

Namakwa
District Municipality



**Revised Draft
Integrated
Development
Plan
2024/2025**



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Overview of Namakwa District

The Namakwa District Municipality (NDM) is situated in the north-western corner of South Africa and borders the Atlantic Ocean to the west and Namibia to the north. It is also bordered by the ZF Mgqawu and Pixley ka Seme Districts of the Northern Cape Province to the North-East and East, respectively. It borders by the Western Cape Province to the South (the West Coast, Cape Winelands and Central Karoo District Municipalities). The Namakwa district is one of five districts in the Northern Cape Province and situated in the western part of the province. The local municipalities which falls under the Namakwa District are Nama Khoi, Kamiesberg, Richtersveld , Karoo-Hoogland, Khai-Ma and Hantam. The local municipalities of Namakwa District Municipality (DC6) are represented on the map in **Figure 1** below;



Figure 1: Local Municipalities of Namakwa District (Source: QGIS, 2024)

Mayor's Foreword

This is the second (2nd) review of the IDP 2022-2027 five year financial planning. Over the period under review, we were confronted at all levels including the COVID 19 pandemic. During this period we were forced to stretch our resources in order to ensure access to basic services for all our communities.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is an approach to planning which is aimed at involving the municipality and the communities as well as local municipalities to find the best solutions towards sustainable development and sustainable financial viability.



An Integrated Development Plan is a mega plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. It should take into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development.

It is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan which extends over a 5 year period. In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 all municipalities have to undertake an IDP process to produce IDP's.

As the IDP is a legislative requirement it has a legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level.

A very critical phase of the IDP process is to link planning to the municipal budget (i.e. allocation of internal or external funding to the identified projects and community needs); because this will ensure that the IDP focusses on the development and implementation of projects. After approval of this plan by the municipal council, all development and projects must comply with the stipulations of the IDP and will further translating into the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

We must bear in mind the dire need in most of our communities it is critical that we base our decisions on facts and not on emotions or fear.

It is important that in these times we also embrace the opportunity presented by the new District Development Model (DDM) which aims to have a single and mega support plan for National, Provincial and Local Governments, to focus on joint objectives and to improve the socioeconomic circumstances of our communities in the district.

The overall objective of the new DDM is to:

- determine current realities and challenges and/or opportunities presented;
- Try to align existing planning processes and budget between the three (3) spheres of government;
- Shape strategic decisions;
- Identify and steer planning and implementation of much needed interventions;
- Facilitate priority needs;
- Mobilise and direct new investment opportunities as envisaged by the strategic direction we must take.

The Boegoebaai harbour development, the Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ), the DBSA programme on Partner A District are the pillars and central to our planning insofar as regional logistics and bulk handling capabilities and will greatly assist in the new frontier development in the Northern Cape Province.

To plan for the future is difficult, especially so when faced with huge poverty, inequality, disease and unemployment.

We trust that the reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the 2024/2025 FY will enable the Namakwa District Municipal Council, the administration, our stakeholders as well as communities to face the challenges and grab the opportunities which are limited.

With the National, Provincial Government Elections (NPE) 2024 planned for 29 May 2024 there will be a serious intervention to improve services to our communities. We need to work hard and appreciate the efforts by our communities for accountability and sustainable development.

CLR MERVIN CLOETE
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

Municipal Manager's Foreword

It is again this of the financial calendar which expects us to review our five (5) year Integrated Development Plans (IDP) in accordance with the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 as required. The Council of Namakwa District Municipality has already adopted the concept IDP in March subsequent the development thereof within an approved IDP process plan and engaged in a consultation process to ensure that communities and key stakeholders become part of the planning and decision-making process.



Furthermore, the process of adoption of the IDP it needs compliance with Section 84(1) of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 that states that a district municipality has the following functions and powers (a) integrated development for the district as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the region. Moreover, that we in line with the One Plan ensure that we negate on the traditional silo planning. Namakwa District Municipality (NDM) in conjunction with all the local municipalities is determined to ensure that all people in the district enjoys a high quality of life through a focused and deliberate intervention on bulk and socio-economic infrastructure projects in collaboration with all spheres of government.

Census 2022 brought a need to review our approach as the data reveals. We must implement more radical strategies that will ensure people are self-reliant and become less dependent on social grants but also to have deliberate access to basic services.

Our challenges within communities are mostly common and relating to (a) impact of load shedding, (b) community safety, (c) gender-based violence, (d) water and sanitation, (e) access to proper health services, (f) youth development, (g) access to and ownership of land, (h) SMME support to mention but a few.

During the third (3rd) quarter of the 2023/2024 FY during a strategic session with councillors, academics, officials and business partners it was agreed to intensify our efforts to embrace change as we are champions of change has amended and adopted our Preferential Procurement Policy as a means to ensure our Supply Chain processes are more effective and contributes to growing local economy in the region.

PARTNERSHIPS ARE CRITICAL

The NDM are forced to create partnership with important stakeholders to ensure that access to basic services is paramount and to facilitate support to local municipalities. The conclusion and agreement with the Development of Southern Africa (DBSA) on the Partner A District is ready for implementation.

The launch of the Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) during the month of May 2024 is indicative of our commitment to ensure that mega developments are implemented as promised. There is no need for competition amongst municipalities other than providing quality services to all our communities.

The Namakwa District Municipality in conjunction with Namakwa Digital Hub is hard at work to ensure the finalisation of the project before the end of June 2024. This will greatly benefit our communities, the youth, upskilling of our people and municipalities as well as businesses on data storage and goods and services.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The NDM remains committed towards tighter fiscal control and to look for alternative streams of income for sustainable growth, relevance and improved service delivery. During December 2023 amendments to the Supply Chain management Regulations were implemented and this puts a renewed outlook on our internal processes to manage expenditure and identify alternative income streams.

This will cause us to reshape and to adapt to new strategies as to remain relevant as a district municipality and financially viable. Indeed, Council has adopted budget and related policies to ensure NDM operates within financial regulations and framework.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The NDM is committed to good governance and accountability. We receive a 3rd consecutive “clean audit” and remain committed to continue the good work but with a deliberate intend to ensure that it relates to improved service delivery. The IDP Representative Forum that was held recently has allowed for a new changed approach on joint planning for the betterment of our communities.

A Budget Engagement session with Northern Cape Provincial Treasury (NCPT) took place on 23 April 2024. We must remain steadfast to ensure the “One District, One Vision with One System” is realised. To this end, the District Development Model is one of the many vehicles at our disposal to ensure we address poverty, inequality and unemployment.

I am grateful for Council and my colleagues for always striving to excellence and be champions for change. Together we can do more.

SYDNEY ADAMS
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Executive Summary

This document is a review of the Namakwa District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which covers the financial year 2024/2025 and a five-year planning and implementation period, from 2022 to 2027. Since this final IDP is an updated version of the IDP 2022-2027, it must be read in conjunction with the original IDP 2022-2017. These updates are summarized in **Table 1** below;

Table 1: IDP updates summarized (Source: NDM, 2024)

SECTION	IDP 2022-2027	IDP REVIEW 2023/2024i	IDP REVIEW 2024/2025	CHANGES	
				Details	Page numbers
Chapter1: Introduction	See pages 72-92	See pages 13-23	New updated information	Summarised version of 2024 SONA & SOPA)	See pages 10-20
Chapter 2: Profile of the Namakwa District Municipality	See pages 10-71	See pages 24-35	No changes	Latest census 2022 data	See pages 30-40
Chapter 3: Organisational Development	See pages 91-92	See page 36	Updated information	Vacant positions	See page 41
Chapter 4: Environmental Management	n/a	n/a	New information	Environmental Management IDP Chapter	See pages 42-49
Chapter 5 : Strategic directives	See pages 94- 102	See pages 37-43	Updated information	Changed amounts per KPI's aligned to final budget 2024/2025	See pages 50-55
Chapter 6: Projects	See pages 102- 129	See page 44	Updated information	IDP projects (Sectoral) 2024/2025 included as an addendum, B- Municipal Projects, PaD projects, NDM milestone projects	See page 56-59

The IDP is the main strategic document that directs municipal activities, including the plans and strategies of the other levels of government for the entire municipality. A vision statement is first used to ensure that municipal goals are in line with those of the other levels of government.

Vision and Mission Statement

The first stage in this process is to create a shared vision with related municipal mission and strategic objectives. Under a framework of key performance areas and key performance indicators, these strategic objectives serve as directions to steer municipal activities.

Vision






“Reshaping the Namakwa District to be the benchmark for a sustainable green energy, diverse, integrated socio-economy to satisfy needs for future generations”

Slogan






“Reshaping Namakwa District for future generations”

Mission

We will strive to achieve our vision through:

-  Stimulation of a green, diverse, integrated socio-economy;
 -  Fostering and strengthening partnerships with all role-players;
 -  Integrated support and capacitating local municipalities for sustainability;
 -  Transparent and accountable processes; and
 -  Providing strategic leadership.
-

Municipal Key Performance Areas

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

Strategic Objectives

- 🏘️ Monitoring and support local municipalities to deliver basic services which include water, sanitation, housing, electricity and waste management
- 🏘️ Support vulnerable groups in the district
- 🏘️ Improve administrative and financial viability and capability
- 🏘️ Promote and facilitate Local Economic development (include tourism)
- 🏘️ Enhance good governance (Include IGR)
- 🏘️ Promote and facilitate spatial transformation and sustainable urban development
- 🏘️ To render municipal health services
- 🏘️ To coordinate the disaster management -and fire management services in the district
- 🏘️ Caring for the environment



Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE IDP DOCUMENT

The Municipal Systems Act obligates all municipalities to undertake a process of preparing and implementing IDPs. The IDP is an elaborate and collaborative planning process which produces a strategic plan designed to guide municipalities and their entities to systematically eradicate service delivery backlogs; encourage socio-economic development; preserve and conserve the natural environment; address spatial disparities of development and deliver on the agreed priorities which are translated into projects with clearly defined outputs and targets within five-year planning cycle.

1.2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The Municipal Systems Act 2000 requires each municipality to prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for its jurisdiction area for a five-year period when a new Council are elected. The legislation stipulates further that the IDP must be revised annually to determine progress and to make amendments accordingly to strategic objectives. The IDP process is guided by different legislations, policies and guidelines from which it derives its mandate from the following frameworks:

-  The Constitution of South Africa 1996
-  The White Paper on Local Government 1998
-  The Municipal Structures Act 1998
-  The Municipal Systems Act 2000
-  The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations 2001
-  The Municipal Finance Management Act 2003
-  The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) 2006
-  National Environmental Management Act 1998
-  National Development Plan
-  Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act
-  The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
-  Provincial Spatial Development Framework
-  Provincial Sector Plans and Programmes
-  IDP's of Local Municipalities

1.3. KEY POLICY DIRECTIVES

The following political directives and statements were also considered as key directives:

1.3.1. *State of Nation Address (SONA) 2024*

The SONA 2024 highlighted under each priority the following;

30 Years of Freedom and Democracy

Reflections on the 30 years of freedom and democracy

This SoNA takes place in the 30th year of our democracy.

Achievements of the last three decades

Over the last three decades, government has been on a journey, striving together to achieve a new society – a national democratic society. Government has cast off the tyranny of apartheid and built a democratic state based on the will of the people. It has established strong institutions to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all people. Government has transformed the lives of millions of South Africans, providing the necessities of life and creating opportunities that never existed before. It has enabled a diverse economy whose minerals, agricultural products and manufactured goods reach every corner of the world, while creating jobs in South Africa.

External factors

The global financial crisis of 2007 and 2008 brought to an end, a decade of strong growth and faster job creation. “More recently, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has contributed to rising prices of fuel, food and other goods across the world – and has, as a result, made life more difficult for all South Africans.”

Effects of state capture

Great progress has been made in bringing those responsible for state capture to justice. Stolen funds are being recovered.

Failed insurrection

The events of July 2021, These efforts to undo the hard-won gains of our freedom failed because the people of South Africa stood firm, together, in defence of our Constitution and its promise of a better life for all.”

Dealing with Covid-19

More than 100 000 South Africans lost their lives to the disease and two million people lost their jobs.

Gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF)

Another major challenge government has to address is GBVF, which it characterised as the second pandemic. Government has introduced laws and directed more resources to prosecuting perpetrators, providing better support to survivors, and promoting women's economic empowerment.

Effects of climate change

In recent years, South Africa has had to confront the effects of climate change. The country has had devastating wildfires in the Western Cape, destructive floods in KwaZulu-Natal, unbearable heatwaves in the Northern Cape, persistent drought in the Eastern Cape, and intense storms in Gauteng.

Jobs

Creating youth employment

Government has taken steps to address the youth unemployment challenge. Three years ago, building on the success of the Expanded Public Works Programme, it launched the Presidential Employment Stimulus. Through this programme, government has created more than 1.7 million work and livelihood opportunities. Through the stimulus, government has placed more than one million school assistants in 23 000 schools, providing participants with valuable work experience while improving learning outcomes. Through the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, government established SAYouth.mobi as a zero-rated platform for unemployed young people to access opportunities for learning and earning. Over 4.3 million young people are now engaged on the network and 1.6 million have so far secured opportunities. Government has, working together with the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), set up a number of initiatives to provide opportunities for young people, including the National Youth Service and the Youth Employment Service.

Workplace equality

Government has introduced laws and undertaken programmes to enable black South Africans and women to advance in the workplace, to become owners and managers, to acquire land and build up assets. The proportion of jobs in executive management held by black people increased almost five-fold between 1996 and 2016.

Fighting Corruption

Restoring institutions and rebuilding the economy

One of the overriding challenges this administration had to deal with when it took office was state capture and corruption. Government's first priority was to put a decisive stop to state capture, to dismantle the criminal networks within the state and to ensure that perpetrators faced justice. Government had to do that so that it could restore

institutions and rebuild the economy. It appointed capable people with integrity to head law-enforcement agencies, government departments, security services and state companies, often through an independent and transparent processes. The credibility and efficiency of a number of institutions like the South African Revenue Service (SARS) have been restored and their performance improved.

Combating corruption and other serious crimes

Government set up the Investigating Directorate as a specialized and multidisciplinary unit within the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to investigate corruption and other serious crimes. Legislation is currently before Parliament to establish the Investigating Directorate as a permanent entity with full investigating powers. But there is much more work to be done to eradicate corruption completely. Based on the recommendations of the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council, we are determined to introduce further measures to strengthen our anti-corruption agencies, protect whistle-blowers, regulate lobbying and prevent the undue influence of public representatives in procurement.

Economy

Revival of the economy

Over the past five years, government has worked to revive the economy from a decade of stagnation and protect it from both domestic and global shocks. Government has made progress. The economy is today three times larger than it was 30 years ago.

Job creation

The number of South Africans in employment increased from eight million in 1994 to over 16.7 million now. Over the last two years, the number of jobs being created has been increasing every quarter, and there are more people in employment than before the pandemic. Yet, the unemployment rate is the highest it has ever been.

Economy and investment

Government has laid a foundation for growth through far reaching economic reforms, an ambitious investment drive, and an infrastructure programme that is starting to yield results. Companies continue to invest, thousands of hectares of farmland are being planted, new factories are being opened and production is being expanded. Government is on track to resolve the most important constraints on economic growth by stabilising energy supply and fixing the logistics system. As these obstacles are removed, the true potential of the economy is unleashed.

Promoting a green economy

Government is going to set up a Special Economic Zone in the Boegoebaai port to drive investment in green energy. There is a great deal of interest from the private sector to participate in the boom that will be generated green

hydrogen energy projects. Government has decided to support electric vehicle manufacturing in South Africa to grow the automotive sector, which provides good jobs to thousands of workers. It has decided to give special focus to regions like Mpumalanga to enable the creation of new industries, new economic opportunities and sustainable jobs. In the past year, government has increased the financing pledges for the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan from around R170 billion to almost R240 billion.

Climate Change Response Fund

To address the persistent effects of global warming, which manifest themselves through persistent floods, fires and droughts, government has decided to establish a Climate Change Response Fund. This will bring together all spheres of government and the private sector in a collaborative effort to build our resilience and respond to the impacts of climate change.

Improving freight logistics

To deal with severe inefficiencies in the freight logistics system, government is taking action to improve the ports and rail network, and restore them to world-class standards. Government has set out a clear roadmap to stabilise the performance of Transnet and reform the logistics system. Working closely with business and labour, government has established dedicated teams to turn around five strategic corridors that transport goods for export purposes. The number of ships waiting to berth at the Port of Durban – which has experienced severe congestion in recent months – has reduced from more than 60 ships in mid-November to just 12 ships at the end of January. Transnet has appointed an international terminal operator to help expand and improve its largest terminal at the Port of Durban. Government is overhauling the freight rail system by allowing private rail operators to access the rail network. With the current conflict in the Middle East affecting shipping traffic through the Suez Canal, South Africa is well positioned to offer bunkering services for ships that will be rerouted via its shores.

VISA system

Government published new regulations to reform the visa system, which will make it easier to attract the skills that the economy needs, and create a dynamic ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship.

Trade and Investment

Investment

Government raised R1.5 trillion in new investment commitments through five South Africa Investment Conferences, of which over R500 billion has already flowed into the economy.

Support for the Mining Sector

Government are moving ahead with the modernisation of mining rights licensing system and are launching an exploration fund to support emerging miners and exploit new mineral deposits.

Support for Black Industrialists

In the last five years, government has supported around 1 000 black industrialists with funding and other forms of support. These black-owned firms employ more than 90 000 workers and contribute many billions of rands to the economy. At the same time, about 200 000 more workers obtained ownership of shares in the companies they work, bringing the total worker ownership in companies in the South African economy to well over half a million workers.

Infrastructure development

Investment in infrastructure is gaining momentum. New and innovative funding mechanisms will be used to increase construction of infrastructure.

Access to broadband and the internet

Government completed the auction of broadband spectrum after more than a decade of delays, resulting in new investment, lower data costs and improved network reach and quality. These reforms have a profound impact in a society in which access to the Internet has risen dramatically over the last decade.

Improving water supply

The Department of Water and Sanitation aims to enhance water resource management by initiating infrastructure projects to secure water supply and diversifying water sources to reduce dependence on surface water. Bulk water projects are under construction across the country to improve water supply to millions of residents in villages, towns and cities.

Road and rail infrastructure

In the past five years, the South African National Roads Agency Limited, which manages nearly 25 000 km of roads, has awarded more than 1 200 projects to the value of R120 billion.

High-speed rail

In November last year, Cabinet approved a framework for high-speed rail, focusing initially on the Johannesburg to Durban corridor.

Education

Improved education

Basic education outcomes are steadily improving across a range of measures. The latest matric pass rate, at 82.9%, is the highest ever. And with each New Year, learners from no-fee schools are accounting for more and more of the bachelor passes achieved. At the same time, fewer learners are dropping out of school. Government has increased funding for poor and working-class students in universities and TVET significantly over the past five years. Over the next five years, government will focus its attention on expanding access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) and improving early grade reading, where we are already beginning to see progress.

Services

Formal housing and clean drinking water

At the end of apartheid, only six out of 10 people had access to clean drinking water. Today, that figure has increased to nearly nine out of 10 South Africans.

Improving municipalities

Government has started the implementation of a number of measures to address this problem by providing support to local government, including professionalising the civil service and ensuring that people with the right skills are appointed to key positions. The DDM has proven to be an effective instrument to enhance cooperative governance and collaboration. Government will continue to broaden and deepen this process.

Interventions to end load-shedding

Government has set out a clear plan to end load-shedding, which it has been implementing with a single-minded focus through the National Energy Crisis Committee. Government has delivered on its commitments to bring substantial new power through private investment on to the grid, which is already helping to reduce load-shedding. Last year, government implemented a major debt relief package, which will enable Eskom to make investments in maintenance and transmission infrastructure and ensure its sustainability going forward. Since government revived its renewable energy programme five years ago, it has connected more than 2 500 megawatts of solar and wind power to the grid with three times this amount already in procurement or construction. Through tax incentives and financial support, government has more than doubled the amount of rooftop solar capacity installed across the country in just the past year. Government has implemented sweeping regulatory reforms to enable private investment in electricity generation, with more than 120 new private energy projects now in development. To fast-track this process, government will enable private investment in transmission infrastructure through a variety of innovative investment models. Last year, government tabled the Electricity Regulation Amendment Bill to support the restructuring of Eskom and establish a competitive electricity market. Government is implementing a Just Energy

Transition, not only to reduce carbon emissions and fight climate change, but to create growth and jobs for its own people. The Northern Cape, with its optimal solar conditions, has already attracted billions of rands in investment.

Improved life expectancy and healthcare

Government plans to incrementally implement the NHI, dealing with issues like health system financing, the health workforce, medical products, vaccines and technologies, and health information systems.

Poverty alleviation

Government introduced a further measure to tackle poverty by introducing National Minimum Wage as envisaged in the Freedom Charter. The decision by key role players, being business and labour and communities to introduce the minimum wage immediately, raised the wages of over six million workers. In the midst of the pandemic, government introduced the special Social Relief of Distress Grant, which currently reaches some nine million unemployed people every month. Government has seen the benefits of this grant and will extend it and improve it as the next step towards income support for the unemployed. These grants and subsidies do much more than give people what they need to live. They are an investment in the future. Social assistance has been shown to increase school enrolment and attendance, lower drop-out rates, and improve the pass rate.

Crime

Crime and violence

Government has strengthened the ranks of the police through the recruitment of 20 000 police officers over the last two years and another 10 000 in the year to come. An extra 5 000 police officers have been deployed to Public Order Policing.

Operation Shanela

The South African Police Service has launched Operation Shanela as a new approach to target crime hotspots, which resulted in over 285 000 arrests since May last year. The Economic Infrastructure Task Teams that are operational in all provinces have had important successes in combating cable theft, damage to critical infrastructure and illegal mining. Through close collaboration with the private sector, there has seen a reduction in security incidents on the rail network.

Border control

Government launched the new Border Management Authority last year to improve the security of the borders and it has already stopped over 100 000 people who tried to enter the country illegally.

Fight against GBVF

Together with civil society, government has developed the National Strategic Plan on GBVF, together with civil society, as a society wide response to this pandemic. Around R21 billion was dedicated over the medium term to the implementation of the six pillars of the plan, including the economic empowerment of women. New laws were introduced to strengthen the response of the criminal justice system to GBV and provide better support to survivors of such violence.

International







A better Africa and a better world

Today, every South African can hold their heads high, confident that South Africa has assumed its rightful place on the world stage. Guided by the fundamental principle of human rights and freedom, government has taken up the Palestinian cause to prevent further deaths and destruction in Gaza. Government has welcomed the ruling of the International Court of Justice that Israel must take all measures within its power to prevent acts of genocide against Palestinians. Government will use its foreign policy to pursue its development goals. During its leadership of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) last year, South Africa witnessed a new chapter for the BRICS family of countries. Government will build on the progress have made in establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which will transform South Africa's economy and that of the continent by creating new jobs and increasing economic participation. Government will place Africa's development at the top of the agenda when it hosts the Group of Twenty (G20) in 2025.

1.3.2. State of Province Address (SOPA) 2024

The SOPA 2024 of the Northern Cape Province highted under each priority the following;

Modernising the Northern Cape to accelerate service delivery

-  The Northern Cape increased internet access to 16.2% in 2010 to 68.8% in 2022.
-  Broadband generation in the Northern Cape is at 70%.
-  The Northern Cape's Cellular Network coverage stands at 98%.
-  First phase of the digital Thusong App completed, the App will put under one roof the online services of the various Government Departments.
-  In 2018, the province moved from manual systems to various automated hospital systems which assist to manage revenue, patient visits and tracking patients.
-  The provice introduced an online registration system which makes place of learners seamless. The online admission system was launced in Augus 2020 and currently caters for Grade 1 and 8 learners.

- 🏛️ To date, alle 554 public ordanry schools, included 11 specials schools have connectivity for administrative purposes.
- 🏛️ Through the SA Connect programme the province continue to connect public shools in the Province for teaching and learning.
- 🏛️ 12,000 tablets loaded with Offline Edu-Kite software were distributed to Grade 12 learners in 2023.
- 🏛️ This year the provine expanding the programme with the procurement of tablets for Grade 10 and 11 learners, which will commence 1st April 2024.
- 🏛️ Five (5) classrooms, one in each district, have been converted into Cyber Labs and fitted with State-of-the-Art 4IR equipment.
- 🏛️ 215 out of 223 community libraries have been connected to free internet in the Province.
- 🏛️ An electronic dispatch system at the two EMS Call Centres have been initiated and the Botshelo App developed for commencing with vechile tracking sytem in ambulances.

The Northern Cape Growing the economy of the Northern Cape for the creation of jobs

- 🏛️ The unemployment rate for the Northern Cape is still the second lowest in the country.
- 🏛️ The number of employed people for 2022 and 2023 was the highest since 2008 at 328 000 (2022) and 329 000 (2023)
- 🏛️ In 2009, the Province economy was estimated at R 119 billion and it is now estimated at R 148 billion as of 2022, highlighting an increase of R 29.6 billion.
- 🏛️ In a period of four years total allocation and spending on public infrastructure since 2019 to date is R 14.8 billion.
- 🏛️ Investment amount to R 70 Billion with key investments in the energy and mining sector to be made in the Province.
- 🏛️ Total Expenditure on land restitution to date amounts to R 2.3 billion.
- 🏛️ R 1600 000 million hectares have been redistributed to the value of R 1.6 billion, benefitting 1,183 women and 711 young people.
- 🏛️ Since 2019 through the Human Settlement Development Grant the province invested almost R1.5 billion to +de housing to the people of the province.
- 🏛️ R 1 Billion Rand Housing Project launched.
- 🏛️ The Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) that will be lauched in April 2024.
- 🏛️ Through the Boegoebaai Port; the Green Hydrogeen Project and the Kathu Industrial Park, the province will ensure that the objective of growing the economy is realised.

Making the Northern Cape Province successful in intensifying the fight against poverty

- 🏛️ Though the EPWP programme the province have created 84594 job opportunities.
- 🏛️ 26061 young people appoint in the Province through the Presidential Employment Stimulus programme.

- 🇷🇷 Together with merSETA the province will be launching the Skills Development Programme amounting to R 210 million benefiting 2,000 young people.
- 🇷🇷 Since 2019 the province partnership with Services SETAS has benefited a total of 14000 young people.
- 🇷🇷 Through the Premier's Transversal Fund, province have written off student debt to the value of R 154 million.
 - Through our centralised bursary scheme, province have assisted a total of 530 beneficiaries
 - The Province made available R 4million to support the creative industry.
 - R 30 million made available for the renovation of Mayibuye Centre
 - R 10 million for upgrades at AR ABASS Stadium.
 - R 96 million made available to Hungry Lions FC, Uptington United FC and Richmond Ladies

Good Governance

- 🇷🇷 For the past three financial years in succession, the Province managed to achieve a Positive Bank Balance.
- 🇷🇷 The Province vacancy rate stands at 7.82% lower than the National norm which is at 10%.

Prioritising a better education for the Children of the Northern Cape

- 🇷🇷 The Province since 2019, qualitatively and quantitatively improved the Matric Pass Rate.
- 🇷🇷 The percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no schooling in the Northern Cape declined from 22.7% in 1996 to 6.7% in 2022.
- 🇷🇷 307 199 learners started their school year In 553 public schools in the Northern Cape for this academic year.
- 🇷🇷 The number of learners attending no fee schools increase from 102 369 in 2007 to 195 275 in 2023, while the number of no fee schools also increased from 326 to 406 over the same period under study.

Prioritising Quality Health Care for the People of the Northern Cape

- 🇷🇷 72% of the people of the Northern Cape continue to use Public Health Systemas ther first port of call
- 🇷🇷 Health profile of the people of the Northern Cape increasing .
- 🇷🇷 The infant mortalit in facility rate decreased from 17.3% per 1000 live birhts to 16.1% per 1000 live birhts between 2015/16 and 2022/23 in the province.
- 🇷🇷 Ten (10) Young people to commence their medical studies in Cuba from rural areas.
- 🇷🇷 Since the beginning of the term of office of the sixth administration Provincial Governrnt has procured 150 Ambalances. For the 2023/2024 financial year the Department has procured 49 abmulances. Preparations have been already to procure 30 Ambalances for the 2024/25 financial year.
- 🇷🇷 As part of improving access to oncology services the Deaprtment has commenced with the process of building a radiation centre.
- 🇷🇷 Provincial Government will be opening

- 3 Clinics – 2 in ZFM-Boegoeberg, Raaswater, and 1 in JTG. Bankhara Bodulong, Nursing College Phase 1 and Kuruman mortuary before end of March 2024.03.20 Through the Department of Health the province have procured 10 mobile vehicles to service the remote under-served areas.

Through these key Catalytic Projects and Investment in the Infrastructure in the Province, the province are creating jobs for the people of the Northern Cape

1. San Kraal WEF
2. Phezukomoya WEF
3. Brandvalley Wind Farm
4. Scatec Kenhardt

1.3.3. Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious and pervasive issue in the Namakwa District Municipality. GBV refers to any act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships. This includes physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse, as well as harmful traditional practices such as forced marriage and female genital mutilation. The impact of GBV is devastating, not only for the individuals affected but also for their families and the wider community. It leads to poor health outcomes, including physical injuries and mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. GBV also has economic consequences, as survivors may be unable to work due to their injuries or trauma.

NDM understand, however, that local government actually has the most important role to play in establishing secure neighborhoods where women and children may live freely without worrying about their safety. Gender-based violence (GBV) takes place on local level where local government is the leading partner. Hence, it is more crucial than ever that local government participate in removing obstacles and resolving issues of GBV. Fighting GBV should be a top priority in terms of providing services to communities and therefore it should serve as a critical local government service. In order to address GBV in the Namakwa District Municipality, it is essential to implement a comprehensive and coordinated response. This should include prevention initiatives that challenge harmful gender norms and promote gender equality, as well as interventions to support survivors and hold perpetrators accountable. It is also important to engage men and boys in efforts to prevent GBV, recognizing that they have a crucial role to play as allies in the fight against gender inequality and violence.

NDM leads district-wide campaigns against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including Thursdays in Black and the 16-days of activism. A major district-wide GBV programme which include the launching of a GBV office and a safehouse is planned in Namakwa District.

1.3.4. District Development Model (DDM) One Plan

The Namakwa District Development Model (DDM) – One Plan is being developed to improve the coherence and impact of public and private sector investment and government service delivery within the Namakwa District, as a development space that can be used as a centre of service delivery and economic development. The DDM intends that all three spheres of government coordinate and integrate development plans and budgets and mobilize the capacity and resources of government and civil society, including business, labour and community, in pursuit of inclusive growth and job creation.








Over and above the improvement in compliance to existing legislation that is required by all three spheres of government aimed at realizing more integrated and sustainable development impact at local level, the DDM is influencing a culture shift in the way government as a whole works and functions as a collective and how it works more effectively with private sector and civil society. The shift is away from “alignment of plans” between the three spheres of government towards more collaborative and joint planning where the One Plan is an expression of common understanding of the developmental situation and shared vision for the future with an agreed trajectory of logical interventions and actions to realize the desired future.
















The vision set in the DDM is as follows;

A just, sustainable, modern and dynamic Atlantic gateway Port and Mining region that harvests the ocean and river economies, drives excellence in service provision by taking advantage of green hydrogen potential and solar energy production, serves the socio-economic upliftment and empowerment of the local community and expresses the Namakwa heritage and diverse culture.

This vision is unpacked into outcomes and desirable future elements aligned to the six DDM Transformation Focus Areas, which are listed in **Table 2** below;

Table 2: DDM outcomes and desirable future elements (Source: NDM DDM One Plan, 2022)

Outcomes	Desired future elements
People development	
Namakwa aims to achieve fully developed communities which are multiskilled, educated, healthy and living in a safe and economically vibrant region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Job creation  Safe and liveable communities  Improved healthy lifestyle  Skills development
Economic positioning	
To become the economic hub of the province with Sustainable economy benefiting the local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  SMME Capacitation  Sustainable investment environment  Beneficiation of local resources

Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability	
Spatially equal and integrated district, transforming the landscape, preserving the environment for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Economic corridors and nodes  Centred around SEZ and Coastline  Sustainable urban regions  Regional growth centres  Integrated human settlements  Urban-rural linkages  Environmental protection  Protection of CBAs  Remote spatial management
Infrastructure engineering	
Economic viable and sustainable infrastructure investment which are well maintained in accordance with world standard best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Economic catalytic infrastructure to stimulate innovative economy.  Infrastructure master plans  Convention to renewable energy
Integrated service provision	
Rendering basic services to existing norms and standards which are equal, accessible good quality and cost effective. Well equip rendered social service with new technology on people first with universal quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Convention to renewable energy Integrated service delivery  Improved and accessible basic service  Prioritize digital infrastructures

The strategic goals and expected outcomes outlined in **Table 3** below are fundamental for Namakwa District;

Table 3: Strategic Goals & expected outcomes (NDM DDM One Plan, 2022)

DDM Focal area	Strategic goal	Outcomes
Demographic change and people development	To improve the quality of life and over all well-being of the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize digital infrastructures Poverty, inequality and unemployment alleviated Human development enhancement Upliftment of marginalised groups
Economic positioning	To build a resilient and transformed economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive advantage Development of key economic sectors Establishment of self-sustaining communities Township economy
Spatial restructuring and environmental	To develop a transformed, efficient, and sustainable spatial form for economic development and integrated human settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of natural resource base Functional, effective & equitable spatial structure Integrated, smart settlements
Infrastructure engineering	To mobilise, target, align and manage infrastructure investments sustainably.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic production adequately supported by Infrastructure networks and systems Integrated human settlements adequately supported by Infrastructure networks and systems Green, smart and innovative infrastructure networks and solutions deployed
Integrated service provision	To enable a reliable, cost effective, viable, sustainable, and seamless service provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic integrated community and social services procedures Universal access to services and housing

DDM Focal area	Strategic goal	Outcomes
		Innovative service delivery
Governance	To improve the performance of all spheres of governance	Well performed functions and coordination of entities with cooperation Institutional capacity and social capital developed and harnessed Social compacts developed and managed

Catalytic projects identified in the Namakwa DDM One Plan is as follows;

-  Boegoebaai deep seaport
-  Agro processing
-  Regional Hospital
-  Renewable energy (Solar/wind)
-  Port Nolloth Harbour revitalization
-  Tourism gateway
-  Telecommunication and Information Infrastructures
-  Boegoebaai Precinct plan (Smart city model)
-  Boegoebaai green hydrogen project
-  Transport Corridor
-  Revitalization of the Regional airport (commercial/domestic)
-  Higher Education facilities (Incubation centre, Knowledge economy hub i.e. Agric research centre & space knowledge centre)
-  Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
-  Disaster management centre
-  Alexandra Bay port/Harbour

1.3.5. Namakwa Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

Currently the Namakwa District Municipality is in review of it's Spatial Development framework (SDF). The SDF is approved by Council on 09th of June 2023. A shortened version of the SDF is provided below;

1.3.5.1. Nodes and Corridors

The National Spatial Development Framework, 2022 outlines the following Settlement Classification below in **Table 4** to nodes and corridors in the country. The same distinction has been used for the Namakwa District SDF to ensure alignment from the National, and Provincial plan through to the district plan.

Table 4: Nodal and Corridor Classification (Source: NDM SDF, 2023)

NODAL CLASSIFICATION							
Town /Corridor Name	Population	NSDF (2022)	PSDF (2020)	KRSDF (2021)	DSDf (2012)	SPC Category	Recommended Term
NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY							
Kleinzee	1 946		Rural settlement/ Logistics node		Settlement Area	Rural settlement	Rural service centre
Springbok	12 789	Regional Development Anchor	Smaller regional growth centre	Regional Development Anchor	Settlement Area	Main town	Regional Development Anchor
Steinkopf	7 842	Rural service centre	Small rural service centre	Rural service centre		Rural settlement	Rural service Centre
HANTAM MUNICIPALITY							
Brandvlei	2 859		Rural settlement/ service centre		Settlement Area	Rural settlement	Rural service centre
Calvinia	9 680	Regional Development Anchor	Small regional growth centre	Regional Development Anchor	Settlement Area	Local town	Regional Development Anchor
Loeriesfontein	2 744		Rural settlement/ Renewable energy node		Settlement Area	Rural Settlement	Rural service centre
Nieuwoudtville	2 093		Rural settlement/ Tourism node		Settlement Area	Rural Settlement	Rural service Centre
KHAI-MA MUNICIPALITY							
Aggeneys	2 262		Rural settlement/ renewable energy node		Settlement Area	Rural settlement	Rural service centre
Pofadder	3 287		Rural settlement/ service centre	Rural service centre	Settlement Area	Rural settlement	Rural service Centre
RICHTERSVELD MUNICIPALITY							
Alexander Bay	1 736		Rural settlement/ tourism node		Settlement Area	Rural settlement	Rural service centre
Port Nolloth	6 092	Rural service centre	Small rural service centre/ logistics node		Settlement Area	Local town	Rural service Centre
KAROO-HOOGLAND MUNICIPALITY							
Fraserburg	3 029		Rural settlement/ service centre		Settlement Area	Local town	Rural service centre
Sutherland	2 836		Rural settlement/ Astronomy node		Settlement Area	Rural settlement	Rural service centre

Williston	3 369		Rural settlement/ Astronomy node		Settlement Area	Rural Settlement	Rural service Centre
KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY							
Garies	2 105		Rural settlement/ service centre		Settlement Area	Rural settlement	Rural service centre
Hondeklip Bay	540		Rural settlement/ Tourism node		Settlement Area	Rural settlement	Rural service centre
Kamieskroon	893		Rural settlement/ service centre		Settlement Area	Rural Settlement	Rural service Centre
CORRIDOR CLASSIFICATION							
N7		Key national road/ Inter- regional road corridor		Trans-orange development corridor/ national connectivity route	National route		Key national route
N14		Key national road	Provincial route		National route		Key national route
R63			Secondary connectivity route		Arterial route		Key regional route
R27			Main road		Arterial route		Key regional route
Rail		Key rail route	Railway		Railway lines		Rail corridor

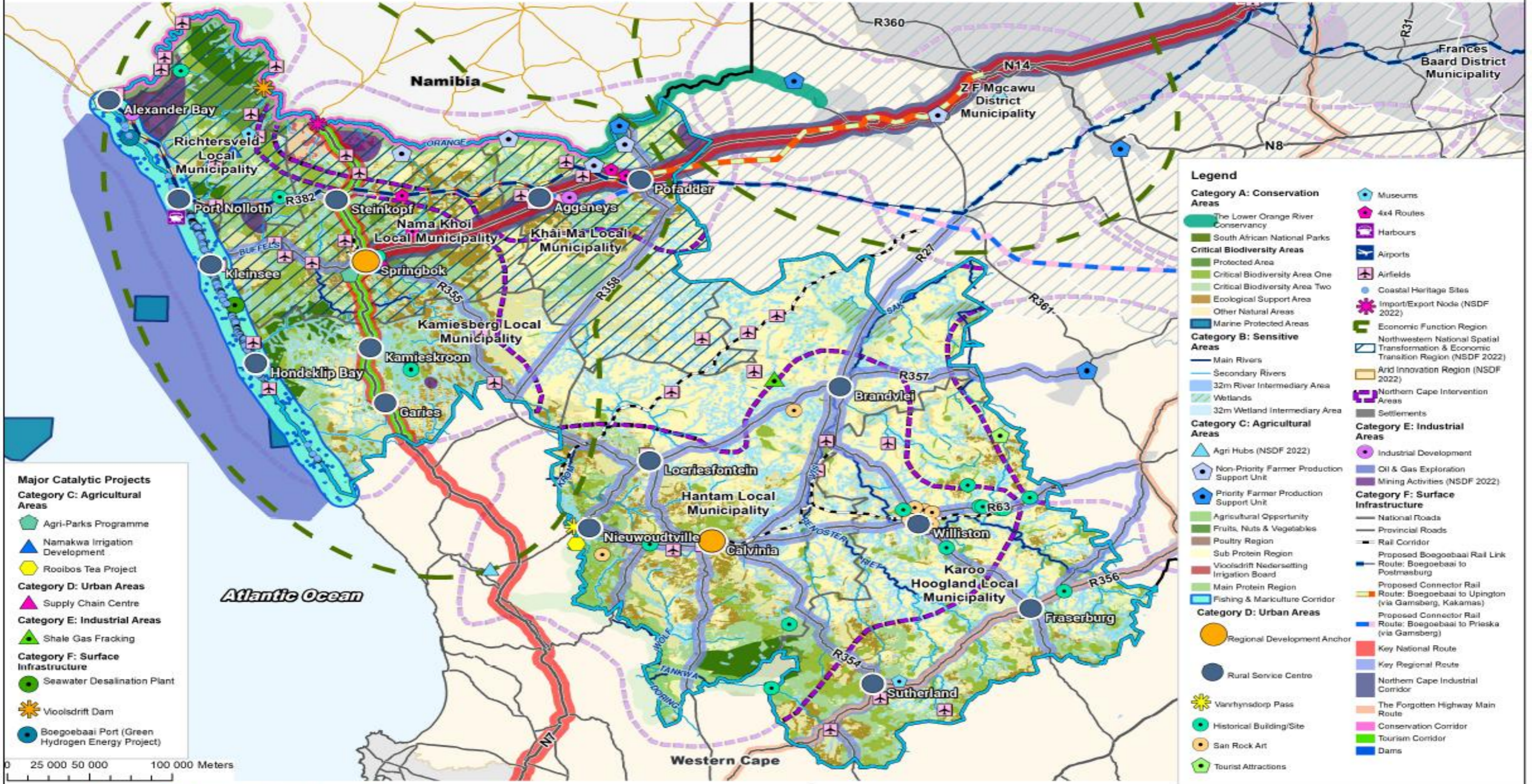
1.3.5.2. Overall Spatial Development Framework

The bio-physical (environmental framework, climate change, agricultural framework, coastal management), and, socio-economic framework (population growth, economic, tourism, and social facilities frameworks) and built environment frameworks (industrial buildings on the surface as well as urban-related, industrial areas) are all combined to form the broader Municipal Spatial Development Framework. Thus, these frameworks serve as basis for the future development trajectory of the municipality. A spatial version of the overall spatial development framework for Namakwa District is provided in **Figure 2** below;

NAMAKWA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK REVIEW

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

1:2 250 000



TSHANI
CONSULTING C.C.

agriculture, land reform & rural development
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Namakwa
District Municipality

JANUARY 2023

Source: Namakwa District Municipality | Northern Cape PSDF 2020 | Department of Transport | Municipal Demarcation Board
Statistics SA | Department of Education | SANBI | Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Eskom

Figure 2: Overall NDM SDF (Source: NDM. SDF, 2023)

Chapter 2: Profile of the District Municipal Area

2.1. MUNICIPAL GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The Namakwa District is the largest district geographically in South Africa (126 836 km²). The Namakwa District contains of six local municipalities (see **Figure 3.**)



Figure 3: Locality map of Namakwa District (Source: QGIS, 2024)

The local municipal areas are as follows;

2.1.1. Richtersveld Local Municipality

Richtersveld Municipality is one of six Category B Local Municipalities. The municipality is named after Reverend W Richter, a Dutch missionary of the 20th century who opened a mission station in Kuboes. The Richtersveld is a unique landscape surrounded by a variety of contrasts. Port Nolloth is a coastal town adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, Alexander Bay is next to the Orange River, and Lekkersing and Eksteensfontein is supplied by underground water that is a little brackish.

The main challenges faced by the Richtersveld Municipality relates to infrastructure, socio-economic, spatial and housing issues as well as issues relative to social facilities and services. The key issues most likely to have a fundamental effect on the long-term economic viability of the Municipality are:

- Town establishment of Alexander Bay or incorporation of town to Richtersveld Municipality.
- Reviving the fishing industry to provide a platform for fishing communities.
- Taking advantage of the opportunities presented by Richtersveld's location along the R382 and its close proximity to the N7.
- In ensuring that the backlog in the provision of basic services such as housing, water, sanitation, electricity and housing are addressed.
- Attracting economic and investment opportunities to the municipality to ensure economic sustainability.
- Establishing of Boegoebaai harbor and a green hydrogen industry.

The Richtersveld Municipal Area are earmarked for a massive harbour development to be located at Boegoebaai (see **Figure 4**) on the arid Namakwa coastline. This project is envisaged that this development will serve as an enabler of further development in the Northern Cape. The Boegoebaai Green Hydrogen Development Programme project is a commitment made at the Cop 26 to reduce carbon emission. It was identified as a catalytic project to supply the EU nation with a clean alternative energy. There are a few methods which is used to produce Hydrogen but the method that was identified in the Richtersveld was the method of using renewable energy to produce hydrogen (this process known as green hydrogen). The project first phase is estimate at 600 billion rand which include the Deepsea Port and railway. The Deepsea Port will be the main exporting and importing Harbour to the EU countries as well as east Asia.



Figure 4: Boegoebaai (Source: NDM IDP 2022-2027, 2022)

2.1.2. Nama Khoi Local Municipality

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 center. This region is known as the land of the Nama people, the domain of the indigenous Khoi- San. The mighty Orange River provides, not only solace to the soul of the avid nature-lover, but also 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.

Currently Kangnas Wind Farm Project is located 46 km outside of Springbok in the Nama Khoi Municipality. Kangnas Wind Farm will generate clean renewable energy and is an indication of the huge renewable energy potential of the District.

2.1.3. Kamiesberg Local Municipality

The Kamiesberg Municipality serves a geographical area of 11 742 km². Its total population is estimated at just above 10 000, the majority of whom are not economically active. The nearest business center is Springbok, about 120 km away. The municipality provides electricity to 86 farms within its area. Hondeklipbaai is a seaside town and has a harbor, which serves fishing and diamond-mining boats. It is also a mariculture (i.e. crayfish) and tourist center (i.e. scenic drives and 4 x 4 routes). Garies and Kamieskroon situated along the N7 Highway are known for their abundance of spring wildflowers. Koiingnaas is a mining town for alluvial diamonds. Several mining activities are presently in different phases in this area.

2.1.4. Khai-Ma Local Municipality

The Khai-Ma Local Municipality is a Category B municipality and accounts for 12% of the district geographical area. Farming settlements in the municipality are Dwagga Soutpan, Vrugbaar, Raap- en-Skraap and Klein Pella. The municipality is characterized by vast tracts of land, pristine natural environment and unique mountains. Its limited cell phone reception can be regarded as a unique attraction by some urban dwellers who wish to escape the rush of the cities. This inherent potential for eco-tourism needs to be exploited and managed in a sustainable manner in order to retain this unique setting.

Gamsberg zinc mine, one of the world's biggest zinc deposits are located in the Khai-Ma Municipal Area. Gamsberg is situated about 30km from Black Mountain Mining (BMM) in Aggeneys. Gamsberg comprises an open pit mine and a dedicated processing plant. This municipality forms part of a proposed SEZ (Special Economic Zone) in the Northern Cape, with an anchor project in the Vedanta Zinc smelter in the Aggeneys

(Gamsberg) area, with further downstream activities including possible agro processing. The Orange River, which is the northern border of the municipality, is an economic stimulus for the area with several irrigation projects at Onseepkans, Witbank, and the lower Orange River.

2.1.5. Hantam Local Municipality

The Hantam Local Municipality is a Category B municipality and covers approximately 30 000 km². It is the largest local municipality in the district, making up a third of the district geographical area. It has its center in Calvinia, which is approximately 400km from Cape Town, Springbok, Upington and Beaufort West. Numerous government departments, e.g. the Department of Home Affairs, the Provincial Department of Agriculture etc., are also situated in Calvinia. Farming is the main contributor to the economy, namely sheep, wool and lucerne, as well as rooibos tea. The Hantam Municipality is well-known for its wide-open spaces, stunning mountain ranges, and nature reserves filled with an incredible array of plants and bulbs that cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

2.1.6. Karoo-Hoogland Local Municipality

The Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality is a Category B municipality and it is the second-largest of the six municipalities in the district, making up a quarter of its geographical area. Although the municipality's towns are separated by more than 100km by road, they share many administrative tasks. Karoo Hoogland is situated in the most Southern part of the Northern Cape and falls within the area of jurisdiction of Namakwa District Municipality with its head office located in Springbok. The three main towns in Karoo Hoogland are Williston, Fraserburg and Sutherland, which are respectively 499 km, 592 km and 539 km from Springbok. The municipality is sparsely populated with a population of about 12 600.

The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) is an international project in the adjoining Kareeberg Municipality but includes areas in the Karoo-Hoogland Municipal Area. This project will build the world's largest radio telescope, eventually over a square kilometre (one million square metres) of data collecting area. The municipality is also home to the world renowned SALT (South African Large Telescope) in Sutherland which is used by researchers internationally.

2.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.2.1. Total Population

Table 5 demonstrates that the population of Namakwa district is 148 935. The data in Table 4 highlights the varying population sizes within Namakwa District, with Nama Khoi Municipality standing out as the most populated. Table 5 also shows Richtersveld Municipality as the second-largest population with 24 325 people and Khai-Ma municipality, as the least populated with 8 510 people. Furthermore, the data suggests that Nama Khoi

Municipality may have a higher demand for services and resources compared to the other local municipalities in Namakwa.

Table 5: Namakwa total population (Source: Census, 2022)

Municipality	Total Population	Rank
Nama Khoi	67 089	1
Richtersveld	24 235	2
Hantam	22 281	3
Kamiesberg	15 130	4
Karoo-Hoogland	11 691	5
Khai-Ma	8 510	6
NAMAKWA	148 935	

2.2.2. Population Size

The data in **Table 6** also reveals that Nama Khoi, Richtersveld and Khai-Ma has household sizes of 11 691, 8 510 and 1 983 respectively. This indicates that Nama Khoi Municipality not only has the largest population but also the largest household size in Namakwa district. This indicates that there is a significant difference in household sizes among the municipalities in Namakwa district. Richtersveld ranking differences in terms of third in household size and second in population may indicate that this municipal area has a higher population density. Higher population density in Richtersveld could lead to increased demand for public services and infrastructure which may result in the need for more diverse services and amenities available to residents in Richtersveld.

Table 6: Namakwa household size (Source: Census 2022)

Municipality	Household size	Rank
Nama Khoi	11 691	1
Hantam	8 510	2
Richtersveld	5 643	3
Kamiesberg	3 576	4
Karoo-Hoogland	2 885	5
Khai-Ma	1 938	6
NAMAKWA	33 947	

2.2.3. Population by population group

According to Census 2022 as per **Table 7**, the Namakwa District Municipality's population consisted of 5.9% African (8 792), 85.5% Coloured (127 288), 0.6% Indian/Asian (860), White 7.5% (11 186) and Other 0.4% (631). The majority of the population in Namakwa District identifies as Coloured, followed by White and African. The relatively small percentages of Indian/Asian and Other populations indicate a less diverse demographic makeup in Namakwa.

Table 7: Namakwa Population by population group (Source: Census, 2022)

Population group	Frequency	Percentage
Black African	8 792	5.9%
Coloured	127 288	85.5%
Indian/Asian	9 60	0.6%
White	11 186	7.5%
Other	6 31	0.4%

2.2.4. Population by gender

According to **Table 8** in 2022, the Namakwa District Municipality's population consisted of 49.1% Males (73 084) and Females 50.9% (75 852). This data indicates a slightly higher female population in Namakwa. The gender distribution is relatively balanced overall. The slight difference in numbers between males and females suggests a relatively equal representation of both genders in Namakwa. A balanced gender distribution can lead to more inclusive decision-making processes and policies that benefit all residents and commitment to equality and diversity within the district.

Table 8: Namakwa Population by gender (Source: Census, 2022)

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	73 084	49.1%
Female	75 852	50.9%

2.2.5. Population by gender and age

Table 9 indicates that females dominates in the elderly age groups between 60-64 and 85+. This suggests there is a shift towards a higher proportion of females in the population. This could be due to factors such as longer life expectancy for women compared to men. There is a more evenly distributed gender makeup between age groups 0-4 and 54-59. This suggests that there may be more equal opportunities for both males and females in these age brackets which could indicate a shift towards gender equality in younger generations.

Table 9: Namakwa Population by gender and age (Source: Census, 2022)

Age	Male	%	Female	%
85+	198	0.1	525	0.4
80-84	511	0.3	758	0.5
75-79	923	0.6	1 571	1.1
70-74	1 595	1.1	2 225	1.5
65-69	2 719	1.8	3 164	2.1
60-64	3 480	2.3	4 192	2.8

Age	Male	%	Female	%
55-59	4 028	2.7	4 708	3.2
50-54	4 597	3.1	5 466	3.7
45-49	4 397	3	4 963	3.3
40-44	4 586	3.1	4 913	3.3
35-39	5 069	3.4	4 745	3.2
30-34	5 175	3.5	5 173	3.5
25-29	5 932	4	5 196	3.5
20-24	6 271	4.2	5 746	3.9
15-19	6 084	4.1	5 674	3.8
10-14	5 889	4	5 684	3.8
5-9	5 755	3.9	5 500	3.7
0-4	5 871	3.9	5 649	3.8

2.2.6. Population Pyramids

The demographic pyramid as per **Figure 5** clearly shows that the senior age groups, particularly males are declining relative. It is important to consider the implications of this trend on social services and healthcare for different age groups. This trend is indicative of a shrinking aging population and a growing younger population which may have implications for healthcare, social security, and workforce dynamics in the future. This information could be useful and valuable for future planning and/or resource allocation within Namakwa. For example, if there is a substantial percentage of elderly residents, they may need more senior services and healthcare facilities. On the other hand, a large number of young families may require more childcare options and recreational facilities.

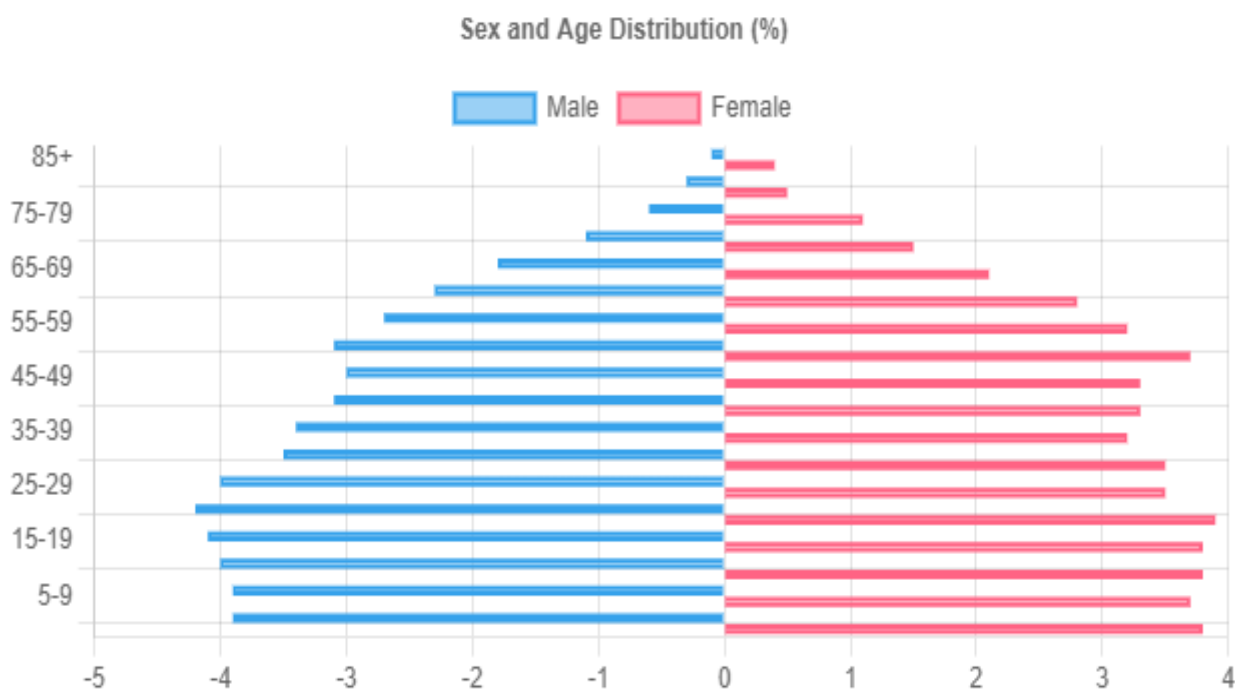


Figure 5: Namakwa Population pyramids (Source: Census, 2022)

2.2.7. Population growth

Figure 6 indicates a significant increase in population between 1996 and 2022. The population remained relatively stable over the inner years, with a slight decrease in 2001 and an increase in 2011. There was another slight decrease in 2016, followed by a rise in population in 2022. Overall, the population trend shows a general upward trajectory over the years, with minor fluctuations along the way. This indicates a consistent growth pattern in the population of the area from 1996 to 2022. This growth trend suggests that Namakwa has experienced steady development and possibly an influx of residents over the years. The slight fluctuations in population could be attributed to various factors such as economic conditions or migration patterns. It is important to further analyze the specific reasons behind these fluctuations to better understand the demographic changes in Namakwa. Additionally, studying the impact of these population trends on infrastructure, resources, and services can help in planning for future growth and development in the district.

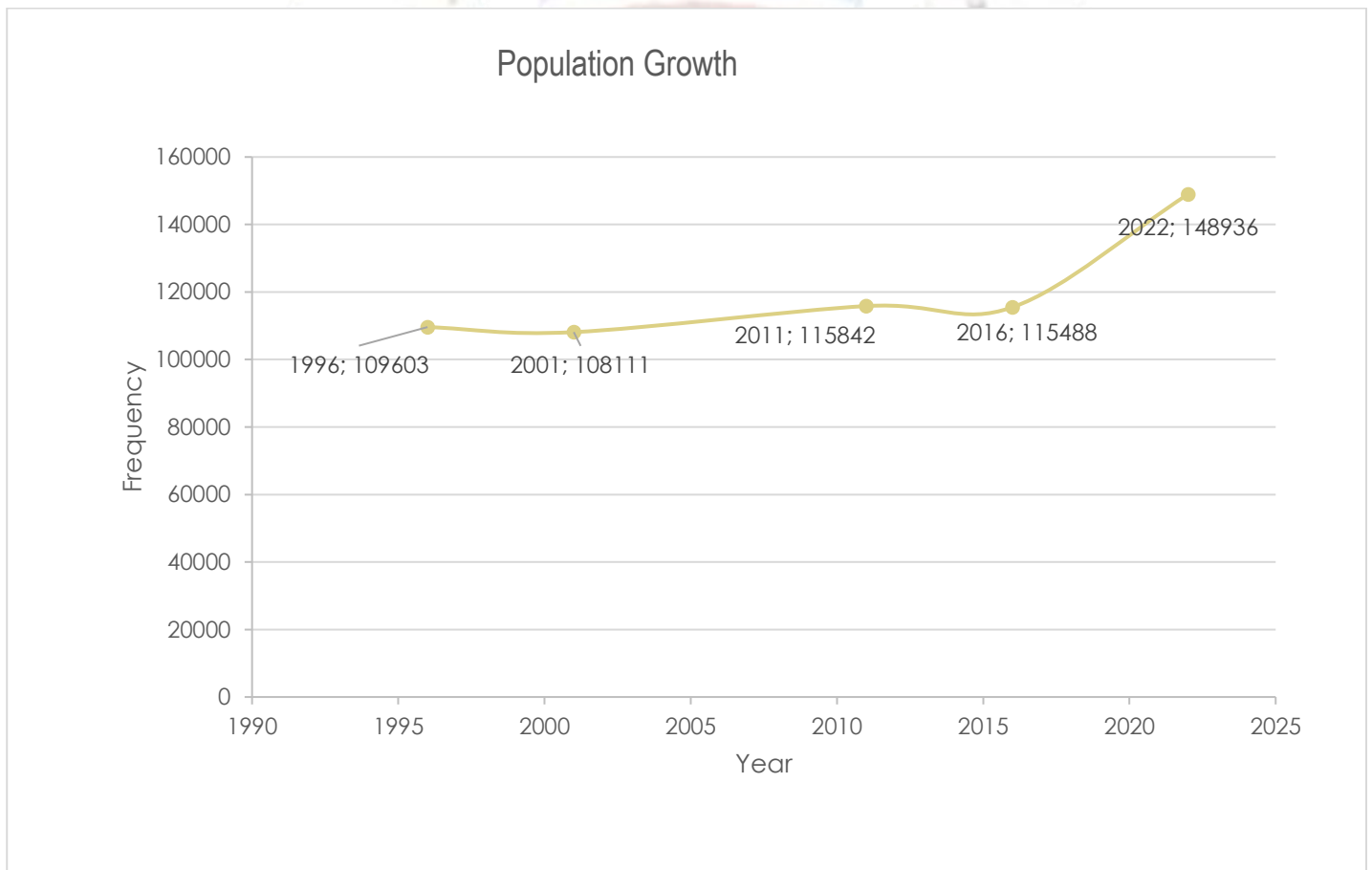


Figure 6: Namakwa Population Growth (Source: Census, 2022)

2.3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.3.1. Education

2.3.1.1. Attendance of Educational Institutions

Figure 7 reveals that the people of Namakwa attending educational institutions are 64.2% (29 234) compared to 35.8% (16 332) with not attending an educational institution. This indicates a strong emphasis on education within Namakwa, potentially leading to higher literacy rates.

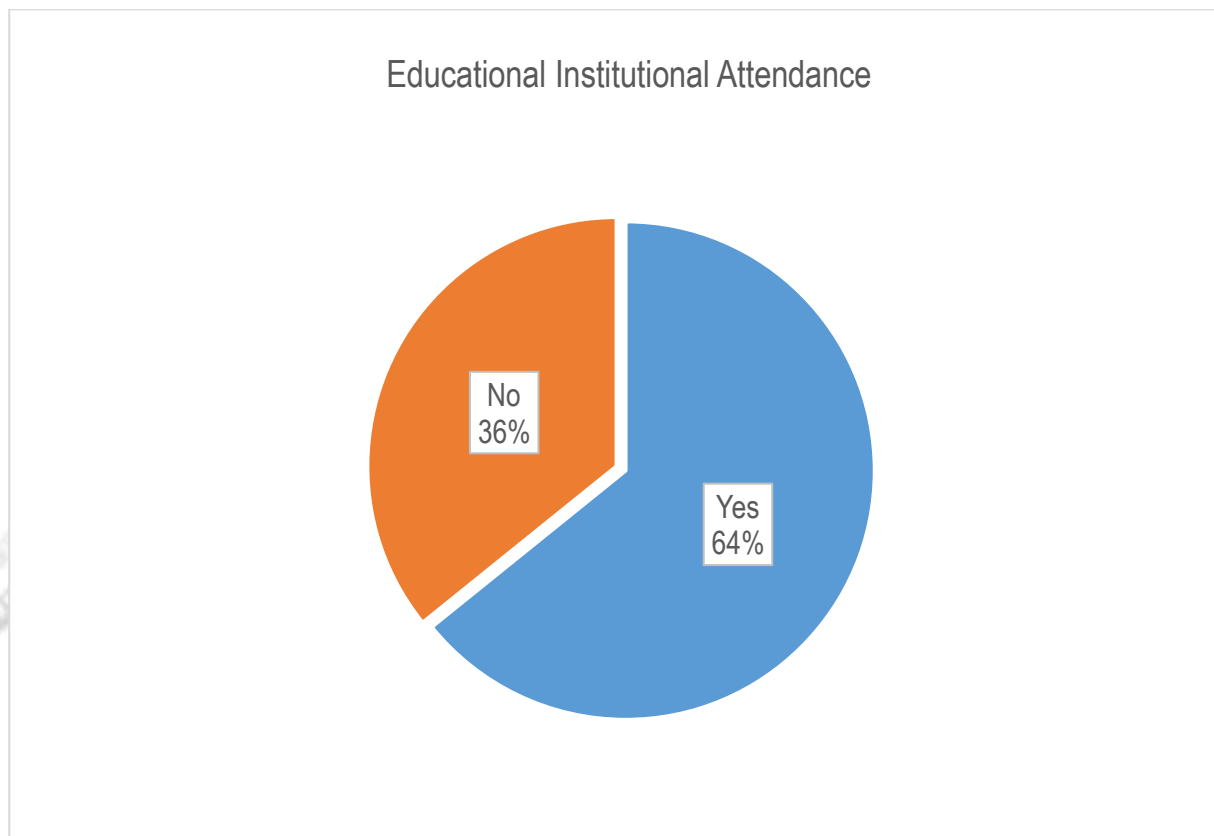


Figure 7: Namakwa Educational Institutional Attendance (Source: Census, 2022)

2.3.1.2. Highest level of education (20+years)

According to **Figure 8**, secondary education is the highest level of education in Namakwa. The second largest category is grade 12/Std 10, whereas higher education is comparatively low at 6.2%. This suggests that a significant portion of the population in Namakwa has completed their secondary education, with fewer individuals enrolling for higher education. This data suggests that there is a drop-off in attendance at higher education levels. Further research could explore the factors contributing to this trend and potential interventions to increase participation in higher education among this group.

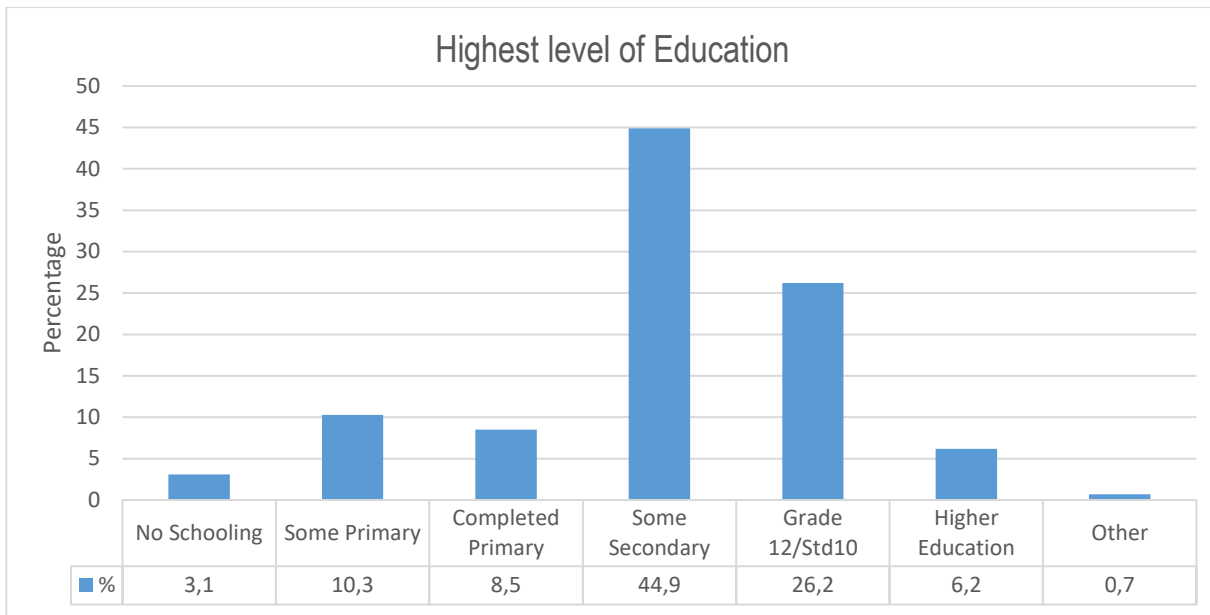


Figure 8: Namakwa highest level of education (Source: Census, 2022)

2.3.2. Household Living Conditions

2.3.2.1. Dwelling Type

Figure 9 shows that the most common kind of residence in Namakwa is formal dwelling with 95.3%. Namakwa has a comparatively low number of traditional (1.3%), informal (1.3%), and other dwellings (0.4%), implying that the District does quite well in formal housing.

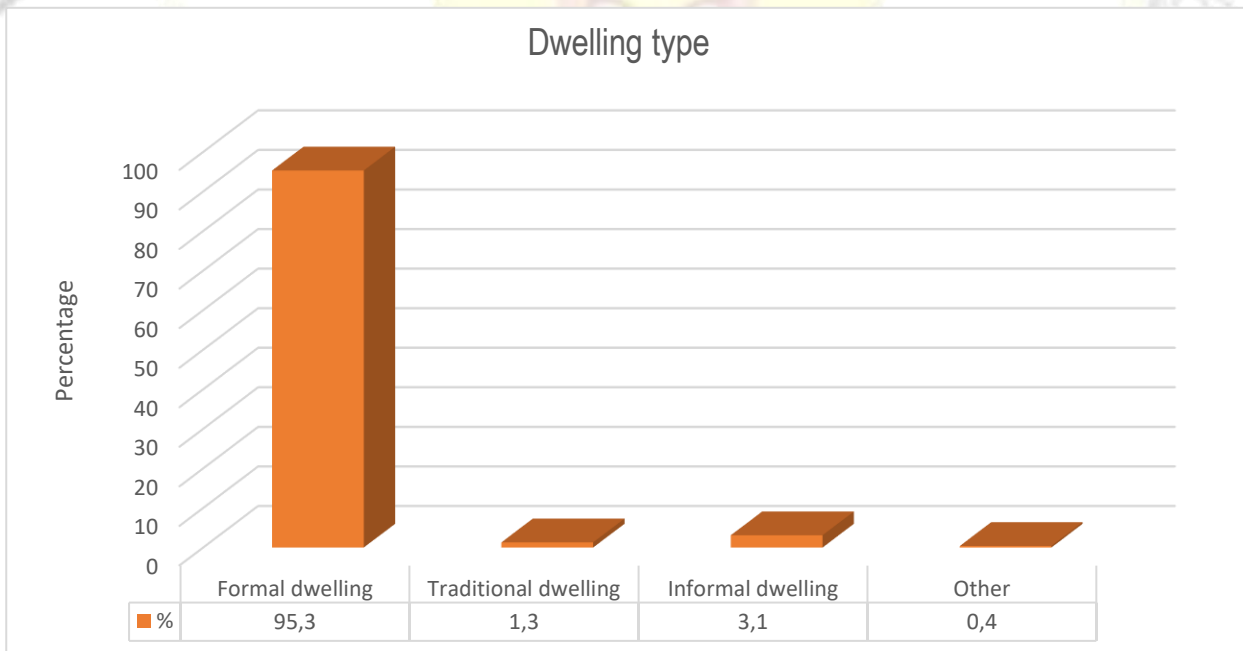


Figure 9: Namakwa Dwelling Type (Source: Census 2022)

2.3.2.2. Access to Piped Water

According to **Figure 10** the majority of Namakwa residents do have access to water inside the dwelling and the yard. However, there are still some areas that have limited access to water due to infrastructure challenges. Efforts are being made to improve infrastructure and ensure access to water for all residents in Namakwa.

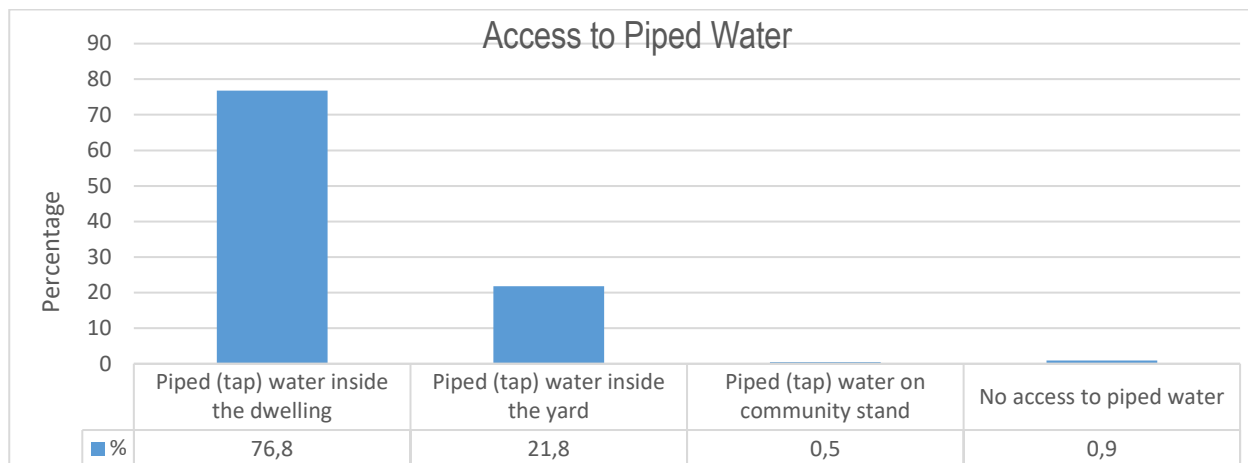


Figure 10: Namakwa access to piped water (Source: Census, 2022)

2.3.2.3. Main Toilet Facilities

Figure 11 demonstrates that the majority of Namakwa residents do have access to flush toilet facilities. There are about 11.2% of residents that have bucket toilets. However, it is important to note that even though most residents have access to flush toilets, there is still a significant portion of the population relying on bucket toilets. This highlights the need for continued efforts to improve sanitation infrastructure in Namakwa.

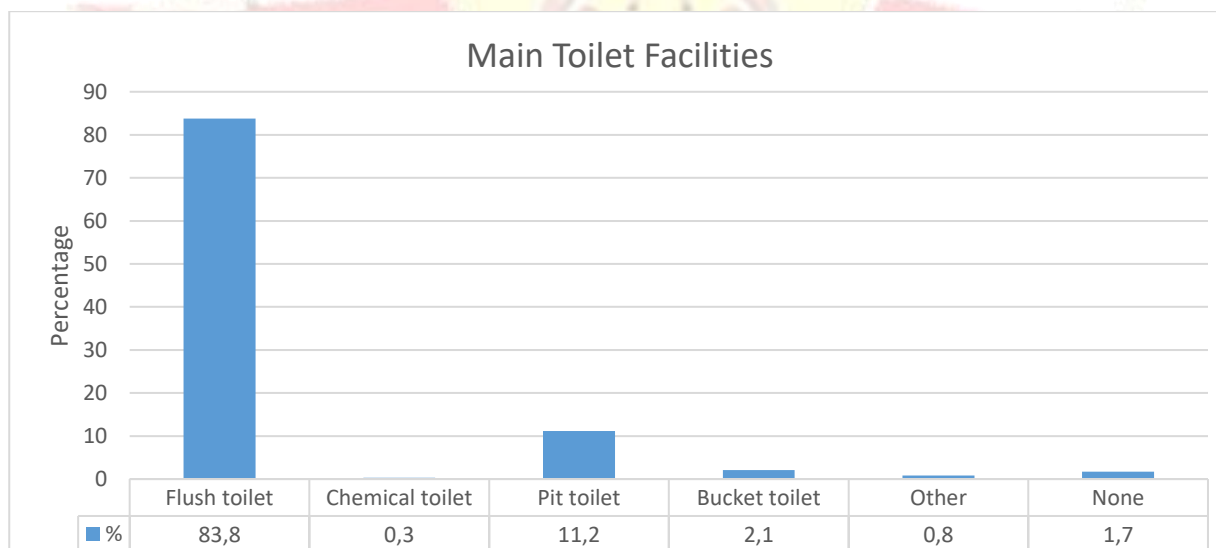


Figure 11: Namakwa main toilet facilities (Source: Census, 2022)

2.3.2.4. Refuse Removal

Figure 12 reveals that 83.1% of removal of refuse removal are done by local municipalities at least once a week. There is also 11.2% residents that do have access to communal container/central collection point. This indicates that the majority of residents have their refuse removed by local municipalities on a regular basis. However, there is still a significant portion of residents who rely on communal containers or central collection points for refuse removal.

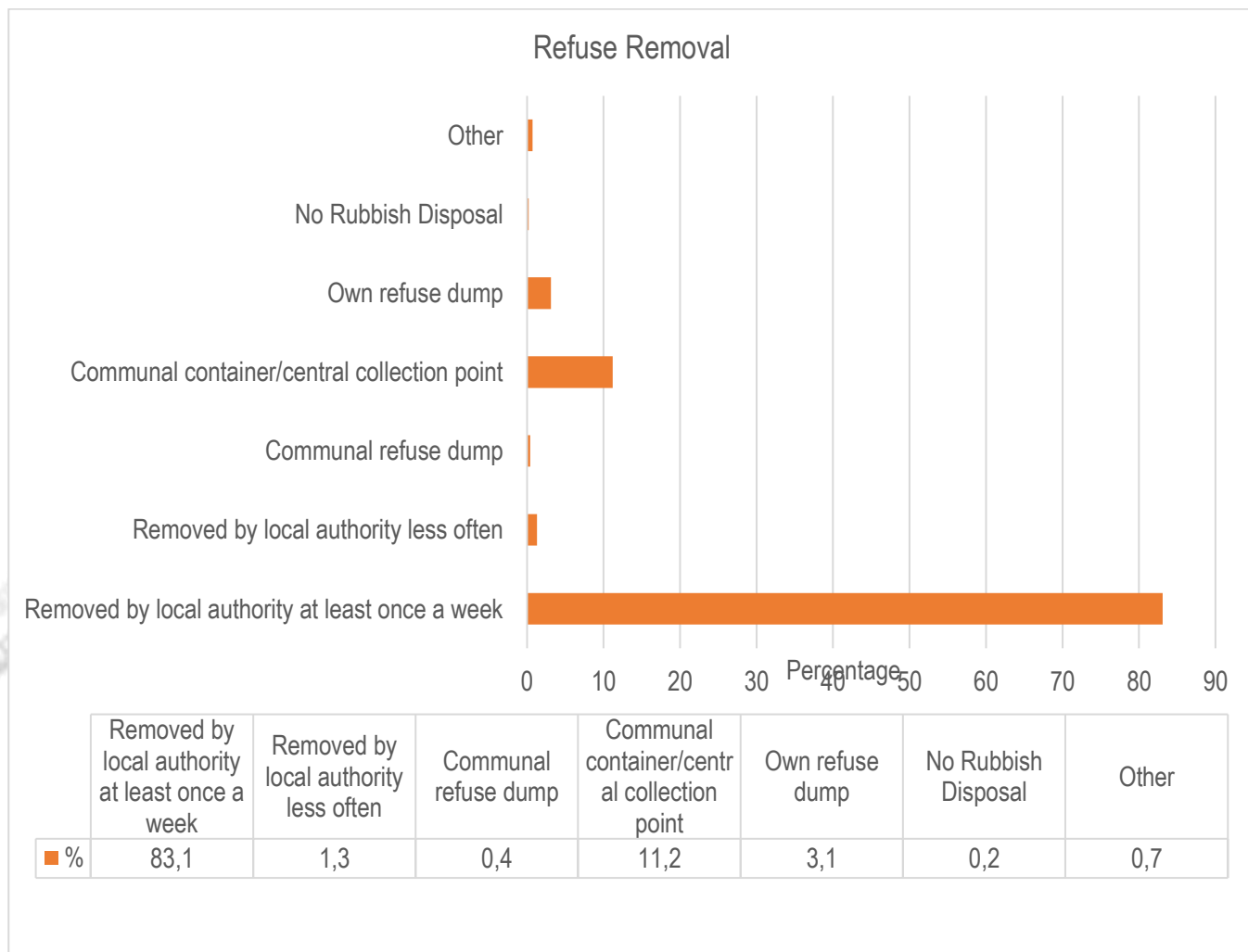


Figure 12: Namakwa Refuse Removal (Source: Census, 2022)

2.3.2.5. Energy for Cooking

Figure 13 demonstrates that main sources of energy for cooking is electricity (81.3%) and gas (16,3%). This demonstrates the majority of Namakwa households still rely on electricity for cooking purposes. With gas as the second source for cooking may this indicate there is a growing trend towards alternative cooking methods due to the rising costs of electricity. It is possible that more households in Namakwa are considering alternative energy sources to save on expenses and reduce their reliance on electricity.

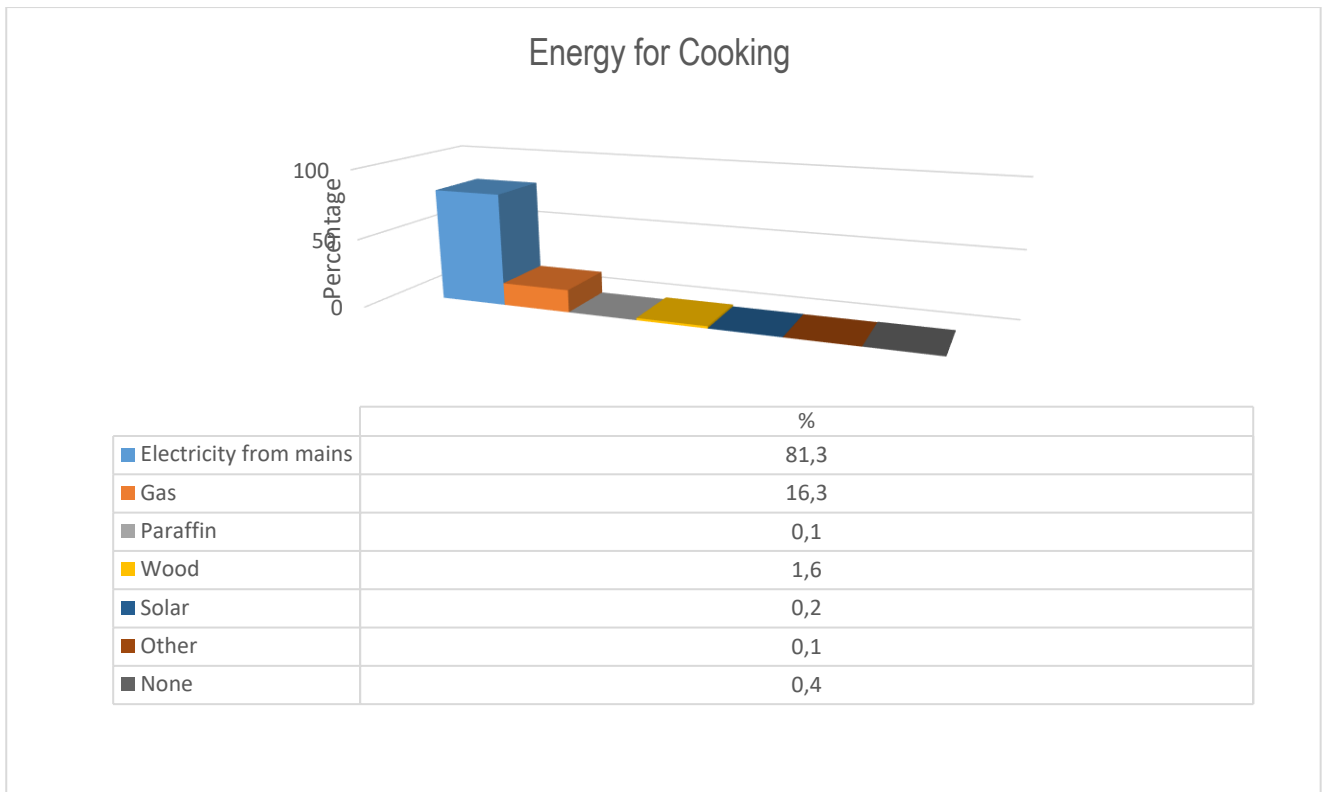


Figure 13: Namakwa Energy for Cooking (Source: Census, 2022)

2.3.2.6. Energy for Lighting

Figure 14 shows the main source of energy for lighting is electricity (86.7%). This indicates a substantial reliance on electricity for lighting. It is important to consider alternative sources of energy to reduce electricity consumption.

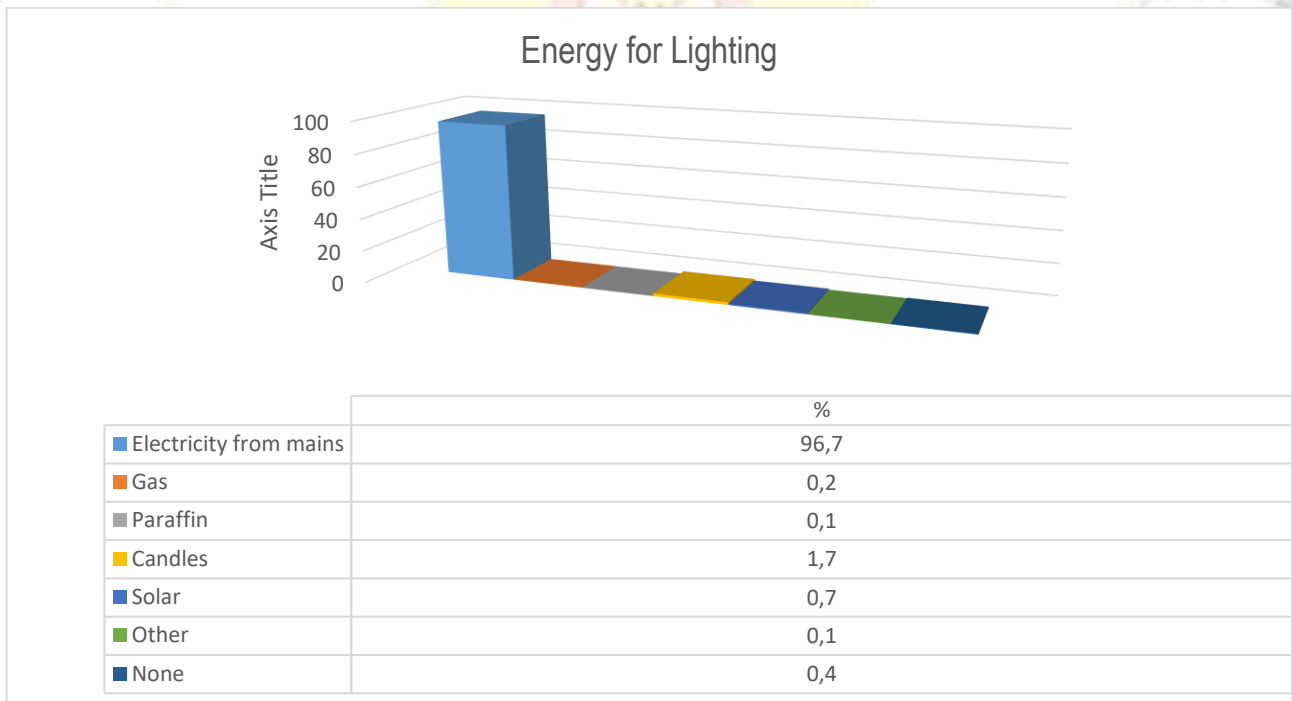


Figure 14: Namakwa Energy for Lighting (Source: Census, 2022)

2.3.3. Broadband

Table 10 demonstrates that the majority of people in Namakwa have access to internet via cellphones or any other mobile device. A substantial percentage of 21% of Namakwa people do not have access to internet. This indicates that there is still a significant portion of the population in Namakwa that are digitally disconnected, which impact their ability to access information and services online. Efforts to bridge this digital divide and increase internet access for all residents are necessary to ensure equal opportunities for all in the district.

Table 10: Namakwa Access to Information (Source: Census, 2022)

Access to internet	Richtersveld	Nama Khoi	Kamiesberg	Hantam	Karoo-Hoogland	Khâi-Ma	Total
Home with an internet connection in the dwelling	2%	6%	0%	2%	1%	1%	11%
Use Cellphone or any other mobile device	9%	25%	6%	8%	3%	3%	53%
From place of work	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
From a library/community hall/Thusong centre	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
From school/university/college	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
From an internet café	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0%
Public Wi-Fi	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
No access to internet services	3%	7%	3%	4%	3%	1%	21%
Unspecified	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	12%



Chapter 3: Organisational Development

3.1. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Namakwa District Municipality is a category C-municipality. There are 4 political parties represented in Council namely African National Congress (ANC), Democratic Alliance (DA), Patriotic Alliance (PA) and Namakwa Civic Movement (NCM) with the first mention the majority party. The Council has portfolio committees to ensure service delivery and exercise its oversight function. See below **Figure 15** illustrating in detail the organizational structure;

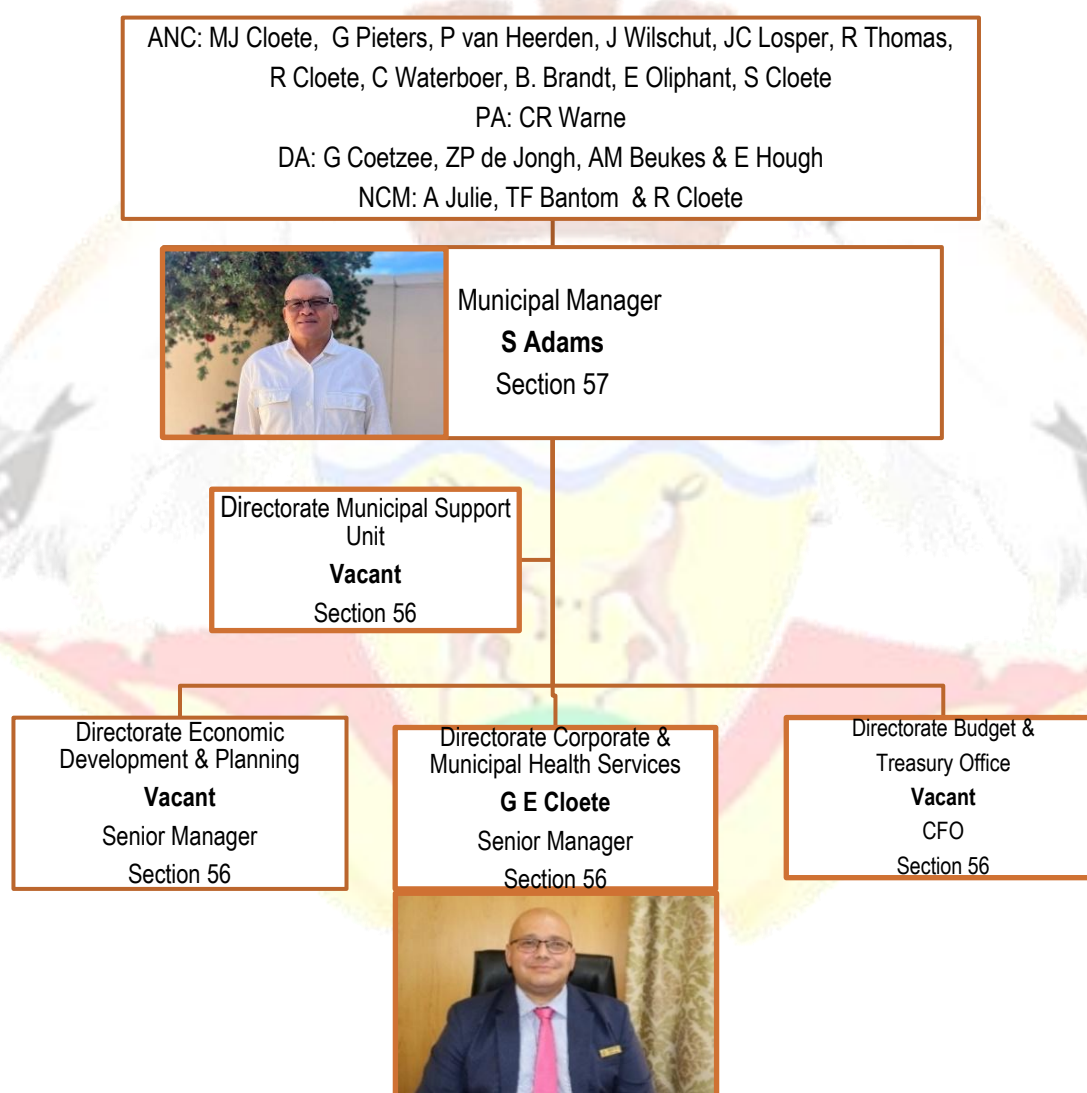


Figure 15: NDM Organisational Structure (Source: NDM, 2024)

3.2. WORKPLACE SKILLS PLAN (WSP)

The Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) of NDM has been submitted and the reviewed document is not yet available. The reviewed document will be added as an IDP addendum as soon as the document become available.

Chapter 4: Environmental Management

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa Act 108 of 1996 states that “Everyone has the right to an environment which is not harmful to their health or well-being. The umbrella legislation governing environmental concerns, pollution, conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources is the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA). NEMA aims to provide for co-operative, environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; and to provide for matters connected therewith. This in combination with the municipal structures and municipal systems provide the regulatory framework to perform and achieve service delivery in terms of the South African Constitution. Other policies and under aching legislation include the National Waste Management Act 59 of 2008, National Climate Change strategy, Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008, the Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004, EIA regulations, Air Quality Management Act 39 of 2004, and other relevant policies and regulations as just to name some.

These policies and legislations serve as a directive and encouragement for the municipality to develop strategic environmental plans and assessment tools which seeks to ensure that the unprecedented pressure placed by current and planned development in municipality does not compromise the state of natural goods. The aforementioned plans and policies developed by municipalities must recognize the need to formulate environmental policies that will assist in addressing the issues of sustainable social, economic and environmental development within their jurisdiction. The intention of the Environmental Chapter is to strengthen sustainability in the Integrated Development Planning of municipalities.

The narrative structure of the Environmental Management chapter is centered on ensuring that municipal – district and local- developments are managed in an environmentally sound and integrated manner so as to prevent harm to the health of the people and the environment.

4.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: GEOGRAPHICAL ENVIROMENT, TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY

In terms of geographical extent, the Namakwa District Municipality (NDM), a Category C municipality, is the largest district in the Northern Cape Province, making up over a third of the province’s geographical area. It is comprised of six local municipalities namely, Nama Khoi; Hantam; Khai-Ma; Kamiesberg; Karoo Hoogland and Richtersveld.

The seat of the NDM is Springbok, and the district is bordered by the Republic of Namibia in the north. The district is part of the Succulent Karoo biome which houses several unique, endemic plant species, animal life, insects, reptiles and Sealife. It is the only district within the Northern Cape province having a coastline that is approximately 400km long. It houses several protected areas of natural and cultural heritage importance. Spring is considered its highest tourism season with tourists flocking to the area as the flower season commences, being only one of the many attractions within the district. The district is renowned for its rich granite “koppies”, copper, sink and other mineral richness as well as diamond mining along the coast.

4.3. MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURES

The section on Municipal Environmental Structures deals with the quantitative analysis of personnel available in each environmental thematic area per municipality. Among the areas examined include Air Quality, Waste Management, Environmental Impact Assessment and Climate Change. The section also takes stock of those municipalities that have Environmental Management Inspectors. Furthermore, the section also makes observations on how the municipalities are organized to deliver environmental management services.

The NDM has since established an Environmental Management unit, one of the continuous aims of the unit is to make use of the developed and adopted environmental management tools as a way of supporting the Precautionary Principle approach which serves as a guide to prevent the occurrence of environmental degradation within municipalities within the Namakwa District’s jurisdiction. The Precautionary Principle approach has many advantages as it encompasses the belief that the developers together with society should seek to avoid environmental degradation by careful planning and potentially harmful activities and promote sustainability of Municipal resources. Another aim of unit is the promoting of environmental awareness programmes that are extended to all areas within the municipality which capacitate the general public on becoming increasingly aware of the environmental issues such as global warming, sustainable development activities, renewable energy, greenhouse effects, water and air pollution, only a few are knowledgeable on what to do in preventing environmental degradation.

Subsequently, an Environmental Official was appointed to spearhead the unit and the appointment of future officials is planned for growing the structure. The Namakwa District Municipality has designations for Air Quality, Climate Change, Waste Management and the appointed official is responsible for the other thematic areas as well. The district has three designated Environmental Management Interns (EMIs). Whilst most of the local municipalities in the Namakwa District have a designated Waste Management Officer (excluding 2), these officials do not solely perform waste management functions, but also attend to other ad hoc matters arising and concerning other environmental thematic areas. Three of Namakwa’s local municipalities are coastal, but these municipalities lack relevant coastal planning tools and human resource compliment to champion coastal zone management. The

Local Municipalities, even though they do not have designated officials for climate change, but there are officials that are referred to as Climate Change Champions, who also in most cases attend to other thematic areas if the need arises.

Number of personnel available per thematic area in the Namakwa District:

		AVAILABILITY OF STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	MANAGERIAL	AQO	WO	ICM	B&C	Env. C&E	EIA	CC	EO	EMI'
Namakwa DM	DM	Yes	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Karoo Hoogland LM		No	0	0	0	1	Not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hantam LM		No	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Khai Ma LM		No	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Richtersveld LM		No	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamiesberg LM		No	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nama Khoi LM		No	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4. AIR QUALITY

The Namakwa District Municipality have approved their Air Quality Management plan in 2023 together with their Air Quality Management By-laws. As this is considered a district function, local municipalities do refer to the plans and by-laws of the district when affected engagements occur. The district municipality also designated an Air Quality management officer as mandated by legislation. The DM is currently working together with the provincial department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural development and land reform in the processing and issuing of Atmospheric Emission licenses as a temporary interim agreement. Air Quality Management is a standing agenda item on the Namakwa District Environmental Management forum as all other Environmental focus areas

4.5. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Informed by the Constitutional assignment of powers and functions to the different spheres of government, the Waste Act assigns clear responsibilities for waste management activities to each sphere of government. Some of these responsibilities require partnerships between government, communities, and the private sector.

Municipalities must designate a waste management officer from their administration to coordinate waste management matters. They must also develop and submit an IWMP plan to the MEC for endorsement. The IWMP must be integrated into the municipal integrated development plans (IDPs), and the municipal annual performance report must include information on the implementation of the IWMP. The NDM has complied with the previous mentioned directives and the review of the IWMP was completed and approved in 2023. Currently Namakwa district municipality together with three (3) Local municipalities and excluding two (2) have designated waste management officers. Reporting is currently conducted on the District Environmental Management Forum as all municipalities are in the process of training interventions for SAWIS reporting. All landfill sites within the district are either licensed or hold a permit. The district municipality provides continuous support to local municipalities through training interventions, implementation of projects and reviews of IWMPs.

Even though the Namakwa District Municipality does not offer any waste collection or disposal services, the municipality still offers administrative support, advisory and consultative functions which are to ensure that certain waste management quality assurance principles are adhered to and ensure the limitation of potentially adverse environmental impacts. The district offers the administrative role functions to local municipalities' operational systems on waste management matters such as, waste management collection services; recycling; provision of quality, affordable and sustainable waste management collection services; environmentally sound management of special waste streams such as hazardous waste, construction waste etc.; waste treatment and disposal capacity; education and awareness; and effective waste information management systems.

The district municipality plans to assist local municipalities with the implementation of the National Waste Management Services and contribute to the implementation of the national and provincial strategies to minimize waste at local level, with the emphases of encouraging a major shift away from traditional waste management principles into more integrated waste management principles with insistence on sustainable waste management as the key driver of future plans with the emphasis on waste avoidance, waste within the Namakwa District;

Table 11: Landfill sites in Namakwa (Source: DFFE, 2024)

Municipality	Facility	License type / Transfer station/ both	Weighbridge status
Namakwa District Municipality			
Nama Khoi	Nababeep	Operational	No weighbridge
	Komaggas	Operational	No weighbridge
	Steinkopf	Operational	No weighbridge
	Bergsig	Operational	No weighbridge
	Bulletrap	Closed	No weighbridge
	Concordia	Operational	No weighbridge
	Violsdrift	Closed & rehabilitated	No weighbridge
	Rooiwal	Closed	No weighbridge
Khai Ma	Onseepkans Melkbosrand	Operational	No weighbridge
	Onseepkans Sending	Operational	No weighbridge
	Pella	Operational	No weighbridge
	Pofadder	Operational	No weighbridge
Kamiesberg	Paulshoek	Operational	No weighbridge
	Kharkams	Operational	No weighbridge
	Tweerivier	Operational	No weighbridge
	Nourivier	Operational	No weighbridge
	Kamieskroon	Operational	No weighbridge
	Soebatsfontein	Operational	No weighbridge
	Kheis	Closed	No weighbridge
	Spoegrivier	Operational	No weighbridge
	Klipfontein	Operational	No weighbridge
	Rooifontein	Operational	No weighbridge
	Leliefontein	Operational	No weighbridge
	Kamasies	Operational	No weighbridge
	Garies	Operational	No weighbridge
	Hondeklipbaai	Planned transfer station/ not operational	No weighbridge
	Koingnaas	Operational	No weighbridge
	Hantam	Loeriesfontein	Operational
Brandvlei		Operational	No weighbridge
Calvinia		Operational	No weighbridge
Middelpos		Closed	No weighbridge
Niewoudtville		Operational	No weighbridge
Karoo Hoogland	Fraserburg	Operational	No weighbridge
	Sutherland	Operational	No weighbridge
	Williston	Operational	No weighbridge
Richtersveld	Port Nolloth	Operational	No weighbridge
	Eksteenfontein	Operational	No weighbridge
	Lekkersing	Operational	No weighbridge
	Kuboes	Operational	No weighbridge

4.6. ALTERNATIVE WASTE TREATMENT/DIVERSION

Separation of waste at source is practiced at the Namakwa district municipality. None of the local municipalities are engaged on the practice. All municipalities in the district are not engaged in formal and organized recycling. However, recycling is done by several private companies within most of the Namakwa LMs. The district Integrated Waste Management plan provides more information in terms of the plans of alternative waste treatment going forward.

4.7. BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

4.7.1. Bioregional Plans

The Bioregional plans of the Namakwa municipalities needs to be reviewed. Namakwa DM also has Critical Biodiversity Area Maps that are useful in decision making processes. Furthermore, the district has developed two estuary management plans for Swartlintjies and Buffelsrivier estuaries respectively.

4.7.2. Nature Reserves

There is only a single municipal nature reserve (Akkerendam Nature Reserve) found in the Namakwa district which is located in the Hantam LM. All other nature reserves are managed by the provincial department and SANPARKS respectively. These include:

- Goegap Nature Reserve situated in the Nama Khoi local municipal area
- Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve situated in the Hantam local municipal area
- Namaqua National Park situated within the Kamiesberg local municipal areas
- Richtersveld Ais-Ais Transfrontier Park situated within the Richtersveld Municipal Area

Other protected areas of significance found in the Namakwa District is the Orange River mouth, the liken hills in Alexanderbay, Orbicle Koppie in Concordia, just to name a few. The DM is actively working together with different stakeholders and roleplayers to ensure the conservation and preservation of these sights.

4.8. COASTAL MANAGEMENT

4.8.1. Facilitation and Promotion of Coastal Access

The Namakwa DM is the only coastal district in the Northern Cape Province. Three of the local municipalities in the district falls along the coastline. These include the Nama Khoi, Richtersveld, and Kamiesberg LM. The public launch site was gazetted by provincial departmental counterparts, whereby all coastal municipalities participated within the consultation process. Operational management plans for these sites were drafted for all three Coastal

LMs. The intention of these plans is to facilitate the promotion of coastal access. Furthermore, there is currently an MOU with Alexkor regarding coastal access in fishing communities. During the development of this document, a service provider was appointed to conduct feasibility studies and development designs by DFFE for public coastal access infrastructure to facilitate equitable access to the coastal public property, for unlocking and enhancing socio-economic potential at Port Nolloth in the Northern Cape.

4.8.2. Coastal Management Program and Coastal Management By-laws

Although no standalone district coastal management programme is in place, the district and three of its local municipalities participate in the provincial coastal management program (outdated and needs to be reviewed). Furthermore, the Namakwa district and its three constituent coastal local municipalities have not passed coastal management by-laws. However, the local municipalities currently have waste bylaws which incorporate some coastal management aspects.

4.8.3. Availability of Coastal Management Committee and Management of Pontoons

A Provincial Coastal Committee exists and is convened by both the provincial department and Namakwa district to accommodate all coastal LMs. There is full participation by all three coastal municipalities in the Coastal Management Committee.

4.9. CLIMATE CHANGE

The role of local government is fundamental in translating the endeavors which have been put in place by the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) to manage and respond to and climate change impacts into practical and implementable responses. Translating these endeavors into implementable responses on a local scale necessitates careful consideration and coordination so as to facilitate preparedness for the implications of imminent climate change consequences.

4.9.1. Climate Change Response Plans

The Namakwa District municipality completed the review and approval of its Climate Change Response plans in 2023. Several Climate Change response projects are currently being implemented within the district by stakeholders. The Namakwa DM and its local municipalities have mainstreamed CC in its respective sector plans and have amended the DMP to factor in climate risks and vulnerability.

4.9.2. Cross Cutting

4.9.2.1. Environmental Advocacy

Section 24 of the Republic of South Africa constitution states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing. It is against this background that the municipalities embark on

environmental awareness campaigns to build capacity of community members and raise community awareness and promote community action on environmental issues.

The environmental management education and awareness campaigns therefore seek to rollout awareness through public education and assists the communities in their various formations in acquiring a basic understanding of the mainly the natural and human activities that have a potential to adversely harm the environment and the human health. The Namakwa District Municipality and its LMs do support all 41 registered Eco-schools within the district. This support enhances environmental advocacy, improves learning in environmental education and awareness.

4.9.2.2. EIA Commenting and EIA Considerations

All Namakwa municipalities comment on EIA applications, considerations and factoring in of EIA is done through project screening in consultation with the local government support program of DFFE and the Environmental Impact management section of the provincial Department of Agriculture Environmental Affairs Rural Development and Land Reform.

4.9.2.3. Availability and Status Quo of Environmental Outlook

An Environmental Outlook presents an extensive overview of the current condition of our environment, the pressures upon it and our responses to those pressures. It further presents a glimpse into what the future state of the environment may be like if current trends continue and suggests interventions we should consider implementing. Its aim is basically to provide scientifically credible information and assessment that will help drive the future environmental agenda. The Namakwa DM is the only district in the province with an environmental outlook which is also incorporated in the district's IDPs and SDFs.

4.9.2.4. List of Environmental Tools as annexures to the IDP.

The following are environmental tools as annexures to the IDP;





- Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Air Quality Management Plan
- Air Quality Management By-laws
- Climate Change Response Plan
- Environmental Management projects implemented by District municipality, Sector Departments and stakeholders.

Chapter 5: Strategic Directives

5.1. STRATEGIC DIRECTIVES 2022-2027

Strategic Directive Actions link to the strategic objectives of Namakwa District Municipality as well as National and Provincial Strategic Plans (see **Table 12**). It sets out the 5-year actions for Namakwa District Municipality which should assist that key objectives and priorities are budgeted for and achieved. Alignment of strategic objectives and municipal focus areas with National KPA's:

Table 12: Strategic Directives (Source: NDM IDP 2022-2017, 2022)

NAT KPA	MUN KPA	Strategic Objective	Expected Outcome
Basic Service Delivery	Service Delivery	Monitoring and support local municipalities to deliver basic services which include water, sanitation, housing, electricity and waste management	Improved local municipal capacity
Basic Service Delivery	Service Delivery	Support vulnerable groups in the district	Improved social environment
Basic Service Delivery	Service Delivery	To render municipal health services	Safe and healthy communities
Basic Service Delivery	Service Delivery	To coordinate the disaster management - and fire management services in the district	Safe communities
Basic Service Delivery	Service Delivery	Caring for the environment	Healthy environment
Basic Service Delivery	Service Delivery	Promote and facilitate spatial transformation and sustainable urban development	Improved sustainable urban development
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Capacitated municipality
Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Financially stable municipality
Local Economic Development	Local Economic Development	Promote and facilitate Local Economic development (include tourism)	Sustainable local economic growth in area
Good Governance and Public Participation	Good Governance and Public Participation	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Enhanced cooperation between district, local municipalities, national and provincial  Increased awareness of municipal activities amongst the community  Enhanced community participation  Effective internal control systems Improved municipal performance

See below in **Table 13** details on the Strategic Directive Actions set out from 2024 to 2027 and Top Layer SDBIP's as applicable per year:

Table 13: Strategic Directive Actions 2023-2027 (Source: NDM IDP 2022-2027, 2022)

IDP nr	Strategic objective	Municipal KPA	Key Performance Indicator	Unit of measurement	Budget 2024/2025	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27
TL1	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Sign 56 performance agreements with all Senior Managers by 31 July	Number of 56 performance agreements signed by 31 July	Unspecified	3	3	3
TL2	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial viability and management	The percentage of the municipal capital budget actually spent as at 30 June (Actual amount spent on capital projects/Total amount budgeted for capital projects) X100	% of the municipal capital budget actually spent as at 30 June	R 1 006 400	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%
TL3	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Develop the Risk Based Audit Plan annually and submit to the Audit Committee by 30 June	Risk Based Audit Plan submitted to the Audit Committee by 30 June	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL4	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	80% of the RBAP implemented annually by 30 June [(Number of audits and tasks completed for the period/ Number of audits and tasks identified in the applicable RBAP) x100]	% of RBAP annually implemented by 30 June	Unspecified	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%
TL5	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Review the Internal Audit Charter annually and submit to the Audit Committee for approval by 30 June	Internal Audit Charter reviewed and submitted to the Audit Committee by 30 June	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL6	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Review the Audit Committee Charter annually and submit to Council for approval by 30 June	Audit Committee Charter reviewed and submitted to Council by 30 June	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL7	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Review the Risk Strategy annually and submit to Council for approval by 30 June	Risk Strategy reviewed and submitted to Council by 30 June	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL8	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Facilitate the meetings of the Technical Inter-governmental Forum	Number of meetings facilitated	Unspecified	4	4	4
TL9	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Facilitate the quarterly meetings of the Political District Inter-governmental Forum	Number of meetings facilitated	Unspecified	4	4	4
TL10	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Table the draft Annual Report to Council by 31 August	Table draft Annual Report to Council by 31 August	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL11	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Table the final Annual Report to Council by 31 March	Table final Annual Report to Council by 31 March	Unspecified	1	1	1

IDP nr	Strategic objective	Municipal KPA	Key Performance Indicator	Unit of measurement	Budget 2024/2025	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27
TL12	Support vulnerable groups in the district	Service Delivery	Support Community Based Organisations for vulnerable groups - HIV/AIDS TB included	Number of Community Based Organisations supported	R582 498 (for TL12,13,14)	6	6	6
TL13	Support vulnerable groups in the district	Service Delivery	Co-Host commemorative days with the Department of Sports Arts and Culture as the key Department. Quarter 1: Mandela day, Women's day, Heritage day; Quarter 3 Human rightsday, Quarter 4 , Freedom day, Youth day.	Number of commemorative days hosted		6	6	6
TL14	Support vulnerable groups in the district	Service Delivery	Support 10 disadvantaged learners/ students with educational needs	Number of learners supported		10	10	10
TL15	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Top layer SDBIP annually submitted to Mayor within 14 days after the budget has been approved	Top layer SDBIP submitted within 14 days after the budget has been approved	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL16	Monitoring and support local municipalities to deliver basic services which include water, sanitation, housing, electricity and waste management	Service Delivery	Annual review of municipal support implementation plans by 30 June	Number of implementation plans of municipalities reviewed	Unspecified	3	3	3
TL17	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet it's service debt obligations as at 30 June 2025(Short Term Borrowing + Bank Overdraft + Short Term Lease + Long Term Borrowing + Long Term Lease) / Total Operating Rev	% of debt coverage	Unspecified	45	45	45
TL18	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure as at 30 June ((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excl	Number of months it takes to cover fix operating expenditure with available cash	Unspecified	3	3	3
TL19	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit the adjustments budget for approval to Council by 28 February	Adjustment budget submitted to Council by 28 February	Unspecified	1	1	1

IDP nr	Strategic objective	Municipal KPA	Key Performance Indicator	Unit of measurement	Budget 2024/2025	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27
TL20	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Table the draft main budget to Council by 31 March	Draft main budget tabled to Council by 31 March	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL21	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit the final main budget for consideration/ approval to Council by 31 May	Final main budget submitted to Council by 31 May	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL22	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit the annual financial statements to AGSA by 31 August	Annual financial statements submitted to AGSA by 31 August	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL23	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	100% spend of the FMG grant allocation in terms of the approved business plan by 30 June (Actual expenditure/total grant allocation received)x100	% of the grant allocation spend	R 2 000 000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TL24	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Develop a long-term financial plan and submit to council by 31 December	Long term financial plan submitted to council by 31 December	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL25	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial viability and management	Number of people from employment equity target groups employed (appointed during year) in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan by 30 June	Number of people appointed in the three highest levels of management by 30 June	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL26	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial viability and management	Limit the vacancy rate to less than 10% of budgeted posts by 30 June (Number of posts filled/Number of budgeted posts on the organogram)x100)	% of budgeted posts vacant	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
TL27	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Submit the reviewed organogram to Council for approval by 30 June	Organogram submitted to Council by 30 June	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL28	To coordinate the disaster management -and fire management services in the district	Service Delivery	Review the Disaster Service Plan and submit the draft amendments to Council by 31 March	Amendments of draft Disaster Management Service Plan submitted by 31 March	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL29	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial viability and management	Review the Workplace Skills Plan annually and submit to the LGSETA by 30 April	Plan submitted to the LGSETA by 30 April	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL30	Improve administrative and financial viability and capability	Municipal Financial viability and management	The percentage of the municipality's personnel budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan by 30 June (Actual amount spent on training/total	% of the personnel budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan	Unspecified	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%

IDP nr	Strategic objective	Municipal KPA	Key Performance Indicator	Unit of measurement	Budget 2024/2025	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27
			personnel budget)x100)					
TL31	Promote and facilitate spatial transformation and sustainable urban development	Local Economic Development	Annually review the LED strategy and submit draft amendments to Council by 30 June	Amendments of draft LED strategy submitted by 30 June	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL32	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Annually review the District IDP framework of the local municipalities in the district and submit to the IDP Representative forum by 31 December	District IDP framework reviewed and submitted to the IDP Representative Forum by 31 December	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL33	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Annually review the IDP and table the draft to Council by 31 March	Draft reviewed IDP tabled to Council by 31 March	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL34	Enhance good governance (Include IGR)	Good Governance and Public Participation	Annually review the IDP and submit the final to Council by 30 June for consideration/ approval	Final reviewed IDP submitted to Council by 30 June	Unspecified	1	1	1
TL35	Promote and facilitate spatial transformation and sustainable urban development	Service Delivery	100% spend of the RRAMS grant allocation in terms of the approved business plan by 30 June (Actual expenditure/total grant allocation received)x100	% of the grant allocation spend by 30 June	R 3 258 000	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TL36	Promote and facilitate spatial transformation and sustainable urban development	Service Delivery	100% spend of the Housing Accreditation grant allocation in terms of the approved business plan by 30 June (Actual expenditure/total grant allocation received)x100	% of the grant allocation spend by 30 June	R 110 000.00	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TL37	Promote and facilitate Local Economic Development (include tourism)	Local Economic Development	Create full time equivalent (FTE's) with the EPWP grant allocation by 31 March	Number of full time equivalent (FTE's) created by 31 March	R 1 206,000 (for TL37and TL43)	13	13	13
TL39	Promote and facilitate Local Economic Development (include tourism)	Local Economic Development	100% spend of the Dedat/NCeda allocation in terms of the allocated amount by 30 June (Actual expenditure/total grant allocation received x100)	% of grant allocation spend	R 900 000.00	100.00%	-	-
TL40	Promote and facilitate Local Economic development (include tourism)	Local Economic development	100% spend of the Municipal Disaster Response Grant (MDRG) allocation in terms of the allocated amount by 30 June 2025	% of grant allocation spend	R 8 556 000.00	100.00%	-	-

IDP nr	Strategic objective	Municipal KPA	Key Performance Indicator	Unit of measurement	Budget 2024/2025	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27
TL43	Promote and facilitate Local Economic development (include tourism)	Local economic development	100% spend of the Integrated Grant (EPWP) allocation in terms of the approved business plan by 31 March (Actual expenditure/total grant allocation received) x100	% of grant allocation spend	R 1 206 000.00	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Chapter 6: Projects

6.1. SECTORAL PROJECTS

The amended list of sectoral IDP projects received are attached as an [addendum](#) to the final IDP 2024/2025.

6.2. B-MUNICIPAL PROJECTS

The local municipalities are busy preparing their final IDPs, which will be presented to their respective Councils for approval by the end of May 2024. As a result, the final council-approved list of B-municipal IDP projects will be added to this final IDP as an addendum after end of May.

6.3. PARTNER A DISTRICT PROJECT

The Partner a District (PaD) projects are also crucial to include in the IDP review, and is attached as an [addendum](#) to the final IDP.

6.4. NDM PROJECTS

A milestone project matrix in **Table 14** showing the various district-wide activities, both funded and unfunded is provided in draft format below;

Table 14: NDM milestone project matrix (Source: NDM IDP 2022-2027, 2022)

PROJECT	MILESTONE TITLE	MILESTONE DESCRIPTION (What you want to achieve)	FUNDING STATUS (Funding/Unfunding Operational/Capital Own /Grand Funding)	TIMEFRAMES (Start and end period)
Budget and Treasury				
Online Procurement Plan	Annually compiled	Finalize all procurement within 45 days	Funded-Operational and Capital	July 2024 – June 2025
		Digitize Internal Control Systems		Approval of procurement before 30 June
		Improve Financial Ratios to above Average		
Corporate				
Regional landfill site	Feasibility	Complete a feasibility study	Unfunded	When funding becomes available
Municipal Health and Fire	Approval	Need to be published	Funding needed	2025

PROJECT	MILESTONE TITLE	MILESTONE DESCRIPTION (What you want to achieve)	FUNDING STATUS (Funding/Unfunding Operational/Capital Own /Grand Funding)	TIMEFRAMES (Start and end period)
Management By-laws				
Waste Management Plan	Revision	Completed	Operational	
Call Centre for District	Feasibility	Security of B-municipalities and safety of communities included	Unfunded	Source funding
Disaster Management Centre		Centre to be upgraded	Unfunded	Source funding
Municipal Support Unit				
Individual PMS	System implementation	Implementation of individual performance measurement for all staff	Own Funding - Operational	July 2024
District Skills Master Plan	District Skills Development Forum	Establishment of a District Skills Development Forum	Unfunded – Operational	2025
	District Skills Master Plan	Development of a District Skills Master Plan	Unfunded - Operational	2025
Skills Development Discretionary Grant – LGSETA	Workplace Learning Institution Accreditation	Apply for discretionary grant funding for skills development programs for unemployed	Operational - Funded	July 2024 – June 2025
Economic Development				
Housing Accreditation	Accreditation	Obtain housing accreditation from COGHSTA and implement according to accreditation	Funded	July 2024 – June 2025
Tourism	District Tourism Master Plan		Unfunded- possibly operational.	
	Visitors Centres in municipalities	Develop a business plan.	Unfunded-investigate grant funding	
	Tourism routes	SMME development	Unfunded	
Deep Sea Port	Boegoebaai			
Railway Line		Northern Cape inland to proposed Boegoebaai harbour		
Zinc Smelter	Aggeneys Vedanta –	As anchor project for proposed SEZ.		
Namakwa SEZ	Nationally approved			
Voolsdrift dam	Feasibility		Unfunded	
Small Harbour Projects	Phakisa		Unfunded	
Investigate	Port Nolloth	Business development		

PROJECT	MILESTONE TITLE	MILESTONE DESCRIPTION (What you want to achieve)	FUNDING STATUS (Funding/Unfunding Operational/Capital Own /Grand Funding)	TIMEFRAMES (Start and end period)
Special Economic Zone (SEZ)	Kleinzee	Holiday destination		
	Hondeklipbaai	Aquaculture		
Digital Hub				
Consolidated Infrastructure Master Plan	Compilation and implementation		To be included in the District Development Model.	
Drought Relief	Drought Relief Plan	Long term assistance plan for affected municipalities	Unfunded	
Green Hydrogen	Sasol	Feasibility in process		
District Transport Plan (included upgrading and maintenance of gravel roads)	Compilation of a District Transport plan	Currently no District transport plan in place.	Unfunded	
Sport infrastructure	Business plan	Submission of MIG application	Unfunded	
State-Owned Land	Release of State-Owned Land	Release of State - Owned Land for Human Settlements & Rural Agriculture development	Unfunded	
Early Childhood Development (ECD)	Compulsory Early Development	Early Development for all children	Unfunded	
Skills Development & Job Creation				
Gender-based violence (GBV) in Namakwa	GBV facilities	Launch of GBV office and safe house for gender-based violence in Namakwa	Unfunded	August 2024
Orange River irrigation projects	Agriculture			
Integrated Shared Services				
District Infrastructure Asset Management	District Infrastructure Asset Register	Development of a District Infrastructure Asset Register	Operational - Unfunded	2025
Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Caravan Parks			
	Airports			
	Tourism opportunities e.g. film industry, rallies,			

PROJECT	MILESTONE TITLE	MILESTONE DESCRIPTION (What you want to achieve)	FUNDING STATUS (Funding/Unfunding Operational/Capital Own /Grand Funding)	TIMEFRAMES (Start and end period)
	mountain bikes, spiritual routes, etc.			
Shared Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)			
	Building plan approval			
	Internal Audit	Provide assistance to local municipalities to capacitate Internal Audit Units	Operational - Unfunded	2025
Climate Response Plan	Identify climate change projects	Completed	DFFE funded	
District Fire Services	Programme of Action to implement high level action plans to Institutionalise and expedite the delivery of fire services within the Namakwa District Municipality	Completed		

Chapter 7: Financial Planning (IDP/Budget Linkage)

7.1. NDM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2024/2025 (MSCOA)

Included in Table 19 of the Executive Summary of the final Budget 2024/2025.

7.2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

Included in the final Budget 2024/2025 (see Tables A1, A4, A5 and A9 of A schedules).

Chapter 8: Conclusion

8.1. APPROVAL

8.1.1. IDP/Budget Process Plan 2024/2025

The IDP Budget Process Plan 2024/2025 was approved by Council on **28 August 2023** with Council Resolution number **URN13/08/2023**.

8.1.2. Namakwa District IDP Framework 2024/2025

The District IDP Framework 2024/2025 was approved by the Namakwa District IDP Representative Forum on **15 February 2024**.

8.1.3. Amendment of Revised Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025

This amended revised Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Namakwa District Municipality 2024/2025 was approved by Council on **24 February 2025** with Council Resolution **URN07/02/2025**.