

iii) Capacity Challenges

The Cacadu District Municipality is obliged in terms of section 83 (3) of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998, Act No,117 of 1998, to ensure that the nine local municipalities within the Cacadu District can fulfil their responsibilities.

In 2007 Cacadu District Municipality developed and adopted a District Wide Capacity Building Strategy with associated focus areas. Although certain successes have been achieved in terms of the District Wide Capacity Building Strategy capacity challenges still remain within Local Municipalities as suggested by the IDP Assessment Tool as developed by the then Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG).

As such projects contained within the CDM's SDBIP seek to fulfil the CDM's capacity building mandate. Those programmes as contained within the CDM's SDBIP seek to support Local Municipalities in the gaining of knowledge, communication and managerial skills necessary to address sustainable development. To operationalise this approach, the CDM's capacity building interventions are viewed as a process that involves value added instruction, the training of trainers, activities with multiplier effects, and networking. This involves both institutional capacity-building, as well as human capacity-building.

Based on current trends Local Municipalities have been categorised per their capacity building requirements, namely:

- Ikwezi, Blue Crane Route, Kou Kamma, Sundays River Valley: High capacity related interventions required.
- Bavians: Medium capacity related interventions required.
- Kouga, Ndlamne, Makana, Camdeboo: Low capacity related interventions required.

2.2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

i) Locational Characteristics

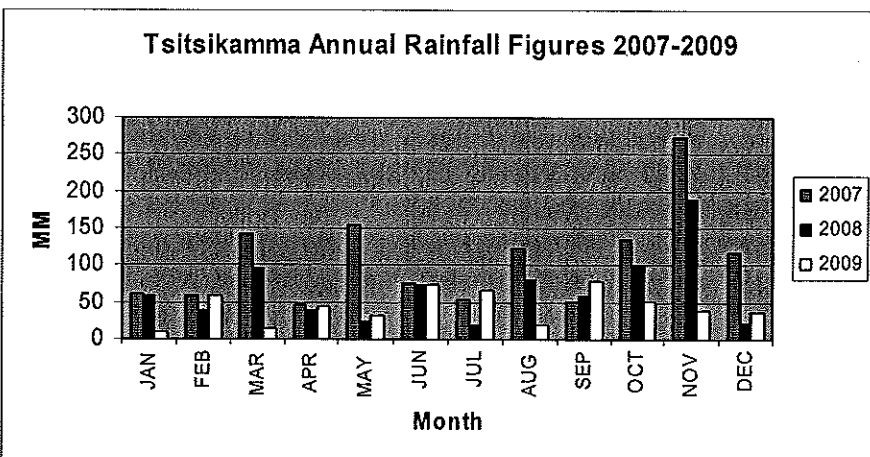
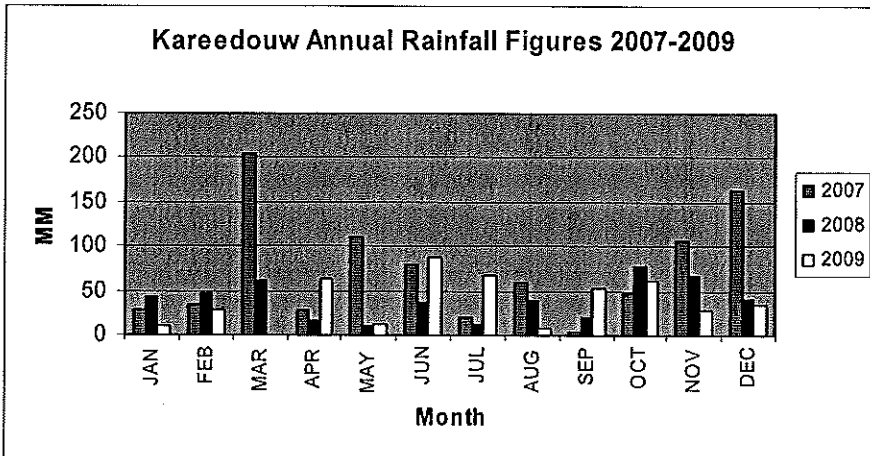
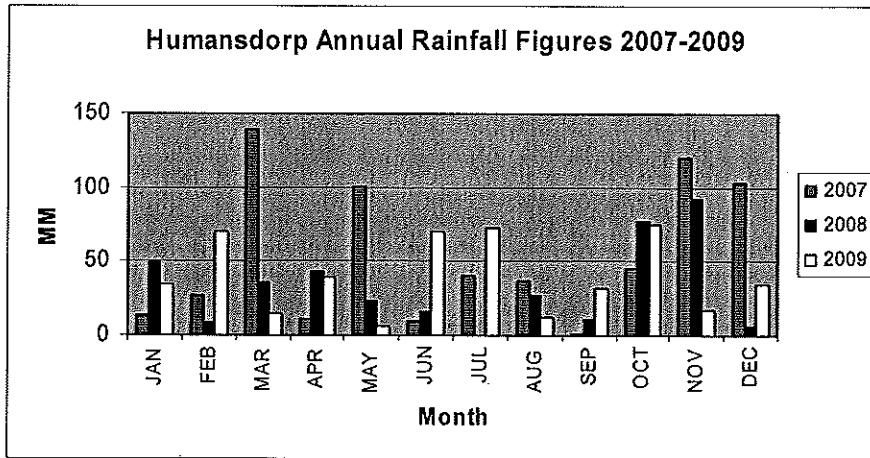
The Cacadu District Municipality is a land mass that is dominated by a semi-desert Karoo landscape. The area is characterised by a narrow low-lying land strip along the coast from the west (Storms River) to the east (Port Alfred). Prominent mountains and catchment areas include the Kouga Mountains in the south and the Snow Mountains north of Graaff-Reinet. The central district is characterised by typical Karoo plains between Steytlerville, Jansenville and Rietbron which is periodically subject to drought conditions.

The average annual rainfall is 300mm. Water shortages are common phenomena in Ikwezi, Baviaans and Camdeboo due to the low rainfall which can be less than 200mm per year. Main drainage features include the great Fish River, Sunday's River, Gamtoos River and Krom River, generally draining the area to the south and east.

Drought conditions have affected Cacadu drastically over the last number of years. As at January 2010, the storage capacities of the predominant dams within the region are reflected as follows:

- Cacadu: The joint storage is currently at 39.6% of total storage capacity and slowly declining.
- Nqweba Dam: Storage is 66.2% which is 52% above the median storage and gradually declining.
- Impofu Dam: Storage is 55.8% which is 20% below the median storage and gradually declining.
- Groendal Dam: Storage is 47.9% which is 45% below the median storage and gradually declining.
- Kouga Dam: Storage is 43.8% which is 35% below the median storage and gradually declining.
- Haarlem Dam: Storage is 36.2% which is 60% below the median storage and gradually declining.
- Loerie Dam: Balancing dam of which storage is 38.2% which is 55% below the median storage.
- Kromrivier Dam: Storage is 25.6% which is 60% below the median storage and gradually declining.
- Darlington Dam: Storage is 22% which is 15% below the median storage.

Water shortages are further illustrated by the average decrease in rainfall figures as illustrated by the graphs that follow.



Climatic conditions in the Cacadu District vary from mild conditions and moderate rainfall along the coast to harsh conditions and low rainfall in Karoo. The Tsitsikamma forest in Kou-Kamma Municipality experiences an average summer temperature of 23°C, and a winter average of 17°C, with an average annual rainfall of 945mm. The town of Graaff-Reinet in Camdeboo Municipality experiences average summer temperatures of 31.5°C and winter average winter temperatures of 19.4°C with an average annual rainfall of 255mm.

Figure 2.12 : Aridity Zone Indicator

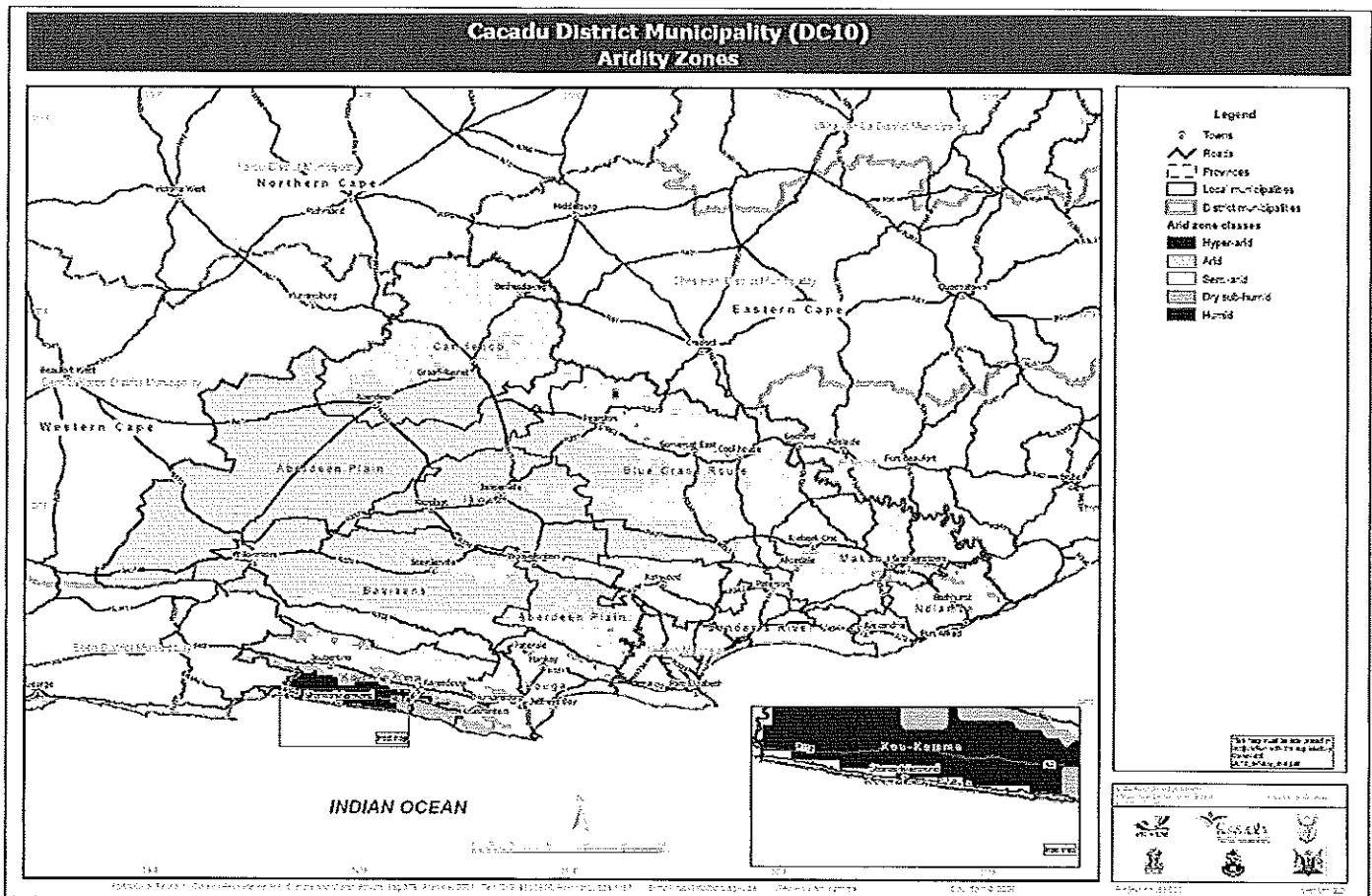


Figure 2.12 above identifies the inland region of Cacadu as arid and semi-arid. This information was gathered by the Agricultural Research Council as part of a Cacadu District wide project to determine agricultural potential.

ii) Settlement Patterns

The Cacadu District is characterized by a web of settlements of various sizes scattered over more than 60 000km², originating from the "Ox-wagon trip" planning era. The spatial settlement pattern gives rise to a very particular infrastructure challenge. In towns where

the population is concentrated, the existing infrastructure was not planned adequately to cope with rapid development that has occurred over the last decade. To extend the existing infrastructure in towns, services must traverse over long distances into sparsely populated rural hinterlands presenting major challenges. The terrain, due to its Karoo nature, is harsh presenting a shallow hard rock surface that cannot be excavated by hand. Many settlements are further than 250 kms from Port Elizabeth. This has an effect on service delivery, as major suppliers and service providers are residing in the Port Elizabeth

iii) Road and Rail Network

The Cacadu District is extensively covered by a network of both road and rail, with road being the preferred mode of transport. The rail network that used to be a vibrant backbone to the economy of the District has been neglected and is in a state of dilapidation resulting in the collapse of towns like Cookhouse (Blue Crane Route), Paterson (Sundays River Valley) and Klipplaat (Ikwezi). The narrow gauge line, well known as the "Apple Express", occasionally operates leisure tours to Thornhill and Van Stadens River bridge. Limited activity is also experienced in the Langkloof (Kareedouw, Krakeel, Louterwater, with a branch to Patensie in Kou-Kamma Municipality) used for rolling stock. A total of 8 420km of roads cover the Cacadu District. A vast portion (82% - approximately 6 880km) of the total road network are gravel roads. This is the second largest challenge the District faces, water being the largest. By their nature gravel roads are maintenance intensive and need a structured maintenance programme that will be resourced accordingly, both financially and in terms of human resources. Cacadu District Municipality in accordance with Legislation is the Planning Authority in the region for the integration of transportation planning activities. The provincial department of Transport is the custodian of all District and major roads in the District. The National Roads are administered by the South African Roads Agency (SANRA). Local Municipalities are responsible for all internal roads.

Table 2.8 : Length of Surfaced & Gravel Roads per LM

Municipality	Gravel Length	Surfaced Length	Total Length
Makana	588.2	169.2	757.4
Blue Crane Route	1 127.1	154.7	1 281.8
Baviaans	827.01	131.8	958.80
Ikwezi	670.1	78.7	748.7
Kou-Kamma	333.90	203.11	537.01
Kouga	305.8	226.9	532.9
Ndlambe	453.6	167.2	620.8
Camdeboo	695.2	97.20	792.4
Sunday River	536.9	204.9	741.8
District Management Areas	1 341.6	106.7	1 448.3
Total	6 880	1 540	8 420

Source : Cacadu Database

In 2007, the national Department of Transport compiled an assessment of the municipal road network throughout the entire country. Findings pertinent to the Cacadu District are reflected in the tables below.

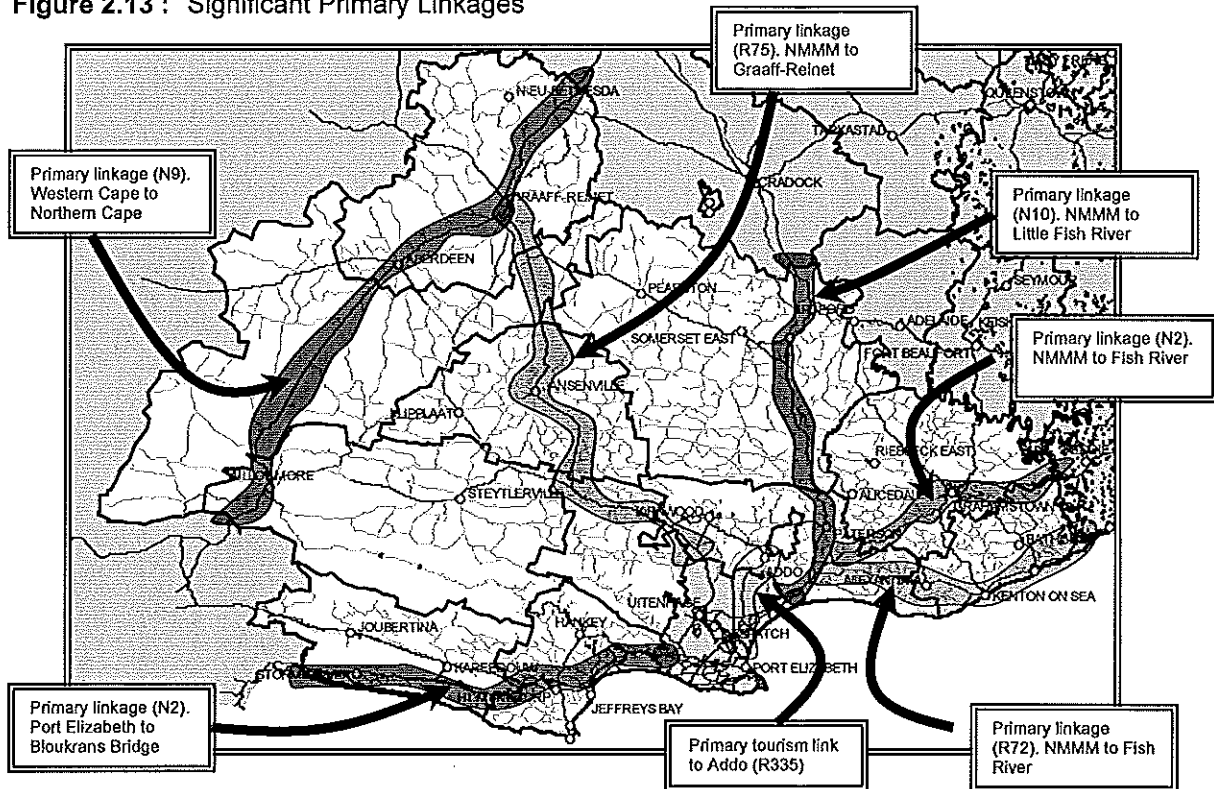
Table 2.9: Length of Surfaced & Gravel Roads per LM

Name	Paved	Gravel	Tracks	Total
Cacadu				
Camdeboo	60	115	14	189
Blue Crane Route	34	178	17	229
Ikwezi		205	16	221
Makana	156	165	15	336
Ndlambe	151	139	23	313
Sunday's River Valley	29	80	9	118
Baviaans	112	1,085	96	1,293
Kouga	158	185	27	370
Kou-Kamma	70	460	50	580
Total for district	769	2,612	268	3,649

Source: National Department of Transport, 2007

As illustrated, the stated length of the road network as per the CDM's database and that of the municipal road network assessment differs quite substantially. It would appear that data gaps do exist with municipal road network assessment which may be due to the methodology employed in collating such information, i.e. the reliance on the completion of questionnaires by Local Municipalities.

Figure 2.13 : Significant Primary Linkages



iv) Water Resources

Water resource in the Cacadu District is a challenge. The District depends predominantly on ground water for human consumption and agricultural activity, which is one of the drivers of the economy in the District. The low inland rainfall results in sporadic droughts consequently drying up supply boreholes to towns and villages. The water quality during these periods deteriorates to levels that are unsafe for human consumption. As a result of water being a scarce resource in Cacadu, there are competing demands between servicing the community and servicing agricultural production. Drought conditions resulting in water shortages have been experienced in Willowmore, Steytleville (Baviaans Municipality), Jansenville (Ikwezi Municipality) and in Graaff-Reinet (Camdeboo Municipality). A particular challenge exists in the town of Paterson (Sundays River Valley Municipality), where borehole exploration has not yielded any results. The town is currently experiencing a water crisis; this is exacerbated by the influx of people in search of government subsidy housing in the area. Along the coastal areas, in Ndlambe and Kouga in particular, there is a seasonal demand that doubles the normal demand over the holiday seasons. This has resulted in water shortages in the tourist towns of Port Alfred, Kenton-on-Sea (Ndlambe Municipality) and in Jeffreys Bay and Cape St Francis (Kouga Municipality).

Bulk services in the District are under pressure due to overloading and the lack of ongoing maintenance.

Table 2.11 : Major Predominant Dams in Cacadu District

MAJOR DAM	MAJOR RIVER	MUNICIPALITY	USE
CHURCHHILL & IMPOFU	KROMME RIVER	KOUGA	DOMESTIC & IRRIGATION
LOERIE	KROMME RIVER	KOUKAMMA	DOMESTIC
BEERVLEI	GROOT RIVER	DMA	FLOOD RETENTION
KOUGA	KOUGA RIVER	KOUGA	DOMESTIC & IRRIGATION
TRANSFER SCHEME			
• UITKYK SCHEME	ORANGE RIVER via FISH RIVER INTO SUNDAYS RIVER	BLUE CRANE SUNDAYS RIVER	DOMESTIC & IRRIGATION
• GLEN MELVILLE DAM		MAKANA	DOMESTIC & IRRIGATION

Source : Cacadu Database

The three major dams, Churchill, Impofu and Lourie are situated in Kouga and Koukamma Municipalities, and predominantly serve the Nelson Mandela Metro, with limited supply to Humansdorp, Jeffreys Bay and St Francis Bay. The transfer schemes were developed predominantly to serve the agriculture sector in the District. There is one water board in Ndlambe Municipality, the Albany Coast Water Board that services Bushmans River Mouth and Kenton-on-Sea. All nine (9) Local Municipalities in Cacadu District are Water Services Authorities.

The District has embarked on a rainwater harvesting project where it is envisaged that all low income households within the District will be equipped with rainwater tanks and gutters so as to harvest rainwater in order to substitute municipal supply. This will hopefully alleviate increasing demand on municipal supply. Further funding is still

however required for such an initiative. A breakdown of funding requirements is illustrated by the table that follows.

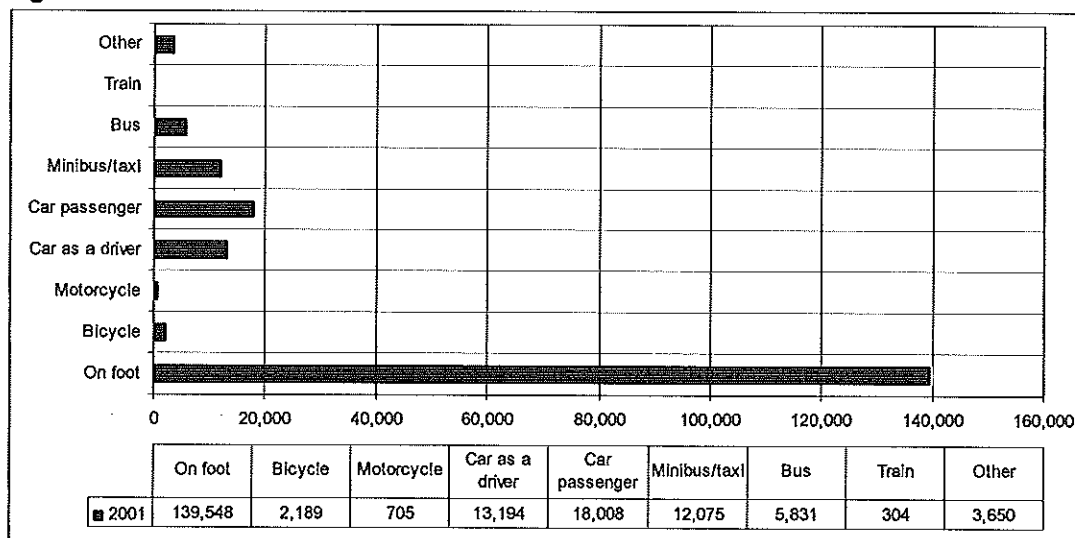
Table 2.12 : Funding Requirements for Rainwater Harvesting

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	FUNDING REQUIRED
Camdeboo	R36,368,000
Blue Crane Route	R31,049,000
Ikwezi	R10,157,000
Makana	R5,918,000
Ndlambe	R3,500,000
Sundays River Valley	R5,670,000
Baviaans	R14,250,000
Kou Kamma	R41,470,000
Kouga	R10,270,000

v) Access To Services

v-1) Mobility

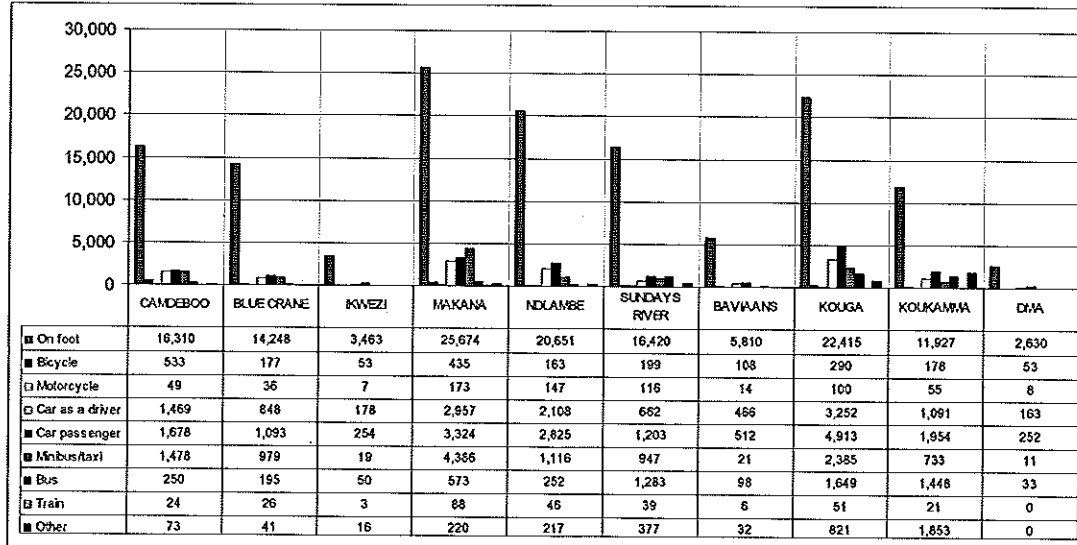
Figure 2.14 : District Travel



Source : Population Census 2001

Pedestrians in the District are by far in the majority. Major components are school children that walk to school and workers commuting to places of work. The distances are far in most instances due to the vastness of the area.

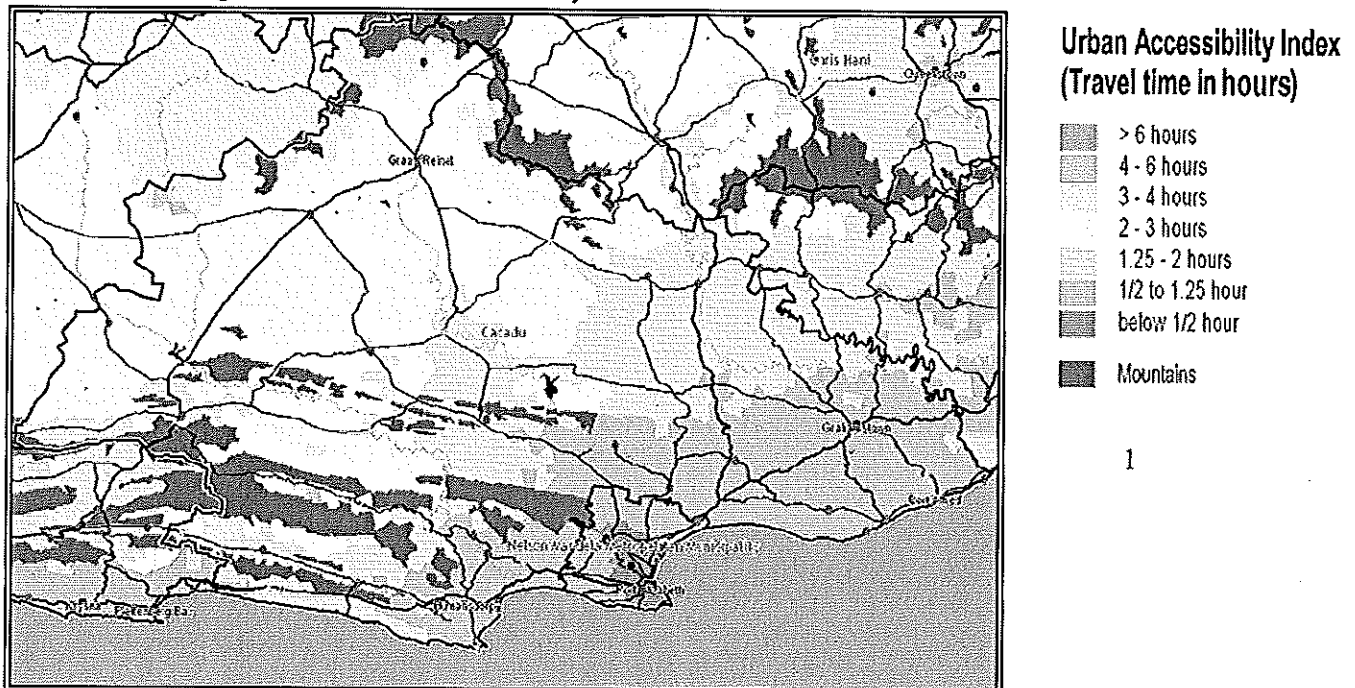
Figure 2.15 : District Travel by Local Municipality



Source : Population Census 2001

The map below illustrates the urban accessibility index as relevant to the Cacadu District. As illustrated the coastal municipalities of Kouga and Ndlambe are subject to a higher level of accessibility as compared to the other local municipalities within the District.

Figure 2.16: Town Accessibility



v-2) Public Transport

In 2003 there were eight (8) bus operators in the Cacadu District, with a total of 40 buses operating in Grahamstown (Makana Municipality), Humansdorp (Kouga Municipality), Addo and Kirkwood (Sundays River Valley Municipality), Jansenville (Ikwezi Municipality) and in Graaff-Reinet (Camdeboo Municipality). Many of these operations discontinued their services after the removal of the subsidy from the Provincial Department of Education for transporting school children, which was a government subsidy scheme. In a survey conducted in March 2006 only four (4) of the eight bus services still existed.

Table 2.13 : Bus Operators in Cacadu District

BUS OWNER	BASE OF OPERATION	No. OF BUSES	TYPE OF SERVICE
Klaas	Kirkwood	12	Public, Group
Koetaan	Jansenville	5	Public, Group
Korkee (Jetco)	Humansdorp	8	Public, School, Group
Bailie	Joubertina	2	Public, Group

Source : Cacadu Database

Minibus/Taxi's are the most preferred form of public transport in the District, which is in line with National trends in urban areas. Taxi operations operate in all Local Municipalities. Registered Taxi Associations operate in Ndlambe, Kouga, Kou-Kamma, Makana, Camdeboo and Ndlambe. There are no registered Taxi Associations in Ikwezi, Blue Crane and Baviaans.

Table 2.14 : Public Transport Facilities

Municipality	Facility / Rank	Condition				
		Surface	Shelter	Isle	Toilets	Type of facility
Makana	Queen Street rank	paved	Yes	Yes	Yes	Off-Street
	Shoprite Rank	paved	No	No	Yes	Off-Street
	Raglan Rank	paved	Yes	No	Yes	Off-Street
Sunday's River Valley	Kirkwood Main Street	paved	No	No	No	Off-Street
	Kirkwood Voortrekker Street	paved	No	No	No	On Street
	KwaNomathamsanqa corner of Main & Typopo	paved	Yes	No	Yes	On Street
	KwaNomathamsanqa Upper Main Street	paved	Yes	No	Yes	On Street
Kouga	Jeffrey's Bay rank	paved	Yes	No	Yes	Off-Street
	Voortrekker Road (Humansdorp)	paved	No	No	Yes	Off-Street
	Local rank (Humansdorp)	paved	No	No	Yes	Off-Street
Camdeboo	Market Street rank (G/Reinet)	paved	Yes	No	Yes	Off-Street
	Goedhals Square rank (G/Reinet)	gravel	No	No	No	Off-Street
Blue Crane Route	Cookhouse rank	paved	Yes	No	Yes	Off-Street
	Norwich rank (Somerset East) Worcester Street	gravel	No	No	No	Off-Street
	Pearston taxi rank stems Avon Rd	paved	Yes	No	Yes	Off-Street
Ndlambe	Port Alfred town rank	paved	No	No	Yes	Off-Street
	Marselle rank	paved	No	Yes	No	Off-Street
	Alexandria rank	paved	Yes	No	Yes	Off-Street
Baviaans	Willowmore taxi rank	paved	Yes	No	Yes	Off-Street
Kou-Kamma	Kareedouw taxi rank	paved	No	No	No	Off-Street

Source : Cacadu Database

v-3) Water & Sanitation

Municipalities in the Cacadu District have achieved marked improvements in both the provision of water and sanitation. The number of households with water on site is almost double the Eastern Cape provincial average.

Table 2.15 : Access to water

	Water on site		Community Stand		Borehole/tank		Natural water/dam		Water vendor/other	
	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern Cape	37.4	41.8	25.3	25.1	4.0	3.8	31.4	28	1.9	1.4
Cacadu DC	74.7	85.8	17.9	10.0	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Camdeboo	91.0	98.4	8.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Blue Crane	76.8	100.0	13.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.2	0.0
Ikwezi	91.0	83.1	7.6	0.0	0.5	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	4.0
Makana	76.2	76.5	19.0	16.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.6	0.9	2.9
Ndlambe	62.1	69.2	27.3	19.7	5.6	0.7	3.1	8.3	1.8	2.2
Sunday's River Valley	61.8	86.6	17.6	13.4	9.4	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.8	0.0
Baviaans	86.1	90.6	8.9	0.0	2.0	7.2	2.6	0.0	0.5	2.1
Kouga	75.2	83.6	22.4	15.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.1
Kou-Kamma	77.0	93.8	12.5	6.2	3.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
ECDMA10	73.0	79.4	24.3	8.3	1.6	8.2	0.9	4.1	0.1	0.0

Source : Population Census 2001 & Rapid Services Survey 2006

Table 2.16 : Access to Sanitation

	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)		Flush toilet (with septic tank)		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)		Pit latrine without ventilation		Bucket latrine		None	
	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006	Census 2001	RSS 2006
Eastern Cape	30.9	31.1	2.2	1.3	2.0	0.6	5.6	7.2	23.1	33.9	5.6	4.0	30.6	21.8
Cacadu DC	40.3	67.8	11.1	3.5	0.8	0.0	5.3	0.1	16.2	4.9	14.3	14.5	12.0	9.3
Camdeboo	68.7	85.8	7.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	3.2	9.4	11.2	0.6	5.5	3.4
Blue Crane	47.1	74.2	4.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	20.1	25.8	16.7	0.0
Ikwezi	17.7	66.7	11.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	2.8	11.6	48.8	21.7	14.5	0.0
Makana	34.1	57.1	2.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	13.6	2.9	29.7	17.5	11.6	20.8
Ndlambe	24.3	44.7	27.3	4.7	0.5	0.0	5.8	0.7	28.0	0.7	0.6	17.0	13.6	32.2
Sunday's River Valley	24.0	58.8	4.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	40.7	28.5	6.5	12.7	13.7	0.0
Baviaans	30.3	34.8	21.7	14.5	0.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	11.4	0.0	19.0	47.5	11.3	3.2
Kouga	51.8	75.2	10.8	7.9	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	9.8	1.5	13.3	11.8	11.0	3.5
Kou-Kamma	50.6	88.8	12.3	5.0	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	15.5	0.0	5.5	6.2	9.8	0.0
ECDMA10	13.9	29.4	21.6	20.0	0.1	1.4	17.3	8.3	18.3	22.7	4.1	1.4	24.7	16.7

Source : Population Census 2001 & Rapid Services Survey 2006

vi) Provision of Housing

There is a considerable housing need particularly within the emerging southern settlements of the District. The tables below depict existing housing demands with respect to the Local Municipalities within the CDM's area of jurisdiction. Information was derived from the Cacadu District's Land Availability Audit and Area Based Plan and is based on District and Local Spatial Development Frameworks:

Camdeboo Local Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Aberdeen	2	715	29	745	400	14
Graaff-Reinet	7	1131	1	1132	975	33
Nieu Bethesda	-	-	-	-	400	9
Total	9	1847	30	1877	1775	56

Blue Crane Route Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Cookhouse	2	673	0	673	203	7
Pearston	4	471	0	471	650	22
Somerset East	3	1405	0	1405	1800	60
Total	9	2549	0	2549	2653	89

Ikwezi Local Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Jansenville	2	350	0	350	1000	30
Klipplaat	2	456	212	669	425	20
Waterford	-	-	-	-	150	30
Total	4	806	212	1018	1575	80

Makana Local Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Grahamstown	13	5176	38	5214	12000	400
Riebeek East	-	-	-	-	450	15
Alicedale	-	-	-	-	450	15
Total	13	5176	38	5214	12900	430

Ndlambe Local Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Alexandria	5	1959	29	1988	830	28
Bathurst	6	1533	168	1701	472	16
Kenton-On-Sea	5	1276	264	1540	1606	54
Port Alfred	4	3070	308	3378	4431	148
Total	20	7838	769	8607	6509	246

Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Addo	6	1532	802	2334	1710	30
Kirkwood	3	1543	0	1543	1480	33
Palerson	2	0	1050	1050	900	9
Total	11	3075	1852	4927	4090	72

Baviaans Local Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Steytlerville	2	592	203	795	380	13
Willowmore	2	825	8	833	380	13
Total	4	1417	211	1628	760	26

Kouga Local Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Hankey	6	991	170	1161	1840	61
Humansdorp	6	991	795	1786	3720	124
Jeffreysbay	4	847	359	1206	3390	113
Loerie	2	22	251	273	410	14
Oyster Bay	1	0	101	101	-	-
Patensie	3	221	0	221	740	25
St Francis Bay	2	330	0	330	840	28
Thornhill	2	330	32	362	500	17
Total	26	3732	1088	5440	11440	382

Koukamma Local Municipality

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (Short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirements (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No of Projects	Houses Completes	Houses under Construction	Total		
Clarkson/Mfengu	2	575	450	1025	200	15
Coldstream	1	293	0	293	31	3
Joubertina	2	510	88	598	245	20
Kareedouw	2	929	0	929	220	16
Krakeel Rivier	2	188	1	189	200	12
Louterwater	2	812	0	812	77	14
Misgund	1	0	401	401	61	6
Sanddrif/Thornham	1	594	0	594	200	13
Stormwater	1	448	22	470	83	5
Woodlands	1	420	3	423	237	14
Eesterivier					149	10
Total	15	4769	965	5734	1703	128

Primary issues pertaining to housing and settlement aspects within the District include the following:

- The present and inevitably continuous urban expansion of the numerous existing settlements that exist within the Kou-Kamma Local Municipality cannot be accommodated by the existing state owned land within the area.
- There has been a rapid increase of informal settlements in and around small towns within the District due to the changing pattern of labour utilisation on farms.
- The growing pressure for suitable land may result in a constant threat of land invasion especially when considering the population influx to the coastal regions.

vii) Electricity

Although the distribution network within the District can generally be regarded as reasonable, slight disparities exist between varying local municipalities due to the nature of their location. Although the majority of the communities of most Local Municipalities have direct access to electricity, a significant capital outlay is envisaged in order to upgrade both the urban and rural networks.

Backlogs with respect to electricity provision within the District are indicated by the table below.

Table 2.17: Electrification Backlog

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Camdeboo	-
Blue Crane Route	-
Ikwezi	-
Makana	2378
Ndlambe	-
Sundays River Valley	-
Baviaans	149
Kouga	-
Kou Kamma	-
DMA	70

2.2.4 FREE BASIC SERVICES

Free basic services in the form of water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal are generally provided throughout the District. Municipalities attempt to update their indigent register annually, but this is not always feasible due to lack of funding. This ultimately results in questioning the credibility of the register and the associated credit control policy governing it.

A summary of free basic services within the District is illustrated by the table below.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WATER	SANITATION	ELECTRICITY	REFUSE	RATES & TAXES
Camdeboo	6kl	Depending on income (50-100%)	50kw	Depending on income (50-100%)	Depending on income (50-100%)
Blue Crane Route	6kl	Availability fee	50kw	Availability fee	Availability fee
Ikwezi	6kl	Availability fee	50kw	Availability fee	Availability fee
Makana	10kl & connection charge (75-100%)	Connection charge (75-100%)	50kw	Annual charge (75%-100%)	Annual charge (75%-100%)
Ndlambe	6kl	Availability fee	50kw	Availability fee	Availability fee
Sundays River Valley	6kl	Availability fee	50kw	Availability fee	Availability fee
Baviaans	8kl	R100 septic tank & R40 sewer	50kw	Availability fee	Availability fee
Kouga	6kl & basic fee if qualify	Availability fee	50kw	Availability fee	Availability fee
Kou Kamma	6kl	Availability fee	50kw	Availability fee	Availability fee

2.2.5 FINANCIAL STANDING OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

To provide an indication of the size of the municipal budget operating expenditure and the revenue sources the summaries of the 2008/2009 budgets are detailed in the table below. It is evident that municipalities in the district range from small (low capacity) to large (medium capacity).

The late increase of Electricity Bulk Electricity Tariffs by Eskom, has had a serious impact on the finances of Municipalities who are unable to increase their service charges which will result in operating losses on services accounts.

Table 2.18: Actual revenue and expenditure against budget revenue and expenditure

	REVENUE						EXPENDITURE					
	Operating Adjusted Budget Revenue	Actual Operating Revenue	% of Actual to Budgeted (Operating)	Capital Adjusted Budget Revenue	Actual Capital Revenue	% of Actual to Budgeted (Capital)	Operating Adjusted Budget Expenditure	Actual Operating Expenditure	% of Actual to Budgeted (Operating)	Capital Adjusted Budget Expenditure	Actual Capital Expenditure	% of Actual to Budgeted (Capital)
Camdeboo	20,369	16,546	81 %	27,406	11,219	41 %	53,751	37,909	71 %	27,406	11,219	41 %
Blue Crane Route	125,840	103,910	83 %	11,491	8,811	77 %	125,840	86,986	69 %	11,491	8,811	77 %
Ikwezi	16,462	15,255	93 %	14,627	7,636	52 %	16,457	11,354	69 %	14,627	7,636	52 %
Makana	176,456	147,616	84 %	34,054	15,069	44 %	176,456	126,021	71 %	34,054	15,069	44 %
Ndlambe	123,762	116,944	94 %	38,249	14,549	38 %	123,710	96,923	78 %	38,249	4,318	11 %
Sunday River Valley	-	44,814	-	28,523	10,274	36 %	-	36,328	-	10,523	10,274	98 %
Baviaans	24,406	17,184	70 %	25,737	19,182	75 %	24,394	16,009	66 %	25,737	19,182	75 %
Kouga	314,612	228,385	73 %	97,630	28,451	29 %	314,607	232,128	74 %	97,630	28,451	29 %
Kou Kamma	52,429	15,776	30 %	7,648	5,569	73 %	44,781	33,647	75 %	7,648	5,569	73 %
Cacadu	27,034	167,141	62 %	-	1,660	-	269,980	120,019	44 %	-	1,680	-
	1,125,370	873,571		285,365	122,440		1,149,976	797,324		267,365	112,209	

It is evident that municipalities rely heavily on conditional grant funding (MIG) to finance infrastructure projects and on equitable share of national revenues to finance operating expenditure.

The equitable share of national revenues for Local Municipalities in the District in respect of the current financial year and outer years is detailed below.

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
CAMDEBOO	23,014	28,512	31,135
BLU CRANE ROUTE	24,450	30,271	33,049
IKWEZI	9,111	11,236	12,260
MAKANA	41,807	51,979	56,819
NDLAMBE	34,983	43,437	47,462
SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY	20,232	24,992	27,275
BAVIAANS	9,535	11,764	12,836
KOUGA	26,991	33,255	36,616
KOUKAMMA	17,875	22,118	24,146
CACADU DISTRICT	63,569	68,769	72,080
TOTAL	271,567	326,333	353,678

In spite of the generally acceptable collection rates in respect of property taxation and services charges municipalities struggle to produce funded budgets and to perform their legal mandates. Prior 2001 the District Municipality was able to provide Local Municipalities with infrastructure grants so as to address backlogs from RSC Levies. With the establishment NMBM, the CDM's income from RSC levies decreased by approximately 94 %, and has therefore been unable to assist Municipalities with the financing of infrastructure projects. Included in the CDM's equitable share of R63.6 mill, is the levy replacement grant of R49, 6mill. Since 2002, the CDM has been forced to balance its operating budget with interest income. The National Treasury used the RSC levy income of 2005/06 financial year as a basis for calculating the RSC levy replacement grant, which does not reflect the revenue needs of the District Municipality. The CDM is now totally reliant on grants funding to finance its operations.

2.2.6 HIV & AIDS

According to the ECDoh Antenatal Survey 2004 HIV/AIDS prevalence in Cacadu District is as follows:

Table 2.18 : HIV/AIDS prevalence 2004

YEAR	HIV PREVALENCE	
	Eastern Cape	Cacadu District (DC10)
2002	23.6	16.8
2003	27.1	20.2
2004	28.3	19.0

Source : Eastern Cape Department of Health

Table 2.19 : HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing

Data Element	Camdeboo LSA	Kouga LSA	Makana LSA	Cacadu District
HIV counselled - Female	3 932	4 932	5 288	14 152
HIV counselled - Male	1 722	2 098	2 337	6 157
HIV counselled test done - Female	3 221	4 009	5 003	12 233
HIV counselled test done - Male	1 420	1 651	2 244	5 315
HIV positive test - Female	503	1 118	1 061	2 682
HIV positive test - Male	219	518	449	1 186

Source : Eastern Cape Department of Health

Cacadu has a lower antenatal prevalence as compared to the Eastern Cape. This figure however, is likely to hide pockets of vulnerability in urban informal and formal settlements and among high risk populations such as seasonal farm labour.

The Department of Health has embarked on a range of prevention, care and treatment interventions. In Cacadu District four (4) hospitals are accredited for dispensing anti-retroviral treatment, and 1005 patients were treated during January 2006. There is still, however, a need to accredit additional points and to increase the number of people on treatment. Most public clinics offer Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and in 2006, 86% of those attending public clinics opted for VCT. The percentage of the total population who have undergone VCT, the quality of the services, or whether patients came back to obtain their results is unknown.

Access to clinics and health facilities is a challenge as a vacancy rate of 43% in the Health Department is impacting negatively on access to, as well as on the standard of services rendered.

2.2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The natural environment:

The diversity of the District's vegetation is reflected in the highly variable mosaic of geomorphology, topography, soil types, climate and rainfall that occurs in the region. The Cacadu District Municipality includes elements of six biomes, i.e. the Fynbos, Subtropical Thicket, Forest, Succulent Karoo, Savannah and Grassland, which occur along with coastal vegetation, wetlands, pans and riverine vegetation types. Thicket (arid thicket, valley thicket, thicket and dune thicket), with greater than 65% coverage, is the predominant vegetation type of the District. Large contiguous patches of Fynbos occur in the central mountainous areas and western coastal forelands of the region. Smaller isolated patches of coastal, afro-montane and thornveld forests, Alexandria grassland, thornveld, karoo and broken veld are widely distributed through the District.

The biomes represented in the District contain biodiversity of high global and national significance. Three of these fall within globally recognized biodiversity hotspots, namely the Cape Floristic Region, the Succulent Karoo Hotspot and the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot. The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (2004) identified nine broad priority areas for conservation action in South Africa and three of these are represented within the CDM.

Bioregional planning and programmes:

The bioregional programmes – Cape Action for People and the Environment (CAPE), Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Project (STEP) and the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Plan (SKEP) converge in the area of the Cacadu District Municipality. The outcomes and products of these bioregional programmes and their associated projects, provide the CDM and the local municipalities in the District with environmental tools and guideline for planning and decision-making in their IDPs. These bioregional programmes specifically seek to align local economic and social development needs of the region with biodiversity conservation targets.

Linked to these programmes, there are a number of landscape scale initiatives being implemented in the area of the Cacadu District, including the Garden Route Initiative, the Baviaanskloof Megareserve Project and the Greater Addo Elephant Park Project. These projects have as their primary aim the conservation of critical biodiversity and ecosystems, but they also provide vehicles for addressing social and economic upliftment through community involvement.

Ecosystem status:

According to the STEP Handbook and Mapbook, the Cacadu District includes a number of areas of high conservation importance, including three priority river corridors and extensive areas along the coast and central interior that are considered critically endangered, threatened and vulnerable.

According to the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (2004), all of the main river systems in the Cacadu District are endangered or critically endangered and much of the region is highly susceptible to alien plant invasion. The temporary open estuaries and estuarine lakes that abound along the coast are either vulnerable or threatened and the permanently open estuaries are endangered. All of these estuaries are either hardly protected or not protected at all.

Protected areas in the Cacadu District:

The area of the Cacadu District Municipality includes a wide range of formally protected areas that vary considerable in size and geography. These protected areas range from national parks (Camdeboo, Tsitsikamma and Addo), provincial reserves (e.g. Baviaanskloof – which is also a world heritage site, Groendal, parts of the Great Fish River Reserve complex, and a number of smaller reserves, including Waters Meeting 1 & 2 and Thomas Baines) and numerous municipal reserves, e.g. Kap River, Loerie Dam, Gamtoos Coastal, Huisklip and Great Fish River Wetland. These reserves all contribute significantly to the protected area estate of the District and the Province.

2.2.8 POTENTIAL WITHIN THE DISTRICT

The Cacadu District is predominantly rural in nature and is characterized by a small rural population living in scattered towns and settlements. It has a low and erratic rainfall resulting in sparse vegetation that can only support extensive grazing on large farms. The development potential of the District centres on Agriculture and Tourism.

Agriculture:

Livestock production:

The Eastern Cape is South Africa's premier livestock province and is home to more livestock than any other province, producing 21%, 28% and 46% of the country's cattle, sheep and goats respectively. The Eastern Cape is also a world-class producer of wool and mohair.

- **Beef:**
The major potential beef producing areas can be found in the northern parts of the Cacadu district, in Camdeboo, Blue Crane Route, Makana and Ndlambe local municipalities.

Slaughtering has decreased in the first quarter of 2007. Beef production declined slightly in 2007 and is projected to peak towards 2010.

- **Dairy:**
The commercial dairy industry of the Eastern Cape has its base in the Tsitsikamma area. The Eastern Cape produces approximately 20.5% of the country's total milk supply. The areas with the highest dairy production potential are mostly in the southern parts of Kouga and Koukamma Local Municipalities.

The other areas mildly suited to dairy production are in the municipalities of Sunday's River Valley, Makana and Ndlambe.

- **Sheep and Goats:**
Small-stock farming (sheep and goats) in the Karoo can be expanded through farm worker enterprises and to provide wool, mohair and meat for processing.

Wool and mohair can provide raw material for the establishment of apparel and garment industries, growing initially from small weavers and craft co-operatives and diversifying into high-value, labour intensive fashion items. Major parts of the Cacadu district are suitable for sheep and goat production, except close to the coastal areas.

- **Ostriches:**
Except for the coastal areas, the balance of the Cacadu area shows good potential for ostrich production. There is already a small local leather industry for the processing of raw skins and hides, with its base in Grahamstown. The potential lies in high-value leather goods and clothing, automotive upholstery and the export of cured exotic hides and skins. As the ostrich industry recovers from the avian flu epidemic, it is expected that the processing industry will also expand.

- **Broilers:**
The major potential broiler producing area is in the Kouga Municipality.

- **Pigs:**
The major potential pig producing areas can be found in the Blue Crane Route and Sundays River Valley local municipalities.

Crops:

Crop production in the Eastern Cape is a high-potential sector. The Eastern Cape in general is already a major South African producer of pineapples, citrus, deciduous fruit, tomatoes, chicory and tea.

Dry land crops can be produced in most of the municipalities in the Cacadu district, except in the driest north-western parts. Irrigation can be expanded in the Fish and

Sunday's River catchment areas by increasing water transferred from the Orange River, giving opportunities for further citrus production and high value horticultural production (vegetables, flowers and exotic fruit).

- **Maize:**

The Eastern Cape produced 28 500 tons of both white and yellow maize over the 2005 / 2006 production year. This amount represents only 2.8% of the South Africa's total maize production.

Within the Cacadu area, there is a strip of coastal land in the Koukamma municipal area that is moderately suitable for the production of rain-fed maize.

The other area that is marginally suitable for rain-fed maize is a narrow strip of land between Somerset East and Cookhouse.

- **Wheat:**

The Eastern Cape was responsible for 5 300 tons of South Africa's total wheat production (1 669 800 tons) in 2007. Municipal areas that are marginally suitable for rain-fed wheat production with the Cacadu district include Kouga, Sundays River Valley, Makana, Ndlambe and the coastal region of Koukamma.

- **Soya beans:**

There is limited local demand for soya beans but a lucrative export opportunity. The only area in the Cacadu district that is moderately suited to soya bean production is the coastal areas of the Koukamma Municipality.

- **Sunflowers:**

South African sunflower production takes place primarily in the Free State and North West Province. Market opportunities are expected to increase with the improved demand for bio-fuels. The more southern local municipalities such as Koukamma and Kouare are the areas most suited to rain-fed sunflower production within the Cacadu district.

- **Cotton:**

Cotton is a summer crop, with primary production areas in South Africa, situated in the Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, Northern West and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. The areas that are suitable for the production of irrigated cotton are in the Camdeboo area just south of Graaff-Reinet and in the Ikwezi and Sunday's River Valley municipalities around the Darlington dam.

- **Chicory:**

Chicory is grown exclusively in the coastal areas around Alexandria, where Chicory SA has established a drying plant. The dried chicory is all consumed within South Africa and is sold to coffee manufacturers nationwide.

There is an opportunity for expansion of this industry into the Sundays River Valley and Makana Municipalities.

- **Honeybush Tea:**
This crop grows along mountain slopes in the Langkloof area in Koukamma. South Africa produces only 200 tons of honeybush tea per year. The industry has seen an improvement in the quality of tea and the establishment of export standards with the construction of a large processing and packaging facility in Mossel Bay. Honeybush tea has a growing export market.
- **Pineapple:**
The Cacadu district, and more specifically, Ndlambe Municipality is a major producer of South African Pineapples. This industry could be expanded and improved if the processing plant is localised to the area of production.
- **Olives:**
Olives are at best only marginally suited to the Cacadu district. Suitable areas would include the drier and warmer parts of the Aberdeen Plains to the north of Willowmore.
- **Deciduous Fruit (apples and pears):**
The main deciduous-fruit producing areas of South Africa are situated in the Western and Eastern Cape provinces, mainly in areas where warm, dry summers and cold winters prevail. In the Eastern Cape, the Langkloof Valley is home to apple and pear production.

Apples could also be produced in the western Aberdeen Plains and in the northern parts of the Camdeboo Municipality. The production of these areas has a yield potential of between 30 and 50 tons per hectare. The major restriction for the western parts of the Aberdeen Plain will be the availability of sufficient water for irrigation.

Pears are only marginally suitable under irrigation in the western Aberdeen Plains and in the north of Camdeboo, with a potential yield capability of 15 to 30 tons per hectare.

- **Citrus:**
Oranges are mainly produced in the Kirkwood area of the Sundays River Valley Municipality. Other areas in the Cacadu district are only marginally suited to citrus production under irrigation and include areas to the east of the Sundays River Valley, the northern parts of Camdeboo, south of Klipplaat in Ikwezi, the Aberdeen Plain west of Willowmore and in the Koukamma Municipality around Kareedouw.

Other marginally suitable soils also include limited areas of the Blue Crane Route Municipality around Somerset East and Cookhouse and scattered areas of the Makana Municipality.

- **Pecan Nuts:**
All the coastal areas in the Cacadu district i.e.: Koukamma, Kouga, Sundays River Valley and Ndlambe are marginally suitable for the production of Pecan Nuts.

Forestry:

Forestry is mainly restricted to the Kouga and Koukamma Municipal areas where predominantly pine, eucalyptus and indigenous forests are established. Forestry can be expanded to a limited extent in the Tsitsikamma and the areas around Grahamstown, but potential lies more value adding to wood products and furniture enterprises.

Furniture production has high potential with existing forestry in Tsitsikamma and Grahamstown. High-value custom-made handcrafted furniture will create the need for a skills base, employment and a base for national and international sales.

Eco-tourism and Game Farming:

Agri-tourism has massive potential for growth. The Addo and Baviaanskloof World Heritage Sites and the Fish River Reserve are expanding and will increase the attraction of game reserves in the District.

The whole of the Cacadu district is suited for Game Farming, and this is a huge attraction for national and international agri-tourists. The district has many diverse attractions and has already established tourism as a major economic activity. All that is required is to associate this activity with other local economies to ensure that the full potential is optimised.

Tourism:

The main drive of the tourism industry in the District is its wide range of environmental assets. On the western region of the District is the indigenous Tsitsikamma Forest with giant yellowwoods, mountains, rivers, waterfalls, bridges and high cliffs. The Kouga region is characterized with beaches that are also used for international surfing competitions. On the R62 from N2 west of Humansdorp is the Langkloof Fruit Route, which goes past fruit orchards and protea-covered hills. Fynbos is the dominant vegetation type in this area and there are also rare mountain cedars, honeybush and indigenous herbal plants.

The Sunday's River Valley is home to the famous elephants of the Greater Addo Elephant National Park. It is also a major citrus and rose growing area, where the Addo Rose Festival is held in October each year. "The Valley of the Baboons" between Kouga and the Baviaans Mountains is the third largest nature conservation area in South Africa with its large variety of mammal species and freshwater fish species. Also forming part of the Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area are the 4 x 4 trails with gravel roads that cut across mountain peaks, rivers, valleys and plateau.

Grahamstown is the heart of the Frontier Country, which has a turbulent history as the scene of nine Frontier Wars between the Xhosa and the British in the 19th Century. The Frontier Country Route provides a mixture of attractions, from old forts and battlefields, national monuments and museums, abundant wild life, an ethnic village and annual Arts & Culture, Science & Technology festivals. The District is also home to several world-class private nature reserves and five star eco-tourism lodges.

Mining:

There is very minimal mining that is carried out in the District and it is mainly for construction material. There is river-sand mining in the Sunday's River Valley as well as in the Kouga region. There are studies that are being carried out on the limestone deposit that is in the Makana area as well as investigations on the viability of Uranium mining in the Camdeboo area.

These are the focal areas of the District's economic development potential and need to be un-locked in order to gain full benefits from them. The main obstacles to the un-locking of this potential is the inadequate infrastructure services such as water provision as well as the conditions of the roads within the District.

Environmental Conservation:

The biodiversity outside of formal protected areas in the Cacadu is subject to many competing pressures which not only cause direct biodiversity loss, but also lead to decreased farm productivity, decreased potential for ecotourism, increased restoration costs and lost opportunities for clean air, water and other essential products and services. Despite this situation, there are many opportunities in the District to integrate biodiversity management and conservation with sustainable development and the creation of sustainable livelihoods.

Some of the key threats compromising the District's natural resource assets include

- Alien vegetation and fish
- Inappropriate development within river catchments and estuaries and sensitive dune systems
- Land degradation and over-grazing
- Uncontrolled or poorly planned urbanization and resort development
- Management of rivers and ground water supplies
- Inappropriate agricultural development and land use practices
- Sand mining, both terrestrial and in river beds

Opportunities

- Development of appropriate eco-tourism enterprises
- Consolidation and expansion of protected areas through links with communities and land owners
- Opportunities to engage with production sectors to develop ecologically sustainable land use management practices, e.g. the Biodiversity and Citrus Initiative in the Gamtoos Valley
- Carbon sequestration *
- Sustainable harvesting / commercial cultivation of indigenous species for fuelwood, medicinal or cultural purposes, as well commercial ventures, e.g. honeybush tea, bee keeping, aloe tapping, indigenous flowers
- Developing horticultural potential of indigenous species, e.g. pelargoniums, proteas and fynbos, indigenous trees, succulents
- Alien vegetation clearing programmes linked to improved catchment management

* Restoration of degraded areas by planting spekboom (*Portulaciacia afra*), which is a characteristic of the Cacadu district, provides opportunities for reducing carbon dioxide

levels in the atmosphere (thus contributing to reducing climate change), restoring degraded landscapes and improving the socio-economic situation in rural areas, since the restoration process is labour intensive and creates many jobs.

2.2.9 SYNOPSIS

Numerous issues, opportunities, constraints and threats have been highlighted through the preceding analysis of the Cacadu District. It must however be noted that the IDP is a strategic document, used to guide capital investment, government intervention, etc. The IDP development priorities and objectives are achieved through the successful implementation of the varying strategies.

As such the IDP is not a document (nor should be) that contains a wish list of projects in the hope of funding. When analysing an IDP, a potential funder, be it a provincial sector department or whoever, should first and foremost interrogate the problems (as indicated in the preceding analysis component) and strategies that are contained within an IDP and then in turn analyse how his or her projects through their own planning processes can address those problems and / or satisfy those strategies within a respective IDP. It is only through this process that one achieves intergovernmental alignment. Alignment is not a matter of funding a wish list of projects that are not strategically informed.

With this in mind a consolidated overview has been developed for the District which will hopefully start to guide government institutions with respect to planning and investment decisions so as to achieve the objectives of the MTSF as relevant to Cacadu. This consolidated overview is illustrated in the table that follows.

MTSF - Strategic Priorities	MTSF Strategic Priorities Pertinent to the CDM's mandate ¹²	Outcomes of IDP Analysis	Outcomes as addressed in CDM's IDP	Implications for Local Municipalities	Relation to CDM's Development Priorities, Objectives	CDM's 2010 / 2011 IDP Projects	National & Provincial Interventions ¹³
1. Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods	<p>1. Identification of Economic Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify & enhance existing economic opportunities Prioritise the creation of employment opportunities CDM's focus areas are Tourism, Agriculture and public services such as health & education¹⁴ Effective land use management needs to provide impetus to employment & economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to expand formal agriculture in Kouga, Koukamma, SRV and Ndlambe Need identified to investigate the establishment of agro-processing opportunities in Kouga, Koukamma, SRV and Ndlambe SRV, Baviaans, Camdeboo, Kouga and Ndlambe hold key Tourism focus areas that could benefit from informed interventions Employment opportunities are limited in Baviaans and Ikwazi in relation to economic sectors Baviaans, Ikwazi, Blue Crane & DIMA require economic interventions to stabilize rural depopulation and improve livelihoods. Opportunity for LMs to improve Land Use Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABP / LAA (CDM IDP, Section 4) Tourism Master Plan (CDM IDP, Section 4) EGDS (CDM IDP, Section 4) & five pillars to stimulate economic growth: 1. Economic Infrastructure 2. Sector Development 3. HR Skills & Development 4. Institutional Development 5. Regional Linkages SDF (CDM IDP, Section 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kouga, Koukamma, SRV & Ndlambe to identify & support relevant agricultural sectors Kouga, Koukamma, SRV & Ndlambe to identify & support relevant agricultural sectors SRV, Baviaans, Camdeboo, Kouga and Ndlambe to enhance & support LTO's & other tourist associated activities in the area Baviaans & Ikwazi opportunities to invest in human capital Baviaans, Ikwazi, Blue Crane & DIMA to maximize rural land use potential LMs to prioritize Land Use Management functions 	<p>Development</p> <p>Priority 1: Infrastructure Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj 5: Promote spatial planning & transportation planning to achieve sustainable human settlements <p>Development</p> <p>Priority 3: Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj 1: Leverage resources to achieve investment in econ Obj 2: Achieve infrastructure development Obj 3: Develop & enhance technical & life skills in line with labour market demands Obj 4: Build internal & external institutional capacity Obj 5: Establish & sustain partnerships aimed at econ dev. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism marketing Support to LM Development Program Viable managed nature reserves in the District Tourism route development Designation and sub-branding signage and awareness Tourism Education and Natural Fibre beneficiation SMIME Support Program LED District Support LEDI Projects DMA Craft initiatives LED Support to the DMA Forecast employment opportunities at planning stage of projects Upfitment of groups through business and SMIME development LED Initiative in Partnership with DSSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Economic Development: Stimulate entrepreneurship by supporting primary sector aligned projects; Fund the investigation of the expansion of formal agriculture and agro-processing opportunities in Kouga, Koukamma, SRV and Ndlambe Department of Tourism: Researched interventions required to enhance Tourism related SMIMES on SRV, Baviaans, Camdeboo, Kouga and Ndlambe LMs Department of Rural Development & Land Affairs: Policy directives required to ensure sustained land access, development & ownership for the emerging farmer.

¹² Not all of the 10 Strategic Priorities hold relevance to the role and mandate of the CDM. The seven 'bolded' components of the MTSF have been extracted in the interest of influencing project formulation and resource allocation. The three un-highlighted priorities require a supportive role on behalf of the CDM.

¹³ All National and Provincial Government Departments are requested to actively take cognizance of CDM's Planning initiatives and align their mandatory interventions accordingly.

¹⁴ As identified by the MTSF

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Guidance in terms of Agricultural Sector Development, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry; ➤ To provide technical & developmental support to transferred land reform & emerging farmer projects
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MTSF - Strategic Priorities	MTSF Strategic Priorities Pertinent to the CDM's mandate ¹⁵	Outcomes of IDP Analysis	Outcomes as addressed in CDM's IDP	Implications for Local Municipalities	Relation to CDM's Development Priorities, Objectives	CDM's 2010 / 2011 IDP Projects	National & Provincial Required Interventions ¹⁶
2. Massive program to build economic and social infrastructure	<p>2. Provision and Maintenance of Infrastructure to expand & improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Social & economic infrastructure; > Transportation; > Energy; > Water; > Sanitation; > Information & communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 82% of the road network in CDM are gravel – consider impact on economic sector and residents > Primary mode of civilian transport = pedestrian > Primary mode of transport supporting economic sectors = road > Depopulation esp in Ikwezi & Baviaans place limits on the provision & maintenance of infrastructure > Social investment program required to support tourism activities in SRV, Baviaans, Camdeboo, Kouga and Ndlambe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Comprehensive Infrastructure Plans (CIPs) are being dev for each LM (CDM IDP, Section 4) > Communications Policy (CDM IDP, Section 4) > Integrated Transport Plan (CDM IDP, Section 4) > Integrated Waste Management Plans (CDM IDP, Section 4) > Water Services Development Plans (CDM IDP, Section 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > LMs to identify priority roads with specific impacts on economic & resident access > LM to capture safe modes and routes of pedestrian mobility > LMs to identify priority roads with specific impacts on economic access > Ikwezi & Baviaans to prioritize essential provision & maintenance of infrastructure > SRV, Baviaans, Camdeboo, Kouga & Ndlambe to source opportunities to create a sense of inclusion of disadvantaged residents in tourism initiatives 	<p>Development Priority 1: Infrastructure Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Obj 1: Assist with water provision > Obj 2: Ensure adequate Bulk water source > Obj 3: Provide Infra Maintenance Plans > Obj 4: Improve mobility in the CDM by 2010 > Obj 5: Promote integration btw spatial planning & transportation planning to achieve sustainable human settlements > Obj 6: Develop an integrated tourism/2010 role-out plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Align infrastructure spending at LM > Make presentations to possible funders > Co-funding of Jansenville treatment plant > Nieu-Bethesda Water treatment Plant > Miller Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply > Vondeling Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply > Glenconner Bulk Water Supply > Rietbron Water Augmentation & fire protection > Rainwater harvesting pearson > Completion of Section 78(1) Assessment > Infrastructure DMA: Alienation > Planning & feasibility studies > Electricity infrastructure in DMA > Upgrade Water supply to Glenconner & Kleinpoort > CDM drought relief contingency > LEDI Infrastructure > Ass Support Ndlambe > Koukamma drought relief > Flood damaged roads > Roads maintenance – Blouwkraans Pass > Roads maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Provincial Dept of Transport > Provision & maintenance of roads infrastructure along primary economic routes > SANRA > Provision & maintenance of roads infrastructure along primary economic routes > Department of Water and Environmental Affairs > Provision & maintenance of infrastructure in line with Departmental mandate > Department of Tourism: > To provide guidance on the social involvement of communities and associated strategic partners in tourism driven economies.

¹⁵ Not all of the 10 Strategic Priorities hold relevance to the role and mandate of the CDM. The seven 'bolded' components of the MTSF have been extracted in the interest of influencing project formulation and resource allocation. The three un-highlighted priorities require a supportive role on behalf of the CDM.

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							➤ Housing Projects (Valencia, Loutervater, Sandrif, Stormsrivier, Willowmore, Rietbr, Klipplaat, NieuBethesda ➤ Support to Kouga DA ➤ Support to BCR DA ➤ Makana Bus Terminus ➤ Upgrade Infrastructure (Rietbron storage and Carport)
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MTSF - Strategic Priorities	MTSF Strategic Priorities Pertinent to the CDM's mandate ¹⁷	Outcomes of IDP Analysis	Outcomes as addressed in CDM's IDP	Implications for Local Municipalities	Relation to CDM's Development Priorities, Objectives	CDM's 2010 / 2011 IDP Projects	National & Provincial Required Interventions ¹⁸
3. Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security	<p>3. Support of Agrarian Reform and Food Security by formulating responsive programs that consider Economic potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The location of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Opportunity to expand formal agriculture in Kouga, Koukamma, SRV and Ndlambe > Need identified to investigate the establishment of agro-processing opportunities in Kouga, Koukamma, SRV and Ndlambe > Employment opportunities are limited in Baviaans and Ikwezi in relation to agricultural opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > ABP / LAA (CDM IDP, Section 4) > EGDS (CDM IDP, Section 4) & five pillars to stimulate economic growth: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic Infrastructure 2. Sector Development 3. HR Skills & Development 4. Institutional Development Regional Linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Kouga, Koukamma, SRV & Ndlambe to identify & support relevant agricultural sectors > Kouga, Koukamma, SRV & Ndlambe to identify & support relevant agricultural sectors > Baviaans & Ikwezi to identify opportunities to invest in human capital 	<p>Development Priority 3: Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Obj 1: leverage resources to achieve investment in econ > Obj 2: Achieve econ growth by developing strategic sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Agri-sector strategy (in-house) > Essential Oils 	<p>Department of Rural Development & Land Affairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Policy directives required to ensure sustained land access, development & ownership for the emerging farmer; > Guidance in terms of Agricultural Sector Development. <p>Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > To provide technical & developmental support to transferred land reform & emerging farmer projects <p>Department of Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Stimulate entrepreneurship by supporting primary sector aligned projects; > Fund the investigation of the expansion of formal agriculture and agro-

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										processing opportunities in Kouga, KK, SRV and Ndlambe
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MTSF - Strategic Priorities	MTSF Strategic Priorities Pertinent to the CDM's mandate ¹⁹	Outcomes of IDP Analysis	Outcomes as addressed in CDM's IDP	Implications for Local Municipalities	Relation to CDM's Development Priorities Objectives	CDM's 2010 / 2011 IDP Projects	National & Provincial Required Interventions ²⁰
4. Strengthen the skills and human resource base	<p>4. Enhancement of Skills and Education Systems with a focus on skills development for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Quality education & skills development for all > The use of information & communications technology > Artisan skills & self employment > Food security & land based livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Skills Audit required in relation to dominant economic sectors > Intervention to provide improved access to and use of I& CT > District wide intervention required to encourage sustainable use of commercial and subsistence agricultural land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Communications Policy (CDM IDP, Section 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All LMs to orchestrate a skills audit relative to dominant economic sectors > All LMs to secure ADSL connectivity and facilitate access to ICT > All LMs to actively manage existing agricultural resources with a particular emphasis on commonage land 	<p>Development Priority 3: Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Obj 3: Develop & enhance technical & life skills in line with labour market demands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Partnership with SEDA > Connect with Cacadu hardware installation within in additional libraries within the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Department of Higher Education and Training > Declaration of levels of adult education and skills training available in relation to CDM's primary economic sectors > Department of Rural Development & Land Affairs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Policy directives required to ensure sustained land access, development & ownership for the emerging farmer; > Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > To provide technical & developmental support to transferred land reform & emerging farmer projects

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