

KAREEERG MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011-2016

[March 2012]



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kareeberg Municipality is situated in the western side of the Pixley Ka Seme district municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The district municipality is adjoined by three provinces - Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape. The district consists of nine municipalities of which Kareeberg local municipality is the second smallest.

Kareeberg municipality was established through the amalgamation of, Caranarvon, Vosburg, Van Wyksvlei and a large area of rural farms. The administrative centre is located in Carnarvon which is on the main route from Kimberley/Bloemfontein to the Southern part of Namakwaland and the West Coast.

The landscape is typical Karoo with an annual average rainfall of 260mm and an annual evaporation of 2300mm. There are no constant rivers running through the municipal area and all towns depend on ground water. Kareeberg municipality forms part of the interior pre-Karoo surface pattern consisting of hills and lowlands, and hills and moderate relief.

Kareeberg municipality is committed to improving the quality of life of all residents by implementing credible administration; adequate infrastructure and improved economic and social initiatives. The municipality also subscribes to the Batho Pele principles and efficient management, and endorses a "people-driven" approach to ensure public participation in local affairs. The municipality adheres to legislation, policies, procedures, conditions of service, and respects the views and inputs of all members of the council. The municipality is regarded as an important institution promoting racial, gender and all other forms of equality, to empower the local populace.

The local population growth rate depends on local economic opportunities for its people. Such opportunities are sadly lacking. Large numbers of the population leave the area to seek opportunities in other towns and provinces. The effective service delivery and quality infrastructure can also affect population growth in the municipality.

There is a high degree of poverty and a low degree of education. The declining economy is largely based on sheep farming. Most of the local people are economically inactive because of the high rate of unemployment. Kareeberg local municipality faces the problem of poor/indigent people, or those earning the maximum of R1880.00 or less per month. In addressing this problem, the municipality commits itself to making available free basic service to such people.

Other challenges facing Kareeberg local municipality is HIV/AIDS; high alcohol abuse; teenage pregnancy; domestic violence and a high rate of smoking, which all play a role in population growth. There is, on the other hand, a lack of quality health facilities within the municipality, to the extent that people have to be transported to bigger towns, like Kimberley for quality health services.

The spatial distribution of Kareeberg's population clusters around main economic centres, and these centres are likely to record high future population growth rates as a result of both natural growth and migration of farm dwellers to urban areas.

All three towns rely on underground boreholes water supply systems. Ongoing attention is needed for the maintenance and management of such water supply systems.

The municipality operates sewage sites in Carnarvon and Vosburg. In Carnarvon an aerated pond system is used and a conventional oxidation pond in Vosburg. In Van Wyksvlei the solid waste disposal is used to dump sewage. Serious attention to the on sanitation situation is necessary.

Most of the households within the municipality have access to electricity. This is a positive aspect which will contribute largely to the social development of the residents. The situation in the rural areas is however still problematic and it is estimated that most of the households are still without electricity.

When looking at the spatial overview of Kareeberg municipality influencing development, Carnarvon is identified as an urban centre and should be promoted through the implementation of urban rehabilitation programmes to stimulate economic growth. On the other hand, Vosburg and Van Wyksvlei are identified as rural service centres that complement the satellite towns in the remote areas for the purpose of even distribution of services.

KAREEBERG INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: PROCESSPLAN 2011-16

Preparation

Drafting an IDP requires a comprehensive planning process and the involvement of a wide range of role-players from inside and outside the Municipality. Such a process has to be properly organised and prepared. The purpose of this document is to indicate the institutional preparedness of the Municipality for the Integrated Development Planning process.

PROCESS PLAN

In order to ensure that the Integrated Development Planning process complies with certain minimum quality standards and that proper co-ordination between and within the spheres of government is established, the preparation of the **Process Plan** is regulated by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

The Municipality must notify the local community of the particulars of the process it intends to follow. The **Process Plan** has to be submitted and adopted by the relevant Municipality, and then be submitted to the Provincial MEC responsible for Local Government on or before 31 March.

The **Process Plan** should fulfil the function of a business plan and should stipulate in simple terms what has to happen, when, by whom, with whom, and where.

Introduction

The Integrated Development Planning is about the municipality analysing the existing level of development, identifying the present situation and the strengths and weaknesses of the local authority. This determines the vision, mission and key performance areas, strategies and objectives. The identification of projects and programmes to address the issues follows this process. It is critical to link the planning to the Municipal budget and performance management to ensure that identified projects are directed by the IDP. During this process community participation and Provincial and National legislation will be of the utmost importance. The Integrated Development Planning process comprises:

Five year IDP Planning:

- Phase 1: Analysis
- Phase 2: Strategies
- Phase 3: Projects
- Phase 4: Integration
- Phase 5: Approval

Institutional Arrangements

The elected Council is the ultimate decision-making forum on IDP's. The role of participatory democracy is to inform, negotiate and comment on those decisions, in the course of the planning process.

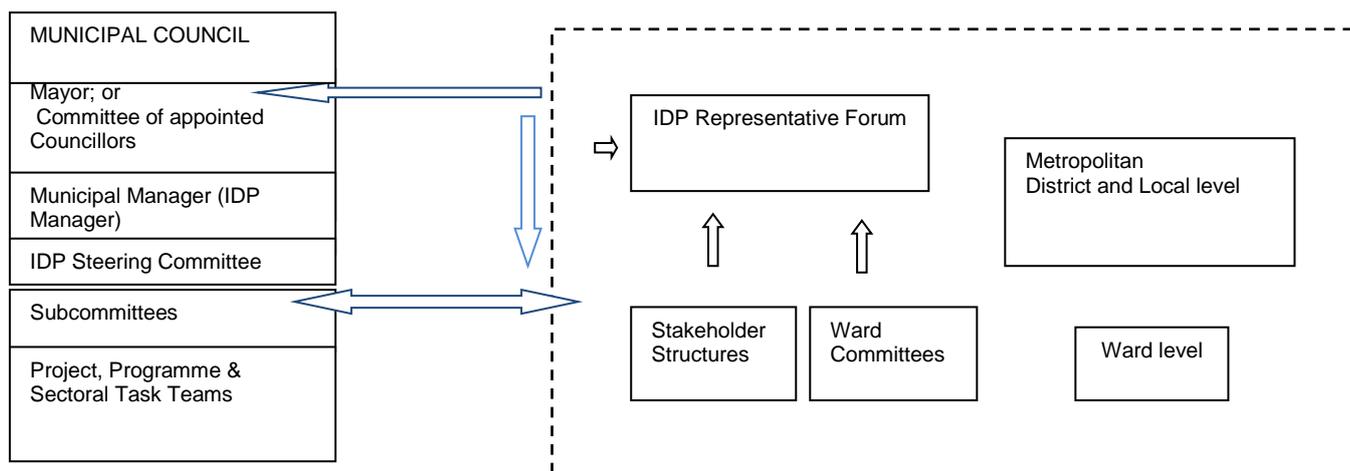
The following positions and structures are recommended and will serve as a guide:

- IDP Representative Forum
- Municipal Manager or IDP Manager
- IDP Steering Committee
- Project, Programme and Sectoral Task Teams

The IDP Manager, IDP Steering Committee and IDP Representative Forum are structures required throughout the Integrated Development Planning process.

The Project, Programme and Sectoral Task Teams will be small operational teams composed of a number of relevant municipal sector departments and technical officials involved in the management of the implementation and, where appropriate, community stakeholders directly affected by the project and programme.

Proposed Integrated Development Planning Structure



Establishment Process

Committee of Appointed Councillors should, in consultation and with support of the Municipal Manager:

Define Terms of Reference for the IDP Manager and Steering Committee

Identify an appropriate IDP Manager, taking into consideration the importance of IDP

Assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager regarding the drafting of the IDP;

Identify and nominate suitable candidates for the Steering Committee, ensuring that all relevant issues (e.g. LED, spatial, housing, finance etc.) have at least one responsible Senior Official; and

Include Portfolio Councillors where applicable.

The newly established IDP Steering Committee should be responsible for the establishment of the IDP Representative Forum by:

Defining Terms of Reference and criteria for members of the IDP Representative Forum; and

Informing the public about the establishment of the IDP Representative Forum and request submission of applications from stakeholders/community groups indicating goals, objectives, activities, numbers of members, and constitution.

IDP Steering Committee to:

Establish subcommittees (if necessary) and decide on relationships/reporting mechanisms;

Appoint the secretariat

Roles and Responsibilities

Mayor / Committee of Appointed Councillors

The Municipality

IDP Manager

IDP Steering Committee

IDP Representative Forum

Stakeholder and Community Representatives

Provincial Government

Support Providers and Planning Professionals

District Municipality

Public Participation

The structures, composition and positions may vary between different categories and types of Municipalities to suit the available human and institutional resources, but the proposed generic arrangements are recommended as a minimum requirement, and are based on the following principles:

Public participation has to be institutionalised to ensure that all residents have an equal right to participate; and

- Structured participation must specify who is to participate, on behalf of whom, on which issues, through which organisational mechanisms and to what effect.

Public participation is not equally relevant and appropriate in each stage of planning, and not all participation procedures are equally suitable for each planning step. To limit participation costs, to avoid participation fatigue, and to optimise the impact of participation, the mechanisms of participation will have to differ from stage to stage.

PROPOSED PLANNING ACTIVITIES AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Five Year IDP Planning

Phase 1: Analysis

- Community and Ward Committee meetings organised by councillors
- Stakeholders meetings
- Sample surveys (if necessary)
- Opinion polls (on certain issues if necessary)
- IDP Representative Forum

Phase 2: Strategies

- Strategy workshops, with IDP Representative Forum of all Municipalities, sector provincial and national departments and selected representatives of stakeholder organisations and resource people.
- Stimulation of public debated through public events like public meetings, press conferences, etc.

Phase 3: Projects

- Municipality-wide Projects/Programmes
 - Technical subcommittees with few selected representatives of stakeholders organisations/civil society
 - IDP Representative Forum
- Localised Community Level Projects/Programmes
 - Intensive dialogue between technical subcommittees and affected communities/stakeholders
 - IDP Representative Forum

Phase 4: Integration

- IDP Representative Forum

Phase 5: Approval

- Broad public discussion/consultation process within community/stakeholder organisations
- Opportunity for comments from community and stakeholder organisations
- IDP Representative Forum

Annual Implementation

- Operational Business Plans
 - Municipal Budget
 - Monitoring and Evaluation
- } IDP Representative Forum

- Reporting

Process Programme

The following is a proposed Integrated Development Planning Process that a Municipality could follow:

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

1. FIVE YEAR IDP PLANNING PROCESS

1.1 Phase 1: Analysis

- (a) Legal Framework Analysis
- (b) Leadership Guidelines
- (c) Municipality Technical Development Analysis
- (d) Community and Stakeholder Development Analysis
- (e) Institutional Analysis
- (f) Economic Analysis
- (g) Socio-Economic Analysis
- (h) Spatial Analysis
- (i) Environmental Analysis
- (j) In-depth Analysis and identification of Key Development Priorities

1.2 Phase 2: Strategies

- (a) Identifying a Vision, Mission and Value System
- (b) Perform a Gap Analysis
- (c) Identify Key Performance Areas (KPA's)
- (d) Determine Strategies and Development Objectives

1.3 Phase 3: Projects

- (a) Evaluation and Prioritisation of Projects and Programmes
- (b) Formulate Project and Programme Proposals in terms of:
 - KPA's
 - Objectives and Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)
 - Measures
 - Targets
 - Initiatives
 - Locations
 - Target Dates
 - Responsibility
 - Cost/Budget implications
 - Source of Finance
- (c) Compile Five Year Operational Business Plans which will include the identified Projects and Programmes

1.4 Phase 4: Integration

- (a) Screening, revision and integration of projects, programmes and Sectoral Operational business Plans
- (b) Institutional restructuring and alignment
- (c) Performance Management System
- (d) Compile an Integrated Communication Plan

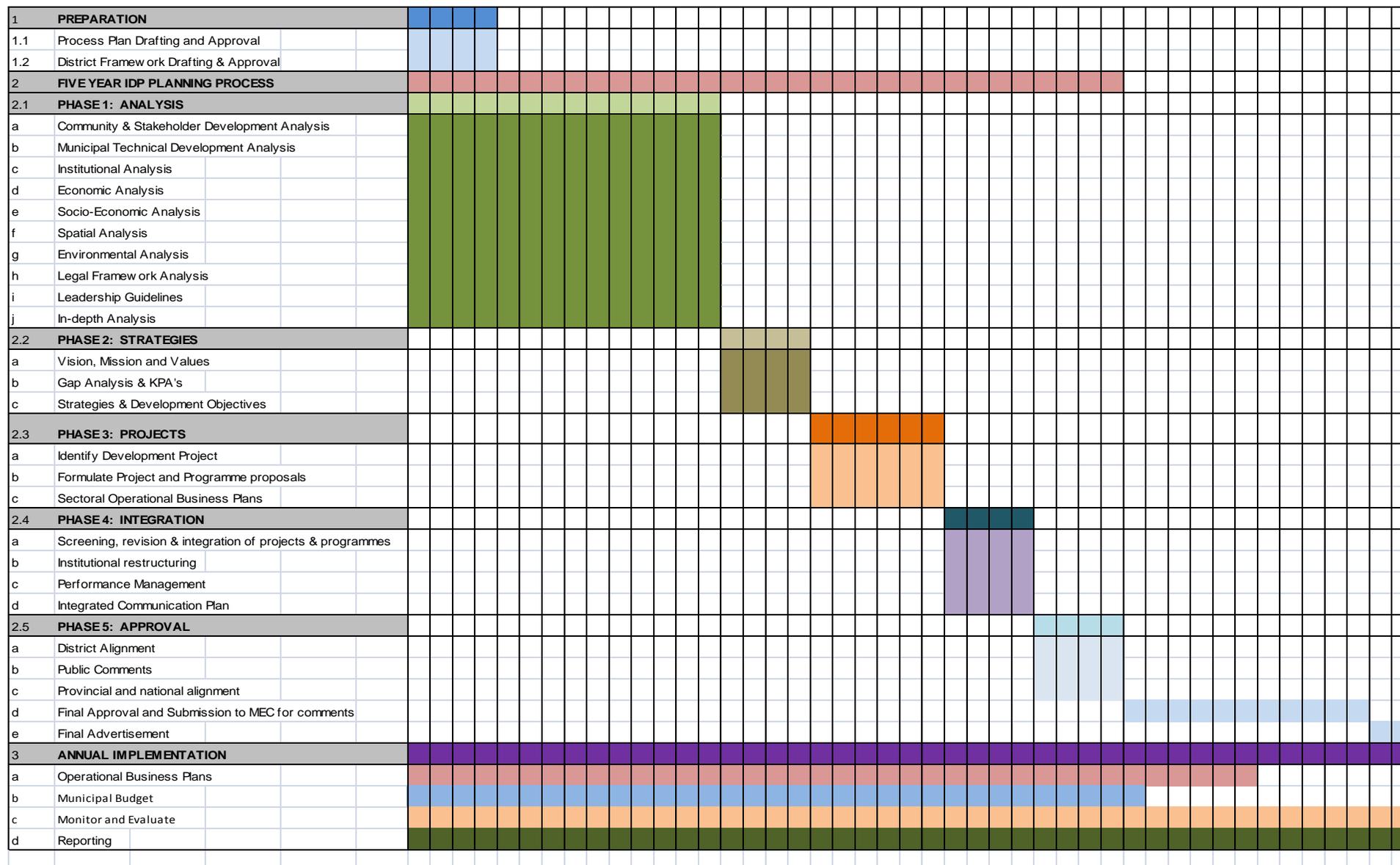
1.5 Phase 5: Approval

- (a) District alignment
- (b) Public comments
- (c) Provincial/National alignment
- (d) Final approval by the Municipal Council

2. ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION

- 2.1 Compiling Operational Business Plan
- 2.2 Compiling Municipal Budget
- 2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation
- 2.4 Reporting

Process Timeframe



IDP Table of Contents

The form and content of a Five (5) Year IDP are largely subject to the discretion of a Municipality. The following is an example and should not inhibit any other creative ideas:

PROPOSED IDP TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Preparation Process
 - 2.1 Process Plan
 - 2.2 District Framework
3. Vision, Mission and Values
4. Existing Development Analysis
 - 4.1 Legal Framework Analysis
 - 4.2 Leadership guidelines
 - 4.3 Technical Analysis (Basic facts, figures and Key Development Priorities)
 - 4.4 Summary of Community and Stakeholder Analysis (Key Development Priorities)
 - 4.5 Institutional Analysis (Strengths and Weaknesses)
 - 4.6 Economic Analysis (patterns, trends, opportunities and threats)
 - 4.7 Socio-economic Analysis (poverty situations, gender issues, opportunity and threats)
 - 4.8 Spatial Analysis (patterns, trends, opportunities and threats)
 - 4.9 Environmental Analysis (trends, potential disasters, opportunities and threats)
 - 4.10 In-depth Analysis and Identify Key Development Priorities
5. Development Strategies
 - 5.1 Key Performance Areas
 - 5.2 Strategies and Development Objectives
 - 5.3 Summarised list of specific identified Development Projects, Programmes and Sectoral Plans
6. PROJECTS
Project, Programme and Sectoral Plan Proposals (one page each) linked to Performance Management details
7. Institutional Organisational Structure
 - 7.1 Committee system, community participation, decision-making process (all on diagram)
 - 7.2 List of by-laws
8. Performance Management System including a list of Performance Based Contracts
9. Sectoral (departments) Five Year Operational Business Plans
10. Specific Plans/Frameworks
 - 10.1 Communication Plan
 - 10.2 Financial Plan (including capital)
 - 10.3 Spatial Development Framework
 - 10.4 Disaster Management Plan
11. Implementation Plan
 - 11.1 Monitoring and Evaluation
 - 11.2 Reporting

Binding National and Provincial Plans, Planning Requirements and Legislation

To ensure that all relevant binding National and Provincial legislation as well as other policies, programmes, strategies and available funds are considered in the Integrated

Development Planning process. Municipalities should be aware of all the relevant information. In order to use synergies and minimise costs, Districts should provide Local Municipalities with the required information.

Use opportunity of engaging with National, and Provincial sector departments to establish contacts for alignment and outline the need for information on policies, programmes and funds, to ensure that the IDP is in line with sector requirements and can attract sector budgets.

It is proposed that District Municipalities, with the support of the Provincial IDP Co-ordinator, prepare a list of Provincial Legislation, Plans, Programmes and other important National information for the **District Framework** workshop. A list of National Legislation applicable to the functions of Local Government is attached as Annexure B.

The following is an example of a list of Provincial and National Sectoral Plans, Programmes and Policies:

PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL PLANS/POLICIES

- Water Services Development Plan;
- Integrated Transport Plan;
- Integrated Waste Management Plan;
- Land Development Objectives (to be replaced by spatial planning as a requirement to be incorporated as a component in the IDP)
- Housing strategies and targets;
- Coastal management issues;
- Local economic development strategies;
- Integrated infrastructure planning;
- Integrated energy planning;
- Spatial framework
- National Environmental Management Act principles;
- Development Facilitation Act principles;
- Environmental Implementation Plans; and
- Environmental Management Plans

Activity and Resource Plan

Considering the Proposed Integrated Development Planning Process (Process Programme) and that in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Section 15 that prescribes that Municipalities must prepare draft budgets ready for discussion at the end of 31 March, the following **Activity and Resource Plan** is proposed:

ACTIVITY AND RESOURCE PLAN					
Serial No	Planning Activity	Type of Event	Community Participation	Time required (weeks)	Special Resource Requirements
1.	PREPARATION – Commencement Date				
1.1	Process Plan Drafting & Approval	Desk Work		4	Facilitation Specialists
1.2	District Framework Drafting & Approval	District Workshop			
	Completed:		Total weeks	4	
2.	IDP PLANNING PROCESS				
	PHASE 1: ANALYSIS				
2.1 (a)	Community & Stakeholder Development Analysis	Rep Forum Workshop	X	4	Specialists
(b)	Municipal Technical Development Analysis	Desk Work		4*	
(c)	Institutional Analysis	Steering Committee		2*	
(d)	Economic Analysis				
(e)	Socio-Economic Analysis				
(f)	Spatial Analysis	Desk Work	X	4	
(g)	Environmental Analysis			4*	
(h)	Legal Framework Analysis		X	4*	
(i)	Leadership Guidelines			4*	
(j)	In-depth Analysis	Executive Mayor or EXCO Chairperson Rep Forum Workshop	X	4* 2	
	Phase 1:		Total weeks	10	
2.2	PHASE 2: STRATEGIES				
(a)	Vision, Mission & Values		X	1	Facilitator
(b)	Gap Analysis and KPA's		X	1	
(c)	Strategies & Development Objectives	Rep Forum Workshop	X	2	
	Phase 2:		Total weeks	4	
2.3	PHASE 3: PROJECTS				
(a)	Identify Development Project	Desk Work		2	
(b)	Formulate Project & Programme Proposals	Desk Work & Rep Forum Workshop	X	4	
(c)	Sectoral Operational Business Plans	Desk Work & Rep Forum Workshop	X	4*	
	Phase 3:		Total weeks	6	
2.4	PHASE 4: INTEGRATION				
(a)	Screening, revision & integration of projects and programmes	Desk work & Rep Forum Workshop	X	2	Facilitator
(b)	Institutional restructuring(Summary & inclusion of available sector plans)	Desk work & Rep Forum Workshop	X	2*	
(c)		Desk work & Rep Forum Workshop	X	2	
(d)	Performance Management	Desk work & Rep Forum Workshop	X	2*	
	Phase 4:		Total weeks	4	
2.5	PHASE 5: APPROVAL				
(a)	District Alignment	District Workshop		4	Facilitator
(b)	Public comments	Rep Forum Workshop Steering Committee	X		
(c)	Provincial & National Alignment	Councils			
(d)	Final Approval, including submission to the MEC and final Advertisement				
	Phase 5:		Total weeks	4	
3.	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION				
(a)	Operational Business Plans	Desk work & Rep Forum Workshop	X	4*	
(b)	Municipal Budget	Desk work & Rep Forum Workshop	X	16*	
(c)	Monitor & Evaluate	Rep Forum Workshop	X		
(d)	Reporting	Desk work	X		
	Annual Implementation		Total weeks	20*	

			Total weeks	32	
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- To be done during other planning activities – no separate time requirement

ACTIVITY AND RESOURCE PLAN BUDGET

The costs of the IDP process have to be budgeted for by the Municipality. This budget serves as a basis for applying for financial contributions from Provincial and National levels. It can also help the municipal management to monitor whether the planning costs are reasonable in relation to other budget items. In case the planning costs seem to be unacceptably high, one will have to reconsider the Process Plan in order to devise a less costly process, or additional contributions must be obtained from other sources.

Crucial budget/expenditure items to be distinguished are:

- Consultant fees
- Facilitator fees
- Costs for disseminating information
- Costs for workshops and meetings
- Printing costs

CHAPTER ONE

1. THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The introduction of democratic rule in 1994 has challenged the local government in South Africa to provide services to the majority of the black population, denied access to social and economic amenities in the past. The national constitution has given rise to a myriad of legislation that is intended to redress the socio-economic disparities created by the apartheid system of government.

With the acceptance of Developmental Local Government in the White Paper on Local Government (1998), Integrated Development Planning was institutionalised through the Municipal Systems Act (2000) as the planning tool to be used by municipalities in furthering their responsibility of service delivery to communities.

There are several sector plans that constitute the Integrated Development Plan, a programme which can easily be termed “a business plan of local municipalities”. The main aim of these sector plans is to ensure that delivery and management is undertaken in an orderly and coherent fashion. These include an infrastructure plan; a transport plan; a spatial development framework, to mention just a few.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE IDP'S

The IDPs have to ensure that departments within national and provincial government, as well as municipalities, function in concert in the execution of their tasks and delivery of services to communities. The IDPs therefore exist to assist the municipalities to fulfil their developmental responsibilities, as it is the aim of every municipality to improve the quality of life of its citizens. Through the IDPs the municipality can easily identify the problems, issues and needs affecting its municipal area, so as to develop and implement appropriate strategies and projects towards addressing the public's expectations and problems. The IDP also provides specific benefits for all the stakeholders involved in the process.

1.3 THE LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR IDPS

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) has given new municipalities a number of developmental responsibilities. The Municipal Systems Act (Act no 32 of 2000) requires all municipalities to compile Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) that will guide all their planning, budgeting and management decisions. Apart from the legislative requirement to compile IDPs, municipalities are also expected to compile sector plans, which should form part of the IDPs. There are National requirements that compel municipalities to formulate sector plans and the following are some examples: -

- Water Services Development Plan (WSDP): Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry.
- Integrated Transport Plan (ITP): Dept of Transport.
- Integrated Waste Management Plan (WMP): Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry.
- Land Development Objectives (LDOs): Dept of Land Affairs.
- Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Dept of Provincial Affairs and Local Government.
- Integrated Waste Management Plan (WMP): Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry

In addition to these, municipalities are also required to incorporate the following aspects into their planning frameworks:

- Housing strategies and targets (Housing Sector Plans).
- Local Economic Development (LED) issues.
- Integrated energy plans.
- Integrated infrastructure planning and compliance with guiding principles of the National

- Environmental Management Act (NEMA).
- Development Facilitation Act (DFA).
- Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs).

All these legislative requirements are aimed at ensuring that clear and workable plans, reinforcing each other, are in place. The sole purpose is to achieve meaningful development and improvement of the living conditions of citizens.

CHAPTER TWO

2. THE THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Integrated development planning is a result of a world-wide change in the 1980s to concepts such as Urban Management and District Development Planning. This concept of development gained popularity as it became clear that national states were not achieving meaningful developmental results, despite the fact that funds were being spent on projects on a yearly basis. This was due to the fact that there were no concrete strategies in place which could be used to formulate and quantify projects; identify sources of funding for projects; put in place monitoring programmes on projects; unlock blockages on projects; ensure that projects are completed on time; ensure that projects attain the intended objectives, as well as providing ambiguous account of activities in projects. Development efforts were not coherent and, as a result, meagre resources were being wasted, and so national states and developing countries in particular, were becoming poorer despite huge expenditure on projects.

The Integrated Development Planning, is directly linked to the concepts of strategic and action planning, which are essentially a reaction to master planning and spatial planning which could not trigger the desired development within the national states.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE IDP PROCESS: THE STRATEGIC NATURE

The IDP process is a strategic planning process. Strategic planning itself is not unfamiliar or totally new. Large institutions in the corporate environment, as well as government institutions, often make use of it. It provides those institutions with the opportunity to plan ahead within the framework of available recourses.

Municipalities need to go through a similar process to ensure continued provision of necessary services to their communities; deal with poverty, and enhance investment into these areas. At municipal level this process is known as Integrated Development Planning. In South Africa, this has to be done in terms of the Municipal Systems Act and its regulation.

The diagram below provides us with an overview of the process.

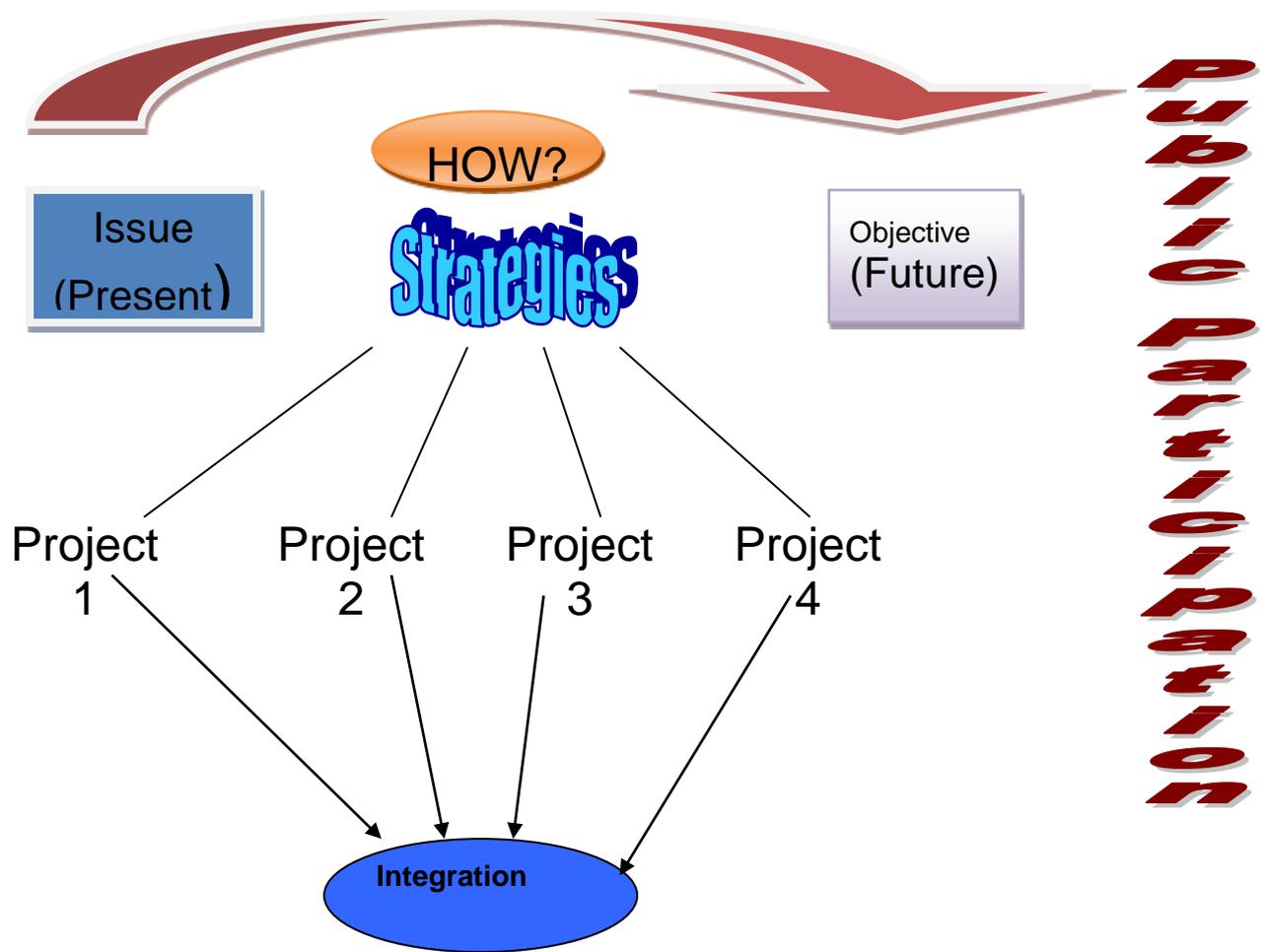


Figure 2.1: A diagrammatic presentation of the IDP process

2.3 PHASES OF THE IDP PROCESS

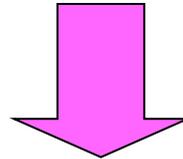
Policies adopted by the national government, stipulate that the IDP process consists of 5 phases. Each phase can be broken down into the various steps shown below.

Illustration of different steps or events that need to be followed in the IDP process.

Phase 1: Analysis phase

Issue
(Present)

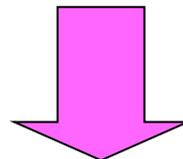
The first step of the process is all about understanding the local situation. There is a need to analyse the current or present situation of a municipality. All participants need to be aware of the basic facts and figures related to the present situation, trends and dynamics in a municipality. This is also where one needs to identify those issues, needs and dynamics of the residents of a municipality. The result of this phase must be **priority issues** for a municipality.



PHASE 2: Strategy Phase

Future
(Objective)

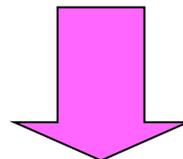
After understanding the dominant situation of a municipality, as well as the needs of the community, there is a need to think ahead or start to think about the future. In order to do this a municipality must set itself a **vision**. After setting a vision, there is a need to determine **objectives** for each of the priority issues. This step represents the **future** of a municipality.



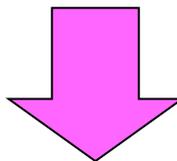
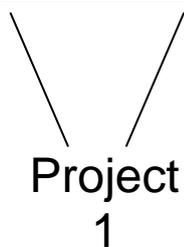
Strategies

HOW

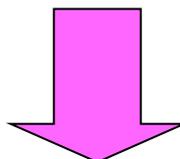
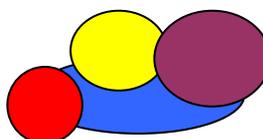
Now that a vision and objective have been set, there is a need to think about **how** to reach the objectives. A **bridge** must therefore be built between the present situation (**issues**) and the future (**objectives**). This is known as strategies.



After building the bridge between the present situation and the future in the municipality (strategies), there is a need to implement or start to use this bridge. This is done by identifying appropriate **projects** and also to design these projects. This phase is also known as the "**nuts and bolts**" phase.

PHASE 3: Project Phase

During this phase one needs to make sure that all the designed projects are in line with the strategies and objectives of the municipality and in line with the recourse framework and legal requirements. It is also important to arrive at consolidated and integrated programmes for a municipality.

**PHASE 4: Integration Phase****PHASE 5: Approval Phase**

This is the phase where the general public is invited to comment on the final IDP. This is an opportunity for a municipality to go out and again brief communities on the IDP results, receive comments and amend the document accordingly. A similar process should be done for sector plans. After this, council can consider the plan for approval.

2.4 THE PROCESS: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act stipulates that all municipalities must develop a culture of participatory governance. This implies that municipalities need to ensure that all its residents are at all times well informed about the affairs of the municipality. Opportunities should therefore be created for the general public to take part in the decision making of the council.

Since the IDP is the strategic plan of a municipality, indicating the distribution of limited resources, it makes sense to plan with residents in order to ensure that their needs are addressed with a sole purpose of improving their living conditions. Mechanisms must therefore be created to allow residents within a municipality to participate in the planning process of development projects.

2.5 CONCLUSION

It becomes clear from the above that the main thrust of the IDP is, amongst others, to improve governance and accountability within the public sector, improve planning processes by involving

communities in the formulation of projects and ensuring that relevant legislation is implemented with a view to improving the living conditions of communities.



CHAPTER THREE

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

Kareeberg Municipality is situated in the western side of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality of the Northern Cape. The district municipality is adjoined by three provinces, namely Northern Free State, Eastern Cape on the eastern side and the Western Cape on the southern side. Politically it consists of nine local municipalities, of which Kareeberg is the second smallest.

Kareeberg Municipality consists of three towns: Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei, as well as a large area of rural farming areas. The area is estimated at 17689 km² (\pm 1,770 m hectares).

The administration centre is located in Carnarvon which is on the main route from Kimberley/Bloemfontein to the southern part of Namakwaland and the West Coast.

The landscape is typical Karoo with an average annual rainfall of 260mm and an annual evaporation of 2300mm. There are no constant rivers running through the Municipal area and all the towns and settlements are primarily dependent on ground water. Kareeberg forms part of the interior pre-Karoo surface pattern which can be divided into hills and lowlands and into hills and moderate relief.

Kareeberg Municipality was formed through the amalgamation of the following former Municipalities:

- ❖ Vosburg
- ❖ Carnarvon
- ❖ Vanwyksvlei
- ❖ Part of the Kareeberg rural area

In the discussion and analysis of the municipality the above areas will be dealt with as separate, individual areas. Most of the settlements in the Kareeberg Municipality are very small and far apart, which make it difficult for regional services schemes to be economically viable.

Table 1 below shows the size of the local municipalities in relation to each other within the district municipality. There are vast differences between the towns, with extensive farming areas in between.

Table 1: Local Municipal Areas

Municipality	Km ²	% of DM	% of Northern Cape	Persons/km ²	Households/km ²
DMA	15 726	15%	4%	0.2	0.07
Emthanjeni	11 390	11%	3%	3.11	0.77
Kareeberg	17 702	17%	5%	0.54	0.14
Renosterberg	5 527	5%	2%	1.64	0.45
Siyancuma	10 024	10%	3%	3.57	0.92
Siyathemba	8 209	8%	2%	2.12	0.51
Thembelihle	6 980	7%	2%	2	0.5
Ubuntu	20 389	20%	6%	0.8	0.21
Umsobomvu	6 819	7%	2%	3.46	0.86
Pixley Ka Seme	102 766	100%	28%	1.6	0.41

(Municipal Demarcation Board, 2006)

3.2 CURRENT REALITY

3.2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

3.2.1.1 The Kareeberg Population

An overview of the demographic situation in the municipality provides an understanding of the current scale of the population and allows for the calculation of future population growth trends. These trends could also be used to determine future investment trends. The table below provides an overview of the population and households in the Kareeberg local municipality.

Table 2: Population and households for towns and farms

TOWN	Households	Population	% Households	%Population	Average household size
Carnarvon	1236	5242	2.95%	3.18%	
Van Wyksvlei	351	1472	0.84%	0.89%	
Vosburg	244	1125	0.58%	0.68%	
Rural areas	586	2814	1.4%	1%	
Kareeberg Total	2417	10 653	5.78%	5.76%	3.9%
Pixley Ka Seme Total	41839	164651	16.1%	16.6%	3.9%

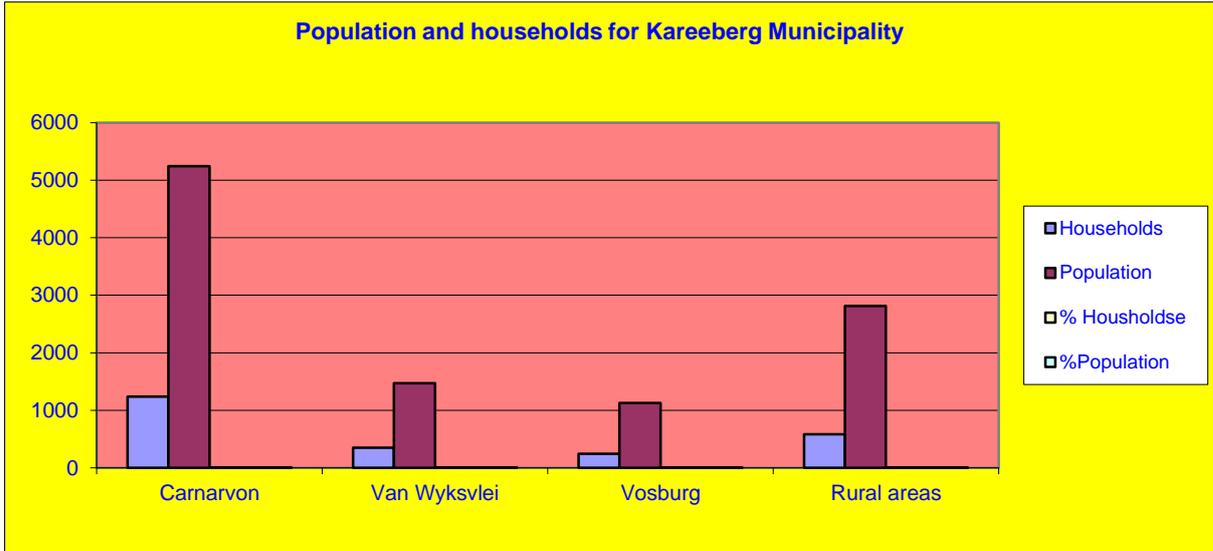
(Stats SA 2001 and Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS)

Table 2 above and **Diagram 1** below give an overview of the population and households for the entire Kareeberg local municipality. According to the table, Carnarvon appears to have a bigger population and more households than the other three areas with 2.95% households and 3.18% population. The second largest area is Van Wyksvlei, the total households of 0.84% and 0.89% population. Vosburg has a total population of 0.6% and 0.58% of households. Rural areas appear to be the smallest of all the areas with 1.4% on households and 1% of the total population. (Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS). On the other hand the household growth for Kareeberg Municipality in 1996 – 2001 was - 0.01%

For the period 2001-2007 the population growth rate increased to an average of 0.64% per annum resulting in a total population of 9868 in 2007 (Stats SA 2007). For the same period the household growth rate increased to an average of 10% per annum resulting in the total households counting 2729.

According to Table 2.2 of the Northern Cape: Development Profile 1998 the Northern Cape has an annual growth rate of 1, 01%. The latest annual growth of 0.64% for the Kareeberg municipality therefor compares favourably to the provincial figure. However it is very likely that each town within the municipal area, due to the high rates of urbanisation, might have its own individual growth rates that could vary from the municipal growth rate.

Diagram 1: Graphical presentation for households and population in Kareeberg local municipality



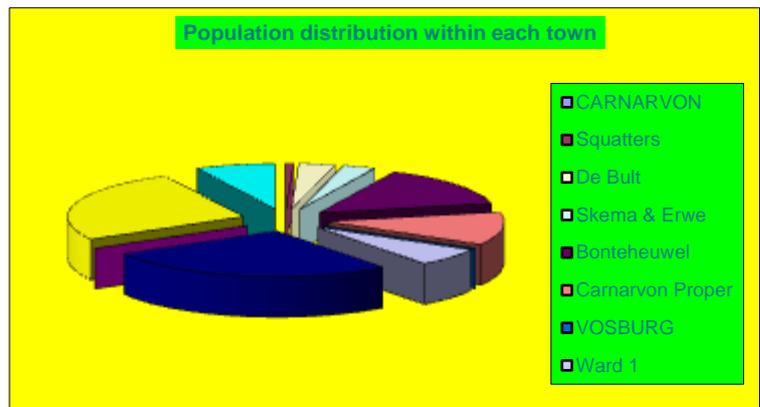
(Statistics SA - Census 2001)

3.2.1.2 Population Distribution

The following tables and diagrams provide various views on the population distribution within the municipality.

Table 3: Population distribution (per town)

CARNARVON	
Squatters	2%
De Bult	10%
Skema & Erwe	9%
Bonteheuwel	44%
Carnarvon Proper	35%
VOSBURG	
Ward 1	19%
Ward 2	81%
VANWYKSVLEI	
Planning Area A	78%
Planning Area B	22%



(PKS- GIS)

Table 4: Composition of population groups

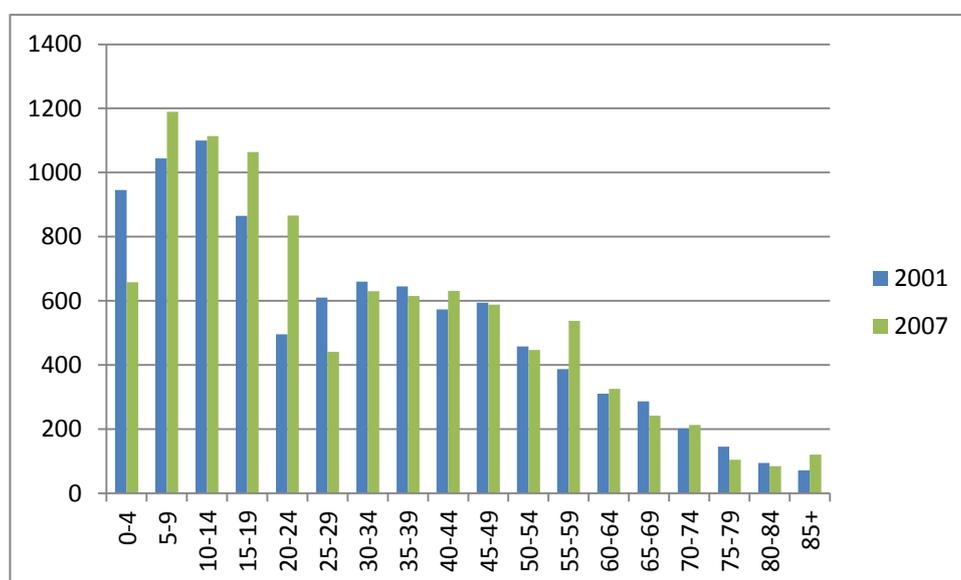
GROUP	1996	2001	2007
Asian	0.10%	0.30%	0.32%
Black	5.00%	2.20%	1.15%
Coloured	83.60%	86.80%	92.59%
White	11.30%	10.70%	5.94%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS and StatsSA 2001 and 2007)

Table 5: Population breakdown per age group

AGE	2001	%	2007	%
0-4	946	9.97%	658	6.67%
5-9	1044	11.00%	1189	12.05%
10-14	1100	11.59%	1114	11.29%
15-19	865	9.12%	1064	10.78%
20-24	496	5.23%	866	8.78%
25-29	610	6.43%	441	4.47%
30-34	660	6.96%	630	6.38%
35-39	645	6.80%	615	6.23%
40-44	573	6.04%	631	6.39%
45-49	594	6.26%	588	5.96%
50-54	458	4.83%	447	4.53%
55-59	387	4.08%	537	5.44%
60-64	310	3.27%	325	3.29%
65-69	287	3.02%	242	2.45%
70-74	202	2.13%	213	2.16%
75-79	145	1.53%	104	1.05%
80-84	94	0.99%	84	0.85%
85+	72	0.76%	120	1.22%
TOTAL	9488	100.00%	9868	100.00%

(Stats SA, 2001 and 2007)

Diagram 2: Population breakdown per age group

(Stats SA, 2001 and 2007)

The demographic profile regarding age remains fairly constant over the period 2001-2007. In line with national trends the younger age groups (15-24 years) are on the increase and

this trend, like elsewhere in the country, has major challenges in terms of education and responsible citizenship.

3.2.1.3 Gender

Table 6 gives a brief overview of population and gender. According to the table the female category has been dominant in since 1996 with a potential increase in the latter part of the period. The gender structure of a population determines characteristics such as income earning potential and basic needs and this trend needs to be factored into future job creation strategies.

Table: 6 Population and gender

CATEGORY	1996	%	2001	%	2007	%
Female	6133	53.40%	5046	53.20%	5465	55.38%
Male	5349	46.60%	4444	46.80%	4403	44.62%
TOTAL	11482	100.00%	9490	100.00%	9868	100.00%

(Statistics SA 2001 and 2007)

3.2.1.4 Major components of population change

The preparation of population estimates is a comprehensive demographic enterprise involving the consideration of the three major components of population change, being: - fertility, mortality and migration.

A number of demographic components can, and have proved to influence the size and structure of a region's population. The following are the most important:

- Natural increase (or decrease): The surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths in a population in a given time period.
 - Fertility refers to the actual reproductive performance of a population. It differs from fecundity, the physiological capability of couples to reproduce. Fertility, the number of live births occurring in a population, is affected by fecundity and also by the age at marriage, or cohabitation; the availability and use of contraception; economic development; the status of women, and the age-sex structure.
 - Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. While death is inevitable, the probability of dying is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and social class, and the incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.
 - Migration is the movement of population, - the movement of a people across a specified boundary, for the purpose of establishing a new residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change. The terms immigration and emigration are used to refer to moves between countries (international migration). The parallel terms in-migration and out-migration are used for internal movement between different areas within a country (internal migration).
-

Population growth and migration

The local municipality population growth rate depends on the municipal economic opportunities on offer to local people and there are no such opportunities for local people. Large numbers of the population move out to seek better opportunities in other towns and neighbouring provinces.

Table 7: Total Population Growth

GROWTH RATE	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006
	Rate	Rate	Rate
Percentage Growth	-3.2	-3.7	-4.2

(DWAF 2001)

Diagram 3: Growth rate



The development of strategies to improve the trend of population growth depends on the employment opportunities in the local area. Effective service delivery also plays a vital role towards population growth. The more service delivery improves, the more the population grows. The local infrastructure of the local area can also determine population growth in a sense that there is proper waste management and sanitation, water and electricity accessibility and less infrastructural backlogs.

3.2.1.5 Migration

Migration is a determinant of population growth. Both urban to urban migration and rural to urban migration are relevant in the district. Rural to urban migration is the dominant migration type at present.

A rapid decline in migration into the province is predicted. With declining economies, Kareeberg local municipality is unlikely to attract immigrants. However, while the local population may appear to be stagnant, towns are growing physically as new households are formed and rural households move to towns to access better facilities and services. This rural-urban migration trend is expected to continue with the access to health and education facilities as major enticements.

The local population is not mobile. Mobility is expressed as percentage of people who have never moved from the place in which they are currently living. 80% of the Kareeberg inhabitants were living in the same place for the past five years prior to the census 2001. (Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS).

3.2.1.6 Urbanisation

In the Kareeberg Municipality it is estimated that 81% of the population is urbanised. This was calculated from the table above by assuming that the total population growth since 1996 has remained at $\pm 1, 01\%$ and the relatively higher increase in the population in the towns was due to farm workers moving to the towns. This higher than average growth in the towns, meant a deduction from the farming population.

3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

All communities are affected in terms of poverty and development deficit. Upliftment of the local economy has therefore been the key area of the municipality. Kareeberg local municipality's economy is characterised by the following:

- ❖ High levels of poverty and low levels of education
- ❖ A declining economy that is largely based on sheep farming
- ❖ By virtue of its geographic location the Kareeberg local municipality seems to be outskirts where it cannot be declared as a transportation route, since major national routes like N1 and N9 do not pass through the municipality.

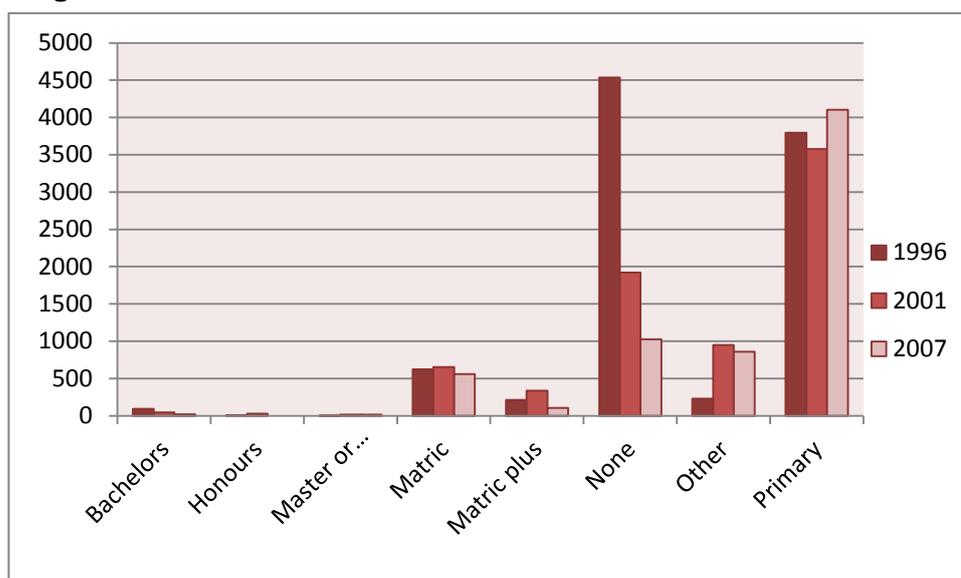
According to **Table 8** and **Diagram 4** below, the education status of the people is low. A concern is the decrease in the number of "learned" people in the area. There does not seem to be an adequate follow through from the secondary and primary school level to the undergraduate and post-matric levels of education. Although this might largely be due to the low economic activity in the region it is an issue that in terms of national interest needs to be addressed.

Table 8: Level of Education

CATEGORY	1996	%	2001	%	2007	%
Bachelors	91	0.80%	45	0.50%	21	0.21%
Honours	9	0.10%	28	0.30%	0	0.00%
Master or Doctorate	4	0%	15	0.20%	15	0.15%
Matric	623	5.60%	654	6.90%	560	5.67%
Matric plus	211	1.90%	336	3.50%	104	1.05%
None	4535	40.70%	1919	20.30%	1028	10.42%
Other	231	2.10%	951	10%	861	8.73%
Primary	3797	34.10%	3578	37.80%	4104	41.59%
Secondary	1634	14.70%	1939	20.50%	3175	32.17%
TOTAL	11135	100%	9465	100%	9868	100%

(Stats SA 2001 and 2007)

Diagram 4: Level of education



(Stats SA 2001 2007)

Table 9 below provides further insight into the challenge at hand. In 2007, for the age groups 5-24, the attendance of educational institutions confirms the trend as indicated previously. The feeder system for the future labour force does not attend institutions of further and/or higher education.

Table 9: Educational institution attended in 2007: Ages 5-24

INSTITUTION	2007
Pre-school	123
Primary school	1449
Secondary school	1256
College	16
University/University of technology/Technikon	0
Adult basic education and training	0
Other	27
Unspecified	94
Institutions	110
TOTAL	3075

(Stats SA 2007)

3.4 EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

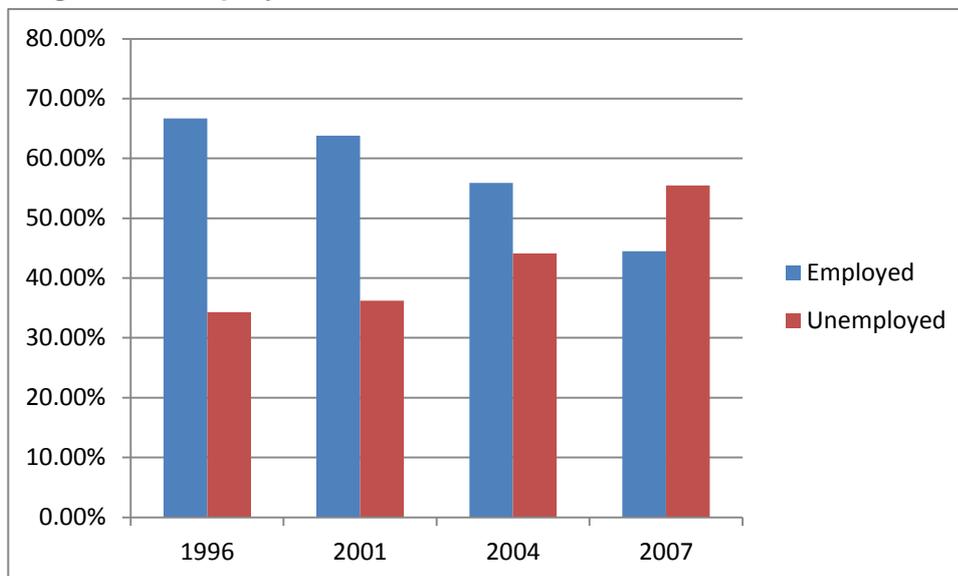
Employment analysis depicts those who are employed or unemployed. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, e.t.c

Table 10: Employment levels

Category	1996	%	2001	%	2004	%	2007	%
Employed	2810	66.7	2232	63.8	2713	55.9	1771	44.5%
Unemployed	1467	34.3	1269	36.2	2144	44.1	2208	55.5%
TOTAL	4277	100%	3501	100%	4857	100%	3979	100%

(Stats SA 2001 and 2007)

Diagram 5: Employment levels



(Stats SA 2001 and 2007)

Table 10 and **Diagram 5** clearly indicates that whilst there is periodic fluctuation in the labour force in the Kareeberg local municipality the overall employment rate is decreasing whilst the unemployment rate is increasing.

3.4.1 Employment by sector

Table 11 and **Diagram 6** below show the occupation of the employed population by economic sector for the municipality. Assessment however revealed that agriculture and community, social and personal services both play an important role in providing employment for the working population.

The following observations are made:

- ❖ The **2007 data as obtained from Stats SA does not look correct:**
 - Too large a decline in the Agriculture sector
 - 0 people employed in/by households in 2007
 - 959 responses indicated as unspecified

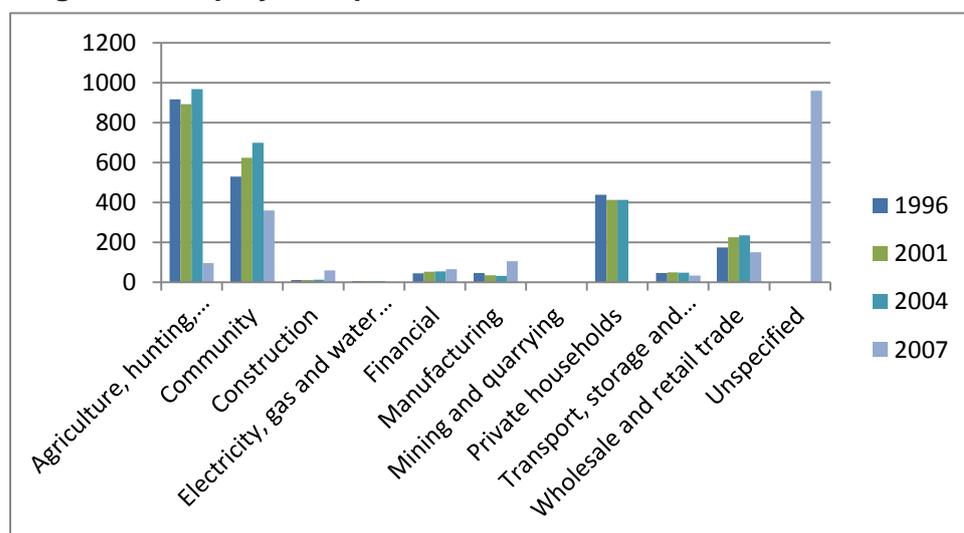
- ❖ Disregarding the 2007 data:
 - The highest percentages are employed by the agriculture sector
 - The second highest employment is community followed by private households, wholesale and retail trade
 - The third and final category is financial, manufacturing, transport, storage and communication
 - The least of them is construction, electricity, gas and water supply.

Table 11: Formal employment by kind of economic activity

SECTOR	1996	%	2001	%	2004	%	2007	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	916	41.10%	892	38.6%	968	39.2%	96	39.20%
Community	530	23.90%	624	27%	698	28.3%	360	28.30%
Construction	11	0.50%	11	0.5%	12	0.5%	59	0.50%
Electricity, gas and water sup	7	0.30%	7	0.3%	7	0.3%	0	0.30%
Financial	45	2.00%	53	2.3%	54	2.2%	66	2.20%
Manufacturing	47	2.10%	35	1.5%	32	1.3%	106	1.30%
Mining and quarrying	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Private households	438	19.80%	412	17.8%	413	16.7%	0	16.70%
Transport, storage and communication	46	2.10%	49	2.1%	48	1.9%	34	1.90%
Wholesale and retail trade	174	7.90%	226	9.8%	235	9.5%	150	9.50%
Unspecified	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%	959	0%
TOTAL	2214	100.0%	2309	100.0%	2467	100.0%	1830	100.00%

(Statistics SA, 2001)

Diagram 6: Employment per sector



(Stats SA 2001 and 2007)

3.4.2 Income distribution

Household income is amongst others, indicative of poverty levels within a community. A financially healthy community's household income usually displays a so-called "normal" income distribution pattern, where the income is spread over a wide range of income

categories, and the income of the bulk of the community is situated more or less within the first half to two thirds of the income category range.

Table 12 indicates that in 2001 the percentage of households with no income was 9.9% and shows a slight difference when compared to those earning less than R4800 (9.7%). The percentage of those earning up to R9600 equals that of people earning up to R19200 with 25.5% each category in 2001. Percentages in 2001 however differ from one category to the next on households, but a conclusion may be made that percentages deteriorate as income estimates increase.

Table 12: The distribution of households' income

CATEGORY	2001	%
No income	240	9.9%
R1-R4800	234	9.7%
R4801-R9600	618	25.5%
R9601-R19200	618	25.5%
R19201-R38400	318	13.1%
R38401-R76800	208	8.6%
R76801-R153600	94	3.9%
R153601-R307200	55	2.3%
R307201-R614400	21	0.9%
R614401-R1228800	6	0.2%
R1228801-R2457600	6	0.2%
R2457601and more	6	0.2%
TOTAL	2424	100.0%

(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

For the period 2007 similar data per household is not available, only **income data per person**. **Table 13** indicates the 2001 household data and the 2007 data per person. **Diagram 7** indicates the comparative income distribution and the comparison with a normal distribution curve.

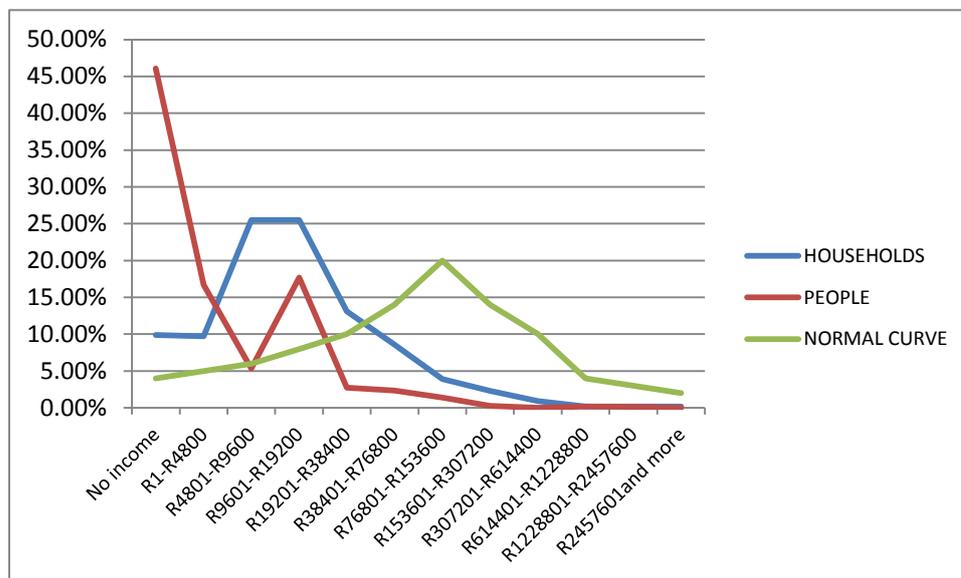
Table 13: Income distribution per household (2001) and people (2007)

CATEGORY	HOUSEHOLDS		PEOPLE	
	2001	%	2007	%
No income	240	9.90%	4547	46.08%
R1-R4800	234	9.70%	1647	16.69%
R4801-R9600	618	25.50%	525	5.32%
R9601-R19200	618	25.50%	1746	17.70%
R19201-R38400	318	13.10%	272	2.76%
R38401-R76800	208	8.60%	230	2.33%
R76801-R153600	94	3.90%	137	1.39%
R153601-R307200	55	2.30%	27	0.27%
R307201-R614400	21	0.90%	0	0.00%
R614401-R1228800	6	0.20%	18	0.18%
R1228801-R2457600	6	0.20%	15	0.15%
R2457601and	6	0.20%	0	0.00%

	HOUSEHOLDS		PEOPLE	
more				
No response			703	7.12%
TOTAL	2424	100.00%	9867	100.00%

(Stats SA 2001 and 2007)

Diagram 7: Comparative income data for 2001 and 2007



(Stats SA 2001 and 2007)

For both household income and income per person one would like to see a distribution pattern similar to a normal curve as indicated but the actual distribution patterns are not remotely close to any form of normal distribution. When the income per person is compared with the age group receiving the majority of the income it becomes clear that a large number of younger people (15-mid 20's) are not earning any income. This pattern is a major concern as we are raising children without any "economic" hope.

3.4.3 Average annual growth rate in gross value added by kind of economic activity

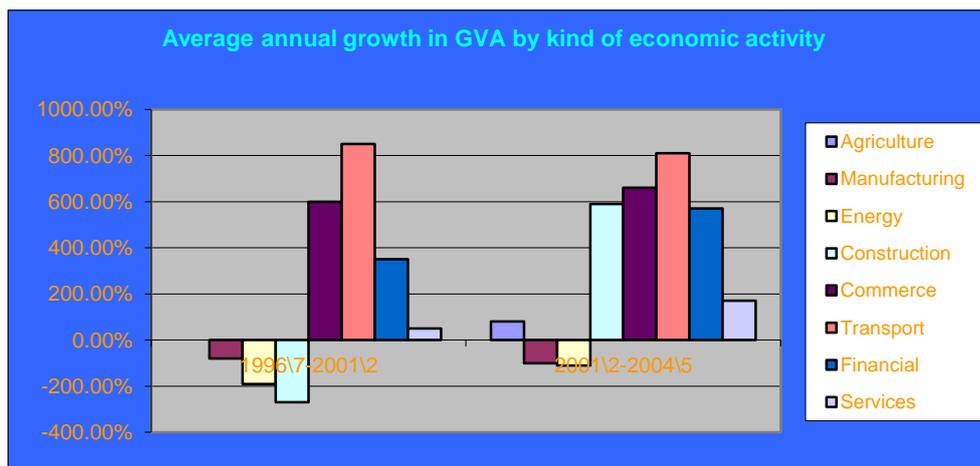
The economy of this region is not well diversified. In the semi-arid areas of the region small stock and game farming predominates, with few alternative employment opportunities outside of agriculture and government. This makes the region vulnerable to the strong fluctuating conditions of the agricultural markets. The region is a long-term provider of migrant labour with many young people leaving in search of work. The economy of Kareeberg local municipality recorded a positive growth rate between the 1996 and 2001 period. The total growth recorded over that period was 1.5%, compared with the provincial growth rate of 2.0%. During that period, the manufacturing, energy and construction sector recorded negative growth rates of 0.7%, -1.9% and -2.7%. Between 2001-2004, the economy recorded an average annual growth rate of 2.6%, which was lower than the 3.2% provincial growth rate recorded. Throughout that period, most sectors recorded improved positive growth except for the manufacturing and energy sectors which recorded -1.0% and -1.1% respectively. The overall average annual growth rate recorded over the 1996-2004 period is 1.9%, which is slightly lower than the 2.5% growth rate recorded by the GVA by kind of economic province.

Table 14: Average annual growth in Gross Value Added by kind of economic activity

CATEGORY	1996\7-2001\2	2001\2-2004\5
Agriculture	0,4	0.8
Manufacturing	-0.8	-1
Energy	-1.9	-1.1
Construction	-2.7	5.9
Commerce	6	6.6
Transport	8.5	8.1
Financial	3.5	5.7
Services	0.5	1.7
TOTAL	1.5%	2.6%

(Source?)

Throughout the period, the overall average annual growth rate recorded by the different sectors was positive. The transport sector recorded the highest growth rate of 8.3% followed by the commercial sector which recorded 6.2% growth rate. If this trend continues, it could have negative effects on the future average annual growth rates of the economy.

Diagram 8: Schematic presentation of average annual growth in GVD

(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

The size of the economy of the Kareeberg local municipality is measured by the gross Value added (GVA) which is the total value of final goods produced and services rendered within the geographical area in a year. It takes into account other taxes and subsidies on production but not on products. The nominal GVA (i.e. at current prices) of the municipality was R202.7 million and R155.2 million in real prices. The Kareeberg local municipality represents 7.6 % of the Pixley ka Seme district municipality economy.

The share of the agriculture sector recorded a slight decline throughout the period. It decreased slightly from 36.1%(1996) to 33.8%(2005). The share of the manufacturing sector dropped from 2.0%(1996) to 1.5%(2005) and the construction sector declined from 0.6%(1996) to 0.5%(2005). On the other hand, the commercial sector increased slightly from 8.5%(1996) to 10.6%(2005), transport sector increased from 4.0%(1996) to 5.9%(2005) and the financial sector improved marginally, from 6.5%(1996) to 7.5%(2005).

The only sector in which the Kareeberg local municipality has a comparative advantage is the agricultural sector. This does not mean that it is the only sector worth developing as latent potential in other sectors may exist.

Table 15 and **Diagram 8** also indicate as follows:

- ❖ The construction sector was the highest in production per labour with 7.2%
- ❖ The second highest production was commercial sector with 1.7% followed by services with 1.0%
- ❖ The agriculture sector followed with a percentage of -1.4%
- ❖ Other sectors being energy, finance, manufacturing, mining and transport all produced below 1% i.e. between 0.8% to 0.0%.
- ❖

Table 16: Average annual growth in labour productivity

CATEGORY	1996-2005
Agriculture	-1.4%
Commercial	1.7%
Construction	7.2%
Energy	-0.5%
Finance	0.3%
Manufacturing	0.8%
Mining	0%
Services	1%
Transport	0.4%
Total	0%

(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

Diagram 8: Average annual growth in labour productivity



(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

3.5 INDIGENT ASSESSMENT

Indigent people in Kareeberg municipality can be identified as follows:

- ❖ People per household who earn the maximum of R2 160 and less per month.
- ❖ They are entitled to monthly subsidies of 6kl water and 50kwh electricity

- ❖ They are also entitled to basic services such as:
 1. Electricity
 2. Water
 3. Sanitation
 4. Plot rental = R5 per month in Vanwyksvlei. This is for the hired land for buildings/houses and Selfbuilt – assurance money of R5, 30 per month (only 69 houses in Vanwyksvlei)
- ❖ For rural areas only Schietfontein gets 50kwh of electricity every month.

Table 17: Total number of indigents

CARNARVON	784
VANWYKSVLEI	352
VOSBURG	130
TOTAL	1266

(Stats SA)

3.6 HEALTH OVERVIEW

3.6.1 HIV/AIDS:

A question of the possible effect of HIV/AIDS on population growth in Kareeberg is in line with one of the most vexing questions of our time. Due to the inherent uncertainties attached to the HIV/AIDS phenomenon, however, no allowance was made for the possible influence of HIV/AIDS on population growth of the population of Kareeberg. Any attempt to account for the possible influence of HIV/AIDS at this stage would amount to uninformed speculation.

Table 18: The estimated statistics of HIV infected people in Kareeberg (Carnarvon Clinic) statistics

CATEGORY	NUMBER
HIV infected people on current records	72
Current HIV infected pregnant women	2
Patients on ARV treatment currently	8 adults 2 children

(Carnarvon Clinic statistics)

3.6.2 STAFF (Carnarvon Clinic).

Carnarvon clinic have a total number of six (6) current posts filled and are as follows:

- 3= Professional Nurses
- 2= Nursing Auxiliaries
- 1= General Assistant (cleaner)

Brief overview: Vosburg Clinic

The clinic operates from 07h00 – 16h00. From 16h00 until 07h00 the next morning there is a nurse on standby for emergency purposes. There are two functional ambulances at the clinic with five ambulance drivers (With Ambulance basic training).

In some instances medical staff and therapists visit the clinic. The doctor from Victoria West has visits on Thursdays, and he is sometimes accompanied by the physiotherapist and the occupational therapist.

The dietician, dentist and speech therapist from De Aar visit the clinic every second month and the social worker of FAMSA in Prieska visit the clinic once a month.

In Vosburg there are two home based care workers and two “Age in Action” workers who are of great assistance to the elderly and terminally ill people in their homes.

HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS IN VOSBURG

- ❖ Alcohol abuse
- ❖ High rate of smoking
- ❖ Teenage pregnancy
- ❖ Domestic violence
- ❖ Assaults
- ❖ Faetal Alcohol Syndrome(in babies)

Van Wyksvlei Clinic: No information received.

Table 19: AGE GROUP (CARNARVON HOSPITAL)

MONTH	HIV ADMISSION (0-14YEARS)	HIV ADMISSION (15- 24YEARS)	HIV ADMISSION (25YEARS & ABOVE)	DEATH RATE	BIRTH RATE
MAY'07	0	0	0	0	0
JUNE'07	0	1(Female)	1Female & 2 male	0	0
JULY'07	0	0	2 Female&1 male	1 Female	0
AUG'07	0	0	3 Female		
SEP'07	0	0	1 Female		
OCT'07	0	0	0	0	0
NOV'07	0	0	0	0	0
DEC'07	0	0	1 Female	0	0

(Carnarvon Clinic statistics)

Carnarvon has a 25 bed hospital. Mobile clinics that usually operated in rural areas no longer do so. Access to health facilities for the surrounding farming areas is thus a major problem which needs attention.

3.6.3 HEALTH PROBLEMS IN KAREEBERG

The main health problems in Kareeberg municipal area are TB and HIV/AIDS. As it has been shown, there is often co-existence of these two viruses. People diagnosed with TB are often found to be infected HIV and vice versa.

Among the contributing factors are:

1. Alcohol abuse
2. A culture of not attending to dietary needs
3. Prevalence of STD's among some clients visiting the health facilities
4. Seasonal and farm workers constantly on the move for job opportunities find it difficult to access health facilities
5. Stigmatization of those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS is still rife in the community and this hampers effective dealing with the disease

Other challenges

- 5.1. An increasing number of teenage pregnancies
- 5.2. A low usage of family planning methods and contraceptives among reproductively active women
- 5.3. A high incidence of chronic diseases like hypertension and diabetes
- 5.4. Malnutrition and a high incidence of children <5 years not gaining weight
- 5.5. A high incidence of low birth weight babies

The responsibility of health care workers to provide comprehensive and quality service to all members of the society cannot always be fully realised because of constraints like:

- Staff shortages in critical areas (only 1 medical officer to serve Carnarvon and Vanwyksvlei health facilities), lack of professional nurses and auxiliary nurses
- Infrastructural problems at clinic and hospital: (damaged blinds, untidy floors, unsafe fencing which may result in vandalism and property damage).

3.7 PUBLIC FACILITIES

3.7.1 Recreational facilities

Formal sport and recreation centres properly equipped and maintained, can only be found in Carnarvon.

There are no formal facilities in Vanwyksvlei.

3.7.2 Cultural facilities

There are two libraries in Carnarvon and one each in Vanwyksvlei and Vosburg. There are churches in Vosburg and Carnarvon.

3.7.3 Educational facilities

- Primary schools exist in Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei
- There is only one high school in Kareeberg and it is located in Carnarvon
- Carnarvon has two hostels. One of the hostels caters for 150 residents which include students from the secondary school and the 100 from the high school.
- Carel Van Zyl secondary school in Carnarvon has 1100 pupils and 31 teachers
- Two crèches with 3 teachers in Carnarvon and 1 crèche with 2 teachers in Vanwyksvlei.
- The nearest tertiary facilities can be found in De Aar and Kimberley.

3.7.4 Administrative facilities

- Municipal offices are located in all three towns
- Police stations exist in all three towns
- There are no formal fire stations in the Kareeberg municipal area. Fire fighters are used in case of emergency.

3.8 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public transport services and facilities are limited and do not match the socio-economic travel needs in the municipality. Where public transport is available it is expensive. The majority of the people living in the municipality are the poor and disadvantaged and are therefore unable to travel by public transport in the municipality.

Most people have to walk to get to their desired short-range destinations. Transportation demands rely heavily on private vehicles between municipal towns and to major business opportunities in the province and are convenient and accessible to only a few with such facilities.

Road transport comprises private users, business, commerce, farming, government; goods transport agencies and the few public transport operators.

3.9 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

The road network in Kareeberg Municipality comprises the following: trunk roads (6 km), main roads (60 km), district roads (68 km) and municipal streets (70 km).

The municipality is responsible for maintaining the streets in Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei. These streets are comprised of approximately 10 km paved and 60 km unpaved streets.

The maintenance done is insufficient. The unpaved streets are almost totally neglected. Inadequate drainage systems in unpaved areas accelerate decay of unpaved road surfaces.

The unpaved district roads in the municipality are in poor condition. After average rainstorms most of the unpaved district roads becomes inaccessible to traffic. Road users are not informed or warned about the condition and accessibility of district roads after these rainstorms.

Carnarvon

This town has the highest percentage of paved streets in the municipality. 21% (or 6.9 km) of the town's streets are paved. Paved streets are found only in the older town centre.

The paved and unpaved streets in the older town centre are in good condition. The situation is less satisfactory in the other areas.

Vosburg

This town has less than 1.5 km of paved streets and 12 km of unpaved streets. Paved streets occur only in the older town centre.

The paved and unpaved streets in the town centre are in good condition. The situation in the other areas is less satisfactory.

Vanwyksvlei

This town has less than 1.0 km of paved streets and 18 km of unpaved streets. The street through the town is the only paved road in Vanwyksvlei.

The unpaved streets in the town centre are in good condition. The standard and condition of the unpaved streets are unacceptable. Uncontrolled storm water runoff causes severe damages to the road surfaces.

3.10 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The municipality does not have a traffic department. The provincial traffic department provides an ad hoc traffic service in the municipality. The police departments in the three towns support the provincial department with traffic related duties and incidents.

Traffic signs on provincial and district roads are generally adequate and in good condition. There is a lack of traffic signs in the unpaved areas in all three towns. Traffic markings (stop and lane signage) on paved streets are seldom adequate and generally unclear, especially in Carnarvon.

3.10.1 Road transport

Carnarvon

A private bus service operates in Carnarvon to transport school children. The bus service is available on request, for the transport of the general public to neighbouring towns like Calvinia, Williston etc.

Long distance travel by taxi to Cape Town, Upington, and Kimberley is possible from Carnarvon. Travel to Cape Town is once per week. Taxis also operate on request to Kimberley, Upington and De Aar.

Vosburg

An infrequent taxi service operates between Vosburg and Britstown. No bus service is operational.

Vanwyksvlei

One taxi is operational in Vanwyksvlei. There is no bus service.

3.10.2 Rail transport

No passenger train service is currently operating in the municipality. Transport of goods by rail between Carnarvon and Calvinia is irregular.

3.10.3 Air transport

Light air transport facilities are available to all three towns. The private sector, namely private doctors, use these facilities.

3.11 PUBLIC UTILITIES (SERVICES)

Collective utilities (services) are those services consumed off-site, to satisfy either community or domestic service needs. Community service needs include movement, drainage, public safety, market trading and social interaction.

Collective services include water supply in the form of collective standpipes, sanitation in the form of public toilets, solid waste removal in the form of rubbish collection points, communications in the form of public telephones and post collection points, etc. Collective utility points, (e.g. public standpipes, public telephones, post collection points, solid waste collection points and public toilets) should be clustered around public markets and open spaces, to create favourable small scale manufacturing and trading conditions. Where these utilities perform residential functions as well, residents are enabled to satisfy several needs in a single trip.

The public services (utilities) in each of the respective towns will now be discussed in detail:

PUBLIC UTILITY	CARNARVON	VOSBURG	VAN WYKSVLEI
Collective Water Standpipes	All households in Carnarvon, except the 60 squatter households, have access to on site water supply. The squatters do however have access to standpipes.	Standpipes are located in one area to serve a total of 36 households situated on 14 stands.	All households in Vanwyksvlei have access to at least yard connections for water. No need therefore exists for collective water standpipes.
Communal Toilets	There are 60 squatter households making use of 5 bucket sanitation toilets.	One squatter area has 17 bucket toilets. This situation is totally unsatisfactory. The norm is at least one toilet to every two households. Sanitation in one area should be a high priority.	All households in Vanwyksvlei have on-site sanitation and there is thus no need for communal toilets.
Solid Waste Collection Points	The current level of services includes collection from formal households and for 60 squatters, who do not have access to a solid waste disposal system.	There is kerbside collection for all households	The municipality is providing a kerbside collection service
Postal Collection and Delivery Points	There is one postal collection point in the CBD of Carnarvon	There is a postal agency in	A delivery service twice a week is

PUBLIC UTILITY	CARNARVON	VOSBURG	VAN WYKSVLEI
	(Post Office). It is centrally located. In Bonteheuwel there is access to a postal delivery and collection point once a week. Since the average income level of the households in Bonteheuwel is also lower and not all residents have access to transport, access to postal collection and delivery is inadequate.	Vosburg. No facilities for postal delivery or collection exist in one area. Provision of least an additional point in one area strategically positioned near planned local economic centres, should be made.	rendered.
Public Phones	There are sufficient public telephones available in Carnarvon and Bonteheuwel.	There are public telephones available in Vosburg.	Public telephones are fairly well spread throughout Vanwyksvlei and no need exists for additional public telephones.

3.12 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The South African government faces high expectations of performance in tandem with potentially crippling problems. Non-payment for services by end-users is both a product of and a cause of the major and most frequently encountered inadequacies in local authorities. As a result, this reflects existing weaknesses in local administration, representation and financial management. Non-payment can indeed become a major obstacle, both to national plans to deliver municipal infrastructure, and to local ambitions that revolve around the same process.

The primary causes can thus be ascribed to the failings of the political and administrative systems, particularly at local level. This can and should be solved by better management of the systems to ensure the institutional and financial viability of local authorities. The failure of the Masakhane Campaign can, to a large degree, be attributed to the non-affordability of those to whom services were rendered in particular areas, and the inability of the local authority to adequately bill them for services rendered. The rates of non-payment for services in Kareeberg are high whilst the method of calculation varies among local government substructures. This poses great difficulty for development planning processes and ultimately the budgeting for maintenance of services.

Possible solutions to some of the above problems include:

- institutionalisation of representative systems;
- responsiveness of councillors and officials to residents in terms of transparency;

- appropriate tariffs and levels of services;
- effective punitive measures based on consistency and rareness of implementation;
- effective communication between the administration and residents;
- appropriate infrastructure delivery mechanisms; and
- privatisation and public/private partnerships.

3.13 OVERVIEW OF THE HOUSING SITUATION.

3.13.1 ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLDS PER TOWN.

Kareeberg Municipality was established by the amalgamation of three different municipalities with different densities, namely: Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei as well as part of rural areas. Therefore, statistically Carnarvon is assessed as the biggest of other areas with 1236 (2.95%) households, followed by Van Wyksvlei with 351 (0.84%) households and Vosburg with 244 (0.58%) households and lastly farms with 586 households (1.40%). The total amount of Kareeberg households total 505 households.

In this section the housing profile of the Kareeberg Municipality will be outlined. The manual for the development of Provincial Housing Development Plans, provides a thorough distinction between adequate housing (formal), inadequate housing (informal) and other (which includes traditional housing). This distinction is also used in the assessment of the housing situation of the Kareeberg Municipality.

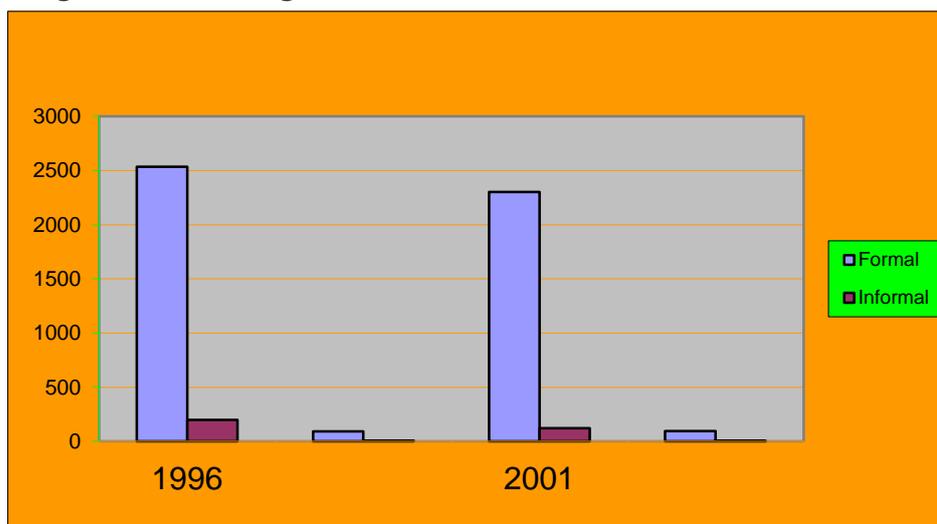
Table 20: Schematic presentation of housing profile

Category	1996	PERCENTAGE	2001	PERCENTAGE
Formal	2534	92.7%	2302	94.9%
Informal	200	7.3%	123	5.1%
Total	2734	100.0%	2425	100.0%

(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

Table 20 above describes the total number of households in Kareeberg local municipality decreased from 2734 in 1996 to 2425 in 2001, decrease of 309 households. During this period the number of households residing in informal dwellings decreased from 200(7.3%) to 123(5.1%), a decrease of 77 households, while the number of households residing in formal dwellings also decreased from 2534(92.7%) to 2302(94.9%). Although no new households were formed the percentage of households residing in formal dwellings increased by 2.2%, thus indirectly addressing the housing backlog.

The housing backlog for Kareeberg: Carnarvon 630, Van Wyksvlei 90 and Vosburg 65 which amounts to the total of 785. (Pixley Ka Seme – District Growth and Development Strategy).

Diagram 9: Housing Profile: Formal & Informal

(Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS)

3.14 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL AMENITIES

3.14.1 SERVICE LEVELS

Access to social and economic services enables people to participate fully in the economy and their communities. This can be seen clearly in the conditions in rural communities. When services such as water and energy are available to rural people, they can spend more time doing profitable work, while communication establishes a vital link between these people and their urban families. In urban areas, most services are within reasonable distance of the users. People in rural areas, on the other hand, often have difficulty accessing social services, while commercial services are even scarcer. Commercial services, such as markets, depend on a businessman's ability to make a profit. This, again, is influenced by the size of the population making use of these services, as well as the availability of service infrastructure, such as roads and communication networks.

The dividing line between social and economic services is difficult to determine. It can be difficult to identify which services should be rendered by the State and which by the private sector. What is clear in the Northern Cape is that access to basic services shows a clear racial breakdown. Within the population groups, urban residents have superior access to services, while rural, and especially remote rural, areas have little access. This is partly due to the lack of funding and deliberate effects of apartheid policies.

During September and November 2001 the Municipality conducted a survey to determine the levels of service for every stand within the formal towns.

The definition used for the survey was mainly based on the "Guidelines for Human Settlement Planning and Design", compiled by the CSIR and adjusted to incorporate definitions used in the "Water Services Development Plan – Guidelines for Water Services Authorities" (Preparation Guide) July 2001.

Where necessary, additional definitions were developed to accommodate local needs and aspects, such as provision of bucket sanitation.

All maps, statistics and figures are based on the information obtained through this survey, except for the farming areas where the 1996 census data was used. A process was put in place to update the information on the farms. This is a difficult and costly exercise and will necessarily have to be conducted over a period of time.

A. Water

The municipality operates borehole water supply systems in Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei. A total number of 11 boreholes supply the bulk of the water for the three towns. Operation, maintenance and management of the water supply system needs serious attention.

Table 21: Water accessibility

CATEGORY	1996	PERCENTAGE	2001	PERCENTAGE
With access	2506	91.7%	2382	97.7%
Without access	227	8.3%	56	2.3%

(Pixley Ka Seme GIS)

The total number of households in Kareeberg local municipality slightly decreased from 2733 in 1996 to 2438 in 2001. During this period the number of households without access to water decreased from 227(8.3% to 56(2.3%), while the number of households with access to water also decreased from 2506(91.7%) to 2382(97.7%). Although no new households were formed the percentage of households with access increased by 6.0%, thus indirectly addressing backlogs. *(Pixley Ka Seme GIS)*

Table 22 indicates that the number of households having access to water has increased to 2715 and also indicates the source for each household.

Table 22. Access to water (Households) - 2007

SOURCE	HOUSEHOLDS
Piped water inside the dwelling	1188
Piped water inside the yard	1437
Piped water from access point outside the yard	53
Borehole	37
Spring	0
Dam/pool	0
River/stream	0
Water vendor	0
Rain water tank	0
TOTAL	2715

(Source: StatsSA 2007)

In terms of free water provision the status in the municipal areas is as follows:

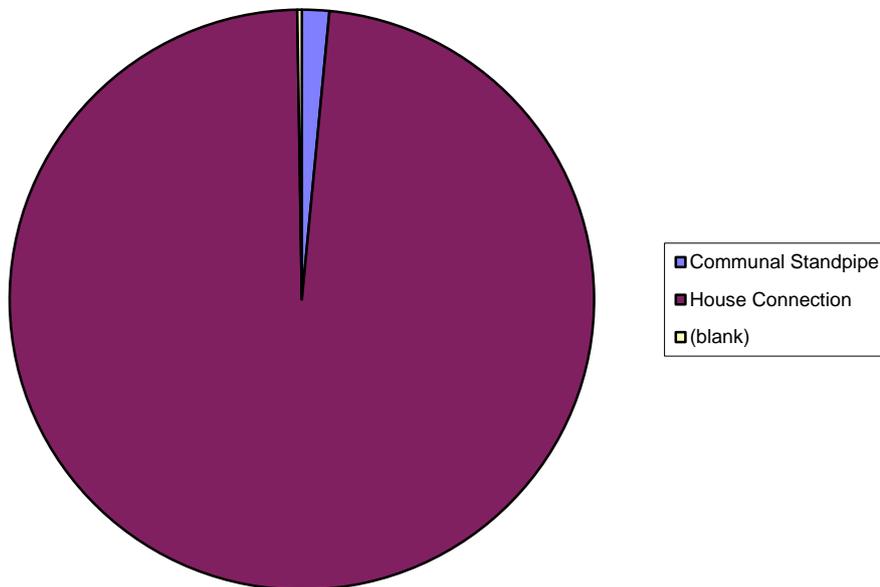
Table 23: Provision of free basic water

			BELOW RDP	
	TOTAL HH	TOTAL INDIGENT HH	TOTAL HH	TOTAL INDIGENT HH
KAREEBERG	2389	1110	407	
PIXLEY KA SEME AVERAGE	44,096	22,801	1,537	778
PROCINCIAL AVERAGE	235,837	76,017	14,285	7,098

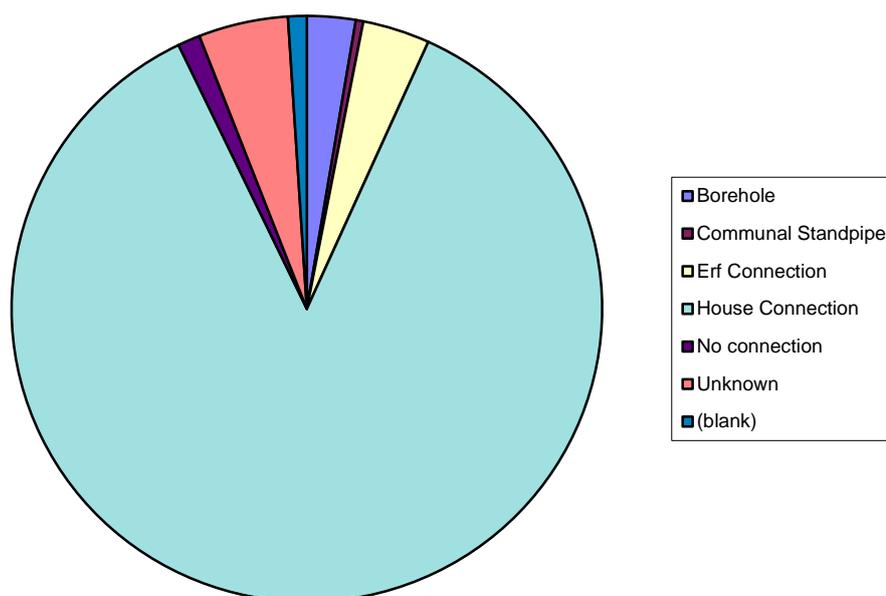
(Pixley Ka Seme DM- District Growth and Development Strategy Nov. 2006)

Carnarvon

The levels of service for water in Carnarvon are high and 98% of all households have house connections. 60 squatters are dependent on standpipes.



Vosburg



86% (421) of the households in Vosburg have house connections. Of the remainder, 18 households have erf connections, and 13 have own boreholes and municipal water available.

Vanwyksvlei

In Vanwyksvlei all 480 households have erf connections.

B. Sanitation

The municipality operates sewage waste disposal sites in Carnarvon and Vosburg. An aerated pond system is used in Carnarvon and conventional oxidation ponds in Vosburg. In Vanwyksvlei the solid waste disposal site is used to dump sewage waste. Sanitation needs serious attention in the municipality.

Due to the decrease of households in 2001, the number of households without access to sanitation also decreased from 1332(48.7%) to 1089(44.7%), while the number of households with access to sanitation also decreased from 1401(51.3%) to 1348(55.3%). Although no new households were formed the percentage of households with access increased by 4%, thus indirectly addressing backlogs. The table and graph below describes sanitation as follows:

Table 24: Sanitation accessibility

	1996	PERCENTAGE	2001	PERCENTAGE
With access	1401	51.3%	1348	55.3%
Without access	1332	48.7%	1089	44.7%

(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

Diagram 10: Sanitation

(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

The 2007 picture show improvement regarding access to sanitation but the number of households relying on the bucket system needs urgent attention.

Table 25. Toilet facilities per household: 2007

TYPE	HOUSEHOLDS
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1038
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	88
Dry toilet facility	234
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	166
Pit toilet without ventilation	42
Chemical toilet	0
Bucket toilet system	1039
None	122
TOTAL	2729

(Stats SA 2007)

Sanitation situation needs serious attention. Some of the households still have bucket sanitation which remain below RDP level of service and are also expensive to maintain while others still have pit toilets which are also below RDP levels of service.

The above does not include the farming communities where households are still without proper sanitation. The situation in the respective towns is as follows:

Carnarvon

In Carnarvon 791 households have bucket sanitation and the remainder or 674 households have waterborne or flush system.

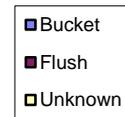
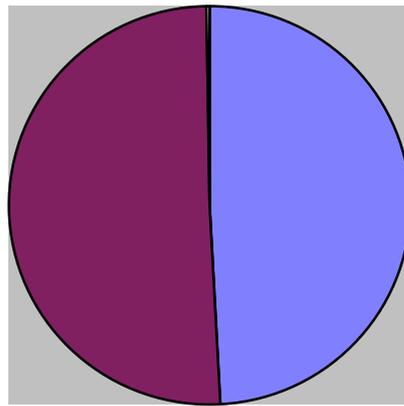
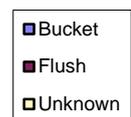
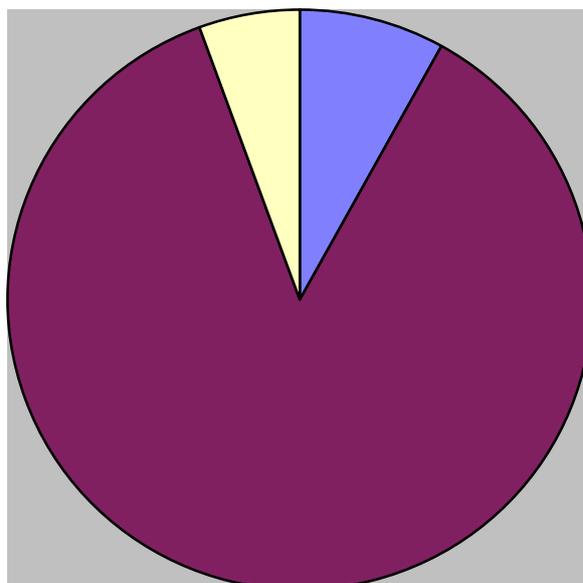


Photo 0-1

The Kareeberg municipality also removes grey water for a total of ± 850 households in Carnarvon. This is a service that is supplied twice a week and is fairly expensive to operate. Alternatives for this item must be investigated.

Vosburg

Of the ± 450 households approximately 8 do not have access to proper sanitation.



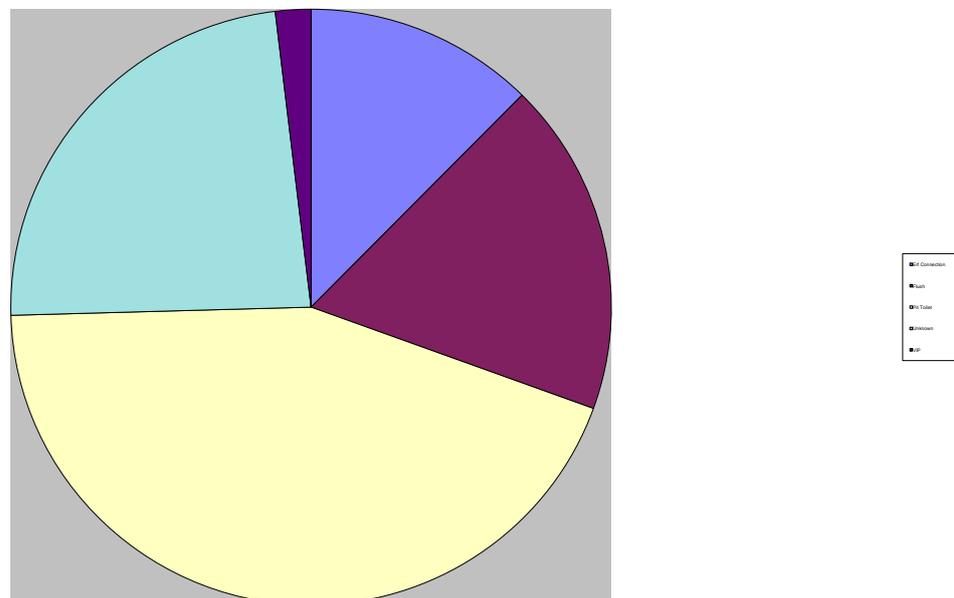
As can be seen from the map, the different areas do not have the same level of service and in most areas both full flush and buckets are mixed. This has an impact on the maintenance of the system and will be expensive to maintain.



Photo 0-2

Vanwyksvlei

In Vanwyksvlei \pm 277 households of the \pm 481 households still have pit toilets. There is no infrastructure to deal with household grey water. Grey water is disposed of on site and sometimes into the streets. This is a potential health problem that should be investigated and solutions should be found urgently.



Sanitation is one aspect that needs urgent attention to improve the quality of life of the residents of Vanwyksvlei.



Photo 0-3

Rural Farming Areas

Although accurate data is not available, it is estimated that approximately 500 households on farms, mainly housing farm workers, do not have access to appropriate sanitation.

Table 26: Types of sanitation in Kareeberg municipality

MUNICIPALITY	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with specific tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine
Kareeberg	165	751	6	161	273	801

(Pixley Ka Seme DM- District Growth and Development Strategy. Nov. 2006)

Table 27: Water and sanitation backlogs – April 2005

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL HH	TOTAL BELOW RDP SANITATION HH
KAREEBERG	2390	901
PIXLEY KA SEME DM	42167	12702

(DWAF – April 2005)

The table above on sanitation shows that, Pixley Ka Seme has sanitation backlogs of about 12 702 households and Kareeberg has total sanitation backlogs of 901. The eradication of the bucket system is currently in process.

C. Electricity

Most of the households in the formal towns of Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei have electricity within their houses. This aspect is positive and will contribute largely to the social development of the residents.

All the households in Vanwyksvlei have electricity in their homes. In Carnarvon the squatters do not have electricity supply and 45 squatters in Vosburg do not have electricity in their homes.

The situation in the rural farming areas is still a problem and it is estimated that most of the households are without electricity.

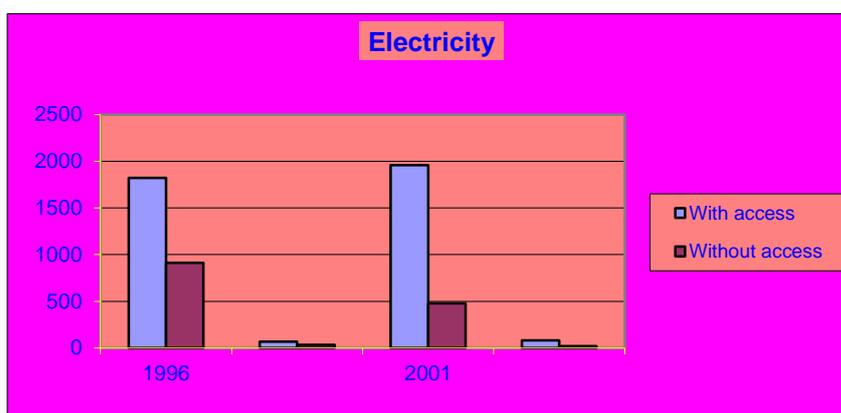
Table 28: Electricity accessibility in households

CATEGORY	1996	PERCENTAGE	2001	PERCENTAGE
With access	1822	66.7%	1960	80.4%
Without access	911	33.3%	478	19.6%

(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

Table clearly describes electricity accessibility in Kareeberg local municipality. During the 2001 period number of households decreased and the number of households without access to electricity decreased from 911(33.3%) to 478(19.6%), a decrease of 433 household, while the number of households with access to electricity increased from 1822(66.7%) to 1960(80.4%). Some 138 or 13.7% households have thus gained access to electricity, which implies that the rate of service delivery is higher than the household growth rate. From this is clear that some progress has been made in addressing backlogs.

Diagram 11: Graphical presentation of Electricity accessibility in households



(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

There has been an increase in the use of electricity as an energy source and a decrease in the use of other sources of energy such as paraffin, gas and candles. The table below indicates the backlogs in access to electricity as researched by the Department of Minerals and Energy in 2005. The district backlogs stands at 10 692 and Kareeberg stands at 614 household backlogs.

The number of total households provided with Free Basic Electricity stands at 900 (Eskom area) and 270 (Municipal area).

The table below confirms the trend to move towards electricity as the main source of energy.

Table 29: Energy sources for main households: 2007

SOURCE	COOKING	HEATING	LIGHTING
Electricity	1950	1795	2171

SOURCE	COOKING	HEATING	LIGHTING
Electricity	1950	1795	2171
Gas	154	80	29
Paraffin	182	97	74
Wood	371	670	
Coal	4	9	
Animal dung			
Candles			326
Solar	67	76	96
Other	0	0	32
TOTAL	2728	2727	2728

(Stats SA 2007)

D. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste can be defined as any garbage, refuse, sludge or other discarded material resulting from industrial, commercial, institutional and residential activity. Kareeberg Municipality provides solid waste removal services in Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei. The service includes collection, removal and final disposal of waste at municipal waste disposal sites.

The following waste is received at the municipal solid waste disposal sites.

Residential waste

Residential waste includes waste from households and consists mostly of paper, glass, plastics, food wastes and yard waste. Up to 90 % of waste received at the municipal dumping sites is residential waste.

Commercial and industrial waste

Commercial and industrial waste includes waste from offices, shops, clinics, schools etc in the area and includes mostly cardboard, paper, plastic bags, food waste and yard waste

Building debris

This type of waste is occasionally received at solid waste disposal sites and is mainly comprised of waste construction material from private contractors which includes left over bricks, wires, plaster board, and metal sheets.

Dumping sites

All three dumping sites in the municipality are in a process of being licensed by DWAF.

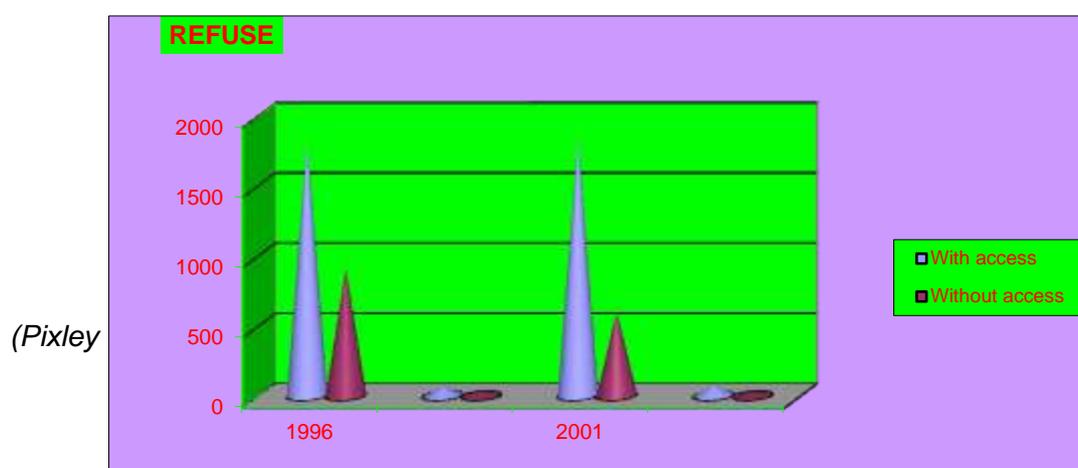
The sites do not comply with the minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfill. At present there exists insufficient enclosure of sites, uncontrolled access, inappropriate waste disposal methods etc.

During 2001 the number of households without access to refuse removal services decreased from 916(33.5%) to 603(24.7%), a decrease of 313 households, while the number of households with access to refuse removal services increased from 1817(66.5%) to 1835(75.3%). Because of higher service delivery some households received refuse removal servicing. This means that some progress has been made in addressing backlogs.

Table 30: Accessibility for refuse removal

CATEGORY	1996	PERCENTAGE	2001	PERCENTAGE
With access	1817	66.5%	1835	75.3%
Without access	916	33.5%	603	24.7%

(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

Diagram 11: Accessibility for refuse removal

3.14.2 POVERTY INDICATORS

Table 31: Poverty indicators

CATEGORY	1996	PERCENTAGE	2001	PERCENTAGE
Household income below minimum level	48	24.2%	38	26.8%
Households without access to electricity	33	16.7%	19	13.4%
Households without access to housing	7	3.7%	5	3.6%
Households without access to refuse	34	16.8%	25	17.4%
Households without access to sanitation	49	24.4%	46	32.1%
Households without access to water	8	4.2%	2	1.3%

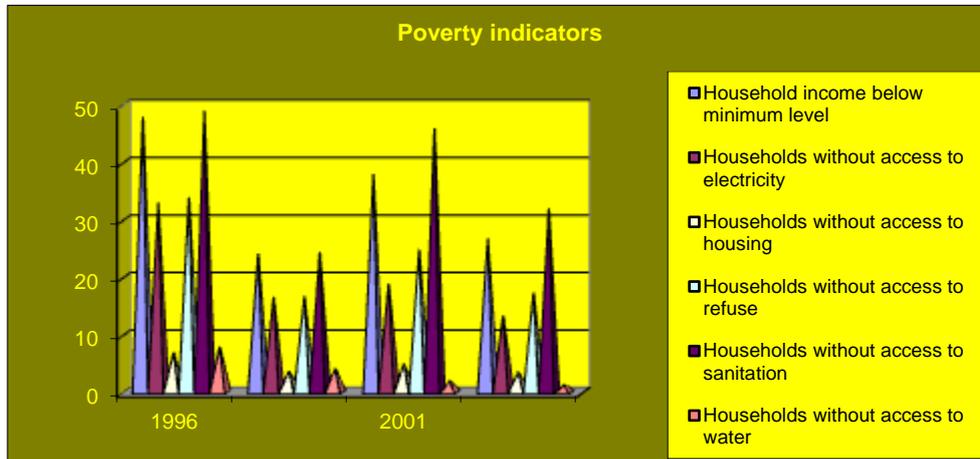
(Pixley Ka Seme GIS)

The table above reveals that:

- ❖ Lack of accessibility of other services showed decrease in 2001
- ❖ Household without access to electricity decreased from 16.7 % in 1996 to 13.4% in 2001

- ❖ Households without access to housing also decreased from 3.7% in 1996 to 3.6% in 2001
- ❖ On the other hand some of the services showed the following increases:
- ❖ Households without access to sanitation increased from 24.4% in 1996 to 32.1% in 2001
- ❖ Households without access to water also decreased from 4.2% in 1996 to 1.3 % in 2001

Diagram 12: Poverty indicators 1996 and 2001



(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

CHALLENGES FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The most critical challenge facing the municipality is the reduction of poverty by:

- ❖ Ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing
- ❖ Increasing access to services in education, health and social services
- ❖ Stabilising and decreasing the rate of HIV/AIDS infection and TB
- ❖ Youth development
- ❖ Economic empowerment
- ❖ The development of an attraction and retention strategy, to improve critical skills of the labour force
- ❖ Targeting special groups e.g. women, disabled, etc
- ❖ Sustainable job creation

3.14.3 SPATIAL OVERVIEW OF THE TOWNS IN THE KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

CARNARVON.

The main spatial/land issues influencing development of the town include:

- ❖ Carnarvon is identified as an urban centre and should not only be further developed as administrative centre, but should also be promoted through the implementation of urban rehabilitation programmes to stimulate economic growth,
- ❖ Gravel and some tarred roads in the townships are in a poor condition and need to be upgraded. There is an inadequate public transportation system,
- ❖ Provision of sites for businesses, social services and open space areas,
- ❖ Sustainable management of land.

TOURISM

- ❖ Carnarvon is well known for its corbelled houses, built between 1811 and 1815
 - ❖ The Fort on top of the Carnarvon Koppie in use between 1899-1902, is the only one in the region
 - ❖ Tours and crafts at Oukraal
 - ❖ San Rock engravings can be viewed at Springbokoog.
-

VAN WYKSVLEI

The main spatial/land issues influencing the future patterns and development of the town include:

- ❖ Van Wyksvlei is identified as a rural service centre which will complement the satellite towns in the remote areas for the purpose of even distribution of services and to promote the creation of employment opportunities.
- ❖ Lack of recreational facilities
- ❖ Serious water shortages, and water is transported by tank over long distances
- ❖ Inadequate public transportation system
- ❖ Provision of sites for businesses and social services
- ❖ Road infrastructure in poor condition

VOSBURG

The spatial/land issues influencing the future patterns and development of the town include:

- ❖ Vosburg is identified as a rural service centre that will complement the satellite towns in the remote areas for the purpose of the even distribution of services and to promote the creation of employment opportunities
- ❖ Inadequate public transportation system
- ❖ Densification, redevelopment or infill planning of residential areas
- ❖ Provision of sites for businesses, social services and open space areas

TOURISM – Existing activities and attractions

- ❖ In Vosburg more than 22 buildings are national monuments
- ❖ Khoisan implements are on view at Mrs van Heerden's home or at Keurfontein Vosburg Museum.
- ❖ An old Karoo-style house museum
- ❖ Game Hunting

3.14.4 AN OVERVIEW OF ICT

Exposure and usage of ICT is a major focus area of national government. The situation regarding the main areas/fields of ICT components for the municipal area is as follows:

Table 32: Number of households exposed to various ICT components: 2007

COMPONENT	YES	NO
Cellphone	1278	1450
Computer	168	2561
Internet	107	2621
Television	1605	1123
Telephone	644	2084
Radio	2040	689

(Stats SA 2007)

Table 32 provides an important overview regarding the levels of exposure to typical household ICT components. These aspects are important when devising community communication strategies inclusive of educational strategies.

3.14.5 CONCLUSION

Changes in the demographic structure of a population such as currently exists in Kareeberg, requires a wide array of goods and services of all kinds. Expected changes in the composition and age structure of the various population groups are bound to have an enormous future impact on the entire South African society, resulting in unique challenges to decision-makers at all levels.

Whereas the private sector, as a result of population growth, stands to gain financially in a free market environment, the public sector, on the other hand, will find it increasingly difficult to manage its financial affairs due to demands for the provision of public services such as education, health, housing and the associated infrastructure.

The implications of demographic trends are best reflected in population forecasts. The skilful application of such forecasts enables business and social-economics planners involved in the process of strategic management to create of the future, to exploit opportunities, or to deal with possible threats or emerging adverse situations.

Predictably, the spatial distribution of Kareeberg's population is in line with the distribution of economic activity, with clustering prevalent around main economic centres. These urban centres are likely to record high population growth rates in future, as a result of both natural growth and migration of farm dwellers to urban areas.

It is expected that the current population distribution will change towards a more urbanised pattern, although rural populations will remain significant for the foreseeable future. These trends will have far-reaching implications for the provision of housing, education, health services and general infrastructure. In addition, demands will be made on the provincial economy to provide employment for the numbers of new entrants to the labour market.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES



PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR THE KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY: 2012-13

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support	They should be granted more autonomy in respect of infrastructure and housing delivery					
		We should design a much focused intervention that is limited to producing IDPs that are simplified to focus on planning for the delivery of a set of 10 critical municipal services.					
		IDP should also be supported by a simple revenue plan that will better manage costs and enhance the management of revenue.					
		Ensure that the critical posts of Municipal Manager, Town planner, Chief Financial Officer and Engineer/technical services are audited and filled by competent and suitably qualified individuals	To develop a positive organisational ethic and culture through effective utilisation of human resources, legislative guidelines and policies, skills development and policies of council	Motivate and develop staff members to be a well-resourced and positive component to serve the community	To investigate, report and implement a more conducive office environment which is more client orientated and customer friendly	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Ensure that the performance contract of the municipal manager should be concise and crisp, based on the 3 items above	To develop a monitoring an evaluation system which will enable the municipality to critically keep track of the strategic direction in which the municipality is heading.	Develop and Implement a system of monitoring the performance of the Council and the Administration	Six monthly monitoring of Council to assess whether council is still on track in terms of their Strategic Direction	Bi-annually	Municipal Manager
	Improving Access to Basic Services	In respect of this output the following targets for improving universal access are set for the period ending 2014: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water from 92% to 100% ✓ Sanitation from 69% to 100% ✓ Refuse removal from 64% to 75% ✓ Electricity from 81% to 92% 					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Implementation of the Community Work Programme	The CWP is a key initiative to mobilize communities in order to provide regular and predictable work opportunities at the local level. This is a ward-based programme the idea being to identify 'useful work' ranging from 1- 2 days a week or one week a month initially targeted at the poorest wards. The target is to implement the CWP in at least 2 wards per local municipality. The overall target for CWP job opportunities created by 2014 is 4.5million. By 2014 at least 30% of all job opportunities must be associated with functional cooperatives at the local level.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Actions supportive of the human settlement outcomes	On spatial aspects to overcome the apartheid legacy, actions supportive of the human settlement outcomes need to be initiated such as increasing densities in metros and large towns, release of public land for low income and affordable housing to support the delivery of 400 000 housing units on "well located land" with a 30 to 45 minute journey to work and services and using less than 8% of disposable income for transport by 2014.					
		Other targets closely related to human settlements is supporting the expansion of the national upgrading support programme in 45 priority municipalities to facilitate the upgrading of informal settlements. In this regard the grading and rezoning of informal settlements by the priority municipalities is crucial.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		A national coordination grant framework should be developed and monitored by COGTA with the relevant departments to better align the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), the MIG Cities instrument, the Housing Subsidy Grant, the National Upgrading Support Programme and all other local government grants that impact on local communities.					
		The current process facilitated by the Presidency to finalise new national legislation on spatial and land use planning must be completed urgently, with COGTA, Rural Development and Land Reform, Human Settlements, Environment and National Treasury playing an important role. Clear national norms and standards should be developed for different types of municipalities and settlement areas to support our overall objective of creating well-functioning, integrated and balanced urban and rural settlements.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model	Strengthening our people-centred approach to governance and development is a core part of the building the developmental state in this country	To enhance communication, civil engagement and liaison to involve all stakeholders in active council structures and programmes to enhance understanding, partnership, collaboration and commitment.	Explore and create procedures and structures to communicate with community structures	To develop and implement a Communication policy	31-Mar-12	Corporate Services
Establishment of new ward committees					30-Nov-11	Corporate Services	
To sustain and services the institutional needs of the ward committees					30-Jun-12	Corporate Services	
To develop programmes to include the community stakeholders in the activities of the Municipality (Revenue enhancement, LED etc.)					30-Nov-11	Municipal Manager	
Develop partnerships with the community based organisations to enhance to quality of life of the residents				Explore and establish partnerships with community based organisations to develop the community	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager	

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Legislative framework for Ward Committees and community participation must be reviewed and strengthened to broaden participation of various sectors and to propose revised / new responsibilities and institutional arrangements for Ward Committees					
		New approach must be found to better resource and fund the work and activities of Ward Committees.					
		Various support measures must be put in place to ensure that at least 90% of all Ward Committees are fully functional by 2014.					
	Administrative and financial capability	Municipalities with unqualified audits to increase from 53% to 100%.	To re-align the institutional grants such as FMG and MSIG to deal systems and finance improvement issues such as credit control, revenue enhancement and communication strategies etc.	Explore the possibilities of the institutional grants to assist in improving revenue enhancement, credit control, communication and other necessary systems	To investigate and report on how institutional grants can be used to enhance revenue credit control, communication and other systems in the municipality	30-Mar-12	Municipal Manager and CFO
		The average monthly collection rate on billings to					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		rise to 90%.					
		The percentage of municipalities with debtors more than 50% of own revenue to be reduced from 24% to 12%.	To improve the financial viability of the municipality through the development and design of improved credit control and debt collection mechanism to ensure revenue enhancement within the municipality	Development of an improved credit control and debt collection mechanism for the municipality	To review and implement the credit control and debt collection policies and procedures of the municipality	31-Dec-11	CFO
		The percentage of municipalities that are overspending on OPEX to improve from 8% to 4%.					
		The percentage of municipalities' under-spending on CAPEX to be reduced from 63% to 30%.					
		The percentage of municipalities spending less than 5% of OPEX on repairs and maintenance to be reduced from 92% to 45%.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Single window of coordination	Review local government legislation, finalise changes in relations to powers and functions and review the intergovernmental fiscal framework	To provide a reliable service in line with the vision of council for the peoples of Kareeberg in order to uphold the council's values for development.	The communication and implementation of the municipality's vision, mission and values to internal and external stakeholders and ensure the municipality's commitment in executing the vision	To communicate the vision, mission and values to the staff of the municipality and obtain their commitment in executing the vision, mission and values in all their activities	30-Nov-12	Corporate Services
					To inform the community on the vision of the municipality	31-Dec-11	Corporate Services
					To monitor the upholding of the values of the municipality in all its programmes and activities	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive workforce	Increase access to programmes leading to intermediate and high level learning	Provide young people and adults with foundational learning qualifications. Increase ABET level 4 entrants from a baseline of 269 229 to 300 000 per annum.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Improve NCV success rates, prior to massification of the programme. NCV enrolments across levels 2 and 3 and in 2009 were 122 921, of which 8.9% achieved certification at level 2, 9.9% at level 3 and 21.5% at level 4.					
		Create "second-chance" bridging programmes (leading to a matric equivalent) for the youth who do not hold a senior certificate.					
		Provide a range of learning options to meet the demand of those with matric but do not meet requirements for university entrance.					
	Increase access to occupationally-directed programmes in needed areas and thereby expand the availability of intermediate level skills (with a special focus on artisan skills)	Increase the number of learnerships to at least 20 000 per annum by 2014.					
		Produce at least 10 000 artisans per annum by 2014.					
		Put in place measures to improve the trade test pass rate from its 2009 level of 46% to 60% by 2014.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Increase the placement rate of learners from learnership and apprenticeship programmes, as well as learners from NCV programmes, who require workplace experience before being able to take trade tests or other summative assessments. At least 70% of learners should have placement every year					
		By 2011, establish a system to distinguish between learnerships up to and including level 5, and level 6 and above.					
		Increase the proportion of unemployed people, as compared to employed people, entering learnerships from the current level of 60% to 70%.					
Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities	Improved employment opportunities and	Unemployment falls from 73.4% (in the current poverty nodes) to 60%					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
and Food Security for all	promotion of economic livelihoods	Jobs created by Community Works Programme and EPWP in rural areas rises to 2m by 2014, and these jobs are largely providing value added services in rural areas ranging from working on fire, working for fisheries, land care, farmer-to-farmer extension, fencing etc					
		Increase jobs in agri-processing from 380 000 to 500 000, of which 60% are in rural areas including small towns.					
		Establishment of 39 agri-parks and 39 trade agreements linked to agriparks % of small farmers producing for sale rises from 4.07% to 10%					
	Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth	All rural local governments have the top 4 posts (section 57) filled with suitably qualified persons by 2011 (COGTA target);					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	(joint target with COGTA)	By 2012 20% of rural local governments and by 2014 80% of rural local governments have established coordination structures (such as Councils of Stakeholders, or district development coordinating committees) involving key stakeholders in the area to contribute to development of the IDP, to coordinate and monitor implementation	To stimulate local enterprise development through sound entrepreneurial support systems, as would be designed in the LED Strategy	Review and Implementation of the LED Strategy of the municipality to create more opportunities	To review the LED Strategy and identify 3 anchor projects with business plans for funding applications	31-Mar-12	Corporate Services
				To implement the strategies and plans as per the reviewed LED Strategy	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services	
To stimulate economic growth through infrastructure investment and development within the municipality and empower the community through linking with projects that are labour intensive.			Infrastructure development and empowerment of the community by labour intensive project	To develop the infrastructure of the community by identifying 3 labour intensive projects in the municipal area	30-Nov-11	Chief Operations Manager	
			Develop 2 project business plans and apply for funding for 2 of the 3 projects	28-Feb-12	Chief Operations Manager		
		By 2014 50% of rural wards have developed participatory and community-based ward plans, and have been funded to take forward community action arising from those					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		At least 30% of small farmers are organized in producer associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiating for inputs and marketing;					
		Establishing of community structures to support social cohesion and development (530 enterprises and 1590 cooperatives)					
		50% of rural municipalities have systems for disaster management and mitigation to facilitate rapid response to rural disasters					
		Levels of alienation and anomie have fallen from 25% (figures from the rural nodes for 2008) to a maximum of 15%.					
Sustained human settlement and Improved quality of household life	Upgrade 400 000 units of accommodation within informal settlements	The target is to deliver at least 20 000 units per annum					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
Environmental Assets and Natural Resources that are well protected and continually enhanced	Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources	Reduction of water loss from distribution networks from current levels of approximately 30% to 18% by 2014 coupled with encouraging users to save water.					
		To preserve groundwater reserves and prevent further loss of wetlands, the number of wetlands rehabilitated should increase from 95 to 150 per year. Furthermore, action needs to be taken to increase the number of wetlands under formal protection from the current level of 19 as well ensuring that the number of rivers with healthy ecosystems increases significantly.					
		To improve current capacity to treat wastewater, 80% of sewage and wastewater treatment plants should be upgraded by 2015 and the percentage of wastewater treatment plants meeting water quality standards should be increased from 40% to 80% by 2014.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric quality	To mitigate the catastrophic impacts of climate change it is imperative that we reduce total CO2 emissions by 34% by 2020 and 42% by 2025.					
		Reduction of atmospheric pollutants is also critical and targets should be set that comply with Ambient Air Quality Standards.					
		To better cope with the unpredictable and severe impacts of climate change, adaptation plans for key sectors of the economy must be developed (i.e. Agriculture, water, forestry, tourism, Human Settlements)					
	Sustainable environmental management	Percentage of land affected by soil degradation to decrease from 70% to 55%.					
		Net deforestation to be maintained at not more than 5% by 2020 and protection of indigenous forest assets be transferred to appropriate conservation and relevant agencies by 2014.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Solid waste management to ensure waste minimization, improved collection and disposal and recycling by ensuring that the percentage of households with basic waste collection and disposal facilities increases from 50% to 80% by 2012; percentage of landfill sites with permits increased to 80% by 2015 and that 25% of municipal waste gets diverted from landfill sites for recycling by 2012.					
		To ensure integrated planning, a clear plan that will ensure that environmental issues are integrated into land use planning and incorporated into national, provincial and municipal plans.					

4.2 STRATEGIES

4.2.1 VISION

“A SUSTAINABLE, AFFORDABLE and DEVELOPMENTAL QUALITY SERVICE for ALL. “

4.2.2 MISSION

We will achieve our vision by ensuring that we:

- ✓ *Provide a continuous and constant service*
- ✓ *Provide a better level of service for our basket of services*
- ✓ *Provide value for money that will be maintained by the municipality*
- ✓ *Improvement of existing infrastructure and the creation of new opportunities for all*

4.2.3 CORPORATE CULTURE AND VALUES

- ✓ We are committed to promoting a set of values consistent with our mandate as a local authority and these are:
 - ✓ Integrity
 - ✓ Resourceful
 - ✓ Discipline
 - ✓ Respect
 - ✓ Transparency
 - ✓ Caring
 - ✓ Professionalism
 - ✓ Commitment
 - ✓ Morale
 - ✓ Pro-activeness
 - ✓ Excellence
 - ✓ Leadership
 - ✓ Ubuntu (Humanity)

4.2.4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Strategic Objective 1			
To re-align the institutional grants such FMG and MSIG to deal systems and finance improvement issues such as credit control, revenue enhancement and communication strategies etc.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Explore the possibilities of the institutional grants to assist in improving revenue enhancement, credit control, communication and other necessary systems	To investigate and report on how institutional grants can be used to enhance revenue credit control, communication and other systems in the municipality	30-Mar-12	Municipal Manager and CFO
Strategic Objective 2			
To enhance communication, civil engagement and liaison to involve all stakeholders in active council structures and programmes to enhance understanding, partnership, collaboration and commitment.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility

Explore and create procedures and structures to communicate with community structures	To develop and implement a Communication policy	31-Mar-12	Corporate Services
	Establishment of new ward committees	30-Nov-11	Corporate Services
	To sustain and services the institutional needs of the ward committees	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
Develop programmes to include stakeholders in the activities of the municipality	To develop programmes to include the community stakeholders in the activities of the Municipality (Revenue enhancement, LED etc.)	30-Nov-11	Municipal Manager
Develop partnerships with the community based organisations to enhance to quality of life of the residents	Explore and establish partnerships with community based organisations to develop the community	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager
Strategic Objective 3			
To develop a positive organisational ethic and culture through effective utilisation of human resources, legislative guidelines and policies, skills development and policies of council			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Motivate and develop staff members to be a well-resourced and positive component to serve the community	To investigate, report and implement a more conducive office environment which is more client orientated and customer friendly	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager
	To have 4 personnel meetings per annum	30-Jun-12	Municipal Manager and Corporate Services
	To have a staff motivational session	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager
	To comply with all labour legislation	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
Strategic Objective 4			
To develop a monitoring an evaluation system which will enable the municipality to critically keep track of the strategic direction in which the municipality is heading.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Develop and Implement a system of monitoring the performance of the Council and the Administration	Six monthly monitoring of Council to assess whether council is still on track in terms of their Strategic Direction	Bi-annually	Municipal Manager
	Monitoring and evaluating the performance of administration in terms of the performance management system	Quarterly	Municipal Manager
Strategic Objective 5			
To provide a reliable service in line with the vision of council for the peoples of Kareeberg in order to uphold the council's values for development.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
The communication and implementation of the municipality's vision, mission and values to	To communicate the vision, mission and values to the staff of the municipality and obtain their commitment in executing the vision,	30-Nov-12	Corporate Services

internal and external stakeholders and ensure the municipality's commitment in executing the vision	mission and values in all their activities		
	To inform the community on the vision of the municipality	31-Dec-11	Corporate Services
	To monitor the upholding of the values of the municipality in all its programmes and activities	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
Strategic Objective 6			
To stimulate local enterprise development through sound entrepreneurial support systems, as would be designed in the LED Strategy			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Review and Implementation of the LED Strategy of the municipality to create more opportunities	To review the LED Strategy and identify 3 anchor projects with business plans for funding applications	31-Mar-12	Corporate Services
	To implement the strategies and plans as per the reviewed LED Strategy	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
Strategic Objective 7			
To stimulate economic growth through infrastructure investment and development within the municipality and empower the community through linking with projects that are labour intensive.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Infrastructure development and empowerment of the community by labour intensive project	To develop the infrastructure of the community by identifying 3 labour intensive projects in the municipal area	30-Nov-11	Chief Operations Manager
	Develop 2 project business plans and apply for funding for 2 of the 3 projects	28-Feb-12	Chief Operations Manager
Strategic Objective 8			
To improve the financial viability of the municipality through the development and design of improved credit control and debt collection mechanism to ensure revenue enhancement within the municipality			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Development of an improved credit control and debt collection mechanism for the municipality	To review and implement the credit control and debt collection policies and procedures of the municipality	31-Dec-11	CFO

CHAPTER FIVE

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

There are 6 committees within Kareeberg Municipality, namely:

- Finance Committee
 - Administration and Personnel Committee
 - Social and Economic Committee
 - Technical Committee
 - Audit Committee
-

Municipal Public Accounts Committee: 3 Members

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT: BID COMMITTEES

- ❖ HOD Finance department (Chairperson)
- ❖ HOD Administration
- ❖ Chief Operations Manager

Kareeberg Municipality is constituted of the following departments:

- ❖ Finance Department: 9 employees
- ❖ Administrative Department: 11 employees
- ❖ Technical Department: 53 employees
- ❖ Office of the Municipal Manager: 2 employees plus 2 electoral officers

There are also four (4) Community Development Workers operating within the Kareeberg Municipality. Kareeberg also has seven (7) councillors

Table 29: EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

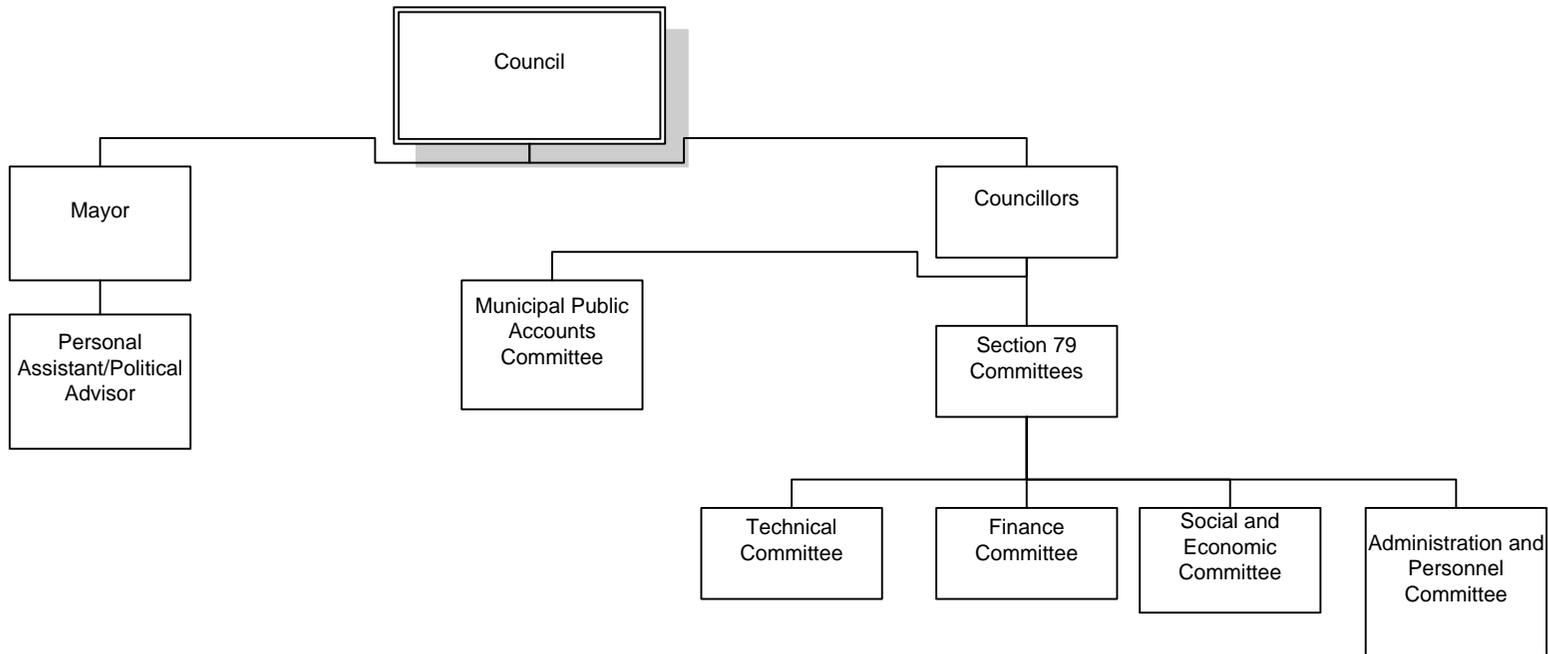
RACE	GENDER		TOTAL
	Female	Male	
African	0	1	1
Coloured	17	55	72
Indian	0	0	0
White	6	8	14
TOTAL	23	64	87

Kareeberg organisational structure

The Organogram of Kareeberg Municipality comprises of the following:

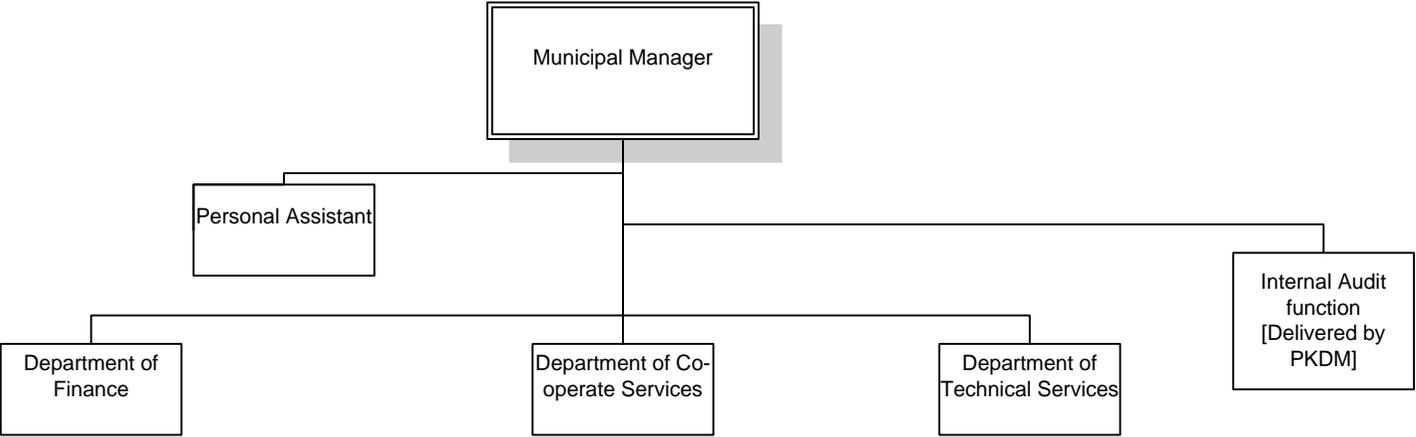
See the detailed individual illustrations below:

Kareeberg Municipality Office of the Mayor



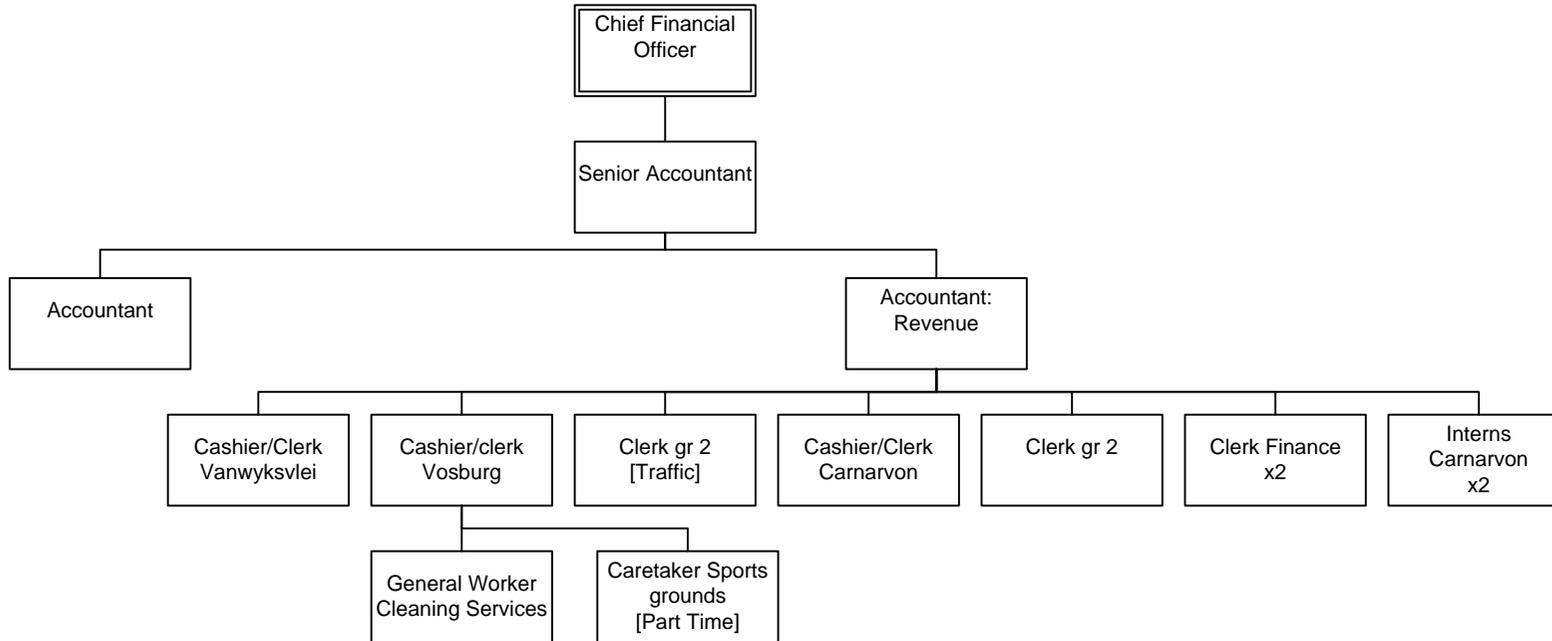
Kareeberg Municipality

Office of the Municipal Manager



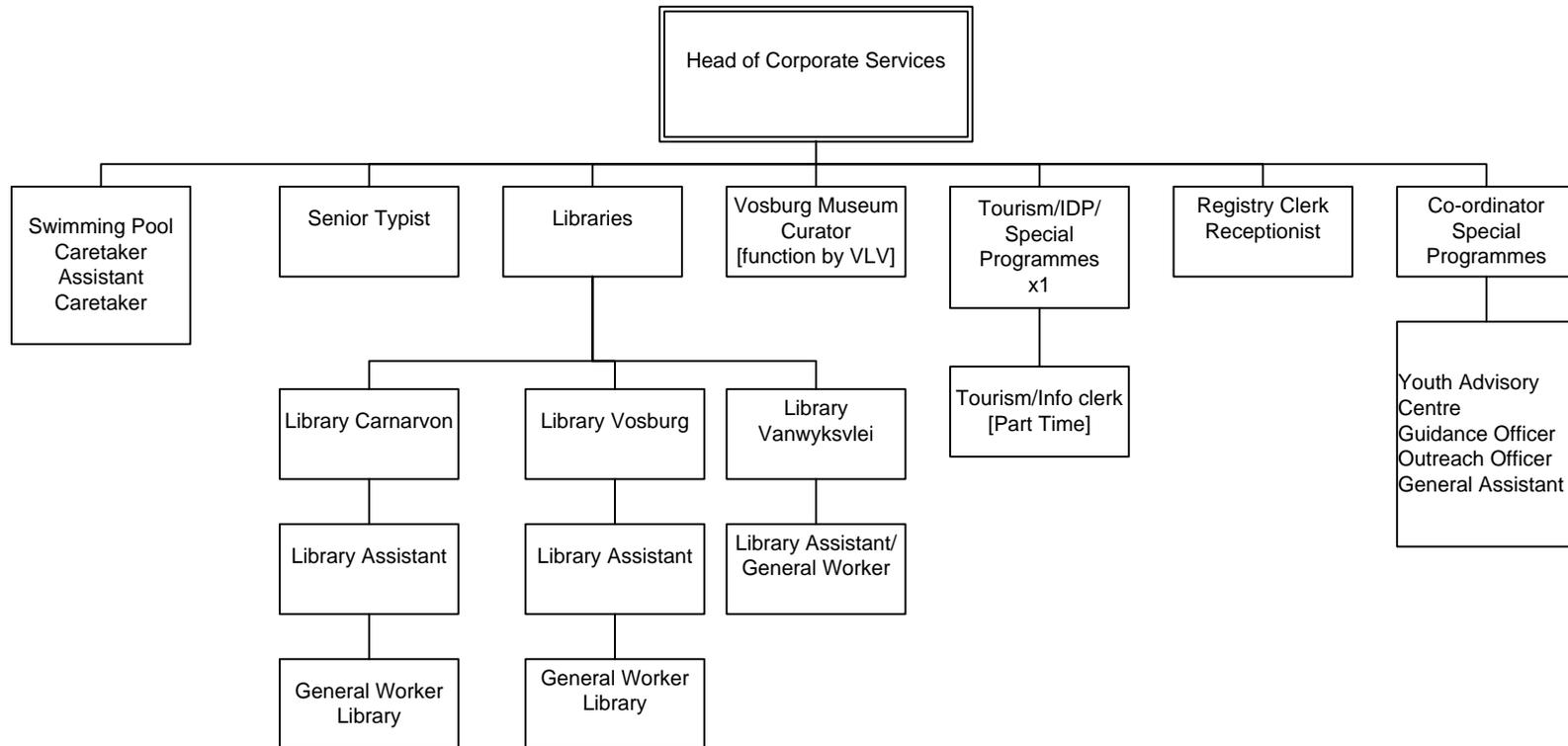
Kareeberg Municipality

Department of Finance

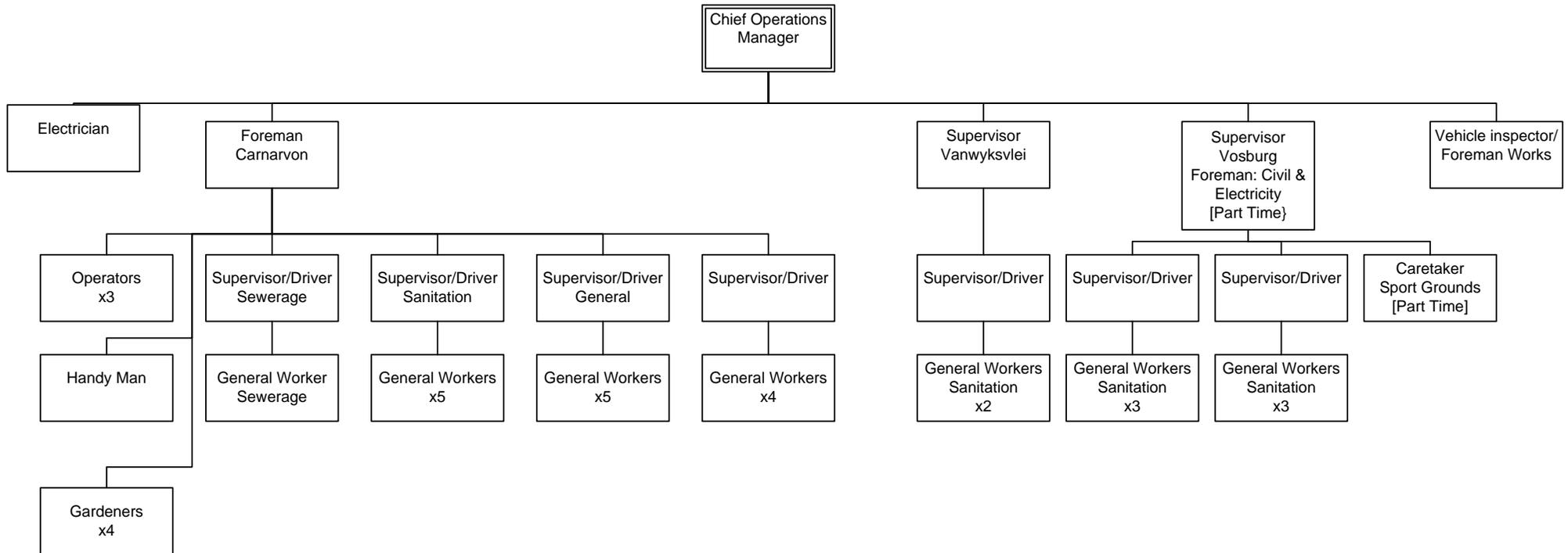


Kareeberg Municipality

Department of Corporate Services



Kareeberg Municipality Department of Technical Services and Operations



CHAPTER SIX

6. PROJECTS

6.1 Funded Projects

No	Project Description	Funding Source	2012/13 R'000	2013/14 R'000	2014/15 R'000
1.	Upgrading of Streets in all three towns	MIG	9,574		
2.	Tarring of Airstrip in Carnarvon	MIG		2,000	
3.	Upgrading of Refuse Dumps (Carnarvon)	MIG		7,999	2,000
4.	Cemeteries (VWV)	MIG		100	
5.	Sport facilities in Carnarvon	MIG			4,500
6.	Upgrading of Sport Facilities in Vanwyksvlei	MIG			1,183
7.	Upgrading of Electricity network in Carnarvon	MIG			2,000
8.	Upgrading of reservoir in Vosburg	MIG			1,000
9.	Totaal		9,574	10,099	10,683

6.2 Unfunded Projects

No	Project Description	Possible Funding Source	2015/16 R'000	2016/17 R'000	2017/18 R'000
1	Vegetable Gardens	DEAT		500	500
2	Upgrading of Health facilities in Vanwyksvlei	Department of Health		100	300
3	Building of Community Hall - Carnarvon	Department of Social Services		80	900
4	Upgrading of Health Facilities in Carnarvon	Depart. of Health			500
5	Tree Project in Vosburg	DWAF	500	1,000	
6	Tarring of Carnarvon/Vanwyksvlei Road	Department of Transport			90,000
7	Management of Public Transport: Taxi Ranks	Department of Transport		84	160
8	Upgrading of Sanitation in Vanwyksvlei	DHLG & DWAF		100	275
9	Upgrading of playground appliances	Kareeberg Mun.	50	100	
10	Refuse bins Carnarvon/Vosburg	Kareeberg Mun.		100	
11	Monitoring of Water losses	DHLG & DWAF		105	
12	Extension of Water network in Carnarvon	DHLG & DWAF			400
13	Water pipeline Between Vanwyksvlei and Copperton	DHLG & DWAF			35,000
14	Rural Development: Farm	Kareeberg		150	150

No	Project Description	Possible Funding Source	2015/16 R'000	2016/17 R'000	2017/18 R'000
	dwellers Services	Municipality			
15	Housing	Department of Housing			4,790
16	Adult Education: ABET	Department of Education		150	150
17	Crèche in Vosburg	Department of Education		250	
18	Replacement of Assets	Kareeberg Municipality	800	1,470	1,470
19	Adult education	Education			500
20	Crèche (Carnarvon)	Social Services			500
21	Crèche (Schietfontein)	Social Services			250
22	Olivetree project	DBSA	200	1,000	
23	Additional commonage	Department of Agriculture			5,000
24	Tourism Centre	Department of Tourism		600	
25	Ablution facilities for hawkers	MIG	100	600	
26	Survey of erven (Carnarvon)	MIG	500		
27	Upgrading of waternetwork in all three towns	MIG	500	500	500
28	Upgrading of commonage	Department of Agriculture	2,000		
29	Fire Brigade Truck	MIG		500	
30	Streetlights in Schietfontein	MIG		500	
31	Upgrading electricity network in Vosburg	MIG		1,000	
32	Cleaning of cemeteries – Vosburg	Kareeberg Municipality	20		
33	Water softener - Vosburg	DWAF			100
34	Upgrading of waternetwork - Schietfontein	DHLG & DWAF	150		
35	Tarring of Vosburg/Prieska road	Department of Transport			100,000
Total			4,820	8,889	241,445

CHAPTER SEVEN

7 INTEGRATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

During this phase of the IDP, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the IDP and secondly with certain legal requirements.

More specifically, the projects have to be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation. Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes. Instead of arriving at a simplified “to do” list for the next five

years, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing and responsibilities of key activities.

The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- Integrated sector programmes [mostly attached as appendixes];
- Internal planning programmes; and
- External policy guideline requirements.

7.2 INTEGRATED SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Integrated sector programmes forms the basis for preparing budgets and future sectoral business plans. There are currently three sectors that require special sector plans, as indicated below, the outputs of which are not applicable to the Local Municipality at present. Consequently, the following two special sector plans do not form part of the IDP:

- Water Services Development Plan (“WSDP”);
- Integrated Waste Management Plan (“IWMP”).

From the project planning and design sheets it was possible to compile a list of sector specific projects from the multi-sectoral IDP projects. The sectoral programmes are indicated overleaf and relate to projects representing both sector components as well as the following sector departments within the Municipality:

- Municipal Manager
- Technical services
- Human Resources and Administration
- Financial Services

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for IDP related projects but also other project costs and activities in order to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes. Summary of the sectoral plans and programmes are included in this chapter.

7.3 INTERNAL PLANNING PROGRAMMES

In order to set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, a number of internal planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance. Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial co-ordination of activities and for land use management decisions.

The status and annexure numbers of the relevant internal planning programmes is indicated in the table below.

Table 7.1: Current status of internal planning programmes

5 Year internal Planning Programmes	Current Status	Completion / Revision Date
5 year Financial Plan		
5 year Capital Investment Programme		
5 year Action Programme		
5 year Institutional Programme		
Monitoring & Performance Management	Completed	2011/2012

System ("PMS")		
Spatial Development Framework	Complete	2011
Disaster Management Plan	Complete on District Level	2007

7.4 EXTERNAL POLICY GUIDELINE REQUIREMENTS

In order to complete the integration phase of the IDP, it is necessary to check consistency with policy guidelines of certain cross-cutting dimensions. This requires the formulation of several programmes which assess the effect or impact of project proposals in relation to poverty reduction and gender equity, environmental practices, economic development and employment generation as well as the prevention and spreading of HIV / AIDS.

The status and annexure numbers of the relevant external policy and guideline programmes is indicated in the table below.

Table 7.2: Current status of external policy guideline programmes

External Policy Guideline Requirements	Current Status	Completion / Revision Date
Poverty Reduction / Gender Equity Programme	Complete on District Level	2006
Integrated LED Programme	Complete	2007
Environmental Programme	Complete on District Level	2007
HIV / AIDS Programme	Draft	

7.5 MANDATE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

7.5.1 Mandate

The constitution assigns the developmental mandate to local government. This implies that all municipalities must strive to achieve the goals of local government within its financial and institutional capacity, namely:

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

It further requires municipalities to structure and manage their administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community whilst participating in national and provincial development programmes.

7.5.2 Powers and Functions

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) sets out the basis for the establishment of new municipalities. This legislation divides municipalities into the following categories: Category A is metro councils; Category B is local councils and Category C is District Municipalities. The Act also defines the institutional and political systems of municipalities and determines the division of powers and functions between the categories.

According to Chapter 5 (Section 83 (1)) of the Act, a local municipality (Category B) has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Section 156 deals with the powers and functions of municipalities, while Section 229 deals with fiscal powers and functions.

The division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities are described in Section 84 of the Act and the adjustment of division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities by the Provincial MEC for local government is described in Section 85 of the Act.

The passing of by-laws is one of the tasks of municipalities. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 17 of 1998) directs that after amalgamation, all existing by-laws had to be reviewed and rationalized. An analysis of the status quo of Northern Cape local governance found that in the year after amalgamation, the most common by-law passed was credit control by-law. (DH&LG, 2002)

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) transfers the responsibility for the provision and management of existing water supply and sanitation from national to local government. The two key areas of responsibility in terms of water services provision are the governance functions and the provision functions. Governance functions are legally the responsibility of the Water Services Authority (WSA) and include the planning and regulatory functions, as well as ensuring water services provision, which includes monitoring, finances, governance, contracts, and reporting. According to the Constitution and the Water Services Act, local government is responsible for ensuring water services provision to its constituency.

Local authorities may be constituted as Water Services Authorities, and would have the role of selecting and appointing a Water Services Provider (WSP) for their area. The WSA may however not delegate the authority and responsibility for providing services of adequate standard to all residents within their areas of jurisdiction. In some cases a WSA can simultaneously be the WSP.

In general, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government had authority to assign certain functions to local and district municipalities. According to Provincial Gazette of June 2003, the local and district municipalities have been authorized to perform the following functions:

Table 7.3: Powers and Functions

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
84(1)(a) and 84 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Development Planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities, taking into account the integrated development plans of those municipalities. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk supply of water that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district. Bulk supply of electricity that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district. 	Yes	No
84(1)(c) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewerage disposal that affects a significant proportion of the district. 	Yes	No
84(1)(d) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(e) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal roads which form part of the road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(f) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of passenger transport services. 	Yes	No
84(1)(g) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal airport serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(h) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal health service serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(i) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of local tourism for serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. 	Yes	No
84(1)(i) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(i) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal public works relating to any of the above function or any other function assigned to 	Yes	NA

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
84(1)(m) and 84(3)	<p>the district municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoriums serving the district as a whole. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(j) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The receipt, allocation and if applicable the distribution of grants made to the district municipality. 	Yes	NA
84(1)(n) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation. 	Yes	No
84(1)(k) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs servicing the area of the district municipality as a whole. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(o)			
84(1)(p)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powers and functions assigned to municipality in terms of Section 156 and 229 of the constitution i.e Administration, Composition of by laws. 	Yes	Yes
84(1)(l) and 84(3)			
83(1)			

7.6 COMMITTEES

7.6.1 Council Committees

Council Committees provide the opportunity for councilors to be more involved in the active governance of the municipality.

7.6.2 Ward Committees

As noted earlier, the Constitution requires of Local Government to provide democratic and accountable government, to ensure sustainable service provision, to promote social and economic development, and to encourage community involvement in its affairs. Further more the White Paper on Local Government (1998) defines Developmental Local Government as “local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve the quality of their lives.”

The primary objective for the establishment of ward committees is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) makes provision for the establishment of wards determined by the Demarcation Board in metropolitan and Category B municipalities. Ward Councilors are elected in terms of the Municipal Electoral Act to represent each of the wards within a municipality. A Ward Committee is established consisting of a Ward Councilors as the Chairperson, and not more than 10 other persons. The Ward Committee members must represent a diversity of interests in the ward with an equitable representation of women. No remuneration is to be paid to Ward Committee members.

The functions and powers of ward Committees are limited to making recommendations to the Ward Councilors, the metro or local council, the Executive Committee and/or the Executive Mayor. However a Municipal Council may delegate appropriate powers to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and may instruct committees to perform any of council's functions and powers in terms of Chapter 5 of the MSA as amended. The Municipal Council may also make administrative arrangements to enable Ward committees to perform their functions and powers.

In District Management Areas where local municipalities are not viable, the District Municipality has all the municipal functions and powers. The legislation does not make provision for the establishment of Ward Committees in District Management Areas.

The principles of developmental local government are further expanded upon in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and strongly endorse the purpose and functions of Ward Committees, allowing for representative government to be complemented with a system of participatory government. The municipality is to encourage and create the conditions and enable the local community to participate in its affairs. Members of the local community have the right to contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality, and the duty to observe the mechanisms, processes and procedures of the municipality.

Ward Committees have been established in all Pixley category B municipalities, but some of these ward committees are not functioning due to the following reasons:

- No proper training has been provided
- Many municipalities do not provide resources such as transport, human resources and facilities
- There are no monitoring mechanisms

Municipalities are obliged to develop a system of delegation of powers as outlined in both the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000). In compliance with this provision the District Municipality has developed and adopted its system of delegation of powers.

A number of Strategies and Plans are attached as part of the integration for the reader's convenience.

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Local Economic Development Strategy

Appendix 2: Budget 2010/11- Draft

Appendix 3: Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan

(To be replaced with 2012/13 when available)

Appendix 4: Work Place Skills Plan

Appendix 5: Employment Equity Plan

Appendix 6: Consolidated Infrastructure Plan

Appendix 7: Performance Management Framework

Appendix 8: Performance Management System: Municipal Scorecard

(To be replaced with 2012/13 when available)

Appendix 9: Kareeberg Turnaround Strategy

Appendix 10: Kareeberg Spatial Development Framework

Appendix 11: Agriculture and Agri-Processing Strategy

Appendix 12: Community Safety Plan

Appendix 13: Delegation of Powers

Appendix 14: Human Resource Development Strategy

Appendix 15: Integrated Institutional Development Plan

Appendix 16: Integrated Economic Programme

Appendix 17: Integrated Transport Plan

Appendix 18: Maintenance Plan

Appendix 19: Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise Development Strategy

List of Abbreviations:

DM	District Municipality
LM	Local Municipality
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
LED	Local Economic Development
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
DGDS	District Growth and Development Strategy
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DHLG	Department of Housing and Local Government
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
LDOs	Land Development Objectives
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
GVA	Gross Value Added