

# NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY 2012/2017 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FIRST REVISION 2013/2014



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## **MAYOR'S FOREWORD**

It gives me great pleasure to present this draft IDP for this 2013/2014 Financial Year, which is a collective blueprint for the future development trajectory of our Municipality emanating from our continued engagements with our stakeholders.

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 makes community participation in the affairs, programmes and activities of the municipality a legal obligation.

This IDP is therefore the culmination of a lengthy process of consultation with the local community.

Accordingly, this IDP carries the aspirations of the masses of our community which the 2013/14 Budget must seek to finance. Therefore, this IDP must be seen as a beacon of hope that will continue to guide us over the next financial year in our collective endeavours of building a better life for all our communities.

We remain committed to the realization of the 5 National Key Performance Areas of municipalities, being the following:

- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development
- Basic Infrastructure and Service Delivery
- Local Economic Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management

This document depicts the blueprint for the future of our Municipality, and is informed by the development aspirations of the citizens of our area. All our communities and social partners are therefore encouraged to be part of the development trajectory as encapsulated herein through submission of comments on how innovatively can we better our plans so as to enhance on implementation and monitoring as we strive towards improving the lives of our communities. Community participation which is a cornerstone of local democracy will be entrenched and the best ways of improving this are underway.

We are ready to implement this IDP, and to fulfil our declared commitment to better the lives of the people. What is needed now is the support and enthusiasm of the people of Nama Khoi to own this IDP and to turn its objectives into reality.

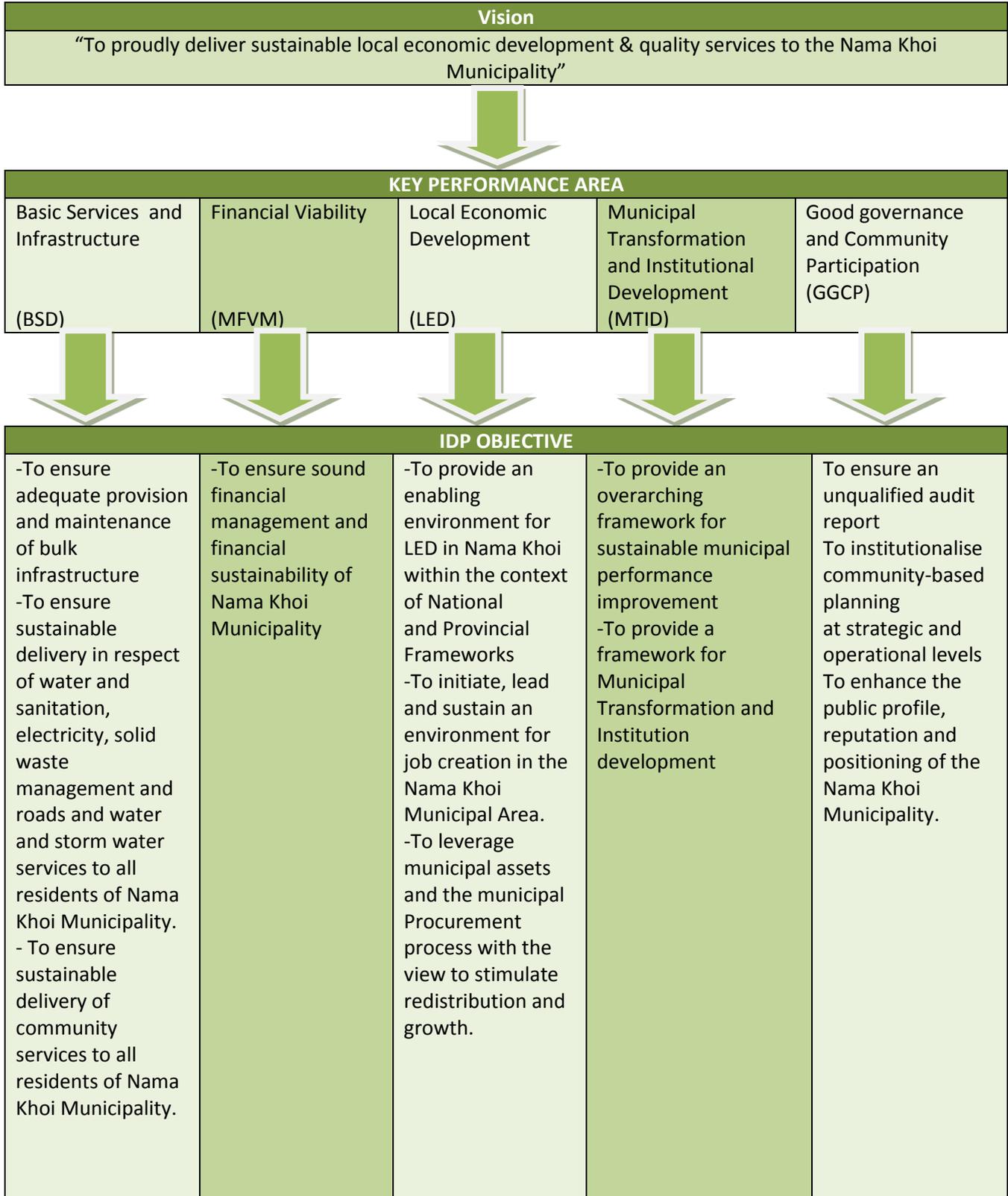
I Thank You

**MR. S LUBBE**

**MAYOR: NAMA KHOI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

## VISION, MISSION AND KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

### VISION & KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS OF THE NAMA KHOI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



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

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

### **Main resources/attractions**

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

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

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

### **Other attractions include:**

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

### **Key facts and figures**

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

### **Environment /Biodiversity overview**

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

The Nama Khoi Local Municipality (NKLM) includes parts of both the Greater Richtersveld and Central Namaqualand Coast

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

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

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

the biodiversity features they contain are so unique.

## Introduction to Integrated Development

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

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

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

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

- the basic needs of disadvantaged sections of the community
- the long-term vision for meeting those needs
- the need for these sections of the community to advance socially and economically

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

## The objectives of local government

Section 153(a) of the Constitution says:

"A municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community ..."

The objectives of local government are to:

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

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

Municipal councils have executive and legislative powers for these functions. In other words, they have the right to make laws and decisions about the affairs of residents and

communities in their areas and to claim service fees from residents.

### **MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION**

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

#### **The underlying principles for the IDP process include the following:**

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

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

### **DISTRIBUTION OF ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

#### **MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

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

### **HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS / OFFICIALS**

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

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

#### **Ward committees**

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

### **MECHANISMS FOR PARTICIPATION**

The following mechanisms for participation will be utilised:

#### **a) IDP Representative Forum (IDP RF)**

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

#### **b) Media**

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

**c) Radio Slots**

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

**d) Information sheets**

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

**e) The LM/DM's Website**

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

**f) Community Road Shows**

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

**MONITORING OF REVIEW PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDP**

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

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

## NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY PROCESS PLAN 2013- 2014

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE NEW BUDGET	IDP FOR THE NEXT YEAR	RESPONSIBILITY	DUE DATE
<b>TIME SCHEDULES PLANNING</b>			
Compilation of time schedules for the next budget cycle.		Head: Finance	July 2012
	Compilation of time schedules for the next IDP process.	Head: IDP/LED/Housing	July 2012
<b>TIME SCHEDULES AND CONSULTATIONS</b>			
Mayor submits new budget process and timeframes to the Council.	Mayor submits new IDP review process and timeframes to Council.	Mayor	August 2012
Advertisement (website, local newspapers and notice boards) of budget process and time schedules.	Advertisement (website, local newspapers and notice boards) of the new process, schedules and meetings of all forums and committees.	Municipal Manager	Within 5 days after submission to the Council
Ensure linkages of consultation of both the budget and IDP process take place.	Ensure linkages of consultation of both the budget and IDP process take place.	Mayor	Continuous process
Review all external mechanisms to ensure that all possible changes with agreements, which may have an impact on the next budget, are considered.		Municipal Manager	September 2012

<b>PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY</b>			
Based on the financial statements of the previous year and the results of performance investigations consider the financial position and capacity of the Municipality to determine the impact thereof on future strategies and budgets.	Review the performance of the IDP for the past year and consult with the community on performance and changes in needs (Steering Committee and IDP Rep Forum)	Head: IDP/LED/Housing	1 Oct– 21 Nov 2012
		Head: Finance	September 2012
<b>LONG TERM PLANNING</b>			
<p>In consultation with the Executive Committee, determine future priority areas for the Municipality to guide the budget allocations and IDP plans.</p> <p>Confirm present policy priorities and compile new policy priorities for the next three years.</p> <p>Executive Committee approves the policy directions and priority areas.</p> <p>Identify all factors, which may have an impact on future budgets and determine broad financial frameworks.</p> <p>Determine possible income/funding, which may become available for the next three years.</p> <p>Determine the most likely outcome and identify any needs for changes towards fiscal strategies.</p>	In consultation with the Executive Committee update the future directions, strategies and priorities for the next 3 to 5 years (Incorporate the feedback from the community)	Mayor	20 October 2012

<p>Refine income and funding policies, included tariff structures.</p> <p>Prepare the initial allocations based on the financial capacity and the most likely future financial outcome.</p> <p>Executive Committee discusses the desire income, objectives, priorities and outputs for the next three years.</p>	<p>Executive Committee discusses the desire outcome, objectives, priorities and outputs for the next three years.</p>		
<b>CONSULTATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES</b>			
<p>Municipality derives inputs from National and Provincial Government and other bodies about factors which may influence the budget.</p> <p>Advertisement of requests for funding transfers to organizations outside the government spheres.</p>		<p>Municipal Manager</p> <p>Municipal Manager</p>	<p>December 2012</p> <p>December 2012</p>
<b>PREPARATION OF DRAFTS</b>		<b>All Managers/Heads</b>	<b>31 January 2013</b>
<p>Preparation of draft IDP and capital and operational plans with costs and income projections. Incorporate in the first SDBIP.</p> <p>Preparation of projections of functional allocations based on past performance and adjusts with known factors, known obligations and asset maintenance requirements.</p> <p>Adjust plans to establish link with available resources and policy priorities.</p> <p>Finalization of preliminary options for the IDP and budget for the next three years.</p> <p>Consider the impact on tariffs and consumers levies</p>	<p>Integrated with the IDP, including the update of budget frameworks</p>		

<b>PRIORITY DETERMINATION</b>			
<p>Consult Executive Committee about the preliminary budget, tariff adjustments and IDP medium term proposals.</p> <p>Executive Committee discusses the preliminary budget, tariff adjustments and IDP proposals in consideration with the priorities and objectives which are included in the medium term proposals.</p> <p>Go ahead with the finalization of the detailed operational plans and budgets.</p> <p>Incorporate the objectives and operational plans in the draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.</p> <p>National and Provincial accountancy officials finalize any adjustments towards the projected allocations for the next three years no later than their own budgets.</p>	Go ahead with the finalization of the detailed plans.	<p>All Managers and Heads</p> <p>Executive Committee and Management</p> <p>All Managers and Heads</p> <p>All Managers and Heads</p> <p>National and Provincial</p>	<p>February 2013</p> <p>February 2013</p> <p>February 2013</p> <p>February 2013</p> <p>February 2013</p>
<b>FINALISATION OF DRAFTS</b>			
<p>Finalization of detailed draft budget for the next three years in accordance with the prescribed format.</p> <p>Incorporate the draft budget proposals and monthly projections of Income, Expenditure, Capital and of Income per Source in the draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.</p> <p>Executive Committee receive the budget, draft SDBIP and updates to the IDP.</p>	<p>Finalization of detailed updates of the IDP and budget link.</p> <p>Executive Committee receive the budget, draft SDBIP and updates to the IDP.</p>	<p>Head: Finance</p> <p>Head: IDP/LED/Housing Head: Finance</p> <p>Head: Finance</p>	<p>February 2013</p> <p>February 2013 March 2012</p> <p>March 2013</p>
<b>CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT BUDGET</b>			
Executive Committee considers the budget.	Executive Committee considers the IDP.	Executive Committee	March 2013

Mayor submit budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and updated IDP to Council by 31 March.	Mayor submit budget, draft SDBIP and updated IDP to Council by 31 March.	Mayor	March 2013
The Council debates the budget and updated IDP.	The Council debates the budget and updated IDP.	Council	March 2013
<b>CONSULTATION</b>			
Send a copy of the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and changes in the IDP to National and Provincial Government for inputs.	Send a copy of the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and changes in the IDP to National and Provincial Government for inputs.	Municipal Manager	March 2013
Consultation with the community regarding the budget, tariffs, IDP and performance objectives and indicators in the draft SDBIP.	Consultation with the community regarding the budget, tariffs, IDP and performance objectives and indicators in the draft SDBIP.	Mayor	April 2013
Receive and analyze additional inputs of the communities, National and Provincial Government.	Receive and analyze additional inputs of the communities, National and Provincial Government.	Mayor	April – May 2013
Incorporate feedback from the community and National and Provincial Government and if necessary, review the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and IDP before submission to Council.	Incorporate feedback from the community and National and Provincial Government and if necessary, review the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and IDP before submission to Council	Mayor	May 2013
<b>FINAL APPROVAL</b>			
Mayor submits the review budget, tariffs and IDP with consideration of the inputs of the community and Council – no later than 31 May.	Mayor submits the review budget, tariffs and DP with consideration of the inputs of the community and Council – no later than 31 May.	Mayor	May 2013
Municipal Council approves the IDP and	Municipal Council approves the IDP and	Council	May 2013

budget before 31 May	budget before 31 May.		
<b>PUBLICATIONS AND SDBIP</b>			
Publication of the budget, tariffs and IDP send a copy of the approved budget to the National and Provincial Government (for notification).	Publication of the budget, tariffs and IDP and send a copy of the approved budget to the National and Provincial Government	Municipal Manager	May 2013
Submit draft SDBIP and draft performance agreements of the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers to the Executive Mayor for approval.		Municipal Manager	June 2013
Approval of SDBIP and performance agreements. Advertise the SDBIP and performance agreements (notification).		Municipal Manager	June 2013
Submission of performance agreements to the MEC of COGHSTA (special council meeting).		Mayor	July 2013
		Mayor	July 2013
<b>BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
Implementation of the budget.		Municipal Manager	July 2013
Start with the preparation of the next budget.		Mayor	July 2013
Review the budget, if necessary		Mayor	January 2014

## IDP ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

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

POLICY	DESCRIPTION
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	
<b>State of the Nation Address</b>	In the 2013 State of Nation Address, there continued to be a huge emphasis on the key areas of infrastructure development programmes, access to basic services such as water and the financing of job creation initiatives.
<b>The Constitution (RSA 1996)</b>	<p>The Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) is the cornerstone for all legislation and policy-making in South Africa. In particular, Chapter 7 defines the role of local government in its community. Five objectives of local government are described in section 152:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities</li> <li>2. To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner</li> <li>3. To promote social and economic development</li> <li>4. To promote safe and healthy environment</li> <li>5. To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government.</li> </ol> <p>Furthermore, section 153 stipulates the following developmental duties of all municipalities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote social and economic development.</li> <li>2. A municipality must participate in national and provincial development programmes.</li> </ol>
<b>The White Paper on Local Government (1998)</b>	<p>According to the White Paper on Local Government, local authorities have the following responsibilities in terms of their obligation to economic development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide marketing and investment support in order to attract potential support to their locality.</li> <li>• Small business support services should be provided to assist small entrepreneurs.</li> <li>• To support the Local Business Support Centres Programme launched by the Department of Trade and Industry. The purpose of these centres is to assist local entrepreneurs with issues relating to skills, premises, information, networking, marketing and credit.</li> <li>• To provide targeted assistance (such as market research and technology provision) to a particular sector in the local economy that has the potential to expand.</li> <li>• By supplementing and tailoring to local needs, the services provided by the Department of Labour in the supply of training and placement services. This is necessary towards ensuring that people acquire skills and find jobs.</li> </ul>
<b>National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP 2006)</b>	<p>The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) was produced by the Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services (PCAS) in the Presidency as was endorsed by Cabinet in March 2003. The four principals in this document include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key</li> <li>• Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside</li> <li>• Beyond constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, Government spending on fixed investment, should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gear up private sector investment</li> <li>○ Stimulate sustainable economic activities</li> <li>○ Create long-term employment opportunities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this should include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit that potential</li> <li>○ In localities with low development potential, Government spending should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence which would enable people to make choices: become more mobile and migrate to localities that are more</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities

- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres
  - Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy

The NSDP has identified areas of potential, however, it recognises that these are general guidelines from a National perspective and more detailed analysis needs to be undertaken at a Provincial and Local Level. The Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDSs) and the municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDP) therefore takes on a greater importance in terms of achieving economic and spatial goals.

The NSDP identified six categories of potential and these include the following:

- Innovation and experimentation
- The production of high-value differentiated goods
- Labour intensive mass-production
- Public service and administration
- Tourism
- Commercial services and retail

The NSDP does however recognise that these potentials are spread across a range of urban and rural localities.

**The Municipal Systems Act (2000) and Municipal Structures Act (1998)**

The Municipal Structures Act of 1998 defines types and categories of municipalities, division of functions and powers within municipalities, and the regulation of internal systems. Great emphasis is placed on the need for co-operation between different levels of government to better achieve goals and targets. Alternatively, the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 provides municipalities with guidelines which 'enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities' so that basic services may be met. Duties of the municipal council (within financial and administrative capacity) are given in section 4(2):

- Exercise the municipality's executive and legislative authority and use the resources of the municipality in the best interests of the local community
- Provide, without favour or prejudice, democratic and accountable government
- Encourage the involvement of the local community
- Strive to ensure that municipal services are provided to the local community in a financially and environmentally sustainable manner
- Consult the local community about the level, quality, range and impact of municipal services provided by the municipality, either directly or through another service provider: and the available options for service delivery
- Give members of the local community equitable access to the municipal services to which they are entitled
- Promote and undertake development in the municipality
- Promote gender equity in the exercise of the municipality's executive and legislative authority
- Promote a safe and healthy environment in the municipality
- Contribute, together with other organs of state, to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

In addition, Section 26 stipulates that every municipality is bound by law to produce an integrated development plan (IDP) of which LED is a core component.

**Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA 2003)**

The Municipal Financial Management Act (MFMA) aims to modernise budget and financial management practices by placing local government finances on a sustainable footing. It also aims to put in place a sound financial governance framework by clarifying and separating the roles and responsibilities of the mayor, executive and non-executive councillors and officials. It consequently serves to maximise the capacity of municipalities to deliver services to all its residents, customers, users and investors. The MFMA will be phased in to allow municipalities and other stakeholder's adequate time to fully implement the reforms.

**The National Local Economic Development Framework**

Local Economic Development (LED) has become a fundamental responsibility for all levels of government. In order to achieve consistency and uniformity in LED strategies, a national framework has been established in which specific outcomes over a 5 year period are defined. Based on the White Paper on Local Government (1998) the framework deduces that 'Local Economic Development is about creating a platform and environment to engage stakeholders in implementing strategies and programmes'. In other words it is the responsibility of local government to create an environment that is conducive to development. Furthermore, local government is expected to create a local economy that '... [Exploits] local opportunities, real potential

and competitive advantages, [addresses] local needs and [contributes] to national development objectives'. Great emphasis is placed on municipalities being managed in an efficient manner in order for local economic development to be successfully achieved – 'everything a municipality does, does impact on the local economy'.

**National Strategy for the Development and Promotion of Small Businesses in South Africa**

Small businesses can help South Africa in two significant ways: first, these enterprises are potential engines of growth for the national economy and second, they can aid the transformation process. Four categories of small businesses can be defined: small, medium, micro- and survivalist enterprises, known collectively as SMME's.

- Survivalist enterprises are typically made up of individuals that are unable to find employment in a conventional manner. Level of skills and generated income are both extremely low and opportunities for growth are mostly non-existent.
- Micro enterprises are often informal in nature and typically run by the owner and his/her respective family members. Although skills are limited and incomes levels vary, growth is possible and it is not uncommon for micro enterprises progress into small enterprises.
- Small enterprises are considerable more formal in nature, commonly managed and the owner and typically consist between 5 and 50 employees. These enterprises are found in a wide range of sectors.
- Finally, medium enterprises are similar to small enterprises but have a larger employee base (+200) and a greater value of capital assets. It is common for these businesses to have reached their upper-limit of growth due to resource constraints.

This strategy aims to create an environment where SMME's can exist and make use of opportunities presented to them. This in turn will create employment and investment prospects. In addition, this environment will encourage entrepreneurship by offering assistance to potential entrepreneurs – especially those individuals designated by the BBEE Act.

**Tourism Growth Strategy**

The Tourism Growth Strategy (TGS) provides a three year plan (2008-2010) to boost South Africa's competitiveness in the global tourism and travel market. Through increasing global competitiveness, the tourism industry aims to contribute significantly to AsgiSA's growth target. There are, however, some key challenges which include the following:

1. Transformation of the tourism industry through increased participation of the previously disadvantaged community.
2. Increased distribution of the industry through promoting less traditional tourism routes and activities.
3. Creating an industry that is sustainable.

In order to address these challenges, the TGS stresses the need for South Africa to identify and pursue opportunities in the international, domestic and business tourism market while simultaneously developing its existing market.

**Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS 2009)**

The Local Government Turnaround Strategy recognises a number of indicators that profile municipalities in respect to basic services, GVA, audit reports, and spatial baselines. The aim therefore is to implement a comprehensive but differentiated programme of action to reach the objective of ensuring that municipalities can meet the basic service needs of communities. Five strategic objectives are identified that will guide the LGTAS interventions and support framework. These are aimed at restoring the confidence of the majority of the people in local municipalities, as the primary expression of the developmental state at a local level. These are:

1. Ensure that municipalities meet the basic service needs of communities
2. Build clean, effective, efficient, responsive and accountable local government
3. Improve performance and professionalism in municipalities
4. Improve national and provincial policy, oversight and support
5. Strengthen partnerships between local government, communities and civil society

These objectives have been identified as the key drivers in order to rebuild and improve the basic requirements for a functional, responsive, effective, efficient, and accountable developmental local government.

The Municipal Systems Amendment Bill (2011) aims to professionalise the administration of municipalities to improve service delivery and development. It prohibits officials fired from one municipality being employed by another for a specified length of time. In the case of fraud and corruption charges the prohibition period is 10 years. This Amendment will also stop municipalities from employing people in senior positions who do not have the requisite skills. Once the Bill becomes Law, employment contracts of officials without the requisite skills will be rendered null and void. It will also be illegal for councillors to pass votes through council that aim to circumvent due process. Top management will be banned from holding official positions – such as chairman

or treasurer – in political parties.

**New Economic Growth Path Plan**

The New Economic Growth Path Plan aims to create five million jobs opportunities within the next ten years which will reduce unemployment by 15-25%. This growth plan is in response to the jobs lost during the global economic recession where more than a million jobs were lost in the 2008/2009 economic crisis in South Africa alone. The centrepiece of the New Economic Growth Path Plan is to promote investment into infrastructure and human development through skills development. It is also important to note that the plan indicates that the overall goal will only be achieved if there is better co-ordination between the public sector, private sector and labour organisations. The aim of the plan is to:

1. Promote Economic Growth
2. Employment Creation
3. Enhance Equity

The new growth path will now seek to place the economy on a production-led trajectory with growth targeted in ten 'jobs drivers'. As a first step, government will focus on unlocking the employment potential in six key sectors and activities. These are:

- Infrastructure, through the massive expansion of transport, energy, water, communications capacity and housing, underpinned by a strong focus on domestic industry to supply the components for the build-programmes
- The agricultural value chain, with a focus on expanding farm-output and employment and increasing the agro-processing sector
- The mining value chain, with a particular emphasis on mineral beneficiation as well as on increasing the rate of minerals extraction
- The green economy, with programmes in green energy, component manufacture and services
- Tourism and certain high-level services

**NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE**

**Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy**

The core purpose of the NCPGDS is to enable stakeholders from public, private and parastatal sectors together with labour and civil society to determine a plan for sustainable growth and development of the Northern Cape. The NCPGDS sets the tone for development planning and outlines the strategic planning direction in the Province. The main objectives set by the NCPGDS for development planning in the Province are:

- Promoting the growth, diversification and transformation of the provincial economy
- Poverty reduction through social development
- Developing requisite levels of human and social capital
- Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of governance and other development institutions
- Enhancing infrastructure for economic growth and social development

**Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Strategy (NCSDS)**

As part of the development planning process that underlies the formulation of the NCPGDS, it is necessary to produce a Provincial Spatial Development Strategy (PSDS). The PSDS must not only give effect to national spatial development priorities but it must also set out a series of provincial, district and local development priorities for the space economy of the Northern Cape. In so doing, the PSDS will provide a means to guide strategic decisions relating to the location and distribution of resources in time and geographic space. TAKE NOTE: The Northern Cape is currently still formulating/establishing a PSDS.

**Northern Cape Local Economic Development Strategy (NC LED)**

The NC LED is intended to build a shared understanding of LED in the Province and put into context the role of local economies in the provincial economy. It seeks to mobilise local people and local resources in an effort to fight poverty. The NC LED Strategy investigated the options and opportunities available to broaden the local economic base of the Province in order to promote the creation of employment opportunities and the resultant spin-off effects throughout the local economy. Areas of opportunity include:

- Livestock products
- Game farming
- Horticulture
- Mariculture
- Ago-related industries
- Tourism
- Manganese and iron Ore
- Beneficiation of minerals
- Renewable energy

**The Northern Cape Municipal**

The LED experience in the Northern Cape (and elsewhere) has indicated that local economies do not change when they need to. The Northern Cape Municipal LED Framework was developed in the wake of the NCLED

**LED Framework**

Strategy to provide municipalities with a dedicated support tool to develop or review their own LED Strategies. The broad aim of the Framework is to provide a common understanding of LED in the Province, a shared format for LED Strategies and structured support mechanisms. LED encompasses a range of disciplines including physical planning, economics and marketing. It also incorporates many local government and private sector functions including environmental planning, business development, infrastructure provision, real estate development and finance. the following LED Strategy Framework for municipalities in the Northern Cape:

- Phase 1: LED Visioning
- Phase 2: Situational Analysis
- Phase 3: LED Strategy Formulation
- Phase 4: Implementation Plan
- Phase 5: Monitoring and Review

**Northern Cape Mining and Mineral Sector Strategy**

The challenge facing the Northern Cape Government is how to broaden and encourage the opportunities presented by a variety of mineral resources. With the inability of this sector to yield sufficient jobs and the fact that mining has a limited lifespan, diversifying the economy is perceived to be of utmost importance to the Province. Important points regarding beneficiation that are highlighted include the facts that the decision to beneficiate is dependent on economic and market factors, however, raw material prices paid locally should not place beneficiators at a disadvantage. It is important to note that although the Mining Sector contributes largely to the GGP of the Northern Cape the sector is in decline and as part of this strategy the Northern Cape Province are looking at better job creation opportunities by diversifying the Mining industry.

**White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in the Northern Cape**

This tourism white paper has been developed within the context of the Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy which is underpinned by the following principles namely: integration, sustainability and customer service and satisfaction through Batho Pele. The tourism white paper stems from the realization that a dedicated tourism policy was needed to promote integration of tourism management in order to harness provincial natural and cultural resources for sustainable tourism growth.

The vision of the Northern Cape in terms of tourism is to be the preferred adventure and ecotourism destination in South Africa that is recognized for its cultural heritage and special interest tourism offering through the responsible development of natural and cultural resources. The following factors are considered as critical to the achieving the vision:

- Tourism declared a provincial priority.
- Meaningful involvement of marginalised communities;
- Improved funding for tourism development and destination marketing;
- Co-ordination and synergising of public tourism resources;
- A safe and peaceful tourism environment;
- Constant innovation of the provincial product portfolio in the areas of conservation and ecotourism, cultural tourism, entertainment and shopping goods such as crafts, jewellery, etc.;
- Crafty and innovative marketing and promotion;
- Improved service levels, product quality and value for money;
- Greater involvement of other (supportive) sectors of the economy;
- Improved awareness of tourism and accessibility to training opportunities, advisory services and finance for tourism enterprises;
- Sustainable environmental practices

The vision of the Northern Cape being the preferred adventure and ecotourism destination in South Africa is supported by the following objectives towards 2015:

- To be visitor focused;
- To match products to markets;
- To strengthen and expand the product portfolio;
- To define and strengthen tourism spatial components and experience clusters;
- To develop a unique destination positioning;
- To customize experiences through packaging;
- To tailor the marketing message to chosen segments;
- To make it easy to get there and move around;
- To streamline the institutional structure;
- To optimise human and financial resources;
- To partner for success.

**NAMA KHOI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

**Nama Khoi Local Municipality Local Economic Development Strategy (LED)**

The LED vision of the Nama Khoi LM is: "The optimum beneficiation of limited resources; effective service delivery and support of economic development focussing on the upliftment of the previously disadvantaged."

Aims of the Municipality include:

- Spatial and land reform
- Social economic development
- Infrastructure development
- Economic development in the following sectors
  - Agriculture
  - Mining
  - Tourism and business
- Institutional capacity building

**Nama Khoi Biodiversity Sector Plan**

Namaqualand comprises of approximately one third of the Succulent Karoo biome, and lies within four of the six Local Municipalities within the NDM namely, the Richtersveld, Nama Khoi, Khai Ma and Kamiesberg local municipalities. The Nama Khoi LM is particularly a unique and diverse environment – owing in large part to the presence of four distinct biogeographical regions within its boundaries. Climate change is going to have a big impact on the area. It is projected that a 2°C increase in temperature in the area will lead to a 10% reduction in rainfall. This decrease in rainfall is projected to result in a 35% decrease in livestock carrying capacity over the coming 200 years. It is hoped that the tourism industry will expand, and diversification of cropping – such as the sustainable harvesting of plants rich in essential oils – could prove a viable land use in the area. Specific guidelines are outlined for:

- Cultivation
- Road crossings
- Roads
- Grazing and trampling
- Fire
- Abstraction
- Dam
- Settlements and towns

## SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

### Population & Household Size

The Nama Khoi LM covers a geographical area of 14,921 km<sup>2</sup> which is approximately 12% of Namakwa's total. The Municipality has a population density of 3.9 people per km<sup>2</sup> and a household density of 1.1 households per km<sup>2</sup>. The most significant portion of Namakwa's population (43%) resides in this Municipality

**TABLE 1.1.1: POPULATION & HOUSEHOLD TOTALS**

Municipality	Total Population		Population Growth Rate ( 1996-2001)	Total population	Population growth Rate (2001-2011)
	1996	2001		2011	
<b>Nama Khoi Municipality</b>	43 841	44 900	0,5	47 041	0,5
<b>Namaqua District</b>	109 603	108 111	-0,3	115 842	0,7
<b>Northern Cape</b>	1 011 864	991 919	-0,4	1 145 861	1,4

The average population growth rates between 1996 and 2010 were: 0.6% for the Northern Cape Province, 0.4% for the Namakwa DM, and 0.8% for the Nama Khoi LM. Table 1.1.2 indicates the population distribution of the main-places in Nama Khoi LM.

**Table 1.1.2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (NAMA KHOI LM)**

Population Group	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Total
<b>Nama Khoi</b>	1 959	41 425	219	3 084	353	47 041
<b>Ward 1</b>	61	5 130	29	238	31	5 489
<b>Ward 2</b>	344	4 910	14	142	67	5 477
<b>Ward 3</b>	85	4 531	9	22	36	4 684
<b>Ward 4</b>	354	1 333	32	2 033	63	3 815
<b>Ward 5</b>	250	4 935	28	22	32	5 267
<b>Ward 6</b>	229	5 735	17	67	63	6 111
<b>Ward 7</b>	169	4 915	18	129	14	5 246
<b>Ward 8</b>	244	4 860	46	200	35	5 386
<b>Ward 9</b>	223	5 077	25	230	10	5 566
<b>Total</b>	1 959	41 425	219	3084	353	47 041

This indicates that the communities within the Nama Khoi LM are much dispersed. The town of Springbok has the largest population. Towns such as Buffelsrivier, Bulletrap, Carolusberg, and Vioolsdrift are very small and contain small populations. Development potential in very small towns will be very low.

**Table 1.1.3: AGE DISTRIBUTION**

Nama Khoi	Total Population			Population growth Rate (1996-2001)			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2 241	2176	<b>4 417</b>	1992	1932	<b>3925</b>	1968	1789	<b>3757</b>
5-9	2 334	2282	<b>4 616</b>	2187	2136	<b>4323</b>	1966	1830	<b>3795</b>
10-14	2 329	2485	<b>4 814</b>	2341	2304	<b>4645</b>	2137	2009	<b>4146</b>
15-19	2341	2320	<b>4661</b>	2208	2304	<b>4512</b>	2319	2128	<b>4447</b>
20-24	1795	1743	<b>3 538</b>	1896	1774	<b>3670</b>	1839	1773	<b>3613</b>
25-29	1715	1849	<b>3 564</b>	1877	1686	<b>3562</b>	1712	1735	<b>3450</b>
30-34	1533	1748	<b>3 281</b>	1766	1790	<b>3556</b>	1641	1677	<b>3318</b>
35-39	1399	1527	<b>2 926</b>	1531	1636	<b>3167</b>	1613	1622	<b>3234</b>
40-44	1292	1413	<b>2 705</b>	1394	1509	<b>2903</b>	1568	1778	<b>3346</b>
45-49	1070	1137	<b>2 207</b>	1325	1440	<b>2765</b>	1456	1592	<b>3407</b>
50-54	908	954	<b>1 862</b>	1052	1107	<b>2159</b>	1291	1425	<b>2716</b>
55-59	762	740	<b>1 502</b>	836	908	<b>1744</b>	1137	1276	<b>2413</b>
60-64	535	597	<b>1 132</b>	656	756	<b>1412</b>	890	1002	<b>1892</b>
65-69	384	454	<b>838</b>	426	569	<b>994</b>	671	799	<b>1471</b>
70-74	216	327	<b>543</b>	303	376	<b>679</b>	500	576	<b>1076</b>
75-79	169	228	<b>397</b>	144		<b>403</b>	257	393	<b>650</b>
80-84	120	178	<b>298</b>	105	162	<b>267</b>	137	241	<b>378</b>
85 +	76	129	<b>205</b>	61	153	<b>214</b>	110	183	<b>293</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 217</b>	<b>22 286</b>	<b>43 503</b>	<b>22 099</b>	<b>22 801</b>	<b>44 900</b>	<b>23 215</b>	<b>23 826</b>	<b>47 041</b>

The high proportion of potentially economically active persons implies that there is a larger human resource base for development projects to involve the local population and potentially a lower dependency rate due to the lower numbers of youth and old aged persons. However, the youth still represent a large proportion of the population, which means that even though the percentage of youth is less than that of the District, focus still needs to be placed on youth development.

**Table 1.1.4: Gender**

The Nama Khoi gender distribution is 48.8% males and 51.2% females. The gender ration can consequently be expressed as 95.1 males per 100 females.

Population Group	Male	Female	Total
<b>Nama Khoi</b>			
<b>Ward 1</b>	2658	2831	5489
<b>Ward 2</b>	2703	2773	5476
<b>Ward 3</b>	2245	2439	4684
<b>Ward 4</b>	1862	1953	3815
<b>Ward 5</b>	2594	2674	5268
<b>Ward 6</b>	3007	3104	6111
<b>Ward 7</b>	2629	2617	5246
<b>Ward 8</b>	2780	2606	5386
<b>Ward 9</b>	2738	2829	5567
<b>Total</b>	23 215	23 826	47 042

**Table 1.1.5: Dwelling Type**

Table 1.1.5 indicates the types of dwellings households reside in the Nama Khoi LM.

Nama Khoi Municipality	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Total
<b>Type of dwelling</b>										
<b>House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm</b>	1,616	1,349	1,180	1,140	1,201	1,579	1,173	1,361	1,344	11,942
<b>Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials</b>	12	62	3	8	1	29	1	11	15	141
<b>Flat or apartment in a block of flats</b>	25	71	4	106	38	7	1	81	6	340
<b>Cluster house in complex</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Townhouse (semi-detached house in a</b>	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	13

<b>complex)</b>										
<b>Semi-detached house</b>	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
<b>House/flat/room in backyard</b>	6	9	13	14	20	22	1	9	25	119
<b>Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)</b>	3	11	6	4	30	8	56	7	2	125
<b>Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)</b>	6	46	2	2	3	5	63	93	-	221
<b>Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat</b>	7	1	2	2	7	6	2	38	6	72
<b>Caravan/tent</b>	8	13	1	-	4	3	2	8	2	41
<b>Other</b>	6	76	6	5	2	8	10	58	6	177
<b>Unspecified</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Not applicable</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1,691	1,639	1,216	1,292	1,308	1,667	1,308	1,666	1,407	13,193

The majority of households in the Nama Khoi LM are housed in a permanent house or brick structure. This is a positive indicator in terms of the development levels and quality of life in the area.

**Table 1.1.6: Income Levels**

Nama Khoi Municipality	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Total
Annual household income										
No income	156	198	148	97	70	197	138	170	78	1,250
R 1 - R 4800	42	63	32	7	20	33	37	76	23	332
R 4801 - R 9600	87	126	59	13	26	65	85	145	56	663
R 9601 - R 19 600	341	358	242	64	174	325	203	322	270	2,298
R 19 601 - R 38 200	371	344	273	132	231	348	305	377	357	2,738
R 38 201 - R 76 400	302	266	220	204	269	328	293	253	276	2,412
R 76 401 - R 153 800	219	178	146	262	230	182	164	169	194	1,743
R 153 801 - R 307 600	108	73	59	240	173	146	64	94	118	1,076
R 307 601 - R 614 400	50	21	31	192	88	36	15	45	32	508
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	10	4	5	59	17	4	3	10	4	116
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	2	5	1	10	1	1	2	-	-	21
R 2 457 601 or more	3	3	1	12	10	2	1	4	-	36
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>13,193</b>

Within the Nama Khoi LM:

- 57.7% of households fall within the poverty level which is lower than the Namakwa DM and the Northern Cape Province
- 39.1% of households earn a middle-income salary which is higher than the Namakwa DM and the Northern Cape Province
- 3.2% of households earn a high-income salary which is higher than the Namakwa DM but lower than the Northern Cape Province

Access to basic services -(Census 2011)

Nama Khoi Municipality	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Total
<b>Piped Water</b>										
<b>Piped water (tap) inside dwelling / institution</b>	1 306	950	939	1 203	1 183	1 274	949	935	1 145	9 883
<b>Piped water (tap) inside yard</b>	319	511	262	60	118	353	303	604	235	2 765
<b>Piped water (tap) on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/ institution</b>	7	49	2	15	2	9	6	13	4	107
<b>Piped water (tap) on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/ institution</b>	8	2	-	3	-	3	3	-	2	20
<b>Piped water (tap) on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000 (1km) from dwelling/ institution</b>	5	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	11
<b>Piped water (tap) on community stand: distance greater than 1000m from dwelling / institution</b>	2	8	2	-	-	-	1	2	2	17
<b>No access to piped (tap) water</b>	45	118	9	10	7	27	45	112	18	390
<b>Unspecified</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>No access to piped (tap) water</b>										
<b>Total</b>	1 691	1 639	1 216	1 292	1 308	1 667	1 308	1 666	1 407	13 193

### Access to Toilet Facilities

Nama Khoi Municipality	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Total
<b>Toilet facilities</b>										
None	42	227	10	45	27	46	92	109	29	628
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	777	778	1 005	1 203	1 267	924	956	584	884	8 377
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	396	227	33	1	1	282	21	331	147	1 440
Chemical toilet	106	20	2	-	-	81	2	15	7	232
Pit toilet with ventilation	239	303	104	19	-	170	91	264	185	1 374
Pit toilet without ventilation	96	58	56	9	4	123	101	295	128	869
Bucket toilet	20	19	4	3	5	18	25	58	3	155
Other	14	8	3	12	4	21	21	10	24	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>1691</b>	<b>1639</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>1407</b>	<b>13193</b>

### Energy or fuel for cooking by Ward

Nama Khoi Municipality	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Total
<b>Energy or fuel for cooking</b>										
Electricity	1 483	1 355	1 185	1 193	1 237	1 539	1 162	1 492	1 366	12 011
Gas	119	52	18	79	39	63	56	26	24	477
Paraffin	1	14	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	23
Wood	81	212	8	10	20	35	78	121	11	576
Coal	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Animal dung	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5
Solar	-	3	1	-	2	3	8	4	-	20

<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>None</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>-</b>									
<b>Not applicable</b>	<b>-</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 292</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>13 193</b>

#### Energy or fuel for lighting by Ward

<b>Nama Khoi Municipality</b>	<b>Ward 1</b>	<b>Ward 2</b>	<b>Ward 3</b>	<b>Ward 4</b>	<b>Ward 5</b>	<b>Ward 6</b>	<b>Ward 7</b>	<b>Ward 8</b>	<b>Ward 9</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Energy or fuel for lighting</b>										
<b>Electricity</b>	1,532	1,403	1,206	1,259	1,281	1,580	1,187	1,541	1,374	12,362
<b>Gas</b>	2	2	-	4	-	1	1	7	-	17
<b>Paraffin</b>	6	33	2	2	-	3	4	9	-	59
<b>Candles (not a valid option)</b>	97	191	5	23	23	65	94	99	24	620
<b>Solar</b>	50	9	1	3	3	3	16	8	3	97
<b>None</b>	4	2	3	-	2	14	6	2	6	38
<b>Unspecified</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Not applicable</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>13,193</b>
<b>Energy or fuel for lighting</b>										

### Refuse Disposal by Ward

Nama Khoi Municipality	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Total
<b>Refuse disposal</b>										
<b>Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week</b>	1,431	1,243	1,206	1,213	1,300	1,656	1,191	1,184	1,371	11,797
<b>Removed by local authority/private company less often</b>	19	11	-	1	1	1	-	7	-	40
<b>Communal refuse dump</b>	6	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	13
<b>Own refuse dump</b>	199	185	4	73	2	1	94	444	3	1,005
<b>No rubbish disposal</b>	27	188	4	1	4	3	15	21	25	288
<b>Other</b>	9	8	1	3	1	3	7	10	8	51
<b>Unspecified</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Not applicable</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1,691	1,639	1,216	1,292	1,308	1,667	1,308	1,666	1,407	13,193
<b>Refuse disposal</b>										

### Source of Water per Ward

Nama Khoi Municipality	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Total
Source of water										
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	1,424	1,362	1,196	1,261	1,282	1,653	1,180	1,186	1,370	11,914
Borehole	201	25	13	12	4	2	59	50	14	380
Spring	2	3	-	4	-	2	3	6	-	20
Rain water tank	11	2	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	20
Dam/pool/stagnant water	2	5	-	1	3	-	15	308	3	337
River/stream	8	76	3	-	4	-	-	1	-	91
Water vendor	18	3	-	2	9	1	2	-	3	39
Water tanker	3	138	1	3	-	5	6	13	6	174
Other	23	24	3	9	1	4	44	101	10	219

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

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

The Municipality renders services to households and therefore adopts the view that the number of households has increased between 2001 and 2011.

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

**SOURCES:** *(STATSSA/Nama Khoi Local Economic Development Strategy*

## **Opportunity Analysis**

### **Introduction**

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

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

### **SWOT Analysis**

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

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

## SWOT ANALYSIS

Weaknesses	Strengths
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water shortages</li> <li>▪ High poverty situation</li> <li>▪ Low rainfall</li> <li>▪ Arid to semi-arid land with low carrying capacity</li> <li>▪ Electricity outages/surges</li> <li>▪ Lack of cellphone signal in some areas</li> <li>▪ Land reform taking place too slowly</li> <li>▪ Skills gap within the local population</li> <li>▪ Municipal owned land is not being used for its best strategic uses</li> <li>▪ Mostly gravel roads</li> <li>▪ Lack of jobs and economic development</li> <li>▪ Seasonality of working opportunities</li> <li>▪ Lack of support for emerging entrepreneurs</li> <li>▪ Lack of access to land for local residents</li> <li>▪ Lack of integrated domestic and international marketing of the area</li> <li>▪ Fragmentation of tourism industry</li> <li>▪ Lack of access to good health care</li> <li>▪ Lack of sport and recreational facilities</li> <li>▪ Poor quality of education</li> <li>▪ High cost of land</li> <li>▪ Very poor public transport network</li> <li>▪ Low institutional capacity (municipal workforce &amp; budget)</li> <li>▪ Poor resourcing of LED strategies</li> <li>▪ Increasing drug related crimes</li> <li>▪ High levels of teenage pregnancy</li> <li>▪ High dependency on social grants and wage income by the poor</li> <li>▪ Geographically dispersed small population and far from sources of industrial inputs and from markets</li> <li>▪ Undiversified economy: over-dependence on mining and government services sectors</li> <li>▪ Virtually non-existent manufacturing industry</li> <li>▪ Low income levels and low spending capabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High quality &amp; unspoiled environment</li> <li>▪ Diversity of scenic landscapes and vast amounts of open land</li> <li>▪ Historical networks linked mainly to agricultural history (Khoi-San)</li> <li>▪ Diversity of local cultures</li> <li>▪ Sun – renewable energy potential</li> <li>▪ Flowers – flower season</li> <li>▪ Abundant labour</li> <li>▪ Springbok is a thriving town</li> <li>▪ N7 link to Namibia</li> <li>▪ Kleinsee – future mariculture potential?</li> </ul>
Threats	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate change that will impact on water resources and agricultural activities</li> <li>▪ Water supply</li> <li>▪ Water quality</li> <li>▪ Political dynamics/uncertainties</li> <li>▪ Narrowing agriculture profit margins</li> <li>▪ Fluctuations in tourism industry</li> <li>▪ Global uncertainty of economic conditions</li> <li>▪ Fluctuations in Rand cycles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Growth in tourism (N7 link to Namibia)</li> <li>▪ Unexploited mineral opportunities</li> <li>▪ Brand development</li> <li>▪ Strengthening local government spheres</li> <li>▪ EPWP, SETAs and learnerships</li> <li>▪ Renewable energy</li> <li>▪ Mariculture</li> <li>▪ Opportunities for technology to fill gaps</li> <li>▪ Agro-processing and technology innovations (i.e.</li> </ul>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brain-drain as individuals from the Northern Cape migrate from scarcity of business, finance, technical skills, and so forth</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>drought resistant crops) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eco-tourism</li> <li>Expand on and coordinate SMME support services</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### Opportunity Potential Analysis

#### OPPORTUNITIES

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mining is a declining sector with major mining companies pulling out of the area. There are some minerals in the Nama Khoi LM that have never been exploited but feasibility studies would need to be conducted if these opportunities were to be taken forward</li> <li>There are also limited skilled people in the Nama Khoi LM and this may pose a threat to the sustainability of small-scale mining projects</li> <li>There is a possibility to negotiate with large mines to improve small miners access to claims but the lack of skills will need to be resolved</li> <li>Working granite dumps</li> <li>Recycle copper and granite dumps</li> <li>Local contracting rehabilitation of mining sites</li> <li>Building factories to mill minerals</li> <li>Milling minerals local adds more value</li> <li>Institutional arrangements to stimulate economic development</li> <li>Employing local unemployed in projects</li> </ul> |
| <b>Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade, Catering &amp; Accommodation</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community shopping centres</li> <li>The trade of small scale agricultural produce</li> <li>Arts and crafts for the tourism market</li> <li>The Namakwa Mall has not been constructed yet because there is not enough electricity available to power the Mall. Renewable energy plants will not be implemented soon so there is the option of looking at a solar roof for the Mall</li> <li>There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own businesses and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure (Development of an SMME strategy)</li> <li>Small-scale industrial opportunities for local business in Springbok</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Community, Social &amp; Personal Services; &amp; General Government</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a shortage of qualified medical staff / personnel and the ambulance services are very poor.</li> <li>Education, public transport, water and communication services are also poor, especially in the more remote settlements</li> <li>There are opportunities then to focus on water saving technologies, renewable energy, better educational opportunities, better health services, upgrading roads and communication infrastructure, and increasing job opportunities to improve the tax base of the municipality</li> <li>Skills Centre with a database of local labour &amp; skills that can be used by outside contractors or local businesses</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Finance, Insurance, Real Estate &amp; Business Services</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities exist to expand business services within Springbok, Bergsig and Matjieskloof so as to lessen the dependence of having to travel to Upington; and then to improve public transport so that remote communities can have access to these services</li> </ul>  |

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own businesses and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Transport, Storage &amp; Communication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public transport</li> <li>▪ Cellphone towers are also needed, as well as more opportunities to access the internet (i.e. Internet Cafes, computer literacy in schools, etc)</li> <li>▪ Internet Cafes</li> <li>▪ Upgrade Springbok Airport</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Eco-tourism – vast open land, unique natural flora and a number of national parks and conservancies.</li> <li>▪ Adventure tourism – 4X4 trails, hiking &amp; fishing, particularly if linked to the south-north route from the Western Cape into Namibia.</li> <li>▪ Historical and cultural tourism – the rich heritage of the Khoi San/Nama people, as well as the mining museums which showcase the history of Diamond Mining and settlement in the area (Okiep is the oldest copper mine town in SA).</li> <li>▪ Energy tourism – if the wind and solar farms are developed</li> <li>▪ Tourism Information Centre</li> <li>▪ Arts &amp; Craft Centre in NababEEP &amp; Steinkopf</li> <li>▪ 4X4 route linked to cultural activities</li> <li>▪ NababEEP &amp; Okiep historical tourism development</li> <li>▪ Waterfall Development near NababEEP</li> <li>▪ Hot Water Spring at Steinkopf</li> <li>▪ There is a mine hole in NababEEP – upgrade this to a tourism attraction</li> <li>▪ A tourism strategy for the Nama Khoi LM that is linked to tourism strategies of the other Namakwa DM areas will improve the linkages between attractions</li> </ul>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Removal of alien vegetation along rivers (specifically Prosopis)</li> <li>▪ Grow vegetables in tyres (food security project)</li> <li>▪ Community gardens</li> <li>▪ Crop farming</li> <li>▪ Paprika processing</li> <li>▪ Kraalbos farming &amp; beneficiation (shampoo, soap, vaseline)</li> <li>▪ When Kleinzee is incorporated into the Nama Khoi LM's jurisdiction there will be opportunities within the mariculture industry to develop. This will also require market linkages and improved transport nodes</li> <li>▪ There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own farms and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Electricity, Gas &amp; Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving the water sources and water infrastructure within the Nama Khoi LM area</li> <li>▪ Capturing storm water runoff</li> <li>▪ Construct reservoirs</li> <li>▪ Remove alien vegetation along water courses</li> <li>▪ Solar power plants, especially towards Vioolsdrif</li> <li>▪ Wind farm developments</li> <li>▪ Solar cookers</li> <li>▪ Solar water geysers</li> <li>▪ Solar water pumps</li> </ul>

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- Each household could then have a personal power supply (something like a battery) where they can go collect electricity from a central point at the renewable energy powered station
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## STATUS QUO OF NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

<b>Municipal Manager</b>	<b>Municipal manager's role</b>	<p>The responsibilities of the municipal manager are set out in detail in section 60 and 61 of the MFMA.</p> <p>Essentially, the municipal manager is accountable to the council for the overall administration of the municipality, but is also accountable to the mayor for the implementation of the policies of the municipality.</p> <p>The MFMA says that the municipal manager is the accounting officer of the municipality. As such, the municipal manager is responsible for ensuring that the municipality complies with the provisions of the MFMA and is to guide and advise the municipality about its compliance with the MFMA.</p> <p>One of the key responsibilities of the municipal manager is general financial management, which includes the transparent, economical and efficient running of the affairs of the municipality and the implementation of the budget.</p>
	<b>Economic Development</b>	<p>Local Economic development plan in place.</p> <p>National and provincial policy support.</p> <p>Create opportunities for the unemployed.</p> <p>Networking with NGO'S, CBO'S and Co-operatives.</p> <p>Engaging with developmental funding agencies.</p> <p>Serve on various forums to promote economic activities (District LED Forum, Namaqua Biodiversity forum, Provincial Costal committee).</p>
	<b>Public Relations (PR)</b>	<p>Developing of PR plan</p> <p>Co-ordination of internal and external communication, including media liaison</p> <p>Annual reporting</p>
	<b>Performance Management</b>	<p>Annual reporting on performance of section 57 as well as organizational performance</p>
	<b>Project Unit</b>	<p>Project Management</p> <p>Implementation of projects</p> <p>Approval of building plans in accordance with legislation</p> <p>Building inspections</p>

	<b>Internal Audit</b>	Quarterly Financial management reports. Reporting on fraudulent activities. Functional Audit committee
<b>Corporate Services</b>	<b>Auxiliary Services</b>	General Administration: Rendering of support services, including enquiries, correspondence, professional and other support services. Notice administration: This function manages the official notices. Leave Administration: This function renders the leave administration of the workforce according to the relevant legal regulations. Health and Safety – Internal: Internal Corporate Service, Health and Safety are supervised through this function. Front Office Services: This service includes all telephone, radio, reception, enquiries, and information and referral support services. Registration and Archive Services: The registration and archive system is managed according to the Archive Act, archive rules and regulations. Reproduction and Printing Services: This service includes the managing of photocopies and printing. Procurement and distribution of consumables: This service includes the managing of procurement and distribution of all general consumables. Messenger Services: This function delivers an effective messenger service to all units.
	<b>Committee Services</b>	General Administration: This function delivers all administrative support services, including enquiries, correspondence, professional and other support services. Secretarial Services: Timely and comprehensive notices, agendas, minutes, translation and resolutions are produced and kept.
	<b>Legal, Planning and Sustainable Development Services</b>	General Administration: This function delivers all administrative support services, including enquiries, correspondence, professional and other support services. Legal Services: Legal support is given to Council and delegations, regulations and by-laws are reviewed constantly. Land Property Management: Effective management of all Council properties from the sale, contract- and transfer management were undertaken. EIA/Land Use/Town Planning: Land usage planning services are rendered in full.
	<b>Human Resource Management</b>	HR and Benefit Administration: normal HR- and benefit administration functions, collective agreements, job descriptions. Planning, Recruitment and Selection: Reviewing of the structure as per legislation and

		<p>recruitment and selection of staff.</p> <p>Skills development and Training, including Workplace Skills Plan.</p> <p>Labour Relations: Rendering of related functions, including an effective functioning local labour forum.</p>
	<b>Management Support and Continuous Improvement</b>	<p>Management Support: Comprehensive management services to the Council, Municipal Manager and all departments, including agenda items, execution of Council resolutions, and linkages with role players and improvement of relationships, improvement of functions.</p> <p>Property Planning and Management: Acquisition of property, physical planning, EIA's, surveying, registration.</p> <p>Employment Equity: This Service provides the complete administration for the Employment Equity Act and its provisions.</p>
<b>Technical Services</b>	<b>Office Services</b>	<p>Management of services to Council, Municipal Manager and other departments</p> <p>Complaint management</p> <p>Project Management</p> <p>HR Management of Department</p> <p>Planning of incorporations</p>
	<b>Sewerage</b>	<p>Maintenance of pump stations</p> <p>Purification of effluent for irrigation</p> <p>Monitoring the quality of results</p> <p>Opening Sewerage blockages and Pumping of sewerage tanks</p>
	<b>Water</b>	<p>Delivery of household water to all towns</p> <p>Maintenance and operation of water works</p> <p>Maintenance and operation of 13 boreholes</p> <p>Maintenance of water networks</p> <p>Replacement of water meters</p>
	<b>Streets and Storm water</b>	<p>Maintenance of 140 km gravel roads</p> <p>Maintenance of 56km tar roads</p> <p>Opening of storm water channels</p> <p>Cleaning of streets and Upgrading of pavements</p> <p>Scraping of dirt roads</p>

<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Cleansing &amp; Health Services</b>	Environmental health service which includes, environmental health control, guidance / education, business licences, inspection of food stands and day-care, sites, hawkers, residential areas, implementation and application of environmental health and safety regulations.
	<b>Library Services</b>	Library service which include the provision of literature in various formats to the public.
	<b>Protection Services</b>	Technical services: Marking of roads, erection and maintenance of traffic signs Licences: Vehicle roadworthiness and registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers Traffic Law enforcement: Enforcement of traffic legislation
<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>Budget and Treasury</b>	Annual budgets and financial statements Cost accounting Investment and cash flow management
	<b>Expenditure</b>	Administration of expenses Administration of general ledger and funds Asset management, including insurance of assets Supply chain management Payroll administration
	<b>Income</b>	Administration of income and debtors Credit control Indigent management
<b>Electricity</b>	<b>Electricity Connections</b>	Electricity connections Electricity disconnections Inspections
	<b>Maintenance of municipal buildings</b>	Attend to breakdowns Conduct repairs

	<b>Maintenance of networks</b>	Attend to breakdowns Conduct repairs
	<b>Maintenance of pump stations</b>	Manage maintenance Attend to breakdowns Conduct repairs

## NEEDS ANALYSIS PER TOWN

### NABABEEP

- Upgrading Main Electrical Sub-station
- Town planning/Spatial Development: services for new stands
- Upgrade internal electricity: Sonop, Sentech
- Waste water treatment plant upgrade
- New oxidation ponds: NababEEP Wes
- Upgrading of Sewer reticulation
- Upgrading of street lighting
- Backlog Subsidy houses 350
- Expanded Public Works Programs – Building of streets and stone pitching for storm water
- Upgrading of Sports Complex (Waste water for irrigation of sports facilities)
- Feasibility study & establish of facilities for all codes
- Fencing of new cemetery
- Development of Ronel-and Hillstreet parks (Planting trees, establish parks and gardens)
- Fencing and secure of tourist attractions and Ramhokke in partnership with METOREX
- Upgrading of roads (gravelling, paving and bitumen seals)
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)
- Upgrading of Sonop complex: Rectification, fencing, securing & supervision
- Expanded Public Works Programs – Building of streets and stone pitching for storm water

### CONCORDIA

- Upgrading of oxidation ponds.
- Construction of internal sewer network- Jacobs Garden.
- Construction of new water reticulation-Tweefontein-West
- Upgrading of storm water facilities
- Surfacing of roads (gravelling, paving and bitumen seals)
- New main electrical substation
- Town planning/ spatial development- supply of services
- Kerbing of main road and construction of walk-ways
- Street lighting- Wheel Julia Road
- Speed tables
- Granite processing/ crusher
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens.
- Upgrade tourist attractions- Levy hall museum, Orbicule area
- Sport facility: swimming pool, cricket pitch, soccer fields
- Refuse removal/ collection areas- recycling
- Housing: Rectification
- Additional housing
- Small business complex- additional phases
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC)- irrigation land

## **SPRINGBOK**

- Upgrading Main Electrical Sub-station
- Fencing and securing oxidation ponds
- Construction of internal electricity network
- Industrial Area: All services, street lighting
- Street lighting – Doornpoort, Springbok to Matjieskloof, Springbok to Bergsig
- Upgrading of storm water facilities.
- Upgrading of roads: Upgrading Tolweg, 1<sup>st</sup> Ave (Spar), Berg street ( Spar- Shoprite)
- Upgrading of roads, walkways, speed bumps
- Fencing and secure of tourist attractions
- Fencing of new cemetery
- More parking areas
- Sport Facility: Demolishing of stables, Upgrading of fence
- Removal of alien plants
- Traffic Lights – Springbok Lodge, Toyota/Shoprite/HSN/Midas , Spar

## **CAROLUSBERG**

- Upgrading Main Electrical Sub-station
- Crèche – Old Post Office building
- Fencing and securing waste water pump stations
- Construction of internal electricity network at newly surveyed stands
- Upgrade street-lighting
- Town planning/ Spatial Development Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities
- Information and self-service Centre (Libraries)
- Street names, tar, speeds bumps, traffic signs
- Fire hydrants shifting thereof

- Expand and Upgrading of a Sports Complex
- New cemetery
- New Clinic/ upgrading of existing clinic
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens.
- Fencing and secure of tourist attraction
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)

## **FONTEINTJIE**

- New Community/Multi-purpose Centre
- Construction of access road/ Main road
- Mobile clinic
- Library
- Construction of internal electricity network at newly surveyed stands
- Incorporation of ESKOM electricity network
- Upgrade street-lighting
- Upgrading of water systems
- Sewerage reticulation
- Town planning/ Spatial Development.
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities.
- Street names, speed bumps, traffic signs
- Upgrading of internal roads
- Information and self-service Centre (Libraries)
- Establish of new Sports Complex
- New cemetery
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens)
- Cell phone network (Sentech & MTN, Vodacom)

## **OKIEP/ROOIWINKEL/ KOUROEP**

- Upgrading Main Electrical Sub-station
- Construction of internal electricity network @ newly surveyed stands
- Upgrade internal electricity: Rocky Ridge, White City
- Upgrade street-lighting
- Town planning/Spatial Development(New ervens / 500 Green fields)
- Fencing and securing oxidation ponds
- Upgrading of water storage capacity: Rocky Ridge, Vaalhoek 1&2, Rooiwinkel, Sewerage reticulation. New in specific areas
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities.(Vaalhoek1, Hibiscus str, Rocky Ridge; Low water bridges, Snoektown, Kamp 5)
- Information and self-service Centre Libraries
- Expand Upgrading of Sports Complex
- Fencing of new cemetery
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Upgrading Freedom Park in Skietbank
- Fencing and secure of tourist attractions( Glory Hole)
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods) - Bins
- Rehabilitation of mining waste dumps facilitation)
- Housing – 240 houses
- Trade centre
- Upgrade Entrance to Rooiwinkel
- Upgrading of streets /Speed bumps
- Additional Parking
- Upgrading of swimming pool

## **BERGSIG**

- Town planning/Spatial Development/ Commonage land (housing)- All services
- Stands between Libra & Desert Inn/ services required
- Fencing and securing oxidation ponds
- Sewerage reticulation
- Construction of internal electricity network and sports facility
- Upgrade street-lighting
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities
- Upgrading of streets/ tar, Dusttex, traffic signs, street names, speeds bumps in certain areas
- Expand and upgrading of Sports Complex
- Fencing of new cemetery
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Infrastructure for food security projects- equip borehole for tunnels
- Fencing and secure of tourist attractions
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)

## **KOMAGGAS**

- Upgrading of water network
- Upgrading of oxidation ponds.
- Sewer networks
- Upgrading of existing storm water infrastructure- pedestrian bridge, speed tables, road safety
- Surfacing of roads (paving)
- Tar of road to Kleinzee T-junction
- Incorporation of Eskom electricity network.
- Street lighting (Removal of mass lights)
- Upgrading electricity supply to water pump station
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods and environmental education)
- Infrastructure for food security projects
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Upgrading of tourism attractions- Die Brand- Arts & crafts centre- multipurpose tourist centre
- Upgrading & establishing of sports complex
- Rehabilitation of Wetlands
- Upgrading, expanding and fencing of cemeteries
- Embark on Government Solar Water Heating and renewable energy
- Kraalbos processing

## **BUFFELSRIVIER**

- Upgrading of electricity supply to Eskom
- Upgrading of oxidation ponds.
- Sewer networks
- Upgrading of existing storm water infrastructure
- Surfacing of internal roads (gravelling, paving )
- Upgrading of access road to town
- Incorporation of Eskom electricity network.
- Street lighting
- Upgrading electricity supply to water pump station
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)
- Infrastructure for food security projects
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Upgrading of tourism attractions- multipurpose centre
- Upgrading, expanding and fencing of cemeteries
- Upgrading of sports facilities
- Embark on Government Solar Water Heating and renewable energy
- Town Planning
- Kraalbos processing

## STEINKOPF

- Water Services to 500 new surveyed stands
- Upgrading of oxidation ponds- Fencing & Securing, Pictograms, warning signs
- Sewerage system to 500 new surveyed stands as well as the remaining areas without – sewerage system
- Electricity to 500 new stands
- Upgrading of existing storm water infrastructure
- Surfacing of roads (gravelling, paving and bitumen seals)- DUST TEX
- Incorporation of Eskom Electricity network
- Upgrading of existing multipurpose centre (Sports and recreation, internet café/self- service centre, SMME's, indoor pools).
- Street lighting
- Irrigation water from sewerage ponds
- Backup water
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (Labour intensive methods)
- Infrastructure for food security projects- Operation Hunger land
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Construction of taxi stops facilities- (taxi rank long term objective)
- Upgrading of tourism attractions
- Upgrading, expanding, fencing and securing of cemeteries
- Kraalbos processing

## GOODHOUSE

- Street lighting
- Incorporation of ESKOM Electricity network.
- Upgrading water purification plant.
- Upgrading of water storage capacity.
- Surfacing of roads (gravelling, paving and bitumen seals)
- Establish new sport facility
- Feasibility study for new oxidation ponds
- Sewer network
- Housing- supply of services
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC) - irrigation land
- Facilitate feasibility study of cell phone network coverage (Vodacom, MTN and Cell C)
- FM Radio network (Sentech)
- Road Signs
- Fencing and securing of cemetery & sport facilities

## **VIOOLSDRIFT**

- Upgrading water purification plant.
- Street lighting
- Upgrading of water storage capacity
- Incorporation of ESKOM Electricity network.
- Sport facilities
- Surfacing of roads ( re-graveling )
- Road Signs
- Establish new sport facility
- Feasibility study for new oxidation ponds/ utilisation of existing ponds (DPW)
- Sewer network
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC) - irrigation land
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Fencing and securing of cemeteries
- FM radio network (Sentech)
- Housing

## **ROOIWAL**

- Services to new stands
- Incorporation of ESKOM Electricity network.
- Upgrading water purification plant.
- Upgrading of water storage capacity.
- Establish new sport facility
- Feasibility study for new oxidation ponds
- Sewer network
- Upgrading of roads – Road signs
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC) - irrigation land

- Facilitate feasibility study of cell phone network coverage (Vodacom, MTN and Cell C)
- FM Radio network (Sentech)
- Road Signs
- Fencing and securing of cemetery & sport facilities
- Housing & rectification

## **BULLETRAP**

- Water Services (bulk water supply from N7- air valves)
- Sanitation services (oxidation ponds- sewerage systems)- EIA
- Construction of new storm water infrastructure
- Surfacing of roads (gravelling, paving and bitumen seals) - DUSTTEX
- Incorporation of ESKOM Electricity network
- Street lighting
- Town planning/Spatial Development
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)
- Upgrading, expanding and fencing of cemetery- New consultation process PHS, new areas identified- services (water & sanitation)
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Land for food security projects/ infrastructure
- Upgrading of tourist attractions (museum, old copper mine)
- Upgrading/ establish of sport facilities
- Embark on Government Solar Water Heating and renewable energy

## **MATJIESKLOOF**

- Upgrading of external electricity networks
- Upgrading of internal electricity networks
- Street lightning- RONDOMSKRİK
- Electrification of new stands (water and sewerage already installed)
- Sewer networks at newly surveyed stands
- Water networks at newly surveyed stands
- Electrical networks at newly surveyed stands
- Construction of new storm water infrastructure
- Surfacing of roads (paving and bitumen seals)- DUST TEX
- New Community/Multi-purpose Centre- soup kitchen
- Upgrading of Sport Complex
- New cemetery- filling, fencing & securing
- Upgrading of existing clinic
- Taxi stops along route
- Pedestrian crossings- Kleinzee/ Komaggas road
- Speed bumps & street names, traffic signs

## **VAALWATER**

- Fencing and securing oxidation ponds
- Sewerage reticulation (7de Laan) (bucket systems)
- Construction of internal electricity network
- Upgrade street-lighting & High mass lightning
- Town planning/Spatial Development (Business stands)- All Services
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities & (5) pedestrian bridges
- Speed bumps & traffic signs
- Upgrading of streets (tar)
- TV reception (Sentech)
- Telephone lines (Telkom)
- Housing & Rectification
- Fencing & securing of new cemetery (as well as existing cemetery)
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)
- Information and self-service Centre (Libraries)
- Taxis stands (X3)
- Surveying of commonage land for irrigation purposes
- Infrastructure for food security projects
- Recycling
- Soup kitchen
- Community hall

## **PROJECTS APPLICABLE TO NAMA KHOI MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION**

- RECYCLING PROJECTS (WASTE MANAGEMENT)
- CELL PHONE SERVICE POSIBILITIES (SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE)
- SOLAR ENERGY (RENEWABLE ENERGY)
- DUMPING/ LANDFILL SITES
- UPGRADING ELECTRICAL SERVICES (DOE PROJECT, FAULT LEVEL STUDY, METERING AUDIT, UPGRADE OF ACCESS ROADS TO ELECTRICAL SUBSTATIONS, TRANSFORMER OIL SERVICING, CONSOLIDATION OF ELECTRICITY METERING POINTS)
- NAMAKWA MALL
- WORKING FOR WATER
- WATER SUPPLY ON COMMONAGE LAND
- NEW COMMONAGE LAND/ LAND REFORM PROJECTS
- STREET NAMES/ HOUSING NUMBERS & TRAFFIC SIGNS
- ELECTRICAL REWIRING MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
- UPGRADING WATER SERVICES
- HOUSING/ RECTIFICATION/ TOP - UP
- UPGRADING OF ROADS
- UPGRADING OF STORM WATER FACILITIES
- UPGRADING OF SPORT FACILITIES/ UPGRADING OF ATHLETIC TURFS
- PLANTING TREES/ESTABLISH PARKS AND GARDENS
- NEW COMMUNITY HALLS/ UPGRADING OF COMMUNITY HALLS
- SPEED BUMPS/PAVING OF STREETS/PARKING

## SUMMARY OF NEEDS ANALYSIS NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

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

## ECONOMIC



- Facilitate job creation and LED (to address high unemployment rate).
- Improve infrastructure provision.
- Promote tourism
- Promote small business development
- Investigate feasibility of recycling mine dumps, establishing small new mines and the prospecting for other minerals.
- Support existing government departments projects
- Promote Private Public Partnerships

## SOCIAL



- Provide additional sports and recreational facilities
- Provide additional community facilities (multipurpose community halls
- Mitigate the risk of disasters.
- Traffic services

## INSTITUTIONAL



- Promote special programs: gender equality, youth, elderly, women, disabilities
- Enhance institutional capacity - human resources and financial:
  - Compile a human resources database;
  - Finalize organizational structure;
  - Conduct job evaluations;
  - Implement safe working conditions;
- Upgrade office accommodation:
  - Refurbish existing buildings;
  - Provide additional office space

**NAMA KHOI FUNDED/UNFUNDED PROJECTS :**

NO	PROJEK NAAM	PROJEK KOSTE	PROGRAM	13/14	14/15
1	ELECTRIFICATION OF RDP HOUSES AT MATJIESKLOOF AND CONCORDIA	R 400 000.00	NAMA KHOI	X	
2	DOORNPOORT/MATJIESKLOOF SEPARATION	R 2 500 000.00	INEP	X	
3	CONSOLIDATION OF OKIEP AND CONCORDIA MEASURING POINTS	R 13 700 000.00	INEP	X	X
4	CONSOLIDATION OF SPRINGBOK AND BERGSIG MEASURING POINTS – PHASE 2	R 22 500 000.00	INEP		X
5	MEASURING OF WORKSHOPS IN NABABEEP	R 200 000.00	NAMA KHOI	X	
6	INSTALLATION OF FUSES/ BUFFELSRIVIER ACQUISITION	R 440 000.00	NAMA KHOI	X	
7	INFR : MIG 411 INSTALLATION OF SPRINGBOK BUSTER PUMP	R 1 710 000.00	MIG	R 1 000 000.00	
8	INFR: MIG 175 CONSTRUCTION OF STORMWARER FACILITIES – REGISTREERD	R 400 000.00	MIG	X	
9	INFR: MIG 424 UPGRADING OF WATER NETWORKS	R 100 912.00	MIG	X	
10	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT – OXIDATION PONDS AND SEWERAGE NETWORKS	R 2 382 600.00	MIG	R 800 000.00	
11	INFR: MIG CONSTRUCTIN AND PAVING OF ROADS AND STORMWATER	R 195 000 000. 00	MIG	R 9 000 000.00	
12	CONSTRUCTION OF SKATE PARK AT BERGSIG SPORT GROUNDS	R 7 500 000.00	NATIONAL TOURISM	X	
13	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF STEINKOPF SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R 2 500 000.00	MIG	R 1 500 000.00	
14	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF OKIEP SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R 1 300 000.00	MIG	R 500 000.00	
15	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF CONCORDIA SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R 3 400 000.00	MIG	R 2 900 000.00	
16	APPLICATION FOR HOUSING ACCREDITATION	R 100 000.00	NAMA KHOI	X	
17	PURCHASE OF WASTE DISPOSAL COMPACTOR	R 1 200 000.00	NAMA KHOI		
18	PURCHASE OF CHERRY PICKER		NAMA KHOI		
19	PURCHASE OF THREE LIGHT VEHICLES		NAMA KHOI		
20	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF BERGSIG SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R 13 224 000.00	MIG/ LOTTO	PENDING APPROVAL R 4 500 000.00	
21	CONSTRUCTION AND UPGRADING OF OKIEP SWIMMING POOL	R 450 000.00	DSAC	X	

<b>22</b>	CONSTRUCTION OF 70 LOW COST HOUSING IN NAMA KHOI	R	5 000 000.00	COGHSTA	X	
<b>23</b>	FENCING OF CEMETERIES	R	700 000.00	PUBLIC WORKS	X	
<b>24</b>	DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	R	750 000.00	RURAL DEV	X	
<b>25</b>	BUILDING OF SOCIAL HOUSING BETWEEN LIBRA AND DESERT INN	R	1 000 000.00	COGHTA	X	
<b>26</b>	CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING OF NEW OFFICE BLOCKS - PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R	4 300 000.00	NAMA KHOI	R 3 000 000.00	R 1 300 000.00
<b>27</b>	FENCING OF NAMA KHOI OFFICES	R	1 500 000.00	NAMA KHOI		X
<b>28</b>	CONSTRUCTION OF DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT CENTRE	R	6 000 000.00	MIG/ OWN		
<b>29</b>	CONSTRUCTION OF WORKSHOP	R	4 500 000.00	DE BEERS	X	
<b>30</b>	KLEINZEE ACQUISITION	R	16 500 000.00	DE BEERS	X	
<b>31</b>	MIG: CONSTRUCTING OF OXIDATION PONDS AND SEWERAGE NETWORKS	R	188 000 000.00			
<b>32</b>	FENCING AND SECURING OF SEWAGE PLANTS	R	300 000.00	PUBLIC WORKS	X	
<b>33</b>	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF MATJIESKLOOF SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R	10 000 000.00	MIG/ LOTTO	PENDING APPROVAL R 4 500 000.00	
<b>34</b>	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF CAROLUSBERG SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R	15 000 000.00	MIG/ LOTTO	PENDING APPROVAL R 4 500 000.00	
<b>35</b>	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF KOMAGGAS SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R	15 000 000.00	MIG/ LOTTO	PENDING APPROVAL R 4 500 000.00	
<b>36</b>	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF NABABEEP SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R	15 000 000.00	MIG/ LOTTO	PENDING APPROVAL R 4 500 000.00	
<b>38</b>	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT OF BUFFELSRIVIER SPORT COMPLEX – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R	15 000 000.00	MIG/ LOTTO	PENDING APPROVAL R 4 500 000.00	
<b>37</b>	INSTALLATION OF MUNICIPAL BULK SERVICES AT LOW COST HOUSING ERVENS	R	15 380 000.00	MIG/ LOTTO	PENDING APPROVAL R 4 500 000.00	

39	MANAGEMENT AND DIPOSAL OF LANDFILL SITES	R	2 000 000.00	DENC		
40	PURCHASE OF COMPACTOR	R	40 000.00			
41	PURCHASE OF SEWERAGE TRUCK HAND ROLLER	R	1200 000.00			
42	SURVEY OF 6950 RESIDENTIAL ERVENS FOR LOW COST HOUSING(PHASE DEVELOPMENT)	R	6 835 000.00			
43	INSTALLATION OF An ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM/ "BACK UP"/ "FIREWALL"	R	400 000.00	NAMA KHOI		
44	PURCHASE OF TANKER ON TRAILER			NAMA KHOI		
45	PURCHASE OF 4X4 VEHICLE			NAMA KHOI		
46	PURCHASE OF A ROADMARKER			NAMA KHOI		
47	PURCHASE OF A DISASTER RESPONSE VEHICLE			NAMA KHOI		
48	SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ERVENS AND INSTALLATION OF MUNICIPAL BULK SERVICES	R	4 000 000.00	NAMA KHOI		
49	UPGRADING OF NAMA KHOI COMMONAGE (WORKING FOR LAND)	R	1 000 000.00			
50	UPGRADING/DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING OF TOURISM ATTRACTIONS	R	2 000 000.00	NATIONAL TOURISM	PENDING APPROVAL R 2 000 000.00	
51	FENCING AND SECURING OF TAXI RANK – PHASE DEVELOPMENT	R	800 000.00	TRANSPORT	X	X
52	GREENING: PLANTING TREES/ESTABLISH PARKS AND GARDENS IN ALL WARDS WITHIN NAMA KHOI MUNICIPAL AREA	R R	2 681 200.00 (40 218 000.00)		PENDING APPROVAL	X
53	WORKING FOR THE COAST PROJECTS – KLEINZEE AND BRAZIL				PENDING APPROVAL	X

**SECTOR DEPARTMENTS PROJECTS**

Project Name	Location	Implementing Agent	Estimated Budget	Funding Source	Funding Secure	Year of Implementation			
						2011/2012	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/2015
Planning of Provincial Nature Reserve Goegap	Goegap		47 779 942.00	DEA	47 779 942.00	26 890 076.00	20 889 866.00		
Henkries	Henkries		3 000 000.00	Department Agriculture	3 000 000.00		3 000 000.00		
Goodhouse	Goodhouse		1 380 000.00	Department Agriculture	1 380 000.00		1 380 000.00		
Okiep Swimming Pool	Okiep	Nama Khoi	450 000.00	DSAC	450 000.00	450 000.00			
Springbok Magistrate				DOJ&CD	70 000 000.00				
Upgrading of FET College	Okiep	Tsikululu Project Team	20 000 000.00	Anglo American Chairman's Fund	15 000 000.00		15 000 000.00		

## CONCLUSION

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

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

The Spatial Development Framework was also identified as one of the weaknesses, this is because it is out-dated and its data is limited, we are now currently reviewing the SDF.

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