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SECTION A

1. Introduction

GREAT KEI MUNICIPALITY (GKM) reviewed IDP for 2009/2013 financial year and it has been in place for at least two months. In ensuring that the IDP is being properly implemented, Section (s) 34 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires that it should be reviewed annually.

The Act also stipulates that the IDP must be reviewed in accordance with an assessment of the municipality's performance measurements. This means that an integral part of the IDP review is the monitoring and review of a municipality's performance achieved through its Performance Management system PMS). GKM has adopted its PMS and is in a process of implementing it for this financial year utilizing a customized balanced scorecard system.

In addition, (Section 34 (b) of the Act) stipulates that the IDP may be amended in accordance to a prescribed process, to be prepared and adopted in terms of (Section 28 of the Act)

This **PROCESS PLAN** outlines the manner in which this IDP review will be undertaken. The IDP has been prepared to be consistent with the District framework Plan. The IDP of a municipality is reviewed annually for the reasons set out below:

The IDP has to be reviewed annually in order to:

1. Ensure the relevance as the Municipality's Strategic Plan.
2. Inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting.
3. Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.

For the IDP to remain relevant a Municipality must assess implementation performance and the achievement of its targets and strategic objectives.

The IDP is reviewed to reflect the impact of successes as well as corrective measures to address problems. The IDP is also reviewed to adapt to the changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the priority issues, objectives, strategies, projects and programmes of IDP.

The Municipality's strategic plan that is IDP informs Municipal decision-making as well as all the business processes of the Municipality. The annual revision of the IDP must inform the Municipality's financial and institutional planning and most importantly, the drafting of the annual budget.

The IDP review process and the budget review process are two distinct but integrally linked processes which must be coordinated to ensure that the revision of the IDP, budget related policies and the tabled budget are mutually consistent and credible. (The Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 53 of 2003; Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001)

1.1 *The legislative context*

The IDP Review is legislated in s (34) of the Municipal System Act which stipulates that:

A Municipal council-

- a) Must review its integrated development plan-
 - i. annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of s941; and
 - ii. to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- b) May amend its IDP in accordance with prescribed process.

1.1.1 Specifics about the municipal area

The Integrated Development Planning process in Great Kei Municipality is a unique situation of historical transition and emerging new identity for the municipality. The Great Kei Municipality is bounded in the East by the Great Kei River and Mquma Municipality, in the South East by the coastline between Kwelera and Kei Mouth, in the West by the Buffalo City Municipality and the Amahlathi Municipality, which is situated in the North. The Great Kei Municipality encompasses a large area characterised by very different features and communities and is divided into six wards, which are the amalgamation of previously different communities and municipal entities, including Komga, Kei Mouth, Cintsa East and Cintsa West, Haga Haga, Mooiplaas and Kwelera. The former municipalities (TLCs) have merged into one, and also other areas, which previously were not included in either of them, are now part of Great Kei Municipality. The administrative structure is being gradually defined and new functions and roles are being identified and allocated.

The legal requirements are clear in that the IDP had to be produced within a certain timeframe, it must include a number of essential components and it must be processed in a regulated way according to the legislation, with an explicit requirement for meaningful public participation.

The situation remains very challenging as the IDP is to be seen as a management tool for the municipal administration as well as a tool for the development of partnerships and strategic alliances at different levels. Its development therefore provides the Great Kei Municipality with a strategic instrument for overall institutional and communal development. The IDP, as a strategic plan, supports the process of defining the development issues and the institutional framework for initiating and implementing concrete actions that are urgently needed.

The mandatory time-frame might help to enforce rapid results, but could also constitute a threat to the strategic long-term goals. This is because the burden of content and the depth and quality required, are very difficult to deliver in the prescribed period. In the view of Great Kei Municipality, instruments such as the IDP with statutory guidelines and a comprehensive approach need a strategic focus to gain legitimacy and provide measurable results, whether it is:

- 1 To allocate public resources (welfare distribution)
- 2 To promote economic growth (public and private)
- 3 To prevent development that has negative social and environmental impacts

Great Kei Municipality has attempted to use the IDP and the process of producing it to serve its own purposes, to focus the development efforts of the municipality administration as well as the development efforts of other

stakeholders in the wider community. Furthermore, annual reviews of the IDP allow the municipality to expand upon or refine plans and strategies, or to include additional issues. Some issues will certainly require deeper understanding and analysis. In practice therefore, the period covered by the first IDP will be used to gradually develop the Great Kei Municipality IDP into a more comprehensive tool, which will guide and inform all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality.

The strategic focus for this IDP process for the five (5) year period would be by and large to establish procedures, identifying urgent needs and common goals – that is to say, to set the future agenda – In addition try to fulfil the comprehensive requirements of the IDP guidelines. The IDP thus is intended to provide the foundation upon which future development planning in Great Kei Municipality will be based.

1.2 The IDP

Drafting a comprehensive IDP Review that satisfied amongst other things the legal requirements of participation and consultation, required a rather extensive and complex planning process with the involvement of a wide range of role-players from inside and outside the municipality. Such a process had to be properly organized and prepared, and furthermore had to satisfy the statutory requirement of being formally approved by Council. Therefore, to ensure certain minimum quality standards of the IDP process and to attempt to achieve proper co-ordination between the various spheres of government, and proper intergovernmental planning, the preparation of the planning process is regarded as a critical first phase of the IDP process itself.

The Municipal Systems Act required two specific processes to be completed:

1. Adoption of a “process set out in writing” by each municipality which is intended to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and development or review of the IDP.

In order for Great Kei Municipality to comply with the above requirement, a written Process Plan for the preparation of Great Kei Municipality’s IDP is to be produced based on the relevant legislation as well as on the Framework Plan produced by the Amatole District Municipality, utilizing the somewhat extensive IDP Guidelines prepared by the national Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG).

2. The Great Kei Municipality IDP Process Plan is to be submitted to the MEC for Local Government of the Eastern Cape Province, in terms of s (32) of the Municipal Systems Act.

1.2.1 The principle of capacity building

Certain leading principles were defined to guide the process of the first IDP for Great Kei Municipality, including the principle of capacity-building. This principle particularly is based on the position that had been adopted by the national and provincial ministries dealing with local government, which was in essence that the planning process is meant to be a locally-driven and participatory process, rather than a process driven primarily by professional “experts” that would result perhaps in a more technically presentable plan that would not be locally owned. In addition, the concept of Community based Planning has to be phased in within municipal planning to ensure proper consultation and participation of all sectors of the communities of Great Kei Municipality. This aspect indicates a shift in the way GKM IDP process will take effect and demands that it should be focus more on community development.

The established Cluster arrangement of municipal staff to work collaboratively on the IDP process is therefore primarily motivated by the requirement to build capacity in the municipality in the arena of inter-sectoral planning, and to broaden the understanding of technical or sectoral specialists of the interdependence of sectors both within the municipal administration as well as outside it. It was regarded also as a mechanism to strengthen the sense of ownership of the Integrated Development Plan, which constitutes the strategic plan for the municipality’s operations for a five-year period, and also governs the municipality’s use of resources during this time.

1.2.2 Organisationsal arrangements

The established Cluster arrangement of municipal staff to work collaboratively on the IDP process is therefore primarily motivated by the requirement to build capacity in the municipality in the arena of inter-sectoral planning, and to broaden the understanding of technical or sectoral specialists of the interdependence of sectors both within the municipal administration as well as outside it. It was regarded also as a mechanism to strengthen the sense of ownership of the Integrated Development Plan, which constitutes the strategic plan for the municipality's operations for a five-year period, and also governs the municipality's use of resources during this time.

1.2.3 What elements does the review comprise (content)?

In the IDP process, changes to the IDP may be required from three main sources:

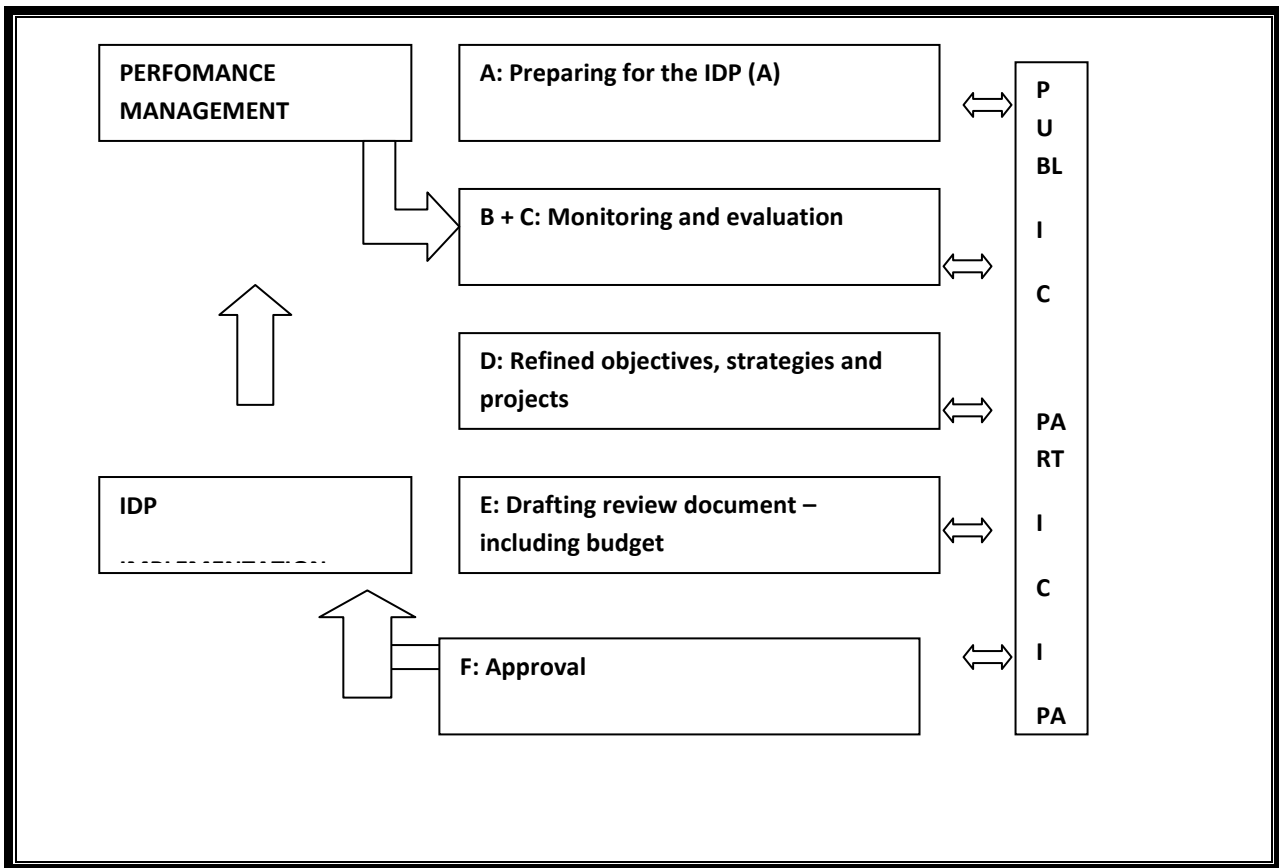
- Comments from the MEC, if any
- Amendments in response to changing circumstances; and
- Improving the IDP process and content

These can be viewed to be inputs into the IDP process. A requirement to be able to undertake the review is a Performance Management System. The main output is reviewed IDP. This, depending on the circumstances of the Municipality, is likely to comprise a number of components, including:

- A reviewed spatial development framework
- Reviewed sector plans
- Updated list of projects
- Budget
- Reviewed municipal and departmental scorecards

1.2.4 How is the IDP review undertaken (process)?

The process reflected in the diagram below represents a continuous cycle of planning, implementation and review. Implementation commences after the Municipal council adopts the initial IDP.



Each of these steps is discussed in detail in the Action Plan which is attached as an Annexure A.

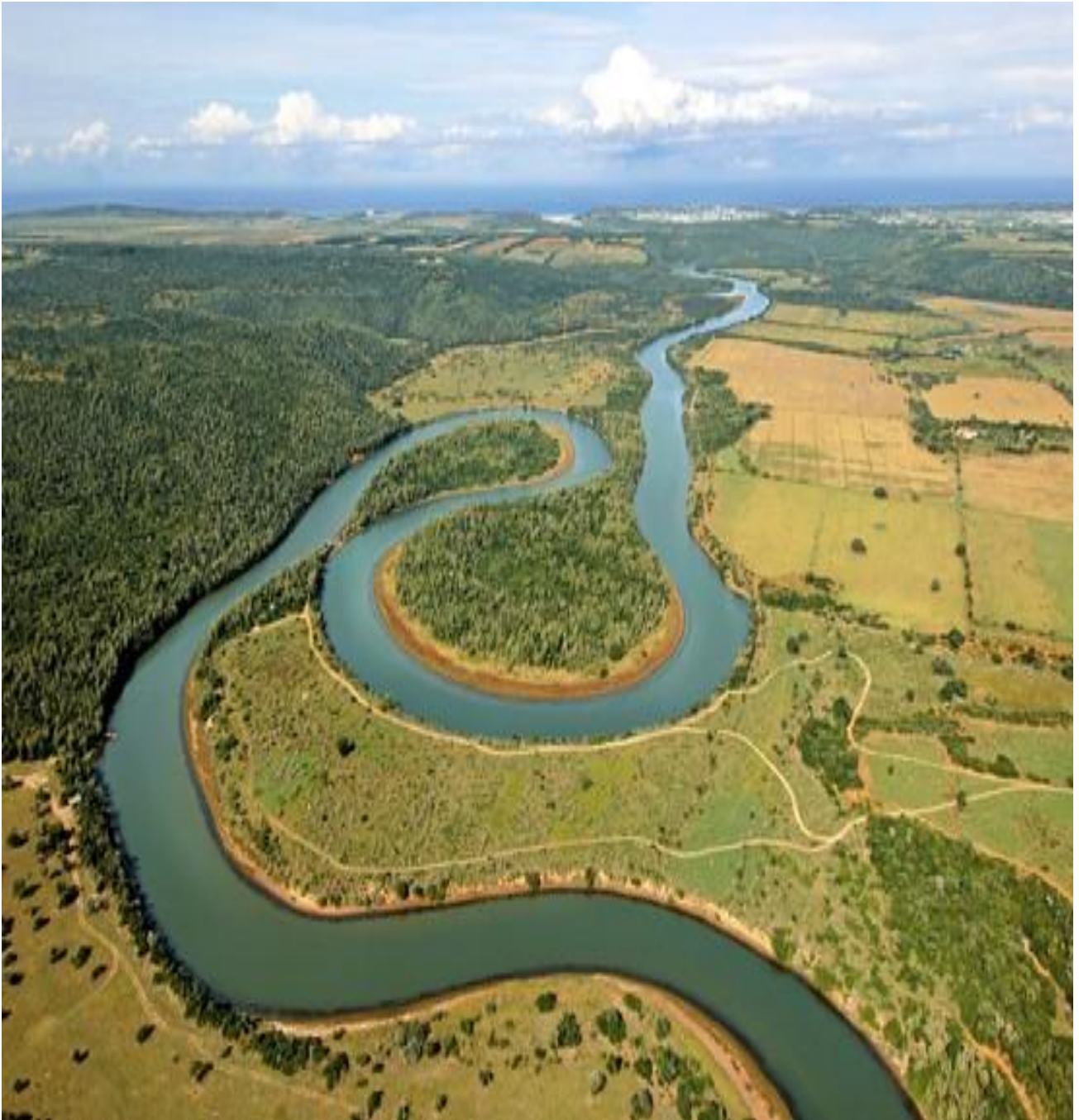
The following structures, used will guide this years' IDP process.

- 1 IDP representative Forum
- 2 IDP Steering Committee
- 3 Inter-governmental Relations Fora
- 4 IDP Cluster Teams
- 5 DIMAFO

1.2.5 Roles and responsibilities in the IDP process

The implementation of the IDP involved the municipality officials as well as other stakeholders outside the administration itself - private and public on different levels. This meant that responsibilities in the municipal administration had to be defined both in terms of the internal and the external perspective. Developing a five year Integrated Development Plan for the municipality would require a strong emphasis on building strategic partnerships to include clearly defined responsibilities among other actors that are to be project leader in working together with the municipality to attain its key objectives. This is especially important in the section of the IDP addressing the economic development of Great Kei municipality.

THE GREAT KEI RIVER



The role of each of these structures/ individuals is reflected in the table below:

PERSON/ STRUCTURE	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage the drafting of the IDP process; ▪ Assign responsibilities in this regard to the Municipal Manager; ▪ Submit Process Plan to the Council; and approval; ▪ The responsibility for managing the drafting of the IDP has been assigned to the Municipal Manager.
Council	<p>The Council will in addition be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drafting IDP process, which will involve participatory processes similar to those that prevailed in the drafting of the foundation document. In addition to these will be the phasing in of Community Based Planning into the planning process
Ward councillors	<p><i>Ward Councillors</i> are the major link between the municipal government and the residents.</p> <p>As such, their role is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Link the planning process to their constituencies and/or wards. ▪ Be responsible for organising public consultation and participation within their wards. ▪ Ensure the municipal budget is linked to and based on the IDP.
Municipal Manager/ Strategic Director	<p>The IDP Manager will have the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparing the Process Plan <p>Day to day management and coordination of the IDP process in terms of time, resources and people, and ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The involvement of all roleplayers, especially officials; ○ That the timeframes are being adhered to; ○ That the planning process is horizontally and vertically aligned and complies with national and provincial requirements; ○ That conditions for participation are provided and; ○ Chairing the IDP Steering Committee; Management of consultants if any are utilized
DIMAFO	<p>DIMAFO is the institutional structure spearheaded by ADM to monitor alignment and integration of the IDP process between ADM and the local municipalities.</p> <p>Great Kei Municipality is represented by the following members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairperson of the IDP Representative Forum ▪ Chairperson of the IDP Steering Committee, (Municipal/ Strategic Director)
IDP Steering Committee	<p>The Steering Committee is a technical working team of dedicated officials who support the Strategic Director to ensure a smooth planning process. The Municipal Manager is responsible</p>

	<p>for the process but will often delegate functions to the officials that form part of the Steering Committee</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <p>Municipal Manager (or Strategic Director)</p> <p>Secretariat:</p> <p>Heads of Department</p> <p>Spatial Development – sector plan champs</p> <p>Cluster champs – if not already included in HOD’s</p> <p>Chief HR Officer (Training)</p> <p>Internal Audit (Still to be established)</p> <p>The IDP Steering Committee will be responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commission research studies ▪ Consider and comment on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inputs from subcommittees (s), study teams and consultants; ○ Inputs from provincial sector departments and support providers ▪ Process, summarise and draft outputs; ▪ Make recommendations to the Rep Forum; ▪ Prepare, facilitate and minute meetings. Prepare and submit reports to the IDP Representative Forum
<p>IDP Representative Forum</p>	<p>Great Kei Municipality will make use of the established IDP Representative Forum which enhances community participation in the drafting of the IDP.</p> <p>The IDP Representative Forum will be used to assist with the IDP process</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <p>The Mayor or a nominee</p> <p>Secretariat:</p> <p>The secretariat for this function is provided by the IDP Steering Committee</p> <p>Membership:</p> <p>It will comprise the same members as the previous year and additional relevant representatives will be invited to participate</p>
<p>Support providers and planning professionals</p>	<p>Service providers will be used for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing methodological/ technical support on the sector plans, budget reform, mainstreaming and other adhoc support as and when required;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitation of workshops as and when required
Head of Departments	<p>The Heads of departments are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing relevant technical, sector and financial information for analysis in determining priority issues ▪ Contributing in offering technical expertise in the consideration and finalization of strategies and identification of projects. ▪ Providing operational and capital budgetary information ▪ Being responsible for the preparation of project proposals, the integration of projects and sector programmes ▪ Being responsible for the preparing amendments to the Draft IDP for submission to the municipal council for approval, submission to District Municipality and the MEC for local government for alignment.

1.3 *The strategic IDP/ LED department*

A Strategic IDP/ LED department under the auspices of the Strategic Director who has been appointed under the direct oversight of the Municipal Manager is charged with responsibilities as outlined above. The Municipality has a Special Projects Unit, that assists with public participation process and these duties are linked to activities of the Strategic IDP/ LED department. The Director for Strategic Planning Services will be staffed with IDP Manager but currently is staffed with a Secretary and LED Officer.

1.3.1 Cluster working teams

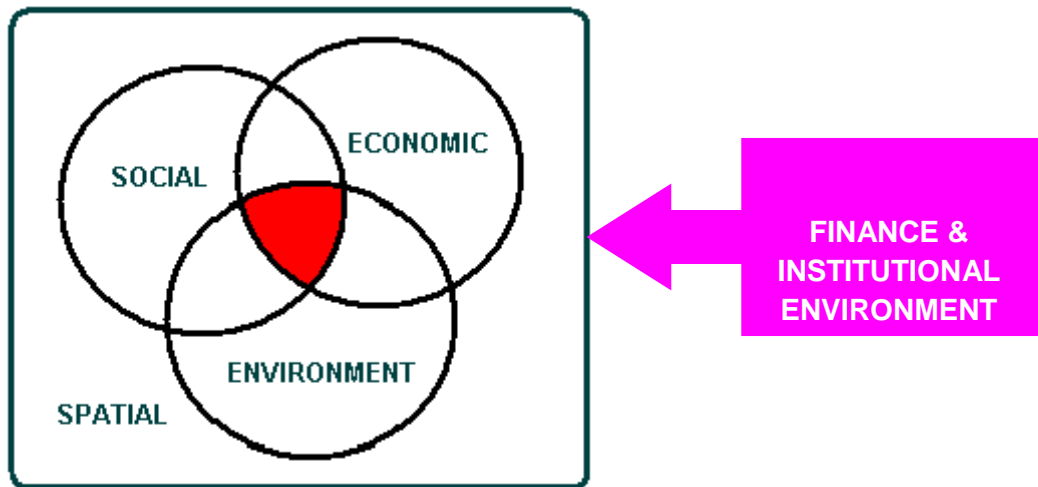
The IDP process will be informed by the dimensions of sustainable development and underpinnings of Local Agenda 21, which are:

- The social and cultural dimension;
- The economic dimension; and
- The ecological/environmental dimension.

These three dimensions can be seen as mostly non-spatial arenas, while a fourth dimension, i.e. the spatial dimension should be added. It is in the daily living space where social, cultural and economic interactions take place, where all the environmental problems arise but also where the sustainable solutions have to be innovated, planned and implemented. In addition a financial and institutional dimension, corresponding to the resources of Great Kei Municipality IDP process is also linked.

The IDP process tried to incorporate all these dimensions of sustainable development applying a holistic approach to planning. The action programme will be methodologically structured along these principles.

FIGURE 2. The Dimensions of Sustainable Development



Based on the above theoretical foundation, “Cluster Working Teams” are formed to carry out specific aspects of the IDP process. They are small operational teams composed of a number of relevant municipal department officials and technical specialists, which the process anticipated would later be involved in the direct co-ordination and implementation of identified programmes and projects.

Where appropriate, community and other stakeholders together with specifically nominated councillors have to be co-opted onto these Cluster Task Teams. A special Task Team will be executed by the Municipal Manager to involve stakeholders directly affected by the future projects and to build strategic alliances with stakeholders/partners on local, regional and national level. This will by and large influence the approach to be undertaken by the Municipality to ensure the success of the IDP process and its implementation.

1.4 Mechanism for public participation

It is salient that one of the main features of the Great Kei Municipality IDP process has been the extensive involvement of communities and stakeholder organizations. Participation of affected and interested parties is obligatory in the IDP process and is set out in s(16 – 18) of the Municipal Systems Act. The purpose of this clause is to ensure that the IDP addresses relevant issues and facilitates the implementation of focused activities to address real priorities of the citizens of a municipality. The municipality’s area of jurisdiction, however, proved to be too big to allow for direct participation of the majority of the residents (whose number is in excess of 40 000) and this necessitated a structured participation.

The following structures, systems and processes had to be put in place to ensure full participation by the communities and stakeholder organizations. In achieving this for instance the municipality will place a notice on the local newspapers (Daily Dispatch) and place Notices on the municipal Notice Board inviting interested parties to participate in the Representative Forums.

1.4.1 The representative forum

The Great Kei Municipality will be making use of the established IDP Representative Forum which enhances community participation in the drafting of the IDP.

The forum will be resuscitated through an advertisement in the local newspaper, published in all three official languages. The advertisement will invite nominations and volunteers from community leaders, civic organizations, NGOs or CBOs, commerce and industry, advocacy groups, traditional leaders and a broad range of sectoral stakeholders to represent communal interests and contribute knowledge and ideas, building consensus and support for the planning process itself, and ensuring a broader ownership of its outcomes. Membership of the Representative Forum is not restricted in any manner except to adhere to a Code of Conduct.

The municipality particularly encouraged the involvement of community members who offered specific knowledge of urban or rural development issues, financial management or public policy, environmental, health, youth or gender issues, or are involved in previous planning processes in Great Kei Municipality's area of jurisdiction.

The Representative Forum will meet throughout the planning process in which they will discuss different aspects or outputs of the IDP process, which will include inter alia, the approval of the Process Plan, the acceptance of priority issues with matching objectives, the strategies to address these issues and the draft projects that are intended to give tangible form to the municipality's strategic plan, as well as (finally) the opportunity to scrutinize and comment on the final draft of the IDP, prior to its submission to Council for formal adoption.

1.4.2 The assessment of community needs

During the Analysis Phase, the Strategic IDP and LED Department will invite each ward Councillor to meetings held as far as possible in close proximity to their geographical wards, where an assessment of the particular needs of each ward, as well as the prioritization of the needs of each ward, is to be undertaken. This will be followed by ward Councillors jointly prioritizing what to be perceived as the most significant needs within broader, multi-ward areas, which required ward Councillors to balance the needs, expectations and priorities of their own constituencies with those of neighbouring constituencies of a similar character (e.g. rural wards were grouped together). This process is anticipated to be a very valuable process that will enable both ward Councillors and municipal officials to identify the most pressing needs that are perceived in the different areas of the municipality.

1.4.3 The mayor's listening campaign

The Mayor of Great Kei Municipality, Cllr NW Tekile is expected to convene meetings in all the areas of the municipality, with the object of hearing the needs of the people of Great Kei Municipality first-hand. All of the recorded concerns, frustrations, needs and aspirations of the people to be articulated in these meetings are to be captured and integrated onto the IDP document to get sense of what is experienced on the Wards. Other consultative processes, are to be incorporated into the comprehensive analysis document that would be aimed to integrate the expressed needs of the citizens with the more quantitative data gathered from various sources by municipal officials.

The intention of the whole exercise is to then use the above information as the basis for the second critical phase of the planning process, namely the formulation of strategic direction for the municipality.

1.5 An assessment of studies conducted within the great kei municipality

Great Kei Municipality would do an assessment of studies conducted in municipal areas, to track information relating to community perceptions as well as more tangible indicators of the quality of life studies done in the area. If information is lacking in this regard the municipality has to link up with Stats SA and Department of Social Development to ensure the information gap is addressed. This data will constitute a very thorough and comprehensive assessment of the quality of life in Great Kei Municipality residents, and will provide a valuable baseline from which the quality of life in Great Kei Municipality can be improved.

1.5.1 Community workshops

As part of the public consultation process, the Great Kei Municipality might appoint professional facilitators to conduct community workshops in all of the municipality's 6 wards - The schedule of meetings is to be drafted and form part of the attachments). The object of these workshops is to inform the communities about the IDP process and to afford them an opportunity to scrutinize the priority issues with their matching objectives and the draft strategies.

The community workshops to be conducted through setting up small groups within the wards, which comprised ward committees and local community leaders.

A participatory appraisal methodology is to be used to ensure full participation and to attempt to build consensus, and it will enable all participants to express their views in the workshops. The concerns, aspirations, needs and frustrations of the people as articulated in these workshops have to be incorporated into the IDP document and have also to be considered in the formulation of the strategic direction for the municipality.

1.6 Process overview: steps and events

A detailed action programme with time frames is attached herein (Annexure A) as part of the Process Plan.

In the formulation of the Process Plan the District Framework Plan would fully be taken into account and adhered to as far as possible.

1.7 The Formulation of Operational Programmes and Projects

Programmes and projects have to be formulated and agreed upon, and the strategies to apply in addressing the main issues, and also have to broadly identified a large number of possible preliminary projects, the challenge would then be to transform the strategies into operational sector programmes and to align these programmes with the financial and human resources available to the municipality.

The output of this phase is therefore intended to be an operational strategy which included:

- A 3 Year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)
A 5-Year Financial Plan
- A 5-Year Capital Investment Framework

- An Integrated Spatial Development Framework
- Integrated sectoral programmes (LED, HIV/AIDS, poverty alleviation, gender equity etc.)
- An institutional monitoring and performance management system
- A Disaster Management Plan
- An Institutional Development Plan

The IDP process will afford the institution to revise and adapt the agreed upon project outlines (GANTT CHART) and the same project tool will be used to measure performance of the municipality and the impact of the programmes and projects.

The various programmes and projects are then required to be consolidated into a draft IDP document that would be subjected to a process of public consultation before the final draft IDP is submitted to the Council.

1.8 *The Approval of the IDP*

Once the final draft of the IDP has been completed, it is required to be submitted to Council for consideration and approval. The Council must look at whether the IDP identifies the issues / or problems that affect the area and the extent to which the strategies and projects will contribute to addressing the problems. The Council must also ensure that the IDP complies with the legal requirement before it is approved.

1.9 *Provincial Assessment*

Once the Great Kei Municipality has adopted its IDP, it must, within 10 days of adoption, submit a copy thereof, together with the Process Plan to the MEC of the province for assessment. The Municipal Systems Act does not require the MEC to approve the IDP, only to assess that the IDP complies with the requirements of the Act and also that it is not in conflict with IDPs and strategies of other municipalities and organs of state.

1.10 *Self assessment of the planning process*

Great Kei Municipality should ensure that it does all that is possible to finalize the IDP timeously, given the onerous burden of content prescribed in the Municipal Systems Act, the requirement for a far-reaching process of public participation. Further complications that could impact on the quality of the Great Kei municipality IDP included a lack of certainty in the planning process insofar as the functions and powers of the municipality itself were concerned as the classification is still in process particularly with regard to those functions and powers that are required to be assigned by the national Minister for Provincial and Local Government. In the absence of any certainty, planning has to proceed on the basis that Great Kei Municipality has to take a stance to improve livelihood of its residents, and this requires substantial financial resources to actually deliver these services.

The combination of the above factors has proved to constitute a series of bottlenecks that might not all been successfully negotiated for integration in the planning process. This means that the depth and quality of the final draft of the IDP will certainly require ongoing technical effort, community participation and political commitment if the IDP is to assume its rightful and intended place as the strategic guiding document of Great Kei Municipality. Great Kei Municipality is making an undertaking that it will managed its IDP process internally, and largely without the usage of professional consultants.

2. *Logistics*

Meetings will be held in Great Kei municipal area and no transportation costs will be incurred as a result of activities undertaken.

SECTION B

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1. *Great kei municiplaity (gkm) information - area major characteristics*

1.1 *Locational information*

The area has an estimated population of 44 469 that make an approximate total of 11 363 households. Over 81% of the population of Great Kei lives in rural areas, villages and on farms.

- GKM is located within the Eastern Cape Province and is bounded in the East by the Great Kei River and Mnquma Municipality, in the South East by the Coastline between Kwelera and Kei Mouth, in the West by the Buffalo City Municipality and Amahlathi Municipality, which is situated in the North.
- The Municipality is currently divided into six wards, which are the amalgamation of previously different communities and Municipal entities, including Komga, Kei Mouth, Chintsa East and West, Haga Haga, Mooiplaas and Kwelera. The situation for 2011 going forward has changed to seven wards with thirteen councillors instead of twelve. **This implies that we had to budget for the additional councillor and as well as the additional 10 ward committee members.**

1.2 *Physical area: typified by deverse land use*

Significantly, land set aside for private commercial agriculture constitutes the bulk (96%) of the municipal available land resource where much of the agricultural practice in the area (77%) is based on the extensive utilisation of the veld for livestock production (cattle, sheep and goats).

Table 1: Land Use

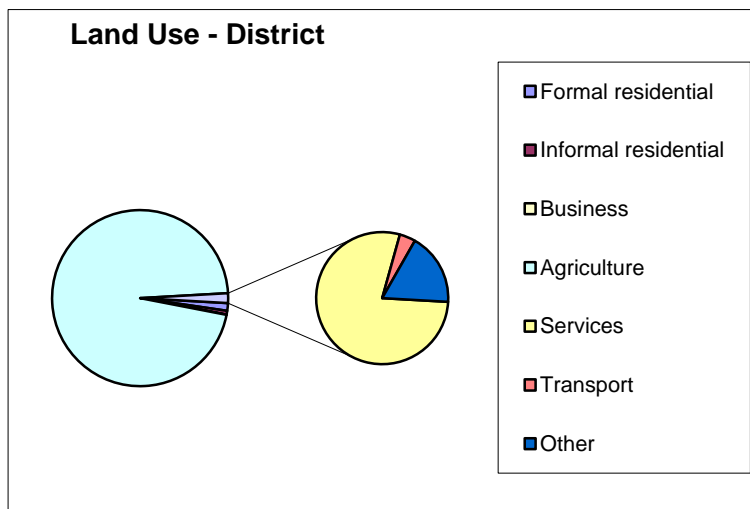
Land Use		Urban	Great Kei Municipality
	in km2	Areas	Agglomeration
1	Residential	57.00	1,421.00
1a	Formal residential	20.00	20.00
1b	Informal residential	10.00	10.00
2	Business	1.00	0.50
3	Agriculture	1.00	1,364.00
4	Services	3.00	20.00

5	Transport	1.00	1.00
6	Other	21.00	4.50
7	Total	57.00	1,421.00
8	Conservation area (%)	5.0%	0.4%

Source: D Data (1995) - Existing Land Use / Magisterial district

Of the 1 421km² municipal area, some 57km² is taken up by the urban service centers of Komga and Kei Mouth which represents 4% of the total district area (refer to Table1). *Komga* functions as the predominant rural service centre to the surrounding agricultural areas as well as adjacent parts of Mnquma. It also serves as an urban communications link and small commercial centre between the Buffalo City and Butterworth urban areas. Komga is given the lowest rank (19th out of 19) of Level 1 District Centers within the sub region in terms of the Amatole District Council LDO's and Integrated Development Plan 1999 - 2000. The coastal settlements of Kei Mouth, Morgans Bay, Haga Haga and Cintsa, whilst having a small number of permanent residents, have over many years provided a tourism and holiday destination for both local and national visitors who regularly spend their holiday in the area. Approximately 0.5% of the area, mostly within the coastal forest reserve, is protected for environmental conservation purposes.

Figure1: Land Use - District



1.2.1 **Population**

Table 2: Population by Sex

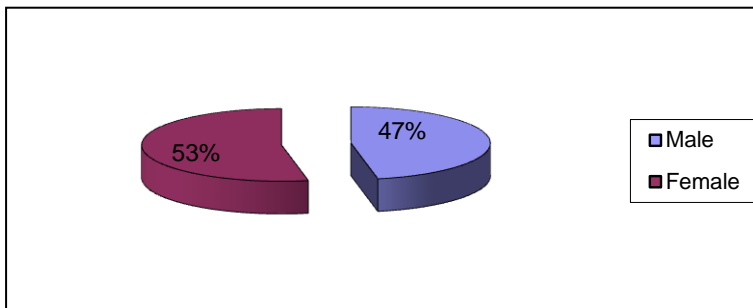
Age	White		Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-19	297	274	10,036	9,716	95	99	0	0	20,517

20-34	203	195	4,249	4,733	61	52	3	0	9,496
35-49	252	302	2,516	3,523	36	45	0	0	6,674
50-64	358	378	1,394	2,207	27	28	0	0	4,404
65 +	251	257	1,077	1,776	11	6	0	0	3,378

Source: Statistics SA (2001)

Some 47 percent of the population in Great Kei Municipality is male and 53 percent female (refer to Figure 2). This highlights the fact that some men have left the area to work in areas of economic opportunity. Table 2 above illustrates that the female population (54%) within the rural area is slightly higher than that of the male population. However, this is considered to be a favourable distribution demonstrating a relatively high level of males remaining in the rural areas especially within the economically active age group.

Figure 2: Male/Female Ratio



Source: Statistic SA, 2001

Figure 2: Age According to Gender

There GKM currently has an estimated population of just 44 469 that make an approximate total of 11 363 households. Over 81 percent of the population of Great Kei lives in rural areas, villages and on farms. The population is spread amongst 6 wards with between 4 430 people (835 households) and 10 052 people (1 897 households) resident in each ward. This provides an average of 6 686 people per ward. The average household consists of 4.8 people.

Table 3: Population by Age

Population by age (1)	Great Kei Municipality	Female	Male	Total
5	0-19 years	10,089	10,428	20,517
6	20-34 years	4,980	4,516	9,496
7	35-65 years	6,495	4,583	11,078
8	65 years and more	2,039	1,339	3,378

Source: Statistics SA, 2001

Table 4: Population by Age

Population by age (2)	Great Kei Municipality Age Range	Total
9	0-4 years	3,612
10	5-19 years	16,905
11	20-29 years	6,980
12	30-49 years	9,190
13	50-64 years	4,404
14	65 years and more	3,378

Source: Statistic SA, 2001

It can be observed in the Table 4 (Data World Statistics, 2001) that half the population (46 percent) of Great Kei are children between the ages of 0 to 19 years. Some 21 percent of the population are youths (between 20 - 34 years), 25 percent middle aged (35 to 65 years) with 8 percent over 65 years of age (elderly). However, information supplied by *Local Municipalities MDB Information, 2001*, demonstrate a disproportionate (low) number of children under the age of 4 years old (refer to Table 4). Given that 74, 81% of the population is under the age of 15 years (*MDB Information, 2001*) this data requires further investigation, concerning the possible high incidences of child mortality;

Only 21% of the population fall within the 20 to 34 year age group. This may be ascribed to the fact that (1) many of the economically active have left the municipality for further education, training and work; or (2) a distortion of the population pyramid through the possible impact of HIV/AIDS within this age group.

In addition to the above, the high number of economically active (43% of the total population) has implications for the kinds of job opportunities and facilities that will be required in future.

Table 5: Population Density

Population Density		
		people/km ²
1	Urban Areas	185.5
2	Great Kei Municipality	28.2

The service centers of Komga and Kei Mouth as well as the coastal settlements of Morgans Bay, Haga Haga and Cintsa can be described as urban areas falling within the national definition of "an urban area administered by a local authority or municipality". The population density within urban areas is estimated at 185 people/km (refer to Table 5). This can be attributed to the diverse economic activity and higher level of social and physical infrastructure services to be found within the centres. Urban centres within the area display a growth rate of around 1, 5% per annum (refer to Figure 3) compared to a negative growth rate of -1, 9% for the entire Great Kei

Municipal area. This is believed to be the result of the steady exodus of families from farming areas and adjacent rural settlements, causing a population increase within local urban centres. Recent studies in South Africa have found that resettlement to nearby small towns remains an attractive option to dislocated rural families and individuals (particularly women), as opposed to moving to larger urban environments such as Buffalo City, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town (DBSA 2001).

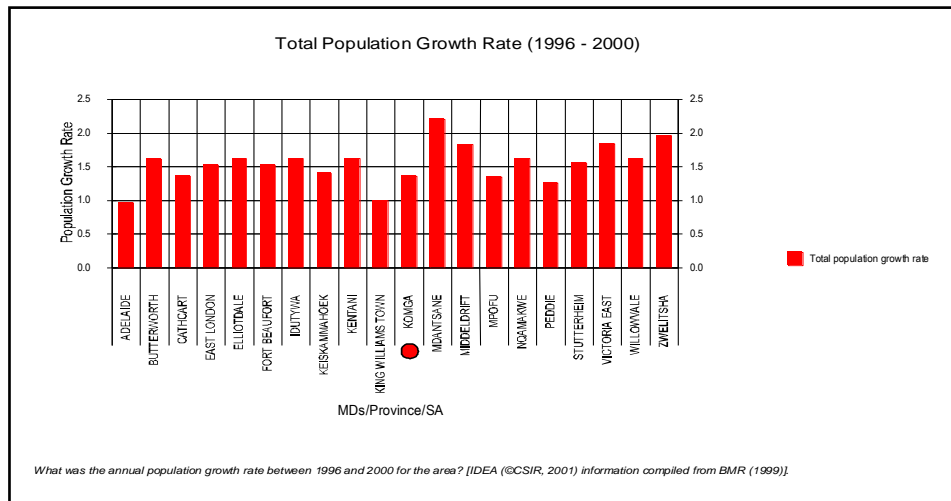


Figure 3: Total Population Growth Rate (1996-2000)

Whilst the population natural growth rate in urban centres has been positive over the last few years (just less than 1, 5 percent), the implications of HIV/AIDS can be seen with projections to the year 2025 (where it decreases). This highlights that HIV/AIDS is becoming a critical issue and needs to be addressed through the IDP process.

In the light of the findings of the DBSA report on Provincial Population Projections (Sept 2000) a low 1,00% annual growth rate is projected for the next five years resulting in a population growth from the current 40 116 people to 42 162 people in 2006.

Figure 4: Male/Female Ratio per Urban/Rural Area

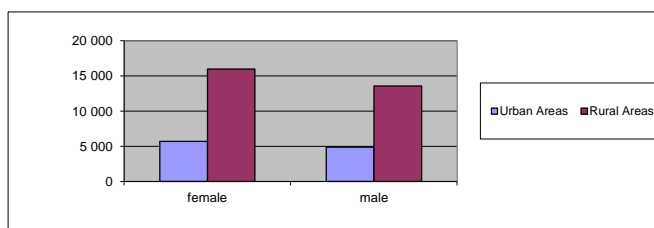


Table 6: Average Household Size

No.	White	Black/African	Coloured	Indian Asian
1	173	1,866	22	0
2	488	1,517	17	3
3	159	1,480	20	0
4	175	1,472	21	0
5	43	1,277	20	0
6	23	940	12	0
7	8	637	3	0
8	0	401	0	0
9	3	237	0	0
10+	0	346	3	0

Source: Statistics SA, 2001

Figure 4: Male/Female Ratio per Urban/Rural Area

1.2.2 Health

Health facilities within the area consist of one community health centre (Komga) which has been provincialised and 5 clinics (Komga, eJongilanga, Mooiplaas (2), and Icwili). Benefits for provincialisation of Komga hospital are as follows: Doctor appointed permanently, Radiographer and Pharmacist appointed, more beds and there are future plans to extend the hospital. The availability of health facilities is an important determinant of the health status of the sub-region. This refers not only to their existence, but also ease of access to and quality of health facilities. As most health facilities fall within the urban areas, most of the rural population has limited access to these facilities. Some 58% of people live more than 5 km from medical facilities and only 1, 5% have access to a medical benefit fund (DBSA, 1997).

Table 7: Hospital Beds

Hospital beds	Number of persons per hospital bed.	
	Total population should be divided by number of beds.	
	Great Kei Municipality	Number of beds
1	Com. Health Centre	16
5	Other (Clinics)	4
6	Total	20
5	Number of person/ bed	2234

Source Dept of Housing & Local Government, 1997

According to the Department of Housing and Local Government (1997) the total capacity of hospitals and clinics in the district is 20 beds (refer to Table 7). This amounts to ½ bed / 1 000 people in the district or 2 234 persons/bed. This figure is much lower than that of the central sub region (2, 3 beds per 1 000 people) and 5, 1 beds / 1 000 for South Africa.

There is a strong trend towards decentralisation in South Africa and tremendous demands are being placed upon the local government sphere. Local government currently does not have the capacity to accept and carry out additional functions.

It is in this context that the *District Health System* is being established. The process of developing such a system will have to take account of current reality and the various processes that will impact on health service delivery. It will be important for people involved in the health sector to:-

- participate in the Integrated Development Planning process;
- explore new mechanisms for delivering services;
- engage with the allocation of health service functions to Municipalities;
- continue to improve the rendering of high quality health care in an integrated manner.

1.2.3 Education

There are 34 *primary schools* within the Great Kei municipal area - located at Komga, Mooiplaas (9), Kwelera, Ocean View, and Icwili and upon Farms (20). There are 8 *combined schools* - located at Springvale, KwaTuba, Eluphindweni, Kwa-Jongilanga, Mooiplaas (2) and Farms (2). *Three (3) secondary schools* exist at Mooiplaas, Icwili and Eluqolweni.

Table 8: Number of Primary and Secondary Schools

Great Kei Municipality	primary schools	secondary /combined schools
number of schools	34	8
number of Schools/1000 children	2.62	0.19

Table 8 above illustrates the total number of schools and average number of schools per 1 000 children (between the ages of 5 and 19). In the area there is a notable deficiency in secondary schools available (only eight), resulting in this municipality being forced to send their pupils to secondary schools outside the municipal area. There is a trend that the educational facilities within the urban areas are of better quality and regular maintenance is being undertaken. Most of the population is leaving the municipality to receive further secondary and tertiary education, they do not return to the municipality after completing their education.

Table 9: Adult Literacy Rate

Adult Literacy rate	Defined as the percentage of people' (male and female) age 15 years and over who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.	
		Adult Literacy
1	Total Gt. Kei (female and male)	74,4%
2	National (female and male)	81.8%

Source MDB, 2001

The Great Kei Municipal area appears to have a high illiteracy rate (25,6%) when compared to the rest of the country (refer to Table 9). This fact may be ascribed to a general low provision in higher education facilities within the municipality, a low demand for literacy within the local economic sector and the loss of a portion of the literate population to other work centres outside the municipality.

1.2.4 Safety and Security

There are 5 police stations and 1 magistrate's court within the Great Kei Municipal area. The community has expressed concerns that the police force is under capacitated, has limited resources, equipment and vehicles. It is also a problem that the municipality is geographically dispersed and the police have long distances to patrol (for example Gonubie Police services the Cintsa area).

Predominant crimes include stock theft, house break-ins, rape, assault and theft. The main areas where crime is experienced are the rural settlements, Komga, coastal resorts and farm homesteads. Community Police Forums are in a process of being resuscitated but some are defunct. **The community of Kwelera are complaining of their police station which is far from them and as such were promised that will relocate to e-Plangeni area which is central to all of its communities.**

1.2.5 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has led to the explosion of AIDS-related diseases. It is with regard to the loss of productivity that HIV/AIDS has a negative impact on the economy (DBSA, 2001).

On average it takes approximately six years before HIV-infected people show any sign of the disease. In the first phase the disease has very little or no effect on productivity. Productivity can vary between 85% and 100% of capability. In the second phase infected people suffer HIV/AIDS related diseases. Productivity drops to between 59% and 80% of the normal level. Productivity in the third phase varies from between 0% and 10%. Industry will have to employ up to 20% more workers over the next five years to maintain normal production levels, in order to replace expected losses in workforce. The result will be an increase in the wage account - more people and

continuous training to attain the same level of productivity (Provincial Population Projections, DBSA, and September 2001)

Possible indicators identified within the Great Kei area that require further investigation are:-

- Low number of children under the age of 5 years;
- Low number of people within the 20-29 age groups.

Whilst still awaiting specific figures for Great Kei, the following general information is useful to reflect on. In South Africa, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is among the most severe in the world. The epidemic constitutes a grave threat to the development and social transformation of the country. It will be a major obstacle to reducing poverty and has the potential to reverse many gains made during the past decade.

- 1 in 9 South Africans are HIV positive
- 2.5 million South African women between 15 and 49 were HIV positive at the end of 2000 (information from ante-natal clinics)
- 2.2 million men infected (15 to 49 years)
- The most vulnerable group are women between the ages of 20 and 29
- 20 percent of pregnant women in the Eastern Cape are infected

Effects of the endemic

The epidemic will:

Reduce the projected number of people

Reduce life expectancy

Increase infant mortality

Greatly increase the need for health care

Greatly increase the need for poverty assistance

Exacerbate inequalities

Result in large number of orphans

Change the demographic structure of the population

Increase the number of aged who need care (who have lost adult children)

Affect income and expenditure patterns

These figures are alarming and require the municipality to address HIV/AIDS through its IDP. This is particularly important for the young and economically active youth living in Great Kei that are at risk. The Great Kei Municipality is in the process of negotiating a partnership with CMR and through this process the municipality will be declared as a pilot site for best practice model.

1.3

Socio–Economic Characteristics

1.3.1

Poverty Indicators

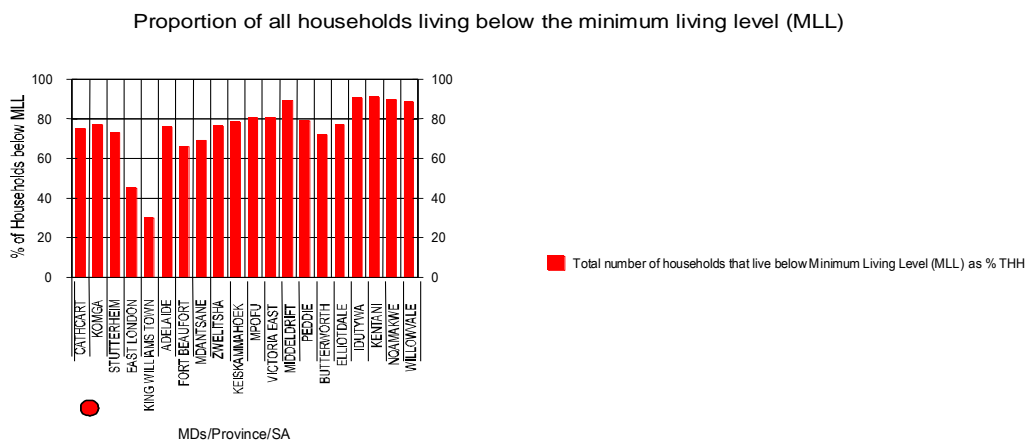
The total percentage of poor households within the municipality is estimated at 79% (refer to Table 8 and Figure 5). In the area of Komga, women head just under 40 percent of all households. Being sensitive to this requires that the needs of women headed households should be taken into account when developing strategies and programmes.

Table 10: Households below Poverty Line

Households below Poverty line	Percentage of households in the district situated below the poverty-line.		
	Great Kei Municipality	Total Number	% of households
1	Households	8,352	100.0%
2	Poor Households	6,598	79.0%
3	Woman-headed h/holds	3,257	39.4%
	Poverty line in R per month:		
4	One person	R 740.00	R/month
5	Two persons	R 800.00	R/month
6	Average households	R 770.00	R/month

Source: MDs/Provinces SA

Figure 5: Households Living Below the Minimum Living Level

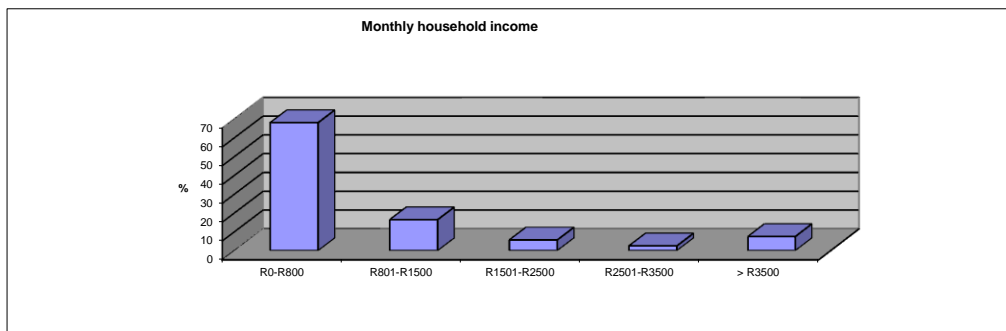


What proportion of all households lives below the minimum living level (MLL)? (IDEA ©CSIR, 2001) information compiled from StatsSA (Census 1996).

1.3.2 Monthly Household Income

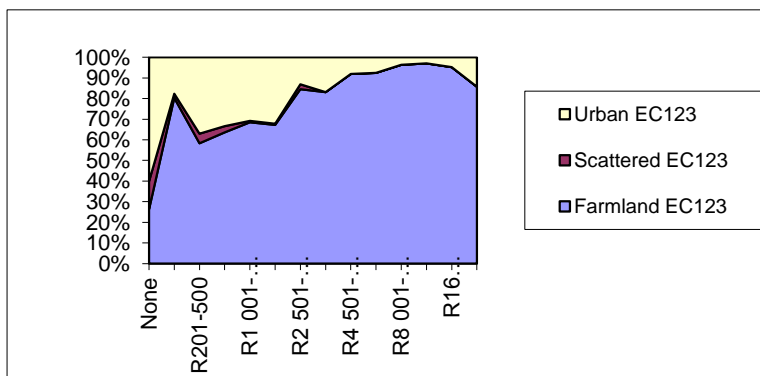
Most households are very poor. Some 68 percent of households earn less than R800 per month (refer to Figure 6). Given the fact that Great Kei Municipality does not have lots of money, decisions around service levels will have to take these constraints into account when planning new services.

Figure 6: Monthly Household Income



Notwithstanding the above, Figure 7 below demonstrates the significance of rural household income to the local economy.

Figure 7: Rural Household Economy



Source: Local Municipalities MDB Information, 2001

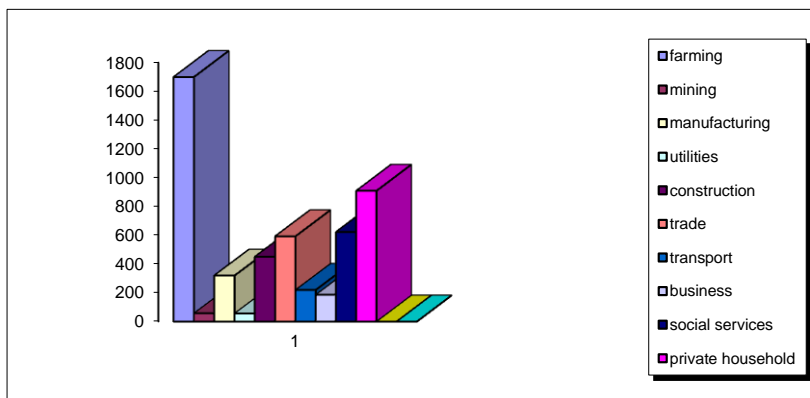
1.3.3 *Income and Poverty*

One of the indicators of poverty is the total income of persons in the area. The above table Figure 7. Provides the significance of rural household income in the economy. It highlights the fact that there are a considerable number of households who earn income as reflected in the 2001 census.

1.3.4 **Economic Characteristics**

The largest employee and contributor towards the municipality GDP is the Finance and Community Services sector of which the Community service sector accounts for 95% of the annual GDP. The agricultural sector follows as the next largest employer and GDP contributor (DBSA 1994). Figure 8 below depicts the various employment activities, which exist in the area.

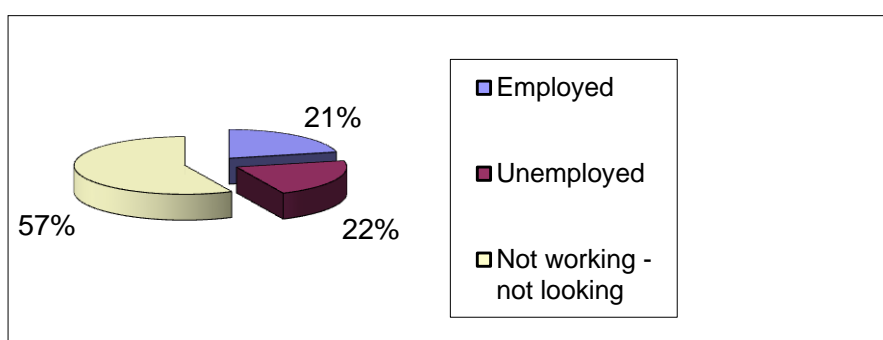
Figure 8: Employment Activities



The unemployment percentage within the Great Kei Municipal area is not as high as other areas of Amathole District Municipality but significant nonetheless. The employment status of the Municipality shown in Figure 9 can be divided into the following categories:

- Employed
- Unemployed – looking for work
- Not working – not looking for work
- Not working – other reasons

Figure 9: Unemployment

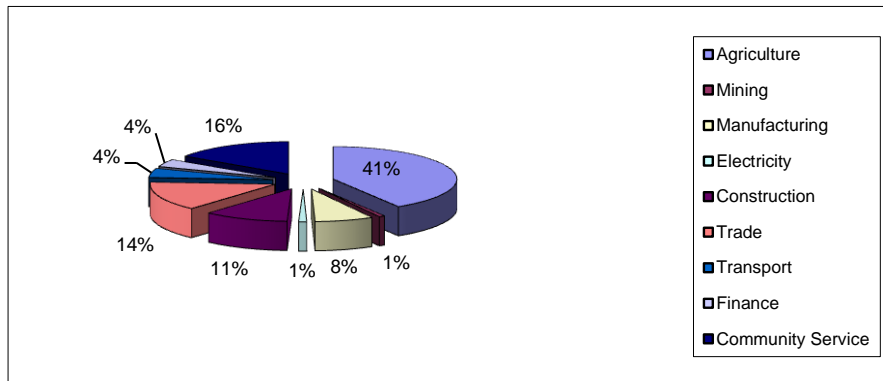


Source: Institute for Socio-Economic Research, 2003

The agricultural sector is the largest employment sector within the area.

Figure 10 shows the employment per sector and employment percentage.

Source: Institute for Socio-Economic Research, 2003



1.3.5 Agriculture

The GKM Spatial Development Framework Report indicates that the GKM coastal belt has a high agricultural potential and suitable for a wide variety of vegetable, fruit and nut production. Dairy production has been introduced successfully. However, the potential contribution of agriculture to the overall economy is possibly not fully realized.

“Apart from some relatively small areas, the potential for crop production in the municipal area is limited because the soil base is a poor one. In contrast the veld is comparatively sweet due to a significant component of winter rain. The agricultural potential of the municipality lies therefore in livestock production. In the past higher production has come from dairy farming. Dairying had been made more difficult by increased crime and by the changing attitudes of labour while the profitability of dairy farming has been eroded over a period of years but it was significantly damaged when multinational dairying came to South Africa and demanded farmers produce at lower prices.

Small stock farming has been made very difficult by the crime factor. Beef farming is also increasingly being affected by crime. Game farming, particularly allied to eco-tourism on the other hand is booming and the price of live game, sold to potential farmers to start new ventures reflects this

There is a widespread switch to game farming within the municipality and it is important that the IDP reflects this so that development planning does not form barriers to future developments in the game farming industry which should see more and more fences come down as neighbours co-operate in forming larger units .

Local problems associated with farming relate to theft, veld fires and water shortages. There exists an unrecorded amount of direct trading of agricultural produce (vegetables, maas and meat) into the adjacent

Mnquma area - it has been argued that levels of malnutrition that one could expect within the former Transkei have been significantly reduced by such historic direct trading practice.

Problems associated with realising the potential agricultural production of this area have been stated as (a) high irrigation cost owing to the broken terrain of the area; (b) high cost of security; resulting in (c) a low level of interest in pursuing long term intensive agricultural practices; and thereby (d) interested agro-industries are not committed fully to negotiations and conclusion of contracts.

Great Kei Municipality has a thriving services, agriculture and manufacturing sector. In terms of agriculture, opportunities exist for SMME's in high value crops production, vegetable productions, livestock production in the form of cattle and sheep farming. The fact that the area is centrally and strategically located on the N2 presents enormous opportunities for distribution and service-related business activities. Because Great Kei Municipality is surrounded by rural and village areas, there is a hugely un-serviced market that small businesses can capitalize on given the right advice, skills and resources.

It is proposed that Great Kei Municipality should look at finding assistance to promote access to markets for some of the initiatives. The municipality should also investigate means of ensuring access for emerging farmers and consider how to restructure and improve its competitiveness.

1.3.6 Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises

A report commissioned by the ADM on SMME's indicates that Great Kei Municipality has one of the most sophisticated but not necessarily the ideal support system for small enterprises in all of the Great Kei, however Strategic Planning and Local Economic Development Unit need to establish partnership with Afesis Corplan, SEDA and the Youth Commission in order ensure formation of business networks, registration of Cooperatives, product improvements, business skills, career guidance etc. The Great Kei Municipality has to improve its links with bodies that are membership-driven and provide a series of services to their own members. These including membership magazines, information and advice, trade facilitation, black economic empowerment, bulk discounts, lobbying and capacity building programmes.

Sectors and activities identified for support (link with financial and non-financial institutions) are:

Sector	Activity
Agriculture	Chicken farming Vegetables Stock farming Crop farming Milk production
Services sector	Phone shops Shoe repairs Hair salons

	Car washes Tyre repairs Panel beaters Cleaning services Crèches HIV/AIDS Home based care
Retail	Street vendors Catering Spaza shops
Manufacturing	Brick and blocks Wood related manufacturing e.g. Furniture Clothing and dress making Bead making Bread making and bakery Builders and construction Recycling
Forestry	Bee keeping Mushroom growing Forest related adventure tourism Firewood

1.3.7 *Hydroponic tunnels*

The recent upsurge in appearance and interest on hydroponics tunnels in the GKM area of which the proliferation of these growing tunnels is particularly evident along the Kei Mouth Road, Kwelera and Cintsa areas. It has been indicated that the application of agricultural production under these tunnels is in fact a significant contributor to the economy of the area.

1.3.8 Emerging farmers

Obtaining additional land for grazing and settlement is considered as priority issues for the municipal area. Emerging farmers need access to farmland as well as acquiring the necessary skills for agriculture production. However it is important to highlight the fact that in order to overcome a number of barriers relating to the transformation of emerging farming activities to commercial activities, a variety of issues and barriers need to be addressed. These barriers and issues relate to:

- Land and Tenure Security
- Ownership and responsibility of administration of land

- Project formulation, planning and implementation
- The conflicts between the different role-players, associations in terms of roles and responsibilities
- Limited access to markets and insufficient transportation to markets.

1.3.9 *Subsistence farming*

It is important to note that subsistence farming is not directly linked to the commercial agricultural activities, the high levels of subsistence farming in the GKM should be encouraged and it should be advanced in a manner that is conducive to the formation of a stronger emerging farmer base which should be guided through the transformation process in order to be commercially viable and sustainable. A shift in focus favouring the utilization of the local produce in value-adding activities could be achieved through the progressive formation and establishment of agro-processing activities within the rural areas.

1.3.10 *Tourism*

The municipal area encompasses several significant natural attractions, which make it a popular tourist destination. These include the coastal nature reserves between Morgan Bay and Haga Haga and at Kwelera River Mouth. The beaches, river estuaries and indigenous forests contribute to the attractive environment. Several tourism products have been established to cater mainly for domestic tourism and a small proportion of foreign tourism mainly backpackers and small adventure/eco independent tourism groups).

These products include:-

- Hotels at Kei Mouth, Morgans Bay, Bulugha and Haga Haga
- Backpacker accommodation at Cintsa, Kei Mouth and Arena (*Buccaneer's Retreat* is one of the Provinces' premier backpacker resort)
- Holiday homes
- Restaurants (*Michaela's* at Cintsa East is exceptional)
- Hiking trails (*The Strandloper Trail* is managed as a coastal eco-tourism trail from Kei Mouth to Gonubie with overnight huts at reasonable distances for moderate hikers. The *Wild Coast Meander* involves a coastal trail from Kei Mouth in an easterly direction utilizing existing hotels on the Wild Coast for accommodation)
- Private guest farms

- Nature Reserves (*Inkwenkwezi* is a recently established game reserve which provides a cluster of tourism facilities including game viewing, conferencing and entertainment/function venues).
- Safari/Game farms
- Heritage and Cultural Centres (There is one registered heritage site; the *Ocean View Farm* and a cultural village – *Kaya La Bantu*).
- Two conference centres at Cintsa East and at Bulugha Inn.
- The local tourism product owners are establishing a tourism route known as the Jikileza meander.

The tourism stakeholders in the district have welcomed the recent completion of the road from the (N2) National Route to Kei Mouth that has been tarred. This is because the road is a critical component of maintaining a sustainable tourism industry in the area.

The spatial distribution of the tourism industry tends to be situated mainly along the coastal belt and to a certain extent along the Kubusi/Great Kei Rivers (game farms). Key issues which have been identified include:-

- The spatial distribution of Tourism (with a coastal focus) and the need to open up job opportunities through tourism;
- The need for improved access and other infrastructure to support tourism development;
- The need for community awareness in tourism;
- The need for training and skills development; and
- The need to engage with potential funding sources to assist in the development of community based eco-tourism ventures
- The municipality is engaging in a process of ensuring community involvement in tourism industry through identification of spatial distribution of tourism (presently it has a coastal focus)
- the need to open up job opportunities through tourism
- the need for improved access and other infrastructure to support tourism
- the need for community awareness in tourism
- the need for improved training and skills development – at present the Great Kei Municipality has conducted limited training programmes, linkage with sector departments needs to be encouraged so as to enhance training programmes encompassing production line of tourism products and agro-industry
- SMME's to be supported to take part in marketing and promotion particularly in printing of promotional material associated with tourism and production of strategic communication documents. –diversification of visitor products has a high demand in should encompass promotion of the Xhosa Culture for the benefit of the community and

community involvement need to be expanded to harness the heritage and culture of the area.

In an attempt to enhance the achievements attained in tourism thus far Great Kei Municipality is embarking on a process of packaging and ensuring tourist product development, and understanding what tourists want, improving the standards of existing products to ensure that they are appealing enough to attract and enrich visitors experience.

Great Kei Municipality is also engaged in a process of advancing local economic development initiatives through the activities of a Local Economic Development Forum that will drive stakeholder coordination and inputs. The LED Forum is envisaged to have the following Guiding principles.

- creating favourable location factors i.e. qualities which make your place a good place to do business. This includes obvious elements such as improving the infrastructure and training workers, but also less obvious elements such as business mindedness and efficiency of local administration.

- promoting business - this can be existing business, start-ups or external companies coming into your location. It is also important to link things, promote and support spin-offs and subcontracting, attracting investors which fit nicely into the local economic structure, and consider franchises as a source of new local business.

- making local markets work well. - aims at creating places and opportunities to match supply and demand as well as discover, propagate and promote new business opportunities.

- making better use of locally available resources, instead of complaining about the difficulties of finding adequate advisors for local business service centre. It advocates for involvement of experienced business people and managers in coaching both entrepreneurs and advisors

- involving different target groups - local stakeholders should be encouraged and persuaded to look for specific project ideas which are quickly implementable and make a difference for local businesses.

- Governance structure important

A step-by-step philosophy is proposed:-

- Exploring the local context and its interrelations is an incremental process, with surprises waiting around each corner.

- Facilitating LED must therefore take an incremental approach in the form of step-by-step process. In this process local actors are encouraged to rather opt for introducing a variety of small and incremental changes instead of one ambitious big change, as this strategy gives the local actors and institutions sufficient time to adjust.

Guiding principles emanating from this step-by-step process:

- Pursue process orientation and incrementalism
- Promote stakeholder participation and networking
- Pursue market driven approach
- Focus on opportunities

Plotting of options for management structure

-LED can develop a number of options for formal institutional arrangements and specific management mechanisms. As it was indicated in our presentation in our first engagement session, there is no ideal pattern to follow. Also the structure does not have to be comprehensive and holistic. It should be utilized as a vehicle to facilitate partnerships between institutions on certain issues and clarifying roles of existing and functioning institutions should have priority before designing comprehensive institutional models to be implemented.

-A forum or arena for consultation, negotiations and joint decision making.

- Professional management units i.e. (LED Units) for guiding and managing LED processes.

-Issue-focused temporary task teams for coordinated implementation of action programmes.

1.4 Environmental overview

The IDP process highlights environmental issues as a priority/key issue in the formulation of strategies and projects. However, it is recognised that effective Environmental Management is critical to the survival of Tourism and Agriculture which are the backbone of the municipal economy. The Great Kei Municipality lacks adequate capacity to manage and monitor the various activities and development projects from an environmental point of view. It is anticipated that the District municipality will assist in monitoring new projects and existing operations where detrimental environmental impacts can result. Examples include the establishment of cemeteries in flood plains, dumping of hazardous waste and effluent, burning of waste material and exploitation of natural resources. The Environment Conservation Act provides several measures and tools by which the Environment can be managed including Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Auditing procedures. In addition, regulations and municipal by-laws offer additional regulatory instruments to enforce the appropriate practices and protect the municipal area from harmful activities.

The following National Environment Management Act (NEMA) principles will have to be considered when development is being planned

Quality in environmental decision-making

- The environmental management principles in Chapter 1 of the Act, that apply to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment;
- The conciliation procedures in Chapter 4 of the Act that provide a variety of mechanisms for referring a disagreement regarding the protection of the environment to conciliation; and
- The integrated environmental management procedures in Chapter 5 of the Act.

1.4.1 Climate

The GKM Spatial Development Framework indicates that the climatic conditions of GKM varies from mild temperature conditions (14 - 23 °C) along the coast to slightly more extreme conditions (5 – 35 °C) in the interland, (source: National Botanical Institute, Cape Town).

- The mean annual rainfall in the municipality amounted to 756.7 mm per annum.

- The annual temperature amounted to 17.8 °C.
- The mean maximum temperature of the warmest month of the year amounted to 25.7°C.
- The mean minimum temperature of the coolest month of the year amounted to 8.1 °C.
- Potential evapotranspiration amounted to 589mm per annum.
- The potential evaporation ratio for the area is 0.77, which falls within the hold ridges “humid” humidity province.

1.4.1.1 Climate Change

The Great Kei Municipality Spatial Development Framework proposes that GKM should approach spatial planning with climate change in mind. The following recommendations were proposed to advance the thinking:

- Greenhouse gases are thought to contribute to global climate change, and these gases include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and methane. Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide are released from inter alia vehicle tailpipes and during the burning of fuel-wood. Methane is released by domestic livestock and waste disposal sites. However, it is important to note that the subtropical thicket found within the GKM is very efficient at capturing carbon and hence at offsetting the effects of the greenhouse gas emissions.
- Therefore the SDF further proposes that the protection of biodiversity is the primary motivation for the protection of the subtropical thicket, it nevertheless has additional value as inter alia a potential means to slow down, or buffer the rate of climate change.
- The Spatial perspective advances that the areas covered by the thicket vegetation should therefore be targeted for conservation. This may take the form of spatially gazetted conservation areas or the promulgation of By Laws to protect pristine, highly sensitive or endangered categories of subtropical thicket vegetation.
- Similarly, areas covered by indigenous forest should be excluded from destructive developments that would involve inter alia the clearing of vegetation. The clearing of vegetation would entail a loss of biomass and hence store carbon. Limited action would be required from GKM in this regard as indigenous forests are protected under the National Forests Act, 1998. Clearly indigenous forests, indigenous dune forests, are unsuitable for residential development of any sort.

14.1.2 Air quality

There are no major industries within the GKM likely to contribute to a market decrease in air quality. However, the proximity of GKM to Buffalo City Municipality may make it susceptible to air pollution generated there, although this is not likely to be significant (GKM Spatial Development Framework).

14.1.3

Water quality

GKM SDF indicated that Eutrophication is considered to be a problem at a number of localities in GKM. It is a direct result of nutrient enrichment in water systems. The main nutrients causing eutrophication are phosphorus and nitrogen. Nutrient-enriched systems exhibit significant water quality, toxin production by algae, taste and colour problems, oxygen depletion, loss of aquatic biodiversity, the clogging of work ways, disruptions of flocculation and chlorination processes in water treatment plants, and sometimes excessive loss of water through evapotranspiration (Van Ginkel et al, 2001)

GKM SDF cautions us that very little water quality monitoring has been carried out in the Great Kei River drainage region. However, it is likely that microbial concentrations, total phosphorus and suspended solids in the run-off from unserviced settlements are high, resulting in elevated levels of these variables in receiving water bodies.

Department of Environmental Affairs is helping the Municipality in addressing some of key environmental issues as it has injected a sum of 10 million to change the situation around in Great Kei Municipality.

1.5

Infrastructure overview

1.5.1

Roads Infrastructure

Road construction and improvement was considered as the prime infrastructural component to the municipality that would assist in bringing about improved access for tourism, health facilities and agricultural developments. Roads leading to coastal areas are usually gravel or in a state of disrepair.

Great Kei Municipality should engage in a process of promoting and enhancing node development areas with a focus in provisioning of relevant infrastructure. All of these growing centres will contribute to the growth in the economy, creation of jobs and increase the rates revenue to Great Kei Municipality. Growth and development however needs to be matched by improved infrastructure and institutional arrangement.

The road network within the Great Kei Municipality consists of 729, 55 kilometres of surfaced and unpaved road. Unpaved roads are defined as gravel roads as well as ungravelled roads and tracks i.e. identified access or minor roads that have not been upgraded in any way.

The responsibility for capital expenditure and maintenance rests with various authorities including the Great Kei Municipality.

Table 11 below schedules the various categories of road, the length of road and the authority responsible for capital expenditure and maintenance.

Table 11: Categories of Road

Road Classification	Lengths (km)		Responsible Authority
	Paved	Unpaved	
National	48,97	0	South African National Roads Agency
Trunk	23,45	0	
Main	4,27	41,11	Department Of Roads and Public Works
District	32,45	71,82	
Minor			Amatole District Municipality
Access	21,30	463,65	Great Kei Municipality
	0	22,53	
TOTAL	130,44	599,11	

The Great Kei Municipality is thus directly responsible for 21, 30 kilometres of surfaced and 486, 18 kilometres of unpaved road. An updated and consolidated list is in the process of being compiled with the assistance of stakeholders through the Transport Forum. Although no detailed inspection has been done, the vehicles, plant and equipment are generally in poor condition due to age and lack of maintenance.

Available records indicate that, of the unpaved minor and access roads approximately 258 kilometers have gravel surfacing i.e. some betterment, drainage work and regravelling has taken place previously while approximately 228 kilometers can be classified as ungravelled roads or tracks i.e. no improvement has taken place and roads have only been identified but are in use. It is also important to note that located on the unpaved minor and access roads a total of approximately 41 structures i.e. stream crossings with minor structures and causeways (not pipes) have been identified and a total of approximately 56 stream crossings requiring minor structures have been identified. The status of unpaved minor and access roads in terms of upgrading and structures is given below (Table 12).

Table 12: Road Status

Road Classification	Roads Status 1.		Structure 2.	
		Ungravelled/Tracks	Existing	
Minor Access		214	401	
		14		
TOTAL		228	401	

Note: differentiation between gravel and ungravelled track in text.

Structures exclude all pipe culverts.

A capital works programme is required to upgrade all ungravelled roads and tracks to all weather gravel road standards and for the provision of minor structures and causeways where none exist.

Existing gravel roads and structures will also have to be assessed to determine if existing infrastructure meets desirable standards and any upgrading required will have to be included in capital programmes.

With the establishment of the Transport Forum, Great Kei Municipality can safely say coordination and management of various activities implemented by responsible authorities such as the Department of Roads and Public Works in regard to both capital and maintenance works on roads under their jurisdiction i.e. trunk and minor roads to ensure a holistic approach.

Existing infrastructure as well as infrastructure developed through capital expenditure requires regular and ongoing maintenance to preserve the asset created and to prevent premature deterioration.

An overall integrated strategy will be achievable which will address issues such as higher order strategies developed by National Departments, Provincial Departments and the District Municipality as well as local issues and requirements such as, road standards, policy. This must also integrate with other initiatives within the Great Kei Municipality e.g. the construction of a clinic, school or sports facility should be preceded by the construction of an access road to ensure a holistic approach to the provision of services.

A holistic approach must include for:-

- Determination of Municipal policy in regard to Minor and Access Roads taking into account the requirements of higher order strategies.
- Conformation of existing road infrastructure;
- Determination of standards for roads and structures e.g. width of gravel, maximum grades etc;
- Determination of upgrading requirements e.g. upgrade of existing gravel roads as well as tracks;
- Determination of requirements in terms of the provision of additional services within the Municipality e.g. schools, clinics etc to provide for the upgrading of access where necessary;
- Determination of capital works and maintenance programmes for all roads and structures.

1.5.2 *Water and Sanitation*

A District Water Sector plan has been compiled by Amathole District Municipality and needs to be reviewed to incorporate new information as there are extension areas in rural areas and some level of informal areas mushrooming in the small towns. A summary of the broad findings as per ADM Water Sector are as follows
Komga Local Water Supply Scheme supplies the main town of Komga.

Regional schemes in the area include the:

- Mooiplaas Regional Water Supply Scheme
- Kwelera Regional Water Supply Scheme

■ Kei Mouth/Morgan Bay Regional Water Supply Scheme

In addition to the above, a number of local water supply schemes service the coastal towns. In addressing water shortage an amount about 13 million have been rolled out by treasury till 2013 to draw water from Wriggleswade Dam to supply Great Kei as a whole.

According to the DWA, the current percent of the total population (44 116) that have access to water to an RDP level of service is 68% of the 27 279 population. The current percentage of the total population (44 116) that have sanitation coverage to RDP levels is 56% (22 465). Refer to maps showing water and sanitation levels of hardship and projects/schemes.

Table 13: Water

In dwelling	On site	Public tap	Tanker	B/hole	Natural	Other	Unspecified
12%	9%	56%	1%	7%	15%	0%	1%

Source: PIMSS, 2001

Most of the households in Great Kei have access to water through public standpipes (56 percent) or on-site (9 percent) or in their dwellings (12%). Thus, 77 percent of households have access to reticulated water (refer to Table 13). What is of concern is that 15 percent rely on natural sources (rivers, springs or dams) for their water supply.

Adequate and acceptable water and sanitation provision to all settlements was considered an essential component to bring about an improvement in the quality of life.

The coastal towns within the municipal area are considered to have major tourism potential. The only hindrance to this potential being maximised is that there is insufficient bulk infrastructure. The existing water supply already cannot handle the present demand in certain areas, nonetheless providing for resort facilities.

It was generally felt that from a water and sanitation perspective, the Great Kei area has enormous tourism potential and it was felt the pollution resulting from poor sanitation systems in the area may be problematic. There is a need to do an Environmental study for the Great Kei area with a specific focus on the impact of seasonal loading (very high peaks over Christmas) on the coastal infrastructure.

1.5.3 Storm water

The storm water drainage for the town of Komga is reported as being adequate. The low cost housing settlements in Komga however do not have infrastructure to drain storm water runoff. The water therefore drains along gravel township roads, rapidly deteriorating the condition of these access roads. A project has been identified to upgrade the storm water drainage within the low cost township in Komga. The tarred road that has been recently constructed is deteriorating day by day.

The provision of storm water drainage within the Kei Mouth and Morgan Bay and Haga-Haga areas is poor to non-existent and requires upgrading. The Icwili settlement, near Kei Mouth has concrete lined drains however the drains are reported as being blocked.

1.5.4 Toilet Type

The majority of Great Kei households use pit latrines or report having no form of sanitation at all. This is particularly concerning. The remaining other percent that have access to flush toilets reside in the urban areas.

1.5.5 Housing

The Great Kei Municipality has a diverse housing need relating to the fact that many families live in traditional dwellings in Mooiplaas and Kwelera (see bar chart below). The coastal towns of Kei Mouth, Morgans Bay, Haga Haga, Crossways, Bulugha, Glen Muir and Cintsa East have a need to provide serviced sites and low cost housing for the workers who would like to live in these centres. There is also potential for development of holiday homes and tourism related accommodation. Currently, we've applied to our provincial housing department for the following projects: Komga Zone 10 1200 units, Komga phase 2 400 units, Haga Haga 300 units, Cefane 250 units

Figure 11: Housing Type

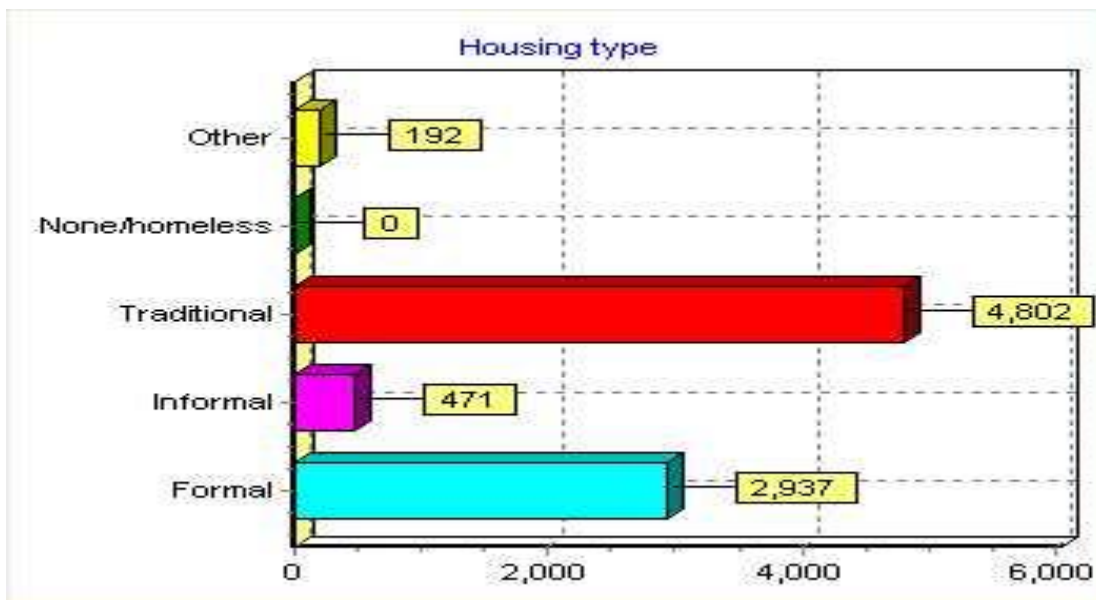


Table 14: Housing Type

Traditional	Informal	Formal	Other
57%	6%	35%	2%

Most households live in traditional structures (57 percent) with 35 percent of households living in formal structures (refer to Table 14). The total housing need for low-income families in Komga is estimated by the Council at 3 000 houses with serviced sites. The settlements in Kwelera and Mooiplaas also require formalisation of tenure and infrastructure. The municipality has to plan for the extension of services inclusive of housing for Cintsa East, Kei Mouth and Komga.

1.5.5.1 Formal Housing

Private developers are involved in the provision of most formal housing within the urban areas; however people in the lower income groups have been marginalised by this as they cannot afford the types of housing presently provided. This has led to a high demand for rented accommodation, overcrowding and increased numbers of backyard shacks. A very high demand for serviced sites and housing thus exists.

The Provincial Housing Board subsidy projects have the opportunity of making inroads into the affordable and low cost housing need. However, the over allocation of funding together with the slow rate of delivery places a number of new housing projects on the waiting list.

During the IDP/ Budget Review 2005/ 2006 an allocation of 6000 Units was identified and it was broken down into allocation by Wards that is, 1000 Units per Ward. Due to the problem with the existing housing projects a Directive from the Office of The MEC, Housing, that priority must be given to blocked, stopped, and incomplete projects.

Developments are that, the Icwili housing project has been unblocked and therefore 84 houses will be built an additional 19 houses will be completed. With regard to Chintsa East housing project, bulk infrastructure is the problem and the Municipality is advised to talk to ADM for temporary provision of these services whilst waiting for the completion of Bulk Water Scheme project. **EIA has never been done and intend to apply for exemption in that regard in order to speed up the process of building of phase 2 .**

The Municipality has forged relations with Afesis Corplan and our Provincial Housing Department. Afesis Corplan promotes a concept known to be LANDfirst in an attempt to discourage expansion of shacks. The approach emphasises the notion of being pro-active as government of the people by providing surveyed sites to all home seekers, provide basic servicers and guarantee the occupant to be the owner of that piece of land through certificate of ownership. We have identified Kei Mouth –Icwili as a pilot. We have consulted the immediate community and agreed to the program/project.

The Municipality with the department of Housing have agreed in working together: The main purpose was for the Department to provide technical support to the municipality by developing business plan for capacity enhancement in performing housing function including management of housing projects thereof.

ICWIL PHASE 1-

- This 278 houses project was unblocked. The Provincial Human Settlement Department is in the process of appointing a contractor to build the remaining houses.

- The Prov. Dept. of Human Settlement is also endeavoring to raise funds for the rectification of the houses already built but showing signs of deterioration.
- The Prov. Dept of Human Settlement is assisting with the process of transferring the properties to the beneficiaries.

PHASE 2:

- Great Kei Municipality, in conjunction with Afesis Corplan, are in the process of trying to settle 117 beneficiaries on to the land under a pilot project called landfirst. ADM was approached to provide water and sanitation to the area and had shown enthusiasm to also pilot a system of communal water borne toilet in the area. The Dept. of Human Settlement was briefed about the situation and had no objections. The approach was incongruous with their intentions.

CHINTSA EAST 200:

- The GKM together with Dept. Human Settlement are trying to formalise this area. Attempts to have an Environmental Impact Assessment done are underway.

ZONE 10 Settlements 140:

This project was undertaken by the ADM to settle the displaced community of Draaibosch. About 340 sites were service and the amount of about R10,0 m was spent. The funds ran out and attempts to hand it over to the Dept. of Human Settlement were considered. ADM were urged to write a letter formally with drawing due to lack of funds handing the project over to the Prov. Dep. of Human Settlement. To take the project to completion.

SIVIWE TOWNSHIP 1231:

These were made up of two projects of 1000 and 231 respectively. The projects were completed. The Dept. of Human Settlement Provincially is assisting GKM to complete the transfer of properties to the beneficiaries. There are 18 in the 1000 and 57 in the 231 project. There is a challenge in the two projects in that the keys were handed to non- beneficiaries their right of use and enjoyment of their properties for almost over.

KOMGA PHASE 2 <400 HOUSING UNITS>

HAGA- HAGA <300 HOUSING UNITS>

CEFANI < 250 HOUSING UNITS>

TAINTON <250 HOUSING UNITS>

MUNICIPAL WIDE < 600 HOUSING UNITS> 1000 X6 WARDS>

- The above projects have been included in the planning by the Dept. of Human Settlement (Province) with planning to start in various stages from the years 2012/13

BYLETTS:

- The project is in the planning stages. When surveying is done, only then could one determine how many housing units could be built there. The area still has to be rezoned from Agriculture to Human Settlement. The two MEC's are still to be approached to formalize the process. As the land was donated by the private individuals in the area, a formal letter to hand the land officially to Dept. of Human Settlement was required to facilitate formal transfer. This since been received.

Table 15: Current Housing Access

Area	Completed	Approved	Planned	Blocked
Kei Mouth (Icwili)	183	278		95
Morgan Bay (Iyarha)	90	90		
Haga Haga			200	
Chintsa East	85	85		
Komga	1231	1231		
Municipal wide			6000	
TOTALS	1589	1684	6200	95

1.5.5.2 Informal Housing

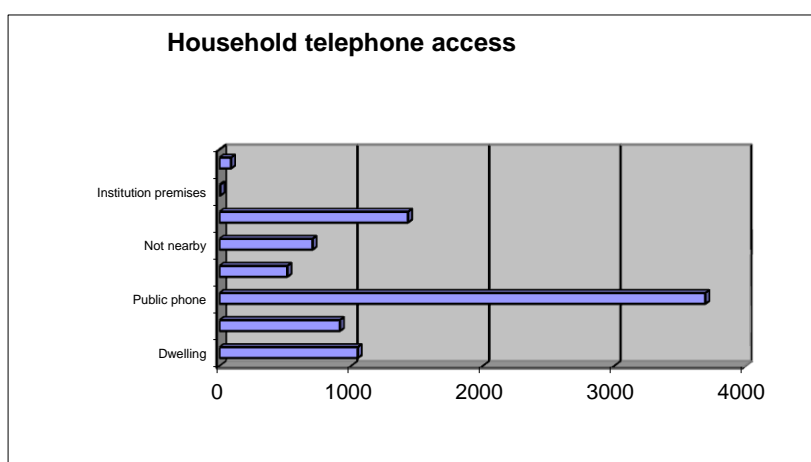
The in-migration of people to urban centres is manifest in informal settlements developing in the periphery of towns and small centres. This leads to an increase in the urban population density through further fragmentation of urban land for housing, including the establishment of backyard shacks. The number of informal settlements is growing because existing accommodation cannot meet the demand for housing. There is an increasing demand by the lower income groups for land and services for housing.

1.5.6 Electricity

- The supply of electricity has tended to concentrate in the past in the urban areas and the commercial farms. The situation has changed drastically as many household does have access to electricity. GKM only supply electricity in Komga but the rest supplied by Eskom. We are serious in provision of vending machines that consider geographical spread and appropriate customer care services
- We are also committed in provision of Free Basic Electricity

1.5.7 Telephones

Figure 12: Household Telephone Access



Source: PIMSS, 2001

Table 16: Household Telephone Access

Dwelling	Neighbours	Public phone	Other nearby	Not nearby	No access	Telephone unspecified
12%	11%	44%	6%	8%	17%	1

Vodacom have installed high masts in Belekumntwana, komga , Kwelera (Gwaba) and Kei Mouth areas to improve network coverage. Most households within the Great Kei area have access to either a public phone or a phone in their dwellings (refer to Figure 12 and Table 16). Some 17 percent did not have any form of telephone access. It is not clear what the access rate for cell phones is.

1.5.8 Solid Waste

Solid waste management within the Great Kei area is characterised by a predominantly privately managed dump system upon individual sites (i.e. backyards) rural villages and farms. Urban centres and some villages receive a weekly local authority waste collection service.

Figure 13: Solid Waste Collection Services

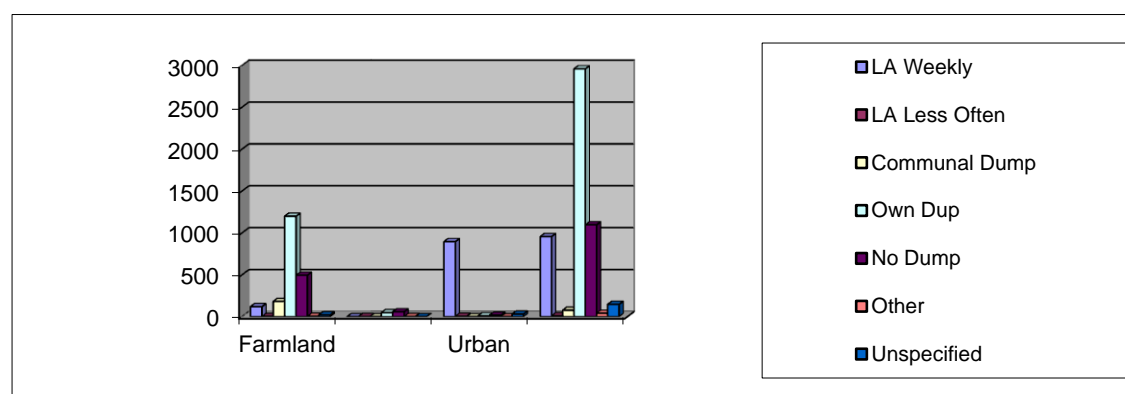


Figure 13 and Table 17 indicate that some 20% (1 665 households) lack any form of solid waste disposal service with 53% (4 456 households) providing their own on-site facilities.

Table 17: Waste Collection Services

	LA Weekly	LA Less Often	Communal Dump	Own Dump	No Dump	Other	Unspecified
Farmland	119	2	181	1198	495	4	21
Scattered	0	1	0	47	58	1	0
Urban	895	4	0	9	16	0	31
Villages	955	10	77	2957	1096	41	147
TOTAL	1969	17	258	4211	1665	46	199

Source Local Municipalities MDB Information, 2001

There are no registered solid waste sites in Great Kei Municipality, however a number of unlicensed solid waste sites do operate in the area. The establishment and operation of regional sites is a District municipality function. The site in Komga is in a very poor condition. 315 households have access to refuse removal.

Two transfer stations have been identified; Consultation with the communities have been conducted. Environmental Impact Assessment progress. (Cintsa and Kei Mouth). This is an attempt to upgrade our landfill sites. ADM has committed an amount of 500 000 to upgrade Komga site.

Solid waste within Cintsa is collected and taken to a site in Komga. With the assistance from the Provincial department of Local Government and Traditional affairs we managed to secure two trucks for both collection of garden waste and refuse removal.

1.5.9 Public Transport

The provision of formal public transport is lacking between the major travel destinations within the area. There are few registered taxi routes and no formal bus routes. Formal bus terminals and taxi ranks do not exist either. There is an unused taxi rank in Icwili and as well as Kwelerha. Although there is no formal taxi rank at the intersection between the N2 and the main road (MR00695) through Mooiplaas to Haga Haga, taxis do stop here. In addition to this there is an informal taxi stop area in Komga which is poorly serviced by taxis.

A backpacker bus runs on request between Kei Mouth and East London but is expensive. The Baz bus (a backpacker bus) from Cape Town to Durban stops daily at Buccaneers at Cintsa West.

Kei rail passenger service exists in the railway line between East London and Umtata passes through Komga. The East London Amabhele to Umtata Railway which once was an important service to the Transkei has come back in the area. The Provincial Government and Department of Transport has revived this railway to offer commuter and freight transport opportunities.

As a result of the current lack of formalised public transport, commuters travelling between Komga and Kwelera must travel via East London.

There is a need to establish formal taxi and bus routes within Great Kei to link Kwelera, Mooiplaas, Komga, other coastal towns and East London. Transport routes traversing in an East-West direction should be investigated to link Mooiplaas and Kwelera, currently situated either side of the N2 to the N6.

N2 has been widened up to four lanes and non-motorists have pedestrian paths next to N2. Mzwini location, located closely to N2, the whole village has since been tarred and foot-paths for school kids have been developed.

Integrated Spatial Development Framework in terms of transportation

The spatial characteristics of the Great Kei Municipal area are largely determined by the influence of the coast, the Great Kei River and the National Road which dissects it in an east/west direction. There are four main nodes

which are dominated by the influence of nearby Buffalo City. Komga is the main service centre, with Kei Mouth, Haga Haga, Cintsa and the Glens forming the other nodes.

There are three significant development areas in the area; the two settlement areas of Kwelera and Mooiplaas and the coastal belt. The settlements of Kwelera and Mooiplaas can be classed as model 2 type settlements. Formal planning has been carried out in Kwelera and currently being carried out in certain villages in Mooiplaas. Small scale subsistence farming is practiced in both settlement areas. Densification of these settlements is proposed, with the provision of basic services.

The areas of Kei Mouth and Cintsa East are regarded as major coastal resorts and settlement model type 1. With the upgrading of the main road MR 695/687 to Kei Mouth, tourism has increase significantly. These areas have large amounts of tourism potential but an upgrade in infrastructure is required to support development. Within the municipality itself there are agricultural areas and game/ tourism reserves which offer a wide variety of land uses and opportunity.

It is significant to note that the entire municipal area is dissected by roads but the majority of the population is living in areas which are relatively remote from the service centres, the municipal offices and the coastal employment opportunities.

Upgrading of the road network, especially the links between Kwetyana (Newlands on the N6) and the junction with the N2 at the Mooiplaas Hotel area and onwards to Kei Mouth, has a significant impact on development and transportation in the area. In addition, it is envisaged that focused development in the vicinity of Mooiplaas junction could see the longer term establishment of a service centre which would bring services, commerce and local economic development closer to the communities of Kwelera and Mooiplaas. This is enhanced by the location of the Multi-Purpose Centre and the Sports Complex in closer proximity to rural communities.

Finally, it is noted that from a transportation point of view, this junction is at the central pivotal point in the area where all transport has to pass. This creates an opportunity for travellers fuelling centre, tourism information centre, taxi and bus facility shops, workshops, education, skills training.

It is anticipated that private sector investment will occur in all areas of the Municipal area provided an enabling environment of infrastructure and Land Use Management is created. Prime areas for investment are in coastal resorts, eco-tourism, game farming and commercial development.

The Spatial development framework will be used by the Great Kei Municipality to guide its land use management procedures in future. With the Spatial Development Framework, the Municipality is able to proceed in carrying out a detailed land use survey of its area and through a consultative process establish a land use management system. This is expected to happen fairly soon after to IDP Review process so as to control development in the area.

SECTION C

3. Introduction

This section describes the intended future development trajectory for Great Kei . It deals with planning the future of Great Kei taking into account the detailed analysis presented above and focuses on identifying a unifying vision, mission and values behind a common development agenda for Great Kei . This section also identifies a detailed tabulation of the objectives, strategies and projects to be implemented in order to achieve the adopted vision and mission.

Further the section also addresses the alignment and integration of sector programmes and plans that are core components of this integrated development plan as well as outlining of the IDP approval process followed.

3.1 *Vision:*

To achieve a peaceful and sustainable environment, where all communities enjoy an improved quality of life.

3.2 *Mission*

Provide affordable services, democratic governance and employment through infrastructural development, thriving agriculture, commerce, SMMEs and Tourism activities

3.3 *Values*

3.3.1 **Democracy**

We shall respect and put into practise democratic values such as accountability, transparency and freedom of expression to ensure full participation in the affairs of the municipality.

3.3.2 **Sound Administration and Financial Systems**

We commit ourselves to setting up and maintaining an administrative and financial apparatus that will ensure an effective and efficient delivery of municipal programmes.

3.3.3 **Inclusiveness**

We shall strive to consider the needs of all the people first when formulating our policies, programmes and budgets irrespective of their sex, class, religion, beliefs, or any other form of social classification.

3.3.4 **Responsiveness**

We shall endeavour to respond timeously to service queries, complaints and inquiries by our clients.

3.3.5 Quality Service

The municipality will strive to provide affordable quality service through investing in human resource development.

3.3.6 Partnerships

Strategic partnerships will be entered into with private and public entities to ensure that the municipality is able to deliver on its mandate.

3.3.7 Batho Pele

We also subscribe fully and bind ourselves by the Batho Pele principles

3.4 *Introducing the cluster concept*

The municipality has adopted a clustering approach to IDP implementation and facilitation. In terms of this approach, four clusters will be established and convened as follows:

- Information, Communication & Technology & Corporate Services
- Finance & Risk Management
- Infrastructure & Community Services
- IDP, LED & Strategic Services
- Public participation & Social Needs
- Rules & Oversight Committee
- Audit Committee

Each convenor will be tasked to facilitate the drafting of a cluster programme and ensure that the cluster meets and discuss relevant issues at least once every quarter.

A decision was taken by the municipality to utilize the cluster arrangement in allocating budget to existing needs in line with the municipal vision and broad development targets

Clusters will be directly linked to departmental structure for ease of accountability and operation. The cluster formation will also closely resemble institutional arrangements at IGF level so as to synergise and complement efforts of the intergovernmental relations teams.

Based on this approach, more resources will be deliberately channelled toward increasing the development impact. Hence, the allocation of the greater share to technical services which focuses mainly on KPAs that has a greater share of delivering hard services to municipal households. The agreed split of budget by clusters is illustrated in the diagram below. This split is the intended goal and principle that will guide budgeting moving forward. It is expected that 2011/12 budget will be revised in line with this strategic decision to guide implementation of IDP towards achieving the agreed vision.

3.5 KEY PRIORITIES AGREED

The following section gives a list of the key priorities as agreed by municipal stakeholders. Priorities are listed according to two levels namely by cluster and then by sequence of priority. Clustering was agreed as a

mechanism for ordering priorities as well as aligning their implementation responsibilities to current structure of the organisation.

Cooperate Governance & Admin Cluster

- a) Functional administration / Administrative oversight
- b) Policies & By-laws
- c) Support to council political leadership and CDWs
- d) HR policies
- e) Work Place Skills plan
- f) Equity plan and Transformation

Financial Cluster

- g) Financial viability
- h) Budgeting
- i) Financial reporting and credit control
- j) Property valuation and billing
- k) Financial policies

Strategic Services, IDP & Local Economic Development Cluster

- a) Local Economic development
- b) Poverty alleviation (linked to LED, indigent policy and special programmes)
- c) Markets
- d) Public participation
- e) Street trading
- f) Agriculture
- g) Local Tourism
- h) Municipal planning
- i) Special programmes (including Aids, Disabled, Youth & Women)
- j) Intergovernmental Relations
- k) Integrated Development Planning
- l) Performance Management System

m) Spatial Development Framework

Social Needs Cluster

- a) Disaster Management - Fire fighting
- b) Municipal Health – Health & Hygiene promotion
- c) Education – early childhood & adult learning programmes
- d) Cemeteries
- e) Cleansing
- f) Street lighting
- g) Waste Management- Refuse removal & transfer stations
- h) Pound Management
- i) Public Safety & Traffic
- j) Public spaces and Parks
- k) Amenities - Sports & Recreation facilities
- l) Community facilities (Halls, pay points, libraries, Museums etc)
- m) Licensing of dogs
- n) Control of liquor selling outlets
- o) Control and inspection of food selling outlets
- p) Public transport

Infrastructure Development Cluster

- a) Water supply provision
- b) Sanitation service provision
- c) Electricity
- d) Roads and Storm-water
- e) Telecommunication
- f) Housing & Land Reform
- g) Building Control & Inspections
- h) Municipal Public Works

Facilitation of EPWP implementation

3.6 Organizational review analysis

In determining the organizational capacity of Great Kei Local Municipality (GKM) to meet its service delivery obligations, it is necessary to assess:

1. the powers and functions that have been allocated to it in terms of legislation;
2. the extent to which the organizational design at GKM is responding to the allocated powers and functions; and
3. to examine the gaps that are apparent through this analysis.

This organisational review builds on the information provided in the IDP as reviewed in 2009/10 and improves on it by adding in new information and insights where appropriate.

In terms of section 151 of the Constitution the executive and legislative authority of a municipality is vested in its Municipal Council.

The executive authority requires the Council to ensure that duties that are incidental to the exercise of the powers and functions are performed, including the formulation of relevant policies whilst the legislative authority of Council refers to Council's powers to make and administer by-laws.

Section 151 is clarified further by section 156 of the Constitution which provides as follows:

156. (1) A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer

- a. the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and*
- b. any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.*

(2) A municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer

The national government, subject to section 44, and the provincial governments have the legislative and executive authority to see to the effective performance by municipalities of their functions in respect of matters listed in Schedules 4 and 5, by regulating the exercise by municipalities of their executive authority referred to in section 156(1).

Through a system of delegation as discussed in Section 5.1 herein the Council may delegate where appropriate the responsibility to exercise legislative and executive authority to the relevant structures of the municipality.

The administration, as appropriately delegated, has a responsibility to support the Council in exercising its powers and functions. It has to support the political structures in performing the political functions. These include the Council itself, the offices of the Speaker and Council Committees. It also has a responsibility to support the functioning of community participation structures as required in Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act. These include ward committees. Lastly, it has to ensure that services that are incidental to the exercise of the municipality's powers and functions are delivered.

The objective of this section of the situational analysis is to assess the extent to which the administration is able to meet the above responsibilities and identify issues that may be of strategic concern in this regard so as to inform the development of strategies and in particular the extent to which the administration may or may not be able to deliver the municipal strategy as contained in the IDP.

This section will first clarify the powers and functions of the municipality and then assess the extent to which the powers and functions are being performed.

3.6.1 Powers and Functions at Great Kei Local Municipality

Section 156 of the Constitution¹ provides for the powers and functions of municipalities and states that a municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer:

- (a) the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and
- (b) any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.

As indicated above a municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer.

Specific functions and the way that the responsibilities for these functions are allocated to the 3 different spheres of government are detailed in Schedules 4 and 5 of the constitution. Schedules 4B and 5B identifies those functions allocated to local government.

These Schedules read together with section 84 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act² provide further for the distinction between those services which can be delivered by district municipalities and those which can be run by the local municipalities.

The Great Kei Municipality has been allocated powers and functions in terms of the Constitution and the Municipal Structures Act no 117 of 1998. Accordingly, Great Kei has been granted executive authority over its area of jurisdiction.

3.6.2 Constitutionally Allocated Functions

The table below illustrates the powers and functions that have been allocated to local government in terms of Part B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution.

Table 1: Powers and functions of local government

Part B of Schedule 4	Part B of Schedule 5
1. Air pollution	16. Beaches and amusement facilities
2. Building regulations	17. Billboards and display advertisement in public places
3. Child care facilities	18. Cemeteries, funeral parlors and crematoria
4. Electricity and gas reticulation	19. Cleansing
5. Fire-fighting services	20. Control of public nuisance
6. Local tourism	21. Control of undertakings that sell liquor to
7. Municipal airport	

¹ Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996

² Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000

Part B of Schedule 4	Part B of Schedule 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Municipal planning 9. Municipal health services 10. Municipal public transport 11. Pontoons, fairies, settees, piers and harbours excluding the regulations of international and national shipping 12. Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of the municipalities 13. Storm water management system 14. Trading regulations 15. Water and sanitation services (limited to potable water supply system, domestic waste water and sewerage disposal system) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the public 22. Facilities for the accommodation care and burial of animals 23. Fencing and fences 24. Licensing and controlling of undertakings that sell food to the public 25. Local amenities 26. Local sport facilities 27. Markets 28. Municipal abattoirs 29. Municipal parks and recreation 30. Municipal roads 31. Noise pollution 32. Pounds 33. Public places 34. Refuse removals, refuse dumps and solid waste disposals 35. Street trading 36. Street lighting 37. Traffic and parking

3.6.3 Authorised Functions for Great Kei Municipality

Section 85 of the Structures Act provides further that the MEC for local government in a province may, adjust the division of functions and powers between a district and a local municipality as set out in section 84 by allocating, within a prescribed policy framework, any of those functions or powers vested-

- (a) *in the local municipality, to the district municipality; or*
- (b) *in the district municipality (excluding a function or power referred to in section 84 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d), (i), (o) or (p), to the local municipality.*

In addition, information supplied by the Municipal Demarcation Board³ suggests that GKM has been authorised by the provincial department to perform the following powers and functions.

Table: Powers and functions that GKM is authorised to perform

Authorizations		Definition
Schedule 4		
Air pollution	Yes	Any change in the quality of the air that adversely affects human health or well-being or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future.
Building regulations	Yes	The regulation, through by-laws, of any temporary or permanent structure attached to, or to be attached to, the soil within the area of jurisdiction of a municipality, which must at least provide for: Approval of building plans, Building inspections etc
Child care facilities	Yes	Facilities for early childhood care and development which fall outside the competence of national and provincial government
Electricity reticulation	Yes	Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity, and also the regulation, control and maintenance of the electricity reticulation network.
Fire Fighting	Shared with DM	In relation to District Municipality "Fire fighting" means: Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services; •specialized fire fighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services; •co-ordination of the standardization of infrastructure
Local tourism	Yes	The promotion, marketing and, if applicable, the development, of any tourist attraction within the area of the municipality with a view to attract tourists; to ensure access, and municipal services to such attractions, and to regulate, structure and control markets
Municipal airport	Yes	A demarcated area on land or water or a building which is used or intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for the arrival or departure of aircraft which includes the establishment and maintenance of such facility including all infrastructure and services
Municipal Planning	Yes	The compilation and implementation of all municipal plans and integrated development plan in terms of the Systems Act.
Municipal Health Services	No	Subject to an arrangement with MECs to do the necessary authorizations, or alternatively, subject to amendments to the Structures Act, Municipal Health Service means environmental health services performed by a district municipality.

Authorizations		Definition
Schedule 4		
Municipal public transport	Yes	The regulation and control, and where applicable, the provision of: Services for the carriage of passengers, whether scheduled or unscheduled, operated on demand along a specific route or routes or, where applicable, within a particular area Scheduled services
Pontoons and ferries	Yes	Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matter related thereto, and matters falling within the competence of national and provincial governments
Storm water	Yes	The management of systems to deal with storm water in built-up areas
Trading regulations	Yes	The regulation of any area facility and/or activity related to the trading of goods and services within the municipal area not already being regulated by national and provincial legislation
Water (Potable)	No	The establishment, operation, management and regulation of a potable water supply system, including the services and infrastructure required for the regulation of water conservation, purification, reticulation and distribution; bulk supply to local supply
Sanitation	No	The establishment, provision, operation, management, maintenance and regulation of a system, including infrastructure, for the collection, removal, disposal and/or purification of human excreta and domestic waste-water to ensure minimum standard of servic
Schedule 5		
Amusement facilities /Beaches	Yes	A public place for entertainment. The area for recreational opportunities and facilities along the sea shore available for public use and any other aspect in this regard which falls outside the competence of the national and provincial government.
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes	The display of written or visual descriptive material, any sign or symbol or light that is not intended solely for illumination or as a warning against danger which: promotes the sale and / or encourages the use of goods and services found in:–streets–roads
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Shared with DM	The establishments conduct and control of facilities for the purpose of disposing of human and animal remains.
Cleansing	Yes	The cleaning of public streets, roads and other public spaces either manually or mechanically

Authorizations		Definition
Schedule 4		
Control of public nuisance	Yes	The regulation, control and monitoring of any activity, condition or thing that may adversely affect a person or a community
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Yes	The control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public that is permitted to do so in terms of provincial legislation, regulation and licenses , and includes an inspection service to monitor liquor outlets for compliance to license requirements.
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	Yes	The provision of and/or the regulation, control and monitoring of facilities which provide accommodation and care for well or sick animals and the burial or cremation of animals, including monitoring of adherence to any standards and registration requirements
Fencing and fences	Yes	The provision and maintenance and/or regulation of any boundary or deterrents to animals and pedestrians along streets or roads
Licensing of dogs	Yes	The control over the number and health status of dogs through a licensing mechanism.
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Yes	Ensuring the quality and the maintenance of environmental health standards through regulation, a licensing mechanism and monitoring of any place that renders in the course of any commercial transaction, the supply of refreshments or meals for consumption
Local amenities	Yes	The provision, manage, preserve and maintenance of any municipal place, land, and building reserved for the protection of places or objects of scenic, natural, historical and cultural value or interest and the provision and control of any such or other facilities
Local sport facilities	Yes	The provision, management and/or control of any sport facility within the municipal area.
Markets	Yes	The establishment, operation, management, conduct, regulation and/or control of markets other than fresh produce markets including market permits, location, times, conduct etc.
Municipal abattoirs	Yes	The establishment, conduct and/or control of facilities for the slaughtering of livestock.
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes	The provision, management, control and maintenance of any land, gardens or facility set aside for recreation, sightseeing and/or tourism and includes playgrounds but excludes sport facilities.

Authorizations		Definition
Schedule 4		
Municipal roads	Yes	The construction, maintenance, and control of a road which the public has the right to and includes, in addition to the roadway the land of which the road consists or over which the road extends and anything on that land forming part of, connected with.
Noise pollution	Yes	The control and monitoring of any noise that adversely affects human health or well-being or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future.
Pounds	Yes	The provision, management, maintenance and control of any area or facility set aside by the municipality for the securing of any animal or object confiscated by the municipality in terms of its by laws.
Public places	Yes	The management, maintenance and control of any land or facility owned by the municipality for public use
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes, including DM function	the removal of any household or other waste and the disposal of such waste in an area, space or facility established for such purpose, and includes the provision, maintenance and control of any infrastructure or facility to ensure a clean and healthy environment
Street trading	Yes	The control, regulation and monitoring of the selling of goods and services along a public pavement or road reserve
Street lighting	Yes	The provision and maintenance of lighting for the illuminating of streets
Traffic and parking	Yes	The management and regulation of traffic and parking within the area of the municipality including but not limited to, the control over operating speed of vehicles on municipal roads.
Municipal public works	Yes	Any supporting infrastructure or services to empower a municipality to perform its functions

Notable from the analysis of functions currently being performed compared to those that are authorised, the municipality seems to be lagging behind in especially the capacity to undertake and effectively perform regulatory functions

3.7 Institutional Arrangements

The current organogram reflects that GKM has the following 7 departments:

- Municipal Council
- Municipal Manager
- Finance Department
- Corporate Services Department
- Infrastructure Department
- Community Services
- Strategic Services, IDP and Local Economic Development

3.8 Needs as per Ward Consultative Meetings

WARD 1 PRIORITY NEEDS

GREAT KEI MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2010-2011

WARD NO.	Ward 1
Ward Councilor	Cllr Mpondo
Contact no.	043 - 8311028

Ward based priority issues

Priority Issues	Explanation
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water stand pipes are further apart
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to sanitation mainly pit system used
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrification of extension areas- Mpolweni, Tuba and Komanishini Upgrading of electricity infrastructure to with stand bad weather Installation of street lights in all villages Access to Free Basic Electricity and compilation of an indigent database Provisioning of vending machines that consider geographical spread and appropriate customer care services
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarring of Kwelerha main road Rehabilitation of Tuba , Nokhala and Jongilanga Access Road Rehabilitation of Tuba internal streets Construction of new roads connecting to new extensions Continuous maintenance and gravelling of internal roads and streets
Land and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate land for grazing and agriculture Speeding up land reform program Fencing of both agricultural and grazing land Conserving the environment - dongas, alien plants versus indigenous plants, cape aloe, honey bees ,African potato & reeds Dams required for stock owners Land for settlement at Luphindweni Constructing Dipping tank for Nokhala community Renovations of dipping tanks for Tuba and Jongilanga
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuba require their clinic Connecting Kwelerha clinic to the existing water supply
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural housing development for all villagers
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Kwelerha Sportsfield

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nokhala and Tuba require Aloe project• Bee project for both Jongilanga and Zozo• Brick making project for Jongilanga (Masakhane Womens Brick Making Project)• Construction of Tuba Community hall• HIV AND aids awareness, prevention program for all villagers
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WARD 2 PRIORITY NEEDS

GREAT KEI MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2010-2011

WARD NO.	Ward 2
Ward Councilor	Cllr Mali
Contact no.	043 - 8311028

Ward based priority issues

Priority Issues	Explanation
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of toilet services in Chintsa • Fixing of leaking taps and request for additional taps in all villages • Provision of water to all villages • Mooiplaas and Chintsa water quality not up to standard
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Free Basic Electricity • Compilation of indigent list and verification process be done • Provision of electricity to new extension of Makazi, Silatsha, Chintsa East and Ngxingxolo • Streetlights to be installed in the Chintsa East Township and along the Main Road to the Chintsa Village-This is essential for the safety of the Township residents
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring and upgrading of Byletts access road • Continuous maintenance of internal streets and roads in all areas • Upgrading of access and internal roads within villages and between farm areas • Repair , upgrading and maintainance of internal roads at Chintsa East • Request for bridges at Ngxingxolo and Cefane • The road through Tainton Village, connecting the Schafli Road to the new Kei Mouth Road ,to be tarred. This will open up Taiton Village to tourist traffic as well as forming a link between the Jikeleza Route and Haga Haga / Morgans Bay / Kei Mouth tourist areas.This would also serve new Byletts School and new planned housing development. • Rehabilitation of roads leading to grave-yards in all areas • Renovate grid gate near Ngxingxolo Police Station
Land and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing of land for grazing (Commonage) • Fencing of grazing camps for live stock (ward) • Ward villages require land for farming

	<p>purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for additional tractors to plough our fields • Dipping tanks required in Ngxingxolo, Cefane and Byletts
Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff shortage in Ngxingxolo clinic is a problem • 24hr Testing Centre and HIV and AIDS treatment program • Chintsa East township requires Clinic with 24hr permanent Doctor • There is an inadequate ambulance services in our area • Greater need for HIV and AIDS awareness program • Improve refuse collection and sewerage
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater need for land for settlement • More than 1000 families in the ward are in need of proper shelter • Rapidly expanding communities require land for settlement and grazing of livestock • Provision of housing for all villages, farm dwellers and previously disadvantaged areas of the ward • Repair and maintenance of RDP houses affected by poor workmanship-Chintsa • Unblock housing development in Chintsa • Rezoning of Byletts farm and provision of infrastructure for integrated human settlement development • Tittle deeds for Mooiplaas Community
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of Cemeteries and proper management • Upgrading of Sports field Ngxingxolo and Cefane • Support for SMMEs and Community hall for Silatsha Co-Ops • Skills development programmes for the youth, unemployed, disabled and women especially in the construction industry • Greater need for a multi-purpose centre in Makazi • Request for stalls and shelters for hawkers in Mooiplaas taxi rank • Request for recycle project in Chintsa • Community hall for Makazi community • Community hall for Silatsha community • Community hall for Cefane community • Community hall for Chintsa East community • Need for a multi purpose sporting facility in Chintsa East • Renovation of Cefane and Silatsha Schools • Support & training to be provided for local

	<p>community crafters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An attractive ,functional and sheltered area to be created for crafters to display and sell their wares at the beaches(at Chintsa East beach path & Chintsa West parking lot) • Provision to be made for upgrading of the public facilities at the beaches (toilets / public lighting/paved parking areas / paved pathways or boardwalks to the beaches/tidal pool at Chintsa West cleared out/repairs to the concrete pathway to the tidal pool • Provision to be made for regular cleaning of all public areas • Provision of lifeguards and beach patrollers at the beaches • Provision to be made for the revival of the LTO • Promotion of the areas a desired tourist destination(brochures/attendance at shows/funding for the Wild Coast Jikeleza Festival
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WARD 3 PRIORITY NEEDS

GREAT KEI MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2010-2011

WARD NO.	Ward 3
Ward Councilor	Cllr Pan
Contact no.	043 - 8311028

Ward based priority issues

Priority Issues	Explanation
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of water services in accordance to RDP standards especially in Belekumntwana • Request to access to proper sanitation system in villages and surrounding areas • Fixing of leaking taps and request for additional taps • Water tanks for household gardens (Siyazondla)
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Free Basic Electricity • Compilation of indigent list and verification process be done • Electrification of new extensions in all villages i.e Mzwini ,Mangqukela ,Lusasa , Belekumntwana and Sotho • Electrification of Xabanisa area
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous maintenance of internal streets and roads in all areas • Rehabilitation of internal streets in all villages i.e Mzwini ,Mangqukela ,Lusasa , Belekumntwana and Sotho • Upgrading and surfacing of access roads and bridges between N2 ,kei Mouth (R349) • Access roads to cemeteries be developed • Sotho access road not up to standard • Belekumntwana access road has been reduced
Land and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing of land for grazing • Fencing of ploughing fields for Mzwini ,Mangqukela and Lusasa • Irrigation scheme for all villages • Fencing of grazing camps for live stock • Cleaning existing dams and request for additional dams • Construction and renovation of dipping tanks
Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of the Old Clinic
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for Rural housing and subsidies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovating and Building of a community hall for Sotho , Lusasa and Belekumntwana communities • Tittle deeds for Sotho community to be issued • Greater need for land for settlement
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of Cemeteries and proper management • Satellite offices for Social Development and SAPS • Upgrading of Sports field ,additional soccer pitch to the existing rugby field • Support for SMMEs and Co-Ops • Establishment of a cultural village at Sotho • Removal of alien plants in all areas • Skills development programmes for the youth, unemployed, disabled and women • Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in all municipal programmes • Cleaning campaign at Sotho • Clearing of alien vegetation • Request for a sewing project • Interest in goat farming

WARD 4 PRIORITY NEEDS

GREAT KEI MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2010-2011

WARD NO.	Ward 4
Ward Councilor	Cllr Blom
Contact no.	043 - 8311028

Ward based priority issues

Priority Issues	Explanation
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of water services in accordance to RDP standards • Siviwe Township has a problem of stagnant water and spillage on roads and poses a health hazard • Request to improve sanitation system in Siviwe • Request to access to proper sanitation system in villages and surrounding farms of Kwelerha
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarrif structure to be revised and inconsistency in billing system to be addressed • Provision of Free Basic Electricity • Compilation of indigent list and verification process be done • Electrification of new extensions • Electricity bills be separated to rentals • A greater need for High Mast lights for Komga
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring of Braakfontein road via Gwaba to N2 • Continous maintenance of internal streets and roads in all areas • Rehabilitation of internal streets in both Gwaba/Mtyana and Siviwe Township • Surfacing of roads in surrounding farms • Proper drainage system is needed in our areas • Rehabilitation of Manxiweni internal streets
Land and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land claim issue of Kwelerha be prioritised • Fencing of arable and grazing land • Fencing of ploughing fields • Irrigation scheme for Mtyana community • Dipping tank for Gwaba Community • There is a need for additional tractors and implements • Grazing land for stock owners in Komga • Need of land for farming project(hydroponics) for youth Mtyana/Gwaba)
Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24hr Testig Centre and HIV and AIDS

	<p>treatment program for Kwelerha community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile Clinic to conduct weekly visits via Mtyana before going down to Gwaba • Deployment of a permanent Doctor in Jongilanga Clinic • Relocation of Blue Water Police Station closer to communities
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for Rural housing and subsidies • Speeding up of Zone 10 Settlement for farm dwellers • Tittle Deeds to rightful owners in areas
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Komga landfill site • Rehabilitation of Taxi ranks in Komga • Rehabilitation of Komga Sportsfield • Rehabilitation of Eplangeni / eDiphini Sportsfield • Renovate Gwaba Art Centre • Construction of Gwaba Community Hall • Creche building for Mtyana Day Care Centre • Fencing of Cemeteries and proper management • Capentry project & woodwork project for Mtyana community • Baking project for Mtyana women • Cleaning campaign of Siviwe • Dam at the centre of Siviwe be levelled • Refuse be collected as per schedule • Cemetry site (Komga) • Ntsipho cliff and Water falls should be developed to a tourist attraction centre – still water

WARD 5 PRIORITY NEEDS

GREAT KEI MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2010-2011

WARD NO.	Ward 5
Ward Councilor	Cllr Kema
Contact no.	043 - 8311028

Ward based priority issues

Priority Issues	Explanation
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of water services in accordance to RDP standards especially • Fixing of leaking taps and request for additional taps • Water tanks at Draaibosch area
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Free Basic Electricity • Compilation of indigent list and verification process be done • Tariff structure to be revisited and inconsistency in billing system to be addressed • Rentals to be separated from electricity bills • Vendors for easy access to electricity • Street lights at SIDI
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring and maintaining of taxi ranks • Rehabilitation and Continuous maintenance of internal streets and roads in all areas • Upgrading and surfacing of access roads and bridges • Access roads to cemeteries be developed
Land and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing of land for grazing (Commonage) • Fencing of grazing camps for live stock
Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of the Old Clinic • 24hr Testing Centre and HIV and AIDS treatment program • 24hr permanent Doctor in our hospital • New hospital board to be elected
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater need for land for settlement • More than 1000 families in the ward are in need of proper shelter • Need for development of Middle-income housing
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of Cemeteries and proper management • Upgrading of Sports field • Support for SMMEs and Co-Ops

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skills development programmes for the youth, unemployed, disabled and women• Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in all municipal programmes• Greater need for a multi-purpose centre• Request for business sites• Request for stalls and shelters for hawkers in Komga• Request for recycle project• Rehabilitation of government structures for community purposes• Community hall for Komga extension area.• Community hall in Coloured Township• Upgrading and renovation of Komga Caravan park• Mzomhle township request play-land• The ground next to the hospital is identified• Need for a multi purpose sporting facility• For Local Economic Development – Milo Granite mining and as well as Wind Energy Project• Employment of Rangers
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WARD 6 PRIORITY NEEDS

GREAT KEI MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2010-2011

WARD NO.	Ward 6
Ward Councilor	Cllr Dyani
Contact no.	043 - 8311028

Ward based priority issues

Priority Issues	Explanation
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of water services in accordance to RDP standards especially • Fixing of leaking taps and request for additional taps • No sanitation facilities in all Nyara villages. • Icwili request flushing toilets • Coloured area in Icwili has no sanitation facilities
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Free Basic Electricity • Compilation of indigent list and verification process be done • Tariff structure to be revisited and inconsistency in billing system to be addressed • electrical lighting and electricity points at each caravan stand. • Icwili residents require 3 high mask lights at end of the township • Icwili residents require street lights. • Request change in pre-paid boxes. • Require vending machines that are accessible outside normal working hours • Kei mouth town residents require street lighting
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous maintenance of internal streets and roads in all areas • Rehabilitation of internal streets in all areas • Upgrading and surfacing of access roads and bridges • Access roads to cemeteries be developed
Land and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing of land for Morgans Bay residents • Purchasing of land for Haga Haga residents • Purchasing of land for LED purpose for nyarha villages • Fencing of grazing camps for live stock

Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Icwili needs HIV/ AIDS programme and ARV site within their vicinity • Kei Mouth needs a proper clinic • Dam in Icwili exposed, dirty and not fenced. Care should be taken to mitigate the risks of drowning and disease
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater need for land for settlement • More than 1000 families in the ward are in need of proper shelter(rural housing development) • Request title deeds for Igxara township. • Request phase 2 of Icwili township to commence.
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Icwili needs Dip renovated and cleaned. • Icwili needs bulls

3.9 Key Note Projects

(Refer to Plan No. 7.1: Project Implementation)

Apart from the fundamental services required to permit successful and sustained development in any locality, the Kei Mouth community has identified a number of initiatives, which are seen as essential toward unlocking the development potential of the study area. These are listed as: -

Project Name/Description	First Order Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency
1. Establishment of a Tourism Office and Info Centre at the Kei Mouth Municipal Offices	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • ASPIRE • Great Kei Municipality • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • EC Tourism Board 	Great Kei Municipality

Project Name/Description	First Order Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency
2. Upgrade and maintenance of Kei Mouth Caravan Park Ablution facilities need to be repaired and painted a. Additional ablution facilities required b. Lighting c. Fencing d. Grass and vegetation needs to be tended to	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • ASPIRE • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC • DBSA 	Great Kei Municipality
3. Disaster Management Depot near Whispering Waves	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • ASPIRE • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC • DBSA 	Great Kei Municipality

4. Additional public ablutions near beachfront as well as upgrade of existing toilet facilities	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • ASPIRE • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC • DBSA 	Great Kei Municipality
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Project Name/Description	First Order Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency
5. Cemetery Feasibility Study (Study to include candidate site identification and preliminary assessment, and geotechnical investigation)	R120,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs 	Great Kei Municipality
6. Land Management Programme a. ID and number all illegal structures b. Formulate database of housing needs	R250,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs (MIG) 	Great Kei Municipality
7. Extension of iCwili Feasibility Study and Land Identification	R90,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs • Dept of Housing 	Great Kei Municipality
8. Dam Relocation Feasibility Study	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Water Affairs 	Amathole District Municipality
9. Upgrade of iCwili sewerage reticulation network to prevent unaccounted for water losses due to “tap flush” systems in use	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs (MIG) • Dept of Water Affairs & Forestry • ECDC • DBSA 	Amathole District Municipality Great Kei Municipality

Project Name/Description	First Order Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency
10. Pre-feasibility Study to investigate the possibility of developing a Waterfront type development adjacent to the Ferry dock	R80,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC • DBSA 	Great Kei Municipality
11. Pre-Feasibility study to investigate the relocation of the Municipal Pound and Workshops and the development of this area as a tourism-related enterprise	R80,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs 	Great Kei Municipality
12. The determination of the 1:100-year floodline for the Kei River	R250,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • Dept Water Affairs 	Great Kei Municipality
13. Pre-feasibility study to assess the possibility of developing a Ferry-Stop and associated Craft Market along the banks of the Kei River to the north of iCwili	R80,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs 	Great Kei Municipality

Project Name/Description	First Order Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency
14. Feasibility Study to determine the parameters of a potential Housing Development associated with the Kei Mouth Golf Course	R80,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC • DBSA 	Great Kei Municipality
15. Feasibility Study to address the proposed formalisation of the Kei Mouth airstrip	R100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC 	Great Kei Municipality
16. Pre-feasibility study: Rehabilitation of Whispering Waves	R80,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC 	Great Kei Municipality
17. Marketing campaign to brand Kei Mouth as the "Southern Gateway to the Wild Coast"	R200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC 	Great Kei Municipality

Project Name/Description	First Order Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency
18. Feasibility Study re. the development of permanent Chalets within the grounds of the Kei Mouth Caravan Park	R220,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC 	Great Kei Municipality
19. Streetlights to mark the route from Lovers' Lane to the Ferry dock	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs (MIG) • Dept of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs • ECDC 	Great Kei Municipality
20. Development of a Community Park in iCwili	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs • Dept Sports Recreation Arts & Culture 	Great Kei Municipality
21. Development of a Public Swimming Pool at an accessible locality for both iCwili and Kei Mouth	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs • Dept Sports Recreation Arts & Culture 	Great Kei Municipality
22. Development of a Multi-Purpose Community Facility at the old school site in iCwili	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Social Development 	Great Kei Municipality

Project Name/Description	First Order Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source	Responsible Agency
23. Upgrade of Access Road linking Kei Mouth to Morgan's Bay beach area	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs (MIG) 	Great Kei Municipality
24. Undertake iCwili Land Audit to determine: - a. Locality of Church sites b. Ownership status of designated Business sites c. Status of vacant sites with unknown zoning	R100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amathole District Municipality • Dept Local Government & Traditional Affairs (MIG) 	Great Kei Municipality
25. Extension of Library facilities: - a. Extend Kei Mouth library and acquire new books b. Acquire books and computers for iCwili facility	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept Sports Recreation Arts & Culture 	Great Kei Municipality
26. Upgrading of iCwili School laboratory and acquisition of lab equipment	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept Education 	Great Kei Municipality

3.10 FUNDED PROJECTS

3.10.1 Social Development & Special Programmes

NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	NATURE OF THE PROJECT	WARD	AMOUNT
Masimanyane Poultry (Women's co-op)	Eluqolweni	Poultry	1	R500 000.00
Ncedisiwe	Kei Mouth	Sewing & Poultry	6	R500 000.00
Makhazi	Makhazi	Piggery	2	R500 000.00

3.10.2 Department of Energy

NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT
Bulk infrastructure projects	R2 000 000.00

3.10.3 Department of Environmental Affairs

An amount of **Eight Million** has been set aside for both Great Kei and Buffalo City for the Beautification of both Komga and King Williams Town

3.10.4 Department of Roads and Public Works

DR2763	5		1	Mooiplaas	Wet Blading	R 10 000.00
DR02751	5		2	Kwelerha	Wet Blading	R 10 000.00
DR02753	3		3	cintsa west	bush clearing	R 15 000.00
DR02755	5		4	cintsa east	bush clearing	R 25 000.00
DR02724	10		5	Florodale	bush clearing	R 50 000.00
DR2735	4		6	Lilly fontein	bush clearing	R 8 000.00
DR2735	4		6	Lilly fontein	bush clearing	R 8 000.00
DR2757	10		7	taiton	Wet Blading	R 20 000.00
MN10268	10		8	Sotho	Wet Blading	R 20 000.00
DR2766	10		9	mashstrand	Wet Blading	R 20 000.00
Various Roads	234			Greate Kei Area	Wet Blading	R 292 500.00
DR02740		5	4	Maclean Town-Berlin	Pipe Culvert installation	R 56 250.00

Various Roads	4			Greater Kei Area	Fencing	R 143 250.00
Various Roads		204.6Sqm		Greater Kei Area	Pothole Repair	R 207 912.50
various roads	233.67			Greater Kei Area	Dry Blading	R 292 087.50
				TOTAL		R 1 170 000.00