6	-	3	411
Bersig	2856	1233	246	1290	687	459	282	228	42	3	9	9	261
Springbok SP	516	66	18	108	147	288	351	312	132	33	12	6	495
Matjieskloof	915	321	90	345	189	129	51	18	-	-	-	3	24
Carolusberg SP	306	99	39	177	255	87	48	36	6	-	-	3	114
Phillipstown	54	27	12	24	21	9	6	6	3	-	-	-	9
Komaggas SP	1362	666	111	567	120	105	84	30	6	3	3	-	63
NC062: Nama Khoi	17421	6678	1653	8238	3306	2442	1884	1179	285	57	36	30	2469

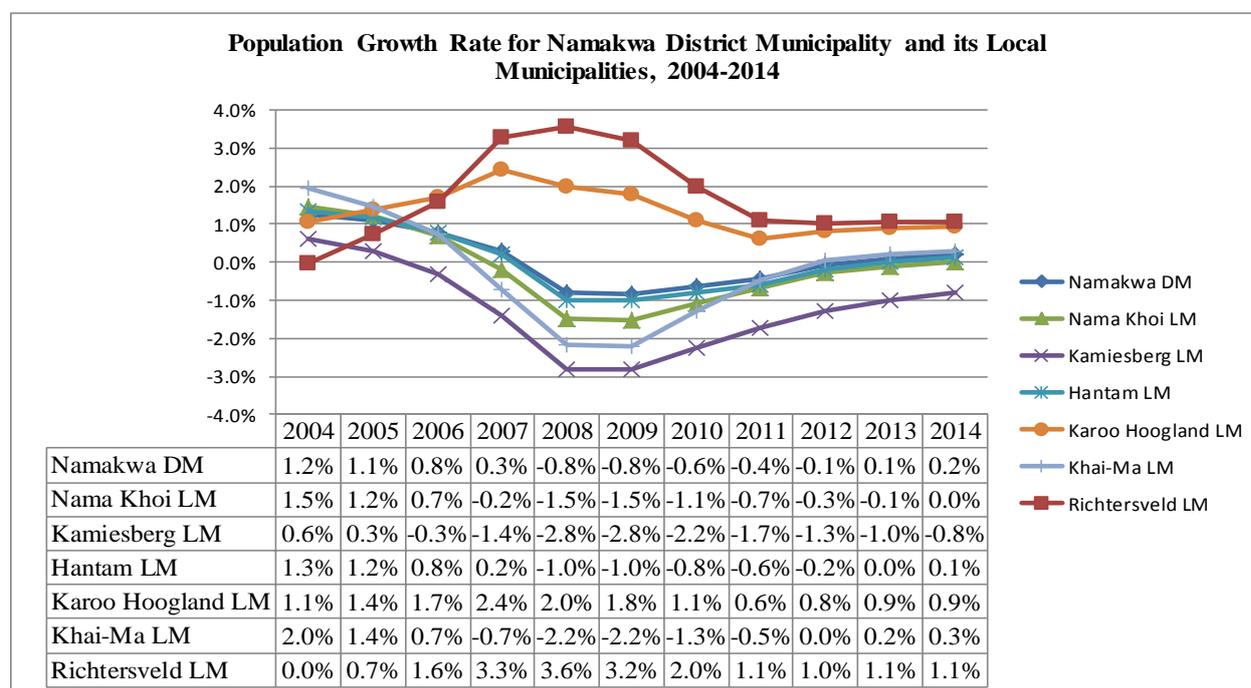
The majority of households within the Nama Khoi LM have access to services (i.e. water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal). Even though this is a good indication of the service delivery in the area it does not mean that these services are provided constantly. Some of the problems include:

- There are severe water problems in the Nama Khoi LM (as in the entire Northern Cape) and the boreholes are very unreliable. More needs to be done to secure and save the water sources and increase their capacity so that water is available every day.

The increase in the number of households, particularly in the rural areas where there are minimal services has increased backlogs in electricity provision, housing needs, roads, access to water and sanitation needs.

Comparative Analysis of Namakwa District and Local Municipalities

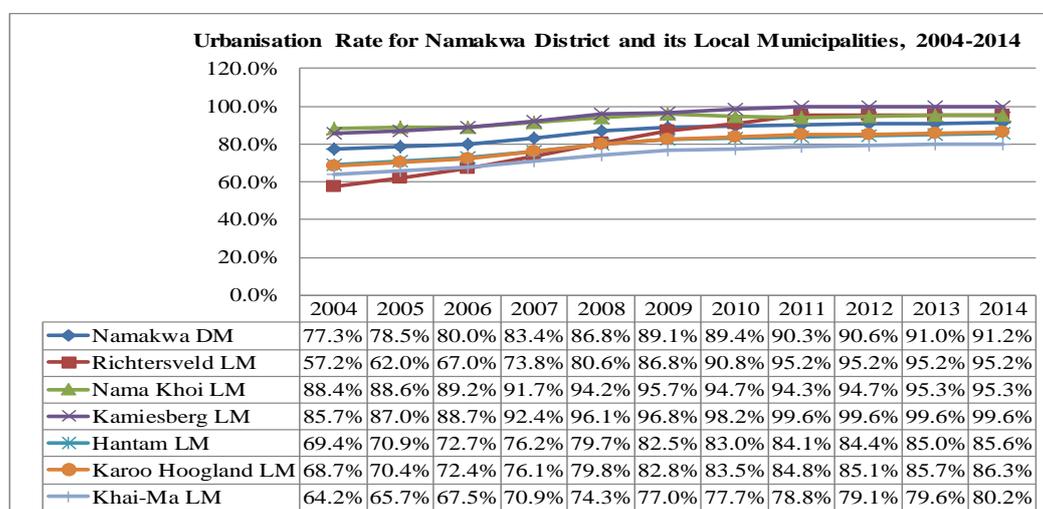
Population growth rate in Namaqua District Municipality



- Namakwa grew at a diminishing rate; with the population growing at 1.2 per cent in 2004 and 0.2 per cent in 2014.
- The decrease in population growth can result from a number of factors which can include an increase in the death rate, a decrease in child birth or the migration of people out of the district.
- Richtersveld and Karoo Hoogland were the only two municipalities that experienced consistent positive growth for each year

The remaining five local municipalities have experienced fluctuating growth, with the worst affected municipality being Kamiesberg as it decreased from 0.6 per cent in 2004 to -0.8 per cent in 2014.

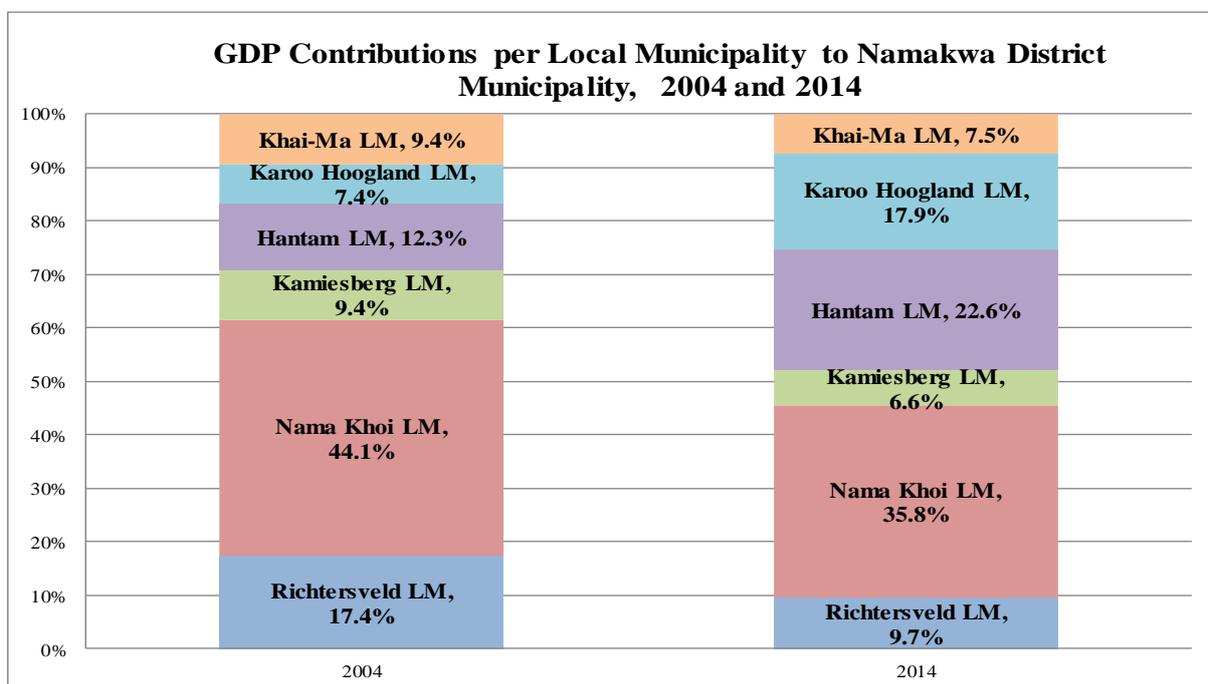
Urbanisation



- The district and its local municipalities follow an increasing urbanisation trend
- The urbanisation rate for the district increased from 77.3 to 91.2 per cent for the period under review.
- In 2004, Richtersveld was the municipality that recorded the lowest urbanisation rate at 57.2 per cent while Nama Khoi recorded the highest rate at 88.4 per cent.
- Hantam, Karoo Hoogland and Khai-Ma recorded slightly increased urbanisation rates from 85.0, 85.7 and 79.6 per cent in 2013 to 85.6, 86.3, and 80.2 per cent in 2014.

This rapid increase in urbanisation rate in municipalities could be due to sustainable development, whereby people move from rural areas, to urban areas for better access to basic services such as education, health systems, housing and infrastructure as well as for better living standards and seeking employment opportunities.

GDP – Contributions by LM



- Nama Khoi was the largest contributor to the economy overall, contributing 44.1 per cent in 2004 and 35.8 per cent in 2014.

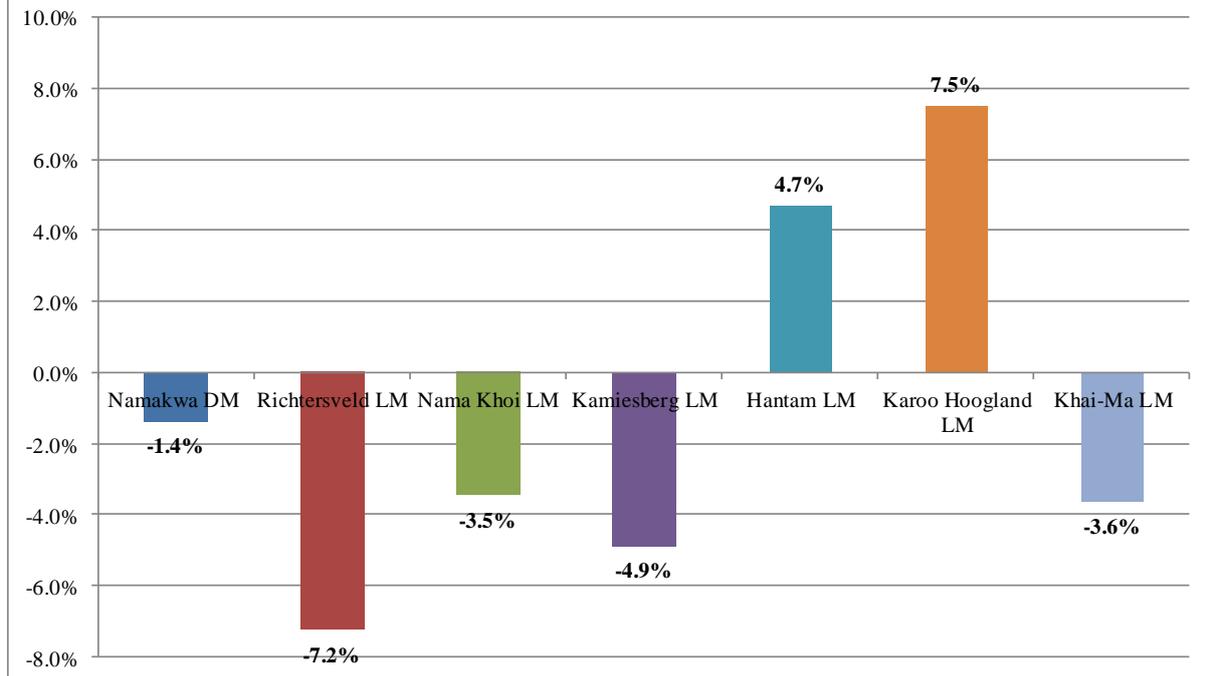
GDP – Growth Rates

Annual GDP Growth Rates for Namakwa District and its Local Municipalities, 2004-2014 (Constant 2010 Prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Richtersveld LM	-0.2%	-11.9%	-0.7%	-3.9%	-14.9%	-17.3%	-3.6%	-8.4%	-6.5%	0.6%	-1.4%
Nama Khoi LM	-1.3%	-9.5%	1.2%	-2.5%	-7.9%	-6.4%	-0.4%	-4.2%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-2.5%
Kamiesberg LM	0.0%	-8.2%	-0.7%	-4.3%	-6.8%	-9.0%	-1.8%	-7.0%	-8.4%	0.6%	-1.4%
Hantam LM	10.7%	12.4%	5.9%	2.2%	7.2%	-0.8%	6.8%	0.3%	1.3%	11.4%	2.2%
Karoo Hoogland LM	12.0%	20.7%	0.3%	15.4%	24.8%	9.9%	8.7%	0.9%	0.8%	-3.8%	3.7%
Khai-Ma LM	1.0%	-8.1%	-5.4%	-4.4%	-7.6%	-4.7%	1.1%	-2.4%	0.1%	-1.5%	-2.3%
Namakwa DM	1.5%	-4.8%	0.7%	-0.7%	-2.9%	-4.7%	2.0%	-3.0%	-0.9%	1.2%	-0.2%

Source: Global Insight, 2015 [Version 832(2.5q)]

Average GDP Growth Rates for Namakwa District and its Local Municipalities, 2004-2014 (Constant 2010 Prices)



GDP – Industries

Table 2.3: Contributions by Local Municipalities to Economic Industry Totals for Namakwa District Municipality, 2004 and 2014 (Constant 2010 Prices)

	Agriculture		Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		Construction		Trade		Transport		Finance		Community Services		Total Industries	
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014
Richtersveld LM	3.6%	1.7%	23.7%	17.7%	14.1%	8.2%	6.8%	6.1%	11.8%	6.7%	9.0%	4.8%	10.1%	5.4%	9.6%	7.0%	10.6%	5.9%	17.4%	9.7%
Nama Khoi LM	6.2%	3.4%	52.7%	58.1%	33.8%	25.3%	48.5%	30.0%	38.1%	27.8%	33.2%	22.9%	38.2%	26.6%	46.1%	38.9%	35.2%	25.2%	44.1%	35.8%
Kamiesberg LM	3.7%	1.8%	10.9%	9.7%	6.5%	4.5%	9.9%	15.8%	8.5%	5.7%	6.3%	3.9%	8.7%	5.6%	8.3%	6.3%	8.8%	5.7%	9.4%	6.6%
Hantam LM	44.8%	43.7%	0.7%	1.3%	27.2%	39.6%	18.3%	26.0%	19.7%	26.9%	31.4%	39.8%	20.9%	28.4%	20.9%	28.0%	24.2%	32.6%	12.3%	22.6%
Karoo Hoogland LM	36.4%	46.4%	0.0%	0.1%	7.6%	14.2%	9.7%	17.8%	16.0%	28.6%	15.4%	25.2%	16.0%	29.4%	8.4%	14.5%	14.6%	25.8%	7.4%	17.9%
Khai-Ma LM	5.1%	2.9%	11.9%	13.1%	10.9%	8.2%	6.8%	4.2%	5.8%	4.3%	4.7%	3.4%	6.1%	4.5%	6.5%	5.3%	6.7%	4.8%	9.4%	7.5%
Namakwa DM	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Global Insight, 2015 [Version 832(2.5q)]

Table 2.4: Growth per Industry for Namakwa District and its Local Municipalities, 2004 and 2014 (Constant 2010 Prices)

	Agriculture		Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		Construction		Trade		Transport		Finance		Community services		Total Industries	
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014
Richtersveld LM	-12.5%	6.1%	0.8%	-2.4%	-6.4%	-1.2%	-5.5%	-3.5%	-8.1%	0.4%	-6.0%	-0.7%	-5.1%	1.3%	11.3%	0.0%	-8.7%	1.1%	-0.2%	-1.4%
Nama Khoi LM	-11.7%	4.5%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-4.1%	-1.2%	-5.4%	-2.6%	-6.0%	1.0%	-3.5%	-0.4%	-3.0%	2.0%	20.1%	-0.4%	-6.9%	1.4%	-1.3%	-2.5%
Kamiesberg LM	-12.9%	3.7%	0.9%	-2.4%	-4.9%	-1.5%	15.6%	-3.1%	-6.9%	0.2%	-4.7%	-0.9%	-3.9%	1.2%	16.9%	-0.6%	-7.7%	0.8%	0.0%	-1.4%
Hantam LM	2.3%	4.6%	16.9%	-2.4%	11.6%	0.3%	23.7%	-1.8%	9.9%	1.9%	12.2%	0.6%	13.4%	2.7%	26.0%	1.5%	9.1%	2.4%	10.7%	2.2%
Karoo Hoogland LM	5.4%	5.7%	11.5%	-2.4%	15.1%	1.8%	23.9%	-0.8%	13.2%	2.9%	15.0%	1.8%	17.1%	3.3%	27.8%	3.5%	12.3%	3.2%	12.0%	3.7%
Khai-Ma LM	-8.4%	4.4%	0.7%	-4.1%	-0.2%	-1.1%	5.0%	-2.1%	-2.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	2.0%	20.7%	-0.2%	-3.1%	1.8%	1.0%	-2.3%
Namakwa DM	5.1%	0.5%	-3.9%	-0.7%	-0.2%	1.1%	-2.2%	4.1%	1.7%	-0.6%	0.5%	3.5%	2.5%	2.9%	0.7%	20.8%	2.2%	-0.9%	-0.2%	1.5%

Source: Global Insight, 2015 [Version 832(2.5q)]

- The primary sector plays a key role in the economy of Namakwa.
- The agriculture industry of Namakwa was dominated by Hantam and Karoo Hoogland
- Between 2004 and 2014 these two regions have maintained their lead, but interesting to note is that despite the dominance, Hantam's contribution to the agriculture industry has

declined marginally between 2004 and 2014 and that of Karoo Hoogland has increased by 10.0 percentage points.

- In 2014, all of the local municipalities experienced positive growth in agricultural output.
- The mining industry in Namakwa was led by Nama Khoi, which accounted for 58.1 per cent of the industry in 2014.
- Richtersveld made the second largest mining contribution despite the 6.0 percentage point decline in contribution between 2004 and 2014, while Khai-Ma was the third largest contributor.
- All of the local municipalities recorded negative growth in mining output in 2014.
- Nama Khoi and Hantam were dominant in manufacturing, together accounting for more than 60 per cent of the total manufacturing output.
- In 2014, Hantam was also the leader in the trade and community services industries, Nama Khoi led in the electricity and finance industries and Karoo Hoogland led in construction and transport.
- In total over all the industries Nama Khoi, Karoo Hoogland and Hantam were the biggest contributors to the economy, together accounting for 76.2 per cent of economic activity

Labour Profile

Labour characteristics

Table 3.1: Labour Characteristics for Namakwa District and its Local Municipalities, 2004 and 2014

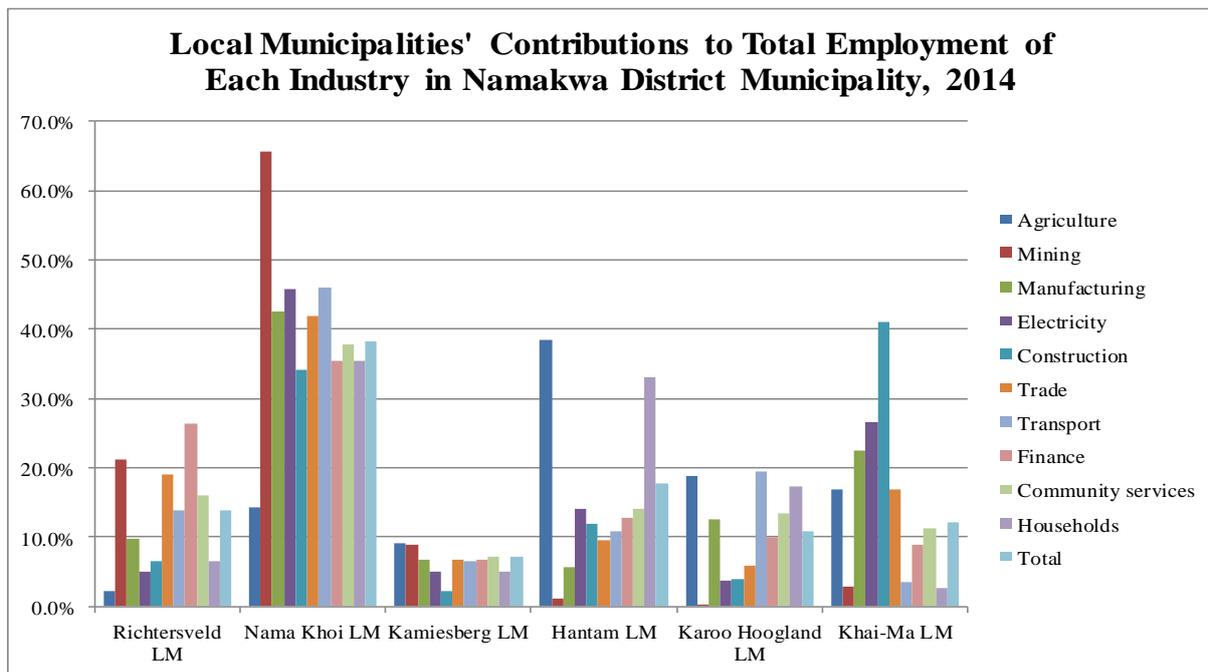
	Namakwa DM		Richtersveld LM		Nama Khoi LM		Kamiesberg LM		Hantam LM		Karoo Hoogland LM		Khai-Ma LM	
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014
Employed	33 174	34 840	3 313	4 797	13 227	13 025	2 667	2 171	6 185	6 746	3 165	3 619	4 617	4 483
Unemployed	10 521	9 515	1 233	1 188	5 020	4 011	1 123	1 133	1 236	928	935	800	974	1 455
Economically active	43 695	44 355	4 546	5 985	18 247	17 036	3 790	3 304	7 421	7 674	4 100	4 419	5 591	5 938
Not economically active	31 126	32 557	2 312	2 703	13 849	14 406	3 313	2 996	5 855	6 239	2 753	3 634	3 044	2 579
Working age population (15-64 years)	74 822	76 912	6 858	8 688	32 096	31 441	7 103	6 300	13 276	13 913	6 853	8 052	8 636	8 517
Employed	75.9%	78.5%	72.9%	80.1%	72.5%	76.5%	70.4%	65.7%	83.3%	87.9%	77.2%	81.9%	82.6%	75.5%
Unemployed	24.1%	21.5%	27.1%	19.9%	27.5%	23.5%	29.6%	34.3%	16.7%	12.1%	22.8%	18.1%	17.4%	24.5%
Economically active	58.4%	57.7%	66.3%	68.9%	56.9%	54.2%	53.4%	52.4%	55.9%	55.2%	59.8%	54.9%	64.7%	69.7%
Not economically active	41.6%	42.3%	33.7%	31.1%	43.1%	45.8%	46.6%	47.6%	44.1%	44.8%	40.2%	45.1%	35.3%	30.3%
Working age population (15-64 years)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Global Insight, 2015 [Version 832(2.5q)]

- Nama Khoi had the largest number of people employed, unemployed, economically active and not economically active in 2004 and 2014.
- This is expected as this local municipality accounts for the largest number of people in the district.
- Hantam had the highest percentage of employed people in both 2004 and 2014
- In 2014, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in Kamiesberg at 34.3 per cent which is significantly higher than the district's unemployment rate of 21.5 per cent.
- The lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Hantam at 12.1 per cent
- All of the local municipalities experienced decreased unemployment rates from 2004 to 2014, except for Kamiesberg and Khai-Ma.

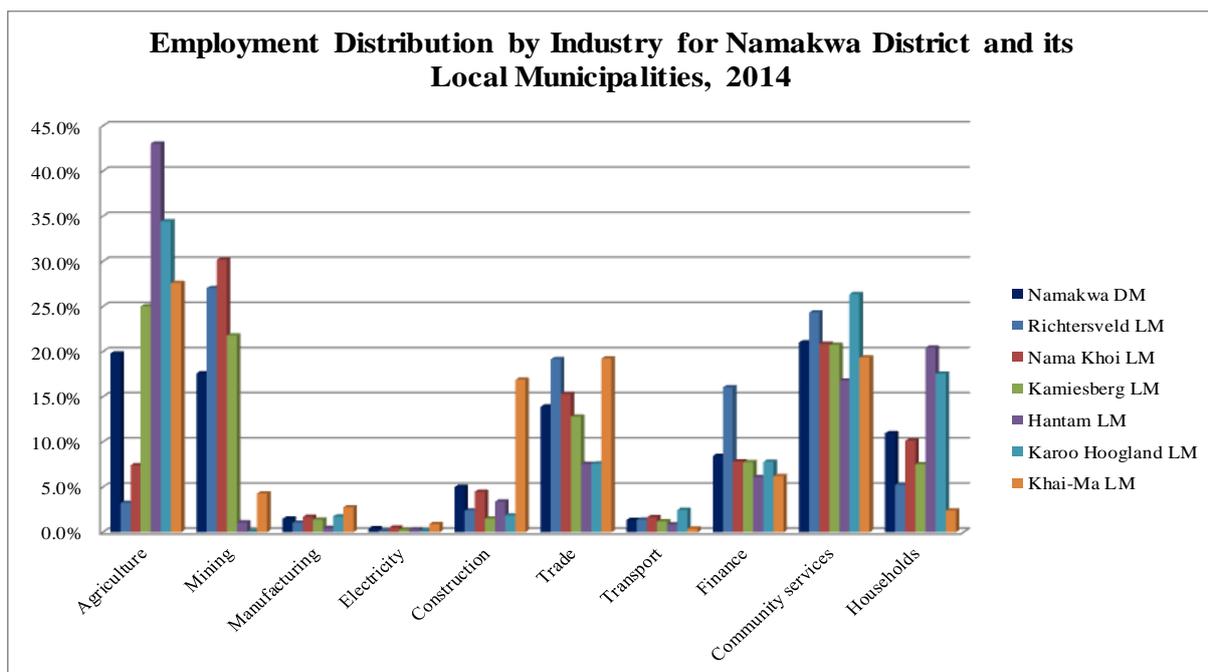
The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was recorded in Richtersveld at 7.3 percentage points, while the largest increase in the unemployment rate was recorded Khai-Ma at 7.1 percentage points.

Employment Contributions by LM



- In 2014 Nama Khoi made the largest contribution to employment in the following industries – mining (65.6 per cent), manufacturing (42.6 per cent), electricity (45.7 per cent), trade (42.0 per cent), transport (46.0 per cent), finance (35.4 per cent), community services (37.9 per cent) and households (35.3 per cent).
- This municipality also employed the largest proportion of people in the district, accounting for 38.2 per cent of the people in formal employment.

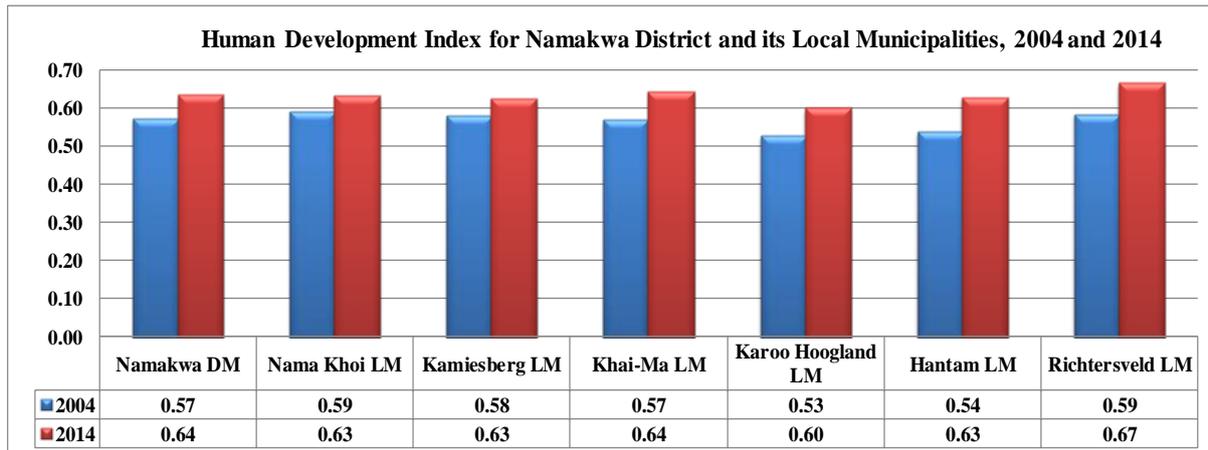
Employment by Industry



- In Hantam the largest employing industry was agriculture.
- This was also the case for Kamiesberg, Karoo Hoogland and Khai-Ma.
- Mining was the largest employing industry in Richtersveld and Nama Khoi.
- In Namakwa, community services was the largest employer, followed by agriculture and mining.

Human Development Profile

Development Indicators – HDI



- All the local municipalities were semi-developed in 2004, with HDIs ranging between 0.53 and 0.59.
- Richtersveld and Nama Khoi had the highest HDI both at 0.59 while Karoo Hoogland had an HDI of only 0.53.
- The district municipality had an HDI of 0.57
- There is a negative relationship between the HDI and the poverty rate.
- Human development translates into people being better equipped with skills that will increase their employability and increase their income, thus reducing poverty.
- The more people get developed and are presented with opportunities to better their lives, the lower the poverty rate.
- HDI increased for all the municipalities in 2014, with Richtersveld having the highest HDI at 0.67 while Karoo Hoogland had the lowest HDI at 0.60.
- The district municipality's HDI increased from 0.57 in 2004 to 0.64 in 2014.

Development Indicators – Income

Table 4.2: Annual Income Distribution for Namakwa District and its Local Municipalities, 2014

Income Category	Namakwa DM	Richtersveld LM	Nama Khoi LM	Kamiesberg LM	Hantam LM	Karoo Hoogland LM	Khai-Ma LM
0-2400	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
2400-6000	99	16	39	10	14	10	10
6000-12000	820	95	341	81	132	86	85
12000-18000	1 163	117	521	113	173	113	126
18000-30000	2 590	256	1 220	241	365	236	272
30000-42000	3 525	320	1 573	328	536	393	375
42000-54000	4 008	343	1 710	382	666	492	415
54000-72000	4 771	420	1 863	472	888	619	509
72000-96000	4 420	420	1 637	431	880	546	505
96000-132000	4 439	478	1 759	390	841	471	499
132000-192000	4 128	534	1 585	349	784	411	464
192000-360000	4 390	581	1 738	345	822	460	445
360000-600000	2 071	303	601	178	493	264	231
600000-1200000	1 086	131	282	82	310	166	116
1200000-2400000	280	32	39	23	101	53	32
2400000+	44	4	3	4	18	9	5

Source: Global Insight, 2015, [Version 832(2.5q)]

Access to Services – Education

Table 4.3: Education Attained in Namakwa District and its Local Municipalities, 2014

	No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Matric only	Matric & certificate / diploma	Matric & Bachelors degree	Matric & Postgrad degree
Hantam LM	1 719	2 653	5 551	2 522	772	450	111
Kamiesberg LM	296	1 375	3 445	995	232	67	35
Karoo Hoogland LM	1 341	1 769	2 888	1 411	390	412	81
Khai-Ma LM	279	1 362	4 311	1 397	313	130	51
Nama Khoi LM	659	4 896	16 964	6 021	1 799	734	239
Richtersveld LM	208	1 167	4 787	1 514	406	217	58
Namakwa DM	4 502	13 222	37 946	13 859	3 911	2 010	575

Source: Global Insight, 2015, [Version 832(2.5q)]

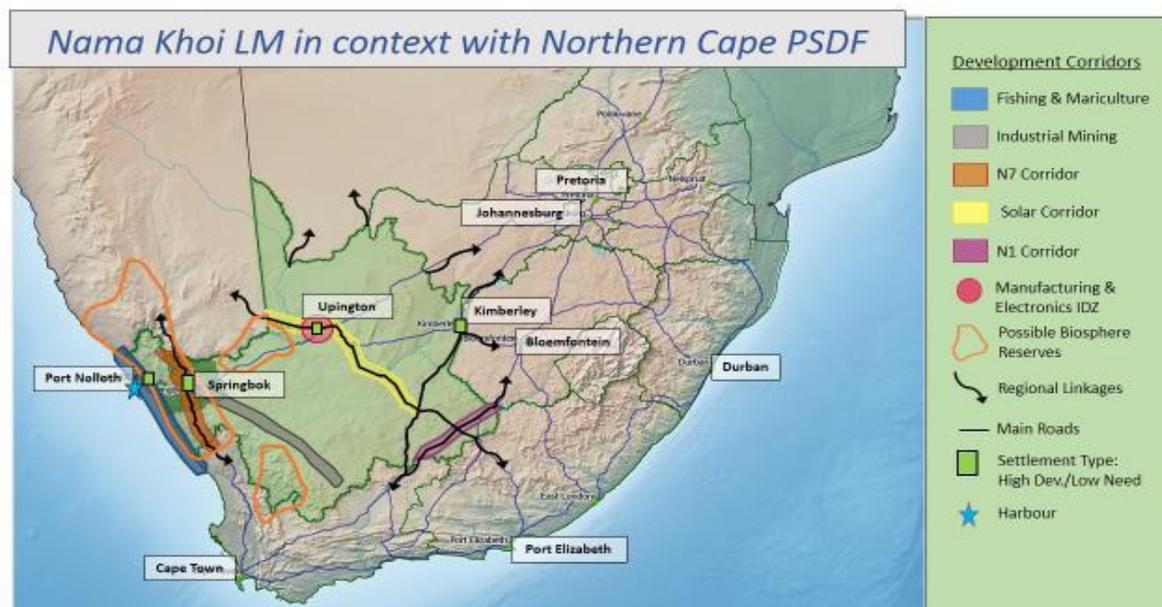
- Hantam and Karoo Hoogland had the largest number of people who were not attending school at 1 719 and 1 341 respectively.
- Richtersveld and Khai-Ma recorded the smallest number of people who were not attending school at 208 and 279 respectively.
- Nama Khoi had the largest number of both people with primary and secondary education, whilst Hantam had the second largest number of learners with primary education and Richtersveld had the second largest number of learners with secondary education.
- There were a total of 13 859 learners who obtained matric certificates in Namakwa.
- Nama Khoi had the most learners who obtained matric certificates followed by Hantam, whilst Kamiesberg and Khai-Ma had the smallest number of learners with matric certificates.
- With regards to tertiary education, Nama Khoi had the most people with matric and certificate/diploma, matric and bachelor degree and matric and postgraduate degree.
- Second in these education levels was Hantam

Sectoral Planning

Spatial Development Framework

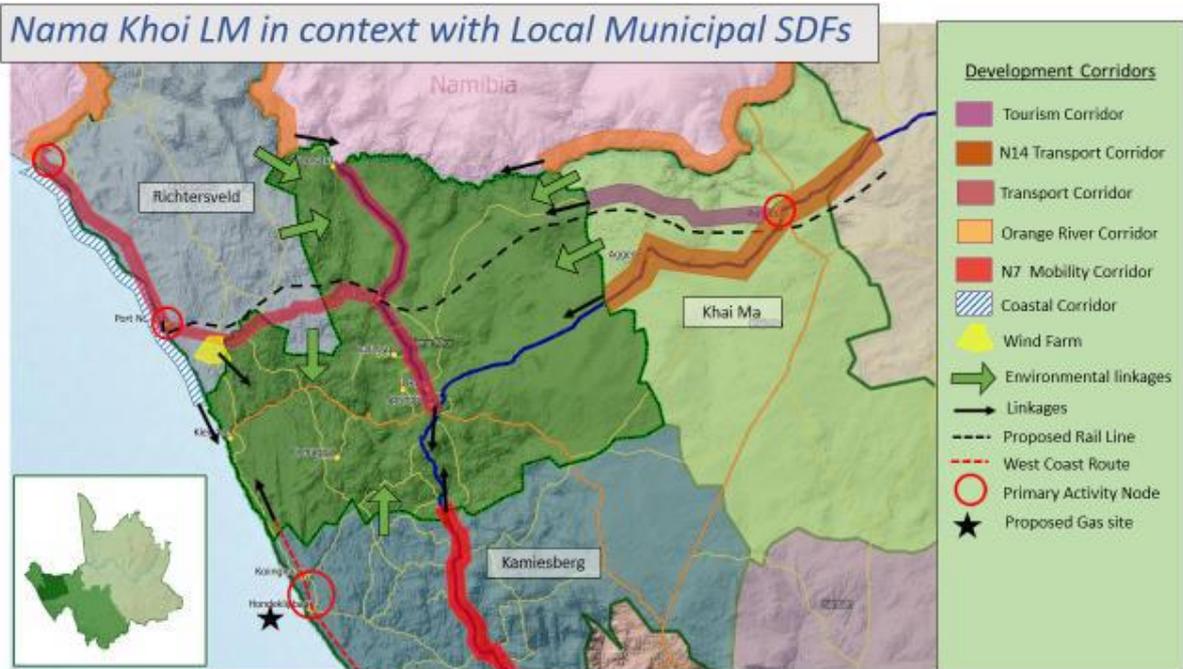
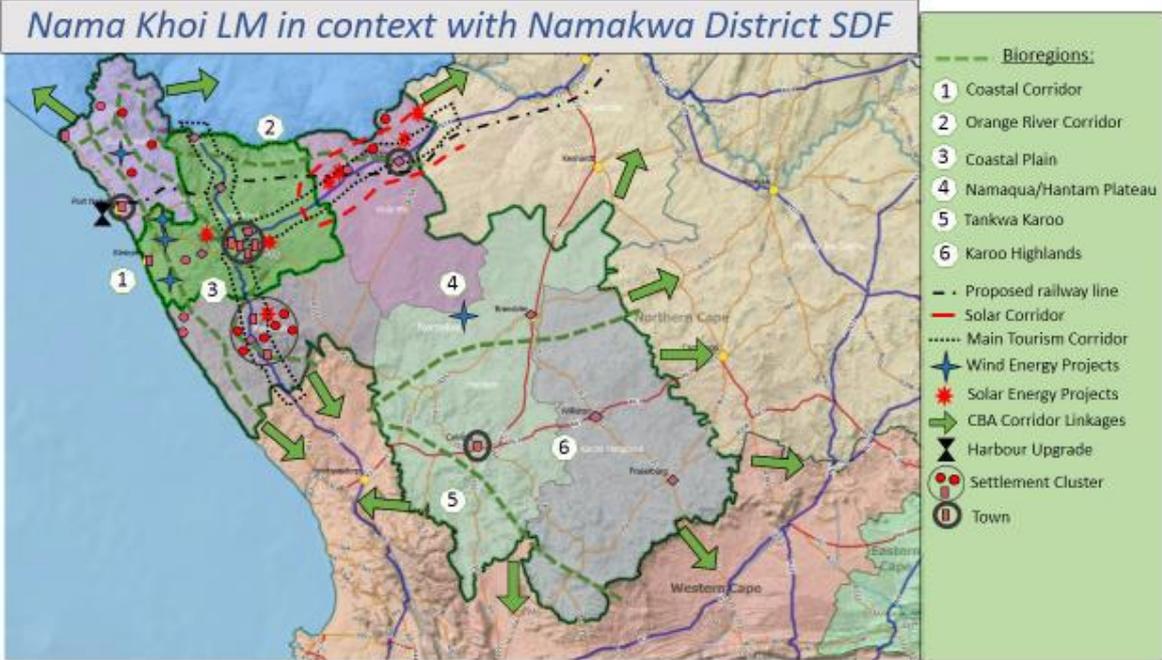
The Nama Khoi SDF forms part of a 'package of plans' with a common vision of sustainability and based on the principle that the Northern Cape should be managed as an integral part of South Africa and the global biosphere in terms of a holistic integrated structure of plans. The National Spatial Planning Perspectives is considered to be the highest order of such package of plans, followed by the Provincial SDFs, the District SDFs and Local Municipal SDFs.

The Nama Khoi SDF forms part of the fourth tier of Spatial Development Frameworks provided for in South African legislation. This tier applies to all Local Municipal SDFs in a particular District Municipality. The Nama Khoi SDF should therefore not be prepared in isolation, and any spatial proposals should coincide with the National, Provincial, District and adjacent Municipal SDFs. It is therefore considered prudent that the main visions and proposal for the relevant spatial frameworks on Provincial, District and Local Municipal level have to be considered when formulating the objectives and proposals for the Nama Khoi SDF.



Northern Cape PSDF:

- The Northern Cape PSDF identified the N7 as an activity corridor.
- The PSDF furthermore demarcated and proposed an industrial mining corridor, situated in the south-eastern quadrant of the Nama Khoi Local Municipality.



GOALS

Based on the vision and the community inputs the following goals were identified to steer development in the direction of the vision:

SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 1: To improve connectivity and linkages to the region as a whole and to specific areas of economic importance, in order to promote accessibility to opportunities and services.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

• **ROADS**

- To upgrade gravel roads and poor quality roads in the various settlements and between settlements to increase connections and access to opportunities, e.g. the road between Springbok and Goodhouse; the road between Springbok and Kleinzee.
- To improve current public transport systems and provide additional affordable transport systems and shuttle services in the various settlements and between settlements, e.g. public transport to transport schoolchildren from Rooiwal and Vioolsdrift to Steinkopf.
- Specific emphasis should be given to the links between: Rooiwal/ Vioolsdrift and Steinkopf and Springbok; Springbok and Kleinzee; Springbok and Goodhouse; and Springbok and the surrounding towns such as Okiep, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Carolusberg, Concordia, Buffelsrivier, etc.
- To develop a clearly identified road hierarchy that promotes and accommodates different transport capacities and functions, e.g. the National roads between Springbok and Upington, and Springbok and Vioolsdrift, Regional roads, e.g. between Springbok and Kleinzee, see Map 5 It is imperative that future development of the region and the roads should take cognisance of these road categories.
- The N7 Transportation Corridor must be developed as an important corridor and linkage to the north and south.
- The R382 Transportation corridor from Port Nolloth to Steinkopf, linking with N7 Transportation Corridor, must also be supported and developed.
- To ensure the ongoing maintenance and protection of current quality roads and road infrastructure including storm water management.

RAIL

- To develop a rail network both for freight and passengers between Upington, Springbok and Port Nolloth to provide more effective transport between these regions and to better link the economies between these areas. The upgrading of the old railway tracks connecting Springbok with Port Nolloth via Steinkopf must be considered. In order to connect with the proposed railway line that runs from Kakamas to Port Nolloth. This will improve the overall regional accessibility to the municipal area.
- Another possible north-south linkage can be created by linking this line with the Sishen- Saldanha railway line that runs to the south of the municipal area.
- To upgrade and re-install the old railway line in Nababeep for tourists.

AIR

- To develop a national airport in Springbok to increase accessibility to the region as a whole and to link the Springbok economy to other parts of the country, the continent and the world. This upgrading of the Springbok Airport is paramount in order to increase accessibility to the area and to attract potential investors. The possibility of developing a new retail shopping mall on the airport premises should also be investigated.
- To upgrade the existing airport at Kleinzee in order to increase accessibility and to attract potential investors and holiday-makers.

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

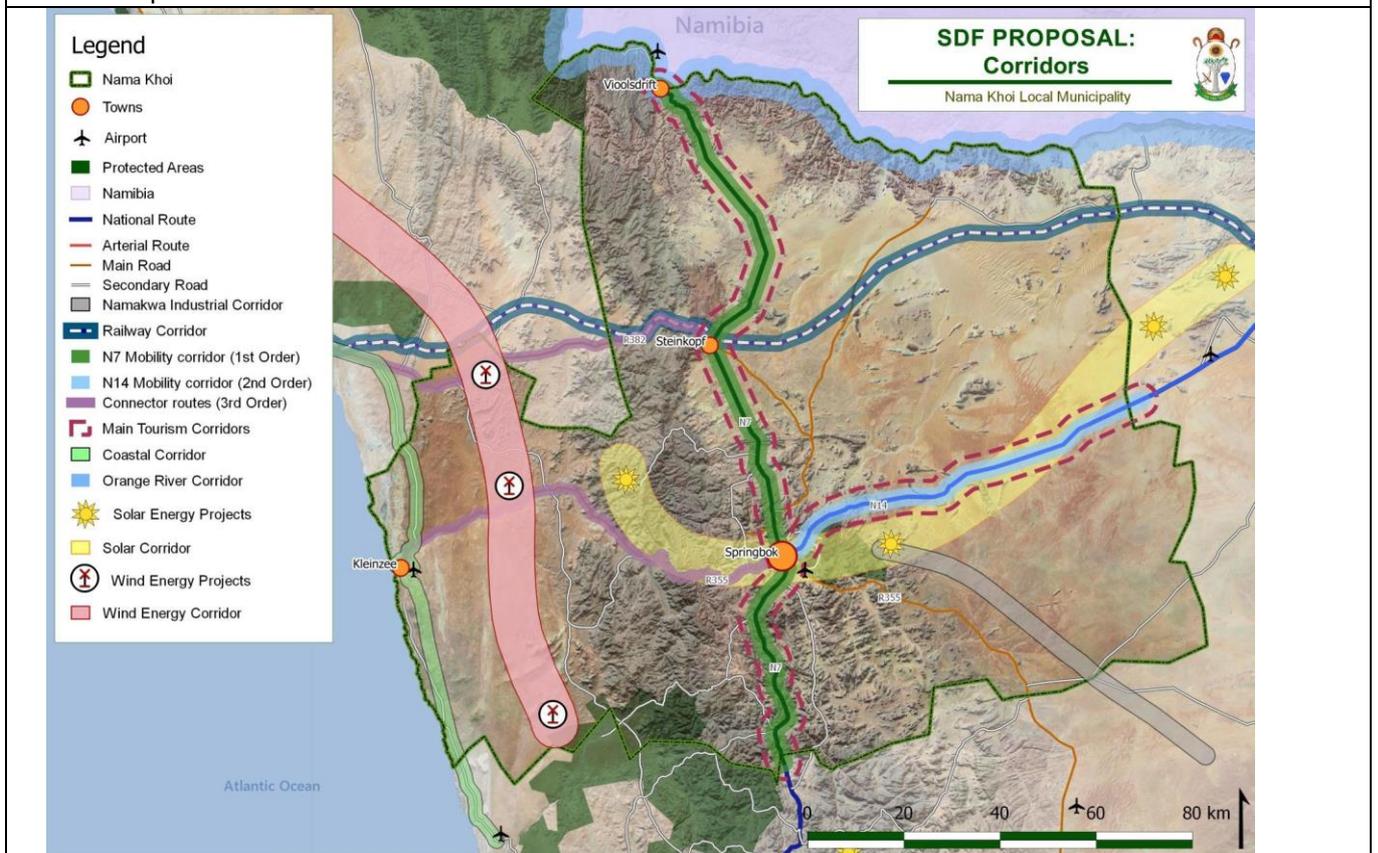
- To develop sufficient capacity and broadband in all regions, specifically in areas such as Goodhouse, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication. In many areas in the region this aspect has been neglected and in some areas no cell phone and internet access is possible. This not only creates limitations for communication, but it also hampers opportunities for people to access (on the net) other parts of the region, country and the world and the possible learning, recreation and work opportunities related to this.

- **OTHER**

- To develop an integrated transport and communication network to improve the interconnectivity between and integration and consolidation of the proposed Functional Rural Regions, e.g. Violsdrift and Rooiwal, Springbok, Concordia.

- To improve the sea connection between Saldanha, Kleinzee and Port Nolloth, in order to link the Coastal Development Corridor to the north and south.

- To improve the Orange River connection between Rooiwal, Violsdrift and further down and up-stream settlements.
- To develop an integrated transport plan that could present and propose appropriate solutions for the transport, connectivity and movement systems in the regions.
- The N14 Transportation Corridor – Springbok to Pofadder to Upington – consisting of the N14 and proposed railway link between Kakamas and Port Nolloth, should function as a regional linkage with the focus on transport mobility.
- To investigate the feasibility of direct boat access to the ocean at Kleinzee by means of a small harbour or port.

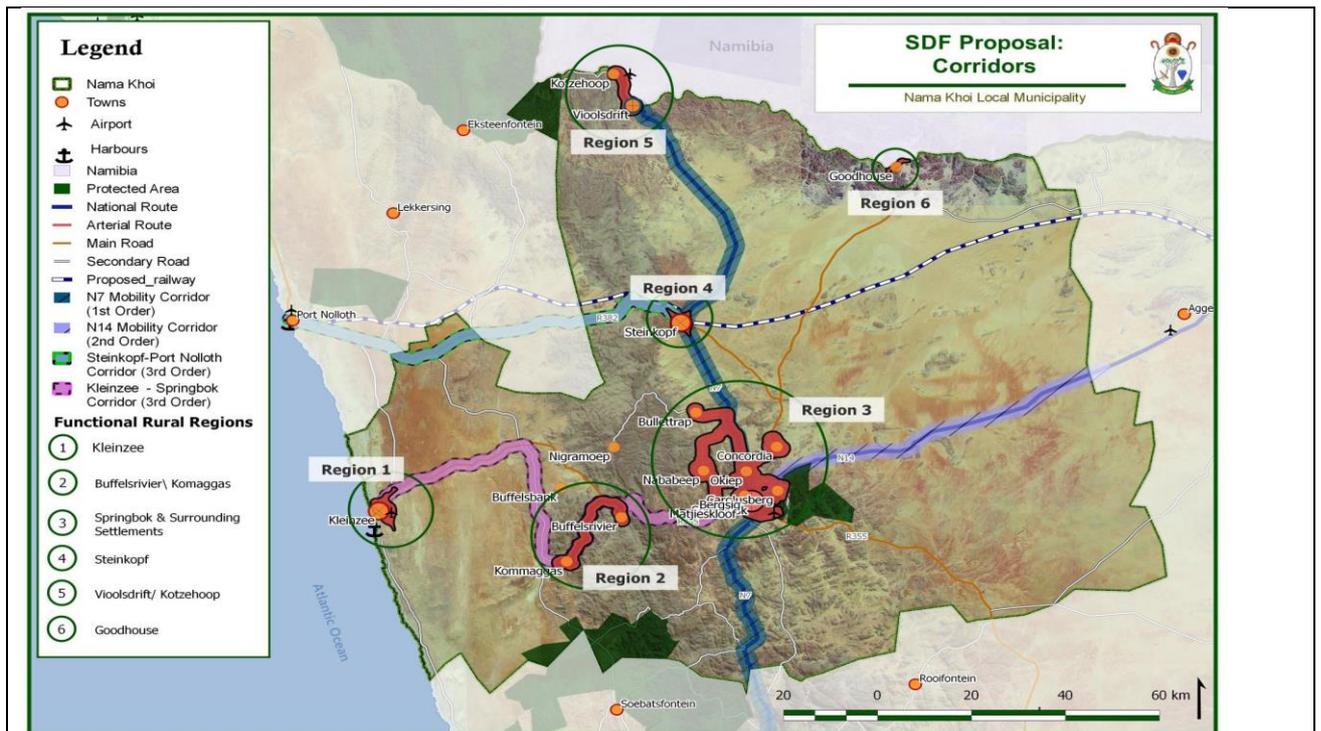


SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 2: To develop sustainable human settlements in contained and functional growth areas, with a clear hierarchy of nodes (refer to map 6)

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

GENERAL (APPLICABLE TO ALL SETTLEMENTS)

- To restructure the spatial footprint of the region in order to integrate communities and economies, to terminate fragmentation of settlements and to provide a more appropriate spatial structure that could enhance sustainable development and public and private sector investment in all regions for the short, medium and longer term.
- In view of the fragmented and dispersed nature of the settlements in the Nama Khoi region, it is proposed that functional regions be established to consolidate some of these dispersed settlements in one stronger functional region.
- To channel infrastructure investment and spending to the identified economic development nodes, namely Springbok (and the settlement cluster surrounding it) and Steinkopf, in order to stabilise, enhance and grow these nodes for the social and economic benefit of the whole region
- To limit major infrastructure, residential and commercial development in derelict and remote rural settlements (e.g. Rooiwal, Goodhouse, etc.). Strategies, frameworks and plans in these settlements should rather focus on investment in human development and to encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations. This however does not imply that these settlements should be neglected in terms of future development and priorities and to the contrary every effort should be made to invest in building the community (invest in people), and also to prevent these areas (and communities) from further deterioration.
- To provide decent shelter and homes to all in the region and to relocate people living in poor conditions to better neighbourhoods and quality residential opportunities.
- To promote the spatial restructuring of the urban fabric in these areas, which includes upgrading and redevelopment and restoration of CBDs in most towns; and infill development and restructuring of towns.
- To identify and restore building structures to enhance the quality of the urban areas. However, instead of just fixing buildings on an *ad hoc* basis and allocating land uses for each of these, this should be done according to the needs of the community, the proposals made in this SDF, as well as a more detailed Urban Design Framework for each settlement. Such an Urban Design Framework will amongst others look at aspects such as how to integrate such buildings for instance as part of the CBD area, what the ideal function and use of such buildings should be, and how, and to what extent should these buildings be renovated and restored.
- To improve the existing open spaces in the urban areas as well as the functionality thereof, and to develop more open spaces where required.
- To improve the overall quality of the neighbourhoods through ongoing projects.
- To improve the current streetscapes and functionality thereof.
- To identify and restore all historical features and buildings in the towns and mining areas. The Nama Khoi area has a very strong history and boasts with various historical and preservation worthy elements – from the colonial times, the war and the mining era. The Historical buildings in Okiep and Concordia are good examples.
- To remove unsightly signage and billboards in the urban areas and to control the placing of such signage through strict guidelines.
- To remove all illegal land uses that detracts from the quality of the environment



Map 7: Functional Rural Regions Locations

SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 3: To develop sustainable and diverse local economies by the utilisation of opportunities in the different spatial categories.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

AGRICULTURE

- To utilize the limited areas which have potential for crop growing and ostrich farming to its fullest potential. These are the areas under irrigation along the Orange River at Goodhouse, Vioolsdrift and Rooiwal, where limited production of crops such as lucerne, dates and runner crops are possible. A small patch of land around Buffelsrivier also has potential for crop farming.
- To strengthen the Orange River Corridor linkages in order to provide increased opportunities for agricultural development i.e. irrigation farming.
- To protect the sensitive and vulnerable agricultural regions of the area through ongoing environmental management programmes and the management and control of farming activities, specifically to prevent intrusion of unwanted and undesirable and non-compatible activities in the agricultural regions, over-grazing of specifically the semi desert areas, erosion, etc.
- To continue the research on possible alternative and compatible opportunities for the agriculture region with specific reference to the arid regions.
- To investigate the availability of the surplus in the Lower Orange Water Management Area for allocation to agricultural users or other projects.
- To investigate the potential for a dam in the Lower Orange River for the re-regulation of releases from Vanderkloof Dam. This would facilitate more water being made available for use in agriculture.
- Agriculture and agro-processing is considered a joint process that holds considerable opportunities for rural development, and should be promoted where possible.
- The commonage areas present opportunities for dry crop farming initiatives (and possibly hydroponics) that needs to be investigated. The commonage areas can also partially be developed into training academies i.e. agricultural training collages.
- To restore the irrigation system in Goodhouse for local beneficiation.
- To promote access to quality habitable and farm land, for local benefit in terms of farming, cultivation and eco-tourism.

MARI-CULTURE

- In order to utilize the potential of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem, government should invest in the upgrading of under-developed coastal infrastructure.
- Insufficient fish quotas must be addressed and accessibility to markets and to the coast must be improved.
- To support the development of Port Nolloth as the main fishing harbour for the region, as indicated in the Northern Cape PSDF. The construction of a man-made breakwater at the Port Nolloth harbour must be investigated.
- To improve accessibility between Port Nolloth and Steinkopf, in order to stimulate the development of a strong fishing industry in Port Nolloth.
- To link Port Nolloth and Kleinsee with an adequate road in order to support the Coastal Corridor linkages and to supply access to the coast.
- To utilize the well-developed skills base in the fishing industry at Port Nolloth and Hondeklipbaai by providing local skills training for Nama Khoi residents.

MINING

- There is a concentration of minerals around the Springbok area, as well as in a broad band along the south of the Orange River.
- Although many of these sources have been depleted, there are still plenty occurrences that can be exploited and this should be considered for small scale mining.
- The Industrial mining corridor as indicated in the PSDF must be investigated for opportunities and exploited where possible.
- To solve the disputes and issues related to mining rights and to investigate the possibility for local communities to gain access and limited mining rights in areas to be identified for this.

INDUSTRIAL

- The Namakwa LED strategy states that an Eskom Nuclear Plant can potentially be constructed at Kleinsee and it is proposed that a Feasibility Study be done for this project.
- The linkage with the Kannikwa Vlake wind farm to the north of Kleinsee has to be supported.
- Potentially high wind energy generation zones have been identified to the south of Vioolsdrift, and around Springbok and Koingnaas.
- These areas should be investigated for the development of wind farms.
- A potentially high solar energy generation zone has been identified parallel from the coast, eastward from Buffelsrivier. This area should be investigated for development of solar farms.
- The expansion of the Solar Corridor along N14 (as indicated in the Namakwa SDF) should be investigated.
- The development of small scale agro-processing must be supported close to agricultural production areas, and accessibility to these areas must be improved in order to make transportation to markets viable.
- Industrial space should be provided in the urban areas along the N7 corridor for transport facilities and related industries, in order to service the through traffic;
- The existence of possible biosphere reserves in the area should be investigated, as the Bio-fuels industry holds considerable employment opportunities.

TOURISM

- To improve the accessibility to major tourist areas (nature areas, tourist attractions) through clearly defined and quality roads and public transport. The tourist economy is a strong pillar of the Nama Khoi economy and an economy which is not fully exploited. This is largely due to bad roads and poor accessibility to major tourist areas.
- To strengthen and market the conservation areas and natural heritage wonders in the municipal area in order to create a unique 'Sense of Place' for the Nama Khoi Local Municipality.
- The Kamiesberg Mountain range forms a notable escarpment from north to south in the municipal area, and is an important catchment area with abundant natural wonders that should be exploited

for tourism purposes.

- The unique natural environment, rich history and culture of the region must be explored for niche market opportunities in terms of tourism.
- The possible expansion of the three statutory protected conservation areas in the municipal area, i.e. Goegap Provincial Nature Reserve, Namakwa National Park (to extend northwards into Nama Khoi LM) and Nababiep Nature Reserve should be supported and must play a more aggressive role in the economic environment. Tourist resorts and accommodation should be promoted and encouraged in these areas.
- The Ai-Ais-Richtersveld Trans-frontier Park and related tourism opportunities must be tapped into.
- The Orange River Corridor provides ample opportunities for tourism development including eco-tourism, and there must be a focussed effort to attract uses related to the tourism and hospitality industry to this corridor.
- The Tourism Corridor from Pofadder to Port Nolloth via Steinkopf must be prioritised for tourism development. This route could play a significant role in edu-tourism, providing information on the natural environment, culture & conservation of the region and communities. A Tourism development strategy is proposed for the R382 Tourism corridor.
- A Feasibility Study is proposed for a “Gateway to Richtersveld” hub/information centre to be situated at Steinkopf.
- To investigate the creation of a “Gateway to Namibia” and the exploitation of job opportunities at the Namibia /RSA customs.
- The West Coast Tourism route and linkages to the north and south must be strengthened and supported.
- There is an opportunity for tourism development in commonage areas. This aspect need to be investigated and explored as an alternative and supplementary economic opportunity to rural communities.
- To investigate the hosting of a major town festival in Springbok or Steinkopf such as art, culture and music during the peak flower season, as well as regular monthly festivals to provide recreation and entertainment to local residents and also to attract visitors to the area.

OTHER

To develop a fully-fledged **Economic Development Strategy (EDS)** for the region as a whole and for each of the settlement in the region. The EDS should address at least the following issues:

- Analyse and present proposals on how to integrate the Nama Khoi region with the economies of other Provinces, as well as National, African and International economies.
- Assess the viability of current economies and local businesses in the region.
- Investigate alternative economies to fill the gap created by the mining sector.
- Analyse the various economic sectors and industries, and develop innovative ways to sustain and expand these economies and industries and to create new ones where possible.
- Establish and roll out various skills development programmes.
- Establish PPPs and joint ventures for specific projects and ventures.
- Develop a Marketing Strategy to market the potential investment opportunities.
- Establish a high profile Development Agency for the region.
- Obtain political support at all levels of government as well as support from the community and businesses.

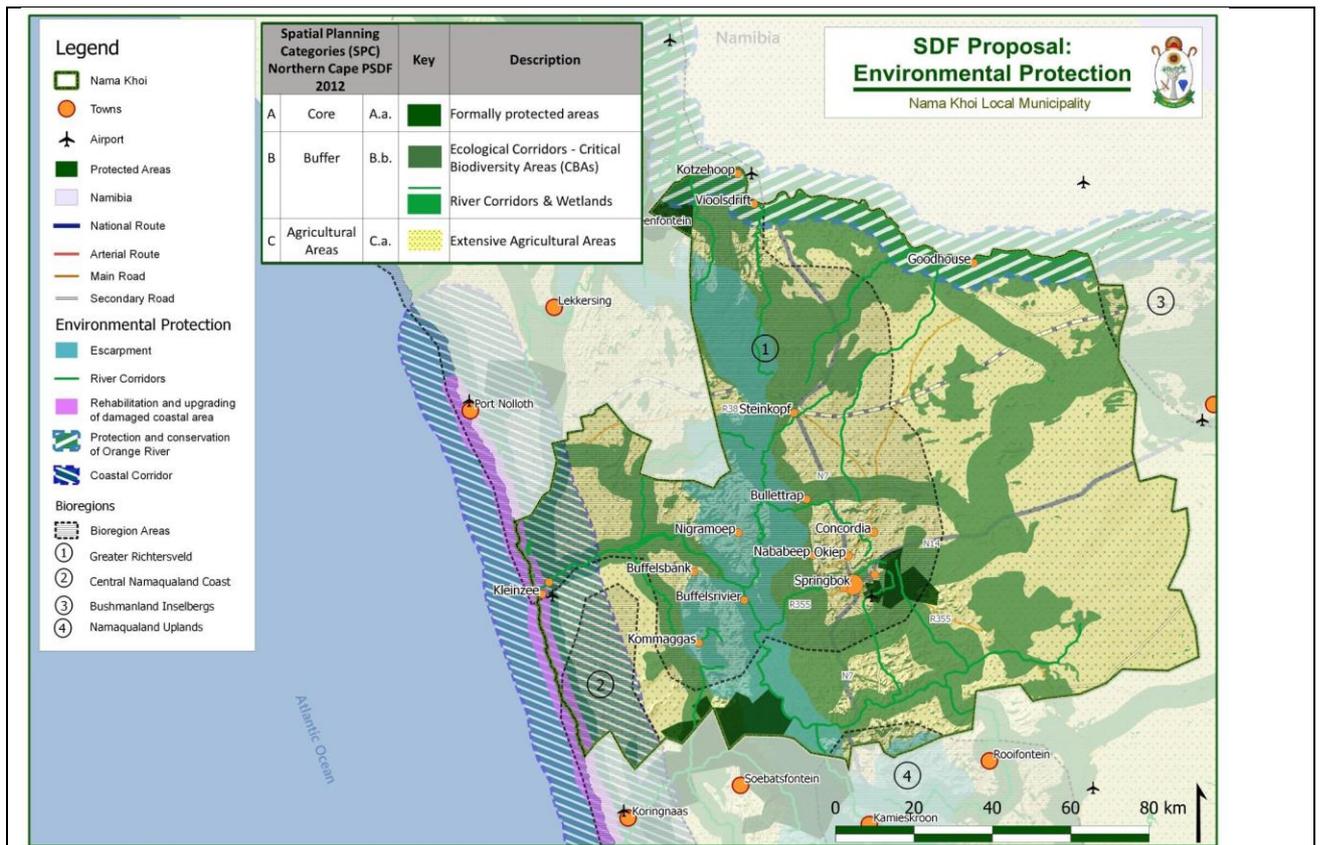
SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 4: To protect the pristine and unique natural environment with its four distinct bio-geographical regions by means of effective management and managed use.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

CORE & BUFFER AREAS

- To protect and manage the following environmentally important areas in line with the objectives and targets of the NBSAP:
 - The western part of the local municipality from the coast to the east of the N7, which has been identified as a SANBI priority area; and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The western mountain ranges including the Kamiesberg and the Hantam which has been identified as a SANBI Escarpment. • To protect the natural spaces affected by the Terrestrial and Aquatic Critical Biodiversity areas against development and overgrazing, due to its vital role in maintaining biodiversity. • To support the Critical Biodiversity Corridor Linkages towards the surrounding municipalities. • To expand the three statutory protected conservation areas in the municipal area, i.e. Goegap Provincial Nature Reserve, Namaqua National Park and Nature Reserve. • To rehabilitate all mining areas and damaged areas in the region and to remove and terminate unwanted activities and undesirable structures in and around protected areas. • To investigate and eradicate the invasive <i>Prosopis</i> tree which poses a significant threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa.
<p>COASTAL CORRIDOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the unique and threatened Strandveld Coastal Zone by the eradication of alien vegetation along the coastal region of the municipality, and also by protecting these sensitive areas from development as far as possible. • To rehabilitate the coastline areas at Kleinzee which have been severely transformed as a result of the alluvial diamond mining activities undertaken by De Beers Namakwaland. Where private sector initiatives are presented to do rehabilitation through specific projects, such as the initiative in Kleinzee to cultivate plants on the dunes for bio-diesel such projects should be seriously considered and supported, subject to the necessary impact studies. • To develop specific guidelines for development, farming and tourism activities (including four-by-four routes) along the coast line to ensure the conservation of this sensitive zone (coastal dunes).
<p>ORANGE RIVER CORRIDOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address the problem of invasive species threatening the Orange River's health by providing effective control and eradication strategies. • To develop specific guidelines for development, farming and tourism activities (including four-by-four routes) along the Orange River to ensure the conservation of this sensitive zone (river embankments).
<p>OTHER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that future planning in the region consider the mitigation of climate change, including the curbing of greenhouse emissions associated with transport and electricity use. A Climate-Neutrality Strategy is to be developed for the Northern Cape. The implementation of this strategy into land use management regulations would be mandatory on all municipalities and the private sector. • To improve the urban areas' natural character through landscaping, tree planting, the development of natural parks and the protection of natural areas and (flowers) in the neighbourhoods, e.g. Nababeep area. • To rehabilitate the old mining areas to improve the environmental character of the area. • To develop additional environmental awareness campaigns and environmental education programmes for the communities and visitors.



SDF Proposal - Environmental Protection

SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 5: To address social decay in the urban areas by providing adequate and sufficient infrastructure, buildings and community services, efficient public administration, and appropriate education and skills development.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

INFRASTRUCTURE

- The upgrading of the water infrastructure is a critical priority. Development and investment will be futile if there is no water available to supply to new developments.
- The Atlantic Ocean and the desalination of the salt water is a possible water source that seriously needs to be investigated
- To continue current investigations into the water supply from the Orange River, including the upgrading of water purification plants and upgrading of water storage capacity.
- To improve the communication systems in neighbourhoods/settlements through proper ICT, to better manage the network of available medical services and access to such networks, e.g. for a medical vehicle to be alerted of a trauma situation and for patients in need of help to easy access the closest available service.

BUILDINGS

- To fully utilise existing empty buildings for other uses such as clinics, recreation, etc.
- To renovate and refurbish existing empty and dilapidated buildings and community halls for recreation and entertainment, e.g. the community halls in Carolusberg and Okiep.
- To promote the multi -functional use of existing buildings to address more needs in the community, e.g. the Libra Hall in Bergsig.
- To demolish building structures and infrastructure that are harmful to the environment and community, e. g. the Mining quarters in Carolusberg.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

- To eradicate and terminate all traces and places and systems in the community that is associated with drugs, including the trafficking and distribution of drugs to, from and within the

neighbourhoods.

- To develop proper rehabilitation centres, programmes and both community and government support systems to effectively rehabilitate drug users, alcoholics and drug addicts.
- To develop properly equipped and well-designed after school care centres, youth centres, educational facilities, recreation facilities and indoor and outdoor activities to provide a healthier alternative to drugs and alcohol abuse. This also includes the utilisation of existing facilities in the settlements.
- To develop, provide and equip proper medical facilities in areas where it does not exist, see SDF plans.
- To develop and implement mobile medical services with trained nurses and doctors to commute between remote settlements e.g. Rooiwal, Vioolsdrift and Goodhouse.
- To radically expand medical facilities, after care centres, trauma centres and theatres in the main centres such as Springbok and Steinkopf. The initiative by the private sector and local doctors to develop and manage the hospital in Kleinsee for specialised orthopaedic surgery should be supported by government.
- To provide effective, affordable and safe access to the main medical services through mini bus services for patients, ambulances and a helicopter service.
- To develop sufficient facilities and opportunities, as part of the larger community structure, for specifically the frail, old aged, people with Alzheimer, etc. as well as the handicapped and mentally ill people, for them to be respected, dignified so that they can enjoy maximum possible quality of life. These facilities to be provided in the main nodes Springbok, Steinkopf and Kleinsee.
- To develop sufficient parks and outdoor recreation areas, including natural trails and 4x4 routes, braai and picnic facilities; and to improve the maintenance of current parks and recreation areas in all settlements.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- To improve the relationship and communication between local authority politicians, officials and communities, as well as the relationship with other role players and government departments.
- To establish appropriate channels, forums and structures to improve relationships and more specifically communication between the various role players.
- To improve the law enforcement and monitoring of drug trafficking, distribution and abuse in the neighbourhoods.
- To establish effective partnership structures between community, private sector, all Government departments, social development agencies and donors that could support the community in fighting the drug war to the end.
- To ensure sound and effective governance in the municipality, and to improve the capacity of municipal officials, specifically in the planning and development sectors.
- To ensure the enforcement of by- laws and Town Planning Scheme through the normal procedures, including the aesthetic control of new developments and structures and the issue of illegal land uses.

EDUCATION & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- To develop a fully-fledged medical training centre in the region, either in Springbok or Steinkopf to train communities on health issues, to train social workers, nurses, and para-medics.
- To develop and implement public awareness campaigns and education programmes to alert and educate specifically the children and youth on the dangers and effects of drugs and alcohol abuse.
- To develop a new Integrated Educational, capacity building and skills development strategy and programme (Integrated Educational Development Strategy) for the short and longer term to address the current and future development needs and expansion of educational and training facilities in the Nama Khoi region, in terms of this SDF.
- To develop properly equipped and well-designed training centres, schools and educational facilities where the need exists to cater for all the educational needs and skills development in the area – both for schoolchildren, adults, and the unemployed.

- To fully utilise existing structures and old empty school buildings for educational purposes, e.g. the schools in Rooiwal and Carolusberg and to share educational facilities as far as possible, e.g. the sharing of one school for Rooiwal and Vioolsdrift.
- To radically expand and develop additional quality educational facilities and teachers and trainers, in the main centres such as Springbok and Steinkopf, specifically for more specialised training, as well as for Grades 10 to 12. These nodes are fairly central to all parts of the region and could be accessed in a short time if communication and accessibility can be improved.
- To develop sufficient accommodation and student hostels in the main centres to provide home for learners from other areas specifically during the school weeks.
- To develop, expand and implement mobile libraries and information centres to provide information and learning material in remote areas. In many cases it may not be possible or desirable to expand and provide proper library services with fully trained staff in some of the remote areas, due to smaller population and inaccessibility of the area. In these cases it is suggested that library and information services be provided through a mobile service as is already implemented in some areas, and also to improve access to the main centres.
- To develop sufficient cyber networks and opportunities, broadband and computer based training and information hubs in specifically the remote areas.

BROAD DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PER SETTLEMENT AREA

The purpose of these broad development frameworks is to provide an overview of the general growth direction and vision for each area. It is, however, important to note that these frameworks are not intended to be interpreted rigidly and should not serve the purpose of a precinct plan (or replace the existing SDF's prepared by Macroplan in 2010 – refer to Annexure). These frameworks are furthermore subject to detailed investigations and feasibility studies. It is therefore advisable and recommended that a detailed precinct plan be drafted for each settlement area (and the existing SDF plans be reviewed) in order to direct the growth and development of each area.

BERGSIG

In view of the fragmented and dispersed nature of the settlements in the Nama Khoi region, it is proposed that functional regions be established to consolidate some of these dispersed settlements in one stronger functional region. One of the strongest and most important tools to achieve this is to establish proper connections and connectivity to stitch together these areas. It is proposed that Bergsig should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg).

- Investment and spending should be focused on the upgrading of existing schools in Bergsig to cater for learners across the functional area. These learners can be transported to these schools via more efficient public transport systems. In addition, student hostel and places of residence should be made available for these commuting learners, specifically during the school week. This aspect need to be investigated in partnership with the Department of Education, together with a possible solution to financially assist or partially subsidise distant learners.

- The development and expansion of the existing industrial area (light industrial) should be encouraged in support of new business development (start-up businesses and entrepreneurs) that is specifically focussed on labour absorbing activities to create additional employment opportunities for local residents. A small agro-processing plant can be included in this industrial area– subject to prior investigations and feasibility studies. The overall location (along the N7) of the industrial area renders it highly accessible which is a critical logistical consideration.
- Encourage and prioritise infill development in the existing residential area, prior to the establishment of new residential (greenfields) developments.
- Upgrade and integrate the old CBD area to cater for local shopping and business needs. The development proposals should primarily be focussed on supporting mixed-use developments.
- Future growth and development in the Bergsig area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok (along the N7) in order to support the notion of functional clustering.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.

- The multi-functional use of existing buildings to address more needs in the community should be investigated and promoted. In Bergsig one of the community members indicated the need to use the Libra Hall for other events such as band practice, dancing and other cultural events and functions.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e. to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

Buffelsrivier

- In view of the fragmented and dispersed nature of the settlements in the Nama Khoi region, it is proposed that functional regions be established to consolidate some of these dispersed settlements in one stronger functional region. One of the strongest and most important tools to achieve this is to establish proper connections and connectivity to stitch together these areas. It is therefore proposed that Buffelsrivier be included in Functional rural region 2 which includes a stronger linkage and shared services between Komaggas and Buffelsrivier. As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Komaggas and *vice-versa*.
- The Provincial SDF identified certain growth areas (Springbok and Steinkopf) with high urban potential (infrastructure investment and spending ideally focussed in these areas with potential), whereas other rural settlements, strategies, frameworks and plans should focus in investment in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to

the relative isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Buffelsrivier, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services i.e. clinics and libraries. Learners are also encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok.

- Existing buildings can also potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broadband connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material in the Buffelsrivier area.
- In addition, it is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- Encourage infill development in the existing residential area (as opposed to new “greenfield” residential developments).
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. A small patch of land around Buffelsrivier has potential for crop farming that should be investigated.

- The feasibility of a water irrigation scheme (from the Buffelsrivier that runs to the east of the settlement area) should be investigated, specifically during high rainy seasons. The riverbed is at present, however, relatively dry.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e. to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

BULLETRAP

- It is proposed that Bulletrap should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*. Future growth and development in the Bulletrap area should therefore ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok in order to support the notion of functional clustering,
- Due to the relative isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Bulletrap, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services i.e. clinics and libraries. Learners are also encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok or Steinkopf. Existing buildings can also potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broadband connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile

libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material in the Bulletrap area.

- In addition, it is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- Encourage infill development in the existing residential area.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- The Bulletrap area is surrounded by nature areas and the widely scattered wild flowers. This renders this particular area with a unique sense of place and strategies should hence be focused on protecting the natural areas and flower splendour. The area therefore holds considerable recreational and eco-tourism potential that should be exploited and marketed as a key place of interest.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and

structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

CAROLUSBERG

- It is proposed that Carolusberg should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.
- Infill development should be encouraged in the existing residential area.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Future growth and development in the Carolusberg area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok (towards the N14 highway) in order to support the notion of functional clustering.
- The existing schools in Carolusberg should be utilised as multifunctional centres, however, learners (specifically senior phase) should be encouraged to attend school in the major economic hubs (i.e. Bergsig, Springbok or Steinkopf). These learners can be transported to these economic hubs via more efficient public transport systems. Such improved transport

systems are not only necessary to improve access and connectivity but also to transport school children and people in need of medical services.

- In addition, student hostel and places of residence should be made available for these commuting learners, specifically during the school week. This aspect need to be investigated in partnership with the Department of Education, together with a possible solution to financially assist or partially subsidise distant learners.
- The ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- Derelict and vacant buildings that are not currently in use should be upgraded and renovated i.e. the existing school buildings and community centre in Carolusberg. These buildings can be more optimally used for the needs of the community. In addition, certain facilities (i.e. the Club Hall) could potentially be used for multi-functional purposes such as community gatherings and functions.
- The existing Carolusberg mining quarters has been identified as potentially hazardous and harmful to the environment and community. It is therefore proposed that these structures should be removed through the normal municipal procedures and notices.
- Upgrade existing sports fields and recreational facilities.

CONCORDIA

- It is proposed that Concordia should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient

public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Bergsig, Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.

- The development pattern (street and residential layout) of Concordia represents a seemingly 'ad-hoc' and fragmented spatial form, specifically in the northern quadrant of the settlement area. It is therefore advised that infill development should be encouraged, supported and reflected by the local municipality.
- Concordia boasts with various historical and preservation worthy elements that should be protected and conserved. These features and landmarks not only renders this area with a unique sense of place, but holds considerable tourism (heritage and cultural tourism) potential that should be marketed as key places of interest. The unique small town character should therefore be protected and historic sites should be recorded by the Heritage Council and strategies should focus on the preservation, renovation and restoration of these buildings and structure.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).
- Upgrade and integrate the old CBD area to cater for local shopping and business needs. The development proposals should primarily be focussed on supporting mixed-use developments.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities (and small agro processing plant) should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.

- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- The ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.

GOODHOUSE

- Goodhouse is situated on the northern boundary of the Nama Khoi Municipality, bordering the Orange River and Namibia to the north. This settlement area is however, very remote and isolated from the remainder of the municipal area. It is a highly challenging (and almost an impossible task) to integrate this settlement area with other settlement clusters and it is therefore suggested that this settlement area should function solo as functional rural region 6.
- Strategies and frameworks in this area should primarily be focused on uplifting the local residents by investing in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Goodhouse, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by

means of mobile services with trained nurses and doctors that commute to this remote settlement.

- Learners are encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok and Steinkopf. Existing buildings can also potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broad band connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material in the Goodhouse area.
- In addition, it is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Investigate the feasibility of an Orange River water transport system to improve the river connection between Goodhouse and further down and up-stream settlements.
- At present, the access routes to Goodhouse are via gravel and poor quality roads that need to be upgraded and maintained as a critical priority. The upgrading of these roads (more specifically the access routes) will not only improve accessibility, but will also improve the overall safety and comfort of the local residents.

- In addition to the above, it is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to the major economic hubs.
- The entire Nama Khoi region can be classified as a “water scarce” area. It is therefore pivotal to continue the current investigations into the water supply from the Orange River and to restore the irrigation systems in Goodhouse for local beneficiation. The Orange River system furthermore presents various tourism opportunities (including eco-and adventure tourism) that should be marketed.
- As mentioned above, the Nama Khoi Local Municipal area is a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Only certain portions of land therefore has potential for crop growing (including Lucerne, dates and runner crops) and ostrich farming and should be utilised to its fullest potential, including the area under irrigation along the Orange River at Goodhouse. In addition, it is important to promote access to quality habitable and farm land, for local benefit in terms of farming, cultivation and eco-tourism.

KLEINZEE

- A detailed precinct plan and/or detailed design framework need to be drafted for Kleinzee in order to provide direction for development and growth in the area.
- At present, large portions of land (including residential erven) are under the ownership of De Beers. Hence, the extension of freehold ownership and sale/auction of properties to retirees/2nd home purchasers looking for affordable but different retirement/holiday venues need to be explored in further detail (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework).

- The “small town coastal character” should be marketed and promoted as a holiday destination with coastal front holiday properties and investment opportunities, particularly catering for the wilderness tourism market.
- A Strategy should be formulated that focusses on the rehabilitation of the coastal line and degraded areas that have been severely transformed as a result of alluvial diamond mining activities (De Beers, Namaqualand). Where private sector initiatives are presented to do rehabilitation through specific projects, such as the initiative in Kleinsee to cultivate plants on the dunes for bio-diesel such projects should be seriously considered and supported, subject to the necessary impact studies. The proposed design framework (precinct plan) should furthermore include a detailed demarcation of areas to be preserved for ecological conservation.
- Kleinsee can potentially be better integrated and linked with both Springbok and Port Nolloth. It is therefore pivotal that these linkages be reinforced by means of the upgrading and tarring of roads as a critical priority. The Kleinsee-Port Nolloth represents an extension of the west-coast corridor.
- The upgrading of the existing airport can potentially increase the regional, national and international accessibility of the area. Infill and densification should hence be promoted surrounding the upgraded airport.
- Industries to explore and promote includes Mari-culture; Small scale fishing; Biofuels (seaweed) and Wind energy projects. In addition to this, it is proposed that the linkage with the Kannikwa Vlake wind farm to the north of Kleinsee be supported.
- Implementation of the Skeleton Coast 4x4, mountain bike and motorcycle trails, linking with Port Nolloth to the north and Koingnaas/Hondeklipbaai via the Namakwa National Park in the south, in order to strengthen the West-coast route and coastal corridor (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development

Framework). This area furthermore holds considerable opportunities for eco – and adventure tourism that should be promoted and marketed.

- Investigate the viability of establishing a plant for desalination of salt water, and identify a site if viable.
- To explore mining beneficiation (diamonds) for local residents.
- To investigate the potential for an international sports training facility and market this facility both nationally and internationally.
- The initiative by the private sector and local doctors to develop and manage the hospital in Kleinsee for specialised orthopaedic surgery (and specialisation of the hospital to cater for paraplegic patients) should be supported by government.
- Investigate possible boat access to the ocean (i.e. small harbour or port).
- Support the investigation of possible extraction of oil and gasses (9km from the coastline in the ocean) that can potentially boost the economy of Kleinsee.

KOMAGGAS NODE

- In view of the fragmented and dispersed nature of the settlements in the Nama Khoi region, it is proposed that functional regions be established to consolidate some of these dispersed settlements in one stronger functional region. One of the strongest and most important tools to achieve this is to and densification should hence be promoted surrounding the upgraded airport.
- Establish proper connections and connectivity to stitch together these areas. It is therefore proposed that Komaggas be included in Functional rural region 2 which includes a stronger linkage and shared services between Komaggas and Buffelsrivier. As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more

efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Buffelsrivier and *vice-versa*.

- The Provincial SDF identified certain growth areas (Springbok and Steinkopf) with high urban potential (infrastructure investment and spending ideally focussed in these areas with potential), whereas other rural settlements, strategies, frameworks and plans should focus in investment in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the relative isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Komaggas, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services i.e. clinics and libraries. Learners are also encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok.
- Existing buildings can also potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broadband connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material in the Komaggas area.
- In addition, it is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- Encourage infill development in the existing residential area (as opposed to new “greenfield” residential developments).
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C

in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.

- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).
- At present, the access route to Komaggas (specifically from Kleinzee) are via gravel and poor quality roads that need to be upgraded and maintained as a critical priority. The upgrading of these roads (more specifically the access routes) will not only improve accessibility, but will also improve the overall safety and comfort of the local residents.
- The Open Space system in Komaggas needs to be rehabilitated to provide for recreational opportunities and enhancing the biodiversity in the urban environment. The “Bewaria” situated to the north of the settlement area should acquire conservation status and hence be included in the core environmental conservation area.

KOTZELHOOP / ROOIWAL

- Kotzehoop / Rooiwal is situated on the northern boundary of the Nama Khoi Municipality, bordering the Orange River and Namibia to the north. This settlement area is however, very remote and isolated from the remainder of the municipal area. It is therefore proposed that this settlement area be included in Functional rural region 5 which includes a stronger linkage and shared services between Kotzehoop and Vioolsdrift. As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Vioolsdrift and *vice-versa*.
- Strategies and frameworks in this area should primarily be focused on uplifting the local residents by investing in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Kotzehoop, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services with trained nurses and doctors that commute to this remote settlement.
- The need was identified to expand the curricula for grades 10 – 12. The challenge is, however, that it is difficult and not viable to present wider curricula in such small areas with a limited number of schoolchildren. In view of the above it is suggested that proper well equipped schools with good teachers and a larger curriculum be established in the main centres. Learners are therefore encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok and Steinkopf. Student hostel and places of residence should be made available for these commuting learners, specifically during the school week. This aspect need to be

investigated in partnership with the Department of Education, together with a possible solution to financially assist or partially subsidise distant learners.

- To fully utilise existing structures and old empty buildings for educational purposes (with particular reference to the vacant school building in Rooiwal). But also, to promote the sharing of these facilities across the functional region (the sharing of one school for Rooiwal and Vioolsdrift). These existing buildings can potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broad band connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material to the area.
- It is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Investigate the feasibility of an Orange River water transport system to improve the river connection between Kotzehoop and further down and up-stream settlements.
- At present, the access routes to Rooiwal are via gravel and poor quality roads that need to be upgraded and maintained as a critical priority. The upgrading of these roads (more specifically

the access routes) will not only improve accessibility, but will also improve the overall safety and comfort of the local residents.

- In addition to the above, it is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to the major economic hubs, but also between the settlement areas in the functional area *viz.* Kotzehoop and Vioolsdrift.
- The entire Nama Khoi region can be classified as a “water scarce” area. It is therefore pivotal to continue the current investigations into the water supply from the Orange River and to restore the irrigation systems in Rooiwal for local beneficiation. The Orange River system furthermore presents various tourism opportunities (including eco-and adventure tourism) that should be marketed.
- As mentioned above, the Nama Khoi Local Municipal area is a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Only certain portions of land therefore has potential for crop growing (including Lucerne, dates and runner crops) and ostrich farming and should be utilised to its fullest potential, including the area under irrigation along the Orange River at Kotzehoop. Intensive agricultural activities should therefore be supported in this region, particularly for their job creation potential. It is furthermore important to promote access to quality habitable and farm land, for local benefit in terms of farming, cultivation and eco-tourism.
- In addition to the above, the feasibility of small scale farming activities (possibly hydroponics and chicken farming) in Rooiwal in particular, should be investigated. This will assist with additional food security for the area.

MATJIESKLOOF

- It is proposed that Matjieskloof should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Future growth and development in the Matjieskloof area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok (along the R355) in order to support the notion of functional clustering.
- It is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to Springbok and vice versa.
- The unique small town character should be protected and historic sites should be recorded by the Heritage Council and strategies

should focus on the preservation, renovation and restoration of these buildings and structure. Heritage and cultural tourism should be marketed and promoted.

- The residents of Matjieskloof identified the need for additional and good quality recreational facilities, as well as for a community hall. Possible sites for these facilities should be identified.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

NABABEEP

- It is proposed that Nababeep should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.
- The development pattern (street and residential layout) of Nababeep represents a seemingly 'ad-hoc' and fragmented spatial form, specifically in the western quadrant of the settlement area. It is therefore advised that infill development should be encouraged, supported and reflected by the local municipality.
- The Nababeep area is surrounded by nature areas and the widely scattered wild flowers. This renders this particular area with a unique sense of place and strategies should hence be focused on protecting the natural areas and flower splendour. The area therefore holds considerable recreational and eco-tourism

potential that should be exploited and marketed as a key place of interest.

- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. This should, however, be carefully considered and with caution not to disturb the natural environment surrounding the settlement area.
- Future growth and development in the Nababeep area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok in order to support the notion of functional clustering.
- It is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to Springbok and vice versa.
- Upgrade and integrate the business area to cater for local shopping and business needs. The development proposals should primarily be focussed on supporting mixed-use developments.
- The area to the north of the settlement is subject to mining activities and could possibly provide opportunities and small scale mining beneficiation for local residents - this need to be investigated.

OKIEP

- It is proposed that Okiep should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.
- The development pattern (street and residential layout) of Okiep represents a seemingly 'ad-hoc' and fragmented spatial form. It is therefore advised that infill development should be encouraged, supported and reflected by the local municipality.

- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- Future growth and development in the Okiep area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok (along the N7) in order to support the notion of functional clustering.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Investment and upgrading of the existing clinic to cater for the larger functional region.
- It is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to Springbok and vice versa.
- Historic sites should be recorded by the Heritage Council and strategies should focus on the preservation, renovation and restoration of these buildings and structure. Heritage and cultural tourism should be marketed and promoted.
- The residents of Okiep identified the need for additional and good quality recreational facilities. Possible sites for these facilities should be identified. In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus

should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

SPRINGBOK

- Springbok should be promoted as the highest order settlement in the Municipality and its image should subsequently be improved as an attractive tourist town, retail and light industry and transport service centre. Springbok can therefore be considered to be the economic heartbeat of the municipal area.
- The Provincial SDF identified Springbok as a growth area with high urban potential which implies that infrastructure investment and spending should ideally focussed in these areas with potential. It is proposed that Springbok should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg).
- In order to steer development and growth, it is pivotal to prepare and implement an Urban Design and landscaping framework for Springbok and surrounds that address amongst others: Building appearance (in particular protecting and where necessary reinstating historic buildings,); Street furniture; Sidewalks; Cycle lanes; Parks, squares and street markets; Public transport interchanges; and Tree planting and landscaping.
- The Urban Design Framework should also include (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework):
 - The CBD, Voortrekker, Inry and Sinagoge Streets and should be linked;
- Bergsig via Inry, Dr Izak van Niekerk, Klip Streets, back over the neck to the Hospital, along Sinagoge Street to Voortrekker Street;
 - The mission area at Matjieskloof should also be investigated to see if it has tourism appeal similar to

missions on the Western Cape mission route such as Genadendal, Mamre and Elim.

- Inry Street should be upgraded and a sectoral Spatial Development Plan (SDP) prepared to enable it to develop as an activity street linking Bergsig and the CBD separately from the N7.
- There should be an investigation of the potential link between Bergsig and the CBD via extensions of Klip Street (Bergsig) and Sinagoge Street CBD including a Sectoral SDP. If viable these areas should be planned as an integrated CBD/Tourism precinct. If this investigation suggests that strengthening these links is feasible this project should be motivated for a National Treasury Neighbourhood Development Program Grant (NDPG).
- Land for housing that may be required to address backlogs and future growth should be located in infill land that promotes the compaction and integration of the settlement.
- The diamond and copper beneficiation priority and tourism skills institute projects identified in the LED strategy (2007) would be best located in Springbok. The Industrial area precinct should be investigated as a suitable location for these activities.
- Pedestrian sidewalks, cycle lanes where appropriate and tree planting should be installed along the roads linking Matjieskloof and Bergsig to the CBD.
- To investigate the hosting of a major town festival in Springbok or Steinkopf such as art, culture and music during the peak flower season, as well as regular monthly festivals to provide recreation and entertainment to local residents and also to attract visitors to the area.
- Additional high quality educational facilities (and employment of teachers and trainers) should be expanded and developed as a key priority. This can insure a proper educational opportunity to all people provided that affordable and safe accessibility and accommodation for learners in the region is provided. The

feasibility of a tertiary educational facility should also be investigated.

- The upgrading of the existing airport in Springbok can potentially increase the regional, national and international accessibility of the area. Infill and densification should hence be promoted surrounding the upgraded airport.
- Potentially high wind energy generation zones have been identified around Springbok. These areas should be investigated for the development of wind farms.

STEINKOPF

- The Provincial SDF identified Steinkopf as a growth area with high urban potential which implies that infrastructure investment and spending should ideally focussed in these areas with potential. It is proposed that Steinkopf should form part of functional rural region 4. Steinkopf has hence been identified as a second order node.
- The proposed railway line (that links Port Nolloth with Kakamas) is aligned to intersect the Steinkopf area (exact alignment to be confirmed). It is important to liaise with the relevant authorities for the development of a railway station in Steinkopf. This holds considerable economic opportunities for this area.
- Should this line realise, Steinkopf has potential to be developed into an Intermodal Transport Node. Transit Oriented Developments (TOD) should be encouraged surrounding the railway station.
- To prepare an urban design and landscaping framework, which should also include an investigation into upgrades of the following intersections: Spoorweg/Takke Reardon Street? intersection with the R382; Brecher Street intersection to the schools; and the Brecher-Augus Street loop connecting the above

two intersections (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework) .

- To direct new housing development to be located as close as possible to the R382, so as to reinforce the current small business node and to intercept traffic to Port Nolloth.
- A Feasibility Study is proposed for a “Gateway to Richtersveld” hub/ information centre to be situated at Steinkopf.
- To investigate the hosting of a major town festival in Springbok or Steinkopf such as art, culture and music during the peak flower season, as well as regular monthly festivals to provide recreation and entertainment to local residents and also to attract visitors to the area.
- Infill development should be supported and promoted.
- Historic sites should be recorded by the Heritage Council and strategies should focus on the preservation, renovation and restoration of these buildings and structure. Heritage and cultural tourism should be marketed and promoted.
- Investigate the feasibility of a future light industrial area (and consider the inclusion of a small-scale agro-processing plant) along the N7.
- Upgrade and integrate the CBD area to cater for local shopping and business needs. The development proposals should primarily be focussed on supporting mixed-use developments.
- To explore mining beneficiation for local residents.
- Upgrading of sport and recreational facilities
- The R382 Transportation corridor from Port Nolloth to Steinkopf, linking with N7 Transportation Corridor, must also be supported and developed.
- Additional high quality educational facilities (and employment of teachers and trainers) should be expanded and developed as a key priority. This can insure a proper educational opportunity to all people provided that affordable and safe accessibility and accommodation for learners in the region is provided.

VIOOLSDRIFT

- Vioolsdrift situated on the northern boundary of the Nama Khoi Municipality, bordering the Orange River and Namibia to the north. This settlement area is however, very remote and isolated from the remainder of the municipal area. It is therefore proposed that this settlement area be included in Functional rural region 5 which includes a stronger linkage and shared services between Kotzehoop and Vioolsdrift. As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Vioolsdrift and *vice-versa*.
- Strategies and frameworks in this area should primarily be focused on uplifting the local residents by investing in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Vioolsdrift, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services with trained nurses and doctors that commute to this remote settlement.
- The need was identified to expand the curricula for grades 10 – 12, but the problem is that it is difficult and not viable to present wider curricula in such small areas with a limited number of schoolchildren. In view of the above it is suggested that proper well equipped schools with good teachers and a larger curriculum be established in the main centres. Learners are therefore encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok and Steinkopf. Student hostel and places of residence should be made available for these commuting learners, specifically during the school week. This aspect need to be

investigated in partnership with the Department of Education, together with a possible solution to financially assist or partially subsidise distant learners.

- To fully utilise existing structures and old empty buildings for educational purposes. But also, to promote the sharing of these facilities across the functional region (the sharing of one school for Rooiwal and Vioolsdrift). These existing buildings can potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broad band connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material to the area.
- It is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Investigate the feasibility of an Orange River water transport system to improve the river connection between Vioolsdrift and further down and up-stream settlements.
- It is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to the major economic hubs, but also between the settlement areas in the functional area *viz.* Kotzehoop and Vioolsdrift.
- The entire Nama Khoi region can be classified as a “water scarce” area. It is therefore pivotal to continue the current investigations into the water supply from the Orange River and to restore the irrigation systems in Vioolsdrift for local beneficiation. The Orange River system furthermore presents various tourism opportunities (including eco-and adventure tourism) that should be marketed.
- As mentioned above, the Nama Khoi Local Municipal area is a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Only certain portions of land therefore has potential for crop growing (including Lucerne, dates and runner crops) and ostrich farming and should be utilised to its fullest potential, including the area under irrigation along the Orange River at Vioolsdrift. Intensive agricultural activities should therefore be supported in this region, particularly for their job creation potential. It is furthermore important to promote access to quality habitable and farm land, for local benefit in terms of farming, cultivation and eco-tourism.
- In addition to the above, the feasibility of small scale farming activities (possibly hydroponics and chicken farming) in Vioolsdrift in particular should be investigated. This will assist with additional food security for the area.
- Potentially high wind energy generation zones have been identified to the south of Vioolsdrift. These areas should be investigated for the development of wind farms.
- To enhance Vioolsdrift’s position as an international gateway at the South Africa-Namibia Orange River bridge crossing by (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework):
 - Encouraging more tourism and retail related activities to serve passing travellers;
 - Promoting adventure tourism, 4x4 overland and canoe overnight base camps;
 - Agri-tourism relating to farm stays on the irrigation farms.

- To prepare an urban design and landscape framework for the settlement and specifically include the section of the N7 forming a gateway into the settlement to function as a single sided activity street, keeping views open to the Orange River. The UDF should guide tree planting, street upgrading and the form and orientation of any proposals for retail and tourist accommodation that may be submitted.

- ix. *achieving integrated waste management reporting and planning;*
- b) *to ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment;*
- c) *to provide for compliance with the measures set out in paragraph (a); and*
- d) *generally, to give effect to section 24 of the Constitution in order to secure an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being.*

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Aims and objectives of the Local Municipality IWMP

The aim of the IWMP for the Nama-Khoi Local Municipality (NKLM) is to give effect to the objects of the National Environment Management: Waste Act as outlined in Section 2 by managing waste in a holistic and integrated manner that is cost effective and maximises efficiency while minimising health and environmental impacts.

These objects are:

- a) *to protect health, well-being and the environment by providing reasonable measures for—*
 - i. *minimising the consumption of natural resources;*
 - ii. *avoiding and minimising the generation of waste;*
 - iii. *reducing, re-using, recycling and recovering waste;*
 - iv. *treating and safely disposing of waste as a last resort;*
 - v. *preventing pollution and ecological degradation;*
 - vi. *securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development;*
 - vii. *promoting and ensuring the effective delivery of waste services;*
 - viii. *remediating land where contamination presents, or may present, a significant risk of harm to health or the environment: and*

While the local municipality is directly responsible for the delivery of waste management services, it should be noted that due to the small size of the municipality, it has little dedicated technical capacity in terms of waste management. It is therefore necessary for the district to provide a level of technical and strategic support to the local municipality. For this reason, the NKLM IWMP should be understood within the context of the district-level IWMP.

Strategic Proposals

Proposals and priority issues identified are:

Effectively Monitor Waste

Currently, there are no systems in place within the municipality to monitor waste volumes and types. This significantly constrains the ability of the municipality to undertake planning in relation to landfill infrastructure and waste reduction strategies. Furthermore, it represents failure to comply with requirements for generators, handlers, recyclers and disposers of waste to report their waste type and volumes in a certain format, as published under notice 625, in Government Gazette

35583 of 13 August 2012, under section 69(1)(y), (aa) and (ee) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act.

Due to the lack of waste reduction initiatives such as recycling in the local municipality, the immediate challenge in terms of monitoring waste is measuring the volumes and types of waste disposed to landfill. The only industry likely to trigger requirements for reporting on waste generation is the mining industry. As efforts to reduce waste disposed to landfill achieve fruition, and systems are put in place to record and report on waste streams, it will also become important for composting projects, recyclers and scrap merchants to report on waste streams.

The main challenges facing the local municipality in complying with these requirements are its lack of capacity in terms of:

- Suitably trained staff
- Equipment e.g. weighbridges
- Record-keeping systems

Given this situation, the options that the district needs to consider are the extent of its role in terms of supporting the local municipalities and businesses in setting up systems to monitor waste flows. At the one extreme, the district could clearly communicate reporting requirements to the local municipalities and leave it up to them to develop the skills, source the equipment, and put in place administrative systems to meet these requirements. At the other extreme, given the failure of the local municipalities to meet their legislated responsibilities in relation to monitoring waste, the district could directly intervene to take over this function until such time as the local municipalities are able to fulfil their obligations.

Given the actual capacity constraints that exist at both the district and local municipality level within the NDM, neither of these two approaches is likely to achieve the desired outcome. Instead, the following programme is proposed to achieve effective monitoring of waste within the local municipality:

1. Establish clear responsibility for reporting on waste management – and therefore monitoring of waste streams – by ensuring that a Waste Management Officer (WMO), as required by the NEMA: Waste Act – is designated in the local municipality.
2. Capacitate the WMO through training in the standard reporting requirements of the South African Waste Information System (SAWIS) and develop a reporting system and templates for a district WIS that is compatible with the SAWIS requirements. Such training is offered by the DEA through the South African Waste Information Centre (SAWIC). The training and development of the district WIS to be overseen and facilitated by the district WMO.
3. Build the technical capacity to monitor waste by training local municipality technical staff in techniques for sampling waste streams and using containers to estimate waste volumes and types. Training is offered by SAWIC and should be facilitated by the District WMO. The district to investigate the viability of purchasing one or more portable weighbridges to assist in quantifying waste streams.

The implementation of this programme should be coordinated through quarterly meetings of a district waste forum constituted of WMOs and convened by the district WMO. It is recommended that monitoring of waste generated by mines is accomplished by Environmental Monitoring Inspectors (EMIs) appointed by the district, and coordinated by the

district WMO. Of particular concern here, considering the reliance of the municipality on groundwater resources is the risk of hazardous mining wastes contaminating ground water supplies.

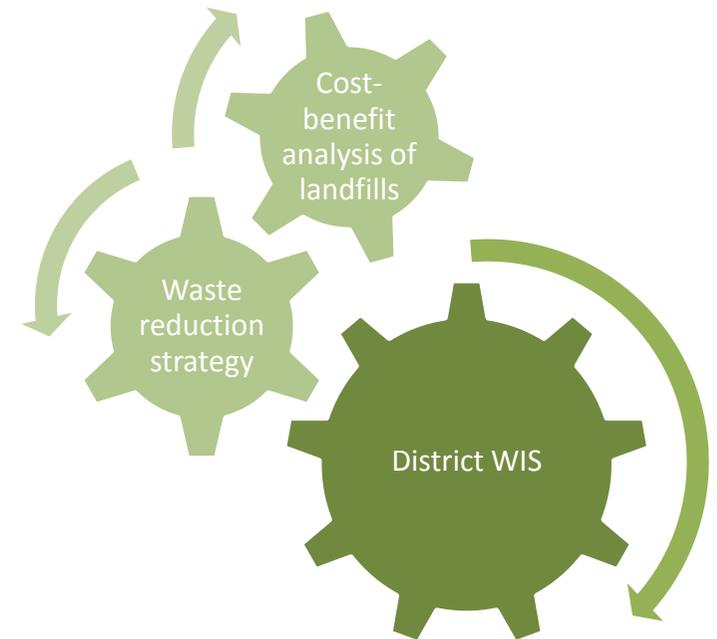
Improved landfill management and waste disposal

District municipalities are responsible for developing regionalisation strategies for landfill infrastructure and providing oversight to ensure landfill management by local municipalities is compliant with the Waste Act. As has already been noted in the gaps and need analysis (section 3 of this plan) the dispersed nature of human settlements within the district has resulted in large number of low volume landfill sites constructed and operating to low technical specifications, and problems with licensing and compliance.

To address this situation, it is necessary that a cost-benefit analysis is performed of each landfill site to determine suitability for replacement by waste transfer stations and/or waste drop-off points. The nature of such an exercise depends on:

- Optimisation of waste streams at a district level, and should take place once an effective district WIS is in place.
- The potential impact of waste reduction measures such as recycling and composting.

Figure 1: Components of landfill regionalisation strategy



The cost benefit analysis of regionalisation of landfill management therefore should dovetail with the development of a district recycling strategy. The district municipality will need to determine whether sufficient internal capacity exists to undertake such an analysis, or whether support is available from the DEA or other funding sources such as the Green Fund to finance the procurement of a specialist service provider. The technical complexity and scope of the work involved suggests that procurement of a service provider should be the preferred option.

Responsibility for licensing landfills within Nama-Khoi local municipality is the responsibility of the local WMO, but the district should monitor this through the district waste forum. The district EMIs, reporting to the district WMO and in partnership with the Nama-Khoi WMOs, should be responsible for monitoring compliance with the licensing requirements.

Community awareness programmes

The community should be active participants in waste management, and community awareness is of particular importance in:

- Reducing illegal dumping and littering
- Safe disposal of domestic hazardous wastes
- Waste minimisation and recycling

With support from the district, Nama-Khoi local municipality can raise community awareness around waste by:

1. Sourcing and disseminating national media resources and producing media more sensitive to the local context.
2. Engaging with businesses around raising awareness and implementing the provisions in the Consumer Protection Act for the safe disposal of consumer products that cannot be disposed of in domestic waste streams.
3. Engaging with national recycling programmes such as those run by REDISA and the ROSE foundation to establish a local presence for these programmes.
4. Promulgation and implement municipal by-laws around waste.
5. Promoting the eco-schools programme within the local municipality.

Promote waste minimisation, reuse and recycling

The reduction of waste disposed to landfill is a central plank of the National Waste Management Strategy that should be taken up by local municipalities in their integrated waste management plans. The low volumes of waste and widely dispersed nature of settlements within Nama-Khoi have constrained investment in recycling infrastructure, with the end-point buyers of recyclables located in urban centres such as Cape Town and Port Elizabeth that are a long distance from the local municipality. Furthermore, there is very little integrated waste management planning by the local municipality.

The current situation of informal scavenging of predominately scrap metal from landfill sites is undesirable. However, the capacity of the local municipality to independently act as a catalyst for the development of recycling value streams is extremely limited. The relatively low volumes of waste (a consequence of both the municipality's small population and its relative poverty) in the local municipality suggests that district-level strategies for consolidating recyclable waste streams may be needed to improve the commercial viability of recycling, rather than local municipal strategies. This complements the goal of developing a regionalisation strategy for landfill infrastructure, and it is therefore recommended that a service provider appointed to develop the regionalisation strategy should also be tasked with developing a district waste reduction strategy. Such a strategy should provide the basis for a waste reduction programme that:

- Maximises opportunities for small, medium and micro enterprise (SMME) development and job creation through recycling and reuse of waste

- Identifies opportunities for subsidising recycling through Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWP), and incorporates current proposals and recycling projects
- Includes composting projects and community food gardens to reduce the disposal of organic waste to landfill and enhance food security in vulnerable communities.

The waste reduction strategy should be authorised at the district level, but must be taken up in the integrated waste management plans of the local municipality. Implementation of the strategy will be coordinated by the district WMO through the district waste forum.

Sustainable funding of waste management

Due to the local dynamics of the NDM – in particular, the small and widely dispersed human settlements and low revenue base, there is a need for the district municipality to not only monitor the financing of waste management by local municipalities, but also to raise finance to support district-level waste management programmes, particularly in relation to regionalisation of landfill infrastructure and waste reduction. As has been described in the preceding strategic proposals for these aspects of the IWMP, in the particular context of the NDM there are compelling reasons for elevating certain aspects of integrated waste management planning to the level of the district due to the limited technical capacity and small population of some of the local municipalities.

While ownership, maintenance and operation of infrastructure and vehicles is and should remain largely the responsibility of the local municipality, where infrastructure such as portable weighbridges or waste transfer stations are shared between local municipalities, the district may have a role to play in raising MIG finance. The district should also prepare proposals, and assist the local municipality in the

preparation of proposals, to other sources of finance, including the Green Fund and the DEA's EPIP programme, particularly with respect to financing recycling plans.

Through the district waste forum, the district WMO should also provide training to the local WMO and monitor the budgets of the local municipality to ensure that:

- Waste management functions are adequately budgeted for, including the maintenance and operation of infrastructure, equipment and vehicles.
- An up-to-date register of indigent households is maintained, and reflected in budget proposals to National Treasury.
- Revenue from waste tariffs is ring-fenced and the relationship between this income, as supplemented by transfers from National Treasury with respect to indigent households, and expenditure on waste management services is monitored, with tariffs being adjusted where necessary in accordance with principles of social equity.

Enhanced waste collection by local municipalities

Collection of waste is a direct responsibility of local municipalities; however the district municipality should monitor delivery of these services and support local municipalities where necessary. In particular, the district through its EMIs should ensure that waste collection services are delivered according to the prescribed national standards, including those for the provision of free basic services to indigent households. The quarterly meetings of the district waste forum can serve as a potentially useful site for reporting and coordination in this respect, and should track progress in relation to compliance with the Waste Act by the local

municipality, including the drafting of local by-laws with respect to compliant waste collection standards, and the enforcement of these. There is a clear need and opportunity for the district, through the person of the district WMO, to provide support and guidance to the local municipality in ensuring that implementation of the Nama-Khoi IWMPs is aligned with the district IWMP, and the strategic planning processes with respect to regionalisation of landfill infrastructure and recycling that are envisaged in the district plan

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The aim of the Nama Khoi Emergency Plan is to outline a plan of action for the efficient deployment and co-ordination of the Municipal services, role players and personnel to provide the earliest possible response in order to:

- (1) Protect and preserve life and property
- (2) Minimise the effects of the emergency or disaster on the Nama Khoi Municipality area of jurisdiction
- (3) Restore essential services

Linkage with the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality

Both the Municipal Systems Act and the Disaster Management Act requires the inclusion of this plan into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality.

It would however not be practical to include the complete Disaster Management Plan with all its annexures within the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality. Therefore the complete plan can be considered as an annexure to the IDP, while this core document without annexures will be submitted for inclusion within the IDP document.

Local Economic Development

Opportunity Analysis

The purpose of this section is to identify potential development opportunities in the Nama Khoi LM, based on the current situation within the municipality, as detailed in the preceding situation analysis. A SWOT analysis and a local sectoral potential analysis will help to determine the development potential within the Nama Khoi Municipal area.

The analysis seeks to identify supply and demand factors to assess market opportunities based on the gap between existing and potential levels of development and by reviewing the resource base for potential exploitation and beneficiation, i.e. extent, location, utilization and opportunities. In addition constraints to development such as the impact of HIV/Aids on the demographic profile, exploitation of resource base, international market influences, environmental degradation, lack of entrepreneurial skills and poverty are identified.

SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis is a commonly used tool used to facilitate a strategic review of a particular organisation. It is a high-level exercise that identifies strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the organisation. The strengths and weaknesses are internal factors that the organisation may control. Opportunities and threats are those factors external to the organisation and therefore the organisation has little or no control over these macro environment factors.

The SWOT analysis does not identify what should be done. Rather, it provides a framework for identifying where strategic opportunities may exist and how to avoid weaknesses inherent in the organisation or external threats from limiting future expansion and growth. The purpose

of the SWOT analysis is to identify and assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the Nama Khoi LM development.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Weaknesses

- Water shortages
- High poverty situation
- Low rainfall
- Arid to semi-arid land with low carrying capacity
- Electricity outages/surges
- Lack of cellphone signal in some areas
- Land reform taking place too slowly
- Skills gap within the local population
- Municipal owned land is not being used for its best strategic uses
- Mostly gravel roads
- Lack of jobs and economic development
- Seasonality of working opportunities
- Lack of support for emerging entrepreneurs
- Lack of access to land for local residents
- Lack of integrated domestic and international marketing of the area
- Fragmentation of tourism industry
- Lack of access to good health care
- Lack of sport and recreational facilities
- Poor quality of education
- High cost of land
- Very poor public transport network
- Low institutional capacity (municipal workforce & budget)
- Poor resourcing of LED strategies
- Increasing drug related crimes

- High levels of teenage pregnancy
- High dependency on social grants and wage income by the poor
- Geographically dispersed small population and far from sources of industrial inputs and from markets
- Undiversified economy: over-dependence on mining and government services sectors
- Virtually non-existent manufacturing industry
- Low income levels and low spending capabilities

Strengths

- High quality & unspoiled environment
- Diversity of scenic landscapes and vast amounts of open land
- Historical networks linked mainly to agricultural history (Khoi-San)
- Diversity of local cultures
- Sun – renewable energy potential
- Flowers – flower season
- Abundant labour
- Springbok is a thriving town
- N7 link to Namibia
- Kleinsee – future Mari culture potential?

Threats

- Climate change that will impact on water resources and agricultural activities
- Water supply
- Water quality
- Political dynamics/uncertainties
- Narrowing agriculture profit margins
- Fluctuations in tourism industry

- Global uncertainty of economic conditions
- Fluctuations in Rand cycles
- Brain-drain as individuals from the Northern Cape migrate from scarcity of business, finance, technical skills, and so forth

Opportunities

- Growth in tourism (N7 link to Namibia)
- Unexploited mineral opportunities
- Brand development
- Strengthening local government spheres
- EPWP, SETAs and learnerships
- Renewable energy
- Mariculture
- Opportunities for technology to fill gaps
- Agro-processing and technology innovations (i.e. drought resistant crops)
- Eco-tourism
- Expand on and coordinate SMME support services

Opportunity Potential Analysis

OPPORTUNITIES

Mining & Quarrying

- Mining is a declining sector with major mining companies pulling out of the area. There are some minerals in the Nama Khoi LM that have never been exploited but feasibility studies would need to be conducted if these opportunities were to be taken forward

- There are also limited skilled people in the Nama Khoi LM and this may pose a threat to the sustainability of small-scale mining projects
- There is a possibility to negotiate with large mines to improve small miners access to claims but the lack of skills will need to be resolved
- Working granite dumps
- Recycle copper and granite dumps
- Local contracting rehabilitation of mining sites
- Building factories to mill minerals
- Milling minerals local adds more value
- Institutional arrangements to stimulate economic development
- Employing local unemployed in projects

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation

- Community shopping centres
- The trade of small scale agricultural produce
- Arts and crafts for the tourism market
- The Namakwa Mall has not been constructed yet because there is not enough electricity available to power the Mall. Renewable energy plants will not be implemented soon so there is the option of looking at a solar roof for the Mall
- There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own businesses and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure (Development of an SMME strategy)
- Small-scale industrial opportunities for local business in Springbok

Community, Social & Personal Services; & General Government

- There is a shortage of qualified medical staff / personnel and the ambulance services are very poor.
- Education, public transport, water and communication services are also poor, especially in the more remote settlements
- There are opportunities then to focus on water saving technologies, renewable energy, better educational opportunities, better health services, upgrading roads and communication infrastructure, and increasing job opportunities to improve the tax base of the municipality
- Skills Centre with a database of local labour & skills that can be used by outside contractors or local businesses
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services
- Opportunities exist to expand business services within Springbok, Bergsig and Matjieskloof so as to lessen the dependence of having to travel to Upington; and then to improve public transport so that remote communities can have access to these services
- There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own businesses and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure

Transport, Storage & Communication

- Public transport
- Cellphone towers are also needed, as well as more opportunities to access the internet (i.e. Internet Cafes, computer literacy in schools, etc)
- Internet Cafes
- Upgrade Springbok Airport

Tourism

- Eco-tourism – vast open land, unique natural flora and a number of national parks and conservancies.
- Adventure tourism – 4X4 trails, hiking & fishing, particularly if linked to the south-north route from the Western Cape into Namibia.
- Historical and cultural tourism – the rich heritage of the Khoi San/Nama people, as well as the mining museums which showcase the history of Diamond Mining and settlement in the area (Okiep is the oldest copper mine town in SA).
- Energy tourism – if the wind and solar farms are developed
- Tourism Information Centre
- Arts & Craft Centre in Nababeep & Steinkopf
- 4X4 route linked to cultural activities
- Nababeep & Okiep historical tourism development
- Waterfall Development near Nababeep
- Hot Water Spring at Steinkopf
- There is a mine hole in Nababeep – upgrade this to a tourism attraction
- A tourism strategy for the Nama Khoi LM that is linked to tourism strategies of the other Namakwa DM areas will improve the linkages between attractions

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

- Removal of alien vegetation along rivers (specifically Prosopis)
- Grow vegetables in tyres (food security project)
- Community gardens
- Crop farming
- Paprika processing
- Kraalbos farming & beneficiation (shampoo, soap, vaseline)

- When Kleinzee is incorporated into the Nama Khoi LM's jurisdiction there will be opportunities within the mariculture industry to develop. This will also require market linkages and improved transport nodes
- There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own farms and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure

Electricity, Gas & Water

- Improving the water sources and water infrastructure within the Nama Khoi LM area
- Capturing storm water runoff
- Construct reservoirs
- Remove alien vegetation along water courses
- Solar power plants, especially towards Vioolsdrift
- Wind farm developments
- Solar cookers
- Solar water geysers
- Solar water pumps

Legislation requires the inclusion of sector plans into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality.

It would however not be practical to include all Sector plans with all its annexures within the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality. Therefore the complete plans can be considered as an annexure to the IDP, while this core document without annexures will be submitted for inclusion within the IDP document.

IDP PRIORITIES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Top Layer KPI Ref	IDP Ref	Municipal KPA	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Annual Target	Revised Target
Update Indigent Register (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(a)) [1]	KPI001	BSD	Update Indigent Register (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(a))	Percent of all qualifying indigent applications processed by 30 June	100%	100%
Submit the Monthly Budget Statement (Sec 71 report) in accordance with the new municipal reporting regulations [2]	KPI002	MFVM	Submit the Monthly Budget Statement (Sec 71 report) in accordance with the new municipal reporting regulations	Number of Section 71 Monthly Budget statements submitted to National Treasury within 10 working days of each month	12	12
Submit Mid-year report (S72) to Municipal Manager for revision & non-financial inputs. [3]	KPI003	MFVM	Submit Mid-year report (S72) to Municipal Manager for revision & non-financial inputs.	Number of S72 (mid-year) reports submitted to Municipal Manager by 31st of January	1	1
Annual stock take (Inventory Count) [4]	KPI004	MFVM	Annual stock take (Inventory Count)	Number of Annual Stock counts conducted	1	1
Submit the annual verification report of moveable assets to the Auditor General [5]	KPI005	MFVM	Submit the annual verification report of moveable assets to the Auditor General	Submission of the annual verification report of moveable assets to the Auditor General by the 30 June 2018	1	1
Submit procurement plan [6]	KPI006	MFVM	Submit procurement plan	Number of Procurement Implementation plan submitted to the Municipal Manager	1	1
Financial viability measured in terms of the Municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(g)i) [7]	KPI007	MFVM	Financial viability measured in terms of the Municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(g)i)	Debt coverage ratio ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / (Debt service payments due within the year))	95%	95%
Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(g)ii) [8]	KPI008	MFVM	Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(g)ii)	Service debtors to revenue ratio " (Total outstanding service debtors/ revenue received for services)	5	5

Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(g)iii) [9]	KPI009	MFVM	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(g)iii)	Cost coverage ratio (Available cash+ investments) / Monthly fixed operating expenditure	3	3
Submit Quarterly reports on the Implementation of the SCM Policy and Regulations [10]	KPI010	MFVM	Submit Quarterly reports on the Implementation of the SCM Policy and Regulations	Number of Quarterly SCM Implementation reports submitted to the Mayor within 10 days after each quarter	4	4
Submit the Annual Financial Statements by 31 August to the Office of the Auditor-General [11]	KPI011	MFVM	Submit the Annual Financial Statements by 31 August to the Office of the Auditor-General	Number of Annual Financial Statements submitted to the Auditor General by 31 August	1	1
Expenditure on the approved Budget and Treasury Operating Budget by 30 June [12]	KPI012	MFVM	Expenditure on the approved Budget and Treasury Operating Budget by 30 June	Percent Actual Operating Expenditure versus Budget - Year to Date (YTD)	90%	90%
Submission of the Adjustments Budget to Council for approval [13]	KPI013	MFVM	Submission of the Adjustments Budget to Council for approval	Number of Adjustments Budgets submitted for approval to Council by 28 February 2018	1	1
Review of Budget Related Policies [14]	KPI014	MTID	Review of Budget Related Policies	Percent of identified (budget related) Policies reviewed	100%	100%
Updating of ward waiting list on HSS [15]	KPI015	BSD	Updating of ward waiting list on HSS	Percent of fully completed applications captured on the Housing demand database within 5 working days of receipt of completed application	80%	80%
Attend to Law enforcement complaints [16]	KPI016	BSD	Attend to Law enforcement complaints	Percent of Law enforcement complaints attended to within 1 week of being reported	100%	100%
Submit IDP Process Plan to Council for approval [17]	KPI018	GGPR	Submit IDP Process Plan to Council for approval	Number of IDP process plan submitted to Council by 31st of August .	1	1

IDP Consultation sessions community [18]	KPI019	GGPR	IDP Consultation sessions community	Number of IDP consultative community meetings held	18	18
Submit IDP to Council for approval [19]	KPI020	GGPR	Submit IDP to Council for approval	Submission of the Final IDP to Council for approval by 31 March 2018	1	1
Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the (Community services) Department [20]	KPI021	MFVM	Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the (Community services - Libraries) Department	Percent of approved Capital Budget spent by 30 June	90%	90%
Monitor the Implementation of Council Resolutions [21]	KPI022	GGPR	Monitor the Implementation of Council Resolutions	Percent Implementation of Council resolutions in accordance with action due dates	100%	100%
Expenditure on the approved Corporate Services Operating Budget by 30 June [22]	KPI023	MFVM	Expenditure on the approved Corporate Services Operating Budget by 30 June	Percent Actual Operating Expenditure versus Budget - Year to Date (YTD)	95%	95%
Submit the Workplace Skills Plan to LGSETA by 30/04/2018 [23]	KPI024	MTID	Submit the Workplace Skills Plan to LGSETA by 30/04/2018	Number of Workplace Skills Plans submitted to LGSETA by 30 April 2018	1	1
Update of the Risk Register [24]	KPI025	MTID	Update of the Risk Register	Submission of a quarterly Updated Risk register to the Office of the Municipal Manager	4	4
The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a Municipality's approved employment equity plan (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(e)) [25]	KPI026	MTID	The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a Municipality's approved employment equity plan (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(e))	Report on the number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management submitted to the Office of the Municipal Manager by 30 June 2018	1	1

The Percent of the municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(f)) [26]	KPI027	MTID	The Percent of the municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(f))	Percent of the municipality's approved budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan by 30 June	100%	100%
The number of jobs created through the Municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(d)) [27]	KPI028	MTID	The number of jobs created through the Municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(d))	Number of job opportunities created by 30 June	1 000	1 000
Monitoring and oversight on Performance of the Municipality by MPAC [28]	KPI029	GGPR	Monitoring and oversight on Performance of the Municipality by MPAC	Number of Oversight Reports in accordance with Circular 63 of the MFMA submitted to council by 31 March 2018	1	1
Institutional Performance Management in place and implemented up to Section Head level. [29]	KPI030	GGPR	Institutional Performance Management in place and implemented up to Senior Managers	Percent of senior managers (Section 54,56,57 employees) with Signed Performance Agreements by 31/07/2017	100%	100%
Submission of the Top Layer SDBIP to the Mayor for approval [30]	KPI031	GGPR	Submission of the Top Layer SDBIP to the Mayor for approval	Number of Top Layer SDBIPs submitted to the Mayor within 28 days after approved of the budget.	1	1
Functional Performance Audit Committee [31]	KPI032	GGPR	Functional Performance Audit Committee	Number of Performance Audit Committee meetings held as per the performance management policy	2	2
Ensure that the audit committee sits into the relevant legislation [32]	KPI033	GGPR	Ensure that the audit committee sits into the relevant legislation	Minutes of audit committee meetings	4	4
Implement the Annual Risk Based Audit Plan [33]	KPI034	GGPR	Implement the Annual Risk Based Audit Plan	Number of Quarterly Risk Based Audit Plan Reports submitted to the Municipal Manager within 10 working days after each quarter	4	4

Compilation of an Annual Report of the Audit Committee [34]	KPI035	GGPR	Compilation of an Annual Report of the Audit Committee	Number of Annual reports tabled by the Audit Committee to council by 31 August 2017	1	1
Compilation of an Annual report by Internal Audit [35]	KPI036	GGPR	Compilation of an Annual report by Internal Audit	Number of Annual reports by Internal Audit tabled to council by 31 August 2017	1	1
Review the Audit Committee charter annually [36]	KPI037	GGPR	Review the Audit Committee charter annually	Submission of a Reviewed Audit committee charter to Council by 30 September 2017	1	1
Annual Review the Internal Audit Charter [37]	KPI038	GGPR	Annual Review the Internal Audit Charter	Submission of a reviewed Internal Audit Charter to the Audit Committee by 30 September 2017	1	1
Submission of the MTREF (aligned to the IDP) to Council for approval by 31 May [38]	KPI039	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submission of the MTREF (aligned to the IDP) to Council for approval by 31 May	Number of MTREF (BUDGET) submitted for approval to Council by 31 May	1	1
Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the Municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MFMA, Reg. S10(c)) [39]	KPI040	MFVM	Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the Municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MFMA, Reg. S10(c))	Percent of approved Capital Budget spent by 30 June 2018	90%	90%
Expenditure on the approved Municipal Operating Budget for the Municipality by 30 June [40]	KPI041	MFVM	Expenditure on the approved Municipal Operating Budget for the Municipality by 30 June	Percent Actual Operating Expenditure versus Budget - Year to Date (YTD)	90%	90%
Unqualified audit opinion issued by the Auditor-General [41]	KPI042	MFVM	Unqualified audit opinion issued by the Auditor-General	Number of Unqualified audit opinions (on AFS) raised by the Auditor General	1	1
Monitoring, assessment and report on risks identified and reported [42]	KPI043	MTID	Monitoring, assessment and report on risks identified and reported	Number of Quarterly risk assessment reports submitted to Audit committee	4	4

Submit an Annual Risk Based Audit Plan to the Audit Committee [43]	KPI044	MTID	Submit an Annual Risk Based Audit Plan to the Audit Committee	Number of Annual Risk Based Audit Plans submitted to the Audit Committee by 30 September 2017	1	1
Compile a Risk-based Three Year strategic plan [44]	KPI045	MTID	Compile a Risk-based Three Year strategic plan	Submission of a Three Year Strategic plan to the Audit Committee by 30 September 2017	1	1
Review of Risk Register [45]	KPI046	MTID	Review of Risk Register	Number of Risk Registers submitted to Council by 30 June 2018	1	1
Submission of the Mid-Year performance reports (S.72) [46]	KPI047	MTID	Submission of the Mid-Year performance reports (S.72)	Number of Mid-year Performance Reports submitted to the Mayor by 25 January 2018	1	1
Submit Quarterly (S.52) Reports to Council on the overall municipal performance (Evaluation of performance results against targets set and in terms of the Performance Framework.) [47]	KPI048	MTID	Submit Quarterly (S.52) Reports to Council on the overall municipal performance (Evaluation of performance results against targets set and in terms of the Performance Framework.)	Number of Quarterly (S.52) reports submitted to council within 30 days after each quarter	4	4
Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a)) [48]	KPI049	BSD	Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a))	Percent of Formal households with access to basic level of electricity	100%	100%
Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a)) [49]	KPI050	BSD	Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a))	Percent of Formal households with access to basic level of sanitation	100%	100%
Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a)) [50]	KPI051	BSD	Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a))	Percent of Formal households with access to basic level of water	100%	100%

Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a)) [51]	KPI052	BSD	Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a))	Number of Formal households with a kerb-side solid waste removal service	12 000	12 000
Reduction in electricity losses [52]	KPI053	BSD	Reduction in electricity losses	Percent Electricity losses by 30 June	10%	10%
Reduction in water losses [53]	KPI054	BSD	Reduction in water losses	Percent Water losses by 30 June	10%	10%
Square meters of tarred road repaired [54]	KPI055	BSD	Square meters of tarred road repaired	Number of square meters of tarred road resurfaced	1 200	1 200
Grading of Gravel Road [55]	KPI056	BSD	Grading of Gravel Road	Number of Kilometers of gravel roads graded	200	200
Cleaning of Storm water channels [56]	KPI057	BSD	Cleaning of Storm water channels	Number of square meters (m2) of Storm water channels cleaned	1 000	1 000
Monitoring of waste water quality compliance [57]	KPI058	BSD	Monitoring of waste water quality compliance	Number of waste water quality compliance reports submitted to the management team by the 25th working day of each month.	12	12
Routine inspections on electricity mini substations [58]	KPI059	BSD	Routine inspections on electricity mini substations	Number of quarterly routine inspections conducted on mini subs	62	62
Inspections of Pole Mounted Transformers. [59]	KPI060	BSD	Inspections of Pole Mounted Transformers.	Number of inspections conducted on Pole Mounted Transformers	123	123
Monthly reporting on number of new electricity connections completed [60]	KPI061	BSD	Monthly reporting on number of new electricity connections completed	Percent of new Connections completed (based on Finalised requests)	100%	100%
Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the (Technical services) Department [61]	KPI062	MTID	Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the (Technical services) Department	Percent of approved Capital Budget spent by 30 June (Technical Services)	90%	90%
Stock control monitoring [62]	KPI063	MTID	Stock control monitoring	Number of stores stock registers updated	1	1

SUMMARY OF NEEDS ANALYSIS NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY IDP	
SECTOR	SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY/STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFIED NEEDS
<p>ENVIRONMENT AND LAND</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance environmental management institutional capacity. ➤ Address waste disposal environmental issues ➤ Prevent water pollution (need for water quality monitoring). ➤ Address environmental issues/impacts related to development projects (ensure legal procedures followed). ➤ Remove alien invasive plants. ➤ Promote environmental awareness. ➤ Upgrade and develop new cemeteries ➤ Register landfill sites ➤ Climate Change Awareness Programs and support for eco school program. ➤ Promote waste recycling within the area.
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upgrade roads and associated storm water drainage in jurisdiction area. ➤ Upgrade water storage and sanitation services in jurisdiction area. ➤ Upgrade water supply in jurisdiction area. ➤ Provide electricity in jurisdiction areas. ➤ Upgrade electricity supply in jurisdiction area. ➤ Upgrade sanitation services in jurisdiction area. ➤ Purchase additional equipment (in order to provide and/or maintain essential infrastructure services). ➤ Promote and facilitate the provision of integrated human settlements within Nama Khoi area. ➤ Renewable energy

<p>ECONOMIC</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitate job creation and LED (to address high unemployment rate). ➤ Promote tourism ➤ Promote small business development ➤ Investigate feasibility of recycling mine dumps, establishing small new mines and the prospecting for other minerals. ➤ Support existing government departments projects ➤ Promote Private Public Partnerships ➤ Participate in the Operation Phakisa project ➤ Participate in the war on poverty project ➤ Support sustainable livelihoods programs such as food gardens and one household one hectar program.
<p>SOCIAL</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide additional sports and recreational facilities ➤ Provide additional community facilities (multipurpose community halls and libraries) ➤ Mitigate the risk of disasters. ➤ Traffic services
<p>INSTITUTIONAL</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote special programs: gender equality, youth, elderly, women, disabilities ➤ Enhance institutional capacity - human resources and financial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compile a human resources database; - Finalize organizational structure; - Conduct job evaluations; - Implement safe working conditions; ➤ Upgrade office accommodation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refurbish existing buildings; - Provide additional office space

Organisational and Individual Performance Management System:

Introduction

The purpose of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) is to assist management to achieve service delivery targets, as well as spending the capital budget within the given time frames. This document provides for the annual submission of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) as required in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act. It should be read in conjunction with the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Budget and Strategic Business Unit Business Plans for the financial year 2012/ 2013. The SDBIP gives effect to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and budget of the municipality therefore the IDP and budget must be fully aligned with each other, as required by the MFMA

The municipal manager is responsible for the preparation of the SDBIP, which must be legally submitted to the mayor for approval once the budget has been approved by the council. However, the municipal manager should start the process to prepare the top-layer of the SDBIP no later than the tabling of the budget (around March or earlier) and preferably submit a draft SDBIP to the mayor by 1 May. Once the budget is approved by the Council, the municipal manager should merely revise the approved draft SDBIP, and submit for final approval within 14 days after the approval of the budget. The mayor should therefore approve the final SDBIP and performance agreements simultaneously, and then make the SDBIP and performance agreement of the municipal manager public within 14 days, preferably before 1 July. Note that it is only the top layer (of high-level) detail of the SDBIP that is required to be made public.

It is the output and goals made public in the SDBIP that will be used to measure performance on a quarterly basis during the financial year. Note that such in-year monitoring is meant to be a light form of monitoring. The council should reserve its oversight role over performance at the end of the financial year, when the mayor tables the annual report of the municipality. The in-year monitoring is designed to pick up major problems only, and aimed at ensuring that the mayor and municipal manager are taking corrective steps when any unanticipated problems arise. The SDBIP serves a critical role to focus both the administration and council on outputs by providing clarity of service delivery expectations, expenditure and revenue requirements, service delivery targets and performance indicators.

The SDBIP provides the vital link between the mayor, council (executive) and the administration, and facilitates the process for holding management accountable for its performance. The SDBIP is a management, implementation and monitoring tool that will assist the mayor, councillors, municipal manager, senior managers and community. A properly formulated SDBIP will ensure that appropriate information is circulated internally and externally for purposes of monitoring the execution of the budget, performance of senior management and achievement of the strategic objective set by council. It enables the municipal manager to monitor the performance of senior managers, the mayor to monitor the performance of the municipal manager, and for the community to monitor the performance of the municipality. The SDBIP should therefore determine (and be consistent with) the performance agreements between the mayor and the municipal manager and the municipal manager and senior managers determined at the start of every financial year and approved by the mayor.

Legislative Framework in terms of MFMA

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) of 2003 is aimed to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and to establish treasury norms and standards through continually promoting transparency, participation and accountability of municipalities. The MFMA requires that municipalities prepare a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

as a strategic financial management tool to ensure that budgetary decisions that are adopted by municipalities for the financial year are aligned with their Integrated Development Plan Strategy. According to section 1 of the Act a service delivery and budget implementation plan means a detailed plan approved by the mayor of a municipality in terms of section 53(1)(c)(ii) for implementing the municipality's delivery of municipal services and its annual budget, and which must indicate-

- (a) Projections for each month of the year
 - (i) Revenue to be collected, by source; and
 - (ii) Operational and capital expenditure, by vote;
- (b) Service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter;
- (c) Any other matters that may be prescribed, and includes any revisions of such plan by the mayor in terms of section 54(1)(c);

In terms of Section 53 (3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) No. 56 of 2003, the mayor must ensure-

- (a) that the revenue and expenditure projections for each month and the service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter, as set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan, are made public no later than 14 days after the approval of the service delivery and budget implementation plan; and
- (b) that the performance agreements of the municipal manager, senior managers and any other categories of officials as may be prescribed, are made public no later than 14 days after the approval of the municipality's service delivery and budget implementation plan. Copies of such performance agreements must be submitted to the council and the MEC for local government in the province.

The SDBIP Concept

MFMA circular 13 outlined the concept of the SDBIP. It is seen as a contract between the administration, council and community expressing goals and objectives set by the council as quantifiable outcomes that can be implemented by the administration over the next 12 months. The SDBIP is a management, implementation and monitoring tool that will assist the mayor, councillors, municipal manager, senior managers and community. It also fosters the management, implementation and monitoring of the budget, the performance of senior management and the achievement of the strategic objectives as laid out in the IDP.

The SDBIP is considered as a layered plan. Whilst only the top layer is made public at council, the budget and performance targets should be broken down into smaller targets and cascaded to directorates and managers.

Whilst the budget sets yearly service delivery and budget targets (revenue and expenditure per vote), it is imperative that in-year mechanisms are able to measure performance and progress on a continuous basis. Hence, the end-of-year targets must be based on quarterly and monthly targets, and the municipal manager must ensure that the budget is built around quarterly and monthly information. Being a start-of-year planning and target tool, the SDBIP gives meaning to both in-year reporting in terms of section 71 (monthly reporting), section 72 (mid-year report) and end-of-year annual reports.

The Components of the SDBIP

The SDBIP of Nama Khoi Municipality for the 2018/19 financial period consists of the following necessary components:

- IDP Priorities and performance objectives
- Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source
- Monthly projections of expenditure (of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote.
- Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote. Ward information for expenditure and service delivery.
- Capital works plan

INVOLVEMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECTOR DEPARTMENTS

Project	Location	Funding Estimate	Funding Source Grant	2018/19	2019/20
Namakwa Bulk Water Scheme	Springbok	R 596 311 000	DWS (Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant)	R 19 719 000	R -
Building of Vioolsdrift Dam	Nama Khoi		DWA	X	X
Community Work Program	Nama Khoi		COGHTA	X	X
Agri Parks Program	Nama Khoi		DRDLR	X	X
Nama Khoi Livestock	Nama Khoi		DARDLR	X	
One household one hectare project			DRDLR	X	
Narysec Learnership Program			DRDLR	X	
Building of library	Carolusberg		DSAC		
Human Settlement Project	Bergsig		COGHTA	Town Planning	
	Vaalwater		COGHTA	Town Planning	
	Nababeep		COGHTA	Town Planning	
	Springbok		COGHTA	Town Planning (Feasibility Studies)	
Paving of internal road	Komaggas		DPW	X	
Henkries Clearing of alien invasive	Henkries		DEA	X	
Steinkopf Land Rehabilitation	Steinkopf		DEA	X	
Vioolsdrift Clearing of alien invasive	Vioolsdrift		DEA	X	
Eco school program	Nama Khoi		DENC	X	X
Environmental Awareness Campaigns	Nama Khoi		DENC	X	X
Monitoring of air quality stations	Nama Khoi		DENC	X	X
Fencing of Taxi Rank	Springbok		DSTL		
Paving of sidewalk and pedestrian crossings and side walks	Springbok to Bergsig		DSTL	X	
NC Youth in Environment Services	Nama Khoi		DEA	Planning Phase	
NC Youth Mass training project	Nama Khoi		DEA	Implementation Phase	

NAMUQUA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS WITHIN NAMA KHOI

Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans

Project no. LH02: Education on personal health and hygiene in NDM Area

Project no. LH03: Educate communities in the prevention and treatment of communicable

Project no. LH04: Educate communities in the safe handling and disposal of medical and solid waste

Project no. LH05: Water Quality Monitoring at Water Service Authorities in Namakwa

Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe Project no.

FS01: Awareness Campaign on Possible Disaster Risk

Project no. FS02: Upgrading of Fire Fighting Services

Project no. FS03: Upgrading of Radio Communication Network: Near System

Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

Project no. EG01: Job Creation through Infrastructure Development

Outcome 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

Project no. IN01: Coastal Development

Project no. IN02: Commonage Development

Project no. IN03: SME and Cooperative Development

Project no. IN04: Manufacturing Development

Project no. IN05: Infrastructure Development

Project no. IN06: Tourism Development

Project no. IN07: Renewable Development

Project no. IN08: Socio economic Development

Project No. IN09: Trade and Investment

Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all

Project no. SC01: Educate and evaluation in food safety

Outcome 9: A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system.

Project no. LG02: EPWP Assistance to B-Municipalities

Project no. LG03: PMU Assistance to B-Municipalities

Outcome 10: Environmental assets and natural resources that is well protected and continually enhanced

Project no. EA01: Education/Awareness on Climate Change

Project no. EA02: Working for Water

Outcome 11: Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World

Project no. SA02: The Transformation and Development of the Mining Sector: Facilitate and ensure new SLPS for those nearing completion for all municipalities

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NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

CAPITAL BUDGET	Town	2017/2018	2018/19
Upgrading of Waste Water Treatment Work	NababEEP		R 5 000 000.00
Internal network NababEEP	NababEEP		R 4 000 000.00
Okiep: Extension of sewer networks	Okiep	R 8 087 000.00	R 8 730 000.00
Upgrading of bulk water supply, Komaggas	Komaggas		R 2 250 000 .00
Paving and Storm water	Bergsig: Phillip Soudens Street		R 4 400 000 .00
Refurbishment of Rooiwal Bulk supply	Rooiwal	R 2 772 000.00	
Refurbishment of Fonteintjie Water Supply	Fonteintjie	R 1 776 000.00	
Purchase of vehicles	Nama Khoi	R 6 500 000.00	
Purchase of office equipment	Nama Khoi	R 500 000.00	

CONCLUSION

The municipality has engaged and attempted various processes to address all the shortcomings of the previous IDP document, as identified by the relevant stakeholders including the IDP Assessment comments as well as communities' inputs.

Certain issues raised require financial commitments which still need to be sourced.

In conclusion it is important that constant consultation and engagement with stakeholders and clients should always be maintained to ensure continuous improvement. Therefore as Nama Khoi Municipality we would like to overcome critical challenges in order to realize the vision of the municipality **"To proudly deliver sustainable and climate resilient quality services to the entire Nama Khoi community"**.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACIP: Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme
CASP: Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CSA: Conservation South Africa
COGHSTA: Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
DAFF: Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DEA: Department of Environmental Affairs
DEDAT: Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DOJ&CD: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DOT: Department of Transport
DOE: Department of Energy
DOH: Department of Health
DRPW: Department of Roads and Public Works
DSAC: Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
DWA: Department of Water Affairs
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF: Environmental Management Framework
EPWP: Expanded Public Works Programme
FET: Further Education and Training
GIS: Geographic Information System
ICT: Information and Communication Technology
IDC: Independent Development Corporation
IDP: Integrated Development Planning
KPA: Key Performance Indicators
LED: Local Economic Development
MDG: Millennium Development Goals
MFMA: The Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG: Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSA: The Municipal Systems Act No 33 of 2000
NAMBAF: Namaqua Biodiversity Advisory Forum
NDM: Namakwa District Municipality
NRM: Natural Resource Management
NC-WFTC: Northern Cape Working for the Coast
PCC: Provincial Coastal Committee
PIG: Provincial Infrastructure Grant
PMS: Performance Management System
RDP: Reconstruction and Development Programme
PFMA: Public Finance Management Act
SANBI: South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANPARKS: South African National Parks
SDBIP: Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
SDF: Spatial Development Framework
WTW: Water Treatment Works