

MAKANA MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVISION IV DRAFT 2016- 2017

...a great place to be



DRAFT INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2016- 17 was Adopted by
Council on 29 March 2016
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IDP	Integrated Development Plan
Agric	Agriculture
ASGISA	Accelerated and Shares Growth Initiative for South Africa
CBP	Community Based Planning
CDM	Cacadu District Municipality
CDW	Community Development Worker
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Cllr	Councilor

EM	Executive Mayor
MM	Municipal Manager
CSS	Community and Social Services
DBSA	Development Bank South Africa
DEAET	Department of Economic Affairs, Environmental and Tourism
DLGHTA	Department Local Government, Housing and Traditional Affairs
DoSD	Department Of Social Development
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DTIS	Department of Technical and Infrastructure Services
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ECDC	Eastern Cape Development Corporation
EHS	Environmental Health Services
FM	Financial Manager
GHT	Grahamstown
GTZ	German Technical Corporation
HASTI	HIV and AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections
LSA	Local Service Area
Makana LM	Makana Local Municipality
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MMEC	Member of Municipal Executive Committee
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MPCC	Multi-Purpose Community Centre
Mun	Municipality
NSDP	National Spatial Development Plan
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PHP	People Housing Process
PMS	Performance Management System
Rep	Representative
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
WSDP	Water Service Development Plan
WTW	Water Treatment Works
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works
AFF	Asset Financing Fund
Opex	Operation expenditure
Capex	Capital Expenditure
MAPC	Municipal Public Account Committee
CIP	Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan
LED	Local Economic Development

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Makana municipality has faced, and continues to confront various challenges in terms of service delivery, administration and financial management. Many of these have recurred over long periods of time and have been highlighted repeatedly in the municipality's Annual Reports and Audit Reports following the Statutory Annual Audits by the Office of the Auditor-General (AG).

Also Makana has over the years been receiving consistent support from provincial government and the local government stakeholders amongst others, for development and overall capacity building; in keeping with section 154 of the constitution as well as sections 34 and 35 of the MFMA. According to the Status Quo Report compiled in October 2014 the situation has not improved but rather seems to be regressing rapidly. The Eastern Cape Provincial Planning and Treasury (PT), deployed an acting CFO to the municipality as well as 2 other support staff to enhance the Budget and Treasury office, while at the same time the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA) also deployed an acting municipal manager.

Given the seriousness of the challenges and in an attempt to halt the decline, the Eastern Cape Provincial Executive has instituted an intervention in terms of section 139(1) (b) of the Constitution.

An Administrator was appointed and assumed duty on 6 October 2014 and an Acting Chief Financial Officer was deployed by Province to Makana in April 2014.

The intervention occurred in response to many crises Makana is facing including difficulties in providing basic services and long term financial sustainability.

The Municipality is specifically challenged in the following areas:

- **Infrastructure** (water and electricity outages; poor infrastructure operations and management; dilapidated roads, housing backlogs; poor waste management)
- **Governance** (4 disclaimers; compliance challenges; lack of political oversight, non-effective performance management; community protests; allegations of corruption and nepotism and lack of compliance with prescripts, no adopted and aligned SDBIP;)
- **Institutional** (skills and capacity gaps; non effective performance management system, local labour forum not fully functional; Council Committees and management structures not meeting regularly and often shifted; high overtime spending; no strong links with communities);
- **Financial** (The municipality is not able to meet its current and statutory obligations and expenditure far exceeds revenue collected resulting in rising levels of unpaid creditors; litigation by creditors; declining Audit Outcomes – the Municipality has had 4 multiple disclaimers from the Auditor General, inadequate internal controls and non-adherence to policies and procedures; inadequate revenue collection and overreliance on grant funding and has used earmarked funding for operational expenses; systems and processes not adequate; poor and weak supply chain and contract management).

Given the above and the urgency to ensure service delivery to communities and financial viability and sustainability, the development of a Financial Recovery Plan has now been seen as a critical way forward for Makana.

A Status Quo Assessment Report has been developed as a first step towards developing the financial recovery plan, the assessment focused on the institutional, service delivery, infrastructure, and financial challenges impacting on the performance and service delivery imperatives of Makana, with a view to inform the development of a holistic financial recovery plan for Makana to enable a turnaround, stabilisation and sustainability of the municipality.

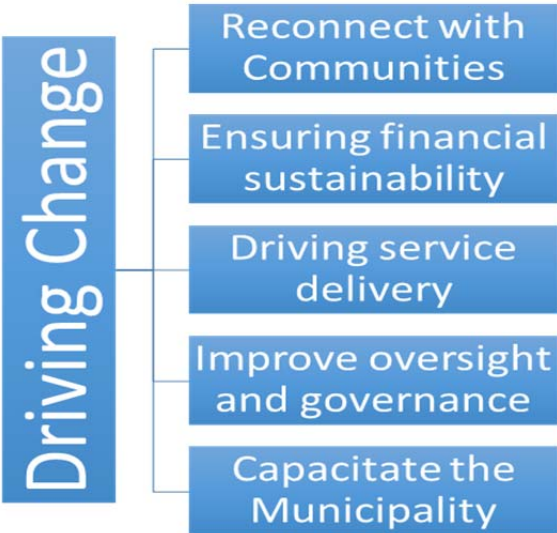
Analysis of information which included the budget, financial, organisational and service delivery has been undertaken and used to inform the status quo report. This was also supplemented by a two day workshop at the municipality on the 15 and 16 October 2014.

The case for change: Changing the status quo at MLM is not negotiable. Bringing the municipality from a state of being categorized as dysfunctional to a well-performing and responsive municipality is the cornerstone of the intervention plan. The Section 139 (1) (b) intervention must be seen as a platform to introduce a change agenda which can be seen as a short term (6 months) intervention however with a specific purpose of altering the current trajectory towards a sustainable, responsive and viable municipality.

The Section 139 (1) (b) intervention plan is premised on the following fundamentals:

- Stabilize the institution and ensure organization wide compliance;
- Develop an organization wide change management process;
- Restore service delivery using the back to basics approach;
- Improve communication and connection through effective stakeholder and community engagements;
- Develop a transparent monitoring and accountability framework.

The change approach: The diagram below illustrates the approach to be followed:



B. OVERVIEW OF THE MUNICIPALITY:

Makana Local Municipality (Makana) is a category B Municipality approximately halfway between East London and Port Elizabeth that forms part of the nine local municipalities of the Sarah Baartman (formerly Cacadu) District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province. Makana's area is bordered in the north-east by Amathole District Municipality with the cities of Port Elizabeth 120km to the west and East London 180 km to east, north-west by Blue Crane Route Local Municipality, in the south by Ndlambe Local Municipality and in the south-west by the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality. In 2011 the Municipality was delimited into fourteen wards.

Makana covers an area of 4 375.62 square kilometres and constitutes 7.5% of the Sara Baartman District and based on the 2011 SA Statistics, the population figure is 80 390 with the largest concentration of people being found in Grahamstown.

At the heart of Makana is the city of Grahamstown, situated 55 kilometres from the coast. Grahamstown is famous as one of the leading cultural, educational and tourist centres and hosts the National Arts Festival in South Africa, as well as being the primary location of Rhodes University and other prominent and internationally acclaimed primary and high schools/colleges are found in Grahamstown.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF MAKANA MUNICIPALITY:

Grahamstown:

At the heart of Makana Municipality is the city of Grahamstown, situated 55 km from the coast and 535m above sea level. Grahamstown is famous as one of the leading cultural, educational, tourist centers and being the host city of the National Arts Festival in South Africa.

Alicedale:

Owing its existence to the development of the railways, the station at Alicedale is a vital link between the Makana region and the main railway line between Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

Salem:

The Methodist Church founded Salem in the mid-1820s. It is famous for its many fine buildings and also for the historic negotiations between Richard Gush and the Xhosa people during the War of Hints, when the Xhosa agreed to leave the village in peace.

Riebeeck east:

The Dutch Reformed Church established the village of Riebeeck East in 1830 on the farm Mooimeisiesfontein, the home of the famous Voortrekker leader Piet Retief. Riebeeck East is now in the midst of a game and sheep farming area and offers many attractions and hiking trails through the surrounding diverse and beautiful hills.

Seven fountains:

This farmers' community derived its name from seven springs located on different farms in the area.

Fort brown:

Established as a military post in 1817, the gun tower and adjoining walls of the fort, overlooking the Great Fish River and central to a number of major game reserves, is a national monument.

Sidbury 1820:

Established in 1820 after which settler Lieutenant Richard Daniel of the Royal Navy built Sidbury Park in the 1830's and also created the nearby village of Sidbury where war graves can still be found. Both are named after his native Sidbury in Devonshire. As part of fortifying the property, the barn was linked to the house by stone walls. Daniel was the first to import merino sheep into South Africa.

Manley flats:

Manley Flats is located on top of a small hill in the beautiful Manley Flats Valley just 20 km from Grahamstown.

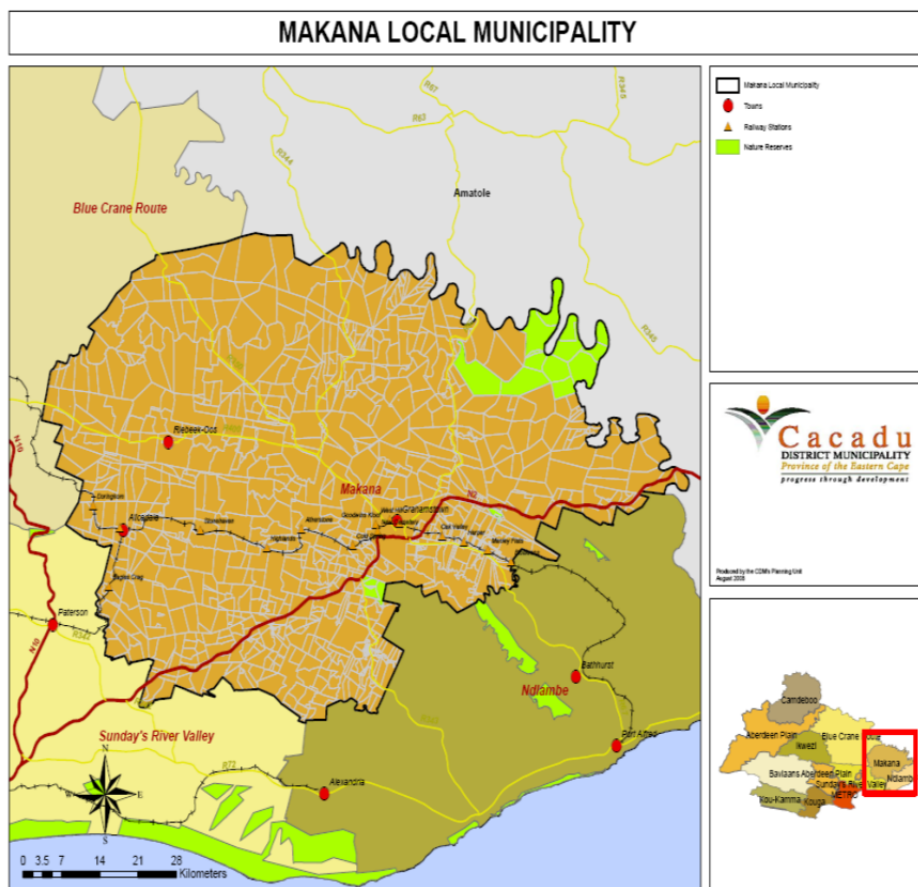
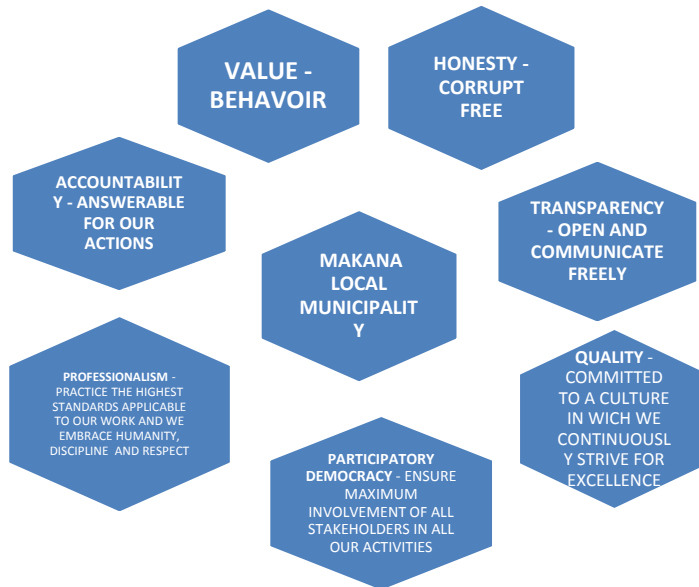
Carlisle Bridge:

Carlisle Bridge is a small farm area that is found 15.2 Km from Riebeeck East and 37 km to Grahamstown.

C. MAKANA VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT

“Makana Municipality strives to ensure sustainable, affordable, equitable and quality services in a just, friendly, secure and healthy environment, which promotes social and economic growth for all”.

Core Values of the Municipality:



Map 1

CHAPTER ONE: PREPARATION AND PLANNING PROCESS

The Makana local municipality's Integrated Development Plan (2012- 17) is undergoing its thirds review and is structured into the following chapters:

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Municipal Systems Act (No. 32) of 2000 requires that Local Government Structures prepare Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). The IDP serves as a tool for the facilitation and management of development within the areas of jurisdiction. In conforming to the Act's requirements Makana Municipality's Council has delegated the authority to the Municipal Manager to prepare the IDP.

Makana Municipality's commitment to developing a "**Great Place to be**" is driven with specific emphasis of translating the Municipality's strategies into an Implementable Action Plan. The Municipality is also committed in ensuring that it achieves its **Seven Developmental Priorities** as approved by Council in the 2014-15 revision.

1.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This document represents the third revision of Makana Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2015 –2016. IDP's are compiled in terms of the requirements of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (Act 32 of 2000), Section 25 of the MSA states inter-alia the following:

Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a Single Inclusive and Strategic Plan for the development of the municipality which:

- a) links, integrates and co-ordinate plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- b) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- d) complies with the provisions of the chapter ;and
- e) be compatible with National and Provincial Development Plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation".

The Annual Review and Amendments of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) a municipal council-

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

The status of an Integrated Development Plan is concerned with Section 35 of the MSA which states that an IDP adopted by municipal council: -

- a) is the **principal strategic planning instrument** which guides and informs all planning and development issues in the municipality;
- b) **binds the municipality** in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality’s integrated development plan and National or Provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- c) binds all other person to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan impose duties or affect the rights of those people have been passed as a by-law.

Section 36 of the MSA states that a municipality must

- give effect to its Integrated Development Plan;
- conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its Integrated Development Plan.

1.3 MANDATE

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000, introduced the process of municipal planning for municipalities and regulates the development of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

Over the years various initiatives have been undertaken to engage all spheres of government in South Africa to become an integral part of the Developmental State, but the inconsistent participation of departments in the planning process poses a lingering problem. Another constraint is that communities are not centrally involved in local planning.

Community engagements begins at the inception of the planning cycle which provides an ideal opportunity for government departments, local communities and municipalities to plan in a collaborative manner and to develop in tandem.

1.3.1 NATIONAL OUTCOMES

The paradigm shift in developmental local government dictates that planning must become more ‘outcomes-driven’ and the priorities of government set the context for this to be realised. Accordingly, Government has formulated 12 Outcomes.

Nat. Outcome	National outcomes	Nat. Outcome	National outcomes
NO1	Quality basic education	NO7	Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
NO2	A long and healthy life for all SA	NO8	Sustainable human settlements and improvement quality of household life

NO3	All people in SA are and feel safe	NO9	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government Systems
NO4	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	NO10	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and a better world
NO5	Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	NO11	Create a better SA, a better Africa and a better world
NO6	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	NO12	An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

Ten (10) of which have been reshaped as provincial strategic priorities, as indicated below: - Each outcome has a number of measurable outputs with targets and in most cases the activities / results occur in a municipal space and involves all of the spheres of government.

1.3.2 REVISED PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2011

Developments at both national and provincial level warranted a need to review the Eastern Cape Strategic priorities in order to respond to the policy environment and alignment to the National Outcomes. Development programs must be crafted to address the following renamed and reshaped provincial strategic priorities, as paired with the National Outcomes that are to be focused upon until the end of the 2014 term.

NAT. OUTCOME	NATIONAL OUTCOMES	PROV. PRIORITY	REVIEWED PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES	CLUSTERS
NO1	Quality basic education	PP4	Quality basic education, skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	Social ; Govt & Admin
NO2	A long and healthy life for all SA	PP5	A long and healthy life for all people of the province.	Social
NO3	All people in SA are and feel safe	PP6	All people in the Province are and feel safe	Security
NO4	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	PP1	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth with environmental assets and natural resources that is well protected and continually enhanced.	Econ Dev
NO5	Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	PP4	Quality basic education, skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	
NO6	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	PP2	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Econ Dev
NO7	Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all	PP3	Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all	Econ Dev
NO8	Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	PP8	Sustainable, cohesive, caring communities and human settlement for improved quality of households.	Social & Econ Dev & Govt & Admin Security

NAT. OUTCOME	NATIONAL OUTCOMES	PROV. PRIORITY	REVIEWED PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES	CLUSTERS
NO9	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government Systems	PP7	An efficient, effective and developmental oriented public service, an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship with responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government system	Govt & Admin
NO10	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and a better world		N/A	N/A
NO11	Create a better SA, a better Africa and a better world		N/A	N/A
NO12	An efficient, effective and a Development Oriented Public Service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.	PP7	An efficient, effective and developmental oriented public service; an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship with responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government system	Govt & Admin

1.4 SARAH BAARTMAN DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION PRIORITY ISSUES

The following issues which surfaced from the situational analysis and community participation during local level engagement sessions were systematically selected into the listed Development Priorities.

- Infrastructure Development
- Capacity Building and Support to local municipalities
- Economic Development
- Community Services
- Institutional Development

1.5 MAKANA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The combination of community planning with inter-spheres strategic planning will culminate in local initiatives becoming central to provincial and national government programs that will manifest in credible IDPs which are reflective of a developmental state.

In order to ensure that Makana Municipality is empowered to deliver on a flow of priority services, this review process will endeavor to respond to the challenges being experienced at community level. It will align priorities by eliminating poor integration between the municipality and the programs of various sector services in the IDP. Table below is the list of seven Development priorities.

NUMBER	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY
Development Priority No. One:	Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
Development Priority No. Two:	Community Development and Social Cohesion
Development Priority No. Three	Local Economic Development
Development Priority No. Four	Institutional Transformation and Financial Development
Development Priority No. Five	Good Governance and Public Participation
Development Priority No. Six:	Rural Development and support to vulnerable Groups
Development Priority No. Seven:	Human Settlement

1.6 PROCESS PLAN (2015-16 CYCLE)

Council formulated and adopted an IDP Process Plan in August 2015 to serve as guide in preparation for the review of the Integrated Development Plan. In brief the IDP Process Plan outlines the time frames of scheduled events / activities, and co-ordinate structures involved in the processes.

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Process is a process through which Municipalities prepare **strategic development plans** for a five year period. An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its developmental role and seek to arrive at decisions on issues such as municipal budget, land management, promotion of local economic development and institutional transformation in a consultative manner.

1.6.1 Objective of the IDP Review Process Plan

Makana Municipality wants to continue to develop its IDP as an effective management tool for the municipality, this includes:

- Creating a greater level of focus and thereby improving on the strategic nature of the document.
- Aligning this strategic document with the realities of the resources available i.e. financial and human,
- Alignment of the IDP with the activities of the Sector Departments and other service providers (vice versa) and
- Alignment of the IDP with the various sector plans.

1.6.2 Approach to the 2015/ 16 IDP Review

- Strategic review of the content of 2014-2015
- Review of Sector plans
- Community Based Planning Approach
- Sector Alignment
- IDP –Budget Alignment
- Community Engagement (Public Participation) for approval and final
- The preparation of the IDP which consists of Core and Non-core elements.

1.6.3 Roles and Responsibilities Internal and External

ROLE PLAYERS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final decision making - Approval of the reviewed IDP document
Ward Councilor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linking the IDP process with their constituencies. - Organising public participation at Ward level.
Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign responsibilities to the MM. - Submit the IDP Process Plan to Council for approval. - Chairs the IDP Representative Forum.
Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare IDP process plan. - Ensures that timeframes are adhered to. - Decide on and monitor IDP process. - Overall management and co-ordination.
Chief financial Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare Budget - Advice on availability of financial resources - Alignment of IDP and Budget - Input on the Development of SDBIP
Mayoral Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helps to harness common understanding between political and administrative components before the IDP reports are considered at Council meeting. - Makes recommendations to the IDP Representative Forum.
IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day to day management of the IDP process. - Co-ordinate technical or sector expertise. - Co-ordinate Sector plan inputs

ROLE PLAYERS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare draft progress reports.
IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist and support the Municipal Manager/IDP Manager and IDP Representative Forum. - Information "GAP" identification. - Oversee the alignment of the planning process internally with those of the Local Municipality areas. - Portfolio head to lead related Portfolio matters - Monitor the Process plan progress - Plan Public Participation Engagement - Alignment of IDP and Budget - Plan stakeholder Engagement - Integration with Sector departments
The District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordination role with all Local Municipalities within the District. - Ensuring horizontal and vertical alignment of the IDPs of the Municipalities in the District Council area. - Facilitation of vertical alignment of IDPs with other spheres of Government and Sector Departments. - Provide events for joint strategy workshops with Local municipalities, Provincial and National role players and other subject matter specialist.
Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be consulted on an individual or collective basis to establish community needs and reach consensus on IDP Projects/ Initiatives and Priorities.
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representing public interest and contributing knowledge and ideas.
Government Departments, Parastatals and NGO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide data and information. • Budget information • Alignment of budget with the IDP • Provide professional and technical support. • To assist in facilitating the Community Based Planning (CBP)
DBSA Planning Expert and Sarah Baartman DM	<p>Methodology guidance and professional support in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic and Town Planning - Sector Plan Inputs - IDP Document preparation. - Alignment with National, Provincial and SBDM

1.6.4 Mechanism for Community and Stakeholder Participation

PHASE	PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS
Analysis	Community Based Planning
	IDP Representative Forum (Community Stakeholder Forum)
	IDP Representative Forum (Stakeholders Alignment engagement)
	IDP Representative Forum (Business/Non-Governmental Forum)
Strategies and Objectives	District Level Strategy workshops

PHASE	PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS
	IDP Representative Forum meetings
	Steering Committee Meeting
Project Proposals	IDP Representative Forum Meeting
	Steering Committee Meeting
Integration	IDP Representative Forum (Sector Stakeholder Alignment Forum)
Approval	Mayoral Imbizo's Community Engagement on budget
	Opportunity for comments from residents and stakeholder organizations

1.6.5 Mechanisms for Alignment

SPHERE	DEVELOPMENT PLANNING INSTRUMENT	RESOURCE ALLOCATION	ANNUAL CYCLE	REVIEW CYCLE
National	Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)	National Budget: Medium Term Expenditure Framework (3 years)	1 April – 31 March	July – Sept
Provincial	Provincial Growth and Development Strategies	Medium Term Expenditure Framework (3 years)	1 April – 31 March	July – Sept
Sector	Strategic Plans for sector departments	MTREF (3 years)	1 April – 31 March	July – Sept
Local/ Rhodes University	Integrated Development Plan	Municipal Budget (5 year plan)	1 July -30 June	Sept – Feb

1.6.6 Revised Time Schedule of key deadlines for 2015/2016

ORIGINAL COMPLETION DATE	ACTIVITY	REMEDIAL ACTION
July 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of an IDP / Budget Timetable 	August 2015
August 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination role of the budget process through preparation and completion of the process plan 	N/A
August 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabling of the Timelines to Council Submission of the Timelines to Provincial Treasury Beginning of Annual Report Preparation Process. Submission of the Budget Checklist Preparation of the budget related Policies Review of IDP and Budget processes and develop improvements. 	This process will be finalised by 06 March 2016.
September 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the funding/ revenue projections for the next three years. CFO to liaise with Council regarding the strategic objectives for service delivery and development for the next three years 	09 March 2016

ORIGINAL COMPLETION DATE	ACTIVITY	REMEDIAL ACTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Executive Mayor to determine the strategic objectives for service delivery and development for the next three years (IDP reviews) A budgeting workshop will be held to clarify budgetary requirements and discussing the budgeting tool. 	IDP to provide needs analysis information by 10 March 2016
October 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Financial Recovery Plan through conducting Organisation Diagnosis 	N/A
October 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the draft budget by the various departments. Directors to meet with their HOD's and any relevant staff members to discuss draft capital / operational budget to ensure that anticipated expenditure meets parameters set out by National / Provincial Government. 	16 March 2016
November 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget plans, capital / operational budget and all related items to have been consolidated (based on the budget inputs submitted by Departments). 	24 March 201
February – March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid- year budget and performance assessment visits 	29 January 2016
March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget / IDP Steering Committee to conduct Budget Meetings in order to ensure that the tabled budget on or before end March 2015 is closer to balancing and is in line with the IDP 	24-25 March 2016
March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Draft Budget Documents, Draft IDP, Draft SDBIP and relevant items must be ready for the Council meeting of end March 2015. 	26 March 2016
March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Mayor to have tabled draft budget, resolution, plans and changes to the IDP to Council + MM to ensure that all Draft Documents are forwarded to the relevant stakeholders (e.g. Government Departments, District Municipality, etc.). 	31 March 2016
April 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor to have completed public hearings on the budget + IDP where the Executive Mayor and Councillors present budget + IDP to the communities for comments or contributions (public participation process). 	1 April 2015 to the 30 April 2016
April – May 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget and Benchmark Assessments 	18 May 2016
May 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget Documents, IDP, SDBIP and relevant items must be ready for the Council meeting of end May 2016. 	26 May 2016
May 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor to have presented final budget to Council for adoption and to have included operating / capital budget, resolutions, tariffs, capital implementation plans, operational 	29 May 2016

ORIGINAL COMPLETION DATE	ACTIVITY	REMEDIAL ACTION
	objectives, changes to IDP and budget plans.	
June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MM to have ensured that all Budget / IDP documents are forwarded to the relevant stakeholders (e.g. Government Departments such as National and Provincial Treasuries, COGTA, etc.) in the correct formats, and that tariffs are published. 	29 May 2016
June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft SDBIP to have been tabled by the MM to the Executive Mayor 	12 June 2016
June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final SDBIP's completed and KPI's drawn or finalised 	N/A
June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final SDBIP, Performance Plans, Rating Calculators and Performance Agreement completed and signed for implementation as from the 1 July 2016 (2016/2017 Financial Year) 	N/A

1.6.8 IDP Review Public Consultation Plan – Mayoral Imbizo

DATE	WARD	AREA	VENUE	TIME	STATUS
09/11/2015	3 & 4	TOWN, SCOTT'S FARM, GOAST TOWN, SUNCITY	OVAL/ TENT	17H30	Took place
10/11/2015	10	FINGO, , GLEBE, N STREET, J STREET , VICTORIA RD, I STR, D,E,WOOD STR & RAGLAN RD, MISSION(TURPEN STR)	B.B.ZONDANI	17H30	Took place
25/11/2015	1 & 2	JOZA, PHUMLANI,THATHA, MNANDI,	NOLUTHANDO HALL	17H30	Took place
	5	TRANSIT CAMP, EXT 8 & 9	EXT 9 HALL	17H30	Took place
14/11/2015	14	ALICEDALE	TOWN HALL		postponed
	1	RIEBECK EAST	ALFRED-DIKE KOTA HALL	14H00	postponed
15/11/2015	13 &14	SEVEN FOUNTAINS	COMMUNITY HALL	10H00	Postponed
		SALEM	SALEM CLUB	14H00	Postponed
17/11/2015	13	VUKANI	OPEN SPACE	17H30	Postponed
18/11/2015	10	XOLANI, XOLANI SQUATTERS, O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,Z,Y,Z,SOFISA, LOMBO,LUKWE,	TANTYI HALL	17H30	Took place
19/11/2015	8 & 9	VUKANI, LUVUYO	LUVUYO HALL	17H30	Postponed

		(KWANDANCAMA) A,B,C NEWTOWN, KENYA			
23/11/2015	3 & 4	SCOTTS FARM, TOWN, KINGSWOOD AREA, ALBANY ROAD	RECERATION HALL	17H30	Postponed
24/11/2015	EXT 10	EXT 10	TENT OPEN SPACE	17H30	Postponed
25/11/2015	11	EXT 7, LINGELIHLE, ETHEMBENI	EXT 7 CLINIC TENT	17H30	Postponed
26/11/2015	7	HLALANI, L, M, K,	FOLEYS GROUND (TENT)	17H30	Postponed
29/11/2015	13	MANLEY FLATS	MANLEY FLATS SCHOOL	10H00	Postponed

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

The analysis phase aims to assess the existing level of development within the municipality through the analysis of the prevailing environment, the impact thereof on the inhabitants of the municipality and by taking cognisance of community perceptions and needs. It also facilitates the identification and analysis of the environmental challenges facing the municipality and allows the municipality to accurately prioritise these challenges.

The analysis phase should be seen as the foundation of the IDP that informs the ensuing phases. Municipal planning, budgeting, decision-making and service delivery are based on the IDP and it is therefore critical that the analysis phase of the IDP provides an accurate understanding of the prevailing environment to ensure credibility of the final IDP. This chapter provides a strategic analysis of the external and internal dimensions hereunder, which have a direct impact on development in Makana Local Municipality. Makana Municipality has conducted a Diagnostic Assessment through the assistance of National/ Provincial Treasury and CGTAEC.

Given the nature of the financial problems an independent and detailed assessment needed to be undertaken so that the key objectives of development and a Recovery Financial Plan is indeed achieved and which also meet the requirements of Section 142 of the Municipal Financial Management Act(MFMA)

The approach adopted in the development of the plan was a consultative approach that involved a detailed analysis of relevant documentation as well as engagement with amongst others the Executive Mayor, Administrator, Councillors and Senior Officials of the Municipality. This initiative culminated in the development of a Status Quo Report in November 2014.

The analysis of information was to assess the institutional, service delivery, infrastructure, and financial challenges impacting on the performance and service delivery imperatives of Makana, with a view to inform the development of a holistic financial recovery plan for Makana to enable a

turnaround, stability and sustainability of the municipality. This was also supplemented by a two day workshop at the municipality on the 15 and 16 October 2014. The status quo report has been used to update the Situational Analysis of the Integrated Development Plan Review for 2015-16.

2.1.1 SPATIAL AND GEOGRAPHY ANALYSIS

2.1.1.1 Spatial Overview and Geographic Description

The Makana Municipality falls within the Sarah Baartman District Municipal area. The Municipality’s area is bordered on the North-east by Amathole District Municipality, North-west by Blue Crane Route, the South by Ndlambe Municipalities and the South-west by Sunday’s River Valley.

Based on the Stats SA 2011, the population figure is 80 390. The largest concentration of people is found in Grahamstown. Makana Local Municipality covers an area of 4,375.62 km² and constitutes 07.5% of the Sarah Baartman District.

2.1.1.2 Location of Makana within the context of Sarah Baartman District Municipality

The Sarah Baartman District Municipality (SBDM), is the largest (58 243 km²) of the six (6) District Municipalities in the Eastern Cape Province, as shown on **Map2** below.



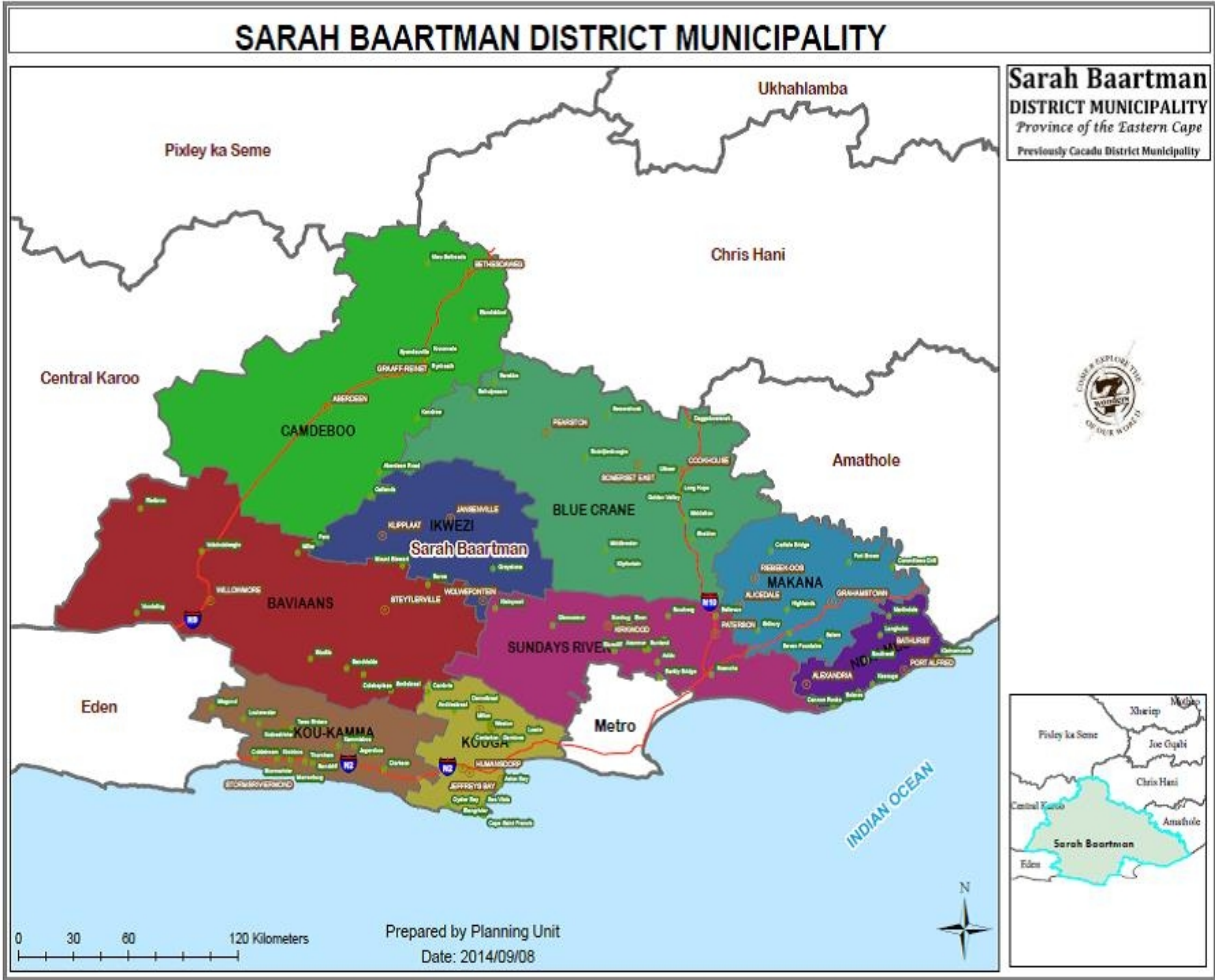
Eastern Cape Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, 2011

The District is situated in the western portion of the province, bordering the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Chris Hani and Amathole District Municipalities in the Eastern Cape. Nine local municipalities have been established within the jurisdiction of Sarah Baartman DM, as reflected on Map below.

2.1.1.3 Spatial Location of Sarah Baartman District Municipal Area

The Makana Municipality falls within the Sarah Baartman District Municipal area. The Municipality’s area is bordered on the North-east by Amathole District Municipality, North-west by Blue Crane Route, the South by Ndlambe Municipalities and the South-west by Sunday River Valley. In 2011 Makana was delimited into fourteen Wards, as depicted in Map. 3 and the municipal area cover an area of 4375.62km².

Map no.3: Spatial Location



Source: Sarah Baartman District Municipality

2.1.1.4 Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan (ECSPDP): 2010 Review

The Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs review of the Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan (ECSPDP) in 2010. The Review underscores the clustering of opportunities in nodes and development corridors to achieve areas of shared impact.

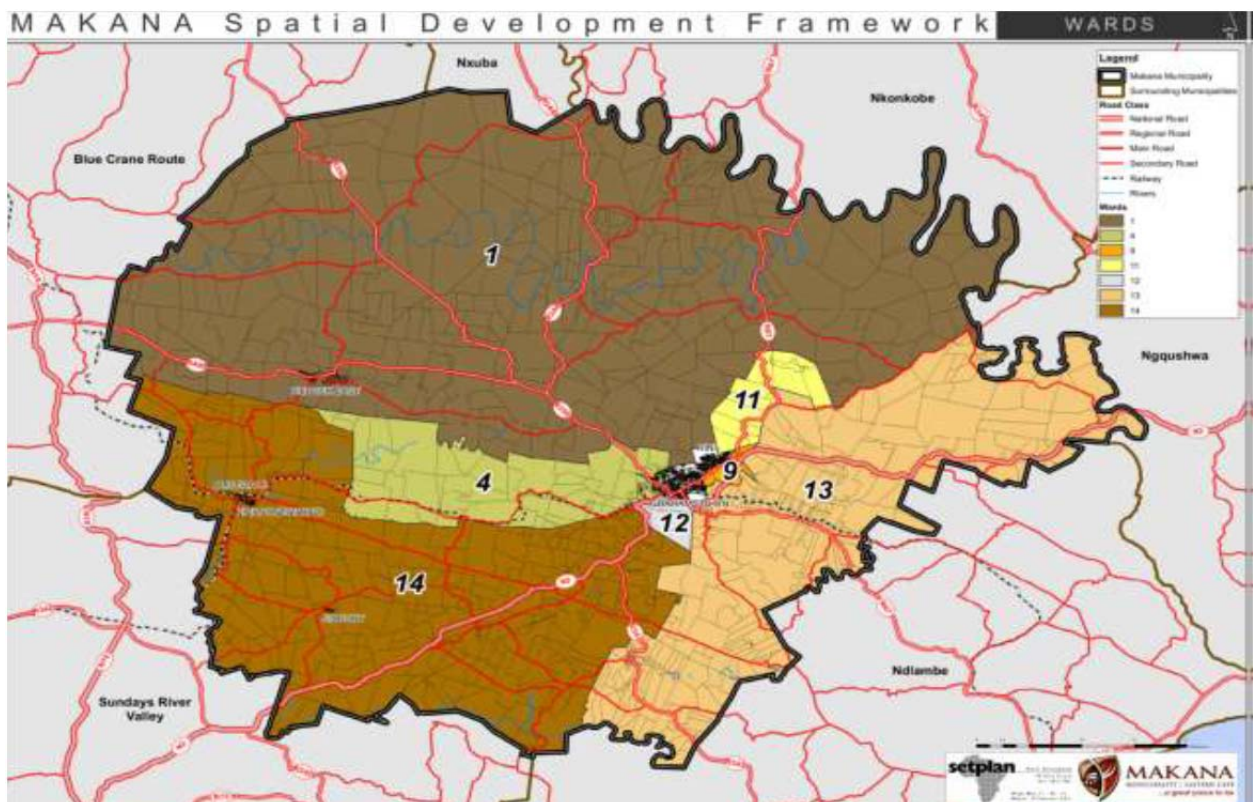
It also takes into account the environmental potential, and characteristics, economic attributes, migration trends and the impact of climate change on development. The impact of these factors will influence the development trends in Makana taking into account the current Spatial Development Framework (SDF) review.

2.1.1.5 Makana Spatial Development Framework

The Makana Municipality's Spatial Development Framework was last revised and adopted in November 2013.

Map 4

Makana LM SDF (Showing Wards) Source: Revised Makana SDF 2013



2.1.1.6 Legal Framework for the SDF

Section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) states that an integrated development plan must reflect a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a Land Use Management System for the Municipality.

In order to achieve this, the government has adopted a range of new legislation and policies which allows for a more flexible, participative planning methodology that is principle-lead and rights-based.

The legislation includes the following:

- Land Use Planning Ordinance 15 of 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985)
- Development Facilitation Act (67 of 1995)
- The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (GNR796 of 2001)
- The White Paper on Land Use: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (March 2001).

2.1.1.7 Makana Spatial Development Framework (SDF) Focus Areas

General Focus Areas as aligned to mission and vision:

- Improve financial/ revenue
- Generating capacity of municipality through devising and implementing support tools.
- Improve Auditor General Opinion
- Development of Human resources skills and development strategy
- Empowering and capacitating staff to ensure efficiency
- Supporting Municipal staff training and staff retention programmes
- Improving communication internally and externally
- Exploring good management system
- Improve environmental management aspects
- Ensure Financial Viability and Institutional capacity
- Stimulating Local Economic Development by creating an enabling climate for economic growth.

2.1.1.8 Spatially Relevant Focus Areas:

- Expediting the provision of services such as roads, alternative water source and provision of alternative energy sources for rural and urban areas
- Addressing housing backlog
- Addressing fragmented spatial planning in urban areas and land distribution rural area
- Address ageing infrastructure
- Ensure Sustainable Human Settlements
- Rural development, land reforms, food production
- Ensure sustainable development

Environmental Issues

Key Issue:

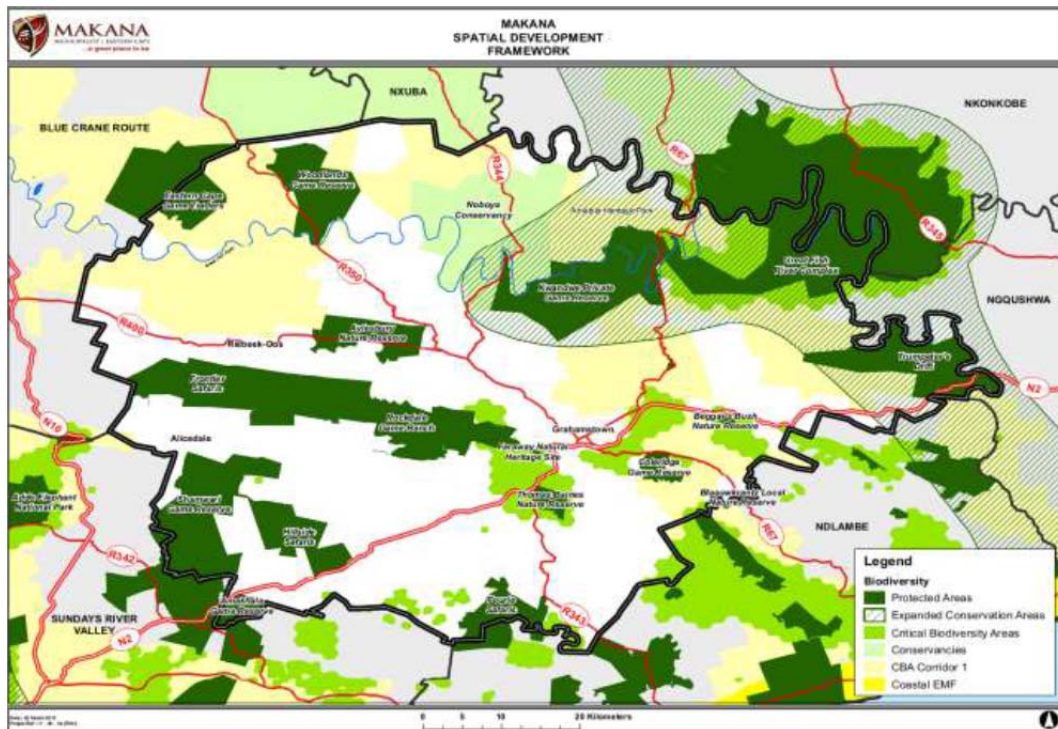
- The ECPSDF (Eastern Cape Province Spatial Development Framework) has identified a biodiversity footprint that from a Provincial perspective, is considered to be 'non-negotiable'.
- This footprint has been adopted into the SBDM's SDF and will be accommodated into Makana's SDF.
- Cognisance needs to be taken of the protected expansion areas.
- There are critical biodiversity areas that fall outside of the protected area network.
- The extent and location of the components of the Environmental Footprint have not been 'ground trothed'.

Strategies:

- Map the ECPSDF biodiversity framework (Critical biodiversity areas, protected nature reserves and parks etc.)
- Make the information available to all stakeholders.
- Specific attention needs to be given to the critical biodiversity areas that fall outside of the protected area network.
- Determine guidelines and actions to ensure that the environmental footprint is achieved.
- Ensure that the provisions of NEMA are applied.
- Establish partnerships with the relevant stakeholders to ensure cross border alignment.
- The accurate identification of the various components of the environmental network needs to be undertaken, either on a project by project basis through the EIA process or by means of a specific verification process.

Environment Biodiversity:

Map 5.



2.1.2 LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

As indicated in Section 26(e) of the Municipal Systems Act, the SDF is required to “include the provisions of basic guidelines for a Land Use Management System (LUMS) for the municipality”.

2.1.2.1 Land Use Management aims to regulate:

- Land-use changes such as the rezoning of a property from residential to commercial use.
- ‘Green fields’ land development, i.e. the development of previously undeveloped land;
- Subdivision and consolidation of land parcels
- Regularization and upgrading process of informal settlements, and
- The facilitation of land development through the more active participation of the municipality in the land development process, especially through public-private partnerships

2.1.2.2 PLANNING SCHEMES/ MECHANISMS

The Planning Schemes are the statutory mechanisms whereby land may be developed, managed and regulated.

2.1.2.3 LAND USE MANAGEMENT NEEDS

The current land use management mechanisms in Makana are unable to address the needs of the residents. The following shortcomings have been identified:

- Ineffective zoning records, specifically for the former Western District Council Area
- The public does not have easy access to information regarding land
- No database of the registered municipal land

A full set of general guidelines for Land Use Applications are contained in the SDF and for this reason will not be elaborated upon in the IDP.

2.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

2.1.3.1 Environmental Overview

Guidelines pertaining to environmental aspects within the municipality are guided by the Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Planning (STEP) initiative / project. The STEP Project encompasses the South-Eastern Cape region, extending from the Kei River to Riversdale, referred to as the STEP domain. The project's aim was to assess the region's biodiversity in terms of the diversity of indigenous plants and animals and the processes that sustain them with special emphasis on the unique, indigenous vegetation type known as thicket. The assessment measured how much of this vegetation type has been destroyed or damaged by human activities and determines the degree to which biodiversity is endangered in different areas.

Based on assessment, development guidelines pertaining to environmental issues were compiled, the objectives of which were to:

- Ensure the persistence of biodiversity by developing a co-operative strategy for conserving corridors of land along major river valleys and the coast (the Mega Conservancy Network) which were identified as needing special safeguarding.
- Ensure the retention of biodiversity by categorizing those areas not contained within the Network into areas of conservation status with guidelines for appropriate land use.

2.1.3.2 Environmental Profile

This Environmental profile provides an overview of the environmental characteristics of the Makana area. Development associated with primary activities such as mining and agriculture, as well as tertiary activity such as tourism is often based on an area's physical attributes.

The environmental profile will thus feed into the developmental potential that can be based on Makana's inherent physical characteristics. The environmental characteristics of Makana are discussed under the following sub-sections.

2.1.3.3 Climate

The Southern portion of the municipality has the highest rainfall. The majority of the municipality is classified as semi-arid. Makana lies in a subtropical climatic zone, meaning that the area is characterized by warm summers and cool winters and fairly evenly distributed rainfall throughout the year. The Grahamstown area experiences moderate weather conditions. Rain falls throughout the year with mean precipitation averaging 680mm.

Summer temperatures (January) vary from an average maximum of 26°C to a minimum of 15°C. In winter (July) temperatures vary from an average maximum of 18°C to an average minimum of 4°C. The prevailing wind direction is from the west and southwest. In Alicedale, rainfall is approximately 555mm per year.

Temperatures in Alicedale range from 40°C to 15°C in summer and 18°C to -8°C in the winter months. Rainfall in Riebeeck East area is approximately 865mm per year, with identical average winter and summer temperatures to those experienced Grahamstown.

2.1.3.4 Climate Change

Climate change is defined as a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods. ***(United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)***

The manifestation of climate change in the Eastern Cape is expected to be:

- High temperature increases towards the North -West Interior with lowest increases along the coast.
- A drying trend towards the South and South -West.
- Increased precipitation more likely towards the east of the Province.
- Sea level rise scenario's ranging from 2m to 6,5m depending on exposure.
- Risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation measures addressed in SBDM and Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (DEDEAT, 2011).

No spatial demarcation has been made of the high risk areas:

- Lower rainfall in the South and South-West and higher rainfall to the east.
- Water shortages
- Lower food production
- Reduced tourism
- Increased fire risk

These areas need to be mapped and reflected in the Makana Disaster Plan

2.1.3.5 Geology and Soil

From a municipal wide perspective there are no unfavourable geotechnical conditions that will prevent development or require specific safety considerations. The necessary on-site investigations should be undertaken to ensure that the site specific circumstances are suitable for the intended development.

2.1.3.6 Topography

The eastern part of the municipality can be classified as lowlands, with contours generally lying below 300m above sea level. The western part of the locality in which Alicedale is situated can be classified as being of a moderate elevation, lying between 300m and 600m above sea level. The central part of the municipality that contains Grahamstown and Riebeeck East has the highest elevation of between 600m and 900m above sea level. Grahamstown is situated in a valley that cuts into a plateau.

The highest point on the plateau is 770m above sea level and the lowest point in the valley is 490m above sea level. Alicedale is located about 360m above sea level in a flood plain created by the confluence of the Bushman's river and the New Year's river. Riebeeck East is located 630m above sea level.

2.1.3.7 Topography and Slope

Most of the land in Makana has a slope of either between 3-8° or between 8-20° (*State of the Sarah Baartman Environment, 2005*)

2.1.3.8 Hydrology

The major water related driver in the municipal area is the Orange-Fish-Sundays Water Supply system which ensures continuous sustainable water supply for economic activity and is essential for community's well-being and socio-economic prosperity in the area. The whole municipality is classified as a primary catchment area, with a mean quaternary runoff of between 12m³ and 40m³. (*State of the Sarah Baartman Environment (2005)*)

Surface water is largely provided by dams and reservoirs that are linked to perennial and non-perennial rivers. Ground water is provided by boreholes and springs that are evenly distributed throughout the municipality. In terms of water sources in the towns it is found that:

- Grahamstown's water is from local dams and sources transferred from the Orange River.
- There is adequate supply to cater for the 8.6M/m³ that it uses but there is also a need for more groundwater development.
- Riebeeck East's water is sourced from local boreholes. It also has adequate supplies of water to cater for the 0.0285 M/m³ that it uses.
- A planned water scheme for Riebeeck East is an increase in storage capacity in the form of tanks and a reservoir.
- Alicedale's water is sourced from a local dam. (*State of the Sarah Baartman Environment, 2005*)

With regards to the quality of water resources in the area, the State of the Cacadu Environment report of 2005 states that water quality is 'good, or even natural (e.g. the New Year's Dam and Bushman's River sites) even though it is naturally saline and not suitable for certain uses

2.1.3.9 Land Capacity and Soil Types

Land capacity is determined by the collective effects of soil, topography, hydrology and climate features. It indicates the most intensive long-term and sustainable use of land for rain-fed agriculture and at the same time highlights the permanent limitations associated with different land use classes. Table 10 shows the classifications with which land is classified. It also shows different land usages that go in line with the different levels of land capability. This shows the nature of agricultural activity that can be feasibly undertaken throughout the municipality.

Land Use options per Land Capabilities Class

Classes	Forest	Veld	Pasture	Limited	Moderate	Intensive	Very Intensive
I	X	x	X	X	X	x	
II	X	X	X	X	X	X	
III	X	X	X	X	X		
IV	X	X	X	X			
V	X	X	X				
VI	X	X					
VII	X	X					
VIII	X						

Source: Directorate Agriculture Land Resource Management, 2002

Land Capability in Makana

Land capability class	Area (ha)	Percentage
1	0.00	0.00%
2	0.00	0.00%
3	0.00	0.00%
4	31789.20	7.27%
5	20456.20	4.68%
6	300661.00	68.71%
7	46331.70	10.59%
8	38072.30	8.70%

Source: Sarah Baartman ABP & LAA, 2008

Most of the land (68.71%) in Makana is classified under class 6. This means that the majority of land in Makana is only suitable for grazing of animals and non-arable. Based on the results presented in Table

6.2 and Figure 6.2, the Makana Area Based Plan (2008) states that land in the Makana area has suitable potential to for:

- Large areas of irrigation, should water be available
- Rain-fed cropping of Wheat, chicory, pecan nuts and aloe
- Irrigation-fed cropping of stone fruit, olives, cotton, vegetable, sugar beet and oranges
- Livestock including game farming and ostrich farming

Soils in the Makana area are generally shallow and weakly developed, with depths typically not exceeding 600mm. This is because the municipality's geology is based on Beaufort group sandstones and shale's which dominate the landscape. The shallow and weakly developed soils limit the types of crops that may be planted throughout the municipality as this affects root development, nutrient retention and moisture drainage.

There are some rich alluvial and colluvial soils close to rivers, which support intensive agricultural cultivation. Topsoil textures vary from loamy sand to sandy clay loam (**Makana ABP & LAA, 2008**).

2.1.3.10 Vegetation Types and Biodiversity

The vegetation in an area represents an integration of climate, soil and a number of other biological factors. Physical factors including geomorphology and geology also act as variables that determine vegetation types and biodiversity.

The Makana District has richly diverse and unique vegetation, comprising of ten vegetation types, representing six of the seven major Southern African biomes namely:

1. forest,
2. grassland,
3. succulent Karoo,
4. fynbos,
5. savannah grasslands and
6. the thicket vegetation.

The Makana municipality is situated in the Albany Centre of Endemism and has 27 endemic plant species of which 17 (62%) are cited as being vulnerable and 5 (32%) are cited as being endangered.

Significant portions of land in the Makana municipality are classified as "Critical Biodiversity Areas". This means that they are to be managed for biodiversity and conservation, with only limited development in the form of small scale tourism amenities recommended. Critical Biodiversity Areas also have guidelines on the form an agriculture that may take place (**State of the Sarah Baartman Environment, 2005; Makana ABP and LAA, 2008**)

The biodiversity of the thicket within Makana is threatened by several factors, including:

- Urbanization
- Transformation of land for agricultural purposes
- Overgrazing by livestock
- Habitat loss through preparation of cultivated land for products such as cash crops

- Overpopulation of alien species introduced through agriculture and game reserves
- Unsustainable resource use
- Collection of plant species for medicinal and ornamental uses
- Land degradation due to the use of irrigation in areas with poor soils

2.1.4 LAND REFORM PROGRAMME

The Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs has compiled an Area Based Plan, for the Sarah Baartman District area as a whole. An Area Based Plan essentially is a sector plan that seeks to address land related issues at a municipal level and is intended to form part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), informing the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Land Use Management System (LUMS).

Fundamentally the Plan seeks to integrate Land Reform into the municipal planning process wherein identified projects are supported during and post implementation phases to ensure sustainability. Also to develop an implementation tool for pro-active land acquisition to facilitate acquisition of land at scale by DRD & LR to meet the 2014 target of transferring 30% of white owned land into the hands of the black farming class.

The Land Reform Programme is anchored on three key programmes, namely:

1. restitution,
2. redistribution and
3. tenure reform.

These were developed to promote land acquisition, restore land rights lost through dispossession and achieve tenure upgrade respectively. **Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, 2011**

Twenty seven councilors have been elected and the seat of the municipality is situated in Grahamstown. The Makana area comprises of rural commercial farms with small rural nodes and Grahamstown is the main urban town.

2.1.5 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

2.1.5.1 Population and Population Density

Population and extent of Area km² - EC, CDM and BLM

Stats SA 2011	Province of the Eastern Cape	Cacadu District Municipality	Makana Local Municipality
Total Population	6 562 053	450 584	80 390
Area km ²	168 966 km ²	58 243.3 km ²	4375.62 km ²

Source: Stats SA 2011

As indicated by the statistical information above, Makana accounts for 17.8% of the Sarah Baartman District and 1.2% of the Provincial population. Makana is the second largest population contributor in the district. Geographically Makana has a fairly large population living in a relatively small area with a population density of 18.4 per km².

2.1.5.2 Population Distribution by Age, Gender, Grouping and Head of Households

Age distribution, Gender, Population Grouping and Head of Household

Source: Stats SA 2011

DEMOGRAPHICS	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2001)	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2011)	%	GROWTH % p.a.
Makana Total Population	74 529	80 390		0.8
Age distribution	74 529	80391		
0-14	19439	19 611	24.4	0.1
15-64	50521	55 777	69.4	1.0
65+	4569	5 003	6.2	0.9
Gender	74529	80390		
Male	34946	38 175	47.5	0.9
Female	39583	42 215	52.5	0.7
Population Grouping	74529	80390		
Black	57571	62 702	78.0	0.89
Colored	9219	9 725	12.1	0.55
White	7278	6 974	8.7	-0.4
Indian/Asian	461	525	0.7	1.4
Other	0	464	0.6	
Head of Household: Gender	18 009	21 388		

By comparison the demographic information indicates an increase in the population figures and this is reflective in the population growth rate of 0.8% p.a. between the period of 2001 and 2011. The sex ratio is fairly even with 9 males for every 10 females. Stats SA 2011 reflects that 24.4% of the population is young and less than 15 years of age, which requires intergovernmental planning efforts to jointly focus on improved education and providing sport and recreation facilities.

Sport in particular plays an important part in youth development and relevant role-players should form partnerships to promote sport initiatives and youth programs in Makana. The high number of children could also be an indication of a dependency on child support grants.

The Stats SA reflects that there has been a 2.4% increase, from 42.1% to 44.5%, in respect of female headed households between 2001 and 2011. The increase is moderate considering that the population has grown by 7.9% over a 10 year period and the male to female sex ratio has only risen marginally.

2.1.5.3 Population Country of Birth

DEMOGRAPHIC	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2001)	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2011)	%	GROWTH % p.a.
Total Population				
Country / Region of Birth	74543	80392		
Born in South Africa	73411	72378	90.0	-0.1
SADC	730	610	0.8	-1.6
Rest of Africa	93	164	0.2	7.6
United Kingdom and Europe	238	77	0.1	-6.8
Asia	20	158	0.2	69.0
North America	39	7	0.0	-8.2
Latin America and Caribbean	6	7	0.0	1.7
Oceania	6	8	0.0	3.3
Unspecified	0	6983	8.7	

Source: Stats SA 20112.1.6.4

2.1.5.4 Language

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2001)	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2011)	%	GROWTH % p.a.
Total Population				
Language	74544	80388		
Afrikaans	10285	11110	13.8	0.8
English	7693	7831	9.7	0.2
IsiNdebele	24	158	0.2	55.8
IsiXhosa	56092	53494	66.5	-0.5
IsiZulu	85	321	0.4	27.8
Sepedi	26	162	0.2	52.3
Sesotho	112	272	0.3	14.3
Setswana	42	199	0.2	37.4
Sign language	0	479	0.6	
SiSwati	71	32	0.0	-5.5
Tshivenda	7	38	0.0	44.3
Xitsonga	11	49	0.1	34.5
Other	96	674	0.8	60.2
Unspecified	0	0	0.0	
Not applicable	0	5569	6.9	

A large segment (66.5% - Stats SA 2011) of the population speaks IsiXhosa, followed by 13.8% communicating in Afrikaans. Black South Africans account for 78% of the population, followed by

12.1% Coloured South Africans. Stats 2011 also indicates that 90% of the inhabitants of Makana are South African born.

2.1.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS AND ANALYSIS

2.1.6.1 LABOUR FORCE : GEOGRAPHY BY SUMMATION

(Calculations) and Official employment status

Area	Number			Percentage		
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Ward 1	1 123	94	1 217	92.3	7.7	100
Ward 2	1 367	939	2 305	59.3	40.7	100
Ward 3	1 686	586	2 272	74.2	25.8	100
Ward 4	2 809	502	3 311	84.8	15.2	100
Ward 5	1 617	1 321	2 938	55	45	100
Ward 6	930	542	1 472	63.1	36.9	100
Ward 7	695	514	1 209	57.5	42.5	100
Ward 8	1 243	127	1 369	90.8	9.2	100
Ward 9	1 017	910	1 927	52.8	47.2	100
Ward 10	1 407	1 269	2 677	52.6	47.4	100
Ward 11	1 325	1 019	2 344	56.5	43.5	100
Ward 12	117	2	119	98.3	1.7	100
Ward 13	1 953	793	2 746	71.1	28.9	100
Ward 14	1 946	642	2 589	75.2	24.8	100

Source: Stats SA 2011

2.1.6.2 INCOME LEVELS

Table 17: Income Category

SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2001)	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2011)	%	GROWTH % p.a.
Total Population				
Income 15 to 65	14 919	51 057		
No Income	320	22 964	45.0	707.6
R1 – R400	3 078	2 789	5.5	-0.9
R401 – R800	3 265	2 565	5.0	-2.1
R801 - R1600	2 812	8 573	16.8	20.5
R1601 – R3200	2 376	4 610	9.0	9.4
R 3 201 - R 6 400	1 783	2 720	5.3	5.3
R 6 401 - R 12 800	852	2 515	4.9	19.5
R 12 801 - R 25 600	227	1 627	3.2	61.7

R 25 601 - R 51 200	81	535	1.0	56.2
R 51 201 - R 102 400	64	127	0.2	9.8
R 102 401 - R 204 800	46	79	0.2	7.2
R 204 801 or more	15	50	0.1	23.3
Unspecified	0	1 902	3.7	

Source: Stats SA 2011

Statistics South Africa; Family Electoral Wards

Geography by Individual monthly income for Person weighted

	No income	R 1 – R 400	R 401 - R 800	R 801 – R 1 600	R 1 601 – R 3 200	R 3 201 – R 6 400	R 6 401 - R 12 800	R 12 801 – R 25 600	R 25 601 – R 51 200	R 51 201 - R 102 400	R 102 401 - R 204 800	R 204 801 or more	Grand Total
21004001: Ward 1	881	513	238	736	247	86	90	43	22	6	2	-	2862
21004002: Ward 2	3386	1013	222	1148	389	281	231	66	20	2	4	1	6762
21004003: Ward 3	3093	575	238	870	385	261	252	217	97	29	12	6	6033
21004004: Ward 4	3172	211	170	716	554	551	666	565	186	57	30	22	6900
21004005: Ward 5	3463	1933	370	1369	556	203	130	32	28	-	-	-	8085
21004006: Ward 6	2130	787	283	608	258	208	183	94	16	2	4	2	4574
21004007: Ward 7	946	485	175	592	171	76	45	12	3	-	-	-	2505
21004008: Ward 8	1357	185	49	276	248	279	347	321	83	15	7	9	3176
21004009: Ward 9	2145	892	267	815	302	139	132	90	15	2	1	-	4801
21004010: Ward 10	3338	823	211	1190	388	238	200	58	14	-	2	1	6462
21004011:	2757	1661	321	1374	343	120	79	37	17	-	2	-	6712

Ward 11													
21004012: Ward 12	52	5	3	7	18	28	33	41	20	1	1	2	211
21004013: Ward 13	2135	887	354	1187	427	201	148	79	57	9	7	-	5491
21004014: Ward 14	2412	1040	325	1160	646	245	137	104	34	14	11	10	6138
Grand Total	31266	11009	3226	12048	4931	2915	2673	1759	611	137	84	53	70711

Household Head_Electoral_Wards

Geography by Annual household income for Household Weighted

	No income	R 1 – R 4800	R 4801 - R 9600	R 9601 – R 19 600	R 19 601 – R 38 200	R 38 201 – R 76 400	R 76 401 – R 153 800	R 153 801 – R 307 600	R 307 601 – R 614 400	R 614 001 – R 1 228 800	R 1 228 801 – R 2 457 600	R 2 457 601 or more	Grand Total
21004001: Ward 1	38	18	51	174	249	122	62	32	25	7	1	-	779
21004002: Ward 2	291	66	75	459	394	294	226	93	33	4	5	1	1942
21004003: Ward 3	243	55	82	271	265	242	175	178	116	53	14	6	1702
21004004: Ward 4	250	22	38	171	227	261	395	432	298	94	29	25	2244
21004005: Ward 5	268	143	244	472	534	353	144	54	30	6	-	-	2246
21004006: Ward 6	108	62	106	215	230	191	178	101	33	4	3	2	1235

Ward 6													
21004007: Ward 7	95	53	60	244	229	123	65	15	5	-	-	-	888
21004008: Ward 8	258	18	29	117	153	134	225	241	155	36	6	11	1383
21004009: Ward 9	161	76	90	302	347	192	127	74	30	6	3	-	1408
21004010: Ward 10	380	136	130	476	381	296	219	74	24	1	2	1	2120
21004011: Ward 11	241	89	136	480	516	254	98	47	18	2	2	-	1884
21004012: Ward 12	8	1	1	1	4	9	22	30	20	5	1	3	106
21004013: Ward 13	167	89	129	434	411	239	108	62	40	18	7	-	1706
21004014: Ward 14	212	77	94	347	443	321	127	57	39	16	4	6	1742
Grand Total	2721	905	1266	4163	4382	3030	2172	1491	867	254	77	56	21385

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Support: info@statssa.gov.za

Stats SA 2011 reflects that poverty levels are high with 45.0% of the population not receiving any income, and a further 10.5% earning less than R801 per month, therefore technically falling under the poverty line. This is exacerbated by the fact that 63.4% of the potential labour force are not working.

The population lack buying power which makes it difficult to exploit local economic development opportunities and the situation implies a high dependency on social grants. Interventions must be created and expedited to support poor communities. The potential economic labour force accounts for 65% of the total population, which reinforces the need to boost the economy and stimulate job growth

2.1.6.3 LABOUR STATUS AND TRENDS

SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2001)	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2011)	%	GROWTH % p.a.
Total Population				
Labour status 15 to 65	50 915	52 582		
Employed	14 922	19 234	36.6	2.9
Unemployed	14 489	9 260	17.6	-3.6
Non economically active	21 504	24 088	45.8	1.2

Source: Stats SA 2011

Stats SA reflects that 17.6% of the potential workforce is unemployed and a further 45.8% were not economically active in 2011. The remaining 36.6% of the labour force were employed. The overall dependency ratio is 5 persons per ten population of working age. Stats SA 2011 also concludes that 5 705 of the youth in Makana are unemployed.

2.1.6.4 GRANT DEPENDENCY

	GRANT TYPE			AMOUNT
			80,389	
Grahamstown	Care Dependency	320	325	458 250.00
	Child Support (0- 18)	12 719	19 571	6 458 430.00
	Foster Care	1 053	1 400	1 204 000.00
	Grant in aid	793		261 690.00
	Old age	5 375		7 521 238.00
	Old age (75 years & over)	1 898		2 700 830.00
	Permanent Disability	127		177 167.00
	SUB-TOTAL		25,957	21 296

Community Halls	Old age	Dis-ability	Forster care	CSG Grant	Other	Grants	Beneficiaries
200505- B.B. Zondani – GHT	81	37	3	106	2	229	217
200543- Bathurst Community Hall	21	1	0	12	0	34	30
200540- Jawuka Community Hall	14	6	1	27	0	48	45
200523- Kwa Nonzwakazi Community Hall	14	3	0	13	0	30	28
200562- Kwa Nonkqubela Community Hall	16	6	1	24	0	47	43
200560- Marselle Community Hall	27	7	0	15	0	49	45
200599- Sekulula – GHT	1,715	1,184	384	6,743	126	10,152	9,312
Totals	1,888	1,244	389	6,940	128	10,589	9,722

Assuming that no individual qualifies for more than one grant then 45.5% of the total population is receiving a social grant. The dependency on grant funding further reinforces the need to stimulate the local economy by creating labour intensive growth opportunities and optimizing the job creation elements of the EPWP and CWP.

2.1.6.5 EDUCATION ATTAINMENT LEVELS

Education Levels 20 year +

SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2001)	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2011)	%	GROWTH % p.a.
Total Population				
Level of education 20 +				
No schooling	5373	3 594	5.3	-3.3
Some primary	9581	18 510	27.3	9.3
Complete primary	4012	4 494	6.6	1.2
Some secondary	14233	23 154	34.2	6.3
Std 10/Grade 12	7707	11 817	17.4	5.3
Higher	4741	5 929	8.8	2.5
Unspecified	0	227	0.3	
Not applicable	0	12 664		

Source: Stats' 2011

Stats' 2011 show that 5.3% of the population over 20 years of age has not received any schooling. The figure is moderate and furthermore shows a decline of -3.3% p.a. since 2001 when 5 373 or 11.8% of the population over 20 years had not undergone any schooling. The trend from 2001 to 2011 supports

the notion that educational prospects have improved. Prestigious primary and secondary schools and the seat of the Rhodes University are situated in Grahamstown, making this a Mecca of academia.

2.1.6.6 DISABILITY SPECTRUM

SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2001)	MAKANA AREA (STATSSA 2011)	%	GROWTH % p.a.
Total Population	75 302	80 390		0.79
Disability				
None / Unspecified	69880	63563	79.07	-0.9
Sight / Seeing only	776	6604	8.22	75.1
Hearing / Gearing only	521	818	1.02	5.7
Communication	145	177	0.22	2.2
Physical / Walking only	1386	831	1.03	-4.0
Intellectual / Remembering only	430	676	0.84	5.7
Emotional / Self-care only	931	540	0.67	-4.2
Multiple disability	469	0	0.00	-10.0
Institution / Not applicable	0	7180	8.93	
Totals	74 538	80 389		

Stats SA indicates that there has been an overall decline of -0.9% p.a. in the number of population with disabilities. People with a sight disability have increased drastically by 7.2% from 1.0% in 2001 to 8.2 in 2011.

2.1.6.7 Crime Statistics for MAKANA

SAPS Crime Statistics		Grahamstown	11
Precinct	Murder	Joza	26
	2015	Rhodes	1
Alicedale	0	Riebeeck East	1
Committees	0	Seven Fountains	0
Fort Brown	1		
Total	40		

Precinct	Total Sexual Offences	Riebeeck East	4
	2015	Seven Fountains	3
Alicedale	3	Total	224
Committees	3	Precinct	Attempted murder
Fort Brown	1		2015
Grahamstown	73	Alicedale	0
Joza	136	Committees	0
Rhodes	1	Fort Brown	2

Grahamstown	12	Total	667
Joza	18	Precinct	Common assault
Rhodes	0		2015
Riebeek East	0	Alicedale	23
Seven Fountains	0	Committees	0
Total	32	Fort Brown	0
Precinct	Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	Grahamstown	338
		Joza	248
	2015		
		Rhodes	0
Alicedale	14		
		Riebeek East	6
Committees	1		
		Seven Fountains	5
Fort Brown	7		
		Total	620
Grahamstown	299		
Joza	328		
		Precinct	Common robbery
Rhodes	4		
			2015
Riebeek East	4		
		Alicedale	1
Seven Fountains	10		

Committees	0	Total	172
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Fort Brown	0	Precinct	Robbery with aggravating circumstances
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Grahamstown	113		2015
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Joza	58	Alicedale	1
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Rhodes	0	Committees	1
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Riebeeck East	0	Fort Brown	0
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Seven Fountains	0		
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Grahamstown	144		2015
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Joza	126	Alicedale	1
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Rhodes	0	Committees	0
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Riebeeck East	0	Fort Brown	0
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Seven Fountains	3	Grahamstown	4
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Total	275	Joza	2
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CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES		Rhodes	0
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Precinct	Arson		
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Riebeeck East	0	Seven Fountains	1
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Total	8	Alicedale	3
Precinct	Malicious injury to property	Committees	0
	2015	Fort Brown	0
Alicedale	5	Grahamstown	56
Committees	8	Joza	38
Fort Brown	1	Rhodes	0
Grahamstown	220	Riebeeck East	0
Joza	171	Seven Fountains	3
Rhodes	1	Total	100
Riebeeck East	2		SAPS Crime Statistics
Seven Fountains	1	Precinct	Burglary at residential premises
Total	409		2015
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES			
	SAPS Crime Statistics	Alicedale	13
Precinct	Burglary at non-residential premise	Committees	3
	2015	Fort Brown	2
		Grahamstown	475

Joza	278	Seven Fountains	0
Rhodes	5	Total	70
Riebeeck East	1		
Seven Fountains	16	Precinct	Theft out of or from motor vehicle
Total	793		2015
	SAPS Crime Statistics	Alicedale	0
Precinct	Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	Committees	0
	2015	Fort Brown	0
Alicedale	0	Grahamstown	346
Committees	0	Joza	63
Fort Brown	0	Rhodes	0
Grahamstown	51	Riebeeck East	0
Joza	18	Seven Fountains	1
Rhodes	0	Total	410
Riebeeck East	1		

Precinct	Stock-theft	Committees	0
	2015	Fort Brown	0
Alicedale	2	Grahamstown	3
Committees	42	Joza	6
Fort Brown	4	Rhodes	0
Grahamstown	31	Riebeeck East	0
Joza	9	Seven Fountains	0
Rhodes	5	Total	9
Riebeeck East	6	Precinct	Drug-related crime
Seven Fountains	7		2015
Total	106	Alicedale	7
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION		Committees	1
		Fort Brown	1
Precinct	Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	Grahamstown	65
	2015	Joza	98
Alicedale	0	Rhodes	1

Riebeeck East 3

Seven Fountains 1

Total 177 Precinct Sexual offences as result of police action

Precinct Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs 2015

2015 Alicedale 0

Alicedale 2 Committees 0

Committees 0 Fort Brown 0

Fort Brown 1 Grahamstown 0

Grahamstown 58 Joza 0

Joza 40 Rhodes 0

Rhodes 0 Riebeeck East 0

Riebeeck East 1 Seven Fountains 0

Seven Fountains 0 Total

Total 102 OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

Precinct All theft not mentioned elsewhere

	2015	Joza	7
Alicedale	11	Rhodes	0
Committees	2	Riebeeck East	0
Fort Brown	4	Seven Fountains	0
Grahamstown	650	Total	117
Joza	248	Precinct	Shoplifting
Rhodes	4		2015
Riebeeck East	2	Alicedale	0
Seven Fountains	8	Committees	0
Total	929	Fort Brown	0
Precinct	Commercial crime	Grahamstown	182
	2015	Joza	0
Alicedale	0	Rhodes	0
Committees	0	Riebeeck East	0
Fort Brown	0	Seven Fountains	0
Grahamstown	110	Total	182

SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY

Precinct	Shoplifting	Carjacki	Grahamstown	0
	2015	2015	Joza	0
Alicedale	0	0	Rhodes	0
Committees	0	0	Riebeeck East	0
Fort Brown	0	0	Seven Fountains	1
Grahamstown	182	1	Total	1
Joza	0	1	Precinct	Robbery at residential premises
Rhodes	0	0		2015
Riebeeck East	0	0	Alicedale	0
Seven Fountains	0	0	Committees	1
Total	184		Fort Brown	0
Precinct	Truck hijacking		Grahamstown	22
	2015		Joza	8
Alicedale	0		Rhodes	0
Committees	0		Riebeeck East	0
Fort Brown	0		Seven Fountains	1

Total	32	Committees	1
Precinct	Robbery at non-residential premises	Fort Brown	2
	2015	Grahamstown	5
Alicedale	1	Joza	8
Committees	0	Rhodes	0
Fort Brown	0	Riebeeck East	1
Grahamstown	14	Seven Fountains	5
Joza	13	Total	23
Rhodes	0	Precinct	Public violence
Riebeeck East	0		2015
Seven Fountains	0	Alicedale	1
Total	28	Committees	0
OTHER CRIMES CATEGORIES		Fort Brown	0
Precinct	Culpable homicide	Grahamstown	1
	2015	Joza	0
Alicedale	1	Rhodes	0

Riebeek East	0		2015
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Seven Fountains	0	Alicedale	0
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Total	2	Committees	0
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Precinct	Crimen injuria	Fort Brown	0
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	2015	Grahamstown	3
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		Joza	1
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Alicedale	3		
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Committees	0	Rhodes	0
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Fort Brown	0	Riebeek East	0
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Grahamstown	0	Seven Fountains	0
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Joza	0	Total	4
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Rhodes	0	Precinct	Kidnapping
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Riebeek East	0	2015	
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Seven Fountains	0	Alicedale	0
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Total	135	Committees	0
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	Neglect and ill-treatment of children	Fort Brown	0
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Precinct		Grahamstown	8
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		Joza	7
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		Rhodes	0
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		Riebeek East	0
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		Seven Fountains	0
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		Total	15
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